The New-York Times.

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THE REPULSE IN FLORIDA

A Full Account of the Late Battle.

OUR FORCES LED INTO A TRAP.

Five Thousand Come Suddenly Upon Fifteen Thousand.

Terrible Ordeal of Hamilton's Battery.

Forty Men and Forty Horses Lost in Twenty Minutes.

Heroic Fighting Against Overwhelming Odds.

A VERY FULL LIST OF THE CASUALTIES.

Our Forces Entrenching Themselves Near Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Monday, Feb. 22, 1864.

THE MARCH.

The entire column, numbering a little less than 5,000 men, left Barber's at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, and proceeded on the main road toward Lake City. I am confident the force did not exceed the number stated, for I am assured by an Aide-de-Camp to Gen. SEYMOUR, that rations were drawn that morning for not quite 5,000. The forward movement was made anddeely. On Friday it was not supposed by the commanding officers—not including Gen. Sammons—that an advance would be made for some days thence. With that conviction, the officers and men had built themselves log huts, and provided such convaniences available in that section as would insure a fair share of comfort. Some time during the night Gen. SEYMOUR received information of the enemy's whereabouts and plans, which led him to believe that by pushing rapidly forward his column, he would be able to defeat the enemy's designs, and secure important military advantages. Whatever that information may have been, the events of Saturday would indicate that it was by no means reliable, or that Gen. SEYMOUR acted upon it with too much haste. We all know that Gen. SEYMOUR is not a man to hesitate in his actions when an opportunity offers for a possible success. He is one of the class that believes he has a chance of winning and a chance of losing, and that success would never be obtained if he rested quietly on the bend of the little South Fork. He means it shall never be said of the army that he commands that it is all quiet on the line of some river. Gen. SEYMOUR deserves credit for his ambition and dash. If he had allowed himself to rest his command at Barber's for a month or six weeks, without making a single effort to engage the enemy and gain advantage, he would have been the butt for censure, not only from the army here, but the people at home. We take the ground that Gen. SEYMOUR did what nearly everyone, before the engagement, said he should do. If he had achieved a victory, it would have been as everybody predicted, and his name would have been mentioned with praise. Now he has suffered a repulse, he will, of course, be looked upon by some as having too much rashness to prosecute a campaign, and for that reason must bear whole loads of censure. Although the result of the fight was not favorable for us, it does not alter the fact that we have a man in the department of the South who has pluck enough to meet the enemy, regardless of his strength, more than half way; give him battle, and take the legitimate chances of success.

The place at which the fight occurred is on the line of the Florida Central Railroad, forty-five miles from Jacksonville, and within fifteen miles of Lake City. The nearest station to the ground is called Olustee, which is about three miles further up toward Lake City. The nearest station in the opposite direction is Sanderson, six miles distant from the battle-field. On the march from Barber's, our troops passed through Sanderson at about noon. At this place they did not halt, but pushed forward toward Olustee, the point at which Gen. SEYMOUR believed he should meet the enemy. But instead of coming in contact with the enemy at Olustee, the meeting took place three miles this side, so our troops were not so well prepared for battle as they would have been if Olustee had been the battle-field. Our column moved forward in regular order, the cavalry in the advance, and the artillery distributed along the line of infantry. It may be offered as an objection that the column was without flankers. The only source through which any intimation of the enemy's presence could be received was the advance cavalry guard. It would certainly be called a military failing to move a column of troops without the proper flankers through any portion of the enemy's country, even if positive information had been obtained that the enemy himself was a long distance off. The road from Barber's to Lake City lies parallel with the railroad, crossing it at intervals on an average of five miles. It was at one of these crossing-points that the fight was commenced. The head of the column reached this point at 2 P. M. The men had not rested from the time they left Barber's, at 7 A. M. The usual halt of a few minutes every hour was of course observed, but we cannot say the troops fairly rested. Neither had they tasted of a mouthful of food. Thus, after a tedious march of sixteen miles, over a road of loose sand, or boggy turf, or covered knee-deep with muddy water, the troops, weary, exhausted, faint, hungry and ill-conditioned, were suddenly attacked by a large force of the enemy, who had concealed himself behind a thick wood, waiting with complacent satisfaction the entry of our men into his ambush, very much after the manner that the spider would have the fly walk into his parlor. Before reaching the battle-ground, Col. HENRY, with his cavalry of the Independent Massachusetts Battalion and the Fortieth Massachusetts Mounted Infantry, came upon a party of five mounted rebels who were stationed behind an old deserted mill, a little to the left of the wood. A few shots were exchanged and then the rebels fled to the direction of their main force. Capt. LANGDON's battery of regular artillery was with HENRY's cavalry. At the mill, Col. HENRY halted until HAWLEY's brigade of infantry and HAMILTON's regular battery had come up. I will now attempt to give some idea of the order in which our troops came into line, and the character and progress of the

BATTLE.

With the view of meeting the enemy's pickets, three miles in advance of the mill, two companies of the Seventh Connecticut Regiment were deployed on the left of the railroad, while three companies were left at the mill, for the purpose of supporting the artillery. A small force of cavalry was sent to skirmish on the right of the railroad. Our skirmishers had not advanced a hundred yards when they discovered those of the enemy directly in their front. The result was a brisk fire on both sides, which ended by the enemy's falling back on a second line of skirmishers. Our men continued to drive the rebels back, sometimes on the right and sometimes on the left of the railroad, but principally on the left. While this was going on, two companies of the Fortieth Massachusetts were ordered to the left, with a view of outflanking the enemy's skirmishers. In endeavoring to carry out that order the Fortieth Massachusetts came upon a heavy line of skirmishers and were compelled to withdraw to their original position.

Capt. ELDER, of the First Artillery, in order to ascertain the enemy's force and position, brought one of his pieces into battery on the right and fired one shot, but it did not draw a reply. The Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment, in connection with the Seventh Connecticut, was then sent forward to the right and if possible to break through the enemy's line. This movement brought on hot firing, and it was evident that an engagement was near at hand. At this time our force on the field consisted of the Seventh New-Hampshire, the Seventh Connecticut, the Independent Battalion of Massachusetts Cavalry, the Fortieth Massachusetts Mounted Infantry, the Eighth United States Colored, ELDER's Battery of four and HAMILTON's of six pieces. The remainder of the column was halted on the road. While our men were at work on the right, Col. HENRY, in person, went over to the left to reconnoitre, and much to his astonishment discovered that the enemy's right lapped on our left. This was reported to Gen. SEYMOUR, who immediately gave orders for the advance troops and batteries to come into position. The enemy watched the movements with an eager eye, and the moment HAMILTON commenced unlimbering his pieces his battery was subjected to a galling fire of musketry. A number of men and several horses were shot before he could get ready to fire one round. The fact that the enemy had a force far superior in point of numbers to our own was now beyond all dispute. The firing became heavier and more destructive as each moment advanced. The railroad as it nears Olustee takes a bend, and behind this bend the rebels had taken their position. In the woods at the rear were their supporters and reserves. We had not a moment to lose. Our men were within one hundred yards of the enemy, and the only thing that could be done was to fight. To retreat at that time was impossible, for the road was filled with troops coming up, and the woods on either side would not admit of passage on the flank. By dint of effort, Capt. LANGDON succeeded in getting his four guns in battery on the extreme left, but not until he had lost five or six men and about the same number of horses. It must be borne in mind our batteries were within one hundred yards of the enemy's front. This short distance rendered it a very easy task for the rebels to pick off a man or horse at every discharge of their rifles. At the commencement of the fight, the Eighth United States Colored Troops were supporting HAMILTON's Battery, but when their assistance was really indispensable, by some strange order they filed to the right in rear of the battery, for the purpose of joining their right on the left of the Seventh Connecticut. At that particular time the movement was decidedly an error, for by carrying it out it left HAMILTON's Battery unsupported. In an attempt to infilade the enemy on his right, HAMILTON moved forward four pieces; but before he got into position, the rebels on that portion of their line had concentrated all their fire upon him and the Eighth U. S., who had again come up to his support. In twenty minutes' time, HAMILTON lost 44 men, killed and wounded, and 40 horses. The Eighth also suffered severely. At no one juncture of the engagement was the fire of the enemy been more severe than at the time HAMILTON attempted his enfilade movement. HAMILTON knew very well his pieces were in great danger of being captured, and he also had sense enough to know that by taking them to the rear it would instantly cause a panic among the infantry, and so inevitably lose the day for us. The behavior of Capt. HAMILTON at this critical period of the battle is worthy of special note, and I sincerely believe that it was owing mainly to his persistant efforts that the portion of our line at his battery was not broken and scattered in confusion. He had not only his pieces to command, but his infantry supports to keep from leaving the field. It was in the midst of this destructive fire of the enemy, and while Capt. HAMILTON was urging the infantry to maintain their line, and at the same time giving orders to his battery, he was struck in the arm by a musket ball, and shortly after was again hit in the thigh. To add to the misfortune, all of his officers—four in number—were wounded. Col. CHARLES W. FAIRLEY, of the Eighth United States, was also mortally wounded on this portion of the field. He did not cease for a moment to encourage and rally his men, and by his gallant behavior proved himself to be an officer of no ordinary merit. Capt. HAMILTON kept his pieces at work until it was evident it would be sure loss to fire another round, and then gave orders to withdraw them. Horses were attached to only four pieces; the horses to the other two had been shot, consequently two guns fell into possession of the enemy. On the right of HAMILTON the Seventh Connecticut and the Seventh New-Hampshire were doing fearful execution. The Seventh Connecticut especially were standing their ground with marked valor. Every volley from their guns told splendidly on the rebel line. But between the two forces a wide difference existed—the rebels outnumbered us five to one. This crushing superiority gave the two regiments little chance for victory. After losing one-fourth of their number they were compelled to retire to the rear. At the same moment Col. BARTON's Brigade, the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Fifteenth New-York Regiments took the field, coming up in line *en echelon*. On the right was ELDER's Battery, and on the left LANGDON's and one section of the Third Rhode Island. The enemy had four pieces of artillery. On a railroad car he had mounted a heavy gun, supposed to be a 32-pounder, and with this he kept up a regular fire, but not destructive, as the shells passed over the heads of our men. There can be no doubt concerning the fighting qualities of BARTON's Brigade. On this occasion they fought like tigers, but the same difficulty which opposed HAWLEY's Brigade, presented itself to them, viz., the mass of the enemy.

The last regiments to enter the field were the First North Carolina, and Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, (colored,) of MONTGOMERY's Brigade. They took a bold position at the front, and maintained their ground with commendable pertinacity. For three and a half successive hours did our brave regiments combat the enemy before them. The instances of personal daring that occurred in the meantime are numerous. Never before did the troops in this department have such an opportunity for displaying their valor, and on no previous occasion have they exhibited such a high degree of bravery. If the enemy had presented an equal force with our own, or even if it had been only double, we doubt could have been felt as to the final result of the contest. As it was the enemy resisted us with a force in point of numbers three times that of our own, which, taken together with the circumstance of the long and tedious march and the ill condition of the men, it would be hardly reasonable to suppose that success would be on our side. The effect of our fire, both of musketry and artillery, was fearful. At every discharge, down went a body of rebels. The gallant ELDER on the right and the dashing LANGDON on the left, made an impression on the rebel lines that will go far to offset the misfortune that ultimately overtook us. The fight was by no means a trivial encounter; it was a battle hotly contested, fought at close range, face to face and foot to foot. The commanding officers of the various regiments are entitled to unlimited credit for the heroic manner in which they led their men. At the acme of the battle, Col. SAMMONS, of the One Hundred and Fifteenth New-York, was struck in the foot, and was in consequence compelled to leave the field. His horse was shot from under him. Col. MOORE, of the Forty-seventh New-York, was also wounded, a ball striking his hand and passing out at the elbow. Col. BARTON had his coat pierced in several places and his horse shot. Col. HENRY had three horses shot, but himself escaped in a most miraculous manner. Provost-Marshal-General HALL had a horse shot from under him, and as for himself, no one would believe it would be possible for him to again pass through what he did on that day, and come out unscathed. Lieut. JACKSON, of Gen. SEYMOUR's Staff, had two horses shot. If space would permit, I might fill a column of just such narrow escapes.

Gen. SEYMOUR was not away from the ground for an instant. At first on the right and then on the left, he seemed to be everywhere at once and the same moment. His aim was apparently to be in the thickest of the fight, and at the front of his troops.

At 5 P. M. the fire slackened on both sides; on ours, in consequence of the ammunition giving out, and on the enemy's because we did not press him. A demonstration by the rebels to capture LANGDON's Battery, at about the middle stage of the fight, was prevented by LANGDON, who poured into their line a quick and deadly fire. But in coming from the field he was obliged to leave to the enemy three of his pieces, not because the enemy charged upon them, but for the reason that he did not have horses to draw them off. At 5½ o'clock the heavy firing had ceased. The cessation was simultaneous on both sides. We held our ground till 7 o'clock, and then the order came from Gen. SEYMOUR to gradually

RETIRE.

The retreat was conducted leisurely and orderly. There was no confusion, no panic, nothing that indicated hurry. Col. HAWLEY, with his cavalry, brought up the rear. At 3 o'clock Sunday morning, our troops were at Barber's. The enemy followed closely but did not press. A few of their cavalry only kept well up to the rear of HENRY's column. At Barber's, our men rested till 9 A. M., and then again took up the line of retreat, reaching Baldwin at about 3 P. M. They halted here a short time, and then went on toward Jacksonville, arriving at the camping ground, six miles out, Monday afternoon. On the way down many of the poor fellows could hardly drag one foot after the other.

OUR LOSS.

To estimate our loss is indeed an unpleasant task, but, nevertheless, one which must be performed in giving the record of the day's events. In killed, wounded, and missing, I give the number one thousand two hundred. All our killed and the severely wounded, that is, those who were unable to walk from the field unassisted, fell into the hands of the enemy. Last night, at 12 o'clock, about five hundred of the wounded had been conveyed to Jacksonville. Their names are embraced in the list of casualties which I present in another portion of this letter. At that time about 200 wounded were on the way, but did not reach Jacksonville in season for me to get their names so as to send on by this mail. The surgeons estimate 300 wounded to have been left on the field. The proportion of 200 killed to 1,000 wounded is that usually allowed. This would make the aggregate of 12,000.

We also left on the field five guns, and not a small number of small arms. The road from Barber's to Baldwin was strewn with guns, knapsacks and blankets.

At a station on the railroad between Barber's and Baldwin we burnt a building containing 2,000 barrels of turpentine. This we might have got away several days previous had transportation been accessible. We also burnt a trestle bridge on the railroad not far from Barber's. At Baldwin we burnt a large supply of commissary stores, knapsacks and officers' baggage. The wagons used to transport these things to the army were filled on the retreat with the wounded.

THE ENEMY'S LOSS.

It is customary to make the enemy's list of casualties equal to that of our own. In this instance I believe I can follow the rule, and be not very far from the truth. When we consider that the enemy had but four or five, and we sixteen pieces of artillery, in position, it is not difficult to believe we inflicted upon him quite as much injury as he upon us. The fact that he did not follow rapidly is significant of the immense damage he sustained.

OUR WOUNDED,

that is, those of them who were not left on the field, were all taken to Jacksonville Sunday and Monday morning. We had seven cars running on the railroad. During Sunday morning and afternoon, these cars were drawn by horses. At night, a locomotive that the engineers had been trying to get in order for some days was at last got in running condition, at just the time its use was no longer required. I do not consider the engineer at fault that the locomotive was not ready before, for it was an old concern, made up of half a dozen similar old refuse picked up at Fernandina when our troops arrived there two years ago. It was out of order, and the engineers did not have the requisite material to repair it. Monday morning, 264 of the wounded left on the steamer *Cosmopolitan* for Beaufort. Among the number was Lieut.-Col. REED, of the First North Carolina (colored) Regiment, who was in a critical condition. In the absence of Col. BEHORER, who had gone North with dispatches, Lieut.-Col. REED took command of the regiment, and well and nobly did he act his part. The wounded at Jacksonville receive the best of attention from the surgeons in charge. Dr. WM. A. SMITH, of the Forty-seventh New-York is Post Director, assisted by Dr. WEEKS. Some of the Surgeons remained on the field of battle to treat our wounded there. Mr. DAY, of the Sanitary Commission, and Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, of the Christian Commission, also remained behind on the field. These two gentlemen were at Jacksonville when the news of the battle was telegraphed Saturday night. They immediately obtained a car, which they filled with medical and sanitary stores, and sent it forward to the front. At 11 at night they followed the car, walking, before they overtook it, a distance of ten miles. The *Cosmopolitan* will return to Jacksonville in a day or two, to take off the remaining wounded.

THE EFFECT

which our defeat will have upon the citizens of Florida is to be lamented, for they had been assured we came to protect them. When our army was retreating, I noticed several families passing on with the column, preferring to come with us rather than remain in the rebel lines. The fact that the enemy sent so large a force into Florida to oppose us, is proof conclusive of the high value he places on the State as a source of supply. During the action on Saturday, a train of cars filled with rebels came down from Lake City and landed just above the battle-field.

A Savannah paper of a late date states that our troops have been repulsed at Lake City, and it will be Gen. BEAUREGARD's fault if we are not driven out of the State. Gen. MAGGY, of the Savannah forces, is said to have been in command of the rebels on Saturday.

Our troops are now in the vicinity of Jacksonville. They are at work fortifying the place, and no apprehension is entertained that the enemy will attack them there. Three or four gunboats lie in the stream ready to do service when occasion offers.

Gen. SAMMONS is at Jacksonville.

Gen. GILLMORE was at Hilton Head when the fight occurred. No one was more surprised than he to learn that an advance movement in the direction of Lake City was contemplated. He took measures to prevent the fight, but the party empowered with authority did not, in consequence of the heavy sea and high wind, reach Jacksonville in time. The reverse we have suffered in the interior will by no means decide who shall have possession of Florida. Neither does it terminate our operations in the State. Before many days, the enemy will be convinced of our determination to act in that direction, and he may possibly meet a foe whose strength he little suspects.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Friday, Feb. 26, 1864.

The army transport *Dictator*, with about 250 wounded, arrived Wednesday night from Jacksonville. All of the wounded, except the most critical cases, are doing well. I send by the steamer that conveys this dispatch an additional list of casualties, which, in connection with the list I previously sent, nearly completes the roll.

Another steamer came in from Jacksonville early this morning. She brings the intelligence that the rebels are concentrating a very large force in the vicinity of Baldwin, with a view, undoubtedly, to attack us in the position we now hold.

Our present position is in front of Jacksonville, six or eight miles from that place.

The men are at work night and day, erecting and completing fortifications; and all other necessary measures have been taken to resist the aggressive movements of the enemy.

Reinforcements are hastening forward, and no apprehensions need be felt as to the ability of our troops, not only to hold their ground, but to administer to the rebels the severest thrashing they have yet suffered, should they open an attack.

The repulse given our troops at Olustee does not in the least dispirit them. They ask to be led again to meet the enemy, and pledge all that is good and holy to annihilate the foe or sacrifice their lives instead. The indomitable will thus exhibited by our brave fellows cannot fail to insure them success.

The public may rely upon it, Gen. GILLMORE has not the least intention to abandon the Florida enterprise. He will certainly do what he set out to accomplish, no matter how numerous or stupendous the obstacles against which he has to contend.

Gen. SAMMONS is with his command in front of Jacksonville. WHIT.

Particulars of the Engagement from an Officer of Hamilton's Battery.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 29.

The Providence *Journal* prints a letter from Lieut. EDES, of the Third Rhode Island Battery, who participated in the late battle in Florida. The letter is dated on board the hospital steamer *Cosmopolitan*, Port Royal Harbor, Feb. 22, and says: On Thursday morning the 18th inst., we left our camp at Jacksonville in light marching order with ten days' rations. We marched all day, and as the roads were bad, we only made sixteen miles, when we halted for the night. Friday morning, the 19th, we started early in the morning, marched all day, made seventeen miles, and stopped over night at a small place called Barber's. On Saturday morning, 20th, at 7 o'clock, we started once more for a place called Lake City, thirty-six miles distant, which if we had succeeded in occupying, would stop supplies being sent to the Western armies of the enemy. We marched 18 miles, when we met the enemy. We skirmished with them for the next four miles, when we found that they were in force and had formed their line of battle. Our column was soon sharply engaged. HAMILTON's Battery was then ordered forward. Four pieces of the battery, including my section, were placed in position within 250 yards of the rebel lines under a severe fire of musketry. We went in with 4 pieces, 50 horses, 82 men and 4 officers, viz.: Capt. H., Lieut. MYRICK, Lieut. DODGE and myself. In 20 minutes we lost 40 men, 40 horses, 2 pieces and four officers, when we managed to get off with what little there was left. It was our misfortune to have for supports a negro regiment, who by running caused us to lose our pieces. The fight lasted three hours, when, finding his small army so much cut up, the General ordered a retreat. We returned to Jacksonville, fifty-eight miles distant, and reached there last night at 12 o'clock.

We had five thousand men engaged on our side, and lost twelve hundred, as near as I can learn.

The enemy had 15,000 men opposed to us, and of course whipped us badly. Capt. HAMILTON is wounded in the left arm severely, and in the hip. Lieut. MYRICK is wounded in the left foot badly, and probably will lose some of his toes. Lieut. DODGE is wounded in the left arm, not badly. I am wounded in the right leg about three inches above the ankle joint, not badly. All of us officers had our horses shot under us. We are now on board of this steamer, bound for Beaufort, where all the wounded will be landed, except us four officers. We return to Hilton Head tomorrow. The battery remained at Jacksonville, which, I think, our forces will find difficult to hold, as the enemy were following us closely. Taking everything together, we have done pretty sharp work. In ninety hours we have marched one hundred and ten miles, fought a battle of three hours' duration, got badly whipped, and what there is left of our little army is back again where we started from."

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

FORTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

Col. Henry Moore, arm.

Company A.—Geo. Johnson, killed; —— Nodenberger, killed; Sergeant McKeogh, head; Corporal Lyon, face; Corporal Coombe, back; Corporal Walker, leg; Corporal Hearn, slightly; Corporal Eagleheart, slightly; privates Allen, Buckley, Basemat, Cadon, Cornelius, Case, Allen, Dowling, Fonder, Gorman, Galvin, Craven, Hand, Hueston, Heman, Kellogg, Mouaham, O'Hara, Styles, Shultz, S. Eankart, Smith, Williams, Waxelbaum. Missing—Privates Dirscher, Jackson, McGivney, Purtell, Swescetts, Patson, Wiston, Gaskell.

Company B.—Lieut. Chas. C. Evy, killed; Second-Lieut. L. Schloendriff, wounded; Jas. Rush, killed; Privates Monday, Holland and Campbell—all killed. Wounded—Sergt. Magee, Corp. Aud. Graham, Corp. McIninch; Privates Benedict, Cahill, Cook, Friel, Gallagher, Gleason, Gormer, Geehan, Kleman, Lynch, Murry, Morrison, Martin, McCrossin, McLaughlin, Patterson, Rush, Hoey, Aaron, Beultz, Elwell, Gallagher, Hudson, Loughlin, Masterson, Mullan, Potter, Rollinger, Buckar, Schrover, Fitzpatrick.

Company C.—Corp. Livingston, killed; Privates Reed, Lace, Witche—all killed. Wounded—Sergt. S. Dunlop, Wm. S. Major, Corp. Henderson; Privates Keltz, Dixon, Foles, Graves, Jont, Lewis, Williams, Brown, Bowen, Landon. Wounded and Missing—Privates Whitman, Simpson, Streight, Croany, Dinkman, Hecker, Kull, Kane, Patteu, Semelt.

Company D.—Killed—Privates Ely, Gilchrist and Brown. Wounded—Sergt. Wilbur, Sergt. Phillips; Corp. Cox; Privates Hastings, Brady, Sawell, O'Connell, Cox. Missing—Privates Brown, Conway, Frankenstein, Gallagher, Golden, Harvey, Murrier, O'Neil, Mejido.

Company E.—Killed—Privates Johnson, Renew. Wounded—Sergts. Newell, Lord, Cuningham; Corps. Whitlock, Dillon, Murphy, Romaine; Privates Alvarez, Campbell, Coffee, Early, Horan, Larkin, Mooney, Morgan, O'Dell, Taylor, Walxhall. Missing—Corp. White; Privates, Barren, Sentche, Heuman, Mouti, Fredger, Richardson, Ward, Sillard, Coughlin, Kelly, Rodihan.

Company F.—Killed—Private Reed. Wounded—Sergts. Rikn, Haman; Corp. Noonan; Privates Bell, Corr, Ford, Galvin, Haley, Hoffman, Johnson, Albert, Johnson, King, Lambert, Leslie, Mertin, Merioe, Nell, Perry, Reynolds, Smith, Schreider, Vedder, Wilson, Burdick. Missing—Privates Betts, Garvin, Heman, Leonard, Place, Maynerd, Thenery, Williams, Cortean, Long, Rosenberg.

Company G.—Killed—Private Alexander Castin. Wounded—Sergts. Brown, Sherrer; Corps. Donovan, Roper, Adams; Privates Cripper, Frost, Hardiman, Hawkhurst, Heines, Jackson, Keenan, McMahon, Mulligan, Meyher, Quinn, Roseubocker, Samland, Sullivan, Neider, White, Mills, Schoffer, Welland. Missing—Sergt. Jas. McMahon; Corp. Smith; Privates Godfried, Mahoney, Owens, Brady.

Company H.—Killed—Corp. Thold; Privates Clifford, Hook, Brittenbom. Wounded—Capt. J. M. McDonald; Sergt. Cox; Privates Bartlett, Bribber, Brennen, Carroll, Coe, Hoyt, Johnson, Murray, Sheehan, Spencer, Fernou, Wilton, Ostertoole. Missing—Privates Williams, T. Williams, Seir, Welch; Sergt. Donnelly; Corp. McFigne; Privates Tanner, Emier, Sullivan, Hunt.

Company I.—Killed—Second Lieut. E. F. Hunting; privates Keedricks, Goldsmith. Wounded—Sergt. Stewart; Privates Brennen, Duff, Logen, Noble, Smith, Brennen, Bryant. Missing—Sergt. Carrol; Corps. McAllan, Green; privates Burns, Davanport, Henuessey, Ryan, Williams, Muney, Ostrusky, Hawk, Eichenwell.

Company K.—Killed—Capt. Henry Arnold; Corps. McCosthy, Ryan, Harrington, Dennion. Wounded—Sergts. Roux, DeClue; Corp. Ash; privates Campbell, Keohler, Foley, Casey, Woodmen, Fleming, Melber, Hageman, Schofield, Shermsu, Anderson, Zowman, Gearey, Rosa. Missing—privates Franklin, Conlin, Disheio, Williams, Barbier, Coyle. Total killed, wounded and missing, 314.

FORTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

Major Wm. B. Coane, leg; Lieut. Joseph Taylor, leg; Assistant-Surgeon Devendorf, remained with wounded; Capt. Wm. H. Deubar, Co. A, leg; Capt. N. A. Ettering, Co. B, shoulder; Second-Lieut. A. Lippencott, Co. B, abdomen; Lieut. Samuel H. Moser, Co. F, head and leg; Second-Lieut. James Keenan, killed.

Company A.—Owen Mulhellem, killed; John De Young, hand; Charles Green, leg; Edwin Lawson, arm; Luke McCarthy, leg; John Moran, leg; W. F. Scott, hand; John Murphy, foot. In hands of the enemy—Geo. C. Leech, leg; George Love, head; Frank Mineter, hip; Peter Trainer, leg; Edwin F. Doughty, foot. Missing—August Melish, John Austin, Charles Hopper, John Buckley. Recapitulation—Killed 1; wounded 8; in hands of enemy, 5; missing, 4; total, 18.

Company B.—Peter Bona, killed; Sergt. H. Andarson, groin; Corp. Levi B. Risden, neck; D. Angel, back; M. Conn, wrist; S. Dunning, leg and shoulder; John Ferrigan, leg; D. Gallagher, arm; Jacob Leut, leg; Robert Mexwell, leg; Jos. Murrey, shoulder; John Nugent, leg; Peter Thma, head; Issac Willems, hip; James Wollen, arm. In hands of the enemy—N. Bower, Andrew Peterson, Charles Reynolds, Adam Rainweld, Lewis Koeser. Missing—H. Hoffman, Henry Davis. Recapitulation—Killed, 1; wounded, 14; in hands of enemy, 5; missing, 2—total, 22.

Company C.—Sergt. John T. Vanderbilt, jaw; Sergt. J. O'Brien, thigh, ; Sergt. L. Bard, hand; Thos. Barrett, chin; Jos. Cox, both arms; Thos. Harrington, hand; A. Herman, shoulder blade broken; Watson Raine, hip; P. Rogers, leg; Joseph Sturgis, leg; James Thompson, foot; John Lander, shoulder; Henry W. Cully, breast; John Minch, hand; P. Lloyd, leg; John Wangermen, knee; Musician P. Smith, hand; Henry Haney, leg. In hands of the enemy—Thos. Srosen, left breast; M. Carroll, hand; C. Mahony, bowels; Ed. Harrison, hand. Missing—Thos. Davis, Thos. Panott, Rudolph Lewer, Robt. Knobe, Wm. Carroll. Recapitulation—Wounded, 18; in hands of enemy, 4; missing, 5; total, 27.

Company D.—Sergt. W. A. Porch, ankle; John A. Woodside, wrist; Enoch Allen, leg; Samuel Eits, knee; John Gardeer, thigh; Peter Hanes, shoulder; C. Emmons, leg; Hugh McAlly, leg; James Kelly, arm; J. Mioard, ankle; Ed. Sibley, hand; Jeen Fallever, leg; Peter F. Andersou, leg; J. Farrell, arm. In the hands of the enemy—John Andersoo, leg; Joseph Grimau, shoulder; Heery Green, both legs; B. Graf, leg; John Thomas, knee; Joseph Simon, leg. Missing—Louis Lerome. Recapitulation—wounded, 18; in hands of enemy, 6; missing, 1; total 25.

Company E.—Geo. Deganne, killed; Sergt. Geo. Cook, shoulder; Sergt. John Thompson, leg; J. E. Brower, cheek; Jos. Buckhart, hand; James Hanua, neck; John Iden, hand; Peter Muldorn, leg. Henry Miller, arm; Chas. Mansfield, foot; Gao Miller, thigh; Alex. Othero, foot; Henry Potter, foot; Ed. Wakefield, shoulder; Horsee Rowell, leg. Missleg—Heinrich Hashenstein. Recapitulation—Killed, 1; wounded, 14; missing, 1—total, 16.

Company F.—Sergt. G. Beissenherz, killed; M. Nolend, killed; F. Rounardt, killed; T. Schultz, killed; Sergt. Daniel Cox, thigh, severely; Sergt. L. E. Lyon, arm; D. McManus, leg; John Clare, cheek; S. H. Colgrove, arm; Jas. Brocker, ankle; F. N. G. Browne, foot; Wm. Furniss, back; Jacob Holleoheck, both heels; And. Jackson, foot; Thos. Morrissy leg; James McDermott, hand; C. Renz, cheek; John Ryan, groin; Louis Lorenzo, head; Simon D. M. P. King, B. Smith, hand and shoulder; Jas. Sziesbury, knee; P. Schielt, shoe; Geo. E. Thayer, leg; Jas. A. Williams, forehead. In hands of the enemy—Edgar B. Newman, leg; M. Saven, leg; P. J. McGuinness, leg; Jas. H. Deacon, leg. Missing—Jacob Porter, Francis Smith. Recapitulation—Killed, 4; wounded, 21; in hands of the enemy, 4; missing, 2—total, 31.

Company G.—G. Dunnum, killed; Alex. Wittmore, killed; Sergt. Peter Wiegand, leg; Sergt. Robert L. Crawford, breast; Wm. Airey, leg. Samuel R. Welling, leg; Owen Duffie, thigh; P. Denhee, arm; Freuk Koffman, arm; M. Keegan, foot; D. Moran, thigh; Chas. Sleinherdt, arm; Jas. Werd, thigh; H. Wolf, arm; John Johnson, hip; Ches. Reid, leg. Recapitulation—Killed, 2; wounded, 14—total, 16.

Company H.—Chas. Menille, killed; Louis Weingarhner, killed; Jos. Condant, head; John Henry, arm; P. Hughes, arm; P. Murphy, neck; Wm. Rodgers, hend; Jacob Powles, shoulder; Barella, missing. Recapitulation—Killed, 2; wounded, 6; missing, 1—total, 9.

Company I.—John Cusack, killed; Jos. Jones, killed; Rob. Friday, killed; H. W. Brittoo, knee; Peter Twemley, leg; Rob. Bartou, neck; Peter Gasson, hand; John Hurley, arm; John Boyd, knee; Nathan Lyle, leg; Thomas Cromley, thigh; Wm. P. Foley, ankle; John Hart, leg; Wm. Johnson, leg; D. Shaver, foot; Jos. Styles, leg; Wm. A. Sullivan, face and leg; Henry Wellman, leg; Jas. McLaughlin, thigh; Jos. Farrell, knee; H. D. Bean, shoulder; John Young, arm; Wm. James, thigh; George Bee, leg. In the hands of the enemy—Louis Alligier, groin; Wm. Dickinson, hand; M. DeVeeoy, abdoman. Recapitulation—Killed, 2; wounded, 21; in the hands of the enemy, 3—total, 27.

Company K.—T. Schrieher, killed; H. W. Dingea, killed; J. P. Campbell, shoulder; John Demmy, head; Francis Duffy, shoulder; John Fitzpatrick, rib broken; E. G. Hewett, neck and breast; F. Kallmayer, leg; M. Laferty, arm; Chas. Meyers, leg; Oliver C. Olson, leg; Wm. Revie, hand; Jas. A. Ryder, abdomen; John Roberts, head; John Ringsdoff, leg; Maitly B. Hash, neck; Isaac Goodrich, leg. In hands of enemy—John Peacock, leg; James Wilson, leg. Recapitulation—Killed, 2; wounded, 15; in hands of enemy, 2—total, 19. Total killed, wounded and missing, 210.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH NEW-YORK.

Col. Sammons, foot.

Company A.—Capt. Vanderveer, wounded; Lieut. John M. Davis, missing; Privates John Smeres, killed; David Suheng, killed; F. Cromwell, killed; Sergts. C. M., Ballou, side; S. Morris, legs; J. S. Cumeck, leg; Privates Geo. Smith, leg; S. Watermer, navel; J. Gardinar, breast; N. Vanstine, head; J. Dutcher, head; S. H. Rusk, knee; Geo. Bloowes, head; John Wogan, hip; J. Lancaster, leg; N. H. Prett, arm; H. O'Neill, knee; S. N. Bellows, arm; S. J. Henry, leg and hip; A. J. Casler, breast. Missleg—Privates R. H. Tippie, leg; C. Neeper, leg; C. H. Kirkham, hip; J. H. McDowell, side; John Luce, leg; J. Robinson, leg; Geo. Hart, leg; E. Carson, missleg; John Moraine, missing; John Larkee, foot.

Company B.—Lieut. N. E. Smith; Jas. Green, killed; W. E. Fleit, killed; D. Gilway, killed; F. Waltrelander, killed; A. Smith, killed; D. C. Tompains, killed; Sergeant D. K. Peacock, arm; N. S. Algar, shoulder; J. Lenack, head; N. Alpaugh, hand; J. Beilis, leg; J. B. Brown, neck; N. Coon, breast; John Delly, leg; A. Palliser, hand; Henry Nose, hand; Gen. Hoyt, groin; W. Nuhls, hand; W. M. Lake, arm; R. Maxfield, foot; John F. Mozer, head; A. Suell, head; D. Starrin, hand; W. Welch, hand; J. J. Welch, head; N. Tiegle, hip. *Missing*—A. Meyer, Lucius A. Smith.

Company C.—Lieut. W. Tompkins, killed; Sergt. G. N. Garren, slightly; Corporal Allen, neck; Corporal Mason, slightly; M. Cochrane, slightly; G. D. Cozine, slightly; J. Duckett, F. Farian, hand; A. Hernance, neck; L. Jones, scalp; H. F. Jones, leg; S. D. Lincoln, abdomen; J. S. Legor, hand; L. Meyres, knee; C. Speigle, hip; G. S. Vaestienbrough, hip; A. Pirkhof, scalp. Missing—S. J. Cowell, breast; R. Fox, breast; N. Benson, thigh; C. M. Baker, foot; F. S. Christy, side and arm; E. F. Evans, bowels; J. A. Harvais, abdomen; R. Aibeck, Peter Bates.

Company D.—Sergt. Levi Lingenfelter, killed; R. Barlow, killed; Peter Folansbee, killed; Ed. Smith, killed; J. McMasters, leg; George Kelms, side; N. Clark, J. M. Couetryman, W. E. Glover; M. Eaton, leg; M. Kellogg, T. Lepper, Jas. McMaller; W. McCollum, hand; N. Newman, B. Owens; John Turner, wrist; Daniel Tullack, leg; N. Weed, leg; R. Welch, N. Harvey, Jos. Seeger. Missing—Daniel Graut, leg; J. Gillius, back; W. M. Thayer, neck; C. Ormand, leg.

Company E.—Sergt. M. Van Stienburgh, killed; J. Bowman, killed; A. Rothmyre, killed; Sergt. Geo. M. Von Meckler, Sergt. N. Shazer, S. Putnam, C. V. Hall, W. A. White, F. M. Barker, T. Craig, C. Kibbia, A. Johnson, A. McLaughlin, C. Rhodes, leg; J. M. Taylor, J. Venanker, J. N. Dairymple; Levi Phillips, P. Newman, A. Canfield, J. N. Ward, J. Moteney, side; F. Millar, neck. Missing—G. W. Buell, J. Burns, C. Deyer, T. Dooley, T. W. Shaw, T. Walch, George Yonng.

Company F.—Captain W. N. French, leg; R. A. Stere, killed; N. A. Collins, killed; P. Jeancean, killed; Sergt. Henry Adams, D. Welch, L. S. Bailey, breast; J. Donahne, side; J.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Feb. 29, 1864.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Cou.	83	250 Hudson Riv. R.	137
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81...Cp	111⅛	100 do.	b30.133
15,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Cou.	107	300 do.	138
14,000 U. S. 6s, '62 Cou.	133	200 Harlem R.	133
15,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Reg.	107⅜	200 do.	134
1,000 Treas. 7 3-10 n.		500 do.	134⅜
c. Nts. Oct. & Ap. S.	109	3700 do.	135
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	99⅜	600 do.	b10. 135
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	73¾	1500 do.	134⅜
1,000 N. Del. im. to H. & St. Jo.	81⅜	200 Reading R.	131
5,000 Mo. issued to Pac. R.	73¾	1900 do.	s30. 131
5,000 Ohio & Miss. R. C.	42	400 do.	130⅜
12,000 do	42¾	500 do.	b15. 130⅜
4,000 do.	42¾	1000 do.	s30. 130
1,000 Hnd. 2d M. S. F.	116	100 M. Sc. & N. I. R.	b30 98⅛
6,000 Hnd. R. 3d Bs.	145	900 do.	b10 99⅜
5,000 Ill. Cen. B.	122⅜	100 do.	99⅜
10,000 do.	123	100 do.	s60 98
12,000 AL & T. H. 2d M. P.	91	500 do.	b30 98⅜
6,000 Al. & T. H. In. B.	88	100 do.	b10 98⅜
6,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	87	500 do.	s30 99
10,000 do.	82¼	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	68
3,000 Chic. & N. W. L. B.	97⅜	200 Mich. Cen. R.	141⅜
6,000 Tol. & W. 3d M.	89	200 do.	b30. 141⅜
5,000 P., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	103	500 do.	h10 134
10,000 do.	102⅜	400 do.	b30. 134
12,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	90	50 do.	133⅜
10,000 Tol. & W. 1 M. Ex.	101	200 do.	133⅜
800 Clev. & P. 4th M.	87	15 Clev. & Pitts. R.	116
25,000 Al. G. W. & O. 1st M.	96	200 do.	116⅜
10,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.	67	500 do.	h10. 116
60,000 Amer. Gold.	159	300 do.	116
50,000 do.	159⅛	200 do.	b30. 116⅜
73 Merchants' Bank.	106	78 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	107
320 Canton Co.	49	500 Gal. & Chi. R.	111⅞
208 do.	b3 50	100 do.	s10. 111⅞
100 do.	49⅜	100 do.	s30. 111⅞
80 Del. & H. Ca. Co.	202	50 do.	b30. 118
800 Central Coal Co.	72	400 Cleve. & Tol. R	s10. 147⅜
600 Cum. Coal Pref.	69	300 do.	147⅜
700 do.	h10 69	200 do.	h15. 147⅜
100 do.	68¾	100 do.	h15. 148
300 Quick. M. Co.	56	1000 Chic. & R. I. R.	120
100 Min. Mining Co.	80	1100 do.	b30. 120⅜
300 Wy. V. Coal Co.	82	100 Chi. B. & Q. R.	130
1000 Mar. Min. Co.	36	100 do.	129⅜
700 do.	37	100 do.	b30. 130⅛
80 do.	37⅜	980 M. & P. du C. R.	67⅜
1000 do.	38	100 do.	67⅜
4000 Quarts H. K. Co.	14⅛	2000 Tol. & Wab. R.	66
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	228	1100 do.	66⅛
80 do.	229	300 do.	66⅜
400 Am. Coal Co.	90	200 Tol. & Wab. Pr.	82
400 do.	91	1000 do.	83
100 Com. Am. Tr. Co.	49⅜	200 do.	91⅜
200 do.	49⅜	600 P., Ft. W. & C.	100
500 N. Y. Com. R.	139	500 do.	100⅛
200 do.	136⅛	100 do.	b10. 100⅜
300 do.	136⅜	200 do.	s30 99⅜
600 do.	b10. 136⅜	100 do.	s30 99⅜
2500 Erie R.	118	100 A. & T. H. R.	73
600 do.	b10. 118⅛	600 do.	73⅜
100 do.	b30. 118⅛	400 Al. & Ter. H. Pref.	92
300 do.	118⅞	500 Chi. & N. W.	61
200 do.	118⅜	200 do.	63⅜
200 Clev. & Pitts.	s10. 118⅜	700 do.	63⅜
200 Gal. & Chi. R.	117⅜	100 Cen. Coal Co.	73
100 do.	117⅜	100 Quicksilver M. Co.	56
100 do.	b60. 118	200 do.	55⅜
600 do.	s30. 118	500 do.	54
200 Clevs. & Tol. R.	b3. 147⅜	500 do.	b10 54
700 do.	147	100 Mar. Min. Co.	37⅜
200 Chic. & R. I.	119⅜	100 do.	37⅜
200 do.	b3. 120		

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c.	99⅜	500 Harlem R.	135
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s. '90	60	1000 do.	135⅜
10,000 American Gold.	159⅜	200 do.	b10 135⅜
10,000 do.	159⅜	200 Reading R.	130
10,000 do.	159	2000 do.	s30. 130
200 Canton Co.	50	1000 R. S. & N. I. R.	98⅛
100 Cumb. Coal Pref.	b30 68	50 M. S. & N. I. & G. S.	141⅜
320 do.	67⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.	132⅜
100 Pacific Mail.	b10. 229	100 do.	s10. 133⅜
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	135⅛	250 do.	133⅜
88 do.	b30. 135⅜	700 Cleve. & P. R.	116⅜
200 do.	135⅛	300 do.	116⅛
200 A. & T. H. R.	b30 71⅜	2700 Cle. & Tol. R.	147
100 do.	b10 72	500 do.	147⅜
100 Erie R.	b30. 118⅝	50 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	67⅜
400 do.	s10. 118⅝	300 do.	67⅜
800 do.	s30. 114⅛	200 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	100⅜
200 do.	114⅜	100 do.	s30. 100
500 do.	b10. 115	300 do.	108⅜
100 do.	b10 115⅛	100 do.	h10. 101⅛
150 do.	b30. 115⅛	500 do.	101
2500 do.	115	50 Chic. & N. W. R.	84
700 Hud. R. R.	N156	500 Tol. & Wab. R.	67

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Erie R.	114⅛	200 Chic. & N. W. R.	b16 84
3300 do.	114⅜	500 do.	53⅞
300 do.	c. 114⅜	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	c. 100⅛
700 do.	114⅜	500 do.	100⅜
100 do.	b3. 114⅜	200 do.	c. 100⅜
100 Hud. R. R.	b3 154⅜	100 do.	s10. 100⅜
600 Harlem R.	b10. 135	800 do.	100⅜
700 do.	134⅜	200 do.	100⅜
200 do.	s3. 134⅜	200 do.	c. 100⅜
200 do.	134⅜	100 Ter. H. & Alt. R.	c 73
600 do.	134⅜	100 do.	73
100 do.	s30. 134	100 Ter. & Alt. Pf.	92
300 do.	b10. 135⅜	200 Tol. & Wab. R.	h10 66
250 M. S. & N. I.	98⅛	100 do.	66
100 do.	b18 98⅜	200 Cen. Am. Tran.	s3 51
500 Ill. Cen. R.	133⅛	300 Canton Co.	b3 49⅜
200 do.	133⅜	200 Cum. Coal.	69
700 do.	s3. 133⅜	100 do.	b3 69
200 do.	133⅜	400 do.	s3 68⅜
200 Clev. & Pitts.	s10 118⅜	100 Cen. Coal Co.	73
200 Gal. & Chi. R.	117⅜	100 Quicksilver M. Co.	56
100 do.	117⅜	200 do.	55⅜
100 do.	c. 117⅜	200 do.	56⅛
200 Clevs. & Tol. R.	b3. 147⅜	100 do.	56⅛
700 do.	147	100 Mar. Min. Co.	37⅜
200 Chic. & R. I.	119⅜	100 do.	37⅜
200 do.	b3. 120		

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 N. Y. C. R.	ex-d. 135⅜	450 Hud. River R.	139
500 Erie R.	115⅜	200 do.	s3 139
100 do.	b3. 115⅜	200 Chic. & R. I.	120⅛
600 do.	b5. 115⅜	100 do.	120⅜
600 do.	b3 115⅜	400 Chi. & N. W. R.	b3 64
1200 do.	s10. 115	500 do.	64⅛
200 do.	115⅛	600 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	s3 102
100 do.	b3 115	200 do.	101⅞
100 Erie Pref.	105⅞	1200 do.	102⅜
300 Harlem R.	b3. 135	600 do.	b3. 102⅜
300 do.	134⅜	300 do.	102⅜
1000 do.	b3. 134⅜	350 do.	b3 102⅜
200 do.	134⅜	400 do.	s10. 102
200 do.	b15. 135	100 do.	b3. 102⅜
100 do.	134⅞	100 Mil. & P. Du C.	67⅜
200 Reading R.	b3. 130⅛	100 do.	b3 67⅜
400 do.	130⅜	50 T. H. & Alt. Fr.	91⅜
800 do.	b3 13⅜	1600 Tol. & Wab. R.	67
100 Mich. Cen. R.	b3. 142	200 Cen. Am. Tran. Co.	51
1000 M. S. & N. I. R.	98⅛	100 Canton Co.	50⅞
1000 do.	98⅛	100 do.	b tw 51
100 do.	s3 98⅛	100 Cumb. Coal Co.	68
600 do.	98⅛	500 do.	67⅞
200 Ill. Cen. R.	s3. 133⅜	200 do.	s3 68
100 do.	133⅜	935 Quicksa. M. Co.	53
500 do.	b30. 134⅜	100 do.	57⅞
100 do.	b3 134	150 do.	57⅞
400 do.	134	200 do.	s5 57⅞
200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	s3 118⅝	100 do.	s30 56⅜
700 do.	118⅜	50 Mar. Min. Co.	37
500 do.	b3. 118⅜	200 Wyom. Valley Coal Co.	82
200 do.	b5. 118⅜	ex-div bill	
200 Clevs. & Tol. R.	147⅛	200 Canada Cop. Co.	7⅛

MONDAY, Feb. 29—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, Feb. 27, 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Feb. 20:

Increase in Loans	$6,625,270
Decrease in Specie	222,231
Decrease in Circulation	133
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	6,800,863

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Feb. 21, 1863.	Feb. 27, 1864.	Feb. 20, 1864.
Capital	$69,128,000	$69,722,508	$69,722,508
Loans	179,958,842	174,928,205	168,302,935
Specie	20,512,256	22,301,687	22,523,918
Circulation	5,739,969	5,908,394	5,908,394
Gross Deposits	219,102,476	250,782,110	233,625,074
Exchanged	44,189,351	95,907,051	65,814,568
Undrawn	173,912,625	154,875,059	146,014,106
In Sub-Treasury	7,369,975	35,410,777	37,230,662

There is another large gain on the Deposit line at Bank, and the increase in Loans and Discounts (principally upon Government paper) is made more nearly to correspond than for the previous two weeks. There is a very small decrease in the Specie average, considering that the Customs and Export demands of the week were about two and a quarter millions. The aggregate stock of Gold and Silver in Bank and in the Treasury Office, makes a gain on last Monday of $1,384,225, as follows:

	Monday, Feb. 22.	Monday, Feb. 29.
In Bank	$22,523,918	$22,301,657
Treasury Office	19,068,565	20,675,021
Total	$41,592,483	$42,976,708

The Market for Money opens easy this week at 5@6 ₩ cent. We hear that the Associated Banks, (or a majority of the Clearing House,) have resolved against the increase of Certificates of Deposit in the Treasury, as a medium for clearing balances, but will, in lieu, issue Loan Certificates of their own on the pledge of 5 ₩ cent. Legal Tender Treasury Notes. The difference is not material to the Money market, and of no importance whatever to the Treasury. The Customs Duties to-day amount to $321,000; making nearly *seven and a half millions* in Gold from this source, at the port of New-York alone, for the month of February.

The Railway and Miscellaneous Shares at the Stock Exchange opened with a good degree of firmness this morning. The exception was Erie Common, which fell off 1@1¼ ₩ cent. after the first sales at the Board. This weakness in the leading Stock, against the course of the general market, was a mystery until after the adjournment, when it transpired that a Director of the Board (himself an active speculator on the street,) and his friends were the heavy sellers for a downward turn on a resolution said to have been adopted by the Erie Board a few days since to convert the Long Dock mortgage into the Common Stock, at the option of the holders. The same party were *short* sellers some weeks ago upon the calculation that when it became generally known that the Fourth and Fifth mortgages of the Road were, by resolution of the Erie Board, convertible, the stock would go down on the apprehension of a pressure of new sheres. But this calculation was defeated by the firmness in the general market and the special confidence felt in the productive value of the Erie property. The immediate affect was simply to advance the bidding for the Fourth and Fifth Bonds, and the sequel to the raid upon the Stock was an advance of 10@12 ₩ cent. The practical effect upon the interest of the Company, had the whole $7,000,000 of these Bonds been converted, would have been to improve the real value of the Stock by relieving it of this sum of mortgage incumbrance. The conversions, however, thus far scarcely reach one-tenth of seven millions. The removal of the Long Dock mortgage would also be a practical advantage to the Stock. It was made for $3,000,000, of which about two-thirds have been used. The Bonds are a first lien upon the Long Dock property with the guarantee of the Erie Company. They were worth 110@112 ₩ cent. before the alleged ordar of convarsion; they will now go higher on this order, and the holders, in all probability, decline, as most of the holders of the Fourth and Fifth Eries have declined to avail of the privilege until the Common Stock goes much higher than the relative market value of other leading Railways.

At the Second Board the market for the Railways generally showed increased firmness, and Erie Shares reacted upward ¼@¾ per cent. from the lowest sales in the forenoon, although the *Bear* interest in the Stock are confident of an early increase of new certificates by conversion. The Miscellaneous Shares are higher to-day on Canton, Central Coal, Pacific Mail and Mariposa, but slightly lower on Cumberland. The Government Stocks are steady, and the price of Gold and rates of Exchange on London much the same as at the close on Saturday. Gold 159@159⅛; London 173¼@173½ per cent.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Saturday night, the market leaving off steady:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	159	159	Mich. Central	142	142
U. S. 6s, 1861	111⅜	111⅜	Mich. Southern	98⅜	98⅛
N. Y. Central	135⅝	135⅝	Mich. Guarant'd	142	141⅜
Erie	115⅜	115⅜	Illinois Cen	133⅜	133⅜
Erie Preferred	106⅛	105⅞	Pittsburgh	115⅜	114⅜
Hudson	157⅛	158	Nort Wayne	101⅝	101
Pacific Mail	227	229	Rock Island	119⅜	120⅜
Harlem	135⅜	132⅜	Galena	117	117⅜
Canton	48⅜	50	Reading	129⅜	130
Treas. Csr., new	99⅝	99⅝	Quicksilver	54⅜	55⅜
Toledo	147⅜	147⅜	Cum'land Coal	68⅜	67⅛
Northwest	53⅜	54	Mariposa	35⅜	37½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Sharee:

New-York	115	Chatham	101
Merchants'	105	Bank of the Republic	104
America	130	Hanover	100
City	145	Irving	101⅜
Phœnix	104⅝	Metropolitan	114
North River	106	Citizens'	100
Tradesmen's	110⅝	People's	103
State of New-York	105	Continental	101⅛
Commerce	107	St. Nicholas	101
Mech's Bank'g Ass.	99	Commonwealth	100
Ocean	97	Park	130
American Exchange	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Al. & T. H. seconds, In.	68⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	105	Chi. & N. W. S F	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	104	Chi. & N. W. firsts	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '04	101⅛	Chi. & N. W. seconds	82½
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	114	Del. L. & W. firsts	115
Erie firsts, '83	107	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
B. N. Y. & E., 1st s '77	107	Tol. & Wab. seconds	99
Hud. R. firsts, '69	109	M. & P. du Ch.	104
Hud. R. seconds, s. f. '85	115	Gal. & Chi. Ext	113
Hud. R. thirds, '75	145	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108⅛
Hud. Bonds	103	Chi. & Rock Isl. 1sts	107
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	109	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	111⅜
Harlem thirds, '68	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	105
Mich. C., new, 1st, 82	123	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102⅜
Chi B. & Quin. firsts	118⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	95⅜
Mich. S. seconds	106	Clev. & Pitts 3ds	104
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	111	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	85
Pacific R. guaranteed	60	Miss. & Me. L. G.	67
Ill. Central '75	123⅞	Chi. & Alt. firsts	103
Alton & T. Haute firsts	104	Chi. & Alt. S F	102
Al. & T. H. 2ds pref.	92	Chi. & Alt. Income	94
		Atl. & G. W.	96

Our financial and mercantile community were greatly shocked this morning to learn that Mr. THOMAS TILESTON died suddenly on Sunday night. Mr. TILESTON had nearly reached his three score and ten years. He was among the oldest of our New York merchants, though a native of Massachusetts. He founded, with Mr. PAUL SPOFFORD, at an early day, after his removal to this City, the eminently successful commission and shipping house of SPOFFORD & TILESTON, and was for many years President of the Phenix Bank, and for nearly ten years Chairman of the Clearing House Association of City Banks. As a public-spirited citizen, sound merchant, and kind-hearted and urbane gentleman, he was widely known and warmly appreciated.

Mr. E. W. TALMAN has resigned his position as Cashier of the Continental Bank, to join his son's firm of LIVERMORE & TALMAN. Mr. C. F. TIMPSON has been appointed his successor.

Messrs. FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-street, give notice that they will attend to the conversion of United States 7-30 Treasury Notes into the 6 ₩ cent. Bonds of 1881, on favorable terms.

An advertisement appears elsewhere of a meeting to take initiatory steps for the establishment of the Tenth National Bank, capital one million. The commissioners are Joseph Lamson, President United States Trust Company, A. A. Low, S. D. Babcock, George S. Robbins, Francis Skiddy, Samuel Sloan, Henry A. Smythe. The bank is to be located on Broadway, in the neighborhood of the New-York Hospital.

For California.

Champion.....Mar. 3..New-York....Panama.
Illinois.....Mar. 14..New-York....Panama.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Africa*, via Boston, will close to-day at 5:30 P. M.

The mails for Europe by the ——, via Portland, will close in this City on Friday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Hammonia*, via Southampton, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of London*, via Queenstown, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Evening Star*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific and Central America.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Champion*, will close on Thursday, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Dunsalls Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO PAGING MACHINES and one large cutting machine for paper. ROBT. H. ELLIS, Assignee, No. 145 Fulton-st., N. Y.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER WHEELS.—The most perfect, water-saving, powerful and durable wheels in use. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 B'way.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,
WHITE GOODS, FINE FLANNELS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,
MACY'S CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 8th-av., near 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
will offer at retail on March 1,
GREAT BARGAINS IN

PILLOW LINENS,	DOYLIES,
LINEN SHEETINGS,	NAPKINS,
TABLE LINEN,	DAMASK CLOTHS,
TOWELING,	TOWELS, &c., &c.,

of the very best makes and styles.

SHIRTING LINENS
from 37½c. to 80c. per yard.

NAINSOOK,	CAMBRIC,
ENGLISH MULL,	JACONET,
BRILLIANTE,	INDIA TWILL,
MARSEILLES,	FRENCH CAMBRIC,

DOMESTIC SHIRTINGS
in the greatest variety of prices and quality.

DIMITY QUILTS, with Colored Borders, 9-4, 10-4 and 11-4, suitable for Spring and Summer use—also every style.

MARSEILLES, LACE AND COLORED QUILTS at low prices to suit the times.

Persons furnishing houses will find it to their advantage to examine our stock. Articles for housekeeping made up on the shortest notice and in the best manner.

WINDOW SHADES,
No. 359
BROADWAY.
FOR STORES,
FOR SKYLIGHTS,
FOR DWELLINGS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
Manufacturers.

LACE CURTAINS,
No. 359
BROADWAY.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
Importers.

MUSQUITO
NETS, LACE,
PATENT CANOPIES FOR DO.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
In antique and modern designs,
JUST RECEIVED,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

CARPETS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
In every variety, of the very best
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE,
At Popular Prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

WHITE GOODS,
JACONETS, CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH MULLS,
DIMITIES, MARSEILLES,
COTTON SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c.,
At the lowest market prices
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

RICH LACE GOODS,
BLACK THREAD AND
POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS,
BLACK THREAD BARBES, CAPES,
PARASOL COVERS, COIFFURES, &c., &c.
Also,
ELEGANT EMBROIDERIES,
Will be opened MONDAY, Feb. 29.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE
that the American Card Company's
NEW UNION PLAYING CARDS,
NATIONAL EMBLEMS,
are rapidly taking the place of cards bearing foreign emblems. The only trouble is to manufacture them fast enough to meet the popular demand.
For sale everywhere.
Two sample packs sent post-paid on receipt of $1. Address AMERICAN CARD COMPANY,
No. 165 William-st., or No. 14 Chambers-st., New-York.

PROFESSOR HOWS' READINGS AND RECITATIONS.
PUBLISHED TO-DAY:
THE LADIES' BOOK OF READINGS AND RECITATIONS.—A collection of approved extracts from standard authors, intended for the use of higher classes in schools and seminaries, and for family reading circles. By JOHN W. S. HOWE, Professor of Elocution.
ALSO LATELY PUBLISHED.
PROFESSOR HOWE'S LADIES' READER.
PROFESSOR HOWE'S JUNIOR LADIES' READER.
EARLY READY.
PROFESSOR HOWE'S PRIMARY LADIES' READER.
The four books will complete Professor How's series specially prepared for Young Ladies' Schools and Seminaries—the only series of reading-books so specially prepared published in the country. His high reputation and great experience as a teacher of the art of elocution, and his critical taste in that art, warrant us in recommending these books in the strongest manner to the favorable notice of teachers of ladies' seminaries, &c.
For sale in New-York by Geo. R. Lockwood, D. Appleton & Co., Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co., Oakley & Mason, W. J. Pooley & Co., Howe & Ferry, and Collins & Brother. Published by T. H. BUTLER & Co., No. 137 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

LIFE AND ANECDOTES OF THACKERAY.
D. APPLETON & CO., NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
will publish in a few days
THACKERAY;
THE
HUMORIST AND MAN OF LETTERS.
THE STORY OF HIS LIFE,
WITH
PARTICULARS OF HIS EARLY CAREER NEVER BEFORE MADE PUBLIC.
By THEODORE TAYLOR, Esq.
Illustrated with a Portrait, one of the latest taken from life; View of Thackeray's House; Fac simile of his Hand-writing; Humorous Illustrations by George Cruikshank; and other Pictures and Sketches.
From the Reader.
This memoir will give, for the first time, some account of the curious little magazine conducted by the great humorist when a lad at Cambridge.
From the Guardian.
The author, Mr. T. TAYLOR, long resident in Paris, has been collecting information for many years, and will have much to say of Mr. Thackeray's artist life in that city. The book will be illustrated with a portrait, and some curious original sketches.

NOW READY,
YANKEE NOTIONS FOR APRIL.
The perfect cure for all cases of ennui. Read! read! and do not fail to see the Comic Illustrations, among which are the following:
A Man who has seen Better Days; Contractor Mi-sers and Boy Jack; A Canine Suspended; Our New Boss; Adding Insult to Injury; or, 40 Stone Down; In for a Speculation; Taking a Forte; Public Nuisance in C. Park; A Milkman's Dilemma; Boots and Southern Coufed Rye (Wry) Faces, and a host of others.
T. W. STRONG, Publisher,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.
American News Company, General Agents, No. 121 Nassau-st.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 110 Washington-st., Boston,
Publish this day.
HOLY AND PROFANE STATES.
16mo., vellum cloth; $1 25.
Uniform with Jeremy Taylor.
FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS.
EIGHTH THOUSAND.
SHELLEY. 2 vols. 32mo.
Cloth and gold series, $2.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.
100 Masonic Books old and scarce.
10,000 Photograph Albums on hand cheap.
10,000 Scientific Books on hand at our price.
100,000 Miscellaneous books on hand at your price.
500,000 Scrap Prints on hand at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 115 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
No. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description; also, old PAMPHLETS of every kind; old BLANK BOOKS, and LEDGERS that are written full and all kinds of WASTE PAPER, by BANKERS, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, booksellers, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, carpet-sag offices, &c.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, for black ink, flows a long time and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. REYNOLDS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Thomas E. Stewart and Charles A. Nestler, assignees of Caroline Bleidorn, against Caroline Bleidorn, William Raade, Francis Dessaur, Frederick Scheuronbrand, Roman Noll, M. Frank, Joseph Kuhn, Peter Joseph Kamp, J. Kuss, Joseph Rasner, Bertz, Widow Deuschenech, John Weiland, Ph. Sandrock, Aug. Melcher, J. A. Sussmith, B. Berendt, John Hinkel, William Voigt, Peter Gollash, George Gollash, Henry Diellenbach, Frans Mentele, Edward Rudolph, widow of Moses Weil, Henry Tippeoger, Peter Schaffner, Adam Lutz, F. Nagel, George Naedele, Salamon Zeltmasoher, Elizabeth Staeb, L. F. Feuntales, Gottleib Marx, Jacob Walz, John Nal, jr., Ammann, Ed. Levitb, Louis Hallinger, M. Kern, C. Von Beck, L. Lorenz, O. Altenbrant, Catharine Schlippe, Joseph Schoellerbahn, Caspar Wiesling, Henry Dormitzer, J. Stadtmann, August Banhann, Adolph Zeltmacher, L. Lang, Caspar Benchelder, William F. Young, Frederick Hillman, Jacob Mann, John Kuhn, Joh. Gottlieb, Rosine Waldschmidt, Justus Halermann, L. A. Betch, Daniel Hauch, Elizabeth Hofer, H. Diefienbach, Theobald Bell, H. Liese, Peter Raab, Catharina Johde, Fr. Wolff G. Lorenz Mohring, Anton Vaigde, Rudolph Knussman, George Bast, Heinrich Rettich, Fr. Gobell, Christian Leuberheim, J. W. Freund, Emrich Roth, Nicholas Motten, Balthasar Bender, Catharine Wiedmann, Caroline Bents, Peter Semar, Gustay Pantz, Eva Catharine Mann, Georg Zinth, Carl Hatz, Simon Neuberger, Conrad Hufoager, J. G. Busheim, William Klotyer, Anton Gerhard, Job. Hoffman, Joh. Rittlich, Heinrich Martens, Theodor Jac. Hohn, William Sudersen, John Zaho, Fr. Steeg, Julius Wertbheim, Georger Sandmer, Gustav Mager, Andreas Buehinger, Obdistian Berg, Eva Scholl, George Spahn, Theodor Lutz, Daniel Welf, John Drehl, John Dethert, John Lehnert, Hans Kunzen, Fiedel Mor. G. Freg, Joseph Sellig, Jacob Bonhag, Michael Schwinger, Eva Petrie, Christ Gies, Adam Belger, Philip Schustern, Margarethe Schoning, J. T. Kessler, F. Berlenbach, Joh. Alois Schipf, W. Steitz, Edward Hekel, Dorothea Wiegand, Fran Schnell, J. Hoffmann, Henry Hauke, Anton Grefner, Johann Aleb, Heinrich Schafer, Carl Kestinger, Joseph Frey, Fr. Wilhe my, Elisabetha, Wilhelmy, Hr. Hohnerlein, C. Domling, Babetta Wetzel, George Niefer, J. H. Wesselhoeft, Johann Hussenoder, W. A. Rams, Victor Harold, John Chr. Ehnes, M. Schott, Julius Gallmann, Louis Agger, Ulrich Sauer, Herman Krall, Jacob Oettinger, John Rung, Maria Ripper, Richard Harold, J. P. Bruck, Christian Haldt, J. F. Eppenlaub, George Spahn, Hans Buntzen, Jacob Kruger, Sus Williams, Martin Holleg, Jeh. Schald, Henry F. Muller, H. Vols, John Schrafer, C. E. Ellenberg, Conrad Dunkler, Carl Dingel, Michael Becker, Johanne Kronenberg, Edward Eisls, John A. Stewart, Receiver of the Bowery Bank; Louis H. Meyer, Edward Sincken, Edward Troost, Robert Troost, Christian M. Shroeder, Christian M. Shroeder, jr., Hermano Shroeder, Charles Holzapfel, Herman Boker, Herman Funcke, and Herman Schleicher. To the defendants, and to all the other creditors of the above-named Caroline Bleidorn, who were such creditors on the 24th day of July, 1856, and interested in the general assignment for the benefit of creditors, bearing date July 24, 1856, made by the

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md. Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. Hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder shall fail to enter into the contract for the same, they to make good the difference between the offer of this and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) (Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.

—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.

—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

——

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the said bid was made. In case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, March 15, 1864, for the supply of best quality of Ice to U. S. General Hospitals at New-Orleans, La., Baton Rouge, La., Key West, Fla., and Pensacola, Fla., and such points on the coast of Texas as may be occupied as hospitals during the year 1864.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds delivered daily, as required by Surgeons in charge of Hospitals in the vicinity of above points. Also, price per ton of two thousand pounds, carefully stored in well constructed ice-houses at the above points, subject to inspection and measurement by the United States.

The following is the estimated quantity required at each point, but the proposals must include all additional quantities required during the year at the same rates:

New-Orleans	600 tons.
Pensacola	60 tons.
Key West	50 tons.
Baton Rouge	200 tons.

The above proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee that the party or parties are responsible, certified to by a United States District Attorney or Clerk of District Court.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified by mail or otherwise that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract under bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars.

Bonds to be properly certified to.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposals.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., marked "Proposals for Ice."

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposals.

Bidders may be present in person when the bids are opened.

The department reserves the right to reject all unsuitable bids.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING AND DISBURSING OFFICE, No. 562 Broadway.
ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until 2 P. M. on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, for supplying cooked rations to fifty, more or less, United States troops, at the Provost-Marshal's rendezvous at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Three meals constitute a complete ration, and the ration to consist of the following articles, to wit:

Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and one-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread, or one and one-fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate, to every one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans or peas, and ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted or ground coffee, or one and one-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one and one-fourth pounds of adamantine or star candles; four pounds of soap; two quarts of salt; four ounces of pepper; thirty pounds of potatoes, when practicable, and one quart of molasses;

When beans, peas, rice, hominy, or potatoes cannot be issued in the proportions given above, an equivalent in value shall be issued in some other proper food.

Desiccated potatoes or desiccated mixed vegetables, at the rate per one hundred rations of one hundred and fifty ounces of the former, or one hundred ounces of the latter, may be substituted for beans, peas, rice, hominy, or fresh potatoes, when these articles cannot be issued; or, they may be issued at the foregoing rate twice per week, in lieu of beans or peas, or in lieu of rice or hominy, upon the requisition of the officer commanding.

Fresh beef to be issued at least twice in each week, and oftener, if required by the officer commanding.

Every article specified as forming part of the ration must be of the very best quality.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head. Written contracts to be made with adequate bonds. The names of two sufficient sureties, with place of residence, to be given with the proposals.

The undersigned, to whom proposals will be addressed, reserves the right of rejecting all bids deemed unreasonable.

J. McL. HILDT, Captain U. S. A.,
M. and D. Officer and A. C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND—BONDS No. EIGHT.

—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase at not less than their par value, of the whole, or any part of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund, Bonds No. 8," authorized by an ordinance of the Corporation, passed Feb. 9, 1864, and an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November each year, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1872.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund, Bonds No. 8," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 10, 1864.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and bridging of the extension of the road of this company from Hackettstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, (a distance of 23 miles,) until SATURDAY, the 26th day of March next.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications, with blank forms for proposals and approximate estimates of quantities, will be in readiness at this office on and after Saturday, March 12.

J. B. MARSING, Chief Engineer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING FELT AND PITCH.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering in the City of Washington, D. C., the following amounts of Roofing Felt and Pitch, viz.:

One hundred and eight (108) tons of Roofing Felt.

Eight hundred (800) barrels of Pitch, or Roofing Cement.

The particular kind or description of the above articles must be stated in the proposals, and bidders will be required to furnish samples of the articles they propose to deliver.

One-fourth (¼) of the quantity of each article will be required to be delivered in thirty (30) days from the date of the contract, one-fourth (¼) in sixty (60) days therefrom, and the balance in ninety (90) days therefrom.

Each barrel of Pitch or Roofing Cement must contain not less than three hundred (300) pounds, and delivered in good sound barrels, said barrels to be furnished free of cost to the Government.

The articles offered by the successful bidders will be subjected to a rigid inspection before being accepted by an Inspector, appointed by the Government.

PROPOSALS.

The price must be written out in words on the bid, as must also the full name and Post-office address of the bidder.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked, "Proposals for Roofing, Felt and Pitch."

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated Feb. 11, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid such articles at the price therein named, as is required by the Government.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, Feb. 15, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 19th day of March, 1864, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with fifteen thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter strained lard oil, and thirty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter strained sperm oil, to be divided into convenient lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Lighthouse Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

The lard oil will be delivered at Boston, Mass., for special inspection.

Any one of the lots of sperm oil, or all of them, may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:

Lot No. 1.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 1st day of April, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons lard oil on the 1st day of May, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 1st day of June, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 1st day of August, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz.: specific gravity, burning the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a Custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60° Fahrenheit by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at the times and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Lighthouse Board, under the authority of the department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kinds or descriptions of oils than those specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the department as such, or certified by a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or other officer of the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR LIME.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 12 o'clock, for Ten Thousand (10,000) Bushels of good merchantable Unslacked Lime. The whole amount to be delivered within thirty (30) days from the date of contract at such points in the City of Washington as the Depot Quartermaster may direct. The lime to weigh not less than eighty (80) pounds to the bushel.

The amount offered by the successful bidders will be subject to a rigid inspection by an Inspector appointed by the Government before being accepted.

PROPOSALS.

The price must be written out in words on the bid, as must also the full name and post-office address of the bidder.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Lime."

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid such quantities at the prices therein named, as is required by the Government.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

REAL ESTATE.

COTTAGE ORNEE FOR SALE,

situated in the best part of the beautiful Village of Flatbush, L. I., 25 minutes from foot of Fulton-st., by horse railroad; modern built. Contains 6 rooms, replete with every convenience; fine garden full of choice fruit, surrounded by beautiful grounds and good society. Price $4,800; part can remain on mortgage. Address Box No. 1,782 Post-office.

A BEAUTIFUL MANSION, VALUED AT $8,000 for $150.
A MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE, valued at $4,500, for $150.
A SPLENDID VILLA, valued at $2,500, for $150.
A HANDSOME COTTAGE, valued at $1,500 for $150.
595 handsome lots, in the village of Jamaica, L. I., within forty minutes' ride of New-York, and accessible by either of two railroads, running every hour.
Four splendid residences, with suitable lots included, at the price of $150 each. Lots to be located by the purchasers themselves when the sale is completed. This is one of the most beautiful tracts of land within a hundred miles of New-York, and has never before been offered for sale. Title indisputable.
Full information on all points, with accurate drawings of the different houses, and maps showing the exact location of the lots, will be furnished on application.
ABBOTT, CHADWICK & HUBBARD,
No. 71 William-st., between Liberty and Cedar.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF LAND, FROM 12 to 20 acres in extent, suitable for country-seats lying on both sides the Hackensack Plank Road, five miles from New-York. It is finely situated, commanding an extensive view of the Valley of the Hackensack, with Newark, Newark Bay, Orange Mountain—a prospect thirty miles in extent. There are excellent orchards upon it, with streams and springs of water. It is but thirty minutes from New-York, being five minutes' walk from a station of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. It is in a desirable neighborhood, some dozen gentlemen's seats being within a mile's distance. Also for sale, 20 acres meadow land. Terms easy, it being preferred that a part of the money remain upon the land in bond and mortgage. Apply to ABRAM W. DURYEE, near the premises.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—$5,000.—ONE OF the finest situations on the north shore of Long Island, two miles from Glen Cove, on the high ground known as "BIRCH HILL," 2½ acres of land; two buildings, one a new house, 24x32, with wing 16x20; in the house are two large parlors on first floor, two good rooms and two bedrooms on each of second and third floors, with attic above. The walls are "hard-finished" throughout. The wing has kitchen on first floor, and one large room above; good cellars, full size, under each. In other garden's house, of five rooms. Commands a view of the Sound and the opposite shore from New-Rochelle, N. Y., to Norwalk, Conn.; fine view from every window of the house; communication by steamboat and railroad twice a day. Apply on the premises, or of ROBERT C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment brown stone house, No. 255 West 21st-st., opposite Chelsea-square, with high stoop, iron balconies in front of parlor windows, and court-yard in front 14 feet deep. The house is three rooms deep on basement and parlor floors, with a counter cellar the whole depth of the same, (68 feet,) is provided with bells, speaking tubes, gas and gas fixtures on each floor and in the cellar; has five stationary washstands with marble tops, three water-closets, bath, shower and stationary wash tubs, all supplied with hot and cold water, and has a furnace in the cellar, with seven hot air registers therefrom. All in good order. Possession given immediately; $16,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to ROOME & WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF NEWBURGH, FOR SALE—On the premises, March 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., the house and grounds belonging to Alfred C. Roe, containing about 14 acres of land, well-stocked with small and large fruits of choice varieties, beds of asparagus, rhubarb, &c. The house is large and well fitted for boarding-house, school or private family. The outbuildings are substantial and convenient. There is also a second-class building site on the place. Part of the purchase money could remain on the property. For terms and particulars, address S. S. MERWIN, No. 63 William-st., New-York; JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, or Mrs. A. O. ROE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A GENTLEman's residence, within a few minutes' walk of the depot: the house is large, in perfect order, with modern fixtures; has 14 rooms, with laundry, gas, bath, water-closet, &c.; the outbuildings are extensive and in complete order; abundance of the best water; 9 acres under a high state of cultivation, a large supply of choice fruits, apples, pears, cherries, plums, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, &c.; the grounds are nearly covered with fruit and ornamental trees of large growth and great beauty, and laid out in avenues and walks; and the property will be sold at a very low price; possession can be had at once. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE No. 92 First-place, Brooklyn, comprising six lots; house of stone, large size, and among the best in the West-end and best built in the city, complete in all modern improvements, conveniences and comforts, and in thorough order. Grounds tastefully arranged, and ornamented with a large variety of fruit trees, vines, shrubs, costly fountain, &c. Neighborhood unexceptionable; location elevated, pleasant and accessible, being within a few minutes' walk of the ferries, and cars passing each end of the block. Terms easy. Address S. A. S., Box No. 2,561 Post-office.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The four-story brown-stone front, English basement house, No. 25 Montague-st., 20 by 60 feet, replete with every modern convenience. Location central and convenient to the ferries. Also, a new modern-built, three-story stone front house, No. 18 Nassau-st., extra width, and calculated for a large family. Also, double brick house, corner of Hicks and Orange sts., with stable in the rear, if desired. Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO., No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT AT ROSEville, Newark, N. J. House new, 12 rooms; suitable for genteel family; lot 125 feet front, 100 feet deep. A farm at Irvington, 3 miles from Newark, N. J., 55 acres, dwelling house and barn. A farm at Morristown, N. J., half a mile from First Presbyterian Church, 40 acres, dwelling house and barn. THOMAS V. JOHNSON, No. 101 Liberty-st., N. Y., or JOHN WHITEHEAD, No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, HOUSE and lot on the north side of Rapelyea-st., Brooklyn, first house east of Hicks-st.; high stoop and basement, and court-yard in front; containing a modern improvements: neighborhood very select, and but a few minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. Ferry. For further particulars, apply to W. VENVILL, No. 12 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE AND BRICK houses on 29th-st., near Lexington-av.; on Madison-av., near 28th-st., brick, full size; on 41st-st., near 6th-av.; on 44th-st., near 5th-av.; on 45th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.; on 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; on 47th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; on 39th-st., near Lexington-av. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ONE OF the most desirable residences, (near the Stone Church,) all the modern improvements, and a view of Long Island Sound rarely equaled, with ten acres of land and grant abundance of all kinds of fruit. Inquire of S. B. S. BISSELL or L. P. HUBBARD, No. 80 Wall-st., or of R. W. MEAD, on the premises.

A SMALL PLACE FOR SALE—PRETTILY situated, near Sing Sing, N. Y., a house, barn, and five acres of land, with an unusual supply of almost all the better qualities of fruit, excellent water, good orchard, and a charming view. Price, $5,000.
C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

A CHEAP AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE for sale at Tremont, Westchester County, with good buildings, about three acres of land, finely watered and well supplied with fruit trees, old and young; good garden and handsome lawn. Price $6,000.
C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT—AT WOODSIDE, L. I., near the depot of L. I. R. R., 30 minutes from the City, a handsome Swiss cottage and 2 acres of land, all in fine order. Grounds well laid out and fruited and shaded. Price $6,500, for sale; rent, $725. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 50TH-ST., A BROWN-stone front house, high stoop, three stories, 20 feet by 50 feet; lot 100 feet; furnace, gas-fixtures, hot and cold water; top of house; all modern improvements. Inquire of J. L. HALSEY, No. 31 Nassau-st., Life Insurance Company.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE, high-stoop house, 20x54, with all the improvements, in the upper part of the City; convenient to four railroads; will be sold cheap, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to S. T. ANDREWS, No. 39 Bethune-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO HOUSES near Rye depot, Westchester County (one furnished) houses 30x49, and contain 12 rooms each; pleasantly situated; has good stable, fine garden, plenty of fruit, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone houses, 224 feet wide, Nos. 132 and 134 East 24th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Price $15,000. For permission to view apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE 3-STORY BRICK house and lot, No. 63 West 28th-st., near the 6th-av. The house has the modern improvements, and is in good order. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE-STORY brick house, on south side of 125th-st., Harlem, second house east of 6th-av., now occupied by Judge Headreau. S. LAY, Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—VERY CHEAP, terms easy, two three-story brick stores and dwellings south side of Fulton-av., between Washington and Clinton avs.; the best location for no advance.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

LEASE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The lease of the building, No. 722 Broadway, east side, between 4th-st. and Astor-place. Inquire on the premises, or of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 46 East 51st-st., near 4th-av.; contains gas and croton; Belgian pavement in front. Inquire of JOHN WEEBER, No. 233 Grand-st., corner Bowery.

WOOLEN MILL FOR SALE—A FOUR-SET woolen mill, with large water power, now running, in excellent order, possession on April 1, if necessary. Apply to JAMES POLLOCK, Room No. 6, No. 7 Pine-st.

$3,000 CASH—FOR SALE—THE LARGE grocery of 3d-av. and 26th-st. Inquire of RENSON & SCHLEPEGRELL, 146 Bowery.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL HOUSE OR PART OF A HOUSE wanted to rent, between 23d and 54th sts., in a quiet, respectable neighborhood, furnished or unfurnished; rent unfurnished, $200 to $350 per annum; references exchanged. Address A. F., Box No. 2,137 Post-office, stating rent, etc. Family, four adults.

INSTITUTE OF REWARD FOR ORPHANS OF PATRIOTS.—Wanted to rent, a large house, suitable for the Patriot Orphan Home. Should the location and terms of sale be satisfactory, a purchase may be concluded. Apply, by letter or otherwise, to EDWARD WARNER, No. 3 Union-square, or to DAVID P. HOLTON, M. D., No. 93 Bond-st., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.

The following valuable real estate is offered for sale on liberal terms, by the Corporation of Trinity Church:

HUDSON, CLARKSON AND LEROY STS.—14 lots of ground on one plot, comprising the entire front of the block on the east side of Hudson-st., between Clarkson and Leroy sts., being 269 feet on Hudson-st. by 163 feet on Clarkson and Leroy sts.

READE-ST.—2 lots on the north side of Reade-st., between West Broadway and Church-st., together being 50 feet front by about 81 feet 9 inches deep.

GREENWICH AND VESTRY STS.—1 lot on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Vestry sts., 25 feet front on Greenwich-st. by 100 feet on Vestry-st.

2 lots on Greenwich-st., adjoining the above, each 23 feet front by 100 feet deep.

VESTRY-ST.—2 lots on Vestry-st., adjoining the Greenwich-st lots, being together 126 feet front by 87 feet 6 inches deep.

DESBROSSES-ST.—3 lots on Desbrosses-st., in rear of the Vestry-st. lots, being together 75 feet front on Desbrosses-st. by 87 feet 6 inches deep, and 1 lot on Desbrosses-st., also in rear of the Vestry-st. lots, 25 feet front by 87 feet 6 inches deep.

GREENWICH-ST.—1 lot No. 107 Greenwich-st., between Thames and Rector sts., 27 feet front, 25 feet rear, by about 103 feet deep.

No. 69 WARREN-ST.—The valuable store and lot No. 69 Warren-st., near College-place; lot 25 feet front by 75 feet deep.

Application may be made at the vestry office, corner of Fulton and Church sts., where maps may be seen.

WM. E. DUNSCOMB, Comptroller.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT STANFORD, CONN.—House with three-fourths acre land, stable and outbuildings, situated corner South and Willow sts., within five minutes' walk of the depot; fruit and shade trees in abundance; house contains 14 rooms, gas and water; a very desirable location for persons doing business in New-York; price, $9,000; rent, $650. Apply on the premises, or to C. W. SCOFIELD, No. 5 Platt-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE at a bargain. A handsome two-story and attic house, centrally located. A grocery-store in the best business part of Main-street. Lot on Clevelandst., 75x300 feet; lot on Prospect-street, 200x700 feet; 27 lots on and near Main-st., in East Orange. Farm of 196 acres on the westerly slope of Orange Mountain. Will be sold together or separately. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.; or No. 49 Main-st., Orange, from 1 to 5 P. M.

MONTAGUE VILLA, SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., FOR SALE.—Price, $12,500. Two miles from Jersey City Ferry; horse-cars every ten minutes: just completed; containing parlor, dining, library, reception and bath rooms, 10 bed rooms, gas, water and kitchen arrangements complete; grounds tastefully laid out, commanding a splendid view of the Bay. Apply to JOSIAH PAYTON, care C. H. SMITH, No. 119 Broadway. Splendid lots, 78x350, for sale.

FOR SALE—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK houses known as Nos. 41 and 43 Huntingdon-st., Brooklyn. Houses 22 by about 45; lots 100 feet deep. Price low and terms easy.

Also, a three-story brick house, of which immediate possession could be had, near the ferry.

Apply to P. C. BULKLEY,
No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR ICE MEN.—A CHEAP AND PRODUCTIVE property of 12 acres for sale, on the Highland Turnpike, 28 miles from New-York, about half a mile from Hudson River Railroad station. It has a large pond, with a fine stream of water, a good warehouse for ice, a barn and cottage house, with one or two choice building spots. Will yield as it is 20 per cent. income, besides being a very fine property to improve. Price $8,000.
C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, 15 LOTS OF ground on west side of 2d-av. and 54th and 55th sts., in all 200 feet square, suitable for a church or other public building.

The entire purchase money may remain on mortgage, if the property be immediately and satisfactorily improved.

Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with one or two lots, in 119th-st., near Avenue-A; said house is new, and contains all the modern improvements. Apply to D. D. BANKER, No. 145 Clinton-st., or S. A. HILLS, 125th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT, 52 by 200 feet, on the Bergen Point plank-road, (called Bergen-av., near Myrtle,) South Bergen, 20 minutes' ride from Jersey City ferry, on the dummy-road. Fruit trees and grapevines on the premises. Apply to JOSEPH B. PURDY, No. 34 Malden-lane.

JERSEY CITY.—DWELLING-HOUSE AND TWO lots of ground for sale, with or without the furniture, located on the north side of Wayne and Harrison sts.; house large and commodious, with modern improvements, finished in the best manner. Possession at once, if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A 3-STORY AND BASEment frame house, in excellent order; Croton water in each story, lot 20x100; only $1,000 need be paid down; balance can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For particulars, apply on the premises, No. 125 East 69th-st., between 11 and 4 o'clock.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—The handsome three-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 14 East 38th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; lot 25x98.9; location unsurpassed. This house will be sold with the vacant lot adjoining. Possession 1st of April. For full particulars, and permits to view, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 307 West 21st-st., lot 25x98.9; house 25x50; opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. MOORE, No. 43 Wall-st.

$18,000.—FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-square, 17th-st., house, four-stories, 25x50, and piazza; lot 98 feet. Most of the furniture included; at $18,000. For permits, apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

$35,000.—FOR SALE—SEVERAL ELEgant dwellings, from 23d to 34th sts., near 5th-av., and others of less value.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

$30,000.—FOR SALE—115x100 FEET, ON Sullivan-st., near Amity-st. The dwellings now standing will pay 8 per cent. on the price. A desirable place for manufacturers.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front houses in 28th-st., near 5th-av., in complete order; possession May 1. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

FARMS.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

20 on the North River at Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Nyack, Tarrytown, Hastings, Yonkers and Spuytendnyvel:
3 at Mt. Kisko, 2 at Kensico, 2 at White Plains;
3 at New-Rochelle, 2 at Mamaroneck, 4 at Portchester;
6 at Norwalk and Stamford, 2 at Bridgeport, Conn.;
4 at Bergen Hill, 3 at Morristown, 4 at Elisabeth;
5 at Rahway,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

WALLACK'S—Pure Gold.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Taming a Butterfly.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Postillion of Lonjumeau.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—On Demande un Gouverneur.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Ticket-of-Leave Man, Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 685 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Stereoscopticon, or Mirror of the Universe.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We print this morning our correspondence from the Department of the South, received via Fortress Monroe, detailing the racest lamentable reverse to our arms in Florida. The painful interest which laveste tha affair has been enhanced donbtless by Gen. Gillmore's inexplicable proceeding of stopping the mails, and those to whom the past few deys of torturing suspense hava seemed mora than wseks in duration, will read tha acconnts with sagernese end relief. The reports show that our brave feHowe were led into a trap where they suddenly met an overwhelming force, and, there being no poesible door of escape, they were mowed dowa by the dozen. The list of casualiies foots up twelva hundred. The fighting wee heroic beyond expression, and as the thrilling details ars reed many a sigh will be uttered that so much valor resulted in diecomfiture. Our forces are reportad to be intrenching themselves six miles from Jacksonville.

Richmoad papers up to and including Feb. 29 were received at Fortreee Monroe yeeterday. They contain varions talegraphic diepatches of war matters, bnt nothing very definita. The rebels admit a severs lose of hoth officers end man in the late cavalry fighte with Smith and Grierson's forcee. Sherman's advance is said to have reeched Peerly Psar—wherever that may be—probably somewhere in the State of Alabama. Disoatches from Atlanta mention the fact of Grant's late reconnoissance, but tha datails are maagre. Likewise the naws from tha fight in Florida. The rebel Gen. Finnegan was reported to be pnrsuing our forces. The rebels had lost heavily in the fight. Longstreet is reported to hava withdrawn to a point not prudent to mention.

Tha great cavalry axpeditlon of Geas. Smith and Grierson, has returned to its starting point, near Memphis, having been unsuccessful in forming a jnnction with Gen. Sherman, in consequance of the concentration of tha enemy'e forces in superior numbers. Our troops peaetrated to Wast Point, Miss., a distance of 130 miles, where all the rebal cavalry force was formed ready to impeda our progrese. Conaiderable fighting ensued, tha rebels endeavoring firet to ent our colnmn in two, and then to cut it off, but without success. In theea aagagemeals the rebels lost very haavily. Our troope finally fell back, destroying ths railroad as they retreated. Although tha expedition failed in its maia object there were yet some very important results. It destroyed ovsr ons millios bushels of rsbel corn, a large amonnt of cotton and provisions, captnrsd 1,500 mnlee and 300 pilsoners, and brought in 2,000 nagroes.

Tha Senate yesterday confirmsd the nomination of Major-Gen. Grant to a Mejor-Geaeral'e rank in the regular army, and Geas. Meade, Sherman, McPherson and Thomas were confirmad ia ths rank of Brigadier-Generals, also in tha regular army. Brigadier-Geaerals Pleasanton and Thomas were coafirmed as Major-Generals in the volnnteer service.

A telegram from Cairo ssye, upon authority o prisonera captured by Gen. Smith, that Col. Forrest, brother of the rebel Gaaeral of thet nama, was killed in a skirmish with onr forces.

CONGRESS.

In tha Senate, yesterday, Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, introdnced a hill for tha protection of overlaad emigrants, which appropriates $40,000 to he expended on the roads to Colorado and Idaho. Mr. Sumner, from the Select Committee on Freedmen and Slavery, presented a long rsport on the Fugitive Slave Law, accompanied by a bill repealing all laws for the rendition of fugitive slaves to thair masters. The report is very long, and reviawa the relation of Slavery to ths Coostitation at length. Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported the Honee bill extending bounties to April 1, and stated that the Government was enlisting men at the rata of 2,000 per day, which was laster then the Government conld taka care of them. Discussion ansued, and the hill was finally racommitted to ths Military Committee. The disagreement of the Conferanca Committae on the whisky tax was mada tha special ordar for to-day at one o'clock. Mr. Sherman asked tha Senate to instruct the committee to report a tax of twenty cants per gallon on whisky on hand July 1. The bill aqualizing the pay of soldiere was taken up, and after discussion, without progreee, racommitted to tha Committee on Military Affairs. Tha Senata went into Executive Session, and adjourned.

In the House yesterdey, Mr. Stevens asked leave to introdnce a resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquira into the operation of tha vsrions acts and military orders relating to trada intercourse with the rebellious Statas. Thia was at first objected to, hnt enbsequantly Mr. Garfield submitted a eimilar resolution, which was agreed to. Tha bill reported by tha Committee of Ways and Means, to authoriza the transfar of $200,000,000 from tha $900,000,000 ten-forty loan into a five-forty loan, was called up, and after some slight amendments, was passed. This bill snthorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to also issua $17,000,000 additional five-twenties to supply the ovarplus of snbscriptions on tha day the loan was exhausted. Mr. Blair submitted a resolntion calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for all the correspondence and reports concerning the operations of tha navy before Charleston up to the time Admiral Dupont was relieved. The resolution was finally adopted. Mr. Long, of Ohio, offered a resolution asking the President to appoint Pierce, Fillmore, Ewing and others as Peace Commissioners, to treat with the rebels. The resolntion was summarily choked, it receiving only 22 votes in tha affirmative. Mr. Schenck then offered a series of highly patriotic and loyal resolutions concerning tha rebellion, the support of the Government, &c., which were all adopted unanimously, the Democrats all voting in the affirmative, amid great laughter. Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, then offered a resolution to tha affact that the arrest and trial of Vallandigham was illegal, arbitrary, &c., which was disagreed to, by 84 yeas, against 84 nays. The House then adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a report was presented by Mr. Angel, authorizing the Erie Railway Company to issua $5,000,000 in stock to complete tha road. The following bills were advanced to a third reading: anthorizing the Farmers and Mechanics' Baak, of Rochester to reduca tha capital stock; to incorporata tha Staten Inland Savings Baak.

In tha Assembly, bills were noticed by Mr. Reed to establish a Metropolitan Market Commission. By Mr. J. L. Smith, to incorporate the Corn Exchange Warehouse Company. By Mr Lyons, for amending the act relativa to wharves in New-York. Bills were introdnced by Mr. Newton, requiring all railroads to meka annual reports to the State Engineer. By Mr. Bryant, authorizing tha New-York Supervisors to raisa money. By Mr. McNeil, anthorizing the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Company to use a dummy engine on a portion of their road.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday, hnt transacted bnt little business of general importance. A resolution was adopted to grant the Managers of the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair tha sidewalk, for the length of three hundred feet, fronting the Palace Garden grounds, for a temporary structure, with a sidewalk ten feet wide around it for the passags of pedestrians—this permission to exist only while the great Fair shall last; and the Croton Board wars directed to establish hydrants in ths Fair buildings. Ths resolntion granting the use of the Chamber of the Board to ths Supsrior Court, Special Term, for the month of March, was called up by Mr. Gross, and was adopted. A resolntion was adopted directing the Comptroller to make a new issue of Central Park Improvement Fund stock, to the amonnt of $300,000. Messrs. Jacques and Gross advocated economy and a lesser sum, believing $150,000 or so would answer for this year; hut their opposition was unavailing, the vote standing 14 to 10. Ths Board changed the hour of meeting for 4 o'clock P. M., and adjourned to Thursday.

The Printers Association gave a grand dinner, last evening, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The proprietors of nearly all the printing-houses of this City, and a number of proprietors of printing-houses from Boston, were present. Mr. Charles A. Alvord, presided. Speeches were made by Mr. Wright from Boston, Mr. De Winne, Isaac J. Oliver, and a number of other gentlemen. Ths dinner was a great success.

The venerable Thomas Tillston, Esq., President of the Phœnix Bank, Wall-street, died very suddenly yesterday morning at his residence, No. 2 East Fourteenth-street, of disease of the heart. He was in apparent good health, and in attendance to business on Saturday, and made some friendly visits as late as the afternoon. He was one of our oldest merchants, and one of the foremost men in banking circles in Wall-street.

The crew of the ship *Victory*, twenty-two in number, were arraigned before the United States Commissioners, and on examination, all discharged. Ths Commissioner fully justified their conduct. This is the vessel on which tha killing of one passenger by the male cook, and gross outrages upon the others by the officers, were charged. The mate has thus far eluded arrest.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court have found indictments against Col. De Forrest, late of the Fifth New-York Volunteers, for presenting false claims against and defrauding the Government.

Prices of cattle ruled high at the Forty-fourth-street Yards Monday, in consequence of a very light supply, viz.: 2,750 head, with little prospect of much increase before the market closes. There was an advance of ½c. to ¾c. ₩ lb. from the prices of last week, and stock sold off too rapidly for all the butchers to get a chance at them. Most of the sales from 12c. to 15c. ₩ lb. for the meat, though numbers will prove 16c. when dressed, as sellers called the cattle heavier than they really were.

Transactions in Flour yesterday were quite limited; prices were depressed. A moderate demand prevailed for Wheat and Oats, at drooping rates. Speculators bought mixed Western Corn freely, at a further material advance. The inquiry for Provisions was less active; Pork was tending downward. Cotton was quiet and declining. Sugar, Tea and Whisky were more sought after. The freight market was firmer but not active.

The price of Gold and rate of Exchange on London were the same as on Saturday night. Money 5@6 ₩ cent. Government Stocks in good request. The Railway Shares generally steady at the close, the chief interest of the day running on Erie, against which there was a formidable *Bear* movement.

Will the Cabinet be Broken?

Men who consider public affairs a mere personal struggle are very positive that the present Cabinet can't stand much longer. President Lincoln and Secretary Chase are both named for the next Presidency; it is calculated that, therefore, there must be competition between them; and if competition, antagonism; and if antagonism, a smash.

This is all absurd. It is imputing to either Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Chase an incredible measure of folly. Nothing can be conceived more ridiculous than that Mr. Lincoln should drive Mr. Chase from the Treasury, because there are men who want to make Mr. Chase President; or that Mr. Chase should desert his post because there are signs that the people prefer to give Mr. Lincoln a second term. Of course, there is an ambition pertaining to the next Presidency, which both may honorably cherish. It must be presumed that Mr. Lincoln would be gratified by such a signal mark of popular approval of his Administration as his reelection would afford; and that he also would value the opportunity to carry through to their triumphant issue the great policies and measures which he has shaped for the reconstruction of the Union. It must also be presumed that Mr. Chase, who has shown such great ability in his management of a high department of the Government, may aspire to the management of the Government itself, as a sphere of action that would enable him still more to illustrate his name. All this, in both cases, is natural and right. The very highest elements of manhood prompt it. But this high-souled ambition has nothing in common with the sordid rivalship that would prevent these two public men from continuing to work conjointly, as they now do, for the public good.

Even were it possible that either of the two could cherish this wretched jealousy, it could never be profitably gratified. In the bestowment of the Presidential office the people are sovereign. More than ever is it true in this great crisis, when public affairs press upon every man's attention with such peculiar force. He who goes into the next Presidential chair will go there solely because the popular judgment has determined him to be the fittest man for the place. It is idle for any aspirant to attempt to control this popular will, either by anything he may do for himself, or by anything his backers may do for him. All management, all effort to better his position, is worse than thrown away.

The people are discerning enough to understand that he who, in times like these, can abandon himself to such selfish aims, he who can stoop to the low acts of the political schemer, is not the man qualified to bear any high part in rescuing a nation from ruin. Never, in the history of the country, have the people cared less for either politicians or parties than they do now. Never have they had more earnest convictions of their own upon public questions, or been more strongly determined that the public interests shall be paramount to every other consideration. Knowing as they do that the very life of the country is at stake, this could not be otherwise. They comprehend full well the importance of the next Presidency, and they will dispose of it, not as they are played upon by politicians, but simply and solely as their sovereign sense dictates.

There are those who profess to see an indelicacy in Mr. Chase's remaining under a chief whom, it is possible, he may supersede. The notion is not very complimentary to Mr. Chase. It implies that he is capable of using his position in the Administration to injure it, and that he cannot discharge his appropriate official duties with singleness of purpose. If Mr. Chase should voluntarily retire from the Cabinet, it would be equivalent to an admission that he could reasonably be suspected. If Mr. Lincoln should ask him to resign, it would be taken as a personal imputation of that kind. Mr. Lincoln is as far from so discrediting his Secretary, as the Secretary himself is from deserving any such poor opinion of his good faith. This fact that Mr. Lincoln called Mr. Chase to his cabinet, and has retained him there for three years, is the best proof that he has absolute confidence in his fidelity and honor; and the fact that Mr. Chase has won such general approbation for the management of his most difficult department is a guarantee that he will not either misuse or abandon his position for any selfish object. Indeed there could be no surer way, on the part of either of these public servants, of alienating the popular respect and confidence each now enjoys than an act that would indicate that personal advancement was his main concern. It is their thorough public devotion, as well as their great practical ability, that makes them both trusted. The times imperatively require such devotion. No man can possibly reach the next Presidency without it.

All these speculations of a separation of the Secretary from the President, because the names of both may be presented to the June Convention, have not a particle of foundation either in reason or in fact. Both of these high officials will continue to apply themselves faithfully to the public service, perfectly content to leave their political future in the hands of the people where it belongs. We say this in the same interest for the good repute of both. We have freely avowed that in our opinion the public advantage would be best promoted by continuing Mr. Lincoln at the head of the Government for another term. It is safer, we believe, to make no change. Yet we repel all idea that Mr. Chase is any more capable than Mr. Lincoln himself of provoking a Cabinet rupture for any personal ends; or that they are, in any discreditable sense, rivals for popular favor. In spite of all the mean predictions of mean minds, they will continue to work together with patriotic devotion and in mutual confidence.

The British Ministry and the Opposition.

The symptoms of weakness on the part of the Ministry in England are increasing every day; and it is quite evident that nothing but the want of leaders and want of policy on the part of the Opposition prevents a crisis that would result in the ousting of the Palmerston-Russell Cabinet. Everybody is dissatisfied with the position held by England in her relations with foreign Powers, and her internal condition, though the Custom-house returns convey an appearance of prosperity, is by no means satisfactory. She has never recovered the prestige lost by the Crimean war; and every opportunity that has since offered itself of doing an has been suffered to pass, in obedience to considerations which no English Minister in these days dares to overlook.

Non-intervention is cheap and safe, but Englishmen are beginning to discover that they must choose between peace and economy, and predominance abroad. They cannot have both, and they are by no means pleased by the revelation. The refusal to interfere in the Italian quarrel on one side or other, followed by a lame and impotent attempt to interfere in the Polish quarrel, has, it is now certain, had the effect of convincing the German Powers that England will not interfere in any quarrel for any cause whatever, and they have acted on the assumption in the onslaught on Denmark. The position occupied by Lord Russell in this matter is extremely embarrassing. "All over Europe," as the *Spectator* says, "the nations are sneering at the value of England's friendship and the worthlessness of England's menace." England persuaded, almost coerced, the Danes into the Treaty of 1852; she advised them to evacuate Holstein, and they consented; and she further advised the revocation of the Constitution, including the Duchies in the Kingdom, and actually guaranteed to Austria and Prussia that if they suspended the march of their armies, this revocation should be incorporated in the new treaty, and thus made a part of the public law of Europe. The Danes assented to all this, and yet the Germans marched, have occupied the Duchies, and England does not move.

The public in England are accordingly becoming very restive, and there are strong signs of a reaction against the policy of non-interference which has ever since 1815 been avowedly a favorite one with all classes; and as the present Ministry happens just now to be the representative of it, it seems pretty certain that any failure to arrange the Danish imbroglio, in a manner that will save the honor of the Danes, will lead to their defeat on a hostile motion, and consequently a dissolution of Parliament, unless they should rush into war. A bold policy they are, however, hardly likely to adopt, even to save their places. Both Palmerston and Russell are too old to be any longer either enterprising or audacious. The reason Earl Russell gave for not taking up the cause of Poland with more vigor was, that "at his time of life he could not undertake the responsibility of conducting so critical a policy." And nobody who reads what Palmerston was even fifteen years ago, and sees what he is now, but must feel that age has begun to make itself felt in his brain as well as in his limbs.

If they escape overthrow, it will be due rather to the fact that there is apparently nobody anxious to take their places for the purpose of pursuing a more ambitious policy. That portion of the public which is most dissatisfied with the inglorious position at present occupied by the country, are probably those who have given least attention to the cost of greater activity. The difficulties in the way of a bold and meddlesome foreign policy are very great. It is impossible for a Power like England to interfere in continental affairs only a little. She cannot have "a war," to use Lord Stanley's phrase, "with limited liability." She cannot be a special partner in a concern for righting wrongs, and protecting weakness. The relations with Continental Powers with each other are so complicated and so ramified, that if she interferes at all she must throw her whole weight into the scale; and the whole weight of a first-class Power is, in our day, as wars are now conducted, no trifling matter. To make any serious impression in a continental struggle, 50,000 men are now needed where 10,000 would have sufficed forty years ago, and the expense of equipments, arms and supplies have increased in the same ratio. Anything but a short war, in short, means, to any European country, at this moment, bankruptcy. There is probably none of them which has half the endurance, either moral or material, of England; but even she could not to-day put forth her full powers without increasing tenfold the misery of her population, and a large portion of it is already intensely miserable. The condition of her manufactures and agriculture is now such that any disturbance of the general tranquillity produces a social catastrophe of the first order. She can, doubtless, pass through this without any diminution of her vitality, but not without such suffering as no statesman who now has a chance of power cares to face.

Material Progress of the Country in Spite of the War.

At the outbreak of the rebellion we were the first to relieve the general apprehension as to the financial strength of the loyal States, by demonstrating the proposition that the revolting ones would carry away with them hardly an appreciable portion of the wealth of the country, for the reason that wealth must always be in ratio to the industry of a people in the degree that it is assisted by the contrivances of science and art. Muscular action has long since ceased to be the chief instrument in production. But the use of labor-saving machinery is in direct ratio to the intelligence of the workman. It has been the traditional policy of the Slave States to blindfold labor; of the Free, to enlighten it. Hence the infinite superiority of the latter—a superiority which has been almost wholly gained within the last twenty years by the progress they have made in the mechanic arts.

Time soon made more than good all we essayed to prove. So far from finding the streets of our great cities overgrown with grass, they were never more thronged with busy crowds and with merchandise. In the midst of the most gigantic civil war the world has yet seen, the people of the North were never better led, better sheltered or better clothed. Prices are high, but the means of purchasing come proportionately easy. None of the ills which irresolute friends and open enemies predicted have fallen upon us. Plenty not only reigns, but never before were our people making such vast strides in material prosperity. War, instead of repressing our energies, has only served to expand and quicken them. With a million of our most efficient laboring population in the army, the productive capacity of the country was never so great as at the present moment. A single steam engine, the creation of a day, almost does the work of a whole regiment of soldiers. So rapid is our progress in mechanics that our means of production increase in five fold greater ratio than our population. If one doubles in twenty-five years, the other does in five. Our strength grows with our burdens, as did that of England in its great contest with the first Napoleon, to the utter overthrow of his collossal power, and to become the admiration and astonishment of the world.

Of this advance in material prosperity the West affords the most striking illustrations. Amid the din of war, railways on a gigantic scale are being projected and executed. There is hardly an abatement in the progress of these works. Western cities were never increasing so rapidly in wealth and population. The grand march of our people across the continent will, the present year, be far more imposing than ever before, for numbers, and for the means they bear with them. The new discoveries in Colorado, Nevada and Idaho throw the mineral wealth of California fairly into the shade. In two years more the production of gold and silver in the United States will be doubled. If the Southern market has been lost to the West, a new and more valuable one has been opened. The Mississippi Valley no longer looks to the East as the sole consumer of its surplus. It will soon have to feed rich and populous States lying within the Rocky Mountains, and whose sole product, for generations almost, will be the precious metals. It is hardly possible to estimate the importance to the Western States of the newly-discovered gold-fields in the heart of the continent.

Another cause of the rapid progress and prosperity of the Western States is the applicability of its soil to labor-saving implements. The soil of the great valley is not only homogeneous, but so friable that nearly the whole work on a farm, from the dropping of the seed to the harvesting and threshing of the crop, is done by machinery, propelled either by steam or horse power. Man has risen from the position of laborer to that of the superintendence of animal or natural power. With such agencies as these, ten years advance a community as far as one hundred did in the olden time. The most productive portion of the line of the Illinois Central Railroad was constructed hardly ten years ago, over a boundless prairie, in traversing which a compass was as necessary as upon midocean. As far as production or inhabitants were concerned, the land was a desert; without the railroad, it would have remained a desert to the present time; with it, the prairie is, in Summer, a boundless cultivated field. Land that ten years ago was valueless, is now worth for agriculture all the way from $10 to $100 the acre. The road has not only created a traffic equal to that of a first-class work in the more densely populated of the Eastern States, but has rendered its vast domain so valuable that its receipts from this source alone equal $150,000 net per month. The sales of one-half of this domain have already nearly equaled the entire spare capital of the company, and the balance bids fair to equal the entire cost of the road.

We refer to this example from its very greatness, and because it is the best possible illustration of the progress of the West, and of the law or method of this progress—the application of scientific discoveries of the last thirty years to the economies of life. These discoveries have accomplished for the West, and for the whole country, what the inventions of Watt, Boulton and Arkwright did for England in the period of her great peril. It assures us that our prosperity is not fictitious, but real. The past ten years has doubled the wealth of our people; the next ten will double this present wealth; that of the West must increase in far greater ratio. The Southern markets will soon be reopened, when the food-producing districts of the interior will have vast markets on every side, the demand from which will give a new impulse to the productive industries of this region, famed above all others in position, in climate and in soil.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 29.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE HOUSATONIC.

The Navy Department has received the following from Lieut. T. J. Higginson, lately commanding the steamar *Housatonic*:

"About 8:45 P. M. of the 17th inst., the officer of the deck, Acting Master J. K. Crosby, discovered something in the water about 100 yards from the vessel, moving toward the ship. It had the appearance of a plank moving on the water, and came directly toward the ship. The time when it was first seen till it was close alongside was about two minutes. The torpedo struck the *Housatonic* forward of the mizzen mast, on the starboard side, in a line with the magazine. The after pivot gun being pivoted to port, they were unable to bring a gun to bear upon the torpedo. About one minute after she was close alongside the explosion took place, the *Housatonic* sinking stern first, heeling to port as she sunk. Most of the crew clung to the rigging, and a boat was dispatched to the *Canandaigua*, which vessel gallantly came to their assistance, and all were rescued but the following named officers and men: Ensign E. C. Hazeltine; Captain's Clerk C. O. Muzzy; Quartermaster John Williams; landsman, Theodore Parker; second-class fireman, John Walsh, who are missing and supposed to be drowned."

CAPTURES OF PRIZES.

The Navy Department has received information of the following captures on the 11th inst. The United States schooner *Queen* captured the schooner *Louisa*, of Nassau, N. P. Three miles north by west of the Brazos River Pass, running for the mouth of that river. In reply to the hail of the *Queen*, she replied that she was from Havana, bound somewhere along the coast of Texas, and did not know of what her cargo consisted, but upon boarding her she gave up to the *Queen* a British certificate of registery and her shipping articles, remarking at the time that she surrendered as a lawful prize to the *Queen*. Upon a party examination, the cargo was found to consist of powder, Enfield rifles, salt, sugar and whisky.

On the 1st inst. a boat expedition from the United States bark, lying in St. Andrew's Sound, Georgia, commanded by Acting Master Gillespie, captured a sloop laden with seventy-two bales of Upland cotton and two of Sea Island cotton. They also secured the picket, consisting of a sergeant and six men of the Fourth Georgia Cavalry, and six civilians; five were taken aboard the sloop and one ashore. She also brought away the families of Mr. Sassard and Mr. Dangaix, consisting of their wives and eight children.

On the night of the 30th of December, the United States gunboat *Kennebec*, off Mobile bar, discovered a sail running out of Mobile Bay; chase was immediately given, but she was lost sight of in the darkness, but was seen again the following morning, attempting to escape from the *Kennebec*; she was brought to by a shot and hauled down her colors; she was found to be the steamer *Grey Jacket*, bound from Mobile to Havana, with a cargo of cotton, rosin and turpentine. She had twenty-three passengers, who were transferred to the *Colorado*.

OVERLAND EMIGRATION.

The bill introduced into the Senate to-day, by Mr. Grimes, appropriates $40,000 for the protection of emigrants crossing the Plains, $10,000 of which is to be expended upon the route between Fort Abercrombie and Fort Benton, and $10,000 on the route to Idaho by the Niobrarah River.

ADVENTURES OF ONE OF THE ESCAPED OFFICERS.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac informs us that First Lieut. Southmayd, one of the officers who escaped from Libby Prison with Col. Straight and party, came into our lines last night, having been on the way nineteen days. He had intended to proceed by way of Gordonsville toward the Ohio River, thinking his chances of getting away in that direction better than by the Peninsula, as he felt certain of being captured had he gone the latter way. After travelling twenty-five miles his knees failed him, and he was forced to lie in a mud-hole, as he terms it, for nine days. A negro took care of him and became his companion, and he resumed his journey. At another time he was obliged to lie concealed three days. He finally reached the Rapidan on Saturday night, and crossed, passing within a few paces of the rebel pickets. Lieut. Southmayd says he saw no troops near Richmond; nor did he find any adult white male inhabitants on his route through the country. He met only women, children, and negroes. He represents Lee's army as pretty strong; but no signs of activity were visible. He was captured near Rome, Ga., and had been ten months in the Libby Prison.

GEN. GRANT A MAJOR-GENERAL IN THE REGULAR ARMY—GENS. MEADE, SHERMAN AND M'PHERSON BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

The Senate to-day, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Maj.-Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, of the volunteers, as Major-General in the regular army, with his commission dating from July 4, 1863, to fill an original vacancy, and the following were confirmed as Brigadier-Generals in the regular army: Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade, of the volunteers, commission dating from July 3, 1863, vice Sumner, deceased. Maj.-Gen. William T. Sherman, of the Volunteers dating from July 4, 1863, to fill an original vacancy. Maj.-Gen. James B. McPherson, of the Volunteers, dating from August, 1863, vice Harney, retired. Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas, of the Volunteers, dating from October, 1863, vice Anderson retired. Brig.-Gen. Alfred Pleasonton and Brig.-Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, have been confirmed as Major-Generals of Volunteers, the former from June 22, 1863, and the latter from May 2, 1863.

MORE NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate also confirmed the following additional nominations to-day:

Cyrus Rieli, Eugene W. Watson and Josiah Pierson to be Third Lieutenants, and Edward B. Furlong to be Second Lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter Service.

Francis H. Ruggles, of New-York, Consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

Charles H. Locke, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Porto Cabello.

William W. Nevison, of Ohio, Consul at Bayonne.

Charles C. Birch, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Cardiff.

William H. Hadley, of Maine, Consul at Trinidad.

Franklin Torrey, of Massachusetts, Consul at Carrara, Italy.

George H. Hough, of Idaho, United States Attorney for Idaho.

Also as Collectors of Internal Revenue: Nimrod D. Kincaster, Third District, Virginia; John S. Nixon, Fourth District, Kentucky; Reuel Hough, Tennessee; William B. Whitaker, Louisiana.

Surveyors of Customs: Thomas M. Redd, for the port of Paducah, Kentucky.

Stephen Longfellow, District of Machias, Me.

William D. Gallagher, Port of Louisville.

Charles F. Williams, District of Salem and Beverly.

To be Hospital Chaplains—Edward P. Rodney and John W. Rogers, of West Virginia; N. L. Backemen, of Indiana, and Washington M. Grimes.

Among the large number of minor military confirmations are the following: Capt. Hotaling, with the rank of Major; Lients. D. C. Moore and John S. Hoover, of Illinois, to be Aids-de-Camp for Gen. Logan, with the rank of Captain.

COL. STREIGHT AT WASHINGTON.

The Navy Department has received the following report:

U. S. Steamship Ella, Washington, Feb. 29, 1864.

Sir: I have the honor to inform the department that I arrived here to-day with Col. A. D. Streight, Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers; Maj. B. B. McDonald, One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteers; Capt. W. W. Scearce, Fifty-first Indiana Vols., and First Lieut. John Strelise, Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers, who made their escape from Libby Prison, Richmond, on the 9th inst., and reached Stockton's Island, in the Potomac River, where I found them yesterday. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

FOXHALL A. PARKER.

Commander, Commanding the Potomac Flotilla.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERALSHIP.

The bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General was signed by the presiding officer, of each House of Congress to-day. It has yet to be presented to the President for his approval before it becomes a law. Therefore the announcement that Grant has been appointed to that office is premature.

PROMOTION.

Major John C. Sherburne, Assistant-Adjutant-General and Chief of Gen. Marindale's Staff, has been commissioned, by the Governor of the State of New-York, Colonel of the cavalry regiment known as Scott's Nine Hundred.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE DRAFT DENIED.

The *Star* says: "We have authority for saying that there is no truth in the statement telegraphed to the Philadelphia papers, to the effect that Provost Marshal Gen. Fry would to-day issue an order postponing the draft until the 1st of April.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Retreat of Longstreet—Our Forces in Pursuit Have Reached Morristown.

Louisville, Monday, Feb. 29.

Information from Cumberland Gap, deemed reliable, says our forces have reached Morristown.

Major Berry, of the Eleventh Tennessee Cavalry arrived from the vicinity of Rogersville, reports that Longstreet's forces were going East at double quick time on each side of Holston River.

Welcome to Hon. Geo. Thompson.

RECEPTION AT COOPER INSTITUTE—SPEECHES BY GEN. FREMONT, HON. GEO. THOMPSON AND REV. DR. TYNG.

There was a numerous and very respectable meeting at Cooper Institute last evening, to do honor to and hear the remarks of Hon Geo. Thompson, the champion of Emancipation in England. He and Major-Gen. Fremont, who presided, were enthusiastically welcomed. Gen. Fremont introduced Mr. Thompson as the representative of liberal Democracy in England, and the tried friend of America, and said he could scarcely be expected to realize the change which had taken place in the public sentiment of this country since his last sojourn among us, on the question of Slavery.

Mr. Thompson prefaced his address by a thankful allusion to the wonderful contrast between the reception he now met with, and that which he received when he first arrived on our shores in 1834, and subsequently in 1850, when, not only could he not obtain a hearing, but the hotel proprietors did not feel safe in giving him lodging; and because he would not expose his friends—men and women of whom America then was not worthy—to have their dwellings destroyed he was obliged to leave the City. Now he came again, and he beheld this mighty and magnificent nation in the throes of another revolution—a higher and holier one than that of 1776. That was for independence; this was for universal liberty. That raised the white man to a sovereign; this lifted the negro to a man. [Applause.] His assured the Chairman that this name was a household word among all the friends of liberty and humanity in England. There were millions of hearts there who would be glad to see him elevated by the suffrages of the people into the seat of the Chief Magistracy of this Republic. [Enthusiastic applause.] Had it been so, it would have been well for America. There would have been no traitors in the Cabinet, no felonious abstraction of Indian bonds, no transfer of arms from the arsenals of Northern cities to be placed in the hands of Southern traitors. He believed he would have worked the miracle of St. Patrick in Ireland, and have banished all kinds of snakes from the country, whether they be rattlesnakes or copperheads. [Laughter.] To these latter reptiles, the speaker administered a scathing rebuke. He (Gen. Fremont) was known in England as the daring Pathfinder. Once and again amidst the snows of the Rocky Mountains, he found the path to the region of gold; and then, amidst the rockier mountains of rebellion, in Missouri, he found the path there—the right path, the safe path, the necessary path, the plain path, the path of justice, of humanity, of right, of duty, and it would have been the path of glory; and the Chief Executive of this mighty Republic had followed the Pathfinder. (Cheers.) He would have emancipated a few; the President had proclaimed liberty to three millions. This act he characterized as the chief glory of the Administration. As it was said of Napoleon, that he would go down to posterity with the code which bears his name in his hand, so it may be said of Abraham Lincoln, that he would descend to future ages holding in his right hand this immortal proclamation, Mr. T. spoke of the want of sympathy which our cause met with in England, in the first stage of the contest, as due to a misconception of the true aim of our struggle; and the great ignorance among the English people of our institutions; but when they came to see that Union and Emancipation meant the same thing, then our cause began to meet with a hearty support, and to-day, while Southern agents and sympathisers could not obtain a favorable hearing in any large assembly of the people. The great mass of the working and middle classes took a strong and firm interest on the side of the North. He exhibited some placards which our friends in England had extensively posted in the manufacturing districts, exposing the evils of Slavery and the sophistries of the confederates and their sympathizers. Everywhere the name of Lincoln called up cheers. He called upon the people to ratify the proclamation into effect—to seize this, at once the hour of their trial and opportunity; to loose the bands of wickedness, undo the heavy burdens, break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free.

Rev. Dr. Tyng was loudly called for, and responded by saying that vain was proclamations, and vain was everything we could do for the slave, unless we took the broad and thorough ground that he is a man, and should be treated as a man, both a citizen, and should be treated as a citizen.

Mr. Theodore Tilton, who was also called up, said that after hearing what they had heard from their English friend, they might take the lines which Lord Chatham, quoting from Paine, said once of America, and say them now of England:

"Be to her faults a little blind,
Be to her virtues very kind." [Applause.]

He told the audience to go home and tell their children that they had heard in one night two orations, one of whom had taught eloquence to Wendell Phillips, and the other, statesmanship to Abraham Lincoln. (Applause.)

Death of Mr. Paul R. George.

Boston, Monday, Feb. 29.

Mr. Paul R. George, formerly Navy Agent in New-York under John Tyler's Administration, and well known as a Democratic politician of New-Hampshire, died on Saturday.

The Shooting Case at Saratoga.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Friday, Feb. 26.

Lieut. JOHN W. HUDSON, who was arrested for shooting a man here on the 12th inst., as heretofore telegraphed, has been committed for murder, after examination before the Police Magistrate. The Coroner's Jury did not think the facts sufficient to find a verdict of willful murder, and Lieut. Hudson's counsel is so confident that the affair was nothing more than justifiable homicide, that he has applied to Justice Bockes, of the Supreme Court, and will have the subject reviewed before him with a view of having Lieut. Hudson admitted to bail.

LAW REPORTS.

The Hosted Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The Husted case came up egain in chembers yesterday morning. His Honor said that the order in relation to the custody of the child should stand as it was until the decision in the divorce suit pending between the parties.

United States Circuit Court—Feb. 29.

Before Judge Shipman.

A new term of this court was opened this morning, for the transaction of criminal and equity business.

The names of the jurymen who had been summoned were called, and an order was entered directing all those who failed to answer to show cause on Monday next why they should not be punished for non-attendance.

Judge SHIPMAN announced that, as he was called upon to go into the District Court this week to attend to business there, the jury would not be needed till Monday next, till which time they were discharged, and the court adjourned.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Petition of Anna Thompson for the Custody of Eliza Lyons, an Infant.—Petition granted.

Marcus Lange vs. *Bertha Lange.*—Judgement of divorce granted.

Augustus F. Peabody vs. *Harriet Peabody.*—Referee ordered to take proof, &c.

Hoffman vs. *Grove.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Griswold vs. *Mantin.*—Motion denied, with leave to renew on further papers.

Scarlett vs. *Edsall; Freeman* vs. *Ogden; Jex* vs. *Joyce.*—Motions denied.

Williams vs. *Flynn.*—Motion granted, $10 costs.

Sarah Goodman vs. *Charles Goodman.*—Report confirmed and divorce granted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 29, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 115 bbls. Asnes, 6,391 bbls. Flour, 255 bbls. and 2,164 bags Corn Meal, 117 bush. Wheat, 1,909 bushels Corn, 25,428 bushels Oats, 736 bushels Barley, 2,045 bushels Malt, 2,480 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,466 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots at $8 87½, and Pearls at $10 @ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues in limited demand at former rates. Java, 42c., Laguayra and Maracaibo, 35c.@37c.; Ceylon, 35c.@36c.; Rio, 35c.@37c.; St. Domingo, 32c.@33c., @ lb.

COTTON—Is in slack request at drooping prices; middling at 68½c.@70c. @ lb. Sales and resales since our last of 350 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, and prices have been depressed; yet no quotable change has taken place since our last. Sales since our last 8,700 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 15@$6 40; poor to choice extra State at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 60@$6 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 15@$7 30 @ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 15 @$6 40
Extra State	6 50 @ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 70 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 15 @ 7 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 35 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 10 @ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 45 @11 50

Southern Flour is quiet at declining prices; sales since our last, 1,250 bbls., at $7 15@$7 85 for very poor to good superfine; $7 90@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, @ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet and depressed; sales 500 bbls.; extra, $6 60@$8 40 @ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $5 50@$6 50 @ bbl. Sales 50 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $5 25@$5 50 for Jersey; $6 15@$6 90 for Brandywine, @ bbl. Total sales 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand, mainly for export, opening heavily, but closing with more firmness. Sales since our last 102,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $1 90; Amber Western at $1 70@$1 72, in store, the latter rate for choice; Red Western at $1 64@$1 67; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 60@$1 62, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 56@$1 60, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring at $1 55@$1 58, and State at $1 65; Amber Jersey at $1 67; White Kentucky at $2 @ bushel. Corn has been quite active at much higher prices. The demand has been mainly for mixed Western, on speculation, prices of which have been again forced up 2c.@4c. @ bushel since our last. Sales have been reported since our last of 114,000 bushels at $1 34@$1 38, (the latter an extreme price,) for mixed Western in store, chiefly at $1 35@$1 36 in store; $1 37@$1 39 for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, and about $1 30 for White Southern, @ bushel. Rye has been inactive, at $1 25@$1 30. Oats continue in moderate demand at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 89c.@91c.; Western at 90c.@92c.; State at 90c.@91½c.; Jersey at 84c.@88c. @ bushel. Barley is in less request at $1 28@$1 50, as extremes, @ bushel. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 60 @ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in demand and steady at $1 15@$1 40 for inferior to prime, in large and small lots, @ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair request, at from 25c.@33c., according to quality; and crop of 1862, at 20c.@22½c. @ lb.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in good demand, privately and by auction at 64c.@72c. @ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in request, including Spirits Turpentine, at $3 20@$3 25 @ gallon. Tar at $16@18 50 @ bbl., and Resin at $15@$43 @ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been generally quiet at irregular prices. We quote: Crude Whale $1 06@$1 12; Crude Sperm $1 72½@$1 75; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 06@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $1 14@$1 20; City Red at 80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 @ gallon; and $5 25@$6 37½ and $3@$5 25 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, 27½c.@29c. here; Refined do. at 53c.@57c. free, and 46½c.@48c. in bond, @ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum 973 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered, and prices have been depressed. The demand has been less active, especially on speculation. Sales since our last of 3,400 bbls. at $23 25@$23 50 for New Mess, and $24 for March, and $24 50 June delivery; $22@$22 25 for Mess, last season's packing; $21 25@$23 for two year old Mess; $20@$20 50 for Old and New Clear Mess; $21@$23 for Thin Mess; $21@$23 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 75@$18 75 for Old and New Prime, @ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 11¾c.@14¾c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@10c. for Shoulders, @ lb.; sales 600 packages. Bacon is in more request at 11¾c.@13c., according to quality, @ lb.; sales since our last, 1,850 boxes for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are saleable at 9¾c.@10c., the latter for choice City, @ lb. Lard is unsettled; sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 13c.@14c., the latter an extreme rate, @ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at steady rates: sales 1,650 bbls. at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$14 25 for Plain Mess, @ bbl.; Primo Mess, $23 50@$25; India Mess, $28@$30 @ tierce; sales 130 tcs. Beef Hams, $20 50@$21 @ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Butter is in fair demand, at 24c.@30c. for poor to choice Western, and 29c.@36c. for common to choice State, @ lb. Cheese is in less request at 14c.@17c. @ lb.

RICE—East India continues in moderate request and steady, at $7 75@$8 50 @ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Are heavy and drooping, being less sought after. Clover, 13c.@13¾c. @ lb.; Rough Flax, $3 25@$3 50; Timothy, $3@$3 25; Calcutta Linseed at $4 05@$4 10 @ bushel.

SUGARS—Are in more demand and quite firm. Sales since our last, 710 hhds., including New-Orleans 13¾c.@15c., and Cuba at 12¾c.@14c.; 3,650 boxes Havana, part at 13¾c.@13¾c. @ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 14c.@18c. @ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 160,000 lbs., at 12¾c.@12¾c., chiefly at 12¾c. and 40,000 lbs. Grease at 11¾c.@11¾c. @ lb.

TEAS—Are in active request and prices of Green are firmer, while blacks are advancing.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last at 65c. for State, and 83c.@85c., chiefly at 84c. for Western, @ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, to-day, but rates have been quoted firmer. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 1s. 6d.; 21,000 bushels Wheat, by sailing vessels, at 6d.@6½d.; also, by steamer, 200 bbls. Pork, at 3s., 700 boxes Cheese, at 25s., 2,500 boxes Bacon, at 25s.; and by sailing vessel, 120 boxes Bacon, at 12s. 6d. For London—300 boxes Bacon, at 20s.@22s. 6d. For Glasgow—1,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 7½d., by sailing vessel, and 2s. by steamer; 14,000 bushels Wheat, at 6d.; also, by steamer, 150 bbls. Pork, at 3s., 200 tcs. Beef, at 4s. 6d., 100 boxes Bacon, at 30s., and 300 boxes Cheese, at 35s. Mr. J. F. ETWELL, broker, quotes: "To London—Flour, at 1s. 9d. by American, and 2s. by neutral vessels; Wheat, at 6½d. by American, and 6d. by neutral vessels; heavy goods, at 17s. 6d. by American, and 18s.@22s. 6d. by neutral vessels. For Liverpool—Flour, at 1s. by American, and 1s. 3d. by neutrals; Wheat, at 4d.@4½d. by American, and 5d., nominally, by neutrals; heavy goods, at 12s. 6d. by American, and 15s.@17s. 6d., nominally, by neutrals. For Glasgow—Flour, at 1s. 9d. by American, and 2s. by neutrals; Wheat, at 6½d. by American, and 6d. by neutrals; heavy goods, at 15s.@17s. 6d. by American, and 20s. by neutrals. The nominal rate for Grain charters to Cork for orders is 5s.; and to direct ports, 4s. 6d., @ 480 lbs.

For Financial Review See Second Page.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad. Is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Important Triumph of Science.—Years of patient research and unwearied experiment, kindly assisted, by the *first scientific and professional character* in New-York, have produced and perfected

CHEVALIER'S

LIFE FOR THE HAIR,

THE BEST HAIR-DRESSING

yet offered to the public. IT RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, and the beauty and silkiness of youth. *Will stop its falling out in three days*, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain the skin* or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation.

Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities, (that in many other preparations injure the hair and soil the clothes,) the nicety of the composition and its

SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME,

render it the *most desirable* article for the toilet and hair-dressing yet offered to the public.

Price $1 per bottle.

None genuine without the signature of the inventor,

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,

No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. C. can be consulted, gratuitously, at No. 1,123 Broadway, where information in regard to the treatment of the head and hair will be *clearly explained.*

New Sewing-Machines

FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY

HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.

Three doors below Broome-st.

Bernett's Toilet Preparations are remarkable for a delicacy of perfume and healthy purity very seldom met with.—*Louisville Democrat.*

Heyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
Heyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Heyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Heyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Heyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Heyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,

the standard preparation for the hair. Warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Prevents the hair from falling out, makes harsh hair soft and silky, is as easily used as any hair dressing, and entirely overcomes effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Heyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,
Heyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,
Heyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,
Heyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,
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changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO.,

No. 10 University-place, New-York.

The Mother's Remedy.

For all diseases with which children are afflicted, is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and during the process of teething it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
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Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by Druggists generally

A Cure for Rupture or Hernia.

Persons afflicted with this dangerous complaint can now be cured without a shadow of donbt.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,

is a combination of new principles never before applied to a truss. We have cured cases which were given up as incurable. It is *light, clean,* and *easy,* no pressure on the back, bone or cord; power controlled by turning a screw; inward and upward action. Pamphlets free. Sold wholesale and retail by

GREGORY & CO.,

No. 609 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor, Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Steinway & Sons—

Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building, Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st., Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Hill, Inimitable Curler of Hair and Whiskers.—Styles neat, graceful, and suitable to the wearer, executed in the finest and best manner only. Special attention given to dressing the hair. Shaving with care and ease, 10 cents. At No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House. Hair Dye, 50 cents.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

DEPOT NO. 160 MAIDEN-LANE.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines.

NO. 505 BROADWAY.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tables Razor Strop—the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.

J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.

SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. U. S. A, Surgeon Wheaton, U. S. N.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; or with 6 beautiful mounted objects for $3; with 24 objects, $5; by HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, second floor, New-York. Discount to dealers.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Hall's Hair Dye, 50 cents. Black or Brown, instantaneous, natural, glossy, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug, patent medicine, fancy goods stores.

MARRIED.

CROWELL—OWEN—On Wednesday, Feb. 24, by Rev. W. Lindsey, EUGENE H. CROWELL to CHARLOTTE C. OWEN, both of this City.

DUNCAN—HALL—At Chicago, on Thursday, Oct. 29, 1863, by Rev. Dr. Cheney, THEODORE S. DUNCAN, of this City, to SERGT. AT HALL, of the former place.

EDWARDS—WEST—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 23, by Rev. Newton Heston, assisted by Rev. James C. Edwards, JOHN S. EDWARDS, of New-York, to Miss ELISA D., daughter of the late Frederick R. West, of Brooklyn.

PICKETT—LEFLER—In Chelsea, Mass., on Wednesday, Feb. 24, by Rev. Charles H. Leonard, BYRON M. PICKETT to ELLA LEFLER, both of New-York City.

DIED.

ARCHER.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 28, NORMAN L. ARCHER, of Baton Rouge, La., aged 28 years.

The members of Prince of Orange Lodge No. 16, A. F. and A. M., are particularly requested to attend the funeral of their late Brother, at the residence of his parents, No. 347 5th av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

E. E. THORNE, W. M.

BEARY.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 28, SAMUEL R. BEARY, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Reformed Dutch Church, on Wednesday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BIGLOW.—On Monday, Feb. 29, JOHN B. BIGLOW, in the 55th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BOLELEY.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday, Feb 28, at 11 o'clock P. M., of scarlet fever, ISAAC, son of Henry L. and Rosine Boleley, aged 7 years, 11 months and 9 days.

BUCK.—On Friday, Feb. 26, JOHN BUCK, Sen., in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, March 1, from the Cannon-st. Baptist Church, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

CORNELL.—At Success, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 27, CATHARINA CORNELL, relict of the late Charles Cornell, aged 91 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, on Wednesday, March 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DELAP.—Suddenly, on Sunday night, Feb. 28, RICHARD H. DELAP, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 80 Delancey-st., on Wednesday morning, March 2, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Springfield, N. J., for interment.

DEMAO.—At Paris, France, on Saturday, Feb. 6, JAMES H. DEMING, of the late firm of E. J. Brown & Co.

ELY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb. 29, WILLIAM H. ELY, aged 41 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, Wm. Himrod, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1 Bond-st., on Wednesday, March 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GAULT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 29, Miss JANE GAULT, daughter of the late Robert Gault, Esq., in the 78th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Redeemer, Pacific-st., near 4th-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock P. M.

GAYLORD—Carmel, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 24, JANE, widow of Henry Gahn, Esq., and daughter of the late John Ireland, in the 81st year of her age.

GRANGER.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, BARTHOLOMEW GRANGER, in the 85th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 23 Stanton-st.

HADDOCK.—At Mount Vernon, on first day, second month, 28th, DEBORAH, wife of Isaac Haddock, aged 87 years, 1 month and 10 days.

Funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, 20th-st., on fourth day, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. Remains will be taken to Friends' Burying-ground, near Greenwood.

HOLT.—On Monday morning, Feb. 29, of inflammation of the lungs, ANNIE, infant daughter of Constance Burrell and Robert Holt.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her parents, No. 120 Waverley-place this day, (Tuesday) March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUMA.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 28, ANN, wife of Alexander Huma, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, March 1, at 9½ o'clock, from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HULL.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Feb. 29, ROSZET H., son of William L. and Emma T. Hull, aged 2 years.

Further notice in the evening papers.

JACKSON.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Feb. 29, ESTHER, wife of William Jackson.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

JOHNSON.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Monday afternoon, Feb. 29, of consumption, JOHN R. M. JOHNSON, only son of Eliza E. Johnson, aged 25 years and 12 days.

Asleep in Jesus.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

KNAPP.—On Saturday, Feb. 27, ABBY LEAH PACKER, the beloved wife of Halsey W. Knapp, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends, the members of the Hudson City, Bethesda, N. Y., Pilgrim and West Farms Baptist Churches, are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Tuesday, March 1, at 1 o'clock.

LETTS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Feb. 28, Mrs. ANN ZABRISKIE BEERHOLF, wife of James C. Letts, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Clinton-av. Congregational Church, corner of Lafayette-av., without further invitation.

MOLANE.—At Williamsburgh, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 26, Rev. JAMES W. MOLANE, D. D., in the 63d year of his age.

The funeral will take place in that city on Tuesday, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, corner of South 3d and 6th sts., (Rev. Mr. Wells.) The relatives, clergy and Directors of the Union Theological Seminary are requested to meet at his late residence, No. 120 4th-st., Williamsburgh, punctually at 1½ o'clock.

OGDEN.—At Rochester, on Sunday, Feb. 21, JAMES C. W. OGDEN, son of the late Isaac G. Ogden, Esq., of this City.

SHEFFIELD.—In Saugerties, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 26, SARAH, wife of Joseph B. Sheffield.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church.

TILESTON.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, Feb. 29, THOMAS TILESTON, Esq., in the 71st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VANDENBURGH.—In Jersey City, on Monday morning, Feb. 29, CAROLINE STEWART VANDENBURGH, aged 20 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) March 1, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Washington B. Williams, No. 110 Erie-st., Jersey City.

WILLIAMS.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, of heart disease, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, in the 45th year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his residence, 39½ Herkhoff-st., South Bergen, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 28, MARTHA, infant child of Backwith T. and Frances Williams, aged 5 months and 28 days.

Funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) March 1, at 10 o'clock, from No. 351 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WILLIAMS.—At Rocky Hill, on Sunday, Feb. 28, JOHN R. WILLIAMS, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, March 2, at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Geo. Donghty, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 197.—Feb. 29, 1864.

40, 35, 64, 63, 11, 62, 2, 65, 19, 50, 66, 7, 5.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 198.—Feb. 29, 1864.

61, 7, 34, 68, 35, 16, 14, 44, 51, 46, 56, 48, 60, 33.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 101—Feb. 29, 1864.

14, 53, 20, 71, 72, 35, 49, 50, 30, 60, 66, 45, 58.

CLASS 102—Feb. 29, 1864.

56, 75, 30, 49, 12, 64, 38, 37, 32, 58, 14, 28, 19, 76.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.

Covington, Ky.

WATCHES.—SILVER WATCHES OF all descriptions.

Silver Hunting Lepine Watches, $14, $16, $18 and $20 each.

Silver Hunting Case Detached Levers, $16, $18, $20, $22 to $28 each.

Silver Hunting English Patent Levers, $33, $35, $45, $50 to $75 each.

All warranted, and sent by mail or express to all parts of the country without extra charge.

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.—Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,

No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MEETING OF HAIR-DRESSERS.—Owing to the increased rates of labor and of articles of consumption, a meeting of first-class Hair-dressers was called, at which the following resolution was adopted: That on and after the 1st of March the prices of shaving to be 15c.; hair-cutting, 35c; shampooing, 35c.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF-PINS.—NEW STYLES.—One, two, three, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty to fifty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,

One door below Canal-st.

NOTICE.—LECTURE BY THE REV. DR. PRESTLEY, of Pittsburgh, in the church corner of Houston-st. and Thompson-sts., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Up the Nile, Manners and Customs of the Arabs.* Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

LADIES' GILT COMBS.—NEW STYLES FROM Paris.—Two, three, four, six, eight, ten and fifteen dollars each.

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,

No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO.,

Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

FANS—LADIES' FANS—NEW STYLES FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,

No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FRIENDS AT THE SOUTH CAN BE heard from through the Personal Column of the New-York DAILY NEWS. See "NEWS" this day.

DEAFNESS,

IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS

IN THE

THROAT,

CHRONIC CATARRH,

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,

CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816

BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do not justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he disolayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one, suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS.

Lightning Calculator,

Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,

Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 136 ALLEN-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by almost eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1863.

This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought I was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 88, 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE

No. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

$1,000,000 LOAN

OF THE

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR "SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

(Being the balance not awarded on bids for $3,000,000, opened Feb. 23, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until MONDAY, March 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase of not less than their par value, of the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed Feb. 17, 1864, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $3,000,000, opened Feb. 23, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1885; and five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1886.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$240,998 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,092,258 59	
Total amount of premiums		$3,392,256 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and		$2,362,842 62
Interest received on investments	$1,021,150 80	
Losses paid during the year		
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,628 19	1,225,778 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	$1,137,063 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1863	117 68	1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,206 49

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:

Profits to be divided	$695,974 52	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864	268,614 80	426,359 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital	57,895 90	
	$368,464 82	
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue	1,747 20	
	$366,717 32	
If this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cents. and on new stock 10 per Cent.	116,000 00	
	$250,717 32	
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows, viz: On old stock 5 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 26 per cent.		
Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes	7,313 50	
	$265,403 82	
Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,100,000,) 15 per cent.	255,000 00	
Undivided Balance	$403 82	

The Company have the following Assets:

United States, New-York City and other Stocks	$330,375 00
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value, Salvages and other Securities	714,992 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand	651,517 87
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes	1,413,679 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company	30,374 44
Total amount of Assets	$3,140,930 86

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DAN'L. W. TELLER,
} Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance), of receiving in lieu of scrip at the end of each year, the profits accruing during the year on all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN O. BATES, Jr.,
GEORGE MIEN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSEY,	S. N. DERRICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID J. ELY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. P. DESCHON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
O. L. NIMS,	B. O. MORRIS, Jr.,
M. F. MERICK,	EZRA NYE,
WM. B. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
B. O. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. O. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 33 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 30½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the Vermont Valley Railroad Company will pay the coupons of April 1, 1864, on and after WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1864, upon presentation of the same at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the coupons will be paid for the space of one month, viz.: from the 2d of March to the 3d of April, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls.
Dated Feb. 17, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT-owners of the GREENWOOD CEMETERY, required by the charter to be held to receive the yearly report of the Board of Trustees, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Comptroller.

NOTICE.—BUCKLIN & CRANE HAVING THIS day admitted JOEL A. CRANE and ISAAC B. CRANE as partners, will continue business at No. 46 South-st., under the firm of BUCKLIN, CRANE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb 1, 1864.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year, also Inspectors of election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of March next.
The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.) GOLD BONDS
OF THE
QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Subscriptions for the above Bonds at par will be received at the office of the Company, No. 21 Nassau-st.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. punctually.
Admission fee $260 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 23 William-st., Office No. 15.
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE, COUNTY and CITY. Also, RAILROAD SECURITIES of all descriptions, not quoted at the New-York Stock Exchange, bought and sold on commission.
MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Eastern Division.
SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS, (foreclosed.)
MINNESOTA STATE BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
SELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD STOCK.
INDIANAPOLIS, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
MORRIS CANAL STOCK AND BONDS.
NEW-JERSEY STATE 6s.
RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BONDS WANTED.
$6,000 BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS FOR SALE.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1864.

THIS BANK WILL RECEIVE FROM ITS dealers on deposit, at par, the circulating notes of all the National Banks in the United States.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1864.

MR. E. W. TALMAN HAVING RESIGNED his position as cashier of this Bank, to take effect from and after the first of March next, Mr. C. F. Timpson has been appointed his successor.
U. A. MURDOCK, President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State or New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
(L. S.) Comptroller of the Currency.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE remaining Fifty per cent. of the Capital Stock of this Bank will be required to be paid in as follows, viz.:
Twenty-five per cent. on Monday, 7th March proximo.
Twenty-five per cent on Thursday, 17th March proximo.
To those who desire to pay the fifty per cent. in full, interest will be allowed at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the last twenty-five per cent. from date of payment to its maturity.
The transfer books will close on the 6th proximo, and remain closed until the 16th.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $2,000,000. To be located in Broadway, near Canal-st. The opening of the books at the Banking-House of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., on Monday, March 28, is postponed to THURSDAY, March 31, 1864. During that time the promoters will please receive proposals for the increase of the capital stock to one million of dollars at once, instead of half a million, as at first proposed. Each subscriber to the first half million will be entitled to take his proportion of the increase, if he desires, which he can hold or distribute among his friends, as to increase the business of the Bank. The first half million has already been subscribed.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1864.

STATE OF NEW-YORK BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Feb. 26, 1864.

THE BANK OF HAVANA (HAVANA, SCHUYler County) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Troy as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated banks, banking associations and individual bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,
CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.'S BUILDING,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for eleven directors, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of the first class, will take place at the office of the said company on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY,
Office No. 16 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1864.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that the annual election for nine Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of March, proximo, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed until after that date.
MOOR FALLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY.—THE annual meeting of stockholders in the ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., for the choice of directors and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 2 P. M. Per order.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISsion, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the FORTY-SECOND-STREET AND GRAND-STREET FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 12th-av., on the 8th day of March, 1864, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN KERR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1864, from the bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Treasurer.

WANTED.—A FEW ERIE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
Erie Canal Bonds of Erie, Pennsylvania.
Also, 19,000 North Branch Canal Bonds, for which the highest price will be paid by
C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 South 3d-st.,
Opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 47 WALL-ST., Feb. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-five Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
P. ROTMAN, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 129 Broadway.

FINANCIAL

AT A MEETING HELD AT THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps towards the establishment of a National Bank in this City, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That subscriptions be invited, by public advertisement, for a bank, to be called the Tenth National Bank, or, if allowed, the Central National Bank of New-York.

Resolved, That the capital of said Bank shall be one million of dollars, with the privilege of an increase to ten millions.

Resolved, That sealed proposals be received at the Banking-house of MESSRS. GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON, until THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the Commissioners will proceed to award the stock to the parties who may have applied therefor.

In conformity with the above resolutions, the undersigned Commissioners invite subscription as therein stated.

HENRY A. SMYTHE,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
A. A. LOW,
GEORGE S. ROBBINS,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK,
SAM SLOAN.
} Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
For the year 1863.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.
OFFICE, NO. 40 WALL-ST.

Assets 1st January, 1863		$876,067 85
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums and policies	$52,455 40	
Interest, rents, &c.	262,013 90	314,470 30
Total		$1,190,538 15
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid claims by death	$55,000 00	
Endowments and other policies purchased	20,600 18	
Dividends and profits paid with claims	9,716 19	
Reinsurance, Taxes, Commissions, Physicians' Fees, Annuities	29,670 34	
Office Expenses, advertising, printing and stationery	23,540 00	138,526 80
ASSETS.		
Cash	$38,022 28	
Bonds and mortgages	390,000 00	
United States Securities, (par $395,000,) cost	387,725 00	
New-York City Bonds (par)	26,000 00	
Brooklyn City Bonds (par)	24,000 00	
Real Estate in New-York and Brooklyn	10,140 00	
Due by agents	22,574 07	
Loans on policies	96,910 18	
Deferred premium	44,903 74	
Interest accrued or due	11,736 10	
Assets, 1st January, 1864		1,052,011 35
Total		$1,190,538 15

There are no losses due and unpaid; no claims in dispute.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS,	EDWARD S. CLARK,
JAMES SUYDAM,	ISAAC N. PHELPS,
JAMES MARSH,	CHARLES E. BILL,
JOHN J. DISCH,	JOHN C. PHELPS,
THOS. C. DOREMUS,	CLINTON GILBERT,
ISAAC A. STORM,	WILLIAM B. BOLLES,
JOHN A. LUQUEER,	HANSON K. KORNING,
JOSIAH RICH,	JOHN C. BALDWIN,
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY,	EDWARD MINTURN,
BEN. P. WHEELWRIGHT,	AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
WM. T. ADAMS,	JAMES GALLATIN,
DAN. H. ARNOLD,	JEREM'H P. ROBINSON,
WASH. R. VERMILYE,	CHAS. P. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM TUCKER,	WM. M. HALSTED,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	HENRY W. FORD.

JAMES W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D., Medical Examiner, (Residence, No. 19 Amity-st.,) at the office daily from 12 to 1½ o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM DETMOLD, M. D., Consulting Physician.
J. B. GATES, General Agent, and JAMES STEWART, HENRY PERRY, ALBERT O. WILLCOX, A. WHITNEY, HIRAM P. CROZIER, GRENVILLE R. BENSON, CHARLES NORTHSHIELD and ALFRED PINNEY, Local Agents in the City of New-York and vicinity.
JOHN EADIE, Secretary. N. G. Da GROOT, Actuary.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, in sums to suit purchasers, $150,000 of the bonds of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of recruiting, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; capitalists are invited to examine this investment, at the office of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 46 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given.
PETER S. WANDELL,
Treasurer Richmond County.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N.

NOTICE.—ASPINWALL INS. CO. STOCK Books now open for subscription, at B. C. Morris, Esq., No. 1 Nassau st.; Wm. H. Anthon, Esq., No. 16 Exchange-place; A. E. Tiltoe, Esq., No. 47 Cedar-st.; Wm. H. Mailler, Esq., No. 108 Wall-st.; J. H. Poillon, No. 114 Nassau st.

DIVIDENDS.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable on demand, free of Government tax.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb 11, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT.

(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February next, at the office of the Company, No. 23 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 12th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JOHN ANderson & Co. for this day dissolved by the retirement of JOHN ANDERSON.
New-York, March 1, 1864. JOHN ANDERSON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name, style and firm of ARTHUR GILLENDER & CO., (successors to John Anderson & Co.,) for the manufacture of the tobacco and fine-cut chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff, at Nos. 114 and 118 Liberty, and No. 121 Cedar-sts., New-York.
ARTHUR GILLENDER,
NAPOLEON B. KUKUCK.
JOSEPH W. GRAY,
JOSEPH L. R. WOOD.
March 1, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of FLEEMAN & GILSON is this day dissolved by term of limitation. Any debts due the firm may be settled with either of the subscribers.
W. FLEEMAN.
SAMUEL GILSON.
New-York, Feb. 29, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. ESWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

E. W. TALMAN, LATE CASHIER OF the Continental Bank, this day becomes a member of our firm.
LIVERMORE & TALMAN.
No. 17 WILLIAM-ST., March 1, 1864.

MR. JOSEPH N. T. LEVICK IS THIS day admitted as a member of our firm.
A. G. NORWOOD & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—TO JEWELLERS—THE STOCK, fixtures, and good will of an old established jewelry store, successfully carried on for a period of thirty years by the late Taylor & Jones, at No. 97 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Apply to B. H. SEABURY, Executor, No. 96 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—FOR $200—THE INTEREST OF A retiring partner in an established business—all cash. It is a good chance for a young, energetic man, of strict integrity. J. C. MILTON & CO., Patent Brokers, No. 218 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A DOWN-TOWN drinking saloon, now doing a good business; rent low; long lease. Apply to HALL & CLUTE, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 26.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York,
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.
M. D. VAN FELT, President.
CHARLES D. BALL, Treasurer.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—WE have associated with us as copartners in our business carried on at No. 155 Avenue D, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1864, J. F. EMERSON, ANDREW EMERSON and WILLIAM THOMSON. From this date the name of the firm will be DEWHURST, EMERSON & Co.
DEWHURST & EMERSON.
No. 155 AVENUE D, 1st March, 1864.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 6th-av. Open daily from 1 to 3 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, A ROMAN MOSAIC BROOCH, having a red ground with a white dove, and the word "PAX," upon it. Any person returning the same to No. 16 Gramercy-park will be suitably rewarded.

AUCTION SALES

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY TRUSTEES' SALE OF houses and lots on Greenwich, East 9th, East 11th, East 14th sts., and Lexington-av., New-York; also, on Hanover-place, Hoyt-st., and corner of Lafayette-st. and Hudson-av., Brooklyn.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction, by order of trustees, TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following real estate:

No. 816 GREENWICH-ST.—The four-story and basement brick house and lot, known as No. 816 Greenwich-st., east side, between Jane and Horatio sts. Lot 25 front by by 22 feet 6 inches in the rear, by 68 feet deep. House 25 by 40 feet. $3,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for four years from April, 1864, at 7 per cent. interest.

No. 817 GREENWICH-ST.—The four-story and basement brick house and lot known as No. 817 Greenwich-st., east side, between Jane and Horatio sts. Lot 25 by 98 feet; house 25 by 40 feet 2 inches. $5,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum, as long as the interest is promptly paid.

No. 261 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—The six story brick house and lot known as No. 261 East 14th-st., north side, between Avennes A and B, lot 25 feet by 103 feet 8 in., house 25 by 40 feet 2 inches. $3,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent., as long as the interest is paid.

No. 143 EAST ELEVENTH-ST.—The five-story brick house and lot known as No. 143 East 11th-st., south side, between 1st av. and Avenue A; lot 25 by 94 feet 10 in., house 25 by 55 feet 6 in. $3,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum, as long as the interest is promptly paid.

No. 325 EAST NINTH-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot known as No. 325 East 9th-st., south side, between Avenues B and C, lot 20x76 ft. House 20x40 ft. 2, $2,500 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum as long as the interest is promptly paid.

LEXINGTON-AV.—The three-story brick house and lot on the west side of Lexington-av., within 75 ft. 5 of 57th-st. Lot 25x90 ft. House is ft. 1ix32 ft. 1.

ALSO, TWO LOTS—Adjoining the above, on the north side, 25x90 ft. each. $2,200 of the purchase money can remain on the house and three lots, at 7 per cent. per annum, for three years from May, 1864.

No. 22 HANOVER-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—The two-story and basement frame house and lot known as No. 22 Hanover-place, south side, between Livingston-st. and Fulton-av. Lot 20 by 100 feet; house 20 by 32 feet 4 inches; water, gas and heater in the house. $2,500 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum as long as the interest is promptly paid.

No. 80 HOYT-ST., BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick house and lot known as No. 80 Hoyt-st., between Bergen and Wyckoff sts. Lot 20 by 80 feet; house 20 by 38 feet 2 inches—containing gas, &c. $2,200 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. as long as the interest is promptly paid.

CORNER OF LAFAYETTE-ST. AND HUDSON-AV., BROOKLYN.—Four three-story brick houses and lots fronting on Lafayette-st., northeast corner of Hudson-av. Lots about 20x50 feet; houses about 20x30 feet 4. The corner is occupied as a store; $2,000 of the purchase money now on mortgage upon the whole lot can remain at 7 per cent. per annum as long as the interest is promptly paid.

The attention of capitalists and others seeking investments is called to this sale, as all the above property is to be sold without reserve to the highest bidders, by order of Trustees, to relieve them from the trust conferred upon them, which offers unusual inducements to purchasers of real estate.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. The titles are indisputable. For lithographic maps and full particulars, apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st., N. Y.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' AND TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON WORTH-ST., CHATHAM-SQUARE, PEARL, MADISON AND MONROE STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, under the direction of John McLaughlin and Thomas Muldoon, Executors and Trustees under the will of Peter McLaughlin, deceased.

WORTH-ST.—The very valuable lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, No. 100 Worth-st., south side, 175 feet east of Broadway. Lot 25 by 80 feet.

PEARL-ST.—The valuable lot of ground, with the five-story brick building thereon, No. 422 Pearl-st., near Chatham. Lot 29 feet 6 inches front, 27 feet 6 inches rear, 112 feet 8 inches one side, and 109 feet 5 inches on the other.

MADISON-ST.—Two and a half-story brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 232 Madison-st., near Jefferson.

MONROE-ST.—The lot of ground, with the front and rear buildings thereon, No. 25 Monroe-st., near Market. Lot 25 by 98 feet.

Also, the lot of ground, with the front and rear buildings thereon, No. 123 Monroe-st., near Rutgers-st. Lot 26 feet 1 inch by 100 feet.

CHATHAM-ST.—The lease of the lot, with the four-story brick building thereon, No. 197 Chatham-st., between Oliver and Cutharine sts. The lease is for 21 years, from May, 1858, with privileges of three renewals of 21 years each. Ground rent, $600 per annum, taxes and assessments. Lot 25 feet 4 inches front, 28 feet 1 inch rear, by 75 feet west side. 76 feet east side.

Maps, &c., may be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 141 Lexington-av., near 30th-st.:

Executor's sale of household furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suite in crimson plush, suite in crimson reps, rosewood bedsteads, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, armoire-a-glace rosewood marble-top etagere with mirror doors and back, gilt-frame pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood-veneered centre tables, hair mattresses, painted enameled furniture with marble tops, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, china, crockery and glassware.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON CATHARINE-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

CATHARINE-ST.—The lease of the lot, with the 3-story and attic brick house and store thereon, No. 32 Catharine-st., between Madison and Henry sts. House 27.2 by about 45 feet. Has water back and front. Lot 27.2 by 100 feet.

The lessee is from the Rutgers estate, has about 16 years to run, with privilege of renewal; ground rent $400. The premises are leased from 1st of May, 1854, until May, 1867, at $1,100 per annum.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MOLLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FRANKFORT AND OLIVER STS. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the heirs of DAVID BRYSON, deceased:

FRANKFORT-ST.—The two lots of ground

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

DR. JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hortful to the constitution To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain Iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call: it will take but a little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestiges eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance calling to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED—Therefore, let no false delicacy prevent your immediate application to Dr. POWERS, Dr. POWERS, successfully cured with Dr. WARD No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical discouragements, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail to the afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally: Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you the object to that secret and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED PRACTITIONER, may be consulted, as heretofore, on all diseases of the sexual organs, which he treats without the use of dangerous or nauseous drugs, and without hindrance from business. Dr. Watson's work, the "Cause and Cure," is illustrated throughout by anatomical plates and drawings of disease, colored from the life, by which any one may learn the nature of his complaint, and the mode of cure: a really practical and superior publication, invaluable especially to those who have debilitated themselves by early abuse, excess, or other causes. Price $1. Sold by MILLER & CO., Post-office 223½ Broadway, and by the Author, W. WATSON, M. D., 620 Broadway, next block above the Metropolitan Hotel. Consultations from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 103th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234, New-York City. For sale by DERICKSON & CO., No. 7 Cortlandt-st., Astor House, and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs. In a series of lectures, in a sealed envelope, on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who are certain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, for the receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours. If of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail. Sent safe and healthy price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

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No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway.

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TO YOUNG MEN AND ALL MANKIND, who by indulging in secret habits, have contracted that soul and mind destroying vice, use old Dr. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS. I would here say that this is no medicine gotten up to swindle and extort money from the unfortunate. I am pleased at all times to have the afflicted call at my office and give this a trial grade. Commence and still and receive the blessing. No. 4 Division-st., second block from the Bowery.

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DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCTURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

ONA NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College. N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

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HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured more cases than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are safe and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discoveries, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effect of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours: cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

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AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 23.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 30.
OHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
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Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

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CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	Saturday	March 5.
ETNA	Saturday	Saturday	March 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Saturday	March 19

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

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Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
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Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

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The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

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VIRGINIA	2,78	Grace.	Wednesday, March 2.
LOUISIANA	2,873	Smellie	Saturday, March 5.
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These steamers have been built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 2½ years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

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The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

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THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship BOHEMIAN, from Portland, to Londonderry and Liverpool, SATURDAY, Feb. 20. Rates of passage:—$80, $60 and $30.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

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FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons.

On MONDAY, March 14, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
To sail on
SATURDAY, March 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The U. S. M. sidewheel steamship,
EVENING STAR.
WM. R. BELL, Commander,

will sail as above from Pier No. 46, foot of King-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

P. S.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, March 19, 1864.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on WEDNESDAY next, March 2. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:

First cabin.....$75 | Intermediate.....$40
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Payable in currency. Apply to
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FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
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will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 12, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on March 26.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The elegant and fast United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

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FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The U. S. mail sidewheel steamship EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,

will leave pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

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All letters must pass through the Post-office.

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It is with great pleasure that the announcement is made of the

COMPLETE SUCCESS

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TAMING A BUTTERFLY,

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EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

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Doors open at 7; performances commence at 7½.

Seats secured three days in advance.

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No. 485 BROADWAY.

L. B. LENT.....Manager.

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WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,

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THE FAVORITE RESORT

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A MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE,
A MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE,
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DANCING AND TRICK HORSES,
THE HURDLE-LEAPING BUFFALO,
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PERFORMING DOGS, MONKEYS AND PONIES,
PERFORMING DOGS, MONKEYS AND PONIES,

are combined at

THE BROADWAY CIRCUS,

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CONCENTRATION OF NOVELTIES,

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WITHOUT PRECEDENT IN AMERICA,

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HOPE CHAPEL,
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EIGHTEENTH WEEK

of this popular entertainment.

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MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,

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This novel revelation of science and art consists of a series of marvelous stereoscoptical views of the real scenes, as described in the columns of the *Sunday Mercury*, graphically explained and delineated by

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Of these the first two will be offered on MONDAY, and the remainder (there being eight in all) on the succeeding days. All the figures in these wonderful pieces are of the size of life and reality, and given every afternoon and evening, in addition to some

FIFTY OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL VIEWS,

in nature and art, from

EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE,

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Doors open at 7; tours begin at 8. Matinee every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

H. B. McKEON, Manager.

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ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
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Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM VARICK-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:27 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. East River, at A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. BEASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6.40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7.25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10.15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, March 1, at 7½ o'clock, at Nos. 192 and 194 Henry-st. Hon. JOSEPH HOXIE is expected to deliver an address on *The right of soldiers to vote on the battle-field*, in advocacy of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of New-York, and Hon. CHAS. S. SPENCER will speak on *The downfall of treason and the punishment of traitors*. Union citizens of the district are cordially invited to attend.

EDWARD M. SKIDMORE, President.
HENRY BANGHER, DE LANCY W. KNIVELS, JAMES W. TERRY, JOSEPH P. JARDINE, } Vice-Presidents.
} Secretaries.

THE UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION for the State of New-York will hold its regular meeting at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
SAMUEL GLASSEY, ALFRED GODDELL, } Secretaries.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, WHO IS FAMED for his energy and enterprise as the grocer and tea and coffee dealer of the City, has just opened an extensive wholesale department of his business at No. 262 Greenwich-st., right adjoining his retail store. Both these extensive establishments will be conducted exclusively on the cash principle, and everybody who wishes to save money and buy for cash either wholesale or retail, every description of teas, sugars, flour, fish, syrups, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, hams, coffees, starch, soap, &c., &c., &c., should at once repair as above. All goods warranted as represented, or money returned and expenses paid. Mr. Agnew's experience and large cash capital, which he can control to the extent of half a million of dollars, will enable him to compete successfully with any house or house in New-York, and we predict that this new wholesale department will be a complete success, as his other store has been, and still continues to be.

All orders from the country should be accompanied with the cash, or paid for by some house in the City.

All goods delivered free to railroads and steamboats. Address Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., and Nos. 87 and 89 Murray-st.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPplied at 8 cents per quart. Address or apply to T. W. DEKER, office No. 154 East 27th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND
NEW-YORK CIRQUE,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
Proprietor.....JAMES COOKE.

THIS TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
AND EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK
OF THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD.
MR. HENRY COOKE'S GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE OF PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS,
THE MOST UNPARALLELED SUCCESS EVER KNOWN IN AMERICA.

They appear every Afternoon and Evening
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
THE MAMMOTH EQUESTRIAN COMPANY,
ENDLESS VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS
EATON STONE,
the renowned bare-backed rider,
Mrs. R. HEMMINGS,
the celebrated tight-rope performer and equestrian,
Madame JEANETTE ELLSLER,
the famed artiste on the corde elastique.

The prices will remain as usual, viz.: Reserved Stalls 75 cents. Dress Circle 50 cents. Children half price. Amphitheatre 25 cents. Doors open, afternoon, at 1½; evening, at 7½.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD,
from Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, London, and the Cirque Champs Elysee, Paris, who elicit
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
PEALS OF LAUGHTER and SHOUTS of APPLAUSE.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The annual commencement of this Institution will take place at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

On THURSDAY EVENING, March 3, at 8 o'clock.

Those interested in medical education and the public generally are invited to attend. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Wedding March, "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mendelssohn
2. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Beach.
3. Conferring of Degrees by Prof. Isaac E. Taylor, the President of the Faculty.
4. Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
5. Address to the Graduates by Prof. Flint.
6. Finale, Fifth Symphony.....Beethoven
7. Valedictory by William T. Lusk, of the Graduating Class.
8. Echo Galop.....Bergmann
9. Address by Hon. Simeon Draper, President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and of the Board of Trustees.
10. Address by George F. Talman, Esq., of the Board of Trustees.
11. Selections from "Faust".....Gounod
12. Address by Rev. Dr. Chapin, of the Board of Trustees.
13. Coronation March, "Prophete".....Meyerbeer

A. FLINT, Jr., Secretary.

The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann.

Dr. Chapin's engagements in the country, coming very near the day of the Commencement, may possibly prevent his attendance. A positive announcement will be made in the advertisements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
TO-NIGHT.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, MARCH 1, AT 8,
SEVENTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
Gounod's new and brilliant opera of
FAUST
with its new and brilliant scenes, costumes, new scenery and appointments, and the following very complete cast:

Margherita	Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel	Mlle HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust	Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Valentin	Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Mephistopheles	Sig. HANIBAL BIACHI
Wegner	Sig. MULLER
Martha	Miss FANNY STOCKTON

Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.

To-morrow (WEDNESDAY) evening, March 2, at 8, MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
In her unrivaled character of Lady Macbeth.
SIGNOR FERNANDO BELLINI,
In his celebrated rôle of Macbeth, in Verdi's grand opera of MACBETH.

The incidental Ballet by
Mlle ERNESTINE and the CORPS DE BALLET,
Under the direction of SIG. RONZANI.
ON SATURDAY NEXT, GRAND MATINEE.
Seats may now be secured at the regular ticket offices.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TO
Mr. L. F. HARRISON,
OF IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 5, 1864.

The committee having in charge the above entertainment, beg to announce that the following brilliant array of talent have in the kindest manner consented to assist:
Mme. G. MEDORI Sig. BRIGNOLI,
by the kind permission of Max Maretzek.
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. BRUNO WOLFENHAUPT,
Mr. CARL BERGMAN,
Mr. TEDDE DE THOMAS,
Mr. HENRY C. TIMM,
Sig. ABELLA,
A GRAND CHORUS FROM THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY,
NEW-YORK SING ACADEMY,
and the ARION SOCIETY,
together with
A FULL ORCHESTRA,

Door open at 7; to commence at 8.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
For sale at the music stores and at Irving Hall.

1776. YE ANCIENT MUSICK. 1864.
COOPER INSTITUTE.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 2 and 3, largest old folks' company in the Union.

First appearance in New-York of the original, celebrated Brother Jonatong's Old Folks.

THE REPULSE IN FLORIDA.

Continued from First page.

arm; Joseph Christie, head; George Morse, side; Thomas Bulmer, leg.

Company K—Capt. R. H. L. Jewett, head; First-Sergt. Henry W. Littlefield, head; Sergt. Jas. C. Hewitt, right Corp. J. Palmer, hand; Lieut. Obve; Thos. Stewart, wrist; Wm. Bassett, head; Chas. H. Davis, hand; Alex. Gaines, head; R. McJohnson, leg; John Cacchanse, hand; Wm. J. Smith, leg; A. Wilson, killed; J. Artis, killed; J. Champlin, killed; W. D. Morris, killed; J. W. Winslow, killed; Geo. Smith, missing; Envoy Anderson, leg. Total killed, wounded and missing, 56.

ARTILLERY.

Company E, Third U. S.—Capt. John Hamilton, left arm and leg; Lieut. John R. Myrick, left foot; Lieut. George O. Eddy, left foot; Third Lieut. R. L. Dodge, left wrist; Sergt. Da Snois. Killed—John M. Sagnon, Andrew Cooley, Alfred Casnan, A. T. Hanz, Henry Buribut, M. Conroy, Jas. George, D. McCrene, Alfred Remanelle. Afonzo Gonzalns, A. Prèast. Wounded—Wm. Davis, E. Stevens, R. E. Smith, F. Flood, Chas. H. Taylor, H. Werner, S. Wilkinson, D. Carroll, Joe. Fales, Jno. McCann, Albert Sawyer, Ed. H. C. Price, Jos. Collins, P. Berrie. August Donce, M. Leitz, A. Evard. Missing—M. Ashles, Timothy Collins, Francis Barnett, Chas. W. Cotton, John G. Williams.

Company M.—Corp. Connellan, killed; Corp. Detaney, John Costillo, Jas. Allen, Wm. Cox, Thos. Dripps, B. Fitts, D. Flanders, John W. Freeman, Lieut. Tully McCrea, First United States—leg; Corp. McChalmers, Sergt. Sweetman, Charles Gordon, W. H. Harrison, Thos. Kilcher, James Little, Wm. Longaran, missing; James Montgomary, John Shea, missing; Caleb Smith, Jos. Storm, James W. Wheeler, killed; Murphy, Meurks, killed; Nurses, killed; Serg, missing; Shaffer, Tucker, missing; Oswell, Haller, Austaach, Eawright, Pohl.

Company B.—Corporal W. H. Whitbouse, killed; Andrew McClean, killed; Francis B. Willey, since dead; J. Crowley, missing; Samuel H. Such, Reeves, Godfrey Hanscomah, Chas. Moon, Fred Girth, Joseph Marsh.

Company C.—J. Hugan, right leg; Geo. Theckary, knee; John Bosgmer, missing.

FORTIETH MASSACHUSETTS MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Killed—Frank Alger, Co. I; Charles H. Henderson, Co. K. Wounded—Lieut. Charles B. Leothe, Sergt. A. R. Bysham, Co. A; Sergt. Charles Pickett, Corps. S. Davis, Pat. Brennen, Co. B; M. Wsleb, Co. C; A. M. Perkins, Ed. Henle, Gen. Hinckley, Co. E; Lieut. Rinhardson, W. B. Oliver, Co. F; Daniel E. Bender, W. H. Hodgkins, Theo. H. Back, M. Cote, Co. G; W. H. Rogers, Ed. A. Lane, E. A. Freeman, —— Hamlin, Co. H; W. W. Flonders, B. Manimon, Co. I; J. W. Ferguson, Geo. Glidden, Samuel O. Crofts, W. F. Howland, John Brown, A. M. Sutler, Eph. Hotheney, Co. K.

Cavalry—James Alie, Co. A; John Batt, head; F. Pa Wells, Co. C, arm.

A REPORT FROM THE REBELS.

SAMBERSON, via TALLAHASSEE, Friday, Feb. 26.

Gen. FINNEGAN'S forces occupy Baldwin. The enemy retreated to Jacksonville. Lieut.-Col. Barnes, of the Sixty-fourth Georgia, is killed, and Col. Clinch, wounded.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 29.

CHANGES IN THE ENROLLMENT LAW.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Michigan, asking changes in the enrollment law. Referred to the Military Committee.

A UNIFORM AMBULANCE SYSTEM.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a lengthy petition for an uniform ambulance corps. Referred.

CONCERNING LUNATICS.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Union,) reported a bill to enable the guardians of lunatics in the States to act in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

RESOLUTION WARRED.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) introduced the joint resolutions of the Kansas Legislature, asking for indemnification in reference to certain school lands in Kansas.

PARKERSBURGH A PORT OF ENTRY.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) moved to take up the Senate bill to make Parkersburgh, Va., a port of entry, and it was passed.

PROTECTION OF OVERLAND EMIGRATION.

Mr. GRIMES, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill for the protection of overland emigration to the Pacific, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented a report from the Select Committee on Slavery and Freedmen on the Fugitive Slave Law, accompanied by a bill repealing all laws for the rendition of fugitive slaves to their so-called masters.

Laid over and ordered to be printed.

SENATOR SUMNER'S REPORT.

The report is a very voluminous document, devoted to the injustice, unconstitutionality and general immorality of both those laws. It regards those laws as parts of the system of Slavery, and as therefore to be got rid of as speedily as possible. It criticises very closely the language of that clause of the Constitution which relates to the subject, and endeavors to show that the framers of the Constitution never expected that it was to be rigidly and harshly enforced, but that it was inserted merely as a cypher. It gives a very detailed history of the passage of the law of 1850, and of the difficulties encountered in enforcing it. Mr. SUMNER says that the authors of this act are the persons and parties now engaged in rebellion, and that while it remains on the statute book the rebellion will derive support from their work. The following concluding paragraph states briefly and clearly the points which the report seeks to establish:

"A clause of the Constitution, contrary to all commanding rules of jurisprudence, has been interpreted to sanction the chattlog of slaves; and the same clause, thus interpreted, has been declared, contrary to all the testimony of history, to have been an original compromise of the Constitution, and a corner-stone of the Union. On this clause, thus misinterpreted and thus misrepresented, an Act of Congress has been founded, which, even assuming that the clause is strictly applicable to fugitive slaves, is many times unconstitutional, but especially in three several particulars: (1,) as a usurpation by Congress of powers not granted by the Constitution; (2,) as a denial of trial by jury in a case of personal liberty, and a suit at common law; (3,) as a concession of the case of personal liberty to the unaided judgment of a single petty magistrate, without any oath of office, constituting no part of the judicial power; appointed not by the President with the consent of the Senate, but by the court; holding his office, not during good behavior, but merely during the will of the court; and receiving, not a regular salary, but fees accordieg to each individual case. But even if this act were strictly constitutional in all respects, yet, regarding it in its terrible consequences, and as its rebel authors, this alone the last offensive; for, from the beginning, it was a scourge to the African race, and a grievance to the whole country—a scandal abroad and a dead-weight upon the Union at home, while it was the arch contrivance of men who, at the time, were rebel at heart, and are now to open rebellion—devised as an insult to the free States, and as a badge of subjugation. Such a statute, thus utterly unconstitutional in every respect, and utterly mischievous in all its consequences and influences, while it is peculiarly obnoxious in its well-known authors, ought to be repealed without delay. If consistent with parliamentary usage, it ought to be torn from the volumes of the law, so that there should be no record of such an abuse and such a shame.

Unhappily, the statute must always remain in the pages of our history. But every day of delay to its repeal is hurtful to the national cause, and to the national shame. Would you put down the rebellion? Would you uphold our fame abroad? Would you save the Constitution from outrage? Would you extinguish Slavery? Above all, would you follow the Constitution, and establish justice? Then repeal this statute at once."

THE EXTENSION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill extending bounties to April 1, as passed by the House. Mr. WILSON thought there was no doubt we were enlisting men more rapidly than we could provide for them. We were enlisting them at the rate of two thousand per day. If we had to make a draft, it would be a small one to fill the quota of five hundred thousand men. We had over three hundred thousand men already under this call.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) objected to have a bill of such importance as this come before us without the recommendation of the Executive and the Departments, and if we would legislate without such sanction we should get ourselves into trouble. He moved that the bill be recommitted to the Military Committee.

Mr. GRIMES, of Ohio, (Union,) thought if the Secretary of War wished this extension of the time for the payment of bounties, he should say so in writing to us. He would oppose it without such an indorsement.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) concurred with Mr. SUMNER: if we strike out the three hundred dollar clause in the present law, it would secure men enough without resorting to the country.

Mr. CRAGIN, of Oregon, (Union,) opposed an extension at the same time.

Mr. WILSON thought the bill should go to the Senate Finance Committee, but the Military Committee found it on their table this morning, and brought it before the Senate as it came from the House, with the clause extending the payment of bounties to April 1. It would incur an expenditure of thirty millions of dollars.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) thought the bill should be recommitted to the Military Committee.

The bill was recommitted to the Military Committee.

PRINTING OF THE SLAVERY REPORT.

On motion of Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) resolved that 10,000 copies of the report of the Committee on Freedmen and Slavery, with the accompanying bill, are ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Referred to the Printing Committee.

THE EQUALIZED PAY BILL.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill equalizing the pay of soldiers, the question being on the pending amendment of Mr. WILSON to insert the word "*free*" before the word "*persons*" on Mr. COLLAMER'S amendment.

Mr. FESSENDEN was opposed to the retroactive character of the bill; he was not willing to put his hands into the Treasury to pay these colored troops money they do not ask for. We are not in a condition to do this.

Mr. SUMNER replied to Mr. FESSENDEN, urging the justice of making the bill retroactive in the cases of the Massachusetts colored troops.

JUDICIAL EQUALITY.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen, reported a bill to accord equality in the courts of the United States. Ordered to be printed.

THE TAX ON WHISKEY.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Whiskey Bill, reported a disagreement. Mr. SHERMAN said if the Senate would insist its Committee to allow a tax of twenty cents per gallon on liquors on hand in July, the bill would not fail. He hoped this would be done. He should bring the subject up, and ask a separate vote.

The subject was made the special order for to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

THE EQUALIZED PAY BILL AGAIN.

The debate on the bill equalizing the pay of soldiers was resumed.

Mr. SUMNER continued his remarks in reply to Mr. FESSENDEN.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) hoped the bill would be recommitted and reported back in its original form, leaving all special hardships suffered for separate legislation.

Mr. WILSON would not oppose the recommitment of the bill, though as was beginning to despair of its passage. He believed that the cases of the South Carolina and Massachusetts and other colored troops should be provided for, and they would be, though the matter may be delayed. He believed, when he introduced the bill, there were only between thirty and forty thousand of such troops; he believed now we had a hundred thousand, and eighty new regiments are in process of formation. He thought when the bill was drawn that its retrospective character would only apply to some twenty regiments, and thought the bill could be improved by a recommittal.

The bill was recommitted.

The Senate then went into executive session at 3:15 P. M., and at 4 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 29.

HOMESTEADS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, (Union,) introduced a bill to secure to persons in the military and naval service homesteads in confiscated and forfeited estates within insurrectionary districts.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

INCREASED PAY OF THE ARMY.

Mr. ROSS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that, in consequence of increased expenses in living, and the depreciation of the value of the National currency, it is the opinion of this House that the compensation of officers and soldiers of the army and navy ought to be increased about thirty-three per cent., and that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report at an early day a bill carrying out the views of the House as expressed by this resolution.

PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS IN LEGAL TENDER.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill that each and every person now indebted, who may become indebted to the United States, prior to the first day of July, 1865, on account of duties on imports, may discharge one-tenth of the amount of such indebtedness by payment in legal tender Treasury notes of the United States.

Also, a bill providing that the provision of the act of August, 1861, which authorizes a direct tax of twenty millions of dollars, shall be suspended until April, 1867.

Both bills were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

TRADE INTERCOURSE WITH REBEL STATES.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) asked leave to introduce a resolution that the Committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to inquire and report upon the practical operation and result of the several acts of Congress touching commercial intercourse with the States declared to be in insurrection against the authority of the Government, and the regulations of the Treasury Department established by the Secretary and approved by the President of the United States on the 31st of March and the 11th of September, 1863—and of the military orders which have been made from time to time touching such commercial intercourse by Generals commanding departments, or other officers; also, in ascertain and report in what manner the acts, regulations and orders of the military have been executed, and especially whether frauds have been committed, or favoritism shown to individuals, districts, or localities by any agent or others employed under said act, or by agents acting under the general regulations and orders, and that the committee inquire into all other matters touching all such points which affect the public interest, or character of any public servant.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Union,) objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. STEVENS moved a suspension of the rules, but the question was determined in the negative—74 against 47—not two-thirds.

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, however, Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) submitted a similar resolution, which was agreed to—yeas 73, nays 43 as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Blair of West Virginia, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brown of West Virginia, A. W. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Creswell, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Garfield, Grinnell, Hall, Higby, Holman, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of New-York, Loan, Lovejoy, McClurg, McClean, McIndoe, Miller of New-York, Morehead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, A. Myers, L. Myers, Norton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Rice of Maine, Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Spalding, Starr, Stebbins, Stevens, Thayer, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Williams, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge.

NAYS—Messrs. J. C. Allen, Ancona, Blair of Missouri, Bliss, Brooks, Chandler, Cox, Denison, Eden Eden, Eldridge, Finch, Garson, Grider, Griswold Harding, Harrington, Herrick, Hutchins, Kernan, Knapp, Law, Long, Maxey, Marcy, McDowell, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rogers, Rose, Ross, Scott, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Winfield.

THE $200,000,000 FIVE-FORTY LOAN.

Mr. STEVENS called up the bill, heretofore reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, amendatory of the Loan Act of March 3, 1863. He proposed several amendments, so that it would read:

SECTION 1. That in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the act of March 3, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding two hundred millions of dollars during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor coupon and registered bonds of the United States bearing date March 1, 1864, or any subsequent period, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after any period not less than five years, and payable at any period not more than forty years from date, and of such denominations as may be found expedient, but less than fifty dollars, bearing interest not exceeding six per cent. a year, payable in bonds not of one hundred dollars, annually, and on all others bonds semi-annually, in coin; and he may dispose of such bonds at any time on such terms as he may deem most advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or at his discretion for Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness or certificates of deposit, issued under any act of Congress; and all bonds issued under this act shall be exempt from taxation by or under state or municipal authority; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay the necessary expenses of the preparation, issue and disposal of such bonds out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; but the amount so paid shall not exceed one-half of one per cent. of the amount so issued and disposed of.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary is hereby authorized to ask of persons who subscribed on or before the 21st day of January, 1864, for bonds redeemable after five years and payable twenty years from date, and have paid into the Treasury the amount of their subscriptions, the bonds by them respectively subscribed for not exceeding $11,000,000, notwithstanding such subscriptions may be in excess of $5,000,000, and the bonds issued shall have the same force and effect as if issued under the provisions of the act "to authorize the issue of United States notes and for other purposes," approved Feb. 25, 1862.

Mr. BENDORAT, of New-York, (Dem.,) said the amendment of $11,000,000 authorized a new loan to that extent, and therefore moved the following amendment:

Provided, That the $11,000,000 be deducted from the $200,000,000 authorized by the first section of this act.

This amendment was disagreed to.

The amendments proposed by Mr. STEVENS were adopted, and the bill as above given passed.

OPERATIONS BEFORE CHARLESTON.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Union,) offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to communicate to this House the following information: All his instructions relative to the attack upon Charleston, and all his correspondence with Rear-Admiral DUPONT relative to that attack, previous to April 7, 1863, and subsequent thereto; and all other information possessed by the department or its bureaus growing out of that memorable contest; and all the reports of officers and others relative to iron-clad vessels and their adaptability to naval warfare; any order of the Navy Department relating to withdrawing the iron-clads to the Mississippi or elsewhere; also, the telegraphic order of the President, dated April 13, 1863, directing Rear-Admiral DUPONT to remain inside of the bar at Charleston, and prevent the enemy from erecting batteries on Morris Island; and whether this order was acknowledged and obeyed; also, the telegraphic order of Rear-Admiral DUPONT, dated April 14, 1863, directing Rear-Admiral Dupont and Gen. HUNTER to take the land forces on Morris and Cumming Islands; and whether said order was obeyed or complied with; also, the order of the Secretary of the Navy, dated July 4, 1863, directing Rear-Admiral DUPONT to co-operate with Gen. GILLMORE, and whether said order was obeyed; and whether Gen. GILLMORE complained of a want of co-operation on the part of Rear-Admiral DUPONT; also who devised the plan of attack attempted on Fort Sumter, by Rear-Admiral DUPONT, on April 7, 1863, and whether such plan was communicated to the department before it was made; and whether Rear-Admiral DUPONT asked for more troops previous to April 7, 1863, or protested to the department against such attack; and whether any order previous to that date was given him to attack Fort Sumter, or in any manner set against his judgment in the operations before Charleston; and whether any suggestions or plans of that order, or requisitions for more ships, were refused, overruled by the Navy Department, previous to his attack upon the defences of Charleston; and whether the port of Charleston is absolutely closed to blockade-running since the ironclads went inside the bar.

Mr. STEVENS objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) appealed to the gentleman to withdraw his objection.

Mr. BLAIR said injustice had been done to the Navy Department by the adoption of a previous resolution, and it was but fair that the one he now offered should be agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS certainly did not wish to do injustice to any one, and would not insist upon his objection.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, inquired whether the resolution covered all the orders.

Mr. BLAIR replied that it covered everything. The department should turn from investigation.

The resolution was adopted.

NATIONAL BANK COMMITTEE.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was passed, instructing the Committee on the Rules to inquire into the expediency of reporting a rule for the establishment of a committee, to whom shall be referred all matters relating to the National Banks.

Mr. LANO, of Missouri, (Dem.,) offered a preamble, concluding with the following resolution:

"That the President of the United States be and he is hereby most earnestly but respectfully requested to appoint FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New-Hampshire, MILLARD FILLMORE, of New-York, and THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, and such other persons as the President shall see proper to elect, as Commissioners on the part of the United States, who shall be empowered to meet commissioners of a like number for the same object on behalf of the Confederate States, at such time and place as may be agreed upon, to ascertain before a renewal of hostilities, whether the war shall not come to a close, and the Union restored by a return of all the States to the allegiance and rights under the Constitution."

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) inquired of Mr. LANO whether he would not substitute VALLANDIGHAM for EWING or FILLMORE, while Mr. ASHLEY thought Mr. BUCHANAN ought to be added to the list of commissioners.

The resolution was rejected, only twenty-two members voting for it, namely:

YEAS—Messrs. J. C. Allen, Ancona, Brooks, Cofroth, Dennison Eden, Eldridge, Finck, Knapp, Lang, McDowell, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morrison, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rogers, Rose, Stiles, Strouse, Voorhees, Chilton A. White.

The nays were 96.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) offered a series of resolutions, to wit:

"That the present war against the armed insurgents, banded under the name of the Southern Confederacy, was brought on by a wicked and wholly inexcusable rebellion, and all those engaged in, or aiding and abetting it, have incurred the name of public enemies, and should be treated as such."

The above was agreed to.

The next resolution was read, namely:

"This rebellion should be effectually put down, and to prevent a reoccurrence of such rebellion in future, the cause which led to this one must be permanently removed."

The yeas and nays were demanded on the last clause, as to the removal of the cause of the rebellion.

J. C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) as his name was called voted yea, amid excessive laughter.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Union,) voted no.

This caused much merriment, but the gentleman directly changed his vote, explaining that for the moment he thought he was voting right, being opposed to the gentleman from Illinois.

The House was in most excellent humor, the laughter being loud and prolonged.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) amid the confusion, said: "We, on this side, vote for the resolution, because the causes of the war were abolition and secession, and ought to be removed.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said he voted aye for a reason similar to that just assigned by the gentleman from Ohio.

The roll call having been completed, the result was announced as unanimous, viz:—yeas, 125.

The next resolution in the series was read, and is as follows:

Resolved, That in the struggle now going on for the safety of our country and free government there is no middle ground on which any good citizen or true patriot can stand, neutrality or indifference, or anything short of a hearty support of the Government, being a crime where the question is between loyalty and treason.

This last resolution was also unanimously adopted.

MILITARY ARRESTS.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered the following:

Resolved, That, as the sense of this House, the military arrest, without civil warrant, and trial by military commission, without jury, of CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, a citizen of Ohio, not in the land or naval forces of the United States, or in the militia in actual service, by order of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE, and his subsequent banishment by order of the President, executed by military force, were acts of mere arbitrary power, in palpable violation of the Constitution and the laws of the United States."

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) supposed the question had been settled at the last election in Ohio, and moved to lay the resolution on the table. Disagreed to by a vote of 34 to 81.

The resolution was then rejected by a vote of 47 yeas against 76 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. James C. Allen, Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Brooks, Chanler, Cofroth, Cox, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Eldridge Fink, Ganson, Harding, Harrington, Herrick, Holman, Hutchins, Kernan, Knapp, Law, Long, Maxey, McDowell, McKinney, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Radford Randall of Pennsylvania, Rogers, Ross, Scott, Semble, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Sweet, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Chilton A. White, Winfield.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Anderson, Arnold, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Blair of Missouri, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandagee, A. W. Clark, Freeman Clark, Clay, Cobb, Cole, Cresswell, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eliot, Farnsworth, Grinnell, Hale, Higby, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Jenckes, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Loan, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Morehead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amoe, Myers, Norton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Patterson, Perham, Pomeroy, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Maine, Schenck, Sebofield, Shannon, Sloan, Smithers, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Whaley, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge.

The House at 4½ adjourned.

Evening Exchange.

200 N. Y. Cen. R.	s3 135⅝	200 Rock Island R.	120⅝
2000 Erie R.	t14⅞	100 do	120
200 do	s3 114⅜	200 Fort Wayne	102¼
500 do	b3 115	900 do	102⅝
50 do	h3, t14⅞	100 do	b3 102⅝
100 do	s30, t14⅞	100 do	b10 102⅝
900 do	b10, 115⅜	100 do	h10 102⅝
1500 do	s3 115	100 do	102
500 do	s30, 115	100 Tol. & Wab.	65¾
100 Bud. R. R	129	600 do	66
200 Mich. So. R.	98⅞	100 Comb. Coal	68⅛
400 Harlem R.	134⅜	100 Canton Co.	b3 59
200 do	134¼	100 do	62⅜
400 do	s3 134	200 do	62⅜
200 no	134⅝	200 do	s10 53⅜
200 do	134¾	500 do	53⅜
100 T. H. & Alt. R.	71¾	300 do	b10 53⅜
400 T. H. & Alt. Pr.	90	500 do	s30 53⅜
50 Ill. Cen. R.	121	100 do	53⅛
500 do	b3, 93¼	100 do	53⅛
300 Clev. & Tol. R.	147	100 do	b3 53⅛
100 do	s10, 147⅜	200 Quick. Min. Co.	s3 57½
300 Gen. Am. Transit.	51	300 do	58
100 do	50⅜	300 do	57⅜
100 Northwestern	54		

SALE OF THE ESTATE OF PETER MCLOUGHLIN, ESQ., DECEASED.—A very valuable estate is about being disposed of this day, at 12 o'clock, by Messrs. LEDLOW & Co., auctioneers. It consists of several houses and lots situated in Chatham-square, Pearl, Madison, Worth and Monroe streets. There is expected to be much competition in this sale, as the houses are located in quarters where business men "most do congregate." This estate was owned by Peter McLOUGHLIN, Esq., formerly Governor of the Almshouse, and who died some two years since. He was well known throughout the City and vicinity as a gentleman of wealth and influence. In consequence of the death of his two children, the sale of the estate takes place in accordance with the terms of his will. Messrs. THOMAS MULDOON and JOHN MCLOUGHLIN, nephews of deceased, have supervision of the sale as executors and trustees.

THE SANITARY FAIR IN BROOKLYN.—The attendance yesterday was not as great as it was on other days during last week, in consequence, probably, of the threatening state of the weather. At night, however, there was a perfect jam, and the receipts were larger than on any previous night. The receipts were also much larger by the sale of goods—from Knickerbocker Hall and the New-England kitchen—than ever before. It is estimated that about $50,000 was taken in by the Treasurer, which will now swell the total amount of receipts to $380,000 and upward. If the pressure continues till the end of the fair, some $500,000 will be reached.

CUSTOM-HOUSE COMMITTEE.—The Congressional Committee—Messrs. ROLLINS, HUBBARD and LA BLOND—were in session yesterday in one of the Collector's suites of private rooms. The Collector will be present only when called upon to testify. The proceedings are not to be made public during the session of the committee.

UNION LAMP FOR BURNING KEROSENE.—This lamp burns without smoke, chimney or odor. It is cheaper than candles or burning-fluid, and will not explode. It is extensively used in hotels, boarding-houses, sick-rooms and nurseries. The advertisement explains it more fully.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Severe Cavalry Fighting in Mississippi.

SHERMAN'S ARMY STILL ADVANCING.

News From Georgia, Tennessee and Florida.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 29.

The flag-of-truce steamer arrived to-night from City Point.

THE FIGHTING IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of Feb. 26 has the following:

STARKSVILLE, Miss., Monday, Feb. 22.

There was heavy fighting all day yesterday at Pontotoc.

We killed 40 and captured over 100 of the enemy. Our loss is not known. Col. FREEST is killed. Col. BARKSDALE and McCULLOCH are badly wounded. The battle closed by a charge from the enemy's cavalry, which was repulsed.

ATLANTA, Friday, Feb. 26.

The enemy have left Pontotoc. We have lost many officers and men. SHERMAN'S advance has reached Pearly Pear.

OPERATIONS IN GEORGIA AND EAST TENNESSEE.

DALTON, Friday, Feb. 26.

The enemy have disappeared from our front, retreating toward Chattanooga. Gen. WHEELER is in pursuit. Gen. LONGSTREET has withdrawn his forces to a point not prudent to mention. The enemy has not yet crossed the Holston.

Gen. BUCKNAR has been assigned to the command of Gen. Hoop's division.

Two Yankee mounted regiments, supported by a division of infantry, attempted to flank our left, and occupied the Gap, three miles from Dalton, no the night of the 25th. SMITH'S Texas brigade drove them out. Our loss in wounded was 150, including Col. CURTIS, of the Forty-first Georgia. Ten were killed.

On Thursday, the 26th, the enemy fell back two miles, and will not probably make a stand this side of the Chickamauga. All signs of a general engagement have failed.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, has issued a proclamation convening a special session of the Legislature for the 10th of March.

GREENVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Feb. 27.

Gen. JONES captured 250 of the enemy, and thirteen negroes and five mules, east of Cumberland Gap.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

One hundred and forty-six shots were fired at the city during the last twenty-four hours. The enemy are erecting a battery on Dixon's Island, commanding Schooner Creek.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 27.

A Yankee picket-boat, containing one officer and five men, were captured last night. The enemy continued to shell the city. One hundred shells were thrown at the city yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges, cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza, or any irritation or soreness in the throat.

"*Great service in subduing hoarseness.*"

Rev. DANIEL WISE, New-York.

"*The Troches are a staff of life to me.*"

Prof. EDWARD NORTH,

Pres. Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

"*A simple and elegant combination for coughs, &c.*"

Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

[Advertisement.]

THE COLOR OF YOUR EYES.—Language of Blue Eyes, Black Eyes, Brown Eyes, Hazel Eyes, Gray Eyes, Green Eyes, Children's Eyes, and the Eyes of Celebrated Persons—Poetry of the Eyes—

The bright black eye, the melting blue,
I cannot choose between the two;
But that is dearest all the while,
Which wears for us the sweetest smile.

And much more on the same subject, in the *Phrenological Journal*, for MARCH, now ready, only 15 cents, or $1 59 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING FASHIONS—INTERESTING TO THE LADIES.—Mme. DEMOREST'S grand opening of all the novel and beautiful designs for Ladies' and Children's Dresses, at No. 473 Broadway, and the various branches,

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, March 1.

The Ladies may expect a rich treat.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In schooner Annie, from Nassau, N. P.—Geo. Morgan, Thos. Morgan, Wm. Patterson, Michael Keogh, William Courtenay, Thos. Noakes.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 35 | Sun sets..... 5 50 | Moon rises..12 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 07 | Gov. Island.. 1 56 | Hell Gate.. 3 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 29.

Cleared.

Ships President Fillmore, Bradley, Alexandria and New-Orleans. Thos. Dunbar.

Barks Winifred, (Br.,) Wilkins, Belize, Hon., Dollao. Potter & Co.; H. D. Brookman, Cheeny, Matanzas, H. D. Brookman & Co; M. K. Lockhart, (Br.,) Lockhart, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Johan Louise, (Brem.,) Kirch, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Maid of Erin, (Br.,) Davis, Arroyo, P. R., Tyces & Smith; Maple Valley, Waycott, Havana, T. A. R. Webster & Co.

Schooners Keoknk, Small, Machias, Simpson & Clapp; J. H. Bennett, Merrill, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Thomas G. French, Silva, Fortress Monroe, Bentley, Smith & Co.; John Jones, Ward, Norwich, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Yorktown, Coles, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; H. L. Montagne, Warren, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; R. Borden, Bordeo, Washington, L. Kenny; M. Fleming, Shaw, Wilmington, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Varuna, Pennington, Alexandria, D. C.

Ship Savoria, Warren, Manilla Oct. 23, and Java Head Nov. 24, with hemp and sugar to Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Ship Marianne Nottebohm, Lamb, Liverpool Jan. 1 with mdse. and 118 passengers to Howland & Frothingham. Was in lon. 15 on the 6th January, and was 19 ds. from that to 30, in the heaviest weather in the experience of the Captain. During this time, split, lost and damaged sails, quarter boats and bulwarks store, etc. Jan. 9, lat. 48 27, lon. 21 30, J. Burns, of Brooklyn, a seaman, was washed overboard from the main rigging. It being night and blowing heavy, could render no other assistance than the life buoy.

Bark Contest, (of Baltimore,) Beauchamp, Masulipatam, Bay of Bengal, Nov. 15, and Cape Town Jan. 4, with plumbago and castor-seed to H. J. Baker & Bro. At Cape Town, the bark Charlois, Rochelle, took mules and landed for St. Helena. Also, Portuguese ship Luisita, Capt. Jordao, from Macao, with coolies for Havana. She reported passing U. S. ship Wyoming in the Straits of Sunda, about Nov. 15.

Bark E. Giddings, (of Boston,) Leland, Palermo Jan. 9, passed the Rock 11th, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Prof. Sars, (Norw.,) Isdahl, Leghorn 51 ds., with marble, etc., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Gyata, Craig, Messina June 5, passed Gibraltar 17th, with fruit to Simpson & Clapp. Came through the Straits in co. with bark Ernestine Giddings, from Palermo for New-York, and bark Mary Edson, for Philadelphia. On the outward passage, Wal

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3881. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Bremen with Advices to Feb. 17.

The American Question in the British Parliament.

DAMAGE DONE BY THE ALABAMA.

Earl Russell Denies the Responsibility of the English Government.

PROGRESS OF THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

A Speech from the Emperor of Austria.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The steamship *Bremen*, on Feb. 17 from Southampton, arrived here yesterday morning, with three days' later news from Europe.

The *City of New-York* arrived ont Tnesday, Feb. 16.
The *City of Limerick* arrived Feb. 16.
The *Germania* passed Cowes at 7 A. M., Feb. 17.

ENGLAND.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE RAMS NOT DETAINED UNDER THREATS.

In the Hoose of Lords on Feb. 15, Earl Russell said: "The noble Earl (the Earl of Derby) put some questions to me the other evening to which I was not at the time prepared to give an aeswer. He referred to several dispatches and notes of Mr. Adams, aed eapressed a wish to know how far the conduct of Her Majesty's Governmeet hed been thfineeced by those commeeicstioes. I have since been lookieg to the dates, and so far from the coedoct of Her Majesty's Government being influeeced oy the notes of Mr. Adams of the 4th or 5th September, which did not reace me nntil a oay or two later, I find that on the 3d of September the decision was taken to detain and prevent the departure of the iron-clads from Birkenhead. On that day Mr. Layard wrote to the Treasury desiring that they shonld be stopped. On referring to private letters of my own I find that I wrote from Scotland to Lord Palmerston on the 3d of September:

'The conduct of the gentlemen who have contracted for the iron-clads at Birkenhead is so very snspicions that I have thought it necessary to direct that they aconld be detained.'

Aed on the 4th of September I wrote to tha noble Lord:

'The pressing matter, however, is that of the iron-clad rams. I have desired that they shonld not be allowed to leava the port of Liverpool.'

It is therefore impossible that the course then pursued conld be influeeced by letters written by Mr. Adams on the 4th and sbnsequent days. With regard to the lengthened aed nsed in the correspondeece between Mr. Adams aed myself with respect to these vessels, I do not mean to say that if the language had been mora intempereate I shonld at all have desisted from tha coerse which I took. As soon as I had come to the conviction that the iron-clads were intended for the Confederates, it appeared to a.e my dnty to take steps to detain them until we could obtain full evidence of their destination. I am quite of the opinioe of Mr. Canning, that whatever we do we ought not to sneak into a war, and I thought it my dnty to detain the iron-clads, believing that they were intended to depart from this country for the purpose of carrying on war against the United States. The noble Lord twee much into the question as to what it was my duty to represent to the United States Government; and although he has not directly charged me, he has insinuated that I failed to notice Mr. Adams' language. In answer to that, I beg leave td read from the papers presented to Congres, which will show the tone of the correspondence."

Earl Russell then read extracts from his dispatch dated Sept. 16, and from Mr. Adams' reply dated Sept. 29, 1863, as published in the diplomatic correspondence, and said:

"I will not qnote eny more, hnt there was afterward a dispatch to Mr. Stuart expressing a hope that the relations of the two Governments might be carried on with good will oe both sides without any misinterpretation of each other's intentions. *I consider, therefore, that if there had been any intimation of a threat, that threat was entirely withdrawn*—[hear, hear]—*and that the assurances given to us by the Government of the United States were that they wished to maintain the most friendly relations.*" [Hear, hear.]

Earl Derby again took the floor, and after a few remarks in reply to Earl Russell, said:

"There is another question which I would like to ask. Has the noble Earl asked the Govarnmeet of the United States for any explanation to the extraordinary fact that that dispatch from Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams which was never submitted to the noble Earl, was laid before Coegress as having been presented, the American people being thus led to believe that it had been presented and received by the nohle Earl, ano that it exercised considerahta influence over our Governmeet in their determination. When the noble Earl saw this correspondence, he cannot but have asked for some explanation of the fact that a dispatch never delivered was actually produced before Congress as a part of a diplomatic correspondence." [Hear, hear.]

Earl Russell—Havica heard the noble Earl say that the dispatches laid before Congress were contained in a hulky volume, I concluded, perhaps somewhat too hastily, that he had read it. If he did not, nf course what I said aedrely falls to the gronnd, and must be withdrawn. [Haar, hear.] As to the last qnestioe of the noble Earl, I wink it more affects the conduct of the United States Government toward their own people than their conduct toward us. It is the habit—and toe wise habit, I think—of Mr. Adams to weigh over the dispetchas whica he receivas, and when they contain complaints to coosider how he can most effectually urge these complaints, and to endeavor to perform his duty in the most conciliatory spirit possible. [Hear, hear.] I can oely say that Mr. Adams has pursued that course from the first. *Almost the first time I saw him he told me that he had several dispatches couched in strong terms, but he did not think it discreet to read them to me, and he then went on to describe in his own language what the complaints of his Government were.* I think the conduct of Mr. Adams calculated to maintain friandly relations between the two Governments. *I certainly, at present, don't see the necessity for asking Lord Lyons to call Mr. Seward's attention to the presentation of this dispatch to Congress.* No doubt, a certain effect may be prodnced by the publication of that dispatch, especially when it is discovered that it never was presented.

The Earl of Derby—I never threw ont the slightest imoutation against Mr. Adams) on the contrary, I said that he had throughout exercised a wise discretioo, and shown himself the friend of the two countries. Tha noble Earl surprised me hy saying teat Mr. Adams had communicated to him the substance of this dispatch.

Earl Russell—No; what I said was, that it was Mr. Adams' habit, when there was aey substantial grievence to complain of, to communicate to me his views of the dispatch. [Hear.]

The Earl of Derby—The nohle Earl has not told us how it happened that having come to the decision on the 3d to stop the steam rams, he wrote on tha 4th to say that the matter was nnder due considaration.

Earl Russell—The matter was still ueder correspondeece at that time. Mr. Layard had written a letter to the Treasury, and the matter was under consideration still in tha Treasury, and we had to wait for their aaswer. I being in Scotland at the time, my letter, I snppose, wonld not reach Mr. Adams until a day or two after. When the matter was under consioeration between the two deperiments, we did not think it necessary to tell the parties that it was determined.

THE CRUISER AT LIVERPOOL.

In the House af Commons on the same day, Mr. Gregory asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, having reference to a rumor prevalent at Liverpool, and ha did so for the sake of those who believed that rumor, not on his own account, for he entirely disoelieved it. The rumor was that vessels, or a vessel, of superior strength and speed, were being fitted out at Livarpool, or some other English port, with the intention of pursuing and capturing the *Alabama*, inasmuch as the Federals were unable to do it themselves. Ha wished to know whether any information on that head had reached the honorable gentleman, and whether he wonld apply the same vigilance [cheers] to the prevention af acts of hostility toward a friendly nation to which we had granted belligerent rights as he had showe in dealieg with vessels suspected of beleg fitted out with designs hostile to tha Fedaral States.

Mr. Layard, in aeswer to the first question, said the only information he possessed was derived from the newspapers, aed oee of these suggested that the whole paragraph might be a wily contrivance on the part of the Confeoerates. If so, his honorable friend would keow more about it than the Government. [Alaugh.] The law, of course, would be applied impartially to either side.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTILLERY.

Mr. W. Ewart asked the Under Secretary of State for War whether any British officers had been sent to study and report upon the receet applicatioes of, and Improvemeels in, artillery edoeteo in the war in the United States aed le Denmerk.

The Marquis af Hartingtoe stated that siece the commencement of tha war with the United States tha War Office had received from Lord Lyons frequent reports es to the progress of scieece applied to artillery, of all experiments, aed of all new guns mae ufactured by the Governmeet of the United States. Within a shdrt time, however, it had been found that Lord Lyons was not able to supply that department with sueh correct detailed information as appeared to he necessary, and three officers were sent out for the purpose of tevestigating and reporting to the War Office, in the fullest manner possible, all the improvemeets and alteratioes which had taken place in artillery sciaece in the United States. In September, 1862, a commissioe, of whioh Sir J. Mitchell was the President, visited Deemark, and reported upoe the state of its defences, and of the artillery in its possession. It hed not been thought eenssary to send any commissioeers since the breaking ont of the present war, either to the Danish, the Prnssian or other armies.

COMPENSATION.

In the House of Commons, Monday, Feb. 15, Mr. Peacock gave notice that on the 26th he shonld eell attention to the demand for compensation made hy the United States, in consequence of the seizure of their vessels by Coefederata cruisers.

CLAIMS BY BRITISH SUBJECTS—DAMAGE DONE BY THE ALABAMA.

In the House of Lords, on Feb. 16, Lord Carnarvon moved for a return of claims by British sebjects upoe the United States Government sihce the secession of the Southern States. He also asked for further teformation as to claims made by the United States' Government oe the Government of Great Britain for damages to American ships by the *Alabama* and other Confederate cruisers. He repeated the details of several cases in which English vessels had been captured, especially that of the *Saxon*, and the circumstances neder which the chief mate of that ship was killed by the Federal Lieutenant in command of the party by which she was boarded. If the incident had been correctly described, a most barboroua murder had been committed. He read passages from the correspondence of Mr. Adams referriog to the captnre by the *Alabama*, and easured an admission made by Lord Russell that he should be ready to enter into a calm consideration of the facts and principles involved in similar cases. Tha Federal Governmant Lord Carnarvon conteeded, would take only oee view of these captures. He calcuieted the amouet of claims likely to be made on the Regilsh Government under this head at £2,500,000. Uefortenately, the Federal Governmeet had so lent itself to the cry for compensatioe by Eegised, that, evan if disposed, it would hardly be able to resist the feeling it had excited. To hold out vain aed visionery hopes in reiereece to this qnestion was useless, and he impressed an the nohle Lord the necessity of settling it as sooe as possible.

During the delivery of this speech the following passage transpired. Lord Carnarvon said:

It appeared to me that from the first the nohle Earl had distieotly declieed all responsibility conoected with the hnildieg of the *Alabama*, aed with the depredations which she was supposed to have committed. Nothiog can be plaioer and more complete in every way than the nohle Earl's language; but after all this tha nobie Earl eods by accepting the proposal for an arbitrament.

Earl Russell—No.

The Earl of Carnarvon—At a fntnre period?

Earl Russell (emphatically)—No.

The Earl of Carnarvoe.—The nohle Earl seys "no;" hnt, on reedieg the dispatch from which I have just qootad, can any oee come to any other coeclusion than that the noble Earl did accede to the pronosal for erbitration at a inture period? Mr. Adams asks for arbitration, and the nohle Earl says:—

"With this declaration, Her Majesty's Government may well be content to awalt the time when a calm aod caodid examination of the facts and principles involved in the case of the *Alabama* may, in the opinion of the Government of the United States, usefully be undertaken."

Earl Russell—The noble Earl seems to soppose thet I shall have no difficulty in granting the first part of his motion, releiing to the returns of vessels. Now, so far as Her Majesiy's Government are concerned, there will be very little difficulty in giving any information that is asked for as to representations which have taken place on the part of the Governmeet; hut when I coesider the public nttility to he served by this motion, I cannot enconrage the noble Lord to press it. The fact is, that these dispatches upon cases arising from time to time, and almost from day to day, become formidable in point of extent. I saw in the Foreign Office to-dey a volume, not indeed a very thick one, but one of several folio volumes, many of them exceedingly thick, which are said to contain about half of the returns which the nohle Earl moves for. Now, I ask, what would be the advantage of producing—what would be the advantage of printing for this House, auch a voluminous returo of cases that have arisen between thta country and the United States? I am quite sure that my nohle friend would hardly think of pressing a motion of such a character. And if there is no advantage in it, there may he some disadvantage; because it hereafter there were to he aey commission on these claims, the American Government would probably take the evidence which had been laid before Parliamant as complete with rsspect to them. They would say, "There is your case. It has been laid before the Foreign Office; it has seen presented to Parliament and printed, and it is impossible to go beyond it." If, therefore, these cases were printed, aed a commission on claims were hereafter appointed, persoes who had claims, aed who were prepared to produce further evidence in support of them, might he precluded from the full benefit of that evidence. I cannot, therefora, think thet there would be any advantage in producing this voluminous mass of papers. The noble Earl seemed to think that our commerce was nearly extinct. (The Earl of Carnarvon dissented.) I took down the nobla Earl's words, and ha certainly said that our commerce on the Southern coast of America was on the verge of extinction. Now, to what do these words apply? It is known that thia trade of blockade-ruening has been a most profitable trade, that great fortuees have been made hy many persons in carrying it oe, and that Nassau and some other pieces have swarmed with vessels which had never previously been seen in those ports. That a great number of vessels have been stopped by the Americoa cruisers, I readily admit. The noble Earl says that the Judges of the Prize Coerts in the United Stetes have given decisions, some of which are not based upon principles of international law. Now, I say here what I have frequently had occasion to say before, *that we are bound in the first instance to accept these decisions, and I think the complaints which have been made were often arise, and naturally arise, from ignorancy of the principles of international law, as laid down by Lord Stowell and other great jurists in this country.* It has heen many times complained of that a vessel hound from this country to Nessan shonld be captured on her voyage while upon the high seas, and should be sent for adjudication hefora ae American Prize Court. Evidently the persons who make thet complaint think it quite sufficient if the nominal destination was Nassau, and do not take into coesideration the circumstance that if Nassan was not the ultimate destination, but it was merely meant that the vessel should touch at Nassau, aed then, without transhipment, carry her cargo into the blockaded port, *that vessel, according to the principles laid down by Lord Stowell, would be liable to capture.* But it is natural that this should he forgotten when for so many years these belligerent rights have been in abeyance, and the result is that meny of the persons who neve employed their capital in this manner are severa sufferers. With regard to the *Saxon*, wei were advised thet that vessel was taken not in British, but in foreign waters. Tha nohle Earl says that the law officers of tha Crowo must neve been completely wrong, because it was quite sufficient if the Governor of the Cape had declared the island of Aegra Pequena to be a British possession. Now, I do not think that we should he guided by such a declaration in an analogous case. Soppose thet on the coast of Africa a slaver was takee by one of our cruisers near aa island, it wonld not be sufficiant to prevent the capture by the statement that tha Governor of the neighboring French or Portuguese settlement had declared that island to belong to France or Portugal. We should say at once—"Have the French aod Portuguese Governments coefirmed that declaration?" and it they had not we should hesitate to acknowledge that the island belonged to either country. The argument which we should use ourselves we ought to secept from another nation; and acting, therefore, on the ooinion of the law officers of the Crown, *I did not assert that this vessel had been wrongfully captured. What was affirmed by the American captors was that the Saxon had received from the Alabama and the Tuscaloosa part of the spoil which they had taken from American vessels.* The noble Earl refers to what appears to us, if tha information we have recaivad be accurate, to be tha wanton and barbarous murder of tha mate of the *Saxon*. All that we conld ask in such a case was that the person accused of that crime shonld be tried and *should be brought as soon as possible before a tribunal in which the charge could be fairly examined into. That, accordingly, is the demand which we made.* The eohle Eerl says it wea eo setisfaction that the Captain ot the *Vanderbilt* eapressed his regret. But I do not keow what more ha could do. He did not order that the mate of the *Saxon* should be killed. Ha had no eoncern in ths murder, but when he heard of the occurreeca, he expressed his regret. He conld not immeditately order a trial aed have ths man convicted and exeeuted.

The Earl of Carnarvon—Did the Ceptain order tha men under arrest? [Hear, heer.]

Earl Russell—That is e point upon whtch we have no informetioe. [Opposition eheers.] Bnt eertainly I do eot thiek it an injury that the Captain expressed his ragret at the occurrance. I believe it is stated in the eewspapers that the man wes afterwards put neder arrest; but that is only a newspaper report. With regard to the *Tuscaloosa*, that vessel was captured hy and was a prize to the *Alabama*. The law officers gave it as thsir opinion thet she shonld have been detained, and orders were sent out in eoeformity with thet opieion. She has eow been detained, and it will he for the noble Earl to show that the law officers ware wrong le that opinioe, and that upon grounds of publicisw known to himself Her Majesty's Guvernment should have tsken snothar course. I now come to the eohle Earl's sistement with regard to the *Alabama*, end I cannot say how meeh I feel indebted to him for eeabling me to clear up a misconception which, as it has affected his mind, may also have effected others in the same way. *My Lords, Her Majesty's Government have always maintained that they were in no way responsible for the hostilities against the merchant ships of the United States committed by the Alabama.* [Hear, hear.] *We have maintained that position from the beginning; we shall maintain it to the end.* The noble Earl seems to snppose that le a letter of mine of the 26th of Oetober I admitted that these qeestions wonld afterward be referred to a commissioe. My Lords, I admitted nothing of the kied. [Hear, heer.] I stated thee, aa I have always stated, that Her Majesty's Government wes not respoosible tor the acts of the *Alabama*. The Ueited States Minister may heve in view some kind of commission or arbitration; *but Her Majesty's Government have never consented, and never would consent, to a commission or arbitration.* [Hear, hear.] *According to all the principles of international law, Her Majesty's Government are in no way responsible for the doings of the vessel referred to.* There has heen a question of a commission, hnt we have elweys thought that a commission would be of no use, because tha Ueited States Goverement would be anre to propose that the case of the *Alabama* should he referred to the commission and *it is quite impossible that we coula consent to that.* Therefore we heva never proposed what nnder ordinery circumstances would he a proper coorse—we have never proposed a eommission to eonsider the respective claims of the subjects of esch country, and whieh the United States Gnvernment hinted they were ready to egree to, because we knew that it would be proposed to include the cese of the *Alabama*, which we were determined not to ennsent to. [Hear, hear.] I sey, therefore, the Governmeet may well ewait the time whee a calm coeside'ation ot the principles levolved in the case of the *Alabama* can be given. Every ona is aware that for a long time there has been great excitement in America upon the subject of the *Alabama*; that she has heen called a British pirate, and the American nation hes been roused to enger against this country for the doleds of the *Alabama*. I sey that when the United States Government say they do not wish to press that quesiion further now, *it is fair to believe that a time may come when the United States Government, considering all the precedents laid down by their own Judges as well as by British Judges, will be satisfied that they have no claim against this country on account of the Alabama.* My expression was not intended to convey the notion thet the British Government would change their mieds, hut thet the United States Goverement woeld chenge theirs when the excitement of the moment had passed awey. Therefore I go on to sey:

"The British Governmeet mnst decline to he responsible for the seis of parties who fit out a seemieg merchant ship, send her to a port or to waters far from the jurisdiction of British courts, aed there commission, equip, and men her as a vessel-of-war." And I tnrther say that if "an admitted principle was thus made elestic to meet a particular ease, the trade of shipbuilding in this couetry would he seriously embarressed." The nobie Eerl, in a manner uneccountable to me, for it never, from the time I wrote that letter until now, occurred to me that such a meaning could be applied to it, and that it could be understood as admitting a future examination of this case—the noble Eerl says it is desirable that these cases ahould not he kent open, bnt that they should he settled at once. I quite agree with him if there is aov amicable way in which they can be settled. The American Government says: "We have a clear and uodoubted case for renaretion on account of the *Alabama*." We say: "We heve a clear aed undonbted case for refosing reparation in the case of the *Alabama*." Who is to be the arbitrator unless we resort to that method of arbitretion which the noble Earl thinks I agree to? *In no way can this question be settled unless the United States should push us to the verge of war for the purpose of getting this question settled.* The United Stetes Govarnmeet aey, "We have a good case, but we are ready to keep it in abeyence, and to continue on terms of amity and friendly relations with Great Britain if Great Britain will consent to do so." Am I to say, "We will not agree to anything of the sort? Why do you not make war npon us? Why not pnsh your claims to the utmost extremity?" That is the case of the nohle Earl. He says it is desirable to have these questions settled, aed not to have them henging over us. It is desirable, indeed; but now le it to be done while tha poeitions of the two countries are so entirely opposed? I have hed the good fortuna, in some cases, to put an end to matters which hed long heen causes of dispute between this country and the United States. For meny years thera was a dispute pending upon the quest on of the Musqnito Shore and of the Bay Island. Tha President of the United States said at the time, "If this be the only question of difference"—as I believe it was until the secession occurred—"if this ba the only question of difference wa have with the Government of Great Britain, let us endeavor to settle it." I, for my part, was quite ready to meke concessions for what might he cosidered fair claims on the part of the British Government, in order to settle the dispute, and happily I was enabled to make a treaty which put an end to that dispute. There was another question which arose since the Ashburton Treaty, and which went on for some years, respecting the Hudson's Bay Company, and that dispnte it was agreed to refer to arbitration, aed a convention has been made for thet purpose. So I am by no means indisposed to settle these questioes, which, as the nohla Earl truly says, ought to he settled if they can be settled. There is also the question of the Island of San Juan, adjoining Vancouver's Island, and in that question also I proposed an arbitratioe, which proposal has been for some time under tha consideration of the United States Government. That Goveiement thougbt the Seeete could not agree to arbitration, but I trust there will he an agreement upon that question also. I think it would he much hetter thet the question relating to the Island of San Juen should he decided by an arbitrator than thet it should remain a ceuse of disouta batween the two countries. Referring again to the *Alabama*, tha nobie Eerl seems to he much shocked because I said that case was a scandal, end in some degree a reproach upon British law, I say that here, as I said it lo that dispetch. [Hear, hear.] I do consider that having passed a law to prevent the enlistment of Her Majesty's subjects in the service of a foreign Power, to pravent the fitting ont or equipping, within Her Majesty's dominions, of vessels for warlike purposes without Her Majesty's sanction. *I say that, having passed such a law in the year 1819, it is a scandal and a reproach that one of the belligerents in this American contest has been enabled, at the order of the Confederate Government, to fit out a vessel at Liverpool in such a way that she was capable of being made a vessel of war; that, after going to another port in Her Majesty's dominions to ship a portion of her crew, she proceeded to a port in neutral territory, and there completed her crew and equipment as a vessel of war, so that she has since been able to capture and destroy innocent merchant-vessels belonging to the other belligerent.* [Hear.] *Having been thus equipped by an evasion of the law, I say it is a scandal to our law that we should not be able to prevent such belligerent operations.* [Hear, hear.] I venture to say so much, hecause at the Foreign Office I feel this to be very inconvenient. If you choose to sey, as you might have said in former times; "Let vassels ba fitted out and sold; let a vessel go to Charleston and there be sold to any agent of the Confederate Government," I could understand such a state of things. But if we have a law to prevent the fitting out of warlike vessels without the license of Her Majasty, I do say this case of the *Alabama* is a scandal and a reproach. A very learned Judge has said that we might drive, not a coach and six, but a whole fleet of ships, through that act of Parliament. If that he a correct description of our law, then *I say we ought to have the law made more clear and intelligible.* This law was said to be passed to secure the peace and welfare of this nation, and I trust it may be found in the end sufficient for the purpose. I nay, however, that while tee law remains in its present state itspurpose is obviously defeated, and its enactments made of no effect hy British subjects who defy the Queen's proclamation of neutrality. To these observations I will only add that if the nohle Earl wishes tor any other paper relating to the *Alabama*—there is only one—I should he willing to give it, hut as to the follo volume of papers to which I have before referred, I hope the nohle Earl will aot prese for their production.

Lord Carnarvon did not press tha whole return ha had moved for, but askad for the papers conceoted with the most important of tha English cases—that of the *Saxon*.

After a short conversation, tha returs thus amendad was agreed to; and

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

In the House, on Feb. 15, Lord Campbell called the attention of the House to the treaties and conventions to which the possession of Schleswig hed been guaranteed to Denmark by Great Britain. He contended that as tha guarantees had never heen forfeited by any act of wrong done by Denmark, they were still hiedieg on Eegland.

Lord Russell did not wish to continue a discession on thts snbject. The most receet declarations of Prnssie and Austria proved that those Powers did not contemplate a dismembermaet of Deemark. He declined to state a positive opinion as to the gearanteea and thought every means shonld he used to obtain a pacific seitlement of tha disputes, rather than resort to anything in the nature af a threat.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

PROGRESS OF THE STRUGGLE.

A telegram from Sonderburg of Feb. 12, seye: "All is quiet at the outposts. At Toening, Toedern, and other places nnoccnpied hy the Germees, tha revolutionary party rose against the Denish Goverament eed expelled its officials. At Eckernforde the Prussiees heve allowed the proclamation of the Priece of Augnstenburg."

The *Faedrelandet* of Feb. 12, says:

"The enemy has halted near Flensburg, and has not continued its advance. Loyal Schieswigers are still expelled by tee people, partly from the concurreece of the Prnssises. The Germee reports of the eegagements near Oversee and Bilskew entirely misrepresent the facts. The Danes had only two regiments redeced in strength, amonnting in all to 3,000. No fighting took place le the streets of Flensburg.

We (*Faedralandet*) state on good authority, that the rumors of an armistice, and the opening of negotiatioes are onirue. It is seid to have beee resolved, at a sitting of the Privy Council to devote the whole strength of the neilon to the recovery of Schleswig. The eeemy is in Hadersleben.

The Berlin *Neue Preussische Zeitung* says: "The expectation we expressed that the proposition of Englaed, Franca, Russia and Sweden for an armistice, leaving Alsen to the Danes, wnuld not find acceptance here, is confirmed."

A telegram from Flensberg, of Feb. 13, says:—"Duke Frederick has been proclaimad et Tondern, and the Danish officiels have been expelled. Small outpost skirmishes have taken place. The Danes have dismissed 100 Frieslanders from their army, and it is said that they will also send awey the Schleswig-Holsteiners. The Danish army is reported to be greatly exhausted end suffering. The Colef of Police et Flensberg has been replaced by a Prussian officer. Large numbers of troops coetinue to pass through the towe. Prussien ponioons here also been sent forward. The Austrians are now being held more in reserve."

The Dresdeeer *Journal*, of Feb. 13, says: "A telegram from Altoea of Feh. 14 states upon good authority thet an order to suspend the occupation of several Holstain towns by the Prussians was forwarded from Berlin, hnt arrived too late to be ot use. The Secono Prussian Battalion, which moved into the town, will probebly march further. Three battalions of Prussians are still at Hamburg."

Le France seys: "Prussians assert that an assault upon Duppel would cost too great e sacrifice of life. Mortars are therefore being placed in position to shell the Danes from their letrenchments."

The *Patrie* asserts that Austria was willing to accept the armistice upon conditioe of the Danes evacuating Duppel and Alsen. Prussia refused ptainly and categorically.

A telegram from Stettin, of Feh. 13, says: "Advices received here from the Prussian Coesulate-General in Copenhagen state that, by order of the Foreign Minister, the ships upon which embargo has been laid shall he considered free for six weeks, calculated from the 1st. Prussian light cavalry have been dispatched along the Pomeranian coasts to watch the seacoard aed give notice of hostile approach. The signal lights in the light-houses have been eatlegtishad to mislead the Danish ships. One light, only known to the natives of the country, is still kept up."

A dispatch from Hamburg, of Feh. 14, says: "The Ice is fast breaking up. Advices from Holstein state thet the Prussians occupied Friedericksorf on Feh. 13, at the entrence to Kiel Bey. Two Prussian battalions will move into Kiel on the 15th."

A dispatch from Flensburg, of Feh. 15, says: "The Danish guaboat *Husby* has fired upon an unfinished Prussian land battery. Six 12-poundera were, however, placed in position aod fired into the *Husby*, which ultimately withdrew."

Tha Duke Angusteeburg hes been proclaimed at Apenrade. An Austrian postooe bridge, the Prussian guard and a hnssar regimeet passed through Flensburg, on the 15th, on the direct road to Duppel. A Prussian battery of heevy artillery hes gone to Gluckshurg, and is probably destined for Hnines, from which place the herhor of Flensburg and the Intrenchmeets of Duppel can be bombarded.

A proclamation of tha Federal Commissioners was published at Altona Feb. 13.

THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

In the Vienna Reichsrath on Feh. 13, a debate took piece on the credit demanded by the Government to cover the Federal execution expensas. Cardinel Rauscher and Count Hartig advocated the maintenance of the London Protocol. Count Rachsbaao asserted that the credit already granted would suffice, as nothieg more was to he apprehended in Schleswig from the enemy. The Lower House at its last sitting consented thet 40,000,000 florins should be provided hy loan toward the expenses of 1864.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

The session was closed on tha 15th by the Emperor in person. He said:

I heve neglected nothing in order to meinsin peace. Tha mission of Austria is to be strong against eny attack but to raise the voice of peace in the Council of Netions. Our friendly relatioes with the Great Powers of Eurone promise the complete attainment of this object. Tha crisis which for yeare threteened to occur between Germany and Denmark has resulted in war, notwithstanding the endeavors of my Government to exercise a conciliatory influence.

In conformity with the vote of the Federel Diet, I have, as a German Prince, taken part in the Federal executioe, and in concert with the King of Prussia, the Duchy of Schleswig has been occupied as a pledge. I confidently hope that the results achieved will secnra a happy fntore to countries the rights of which hava long been violated, and will not endangar the peace of Europe in a mora extended sphere. Ansiria has shown that in her rejuvenated form she preserves har good old spirit, and thet the inheritance of her strength and glory abides with her on the new path of liberty which she has entered.

THE FEDERAL DIET.

At the sitting of the Diet on Feb. 13, the Oldenoorg representetive brought in a motion referring to the marcn of Prussian troops through Lubeck, in spite of the protest of the authorities. The motion will he debated at the next sitting. Protests were heuded in hy various members against the occupation of Altona by the Prussiaes.

Tha Saxon reoresentative complained that the measures adopteo were in direct contradiction to the espress promises of Austria aad Prussia. He moved that these promises should be fulfilled, the authority of the Confederation be secured, ano thet the Austrian and Prussian reserves which had left the Army of Execution, should be replaced by the Federal trooos.

The Austrian and Prussien representatives declared that the promises made should in no way he infringed by the Prussien occupation. The expleeations of Austria and Prussia upon the subject, the protests referring thereto, and a motion of Saxoev on tha matter were referred to the united oommittees upon the affairs of Holstein.

CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AT WURZBURG.

The conference of the German Ministers summoned ny Bevaria will he opened at Wurzburg on the 17th. The Kiogdoms of Saxony, Hanovar, Wirtemburg and Bavaria, the two Hessas, and Baden will be represented.

The programme to be adopted includes decision upon common action in the two following cases: 1. Provided, the reception of the Duke of Augustenburg's representative at the Diet shonld encounter obstecles from members of the Confederatioe. 2. Provided, the occupation of Schleswig hy the great German Powers should not effect the separation of thet province from Denmark.

The Bavarian Government further desires, though with oo prosoect of success, to arrange a mutual obligation to recognise tha Duke of Augustenburg.

THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN PROGRAMME.

The Paris *Memorial Diplomatique* says thet Austria and Prussia, "who have assumed tee part of mediators between the Germanic Diet and Denmark," are likely to prooose an arrangement, when Schleswig is clearee of the Danes, npon the following hases:

1. Confirmation in principle of the territorial integrity of Denmark.

2. The Holstein question to be decided exclusively hy the Diet.

3. In deciding the fntnre of Schleswig the coestitutional and succession questions to be kept distinct—tha first being treated as a purely German matter; the second examined by a conference of the signatories of the London treaty, with a representative of the Cootedaration. The guarantees claimed to praveet tetura incorporation of Schleswig with Denmark will be personal nelon. like that of Swaden and Norway.

community of administration, and perhaps, representation.

4. The Angusteebnrg princes to obtain formal coefirmation of their eventual rights upon the extinotion of the Glucksburg line.

Advices from Flensberg, of Saturday, state that the whole of Schleswig, except Sundervitt and Alsen, has been evecuated by the Daees.

Oee battalioe of the Eighteenth Regimeet of Prussian Intantry has arrived at Kiel. A number of 84-ponndars, intended for the arming of Fredericksort, left Kiel on the 15th.

A depetation of the members of the Schleswig Estates have left with an address to the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria.

FRANCE.

The *Nord* contsins a *communique* declaring the statement entirely tecorrect that a Freech army of observation was about to be placed upon the frontier.

A telegrem from Chambery, of Feh. 13, states that the Theatre aed Town Hall of Chambery have been eetirely destroyed by fire this morning.

The Paris corrospondeet of the *Times* says:

The cash in hand of the Bank of France has increased hy 13,000,000f., and now amounts to 182,000,000f.

The Hevre and Rouen Cotton markets were dull.

The Paris Corn market remains firm at 26f. to 29f.

The Paris Flour market was quiet; bakers' Flour 49f. to 53f.

French Rentes steady at 66f. 45 centimes.

ITALY.

The King and Ministers have returned to Turin.

The Italian Parliament has resumed its sittings, and commeeced the discussions of the bill relative to the taxes on landed property. A very long and animated debate is expected.

Advices from Italy state that the Minister of the Interior hes issued orders to the Prefects to push on the armament of the National Guards.

Large qeaotities of war material continue to be forwarded to Ancona and Bologea.

POLAND.

A telegram from Thorn, of Feb. 13, seys: The Insurgent leeder, Jankowski, and the National gendarme, Schinolas, were hanged upon tha giaels of the Warsaw citadel oe the 12th. A Cossack was shot for desertion to the iesurgents epon the same occasion.

PORTUGAL.

THE LONDON EMBASSY.

A dispatch from Lisbon of Feb. 14, says: A rumor is current that the Duke ea Saldanha is aboot to he transferred as Amoassador from Rome to Loedon. The railwey to Beja was successfully opened to-day.

PRUSSIA.

A telegram from Berlin, of Feb. 15, saye: "It is stated on good eutherity that the Sixth Army Corea is ebout to be mobtilized. It will be quartered in Lansetz.

BAVARIA.

A telegram from Munich, of Feb. 15, seye: "It is officially annonneed that the Confereeca of the Ministers of the mieor States will open at Wurzburg on the 16th. Bavaria, Saxoey, Hanover, Baden, Hesse Darmstadt, Saxe-Weimer and Nessau have consented to send rapresentatives to the Coeference.

GERMANY.

The Benk of Frankfort has reduced its rete of discount to four per cent.

RUSSIA.

The Bank rete of diacount has been redneed to eight per ceet.

Financial and Commercial.

The *Times* City Article says: "The symptoms of the determination of Prussia not to be stayed in her present aggression, either by an armistice or any other means, caused the funds to decline, hnt the market n timately became less week. Consols 90¾ to 91 for money, and 91⅛ for the account. Confederate Loan 1 better, closing at 50@52. Messrs. D. & J. Sibbett & Co., corn factors, have failed; liabilities £26,000, assets about £20,000. Messrs. Langton & Robinson, timber merchants, have failed; liabilities £200,000. A favorable liquidation is expected."

The *Times* City Article of Feb. 17 says: "The Fnnds have been strong to-day, and were finally quoted at an advance of ⅛; Consols closed, at 91@91½. The disconnt applications at the Bank to-day were of moderate extent. Confederate Loan advanced 1, closing at 51@53. French Rentes advanced ¼, closing at 66f. 65c. Illinois Central ordinary shares advanced 3; do paid up, and Erie shares, paid up, 2 each. United States Fives declined 1; Erie Second and Third Mortgages, Michigan Central Convartibles, and New-York Central shares are quoted ex coupons.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—FEB. 15 AND 16.

Market dull. Sales for the two days, 9,000 bales—2,500 on speculation and export. Prices unchanged.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—FEB. 16.

Wheat and Flour 3d. @ cental and 6d. @ bbl. lower on the week. Indian Corn neglected.

LONDON CORN MARKET—FEB. 15.

Market dull at an occasional decline of 1s.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET—FEB. 16.

Sugar very active at an advance of 1sd. Coffee firm. Tea unchanged. Tallow quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 16—Evening.

Cotton—Easier and qnotations barely maintained Sales of two days 9,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and exporters.

The Manchester markets dull, but firm at unchanged rates.

Breadstuffs—Are heavy and tending downward. Flour very dnll. Wheat dull and easier; Winter Red, 8s. 4d. @8s 9d. Corn heavy and 6 cents lower; Mixed 28s. 6d. @29s.

Provisions—Beef steady. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon quiet and steedy. Butter quiet and unchanged. Lard dull and easier; sales at 41s. @42s. Tallow inactive at 39s. @41s.

Produce—Ashes firm at 30s @31s. for Pots and Pearls. Sugar steedy. Coffee tends upward. Rice inactive. Resin quiet and steady. Spirits of Torpentine firm but inactive. Petroleum quiet.

VERY LATEST BY BREMEN.

The following telegrams are from the second edition of the London *Times* of Feb. 17:

THE DANISH FRIGATE.

Plymouth, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

This morning the Danish frigate *Neil-Zuil* (46) was seven miles beyond the breakwater, nnder steam and caevas, steering due soutb; wind north, with a fresh breeze. Her coal hunks have been rapleoished.

Capt. Goldsmith, on application being made to him, candidly encounced his intention to selze the Austrian brigs *Milost* and *Budua* (now here) if he oaught them three miles outside the Eoglish coast Besides the Austrians there are two Breman barks and one Prussien bark in harbor.

The proceedings of the frigate excite great interest here.

A Plymouth branch pilot has been engaged on board for a short service (nominally between the Lizard and Portsmouth).

Tha course of the frigate will take her—say twenty miles southwest of the Eddystone, whare she will he in the fairway, track of all merchant vessels going up and down the channel, but a continuation of this course will take her near Brest, where there is the Prussian frigate *Thetis* (formerly Eoglish), an encounter with which the Danish officers have been constantly referring to since their arrival in Plymouth on Sunday.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

Aprnrada, Tuesday, Feh. 16.

The Austrian headquarters have arrived here, and the Prussian headquarters have been transferred to Gravestien.

Field-Marshal Von Wrangle is on his way to the latter place.

There are indications of an intention on the part of the Allies to enter Jutland.

Flensburg, Tuesday, Feb. 16—Evening

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Drafted Men, Substitutes, and United States Bounty.

RIKER'S ISLAND, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Are drafted men and substitutes entitled to United States bounty; and *if so*—how much—and by virtue of what act of Congress? Yours, truly,
SUBSTITUTE.

Drafted men and substitutes are not entitled to the United States bounty.

The Draft to Take Place this Month—Order from the Provost-Marshal-General—Quota of the Southern Division.

DEFICIENCY OF NEW-YORK, SEVEN THOUSAND.

Provost-Marshal-General FRY has sent the following dispatch to Albany:

To Maj.-Gen. Townsend, Assistant Provost-Marshal:

Be fully prepared to commence the draft on the 10th of March, and to make it in every sub-district which shall not have raised its quota before March 1. Volunteers between March 1 and the 10th may be deducted after the draft commences.

Make this known in the Governor.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

Brig.-Gen. HAYS, has received the following order relative to the quota of the Southern Division:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Brig.-Gen Wm. Hays, A. A. Provost-Marshal-Gen, Southern Division, New-York City, N. Y.:

SIR: The quota of the Southern Division of the State of New-York, under the call of the President for five hundred thousand men is as follows:

Congressional District.	Quotas.
1st (Suffolk, Queens and Richmond Counties).	2,309
2d (Brooklyn)	2,922
3d (Brooklyn)	2,646
4th (New-York)	2,512
5th (New-York)	2,575
6th (New-York)	2,216
7th (New-York)	2,596
8th (New-York)	3,512
9th (New-York)	2,567
10th (Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Counties)	2,591

This is exclusive of any deduction on account of cradita now due for volunteers and drafted men, except those due to the State at large, which have been distributed among the districts and deducted. The numbers to be deducted on the accounts are as follows:

District.	No. of Volunteers up to Jan. 31, 1864, not heretofore credited.	No. of men drafted, paid commutation and furnished substitutes, all to be credited.	Total to be credited.
1	529	787	1,316
2	692	385	1,077
3	870	645	1,510
4	786	568	1,351
5	1,188	706	1,894
6	613	426	1,039
7	396	340	736
8	363	461	824
9	189	558	747
10	408	1,000	1,408

The credits you will cause to be distributed, by the Board of Enrollment of each district, among the sub-districts entitled to them, and deducted from the proportional part of the quota of the district, which proportional part will be determined upon the total number enrolled in classes 1 and 2. The remainder will be the quota of the town for the draft ordered March 10, subject to further credit for men raised by each sub-district between Feb. 1 and Feb. 29, 1864.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

The quota of New-York is 15,979. The number of men enlisted to the 29th of February, 400 to be credited as in 10,163. This makes the deficiency of the City at that date, 5,816.

A Serious Wrong to the Soldiers.

A serious evil is being committed by numerous towns and counties about New-York, in offering great inducements to boasty brokers, and little or no inducement to recruits. It is done in this way. A town meeting is held, at which the tax-payers raise a certain amount to pay each recruit $300. This is placed in the hands of a committee, and they, to expedite matters and save trouble, make a contract with some man to procure for them the number of recruits they need, binding him to pay each recruit at least $100, but leaving it optional with him whether or no he gives the recruit any more. This is, of course, a great inducement for bounty brokers to send recruits to these places, and very many ignorant men are so enlisted; they receive their $100, and are satisfied until they reach Riker's Island or some other military depot and learn how they have been wronged. Gen. DIX's office is completely overrun with these poor fellows, many of whom have families dependent upon them, asking him to get for them the $200 to which they are justly entitled; he is, however, obliged to inform them that he can do nothing for them. The agreement entered into between the town or county and the broker rendering it impossible. West Farms, Richmond County, S. I., and many other towns and counties have made such contracts. It seems a shame that the recruit who leaves his family to serve his country should have but $100 or $150 to leave with his wife and little ones, and brave the chances of death, which, in many cases, would leave them entirely helpless, while the bounty broker who remains at home at his ease gets $150 or $200 for swindling him. It is also a false idea that such inducements to brokers help recruiting, as the experience of this City well shows; for since the swindling recruits has been diminished they come in nearly twice as fast as they did when it was in full feather.

Another Veteran Brigade Returned.

On Monday morning about 11 o'clock, Gen. LEDLIE'S Brigade arrived in this City and quartered in the Park Barracks. They came from Fortress Monroe on the steamers *Prometheus, Combria* and *New-Jersey*, and are a fine, hardy looking set of men. They were with Gen. MCCLELLAN on the Peninsula, and have been in nearly all the battles of the Army of the Potomac. The brigade is composed of the Eighty-first, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eighth Regiments New-York Volunteers. The Eighty-first Regiment is commanded by Col. Jacob J. De Forest. They went into the field, two years ago, 1,050 strong, and return with but 370, all of whom have reenlisted. The gallant Colonel has been with the regiment since its formation; he enrolled the first and the last man, and was desperately wounded at Seven Pines.

The officers of the regiment are: Col, Jacob J. De Forest; Lieut-Col. John B. Raulston, Maj. David B. White, Surgeon Wm. H. Rice, Quartermaster B. S. De Forest, Adjt. J. E. Mallette, Capts. E. A. Fist, M. L. De Forest, B. W. Richardson, Daniel C. Rix, J. T. De Forest, W. W. Ballard, James Martin and Acting-Capt. Seward Zimmerman. The Ninety-sixth Regiment commended by Col. E. M. COLLUM, return with but 275 men. This regiment went into the field under command of the late Col. CHARLES O. GRAY, one of the most brave and worthy officers this war has yet produced. He met his death at the head of his regiment, while gallantly leading the charge at the battle of Kinston, North Carolina. The regiment bring back with them an old battle-worn flag, which their Colonel had presented to them, and which he was himself bearing onward when he was shot down. Major KELLER, another brave and gallant officer of this regiment, was killed at Fair Oaks. The officers of the regiment now are: Col. E. M. Collum, Major H. J. Pierce, Surgeon F. J. Davignon, Asst.-Surgeon C. H. Veughn, Acting-Adjt. Lieut. Paul Digean, Capts. John Halleck, Warren Luce and George W. Hines; Lients. Buchanan, Jno. S. South, U. B. Brokaw, John Mathews, and J. H. Harrington.

The Ninety-eighth Regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. F. F. WEAN, going back 380 man. They went into the field commanded by Col. DURYEA, who was taken with typhus fever at Fair Oaks and died. He was a very popular officer, and his men deeply regret his loss. Their present Commander, Lieut.-Col. WEAN, has proved himself on many a field, and is highly and justly appreciated by his men. The officers of the regiment are: Lieut.-Col F. F. Waad; Surgeon J. J. Van Rensselaer, Adjt. D. H. Stanton, Capts. E. J. Hildreth, L. A. Rodgers, Davis, Lewis E. N. Allen and W. H. Rodgers, Lieuts. H. D. Hickok, Glie. Conos, Wells, A. B. Phelps, A. S. Harris and Geo. H. Booth. The brigade is home on the usual thirty days' furlough, the men have all reenlisted, and they all feel confident that at the expiration of their furlough they will return with full ranks.

Department of the East.

The following ordor was issued yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, March 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 16.—Pursuant to instructions, dated March 1, 1864, received from the War Department, officers disbursing the funds for collecting and delivering volunteers, will pay any person who presents the certificate of a regular recruiting officer that he has furnished an accepted veteran, the sum of fifteen (15) dollars, and that he has furnished an accepted recruit, the sum of ten (10) dollars. By command of Major-Gen. DIX.

D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and A. A. G.

Hop at the Metropolitan.

Monday evening a most brilliant and enjoyable hop—if were better called a ball—was given at the Metropolitan. The occasion was one in honor of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. FLORENCE, whose hundredth night and over of winning golden opinions in the "Tickle-o-Leave Man" had indeed the numerous boarders of this favorite hotel, of which Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE are lomates, and some of their friends outside, to extend to them the compliment. It was indeed a brilliant affair. All around was intelligence, beauty, taste, all around was enjoyment, and all around united in conceding this hop to be the anocess of the season. To the Messrs. LELAND was intrusted its management, and their success in contributing to the pleasure of their guests received more than the ordinary acknowledgements. Enjoyment would have reigned supreme were it not that it had to share its throne with hospitality.

Shall Soldiers and Sailors Vote?

To the Electors of New-York:

The undersigned have been appointed a committee, by the Union Central Committee, with instructions to call the attention of the loyal electors of New-York to the election to be held on the 8th day of March, to determine whether the Constitution of the State shall be so amended as to allow such of our citizens as may hereafter be absent in the military or naval service of the country, *the right to vote!*

In discharging the duty assigned to us, we do not consider it necessary to enter into any argument to prove the propriety or justice of the proposed amendment. It is only necessary, we trust, to call the attention of loyal citizens to the fact that such an election is at hand, to bring out an overwhelming affirmative vote.

A light vote at this election, would convict us of the basest ingratitude toward the brave men who are now periling their lives in defense of our common country. By our votes, on the 8th of March, we have an opportunity of proving to those gallant men that their patriotic sacrifices are appreciated by their friends at home.

Our soldiers and sailors require moral as well as physical support. In no way can we more successfully strengthen their hands for the final struggle with treason now so near at hand, than by giving a united vote in support of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of our State in their behalf. They have defended us and our country on the battle-field, and the least we can do for them is to protect them at the ballot-box.

Let us, therefore, devote one day to secure for our gallant soldiers and sailors in the service of the Union the right to participate in choosing the civil officers to whose hands the future destinies of our State and nation are to be confided. By so doing, we can roll up such a majority on the 8th of March as will cheer the hearts and strengthen the arms of every citizen of the Empire State now in the armies and navy of the Republic.

The Union Central Committee of the City and County of New-York will provide the necessary ballots, and through the Union Ward Associations they will be placed in every election district on the day of election, so as to enable every citizen to cast his vote in favor of this important and just measure.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY, JAMES KELLY, A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Special Com.
WILLIAM A. DARLING, Chairman. } Union Cen. Com.

WILLIAM M. DUNNING, HUGH GARDNER, HENRY H. HURLAT, CHARLES H. HALL, } Vice-Presidents.
} Secretaries.

OWEN W. BRENNAN, Chairman Executive Committee.

Metropolitan Fair and House Builders.

A meeting of mester mechanics of the several branches of wood-work, connected with house-building, is to be held this evening, March 2, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Room No. 5, at 8 o'clock, to cooperate with the committee in aid of the Metropolitan Fair, for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission. The call is signed by G. VAN NOSTRAND, Chairman of Sub-Committee, and A. G. BOARDT, Secretary.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 584, 1285, 964, 1139, 518, 620, 600, 372, 273, 1026, 424, 1279, 1205, 1243, 894, 806, 805, 706, 1465, 1463.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned for the term.

"Johnny Bouquet" and his Flowers—They Turn Up in the Marine Court.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Mary Wetterle vs. *George Brower.*—This was an action to recover $220 for flowers, plants, shrubs, evergreens, &c., sold by plaintiff to defendant, and for work and labor performed for him. The defendant may be seen any day at the theatres, the hotels, or on Broadway, with a rose-bud in his mouth, a basket of flowers in his extended hand, which he thrusts under your nose with the solicitous rhyme,

"Gents buy one,
Ladies try one,"

and is well known to the New-York public as "Johnny Bouquet," the "Original Jacobs" of flower merchants in this City. Plaintiff alleges that she was engaged by defendant to make up flowers into bonquets; that she likewise sold to him a great number of cut flowers, shrubs, &c., and that defendant has not paid her for her labor or her flowers. Defendant claims that he has paid all that the flowers were really worth, and paid her in full for her services. From the evidence given thus far it would seem to be a dispute as to the value of the flowers furnished. The case was adjourned until this morning in order that the original accounts between the parties might be produced.

Mr. Anderson for plaintiff; Charles S. Spencer for defendant.

Habeas Corpus for Discharge of Children from the House of Refuge.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the matter of the application for the discharge of Catharine Fitzgerald and Mary Ann Torbey.

This was a writ of habeas corpus to obtain the discharge from the House of Refuge of two children. The application is made by the parents, who are respectable people, and able to support their children. Mr. Chas. L. Spencer appeared for the parents, and claimed that the application should be granted, as the record of commitment had not been filed as directed by the statute. His Honor took the paper and reserved his decision until this morning.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Mott et al. vs. *Israel et al.*—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 1, 1864.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '81..Co.	111¾	
5,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.Reg.	107¾	
2,800	U.S. 6s. 5-20s. Co.	107¾	
29,500	do	107	
7,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.	Nts. Oct. & Ap.	111
1,000	U.S.6s.'74 & Ind.	100	
5,000	U.S.6s.1-97.C	99¾	
11,000	do	99¾	
1,400	Ind. State 2½ p c.	62¾	
5,000	Ill. War Loan	101½	
5,000	N. C. State 6s	60	
1,000	Ten. St. 6s '90	61	
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	73¾	
4,500	Ind. St. 5s	85	
4,000	Mo. 6s. issued to Pac. R	73¾	
2,000	Ky. State 6s	101	
4,000	N. Y. Can. 6s	107	
8,000	Er. 3d M. 8s	115	
5,000	Hnd. R. 3d 8s	145¾	
10,000	do	145¾	
2,000	Ca..B.&Q.Reist	M. 119	
1,000	N. J. G. 1st M. '87	106	
18,000	U.S.N.W.1st M	91¾	
6,000	do	92	
10,000	Chic.&N.W.2d M.	82¾	
2,000	Tol.&W.1st M. Ex.	101	
25,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	93¼	
7,000	A.G.W.& O.1 M.	96	
60	Mer. Ex. Bank	98	
17	Continental Bank	102	
10	St. Nicholas Bank	101	
26	Am. Exc. Bank	110	
10,000	Amer. Gold	160	
20,000	do	159¾	
500	Canton Co	63	
400	do	62¾	
100	do	60.153	
800	do	b30	53¾
100	do	b60	53¾
1200	do	b30	53
600	do	b19	52¾
1000	do		52¾
300	do		52¾
110	Del. & H.Ca.Co	204	
64	do	206	
560	Central Coal Co	73	
100	do	b30	73¾
100	Am. Coal Co	92	
400	do	94	
500	do	95	
200	Bucks Co. Lead Co.	1	
200	Copake Iron M	10¾	
200	do	11	
200	do	11¾	
100	do	b10	11¾
100	Quarta H. M. Co.	30	14
100	do	830	13¾
50	do		1
180	Wy. V. Coal Co		82¾
1300	Mar. Min. Co		36
200	do		35¾
100	do		35¾
100	do		35¾
100	Cnm. Coal Pref.	830	67
100	do		67
200	do	830	68
100	do	b10	66¾
100	do	860	66
100	do		66¾
150	do		66¾
500	Quick, M. Co		65
200	do	b10	58
450	do		57¾
100	do	b30	57¾
150	do		57¾
25	Mic. Mining Co		82
146	do		83
250	do		84
100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co		47¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R		133¾
11	do		133¾
500	do		135¾
200	do	830	135
200	do	b10	13¾
50	Erie Pref		105¾
200	do		105¾
100	Hnd. R. R		b10 187¾
50	Mich. Cen. R		141¾
100	do		141¾
300	N. S. & T. H. R		98
300	do		97¾
100	M. S. & N. I. G. R		143¾
50	Chi., Bur, & Q. R		132
300	Ill. Can. R. S		132
500	do		133¼
600	Gal. & Chic. R		117
200	Cin. & Tol. R	830	145¾
50	do	840	145¾
300	do		147
100	Chi. & R. I		119¾
300	Tol. & Wab. R		64
100	A. & T. H. R	s10	71¾
300	do		71¾
50	Alt. & T. H. Pr		88
300	Chic. & N.W. R		53¼
300	do		53

SECOND BOARD.

100	Hnd. R. R	b10	187¾
50	Mich. Cen. R		141¾
100	do	W	141¾
300	N. S. & T. H. R		98
300	do		97¾
100	M. S. & N. I. G. R		143¾
50	Chi., Bur, & Q. R		132
300	Ill. Can. R. S		132
500	do		133¼
600	Gal. & Chic. R		117
200	Cin. & Tol. R	s30	145¾
50	do		145¾
300	do		147
100	Chi. & R. I		119¾
300	Tol. & Wab. R		64
100	A. & T. H. R	s10	71¾
300	do		71¾
50	Alt. & T. H. Pr		88
300	Chic. & N.W. R		53¼
300	do		53

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen	c.	135¾
900	Erie R	s3.	116¾
200	do		115¾
200	do	c.	115¾
200	do	s3.	115¾
800	do		115
600	do	b4.	115¼
300	do	s3.	115
100	do	b4.	115¼
200	Harlem R		134¾
200	do	s3.	134¾
500	do		134¾
200	do	s3.	134¾
1400	do	anw.	134¾
200	do	s3	134¾
200	do	s3	134¾
100	do		135
200	do	c.	134¾
1000	Reading R		131¾
100	do	s3.	131¾
200	do		131¾
200	do	s10.	131
100	Mich. S. & N.I.S	..	98¾
200	do	b3	98¾
400	Gal. & Chi. R	s3.	117¾
200	do	c.	117¾
200	do		117¾
200	do	s3.	117¼
100	do		117¼

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Erie R		114¾
100	do		114¾
600	do	s10.	114¾
100	do		114¾
100	do	s3	114¾
300	do	s30.	114¾
100	Hudson R. R	s3.	157¾
500	do	b30.	158
250	do	s3.	161¾
1100	Harlem R		135
200	do	s20.	134¾
200	Reading R	s30.	131¾
1000	do		132
200	do	s3	132
100	Mich. Cen. R	s3.	141¾
100	M. S. & N. I. R	s3	98¾
200	do		98¾
100	do		98¾
200	do		98¾
100	do	b30	98¾
1000	Clev. & Pitts. R	s3.	115¾
1000	do		115¾
300	do	b10.	115¾
400	Gal. & Chic. R		117
100	do	b3.	117
50	Ill. Cen. R		133¾

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Erie R		114¾
100	do		114¾
600	do	s10.	114¾
100	do		114¾
100	do	s3	114¾
300	do	s30.	114¾
100	Hudson R. R	s3.	157¾
500	do	b30.	158
250	do	s3.	161¾
1100	Harlem R		135
200	do	s20.	134¾
200	Reading R	s30.	131¾
1000	do		132
200	do	s3	132
100	Mich. Cen. R	s3.	141¾
100	M. S. & N. I. R	s3	98¾
200	do		98¾
100	do		98¾
200	do		98¾
100	do	b30	98¾
1000	Clev. & Pitts. R	s3.	115¾
1000	do		115¾
300	do	b10.	115¾
400	Gal. & Chic. R		117
100	do	b3.	117
50	Ill. Cen. R		133¾
200	Clev. & Tol. R	s30.	146¾
100	do		146¾
200	do		147
100	Chic. & R. I		119⅞
600	Gal. & Chic. R	s10	117¾
500	do		117¾
200	Cin. & Tol. R	s30	145¾
50	do		145¾
1400	do	s30.	114¾
500	do		114¾
600	Harlem R		135
200	do		134¾
200	Reading R	s30.	131¾
1000	do		132
200	do	s3	132
100	Mich. Cen. R	s3.	141¾
100	M. S. & N. I. R	s3	98¾
200	do		98¾
100	do		98¾
200	do		98¾
100	do	b30	98¾
1000	Clev. & Pitts. R	s3.	115¾
1000	do		115¾
300	do	b10.	115¾
400	Gal. & Chic. R		117
100	do	b3.	117
50	Ill. Cen. R		133¾

TUESDAY, March 1—P. M.

The price of Gold is higher to-day on the speculative demand, the *short* sellers of last week finding it difficult to make their delivaries, axcapt at an advance of rate. The Customs demand is not so active as last week; the Export demand continues moderate. The Exchange on London for the Boston mail left off 173½@174¼ ℔ cent., irregular.

The new month comes in on a very easy Money market, the rates on the Street being 5 @6 ℔ cent. to the Stock Exchange and to the Bill Brokers offering strictly prime short paper.

There is a good request to-day for the 5-20 ℔ cent U. S. Loan at 107@107½ ℔ cent., and some considerable percale have been taken, supposed for transmission to Europe. Treasury Certificates are e fraction less firm; sales at 99½ ℔ cent.

The speculation in the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares at the Stock Exchange Board was active, and the turn in prices early in the day rather in favor of the *Bear* interest, especially on Erie Common Stock. The threat is still held over the market of a large immediate conversion of 4th and 5th mortgages, but as this was not sufficont, in its honest form, to frighten the price much below 115 par cent., the most extraordinary stories were whispered around the Street of some other manner in which 20,000 or 25,000 new Shares are to be or have already be arranged for. Some of these stories being rather too monstrous to believe, even of a Board of Railway Direction suspected of being controlled in William-street, we conclude that the creation of new Stock, if resorted to, to keep out a *short* speculation, will be in the *legal* way by the conversion of mortgages. These may be held in sufficient amount, by one or more wealthy Directors, who have either been *bearing* their own Stock, or moan to avail of a free market to sell their own Bonds by conversion. It is not uncharitable to conclude that they will forego the last-named process, if under the impending threat of 20,000 *new* shares, they can buy for delivery, at a round profit, a corresponding or greater number of the *old*. The remainder of the Railways were generally steady, and Reading higher than yesterday, in sympathy with the other Shares connected with the Anthracite Coal trade. The Miscellaneous Shares were higher on Quicksilver, Canton and Central Coal, and lower on Mariposa and Cumberland. At the close of the Second Board the general market was a shade firmer.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Monday afternoon:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	159	160	Mich. Central	142	141¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	111¾	111¾	Mich. Southern	99¾	98¾
N. Y. Central	135½	135½	Mich. Guarant'd	141¾	141¾
Erie	115¼	114¾	Illinois Cen	134½	133½
Erie Preferred	106¾	105¾	Pittsburgh	116¾	115¾
Hudson	158	158	Fort Wayne	101	99¾
Pacific Mail	229	228	Rock Island	120¼	119¾
Harlem	132¾	135	Galena	117½	117
Cantoo	50	53	Reading	130	132
Treas. Cer., new	99¾	99¾	Quicksilver	55¾	57¾
Toledo	147¾	146¾	Cum'land Coal	67¾	67½
Northwest	54	54	Mariposa	37¾	35¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Ocean	96
Manhattan	134	American Exchange	110
Merchants'	105	Chatham	101
America	130	Bank of the Republic	104
City	105½	Bank of N. America	107½
North River	106	Hanover	100¾
Tradesmen's	111	Metropolitan	114
Butchers' & Drovers'	122¾	Citizens'	100
National	107	People's	104
Merchants' Ex	98	Continental	102
Leather Manuf'rs	140¾	St. Nicholas	101
State of New-York	140	Park	122
Commerce	105	Man. & Merch'ts	100
Com. Scrip Stock	107		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107	Alton & T. Haute firsts	104
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	106	Alt. & T. H. 2ds pref	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs	101	Alt. & T. H. second In	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101¾	Chi. & N. W. S. F	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s '75	114	Chi. & N. W. firsts	91¾
Erie 7s, Con. '76	135	Chi. & N. W. seconds	82¾
Erie firsts, '58	107	Han & St. Jo. 1sts	89
Erie seconds, '79	116	L. & W. Bonds	110
Erie thirds, '83	115	Del. L. & W. firsts	115
Erie fourths, '80	115	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie fifths, '88	116	Tol. & Wab. seconds	89¾
B. N. Y. & E. 1sts '77	108	M. & F. du Ch. 1sts	104
Hnd. R. seconds, s. f	116	Clev. & Tol. S. F	111
Hud. R. thirds, '75	145¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108
Hud. R. Bonds	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103¾
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	103¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	95
Har. seconds, '64	99	Clev. & Pitts firsts	104
Harlem thirds, '68	102	Clev. & Pitts 3ds	100
Mich. C., new, 1st, 83	126	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	85
Chi B. & Quin. firsts	119	Chi. & Alt. firsts	104¾
Mich. S. seconds	106¾	Chi. & Alt. S F	102
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F	111	Chi. & Alt. Income	94
Ill. Central, '76	122¾	Alt. & G. W	96

The receipts at the Treasury Office in this City during the month of February were from:

Customs	$7,483,511
Loans	15,696,350
Internal Revenue	1,435,573
Transfers	21,370,000
Patent fees	6,099
Miscellaneous	6,739,749
Post-office Department	398,989
Total	$53,130,278
Balances close of January	37,987,724
Together	$91,118,002
The payments in February were:	
To disbursing officers	48,911,831
Interest on Public Debt	1,114,602
Other Treasury warrants	6,166,775—56,193,208
Balance at close of February	$34,904,794

The averages of the First National Bank for the month of February are reported, officially, as follows:

Average of		Average of	
Loans	$1,204,707	Deposits	$1,556,367
Specie and L. T.	500,743	Circulation	38,041

We are advised that the current traffic over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road, Missouri, is more than double that of last season. The return for the second week in February is $26,861.

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the preceding week:

	Feb. 22.	Feb. 29.	
Capital Stock	$12,837,050	$12,837,050	
Loans	35,050,578	35,510,704	Inc. $460,029
Specie	4,102,558	4,102,848	Inc. 290
Due from other Banks	2,099,779	2,118,227	Inc.. 18,448
Due to other Banks	4,463,761	4,837,264	Inc.. 373,613
Deposits	30,783,741	31,435,753	Inc.. 652,012
Circulation	2,119,448	2,167,348	Inc.. 47,860
U. States legal-tender and demand Notes	9,949,174	10,304,142	Inc. 354,968

The following is an official statement of the business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, during the month of February:

Feb. 1, 1864; by Balance		$14,971,316 72
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$7,483,511 16	
On account of Loans	15,696,350 50	
On account of Internal Rev	1,435,578 66	
On account of Transfers	21,370,000 00	
On account of Patent Fees	6,099 50	
Miscellaneous	6,739,749 37	
On account of P. O. Departm	338,989 63—$53,130,278 90	
Debits		$68,101,595 62
Treasury Drafts	$ 61,233,692 14	
Post-office Drafts	458,270 59—$51,696,962 73	
Feb. 29, 1864—Balance		$16,404,632 89
By balance, Cr., disbursing	$23,702,921 36	
By receipts during the month	41,636,312 81—$65,339,223 97	
To payments	48,911,831 08	
Balance		$16,477,402 52
By balance, Cr., Int. Ac	$1,252,139 02	
By appropriation	1,896,703 68—$3,150,842 70	
To payments	1,114,602 15	
Balance		$2,036,240 55
By receipts for Customs in the month of February, 1864		$7,483,611 15
By receipts in Customs in the month of February, 1863		2,780,073 66
Increase in February, 1864		$4,703,537 49
By balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$102,982 26
By Coin received during the month	$100,730 36	
By Fine Bars, during the month	176,660 94—	278,391 30
Total		$379,373 56
To payments in Coin	72,014 76	
To payments in Fine Bars	207,998 35—	280,013 13
Balance		$99,360 43
By funds in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$34,960,469 19	
By funds in hand, in Assay Office	86,332 42—$35,046,821 61	
By Fine Bars, in Assay Office	13,218 71	
By unparted Bullion in Assay Office	202,613 00—	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	12,088 44—	227,820 15
Total		$35,274,651 76
Less temporary Loan to be reimbursed, Dr	$302,331 22	
Due Depositors	67,525 73—	369,856 95
Balance		$34,904,794 81

The following is a statement of the business of the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending Feb. 29, 1864:

Deposits of Gold:		
Foreign Coins	$6,600	
Foreign Bullion	1,400	
United States Bullion	152,300	$160,300 00
Deposits of Silver, including purchases:		
Foreign Coins	14,200	
Foreign Bullion	4,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	2,000	
United States Bullion, (old Coins)	2,500	$22,700 00
Total deposits, payable in bars	110,000	
Total deposits, payable in Coins	73,000	183,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		226,161 82
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		85,151 82

The day's business of the Assistant Treasurer's Office, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $4,618,168 84—including for Customs, $392,000; Payments, $4,626,813 85; Balance, $34,296,649 80.

The week's export of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (exclusive of specie) from this port, have been to the value of $3,596,520, a geinst $4,111,160 same week last year, and $3,212,671 the corresponding week of 1863.

In our notice of the projected Tenth National Bank, the name of Mr. LAWRENCE, President of the United States Trust Company, was erroneously printed LAMSON.

First National Bank.

Statement of the First National Bank of New-York, as required by section 24 of the Act of Congress, "To provide a National Currency," &c., for the month ending Feb. 29, 1864:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,204,707 24
Average amount of Specie and Legal Tender Notes	500,749 75
Average amount of Deposits	1,556,367 15
Average amount of Circulation	38,041 00

City and County of New-York, ss: I, SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President of the First National Bank of New-York, being duly sworn, deposa and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.

Sworn before me this 29th day of February, 1864.
GEO. F. BAKER, Notary Public.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 1, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 92 bbls. Ashes, 9,528 bbls. Flour, 2,437 bols. and 1,078 bags Corn Meal,

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder shall fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known as thus other.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State.) (Date.)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of —— pounds.

—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of —— pounds.

—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186. [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, March 15, 1864, for the supply of best quality of Ice to U. S. General Hospitals at New-Orleans, La., Baton Rouge, La., Key West, Fla., and Pensacola, Fla., and such points on the coast of Texas as may be occupied as hospitals during the year 1864.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds delivered daily, as required by Surgeons in charge of Hospitals in the vicinity of above points. Also, price per ton of two thousand pounds, carefully stored in well constructed ice-houses at the above points, subject to inspection and measurement by the United States.

The following is the estimated quantity required at each point, but the proposals must include all additional amounts required during the year at the same rates:

New-Orleans	600 tons.
Pensacola	60 tons.
Key West	60 tons.
Baton Rouge	200 tons.

The above proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee that the party or parties are responsible, certified to by a United States District Attorney or Clerk of District Court.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified by mail or otherwise that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract under bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars.

Bonds to be properly certified to.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposals.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K. and Purveyor U. S. A., Washington, D. C., marked "Proposals for Ice."

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposals.

Bidders may be present in person when the bids are opened.

The department reserves the right to reject all unsuitable bids.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and bridging of the extension of the road of this company from Bucketstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, (a distance of 7½ miles,) until SATURDAY, the 26th day of March next.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications, with blank forms for proposals and approximate estimates of quantities, will be in readiness at this office on and after Saturday, March 12.

J. B. BASSINGER, Chief Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR LIME.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 12 o'clock, for Ten Thousand (10,000) Bushels of good merchantable Unslacked Lime. The whole amount to be delivered within thirty (30) days from the date of contract at such point in the City of Washington as the Depot Quartermaster may direct. The Lime to weigh not less than eighty (80) pounds to the bushel.

The amount offered by the successful bidders will be subject to a rigid inspection by an inspector appointed by the Government before being accepted.

PROPOSALS.

The price must be written out in words on the bid, as must also the full name and post-office address of the bidder.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Lime."

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of his contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated Feb. 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186. [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid such quantities at the prices therein named, as is required by the Government.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL TAR.—THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY will receive, until March 10th inst., offers for their entire product of Coal Tar for one year, commencing June 1, 1864. For particulars, apply at the office of the Company, No. 159 Hester-st.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, March 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department with:

Boots—Army Standard;
Knapsacks, complete—Army Standard;
Haversacks—Army Standard;
Mess Pans—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, 1¾ inch, Scarlet—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, ⅞ inch, Scarlet—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, 1¾ inch, Yellow—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, ⅞ inch, Yellow—Army Standard;
Overcoats, Mounted—Army Standard;
Overcoats, Footman's—Army Standard.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this City, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must, in all cases, furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, March 10, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are required to be present.

Awards will be made on Friday, March 11, when bidders will be required to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made to them.

Telegraphic dispatches relating to awards will not be noticed.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of

Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Department until TUESDAY, March 8, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the Springfield Armory, Mass., of 6,000 single sets of wrought-iron work, for United States Artillery Harness.

The Harness ironsare to be packed in well-made boxes, containing twelve single sets each, being an assortment, for four wheel and eight lead horses; and each twelve sets so packed will consist of the following pieces:

3 pairs long Hames, complete,
3 pairs short Hames, complete,
6 pairs medium Hames, complete,
48 Trace Clips, with 144 rivets,
4 double Loops or Eyes,
12 Saddle Loops, bent for cantle,
24 Trace Eyes,
24 long Chains with toggles,
24 short Chains with toggles,
4 Breast Hooks,
2 Leg Guards, with ten rivets,
6 Saddle Hoops, straight for riding saddle pummel,

These Harness Irons are to conform strictly to pattern and weight to the model sets to be seen at this office and at the Springfield Armory—are to be smoothly finished, are to fill the standard gauges, and each piece is to be made of the size and kind of iron prescribed in the official bill of iron, copies of which can be obtained at this office, at the New-York Agency, and at the Springfield Armory.

All the irons are to be well japanned—the japan to be of the best quality and well baked on. They are to be subject to inspection at the factory where made, before and after japanning.

The flames are to be marked with the maker's name, the size, and the letters U. S. A. The latter letters one-fourth of an inch high.

All the pieces are to be put up in proper bundles, properly labeled, and each box is to be carefully packed, as prescribed by the Inspector. The packing-box to be paid for at the Inspector's valuation.

Deliveries are to be made at the rate of not less than sixty sets per day, commencing on the 22d day of March next. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered except from parties actually engaged in the manufacture of this or similar kinds of iron work, and who can bring ample evidence that they have in their own shops all the machinery and appliances for turning out the full amount of work specified per day.

Bidders will be required to furnish proper securities for the proper performance of the work, and will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. Geo. D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington City," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Harness Irons."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Department until MONDAY, March 14, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of 30,000 Light Cavalry Sabres, United States regulation pattern.

These Sabres are to be made in strict accordance with the standard patterns to be seen at the New-York Arsenal.

They are to be subject to the usual inspection and proof, and are to be inspected at the manufactory where made.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than 500 Sabres per week, for all contracts of 6,000 Sabres or under; 1,000 Sabres per week for all contracts of from 6,000 up to 12,000 Sabres; 1,500 Sabres per week for all contracts of above 12,000 Sabres; the first delivery to be made on the 4th day of April, 1864. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of Sabres, and such as are known to the Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Sabres."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Department until MONDAY, March 14, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of 5,000 Horse Artillery Sabres, United States regulation pattern. These Sabres are to be made in strict accordance with the standard pattern to be seen at the New-York Arsenal.

They are to be subject to the usual inspection and proof, and are to be inspected at the manufactory where made.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than 500 Sabres per week, commencing the 4th day of April, 1864.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of Sabres, and such as are known to the Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Horse Artillery Sabres."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pacific Railroad, near Missouri, in St. Louis, till March 25, 1864, for doing the graduation and masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson County, to a section in Jackson County between the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles, list of sections to be let, giving time as to when they must be completed, forms of bids, specifications, &c., can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis.

Bids should be made for each section of about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.

Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent. being retained till the completion of the work.

Bids should be addressed to GEORGE R. TAYLOR, President, and where the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must accompany bid by substantial references, and should give also his post-office address, and he will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of his offer.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

T. McKISSOCK, Ch'f Eng'r and Sup't.

FURNITURE.

NOTICE.—TO DEALERS IN CABINET HARDWARE,

COFFIN TRIMMINGS,

AND UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS GENERALLY.

FOR SALE,

Either a part or the entire stock, fixtures and good will of one of the largest establishments of the kind in Baltimore, now of twenty years' standing. For particulars, &c., apply to the undersigned.

JOHN SAURIN NORRIS,
RICHARD CROMWELL,
Executors of the Estate of O. Sidney Norris.

Cincinnati *Commercial*, New-York *Herald*, New-York *Times*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Boston *Post* copy.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A FOUR-story house up town, partly rosewood, in good order and some of it new. Address FURNITURE, office of this paper.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 268 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAY CARriage, nearly new, suitable for city or country; price $400. Apply to RYERSON & BROWN'S Livery Stable.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON NEW-York-av., within 35 minutes of the Wall-st. Ferry, an elegant and commodious residence. The house two-story and attic, 40x38 feet, with every modern convenience, stable and out-buildings. The grounds are well laid out, and filled with choice fruits, shrubbery, shade trees, &c., and consist of about 15 city lots. From the house, the views of the surrounding country are very fine. This is one of the best and most convenient residences near New-York. Price $25,000. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE RIVER FRONT FOR SALE, AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., IN FOUR PARCELS, viz:

No. 1—100 feet front on the river by 410 feet deep, on which is a commodious dwelling house.
No. 2—350 feet on the river by 260 feet deep, with a substantial dock.
No. 3—185 feet on the river by 300 feet deep.
No. 4—200 feet on the river by 750 feet deep.

WILL BE SOLD LOW.

A map of the property and photograph of the house, to be seen at the office of G. HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, second story, from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood after 3½ P. M.

Telegraphic dispatches relating to awards will not be noticed.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

N. B.—Several houses to let.

A BEAUTIFUL MANSION, VALUED AT $8,000 for $150.

A MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE, valued at $4,500, for $150.

A SPLENDID VILLA, valued at $2,800, for $350.

A HANDSOME COTTAGE, valued at $1,500 for $150.

595 handsome lots, in the village of Jamaica, L. I., within forty minutes' ride of New-York, and accessible by either of two railroads, running every hour.

Four splendid residences, with suitable lots included, at the price of $150 each. Lots to be located by the purchasers themselves when this sale is completed. Title in one of the most beautiful tracts of land within a hundred miles of New-York, and has never before been offered for sale. Title indisputable.

Full information on all points, with accurate drawings of the different houses, and maps showing the exact location of the lots, will be furnished on application.

ABBOTT, CHADWICK & HUBBARD,
No. 71 William-st., between Liberty and Cedar.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to timber it, or it will be exchanged for property in other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. S. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

STAMFORD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The double stone house and 11 acres of ground, half a mile from the depot, on high ground, with a fine view of the Sound. The house contains 19 rooms, marble mantles throughout, lighted with gas from the village, and in complete order; 2 large cisterns, 3 wells of good water, grounds tastefully laid out, and contain a great variety of fruit trees, grape-vines, &c. Also a house for gardener, workshop, barn, carriage-house, cow stables, &c. Possession immediately. For particulars and views of the premises, inquire of C. W. SMITH, Nos. 109 and 111 Elizabeth-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A STONE STORY FRAME COTtage house, No. 87 South 9th-st., with water and gas, and a double lot of ground, with a variety of fruit-trees of the choicest kinds; 34 fruit trees and 40 grape vines. The lot is 25 feet front by about 200 feet deep. If not sold by the 20th of March it will be let to a small genteel family and the furniture will be sold at public auction. Inquire of GRAVES & CO., No. 18 South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT AT ROSEville, Newark, N. J. House new, 12 rooms; suitable for genteel family; lot 125 feet front, 100 feet deep. A farm at Irvington, 3 miles from Newark, N. J., 55 acres, dwelling house and barn. A farm at Morristown, N. J., half a mile from First Presbyterian Church, 40 acres, dwelling house and barn. THOMAS V. JOHNSON, No. 101 Liberty-st., N. Y., or JOHN WHITEHEAD, No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

HOUSE AT ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE.—The dwelling-house recently completed, with all the modern improvements, situated on a lot of one acre, in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church Station of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and the main street. Half the amount of the purchase money, if required, may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of GEORGE BARRELL & SON, No. 70 Wall-st., or of SAMUEL W. BALDWIN, Mercantile Bank, Orange.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, A MEDIUM-sized brick house, two small barns, fine large garden, well stocked with fruit—grapes, pears, apples, &c.; evergreens, with 36 acres of first-class land, under good state of cultivation, and a running stream of water. Also, a fine growth of hickory. Location one-half mile from Park. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, or M. JAMERSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—WITH FURNITURE COMPLETE the first-class 2½-story cottage house, situated in Portland-av., second house from Fulton-av., Brooklyn. The location is most desirable. The house is in perfect order. Price, with furniture, $8,000. Apply to M. A. DIETZ, No. 132 William-st., in the lamp factory.

FOR SALE AT NEWPORT, R. I.—THE residence of the undersigned, with 10 acres of land, stable and outbuildings, situated on the main road, one mile from the town. The house is 50 by 46 feet, 2½ stories high, (with kitchen extension.) It commands a fine view of the harbor, river and beach. Apply to WM. VERNON, Newport, R. I., or at No. 48 South-st.

EVERY FAMILY A HOME.—20 COTTAGES of for sale, at $1,000, $1,100, $1,400 and $2,000, with 7 to 9 rooms; also 300 lots adjoining East New-York, at $125, payable monthly. There are three city railroads, and East New-York is growing rapidly. C. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York; or H. A. MILLER, No. 74 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house No. 26 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house 28.3x63, lot 28.3x100.3. Most substantially built; windows in the middle rooms in each story; one of the most desirable residences in the City. Lowest price, $35,000. Apply on the premises.

NORTHWEST CORNER GREEN AND VANDERBILT AVS., BROOKLYN, FOR SALE—Brown-stone front house, 25x52 feet, with three lots of ground, well stocked with fruit trees and grape-vines. Price $15,500; $7,000 may remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BRICK THREE STORY ATTIC and basement house, with two story extension, near Washington-square. It has twenty-five feet front, 17 rooms, and all the modern improvements, and is in perfect condition. Terms made easy. Apply to HENRY H. ANDERSON, No. 38 Wall-st.

FACTORY AND WATER-POWER FOR SALE OR RENT—Four stories high, 50x133, with 17 dwellings. Apply to J. ORR & CO., Cornwall, Orange County, on the premises, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE, high-stoop house, 20x54, with all the improvements, in the upper part of the City; convenient to four railroads; will be sold cheap, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to S. T. ANDREWS, No. 39 Bethune-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO HOUSES near Rye depot, Westchester County (one furnished) houses 30x40, and contain 12 rooms each; pleasantly situated; has good stable, fine garden, plenty of fruit, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AN ELIGIBLE school property, advantageously located for boarding and day patronage, in one of the pleasantest parts of the country; school now in operation. Address MARCUS TULLIUS, box No. 123 *Times* office.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE 3-STORY BRICK house and lot, No. 53 West 28th-st., near the 6th-av. The house has the modern improvements, and is in good order. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 64 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—VERY CHEAP, terms easy, two three-story brick stores and dwellings south side of Fulton-av., between Washington and Clinton avs.; the best location for an advance.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekmen-st.

LEASE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The lease of the building, No. 722 Broadway, east side, between 4th-st. and Astor-place. Inquire on the premises, or of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 64 Pine-st.

$12,000.—FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY brick house No. 22 West 24th-st.; has the modern improvements; price $12,000. Apply at No. 14 East 26th-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE three-stories, high stoop, 22 feet, lot half the block; location south side 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply to J. ODELL, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 98 East 51st-st., near 4th-av.; contains gas and oroton; Belgian pavement in front. Inquire of JOHN WEBSER, No. 233 Grand-st., corner Bowery.

WOOLEN MILL FOR SALE—A FOUR-SET woolen mill, with large water power, now running, in excellent order; possession on April 1, if necessary. Apply to JAMES POLLOCK, Room No. 8, No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—2,560 ACRES IOWA LANDS, OF the Dubuque and Pacific land grant, cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for other property. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, 362 Broadway.

$3,000 CASH—FOR SALE—THE LARGE corner grocery of 8th-av. and 24th-st. Inquire of RENSON & SCHLEPEGRELL, 146 Bowery.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.—A THREE OR FOUR story brown-stone-front house, for one or three years, with all modern improvements, situated above 14th-st., between 4th and 6th avs., and not above 42d-st., by a good tenant. Rent, $1,200 to $1,500 per annum. Address, with permit to visit the premises, W. H. C., Post-office Box No. 1,641.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL furnished cottage for four months from June 1; location from 14 to 25 miles from the City, and not over 20 minutes' walk from depot or steamboat landing. East bank of the Hudson preferred. Address FURNISHED HOUSE, Box No. 2,608, New-York Post-Office, stating terms and location.

COTTAGE WANTED.—A SMALL, NEAT cottage in Harlem or Morrisania, suitable for a family of three persons. Rent to be moderate; possession to be given May 1. Address with terms and full description M. O. M., Station D, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story and basement house, between 16th and 40th sts., Madison and 6th avs.; rent about $1,600. Address with location and terms, F. A. S., Box No. 860 Post-office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—AN EXPERIenced order clerk can obtain a good situation by applying to ALLAIRE & KEMP, No. 2 Platt-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.

The following valuable real estate is offered for sale on liberal terms, by the Corporation of Trinity Church:

HUDSON, CLARKSON AND LEROY STS.—14 lots of ground in one plot, comprising the entire front of the block on the east side of Hudson-st., between Clarkson and Leroy sts., being 20s feet on Hudson-st. by 163 feet on Clarkson and Leroy sts.

READE-ST.—2 lots on the north side of Reade-st., between West Broadway and Church-st., together being 50 feet front by about 61 feet 9 inches deep.

GREENWICH AND VESTRY STS.—1 lot on the northeast corner of Greenwich-st. and Vestry sts., 25 feet front on Greenwich-st. by 100 feet on Vestry-st.

2 lots on Greenwich-st., adjoining the above, each 23 feet front by 100 feet deep.

VESTRY-ST.—5 lots on Vestry-st., adjoining the Greenwich-st lots, being together 128 feet front by 87 feet 6 inches deep.

DESBROSSES-ST.—3 lots on Desbrosses-st., in rear of the Vestry-st. lots, being together 75 feet front on Desbrosses-st. by 87 feet 6 inches deep, and 1 lot on Washington-st., also in rear of the Vestry-st. lots, 25 feet front by 87 feet 5 inches deep.

GREENWICH-ST.—1 lot No. 107 Greenwich-st., between Thames and Rector sts., 27 feet front, 25 feet rear, by about 103 feet deep.

No. 69 WARREN-ST.—The valuable store and lot No. 69 Warren-st., near College-place; lot 26 feet front by 75 feet deep.

Application may be made at the vestry office, corner of Fulton and Church sts., where maps may be seen.

WM. E. DUNSCOMB, Comptroller.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of our readers to this large and attractive Executor's sale of valuable business property, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors of J. M. Lahatut:

WALL AND BROAD—Nos. 25½ Wall, and Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-st.

PEARL-ST.—No. 474 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

VESEY-ST.—Valuable property No. 10 Vesey-st.

BAYARD-ST.—Nos. 10, 12, 12½, and 14, near Chatham-st.

HOWARD-ST.—Lot of ground No. 8 Howard-st.

MOTT-ST.—No. 305 Mott-st., near Bleecker-st.

4TH-AV.—2 lots east side, 50 feet south of 65th-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY on Raymond, Chestnut and Market.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN.—House with three-fourths acre land, stable and outbuildings, situated corner South and Willow sts., within five minutes' walk of the depot; fruit and shade trees in abundance; house contains 14 rooms, gas and water, in very desirable location for persons doing business in New-York; price, $9,000; rent, $650. Apply on the premises, or to C. W. SCOFIELD, No. 5 Platt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—An elegant residence consisting of a large modern house, with hot and cold water, carriage-house, ice-house, &c., and a lawn of 6½ acres gently sloping to a beautiful lake. The grounds are well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, and the location is high and commands fine views. A good opportunity for one wishing a beautiful residence at a moderate price.

S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

MONTAGUE VILLA, SOUTH ERGEN, N. J., FOR SALE.—Price, $12,500. Two miles from Jersey City Ferry; horse-cars every ten minutes; just completed; containing parlor, dining, library, reception and bath rooms, 10 bed rooms, gas, water and kitchen arrangements complete; grounds tastefully laid out, commanding a splendid view of the Bay. Apply to JOSIAH PAYTON, care C. H. SMITH, No. 110 Broadway. Splendid lots, 75x350, for sale.

FOR SALE—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK houses known as Nos. 41 and 43 Huntingdon-st., Brooklyn. Houses 22 by about 45; lots 100 feet deep. Price low and terms easy. Inquire at No. 41 same street.

Also, a three-story brick house, of which immediate possession could be had, near the ferry.

Apply to P. C. BULKLEY,
No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

LOTS FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, 16 LOTS OF ground on west side of 2d-av. and 54th and 55th sts., in all 200 feet square, suitable for a church or other public building.

The entire purchase money may remain on mortgage, if the property be immediately and satisfactorily improved.

Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 53½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FRONT ENGlish basement house and lot on 31th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., painted throughout in very handsome style.

For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT, 52 by 200 feet, on the Bergen Point plank-road, (called Bergen-av., near Myrtle,) South Bergen, 20 minutes' ride from Jersey City ferry, on the dummy-road. Fruit trees and evergreens on the premises. Apply to JOSEPH B. PURDY, No. 34 Maiden-lane.

JERSEY CITY.—DWELLING-HOUSE AND TWO lots of ground for sale, with or without the furniture, located on the northeast corner of Wayne and Barrow sts.; house large and commodious, with modern improvements, finished in the best manner. Possession at once, if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT Newburgh, a brick house, gothic style, 40 feet square, containing about 20 rooms; with barn, coach-house, stable, &c., the garden, evergreens, shade trees and small berries in abundance; beautiful views of the Hudson. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A 3-STORY AND BASEment frame house, in excellent order. Croton water in each story, lot 20x100, only $1,000 cash; $2,000 may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For particulars, apply on the premises, No. 125 East 59th-st., between 11 and 4 o'clock.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—The handsome three-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 14 East 38th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; lot 25x98.9; location unsurpassed. This house will be sold with the vacant lot adjoining. Possession 1st of April. For full particulars, and permits to view, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Malu-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 280 Lexington-av., 24.10x50, and extension, well built; is situated on the most desirable part of the avenue; at less than cost. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 34 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 23.8x56; all modern improvements, and will be sold low. VAN WINK

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MACBETH.

WALLACK'S—MASKS AND FACES.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TAMING A BUTTERFLY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT, FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, HARRISON, COMIC SINGER AND TYROLEAN WHISTLER, at 3 AND 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 685 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—THE STEREOSCOPHOSM, OR MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

COOPER INSTITUTE—"YE ANCIENT MUSICK.

DODWORTH'S HALL—DRAMATIC READINGS.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the Army of the Potomac is up to 9 o'clock yesterday morning, at which time Gen. CUSTER'S Cavalry were sharply engaged with the enemy beyond Madison Court-house, in the direction of Stannardsville, on LEE'S left flank. Madison Court-house was in our possession. Our dispatch states that KILPATRICK had been heard from, and that reports were favorable. LEE'S communications with Richmond are reported cut. KILPATRICK crossed the Rapidan on Saturday night, and at once penetrated to Spotsylvania Court-house, from which point he was to operate in LEE'S rear, even to the very gates of Richmond. A report was current at Culpepper yesterday morning, to the effect that he had whipped HAMPTON'S rebel legion badly, and taken several hundred prisoners, including HAMPTON himself. The cavalry operations are the leading feature of the present movement.

A dispatch from Bombay to the London *Shipping Gazette*, dated Jan. 29, announces the pirate *Alabama* to be off the west coast of India, and says that the ship *Emma*, of New-York, has been destroyed by her. A private letter from Singapore, dated Jan. 3, says that the pirate has completely stopped American commerce in the East. It is thought that her next field of operations will be on the California coast.

A dispatch has been received at Albany from Provost-Marshal-General FRY, directing that arrangements be at once made for proceeding with the draft on the 10th of March in such districts as had not filled their quota on the 1st of March. Intervening enlistments to be credited after the drawing.

A dispatch from Cincinnati to a Philadelphia paper announces that Gen. THOMAS is advancing from Tunnel Hill to Dalton in force, for the purpose of attacking JOHNSTON, and that a battle is probable.

FROM EUROPE.

The arrival at this port yesterday of the steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton Feb. 17, puts us in possession of four days' later news from Europe. The discussion of the American question was continued in the British Parliament. In reply to the assertion of Lord DERBY that the detention of the Liverpool rams was brought about under the pressure of threats by the United States Government, Earl RUSSELL read extracts from correspondence with the American Minister disproving the allegation. In reference to the claims of the United States for damages done by the *Alabama* and other rebel cruisers, Earl RUSSELL said that the British Government was in no way responsible for the losses, and he trusted that the United States would modify its views on the subject. The rumors that an armistice would soon be proclaimed between the Danes and the allied German forces seem to have been ill-grounded. The Danes, though in sorely tried straits, assert their determination of devoting the whole strength of the nation to the recovery of Schleswig, the whole of which, excepting the towns of Sonderviit and Alsen, they had been compelled to evacuate. On the 13th, the intrenched position of the Danes at Düppel was attacked by the allies, who were unsuccessful, and it was determined that to carry the position by direct assault would involve too much waste of life. Consequently mortar batteries were being erected with a view of dislodging them from their intrenchments. The Prussians had occupied the post of Kiel. The Danish frigate *Neil Zuil* was cruising in the British Channel after Prussian and Austrian vessels, thereby exciting much interest.

The Austrian Reichrath closed its session on the 15th by a speech from the Emperor, in which he asserted that he had done all in his power to preserve peace, but having been compelled in honor to take part in the Federal execution in Schleswig, he hoped that the result of the war would be to secure a happy future to those countries whose rights had long been violated, and that the peace of Europe in a more extended sphere would not be endangered.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to protect overland emigration was passed; also the resolution of thanks to reenlisted veterans. Mr. BUCKALEW submitted a minority report on the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, which was ordered printed. The $20,000,000 Five-forty Loan Bill was taken up and passed, after some allgbt amendments, one of which makes the principal of the loan payable in gold. The Senate insisted on its amendment to the Whisky Bill, and agreed to submit the measure again to the House for final action.

In the House, the Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an office for the transfer of Government bonds in New-York. A joint resolution, offered by Mr. BRANDAGEE, of Connecticut, fixing the final adjournment of Congress on the 31st of May next, was passed. The disagreement of the Conference Committee on the whisky tax came up, and after discussion, the House passed a resolution instructing its committee to report a tax of 20 to 40 cents per gallon on stocks on hand, and to ask of the Senate a new Conference Committee. The bill establishing a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs was discussed and finally passed, by 2 majority.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate last evening, an important message regarding the quota of New-York under the last calls for troops, was received from Gov. SEYMOUR. The Commission appointed by the Secretary of War to examine into alleged inequalities of the draft in this State, has reported that the enrollment was excessive, imperfect and erroneous, especially with reference to New-York and Brooklyn. The Commissioners recommend that the quota of 60,378 men allotted to the State under the call of the President on Oct. 17, 1863, be reduced to 52,958, with a corresponding reduction under this call of Feb. 1.

In the Assembly, the morning session was spent in the discussion of the General Appropriation Bill, and the same subject occupied the greater part of the evening session. A communication was presented from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners in reply to a resolution of the Assembly, calling for information respecting the evils of prostitution.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met specially yesterday, their first meeting in over a week. A resolution was adopted requesting the Comptroller to report to the board why he refuses to perfect the purchase of the Fort Gonsevoort property. A resolution by Mr. JONES was adopted, requesting our members of the Legislature to protest against the passage of the proposed act to give over the control and management of our markets to a special commission. A resolution was adopted requesting the Comptroller to give information why the laborers in the departments do not get their pay. The Committee on Arts and Sciences presented reports in favor of procuring a portrait of Ex-Mayor Opdyke, and to purchase Clark Mills' duplicate equestrian statue of Gen. JACKSON at the price of $33,000. Laid over under the rule. An ordinance to create eight additional Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department was presented and laid over. The Board refused to concur in the ordinance directing an issue of bonds to take up and pay the Union Defence Bonds, the Redemption Bonds to be payable Dec. 1, of this year. This will compel the insertion of the needed sum in the Annual Appropriation Bill. A report was presented and laid over in favor of donating a plot of ground on Ward's Island to the "Society for the Protection of Roman Catholic Children in New-York," created by act of the Legislature of 1863. A report adverse to allowing PATRICK F. MCGINN $600 on a sewer contract, for excess of Inspector's fees, caused by extraordinary delay, was approved. The Mayor vetoed the resolution to pay the laborers in the Croton Department $2 per day, because there is no appropriation to meet the increased expense. The Board concurred in appointing the Commissioners of Deeds over the Mayor's veto that were reappointed this year, after a failure of meeting with the Mayor's approval last year, and adjourned to Thursday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. Comptroller BRENNAN'S report of county finances for 1863 was presented, laid over and ordered to be printed. A summary of it will be found elsewhere. The Mayor's nomination of MICHAEL DOODY for Marshal of the First District, made on Feb. 2, *vice* SYLVESTER ROBBINS, appointed last December, but who failed to qualify, was taken up and confirmed. The Mayor sent in a message vetoing a bill for labor and materials on Harlem Bridge. He says he had already signed one or two of these bills, and did so under the impression that the Bridge Commission "was one of those numerous emanations of Legislative power which the State has created apparently to spend the money of the tax-payers of New-York without regard to the will of their representatives." The Mayor passes over this point and proceeds with general objections: "With reference to the general management of the work, I find, after the lapse of over three years and the expenditure of nearly $500,000, a full corps of engineers and a property clerk helping the five Commissioners to watch Mr. ROACH, the contractor, supply the materials to complete his engagements. What need of such an army of officers when the entire work is under contract?" These officers' salaries amount to $13,300 per year, or $300 more a year than is paid for the salary of the Mayor and all the attachés of his office. The Mayor asks why the two Westchester Commissioners are paid $3 per day, when that county has not yet contributed toward the expense of the work? The Committee on Printing and Stationery were directed to have the necessary ballots printed to be used in voting next Monday on the proposed amendment to the State Constitution, to allow soldiers to vote, and the opinion of the Corporation Counsel was asked whether the Inspectors of Elections must canvass the ballots or not. It seems the law ordering the election does not provide that the canvassers shall act. The board adjourned to 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, in order to fill up all vacancies of election officers that may occur in the meantime, and to receive Mr. DEVELIN'S opinion.

The County Volunteer Committee, yesterday, communicated to the Supervisors a letter from Provost-Marshal General FAY, to Gen. HAYS, the Assistant Provost-Marshal of New-York, showing the quota of New-York County under the President's call for 500,000 men. The quota is fixed at 15,979. This is a much lower figure than it had been expected would be claimed of this county, as 20,000 was the figure it was estimated would be required, calculated upon the number demanded for 300,000 men. It will be noticed, therefore, that there is a reduction in the quota of about 4,000, which fact is owing to the exertions of the County Volunteer Committee, from representations made by them to the proper authorities. The committee show that toward the 15,979 men now demanded, 13,070 have been furnished, leaving a balance of only 2,909 to be obtained under all existing calls, and this number, the committee estimate, will be raised by the 10th of March, as they are now paying the county bounty to between two and three hundred men a day. The letter also states that the quota for the Tenth Congressional District is 2,591, and the quotas of the First, Second and Third Districts is 7,874.

Comptroller BRENNAN yesterday opened bids for Volunteer Soldiers Family Aid Fund bonds to the amount of $500,000, being the eighth loan of the same character. The bonds bear five per cent. interest, payable half yearly, and the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1872. Only one bid was accepted, that of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for $350,000 at par. The bonds do not afford a long enough investment or pay sufficient interest to be attractive to capitalists; but the fact of his being able to meet the continued demands to replenish this fund shows that the Comptroller is doing well. The bids for the remaining $1,000,000 of the Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds will be opened on next Monday. There will be very active bidding for these. They bear interest at 6 per cent. and run twenty years. It will be recollected that $1,000,000 worth of them have been awarded at an average premium of 2½ per cent.

The Live Stock markets are scantily supplied with cattle. There are plenty of sheep and hogs for the high prices at which they are now selling. Beef cattle number 3,291, which are the smallest receipts for two years. The supply was insufficient, and fully ½c. ₱ lb. was added to the previously high quotations. Large numbers were sold at 15c.@16c. ₱ lb. for the meat, and scarcely anything brought less than 11c. The average was about 13c., and the 2,877 yarded at Forty-fourth-street were sold very early. Sheep are plenty, though the receipts (11,777) are not so large as last week, but double the number received this time last year. Prices are declining, good fat stock selling at 8c @8½c. ₱ lb.... Live Hogs are in greater supply, the 8,544 received for the week being enough for all wants at the present rates. Sales are slow at falling prices, or 8c. for prime corn-fed, and 7½c. for distillery hogs.

Flour was more active, but prices were unsettled, yesterday. Wheat attracted rather more attention, and desirable lots of Spring were very firm. Mixed Western Corn was depressed and cheaper. Oats were dull and lower. Provisions were generally in moderate demand at about former rates. Groceries were in fair request, as were also Metals, Hay, Hops and Tallow. Freights were quiet, owing to the extreme firmness of holders. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The price of Gold was higher yesterday, closing 160 ₱ cent. Money easy. The Stock Exchange lower on Erie Shares, but generally steady. Government Stocks in request, at 107@107¼ for the Popular Loan.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.—There has been no intelligence, either directly or indirectly, from Gen. SHERMAN; for several days—not since his reported arrival at Selma, which still remains to be fully confirmed. A rebel dispatch from Atlanta, dated Feb. 26, states, however, that SHERMAN'S *advance had reached "Pearly Pear,"* a point we cannot find on any map, but undoubtedly east or southeast of Meridian, which point SHERMAN had positively reached by the 20th or 22d of February, for on the latter day Bishop POLK telegraphed to the rebel War Department that SHERMAN had "halted at Meridian, evidently awaiting the arrival of cavalry reinforcements." But as the latest dispatch is also from rebel sources, we may be sure that he did not tarry long at Meridian. The cavalry force which was destined to cooperate with SHERMAN, was SMITH and GRIERSON'S expedition from Memphis, which, as is already known, returned to the latter point, having failed in its objects, after penetrating into Mississippi one hundred and thirty miles, or over half way to Meridian. This failure may embarrass SHERMAN considerably, though he can take care of himself abundantly well without cavalry, but he needed such a force to make his march *felt* by the enemy, especially if he moves across the State of Alabama, as he has across Mississippi. The cause of the failure of the cavalry is said to have been the concentration of all the rebel cavalry at West Point, Miss., to oppose Gen. SMITH'S column. As our force was about ten thousand strong, it ought to have been equal to all the rebel cavalry that Bishop POLK could muster. We are inclined to think that the leader of the expedition was deceived as to the enemy's strength, and that he did not make an earnest attempt to get through, for no severe fighting is reported, and our retreat seems to have been unnecessary. The charge that delay on the start was caused by the slow movements of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey regiments, may have some truth in it, but as there were but *two* of these regiments, and they new and raw at that, they ought not to have been considered essential to the expedition, or of consequence enough to have caused an hour's delay. The failure is more likely attributable to want of pluck and dash in its Commander. GRIERSON'S former exploits were a basis of hope for this expedition, but he was only second in command this time.

The Dreadful Democratic Dilemma—The Final Decision.

We have somewhere read a French story running somewhat in this wise: Monsieur Feuillet was traveling in a steamboat, when an explosion took place. He was transfixed by an iron spit seven feet long. The spit went in at the abdomen and passed out at the back, so that there were three feet of the spit before and three feet behind. Monsieur Feuillet was conveyed to the nearest hotel. His condition demanded all the resources of art. A surgeon being summoned, felt the patient's pulse, and asked him where he was suffering. "In the abdomen," replied the wounded man. "Indeed! How did it happen to you?" The patient thereupon detailed the sad incident of his being transfixed. The surgeon shook his head, and resumed: "Are they subject to this accident, Sir, in your family? "No," replied the patient, "not that I know. My father and mother are very old and have never been spitted. So with regard to my brothers and sisters, and my uncles and my aunts." "Very well, Sir, I required that information in order to give a correct prognosis. You experience, I suppose, considerable difficulty in lying on your back?" "Yes, Sir; it is, indeed, impossible." "Is it not easier for you to lie on your stomach?" "I experience precisely the same difficulty." "It must, therefore, be much easier for you to lie on your side." "That is the only position I can lie in." "That will suffice, Sir. It only remains to determine upon the treatment. Here the indications are very precise: either we can let the spit alone, but then you will most likely die of inflammation; or we can extract it, but then it is not probable that you will survive the operation. Science, Sir, has its limits; your fate is in your own hands; you can decide for either one treatment or the other."

The Democratic party, ever since the grand blow-up at Charleston, has been in just that fix—spitted through and through, "three feet before, three feet behind," with the peculiar institution it had been leaning on. It has not known an easy moment since. It could rest neither on back nor belly. The most skillful political doctors were consulted over it. All that they have discovered is that the pain was in the abdomen, that the ailment was not hereditary—that the patient could only lie on the side—that he would fester to death if kept spitted, bleed to death if unspitted. But the patient has all the while been growing worse—of late tossing fearfully, out of head most of the time, the death rattle in the throat. At last it was agreed by the friends of the sufferer that there was no chance but in extracting the spit; and by a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether, on Monday afternoon, they did extract it. The operation is recorded in the Congressional proceedings of that date, on the resolution that "the cause of this rebellion must be *permanently removed*." Every friend of the party in the House, it appears, lent a hand to the work; so, if there be any malpractice in the matter, they are all guilty of it. Of the result we hear nothing. It is only known that the patient is kept in a dark room, and not allowed to say anything above a whisper.

We are not versed in cases of this sort, but our belief is that the Democratic party will never survive the shock of extracting Slavery from its vitals. It is true there never was a political organization which showed such vitality as has this in other days. It has recovered over and over again from injuries which would have been the sure death of any other party. Naturally daring, we may say indeed reckless, it has been knocked off from its legs more times than can be counted—frequently been deemed deader than a door-nail; and yet in less than six weeks, it would be up and out again, sound as a roach, and with more fight in it than ever. We have sometimes thought that it had all the vital tenacity of the spirits below, as well as some of their other qualities. Yet it is human, after all, and it is a scientific fact that there is some limit to all human endurance. Beyond doubt, it did very strangely survive the Missouri Compromise repeal, the Lecompton Constitution, the Dred Scott decision, the Buchanan Cabinet, the secession ordinances, the rebel-sympathizing demonstrations, the peace intrigues, the anti-enrollment riots, and many other tremendous trials. All that ought to have killed the party, no doubt, and would have killed it had it been made of ordinary flesh and blood. It was quite marvelous that it did not. Yet, after all, there was no miracle in it. We can only say that it was a very, very, tough party. But we repeat that we do not believe it possible for the party to survive such a retrovulsion of Slavery through its liver and veins as it was subjected to last Monday. In our opinion, that, agony was all in vain. The party might better have been left to die in peace. Its old leechers in Dixie have recently discovered that cold iron is least dangerous in a state of rest. It is a fact, too, that a violent death is the least agreeable one.

The Congressional Corruption Committee.

We see that the Congressional Committee, appointed to investigate the charges and rumors of corruption and improper conduct on the part of Government officials, has taken rooms in Wall-street, and is about to commence its labors. We do not believe this is intended to be a mere white-washing affair, but that the committee are determined to search matters to the bottom, let the result be what it may. All honest men must desire this. But this is not enough. The committee must have the hearty cooperation of all the honest men, for all the rogues will combine against them, and with the best of intentions, and with the utmost skill and diligence, they may find that they are utterly unable to accomplish anything unless they do receive such coöperation. How shall they commence? Where, amidst the immense mass of business which has been transacted by Federal officials during the past year even, shall they begin to look for evidence of impropriety? It is of no use for them to catechise the officials themselves—nothing will be learned in that way. How shall they get wind of anything that has been wrong unless they are put upon the scent by some one who has been where it was, who has suffered from it himself, or seen or known of others being injured by it?

There is a great tendency among men, where such matters are concerned, to keep still about them, from fear of injuring themselves or their friends, of having themselves talked about, or being exposed to vengeance hereafter at the hands of those who hold the power, and who may continue to hold it even though they have misused it.

Men who have been compelled to pay money improperly oftentimes prefer to bear the wrong and say nothing about it, except by grumbling in a general way about the corruption of office-holders and the demoralization of the community. But their very silence is one means of continuing this corruption and increasing this demoralization. Let it be once made known by the report of this committee what rascalities have been carried on here, and the chance of their being checked in future, if not rooted out, is greatly increased. It is therefore the duty of every man who has known or heard of any such dealings to make them known to the committee, that they may be inquired into. If any one fails to do this, at least let him hereafter cease complaining of corruption.

We are willing to begin for ourselves, by calling the attention of the committee to one matter which may well come within their province. We refer to the case of the *Hiawatha* and its missing cargo. Here was $15,000 worth of tobacco spirited away out of the keeping of the Marshal, two years ago, and neither the cargo nor its value have as yet been replaced, but are still a loss to the Government and the navy. There was an investigation into the facts, and a report made by the Prize Commissioners, but nothing was ever done about it. There was an investigation by the Solicitor of the Treasury, which should have covered the case, and we presume did so, but we have not heard of any result from that investigation either. As to the facts of the case, possibly no further information could be obtained at this late day; but why nothing has been ever done about the matter, and who is responsible that the Government has not had its due for two years—whether officers here or accounting officers at Washington—these seem to us questions which this committee, unless it has more important business, might very well inquire into.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To the *habitués* of the opera there was last night a disappointment and a surprise. Miss KELLOGG was indisposed and unable to sing; hence "FAUST," which had been announced, was impossible, and the management had to go through the prosy and painful operation of transferring many tickets to the next performance of GOUNOD'S work, or of refunding the money paid for the same. This was the disappointment. The surprise was occasioned by Miss HARAIS, who at a moment's notice repeated her performance of "Lucia," and before a cold and disappointed audience won the best honors and the most enthusiastic applause that she has yet borne off. The lady was in excellent voice, and being less embarrassed by fright than on the interesting occasion of her début, was able to do full justice to herself. Her performance was really admirable and merited all the applause that it elicited. The artists were all in good condition and added to the general effect of a fine representation.

To-night VERDI'S opera of "Macbeth" will be given for the last time; on Friday "Lucrezia Borgia," and on Saturday (matinée) "Faust."

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK will give his third farewell concert here to-night.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Miss RICHINGS commenced an engagement here on Monday evening, opening in an Anglicised version of ADOLPH ADAMS' celebrated "Postillion de Lonjumeau." The lady is a favorite with theatre-goers, partly because she has a good voice and sings effectively; and partly because she is a fair actress of certain picturesque parts. The role of *Madelaine*, although written for a lighter voice than Miss RICHINGS', exhibits her special qualities to advantage. She sings and acts with all the power possible, and naturally wins the applause of the audience. Mr. PARSA RICHINGS supports the lady in a thoroughly admirable manner. His *Marquis* is a fine piece of character acting. Mr. SNOOKE as the Blacksmith made the part interesting to a dramatic point of view, but did not add to its musical significance. The support, in other respects, was only tolerable. There was a palpable scattering in all the concerted pieces, showing insufficiency of rehearsal.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON.—Mr. COOKE is adding attractions to the present numerous ones. Not content with those extraordinary performing dogs and monkeys, truly wonderful in the intelligence, docility and mirth-moving skill they display, several new artists appear, prominent among whom are Mme. JEANNETTE ELLELER and Mr. RICHARD HEMMINGS, two accomplished and elegant tight-rope performers, who appear very amusing. Mr. EATON STONE also remains as the daring and dashing rider of the bare-backed steed. The current week is announced as the last of the dogs and monkeys, but if crowded houses be any cue to success, Mr. COOKE will find it to his interest to retain them some time longer, unless other engagements interfere with his doing so.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 1.

THE WHISKY TAX.

The Senate, to-day, in the matter of the whisky conference, ruled instructions taxing liquors on hand out of order. The House in the same matter authorized their Committee to ask another conference, and passed a resolution by a vote of seventy-six yeas to sixty-seven nays, that to the judgment of the House not less than twenty and not more than forty cents should be imposed on stocks on hand. The Senate are determined not to recede from their position, while the vote of instructions from the House indicates a similar purpose. Speculators are bewildered.

THE SOLDIERS AND THE SUCCESSION.

A letter received here to-day from Gen. GRANT'S army says that nine-tenths of the men composing it are in favor of Mr LINCOLN'S reelection, and will vote for him if they have the opportunity. On the 22d of February votes were taken in several brigades and divisions, and out of nearly thirteen thousand ballots polled only five hundred and eighty-two were cast against him.

ANOTHER NOMINATION OF MR. LINCOLN.

A dispatch received here to-day, says the Legislature of Nebraska have unanimously nominated Mr. LINCOLN for President, and ANDREW JOHNSON for Vice President.

GEN. GRANT AND THE LIEUTENANT-GENERALSHIP.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Gen. GRANT as Lieutenant-General. It was referred to the Military Committee.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.

The Special Committee on Bankruptcy, in a few days, will report a bill similar to all its provisions to the one reported at the last session. The alterations made in the old bill are merely technical.

THE SALE OF SURPLUS GOLD.

Mr. STRAHORN, to-morrow, with the consent of the House, will move to take up the bill authorizing the sale of the surplus gold in the Treasury. The majority of the Ways and Means Committee are unfavorably inclined to the proposition, and will strenuously oppose the bill. They are unwilling to confer upon the Secretary the powers of a broker.

AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL BANKING LAW.

Several of the leading banks of New-York and New-England are represented by their Presidents before the Ways and Means Committee, in the matter of the proposed amendments to the National Banking Act.

Messrs. VAIL and RUSSELL, of the Bank of Commerce, have presented their views to the convention. It is probable that the committee will adopt the amendments proposed by the Comptroller of the Currency, published in the TIMES of Monday.

ACTION OF THE WAYS AND MEANS.

The Ways and Means Committee have decided not to take any further action on the Revenue or Tariff Bills, until the Whisky and Appropriation Bills are disposed of.

NAVAL STEAM ENGINEERING.

The House Naval Committee had before them Ex-Engineer MARTIN. He gave it as his opinion that the present theory of the Naval Bureau in the construction of vessels was correct, and that DICKERSON'S theory had long since exploded.

THE RARITAN BAY RAILROAD.

Counsel for and against the Raritan Bay Railroad case appeared again, to-day, before the House Military Court and completed their arguments. The Committee will make a report at their next meeting.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 1.

RECONSTRUCTION IN TENNESSEE.

As some controversy exists in Tennessee concerning the test oath prescribed by Gov. JOHNSON in his late proclamation, and as questions have been raised as to its inconsistibility with the President's Amnesty Proclamation, it is proper to say that it is known in Washington, beyond any doubt, that the President and Gov. JOHNSON are in perfect accord in the matter of providing for an election in that State with the view of restoring Tennessee to her former position in the Union, and that the President does not consider the Governor's form of oath in the qualification of voters as incongruous with that which he himself has prescribed to be taken as preliminary to pardon, but rather as an oath which should be respected and enforced; and of this fact there is reason to believe that the citizens of Tennessee will be duly informed.

THE FIVE-FORTY LOAN BILL.

The bill supplementary to the Loan Act, having passed both Houses, now only awaits the President's approval to become a law. It is the same as published in this morning's papers, with the addition that the coupons or registered bonds for the two hundred million loan, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after any period not less than five years from date, and payable at any period not more than forty years from date, are to be paid in coin.

A FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

It is understood to be the purpose of the Government to issue five per cent. bonds, payable in forty years, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, the principal and interest to be paid in gold. No doubt is entertained that the bonds can be readily placed at par. The plates will be immediately engraved.

NUMBER OF RE-ENLISTED VETERANS.

Several days ago the House of Representatives called upon the President to publish a statement of the number of reënlisted veterans from each State, and other information in that connection. To this the President has replied, inclosing a communication from the Secretary of War, who says that, in his opinion, it would be prejudicial to the public service to transmit to the House at the present time the information requested.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of N. M. ORR to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of California, and ALFRED BRIGGS to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of California. Second Lieutenant DAVID EVANS was confirmed as First Lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter service. D. N. COOLEY was also confirmed as Commissioner of Taxes for the insurrectionary district of South Carolina, *vice* A. D. SMITH, removed.

WARDEN OF THE PRISON.

The appointment of warden of the jail of the District of Columbia, having by law been taken from Marshal LAMON and vested in the President, the latter to-day nominated to that office ROBERT BEALE, of Washington, who was formerly Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

THE NOMINATION OF GEN. GRANT.

The nomination of Maj.-Gen. GRANT as Lieutenant-General, which was sent to the Senate to-day, was referred to the Military Committee, according to the usage in affairs relating to the army.

RELEASE OF CAPT. FERGUSON.

Capt. FERGUSON, late Quartermaster at Alexandria, has been released from the old Capitol Prison, and honorably acquitted.

New Counterfeit.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 1.

Well executed notes on the Southbridge Bank are in circulation.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Reducing the Capital Stock of Banks—Washington's Birthday a Legal Holiday—The Sullivan County Contested Seat—The National Guard Appropriation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 1.

Credit is due the Legislature for the promptness with which business is resumed after the recess. Both Houses had a quorum, and accomplished about the usual amount of business on reassembling last evening.

A discussion of the general principle involved in permitting banks to reduce their capital stock occurred in the Senate. The point made against bills providing for such reduction of capital stock was, that the design of the banks might be to escape, so far as possible, taxation. Mr. COOK, Chairman of the Bank Committee, explained that many of the banks had actually lost money to a large amount during the past two years. They did not like to come before the Legislature with a statement that they had met with such losses, but he had received private assurances which had convinced him that such was the case. The question of taxation was not involved to the bills under consideration, as had been supposed. It was simply a question of reducing the nominal, so as to accord with the actual reduction of capital stock. The Senate seemed to think the point made against the bills not well sustained, and the objections to the particular bill on which action was to be taken were withdrawn.

Senator MORGAN gave notice of a patriotic bill, to make the 22d day of February (WASHINGTON'S Birthday) a legal holiday.

The committee of investigation in relation to the contested seat in the Senate to which Messrs. NIVEN and LOW lay claim, completed the taking of testimony yesterday, and returned here from Sullivan County, where the hearing of witnesses was had, this morning. They bring with them a mass of testimony, but express no opinion, of course, as to what will be proved by it. It is whispered that Mr. LOW is in advance of his competitor; but this statement is made without any pretence of authority.

In the Assembly the question of appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for the support of the National Guard of this State was made special order for to-day, before the Legislature took its recess of ten days. Such an exciting question, in which political matters are involved, could not of course lie still for a fortnight. Beside newspaper comments, it will be remembered that GEORGE M. CURTIS, Assemblyman from New-York, thought it a proper subject to discuss, in celebrating WASHINGTON'S birthday in this City. Mr. CURTIS was the orator of the day on that occasion, and thought the militia question too important to remain unagitated during an extended suspension of other legislative business. There are other evidences that much interest is felt both in and out of the Legislature in reference to the National Guard of the State. Petitions of members of the Guard and others, praying for a speedy organization of the Guard to the maximum number of regiments allowed, have begun to come in. The item of the General Appropriation Bill, upon which the question is made to arise, is not, of course, the important point. If the organization as it exists is a "Copperhead Militia," it will be very difficult to induce this Legislature to vote any appropriation to sustain it. In considering the Appropriation Bill today, this militia item, at which point previous consideration of the bill had stuck fast, was put over for separate and special treatment, and the consideration of the remainder of the bill proceeded with. A lively debate occurred in considering the appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars to pay the salary of a special Judge in Delaware County, who. It appeared in the course of the discussion, was supposed to hold a Court of Conciliation in said county. Members from that section stated that the supposed duties of said officer were a myth, and that the appropriation merely gave a man fifteen hundred dollars. As a recent appointment to said office had been made and confirmed, it was judged best to reach the wrong in the case, if it should prove to be such on investigation, in a direct way, and not by withholding the appropriation.

When the Appropriation Bill had been gone through with and amendments generally were in order, Mr. ALVORD moved to strike out the militia or National Guard appropriation of $200,000. He said that he did this with the understanding that another member would move to refer the subject matter involved in the appropriation to the Committee on Military Affairs with instructions to report a bill. This motion gave occasion for a renewal of the debate upon this exciting subject. The debate had just begun, and promised to be very spirited when the hour for recess arrived. Mr. PINCKNEY, of New-York, had the floor, and was speaking in defence of the militia, when the debate was cut short by the recess. It may be resumed this evening.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 1.

BILLS NOTICED.

To amend the charter of the United States Warehousing Company.

For relief for the families of volunteers in the military and naval service of the United States.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the Security Fire Insurance Company.

Sundry local bills were ordered to a third reading.

Recess till this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

MESSAGE FROM GOV. SEYMOUR ON THE DRAFT.

In the Senate, this evening, a message was received from the Governor, informing the Senate that when he called the attention of the Secretary of War to the inequalities of the draft as detrimental to the State of New-York, that official appointed WILLIAM F. ALLEN, of this State, JOHN LOVE, of Indiana, and CHAUNCEY SMITH, of Massachusetts, a commission for determining upon the mode for correcting them. This commission have come to the unanimous conclusion that the enrollment for the State of New-York, under the act of March 3, 1863, was imperfect, erroneous and excessive, especially so with reference to the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The Commission, after due consideration, recommend that the quota of 60,378 men allotted to this State under the call of the President on Oct. 17, 1863, be reduced to 52,858, with a corresponding reduction under the call of Feb. 1, 1864.

The Governor says: "I am happy to state that I have received information from Washington that the quota of this State for the call of 500,000 men has been reduced, as recommended by the Commission, such reduction amounting to between 13,000 and 14,000 men. In crises like the present, the saving of so many men to the industrial interests of the State, should not be lightly estimated. The labor of thirteen thousand men distributed throughout the State will afford great relief, especially to the rural districts, where farm laborers are now with difficulty obtained. While the State pays a bounty of $75 to each volunteer, and other bounties vary from $300 to $600, in a financial point of view this reduction therefore results in a saving of at least $5,000,000 to the people. It is gratifying to me to be able to bear testimony to the aid received in the adjustment of the matter at Washington, from several Senators and a number of Representatives in Congress. It is also due to the Secretary of War, to state that he has shown willingness to do justice to the State of New-York in this matter, by the appointment of an able and impartial commission.

The Commissioners conclude their report as follows:

"The Commission are of the opinion that the quota assigned the State of New-York, and the quotas assigned the several districts of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, are erroneous and excessive, and ought to be reduced."

(Signed,) HORATIO SEYMOUR.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 1.

The General Appropriation bill has been under consideration all day.

The appropriation to the State Idiot Asylum was increased from $18,000 to $23,000.

The appropriation to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, was increased to $27,000.

The appropriation to the Western House of Refuge, was increased to $30,000.

A debate was had on a motion to strike out the appropriation to the State Militia. The Speaker being in its favor and Messrs. WOOSTER and PINCKNEY against it.

The Speaker explained that he made the motion with the understanding that some member would move to refer back the whole subject to the Standing Committee, with instructions to bring in a bill making proper provisions for the militia.

Pending the motion the House took a recess until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, in reply to the resolution of the Assembly calling for information respecting the evils of prostitution.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the appropriation bill, the question being on the motion to strike out the appropriation of $200,000 for the National Guard.

After a lengthy discussion by Messrs. Pinckney, Benedict, Crooke, Reddington and McCarty, the appropriation was stricken out by a vote of fifty years against thirty-three nays, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

Payment of the British Indemnity Claims—Difficulties of Trading with Foreigners, &c., &c.

KANAGAWA, Japan, Friday, Dec. 18, 1863.

Since our last the Ambassadors of the Prince of Satsuma have paid the £25,000 demanded by the English Charge d'Affaires, as indemnity for the murder of Mr. RICHARDSON, and wounding of others of his party. It was accompanied by the usual delays of Japanese diplomacy, as the time pledged for its payment had passed several days before the money was forthcoming. As we stated in our last, the fact alone of this powerful Prince sending an Embassy to sue for peace, and ready to submit to the terms, from the first, dictated by the English, shows that a little demonstrative force has had a good effect. There are many rumors afloat respecting the action of the Kin-se Princes, as they are called, whose domains make up the island of Kin-su, the second in size and most southerly of the Japanese group. One day we hear of their seceding and setting up another Empire; and another of their holding conference with the Micado, or Spiritual Emperor, as to the policy of opening the whole country to foreign intercourse, hoping thereby to destroy the monopoly that the Taicoon and his Government have of it at present.

Such a conference is said to be now in sitting, the results of which, whether favorable or not to our interests, it will take months to become developed. Little of what is going on about the throaes of the two Emperors and among the Princes is, in reality, known. Conjectures are, in the main, all we have to record.

Another panic has seized a number of the principal native merchants doing business with foreigners in Kanagawa. We see daily as we go out into the principal streets of the Japanese town new closures of shops and stores, and in some instances they have commenced tearing down and actually carrying away the buildings they formerly occupied. The cause of this panic is in the assassination of several members of the native mercantile houses in Yeddo, which have branches, and are engaged in trade with foreigners in this place.

They have been warned by means of placards placed in conspicuous places, that unless they discontinued their operations in Kanagawa, they would be assassinated. At first, little or no notice was taken of it, but the threatening parties have been as good as their word, and if this system is followed up, foreign trade must be ruined in a very short time. The Government has appointed three daimeres, with 200 or 300 men each, to patrol the city of Yeddo by night, but as they go in a body, with lanterns and jingling staffs, they as yet seem to have met with but poor success in entrapping the offenders. It is supposed that these assassinations are done or instigated by those who are opposed to foreign intercourse, as their posted bills declare.

They say if there is no trade, foreigners will go away; and as they cannot see any other method by which they can get rid of us so safely and easily, they declare their intentions of following it up till their object is accomplished. But should foreigners still hold on after trade is abolished, they go on to say that a raid will be made on Kanagawa, and the place cleared of us by the sword. This last, however, we do not fear much, as our protection is ample against any such attempts, provided the Government do sincere and can be trusted, which we have little reason to doubt at present, as far as any acts of violence toward us are concerned. Whether, however, the Government winks at these assassinations, as accomplishing for them what they have of late tried to do by asking, it is impossible to say. Sometimes we think they really want to get rid of us, and then again, we conclude that their apparent opposition is only a blind to the conservatives.

Some of the more intelligent Japanese themselves say they do not believe foreign intercourse can be satisfactorily established till there has been a war in each country, and more especially the opposing Princes or conservatives, whoever they are, have been made to feel the real power of western nations, and that a treaty is a solemn obligation which cannot be broken with impunity.

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THE BEST HAIR-DRESSING

yet offered to the public. IT RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, and the beauty and silkiness of youth. *Will stop its falling out in three days*, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain the skin* or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation.

Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities, (that in many other preparations injure the hair and soil the clothes,) the nicety of the composition and its

SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME,

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A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—Now.
W. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Steinway & Sons—
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,
Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility—Arising from specific causes—new and reliable treatment in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.
J. & B. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes; also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver, plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines,
NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's highest premium elastic-stitch Sewing Machines for sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also embroidering, braiding and every description of machine-sewing done in the best manner.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No 207 Canal-st., and sold by druggists generally. Price 50 cents a box.

Trusses, &c.—Dr. HIGGS' Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, Spinal Instruments, and a Varicocele Truss may be seen at No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

NOTICE.
Mme. E. Fallet's
UNIVERSAL
Hair-Restorer
AND
Hair-Dressing
are now ready for market, and all those ladies and gentlemen who have been using them, and who are anxious to obtain more for themselves and friends, can do so by calling at the depot.
No. 75 Bleecker-street,
One Door West of Broadway.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
the standard preparation for the hair. Warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Prevents the hair from falling out, makes harsh hair soft and silky. Is as easily used as any hair dressing, and entirely overcomes effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,
Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,
Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,
Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,
Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,
changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO.,
No. 10 University-place, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 371 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

MARRIED.

BAKER—CONANT.—At the Second Presbyterian Church, Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 1, by Rev. Dr. Sprague, Mr. JOHN O. BAKER, of New-York, to Miss BELLE W. CONANT, daughter of W. B. Conant, Esq., of the former place.

BACON—COLLAMER.—In Rochester, on Thursday, Feb. 18, by Rev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, of Stamford, Conn., THEODORE BACON, of New-Haven, Captain Seventh Connecticut Vols., to JULIA, daughter of Hon. Henry R. Selden, of Rochester.

DINGMAN—JAMES.—On Tuesday, March 1, in the Reformed Dutch Church, West 25th-st., by Rev. Alex. R. Thompson, JOHN HENRY DINGMAN to ISABALLA P. JAMES, both of this City.

McOAD—ENGLISH.—On Monday, Feb. 29, at the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th-st., this City, by Rev. J. M. McLeod, D. D., Mr. THOMAS McGEE, of San Francisco, Cal., to Miss ELIZABETH ENGLISH, of New-York.

SCARLETT—DYBALL.—At Philadelphia, on Thursday, Feb. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. G. Matlack, Mr. EDWARD F. SCARLETT, of New-York, to Miss MARY VIRGINIA DYBALL, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Monday evening, Feb. 29, DAVID BROWN, in the 45th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Broadway, between 46th and 46th sts.

CAROLIN.—On Tuesday, March 1, JAMES A. CAROLIN, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 24 King-st., on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. A requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul at St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will then be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

BIGLOW.—On Monday, Feb. 29, JOHN B. BIGLOW, in the 55th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 2, at 2 o clock P. M.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Monday, Feb. 29, EMMA KATE, the beloved child of Peter R. and Isabella B. Cunningham, aged 1 year, 2 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Union Hill, N. J., this day, (Wednesday,) March 2, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

We know thou art gone to the home of thy rest,
Then why should our souls be so sad;
We know thou art gone where the weary are blest,
And, though mourning, look up and are glad.

DEBEVOISE.—At Bushwick, Long Island, on Tuesday, March 1, JANNIA, daughter of Isaac and Caroline A. De Bevoise, aged 1 year and 4 months.

Relatives and friends of too family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DAVIS.—In Newark, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 26, Miss EMMA F. DAVIS, aged 28 years.

☞ Boston and San Francisco papers please copy.

ELY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb. 29, WILLIAM B. ELY, aged 41 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, Wm. Himrod, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1 Bond-st., on Wednesday, March 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FINCH.—At Croton Falls, Westchester County, N. Y., on Sabbath morning, Feb. 28, SILAS FINCH, in the 71th year of his age.

FARRINGTON.—On Tuesday morning, March 1, CHARLES W. FARRINGTON, Jr., only son of Charles W. and the late Elizabeth Farrington, aged 14 years and 6 months.

Notice of the day and hour of funeral in to-morrow morning's paper.

HULL.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, Feb. 29, ROBERT H., son of William L. and Emma T. Hull, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) March 2, at 1 P. M., at No. 58 West 23d-st.

HADDOCK.—At Mount Vernon, on first day, second month, 28th, DEBORAH, wife of Isaac Haddock, aged 37 years, 1 month and 10 days.

Fneeral from Friends' Meeting-house, 20th-st., on fourth day, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. Remains will be taken to Friends' Burying-ground, near Greenwood.

JACKSON.—On Monday evening, Feb. 29, ESTHER, wife of William Jackson, aged 41 years.

The funeral will take place to-day at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 292 Bleecker-st.

JOHNSON.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Monday afternoon, Feb. 29, of consumption, JEUN R. M. JOHNSON, only son of MISS A. Johnson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 25 years and 12 days.

Asleep in Jesus.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the M. E. Church, Jamaica. Trains leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and James slip and 34th-st., New-York, at 9 o'clock A. M.

LORD.—At Cape Vincent, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 27, GEORGE ELLIS, son of Rev. William H. and Anna M. Lord, aged 2 years and 6 days.

LYNG.—On Tuesday, March 1, of consumption, EMILY A., wife of John R. Lyng, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, from her residence, No. 826 Broadway, corner 13th-st. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

LETTS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Feb. 28, Mrs. ANN ELIZABETH BERTHOLF, wife of James C. Letts, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Clinton-av. Congregational Church, corner of Lafayette-av., without further invitation.

MINOR.—At Virginia City, Nebraska Territory, on Thursday, 7th, 4, ALPHONSO MINOR, of Oyster Bay, Long Island, in the 22d year of his age.

MURDOCK.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, March 1, of disease of the heart, HUGH MURDOCH, native of Scotland, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, at 2 P. M., on Thursday, March 3.

MANNING.—On Tuesday morning, March 1, ALVAN MILLER, infant son of Joseph Manning, Jr., and the late MARY R. MANNING.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 108 West 30th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) March 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MIDDLETON.—On Tuesday, March 1, of consumption, JANE, wife of Spencer H. Middleton.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 124 West 16th-st., on Thursday afternoon, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock.

RUGLER.—On Tuesday morning, March 1, EMMA LAURA, youngest daughter of Charles E. and Abby C. Rugler.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her parents, No. 149 East 31st-st., this day, (Wednesday,) March 2, at 12 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—On Tuesday, March 1, CATHERINE, wife of E. Robinson, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 98 West 43d-st., without further invitation.

SMITH.—At Louisville, Ky., on Friday, Feb. 26, WILLIAM FRANKLIN, son of Gen. William F. Smith, aged 11 months.

STEARNS.—At Painesville, Ohio, on Sunday, Feb. 28, JOSEPH E. STEARNS, son of Daniel E. Stearns, M. D., of Tremont, in the 24th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

TILESTON.—On Monday, Feb. 29, THOMAS TILESTON, Esq., in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 2 East 14th-st., corner of 5th-av.

WILLIAMS.—On Tuesday, March 1, JANE, infant daughter of Benjamin W. and Jane Williams, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, March 3, at 10½ A. M., from No. 278 6th-av.

WANZER.—At Hartford, on Tuesday, March 1, EMILY W. WANZER, daughter of the late Moses Wantzer and Mary D. Wanzer, of Bath, L. I., in the 15th year of her age.

Funeral at 11 o'clock Thursday, March 3, at No. 29 Spring-st., Hartford. Carriages will be in waiting at the New-Haven depot, 27th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, to accompany her remains to the Marble Cemetery on 2d-st., at 5 o'clock the same day. The friends of the family are invited to attend at either or both places.

☞ The funeral of the late RICHARD A. DONALDSON will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely, from the residence of his father-in-law, Peter Jacobus, Esq., No. 21 Park-place, Newark, N. J.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 199.—March 1, 1864.
53, 43, 76, 70, 20, 39, 47, 60, 55, 17, 40, 32, 9.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 200.—March 1, 1864.
58, 46, 44, 60, 69, 18, 6, 43, 70, 21, 5, 29.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 103—March 1, 1864.
15, 24, 34, 43, 55, 29, 49, 38, 20, 62, 19, 27, 37.
CLASS 104—March 1, 1864.
67, 47, 33, 29, 17, 26, 18, 55, 41, 38, 4, 63.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

OFFICIAL.
DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Class 100.
On the Royal Havana Plan of Single Numbers.
Drawn at Covington, Ky., on Saturday, Feb. 27, 1864.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
288	$1,000	14,847	$1,000	34,903	$1,000
625	1,000			34,988	1,000
856	1,000	15,099	5,000		
		15,502	1,000	35,234	1,000
1,158	1,000	15,760	1,000	35,498	1,000
1,267	1,000	15,961	25,000	35,892	5,000
1,390	1,000				
1,446	1,000	16,023	25,000	37,639	1,000
1,716	1,000			37,901	1,000
1,978	1,000	17,097	1,000	37,821	1,000
		17,142	1,000	37,908	1,000
2,491	1,000	17,384	1,000		
2,986	1,000			38,315	1,000
		18,590	1,000	38,426	1,000
3,091	1,000	18,592	10,000	38,819	1,000
3,227	5,000				
3,520	1,000	19,635	1,000	39,265	1,000
		19,725	1,000	39,296	1,000
4,061	1,000				
4,355	1,000	20,053	1,000	40,133	1,000
4,569	50,000	20,646	1,000	40,217	1,000
				40,256	1,000
5,127	5,000	21,494	1,000	40,928	1,000
5,544	1,000				
5,917	1,000	22,037	5,000	41,173	10,000
				41,319	5,000
7,160	1,000	22,245	1,000	41,553	10,000
7,171	1,000	23,758	1,000	41,562	1,000
7,744	1,000	23,812	1,000		
7,811	1,000	23,925	1,000	42,804	1,000
				42,867	1,000
8,265	1,000	24,419	1,000		
8,916	1,000			43,031	5,000
		25,007	5,000	43,476	1,000
9,296	1,000				
9,478	1,000	26,053	5,000	44,166	1,000
9,535	1,000	26,224	1,000	44,463	1,000
9,703	100,000	26,277	1,000		
		26,948	1,000	45,132	1,000
10,055	1,000			45,276	20,000
10,603	1,000	27,960	1,000	45,310	50,000
10,691	1,000			45,347	1,000
		28,133	1,000		
11,071	1,000	28,409	5,000	46,203	1,000
11,048	1,000			46,749	1,000
11,156	1,000	29,491	20,000	46,884	1,000
11,210	1,000	29,925	1,000		
				47,598	1,000
12,059	1,000	30,495	10,000		
12,307	1,000			48,111	1,000
		32,560	1,000	48,361	1,000
13,480	1,000			48,481	1,000
		33,217	1,000		
14,188	1,000	33,896	1,000	49,311	1,000
14,339	1,000	33,912	1,000		
14,753	1,000	33,968	1,000		

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Prizes cashed and information furnished in above Lottery. ALECK & CO., Brokers, No. 38 Pine-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

$1,000,000 LOAN

OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

(Being the balance not awarded on bids for $2,000,000, opened Feb. 23, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until MONDAY, March 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase, at not less than their par value, of the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed Feb. 17, 1864, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $2,000,000, opened Feb. 23, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1885; and five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1886.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts, of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 25, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in this and all foreign countries.
Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.
Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.
Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered to recruits:
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300
STATE BOUNTY.....$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits...302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.....100—$477
Total.....$777
Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.—THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by
O. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD NECKLACES FOR MISSES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD-PLATED WATCH-CHAINS FOR Ladies and gentlemen, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX and EIGHT DOLLARS each. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,
TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done, I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 26 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of secure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DR. WISHART'S
DR. WISHART'S
DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.
MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND
MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND
HAVE BEEN CURED
HAVE BEEN CURED
OF CONSUMPTION,
OF CONSUMPTION,
OF CONSUMPTION,
BY DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,
BY DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,
IN THE YEAR 1863.
IN THE YEAR 1863.

Consumption has destroyed more of the human family than any other disease, and the best physicians for many years have despaired of a cure, or a remedy that would heal the lungs; but for more than two hundred years the whole medical world has been impressed that there was a mysterious power and efficiency in the Pine Tree Tar to heal the lungs; therefore they have recommended the use of Tar Water, which in many cases has a good effect; but how to combine its medical properties so as to heal the lungs, has ever been a mystery until it was discovered by Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART, of Philadelphia, Penn., the proprietor of Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and has been put in bottles, patented by the United States Government. We say to the afflicted that Dr. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial will produce the INVIGORATION OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS, THE STRENGTHENING OF THE DEBILITATED SYSTEM, THE PURIFICATION AND ENRICHMENT OF THE BLOOD, which must expel from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds. While this is effected by the powerful alterative (changing from disease to health) properties of the Tar Cordial, its healing and renovating principle is also acting upon the irritated surfaces of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving the pain, subduing inflammation and restoring a healthful tendency. Let this twofold power, the healing and the strengthening, continue to act in conjunction with nature's constant recuperative tendency, and the patient is saved, if he has not too long delayed to resort to the means of cure.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
IS AN INFALLIBLE CURE
IS AN INFALLIBLE CURE
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is a great and effectual remedy for

BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES,
BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES,
BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES,

Thousands have been cured of the above disease when all hope of ever receiving relief was gone.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

There is not a medicine discovered that has so much power to dissolve the thick mucus that stops up the wind passages of the lungs as the Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which subdues the fever and inflammation that destroy the power and vitality of the lungs and consign the patient to the grave. We say to all whose lungs are affected, use Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial with great confidence, as it has restored thousands of cases to health that were hopelessly given up to die.

LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.
BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital ....£500,000. Reserved fund....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 32 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
SIR FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Madras,
Colombo, Kandy, Galle,
Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong,
Shanghai, Yokahama, Japan, Mauritius,
Manila, Batavia, Bankok.
The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 59 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
Admission fee $250 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BOUNTY FOR NINE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.
Papers are being prepared for collection of above bounty, at banking office of ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, opposite Park. Volunteers will bring their discharges.

SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 23 William-st., Office No. 15.
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE, COUNTY and CITY. Also, RAILROAD SECURITIES of all descriptions, not quoted at the New-York Stock Exchange, bought and sold on commission.
MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Eastern Division.
SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS. (foreclosed.)
MINNESOTA STATE BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD STOCK.
INDIANAPOLIS, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
MORRIS CANAL STOCK AND BONDS.
NEW-JERSEY STATE 6s.
RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BONDS WANTED.
$6,000 BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS FOR SALE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.
Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.
L. S. (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE remaining Fifty per cent. of the Capital Stock of this Bank will be required to be paid in as follows, viz.:
Twenty-five per cent. on Monday, 7th March proximo.
Twenty-five per cent on Thursday, 17th March proximo.
To those who desire to pay the fifty per cent. in full, interest will be allowed at the rate of six per centum per annum upon that last twenty-five per cent. from date of payment to its maturity.
The transfer books will close on the 6th proximo, and remain closed until the 18th.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $2,000,000. To be located in Broadway, near Canal-st. The opening of the books at the Banking-House of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., on Monday, Feb. 29, is postponed to THURSDAY, March 3, 1864. During that time the promoters will please receive proposals for the increase of the capital stock to one million of dollars at once, instead of half a million, as at first proposed. Each subscriber to the first half million will be entitled to take his proportion of the increase, if he desires, which he can hold or distribute among his friends, so as to increase the business of the Bank. The first half million has already been subscribed.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1864.

STATE OF NEW-YORK BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Feb. 26, 1864.
THE BANK OF HAVANA (HAVANA, SCHUYler County) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Troy as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated banks, banking associations and individual bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.'S BUILDING,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for eleven directors, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of the first class, will take place at the office of the said company on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY,
Office No. 16 Broadway.
STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the annual election for nine Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of March, proxime, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed until after that date.
MOOR FALLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY.—THE annual meeting of stockholders in the ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., for the choice of directors and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 1 P. M. Per order.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISsion, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the FORTY-SECOND-STREET AND GRAND-STREET FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 12th-av., on the 8th day of March, 1864, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN KERR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, No. 6 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1864.
THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1864, from the bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Treasurer.

WANTED.—A FEW ERIE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
Erie Canal Bonds of Erie, Pennsylvania.
Also, 10,000 North-Branch Canal Bonds, for which the highest price will be paid by
C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 South 3d-st.,
Opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 67 WALL-ST., Feb. 27, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-FIVE Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING-FUND BONDS Nos. 441, 155, 368, 338, 17, 41, 73, 378, 458, 388, 858, 176, 519, 2 and 96 have been duly designated for payment, according to the terms of the mortgage. Interest thereon will cease 1st May, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-pl., } Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.
The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.
These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Meyer, of the City of New-York, Trustees.
The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.
It will also open, in connexion with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.
The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.
The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.
W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE,
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON EXCLUSIVELY COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
An election of nine Directors of this Bank will be held at the temporary office, No. 353 Broadway, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1864.
Votes will be received from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.
MARCH 1, 1864.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the Vermont Valley Railroad Company will pay the coupons of April 1, 1865, on and after WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1864, upon presentation of the same at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the coupons will be paid for the space of one month, viz.: from the 2d of March to the 2d of April, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls.
Dated Feb. 17, 1864.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 12, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and Bond holders of this company, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1864, at 10 A. M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the company at their office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 17th day of March, thereafter.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

TRANSFER AGENCY PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Seven per cent. for the year ending Dec. 31, ult., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, upon the third mortgage bonds of said company, and will be paid by us on and after April 1, prox., to the registered holders thereof. The books for the transfer of such bonds, which are ordered closed from March 1 to 16, inclusive, for the election of directors, will remain closed till April 2, proximo.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOSS BAKERS' ASSOCIATION of New-York and vicinity will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome-sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock. The attention of all engaged in the business, whether members of the association or not, is directed to this meeting, as the subject to be considered is the formation of a Joint Stock Company, with a capital of $50,000, in shares of $100 each, for the purchase in quantities of materials used by the trade.
R. M. WALDUCK, President.
H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
PITTSBURGH, Penn., March 1, 1864.
J. N. M'CULLOUGH, Esq., HAS BEEN appointed General Superintendent of this Railway, in place of John B. Jervis, Esq., resigned. Mr. Jervis has been appointed Chief Engineer. All persons having business with the company in either of these departments will address the officer in charge hereof, as named above.
G. W. CASS, President.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, in sums to suit purchasers, $150,000 of the bonds of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of recruiting, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; capitalists are invited to examine this investment, at the office of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 48 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given.
PETER S. WANDELL,
Treasurer Richmond County.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOTowners of the GREENWOOD CEMETERY, required by the charter to be held to receive the yearly report of the Board of Trustees, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Comptroller.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1864.
MR. E. W. TALMAN HAVING RESIGNED his position as cashier of this Bank, to take effect from and after the first of March next, Mr. C. F. Timpson has been appointed his successor.
U. A. MURDOCK, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—WANTED, BY A manufacturer in a strictly cash business, well established. The business is unincumbered and secured by patents. Goods to the amount of $30,000 can be sold the coming year, on a capital of $10,000.—Address or apply to KETCHAM & BILLINGS, Attorneys at Law, No. 167 Broadway, Rooms No. 18, 19, 21 and 23.

FOR SALE—TO JEWELLERS.—THE STOCK, fixtures, and good will of an old established jewelry store, successfully carried on for a period of thirty years by the late Taylor & Jones, at No. 81 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Apply to B. H. SEABURY, Executor, No. 96 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—FOR $500—THE INTEREST OF A retiring partner in an established business—all cash. It is a good chance for a young, energetic man, of strict integrity. J. C. MILTON & CO., Patent Brokers, No. 203 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED EXPRESS business; has been carried on profitably for the past 15 years. The owner is going to retire. For particulars address T. A. W., Box No. 2,155 Post-office.

FOR SALE, WITH LEASE—A GROCERY store in upper part of the City, doing a business of $70,000 per year. Inquire of MILLER & CASPENTER, No. 360 Washington-st., corner of Reade.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

All soldiers who have been discharged by reason of wounds received in battle, and who have not received $100 bounty, can receive the same by applying to the Army Agency, No. 64 Bleecker-st., N. Y., opposite Pay Department.
The discharge must be presented.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1864, will be open for inspection and review from after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864 and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1864, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected." If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be, made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.
A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Commissioners
J. W. ALLEN, } of Taxes and
J. W. BROWN, } Assessments.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—ANNUAL LIST—VIIITH DISTRICT—NEW-YORK, No. 937 Broadway.
Pursuant to the provisions of "An Act to provide Interenal Revenue to support the Government and pay Interest on the Public Debt," approved July 1, 1862, and the several acts amending the same.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have received from the Assessor of the Eighth Collection District of New-York, the Annual Collection List required by law, and that the DUTIES, TAXES and LICENSES specified in said list have become DUE and PAYABLE, and that I shall attend daily, in person or by deputy, to receive payment of the same, at my office, No. 937 Broadway, in said district, during the month of March, 1864, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., from and after the date of this notice, until and including the TWELFTH DAY OF MARCH, 1864. All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the duties, taxes and licenses so as aforesaid assessed upon them, within the time herein specified, will be liable and will be required to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof.
GEO. P. PUTNAM,
Collector Eighth District, N. Y.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFfairs of the COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT of Finance, City of New-York, Office of the Clerk of Arrears.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, mortgagees or persons otherwise interested in the lands and tenements sold for unpaid assessments during the month of October, 1862, that the detailed statement of property still unredeemed from said sale is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at this office. By order of the Comptroller.
AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 12 City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 12 City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at 12 o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN F. OTTIWELL,
Committee on Public Health.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE W. CURTIS,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HACERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JOHN ANDERSON & CO. is this day dissolved by the retirement of JOHN ANDERSON.
New-York, March 1, 1864. JOHN ANDERSON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name, style and firm of ARTHUR GILLENDER & CO., (successors to John Anderson & Co.) for the manufacture of the solace and other fine-cut chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff, at Nos. 114 and 116 Liberty, and No. 121 Cedar-sts., New-York.
ARTHUR GILLENDER,
NAPOLLON B. KUKUCK.
JOSEPH W. GRAY,
JOSEPH L. R. WOOD.
March 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of F. & T. FAWCETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. FREDERICK FAWCETT,
THOMAS FAWCETT.
New-York, March 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of FAWCETT & BENEDICT, for the transaction of the Hide, Leather and General Commission business, and will occupy the store No. 70 Gold-st.
FREDERICK FAWCETT,
JAMES BENEDICT.
New-York, March 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day associated themselves together under the name and firm of W. P. LYON & WHITTEMORE, and will continue the business of envelope manufacturers and general commission stationers, at No. 537 Pearl-st.
WM. P. LYON,
FRED. W. WHITTEMORE.
New-York, March, 1, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the stock commission business, under the firm name of C. D. TOWS & CO.
C. D. TOWS. G. D. TOWS.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1864. P. H. DURKEE.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1864.
EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. ESWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HAYS BROTHERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. CHAS. W. HAYS,
New-York, Feb. 15, 1864. WM. B. HAYS, Jr.

New-York, March 1, 1864.
E. W. TALMAN, LATE CASHIER OF the Continental Bank, this day becomes a member of our firm.
LIVERMORE & TALMAN.

AUCTION SALES

MARKET CELLARS AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.
Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed and delivered, by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, from Leimiser's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 11 o'clock:
Cargo prize schooner WILLIAM A. KAIN.
57 square bales Upland COTTON.
2 round bales Upland COTTON.
Cantured by Capt. Crane.
10 bales Sea Island COTTON.
3 bbls SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., on Wednesday, March 2.
THOMAS W. CLAPP,
Deputy United States Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer MARGARET & JESSIE, consisting of
Groceries,
Dry Goods,
Drugs and Medicines,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes,
Leather, &c., &c.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF PROPERTY on Orchard st., at auction, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Daniel T. Walden, Esq., Referee.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
ORCHARD-ST.—The lot of land, with the two-story brick front house on the front and the two-story brick stable on the rear thereof, situate on the westerly side of Orchard-st., 100 feet north of Stanton-st., being 25 feet in width by 87 feet 6 inches in depth.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, (the leases of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 1864,) for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.
Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the aforesaid wharves, piers, &c.
MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF PROPERTY ON PINE AND DEPEYSTER STS.
The subscriber will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, on THURSDAY, the 3d of March, at 12 o'clock, the property known as Nos. 86 and No. 88 Pine-st., and No. 8 Depeyster-st.; the latter is in the rear of and adjoins No. 88 Pine-st. Seventy per cent of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage for three years, at 6 per cent, if desired.
THOMAS H. FAILE, Executor, No. 192 Chambers-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE property on 7th-av. and 36th-st.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:
SEVENTH-AV.—The three four-story brick houses, with stores underneath, Nos. 422, 424 and 426 7th-av., northwest corner of 36th-st. Houses each 19 9 by 42 feet; lots 19,9 by 80. No. 424 is occupied as a bakery, and has baker's oven, &c.
THIRTY-SIXTH-ST.—The four-story brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 127 West 36th-st., 80 feet west of 7th-av. and adjoining above. House 20 by 40 feet; lot 20 by 98 feet 9 inches. Terms at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 141 Lexington-av., near 3d-st.:
Executor's sale of household furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suite in crimson plush, suite in crimson reps, rosewood bedsteads, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, a mour-e-glace rosewood marble-top etagere with mirror doors and back, gilt-frame pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood seven-octave piano, made by Steinway, piano stool, rosewood marble-top centre tables, hair mattresses, painted enameled furniture with marble tops, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, china, crockery and glassware.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, medallion Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite, 12 pieces, framed to order; carved rosewood extension, centre and card tables; rosewood bookstands, damask curtains and cornices; fancy, embroidered arm and sewing chairs, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, mahogany extension table, sideboard, chairs, refrigerator, silver-plated ware, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON HOWARD-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on SATURDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
HOWARD-ST.—The lot of land, with the brick dwelling house thereon, situate on the southerly side of Howard-st., about 100 feet east of Broadway, and known as No. 35. Lot 25 by 100 feet. This property is in a rapidly improving neighborhood, and is very desirable either for investment or immediate improvement.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON VESEY-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:
VESEY-ST.—The three-story brick building, with two-story extension and lot, No. 10 Vesey-st., near West-st. Store 22 feet front, 22 feet 1 inch rear, by 35.4 one side and 34.2 other; extension, 13.1 by 40.8; building covering entire lot. The store is well built, contains gas throughout, hot and cold water, water-closets, patent ice-house, and everything complete.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
**STOCKS, &c., AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, March 5, 1864, at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILK

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is an impositioo, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 37 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure affected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED.—Therefore, let no false delicacy prevent your immediate application to Dr. POWERS, Dr. POWERS, successfully consulted with Dr. WARD No. 50 Lispenard-st., Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure. viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. For men to consult Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Those who have used their prescriptions are never without. Send or a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 fine illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, gravel, stricture, diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics: the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor. No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs.) N. Y., from 9 to 5.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and pecuniments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. This time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED PRACTITIONER, may be consulted, as heretofore, on all diseases of the sexual organs, which he treats without the use of dangerous or nauseous drugs, and without hindrance from business. Dr. Watson's work, the "Cause and Cure," is illustrated throughout by anatomical plates, and drawings of disease, colored from the life, by which any one may learn the nature of his complaint, and the mode of cure: a really practical and superior publication, invaluable especially to those who have debilitated themselves by early abuse, excess, or other causes. Price $1. Sold by MILLER & CO., Post-office 222½ Broadway, and by the Author, W. WATSON, M. D., 630 Broadway, next block above the Metropolitan Hotel. Consultations from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 40th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those who seek health or circumstances afford a rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Coort-st., Boston.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

MRS. HAYWARD'S PULMON SYRUP—for catarrh, bronchitis and weak lungs, sold at No. 191 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 23.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2; has splendid accommodations for a few steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....March 5.
ETNA.....Saturday.....March 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....March 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to Londoo	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,75	Grace.	Wednesday, March 2.
LOUISIANA	2,876	Smeltie	Saturday, March 5.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brookins.	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$90 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

AURIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.

HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30; to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship BOHEMIAN, from Portland to Londonderry and Liverpool, SATURDAY, Feb. 28. Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons.
On MONDAY, March 14, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, March 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The U. S. M. sloe wheel steamship,
EVENING STAR.
Wm. R. Bell, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, foot of King-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

P. S.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, March 19, 1864.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
John A. Post, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 12, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on March 26.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The elegant and fast United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
George W. Couch, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 2 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. La Masquaza, will sail for the above ports, from this Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 29th of February.
SATURDAY, 26th of March.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES FOR SALE TO CLOSE A CONCERN—One engine, 14x42 inches; two boilers, 30 feet x 12 inches, all complete, ready to be removed. Engines and boilers, all sizes, bought and sold.
JOHN STUART, No. 115 Broadway.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER WHEELS. The most perfect, water-saving, powerful and durable wheel now in use. TALLCOTT & UNDERHILL, 179 Water.

MEDICAL.

CAUTION TO LADIES, SINGLE AND MARRIED.—Every woman is truly a lady, has an aversion to call in or upon a physician, in respect to complaints peculiar to her sex. Besides the shock to her delicacy in consulting persons, most of whom know nothing of her ailments, she incurs worse than useless expense in buying injurious pills, drops, potions, &c. No lady need call upon the numerous doctors with whom to uselessly spend her means, as "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," price $1, by A. M. Maurice au, Professor of Diseases of Women, designed especially for the married or those about to be married, points out the mode of treatment to remove obstructions, irregularities, or her other ailments, as mother or wife, with the causes and symptoms, and what best to do. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Coort-st., Boston.

Dr. A. M, MAURICEAU.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

MRS. HAYWARD'S PULMON SYRUP—for catarrh, bronchitis and weak lungs, sold at No. 191 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
TO-NIGHT,
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, MARCH 2, AT 8,
EIGHTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
In her unrivaled character of Lady Macbeth.
SIGNOR FERNANDO BELLINI,
In his celebrated rôle of Macbeth, in Verdi's grand opera of
MACBETH.
with new costumes, appointments and the great cast.
Lady Macbeth.....Mme. MEDORI
Macbeth.....Sig. BELLINI
Macduff.....Sig. LOTTI
Banquo.....Sig. WEINLICH
The incidental Ballet by
Mlle. ERNESTINE and the CORPS DE BALLET,
Under the direction of SIG. RONZANI.
Conductor.....Sig J. NUNO
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, at 8,
NINETEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
Grand extraordinary performance of Donizetti's
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
with its unprecedentedly great cast.
Seats may now be secured at the regular ticket offices.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, March 5, at 1,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
FAUST.

CIRCUS, BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,
No. 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. Lent.....Manager
THIS AFTERNOON
THIS AFTERNOON
THIS AFTERNOON
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING
will be presented an entertainment, including all the
MULTIFARIOUS ATTRACTIONS
which have caused the Broadway Circus to be
THRONGED TO OVERFLOWING
during the past two weeks.
THE WONDERFUL DOGS AND MONKEYS,
HURDLE-LEAPING BUFFALO,
EDUCATED SACRED BULL,
DANCING AND TRICK HORSES,
THE SMALLEST PONIES IN THE WORLD,
AND THE
MOST COMPLETE CIRCUS TROUPE
MOST COMPLETE CIRCUS TROUPE
ever organized in America, all concentrated in
ONE MAMMOTH COMBINATION.
Doors open at 2 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7½.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TO
Mr. L. F. HARRISON, OF IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 5, 1864.

The committee having in charge the above entertainment, beg to announce that the following brilliant array of talent have, in the kindest manner, consented to assist:
Mme. G. MEDORI, Signor BRIGNOLI,
(by the kind permission of Max Maretzek,)
Mr. BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT,
Mr. CARL BERGMAN,
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
Mr. HENRY C. TIMM.
Signor ABELLA.
A GRAND CHORUS FROM THE
LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY,
NEW-YORK SINGING ACADEMY,
AND
THE ARION SOCIETY,
together with a
FULL ORCHESTRA.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
For sale at the music stores, and at Irving Hall.

WALLACK'S. WEDNESDAY.

Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.
Third time this season. TOM TAYLOR and CHARLES READE'S popular comedy.
MASKS AND FACES.
Principal characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, W. R. Floyd, Norton, Young, John Sefton, George Holland, Brown, Parker, Williamson, Pope, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Manrice, Miss Barret, the Misses Le Brun and Miss Greco.
THURSDAY—Ninety-seventh night of ROSEDALE, with its beautiful scenery, novel machinery, original music, great cast and attractive tableaux.
FRIDAY—(Ninth time) PURE GOLD.
SATURDAY—Ninety-eighth night of ROSEDALE.
In preparation, LONDON ASSURANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH NIGHT
OF
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
Tom Taylor's Great Drama,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Will be acted to-night, with
ITS GREAT CAST,
AS ORIGINALLY PRODUCED IN AMERICA.
BOB BRIERLY, (a Lancashire Lad,)
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
EMILY ST. EVREMOND, (with songs "Die Schoosten Clugen" and "Barney O'Hay,") Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½. Carriages may be ordered at 10½.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

For full Information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE,
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. Goodman, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM FORTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations, for Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Toms River and Intermediate stations. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

POLITICAL.

THE UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION for the State of New-York will hold its regular meeting at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock.
SIMEON DRAPER, President.
Samuel Glassey, Alfred Goodell, Secretaries.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE.—Parlor and bedroom in a respectable private family, where there are few or no boarders; house to have modern improvements; good accommodation wanted; satisfactory reference given and required. Address, with full particulars, M. S., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ARRANGEMENT CAN be made for the coming Summer with a farmer, pleasantly located near a depot of the Harlem Road, and about 3 miles from the City. Will be at No. 15 Platt-st. for a few days, from 12 to 2.

BOARDING.—TO LET, THE SECOND FLOOR No. 261 4th-av., comfortably and neatly furnished, with private table, to a small select family. The house has the modern improvements. Reference exchanged.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITH BOARD to suit, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; the house has all the modern improvements. Location good.

ROOMS TO LET (WITHOUT BOARD) BY the year, from May 1, at No. 56 West 17th-st.

NATIONAL HOTEL.
National Hotel, Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Cortlandt-st., New-York City, kept by JESSE FOSTER.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
Proprietor.....JAMES COOKE.
THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
AND EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK
OF THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD.
MR. HENRY COOKE'S GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE OF PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS.
THE MOST UNPARALLELED SUCCESS EVER KNOWN IN AMERICA
They appear every afternoon and evening
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
THE MAMMOTH EQUESTRIAN COMPANY.
ENDLESS VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS.
EATON STONE,
the renowned bare-backed rider,
Mr. R. HEMMINGS,
the celebrated tight-rope performer and equestrian,
Madams JEANETTE ELLSLER,
the famed artiste on the corde elastique.
The prices will remain as usual, viz.: Reserved Stalls 75 cents. Dress Circle 50 cents. Children half price. Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open, afternoon, at 1½; evening, at 7½.
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD,
from Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, London, and the Cirque Champs Elysee, Paris, who plicit
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
PEALS of LAUGHTER and SHOUTS of APPLAUSE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN COMMENCES AT 7 1-2.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
THIRD NIGHT OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
AND HER RENOWNED ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
Mr. EDWARD SEGUIN, Baritone,
(son of the late celebrated basso of that name.)
Mr. W. J. HILL, Principal Tenor.
Mr. WALTER BIRCH, Second Tenor,
Mr. H. PEAKES, Basso.
Mrs. ARNOLD, Seconda Donna.
Mrs. E. D. HARDY, Contralto.
Mrs. W. J. HILL.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
AUGMENTED CHORUSES.
CONDUCTOR.....HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, (LAST time,)
Adolphe Adams' celebrated comic opera, in three acts,
THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU,
in which MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS and troupe will appear.
To-morrow, DONIZETTI'S LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S
FAREWELL CONCERTS IN AMERICA.
The third of these grand musical entertainments will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted by
Mme. ELENA D'ANGRI, the great Contralto;
Mme. CHARLOTTE D. DUNN, Prima Donna Soprano;
Mlle. BARNATCHE, Pianist; CARLO PATTI, Violinist;
Herr MOLLENHAUER, Violoncello; Herr SCHWARTZ Viole. Conductors, Sig. ABELLA and S. BEHRENS.
Admission, $1. Seats may be secured without extra charge, commencing Monday, Feb. 29, at 9 A. M., at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 547 Broadway, and Sibell & Salishury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.
Doors open at 7½; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
On SATURDAY, March 5, GRAND MATINEE.
Chickering & Sons' pianos are invariably used in Gottschalk's concerts.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
NEW-YORK LITERARY INSTITUTE.
DRAMATIC READINGS
BY
MR. AND MRS. J. E. FROBISHER.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Tickets at Fifth-av. Hotel; Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway; August Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway, and at the principal book and music stores.

FLAG PRESENTATION AT THE WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-ST., NEAR SIXTH-AV.—Rev. J. F. NEWMAN, Pastor of this church, having been assigned by Bishop Ames to the charge of the Methodist Episcopal Churches in New-Orleans, the young ladies of the church will present him with a beautiful National Flag on THURSDAY EVENING, for the Carondelet-st. Church, New-Orleans. Miss H. A. Keyser will make the presentation speech. The choir will be under the direction of Prof J. L. Benjamin. G. P. Benjamin, organist. Exercises will commence at 7½ o'clock.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Upright Piano-Fortes, No. 652 Broadway.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. Gottschalk's constant use of the New Scale Chickering Grand Piano-Fortes has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flatterlog estimation in which they are held.

WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 BROOME-ST.,
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES.
SEVEN FIRST PREMIUMS IN FOUR WEEKS.

MUSICAL.—LOOK OUT FOR THE MARCH NUMBER OF THE
BOSTON MUSICAL TIMES.
In addition to the usual amount of interesting reading matter, it will contain all the gems from Gounod's popular Opera of "Faust," arranged for the piano by F. Beyer. The last five numbers can be furnished singly or to subscribers; they contain the following favorite songs, with piano accompaniments, viz.:
"Faded Flowers," "Then you'll remember me," "O, whisper what they feeles," "O ye tears," "Good bye, sweet heart," "Little Nell," "Norah, the pride of Kildare," "Three Fishers," and five brilliant pieces for the piano also, viz.: "Break it gently to my Mother," "The Celebrated Shadow Dance," "Sally Come Up," (the only complete and correct arrangement,) "Riverside March," and "Heroes' Quickstep." Single numbers mailed, post-paid, for 7 cents. Subscription price 50 cents per annum. The above music is printed from large size, electrotype plates, and usually costs $3 35; yet the cost of the whole in its present shape is only 42 cents, prepaid.
HENRY TOLMAN & CO., Publishers.
No. 291 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Wholesale Agent, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the First Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 East Fourteenth-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, N. Y.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Warerooms No. 75 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 123 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our new known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, cabinet and Alexandre organs, piano stools and covers, sheet music, music books, music merchandise, and all kinds of musical instruments, at wholesale and retail; second-hand pianos and melodeons at great bargains; new pianos and melodeons to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same; pianos tuned and repaired; cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—An obvious improvement upon the harmonium and melodeon—have always received the first prizes wherever exhibited. Recommended as the best instruments of their class in the world by nearly all the most eminent organists. See illustrated catalogues. Prices $55, $100, $135 and upward. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

$700 SECOND-HAND GRAND PIANO will be sold for $350, or rented at $10 per month. One year's rent to be allowed upon the purchase; also six first-class square pianos, new, to let on same terms as above. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO, WITH 6 mouldings, $175; second-hand six-octave piano, $46; new scale pianos, with overstrings, $350. Old pianos taken in exchange.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, wholesale or retail, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet's Harmoniums, superior to all, $95 and $120; with pedals, $117; to $450. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st., New-York.

$225.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS for $225 each. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let, and rent allowed, if purchased.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

PIANOS, HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—Best quality; lowest prices; fully warranted.
G. G. SANE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND MASON & HAMLIN harmonium, five-octave, double reed. Address J. B., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Children at 4, gentleman at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 222 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

LECTURES.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL DELIVER A LECTURE at Clinton Hall, Astor

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Reported Advance of Gen. Thomas' Army.

A Heavy Battle at Dalton Again Probable.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 1.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* dated Cincinnati, March 1, says: Gen. THOMAS has advanced on the enemy at Dalton, from Tunnell Hill. It is stated in special dispatches, received here, that Gen. THOMAS has been reinforced by a considerable number of men. If this is correct, a severe engagement will inevitably take place very soon.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Interesting Movements—An Expedition Toward Savannah—Movement up the St. Mary's River—Wreck of the Propeller Gen. Burnside—Three Colored Soldiers Hanged.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1864.

Within the past few days a number of brilliant little affairs have occurred in the department, which, were it not for the blight caused by the disaster in Florida, would be looked upon with no slight degree of interest.

AN EXPEDITION TOWARD SAVANNAH.

On Sunday morning an expedition, consisting of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania, the Fourth New-Hampshire and a detachment of the Sixty-seventh Ohio Regiment, the whole under command of Col. HOWELL, commanding the brigade, left Hilton Head in the steamers *Dictator*, *Mary Benton* and one other transport, and the armed steamer *Mayflower*, and proceeded to Fort Pulaski, thence, toward night up the Savannah River to Wilmington Island, which is within five miles of Savannah. The expedition met with no opposition in passing up the river. Arrived at Wilmington Island, the troops disembarked, and one company of the Fourth New-Hampshire, under Capt. GREENLEAF, went forward to skirmish. When about a mile inland they met the enemy's skirmishers. A number of shots were exchanged, the effect of which was to kill and wound a number of the rebels, also four of our own men. The names of our wounded are Lieut. JOHN E. MITCHELL, Company D, wounded and taken prisoner; Lieut. N. B. REED, Co. H, slightly; Sergt. SPROWL, Co. K, knee; and Corp. BAILEY, Co. K—taken prisoners—all of the 85th Pennsylvania Regiment. We took 16 prisoners. The expedition left Wilmington Island Monday morning, and arrived at Hilton Head at about dark. The affair was brilliantly executed and reflects much credit upon those of our men who were engaged. The prisoners state that Gen. BEAUREGARD had been making extensive preparations to meet our forces in Florida. Gen. MERCER was assigned to take command of the troops in Florida.

AN EXPEDITION UP THE ST. MARY'S RIVER.

On Sunday, the 14th inst., 300 men of the 97th Pennsylvania Regiment crossed the river at Fernandina, and marched up the country, on the Florida side, to a place called King's *Ferry*, 45 miles from Fernandina. Monday morning an additional force of 200 men went up the river on steamer, having in view the same point of destination. The entire expedition was under command of Maj. T. B. BROOKS, of Gen. GILLMORE'S Staff. Both the land and river forces arrived at King's Ferry Monday night. A few shells were fired by the gunboat *Hartiet A. Weed*, but none of the enemy were seen on the way up. At the Ferry one prisoner was captured; also, 1,500,000 feet of prime lumber. As to the lumber, however, I believe the greater portion of it belonged to a widow named ALBERTY. She claims to be Union, and may possibly receive pay from the Government for her share of the lumber.

The expedition returned to Fernandina Monday. Nearly all of the lumber has been towed down to Fernandina.

On Sunday also, Major STEVENS, and the Second Battalion Massachusetts Cavalry, left Barber's and proceeded to King's Ninety-nine Ferry to act in concert with the troops that went up from Fernandina. Major STEVENS' column arrived one hour prior to the landing of Major BROOKS' force. They destroyed a ferry-boat and burnt one or two old building. The cavalry then returned to Barber's.

AN EXPEDITION TO GAINESVILLE.

Last week, Capt. MARSHALL, of the Fortieth Massachusetts Mounted Infantry, went, with his Company, to Gainesville, thirty miles at the left of Baldwin, on the Fernandina and Cedar Keys Railroad. At Gainesville our men met DICKINSON'S Cavalry, who gave them a sharp fight. Capt. MARSHALL, to protect himself, formed a barricade of cotton bales. The whole of DICKINSON'S force—90 men—surrounded the barricades, and commenced the fight in earnest. In one hour's time the enemy was obliged to scatter—leaving upon the field several killed and wounded, and over 40 horses. At Gainesville 450 bales of cotton and a large quantity of turpentine were captured.

WRECK OF THE PROPELLER GEN. BURNSIDE.

On Thursday night, during a fearful gale, the propeller *Gen. Burnside*, laden with commissary stores, went aground on the bar off St. John's River, while attempting to enter the channel. Every effort was made by Capt. WILCOX to save the vessel, but the ensuing became entangled with the propeller, and the *Burnside* drifted on the breakers. At low water she is dry on the beach. Her cotton is stowed in, and no doubt is entertained of her destruction and loss. She carried three guns, all of which Capt. WILCOX got upon the beach and placed in position for defence, should the enemy molest him. More than half of the cargo, which consisted of pork, beef and hard bread will be saved. Saturday night, Capt. DUNTON, Chief Quartermaster at Jacksonville, sent down a gang of men to bring off the stores.

THREE COLORED SOLDIERS HUNG.

By order of Gen. SEYMOUR, three colored soldiers of Company B, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, named LLOYD, COOK and SMITH, were hung last week, at short notice, for violating the person of a white woman who lived in the vicinity of Camp Finnigan. The men were allowed to hang 24 hours, as a lesson to others. WHIT.

Destruction of the Corvette Housatonic—Full Details of the Affair.

Correspondence of the Boston Herald.

UNITED STATES SHIP CANANDAIGUA, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1864.

It is with profound grief that I chronicle the loss of the United States corvette *Housatonic* [one of the blockading squadron of Charleston,] by an infernal torpedo machine. The event took place last evening, one of the coldest of the season. At 8¼ o'clock, a long object, just on the edge of the water, was discovered astern of the ship. In an instant the cabin was alipped, the alarm sounded, and all hands beat to quarters, but before the ship had made any headway, the torpedo exploded under her starboard quarter, making a most frightful report. The propeller was broken off, the stern was torn to pieces, and the ship sunk rapidly in less than eight minutes from the time the torpedo machine was first seen. The vessel sunk in six fathoms of water. As she began to sink, the most frightful scenes were witnessed. Men with nothing but their shirts on were seen struggling in the water, officers were striving to get the boats loose, while others were mounting the rigging. Three boats were finally unlashed, and these were sent to rescue those in the water. The gig at once started for the *Canandaigua*, carrying Capt. PICKERING, who was badly injured, but is now doing well.

As soon as Capt. GREENE, of the *Canandaigua*, got the news, he at once hoisted signals of distress, and came to our assistence, and in three hours after the attack on the *Housatonic*, all hands that were saved were safely transferred to that ship, where they received every attention. Subsequently, a portion of the survivors were transferred to the *Wabash*.

The *Housatonic* is a total loss. All hands lost all they possessed—money, clothes, &c. In fact, many of them, including some of the officers, went on board of the *Canandaigua* in a naked state. A sad accident of the disaster is the loss of Ensign HAZELTON, of Concord, N. H.; Mr. MUZZEY, Captain's Clerk; John Williams, Quartermaster, and John Welsh, coal-heaver, of Boston, were drowned. The latter had got safely on deck, but ventured back to save $300, which he had in his bag on the berth-deck. Poor fellow, he never returned. TEMO. PARKER (colored) who was on the lookout directly over where the ship was struck, was blown into the air and instantly killed. Capt. PICKERING was slightly injured by the explosion. JOHN GOFF, the Captain's steward, was somewhat injured. These were all the casualties. The officers and men of the ship displayed the greatest coolness during the trying scene, and thereby saved many lives. The *Housatonic* has been the especial spite of the rebels. Three times they have tried to destroy her, and now they have succeeded.

It is feared that many others of the vessels on the blockade will follow the fate of the *Housatonic*. It is well known that the rebels have six or eight more of these infernal machines ready to bounce upon the fleet. The masts of the *Housatonic* are all that can now be seen of her, and the gale which is now prevailing will do much to make a complete wreck of that once noble ship.

Ensign GOODELL has been very unfortunate. He was taken from the *Housatonic* and ordered to the ill-fated *Weehawken*, in the loss of which he lost all his effects. He was again ordered back to the *Housatonic*, and now, for the second time, has lost all.

Ensign HAZELTINE got into the second boat, and had he remained in it would have been saved, but as the ship careened over he jumped on board. The last ever seen of him he was floating among the fragments of the wreck, a corpse.

First Lieut. HIGGINSON, of Boston, escaped from the state-room with nothing but his shirt and drawers on. The Surgeon's steward, and many others who were in bed, had barely time to escape in their night clothes.

It is a wonder that Capt. PICKERING was not instantly killed, as he was directly over where the explosion took place. He escaped, however, with some severe cuts and bruises, and will soon be well again.

At low tide the water is about six feet above the rail of the *Housatonic*. If the weather moderates, her guns and many valuable articles and the Paymaster's safe will be recovered. She cannot be raised, as her stern is completely blown off, clean to the ward room hatch. She was loaded down with coal and provisions, which will be a total loss. Many of the survivors had quite large sums of money laid away to send home by the next mail. The loss to them is severe.

Considerable excitement prevails here, and everything will be done to prevent the destruction of any more of the fleet.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 1.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) presented a petition from the German Political Club of Cleveland, Ohio, in reference to the policy of reconstruction. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented petitions from the citizens of Ohio, praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Sleve Laws, and for an amendment of the Constitution, so that it shall not favor Slavery. Referred.

CONSENT TO THE ACCEPTANCE OF A TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. SUMNER reported back the joint resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, giving the consent of Congress to the acceptance of a watch from the British Privy Council of Trade by the master of the American schooner *Highlander*. Adopted.

REMISSION OF STAMP DUTIES.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) presented a memorial from the Trustees of the Roosavelt Hospital of New-York City, praying for remission of the duty upon licenses and deeds. Referred to the Finance Committee.

A MEMORIAL.

Mr. MORGAN presented a memorial from W. W. WOODWORTH. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

PROTECTION OF OVERLAND EMIGRATION.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Union,) called up the bill to protect overland emigration. Passed.

THANKS TO VETERANS.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., (Union), called up the joint resolutions of thanks to reenlisted volunteers. Passed.

A MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Penn., (Dem.), from the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen, presented a minority report on the Fugitive Slave Law. Ordered to be printed.

A motion of Mr. POWELL, to print 10,000 extra copies of said report, was referred to the Printing Committee.

THE $200,000,000 FIVE-FORTY LOAN.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of House bill No. 265, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow not exceeding two hundred million dollars during the current fiscal year, and to issue additional five-twenty bonds to provide for the excess of eleven millions.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the second section. He said the persons who subscribed knew the limit of the $500,000,000 loan, and the Government was not bound to issue more than that amount. He thought the Government had better pay them back their money, because these bonds were really worth seven per cent.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) explained that numerous banks scattered all over the country, from Maine to California, were agents for the sale of the loan and when it was nearly exhausted it was impossible to ascertain the exact amount that had been taken. The eleven million excess had been paid into the Treasury and expended. He thought it manifestly proper that the Government should authorize the eleven million of bonds to provide for this excess.

In reply to a question by Mr. HENDRICKS, Mr. SHERMAN said no loan had ever been negotiated by the Government on more economical terms than the five hundred million loan by JAY, COOKE & Co.

After a few explanations by Messrs. JOHNSON, FRASENDEN and CONNESS, the Senate refused to strike out the second section by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Powell, Saulsbury, Sumner and Wilson—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Carlile, Clark, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle Wade, Wilkinson, Willey and Wright—27.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the words "six," as the rate of interest on the two hundred million bonds and insert "five" in the first section. He thought if the maximum was inserted it would be difficult to get a loan.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) thought it was unwise to say to the Secretary of the Treasury that he was not authorized to give the ordioary rate of interest in the market. He believed the Secretary was of the opinion that he could not obtain a loan for less than six per cent. He knew that if he could do so he would. No one had done more to keep down interest than the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. HENDRICKS said if the banks of the country could use their money in loans at six per cent., payable in depreciated currency, why should the Secretary pay the equivalent of nine per cent. in paper in gold.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked if the Senator would not give the Secretary power to pay nine per cent.

Mr. HENDRICKS replied if the Secretary should say that he could not secure a loan for less than nine per cent. he was entitled to the respect and confidence of the country.

Mr. HARLAN, (Union,) of Iowa, charged that the party with which the gentleman (Mr. HENDRICKS) acted had in peace times voted one per cent. per month in gold.

Mr. HENDRICKS did not intend to be drawn into a political discussion. His object was that the Government might get money as cheap as possible. Did the Senator know of an instance where money had been obtained at a less rate than the maximum rates mentioned in the acts creating a loan?

Mr. FESSENDEN said he did not.

Mr. HENDRICKS said as soon as the maximum was fixed, it became the rule of the country and of the department that that should be the rate. Our debt was growing at an enormous rate, and we should consider well whether we could not secure money at a less rate.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the language of the gentleman amounted to this: that he would not allow the Government to borrow money at more than five per cent. Was the Senate prepared to say that?

Mr. HENDRICKS believed the money could be obtained for five per cent. Confidence in the success of military operations had much to do with this subject.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. MORGAN introduced an additional section in place of the second, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury issue bonds to the amount of eleven millions, and sell them in the open market at the highest rates to satisfy the excess in the loan of five hundred millions. Rejected.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Democrat,) renewed the motion of Mr. HENDRICKS to strike out "six" and insert "five."

Mr. DAVIS thought that at this maximum rate of six per cent. money men would combine against the Treasury, and force the Secretary to come up to their standard

The amendment was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, Powell, Saulsbury, Wright—5.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson, Wilkinson—31.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) moved an amendment requiring the principal of the bonds to be paid in coin. Adopted.

THE REVENUE BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee of Conference upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Revenue Bill, presented a report from the Senate Committee, announcing a disagreement.

On his motion, the Senate insisted on its amendment, and agreed to submit the measure again to the House for final action.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish copies of the reports of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or any other mentioned in the 20th section of the Pacific resolution, requesting the President to inform the Senate if he has fixed the points of the commencement of the Union Pacific Railroad, or its branches, at the Eastern terminus.

At 2:45 the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 1.

COD FISHERIES.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) caused to be read a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, saying that it is ascertained from authentic sources that many vessels employed in the cod fishery, obtained salt to cure their fish from the British Provinces, thereby avoiding the payment of the duty on salt incorporated with their fish, and claiming bounties the same as if they had procured salt which had paid a duty in our own ports. To prevent this, there appeared to be no provision of law. Therefore, the Secretary requested that an act be passed to the effect that hereafter no fishing bounties be allowed unless the claimants satisfactorily show that the salt which they have used has paid duty to the United States.

Objection was made to the introduction of such a bill.

SALT DUTIES.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, of Michigan, (Union,) the Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the justice and expediency of levying ten cents per bushel on salt imported into the United States.

UNITED STATES TRANSFER OFFICE IN NEW-YORK.

FREEMAN CLARKE, of New York, (Union,) offered the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a transfer office in the City of New-York, under the direction of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in that City, for the transfer of Government bonds; and also as to the expediency of authorizing the exchange of coupon and registered bonds, one for the other, as holders may desire, and report by bill or otherwise.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. BRANDAGEE, of Connecticut, (Union,) offered a resolution that the Senate concurring, both Houses adjourn on the 30th of April next.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) suggested the 31st of May next.

Mr. BRANDAGEE accepted the modification, remarking that he desired to fix a time in order that Congress may work up to it.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.), said that extraordinary attempts were made to prevent discussion, and being unwilling to encourage the continuation of such practice, he moved to lay the resolution on the table.

This was disagreed to, and the resolution was passed, yeas, 93; nays not counted.

PAY OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

On motion of Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be requested to ascertain what legislation is necessary to authorize and require the payment of the certificates issued by the Second Auditor and Second Comptroller of the Treasury for arrears of pay and bounty due deceased soldiers, on presentation thereof to any Paymaster of the army in Washington, as well as in the district where the claimant resides.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a Bureau for Freedmen's Affairs, when

Mr. KNAPP, of Illinois, (Dem.,) expressed his views against the measure, arguing that such a system of wessaage and tutelage as proposed never entered into the brain of any sensible men. If the bill was based on charity, why not support the widows and orphans of those who have laid down their lives in the defence of what gentleman on the Republican side call "free institutions?"

Mr. PRICE, of Iowa, (Union,) advocated the bill on the ground that it merely proposed to direct into the proper channel the physical energies of those whom the fortunes of war have made free. He foresaw great benefits to result from such a bureau, rather than the evils which its enemies predicted.

THE WHISKY TAX.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) commenced his remarks against the bill, but was interrupted by a message from the Senate, stating that the Committee of Conference on the Whisky Bill had been unable to agree.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) without referring to what occurred in the committee, was free to say he did not think the committee would have any difficulty in coming to an agreement on the subject. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (DAWSON) was of opinion that, in order to adjust the difference between the two Houses, a tax of 20 cents might be laid upon stock spirits on hand. This was the material point of the controversy.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said his colleague (DAWSON,) who was on the Committee, did not represent the majority of the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied that he believed Mr. DAWSON voted with the gentleman (STEVENS) in the House against taxing stock on hand. It was insisted by a part of the Committee of Conference that the House had decided against any tax on spirits on hand, while the others insisted that the House had only decided against forty cents a gallon. In order to test the strength of the House, Mr. WASHBURNE offered a resolution, that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendments, and request of the Senate another conference, and it is hereby declared as the judgment of the House, that in the adjustment of the differences there should be an additional tax of not less than twenty nor more than forty cents per gallon upon spirits on hand for sale.

Mr. STEVENS raised the point that the Committee of Conference could report the fact of disagreement and nothing more.

The Speaker held that while a committee must report the fact, the House had power to instruct any committee to be appointed.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) expressed his views against the bill, saying that it proposed interference in the loyal Slave States.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) referred to the amended bill to show that this was not the case, and said that as the freedmen had yielded some time to-day to the whisky subject, he would now move the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. MALLORY moved to lay the bill on the table, which was disagreed to—yeas 62, nays 68.

The bill to establish a Bureau for Freedmen's Affairs was then passed—yeas 69, nays 67, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, A. W. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Creswell, Dawes, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Grinnell, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hutchins, Jenckes, Kalbfleisch, Kasson, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Kernan, Longyear, McAllister, McClurg, Miller of New-York, Moorehead, Morris of New-York, Morrison, Amos Myers, Norton, Perham, Pike, Price, Radford, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Ross, Schofield, Sloan, Spaulding, Starr, Stebbins, Steele of New-York, Sweat, Thomas, Tracy, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Webster, Whaley, Williams, Wilson, Windom.

NAYS—Messrs. James C. Allen, Ancona, Baily, Blair of Missouri, Bliss, Blow, Brooks, Chandler, Freeman Clark, Cobb, Coffroth, Cox, Denolson, Eden, Eldridge, Fenton, Finck, Grider, Griswold, Hale, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Illinois, Herrick, Holman, Hulburd, Kelly, King, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Lehman, Lovejoy, Mallory, Marcy, Marvin, McBride, McDowell, McIndoe, McKenney, Middleton, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morrill, Leonard Myers, Nelson, Noble, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Pomeroy, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rogers, Schenck, Scott, Thomson, Smithers, Stevens, St les, Strouse, Stuart, Thayer, Van Valkenburg, Voorhees, Wadsworth, C. A. White, Joseph W. White, Wilder, Winfield.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS AGAIN.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a bureau for Freedmen's Affairs.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.) finished his remarks against it for want of constitutional power and other considerations.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) expressed his views against the bill, saying that it proposed interference in the loyal Slave States.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) referred to the amended bill to show that this was not the case, and said that as the freedmen had yielded some time to-day to the whisky subject, he would now move the previous question, which was seconded.

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NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Baily, Baldwin of Michigan, Blair of Missouri, Blair of Western Virginia, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of West Virginia, Chanler, Clay, Coffroth, Cox, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Eldridge, Finck, Canson, Grider, Griswold, Hale, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Illinois, Herrick, Holman, Hutchins, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, Kirkwood, Knapp, Law, Long, Mallory, McAllister, McBride, McDowell, McKinney, Middleton, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Pendleton, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rogers, Ross, Scott, Stebbins, Steele of New-York, Stiles, Stronse, Sweat, Sweat, Thomas, Tracy, Voorhees, Wadsworth Webster, Whaley, C. A. White, J. W. White, Williams, Winfield.

At half-past four o'clock the House adjourned.

THE ALABAMA.

The Pirate at Calcutta—The Ship Emma Jane Burned.

The London *Shipping Gazette* of Feb. 16 has the following dispatch:

BOMBAY, Friday, Jan. 29.

The Confederate steamer *Alabama* is off the west coast of India. She has burned the ship *Emma*, of New-York.

[This is probably the *Emma Jane*, of Bath, which sailed from Bombay Jan. 5, for Amherst, or possibly the *Esmeralda*, of New-York, from Calcutta Jan. 9, for Bombay.]

Reports from Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 1.

The following is an extract from a recent letter written by an American shipmaster, dated Singapore, Jan. 2:

The *Alabama* came here last week, coaled and steamed into Malacca Straits; I think she will go round Sumatra into Sunda Straits again, up the China Sea and over to California coast if not captured. She has 111 men on board, all discontented. There are many deserters here, notwithstanding the watch of officers with loaded revolvers. There are about six Southern men on board, and the carpenter is a Massachusetts man. She has completely stopped American commerce in the East. Our vessels are lying up in all the ports, and some are being sold at moderate prices.

FROM PORT ROYAL.—The United States steam transport *Webster*, Capt. DEERING, from Port Royal, and twenty-five hours from Fortress Monroe, with forty-one soldiers (veterens) of the One Hundredth New-York Regiment, to United States Assistant-Quartermaster, arrived yesterday morning. She passed, off Cape Fear, the steamship *Arago*, bound south, with a schooner in tow.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT U. S. COLORED TROOPS.—This regiment, commanded by Col. N. B. BEATRAM, will leave Riker's Island on Saturday for New-Orleans, there to report to Maj.-Gen. BANKS, commanding the Department of the Gulf. Previous to leaving, the regiment will make a parade down Broadway. It is composed of a strong and hearty set of men, and will doubtless make a fine appearance.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD.—The members of the Thirty-seventh Regiment National Guard will assemble at their armory this morning, at 10½ o'clock, for the purpose of uniting with the Mayor and Common Council in receiving Gen. LESLIE'S veteran brigade, just returned from the seat of war.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—The Congressional Committee was in session yesterday at No. 74 Wall-street, with closed doors. The proceedings will not be made public during the session.

EVENING EXCHANGE.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	135¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	147
100	do	135½	200	do	147¼
3800	Erie R.	112¾	100	Tol. & Wab	64
400	do	s3 112¾	200	Rock Island R.	119¾
200	do	b3 112¾	100	do	119¾
500	do	112¾	1000	Fort Wayne	99¾
300	do	s3 113¼	100	do	s3 99¾
100	do	b3 113	100	do	b3 99¾
400	Harlem R.	135	100	Canton Co.	e15 52¾
100	do	135¼	500	do	52¾
100	do	135¾	300	do	s3 52¾
100	do	135¾	100	do	b3 52¾
100	do	135¾	100	North western	b3 53¾
100	Mich. So. R.	98¾	500	Quick. Min. Co.	58¾
100	do	98¾	400	do	59¾
200	Ill. Cen. R.	133¼	200	do	b10 59¾
400	Hnd. R. R.	157¾	100	do	59¾
100	do	b3 157½	300	do	59¾
200	Pittsburgh	115¾	100	do	59¾
100	Calena	116¾			

[Advertisement.]

The prices of many commodities are tending upward, but families can still procure the most healthful and nutritious beverage at a moderate cost by asking their grocer for KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. Price 25 cents per pound. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

GALA TIMES TO-DAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The Ticket-of-Leave Man will be played afternoon and evening. Mr. HARRISON will sing his inimitable songs, and the four GIANTS, two dwarfs, monster snakes, moving wax figures, &c., &c., will be visible at all hours, day and evening, and all for a quarter.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 1—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen, &c.*—John Cutins, B. Fradsham and lady, George Wilke, Mr. Socarras, Mr. De Roulat, Wm. Knitruff and lady, Geo. Wicke, Broikhols Cutting, Louis Linder.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 33 | Sun sets..... 5 51 | Moon rises. 1 55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 14 | Gov. Island.. 3 03 | Hell Gate.. 4 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 1.

Cleared.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Crow, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Ships Ernestine, (Brem.,) Frinchs, Bremen, Henningo & Gosling; Harvest Queen, Hutchinson, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall.

Barks Henry Buck, Nichols, Matanzas, Walsh & Carver; Schiller, (Brem.,) Balse, Bremen, Charles Luting & Co.; Ezphyr, Small, Cadiz, Bassett & Mickerson; Ariel, (Br.,) Jackson, Vera Cruz, Largous & Co.; Houston, Spates, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs Ida M. Connery, McLellan, New-Orleans, Murray & Nephew; Baron de Castine, Haskell, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan; Isadora, (Br.,) Wilson, Point-a-Petre, Gandalonpe, Jones & Longh.

Schooners Red Fox, (Br.,) Biker, Vera Cruz, N. L. McCresdy & Co.: Maria Almsida, De Voy, Matanzas, N. H. Brigham; Sea Witch, Tyler, Washington, L. Kenny; J. Lincoln, Williams, Philadelphia. J. W. McKee: Mary Parker, Betts, Cherrystone. R. R. Parker; D. G. Floyd, Rackett, Philadelphia. H. S. Rackett & Son; Jamesdinter, Lyon, York River, J. F. Campbell; Sarah Lewis, Haskell, Havana, W. P. Converse & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen Feb. 14, and Southampton 18th, with mose. and 244 passengers to Oetrichs & Co. She brings 46 cabin and 198 steerage passengers. Feb. 24 and 25, in lat. 46 to 44, lon. 17, saw great quantities of field ice.

U. S. supply steamer Newbern, Acting Vol. Lieut. T. A. Harris, commanding, from the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, via Fortress Monroe 18 hours.

U. S. steam transport Webster, Deering, Port Royal, and 25 hours from Fortress Monroe, with 41 soldiers, (veterans,) of the 100th New-York Regt., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Passed, off Cape Fear, the steamship Arago, bound S., with a schr. in tow.

U. S. steam transport America, Shaw, Key West 5 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Detroit, Knapp, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Petrel, Davis, Beaufort, N. C., 52 hours, with naval stores to Henry Hine.

Steamer Pelican, Waldron, Providence.

Ship J. F. White, Gadd, Glasgow Jan. 9, and Greenock 11th, with mdse. to Wm. & Alfred Nelson. Jan. 15, lat. 55 05, lon. 13 36, while lying to in a heavy gale from W. S. W., shipped a heavy sea, which stove the front of the cabin, alter hatch-house, skylights, shifted cargo and did much other damage. Feb. 1, lat. 48 36, lon. 25 20, passed a quantity of barrels with iron hoops, and heads painted white, apparently containing petroleum. Feb. 3, lat. 47 20, lon. 27 46, sailed many miles through deals and square timber; also passed part of the side of a ship, some bulwarks painted stone color inside; seemed to have been bur a short time in that situation; 27th, off Georges, passed the keel, stern-post and flooring timbers attached, apparently belonging to a vessel of about 500 tons.

Ship Emil, (Hanov.,) Burmann, Rotterdam 59 ds., with mdse. to Ringer Bros. Experienced heavy weather most of the passage; lost sails, etc. Jan. 15, lat. 46 37, lon. 23 38, saw a bark with loss of foretopmast, and apparently otherwise disabled; did not want any assistance.

Ship North American, Cutting, Liverpool Jan. 12, with mdse. and 344 passengers to Williams & Guion. Jan. 16, Christopher Crane, a seaman, of Ireland, fell from the lower maintopsail-yard, and died from his injuries on the 20th. 31st, lat. 47 53, lon. 25 32, spoke stmr. Teutonia. Has experienced heavy westerly weather the entire passage. Has had two births and one death.

Ship Intrepid, (new, 1,078 tons,) Winsor, Bath 4 ds., in ballast to C. L. Beals.

Bark Czarina, Pinsham, Palermo Jan. 7, passed the Rock 17th, with fruit to Peck & Church. Was 36 hours from the Capes of Delaware.

Bark August, (Brem.,) Wenko, Newcastle 68 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Myer.

Bark Clara Novello, (of Plymouth, Eng.,) Hingston, Foo-Chou Oct. 10, Anjier Nov. 14, St. Helena Jan. 11, with teas to order.

Bark Persia, Jones, New-Orleans 20 ds., with mdse. to master.—(Arr. Feb. 25.)

Brig Fairhaven, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Masters, St. Marcs 24 ds., with logwood and mahogany to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. R. Seaman, (transport,) Potter, Hilton Head, S. C., 5 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. Charles Anna, (of Nassau,) Branscombe, Nassau 19 ds., with cotton and tea to Wm. Carr. Had very heavy weather.

Schr. E. H. Elliot, Degroot, New-Haven, for Washington.

Schr. Franklin Randolph, Hadley, Norfolk 3 ds., with wood to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Salmon, Washburn, Frasher, Tennton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. P. Williams, Simmons, Fall River.

Schr. T. B. Austin, Davis, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Young America, Potter, Newport.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Mull, Eastside, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fanny Moss, Davis, Fall River.

Schr. J. Reed, Rich, Bridgeport, with fish.

Schr. Evergreen, Potter, Orient, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thos. Potter, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunset, E., with snow.

The steamer Varuna, reported in yesterday's papers, was an error.

Below.

Ship George Hurlbut, Mason, New-Orleans 16 ds., with mdse. to J. & N. Smith & Co.

Ship J. H. Ryerson, Patterson, Liverpool, to J. & N. Sm

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3882. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Important News from Mississippi.

Gen. Sherman Falling Back on Vicksburgh.

His Movement Considered a Feint to Draw Troops from Johnston.

Rebel Alarm at Grant's Movements in Georgia.

Appointment of Gen. Bragg as Commander-in-Chief.

We have received files of Richmond papers from Feb. 22 to Feb. 29, inclusive, from which we make the following interesting extracts:

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The intelligence concerning Gen. SHERMAN's movements which we find in the Southern papers is fragmentary, contradictory, and more or less indefinite, but from a multitude of dispatches we take the following, from which we gather, that SHERMAN is now on his way back to Vicksburgh:

SHERMAN'S FORCES RETREATING TO VICKSBURGH.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 24.

We have important news this morning from SHERMAN's expedition. An official dispatch was received at the War Department last night, from Gen. POLK, *stating that Sherman's forces had evacuated Meridian, and were retreating in two columns in the direction of Vicksburgh.* It is supposed that the Yankee Commander, finding his designs on Mobile thwarted and his cavalry reinforcements intercepted, and being in distress for supplies, was forced to abandon his expedition and betake himself to the desperate expedient of a retreat through a country stripped of its supplies and laid waste by his advance. Whether he can accomplish a retreat with success, remains to be seen. The whole country from Jackson to Meridian is said to be devastated. It is said that in Raymond, Clinton, Brandon and Jackson, not a single house is left standing except the public buildings. Along SHERMAN's line of advance the farms were laid waste, the fences destroyed, and residences given to the flames. The Yankee commander is reported to have boasted in a speech before he left Memphis, that he would subdue the spirit of the people of Mississippi by a system of barbarities never before practiced upon any people. These are now likely to react upon their guilty author; and his retreat lies through the desert he had left in his rear.

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTHWEST.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 27.

Our Southern exchangee bring us bot little as to the situation of affairs in Mississippi. The accounts we get represent SHERMAN's entire army as certainly retreating to Vicksburgh. A special dispatch from De Soto to the Mobile *Register* says:

An intelligent citizen of Enterprise, held in custody by the enemy during their stay, expressed the opinion that the entire army will move toward Vicksburgh.

After burning the bridge this side of Quitman, and the public buildings and some private houses in the town, the enemy returned to Enterprise.

Yesterday morning the whole force at Enterprise moved off toward Meridian.

Another dispatch from De Soto says:

"A person from Enterprise to-day states that parties who have *come through from Meridian report that the Yankees left that place yesterday morning, going west.*"

DEMOPOLIS, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The enemy's forces along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad are making a retrograde movement in the direction of the Mississippi River. Their mounted infantry to North Mississippi are also retiring, being closely pressed by Gens. FORREST and LEE.

DEMOPOLIS, Ala., Sunday, Feb. 21.

The main column of the enemy is still at Meridian. A detachment has occupied Lauderdale, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. A portion of a column of mounted infantry have occupied Aberdeen.

From the Montgomery Mail, Feb. 18.

The enemy, on arriving at Meridian, appears to have put on his "thinking cap." For two days he has made no serious advance in any direction. Meanwhile, our army is reported to have crossed the Tombigbee river at Moscow, and at present, to be in position on this side. The purposes of the enemy are still shrouded in mystery. Everything is mere conjecture as to his probable movements.

THE ENEMY STILL ADVANCING FROM MERIDIAN.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 25.

Rumors report the enemy still advancing from Meridian, but the accounts are conflicting in this statement. One rumor represents the enemy to have reached Cuba station, twenty miles east of Meridian, but the *Mississippian* contradicts this, and says:

"It is certain, however, that SHERMAN has not advanced to Cuba Station, twenty miles east of Meridian. If he had, his stay would be short there, as there is but little left in Lauderdale County to sustain either man or beast. The enemy do not seem desirous of venturing into the unproductive and sterile country lying between Meridian and Demopolis. To-morrow may bring something definite—news, perhaps, of the enemy's retreat or of his continued advance toward Selma. Having met with but little resistance thus far, SHERMAN may conclude to push on for Selma and Montgomery, only pausing at Meridian to obtain reinforcements from some other point."

A dispatch from Enterprise says:

"There has been no movement of the enemy in this direction. The general opinion among well-informed persons from the vicinity of the Yankees, seems to be that their purpose is to continue their march, centrally, toward Selma, where they expect to meet another column, and thence move forward to the rear of Gen. JOHNSTON."

Per contra, the *Mississippian* of a late date says:

"We learn from persons from Demopolis that Gen. POLK has crossed the Tombigbee at Moscow, ten miles below Demopolis, with his army—with the exception of Gen. FRANCE's Division, which is at Demopolis. It is expected that the enemy will be checked at the Tombigbee, and that a battle will take place there in a day or two. The banks of the Tombigbee furnish excellent natural fortifications and a splendid line of defence. It may, however, be considered policy to allow the enemy to cross the Tombigbee. If he is permitted to do so, his destruction is absolutely certain, if our commanders and troops meet public expectation. If his force is no larger than the telegraph makes it, there is no escape for him except through the supineness of the people and soldiery, or the most extraordinary want of skill in our commanders."

THE EVACUATION OF MERIDIAN.

From the Mobile Register.

A private dispatch from Enterprise, dated last evening, states that our forces evacuated Meridian Sunday morning. The Government property was all saved, and nearly, if not all, the machinery of the railroad company. Our troops retired in good order in the direction of the Bigbee River. The last train above on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad passed Meridian at one P. M., yesterday, and reported the enemy in full view, just entering the town. The train was not fired on, and no effort was made to stop or delay it.

From the Selma Mississippian.

Sunday forenoon LEE entered the place with a portion of his cavalry, and destroyed everything we could not carry off that would be of any service to the enemy. A cavalry fight took place in town, resulting in the enemy's defeat. LEE drove them back to the infantry support, and that evening Meridian was given to them, cleared of all the Government property, as well as railroad cars and locomotives. LEE was compelled to burn some of the rolling stock that could not be got away.

From the Mobile Register.

Everything was saved at Meridian, including two thousand bales of Government cotton, several hundred hogsheads of sugar, immense supplies of Commissary, Quartermaster and Ordnance stores.

THE EFFECT OF SHERMAN'S MARCH.

From the Atlanta Appeal.

A gentleman who was with POLK's command when it fell back from Morton, and left Meridian on the 11th, brings us sorrowful intelligence of the ravages committed by SHERMAN in his march through Mississipoi. He is carrying out his threat in his late Memphis speech, that he would make the people feel his power. Raymond, Clinton, all of Jacksoe except the public buildings, Brandon, and even the little village of Morton, were give to the flames. On the route many dwellings and all the outbuildings and farming utensils were destroyed. He desires to make the people dependent, with a view to make submission to the military government he proposes to establish a necessity. The Yankees burned about ninety stores and vacant houses in Jackson. Gen. WIRT ADAMS came upon and destroyed about fifty wagons, killing mules and drivers with pistols.

THE LATE CAVALRY FIGHT IN MISSISSIPPI.

DEMOPOLIS, Friday, Feb. 26.

Later intelligence from Mississippi says that Gen. FORREST's forces, during the recent engagement near Okolona, did not exceed 2,000, while that of the enemy is estimated at 10,000. Late in the evening of the 22d the latter formed three separate lines and made a desperate stand. They made three charges, in each of which they recoiled and were driven back with great slaughter. Many of them passed through our lines and were captured. The next morning the road was lined with sutlers' stores, dead horses and Yankees.

Gen. FORREST's command was too tired to continue the pursuit. Gen. GHOLSON, with six or seven hundred State troops, arrived and went in pursuit. Many of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands. Among our wounded is Col. BARTEAU of BELL's Brigade, severely in the breast. Gen. GHOLSON captured many prisoners, small arms, sabres, saddles, and was pursuing their routed columns above Pontotoc.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 23.

We learn that in the evacuation of Meridian by our troops there was no loss of public stores or ammunition, these having been removed in good time to Demopolis.

The *Mississippian* says that the best estimate it has of the force of the enemy is as follows: Two columns of infantry, of 35,000 men, and 15,000 cavalry. The advance guard consists of cavalry, followed by a column of infantry—then the wagon train, consisting of 1,200 wagons, guarded on either side by a file of man four deep—then another column of infantry, with cavalry in the rear.

Gen. POLK telegraphed yesterday that our cavalry had got between SHERMAN and his cavalry reinforcements, and had probably by that time engaged them; and he expresses a moral assurance of the success of the expedition.

AFFAIRS AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The enemy opened fire on Fort Powell at 10½ o'clock this morning. A dispatch this evening says that six mortars and four gunboats shelled all day, firing three hundred and sixty-four shots. No casualities and no damage.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 27.

Now that Sherman's force is dispersed or withdrawn, there appears to be but little anxiety as to anything FARRAGUT may accomplish with his fleet off Mobile. He would find it very difficult to get his vessels through the shallow waters of the passes and the forts. The Mobile *Register* remarks: "His 'Hartford frigates' and his monitors 'can have no place in the picture,' and we have nets enough set for his smaller crafts. He must come here then with a large army, and he must come to encounter the best Confederate troops behind the best and strongest works that have been erected in the South.

From the Mobile Register, Feb. 18.

A private letter from Fort Powell, to the editor of this paper, says: "The excitement here has subsided this morning. Commodore FARRAGUT, with his fleet, was at Grent's Pass (twenty-four miles below here) yesterday, and sent over a few of his *cards* at Fort Powell, but hauled off again in the evening. This was, probably, on account of the water being so low that they could not get over the bar. There has been a strong north wind for the past few days, which drives the tide out, and from that cause the water is, probably, lower on the bar than it has been for some time. Should the wind change to the south a different stage of water may be anticipated."

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF MOBILE.

A correspondent writes of the fortifications of Mobile:—"The fortifications at Mobile are being pushed forward to completion, and are of the most formidable nature, being almost *the first self-inflading works* properly and scientifically constructed in all our numerous besieged places. A *comparatively* small force of infantry—nearly all of whom are also drilled as artillerists—will be enabled to hold these works against almost any attack. Gen. POLK's main force, outside of Mobile, are near 'Chunk Station,' but a portion of the army has been sent to reinforce Enterprise."

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. FINNEGAN.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 24.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. Feb. 21.

To the President:

I have just received the following dispatch from Gen. FINNEGAN, dated yesterday:

I met the enemy in full force to-day, under Gen. SEYMOUR, and defeated him with great loss. I captured five places of artillery, hold possession of the battle-field, and the killed and wounded of the enemy. My cavalry are in pursuit. I do not know precisely the number of prisoners, as they are being brought in constantly. My whole loss will not, I think, exceed two hundred and fifty killed and wounded. Among them I mourn the loss of many brave officers and men.

I understand that Gen. FINNEGAN also captured many small arms.

(Signed,) JOHN MILTON, Governer.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. BEAUREGARD.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 25.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday. Though it adds no precise particulars to those already known, it gives a glowing confirmation to our success:

CHARLESTON, Feb. 23—2:15 P. M.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

The latest reports from Gen. FINNEGAN give no particulars of the victory at Occem Pond, except that he has taken all of the enemy's artillery, some five or six hundred stand of small arms already collected, and that the roads for three miles are strewed with the enemy's dead and wounded.

(Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

GEN BRAGG COMMANDHER-IN-CHIEF.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 25.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23.—Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG is assigned to duty at the Seat of Government, and, under direction of the President, is charged with the conduct of military operations in the armies of the Confederacy.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 2.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

For several months an unofficial correspondence has been going on between Gen. BUTLER and Mr. OULD, the rebel Exchange Commissioner, on the matter of exchanges. This correspondence has resulted in a declaration of exchange of all rebel prisoners, delivered at City Point prior to Jan. 24.

KILPATRICK'S MOVEMENTS.

Nothing reliable has reached Washington this evening concerning KILPATRICK's movements. There was a report at Bradey Station to-day, brought in by a deserter, that our cavalry had torn up several miles of the track of the Virginia Central Railroad between Louisa Court-house and Tolersville. A deserter further states that troops which had been dispatched to Richmood to defend it against our cavalry were obliged to return, owing to a break in the road. Several bridges were destroyed. The rebels cannot repair the damage in less time than ten days. We shall probably hear of KILPATRICK at Suffolk.

STILL ANOTHER DRAFT.

The Provost-Marshal-General to-day informed a member of Congress that a new draft would be ordered as soon as the present one was filled.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN AT WASHINGTON.

Admiral DAHLGREN arrived here this evening *incog.* It is rumored that he has been relieved from the command of the iron-clad fleet off Charleston, Admiral FARRAGUT will probably be appointed to succeed him.

BOUNTIES IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

By order of the Secretary of War, all soldiers who shall enlist or be reënlisted into the regular army for the period of three years, are entitled to a bounty of $400, to be paid as follows:

1. Upon enlistment they shall be paid one month's pay in advance, $13. First installment of bounty, $25, Premiems, $2. Total on enlistment, $40. 2. At the first regular pay-day after two months' service an additional installment of bounty will be paid, $50. 3. At the first regular pay-day after six months' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid, $50. 4. At the first regular pay day after the end of the first years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid, $50. 5. At the first regular pay-day after eighteen months' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid. 6. At the first regular pay-day after two years' service an additional installment of bounty will be paid, $50. 7. At the first regular pay-day after two years' and a half service an additional installment of bounty will be paid, $50. 8. At the expiration of three years' service the remainder of the bounty will be paid, $75.

HOSTAGES EXCHANGED.

Capts. SAWYER and FLYNN, who were sentenced to death by the rebel authorities at Richmond, in retaliation for the hanging of two spies, by Gen. BURNSIDE, have been exchanged.

THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

The Senate Military Committee, after disposing of a large number of military appointments, took up the House Bill extending the bounties to the 1st of April. The committee, not having any definite information upon the subject, and not knowing the views of the War Department in reference to it, addressed a letter to-day to the Secretary of War for the purpose of learning what legislation the department required. The Committee reported back to-day several nominations for confirmations, among them the name of Gen. GRANT for Lieutenant-General.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The WAYS and MEANS Committee to-day had under consideration the Deficiency Bill. The committee reported against several of the Senate's amendments, and asked for a committee of conference. The Senate added to this bill some eighty millions deficiencies in the war and navy estimates. There is little, if any, prospect of getting up the gold bill this week, as a single objection will postpone it from day to day.

THE PROPOSED AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Mr. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was to-day before the House Special Committee on the Air Line Railroad to New-York. He stated the condition of the road at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion, and that since that time they had added upward of eighteen miles of double-track, and had carried as high as four hundred cars of freight per day. Their facilities, he contends, are amply sufficient for the present wants of the country, and that to build another road it will take at least three years and cost over six millions of dollars. Mr. FELTON, President of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Road, was before the committee to-night. He claims that his road is nearest to an air line of any that can be built between Baltimore and Philadelphia; that the bridge over the Susquehanna is rapidly being completed, and that another track will shortly be laid.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 2.

THE WHISKY BILL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The free Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Whisky Bill ordered to-day, consists of Senators Sherman, Clerke and Hendricks, and Representatives Morrill, Kasson and Spaulding. The Senate having disagreed to the House instructions to tax whisky on hand for sale, and the House having, in effect, receded from them, the committee will have an unembarrassed or free conference.

THE DRAFT TO COMMENCE ON THE 10TH INST.

The following circular was issued to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 2, 1864.

Boards of Enrollment will commence on the 10th inst. to make the draft in all sub-districts which had not filled their quotas before the 1st inst. All volunteers who may enlist before the draft is actually made, will be deducted from the quotas by the Board of Enrollment, in accordance with orders to be given on each case by the A. A. Provost-Marshals-General of the States. If the quota shall not be filled by the first draft, the board shall make further drafts until the entire quota is obtained.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, unanimously confirmed the nomination of ULYSSES S GRANT, now a Major-General in the military service, to be Lieutenant-General in the army of the United States.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

JOSEPH K. BARNES was also confirmed as Medical Inspector-General, with the rank of Colonel, in the army of the United States.

OTHER NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

HENRY DEARBORN, to be Collector of the Internal Revenue in the District of Oregon, and H. L. NOWELL, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Tennessee; WM. MCALDIN, of Missouri, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Central Superintendency; and the following to be Indian Agents: J. E. UPSON, of Kansas, for the Blackfeet and the other neighboring tribes; ALFRED R. ELDER, of Washington Territory, for the Territory, and ROBERT W. FURNAS, of Nebraska Territory, for the Omaha Agency.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 2.

RECORD OF THE NAVY ADVISORY BOARD.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a copy, in answer to the resolution, of the record of the proceedings of the Advisory Board appointed under the Act of July 16, 1862. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

LIENS UPON VESSELS.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) presented a memorial from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, praying that the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1863, entitled "An Act to protect liens upon vessels in certain cases," be extended. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) presented a petition from the citizens of Ohio, praying for the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill to encourage foreign immigration was taken up. He submitted some amendments which were adopted, and the bill passed.

LINE OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend the act of July, 1862, to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the United States Navy. This bill requires the establishment by a board of examiners senior to the person examined, of the mental, moral and professional fitness of the candidate for nomination to any office lower than Commodore. If an officer fails in the examination, he is to be placed on the retired list. No further appointments upon the active list are allowed till the number is reduced to that now required by law.

PAY OF MILITARY CADETS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill in relation to the pay of cadets at the Military Academy, with amendments.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works, heretofore commenced by authority; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill provides for the expense of dredging by steam in Lakes Champlain, Ontario, Erie and Michigan, and for the improvements in the harbors of the three last named.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ARMIES.

Mr. WILKINSON, (Union,) of Minnesota, rising to a personal explanation, read from the Boston *Post* a recent speech of Gov. ANDREW in Faneuil Hall, criticising a recent speech of his in the Senate Chamber, in reference to the comparative merits of the Eastern and Western armies. He denounced the sketch of this speech from Gov. ANDREW quoted as garbled, and said that he should have been assured of its authenticity before arraigning him for having spoken a word in derogation of the troops from the East. Mr. WILKINSON then read from the *Globe* the remarks he made in the Senate the other day, in which he impeles the repeated want of success of the Army of the Potomac to the want of capacity on the part of the officers, and not to any want of courage on the part of the men.

[Mr. WILKINSON proceeded to comment at length upon the management of the armies, and at the conclusion of his remarks, Messrs. JOHNSON, WADE, WILSON and ANTHONY made remarks of an interesting character, which our crowded space compels us to omit this morning.—ED. TIMES.]

THE FLORIDA DISASTER.

Mr. HENDRICKS, (Dem.,) of Indiana, in view of the subject presented in the debate, offered a joint resolution of inquiry into the late disaster in Florida, and under whose direction it was made. Adopted.

THE WHISKY BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, (Union,) of Ohio, called up the subject of the disagreeing votes on the Whisky Bill. He called attention to the message from the House, and offered a resolution that the request of the House, for another Committee of Conference, with instructions to agree upon a tax of not less than 20 or at the most 40 cents on spirits or domestic liquors on hand, be acquiesced in.

A lengthy debate ensued on the question as to the proper parliamentary mode in a proceeding of this kind.

Mr. SHERMAN's resolution was rejected.

YEAS.—Messrs. Anthony, Dixon, Doolittle, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Morrill, Ramsey, Sherman, Wilkinson, Wilson—15.

NAYS.—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Clark, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Fessenden, Hardlog, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Saulsbury, Somner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wright—25.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) thought they had better get rid of the whole subject as it was evident the Senate and the House could not agree, and let the matter come up in a new bill.

He moved that the subject be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was rejected.

Finally, a motion of Mr. CONNESS, that the Senate disagree to the resolutions of instructions prepared by the House, and agree to a free committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, was adopted.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and shortly afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 2.

PROTECTION TO OVERLAND EMIGRATION.

The House passed the Senate bill appropriating $40,000 for military protection to the overland emigrants to the Pacific States and Territories.

The route is through the Indian country, a distance of six or eight hundred miles, and is infested by robbers and highwaymen.

PERSONALITIES.

Mr. MCCLURG, of Missouri, (Union,) asked leave to make an hour's speech relative to the personalities of his colleagues. Messrs. KING and BLAIR, but objection was made.

LARCENY OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

On motion of Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, (Union,) the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire whether there is any statute punishing larceny of public property by any Federal court, when the crime is not committed on the high seas or in places where the United States have not exclusive jurisdiction; and whether there is any statute to punish the murder of any officer of the United States unless the act is committed in places over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) asked, but failed to obtain leave to introduce a resolution calling on the President, Secretary of State and Secretary of War to furnish the names of all persons arrested and confined in forts and prisons who have not been tried or convicted by any civil or criminal court, and also the names of those who have been banished to the rebellious States.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, (Union,) introduced a bill to develop the mineral resources of the public domain. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

VENEZUELA AFFAIRS.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, a resolution was adopted calling upon the President of the United States to communicate all correspondence not already transmitted, relative to Mexican and Venezuelan affairs.

INDEMNIFICATION FOR WAR LOSSES.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill declaring that the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to or include any claim against the United States growing out of the destruction of or depredations on property by the army and navy engaged in the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, (Union,) said the Court of Claims had decided that under the existing law they would take the jurisdiction of claims in all cases where officers of the army and navy have taken and used property without giving the owners certificates, and also where the claims grow out of the use or depredation of property in the Border States. He proposed an amendment authorizing the Quartermaster-General and the Commissary-General to take testimony, and if satisfied the property was destroyed by or applied to the use of the United States, to direct the Third Auditor to adjust and settle the accounts. He also proposed, if this should not be agreed to, to substitute a bill, reported from the Committee of Claims, proposing the appointment of commissioners and solicitors to investigate and report upon claims in the districts of Maryland, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Ohio Indians, Illinois, Kansas, Tennessee and Kentucky.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) caused to be read, a letter from Solicitor WHITING, in relation to the large number of cases which had been referred to him, and which he had declined to consider. Solicitor WHITING says that by far the larger portion of these claims are from disloyal States, for every variety of property, some of which has been condemned as proper objects of prize; and, what is singular, every claimant professes to be loyal, although some of them are known to the War Department as being actually engaged in the rebellion. Were they to regard the evidence presented as proof of loyalty, it is doubtful whether there ever was a disloyal person in the seceded States. With regard to the general character of the claims they are so gross and outrageous as to stamp them with fraud, the idea seeming to be entertained that it was fair game to rob the Treasury. In relation to the extent of the claims, hundreds of millions of dollars would be required to pay them. If these were now settled it would be impossible for the War Department to carry on the war for three months longer. As much danger was to be apprehended from the enormous rents on the Treasury as from the armed rebels.

Solicitor WHITING says in conclusion: "We ought not to allow any court or tribunal to pass on these claims, however small the amount may be, and the Government should not now commit itself to acknowledge their validity."

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) acquiesced in the views above expressed by Solicitor WHITING, and referred to the character of a single claim from Fairfax County, Va., the woman presenting her petition to the Court of Claims, stating that of the $27,000 claimed $30,000 was for compensation for negroes that had run away. We should not now take jurisdiction of such a mass of claims, involving so much pecuniary outlay.

Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, replied, characterizing the letter of Solicitor WHITING as a "calumnious report." In relation to Maryland, he (THOMAS) knew from observation that farms had been devastated by order of our military officers, and not one claim in twenty had been paid, or certificates given that they would be paid. He (THOMAS) did not believe that the payment of honest claims would seriously embarrass our military operations.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union,) advocated the bill as it was reported, and expressed himself in favor of considering kindred matters separately.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) offered an amendment, limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to cases where certificates have been given by military officers, and where the evidence is clear that the property taken was used or applied to the benefit of the Government.

The bill was further discussed by Messrs. Grider, Blair, Wilson and Whaley.

The House agreed to the amendment of Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, which provides that all claims for Quartermesters' stores may be submitted to the Quartermaster-General, and all claims for subsistence to the Commissary-General, accompanied by a proof, and it is made the duty of those officers to examine the claims, and if found correct they are to be referred to the Third Auditor of the Treasury for payment, which shall be final and conclusive. It also provides for the ascertainment of claims by the appointment of a commissioner and solicitor for each of the districts prescribed in the amendment. Care is to be taken to exclude disloyal citizens, and all claims not presented within three years, are to be excluded.

A message was received from the Senate that that body had disagreed to the House instructions to the latter's Committee of Coelerence on the Whisky Bill, and asked a free Committee of Coeference. This was agreed to by the House.

Pending the question on the passage of the bill in relation to claims which had been under consideration nearly the entire session, the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Success of Gen. Custer's Cavalry Movement.

Our Force Advances to Charlottesville.

Brilliant Cavalry Charge on a Rebel Camp.

Return of the Expedition Without Loss.

Rumors from General Kilpatrick's Column.

His Force Supposed to be in the Vicinity of Richmond.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Wednesday, March 2.

Gen. CUSTER started with a force of cavalry, on Sunday, to make a reconnoissance toward Gordonsville, the Sixth Corps, under Gen. SEDGWICK, following in support. He passed through Madison Court-house on Monday morning, and reaching Wolfton, a few miles beyond, encountered a rebel picket, which he captured. Passing across the Rapidan and Ravanna rivers in the direction of Charlottesville, he met the enemy within three miles of the latter place, where he charged a body of cavalry under Gen. STUART, driving them a considerable distance. Capt. ASH, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, (Regulars,) charged on a rebel camp near this place, with 60 men, drove the enemy, burned their tents, six caissons and two barges, and retreated without the loss of a man. This was one of the boldest fights our cavalry has made during the war.

Finding his small force opposed by infantry, STUART's Cavalry and several batteries, which opened upon him, and that a number of trains had just arrived with troops to oppose his advance, he determined to return.

After crossing the Ravenne River, he burned the bridge, destroyed three flouring mills filled with grain, and fell back toward the Rapidan, but his battery horses giving out, he had to halt for the night. On nearing the Rapidan, the next morning he met a large body of rebel cavalry on the road to Burton's Ford, and skirmished with them for a time. He found the rebels had concentrated their force at this point, when he suddenly wheeled, and taking the road to Banks' Ford, crossed without opposition. The enemy followed some distance, but failed to inflict any damage.

Gen. CUSTER has his force returned to camp today with only four men wounded slightly, and one rather badly. He captured and brought in about 50 prisoners, a large number of negroes, some 300 horses, and besides, destroyed a large quantity of valuable stores at Stannardsville. A number of rebels were wounded in the skirmish near the Rapidan.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 2.

A special dispatch to the *Daily Chronicle*, from Culpeoper to-day, says: "Gen. CUSTER, with 1,500 picked men, in light marching order, left Culpepper Court-house about 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

The Sixth and Third Corps marched from their Winter quarters earlier in the day; the former halted at Madison Court-house, and threw out a strong cordon of pickets, while the latter bivouacked in the neighborhood of James City, and held the line of the Robertson's road.

About 2 A. M. the raiders left their resting-place near James City, and took the road for Charlottesville. The men had been picked from MERRITT's and GAMBLE's divisions, and were well mounted. When they marched up the steep banks of the Rivenee River, their crossing was unknown and altogether unexpected. Before us (the correspondent says) was a large cavalry camp, the huts arranged with mathematical precision and soldierly regularity. On one side the horses were quietly standing; on the other side pieces of artillery were parked with all the appurtenances neatly arranged and in close proximity to the caissons. The Fifth Regular Regiment of Gen. MERRITT's old brigade, led the van, Capt. ASH, with one squadron, dashed among the comfortable looking huts with reckless precipitancy, and scattered the occupants to all directions. He ordered the men to destroy all they could, and they obeyed their instructions to the very letter—neither axes nor rat-tailed files could be found in his command. It was impossible to spike the guns, or chop the gun-carriages to pieces, so they contented themselves with blowing up the caissons and destroying the camp. In the meantime the enemy were rallying with the rapidity and zeal of GARL et the call of their chief. Several pieces of artillery were belching forth their destructive notes at audacious invaders, and the main body of Gen. CUSTER's command coming up, the enemy were driven a short distance to give us foothold on the crest of the same hill with themselves between our troops and the town the enemy were gathering in great force, everything warned us to get away as soon as possible lest it might be our lot to get surrounded. They had telegraphed from Charlottesville to Orange Court-House that unInvited visitors were there, and aid was needed to expel them from the neighborhood. The answer to these dispatched came toward evening in shape of five car loads of infantry. There was nothing left us now but speedy retreat. Horses were wheeled about, and toward sunset the Ravanna was recrossed, and the bridge burned. All the mills that could be found in the neighborhood were destroyed. In returning, the advence was given to Col. STEDMAN, who commanded the brigade of 500 men, chosen from Geo. GREGG's division. The night was very dark, and the rain that continued to fall was mingled with sleet.

Gen. CUSTER, who followed with 1,000 men, who composed the remnant of his command, got lost in the thick gloom. For some time they attempted to blunder through a deep and muddy ravine, into which they had estrayed; but when they thought of the two pieces of artillery, all hope of getting through with them was given up. STEDMAN, with his 500 men, continued on their course, which, luckily for them, was correct; and about 4 o'clock Tuesday morning they reached our infantry pickets outside of Madison Court-house.

Gen. CUSTER, finding it impossible to proceed further, bivouacked that night in the woods. While he halted his horses and refreshed his men. Gen. STUART, with 2,000 cavalrymen of WICKHAM's and FITZHUGH LEE's Brigades, was marching toward his rear. Next morning, about 9 o'clock, Gen. CUSTER marched on toward the right road having found it and marched upon it a short distance, when he discovered that STUART, with his ragged but indefatigable followers, had succeeded in getting into his rear. As they neared Stanardsville, which is about 15 miles from the picturesque little village of Madison, the rebel cavalry were seen drawning in line across the road. This meant hostility. For some time the officers of our little command were at a loss what to do. The object of their wearisome and dangerous raid was to draw the rebel cavalry away from the Central Road to Richmond, but they had no intention of drawing them so far, to their rear. All that bothered our troops was the section of RANSOM's Battery, and that slightly impeded their progress. In general council it was proposed to throw these two Parrott guns into the nearest and deepest ditch; but Gen. CUSTER, protesting, declared he would fight his way through. He ordered a charge, which was led by him in person. The rebels stood their ground manfully, but our two guns now opened on them, and completed their discomfiture, that was fast causing their lines to waver.

They fled hastily, and our men pursued them hotly, but they reached another road which afforded us a chance for egress. Three rebels were killed in the charge and a considerable number wounded. Many prisoners fell into our hands, some of whom succeeded in making their escape.

Col. STEDMAN hearing the firing in the direction of Stannardsville, and knowing it must be CUSTER, started back with his baggage, horses and wearied men to the relief of the beleaguered party. They proceednd till the enemy was met, and CUSTER discovered to be safe, when they also returned, without damage.

This expedition was highly successful. The diversion created in favor of Gen. KILPATRICK could not have been greater.

The Third and Sixth Corps remained on the open ground exposed to all the inclemency of the weather. At one time Gen. SEDGWICK was at a loss how to proceed.

No intelligence has been received from Gen. CUSTER. These troops had consumed their scanty store of supplies while clouds assumed a more gloomy aspect. At last everything was discovered to be progressing favorably, and the infantry are by this time on the homeward march.

GEN. KILPATRICK'S COLUMN.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 2.

Nothing is officially known of the whereabouts of Gen. KILPATRICK. It is said in well-informed circles, that on Monday he was in Spottsylvania, Courthouse, which, according to the *Gazette*, is fifty-six miles from Richmond. An officer who arrived here to-night from the Army of Potomac, reports that when last heard from, he was within eighteen miles of Richmond. This, however, may be mere surmise, as there is no communication by which such a fact could be ascertained. CUSTER's movement was to deceive or draw off the attention of the enemy, while KILPATRICK journeyed in another direction.

The supposition is he got a fair start, with no danger in his rear.

He has certainly had sufficient time to reach Richmond if such was a part of the plan of operations.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

THE FREE-STATE TICKET SUCCESSFUL.

Hon. Michael Hahn Chosen Governor by 3,000 Majority.

PORT HUDSON, Tuesday, Feb. 23,
Via CAIRO, Wednesday, March 2.

The election, yesterday, resulted in the triumph of the Straight Free State ticket, Hon. MICHAEL HAHN being elected Governor by about 3,000 majority, out of a vote of over 8,000. There is great rejoicing by the Free State party. There were illuminations and cannon firing last night.

Louisiana is a free State!

THE SINKING OF THE HOUSATONIC.

The Torpedo Boat also Destroyed.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 2.

Richmond papers have been received at the *American* Office, from which it appears that the torpedo boat which sank the Housatonic must have been also lost.

The Charleston papers of the 27th speak of having only ascertained the cause of the sinking of the *Housatonic* from captured Yankees. They had previously supposed the vessel had sunk in a storm, and only learnt that the torpedo-boat had been successful ten days after the occurrence, which it will be remembered was on the 17th. The torpedo was commanded by Lieut. DIXON, of Mobile.

Affairs in Arkansas.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Wednesday, March 2.

Capt. ROSS and twelve of his men, deserters from Gen. PRICE's army, have arrived at Van Buren. He brings no confirmation of the news that PRICE had left the rebel army.

Gen. FROST, of Camp Jackson notoriety, has gone to Mexico.

Union mass meetings are being held daily, and the vote at the coming election will be large. Nearly 3,000 voters have been already regist

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 2, 1864.

$36,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 111¾
$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cp. 111¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s Reg. 107¾
16,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s Co. 107
3,000 do. 107¾
2,000 U. S. 5s, 65 Co. 100
$50 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Aug. Oct. & Apr. 111¾
$6,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. O. 90
$1,000 Mo. St. 6s 73
5,000 do 73½
10,000 M. 6s, 1st, to H. & St. J. 87
3,000 Mo 6s, issued to Pac. R. 73¼
14,000 do. 73½
20,000 Ohio & Miss. R. C. 43
10,000 do. 42¾
7,000 O. & Miss. Pref. C. 85
$1,000 R. & P. M. 1s 116
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8s Con. 1st M. Stg. F. Bds 128
2,000 Mich. So. 2d M. 107
3,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. P. 53
8,000 A. & T. H. 1st M. 101½
$60 C. & N. W. S. F. B. 102
$10,000 C. & N. W. 1st M. 92
5,000 Chic. & N. W. 2d M. 84
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. 90
1,000 Pac. R. of W. & Ch. 2d. 102
5,000 Miss. & Mo. L. O. Bds. 68
5,000 At. G. W. & O. 1st M. 30
6 Shoe & Leather B'k. 110
40,000 Amer. Gold 159⅜
$30 Canton Co. 52¾
100 do. b30 52
100 do. 51¾
300 do. 51¾
300 do. s60 51
50 do. b10 51¾
250 do. 51¾
200 do. 51¾
26 Del. & H. Ca. Co. 215
6 do. 212
50 do. 213
200 do. 217
10 Penn. Coal Co. 183
100 Central Coal Co. 73½
100 do. b30 73¾
1000 Cum. Coal Pref. 66¾
50 do. 66¾
800 do. 67
200 do. s60 66
200 do. s10 67
100 do. 67
100 do. s60 67
100 do. s15 67
100 do. 67¾
100 do. s10 67¾
100 do. 67¾
300 do. b10 68
100 do. 68
50 do. 68
500 Am. Coal Co. 98
1000 do. 99
2300 do. 100
200 Copake Iron M. 11¾
100 do. 11¾
100 do. 11¾
500 Mar. Min. Co. 83¾
300 do. 83¾
1400 do. b10 36¾
300 Quartz H. M. Co. 14
300 do. 14
500 Quick. M. Co. 59
100 do. 58¾
300 do. 58¾
100 do. s66 58
100 do. s10 59

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s Co. 107¾
19 000 O. S. m. l. yr. c. 99
100 Canton Co. 51¾
100 do. b10 51¾
50 do. 51¾
100 Cumb. Coal Pref. 68
50 do. 67¾
100 do. b10 67½
300 do. a. b10 68
500 Quicksl. M. Co. 59
300 do. b10 59
500 Amer. Coal Co. 101
500 do. 102
150 Pacific M. S. S. C. 226
300 N. Y. Cen. R. 135½
300 do. b30 135¾
100 Harlem R. Pr. 130
100 do. 131
500 Erie R. 113¼
1500 do. 113¾
300 do. s30 113
200 do. b30 113¼
100 do. b30 113¾
50 Hud. R. R. 156¾
100 do. 156¾
300 do. 156¾
600 do. s. a. 156¾
500 Harlem R. 137
200 do. 137¾
100 do. 137¾
1000 do. 137¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 N. Y. C. R. ex-d. 135¼
200 do. 135¾
750 Erie R. 114
800 do. 113¾
100 do. 113¾
100 do. c. 113¾
500 do. 113¾
100 do. 113¾
300 Hud. River R. s3. 156¼
100 do. c. 156¾
100 do. b10. 156¾
100 do. s3. 156¾
100 Harlem R. s. a. 135¾
200 do. h10 136
200 do. 135¾
600 do. c. 135¾
300 do. h10. 136¾
100 do. 136
200 do. 136
200 do. h10. 136¾
100 Mich. S. & N. I. R. c 99¾
100 M. S. & N. I. R. S. 142¾
100 Ill. Cen. R. 133¾
100 Clev. & Pitts. 116½
200 do. 116¾
100 Gal. & Chic. R. 116
100 Cleve. & Tol. R h10. 147
500 Chic. & N. W. R. 53¾

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

900 Erie R. 113¼
500 do. s10. 113¾
200 Erie Pref. 103¾
650 Hudson R. R. s3. 155¾
100 do. b10. 155¾
800 Harlem R. s5. 136
1000 do. 137
200 do. b3 137¼
2300 do. 137¾
300 do. b3. 138
300 do. 138
200 Reading R. 130¾
400 do. 130
100 M. S. & N. I. R b3 98¾
500 do. b10 99¾
200 do. 99¾
200 Ill. Cen. R. 133¾
100 do. b10 134
2203 Clev. & Pitts. R. s3. 114¾
500 Gal. & Chic. R. 116¾
50 Chic. & N. W. R. 120¾

WEDNESDAY, March 2—P. M.

The price of Gold to-day is about the same as yesterday. The sales early in the day were a fraction lower, but at 4 o'clock the rate is 160, as quoted last night. There is nothing new to report of Bills on London since the Boston steamer mail. The Export demand for Gold to-day is $147,000 for the *Hecla* for Liverpool, and the Customs demand $197,000. The rates for Money are 5@6 ℘ cent. The Treasury Office is receiving about half a million a day on deposit at 5 ℘ cent., besides disbursing a large amount of 5 ℘ cent. Legal Tender in place of Greenback Currency. The holders of warrants and checks on the office have the option of taking either in payment. The National Bank Circulation, without reference to the point of issue, is at par at the Treasury in exchange for Greenbacks, or on deposit at 5 ℘ cent. The notion that the old City Banks mean to discredit this Circulation is simply a ridiculous affectation. Some of their officers may possibly have the will, but all of them combined have not the power to infineoce, by their action, a discount of one-tenth of one ℘ cent. on any National Bank bearing the countersign of the United States Treasury, whether issued in Iowa or Maine.

The Government Stocks are firm to-day, and the 6-20 year 6 ℘ cent. Bonds and Certificates are likely to further improve on the authentic announcement that the next loan will hear only 5 ℘ cent. Interest, 10-40 years to run, and to be taken up by Popular Subscription at par. The new Stock will date in its half-yearly interest payments March and September. There is little question that the subscriptions to it will go ahead of the current wants of the Treasury for the Money. The Gold Interest makes the rate of income equal at present to *eight per cent.* per annum, or 7½ ℘ cent. with Gold at 150, or 6 ℘ cent. with Gold at 120.

The Railway speculation is steadier this afternoon than at the close of business yesterday. The Intermediate sales of Erie, however, have been as low as 112½ and as high as 114½ ℘ cent. The most damaging rumors of yesterday have been dissipated to-day, and the whole mystery of the raid upon the Stock by a leading Director and speculator is resolved into his right and ability to create new shares out of his holdings of the Fourth and Fifth Mortgages, which no one questioned before the wild rumors referred to were set afloat. Of this right he is said to have availed himself to-day to the extent of 5,000 shares, or $500,000. He is also said to hold an equal or larger amount in reserve, and perhaps a small portion of the Long Dock mortgage, the conversion of which is permitted by the Company. The other Railways were higher, on Harlem and Rock Island, and a fraction lower than yesterday on Illinois Central and Michigan Central. The Southern Michigan and Cleveland and Toledo shares are steady. Hudson River lower. The Miscellaneous shares varied 1@1½ ℘ cent. through the day on Quicksilver, and were lower on Canton. The Dividend on the Hudson River Shares, announced this morning, is *five* ℘ cent. in cash.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Tuesday night. Reading lost the advance of yesterday. Pittsburgh weaker:

	Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	160	160
U. S. 6s, 1861	111¾	111¾
N. Y. Central	135¼	135¾
Erie	114¼	113¾
Erie Preferred	105¾	105¾
Hudson	155	155¾
Pacific Mail	228	226
Harlem	125	138
Canton	53	51¾
Treas. Cer., new	99¼	99⅞
Toledo	148¾	147
Northwest	54	53¾
Mich. Central	141¾	140¾
Mich. Southern	98¾	98¾
Mich. Guarant'd	141¾	141¾
Illinois Cen	133¾	133¾
Pittsburgh	115¾	114¾
Fort Wayne	99¾	99¾
Rock Island	119¾	121
Galena	117	118¾
Reading	132	130
Quicksilver	57¾	57¾
Cum'land Coal	67¾	67¾
Mariposa	35¾	36

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Hanover	100¾
Mechanics'	112	Irving	101¾
Union	130	Metropolitan	114
America	145	Citizens'	104
Tradesmen's	111	Shoe and Leather	110
Commerce	107	Continental	102
American Exchange	110	Commonwealth	102
Bank of the Republic	104	Park	132
Bank of N. America	108		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	105
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	104
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	114
Erie seconds, '79	115
Erie thirds, '83	111¾
Erie fourths, '80	110
Erie fifths, '88	115¾
B. N. Y. & E., '77	104
Hud. R. seconds, & f '85	118
Hud. R. thirds, '75	146
Hud. R. Bonds	103½
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	109½
Har. seconds, '64	99½
Harlem thirds, '68	103
Mich. S. new, 1st 8s	128
Chi B. & Quin. firsts	118
Mich. S. seconds	106
Mich. S. & N. I. F.	111¾
Pacific R. Guar.	60
Ill. Central, '75	122¾
Alton & T. Haute firsts	103
Al. & T. H. 2ds pref.	92¾
Al & T. H. seconds, In.	87½
Chi. & W. I. F.	101
Chi. & N. W. firsts	91¾
Chi. & N. W. seconds	84
L. & W. Bonds	110
Del. L. & W. firsts	115
Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Tol. & Wab. seconds	89¾
M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	104
Gal. & Chi. Ext	103
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	111¾
Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107¾
Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102
Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	88¾
Clev. & Pitts 3ds	104¾
Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	85
Miss. & Mo. L. G.	93
Chi. & Alt. Income	93
Atl. & G. W.	96¾

The Illinois Central shows a gain of *fifty* ℘ cent. on last season, in the traffic of February:

February, 1864	$406,000
February, 1863	271,085
Gain	$134,915

The cash paid into the Land Office, we learn, was larger then in any month last yeer, eay $157,000, and the sales of Land were $296,000.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, Thursday, March 3, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Saleerooms, No. 52 William-street. See advertisement.

The Fourth National Bank, of this City, having received its certificate of authorization, is now ready to proceed with business.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $959,375 99, including for Customs, $197,000; payments, $1,361,229 70; balance, $23,894,796 09.

Sales of Real Estate—MARCH 1.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

House and lot No. 232 Madison-st	$5,600
House and lot No. 35 Monroe-st	7,700
House and 1 t No. 193 Monroe-st	6,100
Leasehold property, No. 197 Chatham-st	4,200
Property No. 472 Pearl-st	17,500

NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY. March 2

The building Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-st., running through to No. 25½ Wall-st., 40 ft. 11 in. on Broad-st., 4 ft. 9 in. on Wall-st., south side 46 ft., rear line 43.8 | $100,200
Five-story and attic brick house and lot No. 474 Pearl-st., house 24x40, lot 27 ft. front, 20 ft. rear, 111 ft. deep | 10,750
Lot No. 10 Baxter-st., with building | 4,750
Lot No. 12 Baxter-st., with building | 5,550
Lot No. 12½ Baxter-st., with building | 3,050
Lot No. 14 Baxter-st., with building | 12,050
Lot No. 8 Howard-st., with building. Lot 25 ft. 6 in., front and rear, by about 113 ft. deep | 11,550
Two-story and attic house and lot No. 305½ Mott-st | 3,125

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

No. 18 Rivington-st., with building. Lot 25x100 | $1,220

BY A. H. NICOLAY—March 1.

NEW-YORK PROPERTY.

Five-story brick house and lot No. 143 East 11th-st.; lot 25 ft. front and rear by 94 ft. 10 in.; house 25x55 ft. Sold for | $8,500
Six-story brick house, and lot No. 261 East 14th-st.; lot 25 ft. front and rear by 103 ft. 3 in.; house 25x80 ft. 5 in | 8,450
Four-story brick house and lot No. 325 East 9th-st.; lot 20x76 ft.; house 20x40 ft. 2 in | 4,750
Three-story brick house and lot, west side of Lexington-av., within 75 ft. 5 in. of 57th-st. Lot 25x90.; house 18 ft. 11 in. by 32 ft. 1 in | 5,550
Four-story brick house and lot No. 815 Greenwich-st.; lot 25 ft. front, 22 ft. 6 in. in the rear, being 68 ft. deep; house 25x40 ft | 7,100
Four-story brick house and lot No. 817 Greenwich-st., adjoining the above. Lot 25x96 ft.; house 24x40 ft. 2 in | 7,400

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

Three-story brick house and lot No. 80 Hoyt-st.; lot 20x80 ft.; house 20x38 ft. 2 in | $3,000
Three-story brick store, dwelling and lot, northeast corner of Lafayette-st. and Hudson-av.; lot 20x50 ft.; house 20x30 ft. 4 in | 4,000
Three-story brick house and lot adjoining the above; lot 19 ft. 10 in.; house 30 ft. 4 in | 2,000
Three-story brick house and lot adjoining the above; lot 20 ft. 2 in. by 50 ft.; house 20 ft. 2 in. by 50 ft | 1,950
Three-story brick house and lot adjoining the above; lot 20 ft. 6 in. by 50 ft.; house 20 ft. 8 in. by 30 ft. 4 in | 1,975
Two-story and basement frame house and lot No. 22 Han on-place, between Lexington and Fulton aves.; lot 20x100 ft.; house 20 ft. 4 in | 3,200

BY A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

House and lot No. 16 Oliver-st	$6,075
House and lot No. 17 Oliver-st	5,700

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 2, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 53 bbls. Ashes, 6,401 bbls. Flour, 131 bbls. and 868 bags Corn Meal, 1,710 bushels Wheat, 1,067 bushels Corn, 11,859 bushels Oats, 2,660 bushels Malt, 2,935 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,012 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., including Pots at $8 87½. Pearls at $10 ℘ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 458 bbls., including 400 obls. Pots and 58 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand at full rates. Java, 42c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 35c.@37c.; Ceylon, 35c.@36c.; Rio, 35½c.@37c.; St. Domingo, 32c.@33c., ℘ lb.

COTTON—Continues in limited request at declining prices; Middling at 78c.@79c. ℘ lb. Sales and re-sales since our last of 300 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate demand, to-day, at drooping prices. Sales since our last 8,600 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 15@$6 40; good to choice extra State at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 55@$6 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7@$7 25. ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 15	@$6 40
Extra State	6 50	@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 65	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 00	@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 10	@ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 45	@11 50

Southern Flour is in limited demand at rather easier prices; sales since our last 600 bbls., at $7 10@$7 60 for very poor to good superfine; $7 85@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy; sales 450 bbls.; extra, $6 60@$8 50 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour rules dull, at $5 50@$6 50 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal has been in demand at $5 25@$5 50 for Jersey; $6 15@$6 20 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Total sales 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly sought after, and prices have been tending downward. Sales since our last 63,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 68@$1 72, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 63@$1 67; old do. at $1 60@$1 61, delivered; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 60@$1 61, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 56@$1 60, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring $1 55@$1 58; Amber Jersey at $1 66@$1 67 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in limited demand and much depressed; sales have been reported since our last of 20,000 bushels, at $1 35@$1 37, closing heavily at $1 34 for mixed Western in store; $1 29@$1 31 for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1 26@$1 30. Oats are quiet and tending downward. We quote Canada at 88c.@89c.; Western at 89c.@90c.; State at 88c.@90c.; Jersey at 84c.@88c. ℘ bushel. Barley continues in limited request at $1 28@$1 50, as extremes, ℘ bushel. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 60 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Sale continues in fair demand and steady, at $1 15@$1 40 for inferior to prime, in large and small lots, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in good request, at from 25c.@33c., according to quality; and crop of 1863, at 20c.@22½c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair request and firm, including New-Orleans, at 64c.@72c. ℘ gallon. Stock, 1,113 hhds. and 2,739 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine, at $3 30@$3 35 ℘ gallon. Tar at $18@18 50 ℘ bbl., and Resin at $35@$43 ℘ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been moderately inquired for at our quotations: Crude Whale $1 06@$1 12; Crude Sperm $1 72½@$1 75; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 55@$1 59; No. 1 Lard at $1 14@$1 20; City Red at 80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ℘ gallon; and $6 25@$6 37½ and $5@$5 25 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, 27½c.@29½c. here; Refined do. at 53c.@57c. free, and 47½c.@49c. in bond, ℘ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum 3,035 bbls. Stock to-day, 53,000 bbls. Crude petroleum, and 45,000 bbls. Refined do.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very moderate request at former prices. Sales since our last of 1,500 bbls. at $23 25@$23 50 for New Mess, $22@$22 25 for Mess, last season's packing; $21 50@$22 for two-year old Mess; $24@$26 50 for Old and New Clear Mess; $21@$23 for Thin Mess; $21@$23 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 75@$18 75 for Old and New Prime. ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 11¾c.@14¾c. for Hams, and 9¼c.@10c. for Shoulders. ℘ lb.; sales 400 packages. Bacon has been in request at 11¼c.@13c., according to quality, ℘ lb.; sales since our last, 650 boxes for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in fair demand at 9¼c.@11c., the latter for choice City. ℘ lb. Lard is in demand and steady; sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 13¼c.@14c., the latter an extreme rate. ℘ lb. Beef is in good demand at steady rates: sales 1,100 bbls. at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$14 25 for Plain Mess. ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $23 50@$25; India Mess, $28@$30 ℘ tierce. Sales 2,500 tcs. Beef Hams, $20 50@$21 ℘ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls. Butter is in demand, at 24c.@30c. for poor to choice Western, and 29c.@36c. for common to choice State. ℘ lb. Cheese continues in moderate request at 14c.@17c. ℘ lb.

Stock in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	March 1, 1864.	Feb. 1, 1864.	March 1, 1863.
Clear	2,091	1,713	240
Mess	46,811	41,002	42,892
Thin Mess	1,500	1,880	1,345
Prime Mess	16,462	9,181	4,992
Flank	61	74	41
Prime	2,544	2,729	7,823
Rumps	109	166	1,338
Refuse Mess	3,242	4,119	5,438
Refuse Prime Mess	1,935	3,410	
Retuse Prime	469	1,125	554
Other Refuse	1,265	1,052	2,850
Uninspected	19,917	21,729	26,940
Grand total, bbls	96,426	88,180	95,056

BEEF.

City Mess	3		
City Prime	271		
Repacked Mess	10,105	9,169	12,351
Repacked Chicago Mess	8,412	4,396	8,828
Railroad Beef	746	717	181
Refuse Mess	1,623	1,586	1,467
Other refuse	952	1,079	1,252
Prime Mess, ices	5,140	3,352	2,533
Country Mess	9,337	11,040	9,541
Country Prime	877	953	982
Uninspected, tcs	17,841	19,214	1,382
Unlespected, bbls	29,313	56,737	58,728
Grand total, tcs. and bbls.	84,600	107,643	97,245

RICE—Is quiet, but steady. East India, $7 75@$8 75 ℘ 100 lbs. Stock, March 1, 1864, 20,343 bags cleaned, and 1,500 do. uncleaned East India, against 42,863 bags cleaned, and 5,000 mats uncleaned East India, March 1, 1863.

SUGARS—Are in moderate demand at steady rates. Sales since our last, 250 hhds., including New-Orleans 13c.@14¾c., and Cuba at 13c.@13½c.; 95 boxes Havana, part at 13¾c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue salable and steady at 14c.@18c. ℘ lb.

Stock of Sugar, March 1.

	1864. hhds.	1863. hhds.	1864. hhds.
Cuba	15,481	16,773	5,754
Porto Rico	1,404	536	1,116
English Islands	925	....	713
St. Croix	34	....	327
New-Orleans	280	10,950	6,165
French Islands	1,475	....	....
Grand total hhds	19,599	27,749	16,580
Melado hhds	456	125	94
Total bags	69,156	78,157	89,591
Total boxes	10,826	8,758	10,892

TALLOW—Sales since our last 70,000 lbs., chiefly at 12¾c., and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 11¾c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 80c.@83c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been inactive, but very firm, to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,500 hhds. Flour, at 1s. @1s. 3d.; 16,000 bushels Wheat, at 5d.; 200 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 3d. @2s. 6d.; 125 tons Copper Ore, at 12s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 50 large tcs. Beef, at 5s., and 1,000 boxes Bacon, and 20 tons Clover Seed, at 25s. For London, by steamer, 600 bags Clover Seed, at 30s., and 50 tcs. Beef at 5s. For Bristol, 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 5d.; 100 boxes Bacon and 30 tcs. Lard, at 20s. For Glasgow, 100 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. Mr. J. P. EWALL, broker, quotes: "To London—Flour, at 1s. 9d. by American, and 2s. by neutral vessels; Wheat, at 5½d. by American, and 6d. by neutral vessels; heavy goods, at 17s. 6d. by American, and 22s. 6d. by neutral vessels. For Liverpool—Flour, at 1s. 3d. by American, and 1s. 6d. by neutrals; Wheat, at 5d. by American, and 6d., nominally by neutrals; heavy goods, at 12s. 6d. @15s. by American, and 17s. 6d., nominally, by neutrals. For Glasgow—Flour at 1s. 9d. by American, and 2s. by neutrals; Wheat, at 5½d. by American, and 6d. by neutrals; heavy goods, at 17s. 6d. by American, and 20s. by neutrals. The nominal rate for Grain charters to Cork for orders is 5s.; and to direct ports, 4s. 6d. ℘ 480 lbs. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List* have been: "A ship, 1,100 tons, to Cork for orders to a port in the U. K., Guano, at £4; one, 800 tons, from Baker's Island to Hamburgh, Antwerp or Rotterdam, £3 12s. 6d.; a Br. ship, 447 tons, to Melbourne, £1,600: a Br. brig to Glasgow, Petroleum, 5s. 3d.; a hark, 449 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves $31, Light Hhd. $20 and Light Bol. $15, and home with Salt on private terms; a bark, 350 tons, to south side Cuba and back, Sugar, 46c.; a Br. brig, 285 tons, same voyage, Sugar 50c. and Molasses $3 25; one, 255 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, Sugar 50c. and Molasses $3 25; a Br. bark, 243 tons, to Havana, $1,050; a Brem. brig, 1,600 hhls., to the Windward, 75c., gold; a Br. bark to Cork for orders, 30,000 Wheat, one 380 tons to Genoa and back, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Mar. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	Mar. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Mar. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Mar. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Mar. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Mar. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Canada	Mar. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Mar. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Mar. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	Mar. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	April 2	New-York	Southampton.
China	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	April 30	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Feb. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Limerick	Feb. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.
Sidon	Feb. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Feb. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Mar. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	New-York.
China	Mar. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Mar. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Tentonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	Mar. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Evening Star	Mar. 6	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Yazoo	Mar. 9	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	Mar. 9	New-York	Havana.
Geo. Cromwell	Mar. 12	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

For California.

Champion	Mar. 3	New-York	Panama.
Illicois	Mar. 14	New-York	Panama.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the ——, via Portland, will close in this City on Friday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Hammonia*, via Southampton, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of London*, via Queenstown, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Evening Star*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific and Central America.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Champion*, will close on Thursday, at 10½ A. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
or Island, N.Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

TESTIMONY OF HON. N. S. TOWNSHEND AS TO THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The following letter is from the pen of Lieut.-Col. N. S. TOWNSHEND, one of the Medical Inspectors of the United States Army, among whose duties the re ection of abuses as to the food and clothing of the troops holds a prominent place. His testimony as to the judicious methods of the United States Sanitary Commission in the distribution of hospital stores will have great weight with those who know the opportunities for accurate knowledge these official inspectors possess.

From the Cleveland Herald.

AVON, Feb. 22, 1864.

ED. HERALD: The accompanying letter is a copy of one from my husband, not written for publication, but to aid me in labors to increase the interest and confidence of our own neighborhood and town in the Sanitary Commission.

It occurred to me, however, that, if published, it might promote the interest of the commission outside of these, and particularly of the Fair, and, with the wish that it may do all the good it can, it is sent to the *Herald*.

Yours, &c.,
Mrs. N. S. TOWNSHEND.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 8, 1864.

MY DEAR WIFE: Your letter of the 1st inst., referring to the United States Sanitary Commission, was received to-day, and I reply immediately, that you may have my testimony to use whenever it will encourage those whose hearts and hands are already in the work, or answer the objections of those who have listened to adverse reports.

And let me remind you at the outset, that my opportunities for observing are not simply those of a common soldier or line officer of equal rank, or army surgeons even, but much better; for, as Medical Inspector, I have wider range than either of them, and nothing else to do but look after what affects the health and comfort of the men, including, of course, food, clothing, shelter, surgical and medical treatment and nursing. I have seen not less than twenty-five thousand sick and wounded men in hospitels, and have, therefore, many opportunities of judging of the doings of the Sanitary Commission, and now I will give you some of the conclusions at which I ha e arrived:

First—I think it is far the best medium through which to send material comforts to the sick of the army, and greatly preferable to State and local agencies. The Sanitary Commission is unitary and simple, embraces the whole field, and therefore overlooks nothing and duplicates nothing. Where would a State agent find his troops? In perhaps twenty different army corps in avery rebel State. A local agent, who cannot see the whole field, and don't know what has been sent hers or there, cannot know where succor is most needed, and he lacks the facilities of communication and transportation.

Second—The agents of the Commission are not paid out of funds which you in Ohio contributed, nor do they consume the eatables which Ohio has furnished. The paid agents are paid from a California fund of several up that purpose. They often take meals with the agents of the Commission at their stations, and have invariably had set before me only what the market afforded, or the agent's personal resources could supply.

Third—I have no evidence that line officers ever use Sanitary stores, for they are never put under their charge, nor can they obtain possession of them by purchase or otherwise.

Sanitary stores designed for distribution among the sick of a hospital, are put under the control of the surgeon in charge.

That stores while in charge of the surgeon may in some instances have been misapplied, or used, or stolen, is possible as of the stores belonging to the Government, but that the surgeon in charge of any hospital has shared in or connived at any such misapplication, I have never heard charged by any person who had the means of knowing.

Two months since I visited, without notice, the best hospital in Knoxville. Soon after I arrived the surgeon's dinner-bell rang. I was invited to dinner. On the table was a clean table-cloth, and clean plates, and knives and forks, and pork and bran bread, and nothing else. The bread had not sufficient flour in it to bind it together; its cohesion seemed to depend on a little molasses used in the manufacture. I was helped bountifully. We all ate heartily, and no apologies were offered. On examining afterwards the food of several of the patients, I found them using good bread and crackers, and on inquiry learned there was not then, a few days after Longstreet left) enough flour or army bread for all, and therefore the surgeons, the nurses, and the patients whose diseases would permit, used the bran bread, while the fine flour bread was reserved for those who had affections of the bowels. Other patients I found using garden vegetables of various kinds, and I learned that they usually being very short these were reserved for cases inclining to scurvy and other cases specially needing them. the surgeons, the nurses and patients who had nearly recovered could not indulge in such luxuries. Do you think that such medical officers would rob the sick soldier of a few delicacies that might be sent by his friends? A few days later I had the satisfaction of seeing two hundred and fifty packages of Sanitary stores in addition to Government supplies sent from Chattanooga to the Sanitary Sale at Knoxville, and I have no fears that the doctors ate them up.

But why is it that returned soldiers do not more frequently express their gratitude for the comforts sent them? Because in most instances Sanitary stores are not distributed to the men directly by the agent, but indirectly through the surgeon in charge, and this is the only safe rule. Thousands of men in hospitals are wearing socks, drawers, shirts, and lying on beds, fed with food, and have their wounds boned up with bandages, all from the Sanitary Commission without a suspicion of the fact. The Sanitary agent tells the surgeon what he has—the surgeon tells the agent what he wants, and it is put at his disposal to be given out as required. The Sanitary agent, in his frequent visits to the hospitals, sees that his contributions are properly used, while the recipient himself may not know, or may not be in a condition to know, whether what he eats and drinks and wears comes from Uncle Sam himself, or some dear aunt or pretty cousin.

But, at the same time, scores of shirking loafers who are not sick, but pretend to a lame back, or a weak stomach, or fainting spells, are constantly endeavoring to sponge something out of Sanitary agents, and if they fail, as they usually do—for these cowardly, grunting *mulligoneers* are easily recognized—they go away prepared to tell stories about the misapplication of Sanitary stores.

In sort, I am satisfied that the Sanitary Commission is a well-organized and well-managed institution, and that it is the best possible agent for the distribution of what home-fingers can prepare for the soldier.

I think, also, that for the coming Spring campaign we shall need all that can be raised, and I don't believe we shall need anything afterward.

As ever, yours,
N. S. TOWNSHEND.

From the Colorado Commonwealth.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION DROPS DOWN.

A disabled Wisconsin soldier, whose name this moment escapes me, has written a book about the war. Two or three weeks ago we clipped from a newspaper the following, taken from its pages:

"I have not had time to finish my article, commenced weeks ago, which was to write down the United States Sanitary Comm

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863. }

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by two contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) (Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of —— pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186 , and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement, dated Feb. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 . [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, March 15, 1864, for the supply of best quality of ice to U. S. General Hospitals at New-Orleans, La., Baton Rouge, La., Key West, Fla., and Pensacola, Fla., and such points on the coast of Texas as may be occupied as hospitals during the year 1864.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds delivered daily, as required by Surgeons in charge of Hospitals in the vicinity of above points. Also, price per ton of two thousand pounds, carefully stored in well constructed ice-houses at the above points, subject to inspection and measurement by the United States.

The following is the estimated quantity required at each point, but the proposals must include all additional amounts required during the year at the same rates:

New Orleans.....600 tons.
Pensacola.....60 tons.
Key West.....50 tons.
Baton Rouge.....200 tons.

The above proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee that the party or parties are responsible, certified to by a United States District Attorney or Clerk of District Court.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified by mail or otherwise that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract under bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars.

Bonds to be properly certified to.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposals.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K. and Purveyor U. S. A., Washington, D. C., marked "Proposals for Ice."

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposals.

Bidders may be present in person when the bids are opened.

The department reserves the right to reject all unsuitable bids.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR LIME.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 12 o'clock, for Ten Thousand (10,000) Bushels of good merchantable Unslacked Lime. The whole amount to be delivered within thirty (30) days from the date of contract at such points in the City of Washington as the Depot Quartermaster may direct. The Lime to weigh not less than eighty (80) pounds to the bushel.

The amount offered by the successful bidders will be subject to a rigid inspection by an inspector appointed by the Government before being accepted.

PROPOSALS.

The price must be written out in words on the bid, as must also the full name and post-office address of the bidder.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Lime."

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid is accepted, he will et once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement, dated Feb. 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——, shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 . [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid such quantities at the prices therein named, as is required by the Government.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.
Depot Washington.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and bridging of the extension of the road of this company from Hackettstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, (a distance of 23 miles,) until SATURDAY, the 26th day of March next.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications, with blank forms for proposals and approximate estimates of quantities, will be in readiness at this office on and after Saturday, March 12. J. B. BASSINGER, Chief Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL TAR.—THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY will receive, until March 10th inst., offers for their entire product of Coal Tar for one year, commencing June 1, 1864. For particulars, apply at the office of the Company, No. 159 Hester-st.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK CITY. }

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
A. A. ABOW, Clerk and A. Q. M.

REAL ESTATE.

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE ON AMITY-st., $6,500; Bank-st., $7,500; Barrow-st., $6,000; Bathurst., $4,500; Bleecker-st., $9,000; Bond-st., $15,000; Charles-st., $8,000; Charlton-st., $10,000; Delancey-st., $5,000; Desbrosses-st., $6,000; East Broadway, $8,000; Franklin-st., $6,500; Gouverneur-st., $7,500; Greenwich-av., $7,500; Hammond-st., $12,000; Tiffany-st., $7,000; Hudson-st., $15,000; Irving place, $12,000; Leroy-st., $6,000; Livingston-place, $20,000; Macdougal-st., $8,000; Madison-st., $5,000; North Moore-st., $13,000; Prince-st., $7,500; Stuyvesant-st., $9,000; Thompson-st., $7,000; Variok-st., $4,500; Washington-st., $10,000; Waverley-place, $8,500; Wooster-st., $11,000; Lexington-av., $8,600; $13,500; 1st-av., $8,500; 2d-av., $8,500; 7th-av., $16,000; $15,000; 9th-av., $9,000; 10th-av., $6,000; 24-st., $7,500; 36-st., $7,500; 4th-st., $7,000; Saint Mark's-place, $9,500; Brevoort-place, $14,000; 10th-st., $4,000, $5,500, $7,000, $8,500; East 11th-st., $8,500, $16,000; West 11th-st, $7,000; West 12th-st., $11,000; West 13th-st., $11,000; East 14th-st., $10,000, $13,000.

West 7th-st.	$6,000	East 15th-st.	$19,500
West 18th-st.	4,400	East 18th-st.	9,000
West 19th-st.	14,000	East 19th-st.	8,000
West 20th-st.	12,500	East 20th-st.	10,000
West 21st-st.	$7,500 @ 9,000	East 21st-st.	$4,500 @ 5,500
West 22d-st.	$8,500 @ 12,000	East 22d-st.	11,000
West 24th-st.	10,000 @ 25,000	East 23d-st.	12,000
West 26th-st.	7,500 @ 11,000	East 27th-st.	4,500
West 27th-st.	4500 @ 10,000	East 28th-st.	7,000
West 29th-st.	14,000 @ 7,500	East 29th-st.	8,500 @ 13,000
West 29th-st.	7,500	East 30th-st.	5,500 @ 15,000
West 30th-st.	7,500 @ 9,500	East 31st-st.	7,000 @ 10,000
West 31st-st.	9,000 @ 18,000	East 32d-st.	5,000 @ 6,000
West 32d-st.	8,250 @ 10,000	East 33d-st.	4,500 @ 8000
West 33d-st.	5,000 @ 10,000	East 34th-st.	18,000
West 34th-st.	8,000 @ 18,000	East 35th-st.	7,000 @ 8,000
West 35th-st.	7,500	East 36th st.	5,000
West 36th-st.	7,000 @ 9,000	East 37th-st.	45,000
West 37th-st.	4,000 @ 15,000	East 37th-st.	5,500 @ 8,500
West 38th-st.	7,500 @ 8,500	East 41st-st.	5,000 @ 9,500
West 39th-st.	9,000 @ 15,000	East 45th-st.	5,000 @ 7,500
West 40th-st.	8,500	East 47th-st.	8,500
West 41st-st.	9,500	East 48th-st.	8,000
West 43d st.	4,500 @ 7,000	East 50th-st.	8,250
West 44th-st.	5,000 @ 12,000	East 51st-st.	4,000 @ 8 250
West 45th-st.	12,500	East 52d st.	8,000
West 47th-st.	5,500 @ 13,000	East 53d-st.	5,000 @ 15,000
West 49th-st.	4,000 @ 8,500	East 57th-st.	8,000
West 50th.	7,000 @ 7,500	East 58th-st.	6,000
West 51st-st.	8,500	East 114th-st.	2,000
West 53d-st.	8,000 @ 10,000	East 115th-st.	5,000
West 55th-st.	7,500	East 123d st.	4,000
West 125th-st.	2,500		

Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Feb. 15, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 19th day of March, 1864, for supplying the Lightboune Establishment with fifteen thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter strained laro oil, and thirty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter strained sperm oil, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply-vessels, or at the wharves or depots of the respective districts designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Lighthouse Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

The lard oil will be delivered at Boston, Mass., for special inspection.

Any one of the lots of sperm oil, or all of them, may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:

Lot No. 1.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 15th day of April, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons lard oil on the 1st day of May, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 1st day of June, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 1st day of August, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz.: specific gravity, burning the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a Custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60° Fahrenheit by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the price per gallon, in writing, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids cannot be by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Lighthouse Board, under the authority of the department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kinds or descriptions of oils than those specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that, in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for lighthouses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, }
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1864. }

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, March 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department with:

Boots—Army Standard;
Knapsacks, complete—Army Standard;
Haversacks—Army Standard;
Mess Pans—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, 1¼ inch, Scarlet—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, ½ inch, Scarlet—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, 1¼ inch, Yellow—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, ½ inch, Yellow—Army Standard;
Overcoats, Mounted—Army Standard;
Overcoats, Footmen's—Army Standard.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this City, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must, in all cases, furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, March 10, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are required to be present.

Awards will be made on Friday, March 11, when bidders will be required to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made to them.

Telegraphic dispatches relating to awards will not be noticed.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of
Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) in St. Louis, till March 25, 1864, for doing the graduation and masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Hoidan, in Johnson County, to a section in Jackson County between the Little Bine and Independence. Profiles, list of sections to be let, giving time as to when they must be completed, forms of bids, specifications, &c., can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis.

Bids should be made for each section of about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.

Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent. being retained till the completion of the work.

Bids should be addressed to GEORGE R. TAYLOR, President, and where the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must accompany bid by substantial references, and should give also his post-office address, and he will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of his offer.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
T. McKISSOCK, Chf Eng'r and Sup't.

OLD RIGGING JUNK FOR THE NAVY.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, the 15th day of March next, for 150,000 pounds of best old rigging junk for the manufacture of oakum, to be delivered free of all expense to the Government, at the U. S. Navy-yard, Brooklyn, as per sample there, within ninety days from the date of the acceptance of proposal.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb 26, 1864.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

TO PRINTERS.—FIVE HOE'S PRESSES FOR sale; large cylinder, bed 19x23½; hand super royal, medium and cap; Gilmer Card. Apply at CORTELYOU'S Type Foundry, No. 23 Beekman-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished Mantels is at A. Kinber's Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 13th-st, near 3d-av. Cut this out.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON NEW-York-av., within 35 minutes of the Wall-st. Ferry, an elegant and commodious residence. The house two-story and attic, 40x38 feet, with every modern convenience, stable and out-buildings. The grounds are well laid out and filled with choice fruits, shrubbery, shade trees, &c., and consist of about 15 city lots. From the house, the views of the surrounding country are very fine. This is one of the best and most convenient residences near New-York. Price $25,000. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE RIVER FRONT FOR SALE,
AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.,
IN FOUR PARCELS, viz:

No. 1—100 feet front on the river by 410 feet deep, on which is a commodious dwelling house.
No. 2—350 feet on the river by 200 feet deep, with a substantial dock.
No. 3—185 feet on the river by 300 feet deep.
No. 4—200 feet on the river by 750 feet deep.

A map of the property and photograph of the house, to be seen at the office of G. HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, second story, from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood after 3½ P. M.

N. B.—Several houses to let.

A BEAUTIFUL MANSION, VALUED AT $8,000 for $150.

A MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE, valued at $4,500, for $150.

A SPLENDID VILLA, valued at $2,500, for $150.

A HANDSOME COTTAGE, valued at $1,500 for $150.

595 handsome lots, in the village of Jamaica, L. I., within forty minutes' ride of New-York, and accessible by either of two railroads, running every half hour.

Four splendid residences, with suitable lots included, at the price of $150 each. Lots to be located by the purchasers themselves when the sale is completed. This is one of the most beautiful tracts of land within one hundred miles of New-York, and has never before been offered for sale. Title indisputable.

Full information on all points, with accurate drawings of the different houses, and maps showing the exact location of the lots, will be furnished on application.

ABBOTT, CHADWICK & HUBBARD,
No. 71 William-st., between Liberty and Cedar.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF LAND, FROM 12 to 20 acres in extent, suitable for country-seats, lying on both sides the Hackensack Plank Road, five miles from New-York. It is finely situated, commanding an extensive view of the Valley of the Hackensack, with Newark, Newark Bay, Orange Mountains—a prospect thirty miles in extent. There are excellent orchards upon it, with streams and springs of water. It is but thirty minutes from New-York, being five minutes' walk from a station of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. It is in a desirable neighborhood, some dozen gentlemen's seats being within a mile's distance. Also for sale, 100 acres meadow land. Terms easy. It being preferred that a part of the money remain upon the land in bond and mortgage. Apply to ABRAM W. DURYEE, near the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment brown stone house, No. 255 West 21st-st., opposite Chelsea-square, with high stoop, iron balcony in front of parlor windows, and court-yard in front 14 feet deep. The house is three rooms deep on basement and parlor floors, with a counter cellar the whole depth of the same, (68 feet,) is provided with bells, speaking tubes, gas and gas fixtures on each floor and in the cellar; has five stationary washstands with marble tops, three water closets, bath, shower and stationary wash tubs, all supplied with hot and cold water, and has a furnace in the cellar, with seven hot air registers therefrom. All in good order. Possession given immediately; $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to ROOME & WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE No. 92 First-place, Brooklyn, comprising six lots; house brown-stone, large size, and among the handsomest and best built in the city, complete in all modern improvements, conveniences and comforts, and in thorough order. Grounds tastefully arranged, and ornamented with a large variety of fruit trees, vines, shrubs, costly fountain, &c. Neighborhood unexceptionable; location elevated, pleasant and accessible, being within a few minutes' walk of the ferries, and cars passing each end of the block. Terms easy. Address S. A. S., Box No. 2,561 Post-office.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The four-story brown-stone front, English basement house, No. 85 Montague-st., 20 by 60 feet, replete with every modern convenience. Location cool, airy and convenient for ferries. Also, the modern-built, brown-stone front house, No. 18 Nassau-st., extra width, and calculated for a large family. Also, double brick house, corner of Hicks and Orange sts., with stable in the rear, if desired. Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO., No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT AT ROSEville, Newark, N. J. House new, 12 rooms; suitable for genteel family; lot 125 feet front, 100 feet deep. A farm at Irvington, 3 miles from Newark, N. J., 55 acres, dwelling house and barn. A farm at Morristown, N. J., half a mile from First Presbyterian Church, 40 acres, dwelling house and barn. THOMAS V. JOHNSON, No. 101 Liberty-st., N. Y., or JOHN WHITEHEAD, No. 116 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE AT NEWPORT, R. I.—THE residence of the undersigned, with 10 acres of land, stable and outbuildings, situated on the main road, one mile from the town. The house is 50 by 40 feet, 2½ stories high, with kitchen extension. It commands a fine view of the harbor, river and beach. Apply to WM. VERNON, Newport, R. I., or at No. 48 South-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, HOUSE and lot on the north side of Rapelyea-st., Brooklyn, first house east of Hicks-st.; high stoop and basement, and court-yard in front; containing all modern improvements; neighborhood very select, and but a few minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. Ferry. For further particulars, apply to W. VENVILL, No. 12 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ONE OF the most desirable residences, (near the Stone Church;) all the modern improvements, and a view of Long Island Sound rarely equaled, with ten acres of land and great abundance of all kinds of fruit. Inquire of S. B. S. BISSELL or L. P. HUBBARD, No. 80 Wall-st., or of R. W. MEAD, on the premises.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT—AT WOODSIDE, L. I., near the depot of L. I. R. R., 30 minutes from the City, a handsome Swiss cottage and 2 acres of land, all in fine order. Grounds well laid out and fruited and shaded. Price $6,500, for sale; rent, $425. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSE FOR SALE, No. 22 44th-place; it is three stories high, basement, 21 by 13½, completely renovated, and furnished with all modern improvements; price low; terms very easy.

C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEARLY 200 LOTS IN ONE BODY on 5th-av. and streets between 4th and 5th avs., and below 100th-st.; will be sold together or in seperate plots. This presents a rare opportunity to capitalists or speculators.

S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house, recently erected, No. 147 Madison-av.; house 26x65, with extension; lot 25x100. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, Executor, No. 46 Pine-st., third story, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 73 West 31st-st., 20.10x50 feet, all modern improvements—$11,000. Also, a lot on 54th-st., near 8th-av.—$3,500.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone houses, 22½ feet wide, Nos. 132 and 134 East 24th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Price $15,000. For permission to view apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, (with one or two lots,) in 119th-st., near Avenue-A; said house is new, and contains all the modern improvements. Apply to D. D. BANKER, No. 145 Clinton-st., or S. A. HILLS, 125th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FACTORY AND WATER-POWER FOR SALE OR RENT—Four stories high, 50x133, with 17 dwellings. Apply to J. ORR & CO., Cornwall, Orange County, on the premises, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE, high-stoop house, 20x54, with all the improvements, in the upper part of the City; convenient to four railroads; will be sold cheap, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to S. T. ANDREWS, No. 39 Bethune-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO HOUSES near Rye Depot, Westchester County (one furnished) house 30x40, and contain 12 rooms each; pleasantly situated; has good stable, fine garden, plenty of fruit, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AN ELIGIBLE school property, advantageously located for boarding and day patronage, in one of the pleasantest parts of the country; school now in operation. Address MARCUS TULLIUS, box No. 128 Times office.

FOR SALE—IN SOMERVILLE, N. J., A VERY desirable brick house, 24x36, two stories, in fine condition, with two acres of land. Also, a frame house, with 1½ acres, at a bargain.)

DILLENBECK & BARNES, No. 12 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—VERY CHEAP, terms easy, two three-story brick stores and dwellings south side of Fulton-av., between Washington and Clinton avs.; the best location for an advance.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

LEASE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The lease of the building, No. 723 Broadway, east side, between 4th-st. and Astor-place. Inquire on the premises, or of MULLER, WILKINS & CO. No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 34 WEST 22D-st., next to the French church, between 5th and 6th avs., 23½ by 60 feet, three-story brown-stone. Price, $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$3,000 CASH—FOR SALE—THE LARGE corner grocery of 8th-av. and 26th-st. Inquire of RENSON & SCHLEPEGRELL, 146 Bowery.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.—A THREE OR FOUR story brown-stone front house, for one or three years, with all modern improvements, situated above 14th-st., between 4th and 6th avs., and not above 42d-st., by a good tenant. Rent, $1,200 to $1,500 per annum. Address, with permit, to visit the premises, W. H. C., Post-office Box No. 1,641.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, Westchester preferred. For a place worth $15,000, each and Brooklyn stores will be given. One an or near the water preferred. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway, or No. 82 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh

COTTAGE WANTED.—A SMALL, NEAT cottage in Harlem or Morrisania, suitable for a family of three persons. Rent to be moderate; possession to be given May 1. Address with terms and full description M. O. M., Station D, New-York.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence for the Summer, within forty miles of the City, for a small and responsible family; one having the advantages of salt water preferred. Address, with particulars and rent, P. O. Box No. 5,749 New-York Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.

The following valuable real estate is offered for sale on liberal terms, by the Corporation of Trinity Church:

HUDSON, CLARKSON AND LEROY STS.—14 lots of ground in one plot, comprising the entire front of this block on the east side of Hudson-st., between Clarkson and Leroy sts., being 20x8 feet on Hudson-st. by 163 feet on Clarkson and Leroy sts.

RENDE-ST.—2 lots on the north side of Rende-st., between West Broadway and Church-st., together being 50 feet front by about 61 feet 9 inches deep.

GREENWICH AND VESTRY STS.—1 lot on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Vestry sts., 25 feet front on Greenwich-st. by 100 feet on Vestry-st.

2 lots on Greenwich-st., adjoining the above, each 23 feet front by 100 feet deep.

VESTRY-ST.—5 lots on Vestry-st., adjoining the Greenwich-st. lots, being together 126 feet front by 87 feet 5 inches deep.

DESBROSSES-ST.—3 lots on Desbrosses-st., in rear of the Vestry-st. lots, being together 75 feet front on Desbrosses-st. by 87 feet 6 inches deep, and 1 lot on Desbrosses-st., also in rear of the Vestry-st. lots, 25 feet front by 87 feet 6 inches deep.

GRANDWICH-ST.—1 lot No. 107 Greenwich-st., between Thames and Rector sts., 27 feet front, 25 feet rear, by about 103 feet deep.

No. 69 Wanser-st.—The valuable store and lot No. 69 Warren-st., near College-place; lot 25 feet front by 75 feet deep.

Application may be made at the vestry office, corner of Fulton and Church sts., where maps may be seen.

WM. E. DUNSCOMB, Comptroller.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HANDSOME BROWN-stone front houses and lots, on 34th, 35th, 36th and 39th sts., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also, a corner house on 5th-av., with stable attached, on seperate lot. Price, $75,000.

Also, a corner house on Lexington-av., with stable on the street.

Also, a number of first-class houses and lots in very desirable locations.

For permits and particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN.—House with three-fourths acre land, stable and outbuildings, situated corner South and Willow sts., within five minutes' walk of the depot; fruit and shade trees in abundance; house contains 14 rooms, gas and water; a very desirable location for persons doing business in New-York; price, $9,000; rent, $650. Apply on the premises, or to C. W. SCOFIELD, No. 5 Platt-st., New-York.

MONTAGUE VILLA, SOUTH ERGEN. N. J., FOR SALE.—Price, $12,500. Two miles from Jersey City Ferry; horse-cars every ten minutes just completed; containing parlor, dining, library, reception and bath rooms, 10 bed rooms, gas, water and kitchen arrangements complete; grounds tastefully laid out, commanding a splendid view of the Bay. Apply to JOSIAH PAYTON, care C. H. SMITH, No. 110 Broadway. Splendid lots, 75x300, for sale.

FOR SALE—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK houses known as Nos. 41 and 43 Hunnlngdon-st., Brooklyn. Houses 22 by about 45; lots 100 feet deep. Price low and terms easy.

Also, a three-story brick house, of which immediate possession could be had, near the ferry.

Apply to
P. C. BULKLEY,
No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

LOTS FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, 16 LOTS OF ground on west side of 2d-av. and 54th and 55th sts., in all 200 feet square, suitable for a church or other public building.

The entire purchase money may remain on mortgage, if the property be immediately and satisfactorily improved.

Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FRONT English basement house and lot on 38th-st., between Madison and 6th ave, painted throughout in very handsome style.

For permits and particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

SOUTHEAST CORNER HENRY AND Rutgers sts., at auction, FRIDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: No. 21 Rutgers-st., four-story brick house, 20.5x54; lot 19 feet deep; every convenience and in fine order. Maps and particulars at office of auctioneer. THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, No. 54 William-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT, 52 by 200 feet, on the Bergen Point plank-road, (called Bergen-av., near Hyde Street Bergen, 20 minutes' ride from Jersey City ferry, on the dummy-road. Fruit trees and grape vines on the premises.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Macbeth.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Taming a Butterfly.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Linda di Chamounix.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—30 Ans, ou la Vie d'un Joueb.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH—Annual Commencement.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Ticket-of-Leave Man, Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 455 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Stereoscopicon, or Mirror of the Universe.

COOPER INSTITUTE—"Ye Ancient Musick."

DODWORTH'S HALL—Dramatic Readings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By last night's mails we received files of Richmond papers up to Feb. 29, inclusive. They contain the usual variety of interesting intelligence. From the multitude of dispatches, statements and guesses concerning Gen. Sherman's movements in Mississippi, we gather that he withdrew from Meridian about the 22d, and is now on his way back to Vicksburgh. A dispatch to the rebel War Department announces this officially, and it is confirmed from several other sources, though there are reports equally as late, placing him thirty miles *east* of Meridian, and Gen. Polk on the *east* side of the Tombighee, at Demopolis, waiting to give Sherman battle, should he cross. These, however, may not be reliable. The rebel press view Grant's operations at Tunnel Hill with alarm, and construe Sherman's movement as a feint to draw troops from Johnston. The Governor of Florida announces the rebel victory at Olustee, and says that Gen. Finnegan would pursue our forces to Jacksonville. The rebels had already advanced to Baldwin. Longstreet has made a serious retrograde movement, which is differently explained by the rebel papers, some asserting that it was to avoid a flank movement, others that he could no longer subsist his army there. Gen. Bragg's appointment as virtual Commander-in-Chief is received by the Richmond *Examiner* with sarcasm and ridicule, while the *Enquirer* approves it, affecting to believe that, after all, he is *not* Commander-in-Chief, but only an advisory officer. On the whole, the tone of the rebel press is less gloomy, as they extract comfort from the late Union repulse in Florida and the withdrawal of Sherman, though there is a pang of grief manifest at every bushel of corn or pound of pork that our forces capture, consume or destroy as they move through rebeldom.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac announces the return of the cavalry expedition of Gen. Custer, which was sent out on Sunday to make a demonstration on the enemy's left, to draw attention from Kilpatrick's real movement on the rebel right. Custer's force penetrated with great success to within three miles of Charlottesville, which is below Gordonsville, and entirely to the rear of Lee's position. This was accomplished by making a detour via Madison Court-house and Stannardsville. A strong cavalry force, under Stuart, was successfully charged and dispersed, and a rebel cavalry camp brilliantly charged and then destroyed by Capt. Ash and sixty men. Finding the rebels were concentrating infantry forces to cut him off on his return, he changed his course, and skilfully avoided them, and came back to camp with 50 prisoners and 300 horses, having lost but five men wounded in the whole expedition—only one of them seriously. From Gen. Kilpatrick's column there is nothing positive. It is believed that he was at Spottsylvania Court-house on Monday, and that he has since been heard from within eighteen miles of Richmond. But the reports need confirmation. The present operations of the Army of the Potomac are exclusively by the cavalry, and from Kilpatrick's column may be expected the most important news.

The Washington *Republican* states that a letter regarding the Florida reverse, from Major John Hay, has been received, from which it appears that our total loss in killed and wounded was 800 instead of 1,200. Gen. Seymour acted contrary to orders, or at least, without orders, in pushing his advance so far, and upon him the responsibility for the disaster mainly rests.

A dispatch dated Port Hudson, La., Feb. 23, received via Cairo, says that at the general election in Louisiana, on the 22d ult., the Free State ticket was completely successful—Hon. Michael Hahn being chosen Governor by a majority of 3,000.

FROM EUROPE.

The *Damascus* at Portland, and the *Etna* at this port, bring two days later advices from Europe. The news, however, is not particularly important. The war in the Duchies exhibits no new feature. The Prussians and Austrians were devoting all their energies to drive the Danes, said to be 40,000 strong, from their lines of defence at Duppel. A thaw, however, had set in, materially retarding the aggressive operations by making it difficult to move artillery. Copenhagen papers say that the Danish Government have received no propositions for an armistice, and any such proposals stipulating for the evacuation of Schleswig would be inadmissible. Danish ships were cruising in search of shipping belonging to any of the German Powers, and a strong fleet was reported to have arrived off the Island of Alsen to attack the invading Prussian transports. From Great Britain we learn that the *Great Eastern* was sold at auction to a company formed for purchasing her. It was rumored that Government intended to withdraw the subsidy to the Galway steamship line. It was stated in Paris that the arrangements for the departure of the Archduke Maximilian for Mexico were complete. In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, the condition of the natives of that country who had been fighting for the Union and been captured by the rebels, was under consideration. The Minister of Foreign Affairs said that he should employ all the means in his power to obtain their liberties.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to encourage foreign emigration was taken up and passed. Mr. Grimes introduced a bill to amend the Act of July, 1862, to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the navy. Mr. Wade introduced a bill making appropriations to finish certain uncompleted public works. Mr. Wilkinson rose to a personal explanation, and referred to a recent speech of Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, criticising a speech of his (Wilkinson's) in reference to the comparative merits of Eastern and Western armies. Mr. Wilkinson spoke at length, praising the gallantry of the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, and imputing the want of success to the mismanagement of its leaders. The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Johnson, Anthony, Wade and Wilson, and took a wide range, including the merits of all the Commanders of the Army of the Potomac. A resolution was adopted, inquiring under whose orders the late movement in Florida was made. The whisky tax came up in its usual turn, and the Senate refused to agree to the House request for instructions to fix the tax at 20 or 40 cents on stocks on hand, but finally concluded to submit the whole subject to a *free* Committee of Conference, and the Senate adjourned.

The House passed the bill to protect overland emigration. Mr. Julian introduced a bill to develop the mineral resources of the public domain. The bill declaring that the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to war losses was taken up, and Messrs. Thomas, Wilson, Boutwell, Scheack and Blair discussed it at length. A letter from Solicitor Whiting was read, alluding to the fraudulent nature of many of the claims for war losses. The House agreed to an amendment that all claims for quartermaster's or subsistence stores shall be referred respectively to the Quartermaster and Commissary-Generals, and if correct, then to the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department for final settlement. The House agreed to the Senate's request for a free Committee of Conference on the Revenue Bill.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a variety of bills were under consideration, and among those noticed was one for the more effectual punishment of drunkenness and vagrancy in New-York; also, to amend the act establishing the Board of Emigrant Commissioners; to establish an asylum for inebriates in New-York: to amend the act creating a Department of Public Charities and Corrections in New-York; relative to statistical records in New-York. Bills were passed incorporating the Staten Island Savings Bank; relative to the enforcement of judgment liens against real estate: incorporating the Richmond County Fire Department; two remonstrances against the riot act were presented, and a petition for another railroad in the City.

In the Assembly, among the bills noticed was one incorporating the Grand Hotel Company in New-York; also, relative to prostitution, and compelling Ferry Companies to report annually to the Legislature. The bill regulating funeral processions between New-York and Long Island was passed. Bills were introduced altering the map of New-York; incorporating the East India Telegraph Company; concerning the Erie Railroad; requiring the Third-av. Railroad to extend their track; incorporating the New-York Public Stock Exchange.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors have allowed "The Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans" the sum of $73,089 26 for the loss of their buildings, comprising the well-known Institution of the Colored Orphan Asylum, which will ever figure in history as having been heartlessly destroyed by the mob on the first day of riot rule in this City last July. The amount claimed by the association was $73,094 26. This is exclusive of a claim for loss of furniture, &c., yet to be acted upon. The difference between the amount claimed and the amount allowed is just $5. Why this difference is made does not appear in the report submitted by the Special Committee who investigated the claim, but the fact itself indicates very close scrutiny and discrimination on their part. Ann and George Greer, on a claim of $43,231 87 for buildings destroyed, have been allowed only $34,500; and among other items recently allowed are two of $13,053 and $10,000, respectively to L. Heaehberger and Louis Levy, for loss of stock in stores.

The steamship *Eagle*, from Havana on the 27th ult., brings advices from Mexico to the 15th, and from Vera Cruz to the 20th. No military movements of importance had taken place. Zacatecas, which the previous news stated was on the point of being occupied by the French, was still in possession of the Juarists. Juarez was at Saltillo on the 9th ult., where he was honored with a public reception. On the night of the 19th a large fire occurred at Vera Cruz, and a large quantity of French quartermaster and commissary supplies were destroyed. The people of Vera Cruz had celebrated a second time the acceptance by Maximilian of the throne of the Mexican empire.

Our correspondence from Havana furnishes nothing of interest respecting affairs in Santo Domingo, excepting a few details of the taking of the towns of Neiba and Barahona. The former was deserted and the latter was reduced to ashes. This was accomplished more by two men-of-war than by the Spanish troops. Three field pieces, one rifled, are reported to have been captured, and also a schooner. The English steamer *Kestrel* arrived on the 23d with sick—nowhere given—at Santiago de Cuba. The steamer *Europa* has again been sent with men and food. The United States steamer *De Soto* is in port waiting to be docked.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were less active yesterday, though buyers had any existing advantage. A moderate business was reported in Whisky, Tallow, Oils, Fish, Tobacco and Groceries. Cotton was dull and heavy. The freight market was quiet, with 432 vessels of all classes in port.

The price of Gold was comparatively steady yesterday. Government Stocks firm. The Railway speculation left off irregular in prices as compared with Tuesday, but higher on some descriptions, like Harlem and Rock Island. Erie sold as low as 112½, and as high as 114½ ₱ cent.

The Growth of Brotherly Love.—The *Tribune* is quite inclined to be facetious over an alleged similarity, not to say identity, of sentiment and expression between an article in the Times and one in the *Herald*, of recent dates, concerning the English attacks on our iron-clads. With every possible disposition to laugh with those who laugh, and especially to encourage the rare and rather grim jocosity of our neighbor, we really see nothing very laughable in this little incident. It is very natural, certainly, that clear-headed writers on scientific subjects, which they thoroughly understand, should take the same views of them, especially when a common and ardent patriotism fills equally their ingenuous breasts, and it is not very strange, we are confident, to find them clothing their opinions in similar forms of expression. There is always one form of language which is the *very best* for the utterance of ideas; and it is quite natural that the very best writers should adopt that form.

Besides, it is just subject for calm and sober rejoicing, and not for frivolous and empty mirth, to see the *Herald*, or any other man, adopting the opinions, and even using the language of the Times in its discussions of public affairs. We are not learned in astrology as the *Tribune* is, and cannot therefore judge whether the incident does really portend the astounding events which that paper catalogues or not. But it may portend something even more surprising than any of them. It may indicate a coming revolution in the newspaper world, which is, of course, the only world worthy the attention of an intelligent mind. Who knows but that editors, in the era which this little accident may usher in, may think more of their general agreements than of their little differences—and value higher their self-respect than their petty epithets? It is even within the bounds of possibility that the *Tribune* may fall into the habit, even if it does not see the wisdom, of being a little less dogmatic and a little more tolerant, and of being content to do its own business in its own way, without seeking quite so eagerly to manage the affairs of other people. Some fine morning, after the millenium shall have fairly dawned, the race of skeptics in journalistic virtue may be surprised to find the same identity between a leader in the Times and one in the *Tribune*, which our sharp-eyed neighbor now detects between ourselves and the *Herald*. We would not be too sanguine, but if that day ever does arrive we shall be ready to congratulate the *Tribune* readers and the rest of mankind on the happy change.

The British Debate on Maritime Law.

The debate in the English House of Commons in reference to the doings of our navy and our Prize Courts, was one of great interest to us. It covered a great deal of ground. Mr. Fitzgerald began it by moving for the papers in relation to the cases of four vessels—the *Springbok*, the *Science*, the *Margaret & Jessie*, and the *Saxon*. The *Margaret & Jessie* was a rebel steamer chased by one of our vessels, as was claimed, within British waters, and fired on there; and the Attorney-General silenced this inquiry at once by saying that there was a controversy as to the facts of the case, which our Government was investigating. The other vessels were English vessels captured by our cruisers, but were separate cases, involving different questions, although all lumped in one inquiry.

Mr. Fitzgerald prefaces his remarks about the *Springbok* with the declaration that "the first course adopted by the American Government in order to put down the trade that had grown up between certain British and neutral ports and the Confederate States, was *to capture every vessel they could catch*, on the plea that she was about to break the blockade, though really she was bound to a neutral port." We need no answer to this sweeping charge but to point to the records of our Prize Courts. The very rarity of the cases in which prizes have been ordered to be restored is sufficient refutation of any charge against our Government of having authorized, or against our navy of having carried out any such system of indiscriminate capture.

The article from the *Memorial Diplomatique*, about this case, which we dissected a few weeks ago, was too violent an attack upon our Courts not to be called in as an auxiliary, and Mr. Fitzgerald paraded its "three violations of international law" before the House of Commons, giving them additional weight, by alleging that the writer "stated the views of the Government of France." He did not propose, he said, "to enter into a discussion of the merits of the decision," but he wanted the British Government "to state their opinion that these doctrines are contrary to international law," and he wanted to know what they had done with reference to this decision.

The Attorney-General exploded this part of the attack very speedily. He reminded the House that they should be very cautious in listening to French criticism upon prize law, because their views of it were entirely different from the established views of England. He thought it probable that the French writer in question had not seen the decision of the court when he wrote, and he—

—"would not hesitate to repeat in that House what he had stated elsewhere, that although, in the judgments of the United States Prize Courts, there were passages open to criticism, and although he was very far from saying that they had always applied the principles of law to the facts of their cases, yet he was not aware that one single decision had been pronounced during this war in their Prize Courts which did not bear upon the face of it signs of an honest intent to administer the law properly. [Hear, hear.] This case of the *Springbok* was no exception to the rule. On all the three points to which his honorable and learned friend had referred, the decision was based on principles which, right or wrong, were principles of our own Prize Courts, established in the time of our war with France."

He then briefly exposed some of the errors of the French writer, as to the decision—errors which we have fully pointed out to our readers. He did not agree with the conclusion of our court as to the facts of the case, and that is not wonderful. But, as he said, that is a question for the higher court on appeal.

The discussion on this point was continued by Mr. G. Bentinck, who, still unsatisfied, criticised with some severity Judge Betts' opinion, citing an opinion of Lord Cranworth, "that a neutral vessel carrying contraband of war could not legally be stopped on her way to a neutral port, whatever may be her subsequent destination." We have not the opinion to which the speaker referred, and the pretended quotations from the decision of our own court in the article in the *Memorial Diplomatique*, have made us cautious in taking such statements at secondhand. But we do not believe Lord Cranworth said that a vessel could not be "stopped" under such circumstances. The right of stoppage and search is too well settled to have any Judge lay down such a rule at this day. Probably his statement was that a neutral vessel, under those circumstances, could not be condemned; and there is nothing in the case of the *Springbok* contrary to that decision. Judge Betts expressly says that "the carrying of contraband articles is now attended only with loss of freight and expenses, unless the vessel belongs to the owner of the contraband articles, *or unless there are circumstances of fraud as to the papers and the destination of the vessel or the cargo.*"

This matter of fraud Lord Cranworth does not seem to have alluded to, nor did Mr. Bentinck touch upon it, although it is the material point in the case, but he attacked the decision on minor grounds. He differed with the court as to the conclusion which it drew from the fact that the *Springbok* did not carry full and clear invoices, because he was told that it was not usual to send invoices by the vessel herself. But Mr. Bentinck may find on examination that the court was sustained by ample authority in holding that the absence of invoices from a vessel *in time of war* is always a suspicious circumstance.

Mr. Bentinck evidently did not share in the confidence which was expressed in the decisions of our courts. "It should be remembered," he said, "that the Federal Judges were not like the English Judges; although many of them were high-minded men, and in some cases learned men, yet *they went out with the Government*. They might have a bias, therefore, to the prejudice of British subjects." If we could get a quiet word with Mr. Bentinck, we would suggest to him that he ought to be a little better informed than this. One of the English correspondents wrote from this City that the decisions of our prize courts were of no account, because the Judges were small attorneys elected by the people. We were not so much surprised at this confounding of the District Courts of the City of New-York with the District Courts of the United States, though the idea was rather ludicrous of one of those petty justice courts exercising admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and deciding questions of international law upon which the peace of nations might hang, because the distinctions between Federal and State authority, the difference between New-York and the United States, seem incomprehensible to the generality of Englishmen. That blunder, however, was the blunder of a penny-a-liner. But for one of the legislators of England—one, too, who had taken upon himself to attack the Attorney-General as having given the case but a cursory reading, to make the blunder of supposing that our Judges were removed from office with every change of Administration, as well as Postmasters and Custom-house officers, is rather remarkable, and we should think somewhat mortifying.

The decision of the case of the *Science* involved no new points, but that of the *Saxon* did. We must postpone their consideration for the present, for they are important and interesting enough to be taken up by themselves.

Government Advertising.—A paragraph in one of our amiable contemporaries makes it proper for us to acknowledge the receipt of sundry orders for the insertion of advertisements from the several departments at Washington, as well as from the Custom-house in this City—and to explain why it is that no more of them appear in our columns. It seems that under some law of Congress the Government is required to pay a uniform rate for its advertising, without regard to the circulation, standing or character of the newspapers through which it is done—and that rate is about *one-fourth* of our regular charges. We have, therefore, uniformly declined all Government advertising sent to us on these terms. We have a uniform rate for the insertion of advertisements, which merchants, business men and other private persons who seek the use of our columns for their own interest are required to pay; and we certainly see no reason why we should do the same work and render the same service to the Government for a fourth of the price. This whole matter of Government advertising needs revision. It may be well enough to take precautions against paying excessive charges to newspapers that have only a nominal existence; but Government cannot expect to enjoy the publicity of the leading metropolitan journals at the paltry price which it is now allowed to pay.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

Analysis and Review of Gen. McClellan's History of His Military Career.

[THIRD ARTICLE.]

Baseless though we have found such of Gen. McClellan's excuses for his inactivity as we have thus far had occasion to subject to analysis, it cannot be denied that they belong to an order of facts that are grave, weighty and deserving of full consideration; and, if well grounded, they would go far to justify that delay. Were it true that the army put into the hands of Gen. McClellan, instead of being twice or thrice the strength of the rebel force on the Potomac, as we have shown, was in reality doubly outnumbered by an enemy "not less than 150,000 strong, well drilled and equipped, ably commanded and strongly intrenched;" were it true that the roads of Virginia during the Fall of 1861, instead of being unprecedentedly good, as we have proved by the testimony of a cloud of witnesses, were really "unprecedentedly" bad, as he claims—the facts might well give us pause before passing censure on an inactivity which, however deplorable, would still have had much to warrant it. But the one excuse is as groundless as the other: both have been swept away by a scrutiny of facts; and we now proceed to show that the only remaining excuse he offers is equally without foundation.

There is one characteristic of Gen. McClellan which displays itself so persistently, both in his report and in his conduct, that it must belong to the very structure of his intellect. What we mean is a certain inequality of vision which puts facts out of all just relations, gives him one standard of judgment for himself and another for others, and leads him to a prodigious overestimate of immediate, and a prodigious under-estimate of remote, difficulties. We have throughout his report constantly such reasoning as this: "To be sure the roads *here* are very bad; but *down on the Rappahannock, down on the Peninsula*, they are excellent." "I can't advance a foot here; but why does not *Buell* in Kentucky push on to Knoxville," etc., etc. It was nothing to him that there was every *a priori* probability that the roads were quite as bad on the Rappahannock or the Peninsula as in front of Washington; that every old army officer knew very well that our Winter roads present "very much of a muchness" from the Potomac to the Rio Grande—and the event showed Gen. McClellan that he went to the Peninsula only to find *worse* roads—it was equally trivial to him that Buell, when desired to make a march of three hundred miles on Knoxville, labored under the same natural difficulties as himself, and was hampered by the additional embarrassment of having neither transportation nor artillery, everything having been given to furnish out the Army of the Potomac;—we say all such considerations appear to have been completely overslaughed in the mind of a General who seems constitutionally incapable of looking at any series of facts in the "dry light" of reason, but sees everything through the refracted medium of his own illusions and delusions. "The first qualification in a General," says Napoleon, "is a cool head—that is, a head which receives just impressions, and estimates things and objects at their real value. Some men are so constituted as to see everything through a highly-colored medium. Whatever knowledge, or talent, or courage, or other good qualities such men may possess, nature has not formed them for the command of armies, or the direction of great military operations." This key will aid us in the interpretation of that extraordinary tendency to exaggerate the force of the enemy which is so constant with him. It is astonishing the tricks which the fears and the fancies of a man thus unhappily organized will play him; and we are willing to believe that Gen. McClellan was quite as much deceived as deceiving. It is possible Gen. McClellan really *believed* the rebels had 150,000 men on the Potomac, when they never had a third of that number, just as it is possible he believed they had one hundred thousand, then two hundred thousand, then two hundred and fifty thousand men on the Peninsula, when the truth was they never had over 70,000—or as he believed they invaded Maryland with a hundred and fifty thousand men, when their total force was fifty-five thousand. All this, we say, is possible; but alas for the hapless nation whose fate was committed to the keeping of *such a leader!*

Precisely the same tendency characterizes Gen. McClellan's estimate of the comparative *condition* as of the comparative *strength* of his own and the enemy's army. His communications of the period referred to make frequent mention of the superior discipline, drill and equipment of the rebels, and the inferiority in these respects of his own force. Even as late as Feb. 3, 1862, in a letter to the Secretary of War, he writes:

"Many weeks, I may say many months ago, this Army of the Potomac was fully in condition to repel any attack; but there is a vast difference between that and the efficiency required to enable troops to attack successfully an army elated by victory and intrenched in a position long since selected, studied and fortified."

Now, it is difficult to conjecture on what basis Gen. McClellan constantly makes this assertion of the superior fighting powers of the rebels, unless—with a credulity insulting to the manhood of the loyal States—the rebel rhodomontads on this head had been swallowed entire by him. Abstractly considered, they ought to have been not better soldiers, but worse; for, though their habits of life and social training had been of a kind to make them *ultimately* very excellent soldiers, they were calculated to make them very inferior soldiers at the outset. And this view of it is fortified by historical testimony: the evidence of all observers goes to show that previously to the reorganization of the permanent Confederate army in April and May, 1862, and while the provisional army was still in existence and officers were *elected* by the men, nothing could exceed the laxity of discipline, the demoralization of temper and the inferiority in arms, equipment and transportation that marked the rebel force in Virginia. If that force afterward became an army whose formidable valor and superb discipline we have too often found out to our cost, it is to be attributed in great part to the *time* Gen. McClellan gave them for consolidation, and the prestige and *morale* they gained by their victories over *him*.

But his comparison is superfluous: what we say is, that Gen. McClellan's claim that there was anything in the discipline of his army to prevent his dealing a blow at the enemy before him, is a shallow makeshift that will no longer serve. If it had been designed to make a Prussian or an English army—a thing of pipeclay and pedantry, of the rattan and red tape—there might be some force in the call for months or for years, in which to perfect this painful and useless education. But for modern armies there is but one way: it is, after the rudiments of tactics are acquired, to put the men promptly into the field and let them be *made* soldiers by the hard realities of war. Now, that the great army around Washington had, any time during the Fall or Winter of 1861-2, all the theoretical training needed, can be proved by an array of testimony that puts the question beyond any possibility of cavil. In proof of this, we shall make a few extracts from the testimony given before the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, in reference to the condition of the Army of the Potomac in the latter part of 1861. Gen. Franklin testifies:

Question—Now, in reference to the *morale* of your division; do you believe the *morale* of it could be improved any by remaining in Winter-quarters until next April?

Answer—*No, Sir. Not at all.* I believe we would be ready to start to-morrow.

Question—Now, as to discipline—are you in as good condition now to make a forward movement as you would be then?

Answer—I think so; *just as good a condition.*

Gen. Fitz John Porter testifies:

Question—What is the condition of your men as regards health?

Answer—As good if not better than any other division of the army.

Question—What is their condition as regards *discipline?*

Answer—*As fine as any in the army.*

Question—The *morale* of your men is excellent, is it?

Answer—I have not the slightest doubt of it; and when the time comes when they are to be used, *I do not think it will be from their fault, but ours, if they do not act well.*

Gen. Keyes testifies:

Question—What can you say of your troops as to discipline?

Answer—The discipline of nearly all my regiments is excellent. I should say that in the case of one regiment it is not good; in the case of one other it is indifferent—*in regard to all the others it is good.*

Gen. Wadsworth testifies:

Question—Is it your opinion that to drill your troops in camp till Spring would improve their condition?

Answer—I think it would not; *but would rather impair them.*

Gen. Roecrans, then in Virginia, testifies:

Question—Do you see any way in which the army can be in a better condition as a whole to commence active operations four or six months hence than at the present moment?

Answer—In the first place, it is not military knowledge, *but military habits that you want.* They will improve in schools of instruction, such as there are here, but after all, before the fate of the nation is decided, men have to fight, and before they fight a decisive battle—before they become very reliable troops—*they must be hardened up to it.*

Question—In other words, *you think you cannot theoretically make veteran troops.*

Answer—No Sir; *I look upon that as about like a man never going into the water until he knows how to swim.*

It was in this way, and not by the pedantry of the martinet, that the armies of the Thirty-years' War, of the American Revolution, and of the great French Revolution, were formed. In 1813 rough German levies fought almost before they were drilled, and at Bautzen French recruits were victorious over the elaborately trained machines that formed the armies of Austria, Prussia and Russia. Disastrous as Bull Run was in its military results, it, beyond a doubt, did more to make our men *soldiers* than all the reviews, parades, and sham fights with which Gen. McClellan amused a country whose life and national honor were all the while ebbing away.

We have now exhausted the several reasons alleged by Gen. McClellan in excuse for his long delay, from August, 1861, to April, 1862; and we have examined them with some fullness, because we believe there is a close logical connection between that inaction and all the subsequent misfortune of the Army of the Potomac. We have shown that there is nothing in those excuses whether drawn from the condition of the roads and the season, or from the strength and discipline of our own army, or that of the rebels, to justify it. No, no! not all the shallow devices which a year of afterthought can bring to the examination of military incapacity can either explain or exculpate that fatal delay which gave the rebels their best ally, Time; which made the timid among us despair and the proudest hang their heads with shame; and which almost authorized foreign recognition of the rebellion by our seeming inability to put it down. "In November 1861," says Gen. Barnard, Chief-Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, in his official report, "the army, if not fully supplied with all the *materiel*, was yet about as complete in numbers, discipline and organization as it ever became. For four months the great marine avenue to the Capital of the nation was blockaded, and that Capital kept in a partial state of siege, by an greatly inferior enemy, in face of a movable army of 150,000 men. Though delay might mature more comprehensive plans and promise greater results, it is not the first case in which it has been shown that successful war involves something more than abstract military principles. The true question was to seize the first practicable moment to satisfy the (perhaps unreasonable, but) natural longing of an impatient nation for results to justify its lavish confidence, and to take advantage of an undivided command and untrammeled liberty of action while it was possessed."

FROM ALBANY.

The State Militia $200,000 Item of the Appropriation Bill Stricken Out—Increased Tax on Salt—The State Agricultural College.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Albany, Wednesday, March 2.

The Assembly disposed of the item in the Appropriation Bill giving two hundred thousand dollars to maintain the National Guard last evening, after protracted debate. A motion was finally made to strike out the appropriation, and debate was cut off by ordering the previous question. The appropriation was stricken out, and it is now anticipated that the militia question will be taken up and considered upon an entirely new basis. There was some lively speaking in the course of the discussion, last evening, but no special excitement. Gen. Crooke, of Kings County, made a characteristic speech, and attracted attention, as he usually does, by his sharp, animated and pithy style. Mr. Benedict had examined the question and looked up the facts in the case, and presented such that was new to the members, and had an important influence in bringing the House to a speedy decision and action upon the subject. It appears that the Militia Law of 1862 was enacted under apprehension of an invasion of our Northern frontier. Those who take note of public opinion, or legislative proceedings, will recall the debates of 1862 in the Assembly, in regard to making special and extended preparations for defence against invasions from Canada. It will be remembered that the State came very near entering, at that time, upon a plan for building fortifications, which subsequent events have shown would have been very ill-advised. The Militia Law passed at that time is, almost as a matter of course, shaped somewhat in accordance with what was then believed to be a pressing exigency. Like other laws passed under similar circumstances, it requires remodeling, or, in the opinion of some members, modifying and perfecting. With all the light that has been thrown upon military matters in the course of the last three years, it will be surprising if some improvement cannot be made in the existing law. It is understood that a new bill upon the subject, in some form, will soon be prepared and presented to the Assembly for consideration, the Military Committee having been instructed to prepare such a bill.

The appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars for a Court of Conciliation in Delaware County, or the Sixth Judicial District, was also struck from the Appropriation Bill, and it was then ordered to a third reading. A bill was reported abolishing the Court of Conciliation in said judicial district.

One of those Canal Claim Bills, which prove so troublesome on every occasion when they are considered, came up in the Senate this morning. As usual, a very important general principle was soon found to be involved in the bill, and a protracted debate, without reaching any conclusion, ensued.

A proposition to increase the tax on salt has been brought before the Legislature by Mr. Jackson, who introduced two bills to-day in Assembly, providing to tax the manufacture of salt at the rate of six cents per bushel. The present tax, it will be remembered, is only one cent. The contest which has often been witnessed in the Assembly upon the question of the salt revenue will, it is presumed, be renewed this session.

A competitor with the People's College for the Agricultural College Fund, donated to the several States by act of Congress, has presented its claims to the Legislature. An institution located at Ovid, in Seneca County, styling itself the State Agricultural College, has presented its report, by Mr. Cornell, to the Senate. The report states that the institution was founded in 1853 by Mr. Delafield, and subsequently commenced active operations under the guidance of President M. R. Patrick, and a full board of instructors. Seven hundred and fifty acres of land were purchased, and buildings erected to accommodate 150 students. In December, 1860, the college was opened for pupils, but on the breaking out of the rebellion became financially embarrassed, and failing to gain any assistance from the Legislature, was closed in November, 1861. The Trustees of the institution claim that one-half of the Agricultural College fund of this State ought to be granted to this New-York State Agricultural College.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Wednesday, March 2.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. Woodruff—For a railroad in New-York.

By Mr. Lamberson—Two remonstrances against amending the Riot Act.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Fields—For the more effectual punishment of drunkenness and vagrancy in New-York.

To amend the act establishing the Board of Emigrant Commissioners.

To establish an asylum for inebriates in New-York.

To amend the act creating a Department of Public Charities and Correction in New-York.

By Mr. Woodruff—Relative to statistical records in New-York.

By Mr. Nichols—For the improvement of Grand-street, Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Staten Island Savings Bank.

Relative to the enforcement of judgment liens against real estate.

Incorporating the Richmond County Fire Department.

Several bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, when the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Wednesday, March 2.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Hopkins—To increase the pay of the constables of Kings County.

By Mr. Bryant—Relative to leasing stalls in the public markets in New-York.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Perry—To amend the charter of the Brooklyn University.

By Mr. Ryan—To amend the rate of interest charged by pawnbrokers.

By Mr. Ingraham—To incorporate the Grand Hotel Company of New-York.

By Mr. Pinckney—Relative to prostitution.

By Mr. Erckhoff—To incorporate the New-York Free Masons and Odd Fellows Savings Bank.

By Mr. Pinckney—The compel Ferry Companies to report annually to the Legislature.

BILLS PASSED.

Regulating the ferriage of funeral processions between New-York and Long Island.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. McCann—To alter the map of New-York.

By the Speaker—To incorporate the East India Telegraph Company.

By Mr. Thompson—Concerning the Erie Railroad.

By Mr. Gilley—Requiring the Third-av. Railroad to extend their track.

By Mr. Dwyer—To incorporate the New-York Public Stock Exchange.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Mattoon—For a Grinding Committee. Laid on the table.

By Mr. J. L. Smith—Requiring the Commissioners of Emigration to report to the Assembly immediately. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Ingraham introduced a bill incorporating a Grand Hotel Company of New-York: 106 gentlemen, Ed. B. Westly, Stillman Witt, Ben Halliday, Leonard W. Jerome and Warren Leland, for the purpose of building and conducting a hotel in the City of New-York, $500,000, with the power to increase it to $2,000,000.

Mr. Thorn introduced a bill amending the charter of the Security Fire Insurance Company. Reported favorably.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of the Governor's Message. Messrs. Platt and Suffolk speaking at length in its defence.

The Senate adjourned.

Death of one of the Oldest Merchants of this City.

Mr. JOSEPH KETCHUM, Sen., aged 82 years, died at his residence in Brooklyn on Tuesday evening, March 1. He was one of the oldest merchants in the produce trade in New-York. On the organization of the old Corn Exchange, in 1853, he was chosen the first President of that institution, and was subsequently elected President of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company. He was held in the highest esteem by a large circle of personal friends. As an upright merchant, no man held a higher rank. His funeral will take place on Friday.

The Indictment of Col. De Forest.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 2, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your summary of general news of March 1, you stated that Col. DE FOREST, late of the Fifth New-York Cavalry had been indicted by the Grand Jury. Will you please state that I am still Colonel of that regiment, and am not only willing but eager to meet any charges against me.

Respectfully, O. DE FOREST,
Col. Fifth New-York Cavalry.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RACCOON," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Important Triumph of Science.

Years of patient research and unwearied experiment, kindly assisted by the *first scientific and professional character* in New-York, have produced and perfected

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR,
THE BEST HAIR-DRESSING

yet offered to the public. IT RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, and the beauty and silkiness of youth. *Will stop its falling out in three days*, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain the skin* or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation.

Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities, (that in many other preparations injure the hair and soil the clothes,) the nicety of the composition and its

SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME,

render it the *most desirable* article for the toilet and hair-dressing yet offered to the public. $1 per bottle.

None genuine without the signature of the inventor,

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

M. B.—Dr. C. can be consulted, gratuitously, at No. 1,123 Broadway, where information in regard to the treatment of the head and hair will be *clearly explained*.

Hitchcock, Darling & Co., Proprietors of the famous Fifth-av. Hotel, New-York, say: "We have used Burnett's Flavoring Extracts for several years, and regard them the best in the world." Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and sold everywhere.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
ICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
the standard preparation for the hair. Warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Prevents the hair from falling out, makes harsh hair soft and silky, is as easily used as any hair dressing, and entirely overcomes effects of previous use of preparations containing sniphur, sugar of lead, &c.
Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,
Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,
Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,
Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,
Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,
changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO.,
No. 10 University-place, New-York.

A Cure for Rupture or Hernia.
Persons afflicted with this dangerous complaint can now be cured without a shadow of doubt.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,
is a combination of new principles never before applied to a truss. We have cured cases which were given up as incurable. It is *light, clean, and easy*, no pressure on the back, bone or cord; power controlled by turning a screw; inward and upward action. Pamphlets free. Sold wholesale and retail by
GREGORY & CO.,
No. 609 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Triopherons, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 314 Pearl-st., New-York.

Steinway & Sons—
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,
Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.
J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines,
NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's highest premium elastic-stitch Sewing-Machines for sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also, embroidering, braiding, and every description of machine-sewing done in the best manner.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers.—Styles neat, graceful, and suitable to the wearer, executed in the finest and best manner only. Special attention given to dressing the hair. Shaving with care and ease, 10 cents. At No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House. Hair Dye, 50 cents.

S. T.—1860.—X.
Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated
PLANTATION BITTERS,
which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dys-pepsia and Costipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Comp aint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.
Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private United States stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the United States law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on several parties refilling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. U. S. A, Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown, instantaneous, natural, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists, patent medicine, fancy goods stores.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—JAYNE.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, March 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Robert Street, PHILANDER H. JOHNSON, of Union, N. J., to Miss ISABELLA M. JAYNE, of the former place. No cards.

TAYLOR—BLACKWELL.—In Astoria, on Wednesday, March 2, by Rev. Dr. Harris, W. REMSEN TAYLOR, of Middletown, N. J., to MARY L., daughter of the late Robert M. Blackwell, Esq., of Astoria.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Tuesday, March 1, LIZZIE R. BENTLEY, wife of Dr. Wm. H. Allen, of this City.

Her remains will be taken to Norwich, Conn., for interment.

BENJAMIN.—At Springport, Mich., on Saturday, Feb. 27, JOEL H. BENJAMIN, aged 81 years, formerly of this City.

BENSON.—On Wednesday, March 2, MARY, wife of Col. Benj. W. Benson, in the 27th year of her age.

The friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, at Melburn, Essex County, N. J., on Friday, March 4, at 1 P. M.

CAMPBELL.—On Wednesday, March 2, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, ANN, widow of the late James Campbell, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 435 Pearl-st., on Friday afternoon, at 12½ o'clock. The remains will be interred in Mount Olivet Cemetery, L. I.

CORNELL.—On Wednesday, March 2, ELIJAH CORNELL, in the 85th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his son, Samuel M. Cornell, No. 76 East 15th-st.

CAROLIN.—On Tuesday, March 1, JAMES A. CAROLIN, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 24 Kingst., on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. A requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul at St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will then be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

FARRINGTON.—On Tuesday morning, March 1, CHARLES W. FARRINGTON, Jr., only son of Charles W. and the late Elizabeth Farrington, aged 14 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 17 2d-st.

GALE.—In Troy, March 2, CAROLINE DE FOREST, wife of E. Thompson Gale, and daughter of the late Benjamin De Forest, of this City.

HUTCHINSON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 2, GEO. HENRY, eldest son of Augustus F. and Elizabeth Hutchings, aged 5 years and 22 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend this funeral, from the residence of his bereaved parents, No. 108 Division-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

HOLME.—On Tuesday evening, March 1, SAMUEL O., infant son of William and Margaret A. Holme, aged 1 year, 11 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 P. M., this day, (Thursday,) from the residence of his parents, No. 110 Charles-st.

JONES.—On Wednesday, March 2, ELIZABETH, wife of Stephen W. Jones, Sr., in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Richard Giles, No. 256 West 30th-st., without further invitation.

KETCHUM.—At his residence in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 1, JOSEPH KETCHUM, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., at 3 P. M. on Friday.

LYNG.—On Tuesday, March 1, of consumption, EMILY A., wife of John K. Lyng, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, from her residence, No. 826 Broadway, corner 12th-st. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

OWENS.—On Wednesday morning, March 2, THOMAS OWENS, in the 80th year of his age, a native of King's County, Ireland.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, No. 80 West 32d-st., at 9 o'clock on Friday morning. His remains will be taken to St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th-st., where a Requiem Mass will be said for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

OGDEN.—About the 1st of January, 1864, MEREDITH LUDLOW OGDEN, eldest son of Isaac Ogden, Esq., of Waddington, in the 29th year of his age.

ROBINSON.—On Tuesday, March 1, CATHERINE, wife of E. Robinson, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 86 West 43d-st., without further invitation.

ROBINSON.—On Wednesday, March 2, at his residence, Williamsburgh, LYDIAR ROBINSON, aged 66 years.

The funeral will take place at Christ Church, Bedford-av., on Friday, March 4, at 2 P. M.

STEARNS.—At Painesville, Ohio, on Sunday, Feb. 28, JOSEPH E., son of Daniel E. Stearns, M. D., of Tremont, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock, at the Pilgrim Baptist Church, West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

TILESTON.—On Monday, Feb. 29, THOMAS TILESTON, Esq., in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 3d inst., at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 2 East 14th-st., corner of 5th-av.

WILLIAMS.—On Tuesday, March 1, JANE, infant daughter of Benjamin W. and Jane Williams, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, March 3, at 10½ A. M., from No. 276 6th-av.

WANZER.—At Hartford, on Tuesday, March 1, EMILY W. WANZER, daughter of the late Moses Wanzer and Mary D. Wanzer, of Bath, L. I., in the 15th year of her age.

Funeral at 11 o'clock Thursday, March 3, at No. 29 Spring-st., Hartford. Carriages will be in waiting at the New-Haven depot, 27th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, to accompany her remains to the Marble Cemetery on 2d-st., at 5 o'clock the same day. The friends of the family are invited to attend at either or both places.

WAITON.—At Georgetown, D. C., on Wednesday, March 2, of congestion of the lungs, ALBERT G. WAITON, aged 35 years, formerly a resident of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 201.—March 2, 1864.
15, 44, 49, 8, 52, 58, 14, 25, 57, 11, 56, 26.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 202.—March 2, 1864.
10, 6, 77, 2, 40, 34, 68, 60, 50, 47, 36, 74, 35.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 105—March 2, 1864.
43, 18, 31, 63, 19, 56, 52, 29, 24, 38, 2, 61.
CLASS 106—March 2, 1864.
12, 54, 16, 43, 68, 24, 65, 26, 76, 8, 78, 59, 28.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE SANITARY FAIR.
Among the many useful articles most readily disposed of at the Sanitary Fairs are the beautiful silver-plated goods that are to be found at the store of
LUCIUS HART & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. He is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 564 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

WAYS AND CUSTOMS OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Thirty thousand bushels of Prime Western Mixed Corn were advertised to be sold at auction on the 25th February instant, at the auction house of Messrs. Burnett, Jones & Co. in this City. As a sale of corn at public auction was noticed in the papers a thing somewhat unusual in these times, a history of the whole affair may not be without interest, and certainly not without profit to the business community.

Luther Calvin Tibbets who, it will be recollected, was incarcerated in the City Prison for attempting to vindicate his rights on the floor of the so-called "Produce Exchange" has no small interest, as it will be made to appear, hereafter, in this proposed sale of corn. The facts are simply these: the world can pronounce judgment upon them. Some time since, prior to his incarceration, Mr. Tibbets had become a large purchaser in corn, probably a larger purchaser than all the other dealers in this City. There can be no dispute as to the fairness of his purchases, as his contracts establish that beyond question. Whether from jealousy, or from a certain indefinable fear among speculators and dealers generally, it soon became evident that a loud and rampant opposition was springing up in their midst against Mr. Tibbets as a dealer in corn, not because he had failed to act openly and above board, or because he had resorted to any of the tricks of trade, since the business community wherever he is known will admit to a man that he has always aimed to act up to the law, seeming to study how he might enforce it, rather than evade it, no matter whether such a course might result in pecuniary profit or loss to himself. He has looked upon this law as a shield to protect everybody, and not as some trouble, some nuisance, to be kicked out of the way if it could not be evaded. Such a course may be a hard road to travel, but that he has aimed to travel in that road, no one will dare stand up and deny. Certainly there would be opposition. He knew it, and was willing to look it right in the face. Though perfectly familiar with business, from long experience in this City, his most extensive operations in corn commenced but a few months since. His was formerly a merchant here, but retired some years since with a good name and the fair results of industry and integrity. He came back to this City, no miserable or thriftless adventurer upon the sea of speculation, but a deep, sagacious, calculating man, with means, and willing to make more, if more could be made honestly. When such a man of tried experience comes to New-York City to embark in any of its great business enterprises, he may see corruption and fraud and gambling right in the marts of trade, where men profess to abhor corruption and fraud and gambling; so that the evil is sought to be hid by that fostering hypocrisy, which overshadows it, but cannot conceal it. What shall a man do who thinks he has wit enough and experience enough to make money in this great Metropolis, and yet has some sense of justice lurking somewhere in his bosom, and who says, "I must make my money, not by dodges, and shifts, and hand to mouth expedients in a corner—no; none of this, but in the broad open highway of an honorable competition. What shall he do? What! Shall he be a coward, and in tempting to make money lose his manhood; or stand out boldly and say, "With money or without money, I am, and, by the grace of God, I will be a man!" Some people may say this sounds very finely, and would do very well for angels if they were going into business, but it is quite too impracticable for men speculating in the City of New-York. Well, for good or for evil, Mr. Tibbets came to this City with some of these angelic notions in his head, and tried to act up to them. He went right to the Produce Exchange and engaged in speculation. Of course he was a rare object of curiosity there—they didn't know him, and one introduction couldn't make them acquainted with him either.

At length men looked at him only to be amused at such a strange object; and he looked at them to be quite as much amused also. It was quite a strange sight, indeed: it was like two looking at Daniel, and Daniel looking at the lions, acted over again. Gradually Mr. Tibbets became quite a heavy purchaser in corn, and it was soon noised about that he was the largest produce dealer in the City. Other dealers were surprised and quite confounded; but no man said he was dishonest; he had only been buying all the corn he could at the lowest rates, and was waiting to sell when he liked. He had learned the tricks of trade in the market; he had seen how men could go into the Produce Exchange, without owning one bushel of corn or worth a single dollar, and pretend to sell thousands of bushels, and that course, too, was sanctioned by the managers of the Produce Exchange, if the corn was only forthcoming when called for. We are all honorable men, said they, if we only have the wherewithal when we are called upon to be honorable. He also saw how gambling was carried on to an alarming extent. Against such practices Mr. Tibbets openly protested and brought the matter before the Board of the Produce Exchange on three several occasions. But the board looked wise and said it could do nothing, though Mr. Tibbets then clearly demonstrated how such practices would demoralize the association and bring many of its members to ruin. But the board said there was no remedy. He then saw how the market could be made to fluctuate by a little boldness in operating on the fears, but oftener on the stupidity, of men, so that, like the Ghost of Banquo, the corn would appear at the bidding of some master-spirit of the mart. Now as Mr. Tibbets was not possessed of any unusual amount of fear or stupidity, his corn did not take any of these ghost-like ups and downs—it only rested in peace. He operated boldly, yet honestly; kept buying all the corn he could; offered higher prices than anyone else, as he knew it would advance, and as subsequent events have disclosed. And on the floor of the Produce Exchange he openly and fairly made his offers for still more corn at higher prices still, till his comrades, no longer coming in competition with him, manfully beseeched they could not, and seeing themselves seemingly outdistanced in the race, now made children of themselves, resorting to ridicule, throwing whole handsfull of corn at him as he stood there fearlessly bidding them compete with him on the prices, they using language the most insulting, and pelting him with bags of dough, as if such petty missiles could now put down the man whom they abhorred. At last, determined to get rid of him without law or the shadow of a right, as it can not be shown hereafter, he is expelled from the Produce Exchange from this association of honorable men, and his name is sought to be made a byword in the community, and to justify their folly he is called crazy and mad, and his enemies, determined to break him down, make themselves busy in warning the banks and capitalists not to lend him money, thus striving to cripple him in the very market where he had so firmly stood up, only demanding justice at the hands of every one with whom he had dealt; attempting also to impeach his reason, that the doors of the banks might be shut against him, to bring disaster upon his affairs. Thus circumstanced, and seeing himself thus constituted the victim of a power unjustly exercised, he resisted, and resolved to go into the Exchange to vindicate there his rights, at the loss of his property and the sacrifice of his life, if necessary. The account of that affair has already been given to the world. It has been said he was crazy, and had gone mad by speculation. Now, could there have been a statement more false? At the moment of that affray, he may have been crazy, or mad, or both; but at a bar of conscience, if not some human tribunal, at a day not far distant, it will be determined where the responsibility lies—on him seeking only justice, or on them who have dared to lay rude hands on the citadel of reason, only to involve it in discord and confusion, that their own selfish purposes may be subserved. Sit we down the man, destroy his reason, that we may prosper. The sequel of this unfortunate affair resulted in Mr. Tibbets' imprisonment in the Tombs for two weeks, though the Policeman was evidently past danger within a few hours after his blow; and now it was sought to convert the Tombs prison into an insane asylum, and to keep Mr. Tibbets there days and days longer than justice required, or even humanity demanded, is one of those mysteries which will probably be exposed hereafter. But his enemies are not yet satisfied: they still demand a sacrifice, and though they have not ruined him they are still eager to do it.

And now let us turn again. The sale of the thirty thousand bushels of corn at auction at last taken place on Friday last. This corn Mr. Tibbets had bought with other large quantities, on which partial payments had been made, but owing to his imprisonment a balance still remained unpaid. Though bars and bolts had been thrust between him and the meeting of his obligations, a sale of thirty thousand bushels of his corn at auction was sought on Friday last, without giving him any legal notice of the same, or without notifying him in any manner whatever of the object of that sale. It was admitted by the seller of the corn in question that Mr. Tibbets had purchased it, and was the owner of it, and yet he has never been advised what object the same seller had in view in offering to resell the corn at auction. Against such snap sale, and so clearly illegal, as the facts which Mr. Tibbets can establish will clearly show, he went to the auction-house of Messrs. Burdett, Jones & Co. on Friday last, just prior to the sale, and attended by counsel he protested against any such disposal of his property, claiming still the protection of the law, and notifying all bidders that the corn would not be delivered under any such sale. At this announcement the auction was adjourned to Tuesday next, at 1½ P. M., and into Mr. Tibbets' hands, on that occasion, was placed the following notice:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1864.

To Luther C. Tibbets:

DEAR SIR: You will please take notice that I hereby give you notice, that the sale of the corn bought by you of me, and which was advertised to be sold on the account of whom it might concern, at the auction-house of Messrs. Burnett, Jones & Co., No. 109 Wall-st., as per notice of sale served upon you yesterday, is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the 1st of March, 1864, at 1½ o'clock P. M. of that day, at the same place. The sale to be at public auction, in accordance with printed notice of sale hereto annexed.

(Signed) E. A. MOEN.

The notice of sale stated to be served on Mr. Tibbets "yesterday," to wit, the 25th instant, was simply a letter addressed to him through the Post-office, only one day prior to the sale, and containing only a statement that his corn was to be sold on the following day, but on what account or for what purpose did not appear. So far as this notice went, it was just as indefinite and worthless as the one just above recited, only going to establish still more firmly this one thing: that there is still a persistent and unlawful attempt to sell Mr. Tibbets' property against the will and without his knowledge, and certainly without his consent, still ignoring the law which he claims must still protect him. The printed notice so referred to only advertisement of a sale of so much corn at auction, without defining the object of the sale. And these proceedings, too, purports to have been instituted by a lawyer, as Mr. Moen, from whom Mr. Tibbets purchased, claimed to be attended by a lawer, at the proposed sale on Friday last. Now, whether business men are ignorant, or willful, or both, these snap-sales indicate a total ignorance of the law, and an attempt to disregard the rights of a much abused, though a not yet ruined man. Do they want only their dues, or do they crave more? Justice is still on his side. In this attempted sale it is sought to establish a precedent, by which others may cover up some of their dealings with Mr. Tibbetts, which are just as clearly contrary to law and justice; and it will soon be tested how far such precedents can help men in a bad cause.

If business men in New-York, or out of it, and especially those engaged in the produce trade, are sufficiently interested in this contest, of right against wrong, let them express that interest, and their sympathy too, either publicly or privately. That will be another prop and a mighty support to a faithful business man, and to the just cause in which he is engaged. Let these men be made to tremble in this unholy attempt to ruin a man, by having him declared insane, and thrust into an insane asylum, that they may consummate their wicked plans. Let the thousand fingers of public opinion point them out. Their names and further facts will be fearlessly given, if called for. In this unrighteous attempt to ruin an honest man, the community here and elsewhere should be advised, as there must be a cloud of witnesses, anxious to look on in such a contest, to see whether justice may not at last come to judgment.

"The wind blows where it listeth, but no man can tell whence it comes or whither it goeth"

BETTER THAN BROWNE.
BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS AND Window Bands exclude cold, wind, rain and dust from doors and windows. They save one half the fuel, stop the rattling of sashes, and are warranted good for five years. Local agents wanted everywhere.
Address the Patent Metallic Weather Strip Company, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

$1,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

(Being the balance not awarded on bids for $2,000,000, opened Feb. 23, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until MONDAY, March 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase, at not less than their par value, of the whole or any part of this sum of one million dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed Feb. 17, 1864, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $2,000,000, opened Feb. 23, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1885; and five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1886.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts, of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 25, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS—THEIR MEDICAL QUALITIES.—In small and repeated doses the effect of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills is to increase the activity of the secreting and excreting organs. The alvine discharges become more liquid, and contain a larger proportion of bile. The operation of this extraordinary medicine does not stop here; the membranes of the lungs, of the eyes, and all the membranes become moister; the urine is increased in quantity, except in cases of Diabetes, when the secretion is reduced; the skin becomes damper, and at the *same time warmer* where too cool, and cooler if too warm. So that Brandreth's Pills seem to vitalize and promote the excretions generally. Even accumulations of fluids in the shut sacs—as the pleura, the peritoneum, the arachnoid, and synovial membranes—diminish in quantity, and in some cases rapidly disappear, from the use of these Pills. They remove, at the same time, all glandular swellings, enlargements and indurations. Phlegmonous and other tumors are apparently melted away by their use, as well as small or large pimples from the face, eyebrows, &c., &c. In large doses, say of from five to ten Pills, they act as a powerful purgative, clearing the bowels first of their contents, and then acting upon the internal organs, cleansing them of slime, mucus, or any concretions not required for their healthy action. Thus the action of Brandreth's Pills is what is required to bring about that state in all the organs which results in their full restoration to health. The blood-vessels, as well as the blood, are thus restored

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find it required at all times to furnish desirable lots of these securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

AT A MEETING, HELD AT THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps towards the establishment of a National Bank in this City, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That subscriptions be invited, by public advertisement, for a bank, to be called the Tenth National Bank, or, if allowed, the Central National Bank of New-York.

Resolved, That the capital of said Bank shall be one million of dollars, with the privilege of an increase to ten millions.

Resolved, That sealed proposals be received at the Banking-house of MESSRS. GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON, until THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the Commissioners will proceed to award the stock to the parties who may have applied therefor.

In conformity with the above resolutions, the undersigned Commissioners invite subscription as therein stated.

HENRY A. SMYTHE,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
A. A. LOW,
GEORGE S. ROBBINS,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK,
SAM SLOAN. } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
Admission fee $250 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 23 William-st., Office No. 15.
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE, COUNTY and CITY. Also, RAILROAD SECURITIES of all descriptions, not quoted at the New-York Stock Exchange, bought and sold on commission.
MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Eastern Division.
SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS. (foreclosed.)
MINNESOTA STATE BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD STOCK.
INDIANAPOLIS, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
MORRIS CANAL STOCK AND BONDS.
NEW-JERSEY STATE 6s.
RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BONDS WANTED.
$6,000 BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS FOR SALE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
{L. S.} Comptroller of the Currency.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE remaining Fifty per cent. of the Capital Stock of this Bank will be required to be paid in as follows, viz.:
Twenty-five per cent. on Monday, 7th March proximo.
Twenty-five per cent on Thursday, 17th March proximo.
To those who desire to pay the fifty per cent. in full, interest will be allowed at the rate of six per centum per annum upon the last twenty-five per cent. from date of payment to its maturity.
The transfer books will close on the 6th proximo, and remain closed until the 18th.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $2,000,000. To be located in Broadway, near Canal-st. The opening of the books at the Banking-House of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., on Monday, Feb. 29, is postponed to THURSDAY, March 3, 1864. During that time the promoters will please receive proposals for the increase of the capital stock to one million of dollars at once, instead of half a million, as at first proposed. Each subscriber to the first half million will be entitled to take his proportion of the increase, if he desires, which he can hold or distribute among his friends, so as to increase the business of the Bank. The first half million has already been subscribed.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1864.

STATE OF NEW-YORK BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Feb. 25, 1864.

THE BANK OF HAVANA (HAVANA, Schuyler County) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Troy as such agent, agreeable to that act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated banks, banking associations and individual bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,
CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb 27, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for eleven directors, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of the first class, will take place at the office of the said company on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY.—THE annual meeting of stockholders in the ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., for the choice of directors and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 2 P. M. Per order. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISSION, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the FORTY-SECOND-STREET AND GRAND-STREET FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 12th-av., on the 8th day of March, 1864, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN KERR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York, Feb. 26, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1864, from the bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
JAMES E. YOUNG, Treasurer.

WANTED.—A FEW ERIE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
Erie Canal Bonds, of Erie, Pennsylvania.
Also, 10,000 North-Branch Canal Bonds, for which the highest price will be paid by
C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 South 3d-st.,
Opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 67 Wall-st., Feb. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-FIVE Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. RUNYON, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & March, Plainfield, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

STATEMENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
For the year 1863.
JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.
OFFICE, NO. 40 WALL-ST.

Assets 1st January, 1863		$876,067 85
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums and policies	$52,436 40	
Interest, rents, &c.	262,013 90	314,470 30
Total		$1,190,538 15
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid claims by death	$55,000 00	
Endowments and other policies purchased	30,600 18	
Dividends and profits paid with claims	9,716 19	
Reinsurance, Taxes, Commissions, Physicians' Fees, Annuities	28,670 34	
Office Expenses, advertising, printing and stationery	23,540 09	138,526 60
ASSETS.		
Cash	$38,022 28	
Bonds and mortgages	390,000 00	
United States Securities, (par $395,000,) cost	387,725 60	
New-York City Bonds (par)	20,000 00	
Brooklyn City Bonds (par)	24,000 00	
Real Estate in New-York and Brooklyn	10,140 00	
Due by agents	22,574 07	
Loans on policies	98,910 16	
Deferred premiums	48,903 74	
Interest accrued or due	11,736 10	
Assets, 1st January, 1864		1,052,011 35
Total		$1,190,538 15

There are no losses due and unpaid; no claims in dispute.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS,	EDWARD S. CLARK,
JAMES SUYDAM,	ISAAC N. PHELPS,
JAMES MARSH,	CHARLES E. BILL,
JOHN J. CISCO,	JOHN J. PHELPS,
THOS. C. DOREMUS,	CLINTON GILBERT,
ISAAC A. STORM,	WILLIAM B. BOLLES,
JOHN A. LUQUEER,	HANSON K. CORNING,
JOSIAH RICH,	JOHN C. BALDWIN,
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY,	EDWARD MINTURN,
BEN. F. WHEELWRIGHT,	AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JAMES GALLATIN,
DAN. H. ARNOLD,	JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON,
WASH. R. VERMILYE,	CHAS. P. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,	WM. M. HALSTED,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	HENRY W. FORD.

JAMES W. O. CLEMENTS, M. D., Medical Examiner, (Residence, No. 19 Amity-st.,) at the office daily from 12 to 1½ o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM DETMOLD, M. D., Consulting Physician.
J. B. GATES, General Agent, and JAMES STEWART, HENRY PERRY, ALBERT G. WILCOX, A. WHITNEY, HIRAM P. CROZIER, GRENVILLE R. BENSON, CHARLES NORTHSHIELD and ALFRED PINNEY, Local Agents in the City of New-York and vicinity.
JOHN EADIE, Secretary. N. G. Da GROOT, Act'y.

TELEGRAPH
AND
EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.
W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Capital, $5,000,000.
Nos. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1864.
This Bank, having received the certificate of authorization, is now prepared to prosecute the regular business of banking.
Discount days, Mondays and Thursdays.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
ROSEWALL G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
An election of nine Directors of this Bank will be held at the temporary office, No. 353 Broadway, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1864.
Votes will be received from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.
MARCH 1, 1864.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, in sums to suit purchasers, $150,000 of the bonds of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of recruiting, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; capitalists are invited to examine this investment, at the office of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 46 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given.
PETER S. WANDELL,
Treasurer Richmond County.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 153 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors and three Inspectors of Election for this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 8, 1864, at their office, No. 153 Bowery. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
S. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT-owners of the GREENWOOD CEMETERY, required by the charter to be held to receive the yearly report of the Board of Trustees, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Cemetery, No. 38 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Comptroller.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year, also Inspectors of election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of March next.
The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1864.

MR. E. W. TALMAN HAVING RESIGNED his position as cashier of this Bank, to take effect from and after the first of March next, Mr. C. F. Timpson has been appointed his successor.
U. A. MURDOCK, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—TO JEWELLERS—THE STOCK, fixtures, and good will of an old established jewelry store, successfully carried on for a period of thirty years by the late Taylor & Jones, at No. 97 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Apply to B. H. SEABURY, Executor, No. 95 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED EXPRESS business; has been carried on profitably for the past 15 years. The owner is going to retire. For particulars address T. A. W., Box No. 2,165 Post-office.

FOR SALE, WITH LEASE—A GROCERY store in upper part of the City, doing a business of $70,000 per year. Inquire of MILLER & CARPENTER, No. 300 Washington-st., corner of Reade.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York,
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 7th, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864,

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hobokeu, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above-named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease now its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the law of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation should the present lessee desire to sell the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force pump, with not less than four hundred feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief-Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

MARKET CELLARS
AND
OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction the market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864:

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

DANIEL H. BORDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed and delivered, by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, from Lusmbeer's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 11 o'clock:
Cargo prize schooner WILLIAM A. KAIN.
57 square bales Upland COTTON.
2 round bales Upland COTTON.
Captured by Capt. Crane.
10 bales Sea Island COTTON.
3 bbls. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., on Wednesday, March 2.
THOMAS W. CLAPP,
Deputy United States Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

A. J. BLESCKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE, BY ORDER OF JAMES GUYON, EXECUTOR.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

MADISON-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house, No. 143, between Pike and Market sts.; size of house, 25x44; in good order, and contains gas and Croton; lot 25x100, with Remsen lease having five years to run from May 1, 1864, with all the usual covenants of renewal; ground rent $140 per annum.

CORTLES-SLIP.—The five-story brick fire-proof store and lot, No. 12, between Water and Front; size, 23 feet 8 inches front and rear by 34 feet 8 inches in depth.

FRONT-ST.—The five-story fire-proof brick house and lot, No. 16, between Broad and Moore sts.; size 21 feet in front, and 22 feet 6 inches by 70 feet in depth; building nearly new, occupied as a flour and produce store; situated near the Corn Exchange.

Maps, &c., at No. 77 Cedar-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer MARGARET & JESSIE, consisting of
Groceries,
Dry Goods,
Drugs and Medicines,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes,
Leather, &c., &c.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 2d day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, (the lease of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 1864,) for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the aforesaid wharves, piers, &c.
MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed from West 33d-st., consisting of velvet, medallion, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite, 12 pieces, imported to order; carved rosewood extension, centre and card tables; rosewood bookstands; damask curtains and cornices; lace, embroidered muslin and sewing chairs, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, mahogany extension table, sideboard, chairs, refrigerator, silver-plated ware, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

VALUABLE STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE property on 7th-av. and 36th-st.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

SEVENTH-AV.—The three four-story brick houses, with stores underneath, Nos. 420, 422 and 424 7th-av., northwest corner of 36th-st. Houses each 19 9 by 42 feet; lots 19.9 by 80. No. 424 is occupied as a bakery, and has baker's oven, &c.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST.—The four-story brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 127 West 36th-st., 80 feet west of 7th-av. and adjoining above. House 20 by 40 feet; lot 20 by 98 feet 9 inches. Terms at sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE IN WAVERLY-PLACE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on Monday, March 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the two-story and attic brick dwelling-house and lot situate on the northerly side of Waverly-place, near Gay-st., and known as No. 149. The house is 22 feet in width, contains 13 rooms and all the modern improvements, marble mantels, hot and cold water throughout; bath and water-closet; is in excellent order, having recently been thoroughly repaired; has a covered stairway, connecting the second story with yard. Lot 22x62 feet 1 inch. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 63½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON 27TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Administrator:

TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The lease of lot, with the brick and frame tenament buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of West 27th-st., 150 feet west of 10th-av., and known as No. 304.

The lease has 20 years to run from April 10, 1846, at $50 per annum ground rent, with two renewals of 20 years each.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DWELLING HOUSES ON HICKS-ST., BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the two three-story and basement brick dwelling houses and lots Nos. 238 and 240 Hicks-st., between Joralemon and State sts. Lots 17.6x100 feet. The houses are 50 feet deep; have water, gas and baths, and are in good order.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE ELEVENTH-AV. LOTS AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

ELEVENTH-AV.—8 lots, being whole front on west side of 11th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.; each 24.8½x100 feet. Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
WASHINGTON HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This large first-class boarding-house, furniture, and spacious grounds, with carriage-house, &c., will be sold at auction on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless previously disposed of. Terms easy—made known at time of sale. Apply to W. S. HASCALL, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or P. DUBKEE, Saratoga Springs.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY
(THURSDAY,) MARCH 3,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.

For account of whom it may concern.

Shares.		Shares.	
40	Hope Fire Ins. Co.	$50	40 Wmsbgh City Ins. $50
15	Eton Fire Ins. Co.	50	20 Atlantic Fire Ins. 50
40	Hamilton Fire Ins.	15	20 Long Island Ins. Co. 50
50	Mer. Mutual Ins.	100	50 Fulton Fire Ins. Co. 25
20	Knickbkr. Stage Co.	25	40 St. Mark's Fire Ins. 25
25	Wms'h Gas-light Co.	50	200 Flint Steel. 25
10	Commonwealth Ins.	100	40 Mech. & Traders' Ins. 25
40	Fulton Bank	30	40 St. Nicholas Fire Ins. 25
10	American Ex. Bank	150	20 Metropoli'n Gas-light. 100
200	Gen'l Gaslight Co.	25	

$15,000 Promissory Notes, past due of R. Apperson.
1,000 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.
2,000 7-3-10 United States Treasury Notes.
NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE, MONDAY, March 7.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, MARCH 4,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesroom, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn.

Rosewood piano, mahogany and walnut book-cases, wardrobes, desks, tables, chairs, sofas, bedsteads, hammocks, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, plated ware, fancy goods, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEDOS & CO., Auctioneers.
VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PICTURES, the property of a gentleman residing in Philadelphia.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, 2d, and THURSDAY, 3d March, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the "OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY," No. 548 Broadway, next door to Tiffany & Co.'s, a valuable private collection of pictures, the property of a gentleman residing in Philadelphia, comprising about 200 specimens, mostly modern artists. Among other distinguished names are the following:

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

Wilkie,	Earle, of London,
Herrieg, Sr.,	Stayer, Sr.,
Cruikshank,	Cole, of London,
Morris, of London,	Percy, of London,
H. J. Boddington,	Gilpin, of London,
J. T. Peale,	Watson, of London,
Armfield,	Huggins, of London, and
Sir Thomas Lawrence,	others.
Etty, of London,	

GERMAN AND FRENCH SCHOOL.

Van Severdonck,	Myerbeim,
Henriette Rouner,	De Notre,
Francis Meiris,	Krusemann,
Correns,	Schmidt.
Deener.	Plummet,
Tilliemans,	Verveer,
Mignard,	Muller,
Eckhout,	Degand, and others,

and the two celebrated paintings of Mont Blanc and the Jungfrau, by Tepping, of Munich, formerly exhibited at the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris.

Also several pictures of the Dusseldorf School, and several valuable water-colored drawings, from the collection of the late Lord Northwick.

Also, the superb Sevres clock, vases, and table, formerly belonging to Marie Antoinette, from the collection of the late Lord Sayings of Paris.

The above can be examined one week before the sale, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and three evenings preceding the sale from 7 P. M. until 10 P. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HOTEL FURNITURE, WINES, SEGARS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 3, and FRIDAY, March 4, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the Bond-st. House, No. 665 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.:

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE WINES AND LIQUORS. COSTLY PAINTINGS, &c., &c., all in fine order, consisting in part of large and costly mantle, pier and cheval mirrors, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpeting, rosewood parlor suites, covered silk brocatel, reps and hair cloth, hub cabinets, silk, reps and worsted curtains, lace do., rosewood pianoforte, seven-octave, richly carved centre tables, bronze, ormolu and other chandeliers and gas fixtures, bronzes and ornaments, clocks, &c., &c.

BED-ROOMS—Suites covered plush, reps, &c., rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, arcade-plate bookcase and secretary, very fine mattresses, pillows, blankets, sheets and other bedding, tables, quilts, &c., &c.

DINING-ROOM—Crockery and cut glass of every description, plated ware ditto, dish covers and heaters, casters, dining-room chairs, extension tables, oil cloths, &c., heating tables, cutlery, &c., furneces, ranges, copper boilers, gas-pipe, kitchen ware of every description, and other furniture.

Also, a very choice assortment of the best wines and liquors to be found in this market, consisting of 8 dozen Hennessey brandy, 1848; 18 dozen dark Marrett brandy, 1851; 11 dozen old Pemartin sherry; 4 dozen real Topaz sherry; 6 dozen pale sherry, very fine; 1 dozen old reserve Madeira; 2 dozen old port wine, pure; 1 dozen old gin, vintage 1810, best in this city; 1 Mansanmer; 5 demi-Marrett brandy; 4 dozen old Bourbon of the very highest order; champagnes, claretes, Scotch and Irish whiskies, old Kendall sherry, brandy, madeira, &c. This collection will be found equal to anything offered by auction for many years. Further particulars in catalogues. Sale peremptory.

AGAHAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS on 6th and 10th avs., 96th, 99th, and 113th sts., to close a trust.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.:

SIXTH-AV.—4 lots on the southwest corner of 6th av. and 113th-st., each 25 feet in width, with the exception of the corner lot, which is 25 feet 11 inches by 100 feet in depth.

TENTH-AV.—4 lots on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 96th-st. The corner lot is 25 feet 11 inches in width; the inside

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

2 or full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 60 pills by return mail.

Sold by all druggists.
JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary discharges stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED.—Therefore, let no false delicacy prevent your immediate application to Dr. POWERS. Dr. POWERS, successfully consulted with Dr. WARD No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enables us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutional wrecks. Complications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular, To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON'S AN OLD AND EXPERIenced Practitioner, may be consulted, as heretofore, on all diseases of the sexual organs, which he treats without the use of dangerous or nauseous drugs, and without hindrance from business. Dr. Watson's work, the "Cause and Cure," is illustrated throughout by anatomical plates, and drawings of disease, colored from the life, by which any one may learn the nature of his complaint, and the mode of cure: a really practical and superior publication, invaluable especially to those who have debilitated themselves by early abuse, excess, or other causes. Sold by MILLER & CO., Post-office 222½ Broadway, and by the Author, W. WATSON, M.D., 630 Broadway, next block above the Metropolitan Hotel. Consultations from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by B. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body. With the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. LEWIS' FEMALE MONTHLY TONIC is the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty for removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause. Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Dr LEWIS' valuable, certain and safe method of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicines, can do so at one interview. Ladies from a distance can return the same day. Excellent rooms fitted up in style for accommodation of ladies.

A. LEWIS, M. D., Physician for Females,
No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE ruined their health by using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. The unfortunate can rely on Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROPS. They contain nothing injurious, and never fail in performing a speedy and permanent cure in cases of private diseases, no matter how obstinate the case may be. They never have, and never will fail to cure. Can be obtained at No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Eight separate rooms; a private entrance. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

TO YOUNG MEN AND ALL MANKIND, who by indulging in secret habits, have contracted that soul, mind and body destroying vice, use old Dr. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS. I would here state that this is no medicine gotten up to swindle and extort money from the unfortunate. I am pleased at all times to have the afflicted call at my office and give this a trial gratis. Come one and all, and receive the blessing. No. 31 Division-st., second block from the Bowery.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

The author may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. EDWARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 6th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS PERFECTLY Secured by the use of my medicines and instrument, or the fees refunded. Price of instrument $10. Address Dr. C. CURTIS, No. 45 East Genesee-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

MRS. HAYWARD'S PULMON SYRUP—A for catarrh, bronchitis and weak lungs, sold at No 211 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured more than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effect of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequences of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Beauty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and constitution exotic.

MEDICAL.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL, having cured his only son of Consumption, after having been given up to die by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the mode of cure, which proves successful in almost every case; and will send the same, FREE OF CHARGE, to all who will send their address to
DR. UNCAS BRANT,
Box No. 3,531 Post-office.
New-York, N. Y.

CAUTION TO LADIES, SINGLE AND MARRIED.—Every woman truly a lady has an aversion to call in or upon a physician, in respect to complaints peculiar to her sex. Besides the shock to her delicacy in examining persons, most of whom know nothing of her ailments, she incurs worse than useless expense in buying injurious pills, drops, potions, &c. No lady need call upon the numerous doctors with whom to uselessly spend her means, as "The Married Womans' Private Medical Companion," price $1, by A. M. Mauriceau, Professor of Diseases of Women, designed especially for the married or those about to be married, points out the mode of treatment to remove obstructions, irregularities, or her other ailments, as mother or wife, with the causes and symptoms, and what best to do. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 23.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....March 5.
ETNA.....Saturday.....March 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....March 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown to First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,778	Grace, Wednesday,	March 2.
LOUISIANA	2,875	Smellie	Saturday, March 5.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Booking.	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin.....{$80 / $75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:
ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, Capt. Morsland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70: Steerage, $30: to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship BOHEMIAN, from Portland to Londonderry and Liverpool, SATURDAY, Feb. 28. Rates of passage:—$80, $65 and $30.
Steamship from the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.
For passage apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.
The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons.
On MONDAY, March 14, at noon.
The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
To sail on
SATURDAY, March 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The U. S. M. sidewheel steamship,
EVENING STAR.
WM. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, foot of King-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
P. S.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, March 19, 1864.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
JOHN A. POST, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 12, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on March 26.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The elegant and fast United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COURT, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The U. S. mail sidewheel steamship EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
will leave pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 242 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

MILITARY.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK VETERAN VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!—This regiment will leave for the seat of war TO-DAY, the 3d inst., without fail. The officers and men are ordered to meet at the Park Barracks, in heavy marching order, by 9 A. M. By order of
JAMES C. LANE, Col. Com. Reg't.
F. M. CHAPPS, Adjutant.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A paper will be read at the meeting of the Society, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1864, at 8 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, by JOSHUA LEAVITT, D. D., *On Denmark—Its Condition and Relations.*
WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Rec. Sec.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 190, FOR FIVE shares; certificate No. 209, for ten shares Brevoort Insurance Company, issued to Whitney B. Noble. Transfer having been stopped, the undersigned has made application to said company for duplicate certificate of same.
JOHN H. NOBLE, Administrator.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST.....MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Prince and Spring streets.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
SIXTEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
of this unparalleled exhibition, some of which are: Great War Elephant, Performing Elephant Tippoo Saib, Living Giraffe, Asiatic and African Lions and Lionesses, Bengal and Senegal Leopards, White Bears, Grizzly Bears, Cinnamon Bears, Poonah Bears, young Lions and Lionesses, Royal Bengal Tiger, Brazilian Tigers, Striped and Spotted Hyenas, Burmese Cow, Buffalo, S. A. Tapir, Zebra, English Fallow Deer, Ocelotus and Wild Cats, Ichneumous, Ant-eaters, Japanese Swine, Elk, Llamas, Cashmere Goat, African Black and Gray Ostriches, S. A. Ostrich, White Peacocks, Pelican, Black Swan, White and Blue Cranes and Storks, American Eagle, Macaws, Gold and Silver Pheasant, Condor, Crowned Cranes, Black and Gray Wolves, Possums, African Gazelles, American Deer, Gray, Green, Blue and Red Parrots, Australian birds without number, Badgers, Angolis, Asses, Monkeys and Baboons, etc., etc. A pair of enormous Boa Constrictors, just landed, besides an immense number of other animals not enumerated in this list.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY, STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TO
Mr. L. F. HARRISON, OF IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 5, 1864.
The committee having in charge the above entertainment, beg to announce that the following brilliant array of talent have, in the kindest manner, consented to assist:
Mme. G. MEDORI, Signor BRIGNOLI,
(by the kind permission of Max Meretzek.)
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT,
Mr. CARL BERGMANN,
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
Mr. HENRY C. TIMM,
Signor ABELLA,
A GRAND CHORUS FROM THE
LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY,
NEW-YORK SINGING ACADEMY,
AND
THE ARION SOCIETY,
together with a
FULL ORCHESTRA,
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
For sale at the music stores, and at Irving Hall.

WINTER GARDEN.
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH NIGHT
of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
Tom Taylor's Great Drama,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Will be acted to-night, with
ITS GREAT CAST,
AS ORIGINALLY PRODUCED IN AMERICA.
BOB BRIERLY, (a Lancashire Lad,)
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
EMILY ST. EVREMOND, (with songs "Dis Schonsten Ding auf Erden" and "Barney O'Hay,") Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½. Carriages may be ordered at 10½.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 718 BROADWAY.
Eighteenth week of the MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
the genuine
TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET GHOST,
graphically explained and delineated by
ONE WHO KNOWS!!!
and given every afternoon and evening, in addition to some
FIFTY OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL VIEWS,
in nature and art, from
EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE,
represented with a brilliancy and fidelity perfectly incredible until they are seen.
Door open at 1: tours begin at 8. Matinee every afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE,
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for the train or excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat JOHN SHERMAN will leave the foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—THE UNION Association of the XXIst Ward give notice that they have procured ballots for the election on TUESDAY, March 8, and will supply each district in the ward under the direction of the Union Central Committee. All Union citizens of the ward are invited to cast their ballots to sustain our brave soldiers in the right to vote while fighting for their country.
THOS. MURPHY, President.
ROBT. P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

THE UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE will hold its regular monthly meeting at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock.
WILLIAM A. DARLING, President.
HENRY H. HUELAT, Secretaries.
CHAS. H. HALL,

THE UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION for the State of New-York will hold its regular meeting at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock.
SIMEON DRAPER, President.
SAMUEL GLASSEY, Secretaries.
ALFRED GOODELL,

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.
The sixth and last of the COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES on POLITICAL ECONOMY will be delivered by CHAS. MORAN, Esq., in the LARGE HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, at 8 o'clock.
Subject:
"GOVERNMENT; ITS FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES."
At the conclusion of this course, two lectures on the "Science of Government" will be delivered by
JOSEPH ALDEN, D. D., LL. D.,
of which due notice will be given.
By order of the trustees,
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

LECTURE.—THIRD AND LAST OF THE course by Rev. Dr. PRENTISS, will be delivered in the 5th-av. U. P. Church, between 12th and 13th sts., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*From Beersheba to Damascus.* Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

LECTURES TO LADIES.—A FAMILIAR course of twelve Medical Lectures will be given by Mrs. C. L. LOZIER, M. D., commencing TO-DAY, 4 P. M., and continuing every THURSDAY, in her parlors, at No. 354 West 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Course ticket, $3; single ticket, 25 cents, to be had at the door. Proceeds for a charitable purpose.

POSTPONEMENT.—MRS. SOPHIA L. V. HATCH will speak in Clinton Hall FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, (instead of THURSDAY, as announced,) at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 20 cents.



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., etc.
J. Evendell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE,
24th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
Proprietor.....JAMES COOKE.
THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK
OF THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD.
MR. HENRY COOKE'S GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE OF PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS.
THE MOST UNPARALLELED SUCCESS EVER KNOWN IN AMERICA
They appear every Afternoon and Evening
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
THE MAMMOTH EQUESTRIAN COMPANY.
ENDLESS VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS.
EATON STONE,
the renowned hare-backed rider.
Mr. R. HEMMINGS,
the celebrated tight-rope performer and equestrian.
Madame JEANETTE ELLSLER,
the famed artiste on the corde elastique.
The prices will remain as usual, viz.: Reserved Stalls 75 cents. Dress Circle 50 cents. Children half price. Amphitheatre 25 cents. Doors open, afternoon, at 1½; evening, at 7½.
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD,
from Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, London, and the Cirque Champs Elysee, Paris, who elicit
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
PEALS OF LAUGHTER and SHOUTS of APPLAUSE.

WALLACK'S.
THURSDAY.
Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion. The performance will terminate close on to 11 o'clock.
NINETY-SEVENTH NIGHT
of Mr. Lester Wallack's standard play,
ROSEDALE.
in which Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Holland, Mr. John Sefton, Mr. Daly, Mr. Browne, Mr. Parkers, Mr. Pope, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Miss Morant, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Berrett, Miss Le Brun and Miss Carman will sustain their original characters.
FRIDAY—Ninth time, PURE GOLD.
SATURDAY—Ninety-eighth time, ROSEDALE.
MONDAY, Mrs. HOEY'S BENEFIT, first time this season,
LONDON ASSURANCE,
will be produced with appropriate scenery and beautiful appointments.

NIBLO'S GARDEN COMMENCES AT 7 1-2.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
ENGLISH OPERA
A TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
AND HER CELEBRATED OPERA TROUPE,
Mr. EDWARD SEGUIN,
Mr. W. J. HILL,
Mr. WALTER BIRCH,
Mr. H. PEAKES,
Mrs. ARNOLD,
Mrs. E. D. HARDY,
Mrs. W. J. HILL.
TO-NIGHT, first representation of DONIZETTI'S celebrated opera, in three acts, entitled
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS as LINDA,
supported by the whole troupe.
Will be speedily produced the DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, SONNAMBULA, BOHEMIAN GIRL, &c.

MRS. HOEY
begs to announce that her
BENEFIT
will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, March 7.
Buncleault's most celebrated Comedy,
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
will be produced for the occasion with
ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
AND
A GREAT CAST.
BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S
FIRST AND ONLY FAREWELL MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 5, at 3 o'clock,
Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted by
Mme. ELENA D'ANGRI, the great Contralto.
Mlle. BARNETHE, Pianist.
Mr. George Simpson, Tenor. Sig. Carlo Patti, Violinist.
Conductors.....Sig. Abella and J. Behrens.
Admission, including reserved seats, $1. Seats may be secured at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st. Doors open at 12½. Matinee to commence at 1 o'clock.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 9, fourth Concert.
Chickering & Sons' pianos are invariably used for Gottschalk's concerts.

HOPE CHAPEL.
Look out for the 27th-st. Ghost, at the Stereoscopticon, EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING this week, at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway.

FLAG PRESENTATION AT THE WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, Pastor of this church, having been assigned by Bishop Ames to the charge of the Methodist Episcopal Churches in New-Orleans, the young ladies of the church will present him with a beautiful National Flag on THURSDAY EVENING, for the Carondelet-st. Church, New-Orleans. Miss H. A. KEYSER will make the presentation speech. The choir will be under the direction of Prof. J. L. Benjamin. G. P. Benjamin, organist. Exercises will commence at 7½ o'clock.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, A

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Damascus at Portland and the Etna at this Port.

THE WAR IN THE DUCHIES

Preparations for the Attack on Duppel.

The Archduke Maximilian Ready to Leave for Mexico.

INTERESTING CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1864.

Members of Parliament are talking about the treaties of the last century, while the armies of Austria and Prussia have driven the Danes out of the two Provinces, and are about to attack them in Alsen and Jutland. It is natural enough that the Peers of seventy, seventy-five or eighty years of age, as Prince NAPOLEON remarked the other day at Paris, should have faith in treaties, constitutions and alliances which they helped to make when they were in the prime of their manhood; but the Generals of an invading army staff these antiquated and obsolete documents into the mouths of their cannon. While England talks, Germany fights.

The English army press makes the campaign in Denmark the text for a new attack upon the conduct of the war in America. "See what real Generals can do with real, disciplined, European armies." It might be well enough to look at the map first, and the scale of miles appended. Why, the field of operations is about as large as the State of Connecticut, the roads in good order, the advance by rail, and the preponderance of force overwhelming, and that not of raw levies, but the pick of armies numbering in the aggregate nearly or quite a million of men; armies, large numbers of whom were in the campaign of Italy. But our old friend J. B. is not in a good humor. He feels aurly: his head is down, his brow corrugated: he is uttering low and malaous growls, and may make an ugly rush in some direction at any moment.

In the Lords, last night, Earl DERBY renewed his attack upon RUSSELL, for yielding to the threats of the American Government. Earl RUSSELL denied the soft impeachment. He had made up his mind to stop the rams: three days before receiving the urgent remonstrances of the American Secretary. "Then why did you say that the matter was under serious consideration, if you had made up your mind?" asked DERBY. "Because, though I had made up my mind and wrote to Lord PALMERSTON what I was going to do, it was under consideration in the Treasury Department," answers RUSSELL. "But how about that dispatch which Mr. ADAMS did not communicate to you?"

And now the truth come out at last. Mr. LAYARD, a few nights ago, in answer to some searching interrogatories of Lord R. CECIL, believe, declared upon his honor, that the Government had had no intimation of such a dispatch as that of the 11th of July; but last night Earl RUSSELL, pushed to the wall by DERBY, confessed that Mr. ADAMS, when he had received any dispatch from Washington which might be unpleasant, had been in the habit of keeping it safe in his pocket, while he informed Earl RUSSELL verbally of its purport, and this, you will remember, is precisely the explanation I gave in one of my recent letters. It is, perhaps, proper to say that I did not get my information from Mr. ADAMS, or any member of the American Embassy; but it was none the less authentic.

The truth is, that the American Secretary of State has played his cards like a master, and has been ably seconded by Mr. ADAMS. Earl RUSSELL, like the old queen in the story, has come down every time, as soon as the gun was pointed at him, and Mr. ADAMS has not been obliged to play his trumps or expend his ammunition. Federal diplomacy has won a series of brilliant victories, more important than many in the field. It was this that made Mr. MASON withdraw to Paris. He saw, long ago, that he had not the least chance with Earl RUSSELL, who treated him with positive discourtesy. America could scarcely wish for a better ally than Earl ROSSELL, and it was by his orders, no doubt, that a Confederate cruiser has just been seized by the British authorities at the Cape of Good Hope. It is not improbable that orders have been sent to other Colonial ports, to seize other Confederate privateers, which, if this policy is really adopted, will be compelled to resort to French and Spanish ports in future.

The news of the proclamation for a draft of five hundred thousand men has created a little surprise, and, perhaps, more than surprise—consternation. A country entering upon the fourth year of a war calls into the field half a million of men, in addition to previous levies of a million and a half. The idea is overwhelming to the English mind. England could send into the field, to the aid of Denmark, say twenty-five, or, at most, thirty thousand men. To raise a hundred thousand, beyond the volunteers or militia embodied for home defence, would be impossible. Yet England sees a country of less population raising annual levies, year after year, of half a million of soldiers. It may well be said that Englishmen do not understand America. They cannot understand the practicability of raising such armies, or of supporting them.

For all this, it would be wrong to say or think that English feeling in respect to the war has undergone any considerable change. If the *Times* is milder in its editorials, it is because of its intimate relations with the Government. Its animus is unchanged. The *Times* is as much Lord PALMERSTON'S organ as the *Morning Post*. But Earl RUSSELL, with the Queen in his favor, is too strong for PALMERSTON. They are not in agreement on either the Danish question or the American; but the old Tycoon can only keep power by submitting his policy to that of the wilful, irate, "meddling and muddling" Foreign Secretary.

Aside from the Government influence, which restrains its promine nt organs, there is no change in the press. There is no change in Parliament. No one who has listened to one of its outbursts on the American question, since the opening of the session, from both sides and all parts of the House, can doubt about the very strong and decided sympathies of a large portion of its members. The Confederate loan, also, has gone steadily up from 30 to 52, which shows that the opinion of the Stock Exchange is something like the feeling in the House of Commons. In regard to intervention, the most commonly expressed opinion is, that it would not do just now; but that there was a time, some months ago, when the Government ought to have interfered, in conjunction, of course, with other Powers. The reason why it did not, might possibly be found in that dark and mysterious pocket of Minister ADAMS, where he keeps those dispatches, which are to be shown, or only talked about, as occasion may require.

On Friday night we are promised a debate on the claims for the vessels and cargoes destroyed by the *Alabama*. Lord ROBERT CECIL, the other night, characterized them as "insolent." There will, no doubt, be bitter speeches; there will be cheers and laughter, and all those expressions lo which members of Parliament so freely indulge; but at the end of a long debate, lasting till 1 or 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, Mr. PEACOCKE will withdraw his resolution, because he will not dare to carry it to a division.

The Confederate sympathizers are very likely to have the best of it in the debate, though COBDEN, BRIGHT and FORSTER can always command the attention of the House; but when it comes to voting, the Government, on the American question, can command a majority—it is no other way, by prudently moving the "previous question." But there will be no division. The *Alabama* claims, and all similar matters, it will be said, belong, not to Parliament, but to the judiciary. The cases of the *Alexandra* and the rams are now pending, and on their weary way to the House of Lords, if they ever reach that lofty but slow tribunal. So, after plenty of talk, wise or otherwise, the whole matter will be shelved, and left as now, an open question for future debate and negotiation. The claims are considered preposterous; but England is in the way of doing and submitting to preposterous things now-a-days.

The English are anxious not only about the force and numbers of the American army, but the power of American artillery. For a long time Lord LYONS furnished his Government with minute information in regard to artillery experiments and practice, ironclads, &c.; but the extent of military operations made it desirable to have other information, and three officers have been sent over for that purpose. Officers have also been sent to watch the progress of affairs in Denmark. I do not learn whether the military gentlemen dispatched to America are to confine their observations to the Federal armies, or navy, or whether, having seen what they can on our side, they will be instructed to pass over to the other. The information given up to this time has been more minute respecting the Confederate, than the Federal armies. We know, so far as English writers have informed us, more of LEE, LONGSTREET, JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD than we do of GRANT, MEADE, BANKS and FOSTER. We have more accurate accounts of Southern than of Northern camps and implements of war.

MONADNOCK.

THE NEWS BY THE DAMASCUS.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, March 2.

The steamship *Damascus*, Capt. BROWN, which left Liverpool, at 2.30 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 19th, and Londonderry 19th ult., arrived at Portland at 10.50 o'clock this morning.

The *Nova Scotian* from Portland arrived at Londonderry at 9 o'clock morning of the 18th.

The Manchester *Examiner* believes the Government is resolved to terminate the Galway contract.

The *Great Eastern* was knocked down at auction to the newly formed Great Eastern Steamship Company, for only twenty-five thousand pounds sterling. The company had, however, previously purchased bonds of the old company to the extent of seventy thousand pounds sterling, which must be added to the above purchase money. Another person claims to have bid £25,000 at auction, and demands the ship.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 17th were unimportant. Mr. LAIRD'S bill for a more efficient mode of testing anchors and chain-cables in the merchant service passed its second reading in the Commons after a long discussion.

The funds were inective, but firm; discount demand moderate, and the tendency in rates downward. Gold was flowing to the Bank.

The rebel loan had further advanced to 54@56.

FRANCE.

It is stated that the errengements for the departura of the Arch-Duke MAXIMILIAN for Paris, en-route to Mexico, are complete.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* contends that France and England lose by want of coöperetion, and urges the reëstablishmeot of en ective alliaoce to avert the catastrophe which menaces Denmerk.

The *Siècle* (liberal organ) demands the supoort of France for Danmark, so shamefully abandoned by England.

It is stated that the *Moniteur* has been prohibited publishing Prince NAPOLEON'S anti-English speech et the Suez Canal celebration.

The Bourse wae firm; rentas 66f. 70c.

THE SCHLESWIG WAR.

The Prussiane continned their operations against the intrenchments at Duppel, but the thaw retarded the movement of their heavy artillery, and delayed the attack. It was stated that Prince FERDERICK CHARLES of Prussia will command the attack.

It is asserted at Rendsburg that the Prussian Commander has summoned the Danes to evacute Duppel and the Island of Alsen, giving very short deley: failing to comply the Prussian Army would immediately occenpy Jutland.

The Danes were strengthening the defences of Duppel and Alsen.

Thirty thousand Prussians are concentrated in the District of Lundesitt.

A Copenhagen paper says the Denish Government has received no proposals respecting an armistice.

SPAIN.

The Spenish Government has chartered seven steamers to convoy four thonsand troops to reinlorce the Army of the Antilles.

HOLLAND.

The Schielend Palace at Rotterdam, containing a picture gallery and museum, had been burnt.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 19.

An attack on Duppel by the Prussian and Austrian forces is imminent, but no news of its commencement has as yet been received.

It is stated that the place is delended by 40,000 Danes.

Commercial Intelligence Per Damascus.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 18.

TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester market is dull but firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., report: FLOUR very dull. WHEAT dull and easier: Red Winter 8s. 4d.@8s. 9d. CORN heavy, and 6d. lower; mixed 28s. 6d.@29s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

BEEF steady, PORK quiet and steady. BUTTER quiet and unchanged. LARD dull and easier. TALLOW inactive.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES firm at 30s. for Pots. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE steadv. RICE quiet and steady. RESIN, small sales. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firm at 75s. for French. PETROLEUM quiet and steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

BREADSTUFFS dull. SUGAR firm. COFFEE firm. TEA steady. RICE firm. TALLOW quiet at 40s. 6d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firm.

Illinois Central Shares, 21@19 discount.

Erie Shares, 62@64.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

Consols were quoted on Thursday at 91@91¼ for money.

LATEST MARKETS VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 19.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 40,000 bales, of which 5,500 were taken by speculators and 6,000 by exporters. The market has been irregular, and a partial decline of ⅛d.@⅜d. has been established, except for American, which is steady and unchanged. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 4,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and unchanged. Middling Orleans, 27¾d.; Mobiles, 27d.; Uplands, 26¾d. Stock in port estimated at 246,000 bales, of which 27,500 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour heavy and tending dowoward. Wheat quiet and steady at Tuesday's rates. Corn dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged, except Bacon, which is easier. Tallow tending dowaward.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 19.

Consols for money 91¼.

The Bullion in the Bank has increased £111,000.

Illinois Central shares 19¾@18¾ discount. Erie shares 62@63.

VERY LATEST BY THE DAMASCUS.

By Telegraph to Greencastle.

COPENHAGEN, Thursday, Feb. 18—8 P. M.

The Danish moniter iron-clad *Krolkrake* has attacked Engusund. She attempted to destroy the bridge erected by the Austro-Prussians in the Braager Psninsula, but could not get near enough to do so, owing to the shallow water. She fired 72 shots, and the German batteries fired 150. One shot went through her funnel.

The Germans drove the Danish nickets from the Stendrur and Nubal woods. The Danes subsequently rallied in force, when the Germans retired without offering resistance.

The position of the Germans in Braagerland is very dangerous.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 19.

English and foreign WHEAT and FLOUR are quiet, at Monday's rates. BARLEY is firm. OATS steady and in fair demand. BEANS and PEAS unaltered.

MANCHESTER, Friday, Feb. 19.

The market is dull and inactive. In the absence of business it is difficult to ascertain prices correctly, but wa think them scarcely so firm as on Tuesday: at least, quotations are more irregular in the lower numbers.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 19.

SUGAR—Prices unchanged. COFFEE quiet; supply light. TEA—A fair business at full terms. RICE—Demand no better; rates full up. SALTPETRE quiet. TALLOW—Business limited.

GLASGOW, Thursday, Feb. 18.

IRON—No. 1, 59s. 6d.@60s.; mixed nnmbers, warrants, 59s. 10½d.@60s.; No. 3, 55s. 6d.@56s. Market quiet.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 19.

Consols 91¾.

THE NEWS BY THE ETNA.

The Inman steamer *Etna*, Capt. MCGUIGAN, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 17th, and Queenstown on the 18th February, arrived here last evening.

The *City of New-York* reached Liverpool at 5 A. M. on the 17th.

The *Kedar* reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 17th.

The *Germania* arrived at Southampton at about 8 A. M. on the 17th.

The *City of Limerick* passed Cape Clear at noon on the 16th.

ANOTHER SHIP BURNT BY THE ALABAMA.

A Bombay telegram, of the 29th January, announces that the rebel steamer *Alabama* was cruising off the west coast of India, and that she had captured and burnt the ship *Emma*, of New-York.

The London *Times*, of the 17th, has an editorial adverse to the Galway Atlantic line, and the subsidy by which it is maintained. In view of the probable break down of the Galway concern, a movement was on foot at Cork to secure the transfer of the subsidy, if possible, to that port.

FRANCE.

The trial of MAZZINI and the four Italian conspirators was expected to commence on the 25th of February.

The new Sugar Bill before the French Corps Legislatif is regarded as the most important commercial measure brought forward since the treaty of commerce with England.

The Paris Bourse on the 16th was firmer in tone, and rantes advanced to 66.65.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

The allied Prussian and Austrian armies were, according to the latest reports, devoting all their efforts to secure the Island of Alsen. Siege guns had been placed in position opposite the fortifications of Duppel; pontoon bridges had been rapidly forwarded to the German camp, and every preparation had been made to facilitate an operation, which, notwithstanding the overwhelming numbers of the assailants, must prove one of no ordinary difficulty.

The Prussians had three divisions of gunboats ready for sea.

Danish ships were cruising eastward and westward of the Island of Rugen.

The Danes are said to have made two successful sorties from Duppel, inflicting considerable loss on the Prussians. One Danish regiment, however, which sallied out, is said to have been nearly destroyed.

The Copenhagen journals regard an armistice as inadmissible, which stipulates for the evacuation of Schleswig.

The Danish ships-of-war are said to have been ordered to capture shipping belonging to all the States of the German Confederation.

A strong Danish fleet is said to have arrived off the Island of Alsen, to attack the invading Prussian troops.

ITALY.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Signor SINES expressed regret at the condition of the Italians serving in the United States Federal Army, who had been taken prisoners by the Confederates, and asked if it were not possible to obtain their release. The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that he could not employ official means, the Government of the South being not recognized. He would, however, use other means to obtain their liberty or to ameliorate their condition.

POLAND.

The streets adjacent to the citedel of Warsaw were to be demolished in order to make room for the erection of bastions.

The Government had ordered the priests of the Church of the Holy Cross to quit their residence within three days, as it was required for a State Prison. The priests declared they would only yield to force.

INDIA.

The following bed been telegraphed from Suez:

BOMBAY, Friday, Jan. 29.

Cotton goods firm and tending upward. Raw Cotton advanced 10@15 rupees per candy. Cotton Freights to Liverpool 70s.@75s. Exchange 2s. 1d.@2s. 1⅛d.

The first ships with the Persian Gulf telegraph cable have left Bombay.

CALCUTTA, Wednesday, Jan 27.

Shirtings improving. Twist quiet. Exchange 2s. 1¾d.

THE BRAZILS.

A Rio dispatch of Jan. 25 announces that a change of Ministry had taken place. Señor ZACARIAS was President of the new Cabinet.

BUENOS AYRES, Thursday, Jan. 14.

Dry American Hides, 35c.@38c.; Wet, 37½c. Tallow, 13½c. Flour declining, with large arrivals. Exchange, 51¾; Ounces, 28@30.

Important Arrest of Counterfeiters.

A BOLD ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT EXPOSED—TWO OF THE LEADERS IN CUSTODY.

Detectives ELDER and MCCORD, of this City, yesterday effected what they regard as a very important arrest. Certainly if all that appears in regard to the case at this stage of it be true the two detectives above named have performed a most timely and valuable service. From the testimony which has thus far been adduced, it seems that a short time since the police authorities of this City and Philadelphia received information from a reliable source that there was a well-organized company, having its headquarters in New-York, with a branch of the same located in Philadelphia. That the purpose of this band was to counterfeit a large number of the Treasury notes of the Brazilian Government, and afterward to circulate them throughout the United States and Europe. Officers ELDER and MCCORD were accordingly detailed to work up the case, at least so far as this City was concerned. After diligent efforts, they yesterday succeeded in securing two men, both of whom are believed to be leaders of this band of counterfeiters. Their names are JOSE GASTON, a Portugese, and a Mr. C. A. VAN DE LINDEN, a German merchant doing business at No. 37 Broadway, in this City. The prisoners were taken before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, where considerable evidence was taken against them.

Mr. Louis H. F. D'Aguiar, the Consul-General of the Brazilian Government, resident at this port, testified that he had been informed on good authority and verily believed that Jose Gaston and C. A. Van de Linoas were, and had been for some time past, engaged in the manufacture of spurious Treasury notes, purporting to be the genuine Treasury notes of the Government which he represented, and that the same was done by the prisoners for the purpose of cheating and defrauding that Government and injuring her credit and financial position in the estimation of other nations.

Detective Elder testified that he and officer McCord arrested Gaston and Van de Linden; that Gaston sometimes goes by the name of Augustine Lettarli; that he found in the possession of the latter a few genuine Treasury notes of the Brazilian Government, and a very large number of spurious ones; these counterfeits were in various states of preparation, some of them nearly completed, and others just commenced—none of them entirely finished; Gaston confessed to Elder that he had given orders to a firm of lithographers in Philadelphia to have a large number of these notes executed in imitation of the genuine ones. GASTON further said to the officer that the paper of which they were to be made had all been prepared in water mark at great expense and with much care and skill; that such steps had been taken that in a very short time, if they had not been interrupted in the business, they would have been ready to issue enormous quantities of the counterfeits, not only in this country but in Europe.

VAN DE LINDEN, who is considered wealthy, was the man who was to furnish abundant means to have the notes well executed and put properly into circulation, and as compensation for the use of his capital and the risk he ran of being detected, he was to have the "lion's share.

Messrs. BEADY and STEWART have been employed by the Brazilian Consul-General to prosecute the case in this City in behalf of that Government, and Mr. FRANK BYRNE, with others, is engaged as counsel for the prisoners.

At the conlusion of the proceedings yesterday afternoon, Justice HOGAN committed both of the accused to answer.

It is stated on good authority that the scheme to flood this country and Europe with counterfeit Treasury notes of Brazil, was originated in the latter country by a thoroughly organized band of men, some of whom are wealthy and influential; that their primary object was to ruin the credit and finances of that nation in the eyes of the whole civilized world, and secondly to enrich themselves as much as possible. At all events it seems to have been a bold and gigantic enterprise. A large number of counterfeiters, both in this City and Philadelphia, are known to have been identified with it, either as leaders or as instrumeots in the hands of more designing rogues. The police of both cities are actively engaged in trying to secure their arrest.

Gen. Burnside at the Produce Exchange.

Major-Gen. BURNSIDE reached the Produce Exchange yesterday before the close of business. He was in citizen's dress, but was very speedily recognized, and introduced to several representative merchants by the President of the Commercial Association, Mr. ARCHIBALD BAXTER. The gallant officer entered freely into conversation with the merchants present, and seemed highly delighted with the cordiality of his reception, and his obvlously great popularity on the floor of 'Change. At the close of the regular business hours, Mr. BAXTER called the assemblage to order, and formally announced the object of the visit of Gen. BURNSIDE.

Mr. J. HORACE HERRICK was chosen Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. BAXTER then referred at length to the aim of Gen. BURNSIDE in honoring the Produce Exchange with his presence, and in the course of his remarks, spoke very eulogistically of the high personal character, the unselfish patriotism and professional reputation of their distinguished guest.

Gen. BURNSIDE spoke next. On rising, he was greeted with cheers, repeated several times. He had intended to speak on business only, but the enthusiastic reception which he had met with first claimed a distinct and grateful recognition from him. He then briefly related the history of the Ninth Army Corps, from its organization in New-York, through the campaigns in North Carolina, in Virginia, in Maryland, in the Southwest and in East Tennessee. He stated that the Ninth Corps had never lost a color nor a gun, but, in its first three months' campaign in North Carolina had taken nearly 4,000 prisoners and over 150 pieces of ortillery.

He explained that he did not approve of the policy of paying any additional hand-money to brokers, beyond that allowed by Government, for bringing in recruits to the military depots; but, as that policy had been adopted by other organizations with success, it became a necessity with the friends of the Ninth Army Corps to do likewise. To enable them to do so, a fund had been already raised by private subscription which was not yet exhausted, and until it should be, he would not call on his friends at the Produce Exchange for any further pecuniary aid. He, however, would advise the appointment of a committee of merchants to confer with the committee (headed by Mr. JAMES M. BROWN) of the old friends of the corps, and learn what was really necessary to be done to promote the good work, and this committee, in the event of further monetary aid being required, could make known to the Commercial Association the wants of the corps in this respect. He said the brokers naturally desired to get as much money as they could for bringing forward recruits for the army, and the friends of the corps would therefore have to pay the brokers as liberally as had been done by other organizations, or they could not obtain the men. The General then referred in very complimentary terms to Col. W. A. HOWARD, of the Thirteenth New-York Artillery, long connected with the Ninth Corps, who followed in a brief, pertinent and humorous address, approbatory of the hand-money policy and complimentary to his gallant Commander. He urged the merchants to contribute generously to the Ninth Army Corps, and they never would be sorry for aiding in raising 50,000 men for special service under Gen. BURNSIDE.

The Secretary then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this meeting, recognizing the unswerving loyalty, devoted patriotism, and eminent services to his country, of Maj.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, do hereby welcome him to the floor of the Produce Exchange.

Resolved, That, appreciating the importance of Gen. BURNSIDE'S present endeavors to fill up the ranks of the Ninth Army Corps, we recommend his efforts in this direction to the cordial sympathy and patriotic consideration of the members of this Association.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be now appointed by the Chair, to aid him in this work, by soliciting subscriptions and otherwise.

Mr. JAMES P. WALLACE moved the adoption of the resolutions, which motion was duly seconded, and carried unanimously.

Mr. BAXTER next designated the Committee, provided for in the resolutions, as follows: Messrs. E. W. Coleman, J. H. Holcomb, Benjamin C. Bogert, J. H. Herrick, and Ambrose Snow. No further business being before the meeting, it was declared adjourned.

Secretary Chase's Opinion on the Pay of Colored Soldiers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Monday, Feb. 29, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have received the petition that Congress will pass such laws as will put the soldiers of our army on the same footing as to bounty, pay and pensions, without regard to difference of complexion.

I have no doubt of the expediency or justice of such legislation. Youre, very truly,

VINCENT COLYER, Esq. S. P. CHASE.

Evening Exchange.

$35,000	Amer Gold	160¾	100	Hud. R. R.	154
10,000	do	s2. 160	100	do	b3. 154⅛
10,000	do	160¼	100	do	b10. 154⅜
15e	N. Y. Cen. R	135⅜	1000	Reading R	130
500	Erie R	s30. 113¼	100	Harlem R. Prf	131
600	do	s3. 113⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R	141
800	do	113⅜	200	Mich. So. R	s3 98⅛
150	da	113⅜	400	Ill. Cen. R	134⅜
100	do	b3. 113⅜	100	do	134⅝
1000	do	s3. 114	500	Pittsburgh	115
400	do	114	200	Fort Wayne	99
400	do	114⅛	100	do	b3 99
300	do	s3 114⅜	100	Cumb. Coal	67⅜
200	Harlem R	138	100	Canton Co	51¾
400	do	b3 138⅜	200	do	51⅝
400	do	138⅝	200	do	s30 51⅞
800	do	139	300	Quick. Min. Co	57⅛
700	do	b10. 138⅜	200	do	57⅜
300	do	138¾	100	Cen. Coal Co	74⅛
100	do	b3. 138¾	300	do	74¼
4000	do	139⅛	100	do	74⅜
500	do	b3. 139⅛	100	do	74
300	do	139¼			

Arrivals in the City.

Col. D. T. Jenkins, of the United Stetes Army; Hon. L. Underwood, J. S. Eldridge and wife, and G. W. Bond, of Boston, are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

George Worth, of California; T. P. Newton, of Newport; Wm. Andrews, of Ithace; C. Lincoln, of New-York; B. Wegner, of Baltimore; E. Wright, of St. Louis, and S. E. Hanson, of Boston, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. H. St. John, of Vermont; J. M. Stebbins, of Springfield; A. Vaosantwood, of Albany; H. B. Fry and E. W. Grouse, of Philadelphia; H. C. Roemer, of Toledo, and R. Morris, of Washington, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. B. F. Rexford, of Norwich; L. H. Tappan, of Troy; A. D. Jessup, of Philadelphia; J. S. Stone and Z. Cushing, of Boston; A. B. Smith, of Wisconsin; Capt. D. S. Babcock, of Stonington, and S. S. Barnard, of Detroit, are stopping at the Astor House.

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For military officers and those who often overtax the voice they are useful in relieving an irritated throat, and will render articulation easy. To the soldier exposed to sudden changes in the weather, they will give prompt relief in coughs and colds, and can be carried in the pocket, to be taken as occasion requires.

[Advertisement.]

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR MARCH—Contains several interesting subjects. The Eye—Its Color, Natural Language, etc.; "A Change of Heart"—Conjugal Resemblences—The Future American—"The Jerks"—Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Psychology, etc. Only 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. The Nos. for January, February and March sent by first post for 45 cents.

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD, BASATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HAIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a destrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

"WAIT A LITTLE LONGER."—In a few brief days KNOX will startle the public and delight his customers by the introduction of his Spring style of hat. It will be novel, for KNOX designed it. Beautiful, becoming, seasonable and stylish, for KNOX, with a proper appreciation of his calling, invests all his fabrics with these qualities. To buy a hat that will at once please and satisfy you, visit KNOX, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The readers of the TIMES are invited to examine the Spring opening of English royal velvet and Brussels carpetings; also, to the elegant assortment of three-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, druggets, oil-cloths, from three to eighteen feet wide; table and piano covers, &c., at HIRAM ANDERSON'S ten spacious salesrooms, No. 99 Bowery. His goods are all guaranteed to purchasers at reasonable prices. Be particular, and look for No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

MASON 2—*In steamship Hecla, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Jones and child, London; Mrs. Amalia Cook and daughter, Virginia; Mr. and Mrs. Clemant Dixon, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. M. Brogan, San Francisco; W. H. Lowry, New-York, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—T. Watson and son, F. Amodio, M. Herdelbegger, P. Bach, Mr. Dunning, B. H. Bartol, Miss Bartol, Mrs H. R. Bishop, Miss H. Bishop and servant, D. Knowlton, Miss E. Bentil, Miss J. Kempart, G. Christie and daughter, E. H. Roberts, S. E. Hixon, Mrs. J. Browning, Gen. T. Runyon and lady, D. McCabe and 2 children, J. H. Gossler, A. Catalino, J. Rogers, J. Richard, J. O. Evans, O. Edmanton, S. Madrid, S. P. Baraadran, M. Gillen, A. Amilto, J. Martinez, Mrs. S. B. Crosby and 2 children, Mrs. M. S. Smith, L. R. Stayner, O. D. Tyng, J. F. Downs, Mr. Shaten, W. E. Thomas, R. Pueble, E. Delorme, E. C. Fallen, A. Greenwood, Capt. Davis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 32 | Sun sets..... 5 53 | Moon rises. 2 50

SANDY HOOK—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 25 | Gov. Island.. 4 14 | Hell Gate.. 5 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Caledonia, (Br.,) Craig, Liverpool. F. McDonald & Co.; Heela. (Br.,) Macaolay, Liverpool. E. Cunard; Kangaroo, (Sr.,) Bridgeman, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Steamers Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, Jas. Hand; Potomac, Sherwood, Portland. H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Annie, Davis, Providence. C. H. Knox & Co.

Ship Donau, (Hamb.,) Helvich, Hamburg; Criterion, Stetson, San Francisco, Comstocks & Co.

Barks Salamander, (Russ.,) Dahlstedt, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Julia Heyn, (Pruss.) Leechfeldt, Marseilles, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Gauss, (Brem.,) Wieling, London. Ruger Bros.; Jane Maria, (Fr.,) Verris, Havre. Sloman & Edye.

Brigs Burchard S. Torrey, Haskell, Philadelphia, A. F. Daily & Co.; Highland Mary, (Br.,) Schreider, Matamoras, Smith & Dunning; S. G. Throop, (Sr.,) McLellan, Havre, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Benj. Delano, Baxter, Port Royal, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Elizebeth Berry, Chamberlain, Havana, H. O. Brookman & Co.

Schooners New-York, Faulkiln, Boston, J. C. Dayton; Elizabeth, Emery, Washington, T. M. Mayhew; Dan McPhee, Wilson, Baltimore, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Emily, Morrell, Stamford, M. Briggs & Co.; E. M. Dnfield, Jones, Alexandria, L. Keeoy; S. T. King, ——, Calais, Jed Frye & Co.; Hiawatha, Ingraham, Boston, Metcalf & Duncan; A. Kelly, Chase, Bostoo, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Prince Alfred, ——, Newbern, M. T. Ruoyoo & Co.; Asa Eldridge, Lake, Fortress Monroe, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Otis, Carll, Fall River, Wm. Salem & Co.; Charlotte, Graves, Stoolngton, Wm. S. Brown.

Arrived.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, from Havaoe Feb. 27, at 1¾ P. M., with mdse. and passeogers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Feb. 29, 4:30 P. M., off Charleston, spoke U. S. stmr. Dacotah, March 1, 3 P. M., signalized steamship Corsica, hence for Havana.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool Feb. 17, via Queenstown 18th, at 3:40 P. M., with mdse. and 377 passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship St. Andrew, (Sr.,) Scott, Glasgow Jan. 23, via Portland Feb. 24, at 5 A. M., with mdse. and 19 passeogers to Francis MacDonald.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Georgie Hurlbut, Masson, New-Orleans 16 ds., with molasses, etc., to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Feb. 27, 30 miles north of Cape Hatteras, spoke U. S. supply steamer Grand Gulf, bound S.

Ship Foergie, (Brem.,) Schmidt, Havre 52 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Had strong W. and S. W. winds most of the passage. No date, on the Banks, saw ship New-York, bound W.

Bark Retrieve, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Killam, Rochelle 60 ds., with brandy, etc., to Boyd & Hincken. Has had heavy westerly gales nearly the whole passage; in lat. 45 10, lon. 46, passed large quantities of field ice. Feb. 10, lat. 44 40, lon. 46 30, saw a ship to windward, with nothing hot fore and mizzen masts standing, and apparently abandooed and waterlogged; as night came on, and snowing at the time, could not board her.

Bark Twilight, (of St. John, N. B.,) Newell, Matamoras 24 ds., with cotton, etc., to C. C. Duncan & Co. Dec. 31, while lying off Matamoras, during a gale from the N., an unknown brig came in collision, carrying away our bowsprit, figure-head, cntwater, etc.

Bark R. G. W. Dodge, Jarvis, Zaza 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. & E. J. Peters. Had heavy head winds most of the passage.

Bark Express, Bahrs, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to Bixby & Co.

Brig Amanda, (Dan.,) Von Ehren, Rio Janeiro 57 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Weodt. Has had very heavy weather. Jan. 19, lat. 19 S., lon. 33 07, spoke whaling bark Canton Packet, Allen, from New-Bedford, on a cruise—all well on board; received letters from her. Brig Hermann Isaac, (Hol.,) Takes, Bonaire Jan. 28, Curacoa Feb. 4, with salt to C. F. Persuhn; sld. in co. with schr. Creole, for New-York from Curacoa.

Brig Pedro, (of Turks Island,) Wallace, Nuevitas 13 ds., with sugar to Peck & Church.

Brig Pollie Jones, (of Digby, N. S.,) Lent, Matamoras 24 ds., with cotton, etc., to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Anne, (Sr.,) Farr, Nassau 11 ds., with cotton to M. J. Petitt & Co. Came via Long Island Soood.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Perry, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Savage, Rockland 17 ds., with barley to R. P. Buck & Oo.

Schr. John J. Ames, Baker, Boston 6 ds., with fish to Crowley & Co.

Schr. Anoa Sheppard, Tucker, Fairhaven.

Schr. Rattler, Smith, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Wild Rover, McDonald, Gloucestar, with fish.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Elisa Rebecca, Price, Fall River.

BELOW—One brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

March 1—Bark Christobel.

Brig Wicks.

March 2—U. S. supply steamship Newbern, for the North Atlantic Blockading

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3883. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

American Affairs in the British Parliament.

Escape of the Pirate Georgia from Cherbourg.

THE CASE OF THE PAMPERO IN COURT.

PROGRESS OF THE DANO-GERMAN WAR

No Material Change in the Situation.

Ominous Preparations by the Italian Government.

INTERESTING CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

HALIFAX, Thursday, March 3.

The royal mail steamship *Canada*, Capt. MOODIE, left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 20th ult., and Queenstown on the 21st ult., and arrived at Halifax at 4 o'clo k this morning. She has thirty passengers for Halifax and forty six for Boston.

The steamship *Australasian* arrived at Queenstown on the 19th ult.

The *Canada* had her machinery slightly disabled when two days out from port, and was under half speed the rest of the voyage. She leaves to-night for Boston, where she will be due on Saturday.

She reports, on the 20th exchanged signals with the *Australasian* going into Liverpool; also, with ship *Johanna Kepler*. On the 22d, lat. 51°, lon. 12°, signaled ship *Universe*, boond east.

WILLIAM MUIR, formerly British Consul at New-Orleans, died in England.

The rebel privateer *Georgia* quietly slipped awey from Cherbourg Roads at midnight on the 15th, and stood out to sea.

The following American vessels arrived in the Roads about the time of the *Georgia's* departure: The *Winona*, *Mary O'Brien* and *Charles Davenport*, all from Cal ao, bound to Havre.

The case of the *Pampero* had been further debated in the Exchequer Court, Edinburgh. The defendants' complainad that the informations were bad in law, and objected to the case going to trial. An adjournment was granted for the reply of the Crown counsel.

There was a vague rumor in London on the 19th that France contemplated a speedy recognition of the Confederates, under which the rebel loan advanced to 57@59.

The *Army & Navy Gazette* thinks the present Spring campaign in America will bring forth results decisive of the contest and of the fate of the LINCOLN Cabinet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 18th, the Marquis CLANRICARDE gave notice that on the 23d he would call attention to the recruiting by Federal agents in Ireland, and ask what steps the Government intended to take respecting it.

In the House of Commons Mr. BAILEY asked the Attorney-General whether he was of the opinion, when an English vessel was captured in a neutral harbor by an American cruiser, it was the duty of the Government to wait for a decision in a Prize Court before demanding reparation. He also asked whether the capture of the British vessel *Science* at Matamoras was not a violation of international law and a direct act of hostility to England.

The Attorney-General said if an English merchant vessel was captured by an American vessel in a neutral harbor, it would not be the duty of the Government to wait for the action of a Prize Court before demanding satisfaction. But with regard to the case of the *Science* it was controverted whether she was captured in Mexican waters or not. In the instructions given to American cruisers, nothing could be more distinct and clear, that no neutral vessels should be taken in Mexican waters. If, therefore, American cruisers captured British vessels in Mexican waters they would do so in direct contravention of their instructions, and in that case he had no doubt the United States would make reperation.

Mr. LAYARD said the British Government had accepted the proffered mediation of Portugal in the Brazilian question. He did not know whether the Brazilian Government had accepted it.

In the House of Commons, on the 19th, Mr. LAYARD said the Government had no official information of the capture of the British ship *Martaban* by the *Alabama*. He also said no communication had been addressed to the Government with a view to the recognition of the Empire of Mexico. The British Government had hitherto declined to express an opinion upon the subject.

In reply to Mr. HALIBURTON as to the capture of a rebel ship by a Federal vessel in the harbor of Pauxbar, Nova Scotia, Mr. LAYARD said Lord LYONS had been instructed to demand redress; but before those instructions were received, Secretary SEWARD had expressed regret and offered reparation.

In reply to some inquiries on the Danish question, Lord PALMERSTON spoke strongly as to the Austro-Prussian invasion of Schleswig, and was loudly cheered. He declined to say what the Government would do if the Germans entered Jutland.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

A Copenhagen telegram says:

The German troops have entered Jutland in considerable force.

The Germans attacked the Danish outposts along the whole line on the 18th; but after several hours' engagement, they were repulsed, though they occupied all their former positions.

A Danish iron-clad monitor attempted to destroy the bridge thrown over to Egernsund, but was unsuccessful.

It is asserted that the Danes have withdrawn behind their intrenchments at Duppel.

A Danish frigate in the English Channel had overhauled numerous vessels, including an American bark.

War risks were being paid on belligerents' vessels in England.

The Frankfort Diet had resolved that an embargo should be placed on Danish shipping in all German ports, in consequence of the Danes having laid an embargo on all German shipping.

The Austro-Prussian note to the minor German States, declares that they do not recognize the necessity of a Federal reserve being stationed in Holstein. Should such a want arise the great Powers would place at the disposal of the Diet a sufficient reserve for executive purposes. It is expected that this note will aggravate the prevailing indignation of the minor States at the high-handed proceedings of Austria and Prussia.

ITALY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says rumors not unlike those afinat preceding the Italian war are in circulation. Now, as than, it is said, agents are in France, buying arms and munitions of war of all descriptions on account of the Italian Government, and naval stores are purchased by them with the permission of the French Government. It is consequently considered that an attack on some part of the Adriatic is contemplated by the Italian Government.

POLAND.

The insurgents attacknd the Russian garrison at Konskei, and drove the Russians out of the town. The Russians were then attacked by another party of insurgents and defeated with heavy loss.

Almost all the guards on the Warsaw and Vienna Railway had been arrested.

Prince SAPIEHA had escaped from prison at Limburg.

VERY LATEST PER CANADA.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The Archduke MAXIMILIAN will visit the Courts of Brussels, Paris and Windsor, while waiting for the complement of votes collected by the Ayuntamientos of the principal Mexican cities.

The Archduke will be present at the baptism of the son of the Prince of Wales, and on quitting England will proceed to Vienna and officially receive the Mexican Deputation. When the Deputation receives the assent of the Emperor of Austria, it will proclaim the accession of MAXIMILIAN.

The Archduke will leave Trieste on board the Austrian frigate *Elizabeth*, and will land at Cevita Vecchia to receive the blessing of the Pope.

LONDON, Sunday morning, Feb. 21.

Consols, after official hours last evening, 90¾.

Paris Bourse—Rentes opened 66f. 45c.

The fall in funds yesterday was owing to Lord PALMERSTON's speech, Friday evening, and increasing fears of further complications arising out of the Danish war.

A cabinet council was held yesterday.

The *Express* says that Admiral DACRES' squadron, now in the Tagus, has been ordered to return to England and assemble in Portland Roads, where it will await further orders. Instructions to that effect left the Admiralty on Thursday.

LONDON—Sunday, P. M.

The Bombay overland mail has arrived with advices to Jan. 29.

The frontier was quiet, and the regiments were returning from the seat of war.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce had memorialized in favor of a gold currency for England.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 20—Evening.

A cabinet council was hastily summoned last night and met to-day.

The British Channel Squadron has been summoned home from the Mediterranean.

French policy seems to be setting in favor of Denmark, and some journals utter warning to Prussia. The *Moniteur* continues ominously silent.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* asserts that NAPOLEON will not fail by any opportunity given him to march French troops to the Rhine.

Little credence is given to the alleged intention of France to recognize the Confederates.

The rebel loan is weaker to-day, and is quoted at 55@57. Funds generally weaker. Discounts unchanged.

COPENHAGEN, Friday, Feb. 19.

It is officially announced that all was quiet at Duppel at 11 o'clock this morning.

In consequence of a circuitous movement of the enemy the Danes were compelled to evacuate Kolding in Jutland.

A cavalry engagement subsequently took place without decisive result.

VIENNA, Saturday, Feb. 20.

A squadron of twelve Austrian men-of-war has been ordered to sea to protect German merchantmen against the Danish cruisers. Part of the fleet has already sailed.

Several Danish iron-clads appeared on the 18th in Flensburg Fiord, and exchanged shots with the German artillery.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The Bourse closed flat; Rentes 66f. 35c.

Commercial Intelligence per Canada.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market was inactive, and prices irregular.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: FLOUR very dull. WHEAT quiet, but steady at 8s. 3d.@9s. for red Western, and 9s. 3d.@9s. 4d. for red Southern. CORN dull; sales of mixed Western at 28s. 6d.@29s. and White at 32s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., GORDON, BOUCH & Co. and others report: BEEF firmer, but quiet. PORK steady. BACON nominal, with small sales. BUTTER dull, LARD easier; sales at 41s.@43s. TALLOW very dull, and partially declined 3d.@6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES—Pots and Pearls steady. SUGAR firm, but quiet. COFFEE active. RICE quiet, but steady. SPERM OIL—No sales. LINSEED OIL inactive. RESIN quiet SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales small, at 75s. for Freech. PETROLEUM—Messrs. BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANSON report Petroleum dull; sales of Refined at 1s. 9d.@1s. 10d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS—A downward tendency. IRON quiet, at £7 15s.@£8 for rails and bars, and pig 60s. 6d. SUGAR quiet but steady. COFFEE steady. TEA steady, at 1s. for common Congou. RICE firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE still advancing; sales at 75s. for French. PETROLEUM quiet; sales of Crude at £16 6s.@£17, and refined at 1s. 11d. TALLOW heavy. CODOIL dull, at 50s. LINSEED OIL, an upward tendency, at 35s.

Messrs. GROVES & TODD report PROVISIONS steady. BUTTER firmer. RESIN quiet but steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report American Securities active. United States Sixes, 63@64; United States Fives, 59@61; United States Five-twenties, 62½.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 19.

Consols closed at 91¼ for money.

LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 20—Evening.

COTTON—The sales to-day were 4,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters, the market closing dull and prices weak.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady, except Wheat, which is firmer.

PROVISIONS—Flat.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 20—Evening.

Consols, for money, 90⅞@91. Illinois Central shares, 20½@19½ discount. Erie shares, 62@64.

HAVRE, Thursday, Feb. 18.

COTTON—The market opened firmer and closed quiet and steady. Sales of the week, 3,250 bales, nearly all to the trade. Stock, 33,500 bales.

Postponement of the Draft in this State.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 3.

Gov. SEYMOUR received the following dispatch this evening:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 3.

By authority of a joint resolution passed by Congress to-day, the payment of bounties will be continued until further orders.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE CHARLESTON FLEET.

Arrival of Admiral Dahlgren and Staff at Washington—Commodore Rowan Temporarily in Command at Charleston—All Quiet.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 3.

The *Star* of this afternoon says: "Last evening the steamer *Harvest Moon*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. J. D. WARREN, commanding, arrived at the Navy-yard from Charleston Bar, having left there on Saturday night last, bringing up Admiral J. A. DAHLGREN and Staff of the Atlantic squadron.

When they left the bar everything was quiet; though there was some excitement in regard to rebel torpedoes. None have been seen, however, since the *Housatonic* was blown up; but as a precautionary measure fenders are put out around the different vessels nightly.

When the *Harvest Moon* arrived in the Potomac yesterday there was no pilot at hand, and after several ineffectual efforts were made to secure one, Admiral DAHLGREN volunteered for the duty, took his position in the pilot-house, and brought the vessel safely up to the yard, where she arrived at about five o'clock last evening.

Commander ROWAN was left in temporary command of the fleet."

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Charter of the Great Eastern to Lay It.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb 20.
VIA HALIFAX, Thursday, March 3.

The steamer *Great Eastern* has been chartered by Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOT & Co. to lay the Atlantic telegraph cable in the Summer of 1865.

(Signed) CYRUS W. FIELD.

A Store "Cleaned Out" by Soldiers.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, Penn., Thursday, March 3.

A mob of drunken furloughed soldiers are tearing out the store of AUGUSTUS DRIESH, whom they charge with being a Knight of the Golden Circle.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Grand Celebration of Washington's Birthday.

DETAILS OF THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

Hon. Michael Hahn Elected by a Large Majority.

A VERY LARGE VOTE POLLED.

Preparations for Active Military Movements.

The steamship *Yazoo*, from New-Orleans on the 25th ultimo, arrived last night, bringing us our special correspondence and files of New-Orleans papers, by which we have details of the signal victory of the Free State party in the late election.

Active preparations were being made in all departments for operations, but to what quarter they are to be directed has not transpired. Some point on the Mississippi, or up the Red or Owachita Rivers, would soon be the scene of action. All the steamers that came down were detained, and a very large number were collected at New-Orleans. Several, which left here for St. Louis, on reaching Memphis were compelled to discharge their cargoes and return.

The army in Texas is inactive.

Affairs in Western Louisiana remain as at last accounts. Across Lake Ponchartrain affairs look more brisk.

The New-Orleans *Era*, of the 23d ult., contains the following items:

The Galveston-Houston *News* contains a rebel Government advertisement announcing the gunboats *Harriet Lane* and *Clifton* and bark *Cavalla* to be sold at auction on the 10th of February.

The same paper declines taking subscriptions for a longer period than six months, owing to the uncertainty of the currency and affairs generally.

Dates from Sabine Pass state that the rebel. Col. GRIFFIN, with 800 men, holds that place; but his men are unpaid and discontented and prone to desertion.

The gunboat *Clifton* has been dismantled of her guns, laden with 700 bales of cotton, and would shortly attempt to run the blockade.

A captain of a blockade-running schooner lately landed at Point Isabel, with $19,000 in gold in his possession, and was captured by our forces. He did not know that the rebels had been driven from the place.

The embargo on the export of corn to Matamoras has been removed.

The steamer *George Cromwell* arrived at New-Orleans on the 22d ult.

We are again indebted to Purser COOK, of the steamship *Yazoo*, for favors.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1864.

The 22d day of February was celebrated in this city by a variety of events that certainly mark an era in its history, and will be always remembered by those who passed through the varied excitements with unusual pleasure. The day was one of the finest that ever dawned upon the earth, and after the unseasonable cold, was therefore doubly enjoyed. At an early hour the people were astir to witness the parade and hear the grand concert to come off at the head of Canal-street. Long before the hour set for them in the programme, the wide street was densely thronged from Camp to the levee. The Custom-house and every other available place were literally covered over with spectators, including large numbers of ladies. Just above the Custom-house was erected a large stand, on which were stationed the members of several of our best military bands, formed for the moment in an immense orchestra of instrumental music. At the intersection of Tchepitoulas-street with Canal was a perk of forty pieces of artillery loaded with cartridges, and so arranged by a galvanic battery that they could be fired as the base notes of the rolling music. The first piece was appropriately "Hail Columbia," and we never heard it given with more effect. As one note after another of that swelling anthem struck the ears of the enthusiastic listeners, the crowd gradually assumed a perfect silence. The ladies convulsively kept time with their hands, the gentlemen's eyes glistened, and the bronzed veterans present of the Department of the Gulf wore a more fierce and martial aspect. Amid this profound moment of interest, as the speaking harmony swelled and reverberated even across the glorious Mississippi, the climax was reached by the sudden belching forth of the artillery, its roar mingling at last in one grand combination, made up of music, the artillery and the cheers of the enthusiastic crowd. A number of pieces followed, the most noticeable of which was the "Storm Galtop," in which the soldiers of Col. DEDLEY's Cavalry Brigade gave great effect by their hearty cheering, the charge or battle cry of the men. The musical entertainment concluded by a finale furioso, in which our national airs mingled with those of other nations, the whole ending with the rapid discharge of the artillery. This novel concert, and most appropriate celebration of WASHINGTON's birthday, consumed nearly two hours. There were present on the stand Maj.-Gen. BANKS, his staff, and most of the distinguished officers of the department, as well as a large number of our most influential citizens.

Meantime the city was made lively by another, and, for practical purposes, a more important proceeding. The loyal voters of Louisiana were at the polls using their prerogative for the selection of a civil Governor, the first to be elected in a rebel State. It was due to Louisiana to thus lead off in the great work of restoration. Forced by political traitors against the wishes of her people out of the Union, under the protecting ægis of the Federal power, she hastens back under the folds of the Stars and Stripes, setting an example soon to be followed by Tennessee, then Arkansas, and then, we trust, by all the remainder of the States now held by a military despotism as part of the Confederate States. The moral of this election in a thousand ways will tell for good at home and abroad. It will satisfy foreign statesmen that the hearts of the people were never prepared for rebellion. It will close the mouths of the slanderers of the London *Times* and kindred sheets, in their constant assertions that the people of the South do not wish to return to the Union. It has settled the matter that the people of at least one, and that the extremest Southern State except one, will accept a Free State Constitution as a basis of their future existence in the Union; for this feature, by accidental circumstances, has been most prominently brought before the voters, and has been decided upon with a pronounced manner that cannot be misunderstood. The able leader which appeared in your paper some weeks ago, upon the announcement that a negro delegation had been admitted to the floor of a political convention in New-Orleans, in which you condemned the whole movement as offensive against society and good government, has been responded to by this election; and in addition, the Conservative, or, if you please, the Copperhead ticket, also had its fair presentation, also to be signally condemned—the voters wisely steering between the two extremes, accepting a Free-State Constitution as a basis of action, untainted by ultra Abolitionism or incipient sympathy with the spirit of the rebellion.

There were three candidates before the people—Mr. FELLOWS, the Conservative; Mr. FLANDERS, the Ultra, and Mr. HAHN, the consistent friend of a free Constitution. By an examination of the election returns, the most casual reader will perceive the exact state of public sentiment here, and will, if truly patriotic, rejoice at the healthy tone of public sentiment, for the election of Mr. HAHN is a measure of a practical character, and of great future consequences for good in its example to the rebel States, as well as at the North, that can hardly be too much appreciated; it shows that returning reason of the people here accepts the fact that the State of Louisiana would be better off with a free Constitution, and relieved of the degrading influences of Slavery, and that while they have no sympathy with radical measures looking in the future to negro equality, they also emphatically condemn any party that looks to the restoration of half-way measures in favor of Slavery, that would in the most easy manner be made a stepping stone in due time for the restoration of Slavery and the return to the "black code." All honor to Louisiana; she has again assumed, by her regenerated position, her place as the real keystone of the arch of the cotton-growing States.

In this connection, I should be derelict of duty if I did not record how much the country is indebted to Maj.-Gen. BANKS for the manner he has treated the entire preliminaries of the campaign. His proclamation, ordering the election, was, and has been, the keynote of all subsequent action, and all "orders" he has issued since have tended to elucidate difficulties and call forth the most harmonious feelings. He has with singular success kept aloof from all questions that were calculated to complicate or embarrass the real objects of the election, viz.: the restoration of the State into the hands of those who stood pledged to Mr. LINCOLN's proclamations, and he has done this, not by any exertion of his supreme military authority, but by simply setting the example of right, and then trusting to the good sense of the people, left them to follow, and they have justified his faith, and he can look at the result as a proud triumph of intellect and patriotism over fanaticism on one side and a destructive coservetism on the other. In no trying position of Gen. BANKS' public life, not even in his contest for Speaker, did his eminent civil qualities as a statesman and executive show more brilliantly.

In analysing the imperfect election returns, we learn the gratifying fact that *twice as many votes* for Governor were cast as were necessary to meet the requirements of Mr. LINCOLN's Proclamation—the number required being 5,250, the number cast will reach near 11,000. In the Congressional election within the Parish of Orleans a year ago, which resulted in the return of Messrs. HAHN and FLANDERS, there were cast 5,280 votes, at this present election 5,811 votes were cast within the same district, showing a gain of 529 votes in twelve months; the enormous gains have been made in the country which has been opened up for the holding of an election. Louisiana, in 1860, cast a little over 30,000 votes, and by examining the general returns it will be perceived that wherever an election was held the aggregate number of votes cast was equal to the election of 1860.

The polls closed at 4 o'clock, and ere the hour of seven arrived the people were crazy with the returns that announced the glorious victory which had been achieved, as three precious hours of the eventful day still remained to prepare for the grand masquerade which Mrs. Gov. BANKS offered to the *élite* of our population as a proper conclusion of the glorious festivities of the day—a *bal masque* at the Opera House. The building for the occasion was most profusely decorated with flags, and further ornamented with a magnificent gas jet, forming the name of WASHINGTON. Two splendid bands, one in the second gallery, and one in the rear of the stage, discoursed the music, alternately relieving each other. At 10 o'clock, the streets were alive with carriages, the occupants in the varied and gay dresses glistening most picturesquely in the bright moonlight, while on the pavements long processions might be seen of ladies and gentlemen masked, wending their way to the Opera House. New-Orleans looked for the time like an Italian city, rather than like an American city. All was joyous, the ladies delighted with the novelty of the affair. the gentlemen additionally exultant from the now officially announced Free State victory. Entering the Opera House, the guests, ascending the steps, entered the building, and finally reached the first tier of boxes, where the centre of the front had been removed, and a platform erected reaching over the parquette. From this platform a winding stairs descended to the floor of the ball-room. On the stage stood Mrs. Gen. BANKS, the hostess of the evening, dressed as a lady of the era of Louis XIII., supported on the right by a lady in the dress familiar to the dames of our first revolutionary period, and here supported by Gen. BANKS, she received her guests, with a dignity and ease that charmed the immense throng present. The entire affair was in most brilliant success. The boxes were crowded with elegantly dressed spectators, the floor was overflowing with the maskers. I was glad to see in the throng many representatives of our most aristocratic old families. They have withstood all inducements to be friendly and accept the Federal rule, until the fascinations of social and elegant entertainments, under the patronage of Mrs. BANKS, brought them from their seclusion. In conversation with a gentleman present, prominent in society here for the last twenty-five years, he was forced to admit that the Crescent City, in her palmiest days, never gave so brilliant a ball, or one in every particular so rich in costume, and distinguished for its guests, as this closing *fête* of the celebration of WASHINGTON's Birthday of New-Orleans. T.

RETURNS OF THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

The following recapitulation of the vote cast at the election in Louisiana is published in the New-Orleans *Era* of the 25th ult.:

	Hahn.	Fellows.	Flanders.
New-Orleans	3,546	1,139	1,009
Baton Rouge	388	16	4
Carrollton	245	41	17
Fort Hudson	13	—	107
Donaldsonville	313	65	66
Algiers	79	69	108
Franklin	308	—	21
Fort Macomb	6	—	—
Lafourche Crossing	6	17	7
Fort Jackson	41	—	—
Buras Settlement	166	—	10
Madisonville	103	—	9
Brashear	59	—	21
Iberville Parish	31	26	5
Lafourche Parish, (11 Districts)	24	406	195
Napoleonville	15	—	—
Gretna	70	50	10
Boothe Station	12	37	7
Wood's Cotton Press	107	—	24
Total	5,517	1,868	1,839

Total vote of the State 9,224
Hahn's majority over Fellows 3,649
Hahn's majority over Flanders 3,678
Hahn's majority over both 1,810

—Or within a fraction of three-fifths of the entire vote. The other candidates on the Free State ticket have been elected by about the same majority as that of Mr. HAHN.

The returns yet to come in will probably swell the aggregate vote to something over 10,000, but the only effect they will be likely to have upon the result will be to increase Mr. HAHN's majority.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

From the New-Orleans Era, Feb. 25.

COTTON—The accounts from New-York, and further receipts, have so completely unsettled the market that quotations are nominal, and the demand has been restricted to one or two parties, whose operations were confined to 6 bales strict good ordinary at 71c., and 170 bales, classification not stated, embracing 138 halas at 71c., and 32 at 75c.

SUGAR—The stock on sale in first hands is light, the demand is fair, and prices are gradually ruling in favor of sellers. To-day's sales embrace 700 hhds. in various lots, at 12¾c.@13¾. for fair to fully fair, 13⅜c. for prime and 14¼c. for Yellow Clarified. By auction, 33 hhds. Seconds sold yesterday at 13¼c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—With a light stock on sale and an active demand, especially for the better descriptions, prices have continued to rule in favor of sellers, indicating a total advance since Thursday (the close of the last commercial week) of fully 2c. ₱ gallon. The sales to-day embraced 1,200 bbls. and 85 half bbls., at 53c. for common, 55c. @58c. for ordinary, 61c. for good, 62c.@63c. for prime, and 65c. for choice, new crop. By auction, yesterday, 255 half bbls., choice and thick, sold at 70½c. ₱ gallon.

FLOUR—To-day's sales comprise 800 bbls. good and choice superfine, in lots, at $8 75@$9, and 100 bbls. low extra at $9 12½ ₱ bbl.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

A Company of the First Mississippi Colored Infantry Surprised.

All of Them Killed or Mortally Wounded.

Nothing Definite from General Sherman.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, March 2.

The Clerk of the steamer *Pringle* makes the following statement;

"While the steamer *Pringle* was on a foraging expedition to JOHNSON's plantation at Tecumseh Landing, five miles above Grand Lake, Mississippi, on the 14th of February, a band of sixty well mounted and well armed guerrillas, dressed in Federal uniforms, surprised a company of the First Mississippi, (Federal) Colored Infantry, who were standing guard about a mile and a half from the main body of the foraging party, capturing and disarming them, and before assistance could be rendered, all were killed or mortally wounded, except two, who feigned death, Lieut. Cox and Sergt. SPENCER.

Some of the negroes were pinned to the ground with bayonets; others had their brains knocked out, and others were shot through the head while on their knees begging for quarter.

The guerrillas escaped without losing a man.

After the dead had been buried, the mansion around which a guard had been posted, and no one allowed to enter previous to the slaughter of our troops, was fired by the guerrillas and its furniture consumed.

Four thousand bushels of corn were taken from a crib containing fifteen thousand bushels, when the foraging party returned to Vicksburgh.

Four hundred guerrillas, of which the murderers were in part, are reported by citizens to be encamped a short distance back in the country from Tecumseh's Landing.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Thursday, March 3.

A rumor comes from Vicksburgh by the steamer *Mississippi*, from New-Orleans, that Gen. SHERMAN, having returned from Meridian, had gone in the direction, and was within 40 miles of, Mobile. No dates are given, and the report cannot be traced to a reliable source.

Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS leaves here to-day for Memphis.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, March 3.

PARSON BROWNLOW arrived here to-night on the Nashville train. He has been very sick, but is convalescent.

Veteran soldiers, at the rate of 3,000 per day, are passing through here for the front.

THE ALABAMA.

Her Depredations in the East.

The following letter, received by one of our first business houses from its correspondents at Penang, gives some highly interesting particulars of the operations of the rover *Alabama*:

PENANG, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: The overland mail from Europe, now ten days overdue, still keeps out, etc., in the absence of intelligence from that quarter, considerable excitement has been occasioned here by the further depredations of the rover *Alabama* in this neighborhood, an account of which we have thought might prove of interest.

The Captains and part of the crews of the American ships *Sonora*, of Newburyport, 707 tons, and the *Highlander*, of Boston, 1,049 tons, arrived here on the 30th ult., in boats, (after being assisted on their way by several vessels,) and report that they left Singapore on the 17th inst., on the way to Akyab in ballast, to fulfill rice charters for Europe, under which they were engaged; and that, on the morning of the 26th, whilst weighing anchor about ten miles east of the north sand lightship, in the Straits of Malacca, (about lat. 3° north, lon. 101° east,) they were overhauled by the steamer *Alabama*, whose officers reported that they were in search of both ships, having been informed of their movements, and having, in fact, been watching them on the previous day. The crews were removed to the *Alabama*, by whose commander the chronometers, all charts, nautical instruments, &c., were confiscated, and the ships were then fired and destroyed. The Captains of the two vessels only were allowed to come on board. The Captain of the *Highlander* was allowed water; the other boats, three in number, were turned adrift without food or water, and have not since been heard of. The Captains having subsequently united in the boat which arrived here, brought with them the first and second officers of the *Highlander* and six of her crew, and the first officer of the *Sonora*. The third officer of the *Highlander* was drowned whilst hauling up the boat to a French bark, bound for Madras, which picked up the company and brought them some distance on the way. All the above, with the exception of the Captain of the *Highlander*, were sent on to Calcutta, on the 31st ult., by the United States Consular Agent here, per steamer *Cheduba*. They were informed on board the *Alabama* that that vessel had destroyed on the day previous (25th ult.) a bark lately under American colors and called the *Texan Star*, but at the time of capture sailing under the British flag, and having British register and sailing from Maulmain, as the *Mustaban*. We are informed by her agents here that the bark was laden at Maulmain with rice for Hong Kong by Mr. ABRAHAM COHEN, and that the cargo was British property. It was reported on board the *Alabama* that the Captain of the *Mustaban* had unfortunately kept a copy of his letters to his owners advising them that he had changed the flag to avoid risk of capture, upon sight of which doonment the bark was at once fired.

The *Alabama*, when last seen at noon of the 26th ult., was going off at full speed in the direction of Acheen Head. Her Captain stated that he expected that his next in this quarter would draw the *Wyoming* back from Java, where he supposed her then to be, and that he would then be unable to pass around Sumatra and have a second cruise in the Straits of Sunda. The *Alabama*, having recently repaired and coaled in Singapore, was prepared for a three or four weeks' cruise.

The Captain of the *Sonora* saw a Singapore pilot-boat lashed to the *Alabama's* davit, and recognized a "dubash" on board whom he had frequently seen in Singapore; this prow was seen standing back in the direction of Singapore on the following day.

The *Sonora* was owned by Messrs. J. M. & WM. CUSHING, of Newburyport, and the *Highlander* was owned by Messrs. E. D. PERKINS & Co., of Boston. The Captain of the latter owned a considerable interest, which was not insured.

Our Produce markets are quiet at the moment; there is no demand for America, and American ships have been brought into disfavor by the state of affairs above described, and local offices refuse to take any risks under the flag.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

The Great Cavalry Raids in Virginia.

Kilpatrick at Spottsylvania Court-House on Sunday Morning.

He is Reported at White House on Tuesday.

A Junction with General Butler's Forces Probable.

The Prospects Encouraging at Latest Advices.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 3.

Gen. KILPATRICK crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, on Sunday morning at 4 o'clock. He surprised and captured the rebel pickets, a Captain, Lieutenant and fifteen men on the south bank of the stream, and moved in the direction of Spottsylvania Court-house, stopping for a half hour at Chancellorsville. The last official intelligence from him was a dispatch dated 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, from the former place. The dispatch was substantially as follows:

"Twenty miles nearer Richmond. Am all right. Will double my bet of five thousand dollars that I enter Richmond."

His command is composed of picked men, who are supplied with every engine of destruction that can possibly be used in a cavalry raid.

I have good authority for stating that the War Department has information that LONGSTREET's forces have arrived at Richmond.

KILPATRICK's Cavalry is operating in three columns, devastating the country as they advance. His force is six thousand strong, and has from twenty-four to thirty-six hours' start of the rebel cavalry. Even if he is unsuccessful in capturing Richmond he will seriously damage the rebels.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, March 3.

All the troops who accompanied Gen. CUSTER have returned.

Reports prevailed in camp yesterday that KILPATRICK was within twelve miles of Richmond, and that he had destroyed the Central Railroad west of Hanover Junction, as well as the Fredericksburgh road.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 3.

The *Star* of this afternoon says:

"We have late interesting information from the front, to the effect that Gen. KILPATRICK, with a force of picked cavalry men, has arrived at the White House and formed a junction with a force sent up by Gen. BUTLER from the Peninsula.

This statement is based upon the fact that two of Gen. KILPATRICK's scouts have come back and made the above report, and the report is believed in the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. KILPATRICK is thus within a few miles of Richmond, and, as Gen. BUTLER is co-operating with him, we may expect to hear of startling news from that quarter in a day or two.

On his route to the White House, Gen. KILPATRICK, having orders so to do, avoided meeting any large force of rebels.

After he had left the front, another party of eight hundred picked cavalry was sent out to communicate with him. They, however, met a rebel force, and, as their orders were not to fight, if a battle could be avoided, they moved toward the east, and the Commander, not striking the direct road, came upon a party of rebels near Fredericksburgh, captured them, burnt their camp, and destroyed a quantity of valuable army stores, and then passed on their way to join KILPATRICK.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, received to-night, says a Captain, Lieutenant, and ten men, deserters from the rebels, came into our lines yesterday. They state that they have been receiving full rations since the 1st of February, including coffee and sugar.

A member of the Second Virginia Cavalry, asserted, among other things, that their pay was $24 per month, each man furnishing his own horse, and that they had received no money for some time past, as the authorities were waiting for the new currency, which was being prepared.

Some of the prisoners captured by Gen. CUSTER affect great confidence in their cause, and that everything looks favorable for them, and that they are bound to secure their independence.

Among the spoils brought in by Gen. CUSTER, was a rebel mail, captured at Stannardsville, consisting principally of love letters, and others of a business character. At that place he found a large quantity of bags marked "Q. M. D. C. S., Tax in kind," which were intended to receive the contributions of citizens of the vicinity toward supplying the rebel army, all of which were destroyed.

The weather yesterday and to-day was much more favorable, and, if it continues as good a day or two, will render the roads as passable as they were before the late storm.

A circular has been issued by Provost-Marshal PATRICK, requiring all artists, photographers, keepers of eating houses, embalmers, bakers, stationery and newspaper dealers, and all other persons authorized to sell goods of any description within the lines of the Army of the Potomac, within ten days from the publication of this order, to present the Provost-Marshal-General evidence of having paid the Internal Revenue tax required by law. Any person doing business in the army who shall fail to comply with this order, will not only forfeit his right to longer continue with the army, but his goods will be seized and sold, and the proceeds thereof paid into the United States Treasury, to satisfy the just demands of Government.

The Harlem and Broadway Railroad.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 3.

The Senate Railroad Committee has postponed the hearing on the Harlem and Broadway Railroad Bill until Wednesday, on motion of the opponents of the bill.

Gen. Fremont for President.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 3.

Two radical German papers of this city—the *Westliche Post* and *Neue Zeit*—have hoisted the name of Gen. FREMONT as People's candidate for the Presidency.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, March 3.

Sailed steamship *Golden City*, for Panama, with 140 passengers, $749,000 in treasure for England, $273,000 for New-York, and $50,000 for Acapulco.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Comptroller's Annual County Report.

The report of County finences for 1863, was submitted by the Comptroller to the Supervisors, Tuesday. We present the annexed summery of it for the general reader, but the document entire is of interest to our tax-payers, and copies may soon be obtained on calling at the Comptroller's office:

OPERATIONS AND STATE OF THE TREASURY.

Balance on hand, Dec. 31, 1862		$419,452 58
Receipts during 1863 from all sources	$18,050,972 40	
Less proportion of taxes and interest transferred to City account	4,855,282 44	—11,175,689 96
		$11,595,142 54
Warrants paid during year,		11,094,424 96
Balance on hand, Dec. 31, 1863		$500,717 58

Receipts.

Taxes	$9,996,212 76	
Less amount transferred to City	4,862,335 92—	$5,133,876 78
General Fund		65,920 18
Excise Licence Fees		7,020 00
Temporary Loans		2,417,700 00
Court-house stock and premises		319,750 00
Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds		946,700 00
Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds		861,323 00
Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Fund Bonds		1,423,400 00
Total		$11,176,689 96

Expenditures.

Support of County Government		$886,676 40
Erection of Public Buildings and structures, viz.: new County Courthouse	$141,826 33	
Harlem (Third-avenue) Bridge	66,655 97—	$508,482 30
Support of Police in the County		1,743,920 00
Quota of State Taxes, viz.: Common Schools	$401,132 71	
Canals and general purposes	2,134,424 44—2,540,857 15	
Interest on bonds		127,762 74
Redemption of Revenue Bonds of 1863 and 1863		3,089,400 00
Redemption of Harlem River Free Bridge Bonds		20,000 00
Furnishing Substitutes for Drafted Men		896,234 10
		857,056 47
To Poor of City (of excise fees)	6,318 00	
To State Inebriate Asylum (of excise fees)	702 00—	7,020 00
For Damages caused by the Riots		713,589 33
Total		$11,092,738 49

The various appropriations made by the Board of Supervisors during the year, amounted to $5,570,351 66 (exclusive of special loans), or $714,769 32 more than was appropriated in 1862. The means to meet the amount of the appropriations were derived as follows:

Included in the tax levy	$5,434,578 44
Supplied from and charged to general fund	61,750 00
Amount raised in 1860 to pay claims against the Commissioners of Records, in excess of the sum appropriated therefor that far, and credited to "suspense account"	11 025 22
Total	$5,570,351 66

Of this amount $5,388,562 26 was expended to Dec. 31, leaving a balance of $282,736 13 on hand at that date.

The expensive method of business involved to the County (to say nothing of the City) by colleting the taxes so toward the close, instead of early in the year, is strikingly exhibited in the statement that the loans on revenue bonds during the year amounted to $2,417,700, all borrowed in the months of February, March, April and August, at 5 per cent, and paid in October, November and December. Of the amount $1,237,700, or a fraction over one-half of the whole, was loaned in April. A very pleasant part in connection with this unpleasant subject is, that the time of payment was shortened beyond precedent, thanks to Comptroller Brennan's menegement, and all the loans were paid within the year, thus effecting a saving of several thousand dollars over the previous practice in reference to such loans.

The whole $1,000,000 of new Court-house Stock has been issued—$900,000 in 1862, and $300,000 in 1863, and in awarding it $19,750 were realized from premium bids for it.

Of the riot damages indemnity fund bonds $861,300 were issued during the year, in which premiums were realized, forming a very small portion, and amounted to $23. The principal of these bonds is payable on or before Aug. 1, 1864.

The amount of taxes remaining uncollected Dec. 31, 1862, was $3,392,323 56. The total amount of the tax levy of 1863, (inclusive of both city and county taxes,) was $12,093,773 90. Of this amount on Dec. 31, there remained uncollected $4,672,666 62. The interest received on payments to that date amounted to $43,857 05.

The discounts on payments allowed during the month of October amounted to $32,136 20, of which $16,855 14 belonged to the City and $15,281 06 to the County.

The County debt is stated at $4,271,400. This is exclusive of the City debt, which, at the close of 1863, was $29,598,942. Of the County debt, the following was created in 1863:

New Court-house Stock	$300,000
Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds	946,700
Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Fund Bonds	1,423,400
Riot Damages' Indemnity Fund Bonds	861,300
Total	$3,531,400

The interest upon the increasing debt, in addition to increased City debt for Central Park, Family Aid Fund, &c., and meeting a portion of the principal from time to time, accounts to a considerable degree for our increased budget of taxes each year.

The Comptroller closes with a reference to the rapid increase of the public debt, and a reminder of the necessity of economy.

Naval Movements.

OUR NEW COMMANDER OF MARINES.

Maj. Reynolds assumed command of the marines at the New-York station, and Maj. Garland left for Portsmouth and Hampshire to command the garrison of that place. Maj. Reynolds has been in the service forty years, and is a native of the State of New-Jersey. Maj. Garland is a Virginian, and has been nearly as long an officer. The officers attached to the station, to the receiving ship, and to the different men-of-war in commission in harbor, paid their respects to the new incumbent during the afternoon.

OUR PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Touching the rumore that the pirate *Alabama* is about to visit the Pacific Ocean, it may not be amiss to give the strength of our Pacific squadron, which is as follows:

	Tons.	Guns.	Officers and Men.
St. Marys	958	22	300
Steam-sloop Lancaster	2,380	18	300
Steamer Narragansett	804	5	100
Steamer Saranac	1,446	9	250
Steamer Saginaw	453	3	100
Sailing-sloop Cyane	72	20	280
Total	5,993	75	1,330

These vessels all belong to the regular navy, and the *Saginaw* is said to be very fast. There is a rumor that other steamers are under orders for the Pacific.

ANOTHER TRIAL TRIP OF THE IRON-CLAD TECUMSEH.

This vessel made another trip down the bay yesterday, which was chiefly intended for the test of the new frictitou gun gear. It is deemed best not to publish the result of the experiment, until its merits shall be decisively tried. Admiral Gregory, Commodore Rodgers and Chief-Engineer Stimers were among the party on board.

The Pirate Steamer Chesapeake.

The revenue-cutter *Miami* was yesterday sent to St. Johns, to take on board the pirates of the *Chesapeake*, and bring them to this City. Deputy Marshal Young was sent by Marshal Murray to proceed on board the cutter to St. Johns to receive the prisoners from the British authorities. The cutter will proceed from here to Halifax, and convoy the *Chesapeake* to this City.

The Late Thomas Tileston.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday afternoon, deep and feeling expressions of condolence for the deceased, and sympathy with his remaining relatives, were expressed. The President, A. A. Low, Esq., stated that it was customary with all public bodies to adjourn in respect to the memory of an esteemed departed member; and it was accordingly decided that this Board adjourn for a fortnight, and that suitable resolutions, expressing the feelings of the Board, be prepared. Mr. Jones, President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, read a statement he had prepared, giving a sketch of the life of Mr. Tileston from the time he joined the Chamber in 1833, since which time he had been connected with the shipping and commercial interests of the City, President of the Phoenix Bank, and had held many offices of trust. Mr. Jones continued for some time, and spoke in high and eulogistic terms of Mr. Tileston. The Secretary, Mr. John A. Stevens, after an appropriate speech, presented a suitable preamble and set of resolutions which were unanimously adopted. The funeral took place from the residence of the late Mr. Tileston, corner Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. The house was filled with members of our prominent citizens and the friends and relatives of the deceased. The remains were placed in a handsome rosewood coffin, beautifully ornamented, and on the silver plate of which was engraved:

Thomas Tileston,
Born August 13, 1796;
Died February 29, 1864.

On the coffin were placed wreaths of immortelles and a large and beautiful cross of camelias. Rev. Drs. Osgood and Bellows performed the funeral services. The body was then placed in a hearse, and conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery, the following gentlemen acting as pall-bearers:—W. F. Carey, Joseph Lawrence, A. A. Low, Daniel Lord, Capt. French, B. F. Wheelwright, Lewis Curtis, Moses H. Grinnell, E. E. Morgan, Wm. Van Schaick, Simon De Visser, Judge Betts.

The State Bounty to Recruits.

Capt. Theodore B. Brownson, the Provost-Marshal of the Sixth Congressional District, has procured the necessary authority to pay the State bounty of $75 to all recruits passed at his headquarters, No. 185 Sixth-avenue. Capt. Brownson, since his appointment, has constantly labored to promote the interests of the district over which he presides, and also of the recruits mustered by him, and he has been largely instrumental in bringing to justice many of those who have been engaged in the swindling operations which were so common in the City. His course has been strictly impartial and independent in the discharge of his official duties, and he is fully entitled to receive the support and cooperation of all patriotic citizens.

The Draft.

The long-dreeded draft is not likely to take place in this City. From figures procured yesterday, it seems more than probable that the number of men needed will be furnished before the 10th inst.:

The original number of men to fill the quota was 15,979; the number of recruits enlisted to date, 5,371; number of veterans credited, to date, 4,026; number of men who, being drafted, served, furnished substitutes, or paid commutation, 3,059. Total, 13,456. Leaving number of men yet to be furnished, 2,523.

The recruiting officers seem satisfied that this number can be easily raised, and if they are, the quota will be filled, and a draft, of course, unnecessary.

Honors to and Departure of Gen. Leslie's Brigade.

The veteren regiments of this brigade, viz.: The Eighty-first, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eighth Regiments, New-York State troops, Wednesday left their barracks at the Park, and escorted by the Eighth and Thirty-seventh Militia Regiments, were reviewed at the City Hall by the Mayor and Common Council; they then marched up Broadway, and at the Fifth-avenue Hotel were reviewed by Maj.-Gen. Burnside; from there they marched to the arsenal, corner Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, where a collation was prepared for them, and after partaking of it, they were escorted to the Hudson River Railroad depot, and took the cars for Albany. The Eighty-first Regiment was raised in Oswego and Oneida Counties, and is composed of a fine set of men. They were with Gen. McClellan all through the Peninsular campaign, and were afterward with Gen. Foster's Charleston expedition, at which time their Colonel (Da Forrest) was in command of the brigade and won honors for his and their bravery. Since that time they have been in North Carolina doing outpost duty in the Dismal Swamps, fifteen miles from any other troops, and where their pickets were nightly fired upon by the enemy. Their original colors were so torn and service-worn as to be useless, and were sent to the State Department at Albany, where they now are. A second set was presented them by the Messrs. Ingersoll, of Oneida County.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment was organized at Plattsburgh, under command of Col. James M. Fairman; the rank and file were principally enlisted in the northeastern section of the State, through the exertions of the late Col. Charles O. Gray, of Warrensburgh, Warren County; they were also through the Peninsular campaign, the greater portion of the time under command of Lieut.-Col. Charles O. Gray. At the siege of Yorktown, at Williamsburgh, and in innumerable skirmishes along the line of the Chickahominy, under their gallant and favorite commander, the Ninety-sixth was distinguished for its dash, endurance and bravery. On the 29th of May, in one of the then common picket skirmishes, its Major, John E. Kelly, was killed. At Fair Oaks it was one of the first regiments to engage the enemy, and the last to leave the field. At Suffolk, Lieut.-Col. Gray was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment, and in honor of the occasion, he presented to his command a beautiful stand of colors. When Gen. Foster organized his expedition to Goldsboro, the Ninety-sixth was with him, and at the battle of Kinston, the gallant Colonel, Charles O. Gray, while leading a charge, was killed at the head of his regiment. The regiment built and finished the fort at Plymouth, N. C., which, in honor of their servicee, and in memory of their late Colonel, was, by order of the General Commanding the Department, called Fort Gray.

The Ninety-eighth Regiment were also with Gen. McClellan through the Peninsular campaign, and their decimated ranks show how well they performed their duty. They entered the field commended by Col. Dutton, a brave and excellent officer. He was taken with typhus fever at Fair Oaks, and died. He was succeeded by Col. Durkee, who resigned while the regiment was at St. Helena Island. The command then devolved upon its present commander, Lieut.-Col. Ward, who has fully proved himself a gallant officer, and who is dearly loved by his men. The regiment, after going through almost all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, were assigned to duty at Fungo Bridge, Va., and here they remained until they came on to New-York.

Metropolitan Fair Buildings.

The buildings being erected for the use of the Metropolitan Fair are rapidly approaching completion. Their location (the Palace Garden, between Fifth and Sixth avennes, and Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets) has been well selected, and is of easy access from all parts of the City, by stages and cars. The work is being done by the Fair Committee on Organization, of which Mr. C. E. Detmold is Chairman. The ground, according to the present plan, is over two hundred feet square. It will be divided into a grand building, 150 by 160 feet, in which all of the principal stalls will be located. An art gallery, 50 by 160 feet, which will probably contain on the day of exhibition one of the finest collections of paintings and statuary ever brought together in this country; a restaurant, 75 by 95 feet, to which will be attached a spacious kitchen; the machine, printing press and carriage rooms, and a suitable place for cattle, will be included among the apartments devoted to special purposes.

There will also be several small rooms in the main building, which are to be occupied as committee rooms, storerooms, &c.

Almost every branch of industry will be represented. There is to be a Firemen's Department, departments for dry goods, drugs and perfumery, jewelry and fancy articles, boots and shoes—in short, for about everything. Sewing machines, millinery and dressmakers, and toys, and a feat for soldiers' garments. Donations to the Fair are coming in rapidly. The business of the different committees is of the most encouraging character.

Arrangements are about being made to have accommodations provided for States that desire to be represented separately. New-Jersey, New-Hampshire, Connecticut and Ohio have made applications for separate appartments. Similar accommodations will be afforded our churches, as many of them desire a separate representation. The contributions from America's abroad are much larger than anticipated. Letters have been received from Rome, Paris and other European cities, expressing a warm sympathy for the movement and a desire to cooperate by sending such articles for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission as will be of easy transportation.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Municipal Reform.—A most salutary reform is proposed in the mode of conducting City elections, by the Citizens' Association, a newly-organized body of influential citizens. It is that meetings of the people should be called in each ward, and a President and officers elected for a Ward Association. The President will then appoint from the several ward election districts one hundred persons as an Executive Committee, who will apportion themselves into District Committees. These letter will record all votors in their respective districts, visit them, and, indeed them, if possible, to become members of the association. Before the period of elections, each District Committee will appoint a member of the association toward a Ward Committee on Candidates, who will examine the claims, qualifications and antecedents of candidates, and finally present a reliable ticket for the suffrages of the ward. In this way, it is thought that nominations will be taken from the hands of corrupt primary electors, and men be elected to office in whom the public may have confidence. The general misgovernment of the City, and the monstrous increase of taxes, has led to this step. The experiment of reform is being pushed with vigor.

Meeting of the Milk-Producers.—Yesterday afternoon there was a regular meeting of the Union Milk-Producers Association held at the Westchester House, Mr. Walter Pickett presiding. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Walter Pickett, of Hyde Park; Secretary, John P. Flagler, of New-Hamburgh; Treasurer, Samuel A. Doughty, of New-Hamburgh. Mr. Dickinson moved that the price of milk be fixed for the Winter at 5c., and for the Summer months at 4c. Dr. Gill, of Ponghkeepsie, offered a resolution to the effect that the freight be included in the price. Mr. Dickinson concurred with Dr. Gill in making the resolution read 5 and 5 cents, based upon one cent freight. Mr. T. W. Jayoox, of New-Hamburgh, moved as an amendment that the price be raised only for the Summer months, and the price for the Winter be taken up next Fall; and moved further that the price for the Summer be fixed at three and a half cents per quart. Mr. Dickinson withdrawing his motion, the vote was taken on fixing the price at three and a half cents per quart for the five months ending Oct. 1, which was carried. The meeting then adjourned.

Presentation to Alderman Farley.—On Monday evening a number of the friends of Alderman Farley met for the purpose of presenting him and his estimable lady with tokens of their friendship and esteem. To Alderman Farley they presented a beautiful silver pitcher, elegantly engraved, and bearing the inscription: "Presented to Aldorman Farley by his friends;" to his lady a very elegant and tasty cluster diamond ring. The presentation was made at the Alderman's house, by Dr. Wellington, in a neat and well-adapted speech. The Alderman happily responded, thanking the many friends around him, and also the many who were unavoidably absent, but participated in the gifts, and welcoming those present in a truly hospitable manner. He then invited them to partake with him of an excellent supper, after which speeches were made, songs sung, and general sociability enjoyed until a late hour. Mrs. Farley was, unfortunately, quite ill and confined to her room, to the great disappointment of those present.

The Mercantile Library.—The intention of the managers of the Mercantile Library Association to enlarge the library and reading-room, has been announced. A branch of the library was opened on Tuesday, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-six streets, and all the opportunities for intellectual improvement now afforded at the main building, will be available to members at the new location. The movement indicates the prosperity of the association, and keeps pace with the progress of our City. When a few years since the library was removed from Beekmen-street to Astor-place, the change was deemed hazardous, not only to its prosperity, but even to its existence. In its forty-third year, however, the association is not only vigorous and healthy, but continues to extend the scope of its usefulness. The library here now seventy thousand volumes.

More Prize-Money Distributed.—The United States District-Attorney, on Tuesday, received from Judge Nelson, at Washington, the final decree of distribution of the net proceeds of the steamer *Ella Warley* and cargo, amounting to $83,733 57. The *Ella Worley* was captured off the Bahame Islands in April, 1862, by the United States steamer *Santiago de Cubo*, and brought to this port for adjudication. She had on board a valuable cargo of arms and ammunition intended for the Confederate Government. The arms were taken for the use of the United States Government on apprelsel, and the vessel and balance of her cargo sold by the Marshal. The vessel was afterward placed upon the New-Orleans route, and on one of her trips was run into by the *North Star*, and sunk near the Narrows. The *Santiago de Cubo* alone shares in the prize.

The Matter of the Schools.—There is in many quarters a growing discontent with the manner in which our Public Schools are being conducted. It is safe to say, however, that not half of the complaints made are justified, and that many of the grievences are exaggerated. But the fact that a Principal of one of our Public Schools was recently arrested and locked up over night for being drunk and disorderly and taken to the Police Court in the morning, and that he has been neither reprimanded, suspended or disobarged, but still presides over his school, over the minds and morals of the scholars, does not reflect well upon the school officers, who are, or ought to be, responsible for him. The facts of his condition and arrest can be ascertained at the Seventh Precinct Station-house. Such matters the public neither will or should tolerate.

Twenty Thousand Dollars Lost in a Gambling Shop.—A Spanish gentleman, named Rafael Ozaoa, residing in Westchester County, appeared before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, and made complaint against three men, known as Georga Hill, Georga Andrewe and C. Sharpe, whom he charges with keeping a gambling house, on the second floor of premises No. 233 Broadway, where money is lost and won at the game of "faro." Complainant further testified that between the first day of February and the last of December, 1863, he lost the sum of $20,000, and upwards in those premises at the game of "faro." Sept. Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday afternoon arrested Sharpe and Andrews, but Hill is still at large. The examination will take place at the Tombs sometime next week.

Cross-Town Railroads and City's Interest.—Attention is called to an advertisement, the object of which is to arouse properly owners to an attempted outrage upon their rights and their possession by monopolists of privileges in the assignment or *sale* of which they have, or ought to have, something to say. The property owners on 42d, 34th, 30th, 27th, 23d, 9th and 10th streets, Lexington-avenue, on Duane and on Chambers street, and other streets named in the advertisement, are especially interested. They should take prompt and united action in order to prevent the consummation desired by speculators.

The Late Stabbing in Ludlow-street.—Coroner Naomann yesterday held an ante-mortem examination at No. 38 First-avenue, in the case of Wm. Kumpf, the German who was recently stabbed with a chisel in the hands of Adam Schopfer. The occurrence took place in the manufactory No. 136 Ludlow-street, during which Kumpf was stabbed in the breast by his adversary, inflicting wounds so serious that he is not expected to recover. The affair has already been fully reported in the Times.

Freedmen's Relief Association.—The National Freedman's Relief Association have sent to Port Royal, S. C., by the steamer *Fulton*, which sailed yesterday, Mrs. C. M. Hammond and C. A. Dunn, as teachers to the freed people.

LAW REPORTS.

The Notorious Hardenbronk Divorce Case Again in Court—The Plaintiff has Become Mrs. Harris, but Still Wishes to See the Children of the First Marriage.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Rosalie A. Hardenbrook vs. Wm. A. Hardenbrook.—This is a veteran case returned again to the courts for the settlement of disputes, arising even after both parties have married a second time. The present and the former husband of the lady were both in court.

This was a motion to modify a decree in the case touching the custody of the children of the parties. The two children were awarded to the husband, with the condition annexed to the decree that the plaintiff should have the privilege of seeing them once a week upon giving one day's notice to defendant that she wished to see them. The following is the substance of plaintiff's affidavit usad on this motion.

Rosalie A. Horris, formerly Rosalie A. Hardenbrook, being sworn, says that she obtained a divorce from the defendant, and that he has since remained at Greenwich, Conn.; that the defendant has removed to this City, bringing the children with him; that recently she has been living at Mrs. Gleeson's No. 1 Irving-place, and that while there the children were allowed to visit her; but that lately they have not been permitted to come and see her; that she visited them at the public school which they attended, but that the defendant wrote her a note forbidding her so to do; that she is unwilling to go to the house where defendent and his new wife reside, and where the children are; that defendant offered her the use of his piano-forte wareroom, informing her that she could see the children there, which she declined.

In reply, Mr. Crem said that this woman disliked defendant intensely; that she was willing to do anything to get a divorce from him; that he cared for the children, and took them to provide for and educate them. Mr. Crem said that he should read a letter from the plaintiff, in which she had endeavored to influence her children against their father. This letter contained indecorous disquisitions on the price of love, and an enthusiastic avowal of plaintiff's happiness with husband No. 2.

The deposition of Mr. Hardenbrook was read, showing that when plaintiff visited the children at the school, she had on several occasions held conversations with the teachers of the school, on another occasion with the janitor of the building; on another with the policeman in front of the school-house—all strangers to her—in which conversations she detailed her versions of the divorce suit against her husband; that one of the children had told deponent that it made them ashamed among the scholars to have this story of the domestic troubles of their parents told to all the world.

Mr. Crem said he would also read affidavits based on a previous motion similar to this one, to show the violent temper and the unpeaceful feelings of this woman toward her husband. He thought the good of the children ought to be consulted. Mrs. Harris, by her own showing, had lived at the Everett House, at Mrs. Gleason's, in Irving-place, and at various other boarding-houses within a short period, and the motion was to allow the children to come to her at all these places.

His Honor took the papers and reserved his decision.

A. R. Dyott for plaintiff; Henry A. Cram for defendant.

Liability of the City for the Acts of the Comptroller.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Alker.

Henry H. Morange vs. Matthew T. Brennan.—This action was brought by the plaintiff, who is a lawyer, against Mr. Brennan, the City Comptroller, to recover a portion of an amount awarded to William Bierman by the Supervisors for damages to his property destroyed by the mob during the July riots. Plaintiff claimed that he had made an agreement with Bierman to prosecute his claim for one-fourth of the amount which might be recovered; that the Supervisors had awarded to Bierman for his damages $1,500; that the defendant had been notified of the agreement made between plaintiff and Bierman, and that, notwithstanding the notice, defendant, as Comptroller, had paid to Bierman the whole amount awarded. The answer of defendant put in issue the agreement and the plaintiff's rights under it. At the close of the evidence for plaintiff, counsel for defendant moved for a dismissal of the complaint on the grounds that the action could not be maintained against the defendant, and that if the plaintiff had any claim on his alleged agreement and notice, it was against the City of New-York.

The Court granted the motion and dismissed the complaint.

Plaintiff in person; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

Spratt vs. Kellogg.—Motion denied.

Haskell vs. Hollett.—Motion granted. Receiver appointed.

Geo. B. Collyer &c. vs. Josephine C. Collyer.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice James.

Farkar vs. Fuhrer; Mackie, Ex., vs. Brooks; Shipman vs. Fonshaw.—Judgments in accordance with written opinion on file with Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....March 3, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Co.	111¾	1500	Erie R.	114⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Reg.	107¾	1200	do	114⅜
7,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co.	107¾	500	do	b30. 115⅜
40,000	do	107¾	100	do	b10 115
2,500	do	107⅜	3100	do	115
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 s.	99	600	do	s30. 115
	c. Nts. Oct. & Apr.	111¾	1000	do	b30 115¾
15,000	do. Feb. & Aug.	110¾	600	do	115¾
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C	99¾	200	do	s10. 115⅝
20,000	Ill. Cent. Bs. '62	100	300	do	b10. 115⅝
4,000	N. C. State 6s	60	1250	do	115¾
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	60	3500	do	115¾
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	b30 72¾	25	do	115⅞
10,000	do	b30 72	100	do	b30. 115⅝
13,000	do	71¾	100	do	b30. 115
40,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	43	1000	do	115¾
15,000	O. & Miss. Prf'd. C.	85	100	do	s10. 115⅝
1,000	E. 4th M. Bs	116	800	Harlem R.	140⅝
1,000	Erie 5th M. Bs	115⅜	500	do	b5. 140⅜
1,000	Hud. R. 3d Ba	145	200	do	140¼
1,000	Her. R. 1st M.	110	2500	do	140
8,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Con. 1st M. Stg. Fds.	130	200	do	139¾
500	Mich. Cen. 2d M.	106	1200	do	139¾
1,000	do	107	600	do	b10 139¾
500	Ill. Cen. Bs	123	1200	do	139
4,000	do	123⅛	50	do	s30. 138¾
10,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	92½	85	do	137⅜
5,000	Al. & T. Ht. in. B.	87½	100	Har. R. Pr.	131
20,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	92	100	do	130
35,000	Chic. & N. W. 2d M.	85	20	do	125
6,000	Han. & St. J. 1st M.	90	1000	Reading R.	131
4,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d.	102½	300	do	131¾
30,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d. ex-int.	89	200	do	131⅝
6,000	do	90	600	do	b3 131⅝
2,000	Cl. & P., 3d M.	105	200	Mich. Cen. R.	142
4,000	Clev. & P. 1st M.	88	100	do	s30. 141¾
25,000	Att. G. W. & O. 1st M.	s30 97⅛	200	do	b10. 141¾
25,000	do	s30 98	500	do	141⅜
15	Hanover Bank	100⅜	100	M. So. & N. I. R.	99
30	Irving Bank	101½	500	do	b10 98⅜
10	B'k of the Com'th	102⅜	1000	do	98⅜
5,000	Amer. Gold	160⅛	100	do	s30. 98⅜
50,000	do	c. 161	50	do	b10. 144⅜
10,000	do	c. 160½	100	Ill. Cen. Full S.	122
25,000	do	s3. 160¾	100	do	123¾
800	Canton Co.	52	2500	Ill. Cen. R. Sco.	135
100	do	b10 52½	100	do	bt0. 136¾
200	do	53⅛	400	do	134¾
100	do	53⅜	800	do	134⅜
40	Manhattan Gas	240	100	do	b30. 134⅜
50	Del. & H. Ca. Co.	220	100	do	s30. 134¾
100	do	221	100	do	b5. 134⅞
50	do	221¾	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	116
75	do	222	500	do	b10. 116⅜
60	do	223	300	do	116¾
100	do	224	1500	do	118¾
200	do	225	1800	do	b10. 116¾
100	do	226	1000	do	b5. 118¾
300	Penn. Coal Co.	196	600	do	s10. 116⅛
100	do	194	400	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	157¾
1000	Central Coal R.	75	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	117¾
800	Cum. Coal Pref.	67¾	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	147¾
50	do	b30 67¾	1000	do	b15 148
65	Am. Coal Co.	102	1200	do	148
1000	do	106	50	do	s60. 146
300	do	105¾	100	Mic. & Ri. R.	120¾
500	do	106	50	do	121
200	do	106¾	100	do	121¼
300	Quick. M. Co.	58	100	do	b30. 121¾
100	do	57¼	100	do	121¾
500	do	57⅜	100	do	121⅜
300	do	s30 57⅜	508	Chi. B. & Q. R.	136¾
500	do	58	100	do	137
100	do	b10 58	50	do	b30. 137
148	Min. Mining Co.	86	350	M. & P. du R. R.	85¾
100	do	86⅜	50	Mil. & P. Du C. 2d P.	92
30	do	87	500	Tol. & Wab. Pr.	80
200	Wy. V. Coal Co.	83	800	do	79¾
100	do	82¾	1000	P., Ft. W. & C.	100
300	Copake Iron M.	11¾	300	do	b15. 100¼
200	Canada Cop. Co.	7¾	400	do	100¾
600	Quarts H. M. Co.	14¾	100	do	s30. 100
100	do	s30 14	400	A. & T. H. R.	72¾
100	Mer. Min. Co.	35½	250	do	73
100	do	35¾	100	do	b20 73
100	do	35⅞	100	do	b10 73
50	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	48	50	Al. & Ter. H. Pr.	91
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	226	800	do	90
100	do	225	400	Chi. & N. W.	54
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	135¾	100	do	54⅛
300	do	135¾	200	do	b10 54⅛
500	do	b30. 135¾	100	do	b10 54
800	do	135¾	300	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	71
1000	Hud. River R. Sc.	96	100	Chi. & Alton R.	87
5000	do	98	1000	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	70
200	Erie R. Pr.	106	1000	do	70¾
200	do	106⅜	200	do	70⅜
100	do	106¾	700	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr.	50
150	do	107	200	do	49
400	Hudson Riv. R.	155	500	Han. & St. Jo. R. P.	45
600	do	155¾	100	do	46
400	do	154¾	200	Peninsula R.	50
100	Tol. & Wab. R.	64	200	Long Island R.	93

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. Co.	107¾	1000	Chi. & R. I.	122
55,000	do	103⅜	100	Reading R.	131¾
15,000	Mo. State 6s	72	200	do	131⅜
5,000	American Gold	160¾	300	do	131½
200	Canton Co.	52	500	do	132
200	do	52¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	141¾
300	do	52¾	300	Ill. Cen. R. 8	134⅜
400	Cumb. Coal Prf.	67¾	100	do	134⅜
200	do	67¾	100	do	134⅝
100	do	b10 68	500	R. S. & N. I. R.	99¾
400	do	b10 68⅜	300	do	99⅜
400	Quicksil. M. Co.	s30 58	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	117¾
800	do	58⅜	200	do	b30. 117⅜
150	Pacific M. S. S. C.	221	800	do	b10. 117⅞
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	136	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	118
500	do	136⅜	600	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	138
2000	Erie R.	116⅜	200	do	135⅜
200	do	116⅝	200	do	135⅝
200	do	b30. 116⅝	150	do	135
700	do	116⅜	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	101
200	do	b30. 117	300	do	101⅜
200	Erie Pref.	108	100	A. & T. H. R.	73
100	do	107⅞	200	do	73¼
200	Hud. R. R.	153	1000	do	73⅜
100	do	s60. 155	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	91
200	Harlem R.	140⅛	500	Chic. & N. W. R.	54⅜
1500	do	141	150	do	54⅛
300	do	s30. 141	200	do	b30 55

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

300	Erie R.	115⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	141⅜
200	do	s3. 115⅜	100	Gal. & C. R.	b3 117
400	do	115⅜	150	Chic. & R. I.	121⅜
1450	do	115⅜	100	do	121¾
1500	do	115⅝	100	do	c 121¾
400	do	s3. 115⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	s3 54
200	do	c. 115⅜	300	do	b10 54⅛
200	do	b10. 116	300	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	100⅜
500	do	b3. 116	200	do	b3. 100⅜
500	do	116	200	do	s3. 100¾
200	Erie Pref.	b3. 107¾	100	Ter. & Alt. Prf.	90
500	Hudson R. R.	155	50	do	b3 90
200	do	b3. 155	100	Chic. Bur. & Q.	137⅜
200	do	b3. 155¾	500	Canton Co.	51⅜
100	do	155⅝	500	do	b3 51⅞
100	do	b3. 155⅝	100	do	b3 52
6900	Harlem R.	140	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	147⅜

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, } WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder shall fail to enter into the contract they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186 . [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, March 15, 1864, for the supply of best quality of ice to U. S. General Hospitals at New-Orleans, La., Baton Rouge, La., Key West, Fla., and Pensacola, Fla., and such points on the coast of Texas as may be occupied as hospitals during the year 1864.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds delivered daily, as required by Surgeons in charge of Hospitals in the vicinity of above places. price per ton of two thousand pounds, carefully stored in well constructed ice-houses at the above points, subject to inspection and measurement by the United States.

The following is the estimated quantity required at each point, but the proposals must include all additional amounts required during the year at the same rates:

New Orleans.....600 tons.
Pensacola.....60 tons.
Key West.....60 tons.
Baton Rouge.....200 tons.

The above proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee that the party or parties are responsible, certified to by a United States District Attorney or Clerk of District Court.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified by mail or otherwise that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract under bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars.

Bonds to be properly certified to.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposals.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., marked "Proposals for Ice."

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposals.

Bidders may be present in person when the bids are opened.

The department reserves the right to reject all unsuitable bids.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, } WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Department until MONDAY, March 14, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of 30,000 Light Cavalry Sabres, United States regulation pattern.

These Sabres are to be made in strict accordance with the standard patterns to be seen at the New-York Arsenal.

They are to be subject to the usual inspection and proof, and are to be inspected at the manufactory where made.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than 500 Sabres per week, for all contracts of 6,000 Sabres or under; 1,000 Sabres per week for all contracts of from 6,000 up to 12,000 Sabres; 1,500 Sabres per week for all contracts of above 12,000 Sabres; the first delivery to be made on the 8th day of April, 1864. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of Sabres, and such as are known to the Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington City," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Sabres."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) in St. Louis, till March 25, 1864, for doing the graduation and masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson County, in direction to Jackson County between the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles, lists of sections to be let, giving time as to when they must be completed, forms of bids, specifications, &c., can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis.

Bids should be made for each section of about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.

Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent. being retained till the completion of the work.

Bids should be addressed to GEORGE R. TAYLOR, President, and where the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must accompany bid by substantial references, and should give also his post-office address, and he will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of his offer.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

T. McKISSOCK, Ch'f Eng'r and Sup't.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and bridging of the extension of the road of this company from Hackettstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, (a distance of 23 miles,) until SATURDAY, the 26th day of March next.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications, with blank forms for proposals and approximate estimates of quantities, will be in readiness at this office on and after Saturday, March 12.

J. B. BASSINGER, Chief Engineer.

OLD RIGGING JUNK FOR THE NAVY.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, the 16th day of March next, for 150,000 pounds of best old rigging junk for the manufacture of oakum, to be delivered free of all expense to the Government, at the U. S. Navy-yard, Brooklyn, as per sample there, within ninety days from the date of the acceptance of proposal.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb 26, 1864.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL TAR.—THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY will receive, until March 10th inst., offers for their entire product of Coal Tar for one year, commencing June 1, 1864. For particulars, apply at the office of the Company, No. 159 Hester-st

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
E. L. BROWN, Asst. Dep. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, } CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, March 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department with:

Boots—Army Standard;
Knapsacks, complete—Army Standard;
Haversacks—Army Standard;
Mess Pans—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, 1¼ inch, Scarlet—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, ½ inch, Scarlet—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, 1¼ inch, Yellow—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, ½ inch, Yellow—Army Standard;
Overcoats, Mounted—Army Standard;
Overcoats, Footmen's—Army Standard.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this City, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must, in all cases, furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, March 10, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are required to be present.

Awards will be made on Friday, March 11, when bidders will be required to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made to them.

Telegraphic dispatches relating to awards will not be noticed.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of
Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, } WASHINGTON, Feb 23, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Department until MONDAY, March 14, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the Springfield Armory, Mass., of 6,000 single sets of wrought-iron work, for United States Artillery Harness.

The Harness Irons are to be packed in well-made boxes, containing twelve single sets each, being an assortment for four wheel and eight lead horses; and each twelve sets so packed will consist of the following pieces:

3 pairs long Hames, complete.
3 pairs short Hames, complete.
5 pairs medium Hames, complete.
48 Trace Clips, with 144 rivets.
4 double Loops or Eyes.
12 Saddle Loops, bent for cantle.
24 Trace Eyes.
24 long Chains with toggles.
24 short Chains with toggles.
4 Breast Hooks.
2 Leg Guards, with ten rivets.
6 Saddle Hoops, straight for riding saddle pummel.

These Harness Irons are to conform strictly to pattern and weight to the model sets to be seen at this office and at the Springfield Armory—are to be smoothly finished, are to fill the standard gauges, and each piece is to be made of the size and kind of iron prescribed in the official bill of iron, copies of which can be obtained at this office, at the New-York Agency, and at the Springfield Armory.

All the irons are to be well japanned—the japan to be of the best quality and well baked on. They are to be subject to inspection at the factory where made, before and after japanning.

The Hames are to be marked with the maker's name, the date, and the letters U. S. A. The latter letters one-fourth of an inch high.

All the pieces are to be put up in proper bundles, properly labeled, and each box is to be carefully packed, as prescribed by the Inspector. The packing-box to be paid for at the Inspector's valuation.

Deliveries are to be made at the rate of not less than sixty sets per day, commencing on the 22d day of March next. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered except from parties actually engaged in the manufacture of this or similar kinds of iron work, and who can bring ample evidence that they have in their own shops all the machinery and appliances for turning out the full amount of work specified per day.

Bidders will be required to furnish proper securities for the proper performance of the work, and will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington City," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Harness Irons."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, } WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Department until TUESDAY, March 8, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the Springfield Armory, Mass., of 6,000 single sets of wrought-iron work, for United States Artillery Harness.

The Harness Irons are to be packed in well-made boxes, containing twelve single sets each, being an assortment for four wheel and eight lead horses; and each twelve sets so packed will consist of the following pieces:

3 pairs long Hames, complete.
3 pairs short Hames, complete.
5 pairs medium Hames, complete.
48 Trace Clips, with 144 rivets.
4 double Loops or Eyes.
12 Saddle Loops, bent for cantle.
24 Trace Eyes.
24 long Chains with toggles.
24 short Chains with toggles.
4 Breast Hooks.
2 Leg Guards, with ten rivets.
6 Saddle Hoops, straight for riding saddle pummel.

These Harness Irons are to conform strictly to pattern and weight to the model sets to be seen at this office and at the Springfield Armory—are to be smoothly finished, are to fill the standard gauges, and each piece is to be made of the size and kind of iron prescribed in the official bill of iron, copies of which can be obtained at this office, at the New-York Agency, and at the Springfield Armory.

All the irons are to be well japanned—the japan to be of the best quality and well baked on. They are to be subject to inspection at the factory where made, before and after japanning.

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No bids will be considered except from parties actually engaged in the manufacture of this or similar kinds of iron work, and who can bring ample evidence that they have in their own shops all the machinery and appliances for turning out the full amount of work specified per day.

Bidders will be required to furnish proper securities for the proper performance of the work, and will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington City," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Harness Irons."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, March 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new primary school-house in Monroe-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Grosby-st., and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD L. CAREY,
THOMAS SHIELDS,
MICHAEL CORLIS,
JAMES MOORE,
} Committee.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 2, 1864.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE, } Feb. 4, 1864.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th April next from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance, in steam vessels, of a monthly mail between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22d Vic. c. 48, 23 Vic. c. 11, and 27 Vic. c. 1, to provide steam communication between this Island the United States of America.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken, will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London, JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary of the Executive Committee of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, } No. 458 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, March 3, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, 9th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing materials for and constructing an addition to the Post Hospital at Fort Schuyler, New-York. Plans and specifications can be examined, and information respecting the same obtained at this office. Offers should be indorsed, "Proposals for Hospital Addition," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster, U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Captain and A. Q. M.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 90 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

C. A. ST. JOHN, STATIONER, PRINTER and Bookbinder, No. 59 Pine-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER WHEELS.—The most perfect, water-saving, powerful and durable wheels in use. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 B'way.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—MARCH 3, ABOUT 2 o'clock, between the Metropolitan Bank and Trinity Buildings, opposite, a certified CHECK on the Metropolitan Bank for $40,589 61, drawn to the order of Woodbridge & Morris, and not indorsed. As payment has been stopped, the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to WOODBRIDGE & MORRIS, No. 4 Broad-st.

IRON WORK.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER, white metal, and all kinds of cases to order. HOFFMAN & PERSH, No. 122 CHATHAM-ST.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON NEW-York-av., within 35 minutes of the Wall-st. Ferry, an elegant and commodious residence. The house two-story and attic, 40x38 feet, with every modern convenience, stable and out-buildings. The grounds are well laid out, and filled with choice fruits, shrubbery, shade trees, &c., and consist of about 15 city lots. From the house, the views of the surrounding country are very fine. This is one of the best and most convenient residences near New-York. Price $25,000. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE RIVER FRONT FOR SALE, AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., IN FOUR PARCELS, viz:

No. 1—100 feet front on the river by 410 feet deep, on which is a commodious dwelling house.
No. 2—350 feet on the river by 250 feet deep, with a substantial dock.
No. 3—185 feet on the river by 300 feet deep.
No. 4—200 feet on the river by 750 feet deep.

WILL BE SOLD LOW.

A map of the property and photograph of the house, to be seen at the office of G. HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, second story, from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood after 3½ P. M.

N. B.—Several houses to let.

A BEAUTIFUL MANSION, VALUED AT $8,000 for $150.

A MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE, valued at $4,500, for $150.

A SPLENDID VILLA, valued at $2,500, for $150.

A HANDSOME COTTAGE, valued at $1,500 for $150.

595 handsome lots, in the village of Jamaica, L. I., within forty minutes' ride of New-York, and accessible by either of two railroads, running every hour.

Four splendid residences, with suitable lots included, at the price of $150 each. Lots to be located by the purchasers themselves when the sale is completed. This is one of the most beautiful tracts of land within a hundred miles of New-York, and has never before been offered for sale. Title indisputable.

Full information on all points, with accurate drawings of the different houses, and maps showing the exact location of the lots, will be furnished on application.

ABBOTT, CHADWICK & HUBBARD,
No. 71 William-st., between Liberty and Cedar.

FOR SALE—73 HOUSES IN VARIOUS LOCATIONS, from $4,000 to $30,000.
60 lots from $1,000 to $12,000.
13 farms and country seats from $2,000 to $30,000

Also, a large number of houses and parts of houses to let. Parties having property to sell or let will do well by leaving us a full description. Please call and examine our Register, open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JAS. DENNIS & SON,
No. 412 4th-av., near 30th-st. a

FACTORY BUILDING FOR SALE OR LEASE—On the west side, three-story, 50x50, with 45-horse power. Will be sold or leased with or without the planing machinery, (will sell the machinery separate;) with three vacant lots. Also, country seat, near Sing Sing, 25 acres, fine improvements; shade and fruit; splendid view of the Hudson. Also, three-story brown-stone house, West 31st-st., $11,000. Also, three-story brick house, East 33d-st., $7,500. Apply to W. A. CORBIERE, No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, AT Metuchin, N. J., adjoining Park Hill, five minutes' walk from depot; trains hourly; a farm or country residence consisting of a good large house, barn, carriage-house, with 34 acres of smooth land, admirably adapted to farming, gardening or fruit. Location high, and commanding fine views, and has all the advantages of churches, academies, fine drives, &c. Will be sold low.

S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEMENT brick house on Sands-st., Brooklyn. Lot full width, 200 feet deep, running through to Prospect-st.; neighborhood good, near the ferries; house about 50 feet deep, with two-story brick extension; has all the modern improvements; the parlors have double sliding doors between them, with closets; one of the most comfortable houses to live in that can be had; will be sold at a bargain; possession before the 1st of May, if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE, 20 rooms, carriage, coachman's and ice-house, and about two acres of land, at Yonkers; good view; grove, fruit, garden, &c. Also a house, 12 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, both beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson; gas throughout, and every way desirable. Address OWNER, Room No. 8 No. 59 William-st., New-York.

SOUTHWEST CORNER GREEN AND VANDERBILT AVS., BROOKLYN, FOR SALE—Brown-stone front house, 25x51 feet, with three full lots of ground, well stocked with fruit trees and grape-vines. Price $15,500; the house with 33x95 feet of ground, $11,500; half the amount may remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises.

EXECUTOR'S SALE — $5,000. — BIRCH Hill, two miles from Glen Cove, L. I.; views unsurpassed; two buildings, one new, 36x24, with wing; also, gardener's house, four rooms; railroad and steamboat communication; possession immediate; furniture sold if desired; 2½ acres. Apply on the premises, or to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT AT ROSEville, Newark, N. J. House new, 12 rooms; suitable for genteel family; lot 125 feet front, 100 feet deep. A farm at Irvington, 3 miles from Newark, N. J., 55 acres, dwelling house and barn. A farm at Morristown, N. J., half a mile from First Presbyterian Church, 40 acres, dwelling house and barn. THOMAS V. JOHNSON, No. 101 Liberty-st., N. Y., or JOHN WHITEHEAD, No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE AT NEWPORT, R. I.—THE residence of the undersigned, with 10 acres of land, stable and outbuildings, situated on the main road, one mile from the town. The house is 50 by 40 feet, 2½ stories high, (with kitchen extension,) commands a fine view of the harbor, river and beach. Apply to WM. VERNON, Newport, R. I., or at No. 48 South-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK THREE STORY ATTIC and basement house, with two story extension, near Washington-square. It has twenty-five feet front, 17 rooms, and all the modern improvements, and is in perfect condition. Terms made easy. Apply to HENRY H. ANDERSON, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—WITH THE furniture complete—a cottage house, first-class in every respect and in the most perfect order. Price, with furniture, $8,000. Apply on the premises, Portland-av., second house from Fulton av., or to M. A. DIETZ, No. 122 William-st., in the lemp factory.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 12 ALBION-PLACE, (4th-st.,) three-story and attic, with fine extension room; modern improvements and in good order. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front, strictly first-class house, No. 35 East 38th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., north side. Inquire on the premises of HAMILTON MAYER, Builders, or of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house, recently elected, No. 147 Madison-av.; house 25x65, with extension; lot 25x100. Apply to M. D. MANCE, Executor, No. 46 Pine-st., third story, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Grove st.; house 3 stories, 22x50 feet, and extension 2 stories; lot 100 feet. Is a good and pleasant dwelling. Price $11,000.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 73 West 31st-st., 20,10x60 feet, all modern improvements—$11,000. Also, a lot on 54th-st., near 5th-av.—$3,500.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FACTORY AND WATER-POWER FOR SALE OR RENT—Four stories high, 50x133, with 17 dwellings. Apply to J. ORR & CO., Cornwall, Orange County, on the premises, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AN ELIGIBLE school property, advantageously located for boarding and day patronage, in one of the pleasantest parts of the country; school now in operation. Address MARCUS TULLIUS, box No. 123 *Times* office.

$7,000.—FOR SALE—A HIGH-STOOP, three-story brick house, about 20x40 feet, with gas, hot and and cold water; lot 108 feet, situated in 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Inquire of owners, MIDDLETON & POOLER, No. 12 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—TWELVE COTTAGE HOUSES—Price $1,000 to $1,200—in the Village of Brooklyn. Also, some desirable building lots. Apply to H. R. FLETCHER, 4th-av., corner of 17th-st., Brooklyn. Will be sold separate or together.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 307 West 21st-st., lot 25x98; house 25x50; opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. MOORE, No. 48 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—VERY CHEAP, terms easy, two three-story brick stores and dwellings south side of Fulton-av., between Washington and Clinton avs.; the best location for an advance.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

LEASE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The lease of the building, No. 722 Broadway, east side, between 4th-st. and Astor-place. Inquire on the premises, or of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON Murray Hill, 24.10x55, and extension; lot 100; well built; price $23,000; the cheapest house on Murray Hill.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—2,560 ACRES IOWA LANDS, OF the Dubuque and Pacific land grant, cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for other property. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, 363 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN NEW-York and Brooklyn; also, farms for sale or exchange for City property on easy terms. Apply to F. E. WHEELER, 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL FIVE-STORY houses Nos. 126 and 128 Baxter-st. Lot 51 feet 9 inches by 72 feet 6 inches. Apply to BAKER & DISBROW, No. 1,261 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, ON OR near the New-Haven Railroad, beyond Stamford, with from three to eight acres of ground, well improved and stocked; the house large enough to accommodate a family of eight persons. The advertiser would like to hire for one year, with the privilege of buying at the end of the term. Address, stating price and particulars, to Box No 2,364 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY, BELOW 10th-st., a house with about four bed-rooms, kitchen, dining-room and parlor, for one or a number of years. Address REX ARGENT, Box No. 146 *Times* Office, stating location and rent.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence for the Summer, within forty miles of the City, for a small and responsible family; one having the advantages of salt water preferred. Address, with particulars and rent, E. G., Box No. 3,740 New-York Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.

The following valuable real estate is offered for sale on liberal terms, by the Corporation of Trinity Church:

HUDSON, CLARKSON AND LEROY STS.—14 lots of ground in one plot, comprising the entire front of the block on the east side of Hudson-st., between Clarkson and Leroy sts., being 208 feet on Hudson-st. by 163 feet on Clarkson and Leroy sts.

READE-ST.—2 lots on the north side of Reade-st., between West Broadway and Chercb-st., together being 50 feet front by about 61 feet 9 inches deep.

GREENWICH AND VESTRY STS.—1 lot on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Vestry sts., 25 feet front on Greenwich-st. by 100 feet on Vestry-st.

2 lots on Greenwich-st., adjoining the above, each 23 feet front by 100 feet deep.

VESTRY-ST.—5 lots on Vestry-st., adjoining the Greenwich-st lots, being together 126 feet front by 87 feet 8 inches deep.

DESBROSSES-ST.—3 lots on Desbrosses-st., in rear of the Vestry-st. lots, being together 75 feet front on Desbrosses-st. by 87 feet 6 inches deep, and 1 lot on Desbrosses-st., also in rear of the Vestry-st. lots, 25 feet front by 87 feet 6 inches deep.

GREENWICH-ST.—1 lot No. 107 Greenwich-st., between Thames and Rector sts., 27 feet front, 25 feet rear, by about 103 feet deep.

No. 69 WARREN-ST.—The valuable store and lot No. 69 Warren-st., near College-place; lot 25 feet front by 76 feet deep.

Application may be made at the vestry office, corner of Fulton and Church sts., where maps may be seen.

WM. E. DUNSCOMB, Comptroller.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN.—House with three-fourths acre land, stable and outbuildings, situated corner South and Willow sts., within five minutes' walk of the depot; fruit and shade trees in abundance; house contains 14 rooms, gas and water; a very desirable location for persons doing business in New-York; price, $3,000; rent, $250. Apply on the premises, or to C. W. SCOFIELD, No. 5 Platt-st., New-York.

MONTAGUE VILLA, SOUTH ERGEN, N. J., FOR SALE.—Price, $12,500. Two miles from Jersey City Ferry; horse-cars every ten minutes; just completed; containing parlor, dining, library, reception and bath rooms, 10 bed rooms, gas, water and kitchen arrangements complete; grounds tastefully laid out, commanding a splendid view of the bay. Apply to JOSIAH PAYTON, care C. H. SMITH, No. 110 Broadway. Splendid lots, 78x300, for sale.

FOR SALE—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK houses known as Nos. 41 and 43 Huntingdon-st., Brooklyn. Houses 22 by about 45; lots 100 feet deep. Price low and terms easy.

Also, a three-story brick house, of which immediate possession could be had, near the ferry.

Apply to P. C. BULKLEY,
No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FIFTY-SECOND-STREET LOTS FOR SALE—North side, between 8th and 9th avs., for cash, or a small house in a good locality. Apply to owner, No. 250 West 15th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house and lot No. 11 Varick-place, near Bleecker-st.; lot 25x100 feet; house 60 feet deep. Price $10,000.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.

The close the estate of S. D. Valentine, situated in the town of Eastchester, convenient to two railroads. The house is modern built, containing 16 rooms; a sufficient number of outbuildings in perfect order, an ice-house filled. The farm, 80 acres, is divided into convenient lots, by stone walls; the soil is rich, producing abundant crops; a large orchard in full bearing. This place is admirably situated for a gentleman doing business in the City. Terms very liberal. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to M. B. VALENTINE, No. 288 Bowery, where a map of the place may be seen.

A FARM OF 200 ACRES—30 ACRES HEAVY timber land, beautifully situated; fine view of the Sound; three miles from the depot, 28 miles from New-York; large house, barn, &c.; fine orchards. Sold together or separately; half can lay on farm, or would be exchanged in part for house in the City. For further particulars, address WILLIAM BEATTYS, Portchester, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, A MEDIUM-sized brick house, two small barns, fine large garden, well stocked with fruit—grapes, pears, apples, &c.; evergreens, with 35 acres of first-class land, under good state of cultivation, and well watered with running stream; also, a fine growth of hickory. Location one-half mile from Park. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, or M. JAMERSON, on the premises.

NEWARK FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Lying on the New-Jersey Railroad, midway between Newark and Elizabeth, containing 75 acres of fine dry land, with the Homestead Mansion. This property is 2½ miles from Market-st. depot, and is accessible by two roads. For terms apply to

W. A. CORBIERE, No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

A FARM FOR SALE—IN TOMPKINS COUNty, N. Y., comprising 156 acres of superior farming land, lying between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, with large dwelling-house and numerous outbuildings. For terms of sale, apply to SAMUEL BROWN, No. 80 Wall-st., New-York.

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.—A valuable homestead farm at auction on SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., quarter of a mile from Middletown Point, N. J. Take steamer at Jay-st., on the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

G. D. WHITE,
Administrator of Jacob Van Winkle, deceased.

FARM FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER County, of 60 acres, about 30 miles from New-York and two miles from depot Harlem Railroad, on a stage route; good buildings and farm in fine order. Apply to No. 222 West 47th-st., from 8 to 10 A. M. or 5 to 8 P. M., for further particulars.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF TWENTY ACRES, beautifully situated on the east bank of Passaic River, opposite the village of Belleville, with good house, barn and other outbuildings; a variety of fruit trees, grapery, &c. Apply to J. D. ACKERMAN, No. 198th-av., New-York, or of W. M. ACKERMAN, on the premises.

A FARM FOR SALE—AT FAR ROCKAWAY, 18 miles from New-York, containing 90 acres of land, in good order, with horses, wagons, farming utensils, &c. Inquire of E. L. CARMAN, on the premises, or to Matthew Kane, No. 6 Gansevoort-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 200 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description, viz.*:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indic

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucrezia Borgia.

WALLACK'S—Pure Gold.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Taming a Buttsafly.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Linda di Chamounix.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Ticket-of-Leave Man, Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 2 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Stereoscopticon, or Mirror of the Universe.

GALLERY (No. 758 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Secretary of War has telegraphed Gov. Seymour that the payment of bounties will be continued for the present in this State. The draft, therefore, is indefinitely postponed.

The latest advices from the Army of the Potomac do not give much additional information concerning Gen. Kilpatrick's movements. Our special dispatch states that he crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, on Sunday morning, at four o'clock, and at eleven o'clock the same day, had reached Spottsylvania Court-house, distant eighteen miles from the ford. This is very rapid traveling, and would place him in the vicinity of Richmond by Tuesday. His force is operating in three columns, devastating the country as they advance, being supplied with every engine of destruction that can possibly be need in a raid. Reports from Washington state that Kilpatrick had reached White House, on the Pamunky River, twenty-five miles east of Richmond, on Tuesday, where he probably formed a junction with Gen. Butler's forces. But this is mere guesswork, as there could not well be any communication with his rear, after getting beyond Spottsylvania.

The steamship *Yazoo*, from New-Orleans, on the 25th ult., arrived here last evening, bringing details of the election on the 22d. The Free State ticket, headed by Mr. Hahn, was successful by an overwhelming and unexpectedly large vote, and the election passed off quietly. The vote is nearly three-tenths as large as the one cast at the last Presidential election, while only one-tenth was required to bring back the State into the Union. The 22d was also celebrated in a patriotic manner. Business was entirely suspended, and public festivities on a grand scale marked the day.

The Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* professes to know something of Gen. Sherman's orders, which, he says, were to proceed to Meridan, and, if possible, get a battle out of Polk. Upon his success in this depended his future movements. If he could fall upon the reverend General and destroy his command, he was to proceed to Selma direct, to which point steamboats, and even gunboats, can go most of the year; thereby leaving the conquest of Mobile and the capture of its small garrison to Banks and Farragut. But if the rebels refused to fight, and strengthened the garrison at Mobile, Sherman was to proceed thither and lay siege to the place.

A horrible story of the blood-thirstiness of a gang of brutal villains, is told by the clerk of the steamer *Pringle*, which, on the 14th of February, stopped at Tecumseh's Landing, five miles above Grand Lake, Miss., on a foraging expedition. A company of the First Mississipi (Colored) Infantry, was doing guard duty a mile and a half in advance of the main body, when they were surprised by sixty well-mounted and armed rebel guerrillas, dressed in Union uniforms, who captured them, and then shot and bayonetted to death the whole party but two, who, feigning death, escaped. The guerrillas escaped. This report bears every evidence of being entirely true.

Admiral Dahlgren and Steff arrived at the Navy-yard in Washington on Wednesday evening last, having left Charleston Bar on the evening of the 27th of February. Commodore Rowan is temporarily in charge of the fleet. It is reported that Admiral Dahlgren is relieved from command of the Charleston fleet.

The *South Eastern* (Eng.) *Gazette* states that two steam vessels, the *Garland* and the *Jupiter*, lately belonging to the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company, have been purchased for the Confederate States of America.

FROM EUROPE.

The *Canada* arrived at Halifax yesterday, bringing European advices to the 21st, an interesting telegraphic summary of which has been forwarded. On the 15th inst., after nightfall, the pirate *Georgia* stealthily vacated her rendezvous in the harbor of Cherbourg, and we may soon expect to hear of her further depredations upon our commerce. Several United States vessels arrived in the roadstead on the night of the *Georgia's* escape. The case of the *Pampero* had again been before the Court of Exchequer in Edinburgh, and the defendants asked for a dismissal, on the ground that the proceedings were informal. The matter was adjourned, that opportunity for a reply might be afforded the Crown Solicitor. In Parliament, alleged seizures by Federal cruisers of British vessels in neutral waters had been under discussion, and in the course of the debate it was shown that the instructions by the United States Government, to naval officers, was very explicit against capturing under such circumstances, and that if a case of this kind occurred, prompt reparation would doubtless be made. A vague rumor, on the 18th, that France intended soon to recognize the Confederacy, caused a rise of the rebel loan stock, but next day doubts of the truth of the rumor sent the stock back to its old figures. There was no material change in the situation of the Danes-Germen war. The Austriens, on the 18th, attacked the Danes in their intrenchments at Duppel, and were repulsed. An Austrain fleet of twelve war vessels had been ordered to cruise for the purpose of checkmating Danish naval operations. A growing feeling in favor of the Danes was manifest in the tone of French and English sentiment, while the high handed proceedings of Prussia and Austria were exciting the jealousies of the minor German States to such an extent that opposition was not improbable. The Italian Government were openly purchasing supplies and war material in France, and an impression prevailed that this was ominous of the inauguration of war on the Adriatic. Maximilian was making farewell visits prior to his departure for his Mexican Kingdom. The Poles, in late operations, had gained further successes over the Russians.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sprague presented the memorial of merchants of Rhode Island, in behalf of the South American Steamship Company. Mr. Lane, of Kansas, presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Kansas, praying for the removal of all Indians from that State to the Indian Territory. Mr. Wilson called up the House bill extending bounties to April 1, and he read a letter from the Secretary of War recommending its immediate passage. The bill was passed. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, submitted an amendment to the joint resolution amending the Constitution; the amendment provides that no person or negro whose mother or grandmother was a negro, shall be a citizen, or hold any civil or military office; that the States of Maine and Massachusetts shall constitute one State to be called East New-England; the States of New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut, another State to be called West New-England. The bill to prevent military interference in elections was called up, and Mr. Powell addressed the Senate at length in favor of the bill, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, the bill relating to the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims over war losses was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution to print 10,000 copies of Gen. Grant's military report was referred to the Committee on Printing. A resolution was introduced to print 60,000 copies of the Agricultural Report of 1863. The report of the Ways and Means Committee, against the surplus gold resolution, was taken up, and Mr. Strebine, of this City, made a very forcible speech in favor of the principle of the resolution. Mr. Fenton also spoke in the same strain. Both gentlemen offered substitutes for the pending resolutions, but without taking further action, the disagreement of the Conference Committee on the whisky tax was announced. After discussion, the House by 71 to 61, voted to stick to its proposition to tax whisky on hand. If the Senate does not ask for a new Committee, the bill fails.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. They adopted, by unanimous vote, the resolution to purchase and have erected at some suitable place in the City Clark Mills' duplicate bronze equestrian statute of Jackson, at a cost of $33,500. The original cost $52,000, and the mould from which the casts were made has been destroyed by fire, so that there will be no other fac-simile taken. The duplicate was prepared for the State of Virginia, but the rebellion interposed an insurmountable obstacle to the completion of the terms of the contract for it. The board adopted the resolution to appropriate $12,000 for the erection of a monument over the Catholic soldiers' grave-plot in Calvary Cemetery, under the auspices of the Joint Committee on National Affairs. This resolution passed both Boards last year, but failed to receive the Mayor's signature, and the year was too near the end to permit it to become a law by default. A resolution to widen the esplenade in front of the City Hall twenty-nine feet, was referred. The Mayor sent in two memorials, one signed by merchants and owners of real estate, and the other by cartmen in the lower wards, invoking action of the Common Council "to abate the nuisance caused by the form and construction of the rails laid down in Washington, West, Greenwich, South, Water and Front streets." The message and memorials were referred to the Special Committee appointed a short time ago to consider this subject, (on a resolution presented by Alderman Ryers,) and who are now engaged in taking testimony and hearing suggestions pertinent to it. The Mayor also sent in complaints of citizens that the fat-boiling establishment at the foot of West Forty-eighth-street, and the varnish factory in West Thirty-ninth-street, are nuisances, which also were referred. The Comptroller replied to a resolution of inquiry that some of the laborers in the department do not get their pay promptly because of delays necessarily incident to a rigid auditing system he has adopted, as required by the charter, which prevents payments of fraudulent pay-rolls till special examinations are made and the improper claims are excluded. These examinations were, by his order, turned over by the Auditor to the City Paymaster, who was required to examine doubtful parties under oath. But Mayor Gunther declines to countersign any warrants for payment unless the Auditor certifies. This, the Comptroller says, is impossible, as the Auditor cannot verify what he has not examined, and does not know the correctness of. The resolution to prevent the use of the carriage-way of Battery-place and the sidewalk adjoining Pier No. 1, N. R., from being used for commercial purposes by the temporary storage of casks, bales, &c., was laid over upon the understanding that the obstructions will speedily be removed by the owners. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

The Board of Councilmen adhered to their former action favoring a new issue of bonds, to run two years from November, to pay the Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds, due on the 1st of next November. (This debt is already provided for in that portion of the annual appropriation bill which was passed Feb. 12, providing for the expenses of police telegraph, police stationhouses, (rents of, repairs to, &c.,) interest on the City debt, and payment of the principal of it, falling due this year.) The Finance Committee were authorized to act as a conference committee upon the subject, on the part of the Board. The whole question is whether a debt of $895,500 shall be paid off this year by taxation, or put off and continued at interest, at a cost of over $125,000, for two years, in the hope that, in the meantime, Congress will refund the money which was advanced in 1861 to equip and arm troops sent from this City to the seat of war. The Board concurred to request our members of the Legislature to protest against the proposed act to create a Market Commission for this City. The resolution to donate $300 to a widow named Mulhare, in consideration of the loss of an eye by her little son of eight years, who was shot by the military during the riots last July, was taken up, debated briefly, and finally refused. Mr. Brandon said the Supervisors could not pay for personal damages, but he thought the City ought to. He was not afraid of having more claims of like character. They ought to be paid, when found to be just. Mr. Jacques said it was difficult to fix a limit in such cases, but a sound discretion should lead to the payment of such damages in particular cases. Adjourned to Monday, at 1 P. M.

Heavy sales of Breadstuffs were reported yesterday. Flour was quoted at an advance of 5c.@10c. per barrel; Wheat, 1c.@2c., and Oats, 1c. per bushel. Corn was cheaper. The principal purchases of Flour and Wheat were made for export. Provisions were in fair demand, as were also the leading kinds of Groceries, Hay, Hops, Tallow, Cloverseed and Tobacco. Whisky was more active and dearer. The freight engagements were checked by the scarcity of shiproom and the advance in rates.

There was much speculative excitement on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and a large advance in prices on the Railway and Coal Stocks. The Government Securities were also firm. The price of Gold and Bills on London advanced 1 per cent.

The Third Annual Commencement of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College took place last evening at the Academy of Music. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on ninety-seven gentlemen, coming from twenty-six States of the Union, and from Nova Scotia and Canada. The hall was densely packed, and many turned away unable to gain admission.

Longstreet's Reported Arrival at Richmond.—We hardly think any one need be made unhappy by the announcement which comes to us from Washington, that Longstreet's forces have arrived at Richmond. In the Lynchburgh *Republican* of Feb. 26 we find a statement, taken from the Jonesboro *Telegraph* of Feb. 24, and the Bristol *Gazette* of Feb. 25, to the effect that Longstreet's forces had fallen back to Greenville and Bull's Gap. In addition, a dispatch from Gen. Longstreet himself, dated Greenville, Tenn., Feb. 27, appears in Richmond papers of the 29th. The railroad communication from Greenville to Richmond is notoriously inadequate for the rapid transportation of large bodies of troops, and it would have been a physical impossibility for Longstreet's command to reach the rebel capital by that or any other route between the dates named (Feb. 27) and March 2. Then, again, had Longstreet left the vicinity of Knoxville to make a rapid movement to Richmond, the papers published at Bristol or Lynchburgh would assuredly have made some reference to the passing of troops through those places. Finally, if Longstreet had been ordered east, his troops would unquestionably have been at once incorporated with Lee's army, and the probabilities are altogether against their going further than Gordonsville. It is pretty plain, therefore, that Kilpatrick need not fear finding Longstreet's men behind the Richmond fortifications when he shall reach them, as we hope he has already done.

The Opposition in Congress—Its Lack of Spirit.

The Congressional session has not yet lasted two full months, but it has already completely exposed the disgraceful charlatanry by which the Congressional elections were carried, to so large an extent, by the agitators against the Administration. The main issues on which these demagogues went before the people were the following:

No conditions precedent for return to the Union.
No refusal to negotiate.
No Emancipation by Federal authority.
No "arbitrary arrests."
No negro soldiers.
No conscription.

By dint of misrepresentation, sophistry and incessant clamor on these topics, at a period when the spirit of the people was much depressed by a succession of military reverses, they secured a very large number of seats in the popular branch of Congress. At one time it seemed probable that they would obtain the actual majority; and this result was averted only by the elections which occurred in a few of the smaller States at a later date, when the sinister and dangerous character of this opposition to the President had become better understood. Even as it was, they came within seven or ten votes of gaining that majority. They cast *eighty-nine* votes against Schuyler Colfax for Speaker. This number, we suppose, may be taken to be the true measure of the strength of the Anti-Administration party of the House.

The absolute hollowness of the professions by which they, *as a party*, deceived the people, has been evinced by their practical conduct when required to face their public responsibilities. On not a single issue which, as candidates, they agitated against the Administration have they presented a united front, or anything like it, in the House. On some of these they have not been able to rally a third of their strength, on some not a half, on scarcely any more than two-thirds. As the session has advanced their rally has been feebler and feebler. Let us look at the votes.

First—As to restoration without conditions precedent. Mr. Rogers, of New-Jersey, Democrat, on Jan. 8, presented resolutions, affirming that the rebels "have a right to return with their domestic institutions as they were before the war, and to elect Representatives to Congress, without any conditions precedent." On the motion to lay on this table only *forty-two* less than half of the party, voted in the negative.

Second—As to the policy of negotiation, Mr. Baldwin, of Massachusetts, Union, on Jan. 8, presented a resolution, that "every proposition to negotiate with the rebel leaders should be rejected without hesitation or delay." Only *sixteen* of the party, less than a fifth, voted in the negative.

Third—As to Federal emancipation. Mr. Edgerton, of Indiana, Democrat, on Dec. 18, presented a resolution condemning the proclamations of the President in regard to emancipation, and asserting "the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively." Sixty-six of the party, about two-thirds, voted against the motion to lay on the table.

Fourth—As to summary arrests by military authority. Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, Democrat, on March 1, presented a resolution that the military arrest and banishment of Vallandigham were "acts of mere arbitrary power, in palpable violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States." Only *forty-seven*, but little more than one-half of the party, voted in the affirmative.

Fifth—As to enlisting negroes. Mr. Grinnel, of Iowa, Union, on Feb. 2 presented a resolution that "a more vigorous policy, in order to secure a larger number of persons of African descent in the army would meet the approbation of the House." Only *forty-six*, a little over one-half of the party, voted in the negative.

Sixth—As to conscription. The Enrollment Bill, as finally perfected, including a clause to enroll all resident negroes in the United States, whether they had been slaves or not, was passed Feb. 13, with only *sixty* votes, two-thirds of the party, against it.

It is impossible to reconcile these votes on the chief issues which they originally took with the Administration, with honest devotion to principles. Many members of this party individually have been consistent, but the party itself has utterly failed in Congress to come up to the ground it first assumed out of Congress, for not taking which it first opened its war upon the President. It is idle to say that circumstances have changed. The party made most of its issues on what it called inviolable constitutional principles; and if these principles were inviolable a year and eighteen months ago, they are just as much so now. One or two of its issues, perhaps, turned rather on public policy than on constitutional principle—as the non-employment of colored troops, and the show of a conciliatory spirit. But if negroes were unfit to fight at that stage of the war when these Congressional elections took place, they are no more fit now, for the qualities of the race remain the same. So, too, if it be futile and mischievous to extend the "olive branch" now, it was just as much so then; for the disposition of the rebels has undergone no change.

What is even yet more striking than this inability of the party in Congress to marshal itself in force on any position whatever against the Administration, is its general change, since the session opened, in temper and spirit toward the war. This is easily illustrated. In the second week of the session, Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That as our country and the very existence of the best Government ever instituted by man, is imperilled by the most causeless and wicked rebellion that the world has ever seen, and believing as we do that the only hope of saving the country and preserving this Government is by the power of the sword, we are for the most vigorous prosecution of the war until the Constitution and laws shall be enforced and obeyed in all parts of the United States, and to that end we oppose any armistice, or intervention, or mediation, or proposition for peace from any quarter so long as there shall be found a rebel in arms against the Government; and we ignore all party names, lines and issues, and recognize but two parties in this war—patriots and traitors.

This resolution covered the whole ground of the necessity of the war, to the exclusion of every other policy. *Sixty-four* of the party answered "no" on the test vote. A month afterwards, Mr. Smith again proposed a resolution, which was of exactly the same import. It read as follows:

Whereas, A most desperate, wicked and bloody rebellion exists in this the jurisdiction of the United States, and the safety and security of personal and national liberty depend upon its absolute and utter extinction; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the political, civil, moral, and sacred duty of the people to meet it, fight it, and forever destroy it, thereby establishing perfect and unalterable liberty.

Only *sixteen* of the party voted against it. Last Monday, Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, presented resolutions

"That the present war against the armed insurgents, banded under the name of the Southern Confederacy, was brought on by a wicked and wholly inexcusable rebellion, and all those engaged in, or aiding and abetting it, have incurred the name of public enemies, and should be treated as such.

That in the struggle now going on for the safety of our country and free government there is no middle ground on which any good citizen or true patriot can stand, neutrality or indifference, or anything short of a hearty support of the Government, being a crime where the question is between loyalty and treason."

Both of these were *unanimously* adopted, though there had been sixty-four votes against Mr. Smith's December resolutions, which were of precisely the same scope. Thus the original audacity of the party against the Administration has gradually subsided, so far as general principles are concerned, into the blandest acquiescence.

The reason of all this lack of stamina in the Opposition party is obvious enough. They have had, from the beginning, a consciousness that they had no definite *positive* principle which was consistent with genuine loyalty. Sophisticate and clamor as they might, they yet could not help feeling that the rebellion could be overcome by war only; that war, to be effectual, involves the use of all war powers, all war means, all war resources, and that they could not refuse these to the Administration without ruining themselves with the people. They could not forget that the time for a new Presidential election and for new Congressional elections also, was fast approaching. They knew that their doom was inevitable if they held squarely to their old positions, and have thus been, all the while, backing down more and more. But no such retreat will save them. They obtained their seats by factions means with factious aims. The people, though accepting them once, have since repudiated them, simply because they are better understood. They may shift and cower to suit the altered regards of the people, but it will be all futile. The record stands that they sought to cripple and disable the Government when it was most hard pressed by the rebellion. Nothing that can be done now can change that record, and nothing could be more surely fatal.

The Danish and Virginian Campaigns.

The British *Army & Navy Gazette* calls attention to the recent campaign of Austrians and Prussians in the Duchies, as contrasting, in its energy and efficiency, with the slow and fruitless campaigns in the American civil war. The Allies, it states, had before the battle of the Dannewerke about the same number as the Federalists in the battle of Chancellorsville, and the Danes were not larger than Lee's army; yet in ten days the Danes were defeated a number of times, pursued uninterruptedly, and finally entirely driven out of their ancient possessions. The *Gazette* finds in this an instance of the value of European organization and discipline, as opposed to our brute confidence in numbers, and our lack of both of those essentials.

We admit that this campaign of the German Allies has been a highly creditable one—contrasting wonderfully, in energy, with former military expeditions of both these Powers. Almost to overthrow a European monarchy, defended by a brave race of men, in little over one-half of the party, voted in the negative.

But how the editor of the *Gazette*, knowing as he does the physical conditions of both countries, could compare our campaigns with this, we do not understand. Holstein and Schleswig are almost the flattest countries of Europe; the roads are at least a thousand years old, built in the very best manner; every path and hillock are known and mapped out through the whole country. The great defence of the Danes was the inundation of portions of the Provinces, which would protect their flanks.

The Allies outnumbered their opponents, and their problem was the simple one of hurrying on in order to obtain the advantage of the cold weather, and cross the marshy grounds on the ice, so flanking the lines of defence. The whole struggle was as simple as Gen. Burnside's assault on Roanoke Island, or the Newbern batteries. Flank movements on lines of fortification were all the strategical problems involved.

Compare, on the other hand, the conditions in Virginia. You have there, in the first place, a district as rough and as inaccessible as, for instance, the Saxon Switzerland—broken up with hills, covered with forests, and, at every few miles, cut with rapid streams, having abrupt banks. The battle of Chancellorsville was fought in part, in a country which even the inhabitants, accustomed as they are to the roughest features of wild landscape, have christened "The Wilderness." It is a district of tangled thickets and impassable quagmires. The roads there and in other parts of the State are such that, in times of peace, no farmer thinks of going even a few miles on them by foot, if a storm has occurred, or it is in the Winter season.

In a battle in such a country, nothing can be seen of the other side. Your opponent's movements are hid in impenetrable obscurity. If he knows the bye-paths and country roads, he necessarily has a great advantage. But anything like rapidity of pursuit, or brilliancy of strategy, is forbidden by such conditions. If either side chooses to retreat, he can cover his operations so that his opponent will know nothing of his intentions. A cavalry pursuit is nothing, where the first swamp or rocky rivulet will be a post for a battery to drive back the pursuers.

The only brilliant operations on the side of the rebels have been simply the flank attacks of Stonewall Jackson, which he was enabled to make from his thorough acquaintance with the country.

No possible comparison can be made between European and American campaigns, the physical conditions are so different. It should be remembered that the whole territory marched over and over by the Allies in the Danish war is not larger than some counties in Virginia. If European critics will only enlarge their scale of comparison, if they will imagine a war for the conquest of Russia or half Europe, they will better understand our military difficulties and the reality of our successes.

Something of the uncertain success of our battles is also due, without doubt, to the remarkable tenacity of the American character. Both sides do not readily know when they are beaten, and if they are pressed back are called "demoralized." An intelligent soldiery bears defeat, of course, better than an ignorant one.

Of the grand battles of our campaigns we have at least nothing to be ashamed of.

Hard Nuts to Crack.—Few people are aware of the large number of impregnably fortified works that are being constructed along the Mississippi River by our troops—mainly by our negro troops. By *impregnable* we do not mean that all these works are absolutely beyond the possibility of capture by any conceivable force; but simply that they cannot be taken by any enemy that could be marched or massed against them—not, for instance, by the whole military power of the Southern Confederacy, much less by the combined armies and navies of France and England. The rebels indicated to us what were the strongest natural positions on the river; and some of them they made a hard effort to hold, but in each and every instance they failed for want of the proper appliances. These positions, such as Port Hudson, Vicksburgh and others, have been taken hold of by our troops, and around them have been built new works, compared with which the rebel works were contemptible, while our appliances of artillery and our iron-clad naval supports add indefinitely to their superiority. We venture to say that if Jeff. Davis were to marshal all the armies of the South against *Vicksburgh*, he could not capture it in twenty years, nor, for that matter, in twenty centuries. And there are twenty places on the Mississippi River of which the same thing might be said. We should like to inquire of Jeff. Davis what he proposes doing about it?

Gen. Bragg Finds his Place at Last.—Jeff. Davis has assigned Gen. Bragg, the most unfortunate of all his officers, to duty at Richmond, charged, as the order says, "with the conduct of military operations in the armies of the Confederacy." This, we suppose, in a position analogous to that which Gen. Halleck has held in our army; and we judge that Gen. Bragg's duties will be mostly of an advisory, critical, or fancy nature. The post is only created for him as a sort of refuge for one of the rebel President's personal favorites; and the rebel papers are all busy grinning at the appointment, and going over the "melancholy bead-roll" of defeats of which Bragg has been the hero, and for which he has been crowned with such honors as Jeff. Davis can give. But let Bragg rejoice at his new field of inaction. He has made his last retreat; he has had his last defeat.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Donizetti's opera of "Lucrezia Borgia" will be given here to-night, with Mme. Medori, Mlle. Solzza, Signor Mazzoleni and Signor Biachi in the principal *rôles*, and the other leading artists of the company in the grand finale to the first act.

On Saturday Gounod's "Faust" will be given for the first time at a matinée. In order to prevent a crowd at the doors, the manager suggests that his patrons should purchase their tickets in advance. Three additional ticket offices have been opened for this purpose.

Irving Hall.—In consequence of the continued indisposition of Signor Bagioli, it has been necessary to withdraw his name from the programme of Mr. L. F. Harrison's testimonial concert on Saturday. The public will be delighted to hear that Signor Massoleni has in the kindest way offered to take his place, and with Mme. Medori will sing for the first time at a concert.

Flag Presentation at the Washington-square M. E. Church.

Rev. J. P. Newman, pastor of the Washington-square M. E. Church, having been assigned by Bishop Ames to take charge of the Methodist churches in New-Orleans, was presented last evening, by the young ladies of his Church, with a beautiful flag. On the banner was inscribed, "New-York to New-Orleans greeting—from the Washington-square M. E. Church. The meeting was opened with prayer. Several national airs were sung by the choir under the direction of Prof. J. L. Benjamin. The presentation speech, made by Miss H. A. Keyser, was exceedingly beautiful and appropriate. Dr. Newman, in responding, made a very effective address. His allusions to our victories and the freedom of the slave elicited warm applause. The Doctor, during his remarks, referred to the prominent part the Methodist Episcopal Church had taken toward the suppression of the rebellion, and paid a high compliment to Bishops Simpson, Ames and Janes. He denounced Copperheadism, and stated that he was in favor of peace with Union and Freedom; but if peace could not be had without sacrificing the integrity of the Government and the preservation of the Union, let us have "war, war, forever!" He spoke of the equality of all races, and said that all men were "entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and the development of the powers God had given them. The Doctor was frequently interrupted by applause during his remarks. Bishop James followed Dr. Newman in a short speech. The proceedings closed with a song composed for the occasion, sung by a fine quartette, a patriotic song by the choir, and the benediction by Bishop James.

FROM ALBANY.

The Governor's Message—New-York City Railroads—Payment of Bounties—"Stripplings."

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Albany, Thursday, March 3, 1864.

The discussion of the Governor's Message was continued in the Assembly last evening. Mr. Platt, of Suffolk, spoke in defence of the message. This speech was noticeable as being the second of the session on this subject from the Democratic side of the House. It was in itself, also, a creditable effort, aside from the principles advocated.

On resuming their labors after recess, the two Houses take hold of their work with commendable industry. They begin daily sessions earlier than the regular hour, and regular evening sessions are provided for thus early in the session. This industry is made necessary by the large number of local measures pressed upon the attention of the Legislature. The New-York City railroads are prominent among these measures. The interest which attaches to these railroads is so great, that if each party in interest had a committee all to itself, such parties could hardly be heard to their entire satisfaction.

One of the points of legislation which have been deemed political came up this morning in the Assembly, and elicited debate. Mr. McConvill, of Monroe County, has several times in the course of the session urged, and with ability, the passage of a bill legalizing the action of the Supervisors of Monroe County, in passing resolutions providing for raising money to enlist men. As the resolutions were worded, the money might be paid to men who are enlisted or drafted, or procure substitutes if drafted. Sharp debate occurred upon this point of paying money to one who procures a substitute, several weeks ago, and the debate was renewed to-day. A proposition to amend the bill so as to provide that the money can be raised only for those who serve in the ranks, was pending when the bill came up. Members from Monroe County urged upon the House the importance of sanctioning the action of the Supervisors, and approving the resolutions just as passed by them, in order that there might be no delay or repudiation. Money had been borrowed upon the security of this action. They assured the House that Monroe County had raised its full quota by volunteering, and, as there had been no draft, under the proceedings of the Supervisors, no money had been paid in the way objected to. The pending amendment was lost, and another, suggested by members from Monroe, inserting the words "shall serve himself," was adopted. Thus the principle contended for by patriotic members was recognized, but in the form which the special friends of the bill themselves proposed.

A somewhat protracted discussion occurred in the Assembly, in considering the bill "To Punish the Adulteration of Milk." The point was in reference to inserting in the bill a provision that no part of the milk known as "strippings," or the milk last obtained from the cow at each milking, shall be kept back. The richness of this portion of the milk, the difficulty of precisely defining "strippings," and other points of interest, were commented upon at great length by members, who claimed to be practical farmers and dairymen. Some were confident that "strippings" could be defined and the law carried out; others were equally confident that the whole thing was so indefinite as to render the bill wholly impracticable. After debate, which amounted to little more than assertion on each side, Mr. Olvany, of New-York, moved that the committee having the matter in charge be instructed to procure a good sow and experiment in regard to "strippings." This resolution wound up that branch of the debate, and the provision was not inserted in the bill. After further discussion upon its general merits, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

F. D.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Thursday, March 3.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration was received and ordered to be printed.

Sundry petitions from Westchester and Dutchess Counties were presented, asking that the Broadway grant in the City of New-York be given to the Harlem Railroad.

REPORTS.

Against incorporating the New-York Skating Club. Agreed to.

Against the bill relative to arrears in taxes and assessments in New-York. Agreed to.

Legalizing the Kings County Volunteer Bonds. Against.

Relative to Notaries Public in New-York and Kings counties. Agreed to.

For opening North First-street, Brooklyn.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Cook—To amend the general Insurance Law.

To amend the act relative to Life and Health Insurance Companies and their agents.

By Mr. Brooks—To provide for the transportation of freight and passengers in New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Relative to bonds given by County Treasurers.

Making Washington's Birthday a legal holiday.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor recommending an appropriation for additional clerical force in the Adjutant-General's office, to transcribe the rolls of the volunteer regiments into the books of credit of the several Congressional districts.

The bill allowing convicts to work out commutation of their sentences, was ordered to a third reading. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Albany, Thursday, March 3.

The Senate met and adjourned, without transacting any business.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Thursday, March 3.

A number of bills were advanced to a third reading, including one limiting the terms of office of Notaries Public. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, held a lengthy session in considering the bill to repeal the revised statutes exempting the property of ministers from taxation. An amendment was carried to repeal all laws exempting property from taxation, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.—Adjourned.

The Brooklyn Fair.

The great Sanitary Fair of the great-hearted Brooklyn people still pursues its unwavering course of complete success. It will certainly last to-day and to-morrow—how much, if any, longer, is yet undecided. Though stocks of goods and supplies of eatables are again and again exhausted, they are as often replenished, and the attendance is undiminished. The Picture Gallery still fascinates admiring crowds; the great hall is still thronged with a surging mass of wondering, curious people, intent on inspection and investment; the Knickerbocker Hall and the New-England Kitchen still attest their abundant capacity and complete management, by feeding and sending away satisfied thousands of hungry ones. The Kitchen has been a great institution; it has been managed in a capital manner; the attention while the tables has been faithful beyond expectation; the quality and cooking of the food most excellent, while the good, old time fashions and customs and courtesies of our grandmothers have been a source of enjoyment to an appreciative heart, and have given zest to a vigorous appetite. We know whereof we speak. We sauntered and ate *incog.*, and Jerusha administered unto us our fill of pork and beans, pumpkin-pie, apple-sauce and sweet cider. The representation is faithful, for the Brooklyn people have not forgotten the traditions of their ancestors, any more than they have forgotten how to be patriotic, liberal and noble-hearted.

The New-England Wedding in the Kitchen was the feature last evening. About 200 spectators were present at $3 for each ticket. Mehitable Jones and Jedediah Simpkins were united in the bonds of wedlock by Rev. Jedediah Ponuditext; there was singing by the choir; there was a kissing of the bride; refreshments were handed round, and then the floor was cleared, and there was dancing—all in due and ancient style.

Since the above was written, we learn that the fair will be formally closed on Saturday night, and that the auction sales will take place during the early days of next week. The receipts up to date are $210,000 above expenses.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. Wool, of the United States Army; J. Seward and wife and Wm. Fasdick, of Boston; R. Town, of Detroit; A. Van Dyck and wife, of Albany; J. Brodhead, of Chittenango, and Capt. L. Tupper and D. L. Seymour, of Boston, are stopping at the Astor House.

H. J. B. Goodrich and wife, and J. M. Howe and wife, of Boston; J. D. Alexander, of Baltimore; W. Cross, of Worcester, and W. C. Watson, of California, are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Wm. Kidd and wife, of Rochester; Dr. P. J. Prior, of Ohio; Dr. E. E. Briggs, of Massachusetts; J. B. Carson, of St. Louis; P. E. Beebe, of the United States Navy; and C. Hicks, of St. Louis, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The War in Arkansas.

St. Louis, Thursday, March 3.

Gen. Steele has issued an address to the people of Arkansas, in which he says every facility will be afforded for the expression of their sentiments, unobstructed by any considerations whatever, beside from those which affect their interests and the interests of their property, in the election in that State which is to be held on the 14th inst.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Soldiers in Camp or on the Field, exposed to changes of the weather, should have a box of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" in the pocket, in readiness upon the first appearance of a Cold, Cough, or Sore Throat, which they are sure to relieve.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
the standard preparation for the hair. Warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Prevents the hair from falling out, makes harsh hair soft and silky, is all easily used as any hair dressing, and entirely overcomes effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,
Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,
Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,
Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,
Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,
changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO.,
No. 10 University-place, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

The Mother's Remedy,
For all diseases with which children are afflicted, is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and during the process of teething it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Second-Hand Safes for Sale,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring, and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Steinway & Sons—
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,
Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Opening of Spring Styles of Fancy Hats and Caps, for ladies, misses, boys and infants. Also, novelties from London and Paris, on Monday, March 7, 1864. J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.
A liberal discount to the trade.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop —the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.
J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Mozart's Neutralizing Water is the only sure corrective for over-indulgence in alcoholic beverages.
For sale everywhere.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—White Satin and Linen Slips and Gaiters, Bows, Rosettes, &c., India Rubber Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's highest premium elastic-stitch Sewing-Machines for sale at No. 335 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also, embroidering, braiding and every description of machine-sewing done in the best manner.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No 207 Centre-st., and sold by druggists generally. Price 50 cents a box.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines.
NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Genin's Dress Hats, Spring Styles, Now ready. Terry's standard price, $4.
J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL—ADAMS.—On Thursday, March 3, by Rev. F. G. Clark, ALEX. CAMPBELL, of Jersey City, to JANNIE M. ADAMS, of this City. No cards.

HOARE—SCOTT.—In this City, on Thursday, March 3, at No. 68 West 19th-st., by Rev. Joseph McElroy, ROBERT POLLOCK HOARE, late purser of the steamship Glasgow, to MISS ELLEN SCOTT, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Scott, of New-York.

☞ Glasgow and Belfast papers please copy.

MILLIKEN—GRAES.—On Tuesday, March 1, by Rev. James Thompson, Mr. SAMUEL MILLIKEN to Miss MARTHA GRAES.

PLYMPTON—STEVANS.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, March 3, by Rev. Walter Mitchell, GILBERT M. PLYMPTON, of New-York, to MARY S. COWLES, daughter of the late L. W. Stevens, of New-York.

VAN DYCK—KELLY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, by Rev. H. N. Pohlman, D. D., Hon. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent of the Banking Department, to Miss FRANCES AUGUSTA KELLY, all of Albany.

DIED.

BENSON.—On Wednesday, March 2, MARY, wife of Col. Benj. W. Benson, in the 27th year of her age.

The friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, at Melburn, Essex County, N. J., on Friday, March 4, at 1 P. M.

COENALL.—On Wednesday, March 2, ELIJAH CORNALL in the 85th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his son, Samuel M. Cornell, No. 76 East 15th-st.

CAMPBELL.—On Wednesday, March 2, after a long and painful illness, ANN, widow of the late James Campbell, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 435 Pearl-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 12½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Mount Olivet Cemetery, L. I.

FLEETWOOD.—In Chicago, on Wednesday, March 2, at the residence of his father, WILLIAM F. FLEETWOOD, eldest son of Stanley H. Fleetwood.

HARMON.—Suddenly, on Thursday afternoon, March 3, PERSIS ADALA, daughter of Philip C. and Louisa A. Harmon, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 219 Madison-st.

JONES.—On Wednesday, March 2, ELIZABETH, wife of Stephen W. Jones, Sr., in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Richard Giles, No. 256 West 19th-st., without further invitation.

KETCHUM.—At his residence in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 1, JOSIAH KETCHUM, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Herrison sts., at 3 P. M. on Friday.

KETCHAM.—On Thursday morning, March 3, HENRY T. KETCHAM, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his father, No. 24 West 26th-st., on Saturday next, at 9½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

LANDRY.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 3, of scarlet fever, ERNEST W., youngest son of Francis and Ruth Landry, in the 5th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his parents' residence, No. 639 Broadway.

MILLER—At Piermont, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 24, ELLA CHANDLER, daughter of the late Silas A. and Margaret Miller, in the 17th year of her age.

ROSS.—At Nyack, N. Y., on Thursday morning, Feb. 25, of diphtheria, in the 20th year of his age, Ensign JAMES WALLACE, U. S. ship *Brooklyn*, only son of the late James Ross, M. D., New-York City, and adopted son of Mrs. H. V. Wallace, Davenport, Iowa.

☞ Washington, D. C., and Davenport, Iowa, papers please copy.

ROBINSON.—On Wednesday, March 2, at his residence, Williamsburgh, LUDVAS ROBINSON, aged 66 years.

The funeral will take place at Christ Church, Bedford-av., on Friday, March 4, at 2 P. M.

WHITON.—At Georgetown, D. C., on Wednesday, March 2, of congestion of the lungs, ALBERT G. WHITON, aged 35 years, formerly a resident of this City.

STAELS.—On Thursday morning, March 3, Dr NELSON STAELS, of this City, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of this family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 97 Bleecker-st. The remains will be taken to Piscataway, N. J., by the 12 o'clock train from Jersey City. Services at the Baptist Church at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Carriages will be in attendance.

TODD.—On Wednesday evening, March 2, suddenly, MARIA M. TODD, wife of the late Richard J. Todd, aged 56 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 4th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence, No. 298 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

TORRANCE.—At Paris, France, on Sunday, Feb. 14, VICTOR, youngest son of Daniel and Sophia Torrance, aged 9 months and 17 days.

WALKER.—In Brooklyn, Long Island, on Thursday, March 4, WILLIAM WALKER, bookbinder, late of Glasgow, Scotland, in the 71st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 15½ Highst., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 203.—March 3, 1864.
75, 13, 74, 42, 33, 31, 44, 45, 29, 57, 18, 30.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 204.—March 3, 1864.
22, 35, 17, 73, 36, 64, 41, 1, 3, 6, 77, 65, 71, 34.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 107—March 3, 1864.
40, 20, 36, 67, 18, 74, 11, 48, 50, 64, 46, 28.
CLASS 108—March 3, 1864.
56, 10, 24, 68, 27, 42, 37, 71, 47, 70, 52, 31, 9, 25.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—THEY EXPEL the poisons which threaten life. Every time a sick person is purged by this vegetable remedy he has less vitiated humors, and more life and vigor, as any one can prove by taking a single dose. Persons of spare habits gain flesh and strength while using them. Every time we rest a few days or weeks from the purgation we make new fluids from our food, which replace the unsound ones that the Pills have caused to be evacuated. Each time we repeat this process, we expel further quantities of impurities, which are again replaced by fluids less and less impure, so that in a short time, by continuing this treatment, we bring back the whole mass of fluids or humors to that state of purity which constitutes health, for Brandreth's Pills only take away humors which are unsound.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cents per box, enveloped in full directions. Purchase none unless my PRIVATE GOVERNMENT STAMP is on the box. See upon it B. BRANDRETH in white letters.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, BRANDRETH BUILDING, NEW-YORK.
For sale by all respectable dealers in medicines.

BRIDAL PRESENTS.
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
As in days of old, so now in modern times, "they marry and are given in marriage," we would suggest to the friends of the "parties" that the place to obtain BRIDAL PRESENTS is at the store of
LUCIUS HART & CO., Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

CROSS-TOWN RAILROAD.—OWNERS OF property on 42d, 34th, 30th, 27th, 23d, 9th and 10th sts., do you know that a bill has been favorably reported in the present Assembly putting a railroad through these streets? Owners on Lexington-av., Duane and Chambers sts., do you know that a railroad is provided for you by the same bill?
OWNERS ON
CHRISTOPHER, DELANCEY, RIVINGTON, SPRING AND STUYVESANT STS.,
do you know that the same bill provides for you also?
If you do not favor these schemes, look to your interests and to the Assembly immediately.
AN INTERESTED OWNER.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.
Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 30,000 Inventors
Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.
Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—NEW STYLES.—ONE, TWO, THREE, FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY TO THIRTY DOLLARS A SET. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

[illegible]'S HARDWARE, LOCK-Materials, Cabinet Trimmings and Mechanics' large and complete assortment of articles in use always on hand at ASTEN & THROCKMORTON'S Builders' Hardware Depot, 253 Bowery, between Houston and Stanton sts. Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

BRIDAL PRESENTS—BRIDAL PRESENTS.—As in days of old, so in these modern times, "they marry and are given in marriage," we would suggest to the friends of the "parties" that the place to obtain Bridal Presents is at the store of LUCIUS HART & CO., Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

GOLD NECKLACES FOR MISSES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD-PLATED WATCH-CHAINS FOR ladies and gentlemen, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX and EIGHT DOLLARS each. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FRIENDS AT THE SOUTH CAN BE heard from through the Personal Column of the New-York DAILY NEWS. See "NEWS" this day.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do hot justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. He is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 98 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

A CLERGYMAN CURED
OF CONSUMPTION
BY SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

Clergymen, read this, and if you feel convinced, it is your duty to recommend the means for healing the body as well as the soul.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 2, 1862.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK: Sir—I feel it my duty for the sake of the sick and suffering of humanity, to relate to you the following facts:

Last May I was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs and bled profusely, and, not finding the proper remedy, still again I bled in one month later, and became weaker than before. Then I fully comprehended the danger, and cast about me for an ægis from the impending doom.

Naturally skeptical and fearful of being duped, having an inveterate abhorrence of empirics, I was slow to trust; and with regard to your medicines I was obstinate, even to a fault. Not until the living witnesses, healed, recovered, with full breathing power, stood before me would I be persuaded. Not until the efficacious balm was purchased and brought to my room, and forced upon me, would I try it. Two of my parishioners informed me of their wonderful recovery; one had taken nineteen bottles of the Pulmonic Syrup for bleeding of the lungs, and was completely cured, and is now doing battle in the service of his country. The other was a person who was on the verge of death for more than a year, bleeding at every little excitement, and despairing of recovery until she found relief in your Syrup. She came before me apparently in the very bloom of health, with brilliant, florid countenance and portly bearing—the last person I should have suspected of having ever been under the pale sheet of New-England's fell destroyer—Consumption.

She looked to you as the mighty deliverer from its scourge, and to your Syrup as a panacea from the complaint. She was a member of my church, and felt an interest in my recovery, and though sanguine and even enthusiastic, as she had a right to be, because she herself had been healed, yet there stood the living visible truth before me. Could I doubt her word? Could I refuse a remedy so mild, so palatable, and yet so efficacious? No! Life was too precious, yet too precarious, to delay a moment. I took six bottles of the Syrup, and recovering rapidly, I went into the country for three months for the benefit of the air.

But alas! the air could not benefit me without the medicine. I went without that, and after bleeding again I resolved to come back. I was much fatigued on arriving in Boston, and bled the same night. My case was again critical. I immediately applied for the Syrup, and soon began rapidly to improve and recover what I had lost. I am still under treatment, but he is nearly recovered. I never weighed so much as I do now. I never looked so full in the cheek, and, excepting a nervous weakness about the chest, and a frequent eructation of wind, I am quite strong. These, however, are receding before the MANDRAKE PILLS and SEA-WEED TONIC. I have taken them but a few days, but have found great relief. According to present appearances, I shall be able to preach again very soon, and come out of this sickness stronger than I ever was before.

As our callings are similar in striving to relieve the ills of life—you for the body, I for the spirit; you for the sick, and I in preaching to the poor—I feel it my duty to lay before the world my testimony in favor of your Pulmonic Syrup. Yours, HENRY MORGAN,
Pastor of the Union Mission and First Independent Methodist Church of Boston.

P. S.—Feb. 8. Preached this day for the first time after my illness: feel a little sore at the breast, but nothing more. March 1, preached twice; feel quite strong. March 22, preached three times, and held meeting every night; therefore, I may be considered a well man. Thanks to the name of Dr. J. H. SCHENCK. Under God, your medicines have cured me.

In reply to the many inquiring letters sent me from almost every Northern State, I say to one and all I am the man; and where? I was sick. I am now healed. I am not the only one relieved in these parts, but several of my acquaintances have been recently benefited. One of my parishioners after spending a large sum on physicians, and growing no nothing better, but rather worse, applied, as a last resort, for the Syrup. At first it did not agree with him; it was too sweet, and threw him into violent retching. He then took the Tonic and the Pills to prepare the way for it, and persevered in taking it until now, instead of going to sea as he contemplated, to save his life, he has gone to work. And many others I might name. I have taken thirty bottles of the Syrup and many of the Tonic. The Tonic and Pills, I perceive, are in great demand in Boston.

Yours, H. MORGAN.

Dr. SCHENCK will be at his rooms, No. 32 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., for consultation and advice. He always has a full supply of medicines at his room, which can be had at all times. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, each $1 per bottle, or $5 the half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box. CONRAD FOX, No. 21 Barclay-st., wholesale agent for New-York.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committee of the Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants acknowledge with thanks the cheerful and prompt response they have met with at the outset of their canvass for subscriptions to the Sanitary Fair, to be held in this City on the 28th inst.

DONATIONS.

Alex. T. Stewart	$10,000
Hoyt, Spragnes & Co	5,000
Wm. Watson	2,500
E. S. Jaffray & Co	2,500
Fred. Butterfield & Co	2,500
George B. Iss & Co	2,500
H. B. Claflin & Co	2,500
Garner & Co	2,500
Lathrop, Lindington & Co	2,000
Low, Harriman, Durfee & Co	2,000
Spaulding, Hunt & Co	2,000
Arnold, Constable & Co	2,000
Wilson G. Hunt	1,000
Sullivan, Raudolph & Budd	1,000
L. P. Morton & Co	1,000
Wm. Lottimer & Co	1,000
Lee, Bliss & Co	1,000
Tefft, Griswold & Kellogg	1,000
Bowers, Beakman & Bradford, Jr	1,000
Sprague, Cooper & Colburn	1,000
Halsted, Haines & Co	1,000
Abernethy & Co	1,000
Slade & Colby	1,000
Turnbull, Slade & Co	1,000
Sutton, Smith & Co	1,000
Weaver, Richardson & Co	1,000
Wicks, Smith & Co	1,000
Kessler & Co	1,000
John J. Phelps	1,000
Campbell, Magee & Co	1,000
Stone, Starr & Co	1,000
Hunt, Tillinghast & Co	1,000
Woodward, Lawrance & Co	1,000
Paton & Co	1,000
Thomas Slocomb	1,000
Anthony & Hall	1,000
Van Wyck, Townsend & Co	1,000
Wilmerdings & Mount	1,000
Loeschigk, Wesendonck & Co	1,000
A. Iselin	1,000
Butler, Cecil, Rawson & Co	1,000
E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co	1,000
James L. Little & Co	1,000
Hagerty & Co	1,000
Patoo, Stewart & Co	1,000
Jordan, Marsh & Co	1,000
Samuel McLean & Co	1,000
W. C. Langley & Co	1,000
Gardner, Dexter & Co	1,000

(To be continued.)

$1,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

(Being the balance not awarded on bids for $2,000,000, opened Feb. 23, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until MONDAY, March 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase, at not less than their par value, of the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed Feb. 17, 1864, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $2,000,000, opened Feb. 23, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1885; and five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1886.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts, of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The annual commencement of the Medical Department of the University will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square.

The address to the graduates will be delivered by Professor Chas. A. Budd.

The Profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

LADIES' BREAST-PINS, NEW STYLES, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to FIFTY DOLLARS each.
For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.—THREE, SEVEN, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. WILLS'S NEW NOVEL.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
Publish this Day:
THE WIFE'S EVIDENCE.
A NOVEL.
BY W. G. WILLS,
Author of "Notice to Quit," &c.
8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

A very powerful and interesting novel; true to nature, in its characters and its emotions. The construction of the story is ingenious, and the manner in which it is worked out is singularly effective in the truthfulness and deep natural pathos with which it is imbued.—*London Sun.*

This story fully sustains the promise of Mr. Wills's former works.—*John Bull.*

A remarkable novel. It has a marked, earnest purpose, urged with the utmost power. It is a story of rare and intense interest.—*London Morning Post.*

This story is very powerfully written, and imbued with a fascination which excites and sustains the reader's interest from beginning to end.—*London Daily News.*

In Mr. Wills's novels masculine power and strength of conception rise to the very verge of genius. The absorbing interest of the story will make this tale deservedly popular.—*London Spectator.*

HARPER & BROTHERS
Have just published:

I.

LYMAN BEECHER'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND CORRESPONDENCE. Autobiography, Correspondence, &c., of Lyman Beecher, D. D. Edited by his Son, CHARLES BEECHER. With Two Steel Portraits and Engravings on Wood. In two volumes. 12mo, Cloth. (Vol. I. just ready. Price $1 75.)

If the reader can imagine the Vicar of Wakefield in America, this memoir will give a very good idea of what he would be among Yankee surroundings. There is the same purity, sincerity and goodness of heart, the same simplicity of manners and directness of purpose, in Dr. Primrose and Dr. Beecher, though the go-ahead society in which the latter divine lived failed not to impress its character upon him. This is as instructive and charming a book for family reading as can be taken up for that purpose.—*London Daily News.*

All that the old man writes is clever and sagacious.—*London Athenæum.*

A hundred pleasant things we must pass by: but readers of this charming volume will not be so.—*London Wesleyan Times.*

There has been no American divine deceased of late years, the history of whose life and character is likely to prove more attractive on this side of the Atlantic.—*London Star.*

II.

A POPULAR HAND-BOOK OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. By GEORGE CUMMING MCWHORTER. 12mo. Cloth, $1.

Books like this are among the most useful publications of the time. They rescue knowledge from the grasp of the few, who are too often its tyrants, and place it at the service of its rightful possessors—the many. They help to educate the world, in short, and by so doing add to its enjoyment and happiness, to its right-thinking and well-being. The little volume before us contains nearly all that the general reader will be likely to want to know concerning the New Testament.—*The World.*

III.

VERY HARD CASH; A Matter-of-Fact Romance. By CHARLES READE, author of "Love me Little, Love me Long," &c. 8vo, cloth, $1; paper, 75 cents.

A really great work, whether it be regarded from its fictional or from its matter-of-fact aspect, for it is two-fold in its nature. To the thoughtless it is a beautiful romance, to the thoughtful a stupendous reality; and one scarcely knows which to admire most—the genius which has invented, embodied and colored the surealities, or the industry which has collected, arranged and elucidated the facts.—*Illustrated London News.*

A work of extraordinary power.—*London Daily News.*

Contains that which is absolutely grand.—*London Athenæum.*

The critic draws out pearl after pearl; gems of description, &c.—*London Spectator.*

IV.

CAXTONIANA: A Series of Essays on Life, Literature, and Manners. By Sir E. BULWER LYTTON, B

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.
BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 23 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 5 o'clock P. M., punctually.
Admission fee $250 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 29 William-st., Office No. 15.
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE, COUNTY and CITY. Also, RAILROAD SECURITIES of all descriptions, not quoted at the New-York Stock Exchange, bought and sold on commission.
MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Eastern Division.
SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS. (foreclosed.)
MINNESOTA STATE BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD STOCK.
INDIANAPOLIS, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
MORRIS CANAL STOCK AND BONDS.
NEW-JERSEY STATE 6s.
RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BONDS WANTED.
$5,000 BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS FOR SALE.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital ..... £500,000. Reserved fund ..£100,000.
Head Office, No. 62 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE F. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STEWHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Madras,
Colombo, Kandy, Galle,
Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong,
Shanghai, Yokahama, Japan, Mauritius,
Manila, Batavia, Bankok.
The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:
Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.
(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 12, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and Bond holders of this company, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 3d WEDNESDAY of March, A. D. 1864, at 10 A. M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the company at their office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the last day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 17th day of March, thereafter.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

TRANSFER AGENCY PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, (NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Seven per cent. for the year ending Dec. 31, ult., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, upon the third mortgage bonds of said company, and will be paid by us on and after April 1, prox., to the registered holders thereof. The books for the transfer of such bonds which are ordered closed from March 1 to 16, inclusive, for the election of directors, will remain closed till April 2, proximo.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE remaining Fifty per cent. of the Capital Stock of this Bank will be required to be paid in as follows, viz.:
Twenty-five per cent. on Monday, 7th March proximo.
Twenty-five per cent on Thursday, 17th March proximo.
To those who desire to pay the fifty per cent. in full, interest will be allowed at the rate of six per centum per annum upon the last twenty-five per cent. from date of payment to its maturity.
The transfer books will close on the 6th proximo, and remain closed until the 16th.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

STATE OF NEW-YORK BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Feb. 26, 1864.

THE BANK OF HAVANA (HAVANA SCHUYler County) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Troy as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated banks, banking associations and individual bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.'S BUILDING,
No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for eleven directors, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of the first class, will take place at the office of the said company on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, in sums to suit purchasers, $180,000 of the bonds of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of recruiting, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; capitalists are invited to examine this investment at the office of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 46 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given.
PETER S. WANDEL,
Treasurer Richmond County.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY.—THE annual meeting of stockholders in the ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., for the choice of directors and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 12 M. Per order.
F. W. GAPEN, Secretary.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISsion, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can have daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph will be executed.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the FORTY-SECOND-STREET AND GRAND-STREET FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 12th-av., on the 9th day of March, 1864, between the hours of 10 o'clock M., and 3 o'clock P. M.
JOHN KERR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, No. 5 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1864, from the bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
JAMES E. YOUNG, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO., No. 47 WALL-ST., Feb. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-five Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

FINANCIAL.

DENVER MINING COMPANY,
COLORADO.

50,000 SHARES—$20 PER SHARE.

The subscribers, as the only authorized agents, offer for sale in sums to suit purchasers, a limited amount of this first-class dividend-paying Gold stock, at ONE-HALF ITS PAR VALUE, or $10 PER SHARE.
Quarterly dividend paid Feb. 20, 1864, 2 per cent.
Exhibits of the Company's valuable properties, with tabular statement of monthly earnings from July 1, 1861, will be furnished on application.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., N. Y.
MARCH 1, 1864.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. O. BUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.
These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.
The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 35 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.
It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.
The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.
The Interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.
W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.
Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Capital, $5,000,000.
Nos. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1864.
This Bank, having received its certificate of authorization, is now prepared to prosecute its regular business of banking.
Discount days, Mondays and Thursdays.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
ROSEWELL G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK of this city, held the 29th of February, the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors:
EDWARD C. ROBINSON, BENJAMIN LODER,
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, CHARLES G. CORNELL,
THOMAS McLELLAND, BENJAMIN T. SEALEY,
JOHN S. MARTIN, CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,
ROBERT DUNLAP.
And for Inspectors of the next ensuing election ALBERT WEBB, UNION ADAMS and EDWARD ECCLESTON.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, E. C. ROBINSON, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and CHARLES HUDSON appointed Cashier. By order of the Board,
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE TWINE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, No. 46 Beekman-st.

AT AN ELECTION HELD MARCH 1, 1864, the following persons were reelected for the ensuing year: Wm. Bunchan, President; D. Allen, Vice-President; C. Miller, Treasurer; J. P. Travers, Secretary: J. Wiagg, J. Inglis, K. Girvan, as a Board of Trustees. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of $20 per share.
JAS. P. TRAVERS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York, held at the temporary office No. 353 Broadway, on THURSDAY, March 3, the following Board of Directors was elected: William A. Kobbe, Thomas A. Vyse, jr., George A. Wicks, Barnet L. Solomon, George A. Fellows, Solomon L. Hull, Charles Minzesheimer, J. O. Whitehouse, Joseph U. Orvis. The Directors then proceeded to the election of President of the Bank, and Mr. JOSEPH U. ORVIS was unanimously chosen.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMAN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors and three Inspectors of Election for this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 8, 1864, at their office, No. 153 Bowery. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
S. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOTowners of the GREENWOOD CEMETERY, required by the charter to be held to receive the yearly report of the Board of Trustees, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Comptroller.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$8,000.—HAVING THIS AMOUNT AT my command, I want to buy a part of the entire interest in a well established brewery, in or near this City. I have also a thorough knowledge of Mr. Hammer's new method of brewing light and pleasant ale in hot weather, that will keep, and have bought the right from him to apply his process in such brewery where I may take an interest. Address B. L., Practical Brewer, Station B, Post-office.

$500.—FOR SALE—THE INTEREST OF A retiring partner in a well-established, finely located, strictly cash business. A good chance for an active young man. J. C. MILTON & CO., Patent Brokers, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TO JEWELLERS.—THE STOCK, fixtures, and good will of an old established jewelry store, successfully carried on for a period of thirty years by the late Taylor & Jones, at No. 97 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Apply to B. H. SEABURY, Executor, No. 95 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, STOCK AND FIXtures of a fancy goods and hosiery store, doing a good business, (store to let;) good reason for selling; stock, &c., about $6,000. Inquire on C. GREENLAW, No. 912 Broadway, or at 362 6th-av., full particulars may be had.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED EXPRESS business, has been carried on profitably for the past 15 years. The owner is going to retire. For particulars address T. A. W., Box No. 2,155 Post-office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Clinton-square, New-York,
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made any day will draw interest from 1st April.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

ICE FOR SALE.—400 TONS OF ICE, TO BE DEliver ed on the dock at Abbotsford, Hudson River, at $2 25 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Apply to JAMES OANNON, at Abbotsford, or by letter, Dobbs Ferry Post-office.

AUCTION SALES

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.
On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864,
The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.
The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.
The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.
The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.
The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.
CONDITIONS.
The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.
The Lease for each of the above named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.
The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and covenants, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.
Should the lease of the above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair approised valuation (should the present lessee desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.
The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force pump, with not less than four hundred feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief-Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hose engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

MARKET CELLARS
AND
OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.
Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

DANIEL H. BURNETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed and delivered, by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, from Lashbrook's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 11 o'clock:
Cargo prize schooner WILLIAM A. KAIN.
57 square bales Upland COTTON.
2 round bales Upland COTTON.
Captured by Capt. Crane.
12 bales Sea Island COTTON.
3 bbls SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., on Wednesday, March 2.
THOMAS W. CLAPP,
Deputy United States Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

DANIEL H. BURNETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer MARGARET & JESSIE, consisting of
Groceries,
Dry Goods,
Drugs and Medicines,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes,
Leather, &c., &c.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.
Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, (the leases of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 1864,) for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.
Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the aforesaid wharves, piers, &c.
MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
The undersigned is prepared to give
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
at residences, on the most favorable terms
Parties contemplating making sales this season will do well to register their names early, to secure choice of date.
A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer,
No. 8 Pine-st.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer, by S. & J. BOGART—Store No. 1 North William-st.

SUPERIOR COURT.—JOHN H. LINNEMAN, plaintiff, vs. MICHAEL BARRETT, defendant. You will please take notice that THOMAS OGILVIE, the Receiver duly appointed in the court in the above action, will proceed to sell at public auction on the premises No. 202 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of March next, 1864, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, all the partnership property, consisting of hams, and articles hereto fore used in the meat-smoking and provision business by the above plaintiff and defendant as partners, and now on said premises, No. 202 Chambers-st., heretofore occupied by them, together with the good will and right of occupancy of the premises under the lease thereof, up to the 1st day of May next, 1864, according to the order of the court in the above action.
GEORGE CARPENTER, No. 13 Chambers-st.,
Dated Feb. 29, 1864. Plaintiff's Attorney.

AUCTION NOTICE.
SALES AT AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE, &c, attended to on the most favorable terms.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.,
(10 years with Adrian H. Muller.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE IN WAVERLY-PLACE AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS
& CO. will sell at auction on Monday, March 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the two-story and attic brick dwelling-house and lot situate on the northerly side of Waverly-place, near Gay-st., and known as No. 149. The house is 22 feet in width, contains 13 rooms and all the modern improvements, marble mantels, hot and cold water throughout; bath and water-closet; is in excellent order, having recently been thoroughly repaired; has a covered stairway, connecting the second story with yard. Lot 22x62 feet 1 inch. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY.—EDWARD SINTZENICH will sell at auction on THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 4, at 7 o'clock, at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, a valuable private library, comprising select works in biography, history, theology, the drama, romance, poetry, the sciences, belles lettres, &c., together with a choice assortment of standard miscellaneous works, illustrated books, reviews, law books, &c., the whole being a private library. The books will be on exhibition and catalogues ready the day before sale. Auctioneer's office, Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE ELEVENTH-AV. LOTS AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
ELEVENTH-AV.—8 lots, being whole front on west side of 11th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.; each 24.8½x100 feet.
Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL NICHOLL agst. JAMES HOFF.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and on attachment issued to me and levied thereon, I will expose to sale at public auction, on the fifth day of March, 1864, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the wine cellar at No. 64 Leonard-st., corner of Church-st., a lot of cider in casks, &c.
JAMES LYNUH, Sheriff.
BREWSTER & LAKE, plaintiff's attorneys, No. 293 Broadway, N. Y.

AUCTION SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—WASHINGTON HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This large first-class boarding-house, furniture, and spacious grounds, with carriage-house, &c., will be sold at auction on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless previously disposed of. Terms easy—made known at time of sale. Apply to W. S. HASCALL, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or T. DURKEE, Saratoga Springs.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on FRIDAY, March 4, under the direction of the Executrix, Mrs. E. Anderson, Nos. 436 and 438 West 34th-st., south side, between 9th and 10th avs., two valuable three-story basement brick houses.

D. W. IVES, Auctioneer.
D. W. IVES & CO. WILL SELL AT THEIR store, Nos. 158 and 157 Broadway, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, horses, carriages and harness; one pair sorrell carriage horses; one dapple gray carriage horse. Also, will positively be sold to pay advances and expenses, 30 new and second-hand carriages. Catalogues now ready.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS on 6th and 10th avs., 96th, 99th, and 118th sts., to close a trust.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.:
SIXTH-AV.—4 lots on the southwest corner of 6th av. and 119th-st., each 25 feet in width, with the exception of the corner lot, which is 25 feet 11 inches by 100 feet in depth.
TENTH-AV.—4 lots on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 96th-st. The corner lot is 25 feet 11 inches in width; the inside lots are each 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.
96TH-ST.—12 lots on north side of 96th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av.; each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 11 inches in depth.
99TH-ST.—8 lots on south side of 99th-st., 125 feet east of 10th-av.; each 25 feet in width, and varying in depth from 73 feet 1 inch to 83 feet 1 inch.
118TH-ST.—4 lots on the north side of 118th-st., 216 feet west of 5th-av., each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 11 inches in depth. Sold on very liberal terms.
Every lot will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF DWELLING- HOUSES ON WEST 19TH ST., AND VACANT LOT ON 129TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of James W. Booth and William Wright, Executors:
WEST 19TH-ST.—The two-story, attic and basement brick house and lot No. 252 West 19th-st., near 9th-av.; house 22x40 feet, with tea-room extension of two stories, 13.3 by 21 feet; hot water, gas-fixtures complete; lot 92 feet.
Also, the two four-story and basement brick houses and lots, Nos. 280 and 280½ West 19th-st., adjoining the above; houses each 14x53 feet, containing all the modern improvements, with gas-fixtures complete; vaults front and rear; lots 92 feet.
128TH-ST.—One lot, south side, 275 feet east of 7th-av., 25x99.11.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF AUDUBON PARK PROPERTY.—By order of S. Merrihew, Referee, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:
FORT WASHINGTON.—The residence and grounds of the late John W. Audubon, deceased, comprising the northern half of the block bounded by 156th-st. and 157th sts. and 12th-av., and the railroad and the half street and avenue adjoining, comprising in all about 17 lots, about 300x130 feet. On it is a large modern-built mansion, commanding a fine view of the river. A rare chance to buy for investment or a private residence. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY ON THIRD-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York. By order of the executors of estate of the late Thomas Dean, deceased:
THIRD-ST.—The 3 lots of ground, with the 8 brick tenement buildings thereon, Nos. 316, 318 and 320 3d-st., near Avenue D, being together 67 feet 9 inches front and rear, by 106 feet in depth. The property is all well rented. Terms at sale. Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

L. SELDNER, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.—S. W. SELDNER will sell on MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 199 Washington-st., between Fulton and Vesey sts., the stock of a wholesale warehouse, consisting of a general assortment of wooden and willow ware. By order of
JOHN G. DUDLEY, Assignee.
Catalogues on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
TWO HOUSES AND LOTS AT GREEN- POINT AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
GREENPOINT-AV.—Two three-story brick stores and dwellings, situate on north side of Greenpoint-av., between Washington-st. and the ferry. The houses are 26 feet in width; lots 20 by 95 feet. This property being in the immediate vicinity of the ferry, makes it very desirable as a business location, and from the rapid growth of Greenpoint, must rapidly enhance in value.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
STOCKS, &c., AT AUCTION, ON SATUR- DAY, March 5, 1864, at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., by order of James W. Andrews, administrator of the estate of Robert W. Andrews, deceased:

Shares.		Shares.	
34	Houstonic R. R. Pref Stk.	10	Stockbdg. & Pittsfield, R.R.
40	National Bank.	10	Continental Bank.
1	Scrip of Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	1	N. Y. Society Library.

DIVIDENDS.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable on demand, free of Government tax.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 15th of February.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain Iron, Calomel, Antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of this agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. He can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED.—Therefore, no false delicacy prevent your immediate application to DR. POWERS. Dr. POWERS, successfully consulted with Dr. WARD No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure. Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send or a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 fine illustrations upon moral and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology, European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics: the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs,) N. Y., from 10 to 5.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALKER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED PRACTITIONER, may be consulted, as heretofore, on all diseases of the sexual organs, which he treats without the use of dangerous or poisonous drugs, and without hindrance from business. Dr. Watson's work, the "Cause and Cure," is illustrated throughout by anatomical plates and drawings of disease, colored from the life, by which any one may learn the nature of his complaint, and the mode of cure: a really practical and superior publication, invaluable especially to those who have debilitated themselves by early abuse, excess, or other causes. Price $1. Sold by MILLER & CO., Post-office 222½ Broadway, and by the Author, W. WATSON, M. D., 630 Broadway, next block above the Metropolitan Hotel. Consultations from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WILLS & CO., No. 8 Franklin-st., and by druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERREN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures. No matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 23.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....March 5.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....March 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....March 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London... 35 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburgh 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail.
LOUISIANA.....	2,475	Nichols	Saturday, March 5.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking	Saturd'y, March 12
VIRGINIA.....	2,978	Grace.	
[illegible]		Marshall	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments and classed first-class for 7½ years.

They are fitted up for first, second and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..... $90 / 75 Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 6. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $90; Steerage, $30; to St. John's, N. F., $40, $50 and $62. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S Steamship BOHEMIAN, from Portland to Londonderry and Liverpool, SATURDAY, Feb. 28. Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On MONDAY, March 14, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
To sail on
SATURDAY, March 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The U. S. M. sidewheel steamship,
EVENING STAR,
WM. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, foot of King-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

P. S.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, March 19, 1864.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
JOHN A. POST, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 12, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on March 26.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The elegant and fast United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The U. S. mail sidewheel steamship EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
will leave pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 29th of February.
SATURDAY, 26th of March.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25, Platina, $25, Silver, $16; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3, silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON
THIS (Friday) EVENING, MARCH 4, at 8 o'clock,
NINETEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
Grand extraordinary performance of
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
with its unprecedentedly great cast, including
Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER,
Sig. F. MAZZOLENI,
Sig. H. BIACHI,
Sig. G. LOTTI, and others.
Conductor.....Sig. J. NUNO
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, March 5, at 1, GRAND GALA MATINEE,
only time at a matinée of Gounod's brilliant Opera of FAUST,
with its splendid mise en scene and great cast.
Admission $1. No reserved seats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA MATINEE.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE OPERA.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, March 5, at 1, GRAND GALA MATINEE,
Positively only time at a matinée of Gounod's FAUST,
with its brilliant mise en scene and great cast.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR—NO RESERVED SEATS.
Tickets may now be had at the regular ticket offices and at all the principal music-stores and hotels.
NOTICE.—Ladies are particularly requested, in order to avoid inconvenience, to purchase their tickets in advance, a great crowd being expected. Three additional ticket offices and entrance doors will be opened.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, March 5, 1864,
Second representation of
30 ANS, OU LA VIE D'UN JOUEUR.
Drama in three parts and in six tableaux, by M. Decange.
Played by the whole Company.
On account of the length of the piece, the curtain will be raised at 7½ o'clock precisely. Doors open at 6.50. Box-office of the theatre at No. 623 Broadway.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S
FIRST AND ONLY FAREWELL MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 5, at 1 o'clock,
Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted by
Mme. ELENA D'ANGRI, the great Contralto,
Mlle. BARNETCHE, Pianist,
Mr. George Simpson, Tenor. Sig. Carlo Patti, Violinist.
Conductors.....Sig. Abella and J. Behrens.
Admission, including reserved seats, $1. Seats may be secured at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 548 Broadway; Hall & Soo's, No. 543 Broadway, and Sibell & Sallsbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st. Doors open at 12½. Matinée to commence at 1 o'clock.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 9, fourth Concert.

Chickering & Sons' pianos are invariably used for Gottschalk's concerts.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST.....MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Prince and Spring streets.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
SIXTEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
of this unparalleled exhibition, some of which are: Great War Elephant, Performing Elephant Tippoo Saib, Living Giraffe, Asiatic and African Lions and Lionesses, Bengal and Senegal Leopards, White Bears, Grizzly Bears, Cinamon Bears, Poonah Bears, young Lions and Lionesses, Royal Bengal Tiger, Brazilian Tigers, Striped and Spotted Hyenas, Surmese Cow, Buffalo, S. A. Tapir, Zebra, English Fallow Deer, Ocelotus and Wild Cats, Ichnenmous, Ant-eaters, Japanese Swine, Elk, Llamas, Casbmere Goat, African Black and Gray Ostriches, S. A. Ostrich, White Peacocks, Pelican, Black Swan, White and Blue Cranes and Storks, American Eagle, Macaws, Gold and Silver Pheasant, Pomee, Crowned Cranes, Black and Gray Wolves, Possums, African Gazelles, American Deer, Gray, Green, Live and Red Parrots, Australian birds without number, Badgers, Angolla, Asses, Monkeys and Baboons, etc., etc. A pair of enormous Boa Constrictors, just landed, besides an immense number of other animals not enumerated in this list.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY, STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and Intermediate stations, returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

LECTURES.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, ESQ.,
ON
POLITICAL INFIDELITY.
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8.

Admittance 25 cents; no reserved seats.

The concluding lecture of the Women's Loyal League course will be delivered as above. Tickets 25 cents. Sold by Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway; James Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Miller & Mathews, No. 767 Broadway; Macfarland's news depot, corner Broadway and 23d st.; Office Women's League, No. 26 Cooper Institute. Platform tickets 50 cents. Sold only at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 48 Beekman-st.

Doors open at 7; lecture at 8.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

The sixth and last of the COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES on POLITICAL ECONOMY will be delivered by CHAS. MORAN, Esq., in the LARGE HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, at 8 o'clock.

Subject:
"GOVERNMENT; ITS FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES."

At the conclusion of this course, two lectures on the "Science of Government" will be delivered by
JOSEPH ALDEN, D. D., LL. D.,
of which due notice will be given.

By order of the trustees,
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

POSTPONEMENT.—MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH will speak in Clinton Hall FRIDAY EVENING, March 4, (instead of THURSDAY, as announced,) at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 20 cents.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, WHO IS FAMED for his energy and enterprise as the grocer and tea and coffee dealer of this City, has just opened an extensive wholesale department of his business at No. 262 Greenwich-st., right adjoining his retail store. Both these extensive establishments will be conducted exclusively on the cash principle, and everybody who wishes to save money and buy for cash, either wholesale or retail, every description of teas, sugars, flour, fish, syrups, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, hams, coffees, starch, soap, &c., &c., &c., should at once repair as above. All goods warranted as represented, or money returned and expenses paid. Mr. Agnew's experience and large cash capital, which he can control to the extent of half a million of dollars, will enable him to compete successfully with any house or houses in New-York, and we predict that this new wholesale department will be a complete success, as his other store has been, and still continues to be.

All orders from the country should be accompanied with the cash, or paid for by some house in the City.

All goods delivered free to railroads and steamboats. Address Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., and Nos. 87 and 89 Murray-st.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPplied at 6 cents per quart. Address or apply to T. W. DECKER, office No. 146 East 27th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
Stage Manager.....J. H. SELWYN.
THE COMPLETE SUCCESS
attending the production of the
NEW COMEDY,
adapted expressly for
THE OLYMPIC
by
AUGUSTIN DALY and FRANK WOOD,
entitled
TAMING A BUTTERFLY,
received on every representation with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER
and every token of
UNEQUIVOCAL APPROBATION,
fully warrants its announcement for
REPETITION THIS EVENING,
with the following
MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY:
Messrs. Frank Drew, J. K. Mortimer, G. H. Clarke, J. H. Stoddart, W. Davidge, Mrs. John Wood, Miss H. Irving, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss J. Walters, Miss A. Harris and Miss F. Prestige.

Doors open at 7; performances commence at 7¾; seats secured three days in advance.

WALLACK'S. **FRIDAY.**
Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.
Ninth time, Marston's play,
PURE GOLD,
in which will appear
Messrs. Lester Wallack, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Daly, Norton, Fyfe, Jacobs, Brown, Pope, Parkes, Williamson, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Madelina Henriques, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Carman and Miss Green.
SATURDAY—Ninety-eighth time,
ROSEDALE,
with its beautiful scenery, novel machinery, original music, great cast and attractive tableaux.
MONDAY, Mrs. HOEY'S BENEFIT, first time this season,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
TUESDAY—Ninety-ninth time, ROSEDALE.
Carriages can be ordered, each evening of Pure Gold, at 10¾ o'clock.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Directors have the pleasure of announcing that REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will address the Association, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 10, at 8 o'clock.

The price of admission has been fixed at 50 cents. Tickets may be procured at the Library, Astor-place; at the Branch Office, Broadway, corner 26th-st., and No. 59 Liberty-st. Also, at Caswell & Mack's, Lafarge-stors, Fifth-avenue Hotel, at Crohen's bookstore, at Appleton's and at Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

Reserved seats in parquet and balcony may be obtained only at the Library and 26th-st. office, and at Sibell's. Price, 75 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS
WILL TAKE SOME ADDITIONAL PUPILS
between the ages of 9 and 14 to educate with her daughters at Idlewild.
Address Meodna, Orange County, N. Y.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY,
BALSTON SPA, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.
Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal.
$150 pays for board and tuition in English one school year. French language by a native teacher. Superior advantages in vocal and instrumental music. Also in other ornamental branches. Admission at all times. For circulars, address the Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Circulars at 574 Broadway and at 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—In a location well known for its salubrity and beauty, six hours from New-York, commences its 46th semi-annual session April 1, 1864. As the attendance of its Winter term entirely filled its accommodations, application should be made early. It affords peculiar advantages for instruction in music and for an appropriate gymnastic culture. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for further information.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A WIDOW OF a Confederate officer, wishes to obtain the care of a house, or to act as housekeeper; she is fully competent to teach all the English branches and French; has a practical knowledge of music, &c. Documents will be shown as to the character of the advertiser's position as above stated. Can be seen at this office. Address M. E. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AT THE EDWARDS SCHOOL, NO. 98 Bowery, near Grand-st., gentlemen and ladies receive instruction, by the lesson, month or quarter, in one or more branches of an English or classical education, on moderate terms. Open day and evening.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eighteenth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. See the New Annual Register, giving full information, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $42 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars, to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, SPRING TERM—Opens March 23. $44, pays board and common English, 14 weeks, (both sexes.)
R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

THE MISSES HALSEY, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 132 West 48th-st. For circulars, &c., apply at the school.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A BOYS' SCHOOL IN THIS CITY, a teacher of English and Latin; a college graduate; will have to reside in the school. Apply personally to No. 50 East 24th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

AS TEACHER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young lady as teacher of writing and the English branches, or both, in a private or public school; best of references can be given. Address W. H., Box No. 3,519 N. Y. Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPORT.
GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPORT.
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THE 25 CENT. EDITION,
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FROM THE OFFICIAL COPY,
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WITH MAPS, INDEX, &c., &c., &c.
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CHEAP EDITION FOR EVERYBODY.
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Dealers and committees supplied on liberal terms. Address
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

WHAT THE RURAL NEW-YORKER SAYS OF
FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN.
BY EDW. SPRAGUE RAND.
BOSTON:
J. E. TILTON & CO.

"This is an admirable work. Just such a work was needed—is needed by every one, almost, who delights in window gardening. And a great many persons would take delight in it who do not, did they know how to take care of plants which they admire in other people's parlors. And they will learn, if they can purchase at a reasonable price, specific directions. From what we have seen of it, we think we can safely say that this work is the exercise they need. The mechanical execution of the book is very fine indeed; paper excellent, engravings ditto.; letter-press clean and in excellent taste. But the chief recommendation is that the matter is practical, detailed, specific, so as to meet the wants of all who love flowers and would cultivate them in windows or gardens. We are aware that this is high praise; but this work approaches more nearly what we have long been aware was needed, than any we have seen. We are delighted with it."

Price, Extra Muslin, $2 50.
Also, in Half Calf and Turkey Bindings.
Sold at all the principal book and seed stores.

THE NEW STORY,
CUDJO'S CAVE,
Is the most intensely interesting and popular American Novel published for years. So say all reviewers.
PRICE, $1 50.
Sold by all book and news dealers, and sent by mail post-paid by the publishers,
J. E. TILTON & CO.,
BOSTON.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.
100 Masonic Books old and scarce.
10,000 Photograph Albums on hand cheap.
10,000 Scientific Books on hand at our price.
100,000 Miscellaneous books on hand at your price.
500,000 Scrap Prints on hand at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS, and LEDGERS that are written full and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices, &c.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st

EDUCATION—HYGIENIQUE—REGENERATION.
Mr. HENRY GEBHARD'S modern gymnastics, including Skating, Swimming, Fencing and Sparring, adapted to the constitution of every age and for both sexes, at his Gymnasium, No. 161 6th-av., extending to No. 937 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., the finest, largest and best ventilated place for physical culture in the country.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8 (up stairs), over Park Bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

DARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
LAST DAY BUT ONE
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT DRAMA,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
It will be played
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock, and
POSITIVELY NO LONGER,
as a new and magnificent spectacular piece will be brought out on
MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 7.
Mr. HARRISON,
the Comic and Impromptu Singer, appears at each performance, as does, also,
THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER,
on his three whistles at once, and on the Tyrolean Family Coffee-Pot.
THE FOUR ENORMOUS GIANTS,
THREE MEN AND ONE WOMAN,
each over eight feet high;
THE TALLEST Q

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Condition of Our Prisoners at Richmond.

Interesting Narrative of Colonel Streight.

The Horrors of Rebel Captivity Fully Confirmed.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Bounties to be Paid Until April 1.

Final and Permanent Disagreement on the Whisky Tax.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 3.

COL. STREIGHT'S ACCOUNT OF HIS CAPTIVITY.

Col. STREIGHT has addressed the following interesting account of his captivity and the treatment of our prisoners at Richmond to the House Military Committee:

"Agreeably to your request, I have the honor to report the following facts in relation to the treatment of our officers and men by the rebel authorities: It is impossible for me to give you an account of all the acts of barberity, inhumanity and bad faith I have witnessed during my captivity, but I will endeavor to mention such instances as will give you as correct an idea of the true condition of our men as possible. On the third day of May last, near Rome, Georgia, my command having become so reduced by herd fighting and marching during the seven days previous that it was evident to me that we, about fifteen hundred officers and men, would fall into the hands of the enemy, and after holding a council of war with my regimental Commanders, it was decided to capitulate, and thus secure the best terms possible for the command as a condition of surrender. In accordance with this decision I met the rebel Commander, Gen. FORREST, under a flag-of-truce, where a stipulation was entered into between him and myself, whereby it was agreed that my command should surrender as prisoners of war on the following conditions, to wit: *First*—Each regiment should be permitted to retain their colors. *Second*—The officers were to retain their side arms. *Third*—Both officers and men were to retain their haversacks, knapsacks and blankets, and all private property of every description was to be respected and retained by the owner. The above terms were in a measure respected while we remained with Gen. FORREST; but no sooner were we turned over to the rebel authorities than a system of robbery commenced which soon relieved us of everything valuable in our possession. The blankets, haversacks and knapsacks were taken from my men at Atlanta. They were also robbed of nearly all their money, and most of them lost their overcoats at the above-named place. Here, too, the colors and side arms were taken from us. My men were turned into an inclosure without shelter of any kind, destitute of blankets and overcoats, as I have before stated, and kept under guard for four days, during which time a most disagreeable cold storm prevailed, after which they were sent forward to Richmond and soon exchanged. My officers were sent to Richmond after a stay of about ten days in Atlanta. On our arrival at the rebel capitol, we were all searched generally, and all moneys found in our possession were taken from us. For a few days thereafter we were allowed to draw small sums of our money for the purpose of purchasing food. But this privilege was soon denied us. I then asked and obtained permission from the rebel authorities for the officers to send home for money, clothing and provisions. The clothing and provisions were generally delivered to the parties ordering them, provided the package or box containing them was not broken open and rifled of its contents before it reached its destination, which was frequently the case. But in no case within my knowledge has the money been delivered to the owner. The detention of this money, after expressly agreeing to deliver it, is an act of perfidy that beggars description. I have repeatedly called the attention of the rebel authorities to the terms of my surrender, and demanded that its provisions be complied with. But Gen. WINDER, Commandant of the prisoners, took from me the stipulations signed by Gen. FORREST, which he still retains and refusee to be covered by its provisions.

My officers, together with something near 1,000 other United States officers, are confined in a large warehouse building, with an average space of about twenty-five square feet to each man. This includes all room for washing, cooking, eating, sleeping and exercising. They have no cooks, chairs or seats of any kind furnished them, consequently they both sit and sleep on the floor. The windows of the building were entirely open until about the middle of December last, when pieces of canvas were furnished for the purpose of closing them to keep the cold out, but as this would leave us in the dark, we were compelled to leave a portion of them open and endure the cold. Many of the officers were entirely destitute of blankets at four different seet a supply to us in the forepart of the Winter. The supply of blankets is now exhausted, and officers who have been captured during the last six weeks have none furnished them. The rations furnished both officers and men by the rebels consists of about one pound of corn-bread, made from unsolted meal, and one fourth of a pound of poor fresh meat per day. The meat has been issued to the prisoners but about half of the time since the 1st of December last. In addition to the rations of bread and meat, as above stated, the prisoners draw about two quarts of rice to one hundred men. There is a sufficient quantity of salt furnished, and a very small quantity of vinegar. I will here remark that in a few instances, say six or eight times at most, a small quantity of sweet potatoes has been issued instead of the rations of meat. The above is the sum total of the rations issued to our officers and men now prisoners of war. The condition of our unfortunate enlisted men now in the hands of the enemy is much worse than that of the officers. From early in May last, when I arrived at Richmond, to about the 1st of December, all the enlisted men were taken to what is called Belle Isle, and turned into an inclosure like so many cattle into a slaughter pen. Very few of them had tents or shelter of any kind, and the few tents furnished were so poor and leaky as to render them but little better than none. All the prisoners are taken to the Libby when they first arrive in Richmond, for the purpose of counting them and enrolling their names, consequently I had a fair chance to see their condition when they arrived. Fully one-half of the prisoners taken since May last were robbed by their captors of their shoes, and nearly all were robbed of their overcoats, blankets and haversacks. At least one-third of them had been compelled to trade their pants and blouses for mere rags that would scarcely hide their nakedness; very many of them were entirely bareheaded, and not a few, as late as the middle of December, were brought in who had nothing on but an old pair of ragged pants and a shirt, being bareheaded, barefooted, and without a blouse, overcoat or blanket. I have seen hundreds of our men taken to the hospital thus clad, and in a dying condition. I have frequently visited the hospital, and have conversed with large numbers of dying men brought there from the island who assured me that they had been compelled to lie out in the open air without any medical attendance, though for several days they had been unable to walk. Though destitute of anything like quarters, and nearly naked during the cold, stormy and chilly Fall season, the first and chief complaint of all those I saw and talked with was on account of an insufficient quantity of food. I will here remark that in no instance have the rebel authorities furnished clothing or blankets to our men. During the Winter large numbers of our men were frozen. I heard one of the rebel surgeons in charge say that there were over twenty of our men who would have to suffer amputation from the effects of frost. This was before the coldest weather commenced, some time in the fore part of December, a portion of our men were removed from the island to some large buildings, where they were more comfortably quartered, but there has been no time since May last but what more or less of our men have been kept on the island in the open air, and without blankets or overcoats. It is a common thing for the rebels to keep our men for several days entirely without food. This was particularly the case with a portion of the Gettysburgh prisoners. Some went as long as six days without food, and were compelled to march during the time. The officers captured at Chickamauga were kept in the open air, and without blankets or overcoats. It is a common thing for the rebels to keep our men for several days entirely without food. This was particularly the case with a portion of the Gettysburgh prisoners. Some went as long as six days without food, and were compelled to march during the time. The officers captured at Chickamauga were kept for three weeks on bread and water. The weather was very cold during the time, and we nearly perished. There was a large amount of filth in the cell which I could not induce them to remove, nor could I get them to permit me to remove it. I asked for paper, pen and ink to write the rebel authorities; I also asked for a box to sit on, of which there was a large number in the cellar, but everything was denied me. At the time I was taken to the cell there were six of our men confined in one of these cells for attempting to escape. They had been there for six days without blankets, and two of them were very sick. They were released at the end of seven days of their confinement. I might continue to enumerate instances of a similar character, but these will answer to give you an idea of what is daily taking place. I cannot describe to you the loathsome filthiness of these cells. They are infested with a great number of rats and mice, and they have no marks of having been cleansed since they were first built. It is needless for me to say that no man can survive a long confinement in a place of this kind, and although I am acquainted with several persons who have been confined there, I do not know one who can be called a well man.

As I have before remarked, it is impossible for me to enumerate in this communication but a few of the many acts of barbarity which have come under my notice, though I have endeavored to give you a sample of such as will enable you to form a correct conclusion relative to the treatment our unfortunate men are receiving at the hands of the inhuman people with whom we are at war. They seem lost to every principle of humanity, and it is my candid conviction that their brutality to our prisoners is only measured by their fears.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant, A. D. STREIGHT,
Colonel Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers.

THE PRISONERS EXCHANGED.

The arrangement with Gen. BUTLER for the exchange of prisoners includes those delivered at Enterprise, Miss., up to the 24th of January, which swells the number to three or four thousand; BUTLER'S action is not yet sanctioned by the Secretary of War.

GEN. MEADE'S CONDUCT AT GETTYSBURGH.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War has been for several days past investigating the conduct of Gen. MEADE at the battle of Gettysburgh. Gens. SICKLES and DONBLEDAY have testified that after the first day's fighting, Gen. MEADE wrote an order to fall back 17 miles, and but for chance, a retreat would have been ordered.

THE GOLD BILL.

The first thing in order to-morrow morning in the House will be the Gold Bill, which was advocated to-day in an able speech by Mr. STEBBINS. The impression is that the bill will pass the House. Secretary CHASE is exceedingly anxious that the bill reported by the Committee should pass.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 3.

NAVAL CHANGES.

Lieut.-Commander JOSEPH H. STEBBATTE has been detached from the *Katadhin*, and ordered to New-Orleans to the command of the *Aroostook*.

Lieut.-Commander CHESTER HATFIELD has been detached from the *Aroostook*, and ordered to return North.

THE WHISKY BILL.

The Whisky Bill, the House having voted to adhere to its disagreement to the Senate's amendments, now stands thus, nemely:

If the Senate shall also adhere to its own amendments, the bill is lost; but if the Senate insists on its amendments, it can ask the House for another Committee of Conference, and the House will be left to exercise its own pleasure in granting it. In other words, though the action of the House to-day was adverse to the bill, it is not as yet finally decided, but depends for its vitality on the contingencies above stated.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

R. A. FLOOD, President of the Manufacturers' Bank at Troy, N. Y., was run over at the Alexandria depot last night, about 12 o'clock, by an engine, and both of his legs severed from his body. He had the best of medical attendance but died in the course of two hours. The Sanitary Commission have charge of his remains, and will send them to his friends. He had been to the front to pay the bounties of the veterans from Rensselaer County, N. Y.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 3.

SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, (Union,) presented a memorial of merchants and others from Rhode Island, in behalf of the South American Steamship Company. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

EXTENDING THE BOUNTIES.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) presented joint resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature, in favor of extending bounties to April 1.

THE INDIANS IN KANSAS.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Kansas, asking for the removal of the Indians from that State to the Indian Territory. The preamble accompanying the resolution, sets forth the fact that it costs $60,000 a month to feed them.

RELIEF OF A FRENCH SHIP.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the bill for the relief of the French ship *La Mauncre*, which was passed. The bill appropriates over 135,000 francs.

THE BOUNTY QUESTION.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the House bill (41,) to provide for the payment of bounties to volunteers to April 1, 1864.

Mr. WILSON stated that this bill had been recommitted for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the War Department on the subject, and he would present a letter from the Secretary of War, recommending its immediate passage.

The bill was passed.

MR. DAVIS' NOTIONS.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered the following amendment to the joint resolution, amendatory of the Constitution of the United States:

First—No negro or person whose mother or grandmother was a negro, shall be a citizen of the United States, or be eligible to any civil or military office, or to any place of trust or profit under the United States.

Second—That the States of Maine and Massachusetts shall constitute one State of the United States, to be called East New-England, and New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut shall constitute one State, to be called West New-England.

Ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) called up the special order, the bill to prevent officers of the army and navy, and other persons engaged in the military service of the United States, from interfering in elections in the States, reported by Mr. HOWARD, from the Military Committee, adversely.

Mr. POWELL addressed the Senate at great length, reviewing the report in detail, and defending the Democratic members of the Legislature of Kentucky, who signed the address petitioning for the passage of such a bill, from the charges of disloyalty made against them in the report. Mr. POWELL said the English statute, from which he quoted voluminously, provided that soldiers should not be stationed within one mile of the polls on the day of election. Was there the only people who would allow military interference in the elections, and it was only recently that it had been allowed. It could not be doubted that upon the purity and inviolability of the elective franchise depended the safety and perpetuity of the Union. Seven States of the Union had statutes preventing the appearance of soldiers at the polls as such. He quoted largely from the statutes of Maryland as an instance of the laws of other States on the subject, and contended that the General Government had overthrown the laws regulating local elections in the loyal States. He condemned the orders issued by military commanders in Kentucky, and especially those of Gen. BURNSIDE and his subordinates. He held the President of the United States responsible for all these infringements upon, and overthrow of local law in loyal States. He charged that some of the members of the Military Committee had not seen the report of Mr. HOWARD, and he thanked God they had not.

Without concluding his remarks, Mr. POWELL gave way on a motion to adjourn, and at 4 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 3.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The House by eight majority recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary the bill declaring the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims growing out of the military and naval operations during the present rebellion; also providing for the settlement of claims for Quartermasters' and Commissary supplies by the proper bureaus; and making provision for Boards of Commissioners to ascertain other claims with a view to their future settlement.

CLAIMS FOR SUPPLIES TAKEN BY THE ARMY.

Another bill reported from the Committee on the Judiciary was taken up, providing for the settlement of the claims for Quartermaster and Commissary supplies on the presentation of satisfactory proofs.

This bill, after debate, was also recommitted.

GEN. GRANT'S REPORT.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) offered a resolution providing for 10,000 additional copies of Gen. GRANT'S Military Report, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Mr. AMASSOSA W. CLARK, of New-York, (Union,) from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing sixty thousand copies of the Agricultural Report for 1863.

Debate ensued, during which Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union,) spoke about the propriety of disseminating the report at the public expense, leaving to gentlemen the circulation of the documents of military candidates at their private cost.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) asked what the gentleman meant by military candidates.

Mr. GRINNELL—I mean military candidates for the Presidency.

Mr. MALLORY—Does the gentleman mean Gen. GRANT?

Mr. GRINNELL—Gen. GRANT is a candidate for putting down the rebellion. Your candidate has been dead some months.

Mr. MALLORY—Who is that?

Mr. GRINNELL—I mean Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Mr. MALLORY—Oh! you mistake. MCCLELLAN is a "live" man.

Mr. STROUSE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) agreed with Mr. STEELE, of New-York, that of all the printed documents none were more valuable than the Agricultural Report. It was poor economy to begin with printing, when the trial trip of a steamboat would cost three times as much as the number of copies proposed. Why not economize in the expenditure of the millions upon millions so lavishly appropriated?

The resolution for printing 60,000 copies of the Agricultural Report was ordered to be printed.

THE SURPLUS GOLD QUESTION.

The Speaker announced the next business before the House to be the adverse report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the surplus gold beyond the public wants and the demands of law.

Mr. STRASSIRE, of New-York, (Dem.,) said that in the remarks which he heretofore made, he regarded the question in no other point of view than of interest to the Government. He had felt constrained to express his hostility to a paper-money system, but as wars have always been carried on under such a system, judgment and experience show that our country cannot be an exception to the rule. We are in the midst of war, and the national credit must be sustained in all its integrity. The present financial system is the offspring of the necessity which has grown up by the operations of a three years' war. It is interwoven with our system, and we ought not now to dispense with it if we could. To undermine and destroy it was to assist in bringing the nation to ruin. He was in favor of instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell all the surplus gold beyond the wants of the department. He desired him to be so instructed, and reflection had confirmed him in the correctness of his judgment. In the former debate on this subject statements were made calculated to swell the current of embarrassment and speculation, set a higher price on the precious metals just in that proportion to the burdens of the people, by the predictions of national bankruptcy and repudiation. In his judgment such statements could not be made without damage, both to public and private interests, and to our army in the field, who look on Congress to strengthen the public credit, in order that they may receive supplies of men and money until the war shall be successfully terminated. He protested against the predictions as to financial embarrassments and bankruptcy, and argued that there was nothing in the condition of our debt to justify a difference of 33 1-3 per cent. as between gold and paper. The plans of the Secretary commended themselves to his judgment, and should be acceptable to all Democrats and others, for they were demanded by the necessities of the war. The Secretary sought to establish a sure solid system of finance, and, while the Secretary strove to carry out his plans, he (STRASSIRE) would support them, because in so doing he supported commerce and checked the undue depreciation of paper, and to that extent diminished the public expenditures. He proceeded to show the unsoundness of the declaration that the country is on the verge of ruin. He would urge the Secretary of the Treasury to act promptly on the principles of his report, and sell from way to day the bonds of the Government, or other evidences of public debt, to any extent which may be necessary; and he appealed to the House to facilitate the operations of the Secretary in the most effective manner. In the course of his remarks Mr. STRASSIRE referred to Indiana and Illinois as illustrations of wonderful recuperative power within State limits, which had recovered from former financial disasters, and now enjoyed a high state of prosperity. If this was so of a small community, it would be so of a great one—of the United States—and they will pay every dollar borrowed and expended to perpetuate the strength of the Government in all its graceful outlines. He also referred to the former depression of railroad stocks and bonds, and of their recovery from that condition. What was the difference, he asked, between the funded debt of a small community and a large one in principle? The only thing the country had to fear was the depreciation of the $400,000,000 of legal tender notes, which speculators sought to place at 33⅓ per cent. discount. To disarm and discredit the speculators we should familiarize the people with the wealth and faith of the nation. Take the example of New-York, where the market is influenced by false reports. Speculation is carried on under the influence of frenzied declarations. Rumors are sent thither from this city and other points to influence the gamblers' speculations. Electricity plays an important part in the affairs of men. It so concentrates and so intensifies the incidents of human life that those who would judge the present by the past, cannot draw just conclusions. They must look to the time when men will see with a clearer vision, and overwhelm the speculators and alarmists with shame and mortification. Every man, he contended, was guilty of a crime who sought to diminish the value of the United States currency, for, while capitalists thus prosper, the masses suffer. We must relieve the Government from being a hoarder of gold. It cannot be a party to such retention of coin without participating in its own ruin. We should allay all fears as to the legal tenders; there are only four hundred millions of them, and not one thousand millions, as has so often been stated. The representatives of the people should exhibit constantly the absolute resources and power of the nation to meet all the emergencies of this war. No parallel can be drawn between this and other nations. France has issued nine thousand millions, while we have issued only four hundred millions in the same length of time.

Mr. STEBBINS offered the following for the pending resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized (first reserving in the Treasury an amount sufficient to meet the payments in gold required by law) to sell, from time to time, at public auction, after having given five days' notice in the daily papers of New-York, any portion of the surplus of gold in the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, that the Secretary of the Treasury may, instead of such sale, apply the gold in the Treasury to the redemption, in advance, of the interest coupons of the United States which by law are required to be paid in gold whenever the amount on hand shall be sufficient to discharge the entire amount maturing, and on the same day.

Mr. FARNUM, of New-York, (Union,) offered the following as a substitute:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he hereby is authorized to sell gold or other coin received in payment for United States bonds negotiated, and also to sell any foreign exchange that may be received by the agents or officers of the Treasury of the United States; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the sale of any gold or other coin now on hand, or that may be received hereinafter in payment of Custom-house duties.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he hereby is authorized to anticipate the payment of interest upon the public debt, from time to time, either with or without a rebate of interest upon the coupons, as he may deem expedient."

Mr. FARNUM spoke on the finances of the country, and repelled the arguments of his colleagues (FERNANDO WOOD and BROOKS.) He said the Secretary of the Treasury, amidst the greatest difficulties, had managed our fiscal affairs with unrivaled ability and success. Public confidence had been inspired, and as credit had been secured during a period of civil commotion, peril and expenditure hitherto unknown. He said the financial strength of the United States could not be judged correctly by those prevailing in Europe; first, because its assets is largely in the property of the country; in lands and agricultural products, whose value is not adequately represented in money; second, because of the labor of men employed in agriculture and arts produce more here than in Europe. The industrious poor and middle classes of Europe are coming to our shores in the midst of civil war in numbers that find no parallel in the history of the nation. If we merely estimate the amount of property that is brought over to our country by this tide of immigration, we find it reaches hundreds of thousands annually. But if to this we add the influx of labor at the constantly increasing ratio of value, we see an ever-expending basis of public credit altogether incapable of estimation. The man who speaks of impending failure in our financial affairs is either ignorant of the facts or mischievously designs to awaken distrust and weaken the public credit. I hope that a certain class of men, disappointed and exasperated at the success of the Union and the progress of liberty, will not evince a malignant opposition by detraction of our public men and an attempt to depreciate our true financial strength and success. In conclusion, he said, with the Union maintained, the people united and firmly intrenched in the highest and most perfect liberty compatible with free government, and the return to the whole people of those industries which enrich and elevate the masses of mankind, we shall rise from the burthen of debt, and from our vast resources attain the most ample wealth and independence known to any nation.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Democrat,) moved, as a test vote, that the whole subject be laid on the table.

This was disagreed to—54 against 73.

THE WHISKY TAX.

Before taking further action on the above subject,

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Whisky Bill, saying, that after a full and free conference, they had been unable to agree. He remarked it was necessary for the House to recede from its disagreement to the Senate's emendments, or lose the bill. The Senate Committee were willing to dispose of the bill in any manner, excepting they would not consent to tax spirits on hand. That question out of the way, there would be no disagreement. He moved the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate's amendments.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) of the Conference Committee, said it was the opinion of the House, he expressed, that the article of spirits was entitled to a greater degree of consideration than any other, for the purpose of equalization of taxes. If the House should recede from its amendment to tax spirits on hand for sale, the sliding scale of duties should be higher. He thought the House should adhere. He could not justify himself in abandoning, or exempting from taxation, an article which could bear additional taxation so easily. He read from the New-York *Herald* and *Tribune*, and other papers, including several in the West, in which they spoke of the House legislating for favored classes of whisky dealers, and commented on the former change of rates. These comments of the press, Mr. KASSON said, were for the purpose of convincing the people that improper influences had been resorted to, for the purpose of preventing spirits from being additionally taxed. He did not, however, indorse them.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, (Union,) of the Committee of Conference, thought a tax on spirits on hand manifestly just and proper. On reflection, he believed if the House was true to itself it would adhere.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) inlanded to vote to recede, and made an explanation of the vote he would give. On a matter of principle he had sustained the Committee of Ways and Means. He would say that the gentlemen from Iowa should be ashamed to read scurrilous newspaper articles reflecting on members. It was unworthy of him who brought such charges into the House. The newspapers in his (Mr. SCHENCK'S) district said he and others voted wrong. But he believed the newspapers to be wrong; he believed his constituents were misled; he trusted they would say so on a second sober thought. If not, he would vote his convictions, whether they pleased or not.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) said he had voted to tax spirits on hand, and end said that no one article could bear a higher duty than spirits. The records of Great Britain showed that out of sixty-five millions sterling raised from all sources, thirty-five millions were raised from four articles, viz.: spirits, tobacco, tea and sugar in various forms. This day whisky in England paid $3 18 per gallon in our money. He still advocated a tax on spirits on hand. The question was whether they should kill the bill or insist upon their disagreement when the Senate stood two to one against them. He did not believe it was wise to destroy the bill because they could not get all they desired, and for that reason he was in favor of concurring in the Senate's amendments, and on that ground solely.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) said in the course of his experience as to all disagreements on questions of revenue, when it came to the final vote, the two Houses were disposed to treat all subjects fairly. Of all questions perhaps this has generated the most heat, and gentlemen seemed unwilling to listen to argument. He proceeded to show how much they had already lost in refusing to adopt the Senate Bill. He regarded the proposition to tax spirits on hand as certainly an experiment. It was better to follow the present course than to adopt new expedients. It would be utterly impracticable to enforce it. He concluded by an earnest appeal to the House to recede from their disagreements, and allow the bill to pass. While the Government is in want of money we ought not to stand haggling here, and meantime allow money to escape taxation.

The question was taken on receding, and decided in the negative; yeas, 61; nays, 71; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. James C. Allen, Ancona, Bailey, Blair of Missouri, Bliss, Blow, F. Clarke, Cobb, Cole, Davis of Maryland, Dawson, Dennison, Fenton, Finck, Garfield, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Higby, Holman, Hooper, Johnson of Ohio, Kelly, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Loan, Mallory, Maroon, McIndoe, Middleton, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morrill, Morris of Ohio, Leonard Myers, Nicoll, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Pomeroy, Pruyn, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rogers, Schenck, Scott, Shannon, Smith, Smithers, Starr, Stevens, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Thayer, Van Valkenburgh, Vorhees, Wheeler, Wilder, Woodbridge.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley, Baldwin of Michigan, Baxter, Beaman, Blair of West Virginia, Brinkwell, Brandegee, Brown of Wisconsin, Chanler, Clark, Clay, Coffroth, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Eckley, Eden, Eldridge, Elliot, Frank, Ganson, Grinnell, Hale, Harris of Illinois, Herrick, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Jenckes, Julian, Kalbfleisch, Kasson, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Kernan, Longyear, McClurg, Miller of New-York, Morehead, Morris of New-York, Morrison, Leo Myers, Norton, Perham, Price, Pike, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Missouri, Rice of Maine, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Scofield, Spaulding, Stebbins, Steele of New-York, Thomas, Tracey, Wadsworth, Ward, Washburne of Massachusetts, Webster, Whaley, Williams, Wilson, Windom.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union,) moved that the House insist on its disagreement and ask for another Committee of Conference.

This was largely voted down.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) moved that the House *adhere* to its disagreement, and this was agreed to.

At half-past four o'clock the House adjourned.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000	Amer. Gold	s3. 161¾	200	Ill. Cen. R.	134⅛
10,000	do	161¾	100	Mich. So. R.	c3 99⅜
20,000	do	s3. 161⅜	800	do	b10 99⅜
1150	N. Y. Cen. R.	13⅜	100	do	b3 99⅜
200	Erie R.	117	1100	Pittsburgh	117⅜
200	oo	b3 117	300	do	117¼
200	do	s10. 116¾	50	Rock Island R.	b3 122⅝
800	oo	116¾	100	Cen. Coal Co.	81¾
100	do	s10. 116⅝	300	oo	81
100	do	b3. 116⅞	100	do	s30 80
300	do	s3. 116⅝	200	do	b30 82
300	do	s3 116⅜	300	do	80
200	do	b3 116⅜	100	do	s10 79½
200	do	116½	1000	Fort Wayne	101¾
100	do	s30. 116¾	100	do	s3 101¾
100	do	s3 116¾	1800	do	b3. 101⅞
200	do	116¾	100	do	101
500	do	116¾	200	do	100⅝
600	Erie Railway Pr	108	900	Northwestern	85
300	do	107⅞	100	Cumb. Coal	68¾
100	do	107⅞	600	oo	b3 68¾
1900	Harlem R.	14⅝	300	Canton Co.	s3 53⅜
500	do	146	360	do	54
1160	do	145¾	100	do	b3 54
400	do	145	300	do	54¾
200	do	145¾	100	do	54½

[Advertisement.]

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR MARCH—Contains several interesting subjects. The Eye—Its Color, Natural Language, etc.; "A Change of Heart"—Conjugal Resemblances—The Future American—"The Jerks"—Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Psychology, etc. Only 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. The Nos. for January, February and March sent by first post for 45 cents.

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The readers of the TIMES are invited to examine the Spring opening of English royal velvet and Brussels carpetings; also, to the elegant assortment of three-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, druggets, oil-cloths, from three to eighteen feet wide; table and piano covers, &c., at HIRAM ANDREASON'S ten spacious salesrooms, No. 99 Bowery. His goods have all guaranteed to purchasers at reasonable prices. Be particular, and look for No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

PREPARE.—The advent of Spring is to be emphasized, as usual, by the introduction of KNOX'S new style of hat, and its appearance is daily expected by KNOX'S admirers—the universal and appreciating public. We are only permitted to hint that it will surpass all previous productions of the popular hatter. In a few days, however, it will be exhibited at No. 212 Broadway. Wait with patience.

[Advertisement.]

Do not fail to see the exciting, novel, comic, artistic and highly interesting graphic illustrations in this week's number of *Demorest's Illustrated News*, the live paper of America. Every man, lady and child will be delighted with it. Price, 6 cents. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 3—*In steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool*—Frances Frost, Eliza Frost, Mary Frost, Frank Frost, Henry Frost, George Jaques, James Connolly and wife, Charles Hill and wife, Charles Stone, James Black, Wm. Gisbsne, Wm. Moodie, Michael Naughton, Rev. J. Sullivan, Dr. Walsh, Mary Daly, Hannah Dundsre, and 650 in the steerage.

In steamship Yazoo, from New-Orleans—A. G. Ferris, Jos. Randall, P. M. Matthewson, Mr. Gardner and lady, Miss Gardner, Lewis Opdyke, Edwin Bloom, Jos. Peerce, P. Meyer, Mrs. Von Schellenberg, Miss Von Schellenberg, Master Von Schellenberg, Mrs. S. Army, 2 Misses Army, Master Army, W. H. Graber, lady and child, L. Graber, Felix V. D. Stricken, T. H. Watson, and 54 in the steerage.

In steamship Star of the South, from New-Orleans—Miss Sarah Bailey, Miss Maggie Bailey, Miss Nina Petrie, [illegible], U. S. N.; Walter R. S. Jones, E. M. Low, John B. Fenno, Edward H. Fenno.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 30 | Sun sets..... 5 54 | Moon rises. 3 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 32 | Gov. Island.. 5 21 | Hell Gate.. 6 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 3.

Cleared.

Steamship Champion, Jones, Aspinwall. D. B. Allen.
Bark Golden Fleece, Rhodes, Barbados.
Brigs W. H. Bickmore, Bickmore, Philadelphia. J. W. Elwell & Co.; Eastern Star, Ward, Bernados. Bishop & Brother; Varagina, Chraggard, Havana. F. F. Phillips.
Schooners May Queen, Gott, Baltimore. Van Brunt & Slagtt; Gertrude, Hills, New Haven; M. A. Ivins, Walton, Chincoteague. A. G. Havens.

Arrived.

Steamship Yazoo, Conch, New-Orleans Feb. 24, and S. W. Pass 25th, noon with mdse. and passengers to Luolam, Heineken & Co. Was detained 12 hours in the river by fog; experienced severe N. W. winds N. of Hatteras.

U. S. steam transport Star of the South, Woodhull, New-Orleans, via Key West Feb. 27, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steem transport Admiral Dupont, Scudder, Boston. Sails in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Brooking, Liverpool Feb. 16, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 675 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Bark Venus, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Parker, Cardiff Jan. 5, with railroad iron to master. Feb. 9 and 10, lat. 48, lon. 46 54, to lat. 46 15, lon. 46, fell in with large quantities of heavy field ice. Feb. 16, John Wade, seaman, fell from the main topgallant yard on to the main rail, and was so seriously injured that he died the third day after the accident.

Bark John Fyfe, Weaver, New-Orleans 19 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Dunham. Has had strong northerly winds during the entire passage. Was in sight of the Highlands Feb. 25, and was blown off.

Bark Penelope, (Swed.,) Molbach, Bordeaux 60 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wandt.

Bark Goethe, (Port.,) La Cruz, Oporto 58 ds., with corkwood, etc., to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Brig Geo. E. Letson, (Br.,) Laraway, Gonaives Feb. 12, via Delaware Breakwater March 2, with logwood and mahogany to Bratt, Son & Co. Feb. 18, experienced a heavy norther, lost jibboom and sprung foretopsail-yard. Feb. 29, 5 A. M., lat. 24, lon. 74 10, fell in with the schr. J. Ireland, Capt. L. F. Bowen, from Beaufort, N. C., for Philadelphia, having been dismasted by collision with an unknown schr. 12 ds. previous, and had been driven across the Gulf Stream, and no prospects of working her back under jury masts, the Captain concluded to abandon her; it blowing strong from the N. W., and the brig being under double reefs, they could save but little of their effects; took them all on board, and landed them at the Breakwater.

Brig Almata, (of Torks Island,) Asmus, St. Marc's 20 ds., with logwood to Wilson & Camman. Experienced heavy northerly winds the whole passage.

Schr. Fearnaught, Gooder, Newfoundland 14 ds., with fish.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Bayles. Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Amanda Powers, Bullock, Elizabethport, for Wareham.

Schr. Emeline Sawyer, Drisko, Machias 12 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Onward, (Br.,) Nason, Cornwallis, N. S., 21 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Clara Merrick, Montgomery, Philadelphia 5 ds., with coal to Van Dozen & Co.

Schr. J. Horley, Williams, Philadelphia 5 ds., with coal to Tyler & Co.

Schr. Smith Tuttle, ——, Baltimore, for Boston, and proceeded.

Schr. W. G. Tufts, Hudson, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., with coal to N. A. Miller.

Schr. Elizabeth, Steelman, Egg Harbor.

Schr. B. Cook, Jones, Egg Harbor.

Schr. Oliver M. Pettit, Clark, Alexandria 5 ds.

Schr. Saratoga, Adams, Philadelphia 6 ds.

Schr. Eclipse, Cook, Norfolk 14 ds.

Schr. C. M. Walton, Hall, Provincetown 6 ds., fish.

WIND—Sonset, W.

WIND—This morning, from N. W.

Sailed.

March 2—Steamers Baltimore, New-Jersey.
Ships Daniel Marcy, Mountaineer, Sandusky.
Barks Hesbomak, Blanchs, Winnfred, Sophia Jane, R. A. Allen, Coriolan, Lotus.
Brigs Lady Beers, Louisa. Lady of the Lake, Ida M. Comery.
Schooners Milton, Badger, Aimeer, City of Troy, John Warren, L. B. Usher, S. B. James, Stephen Thayer, Q. P. Binns, Sarah Lavina, D. B. Warner.
March 3—Steamships Kangaroo, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Champion, for Aspinwall.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3884. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Additional Extracts from Our Southern Files.

General Sherman's Invasion of Mississippi.

CONFUSION IN THE REBEL FINANCES.

HIGH PRICES OF FOOD.

A Libel Filed Against the Chesapeake.

Our late files of Richmond papers furnish us the following interesting extracts in addition to those already published:

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Feb. 22, collects the following extracts from Southern journals, which show that SHERMAN frightened the rebels pretty effectually. It says:

"The accounts we get from Mobile are encouraging. The defences are said to be almost impregnable, with line after line or defences, with admirably constructed redoubts, all around the city. An officer of the army, who left Mobile on the 13th, represents everything quiet in the city, and not the least evidence of apprehension or alarm on the part of the citizens. No person of either sex or age has scarcely paid any attention to the notification of the Commanding-General, so little is the concern as to the boasted attack of the Yankees."

The Mobile *Tribune*, speaking of the rumored advance of the enemy, says:

"Mr. J. B. ELLIS, messenger of the Pioneer Express Company, reports that, from all that could be gathered from rumor at Meridian, the destination of the Yankees is undoubtedly Mobile. He saw a Federal cap that had been captured after the Yankees crossed Pearl River, with a red ribbon around it, on which the words 'Mobile or Hell' were printed in large letters."

The *Register* says:

"The enemy seems to have been found at last, and has turned up north of the Southern Road, near Decatur. This place is about thirty miles from Meridian. Report says the Yankees are taking it quite leisurely, not having the fear of Gen. POLK before their eyes, we suppose. We trust they will be taught a better appreciation of Gens. FORREST and LEE before they get through."

The *Register* adds:

"There has been no fighting of moment as yet, the Yankees appearing desirous of avoiding a fight, but LEE and FORREST were busy in the rear. They were marching rapidly, with their front and rear protected by their cavalry.

In their advance, the enemy divided their forces at or near Morton. The main body deflecting to the right and taking the direction of Moolie, the other columns bearing to the left, and pursuing the route of the retiring forces of Gen. POLK.

Gen. POLK, with FORNEY'S and FRENCH'S Divisions, was west of Meridian, near the Chunkey River to dispute their progress in that quarter, while a large force is being rapidly transported down the road to meet any threatened movements in the direction of Mobile."

Per contra the Selma (Ala.) *Reporter* says:

"We are of opinion, from circumstances, that fighting has been going on for the last two days. An order was received here yesterday to prepare hospital accommodations for three hundred wounded. This proves that there has been fighting."

The Selma *Dispatch* says:

"Passengers by the Alabama and Mississippi train, last night, report fighting going on at Enterprise and near Meridian. These reports are not credited. Gen. POLK has very properly closed his lines for the present."

The *Tribune*, referring to the movements of the armies, says:

"Gen. LORING'S Division had behaved most gallantly, and made the most rapid march during the war. It had reached Meridian, and was expected to be at Enterprise this morning by 10 o'clock. There was great excitement all along the road."

The Montgomery *Mail*, in speaking of the situation of affairs, says:

"Gen. POLK'S troops were in line of battle Sunday at Chunkey River, twenty miles west of Meridian. The enemy were reported at Lake Station, about twenty-five miles further west. Up to yesterday Meridian was still in our possession, though all the stores had been removed. This embraces everything of a railable nature we can gather in the way of news from the Mississippi front."

A Government agent who was in Jackson when the enemy took possession, and came along with them nearly to Morton, gives the following information as to the strength and condition of their forces:

"The Yankee army are about thirty thousand strong, comprised as follows: The Sixteenth Army Corps, (SHERMAN'S old corps,) and the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Army Corps, commanded respectively by Gens. MCPHERSON and HURLBUT. Most of these troops are from Gen. GRANT'S army, and are their 'picked' troops. They boast of a permanent occupation of the country, and propose, among other little jobs, to take Mobile and Selma. This modest hope is expressed in a style peculiar to that God-fearing and devout nation, by the words 'Mobile or Hell,' 'Selma or Hell.' They have only twenty days' rations of bread and no meat at all. Each brigade trio marches in the centre of its brigade. The enemy have only fifteen hundred cavalry, and that the most worthless. He talked with many officers, and they all pronounced their cavalry worthless. They never venture more than one or two miles from the infantry, and scatter at once when our sharpshooters open upon them."

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

THE RECONNOISSANCE TO DALTON.

DALTON, Friday, Feb. 26.

Yesterday, STEWART'S and DAVIDSON'S Divisions did the principal part of the fighting. BRECKINRIDGE'S old division was partly engaged. The enemy were repulsed everywhere, and fell back on our right. Some skirmishing along the centre to-day. The Yankee mounted regiments, supported by an infantry division, attempted to flank our left, occupied the gap three miles from Dalton, on the new Lafayette Road, last night. SMITH'S Texas Brigade drove them out. This morning, by hospital record, our loss in wounded is 151, including Col. CURTIS, of the Forty-first Georgia, and three Lieutenants—GUYER, of the Fifth Confederate Cavalry; LINDSAY, of the Sixth North Carolina, Company A; NESBIT, of the Thirty-fourth Georgia, Company K. Number of killed, eight or ten. The number of Yankees captured, 35, including a Lieutenant-Colonel and one Surgeon, and eight of their wounded. The Yankee loss otherwise not known, but much greater than ours. Our army is eager for a general engagement, and apprehensive that the enemy will retreat to-night.

DALTON, Saturday, Feb. 27.

All Thursday night the enemy were occupied in moving their dead and wounded. Their loss is heavy. They fell back yesterday two or three miles. This afternoon they are five miles beyond Tunnel Hill. WHEELER pursuing. They robbed the citizens of Tunnel Hill, and burnt several houses. PATTON, ANDERSON and BATE have been appointed Major-Generals.

TUNNEL HILL VIA DALTON, Feb. 27.

The enemy passed through here last night at 12 o'clock, and will probably not make a stand this side of Chickamauga. One division of HINDMAN'S Corps has reached this place. Our Winter cabins at Tunnel Hill were not destroyed by the Federals. Several unburied Yankees have been left on the field. Our cavalry and skirmishers are advancing, but all signs of a general engagement have disappeared.

FIGHTING IN NORTHERN GEORGIA.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 29.

The Government has received no official intelligence of the fighting in Northern Georgia, reported in the telegraphic columns; and the conclusion is that the whole affair was hardly more than heavy skirmishing. It is supposed that the enemy made the demonstration to determine the truth of the rumor circulated in their camp, that JOHNSTON'S army had been weakened by detachments of his forces to the Southwest; and that the Yankees have been so well satisfied in this regard that they have beat a ready retreat to Chickamauga.

GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

From the Atlanta Appeal.

By sudden and unexpected rapidity *the enemy has moved against our weakest point, yet he is in the very Egypt of the Confederacy, where, if not ejected, he may subsist for the Spring, and is at a greater mystery than by the defeat of our army in a pitched battle.* It is impossible that JOHNSTON and LONGSTREET can be idle much longer, while the enemy is making such rapid advances to the very heart of our country. If the enemy cannot be checked by direct opposition in his advance, some counter-vailing movement should at once be inaugurated. There is no longer a doubt but that a column of troops have been sent from GRANT'S army at Chattanooga to coöperate with the force of SHERMAN. Gen. LOGAN, it is stated, with one army corps, has already moved in that direction. What route he has taken, or will take, is as yet unknown to us.

RETREATED.

From the Rome (Ga.) Courier Feb. 27.

The Federal force, a division of infantry, under Gen. OSTERHAUS, and a brigade of cavalry, commanded by Gen. WILDER, that lately occupied Wills Valley, have all retired beyond the Tennessee River. They recrossed last Tuesday night, and have fortified on the north bank of the river, opposite Larkin's Ferry. Their pontoons had not been taken up on Wednesday. Our scouts now go to Larkin's Ferry, and also Guntersville.

THE WAR IN EAST TENNESSEE.

LONGSTREET'S MOVEMENT—CAPTURE OF YANKEES.

From the Richmond Examiner.

It is no longer disguised that LONGSTREET has fallen back to Greenville and Bull's Gap. It is reported that a portion of his forces crossed the river at Strawberry Plains on Saturday last and were attacked on Sunday by the enemy, which drove our forces back. The pontoon bridges were cut loose to keep the enemy from pursuing. The report is that LONGSTREET fell back to prevent a flank movement. We may say, however, that the public need feel no anxiety as to this movement of LONGSTREET, as we are assured that its real object, which of course it would be improudent to mention, is very far from being the occasion for any misgivings.

For a long time Longstreet's army has been on idle forces in the Confederacy. When it fell back from Knoxville it went into Winter quarters near Morristown, where it has been in a state of isolation until recently. We do not know that the bridges have yet been repaired on the route to Morristown from Bristol, a distance of ninety miles, traversed by couriers and uncertain mail-carriers. The Holston has divided the two armies, which the enemy has now crossed. It is conjectured that the Yankees desire to occupy the country held by LONGSTREET, in order to subsist themselves during the Winter; but, on the other hand, it is very certain that LONGSTREET has not retired from the pressure of the enemy's forces, but for considerations entirely independent of them.

The following was received at the War Department yesterday from Gen. LONGSTREET:

GREENVILLE, Feb. 27, 1864.

To Gen. S. COOPER: Brig.-Gen. WM. E. JONES captured two hundred and fifty-six of the enemy, and thirteen negroes, near Wyman's Mill, five miles east of Cumberland Gap. They belonged to the Eleventh Tennessee (Federal) Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. R. A. DAVIS, who was taken, wounded. Gen. VAUGHAN cooperated, and attacked the enemy in front. Our loss was three killed and three wounded. The enemy had five killed and many wounded.

(Signed,) J. LONGSTREET, Lieut.-Gen. Comdg.

NEWS FROM LONGSTREET.

From the Bristol (Va.) Gazette, Feb. 26.

Something is the matter in front. LONGSTREET has fallen back to Greenville and Bull's Gap. It is reported that a portion of his force crossed at Strawberry Plains on Saturday last, and were attacked on Sunday by the enemy, which drove our forces back. The pontoon bridges were cut loose to keep the enemy from pursuing. The report is that LONGSTREET fell back to prevent a flank movement. We believe he fell back in order to better subsist his army, and for a more important reason, which we deem it imprudent to mention at this time.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 29.

A letter from the camp of the Twenty-third Virginia Regiment, dated Morton's Ford, Feb. 25, says: "All's quiet along our lines. MEADE has evinced no disposition to be hostile since his attempt at an advance on the 6th, which proved a failure, and at which time he undoubtedly found that the 'rebels' were not as had been reported by some lying Northern journal, in the inner ditches around Richmond. The army is now well clothed and shod, and in better health and spirits than since the war commenced. Every one seems perfectly satisfied with the action of Congress on the Currency, Tax and Military Bills. The Commissariat is doing as well as we have any right to expect. *All are furnished with an abundance of good corn meal, moderate rations of bacon and beef, and frequently molasses, sugar and* GENUINE *coffee.* The troops of this army, with but few exceptions, have reënlisted for the war. All of the Twenty-third Virginia, save some twenty odd, have signified their willingness to fight on till the last armed foe is driven from a soil they have so long polluted by their presence."

THE FOOD QUESTION.

THE RICHMOND MARKET.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 29.

It may be safely asserted that *this market was never so bare of provisions as it is at this time.* The "currency act" has produced a sudden cessation of supplies, and as the stocks on hand were previously light, or nearly exhausted, the quantity for sale is wholly insufficient to meet the demands of consumers. The effect, therefore, is not only to maintain the extraordinary prices quoted in our last, but to give an upward tendency to the prices of various articles. On the other hand, the turning point in sugar, molasses, and various other articles, seems to have been reached. The condition of the provision market is not unexpected. The primary effect of the "currency act," in the country, *was to cause a general bewilderment and uncertainty as to the future.* The first impression was that it had so far discredited the existing currency as to render it altogether inexpedient to exchange commodities for it at any price. Hence the cessation of supplies. The "sober second thought" must be lost, in view of the rapid extinguishment of the currency, by funding and taxation, it is expedient to sell, whilst present rates prevail. In a short time, the amount of money in circulation will be so materially reduced that there will be a positive scarcity of currency, and when that is the case, prices will come down. All farmers cannot afford, under such a state of things, to hold back supplies. Many of them will soon discover that they will make or save more by selling what they can at the present *enormous* prices, and putting the amount realized in Confederate four per cent. bonds, than they can by holding on to what they may have to spare until after the 1st of April, and then selling at reduced prices in exchange for an improved currency.

We omit our usual list of prices, simply remarking that everything to this shape of provisions commands the most exorbitant rates. If sellers are not satisfied with present prices, it is certain they never will be.

Sugar has declined since our last report. At an auction sale yesterday, brown, in hogsheads, brought $9@$9 50; in barrels, $9 90@$10 80. Rio coffee sold at $12@$12 50 ₱ lb.; salt, 29c.@31c.; black pepper, $10 50; rice, 92c.@$1 02; dried peaches, $2 25 ₱ lb.; onions, $100 ₱ barrel.

Manufactured tobacco sold at lower rates—especially the medium grades. The prices of fine were better maintained.

Gold brought $26 50@$27 50 for ona; sterling exchange, $25@$27 50; Confederate Treasury Notes, seven-thirties, $113 50 and interest—an advance; State Treasury Notes, $150 for $100—an advance. Coupons of North Carolina six and eight per cent. bonds, mixed, brought $152 50.

THE RESULT OF REBEL LEGISLATION.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 20.

On the publication of the Currency Bill passed by Congress, prices immediately "leaped up." Everything has an upward tendency. *Yesterday, whisky which had been selling ten days ago for $90 per gallon, could not be bought at $120. Brown Sugar $12½ per pound by the hogshead, and none offering.* Some of the dealers have absolutely shut up and refused to do business at all, preferring to hold on to the goods rather than receive anything in the shape of money larger than a $5 note.

All this is but the result of the sudden panic into which the country has been thrown *by the unexpected repudiation of a portion of the currency. It is, however, the mere influx of the tide, and its reflux will reduce prices to their old standard.* It seems to be pretty generally conceded by all parties that prices will fall, the currency *appreciate*, and everything "get better" after the first of April.

But it is much easier to carry prices *up* than to bring them *down*; and the reduction of prices will not be so rapid as the advance. The luxuries of life will still demand high figures, but the necessaries will probably fall. The bill passed by Congress, and known as the "Foreign Commerce Bill," was a grand *finesse*, and it will, without doubt, accomplish its object, which was to force all blockade-runners to bring into the country necessaries, for the use of the people of the Confederacy, or cause their operations altogether. The Exemption Bill relating to agriculturists and producers compels the sale of produce to the Government and the families of soldiers, at reduced prices. *The quantity of provisions raised in the Confederacy within the next year will be greater than ever heretofore*; and if the Government will only allow transportation of food instead of millions of dollars' worth of fancy articles and high-priced dry goods, there will be no complaint among the poor for the want of what they really need; the necessaries of life will be abundant and cheap, and our people will learn to depend upon themselves and their own exertions—on their internal resources, and not on the ingenuity of the outside world.

TRANSPORTATION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 25.

It is now necessary to examine the market lists in our different exchanges to compose the alarm about the scarcity of supplies. *The difficulty is in the distribution of supplies*; is is certainly not as to their quality, when we notice the dirt cheap prices at which grain and meat are sold in some parts of the Confederacy. These prices, estimated to Confederate currency, are so very low that they most indicate a large surplus: and though transportation does not readily distribute it, yet as long as it is in the country, and not positively inaccessible, there is no danger of starvation.

There are sections of the Confederacy, Southwestern Georgia, for instance, where corn and bacon are abundant. We notice, too, that in some of the districts of South Carolina corn is selling at a dollar and a half to two dollars per bushel. Yet in Charleston corn is worth twenty dollars a bushel. The prices in the cities are artificial; *and foolish people, among them the Yankees, are very much in error in taking them as the indications of a general scarcity and distress in the Confederacy.*

A STRAW.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 27.

Yesterday a badly-written notice was posted upon the street, corner of Main and Twelfth streets, which read to this effect: If the wants of the poor are not supplied by the 1st of March they will be supplied at the point of the bayonet." The notice was torn down and carried to the Mayor.

Now we will wager that the poster of the above notice is not one of the class of suffering citizens for whom he pretends to speak, but either a thief, peroled Yankee, native mischief-maker, or an enemy to society of some kind.

CONDITION OF THE NORTH.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 27.

Not only from within, but from without, we drew assured hope and faith; not only from the improved confidence and intensified resolution of the Confederates do we draw bright omen, but also from the increasing bitterness of discord and opposition of interests in the enemy's country. They are in the great year of their Presidential election; and the two parties which are to contest that prize are acinely making their issue upon the question—*what are they to do with us and all that is ours, after they shall have conquered our country.* On this issue they will build platforms and vote, or even (what would be still more worthy of their intelligence and patriotism) bullo forts and fight. *Are they to go for Lincoln, and pardon us on the terms of our becoming Abolitionists; or to go for Fremont, and never pardon us at all, but take all our property at once and divide it amongst themselves?*—this is the question, but only for the moment; it is sure to change and shift before the election; for LINCOLN'S party most bid higher, and come up to the more thorough-going principle of his opponent; then his opponent (FREMONT or some other) will bid higher still; and then *the question of the polls will be, whether—after hanging our ringleaders—the rest of us are simply to be all despoiled and turned out to work, steal or beg*; or, on the other hand, whether we are to be annexed as vassals and serfs to the lands of the future Yankee lords of the soil. There is much to be said on both sides, and we trust that, by voting or by fighting, they will settle it to their satisfaction. One looks with contentment on the stark madness of that monster populace *cui lumen ademptum.* But this is not all. While the political lenders are thus intelligently arranging their platforms, Indiana, we learn, has become more disloyal this year than ever; so affirms the New-York *Tribune*, and the Democrats of that State are putting forth resolutions "eminently favorable to secession." So this year again there are signs of trouble to the great Northwest—not signs of peace with us, but of disintegration and dislocation at home; *precious buds of promise, which with the approach of their elections may bloom and blossom into a bloody fruit of revolution.* Then will be the day of trial for CHASE, and those Wall-street alchymists who search for the philosopher's stone. Well may that minister now put forth all his devices for changing paper into gold. The last advices from the enemy's country apprise us that he has again resorted to the old expedient of pouring out upon the market a quantity of gold, which he has previously bought for that express purpose, and so keeping down the price of the article for a moment. But, he lives from moment to moment, from day to day, from hand to mouth; and *the difference between our enemy's financial measures and ours is, that ours are based upon fact and truth, his upon ever new frauds.* We look in the face and acknowledge our wants, losses, deficits and debts, and accept them, and go upon the basis of them; he goes upon the delusive hope of conquering a continent, and continual tales of imaginary successes, and gigantic movements and expeditions, the rumor whereof, if it cannot conquer a continent, can at least slightly affect the current value of paper in Wall-street.

Now, it is a great thing to stand upon a basis of simple fact and truth. In this struggle, whichsoever of the two parties first gets itself upon that firm ground must win the day—and we do think that the Confederates are upon it now. *They at least know that they must conquer or perish; that compromise there can be none; that the Federal power or the Confederate people must be ruined; that we must dictate a peace, or else our enemies will; we on our terms, or they on theirs; we on their ground, or they on ours; that they must be bankrupt and divided asunder, or we beggared and outlawed.* Be it so; and better so. *We protest that this position of affairs is altogether to our mind.* If any Confederate shrink from abiding this issue, and in this exact form, it is time that such Confederate should gather up and clutch all he can lay his hands upon, turn it into gold and jewels, and sneak away across the lines, provided he can escape the robbers that infest those parts.

THE CHESAPEAKE.

The following novel notice appears in the Richmond papers:

EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, SS.:

The President of the Confederate States of America to the Marshal of the Eastern District of Virginia. Greeting:

Whereas, a libel has been filed in the District Court of the Confederate States of America for the Eastern District of Virginia by P. H. ATLETT, the District-Attorney of the said district, in behalf of said Confederate States, against the steamer *Chesapeake*, a vessel belonging to the United States of America, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, for the reasons and causes in said libel aforesaid mentioned, and alleging and propounding that, since the commencement of the existing war between the United States of America and the said Confederate States, to wit: On the 8th day of December, 1863, JOHN C. BAUTNE and HANAY A. PARR, citizens of, and enlisted in the service of, said Confederate States, and JOHN PARKER, an officer connected with the schooner *Retribution*, a vessel belonging to the said Confederate States, provided with a letter-of-marque, issued by the Department of State of said Confederate States, as well as divers other citizens of the Confederate States, under command of the parties aforesaid, did capture at sea the said steamer *Chesapeake*: and further alleging and propounding that said steamer *Chesapeake* is now lying in the neutral harbor of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, within the dominions of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and praying for the usual process of mention of the said court, and that all persons interested in the said steamer, her tackle, apparel, furniture or cargo, may be cited to answer the premises; and, all proceedings being had, that the said steamer, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo may, for the causes in said libel mentioned, be condemned as lawful prize of war: you are, therefore, hereby required and commanded to cite, and give due notice to, all persons claiming the same, or knowing or having anything to say, why the said steamer, her tackle, and so forth, should not be condemned, pursuant to the prayer of said libel, by causing a copy of this monition to be published in the Richmond *Sentinel, Enquirer* and *Examiner*, four times in each of the said newspapers, at least fourteen days before the day of appearance and return day of this process hereinafter mentioned, that they be and appear before the said court, to be held in the city of Richmond, in the said district, on the 22d day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, if that shall be a day of jurisdiction; otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter; then and there to interpose a claim for the same and to make their allegation in that behalf; and have you then and there this writ, with your return thereon.

Witness, Honorable Judge JAMES D. HALYBURTON, Judge of the District Court aforesaid, the 23d day of February, 1864.

(Seal.) LOFTIN N. ELLETT, Clerk.

THE PRISONERS.

THE CARTEL IMBROGLIO.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 23.

Commissioner OULD returned yesterday from City Point, whither he had gone for an interview with Capt. MULFORD, of the flag-of-truce steamer *New-York*, which steamed away immediately after. Nothing actually was accomplished by the interview. Our Commissioner has, all along, steadily ignored Beast BUTLER, addressing his communications to Gen. HITCHCOCK, the Commissary agent for the prisoners. These official communications addressed to another, BUTLER has intercepted, and now withholds, declaring if any intercourse exists at all, it shall exist between himself and Commissioner OULD, and not between the Commissioner and HITCHCOCK.

ANOTHER ESCAPE OF YANKEE PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 23.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Yankee deserters confined in the Deserters' Prison, opposite Castle Thunder, cut through the partition of their quarters, and entering the basement, wrenched away several of the iron bars securing the window. Twenty-two of them succeeded in escaping through the aperture before the discovery was made. An exciting chase ensued on the part of the guard and citizens, and sixteen of them were retaken within sight of the prison. They were confined in the cells, and extra precaution exercised. The guard were in pursuit of the others.

The *Examiner* of the 26th says, "the prisoners of war held in Richmond now number 9,116, including 1,021 commissioned officers. The number has been decreased by 5,400 sent to America. On"

FROM WASHINGTON.

Objects of the Mission of Gen. Sickles to the Southwest—The Florida Expedition—Dinner at the White House—The Negro Question, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 1, 1864.

The designation of Gen. SICKLES to visit the armies of the West, ostensibly for the purpose of inspecting their condition and reporting to the Government here, must have a much graver significance than the terms of his appointment would seem to indicate. A military report of the inspection of our forces in the Southwest could be of but little use here. Indeed, there can exist no necessity that such an examination should be made by an officer of the rank of Gen. SICKLES—for officers of a much lower grade would perform that duty far more expeditiously, and quite as satisfactorily.

I shall be much astonished, therefore, if Gen. SICKLES' commission shall not be found by him to be broad enough to justify the application of his time to the observation of the political or civil condition of the territory over which we have obtained jurisdiction by the expulsion of the rebel troops. Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi—the field of his observation—are in that normal condition which now exacts more than a mere military supervision and care. The rebellion being substantially broken in those States, by the expulsion of the organized armies of the Confederate Government, the citizens who remain are manifesting a disposition, not only to avail themselves of the Executive clemency, but also to reënter the Union, and become beneficiaries of its protection and sharers in the political and commercial benefits which must rapidly follow the reëstablishment of law and order. As is not unfrequently the case, those who are moving in this matter, entertain a wide diversity of opinions. They have become divided and subdivided to such an extent as to threaten the defeat of any measures which might be deemed practical for restoring to them the political rights that have been suspended during the encroachments of the insurrectionists.

Those who have carefully criticised the policy of Mr. LINCOLN, must have seen that the reconstruction of the insurrectionary territory and the restoration of civil authority and privileges over the citizens of the rebellious States, who might survive the casualties of the contest, has been his one, steady, consistent and earnest purpose. It has been the existence of this paramount desire that at times made the President appear to forget the objects which the Radicals demanded should be attained by the war. Not that he has ever for a moment been really unmindful of the just expectations of the party which elected him President—but that he has hoped very, very often to work out the problem of emancipation without the threatened sequence of annihilation. No fitting occasion has been omitted to accompany force with persuasion—always some representative of the Executive stood ready to urge his clemency upon those who felt his power.

I think Gen. SICKLES starts to-morrow, vested with the most ample license to restore order out of the chaos of rebellion. I think he is possessed thoroughly of the views of the President, and that the General most cordially approves the Executive policy, and will give his entire energies to its practical application. I think it is expected that Gen. SICKLES will succeed. His executive talent, his great political reputation, his military experience, combined with his knowledge of the history of the country and the character of the people he is to visit, all combine to justify anticipations of the happiest results—results which must cause a speedy and satisfactory solution of the vexed question of reconstruction.

The unfortunate result of the expedition to Florida has created a temporary feeling of despondency. The general impression that the entire movement lacked the military essential of necessity, tended at first to aggravate the character of the disasters which have overtaken Gen. SEYMOUR. Assuming that it was an isolated expedition, which, however successful, could work no commensurate good, has made many disposed to censure the President for giving it his sanction. But the developments which have followed are demonstrating that the rebels attach an importance to the resources of Florida, rendering it necessary for us to reinforce the original expedition, and to carry our arms in triumph at last to the point for which Gen. SEYMOUR was aiming, and from which he was repulsed. The policy must be to deprive the rebels of all depots or localities that can afford them sustenance, and dispatches received show that in Florida they possess great sources of supply.

The whisky tax is not yet settled. It has been a perfect stock-jobbing foot-ball. Probably more money has been made and lost by selling whisky, long or short, during the progress of the bill, than on any fancy stock in the market. Both sides have had the up and the down, and now, probably, the end will be a compromise—a half-and-half give-and-take.

The first grand dinner that the President has ever given to the Members of Congress, will be given this evening. All the Cabinet, the Commanding-Generals, the Senators and Members of the House, with their families, are the recipients of cards of invitation. It will be a grand feed, with no danger of a repetition of the parable of the feast-maker. The President will not be obliged to send out to the highways and by-ways to obtain guests. LEO.

SLAVERY AND THE NEGRO.

NEGRO EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 2.

The report made by Senator SUMNER to-day, from the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen, in the bill to secure equality before the law in the courts of the United States, reviews the history of our jurisprudence in respect to the exclusion of colored testimony in the courts, and examines the laws in the several States relative to this subject. South Carolina, it appears, has never had a law excluding such testimony, yet practices exclusion. In concluding this review the report says: "It is difficult to read the provisions in a single State without impatience, but the recurrence of this injustice, expressed with such particularity in no less than fifteen States, makes injustice swell into indignation, especially when it is considered that in every State this injustice is adopted and enforced by the courts of the United States. It further appears that in no State can a slave testify against a white person, excepting that in Maryland he may testify against a white person who is not a Christian. Only under certain circumstances in Delaware and Louisiana can a free negro testify against a white person. The eccentricities of judicial decisions illustrating this branch are numerously cited—among the consequences of exclusion are mentioned the maltreatment or murder of slaves, with impunity, and the perpetration of crime against white men, in the presence of colored persons, with the same immunity from punishment. The report traces this proscription to the barbarous ages, and makes it the offspring of Slavery originating in ignorance and prejudice. Among the ancient Greeks, a slave's testimony was not believed upon his oath, but was admissible under torture. The Romans adopted similar legal practices. In England, under the common law, this proscription was again recognized. The grounds for such injustice are examined at length, and the report concludes as follows: "It is for Congress to determine whether the proscription shall continue to be maintained."

THE BUREAU OF FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

The bill which has passed the House to establish a bureau of freedmen's affairs creates that office in the War Department. It is to be placed in charge of a Commissioner, at an annual salary of $4,000, to whom is to be referred the adjustment and determination of all questions arising under any laws not existing or hereafter to be enacted concerning persons of African descent, and persons who are, or shall become free, by virtue, of any proclamation, law, or military order, issued, enacted, or promulgated during the present rebellion, or by virtue of any act of emancipation which shall be enacted by any State for the freedom of such persons held to service or labor within such State, or who shall be otherwise entitled to their freedom.

The Commissioner is also charged with the execution of all laws providing for the colonization of freedmen, and with the delivery of any bonds of the United States, or any indemnity to any State which shall become entitled by reason of the emancipation of slaves within such State, and of any act of Congress authorizing the issue of such bonds or payment of such indemnity. The bill, among other things, provides for the appointment of Assistant-Commissioners and other officers, who are to permit persons of African descent, and persons who are, or shall become, free, to occupy, cultivate and improve all lands lying within the districts now or heretofore in rebellion, which lands may have been, or may hereafter be abandoned by their former owners, and all real estate to which the United States shall have acquired title, and to advise and aid them when needful, to organize and direct their labor, adjust with them their wages, and receive all returns arising therefrom, which shall be duly accounted for to the Commissioner, and all balances, if any there be, after defraying the charges and expenses of the bureau, are to be annually paid into the Treasury of the United States.

THE MINORITY REPORT ON THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Senator SUMNER having yesterday made a report from the Select Committee on Slavery on the treatment of freedmen, and proposing to repeal all Fugitive Slave Laws, Senator BUCKALEW to-day, in behalf of himself and Senator CARLILE, presented their views as those of the minority. They take the position that the clauses of the Constitution relating to fugitives, if they appeared in a compact between independent powers, would depend for their execution upon the good faith of the party upon whom the duty was charged, but a State aggrieved, in case of a violation of the compact, would have a right to redress its own wrong by a war, reprisal, or other means known to international law. By several provisions of the Constitution, however, all means of redress by one State against another was taken away; and therefore the power to enforce the right of reclamation must exist in the Government of the United States, or it can exist nowhere as against a State. Second, the several decisions of the Supreme Court affirming the law of Congress in relation to fugitives are cited, and the points made in the majority report are reviewed.

It is objected to the proposed repeal, that it is against the existing right of many citizens of the United States; that instead of being a measure hostile to the rebellion, its practical effect would fall upon loyal citizens in the Border States, and the tendency of these laws to prevent the passage of negroes into loyal States is productive of obvious social evils.

ARMY OFFICERS.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The following to be Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with rank of Major: William Russell, Eighteenth New-York, and G. H. Raymond, Seventh New-Jersey.

Among those confirmed as Assistant-Quartermasters, with rank of Captain: A. B. Lawrence, Thirteenth; Charles S. McEntee, Forty-third; Urish S. Lowe, Nelson J. Hopkins, John F. Earnest, Alexander Hull, and Charles E. Walbridge, all of New York; George J. Carney, Joseph M. Brown, Henry E. Bowman, F. M. Norcross, all of Massachusetts; Frederick Biggs and William H. Hames, of Pennsylvania.

The following to be Assistant Adjutant-Generals with the rank of Captain: Lieut. S. Morgan, of the Eighty-sixth; Lewis F. Barney, of the Sixty-eighth; Charles H. Groves, of the Fourth; Enos B. Parsons, of the Eighth; James Johnson, of the Seventh; Lewis Seibert, of the First Rifles, and Eli S. Parker, of New-York, all of New-York State regiments; Lieuts. J. H. CHASE, of the Sixteenth, and Charles H. Huro, of the Twenty-second Massachusetts; Wilberforce Nevin, of the Seventy-ninth; Samuel S. McHenry, Eighty-fifth, and John W. McAcheson, of Pennsylvania Regiments.

RECENT CHANGES IN NINTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

Capt. W. G. Bentley promoted to Major, *vice* Martin, resigned; Capt. A. McQ. Corrigan promoted to Major, *vice* Anderson dismissed; Adjutant William Smith promoted to Captain, *vice* Denison, promoted; First Lieut. N. Cheney promoted to Captain, *vice* Bartley promoted; First Lieut. H. W. Mason promoted to Captain, *vice* Corrigan, promoted; late First Lieut. Jas. Burrows, reinstated; Second Lieut. C. A. Parker promoted to Adjutant, *vice* Smith, promoted; Second Lieut. S. D. Stiles promoted to First Lieutenant, *vice* Bailey, promoted; Sergeant M. Griffin promoted to First Lieutenant, *vice* Mason, promoted; Second Lieut. J. Burrowe promoted to First Lieutenant, *vice* Cheney, promoted; Second Lieut. A. A. Robertson promoted to First Lieutenant, *vice* Lapham, promoted; Sergeant More Whicher promoted to Second Lieutenant, *vice* Dolittle, resigned; Sergeant C. M. Richards promoted to Second Lieutenant, *vice* Perker, promoted; Sergeant R. A. Cowing promoted to Second Lieutenant, *vice* Robertson, promoted; Sergeant W. L. Caldwell promoted to Second Lieutenant, *vice* Burrowe, promoted; Quartermaster Sergeant E. Wilder, promoted to Second Lieutenant, *vice* Lowe, deceased; Sergeant J. Tryon promoted to Second Lieutenant, *vice* Allen, promoted; Capt. J. P. Dimin, promoted to Major, *vice* Knox, resigned; First Lieut. D. W. Lapham promoted to Captain, *vice* Dickson, promoted.

COMMANDER OVERTON CARR

has been ordered to relieve Lieut.-Commander M. P. JONES as Executive Officer of the Washington Navy-yard.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES.

The following information will be a sufficient response to many inquiries which have been made upon the subject:

Seven-thirty notes, if sent to the Treasury Department for redemption, are paid the principal in lawful money, and the interest in coin. They are, however, exchangeable at any time before, or at maturity, for bonds falling due in 1881, the *principal* and *interest* of which are payable in coin. None of said bonds are of a less denomination than five hundred dollars; the notes are therefore convertible only when presented in sums of five hundred dollars, or the multiples, in accordance with the Act of August, 1861. When, at date of conversion, the accrued interest on the seven-thirty notes exceeds the accrued interest on the bonds, the bonds are issued, if coupon, with full coupons, and if registered, bearing interest from Jan. 1 or July 1 next preceding the conversion, and the balance of interest is paid in coin. When at date of conversion the accrued interest on the accrued interest on the six per cent. bonds exceeds that on the seven-thirty notes the interest due on the notes is paid in coin, and the bonds are issued, if coupon, with the first coupon stamped with the date of conversion, or, if registered with said date on their face. If, however, parties, desire the bonds to be issued with full coupons, or drawing a full half year's interest, they can deposit the balance of interest, if any, in coin, with any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and forwarded his original certificate of deposit, with the notes sent for conversion. The 7-30 notes should be sent to the Treasury Department, indorsed "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury, for redemption," with the signature of the party in whose name they are to be converted. The right to exchange United States notes issued under Acts of Feb. 25, 1862, and July 1, 1862, ceased July 1, 1863, as per Act of March 3, 1863.

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN RAILROAD.

The House Military Committee met this morning to hear arguments on the application to have the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad adopted by the Government as a military road. Mr. BRADLEY, of New-Jersey, at the request of the delegation of that State, and as counsel for the Camden and Amboy Company, addressed the committee against the application. He showed that the road was chartered to go to Cape May, and not Philadelphia, and that Congress was asked to make it a New-York and Philadelphia road. It was the creature of New-Jersey legislation, and asked to be made independent of that State. He contended that the Camden and Amboy charter was constitutional, that every State chartered just as many and just as few turnpikes, canals, and railroads as it saw fit. Its refusal to charter more, no matter from what cause, was never regarded as a repudiation of commerce. The charge that New-Jersey levied a duty on passengers from other States was false; She only taxed the railroad company ten cents for each passenger and fifteen cents for each ton of freight carried across the road. Every State, as its own discretion, adopted its own mode of taxing its own corporations, and taxation was never deemed a repudiation of commerce. The power of Congress should receive a liberal construction, and he was not going to restrict it. But it was not wise at this time to excite State jealousy and ill blood. Heretofore Congress had never attempted to exercise this power without the consent of the States in which improvements were made. It would be a stigma cast upon New-Jersey to comply with this application. He explained the history of the Cumberland Road, the Wheeling Bridge, the Holliday Cove Railroad, and other matters referred to by the applicants. The candor of his statements and apparent soundness of his views, seemed to produce a s

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864. 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Weaver, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

The minutes of twn preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place a gas lamp in front of number five Murray Hill Park, Fourth-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to the Managers of the Metropolitan Fair for the Sanitary Commission, to erect a temporary wooden structure in front uf premises to be occupied by them for the use of said Fair, on the north side of Fourteenth-street, about one hundred feet west of the westerly line of Sixth-avenue, and to extend thence westerly on Fourteenth-street about three hundred feet, and to exteod to the curb-stone of said street in front uf toeir premises, the managers of said fair to provide for the sidewalk traveling of the street by building a platform for the use of the same, to be ten feet wide, and duly protected from the traveling on the street, the same to remain during the continuance of the Fair, or during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to George Carey to keep a shotter-box in front of his premises, number one hundred and ninety Third-avenue, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to William Johnson to erect a barber's pole on the southeast cornar of Greenwich-avenne and Christopher-street, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and requested to take the necessary legal measures to open Seventy-second and Seventy-third streets, from Broadway to the Eighth-avenne, according to law.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Ryan—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Keyser S. Kellinberger to construct an earthen pipe sewer from the premises number two hundred and five Avenue B, to connect with the sewer in East Thirteenth-street, at his own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Murphy and Company to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number one hundred and fifty-two East Twenty-first-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to S. Greenthal to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number six hundred and forty-one Eighth-avenue, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brophy—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Dr. P. Preterre, number three hundred and forty-seven Fourth-avenue, to place a small sign on the gas-lamp in front of his place of business, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council, and to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Nelson Duckworth, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-three dollars, ($123,) being the amoont expended by him in bringing on the remains of Capt. Hooglan from the field of Fredericksburgh.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Gross moved to take from the table resolution that the use of this chamber be and the same is hereby granted to the use of the Superior Court, Special Term, without a jury, for the month of March, Justice Mosorief presiding.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keenan moved that said resolotion be referred to the Committee on Law Department.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

Councilman McGrath moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that that Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a new steam fire engine for the use of Engine Company number Thirty-eight.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a receivtng basin and culvert on the southeast corner of Allen and Houston streets.

Which was laid ever.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer with the necessary receiving basin and culverts in Clinton-street, between Rivington and Delaocey streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqneduct Department.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Haggerty called up General Order Ninety-one, being bills of Conklin & Butt, for furnishing rooms, as follows:

Reception of Duryea Zouaves	$232 00
Reception of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Regiments, New-York Volunteers	826 00
Funeral of Lieutenant Herbert	187 20
Funeral of Brigadier-General Strong	228 80
Total	$1,474 00

Which was referred back to the Committee on Finance.

Subsequently, Councilman Hagorty moved that such action be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

The question then fecurring on the motion to refer the paper back to the Committee on Finance, it was adopted.

Subsequently, Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of the above bills, and also the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. Conklin and Butt for the amount of the annexed bills, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

Councilman Opdyke moved that said resolotion be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was lost.

The same was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

Negative—Councilmen Healy—1.

Councilman Haviland called up General Order number Eighty-five, being a report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to lease the upper floors of the building numbers one hundred and fifteen and one hundred and seventeen, Nassau-street, for a term of ten years, for the accommodation of the First District Court, at an annual rent of three thousand dollars.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

Councilman Russell called up General Order number ninety-three, being a bill of George W. Butt, amounting to seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars, for coaches furnished for accommodation of sick and wounded soldiers, reception of First Regiment New-York Volunteers, and for the Ringgold funeral.

Which was referred back to the Committee on Finance.

Subsequently, Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of the above bill, and accompanied with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Butt for the amount of the annexed bills and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

Councilman Jaques moved that the resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Finance

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald and Joyce—22.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman Brice called up General Order number Ninety-two, being bills of N. & R. L. Conklin, for furnishing coaches, as follows:

Reception of the Sixth Regiment, New-York Volunteers	$448 00
Committee on Harbor Defence	225 00
Funeral of Colonel Charles	185 00
Total	$916 00

Which was referred back to the Committee on Finance.

Subsequently, Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of the above bills, and also the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. Conklin and Butt for the amount of the annexed bills, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

Councilman Jaques moved that the resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

Which was lost.

The question recurring on the resolution as reported by the Committee.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Ryan, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—14.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Hefferman, Gross, Koster, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer—10.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Webster moved that the hour for the meeting of this Board be changed from one P. M. to four P. M.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Weoster—

Resolved, That section sixteeo of the ordinance entitled "An ordinence to provide for a continuance of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, serving in the army of the Union," be and the same is hereby amended, by striking out, in the seventh line of such section, the words "sixty dollars per month," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one thousand dollars per annum," the same to take effect from the date of the passage of said ordinance and its approval by the Mayor, to wit: February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby authorized and directed to place a sufficient number of fire hydrants in the buildings to be occupied by the managers of the Metropolitan Fair for the Sanitary Commission, for the protection of the buildings and the goods contained therein, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Councilman Joyce moved to take up General Order Eighty-nine, belog a report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Ninth-avenne, from Fifty-fourth-street to its junctioo with Broadway, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Departmeot, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalio, Haviland, McGrath, Oodyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russel, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilmen Healey, Keenen, Hagerty—3.

Councilman Honghtalin moved that the Board do now adjonrn.

Whioh was carried.

Whereopon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, March third, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, March 3, 1864.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair; Aldermeo Fox, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Petition of Hook and Ladder Comoany number Nine for apparatus.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of William Hatfield to be paid for ice furnished to the Seventh District Court.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Ryers—

Bill of the Seventy-first Regiment for music furnished on the reception of the Fifty-ninth and Sixty-ninth Regiments.

Whereupon Alderman Ryars presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Col. E. L. Trafford, of the Seventy-first Regiment, New-York National Gnard, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven dollars for expenses incurred for the reception of the Fifty-ninth and Sixty-sixth regiments, on the twelfth day of January one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Bill of Father Mathew's Total Abstinence Benevolent Society, to furnishing one band of music for funeral of the late General Michael Corcoran.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to the Atlantic, Columbian and Gulick Boat Clubs to rebuild their boat-house at the foot of Christopher-street, the same having been destroyed during the recent fire near their premises.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Stetsen & Walter to place a show-case in front of their premises, number six hundred and eighty-three Broadway, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That in the list of Commissioners of Deeds recently appointed by the Common Council that the name of Artemas G. Cady be corrected, so as to read Artemas S. Cady.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McMahon—

Resolved, That the election polls of the Fifth District of the Tenth Ward be changed from number fifty-three Eldridge-street to number one hundred and one Hester-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That the election polls of the Eighth District of the Eleventh Ward be held at the house of John Hendarsoo corner of Third-street and Avenue B, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That the election polls of the Tenth District of the Eleventh Ward be held at the house of Henry Maurer, southeast corner of Fifth-street and Avenue B, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Aldermen Long—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Secoud-avenue to Avenue A, be regulated, and the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalk flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of tha Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Aldermao Kelly—

Resolved, That the election poll of the Seventh Election District of the Eleoveoth Ward be changed from nomber seven Avenne C to number two hundred and twenty, Third-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across the intersection of Second-avenne and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman McMahon—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to set back twenty-five feet from the present line, all obstructions to travel in front of the City Hall, from Broadway to Chatham-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to lease the premises number four hundred Grand-street, for the use and occnpation of the Fifth District Court, the premises so to be leased to consist of a court room, to be forty by twenty-five feet, with ceiling fifteen feet high; a jury room and office for the Justice, each to be twelve by fourteen feet, to be well lighted and ventilated; an officer's room, clerk's office, and a room for a private office, to be located on the second floor of the said premises—the same to be leased for a term of ten years from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at an annual rent of one thousand five hundred dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That the election poll of the First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward be held at two hundred and thirty-three Bowery.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby requested to report to this Board why Fortieth street, between the First and Second avenues, have not been completed, in accordance with the terms of said contract.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to oave Twenty-sixth-street, from Fourth to Madison-avenue, with Belgian pavements.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report concurring with the Board of Councilmen to pave Cedar-street, from Pearl-street to North River, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report concurring to pave Morris-street, from Broadway to West-street with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report concurring to pave Rector-street from Broadway to West-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report concurring to pave Liberty-street and Maiden-lane with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence lots south side of Fourteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avennes.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of donating the Trustees of the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, a sum sufficient to enable them to pay the taxes for the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, with interest on their property.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting a petition from residents in the neighborhood of Thirty-ninth-street to have nuisance abated.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionmeot of assessment for extending Central Park.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for regulating and grading one Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in reply to a resolution of inquiry in regard to payment of Clerks and employers of the various departments of the City Government.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting two memorials, one of merchants and owners of real estate, and the other of cartmen, relative to the laying of rails in the streets of the lower part of the City.

Which was referred to the Special Committee on Railroads, having that subject in charge.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, March 3, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN:

The resolution authorizing the Comptroller to lease the "upper floors" of building numbers one hnudred and fifteen and one hnndred and seventeen Nassau-street, (known now as the property of Fernando Wood) for a term of ten years, for the accommodation of the First District Court, at an annual rent nt three thousand dollars, is herewith returned without my approval.

Objection first: The resolution is extremely indefinite. It authorizes the lease of the "upper floors" of said building. Now the term "upper floors," strictly construed, orde ordinary acceptation, is supposed to include all above the first floor. The building itself ie hne stories high, and three thousand dollars per annum for all above the first floor might not be considered unreasonable. But what is the fact of the case? If not grossly misinformed by parties who onght to he fully acquainted with the transaction, the portion of the building proposed to be leased for ten years, at the rate of three thoosand dollars per annum, consists of the fourth floor alone. Now, in view of the public convenience, this fourth floor, in my jndgment, as well as the rent for it, is eotirely too elevated.

Objection second: The locality of the building is not at all desirable for a court-room. Nassau-street is very narrow, and the sidewoks in that vicinity can scarcely be five feet in width. The rooms now occupied by the First District Court, in Cedar-street, consist of the second floor and all above it, at an annual rent of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum. I cannot perceive the advantage which the public would derive from this proposed change.

Objection third: The spirit of our City Charter makes it obligatory on the authorities to offer public proposals in all cases of this character, and I can perceive no reason why the benefits of the principle should be lost in the present instance. This transaction can only be regarded in the light of a contract, and all contracts should be founded on the sealed proposals, made in compliance with public notice, pursuant to the provisions of section thirty-eight of the Charter. This is the course uniformly adopted in the purchase of real estate for the use of the City, and there is no difference in principle between the lease and purchase of property required for public purposes.

In order to ascertain the amount of rent already paid by the United States for certain rooms in the building designated by the resolution, I addressed a note of inquiry to the Comptroller, and received in reply the following:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 27, 1864.

Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor:

DEAR SIR—In answer to your favor of this date, calling for information relative to premises numbers one hundred and fifteen and one hundred and seventeen Nassau-street, I beg leave to reply as follows. These premises were leased by this Department from Fernando Wood, Esquire, for a term of three years from May one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to May one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, for the use of the Law Department of the City of New-York, and its two Bureaux, at the express request of the Corporation Counsel and his heads of Bureaux in pursuance of authority conferred by a joint resolntion of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor May one, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four. The amount of rent paid is eight thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

(Signed,) M. T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

I am further informed by the Comptroller that the City, in the course of the ensuing summer, will erect on their property in Fulton-street, an engine house thirty-three and a half feet by seventy-five, the upper part of which can be easily arranged for a Court House for the First District.

I also assert from personal knowledge that better quarters than those proposed can be procured for less than half the money. All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table, directed to be printed at length in the minutes, and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Madison avenoe, from Forty-second street to Eighty-sixth street, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resignation of Moses D. Gale, as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolutioo that Diedrick G. Gale be appointed Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, in the place and stead of Moses D. Gale, resigned.

(By Board of Councilmen, resignation accepted, and resolution adopted.)

Which was concurred in.

Resignation of Edwio M. Haggerty as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that Benjamin Ray be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Edwin M. Haggerty, resigned.

(By Board of Councilmen, resignation accepted and resolutioo adopted.)

Which was coocurred in.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolutioo that the low and sunken lots on the south side of Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, be filled in with good and wholesome earth to the grade of the street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that crosswalks be laid in Twelfth-avenue, at the intersection of the Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that crosswalks be laid in Avenue A, at the intersections of One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; also, those on the south side of Fifty-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be fenced in, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolution that permission be and tha same is hereby given to Messrs. Arbuckle and Schools to erect and maintain a shutter-box on the sidewalk in front of their premises number three hundred and seventy-three Canal-street, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permissioo be given to William Howe to place a sign in front of his premises in Carmansville.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Michael Lerran to erect a water-trough in front of his store, southwest corner of Thirty-fifth-street and First-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adooting resolution that Broadway, between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter-stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place a gas-lamp in front of number five Murray Hill, Fourth-avenne.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to George Carey to keep a shutter-box in front of his premises, number One Hundred and Ninety Third-avenue, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be granted to W. Johnson to erect a barber's pole on the southeast corner of Greenwich-avenue and Christopher street, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Murphy & Co. to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number One Hundred and Fifty-two East Twenty-first street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permissioo be given to S. Greenthal to exhibit goods in front of the premises number six hundred and forty-one Eighth-avenue, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Doctor P. Preterre, at number three hundred and forty-seven Fourth-avenue, to place small sign on the gas lamp in front his place of business, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council, and to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. Conklin and Butt for the amounts of the annexed bills, and charge the same to its appropriate account

STATEMENT OF BILLS.

Carriages furnished for the reception of Duryea's Zouaves	$232 00
Carriages furnished for the reception of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Regiments New-York Volunteers	826 00
Carriages furnished for funeral of Lieutenant	187 20
Carriages furnished for funeral of Brigadier-General Strong	228 80
Total	$1,474 00

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a house for the use of Hose Company number Thirteen, on the property recently purchased for that purpose at number seven Mangin-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalks on the north side of Fortieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avennes, be flagged, curb and gutter stones set and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That Fourth-street be renumbered under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Hagerty, McGrath, Jaques—4.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted; also

Resolved, That the low and sunkeo lots on the northerly side of Fifty-sixth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the low and sunken lots in Manhattan-square, situated between Eighth and Ninth avenues and Seventy-seventh and Seventy-ninth streets, to be filled in immediately, and the said square fenced in.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the southerly sidewalk of Fifty-first-street, from the Eighth-aveous to a point four hundred feet easterly thereof, be flagged to its full width, where the same is not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Forty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh-avennes, be flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots, between Eighth-avenne and Hudson River, and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets, be filled in immediately with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That Fourth-street be renumbered under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Hefferman, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Hagerty, McGrath, Jaques—4.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted; also

Resolved, That the low and sunkeo lots on the northerly side of Fifty-sixth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the low and sunken lots in Manhattan-square, situated between Eighth and Ninth avenues and Seventy-seventh and Seventy-ninth streets, to be filled in immediately, and the said square fenced in.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the southerly sidewalk of Fifty-first-street, from the Eighth-aveous to a point four hundred feet easterly thereof, be flagged to its full width, where the same is not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Forty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh-avennes, be flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the northwest corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenne be fenced, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Brice moved that when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet on Monday, seventh instant, at one o clock P. M.

Councilman Gross moved to amend said resolotion by striking therefrom the word "one," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "three."

Which was lost.

And the original motion was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report of Committee on Notional Affairs, in favor of adopting resolntions, first, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of G. Kimball for the sum of two toousand one hundred dollars, for banquet furnished to the First New-York Volunteer Cavalry; also, in favor of C. S. Grafnlla, for music furnished the Seventh Regiment for the reception of the First New York Volunteer Cavalry, for the sum of two hundred and sixty-two dollars; also, in favor of Edward Van Ranst for the sum of one hundred dollars, for coaches furnished for the reception of the First New-York Cavalry, as per hills hereto annexed; and second, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of G. Kimball for the sum of one thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, for banquet furnished the Second Fire Zouaves; also, in favor of Edward Van Ranst for the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars, for coaches furnished for the reception of the Second Fire Zouaves, as per hill hereto annexed, the above amounts to be taken from the appropriation set apart for that purpose.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution, that the bulkhead between Broome and Delancy streets, on the East River, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Resolntion, that the compensation of the Engrossing Clerk of the Board of Aldermen be fixed at the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, to be paid monthly, in lieu of the fees as heretofore, the said compensation to date from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, the President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on National Affairs in favor of adopting resolntion that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wm. Schilling for the sum of nioety-six dollars, also in favor of Col. C. G. Colgate for the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars; also in favor of the President of the Longshoremen's United Benevolent Society for the sum of one hundred and ten dollars, as per hills hereto annexed, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shaonon, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Kelley, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. N. & R. L. Conklin, for the amount of the annexed bills, and charge the same to its appropriate account:

STATEMENT OF BILLS.

Coaches furnished for Reception of Sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers	$446 00
Coaches furnished for Committee on Harbor Defences	285 00
Coaches furnished for the funeral of Colonel Charles	185 00
Total	$916 00

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolotion, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the several persons entitled to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, of the stock of "The Central Park Improvement Fund," created by an ordinance of the Common Council of the City of New-York, approved by the Mayor on the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in accordance with the provisions of said ordinance.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution, that Ninth-avenue from Forty-fourth-street to its junction with Broadway be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aquednct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution, that the bulkhead between Broome and Delancy streets, on the East River, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Resolntion, that the compensation of the Engrossing Clerk of the Board of Aldermen be fixed at the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, to be paid monthly, in lieu of the fees as heretofore, the said compensation to date from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, the President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on National Affairs in favor of adopting resolntion that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Wm. Schilling for the sum of nioety-six dollars, also in favor of Col. C. G. Colgate for the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars; also in favor of the President of the Longshoremen's United Benevolent Society for the sum of one hundred and ten dollars, as per hills hereto annexed, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shaonon, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Kelley, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution, that the Committees on National Affeirs of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, which, for the purpose herein stated, are hereby constituted a joint committee, be directed to have a suitable monument erected in Calvary Cemetery, on the ground granted by the trustees of the said cemetery to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, at a cost not to exceed twelve thousand dollars; and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the persons erecting such monument for the sum nf twelve thousand dollars, upon the certificate of the Joint Committee on National Affairs, that he has been duly authorized to erect such monument, and that he has completed the work to the satisfaction of the said committee.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Joint Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting resolntions, first that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of G. Kimball, for the sum of two thousand one hundred dollars, for banquet furnished to the First New-York Volunteer Cavalry; also in favor of C. S. Grafulle, for music furnished the Seventh Regiment, for the reception of the First New-York Volunteer Cavalry, for the amount of two hundred and sixty-two dollars; also in favor of Edward Van Raust, for the sum of one hundred dollars for carriages furnished for the reception of the First New-York Cavalry, as per hills annexed; and, second, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of G. Kimball, for the sum of one thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, for banquet furnished the Second Fire Zonaves; also, in favor of Edward Van Ranst, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars, for coaches furnished for the reception of the Second Fire Zonaves, as

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1864.

KILPATRICK'S RAID.

Gen. Butler Reports the Arrival of Our Cavalry Within His Lines.

The Suburbs of Richmond Reached.

Our Loss 150 Killed, Wounded and Missing.

Colonels Dahlgren and Cook Probably Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 4.

The President has received a dispatch from Gen. BUTLER, stating that Gen. KILPATRICK arrived yesterday within our lines with a loss of something less than one hundred and fifty men, having had skirmishes on the way. Among the missing are Cols. DAHLGREN, COOK and LITCHFIELD. DAHLGREN and COOK are supposed to be prisoners.

Gen. KILPATRICK destroyed a large portion of the Virginia Central Railroad, and several mills along the James River, and other valuable property. He penetrated to the suburbs or outer fortifications of Richmond.

Our Washington correspondent telegraphed late last night:

"The report of Col. DAHLGREN'S capture is not credited here in military circles.

He was dispatched on special service to destroy the aqueducts in the James River Canal, and cannot be heard from for several days."

A SCARE AT RICHMOND.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 4.

We learn from Norfolk that there was some excitement there yesterday among the rebel sympathizers, who professed to have intelligence of a great scare at Richmond, owing to Gen. KILPATRICK'S movements in the neighborhood of that city. Some rumors were that Richmond was being evacuated. Nothing definite, however, was known.

The telegraph cable across the Chesapeake is not working; hence nothing can reach here except by the regular boat, or by sending dispatches across the Cherrystone.

It was generally understood that a force had been sent up by Gen. BUTLER to cooperate with Gen. KILPATRICK, but nothing had been heard from this force at the time the boat left last evening.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Rebel Troops Moving Eastward—Guerillas—Unfortunate Death of a Union Officer.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA, March 4, 1864.

Refugees report heavy movements of rebel troops Eastward on the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

A portion of EARLY'S command is reported as having gone toward Lynchburgh.

Our active scouts find a sufficient number of guerrillas moving in the mountains to give them constant employment in ferreting them out.

Capt. FINCHARDT, who was captured with Gen. SCAMMON, was killed by our own men while in the hands of a band of guerrillas.

The weather to-day is cloudy, and the temperature very moderate.

IMPORTANT FROM NORFOLK.

Rebels Within Ten Miles of the City—Fighting at Deep Creek—Capture of Union Troops in the Dismal Swamp—Rebels in Force on the Chesapeake Canal.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer:

NORFOLK, VA., Wednesday, March 2, 1864.

Last evening fighting commenced between our forces and the enemy at Deep Creek, ten miles from this city, but we have been unable to ascertain the result.

To-day at noon we heard continuous and heavy artillery firing in that direction, but nothing definite has yet been received at headquarters. It is more than probable that skirmishing between the opposing forces is in progress.

Yesterday, a Lieutenant and fifteen men of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, while on a reconnoitering expedition, were captured by the rebels in the Dismal Swamp.

The maneuvres of the rebels mean something, though they may be intended as feints. It is not likely that they will attempt a dash on Norfolk. If they should they will have ample reasons to regret any such enterprise. Gen. BURLAS is fully prepared and ready for any movement which they may design.

Several gentlemen who started this morning for Roanoke Island, via the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, have just returned, and report the canal infested with rebels in large numbers. The boat got as far as Great Bridge, twenty miles from this place, when a commendable prudence for their safety compelled the Captain and his passengers to return.

A bearer of dispatches was fired upon four times this morning, but managed to escape unhurt.

Capture of the Blockade-Runner Scotia.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 4.

Admiral LEE telegraphs to the Navy Department from Newport's News, Va., that the small sloop-wheel steamer *Scotia* was captured by the *Connecticut* on the 1st inst., having run out from Wilmington on the night of the 29th February. She has one hundred and eight bales of cotton on board. She arrived at Newport's News yesterday for coal, on the way to Boston. The *Scotia* is a paddle-wheel steamer, about 300 tons burden, was built on the Clyde, and was purchased and sent out from Glasgow in the Summer of 1863. She steams 12 or 14 miles per hour. She has a straight stern, two masts and one funnel, and belonged to the same company who sent out the *Princess Royal*.

From Port Royal, S. C., and Beaufort, N. C.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT THAMES.

The United States steam transport *Thames*, Capt. CAREY, arrived at this port last evening, from Beaufort, N. C., and Port Royal, Feb. 28., at 3 P. M., with 3,300 bags cotton, consigned to United States Assistant Quartermaster. She reports passing Charleston at 10 P. M. of the same night, and heard heavy firing. The steamship *Arago* would be detained at Port Royal until the 4th inst., to await the return of Gen. GILLMORE from Florida, who will send on dispatches for the Government.

Terrible Explosion in Quebec.

MONTREAL, Friday, March 4.

A fearful explosion of the laboratory connected with the military magazine at Quebec, occurred at noon to-day. Capt. MAHON and thirteen privates were preparing cartridges at the time. The building was completely blown up. The shock was terrific; almost every house in the upper town was shaken from top to bottom. Windows, and interior partitions of stores, from St. John's-gate to Palace-street, were smashed, and valuable goods thrown into the streets. The ruins of the laboratory took fire, and are still burning in close proximity to a large powder magazine. Capt. MAHON and one or two others have been taken out of the ruins alive; from ten to twelve are missing.

FROM HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Matanzas—Accident on the Matanzas and Macos Railroad.

The steamship *Matanzas*, Capt. LEESGANG, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived yesterday morning. She made the trip from Havana to Sandy Hook with a severe Norther the whole passage, in four days and a half. On 29th, off Fort Jupiter, at 4:45 P. M., passed the steamship *Havana*, for Havana and New-Orleans.

On 27th ult., as the Matanzas morning train was going to Havana, the locomotive ran off the track, causing a general smash up of cars, and unfortunately wounding twenty-two persons. The news reached Havana at the moment of the departure of the *Matanzas*.

We are again indebted to Mr. J. C. CARO, the purser of the *Matanzas*, for favors.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Sunday, Feb. 28.

A letter, dated Feb. 19, says "The steamer *Africa* arrived on the 18th, bringing as a prize a schooner loaded with salt, which had attempted to run the blockade at Monte Christe; the crew, save three, escaped by swimming ashore at Puerto Caballo. This steamer found a schooner that had run the blockade and been put ashore. She was destroyed.

From Santiago de Cube we learn that the Captain of the *Louisiana*, of the St. Nazaire line, was buried with considerable pomp on the morning of the 21st inst. His name was DOJARRIN. A dock is to be established at Kingston, Jamaica, for repairing large vessels. The English *Talisman* arrived at Havana on the 27th, with dates to the 20th from Brownsville and Matamoras. Nothing of political importance has occurred since CORTINEZ made himself Governor. He employs his 700 to 800 men in protecting the highway and destroying the highwaymen. A large number of vessels, among them several steamers, were loading with cotton for Europe. One of the latter, (name not given,) was burned lately in the water's edge. She was nearly loaded, and the cotton was all destroyed or so damaged as to be worthless.

The French were expected to attack the place, but CORTINEZ would hold out to the last.

The Minister of the Treasury of JUAREZ was at Brownsville.

Small pox has declared itself to an alarming extent at this place.

From Puerto Rico we have dates to the 14th inst. Nothing of interest.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, March. 3.

The rebel Gen. FITZHUGH LEE arrived this morning on the Baltimore boat from Fort Lafayette.

The steamer *Scotia*, recently captured while attempting to run the blockade off Wilmington, arrived this afternoon.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived from Moorhead City yesterday, and brings the intelligence that the Quartermaster of Moorhead City reports that on the first instant there was heavy firing in front of Newbern, and that all the citizens were arousing themselves to be ready for any emergency.

Death of Rev. Thos. Starr King.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 4.

The sudden and unexpected death of the Rev. THOMAS STARR KING, to-day, at once surprised and saddened the whole community. Business was nearly suspended. The courts adjourned, the public offices closed, and the flags on every flagstaff were put at half-mast, including those on every church that every raised a flag.

It is universally conceded that no men had ever done so much as he toward making California loyal; while his untiring zeal in forwarding every benevolent enterprise made him generally beloved.

The dry weather has induced considerable speculation in breadstuffs. Offerings made at $1 80@$1 90 ₱ 100 lbs. for Wheat.

Arrived, ship *William Chamberlain*, from New-York.

Death of Dr. William Porter Ray.

Dr. WM. P. RAY, the well-known traveler and *litterateur*, died of malignant small-pox at the hospital at Portsmouth, Va., on the night of the 1st inst. Dr. RAY was a native of Massachusetts, and a pupil of BEN BUTLER, when the latter was a schoolmaster. He entered and was graduated at Harvard College, and subsequently studied at the University of Heidelberg in Germany, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. After completing his studies, he began to travel over the various countries of Europa on foot. His wanderings of this nature were probably more extensive than those of any man living, and at one time he wrote a series of interesting sketches of travel and life, under the title of *Fourteen Thousand Miles Afoot*. He returned to his native country, and studied for the ministry of the Episcopal Church, upon the duties of which he entered at Indianapolis. Before many years he left the ranks of the clergy, and joined those of literature. He came to this City, and for several years before the breaking out of the war was employed mainly in writing for the weekly Press, to which he contributed many fine descriptive and philosophic sketches and articles. After the capture of Norfolk, he went down there, and engaged in various journalistic enterprises. Latterly he has been the special correspondent of the New-York TIMES, writing for that print under the signature of "Tewksbury." He was engaged in writing for us an account of Gen. BUTLER'S late movement in the direction of Richmond, when he was seized by the disease which has carried him to the grave.

Dr. RAY was a man of solid learning, of great and varied accomplishments, and of a most genial and noble spirit. Through all his many struggles of this envious world, he has passed at last into the serene atmosphere above. He was about forty years of age

Letter from Hon. John Sherman.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

The letter of your correspondent "J. J. M.," in the *Gazette* of the 25th inst., enables me to state my agency in the distribution of a pamphlet headed "The Next Presidential Election."

A number of copies of this pamphlet were sent to my room either by mistake or with the fraudulent design of securing my frank in ignorance of its contents. They came folded and sealed in the usual way of speeches and other documents, and were distributed by a clerk on the supposition that they were quite a different document.

As to the "Pomeroy Circular," there is but one assertion in it that I do not believe to be true, and that is the first. I have no doubt but Mr. LINCOLN will be elected if nominated. If this circular had been openly published and circulated as an appeal to the people in behalf of Gov. CHASE, it would have been entirely justifiable.

I did not know of its existence until published. I do not believe in secret circulars. As an open appeal to the judgment of the people, I would not have hesitated to have franked and circulated it, even though I do not approve of all its contents.

I prefer the nomination of Gov. CHASE to that of Mr. LINCOLN, as I believe Gov. CHASE has more ability than Mr. LINCOLN, but I am entirely willing to abide the action of the Union Convention at Baltimore. If Mr. LINCOLN should be nominated, he will receive my hearty support.

Very truly yours,
JOHN SHERMAN.

Relief for our Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 4.

To the Associated Press:

In reply to numerous letters from the North and West please announce that boxes for prisoners at Richmond, sent by express to Fortress Monroe, in care of Major MULFORD, go direct to their destination. The name and regiment of the prisoner should be put on the box, which should be strong and heoped.

C. C. FULTON.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 4.

The Legislature of Colorado and many of the leading men of that Territory, have petitioned Gen. CURTIS to retain Col. CHIVINGTON in command instead of Gen. EWING, who has been assigned to that district.

The Legislature of Kansas adjourned on the 1st instant.

Meetings continue to be held in different parts of the State denouncing the late Senatorial election.

FROM WASHINGTON.

HARMONY AT LAST ON THE REVENUE BILL

The Senate Recedes from its Amendments.

INTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

General Meade Summoned to Answer Charges.

The President and a Colored Delegation from New-Orleans.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 4.

GEN. MEADE AND HIS ACCUSERS.

Gen. MEADE has been summoned here by the President, to answer the charges preferred against him by Gens. SICKLES and DOUBLEDAY before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. The matter is assuming a rather serious aspect, and, if the charges are not disposed of, may not only lose Gen. MEADE his command of the Army of the Potomac, but also take from him laurels won at Gettysburgh. A number of officers who participated in that fight have been summoned before the committee.

COLORED PETITIONS FROM LOUISIANA.

A delegation from New-Orleans is here representing the free colored people of that city, with a view to secure their rights as citizens and voters at the hands of Congress. Their petition is signed by over a thousand names, all representing both real or personal property. One of the delegates is counted among the rich men of New-Orleans. Four of the petitioners were soldiers and one a Lieutenant in the French army when NAPOLEON was First Consul. They give as reasons why their prayer should be granted, the services rendered by their fathers to Gen. JACKSON during the British attack on New-Orleans, and their own alacrity in coming forward to the assistance of Gens. BUTLER and BANKS against the rebels, and the fact that they pay taxes on fifteen millions of dollars of property, and their unswerving loyalty to the Union. In their interview with President LINCOLN he declined to act upon their petition, taking the ground that having the restoration of the Union paramount to all other questions, he would do nothing that would hinder that consummation, or omit anything that would accomplish it. He told them that, therefore, he did nothing in matters of this kind upon moral grounds, but solely upon political necessities. Their petition asking to become citizens and voters being placed solely on moral grounds did not furnish him with any inducement to accede to their wishes, but that he would do so whenever they could show that such accession would be necessary to the re-admission of Louisiana as a State in the Union. Senator SUMNER will present the matter before Senate on Monday.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day discussed at considerable length, the new Revenue Bill. Secretary CHASE, in a communication to the committee, says, that in order to bring the revenue up to the amount estimated in his report, it will be absolutely necessary to largely increase the tax on the several articles specified. He recommends a tax of one dollar a gallon on spirits; on leaf and manufactured tobacco, fifty-cents per pound; on petroleum, fifteen cents on crude and twenty-five cents on the refined article.

THANKS TO GEN. ROSECRANS.

The House Military Committee at their session today, directed the Chairman to insert the name of Gen. ROSECRANS in the joint resolution of thanks to Gen. THOMAS and his army for gallantry at the battle of Chickamanga.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 4.

SUSPENSION OF THE DRAFT.

It is ascertained from an official source, that orders requiring a draft on the 10th inst., are suspended. A subsequent day for commencing the draft will be announced in time to make all necessary preparations.

THE LOAN ACT AND BOUNTY PAYMENTS.

The President having approved and signed the bill amendatory of the Loan Act of 1863, and the joint resolution extending payment of bounties to the 1st of April, they here become laws.

THE WHISKY BILL AS PASSED.

The Whisky Bill, as it has now passed both Houses of Congress and awaits the President's signature, imposes a tax of 60 cents per gallon on all spirits which may be distilled and sold, or distilled and removed for consumption or sale previous to the 1st of July next. Any tax after this time is to be provided for by future legislation, and will doubtless be inserted in the supplemental tax bill now under consideration by the Committee of Ways and Means. The Whisky Bill proposes an additional tax of 40 cents per gallon on imported spirits on hand. The sliding scale of duties on both domestic and foreign spirits, and a tax on the stock on hand of domestic spirits have no place in this bill.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

It appears from a letter of the Commissioner of Pensions that only twelve of the revolutionary soldiers are now living, whose ages range from 94 to 105 years, and whose pensions only amount to from $24 to $96 per annum.

CONFICATION OF THE LAWS OF THE NAVY.

The report of the Hon. CHARLES B. SEDGWICK, the codifier of the laws for the government of the navy, upon which final action is yet to be taken, states that the ancient rules have been retained where they have been found to be sufficient and plain. No provisions of law have been added excepting in cases where necessity has proved their advantage. The most important changes and additions have been made in what relates to naval supplies, naval discipline and courts-martial. Many enormous frauds have been practiced in furnishing materials for the navy; therefore, additional safeguards were required to insure reasonable economy and ordinary integrity.

A STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

Representative ALLEY, of Massachusetts to-day reported a bill for a steamship line between the United States and Brazil, to perform twelve round trips yearly, the vessels to be not less than 2,000 tons; the expense to be borne in part by Brazil, our own share being limited to $200,000 per annum.

COST OF TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.

It appears, from official data in possession of the War Department, that since Feb. 25, 1862, the Illinois Central Railroad has received for transportation of troops and supplies, $308,000, the Burlington and Missouri River road 13,500, and the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad only $40, making a total of $321,000. The accounts of the Illinois Central, prior to March 3, 1862, were settled on the basis of the tariff of the road when such rates did not exceed those of the Scott tariff of 1861, and one-third deducted from the amount thus found due. Subsequent to March, 1862, the accounts accord with the regulations of that date made by the Quartermaster-General in accordance with the suggestions of the railroad managers, convened in Washington by the Secretary of War.

ARRIVAL OF CONTRABANDS.

One hundred contrabands, of both sexes, arrived here this morning from the front. They bring their bedding with them, and a quantity of provisions. Gen. COSTER'S expedition opened the way for them.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 4.

CONCERNING THE NINTH MINNESOTA REGIMENT.

The Vice-President presented a report from the Secretary of War, communicating, in answer to a Senate resolution of Jan. 11, 1864, information relating to the arrest and imprisonment of soldiers of the Ninth Minnesota Regiment by the Missouri authorities. The report states that the soldiers were immediately discharged. The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

MILITARY ROAD AND TELEGRAPH IN OREGON.

Mr. NESMITH, (Dem.,) of Oregon, introduced a bill to grant lands to aid in the construction of a military road and telegraph line from Portland City to Dalles, in Oregon. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) offered the joint resolutions of the Kansas Legislature, in favor of a donation of money lands to aid in the construction of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

THE REVENUE BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Revenue Bill, stated that, after a full and free conference, they had been unable to agree. The disagreement, he said, seemed to be permanent, and coherence on the part of the Senate to its amendments would cause the failure of the bill, and they would thus have to wait until a new bill was matured, passed by the House, or appoint another Committee of Conference, from which nothing would result. The committee on the part of the Senate therefore recommend that the Senate recede from its amendments. The bill would then impose a tax of sixty cents upon all domestic liquors manufactured after its passage up to July next, leaving any tax after that time to be provided by future legislation. This recession of the Senate would also leave in the bill an additional tax of forty cents per gallon on spirits on hand. This was incongruous, and was only to be remedied by future legislation.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the Senate receded from its amendments. Yeas, 25; nays, 11, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anthony, Carlile, Clark, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Foot, Foster, Harding, Harris, Hendricks, Howard, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Chandler, Doolittle, Grimes, Harlan, Hews, Powell, Ramsay, Saulsbury, Wilson.

AN ADDITIONAL CENSUS.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) called up his bill directing an additional classified census of the population and resources of certain portions of the country.

Mr. GRIMES, (Union), of Iowa, opposed the passage of the bill at present, and moved its reference to the Finance Committee. Agreed to.

The special order being called up,

INTERFERING IN ELECTIONS.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) resumed his speech, commenced yesterday. He referred at length to the last elections in Maryland and Delaware. In the latter State he said it was clear that the Democrats were in the majority, and could have carried the election but for the interference of the military authorities. He denied that there was any necessity for military interference at the polls at the late elections in Delaware to preserve order, and notwithstanding this, soldiers were placed immediately at the polls. While Gen. BUANSINA controls elections in Kentucky, E. M. STANTON and his subordinates run the machine in Maryland and Delaware. He (POWELL) introduced a resolution in the Senate in three weeks ago, requesting the Secretary of War to send copies of the instructions given to Provost-Marshals and Commanders concerning elections. Three weeks had elapsed, and yet the Secretary had not complied with the request, thus treating the Senate resolution with contempt. He does not tell us even whether he will reply to our request or not. He said the power claimed in taking these extraordinary steps was, that it was a military necessity taken in behalf of the Union struggling for its life. He considered that obedience to the Constitution and laws was the very essence of the life of the Union. The melancholy fact was now presented of a President who is sworn to support the Constitution and laws, invading the statutes and rights of the States. He (POWELL) did not think the Government so much in danger from the rebels as from the machinations of those traitors who would violate every principle of the Constitution at home. The chief reason why the people have quietly submitted to these enormous usurpations of power is, that in a very short time they will have the privilege to change the Executive. For the first time in the history of the country the military had taken charge of elections in the States, and he trusted the Senate would pass such salutary laws upon the subject as would prevent recurrence of the same state of things. There was not a Senator upon the floor but knew that the President was using the military power of the country to promote his succession. His Amnesty Proclamation was a move in that direction. This proclamation he considered unwise, uncalled for, and revolutionary. He called it revolutionary because it overthrows the Constitution on which our Government was based. What right has the President to dictate who shall or shall not be a qualified elector of a State, as he has done in the State of Arkansas recently in his instructions to Gen. STEELE?

Mr. POWELL proceeded at length to comment upon the orders issued by Gen. BANKS in reference to elections and regulating labor. He (POWELL) believed that no honest man could take the oath prescribed by Gen. BANKS, as it extended to his future actions, and would be binding to support a policy in the future which would allow negroes, and no one else, to vote, provided it was recommended by the President. He believed that this was a Government for the white man, and that a white man was better than a negro. It would require a standing army in each State to carry out the provisions of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, which would place nine-tenths of the people of a State under one-tenth. This nine-tenths of the population, if they were to be reduced to such an absolute slavery, must be reduced at the point of the bayonet. The President was not clothed, under the Constitution, with the power he had been exercising. If States were in the Union, what right had he to amend or override their constitutions, or fix the qualifications of voters by military power? Our Government was founded upon the principle that the military should be subservient to the civil power. The President, in his opinion, had trampled upon this great principle. He said that WASHINGTON, whom some persons yet considered to have been equal to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, did not think it necessary to subordinate the civil to the military power in the great seven years' struggle in which he and his compatriots were engaged. He would be glad if the weak and vacillating man now in the White House were imbued with a particle of the spirit which animated WASHINGTON when he resigned his commission at Annapolis, in 1783. After animadverting severely upon the course of Secretary STANTON and Gen. BUTLER, in relation to the interference with ministers of the gospel in the performance of their functions, Mr. POWELL concluded.

On motion of Mr. FOOT, (Union,) of Vermont, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 4.

BRAZILIAN AND UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP LINE.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts (Union,) introduced a bill authorizing a postal mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil. Referred.

The private calendar was then considered.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Mr. LAW, of Indiana, (Union,) from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a resolution tendering thanks to the surviving revolutionary soldiers—twelve in number—for their services in that war, by which our independence was achieved and our liberty obtained, and sincerely rejoicing that, by the decree of Providence, their lives have been protracted beyond the period allotted to man, and they receive as pensioners a sum of money which, though not large, helps to smooth the rugged path of life to their journey to the tomb. It is further resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent by the Speaker to each of the Revolutionary pensioners. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CONTESTED SEAT.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Massachusetts contested election case, viz.: JOHN S. SLEEPER against ALEXANDER H. RICE.

Mr. DAWES, in his argument in favor of Mr. RICE, said the contest did not involve the legality of the votes, but simply the accuracy of the count.

Mr. SLEEPER addressed the House in his own behalf, declaring his confidence in the righteousness of his cause, and arguing that he was elected by a plurality of 22 votes.

The House adopted a resolution that Mr. SLEEPER is not entitled to the seat—yeas 76: nays not counted.

Then, without a dissentious vote, the House agreed to the resolution that Mr. RICE is entitled to retain his seat.

A FAR WEST MAIL ROUTE.

Mr. DONNELLY presented the memorial of the Legislature of Minnesota for the establishment of a semi-weekly mail route from St. Cloud, Min., by way of Fort Abercrombie, Dacotah Territory, and Bannock City, Idaho Territory, to Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory.

At 4:20 the House adjourned.

FROM ALBANY.

A Discussion on Equalizing Taxation—The Metropolitan Police Bill Dragging—Hudson River Improvements.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, March 4, 1864.

A measure relating to taxation, and of a good deal of importance, was brought up in the Assembly last evening, and the approval of the House gained, in a manner that might almost be termed taking members by surprise. Mr. ALVORD (Speaker) has from time to time for some years, in his place as legislator and otherwise, urged the doctrine that an equal and judicious taxation of property should exempt no manner of property. Neither churches nor school-houses, nor any of the long list of exemptions, which amount practically, as he affirms, to more than half of the property in the State, should, in his view, be exempted. All property wherever found, be claims, should be taxed, and the assessment should be based upon property, and incidental considerations of any kind should not be regarded. These views he advanced in discussing a bill which provides that the clause of the existing tax laws which exempts the property of ministers to the amount of $1,500 from taxation be stricken out. Upon this bill a lively debate had sprung up, which consumed most of the evening session. The debate waxed warm and called up many members, who had not before participated in discussion. Strong ground was taken on both sides, and members felt themselves committed to views which they advocated with so much zeal. As the debate progressed it broadened out so as to embrace the general question of equalizing taxation. At this stage of the debate Mr. ALVORD advanced his views at some length. Others expressed themselves as coinciding with him in opinion as to the general principles upon which a just and wise taxation should be based. The result was that not only the clause of the bill, striking out from existing statutes the exemption of ministers' property, was retained, but a provision was inserted in the bill that *no property* whatever shall be exempted; and the bill in that form, after prolonged opposition, was ordered to a third reading.

While members who voted for this measure very confidently affirm that a measure of so great importance and such an innovation, cannot become a law, and will not even pass the House, they at the same time declare, with a great deal of emphasis, that at the present time such a law is needed, and they are prepared to give the measure their full support.

The Metropolitan Police Bill which is now under consideration before the House Committee on Cities and Villages, does not make very rapid progress. The same influences which delayed action in the Senate are, of course, not inactive now. The further consideration of the bill by the committee is set down for Tuesday next.

The Assembly adjourned at an earlier hour than usual to-day, and the Senate took a recess for the purpose of welcoming Gen. LEDLIE'S Brigade, which, having reenlisted, returns to the State for a short furlough. The brigade was reviewed in front of the Capitol, and, in the absence of the Governor, Senator FOLGER addressed a few words of welcome to the officers and soldiers. He was followed by Mr. ALVORD, who made a brief, animated and patriotic address.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, March 4.

Petitions were presented for the Kings Bridge and High Bridge Railroad; for aid to the Society for the Protection of Destitute Catholic Children, and for the Harlem Broadway grant.

Bills were reported favorably to make WASHINGTON'S Birthday a legal holiday; for the creation of a court to investigate claims against the State; to incorporate the Germenie Society of Brooklyn.

Bills were noticed, to incorporate the Iowa Homestead Company; amending the Act of 1863 to facilitate the acquisition of lands for the Croton Water Works; authorizing banks in the State to organize under the National Banking Law.

Bills were introduced, relative to statistical records in New-York; incorporating the Grand Hotel Company; incorporating the Brooklyn Market Company; for the transportation of passengers and freight in New-York; relative to legal proceedings against the authorities of New-York.

The bill enabling prison convicts to work in commutation of sentence was lost, and the motion to reconsider was tabled.

The bill to continue the improvement of the Hudson River was debated until the hour of adjournment.

EVENING SESSION.

A concurrent resolution, appropriating $25,000 for the reception of returning regiments of volunteers, was adopted.

Mr. OAKLEY introduced a concurrent resolution, that our representatives in Congress be instructed to vote for a fifty per cent. increase of pay to men in the military and naval service, which lies over.

The majority of the Committee on Cities have resolved to report in favor of increasing the pay of New-York policemen, as follows: Captains, $14; Sergeants, $10 50; Patrolmen, $9; and Doorsmen, $8.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

REPORTS.

By Mr. CRANDALL—To regulate the sale of drugs and medicines in New-York City, adversely. Agreed to.

By Mr. BARNARD—Authorizing the Second-avenue Railroad to extend their track.

By Mr. WHITE—To incorporate the Young Bachelor's Club of New-York.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. WHITE—To incorporate the Home Trust Company of Brooklyn.

By Mr. CURTIS—To regulate the sale of stocks and coin by margins.

By Mr. HEALY—For a railroad in Thirtieth and other streets, New-York.

Third reading of bills was proceeded with.

Mr. BLAKESLEE moved to recommit the Appropriation Bill, with the view of restoring the appropriation to the National Guard. Lost.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Friday, March 4.

BILLS PASSED.

The Annual Appropriation Bill.

A Bill limiting the term of office of Notaries Public.

The Bill repealing the law exempting clergymen's property from taxation was lost, and a motion to reconsider was tabled.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PINCKNEY—To provide an armory for the Eighth Regiment of the National Guard. The bill names JOSHUA M. VARNUM, JOHN W. AMCAR and JOHN M. HAYWOOD Commissioners to purchase lands and erect an armory, at a cost not to exceed $200,000, to be raised by a loan redeemable in 1874.

By Mr. GLEASON—Requiring the Clerks of Police Courts and Court of Special Sessions, in New-York, to keep an alphabetical record of all cases transpiring in said courts.

By Mr. EICHOFF—Confirming and declaring the final proceedings of the Supervisors, relative to the New-York riot claims, and directing the Comptroller to pay all claims awarded by said board.

By Mr. CADOZE—Providing that the Third Regiment of Cavalry, together with the several troops of cavalry now petitioning for organization, be organized into a cavalry brigade, of which the senior officer shall be Brigadier-General.

By Mr. EICHOFF—Incorporating the Freemasons' and Odd Fellows' Savings' Bank of New-York.

By Mr. BARNARD—For a railroad from the junction of Broadway and Grand-street to Grand-street Ferry. Corporators as follows: John M. Pinckney, James E. Coulter, William P. Angell, George Terwilliger, Jacob S. Brower, William D. Veeder, John Scott, John J. Dreyer, W. L. Ely, John Bradburn and W. K. Thom.

By Mr. BARNARD—For a railroad in Broadway and Fifth-avenue, and other streets and avenues in New-York. Corporators as follows: Thomas Welch, John Morrissey, Hugh O'Brian, Barney Hughes, Michael Daley, John Madden, James McAlarney, Richard McNab and Patrick White.

By Mr. J. L. SMITH—Incorporating Henry W. Smith, W. R. Anthony, H. B. Lord and their associates under the title of Corn Exchange Warehouse and Security Company, with a capital not to exceed one million.

By Mr. CURTIS—Amending the act incorporating the Company for the safe-keeping of valuables in New-York, to permits an increase of capital to one million dollars, and makes the charter perpetual.

By Mr. PERRY—To amend the Brooklyn Water Act.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. RANKIN that the Canal Board report upon the propriety of, and a plan for, enlarging the Erie and Oswego Canals.

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

The Military Situation in East Tennessee and Georgia.

DETAILS OF RECENT DEMONSTRATIONS.

Grant's Strategy Mystifying the Rebels.

Particulars of the Reconnoissance to Tunnel Hill and Dalton.

Gen. Schofield's Advance and Longstreet's Retreat.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Situation at Knoxville—Mystery of Longstreet's Movements—Operations at Chattanooga.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1864.

Since my last letter, the situations at Knoxville and Chattanooga have experienced a change. You will recollect that I strongly urged my belief that no fight would take place at Knoxville, notwithstanding the army of LONGSTREET had been heavily reinforced, which latter fact has been confirmed by Southern letter-writers. About a week ago, Gen. GRANT made a feint, which was mistaken by the rebels, who believed it a diversion in favor of Gen. SCEOFIELD. On the contrary, however, the late movement of our army, instead of being directed against LONGSTREET, was an operation against Joe JOHNSTON, who still maintains a bold front, as ever, at Dalton. The rebels were cruelly deceived by this last brilliant exhibition of Gen. GRANT'S, (and so were the correspondents,) as everything pointed to a strong movement against LONGSTREET. Portions of HOOKER'S army had received marching orders, and it was hinted that Fighting Joe was to lead his forces into battle against the rebel General in East Tennessee. But no movement of HOOKER took place. Gen. PALMER, however, moved portions of his corps south, with a strong cavalry force in advance, and quietly occupied Ringgold, Georgia, his cavalry advancing as far south as Lafayette and Catoosa. At the same time, Gen. STEINMAN moved toward Sevierville, East Tennessee, with the Twenty-third Corps and two brigades of the Fourth Corps, and cleared the country for fifteen miles. From loyal citizens, Gen. STEINMAN obtained the information that LONGSTREET had left the neighborhood the day before, and had taken up at his old headquarters near Strawberry Plains, carefully posting a large force at Bull's Gap, midway between the latter named place and Sevierville, which is believed at Gen. GRANT'S headquarters, to be the present position of the enemy in East Tennessee.

The movements of LONGSTREET in East Tennessee, since his collapse in front of Knoxville, have been strikingly mysterious, and what he will do next will be only the less enigmatical from the fact that none now seem to trouble themselves in the least as to his future operations. For the past three months he has been reeling round in East Tennessee like an inebriated person—his swagger and irregular motion being confined to Strawberry Plains on the right, and Sevierville on the left; the Commanding-General himself having within four weeks occupied both places as headquarters. Many think that his last retrograde movement has been forced upon him by the condition of the country, which having been stripped of everything within a respectable foraging circuit, compelled his utter abandonment of his late position. It is possible, however, that all of his late movements are strictly in accordance with a well-conceived programme, and that Kentucky, as has been predicted, may yet receive the blow which could not be given Tennessee. Some argue that fears are entertained that LONGSTREET may attempt the invasion of Kentucky. It is known that he has been favored with the services of BUCKNER and BRECKINRIDGE, but even this, in my mind, does not point to a movement in that direction. His army, in such an event, would have to rely wholly upon the country for support, and it is well known that no army of 30,000 or 40,000 men could find subsistence in Western Kentucky. I still adhere to my opinions that a grand rebel line of battle is being arranged, and that before the Spring campaign is opened, and the inaugural movements are on the *tapis*, that a large portion of LEE'S army, if not the whole of it, will confront the forces of Gen. GRANT. A few weeks must determine this, unless, to make up for the dry Winter, the Spring should be extremely wet. Tennessee Springs are notoriously unreliable.

As I have before stated, Gen. PALMER'S forces have occupied Ringgold, Ga., a handsome little town twenty-three miles south of Chattanooga, and fifteen from Dalton. There are several fine brick edifices in the town; the depot building is of stone, and is said to be a good structure. The population before the war was nearly 1,500. The place was named in honor of the gallant warrior of that name who fell during the Mexican war. Gen. PALMER so disposed his forces that no disaster could happen, and in order to retire in order should there be any signs of inviting a general engagement. He encountered no opposition whatever, and marched into town on the afternoon of the 22d. This movement was caused as follows: The rebels in our immediate front had become impressed with the idea that Gen. GRANT had sent HOOKER'S army and the balance of the Fourth Corps to East Tennessee, and had accordingly made some demonstration in our front, which looked like a disposition to attack Bridgeport. Scouts also gave information that Gen. PATRICK CLEBURNE, who has all along been in command at Tunnel Hill, had marching orders, and that Bridgeport was his place of destination: thus Gen. PALMER'S movement, which is, in fact, nothing but a reconnoissance in force, as Gen. GRANT does not wish to occupy a position at present so distant south from Chattanooga. In the meantime, Bridgeport was strengthened, and the troops reinforced from Stevenson, as this is the most important point on the Nashville and Chattanooga Road. An immense bridge spans the Tennessee River at Bridgeport. Steamboat building is carried on to a great extent, and millions of dollars worth of Government stores have been accumulated here, while the cutting off of the railroad alone would seriously interfere with the Spring campaign. Great excitement ex

will be completed which is to span the river at this point.

Notwithstanding the removal South of the rebel CHEATHAM'S and WALTHAM'S divisions, composed almost wholly of Tennesseeans and Kentuckians, the desertions from the rebel army are on the increase. The books at the Provost-Marshal-General's office exhibit the alarming truth, that since the battle of Chickamauga over five thousand men have deserted from Joe JOHNSTON'S army. This may seem a large story, but the documents are in existence, with names of deserters and the respective regiments to which they once belonged. Histories of modern armies and wars mention no such astounding facts.

Another batch of villainous Secessionists were to have been sent South from Knoxville on the 22d. This is the third installment for Dixie within the last four weeks. The last batch includes one MAXWELL, who built the bridge at Bridgeport for the rebels, and swindled the Government out of $100,000. He is said to be a vile traitor and an arrant knave.

The Advance Upon Tunnel Hill and Dalton—Considerable Skirmishing at Tunnel Hill—History of the Operations as Obtained from Grant's Headquarters.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Feb. 26, 1864.

Through the kindness of Major ROWLEY, of Gen. GRANT'S headquarters, Provost-Marshal-General of the Military Division of the Mississippi, I learn that quite an affair has occurred at Tunnel Hill during the last few days, and that at present our army is immediately in front of Dalton.

It seems that on Saturday last a thinning out of rebel soldiers became perceptible in our front, and subsequently our authorities became advised that four divisions of Joe JOHNSTON'S army (HARDEE'S Corps and an additional division) had marching orders for Meridian, Miss., probably to reinforce Bishop POLK, who has sustained a most magnificent collapse through the instrumentality of that bold and skillful maneuverer, Gen. SHERMAN.

Immediately, Gen. STANLEY'S Division, which has been in the vicinity of Cleveland, Tenn., for the last five weeks, started, with three days' rations, on Monday morning, with orders to strike the Dalton road at a given point, some three miles this side of Tunnel Hill, where the General would find himself ready to cooperate with the balance of PALMER'S Corps (the Fourteenth,) under the direct supervision of that distinguished General himself. Exactly according to programme the different divisions met, STANLEY having moved along without encountering any opposition, while the party upon the straight Dalton road skirmished more or less from Ringgold to the place of meeting.

The advance was most admirably conceived and executed, the cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland having participated, to a great extent, in the whole movement, and adding lustre to the brilliancy of its present reputation.

The cavalry which preceded the advance of Gens. JOHNSTON'S, BAIRD'S and CARLIN'S Divisions, was under the command of Col. HARRISON, and took the direct road leading to Dalton, capturing about one hundred prisoners and stragglers upon the left of the old battle-field of Chickamauga. After a rest at this spot of a few hour's duration, the whole column advanced, the cavalry in front and on flanks, and soon passed over Taylor's Ridge and through Ringgold Gap. Here, as at all gaps in this section of the country, some ragged cavalrymen, with a debilitated section of artillery, attempted to question the advance, but one volley from the Fifteenth Cavalry, Col. PALMER, which let the column, caused a precipitate flight of cavalrymen and artillerymen, who succeeded in getting away with their pieces, only from the fact that the cavalcade of cavalry was at least a mile in advance of the infantry, and no risks were to be run for the sake of a couple of guns. The head of the column occupied Ringgold on Monday night, the infantry drawing up for the night about a mile in rear of the town.

The next morning the movement recommenced at daylight, and more or less skirmishing took place, until the arrival at the place of meeting, which was some three miles off from Tunnel Hill.

During this time Gen. STANLEY'S Division moved on without impediment, under the command of Gen. CRUFTS, of Shiloh and Stone River memory, the advance being sustained by Col. LONG, with a brigade of cavalry.

The next morning the whole corps met at a given place, and at noon found themselves in a deep ravine, or "cove," as it is called in this country, confronting a formidable looking ridge and some earthworks and a few men. The column moved along rather heedlessly, when a telling fire opened from four pieces, which were wheeled up to the masked embrasures, and which proved to be the celebrated field battery of the rebel Gen. WHEELER, and said to be the most excellent pieces and manned by the most excellent gunners in the Confederate service.

Upon the reception of this the cavalry retired, mostly to the flank, and the whole column checked itself, Gen. JOHNSTON commanding upon the left.

In a few moments two batteries of Ohio and a battery of Minnesota Artillery got to work, and in a short time, although our practice is said to have been bad, the rebels limbered up and ran away. Cols. BOONE, of the Second Kentucky, PALMER, of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania, and LONG, of the Third Ohio Cavalry Regiments, dashed up to the works, followed by the brigades of Gens. MORGAN and ED. MCCOOK, and succeeded in capturing about one hundred prisoners, mostly of the Sixth Tennessee. At this time the battery had got a good start and made good its escape. WHEELER himself, it is said, has been detached from LONGSTREET'S army, and returned to his old command, which is Chief of Cavalry in Joe JOHNSTON'S army.

The regular brigade, under the command of Gen. KING, fired two volleys at the gunners, while the brigade of STARKWEATHER, temporarily in command of Col. HAMBRIGHT, followed suit. This, next to the brigade of regulars, is the finest in the army, composed of the redoubtable Nineteenth Illinois, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, Sixty-ninth Ohio, and First Wisconsin.

The rebels, mostly cavalry and a battery of flying artillery, and few in numbers, persisted in skirmishing until our forces passed the tunnel and its crests, when the enemy engaged in a precipitate flight, abandoning the town and its ragged inhabitants to the "invading" party.

We occupied the town of Tunnel Hill early on Tuesday afternoon, and the next morning marched within three miles of Dalton, where the corps halted for want of provisions.

It is represented that the whole movement, intrusted to the care of Gen. PALMER, who has been ably assisted by Gen. WHIPPLE, Gen. THOMAS, Chief of Staff, realized the effects of no bad management, but on the contrary has been a complete success.

The movement, whatever its results, is by no means the opening of the Spring campaign, but only a heavy reconnoissance to ascertain the strength of the enemy, and to make a diversion in favor of Sherman.

Gen. GRANT, however, will be open to all advantages, and if consistent, may push on to a considerable distance.

The country in this vicinity is so destitute of everything which might contribute to the existence of man and beast, that necessarily campaigning is seriously inconvenient just now, to say the least.

Our cavalry are not so numerous as we wish, and the beasts are not in good order. Were this not the case, and we should get peaceable possession of Dalton, and said upon Atlanta, or Rome, or both, would immediately follow. A permanent occupation of Atlanta would cause Rome to fall.

The Army of the Cumberland, in its progress South, has passed through five towns—Boyce, Chickamauga, Johnson, Ringgold and Tunnel Hill.

Boyce is situated in Hamilton County, Tenn., five miles from Chattanooga and thirty-three from Dalton, between which the Chickamanga Creek crosses the road *eighteen times*. The depot at Boyce is on the plantation of KARR BOYCE, who is now an officer in the southern army. Before the war he became greatly interested in the grape culture, and had between thirty and forty acres of Catawba vines growing.

Chickamauga, ten miles from Chattanooga, and 26 from Dalton, and named after the creek of that name, is a straggling town of but few inhabitants, and is located in the county of Walker, Ga. Many writers have had their say about the word Chickamauga—most all of whom say wrong. It is the Indian significance of *crooked*, and as applied to the serpentine course of the creek is exceedingly appropriate.

Ringgold, distant from Chattanooga 18 miles, and from Dalton 20, is the first station arrived at after crossing the Georgia line, and is named after the late Ex-Gov. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON. It is located in the northeastern corner of Walker County—a district abounding in valuable minerals, several watering-places, and magnificent mountain scenery.

Ringgold, as I said in a preceding letter, is situated in a romantic part of Walker County, twenty-three miles from Chattanooga, and was called after the gallant officer of that name who fell in Mexico.

Tunnel Hill, which will be forever after celebrated, stands in Murray County, Ga., where the mountains seem to come together, forming a very pretty amphitheatre, as though with a Titanic purpose of hemming in the railroad. The tunnel at this place is 1,477 feet long, 18 feet high, and with a clear width of 12 feet. It is cut in a great measure through solid rock, the lateral walls of rock being six feet thick at the base and five feet at the top. The approaches to the tunnel are protected on both sides by massive masonry.

B. C. T.

Gen. Thomas' Recent Movement—Advance of Gen. Schofield—Longstreet's Retreat and its Purpose.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Feb. 29, 1864.

You will recollect that in my last letter I stated that the affair which was at that time progressing in our front was but a reconnoissance, and as such it has proved materially successful. I gave you a detailed account of the movements of the army, and the attack upon and capture of Tunnel Hill, as transmitted to headquarters by official participants.

Early the next (Wednesday) morning, the column crossed Tunnel Hill, with a caution due the occasion, and moved through the gaps a mile toward Dalton without experiencing much opposition.

During the night before, deserters from Kentucky and Tennessee regiments informed Gen. WHIPPLE, Gen. THOMAS' Chief of Staff, that portions of CLEBURNE'S and STEWART'S divisions had returned—which were half, at least, of the reinforcements undermarching orders for Meridian.

Marked vigilance was therefore preserved during the progress onward—the three different arms of the corps being kept well together, with the artillery, however, slightly to the rear, in case of the necessity of a precipitate retreat, which event was not unlooked for.

Rocky Face Valley was made, and the crest headsomely carried by infantry and cavalry, before 10 A. M. Dalton was but four miles distant, and no enemy in sight. According to the map, two more ridges were to be carried before the town could be reached.

The first ridge was crossed without much resistance, when visions of a job met the view of the attacking party. The ridge, two miles from town, near what is called BUZZARD'S Roost, presented a formidable appearance. Very well constructed fortifications in the shape of rifle pits topped the hills, while the approaches were through a valley or cove, well adapted for defensive purposes.

Heavy skirmishing immediately ensued, and our cavalry, it is represented, behaved admirably. MORGAN'S and DAN MCCOOK'S brigades particularly distinguishing themselves for their daring and impetuosity. The whole column participated in the skirmishing, the Fifth Indiana and Second Ohio batteries taking a prominent part.

Col. GROSE, commanding a brigade in STANLEY'S Division, and Gen. TURCHIN, of BAIRD'S command, were detailed to carry an important point upon the left, and within a half mile of the enemy's works. It was carried, amidst a shower of missiles from the rebel right, and held until Capt. LINCOLN'S battery reciprocated the enemy's compliment. This is regarded as the most brilliant affair of the reconnoissance, and reflects great credit upon the brave commands and commanders who urged its existence.

Before 12 A. M., the whole column emerged from the multiplicity of coves and gaps which abound in this country, and a series of cavalry fights took place until late in the afternoon. About 4 o'clock, there seemed to be an abatement of the enemy's fire, but portions of his cavalry hovered about our flanks. This was quite unpleasant and very unsuicidal. Yet the column still advanced, when a murderous cross-fire from a half-dozen rebel batteries opened upon the whole line.

This solved the problem, and the order to fall back was simultaneously given and obeyed. The column fell back in good order three miles, the enemy not essaying to follow.

The reconnoissance, therefore, must be considered successful, as there can be no doubt but the enemy is in considerable force at Dalton. At present, PALMER'S corps is dispersed in and around Tunnel Hill.

Two correspondents, who were present during the engagement, arrived from the front this morning, and speak very highly of the affair, especially that part performed by our cavalry. MORGAN'S and DAN MCCOOK'S Brigades lose heavily. We brought all our wounded off and lost no prisoners.

Our loss will probably reach three hundred and fifty or four hundred killed and wounded. The enemy's loss will also, probably, reach that figure. We captured during the reconnoissance one cannon and nearly five hundred prisoners and deserters.

Very little of WHEELER'S cavalry had arrived from LONGSTREET'S army, which prevented a rebel advantage of our withdrawal.

Whether LONGSTREET has been called from Tennessee to assist in the execution of some rebel programme in Virginia or Georgia, or whether he has got frightened at Gen. SCHOFIELD, I do not know; but true it is, that on Tuesday last he packed up his baggage, and started due east, and has been making excellent time in that direction ever since. Gen. SCHOFIELD, as soon as it became evident that LONGSTREET contemplated the evacuation of the territory of East Tennessee, commenced a pursuit with the Twenty-third and portions of the Fourth Corps. On Wednesday last our forces were at Bean's Station, the cars being in running order from Knoxville to Strawberry Plains. The rebel retreat was the most precipitate of the war, and the arrival of LONGSTREET at any particular point must be awaited with anxiety. A rebel telegram, in chronicling the fact of LONGSTREET'S retreat, says that he effected important captures of prisoners, &c., at Lenoir's. This is not only false, but absolutely absurd. Lenoir's is on the Chattanooga and Knoxville Railroad, at which point no forces of LONGSTREET have ever penetrated since his abandonment of the siege. In all probability the Cumberland Gap road will be again opened, if the country is sufficiently rich to support a courier line. The road is not needed to bring supplies, as the army at Knoxville is being provided with full rations by river and rail via Chattanooga.

Since Gen. SCHOFIELD'S arrival here a large proportion of the disorder that for months had characterized the administration of affairs in the Department of the Ohio, has disappeared. At one time things were frightful. Gen. SCHOFIELD, to tell the truth, was received quite coldly by the citizens and soldiers of this department, but, after a few weeks of his administration, he is universally admired. Mr. CUSH, the Special Mail Agent, who has just arrived from East Tennessee, has placed the following letter upon my table: "Friend T.: I left Knoxville at 7 A. M., Thursday, Feb. 25, and arrived here Saturday morning. Forces moved from Knoxville on Wednesday morning, under Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD in person, and were at Strawberry Plains Wednesday night. SCHOFIELD telegraphed from Strawberry Plains Wednesday night, for his baggage, &c., to be sent out by train next morning. Deserters and scouts report LONGSTREET rapidly moving his whole force out of Tennessee, en route to Alabama, to oppose SHERMAN. Rumors were also current of a Union raid upon the railroad in LONGSTREET'S rear. It was believed by citizens that LONGSTREET would speedily evacuate the whole of East Tennessee. Refugees were preparing to follow up the advance of our army. Supplies were being sent to Knoxville freely by rail. Trains were running regularly between Chattanooga and London. Supplies were taken across the river in boats, and thence by rail to Knoxville. The immense railroad bridge at London, under the efficient superintendence of Maj. WARREN, is being pushed forward to completion very rapidly, and it is expected will be ready for the crossing of trains in three weeks. The steamer *Chattanooga* has made a trip with supplies from Chattanooga to the terse at Knoxville. A large construction force is at work upon the railroad between London and Chattanooga, putting the track in splendid order.

Brave old Parson BROWNLOW *still lives*, and has fully recovered from his recent severe illness; and is delivering his sledge-hammer blows upon the rebels in his peculiar style. He was to have left Knoxville Saturday morning, and will probably reach here on Monday, on his way to Cincinnati, whither he goes to place two of his daughters, and two of Col BAXTER'S children, at school. Mr. MAYNARD'S family are in Knoxville. Capt. J. BATES DICKSON, A. A. G., has for a long time the able representative of Gens. ROSECRANS and THOMAS in Nashville, and recently assigned to duty in the Department of the Ohio, has been ordered to Lexington, Ky., to take charge of Department Headquarters at that point. Woon's Division is with the advance at Strawberry Plains.

Dr. SEYMOUR, of Painesville, Ohio, the active and energetic agent of the Sanitary Commission at Knoxville, with his corps of assistants, were busy all Wednesday night in preparing sanitary stores, to be sent to the front should they be needed.

CHARLES POTTER, sergeant Co. A, One Hundred and Forty-fifth New-York, charged with larceny, has been found guilty, and sentenced to be reduced to the ranks, and to forfeit all pay now due him, and to be confined in the military prison at hard labor during the balance of his enlistment.

WILLIAM A. SMITH, private, Co. A, One Hundred and Forty-fifth New-York, has been charged with and found guilty of larceny, and sentenced to forfeit all pay now due him, and to be confined at hard labor during the remainder of his term of enlistment.

Both sentences have been approved by Gen. GRANT.

The following-named soldiers from the Middle States have died in the hospitals the last week:—CHARLES PETERSEN, Co. E, 33d New-York; W. E. THOMAS, 45th Pennsylvania; THOS. FLETCHER, 145th New-York.

Capt. GORLAY, the murderer of Gen. ROBERT MACOOK, made an attempt to escape Friday night, as to Iowa: A little before dark he made a proposition to the sentinel to give him thirty dollars if he would permit him to get away. The sentinel informed the commanding officer of GORLEY'S offer, when the latter directed him to do it, adding that he would take care of him when he got outside. The sentinel did as he was directed. GORLEY walked out, paid the guard the stipulated sum, and subsequently walked into a bayonet, which had been prepared for his reception at a certain point. After the word "Halt" was given and obeyed, GORLEY walked back into his old lodgings, minus thirty dollars.

J. J. RIDER, formerly a conductor on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, has been ordered north of the Ohio River, by command of Brig.-Gen. GRANGER, to remain during the war. His offence was collecting [fare from refugees who had obtained transportation to this point. The amount of money taken from them was $47.

JOHN E. OWENS commences an engagement at the old theatre to-night, and Miss AVONIA JONES at the new theatre.

B. C. T.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S REPORT.

Analysis and Review of Gen. McClellan's History of His Military Career.

ADVANCE OF THE ARMY IN FEBRUARY, 1862.

[FOURTH ARTICLE.]

I.

Whether Gen. MCCLELLAN *ever* would have been ready to advance on the enemy, is a problem the solution of which is known only to Omniscience; but the spell was at length broken, not by the motion of MCCLELLAN, but by a word of initiative uttered by the President. On the 27th of January, 1862, Mr. LINCOLN issued the following order, which bears title of "General War Order No. 1:"

Ordered, That the 22d day of February, 1862, be the day for a general movement of the land and naval forces of the United States against the insurgent forces. That especially the armies at and about Fortress Monroe, the Army of the Potomac, the Army of Western Virginia, near Muafarusville, Ky., the army and flotilla, at Cairo, and a naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, be ready to move on that day.

That all other forces, both land and naval, with their respective Commands, obey existing orders for the time, and be ready to obey additional orders when duly given.

That the heads of departments, and especially the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, with all their subordinates, and the General-in-Chief, with all other Commanders of land and naval forces, will severally be held to their strict and full responsibilities for prompt execution of this order.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

As the reason for ordering a "*general* movement" on the day indicated may not be universally intelligible and has frequently been made a matter of wonderment by Gen. MCCLELLAN'S partisans, a word on that head will not be out of place here. Shortly after coming into command of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. MCCLELLAN began to urge that all the armies of the Union should be put under the direction of a "single will." In his letter of October, 1861, addressed to the Secretary of War, we find him urging this with the utmost emphasis and even making it *an indispensable condition of any advance by the Army of the Potomac.*

"It may still be," he writes, "that by introducing unity of action and design among the various armies of the land, by determining the courses to be pursued by the various Commanders under one general plan, transferring from the other armies the superfluous strength not required for the purpose in view, and thus reinforcing this main army, whose destiny it is to decide the controversy, *we may yet be able to move with a reasonable prospect of success before the Winter is fairly upon us.*"

ACTION, on *any* terms, being the supreme desire of the Government, Gen. MCCLELLAN was, on the 1st of November, invested with the control of all the armies of the United States as General-in-Chief. Bewildering though we find the retrospect of such impotence of ambition as inspired this man to take on his pigmy shoulders a burden which a colossus like NAPOLEON never attempted to bear—the task of at once personally directing the operations of an army of two hundred thousand men in an active campaign, and superintending the advance of half a dozen other armies arrayed along a front of five or six thousand miles—it remains, nevertheless, a fact of history.

Having been vested with the control of all the armies of the Republic, Gen. MCCLELLAN conceived the plan of a *simultaneous advance* of all these forces—a plan, which considering that the several armies were, as we have said, distributed along a front of five or six thousand miles, with lines of operation running through different climates and varying weather, was as impossible as it was puerile. At the wave of the baton of the mighty maestro the whole vast orchestra was to strike up. Until then, let all men hold their peace! In a word, we have here the first draft of that famous "anaconda" strategy, which planted a dozen different armies on as many lines of operation, all on the exterior circumference of the rebellion, leaving the rebels the enormous advantage of their interior position and giving them ample time to fortify at every point.

It was in view of this favorite plan of Gen. MCCLELLAN for a *simultaneous advance* along the whole line that the above Executive order directing a "general movement" on the 22d of February was issued. Gen. MCCLELLAN had constantly regarded this simultaneity of action as a condition without which there could be no advance, and all the long and wearisome delays of the Army of the Potomac and its perpetual postponements were saddled on the anaconda. "It was my intention," writes he, "that the various parts [of the plan] *should be carried out simultaneously*, or nearly so, along the whole line. If this plan was wise, and events have failed to prove that it was not, [?] *then it is unnecessary to defend any delay which would have enabled the Army of the Potomac to perform its share in the execution of the whole.*" He had promised, if made General-in-Chief, to assume the offensive before the 25th of November; but two months had been allowed to pass, and still no sign of activity. Those who are able to go back in memory to those days of darkness will remember the perilous condition in which we then were, with our foreign relations in the most delicate and menacing plight, the Government on the brink of bankruptcy, the capital in siege and the country in despair. It is this frightful state of things which Gen. MCCLELLAN now flippantly characterizes as "the excessive anxiety for an immediate movement of the Army of the Potomac *which had taken possession of the mind of the Administration.*" "Taken possession," forsooth? It was an imperious necessity! And it was to meet this necessity, and at the same time to embrace Gen. MCCLELLAN'S views of a simultaneous advance, that the order for a general movement was fixed for one of our great national anniversaries.

II.

An *advance* having at length been decided on, it remained to determine the *line* by which this advance should be made, bearing in mind the double objectives of—1st, the rebel army at Manasses, and 2d, the rebel capital, Richmond.

It is quite certain that up to November Gen. MCCLELLAN held no other view of a forward movement than a direct advance on the enemy before him. At what time and by what counsels he altered his mind in this regard are points on which we have no information. But a change of purpose had meantime taken place, and when the President, four days after the promulgation of his General Order for an advance, issued Special War Order No. 1, directing a flanking movement on the rebel position at Manasses, it immediately appeared that he and Gen. MCCLELLAN held different views in regard to the line of operations to be taken up. The President's order is under date of Jan. 31, and reads as follows:

Ordered, That all the disposable force of the Army of the Potomac, after providing safely for the defence of Washington, be formed into an expedition for the immediate object of seizing and occupying a point upon the railroad southwestward of what is known as Manassas Junction, all details to be in the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, and the expedition to move before or the 22d day of February next.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The military character of the operation here indicated is obvious at a glance on the map. It was to be a turning movement on the enemy's right flank, by which a position on the rebel rear would be gained that would compel JOHNSTON to come out of his works at Manassas and Centreville, and either give battle on open ground or beat an immediate retreat. It will also be observed that the President gave no further than to give the *mot d'ordre*—all the details of execution being left with Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Against this proposition Gen. MCCLELLAN set his face with a determination much stouter than the logic which he employed to support that determination. Having obtained permission to submit his objections to the plan, we find a long letter from him addressed to the Secretary of War, under date of Feb. 3, in which the question of the comparative advantages of a movement on the enemy at Manassas, or a transfer of his army to a base on the lower Chesapeake, is elaborately discussed. This is a problem of capital importance, and so we shall enter with some fullness into the analysis of his reasoning. We shall endeavor not to omit a single point of any weight or value.

We begin with the examination of his discussion as to attacking the enemy at Manasses—a project which Gen. MCCLELLAN had most unaccountably ceased to favor. As there was no proposition to make a *direct* attack on the intrenched rebel position, Gen. MCCLELLAN very properly confines his discussion to the question of the side by which the turning movement should be effected. He dismisses the project of an attack on their left flank (at Leesburgh and vicinity) by the observation that the attack on that flank "would involve a long line of wagon communication." We merely remark, in passing, that "*long*" is a relative term: it was certainly no longer than the enemy would have had to make in passing at Leesburgh to oppose him, and compared with the line he proposed for BUELL'S march by Cumberland Gap to Knoxville, it was *short* indeed. But we do not dwell on this, as the advantages of an attack on the enemy's right flank are evident to any military eye. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S reasoning on this head we now proceed to consider.

At the outset of his discussion of a movement on the enemy at Manasses by the rebel right flank, Gen. MCCLELLAN makes certain admissions as to the advantages of such an attack, to which we call the particular attention of the reader, for we regard them as *decisive of the whole question as to the advantages of an attack on Manassas or a transfer of base to any point on the lower Chesapeake.*

"Should we," says he, "attack his right flank by the line of the Occoquan, and a crossing of the Potomac below that river, and meet his batteries, we could perhaps *prevent the junction of the enemy's right with his centre—we might perhaps destroy the former.*"

Observation 1. This would be a prodigious gain—one of the capital points of any strategic operation.

"We would remove the obstructions to the navigation of the Potomac."

Observation 2. A consummation most devoutly to be wished!

"Reduce the length of wagon transportation."

Observation 3. Very desirable thing to do.

"And strike more directly his main railway communication."

Observation 4. The very purpose of the President's order. Planted across his communications, we should have compelled the enemy, ousted from his fortified stronghold, to fight a battle for them.

Gen. MCCLELLAN then proceeds to exhibit the character of the rebel line, and adds:

"This brief sketch brings out in bold relief the great advantage possessed by the enemy in the strong central position he occupies, with roads diverging in every direction, and a strong line of defence, enabling him to remain on the defensive, with a small force on one flank, while he concentrates everything on the other for a decisive action."

Observation 5. It would be difficult to crowd into fewer words a more complete *inversion* of the actual relations of the two sides than is here conveyed, and it is a marvel to us how Gen. MCCLELLAN could venture on such a statement, if he ever conceived any men would read it map in hand. In the first place, the enemy did not occupy a "strong central position," nor a "central" position of any kind. The rebel line formed the arc of a circle *fifty-three miles in extent*, from below Belle Plain round to Leesburgh. *We* held a line *fifteen* miles in extent. A "central" or interior position is such a position as admits the side having it to effect a more rapid concentration of his force than the opposing force. It was *we*, therefore, that had the interior position. We go further, and say that if any man will lay before him the map of the continent, it would be impossible for him to find a situation where we could fight with so much advantage as in that we held in front of Washington, with the enemy occupying the position he did. Study the discussions of JOMINI or the Archduke CHARLES on the theoretical principles of war, attempt to find a theatre in which all the advantages, whether as regards the question of the base of operations, of the figure of the base, of lines of communication or of lines of manœuvre, are thrown completely on one side, *and it would be impossible to find a more perfect realization of all the conditions than in that Gen. McClellan had between Washington and the enemy's position.* As regards the base, we had it at hand—the Potomac—that base strongly fortified, its figure forming an elbow, we on the re-entrant, both flanks secure. As regards the line of communications, we had *two railroads and two stone roads* "diverging in every direction"—these communications were perfectly secure, while those of the rebels, extremely extended (from Richmond to Meneses,) were directly menaced by a single flank march. As regards the strategic line of manœuvre, it was such as would certainly have divided the enemy's right from his centre, as Gen. MCCLELLAN himself admits. We proceed:

"Should we place a portion of our force in front of Centreville, while the rest crosses the Occoquan, we commit the error of dividing our army by a very difficult obstacle, and by a distance too great to enable the two parts to support each other, should either be attacked by the masses of the enemy, while the other is held in check."

Observation 6. "We commit the error of dividing our army by a very difficult obstacle." The correctness of the military maxim against a division of force we freely and fully concede. But the interval (namely, from Sangster's to the Occoquan) is but four miles; and does not Gen. MCCLELLAN see that when we have a corps on the other side, this stream ceases to be an obstacle? Besides, having gained this position, the Occoquan would present precisely the same "obstacle" to the rebels that it did to us. "And by a distance too great to enable the two parts to support each other." True; but *not too great to reinforce each other in an action*, which is the important point. Gen. MCCLELLAN is grossly inconsistent in this whole reasoning: he objects to dividing his army by an interval of four *miles*, and proposes by his plan to divide it by an interval of two or three *days*—that is, from Washington to Urbana!

"Our slow progress will enable him (the enemy) to divine our purpose and take measures accordingly."

Observation 7. Why should the progress be "slow?" This is pure assumption—the progress should *not* be slow under the conditions we have mentioned. Furthermore, if the period required to reach the enemy's position—one day's march—would give the enemy time to "divine our purpose," what shall we say of the opportunities afforded them by the time required to carry out *his* plan—namely, a transfer of base to the Rappahannock? This time, according to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S own showing, and his own *experience*, is *one month.* We are to suppose the rebels simple enough not to "divine" in a month in the one case what they would, "divine" in a day in the other case! This is courageous reasoning.

"Assuming the success of this operation, and the defeat of the enemy as certain, the question at once arises as to the importance of the results gained. I think these results would be confined to the possession of the field of battle, the evacuation of the line of the upper Potomac by the enemy, and the moral effect of the victory; important results, it is true, but not decisive of the war, nor securing the destruction of the enemy's main army, for he could fall back upon other positions, and fight us again and again, should the condition of his troops permit."

Observation 8. A tactical victory in the field, the compulsory driving of the enemy back from their cherished position, the relief of the blockade of the Potomac, and the "*moral effect of the victory*," with the losses, disasters and demoralization that would have been inflicted on them—all of which Gen. MCCLELLAN admits were within his grasp, by the movement indicated—were we think, well worth the effort. Why, considering what a priceless boon such a result would have been at that time, the whole nation would have called him blessed! But it would not have been "decisive of the war"—such was the wildly puerile ambition that possessed him; and in order to end the war, he resolved to seek a theatre where it was perfectly evident beforehand end became used matter of fact afterward, that he would find all the obstacles there were at Manassas with none of its advantages! What this theatre was we now proceed to examine.

III.

"The second base of operations available for the Army of the Potomac is that of the lower Chesapeake Bay, which affords the shortest possible land route to Richmond, and strikes directly at the heart of the enemy's power in the east. THE ROADS IN THAT REGION ARE PASSABLE AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR."

Observation 1. "The roads in that region are passable at all seasons of the year." *It is on this enormous assumption that he bases the whole plan of campaign!* He proposes to embark his troops at Alexandria, go down the Cheenpeake Bay, and up the Rappahenpock to Urbana, or down to Fortress Monroe, with the view of there finding a passage to Richmond, where the roads would be "passable at all seasons." It is hard to tell where to begin answering a statement like that. How did he know the roads there were "passable at all seasons?" It would certainly be natural to conclude, from the mere physical geography of the region, that the roads are *not* "passable at all seasons." We have there precisely the physical conditions to make impassable roads—a region on the drainage and "divides" of rivers, where the streams, losing their force, spread out in swamps and bogs. But if, going beyond theoretical considerations, Gen. MCCLELLAN had taken the trouble to look at the map, he would have noticed, on the march of fifty miles from Urbana to Richmond, the "Dragon Swamp," and half a dozen other swamps, besides the Pamunky, the Matepony and the Chickahominy. On the Peninsula we need not say what he *would* have found: we know what he *did* find. It is melancholy to think that the fate of a campaign should be intrusted to a mind capable of such stupendous assumptions!

"A movement in force on that line obliges the enemy to abandon his intrenched position at Manassas, in order to hasten to cover Richmond at Norfolk."

Observation 2. There is no doubt of this, but there is no doubt also that the rebels, by a double line of railroad, could reach the front of Richmond much sooner than Gen. MCCLELLAN could by water, for it took him a month; and when the rebels got inside their works at Richmond, in what respect would MCCLELLAN be better off than he was when they were at Manassas? He would be worse off, because he would be weaker and further from his base, while the rebels would be stronger, by concentration, and resting *on* their base.

"Should we be beaten in a battle, we have a perfectly secure retreat down the Peninsula upon Fort Monroe, with our flanks perfectly covered by the fleet."

Observation 3. He was "beaten," and found his retreat as insecure, that POPE had to be put into a scrape to extricate him.

"Should it be determined to operate from the lower Chesapeake, the point of landing which promises the most brilliant results is Urbana, on the lower Rappahannock. This point is easily reached by vessels of heavy draught; it is neither occupied or observed by the enemy—it is but one march from West Point, the key of that region, and thence but two marches to Richmond. A rapid movement from Urbana would probably cut off MAGRUDER in the Peninsula, and enable us to occupy Richmond before it could be strongly reinforced. Should we fail in that, we could, with the cooperation of the navy, cross the James, and throw ourselves in rear of Richmond, thus forcing the enemy to come out and attack us, for his position would be untenable, with us on the southern bank of the river."

Observation 4. "This point is easily reached by vessels," &c. The "sense" with which such a transfer can be made, and the "brilliant rapidity" of such an operation—involving the collection of hundreds of vessels, the embarkation of the army, infantry, artillery, cavalry, ammunition, supplies, materiel, and their debarkation, with such meagre wharfage as a village like Urbana presents—are matters on which Gen. MCCLELLAN had afterwards some experience. How he spoke *then* we may see. Four months after Gen. MCCLELLAN had performed this operation and completed his "brilliant" campaign, it became necessary to move the army *back* to save the menaced capital, and here is the strain in which he then writes to Gen. HALLECK:

"I fear you will find very great delay in embarking troops and material at Yorktown and Meneroe, both from want of vessels, and of facilities of embarkation; at least two additional wharves should at once be built at each place. I ordered two at the latter some (2) two weeks ago, but you countermanded the order.

With all the facilities at Alexandria and Washington, (6) six weeks about were occupied in embarking this army and its material.

It is not possible for any one to place this army where you wish it, ready to move, in less than a month."

Now all this reasoning was just as cogent *before* Gen. MCCLELLAN went, if it had only occurred to him. And if it did not occur to him, it was *suggested* to him; but that was a time when his ears were shut to all suggestions.

"Would cut off MAGRUDER in the Peninsula," etc. But would not MAGRUDER have the ability to get beyond West Point as quick as MCCLELLAN could get over all the obstacles—swamps, the Pamunky, etc.—between Urbana and that point, where he would dispute the passage of the rivers, and fall back on the main force? "Thus forcing the enemy to come out and attack us, for his position would be untenable," etc. Richmond can stand a siege better from the south than the north side, for it then has its lines of communication the river, the canal and the railroad.

"Should circumstances render it not advisable to land at Urbana, we can use Mobjack Bay; or, the worst coming to the worst, we can take Fort Monroe as a base, and operate with complete security, although with less celerity and brilliancy of results, up the Peninsula."

Observation 5. "The worst" *came* "to the worst." History records the result.

IV.

If the above reasoning be correct, it results that Gen. MCCLELLAN, in transferring his base from Washington to the lower Chesapeake, merely *shifted*, but did not *remove* the difficulty. *Cœlum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt.* In running "across the sea," indeed, he changed his "sky," but not the task imposed upon him. It still met him in the face as knotty and more knotty than before. It was with an almost prophetic consciousness of this fact that President LINCOLN, on the same day as that on which Gen. MCCLELLAN'S letter is dated, sent to him the following note:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: You and I have distinct and different plans for a movement of the Army of the Potomac. Yours to be done by the Chesapeake, up the Rappahannock to Urbana, and across land to the terminus of the railroad on the York River; mine to move directly to a point on the railroad southwest of Manassas.

If you will give satisfactory answers to the following questions, I shall gladly yield my plan to yours:

1. Does not your plan involve a greatly larger expenditure of *time* and *money* than mine?

2. Wherein is a victory *more certain* by your plan than mine?

3. Wherein is a victory *more valuable* by your plan than mine?

4. In fact, would it not be *less* valuable in this: that it would break no great line of the enemy's communications, while mine would?

5. In case of disaster, would not a retreat be more difficult by your plan than mine?

Yours, truly, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The sagacity of these queries is not less conspicuous than the compendious completeness with which they cover the whole ground. They were never answered, simply because they were and are unanswerable. But President LINCOLN, feeling the weight of the maxim, that a General will do better following an inferior plan which is his *own* than a superior one which is the conception of another, and, above all, desirous that *some* move should be made, and willing to sacrifice any minor consideration to that end, allowed Gen. MCCLELLAN to have his own way. How this resulted, and how the eternal principles of military science vindicated themselves therein, will be made apparent in our next article.

Mr. George Thompson's Visit to America.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Suffer me to correct an impression, which I fear your remarks in the TIMES of yesterday will have made upon some of your readers, touching Mr. GEO. THOMPSON—an impression which would be as unjust to that noble man and valiant friend of America, as it would be ungenerous to the occasion of his visit to this country.

Whatever Mr. THOMPSON did or said "thirty years ago" worthy of rebuke, were better forgotten perhaps, with some other things of like remote periods, if for no other reasons than these—that a sufficient reward was meted out at the time, and that it is not wise to wake unpleasant memories, or to "stir bad blood" in those who should be friends. I say no more of the past; but if it be asked: What claim Mr. THOMPSON has *now* upon the cordial good-will and hospitality, not of any one clique or party, but of all loyal American citizens? I think I can supply some items toward an answer.

It is well known here that a number of gentlemen in England who knew America, and knowing loved, and loving dared defend her, formed a society having for its object the vindication of the American people in their attempts to suppress the rebellion. Heavy sums of money (not a penny of it American) were cheerfully subscribed; books, pamphlets, &c., were printed and scattered broadcast over the land; while in almost every city, town and village in Great Britain, meetings were held to discuss the question, and to evoke an expression of English feeling on the subject. With what effect is generally known in this country. Lord JOHN RUSSELL was constrained to confess that the popular feeling of England was with the North in the struggle, and the tone of the British Cabinet underwent a marked change.

Now, if the American people be disposed to award no higher acknowledgment to these efforts than that they were friendly, to that extent Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON merits their kindliest recognition, for he bore, far beyond all comparison, the lion's share in the work. The inspiration of the occasion made the man young again, and he almost flew throughout England and Scotland, to dispel ignorance, to subdue prejudice, to combat malice, that thus he might

NEW BOOKS.

DALETH; or, THE HOMESTEAD OF THE NATIONS. Egypt Illustrated. By Edward L. Clark. 8vo. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

This beautiful book is a fine specimen of what the French call *Livres de luxe*—works produced in a style which shows that the gratification of a cultivated taste has been aimed at, rather than deference to the usual prudential considerations that limit the outlay incurred in the "getting up" of a volume. The paper and print leave nothing to be desired, and the illustrations, nearly one hundred in number, including wood cuts and chromo-lithographs of great beauty, reproduce the modern scenery and antiquities of Egypt, either from photographs or other sources of equal authenticity. The book itself is not the dry record of a traveler's progress from day to day. Mr. Clark, with whose name we are not familiar, but who writes like a practiced author, has been deeply impressed by a visit to the land where the Nile

"Flows through hushed old Egypt and its sands.
Like some grave mighty thought, threading a dream—"

and the present volume is an attempt to impart to others the vivid realization of primeval historic times, for which the Egyptian remains afford such unexampled and unique materials. The title is taken from the ancient Hebrew Letter Daleth, signifying a door. It is adopted by the writer to typify the view he takes of the world's progress, according to which—"From whatever country we look back along the pathway of the arts and sciences, in the dim distance tower the mighty gateways of Egypt—the homestead of the nations—beneath which the rites of religion and the blessings of civilization have passed out into the world; and with grateful respect we confess that on the backs of the Nile stands the true Daleth of the nations." This idea is the key-note of the book, and is expressed with less limitation than exact truth would require. How a country that never sent out a colony can be called the Homestead of Nations is not obvious. No one can now dispute the antiquity of Egyptian civilization; but that it was the source and parent of all others, in the sense assumed by the writer, is far less certain. Mainly created and influenced by the physical features of the land when it was evolved, the civilization of Egypt never possessed that energetic and procreative character necessary to extend its ascendancy over other nations and countries. The "Wisdom of the Egyptians" was always a sealed book to other races, and though the Greeks, with a natural love of the marvelous, were prone to exaggerate their obligations to this recondite source, the most profound modern research tends to limit materially the views they entertained on the subject, and later discoveries show conclusively that the true "motives" of their fine art came not from Egypt, but from the Semitic races of Western Asia, while their literature can scarcely be said to exhibit a single trace of African influence.

In the useful arts, indeed, the progress of the Egyptians afford continual matter for surprise; but the idea of derivation from one nation to another has been carried too far. We see at the present day how like wants give rise to like suggestions, and expedients for supplying them; and the same process has been constantly at work in the world's history from the most ancient time. Considering, therefore, that Mr. Clark pushes farther than facts will justify his theory of Egypt's all-pervading parentage, there is ample room for the study of a life-time in the archæological remains and unvarying natural peculiarities that characterize that land of ancient might and mystery. The enthusiasm that fires the zeal of others with a spark of its own fervor is eminently a quality of Mr. Clark's book, and renders it admirably adapted for an introduction to the study. His own personal experience has been supplemented by research among the best authorities, from whom the facts are derived. They owe their setting to the author, and are so arranged as to furnish an elaborate and glowing picture of the land and its marvels of the old Pharaonic era, or more modern time.

SORDELLO—STRAFFORD—CHRISTMAS EVE AND EASTER DAY. By Robert Browning. 12mo. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

This handsome volume completes Messrs. Ticknor & Fields' reprint of Robert Browning's poetical works. Its contents, though now first presented to the American public, are not the latest in the order of time of the author's writings. His growing popularity it is that causes a demand for poems formerly passed over as little likely to meet with success. Mr. Browning has gradually found an audience adequate to estimate his merits. He has never gone out of his way to seek popular applause, but has kept on his appointed course, undeterred by years of neglect and misconstruction of his poetical creed; and must now deeply enjoy the satisfaction of meeting in his life-time with the appreciation that is too often a garland flung on the hearse of writers who are in advance of their own generation. The poems contained in this volume have been too long known to his admirers to need criticism at the present day, if not so widely circulated as some of his other writings. *Strafford* was brought on the stage by Mr. Macready, but did not prove very popular as an acting play. The subtle psychology displayed in *Sordello* has always rendered it a favorite with the few, though, perhaps, from the same cause, it has been accused of unintelligibility by the multitude. The volume is dedicated to John Forster, "the friend of thirty years;" and a notice—to which Mr. Browning expresses his gratitude to Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, and does his best to assure them the right of republication of all his works, present and to come—testifies to the liberality of his American publishers.

THE HAND-BOOK OF CALISTHENICS AND GYMNASTICS. By J. Madison Watson. With illustrations. 8vo. New-York: Schermerhorn, Bancroft & Co.

This is the most elaborate attempt yet made to apply practically to educational purposes the great truths of physiology, relating to physical culture and training. These facts, though universally recognized by science, have too often remained a dead letter, and the education of the masses has been carried on not only in neglect, but in absolute contradiction and opposition to the vitally important considerations deducible from them. Mr. Watson's object is to strengthen the lungs and every portion of the muscular system by appropriate exercises that shall at once be pleasing, healthful and invigorating, conducted by simple means, within the reach of every school and family. The first division, entitled "Vocal Gymnastics," relates to the subject of respiration, the management of the voice, and the theory and practice of elocution, based on physiological and anatomical data. The second, "Calisthenics," embraces the manual exercises, games, &c., adapted to the purposes of primary instruction, with appropriate music. The third portion, "Gymnastics," continues the same subject, with more advanced lessons and apparatus, rendering it a complete instruction-book of exercises that develop the lungs, the voice, the organs of speech, the joints, the sinews and the muscles. Numerous illustrations render clear the instructions of the teacher, and the work has evidently been prepared by one who is conscious of the requirements of the learner, and has studied the most effectual way of meeting and supplying them. To those in authority, whose influence would be effectual in promoting the circulation of this book, it becomes a positive duty so to do by every means in their power. All who have the physical welfare of the human race at heart, and understand how powerless the intellect is to contend against the burden of a feeble and emaciated frame, are equally interested in its teachings, and answerable, each in his own sphere, however small it be, for the consequences of neglecting them.

AN INTRODUCTION TO MUNICIPAL LAW—Designed for General Readers, and for Students in Colleges and Higher Schools. By John Noaton Pomeroy, Counselor at Law. 8vo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

The present eventful times are bringing into unaccustomed prominence whole classes of questions and subjects that were once "shelved" as no longer matters that needed discussion. They show the necessity that exists for every nation to keep its intellectual armor bright. Our highest systems of education have been fatally neglectful of the duty of imparting a knowledge of the principles that lie at the root of all law and social order, written or traditional, involving the disposal of questions that most seriously affect the national life and welfare, now under discussion by parties too often all too slenderly furnished for the occasion. To remove this reproach from our educated classes is the object of Mr. Pomeroy's work. "Its aim is to explore somewhat, though not in a merely antiquarian spirit, the sources of the law of England and America—to disclose salient points of contact between jurisprudence and history—to bring out into relief the vitalized organizing principles of the system, and to suggest some comparisons between the methods and results of different national legislations." Merely professional works, as the *Commentaries* of Blackstone and Chancellor Kent, however admirably adapted for the fulfillment of their more special purpose, naturally do not serve as object for which they were ever intended. Mr. Pomeroy first takes up the law as now existing, shows its external forms, and the various means by which its rules become clothed with a compulsive character. He then traces the national sources from which many of its more important principles are drawn. The vast field of inquiry gone over in this survey may be estimated when it is considered that the origin of American and English law cannot be properly investigated without a competent knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon laws and legislations, the Feudal system, the Roman law, and the maritime codes of the middle ages. On all these topics Mr. Pomeroy, as far as a non-professional reader can judge, shows himself to be perfectly at home, and everywhere furnishes the latest results of inquiry from the most trustworthy sources. This leads to the practical inferences deducible from the previous course of study. These are displayed in "Outlines of our Municipal Law," including "Persons and Personal Rights," "Property," its obligations and the rules that govern its acquisition and distribution, and the law of contracts. Under the first head are discussed the status of Slavery and the general principles which have regulated it. The constitutional power of the Government in relation to the limitation of personal rights, by the promulgation of military and martial law, &c. The importance of basing action on these impending topics, not on temporary expediency, but on the firm foundation of acknowledged principle, is obvious to all, and Mr. Pomeroy's work, besides its general value, has an immediate bearing on these and many other subjects that meet us in every newspaper, and are current topics of discussion wherever men assemble together. As there is no book to compete with this manual in existence, we cannot doubt that its value will be fully recognized, and the author repaid for his laborious and acceptable work.

PRIVATE MILES O'REILLY, FORTY-SEVENTH Regiment New-York Volunteers—His Life and Adventures, Songs, Services and Speeches. Illustrated handsomely by Mullen. New-York: Carleton.

It is too late to inquire whether this be a good book or not. It had its reputation established before being issued in book form; and that it will have a wide circulation is very certain. It appeals largely, though perhaps coarsely, to the sympathies of three powerful classes—the soldiery, the sailors of our navy, and the politicians of all classes and parties. It seems at home with all, and is evidently from the pen of a man who has had large and varied experience in American public life and the public service. Many of its humorous songs will enjoy much more than the ephemeral life for which they were originally destined; and of its serious lyrics, the wer has yet produced few things finer than the picture of "A Review," the "Song of the Soldiers," and the lines commencing "Men who have in many a battle." As a hand-book of city, State and national politics, the work appeals to every "inside politician," as evidently the work of an "insider." There is intimate personal knowledge of the men and things talked about all through the book; and a free use of personalities in the leading characteristic in every chapter. "Miles" seems at home with Admiral Du Pont and his iron-clad Captains on board the monitors in front of Charleston; but quite equally at home in Tammany Hall or the Democratic State Convention. While in the White House, and in pleasant confab with "the Cabinet and foreign Ministers," his good humor—which is in three parts made up of Irish independence—never deserts him for a moment. On the whole, "Miles" is a success, and therefore presumably deserves to succeed. The publisher describes himself in many pathetic advertisements as totally unable to supply the rapid demand for the book, which is already in its third edition; and doubtless amongst all our armies in the field, the contribution of this distinguished "high private" to the literature of the age will be received with favor.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., OF LYMAN BEECHER, D.D. Edited by Charles Beecher. With illustrations. In two volumes. 12mo, Vol. 1. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

This bulky volume is a flagrant instance of a literary offence now too commonly committed. It contains a most multifarious collection of materials—letters, dialogues, extracts from sermons, reminiscences, journals, &c., of Dr. Beecher and various members of his family, brought together with a view to illustrate the private and public life of that distinguished pulpit orator and divine. Each of his children has contributed to the stock, and so ample is the amount of matter thus accumulated, that in proper hands a vivid and effective portraiture might be drawn from it that would illustrate not only the subject of the biography, but also the social and religious life of New-England at the commencement of the present century. It seems, however, that each reader is expected to do for himself what should have been the task of a competent editor, and the whole heterogenous mass of new material is thrown before the public with no selection or suppression, and but little attempt at arrangement. Posterity is too busy to cherish a very lively interest in the domestic concerns of any except a few "foremost men." Dr. Beecher can scarcely be reckoned among them, and the true lesson afforded by his life and labors is apt to be overlaid by the babble of the nursery and the gossip of the household and farm that is allowed to encumber this book. As the father of a remarkable race, Dr. Beecher will probably be longer remembered than by his own deeds, though the story of his life and progress from the plough to the pulpit would be full of interest if properly told, and may be considered as eminently typical and American in all its distinctive features. As a family characteristic, most be noticed a remarkable absence of the shrinking dread of publicity—the fear of irrelevant intrusion—that is a dominating principle in most minds of refinement and culture. This whole work is compiled, apparently, in the total absence of any such feeling; and in the publication of the private letters of a lady yet living, where to the ear of a father she pours out the inmost sorrows of her soul almost too sacred even for his cognizance, we cannot but remark a departure from the ordinary decencies of reticence at once inexplicable and astounding. Another volume will complete the work, which can only be viewed as a foundation of a structure that needs completion from another hand.

GILEAD; Or, THE VISION OF ALL SOUL'S HOSPITAL. An Allegory. By Rev. J. Hyatt Smith. 12mo. New-York: C. Scribner.

The Allegory of the Christian life was so eminently exemplified by Bunyan, "the inspired dreamer," in his undying work, that all who come after him in the same walk run the risk of comparison with his unique original. There are, however, various modes of treatment of which the subject is capable, and Dr. Smith presents us with one that is highly suggestive. His exemplifies in allegory the shame and the real of religion and the Christian life, but owes nothing to any predecessor. With much of the antique raciness of style, his book ranks him high among practical religious writers.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—A curious instance of the all-pervading influence and vigilance of the Imperial Government of France is shown in Messrs. Didot's great Biographical Dictionary *Nouvelle Biographie Generale*, which has been in course of publication in Paris for the last ten or twelve years. The volume containing "Napoleon" has been kept back since 1861, that justice might be done to the illustrious name, and now appears tardily with a "Biography of Napoleon, his Dynasty and the Members of the Bonaparte Family," filling nearly four hundred closely printed pages. The life of Napoleon I. is ostensibly written by M. Rapetti, but evidently draws its inspiration from a higher source. It deals less with the warlike aspects of his reign than with his civil policy in regard to France and Europe, and in connection with the *Life of Louis Napoleon* may be considered an authorized exposition of the *Idées Napoleoniennes* that have proved of so much vitality in the hands of the "Nephew of his Uncle." An interesting literary article is a sketch of the "Bibliographie Napoleonienne," in 20 pages. The writers say that the mass of works in different languages written on the subject of Napoleon, his character, wars, institutions, government, &c., is already so vast that it is impossible for any person to master it, or even acquire a knowledge of its extent. It gives a *catalogue raisonné* of about two hundred of the leading books relating to his career, but which only form a very small portion of the whole number extant.

—Sir J. Emerson Tennant's new work, just published by Messrs. Longman, *The Story of the Guns*—a book written for popular reading—shows how general is the interest felt on the great artillery questions of the day, which it aims to render interesting and intelligible to the million. Unfortunately, Sir James, instead of an impartial historian, has shown himself a decided partisan of Mr. Whitworth's system. Sir William Armstrong's friends are loud in their complaints of the injustice done to his inventions, and the historian of Ceylon is not likely to increase his reputation by his recent book.

—The first part of the reproduction by photo-lithography of the first folio *Shakespeare* has just appeared. The photographic impressions are taken from the best pages of his copies, one in the British Museum, and the other belonging to Lord Ellesmere. The publication is superintended by Mr. Howard Staunton, the editor of the "Library Shakespeare" recently published by Messrs. Routledge. As the copy presents an absolute identity with the original, it offers to Shakesperian critics all that the possession of the much coveted folio itself could do. The price is apparently high for a work of the kind, £8, equivalent at present rates to about eighty dollars. As a fine copy of the original is worth about fifteen hundred dollars, the disproportion may not be so very great. There are now in private and public libraries in the United States at least twenty copies of this highest-priced of English books, the whole number of which in existence is probably under one hundred.

—The statistics of the newspaper press of Great Britain for the present year, show a total of 1,250 newspapers now existing, thus divided: England, 919; Wales, 37; Scotland, 140; Ireland, 140; British Isles, 14; of daily papers, 72 are published, two-thirds in England; Wales only supports a single daily paper, Scotland 9 and Ireland 14. These figures show an increase in ten years of one-half. The entire number of Magazines, including quarterly reviews, &c., is 537—of these 196 are of a decidedly religious character, leaving 341 to represent literature, science and art. Previous to the war, the number of newspapers in the United States was estimated at about 3,000.

—As a step in bibliographical progress may be noticed the first successful attempts at printing on vellum in this country. The earliest actual specimens executed were three copies of a rare Cromwellian tract, *The Soldier's Pocket Bible*—a little manual of Scripture texts, drawn up for the use of the Commonwealth Army, and reprinted by Mr. George Livermore, from one of the two known copies that are extant. It consists of three or four leaves only. The vellum copies were printed by Haughton, of Cambridge, at the well-known Riverside press. More recently, Prof. Allen, of the University of Pennsylvania, has caused two copies of his *Life of Philidor* to be printed on vellum, at the office of Sherman & Co., of Philadelphia. It forms a post-octavo volume of some 200 pages, so is a considerable specimen of this elegant applicat on of the typographic art. We have not heard how far these specimens have overcome the difficulties presented by the material; but both in England and France, all attempts at producing an article like the delicate soft vellum of a rich cream color, or ivory hue, employed by the Italian printers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, have failed, and the secret of its manufacture may be considered one of the lost arts. Even the bibliographical enterprise of Dr. Dibdin failed before the difficulties of a vellum impression of any of his works. He commenced to print a single copy of his *Typographical Antiquities of England* in this style, but abandoned the attempt when a few sheets had been executed, and the unique copy of this specimen, as far as it was proceeded with, is now in the choice library of an amateur at Providence, R. I.

—Of all modern illustrated books, Messrs. Hachette's edition of *Don Quixotte*, with the designs of Gustave Dore, is perhaps the most sumptuous. This artist, whom *Dante, Wandering Jew*, &c., have made known wherever art is recognized, is said to have spent two years in Spain, expressly to fit himself for the undertaking by the most careful studies of the national characteristics displayed by the country and its inhabitants. The work forms two noble folio volumes, and the illustrations, of various sizes and styles, are nearly five hundred in number. Dore's ideal of the hero of Cervantes and his Squire is objected to by some critics, as scarcely equal to the conception of the author; but all do justice to the boundless wealth of imagination displayed in the series of drawings. They form a complete romantic panorama of Spanish life and scenery, seen under the startling contrasts of light and shade, and characterized by the masterly handling of the artist. He has created a school of engravers, by his vigorous style of drawing, who now produce effects never yet deemed possible on wood, and which no other designer ever attempted. In mechanical execution the *Don Quixotte* is equal to the best English books, while the artistic talent exerted is far beyond anything that England has to show of a similar character. The high price of the work, which sells for about one hundred dollars, has not prevented the importation of a considerable number of copies, to supply the wants of our amateurs of fine books.

—The large sums now realized for works of art and choice books, have had the effect of bringing into the market many collections, whose owners are tempted to realize at current prices. The recent auction sale of a library consigned from New-Orleans to Mr. J. Cooley's establishment in Broadway, resulted in higher rates for the illustrated books than any former experience could parallel. The same auctioneer is now preparing the catalogue of a library to be sold in the latter part of the present month, that from the splendid and magnificent array of choice books it presents, is certain to attract great attention. One of the lots is an original copy of Audubon's folio work on American Birds, now for a long time entirely out of the market, and in great demand for the public libraries of Europe.

—An interesting question connected with the laws of copyright is now under discussion in Germany. The time is approaching (November 9th, 1867) when the copyrights of the Works of Goethe, Schiller, Wieland, Richter and Herder will expire, and of course, they will then become common property, open to the enterprise of any one. The representatives of Saxe Weimar, in the Germanic Diet, have proposed to lengthen the duration of the copyright privilege for ten years additional; but a majority of the States seem unwilling to grant this concession, and some of the members express their opinion that the protection already granted is sufficient, and that it is time the nation should enjoy the benefit arising from free competition in the productions of their classical authors. If the heirs of these great writers participated in the benefits of the proposed extension, it would be the most powerful argument in its favor; but this is not stated, and it is most likely that the great publishing house of Baron Cotta, which has almost monopolized German classical literature, is the party most interested in the question.

—Mr. Scribner will have ready, during the coming Spring, the first volume of Dr. Lange's *Theological and Homiletical Commentary on the New Testament*, containing the Gospel of Matthew. The English translation is edited by Dr. Philip Schaff. The thoroughness and exhaustive character of Dr. Lange's work is so generally acknowledged, that it will probably supersede the existing New Testament commentaries, there being none of that can be compared with it in adaptation to the wants of the minister or theological student.

—By reference to the advertisement of the publishers, in another column, it will be seen that 5,000 copies of the exquisite poems of Jean Ingelow have been sold in this country. When we consider that this poet was entirely unknown to fame when her volume was first published, this circulation must be considered not only very large, but as altogether due to the sterling merits of the volume itself.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Annual Commencement at Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

On Thursday the Academy of Music was crowded to its utmost extent with a most brilliant and fashionable audience to witness the third commencement of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Long before the hour of opening, the Academy was filled and hundreds were turned away unable to gain even standing-room. The exercises were commenced by the "Wedding March," the orchestra under the lead of Mr. Carl Bergman, after which the opening prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Bacon. The President of the College, Prof. Isaac E. Taylor, then conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on the following gentlemen:

Joseph H. Reynolds, of Illinois; Chas. L. George; of New-York; Stebbins Foskett, of Massachusetts; Edwin N. Colt, Jr., of New-York; Silas H. McCann, of Kentucky; C. H. Seyras, of Cuba; M. Everett Dwight, of New-York; Chas. I. Dutton, of Ohio; Abner Morton, of Missouri; Benj. F. Mott, of Ohio; M. Walcott, of New-York; Wm. E. Roberts, of District of Columbia; Jas. Ruggles, Jr., of New-York; Bey Tappan, Jr., Geo. E. Walton, Geo. Gamble of Ohio; Genis H. Franklin, of New-York; David Monroe, of New-York; Wm. E. Schenck, Wm. B. Lane, of New-Jersey; Wm. M. Tuttle, of Missouri; Ed. R. Wheeler, of Massachusetts; Jos. H. Cluttedee, of New-York; Jas. Y. Tuttle, of New-York; Oliver G. Sherman, Tenoessee; Robert E. Parker, Kentucky; G. Augustus Pretzmier, New-York; Jos. Dennison, Nova Scotia; Geo. W. McCoit, Kentucky; M. C. McCausland, Canada; Henry A. Inhors, Maryland; Wm. G. Harrison, Jr., Maryland; Alphoeno D. Rockwell, Ohio: Jos. D. Little, New-York; Wesley C. Earle, New-York; Myron M. Wheeler, New-York; Alonzo D. Burchell, Pennsylvania; Jos. G. Rodgers, Indiana; Israel Pryor, New-York; Robert F. Brooks, Ohio; Wm. J. Brandon, Tennessee; Henry C. Ely, Michigan; Thos. C. Bradford, Ohio.; Oscar Britton, Jr., Ohio; Thatcher S. Hanchet, Massachusetts; Lewis D. Castenine, Kentucky; N. B. Crawford, Illinois; M. M. Wyckoff, New-York; Oscar A. Lewis, of Indiana; Thos. R. Cooley of New-York; Robert H. Cook, of Indiana; John Kerker, of Western Virginia; Semi. B. Cherch, of New-Jersey; Watson Porter and S. Weslebure, of Nova Scotia; Alex. Lowe, of California; Charles R. Meidee, of New-Jersey; Gilbert Fixten, Pennsylvania; Wm. H. Hamsoe, of Wisconsin; Wm. Beebe, of Ohio; Franklin Booth, of New-Jersey; Wm. T. Lusk. of New-York; Peter Moffats of Canada; Geo. A. Fassette, of Vermont; J. R. Robinson, of New-York; T. R. Whittemore, of Massachusetts; Geo. C. Lawson, of New-York; John T. Cole, of Massachusetts; J. M. Viele and G. B. Perry of New-Hamosbira; R. H. Baker, of Ill., S. B. Dubois, of N. Y.; W. G. Waroer, Indiana; L. O. Cornelvou, New-York; Jno. W. Long, Ohio; J. Joshua Edwards, California; Wm. G. Stevenson, New-York; Edward W. Jenks, Vermont; G. H. Marvin, New-York; Dr. W. Bonebrake, Pennsylvania; G. W. Emerson, Massachusetts; H. P. Wagner, Ohio; L. L. Toeer, New-York; J. B. Dorne, Indiana; F. Livermore, Massachusetts; M. Levy, Canada; J. K. Birkeoyle, Maryland; J. S. Underwood, Illinois; J. H. Putnam, R. B. Brownell, Connecticut; D. B. Tallmae, New-York; A. T. Soule, California; E. P. Miller, New-York, J. T. Young, District of Columbia; Charles R. Metlar, Nova Scotia.

Diplomas were also given to be forwarded to the families of Eugene O'Rooms, of New-York, and Charles E. Harris, of Nova Scotia, lately deceased. The President, in the presentation, paid a beautiful and feeling tribute to their worth and many good qualities. Prof. Austin Flint delivered the address to the graduates, congratulating them that they had finished their studies, and were now members of the profession, and assuring them that, though they were now to be separated after so long a period of constant intercourse, the good wishes of the Faculty would always be with them. His remarks were listened to with great attention, and received with applause. The Valedictory was then delivered by William T. Lusk, of the Graduating Class. It was a very able, thorough and scholarly production, and was very well received. A magnificent basket of flowers was sent him during his speech. Hon. Simon Draper, President of the Board of Trustees, George F. Tallman, Esq., and Rev. Dr. Cheever, of the Board of Trustees, also made excellent speeches, which were received with much enthusiasm.

The Alumni of this and other medical colleges, and very many prominent citizens, were on the stage, and added dignity to the occasion.

Naval Movements.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.

The King of Italy has awarded the Cross of Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus to Mr. Barney, Collector of the Port of New-York, and to Admiral Paulino, of the Navy-yard, for the prompt assistance rendered by these gentlemen to the iron-clad frigate *Re d'Italia*, when she was grounded at Bernegal. Mr. Barney and Admiral Paulding are the only Americans who have been knighted of the Order of Commander of St. Maurice and Lazarus.

THE MERRIMAC'S VICTIMS.

All efforts to raise the five war vessels, sunk at Norfolk, have ceased, rumor says, not to be resumed again. The *Cumberland*, which was struck by the *Merrimac*, cannot be raised under any circumstances. Three or four of the small vessels have been brought to the surface, but none of the large ones. About $18,000 have been realized from the sale of materials taken from the wrecks.

LATEST ORDER.

The Navy Department has ordered Assistant Surgeon B. F. Redder to the New-York Navy-yard; Lieut.-Commander E. E. Stone to command *Chippewa*; Assistant Surgeon A. W. H. Hawkins to the Philadelphia Naval Asylum; First Assistant Engineer E. Marsland to special duty in New-York; Lieut. J. A. Doyle to special duty in Baltimore, Md.

DETACHED.

Lieut.-Commander T. C. Harris, from the *Chippewa*, and ordered North; Passed Assistant Surgeon Somerset Robinson, from the New-York Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Cyane*; Surgeon W. Johnson, Jr., from the *Cyane*, and ordered home; Lieut.-Commander Wm. Whitehall, from ordnance duty at Washington Navy-yard, and waiting orders; Assistant Surgeon T. Wolverton, from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to special duty as Assistant to the Fleet-Surgeon of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron; Assistant Surgeon J. H. Macomber, from the *Osceola*, and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass.; Third Assistant Engineers M. A. Sutherland, F. A. Bisset, J. H. Senary, and E. D. Leevitt, from the *Marblehead*, and ordered to special duty at New-York; Assistant Surgeon F. B. A. Lawis, from the *St. Louis*, and ordered home; Assistant Surgeon E. A. Mathews, from the *Lancaster*, and ordered home.

RESIGNED.

Midshipmen J. W. Kerr, A. S. Vost, and Nelson Taylor, of the Naval Academy, Newport, R. I.

Mission Stations.

For twenty-nine years the City Tract Society has been engaged in missionary effort in this City. As its name imports, it was primarily instituted for the purpose of promoting the interests of religion, chiefly by the circulation of tracts, and therefore it is often confounded with the American Tract Society. But the City Tract Society is not a publishing concern; it does not make nor sell books; it is really a missionary society; its agents go forth as truth-bearers into the tenement-houses, the hospital, the prison, the asylum, the immigrant depot, the military rendezvous and the ship, meeting every man as a brother, and with words of love and deeds of kindness, seeking to draw souls into the way of life. Simple in plan, unostentatious in appearance, it has noiselessly and steadily held on its way, increasing its means and instrumentalities, and extending its influence and adapting its system to the varying wants of its field of labor.

The migration of the churches from the lower part of the City, and the changes that have taken place in the character of the population, have gradually led to the establishment of what are called Mission Stations; and to show the nature and extent of the work as carried on in connection with these stations, and give some illustrations of its practicability and success, and furnish reasons for a more liberal encouragement and a permanent endowment of it, is the design of this and of a few short articles which may follow.

In the neighborhood of the Battery, once the aristocratic quarter, we find warehouses and offices, and on the first blocks in Greenwich-street, formerly inhabited by the Schermerhorns, and Edgars and Boltons, and such like names, we meet with the emigrant boarding-house and the tenement-house, crowded with men, woman and children, each and all of them needing instruction, and care, and control, if we would have them become useful members of society.

Many of the throngs that jostle us on the sidewalks are recent immigrants, and the law that guides us in reference to our duty to these is found on the great statute book of the world, in these words: "The stranger that dwelleth with you shall be unto you as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself, for ye were strangers in the land."

At No. 27 Greenwich-street, on the second floor of a dwelling-house, we find a room, perhaps, 20 by 50 feet, plainly furnished, where 125 persons may be seated. Here the tract missionary gathers in on the Sabbath often as many as 200 children, when the place becomes so crowded as more can find admittance. Then, there is the regular preaching of the gospel on the Sabbath, and through the week, and other services for old and young, half at various times.

Often the passer-by is attracted by the singing, and stealing in quietly, finds a seat, is made welcome, becomes interested, finds himself among friends, repeats his visit, and at length yields to the persuasive influences of the truth, and becomes a new man.

A few years ago a man was found on the Battery, in a wretched and well nigh hopeless condition, mentally and physically; he was gently and faithfully treated, and invited to the mission station. He came, and there received sympathy and encouragement. Despair, which had fast been setting down upon his soul, gave place to hope; he was respected as a man; self-honor was stimulated. He was soon enabled to resume his place in society, and maintain himself and family in respectability and comfort.

When the tract visitor first met with him, he had already squandered in dissipation and folly $25,000; and the tract then given him, entitled "Will you be Saved?" he has carefully preserved, and now has it, framed, and hanging up in his room, as a memento of his experience.

His wife with wonder saw the evident change and testified to its genuineness, and soon accompanied her husband to the mission to see how such things were brought about, and there, satisfied with all she learned, and convinced of the right way, she united cordially with her companion in seeking true wisdom and following the word of God.

Since the establishment of this station, known as the First Ward Mission, in 1852, probably as many as 100 have given creditable evidence of being radically changed in heart and life, and regard that humble place as indissolutely connected with the commencement of their new and upward course. Of the hopeful converts at this mission, one has entered the City missionary service; two have been ordained as ministers of the gospel; two are licensed as preachers, and one is now pursuing a course of study, and another is contemplating the same.

In the Fifth Ward we have a mission room on the second floor of the store No. 147 Duane-street, which will hold about 200 persons. At this place a variety of services are appointed, both in English and German, for children and adults, and considerable numbers of all classes avail themselves of the privileges here afforded.

The colored people, so numerous in the Fifth Ward, have long been the objects of our regard, and meetings of interest have been carried on among them.

Opposite the City Prison, in the Sixth Ward, at No. 110 Centre-street, we are pleased to see a light, airy, pleasant room, 22 by 65 feet, where faithful, laborious, self-denying men and women have toiled these many years to gather in, and reclaim, and save the wanderer and the lost.

Only recently, a man, greatly respected and beloved, who had lived and laboured with great assiduity in the Sixth Ward, as the Tract Missionary for twenty-eight years, was called away to his rest and his reward.

In ten years, it appears from the records, 1,500 persons have been induced to attend the services in the Sixth Ward Mission; 2,000 children have been gathered into the Sabbath-school; 63 persons have been hopefully converted; one is preaching the Gospel, and one is now studying for the ministry.

The missionary and his coadjutors go forth as members of the Christian Church, and where they are at work, it is not so much the society that is engaged, as it is the church of which they are a part. We have no care to magnify the society; no claim, no originality for its plan; we ask no precedence or preference above or beyond others; as the Divine founder of Christianity went about doing good, we are trying to imitate His example. We wish all who bear the Christian name to unite with us, and so multiply the ledestry of Christianity till it is seen and felt by all men, to embody the beneficence and the living energy of Christ himself. There is work enough for all; we can give no fist to every man, and woman, and child, where faithful exertion will be sure to reap its appropriate harvest. J.

The Twentieth Colored Regiment Ready to March.

The Twentieth Regiment United States Colored Volunteers, now quartered at Riker's Island, will embark to-morrow morning from this City on their way to the field. The regiment will march down Fifth-avenue, at 11 o'clock, to Fourteenth-street, down Fourteenth-street to Union-square, in front of the Union League Club House, where President Lincoln, of Columbia College, will make the presentation address, which will be responded to by Col. M. B. Bantram. An address from the ladies, written on parchment by Henry T. Tuckerman, will be presented with the colors, which are of the most costly description. Invitations have been extended to Major-Gen. Dix, Major-Gens. Hancock, Burnside, Anderson, Stannard, Gen. Jackson, and a large number of other military men, who will be present. A full band of forty pieces from Governor's Island has been chosen to furnish the music. This is one of the finest bands in the army. After receiving the colors and partaking of a luncheon, the regiment will march down Broadway at 3 P. M. to the foot of Canal-street, where they will embark in the steamer *Ericsson*, to report to Gen. Banks, at New-Orleans. The regiment will be in full marching order, with knapsacks, muskets, white gloves, &c. Their discipline and soldierly bearing are described as highly commendable. The Twentieth Regiment was organized under the auspices of the Union League, and is the second colored regiment that patriotic body has assisted to take the field.

Gen. Dix and Bounty Brokers.

Gen. Dix has within the last few days had a great number of Bounty Brokers arrested, and has either forced them to disgorge or sent them to Fort Lafayette. One Thursday he collected from them $1,200, and yesterday about the same amount. He is determined if possible to break up this swindling business, and the brokers finding they cannot keep the money are getting tired of it.

Torn and Shattered by a Shell.

Alfred Kretzler, of Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-second New-York Regiment, who resides at No. 24 Downing-street, in this City, is a fine looking intelligent youth, some twenty-two years of age. At Port Hudson he suffered frightful injuries, and his escape from death was marvelous. A shell burst near him, took off his right leg near the thigh, his right arm above the elbow, broke his jaw and carried away the flesh under it, tore off the flesh of the left thigh, and broke the forefinger of the left hand. From these injuries he recovered, and has been supplied by Surgeon McDougal, Medical Director of the Department of the East, with an artificial arm and hand, and will be with a leg so soon as the stump will bear it. This young man is but a wreck of his former self, and, of course, unable to resume his trade. He was a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, and the company intend giving a ball for his benefit, on the 1st of April, at Irving Hall. There are none, certainly, with the facts of young Kretzler's case known to them, who will not heartily aid the generous purpose of No. 6.

Annual Report of the Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration have sent in to the Legislature their annual report, showing the number of persons landed at this port during the year 1863 to be 194,377. Of these, 37,533 were citizens not subject to boards, and 156,844 aliens, for whom compensation was paid or boards executed, being an increase in alien emigrants of 80,538 over 1862, 91,315 over 1861, 51,652 over 1860, 77,522 over 1859, 78,255 over 1858, and 26,929 less than in 1857; while the portion to the average of former years, since 1847, is 8,665 less.

Of the emigrants, 92,157 were from Ireland, 35,003 from Germany, 18,757 from England, and 10,928 from other countries. Total number cared for at the State Emigrant Refuge and Hospital, 4,911. There were provided for 123 lunatics; 90 cases of small-pox; 111 persons sent back to Europe at their own request; 48 people sent to St. Vincent's and New-York Hospitals; 474 persons buried; 13,425 persons found situations; $19,166 99 were received in reply to letters written from the Emigrant Landing Depot, for recently arrived emigrants, and applied to their forwarding; and $26,978 92 was received at Emigrant Landing Depot in anticipation of arrival of emigrants.

The whole product of the land under cultivation at the State Emigrant Refuge and Hospital, Ward's Island, (about 50 acres,) including milk, vegetables, &c., is consumed by the inmates, and it is estimated that if purchased, it would cost about $9,719 19.

The net cost for the support of the Emigrant Hospital and Refuge was $67,034 14.

The small number of emigrant patients during the autumn of 1863, left several of the hospital buildings unoccupied.

This circumstance afforded to the Commissioners the gratification of receiving a large number of sailors of the Russian squadron, then in this port, who were suffering under scurvy and other diseases. This was done under an arrangement with the Consul-General of Russia and the Admiral. This number amounted at times to 160, during the months of September, October and November.

In the Surgical Department, the number of cases treated was 1,132, of which 923 were discharged cured, and 19 died, showing a proportion of deaths of about 1.14 per cent.

The number of steamers landing passengers at Castle Garden has increased from 22, bringing 6,111 passengers, in 1856, to 170, bringing 69,931, in 1863. The average number brought by steamers was considerably greater than by sailing vessels. 84,166 passengers reported their intended destination to be the State of New York; 19,199 to Pennsylvania and New Jersey; 17,516 to New England; 4,428 to the Southern States; 28,179 to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and California; and 8,281 to Kansas, Nebraska, Canada, &c.

The total revenue of the commission in 1863 was $358,791, including $313,090 for commutation on money, $560 for licenses to emigrant runners.

The expenditures amount to $333,105 71, embracing $164,950 invested in United States stocks, $1,250 salary of counsel to the Board, $24,607 39 expenses of Castle Gardee depot, $68,754 82 expenses of Ward's Island institutions, $16,193 72 for support of distressed emigrants.

Contributions to the Metropolitan Fair.

The donations to the Metropolitan Fair are increasing daily. As the time for the exhibition lessens, the entire success of the enterprise becomes more apparent. The contribution of staples are exceedingly large. New-Hampshire has donated a flock of sheep, and Connecticut all sorts of Yankee notions. The Fair grounds, covering an area equal to thirty-three City lots, near

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Taming a Butterfly.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Linda di Chamounix.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Ticket-of-Leave Man, Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Wrestler, at 6 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Stereoscopticon, or Mirror of the Universe.

GALLERY (No. 756 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

IRVING HALL—Grand Testimonial Concert.

NIBLO'S SALOON—(Afternoon) Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Bataille de Dames and Les Noces de Jeanette.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. Kilpatrick has been heard from. Gen. Butler telegraphs from Fortress Monroe to the President thet ths expedition has resched our linse efter penelrnting the snbnrhe or outer fortifications of Richmond, and losing 150 men in skirmishes. Among tbe missing ere Cols. Dahlgren, Cook end Litchfield, ths lwo former supposed to be prisonere. Kilpatrick ie said to have destroyed n legge portion of ihs Virginin Central Railroed, several mills along tbe Jnmes River, and other vainable property. But thst kind of work will scarcely seem a sufficient motive to the public for ihe splendid gellop, nnd curiosity is still keenly felt for an explanetion.

The telegraph, this morning, presents e number of dispatchss from Cniro respecting Gen. Sherman's expedition, nil of which are steie sed very stupid. Rebel reports, already published, of his occupation of Meridian, nre leter, and certainly more lucid. It begins to he belisved that Gen. Sherman is on his way beck te Vicksburgh, if he havs not alreedy reached there—sech s course being necessnry, hecause of tbe feilure of Smith's cavalry colnmn to coöperate with him. A Washington dispstch, published elsewhere, is confirmatory of this theory.

The small side-wheel stsemer *Scotia* errived on Thursdey at Fortress Monroe, hnving besn captured running ths hlockede out of Wilmington. The gunbont *Connecticut* meds her a prize. Her cargo consisted of 108 bnles of cotton.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing frnm Norfolk, Va., on the 2d inst., says that the rebels were threntening thet City. A fight had taken plscs on tbe 1st, at Deep Creek, ten milss from Norfelk, bnt tbe reenlt hed not been ascertained, and hsavy srtillery firing wne going on at the time the corrsspondent closed his dispatch. Tha rebels seemed to be infesting the Dismal Swamp Canal in lsrge numbers, and n party endeavoring to maks their way to Roanoke Island were compelled to tnrn back. A Lieutsnsnt and fiftesn men of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry were captnred while reconnoitering in the swamp. The preclse object of the rsbels in th ess demonstratione is nst very clssr.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a report from the Secretary of Wnr was presented, giving information respecting ths arrest, imprisonment and subsequent discharge of soldiers of the Ninth Minnesota Regiment by the Missouri nuthorities. A bill, introdnced by Mr. Nesmith, granting lands in aid of the constructlon of a militery railroad end telegreph line in Oregon, was referred to the Committee on Pnblic Lands. Mr. Pomeroy presented the joint resolution of the Kansas Legislature favoring the donation of money and lands to aid the construction of the Atchison, Topeks and Senin Fé Railrosd. Mr. Sherman made n etetement rspecting ths disagreement of the Committee of Conference of both Houses on the Revenue Bill, nnd said thnt inasmuch as the disagreement seemed irreconcilable, the Committee on the part of the Senate would recommend, in order to prevent the fnilnre of the bill, that the Senate recede from its amendments. A vote was then teken on the recommendation, which was adopted by 25 against 11. Mr. Brown called up bis bill directing an additional classified census of the popnlation and resonrces of certain portions of the country, but the passage of the measure was opposed by Mr. Grimes, and it was referred to the Finance Committee. The special order concerning the interference of the military in elections was called up, and Mr. Powell resumed his speech in favor of the bill, occupying the time until the hour of adjournment.

In the House, a bill was introdnced by Mr. Almy, authorizing a postal mail steamship service between the United States nnd Brazil. A resolution of thanks to the twsive surviving revolutionary soldiers for their services in the war for independence, was passed. The Massachusetts contested election case between Messrs. Sleeper and Rice, was considered, and resulted in a resolution in favor of Mr. Rice. A memorial was presented from the Legislature of Minnesota asking the establishment of a semi-weekly mail route from St. Cloud, Min., to Fort Wells Walla, Washington Terri'ory.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mayor Gunther has vetoed n resolntion of the Common Council authorizing the lease of the upper part of a building in Nassau-street, owned by Fernando Wood, for n District Court, on the ground thet the floor as well as the rent is too high,—thnt the locality of the building is bad for the purpose, that pnblic proposals ought to have been invited, and that he knows from personal knowledge that "better quarters than those proposed can be had for less than half the money." The lease was to ba for ten years at $3,000 a year.

It is reported thet the liberal benefactor o Yale College, who bes just given $90,000 for the erection of a new College building, to be used as a dormitory and study, is A. T. Stewart, of this City. The officers of the College do not yet make public the name, doubtless for some good reason of their own, but common report gives the credit of the magnificent gift to Mr. Stewart.

It was a caucus of the Union members of the Ohio Legislature, at Columbus, on Friday night last, and not a general meeting of Union men, as the telegraph reported, thet unanimously demanded Mr. Lincoln's renomination. The proceedings were spirited and enthusiastic.

Still another donation is said to have been made to Yale College. Mr. C. S. Bushnell, of New-Haven, has presented the Divinity School with $5,000.

Galignani, of Feb. 17, states thet the Emperor on the day previous received a letter addressed to him by Queen Victoria, notifying the birth of the son of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Business in Flour was quite brisk yesterday; shipping brands advanced lightly. Wheat was dearer but less active. Corn, Oats and Barley were in fair demand, as were also Hay, Hops, Metals, Fruit, Beeswax, Groceries, Tallow, Tobacco, Linseed Oil, Petroleum, Pepper, Clover-seed and the principal kinds of Provisions, especially Beef, Bacon, Butter and Cheese, prices of which were bnovant. Cotton was dull. Whisky was heavy and declining. Jobbers report rather more animation in domestic Dry Goods, without any remarkable changes in prices. Private transactions in imported goods have been checked by the numerous auction sales which passed off spiritedly. Heavier freight engagements were reported at firmer rates.

The price of Gold was firm, yesterday, at 161@ 161½ per cent. Exchange on London was not really so strong. Money easy. Stocks very much excited on the Coal and Railway Shares, and ½ per cent. higher on the Popular Loan, which sold at 107¾ per cent.

The Louisiana Election—Secessionism and Copperheadism Spurned.

The first application of the President's plan of restoring the Union has been grandly successful. Through it Louisiana has been brought completely back; and that State is to-day under a civil rule as loyal as that of New-York itself, and many would say even more so. The State officers, which have been elected by a large majority, are most ezreeet supporisrs not only of the Government, bnt of the administration of the Government, and can be implicitly relied upon, whatever be the effort or the sacrifice demanded.

We confess ourselves surprised, both at the magnitnde of the vote, and the comparatively small nnmber received by Mr. Fellows, the Copperhead candidate for Governor. Before tha "secession," the vote usually polled in the elections of Louisiana was from thirty-five to forty thousand; never, we believe, beyond forty-five thousand. Considering the large numbers (almost all voters) who went at an early day into the rebel army, and also the fact that there are extensive districts in the State which are still under rebel duress, it is surprising that nearly eleven thousand ballots, or more than one-fourth of the regular vote of the State, have been cast on this occasion—and all by citizens who have taken a very stringent oath of allegiance. This election, it must be borne in mind, was confined exclusively to residents, who had the franchise under the State laws. The extent of the response is remarkable; bnt more remarkable yet in its character.

Of the entire number of votes given, less than one-fifth were received by the Copperhead candidate. No loyal Northern State can show any such preponderance on the side of staunch Unionism. It is particularly gratifying, too, to note in the returns that between New-Orleans and the country parishes there is no essential difference in this respect. If anything, tha planting population has polled a stronger vote, comparatively, against Fellows, than the city population. This indicates an extraordinary readiness in those who have the most at stake to accept the new order of things; for it was universally understood that tha election of Hahn would be equivalent to the conversion of Louisiana into a Free State. He hed identified himself completely with the Free-State movement, and one of his first official duties will be to make arrangements for the convention to be held in April, to frame a Free-State Constitution.

One would naturally say that if Copperheadism would flourish anywhere, it would be in those States which have been reclaimed from the rebellion—supposing the Copperhead theory to be correct that those States are "subjugated." Subjugation necessarily produces humiliation and bitterest animosity. Though the "subjugated" may not be able to vent their hate in open violence, yet they are sure to do so by every means in their power. If they were called upon to vote—a strange call, by the way, to be made upon a "subjugated" people—they would make it a special point to cast their ballots for men particularly obnoxious to the power which brought them under the yoke. There could possibly be no condition more favorable to the development of Copperheadism of the intensest malignity; and yet to-day there is, as the votes prove, less Copperheadism in New Orleans than in any Northern city—in Louisiana than in any Northern State. All the predictions of the Northern Copperheads that the "unconstitutionality" of the emancipation policy of President Lincoln, and the "tyranny" of the military administration of General Butler and Gen. Banks, would crush out the last vestige of Union feeling, and make every Louisianian and his children eternal enemies of the Government, have their practical answer in this record, that four-fifths of the voters of Louisiana, who can get to the ballot-box at all, have voted for the most thorough-going supporters of the Government. It all proves that the Louisianians themselves feel thet the Government has only vindicated its legitimate authority in a legitimate way, and thet the policy it has pursued has been in a line with their own best interests. As a people, they are as intelligent and as proud as any—as quick as any to perceive wrong, as sure as any to resent it. Yet to-day, as they have just shown, they are tenfold more ready to support the Administration than are the Northern men who have for the last two years been reviling the Administration without stint for its mismanagement of the Southwestern Department. Surely the result of this election would carry shame and confusion to these Northern Copperheads, if anything could. But this is not possible. The Copperheadism which has hardly shown life in this Louisiana election, will be just as rampant as ever in the next Northern election which occurs. New-Hampshire will cast, next Tuesday, twice as many votes *proportionately* for the man to be its Governor, who declared that he hoped to Heaven that every New-Hampshire soldier who crossed the Potomac would come back in a box," as Louisiana has cast for its gubernatorial candidate who was the exponent of the same feeling.

This result in Louisiana will soon be followed by similar ones in Tennessee and Arkansas. All accounts betoken that tha Unionism which is reasserting itself in those States is of the same sterling cast. It will give no aid or comfort to Copperheadism of any type. It has formally seen and felt the infernal malignity of the rebellion, and, in putting its heel upon that, it cannot, by any moral possibility, embrace anything in sympathy therewith.

The Stoppage of the Steam-Rams.

The Tory party in England is trying very hard to excite a popular feeling against Earl Russell and the Government by charging them with having yielded to *menaces* from the United States. The special instance in which this offence against British pride was committed, according to the statement of Lord Derby, who leads the attack, was in the decision to stop the departure of the iron-clad steam-rams which were in process of construction at Birkenhead. On the 1st of September, it seems, according to Lord Derby's statement, Earl Russell informed Mr. Adams that there was no evidence sufficient to satisfy the British Government that these vessels were intended for the Confederate service, and that they could not, therefore, interfere to prevent their departure; whereas, on the 8th, he writes to inform him that "instructions have been issued to prevent their departure." As some of our own journals, sharing apparently the Tory sympathy with the rebel cause, have echoed these accusations, and have still further joined that party in attacks upon Mr. Seward for his action in the matter, it may be of service to rehearse the facts of the case.

On the 10th of July Mr. Adams wrote to Mr. Seward calling his attention to the iron-clad vessel then nearly completed and evidently intended for the rebel service, saying he should at once lay the matter before the British Government for solemn remonstrence. On the 11th Mr. Adams wrote to Lord Russell, rehearsing the various instances in which the British Government had permitted war vessels to leave British ports to prey upon American commerce, and calling his special attention to the vessel in question. The very construction of such a vessel, Mr. Adams said, in time of peace, was calculated to excite uneasiness. "But," he adds, "when it further appears that it is constructed by parties who have been already proved to have furnished one vessel of war to the insurgents in America, and who are now shown to be acting in coöperation with their well-known agents on the spot in the preparation of that now in question, it is not unnatural that such proceedings should be regarded by the Government and people of the United States with the greatest alarm, *as virtually tantamount to a participation in the war by the people of Great Britain to a degree, which, if not seasonably prevented, cannot fail to endanger the peace and welfare of both countries.*"

Lord Russell acknowledged the receipt of this letter on the 13th, and promised that such steps should be taken in the matter as could be "legally and properly adopted." On the 16th Mr. Adams wrote again to Lord Russell, sending him additional proof that the vessel was being built under the immediate supervision of Capt. J. D. Bullock, the well-known agent of the rebel Confederacy. Meantime, in Parliament, on the 23d of July, Lord Palmerston stated that he had understood the vessel was intended for the French Government, and was being built under supervision of a Mr. Bravay, a Frenchman, who was the agent of the French Emperor in the matter; whereupon Mr. Adams sent to Lord Russell the most conclusive evidence that this was a false pretence; that Mr. Bravay was utterly unknown to the French Government, which, moreover, had nothing whatever to do with the vessel. Mr. Adams continued from time to time to furnish Lord Russell with testimony in regard to the destination of these vessels, and to represent to him, in the strongest terms, "the uneasiness and anxiety created in the different ports of the United States by the idea that instruments of injury of so formidable a character continue to threaten their safety, as issuing from the ports of Great Britain, a country with which the people of the United States are at peace." On the 4th of September he sent further proof of preparations making for the immediate departure of the vessel, and took occasion to record, in the name of his Government, his "last solemn protest against the commission of such an act of hostility against a friendly nation." On the same day he received from Lord Russell a letter dated Sept. 1st, in which he gave the following as the conclusions to which the Government had arrived upon the subject:

"In the first place Her Majesty's Government are advised that the information contained in the depositions is in a great measure mere hearsay evidence, and generally that it is not such as to show the intent or purpose necessary to make the building or fitting out of these vessels illegal under the Foreign Enlistment Act.

Secondly, it has been stated to Her Majesty's Government, at one time, that these vessels have been built for Frenchmen, and at another that they belonged to the Viceroy of Egypt, and that they were not intended for the so-called Confederate States. It is true, that in your letter of the 25th of July you maintain that this statement as regards French ownership is a pretence, but the inquiries set on foot by Her Majesty's Government have failed to show that it is without foundation. Whatever suspicion may be entertained by the United States Consul at Liverpool as to the ultimate destination of these vessels, the fact remains that Mr. Bravay, a French merchant residing at Paris, who is represented to be the person upon whose orders these ships have been built, has personally appeared and has acted in that character at Liverpool. There is no legal evidence against Mr. Bravay's claim, nor anything to affect him with any illegal act or purpose, and the responsible agent of the customs at Liverpool affirms his belief that these vessels have not been built for the Confederates.

Under these circumstances, and having regard to the entire insufficiency of the depositions to prove any infraction of the law, Her Majesty's Government are advised that they cannot interfere in any way with these vessels."

Mr. Adams, in transmitting this letter on the 4th, to Mr. Seward, said that "it seemed to put an end to all doubt" as to the action of the British Government. But, on the same day, he received a note from Lord Russell acknowledging the receipt of the additional evidence Mr. Adams had sent him, (which was more purely "hearsay" than anything previously submitted,) and saying that "the matter was *under the serious and anxious consideration* of Her Majesty's Government." On the 5th of September, before the receipt of this note, Mr. Adams had sent to Lord Russell the following reply, to what he had regarded as the "final decision" of the British Government:

MR. ADAMS TO EARL RUSSELL.

Legation of the United States, London, Sept. 5, 1863.

My Lord: At this moment, when one of the iron-clad vessels is on the point of departure from this kingdom, on its hostile errand against the United States, I am honored with the reply of your Lordship to my notes of the 11th, 16th and 25th of July, and of the 14th of August. I trust I need not express how profound is my regret at the conclusion to which Her Majesty's Government have arrived. I can regard it no otherwise than as practically opening to the insurgents free liberty in this Kingdom to execute a policy described in one of their late publications in the following language:

"In the present state of the harbor defences of New-York, Boston, Portland, and smaller northern cities, such a vessel as the *Warrior* would have little difficulty in entering any of these ports and inflicting a vital blow upon the enemy. The destruction of Boston alone would be worth a hundred victories in the field. It would bring such a terror to the rebel bosom, as to cause them to wish eagerly for peace, despite their overweening love of gain which has been so freely administered to since the opening of this war. Vessels of the *Warrior* class would promptly raise the blockade of our ports, and would even, in this respect, confer advantages which would soon repay the cost of their construction."

It would be superfluous in me to point out to your Lordship that this is war. No matter what may be the theory adopted of neutrality in a struggle, when this process is carried on in the manner indicated, from a territory and with the aid of the subjects of a third party, *that third party, to all intents and purposes, ceases to be neutral.* Neither is it necessary to show, that any Government which suffers it to be done fails in enforcing the essential conditions of international amity toward the enemy against whom the hostility is directed. *In my belief it is impossible that any nation, retaining a proper degree of self-respect, could tamely submit to a continuance of relations so utterly deficient in reciprocity. I have no idea that Great Britain would do so for a moment.*

After a careful examination of the full instructions with which I have been furnished, in preparation for such an emergency, I deem it inexpedient for me to attempt any reasoning to arguments for effective interposition in the present case. Under these circumstances, *I prefer to desist from communicating to your Lordship even such further portions of my existing instructions as are suited to the case, lest I should contribute to aggravate difficulties already far too serious.* I therefore confine myself with informing your Lordship that I transmit, by the present steamer, a copy of your note for the consideration of my Government, and shall await the more specific directions that will be contained in the reply.

I pray your Lordship to accept the assurances of the highest consideration with which I have the honor to be, my Lord, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

On the 8th of September, Lord Russell sent to Mr. Adams the following note:

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. ADAMS.

Foreign Office, Sept. 8, 1863.

Lord Russell presents his compliments to Mr. Adams, and has the honor to inform him that *instructions have been issued which will prevent the departure of the two iron-clad vessels from Liverpool.*

These are the general facts upon which Lord Derby relied to show that Earl Russell had yielded to menaces, and under the influence of Mr. Adams' letter of Sept. 5, had changed the purpose announced in his letter of the 1st, which was not to interfere in any way with the vessels. Lord Russell replied by saying that the decision to stop the rams was made on the 3d, but that it was still the subject of correspondence between the Foreign Office and the Treasury Department, he himself being in Scotland, and that this is the reason why it was not announced to Mr. Adams until the 8th. On the 11th, Lord Russell wrote to Mr. Adams a very full reply to his note of the 5th, in which he made an elaborate vindication of the action of the British Government, and protested its most earnest desire faithfully to perform its duties of neutrality. On the 16th Mr. Adams responded at still greater length, reiterating and enforcing, with increased emphasis and force, the views he had previously presented.

This is the whole case, so far as the action of the Government in regard to the steam-rams is concerned.

Presidential.

We find the following paragraph in the Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

"An interesting correspondence has taken place between Secretary Chase and President Lincoln on the subject of the Pomeroy circular. Some days since, Mr. Chase sent a note to the President, saying he had not seen the Pomeroy circular until published, and that he disapproved of it; but, nevertheless, at the solicitation of friends, he stood in the attitude of a candidate for the Presidency, and he submitted to Mr. Lincoln the question whether such an attitude was incompatible with his relations as a member of the Cabinet.

The President replied that he had not seen Mr. Pomeroy's circular at all, and *as to whether Mr. Chase's candidacy was incompatible with his position as a member of the Cabinet, that was a question for him (Chase) to decide.*"

Whether any such correspondence has taken place or not we have no means of knowing beyond the general reliability of the journal in which the statement appears. There is nothing improbable in it. It would be quite natural for Mr. Chase to make the inquiry, and Mr. Lincoln's reply is certainly very pertinent and just. If Mr. Chase intends, by being a candidate, to put himself in an attitude of *quasi* hostility to the President—if he intends to use the public patronage which his position as a member of the Cabinet by appointment of Mr. Lincoln enables him to control, for his own advancement against the President, or if he permits it to be understood that he enters the canvass as the advocate of a policy different from that of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, then it is clear that his candidacy is "incompatible with his position as a member of the Cabinet," and Mr. Lincoln may safely rely on Mr. Chase's sagacity and delicacy to find it out. But if the choice between them turns wholly on personal considerations, and Mr. Chase does not permit himself, either by the acts of office-holders under him, or by dissent from the policy of the Administration of which he forms a part, to be put in an attitude of opposition to it, there can be no harm or indelicacy in his remaining a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

Meantime, it is pretty well understood that some of those who are nominally for Mr. Chase as against the President, are really working for the nomination of another candidate, upon the assumption that he intends to run whether put in nomination by the Union Convention or not.

Gen. McClellan's Report.—We continue on the second page of this sheet our review of Gen. McClellan's history of his own military career. The present article relates to the order given in February, 1862, for a general advance of the whole army.

The Recent Military Expeditions.

For some weeks, and especially for some days past, the news from the various military expeditions, and their fields of operation, has been perplexingly obscure. The whereabouts of Sherman's twenty thousand, and their destination—the fortunes or misfortunes of Smith's ten thousand cavalry—the purposes and prospects of Kilpatrick's galloping—have been problems of the most profound and absorbing interest, and only inferior in immediate importance to these were the questions of Longstreet's location, of the significance of Grant's demonstrations from Chattanooga, and of the prospect of a coöperative movement against Mobile from New-Orleans. Beside all these, we were held in suspense for a day or two as to the character and extent of our disaster in Florida.

Some of these matters are now partially, and others wholly, cleared up. Sherman, if we may judge by our latest rebel advices, which are up to about the close of last month, is now back at Vicksburgh, as they reported him a few days ago to be pushing his way there. Whatever object may have been in view in the movement of his column over the vast spaces it traveled—from Chattanooga to Memphis, from Memphis to Vicksburgh, from Vicksburgh to Meridian end probably to Selma—it would seem that that object had been baulked. If the purpose were to move upon Mobile, then we judge there was a double failure—for, in the first place, Smith's cavalry force, (without the aid of which the movement of such an infantry force as that of Sherman through such a region as he had to traverse was impossible,) failed to effect a junction; and, in the second place, Sherman could have no intention of attacking Mobile with the body of troops and the military implements he had in hand, unless he were supported by a coöperating army and navy in front of the city, and no show of such coöperation was ever made by Gen. Banks, though a show of it *was* made by Admiral Farragut. If, again, Sherman intended by a stupendous flank movement to compel a retreat of Joe Johnston's army, that also was unsuccessful; and in fact it seems to have failed so far as effecting any great visible object was concerned, unless we credit the not very credible theory that Gen. Grant meant in some way or other to effect the just-effected retreat of Longstreet by introducing general confusion and panic throughout the Southwest. At all events, and whatever may have been the object of the expedition, we infer from the rebel dispatches and from the circumstances of the case that Sherman is no longer on the offensive; and though the telegrams sent us concerning him this morning are both stale and stupid, we should not be astonished to learn by-and-by that the opening of this month had found him in Vicksburgh.

Smith's cavalry column, also, about which there has been so much anxiety, and on the successful union with which the fortunes of Sherman's expedition so largely depended, has now returned to Memphis, having been driven back to the point from which it started by the rebel cavalry who gathered from all points against it. The public have been told of Smith's great success, in that he destroyed so many bushels of rebel grain and tore up so many rebel rails; but to assign this as the object of his expedition is an insult to common sense. Smith failed.

We have given during the last day or two such details as have come to hand of the very latest rush on to Richmond. We have not yet full statements of movements, purposes and results, but we judge that Kilpatrick and his men had a glorious ride from the Rapidan into the very suburbs of Richmond, and we are only sorry that having got so very close to the person of Jeff. Davis, he did not get just a little closer, seize the traitor by the hair, fling him on behind, and give him a ride to Washington on the horse's rump. When we know exactly and really what Kilpatrick intended to do, we shall be able to judge more accurately whether he accomplished it.

Beside the light we have got on these three great expeditions, we think it may be taken for granted now that Longstreet is out of East Tennessee, where he has been hovering for the last four months, threatening Knoxville and making himself obnoxious generally. If he be not permitted to come back, this may be accounted one of the most important successes of late days, for he cannot plant his force in any other position where it will count for as much as it did in East Tennessee.

Grant's late demonstrations from Chattanooga appear now to have been but demonstrations, and the letters of our correspondent this morning furnish the first intelligible details of them. Had Smith and Sherman succeeded, we think it altogether likely that Grant would have carried his demonstrations much farther than he did.

If all these various movements have thus, as would seem, come to an end, it may be said that we have now everywhere quiet once more. As every one knew, it was hardly yet the time to send the general cry of battle along the lines. But the day will soon come.

Rebel Prisoners.—The Government has appointed a commission to visit all camps where rebels prisoners are confined, and administer to them the oath of allegiance under the Amnesty Proclamation. There will not be any very general rush on the part of these prisoners to avail themselves of the benefits of the amnesty; but if even one in ten of all the rebels in our hands take the oath, it will diminish the army of Jeff. Davis by at least four thousand men, or about ten of the average rebel regiments. At a recent visit to a camp of five thousand rebel prisoners, we were informed by the Commandant of the post that over a thousand of them had expressed their anxiety to join our navy. And it may be found that even as large a proportion as this, one-fifth, will come forward from all the camps.

We trust the commission will investigate as closely as possible the sincerity of the prisoners whom they propose to discharge after taking the oath. The rebel opinion with respect to the binding character of an oath is a very loose one, and there are many in captivity who would take twenty oaths of allegiance, and then quickly make their way South to join the ranks of treason. We have a great advantage just now over the rebels in the number of prisoners we hold; bnt it is not safe to cheapen the stock.

We think it an excellent sign that so many of them are anxious to join the navy; and we think this an excellent disposition to make of those who take the oath. If properly distributed, and kept for a time under proper surveillance, no danger need be feared from them in the naval service. We suppose their preference for this branch of the service is to be attributed to the fact that they are less likely to be caught and executed as deserters by Jeff Davis; and perhaps also somewhat to their unwillingness to fight against their old companions in arms.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The performance of "Lecrecia Borgia" last night was in all respects admirable. We have nothing to say beyond this.

To-day, for the first time, "Faust" will be given as a matinée performance. The rôle of *Marguerite* will be sustained by Mlle. Fredereci, formerly of the German opera. This change in the caste is rendered necessary by the continued indisposition of Miss Kellogg.

Irving Hall.—Mr. L. F. Harrison's grand Testimonial Concert will take place here to-night. No entertainment of the season can be more deserving of the patronage of an American audience. Mr. Harrison, during the period of his career as a caterer for the public, has done more for young artists than all the other managers in the City. He has given every one a chance, and from these chances many an artist owes, or will owe, his, or her, career in the future. Apart from this fact, the programme offers peculiar inducements to the public. The programme is one of the best ever placed before our concert-goers. We give it:—1. Overture to "William Tell," by the full orchestra; 2. Solo, by Mr. Mills; 3. Italian Ballad, by Signor Massoleni: 4. Fantasia for violin, by Mr. Bruno Wollenhaupt; 5. Grand chorus from "Faust," by the members of the Liederkranz, Arion and New-York Singing Societies. Second part—1. Introduction to the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme," by Chas. Fradel, (first time;) 2. Grand aria by Mme. Medori; 3. Grand Concerto in E minor, by Chopin, performed by Mr. J. B. Mills; 4. Duet from "Poliuto," by Mme. Medori and Signor Massoleni; 5. Overture to "Ruy Blas." Such a programme needs no words of commendation.

Niblo's Saloon.—Mr. Gottschalk will give a grand matinée here to-day.

Broadway Circus.—Performances are announced at the Broadway Amphitheatre to-day, (Saturday,) both for afternoon and evening, and all the attractions of the establishment will be brought forward on each occasion, affording a display of equestrian, gymnastic and zoological wonders which cannot fail to amuse and gratify young and old. Riders and acrobats, dancing and trick horses, learned ponies, an educated bull, a trained buffalo, and performing dogs and monkeys are all comprised in the bill of fare.

Extension of the Third-Avenue Railroad.—The Third-avenue Railroad is about to be further extended; and although, through its efficient President, Wm. A. Darling, Esq., it has been working most effectually for years from the Astor House to Harlem River, yet the Company, we understand, intend to have it extended through Thirty-fourth-street to the East River, and from the Third-avenue through Fifty-sixth-street to the east side of Fifth-avenue, and from Chatham-street through Chambers-street to the east side of Broadway; and this extension will be operated on without any extra or additional fees. Mr. Darling, the President, and the other members of the Company are confident of this extension proving a perfect success.

To Tax-Payers.—We are requested to call attention to a notice of the Assessor of the United States Internal Revenue in the various districts of this City and Brooklyn, published in another column. It will be seen that a failure to make returns before the first Monday in May will subject the delinquent to having *fifty per cent.* added to his valuation.

Commencement of the Medical Department of the New-York University.

At the commencement of the Medical Department of the New-York University, held last evening at the University, on Washington-square, there was a large attendance. Chancellor Ferris presided, and opened the meeting with prayer.

The following list of graduates, on whom was conferred the degree of M. D., was read:—Joseph W. Alsop, Jr., E. R. Bardin, Nelson W. Bates, George Beebe, C. E. Bellington, Edwin G. Bradley, Edward V. Brown, Marvin S. Buttles, Ireius G. Cardner, Frank T. Chadwick, Robt. J. Lemoet, Josef F. Martinez, Nathaniel Matsen, Augustus T. Mills, Chas. M. McLanrie, Del. McClary, James Moore, Chas. W. Neff, George W. Newman, Charles O'Hanlon, George B. Cornell, Frank Cotle, Albert H. Crump, Gottlieb T. Donner, Thos. W. Dresser, Wm. W. Estan, John T. Goddard, Chas. A. Gorse, Edward M. Gonsales, Charles L. Greeo, Stephan S. Green, Wm. R. Hamilton, Gideon A. Hawley, Jas. W. Hughes, De Forest Huot, George W. Johnston, Eli V. Kendig, James B. Kilpatrick, James Lawyer, Cornelius O'Leary, Jeremiah O'Leary, George C. Reynolds, Henry Richings, Joseph H. Robinson, Joseph H. W. Scott, William U. Selover, James W. Sibley, Carlton W. Spicer, Samuel B. Smallwood, Joseph Stedmen, Theodore H. Stoddfers, Silas S. Thorn, Hiram Warren, James Gath Webster, Leander R. Webster, H. Goodell Whitnall, Taneuil D. Weisse, David T. Whyboro, Alfna N. Williamson.

Certificates of Honor were conferred on:—James Moore, Charles M. McLanry, Gottlieb T. Donner, Cornelius O'Leary, Jeremiah O'Leary, William U. Selover, Edward M. Gonzales, Faneuil D. Weisse, George B. Cornell, John T. Godoard, George W. Newmee, Nathaniel Metson.

The following prizes were awarded:

Prof. Mott's Bronze Medal to Dr. Charles M. McLaurin, for the best book of recorded lectures.

Prof. Marcaly's First Prize (a pocket-case of instruments,) to Dr. James Moore, for the best book of recorded cases of the Clinic.

Second Prize (a case of instruments for post-mortem examinations,) to Mr. Wm. H. B. Post, for the second best record of cases.

An eloquent valedictory to the graduating class was delivered by Prof. Charles A. Budd. Music by Donworth's Band, and the benediction by Chancellor Ferris concluded the proceedings.

Gen. Hancock in Massachusetts.

Boston, Friday, March 4.

Maj.-Gen. Hancock visited the State House today and had an interview with the Governor. Subsequently he was informally introduced to the members of the Senate and House.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Sprague and family, Washington; F. de La Martre, French Legation, Washington; Hon. J. D. Bright, Indiana; A. da Eraqna, Spanish Legation, Washington; J. Jasage, Boston; R. Bowles, Springfield; F. Bowdlich and wife, Boston; J. C. Warren, Philadelphia, are among the arrivals at the Brevoort House.

Exhibition of the Euclean Society.—The Literary Exhibition of the Euclean Society of the N. Y. University, held last evening at Niblo's Saloon, was largely attended, many not being able to obtain admittance. The speeches were all good, having the merit of brevity. The oration, by W. F. Morgan, subject, "Our Literary Future," was exceedingly well delivered, and merited the beautiful floral basket and the enthusiastic applause with which it was received. "Patriotism," by E. F. Pearson, was well spoken. "Our National Emblem," by E. J. Morgan, was well received. The poem, by Mr. Conway, full of wit and pleasant puns, elicited frequent applause. The music, under the direction of Heinemuller, was given with usual excellence. Altogether, the affair was successful and expressive of the spirit of the society embodied in its motto, "Always to be Best."

Important Triumph of Science.

Years of patient research and unwearied experiment, kindly assisted by *first scientific and professional character* in New-York, have produced and perfected

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR,
THE BEST HAIRD-RESSING

yet offered to the public. It RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, giving it a *Fresh* and Natural appearance. *Will stop its falling out in three days*, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain the skin* or soil the whites of fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation.

Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities, (that in many other preparations injure the Hair and soil the clothes,) the nicety of the composition and its

SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME,

render it the *most desirable* article for the toilet and hair-dressing yet offered to the public. $1 per bottle.

None genuine without the signature of the inventor,

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. C. can be consulted gratuitously, at No. 1,123 Broadway, where information in regard to the treatment of the Head and Hair will be *clearly explained*.

Card from the New-York Piano-forte MANUFACTURERS' SOCIETY. — The card headed "Correction," published by the Journeymen Piano-makers' Association, contains so many erroneous statements, that, in justice to ourselves, and for the sake of truth, we feel compelled to lay the facts before the public.

In the said card the idea is conveyed that the advance of 15 per cent. given to them last October was the only one the workmen had thus far received, while the facts of the case are these: In March last the Piano manufacturers advanced the wages of their workmen 25 per cent. on the original prices, and in October following the workmen again demanded an advance of 25 per cent. on the already advanced rates. It was absolutely impossible for the manufacturers to accede to this, as it would have raised the prices of New-York pianos so much above those manufactured in other cities (where no advance whatever had as yet been made,) as to prove highly detrimental to our customers and our business. We therefore agreed to give 15 per cent., (making a total advance of 43¾ per cent. on original prices,) at the same time signifying our willingness to grant the additional 10 per cent. as soon as the state of the business warranted it, and prices of pianos could be raised accordingly. Up to the present time the state of the business has not justified an increase in the prices of pianos, and consequent rise in the rate of wages, which fact was communicated by us to the workmen, in answer to their first and only demand for the 10 per cent., to which we received an answer as follows: That, "unless their demand for 10 per cent. advance was immediately complied with, they would, on the following morning, strike for 25 per cent. advance," which they did, by all leaving our factories and refusing to work.

Finding they could not force a compliance in that way, they have since attempted to take us by detail, ordering all men back to work at old prices, at all but two establishments, on condition that the men working should pay 25 per cent. of their earnings for the support of those striking for an advance of 25 per cent, at the said two factories.

In consequence of this outrageous and unjust proceeding, we all resolved to close our respective factories.

In conclusion, we deem it our duty to inform the public that the present average wages paid at all our establishments exceed $3 a day per man.

Steinway & Sons,	Hazelton Bros.,
Wm B. Bradbury,	Geo. Steck & Co.,
Raven & Bacon,	F. C. Lighte & Co.
A. H. Gale & Co.,	Haines Bros.,
Decker Bros.,	Albert Weber,
J. P. Hale,	Soehlar & Schmidt,
J. B. Dunham,	H. Worcester,
J. & C. Fischer,	Schnetze & Ludolff,
Grupe & Kindt,	Chambers & Gabler,
Ihlsing & Narvesen,	Grovesteen & Co.,
Lindeman & Sons,	J. E. Liudstadt,
Ihne & Son,	Ernst Gabler,
George L. Manner.	

The Sudden Change of Weather we are now experiencing renders this a trying season for persons with delicate lungs. Coughs and colds are exceedingly prevalent, and the foundation of many fatal cases of pulmonary disorder is now being laid. Let the afflicted remember, in their troubles, that a prompt resort to Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, in the early stages of all diseases of the respiratory organs, will soon remove all apprehensions of danger, and that coughs, colds and hoarseness are effectually and speedily cured by this standard remedy. All Dr. D. Jayne & Son's family medicines are sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers-st., and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by druggists generally.

A Cure for Rupture or Hernia.

Persons afflicted with this dangerous complaint can now be cured without a shadow of doubt.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,

is a combination of new principles never before applied to a truss. We have cured cases which were given up as incurable. It is *light, clean, and easy*, no uncomfortable pressure on the back, bone or cord; power controlled by turning a screw; inward and upward action. Pamphlets free. Sold wholesale and retail by

GREGORY & CO.,
No. 609 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 61 Barclay-st.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

"The Great Cavalry Raid of Kilpatrick on to Richmond," which is now the all-absorbing topic, creates less excitement than the Spring Style of Gents' Hat introduced by BURKE, which be is selling at the low figure of $5. No. 210 Broadway,
corner Fulton-st.

Steinway & Sons—

Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,

Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Opening of Spring Styles of Fancy Hats and Caps, for ladies, misses, boys and infants. Also, novelties from London and Paris, on Monday, March 7, 1864 J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

A liberal discount to the trade.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop —the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.

J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The secret of the great success of Dupree's Catarrh Snuff consists in its promoting a healthy action of the eyes, ears, nose and bronchia—all of which are improved by a single pinch.

Grover & Baker's highest premium elastic-stitch Sewing-Machines for sale at No. 495 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also, embroidering, braiding and every description of machine-sewing done in the best manner.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines.

NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Burke's Spring Styles of Gents' Hats now ready. Standard price, $5.

No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Mozart's Neutralizing Water is the only sure corrective for over-indulgence in alcoholic beverages. For sale everywhere.

Gent's Dress Hats, Spring Styles, Now ready. Terry's standard price, $5.

J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

The Mother's Remedy,

For all diseases with which children are afflicted, is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and during the process of teething it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period.

Hitchcock, Darling & Co., Proprietors of the famous Fifth-av. Hotel, New-York, say: "We have used Burnett's Flavoring Extracts for several years, and regard them the best in the world." Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and sold everywhere.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY,
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,

the standard preparation for the hair. Warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Prevents the hair from falling out, makes harsh hair soft and silky, is as easily used as any hair dressing, and entirely overcomes effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,
Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,
Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,
Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,
Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,

changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO.,
No. 10 University-place, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 205.—March 4, 1864.
35, 10, 20, 40, 19, 63, 29, 4, 3, 54, 18, 28, 75.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 206.—March 4, 1864.
57, 62, 17, 50, 1, 42, 73, 16, 56, 20, 55, 27.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

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SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 109—March 4, 1864.
61, 49, 12, 73, 29, 63, 21, 2, 53, 78, 31, 56, 15.
CLASS 110—March 4, 1864.
63, 30, 29, 13, 27, 35, 2, 73, 38, 68, 11, 42.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

CLOTHING.

THE ATTENTION
OF
WHOLESALE BUYERS
is requested to our superb assortment of
CLOTHING, SHIRTS
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN.
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND.

EXTRACT FROM DR. HAZARD'S LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL OF DEC. 31, 1850.—"I offer for the consideration of the public the following recipe, which, after some twelve or fifteen years' experience, I have ever found effectual in expelling from the human system, within the space of a few hours, the morbid matter which is probably the primary cause of most of the diseases that afflict mankind:

As soon as practicable after the symptoms of disease decidedly appear, such as dizziness, pain in the head, stomach, bowels, neck, shoulders, eyes, back or side, often accompanied with difficulty of breathing, sickness at the stomach, chills, fever, diarrhœa, or other premonitory warning, let the patient retire to a sleeping-room, and seated on a chair, beside the bed, place his feet above the ankles in water as hot as can possibly be borne, keeping a blanket drawn around the legs to exclude the air, and prevent the escape of the steam. In about five minutes, while the water is still very warm, wipe the feet dry as quickly as possible, and get into a warm bed; then take, if a man, from five to six, or if a woman, from four to five of Braudreth's Pills, (according to the bulk and constitution of the person,) and drink immediately after a tumbler of weak lemonade, if to be procured (or if not, molasses and water,) so hot that it can only be drank a sup at the time. This I have ever found to produce a copious sweat. Then lie down and cover warm, taking care not to expose the person to damp or very cold air for some ten or twelve hours after the medicine has operated, and taking nothing but water gruel during that time. If this does not cure within 24 hours, call in a physician, as I have nothing further to offer. Out of perhaps some hundred of cases, I do not, however, recollect a single instance, where this remedy has been applied in the early stages of bilious or inflammatory diseases, in which it has not accomplished a speedy and thorough cure. Should any one be induced to test the efficacy of the recipe, I would caution them against omitting to follow its directions minutely in every respect, and that they be particularly careful in procuring Brandreth's Pills that are genuine.

THOMAS R. HAZARD, M. D."

Dr. LULL, of Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, has used Brandreth's Pills in his practice and personally for twenty-six years. He has written a pamphlet of his experience with this medicine, which he says, in the hands of the most ignorant, does more to relieve and cure disease than the most enlightened physicians can do without it.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY is much more easy and successful in the common dry soil of private gardens, market gardens, or in field culture, than in the usual cumsy way in bogs and meadows. The yield this season, in my method of culture, was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation, with price of cranberry plants and all other useful and ornamental trees, plants and shrubs, will be sent by mail. Plants prepaid by mail.

B. M. WATSON,
Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE.

Patents issued
DEC. 1, 1863,
and
FEB. 16, 1864.

Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

THIRTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—The first of a Course of Four Lectures will be delivered in the Church on TUESDAY EVENING, March 8, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. A. A. WILLITS. Subject—*Sunshine*. The second lecture will be on March 14, by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D. Tickets for the Course, one dollar; for Mr. WILLITS' lecture, 25 cents. For sale at the door. Proceeds to liquidate Church indebtedness.

DIAMOND RINGS—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, thirty-five, forty, fifty, sixty-five, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two, three, four, five, six and seven hundred dollars each—for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

NO. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by almost eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his modes of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. She with grateful thanks thus I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 98 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUT TO-DAY.

THE
NEW NATION,

NUMBER ONE.

☞ THE TABLE OF CONTENTS will embrace a variety of matters of current interest. Leading subjects are:

UNION GENERALS—GEN. HALLECK.
THE NEXT PRESIDENCY AND PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S CLAIMS TO RE-ELECTION.
THE MILITARY SITUATION CRITICALLY CONSIDERED.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
THE LIEUTENANT-GENERALSHIP.
Public Finances.
Music, Drama and the Arts.
Literary Reviews.

Price SEVEN CENTS PER COPY. Sold by all News Dealers.

Publication Office, No. 271 Broadway.

"RUBINA

Is the title of a very readable American novel, of more than ordinary excellence, published by James G. Gregory, of New-York. The greater portion of the volume is devoted to a vivid representation of the life, surroundings and characters of a New-England village. Both the description and the characterization have the closeness to fact of personal observation and experience. 'Aunt Rhode' is particularly good. The contrast between the heroine and the people among whom she is placed, and the intense elements of aspiration and passion blended with the rustic aspects of the life she so shrewdly depicts, add a romantic flavor to the homely substance of the story."—*Boston Transcript.*

JUST PUBLISHED.

1 vol. 12mo., cloth. Price, $1 50.

JAMES G GREGORY, Publisher,
No. 46 Walker-st., New-York.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

AN INTRODUCTION TO MUNICIPAL LAW.

Designed for General Readers, and for Students in Colleges and Higher Schools.

By
JOHN NORTON POMEROY.
1 vol., 8vo., 544 pages, cloth, $3.

From Amos Dean, Esq., Albany Law School.

I have spent nearly four days in reading your book, and am willing to say, in reference to it, that, when considered in reference to its scope and the design had in view in entering upon it, it is a work of great merit. The topics are presented clearly, discussed with ability, and in the main, satisfactory results arrived at. Parts I. and II., I think, may prove very useful to students at law and young lawyers, as there is a great deal in the history of the law, and especially in its sources, both common and civil, that is very clearly, briefly and logically stated, and more available in the manner presented in your work than in any other that I am acquainted with.

From J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Professor of Political Science in Princeton College, New-Jersey.

I have examined the advance sheets of your work on Municipal Law, and I am happy to say that I regard it as one of great value, not only for the general reader, to whom it will be very interesting and profitable, but also for those who make the law their chosen profession. The chief importance of the work, however, will be found, I think, in its use as a text-book for the higher classes in our colleges; and as such, it is my purpose to introduce it in my department of Political Science in the College of New-Jersey. I may add that it contains a vast amount of information upon the matters of which it treats, which no educated man can afford to dispense with. Having been acquainted with your labors from the beginning, I rejoice that you have brought them to so happy a conclusion.

From the Hon. Wm. B. Wright, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of State of New-York.

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LAW REPORTS.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

COMPENSATION OF COUNSEL FOR CAPTORS.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Nassau.*—This case came up on a question of costs. The vessel was condemned as a prize. The libel was filed and prosecuted in the name of the United States District Attorney. Mr. Upton appeared as counsel for captors in the case under the appointment of the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Sandford appeared as counsel appointed, by the two Commanding Officers of the capturing vessels. Bills of costs were taxed and filed in behalf of the District Attorney and Mr. Upton for $7,280 each. Mr. Sanford now claimed to have $1,050 taxed to him for the same class of services charged to have been rendered for the same parties by the District Attorney and Mr. Upton. (Stat. of March 22, 1864.)

Held by the Court—That, without expressing any opinion upon the legality or justness of the items of services charged in this bill, the court is constrained to withhold its taxation as on the ground that, in its opinion, the law does not comprise the bill of costs offered for taxation to be adopted by the court as a lawful charge upon the prize fund, and to order them paid out of the fund. They constitute only matters of account between the counsel and his clients, and for that cause the taxation is denied.

FEES OF APPRAISERS.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Hattie and Cargo*; *The Same* vs. *The Forest King and Cargo*; *The Same* vs. *The Mark Wright and Cargo*; *The Same* vs. *The Lynch and Cargo.*—These cases also come up on a question of costs, the question being as to the amount taxable to an appraiser for his services upon the appointment of the court to appraise a quantity of coffee. The appraiser was appointed in each of the cases upon application of the claimants of the property for the purpose of bonding it. In one instance, the bonding was opposed by the District Attorney, and the orders in the other cases were made without his direct concurrence. The property was afterward condemned, and three bills were put in by the appraiser claiming that they should be taxed and paid out of the proceeds of the property, and a motion was made in his behalf on affidavits for orders to that effect.

The charge made by the appraiser was one per cent on the value of the coffee, amounting in all to $2,980. The time occupied in the service was not stated. The District Attorney interposed no objections to the bills or either of them. The Court not being satisfied with that mode of determining the amount of compensation, made an order that the Prize Commissioners ascertain and report the fair value of the services. They reported that they had been amended by the parties; that the bills and certain affidavits for the appraiser were admitted in evidence, and that no other evidence was offered, and that half the sum claimed, $1,490, would be a suitable compensation, but did not state the amount of time occupied or the labor performed.

Held by the Court—That the Court is not satisfied that the rule of estimating such compensation by a percentage on the value of the property, either is just in itself or has any recognition or force in law entitling it to be carried into effect, except by virtue of its adoption by the parties affected by it.

That the coffee, being under capture as prize, was for the time being the property of the United States, and not chargeable with the expense consequent upon bonding it by the claimants for their own benefit.

That the compensation charged is not shown to be legally and equitably chargeable to that amount upon the fund.

Taxation of these items therefore refused.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' COSTS—CUSTODY FEE.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Merrimack.*—This was also a question of costs. The vessel was brought into this port on the 28th day of July, 1863, and was delivered to the Prize Commissioner, and the libel was filed and the vessel taken by the Marshal under the process on the same day. The vessel and cargo were condemned. The Prize Commissioner claimed one per cent upon the value of the vessel and cargo, amounting in $2,027 as custody fees for holding the prize property in his possession for less than thirty days, and until the prize came into the custody of the Marshal.

Held by the Court—That on the true bearings of the facts and law in this case, no custody fee is allowable to the Commissioner for holding in possession the ship, nor is there for the cargo on a merely constructive possession of it.

That in this case the proofs do not show any act of personal charge by the Commissioner of the cargo or any part of it, other than an official one by the agency of a servant or common employer.

That the custody fee is allowable for person al services of the Commissioner in securing and protecting prize goods, and cannot be granted to meet disbursements to other persons.

That disbursements made by Commissioners in the execution of their official duties are to be provided for under other heads of account than that of fees and personal compensation.

Custody fee therefore disallowed.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' COMPENSATION.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Hattie and Cargo.*—This case presented legal questions as to the taxation of the bill of a Prize Commissioner, similar in effect to those disposed of in the case of the *Merrimack.*

Held by the Court—That the implication is that the sum of emoluments allowed to the Commissioner for a year's official service, including this prize, would exceed the salary of $3,000 alone, payable to him.

That the provisions of the Act of July 17, 1862, prohibit the allowance of any larger sum to that officer.

That the taxation must be deferred until it be shown to the court that an allowance of custody fees in this suit will be necessary to make up his yearly salary. Then it may be competent to the court to inquire into the fact upon which the charge is claimed.

What is Proper Tender of Money due Emigrant Boarding-house Keeper's then on the Baggage of his Boarders.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge MacCarthy.

Jacob F. Muller vs. *Ferdinand Stoesel.*—This was an action brought by plaintiff again st defendant, who is an emigrant boarding-house keeper, for the value of a trunk left with defendant by plaintiff. Plaintiff owed a bill for board of $6, and he alleges the trunk with its contents, worth $151, was retained as security. Plaintiff attempted to prove a tender of the money and demand of the property. The evidence showed that he went to the defendant's house with the money, placed it on the bar, keeping his hand over it, and said, "Here is the money, but you must not touch it unless you give me my trunk." Defendant's counsel contended that this was not a proper tender, as it was accompanied by language tantamount to a threat. Also that an emigrant boarding house keeper had the same lien as an innkeeper on the luggage of his guests. The court sustained defendant in both points, and on the first one granted a motion to dismiss the complaint.

Mr. Anderson for plaintiff; Ex-Recorder Smith for defendant.

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MISSION CHURCH, CORNER OF GOVERNEUR and Madison sts.—Rev. WM. J. BREEN will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, March 6, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M., under the direction of the New-York Port Society. Seamen and their families are invited to attend. Seats free. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—SECOND series, being discourses upon Christian Life, delivered in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. GARDNER SPRING, D.D., will preach the sixth of this series of practical sermons, on SUNDAY EVENING, March 6, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The State and Christian Life.*

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REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on *The Faithfulness of Christ to his Promises*; and at 7½ P. M. To *the Young, on the Honor Due to Parents.* Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. DR. DOWLING, THE PASTOR, will preach NEXT SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st. The ordinance of Sanctism will be administered after the morning sermon. Young men especially invited in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT—8TH-AV., between 41st and 42d sts.—Rev. A. B. HART, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese will visit this church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, March 6, for the purpose of administering the rite of confirmation.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. A. A. WILLITS will preach the sixth sermon of the course before this Association, in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Jerolemon-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 6. Young men are earnestly invited to attend.

MARINER'S CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner Madison and Catharina. Seats free. Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. by the pastor, Rev. A. MCGLASHAN. Communion at 3 P. M. At 7½, monthly concert for seamen, with letters and addresses.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in Cooper Institute, Room No. 30, Evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Room No. 5, 2d floor. Collections taken up. Private sittings daily, from 10 to 12 A. M.; 2 to 5 P. M.

GOD WILLING, THE PASTOR, H. H. BLAIR, will repeat, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Charles-st. United Presbyterian Church, his discourse on the character and life of Rev. Peter Snillons, D. D., formerly of Albany, late of Troy, N. Y. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE—HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.—Rev. C. C. Goss will deliver a discourse to young men, SUNDAY EVENING, on *The Institution of Marriage, as Ordained of God.* Public children's meeting at 3 o'clock. Strangers and families invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THE SIXTH lecture of the course on Bunyan's Holy War, will be delivered by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Establishment and Reign of God's Peace in the Town of Mansoul.*

HELL—ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY, DESTINY.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the seventh discourse of this series, at Historical Society's Building, 11th-st. and 2d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Hell in Hell.* Strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Pilgrim's Progress*, continued. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. DYER will preach in the MORNING, and Rev STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the AFTERNOON.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st. Rev. WM. R. HAMMOND, pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock P. M.; AFTERNOON, at 3 P. M. Rev. Mr. FRAZER will preech. The public are invited. Seats free.

BEHOLD, HE COMETH!—S. S. SNOW, Messenger of Christ, will preach, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Subject—*Events of the Present Hour, as Ushering in the Everlasting Kingdom of God on the Earth.* Friends of Christ invited. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th-avs., Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, pastor. The services in this church will commence on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

REV. JAS. L. PHILLIP WILL PREACH on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the First Free Baptist Church, in 24th-st., west of Broadway. The ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of service.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Will the friends of the Institution please come early in order to secure good seats.

"POLITICAL INFIDELITY" WILL BE the subject of GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS's lecture at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 8. Rev. Dr. TYNG will preside and make an introductory address.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association.—Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., will preach before this Association in the Broadway Tabernacle, corner 34th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Bible as a Literary and Scientific Study.*

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall 8th-av., corner of 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Regular services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for Evening—*Prophecy Concerning the Israelites or Jews.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT will preach, as usual, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*In Christ.* Communion services in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—SUNDAY EVENING Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider, by special request, *The Blasphemy against the Holy Ghost.*—Matt. xii. 31, 32. Morning sermon by Rev. G. T. FLANDERS.

REV. BENJAMIN N. MARTIN, D. D., will preach at the rooms of the New England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 134 Broadway, at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGton-av., corner of East 30th-st. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH—CORNER Broome and Chrystie sts., Rev. Dr PAIGE, Rector. The Bishop of the Diocese of New-York will confirm in this church on SUNDAY, March 6. Evening service at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—28TH-st. and Madison-av. There will be divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, 6th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverly-place. The Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—CORNER OF HENry and Scammal sts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning, and the Rev. FREDERICK SILL in the evening, March 6.

REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

DR. RANDOLPH ON "BELSHAZAR'S Feast" and Slavery, corner of Broadway and 23d-st. At 3, *The Story of a Soul.* At 10, Spiritual trance address. Admission to each 10 cents.

SAINT ANN'S CHURCH, 18th-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Sunday services at ¼ of 8, (full service with a sermon,) 10½, 3 and 7½, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Seats free.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH—CORNER of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park. Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

GEORGE THOMPSON, OF ENGLAND, will speak in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, FRIDAY EVENING, March 11. Admission 25 cents.

STATIONERY.

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BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
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GEN. BUTLER COMPARED TO FREDERICK THE GREAT.

PARTON'S GEN. BUTLER AT NEW-ORLEANS continues its extraordinary sale, having already reached its twelfth edition. The first review of this work in the English press, just at hand, appears in the London *Spectator*. It is long and very favorable, concluding with the following paragraph:

"This biography leaves on our minds no doubt that the Union possesses in Gen. BUTLER a man of rare and original capacity, extraordinarily fitted for constructive administration, and without any tendency to cruelty, though with that indifference to the feelings of others so often marked in very strong men. Of all the men who fill our European history, the one he is most like—strangely like—is Frederick the Great."—*London Spectator.* Price, $2. Published by
MASON BROS., No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York.

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TO BE LOCATED NEAR THE
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND CANAL-ST.
The Capital of this Bank is to be increased to
ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The present Stockholders have the reserved right to subscribe for the increase of stock until March 10, 1864. After that time the Directors will proceed to distribute said increased stock to such parties as will be most for the interest of the Bank. Books will be opened March 4, 1864, for application for the increased stock, at the Banking House of

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., and at the temporary office, No. 353 Broadway.

Payments on both the present stock and the increased will be required as follows:

Fifteen per cent. March 20; twenty per cent April 1; twenty per cent. May 1; and ten per cent. on the 1st days of June, July, August and September. Stockholders may pay in the whole amount then unpaid, and be allowed interest at the rate of six per cent for the unexpired time.

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ARMENIA SEMINARY—ARMENIA, N. Y.—REV. A. J. HUNT, A. M., Principal. Spring term begins April 7. For catalogues or information, address the Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TUTOR IN A PRIvate family, by a thoroughly competent and experienced man who has five years' experience as a Government teacher in England, and can give first-class reference. Address TUTOR, care of Mercantile Agency, No. 286 Broadway.

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AUCTION SALES.

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Parties contemplating making sales this season will do well to register their names early, to secure choice of date.
A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer,
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ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SLEECKER-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on MONDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
BLEECKER-ST.—The three-story and attic brick dwelling house and lot, situate on the southerly side of Bleecker-st., between Mulberry and Mott sts., and known as No. 48 Bleecker-st. The house is 26 feet 6 inches in front, by about 60 feet deep, with a two-story extension of about 20 feet. The house has white marble stoop and trimmings, gas, water-closet, bath, sub-cellar, &c.; basement under extension. Lot, 26 feet 6 inches front, 27 feet 6 inches rear, by 125 feet in depth.

MORAIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF AUDUBON PARK PROPERTY.—By order of S. Merrihew, Referee, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:
FORT WASHINGTON.—The residence and grounds of the late John W. Audubon, deceased, comprising the northern half of the block bounded by 156th-st. and 157th sts. and 11th-av., and the railroad and the half street and avenue adjoining, comprising in all about 17 lots, about 200x125 feet. On it is a large modern-built mansion, commanding a fine view of the river. A rare chance to buy for investment or a private residence. Maps, &c., at No. 2 Pine-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell THIS DAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, grey horse, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, kind and gentle, good saddle beast. City built, harness, shifting-top buggy; black Vermont trotting horse, 15 hands high, 8 years old, warranted sound, kind and gentle in every respect; has been driven by ladies and children; a very fine family horse. Dusenbery shifting-top buggy, harness, robe, blankets, whip, &c. Bay horse, 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in every way, fast traveler. Coal box, road wagon, two-seat depot wagons, no-top buggies, Rockaway and Germantown, shifting-top buggies, coupe rockaways, double and sigle harness, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 149 WAVERLEY-PLACE AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on MONDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the house and lot No. 149 Waverley-place, near Gay-st. The house is two stories and attic, built of brick, contains 13 rooms, marble mantels, gas, hot and cold water throughout, bath, water closet, back stairs connecting second story with yard, and is in excellent order, having recently been thoroughly overhauled. House 22 feet in width, lot 22 by 62 feet 1 inch.

S. & J. ROGART, Auctioneers,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., corner of Frankfort, a large quantity of genteel household furniture, pianos, carpets, &c., consisting of three parlor suites, in reps, one rosewood piano, one mahogany piano, mahogany sofas, lounges, tables, chairs, velvet, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, extension dining tables, &c.; arm chairs, rockers, mahogany bedsteads and bedding, pier-glass, engravings, kitchen furniture, &c.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, March 10, at 11 o'clock, the machinery, &c., contained in the hoop skirt wire factory, Nos. 175 and 177 1st-st., near South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, consisting of 150 braiding machines, cotton winders, doublers, turners, lathe sheftings, pullies, beltings, &c., &c. Sale positive. Terms cash in bankable money. For full particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 44 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at No. 108 East 40th-st., parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, beds, bedding, &c.

MEETINGS.

GREAT WAR MEETING
AT
TAMMANY HALL,
TO
FILL UP THE RANKS
OF THE
SECOND VETERAN ARMY CORPS,
COMMANDED BY
MAJ.-GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

The patriotic citizens of New-York are invited to assemble at Tammany Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, March 7, at 8 o'clock, to take measures to fill up the City regiments in the Second Army Corps. The following regiments are in this corps:

7th Volunteers, Steuben Regiment, Col. Van Schaick.
10th Volunteers, Znunves, Maj. Hopper.
39th Volunteers, Garibaldi Guard, Col. Frank.
42d Volunteers, Tammany Regiment, Col. Lynch.
52d Volunteers, Col. Paul Frank.
5.th Volunteers, Col. Chapman.
59th Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. Rugg.
61st Volunteers, Col. Miles.
63d Volunteers, Irish Brigade, Col. Bentley.
66th Volunteers, Col. Morris.
69th Volunteers, Irish Brigade, Col. McGee.
82d Volunteers, Second Militia, Col. Hudson.
88th Volunteers, Irish Brigade, Col. Kelly.

The following speakers will address the meeting:
Maj.-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK,
Maj.-Gen. JOHN A DIX,
Hon. JAMES T. BRADY
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY,
Brig.-Gen. THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
Hon. GILBERT C. DEAN,
Hon. THOMAS C. FIELDS,
Hon. JOHN E. DEVLIN.

By order of Gen. Hancock's Executive Committee:

Geo. Bliss, Chairman.	Daniel Devlin,
Theodore Roosevelt, Treas.	Gen. Meagher,
George Talbot Ward, Sec.	Elijah F. Purdy,
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R. L. Cutting,	Orison Blunt,
John Clancy,	Dudley B. Fuller,
James I. Swift,	A. G. Jerome,
Jackson S. Schultz,	James M. Halsted,
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Hon. John T. Hoffman,	Moses H. Grinnell,
John E. Williams,	Timothy G. Churchill,
W. H. Fogg.	U. A. Murdock.

Chas. Cornell,
DANIEL DEVLIN, } Committee of
STEPHEN HYATT, } Arrangements.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, 4th March, 1864.
AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of the Phenix Bank, held this day, the following premable and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove thus suddenly from our midst our so highly esteemed friend, the President of this Institution, Thomas Tileston, Esq.; and

Whereas, Mr. Tileston was for nearly half a century an eminent merchant of this City, and for more than twenty years the President of this Institution, and throughout his whole career—whether as a citizen, in his relations to the community, or in the walks of business, or in the discharge of the various and important duties confided to his care—he was distinguished alike for his unerring energy, his thorough usefulness, his great capacity, and his complete integrity;

Resolved, That we, who for many years were intimately associated with him in this Board, record our respect for his memory and our testimony to his worth, deeply deploring the death of Mr. Tileston as the loss of an able and excellent man, who, in the discharge of his several duties, by his bright cheerfulness of manner, great urbanity and kindness, has won the esteem and friendship of all by whom he was surrounded.

Resolved, That sincerely sympathizing in the great affliction which his decease has cast upon the members of his family, we offer to them this expression of our heartfelt sorrow for the irreparable loss which in his death they are called upon to sustain.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by all the members of the Board, be conveyed to the family of our late President. P. M. SRYSON, Chairman.
SIMON DE VISSER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION will be held SUNDAY EVENING, 6th inst., in the First Congregational Church, (Rev. Mr. HOLMES',) Jersey City, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. BEARDS, Mr. STEPHEN PAXSON and Rev. Mr. HOLMES will make addresses.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Boss Carpenters of Brooklyn will be held at the Mechanics' Exchange, No. 14 Court-st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 7, 1864, at 7½ o'clock P. M. All Boss Carpenters are respectfully invited to attend.
C. B. FISH, Secretary. JOS. PLATT, President.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TO LET, AN ELIGIBLE APARTment in a very small, unobtrusive family, with board, to an invalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIEBS, No. 1,217 Broadway. No children or boarders.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed; location between Amity and 14th sts., and Broadway and 6th-av.; front room in second story preferred; terms not over $18 per week. Address N. & T., No. 14 John-st., New-York.

A FAMILY OF LIBERAL MEANS CAN have two entire floors, with a private table, in a large and strictly first-class house, without other boarders or children. Address D. E. K. through Boyd's City Express Post.

BOARDING.—TO LET, THE SECOND FLOOR No. 261 4th-av., comfortably and neatly furnished, with private table, to a small genteel family. The house has modern improvements. References exchanged.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR A PRIvate boarding-house, a single room for a gentleman, with or without board. The most respectable references given. Address S. C. L., Post-office.

AT No. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BEtween Broadway and Washington-square, one or two rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board.

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES of females scientifically treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York. Inclose stamp for ladies' circular, and escape quackery. Board and nursing. THIERS' IMPERIAL MONTHLY PILLS, for debility, irregularities, &c., are a scientific, safe and certain compound, in strict accordance with the "French Codex," and wholly distinct from the nostrums trash of midwives and quacks. Price, $1 and $5. Relief guaranteed.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROTHER JONATHAN'S OLD FOLKS.
This celebrated company will appear at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7.
Admission, 25 cents; children, 15 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.
Tickets for sale at Devoe & Sons, Cooper Institute, and at the music-stores.
For particulars see posters and programmes.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA MATINEE.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE OPERA.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, March 5, at 1,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
Positively only time at a matinee of Guunod's
FAUST.
CARO.—Miss Kellogg not yet being able to sing, as will be seen from the annexed statement of her physician,
MME. FREDERICI-HIMMER
has, in the kindest manner, consented to appear in the part of Margherita at to-day's matinee,
To MAX MARETZEK, Esq.:
SIR: Miss Kellogg is recovering from her influenza, but it will not be safe for her to sing before Tuesday of next week,
J. F. GRAY, M. D.
NEW-YORK, Friday March 4, 1864.
FAUST
will be produced with its new and brilliant costumes, new scenery and appointments, and the following very complete cast:

Margherita	Mme. FREDERICI-HIMMER
Siebel	Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust	Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Valentin	Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Mephistopheles	Sig. HANNIBAL BIACHI
Wagner	Sig. MULLER
Marthe	Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor	MAX MARETZEK.

NOTICE.—Sig. BELLINI, in order to give eclat to the performance, has accepted the comparatively small part of Valentin.

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR—NO RESERVED SEATS.
Tickets may now be had at the regular ticket offices and at all the principal music-stores and hotels.
NOTICE.—Ladies are particularly requested, in order to avoid inconvenience, to purchase their tickets in advance, a great crowd being expected. Three additional ticket offices and entrance doors will be opened.
On MONDAY EVENING, March 7, at 8,
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
ERNANI.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S
FIRST AND ONLY FAREWELL MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 5, at 1 o'clock,
Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted by
Mme. ELENA D'ANGRI, the great Contralto,
Mlle. BARNETCHE, Pianist,
Mr. George Simpson, Tenor. Sig. Carlo Patti, Violinist.
Conductors.....Sig. Abella and J. Behrens.
Admission, including reserved seats, $1. Seats may be secured at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st. Doors open at 12½. Matinée to commence at 1 o'clock.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 9, fourth Concert.
Chickering & Sons' pianos are invariably used for Gottschalk's concerts.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,
SATURDAY, March 5, 1864,
In consequence of indisposition, change of performance.
BATAILLE DE DAMES,
LADIES' BATTLES,
Comedy in three acts by M. Scribe and Legouvé.
LES NOCES DE JEANETTE,
Comic opera in one act by M. Victor Masse.
Doors open at 7½, curtain at 8 o'clock precisely.
Box-office of the theatre as No. 623 Broadway.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST.....MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Prince and Spring streets.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
SIXTEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
of this unparalleled exhibition, some of which are: Great War Elephant, Performing Elenhant Tippoo Saib, Living Giraffe, Asiatic and African Lions and Lionesses, Bengal and Senagal Leopards, White Bears, Grizzly Bears, Cinamon Bears, Poonah Bears, young Lions and Lionesses, Royal Benual Tiger, Brazilian Tigers, Striped and Spotted Hyenas, Surmese Cow, Buffalo, S. A. Tapir, Zebra, English Fallow Deer, Ocelopus and Wild Cats, Ichneumons, Ant-eaters, Japanese Swine, Elk, Llamas, Cashmere Goat, African Black and Grey Ostriches, S. A. Ostrich, White Peacocks, Pelican, Black Swan, White and Blue Cranes and Storks, American Eagle, Macaws, Gold and Silver Pheasant, Pomee, Crowned Cranes, Black and Gray Wolves, Possums, African Gazelles, American Deer, Gray, Green, Blue and Red Parrots, Australian birds without number, Badgers, Angolls, Asses, Monkeys and Seboons, etc., etc. A pair of enormous Boa Constrictors, just landed, besides an immense number of other animals not enumerated in this list.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY, STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

MUSICAL.

NEW MUSIC.—"WHEN OLD FRIENDS WERE HERE."—A very beautiful and touching Song in B Flat:

When old friends were here,
In days that are flown,
How fond were the hands
Which oft clasped my own.
The pathways of life
Wore pleasure's sunny hue,
And voices were near,
With tones warm and true.

"SHE WAS ALL THE WORLD TO ME."—This is a sweet, flowing melody, in E Flat.
The above are the last two Songs of the late Stephen C. Foster. Price 25 cents each, mailed free. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE SANITARY FAIR Polka," dedicated to the patrons of the Sanitary Fair, composed by Mrs. Farkhurst. This is a perfect gem, played nightly by the band at the Brooklyn Fair. Price 25 cents.

GEN. SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

RUMORS AND CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

OFFICIAL ADVICES TO FEB. 11.

OUR FORCES THEN AT MERIDIAN

The Rebels Weak in Numbers and Much Demoralized.

Is the Expedition Back at Vicksburgh?

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Friday, March 4.

An officer arrived here to-day from Vicksburgh, the 28th ult., bearing dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN. When twelve miles east of Meridian, on the 11th, he says the enemy numbered only 7,000 or 8,000, and were much demoralized. No fighting had occurred after passing Jackson, Miss.

Gen. SHERMAN had sent a force to Meridian at that date.

When Gen. SHERMAN was at a point twelve miles west of Meridian, on the 11th ult., he sent part of his forces to Selma, and not back to Meridian as reported. Last night's dispatches, from which this information is derived, bring official news which settles the question as to Gen. SHERMAN's occupation of Selma. The railroad between Jackson and Meridian has been wholly destroyed.

The latest advices are that part of SHERMAN's forces are still at Selma, and the remainder have fallen back to Meridian.

A dispatch from Cairo of the 3d states that when the steamer *Mississippi*, on her way up, arrived at Vicksburgh, a gentleman, formerly Captain of the steamboat *Scotland*, just come in from Mobile, having escaped from the rebels, into whose army he had been coscripted, reported that when he left Mobile Gen. SHERMAN was within forty miles of that place, and could easily take it if he wanted to.

Mobile papers of the 18th give no later news than is already published.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

A special to the Philadelphia Bulletin, from Washington the 4th, says intelligence has been received here that Gen. Sherman is back from his extended reconnaissance. He did not go near Selma, and never intended such a thing.

SMITH'S CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

Interesting Account of its Operations—Its Return to Memphis.

From the Cairo News, March 1.

Some particulars of the late expedition of Gen. WM. L. SMITH, lately returned to Memphis, have already been published. Gen. SMITH, in person, arrived here last evening. His official report to the military authorities will undoubtedly set forth the following facts:

The expedition moved from Memphis on Thursday, the 11th inst., some 7,000 strong, Brig.-Gen. WM. L. SMITH in command, the purpose being to clear the country of straggling rebel forces, and, if possible, create a diversion in favor of Gen. SHERMAN, with whose rear it was thought the cavalry expedition might, in due season, communicate. It was stated that the enemy were posted in force beyond the Tallahatchie, and that they would determinedly resist the Federal advance. After two days' heavy marching the expedition reached the Tallahatchie. A brigade of infantry temporarily attached to the expedition, under command of Col. MCMILLEN, was sent forward, and threatened Panola, and afterward to Wyatt for a similar purpose. The movement was successful. The infantry attracted their attention and the forces of the enemy to these points, when Gen. SMITH swung his cavalry around to New-Albany, where he crossed without firing a shot. He then pushed boldly forward to a point near the Pontotoc, in the vicinity of Houston, where he encountered some State Confederate troops under GHOLSON, numbering near 600. They stampeded at his approach, throwing away their arms as they ran. Gen. SMITH pursued hotly until he reached Houlka swamps, when he found the enemy concentrated in heavy force, holding a corduroy road, the only one across the swamp. This could not be traversed either to the right or left, so SMITH's whole force was moved rapidly to the eastward while a heavy demonstration was made on the front, as though he intended to force a passage over the road. The enemy were again deceived and our force fell back upon Okalona. This was on Monday the 15th inst. The attack on Okalona was so little expected that several Confederate officers, at home on visits to their families, were captured. The Ninth Illinois Regiment of Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. BRASH commanding, was then sent out to Aberdeen to endeavor to secure a crossing at Tombigbee. On the next morning REPHAN's Brigade, (commanded by Gen. GRIERSON in person,) was sent out to support the Ninth Regiment at Aberdeen, and with directions to threaten Columbus strongly. With the remaining two brigades Gen. SMITH swept down the road toward West Point, tearing up the railroad completely as he advanced, and also burning all the corn he found. There were vast quantities of this, cribbed and ready for transportation. The amount destroyed could not be much less than two million bushels, and was probably much greater. Two thousand bales of cotton were also devoted to the flames. During this portion of the march, negroes flocked to Gen. SMITH by hundreds and thousands, mounted on their masters' horses and mules, with bridles and saddles of the most primitive description. They welcomed Gen. SMITH as their deliverer wherever he met them. "God bless ye, has yer come at last; we've been lookin' for yer for a long time, and had almost done gone give it up," was the cry of many. They bid farewell to their wives and children, and marched in the van.

Hearing that the enemy was concentrated in heavy force at West Point, the brigade at Aberdeen was called over by a forced march to the line on the railroad at a station fifteen miles north of West Point, while the main force moved down upon West Point. Two miles north of the place SMITH came upon a brigade of the enemy, drawn up in line of battle to receive him. This was on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at about 2 P. M. Our forces charged in gallant style, and, after a sharp engagement of some fifteen minutes' duration, drove the enemy back, through the town, into the Suchatoucha Swamp on the right. Skirmishing continued on the borders of the swamp during the remainder of the evening until dark. Meanwhile the whole Federal force was being brought forward into position. Through his scouts, Gen. SMITH ascertained that the enemy was upon his front in powerful force; that he held every one of the crossings of the swamp on his right and on the line of the Okatibbeha in the front. He was confined on the left by the Tombigbee, which it was impossible to cross. His force was heavily incumbered with the pack trains, horses and mules captured, to the number of full three thousand, and an equal number of negroes. These he felt obliged to protect, and it took such a heavy guard force as to reduce the effective fighting force nearly one-half, leaving him powerless to drive the enemy, so strong in numbers, before him, and who had taken up so strong a position that he could never defeat with military and riflemen that SMITH could attack with only light carabines, his horses being useless in the marshy ground occupied. There was little time for speculation. The position was immediate.—Gen. SMITH did the best he could under the circumstances. He made a strong demonstration upon the rebel centre, and while sharp fighting was going on drew all his incumbrances and the main portion of his force rapidly back toward Okalona, covering his rear with a well organized force, which fought the enemy from every line of concealment that offered on the backward march. The enemy pressed in force, and made desperate attempts to overtake the rear guard, but without success. They also failed in attacking the main force in flank, which they several times essayed, but were as often foiled. All their best movements were thus handsomely checkmated, and Gen. SMITH soon had the fighting all in his own way, until he reached Okaloca. At this place, after the pursuing force had been three times repulsed in a most brilliant manner, a battery of small howitzers—six guns of FERRIS' Illinois Cavalry—were run off of the road into a ditch, where the carriages were so badly smashed up that they were unable to get them off, and they fell into the enemy's hands. All the ammunition of the battery was destroyed, however, all the harness cut, carriages destroyed, guns spiked and horses saved.

It was with the greatest difficulty that this uncalled for panic could be broken and order restored. Organized forces were thrown to the rear as quickly as possible, and the advance of the enemy handsomely checked. From crest to crest of the hills the fight was resumed and continued for over ten miles with the utmost determination on both sides. Having reached Ivy Farm, a splendid place, it was immediately taken possession of, and a large force deployed, a battery placed in position, and the whole field cleared for action. The enemy advanced into the open field; the whole strength of our artillary was opened upon them at short range with killing effect, supported by a full line of carbine firing from the dismounted troops. When their line was shaken a gallant charge was made upon their centre and on the right by mounted men. This manœuver was performed in handsome style, the enemy were swept backward at every point, and so completely scared that they made no further attack upon SMITH's men, though they followed up at a respectful distance until he crossed the Tallahatchie.

Gen. SMITH succeeded in bringing off all his captured stock, pack trains, negroes and other spoils, having performed a march of over sixty miles without rest. Our loss is reported as having been slight, the heaviest being in the Fourth Regulars, which lost thirty-five. There were quite a number of our men captured while straggling, capturing chickens and performing acts not legitimately in the line of their duty.

FORREST in this fight, or series of fights, had four brigades of cavalry and mounted infantry, reinforced by GHOLSON's State troops, 600 strong, and, it is said, a portion of LEE's command. His total force, when at West Point, was over 5,000. This did not include the troops streiched along the Oktibbeha on the left and front, and the troops back of the Suchatoncha swamp on the right. FORREST boasted that he had Gen. SMITH just where he wanted him, and that the people had no need to fear that he would ever advance any further south. The latter part of his boast, for the present, only holds good. Gen. SMITH's expedition returned to Memphis, after just fourteen days' absence, having made a march out and back of about 350 miles, with the results above set forth.

Evening Exchange.

$40,000	Amer. Gold	53. 91⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R.	b3.138
30,000	do	161⅜	100	do	s3.138
70,000	do	s3.161⅜	1100	do	138
10,000	do	161⅜	100	do	b3.136½
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	136⅜	400	do	136¼
100	do	136¾	400	do	136¼
600	Erie R.	s3.117⅞	1000	Cleva. & P. R.	118
2800	do	117⅞	200	do	118¼
700	do	118	500	do	b3.118¾
100	do	b3 118	350	Northwestern	85⅞
300	do	118⅜	200	do	85⅞
1900	do	118¾	950	do	86
100	do	b3.118⅝	500	Rock Island R.	b10 124
200	do	s3.118¾	400	do	b10.123⅞
1800	do	118⅝	200	do	123¾
3500	do	s8 118¼	200	do	123¾
200	do	b3.118¼	100	do	123¾
1000	do	118¾	150	do	123¾
1400	do	s3 118	100	do	123¾
300	do	s10.117⅞	100	do	123
100	Erie Railway Pr.	103	500	Fort Wayne	b3.103
100	do	b3.103¼	200	do	103¼
100	do	107¾	1500	do	10
100	Hnd. R. R.	157⅜	200	do	s30.102⅝
500	Harlem R.	b30.147	100	do	102⅞
400	do	s3 146⅜	100	T. R. & A. R.	74
200	Reading R.	137¼	100	Cumb. Coal	75¾
900	do	137⅝	2300	do	76
700	do	137¼	200	do	b3 76
500	do	137¼	100	do	b2 75⅞
500	do	b10.137¾	500	do	b3 75⅝
400	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	82⅜	100	Canton Co.	66⅜
400	do	83	750	do	66⅜
100	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr.	60	100	do	66⅞
100	Mich. Cen. R.	145⅜	200	Pr. du Chien	67
100	Mich. So. R.	99⅜	100	do	b3 66
200	Cle. & Tol. R.	141⅞	200	Quicksil. M. Co.	64¼
100	Galena	119			

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—A depot is opened in London for the sale of these lozenges, which have been so long in use in America for relieving Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Threat disorders and affections of the Lungs.—*Liverpool Post.*

[Advertisement.]

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR MARCH—Contains several interesting subjects. The Eye—Its Color, Natural Language, etc.; "A Change of Heart"—Conjugal Resemblances—The Future American—"The Jerks"—Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Psychology, etc. Only 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. The Nos. for January, February and March sent by first post for 45 cents.

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—Graphic and splendid Illustrations of live subjects in this week's number, comprising the Last Ditch of the Southern Confederacy; Eating to Live and Living to Eat; Central Park Sleighing on the 1st of March; Wreck of the *Bohemian*; Metropolitan Fair Building; Yale College Secret Society Initiation; Fashions by Mme. Demorest; with much Interesting, Local, Political and Literary Matter. Do not fail to see this valuable number. Now ready. Price 8 cents. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

LAST DAY of the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" at Barnum's Museum. It will be played both afternoon and evening, making the day a grand gala day for ladies, children and families, who will be sure to be amused by the great comic singer Harrison, who always delights his audiences with his impromptu songs. The long catalogue of living wonders may be seen at all hours, including dwarfs, giants, monster serpents, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

The prices of many commodities are tending downward, but families can still procure the most healthful and nutritious beverage at a moderate cost by asking their grocer for KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. Price 25 cents per pound.—Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

If any window or door of your house is opened during the night by a burglar, or any other man, or if they are left open carelessly or intentionally by a servant, the Burglar Alarm Telegraph gives instant notice in your sleeping-room. E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HARRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

READY—KNOX'S Spring Hat for Gents. No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

CHRISTOPHERS—NELSON.—On Thursday evening, March 3, by Rev. H. H. Blair, at his residence, No. 34 Perry-st., New-York, THOMAS JARVIS CHRISTOPHERS to SARAH ANN NELSON, daughter of the late Archibald Nelson, all of this City. No cards.

PLYMPTON—COWLES.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, March 3, by Rev. Walter Mitchell, GILBERT M. PLYMPTON, of New-York, to MARY S. COWLES, daughter of the late L. W. Stevens, of New-York.

DIED.

BURLING.—On Friday evening, March 4, at his residence, No. 240 West 22d-st., WILLIAM J. BURLING, of the firm of Argall & Co., of this City, and son of the late Lancaster S. Burling.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—On Friday evening, March 4, of paralysis, ISRAEL BROWN, in the 70th year of his age.

Notice of funeral will be given in Sunday morning's papers.

BISSETT.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, March 3, MRS. MARY BISSETT, relict of the late James D. Bissett, Sr., in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Jno. W. Craig, M. D., Plainfield, on Monday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock. The train leaves Foot Cortlandt-st. at 12 o'clock.

OAKLEY.—On Friday, March 4, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM M. CAHOON, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, on Sabbath, the 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 117 East 24th st.

CLARK.—On Thursday, March 3, after a short illness, CHARLES J. CLARK, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of James E. Serrell, No. 43 West 26th-st. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

CORNELL.—On Wednesday, March 2, ELIJAH CORNELL in the 65th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his son, Samuel M. Cornell, No. 75 East 15th-st.

ELY.—On Friday afternoon, March 4, JULIA ANN ELY, wife of E. C. Ely, in the 54th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 86 East 23d-st., corner of Lexington-av., on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Livingston, N. Y., for interment.

FOWLER.—In this City, on Thursday, March 3, PARNEL FOWLER, sister of Mrs. T. H. Gallaudet, in the 76th year of her age.

FANNING.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 3, Mrs. FRANCES FANNING, widow of the late Amos Fanning, formerly of Albany.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 6th inst., from the residence of her daughter, No. 218 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

GRAY.—Suddenly, on Friday, of disease of the heart, GEORGE W. GRAY, of this City, aged 66 years.

His friends, and those of his son, Henry Peters Gray, are requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from Mr. Frothingham's Church, in 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HARMON.—Suddenly, on Thursday afternoon, March 3, PHEBE ADELE, daughter of Philip C. and Louisa A. Harmon, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 219 Madison-st.

HARRING.—At Irvington, on Thursday, March 3, after a short illness, JOHN HARRING, aged 33 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of Alexander Allaire, No. 636 Greenwich-st., corner of Morton.

HORTON.—At Geneva, on Saturday morning, Feb. 27, after a long and painful illness, ELIZA HORTON, wife of Jacob Horton.

Her remains were interred in the family lot Newburgh.

IRWIN.—On Friday, March 4, JAMES IRWIN, aged 68 years.

The friends of his family are requested to attend his funeral, this day (Saturday,) at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 119 Hammond-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

KETCHAM.—On Thursday morning, March 3, HENRY P. KETCHAM, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his father, No. 36 West 29th-st., on Saturday next, at 9½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

KINGSBURY.—At Waterbury, Conn., on Wednesday, March 2, WILLIAM CHARLES, eldest son of Frederick J. and Althea B. Kingsbury, aged 10 years and 8 months.

MEIER.—At Dobb's Ferry, on Friday morning, March 4, after a short illness, EDWARD, son of M. H. and ANN M. Meyer, in the 19th year of his age.

Funeral at 2 P. M. this day.

MANSFIELD.—On Thursday, March 3, after a lingering illness, VILETTA A., widow of the late Thomas Mansfield, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the 6th inst., from her late residence, No. 68 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

NEWMAN.—On Friday, March 4, GARRANA M., wife of Wm. H. Newman, and youngest daughter of the late Jonas Mintzrn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Staten Island, on Monday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt's Landing on the arrival of the 12 o'clock boat from New-York.

POSTLEY.—The remains of the late Lieut. DAVAN POSTLEY, of 174th Regiment N. Y. Vols., killed at Donaldsonville, La., having arrived in the City, the funeral services will be held at the 5th-av. Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. Armitage,) corner of 5th-av. and 46th-st., at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 7th inst. The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Second Company, 7th Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., (in citizens' dress,) as also his other friends in the regiment, and any members of the 174th N. Y. Vols. who may be in the City, are respectfully invited to attend.

STELLE.—On Thursday morning, March 3, Dr. NELSON STELLE, of this City, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 37 Bleecker-st. The remains will be taken to Piscataway, N. J., by the 12 o'clock train from Jersey City. Services at the Baptist Church at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Carriages will be in attendance.

SUMNERS.—Suddenly, on Friday, March 4, Miss ELIZABETH SUMNERS.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of H. C., W. P. and Isaac Westervelt, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Danl. Sloan, Esq., No. 240 West 22d-st., on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 2½ P. M., without further notice.

STOCKWELL.—At Orange, N. J., SAMUEL, only son of Nathan H. and Sarah Stockwell.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, High-st., Orange, this day, (Saturday,) the 5th inst., at 3½ P. M. A train leaves New-York, via Hoboken Ferry, foot of Barclay-st., and Morris and Essex Railroad, at 2 P. M., and Orange at 5:19 P. M.

TOMPKINS.—At Rye, Westchester County, on Friday morning, March 4, CATHARINE M., wife of Noah Tompkins.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VERPLANCK.—At New-Windsor, on Friday, Feb. 12, EPHEMIA, wife of Philip Verplanck, Esq.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Louisa Moore, from Newbern, N. C.—J. N. Taylor, E. D. Lantac, Capt. A. Sweet, Jas. U. Whittemore, J. E. Webb, W. E. Green, F. Goetze, A. Gordon, R. T. Gordon, James Keegan, Richard Edwards, B. Sellack, E. H. Neal, Thos. Quintaw, John Colton, E. Valley, Mrs. Patterson and 3 children, Mr. Patterson, V. H. Pare, Thos. Stafford, A. A. Armstrong, Jno. Murphy, lady and 4 children, C. J. Adams, F. W. Ainsley, T. J. Loftin, John W. Gardner, E. H. Marble, Nelson Moore and wife.

In steamship Matanzas, from New-Orleans—John L. Brown, F. Reast, Wm. Carter, R. de Clairemont, lady and child, Edward E. Fisk, Alfred Brown, Moses Levi, Lucas Tortella, Mr. Orden, Master Brown, Mr. Capes, S. Hughes. From Havana—Juan Aquilar, John D. Edmisten, Henry F. Mills, Jose Costalla, Thomas Cadig, Joseph Knight.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 29 | Sun sets..... 5 55 | Moon rises. 4 28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 33 | Gov. Island.. 6 22 | Hell Gate.. 7 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 4.

Cleared.

Ship Vestalinden, (Norw.,) Olsen, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners G. J. Jones, Crowell, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Florence, Atkins, Providence, Baker & Dayton; Leocadia, Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Bergen, Case, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Matilda, (Br.,) West, Tampico, B. P. Small & Co.; Jason, Sprague, Nassau, master; Mary & Adeline, Davis, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Little Lizzie, Phillips, York River, Crowell & Paine.

Sloop A. Leete, Leete, Chester, Conn., H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Matanzas, Liesgang, New-Orleans Feb. 25, via Havana 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Thomas Ascencio & Co.

U. S. steam gunboat Queen, Acting Master Robert Tarr, commanding, from coast of Texas, via New-Orleans, Ship Island, and 9 ds. from Pensacola.

U. S. steam transport Thames, Carey, Beaufort and Port Royal, th, at 3 P. M., with cotton to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Louisa Moore, Winters, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Locust Point, Hoffman, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Westchester, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Elise Ruger, (Hanov.,) Hoyer, London 52 ds., with mdse. to Ruger Bros. Has had fearful westerly gales the entire passage; lost and split sails, and sustained much other damage. was 20 ds. from lon. 20 to 27, and has been 21 ds. to westward of the Islands. Feb. 11, lat. 41 37, lon. 56 10, barometer 28 4, encountered a hurricane from S. E. to W. N. W., ship lying to under bare poles, and nearly on her beam ends, for 10 hours, when it moderated to a gale; had the head pumps, copper from the stem and bow, washed away, sprung topsail-yard and rudder-head; has been beating off Barnegat since the 1st inst., with strong westerly winds and snow.

Ship John H. Ryerson, Patterson, Liverpool Jan. 8, with mdse. and 30 passengers to J. & N. Smith & Co. Jan. 21, lat. 46 54, lon. 15 04, sprung foremast.

Bark Wiuthrop, (of Bermuda,) Moulton, Naples, Jan. 14, passed Gibraltar Jan. 21, with fruit to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig J. B. Elliot, (of Maitland, N. S.,) McDonald, Carthagena 26 ds., with cotton etc., to D. R. De Wolf. Feb. 9, when off Baxon-auvis Shoals, saw a schr. ashore on the shoals, with a very heavy sea breaking around her; had apparently been some time in that condition.

Brig Eunomia, (Dan.,) Eggers, Saotos 58 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Anna Bell, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Taylor, Pernambuco Jan. 31, with cotton etc., to Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff. Has had heavy head winds during the passage. Left no vessels.

Brig J. Titus, (of St. John, N. B.,) Shum, Manzanilla 24 ds., with cedar, mahogany, etc., to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has had heavy northerly gales most of the passage.

Brig Glove, (Ital.,) Corselli, Palermo 58 ds., with fruit, etc., to T. Manara & Co.

Brig Johannes, (Prus.,) Linda, Buenos Ayres 80 ds., with wool and hides to Bowley, Conyers & Co. Has had heavy head winds during the passage.

Schr. Jane Maria, Gisr, Norwich 5 ds., to H. S. Rackett & Son.

Schr. Hy. Brown, Latcham, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Samuel G. Miles, Letchsm, Chincoteegue, with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Tice Ellis, (of Windsor,) Potter, Curacoa 15 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Eleanor, Fernirs, Bridgeton 3 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox & Co.

Schr. Fowler, Chase, New-London 4 ds.

Schr. Harriet, Bearse, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Robert E. Rhodes, Baker, Gloucester 5 ds.

Schr. Ellen H. Brown, Perce, Dighton 3 ds.

Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, Baker, Providence 3 ds.

Schr. Fountain, Davis, Fall River 4 ds.

Schr. Broadfield, Fish, Providence 5 ds.

Schr. Avail, Carter, Wareham.

WIND—At sunset, S., and light.

Sailed.

Feb. 3—Steamships Parthenia, Pawtucket, Fulton and Cnnonious.

Ships Donan, Ernestine.

Barks Henry Buck, Oceana, (Br.,) Julia Heyn, Ariel, Florence, Oceana, (Norg.,) Gauss, Golden Fleece.

Brigs Benj. Delano, A. Bradham, Eastern Star and Isadora.

Schooners Prince Alfred, White Cloud, St. Lewis.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 4—Arr. bark Windward, from Baltimore, via Edgartown; brig Dispatch, from Bahia.

Also arr. barks Fury, from Messina; Moonbeam, from Leghorn; brigs Charles Miller, from New-Orleans; Coquette, from West Indies. Below—Bark Evolin and Setah.

HALIFAX, March 4—Arr. brig Veteran, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steam transport Louisa Moore, Capt. Winters, arrived at this port, yesterday, from Newbern, N. C., in four days.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE NEW PILOT-BOAT EDMUND DRIGGS.—The new pilot-boat Edmund Driggs, No. 7, Capt. Augustus H. Van Pelt, went down the bay yesterday morning on a trial trip, and after proceeding outside as far as the light-ship, returned and arrived at the City at about 4 P. M. There was a large number of guests on board, including a number of pilots belonging to other boats, who freely expressed their admiration of the vessel, both as regards sailing qualities and comfort. The following pilots are now attached to her: Richard Bowen, James H. Fenure, Jacob Vanderbilt, Edward Hilliker, John W. Murray, and Capt. Augustus H. Van Pelt.

Spoken, &c.

Maria—Brem. bark, from Trinidad for London, no date, lat. 30 12, lon. 72 12.

Foreign Ports.

At Gonaives, Feb. 12, brig Foster, from Boston, had finished discha. Sid. Feb. 12, Bremen brig Delphin, for New-York.

At Carthagena, Feb. 7, schrs. Eureka, for New-York next day; Dearborn, discha.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.

MESSRS. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

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$12 WILL BE PAID FOR A COMPLETE file of the NEW-YORK TIMES for 1863. Apply at Subscription Desk, *Times* Office.

$1,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

(Being the balance not awarded on bids for $2,000,000, opened Feb. 23, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until MONDAY, March 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase, at not less than their par value, of the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed Feb. 17, 1864, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $2,000,000, opened Feb. 23, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1885; and five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1886.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts, of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 25, 1864.

BETTS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 349 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALE DEALERS in SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, Fine Kersey and other Blankets, Traveling-bags, Carriage-robes, Fine SADDLERY HARDWARE and MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

In connection with the above, we have on hand and constantly manufacturing, a large stock of FINE GOODS, gotten up expressly for the CITY TRADE—at RETAIL.

Also, FINE HARNESS—SINGLE AND DOUBLE—for CITY USE. We are giving special attention to this branch of our business, and invite comparison with any house in the trade.

We have goods also in our line, especially adapted to the markets of CUBA and other WEST INDIA ISLANDS and SOUTH AMERICA, to all of which we invite the attention of buyers from both City and country.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.
POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.



Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transperent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,
SEMMONS, Occulist's Optician,
No. 569½ Broadway under the Lafarge House.

THE
EAR.
NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR
AND
PARTIAL DEAFNESS,
EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED
BY
DR. HARTLEY,
NO. 497 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

The only acknowledged Aurist in the United States, who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Deafness, Noise in the Head, and all disagreeable Discharges from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed, where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

RAVENSWOOD, Aug. 5, 1863.

DR. HARTLEY—Dear Sir: I entered your office for mere "consultation" as to whether a total deafness in one ear, of twelve months' standing, and in the other of a month—both coming on suddenly, and impregnable to appliances of external blistering and internal washings and oilings—could, nevertheless, be cured. You examined them, and asked me to be seated for the solution.

The *actual hearing* followed the question of the *possible* in so short a space, and so kindly done withal, that I have just left your office a new man, filled with surprise, gratitude and awe. To me you explained the cause and process on natural principles. I cannot resist the temptation to spread your fame among the afflicted, that they may find the same joy of relief. I went to you deaf and disconsolate—I came away hearing perfectly.

I am, very respectfully and gratefully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES N. THOMPSON,
Formerly Missionary
of A. B. C. F. Missions in Syria and the Holy Land.
No charge for *consultation* and *examination*.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY
OF THE AGE!
DOCTOR KENNEDY,
OF ROXBURY, MASS.,
has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, FROM THE WORST SCROFULA TO A COMMON PIMPLE.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and ruoning ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most dangerous case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five or eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been caused by cancer in the stomach.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.

One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.

One to two bottles will regulate all derangements of the kidneys.

Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.

One to three bottles have cured the worst cases of piles; a relief is always experienced. What a mercy to get relief in such an excruciating disease.

By following the directions in the pamphlet around each bottle and by a judicious application of the SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
AND
SCROFULA OINTMENT,
AND
HEALING OINTMENT,
every sore and ulcer, of whatsoever kind or nature, except cancer that has taken root, is perfectly and permanently healed.

MANUFACTURED BY DONALD KENNEDY,
No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whitee, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. In all cases he will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED.—Therefore, let no false delicacy prevent your immediate application to Dr. POWERS. Dr. POWERS, successfully consulted with Dr. WARD No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure. Viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores vitality of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send or a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a sure and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

CAUTION TO LADIES, SINGLE AND MARRIED.—Every woman truly a lady, has an aversion to call on or upon a physician, in respect to complaints peculiar to her sex. Besides the shock to her delicacy in consulting persons, most of whom know nothing of her ailments, she incurs worse than useless expense in buying injurious pills, drops, potions, &c. No lady need call upon the numerous doctors with whom to uselessly spend her means, as "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," $1, by A. M. Mauriceau, Professor of Diseases of Women, designed especially for the married or those about to be married, points out the mode of treatment to remove obstructions, irregularities, or her other ailments, as mother or wife, with the causes and symptoms, and what best to do. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234, New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by address ing Box 7,259 N.Y. Post-office.

DR. LEWIS' FEMALE MONTHLY TONIC is the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty for removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause. Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Dr. LEWIS' valuable, certain and safe method of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicines, can do so at one interview. Ladies from a distance can return the same day. Excellent rooms fitted up in style for accommodation of ladies.

A. LEWIS, M. D., Physician for Females,
No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE ruined their health by using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. The unfortunate can rely on Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROPS. They contain nothing injurious, and never fail in performing a speedy and permanent cure in all cases of private diseases, no matter how obstinate the case may be. They never have, and never will fail to cure. Can be obtained at No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Eight separate rooms; a private entrance. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

TO YOUNG MEN AND ALL MANKIND, who by indulging in secret habits, have contracted that soul, mind and body destroying vice, use old Dr. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS. I would here state that this is no medicine gotten up to swindle and extort money from the unfortunate. I am pleased at all times to have the afflicted call at my office and give this a trial gratis. Come one and all, and receive the blessing. No. 41 Division-st., second block from the Bowery.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Especially for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N.Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Goldan Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N.B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, fistula, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fissula. No. 42 8th-av, Officehours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS PERFECTLY Cured by the use of my medicines and instrument, or the fee refunded. Price of instrument $10. Address Dr. C. CURTIS, No. 48 East Genesee-st., Buffalo, N.Y.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no pain or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatments and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effect of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

The author may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

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From the 1st of April next, the publishers will be compelled to advance to $2 cloth, $2 50 sheep, $3 25 half calf. Subscriptions will be received till the above-named date at the old prices, on receipt of which copies will be delivered in any part of the country, express paid.

The work may be seen in New-York at the store of Jas. Miller, No. 522 Broadway.

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FAIRS.

TO THE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
New-York, Feb. 10, 1864.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to represent the Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants in the Metropolitan Fair, to commence in this City on the 28th of March next. It will be held under the management of the Ladies of the City, who will be aided by an Advisory Committee of Gentlemen. Its object is to supply funds to the United States Sanitary Commission.

The services of this commission have been recognized throughout the entire army as in the highest degree beneficial. Every battle-field has been the witness of their noble, merciful and successful labors—imparting to the sick and wounded help, comfort and hope; and to those in arms, confidence and courage. All who are enabled to pursue their avocations in ease and safety at home cannot do less than provide for the sufferings of the brave soldiers who expose themselves to sickness, wounds and death, to maintain the unity and promote the welfare of their country.

Contributions for this purpose are requested in money or merchandise. If in money, it may be sent to either of the committee; if in merchandise, to the Receiving Depot, No. 2 Grent Jones-st.

The magnitude of the wholesale dry goods' interest—comprising the domestic and foreign commission houses, importers and jobbers—calls for a corresponding contribution to this object of benevolence and duty, such as will not only compare favorably with the results of fairs held successfully in other places and with contributions of other interests in the City, but also be esteemed worthy of the liberality and patriotism of the commercial Metropolis of the country.

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NAHUM SULLIVAN, Secretary.
W. G. LAMBERT, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—COMMITTEE ON WHOLESALE GROCERIES.—The members of the above committee have to announce to the importers of all descriptions of groceries, to the wholesale trade, and to all merchants connected with the receiving and selling of all merchandise coming under the classification of groceries, that they have completed all preliminary arrangements, and that the attestment of names for each member to call upon has been made.

It is confidently anticipated that the contributions through this committee, representing so large and wealthy a class of our citizens, will equal those made through any committee of the Metropolitan Fair.

The members of the committee will wait upon the merchants for their contributions within a few days, and the labors of the members will be greatly facilitated if gentlemen will take the subject into consideration at once, and be prepared to respond at the time of the call being made.

New-York, Feb. 27, 1864.

FRANCIS SKIDDY,	ROBT. B. MINTURN, Jr.,
BENJ. B. SHERMAN,	ED. L. HEDDEN,
CHAS. F. PARK,	JOHN E. WYLIE,
JOHN T. SCOTT,	J. B. LEE,
JAMES OTIS,	J. L. McKEEVER,
	LLOYD ASPINWALL, Chairman.

D. EDWIN HAWLEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The attention of Importers, Manufacturers, Jobbers and Retailers of Clothing and Men's Furnishing Goods, in all their branches, is called to the fact that the undersigned have been appointed a Special Committee for this trade, through whom their contributions should be made, that they may appear in the reports of the fair to the credit of our branch of trade, and thus help to swell an aggregate, which, it is hoped, will be among the first in amount.

COMMITTEE:

ELISHA BROOKS,	JOSEPH S. LOWREY,
WM. SELIGMAN,	ABRAHAM LENT,
JAS. WILDE, Jr.,	A. J. POST,
T. S. YOUNG,	I. V. BROKAW,
G. H. WITTHAUS,	DAVID CLOSE.
CHARLES HORTON,	MORTIMER BROWN,
AARON RAYMOND,	SIMON BERNHEIMER,
DAVID L. EINSTEIN,	

DANIEL DEVLIN, Chairman.

PLINY F. SMITH, Secretary.
GEO. P. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE FINANCE COMMITETE, APPOINTED on this part of the Fire Department for the Metropolitan Fair, beg leave to inform those who intend making donations in money through them for this great national object, that those authorized to receive contributions in the different companies, will be furnished with certificates from this Committee. Donations will also be received by either of the undersigned, who will duly acknowledge the same.

EDW'D D. GARESCHE, Chairman, No. 3 Broad-st.
CHAS. McDOUGALL, No. 31 Front-st.
GEORGE T. HOPE, No. 102 Broadway.
FRANCIS H. MACY, No. 159 Front-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 146 Pearl-st.
GEORGE W. LANE, No. 93 Front-st.
Z. H. JARMAN, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOSIAH HEDDEN, No. 59 Broadway.
New-York, Feb. 20, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Contributions will be received and stored after the 22d inst., at the 22d Regiment Armory, in 14th-st., near 6th-av., and should be consigned to and marked "Metropolitan Fair." Mr. John M. Freeman, Agent, will receipt for the goods, and pay freight when goods are not sent by any of the Express Companies, who carry free of charge for this Association. Hours for receiving goods, from 10 o'clock A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Contributors are requested to send with the goods memorandum stating character and value of the same.

C. E. DETMOLD.
Chairman of Committee on Organization, &c., &c.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The undersigned Committee of the Book Department of the Metropolitan Fair, bear for contributions of books, maps and manuscripts from private libraries. Any such gifts may be sent to the Committee, at No. 2 Great Jones-st.

MRS. FRANCES LIEBER,
MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN,
MRS. MORRIS K. JESSUP,
MISS M. ROBINSON.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 293 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER WHEELS.—The most perfect, water-saving, powerful and durable known. TALLCOTA UNDERSHOT, 178 Water-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON NEW-York-av., within 35 minutes of the Wall-st. Ferry, an elegant and commodious residence. The house two-story and attic, 40x38 feet, with every modern convenience, stable and out-buildings. The grounds are well laid out, and filled with choice fruits, shrubbery, shade trees, &c., and consist of about 15 city lots. From the house, the views of the surrounding country are very fine. This is one of the best and most convenient residences near New-York. Price $25,000. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE RIVER FRONT
FOR SALE,
AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.,
IN FOUR PARCELS, viz:

No. 1—100 feet front on the river by 410 feet deep, on which is a commodious dwelling house.
No. 2—350 feet on the river by 250 feet deep, with a substantial dock.
No. 3—185 feet on the river by 300 feet deep.
No. 4—260 feet on the river by 750 feet deep.
WILL BE SOLD LOW.

A map of the property and photograph of the house, to be seen at the office of G. HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, second story, from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood after 3½ P. M.

N. B.—Several houses to let.

FOR SALE—72 HOUSES IN VARIOUS LOCATIONS, from $4,000 to $30,000.
60 lots from $1,000 to $12,000.
13 farms and country seats from $2,000 to $30,000
Also, a large number of houses and parts of houses to let. Parties having property to sell or let will do well by leaving us a full description. Please call and examine our Register, open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JAS. DENNIS & SON,
No. 412 4th-av., near 30th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE No. 92 First-place, Brooklyn, comprising six lots; house brown-stone, large size, and among the handsomest and best built in the city, complete in all modern improvements, conveniences and comforts, and in thorough order. Grounds tastefully arranged, and ornamented with a large variety of fruit trees, vines, shrubs, costly fountain, &c. Neighborhood unexceptionable; location elevated, pleasant and accessible, being within a few minutes' walk of the ferries, and cars passing each end of the block. Terms easy. Address S. A. S., Box No. 2,561 Post-office.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The four-story brown-stone front, English basement house, No. 85 Montague-st., 20 by 60 feet, replete with every modern convenience. Location central and convenient to the ferries. Also, the modern-built, brown-stone front house, No. 18 Nassau-st., extra width, and calculated for a large family. Also, double brick house, corner of Hicks and Orange sts., with stable in the rear, if desired. Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO., No. 84 South-st., New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE — $5,000. — BIRCH Hill, two miles from Glen Cove, L. I.; views unsurpassed; two buildings, one new, 36x24, with wing; also, gardener's house, four rooms; railroad and steamboat communication; possession immediate; furniture sold if desired; 2½ acres. Apply on the premises, or to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT AT ROSEville, Newark, N. J. House new, 12 rooms, suitable for genteel family; lot 125 feet front, 100 feet deep. A farm at Irvington, 3 miles from Newark, N. J., 55 acres, dwelling house and barn. A farm at Morristown, N. J., half a mile from First Presbyterian Church, 40 acres, dwelling house and barn. THOMAS V. JOHNSON, No. 101 Liberty-st., N. Y., or JOHN WHITEHEAD, No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, HOUSE and lot on the north side of Rapelyee-st., Brooklyn, first house east of Hicks-st., high stoop and basement, and court-yard in front, containing all modern improvements; neighborhood very select, and but a few minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. Ferry. For further particulars, apply to W. VENVILL, No. 12 Jobo-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—24 FULL LOTS BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., 12 on the north side of 125th-st., and 12 in the rear, fronting on 126th-st., elegibly situated and admirably adapted for a public institution, or for first-class private residences. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front, strictly first-class house, No. 35 East 38th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., north side. Inquire on the premises of HAMILTON & RYER, Builders, or of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house, recently elected, No. 147 Madison-av., house 25x65, with extension; lot 25x100. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, Executor, No. 46 Pine-st., third story, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWNstone house No. 73 West 31st-st., 20.10x50 feet, all modern improvements—$11,000. Also, a lot on 54th-st., near 6th-av.—$3,500.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FACTORY AND WATER-POWER FOR SALE OR RENT—Four stories high, 50x133, with 17 dwellings. Apply to J. ORR & CO., Cornwall, Orange County, on the premises, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWELVE COTTAGE HOUSES—Price $1,000 to $1,200—in the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn. Also, some desirable building lots. Apply to H. R. FLETCHER, 4th-av., corner of 17th-st., Brooklyn. Will be sold separate or together.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 307 West 21st-st., lot 25x98.9; house 25x50, opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. MOORE, No. 48 Wall-st.

LEASE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The lease of the building, No. 722 Broadway, east side, between 4th-st. and Astor-place. Inquire on the premises, or of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Circulars at 574 Broadway and at 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A WIDOW OF a Confederate officer, wishes to obtain the care of a house, or to act as housekeeper; she is fully competent to teach all the English branches and French, has a practical knowledge of music, &c. Documents will be shown authenticating the advertiser's position as above stated. Can be seen at this office. Address M. E. S., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A CLERGYMAN, ENGAGED IN PREPARing two young gentlemen for college, is desirous of meeting with two others having a similar object in view, to join them in their studies. Address M. A. OXFORD, Box No. 287 Bratdleboro, Vt.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, SPRING TERM—Opens March 28, $44, pays board and common English, 14 weeks. (both sexes.)
R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

THE MISSES HALSEY, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 132 West 48th-st. For circulars, &c., apply at the school.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A BOYS' SCHOOL IN THIS CITY, a teacher of English and Latin, a college graduate; will have to reside in the school. Apply personally to No. 50 East 24th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

AS TEACHER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young lady as teacher of writing and the English branches, or both, in a private or public school; best of references can be given. Address W. H., Box No. 3,519 N Y Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Children at 4, gentlemen at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

MILITARY.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF ASS'T COM.-GEN. SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1864.

OFFICERS COMMANDING REGIMENTS, companies and detachments or squads of troops in the service of the United States, stationed in or passing through the City of New-York, who are entitled to and require subsistence, will make application at the office of Capt. F. H. Moore, Commissary of Subsistence, No. 2 Bridge-st., or at the office south end of the Park Barracks.

When practicable, notice should be given, by letter or otherwise, of the anticipated arrival of troops, in order that proper preparations may be made.

A. B. EATON, Col. and A. O. C. S.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, WHO IS FAMED for his energy and enterprise as the grocer and tea and coffee dealer of this City, has just opened an extensive wholesale department of his business at No. 352 Greenwich-st., right adjoining his retail store. Both these extensive establishments will be conducted exclusively on the cash principle, and everybody who wishes to save money and buy for cash, either wholesale or retail, every description of teas, sugars, flour, fish, syrups, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, hams, coffees, starch, soap, &c., &c., &c., should not once repair as above. All goods warranted as represented, or money returned and expenses paid. Mr. Agnew's experience and large cash capital, which he can control to the extent of half a million of dollars, will enable him to compete successfully with any house or houses in New-York, and we predict that this new wholesale department will be a complete success, as his other store has been, and still continues to be.

All orders from the country should be accompanied with the cash, or paid for by some house in the City.

All goods delivered free to railroads and steamboats. Address Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., and Nos. 87 and 89 Murray-st.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPplied at 8 cents per quart. Address or apply to T. W. DECKER, office No. 155 East 27th-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 266 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $15; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver $1. Extracting, 50 cts.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY

The following valuable real estate is offered for sale on liberal terms, by the Corporation of Trinity Church:

HUDSON, CLARKSON AND LEROY STS.—14 lots of ground in one plot, comprising the entire front of the block on the east side of Hudson-st., between Clarkson and Leroy sts., being 208 feet on Hudson-st. by 153 feet on Clarkson and Leroy sts.

READE-ST.—2 lots on the north side of Reade-st., between West Broadway and Church-st., together being 50 feet front by about 61 feet 9 inches deep.

GREENWICH AND VESTRY STS.—1 lot on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Vestry sts., 25 feet front on Greenwich-st. by 100 feet on Vestry-st.

2 lots on Greenwich-st., adjoining the above, each 23 feet front by 100 feet deep.

VESTRY-ST.—5 lots on Vestry-st., adjoining the Greenwich-st lots, being together 126 feet front by 87 feet 6 inches deep.

DESBROSSES-ST.—3 lots on Desbrosses-st., in rear of the Vestry-st. lots, being together 75 feet front on Desbrosses-st. by 87 feet 6 inches deep, and 1 lot on Desbrosses-st., also in rear of the Vestry-st. lots, 25 feet front by 87 feet 6 inches deep.

GREENWICH-ST.—1 lot No. 107 Greenwich-st., between Thames and Rector sts., 27 feet front, 25 feet rear, by about 103 feet deep.

No. 69 WARREN-ST.—The valuable store and lot No. 69 Warren-st., near College-place; lot 25 feet front by 75 feet deep.

Application may be made at the vestry office, corner of Fulton and Church sts., where maps may be seen.

WM. E. DUNSCOMB, Comptroller.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE, WITH NINE lots, southwest corner of Clinton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. The house is frescoed throughout; has every convenience; basement floor laid in black-walnut and ash; has store-room, milk-room, laundry, kitchen, &c.; on first floor, drawing-room, parlor, library, in black-walnut; dining-room, in solid oak; elaborately-carved buffet, mantel and mirror frame, with marqueterie floor; the bedrooms are airy and handsome. Part or all of the furniture made to order, without regard to expense) will be sold, with the house, if desired. On the premises is a billiard-room and bowling-alley, elegantly fitted. The stable has two box and two plain stalls, and carriage-room fitted in chestnut; loft, coachman's room &c., &c.

Also 13 lots of land on New-York av., Dean and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. A builder's loan will be made if required. Apply to

ABIEL HEYWOOD, No. 38 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF LAND, FROM 12 to 20 acres in extent, suitable for country-seats, lying on both sides the Hackensack Plank Road, five miles from New-York. It is finely situated, commanding an extensive view of the Valley of the Hackensack, with Newark, Newark Bay, Orange Mountains—a prospect thirty miles in extent. There are excellent orchards upon it, with streams and springs of water. It is but thirty minutes from New-York, being five minutes' walk from a station of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. It is in a desirable neighborhood, some dozen gentlemen's seats being within a mile's distance. Also for sale, 60 acres meadow land. Terms easy, it being preferred that a part of the money remain upon the land in bond and mortgage. Apply to ABRAM W. DURYEE, near the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK houses known as Nos. 41 and 43 Huntingdon-st., Brooklyn. Houses 22 by about 45; lots 100 feet deep. Price low and terms easy.

Also, a three-story brick house, of which immediate possession could be had, near the ferry.

Apply to P. C. BULKLEY,
No 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, (with one or two lots,) in 19th-st., near Avenue A, said house is new, and contains all the modern improvements. Apply to D. D. BANKER, No. 125 Clinton-st., or S. A. HILLS, 125th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—VERY CHEAP, terms easy, two three-story brick stores and dwellings south side of Fulton-av., between Washington and Clinton avs., the best location for an advance.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 160 East 2 st st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs., three-story and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements; terms to suit purchaser. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house and lot No. 11 Variek-place, near Bleecker-st.; lot 25x100 feet, house 60 feet deep. Price $10,000.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.

The close the estate of S. D. Valentine, situated in the town of Eastchester, convenient to two railroads. The house is modern built, containing 15 rooms; a sufficient number of outbuildings to perfect order, an ice-house filled. The farm, fifty acres divided into convenient lots, by stone walls; the soil is rich, producing abundant crops, a large orchard in full bearing. This place is admirably situated for a gentleman doing business in the City. Terms very liberal. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to M. B. VALENTINE, No. 288 Bowery, where a map of the place may be seen.

NEWARK FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Lying on the New-Jersey Railroad, midway between Newark and Elizabeth, containing 75 acres of fine dry land, with the Homstead Mansion. This property is 2½ miles from Market-st. depot, and is accessible by two roads. For terms apply to

W. A. CORBIERE, No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

A FARM FOR SALE—IN TOMPKINS COUNty, N. Y., comprising 156 acres of superior farming land, lying between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, with large dwelling-house and numerous outbuildings. For terms of sale, apply to SAMUEL BROWN, No. 80 Wall-st., New-York.

A FARM FOR SALE—AT FAR ROCKAWAY, 18 miles from New-York, containing 90 acres of land, in good order, with horses, wagons, farming utensils, &c. Inquire of E. L. CARMAN, on the premises, or to Matthew Kane, No. 6 Gansvoort-st., New York City.

RYE.—A FARM OF 91 ACRES FOR SALE, known as Theall's Hill—the best location and prospect in the country, one mile from Rye Station. The Westchester Turnpike runs through the centre of the said farm. Will be sold in part or whole. Apply to A. B. THEALL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE FARMS, CONTAINING from five to forty-five acres, each with improvements, near a depot, about 20 miles from this City, on the Erie Railway. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

MR GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

WM B BRADBURY, No 420 BROOME-ST.,
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES.
SEVEN FIRST PREMIUMS IN FOUR WEEKS.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
No 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instru

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.
BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

HOWES & MACY,
(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS,
30 WALL STREET,
In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.
Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.
PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., punctually.
Admission fee $250 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 23 William-st., Office No. 15.
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE, COUNTY and CITY. Also, RAILROAD SECURITIES of all descriptions, not quoted at the New-York Stock Exchange, bought and sold on commission.
MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Eastern Division.
SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS. (foreclosed.)
MINNESOTA STATE BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD STOCK.
INDIANAPOLIS, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
MORRIS CANAL STOCK AND BONDS.
NEW-JERSEY STATE 6s.
RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BONDS WANTED.
$6,000 BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS FOR SALE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 256, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank, whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.
d19-law6m8*

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE remaining Fifty per cent. of the Capital Stock of this Bank will be required to be paid in as follows, viz.:
Twenty-five per cent. on Monday, 7th March proximo.
Twenty-five per cent on Thursday, 17th March proximo.
To those who desire to pay the fifty per cent. in full, interest will be allowed at the rate of six per centum per annum upon the last twenty-five per cent. from date of payment to its maturity.
The transfer books will close on the 6th proximo, and remain closed until the 18th.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

STATE OF NEW-YORK BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Feb. 26, 1864.

THE BANK OF HAVANA, HAVANA, SCHUYler County) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Troy as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated banks, banking associations and individual bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,
CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.'S BUILDING,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for eleven directors, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of the first class, will take place at the office of the said company on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, in sums to suit purchasers, $150,000 of the bonds of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of recruiting, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; capitalists are invited to examine this investment. At the office of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 46 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given.
PETER S. WANDELL,
Treasurer Richmond County.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY.—THE annual meeting of stockholders in the ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., for the choice of directors and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 3 P. M. Per order.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISsion, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the FORTY-SECOND-STREET AND GRAND-STREET FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 12th-av., on the 8th day of March, 1864, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN KERR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, No. 2 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1864, from the bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
JAMES A. LOUDON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

DENVER MINING COMPANY,
COLORADO.
50,000 SHARES—$20 PER SHARE.

The subscribers, as the only authorized agents, offer for sale in sums to suit purchasers, a limited amount of this first class dividend-paying Gold stock, at ONE-HALF ITS PAR VALUE, or $10 PER SHARE.
Quarterly dividend paid Feb. 20, 1864, 2 per cent.
Exhibits of the Company's valuable properties, with tabular statement of monthly earnings from July 1, 1861, will be furnished on application.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., N. Y.
MARCH 1, 1864.

AT A MEETING HELD AT THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps towards the establishment of a National Bank in this City, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That subscriptions be invited, by public advertisement, for a bank, to be called the Tenth National Bank, or, if allowed, the Central National Bank of New-York.

Resolved, That the capital of said Bank shall be one million of dollars, with the privilege of an increase to ten millions.

Resolved, That sealed proposals be received at the Banking-house of MESSRS. GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON, until THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the Commissioners will proceed to award the stock to the parties who may have applied therefor.

In conformity with the above resolutions, the undersigned Commissioners invite subscription as therein stated.

HENRY A. SMYTHE,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
A. A. LOW,
GEORGE S. ROBBINS,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK,
SAM SLOAN. } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent, per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this electest, $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and whom subscription books for this loan have been opened.
W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.
Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Capital, $5,000,000.
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1864.
This Bank, having received its certificate of authorization, is now prepared to prosecute its regular business of banking.
Discount days, Mondays and Thursdays.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
ROSEWELL G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 67 WALL-ST., Feb. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-FIVE Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK of this city, held the 29th day of February, the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors:
EDWARD C. ROBINSON, BENJAMIN LODER,
WILLIAM S. CORWIN, CHARLES G. CORNELL,
THOMAS McLELLAND, BENJAMIN T. SEALEY,
JOHN S. MARTIN, CONRAD BRAKER, JR.,
ROBERT DUNLAP.
And for Inspectors of the next ensuing election ALBERT WEBB, UNION ADAMS and EDWARD ECCLESTON.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, E. C. ROBINSON, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and CHARLES HUDSON appointed Cashier. By order of the board.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMAN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 153 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors and three Inspectors of Election for this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 8, 1864, at their office, No. 153 Bowery. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
S. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—F. W. CRONYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT-owners of the GREENWOOD CEMETERY, required by the charter to be held to receive the yearly report of the Board of Trustees, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Comptroller.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILver, white metal, and all kinds of cases to order.
HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS and TRUNKS, in the large and dry lofts over my piano warerooms, No. 593 Broadway. T. S. BERRY, between Prince and Houston sts.

AUCTION SALES

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.
On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864,
The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.
The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.
The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.
The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.
The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.
The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.
The Lease for each of the above named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants, on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.
The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.
Should the lease of the above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessee desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.
The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force pump, with not less than four hundred feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief-Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS on 6th and 10th avs., 96th, 99th, and 118th sts., to close trust.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.:
SIXTH-AV.—4 lots on the southwest corner of 6th av. and 119th-st., each 25 feet in width, with the exception of the corner lot, which is 25 feet 11 inches by 100 feet in depth.
TENTH-AV.—4 lots on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 96th-st. The corner lot is 25 feet 11 inches in width; the inside lots are each 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.
96TH-ST.—18 lots on north side of 96th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av.; each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 11 inches in depth.
TENTH-ST.—8 lots on south side of 99th-st., 125 feet east of 10th-av.; each 25 feet in width, and varying in depth from 73 feet 1 inch to 83 feet 1 inch.
118TH-ST.—4 lots on the north side of 118th-st., 216 feet west of 5th-av.; each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 11 inches in depth. Sold on very liberal terms.
Every lot will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

MARKET CELLARS
AND
OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.
Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.
Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.
Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, the leases of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 1864, for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.
Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the aforesaid wharves, piers, &c.
MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE IN WAVERLY-PLACE AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on Monday, March 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the two-story and attic brick dwelling-house and lot situate on the northerly side of Waverly-place, near Gay-st., and known as No. 109. The house is 22 feet in width, contains 13 rooms and all the modern improvements, marble mantels, hot and cold water throughout, bath and water-closet; is in excellent order, having recently been thoroughly repaired; has a covered stairway, connecting the second story with yard. Lot 22x62 feet 1 inch. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

L. SELDNER, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE SALE OF WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE—S. W. SELDNER will sell on MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 199 Washington-st., between Fulton and Vesey sts., the stock of a wholesale warehouse, consisting of a general assortment of wooden and willow ware. By order of
JOHN G. DUDLEY, Assignee.
Catalogues on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
STOCKS, &c., AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, March 5, 1864, at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., by order of James W. Andrews, administrator of the estate of Robert W. Andrews, deceased:

Shares.	Shares.
34 Houstonic R. R. Pref Stk.	10 Stockbdg. & Pittsfield, R.R.
40 National Bank.	10 Continental Bank.
1 Scrip of Pac. Mail S.S.Co.	1 N. Y. Society Library.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL NICHOLL AGST. JAMES HOFF.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and on attachment issued to me and levied thereon, I will expose to sale at public auction, on the fifth day of March, 1864, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the wine cellar at No. 64 Leonard-st., corner of Church-st., a lot of cider in casks, &c.
JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.
BANWSTER & LAKE, plaintiff's attorneys, No. 293 Broadway, N. Y.

AUCTION SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, WASHINGTON HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This large first-class boarding-house, furniture, and spacious grounds, with carriage-house, &c., will be sold at auction on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless previously disposed of. Terms easy—made known at time of sale. Apply to W. S. HASCALL, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or P. DURKEE, Saratoga Springs.

DIVIDENDS.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable on demand, free of Government tax.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 43 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of
TEN PER CENT.
(free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, 68 Warren-st.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has been declared, payable on the 15th inst., free of Government Tax. Transfer books will be closed on the 5th until the 16th inst.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of
IRON WORK
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOORLIGHTS, HASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.
All soldiers who have been discharged by reason of wounds received in battle, and who have not received $100 bounty, can receive the same by applying to the Army Agency, No. 64 Bleecker-st., N. Y., opposite Pay Department.
The discharge must be presented.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE —ANNUAL LIST—VIIITH DISTRICT—NEW-YORK, No. 937 Broadway.
Pursuant to the provisions of "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and pay Interest on the Public Debt," approved July 1, 1864, and the several acts amending the same.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have received from the Assessor of the Eighth Collection District of New-York the Annual Collection List required by law, and that the DUTIES, TAXES and LICENSES specified in said list have become DUE and PAYABLE, and that I shall attend daily, in person or by deputy, to receive payment of the same, at my office, No. 937 Broadway, in said District, excluding Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., from and after the date of this notice, until and including the TWELFTH DAY OF MARCH, 1864. All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the duties, taxes and licenses so as aforesaid assessed upon them, within the time herein specified, will be liable and will be required to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof.
GEO. P. PUTNAM,
Collector Eighth District, N. Y.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 12 City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 12 City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at 12 o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons, interested, or papers awaiting the action of the committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on Public Health.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HACERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman KEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aquednct.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of F. & T. FAWCETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. FREDERICK FAWCETT, THOMAS FAWCETT.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of FAWCETT & BENEDICT, for the transaction of the Hide, Leather and General Commission business, and will occupy the store No. 70 Gold-st.
FREDERICK FAWCETT,
JAMES BENEDICT.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.
EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. ESWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.
No. 17 WILLIAM-ST., March 1, 1864.

MR. JOSEPH N. T. LEVICK IS THIS day admitted as a member of our firm.
A. G. NORWOOD & CO.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Farmers for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3884. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CAVALRY RAID.

The Defences of Richmond Entered.

A Fight There with a Rebel Battery.

Great Destruction of Railroads, Canals and Bridges.

Prisoners Captured, Mills Burned and Supplies Destroyed.

DARING EXPEDITION OF COL. DAHLGREN.

SUBLIME AUDACITY OF KILPATRICK.

He Fights All Day Inside the Rebel Works.

He Camps at Night Just Outside the City.

The Rebel Capital Again Thrown into a Panic.

Official Dispatches from Generals Kilpatrick and Butler.

Full Details from Our Special Correspondent.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Friday, March 4,

That Brig.-Gen. KILPATRICK had started on an expedition to the vicinity of Richmond with a considerable cavalry force and some artillery is generally known to the reading public. The special and most important object of that expedition is not so generally known, and I am not at liberty here to state it. It is sufficient to say, however, that in every other respect it was a complete success, resulting in the destruction of millions of dollars worth of public property belonging to or used by the Confederate Government of the so-called seceded States—property, some of which cannot be replaced at all, and the whole of it valuable to the rebel Government as all means of carrying on their infernal schemes against the United States. Miles of railroad track on the two principal roads over which LEE transports his supplies for the Northern army of Virginia, have been so thoroughly destroyed, that some time must elapse before the roads can be put in running order again; depots of commissary, ordnance and quartermaster's stores were burnt or destroyed; no less than six grist-mills and one saw-mill, principally at work for the rebel army, were burnt; six canal boats loaded with grain, several locks on the James River Canal, and the almost invaluable coal pits at Manikin's Bend, were destroyed. It is proper to say what every one with the expedition believes, that had it not been for the false information of a guide, the principal object in starting the expedition would have been accomplished. The man who thus dared to trifle with the welfare of his country, when it became evident that one of the most important objects would prove a failure through his willful connivance, was immediately hanged upon the spot; thus meeting a fate he so richly deserved.

The command had moved forward so far within the enemy's lines long before any alarm was given to the authorities at Richmond or Gen. LEE, and when it did become known in Richmond that a force of Union cavalry had crossed the Rapidan, so secret and well-planned had been the expedition by Gen. PEARSONTON, and so well executed by Gen. KILPATRICK, they had not the most distant idea of its whereabouts, when, in fact, the command was at that time almost within sight of Richmond, and a few hours later was hurling leaden messengers of death from a battery placed inside the defences of that city into its very suburbs.

The details of this movement, so far as it may be proper, I shall proceed to give nearly in the order in which they transpired. The command left Stevensburgh, Va., on Sunday night last the 28th ult., and crossing Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan—thence by rapid marches to Spottsylvania, Beaver Dam Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, to the fortifications of Richmond, crossing the Virginia Central Railroad and the Chickahominy River near the Meadows, the White House Railroad a little East of Tunstall's Station, thence to New-Kent Court-house, and Williamsburgh Court-house, where the command arrived on Thursday last—having been in the saddle nearly all the time from Sunday night—a period of four days, and during the most of that time the men were supplied from rebel larders and their horses from rebel granaries. Nearly three hundred prisoners were captured, several hundred horses were pressed into the service, and hundreds of negroes availed themselves of this opportunity to come within our lines—thereby depleting the producing class of the Rebel Confederacy of just so many able-bodied men.

As before stated, the command left Stevensburgh Sunday evening, and moved toward Ely's Ford. Forty men, under the immediate command of Mr. HOGAN—a well-known scout—had the advance. The first of the enemy were met within one mile of the ford—a picket, to give notice should anything like an enemy approach. This picket, composed of four men, by a little strategy was gobbled, with their horses and accoutrements, without firing a shot or doing anything to alarm the reserve on the other side of the river—a force consisting of thirteen men, one Captain one Lieutenant and eleven privates. HOGAN and his party gained the opposite bank, and the night being cloudy, succeeded in enveloping the reserve before they discovered his presence, and captured all but three. From these prisoners the important fact was ascertained that nothing whatever was known by the rebel authorities of the movement then on foot for their discomfiture. Col. ULRIC DAHLGREN, accompanied by Maj. COOK, of the Second New-York Cavalry, and a small party of picked men, took the advance after crossing the Rapidan, and, as they had a special mission to perform, some account of it will be given elsewhere. The main command moved along with rapidity, taking the road to Spottsylvania Court-house. The night was cloudy, and betokened rain; but the roads were good, and every one was pleasant and hopeful. "Let the storm hold off 24 hours, and then I don't care," said a prominent officer of the command. Spottsylvania was reached late at night; no halt was made, however, and the corps moved rapidly forward to Beaver Dam, on the Virginia Central Railroad. Capt. ESTES and Lieut. WILSON, with a party of men, dashed so suddenly upon this place that the telegraph operator was a prisoner before he had time to announce the arrival of the Yankees—much to his chagrin, for all the other telegraph lines had been cut, and JEFF. DAVIS, in his anxiety to know what was going on had been telegraphing that station every hour in the day for information. This place was reached at about 5 o'clock P. M. Monday, and the work of destruction was at once commenced. Small parties were sent up and down the railroad to tear up the track, burn the culverts and bridges, and destroy the rails by heating and bending them; this was comparatively an easy task, for there were thousands of cords of pine wood—all of which was burned—piled along the track, this being a wood station; a large new brick freight house, 100 by 25 feet, the telegraph office, passenger depot, engine house, water-tank, several cars, and a number of outbuildings, were all set on fire. While the command was engaged in this work of destruction, a picket reported the approach of a train loaded with troops from the direction of Richmond, and here commenced the first fighting. Gen. KILPATRICK advanced a column to capture the train, if possible, but the enemy had seen the smoke of the burning station, and approached cautiously. They came on, however, to within two miles of the station, and a portion of the troops were disembarked. A small force was advanced to meet them, and in a charge our troops captured two officers and thirty men. The enemy then fled. Several parties were sent out from this point to destroy the railroad at other points, and bridges on important roads. Maj. HALL, of the Sixth New-York Cavalry with a party went to destroy the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad bridge over the South Anna, at Taylorville, but found the place guarded by the Maryland rebel battalion of rebel infantry, who had two pieces of artillery. This command was absent some time on important service, and did not rejoin the main column until the following day in front of Richmond. Not returning at the time expected, a detachment under Capt. HULL, of the Second New-York, was sent out on a mission, and to find out the whereabouts of Maj. HALL's party. HALL ran across a superior force and had a brisk skirmish, in which he lost five men, and was forced to retire. Another party under Capt. PLUM and Lieut. LOAN was also sent off and returned in safety. The main command, just at nightfall Monday moved forward and during the night crossed the South Anna River. Here the advence hed a skirmish with an infantry picket near Taylorsville, and dispersed them. The men crossed, a brief halt was made to feed, when the column at daylight moved "on to Richmond," before which, and within the second line of defences, a position was taken at 10½ o'clock the same morning. On the way Kilby Station on the Fredericksburgh road was destroyed, and Lieut. WAITAKER, of Gen. KILPATRICK's Staff, blew up a stone bridge near Kilby Station, and the brick and culverts were destroyed all along in that vicinity. Lieut. BOYCE, of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, with 12 men, cut the track and destroyed the telegraph at Gelnea Station.

Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., found the command passing the outer earthworks on the Brook turnpike, within 3½ miles of Richmond. The arrival of Yankee troops was entirely unexpected, and the indignation of some very good-looking women, standing in front of houses at the roadside, excited much amusement. The advance captured several men on picket duty belonging to the citizen soldiery of Richmond, without firing a shot—and while waiting for the main column to come up, citizens were stopped and questioned with the utmost freedom—they, of course, did not know who their questioners were. Here was obtained a copy of the *Examiner* and *Dispatch* fresh from the press that morning announcing some rumors about a brigade of Yankee cavalry having crossed the Rapidan. What their astonishment must have been one hour later to hear KILPATRICA's guns may be imagined but not described. Moving forward to within the second line of defences going toward the city, the skirmishers encountered the first shots from near the third line, or what is known as Battery No. 9. Guns were opened on both sides, and a strong line of skirmishers was thrown out. Captain BACON, with others, charged the Johnnys, and drove them inside their works, and a desultory firing was kept up until between 4 and 5 o'clock in the evening, when, for some reason then unknown, the command of Col. DAHLGREN not appearing, Gen. KILPATRICK decided to fall back. The enemy had burned the bridge across Brook Creek in rear of the command, and the column turned off upon the Meadows Road, crossing the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad, and destroying everything within reach. At night, the command went into camp at a place six miles from Richmond, and two miles from the Chickahominy; there was a slight fall of rain and sleet, and the men built fires, cooked their chickens and bacon, and had turned in for a few hours sleep; but as all persons are doomed to disappointment at some time or other, so it was their lot on this occasion. At about 10½ o'clock, just as the command was fairly asleep—except those on duty—the Rebels opened a two gun battery upon the camp of Gen. DAVIES' Brigade, and immediately after charged the camp of the Seventh Michigan. The men, though taken entirely by surprise, seized their carbines, and under Col. LITCHFIELD, supported by the First Vermont, Col. PRESTON, handsomely repulsed the enemy—who owing to the camp fires, had decidedly the advantage over our troops, owing to their occupying a position between the enemy and the camp fires. After forcing the enemy back, the Commanding-General decided to move his command again, so to be ready for any emergency at daylight. In this affair a number of horses were killed, and a few were stampeded by the shrieking shell rushing through the midnight air. The scene, all things considered, was not a very fascinating one to a man of tender nerves. Several men were wounded, and Col. LITCHFIELD, who is missing, it is feared is also wounded. The enemy had the exact range of Gen. DAVIES' headquarters, but he remained at his post during the whole attack, which lasted three-quarters of an hour, and was loudly cheered by his command for the noble conduct he displayed on this occasion. The enemy did not seem disposed to follow the rear guard, and the command moved forward, without interruption, toward the Pamunkey River. The enemy had burned all the boats in this river, so that if it had been desirable to cross, such a movement was entirely impracticable; Gen. KILPATRICK, therefore decided to move across the White House Railroad, and down the Peninsula. During the day, Capt. MITCHELL of the Second New-York, with the bulk of Col. DAHLGREN'S command, rejoined the main column, and great was the rejoicing thereat, for nothing had been heard from it since the previous Sunday night. The enemy, Tuesday night and all day Wednesday and Wednesday night, hovered all about the command, and picket skirmishing was almost constantly going on in different directions. Wednesday morning, at about 9 o'clock, a large force of cavalry came upon the rear of the column. Gen. KILPATRICK was not unprepared for this, and decided to give them battle. The First Vermont, under Lieut.-Col. PRESTON, ably assisted by Capts. GRANT and CUMMINGS, and the First Maine, bore the brunt of this fight, which lasted something over an hour; while the Sixth Michigan and other regiments of Gen. DAVIES' Brigade were in position to render what ever assistance might be necessary. Only one charge was made, and that was by Company A, First Maine, led on by Capt. ESTES, A. A. G., and Capt. COLE, when five of the enemy were captured. The enemy, satisfied no doubt that they could not scare the command away, sullenly retired, but when the command moved forward harassed the rear and flanks. Several times an offer was made, but they refused to accept the offer of battle. On this day (Wednesday) several refugees from Richmond came into camp, and reported the presence at Capt. WILSON, of the Second Ohio, who had escaped from the Richmond Bastile, near at hand. For some reason, however, best known to himself, he did not join the command. Wednesday, also, Lieut. WHITAKER was sent to destroy Tunstall's Station, on the White House Railroad, but upon arriving there, much to his astonishment, he found the place in flames. From negroes in the vicinity he ascertained that a column of Union cavalry from Gen. BUTLER'S Department had just left there. This was the first intimation of assistance being so near at hand. Thursday morning, Gen. KILPATRICK moved toward New-Kent Court-house, and on the way met Col. SPEAR, in command of a cavalry force, looking after Gen. KILPATRICK'S command. The meeting was a gratifying one on both sides. Near New-Kent Court-house, the command came across the first negro troops they had ever seen. Here was a full brigade which had been marched up; and, as the cavalry passed by, cheer after cheer was given by both commands. No brigade ever made a better appearance or a better impression upon those who, for the first time, saw colored troops. A mountain of prejudice was removed in an instant. Between New-Kent to Williamsburgh, the column was more or less annoyed by bushwhackers; ten of these rascals were captured. Of our men, one was killed, several were wounded, and one or two horses were killed.

COL. DAHLGREN'S EXPEDITION.

Col. DAHLGREN, with a picked command, after leaving the main column, went to Frederick Hall, on the Virginia Central Railroad, destroyed that road and the telegraph line, and captured twelve officers who were there on court-martial duty. The James River Canal was then struck eight miles east of Goochland Court-house, and between there and Wertham Creek an immense amount of property was destroyed. Six grist-mills in full operation, a saw-mill, six canal-boats loaded with grain, several locks of the canal, works at the coal-pits at Manikin's Bend, and the barn of Secretary SANNON, were all destroyed. It was at this point that Col. DAHLGREN discovered that his guide had deceived him, so as to thwart the principal object of the expedition, and he was immediately hanged to the nearest tree. The command then struck the Plank Road and moved on to Richmond from a westerly direction, and when within three miles of that city had a lively skirmish with some rebel infantry. This was late Tuesday afternoon, and about the time Gen. KILPATRICK retired from the Brook turnpike. Could the command have been there three hours earlier the results of the expedition might have been still more satisfactory than now. Finding the force too large to operate against with any prospect of success, and not knowing the whereabouts or fate of the main colum, Col. D. decided to fall back, and if possible reach that column, destroying property on the way. Col. DAHLGREN and Major COOK, with about 100 men, went a different route from the main portion of the column, commanded by Captain MITCHELL. The latter came in on Wednesday, as stated above; but of the other command nothing is certainly known. A prisoner, however, states that a Colonel with one foot had been captured.

The loss of the whole command by straggling and in every other way will not probably exceed 150 men, and after three days' rest the horses and men will be ready for duty again wherever their services may be needed.

E. A. PAUL.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 5.

The following dispatches have been received at headquarters here:

HEADQUARTERS, FORTRESS MONROE, March 4, 1864.

To the President:

I forward the annexed account from Gen. KILPATRICK:

YORKTOWN, March 4, 1864.

GENERAL: Col. DAHLGREN was directed to make a diversion with 500 men on the James River. He attacked at 4 P. M. Tuesday, and drove the enemy in on Richmond.

The main attack having failed, Col. DAHLGREN attempted to rejoin me near the meadow bridges.

He and Col. COOK were with the advance guard.

Some fifty men became separated from his main force, since which nothing has been heard from him.

The main force reached me with slight loss.

I have hopes that he may yet come in.

(Signed.) J. KILPATRICK,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding Expedition.

In addition, a rebel deserter informs one of my aids that a one-legged Colonel and about one hundred men were taken prisoners.

I shall hear by flag of truce on Sunday night, and will telegraph again. BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

Destructive Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 5.

The extensive drug and medicine establishment of WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-street, was destroyed by fire this morning. The building extended through from Washington to Hawley-street. It was valued at $130,000, and was owned by the heirs of the late FRANCIS AMORY, and insured for only $20,000. Only the walls remain standing.

The stock of Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER, valued at $140,000, was insured for $84,500, mostly in Boston and New-England offices.

Major-Gen. Hancock in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 5.

Major-Gen. HANCOCK made a short address to the assembly of merchants in the Exchange, to-day, in aid of filling up the Second Veteran Corps, of which he is commander, to 50,000 men. He was listened to with much interest, and liberal subscriptions were made to the cause.

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

GEN. SHERMAN MOVING BACK LEISURELY.

One of His Corps Has Reached Jackson.

The Mississippi Railroads Utterly Destroyed.

CAIRO, Saturday, March 5.

A private letter received at Memphis from Vicksburgh, 27th ult., says: "The Seventeenth Army Corps, under command of Gen. MCPHERSON, is back at Jackson, where it is expected to remain for the present. Gen. SHERMAN and the remainder of his force are also en route for the same place.

All the railroads on Gen. SHERMAN'S route are utterly destroyed."

The War in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, March 5.

Gen. GRANT arrived this evening en route for Washington.

Judge PURPLE, in the Chancery Court yesterday, decided that an assignment from disloyal firms for security of their credits generally, to be void.

A GUERRILLA SHOT.

CAVE CITY, Ky., Saturday, March 5.

The noted guerrilla, Captain, *alias* Col. RICHARDSON, en route northward as a prisoner, while attempting to escape, was shot dead by Capt. STONE of the Thirty-seventh Kentucky.

The War in the Southwest.

CAIRO, Saturday, March 5.

The steamer *Rocket*, from Vicksburgh, 27th, arrived this afternoon with 47 guerrilla prisoners, captured at various times by the Marine Brigade. They belonged to bands who have been firing into steamers along the river. Among them are two Lieutenants and one Captain.

Memphis papers of the 3d contain no news of interest. Cotton is flat; good Middling 69c.; strictly ditto 68c.

The river has risen four feet in three days, and continues to rise.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANOTHER REBEL DEMONSTRATION IMMINENT.

REPORTED HANGING OF NEGRO SOLDIERS.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, Feb. 29.

The body of Capt. WESTERVILT, of the late gunboat *Underwriter*, has been found in the river with a bullet through the head, which confirms the report that he resisted the enemy to the last in a most desperate manner, with revolver in hand.

The fireman, together with all citizens from 18 to 50, are under orders to be ready at a moment's notice to meet the enemy, who is said to be massing a large force for a final attempt to repossess Newbern, Plymouth and Washington. The attack, which will be of a most formidable character, may take place at any moment.

The report that a large fleet of gunboats are on their way here, accompanied with reinforcements for our army, has encouraged all with the belief that with this aid we can resist successfully any effort the enemy may make to capture these important points. There has been a sad lack of gunboats in these waters, especially at Newbern. They are indispensable to our safety. Should the proper authorities withhold them from us, the country will hold those authorities to a severe accountability.

The Newbern *Times* says:

"We are informed that the rebel General in command at Kinston, in this State, has hung several members of the Second North Carolina regiment (white) captured by him in the recent movement upon Newbern."

The same paper says:

"An army of 50,000 Union soldiers marching to the heart of North Carolina, giving the assurance of protection from Confederate vengeance, would insure the political conquest of the State.

We wish that our authorities at Washington realized more earnestly the importance of positive military movements in this State.

Viewed simply in a military light, an army of 50,000 men here could effect all that the Army of the Potomac has been three years in vain attempting to accomplish. With a force of that number, we could *take and hold* both the grand lines of railroad communication through this State, by which the rebel army in Virginia is replenished and fed. Cut off his supplies from the South and Southwest, and Lee *must* evacuate Virginia or starve. With this retirement, Washington is relieved, and Richmond is ours."

FROM ALBANY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 5, 1864.

A discussion of an important character, for which some preparation had been made, occurred in the Senate to-day. The discussion began some days ago, on the application of five distinct and separate parties who had neglected to file their claims for canal damages within the time specified by law. These several parties had united in the effort to obtain the passage of a single bill, including all of their names, which should relieve them from disability under the statute of limitations. The point made against the bill was, that it was in violation of that clause of the State Constitution which provides that no *private* or *local* bill shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be stated in the title. The question was then raised whether this was, in the meaning of the Constitution, a private bill. To establish a rule and draw a line between public and private bills was the object sought in the discussion. This was discussed at length upon broad grounds to-day, and authorities had been consulted and were cited in regard to it. Senator FOLGER cited a decision of the courts to show that an act like the bill under consideration had been decided by the courts to be a private act. He took the ground that a bill to be public must be of such a character that, if passed, it shall, or may affect in some direct way, the public at large. Senator MURPHY thought it important to make a clear distinction between general acts and public acts. The Senator who had preceded him seemed to contound the two, in his view. Every public act was not necessarily general, although every general act was necessarily public. The bill under consideration was public, because it affected the public who had the taxes to pay, that would satisfy their claims. That which affects the other public proprietary interest, the public treasury, was, in his view, a public act. Senator FOLGER could not coincide in the views expressed with reference to there being a distinction between general and public acts. According to the definition that had been given of a public act, every act would be a public act; for it would affect in some remote way the public welfare. The true way to discriminate was to consider what would be the outward effect of a bill when passed. Would it benefit or affect the public or individuals, was the question. The provision in the Constitution was intended to prohibit "log-rolling" by uniting several private interests to support a single bill, in which all these interests were combined. Senator HAVENS doubted whether it would be advisable for the present Senate to change the rule of practice that had hitherto prevailed. Many bills like the one under consideration had passed previous Legislatures, as the journals proved. It should be remembered that the bill did not propose any action with reference to the merit of the claims. Senator HOSE thought it unwise to take any legislative action that would involve constitutional doubts. The parties had no right to join their claims, and it would be a practical way of disposing of the bill to require these claims to be separated.

The new roll of practice involved in the above discussion was virtually established, by striking out, in Committee of the Whole, from the bill, all the names but one; and in the Senate the bill was ordered recommitted to the Committee on Claims with instructions to report five separate bills.

The review of Gen. LANDER'S Brigade, yesterday, in front of the Capitol, gave occasion for the passage of a resolution by the Assembly, of importance to the credit and honor of the State. Mr. WEAVER, of Oneida, called the attention of the Assembly, last evening, to the fact that suitable quarters were not furnished for the regiments which, from time to time, stop at Albany on their return from the field of war. At his suggestion, the Assembly adopted a resolution as follows:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller be authorized to take such action for the proper reception of returning volunteers, and for the comfort and health of the recruits at the several rendevous and places of enlistment, as they may deem proper and necessary, and to expend, within three months, such sums of money, out of the appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars of 1863, made for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, not exceeding in all twenty-five thousand dollars, as may in their judgment be needed for these objects; provided, that not more than eight thousand dollars shall be expended in any one locality.

The probability of a change in the tax laws in relation to exemptions is not very great. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the House, on Thursday evening, ordered to a third reading, after protracted debate, a bill providing that no property in the State shall be exempt from taxation, was laid upon the table last evening. This indicates that the determination of the Assembly, hastily arrived at upon this subject, is at least wavering.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 5.

In the Assembly this afternoon Mr. CROOKE reported the bill amendatory of the militia law. It supersede the enrollment and commutation as therein provided for; changes the organization of the militia to the elective system, and reorders supernumerary officers created without election; gives the organization 30 days to reorganize by election; provides that the clothing and uniforms worn out in the service of the United States be replaced first, and then that regiments be supplied in the order of their organization; takes away from the Commander-in-Chief the power of appointment and displacing officers under section 95; restores organization, &c., to general and regimental officers; appropriates $250,000 for general purposes and $100,000 for arms.

The following is a resolution offered by Mr. BRANDRETH in the Assembly to-day, and which lies on the table:

Resolved, That ABRAHAM LINCOLN has endeared himself to every American patriot, and shown himself deserving of a reelection to the high position which he has filled so far with credit, honor and ability.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 5.

BILLS REPORTED.

Amending the Morrisania Fire Department Act.

Equalizing the term of office of the King's County Supervisors.

Against amending the New-York Riot Act. Agreed to.

Authorizing the New-York authorities to convey certain lands to the Hebrew Benevolent Society.

Against the bill relative to District Courts in New-York. Agreed to.

Releasing certain lands to the Society of the Most Holy Redeemer.

Making an appropriation for bounties to volunteers.

Incorporating the Buffalo Society for the Protection of Destitute Catholic Children.

Relative to the Department of Charities and Corrections in New-York.

For the more effectual punishment of drunkenness and vagrancy in New-York.

Relative to statistical records in New-York.

To establish the Inebriate Asylum of New-York.

For the better regulation of the State Inebriate Asylum.

The Brooklyn Market Bill.

Mr. WHITE presented the majority report.

Relative to the Troy High School; the effect of the bill is to admit colored children to said school.

Mr. MURPHY dissents.

BILLS NOTICED.

Relative to Cannon-street Baptist Church School in Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Missionary Society of St. Paul.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Incorporating the Iowa Homestead act.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 5.

REPORTS.

By Mr. PERRY—Amending the Metropolitan Police act relative to salaries.

By Mr. BRYANT—A minority report on the same subject.

By Mr. CROOKE—To amend the National Guard Law.

By Mr. A. ANDREWS—To incorporate the Staten Island Savings Bank.

Also amending the charter of the Westchester County Savings Bank.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PERRY—To amend the act to suppress intemperance.

By Mr. BENEDICT—To amend the act relative to frauds in improvements.

Also, to amend the act relative to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

By Mr. WEAVER—To compel corporations or individuals holding boads to pay taxes thereon.

By Mr. HOWELL—For a railroad in Thirtieth-street and other streets in New-York.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. WILKINS—Against compromise with slaveholders for the confiscation and division of the lands of the South. Tabled.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—Indorsing President LINCOLN. Adjourned.

Synopsis of Bills Before the Legislature.

THE NEW-YORK POLICE.

Mr. PERRY, from the Committee on Cities, reported an increase of pay for the police, as follows: Captains, $1,400; Sergeants, $1,050; Patrolmen, $900.

Mr. BRYANT made a minority report, embracing the original bill, in accordance with the petition of the force, providing an increase of 25 per cent., making $1,000 for the patrolmen. His written report was based upon the argument that in ten years the rate had not been increased, while the cost of living must have increased 75 per cent, and that the character of the force must become deteriorated. He also claimed to act in accordance with the unanimous resolution of the Board of Supervisors, the request of all the members of the New-York delegation, and in view of the fact that there was no remonstrance.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGES.

Senator STRONG introduced a bill, providing that it shall not be necessary for the several clerks in whose office notices of pendency of actions for the foreclosure of mortgages are required to be filed, to index the names of any parties to such proceedings, except the names of the mortgage and of the persons owning or claiming to own the mortgaged premises, or some part thereof, or some interest therein, and such clerks shall not be required to file any notice unless the names of such mortgagors shall be plainly designated on such notice by writing the names of the parties to be indexed at the foot of said notice.

SURROGATES COURTS.

Senator HAVENS introduced a bill providing that Sec. 8 of Chap. 302 of the laws of 1863, is hereby amended by adding after the words "limited by statute," at the end of the first paragraph, the words" and the fees so charged may be received by said clerk to his own use."

SEC. 2. Provides that the Board of Supervisors may authorize the Surrogate's Court a Clerk at a salary not to exceed $500, to be paid when such clerk is actually employed; provided that whenever such clerk shall be appointed and paid, all fees for services performed by the 1st section of this Act to receive to his own use, shall be received by the Surrogate and paid over to the County Treasurer.

TAXING PERSONS HOLDING UNITED STATES BONDS OR SECURITIES.

Mr. WEAVER introduced a bill providing that there shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other taxes are levied and collected, an annual tax of —— upon the income of persons and corporations within the State derived from interest upon treasury notes, or other securities of the United States; upon the income of all banking or other corporations doing the business of banking in this State; upon United States Stocks, Bonds, &c.

NEW-YORK DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Mr. BENEDICT introduced an amendment to the laws in relation to this institution, by adding: "The Supervisors of any county in this State from which pupils may be selected whose parents are unable to furnish them with suitable clothing, are hereby authorized to raise in each year for this purpose, from such county, the sum of $30."

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Mr. PERRY introduced a bill amending the 22d section of the act passed April 16, 1857, by providing that it shall be read as follows: The penalties imposed by the act except the penalties provided for by sections 8, 15 and 19, shall be sued for and recovered by the Commissioners of Excise in their own name, and paid over to the Treasurer of the county for the support of the poor of the county.

AMERICAN ART ABROAD.

Art—Artists in Italy—Powers, Mead and Jackson in Florence—Rogers, Story, Mazier and others in Rome.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 12, 1864.

As the war news at home flags a little in interest, while the Union armies await the coming Spring, would you like to hear something, through an old correspondent, in regard to the triumphs of our countryman abroad in the peaceful field of art? This I am happy to offer you from notes jotted down during a recent, though somewhat brief sojourn in Rome and Florence. The studios of American artists residing in Italy contain at present an unusual number of finished and unsold works. This results from the fact that while the war in America—by enriching hundreds who never possessed affluence before—has largely stimulated the demand for European *finery*, it has at the same time diminished the fortunes of many persons of cultivation and refinement, who formerly were accustomed to gratify their elegant tastes by liberal patronage of high art. It is to be hoped that men of means, whose attention has not hitherto been directed to this prolific mine of treasure, when seeking gems with which to adorn their *salons* and galleries, will no longer overlook or ignore it. But to the artists and their works.

POWERS AND HIS STUDIO.

Let us begin with Florence—for there is the studio of POWERS, who has long ranked so high in the estimation of his countrymen, and whose fame is world-wide. Mr. POWERS was in London when we visited his studio, engaged, among other things, in modeling a bust of ALMON W. GRISWOLD, of New-York; but ample opportunity was accorded us to examine his numerous busts—both ideals and portraits, as well as his larger works. I need say nothing of his "America" and his "California," for their beauties have been often described, and, I am sure, never exaggerated. POWERS' latest work is an "Eve," not yet finished, in marble. In pose and sentiment it differs materially from this artist's original treatment of the same subject. The figure is nude, and exquisitely graceful and refined. With one hand pressing upon her breast, and the face turned upward, the mother of our race, in her entire air, as in every lineament, touchingly expresses the sorrow which has overtaken her, as the penalty of Original Sin. I need add nothing to the declaration that POWERS' "Eve" is quite equal to any of his former works. Among his recent busts is a splendid one of GEORGE PEABODY, and another of Mrs. POWERS—each the perfection of portraiture in marble.

Of Mr. HART'S works I am able to say nothing from personal observation, as I did not find him at home. The model of his statue of HENRY CLAY, ordered for Kentucky, I was informed was nearly completed, and bids fair to prove a decided success.

MEAD AND HIS "ECHO."

L. G. MEAD, Jr., of Vermont, whose snow figure of the "Recording Angel" attracted so much attention even before he had settled upon Art as his profession, and which won him the anonymous encouragement and patronage of the late NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, of Cincinnati, opened a studio in Florence a few months ago. Young, modest and retiring, his achievements are, nevertheless, winning for him an abundant crop of good opinion, to say nothing of the more substantial evidences of popular favor which are beginning to cheer his ambitious steps. His first work finished in Italy was made to order of W. W. CORCORAN, the Washington banker, a well-known and enlightened patron of American art. "Echo," as it is called, is a female figure, thirty-six inches in height, entirely without drapery, but so refined in treatment that the most fastidious beholder is completely absorbed in its beauties, and fails entirely to experience the sense of indelicacy often suggested by nude statues in marble. The idea intended to be embodied is so simply and yet forcibly expressed that we perceive it at a glance. The figure stands lightly upon one foot—the other being raised slightly upon tiptoe. One hand holds a horn, which we see has just been sounded; the other is raised toward the ear, as she stands with head erect, in an attitude of intense attention, listening for the return of her notes echoed from some opposing height. The figure is wonderfully delicate and feminine, and the pose as unsurpassably graceful, light and airy as an "echo" should be. Indeed, the easy naturalness pervading this and all of Mr. MEAD'S works can never fail to impress the visitor.

"Joseph, the Dreamer," and "Sappho, Meditating the Plunge," are too small statuettes, of which copies were ordered by a New-Yorker before the originals had fairly left Mr. MEAD'S studio for Paris. "Joseph," a fine, muscular figure, is presented to us at the point of time when he has just been sold by his brethren to the Egyptian traders. The strikingly thoughtful air given to the future "Prime Minister" shows us that he has already entered upon his significant dreamings. "Sappho" represents the unfortunate maiden, with her no longer tuneful lyre at her feet, her mantle thrown carelessly over an arm, and her grandly beautiful Grecian face, expressive of despair too deep for moanings or tears, standing upon the Lucadian rock, gazing upon the welcome flood in which she is about to extinguish life and its sorrows. The pathetic story is admirably told in the marble. Indeed, both these statuettes, though of miniature size only, are large enough to speak for themselves, and to narrate their own histories with a mute eloquence that is irresistible.

THE BATTLE STORY.

But the artist is now chiefly engaged in modeling his first group. It is nearly completed in clay, and we see at once that it is *The Battle Story*. A war-worn soldier, seated, with a young sister upon his knee, is depicting to her the horrors, and relating the stirring incidents of a battle. Nothing surely could be more striking than the expression of nervous exhaustion and dignified mental distress developed in the figure of the soldier. With body leaning forward in intense emotional action, and eyes cast toward the ground, which, however, they evidently do not see, he appears to behold again the field of blood; while the position of his extended gaunt right hand and arm, in harmony with the emaciated, care-worn and sorrowful face, conveys a touching idea of the anguish tugging at his heart, as with mental vision he revives the fearful scene, and witnesses once more the sufferings of his loved comrades on the fatal field. The little ten years' old sister is equally expressive of still other emo-

tions. With one hand thrown trustingly upon the brother's shoulder, and the other pressed convulsively upon her throbbing heart, she seems to shrink from the dread picture which he is sketching, her innocent child's face turning to him, meanwhile, with a mingled look of curiosity, surprised interest, and tender tone and pity to which the artist's chisel has done more justice than my pen can hope to render. When this group is finished in marble, the artist's admirers may feel assured that it will fully justify the expectations of those who know his "Ethan Allen," executed for the State of Vermont, and which secured for him the friendship and encouragement of so capable a critic as Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH, now United States Minister at Turin. Mr. MEAD was recently in Paris modeling a head for a new work, which has been ordered as a companion for "Echo." The subject chosen is taken from VINCENT WALLACE'S English opera of "Maritana," and the figure is to personate the mountain youth who spoke to "Echo," and was disappointed when, instead of responding to his rhapsody about *his* love for one whose perfections he recited, she only "confessed her own," as a less unsophisticated individual would have expected of so etherial a character.

JACKSON AND HIS EVE AND ABEL.

JACKSON, the sculptor, who has reopened his studio at Florence, is engaged upon a sitting figure of mother Eve, with the dead body of her murdered son upon her lap, which is considered the best thing he has yet done. The face of the bereaved mother expresses mingled grief and horror, while to the body of Abel the artist has sought to give a marked air of lifeless helplessness. We had no difficulty in recognizing the portraits of Rev. Dr. BETHUNE and Rev. LYMAN BEECHER in two marble busts that were nearly finished in Mr. JACKSON'S studio.

AMERICAN ARTISTS AT ROME.

The American artists at Rome are an interesting body of men. After rambling among old ruins, wandering through cold galleries or investigating the mysteries of ancient villas and tombs occupied ages ago by men or women whose names are classic and historic, it is a delightful relief to transfer one's attention from the dead past and its relics, to the living present, by a lounge through the studios of our gifted countrymen. Having feasted upon the beauties of ancient art, we are prepared to judge understandingly the works of the present day—the productions of living men, who, heirs of the genius and experience which made Rome and Greece the great schools of art, are ever striving to rival the ancient masters in their perfections and to modify or avoid their faults.

A MONUMENTAL SCULPTURE.

In the Via Margretta we found Messrs. ROGERS and MOZIER, both recently returned from a visit to the United States. The former was busily engaged upon the model of a noble monumental figure, nobly ordered by Cincinnati in honor of her brave sons who fell in the still pending struggle between Freedom and Slavery for the control of a Continent and of the destiny of Republican Institutions. Though still far from completion, Mr. ROGERS'S model already gave abundant evidence of artistic boldness and force, and it required no faith to assist us in realizing that Cincinnati will have occasion to be proud of once of the tribute she has ordered, and of the son of Ohio to whom she intrusted its execution. The figure (of heroic size) is that of a Union Volunteer, clad in the long military overcoat, on duty as a sentinel, and just in the act of giving the challenge to some passer by. Nothing could be finer than its spirited action. In all respects it is an admirable embodiment of the earnest, intelligent, liberty-loving soldier, who knows that he fights for a principle, and who prefers any sacrifice to the loss of our republican unity and nationality.

Mr. ROGERS' "Nydia" has long been a public favorite. Her sister "La Sonnambula" bids fair to become a dangerous rival. He has also some striking statuettes of little Indian hunters and fishers; a figure of "Ruth," in which he has treated the character with marked success and originality; but, upon these and other of his works, I have not space to dwell.

STORY, THE SCULPTOR—HIS WORKS.

Since the late London Exhibition, the fame, as a sculptor, of Mr. STORY, son of the celebrated American Jurist of that name, has made itself a place in the United States, although shame be it said, previous to that time his eminent artistic genius was far less appreciated at home than in England, where his works long ago won the intelligent appreciation which they deserved. A thorough Unionist, Mr. STORY, at the beginning of the Great Rebellion, was in the habit of hammering his indignation into the grand figure of "Saul," which was so highly commended by European critics at the exhibition, and who freely admit that it has won for the artist a high place in the ranks of art. The Hebrew King, in his imposing attitude and grand features, reminds one forcibly of MICHAEL ANGELO'S "Moses." He is represented at the moment when the Evil Spirit is departing from him, under influence of the sweet harmonies of young David.

CLEOPATRA, SAPPHO, JUDITH AND HERO.

Mr. STORY'S female figures command the gratitude of all appreciative ladies, for he never fails to represent the sex in such manner as to set forth the best qualities of the finest specimens. His queenly "Cleopatra," his noble "Seppho," his inspired "Judith," could anything be more pleasing to cultivated taste, or more gratifying to dignified feminine self-respect? The "Judith" is marked by entire originality of treatment. As we see this heroine most frequently on canvas, we cannot avoid a shudder, for while every one must admire the great force with which a master hand has depicted a female executioner, we are oppressed by the too vivid presentation of a woman as the perpetrator of a terrible deed of blood. STORY'S figure preserves the grand feature of Judith's history, while keeping out of view, in a measure, its more disagreeable accessories. Instead of presenting her to us with the trunkless head of Holofernes in hand, (constantly betraying the beholder into the error of confounding her with Herod's daughter, after the murder of John the Baptist,) the sculptor introduces Judith to us, ready for her heroic deed, but pausing a little while she commits her soul to the God of Battles before rallying out to strike the blow which shall set her people free.

Another of Mr. STORY'S works is a "Hero"—a lovely woman, with face and form to guarantee the happiness of a home and fireside—who, with anxious eyes and uplifted torch, looks out upon the night, ah, how vainly! for the Leander who shall never return.

MR. MOZIER'S STUDIO AND ITS CONTENTS.

Mr. MOZIER, though possessing more tact as a salesman than any of his brother sculptors, has a studio full of his productions. The latest, I believe, is "The White Lady of Avenil," the title of which conveys at once an idea of the figure. It seems quite a favorite with the visitors. Another of his most recent works is his "Peri," presented to us at the moment when she exclaims, (if I am not inexact in the quotation,)

"Joy! joy! forever, my task is done;
The gates are open—Heaven is won."

In her hand she bears the tears of the penitent, which have won for her weary soul admission to the rest and glory of Paradise. Mr. MOZIER'S largest, and apparently his favorite work, is his group of the "Prodigal Son." The father, a commanding figure, with face expressive of unquenchable love, receives into his arms the misguided boy, who rests there with an air of affectionate and happy confidence, suggestive alike of the misery he has escaped, and of the joy of repentance and forgiveness.

A COLLECTION OF ATTRACTIONS.

Our next call was upon Mr. IVES, where we lingered long in contemplation of his many really beautiful productions. His principal group embodies the expression of a well-known incident in the pioneer history of his native State of Connecticut. The Indians attacking a white settlement, carried off as prisoners several children, who were adopted into their tribe. Twenty years later, in a treaty concluded with the whites, the Indians stipulated to return the stolen children. The romantic remainder of the story is well told in the marble, warmed and toned beneath the hands of an artist. A fine specimen of the Aborigines, supports a young girl dressed in Indian garb, but having strongly marked European features. The mother, reversing the order of nature, kneels to her child with an agonized expression of entreaty; but the daughter's love for her Indian husband is a stronger motive than the long-forgotten affection of her mother, and she clings to the savage with a rudely simple tenderness that is very effective.

Turning from this marbled romance, we were delighted successively with Mr. IVES' "Rebecca," his "Undine" and his "Sans Souci," and several other statuettes. "Sans Souci" is a very taking representation of a rollicking, romping, careless, dimple-cheeked piece of feminine beauty of about eight Summers, with head thrown back, and an open book tossing over her shoulder—a striking personification of the saucy little rebel who, loving flowers, sunshine and play more than study, has escaped from the school-room, and is determined to have a good time while it lasts. One looks around involuntarily for the good dame whose duty it is to see that her mischievous charge does not grow up as entirely ignorant as she evidently is "without care."

SCULPTORS RHINEHART AND HANDLEY.

Mr. RHINEHART, of Baltimore, has several completed works of much beauty and merit. His "Nymph," a much-admired undraped female figure, has been repeated several times in marble to fill orders. "The Woman of Samaria," deeply pondering the words spoken to her by Christ at the well, is full of sacred poetry, and two pretty sleeping babes, lying upon a common pillow, were among the other attractions from which I must tear myself away for want of time and space to elaborate. When we called, Mr. R. was modeling a reclining figure, which he named "Latona and her Infant." It is, in fact, a pleasing illustration of maternal affection.

The youngest of American sculptors at Rome is Mr. HANDLEY—also of Baltimore, I believe—who has a few works to exhibit which his friends claim as stamping him a man of genius, and they confidently predict that a few years hence the man will be proud who can show one of his earlier works, as evidence that he appreciated and encouraged this young sculptor in the infancy of his struggle for fame. He has an exquisite "Diana" and a "Bacchus." His latest work, a "Flora," is pronounced by brother artists to be very meritorious.

AMERICAN PAINTERS AT ROME.

The American painters had but recently returned from their annual sketching tours. As a consequence, while their portfolios were plethoric, their studios were nearly void of finished pictures. Do you know Lake Nemi? A beautiful little sheet of water, reposing in the bosom of an extinct crater, a few miles distant from Rome, with its surrounding country, and the peculiar atmospheric effects incident to the Campagna and its neighborhood, the subject is a charming one in skillful hands. It has been artistically treated upon canvass by Mr. TILTON, whose point of view is sufficiently elevated to enable him to take in the entire lake and its immediate surroundings. The same artist had a view upon the grand canal in Venice—a picture all aglow with the gorgeous sunlight of a Venetian Summer, and to be met with nowhere else. Both these paintings have been ordered by a Californian. Mr. TILTON was also giving the finishing touches to a pair of charming landscapes, designed for the gallery of MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, of New-York City. One is a view from Rome, over the Campagna, taking in the Sabine Hills, and with distant snow-capped mountains on either side in the background; the other is also a Campagna landscape, taking in the picturesque Bridge of Mammalus, familiar to travelers by reason of its introduction in a celebrated landscape by GASPARD POUSSIN, to be seen in the Doria Palace at Rome. There is at least room for doubt whether Mr. TILTON'S point of view is not the most pleasing of the two. The atmosphere which this artist throws over his pictures, (I speak, of course, of these later works, which alone I have seen,) is deliciously soft, reminding one constantly of the balmy, dreamy days we spent in wandering among the relics of a classic age and people.

Another American painter, settled at Rome, is Mr. ROPES, whose excessive modesty it must be that has prevented his abilities being more widely known at home than they seem. His specialty, also, is landscapes, in which he proves himself an exceedingly patient, painstaking and truthful artist. His "Rosenlani," a picture about 48 by 36 inches, sent a veritable chill through our party, so vividly did it carry our thoughts to the mighty Swiss glacier at whose foot we shivered a few weeks before on a bright midsummer day, when the sun was loosening the avalanches and hurling them, amid their own thunders, from inaccessible heights. The artist's fidelity to nature in his depiction of the grand solitude, sublimity and sterility of the scene, was very striking. In a smaller copy of "Rosenleni," the painter, by peremptory order of a purchaser, had introduced a rough log cabin, in Swiss style, upon the side of the steep, which, together with a few cattle, greatly humanized the scene, but at the same time so dwarfed and belittled it as to teach the beholder an impressive lesson of the folly of departing from rigid truth in painting a view which derives so much of its character and power from its savage solicitude and grandeur. A very effective "Lake Nemi," by Mr. ROPES, was on the eve of departure for California, whither goes also another picture, now upon his easel, embracing a view of the upper end of charming Lake Geneva.

Mr. FREEMAN is better known at home, and I think never disappoints his friends. An exceedingly beautiful picture is his of "The Marys at the Sepulchre," one kneeling in adoration and another starting back with fright as the empty tomb and the celestial messenger are revealed to them. A large painting, nearly completed, gives a characteristic view of a London street, with its numberless accessories of busy life. In the foreground a wandering street musician had fallen asleep with his hurdy-gurdy in his lap, his monkey turning the handle, while a little beggar girl looks on with delight. Others among his collection were scenes of Roman peasant life, as one may witness them bathed in the rich Summer light of an Italian sun, and embellished by the gorgeous colors of Italian costumes still met with, occasionally, as brilliant and as picturesque as on the day when RAPHAEL sketched upon an accidental barrel head, his study of the beautiful Roman mother and child, known the world over, sometimes as *La Madonna di Leggiola*, and at others as *La Vierge de la Chaise*.

Several of the American painters were still absent. Into Mr. TERRY'S studio I failed to gain admission. Mr. STILLMAN, our Artist-Consul, had not yet returned from a visit to the United States, and Miss HOSMER, the sculptress, had been suddenly called away on her only reception day during our visit. We saw and admired, however, a reduced copy of her "Zenobie," the original of which had just been purchased by ALMON W. GRISWOLD, of New-York. Miss STEBBINS, whose sculptures are attracting much attention, was also absent, as was Miss FOLEY, whose cameos and medallions are winning high commendation. FLORENCE FREEMAN, also, we regretted not to find in Rome. A very quiet, retiring and unassuming lady, her genius nevertheless is forcing her forward bravely upon a path which strong men tread with weary steps, and we may expect confidently to hear of her in the future among the favored children of art. Miss CHURCH, of Brooklyn, sister of one of your war correspondents, I saw in the Vatican Gallery, copying with much success one of its largest and most valuable pictures, but unfortunately, did not at the time recognize her as a countrywoman. The two Misses WILLIAMS are also still in Rome—one pursuing successfully her calling as a landscape painter, and the other as a successful copyist. S.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND REBEL VESSELS.

Correspondence Between Earl Russel and Lord Lyons—The Case of the Bark Saxon.

The English papers publish extracts from the volume of Diplomatic Correspondence on the American Question, sent in to Parliament. We note some points not comprised in the correspondance between Mr. SEWARD and Mr. ADAMS:

A COMPLIMENT TO MR. ADAMS.

In the course of a dispatch dated March 27, last year, Earl RUSSELL, describing to Lord LYONS an interview with Mr. ADAMS, after stating that the American Ambassador had observed that the President might probably find no better resource than the issue of letters of marque, proceeds:

"I said I would at once suggest a better measure. Mr. SEWARD had said to Lord LYONS that the crews of privateers had this advantage—that they reaped the whole benefit of the prizes they took, whereas the crews of men-of-war were entitled to only half the value of the prizes they took. Let the President, I said, offer a higher reward for the capture of the *Alabama* and *Oreto*, to the crews of men-of-war than even the entire value of those vessels. Let him offer double their value as a gratuity, and thus confine his action to officers and men of the United State Navy, over whom he could keep a control, and who were amenable to the laws which govern an honorable profession. But what could Mr. ADAMS ask of the British Government? What was his proposal? Mr. ADAMS said there was one thing which might be easily done. It was supposed the British Government were indifferent to these notorious violations of their own laws. Let them declare their condemnation of all such infractions of law. With respect to the law itself, Mr. ADAMS said either it was sufficient for the purposes of neutrality, and then let the British Government enforce it; or it was insufficient, and then let the British Government apply to Parliament to amend it. I said that the Cabinet were of opinion that the law was sufficient; but that legal evidence could not always be procured. That the British Government had done everything in its power to execute the law; but I admitted that the cases of the *Alabama* and *Oreto* were a scandal, and in some degree a reproach to our laws. Still, I said, it was my belief that if all the assistance given to the Federals by British subjects and British munitions of war were weighed against similar aid given to the Confederates, the balance would be greatly in favor of the Federals. Mr. ADAMS totally denied this proposition. But above all, he said, there is a manifest conspiracy in this country, of which the Confederate loan is an additional proof, to produce a state of exasperation in America, and thus bring on a war with Great Britain with a view to aid the Confederate cause, and secure a monopoly of the trade of the Southern States, whose independence these conspirators hope to establish by these illegal and unjust measures. He had worked to the best of his power for peace, but it had become a most difficult task. Mr. ADAMS fully deserves the character of having always labored for peace between our two nations, nor, I trust, will his efforts, and those of the two Governments, fail of success."

THE REBEL PIRATES AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

On the 29th of October Lord RUSSELL informed Mr. ADAMS that the proceedings of the *Alabama* at the Cape had been under the consideration of the Government, and the following conclusions had been adopted by them:

1. That Her Majesty's Government are satisfied, by the concurrent testimony of the colonial and naval authorities at the Cape, that at the time of capture the *Sea Bride* was considerably more than three miles distant from the nearest land. 2. That, as regards the character of the *Alabama*, that vessel is entitled to be treated as a ship-of-war belonging to a belligerent power, and that neither the Governor nor any other British authority at the Cape was entitled to exercise any jurisdiction over her. 3. That, as regards the *Tuscaloosa*, although Her Majesty's Government would have approved the British authorities at the Cape if they had adopted toward that vessel a course different from that which was adopted, yet the question as to the manner in which a vessel under such circumstances should, according to the tenor of Her Majesty's orders, be dealt with, was one not altogether free from uncertainty. Nevertheless, instructions will be sent to the British authorities at the Cape, for their guidance in the event of a similar case occurring hereafter; and Her Majesty's Government hope that under those instructions nothing will for the future happen to admit of a question being raised as to Her Majesty's orders having been strictly carried out.

THE BARK SAXON.

Several of the relatives of Mr. GRAY (says the *Aberdeen Journal*) wrote on the 28th ult. to Col. SYKES, M. P., asking that the matter should be brought under the attention of Her Majesty's Government. On the 30th Col. SYKES wrote, inclosing an official reply from the Foreign Office, as follows: "I am directed by Earl RUSSELL to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, inclosing a letter from the relatives of JAMES GRAY, lately chief officer of the bark *Saxon*, who was shot on board his ship, off Agra Pequina, by Lieut., DONOGHAN, an officer of the United States steamer *Vanderbilt*. I am to state to you, in reply, that the matter was already under consideration, and that, the opinion of the law officers having been taken, instructions have been sent to Lord LYONS to state to Mr. SEWARD that if the deposition made by the second mate of the *Saxon* is true, Lieut. DONOGHAN ought to be instantly tried for willful murder."

Yale College—Munificent Donations.

From the New-Haven Courier.

Yale College, after having been apparently neglected by the rich and generous friends of education for a great many years, has at last experienced a course of good fortune which will add very much to its material wealth and enable it to commence plans of extensive building improvements, which, when completed, will work a great change in the appearance of the College-square. Its first great gift was the Ellsworth bequest to found scholarships, which, though nominally over half a million, was all, except land to the value of about $90,000, relinquished to the heirs after considerable litigation. Then came the munificent gift of $100,000 from JOSEPH E. SHEFFIELD to place the scientific school on a firm foundation. Then the State gave the avails of the Congressional grant in aid of agricultural and mechanical education, which will yield perhaps $100,000. Then Mr. JOSEPH BATTELL, of Brooklyn, gave $35,000 to erect a new college chapel, and Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, $30,000 to a fund to support a college preacher. Then Mr. AUGUSTUS R. STRENT, of New-Haven, established a professorship of modern languages on a present foundation of about $35,000. And now, somebody, whose name is known to the officials, but not yet given to the public, has donated the noble sum of $90,000 to erect a splendid building for the occupancy of the students. These endowments, all received within a short time, make up, with smaller sums not referred to, over half a million of dollars to be added to the capital stock of Old Yale. It has also been stated in the papers that GEORGE PEABODY, of London, has determined to give the College a sum variously stated at from $100,000 to $150,000 to erect a new geological cabinet building, and found a professorship in connection therewith. The College officers take pains to say that they have no assurances of such a donation, but they do not deny that plans have been drawn and estimates of the cost of the building made. It is also rumored that another donation for a building for students' rooms may be proffered to the College.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Advices from Richmond to March 2.

Rebel Account of the Battle of Olustee.

Effect of Gen. Sherman's March on the Country.

Late Operations in Virginia and Georgia.

The Rebel Press on Politics, Finance and War.

We have received files of Richmond papers as late as March 2, from which we make some important extracts, together with other interesting matter from our previous files.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF OLUSTEE.

A correspondent of the Lake City *Columbian*, gives the following interesting account of the fight at Olustee, in Florida:

"The great battle of East Florida has been fought, and another glorious victory has been won by our gallant soldiery.

At an early hour this forenoon couriers arrived at distant headquarters with the intelligence that the enemy, seven thousand strong, under command of Major-Gen. GILLMORE, had passed the village of Sanderson, en route to or the interior of this State. No sooner was this intelligence communicated, than a cavalry force, composed of detachments of the 4th Georgia, Col. Clinch; 2d Florida Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. A. H. McCormick, and Scott's Battalion, Major G. W. Scott, all under the command of Col. Caraway Smith, 2d Florida Cavalry, proceeded forward with the view of ascertaining the strength and position of the enemy. The command of Col SMITH proceeded to a point near the Florida Central Railroad, about eighteen miles east of Lake City, where they encountered the advance guard of the enemy. With the view of drawing him nearer to this point, where a more advantageous position for our troops had been selected, Col. SMITH skirmished slightly with the enemy, and retiring towards this point in excellent order.

Finding that it was the design of the enemy to destroy the railroad upon his line of march, and to fortify himself at a point about five miles east of this place, Gen. FINEGAN ordered to the front the 64th Georgia regiment, Col. Evans; 32d Georgia, Major Howard; 6th Georgia, Col. Lofton; 27th Georgia, Col. Zachary; 1st Georgia Regulars, Capt. Greaves; Bonau's Battalion, Major Bonau; 1st Florida Special Battalion, Lieut.-Col. C. F. Hopkins; 6th Florida Battalion, Major P. E. Bird; 28th Georgia, Major Crawford; 18th Georgia, Col. O'Neal; 23d Georgia, Lieut. Col. Huggins; Florida Light Artillery, Capt. Gamble; Chatham Artillery, Capt. Wheaton; and Gerard's Battery. These brave and gallant men, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Colquitt and Acting Brig.-Gen. G. P. Harrison, Thirty-second Georgia, and Camway Smith—all commanded by Brig.-Gen. Joseph Finegan—advanced promptly, and with firm and steady step, to resist the advance of the enemy, who had determined to celebrate Washington's birthday in Lake City, and to avenge that place for the resistance offered a few days previously.

The entire force of the enemy was commanded by Maj.-Gen. Gillmore; that in the field were under the immediate command of Maj.-Gen. Seymour, whom, as your readers will remember, was a Captain under Maj. ANDERSON at the time he surrendered fort Sumter to Gen. Beauregard.

Your correspondent participated in the battles around Richmond and upon the Peninsula, as he did in this, and is prepared to aver that he never witnessed a more stubborn contested field, and in this opinion he is confirmed by the testimony of veteran soldiers, whose exploits heretofore have been the admiration of their countrymen, and have given name and fame to Southern prowess and valor.

When within a proper distance of the enemy our artillery, under the command of Col. R. B. Thomas, opened a heavy and very determined fire upon them. The artillery of the enemy responded briskly, but with little effect to that of ours. Very soon after the commencement of the artillery duel heavy volleys of musketry were poured into the enemy's lines by our troops, killing and wounding a large number of them. Volley after volley reverberated through the air, with naught about the yells and shrieks of our victorious heroes to relieve its monotony.

The engagement lasted upward of four hours, during about three of which the enemy contested inch by inch very manfully the advance of our troops. At length, largely superior numbers, engaged in an unholy and unrighteous crusade, were compelled to succumb and to flee before the superior prowess and chivalry of Southern hearts. The enemy was driven in confusion and disorder a long distance beyond the field of carnage, leaving, in their hasty flight, all their killed and nearly all their wounded.

The result of this glorious achievement of our troops may be summed up thus: The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is 4,800, one stand of colors, several hundred stand of arms, and a vast quantity of ordnance, quartermaster's and commissary stores. Our entire loss is about 75 killed and 450 wounded.

Taken all in all, this day will long be remembered as one upon which one of the most brilliant victories of the war was achieved. Whilst we rejoice in the defeat and disasters which have befallen the invaders of our soil, we have to pause and mourn the deaths of many brave and noble patriots.

It is a matter altogether impossible in a hastily written article as this necessarily is to communicate in detail the many incidents of the battle.

The memory of the gallant officers and men who have fallen as martyrs to their country, will long be revered and cherished, for they fell as brave and chivalrous men always fall.

The gallantry of our officers and men has never been excelled either in ancient or modern times. Gen. FINEGAN acted in a manner which entitled him to the highest credit. His conduct upon this occasion, the plans of the battle, the discipline and disposition of his forces, his coolness, judgment, discretion and gallantry, have won for him a high reputation, and have caused me to regard him as an officer second to none of his rank, and who deserves the everlasting gratitude of our countrymen.

SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

From the Mobile Register, Feb. 25.

A gentleman who arrived in Mobile Wednesday night, confirms in general the accounts from Mississipi and adds some interesting items:

He reports, on the authority of Yankee prisoners at Enterprise, that HEALBERT'S corps is retiring on Yozoo City, and McPHERSON'S on Natchez. The prisoners attribute the failure of the exhibition to the fact that GRIERSON and LOGAN were unable to make a junction with SHERMAN at Meridian. We do not understand LOGAN'S whereabouts, but GRIERSON came by Pontotoc. We are assured that Gen. FORREST whipped GRIERSON soundly at Tibbee, taking a considerable number of prisoners, and the latter retreated in the direction of North Alabama. The report of his being at Abardeen is not fully substantiated, though there is a rumor that he has burned the town. The damage done to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad extends from Lauderdale to two miles below Quitman, a distance of forty-six miles, all the bridges and trestle work being destroyed, and the track torn up for miles at intervals, as elsewhere stated. Everything at Lauderdale Springs was destroyed. The Southern road is completely torn up from Jackson to Meridian. Our informant states that the enemy committed few depredations upon private property, beyond helping themselves to provisions. At Quitman they took bed clothing, but their excuse was that they were misinformed as to the distance, and came without blankets, expecting to return the same day. They are supposed to have carried off about 800 negroes, selecting the likeliest, and in one or two instances driving back some lots that they did not consider eligible.

Some persons about Enterprise took the Yankee oath, and accompanied them on their retreat, but this was entirely voluntary, no attempt was made to enforce it. The brigade that visited Quitman conversed freely of their plans, and inquired if there was not an attack going on upon the forts below Mobile. They understood that to be a part of the programme, the object being to divert the Confederate forces. They said they had no intention of moving against Mobile, and their excursion to Quitman was only for the purpose of destroying the bridge over the Chickasabay, to prevent troops from coming up the road. Their plan, as gathered from their movements and conversation, and from the statements of prisoners, was, after uniting with GRIERSON and LOGAN, to move upon Salma and Montgomery. According to the prisoners their next scheme is to hasten back to GRANT and march upon Columbia, South Carolina.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

MOSBY'S OPERATIONS.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Sunday, Feb.

On Thursday, Maj. MOSBY ambushed a scouting party of the enemy's cavalry, consisting of one hundred and thirteen men, under Capt. REID, between Broad Run and Drainsville.

MOSBY killed twenty of the Yankees, among them Capt. REID, commanding the party; wounded eight or ten more, and brought off seventy-one prisoners, including a Captain and two Lieutenants, sixty-seven privates and one negro.

MOSBY lost one killed and four wounded. He also captured the arms and equipments of the prisoners, and fifty horses. Many of the enemy's horses were killed. MOSBY'S horse was shot under him. The fight lasted about fifteen minutes.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Feb. 28, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. R. W. C. Lee, President's Staff:

Col. MOSBY has just accomplished another one of his daring exploits near Dranesville. He attacked a body of the enemy one hundred and eighty strong, routing them completely; killed fifteen, a large number of wounded, and seventy prisoners, with horses, arms, equipments, &c. His own loss, one killed, four slightly wounded. On the 26th he attacked, with sixty men, two hundred and fifty of the enemy's cavalry near Upperville, who retreated before him, killing six left on the field, including one Captain. He captured one Lieutenant and seven privates. The road was strewn with abandoned hats, haversacks, &c. Wagons were impressed by the enemy to carry off wounded. His own loss, two wounded.

(Signed) J. E. B. STUART, Major-Gen.

FROM GEORGIA.

RETREAT OF THE ENEMY IN NORTHERN GEORGIA.

DALTON, Feb. 29, 1864.

All quiet this morning. A light rain fell last night. The enemy have retreated behind the Chickamauga. A portion of them went back to Chattanooga, and the remainder have gone into camp at Tyner's station, Ottawa, and Red House ford on the Chickamauga.

Our cavalry are behind Ringgold. Wofford's Yankee cavalry have gone towards Cleveland.

It is reported that the Federal General Porter was killed by a shell in the skirmish at Wall Creek Gap.

Gen. Hindman is reported to have resigned.

Yankee dispatches state that General Longstreet has 50,000 men and 18 batteries.

Nashville dispatches mention the capture of a brother of the late Gen. Zollicoffer, near Columbia.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

BRAGG'S APPOINTMENT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 22.

We have no participation in the feeling which prevails among the officers of the army toward Gen. BRAGG; and there are many points in his conduct and also in his character as displayed by conduct, for which we have a sympathy the most particular. He seems to have fearlessly endeavored to enforce military authority and discipline, the want of which have been worse wants than money or men. But however respectable he may have been in this and other matters, it can scarcely be denied that the career of Gen. BRAGG, as a leader of armies, in the chief command of the Western States, was a long, unvaried and complete failure. No doubt ingenious argument might be made to prove that the unfortunate results forever connected with his name were unavoidable and that his conduct was nowhere censurable by his superiors according to the canons of military criticism. But discussion of that kind does not touch the point which the country must consider. There is but one criterion which the contemporary public can apply—it is the good or ill fortune which follows a leader's steps. We do not pretend to say that Gen. BRAGG lacks ability, any more than that he is wanting in virtue; but he has certainly had no success in the greatest of fields and with unlimited means; and while it will be the duty of the country to support him, as of the army to obey him, if he is charged with the command of the Mississippi, it is proper to protest against such an act of the Executive before it shall be too late.

It is both painful and useless to review the history of that portion of the army under the absolute control of Gen. BRAGG, from the time when he took command at Tupelo till he relinquished it at Dalton—useless, because it is indelibly impressed on every memory. The melancholy head-roll of Perryville, Murfreesboro', Shelbyville, Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain ought to be enough to make the Executive think twice before it intrusts another army in the West to this unfortunate though distinguished officer; and a knowledge of the judgment irrevocably passed by the army and the public upon those events, might cause Gen. BRAGG himself to consider whether he could do good to his country at present in such a position.

From the Examiner, Feb. 25.

The judicious and opportune appointment of Gen. BRAGG to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate armies will be appreciated as an illustration of that strong common sense which forms the basis of the President's character, that regard for the opinions and feelings of the country, that respect for the Senate, which are the keys to all that are mysterious in the conduct of our public affairs. The Confederate armies cannot fail to be well pleased. Every soldier's heart feels that merit is the true title to promotion, and that glorious service should insure a splendid reward. From Lookout Mountain, a step to the highest military honor and power is natural and inevitable. JOHNSTON, LEE and BEAUREGARD learn with grateful emotions that the conqueror of Kentucky and Tennessee has been elevated to a position which his superiority deserves. Finally this happy announcement should enliven the fires of confidence and enthusiasm reviving among the people like a bucket of water upon a newly kindled grate.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 25

It is in admirable keeping with that deference for the general opinion, and that desire to preserve harmony in all branches of the public service, that have so signally characterized the Executive Department of the Government, that Gen. BRAGG has been assigned to duty at the seat of Government, charged with the conduct of military operations in the Armies of the Confederacy, in the place of Gen. LEE. When a man fails in an inferior position it is natural and charitable to conclude that the failure is due to the inadequacy of the task to his capacities, and wise to give him a larger sphere for the proper exertion of his abilities.

If, for example, a General has shown himself incompetent to the command of a single army and the conduct of military operations within a limited area, it is logical and right to try him with the command of armies and the management of operations without limit. So, too, when a man has done well in a high position, it is the best possible proof that he would do better in an inferior one, and it becomes a duty at once to reduce him. All sensible men, therefore, see the propriety of elevating BRAGG and lowering LEE. We are surprised that a contemporary should have thought it worth while to mention that this proceeding has not only the approval of Gen. LEE, but also of Gens. JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD.

The country would have inferred as much, as it has been long understood that the President does nothing without consulting these distinguished leaders, especially the last named. Since, however, these little revelations have been considered fit to be made, we are happy to have it in our power to add, that while the Generals named simply approve, there are others who are inexpressibly delighted among whom we may mention Gens. POLK, BRECKINRIDGE, BOZEMAN, CHEATHAM, FORREST, and the dozen general officers and the whole regiment or field officers whom Gen. BRAGG thought it would be necessary to remove from the army he commanded before it would be of any account.

We may add that we have reason to believe that the appointment of Gen. BRAGG to conduct the military operations of the armies of the Confederacy would have been earlier made and announced, while Congress was in session for instance, but for the great anxiety of the President to confer with Gen. PRICE before taking the step. This, of course, required time. It is hardly necessary for us to add that the rumor that Gen. PEMBERTON has been made Secretary of War is without foundation. Gen. PEMBERTON has thus far failed in only one campaign, and cannot therefore be considered as having won his way to the highest military honors. Besides, we have reason to think the present Secretary of War is everything the President would have him be.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 29.

Undoubtedly we shall have a severe and trying campaign. With all the obstacles which LINCOLN has made in replenishing his army, we shall certainly not flatter ourselves with other expectations. This campaign is the crisis of the war. We have been favored with cheering signs in the last few weeks—signs in every quarter of the horizon—that the campaign and the victory will be ours, *if we do our duty.* But not otherwise! Let every man, therefore, stand to his work end to his post! Let our soldiers resolve to finish this year that war for whose whole duration they have just enlisted so nobly! Let every man, who is wanted to swell our ranks, hasten to take his place. Let the producer drive the spade and hurry the plow, and hold it his duty, as he loves his country and fears his God, to make every bushel and every pound of food and provender of which his soil and his labor are capable.

We have a great work to do, and this is the year in which it must be done. LINCOLN'S hordes are pressing us on every hand. They come with sword and fire, with robbery and confiscation. We must withstand them, and drive them back, and we must disappoint those schemes of starvation of which an honorable foe would burn with shame to be even suspected. We must do all this, or we are ruined forever—ruined as a people were never ruined before. We are sufficient for the great work, if we put forth united, energetic efforts. God has recently given many tokens of his favor, to cheer and to rouse us to a glorious exhibition of public virtue and manliness. Let us accept them in this light, and not pervert them into snares for our injury, by sinking into false security. "The Philistines be upon thee, Samson"—it is no panic alarm to declare this. But, thank Heaven, our Samson's locks are not shorn. Let him but arouse himself, and put forth that full vigor of which we now enjoy the pleasing signs and promise, and all will be well.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 1.

Although we are decidedly of the opinion that events, so far, have been such as to give us great hopes for the future, we would not have our people grow over confident from our partial successes so far as to relax anything whatever of the energy adapted to the occasion, or to hope for any easy task in the coming campaign. The affairs in which our troops have been engaged have resulted happily; but it must be recollected that they have been merely partial. In the majority of instances they appear, indeed, to have been mere reconnoissances, pushed forward by the enemy to ascertain our strength and position previously to a more decided movement in advance. Such was the fact with regard to the advance of MEADE, who had been informed by deserters, escaped "contrabands," and the Yankee newspapers, that Lee's army was in the lines around Richmond; that the people were in a state of starvation: that the troops were mutinous, and that all parties were anxious to get rid of JEFF. DAVIS and the Confederate Government. Such was the case with respect to the advance of GRANT, who had been informed, through the same veracious oracles, that JOHNSTON had sent the larger portion of his troops to resist the enterprise of SHERMAN; that those who remained were destitute, downcast, despairing of the cause, and ready to abandon it upon the slightest prospect of making good terms for themselves, and that nothing was wanting but a determined advance to reap the full fruits of the victory of November. Such was the case in Florida, where no opposition was expected, and where the additional inducement was held out of converting the State into a Yankee State, prepared to vote for LINCOLN next Fall. Such was the case with the advance upon John's Island and other points in the South and Southwest. The Yankees, in a word, have been feeling our strength all around, from the Potomac in the Gulf, preparatory to opening their campaign, and although they can hardly have derived much comfort from the experiments thus far made, it is well for us to remember that these movements have been merely premonitory, and that the real campaign is yet to come.

That the campaign will be fierce, bloody, and arduous, all indications seem to declare. That we have any reason to fear the issue, provided only we be true to ourselves, we do not see any reason to believe. It is not for the fear of this that we would impress upon our people the danger of overweaning confidence. It is because we believe that it can be lost only by indulgence in that confidence to the neglect of the necessary precautions. These being taken, we may, we think, dismiss all fears of every kind whatever. Provided they be not neglected, we care not how buoyant may be the hopes, how confident the expectations of our troops, our Generals, and our population. The spirit prevailing in our armies marks, we think the proper limits within which our confidence should be confined. They know that they have before them a task of great difficulty. Yet they are not only willing but anxious to enter upon it. They are full of courage, but it is a calm, deliberate courage, which has weighed the danger, and will not shrink from it. They are full of enthusiasm; but it is of that deep-seated enthusiasm which will neither be abashed by obstacles nor dissipated by the appearance of danger. They are buoyant with hope; but is hope fortified by knowledge, and sustained by the high and holy promptings of religion and patriotism. They regard the results of the late engagements as auguries of the future, and taken in that light they will prove of immense service in stimulating their exertions, and firing up their valor. They have learned how to *endure* as well as to fight, and they are prepared for any issue save that of giving up the cause.

THE REBEL FINANCES.

MONEY NOT TO BE A DRUG.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 23.

The currency has reached its highest inflation. If the laws are not enforced, it must now, at last, begin rapidly to contract its volume. If

hearing will be defeated unless the tax be collected in gold.

A LARGE STORY.

The Lynchburgh *Republican* publishes a letter from an army correspondent, near Somerville Ford, Va., which gives the following account of the "Yankee reënlistment:"

"Two gentlemen, who have been scouting in Prince William County, and have just returned from there, staid in our camp last night, and report that there has been a heavy fight among a corps of Yankee troops stationed near Bristoe Station, under the following circumstances:

A day had been appointed for reënlisting the men of this corps, and a large number of barrels of whiskey had been brought down and the heads knocked out, and the men invited to drink, in order to get them up to the *sticking point*. Some of the Dutch and Irish pitched in, got tight, and arraved themselves in the line of the reënlisted, but the calculating, full-blooded Yankees, together with a large portion of the whote, smelt the rat, and refused to participate; whereupon the reënlisted men commenced tanning the rest, and a general row followed, all parties seizing their arms. The fight lasted for hours, and the firing is said to have been terrific. The commanding officer had six pieces of artillery opened on the insurgents, and finally succeeded in restoring quiet. Five hundred men are reported as killed, and a large train of ambulances and wagons were loaded and sent off with wounded. I presume there is no doubt as to the truth of this affair, as officers in this regiment have received letters from their families in that neighborhood confirming the facts, and stating that they heard the firing, &c. Two thousand of the men implicated in this matter were placed in irons, which fact will give you some idea of the extent and importance of this affair. This is the second fight the Yankees have had lately, as reported by a prisoner.

Two Yankee regiments, whose term of service had expired, were ordered to advance against the rebels, which they refused to do, and a brigade was ordered against them. The two regiments are said to have whipped the brigade, both losing about one hundred men killed and wounded."

THE NEGRO.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 25.

It was officially stated in the last Congress that in all the localities of the Confederacy where the enemy had obtained a foothold, *the negroes had been reduced by mortality during the war to not more than one-half their previous number.*

The remark has recently obtained not only some striking illustrations, but an official addition to it of the most melancholy interest. The Governor of Louisiana, in his official message, has recently published to the world the appalling fact, that *more negroes have perished in Louisiana from the cruelty and brutality of the public enemy than the combined number of white men, in both armies, from the casualties of war.* In illustration, he states, that when our forces surprised and captured Berwick's bay, last Summer, they found about two thousand negroes there in a state of the most utter destitution, many of them so emaciated and sick that they died before the tender humanity of the Confederates could be spoiled to their rescue from death.

The faith of these poor wretches is to be attributed to sheer inhumanity. The Yankees had abundant supplies of food, medicines and clothing at hand, but they did not apply them to the comfort of the negro, who, once entitled to the farce of "freedom," was of no more consequence to them than any other beast with a certain amount of useful labor in his anatomy.

The immoral practice of the enemy in the parts of the Confederacy he has invaded, is to separate the families of the blacks without notice. Gov. MOORE officially testifies to this practice in Louisiana. The men are driven off to the many cattle to a Yankee camp, and are enlisted in the Yankee army. The women and children are likewise driven off in droves, and put upon what are called "Government plantations"—that is, plantations from which the lawful owners have been forced to fly, and which the Yankees in Louisiana are cultivating.

The Yankees have fairly remasked to the world their ferocious insincerity on the subject of slavery. Intelligent persons in Europe do not now fail to perceive it; and one of the benefits of this war is that it is developing a statistical and moral defence of our peculiar institution, which sentimentalism will assail in vain, and which the most adventurous representation can never surmount.

CRIME IN RICHMOND.

On Feb. 26 Gov. SMITH sent a message to the Virginia Legislature, from which the following is an extract:

"Of the large amount of crime prevailing in this city, and which keeps in almost constant employment the three courts having jurisdiction of subjects, nearly the whole of it may be traced to the tippling-houses thereof. There are one hundred and sixty-one drinking-houses, licensed by the Hustings Court, and it is said that there are at least three hundred unlicensed establishments similarly employed. The young and unsuspicious, who come to spend a pleasant hour here, are the most common victims. I derive my knowledge of this painful fact from the daily records of crime, and from the frequent appeals made to me for the exercise of executive clemency. Correction, to an almost entire extent, is within the reach of your honorable bodies. The passage of proper laws closing up all drinking-houses and providing severe punishment for those who shall vend ardent spirits, would greatly reform society, and save many a citizen and gallant soldier from ruin and disgrace."

The Message further recommends the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of liquors, save by druggists, and that solely for medicinal purposes.

The following is the report of the Grand Jory which called forth the message of the Governor.

In the Court of Hustings, for the City of Richmond, held by the Judge thereof, on the 22d day of February, 1864, the Graad Jury sworn at this term, this day, presented the following report:

RICHMOND, Feb. 22, 1864.
(IN THE GRAND JURY ROOM.)

The Grand Jury, in the discharge of their duties in the investigation of the causes which lead to the great increase of crime and demorilization in this city, are constrained to believe that the most fruitful source of the evil complained of is the large number of licensed and unlicensed drinking houses and low groggeries with which our city is infested. It will require but little labor to ascertain that many, if not most of the crimes may be traced to those places, which, whether respectable or not, serve to demoralize and ruin soldiers and others. In view of this fact, we feel it our duty, as good citizens, to call the attention of the Court to this evil, with the request that a copies of this paper be forwarded to the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city, that they may take whatever action will, in their judgment, abate the evil.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN PURCELL, Foreman.

The message and accompanying documents were, on motion of Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Hamoshire, referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Senators Ball, Douglass, Johnson, Coghill, Frazier and Keen.

A FOREIGN FUND FOR VIRGINIA.

In the Virginia Senate, on Feb. 26, on motion of Mr. DOUGLAS, the bill to provide a fund abroad for the use of the State was taken up.

The first section of the bill authorizes the Quartermaster-General of the State, under the direction of the Governor, to purchase, export and sell cotton, tobacco and naval stores, and deposit the proceeds thereof with responsible persons abroad for the use of the State.

Section 2 provides that the sum of —— dollars be appropriated for the purposes of this act.

Mr. HUNTER offered the following substitute for the first section of the bill:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly: That the Governor of the Commonwealth, the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Second Auditor, be and they are hereby constituted a board, with power and authority to purchase, export or sell cotton, tobacco and naval stores, to such amount as they may deem expedient, and to apply the proceeds thereof, or any part of the appropriation hereinafter made, in the purchase of clothing and other needful supplies for the use of the soldiers of Virginia in the service of the Confederate States, and to distribute the same in such manner and according to such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, and in order to carry out said powers, the said board are authorized to employ one or more suitable agents, with such compensation for his or their services as they may deem proper, and taking from them bond and security for the faithful performance of their duties, or not, as the said board may deem expedient. The substitute was adopted.

Mr. QUERENBERRY (Mr. DOUGLAS having moved a consideration of the last vote) offered as an amendment to insert after the word "made," and before the words "purchase of clothing," the words "to the payment of the interest on the State debt, and."

The amendment was lost—yeas 15, nays 19.

Mr. DOUGLAS read a letter from a shipping merchant, which showed that *after the shipment of cotton to Liverpool had been made, and payment of all expenses, it would return just what it cost in Wilmington.*

On motion of Mr. NELSON, the bill and substitute were laid on the table.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—In the *Enquirer* of Feb. 22 we find this paragraph: "On Saturday last a search was instituted for arms on Belle Isle, but no arms of any description were discovered, save those belonging to the Government operatives. No indications whatever were apparent of a plot among the prisoners, and the whole matter turns out to have been a myth. It is a matter of impossibility for any uprising to succeed to any great extent, as cannon, kept constantly shotted, bear upon the island, and but a signal is needed to sweep the whole encampment; which mode of proceeding is not at all to the liking of Yankees in general, particularly when they know that keeping quiet is their safeguard."

—In the Confederate Court, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, a true bill of indictment was brought in by the Grand Jury against Mrs. FAIRFAX ALLAN, charged with high treason to the Government of the Confederate States.

— On Thursday, Feb. 26, JEFF. DAVIS, accompanied by Gens. LEE and BRAGG, visited and inspected the defences around Richmond. They rode in a carriage without attendants or an escort of any kind.

— A negro man, according to the *Enquirer*, was recently burnt in Rhea County, Tennessee, by the Yankees, because he had the small-pox.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Zacatecas not yet Taken—Arrival of Gen. Bazaine at the Capital—Santa Ana a Passenger by the English Steamer from St. Thomas—European Capitalists to Form a Bank in Mexico City—News from St. Domingo—Naval Arrivals at Havana.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1864.

By the arrival of the Spanish steamer *Cuba* from Vera Cruz, further news has been received here from Mexico, the news from Mexico City being up to the 15th, and from Vera Cruz to the 20th. Although the Mexican papers and correspondence received here mention no event of much importance, the intelligence received is still not devoid of interest.

Zacatecas, it appears, had not yet been attacked, although it cannot fail to be so shortly, as the Imperial troops were, it was said, only seven leagues off.

MEJIA'S division, to the number of 3,500 men, left San Luis on the 19th ult., and on the 24th were at Laguna Seca, having followed the high road. Col. LOPEZ, with some troops of the above division, marched by another road to Matehuala, surprising and capturing in the way a guerrilla force of about 40 or 50 men, and arriving at Matehuala at daybreak on the 23d.

MEJIA, in a letter directed to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, dated Venado, Jan. 27, says:

"The news in this direction, although important, may be contained in two words. My troops have advanced by the northern route as far as Matehuela and Catorce, which two places have given in their adhesion in conjunction with Cedral.

DORLADE and ANTILLON, who appeared in the direction of Salado, driven forward by Gen. CASTAGNY, lost 400 infantry, who emtinied, and retreated in all haste by the road at Durango.

The towns give in their adhesion, and the enemy are losing their few soldiers without fighting."

According to the *Estafette*, a report was prevalent that on the 3d inst. a French column was within 7 leagues of Zacatecas. Mention is also made of an engagement that took place near Zacatecas, between a French and Mexican force, which was routed by Gen. DOUAI, who took a large number of prisoners, but as no official account has appeared of the affair, it may be considered as doubtful intelligence.

The *Pais* of Guadalajara says that Gen. DOUAI has command of the whole of the military line of San Luis, Leon and Lagos, and all the part northeast of those districts.

The partisans of the Empire affirm that the adherents of JUAREZ were committing all sorts of atrocities in Zacatecas. Gen. CASTAGNY, if is said, was to march against that city, in conjunction with the forces of Aguascalientes.

An official communication from the Commandant of Lagos states that Gen. DOUAI left Lagos for Encarnacion on the 28th ult., with a part of the troops, and arrived at Teocaltiche on the 29th, which was defended by the forces of JUAREZ, consisting of 600 infantry, a squadron of horse from Guanaineto and three others of guerrillas. After a sharp fight the forces of the Empire succeeded in taking the place, putting the enemy to flight with the loss on the side of the French of two killed and twelve wounded. Fifty of the guerrillas who had taken refuge in the church were ashred and one hundred others made prisoners. The remainder of the forces of JUAREZ took shelter in the various houses, where the greater part of them were taken. The booty taken by the French consisted of 200 horses and 200 firearms, beside several ammunition chests.

According to the Franco-Mexican correspondence at San Luis, JUAREZ was much displeased because VIDAURRI had not been to see him at Saltillo, nor sent a deputation to congratulate him on his arrival at that place. VIDAURRI had also, say the same accounts, made all JUAREZ' employes go back, leaving with him only the Ministers.

At the latest dates, JUAREZ, in a plain manner, without any attendants, had gone from Saltillo to Monterey, to have an interview with VIDAURRI.

Letters from Moretia, dated Jan. 3, mention that BERRIOZABAL, at the last accounts, was at Uruapen, with a small escort of forty men, and with a very small number of employes, the greater part having left him for Morelia and their own towns. A party of lending man had formed a plot at Quroga, (Cocupao,) at the head of some troops, to disown BERRIOZABAL and place HUERTA in the Government of the State.

The French accounts say that the whole of the JUAREZ' forces in the State of Tamaulipas do not exceed one thousand men, including those with RUIZ, ROJAS and GARCIA, and even those that CORTINA has under his command, who were fighting with the others.

Gen. BAZAINE arrived in the Capital on the evening of the 3d inst.

Some of the remains of UGARTE'S forces had united with those of ROJAS and ARTEAGA, forming a total of about six or eight thousand men, and were stationed between the village of Santa Aneta and Colima.

It was not believed that they would dare to attempt an attack on Guadalajara, where there might be about three thousand men, including Mexicans and French. Another account makes the number of French troops at Guadalajara one thousand. The town had been fortified in various places.

The Regency had granted to a company of capitalists in Europe the privilege of forming a bank in the Capital, to be called the Bank of Mexico, the privilege to be for thirty years, dating from the day that the bank commenced operations, and this to be within a year after its statutes had been approved.

The news of Prince MAXIMILIAN having accepted the throne of Mexico, was made an occasion of public rejoicing at Vera Cruz on the 9th. We are informed from that quarter that the Archduke will certainly leave for Mexico next month.

On the night of the 16th, a fire broke out in the yard of the arsenal of the above-named city, but was extinguished without doing much damage.

JUAREZ had given permission for the importation of rice from abroad by the port of Mazatlan, for the period of six months, on paying a duty of twelve reals the quintal. According to the last accounts received from that place, the French squadron was still at Acapulco. There had lately arrived at Mazatlan, Oaxaca, VALLARTA and the ex-deputy of the extreme party, ALTAMIRANO, together with several other partisans of JUAREZ.

The Franco-Mexican paper of Tepic, *El Amigo del Orden*, says that since the occupation of Guadalajara by the French, trade had revived at Tepic, the goods collected there which could not be sent away had been sold, coffee, sugar and tobacco rising in value. Since a guard of cavalry had been placed on the road between Tepic and Ahuacatlan, there prevailed complete security.

Col. GARNIER had been appointed Chief Commander of Guadalajara by Gen. BAZAINE.

The remains of the Liberal force, belonging to Corona, continued at Acaponeta, and the Government of the District of Tepic had detached against them a force of infantry and cavalry.

According to the official accounts of the Government of the Regency, the guerrillas of JUAREZ' party had suffered defeats in several places, and the rural police had effected several captures of parties belonging to bands of robbers, who would be shot.

MIRAMON had collected and disciplined a large number of Conservative guerrillas.

On the 11 inst. there arrived at Vera Cruz a convoy with about $1,400,000, from the Capital. There also arrived at the same place, on the above-named date, the French transport steamer *Ardeche*, with 400 soldiers of the Twelfth Regiment of Chasseurs (cavalry.)

Among the passengers in the English mail steamer from St. Thomas en route for Vera Cruz, which arrived here a few days ago, and has since left for the last-named place, was Gen. SANTA ANNA, who, it is said, has given in his adhesion to the Empire, and will await the arrival of Prince MAXIMILIAN at Vera Cruz. He intends to make public a manifesto to the Mexican nation, a written copy of which he had with him on board of the English steamer, and which he read to his assembled friends while the steamer was here in the harbor of Havana.

During the departure of Gen. BAZAINE from the army, Gen. DOUAI has been intrusted with the chief command, and has marched against Zacatecas.

JUAREZ, according to the circular published by the Regency, has gone to Durango or to Mazatlan, to embark, and, as others report, will try to cross the Rio Grande to embark at Brownsville, and try to get into Oaxaca.

M. DE MONTHOLON was waiting the arrival of Gen. BAZAINE to present his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of the French.

The last accounts received here from St. Domingo mention the capture of Reiba and Barahona by the Spanish troops, as that the Spanish papers boast that the whole of the southern part of the Spanish province of St. Domingo is cleared of the insurgents. The Dominicans, before they left Barahoos, reduced it to ashes.

A Spanish soldier, who had been a prisoner with the insurgents, but who managed to make his escape, gives the following places as occupied by the insurgents: San Cristobal, at Monte Cristo there is only a small force, all the force is distributed at Santiago, San Pedro, Samana, San Cristobal and Piedra Blanca; all the males between the ages of 12 and 60 have been forced to take up arms, a third part of whom are without muskets.

A Spanish steamer, on her way from St. Domingo, going too near to the haunts of the insurgents, was treated to a specimen of their kindness, and arrived here with a large hole in her side, from a cannon ball that had been fired from the shore.

More troops are now on their way from Spain to put down the rebellion.

The Russian war-steamer *Perwest* arrived here yesterday, as also the United States steamer *De Soto*, from Key West.

LARA.

FROM PORTO RICO.

Mail Communications—The Population—Products—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ST. JOHNS, Porto Rico, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1864.

It is strange that there should be no regular mail communication with so important an island as this, the business of which is nearly all done with the United States. We are left to the mercy of occasional sailing vessels, which only bring mail headed in to the skipper, and we are certain to read our news from two to six weeks old. Then there is another annoyance. On arrival here, all letters have to go through the Post-office, and pay an enormous postage of from thirty to fifty cents a half-ounce, and newspapers the same. I have paid half a dollar postage on a single copy of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and in proportion on weeklies and magazines, while the department here are at no expense but to receive them from the ship and hand them out.

Few countries have a larger population in proportion to its area than this. The last census shows nearly 600,000 inhabitants on this little island of 3,000 square miles; and yet there are but few towns and only one city among them this, the capital, containing 16,000. As much of the interior as I have traveled over, is literally filled with quaint huts, built entirely of bark and leaves, the royal palm-tree affording all the material for these rude tropical castles, without the necessity of saw or nails. In most of these can be seen a swarm of children in an entirely nude state, as is the custom for children up to four or six years of age in this warm climate. The parents can be seen swinging in their hammocks, smoking their cheap cigars, apparently happy as the owner of the neighboring sugar estate.

Unlike Cuba, more than one-half the plantation labor on this island is performed by free people, as there is not a sufficiency of slave labor to gather the crops. These white laborers, or "Jiberos," as they are called, only receive fifty cents a day for the best hands, and others 37½ cents. Apparently they endure the heat and labor of the tropics in the cane, coffee and cotton fields as well as the blacks.

Only about one-sixth part of the population can read and write, for as yet the common school system has received little attention. Such magnificent panoramas of tropical verdure as one meets with in making a tour of the island are rarely seen. To exceed one of these enestas, lined with coffee estates, and took over the valley below, waving with dense fields of sugar-cane, studded with the noble palm, the lofty cocoa-not, the mango and the orange groves, and here and there the tall chimney of the sugar-mill, is a sight refreshing to one from the icy northland.

The sugar crop of Porto Rico, as well as generally in the West Indies this season, is rather below the average, yet the increased price fully makes up the deficiency to the planter. Only a few cargoes have been sold as yet of the new crop, at prices ranging from 4½ to 5¼ cents per pound. This landed at a port of the United States, duties and expenses paid, is equal to about 13 or 14 cents in currency while gold is 150.

The Government here are encouraging the growth of cotton, and planters are turning their attention to it to a considerable extent, stimulated by the high prices the staple brings of late. There seems to be some difficulty, however; for in this climate of perpetual Summer, the plant has no season, as in our Southern States, and it increases in size year after year, becoming a tree, and the juices stimulate to a woody trunk, instead of bud and tint. I passed a day recently with an American coffee planter, who has planted a hundred acres with New-Orleans cotton seed, hoping to improve upon the native seed.

In no part of the West Indies have I seen such fine oranges; pineapples and bananas as in Porto Rico, and so cheap. I heard a planter yesterday offer an American Captain a ship-load, free, of the finest oranges, if he would go to his estate for them, and that is not forty minutes' ride from this port. Another planter told me he had about five thousand trees, producing on an average a barrel of oranges each, now ripe, which he allowed to rot on the trees, as it would not pay to pick them and take them to market.

The little rebellion in our neighboring Island of St. Domingo seems to go as far from being quelled as at the beginning, and fresh troops are arriving almost daily at this place from Spain, *in transitu* for the seat of war. The sick and wounded are brought here, and the hospitals in this city remind one of the many in our own country. The sympathy for the Southern American rebels is nearly as strong here now as formerly, and a thorough prosecution of the war is only needed to bring all foreigners to the side of right and Union.

This Santo Domingo affair is costing heavily, and it is rumored that this island and Cuba will be taxed 35 per cent. higher this year than formerly to pay the expenses. While the currency in Cuba is the Spanish doubloon, here we have little else than American silver. Millions of our silver have been shipped here till it is the only money seen, and it is a burden to transact large business, to count and carry the heavy metal, that a *greenback* system would be preferable.

An English company has sent out engineers to survey a route for the first railroad contemplated in the island. It is to run from this city to Arecibo, sixty miles distant, and the engineers are still at work upon the preliminary survey. Here is an opportunity for an enterprising American company to establish a more important railroad to other parts of the island. At present there is no means of getting about the island except by carriage or on horseback, and only a few of the roads are passable for the former: besides it costs enormously to hire. I pay from $24 to $40 for a day's drive of forty miles.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Successful Expedition up the St. Mary's River—One Million and a Half Feet Hard Pine Lumber Captured.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Feb. 19, 1864.

It has for a long time been known to the military authorities of this department that a large quantity of valuable pine lumber was located at some saw-mills on the banks of the St. Mary's, about 30 miles from the mouth of the river, belonging to different parties resident there. The first was known as the Woodstock mill, situated at a place by that name, and owned by Mrs. ALBERTI, whose husband has died since the war, and whose name figured somewhat extensively in the Northern papers in connection with Col. HIGGINSON'S raid on the place some time ago, and the capture by him of an old pair of "stocks," and other implements used for the punishment of refractory negroes. At this mill there were some eight hundred thousand feet, according to the account kept by the workmen and the estimation of good judges. At the next mill, known as Jermain's, about one mile above the first, there was about seven hundred thousand feet. At Davis', some four miles further up, there was about one hundred thousand feet, making a total of more than one million and a half feet of the best hard pine lumber, sawed, seasoned, and awaiting shipment—the value of which in the New-York market to-day, could not be much less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. As the rebel guerrillas had received orders to apply the torch to this property on the approach of our forces, it became a matter of no small interest and importance how we could secure it, before they should have effected its destruction.

The plan for securing it was placed in charge of Major BROOKS, of Gen. GILLMORE'S Staff, who very quietly fitted out an expedition from this place, consisting of five armed steam transports and a dismasted mortar-schooner belonging to the navy, which was towed up by the other boats. To make success more certain, and prevent the destruction of the property by the rebels on the approach of the boats, a detachment from the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, in charge of that accomplished guard officer, Maj. PINNAPACKER, of that regiment, was dispatched the night before, overland, a distance of 35 miles, through ponds, creeks, swamps and woods, and accomplished the whole distance in less than 24 hours, capturing on their way the notorious guerrilla Capt. WILDS, who

strenuously denied that he was the man, but was forced to yield himself up on the testimony of a negro who had formerly been his slave, and who clinched the matter with: "You tink I don't know you when you own me so long?"

They reached their destination and secured possession of the property before the arrival of the boats, which steamed their way slowly and cautiously up the river shelling, as they advanced, all suspicious looking places on the Georgia side. On their arrival the men were immediately put to work constructing rafts, loading the boats and some scows captured there, and last night the boats returned in safety, having on board and towing in rafts and scows nearly a half million feet of the lumber, leaving the load force and the crew of the mortar-boat to do guard duty and construct rafts during their absence. And ere this reaches you, the entire quantity will have been safely landed at the wharf at Fernandina and Hilton Head, where some of it must go for the use of the army at that post.

Notwithstanding that comparisons are "odious," one cannot help contrasting the success of this expedition with similar ones that were planned at a former period, for a like purpose, to the St. Johns and other places about here, which resulted in giving the rebels timely notice of our approach, so that they could kindle large fires in honor of our coming, which unfortunately consumed not only the lumber but the mills that sawed it. The success of the expedition is in no small degree due to the skillful planning and the persevering energy and industry of Maj. BROOKS.

Judge ALSOP, of your City, one of the recent appointees of the Florida Tax Commission, and for more than twenty years a resident of this State, where he was extensively engaged in the lumbering business, accompanied the expedition, as he did that of Gen. GILLMORE at the recent capture of Jacksonville and Baldwin, during his advance into this State, and by his thorough acquaintance with the country and many of the people, rendered both expeditions an essential service, for which, we presume, he will receive due credit from the proper quarter.

SEMINOLE.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Gen. Blunt to Take the Field—Gen. Curtis—A Warm Reception—Miscellaneous Military News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1864.

On Saturday Gen. BLUNT leaves here for Fort Smith, Arkansas, to take command of the District and Army of the Frontier, preparatory to taking the field for a campaign this Spring in the Valley of the Red River, Northern Louisiana and Texas. The General will be accompanied by Maj. T. Anderson, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff; Capt. Oliver Barber, C. S.; Capt. Gorton, A. Q. M.; Capt. John Tappan, A. A. G., and Capt. R. J. Hinton, Second Kansas Colored Volunteers, A. D. C.

The General, who has lately returned from Washington, returns to the field in the best of spirits and health. He has triumphed over all his detractors, and will be allowed to do all he is capable of doing for the National cause. He will have a good veteran army, of the numbers and character of which it is not now prudent further to speak. The TIMES will be kept thoroughly posted. It is hoped that the campaign will be productive and stirring.

Maj.-Gen. CURTIS has fairly taken the reins in his new department. His arrival here was made the occasion for a perfect ovation. Kansans believe in radical soldiers, and Gen. CURTIS is one. His energy excites the greatest confidence. He has been here nearly a month, and during that time has personally inspected the entire eastern and southern border of his department. The sturdy old soldier has been in the saddle constantly, riding seven or eight hundred miles.

He has traveled down the border of Missouri and Arkansas to Fort Smith, where he arrived unexpectedly. Now he is on his return, visiting the southwestern border of Kansas, a most exposed portion of the State. He returns by way of Topeka, the Legislature having invited him, by concurrent resolution, to visit the capital while they were in session. During this arduous journey, the General will make himself fully acquainted with the wants of Kansas, and the necessary means to be used both for defensive and offensive operations.

Department Headquarters are at Fort Leavenworth. Col. CHIPMAN, A. A. D. C, and Chief of Staff, is in charge. The Colonel is one of the oldest and most competent officers in the service. He has served with Gen. CURTIS through all his movements, and was wounded at Fort Donaldson. Lieut.-Col. STARK, Major MCKENNY, Inspector-General, and Maj. S. S. CURTIS, Judge Advocate, are all on duty at the post. Gen. CURTIS is fortunate in having the aid of such accomplished officers.

The recruiting service is progressing rapidly. We have two veteran regiments filling up. The gallant Seventh, better known as the Kansas Jayhawkers, having reënlisted, have been here for two weeks past. It has served since August, 1861, and after a memorable campaign on the border, it was sent to Tennessee. It numbers now only 400 men. Recruiting is quite brisk for it. It is more than probable that the Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, now being recruited, and numbering 700 or 800 men, will be consolidated with the Seventh. The Eighth is an infantry regiment. Its Colonel, JOHN A. MARTIN, is the youngest regimental Commander from Kansas, being now only 25. The regiment has been in the service since July, 1861. It was detailed on the border, and as garrison for some months. It went to Tennessee in 1862, since which time it has fought at Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Lookout Ridge, and other gallant fights of less moment. In all it has borne a most conspicuous part. It brings back but little over 300 battle-worn heroes.

It is confidently believed that both these regiments will be ordered to report to Gen. BLUNT. The Fifteenth, Col. CHARLES R. JENNISON, are also expecting to march in the same direction. The gallant Colonel will have command of a cavalry brigade, and put in the front. The Kansas boys are going to the Gulf this time, and fully expect to help restore Texas, as a Free State, before the present Congress adjourns.

Col. JAMES M. WILLIAMS, of the celebrated First Kansas Colored, is in the city, having received leave of absence for a few days from Gen. CORTIS. This is his first absence from camp for over a year, even though he was most severely wounded in the battle of Honey Springs, July 19, 1863, while leading his regiment on a bayonet charge. The Colonel is very proud of his "iron-clads," and has reason to be. The Second Colored, Col. CRAWFORD, is on duty as garrison at Fort Smith, the Colonel having, until the past two weeks, been the Post Commandant. Some of the old venom still lingers. We hear of some officers who objected to be under his orders because they disliked an officer of "niggers." The Eleventh United States Colored Infantry is fast recruiting. Gen. BLUNT has permission to appoint its officers. My next letter will be from Forts Scott or Smith.

R. J. H.

The Situation in Kansas.

A SPEECH BY GEN. CURTIS.

Upon his return from his tour of inspection, Gen. CURTIS was formally welcomed by the Kansas Legislature. In a speech acknowledging the honor the General said: "I have just returned from a long and arduous reconnoissance along your Southern and Eastern border. I found no enemy until I had reached a point sixty miles below the Arkansas River. There my advance met with a few hundred of the enemy, who retreated and were pushed back by Col. PHILLIPS. They are still retreating. Nowhere on this side of that point or along the Eastern border do the guerrillas or bushwhackers dare to mass any considerable number of men. Within that range it may be safely said that there is no band of rebels gathered exceeding fifty. I found the soldiers defending the town on either side of the border in Missouri and Kansas, acting in earnest and cordial cooperation. They are engaged, not in repelling or driving out guerrillas, but to use their favorite expression, killing them off. To illustrate, I found Maj. BIRCH and Capt. KELSO at Neosho, Mo., reporting how many were killed per week or month, as if they were hunting and destroying wolves or other beasts of prey.

The country beyond your lines is so desolated that no one need be entertained of raids—at least not until grass grows. For 140 miles beyond Fort Scott, I found no human being, scarcely a track—and nothing eatable. Desolation pervaded it all. And as I remarked, till grass grows, there is nothing to be appropriated. While I do not desire to hold out any undue hopes of security, I am pleased to assure you that at least during that interval, you can enjoy the comfort and pleasures of security in your homes.

I trust to meet you again after this war is over, and peace again reigns in our beloved country. I have shared, as have many of the citizens of Kansas, in the sorrows which the war has brought to our homes. And I can sympathize with you. And I can rejoice with you when the blessings of peace are again enjoyed.

I have spoken to you in the first person, for I come among you as the representative of a great Government, whose beloved flag has protected us all. That flag waved over my cradle, and, by the blessing of God, it shall float over my grave. Such, I doubt not, is the feeling of all whom I address.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Senate Passed the House Compromise Resolutions—Acts of National Interest—Important Decision of U. S. Circuit Court—Ohio River Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1864.

The Senate, the 22d, after rejecting, by 12 to 8, the "Kentucky platform," and by 16 to 6, the "Crittenden resolutions," with general unanimity accepted the four House resolutions reaffirming Kentucky's *unqualified loyalty and unalterable opposition to the rebellion*, protesting against negro enlistments, disapproving any change of the Southern States, constitutional retstions, and indorsing the State papers of Gov. BRAMLETTE.

Bills passed to punish disloyal practices against the United States Government; to punish the inviting, harboring or concealing of those who make war upon Kentucky as a member of the Union; to provide a civil remedy for injuries by guerrillas or others disloyal, holding them and abettors liable to double damages; to establish a Claim Agency in Washington; to punish the counterfeiting of United States currency, and the passing or holding of such counterfeited money; to provide for the voting of all Kentucky soldiers next November; to prevent the recruiting of citizens of Kentucky by agents of other States, except for United States regular army; to restore to citizenship all subjected to the Exoatriation Act of March 11, 1862, who, before 1st July next, enlist in United States or Kentucky forces, and serve their term or get an honorable discharge.

The United States Circuit Court here decides that whoever only accepts the President's Amnesty is released from any indictment found against him previously.

The Ohio River Improvement Convention here aims to press upon Congress the work's national importance—its financial, commercial and military advantages to the Government and the people.

PONTIAC.

FROM CHICAGO.

Mr. Lincoln's Renomination—Feeling in the West—Military Items—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 29.

The recent development of an active opposition to the renomination of Mr. LINCOLN, with extensive ramifications, has created no little surprise and excitement in this quarter. People had generally settled down into the conviction that the choice of the Union men would fall unanimously upon the present incumbent, at least so nearly so that there would be no organized opposition. Consequently, the "Chase Circular," which made its appearance at the Louisville Convention, and which has since turned up in all parts of the country under the franks of leading Republican members of Congress, fell like a bombshell among us. The most commonly expressed feeling is indignation that such underhanded means should be resorted to in assailing the Administration. But Mr. CHASE is relieved of any complicity in the scheme, for all hold him to be too high-minded and honorable to be engaged in such fetrigues, while holding his present relation to the President.

These men may as well be informed, first as last, that their intrigues will be of no avail. Mr. LINCOLN will as surely be the Union candidate, if he is alive when the Nominating Convention meets, as the sun will rise on that day. The signs of the times—the action of State Legislatures and State Conventions—ought to be sufficient to convince any sane man that all factions opposition will be unavailing, and that it will recoil upon those engaged in it. The West, whose voice is somewhat potent in the Union, *as it is*, knows no other man in connection with the Union nomination for the Presidency but ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and those gentlemen had better "stand from under" who carry their opposition to an undue and unwarrantable extent.

MILITARY.

We are still having lively times in military matters. Regiments are constantly filting backwards and forwards, some returning to their homes, which they have not seen for nearly three years—others hastening to be partakers in the stirring scenes which are transpiring in the Southwest. The last arrival from the front was the Illinois Forty-second, which has been absent three years, lacking two or three months. It is the first regiment of the celebrated Douglas Brigade, raised by Col. DAVE STUART. It went to the field 1,030 strong; it returns with 256. What a brief but powerful commentary upon the ravages of war. Its record is a glorious one, and few regiments anywhere have seen harder service or more of it than the Forty-second. Its original officers are all gone. "Ah, few shall part, where many meet." Regiments are rapidly returning, some full, others with an addition of from 150 to 300 to their ranks. The Illinois Eighth Cavalry goes to the Potomac again—its old stamping ground—instead of New-Orleans, where it was at first ordered. Recruiting is still going forward quite satisfactorily. This city and county have enlisted 2,513 since the October call, and paid bounties amounting to nearly $200,000. Some 2,000 rebel prisoners at Rock Island, and 600 at Camp Douglas have offered to take the oath and enlist in the Federal navy. Small-pox prevails at Rock Island to a considerable extent, and the deaths from all causes there amount to about one hundred per week. At Camp Douglas the mortality is comparatively light. The remains of the late Gen. WYMAN have been brought to this city for interment, the funeral ceremonies taking place yesterday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For a greater part of February the weather has been uncally fine. With the exception of a few days it has been mild and pleasant, and favorable for all out of door operations. Lake navigation on Michigan is open. The schooner *Appleton* left on Friday, and the steamer *Antelope* is advertised to commence her regular trips to-day for Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and the other down lake ports. Farmers in the central and southern parts of the State have commenced sowing Spring wheat, and have entered upon other farming operations.

In the city business is active—much more so than usual at this season of the year. Preparations for building extensively to meet the demands of our constantly and rapidly increasing population, are in progress. Chicago was never growing so fast as now. The Board of Trade has already obtained subscriptions to the amount of $107,000 toward the erection of the proposed "Chamber of Commerce," and it is expected the entire sum, $300-000, will be realized in two weeks. They have resolved to purchase the Baptist Church lot, located on the public square, for $65,000. We anticipate having one of the best buildings out of your city for trade purposes.

We are favored with "distinguished" lectures just now. FRED. DOUGLAS gave his lecture on the "Mission of the War" to a crowded audience on Thursday evening. "Grace Greenwood" on Saturday evening lectured for the benefit of the fund for the Education of the Orphans of Soldiers, to a magnificent house. ANNA E. DICKINSON speaks to-night, and BAYARD TAYLOR to-morrow evening, before the Young Men's Association.

The controversy between the Catholic Bishop and Clergy and the Fenians, is still in progress. The Bishop is decided and firm in his opposition, and strong in his denunciation of this and all other secret societies over which the priesthood do not exercise control. A large number, who dare not have a thought of their own contrary to the will of their spiritual leaders, will, of course, succumb, while another portion will insist upon their rights of citizenship and of manhood. In the meantime, arrangements for their grand fair, which is soon to take place in this city, are progressing. Large contributions from politicians and public men are being received, and many from the "old country."

Our Historical Society, which has now a library of over 70,000 books, pamphlets, &c., &c., a rich, rare, and valuable collection relating to the history of the West and of the whole country, is taking measures for the erection of a building for its purposes. There is evidently a feeling abroad in our midst that there is something to be thought of in the building up of a great city besides flour, and wheat, and corn, and pork, and beef, and elevators—and many of our "solid men" are exhibiting commendable liberality in those "higher things" which should enter so largely into our civilization. We in Chicago are not entirely given over to materialism, as our enterprise and business activity would seem to indicate; but the institutions of religion, of learning, of science, of the fine arts, are occupying a good share of public attention.

There have been divers local incidents, of local interest, happening during the week; but nothing of general, far-away importance has transpired other than has been noted.

—The Boston *Traveller* says: A married lady, residing in the neighborhood of this city, whose husbands holds a position in the Boston Custom-house, has been one of the largest contractors in this State for furnishing supplies to the army. Her contracts during the last year for clothing, are said to have amounted to a half million dollars, and, it is reported, though we are inclined to believe this must be an exaggeration, that the total amount of all her contracts since the commencement of the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1864.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special correspondent with Gen. KILPATRICK'S expedition sends us a full and reliable account of the late cavalry raid to the vicinity of Richmond, Virginia. Gen. KILPATRICK, it appears, left Stevensburgh on Sunday evening last, and went by the way of Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania Court-house to Beaver Dem, where he met the first armed resistance. The enemy were finally repulsed, and 32 prisoners taken. The railroad track for miles on the Central Road and several different stations were destroyed, when the command moved upon Richmond, arriving before that place early Tuesday morning. A fight was kept up within the defences of that place until near night, when Gen. KILPATRICK withdrew. That night he was attacked in camp, and again repulsed the enemy, and also on the following day, arriving Thursday at Williamsburgh with the loss of only about 150 men. Col. DAHLGREN, with a small command, destroyed the railroad at Frederick Hall and on the James River, below Goochland, destroyed the canal, six flouring mills, one saw mill, and the coal mines at Anikin's Bend. The property destroyed is valued at millions of dollars, and is the heaviest loss that has yet been inflicted upon the rebels by a raiding party. Some 300 prisoners were captured, several hundred horses and a large number of negroes. The command lived on the country. Cols. Dahlgren and Litchfield and Maj. Cook are missing.

The withdrawal of Gen. SHERMAN from Eastern Mississippi seems no longer to admit of any question. Advices from Vicksburgh, up to Feb. 27, represent that Gen. MCPHERSON, with the Seventeenth Army Corps, had reached Jackson, Miss., where he would remain for the present. Gen. SHERMAN, with the balance of the forces, was en route for the same place. Late rebel papers give details of the damage done by SHERMAN to the railroads and country. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is destroyed for forty-six miles, all the bridges and trestle work being destroyed, and the track torn up for miles. The Southern Road is completely destroyed from Meridian to Jackson. A large number of negroes were carried off.

We have received Richmond papers of March 1 and 2. They had just heard of the cavalry raids to the rear of the rebel army, and pronounce them "bold and daring," evincing much alarm. They admit that KILPATRICK penetrated to within three miles of the city, and relate how nearly Gen. LEE came to being captured, he escaping by only one train. Gen WISE also had a narrow escape, being at the residence of the rebel Secretary of War, from whence he managed to escape to the city.

The truth about the rebel force and loss at the battle of Olustee, in Florida, is coming out. From a rebel account of the fight, which we print this morning, it seems that their force engaged consisted of eleven regiments of infantry, four battalions of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery, while our own was not equal to two-thirds of this force. Another account sets down the rebel loss at about 800 killed and wounded.

The Richmond *Examiner* of March 1 says that on Feb. 29 four hundred more Federal prisoners were shipped for Americus, Ga. Nearly three thousand have thus far been sent, and there are accommodations for six thousand.

Advices from Newbern to February 29 represent another attack on that post as imminent, and that all persons capable of bearing arms are under orders to meet the enemy at a moment's notice.

A dispatch from Louisville says Gen. GRANT arrived at that place yesterday en route for Washington.

The United States steam transport *Varuna*, from Port Royal, S. C., March 2, arrived here last evening. She brings no news of importance.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

The House spent the day in making speeches on subjects of no general importance. It is said that the Committee on Elections will report against the right of Mr. LOAN, of Missouri, to hold a seat.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to amend the New-York Riot Act was reported unfavorably, and the report agreed to; a bill was reported making an appropriation for bounties to volunteers; relative to the Department of Charities and Correction in New-York; for the more effectual punishment of drunkenness and vagrancy in New-York, and sundry other minor matters.

In the Assembly a bill was rejected to increase the salaries of the Metropolitan Police; to amend the National Guard Law; to incorporate the Staten Island and Westchester County Savings Bank; a resolution was presented against compromise with Slaveholders, and in favor of confiscation, which was laid on the table. Mr. BRANDRETH presented a resolution indorsing President LINCOLN, which was laid over.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors held a short session yesterday. The legal adviser of the Board (the Corporation Counsel) sent in the opinion, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, that under the law for the special election to be held on Tuesday next, the Inspectors of Election are to canvass the votes. This leaves no work at all for the district canvassers. The Board directed that the officers of election in the various districts should be notified accordingly. As there will be only one box at each poll, the Board decided that no expense shall be incurred for fitting up polls. The Board having already provided for a supply of ballots, directed the Committee on Printing and Stationery to attend to their proper distribution. By the Comptroller's recommendations authority was given him to borrow $200,000 on County bonds, to pay riot damages. The bonds will bear six per cent. interest, and be redeemable Nov. 12, 1862. The legal adviser was requested to give his opinion whether the County is liable for property destroyed during the riots which belonged to non-residents. Supervisor ELY having met with a bereavement in the loss of his mother, the board passed resolutions condoling and sympathizing with him, and as a further mark of respect to their bereaved colleague, adjourned.

The *Bay State* says that great activity has existed in the shoe business in Lynn since the new year commenced, and labor in that line is plentiful and remunerative. The total amount of revenue collected on shoes alone, for the month of January, is $23,789 52. At three per cent., this gives the amount of sales $792,984, or nearly $800,000. The demand for shoes is caused by actual consumption, and purchases so far this year have been just enough to supply the present call. Speculation is hindered by the scarcity and high price of stock, and by the ready demand for all the goods manufactured. All indications show that the trade this year will far exceed that of any year in the history of Lynn, and that the prosperity of the city in population and wealth will have a corresponding increase.

A dispatch received by Gen. FISK at St. Louis a day or two since, brings news that Capt. JOHNS, of the Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry, on Feb. 22, intercepted, near Poplar Bluffs, Butler County, Mo., a rebel train, and destroyed a large quantity of powder, shot, lead, caps, bullets, &c., beside shot-guns and rifles, and a large quantity of corn. The command also killed in the skirmish two jayhawkers, and had one man slightly wounded. The train was fitted out some time ago in Scott or Perry County, and Capt. LEEPER, who was in command at Patterson, Wayne County, hearing of its being en route among the hills and swamps of Wayne, sent out, under Capt. JOHNS, a scout for its capture, with the result above named.

A Republican member of Congress, says the Montreal *Gazette*, has written a letter to a friend in that city, under date, Washington, Feb. 22, in which he states: "We have nothing new. Gen. MEADE is not a satisfactory General, either to the Government or the country. The Army of the Potomac will not, under its *present commander*, make any advance. A new one must be appointed. I think Gen. THOMAS, of Chickemenga fame, will be raised to the command of this ill-starred army; or perhaps Gen. HOWARD, or possibly Gen. GRANT himself. The President, Gen. HALLECK and Secretary Stanton are in anxious conference this morning." Our readers will see, by the course of events, in how far this information is well founded.

The Columbia *South Carolinian*, says that another swift-keeled steamer, armed and equipped for her peculiar vocation, has made her escape from British clutches, and is by this time playing havoc among Yankee merchantmen. She is under the command of Capt. NORTH, with Capt. HAMILTON, of South Carolina, as First Lieutenant.

Brig.-Gen. BERRY, Inspector of Artillery, United States Army, has been relieved, at his own request, from the artillery duties he has been performing in Washington, and is ordered to report in person to Major-Gen. GRANT, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi.

There is a rumor that Maj.-Gen. D. N. COUCH, now Commander of the Department of the Susquehanna, will be called to take an important command in the Army of the Potomac.

The steamship *Columbia*, from New Orleans, Feb. 27, via Havana, March 1, arrived at this port last evening. She brings no news.

There were secesh rumors at Natchez, Miss., on the 27th ult., that SHERMAN took 2,000 prisoners (conscripts) east of Meridian, on the 26th.

Spring chickens have appeared in the Richmond markets, and sell at ten dollars apiece.

Flour and Wheat were quoted rather higher on Saturday, but were less active. Corn was in fair request and firm. Provisions were pretty freely dealt in, as were also Groceries, Tobacco, Hay, Hops and Whisky—the latter article at advanced rates. Moderate freight engagements were reported, with 413 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable alteration.

Tuesday's Election—The Soldier's Right to Vote.

On Tuesday next, the people are to vote upon the question whether the Constitution of our State shall be so amended as to allow voters who have enlisted in the army and left the State to vote at State elections. We do not anticipate much opposition to their being so allowed. The evident fairness of the proposition is such that even the Copperheads dare not make any open opposition to it, though they will doubtless cast here and there a no quietly into the ballot-boxes. The Democratic party in this State is too wise to commit itself against the soldiers. One would think that they would have been too wise everywhere to do so. But in the Pennsylvania Legislature, the other day, when the question was before it, every Democratic Senator voted against allowing soldiers to vote. Perhaps, however, we ought to make some allowance for these Democrats, in consideration of their having just lost all the fruit of their factiousness in keeping the Legislature unorganized for a month or two. The Democrats of New-York, however, would hardly have been guilty of such a display of folly, however great might have been their ill-temper. They might like well enough to prevent the soldiers from voting if they could do it secretly, for that vote has been always cast overwhelmingly against them, but they are too prudent to do it openly; and so the amendment to the Constitution will be adopted.

But this very general agreement will tend to make the vote very light. The smallest excuse will be sufficient to keep voters from attending to their duties in this regard. They will think that the amendment is sure to be carried, and one vote will not make any difference. But we urge our readers not to allow excuses to keep them away from the polls. We ought not only to give the soldiers this privilege—this right rather—but we ought to give it in a large and liberal way. We ought not merely to cast a few scattering votes in favor of the proposition, which only win by comparison with the yet fewer ones cast against it, but we ought to declare our will to do them this justice by a heavy vote, which shall tell them that the people at home are hearty in their appreciation of their labors, and toils, and pains. The sanitary fairs are very good. They tell the soldiers that we do not forget them. But every vote cast in their favor on Tuesday tells them the same story; and when it can be told so easily, with so little cost of time and trouble to each man as is involved in going to the polls and casting a ballot for them, why should we not thunder it forth in tones which shall say to the soldiers of the Empire State, wherever they may be, that they are not forgotten at home.

We hope every one of our readers, who has not already done so, will at once make up his mind to vote next Tuesday in favor of the soldiers, and to be as earnest in getting his ballot in as if it were a hotly contested election, and his vote might decide the fate of the nation.

GRANT AND LONGSTREET.—For the last four months, it has been of the most imperious necessity to Gen. GRANT that LONGSTREET should somehow or other be got out of East Tennessee. The rebels had an immense advantage of position there, and as long as they held it, it would be almost impossible for Gen. GRANT to advance from Chattanooga. We suppose there is no doubt now that LONGSTREET'S army have retreated, and that the bulk of it is back in Virginia. Gen. GRANT will now, doubtless, fortify and render impregnable some one of the many commanding positions in East Tennessee, so as to block such rebel advances on this line in future as might interfere with the operations of his coming campaigns. We do not suppose that position will be Knoxville, as LONGSTREET'S long campaign against this point, while in some respects showing its strength, has in very vital matters shown its weakness. Neither can it be Cumberland Gap, though that must be held. Probably our defensive line will be somewhere about Bull's Gap and Greenville, near which LONGSTREET hovered so long, and whose value he proved. In the meantime, LONGSTREET has greatly obliged Gen. GRANT in retreating from East Tennessee, and has furnished to the latter officer an opportunity which he will not be slow in embracing.

The Pardoning Power.

The case of a Mr. TOWNLEY, a man of fortune, who murdered in cold blood a young lady who had rejected his addresses, has been exciting a great deal of agitation in England, owing to the extraordinary manner in which he has escaped punishment. He was duly convicted of the offence; the plea of insanity was set up on the trial without effect, and he was sentenced to death. But some of his personal friends induced a surgeon and two of the "visiting justices" of the jail in which he was confined, to examine him and certify to the Secretary of State that, though he might not have been insane at the time of the commission of the offence, he had since become so, and was then actually *non compos*. Under these circumstances, the act of Parliament *permits* the Secretary to remit the capital sentence, and send the criminal to a lunatic asylum, and Sir GEORGE GREY accordingly, without more ado, reprieved TOWNLEY, and put him into the hands of a doctor. The result was a great outcry, as it was widely believed that the culprit owed his escape to his social position rather than to disease. A subsequent examination by more impartial judges established the fact that he was not insane, and he has accordingly been remanded to jail, but his sentence has been commuted to "penal servitude" for life.

The case has led to the very thorough and very severe handling of the "pardoning power" by the English press. The manner in which it is exercised has long given great dissatisfaction. It is lodged in the hands of the Home Secretary, and this functionary, in the midst of his other and multifarious duties, examines all cases in which a petition for pardon is presented—privately. Nobody knows whether any fresh evidence is submitted to him, or what influence is brought to bear on him, or by what considerations he is guided. He announces his decision without note, or comment, or explanation, and there's an end of it. The trial in court may have been most careful, the jury most conscientious and intelligent, and the prisoner have had the fullest opportunity for defending himself, and yet the public may see his punishment commuted or remitted without ever knowing why. It is true that such glaring cases of blundering or partiality as TOWNLEY'S rarely occur, but there is sufficient mischief worked by the system to excite a general demand for a radical change. It is proposed, therefore, either that pardons should be granted by a Court of Revision, upon application made publicly, and supported by testimony taken publicly, and for reasons fully stated; or else that the Secretary should conduct his inquiry and pronounce his decision under the same conditions.

It is hardly necessary to say that the pardoning power, as exercised here, and particularly in this State, is open to precisely the same objections, and is much more grossly abused than in England. Criminals of the worst kind are every year turned loose upon society, and the public never knows why or wherefore. The pardoning power is lodged in the hands of the Crown in England, because it has been one of its prerogatives time out of memory. We lodged it in the hands of the Governor simply through blind adherence to the royalist tradition. There is not a single good reason in jurisprudence for allowing him to hold it, and practice proves abundantly that he ought not to hold it. When a criminal is once sentenced after a fair trial, the procedure by which his sentence is softened or remitted ought to be of the same nature as that by which he was convicted. It is just as necessary that the public should know the reasons for his discharge as for his condemnation. It is necessary both for the purpose of giving the people confidence in the administration of justice, and for securing honesty and deliberation on the part of the Executive. No such power as that of relieving criminals from the legal consequences of their crimes ought to be exercised secretly and arbitrarily in a Free State, and we trust it will not continue to be so exercised in this, beyond the next Constitutional Convention.

RECONSTRUCTION.—A year ago there was a terrible war among political theorists as to the precise manner in which the reconstruction of the seceded States was to be effected. Scores of nicely-pointed, elaborately-constructed, highly constitutional plans were put forward, each of which was the only scientific or possible plan, and vehement debates were waged between the excited adherents to each scheme. Once at that time we suggested that the great work was not likely to be carried out upon *any* very scientific principle, or any principle that would be uniform as regards details and conditions. In three States the process of political reconstruction is going on—in Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee. In Louisiana the first step taken was by the President, through Gen. BANKS, ordering an election for Governor and State officers, which election has just taken place, and Louisiana will now have a civil government, (limited.) In Arkansas the people first met spontaneously in convention, revised the constitution, abolished Slavery, and themselves inaugurated the measures that will soon result in the election of local civil authorities and national representatives. In Tennessee the first step taken has been in the Military Governor ordering an election throughout the State for county officers, judges, etc.; and after this preliminary labor of reorganization is effected, steps will be taken for crowning and completing the work. Each of these different modes of operation, as regards detail, has the approval of the President, and all of them are proper and right. There may be another mode adopted in Mississippi, another in South Carolina, and so on. All modes lead to the same desirable end, though we do not remember that any of them were indicated in advance by the theorizers.

Neutral Rights and Duties—Case of the Tuscaloosa at Cape Town.

The questions which arise out of the rebellion are innumerable. No sooner has one come up for discussion, and after due consideration been settled, than another one with some new complication in it arises to tax the brains and the patience not only of newspaper editors, but of courts, diplomatists and statesmen. Here was the case of the *Chesapeake*, for instance, a new case, extraordinary in some of its features and requiring some careful investigation of principles. That case was discussed, argued pro and con, and our people settled down pretty generally upon the conclusion, that so far as the vessel was concerned, there could be no proper disposal of the case which should not restore her to her owners. And this conclusion has been justified by the decision of the Admiralty Court at Halifax ordering her restoration.

Now, no sooner is this case thus happily got out of the way than there comes up from the opposite quarter of the earth a case in many respects analogous to that of the *Chesapeake*, and yet so differing from it in some particulars as to require a new consideration and discussion of the principles and of the facts.

Let us compare the case of the *Tuscaloosa* or the *Conrad*, as she is more properly to be called, with that of the *Chesapeake*. At the outset we find similarity and difference. Both were captured at sea. But the *Conrad* was captured by the *Alabama*, and her capture, of course, received all the validity which the authority of JEFF. DAVIS could give, while it has now been shown that the men who acted in the capture of the *Chesapeake* had no pretence of authority from JEFF. DAVIS whatever, for the only man who had any such authority neither planned nor executed the scheme, but only went on board after the capture had been effected by others. If it had been on this ground only that the Admiralty Court at Halifax decided to restore the vessel, the case could hardly be cited as an authority for the restoration of the *Conrad*.

Again, the *Chesapeake* was retaken by our forces, and was by them placed in the hands of the British authorities, while the *Conrad* was seized at Cape Town by the British authorities themselves. The right of our vessels to retake the *Chesapeake* of course could not be doubted, and that recapture would restore the original owners of her to their original rights. But it is perhaps questionable whether the seizure of a vessel by a neutral restores the original owners of her to their rights in her, and that is one of the questions in the case of the *Conrad*.

But we have in both cases one fact which is very important, and that is that in neither case has there been any adjudication of a Prize Court or condemnation of the vessel by it. The Cape *Argus* says that it is thought that the legality of the condemnation of the *Conrad* by Capt. SEMMES will have to be passed upon by the Admiralty Court there. We apprehend that if it ever comes to the point where a court must pass upon that question, the case will be disposed of very summarily. The ghost of Lord STOWELL might be expected to make an instantaneous visit of vengeance to Cape Town, or any other place where an English Admiralty Court could by possibility hold that the Commander of a capturing vessel could act also as a Prize Court and carry his own decrees into execution. There will be no difficulty with that point, and if that is the only point, the case can have but one termination. But there are other questions in the case.

We must bear in mind that the British court must be governed by the action of its Government, just as our courts are by the action of ours. It must, therefore, consider the rebels as belligerents, and the capture of the *Conrad* a lawful capture. We have no doubt that if the *Conrad* had been taken into a Confederate port and there condemned and sold by a Prize Court, the British courts would hold that a good title was acquired at the sale, as against the original owners.

But here has been no condemnation—no prize proceeding in the case at all. The vessel has been captured, and without more ado converted to the use of the captors.

And one of the questions that must come before the Admiralty Court, if the case is taken to the Admiralty, as we suppose it will be, must be whether a neutral court will justify such a course of procedure, or whether it will not hold that the captors have forfeited all the rights which they acquired in the prize by such an illegal course of action. If it was a British vessel which had thus converted prize property without taking any legal proceedings to condemn it, the court would certainly hold that the vessel must be restored. And it is hardly to be supposed that it will be more tender of the misdeeds of Capt. SEMMES than if he sailed under the English flag.

If, however, this question should be decided favorably to the freebooters, the question will arise, what is the effect upon a vessel of such a violation of neutrality as has been committed in this case by the *Conrad*, or rather the *Tuscaloosa*, in landing prize cargo upon neutral territory, and selling it to neutral people. Has a neutral Power no protection against such misdeeds as that? It is clear that the direct tendency of such a transaction is to involve the neutral in difficulty. No nation would suffer such a breach of neutrality to pass unchallenged, as is involved in the purchase by a neutral of property taken as prize, but never condemned by a Prize Court. Cannot the neutral nation protect itself against such a violation of its neutrality? Must it be confined to guarding against such things by punishing its own subjects alone, or can it also seize the belligerent wrong-doer? And if it seizes the vessel of the belligerent, can it forfeit her, or what is the penalty? The case of the *Chesapeake* will here be exactly in point, for we understand the court to have expressly decided that such action is a violation of neutrality, which carries with it the penalty of seizure.

Then will come in the third question in the case, viz.: whether, if a neutral nation thus seizes a belligerent vessel for violation of its neutrality, the former owner can come in and claim the property as his own, alleging that his title has never been divested by the decree of a competent court.

There will be minor questions also in the case. As, for instance, is the *Tuscaloosa* to be treated by the British court as a national vessel? Who shall represent her? There is no agent, consul or minister, to represent the Confederacy in the proceedings. These questions seemed to be troublesome ones in the case of the *Chesapeake*, and the sending the special messenger to Richmond, of which we have heard, was probably intended to remove the difficulty.

As to the questions which have been brought before the criminal courts in Halifax, in connection with the *Chesapeake*, we do not see that any such questions can arise in the case of the *Conrad*.

Of diplomatic questions between ourselves and Great Britain there will hardly be any in reference to the *Chesapeake*. The action of their courts has been so satisfactory that our Government will hardly find cause in it for much complaint, and we trust that the case of the *Conrad* will have a similar result. The rebels and their sympathizers will complain loudly of both cases, no doubt. We have seen that one of their friends in Nova Scotia did complain that they were not treated as they should have been, in that the court did not wait for the return of the special messenger who was dispatched to Richmond before rendering its decision. And we shall certainly see both of these cases cited by JEFF. DAVIS whenever he undertakes again to show, as he did in his late message, that England has not treated the rebels as she should have done.

Both of these cases are certainly gratifying indications of the change in feeling on the part of the British Government toward ourselves and toward the rebels. The authorities at Cape Town are said to have heard from home since the disgraceful proceedings which took place when the *Alabama* was there. This action of theirs in seizing the *Tuscaloosa* is certainly indicative of a decided change in their sentiments, which we are glad to see is the result of instructions from England.

Freedom of the Press in France.

Frenchmen must give up all idea of a free press under the Bonaparte dynasty. A free press is a good thing—an excellent thing for Britons or Americans, but it is quite unsuitable, in the opinion of the Emperor, to the temperament of the people of *la belle France*—for them the *régime* of *avertissements* and interdictions must be perpetual. NAPOLEON'S dread of a free press almost amounts to a monomania, and any movement on the part of its advocates is sure to inspire him with alarm—nay, often leads him to make use of unfair influences to thwart them. A case illustrative of the lengths to which his Majesty will go for this purpose has recently occurred in the French Senate.

Some provincial journals which had suffered wrong at the hands of the authorities, having selected M. DARIMON, of the Corps Legislatif, as the exponent of their grievances, that gentleman embodied them in a petition, and presented it to the Upper Chamber, which is supposed to be the special guardian of the constitutional rights of the subject. Well, a day was appointed for its consideration, and, as several distinguished Senators had announced their intention of speaking on the occasion, a deeply interesting debate was expected, from which not a little benefit might result to the press. But the anticipated discussion did not come off, the "previous question" having been voted, and the obnoxious petition set aside, while no friend of freedom rose to protest against a course so damaging to the character of the House. Now, why was all this? Why did the Senate shrink from the discharge of its duties, and the Senators share the dishonor in silence? Why simply because their master so willed it. The moment the Emperor heard that the discussion of the press question was about to be renewed in the Upper Chamber, he became excited. His Majesty had had enough of this topic already, and didn't want to have any more of it. An intimation to the above effect was accordingly conveyed to the Senate, and honorable orators were given to understand that they had better reserve their eloquence for some less offensive theme. The emissaries of NAPOLEON even condescended to reason with them; "What was the use of this eternal declamation touching the liberty of the press? Was not the press free to discuss any interesting question of the day, provided it did so with *moderation*? The supporters of the Government and the reigning dynasty, at the press had ample liberty. It was only the enemies of both who clamored for more. The restrictions on the press cannot be removed, because of the dangerous use which 'old political parties' would be sure to make of their newly acquired boon. These parties are at present kept to their good behavior, but they are not changed; and, though they do not exhibit themselves to the public gaze, their hopes and their regrets only evince too clearly the hostility of their feelings toward the powers that be. The liberty of the press demanded by the Opposition is not demanded for the sake of the country, but merely for the promotion of its own private interests; and much as the Government of the Emperor desires to be enlightened, it will certainly not be guilty of such an act of madness as to furnish its enemies with weapons out of its own armory. As long as there exists in France parties hostile to the Empire, liberty of the press is out of the question, and the country at large has no wish for it."

This argument in justification of the continued oppression of the press was of course cordially assented to by all those Senators who owed their official dignities to the Emperor, and who anticipated future favors from him of the same kind, but that it should have chilled the eloquence of such men as M. LAGUERONNIERE, and transformed them into mutes, is at once singular and lamentable. They were certainly not influenced by the hollow sophistry put forth per order from the Tuileries, and their connivance at the servility of the majority was a betrayal of their trust; nor should French journalists hope to get rid of their fetters while they are under the necessity of confiding the exposition of their wrongs and the defence of their rights to advocates so courtly and calculating.

The conduct of the Upper Chamber in this matter demonstrates that it is composed of hirelings whose sole object is to render homage to their master, fleece the people, and enrich themselves. It proves that in France the removal of public grievances, the carrying out of needful reforms cannot be effected by *legislative* action, and that it is only amid the anarchy which attends on revolution that Frenchmen can recover their freedom.

The Anglo-Maorian War.

The British have met with an unexpected success in their war against the Maori. They have taken the *pah* of Rangariri, and killed or captured almost the whole of its garrison. This is regarded as a glorious achievement by the Australasian papers, which magnifies its importance and predicts from it a speedy termination of the New-Zealand rebellion. The following brief narrative of the affair will convey a tolerably correct idea of its nature and significance.

After Gen. CAMERON had been outwitted at Mere-Mere, he determined to retrieve his reputation by attacking the strongly-fortified position at Rangariri, whither the mass of the fugitives from Mere-Mere had retired. On the 20th of November he accordingly advanced against it with several gunboats, some field pieces, and about 1,200 men. Rangariri was supposed to be garrisoned by over a thousand warriors—the bravest of the Ngatiawa tribe. It was late in the day when the British arrived before the Maori stronghold, but yet the General, resolving to allow the enemy no time for escape on this occasion, immediately ordered both river and land forces to commence the assault. The natives, however, showed no disposition to shrink from the contest, and, notwithstanding the inferiority of their arms, they defended their works on the land side with heroic bravery, repeatedly repulsed their assailants, and maintained their ground, in great part, until night. But on the river side, where their works were not so strong, and where they were exposed to the shells from the gunboats, the Maories fought with less obstinacy, soon abandoned their position, and fleeing to the adjoining swamps, were there shot down in large numbers. The chosen hand which still held possession of the centre of the *pah* being thus, as it were, environed, and disheartened by the havoc made in the ranks of their comrades by the gunboats, decided to surrender. On the morrow, therefore, the moment it was light, a white flag was hoisted from the *pah* in token of submission, and presently the capitulation was made, and the British became masters of Rangariri. But the victory was by no means a bloodless one, the conquerors having had four officers and thirty-five men killed, and thirteen officers and eighty men wounded. The severity of the blow struck, however, and the important results attending it, more than compensate, in the estimation of the colonial and home authorities, for the loss sustained. We are told that the bravest warriors of the Waikato tribe have been cut off; that many of their leading chiefs are among the prisoners; that WILLIAM THOMPSON and King MATUTACAR have offered to renew their allegiance; and that the backbone of the rebellion is broken. Whether the victory is of quite so decided a character as this, remains yet to be determined. But Sir GEORGE GREY, at all events, appears already satisfied that the insurrection has been virtually crushed by it, and when the Maori sovereign made application to him for pardon he haughtily declined to entertain his petition, stating that not till Gen. CAMERON had entered his capital and hoisted the Queen's flag there, would he condescend to reply. The Maori king and his followers will, however, learn their fate time enough. They need not think that they will be suffered to continue in possession of their fertile territory on the Waikato. They have proved too troublesome and dangerous neighbors to the colonists to be allowed to abide any longer in their vicinity, while their lands are wanted by the Government as a reward for the volunteers, and to defray the expenses of the war. Hence we may be sure that one of the indispensable conditions of the peace will be a requisition for their withdrawal from their ancestral soil, and retirement beyond the mountain region which divides the more remote and savage districts of the island from that portion where the Europeans have established themselves. The power and spirit of the natives must be, indeed, broken, if they submit to any such condition as this. The mere enumeration of it may lead to a renewal of the conflict, and Gov. GRAY has doubtless acted with prudence in delaying to give an explicit and definite response to the Waikato King until Gen. CAMERON has seized on all the strongholds of the enemy. The great cause of the Maori disaster was the situation of Rangariri on a river where the gunboats could get at them. This was a military blunder which has cost the natives dear, and which they will hardly repeat should the struggle be continued. They can deal with the troops on tolerably equal terms, but against those aquatic monsters they are wholly defenceless, and if they construct any more *pahs*, they will probably construct them on streams which the ironclads cannot enter.

—A correspondent of the *Spectator* says the University and Colleges of Oxford, exclusively of the fees which they receive from students, are supposed to possess an income of from two to three hundred thousand pounds a year.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

Considered Historically, Conventially and Geographically.

NO. III.

We have said that, on the doctrine against which we are contending, our eighty years political life, or seeming political life, would present only a series of unwise and irrational proceedings. Aside from the heavy expenditures before mentioned, and whose wisdom or justice could only be maintained on the ground of their being national acts for national purposes, let us call to mind the annexation of Texas, the war with Mexico, the foreign territory thence acquired, the purchase of Florida, the proposed purchase of Cuba for $200,000,000. What meaning in all this, if the secession doctrine, or the State sovereignty doctrine, which is identical with it, has even a shadow of truth! And here we cannot help making the strange practical contradiction that has been manifested in our political course. No men have been more clamorous for what we may call the *false nationality*, than those who have ever sought to undermine the foundations on which alone our true nationality can rest. Whilst the North has been thus truly national, it has, in the main, been contented with the old bounds, the old territory, so beautifully unique, and which God had so manifestly made for one people, one nation, whereon to dwell apart from all the nations of the earth. To this truly national feeling it was like a "promised land," which the Divine Eye had measured off in that olden time when God made provision for "separating the people," and "determined the fore-appointed bounds of their habitation." We broke this decree in the acquisition of Louisiana, to any extent beyond the mouth of the Mississippi, and hence one most aggravating cause of our national woes. The North was content (we speak generally and mainly) with establishing the nation rather than extending it—with making sure its foundations—with making strong its upward growth, instead of weakening it by lateral diffusion with its utter indefiniteness and unnaturalness of circumscribing bound. But whence came the cry of annexation, territoral progress, "manifest destiny," "extension of the area of freedom," the carrying of the American flag, the symbol of our *one* sovereignty, over Mexico and the American Continent? Whence came filibustering expeditions having ever professedly in view such national objects as these? We heard it first, we have heard it always, from these men, those men of the South, with their partisan allies of the North, who have ever denied our *true* nationality, or held doctrines utterly inconsistent with any such idea.

But this is leading us from our main argument. Not only has our eighty years' political life, on the supposition entertained, been one of unsurpassed folly—it has been a wonder, an enigma, an inexplicable political anomaly in the world. It would follow from the doctrine, that during all that time, in that fairest portion of the globe embraced by the Lakes, the Atlantic, the Gulf and the Mississippi, there had been no true nationality, no true sovereignty at all. It had, in this respect, differed from every other territory, large or small, on the face of the earth. Everywhere—in the steppes of Asia, in the wilds of Africa—there is, and ever has been, some acknowledged political sovereignty, however poor and imperfect. But this splendid region was, in this respect, a political desert. It stood alone in all the world as a region wherein there was no true nationality—certainly so in the respect to the world without—and to this our argument mainly looks, since that which is not a nation to other nations, lacks tha prime constituting element that makes it a nation at all. No man will pretend that during this time, at least, or at any other time, our State Governments have been regarded as nations in any sense by any other nations of the earth, or that they have ever acted or been dealt with as such. No fact is more clear than this. These municipalities we call States, have had no outward action, as such, either toward other States, or toward each other. They have ever been looking and acting organically *inward*, and in this respect they resemble other municipalities having powers and immunities, some of which municipalities are embraced within their own larger territorial divisions, like our larger chartered cities. When we say that they have been looking ever onward, it is meant that they have been ever occupied, and occupied solely, with internal interests, or inward relations more or less stringent. In this interior department they have much power, either by convention or prescription, more power of a certain kind than any supposed embracing whole—but they never look abroad as true nations do even when in league or alliance with other nations for partial and temporary purposes. They can never come in contact with outward bodies except through a higher all-embracing power, and this is the true test that cannot be too often repealed. New-York is, politically, as unknown to France, or England, as the Hudson River Railroad Company. In the full integral organization regarded as one complex system embracing every administrative power in whole or parts, the great national administrative power may be much less, in the number of its immediate objects, than that of some of the partial municipalities. It may have limited itself, or rather the nation regarded as something lying back of all, may have limited it to the most general supervision, but it represents a complete nationality, the only true nationality for all that, because it is the only national power that looks outward in its relations to other such national powers, or is regarded by them as one among the powers on the earth historically "ordained of God."

Again, it is the only one through which there can be any true national citizenship, the same in every part, as a national right in distinction from a temporary grant of privilege which one sovereign State may give to the citizens of another sovereign State, and as it gave, so, also, may withdraw it at pleasure. Now, this universal citizenship was mutually enjoyed before the Revolution in every one of the thirteen colonies. It was not by any grant of any one of them to the other, nor by virtue of any conventions among them. It was the universal British citizenship, the same as Massachusetts, Virginia or Georgia. It was a great privilege; it had a high value, equal to that of any Roman citizenship—such as Paul had by birth, and CLAUDIUS LYSIAS "acquired for a great sum." A man might love his native State as he loved his native town, but he must see that as his town had its value from being part of such a State, so his State, so-called, had its value, as a member of such a nation or empire; and this to a right thinking, is a higher thing, as well as a more useful thing, than any assertion of petty local sovereignty. This wide citizenship, then, so enjoyed before the separation from the mother country, was a precious political franchise. It gave a man a right—a most substantial right—in every part of this extended territory. An inhabitant of New-York had a right in Pennsylvania, as good as though he had been born there. It might be regulated by certain municipal rules, but could not be denied nor substantially impaired. One who lived in New-Hampshire had a right for himself and his children, and his children's children, in the colony or State of Georgia. And now the question arises—and a most important one it is—Was this precious right lost by the severance from Great Britain? Did each part give it up, and, if not, how did they lose it? Could one of these States, so called, have deprived its people, even had it designed to do so, of a power and a right derived from a higher and older authority, and which had never been surrendered? This ante-revolution right of intercitizenship, by reason of which the inhabitants of New-York and Pennsylvania stood to each other in a relation so different from that they bore to the people of Spain or Anatria, has not been sufficiently considered in its bearing on the question of after-nationality as something which survived the amputation, and preceded any conventional methods of perfecting a new national order.

If this political franchise, which came out of the life of the mother country, was lost, or if it was supposed that that was to be one of the consequences of the birth-struggle, then these colonies certainly took a downward step. They became, in fact, immense losers by it. All that they gained by severance from Great Britain was far more than balanced by the injury they inflicted on their inhabitants by such severance from each other. This was not what they fought for so long and painfully. This was not what they intended, thus to cut themselves in pieces whilst cutting the maternal link, or thus, in escaping from a distant, inconvenient rule, to fall into utter chaos, leaving each part in its despicable sovereign bitterness—such as it must be when shorn of privilegee and rights of so much greater value than that claim of State sovereignty which the smaller class of politicians are ever so fond of making. It was not for the mere abstract right of self-government that the Colonies parted from Great Britain. The being members of that glorious commonwealth was something which they valued highly, and parted from reluctantly. Can it be supposed, for a moment, that in so doing they had any thought of making themselves *aliens* to each other—as distant, politically, as they stood to England, or any of the countries of Europe, and all the more jealous and hostile, actually, on account of the very contiguities and local rivalships of their position? If not, then the conclusion is irresistible. The young nation, having no alienship between its parts, existed during the Revolution, after the Revolution, and independent of any regulating circumstances, that were not the creating cause, but the effect, simply, of the prior national unity.

It is this original and much-surrendered right of universal citizenship, this right of any one part of our wide country, and of every individual of every part, in every other part, that is the most vital thing assailed in this rebellion, as it was the most precious thing *conserved* in the Revolution. It needs but this thought to show the folly of that cry, which the rebels are ever raising, that they are fighting for their own against the invaders—for their own soil, their own homes, their own political rights. This may take with the unthinking, North as well as South; but they are, in truth, fighting to keep other parts of the nation out of their rights, to debar them from that to which they have as clear a title, historical, proscriptive and conventional, as they have to any other property or political franchise, remote or near.

We have already attempted to set forth the essential *characteristics* of the national idea. There is another and, practically, a more important question. What *powers* inhere in that *idea*? What powers belong to a nation, as such, the moment it is historically born—powers inseparable from it, whatever may be its form of government, and independent of any conventionalities, that may *declare*, define and arrange such powers, but can never create nor destroy them? That question, if the readers still have patience with the writer, may form a part of another discussion. T. L.

OBITUARY.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, D. D., LL. D.—The Springfield *Republican* has the following notice of the late Dr. HITCHCOCK, of Amherst College:

Rev. EDWARD HITCHCOCK, D. D., LL. D., from 1845 to 1854 President of Amherst College, and both before and after Professor at that institution, died of consumption at Amherst, on Saturday morning, about six o'clock, at the age of 70. For two or three years his health has been gradually failing. There have been several periods when it was thought his end was near. But he has so often rallied, and, though heavily weighed down by infirmities, not so much from age as from natural weakness of constitution and a long life of the hardest labor, he has been quite regular and enthusiastic, until very lately, in performing his duties at the College. The death of his wife, however, on the 26th of last May, was a heavy blow to him; and though he bore it with truly Christian resignation, no one that knew how much he loved her, who had been so long in very deed and truth, and not only in name only a part of himself, a sharer of his every joy and sorrow, will wonder that he has so soon followed her. Dr. HITCHCOCK was born in old Deerfield, May 24, 1793. His father was very poor and could give him no education beyond that of the common school and the village academy. Private studies with the view of entering college were broken up by disease, and the time then given for meditation changed his views from Unitarianism to orthodoxy, and turned his thoughts to the ministry, which he entered, after teaching in Deerfield Academy three years, and studying theology at New-Haven in the first class under Dr. TAYLOR. His first and only settlement in the ministry was at Conway, where he remained from 1821 to 1825, when again failing health induced him to accept the Professorship of Natural History and Chemistry in Amherst College, from the prospect held out to him of more exercise and less exhaustive labors. He entered on his Professorship, after a little preliminary study with Prof. SILLIMAN, Sr., of Yale College, which institution had given him the degree of A. M. ten years before. He needed but little preliminary study, however. He early had a taste for the sciences, and had studied many branches thoroughly by himself, and with what little assistance he could get. His favorite study was astronomy, in which he was well versed. Natural history, too, botany and geology had long interested him, and taste, as well as the pursuit of stronger health, kept him much in the woods and fields. When Dr. HITCHCOCK entered Amherst College, the institution, though in operation for several years before, was just incorporated by the State, and thus he has been connected with it from the start. The college was unpopular and poor. In his department, natural history and chemistry, he had actually nothing to do with; no specimens, no apparatus. But he went manfully at his work, providing many things out of his own means, depending on his wife for drawings and illustrations, and during the twenty years he held this Professorship, it is safe to say that no student felt the want of anything if the teacher did. But to give a history of Dr. HITCHCOCK'S connection with the College would be to give a history of the college itself, so closely were all its thoughts and interests and labors connected with it. From 1845 to 1854 he was President of the college, though the duties of that position were distasteful to him, and he was glad to give it up to his worthy successor, Dr. STEARNS. During his Presidency he gave instruction in natural theology and geology, his investigations in science being chiefly valuable to him for their bearing on religion; and it was through his exertions that a professorship of natural theology and geology was permanently founded, the chair of which he filled to the day of his death, though he has for some years given up other duties to younger hands. To the world at large Dr. HITCHCOCK is chiefly known by his eminence in scientific attainments, especially geology, in which department he probably has no superior in the world at the time of his death. He suggested and executed the geological survey of Massachusetts, the first scientific survay of an entire State under the authority of the Government in the world. He was the first to scientifically examine and classify the fossil foot prints in our Connecticut valley, and his lithological cabinet at Amherst contains specimens of all those known remains. He was the originator and the first President of the American Scientific Association, and the last Congress very properly named him as one of the fifty incorporators and members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was quite a voluminous writer on scientific subjects, being particularly distinguished by his writings on natural theology and the connection of religion and geology. He was also deeply interested in the subject of temperance. Early in his residence at Amherst he published several works on that subject, some of which were republished in England. His commenced his career as an author by conducting an almanac for four years, before he was out of his teens; and the curious in such things can see in the Amherst College library, a dingy little book published in 1815, *The Downfall of Bonaparte, a Tragedy*, one of the first works of the great scientific writer and expounder. In all he has published more than twenty volumes, beside sermons and tracts, and contributed many articles to periodicals. His latest work, *Reminiscences of Amherst College* is but lately from the press, and all the college graduates and friends are rejoiced that he who knew its history best lived to write it. Dr. HITCHCOCK'S death will leave a large gap in the Faculty of Amherst College, and one not easily filled. And there are many, both in this and foreign lands, who will be sorry to hear of the death of the eminent man of science, the earnest teacher, the faithful minister. Thousands who knew him only by his writings will regard his death as the loss of a friend; and to those who knew him personally, the news, though not totally unexpected, will still come with crushing severity. He will be greatly missed in the world of science, in the smaller college world, where all looked up to him as a father; and not the least of all will he be missed by the returning sons of Amherst, who will long in vain for a sight of the kindly face and a cordial grasp of the fatherly hand that is now cold. Dr. HITCHCOCK leaves to lament him, of his own family, two sons and four daughters. The oldest of the former, who bears his father's name, is professor of hygiena and physical culture in Amherst College; and the youngest, CHARLES H., has also for some years filled in the college the place of lecturer on zoology, once held by his father, and is also curator of the cabinet. The wife and companion of Dr. HITCHCOCK for forty-two years, was a native of Amherst, Miss OSAA WAITS, the daughter of JABIB WAITS; and Prof. TYLER, who less than a year ago preached the sermon at her funeral, will, on Wednesday, perform the same office for her husband, and his faithful colleague for so many years.

THOMAS TILESTON, ESQ.

MR. THOMAS TILESTON, of the well-known firm of SPOFFORD & TILESTON, died suddenly early Monday morning last, at his residence, No. 2 East Fourteenth-st, of disease of the heart. He was 71 years of age, and was identified with the City as one of its most valuable business men, and one of the most intelligent, high-minded and liberal citizens it possessed. A sketch of his life, which can be read and studied with profit by the young men of the day, will be found in *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* for February. He was born in Boston, in 1793, and at the early age of thirteen, feeling the necessity of taking care of himself and preparing to aid in the care of his mother and family, having the advantage of but a few years of public school education, he apprenticed himself as printer's boy in the publishing house of GRANNOUOA & STEARNS, Boston. Thirty dollars a year and his board was the consideration. Here he devoted himself assiduously to his duties, availed himself of every opportunity the situation afforded to educate and improve himself, advanced from one position to another until, in 1815, he was placed in entire charge of the business of his employers. Prior to that he was one of the publishers and editors of the *Merimack Intelligencer*, and had also been selected by his firm to revise the American edition of King JAMES' translation of the Bible, this last, a sufficient evidence of how his determination to educate himself had been persistently pursued and successfully accomplished. At the age of twenty-five he united with Mr. SPOFFORD, then of Haverill, Mass., in the firm of SPOFFORD & TILESTON, which was established in New-York as agents of the manufacturing firms of Heverill, and as commission merchants. Success was secured by the energy, integrity and intelligence of the firm, and wider fields opened to them. In 1822 they became the agents of the Boston and New-York line of packets; in 1826 their enterprise sought a Southern direction, and the South America and Cuba trade was engaged in. This was the commencement of Mr. TILESTON'S extensive Cuba trade, fortunate operations in coffee succeeding one another, which has continued to the present day. Quite a fleet of vessels were now built for the firm, from schooners to packet ships. In 1850 tha firm became the owners of the Dramatic line of packet ships between Liverpool and New-York, and four years prior had established the first line of steamers between New-York and Charleston. After the breaking out of tha rebellion Mr. TILESTON, of course, had to relinquish the Southern trade, and then established a steamship line between New-York and Havana. At the time of his death was being built for this line a steamer which is expected to be superior to all its predecessors. In 1840 Mr. TILESTON was elected President of the Phœnix Bank; for nine years he was Chairman of the Clearing-house Associations; and he has been valuably associated with other important institutions. His career has been one worthy of emulation as a merchant and a man. Those better qualities which alone can ennoble enterprise and dignity with success have marked his whole career.

REV. T. STARR KING.

Rev. T. STARR KING, whose sudden death is announced by telegraph from San Francisco, was a native of this City, where he was born Dec. 16, 1824. His father, Rev. T. F. KING, died while officiating as pastor of the First Universalist Church in Charlestown, Mass., and this bereavement left the family in a measure dependent upon him for support. He was therefore obliged to abandon the preparations which he was making to enter Harvard College, and until he was twenty years of age was employed either as clerk or schoolmaster, devoting his leisure hours to theological studies. In 1845, he preached his first sermon in Woburn, Mass., and in the year following was settled over his father's former parish in Charlestown, whence he was called, in 1848, to the Unitarian church in Hollis-street, Boston. He remained there for twelve years, and in April, 1860, sailed for San Francisco, to take charge of the Unitarian congregation in that City. Mr. KING'S labors as a lecturer gained him a wide reputation and popularity in the Atlantic States, and during his brief residence on the Pacific coast, he had gathered around thousands of friends and admirers who will deeply mourn his untimely death. Beside innumerable articles in reviews, pamphlets, &c., Mr. KING was the author of *The White Hills, their Legends, Landscapes and Poetry*. Harvard conferred on him the honorary degree of A. M., in 1850.

CHARLES W. MARCH.

Died at Alexandria, Egypt, on the 24th of January, aged 47 years, CHARLES W. MARCH, eldest son of the late JOSEPH W. MARCH, of Greenland, New-Hampshire. Mr. MARCH was formerly associated in the editorial management of the *Tribune*, a Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post*, and the "Pequot" of the Boston *Courier*, under which *nom de plume* he contributed a series of political letters. He will also be recollected in the literary world, as the author of a lively and pleasant journal of his travels in the Andalusias and Madatra, and his reminiscences of Congress, which latter gives an interesting sketch of DANIEL WEBSTER, who was an intimate friend of Mr. MARCH and his family. His political life was one of promise, but neglected by somewhat of a *poco curante* disposition, and the sacrifice of much of his time to an invalid relation. Thus suddenly cut off in the full tide of life and health end fortune, his death will be deeply felt by his friends, and he had many, far and wide, to whom he had endeared himself by his singularly bright and genial temperament and generous character. There are a few more closely connected with him, to whom his loss will cause aching hearts, and leave a void in life, not easily to be filled.

JOSHUA DEWEY.

The Watertown (N.Y.) *Journal* makes the following announcement:

"Yesterday, Feb. 24, the venerable patriarch, JOSHUA DAWAY, expired at the residence of his son-in-law, WOOLSEY BUTTERFIELD, in this village, after an illness of a few days, at the advanced age of nearly 97 years. He was JAMES FENIMORE COOPER'S tutor, instructing him in the alphabet, and more than 60 years ago a member of the Legislature of this State. He voted at the late town meeting in this village, and was a constant reader of our *Daily*, calling at the office for it himself. Only day before yesterday he requested a member of Mr. BUTTERFIELD'S family to obtain the evening paper for him, and when told that he could not read it, answered: 'No matter; I can hear it read. Go and get me the paper.'"

Mr. DAWAY graduated at Yale College in the class of 1787, and has been for several years the graduate of longest standing in that institution. Rev. DANIEL WALDO, of Syracuse, N.Y., of the class of 1788, is now the oldest graduate.

The Boonties.

MR. STANTON'S OPINION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1864.

SIR: Your note of this date, requesting my views regarding joint resolution No. 41 of the House of Representatives, to continue the payment of bounties, &c., has just been received, and in reply I have the honor to state:

First—That in my opinion the requisite troops can be raised more expeditiously by continuing the payment of bounties to the 1st of April than by any other means.

Second—That at present great exertions are being made in the several States to raise their quotas by volunteers, so as to avoid a draft, the people preferring that method of furnishing troops.

Third—That Gen. BURNSIDE, Gen. HANCOCK and State Legislatures and Executives are earnestly requesting the continuance of the bounties until the 1st of April.

Fourth—That in my opinion tha joint resolution of the House is wise and judicious, and that its speady passage by the Senate would greatly promote the public welfare, and strengthen the military force more quickly and efficiently than can be accomplished in any other mode. Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Hon. HENRY WILSON, Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate.

Arrival of a Swedish Steam Sloop-of-War.

SANDY HOOK, Saturday, March 5, 2:10 P.M.

A Swedish steam sloop-of-war is now passing here.

—The name of Aiken has long been esteemed in relation with a certain class of English literature. On the 29th ult. there died at Hampstead the much-respected Lucy Aiken, who had reached her 81st year. She was the daughter of that Dr. John Aiken, and niece of that Miss Aiken, afterward Mrs. Barbauld, whose joint work, *Evenings at Home*, is still so popular, and some of whose separate productions are also remembered and read. Dr. Aikan died in 1822, aged 75, and Mrs. Barbauld in 1825, aged 81. A son of Dr. Aiken—Dr. Arthur Aikes—distinguished as a chemist and geologist, died in 1854, at the same age of 81, his sister Lucy having survived him just ten years. Lucy Aiken's last published work was a *Life of Addison*, which appeared some twenty years ago.

—A large quantity of music of all dates has been accidentally discovered in the Quirinal Palace of the Pope.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherona, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.), chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Steinway & Sons—
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building.
Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Sewing-Machines—Wonderful Improvements.—The Weed Lock-stitch Machines sew from face to heavy leather. We advise our readers to buy them,
WEED S. MACHINE CO.,
No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's highest premium elastic-stitch Sewing-Machines for sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also, embroidering, braiding and every description of machine-sewing done in the best manner.

DIED.

BISSETT.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, March 3, Mrs. MARY BISSETT, relict of the late James D. Bissett, Sr., in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Jno. W. Craig, M. D., Plainfield, on Monday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock. The train leaves foot Cortlandt-st. at 12 o'clock.

DE WOLF.—On Saturday, March 5, SARAH A. DA WOLF, wife of the late Henry De Wolf, of Bristol, R. I., and daughter of the late Rev. William Rogers, D. D., of Philadelphia, in the 62d year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

ELY.—On Friday afternoon, March 4, JULIA ANN ELY, wife of E. C. Ely, in the 64th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 86 East 23d-st., corner Leaington-av., this (Sunday) morning, at 9 o'clock. Her remains will be removed to Livingston, N. J., for interment.

EVANS.—On Friday evening, March 4, HUGH EVANS, a native of North Wales, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family, and of his daughter, Mrs. R. H. Martin, are invited to attend his funeral, from the M. E. Church, 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., this day, (Sunday,) at 1 o'clock. The members of the order of Ancient Britons, and of Mercantile Lodge No. 47, I. O. of O. F., are also respectfully invited.

The members of the Ancient Britons' Benefit Society are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late Brother, Hugh Evans, this day, (Sunday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Methodist Church in 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. WILLIAM LEWIS, Secretary.

GRAY.—Suddenly, on Friday, of disease of the heart, GEORGE W. GRAY, of this City, aged 66 years.

His friends, and those of his son, Henry Peters Gray, are requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from Mr. Frothingham's Church, in 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MOALARTY.—On Friday evening, March 4, CHARLES EDMUND, youngest son of Maurice L. and Anna J. Moriarty, aged 4, years 7 months and 4 days.

We know thou art gone to the home of thy rest—
Then why should we mourn for souls be so blest?
And, though mourning, look up and are glad.
We know thou art gone where the weary are blest,

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 22 Pine-st.

MYERS.—At Bladen Springs, Ala., SAMUEL P. MYERS, of the firm of Deshon & Myers, Mobile.

POSTLEY.—The remains of the late Lieut. DEVAN POSTLEY, of 174th Regiment N. Y. Vols., killed at Donaldsonville, La., having arrived in the City, the funeral services will be held at the 5th-av. Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. Armitage,) corner of 5th-av. and 46th-st., at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 7th inst. The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Second Company, 7th Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., (in citizens' dress,) as also his other friends in the regiment, and any members of the 174th N. Y. Vols. who may be in the City, are respectfully invited to attend.

SUMMERS.—Suddenly, on Friday, March 4, Miss ELIZABETH SUMMERS.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of H. C. W. P. and Isaac Westervelt, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Daniel Sloan, Esq., No. 218 West 22d-st., on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 2½ P. M., without further notice.

THUMPOAR.—On Saturday morning, March 5, after a lingering consumption, CHARLES F. THUMPOAR, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, March 7, from his late residence, No. 871 6th-av., at 12 o'clock.

☞ Indiana papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 207.—March 5, 1864.
40,17, 39, 60, 65, 70, 16, 74, 47, 3, 64, 32, 50, 37.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 280.—March 5, 1864.
76, 34, 18, 77, 10, 24, 39, 61, 16, 42, 2, 12, 13.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 111—March 5, 1864.
51,13, 48, 62, 7, 68, 16, 78, 64, 36, 26, 30, 67, 55.
CLASS 112—March 5, 1864.
68, 69, 1, 49, 42, 35, 17, 74, 66, 8, 59, 13, 51.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

$12 WILL BE PAID FOR A COMPLETE file of the NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861. Apply at Subscription Desk. *Times* Office.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
a little of everything relating to the human system, diet, air, marriage, etc., etc., read *revised and enlarged* edition of
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
Among the many subjects treated in this work are the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver and Philosophy of Digestion, Constipation, Affections of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation, Barrenness, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, Rupture, Salt Rheum, Cancer, Paralysis, Diseases of the Heart, Neuralgia, How to Recover the Sight and throw aside Spectacles, Marriage and Sexual Philosophy. The Curious Marriage Customs of the World. Philosophy of Elopements, Philosophy of Childmarking, a Chapter for the Married, and a thousand things of value to married and single never written before, making, altogether, a curious book for our common people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages: 100 illustrations. By E. B. FOOTE, M.D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Contents tables sent free by mail to all applicants, or the book forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $1 50. Address S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

SHALL SOLDIERS AND SAILORS VOTE?

To the Electors of New-York:

The undersigned have been appointed a Committee by the Union Central Committee, with instructions to call the attention of the loyal electors of New-York to the election to be held on the 8th day of March, to determine whether the Constitution of this State shall be so amended as to allow such of our citizens as may hereafter be absent in the military or naval service of the country, *the right to vote.*

In discharging the duty assigned to us, we do not consider it necessary to enter into any argument to prove the propriety or justice of the proposed amendment. It is only necessary, we trust, to call the attention of loyal citizens to the fact that such an election is at hand, to bring out an overwhelming affirmative vote.

A light vote at this election would convict us of the basest ingratitude toward the brave men who are now periling their lives in defence of our common country. By our votes, on the 8th of March, we have an opportunity of proving to these gallant men that their patriotic sacrifices are appreciated by their friends at home.

Our soldiers and sailors require moral as well as physical support. In no way can we more successfully strengthen their hands for the final struggle with treason now so near at hand than by giving a united vote in support of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of our State in their behalf. They have defended us and our country on the battle-field, and the least we can do for them is to protect them at the ballot-box.

Let us, therefore, devote one day to secure for our gallant soldiers and sailors in the service of the Union the right to participate in choosing the civil officers to whose hands the future destinies of our State and nation are to be confided. By so doing we can roll up such a majority on the 8th of March as will cheer the hearts and strengthen the arms of every citizen of the Empire State now in the armies and navy of the Republic.

The Union Central Committee of the City and County of New-York will provide the necessary ballots, and, through the Union Ward Associations, they will be placed in every election district on the day of election, so as to enable every citizen to cast his vote in favor of this important and just measure.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY, JAMES KELLY, A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Special Committee of Union Cen. Com.
WILLIAM A. DARLING, Chairman.
WILLIAM DUNNING, HUGH GARDNER, } Vice-Presidents.
HENRY H. HUSLAT, CHARLES H. HALL, } Secretaries.
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
Chairman Executive Committee.

SEVENTEENTH WARD ELECTION NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that the Executive Committee of the Seventeenth Ward Union Association has procured ballots for the election to be held on TUESDAY, March 8, 1864, which will be distributed in the several election districts on election day. Friends of the soldiers in favor of the amendment to the Constitution may obtain them also on or after Saturday, March 5, 1864, at the following places: Bowery Hotel, No. 305 Bowery; Lincoln Hall, No. 196 Hausa-st.; and at the Headquarters of the German Union Club No. 397 5th-st., By order of the Executive Committee.
HENRY S. WALLACE, President.
FOAMAN WHITNEY, HERMAN F. BAUER, } Secretaries.

$1,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

(Being the balance not awarded on bids for $2,000,000, opened Feb. 23, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until MONDAY, March 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase, at not less than their par value, of the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed Feb. 17, 1864, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $2,000,000, opened Feb. 23, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1885; and five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1886.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts, of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 25, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100
	$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in this and all foreign countries.
Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.
Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.
Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

CABINET FURNITURE.
$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Brandsdorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRAUNDSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York.
☞ Factories Nos. 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.
N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. Isridiron railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

WATCHES.—FINE GOLD WATCHES.—Fine Gold Hunting Case Cylinder Escapement Watches for Ladies, $35, $38, $40, $45, $50 to $75 each.
Fine Gold Hunting Case Detached Levers, full jeweled, for Ladies, $45, $50, $55, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $150 to $200 each.
Gold Hunting Enameled Watches, for Ladies, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $125, $150 to $300 each, some with diamonds outside.
Gold Watches for Ladies, as low as $25, $28, $30 and $35 each.
Fine Gold Hunting Case English Patent Levers for Gentlemen, $85, $90, $100, $125, $150, $175 to $200 each.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.
Watches sent

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 5, 1864.

$700,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg 111¾ | 100 Mich. Cen. R.....142
25,000 do.....111¾ | 300 do.....142¼
20,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s..Re. 107¾ | 100 Hudson R. R..b10.158¾
2,000 U.S.6s,5-20s..Co.107¾ | 1500 do.....158
20,000 U. S.6s,1-yr.C...99¾ | 200 do.....s10.158
1,000 Treas. 7 3-10 n. | 200 do.....b10.158¾
c. Mis.Cer.&Ap...112¾ | 100 do.....b15.158¾
25,000 Mo. 6s.....73 | 50 do.....s60.157
5,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.....73¾ | 100 do.....b10.158
1,000 Cal.State 7s.....128¾ | 150 Harlem R.....147
25,000 Ohio & Miss. R.C. 44 | 2500 do.....148
20,000 do.....45 | 1500 do.....147¾
20,000 do.....45¾ | 200 do.....s60.146
20,000 do.....46 | 300 do.....s10 147
20,000 do.....46 | 200 do.....137¾
5,000 O.&Miss.Prf'd.O. 86 | 200 Har. R. Pr.....137¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s....108 | 600 Reading R.....138
5,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76..115 | 1000 do.....137
5,000 Er. 2d M. 8s.....113 | 3500 do.....136¾
2,000 Hud. R. 2d M. 8s.147 | 1600 do.....136¾
4,000 Cle.,R.&Q.Sers.M.121 | 2500 do.....136¾
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8s Con. 1st M. Sky. F. Bds.130¾ | 200 do.....b10.137
1,000 O.&M.W.1stM.....93 | 200 do.....s60.136¾
5,000 do.....93¾ | 200 do.....b15.137
5,000 do.....94 | 600 do.....136
10,000 Tol.&W. 1 M.Ex.102 | 2000 M. So. & N. I. R. 300
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M..89¾ | 1000 do.....b30.100
5,000 do.....89¾ | 100 do.....99¾
10,000 do.....90 | 100 do.....b10 99¾
5,000 Clev. & P. 4th M. 87 | 400 do.....99¾
5,000 Ch. & Alt. 1st M..105 | 300 M. S. & N. I. G. S..145
5,000 Alt. G.W.&O. 1st 97¾ | 44 do.....143
20 Bank State N. Y....108 | 200 Ill. Cen. Full S.....125
36 Imp. & Trad. Bank..100 | 50 do.....128¾
20,000 Amer. Gold.....s3.161¾ | 100 do.....125¾
20,000 do.....a.161¾ | 2000 Ill. Cen. R. Scr...136
50 Canton Co.....s60 44 | 500 do.....135¾
200 do.....b10 57 | 200 do.....b30.136
200 do.....58¾ | 1000 Clev. & Pitts. R... 118
200 do.....57 | 2000 do.....s10.118
200 do.....s30 57¼ | 1000 do.....118¾
200 Del. & H. Ca. Co.....227 | 500 do.....118¾
200 do.....228 | 600 do.....118¾
50 do.....225¾ | 200 do.....s30.118¾
200 do.....225 | 1200 do.....119
50 Penn. Coal Co.....204 | 100 do.....b10.119
200 do.....207 | 200 Gal. & Chi. R.....119¾
200 do.....208¾ | 100 do.....119¼
200 Conrad Coal Co.... 84 | 500 do.....119
200 do.....84¾ | 700 do.....s18.119
200 Cum. Coal Prof.... 73 | 200 do.....b15.120
200 do.....77¾ | 200 do.....b30.120
200 do.....77¾ | 100 do.....s60.118
200 do.....77¾ | 10 do.....118
200 do.....77 | 150 do.....b5.119¾
200 do.....s30 76 | 900 Tol. & Wab. R.....64
200 do.....76¾ | 600 Clev. & Tol. R.....147¾
200 do.....76 | 200 do.....147¾
200 do.....76¾ | 500 do.....s10.147¾
200 do.....b30 76¾ | 200 Chic. & R. I. R.....123¾
200 Am. Coal Co.....108 | 1000 do.....123¾
200 do.....b10 107¾ | 200 do.....b10.124
200 do.....107 | 7 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.....140
200 do.....106 | 100 do.....141
200 do.....b10.105¾ | 100 do.....b15.142
200 do.....105 | 500 do.....142
Wy. Y. Coal Co.... 95 | 500 M. & P. du C. R.... 67
200 do.....96 | 100 do.....67¾
200 do.....97 | 100 do.....b30 67¾
200 do.....99 | 300 do.....67¾
200 do.....108 | 50 M. & P. du C. 2d Pr.. 83
200 do.....101 | 120 Del., L. & W. R.....230
200 do.....101¾ | 200 P., Ft. W. & C.....104¾
Bank Com. L. Co.....1¾ | 400 do.....s30.104¾
1500 Canada Cop. Co....4¾ | 200 do.....s30.104¾
400 Quarts H. M. Co.....15 | 200 do.....b15.105
200 do.....s30 15 | 2600 do.....105
250 Mar. Min. Co.....35¾ | 50 do.....s30.105
200 do.....35 | 400 do.....b10.105¾
400 Quick. M. Co.....58¾ | 100 do.....s60.104¾
200 do.....58¾ | 500 do.....105¾
200 do.....59 | 400 do.....b15.106
200 do.....b15 59¼ | 2000 do.....106
200 do.....59¾ | 1000 do.....s59.106
250 Mtn. Mining Co.... 86 | 100 do.....b10 106½
200 do.....86¾ | 1000 do.....106¾
200 Pacific M. S. Co....221 | 100 do.....s60.106¾
200 do.....223 | 800 do.....107
200 do.....s30.223½ | 100 do.....s60.107
200 N. Y. Cen. R.....b10.136¾ | 300 do.....b15 107¾
200 do.....b15.136¾ | 10 A. & T. H. R.....73¾
200 do.....b10.136¾ | 100 do.....73
200 do.....136¾ | 100 do.....73¾
200 do.....136¾ | 500 Alt. & T. H. Pr.....90
200 do.....b15.137 | 100 Chi. & N. W.....b10 86½
250 Erie R.....118 | 1000 do.....86
200 do.....s30.117¾ | 450 do.....b10 86¾
200 do.....b30.118 | 100 do.....86¾
200 do.....b10.118 | 650 do.....b10 86¾
200 do.....b10.117¾ | 250 do.....86¾
200 do.....117¾ | 100 do.....s20 83¾
200 do.....s5.117¾ | 585 Chic. & N. W. Pr.. 75
200 do.....b5.117¾ | 50 do.....74¾
200 do.....b10.117¾ | 20 do.....74
200 do.....s30.117 | 100 Chi. & Alt. R.....88
200 do.....s30.117¾ | 100 do.....88¼
200 do.....s30.117¾ | 1000 Mar. & Chi. 1st Pr.. 83
200 do.....s30.117¾ | 200 do.....b30 83
Erie Railway Pref.....108 | 400 do.....82
200 do.....108¾ | 200 do.....80¾
200 do.....108¾ | 200 do.....81
200 do.....108¾ | 500 Mar. & Chi. 2d Pr.... 58
200 do.....b10.108¾ | 1000 do.....88
200 do.....b30.109 | 100 Mich. & Mo. R.....61

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S.6s,'81..Reg 111¾ | 2000 M. S. & N. I. R....100
25,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.Reg.111¾ | 300 M. S. & N. I. R. G. 145
20,000 do.....111¾ | 500 Ill. Cen. R. S.....136¾
2,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,Co..107¾ | 1300 do.....136¾
20,000 do.....108 | 1000 do.....137
6,000 U. S. 6s, 1y. c.....99¾ | 300 do.....b10.137
20,000 Amer. Gold.....s3.161½ | 300 Chi., Bur., & Q. R..143¼
250 Canton Co.....57¾ | 1000 Clev. & Pitts. R....119
50 do.....58 | 1500 do.....119¾
200 Cumb. Coal Prf.....79¾ | 100 Gal. & Chic. R.....119½
200 do.....80 | 500 do.....119¾
200 Quick. Min. Co.....59 | 400 Chi. & R. I.....123¾
50 Pacific M. S. S. C.225 | 400 Mil. & Pr. du Ch.....68
200 N. Y. Cen. R.....136¾ | 300 do.....68¾
250 Erie R.....b10.118 | 300 do.....b30 69
200 do.....117¾ | 300 Tol. & Wab. R.....64
200 Erie R. Pr.....108¾ | 100 do.....b30 64½
200 do.....108¾ | 100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C....169
200 do.....108¾ | 500 do.....108¾
200 do.....110 | 100 do.....b10.109
200 Hud. R. R..ex-div 153 | 200 do.....108
1600 Harlem R.....147¾ | 500 A. & T. H. R.....b10 74½
200 Reading R.....137¾ | 100 Chic. & N. W. R.....86¾
200 do.....137¾ | 200 do.....b30 57
200 do.....137¾ | 200 do.....b10 86½
200 do.....138 | 100 do.....86¾
2000 Mich. Cen. R.....143 |

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen. R....c 136¾ | 400 Mich. Cen. R....b3.143
200 do.....c.136¾ | 100 Gal. & C. R.....119¾
5 do.....b3.137 | 300 do.....119¾
200 do.....s3.137 | 300 do.....c.119
200 Erie R.....s10.117¾ | 600 do.....s3.119
100 do.....118 | 100 do.....s3.119¾
200 do.....118¾ | 200 Cleve. & Tol. R.b3.147¾
200 do.....c.118 | 700 do.....147¾
200 Erie Pref.....109 | 200 Chic. & R. I....b3.123¾
200 do.....bnw.109¾ | 500 do.....123¾
200 do.....109¾ | 250 Chic. & N. W. R....86¾
200 do.....b10.109¾ | 500 do.....86¾
200 Hudson R. R.....158 | 100 do.....s3 86¾
200 do.....b3.158 | 500 P., Ft. W. & Chi....109
2000 Harlem R.....148 | 500 do.....108¾
200 do.....147¾ | 600 do.....108¾
200 do.....147¾ | 1400 do.....108¾
200 do.....s3.147¾ | 300 do.....108¾
1100 do.....bnw.148 | 200 do.....108
200 do.....147¾ | 100 Tol. & Wab. R. Pr... 88
200 do.....147 | 100 Miss. & Mo. R.....53
200 do.....b10.148 | 300 do.....51
200 do.....b10.147¾ | 200 do.....52
200 do.....147¾ | 200 do.....55
200 Reading R.....137¾ | 400 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.. 83
200 do.....s3.137¾ | 300 Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr.... 64
200 M. S. & N. I. R....s3 99¾ | 1100 Canton Co.....57¾
200 do.....99¾ | 100 do.....57¾
200 do.....b5 100 | 100 do.....c 57¾
200 do.....100 | 900 Cumb. Coal Co.....80¼
200 do.....s3 99¾ | 700 do.....b3 80
200 Ill. Cen. R.....136 | 500 do.....80
200 do.....s3.136 | 500 do.....79¾
200 do.....136¾ | 200 do.....79¾
200 do.....b3.136¾ | 200 do.....79¾
Clev. & Pitts. R.....119 | 900 do.....79¾
200 do.....119¾ | 200 Qtz Hill M. Co.....14¾
200 do.....120 | 200 do.....15
2000 do.....119¾ | 1000 Quicksilv. M. Co.b3 56¾

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen. R....s3.137¼ | 600 Mich. Cen. R.....143
2500 do.....137¼ | 100 do.....143¾
200 Erie R.....117¾ | 200 do.....b3.143¾
200 do.....s3.117¾ | 800 Gal. & Chi. R.....119¾
200 Erie Pref.....116¾ | 700 do.....b3.119¾
200 do.....s3.116¾ | 800 Chic. & R.I.....124
200 do.....b2.116¾ | 1300 do.....124¾
200 do.....b3.116¾ | 200 Chi. & N. W. R.....56¾
200 do.....116¾ | 200 do.....56¾
200 do.....116¾ | 800 do.....56¾
200 do.....s3.116¾ | 600 P., Ft. W. & C.....116¾
200 Hud. R. R.ex-d.b3.159 | 200 do.....s10.116¾
50 do.....162¾ | 100 do.....s3.116¾
4000 do.....b10.163 | 350 do.....111¾
200 Harlem R.....b10.147¾ | 2000 do.....112
200 do.....147 | 300 do.....s3.112
200 do.....146¾ | 200 do.....112¾
1100 Reading R.....138 | 200 do.....s30.111¾
200 do.....b3.138 | 200 do.....s30.111¾
40 Mich. S. & N.I.R.....100 | 100 T. H. & Alt. R.....74
200 do.....b3.100¾ | 200 Ter. & Alt. Prf.....s3 90
200 do.....100¾ | 400 Mich. & Mo. R.....57
200 do.....100¾ | 600 do.....56
200 do.....b3.136¾ | 200 do.....56¾
50 do.....b10.100¾ | 50 Pacific M. S. Co.....221¾
200 Ill. Cen. R.....138 | 50 do.....220
200 do.....s3.138 | 900 Canton Co.....59
200 do.....137¾ | 400 Cum. Coal.....79¾
200 do.....137¾ | 200 Cen. Coal Co.....74¾
200 do.....b3.137¾ | 100 do.....b5 75¾
200 do.....137¾ | 1100 Am. Coal Co.....108
200 do.....b3.137¾ | 600 Wyom. Valley Coal Co.....ex-div.....103
200 do.....137¾ | 400 do.....s3.103
200 do.....s3.137¾ | 200 do.....102¾
200 do.....b10.138 | 400 do.....b90.104
2150 Clev. & Pitts.....120 | 500 Quicksilv. M. Co.....56¾
200 do.....s3.119¾ | 850 Mariposa M. Co.....36¾
200 do.....b3.120 | 1400 Buena Co. Lead.....1¾
200 do.....120¼ | 100 do.....s3 1¾
200 do.....b3.120¾ | 1000 Canada Cop. Co.s30 6
200 do.....b10.120¾ | $30,000 Ohio & Miss. C. 47

SATURDAY, March 5—P. M.

There was increased excitement in the Stock Exchange, to-day, on the upward turn in the Coal and Railway Shares. The additional advance since Friday is equal to 3@5 per cent. on several descriptions, and the eagerness of buyers is so pressing in some instances as to create a difference of 1@2 per cent. in as many minutes. The New-York Roads were less moved than the Western list to-day. New-York Central is about 1 and Hudson 1½ ₩ cent. better; Erie Preferred attracts more attention on account of the conversion of some of the mortgages on the Road which stand before this class of the Stock, and the price advanced 2 ₩ cent.; the Common Shares maintained the large recovery of yesterday, but no more. The Coal Stocks were higher on nearly all descriptions, and the highest figures known on Cumberland since 1853 were paid this afternoon, and still higher on the new Central Company in the same region. The Wyoming Valley Company, (Gen. VIELE, President,) in the Pennsylvania Anthracite fields, advanced above par, and as on Friday, there was a strong demand for Reading Shares. Among the Western Roads, Fort Wayne was 5@6 ₩ cent. up, and fresh attention directed to Michigan Central and Illinois Central. The Government Stocks rose to 108 for the Popular 5-20 years Loan, and 112 for the 7-30 ₩ cents April and October issue. The Coupons of 1881 brought 111¾ ₩ cent. Treasury Certificates were in demand at the close at 99¼ ₩ cent. Canton Shares touched 58, and Quicksilver steady at about 59 ₩ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with Friday afternoon, same hour. There was much excitement in the Street after the adjournment of the Stock Boards, and it was difficult to get the correct quotations for many of the fancies. Sales of Fort Wayne were mentioned as high as 112 per cent. Pittsburgh and Illinois Central were also higher than at the Second Board, and Reading up to 138 per cent.:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	161¾	161⅝	Mich. Central	141	143
U. S. 6s, 1861	111¾	111¾	Mich. Southern	99⅜	100⅝
N. Y. Central	136⅜	137¾	Mich. Guarant'd	145	146
Erie	117⅜	117⅞	Illinois Cen	136	138
Erie Preferred	108	110⅜	Pittsburgh	116	120
Hudson	156¼	153¾	Fort Wayne	105⅝	111
Pacific Mail	219	228	Rock Island	122⅜	123¾
Harlem	147¾	147¼	Galena	118⅝	119⅝
Canton	56⅜	58	Reading	136¾	139
Treas. Cer., new	99⅜	99⅝	Quicksilver	59¾	59
Toledo	148	147⅜	Cum'land Coal	76	80
Northwest	56	56⅜	Mariposa	35¼	135½

* Ex-dividend.

The price of Gold was inclined to increased firmness early in the day, but as the deliveries on *short* contracts were made with rather more ease, the market left off barely steady at 161⅛. The Customs demand of the day was $212,000, and the Export demand only $123,140. The total shipments of the week amount to $629,603. Bills on England left off 175½ ₩ cent. Money 5@6 ₩ cent. in the open market on Stocks and prime short paper.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bank of N. America	108
Merchants'	106	Hanover	100
Mechanics'	112	Irving	101
America	130	Metropolitan	117
Phœnix	104⅜	Corn Exchange	100
Tradesmen's	112	Continental	102
National	105	St. Nicholas	102
Seventh Ward	105	Marlee	154
State of New-York	108	Commonwealth	102
Commerce	107	Import. & Traders'	109
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	100	Park	135
Ocean	95	First National	130
American Exchange	110	Fourth National	102⅜
Bank of the Republic	104		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	Alton & T. Haute firsts	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	106	Al. & T. H. 2ds pref	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs	104	Al. & T. H. seconds, In	87¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101¾	Chi. & N. W. S. F	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115¾	Chi. & N. W. In. B	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con. '76	135	Chi. & N. W. firsts	93⅜
Erie firsts, '58	108	Chi. & N. W. seconds	84⅜
Erie seconds, '79	113	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	96
Erie thirds, '62	112¾	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	101
Erie fourths, '76	119	Tol. & Wab. seconds	89¾
Erie fifths, '88	118¾	M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	104
B. N. Y. & E., '77	106	Clev. & Tol. S. F	113
Hud. R. firsts, '69	109¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C 1sts	106
Hud. R. seconds, s. f. '85	113	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102
Hud. R. thirds, '75	148	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	89⅜
Hud. R. Bonds,	124	Clev. & Pitts 3ds	104
Harlem 1sts, '59 & '73	122	Clev. & Pitts 4ths	87
Har. new firsts, 83	130⅜	Chi. & Alt. firsts	101⅜
Chi. B. & Quin. firsts	121	Chi. & Alt. S. F	102
Mich. S. seconds	106	Chi. & Alt. Income	94
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F	112¾	Alt. & G. W	97
Ill. Central, '75	123⅜		

The day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,355,306 03—including for Customs, $211,000; Payments, $1,763,115 88; Balance, $32,767,005 59.

The following is sent to us from a responsible source in reference to the Rutland Marble Company of Vermont, of which Mr. ELISHA RIGGS, of this City, is the President:

"It is understood that the stock of the Rutland Marble Company is about to be placed on the official list of the Board of Brokers. The capital stock is 40,000 shares of $25 each, full paid. The company have $50,000 cash in the treasury. These well-known quarries are located at West Rutland, Vt., and have been worked very successfully the past forty years. The supply is inexhaustible, and the demand is largely in advance of the amount quarried. About 300 men are now employed in the quarries. The demand is from all parts of the United States, and the marble is almost exclusively for statuary, mantel, gravestones, and monumental purposes. With the increased demand, facilities and advanced prices, this stock deserves to attract attention in this market."

EUROPEAN MISCELLANY.

THE REBEL LOAN IN FRANCE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 13.

The Civil Tribunal of the Seine has just given judgment in an action brought by MM. ERLANGER & Co., bankers, of Paris, against M. CARTERET, to recover a sum of 10,000f., advanced to him on the 23d of February, 1863. The plaintiffs grounded their demand on a receipt signed by CARTERET in the following terms: "I acknowledge having received from M. ERLANGER the sum of 10,000f., payable whenever demanded." The defendant pleaded that, instead of being the debtor, he was really the creditor of ERLANGER & Co. for the sum of 1,575,000f. due to him as commission for having procured them the negotiation in London of the loan of 75 millions for the Confederate States of America, by which ERLANGER & Co. had cleared 13,500,000f., and that the 10,000f. was only the first instalment of his commission; besides, it was altogether contrary to banking usages to make advances on a mere receipt. He also stated that a suit was now pending before the English courts for the recovery of his commission, and that he had given the receipt in question because the money was advanced before it was absolutely certain that the arrangements for the loan would be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The counsel for the plaintiffs maintained, on the contrary, that the money advanced was really a loan, as shown by the terms of the receipt, and that there was nothing serious in the suit alleged to be pending in England. The tribunal, however, decided that explanations given sufficiently established the fact that the 10,000f. were not a loan, but an installment of the defendant's commission, and accordingly rejected the plaintiff's demand, with costs.

A FANCY BALL AT PARIS.

The fancy ball recently given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mme. DROUYN DE LHUYS was attended by more than 900 persons, and seldom (says *Galignani*) has a more splendidly picturesque scene been witnessed. In the brilliant crowd were observed the Ambassadors of Austria, Prussia, Russia and Turkey, and nearly all the diplomatic body resident in Paris. There were also an immense number of other foreigners of distinction, as well as members of the Senate, Legislative Body, and Council of State, high dignitaries of the court, the principal celebrities of the army and navy, and of the arts, sciences, and letters. The Emperor and Empress were also said to be present incognito. The fancy costumes, exceedingly rich and tasteful, were more numerous than the dominoes, and represented every period of history, the chief mythological characters of every civilization, and fantastical allegorical personages in almost endless variety. Mme. Drouyn de Lhuys wore a costume of the reign of Louis IV.; the Princess de Castelcicala appeared in a splendid mantle studded with gold stars; the Princess Troubetskoi as a Pierrette; the Princess Demidoff in a costume of the time of Henry III.; the Countess de Pourtalès as a bat spangled with diamonds; the Baroness de Seebach in a Pompadour costume: Mme. de Mackau as a Moorish Princess; Mme. Say as Mary da Medici, in a most splendid costume studded with diamonds, copied from a picture of Rubens; Mme. Pereira as a personification of Snow; the Viscountess de la Gueronnière as a Louis XV. Marchioness; Mme. Pellenc as Undine, decorated all over with corals; Mme. Guerinet as a Polish Hussar; Mlle. Haussman as a Circassian; the two Mlles. Heckeren in extremely elegant fancy costumes; Mlle. du Hallay as a Naiad; Mlle. Enkart in a Biblical costume; Mlle. Guttierez as a Mexicen; Mlle. Chemais Gilloy as an Oriental, and Mlle. Erazu as a Roman dema. One lady (name unknown) personified Photography, being covered from head to foot with portraits, and wearing the camera as a head-dress. There were also two ladies and one gentleman as Touaregs, and wearing black veils. The courteous affability with which the honors of the evening were done by the host and hostess gave a peculiar charm to this *fête*. A magnificent supper was served at 2 o'clock. Dancing was afterwards resumed, and kept up till past 4, when the whole terminated by an animated cotillion led by the Baron DE SEEBACH.

MAZZINI ORDERED FOR TRIAL.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News*, of Feb 12, says: "It will probably surprise you to learn that MAZZINI is ordered far trial (*renvoyé*) before a French Assize Court. Such, however, is the statement of a French journal. An indictment has been framed against MAZZINI as an accomplice of the four Italians, GRECO, IMPERATEAI, TRABOCCO and SAGLIO, in a plot against the Emperor's life. French courts are in the habit of trying people in their absence and pronouncing awful sentences against them, even extending to death. But such sentences are mere mockery, for whenever the accused party chooses to appear he is entitled to a new trial. It is, however, a very curious fact that the French Government should persist in attributing to MAZZINI a design to take the Emperor's life by the hands of hired assassins. Hitherto the general belief has been that, whatever exception may be taken to MAZZINI's ideas, he is a sincere man, and that his denial of any participation in the Paris plot was worthy of all credence."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The Manchester *Examiner*, of Feb. 12, says: "Mr. William Hunt, the well known painter in water-colors, died at his residence, Stachope-street, Hampstead-road, at the age of 74. Mr. Hunt has exhibited in the gallery of the Society of Painters in Water-colors, since 1824. His works have latterly formed one of the chief attractions of the annual exhibitions, and their absence will create a void that the Society will not easily be able to fill. His exquisite color and delicate manipulation were not more conspicuous than his intense perception of the beauties of those objects of still life which he so loved to paint. Nor were his powers limited to the faithful reproduction of fruit and flowers. As a painter of flesh he was, perhaps, unequalled, and his rendering of humorous phases of rustic life also was sufficient to win him an endering reputation. His studies of landscape, sea and sky, reveal to the instructed eye a capacity for this branch of art equal to those by which he is more popularly known. Mr. Hunt was an honorary member of the Academy of Amsterdam in addition to being a member of the Water-colour Society. Although of late his infirmity has been greatly increased, Mr. Huet has never relinquished work, except under temporary excess of indisposition. Dearred in a great measure from the pleasures of society, almost his sole delight was in his work. He may be said to have died in harness, for so lately as last Saturday, he was at his easel until mid-day, and only left it to visit the Gallery in Suffolk street, where the competition pictures of the candidates for associateships of the Water-colour Society were exhibited. Probably the last act of his life was sending his pretensions to some of the competitors. During the night between Sunday and Monday, an attack of paralysis supervened upon the indisposition which had manifested itself soon after returning home from the Gallery. There was no return of consciousness, and shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning he expired.

—Mr. Cobden has republished, in a pamphlet form, at Manchester (Messrs. Ireland & Co.) his recent correspondence with Mr. Delane, the editor of the *Times*, adding a supplementary correspondence, which is also very curious, between himself and the editor of the *Daily Telegraph* on the same occasion. Mr. Cobden and his friends seem determined that the war against the *Times* shall go on; for, along with this pamphlet, from the same printing office, there has appeared another, entitled "The Traditional Policy of the *Times*," telling the story of the calumny which appeared in the *Times* of July 19, 1791, against Dr. Priestly and the Liberals of Birmingham, when the Birmingham people rose in riot against them for their commemoration of the French revolution.

—The prospectus has been issued of a new company to purchase, for a sum not exceeding £120,000, the well-known steamship *Great Eastern*, which was to have been sold by auction at Liverpool on the 17th inst., without any reserve. This sum is scarcely an eighth of the original cost of the vessel, and it is possible that she may be purchased for a much less sum, as the only bid at the previous auction was £50,000, and the reserve £130,000. The capital is to be raised in £20 shares, and more than one-half have already been subscribed by the bondholders in the Great Ship Company.

—A splendid masked ball was given on Feb. 10, by the Duke and Duchess de Morny. The duchess was dressed as an English Lady of the last century; the Princess Anna Murat as a Marquise, the Princess Troubetskoi as a Cat; the Countess de Pourtalès, a Blue Butterfly; Mme. Pereiras as Folly; Mme. de Girardin, Snow; Mdlle. Melson, a Toyshop; Mme. Lima, a Devil, half red and half black; the Misses Sildell as Shepherdesses; the Duke de Moechy represented one of the personages in the large picture of the Marriage of Cana, by Paul Veronese; the Prince de Demidoff, a Soldier of Louis XIII. There were the usual number of Postilions, Musketeers, Turks, Arabs, &c. The dancing was kept up with great spirit until morning.

—Among a collection of books announced to be sold by auction in Paris, is a copy of "La Constitution de la Reeublic," published at Dijon, l'An II., bound in human skin! The binding resembles light calf. This work recently belonged to a well-known book collector, named Villeneave. To the volume is added a note from his former possessor testifying to the nature of the binding. On one occasion, during the first revolution, a journalist, named Galletti, was accused by the Committee of Public Safety of having invented in one of his articles, with a slanderous intention, the existence of tanneries of human skins. A friend of Galletti's procured for him the book in question, by which the latter was enabled to justify the truth of his assertion.

—Professor Häuser, of Heidelberg, has received the Prussian prize for the best German work of German history published during the last five years. The prize in question was created by the King of Prussia in 1844, consists of 1,060 thalers, and is given away every five years. The work of Professor Häuser, which is thus crowned, is "The History of Germany from the Death of Frederick the Great to the End of the Revolutionary War," a solid and laborious productive, full of original research and out-of-the-way materials, but wanting in spirit and power of narration.

—In a piece by M. Maquet called "La Maison du Balgeenr," just brought out at the Paris Gaîté, a novel and startling effect thrills the audience every evening. A ponderous movable ceiling, in a room from which one of the characters is unable to escape, gradually descends by machinery, until the unhappy captive is crushed to death beneath its weight. The idea is now carried out for the first time on the stage. Fortunately the victim at the Gaîté is one of the most detestable villains of the piece, (*un infâme coquin* M. Ulbach calls him,) so that, dramatically speaking, he may be said to deserve his fate.

—The Bohemian Museum has been presented with a colossal map of China, inscribed with Chinese characters, upon eight long strips of paper, which, placed side by side, represent the Chinese empire in its whole extent. This map seems to be the very first ever made of this empire—the work of Roman Catholic missionaries, under the Emperor King-Hi, in the Seventeenth century. Chevalier Liporoski, the donor, bought it, during his stay in China, from a family ruined by the war.

—Under the title of "L'Autographe," a large sheet, one of a series of *fac-similes* of the handwriting of various notabilities of France, from the Emperor and the Prince Imperial downwards, has recently been issued. They are chiefly taken from albums, though all were not originally designed to appear there, as for instance, Louis Philippe's deed of abdication, firmly written, but with two faults in spelling in one single word.

—The *Charivari* publishes a caricature representing a huge cauldron placed on a blazing fire, and entitled "The Germanic Confederation." Austria and Prussia are sitting on the lid and trying with all their force to keep it down, but it already has risen on one side, and a number of small personages are seen below heaving it gradually up. An inscription underneath declares that the boiling got so longer respects the pressure on the cover.

—Two very fine steamers, named respectively the *Vanguard* and the *Jason*, both of which were built by Messrs. C. & W. Earle & Co. of Hull, have just been sold to the Viceroy of Egypt. The *Vanguard* is 850 tons burden and the *Jason* 1,042 tons. Both vessels had to pass the Foreign Office. It is understood that these steamers are intended by the Viceroy for the conveyance of pilgrims between Mecca and Suez, and across the Persian Gulf.

—Mr. Home, the medium, states that before his exoulsion from Rome he was required to sign the following declaration, in the presence of the Chief of the Inquisition: "I, Daniel Douglas Home, do hereby solemnly declare and swear that I have not sold my soul to the Devil, nor have I on any occasion been cognizant of holding communication with the Evil One."

—The telegraphic line between Omsk and Irkutzk is now finished. The first dispatches sent from the latter town on the 21st December at noon, were received at St. Petersburg the same day at half-past eight in the evening, having traversed the enormous distance of 5,750 versts (920 German miles.) A letter from Irkutzk takes 21 days to arrive at St. Petersburg.

—An important work in connection with the history of ancient Assyria and Old Testament history is announced by M. H. L. Feer, of Loedon—*Les Ruines des Bords du Tigre*. It is to be extensively illustrated.

—A remarkable death from lockjaw has occurred in London. A man named Allen was driving his horse and cart, when he smacked his whip, the thong returning and striking him on the cheek. The place became very irritated; at the expiration of a week lockjaw set in, and all the skill of the surgeons at Westminster Hospital failed to prevent a fatal result.

—A ludicrous blunder appears in a Ripon paper, caused by a line which properly belonged to a meeting report having been accidentally placed between two announcements of births. The record read as follows: "On the 3d instant, at Ellington, the wife of Mr. TERRY, schoolmaster, of a son. He spoke tediously, but was understood to say that, on the 5th instant, at Bond-gate, Ripon, the wife of Mr. JOSEPH LONSDALE, tailor, of a daughter."

—From a report just issued by the Board of Trade on the railway and canal bills of 1864, it appears that the number of bills relating to railways in Great Britain and Ireland deposited for this session amounts to 344. Of this number 294 authorize new works. The total length of new lines is 3,099 miles, and there are, in addition, 66 miles of deviation lines.

—A number of men at work in an engine-shop in Newcastle-on-Tyne had a narrow escape on the 6th. After repairing an engine, they lighted a coke fire in it, and as the damper was put on and the doors of the shop were closed, the fumes of the coke very soon overpowared eleven men, who were with difficulty rescued from a state of insensibility.

—The Ronen *Nouvelliste* complains of Confederate cotton, bales of which, after running the blockade, are found to contain conical-shaped cannon balls, each weighing nine kilogrammes, to the serious loss of the purchasers.

—ROSSINI has composed two new vocal pieces, "In Granada," and "The Andalusian Widow." The first is dedicated to the Queen of Spain, the second to M. Velasquez, director of the royal concerts of Madrid.

—A private letter states that the Piedmontese soldiers lately wounded a poor woman in Sicily, and then burnt her and her two children in their own house. They also put a deaf and dumb boy to the torture, inflicting on him 42 wounds.

—At the request of the Communal Council of Vienna the direction of the Imperial Opera of that city is having a metallic curtain manufactured for the purpose of separating the audience part of the theatre from the stage in case a fire should occur.

—The *Trieste Observer* states that a duel by the hand of Canova has just been discovered in the villa of Altichiero, near Padua. It is the bust of Paul Renier, the last but one of the Doges of Venice. It has been purchased by a rich citizen of Trieste, M. Bottacin.

—A fatal railway accident occurred in France on Feb. 7th, to an express train on the Paris and Calais line, whereby one man was killed and several others were wounded. Several of the carriages were completely smashed, and the escape of the other passengers was miraculous.

—At a ball recently given by Prince Borghese, at Rome, the Princess Massimo, lost a diamond bracelet, worth, it is said, 400,000f.; and no trace of it has since been found.

—According to advices from Constantinople, the Porte has obtained possession of documents proving the existence of a secret treaty between Moldo-Wallachia and the Servian Government.

—Wild boars are very numerous in Alsace. Hunts have taken place in several places, and about forty have been destroyed.

—A shawl of English lace, of the value of 20,000f., has been stolen from the house of Madame Ratazzi, at Turin.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	Mar. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Mar. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Mar. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Canada	Mar. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Mar. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Mar. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Baveria	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	Mar. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	April 2	New-York	Southampton.
Chine	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Tentonia	April 15	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	April 30	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Limerick	Feb. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.
Sidon	Feb. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Feb. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Mar. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
Germanic	Mar. 8	Southampton	New-York.
China	Mar. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Mar. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Tentonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	Mar. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Yazoo	Mar. 9	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	Mar. 9	New-York	Havana.
Geo. Cromwell	Mar. 12	New-York

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 5, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Oats, Corn and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of Corn or cobs, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good sound sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal With a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that he enter into bonds, to execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State.) (Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 5, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of —— pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186 , and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of —— and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 5, 1863, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 . [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, March 15, 1864, for the supply of best quality of Ice to U. S. General Hospitals at New-Orleans, La., Baton Rouge, La., Key West, Fla., and Pensacola, Fla., and such points on the coast of Texas as may be occupied as hospitals during the year 1864.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds delivered daily, as required, by Surgeons in charge of Hospitals in the vicinity of above points. Also, price per ton of two thousand pounds, carefully stored in well constructed ice-houses at the above points, subject to inspection and measurement by the United States.

The following is the estimated quantity required at each point, but the proposals must be made for additional amounts as required during the year at the same rates:

New-Orleans	600 tons.
Pensacola	60 tons.
Key West	60 tons.
Baton Rouge	200 tons.

The above proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee that the party or parties are responsible, certified to by a United States District Attorney or Clerk of District Court.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified by mail or otherwise that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract under bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars.

Bonds to be properly certified to.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposals.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., marked "Proposals for Ice."

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposals.

Bidders may be present in person when the bids are opened.

The department reserves the right to reject all unsuitable bids.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE, Feb. 4, 1864.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th April next from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance, in steam vessels, of a monthly mail between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22d Vic. c. 48, 23 Vic. c. 11, and 27 Vic. c. 1, to provide steam communication between this Island the United States of America.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken, will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & Co., Mincing-lane, London, JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary of the Executive Committee of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, March 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new primary school house in Monroe-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD L. CAREY,
THOMAS SHIELDS,
MICHAEL CORLIS,
JAMES MOORE,
} Committee.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 2, 1864.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 458 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, March 3, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, 9th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing materials for and constructing an addition to the Post Hospital at Fort Schuyler, New-York. Plans and specifications can be examined and information respecting the same obtained at this office. Offers should be indorsed, "Proposals for Hospital Addition," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster, U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Captain and A. Q. M.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) in St. Louis, till March 25, 1864, for doing the gradination and masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson County, to a section in Jackson County between the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles, list of sections to be let, giving time as to when they must be completed, forms of bids, specifications, &c., can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis.

Bids should be made for each section of about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.

Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent. being retained till the completion of the work.

Bids should be addressed to GEORGE R. TAYLOR, President, and where the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must accompany bid by substantial references, and should give also his post-office address, and he will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of his offer.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

T. McKISSOCK, Ch'f Eng'r and Sup't.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and bridging of the extension of the road of this company from Hackettstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, (a distance of 23 miles,) until SATURDAY, the 26th day of March next.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications, with blank forms for proposals and approximate estimates of quantities, will be in readiness at this office on and after Saturday, March 12.

J. B. JANSINGER, Chief Engineer.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, March 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department with:

Boots—Army Standard;
Knapsacks, complete—Army Standard;
Haversacks—Army Standard;
Mess Pans—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, 1½ inch, Scarlet—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, ½ inch, Scarlet—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, 1½ inch, Yellow—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, ½ inch, Yellow—Army Standard;
Overcoats, Mounted—Army Standard;
Overcoats, Footmen's—Army Standard.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this City, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must, in all cases, furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, March 10, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are required to be present.

Awards will be made on Friday, March 11, when bidders will be required to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made to them.

Telegraphic dispatches relating to awards will not be noticed.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of

Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 4, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., March the 9th, for the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers within the City of New-York. These soldiers are to be taken from railroad depots and transport ships to the various Government hospitals within the City, and from one hospital to another, and also from one transport vessel to another. A large proportion will require to be carried in ambulances or comfortable spring wagons, and others on stretchers.

Bidders will state distinctly the price per man at which they will transport each class of patients. Stretchers will be furnished by the Government, and the spring wagons by the bidder, subject to the approval of the Medical Director.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster.

OLD RIGGING JUNK FOR THE NAVY.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, the 15th day of March next, for 150,000 pounds of best old rigging junk for the manufacture of oakum, to be delivered free of all expense to the Government, at the U. S. Navy-yard, Brooklyn, as per sample there, within ninety days from the date of the acceptance of proposal.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1864.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL TAR.—THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY will receive, until March 10th inst., offers for their entire product of Coal Tar for one year, commencing June 1, 1864. For particulars, apply at the office of the Company, No. 159 Chester-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 23.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,871	Saunder	Saturday, March 5.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking,	Saturday, March 12
VIRGINIA	2,978	Grace.	
[illegible]		Moil [illegible]	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$90 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....Saturday.....March 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....March 19
ERIN GBURGH.....Saturday.....March 26

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London.... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburgh 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at those rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.

HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 24. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70: Steerage, $30; to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02-Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.

Steamship BOHEMIAN, from Portland to Londonderry and Liverpool, SATURDAY, Feb. 28. Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $70.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to

ISAEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA,

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship

ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons.

On MONDAY, March 14, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
JOHN A. POST, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 12, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on March 26.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The elegant and fast United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DRAW, Commander

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The U. S. mail sidewheel steamship EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,

will leave pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, cabinet and Alexandre organs, piano stools and covers, sheet music, music books, music merchandise, and all kinds of musical instruments, at wholesale and retail; second-hand pianos and melodeons at great bargains; new pianos and melodeons to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same; pianos tuned and repaired; cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE SANITARY FAIR Polka," dedicated to the patrons of the Sanitary Fair, composed by Mrs. Parkhurst. This is a perfect gem, played nightly by the band at the Brooklyn Fair. Price 25 cents. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway. A pianist in attendance to try new music.

AUCTION SALES

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION, AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864,

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at this time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessee desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force pump, with not less than four hundred feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief-Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS on 6th and 10th avs., 96th, 99th, and 115th sts., to close a trust.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. W. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.:

SIXTH-AV.—4 lots on the southwest corner of 6th av. and 119th-st., each 26 feet in width, with the exception of the corner lot, which is 25 feet 11 inches by 100 feet in depth.

TENTH-AV.—4 lots on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 96th-st. The corner lot is 25 feet 11 inches in width; the inside lots are each 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

96TH-ST.—18 lots on north side of 96th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av.; each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 11 inches in depth.

99TH-ST.—8 lots on south side of 99th-st., 125 feet east of 10th-av.; each 25 feet in width, and varying in depth from 73 feet 1 inch to 83 feet 1 inch.

118TH-ST.—4 lots on the north side of 118th-st., 216 feet west of 5th-av., each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 11 inches in depth. Sold on very liberal terms.

Every lot will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

MARKET CELLARS AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF AUDUBON PARK PROPERTY.—By order of S. Merrihew, Referee, E. B. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

FORT WASHINGTON.—The residence and grounds of the late John W. Audubon, deceased, comprising the northern half of the block bounded by 156th-st. and 157th sts. and 11th-av., and the railroad and the half street and ave one adjoining, comprising in all about 17 lots, about 950 feet. On it is a large modern-built mansion, commanding a fine view of the river. A rare chance to buy for investment or a private residence. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, (the leases of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 1864,) for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at his office, where maps will also be shown of the aforesaid wharves, piers, &c.

MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

L. SELDNER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE SALE OF WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.—S. W. SELDNER will sell on MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 199 Washington-st., between Fulton and Vesey sts., the stock of a wholesale warehouse, consisting of a general assortment of wooden and willow ware. By order of

JOHN G. DUDLEY, Assignee.

Catalogues on morning of sale.

AUCTION SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE. WASHINGTON HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This large first-class boarding-house, furniture, and spacious grounds, with carriage-house, &c., will be sold at auction on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless previously disposed of. Terms easy—made known at time of sale. Apply to W. S. HASCALL, No. 107 Broadway, New-York, or P. DURKEE, Saratoga Springs.

D. W. Ives & Co., Auctioneers.

SEA SHELLS.—THE LARGEST COLLECTION ever imported into New-York, collected from all at every part of the world, by the celebrated Oriental traveler, Capt. Jay, together with some rare birds. To be sold by auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 9th and 10th inst., at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. Sales at 10 A. M., and 2½ P. M.

A. J. BLEEKER, Son & Co., Auctioneers,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at No. 111 Broadway, (Exchange Salesroom,) that valuable lot southwest corner of 1st-av and 52d-st., in a fast improving neighborhood. For maps and full particulars, inquire at the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

S. WAGGONER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, AT EAST NEW-YORK, ON THURSDAY, March 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Union House, 7 brick and 8 frame Cottages, and 27 vacant Lots. See diagram and map posted in principal hotels.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,

EXCLUSIVE DEALERS

IN

CALIFORNIA WINES

AND

BRANDY.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

No. 180 Broadway, New-York. No. 168 Tremont-st., Boston.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TO LET, THE SECOND FLOOR No. 261 4th-av., comfortably and neatly furnished, with private table, to a small genteel family. The house has modern improvements. References exchanged.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR A PRIvate boarding-house, a single room for a gentleman, with or without board. The most respectable references given. Address S. C. L., Post-office.

AT No. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, Between Broadway and Washington-square, one or two rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board.

ROOM WANTED—A COMFORTABLE, CLEAN sleeping room, and at a moderate price. Address, stating full particulars and terms, MUNSON, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITH BOARD to suit, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; the house has all the modern improvements. Location good.

MEDICAL.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCTURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 57TH-AV., NEAR MADISON-square, a first-class English basement house; price $40,000; or to let or lease, with its elegant furniture, at $400 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY known as No. 175 Chatham-st., running through to New-Bowery, 21 feet on Chatham-st., 39 feet 8 inches on New-Bowery, with an average depth of about 93 feet. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A NEW COTtage (11 rooms) and 4 lots of ground in a rapidly improving part of Brooklyn, a small farm of 10 to 20 acres, suitable for raising fruit, within one hour of New-York City. Address, with full particulars, MEAD F. WELCH, Box No. 107 *Times* Office, N. Y.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—VERY CHEAP, terms easy, two three-story brick stores and dwellings south side of Fulton-av., between Washington and Clinton avs.; the best location for an advance.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front, strictly first-class house, No. 35 East 34th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., north side. Inquire on the premises of HAMILTON & RYER, Builders, or of G. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house, recently erected, No. 147 Madison-av.; house 25x65, with extension; lot 25x100. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, Executor, No. 46 Pine-st., third story, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

FACTORY AND WATER-POWER FOR SALE OR RENT—Four stories high, 50x133, with 17 dwellings. Apply to J. ORR & CO., Cornwall, Orange County, on the premises, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

$12,000—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 20x50, and lot No. 36 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to C. R. DISOSWAY, No. 6 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 50 East 51st-st., near 4th-av.; contains gas and water; Belgian pavement in front. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 233 Grand-st., corner of Bowery.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone 25 front dwelling, No. 159 East 14th-st. Apply to C. C. FINCKNEY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 160 East 14th-st. Apply to DANIEL LEROY, No. 20 West 23d-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A RESIDENCE AT TUBBY HOOK, suitable for winter and summer. The house is large, well built, contains all modern improvements, and is in good order. The outbuildings are two coach-houses and stable, cow-house, tool-house, wood-sheds, ice-house, filled, and hennery, all in good order. There are 3¼ acres of land, divided in garden and lawn. The situation overlooks the Hudson River, is perfectly healthy, and the neighborhood is in every way unexceptionable. Time from 30th-st. station to Tubby Hook 25 minutes; house five minutes' walk from station. Terms liberal. Possession April 1. Apply to F. M. JONES, No. 54 Walker-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY PLACE OF THE late James S. Petrie, on the North Shrewsbury River, N. J., 25 miles from the city, and one mile from the village of Redbank. This beautiful spot is complete in all its arrangements; fruit of all kinds, conveniences for fishing, boating and bathing; the river bank is terraced, and is well supplied oyster bed on the shore. Immediate possession given. Apply, for particulars, to GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 44 Park-place, and WM. SLOANE, No. 591 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED—THE ELEGANT country seat of the late M. P. Prout, in the town of East Chester, Westchester County. The house is built in the most substantial manner; is 50x80 feet; has bath, water closet, stationary basins, tubs, &c., and is in fine order; elegant green house, stable, carriage-house, &c. The grounds, about 40 acres, are beautifully laid out; fine lawn with shade trees and evergreens; and every respect a first-class residence. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. W. WILKINS & CO., No. 54½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT South East, Putnam County, N. Y., 75 miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad. A fine wooden house, spacious and well arranged, with 30 acres good land immediately joining, if desired by purchaser; convenient outhouses, fruit and shade trees in abundance. Location healthy and delightful. Price low; terms easy. Apply to A. E. TWEEDY & CO., No. 53 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AT FLUSHING FOR sale, of 11 acres, on Whitestone-av., 1 mile from the depot. Large dwelling and out-buildings, an abundance of fruit and shrubbery; excellent neighborhood; very healthy location, and easy of access. For circulars and particulars apply to W. A. CORBIERE, No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, one and a quarter miles from railroad depot; buildings nearly new and in good order. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st., N. Y.

FARMS.

NEWARK FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Lying on the New-Jersey Railroad, midway between Newark and Elizabeth, containing 75 acres of fine gravelly land, with the Homestead Mansion. This property is 22½ miles from Market-st. depot, and is accessible by two roads. For terms apply to

W. A. CORBIERE, No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

A FARM FOR SALE—IN TOMPKINS COUNty, N. Y., comprising 170 acres of superior farming land, lying between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, with large dwelling-house and numerous outbuildings. For terms of sale, apply to SAMUEL BROWN, No. 80 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FARM of 40 acres with a never-failing brook running through it; 15 minutes' walk from depot; good house, variety of fruit trees; water laid in the house. Price $5,000. Apply at No. 282 Greenwich-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—AT FAR ROCKAWAY, 18 miles from New-York, containing 80 acres of land, in good order, with horses, wagons, farming utensils, &c. Inquire of E. L. FARMAN, on the premises, or to Matthew Kane, No. 6 Gansevoort-st., New-York City.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING AT THE junction of Broadway and 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., elegantly finished stores and basements, 12, 25 or 50 feet wide, by one-half the block, or running through from 6th-av. to Broadway. The location is unsurpassed for business, and the stores will equal any in the City. Also, four large halls on the second story, each 22 feet front, and 45 feet wide, and from 70 to 130 feet long, unbroken by columns, and elegantly finished. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 46 Pine-st., third story, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, A house (12 rooms); stables, ice-house, &c., furnished or unfurnished; pleasantly situated; possession immediate if required. Inquire of J. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—On Canal, Walker and Elm sts.; also, a two-frooted store and basement with power, near Broadway, opposite Earle's Hotel. JOHN GAUDY, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LEASE—THE FRONT AND REAR HOUSES, (twenty rooms,) No. 10 Rose-st. Offices and lofts to let to No. 52 John, and 113 Nassau-sts. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND outbuildings, near Willi

OVATION TO BLACK TROOPS.

Reception of the Twentieth U. S. Colored Regiment.

Flag Presentation at the Union League Club-House.

Addresses from Dr. Charles King, Col. Bartram and the Loyal Ladies.

Enthusiastic Demonstrations of the Populace.

The Spectators Number More than a Hundred Thousand.

The Negro's Vengeance for the July Riots.

The scene of yesterday was one which marks an era of progress in the political and social history of New-York. A thousand men, with black skins, and clad and equipped with the uniforms and arms of the United States Government, marched from their camp through the most aristocratic and busy streets, received a grand ovation at the hands of the wealthiest and most respectable ladies and gentlemen of New-York, and then marched down Broadway to the steamer which bears them to their destination—all amid the enthusiastic cheers, the encouraging plaudits, the waving handkerchiefs, the showering bouquets, and other approving manifestations of a hundred thousand of the most loyal of our people.

In the month of July last the homes of these people were harried and pillaged by an infuriated political mob; they and their families were hunted down and murdered in the public streets of this city; and the force and majesty of the law were powerless to protect them. Seven brief months have passed, and a thousand of these despised and persecuted men march through the City in the honorable garb of United States soldiers, in vindication of their own manhood, and with the approval of a countless multitude—in effect saving from inevitable and distasteful conscription the same number of those who hunted their persons and destroyed their homes during those days of humiliation and disgrace. This is noble vengeance—a vengeance taught by Him who commanded, "Love them that hate you; do good to them that persecute you."

The Twentieth Regiment United States Colored Troops received a grand reception at the hands of the New-York Union League Club and the citizens of New-York. The Twentieth Regiment United States Colored Troops left Riker's Island at 9 o'clock in the morning, were taken on board the steamer *John Romer*, and conveyed to the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, East River, where they disembarked and formed in regimental line. They are a fine, strong and hearty set of men, and their splendid appearance, combined with the apparent readiness and determination with which they enter their new profession, created a very favorable impression in the minds of all who saw them. Long before the hour they were expected Union-square was packed with a dense crowd of citizens, among whom were a great numbers of the colored friends and relatives of the recruits, and the large force of police found it almost impossible to save room even for the regiment. Over the entrance of the house of the Union League Club a platform was erected, ornamented with flags, extending the entire width of the building, and from it to the edge of the sidewalk, this was filled with the wives, sisters and daughters of the members of the club. In the street another platform was erected, which was filled with a number of the most prominent citizens of New-York and their ladies, and from it the flags were presented. About 1 o'clock the regiment made its appearance and was hailed with hearty cheers. They marched to the front of the stand and performed one or two military movements in good style, their order arms being almost, if not quite, equal to that of the famous Seventh Regiment. They were then formed in square, open ranks, officers to the front, color-guard in the front and centre, the Colonel in front of his regiment and opposite President KING of Columbia College, who presented the stand of colors to the regiment, and addressed them as follows:

SPEECH OF CHARLES KING, LL.D.

I rejoice to see this day—I rejoice in the opportunity, beneath this glorious sun, and in the presence of this goodly assembly, and under the folds of our own dear-honored flag of the Union—to salute you, soldiers of the Twentieth Regiment United States Colored Troops, as friends, fellow-countrymen, fellow-soldiers, [applause,] for I, too, have in other days worn the uniform of the nation, and from my heart I honor it, and all who worthily wear it. I am proud of the opportunity to stand before you as the representative of the loyal women who have united in the patriotic purpose of presenting to you a regimental flag, to be borne with the colors of the nation of which you are now the accepted and sworn defenders and guardians. [Applause.] These loyal women know and feel what such a ceremonial imports; they know and feel that the sacred banner which they commit to your faithfulness and courage is a trust as full of difficulty and of danger as of duty; that it calls, on your part, for the hourly exercise of self-constraint, self-discipline, self-denial, for the implicit obedience without which an army is but a mob, and for that high and patriotic devotion which counts even life itself a willing sacrifice to the cause of country and of liberty. The religion of the flag is second only to the religion of the altar; and our Father in Heaven may be implored to bless, according to its purity, the one and the other. Hence he who is false to his flag is false to his altar and his God. [Applause.] And these loyal women who thus confide to you a trust at once so dangerous and so honorable, they too—be assured of it—they will do all that may be done by careful ministration for the sick and the wounded, by systematic and considerate labors for the families of the soldiers exposed to privation, to lighten the cares and gladden the hearts and strengthen the arms of those they encourage to go forth to battle. Go, then, soldiers of the Twentieth Regiment, go forth in the assured coercion that you leave behind you ever-watchful, ever-kind, ever-active friends, who, taking so prominent a part in equipping you for war, will in nowise falter in their efforts for the welfare of the families you leave behind. To these considerations, which may be fitly addressed to all soldiers, I desire to add some that belong to you alone. For, my friends—and in addressing you by this name I address soldiers of order, liberty and law—men who come forth at the call of country, and in vindication of her outraged Constitution—nay, of the very right of national existence—to you, then, in addition to the appeal suitable to every soldier lies in a higher and holier sense, an appeal as emancipators of your own race, while acting as the defenders and champions of another. You are in arms, not for the freedom and law of the white race alone, but for universal law and freedom; for the God-implanted right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to every being whom He has fashioned in His own image. When you put on the uniform and swear allegiance to the standard of the Union, you stand emancipated, regenerated and disenthralled; the peer of the proudest soldier in the land; and withered be the hand, palsied be the tongue, that shall ever give consent to your being subject to other treatment at the hands of the enemy than such as is measured out to other soldiers of the Republic. [Applause.] Prejudice, indeed, and the rancorous hate of brutalized minds and the ingrained meanness of factious partisanship, may still throw obstacles in your way, but that way is upward and onward, and your march in it cannot be stopped, cannot be much delayed, unless by your own want of faith and want of work. To your ownselves be true to your high mission as the vindicators and asserters of your worth as men, and you cannot then be false to any one, or fail in any high and honorable endeavor. You may fall, as many of your race did fall, with the gallant, good young Shaw at Wagner, and the ignoble foe the eight to dishonor that youthful hero's gravely heaping into it the corpses of his faithful, fearless colored soldiers. Dishonored! Who would not die such a death to be worthy of such a grave? Who that rightly feels would exchange that lowly resting-place on the barren shore of South Carolina, lulled by the eternal [illegible] of the solemn sea, for the proudest mausoleum in the loftiest temple built with human hands? No, no, my friends, you cannot be hindered now in your high calling. It is but to look back for a few years—nay, but for a few months in this City, to realize what a forward step has been taken, and to feel quite sure that in such a path there is no step backward. On you then, soldiers of the Twentieth United States Colored troops, with serried ranks, with faith in yourselves and in your cause, with confidence and affection for your officers, and with humble but earnest trust in God, and you will, you must, be contributing to the rescue of your country and its Constitution, work out your own complete redemption. Already the colored troops of the United States count by tens and twenties of thousands, and nowhere have they turned back from the bloodiest conflict or failed to follow their leader into the very jaws of death. Dear Col. BARTRAM, to you and to the officers of this fine regiment it remains for me to say a few words. The flag which I hold in my hands, to be placed in yours, tells its own story. The conqueering eagle and the broken yoke and the armed figure of Liberty, speak as plainly as symbols can of the might of Freedom and of the overthrow of Slavery—and flying, as will this standard-sheet, beside the Stars and Stripes of the Republic, they will form a spell of such power as to bind up every generous heart with one firm, fierce resolve that these flags shall not be separated, shall not be surrendered—but, shall go marching on, and marching on, and still marching on to triumph and final victory! [Applause.] In the faith, Colonel, that such is your resolve, I commit to your charge for the Twentieth Regiment United States Colored troops, in the name of those loyal women, the flag they have prepared. May the blessing of God go with it, and with you and your soldiers, and fighting beneath its folds may He cover your heads in the day of battle!

At the conclusion of his speech, President KING read the following address, which had been prepared by HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, Esq., was beautifully engrossed on parchment, and signed by the ladies who presented the flags:

To the Officers and Men of the Twentieth United States Colored Troops:

SOLDIERS: We, the mothers, wives, and sisters of the members of the New-York Union League Club, of whose liberality and intelligent patriotism, and under whose direct auspices, you have been organized into a body of national troops for the defence of the Union, earnestly sympathizing in the great cause of American free nationality, and desirous of testifying, by some public memorial, our profound sense of the sacred object and the holy cause, in behalf of which you have enlisted, have prepared for you this banner, at once the emblem of freedom and of faith, and the symbol of woman's best wishes and prayers for our common country, and especially for your devotion thereto.

When you look at this flag and rush to battle, or stand at guard beneath its sublime motto: "GOD AND LIBERTY!" remember that it is also an emblem of love and honor from the daughters of this great Metropolis to her brave champions in the field, and that they will anxiously watch your career, glorying in your heroism, ministering to you when wounded and ill, and honoring your meriyrdom with benedictions and with tears.

Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. G. W. Bluet, Mrs. J. W. Beekman, Mrs. S. Wetmore, Mrs. S. B. Chittenden, Mrs. G. Bliss, Jr., Mrs. S. J. Bacoe, Mrs. R. B. Minturn, Mrs. Charles King, Mrs. S. W. Bridgham, Mrs. W. E. Dodge, Mrs. R. Stebbins, Mrs. S. B. Schieffelin, Miss King, Mrs. J. B. Johnston, Mrs. S. D. Smith, Mrs. T. M. Cheeseman, Mrs. H. A. Coit, Mrs. A. P. Mann, Mrs. J. J. Phelps, Mrs. G. B. Deforest, Mrs. LeG. B. Cannon, Mrs. W. A. Butler, Mrs. N. A. Murdock, Mrs. A. Dunlap, Mrs. T. E. Howe, Mrs. W. H. Lee, Mrs. W. E. Dodge, Jr., Mrs. David Hoadley, Mrs. C. Ludington, Mrs. G. Lemist, Mrs. E. C. Cowdin, Mrs. J. A. Roosevelt, Mrs. J. Sampson, Mrs. R. B. Minturn, Jr., Mrs. Alfred Pell, Jr., Mrs. W. Hutchins, Mrs. Geo. Opdyke, Mrs. G. C. Ward, Mrs. C. G. Judson, Mrs. S. W. Roosevelt, Mrs. E. D. Smith, Mrs. S. Gandy, Mrs. R. L. Stuart, Mrs. E. W. Stoughton, Mrs. J. W. Bigelow, Mrs. M. O. Roberts, Mrs. H. K. Bogart, Mrs. E. C. Hall, Mrs. J. LeRoy, Mrs. J. Brown, Mrs. H. Baldwin, Mrs. M. Clarkson, Mrs. J. O. Stone, Mrs. J. G. King, Jr., Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. J. A. King, Jr., Mrs. J. C. Cassegee, Mrs. J. L. Kennedy, Mrs. F. Prime, Mrs. Barnwell, Mrs. Wheelwright, Mrs. E. Collins, Mrs. Bredish, Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Tuckerman, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. P. Richards, Mrs. R. Wlathrop, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Jaques, Mrs. A. Brooks, Mrs. W. Felt, Mrs. J. W. Goddard, Mrs. F. G. Shaw, Mrs. R. G. Shaw, Mrs. G. B. Curtiss, Mrs. R. C. Lovell, Mrs. C. G. Kirkland, Mrs. B. DeForest, Mrs. Boerum, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Alfred Pell, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. J. Johnston, Mrs. T. L. Beekman, Mrs. J. F. Gray, Mrs. J. Tuckerman, Mrs. F. A. Whittaker, Mrs. J. H. Macy, Mrs. F. H. Macy, Mrs. J. McKaye, Mrs. W. L. Felt, Mrs. T. Haskell, Mrs. Isaac Ames, Mrs. L. F. Warner, Mrs. A. G. Phelps, Mrs. N. Chandler, Mrs. H. Potter, Mrs. P. S. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. H. G. Thomson, Mrs. F. C. Pendexter, Mrs H. G. Chapman, Mrs. G. Bancroft, Mrs. M. K. Jessup, Mrs. J. C. B. Davis, Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin, Mrs. C. C. Dodge, Mrs. John Jay, Mrs. E. M. Young, Mrs. J. T. Shultz, Mrs. J. E. Breely, Mrs. H. Chauncey, Mrs. R. M. Hunt, Miss Jones, Miss J. Schieffelin, Miss Fish, Miss Jay, Miss Anne Jay, Miss Young, Miss Schultz, Miss Russell, Miss J. M. King, Miss Cochrane, Mrs. Vincent Colyer, Mrs. Catherine C. Hent, Mrs. Walter, Mrs. Catherine Williams, Mrs. Emily H. Chauncey, Mrs. E. W. Unger, Mrs. W. C. Bryant, Mrs. F. B. Godwin, Mrs. Emily Boernm, Miss Norsworthy, Messrs. H. G. Chapman, Ire Brnnly, Peter Marlé, C. Berryman, C. De P. Field, C. H. Tuckerman, C. A. Heckscher, E. Schetfelin, B. N. Field, L. Schieffelin, D. J. Clark, W. H. Schieffelin, Wadsworth, S. A. Scheiffalin, R. H. Hnnt, B. W. Griswold

Col. BARTRAM, accepted the flags, and responded as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I feel how utterly unable I am to respond in a becoming mennar to the eloquent addresses just pronounced. While free to confess my deficiency in this respect, I yet claim for myself and my command an equal share of the patriotic ardor and love of country. In that we yield to none. [Applause.] This beautiful bannar symbolizes our country. It is this that makes death glorious beneath its starry folds—it is this that rouses the feelings of outraged honor when we see it trailed in the dust. How base, and how dead to all sense of honor, must that wretch be whose brow burns not with shame and rage at the dishonor of the flag of his country. [Applause.] Nearly three years since, the country was shocked by the spectacle of a band of traitors tearing away the emblem of our country from a fortress over which it had floated proudly for years, and substituting in its place a miserable device of their own. Has this act been fully avenged? No! The punishment for it has undoubtedly been great already, but I trust that the utter humiliation and discomfiture which it deserves, are about to follow. To this end this regiment is about to take the field—a regiment composed of a race hitherto despised—of a race almost hopelessly sunk in degradation, by a system of Slavry as infamous as it is unjust. It has been the habit of those among us who sympathize with the traitors now in arms against us to sneer at what they are pleased to term the cowardice of the negro. I hope that Port Hudson, Fort Wagner and Olustee have forever settled this question. In this regard, I must be permitted to refer briefly to the conduct of the Eighth United States Colored Troops, in the last mentioned action. My reason for doing this is, that for some three or four months I was on duty with this regiment, as its Lieutenant-Colonel, and during this period I had ample opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with its officers and the material composing its rank and file. No regiment ever went to the field better officered than the Eighth, and no regiment ever contained a braver or more resolute set of men. How well they fought is shown by their list of casualties, and although a subordinate officer in a battery thought it a misfortune to be supported by a colored regiment, yet when we bear in mind that two veteran regiments had already joined the position too hot and had ratired, I think we can afford to forgive the slander, and say that the misfortune, if misfortune there was, was not in having a colored regiment for a support, but in having an officer in the service of the United States so biased, so ungenerous, so cowardly, as to slander the brave men who fell around his guns. [Applause.] I should feel recreant to my duty to an old companion-in-arms, who has laid down his life upon the altar of his country, did I permit this occasion to pass without paying this slight tribute to his memory.

I trust that when the time comes for the Twentieth to go into action, that we shall behave ourselves in a manner that will reflect credit upon ourselves and honor upon our friends and our country. We feel that we have the sympathies and prayers of good men and women. We know the interest you feel to us—the high hopes you entertain—and believe me, when I say that it is the determination of every officer and man of my command that, so far as the power to fulfill in them lies, you shall not be disappointed. I would that I could command appropriate words to address the noble women to whom we are indebted for this beautiful stand of colors. Will you accept a soldier's thanks, and his pledge that they shall never know dishonor while strength remains to wield a weapon in their defence.

Col. BARTRAM'S fine soldierly bearing and commanding eye impressive manner won for him the admiration of all, and at the conclusion of his speech he was presented with a large and very beautiful bouquet; at the same moment some one proposed three cheers for Col. BARTRAM, and they were given with a will, three more for his officers, and three more for his brave men, and again and again the air was rent with the cheers of the enthusiastic assemblage. The Colonel then remounted his horse—a very beautiful gray—who seemed to understand his duty as well as an old soldier could, brought his regiment to close order, and proposed three hearty cheers for the Union League Club, and his men gave them as only strong lungs and willing men can. The officers then entered the club-house, and partook of a splendid collation, which had been prepared for them. Refreshments were also furnished the men, who done them full justice, but seemed to appreciate most the excellent coffee which was prepared under the personal supervision of the ladies, who seemed well to understand the soldiers' tastes.

The following letter was received from General Dix:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, March 5, 1864.

To the Committee for the Reception of the Twentieth United States Colored Regiment:

GENTLEMEN—I much regret that official engagements at my headquarters will not permit me to attend the flag presentation to the regiment. It will carry with it to the field my cordial wishes for its success, and the assurance that the alacrity with which the colored classes in this State are coming forward to coöperate in putting down this rebellion, will secure, as it deserves, the lasting gratitude of the country. I am, truly, yours,

JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

After the collation had been partaken of, the regiment was again formed in line, and they commenced their march down Broadway to Canal-street, through Canal-street to the North River, where they embarked on board the steamer *Ericsson* for New-Orleans. The procession was formed as follows:

Police Superintendent KENNEDY.
One Hundred Policemen.
Members of the Union League Club.
Hundreds of Colored Friends of the Recruits marching with hands joined.
Governor's Island Band.
The Twentieth Regiment, United States Colored Troops.

All along the line of march the streets were jammed with an enthusiastic and demonstrative assemblage of citizens, flags were waved, handkerchiefs shaken, and cheers upon cheers given in a manner which showed how truly the brave spirit of the once despised colored man was appreciated by the intelligent citizens of New-York. The officers of the regiment are:

Roster of the Twentieth Regiment.—Col. Nelson B. Bartram; Lieut.-Col. Andrew E. Mather; Major, Amos P. Wells; Surgeon, Thomas Cushing; First Assistant, O. S. Belden; Second Assistant, David Stephens; Quartermaster, Casper Goloman.

Line-Captains.—George A. Foster, H. H. Ronse, John E. Barnaby, Edwin L. Wage, S. P. Punnam, William Moore, Albert B. Hall, Dalos H. Stiles, Elijah H. Carry, James S. Goped.

First Lieutenants.—Norman R. Mertie, D. J. Pilsworth, Martin Cooper, Wallace M. Greely, Nelson A. Sumner, Wm. Gerrish, Francis Bridges, Edwin G. Davis, Acting Adjt. John P. Blakeman.

Second Lieutenants.—John J. Thomas, Byron P. Strong, Wm. F. Van Ornum, Chas. A. Briggs, Martin T. Smith, Isaac G. Gardner, Benj. Ambruster, John Habberton, Perley Eatoe, Bruno Trombly.

SKETCHES OF THE FIELD OFFICERS.

Col. NELSON B. BARTRAM, in two weeks after Sumter was fired upon, had raised at Portchester, Westchester Country, and was drilling in a store in Dusee-street, in this City. Company B, of the Seventieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, (two years' troop,) with which he went to the field as Captain. He was soon promoted to be Major, and during the Peninsular campaign, under Gen. MCCLELLAN, was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. During most of the last year of its service Col. BARTRAM commanded the regiment himself, and participated not only in the battles of the Peninsula, but those of Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, and came home in command of the regiment at the expiration of its term of service. In October last he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth United States Colored Troops, (in the late action in Florida,) from which he was promoted to his present position. Col. BARTRAM is well known in the Army of the Potomac as a brave and meritorious officer.

Lieut.-Col. ANDREW E. MATHER entered the service from Cooperstown, Otsego County, in the Fall of 1862, as Captain in the One Hundred and Ninety-first New-York Volunteers, participated in the first battle of Fredericksburgh, was promoted to be Major for gallant conduct at Salem Heights, where he was wounded, and returned from his furlough just in time to participate in the battle of Gettysburgh. He was promoted to his present position in January last.

Maj. A. P. WELLS entered the service as Captain, upon the re-organization of the New-York Fire Zouaves, Eleventh Volunteers, in August, 1861, and served ably until the consolidation of the regiment, mainly in the Department of Gen. WOOL, at Fortress Monroe. He was promoted to his present position in January last.

The staff and line officers have all been selected from those who have had ample experience in the field. No regiment ever went from this City with a more experienced or gallant set of officers. Their career will be watched with eager interest, and they must not—will not disappoint their friends and the public.

Grand Dinner of the Employing Printers of New-York.

The employing printers of New-York gave a grand annual dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Monday evening last. A large number of the most prominent proprietors of printing houses of this City and a number from Boston were present. The table was beautifully arranged, and ornamented with statues of JOHN GUTTENBERG, LIBERTY, WASHINGTON, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and a Catherdale Gothique. After the dinner had been fully enjoyed, the finest wines were produced, speeches made, toasts drank and a general good time had until late hour. The President, CHARLES A. ALVORD, made the opening speech, paying a fine compliment to their late President, JOHN F. TROW, and tendering him a vote of thanks for the perfect manner in which he had performed his duties during the past year. Mr. ALVORD said he felt but poorly adequate to perform the duty which devolved upon him, but he would do the best he could. He said he liked the term of Employing Printer, but he liked the term of Master Printer much better, as not meaning masters of men, but masters of the art. He said the printers in this country were producing fine work, which could not be surpassed in any part of Europe, and he urged upon them one and all to work together for the advancement of their art and their own protection. His speech was well received, and frequently interrupted by applause.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Boston, in response to the toast of "Unions, as wise for Printers as for States," made a very able and witty speech, which caused great laughter and applause. He said they had come from Boston with becoming solemnity, not the solemnity of melancholy but the solemnity of responsibility, but they had found since their arrival and particularly at the present time that they could not be solemn. He also gave a very amusing account of the attempt made in Boston to form an Employing Printers' Association, and hoped that on their return they might get up such an association, and perhaps even a dinner. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. BAKER offered the toast of "The sensible sub, Mr. WRIGHT of Boston; he's soeno on the goose," which was drank with much enthusiasm. Speeches were also made by Messrs. THEO. L. D'WINNE, WELCH, MCKILLAN, W. C. MARTIN, GEO. MANTZ, and R. HARMON SMITH. Messrs. BAKER & GODWIN, who presided over the centre-table, are entitled to the thanks of the many invited guests for their kind and gentlemanly attentions; they contributed greatly toward the enjoyment of the evening, and nothing they could do was left undone. The regular toasts of the evening were: "The President of the United States," "Union," "Our Fathers in the Art," "Excelsior," "The Graphic Arts and their Contributors," "The Printers of New-England, Philadelphia," "GUTTENBERG and FAUST," "Our Successors," "Community of Interests," "American Defenders and Our Union Defenders."

Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots.

The net profits of the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday Anniversary by the Public Schools of the City of New-York, for the objects of the Institute, amounted to $700 37. The first and paramount object is to provide a home and education for the children of fallen patriot soldiers and sailors, and the "Patriotic Fund," whether procured by National, State or individual contributions, is to be devoted to this main object. Collateral and additional, as opportunities present, it is proposed to create a "Prize Position Fund," to be employed in securing advantages superior to those enjoyed in the "Patriot Orphan Home," to utilize to the world any rare talent or genius discovered in the *protégés* in any department of literature, science and art. Coming under this head are mentioned scholarships in several of the literary institutions of our land, and gratuitous instruction in studios of science and art.

The Institute is endeavoring to secure, through the combined labors of voluntary associations and State Legislatures, an alphabetical list of every girl and boy made orphan by the death of a parent in our country's service, tabulated with other items of interest, in a book for each State separately.

The avails of the 22d will be equally divided between the "Patriotic Fued," raised for the establishment of "Patriot Orphans' Homes," and the "Washington Prize Fued." The object of the last is to award books illustrating the highest types of patriotism as annual prizes to orphans making greatest proficiency in the study of the history and government of the United States. The efforts for this fund will be mainly made on Washington's birthday.

The organization is intended to other States, and efforts are now being made to secure from Congress an appropriation for each State toward the establishment of "Homes."

Any person can become a member of the Institute by an annual contribution of $3; payment of $50 makes one a member for life, and of $100 or over, a life Director. Of this most excellent organization VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., is President; ARTHUR F. WILMARTH, Esq., No. 135 Broadway, to whom remittances can be sent, is Treasurer.

Enlistments of Persons Unfit for Military Service.

Tax-payers and others interested in the payment of bounties, and the enlistment of men in the United States service, will find the following letter and telegram very interesting. It will entirely do away with one very popular mode of swindling both tax-payers and the Government.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 3, 1864.

Major-Gen. John A. Dix, Commanding Department of the East, New-York City.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a communication of the 27th ult., from Col. D. T. VAN BUREN, A. A. G., relative to the enlistment of minors under the age of 18 years, old men, discharged soldiers, and others, who are physically disqualified for military service, and suggesting that an order be issued from this bureau directing that all recruits who may have been enlisted, but who are rejected at the general rendezvous on account of unfitness for service, as well as those discharged before the expiration of three months, for disease existing at the time of enlistment, will not be credited upon the quota of the several towns.

In reply, I would respectfully invite your attention to inclosed copy of telegram of the 29th January, to all Superintendents of Volunteer Recruiting Service, by which you will observe that instructions to this effect have already been given.

I have the honor to be, General,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1864.

To Superintendents Volunteer Recruiting Service:

Direct your officers not to forward, pay or give credit for recruits whose youth or old age, in their judgment, unfits them for service. Hold all such men and forward full reports of them here for orders. (Signed) JAMES B. FRY,
Official copy. Provost-Marshal-General.

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE, Captain Tenth Infantry, Act. A. A. G.

The Draft.

The following telegram received yesterday by Provost-Marshal-Gen. HAYS, settles all question relative to the draft. The time is extended to the 1st of April, and the quota will doubtless be filled long before that time.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1864.

To Superintendents of Volunteers, No. 23 St. Marks Place:

Congress has extended the time for paying the extra bounties to April first, (1,) eighteen hundred and sixty-four, (1864) Notify the Governor.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

THE SIGNAL CORPS.

It may be interesting to many to know the Signal Corps, officers and men, have been all transferred from the Volunteer service to the Regular Army.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN WALKER-STREET.—At a late hour on Friday night a fire broke out in the third floor of the buildings Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-street. The upper floors were occupied by Messrs. J. G. Shaw & Co. as a black-book manufactory. This firm estimate their loss at over $8,000, principally by water. They are insured as follows:—On Stock—Arctic, $5,000; Hartford, $5,000; Western, Massachusetts, $2,500; Phœnix, Hartford, $5,000; Northwestern, Oswego, $3,000; Mechenics', $2,500; Relief, $2,000; Kings County, $2,250; Peter Cooper, $2,500; Springfield Fire and Marine, $2,500; Pacific, $2,500; Home, New-York, $5,000; Exchange, $5,000; Northeastern Fire and Marine of Hartford, $2,500—Total, $47,250. On Tools and Machinery—St. Mark's, $2,000; Firemen's Trust, $500; Relief, $1,000—Total, $3,500. The basement and first floor were occupied by Messrs. IVISON, PHINNAY, BLAKEMAN & Co., publishers and wholesale dealers in books. The damage to their stock, by water, is about $3,000. The following are the insurances on their stock: N. Y. Fire & Marine, $2,500; Broadway, $2,500; Merchants', $3,000; North American, $5,000; Equitable, $5,000; Citizens', $5,000; United States, $4,000; Mechanics' & Traders', $2,500; Firemen's, $2,500; Park, $3,000; East River, $5,000; Manhattan, $5,000—total, $45,000. JOSIAH LANE, Esq., is the owner of the buildings. The damage to them is about $1,000. Insured fully in the Continental, Washington and American Insurance Companies. The origin of the fire is unknown.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.—The first session of the "New-York Medical College for Women" has just closed. It was made the occasion of one of the most pleasant and elegant "receptions" of the season, held at the residence of its talented President, Mrs. C. L. LOZIER, M. D., No. 361 West Thirty-fourth-street. About eighty invited guests were present, consisting of professors, students, and their friends. After doing ample justice to a sumptuous entertainment, an address of thanks from the students to the professors was read by one of the former and appropriately responded to by the President and Professors, followed by toasts music, &c., &c. This enterprise promises to be a success.

A GENEROUS DEED REWARDED.—On the morning of the 21st of February last, Mr. E. R. WUNDER, a gentleman doing business at No. 167 Bleecker-st., rescued two children, a boy and girl, from drowning, near Harlem Bridge. The father of the children, a lapidery of considerable reputation, presented to Mr. WUNDER, yesterday, a valuable brooch, on the face of which, set with diamonds, was a beautiful representation of a drowning scene, typical of Mr. WUNDER'S brave and generous rescue of the children.

FATAL STAGE ACCIDENT—Last evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, an unknown man fell from the top of Stage No. 109 of the Broadway and Twenty-third-street line, on Broadway near Walker-street, and was so badly injured that he died while being canvayed to the New-York Hospital. The deceased was apparently about forty years of age, five feet nine inches in height, and was dressed in military coat and pants. The body is at the hospital awaiting identification.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Last evening three new counterfeits made their appearance, viz.: 5's, on the Valley Bank of Hillsborough, N. H., Eastern Bank of Maine, and National Bank of Paterson, N. J., (altered from 1's.) The storekeepers throughout the City were warned through the Police telegraph.

FEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 5.

NOTHING FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

The Goverement have up to noon to-day received no recent official information in relation to Gen. SHERMAN.

GEN. MEADE.

Yesterday afternoon, according to a city paper, Gen. MEADE was in consultation with the Secretary of War for an hour or two, and now a morning paper announces that Col. STEDMAN has left for Fortress Monroe for a brief period.

A MISSOURI MEMBER UNSEATED.

The Committee of Elections have decided that Mr. LOAN, of Missouri, is not entitled to the seat he now occupies.

CLAIMS FOR WAR LOSSES.

The United States Court of Claims, Judge LORING only dissenting, have delivered an opinion in the case of WM. S. GRANT vs. the United States, being a claim brought against the Government for the recovery of certain property destroyed by the United States troops in the Territory of Arizona, in July, 1861, in order to prevent such property from falling into the hands of the insurgents. Under these circumstances the Court hold that the claimant is entitled to just compensation as for private property taken for public uses, and they have accordingly adjudged that the claimant receive from the United States forty-one thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid in due course of law, Congress having to make the appropriation.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 5.

SPEECHIFYING.

To-day having been set apart for speechmaking, no Legislative business was transacted.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Massachusetts, (Union,) spoke of the Democracy as dying dyeasty, which would coalesce with those now in rebellion, and substitute State sovereignty, with all its destructive consequences, for human rights and nationality.

For the last thirty years the State rights cry has been used to break down our Government and establish instead a plantation despotism.

He alluded to Ex-President BUCHANAN as a miserable, weak man, who had declared there was no power to coerce traitors, and who was not equal to the duties with which he was intrusted.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, wanted to know whether it was in order to call his neighbor BUCHANAN a miserable man. (Laughter.) Mr. BALDWIN, resuming, said Mr. BUCHANAN had rendered himself responsible for the outbreak of the most infamous conspiracy and treason recorded, his treasonable doctrines having found a ready response in his Northern allies as well as in the Southern heart.

Mr. BOYD, of Missouri, (Union,) replied to remarks heretofore delivered by his colleague, Mr. BLAIR. He wished to disabuse the minds of gentlemen of the false impressions sought to be made by his censorious colleague against him (BOYD) as one of the four radical members from that State on this floor. They were the only true representatives here of the free and Union citizens of that much-abused loyal State. He had confidence in President LINCOLN, who had said to him "he had great confidence in the radical Union men of Missouri;" and the President had further said to him, "If the throats of either the conservative Claybanks, or those of the radicals had to be cut, he would spare the radicals."

Mr. BOYD insisted that they were for immediate emancipation and for confiscation. He arraigned his colleague (BLAIR) on various charges, leaving it to the House to determine which was the best Administration man. He declared himself opposed to the Amnesty Proclamation, as unwise and humiliating. It was unjust to loyal people, for we have the power to enforce obedience without a resort to such an expedient to purchase the peace of mankind. The Amnesty Proclamation is a mistaken mercy, and will embolden a spirit of opposition. Let us appeal to the President to recall, revoke or modify the Amnesty Proclamation. The Union men of Missouri will meet the traitors only as traitors should be met.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said it was a melancholy spectacle to behold a free Government die. Liberty once lost has never in history been regained by the same people. A republican form of government once overthrown has never risen again. Whenever in the wide domain of human conduct a people once possessed of liberty with all the power in their own hands have surrendered these great gifts of God at the command of the usurper, they have never afterward proven themselves worthy to regain their forfeited treasures. The American Republic, he said, was dying, and proceeded to enumerate the causes which are working its downfall, saying, among other things, under the present Administration justice was no longer established, nor the blessings of liberty secured to the citizen. No instance in all history could be found where a people claiming Christian civilization has waged a war of any kind against any foe in dumb ferocious silence without a word, sign, or clook, in behalf of a peaceful solution as long as we have have now been engaged in this cruel conflict. He argued at length that neutralness now opened would lead to a restoration of the Union without further slaughter, and that such a course of statesmanship was sanctioned by all enlightened precedents, and especially commanded by divine law. But peace a answer would not secure complish emancipation, nor build up a central despotism, and hence it was not pursued by the party in power. He argued that the management of the Treasury Department has rendered ruin and bankruptcy inevitable. He spoke of Gen. BURNSIDE infamous and brutal for his agency in banishing the statesman and Christian gentleman VALLANDIGHAM, and in conclusion said the Union could not be fully dissolved, but that every day which the present party remained in power rendered its restoration more remote, and the burdens and sufferings of the people more intolerable. He warned the South not to look forward to separation and independence, but to embrace every opportunity to coöperate with the conservative men of the North in returning to their allegiance on a basis of perfect security for all their rights and institutions as American citizens. If this be done, the next Presidential election will put an end to war and death, and bring about a constitutional union of the States.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kentucky, (Union,) delivered a speech, the object of which was to show to the people of that State who are representing the Union sentiment of Kentucky, and to vindicate himself and other members here standing on the Union platform of Kentucky, and sustaining the Government by furnishing means to crush out this unholy and damnable rebellion. He referred to the proceedings of State Conventions to show that while the leaders of the so-called National Democracy condemned the Administration, they had not a word of dissent to the rebellion. He and the Union man of Kentucky could support the present incumbent of the Presidential chair, or any other man nominated by the Union Convention, pledged to crush out the rebellion. The gentleman from Indiana (VOORHEES) had declared the war to be savage and barbarous; but did he forget that the rebels are resorting to all manner of cruelty and atrocity, even employing bloodhounds to hunt up conscripts. The gentleman leveled his denunciations against those who are conducting this war on our part, and has not one word to say in condemnation of traitors in arms.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Iowa, (Union,) characterized Mr. VOORHEES' speech as very remarkable. He had called the President a usurper—truly a most beautiful compliment. They had seen the President take the oath to support the Constitution, and it was the belief of the country to-day that he was maintaining the integrity of the Government in all its power. The gentlemen said the Republic is dying. If so, how and by what means? By traitors in arms, and their sympathizers on this floor and elsewhere. The gentleman had spoken of VALLANDIGHAM as a Christian statesman and patriot. Ah! how stood VALLANDIGHAM on the record? He declared he had never voted, nor would he vote, a dollar to carry on the war. He (GARFIELD) thought VALLANDIGHAM had been marred right in being sent among his tory friends. The reason why the war was not ended was because the lovers of their country have to fight rebels in front as well as their sympathizers in the rear. The Democratic party had turned its face to false gods, and now worship Slavery, the idol which was set up thirty years ago. Mr. GARFIELD paid attention to Messrs. FERNANDO WOOD and COX, saying the Democrats were in sympathy with the South in building up a government or church, the corner-stone of which was Slavery.

Mr. HOBARD, of Iowa, (Union,) indicated the points of a speech, taking ground that this was a war between freedom and Slavery, and placing himself on the side of the former, believing that this country will become in truth, as it is in name, the "Land of Freedom." The time was not far distant when the leaders of this foul and damned rebellion will receive the traitor's doom and felon's death. He alluded to VALLANDIGHAM and FERNANDO WOOD, the leaders of peace to the rebels, as friends of treason and traitors. The controversy can be terminated only at the point of the sword and the cannon's

The New-York Times.

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THE RICHMOND RAID.

OUR FORCES ENTER THE FORTIFICATIONS

A Fight There with a Rebel Battery.

The Spires of the City in View.

Railroads, Canals, Telegraphs, Bridges, Mills and Supplies Destroyed.

Colonel Dahlgren's Expedition Led Astray by a Guide and the Guide Hanged.

SUBLIME AUDACITY OF KILPATRICK

He Fights All Day Inside the Rebel Works.

He Camps at Night Just Outside the City.

Astonishment of the Fair Sex at the Boldness of the Yankees.

Highly Interesting Details from Our Special Correspondent with the Expedition.

WILLIAMSBURGH, VA., Friday, March 4.

THE EXPEDITION.

That Brig.-Gen. KILPATRICK had started on an expedition to the vicinity of Richmond with a considerable cavalry force and some artillery is generally known to the reading public. The special and most important object of that expedition is not so generally known, and I am not at liberty here to state it. It is sufficient to say, however, that in every other respect it was a complete success, resulting in the destruction of millions of dollars worth of public property belonging to or used by the Confederate Government of the so-called seceded States—property, some of which cannot be replaced at all, and the whole of it valuable to the rebel Government as a means of carrying on their infernal schemes against the United States. Miles of railroad track on the two principal roads over which LEE transports his supplies for the Northern army of Virginia, have been so thoroughly destroyed, that some time must elapse before the roads can be put in running order again; depots of commissary, ordnance and quartermaster's stores were burnt or destroyed; no less than six grist-mills and one saw-mill, principally at work for the rebel army, were burnt; six canal boats loaded with grain, several locks on the James River Canal, and the almost invaluable coal pits at Manikin's Bend, were destroyed. It is proper to say what every one with the expedition believes, that had it not been for the false information of a guide, the principal object in starting the expedition would have been accomplished. The man who thus dared to trifle with the welfare of his country, when it became evident that one of the most important objects would prove a failure through his willful connivance, was immediately hanged upon the spot; thus meeting a fate he so richly deserved.

The command had moved forward so far within the enemy's lines long before any alarm was given to the authorities at Richmond or Gen. LEE, and when it did become known in Richmond that a force of Union cavalry had crossed the Rapidan, so secret and well-planned had been the expedition by Gen. PLEASONTON, and so well executed by Gen. KILPATRICK, they had not the most distant idea of its whereabouts, when, in fact, the command was at that time almost within sight of Richmond, and a few hours later was hurling leaden messengers of death from a battery placed inside the defences of that city into its very suburbs.

DETAILS OF THE MOVEMENT.

The details of this movement, so far as it may be proper, I shall proceed to give nearly in the order in which they transpired. The command left Stevensburgh, Va., on Sunday night last the 28th ult., and crossing Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan—thence by rapid marches to Spottsylvania, Beaver Dam Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, to the fortifications of Richmond, crossing the Virginia Central Railroad and the Chickahominy River near the Meadows, the White House Railroad a little East of Tunstall's Station, thence to New-Kent Court-house, and Williamshurgh Court-house, where the command arrived on Thursday last—having been in the saddle nearly all the time from Sunday night—a period of four days, and during the most of that time the men were supplied from rebel larders and their horses from rebel granaries. Nearly three hundred prisoners were captured, several hundred horses were pressed into the service, and hundreds of negroes availed themselves of this opportunity to come within our lines—thereby depleting the producing class of the Rebel Confederacy of just so many able-bodied men.

As before stated, the command left Stevensburgh Sunday evening, and moved toward Ely's Ford. Forty men, under the immediate command of Mr. HOGAN—a well-known scout—had the advance. The first of the enemy were met within one mile of the ford—a picket, to give notice should anything like an enemy approach. This picket, composed of four men, by a little strategy was gobbled, with their horses and accoutrements, without firing a shot or doing anything to alarm the reserve on the other side of the river—a force consisting of thirteen men, one Captain, one Lieutenant and eleven privates. HOGAN and his party gained the opposite bank, and the night being cloudy, succeeded in enveloping the reserve before they discovered his presence, and captured all but three. From these prisoners the important fact was ascertained that nothing whatever was known by the rebel authorities of the movement then on foot for their discomfiture. Col. ULRIC DAHLGREN, accompanied by Maj. COOK, of the Second New-York Cavalry, and a small party of picked men, took the advance after crossing the Rapidan, and, as they had a special mission to perform, some account of it will be given elsewhere. The main command moved along with rapidity, taking the road to Spottsylvania Court-house. The night was cloudy, and betokened rain; but the roads were good, and every one was pleasant and hopeful. "Let the storm hold off 24 hours, and then I don't care," said a prominent officer of the command. Spottsylvania was reached late at night; no halt was made, however, and the corps moved rapidly forward to Beaver Dam, on the Virginia Central Railroad. Capt. ESTES and Lieut. WILSON, with a party of men, dashed so suddenly upon this place that the telegraph operator was a prisoner before he had time to announce the arrival of the Yankees—much to his chagrin, for all the other telegraph lines had been cut, and JEFF. DAVIS, in his anxiety to know what was going on had been telegraphing that station every hour in the day for information. This place was reached at about 5 o'clock P. M. Monday, and the work of destruction was at once commenced. Small parties were sent up and down the railroad to tear up the track, burn the culverts and bridges, and destroy the rails by heating and bending them; this was comparatively an easy task, for there were thousands of cords of pine wood—all of which was burned—piled along the track, this being a wood station; a large new brick freight house, 100 by 25 feet, the telegraph office, passenger depot, engine house, water-tank, several cars, and a number of outbuildings, were all set on fire. While the command was engaged in this work of destruction, a picket reported the approach of a train loaded with troops from the direction of Richmond, and here commenced the first fighting. Gen. KILPATRICK advanced a column to capture the train, if possible, but the enemy had seen the smoke of the burning station, and approached cautiously. They came on, however, to within two miles of the station, and a portion of the troops were disembarked. A small force was advanced to meet them, and in a charge our troops captured two officers and thirty men. The enemy then fled. Several parties were sent out from this point to destroy the railroad at other points, and bridges on important roads. Maj. HALL, of the Sixth New-York Cavalry with a party went to destroy the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad bridge over the South Anna, at Taylorville, but found the place guarded by the Maryland rebel battalion of rebel infantry, who had two pieces of artillery. This command was absent some time on important service, and did not rejoin the main column until the following day in front of Richmond. Not returning at the time expected, a detachment under Capt. HULL, of the Second New-York, was sent out on a mission, and to find out the whereabouts of Maj. HALL's party. HALL ran across a superior force and had a brisk skirmish, in which he lost five men, and was forced to retire. Another party under Capt. PLUM and Lieut. LORD was also sent off and returned in safety. The main command, just at nightfall Monday moved forward and during the night crossed the South Anna River. Here the advance had a skirmish with an infantry picket near Taylorsville, and dispersed them. The men crossed, a brief halt was made to feed, when the column at daylight moved "on to Richmond," before which, and within the second line of defences, a position was taken at 10½ o'clock the same morning. On the way Kilby Station on the Fredericksburgh road was destroyed, and Lieut. WHITAKER, of Gen. KILPATRICK'S Staff, blew up a stone bridge near Kilby Station, and the track and culverts were destroyed all along in that vicinity. Lieut. BOYCE, of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, with 12 men, cut the track and destroyed the telegraph at Guinea Station.

THE APPROACH TO RICHMOND.

Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., found the command passing the outer earthworks on the Brook turnpike, within 3¼ miles of Richmond. The arrival of Yankee troops was entirely unexpected, and the indignation of some very good-looking women, standing in front of houses at the roadside, excited much amusement. The advance captured several men on picket duty belonging to the citizen soldiery of Richmond, without firing a shot—and while waiting for the main column to come up, citizens were stopped and questioned with the utmost freedom—they, of course, did not know who their questioners were. Here was obtained a copy of the *Examiner* and *Dispatch* fresh from the press that morning announcing some rumors about a brigade of Yankee cavalry having crossed the Rapidan. What their astonishment must have been one hour later to hear KILPATRICK's guns may be imagined but not described. Moving forward to within the second line of defences going toward the city, the skirmishers encountered the first shots from near the third line, or what is known as Battery No. 9. Guns were opened on both sides, and a strong line of skirmishers was thrown out. Captain BACON, with others, charged the Johnnys, and drove them inside their works, and a desultory firing was kept up until between 4 and 5 o'clock in the evening, when, for some reason then unknown, the command of Col. DAHLGREN not appearing, Gen. KILPATRICK decided to fall back. The enemy had burned the bridge across Brook Creek in rear of the command, and the column turned off upon the Meadows Road, crossing the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad, and destroying everything within reach. At night, the command went into camp at a place six miles from Richmond, and two miles from the Chickahominy; there was a slight fall of rain and sleet, and the men built fires, cooked their chickens and bacon, and had turned in for a few hours sleep; but as all persons are doomed to disappointment at some time or other, so it was their lot on this occasion. At about 10½ o'clock, just as the command was fairly asleep—except those on duty—the Rebels opened a two gun battery upon the camp of Gen. DAVIES' Brigade, and immediately after charged the camp of the Seventh Michigan. The men, though taken entirely by surprise, seized their carbines, and under Col. LITCHFIELD, supported by the First Vermont, Col. PRESTON, handsomely repulsed the enemy—who owing to the camp fires, had decidedly the advantage over our troops, owing to their occupying a position between the enemy and the camp fires. After forcing the enemy back, the Commanding-General decided to move his command again, so to be ready for any emergency at daylight. In this affair a number of horses were killed, and a few were stampeded by the shrieking shell rushing through the midnight air. The scene, all things considered, was not a very fascinating one to a man of tender nerves. Several men were wounded, and Col. LITCHFIELD, who is missing, it is feared is also wounded. The enemy had tho exact range of Gen. DAVIES' headquarters, but he remained at his post during the whole attack, which lasted three-quarters of an hour, and was loudly cheered by his command for the noble conduct he displayed on this occasion. The enemy did not seem disposed to follow the rear guard, and the command moved forward, without interruption, toward the Pamunkey River. The enemy had burned all the boats in this river, so that if it had been desirable to cross, such a movement was entirely impracticable; Gen. KILPATRICK, therefore decided to move across the White House Railroad, and down the Peninsula. During the day, Capt. MITCHELL of the Second New-York, with the bulk of Col. DAHLGREN's command, rejoined the main column, and great was the rejoicing thereat, for nothing had been heard from it since the previous Sunday night. The enemy, Tuesday night and all day Wednesday and Wednesday night, hovered all about the command, and picket skirmishing was almost constantly going on in different directions. Wednesday morning, at about 9 o'clock, a large force of cavalry came upon the rear of the column. Gen. KILPATRICK was not unprepared for this, and decided to give them battle. The First Vermont, under Lieut.-Col. PRESTON, ably assisted by Capts. GRANT and CUMMINGS, and the First Maine, bore the brunt of this fight, which lasted something over an hour; while the Sixth Michigan and other regiments of Gen. DAVIES' Brigade were in position to render whatever assistance might be necessary. Only one charge was made, and that was by Company A, First Maine, led on by Capt. ESTES, A. A. G., and Capt. COLE, when five of the enemy were captured. The enemy, satisfied no doubt that they could not scare the command away, sullenly retired, but when the command moved forward harassed the rear and flanks. Several times an offer was made, but they refused to accept the offer of battle. On this day (Wednesday) several refugees from Richmond came into camp, and reported the presence of Capt. WILSON, of the Second Ohio, who had escaped from the Richmond Bastile, near at hand. For some reason, however, best known to himself, he did not join the command. Wednesday, also, Lieut. WHITAKER was sent to destroy Tunstall's Station, on the White House Railroad, but upon arriving there, much to his astonishment, he found the place in flames. From negroes in the vicinity he ascertained that a column of Union cavalry from Gen. BUTLER's Department had just left there. This was the first intimation of assistance being so near at hand. Thursday morning, Gen. KILPATRICK moved toward New-Kent Court-house, and on the way met Col. SPEAR, in command of a cavalry force, looking after Gen. KILPATRICK's command. The meeting was a gratifying one on both sides. Near New-Kent Court-house, the command came across the first negro troops they had ever seen. Here was a full brigade which had been marched up; and, as the cavalry passed by, cheer after cheer was given by both commands. No brigade ever made a better appearance or a better impression upon those who, for the first time, saw colored troops. A mountain of prejudice was removed in an instant. Between New-Kent to Williamsburgh, the column was more or less annoyed by bushwhackers; ten of these rascals were captured. Of our men, one was killed, several were wounded, and one or two horses were killed.

COL. DAHLGREN'S EXPEDITION.

Col. DAHLGREN, with a picked command, after leaving the main column, went to Frederick Hall, on the Virginia Central Railroad, destroyed that road and the telegraph line, and captured twelve officers who were there on court-martial duty. The James River Canal was then struck eight miles east of Goochland Court-house, and between there and Werthem Creek an immense amount of property was destroyed. Six grist-mills in full operation, a saw-mill, six canal-boats loaded with grain, several locks of the canal, works at the coal-pits at Manikin's Bend, and the barn of Secretary SEDDON, were all destroyed. It was at this point that Col. DAHLGREN discovered that his guide had deceived him, so as to thwart the principal object of the expedition, and he was immediately hanged to the nearest tree. The command then struck the Plank Road and moved on to Richmond from a westerly direction, and when within three miles of that city had a lively skirmish with some rebel infantry. This was late Tuesday afternoon, and about the time Gen. KILPATRICK retired from the Brook turnpike. Could the command have been there three hours earlier the results of the expedition might have been still more satisfactory than now. Finding the force too large to operate against with any prospect of success, and not knowing the whereabouts or fate of the main colum, Col. D. decided to fall back, and if possible reach that column, destroying property on the way. Col. DAHLGREN and Major COOK, with about 100 men, went a different route from the main portion of the column, commanded by Captain MITCHELL. The latter came in on Wednesday, as stated above; but of the other command nothing is certainly known. A prisoner, however, states that a Colonel with one foot had been captured.

The loss of the whole command by straggling and in every other way will not probably exceed 150 men, and after three days' rest the horses and men will be ready for duty again wherever their services may be needed.

E. A. PAUL.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Interesting Details of the Expedition—Approach of Our Forces to Within Two and a Half Miles of the City—Incidents of the March—The People, Negroes, Country, Food, Roads, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Saturday, March 5, 1864.

By referring to the account of Brig.-Gen. KILPATRICK'S cavalry raid within the enemy's lines in Virginia, which I forwarded yesterday, and taking a look at the map, it will be seen that our forces traversed nine different counties now occupied by the enemy, viz.: Spottsylvania, Caroline, Hanover, Goochland, Henrico, Louisa, New-Kent, James City and York. These counties embrace nearly all of the most aristocratic in the State—peopled before the war mainly by families who boasted of their long line of ancestors, the number of their negroes, their broad acres—in fact, where the feudal lords reigned supreme both over the white trash and the negro in bondage. The condition of this section of the country which has been under almost uninterrupted rebel sway for three years cannot be otherwise than interesting. In riding through these counties the stranger is painfully impressed with the Sunday-like stillness that everywhere prevails; at the large number of dilapidated and deserted dwellings, the ruined churches with windows out and doors ajar, the abandoned fields and workshops, the neglected plantations, and the ragged, dejected and uncouth appearance of the few people who are to be seen at home; the almost entire absence of men and boys, everything indicating a condition of affairs which nothing but civil war could produce. Our

CONDUCT OF UNION TROOPS.

troops as a general rule when within the enemy's lines, I feel proud in being able to say, conduct themselves as becomes soldiers, only doing that which they are allowed to do by the recognized rules of war by all civilized nations; destroying nothing but what is used as a direct agency in sustaining the bogus Confederacy, and taking so much provisions only and forage as may be required for immediate use; no attempt is made to intimidate the inhabitants who are quietly at home attending to their legitimate business, and hence they never think of running away from an invading Yankee column. In no other country, in no other war, in the history of the world, I will venture say, has there been shown so much confidence of a people in the honor of those whom they look upon as invaders as the people of the South when visited by the Union troops—the Southern newspaper press to the contrary notwithstanding. Neither men, women or children run away at our approach, and however much animosity they may manifest openly or indirectly, they seem to realize that they have an honorable foe to deal with.

THE REAL SECESH.

But your bitter, vindictive secesh is a rara object to find; the persons met with in the recent raid, for the most part, profess to have no interest in the rebellion—it came without their aid, and they have no desire to aid in its continuance any more than they are forced to do by what they feel to be the despotic rule of JEFF. DAVIS. All the real secesh capable of bearing arms are already in the army, together with many others whose hearts are not in the cause. I had frequent opportunities to converse with both of these classes. One of the most bitter rebels in his talk I ever met with, when captured, commenced a tirade of characteristic Southern braggadocio. He talked of "our best men in the field;" the South "could never be whipped;" "never had been whipped;" "it was a shame that Southern gentlemen were compelled to fight niggers;" and a whole series of the usual twaddle made use of by braggarts of the negro school, leading every one who heard him to suppose that he was a perfect pink of perfection—a pure F. F. V. This man, who is the type of the so-called chivalric sons of the South, was caught bushwhacking, shot at a men elter he had surrendered, told half a dozen lies in almost as many minutes, admitted that he never owned a negro in his life, and that his family is both poor and illiterate—the poor white trash of which TOOMBS so picturesquely set off once in the United States Senate. This is no fancy sketch; and, when the fellow was exposed, he very coolly fell back upon the rights of a prisoner of war—that is, in his opinion, a prisoner of war should not be exposed in his arrogance and falsehood. Of such is the Southern army to-day made up. That they will fight well all do know—and that is about all the redeeming quality there is in the race. Their very pride and conceit makes them recklessly brave. This same fellow, after some conversation, volunteered the remark, "If we do come together again we can whip the whole world."

THE CROP PROSPECT.

In the counties visited, there are but a few field-hands left of the black class; and a respectable resident asserts it as his belief that not one-fourth as much land will be cultivated this year as there was the last, when the crop was much less than the year before. January and February is the time for preparing the ground for sowing and planting in this part of the State, but it was a rare sight to see a plowed field on the 1st of March.

WHITE MEN AT WORK.

At several points white men were seen working in the field, and occasionally a large plowed field could be seen; but, as a general rule, however, the farms are rueing over with weeds, the buildings are out of repair, fences are down, and the Virginia wild hog, heretofore seldom seen, except in pine forests, overruns the land. Particularly is this the case with the manorial estates to be seen as you approach the Pamunkey.

THE HOPE FOR PEACE.

There is an abiding faith both with soldiers and citizens, that the war will end this year in one way or the other. Your sanguine secesh, of course, (who is generally ignorant or stupidly blind to what is going on in the outside world,) is quite confident that the "Southern cause," as he calls it, will triumph; but from what I saw and heard, I do not believe a majority of the people outside of the army would give the turn of a copper to secure the success of that cause. The people generally do not hesitate to say they are heartily tired of the war; and well they may be, for every branch of industry, except that to aid the Confederate Government, is at a stand still; families are broken up and scattered, and the whole country is flooded with a species of paper money so nearly

CONFEDERATE SCRIP

worthless as to scarcely be believed. This stuff is thrown about carelessly, and is to be found everywhere stowed away in houses as carelessly as a prudent Yankee housekeeper does paper rags. For a $10 greenback I was offered at one place a pile of Confederate scrip large enough to fill an ordinary saddle bag. In the use of this money we had some experience. At a little oyster saloon, about six miles from Richmond, Gen. DAVIES and a party of friends numbering eight in all, partook of a supper which cost $85 40 in Confederate money, and the proprietor readily took $32 Confederate and a $2 greenback for the amount. The fare consisted of eggs, bacon, honey and bread. I obtained a bill of items from the gentlemanly owner of the place to adorn the books of some Antiquarian Society. A few years hence it will be much more of a curiosity than now.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

As to the question of food. Every family seemed to have a little. Halting for an hour at a house, the occupant was asked if he had any corn, to which he gave a most positive negative reply. The proper officer was not satisfied, and, by a little searching, forty or fifty bushels was found stored away in a loft of the house. He denied also having bacon, and said that neither corn nor bacon could be bought for love or money, but "the boys" somehow managed to find quite a little pile of the hog meat concealed in an out-of-the-way place; and this was the experience along the whole route in the different counties. At nearly every occupied house was to be found a lot of chickens, and occasionally more or less turkeys, ducks, geese and drakes, and not unfrequently small grunters were to be seen roaming through the fields at will. It was quite evident that there was no superabundance of food, but a good supply of apple-jack somehow could always be obtained at $125 per gallon—a price frequently paid. Confederate scrip was floating about so plentifully that the price of the liquor made but little difference to the purchaser—$150 per gallon would have been paid just as willingly.

NO CHOICE OF TROOPS.

These people at home pretended that they had no choice as to which troops visited their plantations. The Confederates took all they could find in the shape of provisions, and while they hoped to be excused from receiving visits from either, they thought they could be treated no worse

THE HEART OF REBELDOM.

by the Yankees. As you move toward the heart of rebeldom, the feeling of animosity is more intense in hatred toward Yankees, and is more openly manifested. Around the outer borders, where the people have more frequently seen Union troops, and know more of what is going on in the outside world, they seem to have enlarged and more liberal ideas; as you approach the centre more bigotry and intolerance, more outspoken hatred is met with. Until a point near Richmond was reached there was but little on the part of the people to indicate that we were moving among a united mass of enemies. On

THE SECESH DEMONSTRATIONS.

the Brook pike, within a few miles of Richmond, quite a number of very respectable-looking young women came out to the roadside and made use of some taunting expletives—such as no real lady would be guilty of—but judging from the surroundings, I suppose they were considered ladies at home. One of these women was almost frantic with indignation. "I never thought," said she, raising her hands in holy horror, "that you would be mean enough for this." This she repeated frequently as the column moved along. No one offered any disrespectful remark in reply. The boys were simply amused at her eccentric conduct. This course of conduct seemed to exasperate her; to have Yankee soldiers come there was bad enough, but to be laughed at by them seemed to her the very height of the intolerables.

CONTRABAND NEWS.

Much has been said of the publicity given to this raid before the movement was commenced or immediately thereafter. It is undoubtedly true that a great many people knew that there was a movement on foot of some kind, but what of kind, or which way it was to go, or its destination, it seems nearly every one was in ignorance. The enemy knew nothing of the matter, and the correspondents in the field and at Washington, from the different publications in the papers, it is quite certain knew but little more than the rebels. One paper recounts, in fearful terms, how that owing to the indiscretion of some nameless person, the enemy had met KILPATRICK in superior force at the very inauguration of the movement, and fears were entertained for the safety of the command. This class of correspondents show how much knowledge they had of the affair by still persisting in the statement that KILPATRICK left Stevensburgh on Saturday evening, when, without much trouble, they might here known that he did not move until Sunday night. Old sores are always tender, and a newspaper in the habit of being beaten in news is frequently stirred up to commit indiscretions. The truth of the matter is that whether any of the newspapers did or did not act premeterely in publishing the movements of Gen. KILPATRICK, the enemy did not take advantage of it. The picket at Ely's Ford knew nothing of it, and the column moved to Beaver Dam on the Central Railroad, before hearing a hostile shot. So skillfully managed, indeed, was the whole affair, that the announcement of Gen. KILPATRICK crossing the Rapidan was made in the Richmond papers on the very day he arrived before that city. The pickets within 3¼ miles of Richmond were captured before they were aware that an enemy's force was near them; and wherever the column moved before reaching Richmond, the enemy were taken by surprise and were entirely unprepared to resist the movement. This fact is confirmed by extracts from Richmond papers published in the TIMES to-day.

THE SOLDIERS—HARDSHIPS.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the officers and privates who took part in this raid. A movement within the enemy's lines, setting aside the extra personal risk incurred, is always and necessarily attended by hardships and privations of which few who have had no experience in the matter can form any adequate conception. In the saddle night and day, until nature is exhausted physically from being overtasked; exposed to almost all degrees of heat and cold—sometimes freezing, again too warm, one hour dry, and the next wet through to the skin; partaking of food at irregular intervals, and getting little or no sleep at all, except what is secured in the saddle, or for a half hour while the animals are feeding. Add to this the constant strain upon the nervous system; the hopes and fears excited by the constantly varying surrounding circumstances, while picking a way through a strange country without proper guides; the liability to be deceived willfully or otherwise by those who assume to have a knowledge of the country, the possibility and almost probability that you may be attacked at any moment by a superior force in some unexpected quarter, and under disadvantageous circumstances; the vexatious delays, marches and countermarches occasioned by bad roads and false information received often from those whom it is reasonable to suppose know whereof they affirm, all combined, go to make up a state of things which requires the greatest resolution and pertinacity of purpose not to sink under. The Commander of such a force must not only have all these qualities, but he must be promptly and ably supported by the whole command. This was the case in this movement in an eminent degree, and to this fact may be attributed much of the measure of success attended. The conduct of Gen. DAVIES and Col. SAWYER, commanding brigades, is particularly worthy of notice. Of the non-combatants accompanying the expedition, who rendered important service by acting as aids, were Dr. HACKLEY, with Gen. KILPATRICK, and Dr. WOOD and Rev. Mr. ROE with Gen. DAVIES. The staff officers generally were prompt and efficient.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Capt. ARMSTRONG, of the Commanding-General's staff, besides his regular duties, had charge of the distributing of the President's Amnesty Proclamation.—Printed in small pamphlet form, this production was scattered broad-cast everywhere. It was placed in the hands of the people, left in their houses, churches and shops; slowed away in hooks and in every conceivable nook and corner, so that if any large portion of the people are disposed to suppress the only public document emanating from Mr. LINCOLN which has not been reproduced in the Richmond papers, they will hardly be able to accomplish their purpose.

THE NEGROES.

The negroes everywhere, as usual, manifested great delight at seeing a column of Yankees, and acted unreservedly, as though they expected to find them all friends, and aided the expedition in various ways. They could always tell where corn could be found for the horses, and where provisions and horses had been concealed. They frequently gave valuable information as to the location of the enemy's pickets, of the presence of scouts in the neighborhood, and could tell when the last Confederate soldier had passed along the road. These services were rendered freely and without hesitation, often without the asking. Their services were brought into requisition in destroying railroads, and in one instance, at least, continued the work of destruction after the troops had left the spot, saying as the column moved off, "We'll catch up." Nearly all asked permission to come along, and many did so without asking the privilege, seeming to take it as a matter of course they were expected to join the command. There was no large number of negroes in any one place—but there were a few found in every locality—just enough, the whites said, to raise crops for the local population to consume. Only about one million dollars worth of this kind of property was brought away. Many of the negroes and negresses gave out on the long marches, and were left on the road. One squad of stout-limbed and stout-hearted women marched for two days with the command, and were finally rewarded by reaching Gen. BUTLER's lines, where they have some rights that white men are bound to respect under the present *régime*.

CATTLE AND HORSES.

Only a few cattle were seen on the whole march. Everything large enough for beef has been confiscated for the use of the army. The same may be said of horses. The few to be seen—except here and there an exception, are poor in flesh and in spirit. Not more than three hundred horses were obtained probably throughout the whole command—all having been pressed into the rebel service.

COL. DAHLGREN'S EXPEDITION.

The expedition upon which Col. DAHLGREN went to create a diversion was one of the most desperate undertakings of the war. The officers with him were selected for their well-known daring and invincibility in desperate circumstances. The second in command was Maj. COOK, of the Second New-York Cavalry, and next came Capt. MITCHELL, of the same regiment—officers well known in the service for their gallant conduct. It was Capt. MITCHELL who cut his way through with the bulk of Col. DAHLGREN's party, and joined the main command. Col. DAHLGREN and Maj. COOK, with about one hundred men, are still missing, but there is some hope that the bulk of this command will yet reach our lines. Of one thing the public may rest assured, that these officers will escape if such a thing is within the region of possibilities.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

The Peninsula seems to be overrun with temporarily disbanded Virginia troopers in the rebel service, who prowl about in small parties in the capacity of bushwhackers, for the purpose of picking up stragglers with horses. In this way they have, it is alleged, obtained many horses for STUART's cavalry, and they profess still to have large expectations in this direction. Gen. KILPATRICK's body guard, while moving down the Peninsula Thursday, succeeded in capturing several of these fellows while hovering on his flanks, and the column under Gen. DAVIES succeeded in capturing several more, but not until after one of our men had been killed and several wounded, and two or three horses had been shot. These men select positions where the woods are so thick as to render a pursuit by cavalry impossible, and deliberately fire into the column. One, at least, of this class was captured, and he will doubtless be turned over to the tender mercies of Gen. BUTLER, a man whom, while they hate him with a relish, fear him just as much. Turn loose KILPATRICK's Cavalry Division upon the infected counties, and, in a very short period of time, the bushwhackers will all disappear. The boys of the Third Division, when permitted to do so, have a wholesome way of suppressing this kind of warfare.

BRAGG AT RICHMOND.

Several prisoners taken in front of Richmond while our cavalry was engaged within the defences of that Capital, state positively that Gen. BRAGG was on the field during the action, and was furious at the audacity of the Yankees. The panic in Richmond was undoubted. Citizens who left the City at 8 o'clock and were taken into custody between 10 and 11 o'clock, said that they heard nothing of the approach of our forces. It is believed that they first knew of the presence of a cavalry force by a messenger who went across the fields soon after crossing Brook Creek.

THE WEATHER AND ROADS.

All things considered, no better weather could have been asked for the consummation of the object of this raid. The first night—Sunday—was cloudy; the next day there was no sun, so that the column could not be seen at a distance by the enemy. That night there was a slight fall of rain, refreshing to the horses, and doing the men of the command no particular harm, as it was not very cold. Tuesday night was the only really disagreeable time—just when the camp was shelled—then there was a fall of rain which gradually turned into sleet, and subsequently snow. The mud was deep, nevertheless the command had to move on through the mud and slush six inches deep to a defensive position some ten miles distant. If it was disagreeable for the men on horseback, let the reader imagine how much more disagreeable it was for a hundred or more dismounted men, whose horses had been shot or stampeded in the night attack. Bravely did these dismounted troopers plod on through the mud hour after hour, mile after mile. All the led horses were brought into requisition—a few stray animals were picked up in the morning—so that nearly all of the dismounted were remounted the next day. Wednesday, for the first time, the sun shone forth—never at a more welcome moment—making every one forget the hardships they had undergone, and the perils by which they were then surrounded. The bottom lands of the broad Pamunkey never looked more tempting, and the whole command was halted thereon, and neighboring corn cribs and farm houses furnished food for horses and men.

Up to this time—Wednesday evening—no one knew of the approach of a force from Gen. BUTLER'S Department, and the first intimation of it was when Lieut. WHITAKER, with a small detachment, went out to burn Tunstall Station and destroy the railroad track, and found that the station was in flames, and that a Union force had preceded. Thursday morning, a few miles south of the railroad, the advance met Col. WEST'S command. The gratification of the troops at meeting such a force so unexpectedly can only be imagined by those who have been similarly situated.

Near New-Kent Court-house a brigade of colored troops was standing at ease in column by regiments, and certainly no troops ever made a better first impression. Cheers filled the air, given with a cordial good will by both commands.

The Peninsula seems to be almost entirely abandoned by all its former residents, and given over to bushwhackers and roaming bands of lawless men. North of Williamsburgh bushmen hang upon the flanks and rear of any column of troops that may pass, to pick up stragglers, secure horses, and not unfrequently, apparently, for the sole purpose of gratifying a morbid spirit of revenge, firing into a column indiscriminately, with no hope of securing any immediate advantage thereby. Occasionally a poor family is found at home, but they manifest no particular feeling either for or against the Union cause. Their sons and brothers capable of bearing arms are in the rebel service, and therefore it is supposed their sympathies are in that direction. The locality between Burnt Ordinary and New-Kent Court House is particularly obnoxious on account of bushwhackers. On Tuesday last four colored soldiers of Colonel WEST'S command, were captured in this vicinity, and one was shot through the arm. I have before recorded the experience of Gen. KILPATRICK'S command while passing through the district indicated.

REBEL RAILROADS.

The rebels have evidently obtained a supply of railroad iron from some source within the last year. The writer hereof while on Gen. STONEMAN'S raid in the Spring of last year, had his attention particularly called to the condition of the tracks of several roads. It was badly worn and pealed off in many places so as to be dangerous for cars to be run at any great speed. Since that time these roads have been relaid—at several points, certainly—with a first quality of T rail, and several piles of new rails were destroyed last week by our troops, laid by the roadside for use when necessary. All the cars seen were next to worthless.

E. A. PAUL.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE RAID.

RAID ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD—CHARLOTTESVILLE THREATENED.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 1.

An official dispatch was received yesterday afternoon from Gen. LEE, at Orange Court-house, stating that the enemy's cavalry appeared to be moving on both his flanks; that one column had proceeded in the direction of Frederick's Hall (which is the station above Beaver Dam, on the Central Road), and the other in the direction of Charlottesville.

In the course of the day a dispatch was received, via Lynchburg, from Col. MALLORY, commandant of the post at Charlottesville, giving the information that the Yankees were then within three miles of the town.

At a later hour of the day a dispatch was received from Beaver Dam, from one of the operators of the telegraph, who had fled there from Frederick's Hall. The substance of the dispatch is understood to have been that, at the time the operator left Frederick's Hall, two brigades of the enemy's cavalry were within a mile and a half of that place, and that fighting was going on.

These dispatches were occasions for much anxiety and comment yesterday among those acquainted with their contents. The fears for Gen. LEE's safety, who was a passenger yesterday morning on the Central train from this city, were happily quieted by the dispatch received from him in the evening; and great must be the chagrin of the Yankees when they learn of the prize which they so narrowly missed.

A report was in circulation yesterday that the Yankees had made, at Frederick's Hall, a large capture of artillery, which had been wintering there. This report, however, obtained but little credit, as it was not considered likely that the raiders would care to encounter the number of guns they were reported to have captured.

LATER.

At a late hour last night we learned that the Yankees did not appear at Frederick's Hall, but made their demonstration on the railroad, about three miles south of that station. After tearing up the rails the enemy took a southerly road—probably in the direction of Hanover Junction.

Nothing could be heard from Charlottesville. The bridge over the Rivanna is probably the object of the enemy's attack. The dawn train had not arrived at this writing, and fears were entertained for its safety.

By the Fredericksburgh train we learn that the ene-

Continued on the Eighth page.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....March 5, 1864.

$100,000 U. S. 6s, '81. R.111¾
10,000 do.....111⅝
20,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, Reg.107⅝
2,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,Co.107⅝
20,000 U.S.6s,1-yr.C....99⅝
1,500 Treas. 7 3-10 b.
a. Nts.Oct.&Ap...112⅜
26,000 Mo. St. 6s.....73
5,000 Mo 6s. issued to Pac. R.....73¾
1,000 Cal.State 7s.....123⅜
45,000 Ohio & Miss. R.C.....24
10,000 do.....45
40,000 do.....45¾
30,000 do.....46
5,000 O.&Miss.Prf'd.C. 86
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s....108
5,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76....115
8,000 Cr. 3d M. Rs.....113
2,000 Hud. R. 3d M. Bs.147
4,000 Ch.,S.&Q.SelectM.121
1,000 Mich.Cen.6s Con. 1st M. Stg. F. Bds.130⅝
1,000 O.&M.W.1stM....83
5,000 do.....83⅛
5,000 do.....84
19,000 Tol.&W. I M.Ex.102
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M..89⅛
5,000 do.....89⅞
10,000 do.....90
5,000 Clev. & P. 4th M. 87
5,000 Ch. & Alt. 1st M..105
5,000 Ati. G.W.&O. 1st 7s 87⅜
10 Bank State N. Y.....108
14 Imp. & Trad. Bank.109
30,000 Amer. Gold....s3.161½
20,000 do.....c.161½
50 Canton Co.....b60 56
500 do.....b10 57
200 do.....s3 56⅝
250 do.....b30 57⅛
100 do.....c.b30 57⅜
150 Del. & H. Ca. Co.....227
100 do.....226
100 do.....226⅛
18 do.....226⅜
50 do.....225
30 Penn. Coal Co.....204
50 do.....207
550 do.....208⅛
600 Central Coal Co.....84
400 do.....84⅝
2000 Cum. Coal Prf.....78
400 do.....77⅝
1200 do.....77⅜
400 do.....77⅛
500 do.....77
100 do.....s30 76
300 do.....76⅛
300 do.....76⅜
500 do.....b30 76⅝
200 Am. Coal Co.....108
400 do.....b10 107⅜
200 do.....107
200 do.....106
500 do.....b10.105⅜
500 do.....105
600 Wy. V. Coal Co.....95
100 do.....96
100 do.....97
100 do.....99
200 do.....100
500 do.....101
200 do.....101⅜
7800 Bucks Co. L. Co.....1⅞
1500 Canada Cop. Co...8⅜
400 Quartz H. M. Co...1⅛
100 do.....s30 15
250 Mar. Min. Co.....35⅜
500 do.....35
600 Quick. M. Co.....58⅜
250 do.....58⅝
200 do.....59
200 do.....b15 59¼
50 do.....59¾
120 Minn. Mining Co....86
100 do.....86¼
600 Pacific M. S. Co.....221
200 do.....225
50 do.....b30.223⅜
180 N. Y. Cen. R....b10.136⅜
100 do.....b15.136⅝
100 do.....b10.136⅞
100 do.....136½
100 do.....136⅝
100 do.....b15 137
150 Erie R.....118
100 do.....s30.117⅜
100 do.....b30.118
200 do.....b30.118
100 do.....b10.118
250 do.....b15.117⅞
100 do.....s30.117
200 Erie Railway Pref.108
200 do.....108⅛
400 do.....108¼
1600 do.....108⅜
200 do.....b10.108
200 do.....108⅝
300 Hud. R. R....ex-div 153
1500 Harlem R.....147⅞
300 Reading R.....137⅜
100 do.....137⅝
1000 do.....137⅝
100 do.....b30 137⅝
800 do.....138
100 do.....s30 138⅛
100 do.....138⅜
100 do.....b10 138⅝
1200 Mich. Cen. R.....143
100 Mich. Cen. R.....b3.143
100 do.....143⅛
200 do.....b3.143¼
100 Gal. & Chi. R.....119⅜
200 do.....119½
800 Chic. & R. I.....123⅜
1000 do.....123¾
200 do.....b10.124
7 Chi., Bur.& Q. R.....140
100 do.....141
100 do.....b15.142
500 do.....142
300 M. & P.du C. R.....57
100 do.....67⅜
100 do.....b30 67½
300 do.....67⅜
50 M.&P du C. 2d Pr...83
120 Del., L. & W. R.....230
250 P., Ft. W.& C.....104⅜
400 do.....s30.104⅜
300 do.....s30.104⅝
200 do.....b15.104⅝
2500 do.....105
50 do.....s30.105
400 do.....b10.105¾
100 do.....s60.104⅝
500 do.....105¾
400 do.....b18.106
2800 do.....106
1000 do.....106⅛
100 do.....b10 106⅜
1000 do.....106⅜
100 do.....s60.106⅜
300 do.....107
100 do.....s60.107
300 do.....b15 107⅜
10 A. & T. H. R.....72⅜
100 do.....73
100 do.....73¾
300 Alt. & T. H. Pr.....99
100 Chi. & N. W.....b10 56⅜
1000 do.....56
400 do.....b10 56⅜
100 do.....b10 56¾
250 do.....56⅝
200 do.....b20 56⅜
585 Chic. & N. W. Pr.....75
50 do.....74⅜
20 do.....74
100 Chi. & Alt. R.....88
100 do.....88¾
1000 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr..83
200 do.....b30 83
400 do.....82
250 do.....s30 81
500 Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr....86
1000 do.....59
1300 do.....60
100 Mins. & Mo. R.....51

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000 Am. Gold.....162
15,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,Reg.111¾
15,000 do.....111¾
25,000 do.....111¾
2,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,Co.107⅞
10,000 do.....108
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1y. c....99⅜
20,000 Amer. Gold....s3.161⅝
500 Canton Co.....57⅞
200 do.....58
200 Cumb. Coal Prf.....79⅜
800 do.....79½
500 Quick. Min. Co.....59
50 Pacific M. S. S. C.225
200 N. Y. Cen. R.....136¾
300 Erie R.....b10.118
300 do.....117⅞
400 Erie R. Pr.....109¾
1300 do.....109⅜
400 do.....109⅝
700 do.....110
300 Hud. R. R...ex-div 153
1500 Harlem R.....147⅞
300 Reading R.....137⅜
100 do.....137⅝
1000 do.....137⅝
100 do.....b30.137⅝
800 do.....138
1200 Mich. Cen. R.....143
2000 Ill. S. & N. I. R....108
300 M. S. & N. I. R. G...145
25,000 do.....108⅜
2,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,Co.107⅞
10,000 do.....108
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1y. c....99⅜
20,000 Amer. Gold....s3.161⅝
500 Canton Co.....57⅞
200 do.....58
200 Cumb. Coal Prf.....79⅜
800 do.....79½
500 Quick. Min. Co.....59
50 Pacific M. S. S. C.225
200 N. Y. Cen. R.....136¾
300 Erie R.....b10.118
300 do.....117⅞
400 Erie R. Pr.....109¾
1300 do.....109⅜
400 do.....109⅝
700 do.....110
300 Hud. R. R...ex-div 153
1500 Harlem R.....147⅞
300 Reading R.....137⅜
100 do.....137⅝
1000 do.....137⅝
100 do.....b30.137⅝
800 do.....138
1200 Mich. Cen. R.....143
2000 Ill. S. & N. I. R....108
300 M. S. & N. I. R. G...145
25,000 do.....108⅜
2,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,Co.107⅞
10,000 do.....108
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1y. c....99⅜
20,000 Amer. Gold....s3.161⅝
500 Canton Co.....57⅞
200 do.....58
200 Cumb. Coal Prf.....79⅜
800 do.....79½
500 Quick. Min. Co.....59
50 Pacific M. S. S. C.225
200 N. Y. Cen. R.....136¾
300 Erie R.....b10.118
300 do.....117⅞
400 Erie R. Pr.....109¾
1300 do.....109⅜
400 do.....109⅝
700 do.....110
300 Hud. R. R...ex-div 153
1500 Harlem R.....147⅞
300 Reading R.....137⅜
100 do.....137⅝
1000 do.....137⅝
100 do.....b30.137⅝
800 do.....138
1200 Mich. Cen. R.....143

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R....c 136¾
300 do.....c.136⅞
200 do.....b3.137
100 do.....s3.137
100 Erie R.....s10.117⅞
550 do.....118
100 do.....118⅛
100 do.....c.118
700 Erie Pref.....c.109
600 do.....b30.109⅛
700 do.....109⅜
300 do.....b10.109⅝
100 Hudson R. R.....158
400 do.....b3.158
3500 Harlem R.....148
3300 do.....147¾
2200 do.....147⅝
500 do.....s3.147⅜
1100 do.....b30.146
200 do.....147⅜
800 do.....147
1500 do.....b10.148
300 do.....b10.147⅞
800 do.....147⅝
700 Reading R.....137⅛
200 do.....s3.137⅜
500 do.....s3.137⅝
200 do.....b10.138
2100 Clev. & Pitts.....120
300 do.....120⅛
900 do.....s3.119⅝
500 do.....b3.120
500 do.....120⅛
300 do.....b10.120¾
100 Mich. Cen. R.....b3.143
100 Gal. & C. R.....119¾
200 do.....119½
300 do.....c.119
800 do.....s3.119
100 do.....s3.119⅜
200 Clove. & Tol. R.b3.147⅜
700 do.....147⅝
500 Chic. & R. I....b3.123⅜
250 Chic. & N. W. R....56⅜
500 do.....56⅜
100 do.....s3 56⅛
500 P., Ft. W. & Chi....109
500 do.....108⅜
800 do.....108⅝
500 do.....108⅜
300 do.....108
100 Tol. & Wab. R. Pr.. 80
100 Mins. & Mo. R.....53
300 do.....51
200 do.....52
100 do.....s60 99
300 M. S. & N. I. G. S...145
40 do.....143
200 Ill. Cen. Full S.....126
50 do.....125⅜
100 do.....125¾
2000 Ill. Cen. R. Scp....136
500 do.....135⅞
200 do.....b30.136
1800 Clev. & Pitts. R.....118
2000 do.....s10.118
1300 do.....118⅛
500 do.....116⅜
500 do.....118⅞
200 do.....s30.118⅝
1200 do.....119
100 do.....b10.119
200 Gal. & Ch. R.....119⅜
100 do.....119¾
500 do.....119⅝
500 do.....118⅞
200 do.....s30.118⅝
1000 do.....123⅜
200 do.....124
7 Chi., Bur.& Q. R.....140
100 do.....141
100 do.....b15.142
500 do.....142
300 M. & P.du C. R.....57
100 do.....67⅜
100 do.....b30 67½
300 do.....67⅜
50 M.&P du C. 2d Pr...83
120 Del., L. & W. R.....230
250 P., Ft. W.& C.....104⅜
400 do.....s30.104⅜
300 do.....s30.104⅝
200 do.....b15.104⅝
2500 do.....105
50 do.....s30.105
400 do.....b10.105¾
100 do.....s60.104⅝
500 do.....105¾
400 do.....b18.106
2800 do.....106
1000 do.....106⅛
100 do.....b10 106⅜
1000 do.....106⅜
100 do.....s60.106⅜
300 do.....107
100 do.....s60.107
300 do.....b15 107⅜
10 A. & T. H. R.....72⅜
100 do.....73
100 do.....73¾
300 Alt. & T. H. Pr.....99
100 Chi. & N. W.....b10 56⅜
1000 do.....56
400 do.....b10 56⅜
100 do.....b10 56¾
250 do.....56⅝
200 do.....b20 56⅜
585 Chic. & N. W. Pr.....75
50 do.....74⅜
20 do.....74
100 Chi. & Alt. R.....88
100 do.....88¾
1000 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr..83
200 do.....b30 83
400 do.....82
250 do.....s30 81
500 Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr....86
1000 do.....59
1300 do.....60
100 Mins. & Mo. R.....51
500 do.....101⅜
1700 do.....102
100 do.....101¾
100 do.....101¾
100 do.....102⅛
100 do.....102¾
200 do.....102⅜
100 do.....b3.102
100 do.....b3.102⅝
1000 do.....b3.102¾
100 do.....b10.102¾
100 M.So. & N.I.G.S.b3.148¾
200 Ill. Cen. R.....138
50 do.....137⅞
100 do.....137⅜
100 Tol. & Wab. R.....66
100 do.....66¼
200 do.....66⅜
200 Pittsburgh.....119⅝
600 do.....122
300 do.....b10.120
200 do.....120¾
200 Mar. & Cin.2d Prf'd. 52
100 Galena.....119⅝
200 do.....70
300 Bucks Co. Lead Co.. 1¾
100 do.....b3 1¾
100 Miss. & Mo. R.....56⅜
100 Chi. B. & Q. R.....144
100 Central Coal Co.....84⅜
300 Fort Wayne.....113
100 do.....113¾
600 do.....113⅝
1000 do.....113⅞
600 do.....113
1000 do.....114
200 do.....114¾
1750 do.....113⅞
600 do.....s30.112
500 do.....b3.114
600 do.....113⅜
400 do.....s30 112⅝
400 do.....b3.114
100 do.....117
100 Corn Exchange.....100
100 Continental.....102
100 St. Nicholas.....102
100 Marine.....154
100 Commonwealth.....102
100 Import. & Traders'..109
100 Park.....135
100 First National.....130
100 Fourth National.....102⅛

MONDAY, March 7—A. M.

The past week was one of unusual activity in all departments of Trade and Speculation. The Import entries were large, as well in General Foreign Merchandise as in Dry Goods. The Custom Duties were $1,753,000 in gold, against which the Treasury Office was unable to disburse over $258,000 for Interest on the Public Debt, thus raising the already heavy balance of $20,675,000 in Gold and Silver to $22,120,000. If to this sum we add about $6,000.000 on hand in the offices at San Francisco, Philadelphia, Boston, &c., we have a surplne for Government account in Gold and Silver of *twenty-eight millions of dollars*. Tha accrning Customs to the cloas of the fiscal year, Jnne 30, will probably add nearly, or quite *thirty millions* more to the Gold resources of the Treasury, as against the following prospective disbnrsements on account of Gold interest on tha Public Debt:

April 1, Coupons on 7.30's	$3,000,000
May 1, Full and Fractional ditto, on tha $500,000,000 Popular Loan	12,000,000
Jnly 1, Coupons on other Loans	3,300,000
Togethes	$18,300,000

The resulting halance wonld be nbont *Forty Millions*, of which $27,857,000 in Gold properly helongs to the U. S. Sinking Fnnd, to bring up *the legal requirement of one per cent. per annum on the principal of the entire Public Debt*, for the Fiscal Years 1863 and 1864, as heretofore shown. The technical objection, which we understand the Secretary of the Treasnry hns to turning this Gold into the Public Stocks, hy purchase, for the Sinking Fnnd, is that, while the existing law anthorizes the purchase of the Public Stocks at *Current* market value, (at a brokerage of not over one-eighth of one per cent.,) he concalvas that he has not snfficient law first to turn the supply of Gold ast aside for the Sinking Fund, into *Currency*. It is of immediate importanee, therefore, that Congress should vote the additionnl anthority. And it affords us pleseure to notice that the Hon. HENRY G. STEBBINS, of the First New York District, and who is also Prasident of the New-York Stock Exchange, has urged the subject, in an able and comprehensivo speech, upon the prompt attention of the Honse of Representatives. The particular plan of converting the surplus Gold is of less moment jnst now than the removal of the reproach npon the Government of indirectly promoting a damaging speculation in Gold throngh the heavy daily demands of the Custom-honse. At the eame time it is also desirable that nothing should be done, directly or hy implication, to divert the proceeds of this Gold from tha Interest and Sinking Funds, to which the avails from Customs in Gold are sacredly pledged. Tha gradual purchase, at current market, of $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 of the present Fnnded 6 per cents of the United States for the Sinking Fund wonld greatly promote the negotiation of the new 5 per cent. Gold hearing Stock, not so much from the effect npon the current price of the 6 per cents, as npon the Public Faith in maintaining in Gold the Interest on the Fnnded Stocks in Gold from Customs, and in providing from the same specific and ample eource a Sinking Fund for nltimate redemption of the Principal.

The Exports of the week were on a liberal acala in Domestic Produce, thongh modarate in Gold, which circumstance is not to be regretted; while the Customs demnnd, and the constant speculation on three-day options in the Gold Room on the corner of William-street and Exchange-place, tend to keep np the premium to a point which must he considered extravagant, in view of the large and accumulating stock of gold in this City and the ample reserves in the country.

The receipts of Cottou from the Southwest dnring the past week nmount to 7,894 bales. The stock in this market is rapily accumulating over the current wants of the domestic mills, and the price has so receded that considerable exports to Liverpool hegin to be talked of.

There wae an active husiness on the Stock Exchange throughout the week, with heavy fluctuations early in the wsek against Erie Common Shares, which, from the lending position of the Stock, partially affected tha entire Railway list. But the attempt to *bear* the market, in this way, thoagh nnder bold and wealthy anspices, failed of success, and there was a general recovery in the upward course of prices hy Thursday morning, since whan the excitement in speculation has been greater than early in February, and haa taken even a wider range than was then reported. Some of the recently reorganized Railways in the West, attained figures nt the close of the week which would have been extravagant for the best dividend shares a year ago. And all the new Coal concerns followed the extraordinary rise to 210@230 in Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania Coal. The atock of the Reading Company was also influenced by the same causa. Tha Government Stocks advanced to 108 ℔ cent. for the recently closed five hnndrad million Loan on 5-20 years 6 ℔ cents, and 112 ℔ cent. for the 7-30 ℔ cent. Treasnry Notes convertible into the long 6 ℔ cents of 1881. The Border State Stocks were partially higher at the close and the Railway mortgages firm. A considerahle spaculation is going on in the Certificates of the reorganized Ohio and Mississippi Road, (broad gauga from Cincinnati to St. Louis,) and a further advance was made in the sales to 46@47 ℔ cent.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	159@161⅝
U. S. 5 ℔ cents, 5-20 years	107@108
New-York Central	
New-York and Erie	115⅛@117⅜
Erie Preferred Shares	105⅜@118⅜
Rock Island	120@124⅝
Michigan Guaranteed	142@146
Michigan Southern	98½@102⅛
Michigan Central	142@143
Toledo	147⅝@147⅞
Illinois Central	133¾@138
Pacific Mail	227@229@225
Hudson River	187¾@188 sr. d.
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	115⅜@120⅛
Harlem Common	131@147⅞
Fort Wayne and Chicago	98¾@113⅝
Chicago and North Western	53¾@66⅞
Almaden Quicksilver	55½@59
Mariposa Gold	35¾@36⅛
Cumberland	69@70

There was increased excitement on the Stock Exchange, Saturday, on the upward turn in the Coal and Railway Shares. The additionnl advance since Friday is equal to 3@5 per cent. on eavaral descriptions, and the eagerness of buyars is so pressing in some instances as to create n difference of 1@2 per cent. in as many minutes. The New-York Rosda ware rather less movad than the Western list. New-York Central shout 1 and Hndson 1¼ ℔ cent. better; Erie Preferred attracts more attention on account of the conversion of some of the mortgages on the Road which stand before this class of the Stock, and the price advancad 2 ℔ cent.; the Common Shares maintained the large recovary of Friday, but no more. Tha Coal Stocks were higher on nearly all descriptions, and the highest figures known on Cumberland since 1853 were paid this afternoon, and still higher on the new Central Company in the same region. The Wyoming Valley Company, (recently introdnced,) in the Pennsylvania Anthracite fields, advanced above par, and as on Friday, there was a strong demand for Reading Shares. Among the Western Roads, Fort Wsyne was 5@6 ℔ cent. np, and fresh attention directed to Michigan Central and Illinois Central. The Government Stocks rose to 108 for the Popular 5-20 years Loan, and 112 for the 7-30 ℔ cents April and Octoher issue. The Coupons of 1881 brought 111¾ ℔ cent. Treasury Certificates were in demand at the close at 99½ ℔ cent. Canton Shares touched 58, nnd Quicksilver steady at about 59 ℔ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with Friday afternoon, same hour. There was much excitement in the Straet after the adjournment of the Stock Boards, and it was difficult to get the correct qnotations for many of the fancies. Sales of Fort Wayne were mentioned as high as 112 per cent. Pittsburgh and Illinois Central were also higher than at the Second Board, and Reading up to 138 per cent. At the Evening Exchange the excitement continned, and generally on higher prices:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	161¾	161⅝	Mich. Central	141	143
U. S. 6s, 1861	111¾	111⅝	Mich. Southern	99¾	100⅜
N. Y. Central	138⅜	137¾	Mich. Guarant'd	145	146
Erie	117⅞	117⅞	Illinois Cen	136	138
Erie Preferred	108	118¾	Pittsburgh	116	120
Hudson	156¾	153¾	Fort Wayne	102¾	111
Pacific Mail	219	228	Rock Island	122⅜	123⅝
Harlem	147⅜	147¾	Galena	118⅜	119⅜
Canton	56⅜	58	Reading	138¼	139
Treas. Cer., new	99⅞	99⅜	Quicksilver	59¼	59
Toledo	148	147⅜	Cum'land Coal	76	80
Northwest	55	56½	Mariposa	35¾	36½

* Ex-dividend.

The price of Gold was inclined to increased firmness early in the day, hut as the deliveries on *short* contracts were made with rathar more ease, the market left off barely steady at 161¼. The Customs demand of the day was $212,000, and the Export demand only $123,140. The total shipments of the week amount to $629,603. Bills on England left off 175½ ℔ cent. Money 5@6 ℔ cent. in the open market on Stocks and prime short paper.

The following hids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bapk of N. Amarica	108
Merchants'	106	Hanover	100
Mechanics'	112	Irving	101
America	130	Metropolitan	117
Phoenix	104½	Corn Exchange	100
Tradasman's	112	Continental	102
National	105	St. Nicholas	102
Savanth Ward	145	Marine	154
State of New-York	108	Commonwealth	102
Commerce	107	Import. & Traders'	109
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	100	Park	135
Ocean	95	First National	130
American Exchange	110	Fourth National	102⅛
Bank of the Republic	104		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	Alton & T. Haute firsts	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	106	Al. & T. H. 2ds pref	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Snbs	104	Al & T. H. seconds, in	87⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101¾	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '75	113⅛	Chi. & N. W. In. B.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con. '76	135	Chi. & N. W. firsts	93⅜
Erie firsts, '68	108	Chi. & N. W. seconds	84⅜
Erie seconds, '79	113	Han & St. Jo. 1sts	90
Erie thirds, '83	112⅜	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	101
Erie fourths, '80	119	Tol. & Wab. seconds	89⅜
Erie fifths, '88	118¾	M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	104
B. N. Y. & E. '77	106	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	113
Bnd. R. firsts, '69	109¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C 1sts	108
Hnd. R. seconds, a. f. '58	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102
Hnd. R. thirds, '75	148	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	88⅛
Hud. R. Bonds	104	Clev. & Pitts 3ds	104
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	122	Clev. & Pitts' 4ths	87
Har. new firsts, 83	120⅜	Chi. & Alt. firsts	101⅜
Chi. R. & Quin. firsts	121	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	102
Mich. S. seconds	106	Chi. & Alt. tucomo	94
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	112⅜	Atl. & G. W.	97
Ill. Central, '75	123⅜		

The day's hnsiness at the Assistant Treasnrer's Office, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,355,306 03—including for Customs, $211,000; Payments, $1,763,115 88; Balance, $32,767,005 59.

The import entries of the past week amount to $6,393,297, against $4,788,116 sama week last saason. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,596,520 against $4,111,160 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $630,000 against $734,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,753,000.

The Commercial Tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York for seven months of the current Fiscal Year, printed a few days ago, make the Imports from July 1, 1863, to Jan. 31, 1864, exclusive of

$814,000 Foraign Specia	$114,773,000
Add five weeks since Feb. 1	23,437,194
Total to date	$138,210,194
Against same time, 1863	122,150,938
Increased Import since July 1	$16,059,156

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce snd Miscellaneous Goods, including Foraign articles reexported, from

July 1, 1863, to 31st January, 1864	$94,086,000
Add five wasks since Feb. 1	16,754,242
Total to data	$110,840,242
Against same time 1863	131,946,057
Decreased Export since July 1	$21,105,815

The Specie Export from New-York, from

Jnly 1 to Jan. 31, amonnted to	$34,580,000
Add since Feb. 1	3,239,000
Total to date	$37,819,000
Against same time 1863	40,786,000
Denreased Specia Exports since Jnly t	$2,967,000

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES, MARCH 1, 1864.

	Feb. 1.	March 1.
4 per cent. Temp. Loan	$1,526,092 07	$1,037,392 23
5 per cent. Temp. Loan	30,293,404 34	40,188,919 45
Temporary Loan, coin	9,547 00	4,540 10
Past due Treasury Notes	13,100 00	164,150 00
Suspended requisitions	21,375,060 27	7,338,817 00
Temporary liabilities	$53,217,203 68	$48,725,728 68
Old public debt	67,221,591 88	87,447,412 55
Three-year 7.30 Bonds	139,536,450 00	138,772,300 00
United States Notes	450,796,004 00	449,119,548 10
Fractional Currency	16,346,200 15	16,745,720 15
20 Years' Loan of 1861	50,000,000 00	50,000,000 00
20 Years' Bonds Exch'd.		1,227,000 00
1-Year Treasury Notes	2,674,445 61	5,880,000 00
2-Years' Treasury Notes	50,000,000 00	95,502,031 22
Oregon War Debt	1,016,000 00	1,016,000 00
Certfs. of Indebtedness	137,980,950 00	136,121,650 00
6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds	503,005,173 81	$19,165,446 92
Total	$1,473,228,734 35	$1,522,702,837 62
Less amount in Treasury	4,033,064 69	9,411,796 27
Total March 1, 1864	$1,469,192,649 66	$1,513,291,042 35

The erninge of the Chicago and Alton Company were:

In February, 1864	$77,873
In February, 1863	53,778
Increase	$24,095

The million 6 ℔ cent. City Loan advertised for soma days past hy Comptroller BRENNAN, will be awarded to-dsy.

The Stock of the new Tenth National Bank, HENRY A. SMYTHE, President, of one million of dollars, will be nwarded at the office of Messrs. GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON, on Thnrsday, 10th inst.

The organization of the new Ninth National Bank le now complete, and the capital fixed not to exceed one million of dollars. Its location will be on or near tha cornar of Broadway and Canal-street.

The half-yearly report of the Marietta and Cincinnati Road, directed by Messrs. LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, F. C. GEBHARD, WILLIAM HOGS and BLAKELY WILSON, of this City, and NOAH L. WILSON, (Presidant,) and others, of Ohio, has been published in pamphlet form. The general balanse sheet is brought down to 31st December, 1863. Since the previous July report, the management appears to have placed $1,000,000 (or about £200,000) of their new Sterling Mortgage for tha extension of the line into Cincinnati, in addition to $609,977 Dollar Bonds for this and the Eastern extension and equipment of the Road, and of the nvails of these negociations, $1,118,499 remnin in the hands of their Banks and Bankers. The requisitions for the new work now in progress will thus ha met with punctuality, and the work accomplished on the lowest cash terms. The gross revenne of the Road for the six months is stated at $419,691, and the net $220,650, independent of an item of $17,571 from interest on balances. The cash half-yearly dividend on the 6 ℔ cent. First Prafaranca Sharas was $162,478, and Interest paid on Loans and rent of the Little Miami track, which the Company now nes into Cincinnati, amount to $71,963. The previous surplus remaining to Incoma account was $338,684. It still remains, after the half-yearly disbursements, $342,464. The stock of the Company is thns stated:

First Praference Shares and Scrip	$5,445,442
Second Prefarence Shares and Scrip	2,483,571
Common Stock	1,850,000
Total	$10,779,013
Availed of naw mortgaga	592,195
Together	$11,371,208
To rapresant cost of Road—On reorganization	$11,242,901
Naw Construction	592,195—$11,835,096

DRY GOODS.

SPRING IMPORTATION—1864.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO,

have now open their SPRING supply of

ENGLISH

and

FRENCH

DRESS GOODS.

SILKS,

LACES,

EMBROIDERIES,

HOSIERY,

LADIES'

and

GENT'S

FURNISHING

SHAWLS,

MANTILLAS,

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

LINENS,

WHITE GOODS, &c.

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS and RETAILERS,

COR. CANAL AND MERCER STS.

WINDOW SHADES.

PLAIN,

GILT,

AND

FANCY.

ALSO,

SHADE HOLLAND

of all colors and widths, with every variety of

SHADE FIXTURES,

AT RETAIL.

PATON & CO.,

No. 341 Broadway.

LINEN GOODS.

A fine assortment of the best makes.

BARNSLEY,

SCOTCH,

IRISH

and FRENCH

HOUSE-KEEPING LINEN GOODS.

ALSO,

WHITE GOODS,

QUILTS,

BLANKETS,

FLANNELS,

DOMESTIC SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS.

AT RETAIL.

PATON & CO.,

No. 341 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF SILKS,

AT W. K. PEYTON'S,

NO. 274 BOWERY.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

BLACK SILKS, brilliant tustre, at 87½c.

BLACK SILKS, elegant heavy goods, at $1.

PARIS AND LYONS TAFFETAS, at $1 10 to $1 60.

(Magnificent goods.)

GROS GRAIN SILKS, for mourning, $1 25.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS, all the fashionable colors, closing out at $1 25.

ALSO,

THREE CASES OF WET AND DAMAGED SILKS,

Just purchased at a sacrifice at auction,

having been damaged on board the steamers *Germania* and *Olympus*, on their last trip from Europe.

Included in the above "LOT OF DAMAGED SILKS" are some of the most expensive goods that are imported, in GROS DE RHINES, POULT DE SOIE, and GROS GRAIN SILKS.

Ladies will find many SPECIAL BARGAINS in our silk sale.

W. K. PEYTON.

No. 274 Bowery, near Houston st.

BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS,

BARGAINS IN FOULARD SILKS,

BARGAINS IN PLAID SILKS,

FOR THE WEEK.

The above SILKS were all purchased under very advantageous circumstances, and will be found much cheaper than any other goods at present in the market, damaged or otherwise.

Ladies will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,

No. 252 BOWERY.

W. R. ROBERTS.

FAMILIES ARE REQUESTED TO

INSPECT OUR STOCK

OF

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Such as MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, TOWELS AND TOWELINGS, DIAPERS, LINENS, &c., &c.

The goods will be found lower in price than in any establishment in the City.

CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,

No. 252 BOWERY.

W. R. ROBERTS.

A SUPERB STOCK OF

SPRING DRESS GOODS,

AT

ALL THE LATEST COLORS AND FABRICS,

AT

CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,

No. 252 BOWERY,

W. R. ROBERTS.

ALPACAS! ALPACAS! ALPACAS!

An immense stock of these Fashionable Dress Fabrics, now in store, embracing all the popular colors worn for the season.

POPLINS! POPLINS! POPLINS!

Of Irish and French manufacture,

in plain, plaid and stripes,

of all the most desirable shades.

Popilos and Alpacas are to be the two leading styles of Dress Goods worn this Spring and Summer.

Ladies will find our Stock the most extensive of any Retail House in the City.

ALSO,

Just received by last steamers,

A Choice Line of

NEW SPRING SHAWLS.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

DAMAGED

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.

We will open on MONDAY MORNING three cases of DRESS GOODS, having been slightly damaged on the voyage from Liverpool.

ALL WOOL DELAINES at 25c., worth, perfect, 5s.

FINE CHECK POPLINS, Spring Colors, at 30c., a GREAT BARGAIN.

BLACK and WHITE CHECK POPLINS, at 25c., worth 4s.

Ladies are invited to examine the above goods early.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN

On MONDAY, MARCH 7,

100 PIECES OF CHECKED SILK, FOR SPRING.

Only $1 per yard.

Broadway and 10th st.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

ORGANDIES, JACONETS,

CAMBRICS, SUMMER POPLINS,

MOHAIRS, WHITE ALPACAS,

MOZAMBIQUES,

GRENADINES, &c.

The latest Paris Novelties.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway and 10th st.

DRY GOODS.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

IN THE NEWEST PARIS DESIGNS.

Just received per steamers,

AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

(cor. Grand-st.)

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

EXTRA RICH PARIS SILKS.

A choice assortment, just received per Steamer.

ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS.

In great variety—At Retail.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING.

A fine assortment of POPLINS, CHALLIES, DE LAINES, MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, PLAIDS, TISSUES, FRENCH PRINTS, &c., &c., just received per steamers,

AT RETAIL,

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

(Corner Grand-st.)

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAINS.

OPENING OF NEW PARISIAN FASHIONS.

NEW SILKS JUST RECEIVED.

BLACK DBAPS DE LYONS, FINEST BLACK SILK EVER IMPORTED.

WHITE AND COLORED CORDED SILK.

NEW CHINE SILK.

NEW STRIPED SILK.

BRIGHT PLAIDED SILK, FOR TRIMMINGS AND DRESSES.

PLAIN LYONS FOULARD.

FIGURED LYONS FOULARD.

VERY RICH PRINTED FOULARDS, MOST EXTRA QUALITY.

ALL SILK GRENADINE, VERY RICH DESIGNS.

BAREGE GRENADINE, SMALL FIGURED, FOR YOUNG

HELP WANTED

WANTED—100 MEN (WHITE OR COLORED) AS teamsters, to go to the Army of the Potomac. Pay $25 per month and rations. For information, apply to GEO. L. GEAZE, No. 374 Broadway.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS NURSE; to one who is thoroughly competent and will recommended, the wages will be from $10 to $12 per month. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

CANVASSERS WANTED—TO PROCURE ORders for a large Engraving, from a picture of great beauty and national importance. Address B., at Dexter's 364 Broadway.

COMPOSITORS.—GOOD COMPOSITORS wanted by JOHN W. OLIVER, No. 35 Ann-st. Jobbers preferred.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD, TO learn the jewelry business. Apply to GEO. O. STREET & SON, No. 15 John-st., fourth story.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG Protestant girl, for child's nurse. Apply, from 10 to 12 A. M., at No. 155 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A LAD IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, as errand boy; salary, $2 per week the first year. Address LEX, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM WANTED.—A good faithful man who has some knowledge of gardening. Inquire at No. 400 West 12th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

Price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hayor straw proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder shall fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required from the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) (Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, in accordance with the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of —— pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, } Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186, [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, March 15, 1864, for the supply of best quality of ice to U. S. General Hospitals at New-Orleans, La., Baton Rouge, La., Key West, Fla., and Pensacola, Fla., and such points on the coast of Texas as may be occupied as hospitals during the year 1864.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds delivered daily, as required by Surgeons in charge of Hospitals in the vicinity of above points. Also, price per ton of two thousand pounds, carefully stored in well constructed ice-houses at the above points, subject to inspection and measurement by the United States.

The following is the estimated quantity required at each point, but the proposals must include all additional amounts required during the year at the same rates:

New-Orleans.....600 tons.
Pensacola.....60 tons.
Key West.....60 tons.
Baton Rouge.....200 tons.

The above proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee that the party or parties are responsible, certified to by a United States District Attorney or Clerk of District Court.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified by mail or otherwise that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract under bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars.

Bonds to be properly certified to.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposals.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., marked "Proposals for Ice."

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposals.

Bidders may be present in person when the bids are opened.

The department reserves the right to reject all unsuitable bids.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE, Feb. 4, 1864.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th April next from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance, in steam vessels, of a monthly mail between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22d Vic. c. 48, 23 Vic. c. 11, and 27 Vic. c. 1, to provide steam communication between this Island and the United States of America.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken, will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London, JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary of the Executive Committee of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, March 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new primary school-house in Monroe-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are so named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD L. CAREY,
THOMAS SHIELDS,
MICHAEL CORLIS,
JAMES MOORE,
} Committee.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 2, 1864.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 456 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, March 3, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, 9th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing materials for and constructing an addition to the Post Hospital at Fort Schuyler, New-York. Plans and specifications can be examined and information respecting the same obtained at this office. Offers should be indorsed, "Proposals for Hospital Addition," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster, U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Captain and A. Q. M.

ICE FOR SALE.—400 TONS OF ICE, TO BE DElivered on the dock at Abbottsford, Hudson River, at $3 25 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Apply to JAMES OANNON, at Abbottsford, or by letter, Dobbs Ferry Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Department until TUESDAY, March 8, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the Springfield Armory, Mass., of 6,000 single sets of wrought-iron work, for United States Artillery Harness.

The Harness Irons are to be packed in well-made boxes, containing twelve single sets each, being an assortment for four wheel and eight lead horses; and each twelve sets so packed will consist of the following pieces:

3 pairs long Hames, complete.
3 pairs short Hames, complete.
6 pairs medium Hames, complete.
48 Trace Clips, with 144 rivets.
4 double Loops or Eyes.
12 Saddle Loops, bent for cantle.
24 Trace Eyes.
24 long Chains with toggles.
24 short Chains with toggles.
4 Breast Hooks.
2 Leg Guards, with ten rivets.
6 Saddle Hoops, straight for riding saddle pummel.

These Harness Irons are to conform strictly in pattern and weight to the model sets to be seen at this office and at the Springfield Armory—are to be smoothly finished, are to fill the standard gauges, and each piece is to be made of the size and kind of iron prescribed in the official bill of iron, copies of which can be obtained at this office, at the New-York Agency, and at the Springfield Armory.

All the Irons are to be well japanned—the japan to be of the best quality and well baked on. They are to be subject to inspection at the factory where made, before and after japanning.

The Hames are to be marked with the maker's name, the size, and the letters U. S. A. The latter letters one-fourth of an inch high.

All the pieces are to be put up in proper bundles, properly labeled, and each box is to be carefully packed, as prescribed by the Inspector. The packing-box to be paid for at the Inspector's valuation.

Deliveries are to be made at the rate of not less than sixty sets per day, commencing on the 23d day of March next. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered except from parties actually engaged in the manufacture of this or similar kinds of iron work, and who can bring ample evidence that they have in their own shops all the machinery and appliances for turning out the full amount of work specified per day.

Bidders will be required to furnish proper securities for the proper performance of the work, and will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. Geo. D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington City," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Harness Irons."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, March 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department with:

Boots—Army Standard;
Knapsacks, complete—Army Standard;
Haversacks—Army Standard;
Mess Pans—Army Staodard;
Worsted Lace, 1¼ inch, Scarlet—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, ⅝ inch, Scarlet—Army Standerd;
Worsted Lace, 1¼ inch, Yellow—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, ⅝ inch, Yellow—Army Standard;
Overcoats, Mounted—Army Standard;
Overcoats, Footmen's—Army Standard.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this City, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must, in all cases, furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, March 10, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are required to be present.

Awards will be made on Friday, March 11, when bidders will be required to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made to them.

Telegraphic dispatches relating to awards will not be noticed.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of

Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Department until MONDAY, March 14, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of 34,000 Light Cavalry Sabres, United States regulation pattern.

These Sabres are to be made in strict accordance with the standard patterns to be seen at the New-York Arsenel.

They are to be subject to the usual inspection and proof, and are to be inspected at the manufactory where made.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than 500 Sabres per week, for all contracts of 6,000 Sabres or under; 1,000 Sabres per week for all contracts of from 6,000 up to 12,000 Sabres; 1,500 Sabres per week for all contracts of above 12,000 Sabres; the first delivery to be made on the 4th day of April, 1864. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of Sabres, and such as are known to this department to be fully competent to execute in their own workshops the work proposed for.

Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgment of their sureties, over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Horse Artillery Sabres."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, March 4, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at this office until 12 M., March the 8th, for the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers within the City of New-York. These soldiers are to be taken from railroad depots and transport ships to the various Government hospitals within the City, and from one hospital to another, and also from one transport vessel to another. A large proportion will require to be carried in ambulances or comfortable spring wagons, and others on stretchers.

Bidders will state distinctly the price per man at which they will transport each class of patients. Stretchers will be furnished by the Government, and the spring wagons by the bidder, subject to the approval of the Medical Director.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster.

OLD RIGGING JUNK FOR THE NAVY.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, the 15th day of March next, for 150,000 pounds of best old rigging junk for the manufacture of oakum, to be delivered free of all expense to the Government, at the U. S. Navy-yard, Brooklyn, as per sample there, within ninety days from the date of the acceptance of proposal.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Feb 26, 1864.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL TAR.—THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY will receive, until March 10th inst., offers for their entire product of Coal Tar for one year, commencing June 1, 1864. For particulars, apply at the office of the Company, No. 159 Hester-st.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) in St. Louis, till March 25, 1864, for doing the graduation and masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson County, to a section in Jackson County near the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles, list of sections to be let, giving time as to when they must be completed, forms of bids, specifications, &c., can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis.

Bids should be made for each section of about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.

Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent. being retained till the completion of the work.

Bids should be addressed to GEORGE R. TAYLOR, President, and where the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must accompany bid by substantial references, and should give also his post-office address, and he will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of his offer.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

T. McKISSOCK, Ch'f Eng'r and Sup't.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and bridging of the extension of the road of this company from Hackettstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, (a distance of 23 miles,) until SATURDAY, the 26th day of March next.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications, with blank forms for proposals and approximate estimates of quantities, will be in readiness at this office on and after Saturday, March 12.

J. B. BASSINGER, Chief Engineer.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AN OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON NEW-York-av., within 35 minutes of the Wall-st. Ferry, an elegant and commodious residence. The house two-story and attic, 48x38 feet, with every modern convenience, stable and out-buildings. The grounds are well laid out, and filled with choice fruits, shrubbery, shade trees, &c., and consist of about 15 city lots. From the house, the views of the surrounding country are very fine. This is one of the best and most convenient residences near New-York. Price $25,000. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE RIVER FRONT FOR SALE, AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., IN FOUR PARCELS, viz:

No. 1—100 feet front on the river by 410 feet deep, on which is a commodious dwelling house.
No. 2—350 feet on the river by 250 feet deep, with a substantial dock.
No. 3—125 feet on the river by 300 feet deep.
No. 4—200 feet on the river by 250 feet deep.

WILL BE SOLD LOW.

A map of the property and photograph of the house, to be seen at the office of G. HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, second story, from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood after 3½ P. M.

N. B.—Several houses to let.

A BEAUTIFUL MANSION, VALUED AT $8,000 for $150.

A MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE, valued at $4,500, for $150.

A SPLENDID VILLA, valued at $2,500, for $150.

A HANDSOME COTTAGE, valued at $1,500 for $150.

595 handsome lots, in the village of Jamaica, L. I., within forty minutes' ride of New-York, and accessible by either of two railroads, running every hour.

Four splendid residences, with suitable lots included, at the price of $150 each. Lots to be located by the purchasers themselves when the sale is completed. This is one of the most beautiful tracts of land within a hundred miles of New-York, and has never before been offered for sale. Title indisputable.

Full information on all points, with accurate drawings of the different houses, and maps showing the exact location of the lots, will be furnished on application.

ABBOTT, CHADWICK & HUBBARD,
No. 71 William-st., between Liberty and Cedar.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house, in Bond-st., New-York, with water, gas, bath, &c., and offices in the rear. A splendid situation for a dentist, doctor, private family or boarding-house. A brown-stone, three-story, 25x50, all modern improvements, in Henry-st., near President, South Brooklyn; and a small three-story house, corner South 4th and 6th sts., Williamsburgh, with water, gas, &c.; a most desirable situation for a small family or doctor. C. B. HITCHCOCK, No. 90 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT AT ROSEville, Newark, N. J. House new, 12 rooms; suitable for genteel family; lot 125 feet front, 100 feet deep. A farm at Irvington, 3 miles from Newark, N. J., 55 acres, dwelling house and barn. A farm at Morristown, N. J., half a mile from First Presbyterian Church, 40 acres, dwelling house and barn. THOMAS V. JOHNSON, No. 101 Liberty-st., N. Y., or JOHN WHITEHEAD, No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, PRICE $5,700—A first-class three-story and basement brick house; in a good location, built of the best material and by days' work, with all the modern improvements, containing 14 rooms and celler; $2,200 can remain on bond. Can be seen by calling at No. 53 Jersey-av., or to J. SEAICH, Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d-st., New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE — $5,000. — BIRCH Hill, two miles from Glen Cove, L. I.; views unsurpassed; two buildings, one new, 36x24, with wing; also, gardener's house, four rooms; railroad and steamboat communication; possession immediate; furniture sold if desired; 2½ acres. Apply on the premises, or to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE PLEASantly situated on the road from Red Bank to Long Branch, Monmouth County, New-Jersey, one mile from railroad depot, with barn, outbuildings, &c., and about two acres of land. Persons wishing a pleasant Summer residence will find this a desirable location. Terms moderate. Apply to J. B. PHILLIPS, 569 Broadway.

SOUTHWEST CORNER GREENE AND VANDERBILT AVS., BROOKLYN, FOR SALE—Brown-stone front house, 25x52 feet, with three full lots of ground, well stocked with fruit trees and grape-vines, Price $5,500; the house with 33x95 feet of ground, $11,500; half the amount may remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT, 52 by 200 feet, on the Bergen Point plank-road, (called Bergen-av., near Myrtle,) South Bergen, 3½ minutes' ride from Jersey City ferry, on the dummy-road. Fruit trees and grape-vines on the premises. Apply to JOSEPH B. PURDY, No. 34 Malden-lane.

FOR SALE.—2,560 ACRES IOWA LANDS, OF the Dubuque and Pacific land grant, cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for other property. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, 362 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house No. 100 East 16th-st., near Stuyesant Square. The house is in perfect order, very conveniently arranged, with pantries, &c., and has all the modern improvements. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

FOR SALE—IN 19TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 4th-av., a first-class 3-story house, 25x50 feet, and back building, three stories high; it was built in the best manner, and is sold on account of the owner's absence. Price $9,000. For permit, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, full-size, brown-stone house on 37th-st., between 8th and Madison avs.; is in excellent condition, and will be sold low; also an elegant full-size, new, 4-story brown-stone house on 39th-st., near 5th-av., with superior finish. Possession at once. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

HARLEM.—FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE, three-story French attic house, in 128th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., replete with the modern improvements. Price $5,000. Apply to T. B. STEWART, No. 412 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, full lot, four-story, high-stoop, No. 46 East 37th-st., first house east of Park-av. For particulars, apply to CHAS. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., or D. ROBBINS, No. 133 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 307 West 21st-st., lot 25x98; house 26x50; opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. MOORE, No. 48 Wall-st.

LEASE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The lease of the building, No. 722 Broadway, east side, between 4th-st. and Astor-place. Inquire on the premises, or of MULLER, WILKINS & CO. No. 5¾ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, A TWO-STORY and basement frame house; five minutes' walk from depot; lot 65x180; variety of fruit and shade trees; a lovely view of the river; good neighborhood, &c. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 12 ALBION-PLACE, 4th-st.; three-story and attic, with fine extension room, modern improvements and in good order. Will be sold low to clear an estate. Apply to MARSHALL LEFFERTS, No. 145 Broadway.

TO HOLDERS OF WESTERN LANDS.—The advertiser will purchase and sell Western lands for cash on commission. A large quantity of Indiana lands wanted. Communications addressed A. B., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, will receive prompt attention.

FOR SALE.—A FINE ESTATE IN ELIZABETH, large house, modern improvements, fine barn, two acres of choice garden, everything in good condition. Apply to DILLENBECK & BARNES, No. 13 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC AND basement house No. 245 Henry-st. Size of house 23 by about 45; lot, 23 by 80 feet. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 103 East 48th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., three-stories and basement. Price and rent low. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner 8th-st.

FOR SALE — THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, extension parlor, with all modern improvements. No. 192 East 20th-st. Apply to owner, DANIEL H. CURTIS, No. 64 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class farm of 200 acres, situated on the Great South Bay, L. I., 25 miles from New-York; fine improvements, high state of cultivation. S. F. IRELAND, 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE ON 8th-av., directly opposite Jackson-square, No. 73 8th-av.; three stories brick, 26x50; lot, 26x100 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IF APPLIED FOR IMmediately, the three-story brick house No. 571 Hudson-st.; having all the modern conveniences; the house is in first-rate order. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT STAMFORD, Conn., several fine country seats and houses, furnished or unfurnished, on reasonable terms. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE on 48th-st., between 6th av and Broadway, 20x45x100; all modern improvements. Price $6,250.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—ON the line of the Hudson River, New Haven, or Harlem Railroads, within 20 miles of this City, a small neat cottage with 10 or 12 rooms, about an acre of land, with shade trees and fruit. Location must be healthy and pleasant. Rent from $400 to $600 per annum. Should like to hire with the privilege of buying. Communications must state terms and location. Address VOSE, Box No. 4,056, New-York.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, ON OR near the New-Haven Railroad, beyond Stamford, with from three to eight acres of ground, well improved and stocked; the house large enough to accommodate a family of eight persons. The advertiser would like to hire for one year, with the privilege of buying at the end of the term. Address, stating price and particulars, to Box No 2,364 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND ONE CHILD, apartments for housekeeping, consisting of front and back room and half bed-room, on second floor, with conveniences; location below Bleecker and west of Broadway. Address, stating location and terms, which must be low, HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 1,923 Post-Office.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF May, for a party of five gentlemen and their wives and three single gentlemen. Must be within 20 miles of New-York. Address, with full particulars, F., Box No. 2,719 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story and basement house, between 16th and 40th sts., Madison and 8th avs.; rent about $1,600. Address, with location and terms, F. A. S., Box No. 260 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, a small dwelling-house, between 14th and 49th sts., and west of 6th av.; rent not to exceed $900. Address Box No. 2,149 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.

SMALL GOOD BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE,

In West 17th-st., from $4,000 to $5,000 each, all in perfect order, have gas fixtures and Croton water throughout, and separately connected with sewer in street.

Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.

The following valuable real estate is offered for sale on liberal terms, by the Corporation of Trinity Church:

HUDSON, CLARKSON AND LEROY STS.—14 lots of ground in one plot, comprising the entire front of the block on the east side of Hudson-st., between Clarkson and Leroy sts., being 208 feet on Hudson-st. by 163 feet on Clarkson and Leroy sts.

READE-ST.—2 lots on the north side of Reade-st., between West Broadway and Church-st., together being 50 feet front by about 61 feet 9 inches deep.

GREENWICH AND VESTRY STS.—1 lot on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Vestry sts., 25 feet front on Greenwich-st. by 100 feet on Vestry-st.

2 lots on Greenwich-st., adjoining the above, each 23 feet front by 100 feet deep.

VESTRY-ST.—6 lots on Vestry-st., adjoining the Greenwich-st lots, being together 126 feet front by 87 feet 6 inches deep.

DESBROSSES-ST.—3 lots on Desbrosses-st., in rear of the Vestry-st. lots, being together 75 feet front on Desbrosses-st. by 87 feet 6 inches deep, and 1 lot on Deshrosses-st., also in rear of the Vestry-st. lots, 25 feet front by 87 feet 6 inches deep.

GREENWICH-ST.—1 lot No. 107 Greenwich-st., between Thames and Rector sts., 27 feet front, 25 feet rear, by about 103 feet deep.

No. 69 WARREN-ST.—The valuable store and lot No. 69 Warren-st., near College-place; lot 25 feet front by 78 feet deep.

Application may be made at the vestry office, corner of Fulton and Church sts., where maps may be seen.

WM. E. DUNSCOMB, Comptroller.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

First-class house in 13th-st., with furniture.
No. 98 West 12th-st., three-story brick.
No. 64 West 14th-st., three-story brick.
No. 23 West 16th-st., four-story brown-stone.
No. 15 West 24th-st., four-story brown-stone.
No. — East 28th-st., four-story brown-stone.
No. 19 West 26th-st., four-story brown-stone.
No. — West 28th-st., four-story brick.
No. 333 West 34th-st., with stable, three-story brick.
No. 29 West 36th-st., four-story brick.
No. — West 37th-st., near 5th-av., brown-stone.
No. 64 East 38th-st., four-story brown-stone.
No. 20 East 42d-st. four-story brown-stone.

Also, several first-class houses on 5th and Lexington avs.

Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5¾ Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWPORT, R. I.—THE residence of the undersigned, with 10 acres of land, stables and outbuildings, situated on the main road, one mile from the town. The house is 50 by 60 feet, 2½ stories high, (with kitchen extension.) It commands a fine view of the harbor, river and beach. Apply to WM. VERNON, Newport, R. I., or at No. 48 South-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.

The close the estate of S. D. Valentine, situated in the town of Eastchester, convenient to two railroads. The house is modern built, containing 16 rooms; a sufficient number of outbuildings in perfect order, an ice-house filled. The farm, fifty acres subdivided into convenient lots, by stone walls; the soil is rich, producing abundant crops; a large orchard in full bearing. This place is admirably situated for a gentleman doing business in the City. Terms very liberal. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to M. B. VALENTINE, No. 288 Bowery, where a map of the place may be seen.

TO FARMERS, BRICKMAKERS, CAPITALISTS.—For sale, a valuable farm of 95 acres, with a farm-house and outbuildings, at Rossville, Staten Island, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, one mile from railroad. It contains veins of blue clay, shaolin, white sand, &c., for making hard brick, with easy access by water, and thus used would be highly remunerative. The land is chiefly situated for laying out in villa plots. Also, two lots on 8th-av., near Central Park. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5¾ Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FARMS AND country seats, twenty on North River, at Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Nyack, Tarrytown, Hastings, Yonkers and Spuyten Duyvel; thirty in Westchester, at Mount Kisco, Kensicoe, Chapaqua, White Plains, Mount Vernon, Fordham, Mamaroneck, and Portchester; forty on Long Island, at Ravenswood, Astoria, Flushing, Hempstead, Jamaica, Roslyn, Jerusalem, Oyster Bay and Greenport; fifty in New-Jersey, at Bergen Hill, Elizabeth, Rahway, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, Morristown, New-Brunswick, &c. Apply to S. F. IRELAND, 81 Cedar-st.

NEWARK FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Lying on the New-Jersey Railroad, midway between Newark and Elizabeth, containing 75 acres of fine dry land, with the Homestead Mension. This property is 2½ miles from Market-st. depot, and is accessible by two roads. For terms apply to W. A. CORBIERE, No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

A FARM FOR SALE—IN TOMPKINS COUNty, N. Y., comprising 156 acres of superior farming land, lying between Ceynga and Seneca Lakes, with large dwelling-house and numerous outbuildings. For terms of sale, apply to SAMUEL BROWN, No. 80 Wall-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER County, of 60 acres, about 30 miles from New-York and two miles from depot Harlem Railroad, on a stage route; good buildings and farm in fine order. Apply at No. 222 West 47th-st., from 8 to 10 A. M. or 5 to 8 P. M., for further particulars.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FARM of 40 acres with a never-failing brook running through it: 15 minutes' walk from depot; good house; variety of fruit trees; water led in the house. Price $3,000. Apply at No. 283 Greenwich-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—AT FAR ROCKAWAY, 18 miles from New-York, containing 90 acres of land, in good order, with horses, wagons, farming utensils, &c. Inquire of E. L. CARMAN, on the premises, or to Matthew Kane, No. 6 Gansevoort-st., New-York City.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ernani.

WALLACK'S—London Assurance.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Taming a Butterfly.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Daughter of the Regiment.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Apsrona; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Stereoscopticon, or Mirror of the Universe.

GALLERY (No. 756 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

IRVING HALL—Grand Testimonial Concert.

SHAW'S GALLERY, (No. 748 Broadway)—Crosby's Pictures.

NIBLO'S SALOON—(Afternoon) Matinee.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special correspondent with Gen. Kilpatrick's expedition sende us a full and reliable account of the late cevalry raid to the vicinity of Richmond, Virginie. Gen. Kilpatrick, it appears, left Stevensburgh on Sunday evening last, and went by the way of Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania Court-house to Benver Dam, where he met the first armed rselstance. The enemy were finally repulsed, and 32 prieoners taken. The railroad treck for miles on the Central Road and several different stntions were destroysd. when the command movsd upon Richmond, arriving before that place early Tuesday morning. A fight was kept up within the defences of that place until near night, when Gen. Kilpatrick withdrew. That night he wes attacked in camp, and again repulsed the enemy, and also on the following day, arriving Thursday at Williamsburgh with the loss of only about 150 men. Col. Dahlgren, with a small command, destroyed the railroad at Frederick Hall and on the James River, below Goochland, destroysd the canal, six flouring mills, one saw mill, and the coal mines at Manikin's Bend. The property destroyed is valued at millions of dollars, and is the heaviest lose that has yet been inflicted upon the rebels by a raiding perty. Some 300 prisonere were captured, several hundred horses and a large number of negroes. The command lived on the country. Cols. Dahlgren and Litchfield and Maj. Cook are missing. We also print this morning the rebel accounts of the expedition. It appears thet within four hours after the Richmond papers hed first announced the passage of the Rapidan by our forces, Kilpatrick's guns were pitching shell into the suburbs of the city. Our own account will be found very full and interesting, as well as being the only one prepared by a special correspondent with the expedition.

The battle of Olustee, Florida, according to late Richmond papers, wee fought by a rebel forces of eleven regiments of infantry, four battalions of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery. Our own force, as is well known, did not equal this by one-third. The Richmond *Dispatch*, of March 2, says: "A dispatch dated Lake City, Fla., Feb. 24, says that the enemy have abandoned their position on the St. Mary's River, and are retreating to their gunboats. Our lose in the late fight is put down at 35 killed and from 700 to 800 wounded. The enemy's losa is estimated to have been between 2,500 and 3,000. The enemy's force is said to have numbered about 10,000 men of all arms, whilst ours would not exceed 4,000. Two of their negro regimente were placed in front, and urged on at the point of the bayonet. At a distance they withstood our fire, but as our lines advanced they broke in confusion. More than one-half of the two negro regiments are reported to have been killed and left dead on the field."

The withdrawal of Gen. Sherman from Eastern Misseissippi seeme no longer to admit of any questios. Advices from Vicksburgh, up to Feb. 27, represent that Gen. McPherson, with the Seventeenth Army Corps, had reached Jackson, Miss., where he would remain for the present. Gen. Sherman, with the balance of the force, wae en ronte for the same place. Late rebel papers give details of the damage done by Sherman to the railroads and country. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is destroyed for forty-six miles, all the bridges and trestle work being destroyed, and the track torn up for miles. The Southern Road is completely destroyed from Meridian to Jackson. A large number of negroes were carried off.

From Newbern we learn that the recent suspension of the Raleigh *Standard* was by order of Jeff. Davis. Its editor, Hon. W. W. Holden, would be a candidate for Governor, and probably be elected. Particulars of the rame on the Nenee, Roanoke and Tar Rivers are given. They are represented as being very formidable, and almost ready for action. The belief of a renewed rebel demonstration against our poste in North Carolina is increasing at Newhern, and very plausible reesons are given therefor.

A dispatch from Knoxville yesterday says that our scouts report Longstreet using every endeavor to facilitate his retreat. His transportation is said to be going by rail to Richmond, and his troops are being mounted upon the mules and horses thus released, and all that can be impressed, to hasten the march of his troops.

The Richmand *Examiner* of March 1 says that on Feb. 29 four hundred more Federal prisonere were shipped for Americus, Ga. Nearly three thousand have thus far been sent, and there are accommodations for six thousand.

A dispatch from Louisville says Gen. Grant arrived at that place Saturday en ronte for Washington.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall Feb. 26, arrived yesterday. The *Constitution* had arrived at Panama from San Francisco, with $2,660,000 in gold, $2,000,000 of it for England; part of which was on account of the United States Government. Panama was quiet. The "Congress of the Peoples" of the Spanish American States was soon to assemble in Panama. It will take into consideration the encroachments of France and England on the American Continent, and to concert measures for resistance to further attempts at dominition by European Powers. A "treaty of alliance" had been agreed upon between Ecuador and Colombia. In Peru a reform in the currency had been established and a new coinage authorized. Business in Chili had been very profitable. Some of the Joint Stock Companies had declared very large dividends.

Referring to the reenlistments of the three years' troops in his command, Gen. Hooker, in a recent private letter remarked, "It did my soul good to see those heroes step forward and pledge themselves anew during the continuance of the rebellion. Eventful as has been the war to many of us, no one event has filled me with so much satisfaction. It is something to live for when we can be surrounded with such companions."

The steamship *George Cromwell*, from New-Orleans Feb. 27, arrived at this port yesterday. The news is unimportant. The majority of Gov. Hahn, in a vote of 10,000, over both competitors, was 2,241. An attempt, it is said, will be made to invalidate the election. Nothing doing in military matters.

A. A. Lovett, Esq., Superintendent of the People's Telegraph Lines, has been presented with an elegant service of silver by his friends in the service of this line, as a testimonial of the high estimation in which he is held by them.

There was increased activity on the Stock Exchange on Saturday, and great speculative excitement at the close. Money 5@6 ₱ cent. The 5-20 years U. S. Stock rose 108 ₱ cent. Gold 161½.

The Rewards of Public Perfidy.

It is remarkable how public injustice and want of faith always come back to plague their authors. During the time of what seemed to European eyes our national dissolution, when the great Republic was breaking up into fragments, the fitting out and sending forth of privateers from British ports to destroy, under a bastard flag, our falling commerce, seemed to many British eyes a highly agreeable and exciting pastime. Ships were openly built, fitted out, armed and manned in Great Britain. When complaints were addressed to the Government, the proofs were either not considered legally sound, or certain public officers were providentially stricken with diseases, so that the suspected ships might escape through their delays. "Dodges" of various kinds were adopted to shield and secure the departure of the dangerous privateers. It needed but a few fast-sailing steamers thus to go forth to destroy half our commerce, as our English friends well knew. When Mr. Adams protested in the name of the British Municipal Act, he was told by the public that they must judge of the execution of their own laws, that England could not procsed in violation of law, as some countries were in the habit of doing, and that evidence was exceedingly difficult to procure in such cases. When, standing on a broader platform, he protested against such acts in the name of *International Law*, and pled the unchanging example of the American Government in similar cases, he was put off with ambiguous declarations and replies, such as that both sides were thus receiving help from Great Britain, and neither had a right to complain.

The American Republic seemed in its dying agoniss, and these little spoliations of a commerce, soon to yield to British commerce over every ocean, were looked upon rather as the over-hasty plunderings of the effects of a sick and dying man, than as anything very reprehensible or unjust.

Strangely enough, it seemed to occur to only one or two leaders of English opinion, that England was setting in these measures the most fearfully dangerous precedent for her own interests which could possibly be offered. Passion and prejudice blinded nearly all eyes. No British statesman could arise and say that of all nations on earth whose interest and duty it was to observe the strictest neutrality, Great Britain was the first, that to her it was a matter of almost life and death to avoid even the slightest suspicion of bad faith.

Time and the development of our resources, and more reflection, has changed all this. England has awakened now to her folly. She is threatened at this moment with a war with a Power which has no navy, and scarcely a port. Germany has the position toward her that the rebel Confederacy occupies toward us. Before these fatal precedents, the German Confederacy could have done no more damage to British commerce than, for instance, did Russia in the Crimean war. But now all is changed. Within twelve days from the first declaration of war between England and Germany, letters-of-marque will be forwarded to this country. Should we pursue British precedent, thousands of men will be busy at once in building, or arming, or equipping, or manning steam-privateers with American sailors and from American or German capital. The arms will go out in one ship, the men in another; they will meet outside the Hook, and the privateer will begin its career of desolation and havoc over the Atlantic. Or they will sally from San Francisco, under the German flag, and sweep the Pacific. If the British Minister protests, our Government might return with emphasis the *tu quoque* reply; they might say that they accepted the British version of our own law, that ships could be sent, provided they had no arms, and arms, provided they did not belong to the ship; they could urge the difficulty of procuring sufficient evidence to convict; that we were supplying both sides, and that the lawful exercise of commerce is not to be checked. Telegrams from Washington to New-York could be mysteriously delayed, and Judge Bates or the Provost-Marshal General be providentially attacked with sudden disease, and an unlucky ship or two escape. All this might be, and the whole world would say that it was but a just return for English perfidy.

We sincerely trust that such would not be the action of our Government. We have a high and noble record of our action in past times, in matters of International law, and we hope it will still be preserved unsullied. We are sure, with our present Cabinet and present Judges, it would be. The decisions of our courts in our early history and during the war, have been models of fairness and justice, and the highest International spirit. We have no doubt they will continue to be so. But to our people, such an example has been set in England of subterfuge, and skillful and technically legal evasion of international law, that all we have stated as *hypothesis* might be logically realized as *fact*.

The Rebel Spirit.—We are very sorry indeed that the opinion entertained for some time past by many excellent people, that the rebel army and Confederacy were so badly broken down that they would do no more serious fighting this Spring, or hence forward, has not been sustained by our latest experiences. The rebels, in their recent encounters, in different parts of the country, with our troops, under Gens. Seymour, Sherman, Smith and Palmer, have fought with their usual obstinacy and pertinacity, and marched with their ordinary celerity. Their small detachments everywhere show fight, and their large armies stand their ground. The rebel backbone is undoubtedly in a frightful condition, and those unacquainted with morbid anatomy might easily imagine that it was quite impossible for the monster to stand erect. But he does stand, nevertheless, and it is wisest for us neither to ignore his vitality nor his power. As long as the armies of Lee and Johnston exist, we shall have a great deal of work to do; and even they, we fear, will have to be killed half a dozen times before they can be accounted dead.

The Ovation to the Black Regiment.

There has been no more striking manifestation of the marvelous times that are upon us than the scene in our streets at the departure of the first of our colored regiments. Had any man predicted it last year he would have been thought a fool, even by the wisest and most discerning. History abounds with strange contrasts. It always has been an ever-shifting melo-drama. But never, in this land at least, has it presented a transition so extreme and yet so speedy as what our eyes have just beheld.

Eight months ago the African race in this City were literally hunted down like wild beasts. They fled for their lives. When caught, they were shot down in cold blood, or stoned to death, or hung to the trees or the lamp-posts. Their houses were pillaged; the asylum which Christian charity had provided for their orphaned children was burned; and there was no limit to the persecution but in the physical impossibility of finding further material on which the mob could wreak its ruthless hate. Nor was it solely the raging horde in the streets that visited upon the black man the nefarious wrong. Thousands and tens of thousands of men of higher social grade, of better education, cherished precisely the same spirit. It found expression in contumelious speech rather than in the violent act, but it was persecution none the less for that. In fact the mob would never have entered upon that career of outrage but for the fact that it was fired and maddened by the prejudice which had been generated by the ruling influences, civil and social, here in New York, till it had enveloped the City like some infernal atmosphere. The physical outrages which were inflicted on the black race in those terrible days were but the outburst of malignant agencies which had been transfusing the whole community from top to bottom, year after year.

How astonishingly has all this been changed! The same men who could not have shown themselves in the most obscure street in the City without peril of instant death, even though in the most suppliant attitude, now march in solid platoons, with shouldered muskets, slung knapsacks, and buckled cartridge-boxes down through our gayest avenues and our busiest thoroughfares to the pealing strains of martial music, and are everywhere saluted with waving handkerchiefs, with descending flowers, and with the acclamations and plaudits of countless beholders. They are hailed at our most beautiful square, and, amid an admiring crowd, in the presence of many of our most prominent citizens, are addressed in an eloquent and most complimentary speech by the President of our chief literary institution, and are presented with a gorgeous stand of colors in the name of a large number of the first ladies of the City, who attest on parchment, signed by their own fair hands, that they "will anxiously watch your career, glorying in your heroism, ministering to you when wounded and ill, and honoring your martyrdom with benedictions and with tears."

It is only by such occasions that we can at all realize the prodigious revolution which the public mind everywhere is experiencing. Such developments are infallible tokens of a new epoch.

The Metropolitan Police Bill at Albany.—We find the following paragraph in the Albany correspondence of the *Tribune*:

Albany, March 4, 1864.

The Assembly Committee on Cities met yesterday, and among others considered the Police Commissioners Bill. A numerous lobby was in attendance, and several speeches were made, *all in opposition to the Senate bill, and mostly in favor of that introduced in the Assembly some time ago, which substitutes Messrs Marshall and Campbell for Messrs. Acton and Bergen, as the Union Commissioners. No one was found to say one word in favor of the Senate bill.*

It is believed that a majority of the committee, of both parties, come to the meeting disposed to report favorably on the Senate bill, but *this one-sided demonstration* staggered the committee so thoroughly that they did not know what to do.

We trust the Committee will recover from the staggering effect of what is very justly styled this "one-sided demonstration." If they fall into the error of supposing that the lobbyists who appeared before them to denounce the Senate bill represent any considerable portion of the people of this city, they will do great injustice to themselves and to the city. Beyond a small clique of selfish political wire-pullers, who wish for tools of their own instead of men who will serve the public as Police Commissioners, we know absolutely nobody in this city who does not desire the appointment of Messrs. Acton and Bergen. They have done their duty with intelligence, energy, and independence; and, unless it has been decided to make the Commission a mere political machine, they ought not to be removed. Their services during the riots were invaluable, and are thoroughly appreciated by the great body of our citizens.

We presume that, as usual, those who have the welfare of the City at heart have left this matter to take care of itself; and the result, as usual, has been that the scheming, selfish political tricksters of the City have had the field to themselves. We hope it is not yet too late to remedy this error.

It is generally understood that if the Senate bill passes the Assembly, it will receive the Governor's signature. This will be a final and most satisfactory adjustment of a controverey which threatens to damage very seriously the best interests of the City. The Commission, as constituted by that bill, is just and fair to all political parties, and will be in the hands of men in whom the great body of our people have confidence.

Last Week's Attempt on Richmond.—Our latest "on to Richmond" attempt has at least this cheerful feature—that our forces got *nearer* to the rebel Capital than any Union force has yet done in any of the numerous attempts upon it. "Little Mac" at one time had his army planted within five miles of the city, and in the early part of last year Stoneman's cavalry got within three. But Kilpatrick last week was actually within two miles and a half of Richmond, having penetrated to the second exterior line of rebel works, and having thrown shells very near to Jeff. Davis' head. If we continue to make progress at this rate, we may ultimately hope to enter the city of our desire.

We this morning supplement the imperfect accounts of last week's notable raid which we have previously published, by a full and vivid history, penned by our special correspondent, who accompanied the expedition. He does not state the main object for which an expedition of such risk and magnitude was undertaken, but the Richmond *Dispatch* of Wednesday last fancies it might have been an "attempt to release the Union prisoners on Belle Isle," and this rebel theory is not altogether incredible. This purpose, however, it did not achieve. What it did accomplish will be found fully set forth. There can be no doubt that all the railroads that connect Lee's army with the rebel capital have been rendered unserviceable for some time, and it would seem that an excellent opportunity was furnished Gen. Meade to attack the army of Lee had the former felt himself strong enough for the work. We suppose he did not.

Whether the expedition effected its main object or not, it effected a good deal, and it certainly furnished an excellent exercise for our daring troops.

The Florida Expedition.

The Opposition newspapers are making a good deal of clamor against the Administration on account of the recent disastrous expedition into Floride under Gen. Seymour. It has been alleged that this expedition was undertaken by express direction of President Lincoln, and that its objects were mainly political,—the reorganization of the State Government and the election of a member of Congress. In consequence of some statements on the subject in Congress, a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into it.

The Washington *Republican* gives the following statement on this subject:

"We can positively state from official information which will be laid before the committee, *that the recent campaign into Florida was initiated, guided and controlled by Gen. Gillmore himself, upon consultation with certain naval officers, who joined with the General in obtaining the President's consent to its execution.* Gen. Gillmore will not hesitate to confirm this statement. The responsibility of the defeat at Olustee rests immediately upon Gen. Seymour, who commanded our forces in that battle. In the true sense of the word, the responsibility lie with Gen. Gillmore, who will not shrink from assuming it.

Much stress has been laid upon the fact that Mr. John Hay, Assistant Private Secretary of the President, was commissioned a Major and sent to Florida. That matter is easily explained. It was not until after the President gave his consent that Gen. Gillmore, in cooperation with a naval force, should undertake the expedition, that the idea of sending Mr. Hay to report to Gen. Gillmore was thought of. Mr. Hay, desiring more active life, made a personal application to the President to go with the expedition, and the latter consented, commissioned Mr. Hay, and ordered him to report to Gen. Gillmore, who subsequently informed the President, officially, that he (Gillmore) had ordered Maj. Hay to proceed to Florida to superintend certain civil and military duties under the Amnesty Proclamation."

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes a still more detailed official explanation of the whole affair,—on the authority of the President himself. We copy it as follows:

"Application was made, within the last twenty-four hours, for an authentic explanation of the part the President, the Secretary of War, and the General-in-Chief, respectively had in the expedition. It was given, and I subjoin it. I have no hesitation to say that it was obtained at the White House.

The President denies distinctly, especially and emphatically, that he has given any instructions or orders to Gen. Gillmore, requiring, directly or impliedly, any movement of his command into Florida with either military or political objects. He says that Gen. Gillmore had no other instructions in regard to the restoration of Florida to the Union, under the Amnesty Proclamation, than those sent to him through Major Hay. They have appeared in the public prints some time since, and as they did not call for the occupation of the State by the forces in his Department of the South, Gen. Gillmore must have undertaken the expedition entirely upon his own responsibility.

It is strictly true that neither Secretary Stanton nor Gen. Halleck had any official knowledge or intimation of the intention of Gen. Gillmore to enter upon a regular campaign in Northern Florida, and the first intelligence they had of his projects was received through the newspapers. Gen. Halleck, upon hearing of the contemplated operations, addressed a letter to Gen. Gillmore, inquiring for the authority under which he was undertaking them. Gen. Gillmore's reply was that he was acting under the special orders of the President of the United States.

Gen. Gillmore's answer was received about ten days ago. It was, of course, an 'astonisher' of much force to both the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief, in the absence of any information, written or verbal, on the subject, from the President. What their views were relative to what they could but consider an undue Executive interference, may be easily imagined. In some way or other, they became known outside of the War Office, and the opinion became general, in the course of last week, that on the President's shoulders rested all the responsibilities in the premises. That this opinion culminated in great indignation, when the news of the defeat of Gen. Seymour reached here, will be readily understood.

Gen. Gillmore's dispatches relative to the disaster reached Gen. Halleck on Friday night. Owing to their calling, it is supposed, for some immediate action on the part of the War Department, Secretary Stanton submitted the matter to the President on Saturday morning. Explanations, of course, ensued. *It was then that the President made a statement, the substance of which, above given, he repeated the next day to other parties.* The Secretary, beyond doubt, was greatly surprised at the unexpected development.

Thus the matter stands at present. Gen. Gillmore has been written to, it is understood, for an explanation. It is presumed here that he undertook the expedition under a mistaken construction of the President's instructions relative to the mission of John Hay."

The matter will, of course, be made the subject of official inquiry; but it is quite clear, from the tenor of these articles, that the responsibility for the expedition will rest upon the General commanding the Department.

AMUSEMENTS.

The "Fanst" Matinée on Saturday was an extraordinary success, and will help materially to cover the losses of some of the preceding evenings. Long before the time of opening the doors they were besieged by a dense crowd of ladies. When the opera commenced the house was filled, up stairs and down, to its greatest capacity. Many hundred fair ones had to turn from the scene of their anticipated pleasure and decline on inferior entertainments. Not even during the Piccolomini *furore* was there such an exhibitament. The performance was in all respects admirable. There was one change in the cast, necessitated by the continued indisposition of Miss Kellogg. Owing to this cause the *rôle* of *Margherita* had to be entrusted to Mlle. Fraenzel-Himmer, who sang it in German, and was quite successful. The music belongs properly to the mezzo-soprano voice, and is therefore easily within the range of the German prima donna's powers. When Mr. Anschutz's company gave "Faust" we spoke favorably of Mlle. Fraenzel-Himmer's impersonation of the heroine. It did not suffer by the excellent surroundings of Mr. Maretzek's company.

To-night Verdi's opera of "Ernani" will be revived here. The distribution includes all the great artists of the troupe.

Mr. L. F. Harrison was not so fortunate in the matter of weather as was his neighbor Mr. Maretzek. It began to rain heavily towards night, and did not leave off until all the mischief had been done; nevertheless, Irving Hall presented a gay and brilliant appearance, and the Testimonial Concert was certainly one of the most admirable affairs of the season. The programme was carried out to the letter, (without the assistance of the members of the Liederkrsaz, however,) and was warmly and heartily applauded. The orchestral pieces were finely rendered by Messrs. Bergmann and Thomae; the "Faust" march brought down the house, as it always does; Mr. Bruno Wollenhaupt played Ernst's very difficult "Otello" fantasia with a combination of power and grace that left nothing to be desired, and this, too, in spite of an atmosphere that rendered it almost impossible to keep the violin in tune. We trust that this admirable artist will shorten the intervals of his visits to the Concert-room. Mr. Mills played Chopin's well known waltz, and a brilliant *étude* in C sharp minor, by himself; and in the second part, two movements from Chopin's E minor concerto. We have never heard this superb artist to such advantage as in the *Romanza* of this work. Nothing could well exceed the clearness, elevation and feeling which he infused into those lovely strains. The *Rondo* was also most grandly interpreted. We need only add that Mr. Mills was received with tumultuous applause, not merely by the audience, but by the members of the orchestra. The vocal artists were Mad. Medori and Signor Mazzoleni. The lady was in fine voice, and looked charming. She was eminently successful in the air from "Robert is Diable," and as an *encore* sang a pleasing coquettish little *chanson*. In the second part, and with Signor Mazzoleni, she sang the duo from "Poliuto," receiving, of course, another *encore*. Signor Mazzoleni opened with an Italian ballad, by Mici, which he sang with astonishing energy and taste. It fairly electrified the audience, and had to be repeated. It is, indeed, a treat to hear such an artist in the concert-room. Mr. Arella presided at the piano, Mr. Timm playing the accompaniments for Mr. Wollenhaupt. An overture by Mr. Charles Fradel opened the second part of the programme. It is written in the old classic vein, and is appropriate for Moliere's comedy, which it precedes.

To-night Mrs. Hoey, the best actress on the New-York stage, and a lady whose excellencies are patent to the community, will take her annual benefit at Wallack's Theatre. Boucicault's comedy of "London Assurance" is the attraction. At the Winter Garden the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" still remains on the programme. (The statement, by the way, that the Florences had withheld their salaries from the funds raised for the Sanitary Commission, is untrue. The entire receipts of the performance at the Winter Garden were handed over to the Commissioners.) At Niblo's Garden the Richings appear to-night in the "Daughter of the Regiment." At the Olympic the new comedy of "Taming a Butterfly" is the attraction. At Barnum's Museum a new and gorgeous fairy spectacle, called "Aphrosia, or the Spirit of Beauty," will be brought out this evening. It has been in preparation for many months. At the Theatre Français to-morrow (Tuesday) evening "La Marraine," "Tromb-al-Cazar," and "Le Pour et le Contre."

On Wednesday Mr. Gottschalk will give another performance at Niblo's Saloon.

Mr. Hackett is engaged for five nights at the Park Theatre, and will appear to-night as *Falstaff*, in "King Henry IV."

The Second Army Corps—War Meeting at Tammany Hall.

The energetic efforts making to fill the ranks of the veteran regiments of the Second Army Corps are to receive further impetus at Tammany Hall, to-night, by a grand war meeting, gotten up under the auspices of the war sachems of that warlike institution. Elijah F. Purdy, war-horse, will preside. Gen. Hancock, Gen. Verle, Jas. T. Brady, Esq., and Judge Dean, will positively be present and speak. Gens. Dix and Meagher, and Recorder Hoffman, are also confidently expected. These efforts of the influential sachems and followers of Tammany are so gratifying and patriotic as to insure a very large attendance, and an enthusiastic and liberal response. It will be a very interesting occasion.

Caving in of a Well on Henry-street—Two Boys and a Girl Carried Down—One Boy Buried Alive.

A sad accident occurred on Saturday afternoon last, in front of the premises No. 83 Henry-street, whereby a boy named Thomas P. McMahon, aged 11 years, came to his death by being buried alive. Some workmen were engaged in the work of filling in an old well located in front of the above number, near the sidewalk, when the earth suddenly gave way. A large portion of the sidewalk went down, carrying with it the lad McMahon and another boy named Wm. Kearney, residing at No. 95 Henry-street, and a little girl, named Maggie Moore, of No. 92 Henry-street. They were all standing near the well at the time, and were carried down a distance of some ten or twelve feet. Fortunately, the mass of falling earth and stones jammed at this distance, and thus two lives were saved. The well was some forty feet deep. The men immediately set to work to rescue the two children, William Kearney and Maggie Moore, who were seen in the mass below, but the lad McMahon, was buried under it; and, moreover, his fall had not been noticed. The little girl was not buried alive, and was promptly rescued, a rope being thrown her. The lad, Kearney, was hurried up to his chest; it was ascertained that his body was firmly wedged between a large flagstone and an ash-box, both of which had been carried down into the opening. The earth around consists principally of sand, and was constantly falling upon the imprisoned boy. The danger was imminent, for at any moment the adjoining earth might bury him alive. Sergeant Easterbrook, of the Seventh Precinct, was on hand, and aided very materially in the work of saving the boy's life. After much effort young Kearney was rescued, without having sustained serious injuries. As no other person was seen to fall into the excavation, no further search was made at the time. A policeman was, however, stationed there to prevent accidents.

Late at night young McMahon, who resided with his parents at No. 83 Henry-street, was found to be missing. It was at once suspected that he had been buried beneath the falling earth. The parents and friends became greatly alarmed, and caused measures to be taken to find the boy if possible. Alderman McMahon hearing of the state of things, went to the spot, employed laborers, who began digging and searching for the missing boy. After several hours hard labor without meeting with the object of their search, the labor was succeeded until daylight yesterday morning, when it was resumed. After digging about an hour young McMahon was found buried in the earth, deep beneath the sidewalk. As a matter of course, life had long been extinct. Coroner Naumann was notified, and will hold an inquest on the body to-day, when the matter will be thoroughly investigated. It is believed that there was some gross negligence on the part of those having charge of the job of filling up the well. The excitement the occurrence created in the vicinity was intense.

The Closing of the Sanitary Fair.—The great Sanitary Fair virtually closed on Saturday night, although the Academy proper will be kept open for two or three days longer at greatly reduced prices, in order to accommodate those who felt themselves unable to pay seventy-five cents. Single admissions will hereafter be twenty-five cents, and season tickets will be of no avail. The proceeds of the sale of goods will, as heretofore, be devoted to the purpose for which the fair was established; but the receipts at the door will be kept as a special fund to be distributed to such worthy objects as the Executive and Special Committees may deem most beneficial. The total receipts, as officially announced on Saturday evening, were $365,000. This is independent of a large amount of bills and checks, still uncounted, and which it is estimated will reach from $20,000 to $25,000, making the whole sum realized, above every expense, at from $385,000 to $390,000. The receipts during the coming week will doubtless swell the amount to $400,000. The population of the City of Brooklyn at the last census in 1860, was 266,674—it may now be over 300,000—thus showing that considerable more than one dollar per head, for each inhabitant, has been given in aid of the Sanitary Commission. The success of the enterprise has been beyond all expectation; and the ladies and gentlemen who devoted all their time in contributing to its success are worthy of all praise.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall, Feb. 26, with mails, specie and passengers, arrived at this port yesterday. The news is not specially important. The following is her specie list:

Richard Patrick	$36,463 87	Neustadter Bros.	$33,400 00
Jennings & Brewster	6,100 00	C. H. Grant & Co.	8,500 00
A. Rich & Bro.	10,800 00	C. H. Mallory	10,413 78
H. Cohen & Co.	85,700 80	Duncan Sherman & Co.	39,129 44
J. Strauss Bro. & Co.	74,579 74	Total	$508,786 84
De Witt, Kittle & Co.	8,800 00	FROM ASPINWALL.	
J. S. Parker & Son	8,100 00	Colgate & Hoffman	$2,572 25
Wells, Fargo & Co.	49,000 00	Samuel L. Isaacs	1,000 00
M. C. Hawley	8,753 77	Total	$3,572 25
J. B. Nawton & Co. Order	20,036 77 / 86,307 19	Grand total	$512,358 79

PANAMA.

Affairs in Central America—The "People's Congress"—Encroachments of France and Spain on the American Continent.

Panama, Friday, Feb. 26, 1864.

In accordance with the recent arrangement to shorten the time one day of the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, between San Francisco and Panama, the *Constitution* arrived this morning in 13 days from the former port. She brings $2,600,000 in gold. About two millions of this, part of which is on account of the Government of the United States, will go to England from Aspinwall on the 6th March.

The State of Panama is quiet, and trade, from this city to places on the coast of the State of Cauca and Ecuador, which has been for some time interrupted by the war with Ecuador, has been resumed. The substance of the new treaty between Colombia and Ecuador, is given under another head. We have no later news from the interior than that furnished in my last. The enemies of President Mosquera in this city, however, profess to entertain high hopes that the revolution against him in the State of Antioquia will be fatal to his rule and to the Liberal party—but in this, I apprehend they will be disappointed.

Our new President, Señor Manuel Murillo, did not reach Aspinwall by last steamer from New-York. Gen. Santacoloma, and several other officials, went to Aspinwall with the expectation of meeting him. He will be here by next steamer, and takes his place as President in April. Señor Pradilla, Colombian Minister to England, arrived here on the *Ocean Queen* from New-York.

The people and rulers of the Spanish American States are expecting great things from the "Congress of the Peoples," soon to be held in this City. The invitation from the President of Peru to the other rulers has been made public. The object is to see what is to be done about the recent encroachments of Spain and France upon this Continent, and to concert measures of resistance to further attempts at domination by European Powers. No doubt such a Congress, if participated in by the United States, would be of immense importance, and result in great good to the South American States. Otherwise the Congress will lose its time, for the protests of these little Republics will not go for much with such Powers as France and Spain. The *Mercurio*, of Valparaiso, says, in regard to this contemplated Congress:

"At the eleventh hour, the press has proclaimed the welcome news of the invitation addressed by the Government of Peru to the South American Republics, to an American Congress, whose object will be the providing for the common defence not only of the Territory, but of the Democratic institutions of America.

Such tidings must fill with rejoicing the hearts of every true American; and adequately to appreciate it, we refer our readers to the circular of the Peruvian Government, which we reproduce, accompanied by some brief comments."

Several persons of prominence here and in at Aspinwall have died since my last. The first, Walter C. Clerman, for a long time connected with the Panama Railroad Company, died at La Union, Salvador, on the 12th inst., of dysentery. He had gone to Salvador on one of the Company's vessels, for a change of climate. Mr. Clerman was highly respected and even loved by all who knew him on this coast. He was a native of Virginia. The second death was that of Alfred Brady, late of New-York, who had been connected as building contractor with the Railroad Company for eight or ten years. He died at Aspinwall, of consumption, on the 23d inst. Mr. Brady was a native of New-York State; aged 36 years. He was buried in the Free Masons' Cemetery. The funeral service was read at the grave by the United States Consul. The third death was that of a beautiful and estimable young lady of Panama, Señorita Maria del Rosario Alvarado, who fell dead, probably from disease of the heart, while dressing, on the morning of the 23d. This latter death has cast great gloom over the female society of Panama, by whom she was tenderly loved.

Alfred Rubery, one of the *Chapman* pirates, pardoned by President Lincoln at the instance of John Bright, of England, arrived in Panama from San Francisco on the steamship *St. Louis*.

A new paper, to be published twice a week, called the *Mercantile Chronicle*, made its appearance in Panama on the 22d. It is edited with ability.

The Panama Railroad Company's brig *Costa Rica* takes fifteen sacks of coffee to New-York, a contribution from the Americans resident in San José, Costa Rica, to the Sanitary Fund, and forwarded, free of freight, through the kindness of Capt. J. M. Dow, of the Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*. Considering that there are not half-a-dozen Americans in San José, this contribution shows that our worthy Minister there, Mr. Riotte, is blessed with a proportionably larger resident Union constituency than we can boast hereabouts. The majority of us Americans here, if not well-wishers of the Confederates, are, to say the least, open to the charge of being very lukewarm friends of the North.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* is still in port. The United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* is in Valparaiso. The flagship *Lancaster*, Admiral Bell, and the gunboat *Saginaw*, are at Acapulco.

Our ice has again given out—the brig *Panama*, which has been out from Boston thirty-one days, for Aspinwall, not having yet arrived.

The Panama Railroad Company's brig *Costa Rica* arrived at Aspinwall from New-York on the 23d, having made a long passage, in consequence of head winds and the loss of her main-topmast.

The steamship *America*, of Roberts' line, left Panama for San Francisco on the 21st, with the passengers by the *Illinois*, which sailed from New-York on the 3d.

The British screw steamer *Askalon*, for Liverpool, is at Aspinwall, to sail to-morrow via Carthagena.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Valparaiso and Chili—Treaty between Ecuador and Colombia—New Coinage of Currency in Peru—Miscellaneous Matters, &c.

Panama, Friday, Feb. 26, 1864.

By the British mail steamship *Peru*, which arrived here on the 20th inst., we have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Feb. 2, and from Lima and Callao to the 14th. The *Peru* brought $369,000 in specie, passengers, and a general cargo of wool, bark, cotton, tobacco, copper, &c., mostly for England. The news is unimportant.

ECUADOR.

The "additional treaty," mentioned in the late treaty between Colombia and Ecuador, is published. The treaty is one of alliance between the two countries—the most important articles of which are the second, third, fourth and seventh. These articles are:

To prevent any intervention by force tending to assist any political party or to change any institutions in the two republics—to abolish the custom-houses on the frontier, and to make uniform the weights, measures and coins in both States—"to maintain the integrity of the territory of the old Colombia"—and to forget all former motives for quarrelling, excepting the rights of private individuals to make claims for indemnification of their losses and damages caused by either government.

The former Granadian minister in Quito, Manuel M. Castro, has returned to his post on a special mission of his government, namely, to congratulate the Ecuadorian Government upon the re-establishment of peace.

Mosquera has given still another proof of his so suddenly returned friendship for Ecuador, by derogating the second article of his decree of December 7, in which he ordered a column to be erected on the Cuaspud hill in memory of the battle fought there on the previous day.

By a decree of the Governor of Guayaquil, Jan. 29, and in consideration of the scarcity of provisions in that port, there have been exempted from duties the following articles: rice, beans, peas, lentils, potatoes, live hogs and calves, and salt meat.

PERU.

The chief matter of interest from this Republic

is the reform in the currency. The business of the country has heretofore been transacted principally in the depreciated half dollars and quarters of Bolivia, intrinsically worth about 14 cents on the dollar. And this money was a good deal mixed with spurious coin having but very little silver in it.

For some time past, Government has been conducting negotiations with some of the leading houses in Lima for the conversion of this miserable Bolivian currency, and the introduction instead of a new standard national coinage. A contract was concluded with the firms of OTAGUE BROTHERS and GRAHAM, ROWE & Co., whereby all the Bolivian coin is to be sent out of the country or melted in Lima in the course of two years—an entirely new currency established, and an exchange on London fixed—a reform which will be most advantageous for business, and beneficial to the extension of the commercial relations of the country. Apart from the actual guarantee which Government receives from the contractors, the country has the high moral guaranty which the position of these houses in the commercial world at home and abroad affords, that the contract will be faithfully and honorably fulfilled.

Last January this bad coin began to cross the Isthmus for shipment to England to be recoined, one steamer from Aspinwall having taken $700,000 of it.

A good deal of dissatisfaction existed among the holders of certain Peruvian bonds in England, at being obliged to receive payment for their coupons in United States Treasury notes from the agents of the Peruvian Government in New-York. A memorial on the subject to the Peruvian Government, having no effect, the bond holders held a meeting, and protested strongly against the course pursued. This called out the following order from the Lima Government:

LIMA, Jan. 28, 1864.

The resolution of Nov. 28, 1862, being reconsidered in view of the explanation presented to Government on May 16, of last year, by WM. GRAHAM, Esq., notary public of London, in the name of the holders of certain bonds belonging to the national debt in favor of New-Granada and Ecuador, ordered, that the second article of said resolution be modified thus far, that the payments of said debt shall be made in specie or its equivalent, so that the English holders of bonds of said debt receive as much as four shillings for each dollar—all the other articles of the resolution remaining in force.

Exchange on London 90-days, 37 pence per doller, Bolivian currency. Freights of guano to England, £3 18s.; to France, 100 to 105 francs; to United States, nothing offering.

The amount of guano exported from the Chincha Islands in 1863 was 313,479 tons register. The whole value of the exports of guano and other products from the port of Callao in 1863, was $22,466,802; and the whole amount from all the ports of the Republic was $32,908,610.

BOLIVIA.

This Republic is quiet. The new treaty between Peru and Bolivia makes commerce between the two countries free; and the judicial acts of one Republic are good and valid in the other. All differences to be referred to arbitrators.

CHILI.

A convention has been agreed upon between Bolivia and Chili, which is to settle all questions in dispute, including the vexed question of jurisdiction over the Mejellones guano beds.

The people of Valparaiso having suffered severely from an insufficiency of water the past season, will accept one of the plans offered for furnishing an ample supply of the article.

The elections for Congress being near at hand, the people in public meetings are discussing the reforms required for the country, among which is toleration in religion—a subject made more prominent by the terrible affair at Santiago on the 8th December.

Some of the Joint Stock Companies of Chilli have paid large profits the past year. The Copiepo Railroad has paid enormously, as usual. The "Chili Insurance Company" invides $100,000, with a reserve fund of $400,000, and a balance of profits carried into 1864 of $27,939. The Street Railway Company will get 16 per cent. in 1864.

On the 19th of January the Government of Chili published the legalized budget for 1864, distributed as follows:

The Home and Foreign Ministries	$1,292,876 82
The Ministers of Justice, Public Worship and Instruction	1,141,799 27
The Ministry of Finance	3,412,429 89
The War Ministry	1,936,313 03
Total	$7,783,419 00

The capital city, Santiago, had issued proposals for a loan of $600,000 at 7½ @8 per cent., and $2,183,000 were all once offered.

It was lately announced that Government had renewed their postal contract for a period of five years with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. The decree has now been officially sanctioned and promulgated; and on the part of the Steem Company the magnificent new steamers which are now to run on the coast will more and more efficiently carry out their share of the contract.

From the Chilee line, this company has now placed and is to continue one of their largest and best steamers; and will next month add another of their fleet on this station, when there will be weekly sailings South from Valparaiso.

The general business of the country is *good* and in a very healthy state.

For months past there has been a steady continuance of sufficient supplies of imports, with demand enough to prevent overstock in merchants' hands. Trade circulars speak of "no improvement in activity," but a wholesome trade in all branches is being done.

Charters are not quite so good; but a fortnight' of few arrivals will restore the rates of freight to England to the average of £4 per ton. £4 10s, and £4 6s. have been paid for British vessels for wool and copper to New-York and Boston.

Exchange on London 44d. @44¼d. per dol.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, from Central American ports, reached Panama on the 20th. Dates from Guatemala are to the 12th, Labrador 15th, Nicaragua to the 16th and Costa Rica to the 18th. It will be seen that the dates from Nicaragua are not so late as those sent you by last steamer, which came to Aspinwall via Greytown. There is not a single item of interest from any quarter. The freight list of the *Guatemala* has the following:

For Southampton—139 seroons indigo; 4 seroons cochineal; 23 pkgs. sundries. For Liverpool—47 seroons indigo; 268 bales cotton; 139 bags coffee; 2 cans balsam. For New-York—15 seroons indigo; 73 bales cotton; 366 bags coffee; 3 cans balsam; 20 bales deerskins; 3 pkgs. sundries; 3 pkgs. India-rubber; 1,678 hides. For Aspinwall—4 cans balsam. For San Francisco—200 bags coffee. For South Pacific—60 bags rice; 62 seroons indigo; 46 bags coffee; 2 pkgs. sundries. For Panama—26 seroons indigo; 176 bags coffee; 54 bags rice; 209 pkgs. sugar; 6 bags almonds; 4 jars oil; 3 pkgs. sundries; 2322 hides.

SPECIE.

For England—17 packages	$19,245 93
For New-York—1 package	150 00
For Panama—3 packages	2,758 66
Total	$22,154 59

Cure for Cough or Cold.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of Cough, take during the day a few "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*." Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. Military Officers and Soldiers should have them in readiness upon the first appearance of a Cold or Cough.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Opening of Spring Styles of Fancy Hats and Caps, for ladies, misses, boys and infants. Also, novelties from London and Paris, on Monday, March 7, 1864. J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.
A liberal discount to the trade.

Heyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
Heyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
Heyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
Heyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
The standard preparation for the hair. Warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Prevents the hair from falling out, makes harsh hair soft and silky, is as easily used as any hair dressing, and entirely overcomes effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Heyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,
Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, New-York.

The Club Coffee.
This standard Coffee is put up only by the New-York Coffee Club, No. 173 Greenwich-st. Every package has the trade mark of the Club. The leading brands are, the Household Coffee, at.....21 cents per pound.
London Club Coffee.....25 cents per pound.
These Coffees are remarkable above all others for their peculiar fragrance, strength, and flavor, and the nutricious and healthy qualities are attested by the most eminent physicians.
A liberal discount to the trade.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Steinway & Sons—Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,
Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Sewing-Machines—Wonderful Improvements.—The Weed Lock-stitch Machines sew from lace to heavy leather. We advise our readers to buy them.
WEED S. MACHINE CO.,
No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artis.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No 207 Centre-st., and sold by druggists generally. Price 50 cents a box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Burke's Spring Styles of Gents' Hats now ready. Standard price, $5.
No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Grover & Baker's highest premium elastic-stitch Sewing-Machines for sale at No. 495 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also, embroidering, braiding and every description of machine-sewing done in the best manner.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines.
NO. 505 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—HEGEMAN.—On Thursday, March 3, by Rev. F. G. Clark, J. FERDINAND ALLEN to MARY E., daughter of the late John Hegeman, all of this City.

WATTS—KELLOGG.—At Malden, N. Y., on Thursday, March 3, by Rev. Wm. Hart, ROBERT WATTS, Jr., M. D., Surgeon 133d N. Y. Vols., to FRANCES A., daughter of the late Stephen Kellogg.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Sunday morning, March 6, KATE TANNAT, only daughter of Geo. C. Allen, aged 21 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 30 West 35th-st., without further invitation.

BROWN.—On Friday, March 4, of paralysis, ISRAEL BROWN, in the 70th year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, 92d-st., near 4th-av., Yorkville.

BUNKER.—In Philadelphia, on Friday, March 4, ELLEN M., daughter of the late Capt. John Bunker.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Paul's Church, at Fairfield, Conn., this day, (Monday,) March 7, at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BISSART.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, March 3, Mrs. MARY BISSETT, relict of the late James D. Bissett, Sr., in the 83d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Jno. W. Craig, M. D., Plainfield, on Monday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock. The train leaves foot Cortlandt-st. at 12 o'clock.

BUTCHER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 5, SAMUEL, son of Robert Butcher, in the 15th year of his age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Methodist Protestant Church, Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock.

BUELING.—On Friday evening, March 4, at his residence, No. 240 West 22d-st., (old number,) WILLIAM J. BUELING, of the firm of Argall & Co., of this City, and son of the late Lancaster S. Burling, in the 34th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the deceased, also of his brother, E. O. Surling, his brothers-in-law, Stephen Berker and Daniel F. Pond, are invited without further notice to attend the funeral services, from the M. E. Church in West 18th-st., near 8th-av., on Tuesday afternoon, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CAMP.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday morning, March 6, of congestion of the lungs, FREEMAN A. CAMP, in the 34th year of his age.
The relatives and friends, and those of his brothers, William H. and Hugh N., are requested to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, Newark, Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Hanover, Morris Co., N. J., for interment.

CAIRNS.—On Saturday, March 5, CHARLES CAIRNS, aged 2 years, 3 months and 10 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 133 6th-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

COGSWELL.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, March 6, Mrs. JANE E., wife of Rev. J. Cogswell, D. D.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. DE WOLF.—On Saturday, March 5, SARAH A. DE WOLF, wife of the late Wm. Henry De Wolf, of Bristol, R. I., and daughter of the late Rev. William Rogers, D. D., of Philadelphia, in the 62d year of her age.
The funeral service will be held at St. Ann's Church, 18th st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, March 9, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

FARRAR.—On Saturday, March 5, LAWRENCE, infant son of George C. and Annie Farrar.
Funeral this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 132 West 24th-st.

HAYS.—On Saturday, March 6, WILLIAM C., only son of Wm. B. and Sarah R. Hays, Jr., aged 9 months and 16 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No 524 Broome-st., this day, (Monday,) March 7, at 2 o'clock A. M.

HOWARD.—On Monday, Feb. 29, at sea, on board of the steamship *Columbia*, CLARENCE HOWARD, son of Annie L. and the late Edward S. Howard, in the 21st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 8, at 12 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 19 Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

INGHAM.—In New-York City, on Friday, March 4, of congestion of the lungs, CHAUNCEY L. INGHAM, of Malden, Ulster Co., N. Y.
The funeral will take place at his late residence, at Malden, on Tuesday, March 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JACKSON.—On Sunday morning, March 6, after a short but severe illness, ELIZABETH, youngest child of Henry and Sarah E. Jackson.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 80 West 36th-st.

LAWRENCE.—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 6, JOHN S., infant son of John S. and Sarah J. Lawrence, aged 1 year, 1 month and 22 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 98 East 22d-st.

LOVETT.—On Saturday, March 5, JOHN LOVETT, of Hackensack, N. J.
Notice of Funeral hereafter.

MYERS.—At Bladen Springs, Ala., SAMUEL P. MYERS, of the firm of Desnon & Myers, Mobile.

NEWMAN.—On Friday, March 4, GERTRUDE M., wife of Wm. H. Newman, and youngest daughter of the late Jonas Minturn.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Staten Island, on Monday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt's Landing on the arrival of the 12 o'clock boat from New-York.

PENNOYER.—On Sunday morning, March 6, Mrs. ANNA PENNOYER, relict of Alfred Pennoyer, in the 73d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at 9½ o'clock Tuesday morning, at the residence of her son, No. 154 West 41th-st., after which her remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.
☞ Stamford paper please copy.

PERLEE.—On Saturday, March 5, FRANK WOODWARD, only child of John F. and Emily F. Phelps, aged 2 years and 5 months.
Funeral this day, (Monday,) March 7, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of his grandfather, No. 16 7th-av.

POETLEY.—The remains of the late Lieut. DEVAN POETLEY, of 174th Regiment N. Y. Vols., killed at Donaldsonville, La., having arrived in the City, the funeral services will be held at the 5th-av. Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. Armitage,) corner of 5th-av. and 46th-st., at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 7th inst. The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Second Company, 7th Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., (in citizens' dress,) as also his other friends in the regiment, and any members of the 174th N. Y. Vols. who may be in the City, are respectfully invited to attend.

SOUTHWICK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, March 5, DANIEL H. SOUTHWICK, aged 61 years and 6 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, James H. Hart, No. 19 Greene-av., on Tuesday afternoon, March 8, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.
☞ St. Louis, Wheeling and Boston papers please copy.

SPOFFORD.—On Saturday, March 5, at 2¼ o'clock, Capt. HARRY E. SPOFFORD, one of the proprietors of St. Nicholas Hotel.
The funeral service will take place at 2 o'clock this day (Monday.) March 7, at St. Nicholas Hotel. Friends are invited to attend.

STARR.—At Yonkers, on Saturday March 5, N. W. STARR, Jr., eldest son of O. W. and MARY E. STARR.
Funeral services from the residence of his grandfather, N. W. Starr, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

THUMPSON.—On Saturday morning, March 5, after a lingering consumption, CHARLES F. THUMPSON, aged 44 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, March 7, from his late residence, No. 671 6th-av., at 12 o'clock.
☞ Indiana papers please copy.

VALLEE.—On Friday, March 4, CHARLES VALLEE, a native of France, aged 77 years.

WATSON.—On Sunday, March 6, ISABELLA DONNE WATSON, eldest daughter of John and Mary Ann Watson, No. 381 Bowery, aged 19 years and 1 month.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited on Tuesday, March 8, at 11 o'clock A. M., when the funeral service will take place.
☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

WESTON.—At Sing Sing, on Saturday morning, March 5, after a short illness, SARAH C., wife of Theodore Weston, and daughter of the late Francis B. Winthrop.
The funeral services will take place at New-Haven, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

WELCH.—On Saturday, March 5, OCTAVIA J. H. WELCH, in the 50th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 166 West 17th-st., on Tuesday, March 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WESTERVELT.—The remains of the late Capt. JACOB WESTERVELT, of the gunboat *Underwriter*, who was killed at Newbern, N. C., Feb. 2, having arrived in the City, his friends and those of his father, the late Capt. John A. Westervelt, and of his brother-in-law, David Quackenbush, are invited to attend the funeral, at Hackensack, N. J., Tuesday, March 8, on the arrival of the 11¾ o'clock train from foot of Chambers-st. Returning cars leave at 4½ o'clock P. M.

WILSON.—On Saturday evening, March 5, in Brooklyn, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Ostrander, ELIZA MONAISON WILSON, daughter of the late Dr. Peter Wilson, of this City.
Funeral services will take place at the North Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., on Tuesday, March 8, at 9½ o'clock precisely, whence the remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 207.—March 5, 1864.
40,17, 39, 60, 65, 70, 16, 74, 47, 3, 64, 32, 50, 37.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 200.—March 5, 1864.
76, 34, 18, 77, 10, 24, 39, 61, 16, 42, 2, 12, 13.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 111—March 5, 1864.
51,13, 48, 62, 7, 68, 16, 78, 64, 36, 26, 30, 67, 55.
CLASS 112—March 5, 1864.
68, 69, 1, 49. 42, 35, 17, 74, 66, 8, 59, 13, 51.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

CLOTHING.
THE ATTENTION
OF
WHOLESALE BUYERS
is requested to our superb assortment of
CLOTHING, SHIRTS
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN.
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND.

$1,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

(Being the balance not awarded on bids for $2,000,000, opened Feb. 23, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until MONDAY, March 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase, at not less than their par value, of the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed Feb. 17, 1864, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $2,000,000, opened Feb. 23, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1885; and five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1886.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts, of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 25, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offerred:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.
Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.
Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.
Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE.
Patents issued
DEC. 1, 1863,
and
FEB. 16, 1864,
Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

OPERA GLASSES.
Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty to Thirty-five Dollars each. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.
One door below Canal-st.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, LOCKsmiths' Materials, Cabinet Trimmings and Mechanics' Tools. A large and complete assortment of articles in the above line always on hand at ASTEN & THROCKMORTON'S, Builders' Hardware Depot, 253 Bowery, between Houston and Stanton sts. Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF-PINS—NEW STYLES.—One, two, three, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty to fifty dollars each. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.
One door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 429 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.
I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!
I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.
W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.
HARLEM, July 30, 1863.
I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest, and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO'S. COLUMN.

CHEROKEE MEDICINES.
CHEROKEE CURE!
THE GREAT
INDIAN MEDICINE,
COMPOUNDED FROM
ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES
An unfailing cure for Weakness, Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-abuse; such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the Direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.
☞ This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.
☞ To those who have trifled with their constitution, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, *Despair not!* the CHEROKEE CURE will restore your health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed!
☞ For full particulars, get a Circular from any Drug-Store in the country, or write the Proprietor, who will mail free to any one desiring the same, a full treatise in pamphlet form.
☞ Prices $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.
☞ Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere.
DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

CHEROKEE PILLS.
SUGAR-COATED
FEMALE REGULATOR.
HEALTH PRESERVER.
CERTAIN AND SAFE.
☞ *For the Removal of Obstructions and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.*
☞ They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.
☞ They cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation.
☞ They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis.)
☞ They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it ALL the effects that spring from it.
☞ Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.
☞ They may be safely used at any age, and at any period, EXCEPT WHEN FORBIDDEN IN DIRECTIONS WHICH ACCOMPANY EACH BOX.
☞ All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.
☞ Full directions accompanying each box.
☞ Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.
☞ Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.
☞ Sold by all respectable Druggists.
DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., Sole Proprietors,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE!
THE LONG-SOUGHT-FOR
DISCOVERED AT LAST
CHEROKEE REMEDY
AND
CHEROKEE INJECTION!
COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.
CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, and all diseases of a kindred nature, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.
☞ It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.
☞ It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.
CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all chronic diseases, *Fluor Albus or Whites.* Its effects are *healing, soothing and demulcent;* removing all scalding, heat, chordee and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the *cheap quack Injections.*
☞ By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.
☞ For full particulars

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

All soldiers who have been discharged by reason of wounds received in battle, and who have not received $100 bounty, can receive the same by applying to the Army Agency, No. 44 Bleecker-st., N. Y., opposite Pay Department.

The discharge must be presented.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital.....$200,000

STATEMENT. Feb. 1, 1864.

ASSETS.

Cash Items:			
Cash balance in Bank and Office....	$3,014 41		
Call loans on U. S. Bonds and Stock Securities, market val..	$80,170	63,200 00	$66,214 41
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, loan of 1862, owned by the Company			55,000 00
Real Estate and Leasehold owned by the Company			64,916 64
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on Real Estate in this State worth over $160,000 00			70,127 94
Interest on loans due and accrued			3,317 54
Premiums outstanding			1,226 99
Rents due and accrued			1,525 00
Other property, including U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps			1,127 50
Total assets			$263,456 02

LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance. Losses unsettled and all other claims of every description.....$24,000 00

DIRECTORS.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

John Garcia,	Gus. Reynaud, Jr.,	Jules Rilliet,
Joannes Gourd,	Charles J. Merlot,	Charles Sagory,
Waldo Hutchins,	James M. Lewis,	H. G. Ellshemius,
S. P. Gilbert,	Howard C. Cady.	C. C. Pinckney,
William Ferdon,	John R. Fanre,	Jos. B. Young,
Hart. Blanco,	Elias Ponvert,	Charles S. Pell,
R. Bonnaffe.		

SAMUEL M. CRAPS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schechardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Loransport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 35 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under construction, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 23 William-st., Office No. 15.
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE, COUNTY and CITY. Also, RAILROAD SECURITIES of all descriptions, not quoted at the New-York Stock Exchange, bought and sold on commission.
MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Eastern Division.
SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS. (foreclosed.)
MINNESOTA STATE BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD STOCK.
INDIANAPOLIS, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
MORRIS CANAL STOCK AND BONDS.
NEW-JERSEY STATE 6s.
RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BONDS WANTED.
$6,000 BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS FOR SALE.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
Admission fee $250 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 5 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK of this city, held the 29th day of February, the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors:

EDWARD C. ROBINSON,	BENJAMIN LODER,
WILLIAM S. CORWIN,	CHARLES G. CONNELL,
THOMAS McLELLAND,	BENJAMIN T. SEALEY,
JOHN S. MARTIN,	CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,
ROBERT DUNLAP.	

And for Inspectors of the next ensuing election ALBERT WEBB, UNION ADAMS and EDWARD ECCLESTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, E. C. ROBINSON, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and CHARLES HUDSON appointed Cashier. By order of the Board. CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 37 and 39 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE remaining fifty per cent. of the Capital Stock of this Bank will be required to be paid in as follows, viz.:
Twenty-five per cent. on Monday, 7th March proximo.
Twenty-five per cent on Thursday, 17th March proximo.
To those who desire to pay the fifty per cent. in full, interest will be allowed at the rate of six per centum per annum upon the last twenty-five per cent. from date of payment to its maturity.
The transfer book will close on the 4th proximo, and remain closed until the 18th.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS Nos. 441, 155, 368, 838, 17, 41, 73, 378, 458, 305, 560, 176, 519, 2 and 96 have been duly designated for payment according to the terms of the mortgage. Interest thereon will cease 1st May, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 49 Exchange-pl., } Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

DENVER MINING COMPANY,
COLORADO.

60,000 SHARES—$20 PER SHARE.

The subscribers, as the only authorized agents, offer for sale in sums to suit purchasers, a limited amount of this first-class dividend-paying Gold stock, at ONE-HALF ITS PAR VALUE, or $10 PER SHARE.

Quarterly dividend paid Feb. 20, 1864, 2 per cent.

Exhibits of the Company's valuable properties, with tabular statement of monthly earnings from July 1, 1861, will be furnished on application.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., N. Y.
March 1, 1864.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK.
TO BE LOCATED NEAR THE
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND CANAL-ST.
The Capital of this Bank is to be increased to
ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The present Stockholders have the reserved right to subscribe for the increase of stock until March 10, 1864. After that time the Directors will proceed to distribute said Increased stock to such parties as will be most for the interest of the Bank. Books will be opened March 4, 1864, for application for the increased stock, at the Banking House of

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., and at the temporary office, No. 353 Broadway.

Payments on both the present stock and the increased will be required as follows:

Fifteen per cent. March 20; twenty per cent April 1; twenty per cent. May 1; and ten per cent. on the 1st days of June, July, August and September. Stockholders may pay in the whole amount then unpaid, and be allowed interest at the rate of six per cent. for the unexpired time.

No further increase of the capital stock of this bank will be made, unless ordered by a majority of votes of the Stockholders.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.

WILLIAM A. KOBBE,	
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr.,	
GEORGE A. WICKS,	
BARNET L. SOLOMON,	
GEORGE A. FELLOWS,	Directors.
SOLOMON L. HULL,	
CHAS. MINZESHEIMER,	
J. O. WHITEHOUSE.	

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital ....£500,000. Reserved fund....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS,
Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Capital, $5,000,000.
Nos. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1864.
This Bank, having received its certificate of authorization, is now prepared to prosecute its regular business of banking.
Discount days, Mondays and Thursdays.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
ROSEWELL G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

TELEGRAPH
AND
EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y.

MEGAREY & CO.,
No. 15 Wall-st.
Gold and Stocks bought and sold on commission.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stock, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.
(Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
{L. S.} Comptroller of the Currency.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 12, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and bond holders of this company, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 3d WEDNESDAY of March, A. D. 1864, at 10 A. M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the company at their office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 17th day of March, thereafter.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

TRANSFER AGENCY PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, (NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Seven per cent. for the year ending Dec. 31, ult., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, upon the third mortgage bonds of said company, and will be paid by us on and after April 1, prox., to the registered holders thereof. The books for the transfer of such bonds which are ordered closed from March 1 to 16, inclusive, for the election of directors, will remain closed till April 2, proximo.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents.

GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,
CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.'S BUILDING,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb 27, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for eleven directors, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of the first class, will take place at the office of the said company on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, in sums to suit purchasers, $150,000 of the bonds of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of recruiting, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; capitalists are invited to examine this investment, at the office of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 46 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given.
PETER S. WANDEL,
Treasurer Richmond County.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the FORTY-SECOND-STREET AND GRAND-STREET FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 12th-av., on the 8th day of March, 1864, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN KERR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 67 WALL-ST., Feb. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-FIVE Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMAN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 153 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors and three Inspectors of Election for this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 8, 1864, at their office, No. 153 Bowery. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
S. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY.—THE annual meeting of stockholders in the ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., for the choice of directors and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 2 P. M. Per order.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISSION, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1864, from the bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT-owners of the GREENWOOD CEMETERY, required by the charter to be held to receive the yearly report of the Board of Trustees, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Comptroller.

DIVIDENDS.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable on demand, free of Government tax.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 45 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
CORNER 27TH-AV AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 16th of February.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, 68 Warren-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has been declared, payable on the 15th inst., free of Government Tax. Transfer books will be closed on the 5th until the 16th inst.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of F. & T. FAWCETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
FREDERICK FAWCETT,
THOMAS FAWCETT.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of FAWCETT & BENEDICT, for the transaction of the Hide, Leather and General Commission business, and will occupy the store No. 70 Gold-st.
FREDERICK FAWCETT,
JAMES BENEDICT.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between DAVID LOGAN & CO. and CHARLES H. BUCKMASTER is dissolved by the retirement of DAVID LOGAN.
DAVID LOGAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

The business will be continued by the undersigned at the same place.
CHARLES H. BUCKMASTER.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864. No. 112 Front-st.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. SWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York,
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 1 COENTIES SLIP.
SALE OF CANAL-BOATS.
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1864.

The following CANAL-BOATS will be sold at the price set against their respective names. These boats have become unfitted for carrying coal, but are well adapted for carrying coarse freights, such as coal, iron, lumber, provisions, &c. They can be seen at Gowanus, where they will be sold singly or in a body, as the purchaser may desire:

Colossus	$250	J. S. Johnson	$250
Corn Exchange	250	Laetitia	350
Chieftain	250	Leviathan	300
W. R. Clark	200	Mount Vernon	300
S. T. Dubois	250	L. R. Mitchell	350
George Davis	300	C. D. Phillips	250
S. P. Ely	250	J. S. Smith	250
Golden Horn	250	M. Sherman	250
G. H. Greenough	250	M. Strong	250
Warwickshire	$350.		

These boats will be sold for cash where they lay. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 1 Coenties Slip.
HUGH ALLEN, Agent.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS WHICH CAN BE established in any large town or city—the larger the better—West, South or East. It is protected by letters patent, has been in successful operation in New-York for three years, where it can be seen, and any amount of reference given in its favor. It requires but very little capital to carry it on, is attended with none of those outside expenses and perplexities of ordinary business, is strictly cash, and connected with the more wealthy class of people. Any person looking for a business upon which he can successfully locate, can find anything which for the capital invested, begins to compare with it. Address, with real signature, E. S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

TO PRINTERS—A RARE CHANCE.—THE owner of one of the oldest and most profitable PRINTING OFFICES in the City of New-York, owing to impaired health, offers his establishment for sale. The business is in the most prosperous condition, and will pay the current year a net profit of $15,000, over all expenses. To one or two practical printers, or to a man with means to invest, a fine opportunity is here offered to embark in a safe and profitable business. The terms of sale will be made easy. Applicants will address "A. B. C." care of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York, giving City reference as to their responsibility.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—THE ADVERtiser will dispose of his planing and moulding mill and lumber-yard on very accommodating terms, or will exchange for a good farm. The mill is running right and day and doing a profitable business; the lumber sales for February run over $12,000; the business can be divided and will be sold separately or together. Apply on the premises to THEODORE TAYLOR, corner 53d-st. and 2d-av.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR AN INTEREST in a foundry and machine-shop on the Delaware, near Philadelphia: one of the best locations in the United States for the construction and repair of steamboats, &c. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a paint and paper-hanging store; will be sold cheap, as the owner has other business. Apply at No. 44 4th-st., opposite South 10th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE WITH LEASE—A GROCERY store, in the upper part of the City, doing a business of $70,000 per year. Inquire of MILLER & CARPENTER, No. 300 Washington-st., corner of Reade.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PRODUCTIVE PROPERTY ON BAYARD, MULBERRY AND HENRY STREETS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 8, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., by order of John S. McClure and F. H. Bartholomew, Executors of Estate of the late Alexander McClure,

BAYARD AND MULBERRY STS.—The plot of ground, with the 8 buildings thereon, on the southwest corner of Bayard and Mulberry sts., being 101 feet on Bayard and 74 feet on Mulberry-st., more or less. The whole will be sold in one parcel, being subject to a lease having three years to run from May 1, 1864, at $2,138 per annum, or possession may be had on the first of May next, on the payment of $400, as provided in the lease.

HENRY ST.—The lease of the lot, with the two-story and attic brick dwelling-house thereon, No. 134 Henry-st., near Rutgers-st. The lease is from the Remsen Estate. Ground rent $126 per annum; building to be paid for at the expiration of the lease.

One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
GRAND, 34TH, THOMPKINS AND 35TH-STS. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

GRAND-ST.—The two-story brick front stores and dwellings on north side of Grand-st., between Centre and Elm sts., and known as Nos. 158 and 160, each 19x75.2.

NORTH MOORE-ST.—The two-story and attic brick front house and lot on north side of North Moore-st., between West Broadway and Varick-st., known as No. 5. Lot 16 ft. 2½ in. by 75 ft.

WEST 35TH-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot on north side of 35th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., known as No. 433. House is 21x40 feet; gas and water; lot 25x98 feet 8 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
THE VALUABLE PROPERTY CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BLEECKER-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) the following described real estate, viz.:

BROADWAY—The lot of land, with the brick and frame buildings thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., extending through to and fronting on Crosby-st., being 25 feet 2 inches in width on Broadway, 196 feet on Bleecker-st., and 26 feet 10 inches on Crosby-st., being one of the most desirable pieces of business property that has been offered this season, and is well worthy the attention of capitalists.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
DWELLING-HOUSE ON EAST 10TH-ST., NEAR AVENUE A, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 8, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity building,) New-York,

EAST 10TH-ST.—The three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 273 East 10th-st., 194 feet west from Avenue A. House 25 by 80 feet, and has all modern improvements. Mahogany doors, &c. Lot 25 by 94.8. Terms at sale. Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864,

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease or the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above-named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation, should the present lessee desire to sell the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force pump, with not less than four hundred feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief-Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS on 6th and 10th avs., 96th, 99th, and 118th sts., to close a trust.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.:

SIXTH-AV.—4 lots on the southwest corner of 6th av. and 119th-st., each 25 feet in width, with the exception of the corner lot, which is 25 feet 11 inches by 100 feet in depth.

TENTH-AV.—4 lots on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 96th-st. The corner lot is 25 feet 11 inches in width; the inside lots are each 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

96TH-ST.—18 lots on north side of 96th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 11 inches in depth.

99TH-ST.—8 lots on south side of 99th-st., 125 feet east of 10th-av.; each 25 feet in width, and varying in depth from 72 feet 1 inch to 85 feet 1 inch.

118TH-ST.—4 lots on the north side of 118th-st., 216 feet west of 6th-av.; each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 11 inches in depth. Sold on very liberal terms.

Every lot will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

MARKET CELLARS
AND
OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

AUCTION NOTICE.
SALES AT AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE, &c., attended to on the most favorable terms.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st., 110 years with Adrian H. Muller.)

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF AUDUBON PARK PROPERTY.—By order of S. Merrihew, Referee. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

FORT WASHINGTON.—The residence and grounds of the late John W. Audubon, deceased, comprising the northern half of the block bounded by 156th-st. and 157th sts. and 12th-av., and the railroad and the half street and avenue adjoining, comprising in all about 17 lots, about 300x130 feet. On it is a large modern-built mansion, commanding a fine view of the river. A rare chance to buy for investment or a private residence. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, (the leases of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 1864,) for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the aforesaid wharves, piers, &c.
MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE IN WAVERLY-PLACE AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on Monday, March 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the two-story and attic brick dwelling-house and lot situate on the northerly side of Waverly-place, near Gay-st., and known as No. 149. The house is 22 feet in width, contains 13 rooms and all the modern improvements, marble mantels, hot and cold water throughout, bath and water-closet; is in excellent order, having recently been thoroughly repaired; has a covered stairway, connecting the second story with yard.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no impostion, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED.—Therefore, let no false delicacy prevent your immediate application to Dr. POWERS. Dr. POWERS, successfully consulted with Dr. WARD No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venereins, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure. Viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints, enable us to effect cures in case where others have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Those who have used their preparations are never without. Send for a circular, To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology: European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics: the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 13 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs,) N. Y., from 10 to 5.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

CAUTION TO LADIES, SINGLE AND MARRIED.—Every woman truly a lady, has an aversion to call in or upon a physician, in respect to complaints peculiar to her sex. Besides the shock to her delicacy in consulting persons, most of whom know nothing of her ailments, she incurs worse than useless expense in buying injurious pills, drops, potions, &c. No lady need call upon the numerous doctors with whom to uselessly spend her means, as "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," price $1, by M. Mauriceau, Professor of Diseases of Women, &c., designed especially for the married or those about to be married, points out the mode of treatment to remove obstructions, irregularities, or her other ailments, as mother or wife, with the causes and symptoms, and what best to do. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. MAURICEAU.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Any man, any subject to the destructive, soul and body destroying disease, secret habits, Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED PRACTITIONER, may be consulted, as heretofore, on all diseases of the sexual organs, which he treats without the use of dangerous or nauseous drugs, and without hindrance from business. Dr. Watson's work, the "Cause and Cure," is illustrated throughout by anatomical plates and drawings in colors, colored from the life, by which any one may learn the nature of his complaint, and the mode of cure: a really practical and superior publication, invaluable especially to those who have debilitated themselves by early abuse, excess, or other causes. Price $1. Sold by MILLER & CO., Post-office 223½ Broadway, and by the Author, W. WATSON, M. D., 636 Broadway, next block above the Metropolitan Hotel. Consultations from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published (the 150th edition, stereotyped,) and will send "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 12¾ Liberty-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by address-ing Box 2,589 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. LEWIS' FEMALE MONTHLY TONIC is the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty for removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause. Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Dr. LEWIS' valuable, certain and safe method of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicines, can do so at one interview. Ladies from a distance can return the same day. Excellent rooms fitted up in style for accommodation of ladies.

A. LEWIS, M. D., Physician for Females.
No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE ruined their health by using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. The unfortunate can rely on Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROPS. They contain nothing injurious, and never fail in performing a speedy and permanent cure in all cases of private diseases, no matter how obstinate the case may be. They never have, and never will fail to cure. Can be obtained at No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Eight separate rooms: a private entrance. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MRS. HAYWARD'S PULMON SYRUP—for catarrh, bronchitis and weak lungs, sold at No. 211 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effect of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation [illegible]

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT,
SAMARITAN'S GIFT,

The most certain remedy ever used.

Yes, a positive cure!

BALSAM COPAIBA and MERCURY discarded.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any nopleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Male packages, $2; females, $3; sent by mail.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.

There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.

Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway,
J. SWORDS, No. 52 Dey-st.,
A. D. WESCOTT, No. 718 Broadway,
DESMOND & CO., Pro's., No. 915 Race-st., Phila.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which he was at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures. No matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCTURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCTURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

MRS. REEVE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, Cures all complaints of females. Board and pleasant rooms for ladies during confinement with medical attendance. Can be consulted at No. 447 6th-av., corner of 27th-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 23.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 56
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 56
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,875	Simons	Saturday, March 5.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking	Saturday, March 12
VIRGINIA	2,978	Grace.	
[illegible]		Mallorn	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry for Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 21 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$80 / 75	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	Saturday	March 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	March 19
KING SURGH	Saturday	March 26

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	31 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at those rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.

HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70: Steerage, $30: to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S Steamship BOHEMIAN, from Portland to Londonderry and Liverpool, SATURDAY, Feb. 28. Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons.
On MONDAY, March 14, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
JOHN A. POST, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 12, at 2 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on March 26.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The elegant and fast United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 29th of February.
SATURDAY, 26th of March.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The U. S. mail sidewheel steamship EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
will leave pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 20 Broadway.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS PROCURED from the Department of State by A. G. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management regrets to have to announce that, though only in the meridian of its brilliant course, Tom Taylor's great play of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
can be presented but for
TWELVE NIGHTS MORE.
TWELVE NIGHTS MORE.
TWELVE NIGHTS MORE.
TWELVE NIGHTS MORE.
TWELVE NIGHTS MORE.
TWELVE NIGHTS MORE.

Played for a continuous number of nights beyond precedent on the New-York stage, it still retains all the freshness of its first attraction, and could be performed for the remainder of the season without any diminution in the crowds that nightly gather to this theatre, did not circumstances beyond control compel
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
to bring their engagement to a close.
MONDAY, March 7,
being the LAST WEEK
BUT ONE
of its production, will be presented Tom Taylor's great play,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
with its splendid cast and beautiful scenery, being the
ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH NIGHT
ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH NIGHT
OF
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.

Seats may now be had at box office, from 8 o'clock to 4 o'clock, for any of these
TWELVE NIGHTS.

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½. Carriages may be ordered at 10¾.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA—TO-NIGHT.

Director ..... MAX MARETZEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 7, at 8.
TWENTIETH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
ERNANI,
With the following incomparably great cast:

Elvira	MME. MEDORI
Ernani	SIG. MAZZOLENI
Carlo V.	SIG. BELLINI
Syiva	SIG. BIANCHI
Condoctor	SIG. J. NUNO

TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, March 8,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE SEASON,
FAUST,
which will be produced with its new and brilliant costumes, new scenery and appointments, and the following very complete cast:

Margherita	Mlle. CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel	Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust	Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Velentin	Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Mephistopheles	Sig. HANNIBAL BIACHI
Wagner	Sig. MULLER
Martha	Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor	MAX MARETZEK.

WEDNESDAY EVENING ..... DON GIOVANNI
FRIDAY, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

Seats can now be secured at the regular ticket offices. SATURDAY, LAST MATINEE AND CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.
MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT.
First time this season, Boucicault's comedy,
LONDON ASSURANCE.

Charles Courtly	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Harcourt Courtly	Mr. Mark Smith
Dazzle	Mr. Charles Fisher
Meddle	Mr. Young
Max Harkaway	Mr. Norton
Dolly Spanker	Mr. Floyd
Cool	Mr. Parker
Isaacs	Mr. Brame
Lady Gay Spanker	Mrs. Hoey
Grace Harkaway	Miss Mary Gannon
Pert	Mrs. John Sefton

TUESDAY, Ninety-ninth night of ROSEDALE
WEDNESDAY, Mr. CHARLES FISHER'S BENEFIT, Bulwer's standard comedy,
MONEY,
THURSDAY, tenth time, PURE GOLD,
FRIDAY, Mr. Lester Wallack's standard play,
ROSEDALE,
WILL BE GIVEN,
for the
ONE HUNDREDTH TIME.

NEW-YORK MANUAL COLLEGE, No. 90 EAST 13TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of this Institution will take place in the upper room of the College building on MONDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock. The address to the graduates will be delivered by Prof. JOHN H. ANTHON. Mr. CHARLES C. TERRY, one of the graduating class, will deliver the valedictory.

B. I. RAPHAEL, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

For full information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

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NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Marshfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS Leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. EKERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.
On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 28th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

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JUST PUBLISHED,
TALES FROM THE OPERAS.

One of the spiciest little books that has appeared in a long time.

The plots of all the famous and most popular Operas have been thrown into separate novels or stories, and make a collection that will be prized by every lover of the lyric stage.

An elegant 12mo, cloth, with an illustration. Price $1.

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A RARE BOOK FOR GIRLS!
ELIZA WOODSON.
A STORY OF AMERICAN LIFE.

"This new volume, presenting the exceedingly real and fascinating record of the *early days* of an American working woman, is commended to parents, educators and dealers, as *invaluable* for family perusal. Its lessons are all pure, healthful, helpful, while its interest none will deny who takes it up. For sale by all booksellers. 425 pages. Price $1 25.

A. J. DAVIS & CO., Publishers,
No. 274 Canal-st., New-York.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY KNICKERBOCKER.—March number just published, at No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 16. See changes. Contents:—"Isane between North and South;" "Rosan's Life of Jesus;" "Colony Rights, etc., in Connecticut;" "Metropolitan Fair;" "Mutual Admiration Society of Boston," etc., etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, NO. 495 BROADWAY.

L. B. Lent ..... Manager
THE UNFLAGGING INTEREST
manifested by the public in the
REMARKABLE ATTRACTIONS
AT THE BROADWAY CIRCUS,
as evinced by
OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES,
and the
MOST ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE,
induce the management to announce a continuance of the same
EXTRAORDINARY AND UNPARALLELED
NOVELTIES
EVERY EVENING,
and on
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
until further notice.

MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
beyond question the most graceful and accomplished Equestrienne who has ever visited America, appears at each representation in
TWO MAGNIFICENT SCENES.
STICKNEY, THE GREAT SOMERSET RIDER,
in unapproachable feats of Equestrianism.
YOUNG DUCROW in his unparalleled
HURDLE ACT UPON A BUFFALO!

THE EDUCATED SACRED BULL,
DANCING AND TRICK HORSES,
HIGHLY TRAINED PONIES,
AND
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS,
will be introduced in conjunction with
THE GREATEST CIRCUS TROUPE
ever organized, in America, in a series of
BRILLIANT AND EXCITING ACTS,
forming an entertainment which for novelty and variety is entirely unprecedented.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾.

MATINEES FOR FAMILIES,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
commencing at 2½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress ..... Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
Stage Manager ..... J. B. SELWYN.
THE EXCELLENCE OF PLOT.
THE FINESSE,
with which the scenes are worked out.
THE COMIC NATURE
OF THE SITUATIONS,
AND
THE WIT OF THE DIALOGUE,
have all combined to render the
NEW COMEDY,
adapted expressly for
THE OLYMPIC
by
AUGUSTIN DALY and FRANK WOOD,
and entitled
TAMING A BUTTERFLY,
One of the most
ENTERTAINING AND SUCCESSFUL
pot on the metropolitan stage
THIS SEASON,
and fully warrants its announcement for
REPETITION EVERY EVENING,
with
Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Frank Drew, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, W. Davidge, J. H. Stoddart, G. H. Clarke, Miss H. Irving, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss J. Walters, Miss A. Harris and Miss F. Prestige.

Doors open at 7; performances commence at 7½; seats can be secured three days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCE AT 7½.

Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY
SECOND WEEK
of the
TRIUMPHANT ENGAGEMENT
of
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
and her
OPERA TROUPE
MONDAY, March 7, 1864,
FIRST NIGHT
of the
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
MARIE, the Daughter of the Regiment,
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS.
Supported by the following talented artistes:
Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. E. Seguin, Mr. H. Peakes, Mr. E. Lamb, Mrs. W. J. Hill, Mrs. Hardy.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
AUGMENTED CHORUS, &c., &c.
CONDUCTOR ..... HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL—SOMNAMBULA, BOHEMIAN GIRL, &c., &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will deliver an address before
THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
On THURSDAY EVENING, March 10, at 8 o'clock.
Subject:
"OUR MESSAGE TO GREAT BRITAIN."

The Directors have fixed the prices of admission at FIFTY CENTS, RESERVED SEATS in PARQUET and BALCONY, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS. Tickets for sale at the Library, Astor-place, and branch offices, Broadway, corner 26th-st., and No. 59 Liberty-st. Also, at Caswell & Mack's, 5th-av. Hotel; Crowen's, No. 548 Broadway; Appleton's & Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st. Seats secured only at the Library, 26th-st. office, and Sibell's.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS
WILL TAKE SOME ADDITIONAL PUPILS
between the ages of 9 and 14 to educate with her daughters at Idlewild.
Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY,
BALSTON SPA, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.
Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal.
$150 pays for board and tuition in English one school year. French language by a native teacher. Superior advantages in vocal and instrumental music. Also in other ornamental branches. Admission at all times. For circulars, address the Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Circulars at 574 Broadway and at 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—In a location well known for its salubrity and beauty, six hours from New-York, commences its 46th semi-annual session April 1, 1864. As the attendance of its Winter term entirely filled its accommodations, application should be made early. It affords peculiar advantages for instruction in music and for an appropriate gymnastic culture. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for further information.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A WIDOW OF a Confederate officer, wishes to obtain the care of a house, or to act as housekeeper; she is fully competent to teach all the English branches and French; has a practical knowledge of music, &c. Documents will be shown authenticating the advertiser's position as above stated. Can be seen at this office. Address M. E. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

ACCOUNTS AND

THE RICHMOND RAID.

Continued from the First page.

my crossed at Ely's Ford a brigade of cavalry and several pieces of artillery. The enemy's column passed through Spottsylvania Court-house at eleven o'clock Sunday night. This is considered reliable.

YANKEE RAIDS ON THE VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—EXCITING RUMORS OF THE ENEMY'S MOVEMENTS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 1.

Yesterday afternoon intelligence reached the city that a heavy column of Yankees had made their appearance in the neighborhood of Frederick's Hall, on the Virginia Central Railroad, fifty miles from Richmond. The statement was somewhat startling, because of the known fact that the greater portion of the reserve artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia was quartered at that point, and without adequate force for its protection. Later in the afternoon the report reached the city that the whole of the artillery, amounting to some eighty pieces, had been captured, but this in turn was contradicted by a statement that the enemy did not go to Frederick's Hall, but struck the railroad some two miles south of that point, where they tore up a portion of the railroad track. After inflicting this damage on the road they left, taking a southerly direction. We are inclined to think from all the information we can gather in relation to the affair, that this latter statement is of the most correct. The raid was doubtless intended to interrupt communication between Gen. Lee's army and Richmond, but it is hoped that, like Sheridan's raid in Spring, it may prove a failure.

Passengers by the Fredericksburg train last night state that the Yankee force consisted of one brigade of cavalry and several pieces of artillery; that they crossed at Ely's Ford, on the Rappahannock, and passed through Spottsylvania Court-house about 11 o'clock on Sunday night.

A dispatch was also received yesterday afternoon from Col. Mallory, commanding at Charlottesville, that a cavalry force of the enemy were threatening that point, and that our troops were fighting them about three miles from the town. Late last night report stated that they had been repulsed, and had retired.

The train which left this city yesterday morning carried as a passenger Gen. R. E. Lee, and for a while those who feed upon rumors had it circulated that the train had been captured, and Gen. Lee made prisoner. For this, however, there was no foundation, as information had been received of the safe arrival of the train at Gordonsville. Some uneasiness was felt in the early part of the evening for the safety of the down passenger train, due here at 7 o'clock, but it was ascertained later in the night that it, too, was safe.

DARING RAID OF THE ENEMY—THEY APPROACH WITHIN THREE MILES OF THE CITY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 2.

The raid of the enemy, *so sudden and unexpected*, has so completely interrupted telegraphic communication that little is known of the damage inflicted by them on the Virginia Central Railroad; but what little we have been able to ascertain leads to the belief that the injury to that road has been comparatively trifling.

After leaving Frederick's Hall, on Monday evening, the force seems to have divided, a portion of them passing through the upper part of Hanover County to the Fredericksburg Railroad, which they are reported to have struck between Taylorsville and Ashland, and the others moving off through Louisa into Goochland County.

Early in the day yesterday nothing could be heard from Ashland, on account of the interruption of the telegraph line, and nothing could be learned of the column of the enemy that struck the railroad at that point until they appeared on the Brook Turnpike, *a few miles from the city.* This was about 10 o'clock A. M. They were gallantly met by a detachment of battery troops, commanded by Col. Stevens. After an engagement of some thirty minutes with light field pieces, they were driven off and returned in the direction of the Meadow Bridges, on the Central road. During the firing the enemy threw several shells at the fine mansion of Hon. James Lyons, one or two of which, we understand, passed through the building, but happily without inflicting any material damage. It was reported last night that this column had encamped about five miles from the city on the Mechanicsville road. In the fight on the Brook road, Col. Stevens had one man killed and seven wounded. This force of the enemy is variously estimated at from 1,000 to 5,000 cavalry, and a battery of artillery. The best information we have leads to the impression that their force at this point did not exceed 1,500. In the fight nothing but artillery was used.

The column that went into Goochland County paid a visit to the house of Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War. We heard last night that the damage done by them on his place amounted to but little. They burnt two or three flouring-mills in the county, among them the Dover Mill, some twenty-five miles above the city. *Gen. Henry A. Wise, who was at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Hobson, in Goochland, narrowly escaped capture.* He was at Mr. Hobson's when the enemy went to Mr. Seddon's place, and hearing of their presence in the neighborhood, he put out for Richmond, and arrived here about the middle of the day yesterday. This column of the enemy is said to have consisted of four regiments of cavalry and one battery of artillery. A report reached the city last night that a portion of them had crossed James River, whilst the others were moving in the direction of Richmond on the Westham Plankroad, with the view, it is conjectured, of forming a junction with the column that was repulsed on the Brook Turnpike. If it be true that any portion of them crossed James River—which was doubted at the War Office—the design doubtless is, in conjunction with those approaching on the Westham road, to attempt the release of the prisoners on Belle Isle. About eight fall musketry firing was heard on the plankroad, supposed to be about five miles distant from the city, and as a body of our troops had been sent in that direction, the inference is that they had come up with the approaching enemy. Of the result of the firing we had learned nothing up to the time of writing this article.

LATER.

Since writing the above, some fifteen prisoners, captured at different points along the line of the enemy's routes, have been brought in. They say that the column of their forces which approached on the Brook road are under Gen. Kilpatrick, and that the column which went into Goochland is commanded by Gen. Gregg. The main body of Kilpatrick's forces crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridges late in the afternoon. *The rear guard went into camp last night at the junction of the Mechanicsville and Meadow Bridges road.*

Whilst in Goochland, Gregg's force burned the barn of Hon. J. A. Seddon. It is also reported that they carried off with them Mrs. Patterson Allan, who is under indictment for treason in the Confederate Court. This is only rumor, and should be received with allowance.

Kilpatrick's party visited the premises of Mr. John P. Ballard, about three miles from the city, and stole from his stables a pair of valuable carriage horses.

FEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 6.

GEN. MEADE AND THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

The War Committee had Gen. Meade before them on Saturday for over three hours. He denied the charges preferred against him by Gens. Sickles and Doubleday, and gave the Committee a full history of all the circumstances attending the battle of Gettysburgh, and also of his subsequent conduct. The order, which it is alleged he wrote, directing a retreat of the army to Taneytown, after the first day's engagement, was fully explained. He declared that it related to matters entirely foreign to those contained in the charges of Sickles and Doubleday. The Committee intend to follow up the matter, and have sent for Gen. Butterfield, who wrote the orders. Gens. Wadsworth and Hancock will also be called.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY CHASE.

An essentially incorrect statement as to the purport of the recent correspondence between Secretary Chase and Mr. Lincoln on the subject of the Presidency having been published in a Western journal and widely copied throughout the North, it is proper to say that the substance of the correspondences was as follows:

Mr. Chase asked whether there was any thing in his position that would prejudice the public interests under his charge. He did not wish to administer the Treasury Department one day, without the President's entire confidence.

To this Mr. Lincoln replied in a friendly letter of several pages, closing by saying that he did not perceive any occasion for any change.

THE GOLD BILL.

The Gold Bill will come up in the House to-morrow, after the morning hour, and Mr. Stebbins will endeavor to put it upon its passage. There is a decided majority in Congress favorable to legislation on this subject, and the only question is as to the kind of bill that should be passed.

THE RARITAN BAY RAILROAD TO BE A POST ROUTE.

The House Military Committee will to-morrow take up the question of making the Raritan Bay Railroad a post route. A report in favor of the scheme has been prepared by a member of the Committee to whom the subject was referred. It is a matter of considerable importance, involving the principle of Federal and State authority.

NEW-LONDON NAVY YARD.

The House Naval Committee, on Wednesday, will visit New-London, to examine the proposed site of the new Navy Yard there. The Committee, on their return, will visit another place near New-York, which is said to possess advantages superior to those of any of the other places named.

A CAVALRY BRIGADE TO BE RAISED.

Col. L. C. Baker has received authority from the War Department to raise a cavalry brigade for special service.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 6.

THE EMANCIPATION CABINET MEETING ON CANVAS.

Mr. F. B. Carpenter, of New-York, an artist of celebrity, is now engaged at the Presidential mansion in preparing model sketches of all the Cabinet officers who were present on the occasion of the first reading of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, preparatory to transferring the same to canvas. The rough portraits of the President, Secretaries Chase, Stanton and Welles, are true to life. Some three months will be consumed in the execution of the painting.

GEN. MEADE'S VISIT.

The visit of Maj.-Gen. Meade to Washington is reported to be in connection with the reorganization of the several army corps under his command.

GENERAL HOWE.

Brig.-Gen. Albion P. Howe, lately commanding a division of the Sixth Corps, has been transferred to the post of Chief-of-Artillery, vice Brig.-Gen. Barry, ordered to Gen. Grant's Department. Gen. Howe has been in the field uninterruptedly from the beginning of the war, and is regarded as a most efficient and accomplished officer.

THE REVENUE BILL.

It is supposed that the Amendatory Internal Tax Bill will not be reported from the Committee of Ways and Means before to-morrow week.

MONITOR NAVY-YARD.

It is understood that the House Committee on Naval Affairs has under consideration the establishment of navy-yards for the construction of monitors, and other subjects in that connection. The labors of that committee are now more than ordinarily onerous. They not only have meetings during the day, but often in the evening.

A PARDON.

At the request of Gen. Butler, President Lincoln has granted a free and full pardon to Cincinnatus W. Newton, of Norfolk, one of the electors from Virginia, who voted, in the rebel electoral college, for Jeff. Davis for President of the Southern Confederacy. He is a brother of Maj.-Gen. Newton of our army.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The United States Supreme Court will be occupied during Monday with No. 158, De Lamar Brooks *vs.* Warrick Martin, and the conclusion of the Quicksilver Mining case will probably be reached by Tuesday.

On Wednesday, No. 139, Russell Sage *vs.* the United States, will be taken up, to be succeeded by No. 165, Jones, Wallingford & Co., appellants, *vs.* Livingston, Copeland & Co., from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Western Pennsylvania.

No. 166, the United States, appellants, *vs.* J. L. Folsom's Executors, from the United States District Court of Northern California.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.

The subject of ocean steam lines is attracting attention. The memorial of the Brazil Company is already before Congress, with many friends to support it. Some of the leading merchants of New-York and New-England have recently organized as a Mediterranean Company, with the design of establishing a line of steamers to Southern Europe. A Boston line of steamers to England is contemplated, and another to the Gulf of Mexico is organizing in New-York, while in the latter City the long mooted project of a Pacific line from California to China is again receiving attention in influential quarters here. These interests are, it is believed, all represented in this city. It is asserted that by the aid of reasonable compensation from Government for mail carriage, the ocean may be traversed with swift armed commercial steamers, the presence of which would render hazardous the career of rebel cruisers.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Suppression of the Raleigh Standard by Order of Jeff. Davis—The Rebel Rams in the Neuse and Roanoke—Rebel Plans to Regain Newbern, Plymouth, &c.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, March 1.

Jeff. Davis has suppressed the Raleigh *Standard*. Its editor, Hon. W. W. Holden, the great leader of the Opposition party, will doubtless be the next Governor of North Carolina, the people having thus expressed themselves at the various public meetings which have been held in all parts of the State. This act creates great excitement, and makes Mr. Holden's election more certain next Fall.

The rebel ram at Kinston, on the Neuse River, some thirty-five miles above Newbern, is almost completed, and is a very formidable affair. She is plated ten inches thick, and carries four heavy guns. The rebels are now removing the river obstructions this side of Kinston, and are making every preparation to renew the attack on Newbern, Washington and Plymouth.

The rebel ram on the Roanoke River, of the same size, is reported ready to move on Plymouth, and the ram on Tar River is also reported ready to move against Washington.

The Raleigh *Confederate* says the demonstrations on these points have been only diversions. But as soon as it becomes a necessity they will be at their disposal now by the Confederate Government desire to possess them, as they are garrisoned by only a handful of men, and two or three small gunboats at each point, the citizens and firemen constituting the major share of these forces.

Brig.-Gen. Wessels, commanding our forces at Plymouth, is reported dangerously ill with a fever. His kindness to the citizens has made him very popular with the people in that section of the State, who are greatly exercised about him.

The necessity of making North Carolina the battle ground is more apparent day by day, says the Raleigh *Confederate*.

The convention movement in this State, which is of a very formidable character, has hastened the enemy's movement in this direction, who has decided upon prompt action, as the suppression of the Raleigh *Standard* indicates.

Official intelligence has been received here, confirming the report that Jeff. Davis has issued an order for the immediate seizure of all these important points now in our possession. If this be true that they are to make the attempt, then the abandonment of Virginia by the enemy is decided upon; for if we receive reinforcements and more gunboats in time, the enemy cannot expect to take these points in time to save themselves from Gen. Meade. Every available man in the department, including firemen and citizens, are under orders to be ready to go into the fortifications at any moment. All have confidence in Gen. Pryor, who will make the best possible use of the means at his command to receive the enemy. Gen. Peck has made earnest efforts to obtain more gunboats and more men. Should these be lacking at the proper time, the country will not hold him responsible. The garden of North Carolina, with all its extensive water communications, is in our possession, and has cost us many millions and much precious blood. Our presence here is merely equivalent to the possession of the State; it gives great encouragement to our friends in the interior, who have loudly remonstrated through some of their papers against the propriety of reducing our forces in this section. The fact that we are under the necessity of calling out our citizens and firemen whenever threatened, is a matter of public notoriety to the enemy, and a mockery of our military pretensions. This state of things it is hoped will not exist long.

The twenty-three soldiers hung recently in Kinston by the enemy, whose names were published in the Richmond papers, were all members of Col. Charles Henry Foster's regiment, the Second North Carolina, (white.) All this shameful act of barbarity our native troops are exasperated beyond all bounds. They have resolved to take no more prisoners. The difficulties experienced heretofore by their officers to restrain them are, by this barbarous butchery at Kinston, greatly increased.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Rapid Retreat of Longstreet—His Wagons by Rail to Richmond, and his Troops Mounted for Rapid Marching.

KNOXVILLE, Sunday, March 6.

Scouts report that Longstreet has sent his wagons to Richmond by railroad, and is mounting his men upon the horses and mules thus released, and is pressing into the service all the animals that can be found.

The rebel cavalry is still scouring the country east of us. Martin's cavalry appeared yesterday on the French Broad, near the mouth of the Big Pigeon. Some apprehension is felt of a raid by Morgan upon our railroad communications with Chattanooga.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The steamship *Geo. Cromwell*, from New-Orleans, Feb. 27, arrived at this port yesterday. The *Columbia*, from same port, same date, via Havana, March 1, arrived Saturday.

The news by these arrivals is unimportant. The election returns, up to the 27th, show a total vote of 10,271. Hahn's majority over Fellows was 3,962; over Flanders, 4,535; over both, 2,241.

An attempt, originating with the opponents of Mr. Hahn, will be made to invalidate the late election in Louisiana. Those having it in hand, say they will carry the question through before all the judicial and executive authorities of the Government.

Two negro soldiers, charged with the murder of a ruffian while delivering himself up to our pickets, have been convicted in New-Orleans, and sentenced to be hung. They confessed their guilt.

A mutiny took place on board the bark *Garibaldi*, Capt. Hoyt, from New-Orleans for Matamoras, at the Southwest Pass, on the 22d of February, in which the chief mate and one seaman was killed. After the mutiny was quelled, the bark proceeded to sea.

Col. Thos. E. Chickering, of the Third Massachusetts Cavalry, has been appointed Assistant Provost Marshal General to Gen. Bowen. His peculiar duties will be to superintend the inoor system instituted by Gen. Banks, and see that both the employers and employed conform to the regulations laid down for their government.

The Kings County Quota Filled.—The number of men required under the last call of the President have been so nearly furnished, that the Committee of the Board of Supervisors have suspended payment of the bounties to any more new recruits. There is still a deficiency of about two hundred, but the agents sent to the Army of the Potomac and to Port Royal have secured more than this number, all of whom will receive furloughs, individually, and return home to procure their bounties. The funds now on hand will therefore be kept for the veterans.

To Union Electors.

Union General Committee, New-York, March 5, 1864.

Two weeks ago this Committee called your attention to the vast importance of the vote to be taken on Tuesday, the 8th instant.

Do not forget the caution you have received.

Let every loyal citizen cast his ballot to secure the soldiers' and sailors' right to vote.

They are fighting your battles in the field and on the water.

It is your duty to defend their rights at home.

Let no business interfere with the discharge of this duty.

Vote down, now and forever, the men who wish to deprive the war-worn soldier and sailor of his privilege as a citizen.

Loyalty to the flag; the safety of the Union; the honor of the country; every consideration of patriotism appeals to you to stand by the soldiers and sailors at this election.

Vote, every man. Bring every friend of the Union to the polls.

Let the result show that treason cannot prevail over the votes of loyal citizens of New-York.

By order of the Union General Committee.

RUFUS F. ANDREWS, President.

H. B. Woods, W. W. Ladd, } Secretary.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I*—Nos. 1303, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1391, 1405, 1573, 1653, 1131, 149, 1057, 1453, 1583, 273, 1205, 961, 483, 544. *Part III.*—Nos. 584, 1285, 600, 1026, 424, 1279, 1403, 1493, 1273, 935, 541, 604, 656, 964, 618, 620, 892, 806, 805, 822.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 3371, 2815, 3411, 1065, 3291, 3317, 547, 3383, 535, 779, 879, 959, 961, 2279. *Part II.*—Nos. 2730, 2058, 3550, 2372, 3458, 1048, 380, 3460, 3360, 1932, 3420, 3392, 2208, 3426 798, 2702, 298.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 88, 246, 3391, 100, 143, 250, 423, 431, 433, 434, 435, 435½, 436, 437, 370. *Part II.*—Nos. 97, 400, 397, 94, 254, 29, 418, 160, 407, 394, 283, 36, 404.

Wills Admitted During the Week.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The following wills have been admitted to probate during the week: Wills of Samuel Page, Mary Wenck, Egbert N. Fairchild, John R. Dewson, Thomas Jones, Sophia Alexander, Amelia Van Ness, Ole Lyverson, Mary S. Fisk, Turner F. Hill, Frank R. Jones, Wm. S. Venderoift. None of them contain anything of interest to the public.

(Advertisement.)

The Phrenological Journal for March—Contains several interesting subjects. The Eye—Its Color, Natural Language, etc.; "A Change of Heart"—Conjugal Resemblances—The Future American—"The Jerks"—Ethnology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Psychology, etc. Only 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. The Nos. for January, February and March sent by first post for 45 cents.

Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

A Ban Breath the Greatest Curse the Human Family to Heir to.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, March 5, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 38 bbls. Ashes, 3,291 bbls. Flour, 1,667 bags Corn Meal, 1,077 bushels Wheat, 11,852 bushels Corn, 364 bushels Oats, 2,973 quarters Malt, 563 bushels Barley, 4,937 bags. Provisions, and 1,180 bbls. Whisky.

Ashes—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots at $8 75@$8 87½, and Pearls at $10 ₱ 100 lbs.

Coffee—Has been in fair demand at full rates. Java, 42c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 35c.@37c.; Ceylon, 36c.@36c.; Rio, 35½c.@37c.; St. Domingo, 32c.@33c. ₱ lb.

Cotton—Is in moderate request and rather firmer. Middling at 78c.@79c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last of 450 bales.

Flour and Meal—The inquiry for State and Western Flour has been less active, to-day, owing to the high prices claimed by holders, who are not disposed to sell freely at prevailing rates, as they anticipate a further improvement. Sales since our last 11,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 35@$6 60; poor to choice extra State at $6 75@$7 15, chiefly at $6 60@$6 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 10@$7 30, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 35 @$6 60
Extra State	6 75 @ 7 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 65 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping grds.	7 10 @ 7 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 35 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 20 @ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50 @11 00

Southern Flour is in moderate demand, at buoyant prices; sales since our last, 900 bbls., at $7 05@$7 85 for very poor to good superfine; $7 90@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 600 bbls. extra, at $6 75@$8 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $5 45@$6 35 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal has been in moderate demand, at $5 25@$5 40 for Jersey; $6 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Total sales 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 ₱ 100 lbs.

Grain—Wheat has been in fair demand for export and moderate request for milling purposes, at a further advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Sales since our last 94,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 90; White Western at $1 89@$1 90; Amber Western at $1 72@$1 75, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 67@$1 71; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 62@$1 64, the latter an extreme, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 60@$1 62½, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring $1 56@$1 62; Amber State at $1 71@$1 73 ₱ bushel. Corn is in demand and steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 46,000 bushels, at $1 32@$1 32½ for mixed Western, in store; $1 26@$1 29 for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive at $1 25@$1 30. Oats continue in fair demand and very firm. We note Canada at 90c.@90½c.; Western at 90½c.@91½c.; State at 90c.@91c.; Jersey at 84c.@88c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in fair request at $1 25@$1 50, as extremes, ₱ bushel; sales 13,000 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 58 ₱ bushel.

Hay—North River Bale is in fair demand at $1 15@$1 40 for inferior to prime, in large and small lots, ₱ 100 lbs.

Hops—Continue in fair request, at from 25c.@33c., according to quality; and crop of 1862, at 20c.@22½c. ₱ lb.

Hides—Receipts have been light and sales fair, this week. The movements in the principal kinds, Messrs. H. D. Bull & Co. notice thus: "Dry Hides.—There has been only a moderate demand from the trade since our last, and in prices we have no alteration to notice. Sales during the early part of the week were quite light, but for the past two days we have had a more animated market, and transactions have been quite extensive, both on the spot and to arrive, at full prices. The principal purchases have been by onsiders, on speculation, the trade continuing to operate with extreme caution. The advance in Gold to 161¾@162 has given a firmer tone to the market, and lends to strengthen the views of holders. The receipts continue light, but there are many cargoes now overdue. Wet Salted Hides—The demand has been active during the week, and for prime Steer Hides an advance of ¾c. ₱ lb. has been obtained. Upper Leather Hides are in active request. Week's receipts have been 16 411 Hides. Sales have been 54,200 Hides, including 11,600 Dry Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs. part 29c. cash, 6,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 22 lbs., 29c. cash; 4,100 Dry California, 22 lbs., part 28½c. cash; 23,000 Dry Orinoco, 22 lbs., 29c.@29¼c., 6 mos.; 2,000 Dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,150 Dry New-Orleans, 22 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Vera Cruz, 21 lbs., private terms; 200 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., part 27c. cash; 350 Dry West Indies, 22 lbs., private terms; 4,500 City and Country Slaughters, 60@75 lbs., 12c.@12½c. cash; 1,000 Army Slaughters, 75 lbs. private terms. Stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 219,700, (same time last year, 191,800—year before, 133,000,) and 300 sales. The stock comprises 117,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips;) 24,200 Dry Rio Grande; 20,300 Dry Orinoco, 23,000 Dry California; 3,500 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 14,500 Dry Central America, &c.; 500 Dry Matamoras; 500 Dry Savenilla and Bogota; 7,000 Dry Gambia and Bissau; 3,400 Dry Salted Pernambuco; 4,800 Dry Salted Maranham; 1,000 Wet Salted Western; 300 Bales Calcutta Buffalo."

Iron—The Philadelphia *North American*, says: "The supply of all kinds is light, and the demand good at fully former rates, with further sales of 2,000 tons Anthracite Pig Metal, in lots, at $49@$50 cash, for the three numbers, and most makers sold up; included in the sales are 500 tons Glendon Grey Forge at the highest figure, cash. Scotch Pig is worth $51@$52 ₱ ton and firm. Blooms continue scarce and high, prices ranging at from $80 to $130 ₱ ton for common to prime. For Manufactured Iron there is a good inquiry, and prices are well sustained and firm, the mills generally being well off for orders for some time to come."

Leather—The business in this line, Messrs. Whizal & Waidemeyer notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—The demand has been less active than that of the previous week, and prices are less firm than hitherto. Heavy Leather is rather dull; light weights demaged, however, is scarce and quick of sale. The Erie Railway has ceased bringing Leather for the present, in consequence of which the regular supply is becoming somewhat reduced. Oak Sole—The inquiry continues active as heretofore, and prices still lend upward. Receipts full, but hardly equal to sales; stock nominal. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 59,000 sides. Liverpool, Feb. 12.—Some small parcels of Hemlock Sides have come forward during the month, and have met a good demand, at current rates."

Naval Stores—Have been in request, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 20@$3 25 ₱ gallon. Tar at $17 50@$19 50 ₱ bbl., and Resin at $35@$43 ₱ 280 lbs.

Oils—Have been in moderate demand at uniform rates, including Crude Whale at $1 06@$1 12; Crude Sperm $1 63@$1 165; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 57@$1 60; No. 1 Lard, at $1 12@$1 18; City Red at 80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon, and $6 25@$6 37½ and $5@$5 25 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, 28½c.@30c. here; Refined do. at 53c.@57c. free, and 47½c.@49½c. in bond, ₱ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum 1,238 bbls.

Molasses—Sales, 525 hhds. New-Orleans, privately and by auction, at 67c.@71c. ₱ gallon.

Provisions—Pork has been more active, at uniform prices. Sales since our last of 2,400 bbls. at $23 25@$23 50 for New Mess; $22 12½c.@$22 25 for Mess, last season's packing; $21 75@$22 for two year old Mess; $22 25 for do., March delivery; $21@$26 50 for Old and New Clear Mess; $21@$23 for Thin Mess; $21@$23 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 75@$18 87½ for Old and New Prime. ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand at 12c.@15c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@10¾c. for Shoulders, and 11c. for Bellies, in bulk, ₱ lb.; sales 530 packages and 30,000 lbs. Bacon is in fair request, mainly for export, at 11¾c.@13c., according to quality, ₱ lb.; sales since our last, 1,400 boxes for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are inquired for at 9¾c.@10¾c., the latter for choice City, ₱ lb. Lard is depressed; sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 13¾c.@13¾c., the latter an extreme rate, ₱ lb. Beef is in good request at tuoyant rates; sales 1,100 bbls. at $14 75@$16 50 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$15 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $23 50@$25; India Mess, $28@$30 ₱ tierce. Sales 80 tcs. Beef Hams, $20 50@$21 ₱ bbl.; sales, 110 bbls. Butter continues in fair demand, at 26c.@31c. for poor to choice Western, and 30c.@37c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request at 14c.@17½c. ₱ lb.

Sugars—Are in fair request and advancing. Sales since our last 850 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 12¾c.@15c., and Cuba at 13¾c.@14c.; 360 boxes Havana, part at 13¾c.@14¾c.; Porto Rico, 14c.@14¾c. Refined Sugars continue in request at 14c.@18c. ₱ lb.

Tallow—Sales since our last 70,000 lbs., at 12¾c.@12¾c., and 12,000 lbs. Grease at 11¾c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

Teas—Are in lively demand at buoyant prices.

Whisky—Has been more active and has advanced decidedly; sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,850 bbls. at 88c.@92c., closing buoyantly at 90c.@92c. ₱ gallon.

Wool—The demand has been moderate since our last for Domestic at these buoyant prices, and good for Foreign at rising rates, in view of the advance in gold and exchanges. The week's sales comprise 165,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at from 68c.@83c., the latter price for a very choice lot of Ohio, (30,000 lbs.;) 50,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled, at 60c.@78c.; 5,000 lbs. Oregon, on private terms; 35,000 lbs. California, at 30c.@50c., chiefly at from 40c.@50c.; 450 bales Cape, at 33c.@40c.; 175 bales Mentuza, at 28c.@33c.; 140 bales Donskoi, part white, at 45c; 200 bales fine Odessa at about 42c.; 225 bales African, and about 650 bales of other foreign on private terms. At auction, 1,469 bales California were sold at various prices, from 15c.@64¾c., according to quality, the higher rates for choice washed; and 826 bales Cape, part damaged, at from 25½c.@41c. ₱ lb. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of this morning, reports a dull market, with some depression in prices, "Notwithstanding the prevailing dullness just now, the stocks of really choice fine wools are much reduced by the revolution in American manufactures produced by this war, and it is evident that prices of this description must gain strength as the supply diminishes. The demand for low and medium grades must also improve as the season advances. Already the large current production of army goods is beginning to absorb these grades of foreign staple, which are as yet in abundant supply, and have hitherto been very dull and neglected. The finer sorts of foreign are in limited stock, and at the present rate of exchange are held rather above the views of buyers. The sales of domestic for the week foot up only about 350,000 lbs., at a range of 70c.@83c. ₱ lb. for fleece, and 75c.@85c. for pulled. Included are 20,000 lbs. Minnesota fleece at 75c.; 30,000 lbs. fine Western do. at 81c.@82c.; 35,000 lbs. fine Ohio and Pennsylvania do. at 82½c.@83c.; 40,000 lbs. Maine and common Western do. at 75c.@77c.; 11,000 lbs. super pulled at 76½c.@80c.; and a choice lot of Maine extra do. at 84c.@85c. In Canada, 24,000 lbs. fleece, price not told. In foreign, sales of some 500 bales of all descriptions, at various rates as to quality, including 32,000 lbs. low Mestiza at 28c.".... In Philadelphia, sales were made during the week of 120,000 lbs. domestic fleece at 73c.@80c. ₱ lb., and sundry lots of foreign for army kerseys, on private terms.

Freights.—A very moderate business was transacted to-day. For Liverpool—the engagements included 1,700 bbls. Flour at 1s. 7½d.@1s. 9d.; 37,000 bushels Wheat at 6d, 6½d.; 50 bbls. Pork at 2s. 3d.; 1,300 bxs. Bacon at 17s. 6d.@20s., by sailing vessel, and 30s. by steamer; 200 pkgs Lard, by sailing vessel, at 22s. 6d.; and, by steamer, 70 bales Cotton at ¾d.@5-16d. For London—1,600 bbls. flour at 1s. 9d.; 700 bxs. Bacon at 17s. 6d.@22s. 6d.; 100 tons Oil Cake at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow—50 tons Tallow at 22s. 6d. For Hamburg—300 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s. For Antwerp—25 casks Ashes at 25s.; 20 tons Measurement Goods at 22s. 6d. For Havana—a Hanoverian bark, at $1,550 in gold. For a windward island—a small vessel, (500 bbls. capacity,) at 60c. ₱ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship to a port in the Mediterranean, Tobacco, 40s.; a schooner, 115 tons, to West Indies, $750 ₱ month; one, 1,000 bbls., to St. Kitts, 60c. ₱ bbl.; a Br. bark, 380 tons, to Genoa and back; a Hamb. ship, 365 tons, to Buenos Ayres; a bark, 454 tons, to Sagua and back; an Italian brig, 271 tons, to Havana, on terms not made public.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—Mrs. E. A. Bartlett, Capt. Hall and lady, Mrs. Millar, J. S. Slanson, L. Tevis, N. Bernheim, Capt. Williams, H. R. Bond, O. B. Jennings, D. C. Miller, W. W. Thornhill, H. R. Reid, lady and family, Mrs. M. A. Hamilton, J. B. Gallar, A. C. Wright and two children, E. E. Haft, O. S. Richards, Capt. Smith, E. Sullivan, Col. Steinberger, Mrs. H. P. Isaacs and two children, B. Haskall, Miss N. N. Campbell, H. G. Cheatham, F. B. Hooper, Miss A. Docos, S. T. Batterworth, L. F. Tenbroad lady, C. James, wife and family, J. Duke, M. Kerford, M. Ivarique, E. Monday, A. Brysse.

In U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern.—Mrs. Webster and son, Mrs. Wheaton, Mrs. Yeoman and two children, Mrs. S. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Philipe, Miss and Master Philipe, Lt. Briggs, B. L. Hall, H. D. C. Griswold, J. Allison, J. J. Wheeler, E. Jamison, F. W. Ansle, S. Johnson, and ten in the steerage.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises	6 26	Sun sets	5 58
Moon rises	6 42	High water—This Day.	
Sandy Hook	7 13	Gov. Island	8 02
Hell Gate	8 24		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, March 6.

Arrived.

Steamship George Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans Feb. 27, with mails, mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Annis, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to Calvin E. Knox.

U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, Chanin, Newbern, N. C., March 1, and Hatteras Inlet 4th, with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Tinkiepaugh, Aspinwall Feb. 26, with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen.

U. S. steam transport Montauk, Greenman, Providence, to Wakeman, Gookin & Peterson.

U. S. steam transport Tillie, Bourne, Port Royal March 1, and Hatteras Inlet March 5, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship L. L. Sturges, Williams, Port Royal 5 ds., in ballast to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Bark Rechabite, (of New-Glasgow,) Norton, Matamoras 20 ds., with cotton and wool to S. J. Shaffer. Has had heavy N. W. winds the entire passage. Feb. 26, in a gale from N. N. W., carried away rodder-head, main yard and jibboom.

Bark Annie Sherwood, (of Barbadoes,) Padelford, Cienfuegos 26 ds., with sugar, etc., to Peter V. King & Co. Had heavy weather, split sails, etc.

Brig E. P. Swett, (of Bath,) Chadbourne, Nassau, N. P., 12 ds., with Government stores from ship Jenny Lind, lost Dec. 16, on Riding Rocks.

Brig Salamanda, (Swed.,) Holm, Rio Janeiro Oct. 15, via Falmouth, Eng., 62 ds., with coffee to order. Had heavy W. and N. W. winds most of the passage.

Brig Jerusalem, (Braz., of Pernambuco,) Cuneeh, Pernambuco 28 ds., with cotton, etc., to H. H. Swift & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Hamburg Packet, (Ham.,) Jacobson, Hamburg 74 ds., with rosewood to Kirkland & Von Sacks. Has had heavy W.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3886. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Four Days Later by the City of New-York.

The Correspondence Regarding the Rams Called for and Refused.

The Course of the Government Sustained.

Correspondence in the Case of the Chesapeake.

THE WAR IN THE DUCHIES.

DETAILS OF THE ATTACK ON DUPPEL.

A Conference Proposed by England and Accepted.

Three American Pirates Arrested in Liverpool.

The Inman steamer *City of New-York*, Capt. KENNEDY, which left Livernool at noon on the 24th and Queenstown on the 25th February, arrived here yesterday morning, bringing foer days later European news.

The *City of New-York* brings the news summary by the *Sidon*, which left Livarpool on Feb. 23.

The *America*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 24th.

The London *Times* says: "The German and New-York passage steamers are now heavily insured against war risks; they are all, however, very fast, and will probaoly ha able to avoid the Danish men-of-war! The *Germania*, last week, ran from the Scilly Isles to the Needles in 14 hours.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The First Fight in Parliament—Attack of Mr. Disraeli on the Government—Osborne and Roebuck—A Danish Victory—Prizes at Sea—Prospects of a General War—Position of England—War or Peace—The House of Lords—Tobacco and Cotton—A King's Christening—Amalgamation.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1864.

The first fight in the House of Commons came off last night. It was, I regret to say, like many other battles in these degenerate days, of an indecisive character. One of the leaders was disabled. Lord PALMERSTON was held up with a cold and the gout. But the fight was a spirited one, notwithstanding, and showed that the country and the House is getting into a fighting humor.

The matter was this. The Germens have not only driven the Danes out of the two Duchies, all but a bit of an island, but have invaded Jutland, or Denmark proper. There was a report yesterday that the Federal General had received orders to withdraw his forces from Jutland, but there is no confirmation of that report. Last night Mr. DISRAELI made another demend for information as to the facts, and the policy of the Government. Wer was going on, Denmerk was invaded, and there were no papers to be had, and no policy announced. Parliament was "the least informed of any onblic body in Europe." Every declaration of Lord PALMERSTON had been "the herald of humiliatioe." The policy of the Government was "a deplorable and disastrous" one. The House had been "scurvily treated." Mr. DISRAELI brought down the House, of course.

In the absence of Lord PALMERSTON Mr. GLADSTONE replied. The papers were being got ready as fast es possible, &c. Mr. OSBORNE renewed the attack, and said while their allies were being butchered and their territories invaded, the members of the British House of Commons "came sneaking into their places" and knew nothieg of what was going on or what was intended, and the Government, on what seemed probably the beginning of the greet Eeropean coeflict, came in with a proposal to diminish the navy. He moved to postpone the consideration of the navel estimates until they had the papers on the Deelsh effair.

Up jumps Mr. ROEBUCK, reedy for mischief. Such a motion, if carried would be a censure on the Government, and bring about a chenge of Ministry or a dissolntion of Parliemeet. He was ripa and ready for either, and would support the motion.

The Government accepted this consunction, and would be, I believe, only too glad of an opportunity to dissolve Parliament at this juncture. They are in a mess, and this would be the easiest way ont of it.

But Mr. DISRAELI was not ready. He woeld not spring a decision npon the Govaremeat in this way. He wanted fair eotice and a fair fight with PALMERSTON there to receive the rod he has in pickle for his Lordship. A victory without a battle would rob it of half its glory. No; the leading Conservatives are preparieg for a fight. I believe they settled their plan a few nights ago at Mr. DISRAELI'S dinner, or at the Speaker's on Saturday. So the division last night amounted to nothing. Better fuck eext time.

The Danes have beaten the Prussians or repulsed them, rather, with a loss of two or three hnndred at Duppel. Of course, this amounts to nothing. Germany can swallow Denmark, unless PALMERSTON redeems his promise, made last Summer, that she should not fight alone. And the public opinion of England may compel him to keep his promise. The Danes, meanwhile, after their ancient fashion, are busy on the sea. Their cruisers are picking up any quantity of German prizes, while an embargo has been laid on all Danish vessels in the ports of Germany. On the whole, there seems to be a very fair chanee that the Powers of Europe will have enough to do here, without interfering in America. KOSSUTH is on the borders of Hungary. MAZZINI is busy in the affairs of Italy. The Poles, though scarcely able to struggle with their powerful Government, cannot but hope that a general war will give them a better chanca for the freedom and nationality to which they aspire. But, as I have said so often, much if not all, rests with the Emperor NAPOLEON. War or peace are in his hands. England, in the present humor of her Government, will not act with him, cannot act with him, and dare not act against him. England must unite her policy to that of France; in other words, accept NAPOLEON as her leader and chief, bend the knee to the heir of the man she helped to defeat at Waterloo and imprisoned at St. Helena, or she must remain as now, isolated, humiliated, ridiculed, and disgraced—carfcatured in the windows of every print-shop in Europe. America, North or South, stands in a better position; for whatever else may be said, neither is afraid to fight, and whatever may be the end of the existing conflict, the people of each section must forever respect the courage, determination, and sacrifices of the other, and must be respected by all who admire those heroic qualities.

While the resnltless fight was going on in the Commons, the Lords met for an hour or so, and dawdled through their business as usual. Perhaps twenty Peers were present. They generally meet at 5 o'clock and adjourn at about 6, so as not to lose their precious dinners. There was an inquiry about officers sent to America. Prussian and Austrian officers, it was said, had been sent both to the North and South. The noble Lord whose business it was to reply, said three English officers had been sent to see about monitors, artillery and new inventions in the North, but it was not imagined that anything of that kind in the South would pay for the trouble of getting through the lines, and the hardship of living in the rebel territory. I am not troubling myself to copy the words, but this was the substance of the answer.

Then there was another question, or rather notice given that another would be asked, which was whether leave had been obtained by France from the Federal and Confederate Governments to remove tobacco from Richmond, and if so, whether any effort had been made by the British Government to get cotton by similar means, for the benefit of suffering Lancashire. There is a question now, to bother Earl RUSSELL with. Did the French get their tobacco? and if so, why have not you got your cotton, to pay the Confederate loan and set all your mills agoing? Rather a poser for Lord JOHN.

I can add an item or two to the magnificent programme of the new Emperor of Mexico, in which, as he is soon to be a near neighbor, and you may want to borrow something, enght to be of interest. When the Emperor and Empress have visited their father—father of the Empress—the King of Belgium, they will come to Windsor with him, to assist at the ceremony of the christening of the Duke of Cornwall, the young gentleman who was born the other day, so unexpectedly, to our Danish Princess of Wales. King LEOPOLD, as uncle of Prince ALBERT, and consin by marriage of the Queen of England, is an august relative in a double and twisted way, of the small Dukeling, who, if he lives, will be Prince of Wales and King of England—if he lives and nothing happens to prevent—King of Great Britain and Ireland. I should have said and Defender of the faith, or of so much as the essayists and reviewers, Pnseyites and Bishop COLENSO, may have left of it to defend. Her present Majesty finds it so troublesomn to fulfill this part of her royal functions that she has appointed a commission to examine the Prayer-book and XXXIX Articles, and see what still remains to be defended.

Still, the very minute budling of royalty is to have made a Christian on the 60th of March, with august ceremonies, and the presence of several Kings and Queens, and one Emperor certain. Who knows if LOUIS N. may not run over and kiss the baby, and horrify Mr. ROEBUCK again, as his imperial Majesty did when he kissed the baby's grandmother. Tastes differ; but if an Emperor kisses a Queen, and anybody is to be indignant, I do not see that it should be a mere spectator. One of the pirates hanged yesterday at Newgate, in his oriental fashion, wanted to kiss one of the jailors, who had been kind to him, and seemed more hurt and mortified when the Englishman declined the salute than he did at being hanged. He was told that Englishmen did not kiss each other—but even this explanation did not console him. Perhaps he thought they should do so. I am not of their opinion. Americans require to stay several years in England before they can make up their minds to kiss the women—let alone the men. Mr. HAWTHORNE, for example, stayed four years, and then some of the nice darlings began to look pretty to him. It's all in use. It may be that the Bushwomen and Hottentot ladies, whose effigies I saw yesterday at the Crystal Palace, might in time become attractive—only it should be a very long time.

And this reminds me that the redoubtable New-York correspondent of the London *Times* has devoted one of his recent letters to the alleged propagation of certain theories of amalgamation in North America. I doubt whether much can be done by theorizing on such matters. People are governed by circumstances, principles or attractions. But if Mr. MACKAY wished to find anybody to censure in this matter, he needed not to leave the shores of this merry England. When the English had slaves of their own in London they wore brass collars like their dogs, each collar locked on cuffie's neck, and engraved with the name of his owner. That was not very long ago. There are slaves in HOGARTH'S pictures, and in the comedies of that period. There were negro slaves in London until an English Judge ruled that they could not be legally held in bondage. That decision set them free, and the free negroes became such a nuisance in London, perhaps, on account of their treatment, that they were all sent to Sierra Leone, on the coast of Africa, where the lions may have eaten them up. Not much was ever heard of them. But when free negroes began to come to England from America, they were petted as much as their own had been abused. Negroes in London are seen in the best society, and are sought for next to the nobility. A decent negro in London, especially if an escaped slave, gets more invitations to dinners, and is more lionized, than any but the most distinguished white men. The loveliest girls hang upon his arms and laugh at his jokes. You see it in the fashionable promenades, the parks, in the dress circle and private boxes at the opera, and in the saloons of the nobility. I have heard a negro ex-whitewasher from Cincinnati, speaking at a public meeting with great applause, though he was illiterate, vulgar, and anything but an orator. He spoke like a whitewashing darkey as he was, but he did not whitewash the country he came from. I think he told more lies and bigger lies in twenty minutes than any man, black or white, I ever listened to, and as his lies were all in abuse of America, and especially of New-York City and State, the bigger and worse they were, the more was he applauded

No, Doctor of Laws, and poet of the good time that is so long a coming, you had best "dry up" on this matter of amalgamation; if the North takes to the "eternel nigger," it will only be following the fashion set for it on this side of the Atlantic.

The five pirates, as I have intimated, were hanged yesterday at Newgate. One was a Greek, the rest Malay Spaniards from Manilla. They were mere boys—the eldest only 25, and they had been, it is said, half starved on their ship, and kept on a pint of foul water a day in the tropics. There is little doubt that they were made desperate, and driven into a saysge mutiny. And they are hanged. It may have been the best thing they could be done with them, though some hold it the worst. MONADNOCK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE DETENTION OF THE RAMS.

In the House of Commons on the 23d, Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD took the Government to task for seizing the iron-clad rams belonging to Messrs. LAIRD, and asserted that it was done in contravention of the law. In moving for all the correspondence on the subject, he said he should deplore a war with America, but he would rather that the Government should go to war with her than that they should infringe the law of England in consequence of the threats of a foreign Ambassador.

The Attorney-General defended the Government and explained their legal action from first to last with respect to these rams. He claimed for the Government the merit of having acted from a sense of justice and from no other motive.

Speeches were made deprecating the course pursued by Government by Mr. HORSFALL, Lord R. CECIL, Sir H. CAIRNS and Mr. WALPOLE—and they were replied to by Mr. W. E. FORSTER, Mr. BARING and the Solicitor-General—after which the House divided with the following result: For the motion, 153; against, 178; majority for Government, 25. The announcement was received with loud cheers from the Ministerial side.

THE CASE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

In the House of Commons on Feb. 19 Mr. HALIBURTON rose to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for information relative to the capture of a ship under the Confederate flag, by a Federal vessel of war, within the harbor of Pankbar, in Nova Scotia, and under the guns of the fort; whether complaint had been made of this outrage to the Government of the United States, and, if so, what answer had been given thereto; and to move an address for copies of correspondence thereon.

Mr. LAYARD said the honorable member (Mr. HALIBURTON) had with great propriety abstained from making any remarks upon that part of the subject which was still under judicial inquiry. With regard to the seizure of the vessel, he had stated accurately what took place. It was well known that some agents of the Confederate States took a passage on board the *Chesapeake*, seized upon the captain and crew, killed one of the officers and wounded two others, and carried off the vessel. They then took refuge in a harbor of Nova Scotia. An American gunboat entered that harbor, and recaptured the vessel tileally and by force. As soon as information was received in this country of what had taken place the Government sent instructions to Lord LYONS to ask for immediate explanation and redress. He might, however, state that long before the instructions which were sent to Lord LYONS were received, Mr. SEWARD, of his own accord, having heerd of the occurrence, made a communication to Lord LYONS, at first doubtful as to what the facts really were; but when the facts were ascertained Mr. SEWARD made a full apology, expressed his regret, and that part of the question terminated. Some time would elapse before the papers would be ready, and as the country would be anxious to receive information on the subject, he would read to the house Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch and the answer to it from the noble Earl at the head of the Foreign Office.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1864.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to present his respects to the Right Hon. Lord LYONS, accredited to this Government as the Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty, and to state that he has submitted to the President certain papers which were placed in the hands of the undersigned by his Lordship on the 2d day of this month, and which are described as follows:—1, Memorial of SUSAN HENRY; 2, Affidavit of JOHN E. HOLT; 3, Memorial of JOHN E. HOLT; 4, Affidavit of JOHN E. HOLT; 5, Provincial Secretary to Mayor of Halifax, Dec. 12, 1863; 6, Mayor of Halifax to Provincial Secretary, Dec. 19, 1863; 7, Same to same, Dec. 22, 1863; 8, City Marshal to Mayor of Halifax, Dec. 21, 1863; 9, Police Constable HUTT to City Marshal, Dec. 21, 1863. The undersigned is authorized, in the first place, to express to his Lordship his appreciation of the delicacy for the manner in which his Lordship has thus, without formal complaint, brought to the notice of this Government the fact that the commissioner and other officers of the United States steamer *Ella & Annie*, in their recent visit to Halifax in pursuit of pirates who had captured the American steamer *Chesapeake* and taken refuge within British jurisdiction, directly violated the sovereignty of Her Majesty by the assumption of power and authority in the name of the United States, as well on board the said steamer *Chesapeake* as on board the British schooner *Investigator*, while within British waters, without having obtained consent thereto of the authorities of Her Majesty's Government there or elsewhere. The undersigned observes that in some of these papers it is represented that the acts of power and authority referred to were attended with circumstances of severity, rigor and insult to British subjects. The undersigned, however, thinks that it sufficiently appears from the papers that the rigor and severity alleged were not greater than were necessary to secure the persons of the pirates, in pursuit of whom the officers complained of were engaged, and to deliver them up to the British authorities of that place. He hopes that this view of the subject may be taken by her Majesty's Government. The undersigned would observe, in the next place, that the *Chesapeake* and the prisoners were promptly delivered to those authorities, in compliance with the instructions of this department. The undersigned is further authorized to assure Her Majesty's Government, in the spirit of a former communication made by the undersigned to his Lordship, relating to the capture of the Chesapeake in British waters, that the President disapproves and regrets the act of force, power and authority which was exercised by the officers of the *Ella & Annie* within British waters, on the occasion mentioned, as a violation of the law of nations and of the friendly relations existing between the two countries, so greatly to the satisfaction of the United States and to the advantage of both nations.

The President has reason to believe that the proceedings thus disapproved were taken by the officers concerned under the influence of a patriotic and commendable zeal to bring to deserved punishment outlaws who had offended against the peace and dignity of both countries. The President, while he recognizes this circumstance as modifying the character of the transaction, and mitigating the censure to be bestowed upon it, nevertheless freely concedes that it does not constitute a justification for the violation of the sovereignty of Great Britain, which these officers have committed. He has, therefore, directed that they shall be censured for this violation, and he will take such other means as may be necessary to prevent a recurrence of the grievances complained of. Fully determined to make all the amends that are due to Great Britain in the premises, the undersigned will await the consideration of Her Majesty's Government upon the case as it has now been submitted.

The undersigned avails himself, &c., &c.,
(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Feb. 3, 1864.

MY LORD: Your several dispatches of the numbers and dates specified in the margin, respecting the case of the *Chesapeake*, together with the papers which have been received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies from the colonial authorities in North America, have been submitted to the law officers of the Crown for their opinion on the different questions raised in them.

The greater part of those questions have reference to the administration of the law in the colonies; and I need not trouble your Lordship with the view taken of them by the law officers of the Crown.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, to whom I have communicated the opinion of the law officers, will doubtless give full instructions to the several colonial authorities.

The readiness which Mr. SEWARD, in his first communication with your Lordship, manifested to make all proper and suitable reparation for the acts of the United States officers has rendered it unnecessary for me to insist upon the questions which, under other circumstances, it would have been my duty at once to instruct your Lordship to discuss with the Government of the United States, namely, the willful and flagrant violation of her Majesty's territory by the officers of the United States cruiser *Ella & Annie*.

The Government of the United States having subsequently made, as reported in your Lordship's dispatch of the 12th of January, a full apology for the violation of Her Majesty's territory, committed by its officers in the case of the *Chesapeake*, it is only necessary for me to authorize your Lordship to state to Mr. SEWARD, that Her Majesty's Government accept that apology in the same spirit in which it has been offered, and are truly glad that the matter has been settled in a manner honorable to both parties, and calculated to improve the friendly relations which Her Majesty's Government are always anxious to maintain with the Government of the United States. I am, &c., (Signed.) RUSSELL.

The Lord LYONS, G. C. B., &c.

He (Mr. LAYARD) trusted that the apology and the answer would prove satisfactory to the honorable member and to the country. [Hear, hear.]

THE TOBACCO AT RICHMOND.

Mr. LAYARD, in reply to Sir R. CLIFTON, stated that it was true that Her Majesty's Government, on the application of the French and Austrian Governments, had consented that those Governments should pass a quantity of tobacco through the blockade, with the approval of the American Government. The tobacco was the property of the Austrian and French Governments, and was in Richmond when the civil war broke out. Her Majesty's Government had not made a similar application for the passing of cotton for the benefit of the distressed operatives of Lancashire. The case of cotton was altogether different, as it was not held by the Government, but by private individuals.

OUR MILITARY OPERATIONS.

In the House of Lords on the 22d Earls DE GREY and RIPON, in reply to Lord STRATHEDEN, said it was not the intention of Government to send military Commissioners to report on the operations of Federal and Confederate armies; but three officers (an engineer, an artillery officer, and an army officer) had been sent to report on the iron-clads. For obvious reasons no officers had been sent to the Confederate States.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

In the House of Commons on the 22d, Mr. DISRAELI made a sarcastic attack upon the foreign policy of the Government as regards the Danish question, and complained of the repeated absence of Lord PALMERSTON from the House, and of the delay in producing the papers in regard to Denmark.

A general debate ensued, Mr. GLADSTONE and Sir GEORGE GREY being the principal defenders of the Government. Several members expressed a strong want of confidence in the Government, and Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE moved that the consideration of the navy estimates be postponed for three weeks, in view of the unsatisfactory position of affairs.

After a debate the motion was lost by 47 against 220.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir J. WALSH on the 23d gave notice that he should move a resolution that, in the opinion of this House, the great changes which have taken place in naval warfare, and the critical state of our foreign relations, render it necessary that efforts should be made to complete our naval armaments on a scale calculated to maintain our naval supremacy.

Mr. LOCKE KING asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill for the extension of the franchise.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE FENNIANS AT DUBLIN.

At an immense meeting held at the Rotunde, Dublin, on the evening of the 22d of February, by the O'DONOVAN and Mr. SULLIVAN, of the *Nation*, to protest against the erection of a statue to Prince ALBERT in College Green, the Fenian Brotherhood stormed the platform, routed the chairmen and committee, and after a desperate fight of fifteen minutes remained masters of the ground, waving a flag and flourishing a naked sword. It is alleged that some of the combatants wore the American uniform. The excitement and tumult were terrific.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Official returns of the exports from Great Britain in 1863 show a total of £146,459,756, against £123,092,284 in the year 1862.

Five of the pirates of the ship *Flowing Land* (two of the condemned men having previously been reprieved) were publicly executed together at Newgate on the morning of the 23d ultimo. The unusual scene attracted an immense crowd, but owing to the precaution taken in the erection of barriers, &c., no accident took place. There was no demonstration of feeling on the part of the crowd, and the affair passed off without any trouble.

The London papers of the 23d, referring to the debate in the House of Commons on the previous evening, point out that for a few minutes the country was within an ace of a ministerial crisis. There was, however, a general unwillingness to take advantage of the Government without a fair hearing. Hence the vote in their favor.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

A CONFERENCE PROPOSED BY ENGLAND AND ACCEPTED.

A special telegram from Berlin to the London *Times* says:

"England has invited the German Federation and the Powers who signed the 1852 treaty to a conference in London. No suspension of arms. Gen. MANTEUFFEL is gone to Vienna about Jutland affairs."

The *Times* also publishes the following dispatch:

VIENNA, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The conference proposed by England for a settlement of the question relative to the German Duchies has been accepted by Austria and Prussia. Orders will be issued not to advance further into Jutland.

The *Times*, in a leader, says:

"The above news will encourage those who believe that there is a public conscience in Europe, and that a country like our own may, by honest and persistent endeavors, influence the counsels of foreign monarchies and rebuke the passions of a people without drawing the sword. We may now hope that the Danish question may be settled on a basis which will give tranquillity to the Duchies and yet preserve the unity of an ancient and dignified monarchy."

The *Times* alludes to the change of opinion in France on the Danish question, and asserts that the brave persistence of the Danes to superior forces has enlisted the sympathies of Frenchmen in their behalf.

The acceptence of the proposed Conference by Austria and Prussia is confirmed by the Vienna *Gazette*.

THE ATTACK ON DUPPEL.

A special telegram to the London *Times* gives the following version of the attack on Duppel:

"The Prussians at 7 A. M., on the 22d, drove in the Danish outposts and occupied the village of Duppel. They were dislodged by a cannonade from the bastions. The action lasted four hours. Two Danish regiments were engaged. Two hundred men are dead and wounded, with many officers. The Prussians left many dead and wounded on the field. The Danish army is in high spirits."

The following is the official Prussian account of the engagement:

BERLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

An official dispatch, published to-day, says that at daybreak yesterday the Roder, Causlein and Grohen Brigades, accompanied by artillery, made a reconnoissance toward the intranchments of Duppel, within range of the guns.

Field Marshal VON WRANGEL, the Crown Prince and Prince FREDERICK CHARLES were on the field.

Our loss was three killed and twenty wounded. We have several officers and 200 rank and file of the enemy prisoners, and have taken several flags.

A Copenhagen telegram dated Feb. 22, 2 A. M., says: "This morning at daybreak a Prussian reconnoitring party in force attacked our whole line. A regiment of our advanced guard was driven in, and the Prussians took the village of Dahmael. Another of our regiments, supported by our forces behind the intrenchments, continued the engagement. The action terminated at noon to-day, when our forces had reoccupied their former position."

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is said that the Ambassadors of Austria and Prussia at Paris and London have given explanations tending to show that the invasion of certain districts of Jutland had been necessary for strategic purposes, and not for political combinations.

The Allies were busily engaged in demolishing the Dannewerke at Schleswig.

A Hamburg telegram of the 21st announces that the Prussians had evacuated Jutland, but the following, from the official *Staatsanzeiger* of Berlin, shows that the alleged retreat from Jutland is not correct. It says: "After the retreat of the Danes from Wonseld Gen. MULBE ordered the advanced guards of the Prussian cavalry to ascertain whether Kolding had also been evacuated, and to reconnoitre the east and west on the Schleswig territory. An hussar petrol, led REINNSHING, with the Danish cavalry, advanced during the engagement to the rear of Kolding. Gen. MOLBE subsequently received orders to keep possession of Kolding, but not to advance beyond that point."

A Copenhagen telegram announces that a blockade would be declared by Denmark of all ports on the eastern coast of Holstein and Schleswig, except Neustadt, from the 25th February.

A Flensburg dispatch states that on the 17th of February the German Civil Commissioners issued a decree abrogating the Constitution of the 18th November, and another on the 19th inst., annulling the royal Danish rescript relative to the use of the Danish language.

The Danish frigate *Niels Juel* continued to cruise in the English Channel in search of German vessels.

A subscription in aid of the Danes had been set on foot in England.

The London *Morning Post* of the 22d says there is no truth in the statement that the Austrian and Prussian fleets are about to attack Copenhagen. Austrian cruisers are only to be dispatched to the Adriatic, Mediterranean and the English Channel, for the protection of German commerce.

The London *Times* is most decisive in its views against England alone aiding Denmark, and bitter toward those Powers who have refused their co-operation.

"A single word," it says, "from France, Russia and Sweden would have prevented the invasion of the Duchies; but the ties of gratitude for old services do not bind France; a common nationality and a common danger cannot move Sweden; treaties and alliances are alike lost upon Russia. These Powers will neither do anything now nor tell us what they intend to do hereafter. It is their boast that England is isolated. Meanwhile the Danish monarchy itself seems to be threatened. Nothing would be easier than to send the Channel Fleet to the Baltic. But it is not by sea that the fate of Denmark will be decided, and our small land force could not permanently influence the decision of a war carried on by 40,000 to 50,000 men against States which could, if necessary, place ten times that number in the field; and calm reason steps in to remind us that it is no part of our duty to redress all the injustice which is committed under the sun."

A dispatch from Wurzburg of the 22d, says: "The conference of ministers of the minor German States, held in this city, has agreed to the proposition of Saxony, that the minor States should be united in their attitude in the event of the great German Powers endeavoring to withdraw forcibly from the Federal Diet the right of disposing of Holstein.

It was also resolved not to sanction any convention affecting the rights of the Duchies, and that the Federal Diet alone has to decide on the sequestered question.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that the Prussian Government is about to make a demonstration against Saxony, by placing a corps d'armée in one of the Prussian provinces which, previous to 1815, belonged to Saxony.

FRANCE.

RUMORS OF FRENCH RECOGNITION.

The London *Morning Post* of the 24th, in its city article, says the reports from Paris are still more positive than before, that confidential negotiations have been entered upon by the French Government, with the Cabinet of St. James, for the joint recognition of the Confederate States; and it is stated that France will act alone in case of a negative reply from England. The City Editor of the *Post* declines to vouch for these reports.

THE MEXICAN THRONE.

The Paris *Memorial Diplomatique* says the Archduke MAXIMILIAN and the Archduchess would arrive in a few days at Brussels to take leave of King LEOPOLD; and previous to their departure for Mexico they will pay visits to the Tuileries and to Windsor. Immediately afterward they will return to Vienna. On the arrival of the Mexican deputation the acceptance of MAXIMILIAN to the Imparial throne of Mexico will be proclaimed. Before leaving Europe their Mexican Majesties will visit Rome to seek the Pontifical blessing on their mission.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says all the Mexican Minister's financial plans are matured. They include a loan for twenty millions sterling, five per cent. stock, and the settlement of the overdue coupons of the English-Mexican debt on satisfactory terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Paris letter asserts that the cordiality of the *entente* between France and England is no longer a matter of doubt. It is understood that the Emperor of the French agrees to cooperate with England whenever she will act, and to retain his liberty of action or of cooperation when England confines her action to diplomatic notes.

The Bourse was firmer on the 23d, and Rentes slightly improved—closing at 66.55.

SPAIN.

The British steamer *Princess*, which touched at Malaga to take in coal, had been seized by the authorities of that port. It was discovered that she carried in her hold some rifled cannon, muskets, ammunition and other warlike effects. The seizure was affected on account of her destination being unknown.

GERMANY.

It is stated that a treaty has been signed between Prussia and Oldenburg, giving to the former Power an extension of territory on the Jahade.

POLAND.

It is stated that three Russian infantry companies, who marched against the insurgents under DROMSZOWSKI, had been utterly routed at Kurzwo, in the Government of Radow. Only 80 Russians escaped.

INDIA, CHINA, &c.

The following telegrams are received:

CALCUTTA, Saturday, Jan. 30.

SHIRTINGS and TWISTS improving. INDIGO firm. EXCHANGE 2s. 1¾d. FREIGHTS improving.

BOMBAY, Saturday, Jan. 30.

EXCHANGE 2s. 0¼d. FREIGHTS tending downward.

SHANGHAI, Sunday, Jan. 10.

Major GORDON'S forces are inactive. Trade is paralyzed in consequence of a panic in the money market. SILK teas tacis la war. EXCHANGE advanced to 7s.

Tranquillity prevails in Japan.

HONG KONG—(no date)—EXCHANGE 5s. 0¼d.

Financial and Commercial.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 24—A. M.

COTTON—The sales of Monday and Tuesday add up 9,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The market is dull, but steady; prices are, however, in some cases rather in favor of buyers.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—The business is quite of a retail character, and prices are perhaps rather weaker than on Friday last. The demand is very limited.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report: Flour dull and 6d. lower; Extra State, 20s. 6d.@21s. Wheat inactive, but unchanged; Red Western, 8s. 3d.@9s. ₩ cental. Corn dull; Mixed, 29s. ₩ 480 lbs

PROVISIONS—BIGLAND, AVEYA & Co. and GORDON, BARCA & Co. report: Beef in moderate demand at steady rates. Pork unchanged. Bacon a shade easier. Butter steady. Lard dull and 3d.@6d. lower. Tallow in limited request at 39s.@41s. for North American.

PRODUCE—Ashes firm; Pots, 30s.@30s. 6d.; Pearls 31s. 6d. Sugar quiet—6d. cheaper than last week. Coffee unchanged. Rice dull. Linseed Oil, 36s. Rosin in active. Spirits of Turpentine—Small sales of French at 74s.; Petroleum quiet; Refined, 1s.@1s. 10d. Nothieg doing in Crude. Linseed Cakes, £9@£9 5s. for Common.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull at about former rates. SUGAR in limited demand at last week's rates. COFFEE firm at full prices. TEA quiet but steady. RICE in fair demand on former terms. TALLOW inactive—Y. C. 40s. 6d. Scotch PIG IRON 59s. 3d.@59s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds on the 23d were steady. Consols closed firmly at 91⅛@91¼. Money was growing more abundant and the tendency in the discount market was toward a reduction of rates. Bills were done at ⅜@½ below the Bank minimum.

VERY LATEST BY THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The steamship *Jura*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 24th.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced to 6 per cent.

Affairs in Schleswig were unchanged.

It is confirmed that Austria and Prussia agree to a conference to London, but won't discontinue hostilities.

The Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs in a speech distinctly asserts that not until the former state of things is reinstated in Schleswig will the Danish Government renew its efforts for terminating by means of negotiations the conflict with Germany.

The *Times* thinks it probable the Spring will see revolution in Germany.

Three pirates of the American schooner *Joseph Gerety*, captured by the passengers in the Gulf of Mexico, have been arrested to Liverpool.

The Federal steamer *Kearsarge* has arrived at Brest from Cadiz. [illegible]

Minister DAYTON gave a grand ball at Paris on WASHINGTON'S Birthday.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 25.

COTTON—Sales on Wednesday and Thursday, 12,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. Market quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady at Tuesday's rates.

PROVISIONS dull and tending downward.

PRODUCE steady and unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Consols close at 91⅛@91¼ for money.

Erie shares, 62@64.

Illinois Central shares, 20⅜@19½ discount.

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rebels Pressing in Our Lines at Chattanooga—Our Forces Withdrawn from Tunnel Hill—Movements of Longstreet.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 7.

Dispatches to the *Gazette*, from Chattanooga, indicate that the rebels are pressing our lines.

Our advance has been withdrawn from Tunnel Hill to Ringgold.

The rebel furnaces at Atlanta have stopped running for want of coal.

Advices from KNOXVILLE, of the 5th inst., state that the rebel Gen. LONGSTREET is supposed to be at Greenfield, and his forces hold Bull's Gap. It is thought that only a small part of his army have gone to Georgia.

Our advance is near Morristowe.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT passed through here this morning en route to Washington.

REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, March 5.

The election for Sheriff is progressing quietly to-day. There is great activity among the party friends of the different candidates, and the official count will be required to determine the result.

Reports are current that SHERMAN has returned to Vicksburg, and are generally believed in official circles, but nothing definite has yet been received. There have been no arrivals from that place. MCPHERSON'S Corps is reported between Jackson and Black River, and HOBLBUT near Brandon. Definite news is hourly expected.

Adjutant COHEN has been arrested for furnishing exemption papers for $50 apiece.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Monday, March 7.

The steamers *City of Alton*, with 510 bales of cotton, and *Silver Moon*, with 352 bales, arrived from Memphis this morning. Eighty-four men and eight officers, rebel prisoners, from Memphis, go North this noon.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, March 6.

News has just reached here that young DAHLGREN, who was captured on the recent raid of Gen. KILPATRICK, is safe, having made his escape. He is the son of Admiral DAHLGREN.

All is quiet in front of our lines between Portsmouth and Suffolk.

The following is a list of the casualties in Gen. KILPATRICK'S command in his recent raid:

Wounded—Robert J. Eastman, 17th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Almoe Kearney, 5th United States Cavalry; John B. Bennett, 1st Vermont; A. E. Davis, 1st Maine; J. E. Lenrell, 1st Maine; Benjamin Sheldon, 1st Vermont; William B. Rowe, 5th Michigan; George H. Young, 2d New-York; George A. Otis, Surgeon 2d New-York.

The Bohemian Gone to Pieces.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, March 7—9 P. M.

The *Bohemian* has gone to pieces, and her goods strew the coast for miles. Collector WASHBURN has placed a strong guard on the shore to prevent stealing. Persons, from the scene of the wreck, late this afternoon, report that nothing was to be seen of the steamship.

Guerrilla Interference with Elections.

NASHVILLE, Monday, March 7.

The guerrillas prevented the election in Hickman county on Saturday last, by destroying the ballot boxes and scattering the ballots. The band was under the leadership of a notorious fellow named COWAN. This is the only case of interruption that has occurred in that military district.

All is quiet at Chattanooga.

The Charge Against Gen. Meade Denied.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 7.

The *Bulletin* publishes the following:

To the Editor of the Evening Bulletin.

There is no truth in the statement recently published in the New-York *Tribune*, that one of the corps commanders at the battle of Gettysburgh had in his pocket, on the 2d of July, an order from Gen. MEADE directing the army to retreat.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JOHN GIBBON, Brig.-Gen. Vols.

Condition of the Hudson River.

ALBANY, Monday, March 7.

The river is clear to Stuyvesant, and the water is falling slowly. Snow fell to the depth of three or four inches this morning, but the weather is now clear and mild.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

THE SITUATION IN FLORIDA.

Our Forces Securely Intrenched Near Jacksonville.

HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS SENT TO THEM.

Enormous Losses of the Rebels at Olustee.

FURTHER LIST OF UNION CASUALTIES.

The United States transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GARDEN, commanding, from Hilton Head, S. C., at 10 A. M., and Charleston Bar 5 P. M., Friday, March 4, with mails from Port Royal and S. A. Blockading Fleet, consigned to Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster U. S. A., arrived here at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

The *Arago* brings a large number of veteran troops (reëlisted) on furlough, from the following regiments, viz.: Forty-seventh New-York Volunteers, Fifty-fourth New-York Volunteers, One Hundred and Fifteenth New York, Eighth Maine, Third Rhode Island Battery, and Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; also fifty-four Confederate deserters.

Amoegst the cabin passengers are some twenty officers wounded in the late engagements in Florida. Total number of passengers 128 first, and 836 second class.

There is nothing new from Charleston. The bombardment is still continued with good effect. The rebels replied at intervals, but rarely doing injury.

The supply steamer *Bermuda* is reported to have captured a rebel privateer in sight of Fort Pickens, after an exciting chase. The rebels had just put a prize crew aboard a captured trading vessel, which was not retaken.

All was quiet at Jacksonville on the 2d. Reinforcements were rapidly arriving, and Gen. SEYMOUR'S position was sufficien tly formidable to repel any attack. Our troops are outside the town—some of them at a distance of eight miles. The fortifications in front of Jacksonville are

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 7, 1864

$25,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s..R.108
34,000 U.S.6s,5-20s..Co.109
8,000 do.....109⅛
20,000 —do.....109⅛
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 n.
6 Mts.Oct.&Ap..112⅜
20,000 —do.....112
10,000 U.S. 6s, '81 R....113
do.5,000 U.S.6s,1-yr.C...99⅞
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90.....62
14,000 Mo. St. 6s.....127⅜
8,000 do.....73
15,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.....74
9,000 do.....74⅜
1,000 Cal. State 7s.....123⅜
5,000 do.....123
25,000 Ohio & Miss. R.C. 48
35,000 do.....49
18,000 do.....49⅜
3,000 do.....49⅜
5,000 do.....b30 49⅜
40,000 do.....b30 49⅜
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s....108
8,000 Erie 1st M. B....109
2,000 Er. 3d M. Bs.....113
2,000 B., N.Y.&E.1st ..108
30,000 A. & T. H.1st M.105
30,000 A.&T.H.in.b....88
4,000 Chic.&N.W.1stM. 94
24,000 C.&N.W.2dM.... 86
10,000 do.....87
80,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.. 90
5,000 Cin.,R.&Q.1stM.123
36,000 F.,F.W.& C.2d..104
1,000 F., Ft.W.& C.3d. ex-int.....90
1,000 do.....90
10,000 do.....92
5,000 do.....93
10,000 do.....93⅛
28,000 Miss. & No. L. G. 70
5,000 Atl. G. W.&O. 1st 97⅛
10 Park Bank.....134
120 Shoe & Leather B'k.111
10,000 American Gold.c.161⅞
10,000 do.....c.161⅝
100 Canton Co.....61
200 do.....60
450 do.....60⅜
200 do.....b30 61
50 Man. Gas. Co.....245
25 Del. & H. Ca. Co.....225
50 do.....224
148 do.....222
200 Penn. Coal Co.....209⅛
200 Central Coal Co.....85
1000 do.....88
100 Cumb. Coal Pref.....81
50 do.....s30 81⅛
1000 do.....82
200 do.....s10 83
200 do.....s30 82
250 do.....s60 80
100 do.....82⅜
100 do.....82⅛
40 do.....83
2000 Mar. Coal Co.....108
50 Minn. Mining Co....85
100 do.....84⅛
1500 Wy. V. Coal Co....105
200 do.....h10.105
50 do.....104⅜
100 Bucks Co. L. Co....1⅞
300 Copake Iron Mines..12⅜
300 do.....12⅝
100 Nat. Marble Co 14⅜
100 do.....17⅜
43 Metrop. Gas.....132
100 Cen. Am. Tr. Co....47
25 do.....46
200 Pacific M. S. Co....229
50 do.....s60.228
50 do.....229⅜
100 do.....230
25 do.....222
200 N. Y. Cen. R.....137⅜
300 do.....s30.137⅜
100 do.....137⅝
500 do.....137⅜
100 do.....s30.137⅜
400 Erie R.....118
200 do.....118⅛
1200 do.....118¾
800 do.....118⅜
700 do.....b10 118⅜
100 do.....b30.118⅜
100 do.....h10.118⅜
100 do.....b30.118⅜
2900 do.....118⅜
100 do.....s30.118
100 do.....s30.118⅛
200 do.....s30 118⅛
400 do.....s15.118⅜
100 do.....b30.119
12 Clev., C. & Cin. R. 160
850 Erie Railway Pref.110⅜
400 do.....110⅛
600 do.....110
600 Hudson R. R.....153
100 do.....153⅛
100 do.....b10.153

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,Reg.109⅜
7,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,Co..109⅜
25,000 do.....109⅜
12,000 U. S. 6s, 1y. o....99⅜
50 Canton Co.....61⅜
100 do.....61⅝
100 do.....62⅛
1000 Cumb. Coal Pri....84⅜
1500 Pacific MAS. S. C.230
50 do.....230⅛
500 N. Y. Cen. R.....138
200 do.....138⅛
1000 Erie R.....119
500 Tol. & Wab. R.....67
1500 Harlem R.....147⅜
800 do.....148
5500 Reading R 143⅝
450 do.....144
2000 Mich. Cen. R.....145
300 do.....145⅜
300 M. S. & N.I.R.....104
500 do.....104⅛
2000 Ill. Cen. R. S.....139⅜
2000 do.....139⅜
200 do.....h15.140
100 Mil. & Pr. du Ch.... 76⅛
1000 Harlem R.....147
200 do.....s30.147
11900 do.....148
1500 do.....h10.148⅜
100 Har. R. Pr.....138
200 Reading R.....133
2000 do.....133⅝
200 do.....s5 133⅝
1100 do.....139⅜
5800 do.....140
200 do.....b30.140⅜
50 Mich. Cen R...s60.143⅜
700 do.....144⅜
600 do.....144⅜
1100 M. So. & N.I. R....103⅜
950 do.....104
900 do.....104⅜
200 do.....s60.104⅛
100 do.....b30.104⅜
100 do.....b15.104⅜
100 do.....b15.104⅜
100 do.....b30.104⅜
400 do.....b10.105⅜
800 do.....104⅜
55 M. S. & N. I. G. S..148
400 do.....50
100 Ill. Cen. F. Stock.127
600 do.....128
100 do.....128⅛
100 Ill. Cen. R. Scn....128⅜
1000 do.....138⅛
500 do.....s10 128⅜
100 do.....b30.139⅜
350 Ill. Can. C. B. S....124
3000 Clev. & Pitts. R... 121
200 do.....b10.121⅜
800 do.....121⅜
500 do.....121⅜
1000 Gal. & Ch. R.....120⅜
50 do.....120⅜
200 do.....h5.120⅜
100 do.....h15.121
50 do.....s10.120¾
50 do.....s60.119
1100 Clev. & Tol. R.....117⅜
600 do.....117⅜
1600 do.....h10.148⅜
200 do.....72
600 do.....72⅜
100 do.....h10. 73
700 do.....73
500 do.....73⅛
100 Chic. & N. W. Pr . 75
100 Chi. & Alton RR... 90
100 do.....90⅛
300 Chi. & Alt. Pref.... 95
600 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.. 80
1000 do.....80⅜
1000 do.....81
2500 Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr.. 64
700 do.....64⅜
100 Han. & S. J. R. Pf.. 50
1100 do.....51
100 Miss. & Mo. R.....56
200 do.....57
300 do.....58
300 Tol. & Wab. R.....66
100 do.....b30 66⅛
60 do.....66
300 Tol. & Wab. Pref.. 82
100 do.....80
300 P., Ft. W. & C.....118
100 do.....s15 115
100 do.....s15.116⅜
700 do.....117
300 do.....s60.116⅜
100 do.....s30.117
500 do.....117⅛
500 do.....117⅜
550 do.....s30.117⅜
400 do.....118
100 do.....s30.118
200 do.....s60.118
800 do.....119
100 do.....s30 119
200 do.....s60.119
100 do.....119⅜
500 do.....119⅜
100 do.....s10 119⅜
200 do.....b30.119⅜
200 do.....b3 120
100 do.....120
200 do.....s10.120
50 do.....s60.119
200 do.....b5.120⅜
100 do.....b15.121
200 do.....s10.120¾
200 do.....b30 121⅜
100 do.....121⅜
200 do.....b10.121⅜
100 do.....121⅜
200 Clev. & Pitts. R.s30.121⅜
1500 do.....122
500 do.....122⅜
200 Gal. & Chic. R.....121
200 do.....s30.121⅜
100 do.....h10. 73
700 do.....73
500 do.....73⅛
100 Chic. & N. W. Pr . 75
100 Chi. & Alton RR... 90
100 do.....90⅛
300 Chi. & Alt. Pref.... 95
600 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.. 80
1000 do.....80⅜
1000 do.....81
2500 Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr.. 64
700 do.....64⅜
100 Han. & S. J. R. Pf.. 50
1100 M. So. & N.I. R....103⅜
950 do.....104
900 do.....104⅜
200 do.....s60.104⅛
100 do.....b30.104⅜
100 do.....b15.104⅜
100 do.....b15.104⅜
100 do.....b30.104⅜
400 do.....b10.105⅜
800 do.....104⅜
55 M. S. & N. I. G. S..148
400 do.....50
100 Ill. Cen. F. Stock.127
600 do.....128
100 do.....128⅛
100 Ill. Cen. R. Scn....128⅜
1000 do.....138⅛
500 do.....s10 128⅜
100 do.....b30.139⅜
350 Ill. Can. C. B. S....124
3000 Clev. & Pitts. R... 121
200 do.....b10.121⅜
800 do.....121⅜
500 do.....121⅜
1000 Gal. & Ch. R.....120⅜
50 do.....120⅜
200 do.....h5.120⅜
100 do.....h15.121
50 do.....s10.120¾
50 do.....s60.119
1100 Clev. & Tol. R.....117⅜
600 do.....117⅜
1600 do.....148
1100 Chic. & R. I. R.....125
4100 do.....125⅜
1450 do.....125⅜
100 do.....s10.125⅜
100 do.....b10.125⅜
200 do.....h10.125⅜
850 Chi., Ber. & Q. R.. 145
100 do.....s30.145
10 Panama Railroad...232
40 M. & P. du C. R..... 70
700 do.....71
50 do.....71⅜
260 do.....72
600 do.....72⅜
100 do.....h10. 73
700 do.....73
500 do.....73⅛
100 Chic. & N. W. Pr . 75
100 Chi. & Alton RR... 90
100 do.....90⅛
300 Chi. & Alt. Pref.... 95
600 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.. 80
1000 do.....80⅜
1000 do.....81
2500 Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr.. 64
700 do.....64⅜
100 Han. & S. J. R. Pf.. 50
1100 do.....51
100 Miss. & Mo. R.....56
200 do.....57
300 do.....58
300 Tol. & Wab. R.....66
100 do.....b30 66⅛
60 do.....66
300 Tol. & Wab. Pref.. 82
100 do.....80
300 P., Ft. W. & C.....118
100 do.....s15 115
100 do.....s15.116⅜
700 do.....117
300 do.....s60.116⅜
100 do.....s30.117
500 do.....117⅜
500 do.....117⅜
550 do.....s30.117⅜
400 do.....118
100 do.....s30.118
200 do.....s60.118
800 do.....119
100 do.....s30 119
200 do.....s60.119
100 do.....119⅜
500 do.....119⅜
100 do.....s10 119⅜
200 do.....b30.119⅜
200 do.....b3 120
100 do.....120
200 do.....s10.120
50 do.....s60.119
200 do.....b5.120⅜
100 do.....b15.121
200 do.....s10.120¾
200 do.....b30 121⅜
100 do.....121⅜
200 do.....b10.121⅜
100 do.....121⅜
200 Clev. & Pitts. R.s30.121⅜
1500 do.....122
500 do.....122⅜
200 Gal. & Chic. R.....121
200 do.....s30.121

AUCTION SALES

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.

1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—A. S. RICHARDS & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large assortment of Spring goods,

By JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. — Portland-av., between Fulton and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn.

Furniture, in excellent order; two rosewood parlor suites, in hair cloth; mirrors, lace curtains, centre tables, mahogany and walnut bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, chairs, feather beds, oak extension table, china, glassware, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, and kitchen furniture.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION,

AT THE CITY HALL,

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1861,

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Tweety-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at the fair appraised valuation (should the lessee desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force pump, with not less than four hundred feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires wheneever required by the Chief-Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS on 5th and 10th avs., 98th, 99th, and 113th sts., to close a trust.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.:

SIXTH-AV.—4 lots on the southwest corner of 6th av. and 113th-st., each 25 feet in width, with the exception of the corner lot, which is 25 feet 11 inches by 100 feet in depth.

TENTH-AV.—4 lots on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 98th-st. The corner lot is 25 feet 11 inches in width; the inside lots are each 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

98TH-ST.—18 lots on north side of 98th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av.; each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 11 inches in depth.

99TH-ST.—8 lots on south side of 99th-st., 125 feet east of 10th-av.; each 25 feet in width, and varying in depth from 13 feet 1 inch to 83 feet 1 inch.

113TH-ST.—4 lots on the north side of 113th-st., 216 feet west of 6th-av.; each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 11 inches in depth. Sold on very liberal terms.

Every lot will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

MARKET CELLARS

AND

OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION

TO BE

LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on olds at public auction market cellars, bouses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at his office.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

MORAIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF AUDUBON PARK PROPERTY—By order of S. Merrihew, Referee, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

FORT WASHINGTON.—The residence and grounds of the late John W. Audubon, deceased, comprising the northern half of the block bounded by 156th-st. and 157th sts. and 12th-av., and the railroad and the half street and avenue adjoining, comprising in all about 17 lots, about 200x130 feet. On it is a large modern-built mansion, commanding a fine view of the river. A rare chance to buy for investment or a private residence. Maps, &c., at No. 2 Pine-st.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS

TO BE

LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, (the leases of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 1864,) for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the several wharves, piers, &c.

MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

MORAIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DWELLING-HOUSE ON EAST 10TH-ST., NEAR AVENUE A, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 8, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity building,) New-York,

EAST 10TH-ST.—The three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 273 East 10th-st., 184 feet west from Avenue A. House 25 by 50 feet, and has all modern improvements. Mahogany doors, &c. Lot 25 by 98.5. Terms at sale. Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, March 10, at 11 o'clock, the machinery, &c., contained in the hoop skirt wire factory, Nos. 175 and 177 1st-st., near South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, consisting of 180 braiding machines, cotton winders, doublers, turners, lathe shaftings, pullies, beltings, &c., &c. Sale positive. Terms cash in bankable money. For full particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 44 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at public auction, at the private residence No. 119 West 8th st., near 6th-av., THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, consisting of handsome carpets, two beautiful parlor suites, covered in rich brocatel and reps; marble top tables, clocks, mirrors, curtains, vases, paintings, bedsteads, bureaus, spring and hair mattresses, sofas, rockers, chairs, lounges, easy chairs, glass, china and silverware, cutlery, &c. Sale positive.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the corner of Broadway and 36th-st., the stock and fixtures of a first-class grocery store; choice liquors in bottles, champagne, soap, candles, starch, brass scales, weights, gas fixtures, refrigerator, counters, shelving, stand casks, old brandy, Madeira wine, Bourbon whisky, &c., &c. Cash deposits required from all purchasers.

AUCTION SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—WASHINGTON HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This large first-class boarding-house, furniture, and spacious grounds, with carriage-house, &c., will be sold at auction on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless previously disposed of. Terms easy—made known at time of sale. Apply to W. S. HASCALL, No. 157 Broadway, New-York, or P. DURKEE, Saratoga Springs.

CHAMBERS-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

25 FEET FRONT.

Lot known as No. 66, New Chambers-st., running through to and open facing on Roosevelt-st., will be sold through the highest bidder without reserve, on March 11, 1864, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, precisely at 12 o'clock. J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a very fine sorrel pony, about 14 hands, between 8 and 9 years old; sound, gentle and kind. Is a fine saddle horse for a lady.

A. J. BLEECKER, Son & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at No. 111 Broadway, (Exchange Salesroom,) that valuable lot southwest corner of 1st-av. and 52d-st., in a fast improving neighborhood. For maps and full particulars, inquire at the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

D. W. IVES & Co., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION.—SEA SHELLS, BIRDS, &c., AT Auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 9th and 10th inst., at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. Sales at 10 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

E. PETTINGAL, Auctioneer.

METROPOLITAN POLICE AUCTION sale of unclaimed property, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864, at 10 A. M., at the Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-st., by order of the Property Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—TO PURCHASERS OF REALLY FIRST-CLASS COSTLY FURNITURE, RICH FRENCH PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, SILVER PLATE, &c.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) March 8, at the residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., rain or shine.

The sale comprises some of the richest and most elaborately carved parlor furniture ever offered at public auction, and to be sold without any reserve. An examination will well repay intending buyers.

Parlors contain three elegant full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon, blue and gold, and orange colored brocade and satin; rosewood etagere, splendid and costly Parian ornaments, rich vases, &c.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, STOOL AND COVER,

An elegant instrument, with round corners, beautifully carved legs and case; all modern improvements.

Also, a magnificent collection of rare paintings, rosewood, Turkish and easy chairs, in fine rep; rosewood, centre and side marble-top tables, richly carved; velvet and Brussels carpets, &c.

Chamber suites, in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, sofa beds, in fine hair cloth; ten pure hair mattresses, from 40 to 50 pounds, made to order, in excellent condition.

Dining-room furniture, consisting of fine oak extension dining table, oak arm chairs, silver ware, rich china, ivory and silver cutlery, forks, spoons, &c., with heavy cut and engraved glassware of every description.

Carmen in attendance to cart, pack or ship goods for purchasers.

N. B.—House and lot for sale. Apply on the premises.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PRODUCTIVE PROPERTY ON BAYARD, MULBERRY, AND HENRY STREETS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 8, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., by order of John S. McClere and F. H. Bartholomew, Executors of Estate of the late Alexander McClure,

BAYARD AND MULBERRY STS.—The plot of ground, with two buildings thereon, on the southwest corner of Bayard and Mulberry sts., being 101 feet on Bayard and 74 feet on Mulberry-st., more or less. The whole will be sold in one parcel, being subject to a lease having three years to run from May 1, 1864, at $2,138 per annum, or possession may be had on the first of May next, on the payment of $400, as provided in the lease.

HENRY ST.—The lease of the lot, with the two-story and attic brick dwelling-house thereon, No. 134 Henry-st., near Rutgers-st. The lease is from the Remsen Estate. Ground rent $125 per annum; building to be paid for at the expiration of the lease.

One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for term of years.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

GRAND, NORTH MOORE, AND 35TH-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

GRAND-ST.—The two-story brick front stores and dwellings on north side of Grand-st., between Ceetre and Elm sts., and known as Nos. 158 and 160, each 19x75.2.

NORTH MOORE-ST.—The two-story and attic brick front house and lot on north side of North Moore-st., between West Broadway and Varick-st., known as No. 5. Lot 18 ft. 2½ in. by 76 ft.

WEST 35TH-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot on north side of 35th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., known as No. 433. House is 22x40 feet; gas and water; lot 22x98 feet 9 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BLEECKER-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 14, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) the following described real estate, viz.:

BROADWAY.—The lot of land, with the brick and frame buildings thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., extending through to and fronting on Crosby-st., being 25 feet 2 inches in width on Broadway, 196 feet on Bleecker-st., and 26 feet 10 inches on Crosby-st. Being one of the most desirable nieces of business property that has been offered this season, and is well worthy the attention of capitalists.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION.—Attention is called to the sale of the large and valuable piece of property situated at the southwest corner of Bayard and Mulberry sts., and within five minutes' walk of Broadway and the heaviest business portion of the City. The ground is high and admits of any depth for under cellar, and has every advantage of light, having 175 feet of street front, is well adapted for a foundery or any manufacturing purpose, or for a large storage warehouse in connection with the large mercantile houses on Broadway and its vicinity; and will be sold in one parcel. It is seldom that so large and desirable a piece of property, with its advantages for light and nearness to business, is offered for sale in one piece. This being an executor's sale for the division of the estate, the property will be positively sold to the highest bidder, by E. LUDLOW & CO., at No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY next, March 8, at 12 o'clock.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON BROADWAY, 106TH-AV. AND 106TH-ST. AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF DAVID GOULD, ESQ.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

106TH-AV. AND BLOOMINGDALE ROAD.—7 lots on the east side of the Bloomingdale Road, extending through to and fronting on the 106th-av.

106TH-AV.—7 lots on east side of 106th-av., commencing on the northeast corner of 106th-st.; each 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

106TH-ST.—10 lots on north side of 106th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 106th-av., together with 10 lots on the rear, extending to within 25 feet of 101st-st.

MORAIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON FORTIETH-ST., AND VACANT LOTS ON 79TH-ST., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

40TH-ST.—The lot of ground, with the three-story brick house in the rear, No. 245 West 40th-st., near 10th-av.; house 25x25, and has drain connecting with sewer; lot 25x98.9.

79TH-ST.—Two lots, north side, 250 feet east of 3d-av., each 25.10x2.2.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 6 per cent., if required.

MORAIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TENEMENT PROPERTY ON EAST 22D-ST., NEAR THIRD-AV., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 8, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

EAST 22D-ST.—The lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, No. 112 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

Terms at sale.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY—IN CHAMBERS—THE CHANCELLOR—Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of February, in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and in the year of our Lord 1864, between the Marchants' Building Society, plaintiffs, and Martin Peter Hayes, Finbar Hayes and Joseph Williams, by bill, and John Fisher, Charles Theodore Palsgrave, George Robson, the Bank of British North America and Denis Kelly Feehan, made parties in the Master's office, Defendants. Upon the application of the plaintiffs and it appearing by affidavits that after due diligence, the said defendant, Denis Kelly Feehan cannot be found to be served within Office Copy of the decree in this cause, bearing date the twenty-second day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and Master's notice to incumbrancers. It is ordered that said defendant, Denis Kelly Feehan, do on the twenty-ninth day of March next attend at the Chambers of the Master of this Court, at Osgoode Hall, in the City of Toronto, at such hour as the said Master shall appoint; and it is ordered that a copy of this order, together with the Master's said notice required by the General Orders of this Court, be published in the Ontario Gazette published in the City of Toronto, and the *New-York Times*, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, in the United States of America, once in each week for the four weeks next preceding the said twenty-ninth day of March next. A. GRANT, Registrar.

Whereas, A suit has been instituted by the above-named plaintiffs, the Merchants' Building Society, for the foreclosure of certain lands being Villa Lots "A, B, C, and D," excepting a small portion of the same heretofore sold by the said Martin Peter Hayes and Finbar Hayes, with the concurrence of the plaintiffs, to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and Village Lots numbers two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty, on the north side, and two, three, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and twenty on the south side of the Kingston Road, and Villa Lots "T and U," in the Broken front of Park, Lot number four, in the First Concession from the bay, in the Township of York, in the County of York and Province of Canada, and I have been directed to inquire whether any person other than the plaintiffs has any charge, lien or incumbrance upon the said estate, and

Whereas, it has been made to appear before me that you have some lien, charge or incumbrance upon the said estate, and I have, therefore, caused you to be made a party to this suit, and appointed the twenty-ninth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for you to appear before me either in person or by your solicitor to prove your claim.

Now you are hereby required to take notice:

1. That if you wish to apply to discharge my order making you a party or to add to or vary the decree made in this cause, bearing date the twenty-second day of September last, you must do so within fourteen days from the twenty-ninth day of March aforesaid, and if you fail to do so, you will be bound by the decree and the further proceedings in this cause as if you were originally made a party to the suit.

2. That if you fail to attend at my Chambers at Osgoode Hall, in the City of Toronto, at the time appointed you will be treated as disclaiming all interest in the property in question, and it will be disposed of in the same way as if you had no claim thereon, and your claim will be in fact foreclosed by such non-attendance.

Dated this twenty-fourth day of February, 1864.

A. N. BUELL, Master.

To DENIS KELLY FEEHAN, one of the above-named defendants.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
No. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows a fly, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lindlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CASH, ST. JOHN, STATIONER, PRINTER and Bookbinder, No. 59 Pine-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

REAL ESTATE.

A VALUABLE RIVER FRONT

FOR SALE,

AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.,

IN FOUR PARCELS, viz:

No. 1—100 feet front on the river by 410 feet deep, on which is a commodious dwelling house.

No. 2—350 feet on the river by 250 feet deep, with a substantial dock.

No. 3—185 feet on the river by 300 feet deep.

No. 4—200 feet on the river by 750 feet deep.

WILL BE SOLD LOW.

A map of the property and photograph of the house, to be seen at the office of G. HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, second story, from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood after 3½ P. M.

N. B.—Several houses to let.

FULL LISTS OF HOUSES FOR SALE.

ALSO STORES AND OTHER

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ALSO COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS FOR SALE,

UNIMPROVED PROPERTY FOR BUILDING,

WITH

LOTS AND BLOCKS OF GROUND

FOR INVESTMENT,

CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF

C. G. PRATT, NO. 38 PINE-ST.

FACTORY FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale their Starch Factory, in Jersey City, situated on Wayne-st., exactly one mile from the ferry. The buildings consist of the main factory, of stone, 112x84 feet, with two wings of brick, two stories high, each about 40x30 feet; one fire-proof stone warehouse, 65x23 feet; together with laboratory, engine-house, carpenter's shop, &c., &c.; covering together an area of over 35,000 square feet. There is in the factory a first-class steam-engine, of 100-horse power, an independent steam-pump, donkey-engine, and four large cylinder boilers, all in perfect order.

There is also on the premises a large brick and cemented reservoir, and two wells, 21 and 16 feet diameter, furnishing over 250,000 gallons of clear spring water per day, which makes the above property very valuable for a DISTILLERY, BAKERY or PAPER-MILL.

COLGATE & CO., No. 6 Dutch-st.

With the above will be sold 30 lots of ground, 25x100 feet, or more if required.

BROOKLYN FIRST-CLASS BRICK COTTAGE-HOUSE FOR SALE, WITH FURNITURE COMPLETE.—The house was built in the best manner for the present owner, who goes to Europe this Spring, and who last Fall expended over $1,000 upon it in improvements and decorations. The upper hall, bath-room and dining-room floors are inlaid with black walnut and cherry. The furniture is good as new, and corresponds throughout. There are 12 rooms beside garret and cellar. The location is most desirable; size of lot, 25x100; five varieties of grape-vines in yard. Price, complete, $6,000. For further information apply on the premises, Portland-av., second house from Fulton-av., or at No. 132 William-st., in the lamp-factory, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN 33D-ST., BY AVENUE A, A first-class three-story basement and sub-cellar house, with two lots of ground, 25x98, each, excellent order, with all the modern improvements, built by day's work, in the best manner, for the present owner, and in a splendid location. Size of house, 32x38 feet; contains 16 rooms, 11 pantries, 10 marble mantels and grates and 10 registers, and laundry complete; grounds laid out with great taste, with grapevines, shrubbery, yeeterears, laburnums and roses in great variety. Inquire of Mr. THOMSON, House Agent, 3d-av., near 33d-st., or of the owner, WM. GLOVER, Washington Market, 3d-av., near 36th-st., Yorkville.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HANDSOME BROWN-stone front houses and lots, on 34th, 35th, 36th and 37th sts., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also, a corner house on 6th-av., with stable attached, on separate lot. Price, $75,000.

Also, a corner house on Lexington-av., with stable on the street.

Also, a number of first-class houses and lots in very desirable locations.

For permits and particulars apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The four-story brown-stone front, English basement house, No. 85 Montague-st., 20 by 60 feet, replete with every modern convenience. Location central and convenient to the ferries. Also, the modern-built, brown-stone front house, No. 18 Nassau-st., extra width, and calculated for a large family. Also, double brick house, corner of Hicks and Orange sts., with stable in the rear, if desired. Apply to H. E. CORNING, SON & CO., No. 84 South-st., New-York.

CHEAP AND PRODUCTIVE NORTH RIVER PROPERTY, consisting of 12 acres valuable land, with a fine stream of water and large pond; also, a beautiful building site, handsomely overlooking the river, making it a fine property for improvement; has a cottage-house, barn, and large warehouse for ice, which at present yields an income of 20 per cent. on the investment; price $7,500; location on the Highland turnpike, one hour from New-York, nearly half a mile from the H. R. R. station. C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COMFORTable house of ten or twelve rooms, with a few acres of land and suitable outbuildings, three to five hours distant from New York, (Long Island and location near water preferred); price not to exceed $5000. Address W. G. G., Box 1612 New-York Post-office, with full particulars, size and plan of house inclosed; none others attended to.

FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ONE OF the most desirable residences, (near the Stone Church;) all the modern improvements, and a view of Long Island Sound rarely equaled, with ten acres of land and great abundance of all kind of fruit. Inquire of S. B. S. BISSELL or L. P. HUBBARD, No. 80 Wall-st., or of R. W. MEAD, on the premises.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT—AT WOODSIDE, L. I., near the depot of L. I. R. R., 30 minutes from the City, a handsome house and 10 acres of land, all in fine order. Grounds well laid out and fruited and shaded. Price $5,500, for sale; rent, $425. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—24 FULL LOTS BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., 12 on the north side of 125th-st., and 12 in the rear, fronting on 126th-st., elegibly situated and admirably adapted for a public institution, or for first-class private residences. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, PRICE $5,700.—A first-class three-story basement and sub-cellar house, in a good location, built of the best material and by days' work, with all the modern improvements, containing 14 rooms and cellar; $2,200 can remain on hood. Can be seen by calling at No. 53 Jersey-av., or to J. SEAICH, Nos. 48 and 50 East 23d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT, 52 by 200 feet, on the Bergen Point plank-road, (called Bergen-av., near Myrtle,) South Bergen, 20 minutes' ride from Jersey City ferry, on the dummy-road. Fruit trees and grapevines on the premises. Apply to JOSEPH B. PURDY, No. 34 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house No. 100 East 10th-st., near Stuyesant Square. The house is in perfect order, very conveniently arranged, with pantries, &c., and has all the modern improvements. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

FOR SALE—IN 19TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 4th-av., a first-class 3-story house, 25x50 feet, and back building, three stories high; it was built in the best manner, and is sold on account of the owner's absence. Price $20,000. For permit, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE three-story high stoop and basement house southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 27th-st. Lot is 25 by 100 feet. House is 25 by 60 feet. Has all the modern improvements, and is handsomely furnished. Apply to R. P. LEE, No. 122 Broadway, Room No. 2.

HARLEM.—FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE, three-story French attic house, in 125th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., replete with the modern improvements. Price $5,000. Apply to T. B. STEWART, No. 412 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, full lot, four-story, high-stoop, No. 48 East 37th-st., first house east of Park-av. For particulars, apply to CHAS. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., or D. ROBBINS, No. 133 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—THE ADMIRABLY BUILT, ELEgantly finished and furnished house, No. 35 West 34th-st., (old No. 25,) with furniture. For permits to inspect the premises, inquire of R. 1. THORNE, Esq., President Equitable Ins. Co., No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 307 West 21st-st., lot 25x98.9; house 25x50; opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. MOORE, No. 48 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP house, No. 223 East 52d st., between 2d and 3d avs., well built and desirably located. Also, two three-story high-stoop houses, on East 56th-st., near 2d-av. Apply to C. RUSTON, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 73 WEST 31ST-ST., 3-STORY brown stone, 20.10x55x100; $11,000. Also, lot on 5th-st., near Central Park, $3,500. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC AND basement house No. 245 Henry-st. Size of house, 23 by about 40; lot, 23 by 80 feet. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

FOR SALE—42D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs., a nearly new four-story stone front house, in perfect order, 22x56 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE ON 8th-av., directly opposite Jackson-square, No. 73 8th-av.; three stories brick, 26x50; lot, 26x100 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—ON the line of the Hudson River, New Haven, or Harlem Railroads, within 20 miles of this City, a small neat cottage with 10 or 12 rooms, about an acre of land, with shade trees and fruit. Location must be healthy and pleasant. Rent from $400 to $600 per annum. Should like to hire with the privilege of buying. Communications must state terms and location. Address VOSE, Box No. 4,055, New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND ONE child, apartments for housekeeping, consisting of front and back room and hall bed-room, on second floor, with conveniences; location below Bleecker and west of Broadway. Address, stating location and terms, which must be low, HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 1,928 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for three adults (a gentleman and two daughters,) from May 1, in the neighborhood of Murray Hill, between Lexington and 6th avs. and 30th and 42d sts. Address, stating terms, J. H. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—WANTed to hire, with intention to purchase, a house on Clinton or Washington avs. Call on or address Mr. ALLEN, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENCE wanted to hire, in a first-class neighborhood. Address, stating location, rent, &c., Box No. 1655 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, a small dwelling-house, between 14th and 49th sts., and west of 5th av.; rent not to exceed $900. Address Box No. 2,148 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.

The following valuable real estate is offered for sale on liberal terms, by the Corporation of Trinity Church:

HUDSON, CLARKSON AND LEROY STS.—14 lots of ground in one plot, comprising the entire front of the block on the east side of Hudson-st., between Clarkson and Leroy sts., being 208 feet on Hudson-st. by 163 feet on Clarkson and Leroy sts.

READE-ST.—2 lots on the north side of Reade-st., between West Broadway and Church-st., together being 50 feet front by about 61 feet 9 inches deep.

GREENWICH AND VESTRY STS.—1 lot on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Vestry sts., 25 feet front on Greenwich-st. by 100 feet on Vestry-st.

2 lots on Greenwich-st., adjoining the above, each 23 feet front by 100 feet deep.

VESTRY-ST.—5 lots on Vestry-st., adjoining the Greenwich-st lots, being together 126 feet front by 87 feet 6 inches deep.

DESBROSSES-ST.—3 lots on Desbrosses-st., in rear of the Vestry-st. lots, being together 75 feet front on Desbrosses-st. by 87 feet 6 inches deep, and 1 lot on Desbrossest., also in rear of the Vestry-st. lots, 25 feet front by 87 feet 6 inches deep.

GREENWICH-ST.—1 lot No. 107 Greenwich-st., between Thames and Rector sts., 27 feet front, 25 feet rear, by about 103 feet deep.

No. 69 WARREN-ST.—The valuable store and lot No. 69 Warren-st., near College-place; lot 25 feet front by 75 feet deep.

Application may be made at the vestry office, corner of Fulton and Church sts., where maps may be seen.

WM. E. DUNSCOMB, Comptroller.

HUDSON RIVER RESIDENCE,

close to the City; fine house, commanding magnificent views; price, furnished, $13,000. Apply at No. 69 Duane-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A RESIDENCE AT TUB BY HOOK suitable for winter and summer. The house is large, well built, contains all modern improvements, and is in good order. The outbuildings are two coach-houses and stable, cow-house, tool-house, wood-sheds, ice-house, filled, and hennery, all in good order. There are 3¼ acres of land, divided in garden and lawn. The situation overlooks the Hudson River, is perfectly healthy, and the neighborhood is in every way unexceptionable. Time from 30th-st. station to Tubby Hook 25 minutes; three five minutes' walk from station. Terms liberal. Possession April 1. Apply to F. M. JONES, No. 54 Walker-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN the village of Sing Sing, a short distance from the depot, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson and surrounding country. The house is well built and very commodious; has gas and water throughout; marble mantels; piazza all round; carriage-house and stable on rear of the lot; the garden, comprising half an acre, contains a large variety of choice fruit and shade trees. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., corner 34th-st., or of CHAS. S. BEARDSLEY, No. 97 Broad-st.

$10,000 IN GREENBACKS WILL SEcure a warrantee title to four acres, one of the best located in Brooklyn, and as near to Wall-st. as 58th-st., New-York. With a telescope Hurlgate on the east and the North and South can be seen. Is within six minutes' walk of the elegant new boulevard road, with a double row of catalpha trees on both sides—the most elegant drive in the State. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. W. W. COLBRON.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE J. D. Weeks, pleasantly situated in the town of Stamford, Conn

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Taming a Butterfly.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Daughter of the Regiment.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Aphrodia; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison. Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Stereoscopscope, or Mirror of the Universe.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Soirée of Chamber Music.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—La Marraine.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

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Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

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Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year... 8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *Arago*, from Port Royal on the 4th inst., arrived yesterday afternoon, bringing a large number of reënlisted veterans, and twenty of the wounded officers of the Florida expedition. News from Jacksonville is to the 2d inst., at which time reinforcements were rapidly arriving, and Gen. Seymour's position was considered sufficiently formidable to repel any attack. Our troops are a distance of eight miles outside the town. A flag of truce had been sent to the rebels with the request that our wounded should be returned, but it was met by a refusal, on the ground that by this means valuable information would be obtained. The main body of the enemy, under Gen. Finnigan, is encamped between Tan Hills Run and Baldwin. In the late battle the rebels admit their loss to have been enormous.

From Baltimore we learn of a raid in the Chesapeake Bay, on Saturday morning last, by which two vessels were captured—one a tug, the *Iolas*, in the employ of the Government as a dispatch boat, and the other a side-wheel steamer, the *Titan*, loaded with Commissary stores. The affair occurred in Cherrystone Inlet, and the telegraph station and sub-marine cable were also destroyed. The *Iolas* was bonded for $30,000, and the *Titan* was taken up the Rappahannock River. The rebels belonged to the rebel navy, and their expedition consisted of *three canoes*. War-steamers have gone up the Rappahannock in pursuit.

Dispatches from Chattanooga of March 6 state that the rebels are pressing our lines there, and that our advance has been withdrawn from Tunnel Hill to Ringgold. It is reported that the rebel furnaces at Ringgold have stopped running, for want of coal. Our advence in East Tennessee is at Morristown, while on the 5th, Longstreet was still reportad as holding Bull's Gap, with his headquarters at Greenville.

It is announced from both Washington and Baltimore, that Col. Dahlgren and his men had arrived within Butler's lines, but the Washington news is discredited. The Baltimore dispatch announces positively, however, that "Col. Dahlgren is safe at Fortress Monroe."

Gen. Gibbon, in a letter to the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, denies the assertion that a corps Commander had in his pocket, on the second day of the battle of Gettysburgh, an order to retreat.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, numerous petitions for an increase of mail facilities between New-York and Washington were presented. A bill was introduced by Mr. Conness to amend the act to aid in the construction of a Pacific Railroad, passed July 1, 1862. The bill for repealing all acts for the rendition of fugitive slaves was made the special order for to-morrow at 12½ o'clock. Mr. Sherman introduced some important resolutions concerning the Electoral College, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill to grant lands to aid in the construction of a road from St. Paul to the head of Lake Superior was taken up, and advocated by Messrs. Ramsay, Wilkinson and Johnson, and opposed by Messrs. Howe and Doolittle.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Cox offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to what measures are being urged for the exchange of prisoners. Objection was made and the resolution lies over. Mr. Alley introduced a bill to facilitate the carrying of mails with foreign countries. It requires all steamers and sailing vessels to perform the service when so directed, at a reasonable compensation, and has other important provisions. The Deficiency Bill was taken up and discussed at length without conclusion. The discussion took a wide range, covering an investigation into the question of how certain Missouri members of Congress voted when connected with the Know-Nothing party, six or eight years ago. The House adjourned at half-past five.

FROM EUROPE.

By the steamship *City of New-York*, from Liverpool on the 24th, and Queenstown on the 25th of February, we have four days later news from Europe. The rumors of a French recognition of the rebels had assumed a more positive shape than ever. The rebel rem question was up again in the House of Commons on the 23d, and the Attorney-General defended the policy of the Government at length. Several gentlemen made speeches against the Government, and they were replied to by Mr. W. E. Foster. Mr. Baring and the Solicitor-General, when a vote was taken on the motion calling for the papers, which stood 153 for, and 278 against—a majority of twenty-five for the Government. An immense meeting, held at the Rotunda, Dublin, on the evening of the 22d of February, by the O'Donoghue and Mr. Sullivan, of the *Nation*, to protest against the erection of a statue to Prince Albert in College Green, the Fenian Brotherhood stormed the platform, routed the chairman and committee, and after a desperate fight, of fifteen minutes, remained masters of the ground, waving a flag and flourishing a naked sword. It is alleged that some of the combatants were the American uniform. The excitement and tumult was terrific. The war in the Duchies was not progressing very rapidly. The allies had been severely repulsed in their attack on Duppel. A Vienna dispatch of February 23, announces that the conference proposed by England for a settlement of the Dano-German question had been accepted by Austria and Prussia. There was to be no suspension of arms, but Jutland was not to be further invaded. The Allies were busily engaged in demolishing the Dannewerks, in Schleswig. The political news in France was unimportant.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were noticed for the completion of the Battery extension, and for the better regulation of Manhattan-square. The bill relating to the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral was read and passed. The concurrent resolutions against making any distinction as to the currency in which the interest and principal shall be paid to domestic and foreign holders of State bonds, were called up, and after some discussion, the subject was made the special order for Wednesday. The bill enabling husband and wife to act as witnesses for and against each other was debated at length, and ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly, bills were introduced incorporating the New-York Shooting Club; for a railroad in Bloomingdale-avenue; to incorporate the Manhattan Railroad Company of New-York. A resolution was adopted calling on the Canal Board to report a plan for the enlargement of locks in the Erie, Oswego and Cayuga and Seneca Canals. Reports were presented in favor of incorporating the New-York American School Institute and relative to the American Institute.

GENERAL NEWS.

Both branches of the Common Council were in session yesterday. Resolutions were adopted by both boards, requiring the Harlem Railroad Company to extend their line for short cars to Forty-second-street, and also permitting them to extend their road through Thirty-fourth-street to the East River, and also permitting the Third-avenue Railroad to extend their line through Chembers-street to Broadway, through Fifty-seventh-street to Third-avenue, through Thirty-fourth-street to the East River, over the proposed Harlem track, and through One Hundred and Thirtieth-street to Fourth-avenue. The Third-avenue grant is entirely new, but the Harlem grant is identical with the one passed by the Board of Aldermen December 14, 1863, but which was killed by a reference in the Council Board to the Railroad Committee, where it was at the close of the year. There was no debate in the Board of Aldermen on these grants, but in the Council Board Mr. Opdyke proposed to amend by requiring the Third-avenue Company to pay ten per cent. of their receipts on the extended route into the City Treasury, while Mr. Jaques proposed to require a license fee for each car. The latter gentleman made a strenuous effort to secure a reference, but Messrs. Brandon and Gross held that these extensions were needed by public convenience, and that view of the matter seemed to prevail. In the Board of Aldermen, the City Inspector sent in a much needed ordinance to regulate disinterments within the City limits. In the Council Board, Rush C. Hawkins remonstrated against the proposed purchase of Clark C. Mills' statue of Gen. Jackson, which, with the resolution of the Aldermen on that subject, was referred to the Commitee on Arts and Sciences. The Aldermen adjourned to 10 o'clock on Wednesday; the Council to 4 o'clock Thursday.

The Fourteenth Annual Commencement of the New-York Medical College took place last evening at the College, in East Fourteenth-street. The address to the graduates was delivered by Hon. John H. Anthon. The valedictory by Mr. Chas. C. Terry, of the graduating class. A large number of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of the City were present.

The Electors of the State are called upon today to vote on the proposed amendment to the Constitution, allowing those of our citizens absent in the naval or military service of the country to vote.

The orders for the draft to take place on the 10th of this month have been suspended. Gen. Hays has received notice from the War Department to that effect. No time is mentioned as to when the draft will be announced. The quota of the City will soon be completed.

Some seventy bids were opened by Comptroller Brennan yesterday for $1,000,000 of the Bounty Fund Loan. The bids ranged from a fraction to five per cent. above par.

A private letter from Havana, dated March 1, received in this City, states that the gunboat *De Soto*, was in the dry-dock there. The blockade-runners and Secessionists in Havana had threatened to burn the vessel, and also threatened the officers with violence. The Spanish authorities, however, had given the officers of the *De Soto* permission to wear their side-arms, and they now visit the city fully armed.

At the Municipal election in Portland, Maine, yesterday, the Union candidate for Mayor was elected by a majority of 1,130, against a majority of 195 last year. Every ward was carried by the Union party.

The high prices of cattle one week ago brought out a larger supply, viz., 3,300 at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, but the supply was so light at the last market that all were wanted Monday at an advance of fully ½c. ℔ lb., in some instances 1c. ℔ lb. There was a good show of fat cattle which brought 16c. to 16½c. ℔ lb., net weight, some at the latter price to be weighed, and some by the head, which will prove 17c. when killed, sellers putting 50 lbs. on to a bullock above his true weight. Poor, rough stage and bulls were sold at 12c.@13c., with a few scallawags as low as 10c. This is the highest thus far of the high markets.

There was intense excitement among the speculators in the Stock Exchange yesterday, and the highest figures of the season were made at the Second Board. At a later hour the market was lower on the fancies. The Government Stocks rose 1½@2 ℔ cent. on Saturday's sales. The 5-20's sold as high as 109½ ℔ cent. on Foreign orders to buy. Gold about the same as on Saturday. Exchange on London not so firm.

Business was less active yesterday in Flour and Wheat, which, however, were held very firmly. Corn was much dearer and in more demand. Provisions and Whisky were less sought after and less buoyant. Sugars, Pepper, Petroleum and Rio Coffee were in good demand at former prices. The freight market was inactive and unsettled.

The Loyalists of the South.—The people of Boston are taking the lead of the country in the very worthy charity of raising a fund for the relief of the long persecuted and much suffering loyalists of East Tennessee. It is the intention, we believe, to raise by public subscription in Massachusetts, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and to use it in the purchase of such articles of food and clothing as are imperatively demanded; and the report made on yesterday by Edward Everett, who has the matter in charge, shows that in a very short time nearly fifty thousand dollars have been subscribed, mostly in sums of about fifty or one hundred dollars. Some of the most prominent merchants of this City are taking an interest in the same work of charity, as will be seen by a correspondence in another column; and, under their auspices, a public meeting will be held on Thursday of the current week, at which the condition and wants of the people of East Tennessee will be set forth. For three years past the press has been setting before the country the persecutions of these Southern Unionists; and by the terrible nature and long continuance of their sufferings, their needs may now be measured. One of the letters in the correspondence speaks of the "often taxed but always generous liberality" of the merchants of New-York; and although at present their beneficence is flowing mainly to our army through the channels of the Sanitary Commission, we donht not that in their purses and stores will be found something to supply the wants of the faithful confessors who have upheld our cause through a long night of darkness, and amid sufferings which only heroes could endure and only devils could inflict.

Gen. Meade and His Critics.

We are very sorry to see that there is another inquiry into the conduct of the Commander of the Army of the Potomac now going on, based on complaints made by officers serving under him. We hope the interests of "eternal truth," or "eternal justice," or some other magnificent abstraction, are promoted by these investigations; for there is nothing more certain than that the discipline of the army will be, if it be not already, utterly destroyed by them. We say deliberately, that there can be nothing better calculated to render our army utterly worthless, than the practice to which Congress and the Government is addicted of listening to charges made by officers against their chief, *touching his strategy or tactics*. The only complaints which they should ever be permitted to make, or which by any sound and generally adopted theory of military duty, they are permitted to make, are complaints of personal wrong done to themselves, These are fit matters for examination; because examinations may be often necessary, to prevent the General from degenerating into a petty tyrant. But to allow any officer to arraign his superior before any tribunal,—we do not care how composed,—to answer for his manner of handling the army in active service, for retreating, or advancing, or fighting, is so subversive of all discipline, of all proper subordination, and all proper sense of responsibility, that we confess we cannot understand how any intelligent friends of the Government, in Congress or out of it, can possibly countenance it.

We are not advocates of Gen. Meade or any other General. We acknowledge no test of military ability except the result of campaigns. But we protest strongly against having this officer called to answer to Gens. Sickles and Doubleday, or anybody else who serves under him, for any order he gave at Gettysburgh, or anywhere else. It is universally acknowledged that there is nothing more fatal to the usefulness of an army, than the prevalence amongst subordinates of the habit of criticising the plans of their chief. It has already worked terrible mischief in this Army of the Potomac, and has had much to do with its various failures. But there can be no better way of fostering and developing this habit than making the charges, which are the natural fruit of criticism, the subject of Governmental investigation. It inevitably converts Corps and Division Generals into knots of intriguers and malcontents; destroys all unity of action, makes every battle an experiment performed by unwilling hands; and deprives the Commander-in-Chief of that confidence in those around him which is the first condition of success.

The military experience of all the great military nations proves conclusively that it is better, on the whole, that a General should commit fifty blunders, than that those serving under him should be allowed for one moment to imagine that it is any part of their business to oversee him, or set him right. If, therefore, Gen. Meade had wanted to retreat fifty miles from Gettysburgh, instead of seventeen, as is alleged, and had given an order for that purpose, it would perhaps have been a very unfortunate thing; but—we say it with all the respect due to two very brave soldiers—it was not the business of either Gen. Sickles or Gen. Doubleday to correct or to criticise it. Their business was simply and solely to obey it; and Congress would serve the country and the army far more by letting it pass than by citing Gen. Meade to account for it. He did *not* retreat; the battle of Gettysburgh was fought and won, and he has since then, by his conduct in Virginia, given decided proofs of a high order of talent. We know that he is the only General who has commanded on the Potomac, so far, whom Gen. Lee has not outmanœuvered. It is in the highest degree absurd to arraign him for having ordered a retreat, after the first day's fighting at Gettysburgh, unless somebody is able to say what would have happened if he had retreated. Until we can find this out, it is about as sensible to try him for having *intended* to retire, as it would be to try him for not having advanced further. The fact that a victory is won in a particular place, is not legal or any kind of proof that it would have been a crime to have fought anywhere else, and by any body of military men whose brains were not muddled by politics, it would be considered very ridiculous. We submit that we have had enough of this folly. Pope's campaign was converted into a horrible butchery because Mr. Fitz-John Porter took it into his head that he was bound to correct Pope's strategy. Burnside's campaign was similarly marred, by his officers undertaking to carry their orders to Washington and hold a caucus over them before obeying them; and we greatly fear we shall see Meade sacrificed during the coming campaign to the baneful and mischievous delusion that Generals of Division are congressional inspectors of strategy, charged with the task of detecting and exposing the blunders and shortcomings of their commanding officer.

Diplomacy of the Chesapeake Case.—There has been some discussion in the British Parliament concerning the violation of British sovereignty in the pursuit of the *Chesapeake* pirates into a British Colonial harbor by an American gunboat. Mr. Layard, in behalf of Her Majesty's Government, produced a letter addressed to Lord Lyons by Secretary Seward, as soon as the facts had reached him, and long before the demand of the British Government for redress had reached this country. Mr. Seward acknowledges that there was a "direct violation of the sovereignty of Her Majesty," in the case referred to, by the officers of the gunboat *Ella & Annie*, which acts "the President disapproves and regrets," and though "the President has reason to believe that the proceedings thus disapproved were taken by the officers concerned under the influence of a patriotic and commendable zeal, yet he has "directed that they shall be ceasured for this violation, and he will take such other means as may be necessary to prevent a recurrence of the grievance complained of." Mr. Seward closes by announcing that he is "fully determined to make all the amends that are due to Great Britain in the premises." To these statements Earl Russell promptly responded that "Her Majesty's Government accept that apology in the same spirit in which it has been offered, and are truly glad that the matter has been settled in a manner honorable to both parties, and calculated to improve the friendly relations which Her Majesty's Government are always anxious to maintain with the Government of the United States."

Vote for the Amendment.

Every loyal man should make it his duty to deposit a ballot to-day for the civil rights of the soldier who is saving our civil structure from ruin. The very statement of the necessity seems a paradox. It is absurd enough on its face that we here at home should be called upon to give our fellow-citizens, who are defending the flag with their lives, leave to exercise the right without which the flag would be worthless. Surely, if any class of our people have a stronger claim than any other to a voice in the Government, it is they who are beating down the rebels against the Government. If there be any difference, the citizen in the camp and the field has a better right to the franchise than the citizen in the counting-house or the work-shop; for his services to the country are indisputably greater.

Yet, we who are here behind, are seriously asked to-day whether we will allow those who have gone into the breach the same rights, as freemen, that we enjoy. We are obliged to meet that question somehow—either by a just and manly assent, or by a sordid refusal; or by an indifference in failing to say yea or nay, which involves a selfishness hardly less discreditable. They, who are opposed to the cause for which the soldier is fighting may, consistently enough with their treasonable bent, oppose his access to the ballot-box. They who have no concern in this struggle, caring for nothing but their private pelf can, consistently enough, keep aloof, and take no notice of to-day's issue. But loyal men are untrue to their loyal name if they do not give the loyal soldier their united support to-day, in a matter which vitally concerns his highest rights as an American citizen. They can neither vote against the soldier or fail to vote at all, without the grossest ingratitude—we may say, indeed, without a positive betrayal of the cause which they profess to have at heart; for if the loyal soldier has rights, the loyal cause surely has an interest in their maintenance.

We trust that there will be a general rally of all true men to-day throughout the State to vindicate the soldier's civil rights. The demonstration in his favor cannot be too emphatic. It will carry home to him, better than almost anything else could, the conviction that the great heart of the people yet beats thoroughly in sympathy with his own, and will inspire him with renewed ardor for the defence of that flag whose chief glory is that it equally protects the rights of all. Vote strong for the soldier, and he will fight all the stronger for you.

Metropolitan Sanitary Fair.

Contributors should send in their donations of merchandise *at once*. As the last week for preparation draws near, the work of the committees increases, and it will be utterly impossible to arrange and classify this vast quantity of articles, if they are not received seasonably. An agent is now in waiting daily at the building, in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, (formerly Pelton Garden,) from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. The express-wagons will call and deliver the goods free of expense to the donors when so desired. *Do not wait for the last week*, else it will be practically impossible to arrange and classify the goods and prepare the printed list. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the Committee on Newspapers will issue, on the 28th of March, a daily journal of twelve pages; and among interesting matter pertaining to the Fair, will be a correct list of contributors and of the articles contributed, with the valuation of the same. It is important that this list should be prepared, as far as may be, before the Fair opens. Hence contributors will aid the management materially by *not* delaying to send in their goods.

The Ladies Association have decided upon the following prices for admission to the Fair: Season Tickets, $5—to cover admission to all parts of the Fair and at all times, except upon the opening night. Tickets for the opening night $2, including Art Gallery &c.; First Day, Tuesday, March 29; for exhibition only, $2. Second day, Wednesday, March 30, $1—first day of sales. Third, fourth and fifth days, sales, 50 cents. Admission to Art Gallery and special exhibitions, 25 cents each, except on opening night.

The prices for the second week will not be determined upon until the Fair opens.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Verdi's always acceptable opera of "Ernani" was played here last night to a fair audience. The cast was excellent, equal in some respects to that famous one which made the opera so popular when it was played some years ago by the Havana troupe. Mr. Maretzek's male artists are admirable in this young and vigorous kind of music; indeed the trio (Mazzoleni, Bellini & Biachi) is probably as good as any that can be found in the present day. Madame Medori sang with dramatic fervor, and was heard to advantage in the many tumultuous pieces with which the opera abounds. The whole performance was in fact a decided success, and might be repeated on the next opera night to the satisfaction of the public and the subscribers.

To-night Gounod's opera of "Faust" will be given, with the original cast—Miss Kellogg being sufficiently restored to resume the rôle of *Margherita*.

The Hippotheatron.—The wonderful performing dogs and monkeys, in conjunction with the fine equestrian company, have attracted crowded houses throughout the past week—the matinées being as fully attended as the evening performances. Hundreds of ladies and children were disappointed in obtaining admission to the matinées on Saturday. Those wonderfully amusing animals, the dogs and monkeys, have been engaged for one week more, and will appear every afternoon and evening, in conjuction with the full equestrian company every afternoon and evening. There is also an entire change of programme. A new spectacular scene will be introduced, entitled "Harvest House" illustrative of rural life in England, concluding with a real steeple chase, in which the entire company and stud of horses will appear.

A new act, "Don Juan on Horseback," chased by the demons, will be given by Mr. R. Hanfarilot, will appear on the tight rope, as also the famous monkey, Blondin.

"Political Infidelity."—The concluding lecture of the Women's Loyal League Course will be delivered to-night, at the Cooper Institute, by Mr. George William Curtis. "Political Infidelity" is announced as the subject, and it is sure to be discussed in a thorough and eloquent manner.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

Washington, Monday, March 7.

The Sub-Committee on Amendments to the Banking Law, to-day, sent in their report to the Ways and Means Committee. Most of the amendments suggested by the Comptroller of the Currency were adopted. The clause in the original bill requiring banks to be numbered, has been stricken out in the amended bill, which also allows old established banks desirous of participating in the benefits conferred by act, to retain their original names. The bill will be reported in a few days.

INCREASING SOLDIERS PAY.

No conclusion was reached to-day by the House Military Committee on the question of increasing soldiers pay. The matter was postponed until next Monday, when a bill will probably be reported increasing the pay to eighteen or twenty dollars per month.

GEN. MEADE AND THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

Gens. Pleasonton and Birney were examined before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, today, in relation to the battle of Gettysburgh. Their evidence, especially that of Gen. Birney, was very damaging to Gen. Meade. Among other things they stated that there was nothing to have prevented our forces from pursuing the rebels the day after the battle, and utterly routing and destroying Lee's whole army. Some new facts were also elicited respecting councils of war held at that time, and what was proposed to be done, but which propositions were overruled by Meade.

THE NEW REVENUE BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee are engaged in perfecting the new Internal Revenue and Tariff Bills. The committee have resolved to increase the tax on all articles that can stand it, so as to bring up the revenue to the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury. A proposition was submitted to the committee to-day to place an additional tax of one dollar on whisky, and one dollar per pound on tobacco, and to tax other articles in proportion.

AN EXAMINING BOARD.

The Senate bill, providing for the appointment of a board of officers before whom all Quartermasters, Commissaries and Paymasters are to appear, and their qualifications inquired into, was considered today in the Military Committee. The bill is very defective, and will be amended by the House Committee.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Tuesday, March 7.

THE REPORTED SAFETY OF COL. DAHLGREN.

It is understood that subsequent dispatches received here throw doubt upon the correctness of the information of the arrival of Col. Dahlgren in our lines at Fortress Monroe. Nothing official, however, can be learned of it. A Baltimore dispatch says that Col. Dahlgren is safe at Fortress Monroe.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY CHASE.

A recent correspondence between the President and the Secretary of the Treasury has given occasion to some telegrams unjust to both. Pains have been taken to ascertain the truth, and there is the highest authority for saying that neither letter contained more than a frank explanation of their respective positions, and that nothing in them evinced the slightest abatement of mutual respect and confidence.

THE KILPATRICK RAID.

Col. Sternberg and Edward P. Roe arrived from Fortress Monroe to-day. The latter is Chaplain of the New-York Harris Light Cavalry, and accompanied the recent expedition as a volunteer aid, in Gen. Kilpatrick's Staff. He had an interview this afternoon with the President, who desired to make special inquiries in relation to the raid, which is spoken of by gentlemen in high position as characterized by boldness, daring and gallantry, and as evincing a commendable spirit of military ambition; and it is known that the President shares in this opinion.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Nothing official has recently been received concerning Gen. Sherman's expedition.

APPOINTMENTS.

James S. Emory has been appointed District Attorney for Kansas, and Asal Bennett Agent for the Kickapoo Indians in that State.

TAMMANY AND THE ARMY.

Grand War Meeting at Tammany Hall in Behalf of the Second Army Corps—Great Enthusiasm Manifested—Speeches by Major-Gen. Hancock, Gen. Thomas F. Meagher, James T. Brady, and Others.

Last evening a grand war meeting was held at Tammany Hall, for the purpose of filling up the ranks of the famous Second Corps, who at Gettysburgh so greatly distinguished themselves, and who, by their bravery in that and numerous other engagements, have won so proud a position and name in the history of the war. Long before the hour of opening the hall was crowded with an assemblage of enthusiastic citizens, such as has not been seen before for a long, long time. An excellent band furnished patriotic music. Shortly after 8 o'clock Hon. Elijah F. Purdy appeared on the platform, followed by Gens. Hancock, Meagher, Sickles and Viele, Jas. T. Brady, Col. Bliss, and a number of other distinguished gentlemen.

On motion, Hon. Elijah F. Purdy took the Chair. He thanked the assemblage for their compliment, and stating the purpose of the meeting, introduced Maj.-Gen. Hancock.

The General was received with enthusiastic cheers. He said he felt highly honored by an invitation to address so many citizens in the ancient Temple of Democracy. They had not assembled to talk politics or to discuss the manner of putting down the rebellion. That could only be done by blows. All were interested in the success of the Government in putting down the rebellion. It was only by overthrowing the rebels that the highest degree of liberty could be attained. The women of our land, who had always a high appreciation of manhood, would appreciate our struggles to sustain our cause. When in the field he had the honor of commanding fifty regiments. Thirteen of them were from New-York. There was room in his corps for every nationality. The General spoke of the Irish Brigade as among the number of those he had led on the field of battle; also the Tammany Regiment. (The mention of the names elicited loud applause.) He said now was the time to enter the service. There was room for all. The reënlisted veterans want assistance. The draft might be postponed; but it enlistments were not prompt, it would surely be enforced. The General's speech was received with enthusiastic cheers.

The following letter from Maj.-Gen. Dix was read:

New-York City, March 7, 1864.

Theodore Roosevelt, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I regret exceedingly that I am unable to attend the meeting to be held at Tammany Hall tonight, to aid in filling up Gen. Hancock's Corps, and enable that gallant officer to take the field, and earn new honor for himself and his command.

It would be particularly gratifying to me to participate in the proceedings of a war meeting at Tammany Hall, whose patriotic services have always been heard in seasons of public adversity and peril, sustaining the cause of the country, and cheering on those who were periling their lives in its defence. It is right that its venerable halls should receive now to the same declarations of devotion to the country, when the existence of the Government is endangered by treason and reckless violence. Much as we desire peace, it is manifest that it can only be secured by a vigorous and persevering prosecution of the war, until its authors are expelled from the country which they have devastated and dishonored.

I am, very truly, yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

Gen. Meagher was next introduced. He said that he felt sorry that he had not had the honor of participating in the efforts made to fill up the Second Army Corps. He delivered a glowing eulogy on the services of the different regiments under command of Gen. Hancock. He did not wish to be considered as speaking in disparagement of other brave soldiers. All had done nobly. All were fighting for our flag—our Government—our nation. He closed, with an urgent appeal to sustain the object of the meeting.

Gen. Sickles then spoke. He said it was the first time he had addressed a public meeting in two years, but he was glad of the opportunity to say a word for the gallant Second Corps and his old friend and companion in arms, Gen. Hancock. [Applause.] He had witnessed the first grand burst of enthusiasm when the President first called for troops; but that had passed over, only that we might settle down to the stern determination to spare neither men nor money to crush this rebellion. He was followed by Gen. Viele, who said he wanted to raise his voice to indorse Gen. Hancock and to ask New-York to give him its aid and fill up his thinned ranks. (Cries of "We will, we will.") He thought that even the eloquence of Meagher and Brady were scarcely needed when they could look upon the walls and see the beautiful banners which so truthfully tell of the hard marches, bloody fights and great victories gained by those whom we had already sent to the field.

Mr. James T. Brady was then introduced, and was received with great cheers. He spoke of the First Tammany Regiment, of its commander, Fred. D. Kimball, and of Simon Cameron, who (since dead), as a credit to any country. [Applause.] He spoke of the great victories we had gained—of Port Hudson, Vicksburgh and the possession of the Mississippi River, and promised that, by the blessing of God, we should by the Fourth of July send all Lee's and other important captures to the list. He spoke bitterly of the sympathizers with the rebels whom we had at the North, and paid a glowing tribute to the gallant Second Corps, and the entire Army of the United States. His speech was frequently interrupted with cheers.

At its close the audience gave hearty cheers for Gen. McClellan, Gen. Hancock, and The Army of the Potomac, and adjourned.

REBEL RAID ON CHESAPEAKE BAY.

Capture of a Tug and a Steamer—Destruction of a Telegraph Cable and Station at Cherrystone Point.

From the Baltimore Sun, March 7.

A daring and successful expedition by a band of rebels took place at an early hour on Saturday morning last, the result of which was food for much speculation by citizens of Baltimore yesterday. The scene of the expedition was Cherrystone Creek, eastern shore of Virginia. The facts of the daring raid are as follows: The steamer *Iolas*, Capt. Webster, and steam transport *Titan*, were lying in the above-named creek (just off Cherrystone Point), about 4 o'clock Saturday morning, when the officers and crew of both vessels were awakened from sleep to find themselves under arrest and their vessels in possession of armed men, who announced themselves as Confederates, and that they had seized the vessels in the name of the Confederate States of America. There was no alternative for the officers and crew but to surrender.

The *Iolas* is a medium sized steamer, and is owned by Capt. Webster, who has been engaged from time to time in collecting produce, &c., from the Eastern and Western Shore Counties of Virginia, and carrying it to Fortress Monroe for the use of sutlers, and at intervals his steamer would be specially chartered for the use of the Government. Capt. Webster is a Baltimorean. He was compelled to give up $1,100 in money, besides other valuables. The engineer of the vessel informed the rebels that it would take four hours for them to get up steam, and they concluded to bond the *Iolas*, which they did for $30,000. They released Capt. Webster and his crew, except three colored men, on parole. They then put their canoes, three in number, on board the steamer *Titan*, and placed the officers and crew of that vessel, together with the three colored men from the *Iolas*, under surveillance, and proceeded up the bay into the Rappahannock river. Nothing of any consequence was taken from the *Iolas*. The *Titan* was loading with commissary stores, and had put into Cherrystone Point on Friday night, on account of stress of weather. The vessel was valued at $40,000 and the cargo at $50,000.

The most important part of the damage sustained from the expedition was from their destruction of the telegraph station at Cherrystone Point, and the destruction of the submarine telegraph cable, running from that point to Fortress Monroe, and which was the only means of telegraphic communication between Fortress Monroe, Baltimore and Washington. How far out from the point the cable is destroyed could not be ascertained, as a portion of the rebels were at work at this destruction whilst the remainder were seizing the steamers. The light-house near Cherrystone Point was also thought to be destroyed by them, but this latter statement has received no official confirmation.

The rebels numbered about thirty men, and were under the command of Capt. Fitzhugh and Capt. Taylor Woon (nephew of Gen. Zachary Taylor,) both of the rebel navy. Gen. Lockwood received dispatches from the Secretary of War, announcing the fact of the destruction of the submarine cable, and also that the work of repair would be at once commenced. It was also stated that several gunboats had left Fortress Monroe for the Rappahannock River, for the purpose of recapturing or destroying the steamer *Titan*. At a late hour last evening nothing had been heard from them. The scene where the above-mentioned raid took place is now in Gen. Butler's department.

Relief for East Tennessee.

The following correspondence explains itself:

New-York, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1864.

Hon. N. G. Taylor, former Representative from East Tennessee.

Dear Sir—The undersigned having been made aware of the important mission with which you are charged under the approbation of the Governor of Tennessee, namely—the relief of the suffering Union men of that State, are desirous that you should make a statement of your mission and of the condition of that loyal but unfortunate population, to the people of this City, to the end that they may be enabled to participate in the wide movement which is now making to alleviate their sufferings.

They, therefore, earnestly desire that you will name a day when it will be convenient for you to address a public meeting to be held in New-York for this purpose.

Respectfully your obedient servants,

W. E. Dodge,	Robt. B. Roosevelt,
Jonathan Sturges,	Hiram Walbridge,
William T. Blodgett,	George Griswold,
Peter Cooper,	John C. Green,
George Opdyke,	Morris Ketchum,
Charles Butler,	S. B. Chittenden,
William K. Strong,	John Austin Stevens, Jr.
Adrain Iselin,	

New-York, Monday, March 7, 1864.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to own receipt of your kindly letter of Feb. 20, inviting me to name an evening upon which I may address the people of the City of New-York upon the unhappy condition and suffering of the Union men of East Tennessee, and solicit from your often-taxed but always generous liberality some aid and relief to my unfortunate neighbors and friends in that section.

I have just returned from a tour through the Eastern States, where I have been received with the utmost kindness, and where my efforts have met with success.

I will have the honor of addressing the citizens of New-York Thursday evening next, 10th inst., if agreeable to you.

Thanking you in the name of my countrymen for your kindness, I have the honor to remain

Your obedient servant, N. G. TAYLOR.

Messrs. W. E. Dodge, Jonathan Sturges, William T. Blodgett, Peter Cooper, George Opdyke and others.

Suspension of the Draft.

The orders for the draft to take place on next Thursday, the 10th inst., have been suspended, for what time is not known. There will be no necessity for any further notifications on the subject so far as this City is concerned. Recruits are being rapidly procured, and our quota is pretty nearly filled. The following is the order received by Gen. Hays suspending the draft:

War Department, Washington, March 4, 1864.

To Gen. Hays:

Orders requiring draft on 10th are suspended. A subsequent day for commencing the draft will be announced in time to make all necessary preparations. Notify the Governor.

JAMES B. FRY.

Card.

The Board of Managers of the Asylum for Colored Orphans notice that in the Annual Report of the Commissioners of Public Charities reference is made to the fact that thanks had not been rendered for past services. The omission was by no means intentional; but the plans which the Board devised for that purpose they unfortunately neglected to execute. The Board, therefore, take the earliest opportunity for correcting the error, by returning sincere thanks. The Commissioners on the 17th of July, received all our children at Black-well's Island, and kept them there for three months—thus standing by them and us in times of adversity as they have ever done in those of prosperity. The amount annually received from the Commissioners for the board of children is always credited in our Treasurer's Report, and this year will be found to be the third term.

A. SHOTWELL,
H. ONDERDONK,
L. J. ENO,
Committee.

Bleeded Horses and the Fair.

Messrs. Bonner, Vanderbilt and Baker have responded to the suggestion made by the *Leader* that they should have a trial of speed between their splendid horses, for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair. Messrs. Vanderbilt and Baker have consented to do so if Mr. Bonner would, but the latter declines, as he has been a settled purpose with him not to race his horses for any purpose whatsoever. He donates to the Fair, though, *Lady Woodruff* conditioned that she be sold at auction. The mare trots in 2:27, and Mr. Bonner offers $5,000 for any horse that can beat this time two seconds. The gift of the "Lady" is a munificent one. Whether Messrs. Vanderbilt and Baker will have a trial of speed is not yet known. That one would create great interest and result in a handsome contribution to the Fair, there is no doubt.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Wm. Kelly, Rhinebeck; Col S. Mower, Indiana; T. H. Eastman, U. S. Navy; H. Sanford, Bridgeport, Conn.; E. Ayres, Chicago; H. G. Wilder, Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. C. M. Russell, Maryland; M. W. McEntee, Col. C. M. Russell, Maryland; M. W. McEntee, and T. C. Marsten, U. S. Navy; F. N. Hamlin, Buffalo; H. W. Ellsworth, North Carolina; E. A. Hop

FROM ALBANY.

The National Credit—Canal Claims—The Pawners' Relief Association.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, March 7.

A proposition, involving the question of national credit, was brought up in the Senate this morning, and gave occasion for an interesting debate. Senator BALL offered a resolution that all State stocks of this State were so issued as to be made negotiable and payable in this State, there shall be no difference made in paying principle and interest of such debts, between domestic and foreign holders. Senator SMITH moved to amend by adding and the same shall be paid in coin. This proposed amendment was lost. Senator FOLGER then offered an amendment providing that the interest accruing on so much of the State debt as on the first day of March, 1863, was held by persons residing out of the United States, and is still held by persons residing out of the United States, shall be paid in gold or its equivalent. Senator FOLGER sustained this proposition by urging that political and financial convulsions in any country could not be held to affect the international market so as to favor that country. The general market of the world was in a higher and calmer sphere than to be legitimately affected, as to its estimate of values, by any merely local convulsion. Strict integrity on the part of the State required that the measure which he had proposed substantially, should be adopted. Senator COOK opposes the amendment, on the ground that the foreign holder when purchasing State Stocks knew upon what they were based, and took the risks of depreciation of currency, &c., as a part of the bargain. If the proposition under consideration were to be entertained at all, it should go further back, to the date of the fall of Fort Sumter. The recognition of the principle involved should also be extended so as to include the payment on mortgages here at home, as well as the payment on foreign obligations; and for the same reason in both cases. Senator FOLGER held that there was a very important difference between the holder of a mortgage here at home and the one residing in a foreign country, to whom the State owes a debt. The first may receive payment in greenbacks, because he can use them as legal tender, which the other cannot do in his own country. Senator ANDREWS was not prepared to repudiate to any extent State obligations. He held that the depreciation of our currency should not affect obligations to foreigners. They could not use greenbacks to pay debts or for investments.

The question involved in the above discussion was deemed too important to be hastily considered, and at the suggestion of several Senators further discussion of it was postponed, and the amendment was made the special order for Wednesday next.

One of the schemes of a general character, devised for the settlement of canal claims, was disposed of in the Assembly this morning. The enacting clause was stricken out of the bill constituting the Canal Appraisers a Board to hear such claims. It has all along been urged against this bill that its passage would revive a vast number of claims that have failed to gain a recognition from the Legislature. Members expressed the opinion that its passage would cost the State at least half a million of dollars, and the House, by a large majority, voted to kill the bill.

A good deal of time was spent in considering in the Assembly the bill providing for the incorporation of the Pawners' Relief Association of New-York. The bill was finally ordered to third reading, but not until its various provisions had been contested at length in Committee of the Whole. Some members were confident that they saw in it iniquitous designs, and an intention to defraud the public. The members from New-York, however, had, in the opinion of the House, the best of the argument, for opportunity had been given to scrutinize the bill, and now all that could be said against it. An emphatic vote was given in its favor.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

BILLS NOTICED.

Bill for the completion of the Battery extension.

Mr. JULIAN introduced a bill for the better regulation of Manhattan-square.

The bill relating to the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New-York, was read and passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BELL called up the concurrent resolutions against making any distinction as to the currency in which the interest and principal shall be paid to domestic and foreign holders of State bonds.

Mr. SMITH moved to amend, that both classes be paid in gold. Lost—8 to 17.

Mr. FOLGER moved to amend, to pay gold only on such State stock as was held by foreigners prior to March 7, 1863.

A debate ensued, in which Messrs. BELL, HAVENS and COOK argued against, and Messrs. FOLGER, SHAFER and ANDREWS in favor of the amendment, when the resolution was made the special order for Wednesday.

On motion of Mr. FOLGER, the Senate adopted a resolution requesting the Assembly to return the Lebanon Spring Railroad bill, certain Senators apprehending that its provisions cover the Harlem Railroad Broadway grant.

The bill enabling husband and wife to act as witnesses for and against each other, was debated at length and ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, March 7.

REPORTS.

By Mr. GLEASON—To incorporate the New-York American School Institute.

By Mr. SENDICK—Relative to the American Institute.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. J. L. SMITH—To incorporate the New-York Shooting Club.

By Mr. LYONS—For a railroad in Bloomingdale-avenue.

By Mr GILLY—To incorporate the Manhattan Railroad Company of New-York.

A resolution calling on the Canal Board to report a plan for the enlargement of locks in the Erie, Oswego & Cayuga, and Seneca canals, was adopted. Adjourned.

The Election Returns.

The Inspectors of Elections through the City will confer a great favor on the public if they will send to the office of the Associated Press, No. 145 Broadway, or to either of the annexed offices of the American Telegraph Company, the result of the voting in their several precincts, after the canvass shall have been completed. The offices of the Telegraph Company will be kept open during the evening for the transmission of the returns.

The following are the stations of the American Company: No. 145 Broadway, Astor House, Merchant's Hotel (Cortlandt-street), Fulton Market, Washington Market, No. 293 Broadway, Earle's Hotel (corner of Canal and Centre streets), corner of Canal-street and Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel, Lafarge House, New-York Hotel, Everett House, Madison-square office, Fifth-avenue Hotel, Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street, Eleventh-avenue and Forty-first-street, Third-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue, Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue.

D. H. CRAIG, General Agent
New-York Associated Press.

NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

Municipal Election—Great Union Triumph.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, March 7.

JACOB MCLELLAN, the Union candidate, is elected Mayor of this city over JOHN B. CARROLL, by a majority of 1,130, against a majority last year of 895 for the same candidate, being a Union gain of 985. The vote stands, MCLELLAN, 1,941; CARROLL, 805; Scattering, 6. Last year the vote stood, MCLELLAN, 2,166; CARROLL, 1,950; Scattering 21.

All the wards have gone Union, electing every Alderman, Councilman and subordinate officers.

From Mobile.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 7.

Capt. HOPKINS, well known here before the war as a river Captain, arrived on Saturday from Mobile, 18th ult. He says there were but 8,000 troops in Mobile, and, though the fortifications in front of the city were good, they could be carried by a large force. Gen. SHERMAN'S movement frightened the people terribly, but a desperate resistance would have been made had he attacked the city. Every male there between 18 and 50 years, was a well-drilled soldier.

There is no distress in the South, but the people are willing to accept peace on almost any terms. The leaders, however, are determined to fight to the last.

Of the gunboats in Mobile Bay four are iron-clad, the Tennessee being the most formidable.

Gens. PEMBERTON and LOVELL were at Columbus, shelved. Gen. PRICE had not gone to Mexico, but was still in command of his Missourians in Arkansas.

The Bohemian Breaking Up.

PORTLAND, Monday, March 7.

The Bohemian is fast breaking up; part of her stern, main and mizzen masts, part of her deck, a quantity of goods, and some bodies have come ashore.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news; European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Important Triumph of Science.

Years of patient research and unwearied experiment, kindly assisted by *first scientific and professional character* in New-York, have produced and perfected

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR,
THE BEST HAIR-DRESSING

yet offered to the public. It RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, giving it the *Fresh* and Natural appearance. *Will stop its falling out in three days*, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain the skin* or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation.

Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities, (that in many other preparations injure the Hair and soil the clothes,) the nicety of the composition and its

SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME,

render it the *most desirable* article for the toilet and hair-dressing yet offered to the public. $1 per bottle. For sale at the Drug-stores.

None genuine without the signature of the Inventor,

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. C. can be consulted gratuitously, at No. 1,123 Broadway, where information in regard to the treatment of the Head and Hair will be *clearly explained*.

The Sudden Change of Weather we are now experiencing renders this a trying season for persons with delicate lungs. Coughs and colds are exceedingly prevalent, and the foundation of many fatal cases of pulmonary disorder is now being laid. Let the afflicted remember, in their troubles, that a prompt resort to Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, in the early stages of all diseases of the respiratory organs, will soon remove all apprehensions of danger, and that coughs, colds and hoarseness are effectually and speedily cured by this standard remedy. All Dr. D. Jayne & Son's family medicines are sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers-st., and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by druggists generally.

If Life and Health can be estimated by dollars and cents, Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is worth its weight in gold. It relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

Hitchcock, Darling & Co., Proprietors of the famous Fifth-av. Hotel, New-York, say: "We have used Burnett's Flavoring Extracts for several years, and regard them the best in the world." Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and sold everywhere.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,

the standard preparation for the hair. Werestored in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Prevents the hair from falling out, makes harsh hair soft and silky, is as easily used as any hair dressing, and entirely overcomes effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,
Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, New-York.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Triopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 37½ Pearl-st., New-York.

Steinway & Sons—
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,
Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. U. S. A., Surgeon Wheian, U. S. N.

The secret of the great success of Dr. Dunn's Catarrh Snuff consists in its promoting a healthy action of the eyes, ears, nose and bronchia—all of which are improved by a single pinch.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Burke's Spring Styles of Gents' Hats now ready. Standard price, $5.
No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines.
NO. 505 BROADWAY.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.
J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

The Exhibition of very fine Paintings at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, will close this week. We advise all to go and see them.

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, ARISING FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.—New and reliable treatment; valuable essays sent by mail free of charge. Address Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Box No. 1,421, Philadelphia.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
DEPOT No. 109 MAIDEN-LANE.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

DIED.

BUTCHER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 5, SAMUEL, son of Robert Butcher, in the 18th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Methodist Protestant Church, Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock.

BURLING.—On Friday evening, March 4, at his residence, No. 240 West 22d-st., (old number,) WILLIAM J. BURLING, of the firm of Argall & Co., of this City, and son of the late Lancaster S. Burling, in the 35th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the deceased, also of his brother, E. O. Burling, his brothers-in-law, Stephen Barker and Daniel F. Pond, are invited without further notice to attend the funeral services, from the M. E. Church in West 18th-st., near 8th-av., on Tuesday afternoon, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

COGSWELL.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, March 6, Mrs. JANE E., wife of Rev. J. Cogswell, D. D.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

COLE.—Suddenly, on Monday, March 7, BARNET COLE, in the 32d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 172 Franklin-st., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to the New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

DONAGHY.—On Monday, March 7, ANNIE MARIA, youngest daughter of Robert and Margaret Donaghy, aged 1 year, 4 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) March 8, from the residence of her parents, No. 343 2d-av., at 2 o'clock.

ELLIOTT.—Suddenly, on Monday, March 7, HENRY AUGUSTUS, the only son of Henry and Mary A. Elliott, aged 5 years, 9 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 108 Elliott-place, Brooklyn.

FENN.—On Sunday, March 6, HENRIETTA LUCRETIA, daughter of E. R. M. and M. L. Fenn, aged 4 years and 25 days.

Funeral this day, (Tuesday,) March 8, from the residence of her parents, No. 179 East 20th-st.

FLEET.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 7, after a short illness, SAMUEL FLEET, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Fulton-av., opposite Elm-place,

HARRIS.—At Astoria, L. I., on Sunday, March 6, JOHN HANCOCK, son of Rev. Dr. Harris, in the 8th year of his age.

Funeral this day, (Tuesday,) the 8th inst., at 5 P. M., at St. George's Church, Astoria.

HOWARD.—On Monday, Feb. 29, at sea, on board of the steamship *Columbia*, CLARENCE HOWARD, son of Annie L. and the late Edward S. Howard, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 19 Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

JACKSON.—On Sunday morning, March 6, after a short but severe illness, ELIZABETH, youngest child of HENRY and SARAH E. JACKSON.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 80 West 36th-st.

LAWRENCE.—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 6, JOHN S., infant son of John S. and Sarah J. Lawrence, aged 1 year, 1 month and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 86 East 22d-st.

LYNCH.—On Monday, March 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., KATIE, daughter of James and Catherine Lynch, in the 19th year of her age.

The remains will be taken from the residence of her parents, No. 340 East 21st-st., on Wednesday morning, the 9th inst., at 9½ o'clock, to St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

LAING.—In this City, on Monday, March 7, STUART FITZ RANDOLPH, eldest son of William L. Laing, of Hempstead, L. I., in the 26th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at St. George's Church, Hempstead, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The train by the Long Island Railroad leaves James-slip and 34th-st. ferries at 9 A. M., returning leaves Hempstead at 2½ P. M.

LOVATT.—On Saturday, March 5, JOHN LOVATT.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will leave Hoboken at 9½ o'clock.

LEUPARD.—On Monday, March 7, Mrs. SUSAN LEUPARD.

MILLER.—On Sunday, March 6, MARY ANN MILLER, wife of the late John Miller, aged 65 years, 2 months and 21 days.

The friends of her sons, Alexander P., William L. and Henry G. Miller, and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, Simon Seward, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts., Yorkville, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

PARAES.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 5, Mrs. PRAXA PARAES, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Alexander Davison, No. 92 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

PANNEBAR.—On Sunday morning, March 6, Mrs. ANNA PANNEBAR, relict of Alfred Pennoyer, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at 9½ o'clock Tuesday morning, at the residence of her son, No. 154 West 47th-st., after which her remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

☞ Stamford paper please copy.

RENFRELD.—In Lecce, South Italy, on Sunday, Feb. 14, after a lingering illness, ELISABETH EATON, wife of J. S. Redfield, U. S. Consul at Otranto, in the 37th year of her age.

SOUTHWICK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, March 5, DANIEL H. SOUTHWICK, aged 61 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, James H. Hart, No. 19 Greene-av., on Tuesday afternoon, March 8, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ St. Louis, Wheeling and Boston papers please copy.

STARR.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, March 5, N. W. S., Jr., eldest son of O. W. and Mary E. Starr.

Funeral services from the residence of his grandfather, N. W. Starr, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

TOMPKINS.—At Rye, Westchester County, on Friday, March 4, CATHARINA M., wife of Noah Tompkins.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, March 9, at 1½ o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the Mamaroneck Station to meet the 11:30 train from 27th-st., New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

WILLIAMSON.—On Monday morning, March 7, Mrs. MARY E. C. WILLIAMSON, relict of the late John Williamson, in the 72d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son-in-law, Isaac G. Ogden, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment.

WHEELER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 7, FREDERICK AGONSTUS, only son of Henry A. and Mary F. Wheeler, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, at No. 31 Hunter-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Ridgefield, Conn., for interment.

WOOD.—At her residence, Java-st., Greenpoint, L. I., on Sunday night, March 6, ELIZABETH M. WOOD.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother-in-law, Dr. Husband, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, Kent-st., Greenpoint, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock.

WATKINS.—On Monday, March 7, JOSEPH WATKINS, in the 43d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALSH.—On Saturday, March 5, OCTAVIA J. H. WALSH, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 166 West 17th-st., on Tuesday, March 8, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WASTARVALT.—The remains of the late Capt. Jacob WASTARVALT, of the gunboat *Underwriter*, who was killed at Newbern, N. C., Feb. 2, having arrived in the City, his friends and those of his father, the late Capt. John A. Westervelt, and of his brother-in-law, David Quackenbush, are invited to attend the funeral, at Hackensack, N. J., Tuesday, March 8, on the arrival of the 11½ o'clock train from foot of Chambers-st. Returning cars leave at 4½ o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 209.—March 7, 1864.
30, 60, 32, 9, 1, 15, 16, 29, 27, 56, 42, 70.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 210.—March 7, 1864.
10, 54, 48, 68, 64, 27, 42, 3, 29, 22, 15, 5, 69.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 113—March 7, 1864.
35, 68, 36, 50, 41, 71, 5, 55, 49, 69, 44, 62.
CLASS 114—March 7, 1864.
35, 62, 27, 31, 6, 40, 69, 30, 44, 12, 23, 78, 75.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

EXPLORATIVE BLEEDING.—WHEN MEDical men find a man very sick, but cannot tell what the matter is, they bleed the patient, and by that means profess to ascertain where the seat of the disease is. Why not practice explorative purgation instead? It is very difficult to recover from the effects of loss of blood, but from the effect of four or six Brandreth's pills you derive renewed life and health. If Brandreth's pills have benefitted five hundred persons and injured none, then it is five hundred to one that they will produce good results. So, instead of explorative bleeding, use that medicine which not only explores and searches the innermost recesses of the body, but finds out and removes the disease.

See B. Brandreth is on the Government stamp, to counterfeit which is felony!

FOR SALE—A FINE PLACE OF ABOUT 50 acres, 2½ hours from New-York, on the Newburgh Branch Railroad. Buildings in fine order, within 5 minutes' walk of the depot. Six acres in fine grafted fruit; a stream running through the place; convenient to schools, churches, &c. Price $10,000. Apply to W. AMBLER, No. 24 Church-st. Horses and carriages for sale, &c.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at this office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

C. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. I is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 268 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1863.

This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CLOTHING.

THE ATTENTION
OF
WHOLESALE BUYERS
is requested to our superb assortment of
CLOTHING, SHIRTS
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN.
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated
PLANTATION BITTERS,
which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of Impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private United States stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the United States law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on several parties refilling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simplicity of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY
OF THE AGE!
DOCTOR KENNEDY,
OF ROXBURY, MASS.,
has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,
FROM THE WORST SCROFULA TO A COMMON PIMPLE.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most dangerous case of rheumatism.
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.
Five or eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been caused by cancer in the stomach.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.
One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.
One to two bottles will regulate all derangements of the kidneys.
Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.
One to three bottles have cured the worst cases of piles; a relief is always experienced. What a mercy to get relief in such an exasperating disease.

By following the directions in the pamphlet around each bottle and by a judicious application of the SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.
SCROFULA OINTMENT,
AND
HEALING OINTMENT,
every sore and ulcer, of whatsoever kind or nature, except cancer that has taken root, is perfectly and permanently healed.

MANUFACTURED BY DONALD KENNEDY,
No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass.
Price $1. For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

CABINET FURNITURE.

$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Braundedorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRAUNDSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Elizabeth-st., New-York.
☞ Factories Nos. 96, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.
N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (stridiron) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

WATCHES.—FINE GOLD WATCHES.—Fine Gold Hunting Case Cylinder Escapement Watches for Ladies, $35, $39, $40, $45, $50 to $75 each.
Fine Gold Hunting Case Detached Levers, full jaweled, for Ladies, $45, $50, $55, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $150 to $200 each.
Gold Hunting Enameled Watches, for Ladies, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $125, $150 to $300 each, some with diamonds outside.
Gold Watches for Ladies, as low as $25, $28, $30 and $35 each.
Fine Gold Hunting Case English Patent Levers for Gentlemen, $85, $90, $100, $125, $150, $175 to $200 each.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.
Watches sent by mail or express, to all parts of the country, without any extra charge. All warranted.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—NEW STYLES.—ONE, TWO, THREE, FIVE, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY TO THIRTY DOLLARS A SET. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD NECKLACES FOR MISSES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN

FINANCIAL

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST.
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.
BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lists of these Securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

All soldiers who have been discharged by reason of wounds received in battle, and who have not received $100 bounty, can receive the same by applying to the Army Agency, No. 64 Bleecker-st., N. Y., opposite Pay Department.
The discharge must be presented.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE Co., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$249,998 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,002,258 59	
Total amount of premiums		$3,252,256 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments		$2,362,842 62
Losses paid during the year	$1,021,156 50	
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,628 19	1,225,778 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	$1,127,063 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862	117 68	1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,206 49

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:

Profits to be divided		$695,974 52
Cash dividend to defaced certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864	269,614 80	426,559 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		57,895 20
		$368,464 52
Deduct interest on Scrip issued of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		1,747 20
		$366,717 32

Of this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 26 per cent.

Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to holders of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes		11,313 50
		$255,403 82
Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent.		255,000 00
Undivided Balance		$403 82

The Company have the following Assets:

United States, New-York City and other Stocks	$330,375 00
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value, Salvages and other Securities	714,992 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand	651,517 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes	1,413,670 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company	30,374 44
Total amount of Assets	$3,140,930 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DAN'L W. TELLER.
} Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, Jr.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSEY,	S. NEVINS ERICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES H. GRINNELL,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID J. ELY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. P. DESHON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
O. L. NIMS,	B. C. MORRIS, Jr.,
M. F. MERICK,	EZRA NYE,
WM. H. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
B. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage Bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are reserved, and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Lowansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain as deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., punctually.
Admission fee $250 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co. OF NEW-YORK, CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE Co.'s BUILDING, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for eleven directors, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of the first class, will take place at the office of the said company on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
A. Y. CAHAGAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

DENVER MINING COMPANY,
COLORADO.

50,000 SHARES—$20 PER SHARE.

The subscribers, as the only authorized agents, offer for sale in sums to suit purchasers, a limited amount of this first class dividend-paying Gold stock, at ONE-HALF ITS PAR VALUE, or $10 PER SHARE.

Quarterly dividend paid Feb. 20, 1864, 2 per cent.

Exhibits of the Company's valuable properties, with tabular statement of monthly earnings from July 1, 1861, will be furnished on application.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., N. Y.

March 1, 1864.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK.
TO BE LOCATED NEAR THE
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND CANAL-ST.
The Capital of this Bank is to be increased to
ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The present Stockholders have the reserved right to subscribe for the increase of stock until March 10, 1864. After that time the Directors will proceed to distribute said increased stock to such parties as will be most for the interest of the Bank. Books will be opened March 4, 1864, for application for the increased stock, at the Banking House of

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., and at the temporary office, No. 353 Broadway.

Payments on both the present stock and the increased will be required as follows:

Fifteen per cent. March 29; twenty per cent April 1; twenty per cent. May 1; and ten per cent. on the 1st days of June, July, August and September. Stockholders may pay in the whole amount then unpaid, and be allowed interest at the rate of six per cent. for the unexpired time.

No further increase of the capital stock of this bank will be made, unless ordered by a majority of votes of the Stockholders.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.

WILLIAM A. KOBBE,
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr.,
GEORGE A. WICKS,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,
GEORGE A. FELLOWS,
SOLOMON L. HULL,
CHS. MINZESHEIMER,
J. O. WHITEHOUSE.
} Directors.

TO CAPITALISTS.

JERSEY CITY BONDS FOR $265,000,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,
INTEREST SIX PER CENT., SEMI-ANNUALLY, PAYABLE IN JERSEY CITY OR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, Jersey City, N. J., or at the office of M. C. Morgan, Esq., No. 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st., New-York, until MONDAY, March 21, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars of Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed March 1, 1864, in accordance with the law of the Legislature of New-Jersey authorizing said bonds. Said bonds will be for $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, or at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, and redeemable in twenty years. The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and parties, when notified that their proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Treasurer of Jersey City the sums awarded to them respectively, and the Treasurer's receipt will entitle them to receive from the Comptroller bonds for equal amounts of the per values of the sums awarded to them, with interest from the date of payment. They will be awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted for less than par, and no conditional bid will be entertained. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to

HENRY F. COX,
THOS. B. DECKER,
A. A. GADDIS,
} Committee on Finance, Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, March 5, 1864.

Population of Jersey City is about 35,000. City debt, including soldiers' bounty fund as above, $495,000. Valuation of real estate by assessors in 1863, $14,728,045. The Board of Water Commissioners' Loan for water works, which supplies Jersey City, Hoboken City, Hudson City and Lafayette, amounts to $1,189,000, which, by its water rents, is self-sustaining and self-liquidating.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Capital, $5,000,000.
Nos. 27 AND 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1864.

This Bank, having received its certificate of authorization, is now prepared to prosecute its regular business of banking.

Discount days, Mondays and Thursdays.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
ROSEWELL G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y.

MEGAREY & CO.,
No. 15 Wall-st.
Gold and Stocks bought and sold on commission.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, in sums to suit purchasers, $150,000 or the bonds of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of recruiting, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; capitalists are invited to examine this investment at the office of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 46 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given.

PETER S. WANDEL,
Treasurer Richmond County.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the FORTY-SECOND-STREET AND GRAND-STREET FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 12th-av., on the 8th day of March, 1864, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN KERR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INS. Co., No. 67 WALL-ST., Feb. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-FIVE Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

P. KOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE Co., No. 163 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors and three Inspectors of Election for this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 8, 1864, at their office, No. 253 Bowery. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

S. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY.—THE annual meeting of stockholders in the ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., for the choice of directors and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 2 P. M. Per order.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMIS-SION, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 61 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1864, from the bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 29½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 170 Broadway

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 59 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 129 Broadway, March 8, 1864.

The increased Capital of this Company is required to be paid on the 15th of March, 1864.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 23 William-st., office No. 15.

County, City and town bonds of the State of Wisconsin, issued to insolvent railroad companies, purchased at high prices.

WANTED—FROM ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS TO all of the sound Western Mixed Corn that can be procured in New-York City, at $1 40, payable in 10 days, and 3 cents per bushels margin will be paid to the seller as soon as the contract is completed, or 5 cents per bushel margin on 15 days' time. Also, wanted one thousand tons prime quality shipping hay. Apply to LUTHER C. TIBBETS, No. 13 Moore-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT-owners of the GREENWOOD CEMETERY, required by the charter to be held to receive the yearly report of the Board of Trustees, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Comptroller.

AN INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS per share is ordered on the subscriptions to the Ashburton Coal Co., payable at the office of Morse & Co., No. 24 William-st. ANTHONY W. MORSE, Treasurer, pro tem.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of F. & T. FAWCETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. FREDERICK FAWCETT,
THOMAS FAWCETT.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of FAWCETT & BENEDICT, for the transaction of the Hide, Leather and General Commission business, and will occupy the store No. 70 Gold-st.

FREDERICK FAWCETT,
JAMES BENEDICT.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between DAVID LOGAN and CHARLES H. BUCKMASTER is dissolved by the retirement of DAVID LOGAN.

DAVID LOGAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

The business will be continued by the undersigned on his own account.

CHARLES H. BUCKMASTER,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864. No. 112 Front-st.

MR. CHARLES C. DODGE IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our house as of date Jan. 1, 1864.

PHILLIPS, DODGE & CO.

March 5, 1864.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York,
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE—PERSONS CONTEMPLATing insuring their lives, and those already insured, should communicate immediately with the undersigned, and obtain information of great importance to them. Address A. ANDREWS, Box No. 5,583 Post-office, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 1 CORTLIES SLIP.

SALE OF CANAL-BOATS.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1864.

The following CANAL-BOATS will be sold at the price act against their respective names. These boats have become unfitted for carrying grain, but are well adapted for carrying coarse freights, such as coal, iron, lumber, provisions, &c. They can be seen at Gowanus, where they will be sold singly or in a body, as the purchaser may desire:

Colossus	$250	J. S. Johnson	$250
Corn Exchange	250	Lastitia	350
Chieftain	250	Leviathan	300
W. R. Clark	200	Mount Vernon	300
S. T. Dubois	250	L. R. Mitchell	350
George Davin	300	C. D. Phillips	250
S. P. Ely	250	J. S. Smith	250
Golden Horn	250	N. Sherman	250
G. H. Greanough	200	M. Strong	250
Warwickshire			300

These boats will be sold for cash where they lay. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 1 Cortlies Slip.

HUGH ALLEN, Agent.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.

One steamboat 200 ft. long by 28 ft. beam, 9 ft. hold.
One steamboat 168 ft. long by 29 ft. beam, 9½ ft. hold.
One steamboat 150 ft. long by 26 ft. beam, 8 ft. hold.
One steamboat 147 ft. long by 25 ft. beam, 10 ft. hold.
One steamboat 130 ft. long by 22½ ft. beam, 7½ ft. hold.
One steamboat 93 ft. long by 20 ft. beam, 6 ft. hold.
Also, several screw tugs. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 BROADWAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—THE ADVERtiser will dispose of his planing and moulding mill and lumber-yard on very accommodating terms, or will exchange for a good farm. The mill is running night and day and doing a profitable business. The lumber sales for February run over $12,000; the business can be divided and will be sold separately or together. Apply on the premises to THEODORE TAYLOR, corner 53d-st. and 2d-av.

WANTED—A PERSON TO CARRY ON A BOARDing-house now established, a short distance from the City, on the New-Haven Railroad; house well situated, commodious, and with ample grounds; rent moderate. Address, with reference, C., Box. No. 1,454 New-York Post-office.

$8,000 TO $10,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, active or special, to engage in the manufacturing of a chemical product, of which $24,000 worth can be made and sold for cash weekly, at a profit of at least 60 per cent. Address, with real name, K. BROWN, Box No. 170 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A FINE country seat on the New-Haven Railroad, about an hour's ride from the City, desires to find a family to take the house and furnish him board. Address, with references, T. W., Box No. 1,233 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR AN INTEREST in a foundry and machine-shop on the Delaware, near Philadelphia; one of the best locations in the United States for the construction and repair of steamboats, &c. E. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed; location between Amity and 14th s.s., and Broadway and 6th-av.; front room in second story preferred; terms not over $18 per week. Address W. & T., No. 14 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY FOR A family of 11 persons; would require five rooms, and accommodations for horses and carriage; the house must be pleasantly situated, and not over 25 miles from the City. Address L. R. S., Box No. 4,093 Post-office.

BOARDING.—WANTED, EARLY IN APRIL, two pleasant rooms, with board for three; location above Houston-st., and west of 3d-av., a private family preferred; references undoubted. Address full particulars to S. K. N., Box No 123 Times Office.

BOARDING.—SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOMS may be obtained by a gentleman and wife, or three adults, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st.; references given and required; no children taken; terms, $45 per week.

ROOM WANTED—A COMFORTABLE, CLEAN sleeping room, and at a moderate price. Address, stating full particulars and terms, MUNSON, Box No. 101 Times Office.

BOARD.—WANTED, IN TARRYTOWN, FOR THE summer, for a gentleman and wife, infant and nurse, from July 15. Address, with particulars, S. L., Box 163 Times Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITH BOARD to suit, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; the house has all the modern improvements. Location good.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR SPAN OF CARriage Horses.—Will be exhibited in front of the Exchange, on Wall-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY. Price, $1,800.

NATIONAL HOTEL.
National Hotel, Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Cortlandt-st., New-York City, kept by JESSE FOSTER.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, Feb. 15, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 12th day of March, 1864, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with fifteen thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter strained lard oil, and thirty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter strained sperm oil, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Lighthouse Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

The lard oil will be delivered at Boston, Mass., for special inspection.

Any one of the lots of sperm oil, or all of them, may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Saz Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:

Lot No. 1.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 15th day of April, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons lard oil on the 1st day of May, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 1st day of June, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Ten thousand (10,000) gallons sperm oil on the 1st day of August, 1864, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter strained or hagged oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz.: specific grevity, burning the amount of rasiduum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, and the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a Custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60° Fahrenheit by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Lighthouse Board, under the authority of the department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kinds or descriptions of oils than those specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that the bidder or bids he accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that, in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and inscribed "Proposals for oil for lighthouses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, March 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department with:

Boots—Army Standard;
Knapsacks, complete—Army Standard;
Haversacks—Army Standard;
Mess Pans—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, 1¾ inch, Scarlet—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, ¾ inch, Scarlet—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, 1¾ inch, Yellow—Army Standard;
Worsted Lace, ¾ inch, Yellow—Army Standard;
Overcoats, Mounted—Army Standard;
Overcoats, Footmen's—Army Standard.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this City, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must, in all cases, furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, March 10, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are required to be present.

Awards will be made on Friday, March 11, when bidders will be required to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made to them.

Telegraphic dispatches relating to awards will not be noticed.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of
Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 4, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at this office until 12 M., March the 9th, for the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers within the City of New-York; These soldiers are to be taken from the railroad depots and transport ships to the various Government hospitals within the City, and from one hospital to another, and also from one transport vessel to another. A large proportion will require to be carried in ambulances or comfortable spring wagons, and others on stretchers.

Bidders will state distinctly the price per man at which they will transport each class of patients. Stretchers will be furnished by the Government, and the spring wagons by the bidder, subject to the approval of the Medical Director.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster.

Warwickshire.....$35.

OLD RIGGING JUNK FOR THE NAVY.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, the 15th day of March next, for 150,000 pounds of best old rigging junk for the manufacture of oakum, to be delivered free of all expense to the Government, at the U. S. Navy-yard, Brooklyn, as per sample there, within ninety days from the date of the acceptance of proposal.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb 26, 1864.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL TAR.—THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY will receive, until March 10th inst., offers for their entire production of Coal Tar for one year, commencing June 1, 1864. For particulars, apply at the office of the Company, No. 159 Hester-st.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) in St. Louis, till March 25, 1864, for doing the grading, masonry and bridging of about fifty-five (55) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson County, to a section in Jackson County between the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles, list of sections to be let, giving time as to when they must be completed, forms of bids, specifications, &c., can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis.

Bids should be made for each section of about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.

Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent. being retained till the completion of the work.

Bids should be addressed to GEORGE R. TAYLOR, President, and where the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must accompany bid by substantial references, and should give also his post-office address, and he will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of his offer.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

T. McKISSOCK, Ch't Eng'r and Sup't.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, March 4, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MILK.—SEALED PROposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st., until 12 o'clock M. of the 18th inst., from producers, for supplying Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th-st., East River, Blackwell's and Randall's Islands, for one year, commencing on the 1st of April next, with PURE, UNSKIMMED, COUNTRY MILK of the best quality, and to be delivered at such times and places as may be required. Satisfactory evidence will be required of the ability of parties to furnish the quantity as called for in their bids, and the proposals to be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons, under their proper signatures, as security for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of receiving or rejecting any or all propositions or portions thereof, as they may deem proper for the interest of the Department. Any information required will be given on application at their office.

JS DRAPER, President.
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
MOSES H. GRINNELL.
} Commissio

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other medns have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—Sl and 6c postage stamps inclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills per return mail.

Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary discharges stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED.—Therefore, let no false delicacy prevent your immediate application to Dr. POWERS. Dr. POWERS, successfully consulted with Dr. WARD No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk of exposure. Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvellous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Consultation free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

CAUTION TO LADIES, SINGLE AND MARRIED.—Every woman truly a lady, has an aversion to call in or upon a physician, in respect to complaints peculiar to her sex. Besides the shock to her delicacy in consulting persons, most of whom know nothing of her ailments, she incurs worse than useless expense in buying injurious pills, drops, potions, &c. No lady need call upon the numerous doctors with whom to uselessly spend her means, as "The Married Womans' Private Medical Companion," price $1, by A. M. Mauriceau, Professor of Diseases of Women, designed especially for the married or those about to be married, points out the mode of treatment to remove obstructions, irregularities, or her other ailments, as mother or wife, with the causes and symptoms, and what to do. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that enfeebling and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED PRACTITIONER, may be consulted, as heretofore, on all diseases of the sexual organs, which he treats without the use of dangerous or nauseous drugs, and without hindrance from business. Dr. Watson's work, the "Cause and Cure," is illustrated throughout by anatomical plates, and drawings of disease, colored from the life, by which any one may learn the nature of his complaint, and the mode of cure: a really practical and superior publication, invaluable especially to those who have debilitated themselves by early abuse, excess, or other causes. Price $1. Sold by MILLER & CO., Post-office 222½ Broadway, and by the Author, W. WATSON, M.D., 630 Broadway, next block above the Metropolitan Hotel. Consultations from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st, New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st., FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. LEWIS' FEMALE MONTHLY TONIC is the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty for removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause. Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Dr. LEWIS' valuable, certain and safe method of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicines, can do so at one interview. Ladies from a distance can return the same day. Excellent rooms fitted up in style for accommodation of ladies.

A. LEWIS, M. D., Physician for Females,
No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the reports of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents. In specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX. No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE ruined their health by using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. The unfortunate can rely on Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROPS. They contain nothing injurious, and never fail in performing a speedy and permanent cure in all cases of private diseases, no matter how obstinate the case may be. They never have, and never will fail to cure. Can be obtained at No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Eight separate rooms, a private entrance. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as it unless had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of DR. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

The author may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Goldan Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MRS. HAYWARD'S PULMON SYRUP—for catarrh, bronchitis and weak lungs, sold at No 111 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain kind, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effect of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is not a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

MEDICAL.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCTURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 43 8th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 23.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	3,876	Lieutenant Saturday,	March 5.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking, Saturday,	March 12
VIRGINIA	2,978	Grace.	
[illegible]		McCurdy.	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$80 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.
ETNA.....Saturday.....March 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....March 19
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....March 26

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00. Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London.... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris.... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons.
On MONDAY, March 14, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
JOHN A. POST, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 12, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on March 26.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The elegant and fast United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COCRN, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE.
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The U. S. mail sidewheel steamship EAOLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
will leave pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

THE CANADIAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMER
NOVA SCOTIAN
will sail NEXT SATURDAY, from Portland. Fare from New-York to Derry and Liverpool, $80, $66 and $40 in gold or its equivalent. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money, can purchase Sight Drafts on the National Bank, and certificates for the Washington Line and the Mail Steamers, at lowest rates, from
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA, FOR Liverpool. The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on Wednesday next, 9th instant. A Steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the ASIA, from 1:30 to 2:30 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The AUSTRALASIAN will sail 23d March. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS AND HAVANA.—THE United States mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. S. HUNTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, March 12, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS PROCURED from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOORLIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

A SALAMANDER SAFE, WILDER'S PATENT, 18x26 inches, inside measure, for sale cheap. Apply to Dr. BLAKENEY, No. 53 6th-av.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, over the Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA—TONIGHT.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE SEASON.
Notice.—Persons holding tickets from Tuesday last are requested to exchange them for this evening's performance of FAUST, or for any night of this week, at the respective ticket offices.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 8, at 8.
TWENTY-FIRST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
FAUST,
Margherita.....Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel.....Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Valentin.....Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Mephistophiles.....Sig. HANIBAL BIACHI
Wagner.....Sig. MULLER
Martha.....Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, March 9,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
when will be produced Mozart's chef d'œuvre of
DON GIOVANNI,
with the most perfect ensemble and the following complete cast.
Donna Anna.....Mme. MEDORI
Zerlina.....Miss KELLOGG
Donna Elvira.....Miss STOCKTON
Don Ottavio.....Sig. LOTTI
Don Giovanni.....Sig. BELLINI
Leporello.....Sig. BIACHI
Masetto.....Sig. DUBREUL
Commendatore.....Sig. MULLER
FRIDAY, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
SATURDAY, AFTERNOON,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.

THE HIPPOTHÉATRON
AND NEW YORK CIRQUE,
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
Proprietor and Director.....JAMES COOKE
THIS TUESDAY, March 8,
AND EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
NEW ACTS. NEW ARTISTS.
A DOUBLE MAMMOTH COMPANY.
RE-ENGAGEMENT
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS,
who have created the greatest sensation
EVER KNOWN EVER KNOWN
IN HIPPODRAMATIC CIRCLES.
THE GREAT MONKEY BLONDIN
ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
MME. JEANNETTE ELLSLER, EATON STONE, R. HEMMINGS, ELIZA GARDINER, and the new spectacle of
HARVEST HOME
And the STEEPLE CHASE,
By the entire Equestrian Company.
AN UNEXAMPLED PERFORMANCE.
EVERY AFTERNOON at 2½—EVENING at 8.
The prices will remain as usual, viz.: Reserved Stalls, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents (children half price); Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open, afternoon at 1½; evening at 7½. Matinée commences at 2½; evening performance at 8.

MISS
MARY GANNON
begs to announce that her
BENEFIT
will take place on
SATURDAY, MARCH 12,
Holcroft's great and ever-popular comedy,
THE ROAD TO RUIN,
will be produced for the occasion, with a
GREAT CAST
and one completeness in
SCENERY AND COSTUMES.
Box-book now open.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
TWENTY-SECOND SEASON—1863-1864.
FOURTH CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 12, 1864.
Orchestral Pieces—Symphony, No. 3, in E flat, Beethoven: "Der Lobgesang," (Hymn of Praise,) Mendelssohn; and Concerto for Violin, Beethoven. Vocalists—Mme. Rotter, Soprano; Mr. Quint, Tenor, and the German Liederkranz of New-York. Violin Solo—Mr. E. Mollenhauer. Conductor—Theodore Eisfeld. Extra members' tickets for sale at the usual places. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert, $1 50 each. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Special Notice.—Public Rehearsal, No. 12, on SATURDAY, March 12, 1864, will commence at 9 o'clock A. M., instead of 10 o'clock. By order,
L. SPIER, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—HENRY WARD BEECHER'S ADDRESS, THURSDAY EVENING.—By particular request, the front row of boxes on first circle, seating four persons, will be reserved at a charge of $3 each. Secured only at the Mercantile Library, Astor-place.
THEODORE I. HUSTED,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE,

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) at 11:00 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

MEETINGS.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—THE corner-stone of the new church will be laid, with appropriate services, THIS DAY, (Tuesday), March 8, at 4 o'clock precisely, in the afternoon, by the Right Rev. Bishop POTTER. The reverend clergy and the friends of the church are respectfully invited to attend. The clergy will meet in the lot north of the church, corner of 35th-st. and Madison-av.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MUSICAL MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION, on THURSDAY MORNING, March 10, at 9 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Rooms, Nos. 156 and 160 Hester-st. The members are hereby respectfully invited to attend, one and all, to give their opinion on a question of great bearing.
By order, H. D. BEISSENHERZ, President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH WARD ELECTION NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that the Executive Committee of the Seventeenth Ward Union Association has procured ballots for the election to be held on TUESDAY, March 8, 1864, which will be distributed in the several election districts on election day. Friends of the soldiers in favor of the amendment to the Constitution may obtain them also on or after Saturday, March 5, 1864, at the following places: Sowery Hotel, No. 390 Bowery; Lincoln Hall, No. 196 Houston-st.; and at the Headquarters of the German Union Club No. 367 6th-st.
By order of the Executive Committee.
HENRY S. WALLACE, President.
PORMAN WHITNEY, } Secretaries.
HERMAN F. SAUER, }

AT A MEETING OF THE TENTH WARD LINCOLN CAMPAIGN CLUB, held at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., on Friday, March 4, 1864, the following officers were duly elected
GEO DONALDSON, President.
JOHN HAYWARD and ANDREW WILLMAN, Vice-Presidents.
HORACE A. BLISS and JACOB C. BUMSTED, Secretaries.
JOHN WEEKS, Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management regrets to have to announce that, though only in the meridian of its brilliant career, Tom Taylor's great play of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
can be presented but for
ELEVEN NIGHTS MORE.
ELEVEN NIGHTS MORE.
ELEVEN NIGHTS MORE.
ELEVEN NIGHTS MORE.
ELEVEN NIGHTS MORE.
ELEVEN NIGHTS MORE.

Played for a continuous number of nights beyond precedent on the New-York stage, it still retains all the freshness of its first attraction, and could be performed for the remainder of the season without any diminution in the crowds that nightly gather to this theatre, did not circumstances beyond control compel
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
to bring their engagement to a close.

THIS TUESDAY, March 8,
being the LAST WEEK
BUT ONE
of its production, will be presented Tom Taylor's great play,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
with its splendid cast and beautiful scenery, being the
ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH NIGHT
ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH NIGHT
OF
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.

Seats may now be had at box office, from 8 o'clock to 4 o'clock, for any of these
ELEVEN NIGHTS.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½. Carriages may be ordered at 10½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
Stage Manager.....H. SELWYN.
THE EXCELLENCE OF PLOT.
THE FINESSE,
with which the scenes are worked out.
THE COMIC NATURE
OF THE SITUATIONS,
AND
THE WIT OF THE DIALOGUE,
have all combined to render the
NEW COMEDY,
adapted expressly for
THE OLYMPIC
by
AUGUSTIN DALY and FRANK WOOD,
and entitled
TAMING A BUTTERFLY,
One of the most
ENTERTAINING AND SUCCESSFUL
put on the metropolitan stage
THIS SEASON,
and fully warrants its announcement for
REPETITION EVERY EVENING,
with
Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Frank Drew, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, W. Davidge, J. H. Stoddart, G. H. Clarke, Miss H. Irving, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss J. Walters, Miss A. Harris and Miss F. Prestige.

Doors open at 7; performances commence at 7½; seats can be secured three days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCE AT 71-2.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
SECOND WEEK
of the
TRIUMPHANT ENGAGEMENT
of
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
and her
OPERA TROUPE
TUESDAY, March 8, 1864,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
MARIE, the Daughter of the Regiment,
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS.
Supported by the following talented artistes:
Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. E. Seguin, Mr. E. Lamb, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Hardy.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
AUGMENTED CHORUS, &c., &c.
CONDUCTOR.....HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL—SOMNAMBULA,
BOHEMIAN GIRL, &c., &c.

WALLACK'S. TUESDAY.
NINETY-NINTH NIGHT OF
MR. LESTER WALLACK'S STANDARD PLAY,
ROSEDALE,
in which
MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. GILBERT, MR. FISHER, MR. HOLLAND, MR. JOHN SEFTON, MR. DALY, MR. BROWNE, MR. PARKES, MR. POPE, MRS. HOEY, MISS GANNON, MISS MORANT, MRS. VERNON, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS BARRETT, MISS LE BRUN AND MISS CARMAN will sustain their original characters.

WEDNESDAY, Mr. CHARLES FISHER'S BENEFIT, first time this season, Sulwer's comedy,
MONEY.
THURSDAY, tenth time, PURE GOLD,
FRIDAY, Mr. Lester Wallack's play, ROSEDALE, will be given for the hundredth time.
SATURDAY, MISS GANNON'S benefit, first time this season,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will deliver an address before
THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
On THURSDAY EVENING, March 10, at 8 o'clock.
Subject:
"OUR MESSAGE TO GREAT BRITAIN."

The Directors have fixed the prices of admission at FIFTY CENTS. RESERVED SEATS in PARQUET and BALCONY, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS. Tickets for sale at the Library, Astor-place, and branch offices, Broadway, corner 26th-st., and No. 59 Liberty-st. Also, at Caswell & Mack's, 5th-av., Hotel; Cowen's, No. 543 Broadway; Appletoo's & Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st. Seats secured only at the Library, 26th-st. office, and Sibell's.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—BIERSTADT'S PICTURE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS is now on exhibition at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 758 Broadway, corner 9th-st., DAY and EVENING, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

MR. CROPSEY'S PICTURE,
"CORFE CASTLE,"
Dorsetshire, Southern Coast of England,
On Free Exhibition at
SCRAUS' GALLERY, 749 BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A WIDOW OF a Confederate officer, wishes to obtain the care of a house, or to act as housekeeper; she is fully competent to teach all the English branches and French; has a practical knowledge of music, &c. Documents will be shown authenticating the adverti

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Continued from the First page.

of the enemy. The word to advance is all that is wanting.

LIST OF CASUALTIES AT THE BATTLE OF OLUSTEE.

SEVENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

Company A.—Killed—Edw'd Bennett. Wounded—Corporal Thadeus K. Butler. Charles E. Hitts, Henry Greep.

Company B.—Wounded—Patrick Shey. Missing—John Anderson, Andrew Amhreire, James Boyle, Joan Goodrich, Julius Horner, John Stewart, Thos. Smith.

Company C.—Wounded—Albert D. Preston, Henry M. Baldwin, Osmond Bronson, Edwin Ilsbnry, George B. Paddock. Robert Thompson. Missing—Henry Avery, Henry Egerton, Joshne Jones, Richard Murphy.

Company D.—Killed—Jerome Dupoy. Missing—Samuel Fry. Chas, Jameson, Wm. Murphy, Wm. Wilson.

Company E.—Killed—Robert Dempsey. Wounded—James B. Sterling, Charles M. Sherman, Henry W. Johnson, George Platt. Charles Tancellent, Fred. Parmelee, Patrick Cresmer, Saml. N. Lincoln, Abel Griswold. Missing—Henry Welden, Michael Cullen.

Company F.—Killed—Charles Gob. Wounded—Chas. Bassett, Henry Bandois, Fred. Harrison. Felix Moran, Chas. Snipman, Matthew Smith. Missing—Anitole Collett.

Company G.—Killed—Hiram P. Bosworth. Wounded—Leonard E. Peck, Lyman E. Bredley, John Phile, Anson B. Field, Joel Goble, Wm. H. Johnson, Henry A. Kintland, Geo. W. Malone, Geo. H. Spohr, Thos. Wallet.

Company H.—Wounded—Jos. Williams. Missing—Cornelius Schlegler.

Company I.—Wounded—Horace Messenger. Missing—David Allen, Cherles Jennings, Edward Gibbons.

Company K.—Wonnded—Levi Smith, John Smith, — Koppenhoter. Missing—Alfred Walker, John F. Hinman.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed—Commissioned officer, 1; enlisted men, 4 Wonaded—Enlisted men, 40. Missing, 24. Total, 69..

SEVENTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

Company A.—Killed--Carl Megers. Wounded—Sergt. J. S. Merrill, Jas. Johoson, J. Lawson, D. Shaw, H. J. Whits. Wounded missing—J. Culkeen. Missing—J. F. Greenwood, Charlse Kemp, E. Mav. A. J. Pervier, Charles Seers, W. Sheeban, D. F. Cable, Wm. Willilems.

Company B.—Killed—First Lieut. George W. Taylor, Lewis Dutaux, James Smith, Thomas Wilson. Wounded—Sergt. Chas. H. Simmington, Corp. W. H. Hayes, Clark D. Cnallis, Lawreuce Flarlin, D. Stevens, Geo. W. Whittier. Woonded missing—A. H. Nichols. Missing—J. H. Hartman, J. A. King. T. Leary, N. McIntosh, J. E. Peels, J. Sherwin, Wm. Nichols, Wm. Cuoningham, John Coombs, Franklin Cass, G. W. Fuller.

Company C.—Killed—Sergts. F. W. Prescot, M. M. Bowles; G. M. Clark, J. Copp. Wonnded—Capt. Jos. E. Clifford, H. Maynard, Geo. Noyes W. Brown. Wonnded missing—Corporal J. K. Harris, J. Norton, A. P. Wright. E. Corr, T. Cerener. Missing—G. C. Sleeper, E. McGowan, A. Riley, N. H. Busnhee, T. Dalay, W. R. Richard, T. Burns, J. Bartlett.

Company D.—Killed—J. Gerland, H. G. Caldwell. Wounded—Capt. James M. Chase, First Lieut. Ferdinand Davis, Sergt. G. F. Roby, Corp. A. Cilley, J. Allen, D. Buras, J. Cameron, M. Denyen, J. Foisom, T. Foss, John Lunez, C. G. Pyer, James Ress. Wounded missing—Corp. G.W. Holmes, J. T. Dickey, C. B. Danforth. H. Johnson. Missing—E. L. Carr, J. Collins, F. Elson, J. Hill, W. Hall, Frank Moore. Roswell Miller. J. Martin, Ches. Swain, C. P. Wells, F. White.

Company E.—Killed—None. Wonnded—First Lieut. Robert Burt, Second Lieut. Trne W. Alling, Sergt. C. D. Bidwell, G. W. Abbott, J. F. Noyes, L. P. Reed, W. P. Wetherill, W. G. Wrenn, J. Clark. Wonnded missing—Sergt. R. O. Farrand, D. E. Abbott, J. Farrand, P. Gahegan, T. Healy, D. Jones, W. Reed. Missing—S. Cheeny, H. Cbelere. H. Guinduerlet, W. Jones, E. Pascal, J. Phillips, A. R. Soles, J. Smith, J. Solax.

Company F.—Killed—E. Foss. Wounded—Second Lieut. Geo. Roberts, D. Wiggin, B. Cook. Wounded missing—J. Smith, J. Welch. Missing—C. Chadwick, J. Williams, J. G. K. Place.

Company G—Killed—P. Gilmore. Wounded—Sergt. J. A. Abbott, Corp. C. A. Bridges, T. Cunningham, D. T. Johnson, W. Rnmsey, J. Rohle, J. Sanderman, J. Smith, D. C. Marden. Wounded missing—Corp. J. Cooley, J. Rahb, J. R. C. Davis, F. Rudolph, E. M. Sawtells, S. S. Dore. Missing—Chas. Cerroll, P. Donerty, J. Howerd, G. Howard, J. Kelly, O. A. Longee, M. Nicholson, J. Phillips, P. Redmond, F. W. Sanborn, J. Smith, (second,) D. P. Tillon, Wm. Wright.

Company H.—Killed—Nnne. Wounded—Sergt. D W. Hayden, Corps. O. Robertson, N. Emery, H. Day, F. Boyenton; A. Hills, P. Martin, S. Smith, G. Welker, S. Ward. Wounded missiog—First-Lieut. Chas. H. Farley, G. Woodbury. Missing—Brano, Durase, J. Foss, F. Felch, F. Reed, J. Wagner.

Company I.—Killed—J. Detnik, M. McKeene, J. McCarthy. Wounded—A. Elliolt, W. A. Clifford, Ira Emerton, H. Jones, F. Ferrell. Wnnded missing—Corp. A. F. Wright, E. A. Downs. Missing—Corps. J. W. Nute, J. Tansett, F. C. Testlend, S. Hewes, J. W. Jones, W. Jones, D. McFarland, P. McMahon, J. Miller, C. V. Pear, J. Weaver.

Company K.—Killed—Corp. Geo. Reney. Wounded—E. F. Warren, J. Adam, J. Bolend. Wounded missing—Sergt. C. F. Dodge. S. D. Kennisten, P. Malian, L. E. Woodward. Missing—Corp. A. F. Snell, C. Abbott, W. Allen, G. R. Anderson, J. Dow, W. E. Gorman, F. Mitchell, J. Smith, R. J. Thomas, Thomas Williams.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed.—Commissioned officer, 1; wounded commissioned officers. 5; wounded missing commissioned officers, 2; missing commissioned officers, 0—total. 8. Killed—enlisted men, 16; wounded enlisted men, 60; wounded missing enlisted men, 34; missing enlisted men, 90—aggregate, 208.

EIGHTH UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

Field and Staff.

Killed—Col. Chas. W. Fribley. Wounded—Maj. Lurin Burritt.

Company A.—Killed—Sergt. Arthur Carod. James Meiles—Wounded—Capt. George E. Wagner, Second Lieut. Seth Lewis, Corp. Abrehem Young, Corp. Martin Welcome. John Ochard, James Senders, John Bruce, John W. Watts, W. H. H. Davis, Nelson Bnsh, David Bell, Jonathan Buckmaster, Isaac Buckmaster, George W. Bennington, Ches. Wedgi, George Robinson, Elias Ghitson. Wonnded and missing—None. Missing—Corp. Alex. McGrew, Corp. Aaron Smith, Henry Harris, Samuel Johneon, Genrse Burton, James Jackson, James Blake, John Cezar, Wm. Jeanings. Israel Cox, Jacob Holtingsworth, Samuel Bucnanan, Wm. H. Brogden, Wm. Edwards, Coleman Dasey.

Company B.—Killed—Sergt. R. Chancellor, Corp. Henry Thompsoa, Corp. Wm. H. Lewis, Wm. S. Charles, Wm. Collins, Bradley Grugger, Chas. Johnson. Wm. James. Edwin D. Vao Camp, Issac Wilkinson. Wounded—2d Lieut. J. Scheiffeiln, 1st Sergt. Alfred Morton, Sergt. Lloyd McKenzie, Corp. Isaec L. Boyd, Thomas Barnett, Zebulon Corbery, James Ford, Isaac Folk, John Fisher, Elijah Gregor, Calvin V. Hagen, Jacob Hamer, Thomas Lloyd, Wm. H. Wilson, Henry Conour. Wounued missing—None. Missing—George Alexander, John Thompson, George Pastbey.

Company C.—Killed—Sergt. Samuel Waters, Caleb Fake. Wounded—Corp. James Hell, Corp. Elijah Thern, Corn. James Rias, William H. Wright, Isaac Brown, Henry Johnson, Constance Sharpers, Lewis Thomas, William H. Jackson, William Gibson, Andrew Smith, Absolam Sill, James Castiele, Willem S. Austin, Jonathan Harris, William Stanton, Peter Hicke. Andrew James, Isaac Smith, Noah Davis. Wounded missing—1st Sergt. Horace Wheaton. Sharaok Chicoen, Charles Lidney. Missing—None.

Company D.—Killed—Sergeants Daniel Mortimer, Jacob G. Jackson; Privates Geo. Crawford, Charles Hudson. Wonnded—First Sergt. Henry Thompson; Sergt. Levi J. Taylor; Corporals Daniel Scott, Wm. Robinson; Privates John Towasend, James Tibbert, John Williams, Wm. H. Halns, R. Jackson. Theo. Johnsoo, Wm. G. Hayes, Amos G. Boyd, Mathew Boyd, Wm. Chandler, Philip Dill, Shedrick Dueker, John Davis, Horace Feidman, Caleb Fisher, Samuel Greene, Reuben Green, Jonathan Hagins, Harrison Lockwood, Wm. Loatman, Peter Miller, Daniel O'Brien, J. K. M. Parker, W. M. H. Reed, John Sipple, Wm. Sharp, Noah Sharp. Wounded missing—Nune. Missing—First Lieut. Thos. Goulosborough, Corp. Andrew H. Harris, James Anderson, Peter J. Craig. Wm. A. Gregg, James Hayward, Chas. Martin. Chas. Reasin, Wm. A. Scott, John Thomas, Alex. Whitaker, Abranam Harris.

Company E.—Killed—Corps. Robert C. Streets, Frank Hebert. Privates Benjamin Harman, Henry Jacobs. Wounded—First Sergt. Appleton Evans, Sergts. Chas. Conn, Malachia Thomas, Corps. James Jones, John Clafford. Privates Henry Barlis, James, Barr. Samuel Black, Mill Collins, Nathan Howard, Francis Hall, Henry Johnson, Andrew Jackson, Wm. Moure, Henry Whew. Wounded and missing—None. Missing—Privates Geo. Washington, Geo. Potter, Jacoo Digrs, John Basler.

Company F.—Killed—Privates Henry Wilson, Samuel White, Philip Nazier. Wounded—Corporals Harvey Hutchinson, Wm. C. Hall, Chas. Williams; Privates Jes. Hagee, Wm. Wilson, Mitchell Hannon, Wm. Primrose, Thos. Stewart, Jas. Young, Jacob Hudson; Jas. Painter, Emanuel Wapples, Chas. Sterns, Mingo Vincent, Geo. Williamson, John Dennis, Geo. Brown, Chas. Wilson, Rubt. Townsend, Lewis Dickison, Henry Saddler, Geo. Adkins. Wounded and missiag—none. Missing—Sergeants John C. Chambers, John H. Conrad, Robert Brown; Corporals John Bradley, Benj. Good; Privates John Bloxen, Henry Short, John Johnson, Geo. Johnson, John Walker, Edward Ray.

Company G.—Killed—Nona. Wounded—Captain Pratt, Sergt. James Fayette, Corps. John Coy, John Waller; Jacob Hall, Paul G. Blackman, Richard Burke. Lewis Brown, Andy Gray, Daniel Price, Charles Will, Milton Franis, Wm. Chanley, Dnrsay Brainan, Albert Thompsun, James Butler, Geo. W. Miaor, Samuel Dennis, Burnall Haines, Edward Haines, Amos Jackson, Henry Johnson, Henry Palpus. Daoiel Robinson, Thos. Hawkins, Wm S. Barry. Wounded missing—None. Missing—None.

Company H.—Killed—Capt. Nathaniel Williams, Wm. Brant, Thomas Benedict. Isaac Hoskins, Thos. Hardenborg, George Hardy, Erastus Jackson, Daniel Phelps, Robert Robinson, Thomas Williams. Wounded—First Lieut. Geo. Warrington; Sergt. Wm. H. Drown, Edward Adams, Corp. John Freeman, Thos. H. Greene, Geo. S. Hill, Henry McKinnie, Daniel Preston, Samuel Patterson, Levi Tobuskle, Benj. Sutton, Chas. Williams, Elbert Williams, Wm. Wreon. Wounded, missing—Albert Bronk. Missing—Henry Gardener; Alex. Johnson, Abraham Woodruff, David Walkin.

Company I.—Killed—Serg't. James Jeckson; Corp. Wm. H. White, Chas. Amon, John Jones, Wounded—First Lieut. Chas. C. Cone, Sergts. Geo. Grouse, Cate Darter, Wm. Anderson, Henry Bell. John Field, Wesley Grean, Geo. W. Hanson, Elias. R. McKino, Anthony Stevens, Matthew Sheure, James Timlorook, Wm. Wellas, John Young. Wounded missing—Silas Simmons, Henry Faw, Frank Lynch, Richard Duryea, Samuel F. Miller, Cismant S. Keiters, Jacob Scott, Henry Carey. Missing—None.

Company K.—Killed—Privates Richard Collins, John Carl, Flaming Devas, Amos Huff, Thos. Kinsen, Henry Hnlson, Geo. Johnson, Geo. Robinson, Levi Scruby. Wounded—Capt. A. G. Dickey; Sergts. Wm. B. Jones, Geo. H. Kelly, Henry H. Carr, Sam'l Gwin, Nelson Beaumoot; Corps. Chas. Hubbard, Thos. Carver, Wm. Trimbles; Privates Isaac Becket, Geo. Bailey, John H. Green, Ogden Huff, Isaac B. Lock, James Severe, Feerusler Stanton, James Harris, Harrison Tilghman, James Thomas, Moses Washington, Daniel Wesbiugton, John Wilson, Wm. Coy, Wounded Missing—Private Elijah Little. Missing—None.

RECAPITULATION.

Commissioned Officers—Killed, 1; wonnded, 7; wounded missing, 1; missing, none. Total, 9.

Enlisted Men—Killed, 48; wounded, 91; wonnded missing, 12; missing, 49. Total, 300. Aggregate, 309.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 7.

A SCIENTIFIC MISSION TO EASTERN ASIA.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, preaented a memoriel from the American Geographical and Statistical Society, in favor of Surgeon McGowan's proposed commercial, industrial and scientific mission to Eastern Asia. Referred to the Committe on Foreign Affairs.

RAILROAD FACILITIES WITH WASHINGTON.

Messrs. WILSON, MORGAN and SUMNER presenied numerous petitions for increased railroad and mail facilities between Boston, New-York and Philedelnhia, which were referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

CONFISCATION.

Mr. FOOTE, of Vermont, (Union,) presented e petition from Eli Thayer, praying the passage of a law confiscating the lands of the rebels; and distributing them emong freedmen. Referred to the Committee on Slavary and Freedmen.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend the act to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, passed July 1, 1862.

Referred to the Special Committee on the Pecific Railroad.

THE REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the bill repealing all acts for the rendition of fugitive sleves was made the special order for Wednesday next, et 12½ o'clock.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a qnornm of the Senate consists of a majority of the Senators duly chosen and qualified.

Resolved, That if a majority of the Presidential electors, duly appointed and qualified, vote for one person, he is the President.

Resolved, That if the election of President devolves upon the House of Representatives, and the votes of a majority of the States represented in the House be cast for one person, he is the President.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN TREATIES.

The bill authorizing the President to negotiate a treaty with certain Indian tribes of Oregon was, on motion of Mr. NESMITH, called up and passed.

A LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD.

The Senate on motion of Mr. RAMSAY, of Illinois, (Union,) proceeded to the consideration of the bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from St. Paul, Minnesota, to the head waters of Lake Superior.

Mr. HOWA, of Wisconsin, (Union,) opposed the bill at considerable length.

Messrs. RAMSAY and WILKINSON, Minnesota, and JOHNSON, of Maryland, supported the bill.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, replied to the remarks of Mr. JOHNSON and defended his state from any narrow-minded policy evelnst her sister State, Minnesota.

The Senate went into executive session at quarter past three o'clock and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 7.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

Several weeks ago a resolution was passed ordering fifteen hundred copies of "LANMAN'S Directory of Congress," at a copyright of two dollars a piece. This resolution was afterward repealed.

To-day Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, (Union,) offered a resolution to remove donbts which have risen as to the binding force and efficacy of either of those resolutions, and affirming in all particulars the one which heretofore passed, providing for the printing of the work, save only that the price shall be limited to one dollar a piece.

After an hour spent on this subject, the resolution was passed by 16 majority.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered a resolution calling upon the President, if compatible with public interest, to inform the House what steps he has taken, or is about taking, for the exchange of prisoners, and that he communicate all the unpublished correspondence in relation to the seio exchange.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, objected, and so the resolution lies over.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Post-office and Post-roads, reported a bill for carrying the mails between the United Stetes end foreign countries. It requizes all steamers and sailing vessels to perform the service when so directed, end promptly to deliver the mells, for which they are to receive such reasonable compensation as may be alloweo by law.

Mr. ALLEY explained the remaining provisions of the law, saying the committee thought the above was just and proper, inasmuch as these vessels received the protection of the United States at a vast expense.

The next section authorizes the Postmaster-General to make contracts for four years for the transportation of meil matter, other than letters, by the Pacific or Nicaregua route, provided the expenoitura shall not exceed $160,000 per annum; and if in any case more than one company shall be engaged, the Postmaster-General shall determine the proportion to be paid to each. At the preseot time the department contracts for carrying the overland mails et a cost of one million of dollars—the newspaper mails, carried by sea, cost one hundred and sixty thousand dollars—this is contracted for by the Overland Mail Contractors. The department though it would be better that the Government should itself contract immediately for the service, so that it might have direct control.

The fourth section provides that all mailable matter overland shall be subject to pre-paid letter postage, but not as held to exclude newspapers, one copy to each regular subscriber.

Vast amounts of mail matter are (Mr. ALLEY said) now sent overland which should go by sea. The Postmaster-General, by this bill, may enter into a contract not exceeding one yeer for carrying the mails in steamships between the United Statee and the Pacific and Gulf ports. The hill also legalizes the transportation of mails to and from New-Orleans. Pains and penalties are provided for violation of the provisions of the hill, which was passed.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House took up the Senate's amandments to the Deficiency Bill.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) said that when this hill was originally reported from the Committee of Ways and Means it contained an appropriation of $4,180,000. When it passed the House the sum had been increased to $7,500,000. But to this the Senate added amendments to the extent of nearly $99,000,000, so that the appropriations had swollen to $106,000,000. At the commencement of the session the Secretary of War had not asked a single dollar for deficiencies, but now he demanded ninety-nine millioo dollars. In the course of four or five years, at this rate of increase, the hurdens would be too heavy for any nation on earth to endure. For the fiscal year ending with June, 1864, including the payment of bounties, the expenditures for the War Department would be a thousand millions. He contrasted former war expenditures under this Government for the purpose of showing the apoelling increase of the expenditures. His mind failed to fully comprehend the subject, for the figures confounded him, and it was oevond the power of arithmetic to understand the calculation or the principles on which it was founded. He regarded it as unjust that such an enormous debt should be left for posterity to pay, instead of making provision for its liquidation by taxation. In examining the estimate of thirty millions for the Quartermaster's Department, he said some of the transportation was for carrying soldiers to New-Hampshire, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, to execute the purpose of the party in power, in order to carry the elections. This money, he believed, was not for legitimate expenditures of war, not for the capture and overthrow of the rebel army, and to carry the Stars and stripes to the capitol hill at Richmond, or to the forts of Mobile and Charleston, but to subdue the conservative power of those States. This he denounced with all his power and vigor. He appealed from the majority of this House to God Almighty to put His mark of reprobation on such wicked acts. He would not vote one dollar of these items until their objects were made clear.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) was glad the gentleman had taken this time to get before the anuntry his campaign document—there was no better time for it. As to the appeal from the majority of this House to another tribunal, he (Mr. STEVENS) did not know that either party had standing in that court to try the issue. The gentleman's declaration not to vote for transportation was aimed to the tactics of the other side, which would have no troops, and, if we had troops, would keep them out of the field. He (Mr. STEVENS) did not expect any help from the other side of the House. He and the gentleman from New-York were members of this branch of Congress and of the same party, and when a gentleman from Alabama, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported extravegant appropriation bills the gentleman made just such a speech against extravagance as he did to-day. The speech fitted just as well at that time as it did now. But he (STEVENS) boped the committee would at once proceed to consider the Senate's amendments, eighty in number. In explanation of the increase of appropriations for deficiencies, he said when the bill was first reported there was no call for 500,000 men. But when the call was made new estimates had to be made, which were presented to the Seoate and House. If any of the items were improper, the House could vote them down. But the very idea that we ought to paralyze the arm of the Government, and sierye our brave soldiers, might become the other side of the House, but would be disgraceful to patriots.

The item of $30.000 for medical attendance to contrabands having been read, debate arose, during which Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, (Union,) said the South cared nothing for us, and would destroy both white and black, if necessary, to maintain their independence and overthow our Government. For himself, speaking as a slaveholder, whose family as ler back as he could trace were slaveholders, he would he ever ready to give aid and comfort to any slave escaping from his rebel master and make him a free man. The Government, if wanting means to put down the rebellion, was at liberly to take his horses, negroes, corn, or anything else. He would no more undertake to restore to Slavery those who had fled from their rebel masters, than he would cut off his right arm.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) did not wish to be led into a humanitarian discnssion. But white men, as well as black, were daily coming into our lines, and were entitled at least to a proportionate share of the Government's charity. He would not consign any class of people to starvation in this world, and perdition in the next. He repeated, what he had hitherto said in debate, that the negro was not fit to be a freemen, and not able to compete with the white race. He was willing to contribute money out of his own private pocket to assist all those in distress.

Mr. SMITH, replying to Mr. MALLORY, said he knew that petitions had been sent here from Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama planters, in favor of the system of free labor. Some owners of from 100 to 300 slaves had agreed to enter upon that system, and were to-day employing their slaves on their plantations as wages, and were thereby making more money than they ever did before under the old plan. The policy was just and right, and should be maintained.

Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, (Dem.,) opposed, and Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) supported the item under consideration.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) was opposed to voting money to everybody who attached himself to a military camp. At one time in East Tennessee our soldiers were on half rations while the Government was supporting contraband negroes. The entire policy of fostering and protecting negroes in military camps was vicious in his effect.]

Mr. BLOW, of Missouri, (Union,) supported the items, and asked Mr. MALLORY if he did not know the fact that men in Missouri had been engaged in running off free persons of color to Kentucky, to be sold into Slavery.

Mr. MALLORY said if such was the fact, he was not aware of it; but if so, there was a statute in Kentucky to punish such crimes. As for mixed classes, he had heard in a convention which assembled at Louisville. They were neither Chase, Seward nor Lincoln men, yet they got along lovingly together, and constituted a happy family. He had not known until now that there were sable men et that convention.

Mr. BLOW never heard of any one being punished for such offences in Kentocky.

Mr. MALLORY—Have you, yourself, ever heard of any colored persons being carried forcibly from Missouri into Kentucky?

Mr. BLOW—I have.

Mr. MALLORY—If you point out the guilty man in Kentucky he will be punished.

Mr. FRANK P. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Union,) in reference to his colleague, Mr. BLOW, remarked that it could not properly be said that freemen had been run from Missouri into Kentucky. He knew of no authenticated case of tha kind, and defied his colleague to produce the proof. His colleague and his colleague's friend had seized upon the sorrows of the negro race to make political capitel. He recollected when his colleague was a Pro-Slavery man, and that was not a-great while ago, when he supported in the Legislature a Pro-Slavery Senatorial candidate against Col. BENTON.

Mr. BLOW said he never had owned a slave in his life, and never had favored a Pro-Slavery candidate.

Mr. BLAIR reminded him that he voted for a Pro-Slavery candidate when he belonged to the "dark-lantern" party.

Mr. BLOW said he was himself a member of the American party, while the party of his colleague (BLAIR) was divided. He knew what his colleague claimed to be, but did not know what fraction of the party he belonged to. With regard to voting in the Legislature for United Stetes Senator, the American party supported the candidate because he belonged to that organization, irrespective of his views on the Slavery question.

The discussion continued between Messrs. BLAIR, BLOW and ROLLINS, until the committee rose, and at half-past five o'clock the House adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 88, 539, 100, 433, 436, 370, 155, 309, 390, 59, 320, 39, 438, 439, 440. *Part II.*—Nos. 97, 13, 397, 29, 404, 413, 414, 464, 324, 138, 22, 327, 330, 19b, 46.

The Opera Slander Suits—The Rights of a Married Woman to Exemption from Arrest.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Daly.

Annie Wilson vs. *Henrietta Sulzer.*—This was one of the cases tried in the Marine Court last term, known as "The Opera Slander Suits." The plaintiff recovered a judgment against Signorita Sulzer for amount of $250, in an action for dameges for using slanderous language to and in regard to plaintiff. Similer suits were instituted against Signor Biachi and Dr. Reisenberger, which will be tried for the second time at the above farm of the Marine Court. In the present case execution was issued against the property of Signorita Sulzer and returned unsatisfied. An execution was then issued against her person, when this motion was made to set aside the proceedings and discharge the defendant, on the ground that she was a married woman.

The affidavit of Madame Biachi, formerly Signorita Sulzer, was read, showing that when the judgment was recovered she was a single woman; but that on the 21st day of February last she was united in marriage to Signor Hannibal Biechi, of the Maretzek Opera Troupe, and her counsel claimed that she was exempt from arrest by reason of her marriage.

In reply counsel for plaintiff read the affidavit of Annie Wilson, setting forth that the defendant's salary as an opera-singer is $6,000 per year, payable every fortnight in advance; that the execution against her property was returned unsatisfied on the 19th of February, 1864, and that execution against her person was issued immediately afterward.

Mr. Osborn E. Bright, for the plaintiff, contended that the judgment was obtained while Miss Sulzer was unmarried; that execution against her property was returned unsatisfied before her marriage; but, on hearing that it was returned, she instantly married. That as execution against the person could be enforced in all cases in which the party might have been arrested under Sec. 179 of the Code, the marriage of the defendant did not protect her from arrest after judgment. It was also contended that the contract with Meretzek by which she was in receipt of $6,000 was her seperate estate, and that a married women having separate estate could be arrested in an action for slander. His Honor took the papers and reserved his decision.

Osborn E. Bright for the plaintiff; Benjamin Galbraith for the defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Alfred Brodick vs. *Eliza Brodick.*—Motion granted, and reference ordered.

Walter W. Price vs. *Caroline Price.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Griswold vs. *Marston.*—Order settled.

Bouton vs. *Bouton*; *Havens* vs. *Mechealbocker.*—Judgments of foreclosure and sale granted.

Brummel vs. *Lucky.*—Order granted.

Louisa Lydecker vs. *Abrahom P. Lydecker*: *Margoretta Lossner* vs. *Moritz Lassner*: *Wm. B. Dunley* vs. *Maria L. Dunley.*—Reports confirmed and judgments of divorce granted.

Van Zandt vs. *Drake.*—Motion granted on payment of coste.

Kaston vs. *Goldsmith.*—Motion granted.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People ex rel. A. Oakey Hall vs. *The Board of Supervisors of the City of New-York.*—Mandamus must be denied, but without costs.

[Advertisement.]

BONY, BRAIN, MIND.—For ethnology, physiology, physiognomy, phrenology and psychology. Including the origin and destiny of man, his social, intellectual and spiritual relations, the choice of pursuits, what each can do best, &c., see the *Phrenological Journal* for 1864. January, February and March numbers now ready. Fifteen cents each, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York. Examinations daily.

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A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making floe lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold	162¾	
600	Erie R	118¾	
800	do	s3 118¾	
200	do	118¾	
100	Hudson R. R	b3. 152⅝	
1000	Harlem R	146	
1500	do	145	
800	do	144¾	
500	do	s3. 146	
200	do	146⅜	
1200	do	147	
1000	Reading R	142⅜	
800	do	143	
150	do	143⅝	
100	Mich. Cen. R	b3. 144⅜	
100	do	145	
200	do	145⅜	
400	Mich. So. R	s3. 104	
100	do	b3 104⅜	
400	do	104⅜	
200	do	104⅜	
100	do	104⅜	
100	do	103⅝	
100	do	104	
100	do	103⅜	
400	Ill. Cen. R	138⅜	
200	do	138⅜	
100	do	138	
400	Pittsburgh	121⅜	
800	do	121¾	
200	do	121	
200	Toledo	89¾	
500	Chi. & Alton R	90	
100	do	90¾	
200	do	b10 90¾	
200	Rock Island R	125⅜	
100	do	s3. 125	
100	do	b3. 125⅜	
1000	do	b3. 125⅜	
400	do	125⅞	
200	Northwestern	69	
300	do	69⅜	
200	Fort Wayne	130	
100	do	s10. 129¾	
600	do	129	
400	do	128⅜	
200	do	b3. 128	
100	do	b3. 129¾	
300	do	s3 128	
250	do	129	
1400	do	b3. 129	
300	do	129⅜	
300	do	130	
400	do	s30 129	
100	do	s3. 130	
500	do	s 12 mos. 115	
100	Cumb. Cpal	84¾	
100	do	84	
350	do	84⅜	
200	do	85	
200	Canton Co	61	
1600	do	s10 61¾	
100	do	81⅜	
500	do	61⅜	
100	Prairie du Chien	75	
100	Tol. & Wab. R	66⅜	
100	do	67	
400	Terre H. & Alton	71¾	
100	Central Coal Co	87	
200	Wyoming C. Co	s3. 106⅜	
100	Qts. Hill Min. Co	16⅜	
100	do	16⅜	
200	Miss. & Mo. R	58⅜	
1000	Bucks Co. Lead C	2	
1250	do	2½	
500	Rutland Marbls Co	19	
100	do	19⅜	
200	do	s10 19	
100	do	19¾	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 7, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 20 bbls. Asnes, 6,023 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. and 946 bags Corn Meal, 908 bushels Wheat, 4,209 bushels Corn, 4,269 bushels Oats, 6,092 bushels Malt, 5,933 pkgs. Provisions, and 620 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., including Pots at $8 75@$8 87¾, and Pearls at $10 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand at steady rates. Java, 42c.; Laguayra and Mscaraibo, 35c.@37c.; Ceylon, 35c.@36c.; Rio, 35½c.@37c., with sales of 6,000 bags; St. Domingo, 32c.@33c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in limited request and is heavy. Middling at 78c.@79c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last of 500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Sicia and Western Flour has been in moderate request and held very firmly. Sales since our last 9,250 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$6 65; poor to choice extra State at $6 75@$7 15, chiefly at $6 85@$7; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 10@$7 30 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 40	@$6 65
Extra State	6 75	@ 7 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 90	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	7 15	@ 7 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 35	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 20	@ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 00

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand, at full prices; sales since our last, 1,000 bbls., at $7 05@$7 85 for very poor to good fannerfine; $7 90@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ obl. Canadian Flour unaltered; sales 525 bbls. extra, at $6 85@$8 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $5 45@$6 35 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal has been in fair demand, at $5 25@$5 40 for Jersey; $6 10 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Total sales 350 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demend for export, the high prices claimed by holders checking transactions. Sales since our last 84,000 nnshels, including Amber Western at $1 72@$1 75, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 67@$1 71; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 62@$1 64, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 60@$1 62¾, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring $1 59@$1 62; State Spring at $1 60 ℔ bushel. Corn is in more demand and higher. Sales have been reported since our last of

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3887. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of a Gold Bill in the House.

The Secretary to Anticipate the Payment of Interest.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. GRANT IN THE CITY.

His Enthusiastic Reception at Willard's.

The Bill to Relieve Unemployed Generals.

Large Number of Confirmations by the Senate.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 8.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. GRANT.

Without Staff, or flourish of trumpets. Gen. GRANT made his *entree* into the city this evening, accompanied by his son, a lad thirteen years of age.

He quietly took his seat at the dinner table at WILLARD'S. Many inquiries were made as to who the strange Major-General was, but none seemed to know, until an officer who had served with him in the West recognized the hero of Vicksburg. The announcement spread like lightning, and a hearty spontaneous cheer rose above the clatter of dishes and the trampling of servants. The eager guests crowded around the General, who looked as if he would rather face a battery than a demonstration like this. But there being no line of retreat open to him, he had only the alternative left to make the best of the situation. The loss of a warm dinner was the penalty he paid for this demonstration of popularity. Gen. GRANT held consultation with Gen. HALLECK to-night for four hours.

THE CAPTURES ON CHESAPEAKE BAY.

The *Crusader*, Acting Lieut. HAYS, commanding, one of the several gunboats sent after the *Titan*, came into Yorktown this morning, and reported that Commander PARKER left the Ptaskatank last evening, where he had seen the *Titan* burnt to the water's edge, and had captured seven of Wood's canoes. One of the gunboats had fired into the wreck of the *Titan* and destroyed the machinery.

THE BANK BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day went through the amendments of the sub-committee on the Bank Bill, and will have it ready to report to-morrow. The committee have adopted nearly all of the amendments suggested by the Comptroller and the sub-committee.

ADMIRAL DUPONT.

It is understood that Admiral DUPONT will shortly be summoned to Washington, to appear before a Congressional inquiry on his attack on Fort Sumter, in April last. The Admiral's friends court the investigation—assured that his fame will come out bright through the ordeal.

COURT-MARTIAL ON ADMIRAL WILKES.

The Court-martial in Admiral WILKES' case convenes to-morrow. The following are charges preferred against him by the Secretary of the Navy: Disobedience of the lawful orders of his superior officer while in the execution of the duties of his office; insubordinate conduct and negligence or carelessness in obeying orders; disrespect and disrespectful language to his superior officer while in the execution of his office; refusal of obedience to a lawful general order or regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy. Conduct unbecoming an officer, and constituting an offence made punishable by article eight of the articles adopted and put in force for the government of the Navy of the United States. One of the specifications of the last charge is, that Commodore WILKES did make and persist in making evasive, informal and insufficient answers respecting his age. The other charges are equally ridiculous.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

The Supreme Court room was crowded to-day with people to hear Judge BLACK'S argument in favor of the Quicksilver Mining Company. He showed in his speech that the boundary line has already been run seven times by the Surveyor General of California, and on each occasion the mines were decided to have been within the limits of the Fosset claim; that this claim has been argued nine times in court, and eight times decided in favor of the Fosset ranche, and once in favor of Barroyea claim; that no appeal was taken from the decision in California, by the Government, which was against the United States, and that the Government was thus estopped from denying the rights of the Fosset claim. He will complete his argument to-morrow.

NAVAL STEAM ENGINEERING.

The House Naval Committee had before them today Commander WALKER, of the navy, and Chief Engineer HENDERSON. Their evidence related to the present system of construction of the navy, especially the Engineer Department, which they both fully indorsed. They regard ISHERWOOD'S theory as correct.

MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

The Senate Military Committee have ready to report a large number of military nominations, including Major and Brigadier-Generals, Quartermasters, Commissaries and Paymasters.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 8.

NAVAL DEPOT AT THE WEST.

It appears from a report of the late Admiral FOOTE, just made public, that after an examination of several sites in the West, he recommends Carondelet for a naval depot, with an auxiliary depot at Cairo. The subject is now before Congress.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following named nominees as deputy postmasters:

Sayles J. Bowen, Washington, D. C.; Annie M. Smith, Rockford, Ill.; Elipbalet Wright, Lee, Mass.; J. Nelson Brockway, Belvidere, Ill.; Carlos Morgan, Glenns Falls, N. Y.; Haratio N. Barber, St. Albans, Vt.; C. W. Gillet, Waterbury, Conn.; C. B. Prescott, Holyoke, Mass.; Jacob B. Wingar, Springfield, Mo.; Thomas A. Marshall, Vicksburgh, Miss.; A. Hamptoe Coursen, Scranton, Penn.; W. W. Waters, St. Aethony's Falls, Minn.; Roswell G. Pettibone, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.; John H. Shimmons, Lawrence, Kansas; Elsea S. Smith, Georgetown, Cal.; David S. Turner, Columbia, Cal.; George Swain, Nashua, N. H.; Harloe L. Street, Solora, Cal.; A. Donivan J. Jones, Elgin, Ill.; James C. Sico, Cairo, Ill.; Warren W. Wing, Norfolk, Va.; Elias P. Sowetar, Red Wieg, Minn.; Edward Russell, Davenport, Iowa.

Elijah Steele, of California, was confirmed as Indian Superintendent for Northern California.

The Senate confirmed more than a hundred nominations to be Assistent Adjutant-Generals with the rank of captain, and the following with the rank of Major: Lieut. Let S. Willard, of Illinois, with Gen. McPherson; Capt. H. E. Freeman, Seventh-third New-York Volonteers, with Gen. Sickles; Charles A. Wheeler, of Massachusetts, with Gen. Sedgwick; Charles H. Howard, of Maine, with Gen. Howard; John F. Anderson, of Massachesetts, with Gen. Foster; Lieut. William G. Mitchell, Forty-ninth Peonsylvania Volunteers, with Gen. Hancock; Capt. Thomas B. Brooks, of the New-York Veleniteer Engineers, with Gen. Gillmore; Capt. Granwell, E. Johnsoe, with Gen. Heintzelman; Cent. Samnal F. Seward, with Gen. Ord; First Lieut. Thomas G. Beaham, Second Iowa Cavalry, with Gen. Granger; Peter Haggarty, of Massachusetts, with Gen. Butler.

ARRESTED.

JOSEPH SAVAGE, a hardware dealer in this city, has been arrested by order of the Government, and his store closed. He has had a number of contracts with the Government.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 8.

CONFISCATION.

The petition of ELI THAYER and others, presented on Monday, was incorrectly stated to be in favor of "the passage of a law confiscating the lands of the rebels, and distributing them among freedmen." The petition, in reality, asks Congress "to confiscate utterly, and without reserve, the lands of rebels; and to give of the same, without other formality than occupation, one hundred and sixty acres to each private in the naval service, and to each man in the rank and file of the Union army, and of the rebel army who will take the subscribed oath of allegiance to the United States; and that the lands thereafter remaining, be open to settlement under the Homestead Law."

A SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) Tuesday next was set apart solely for the consideration of District of Colombia business. On this motion, the bill to amend the act to incorporate the inhabitants of Washington, passed May 20, 1820, was called up, and after amendment was passed.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) a resolution was adopted, directing the Committee on the Pacific Railroad to lequire into the expediency of constructing a railroad from Fort Leavanworth to Lowrence, in Kansas.

CALIFORNIA LAND CLAIMS.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) reported back from the Committee on Public Lands, a bill to confirm certain land claims in California.

RAILROAD AND MAIL FACILITIES.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) presented various memorials, praying for additional mail and railroad facilities between New-York and Philadelphia. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill to provide for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

This bill organizes divisions charged with duties as follows:

1. Purchase and disposition of horses for the service. 2 Purchase and issue of clothing, knapsacks, camp and garrison equipage and accoutrements. 3. Charter of transportation. 4. Western transportation and telegraphs. 5. Purchase of forage. 6. Erection of hospitals, barracks, storehouses, stables, bridges. 7. Purchase and disposition of wagons, ambulances and forges. 8. Inspections and reports. 9. Correspondence, returns and records. Except in case of urgency or in purchases at the seat of war, advertising for proposals is required. This bill provides also for the more economical distribution of supplies, and for the punishment of frauds or bribery in such purchases.

THE M'DOWELL MILITARY COMMISSION.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Democrat,) the Senate proceeded to the consideration of his resolution calling for the report and evidence of the commission at the head of which was Gen. McDOWELL, charged to investigate the conduct of certain officers in the West.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) did not think the Senate should order these papers. If it was the report of a Court-Martial, where both sides could be heard, he would not object to a call for papers in any case whatever. This was simply a commission sent out to seek information for the Government, much of which was to be read in the prosecution of such officers as had been derelict in duty and become implicated in unlawful transactions.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) proposed an amendment to strike out the words "Secretary of War," and insert, "request the President of the United States to transmit to the Senate the report and the evidence, and any papers in his possession shedding light upon the subject." Mr. GRIMES said he understood that the whole proceeding, both in the institution of the commission and its subsequent action, were grossly in violation of the articles of war, which provided "that no such commission should be created except by the President, and him alone." He was informed that the President was wholly ignorant of the formation of such a commission. He (Mr. GRIMES) considered it nothing but a commission empowered to fish up testimony derogatory to officers of high standing in the army.

He referred as an instance to the case of Gen. CURTIS, who was arraigned on exparte testimony without his presence. He had been informed that every particle of the testimony reflecting upon Gen. CURTIS, taken by the commission, was disproved by testimony now in the possession of the President and the War Department. So satisfactory was the evidence that the President announced at once that Gen. CURTIS was free from all blame. If this resolution passes it should be accompanied by a request for any testimony, which should properly accompany it, that the country may have an opportunity to judge of both sides. He did not want an exparte statement to go out to the detriment of a soldier when the records of the War Department entirely exonerated him.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) moved to insert after the word "President" the words, "if not incompatible with the public interests."

Mr. POWELL had no objection to the amendment of the Senator from Iowa. That Senator had stated that this commission was organized without the knowledge of the President. This was no doubt the truth. The Secretary of War was in the habit of doing things without the knowledge of the President, just as he pleased, very much to the detriment of the best interests of the country. If the President allowed such things to be done without his knowledge he was not entitled to the commiseration of the country. He should instantly dismiss such an official from his service. He (POWELL) hoped that Gen. CURTIS was exculpated. He had visited the War Department on one occasion, for the purpose of examining into a law he had introduced here to prevent frauds upon the War Department, and was flatly refused the privilege of reading the reports in the War Office. He (POWELL) considered it an unparalleled rudeness to a Senator, and he had not put his foot inside of that office since. He contended that he had an equal right to the privileges of the War Department with Republican Senators.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, had no answer but this to make to the assault of the Senator from Kentucky on the President and Secretary of War while in the performance of duty. If he was either of those officers, he would consider it the highest honor that could be paid him to be assaulted by the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) said the evidence in the possession of the President abundantly vindicated Gen. CURTIS from the charge of speculation in cotton. He had it from the lips of the President himself that the removal of Gen. CURTIS was for another cause.

Mr. POWELL said that the Senator from Kansas had stated that if he were the President or Secretary of War, he would want no higher eulogy than his censure. If he thought the Secretary of War was performing his duty, he would have no word of censure for him; of one thing he was certain, that the praises of the Senator from Kansas would be very damaging to the President and his War Secretary.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, had been here three years and had never heard one word from the Senator (POWELL) in denunciation of the leaders of the rebellion, while he heard day by day denunciations of the officers of the Government.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union) hoped the Senator from Massachusetts would withdraw his objection to the passage of the resolution as amended. Gen. CURTIS was not the only official whose reputation had been damaged in public estimation by the commission. Nine-tenths of the evidence before it would not be received in a court of justice.

Mr. WILSON would not resist the passage of the resolution after the amendment of the Senator from Iowa; as a general rule, however, he did not think it proper to call for the reports of and evidence taken by commissions sent out by the War Department to reform abuses, to be spread before the country.

The subject was informally postponed.

PROMOTING ENLISTMENTS.

The bill to promote enlistments came up in order, the pending amendment being that of Mr. BROWN, recommending a general emancipation policy as a war measure.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) addressed the Senate for two hours and a half in support of the proposition that Congress and the Executive were clothed with full power to eradicate Slavery, as a war measure, and asserted that the present struggle in which we were engaged, would have to be fought over again, if during its continuance the institution of Slavery was not eradicated by the exercise of those powers with which Congress and the Executive are clearly clothed.

Mr. BROWN quoted voluminously from PATRICK HENRY and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS in support of the existence of this power. He contended that Missouri, which forty years ago came into the Union by an act of Congress dedicating her to Slavery, would now gladly hail the passage of another act dedicating her to Freedom.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed.

EQUALIZED PAY OF SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill to equalize the pay of soldiers.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered an amendment providing that the District Court shall appoint a commissioner to determine the value and make awards to loyal owners of slaves taken into the service.

Mr. DAVIS announced his intention to address the Senate to-morrow on the amendment.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 8.

THE PAY OF SOLDIERS.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) presented resolutions of the Iowa Legislature, in favor of soldiers who have been discharged in consequence of wounds or disabilities, being employed in situations which they are competent to fill under the Federal Government, and heartily indorsing the policy of paying soldiers and sailors of African descent the same as is given to whites for similar service. The resolutions were referred to the Military Committee.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House went into Committee on the Senate amendments to the Deficiency Bill, and agreed to the amendment disousted yesterday for medicine, and medical attendance for negro refugees, commonly called contrabands, $35,000, and rejected the pending amendment thereto, restricting the expenditure to those who are or shall be actually in the service.

The House concurred in the larger number of the Senate's amendments, including thirty millions for transportation and eighteen millions and a half for regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department.

Owing to a disagreement on other amendments, the bill will be returned to the Senate.

THE GOLD BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell from time to time, at his discretion, any gold coin in the Treasury over and above the amount which, in his opinion, may be required by the Government for the payment of interest on the public debt and for other purposes.

Mr. DUMONT, of Indiana, (Union,) had offered an amendment, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not sell any gold without the advice and consent of the other executive departments of the Government, and that the operation of this act shall cease in one year after its passage.

The question was taken and this amendment rejected.

The House next voted on the following amendment of Mr. COX, of Ohio:

Provided, Before any sale take place, at least five days, public notice shall be given of the time and place for receiving bids, and the Secretary of the Treasury may, if he deems it for the public interest, withdraw gold from the market before the bid is absolutely accepted.

This amendment was rejected—49 against 66.

The question was next stated on the amendment of Mr. LONG, of Ohio, namely:

Authorizing and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to use, from time to time, the surplus of gold in the Treasury for the payment of soldiers in the field.

Mr. BOUTWELL'S amendment, heretofore offered, was adopted in lieu of this, and as a substitute for the original bill. It merely authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt from time to time, with or without a rebate of interest upon the coupons, as to him may seem expedient.

The bill in this amended form, was then passed, 90 against 34.

AYES—Messrs. Allison, Ancoe, Arnold, Ashley, Baldwin, of Michigan, Beaman, Bliss, Boetwell, Brandagee, Brooks, Chanler, A. W. Clark, F. Clark, Clay, Cobb, Coffroth, Cole, Cox, Dawes, Dawsoe, Dening, Dumont, Edon, Eldridge, Eliot, Fink, Frank, Ganson, Grennell, Hale, Holt, Harringtoe, Holman, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, of Iowa, Hubbard, of Connecticut, Johnsoe, of Ohio, Julian, Kalbfeisch, Kellogg, of Michigan, Kereae, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leblond, Mellory, Marvin, McDowell, McIndoe, McKinney, Middleton, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris New-York, Morris Ohio, Morrison, Amos Myers, Nelsoe, Noble, O'Neill Pensylvania, O'Neill Ohio, Pendleton, Perham, Price, Pruye, Randall Pennsylvania, Rice Massachusetts, Rice Maine, Rogers, Rollins Missouri, Schenck, Scott, Starr, Steele New-York, Stiles, Stuart, Thayer, Thomas, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Wadsworth, Ward, Webster, Whaley, Wheeler, J. W. White, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge—90.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Ames, Bailey, Baldwin, of Massachusetts, Baxter, Blow, Boyd, Brownell, Brown, of West Virginia; Dixon, Donnelley, Driggs, Farnsworth, Garfield, Hooper, Hulburd, Kasson, Kelly, Loan Longyear, Lovejoy, McBride, McClurg, Norton, Orth, Pike, Schofield, Shannoe, Smith, Spaulding, Stebbins, Stearns, Williams and Wilder—34.

OFFICERS WITHOUT COMMANDS.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill:

Whereas it appears that many regular and volenteer officers are either entirely unemployed, or not upon duty corresponding to their rank, thus holding commission and drawing their pay without equivalent service, and at the same time standing in the way of promotion and increase of compensation of those performing the duty of general officers; therefore,

Resolved, That all Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals who, on the 15th day of March, shall not be in the performance of duty or service corresponding to their respective rank, and have not been engaged for three months next prior to this date, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army, and all pay and emolument shall cease from that day, and the vacancies be filled by promotions and appointment as in other cases, provided that this act shall not apply to any officer unemployed in consequence of wounds received or disease contracted in the service, or who is a prisoner of war in the hands of the enemy, on parole.

The latter part of the bill provides for retreiving to the regular army those who were appointed therefrom to the position of general officers. They are to be returned to the rank they occupied before the passage of the act of July, 1861.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, said the provisions of the bill were distinct in their character, and involved no point which could not be readily comprehended, and he therefore asked that the bill be put on its passage.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Democrat) inquired how the bill would affect Gen. ROBERT ALLEN, who is charged with the Quartermaster's Department of the Valley of the Mississippi. Would the bill put him out of the service?

Mr. SCHENCK replied that in framing this bill, the Committee had no reference to any political officer. They believed the public service would be benefited by its passage, without regard to those who might be struck out on one side or the other. If the gentleman would look at the bill he would see that it is not directed at those general officers who happen not to be in command of divisions or brigades, but at those not employed in a capacity suitable to their respective ranks. If the President should place at the head of the Quartermaster's Department a gentleman holding such rank as Gen. ALLEN, the employment should be considered appropriate to the grade, and, therefore, this bill would not affect him. According to a communication from the War Department there are fourteen Major-Generals and eleven Brigadier-Generals unemployed, and thirty-nine Major and Brigadier-Generals together who are employed in various ways, in duties of more or less importance, some on Examining Boards, and others on Court-martial, not having command of corps or brigades.

Mr. COX said the President has no discretion to drop any officer who is unemployed.

Mr. SCHENCK replied the President has no power to dismiss any of those officers.

Mr. COX understood this bill to save the President his arbitrary power.

Mr. SCHENCK said the bill itself drops the officers if they come within the description.

Mr. COX asked whether this bill had been printed.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that it had not been ordered to be printed by the House, but it had been printed in the newspapers of the country.

Mr. COX remarked that there was something of a personal and partisan character in this bill. He hoped his colleague was so gallant as not to strike at a brother officer. The House should have an opportunity of seeing whether there was any back-hand stroke at any general officer unemployed.

Mr. SCHENCK desired his colleague to deal in plain language, not in insinuations. There was nothing concealed in this bill. He could not lie under suspicion when he knew nothing wrong was intended, and would not reply to any such insinuations.

Mr. COX—You need not reply to any insinuation until one is made. I don't know whether the bill strikes at FREMONT or MCCLELLAN, or any other officer.

Mr. SCHENCK—Neither nor both.

Mr. COX said he should like to know what the bill meant. He did not take things for granted because they came from the Military Committee. He wanted to understand why thirty-four officers were struck at. He wanted to see who was to be hurt by it. Was there to be any savior to the Government, or are others to be appointed to the places of those who are struck down. He did not deal in insinuations. An opportunity should be afforded to discuss the bill. He knew MCCLELLAN did not ask favors from gentlemen on the other side of the House. MCCLELLAN had lost in the public service every dollar he had earned as a civilian. It might be the purpose to strike at his pay.

Mr. SCHENCK said that when this bill, several weeks ago, was proposed to be reported and read to the House, his colleague objected, supposing it to be a cat in the meal-tub.

Mr. COX replied that he did not use expressions of that kind.

Mr. SCHENCK said, at all events, his colleague then thought somebody was struck at, and that there was some covert design in the bill. His colleague was shrewd and critical; and he could not persuade himself that his colleague had not looked into it. He appealed to him to say whether the provisions were not so clear as to be readily comprehended.

Mr. COX said that the same bill was referred back to the committee, and was now for the first time reported.

Mr. SCHENCK said something ought to be done to correct the evil, without reference to any officer to be affected by the bill. His colleague wanted to get in a speech about MCCLELLAN, who would be affected by the bill, unless he should be employed before the 15th of March. So of FREMONT, BUELL and others. The country should not be taxed to support officers who were rendering no adequate, or no service at all.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) inquired whether officers could not be dropped without the action of Congress.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that they could be dismissed, but that would imply something wrong. The committee thought it would be better to provide for dropping them in a bill, which would not touch the character of the officers, or in any impropriety of conduct.

Mr. GANSON, of New-York, (Dem.,) inquired whether the gentleman had any information to show why these officers were not employed.

Mr. SCHENCK replied in the negative, and said some of them ought to be employed.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) said the bill effected those general officers who had not been employed for three months. Did the Committee doubt that some of them were meritorious officers? If there were meritorious officers among them they should not be dropped; but a different course ought to be pursued with others. The House ought not to pass a general law destroying all, whether good or bad. There should be a distinction.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that a discretion must be left to the President, and further demonstrated the propriety of passing the bill.

Mr. COX said gentlemen on his side desired to offer an amendment, and it was only fair that an opportunity should be afforded for discussion. His side of the House was determined upon this.

Mr. SCHENCK said he could not consent to any accommodation including a threat.

Mr. COX said he cautiously avoided a threat. His gallant friend from Ohio ought not to be frightened by a threat anyhow.

Mr. SCHENCK remarked that he would agree to make the bill a special order. What day would the gentleman take it up?

Mr. COX said the first of April. (Laughter.)

By general consent the bill was made the order for Tuesday next.

UNIFORM AMBULANCE SYSTEM.

The Senate bill to establish a uniform system of ambulances, was passed with slight amendments, and also a bill to increase the rank and pay of the Provost-Marshal-General to those of a Brigadier-General. The vote on this was 68 against 26.

CONCERNING CHAPLAINS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing that regular and volunteer chaplains shall not suffer diminution or loss of pay when absent on leave, or on account of sickness, or when held by the enemy as prisoners. The bill also provides for giving them pensions in case of disabilities at the rate of $20 a month. This bill was passed.

HOMESTEADS ON CONFISCATED ESTATES.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, (Union,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to secure to persons in the military or naval service of the United States, homesteads on confiscated or forfeited estates in insurrectionary districts and for other purposes.

The bill was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The House at 4:15 adjourned.

FROM NEWBERN.

Prospect of another Attack—The Rebel Ram on the Neuse—Preparations to Receive the Enemy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWBERN, Tuesday, March 1, 1864.

Our atmosphere is quite warlike again. Rumors have been for some time in circulation of the advance of a heavy column of the enemy's forces for the conquest of Newbern, and we are anticipating that JEFF. DAVIS is about to make another effort to realize his threat to take this place before we celebrate another anniversary of its capture by Gen. BURNSIDE, on the 14th of March, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. PALMER, commanding forces and defences of Newbern, was called from church on Sabbath morning by one of his scouts, and in the evening he held a consultation with the Superintendent of Negro Affairs, Capt. JAMES, relative, we suppose, to calling the colored men into service, if necessary. Yesterday an order, from the Provost-Marshal, Capt. DANNY, made its appearance, warning all white citizens able to bear arms to report immediately for duty.

Measures of this kind are well calculated to excite the public mind, still a good degree of confidence pervades the community. The rebels have been building an iron-clad at Kinston, and it is now reported ready for action. Major-Gen. PECK, who is ever watchful of the operations of the enemy, informed the writer, not long since, that he had heard the entire history of this boat, knew when her engine was made and when it was put on board. It is commonly expected that this formidable vessel, as it is called, will take part in the coming engagement. Gen. PECK is making such arrangements to receive this craft as will be entirely unexpected by the rebels.

Our navy has been reinforced, and is eager for an engagement, and we expect that if the enemy bring with them this boat, about which we have so long heard, its epitaph will soon be written.

For a very sufficient reason, I do not care to state the number of troops here. This much is true, we are better prepared to receive the enemy then on the first of last month. The Third New-York Cavalry, which has rendered such invaluable service in this department ere now here, and acquainted as they are with every by-path for miles around, we are expecting most efficient service, in time past, and shall not be disappointed.

It is the common opinion that the golden opportunity for the enemy has passed, so far as this place is concerned, and the general desire is expressed that we could have a sufficient force to warrant us meeting the enemy in the open field. ELIHU.

Death of a New-York Merchant.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, March 8.

PELATIAH PERIT, a prominent merchant in New-York during more than forty years, died at his residence in this city on Tuesday morning, March 8, aged 78 years. He was recently President of the Chamber of Commerce in New-York, and of the Seamen's Savings Bank, and has been active throughout a long life in the management of other important financial and charitable institutions. He graduated at Yale College in the class of 1802. His funeral will take place in New-Haven on Thursday afternoon.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, March 7.

The funeral of the late THOMAS STARR KING took place yesterday, and was very imposing. The assemblage of people was greater than on any similar occasion for many years. All the Christian denominations, the Masons, and the military participated. The Governor and the principal Federal and State officials were present. Minute guns were fired during the service.

From China and the Sandwich Islands.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, March 7.

Dates have been received from Hong Kong up to Jan. 13.

Chinese papers contain nothing concerning the *Alabama* in addition to the news telegraphed here from New-York.

All the American shipping in Chinese waters was unemployed.

Sandwich Island dates are to Feb. 13. The funeral of the late King was celebrated according to the Masonic rites on the 3rd of Feb.

The season was favorable to the growing crops.

A Cunard Exposed.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 8.

Reports are in circulation, and have probably been telegraphed from here, of the invasion of Maryland by rebel raiders. It may be confidently stated that the only foundation for these rumors is the fact that a small rebel force has been seen in Loudon County, Va.

GEN. SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

Its Return to Vicksburgh—The Spoils of the March—Negroes, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c.

CAIRO, Tuesday, March 8.

Passengers by the steamer *Luminary*, from Vicksburgh 3d, say that SHERMAN and his army are there.

ANOTHER REPORT.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 8.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, from Cincinnati, March 8, says: "An officer arrived at Cairo yesterday, direct from Vicksburgh, who corroborates the rebel stories regarding the return of Gen. SHERMAN'S expedition to Jackson. He says that a portion of SHERMAN'S force is marching already for Vicksburgh, with a small army of negroes, and a large lot of mules, horses, hogs, cattle, &c. These are the spoils taken on the way.

Rebel rumors say that Col. FORREST was killed in engagement with Gen. SHERMAN'S expedition."

Sherman's Operations up to Feb. 24—He Reached the Tombigbee—How Sherman's Troops Lived.

From the Nashville Union, March 4.

We have reliable information from Gen. SHERMAN up to the 24th ult., of a highly satisfactory character. It is brought by a gentleman who left Montgomery on that day, and arrived in this city last night. He is intelligent, and took considerable pains to ascertain the real situation of affairs; indeed, to obtain information was a portion of the motive for his hazardous trip:

After occupying Meridian, a portion of our force were sent as far south as Quitman, but it retired again to the main body, as soon as it had accomplished the object, which was to destroy some railroad, and to create a consternation at Mobile, and cause a concentration of forces there, to keep them out of the way of our program eastward.

Having concentrated his army again, he proceeded in the direction of Demopolis, on the Tombigbee, which place it reached and occupied on the 22d, that portion of POLK'S forces which held the town, retiring on his approach. The severest se between the right and left wings of the army, which we noticed some days since, rendered the enemy entirely helpless, and all it can do is to retreat.

POLK has been completely outgeneraled; SHERMAN cannot get a fight out of him. Our troops are moving in a solid body, but parties are constantly thrown out, destroying railroads, &c., completely severing rebel communications, wherever they went.

At a distance from railroads SHERMAN finds plenty of corn and potatoes, to subsist both animals and men; but where these articles could be carried off by the rebels the country is stripped. The lack of weapons, and the bad condition of the railroad track, however, has protected the farmers thus far; and our troops are subsisting upon the fat of the land.

No stealing is allowed—no foraging, save by authorized parties, who issue certificates of indebtedness, payable when the parties prove their loyalty.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Elections, etc.—Repulse of the Rebels at Massy Creek—Capture of Sixty Rebels.

KNOXVILLE, Sunday, March 6.

The county elections yesterday passed off quietly. The whole number of votes cast in Knoxville was 261, against an average vote in peace times of 700. Making allowance for absentees in the army and elsewhere, the vote is full and larger than was anticipated; in the country districts it was fuller; one hundred votes were polled in a neighboring district in Sevier County, against a usual vote of 170. The returns from Knox County will not be all in till to-morrow. There is no report at all, as yet, from the adjacent counties. Toe vote would have been much larger, but many undoubtedly loyal men objected to the oath required by Gov. JOHNSON as a condition, and did not vote.

There is nothing new in army affairs, except the capture at Chithawee Mountain of sixty rebels by the Fourth Indiana Cavalry.

A brigade of rebel cavalry dashed into our lines to-day at Massy Creek, but were handsomely repulsed. We took several prisoners.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, March 7.

JAMES REDMOND and JOHN HOLLIN, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York Volunteers, were brought to Balfour Hospital, yesterday, badly wounded in the recent skirmishing near Deep Creek.

Capt. A. GAGE has been appointed Inspecting Commissary of the department, by command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* sails for Beaufort, N. C., this afternoon.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 8.

A letter from Fortress Monroe says the army gunboat *Brewster* arrived there last night from a cruise after the steamtug *Titan*, that was captured by the rebels at Cherrystone.

She reports chasing the *Titan* into Piankatuk River. She reported to a guard ship, and was allowed to pass, but is now hemmed in by our navy gunboats, and will probably be recaptured.

The letter says nothing further about Col. DAHLGREN.

The Wreck of the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, March 8—9:50 P. M.

The *Bohemian* has split open, and will be a total loss. As much as possible of her cargo is being saved as it washes ashore, and much more will probably be saved when the sea goes down.

Highly Improper.

Extract of a private letter dated

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 1, 1864.

Some two weeks or more since, as you are aware, the United States steamer *De Soto* took the blockade-runner *Cumberland*, an English steamer with a valuable cargo, near Pensacola; the entire amount of ship and cargo will be little less than a half million of dollars.

Four Englishmen, who were understood to be chief owners, were on board, taken prisoners, kindly treated and released, came back to Havana from whence they last sailed, and have been staying at our hotel (Mrs. ALMY'S) to this time.

On Friday, the 26th ult., the *De Soto* came into this port. On Saturday, the 27th, a Lieutenant and the Purser were invited by these same blockade-running Englishmen to dine with them; they accepted, and dined and wined together at our public table, very much to the annoyance of good and loyal Americans.

These same Englishmen have had two steamers taken before by our navy, and have a stock of some $200,000 of goods here at this moment, intended to be run in to the rebels.

Had those men been engaged in honorable warfare, and taken prisoners, the conduct of our officers would have done them great credit, and we should have applauded them. In this case they were mere snenks, prowling about our coasts like thieves, against the law of nations, of morality and common honesty, without a patriotic motive, only for mere mercenary purposes.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S ABDICATION.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* makes itself responsible for the extraordinary statement that at a recent Cabinet Council, on the Danish question, Queen VICTORIA rose from the table declaring that she could come to no decision without consulting with Prince ALBERT, retired into her closet, and, on emerging, announced that the Prince was hostile to any act of war by England.

This unmistakable proof of mental abberration is said to have determined Lord PALMERSTON to urge the abdication of the Queen; and the fact that, instead of joining his mother at Osborne, the Prince of Wales has gone with his princess to St. Leonards, is interpreted as an indication that EDWARD VII. is preparing to mount the throne, and to inaugurate a new foreign policy in the affairs of Great Britain.

It is certain that the present attitude of the English Government cannot long be maintained if England is to keep her place as a Power of the first rank, and if the abdication of VICTORIA is a necessary preliminary to vigorous and honorable action on the part of Great Britain, that abdication is likely to be insisted upon and accomplished with no unnecessary delay.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

THE REBEL PIRATES.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ALABAMA.

HER RECEPTION IN THE EAST INDIES.

THE FLORIDA, GEORGIA AND TUSCALOOSA.

From our files of papers published in the East Indies we compile the following interesting notices of the operations of the

ALABAMA,

From the Calcutta Hurkaru, Jan. 12.

We have been favored by a correspondent with the following particulars regarding the *Alabama*:

S. S. CENDUBA, 11th January, 1864.

On the 23d December, at 10 P. M., we arrived in Singapore. On the 24th, at 9 A. M., the *Alabama* steamer steamed out at the New Harbor for the Straits of Malacca. That same day she fell in with the *Martaban*, formerly called the *Texan Star*, from Moulmein to Singapore, fully laden with rice; the ship had placed herself under the British Flag, but SEMMES found some flaw in the Captain's papers, said they were false documents, and burnt her, landing the crew at Malacca.

On the 26th December, at 7 A. M., she boarded the American ships *Sonora* and *Highlander*, both lying at anchor, and about to get underweigh, 10 miles east of the North Sands light vessel. He ordered both Captains on board the *Alabama*, examined their papers, allowed them to take a small quantity of clothing, burnt their ships and sent them adrift in their boats, without any water or provisions.

On the 28th of December, she, the *Alabama*, was seen off the North Sands light-ship, dodging about. The sailors appeared like a lot of thieves, taking everything they could stow about their persons, and not appearing to take any notice of their officer. The officer himself not seeming to know much about a ship, except as regards the burning of her, and in that he was perfectly an adept. He commenced by collecting all the sailors' beds in the forecastle, all the cushions and beds in the cabin, and then pouring tar on them. They then emptied a cask of slush on the deck, and set fire to the whole. So little discipline was there, that the *Alabama's* men were smoking cigars in the boat that took the Captain on board the *Alabama's* decks. The men were lying about aft, as well as forward, smoking pipes and cigars. He was told by the men in the boat that they would like to get rid of her, (the *Alabama*.) But they had their ten months' pay due, which SEMMES has promised to give them by and by, as well as prize money. The ship was very dirty, and everything looking in disorder. They said the *Sonora* and *Highlander* would make seventy-two prizes they had burned. When the Captain left the *Sonora* in his own boat, he went alongside of the *Alabama*, when SEMMES searched his boat, to see whether he had any money or papers.

SEMMES gave the Captain the option to stay in the *Alabama* for three weeks, and at the expiration of that time to be landed wherever he might be, but he preferred going with his men. SEMMES then asked if he had any water in the boat. There was none, and SEMMES offered to tow him up to the *Sonora*, to

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....March 6, 1864.

$1,800	U. S. 6s, '81..R	112	
10,000	U. S. 6s,'61...Co.	113	
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s...Co.	109⅞	
250,000	do	110	
11,000	U. S. 5s,'65 Co....	103⅝	
6,000	do....	103⅞	
57,000	Treas. 7 3-10 n. a.Nts.Oct.&Ap...	112⅝	
5,000	U. S.6s,1-yr.C....	98⅜	
1,000	Ill. Cou. 8s.'77..	103	
65,000	Tenn. 6s. '90.....	63¼	
3,000	Virginia St. 6s...	49	
1,000	Mo. St. 6s.....	73¾	
10,000	do.....	73¾	
10,000	do.....	73⅝	
5,000	do.....b10	74	
3,000	Ky. State 6s.....	101	
1,000	M. 6s., iss. to H. & St. 8s.....	87¾	
16,000	do.....	88	
10,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	46	
20,000	do.....	46¾	
45,000	do.....b10	49	
20,000	do.....	49	
5,000	do.....	49¼	
2,000	Ohio & Miss. Pref.	88	
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	104	
3,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76...	115¾	
6,000	Er. 2d M. 8s.....	113	
2,000	Hud. 2d M. S. F..	116	
10,000	Hud. R. 3d M. 8s.	150	
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Con. 1st M. Skg. F. Bds.	131½	
5,000	do.....	132	
4,000	Al. & T. R. 2d M. P.	93	
1,000	Al. & T. R. 1st M.	88¼	
80,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	93	
2,000	C. & N. W. 2d M....	87	
4,000	do.....	89	
25,000	do.....	90	
10,000	Col. & W. 2d M...	90⅜	
50,000	do.....	90	
5,000	do.....	90¼	
2,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F..	114	
1,000	N. J. C. 1st M. '67.	103	
10,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d..	106¼	
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d. ex-int.....	95¼	
2,000	do.....	96	
4,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	87	
16,000	do.....	89	
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	70⅛	
10,000	do.....	71	
4,000	Gal. & C. 1st M. ex.	115	
25,000	Ati. G. W. & O. 1st 8s	30	
50	Bank of Commerce.	103¼	
6	Hanover Bank.....	101	
5	do.....	101⅛	
5	Metropolitan Bank.	117	
5	Shoe & Leather B'k.	112	
10	Bank of the Repub.	106	
15	Bank State N. Y...	108	
10,000	American Gold....	162⅛	
10,000	do.....	163.162¾	
185,000	do.....	e.162¾	
85,000	do.....	163	
100	Canton Co.....	81⅛	
1200	do.....	61	
100	do.....s30	61	
100	do.....b15	61¼	
100	do.....b15	61⅛	
100	do.....b10	61⅛	
200	Del. & H. Ca. Co....	222	
50	do.....	221	
100	do.....	220	
100	Penn. Coal Co.....	209	
180	do.....	208	
600	Bucks Co. Lead C..	1⅞	
100	Central Coal Co....	87	
100	do.....	86	
300	do.....	85	
200	do.....	84	
200	Cum. Coal Pr.....	82	
500	do.....	84	
300	do.....	85	
100	do.....s60	85	
100	do.....	85⅛	
100	do.....s30	85⅛	
600	do.....	86	
400	do.....	86⅜	
200	do.....	87	
40	Am. Coal Co.....	189	
700	do.....	112	
400	do.....	112⅛	
1500	do.....	113	
1500	Quicksil. M. Co....	53½	
100	do.....	54	
500	do.....	59⅝	
100	Pacific Mail.....	233	
400	do.....	235	
330	do.....	235½	
200	do.....b10	236½	
200	N. Y. Cen. R.....	137½	
600	do.....	137⅜	
100	do.....s10	137⅞	
100	do.....b30	138	
500	do.....	137½	
200	do.....	138	
280	Chi. & Alton R....	91	
100	Chi. & Alton Pf....	98	
200	do.....	95¼	
1700	Erie R.....	118¼	
100	do.....s10	118¾	
200	do.....s30	119	
500	do.....b30	119⅛	
1250	do.....s10	118¾	
2050	do.....	115¾	
300	do.....b15	116⅝	
100	do.....b10	118¾	
200	do.....b30	116¾	
300	do.....	118¾	
600	do.....b30	119	
20	Fourth National Bk	104	
100	Wym. V. Coal Co....	104	
1800	do.....	105	
200	Copake Iron Mines..	12¼	
12000	do.....	12½	
500	Mar. Min. Co.....	36	
200	do.....	36¼	

650	Chi. B. & Q. R.....	145	
200	do.....	145¼	
800	Cleve. & Tol. R....	148⅜	
100	do.....	148¾	
200	do.....	149¼	
100	Erie Railway Pref.	109⅜	
700	do.....	109	
100	do.....	108¾	
150	Hudson R. R.....	152	
100	do.....	152½	
100	do.....	152¾	
400	Harlem R.....s10	144	
2400	do.....	144	
200	do.....b10	144	
500	do.....s10	143½	
400	do.....	143⅜	
100	do.....	143	
200	do.....s60	143	
1000	do.....	143⅛	
100	do.....	143	
200	do.....s30	143⅜	
200	do.....	143⅝	
100	do.....	143⅞	
100	do.....	144	
400	P., Ft. W. & C.....	129	
150	do.....	128⅜	
3000	do.....	128	
600	do.....	127⅝	
1100	do.....	127	
200	do.....	126⅜	
100	do.....s10	126⅜	
1500	do.....	126	
100	do.....s30	125⅜	
100	do.....	125⅜	
300	do.....	126	
200	do.....s30	125⅜	
100	do.....b10	60	
100	do.....	61	
100	do.....	87	
500	do.....b3	87¼	
700	do.....	88	
1000	do.....	b3.115	
100	Cen. F. Stock.....	129	
50	do.....	128¾	
100	do.....	129	
300	do.....	129¼	
400	Clev. & Pitts. R..	s10.129	
500	do.....	s30.120	
300	do.....	b20.120¾	
100	do.....	b30.120¾	
200	do.....	b30.121¾	
100	do.....	120¾	
200	Gal. & Ch. R.....	120	
500	do.....	119¾	
400	do.....	119¾	
300	do.....	119	
400	do.....	116⅝	
100	do.....	b30.116	
50	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	161	
25	do.....	162	
100	Chic. & R. I. R....	125⅜	
300	do.....	124¾	
100	do.....	125	
100	do.....	124⅞	
1000	do.....	b30.125⅝	
500	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	73	
700	do.....	74	
300	do.....	74⅜	
200	do.....	b10.144	
200	Clev. & Tol. R....	s10.143⅜	
500	do.....	143⅜	
400	do.....	143⅜	
200	do.....	s60.143	
200	do.....	s30 143	
100	do.....	b30.125⅝	
500	Tol. & Wab. R.....	65	
700	do.....	66	
100	do.....	66¾	
700	do.....	66⅝	
500	do.....	67	
1000	do.....	s30 141⅜	
100	do.....	141	
200	do.....	141⅜	
200	do.....	141⅞	
1300	do.....	142	
200	do.....	e.129⅜	
200	do.....	129	
100	Chic. B. & Q. R....	145	
100	Tol. & Wab. R.....	67	
250	Miss. & Mo. R.....	57	
500	do.....	57¼	
300	Mar. & C. 1st Pr...	82⅜	
250	Pac. M. S. Co.....	234	
700	Canton Co.....	s30 68¾	
300	do.....	68⅝	
200	do.....	s30 68⅜	
100	do.....	61	
1500	do.....	b3 87¼	
500	Cumb. Coal Co.....	87	
100	do.....	b3 87¼	
200	Am. Coal Co.....	113	
1500	do.....	125	
200	do.....	b30.129	
100	do.....	b30.128	
500	do.....	b30.127	
50	do.....	s30.124	
100	do.....	s60.121¾	
100	do.....	s60.120	
100	do.....	b30.126	
100	A. & T. H. R.....	b15 75	
200	do.....	b10 75	
600	do.....	74	
300	do.....	74¾	
100	Alt. & T. H. Pr....	91	
1500	Chi. & N. W.....	89	
300	do.....	89¾	
200	do.....	89¾	
100	do.....	89¾	
200	do.....	90	
100	do.....	90	
1500	Ill. C. R. Scn.	b10.138	
1000	do.....	137¾	
500	do.....	b10.137¾	
100	do.....	137¾	
400	do.....	137¾	
200	do.....	137¾	
100	Alt. & T. H. Pf....	91	
1500	Chi. & N. W.....	89	
300	do.....	89¾	
1600	Ill. C. R. Scn.	b10.138	
1000	do.....	137¾	
500	do.....	b10.137¾	
100	do.....	137¾	
100	do.....	137¾	
200	do.....	137¾	
100	do.....	137¾	
100	do.....	138	
100	Alt. & T. H. Pf....	91	
1500	Chi. & N. W.....	89	
300	do.....	89¾	
1600	Mil. & P., Ft. W. & C.	129½	
200	do.....	129¼	
200	do.....	129¾	
200	do.....	128¾	
400	do.....	128¾	
100	do.....	128¾	
100	do.....	s30 127	
200	do.....	127	
100	do.....	126¾	
100	do.....	126¾	
100	do.....	126¾

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.)

HARRISON-STREET PROPERTY.

D. M. SEAMAN WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, March 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The valuable lot, with brick house thereon, No. 27 Harrison-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts., 20 feet front, 23.11 rear, by about 75 feet deep. This property is desirable for improvement or investment, being located in a rapidly improving business section. $6 per cent. on bond and mortgage. For Maps apply to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.

1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—A. S. RICHARDS & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large assortment of Spring goods,

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864,

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above-named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessee desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force pump, with not less than four hundred feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief-Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each boat engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

AUCTION NOTICE.

SALES AT AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE, &c.,
attended to on the most favorable terms.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.,
(16 years with Adrian H. Muller.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS on 6th and 10th ave., 96th, 98th, and 118th sts. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.:

SIXTH-AV.—4 lots on the southwest corner of 6th av. and 118th-st., each 25 feet in width, with the exception of the corner lot, which is 25 feet 11 inches by 100 feet in depth.

TENTH-AV.—4 lots on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 96th-st. The corner lot is 25 feet 11 inches in width; the inside lots are each 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

96TH-ST.—18 lots on north side of 96th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av.; each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 11 inches in depth.

98TH-ST.—8 lots on south side of 98th-st., 125 feet east of 10th-av.; each 25 feet in width, and varying in depth from 73 feet 1 inch to 88 feet 1 inch.

118TH-ST.—4 lots on the north side of 118th-st., 216 feet west of 5th-av., each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 11 inches in depth. Sold on very liberal terms.

Every lot will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

MARKET CELLARS
AND
OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, March 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, in Lexington-av., fifth house above 53d-st., east side:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—all in good order, and but little used, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, covered in crimson figured brocatel; rosewood marble-top centre tables, gilt frame oval pier mirror, carved rosewood seven-octave piano, made by Gale & Son; piano cover and stool; elegant bronzes, rosewood vases, in green rep; rosewood marble-top etagere, rosewood sofa, in green plush; extension dining table, rosewood rockers, gilt frame oil paintings and engravings, black walnut, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, enameled cottage suites, hair mattress, bolsters and pillows, superb carved black walnut hall stands, window curtains, lace curtains, window shades, &c.

Also, china, crockery and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF AUDUBON PARK PROPERTY.—By order of Abner Mereihew, Referee, E. B. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

FORT WASHINGTON.—The residence and grounds of the late John W. Audubon, deceased, comprising the northern half of the block bounded by 156th-st. and 157th-sts. and 12th-av. and the railroad and the half street and avenue adjoining, comprising in all about 17 lots, about 300x1300 feet. On it is a large modern-built mansion, commanding a fine view of the river. A rare chance to buy for investment or a private residence. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, (the leases of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 1864,) for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the aforesaid wharves, piers, &c.

MATHEW T SRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, March 10, at 11 o'clock, the machinery, &c., contained in the hoop skirt wire factory, Nos. 175 and 177 1st-st., near South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, consisting of 166 braiding machines, cotton winders, doublers, tarners, lathn shafings, pullies, beltiogs, &c., &c. Sale positive. Terms cash in bankable money. For full particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 44 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

CHAMBERS-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

25 FEET FRONT,

Lot koown as No. 66, New Chambers-st., running through to and a so facing on Roosevelt-st., will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, on March 11, 1864, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, precisely at 12 o'clock. J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

One of the most desirable Pews in the Church of All Souls, Rev. Dr. Bellows, (No. 113,) corner 4th-av. and 20th-st. If not sold as private sale previously, will be sold as above. Further particulars can be obtained from the auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a very fine sorrel pony, about 14 hands, between 8 and 9 years old; sound, gentle and kind. Is a fine saddle horse for a lady.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, CARPETS, &c.—OSGOOD & COOKE will sell on FRIDAY, March 11, at the salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., at 10½ o'clock, household furniture, consisting of several sets of parlor furniture in rosewood and black walnut, rosewood piano, Brussels carpet, mirrors, &c. Particulars to-morrow.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at No. 111 Broadway, (Exchange Salesroom,) that valuable lot southwest corner of 1st-av. and 52d-st., in a fast improving neighborhood. For maps and full particulars, inquire at the auctioneers, No. 48 Cedar-st.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE DWELLING-HOUSE ON 47TH-ST., AND VACANT LOTS ON AVENUES A and B, 17TH AND 18TH STS., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

47TH-ST.—The three-story attic and basement brick house and lot No. 404 47th-st., (Albion-place,) near the Bowery; contains 17 rooms, and has all the modern improvements. Lot 20.6 by about 96 feet.

ALSO, the 17 lots on Avennes A and B, 17th and 18th-sts.

Terms at sale.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY R. WASCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

IMPORTANT SALE
OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
RICH CARPETS, ELEGANT PIANO-FORTE,
AND COSTLY WORKS OF ART.

Will be sold THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at the elegant residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 6th avs., the entire contents of the house; superb double and single suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in three colored brocade; walnut suites in green reps., all made to order; marble-top centre and pier tables, splendid piano-forte, costly mirrors; magnificent rosewood etagere, Turkish lounges and chairs, elegant reception chairs, over 400 yards elegant carpets; valuable paintings, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, spring and hair mattresses, bede and beddlog, clocks, sofas, rockers, rich china cut-glass, silver ware, table cutlery, hall furniture, chandeliers, &c.

Sale positive rain or shine.

IMMENSE AUCTION SALE.

To be sold without reserve or limit, at No. 206 Chatham-square, the best importation that ever came to New-York, comprising a large and elegant collection of rare and beautiful sea-shells, Chinese, Japanese and Indian goods, consisting of an endless variety of curiosities from all parts of the globe. The sales commence on THURSDAY, March 10, at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M; and will continue on FRIDAY and SATURDAY at same hours.

T. BOYTON, Sole American Agent.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BLEECKER-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

4TH-ST.—The three-story attic and basement brick house and lot No. 404 4th-st., (Albion-place,) near the Bowery; contains 17 rooms, and has all the modern improvements. Lot 20.6 by about 96 feet.

ALSO, the 17 lots on Avennes A and B, 17th and 18th-sts.

Terms at sale.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

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THE VALUABLE PROPERTY CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BLEECKER-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURS

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Don Giovanni.

WALLACK'S—Money.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Tamino a Butterfly.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Daughter of the Regiment.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Aphrona; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Stereoscopticon, or Mirror of the Universe.

ART GALLERY—(No. 756 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

SHAUS' GALLERY—(No. 749 Broadway)—"Corfe Castle."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

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Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year,..12 00
Two copies 1 year.... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year... 8 00
Three copies 1 year ... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

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Payments invariably in advance.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A Cairo dispatch states that Gen. Sherman's army has returned to Vicksburg, and an officer who arrived at Cairo on the 7th, from Vicksburg, confirms the arrival of Gen. Sherman's forces at Jackson, with a small army of negroes, and a large number of mules, cattle, hogs, &c., the spoils of the march. A gentleman who arrived at Nashville from Montgomery, February 24th, says Sherman chased Polk to the Tombigbee, but could not force him to fight. In those sections of country not traversed by railroads Sherman found plenty of supplies, and his army lived on the country.

The death of Col. Dahlgren is fully confirmed this morning. Admiral Lee, commending the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy from Yorktown, yesterday, that the gunboat *Morse*, which had been sent up York River to render assistance to Col. Dahlgren's party, on Monday last picked up five men, four soldiers, and one colored man, the servant of the Colonel. They report that the small party was surrounded by rebel cavalry and infantry, and that the Colonel was killed (how, they do not say) and afterward his body stripped and shockingly mutilated by the horrible barbarians. More than half of the small body with Col. Dahlgren at the time were captured.

A dispatch dated at Nashville, March 7, states that Gen. Schofield has returned to Knoxville. The Federal forces were at Morristown, forty-two miles from Knoxville. The rebels were at Greenville, about seventy-four miles from Knoxville. The rebel cavalry were at Bull's Gap, fifty-six miles from Knoxville. There is a tremendous rise in the Tennessee River. The pontoon bridge was carried away at Chattanooga.

Maj. Bogle, of the First North Carolina Colored Regiment, who was reported killed in the battle of Olustee, is now said to be a prisoner, severely wounded.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill providing for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department. Referred to the Military Committee. Mr. Powell called up his resolution for the production of the papers and evidence in the McDowell Military Commission, but, after considerable discussion, the subject was informally postponed. The bill to promote enlistments was taken up, and Mr. Brown, of Missouri, spoke at length in favor of a general emancipation policy. The bill to equalize the pay of soldiers was taken up, and Mr. Davis offered an amendment providing for compensation to loyal owners of slaves taken into the service, and said he would speak at length to-morrow the amendment.

In the House, yesterday, the Deficiency Bill was taken up, and most of the Senate amendments were agreed to, but owing to several other disagreements, the bill was returned to the Senate. The Gold Bill was taken up, and a substitute offered authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of interest coupons, with or without a rebate of interest, as he may deem expedient, and this substitute was adopted and the bill passed. Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to drop from the rolls of the army from and after the 15th of March, all Major and Brigadier Generals, who for a period of three months prior to this date, shall not have held commands commensurate to their rank and pay. A long discussion on this bill followed, mainly between Messrs. Schenck and Cox, which continued until the adjournment of the House.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a great portion of the time was occupied in a sharp discussion of the Lebanon Springs Railroad Bill, which in some quarters was supposed to contain ambiguous sections, under which authority for a Broadway Railroad was hidden. The bill was recommitted to the Committee on Railroads, with directions to expunge the objectionable clauses.

In the Assembly, among other matters disposed of were the following bills which were advanced to a third reading: Relative to the building of a public market in New-York City; relative to the State Arsenal in Brooklyn; legalized the acts of the Brooklyn Common Council in issuing bonds for the relief of the families of drafted men; providing for the appointment of an additional number of Notaries Public in New-York; to provide for the better protection of seamen in the City of New-York.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. The Corporation Counsel communicated the opinion, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, that it is altogether optional with the board whether they will pay damages to non-residents for losses of property by the riots. Mr. Purdy expressed the opinion that non-residents should not receive damages where their property is of a kind that does not contribute toward the support of the County. The board adopted a resolution appointing Antony Eickoff Transletor to the Courts of Record in the County, at a salary of $2,500, and another resolution was adopted granting a request of Comptroller Brennan, that he be allowed to appoint two additional Clerks in the County Bureau, at salaries of $1,000 and $1,200. A third resolution was unanimously adopted in favor of recommending the Legislature to repeal the act of 1855 creating the Record Commission. Thanks were voted to Gov. Seymour at the instance of Mr. Fly, for securing a reduction of the State's quote of troops, whereby the county quota is reduced over 4,000, and is saved $2,000,000. The board decided to hire Nos. 159 and 161 Grosby-street, known as the "Gymnasium," as an armory for the Ninety-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., at $2,200 per year, for five years. Bills for labor and materials on the Palace Garden building, amounting to $8,070 64, were passed. The board adjourned to Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Washington *Republican* quotes from the Cincinnati *Commercial* the paragraph regarding the correspondence between President Lincoln and Secretary Chase, which we have already published, and adds: "We do not know what motive the correspondent of the *Commercial* could have, if any, in stating anything more than the fact about the correspondence referred to. After the celebrated hoax appeared, attributed to Senator Pomeroy, Mr. Secretary Chase addressed a note to the President *not disapproving* the language of the 'Circular,' but, in tone rather apologetic, stating that he had not seen the circular until after it was published; that at the request of friends he stood in the attitude of a candidate for the Presidency, and submitted the question to the President whether he deemed his (Chase's) position incompatible with his duties as a member of the Cabinet. The President replied that Mr. Chase's position, as the head of the Treasury Department, would not be considered upon any other basis than that of the public interest, and in that light he was not then aware that he (the President) had any occasion to complain. The appearance in Mr. Chase's home organ of the paragraph quoted above makes this explanation necessary."

Advices from Demarara to Feb. 13, mention the arrival, on the 11th, of C. G. Hannah, Esq., the new American Consul, in the brig *Chesapeake*. The bark *Christine*, from St. Helens, had arrived with 159 captured Africans.

Basil Duke passed through Philadelphia on his way to Fort Delaware on Friday last, and was feasted at the Continental Hotel by his friends.

The Live Stock markets were supplied with 4,583 beeves, 510 calves, 9,015 sheep and 7,226 hogs during the past week. The demand is good for all kinds, excepting hogs, and everything has advanced in price. It is becoming more and more apparent that stock is scarce in the country, and an economical use is advised.....Beef cattle are higher than ever before, with a single exception, and the old sellers are not certain of getting more for their cattle in the very high markets of 1837. The advance from last week is all the way from ½c. to 1c. per lb., and some droves were sold for nearly 2c. per lb. more than similar cattle brought last week. Good fat Steers were weighed out at 16c.@16½c. ₩ lb., and a few, sold by the head, were 17c. The 3,567 at Forty-fourth-street were sold at an average of about 13½c. ₩ lb., poor thin cows bringing 12c....Sheep are 1c. ₩ lb. higher, and there are not enough of them. They are selling quickly at 9c. ₩ lb., and 9½c. if choice and fat, with heavy pelts of fine wool....Live Hogs are in less request as warm weather approaches; still prices have advanced ½c., corn-fed bringing 8c.@8½c., and Still Hogs, 7½c.@8c.

There was continued speculative excitement in the Stock market yesterday. Gold was also higher on the speculation for the rise. Money active, but at cheap rates.

Breadstuffs opened rather briskly at rising prices, but closed heavily yesterday. Provisions were more active, and, in some instances, firmer. Groceries were in fair demand, as were also Metals, Hay, Spices, Candine, and Whisky at buoyant rates. The Freight market was more active and rates favored shipowners. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable alteration.

The New Phase of the German Struggle.

The two great German Powers have consented to pause in their career of conquest. After invading and taking possession of the Duchies, and just on the borders of Jutland, they are now reported to have listened to the suggestions of England, and to have consented to another Convention of the Great Powers, to be assembled again in London. Very few intelligent Germans have ever believed that Austria and Prussia were in earnest in this war. The popular impression has been that their extraordinary energy and activity were due quite as much to fear of the National party at home, as to hostility to Denmark. They were forced to a vigorous campaign, in order to retain the leadership of Germany and to keep down the Federalists.

They have, without doubt, quite won the game into their own hands from the much-dreaded popular party of Germany. The numerous small States, and the slow-moving Constitutionalists, were no match for these well-equipped military Powers, who perfectly understood their own objects. With an energy which certainly Austria never at all displayed before, the two separated from the Diet, and decided the Schleswig question with their own bayonets. But, for this very reason, all that they have accomplished for Germany will probably be but a mere sham. They have no interest in retaining the Duchies within the Confederation. They care nothing about the desires or hopes of the inhabitants of those provinces. They will be perfectly ready to yield up everything they have gained, if any plausible pretext be afforded. They have got the National party under foot, and now they will be equally ready to trample on the rights of the Duchies.

It is not improbable that England will propose in the approaching convention some compromise, such as the personal union of the Duchies under the Danish King and their real union under the Confederacy, with the removal of the offensive Constitution and the free use of the German language. The two German Powers would perhaps accept this, and Denmark would be forced to submit to it, and so a European war be avoided.

Still the position of Austria and Prussia is full of danger to themselves. The public feeling of Germany is aroused to the intensest point, in favor of incorporating the Duchies within the German Union. Any treachery of the Great Powers, or disappointment of these popular aspirations, might produce a fearful explosion among their own subjects.

The revolution is always boiling beneath the surface of Germany. There is a point beyond which even German autocrats dare not go. The Prussian King is carrying on war now from his own private credit and purse. A betrayal of the German national cause might make the gap between him and his people too wide ever to be closed.

Germany will pass through, this Spring, another of its old crises—a struggle between the popular aspirations for unity and the selfish and dynastic ambition of the princely houses. On the one side will be popular passion, enthusiasm, love of liberty and national glory, but no organization or experience; on the other, cold and selfish organized military power, which perfectly knows its objects and will hesitate at nothing to secure them. We cannot, unfortunately, doubt the issue.

The Missouri Quarrel in Congress.

A firemen's fight, while the flames are raging, is deemed a disgrace. A soldiers' fray, in the face of an enemy, is accounted a crime. We should like to know how much better than either of these was the broil between the Missouri members, in the House, during the debate for supplying means to meet the expenses of the war against the rebellion. The discussion started fitly, but soon degenerated into a miserable personal altercation between the Union representatives of Missouri concerning their respective political antecedents; and this occupied the sitting until the adjournment at a late hour. We published but a small portion of what was sent us. The full report would simply have wearied and disgusted every reader.

Now we dare say that all these Union Congressmen from Missouri, personally, are very respectable men, and mean to be truly loyal. But, to express it mildly, they have a very incorrect idea of their political importance, and a very poor sense of the proprieties of time and place. A bitter quarrel has long existed between the Conservatives and the Radicals, as they style themselves, in Missouri. It is a quarrel, which, notwithstanding these names, proceeds from personal feeling, and not from political principle. We say this with confidence, because the fact is patent that loyal people in every other State have a diversity of views in respect to conservative and radical policies, and yet do not quarrel. They know that these differences are all of minor consequence, and they feel bound to act in perfect accord in the great effort to save the Union. So far as they disagree at all, they disagree as friends. They attend the same conventions, settle upon the same resolutions, support the same nominees, and, whatever their bias in theory, they practically act as a unit in all their public duties. It cannot be, then, any incompatibility of principles that produces this intestine feud among the loyal people of Missouri. There are no peculiar principles there to generate this peculiar result. It can come only from the rivalries, and the jealousies, and the resentments of the peculiar men who have the control of Missouri politics. The dominant impulse is personal, and not patriotic. Therefore it is unworthy of the loyal cause; we may say a scandal and a shame to it.

President Lincoln, in his administration of the military department of Missouri has had, from the beginning, constant trouble with these party factions. For a time he did his best to reconcile them, but their virulence was proof against even his conciliatory spirit and practical sagacity. Instead of giving up their animosities, they each assumed to dictate what officers he should appoint, and what measures he should carry out. Instead of abandoning their quarrels, they would listen to nothing that did not help their side of the quarrel. Yet the President has managed somehow, in spite of all their harassing, to avoid any identification with either faction, and to keep the military affairs of the department, for the most part, on a line with the national interests.

The great loyal body of the people care little for this wretched personal strife, so long as it is confined to its own field; but they will never endure its being transferred to the National Capitol. It is profaning the place to make it the arena of such a paltry squabble. Their loyal representatives meet there, not to fall foul of each other because of personal grudges, but to stand by the Government and uphold it against every enemy. Least of all can the people be patient under this contention at this critical period, when the rebellion is putting forth its last desperate energies. Great measures are before Congress, calculated to put the Government in a stronger position, not the least of which is this very Deficiency Bill, which was under consideration when the Missouri feud was thrust upon the House. What conception must these Missouri men have of the earnestness of the great Union party of the North, if they suppose it capable of caring one straw how this one or that one or the other one of them stood and acted five years or ten years ago? What sensation but that of disgust can they expect to excite among truly loyal people, when they occupy these precious hours of legislation in criminations and recriminations about each other's political antecedents? What the people concern themselves about is, not the former political life of these men, but their present performance of duty. The line of that duty lies in giving right votes on the measures of the day, and in discussing them with right argument, if at all. Whatever personal griefs or personal jealousies disquiet these Congressmen, if they cannot summon patriotic spirit enough to stifle them altogether, they should at least keep them under until they are back with their constituents, and then they might fight it out to their hearts' content—Kilkenny-cat fashion. We will guaranty that nobody shall meddle with them. All true Union men will take good care to give them as wide a berth as possible. But while they are occupying the national seats of legislation, every consideration of decency as well as of duly requires them, if they profess to be Union men, to suspend their clapper-clawing, and to join their efforts loyally for the saving of the imperiled nation.

A Concentration of Forces.—The *Tribune* is decidedly and even zealously opposed to the renomination of President Lincoln, out of devotion to the one-term principle. The *World* heartily and in the most cordial manner seconds and sustains the *Tribune*. We congratulate our loyal neighbor on this fatuitous concurrence of opinion.

Both these journals are also startled at the proposition that it is hardly the thing for a Cabinet officer to enter the lists as a candidate against the President. The *Tribune* fears this will cut off all freedom of choice in the selection of candidates; and the *World*, while sharing this apprehension, is also alarmed lest the country should not get the best man of the two. Considering the gallons of ink that journal has shed in the effort to convict Mr. Chase of stupidity, ignorance, venality and disloyalty to the Union, we have little doubt its grief will be very sincere if he should not be nominated for the Presidency. The *Tribune's* fears we cannot consider so real. We have never said a syllable against the propriety of Mr. Chase's being a candidate for President, nor would we fetter in the slightest degree the *Tribune's* "freedom of choice" in the selection. What we did say was, that if Mr. Chase has made up his mind to be a candidate, and to run upon a different platform from that of the President, and to use the patronage of his Department to aid himself and injure the President, his own sense of delicacy and propriety would probably induce him to resign his Cabinet office. Does not the *Tribune* concur in this estimate of his good judgment?

The Rebel Pirates—Ravages and Whereabouts of the Alabama.—We print this morning some very interesting extracts from our East Indian and European files, concerning the number and whereabouts of the rebel pirates, particularly the *Alabama*. The public was much disappointed, some time ago, to learn that the report of the blockade of the *Alabama*, at Amoy, China, was untrue. It was not only not true, but it appears that the *Alabama* never was further eastward than Singapore, in the Straits of Malacca. From there she sailed on the 24th of December, having taken on board 300 tons of coal, and the same day fell in with the bark *Texan Star*, otherwise called *Martaban*, from Moulmein, Burmah, for Singapore, with a cargo of rice. The particulars of the destruction of this vessel are well known. The pirate kept on her course up the Straits, and two days later burned the American ships *Sonora* and *Highlander*, both at anchor off North Sands (Sumatra) light-ship. The next heard of her was, that she was in the Gulf of Martaban, about fifty miles south of Rangoon, Burmah. She then seems to have crossed over the Bay of Bengal, swept around Cape Comorin, the southern extremity of India, and sailed up the western coast of that country; for we next hear of the capture of the bark *Emma Jane*, on the 14th of January, off Ajenga, on the southwestern coast of India. This is the last positive information of her whereabouts, though it was generally supposed she would pursue her course up the coast and touch at Bombay, as the *Times of India*, (Bombay,) of January 23, speaks of it as not at all unlikely. That journal urged the people to show no favor to the pirates. From these movements it would seem that Semmes has given up for the present any intention he may have had of visiting the Chinese seas and Pacific Ocean, and we may possibly hear of him next in the vicinity of Cape Town again, as he is probably aware of the absence of the *Vanderbilt*. The other pirates are the *Tuscaloosa*, now seized by British authority at Cape Town; the *Florida*, just escaped from Brest; the *Georgia*, lately escaped from Cherbourg; the *Rappahannock*, under surveillance at Calais; and the *Pampero*, lately seized in the Clyde. The *Georgia* and *Florida* will doubtless soon be heard from in their work of destruction.

The Amendment Ratified.—The very reasonable anticipation that the people would indorse the amendment to the State Constitution, permitting soldiers to exercise the right of suffrage, was verified by the election held yesterday. The bald justice of the proposition was so palpable, and loyal men felt so well assured that the opposition to the measure would be weak, that there was much carelessness about going to the polls. No special effort was made to roll up a heavy vote; and, judging from the complete returns of this City and Brooklyn, about one-third of the vote ordinarily cast at gubernatorial elections was delivered. Although it would have been vastly more gratifying for the brave fellows who have forsaken home and friends, and risked their lives for the preservation of the national existence, to have received the just compliment of a full vote in a case where there has been little question of their deserts, we are not disposed to complain of the result. It is always difficult in elections, under circumstances marking that yesterday, to overcome the indolence and passiveness of the electors, and had it not been for the services of professional politicians, in this City at least, the amendment might actually have been floored through the sheer indifference of its friends. The Copperheads came out, presumably, in their full strength against it, seldom with an open ballot, but furtively, as is their nature. Our tables show that of the 25,000 votes cast, 6,899 were against the soldiers' rights. Indeed, three of the Wards of the City—the First, Sixth and Fourteenth—have won the disgraceful victory of giving small Copperhead majorities. As a set-off to them the Thirty-second Precinct only opposed the amendment by six votes, and the entire City of Brooklyn gave but 600 in the negative against 8,235 in favor.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The gemistakable success of "Faust" leaves the journalist nothing to do but to record its repetitions, and to state the significant fact that the house was filled to its greatest capacity. No opera of the modern repertoire has seized the public with so firm a grasp. The annals of music, in truth, hardly hint at its parallel. Some of the best accepted works of the present day were failures on their production, but "Faust" has won instantly the sympathies of every audience, and from the start has been a favorite. The distribution last night restored Miss Kellogg to her right place as the heroine. No one can fill it so gracefully, modestly and dramatically. Her reception was, of course, genial and kindly; how could it be otherwise in view of her great appreciation of the rôle and her talent in interpreting it? The feast in other respects was the same as heretofore, and gave abundant satisfaction to an audience, literally overflowing in every part of the house.

To-night (Wednesday) Mozart's opera of "Don Giovanni," will be given. The cast includes nearly all the artists of Mr. Maretzek's troupe.

THE LATE CAVALRY RAID.

Col. Dahlgren's Death Confirmed—Sketch of His Military Career.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, March 8.

The Secretary of the Navy, this evening, received the following dispatch from Admiral Lee, commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron:

Yorktown, Tuesday, March 8, 1864.

The gunboat *Morse*, Lieut.-Commander Badcock, left here Sunday, 6th inst., at noon, to afford relief to Col. Dahlgren's party. On Monday, 7th inst., at 7 A. M., near West Point, the *Morse* picked up five men who had been attracted by her signal guns, and were guided to the river by friendly negroes, who provided them with a boat. Four of these were Col. Dahlgren's white soldiers, and one was his colored servant. They represent that Col. Dahlgren's party were surrounded by cavalry and infantry; that Dahlgren was killed, and that they saw more than one-half of his men afterward give themselves up as prisoners. Col. Dahlgren's servant says that he saw the Colonel's naked body, which had been stripped, with the ring finger cut off.

Sketch of Col. Dahlgren's Military Career.

The rumored death of Col. Ulric Dahlgren seems to be confirmed by intelligence published in the Richmond *Sentinel* of the 5th inst.

The writer hereof parted with Col. Dahlgren on Sunday night, the 28th day of February, just after he had crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, with 500 men as the advance of Gen. Kilpatrick's column. Brave almost to rashness, and prompted by as high order of patriotism as ever inspired a hero, he was the man of all others to lead a daring enterprise. He started with a gallant band of picked men on as sublime and holy a mission as ever was devised, and being young, brave, of sanguine temperament, and indomitable energy, looked forward to certain success. During Sunday, the 29th, he perfected his plan of operations with the most scrupulous care, and while fully realizing the desperate character of the expedition, expressed a willingness to sacrifice his own life in an effort to rescue his brave countryman from the Bastile in which they have been for months confined wearing out miserable life. The release of these men seemed to be the highest object of his ambition. He has fallen, and the grave has closed over one of the most manly forms that has succumbed during the present war. He died just where he would have wished most to die—fighting the enemies of the Union.

At the breaking out of the war, deceased held a position in the navy, and at the attack on Fort Sumter was traveling in the Southwestern States. Great inducements were offered to induce him to serve the rebel cause. Fired with indignation, he made his way to Washington, and applied for and received an appointment as Aid—under a few since repealed—with a Captain's commission. His first service was with Gen. Rufus Saxton, under Gen. Fremont, where he rendered important service, and particularly at the hardly-contested fight known in history as "Cross Keys." Upon Gen. Fremont being relieved, he sought service upon the staff of Gen. Sigel, who then commanded the front, and had his headquarters at Fairfax Court-house. Those familiar with the events of the Fall of 1862 will remember that after the battle of Antietam, and while the two armies were looking at each other across the Upper Potomac, the whole northern portion of Virginia was overrun with daring bands of bushwhackers, White and Mosby being the most noted leaders. To exterminate these fellows Gen. Sigel called a number of brave spirits to his assistance, among whom were the Colonel, then Capt. Dahlgren, Capt. Knowle, (since killed in Western Virginia under Averill,) Capt. Conger, (seriously wounded in a fight near Bristoe Station,) and Lieut Cowan, his brother, both of the Third Virginia (Union) Cavalry. These officers were constantly on the move with small detachments of cavalry—scouting all through the country north of the Rappahannock, harassing the enemy, obtaining important information, and frequently making important captures, and always doing the cause good service. The most prominent of these gallant officers was Col. Dahlgren; always ready for the most hazardous enterprises, and yet cool and reliable, he was frequently selected to obtain information as to the position and intentions of the enemy. On one occasion he made a dash across the Rappahannock and into the City of Fredericksburgh, whipping a force of 300 rebel cavalry in the streets of the town and causing them to disperse, with the loss of only one man killed and five wounded. The escort force the rebels had in town at this time was ascertained from a private letter written by an officer of the command giving an account of the "darling raid," as he called it, and stating that the commanding officer was the bravest Union officer he had ever seen. Ever eager for active service, when Gen. Stoel's command moved toward Fredericksburgh on the 13th of December—Capt. Dahlgren moved to the front in advance, and offered his services to Gen Burnside, which were accepted, and he was actively engaged during what is known as the first battle of Fredericksburgh. When Gen. Sigel was relieved from command, Capt. Dahlgren obtained permission to act on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Hooker, then in command of the Army of the Potomac. While here he distinguished himself, and secured by his gallant conduct the friendship not only of the Commanding General, but also of all his military family. He took a prominent part at Chancellorsville, and was selected to run the guantlet of rebel rifles between Falmouth and Kelly's, a distance of 25 miles, to communicate with Gen. Stoneman the morning his command reached that place, returning from the west-knowe raid to the vicinity of Richmond, and in rear of Lee's army.

When the enemy made their second move into Maryland, in June and July, 1863, Capt. Dahlgren was still doing duty at the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. He solicited permission to take one hundred men and pass round the enemy and cutting his line of communication by destroying the pontoon bridge across the Potomac near Williamsport and Falling Water. Not fully appreciating the energy of the man, his project was considered too hazardous; but, finally, he was allowed to take ten men. With this small command he destroyed the enemy's pontoons, and returned in safety to headquarters. He then again called for and obtained one hundred men to go round the rebel army, for the purpose of destroying his trains and gaining information. In this affair he was eminently successful. Besides capturing a special messenger from Jeff Davis, bearing an order for Lee to leave Pennsylvania, he destroyed a rebel train of 170 wagons, relieved a town of the presence of a rebel brigade of cavalry, and when finally overpowered by superior numbers and completely surrounded, he ordered his men to disperse and subsequently nearly all came into our lines again. After the battle of Gettysburgh, he took the advance with Gen. Kilpatrick's Cavalry, and on Monday, July 6, with Lieut.-Col. Brinton, Capt. Lindsay, (killed,) Capt. Snyder, (killed,) Capt. Chauncay, (wounded,) Lieut. Campbell, (wounded,) he led a squadron of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, to a charge into Hagerstown. While skirmishing with the enemy in the town, a ball struck the ankle bone of his right foot, and passed foot through the top of his foot.

As the ball struck him, he said to the writer, in a jocular way peculiar to himself, "Paul, I have got it at last," and together we rode to the rear to find a surgeon. Unfortunately an attempt was made to save his foot, and, as a consequence when amputation was resorted to, it nearly cost him his life. From July to December he was confined to his room. The President recognized his services by appointing him Colonel of the Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, (a regiment not yet raised,) with a commission dating back to the 6th of July. As soon as he could leave his room he visited his father, Admiral Dahlgren, off Charleston, and the day of his return to Washington, three weeks ago, meeting the writer, he expressed a wish for active service. Learning of the proposed raid, he asked and obtained permission to take a part—the last and crowning act of his life.

Col. Dahlgren was only about 22 years old, tall in stature and sparely built; a warm friend, but resolute and quick to resent a real insult. Admired by all for his manly traits, he was loved by all for his genial, social qualities. His name will ever be fresh in the memory of all who knew him, and his untimely end will nerve the arms of his old associates to strike harder blows than ever for the cause of the Union.

E. A. P.

Non-Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

Portland, Me, Tuesday, March 8—Midnight.

There are no signs of the steamship *Nova Scotian* from Liverpool.

FROM ALBANY.

The Lebanon Springs Railroad and the Broadway Railroad—A Sharp Debate—The Harlem River, &c.

Albany, Tuesday, March 8.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

In the Senate, this morning, a local measure was made to assume an undue importance, and occasioned a sharp debate. A bill entitled "An Act to amend the charter of the Lebanon Springs Railroad," which passed the Senate a few days since, and was sent to the Assembly, was returned on request of the Senate, made on motion of Senator Folger. Notices of this bill have appeared in some of the newspapers, headed "Legislation on the Sly," and in these notices it has been intimated that a Broadway railroad bill was concealed in this Lebanon Springs Railroad bill. When the question of reconsidering the vote by which this bill was passed, was by unanimous consent entertained by the Senate, Senator Folger explained that he had made the motion to recall the bill for reasons which were in part known to the Senate. It was generally believed that there was a sly project concealed in the bill. It was judicious for the Senate to examine into the grounds of this general opinion. He did not think that Senators who had left a special interest in obtaining the passage of the bill had intended to mislead other Senators, but they had been themselves deceived. He had learned that a gentleman applying at a bank in New-York, for a loan on Harlem security, had been informed by the banker that he could receive fifty per cent. on the stock. The banker was informed that Harlem stock was rising. It was said, in confidence, that a bill had passed one House of the Legislature, and been favorably reported by the Railroad Committee of the other, authorizing the Harlem Company to put down a track in Broadway. The banker stated that he had watched the course of legislation at Albany, but had seen no indication of any such action. In great confidence it was then whispered that the Lebanon Springs Railroad bill contained the desired grant. The gentleman to whose knowledge these facts had come had, on the cars crossing from New-York to Albany, heard bets made of one hundred dollars against fifty that the Harlem Company would lay down a track in Broadway in less than six months. As the Lebanon Springs Railroad bill provided that the Lebanon Company might consolidate with any company with whose railroad their road connected, and that the privileges of their road should be conferred upon the consolidated company, it was difficult to say what advantages might be taken of the bill if it became a law. While he could not detect a Broadway railroad in the bill, he could see that the Harlem Company might consolidate with the Lebanon; and just what rights the Harlem might gain by the consolidation, under ambiguous sections of the bill, he could not tell. It would be safe for the Senate to examine into the matter. He feared that special friends of the bill had been deceived. He did not accuse them of any wrong intentions whatever. This last remark applied especially to Senators Dutcher and Hastings. Senator Dutcher thought it unfair to make such insinuations as had been made by the public press, and, he regretted to add, by a Senator. He stated in reply to an inquiry that he did not refer to Senator Folger. Senator Hastings was confident that if anybody had been made the tool of designing managers, it was not the special friends of the bill. It might be those who had been made use of to recall the bill, or, perhaps, defeat it. Senator Shafer had witnessed with mortification and sorrow the scene which had been presented in the Senate chamber. To recall a bill upon such a slight pretext, to take such action as had been taken because of conversation which had occurred in the office of a bank or in a railroad car, was beneath the dignity of the Senate. It was a disgrace to that body. While he honored the ability and integrity of the Senator who had been instrumental in bringing about what had just occurred, (Folger,) he greatly feared that for once he had been misled and made the tool of some operator. He would inquire who could fail to see the finger of some stock-jobbing operator in the whole transaction.

Other Senators continued to debate at length. Senator Murphy thought the bill at least ambiguous, and was, therefore, prepared to vote for a reconsideration. Senator Cowan thought the Harlem Company might gain the benefit of the general Railroad Corporation Act under this act, if passed. The Senate finally reconsidered the vote, and the bill was recommitted to the Railroad Committee with instructions to strike out the doubtful clauses.

The Senate also considered the Hudson River Improvement Bill, and after some discussion made it special order for this evening.

The Assembly have made the militia question the special order for Thursday next. The plan of the Military Committee, which has already been reported to the House in the shape of an amendment to the existing law providing for a National Guard, will then come up for consideration.

Much interest is felt here, as elsewhere, in the special election held to-day.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Tuesday, March 8.

Petitions were presented for a Kings Bridge and High Bridge Railroad, and for the improvement of Grand-street.

BILLS REPORTED.

Amending the charter of the Atlantic Savings Bank of New-York.

Against amending the law of the Surrogate's Court in New-York. Agreed to.

Against increasing the fees of Notaries Public and Commissioners of Deeds. Agreed to.

Amending the charter of the New-York Warehousing and Security Company.

The bill relative to the New-York District Courts was referred back on motion of Mr. Laimbeer.

The Lebanon Springs Railroad Bill was returned from the Assembly and its passage recommended.

Mr. Folger stated that suspicions of Senators that the bill contained more than was apparently contemplated were first aroused by the conversation and conduct of gentlemen outside of this city, and, although not prepared to say that such was the case, he thought there was sufficient ground to justify the Senate in reviewing its action.

Messrs. Hastings and Dutcher denied that there was anything concealed, and that there is anything in the measure that can possibly be construed as affecting in any way the Broadway grant; and also emphatically denied that any attempt had been made to deceive the Senate.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Shafer, Murphy, Cowan, Angel and Andrews, when, on motion of Mr. Dutcher, the bill was referred back, with instructions to strike out the clause to which exceptions have been taken.

The bill was subsequently amended according to instructions, and reported complete.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of the Hudson River Improvement. Progress was reported. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The session was occupied in the consideration of the bill to continue the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River, which was ordered to a third reading, amended by reducing the appropriation to $134,326 63. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Tuesday, March 8.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Relative to the building of a Public Market in New-York City.

Relative to the State Arsenal in Brooklyn.

Legalized the acts of the Brooklyn Common Council in issuing bonds for the relief of the families of drafted men.

Providing for the appointment of an additional number of Notaries Public in New-York.

To provide for the better protection of seamen in the City of New-York. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Regulating the ferries between New-York and Staten Island.

Concerning the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company.

Authorizing the National Academy of Design to take property by devise.

Adjourned.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

Washington, Tuesday, March 8.

About a quarter to 10 to-night Gen. Grant, accompanied by several military friends, visited the White House, the President at the time holding his public reception. His coming was unannounced, and was evidently embarrassed. The President being made aware of his presence, approached and shook him by the hand. The meeting was mutually cordial. The Secretary of State accompanied the General to the east room, and on entering it the entire crowded assembly gave him repeated cheers, and there was a general rush to shake him by the hand. No reception could have been more cordial. The Secretary of War was sent for, and other prominent officers soon after reached the White House.

Arrangements were made to serenade Gen. Grant, but he had not returned to his hotel at 12½ o'clock.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND LOAN.

The Bids for $2,000,000.

THE AWARDS—AMOUNT OF PREMIUMS REALIZED.

Yesterday, Comptroller BRENNAN opened proposals for $1,000,000 of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," being the balance of the $2,000,000 for which he opened proposals on the 23d ult.

The following is a transcript of the bids in the order in which they were opened, and shows, to addition to the names of the bidders, the amount bid for and rate of premium offered, the last column showing the number of accepted bids and the amount of premium realized upon them. It will be observed that there are only four par bids:

	Amount.	Rate.	Amount of Premium.
Clarkson Bros	$10,000	$102 05	
A. M. Ferrie & Bro	10,000	100 50	
Wm. B. Westmore	10,000	102 00	
J. Cohen	10,000	101 50	
D. Clarkson	10,000	102 17	
D. Clarkson	10,000	102 20	
Margaret Smith, executrix	4,000	101 00	
Clarkson Crolius	2,000	101 00	
Clarkson Crolius	2,000	100 50	
Thomas H. Levens	5,000	104 77	$238 50
Thomas H. Levens	5,000	105 57	278 50
C. B. Thompson	6,000	101 90	
Wm. Hoorpis	10,000	100 53	
Wm. Hoorpis	10,000	100 27	
Wm. Hoorpis	10,000	101 03	
M. B. Blake	10,000	102 00	
D. O. Hays	60,000	102 53	
J. Sarges	20,000	101 50	
Daniel Lord	5,000	103 00	
John P. Coffin	10,000	102 75	
B. McConnell	50,000	101 00	
B. M. Connell	100,000	101 00	
C. V. F. Odell	5,000	101 00	
E. P. Wheeler	1,000	104 00	40 00
F. Wesner	1,000	100 00	
E. E. Morgan	12,000	101 00	
John E. McGinley	2,500	100 00	
John R. Flagg	15,000	104 01	601 50
Samuel T. Skidmore, Pres't Howard Ins. Co.	10,000	103 07	
Samuel T. Skidmore, Pres't Howard Ins. Co.	5,000	102 85	
Samuel T. Skidmore, Pres't Howard Ins. Co.	5,000	101 95	
C. L. Mix, Treasurer St. Thomas Church	1,000	102 26	
Edward N. Tailer, Jr	3,000	103 05	
Edward N. Tailer, Jr	2,000	102 10	
J. S. Bowne	2,000	102 00	
Wm. McMurray	2,500	102 00	
Theodore F. Vail	10,000	102 00	
Mary Ann Reardon	200	103 00	
James Wilson	1,500	101 07	
David Lord	2,000	103 00	
James W. Anderson	5,000	101 50	
Moran Brothers	5,000	101 00	
Moran Brothers	5,000	101 25	
Moran Brothers	5,000	101 50	
Moran Brothers	5,000	101 75	
Moran Brothers	5,000	102 00	
W. & A. Stevens	3,000	102 50	
W. & A. Stevens	3,000	102 25	
W. & A. Stevens	4,000	102 00	
W. & A. Stevens	3,000	101 50	
W. & A. Stevens	5,000	101 00	
W. & A. Stevens	10,000	100 50	
James E. Ems	26,000	101 01	
J. A. Robinson	20,000	101 05	
Fisher, Donnelly & Co	20,000	102 00	
Charles P. Fay	20,000	101 50	
Charles P. Fay	20,000	101 75	
Charles P. Fay	20,000	102 00	
Charles P. Fay	20,000	102 25	
Charles P. Fay	20,000	102 50	
Charles P. Fay	20,000	102 75	
Charles P. Fay	20,000	103 00	
Charles P. Fay	20,000	103 25	650 00
Charles P. Fay	20,000	103 50	700 00
Charles P. Fay	20,000	103 75	750 00
G. H. Shipman	10,000	101 05	
Henry R. Conklin, Sec'y for Market Hayes B'k	10,000	102 50	
Jonathan W. Allan	3,000	101 00	
J. D. Fowler	15,000	101 05	
Moulton & Van Dyke	10,000	101 52	
Moulton & Van Dyke	10,000	101 71	
Moulton & Van Dyke	10,000	101 91	
Moulton & Van Dyke	10,000	102 01	
Moulton & Van Dyke	20,000	102 20	
Livermore, Clews & Co.	50,000	100 38	
Livermore, Clews & Co.	150,000	101 33	
Livermore, Clews & Co.	100,000	101 43	
Livermore, Clews & Co.	300,000	101 53	
Livermore, Clews & Co.	300,000	101 77	
Livermore, Clews & Co.	150,000	102 03	
Charles R. Marvin & Co.	45,000	101 50	
Cammann & Co	10,000	102 00	
W. C. Elwood	2,500	100 20	
W. C. Elwood	3,500	100 40	
W. C. Elwood	5,000	100 60	
W. C. Elwood	2,500	100 80	
E. L. Everett	2,000	101 26	
Ferdinand Lawrence, Chairman Com. Ex. Ins. Co	30,000	100 75	
Ferdinand Lawrence, Chairman Com. Ex. Ins. Co	40,000	101 00	
Ferdinand Lawrence, Chairman Com. Ex. Ins. Co	30,000	101 25	
Bowery Savings Bank	100,000	102 05	
Dowry Savings Bank	100,000	102 55	
William A. Ballantine	15,000	102 50	
L. S. Lawrence & Co	3,000	103 75	12 50
Alexander M. Brown	5,000	102 50	
Philip Dater, Jr., Exec'r	20,000	100 00	
A. Sterling	10,000	102 05	
F. D. Tappan	40,000	103 50	1,400 00
Benjamin H. Field	7,000	102 00	
Benjamin H. Field	7,000	101 90	
Benjamin H. Field	20,000	100 80	
John Anderson	50,000	152 25	
Thomas L. Baker	50,000	102 50	
Adam Schenck	2,000	103 50	70 00
Edward N. Tailer, Jr	3,000	102 50	
Edward N. Tailer, Jr	2,000	101 50	
Edward N. Tailer, Jr	5,000	102 00	
Seelig Steinhardt	10,000	103 00	
Vermilye & Co	300,000	103 57	16,710 00
William J. Hasbrouck	5,000	103 00	
John A. Iselin & Co	20,000	105 00	500 00
John A. Iselin & Co	20,000	103 50	712 00
John A. Iselin & Co	2,500	102 00	
John A. Iselin & Co	10,000	102 05	
John A. Iselin & Co	5,000	102 05	
John A. Iselin & Co	5,000	101 95	
John A. Iselin & Co	10,000	101 77	
John A. Iselin & Co	10,000	101 53	
John A. Iselin & Co	10,000	101 25	
John A. Iselin & Co	10,000	101 05	
B. F. Wheelwright, Pres.	50,000	101 75	
Greenwich Savings B'k	50,000	102 02	
Underhill & Haven	250,000	102 01	
Ward & Co	50,000	102 01	
Ward & Co	50,000	102 51	
Ward & Co	50,000	103 01	
Ward & Co	250,000	103 21	7,356 90
Ward & Co	250,000	103 51	8,775 00
Ward & Co	50,000	104 01	2,005 00
Ward & Co	30,000	103 05	
Ward & Co	10,000	103 37	337 60
Andrew Carrigan, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank	50,000	101 05	
	50,000	101 55	
Total amount of bids received	$4,107,200		$35,230 90

RECAPITULATION.

Bid for, Feb. 23	$3,131,700 00	
Bid for, March 7	4,107,200 00	$7,238,900 00
Accepted, Feb. 23	987,500 00	
Accepted, March 7	1,000,000 00	1,987,500 00
Rejected		$5,251,400 00
Called for	$2,000,000 00	
Bid for	7,238,900 00	
Overplus bid for	$5,238,900 00	

Caution.

TO THE DRUG TRADE AND FANCY DEALERS.

THE NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS PIRATED.

PROSECUTIONS COMMENCED.

In vindication of their own rights and for the protection of the public, the undersigned have resolved to invoke the aid of the law in all cases in which their celebrated Perfume, "The Night Blooming Cereus," is or may be counterfeited or simulated. An injunction has already been obtained from the Supreme Court against certain jobbing houses of this City prohibiting them from selling a preparation purporting to be the Night Blooming Cereus, made by D. & G. A. Wright, of Philadelphia. A prosecution has been commenced in Philadelphia, and others will be instituted here forthwith. The law of this State, on the subject, is simple and to the point. It constitutes the copying or counterfeiting of trade-marks a criminal offence, as also the sale of the articles which bear the fraudulent symbols. This law will be enforced to the utmost by the subscribers against all who trench upon their rights, as sole manufacturers and proprietors of the Night Blooming Cereus for the Handkerchief.

This rare perfume, it is admitted, cannot be successfully imitated. The secret of its preparation is confined to the firm who manufacture and own it. Labels, however, are more easily copied than subtle chemical combinations, and it is therefore intended that the *enterprise* of the individuals who hope to cheat the public by mock externals, shall be promptly suppressed by the strong hand of Justice. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for various pains, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Burke's Spring Styles of Gents' Hats now ready. Standard price, $4. No. 216 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. NO. 505 BROADWAY.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 1 Astor House.

Sewing-Machines—Wonderful Improvements.—The Wood Lock-stitch Machines sew from lace to heavy leather. We entreat our readers to buy them. WEED S. MACHINE CO., 505 Broadway, N. Y.

Dodgeon Fire and Burglar-proof Safes. Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Gropper & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines. SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Colds, Coughs. Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, recourse should at once be had to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,

the standard preparation for the hair. Warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Prevents the hair from falling out, makes harsh hair soft and silky, is as easily used as any hair dressing, and entirely overcomes effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream, Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 16 University-place, New-York.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Steinway & Sons—Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building. Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st., Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent. And for Sale—New V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 458 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor, Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, ARISING FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.—New and reliable treatment; valuable essays sent by mail free of charge. Address Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Box No. 1,421, Philadelphia.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No 207 Centre-st., and sold by druggists generally. Price 50 cents a box.

MARRIED.

HAIGH—MARCHER.—On Tuesday, March 8, at St. James' Church, by Rev. J. L. Schoek, JOHN HAIGH, Jr., Esq., of Huddersfield, England, to KATE, only daughter of the late G. K. Marcher, Esq., of this City. No cards.

KEAE—TARNOR.—On Tuesday, March 8, by Rev. A. Harris, EDWIN KEAE, of Hoboken, and LOUISE, daughter of the late James Tarnor, of New-York.

KENDALL—MELLEN.—On Tuesday, March 8, by Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 196 6th-av., JAMES W. KENDALL to Miss MARIA L. MELLEN, second daughter of Abner Mellen, Esq., both of this City.

DIED.

BOWER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 7, WILHELMINA WEYMOUTH, only child of William J. and Mary A. Bower, aged 5 years and 3 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Ira Bower, No. 41 17th-st., Gowanus.

BULL.—On Sunday, March 6, at Bridgeport, Conn., ANNA, wife of Rev. Edward C. Bull, and daughter of the late Capt. Isaac Waite.

The remains were taken to New-Milford, Conn., on Tuesday, March 8, for interment.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Monday evening, March 7, Mrs. SARAH CUNNINGHAM, widow of the late Lyman Cunningham, aged 63 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 246 Bowery, this day, (Wednesday,) the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CUMMINGS.—On Monday, March 7, of croup, HARRY, infant son of R. L. and Marion H. Cumming, aged 7 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, from his parents' residence, No. 329 West 34th-st.

COLE.—Suddenly, on Monday, March 7, BARNET COLE, in the 32d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 172 Franklin-st., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to the New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

ELLIOTT.—Suddenly, on Monday, March 7, HENRY AUGUSTUS, the only son of Henry and Mary A. Elliott, aged 5 years, 9 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 108 Elliott-place, Brooklyn.

DE WOLF.—On Saturday, March 5, SARAH A. DE WOLF, wife of the late Wm. Henry De Wolf, of Bristol, R. I., and daughter of the late Rev. William Rogers, D. D., of Philadelphia, in the 62d year of her age.

The funeral service will be held at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 6th-av., on Wednesday, March 9, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

FLEET.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 7, after a short illness, SAMUEL FLEET, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, Fulton-av., opposite Elm-place.

JAMES.—On Tuesday morning, March 8, MATILDA F., youngest daughter of Rev. Bishop Janes, D. D., aged 16 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, 22d-st. and 4th-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock

LYON.—On Tuesday, March 8, THOMAS M., infant son of Thomas P. and Sarah G. Lyon, aged 6 months and 23 days.

The funeral services will take place at 4 o'clock P. M. this day, at the residence of his parents, No. 145 East 56th-st. The remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment, to-morrow morning by the New-Haven Railroad train leaving the depot at 27th-st. at 9¼ o'clock.

LEWIS.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, March 7, JOHN W. LEWIS, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Edward, No. 186 Rose-st., near Lee-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LYNCH.—On Monday, March 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., KATE, daughter of James and Catherine Lynch, in the 19th year of her age.

The remains will be taken from the residence of her parents, No. 90 East 21st-st., on Wednesday morning, the 9th inst., at 9½ o'clock, to St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

LAING.—In this City, on Monday, March 7, STUART FITZ RANDOLPH, eldest son of William L. Laing, of Hempstead, L. I., in the 26th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at St. George's Church, Hempstead, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. The train by the Long Island Railroad leaves Hunter's Point and 34th-st. ferries at 9 A. M., returning leaves Hempstead at 2½ P. M.

LOVETT.—On Saturday, March 5, JOHN LOVETT.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will leave Hoboken at 9½ o'clock.

LIDDIARD.—On Monday, March 7, Mrs. SUSAN LIDDIARD, in Brooklyn.

MILLER.—On Sunday, March 6, MARY ANN MILLER, wife of the late John Miller, aged 55 years, 2 months and 21 days.

The friends of her sons, Alexander P., William L. and Henry G. Miller, and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, Simon Seward, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts., Yorkville, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

MOODY.—On Tuesday, March 8, Capt. JOHN B. MOODY, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, (Wednesday,) the 9th inst., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. James Hooton, at 3 o'clock P. M., No. 286 North 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Havana, Liverpool and London papers please copy.

TOMPKINS.—At Rye, Westchester County, on Friday, March 4, CATHARINA M., wife of Noah Tompkins.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, March 9, at 1½ o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the Mamaroneck Station to meet the 11:30 train from 27th-st., New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

VERMILYE.—At Tarrytown, on Tuesday, March 8, JANE PAGE VERMILYE, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church in Tarrytown, on Thursday, March 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WOODWARD.—On Tuesday, March 8, AUGUSTUS F., son of Samuel and the late Letitia Woodward, aged 19 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, at 10 A. M., at the residence of his father, No. 16 7th-av.

WILLIAMS.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday afternoon, March 7, at 1½ P. M., HENRY CLINTON, youngest son of Charles J. and Sarah E. Williams, aged 8 months and 12 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 103 Halsey-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 P. M. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

WATKINS.—On Monday, March 7, JOSEPH WATKINS, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 30 West 32d-st., on Thursday afternoon, March 10, at 2 o'clock.

WILLIAMSON.—On Monday morning, March 7, Mrs. MARY E. C. WILLIAMSON, relict of the late John Williamson, in the 72d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son-in-law, Isaac G. Ogden, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment.

WOOD.—At her residence, Java-st., Greenpoint, L. I., on Sunday night, March 6, ELIZABETH M. WOOD.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother-in-law, Dr. Husband, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, Kent-st., Greenpoint, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 211.—March 8, 1864.
75, 9, 1, 29, 21, 12, 77, 31, 44, 57, 76, 13, 50.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 212.—March 8, 1864.
13, 3, 56, 3, 27, 15, 37, 19, 36, 2, 42, 9.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 115—March 8, 1864.
23, 13, 74, 68, 18, 71, 51, 34, 9, 48, 11, 67, 37.
CLASS 116—March 8, 1864.
71, 9, 76, 58, 16, 17, 54, 65, 62, 47, 10, 48.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

CLOTHING.

THE ATTENTION OF WHOLESALE BUYERS is requested to our superb assortment of CLOTHING, SHIRTS AND FURNISHING GOODS FOR MEN AND BOYS. DEVLIN & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av. Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CLOSING ULCERS DANGEROUS.—MANY aged persons are troubled with Ulcers and Skin Eruptions. These are nature's safety valves, and must never be closed with external remedies. BRANDRETH'S PILLS will cure Ulcers and Eruptions by purging away those corrupt humors, and thus purifying the blood. Then no ulcers or eruptions will remain, all the impurities which occasioned them having been expelled.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

The Fifty-seventh Annual Commencement of this Institution will be held at Rev. Mr. Crosby's Church, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on THURSDAY, March 10, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Conferring of Degrees and Charge to Graduates by EDWARD DELAFIELD, M.D., President of the College.
Valedictory Address by JAMES W. MCLANE, A.B., M.D., member of the graduating class.
Address to the Alumni by JOSEPH MAURAN, M.D., Alumnus of 1819.
The profession and the public are respectfully invited to attend. J. C. DALTON, M.D., Secretary of Faculty.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. The Annual Meeting of the Association will take place at the house of ISAAC LINSLY, M.D., No. 22 Lafayette-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 11, at 8 o'clock P. M. JOHN H. HINTON, M.D., Secretary.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300
STATE BOUNTY.....$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits...302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.....100—$477
Total.....$777
Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auditing Member,
County Committee,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

OPERA GLASSES.

Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty to Thirty-five Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway. One door below Canal-st.

WATCHES.—SILVER WATCHES OF all descriptions.
Silver Hunting Lepine Watches, $14, $16, $18 and $20 each.
Silver Hunting Case Detached Levers, $16, $18, $20, $22 to $28 each.
Silver Hunting English Patent Levers, $33, $35, $40, $50 to $75 each.
All warranted, and sent by mail or express to all parts of the country without extra charge. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DIAMOND RINGS—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, thirty-five, forty, fifty, sixty-five, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two, three, four, five, six and seven hundred dollars each—for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE GOLD SEAL RINGS—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE. THIRTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.—Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES FROM Paris.—Two, three, four, six, eight, ten and fifteen dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, LOCKsmiths' Materials, Cabinet Trimmings and Mechanics' Tools. A large and complete assortment of articles in the above line always on hand at ASTEN & THROCKMORTON'S, Builders' Hardware Depot, 253 Bowery, between Houston and Stanton sts. Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF-PINS—NEW STYLES.—One, two, three, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty to fifty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway. One door below Canal-st.

ATTENTION.—ALL JOURNEYMEN BARBERS and hair-dressers who are alive to their own interests, consistently with an intelligent and conscientious appreciation of their responsibility to their employers, are respectfully invited to attend a grand mass meeting, on THURSDAY evening next, March 10, at 9½ o'clock, at No. 426 Broome-st., when a definite arrangement will be made as to what the future wages of the above employes shall be. By order of the Committee.

SEA SHELLS AND RARE BIRDS.—THIS great sale at auction takes place TO-DAY, at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. B. V. LYES & CO., Auctioneers.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, NOISES IN THE HEAD, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT, CHRONIC CATARRH, CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office, NO. 816 BROADWAY.

GAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS, Lightning Calculator, Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE, Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

GARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of acure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DR. WISHART'S

DR. WISHART'S
DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.
MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND
MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND
HAVE BEEN CURED
HAVE BEEN CURED
OF CONSUMPTION,
OF CONSUMPTION,
OF CONSUMPTION,
BY DR. WISH

FINANCIAL.

DENVER MINING COMPANY,

COLORADO.

50,000 SHARES—$20 PER SHARE.

The subscribers, as the only authorised agents, offer for sale in sums to suit purchasers, a limited amount of this first class dividend-paying Gold stock, at ONE-HALF ITS PAR VALUE, or $10 PER SHARE.

Quarterly dividend paid Feb. 20, 1864, 2 per cent.

Exhibits of the Company's valuable properties, with tabular statement of monthly earnings from July 1, 1861, will be furnished on application.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., N. Y.

March 5, 1864.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK.
TO BE LOCATED NEAR THE
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND CANAL-ST.

The Capital of this Bank is to be increased to
ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The present Stockholders have the reserved right to subscribe for the increase of stock until March 10, 1864. After that time the Directors will proceed to distribute said increased stock to such parties as will be most for the interest of the Bank. Books will be opened March 4, 1864, for application for the increased stock, at the Banking House of

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., and at the temporary office, No. 353 Broadway.

Payments on both the present stock and the increased will be required as follows:

Fifteen per cent. March 20; twenty per cent April 1; twenty per cent. May 1; and ten per cent. on the 1st days of June, July, August and September. Stockholders may pay in the whole amount then unpaid, and be allowed interest at the rate of six per cent. for the unexpired time.

No further increase of the capital stock of this bank will be made, unless ordered by a majority of votes of the Stockholders.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.

WILLIAM A. KOBBE,
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr.,
GEORGE A. WICKS,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,
GEORGE A. FELLOWS,
SOLOMON L. HULL,
CHS. MINZESHEIMER,
J. O. WHITEHOUSE. } Directors.

TO CAPITALISTS.

JERSEY CITY BONDS FOR $265,000,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,
INTEREST SIX PER CENT., SEMI-ANNUALLY,
PAYABLE IN JERSEY CITY OR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, Jersey City, N. J., or at the office of M. C. Morgan, Esq., No. 8 Jauncey-court, Wall-st., New-York, until MONDAY, March 21, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars of Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorised by a resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed March 1, 1864, in accordance with the law of the Legislature of New-Jersey autaorizing said bonds. Said bonds will be for $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, or at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, and payable in twenty years. The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and parties, when notified that their proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Treasurer of Jersey City the sums awarded to them respectively, and the Treasurer's receipt will entitle them to receive from the Comptroller bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, with interest from the date of payment. They will be awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted for less than par, and no conditional bid will be entertained. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to

HENRY F. COX,
THOS. B. DECKER,
A. A. GADDIS. } Committee on Finance, Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, March 5, 1864.

Population of Jersey City is about 35,000. City debt, including soldiers' bounty fund as above, $495,000. Valuation of real estate by assessors of 1863, $14,728,685. The Board of Water Commissioners' Loan for water works, which supplies Jersey City, Hoboken City, Hudson City and Lafayette, amounts to $1,189,000, which, by its water rents, is self-sustaining and self-liquidating.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Capital, $5,000,000.

Nos. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1864.

This Bank, having received its certificate of authorization, is now prepared to possess its regular business of banking.

Discount days, Mondays and Thursdays.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
ROSEWELL G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

MEGAREY & CO.,
No. 15 Wall-st.

Gold and Stocks bought and sold on commission.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, in sums to suit purchasers, $150,000 of the bonds of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of recruiting, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; capitalists are invited to examine this investment, at the office of HENRY K. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 46 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given.

PETER S. WANDEL,
Treasurer Richmond County.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY.—THE annual meeting of stockholders in the ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., for the choice of directors and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 1 P. M. Par order.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISSION, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph here closely executed.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 24 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1864, from the bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 12, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and Bond holders of this company, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 3d WEDNESDAY of March, A. D. 1864, at 10 A. M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the company at their office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 17th day of March, thereafter.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

TRANSFER AGENCY PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, (NO. 32 WALL-ST.) NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Seven per cent. for the year ending Dec. 31, ult., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, upon the third mortgage bonds of said company, and will be paid by us on and after April 1, prox., to the registered holders thereof. The books for the transfer of such bonds which are ordered closed from March 1 to 16, inclusive, for the election of directors, will remain closed till April 2, proximo.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents.

FINANCIAL

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 percent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a first and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital .....£560,000. Reserved fund.....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS,
Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
Admission fee $250 per annum.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 179 Broadway, March 8, 1864.

The increased Capital of this Company is required to be paid on the 15th of March, 1864.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 23 William-st., office No. 15.

County, City and town bonds of the State of Wisconsin, issued to insolvent railroad companies, purchased at high prices.

GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,
CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.'S BUILDING,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for eleven directors, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of the first class, will take place at the office of the said company on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS Nos. 441, 155, 368, 338, 17, 41, 73, 378, 458, 385, 550, 176, 519, 2 and 96 have been duly designated for payment according to the terms of the mortgage. Interest thereon will cease 1st May, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEIER, No. 48 Exchange-pl., } Trustees.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, March 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY IS prepared to issue seven per cent. Convertible Bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars, for the purpose of completing the road at its eastern terminus. The holders of the Mortgage Bonds of the Long Dock Company have the option, for the months from date of taking these Bonds in exchange for the Bonds they now hold. Applications may be made at the Treasurer's office in West-st.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

WANTED—FROM ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS TO all of the sound Western Mixed Corn that can be procured in New-York City, at $1.40, payable in 10 days, and 3 cents per bushel in margin will be paid to the seller as soon as the contract is completed, or 5 cents per bushel margin on 15 days' time. Also, wanted one thousand tons prime quality shipping hay. Apply to LUTHER C. TIBBETS, No. 13 Moore-st.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

A MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BANKRUPT ASSOCIATION will be held at Delmonico's, corner of Chambers st., Room No. 9, Wednesday, March 9, at 3½ P. M. All interested in the passage of the bill are invited to attend. Per order of the Ex-Committee.

GEORGE L. CANNON, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE Apply to HAGNER & SMITH, Attorneys at Law, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT-owners of the GREENWOOD CEMETERY, required by the charter to be held to receive the yearly report of the Board of Trustees, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 12 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Cemetery, No. 20 Broadway, New-York.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Comptroller.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

E. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing noder the name and firm of F. & T. FAWCETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. FREDERICK FAWCETT,
THOMAS FAWCETT.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of FAWCETT & BENEDICT, for the transaction of the Hide, Leather and General Commission business, and will occupy the store No. 70 Gold-st.

FREDERICK FAWCETT,
JAMES BENEDICT.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between DAVID LOGAN and CHARLES H. BUCKMASTER is dissolved by the retirement of DAVID LOGAN.

DAVID LOGAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

The business will be continued by the undersigned on his own account.

CHARLES H. BUCKMASTER,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864. No. 112 Fron.-st.

OFFICE OF THE LAFAYETTE FLINT GLASS CO.,
Corner North 11th and 2d sts., E. D.
BROOKLYN, L. I., March 7, 1864.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Know ye: That ANNAN H. GOUDEN, late Secretary of the Lafayette Flint Glass Works, of the City of Brooklyn, E. D., is no longer connected with the above Company, and no act of his will be indorsed by said Company after this date.

CORNELIUS MAYER, President.
JOHN VAN GELDER, Secretary.

MR. CHARLES C. DODGE IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our house as of date Jan. 1, 1864.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

March 5, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened noon the morning of the 15th of February.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 45 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York,
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE—PERSONS CONTEMPLATING insuring their lives, and those already insured, should communicate immediately with the undersigned, and obtain information of great importance to them. Address A. ANDREWS, Box No. 5,583 Post-office, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 14th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

2,250 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

600,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY-SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

The bacon to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

20,667 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR suitable for keeping in this climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and hungs sealed.

1,000,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to stands of heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that is to the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries, when they can begin their deliveries, and how much bread they can deliver daily.

2,500 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white-flint corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

150,000 pounds prime N. Y. WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

150,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in suitable barrels.

60,000 pounds first quality white flint-corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

20,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ½ Souchong, ½ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chopmark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

100,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

30,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the whisky-vinegar taking thirty-five grains hydrocarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the cider-vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of vinegar offered and the kind of package.

2,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white-oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector, to be named by the undersigned.

4,000 gallons of RECTIFIED WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom House standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white-oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

Bidders for whisky will state whether they can furnish more of the same kind, and at the same price, if so required, during the month of April.

12,000 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, put in lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleansed article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of April, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of April, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of flour, 50 pounds; beans, beans, hominy, tea, sugar and rye must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible men, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payments will be enforced, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

OLD RIGGING JUNK FOR THE NAVY.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, the 15th day of March next, for 150,000 pounds of best old rigging junk for the manufacture of oakum, to be delivered free of all expense to the Government, at the U. S. Navy-yard, Brooklyn, as per sample there, within ninety days from the date of the acceptance of proposal.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Feb. 26, 1864.
H. VENDERSON, Navy Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASSINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, 14th inst., for the following articles, viz.:

Buckskins, each.
Saddle Blankets, ₱ pair.
Paint Brushes, 000, 0. Fitches end Sash Tools, ₱ doz.
Sash Brushes, ₱ doz.
Dust Brushes, (painters',) ₱ doz.
Wall Brushes, 10-inch, whitewash, ₱ doz.
Corn Brooms, ₱ doz.
Stable Brooms, rattan, ₱ doz.
Ball Buckets, cedar or pine, ₱ doz.
Gum Buckets, ₱ doz.
Edge Blacking, ₱ gallon.
Borax, best refined, ₱ lb.
Chalk, white, ₱ lb.
Glue, best fresh, ₱ lb.
Hides, raw, green, for covering saddles, packed in tight barrels in pickle, ₱ side.
Hides, thong, for sewing covering on saddles, packed in tight barrels in pickle, ₱ side.
Clinch Nails, 2½ and 2 inch, ₱ lb.
Nuts, ¼, ⅜, 5-16, 7-16, ½, 9-16, ⅝, 11-16, ¾.
Nuts, 1, 1½, 1¼ inch hole, ₱ lb.
Rope, Manila, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, 1 inch diameter, ₱ lb.
Sheep Skins, for Smiths' aprons, each.
Bagging Twine, in 12 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
White Lead, pure, in oil, 25, 50, and 100 lb. kegs, ₱ lb.
White Lead, ground dry, 5 and 10 lb. papers, ₱ lb.
Venetian Red, English, in oil, 5, 20 and 50 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Venetian Red, English, dry, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Prussian Blue, in oil, 3, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Prussian Blue, dry, 1 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Lamp Black, dry, 1 and 2 lb. papers, ₱ lb.
Yellow Ochre, dry, 5, 10 and 20 lb. papers, ₱ lb.
Chrome Green, dry, 5 and 10 lb. papers, ₱ lb.
Chrome Green, in oil, 3, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Burnt amber, 1, 2 and 5 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Drop black, dry, 1, 2 and 3 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
English vermillion, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
American vermillion, 1 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Brown paint, in oil, 3, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Spanish brown, dry, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Black paint, in oil, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Chrome yellow, dry, 1, 2 and 3 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Camel hair pencils (striping) ₱ doz.
Chamois skins, each.
Putty in kegs, ₱ lb.
Spirits turpentine, ₱ gallon.
Linseed oil, boiled, ₱ gallon.
Linseed oil, raw, ₱ gallon.
Neatsfoot Oil, ₱ gallon.
Coach Varnish, No. 1, ₱ gallon.
Copal Varnish, ₱ gallon.
Japan Varnish, Drying, ₱ gallon.

All the paints in oil, oil and varnish, to be put in tight cans and barrels, and the contents plainly marked on each package. All the articles of the foregoing list to be of the best quality of their kind, and to be well packed and delivered at place of shipment in this City without expense to the United States. Persons offering will please send samples, as far as practicable. Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster Stores," and addressed Major STEWART VAN VLIET,
Qr. Mr. U. S. A., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, March 15, 1864, for the supply of best quality of ice to U. S. General Hospitals at New-Orleans, La., Baton Rouge, La., Key West, Fla., and Pensacola, Fla., and such points on the coast of Texas as may be occupied as hospitals during the year 1864.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds delivered daily, as required by Surgeons in charge of Hospitals in the vicinity of above points. Also, price per ton of two thousand pounds, carefully stored in well constructed ice-houses at the above points, subject to inspection and measurement by the United States.

The following is the estimated quantity required at each point, but the proposals must include all additional amounts required during the year at the same rates:

New-Orleans	600 tons.
Pensacola	60 tons.
Key West	60 tons.
Baton Rouge	200 tons.

The above proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee that the party or parties are responsible, certified to by a United States District Attorney or Clerk of District Court.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified by mail or otherwise that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract under bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars.

Bonds to be properly certified to.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposals.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., marked "Proposals for Ice."

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposals.

Bidders may be present in person when the bids are opened.

The department reserves the right to reject all unsuitable bids.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, March 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new primary school house in Monroe-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no surety is named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD L. CAREY,
THOMAS SHIELDS,
MICHAEL OORLIS,
JAMES MOORE, } Committee.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 2, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL TAR.—THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY will receive, until March 16th inst., offers for their entire product of Coal Tar for one year, comm

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly adapted. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—61 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only safe and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED.—Therefore, let no false delicacy prevent your immediate application to Dr. POWERS. Dr. POWERS, successfully consulted with Dr. WARD No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venerians, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive speedy treatment without risk or exposure. Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. Ladies to consult Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 89th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 fine illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology, European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics: the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor. No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs,) N. Y., from 10 to 5.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

CAUTION TO LADIES, SINGLE AND MARRIED.—Every woman truly a lady, has an aversion to call in or upon a physician in respect to complaints peculiar to her sex. Besides the shock to her delicacy in consulting persons, most of whom know nothing of her ailments, she incurs worse than useless expenses in buying injurious pills, drops, potions, &c. No lady need call upon the numerous doctors with whom to uselessly spend her means, as "The Married Womans' Private Medical Companion," price $1, by A. M. Manricean, Professor of Diseases of Women, designed especially for the married or those about to be married, points out the mode of treatment to remove obstructions, irregularities, or her other ailments, as mother or wife, with the causes and symptoms, and what best to do. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and 18 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 28 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, gravel, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. Country patients, a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen at his office.

DR. LEWIS' FEMALE MONTHLY TONIC is the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty for removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause. Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Dr. LEWIS' valuable, certain and safe method of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicines, can do so at our interview. Ladies from a distance, can return the same day. Excellent rooms fitted up in style for accommodation of ladies.

A. LEWIS, M. D., Physician for Females.
No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCTURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitutions. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Prepared of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MRS. HAYWARD'S PULMON SYRUP—For catarrh, bronchitis and weak lungs, sold at No. 111 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 6 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without delay or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effect of all other remedies; cures in one case in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats fully, *Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT,
SAMARITAN'S GIFT,

The most certain remedy ever used.

Yes, a positive cure!

BALSAM COPAIBA and MERCURY discarded. Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Male packages, $2; females, $3; sent by mail.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.

There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.

Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 302 Broadway,
J. SWORDS, No. 52 Dey-st.,
A. D. WESCOTT, No. 718 Broadway,
DESMOND & CO., Fro's., No. 915 Race-st., Phila.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127¾ Liberty-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N.Y. Post-office.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES of females scientifically treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,211 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York. Inclose stamp for ladies' circular, and escape quackery. Board and nursing. Thiers' imperial Monthly Pills, for debility, irregularities, etc., is a scientific, safe and certain compound, in strict accordance with the French codex, and wholly distinct from the noxious trash of midwives and quacks. Price $1 and $5. Relief guaranteed.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE ruined their health by using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. The unfortunate can rely on Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROPS. They contain nothing injurious, and never fail in performing a speedy and permanent cure in any case of private diseases, no matter how obstinate the case may be. They never have, and never will fail to cure. Can be obtained at No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Eight separate rooms; a private entrance. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 23.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$135 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,876	Smeile	Saturday, March 5.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking	Saturday, March 12
VIRGINIA	2,978	Grace.	
[illegible]		Mourn	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$90 / $75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....$35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....Saturday.....March 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....March 19
KINGSTON.....Saturday.....March 26

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris.... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons.
On MONDAY, March 14, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
JOHN A. POST, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 12, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 85 West-st.
The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on March 26.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The elegant and fast United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COVER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DASW, Commander
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The U. S. mail sidewheel steamship EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
will leave pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

THE CANADIAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMER
NOVA SCOTIAN
will sail NEXT SATURDAY, from Portland. Fare from New-York to Derry and Liverpool, $30, $40 and $90 in gold or its equivalent. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money, can purchase Sight Drafts on the National Bank, and certificates for the Washington Line and the Mail Steamers, at lowest rates, from
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MASURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 29th of February,
SATURDAY, 26th of March.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
To sail on SATURDAY, March 19, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the United States Mail side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COUZAUARY, Commander,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st.
For freight and passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
P. S.—The steamship EVENING STAR, will follow and sail on SATURDAY, April 2, 1864.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS PROCURED from the Department of State by A. C. WILLIAMS, United States Desert Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT
will be given by the
MUSÆOLA ASSOCIATION,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 25, 1864,
for the benefit of the
Disabled Veteran Members, their Families, and the Families of Deceased Members of the 14th Regiment N. Y. S. M., 48th and 67th N. Y. Vols., (of Brooklyn,) in the service of the United States.

In the effort thus to provide for a large class of those in our midst who have been made direct sufferers by the Rebellion, the Musæola Association will present on this occasion a programme combining musical and literary talent of the first class, including addresses by eloquent speakers.

E. L. SANDERSON, President.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.
E. L. Sanderson, J. M. Mozart,
Dr. S. S. Gay, Chas. Carroll Sawyer.
WM. L. GILL, Secretary of Committee.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats Fifty Cents extra.

Reserved seats for sale at Wyckoff & Little's, Montague-st., near Court; Sawyer & Thompson's, No. 59 Fulton-av.; H. H. Dickinson, corner of Atlantic and Henry sts.; W. W. Swayne, No. 210 Fulton-st.; Brooklyn *Times* Office.

WALLACK'S. WEDNESDAY.
BENEFIT
OF
MR. CHARLES FISHER.
First time this season, Bulwer's high class comedy,
MONEY.
with the attractive cast that distinguishes the representation of the comedy at this establishment.

Alfred Evelyn.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Benjamin Stout, Esq., M. P.....Mr. Gilbert
Graves.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir John Vesey, Bart.....Mr. Mark Smith
Lord Glossmore.....Mr. Daly
Sir Frederick Blount.....Mr. Floyd
Capt. Dudley Smooth.....Mr. Norton
Clara Douglas.....Mrs. Hoey
Lady Franklin.....Miss Fanny Morant
Georgiace Vesey.....Miss Henriques

THURSDAY, tenth time, PURE GOLD.
FRIDAY, Mr. Lester Wallack's standard play, ROSEDALE, will be given for the one hundredth time.
SATURDAY, MISS GANNON'S benefit, (first time this season,) THE ROAD TO RUIN.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 10,
MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS
in their new
MUSICAL AND PROTEAN ENTERTAINMENT,
RAVELINGS,
written by the popular American dramatist, Charles Gayler, combining a series of
SKETCHES OF CHARACTER,
RUBS ON THE ROMANTIC,
HITS AT SOCIETY,
DASHES AT THE DILETTANTI, &c.
MR. AND MRS. WATKINS
IN TWENTY CHARACTERS AND SONGS,
assisted by the distinguished young pianiste
MISS CARLOTTA SHAW,
whose brilliant rendering of the works of the great masters has gained for her a position in the
FRONT RANK OF EUROPEAN ARTISTS.
For particulars see small bills. Open at 7, begins at 8.

MISS
MARY GANNON
begs to announce that her
BENEFIT
will take place on
SATURDAY, MARCH 12,
Holcroft's great and ever-popular comedy,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
will be produced for the occasion, with a
GREAT CAST
and due completeness in
SCENERY AND COSTUMES.
Box-book now open.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 718 BROADWAY.
Fifteenth week of the MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
the genuine
TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET GHOST,
graphically explained and delineated by
ONE WHO KNOWS!!!
and given every afternoon and evening, in addition to THE GRAND TOUR OF THE WORLD,
represented with a brilliancy and fidelity perfectly incredible until they are seen.
Door open at 7; tours begin at 6. Matinee every afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—HENRY WARD BEECHER'S ADRESS, THURSDAY EVENING.—By particular request, the front row of boxes on first circle, seating four persons, will be reserved at a charge of $3 each. Secured only at the Mercantile Library, Astor-place.
THEODORE I. HUSTED,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

For full information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. OODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¾.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¾ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations, Fort Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Dunkirk and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9.15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. Northern Line—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

FOR SALE—A NEW STEAM TUG—116 FEET long; 20 feet beam; 9 feet and 6 inches hold; condensing engine 30x30; wheel 8 feet and 9 inches; copper-fastened and coppered; she is powerful and fast. DAVISON, DICKINSON & CO., Engineers, No. 229 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS AND HAVANA.—THE United States mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BOARDS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, March 12, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA, FOR Liverpool. The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on Wednesday next, 9th instant. A Steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the ASIA, from 1:30 to 2:30 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The AUSTRALASIAN will sail 23d March. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. MONES.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER, SMITH, HOFFMAN & FRASE, No. 138 CHATHAM-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCE AT 71-2.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
The great enthusiasm manifested by a CROWDED AND BRILLIANT AUDIENCE last evening, and the urgent demand for a repetition of the
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,
in which
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
and her
OPERA TROUPE
appear, induces the management to announce that opera THIS, Wednesday, EVENING, March 9, 1864, for POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME,
Miss RICHINGS AS MARIE,
supported by the following eminent artists:—Mr. E. Seguin, J. W. Hill, E. Lamb, &c., Mrs. Hardy, &c.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY,
FIRST NIGHT OF SONNAMBULA.
FRIDAY,
BENEFIT OF MISS RICHINGS.
For this night only,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,
WITH MISS RICHINGS AND TROUPE,
LIKEWISE MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,
who has kindly volunteered.
ON MONDAY, March 14,
the Grand Musical and Romantic Drama of the
ENCHANTRESS,
which will be produced with all its former splendor.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
Stage Manager.....J. H. SELWYN.
THE EXCELLENCE OF PLOT.
THE FINESSE,
with which the scenes are worked out.
THE COMIC NATURE
OF THE SITUATIONS,
AND
THE WIT OF THE DIALOGUE,
have all combined to render the
NEW COMEDY,
adapted expressly for
THE OLYMPIC
by
AUGUSTIN DALY and FRANK WOOD,
and entitled
TAMING A BUTTERFLY,
One of the most
ENTERTAINING AND SUCCESSFUL
put on the metropolitan stage
THIS SEASON,
and fully warrants its announcement for
REPETITION EVERY EVENING,
with
Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Frank Drew, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, W. Davidge, J. R. Stoddart, G. H. Clarke, Miss H. Irving, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss J. Walters, Miss A. Harris and Miss F. Prestige.
Doors open at 7; performances commence at 7½; seats can be secured three days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will deliver an address before
THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
On THURSDAY EVENING, March 10, at 8 o'clock.
Subject:
"OUR MESSAGE TO GREAT BRITAIN."
The Directors have fixed the prices of admission at FIFTY CENTS, RESERVED SEATS in PARQUET and BALCONY, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS. Tickets for sale at the Library, Astor-place, and branch offices, Broadway, corner 26th-st., and No. 59 Liberty-st. Also, at Cornwell & Mack's, 5th-av. Hotel; Crowen's, No. 843 Broadway; Appleton's & Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st. Seats secured only at the Library, 26th-st. office, and Sibell's.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK.
The fifth of the series of Mr. Gottschalk's farewell concerts will be given on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 9, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted by Mme. ELENA D'ANGRI, the great Contralto,
Mlle. BARNATCHE, Pianist,
Mr. George Simpson, Tenor, Cerlo Patti, Violinist.
Conductors.....Sig. Abella and S. Behrnns.
Admission, including reserved seats, $1. Seats may be secured at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st. Doors open at 7½. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
Chickering's pianos used in Mr. Gottschalk's concerts.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—BIERSTADT'S PICTURE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS is now on exhibition at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st., DAY and EVENING, from 9 A. M to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

MR. CROPSEY'S PICTURE,
"CORFE CASTLE,"
Dorsetshire, Southern Coast of England.
On Free Exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY, 749 BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS
WILL TAKE SOME ADDITIONAL PUPILS
between the ages of 9 and 14 to educate with her daughters at Idlewild.
Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY,
BALSTON SPA, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.
Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal.
$150 pays for board and tuition in English one school year. French language by a native teacher. Superior advantages in vocal and instrumental music. Also in other ornamental branches. Admission at all times. For circulars, address the Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—In a location well known for its salubrity and beauty, six hours from New-York, commences its 46th semi-annual session April 1, 1864. At the attendance of its Winter term entirely filled, its accomodation, application should be made early. It affords peculiar advantages for instruction in music and for an appropriate gymnastic culture. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for further information.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A WIDOW OF a Confederate officer, wishes to obtain the care of a house, or to act as housekeeper; one in full competent to teach all the English branches and French; has a practical knowledge of music, &c. Documents will be shown antheticating the advertiser's position as above stated. Can be seen at this office. Address M. E. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful country village in Connecticut, has a family school of fourteen boys from this City. He will have three vacancies next session, commencing May 1. Place peculiarly adapted to boys of delicate constitution. Principal also a physician. Apply to L. P. ROSE, Esq., No. 132 Broadway, or LEWIS C. RICE, Esq., No. 743 Broadway.

ACCOUNTS AND PENMANSHIP.—NEW pupils will be received at any time for thorough instruction in the above branches at Goldsmith's Institute, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st. Separate rooms for ladies and for private instruction.
OLIVER D. GOLDSMITH.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, SPRING TERM—Opens March 26. $44, pays board and common English, 14 weeks, (both sexes.)
R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $12 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars, to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

THE MISSES HALSEY, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 132 West 46th-st. For circulars, &c., apply at the school.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation as governess in a gentleman's family. (Pupils under 12 years of age.) Her acquirements are music, French and Drawing. Address O. N. G., New-York Post-office, U. S.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READ THE OPINION OF A WESTERN EDITOR OF
ELIZA WOODSON.
"IT IS A QUAINT ORIGINAL BOOK,
"FULL OF PURE TEACHINGS
"AND GOOD, NOBLE THOUGHTS.
"FROM COVER TO COVER."
"Young and old can read this volume with profit."
Price $1 25. For sale everywhere.

RUBINA.
A NEW AMERICAN NOVEL,
JUST PUBLISHED.
From the Boston Transcript.
"Rubina" is the title of a very remarkable American novel, of more than ordinary excellence, published by James G. Gregory, of New-York. The greater portion of the volume is devoted to a vivid representation of the life, surroundings and characters of a New-England village. Both the description and the characterization have the closeness to fact of personal observation and experience. Aunt Rhoda is particularly good. The contrast between the he

THE REBEL PIRATES.

Continued from the First page.

commission, and with the *Severn* in Bombay Harbor, the fact ought to be clearly ascertained.

But leaving these considerations aside, and all regard for the substantial justice of the Northern cause we simply insist here, that if we are to sympathize, with weakness, simply for itself, our sympathies can not rightly be demanded by the *Alabama*.

The opinions of Englishmen are changing with regard to the South, as reason reasserts its power over sentiment. We are beginning to feel with regard to the Confederate cruisers, that it has been a criminal indifference on our part which allowed them the freedom of the seas; and that, if the letter of the law gave them an unhappy opportunity, it should have been at once closed, and this great scandal prevented.

Who, we ask, is the better for the 72 ships which have been burned by the *Alabama*? Is the Confederate cause the better? We trow not. Or is England the better, for the exasperation which their destruction has raised, and with a great show of justice, against her throughout the North? What shall we be the better for the 72 ships which have been burned or scuttled if it should turn out that, after all, they are English property;—and that we have to indemnify their American owners to the utmost farthing for their loss? And this is not an impossible contingency. The arrest of the *Alexandra* is an admission that the *Alabama* ought not to have been allowed to leave Liverpool, and we may be legally responsible for all her depredations. At least, it is altogether premature to decide that the property Semmes has destroyed is American, for it may yet have to be made good by the British tax-payer. Should the North, in the close of the war, make the demand, our appeal will not be to arms, but to the law. *A fine of two millions sterling on this account, would be peculiarly poignant to the national vanity; but it would be a cheap sum to pay for nullifying the dangerous principle that Semmes' miserable exploits must introduce into international relations, unless condemned in some such way, by the conscience of England and Europe.* The danger of the principle to our peace apparent, if we for a moment contemplate our referring the question of indemnity to the arbitration of France. Would France say—pay, or not pay? If she should award the latter, would not her motive at once be clear, the hope of being able some day to serve us as we have permitted Capt. Semmes and his (English) crew to serve the Northern States? We deeply regret that the *Alabama* should be visiting these shores, and we hope that she will come and go without any notice being taken of her officers and crew, that might appear to the Confederates or to the people of the United States, of the nature of respect or congratulation.

THE PAMPERO.

From the London Times, Feb. 23.

On Saturday, the Solicitor-General of Scotland (Mr. Young) was heard before Lord Ormidale, in reply for the Crown, on the objections to the information in the case of the vessel *Pampero*, lately seized in the Clyde. He said that this case was the second that had arisen under the Foreign Enlistment Act, the only other case being that of the *Alexandra*, with which the present one was identical in character, however much it might vary in circumstances. The facts might entitle the Crown to a verdict in the one case and not in the other, yet on all legal questions occurring under the statute they were precisely alike. Exactly the same information had been presented, and if the crown's interpretation of the statute was right in the one case it was also right in the other. No doubt the information was exceedingly long, consisting of 96 counts, but, as stated by the Lord Chief Baron in the *Alexandra* case, all the counts resolved at last into this question—was the vessel, as it stood at the time of the seizure, liable to forfeiture under the statute? He thought the learned counsel for the defenders were wrong in urging their objections at this stage. It was no doubt competent for the court to decide upon questions of relevancy before trial, but it was equally competent, and would have been more convenient, to raise any legal question at or after the trial. The defenders had asked the Judge by interlocutor to reserve their objections, but this course was objected to by the Crown on the ground that they were not entitled to reserve by expression anything that was not reserved in the statute by implication, and that to introduce express reservations in this way would lead to confusion and uncertainty in the course of practice in such cases. In the Alexandra case the same objections had been taken, but not in the way of attempting to prevent the case going to trial. There were two courses which it would be open for the court at the trial to take—either to direct the jury as to the meaning of the statute, and leave that direction to be challenged by exception, or to ask the jury to dispose of the facts on the assumption that the information was good in law, leaving that question to be decided on the motion to apply the verdict. With regard to the objection that "to cruise and commit hostilities" was not the intent of the equipper, he admitted that the construction of the seventh clause of the statute was awkward, but he maintained that these words expressed the employment of the ship, and not the intent of the equipper. Tan equipper intended that the ship should be employed to cruise and commit hostilities; but while that was the intent with which the ship was equipped, the employment was to be by somebody else to whom the ship was to be handed over. As to the objection that the word "arm" was not charged with reference to the alleged cruiser, it might be that the equipment did not proceed to the extent of arming, and yet that the equipment was made with the extent that the ship should cruise and commit hostilities. It might be that they could get no evidence further than the actual equipment, and that they could not prove the ultimate intention to arm; but if they could prove that the equipment, however short of arming it might have come, was made for warlike purposes, then they could get a conviction under the act. Suppose the ship to be an iron-clad, and that sailors and provisions only were put on board, would it be reasonable to suppose that the vessel was only built for a pleasure cruise? If it could be proved by evidence or admission of the parties that the vessel was not intended for a mercantile but a hostile purpose, a purpose of committing hostilities against the United States, a nation with which Her Majesty was at peace, then the Crown would be entitled to a conviction under the act. It was not necessary to prove arming if they could prove the hostile purpose. In conclusion, the Solicitor-General asked the Judge, without regard to the defender's objections, to send the case for trial. The case was adjourned till to-day.

THE TUSCALOOSA.

A BRITISH SHIP BOARDED.

The following account of the boarding of the British ship *East*, of Liverpool, on her passage from London to Bombay, by the Confederate cruiser *Tuscaloosa*, is extracted from a letter received from one of the officers of the ship:

"About noon on Friday, the 9th October, 1863, in lat. 3° north, lon. 33° west, having at the time a fresh breezn with heavy rain, observed a bark or car port querter, apparently a merchant vessel, which showed American colors and signalized that she wished to speak with us. Capt. Callender immediately hauled up the courseack and mainsail, hauled down the staysails and backed the mizentopsail. About 2 P. M. she crossed our stern and raoged up on our lee quarter, when we were ordered rather imperiously by some one on the querter-deck to heave to. The order not being attended to, she sheered off a little further, triced up her ports, and fired a blank gne, at the same time hoisting the Confederate flag. A cumber of her crew were stationed on her quarter-deck with rifles, which they kept firing off whenever any of our crew showed themselves in an exposed situation, but the man at the helm seemed to be their principal aim, as several balls were found on the deck close to him. The first round-shot they fired (which, judging from the report, seemed to be about a 12-pounder, passed overhead close by the mainmast, the second in the same line, and the third, evidently intended to disable our rudder, fell a few feet short of the quarter. Tan wind having fallen lighter prevented us from heading the bark, and as both vessels lay parallel to each other, any shot might have pierced off some of our crew and injured some of our spars. The Captain therefore deemed it prudent to heave to. The firing ceased; a boat was lowered and manned by four armed men and an officer, who, on arriving on board and having examined our papers, apologised for detaining us, and said that as her ship was so much like an American-built ship they suspected we were deceiving them by hoisting the English ensign, and more especially as we made all sailing qualities from her as soon as she fired the first shot. In answer to our inquiries as to the name of the vessel, the boat's crew did not seem inclined to be communicative, but we understood she was called the *Tuscaloosa*, and had been captured by the *Alabama*, which vessel she had run from a short time previous off the Cape of Good Hope. She is a sharp-looking bark of about 250 or 300 tons, with a narrow white streak along the gunwale. They had been doing what they could to make her something man-of-war like, but her sails and rigging aloft presented a seedy appearance. During the quarter of an hour which elapsed from the time we made sail until we hove to, ten round shots were fired at us, and the rifle balls we could not compute (say about 30.) Immediately on the return of her boat alongside she dipped her ensign to us in token of good-bye, and stood away southward, we also making all sail and standing on our course.

P. S.—I forgot to mention after she fired the first shot she filled on our yards and endeavored to get out of our reach, and had the breeze kept up we would soon have done so, as we could sail much faster than she."

THE FLORIDA.

A letter from Brest to the London *Herald* says:

"I regretted very much arriving in Brest a day too late to visit the Confederate ship-of-war *Florida*. The *Florida* is away again, and it may be useful to state that the crew consists of a few Irishmen, a great many Austrians, some Belgians and quite a number of Italians. This is reliable. The officers, I was told, are fine fellows, and the crew are picked men, who will give a good account of any equal number of the Federals.

From the European Times.

The Confederate cruiser *Florida* has most effectually eluded her pursuers. The night she left was dark and stormy, the wind being S. E., and she took the Pass de Roy Channel, going between the Saints safely to sea. The last heard of the United States steamer *Kearsage* was four or five days previously, when she was spoken by a Brest pilot boat sixteen miles S. W. of that port.

THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT RATIFIED.

Soldiers Declared Entitled to Their Rights.

ABOUT A ONE-THIRD VOTE POLLED.

Triumph of the Union Party in New-Hampshire.

The election, yesterday, on the proposed amendment giving to soldiers and sailors absent on service the right to vote, resulted, as was anticipated it would, in a vote largely in favor of the amendment. Loyal citizens did not take the interest in it that they should, and the vote is only a partial indication of the feeling on the question. Very many did not know that an election was being held; around the polls were none of the usual indications—the booths, the ticket-boxes, the pot-house politicians, &c. On the piazzas or in pockets, for the most part, were deposited the ballots by the zealous Union men who worked at the polls and offered to voters the affirmative ballots. The opposition managers, much stronger than was expected, were secret, shunned the daylight, and, smacking from the gaze of honest men, did their work in the byeways and holes away from the polls. New-York means emphatically that the soldiers and sailors shall vote, but was too busy to make assurance doubly sure on the question of the amendment. Had it been suspected that the Copperheads would have made the effort they did, the loyal vote would have been overwhelming.

The following is the vote as returned last evening from the different Police Precincts:

Prec't.	Yes.	No.	Prec't.	Yes.	No.
1	37	27	18	740	357
2	75	51	19	550	247
3	81	15	20	929	351
4	144	141	21	597	357
5	414	213	22	754	218
6	221	368	23	326	204
7	600	338	24	No polling places.	..
8	216	159	25		..
9	1190	218	26		..
10	913	223	27	154	162
11	833	678	28	896	229
12	411	129	29	1548	219
13	91	34	30	34	2
14	264	356	31	133	84
15	932	129	32	147	6
16	1196	251			
17	1042	624	Total	16401	6879
			Majority	9522	

Note.—Precincts Nos. 24, 25 and 26 contain no polling places, being mere stations, viz.: Police Boat No. 1. No. 300 Mulberry-street and the City Hall. The above is the full vote of the City.

The Union citizens went up to the ballot-box with smiles upon their countenances, and cheerfully voted for the rights of the elector while employed in the defence of his country. In some instances they presented an open ballot, and evinced a pride in embracing an opportunity to do justice to our absent citizens. But not so with the opponents of this wise and proper measure. The Copperhead was invariably overflowing with poisonous hatred, and when he dared, would give vent to his feelings of detestation of the soldier and the Government of the United States. Some of these fellows, reeking with the odors of bad rum and tobacco, and fresh from a low pot-house in the neighborhood of the polls, heeded their ballots to the inspector, with a seeming wish that they could place a serpent inside of them to sting to death every one and everything that favored the adoption of the constitutional amendment.

Two Germans came up to a firn-hydrant, from the top of which were distributed the ballots. They were handed ballots by a fellow-countryman in favor of the proposed amendment, and asked to vote for the soldiers. They said they would not, as it would be helping Lincoln, and they wished ballots to vote against him and his troops. Another German, a loyal Democrat, an acquaintance of these men, then came up, and got an affirmative ballot. He asked them to vain bis ticket, but they peremptorily declined. A brief conversation then ensued on the objects of the election. Finding that the two Copperheads could not be induced to change their minds, the loyal Gnrman said to them, in an indignant tone, "Do you want to kill the Democratic party?" No answer was returned. The parties separated. The loyal German deposited his vote for the rights of the soldier, and felt that he had only done his duty to those who risk their lives in defence of their country.

Many a good Union man was to be found among the Irish. A son of the Emerald Isle, pretty well advanced in years, and poorly clad for this inclement season of the year, approached a Union ticket depository and obtained a ballot in favor of the amendment to the Constitution. As he was proceeding to the poll-room, another Irishman stopped him and told him not to vote that ticket, as it would be a vote for the "nagers." The voter looked at the man, and said, in a very emphatic manner, "Be jabers, I shall vote for the poor soldier." And so he did, and the Copperhead crawled away in search of easier prey.

One stroeg party man, a Democrat, voted for the amendment on the ground that all the votes of the soldiers would be given to McClellan for President. "I em," says he, "a McClellan man, and the Republicans will get mistaken if they think the soldiers will vote for Lincoln."

A Copperhead of the most venomous kind proclaimed that the election of the ticket would give "niggers" the right to vote, and he urged his Democratic friends to vote against the soldiers.

Among the bitter opponents of the proposed amendment were several young men of the Copperhead persuasion. They said the election was a Black Republican trick to get votes for Lincoln and to put "niggers" on an equality with white men. Of course, they deposited ballots against the privilege proposed to be given the soldiers on the battle-field.

A fellow in the United States uniform, supposed to be a soldier, presented himself at one of the polls and argued against allowing soldiers to vote while away from home. He said if they were given the right to vote while on the field they would be influenced by the officers in command. This man was evidently a Copperhead, but no one could ascertain where he belonged. The soldiers will be allowed to vote, however, and "that's the end on't."

THE ELECTION IN BROOKLYN.

The following are the complete returns of the election in Brooklyn, and, as will be seen, the majority in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, allowing soldiers to vote, was overwhelming:

Wards.	Yes.	No.	Wards.	Yes.	No.
1	206	7	13	907	18
2	180	9	14	263	54
3	456	13	15	381	4
4	433	21	16	425	154
5	506	44	17	485	21
6	459	21	18	777	3
7	538	40	19	361	18
8	197	2	20	772	20
9	531	40	21	—	—
10	880	68	22	—	—
11	626	23			
12	134	16	Total	8835	600
			Majority	8235	

The Result in the State.

Newburgh, Orange County, Tuesday, March 8.

In the two election districts of this city, 779 votes were cast in favor of the amendment, and 99 against it.

Montgomery.—Minden—For, 368; against, 31. Mohawk—104 majority. Canajoharie—160 majority. Amsterdam—316 majority.

St. Lawrence.—Ogdensburgh—For, 363; against 19.

Ulster.—Sangerties—For, 268; against, 162. Kingston—For, 684; against, 228.

Herkimer.—German Flats—50 majority.

Schenectady.—Schenectady City—250 majority.

Onondaga.—Lysaeder (incomplete)—For, 279; against, 76. Van Buren (incomplete—For, 187; against, 106. Elbridge (incomplete)—For, 201; against, 2.

Wayne.—Galen—For, 423; against, 11.

Cayuga.—Bavaria—For, 600; against, 12. Alexander—For, 284; against, 2. Leroy—For, 420; against, 0. Byron—For, 212; against, 11.

Monroe.—Rigo—For, 193; against, 4. Corfu—For 156; against, 0.

Seneca.—Seneca Falls (uncomplete)—For, 259; against, 23. Waterloo—For, 364; against, 25.

Greene.—Catskill—For, 282; against, 144.

Jefferson.—Watertown—For, 646; against, 35.

Oneida.—Utica—For, 1,843; against, 737.

Rensselaer.—Troy (city)—For, 2,500; against, 1,130.

Oswego.—Oswego City, (except one ward)—For, 926; against, 59. Volney, (incomplete)—For, 507; against, 27. Granby—For, 263.

Ontario.—Clifton Springs—For, 103, against, 5.

Erie.—Lancaster—For, 184; against, 60.

Westchester.—East Chester, (First District)—For, 164; against, 88. Rye, (First District)—For, 136; against, 103.

Queens.—Astoria—For, 110; against, 20.

Tioga.—Barton (Waverly District)—For, 229; against, 29.

Steuben.—Cameron—149 majority. Painted Post—130 majority. Bath (2d district)—For, 177; against, 18. Bath (3d district)—For, 208; against, 9. Campbell (1st district)—For, 125; against, 3. Wayland—36 majority. Avoca—For, 200; against, 15.

Sullivan.—Liberty, 160 maj. Cosetcton, 133 maj. Tusten, 80 maj.

Orange.—Deerpark, (Third District,) 298 maj.

Wyoming.—Warsaw gives only 6 votes against. Castile, (First District,) 204 maj. Genesee Falls—For, 103; against, 8. Athica—For, 275; against, 34.

Livingston.—Genesco—For, 293; against, 5. Nunda—For, 290; against, 15. Caledonia—For, 167. Avoe, (Second District—For, 200. Livonia, (First District)—For, 213; against, 3. Conesus—For, 177; against, 1.

Erie.—Aldeo, 162 maj. Darien, (village)—For, 221; against, 39.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, March 8.—

The result of the Charter Election here to-day is the election of the entire Union city ticket except Overseer of the Poor; the election of five Union Supervisors and Aldermen out of eight, and three out of four Union School Commissioners.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Heavy Union Gains—Gov. Gilmore Re-elected—Large Union Majority in the Legislature.

CONCORD, Tuesday, March 8—8 P. M.

A very full vote was thrown at our State election to-day.

The returns up to the present hour are insufficient to establish the result; but they show considerable Union gains over the vote of last year.

Gilmore is undoubtedly reelected Governor over Harrington, the Opposition candidate.

The roads are soft, and there is some delay in getting the returns; but a good report of the result will be obtained to-night.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, March 8—(0:30, P. M.

Seventy-seven towns give Gilmore, 17,530; Harrington, 13,979; scattering, 81. Gilmore is elected by 4,000 majority. All five of the Republican Councillors are elected; probably nine of the twelve Senators elected are Republicans, and a majority of the Representatives. There have been heavy Union gains in every town heard from, except three.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, March 8—11 P. M.

The Union victory in the State is being celebrated by fireworks, music, processions, &c.

REPORTS FROM OTHER PLACES.

LANCASTER, N. H., Tuesday, March 8.

The vote of Coos County shows a Union gain of about 200.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Tuesday, March 8.

The vote in this city for Governor is: Gilmore, 1,229; Harrington, 659—a Union gain of 401.

Portsmouth sends eight Union and two Democrats to the Legislature.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 8.

Returns from twenty-one towns give Gilmore 6,401; Harrington, 3,886; with 25 Republicans and 8 Democratic Representatives. In nineteen of the same towns last year the vote was: Gilmore, 3,676; Eustman, 3,796; Harriman, 195; Gilmore's gain 1,631.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Extensive Labor Movement at the Navy-Yard.

Yesterday, Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding left this City for Washington, for the purpose of endeavoring to compromise the difference between the employes at the Navy-yard and the Departments. Nearly all the branches of work have recommenced a vigorous movement to obtain increased pay, but it is not now to be characterized by strikes. The laborers held a meeting on Friday last, and resolved to appoint a deputation to go to Washington, and lay their claims before the authorities. The caulkers waited on the Admiral on the same day, and stated that they could get more wages outside than they were paid in the yard; but their determination was to state their case to him and not to strike. The Admiral promised to represent the matter to the Government. The watchmen now get 13 shillings per diem, and they are about to apply for two dollars or 15 shillings. The blacksmiths also ask an advance, and the carpenters are said to be similarly inclined. The decision of the Secretary of the Navy regulates the pay of Navy-yard employes as on inside workmen are paid; but the hands now assert that since their wages were increased last, a still further advance has taken place outside; and the present movement aims to effect another "equalization." A Board of Officers is again to investigate the prices paid in the foundries, shipyards and workshops of the metropolis. The laborers and mechanics at the other yards are working with the New-York hands in this matter, and will abide by the result attained here.

New-York Medical College.

The fourteenth annual commencement of this Institution took place on Monday evening, the 7th inst. The attendance was very large, and among the audience were members of the most distinguished medical gentlemen of the City. Prof. Raphael, Dean of the Faculty, in a short address called the attention of the graduates to the vast responsibilities which they assumed in becoming physicians, and exhorted them, if they did not feel a pure and genuine love for the profession, to abandon it at once. Rev. Dr. J. M. Mathews then conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on the following gentlemen: David Brekes, John T. Nagle, Otto F. A. Jeetz, J. G. Ponle, Justice J. Spteng, Charles C. Terry, Charles Liston Brown, Nelson Fince, Jr., and Henry H. Davidson, of New-York; Teeodorn Frickenstein and William F. Gaihanr, of Germany; J. M. Vnitia, Fernando Mintcguiaga and Francisco Arroyo y Herndia, of Cubn.

Hon. John H. Anthon, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, then delivered a most eloquent and thrilling valedictory, which was listened to with great attention, both by the students and the large audience. The concluding address was by Mr. Charles C. Taar, one of the graduates. The Van Arkee prizes for the two best theses were awarded by Prof. Parcy. The first prize to Mr. David Brekes, the second to Mr. Otto F. A. Jentz.

Rights of Omnibus Passengers.

The following petition to the Legislature of the State of New-York has been largely signed in this City:

"The undersigned, citizens and property owners of the State of New-York, respectfully request that the Legislature will at its present session enact a law declaring that no proprietor, conductor, driver or person in charge of any passenger car, stage, omnibus, or other public vehicle in the City of New-York, for the transportation of passengers thereis, shall ask or demand any fee, reward or hire of any description, for carrying a passenger, unless such passenger shall be provided with a good and sufficient seat in said vehicle. Your petitioners represent that the evils of the present system of packing rail cars and omnibuses, as practiced by all the different lines in the City, without exception, have become unendurable, and they request that no further grants of railroad franchises be made, or any legislation in favor of the roads now in use be coesidered, without attaching thereto a provision of the character above stated."

The Metropolitan Fair.

The wholesale dry goode houses of this City are responding nobly to the appeal made in behelf of the Sanitary Fair—something over $80,000 having been already subscribed, in sums of not less than $1,000 each. The importers and wholesale dealers in fancy goods will be called upon in a few days by a committee for their subscriptions to the Metropolitan Fair. It may be safely assumed that the contributions from this class of New-York merchants will be creditably liberal.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

An Explosion in Thirty-Eighth-Street—One Man Seriously Injured.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, an explosion occurred in the alcoholic distillery of Mr. Gaonon Moore, in West 38th-street, near Tenth-avenue. The shock was so great that buildings on the adjoining block were shaken to their foundations. The watchmen of the premises, named Patrick Phillips, was seriously injured by falling pieces of the building. He was conveyed to his residence No. 410 West Thirty-eighth-street, where he now lies in a critical condition. The building took fire immediately after the explosion. It was damaged to the extent of about $10,000; insured for $5,000. The explosion occurred in the basement, and the police report that this is the third or fourth time that an occurrence of this kind has taken place within a few months. The cause of it is as yet unascertained.

An Infant Murdered by its Mother.—Coroner Naumann held an inquest yesterday on the body of an infant aged 13 days, which came to its death, according to the verdict of the jury, "by suffocation at the hands of its mother, Catharine McCarty." The latter resided at No. 207 East Twenty-first-street. From her testimony it appears that she is not married, and that she did not know where the father of the child was. Several witnesses were examined, and among other testimony we have that of Dr. Thomas Ransmon, who made a post-mortem examination. The verdict of the jury is fully sustained by the avidance in the case. It all went to show that the unnatural mother had committed the crime of infanticide by suffocating it. Catharine was arrested and committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Arrival of a Prize.—The prize steamship *Scotia*, J. M. C. Revell, Acting Ensign, commanding, arrived at this port yesterday from Wilmington Bar, via Hampton Roads. She is 81 tons burden, and has on board a cargo of 180 bales cotton. She was captured on the 1st inst., 10 miles off Wilmington, by the United States gunboat *Connecticut*, while attempting to run the blockade. She was bound to Nassau. On the 3d inst., Wm. Bassill, seaman, of Vinalhaven, fell overboard and was drowned. The following is her list of officers: Acting Ensign, J. M. C. Revell; Acting Master's Mate, E. D. Howland; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, E. F. Manning; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Henry Brehard.

Reception of the Fifty-Sixth New-York Volunteers.—The sons of Orange and Sullivan are requested to attend a meeting of said Society, to be held at the Astor House, this Wednesday evening, at 5 o'clock, for the purpose of taking steps to give a fitting reception to the returning veterans of the Fifty-sixth New-York State Volunteers, (Tenth Legion,) C. H. Van Wyck, Colonel Commanding.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court — Circuit.—*Part 1.*—Nos. 1405, 1653, 1205, 463, 921, 94, 95, 897, 578, 828, 520, 82, 216, 788, 916, 954, 920, 940, 72, 968. *Part 2.*—Adjourned to Monday, March 21, 1864. *Part 2.*—Nos. 584, 1285, 1453, 600, 1279, 1272, 541, 604, 656, 618, 620, 892, 567, 649, 709.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 88, 339, 100, 433, 436, 370, 155, 309, 59, 321, 39, 438, 439, 440. *Part II.*—Nos. 97, 13, 397, 29, 404, 413, 414, 463, 324, 136, 22, 327, 330, 192, 46.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2815, 3411, 1065, 2291, 3317, 547, 535, 779, 879, 959, 961, 3381, 2281, 2283, 3153. *Part II.*—Nos. 2372, 380, 3460, 3360, 1932, 2708, 298, 2902, 3394, 2844, 2274, 2278, 2280, 2282, 2292.

The "Night Blooming Cereus"—Injunction Granted to Restrain its Imitation.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Edward Phalon and Henry L. Phalon vs. *Frederick H. Henshaw, Charles L. Faulkner and Joshua M. Cushing.*—This is an application for an injunction to restrain the defendants from selling an article of perfumery under the name of "Night Blooming Cereus," or under the label or trade-mark of plaintiff or any imitation thereof.

The plaintiffs allege that they have invented and discovered a new perfume which was never before known or used by the trade or public; that they adopted for it as an appropriate name and trade-mark the title of "Night Bloomieg Cnreus." That under said name, within the last two months, plaintiffs have sold $75,000 worth of this perfume, that they have spent very large sums in advertising it, and that there is no other perfume known under the same name. Plaintiffs further allege that the defendants have been and are selling a spurious article manufactured by R. & G. A. Wright, of Philadelphia, Penn., under the name of "Night Blooming Cereus," using plaintiff's labels and trade-mark, and are selling it in similar bottles, by which plaintiffs are greatly damaged in their business, and they pray that a perpetual injunction may issue and such damages be awarded them as they may be entitled to. Upon motion of E. W. Dodge, plaintiff's counsel, and the affidavits of the plaintiffs, Justice Barnard yesterday granted an injunction against the defendants during the pendency of the action.

Evening Exchange.

$60,000	Am. Gold	164¾	200	Pittsburgh	121¾
120,000	do	165	200	do	121½
60,000	do	165⅝	1200	Fort Wayne	128
50,000	do	s2 165	300	do	12 ⅛
300	N. Y. Cen. R	137½	100	do	129½
806	Erie R	118½	600	do	b3 129
800	do	118⅝	1100	do	129
900	do	118¾	200	Cumb. Conl	92
600	no	s3 118¾	100	do	91¾
2200	do	119	400	do	92½
600	do	119⅛	200	do	94
600	do	119¾	400	do	93¾
500	do	s3 119⅞	3000	do	93¾
700	do	119⅞	300	do	93⅝
100	do	120	300	do	93⅝
100	do	b3 120	700	do	93¾
100	do	s3 120	600	Wyoming C. Co	106½
700	do	120¼	600	Canton Co	64¼
300	do	120⅜	500	do	64¼
200	M. & P. Du C	76	500	do	b3 64¼
100	do	b3 75	500	do	64¾
100	Harlem R	146¾	500	do	b3 64¾
200	do	147	300	do	64¼
1200	do	147⅜	300	do	b3 64¾
1000	do	148¾	400	do	64¾
600	Reading R	142	300	do	64¾
400	do	142¼	300	Quick. Min. Co	64¾
300	do	142⅜	350	do	64
200	do	142⅜	200	do	63¾
200	do	142⅜	200	do	63¼
200	Mich. So. R	104	200	do	63⅝
400	do	s3 104	100	do	h10 63¾
100	do	103⅞	500	Nashua Copper	5⅛
300	do	103⅜	100	Central Coal Co	88
1000	do	b3 104	300	do	89¼
600	Ill. Cen. R	137¾	500	Am. Coal Co	120
100	do	137⅝	1500	do	120¼
100	do	b3 137¾	400	do	b3 120
200	Rock Island R	126¾	400	Rutland Marble Co	20½
700	do	126⅜	200	do	s30 20¾
1200	do	b3 126¾	500	do	21
200	Northwestern	59⅜	100	do	21¼

[Advertisement.]

Body, Brain, Mind.—For etheology, physiology, physiognomy, phrenology and psychology, including the origin and destiny of man, his social, intellectual and spiritual relations, the choice of pursuits, what each can do best, &c., see the *Phrenological Journal* for 1864. January, February and March numbers now ready. Fifteen cents each, or $1 50 a year. Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, New-York. Examinations daily.

[Advertisement.]

The Splendid New Drama—With its gorgeous scenery, brilliant costumes, illuminated fountains, with real water, living fairies, &c., &c., at Barnum's Museum, is drawing crowded houses. It will be played this afternoon and evening, when there will be immense throngs to gaze upon its beauties. The Giants, Dwarfs and multitudes of other living novelties will also contribute to the amusement of the crowds.

[Advertisement.]

England will doubtless be called upon to indemnify citizens of the United States for vessels destroyed by certain of the rebel pirates. No family, on that account, should fail to order Kent's East India Coffee, as it is the best for family use. Sold by all grocers, at 25 cents per pound. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

Demorest's New-York *Illustrated News* of this week contains unusual attractions in the way of startling novelties, spicy and interesting literary matter, and splendid illustrations. Sold everywhere. Price 8 cents. Particulars elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

Harring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Harring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Harring & Floyn's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Ready—Knox's Spring Hats for gents, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

Passengers Arrived.

In barkentine Teresa, from Maracaibo—W. Borntorst, lady and 2 children, Mrs. C. Groux, Miss Ellen Morrison and servant.

In bark Isabelita, from Ciudad Bolivar—Capt. Hammer and lady, Mr. Beecroft.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises	6 23	Sun sets	6 00
Moon sets	8 15		

High Water—This Day.

Sandy Hook	8 49	Gov. Island	9 38
Hell Gate	11 00		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 8.

Cleared.

Steamship Asia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard.
Steamer Anna, Davis, Providence, C. E. Knox & Co.
Ships Daniel Hoadley, Bayden, Liverpool, Smith & Dunning; American Congress, Woodward, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Barks Heiress, Clark, Crostadt, De Groot & Peck; Maggie Hammond, (Br.,) Otago, N. Z., ——; Annie, (Br.,) Whitter, Cape Town, Napier & Wellsford.
Brig Mary Boncher, (Br.,) Boncher, Matamoras.
Schooners A. Vining, Morning Star, Fallot, Kingston, via Savanna la Mar, G. F. Bulley.
Schooners Saratoga, Adams, Philadelphia, Baknr & Dayton; O. C. Acaen, Peck, Stamford; E. C. Scranton, Staplin, Mystic, H. S. Rackett & Son; Joel Van Sant, Soper, Fortress Monroe, John J. Bylandt; Jesse A. Woodhouse, Thomas, Tampico, E. J. Wenhnrs; Mary Jane Moon, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Washington, Bodinn, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; R. Cook, Jones, Accomac, F. J. Campbell; John Torry, Inmen, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; Christie Johnsoe, Rich, Fortress Monroe, Crowell & Paine; Sardinian, Rumball, Mansanilla, F. Talbot & Co.; Bion, King, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.
Sloop Emily, Decker, Fortress Monroe, E. H. Kreemer; Emeline, Kelly, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Sophamora, Vail, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Trade Wind, Babbidge, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. March 7, 9¼ P. M., off Barnegat, was run into by an unknown bark, carrying away our mizzenmast, part of after rail, stove boat, etc. Did not ascertain the damage done to the bark.
Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool Feb. 20, and Queenstown 22d, at 12½ P. M., with mdse. and 418 passengers to John G. Dale. March 7, 6 P. M., off Montauk Point, signalized Br. ship Indian Empire, bound W.
Steamship Scotia, (prize,) J. M. C. Revell, Acting Ensign, commanding, Wilmington, N. C., Bar and Hampton Roads 7th, at 8 A. M. Was captured on the 1st inst., 10 miles off Wilmington, by the U. S. gunboat Connecticut, after having run the blockade. 7th inst., while coming out of Hampton Roads, spoke U. S. steam gunboat Dawn, on a cruise.
Steamer Patleon, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.
Bark Morning Star, (Dan.,) Stirling, St. Jago 28 ds., with sugar, etc., to Waydell & Co.
Steamship Empire, Hunter, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.
Bark Alexander Duff, (of New-Haven,) Neal, Demerara 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Daniel Trowbridge, of New-Haven.
Bark Isabella, (Venesel.,) Griffin, Ciudad Bolivar 22 ds., with hides, etc., to Harbecks & Halsey. 7th inst., at 10 P. M., off Barnegat, was run into by a hay-loaded schr., bound S., which carried away jibboom, head and split cut water. Left no vessels.
Bark Nubia, (of Boston,) Mack, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to Roger Bros.
Barsantine Teresa, (Jacobson,) Maracaibo Feb. 14, with coffee, hides, etc., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Had strong northerly gales; in Crooked island Passage, spoke the schr. Haiita, (Br.,) for New-York.
Brig Resolute, (of St. Thomas,) Peterson, Sagua la Grande Feb. 20, with molasses to Waydell & Co.
Schr. Emma Anderson, (of St. Kitts,) Ackar, St. Martin's 22 ds., with salt to Varnle & S. K. Raysal. Has had strong northerly winds most of the passage.
Schr. Samuel Colt, Hilyard, Philadelphia 2 ds., with coal to Mr. McKee.
Schr. Alethea, Cassady, Port Royal 5 ds.
Schr. Ruth, Hodgon, Portland 10 ds.
Schr. D. Gifford, Smith, Virginia, with wood.
WIND—Sunset, S. W., and light.

Sailed.

Steamship St. Andrew.
Ship Albert.
Bark Jeune Marie.
Brigs Alice Franklin, Ocean Traveler, Ocean Bells, La Cayenne, S. G. Throop, Elizabeth, Varicine.
Schooners M. P. Hawkins

The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

Highly Interesting Accounts of the Great Raid.

The Manner of Col. Dahlgren's Death and the Capture of His Men.

They Are Shot Down from a Midnight Ambush.

The Plan of Operations Found on the Colonel's Body.

Confinement of the Prisoners in Dungeons and in Irons.

THEIR PROMPT EXECUTION DEMANDED

Barbarous Indignities, Cruelties and Passions.

The Exchange of Prisoners Resumed Through Gen. Butler.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. BUTLER.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, March 8.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The flag-of truce boat is in, bringing over forty-eight officers and over six hundred privates, delivered for exchange.

The Richmond papers give an account of Col. DAHLGREN's death and Maj. COOK's capture.

The papers of to-day say: "On the 6th of March, Gen. SHERMAN was at Canton, on the Mississippt Central Railroad. That he has taken a large number of negroes and leaves the country impoverished."

The papers also state that the Confederates have ordered all of Gen. KILPATRICK's officers whom they captured to be placed in irons.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Maj.-Gen. Com'dg.

OUR RICHMOND FILES.

We have received full filee of Richmond papers, from March 1 to March 8 inclusive, which furnish us with the rebel version of and commente on the recent daring raid of Unton troops on Richmond.

THE GREAT RAID,

FURTHER INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 4.

In concluding our report yesterday, we stated that the raiders had succeeded in effecting their escape by crossing the Pamunkey at Piping Tree. Subsequent information has satisfied us thet this statement was erroneous, and that only a small portion of the enemy's forces crossed the Pamunkey in their retreat. The main body, after passing Old Church, in Hanover County, moved down into New-Kent, on their way, doubtless, to Williamsburgh.

Yesterday afternoon Col. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, with about forty of his Marylanders, assisted by a detachment of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, which had joined him, came up with their rear guard, near Tunstall's Station, when a skirmish ensued, resulting in the capture of seventy of the retoers. This is probably the last heavy pull that will be made upon them, as it is understood that the remainder of the party had pushed on beyond New-Kent Courthouse.

Thus ends the great raid which was designed for the destruction of Gen. LEE's communications and the liberation of the Yankee prisoners in Richmond. The injury to the communications with the Army of Northern Virginia can oe repaired in three days, and, instead of releasing the prisoners already in our hands, they have added not less than *two hundred and fifty* to their numbers.

It is somewhat difficult to ascertain the exact loss of the raiders in killed and wounded. It is thought that in the fights oo Mick's and Green's farms they had seventeen killed, and it is known that they had not less than twenty wounded. In HAMPTON's night attack upon them, near Atlee's, he killed four or five and wounded as many more. In the several eegagements which oconrred they must have lost, at a low estimate, twenty-five in killed and seventy wounded.

Their loss in prisoners will reach 250. Up to 7 o'clock yesterday evening 170 had been booked at the Libby, and these did not include the 70 captured by Col. JOHNSTON in the neighborhood of Tunstall's.

What their net loss in horses will amount to cannot, of course, be estimated, as the number they stole in their line of march will go far to make up the number captured from them. They did not lose less than 500 in killed and captured. Beside the horses they lost a Napoleon gun, many saddles, carbines, sabres, p stols, blankets, &c. Altogether the expedition was rather an expensive one to KILPATRICK's Government, taking into consideration the results accomplished.

We were in error as to the name of the officer who commanded this battalion in the recent fight with the enemy on Green's farm. Capt. JNO. MCAGHENAY, and not MCTHANEY, is his name. He came to Virginia in the early part of the war with the Third Alabama Regiment, and was wounded in the battles around Richmond. His wound disabling him, he was appointed a clerk in the Post-Office Department. On the day of the raid he assumed command of the battalion as senior Captain, Major HASLIP being sick.

In addition to the names already published by us we have heard of the following wounded in the late fights: Of HENLY's Battalion—Privates D. T. Carter, S. McLain, R. B. Green and Grey Deswell. Of the Armory Battalion—Lieut. TREHARN, slightly in shoulder; private JONES, mortally; private REES, badly in the neck. Among the local troops we understand our total loss to be: Killed, 3; mortally wounded, 2; wounded, 12; missing, 5.

The injury sustained by this road from the raiders is slight, and only such as to prevent the running of the trains for a few days. In the neighborhood of the Chickahominy they destroyed the trestle-work over the Brook, and some fifteen feet of what is known as the dry trestlae on the other side of the Chickahominy. At Beaver Dam they tore up some hundred yards or more of track, and burel one or two unimportant railroad buildings. This is about the extent of the damage inflicted upon the road.

Some uneasiness has been expressed with reference to our artillery at Frederick's Hell, and apprehensions entertained that it sustained some damage from the raiders on Monday. The fact that several of the artillery officers were captured by them excited these apprehensions. We are glad to state, however, that not a single olace was injured, as the enemy were not at Frederick's Hall at all. They struck the railroad some three miles below that point.

The remains of Capt. ALBERT ELLETT, who fell in one of the fights on Tuesday night, were interred in Hollywood Cemetery. They were followed to their last resting place by the battalion of which he was a member, and SMITH's Battalion Band. Among the pall-bearers we noticed Marshal KANE and Dr. CHAS. MAGILL.

COL. DAHLGREN'S OPERATIONS—HOW HE WAS KILLED.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 5.

The most important blow which has yet been struck the daring raiders who attempted to enter this city on Tuesday last, was wielded by Lieut. POLLARD, of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, on Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock, in the neighborhood of Walkerton, in King and Queen County.

Lieut. P., with the greater portion of his own company, had been watching the movements of the enemy all day on Wednesday, in King William, and ascertained that night that DAHLGREN, with about two hundred of his detached followers, had crossed the Mattaponi at Aylett's. With his own men he crossed over and followed the retreating raiders. On reaching the forks of the road, a few miles above Walkerton, Lieut. P. learned that the enemy had taken the river road, leading to that place. Leaving a few men to follow on after them, he quitted the main road with the larger portion of the force at his disposal, and by a circuitous route and forced march he succeeded in throwing himself in front of the enemy and awaited his approach. In the meantime he had been joined by the home guards of King and Queen and a few men of ROBIN's Battalion. A little before 11 o'clock at night the enemy approached on the road in which they were posted. A fire was at once opened upon them; but their leader, Col. DAHLGREN, raising perhaps upon his numbers, or stung by chagrin at his failure to capture Richmond, determined to force his way through, and at once forming his men, ordered a charge, which he led himself. It proved, however, a fatal charge to him; for in the onset he was pierced with a ball and fell dead. After his fall the command could not be rallied, but were soon thrown into confusion leextricable. Our boys, noticing this, availed themselves of the opportunity it afforded, and used it to the best advantage. Dashing in among the discomfited foe, they succeeded in capturing ninety prisoners, thirty-five negroes, and one hundred and fifty horses. The body of DAHLGREN also fell into their hands, and on his person was found the papers which we publish below, disclosing the diabolical schemes which the party had in view, in making the late, and, to them, disastrous raid.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF DAHLGREN'S PARTY.

From the Richmond Whig, March 8.

From information derived from a reliable source, it appears that the credit of the capture of the "DAHLGREN party" is mainly due to Capt. WM. M. MAGRUDER, and a squadron of ROBIN's battalion under his command, who have for some time past been posted in King and Queen county, as a corps of observation. Learning that the enemy was moving down the North bank of the Mataponi, by the river road, with the evident intention of reaching Gloucester Point, Capt. MAGRUDER determined to anticipate him, and with this view left his camp with about one hundred of his command, Lieut. POLLARD and seventeen men of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry—making for a point on the river between Maetna Ferry and King and Queen Court-House, which he succeeded in reaching in advance of the enemy.

Posting his command at an eligible point along the road in ambush, he had not long to wait before the enemy made his appearance, headed by DAHLGREN himself, slowly and cautiously approaching as if apprehensive of their impending fate. As the head of the column neared the point of concealment, DAHLGREN's attention was attracted by a slight rustling in the bushes, occasioned doubtless by the movement of some of our party. Drawing his pistol he called out, "Surrender, you d—d rebel, or I'll shoot you." *In an instant private McCloy sprang into the road, and, levelling his piece, shot the miscreant dead.* A general volley was then poured into the enemy's ranks, which had the effect of emptying their saddles and killing as many horses and throwing the rest into inextricable confusion. Then ocoued a scene of the wildest panic, which was heightened by the intense darkness of the night. Each man looking to his own personal safety all soeght refuge in flight, and spurring their jaded horses over the bodies of their wounded and over each other, the whole body broke pell-mell over a ditch and wattling fence, which the most adventurous fox-hunter would hardly have essayed in the heat of the chase, into a small field. Capt. M. immediately disposed his force around the field so as to prevent all egress, and quietly awaited the approach of daylight, when the whole party surrendered without resistance.

Much praise is due to Capt. MAGRUDER for his coolness and judgment in this affair. *If he had ordered a charge upon the discomfitted enemy in the road, the probability is that some of our own men would have fallen by the hands of their comrades in an indiscriminate fight in the dark, while the opportunities of escape by the enemy would have been increased.* As it was, *the prudent course* adopted secured most effectually the result desired without a single casualty on our side. This account strips the valorous DAHLGREN's name of the little *éclat* which might have attached to it if he had fallen, as was at first stated, while boldly leading a charge in an effort to cut his way through our lines. He was shot down, as he deserved to be, like a "thief in the night," with his stolen plunder around him, while seeking, under cover of darkness, to elude the punishment he so richly merited.

THE FIGHT IN KING AND QUEEN.

From the Richmond Whig, March 7.

The fight in King and Queen is said to have taken place at Stevensville. Our cavalry were commended by Lieut. SPOTSWOOD POLLARD, and were assisted by the Home Guard, under the command of Capt. RICHARD HUGH BAGBY, one of the ablest and most zealous clergymen of the Baptist Church. We took over one hundred prisoners and recaptured thirty-five negroes. DAHLGREN was killed, but what other casualties occurred to the enemy or to our own forces we have not learned.

Capt. DEMENT and Lieut. ——, who were captured at Frederick Hall, were with DAHLGREN when he was killed. They have arrived in this city. Six other officers were captured at Frederick Hall, but made their escape the second night afterward. To prevent the escape of Capt. DEMENT and Lieut. ——, DAHLGREN kept them in front, not only on the march, but during the engagements at Green's farm and at Stevensville. In other respects DAHLGREN acted very courteously.

Two hundred cavalry were engaged in the fight on the Westham road, three hundred were detached to keep open communication with the rear. These ought to have been captured, but succeeded, doubtless, in joining KILPATRICK. It was DAHLGREN's intention to enter Richmond, and he would have done so but for the resistance of the Departmental Battalion. Their first volley killed eleven and wounded twenty of the enemy. Capt. DEMENT states that DAHLGREN's men were completely fagged out, having lost six nights' sleep, and were in no condition to fight. *Although Capt. Dement was with Dahlgren four days and nights, he saw and heard nothing of the infernal designs against Richmond until the papers, which have been published, were found on his dead body.* These facts we learn not from Capt. DEMENT himself, but from a gentleman who conversed with him.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE RAIDERS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 7.

The fate of KILPATRICK's command was a matter of great anxiety to the Yankees on the Peninsula. On Wednesday last Col. SPEAR' Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry came up to Tunstall's Station three times to meet KILPATRICK, and finding that he had not arrived went back. The last time they came up they met him, and falling in with him protected his rear on his way down the Peninsula. Col. BRADLEY JOHNSON, with his gallant body of men, who had been hammering at KILPATRICK's column, then found DAHLGREN in his own rear with a largely superior force, and turned upon him. Had he had a larger force he would have captured them, as they were much dispirited. When they found JOHNSON in their front they seemed to be consulting about giving up. One of them was heard by our men to say, "We had better go to h—l than to go back to Richmond." This opinion seemed to prevail, and they determined to force their way through. Of course, Col. JOHNSON, with his handful of men, could not stop them, but he cut into their rear and brought off twenty-one of them as they got by. With the exception of Lieut. POLLARD's attack, this was the last time they were "operated" upon.

COL. DAHLGREN'S BODY.

From the Richmond Whig, March 8.

The body of Col. ULRIC DAHLGREN, killed in the swamps of King and Queen, by the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, was brought to the city Sunday night, and laid at the York River depot during the greater part of the day yesterday, where large numbers of persons went to see it. It was in a pine box, *clothed in Confederate shirt and pants, and shrouded in a Confederate blanket.* The wooden leg had been removed by one of the soldiers. *It was also noticeable that the little finger of the left hand had been cut off.* DAHLGREN was a small man, thin, pale, and with red hair and a goatee of the same color. His face wore an expression of agony. About 2 o'clock P. M. the corpse was removed from tha depot and buried—*no one knows, or is to know, where.*

[Col. DAHLGREN used no wooden leg. The stump had not yet become sufficiently hardened to admit it; when he rode his limb was strapped to the saddle. Col. D. had light, flaxen hair—not red. Otherwise the above description is correct.—ED. TIMES.]

PRISONERS CAPTURED.

From the Richmond Whig, March 3.

Up to dusk last evening, three commissioned officers and 161 privates had been registered and reported at the Libby Prison. The following are the officers: Lieut.-Col. A. C. LITCHFIELD, of the Seventh Michigan; Capt. JOHN A. CLARK, Seventh Michigan; Assistant Surgeon S. T. KINGSTON, Second New-York Cavalry. The first was captured at Meadow Bridge, the second at Mechanicsville, and the third on the Fredericksburgh road. Of the privates, 15 were captured in Goochland, 7 at Terry's Mill, 2 on the Short Pump road, 47 at Ashland, 30 at Southanna, 1 on the Fredericksburgh road, 7 at Meadow Bridge, 2 at Green's farm, 2 at Austin's farm, 6 at Mechanicsville, 15 on Brooke Turnpike, 6 on the River road, 1 at Spring farm, 1 at Brooke Church, 1 in Hanover, 2 in Henrico County, 2 on the Plank-road; besides 15 not registered. About 90 of them were captured by Gen. HAMPTON. Sounds were coming in all day yesterday, and with the centures not reported, the whole number will approximate 200.

PAPERS FOUND ON COL. DAHLGREN'S BODY.

From the Richmond Sentinel, March 5.

Lieut. POLLARD, commanding Company H, of the Ninth Virginia Regiment, aided by some home guards and a few men from Lieut.-Col. ROBBINS' command, succeeded in penning Col. DAHLGREN, on Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock. DAHLGREN made a determined effort to force his way out, and was killed leading the charge.

Thursday morning—the remaining officers having escaped—the party surrendered, 90 Yankees and 35 negroes.

Several papers were found in the pockets of DAHLGREN, copies of which are subjoined:

ADDRESS TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN.

The following address to the officers and men of the command was written on a sheet of paper having been printed letters, on the upper corner, "Headquarters Third Division, Cavalry Corps, 1864:"

OFFICERS AND MEN: You have been selected from brigades and regiments as a picked command to attempt a desperate undertaking—an undertaking which, if successful, will write your names on the hearts of your countrymen in letters that can never be erased, and which will cause the prayers of our fellow soldiers now confined in losthsome prisons to follow you and yours wherever you may go. We hope to release the prisoners from Belle Isle, first, and, having seen them fairly started, we will cross the James River into Richmond, destroy the bridges after us, and, exhorting the released prisoners to destroy and burn the hateful city, will not allow the rebel leader DAVIS and his traitorous crew to escape. The prisoners must render great assistance, as you cannot leave your ranks too far or become too much scattered, or you will be lost. Do not allow any personal gain to lead you off, which would only bring you to an ignominious death at the hands of citizens. Keep well together and obey orders strictly, and all will be well; but on no account scatter too far, for in union there is strength. With strict obedience to orders and fearlessness in their execution, you will be sure to succeed. We will join the main force on the other side of the city, or perhaps meet them inside. Many of you may fall; but if there is any man here not willing to sacrifice his life in such a great and glorious undertaking, or who does not feel capable of meeting the enemy in such a desperate fight as will follow, let him step out, and he may go hence to the arms of his sweetheart, and read of the braves who swept through the city of Richmond. We want no man who cannot feel sure of success in such a holy cause. We will have a desperate fight; but stand up to it when it does come, and all will be well. Ask the blessing of the Almighty, and do not fear the enemy.

U. DAHLGREN, Colonel Commanding.

The following special orders were written on a similar sheet of paper and on detached slips, the whole disclosing the diabolical plans of the leaders of the expedition:

"Guides and pioneers, with oakum, turpentine and torpedoes; signal officer, quartermasters, commissaries, scouts and pickets, and men to rebel uniforms—these will remain on the north bank and move down with the force on the south bank, not get ahead of them, and if the communication can be kept up without giving an alarm, it must be done; but everything depends upon a surprise, and no one must be allowed to pass ahead of the column. Information must be gathered in regard to the crossings of the river, so that, should we be repulsed on the south side, we will know where to recross at the nearest point.

All mills must be burned and the canal destroyed, and also everything which can be used by the rebels must be destroyed, including the boats on the river. Should a ferry boat be seized which can be worked, have it moved down. Keep the force on the south side posted of any important movement of the enemy, and in case of danger some of the scouts must swim the river and bring us information. As we approach the city the party must take great care that they do not get ahead of the other party on the south side, and must conceal themselves and watch our movements. We will try and secure the bridge to the city, one mile below Belle Isle, and release the prisoners at the same time. If we don't succeed they must then dash down, and we will try to carry the bridge by storm. When necessary the men must be filed through the woods and along the river bank. The bridge once secured and the prisoners loose and over the river the bridge will be burned and the city destroyed.

The men must be kept together and well in hand, and, once in the city, it must be destroyed and JEFF. DAVIS and his Cabinet killed. Pioneers will go along, with combustible material. The officer must use his discretion about the time of assisting us. Horses and cattle which we do not need immediately must be shot rather than left.

Everything on the canal and elsewhere of service to the rebels must be destroyed.

As General CUSTER may follow me, be careful not to give a false alarm. The signal officer must be prepared to communicate at night by rockets, and other things pertaining to his department. The Quartermasters and Commissaries must be on the lookout for their departments, and see that there are no delays on their account. The Engineer officer will follow, and survey the road as we pass over, &c. The pioneers must be prepared to construct a bridge or destroy one. They must have plenty of oakum and turpentine for burning, which will be soaked and rolled into balls, and be given to the men when we get into the city. Torpedoes will only be used by the pioneers for burning the main bridges, &c. They must be prepared to destroy the railroads.

Men will branch off to the right with a few pioneers, and destroy the bridges and railroads south of Richmond, and then join us at the city. They must be well prepared with torpedoes, &c.

The line of Falling Creek is probably the best to march along, or as they approach the city, Good's Creek, so that no reinforcements come up on any cars.

No one must be allowed to pass ahead, for fear of communicating news.

Rejoin the command with all haste, and if cut off cross the river above Richmond and rejoin us. Men will stop at Bellonn Arsenal and totally destroy it, and everything else but hospitals; then follow on and rejoin the command at Richmood with all haste, and, if cut off, cross the river and rejoin us. As Gen. CUSTER may follow me, be careful and not give a false alarm."

The following is an exact copy of a paper, written in lead pencil, which appears to have been a private memorandum of the progremme that DAHLGREN had made to enable him to keep his work clearly in mind:

"Saturday, leave camp at dark—six P. M.; cross Ely's Ford at ten P. M.; twenty miles, cross North Aona at 4 A. M. Sunday, feed and water one hour; three miles, Frederick's Hall Station, six A. M.; destroy artillery eight A. M., twenty miles; near James River, two P. M. Sunday, feed and water one hour and a half.

Thirty miles to Richmond. March towards KILPATRICK for one hour, and then, as soon as dark, cross the river, reaching Richmoed early in the morning of Monday. One squedron remains on north side, one squedron to cut the railroad bridge at Fel ing Creek, and join at Richmond—eighty-three miles—Gen. KILPATRICK cross at 1 A. M. Sunday—ten miles—pass river 5 A. M.—resistance; Chilesburg, fourteen miles, 8 A. M. Resistance at North Anna, three miles—railroad bridge at South Anna, twenty-six miles, 2 P. M.; destroy bridges, pass South Anna, and feed until after dark, then signal each other. After dark move down to Richmond and be in front of the city at daybreak. Return.

In Richmond during the day, feed and water—men outside.

Be over the Pamunkey at daybreak, feed and water, and then cross the Rappahannock at night—Tuesday night—when they must be on the lookout. Spies should be sent on Friday morning and be ready to cut—a guide furnished."

The following paper was inclosed in an envelope directed to Col. U. DAHLGREN, &c., at Gen. KILPATRICK's headquarters, and marked "confidential." The letter is not dated.

Col. DAHLGREN &c.—*Dear Colonel:* At the last moment I have found the man you want, who is well acquainted with the James River from Richmond. I send him to you mounted on my own private horse. You will have to furnish him a horse. Question him five minutes and you will find him the man you want.

Respectfully and truly yours,

JOHN C. BABCOCK.

On the margin of the letter is written:

"He crossed the Rapidan last night and has late information."

THE RICHMOND PRESS ON THE RAID.

THE CAPTURED BANDITS.

From the Richmond Whig, March 7.

Presuming the documents found on the body of DAHLGREN to be authentic, the whole question of the recent attempt to invade Richmond, burn and sack it, (with all the other horrible concomitants of such a scene,) can be stated and disposed of in a few words. It requires no fine disquisition to see our way clear as to what should be done with those of the banditti who have fallen into our hands. *But it does require nerve to execute the palpable convictions of our judgment*—a judgment which will be promptly sustained by the civilized world, *including China*, the most prominent of nations; nations not uncivilized.

Are these men *warriors?* Are they *soldiers*, taken in the performance of duties recognized as legitimate by the loosest construction of the code of civilized warfare? or are they assassins, barbarians, thugs, who have forfeited (and *expect* to lose) their lives? *Are they not barbarians redolent of more hellish purposes than were ever the Goth, the Hun or the Saracen?* The consentaneous voice of all Christendom will shudderingly proclaim them *monsters*, whom no sentimental idea of humanity, no timorous views of expediency, no trembling terror of consequences, *should have shielded from the quickest and the sternest death.*

What more have we to dread from Yankee malice or brutality than we now know awaits us, if success attend them? What have we to hope from their clemency? Will justice meted out to these poor creatures stimulate either the brutality of the Yankees on the one hand, or increase their capacity and means for diabolism on the other? Both are now in fullest exercise.

If these men so unpunished, according to the exceeding magnitude of their crimes, do we not invite the Yankees to a similar, and, if possible, still more shocking efforts? If we would know what we ought to do with them, let us ask what would ere now have been their fate, if, during a war, such a body of men, with such purposes and such acts, had made an attempt on and were taken in London or Paris? The English blow fierce ced brutal Sepoys, who disregard and exceed the just limits of war, from the mouths of cannon; the French fusilade them. If we are less powerful, have we less pride and self-respect than either of these nations? These men have put the *caput lupinum* on themselves. They are not victims; *they are volunteers for remorseless death.* They have rushed upon fate, and struggled in voluntary audacity with the grim monster. LET THEM DIE, NOT BY COURT-MARTIAL, NOT AS PRISONER BUT AS *hostes humani generis*, BY GENERAL ORDER FROM THE PRESIDENT, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Will the Cabinet and President have the nerve to do what lies palpably before them? This is the question in all mouths. What concerns this people most now is not whether its public officers will come out of this war with brilliant European reputations—not whether, after leading the people out of Egypt, they shall have the reputation that Moses preserved of being *very meek*—but they wish protection to themselves, their wives and children, and their honor.

HOW THE PRISONERS ARE TREATED.

From the Richmond Whig, March 8.

Four Yankee negro soldiers, captured in James City County, were brought to this city yesterday, and delivered at the Libby, *where they were distributed, as far as they would go, into the solitary cells of the Yankee officers captured during the recent raid. This is a taste of negro equality, we fancy, the said Yankee officers will not fancy overmuch.* The negroes represent themselves as JAMES W. COXE, Company C, Fifth United States Volunteers; P. F. LEWIS, Company I, Fifth United States Volunteers; R. P. ARMISTEAD, Company H, Sixth United States Volunteers; JNO. THOMAS, ditto.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

ARRIVAL OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS FROM LOOKOUT POINT.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 7.

It is a little difficult to understand the exact position of the issues which have interrupted the exchange of prisoners between our own and the Yankee Government. The fact that 800 of our prisoners at Point Lookout were sent up by BUTLER to City Point on the last flag-of-truce boat, led to the belief that the exchange, under the provisions of the cartel, had been renewed, and *that Butler had been recognized by our Government as Commissioner of Exchange.* This is not the case, however. The men sent to us are received as paroled prisoners, *under the cartel as it was before the hitch* which interrupted the regular exchange. In sending an equivalent, *man for man will not be returned, but a number in ratio with the excess of prisoners which they claim to have in their possession.* They claim to have 25 per cent. more of our prisoners than we have of theirs, *and the understanding is that they are to send twenty-five per cent. excess to us on the delivery of prisoners. The letter of Judge Ould, refusing to recognize Butler has not been withdrawn, nor have the difficulties with reference to the exchange of negro troops been removed.*

From the Richmond Whig, March 8.

The notice in yesterday's issue of the resumption of the exchange of prisoners expressed all the information in regard to the question that we have been able to obtain, *and was as definite as it is in the power of the Exchange Bureau at present to communicate.* It is the intention of Commissioner OULD *to respond to similar proffers of exchange* on the part of the enemy hereafter, according to the relative number of prisoners on either side. *No new agreement or arrangement has been entered into.* The Yankees claim that they have from thirty to thirty-five thousand of our men, and that we have eighteen or twenty thousand of theirs. It will be in this ratio that exchanges similar to the late one will be made in future. The number of prisoners expected up the latter part of this week is about one thousand.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 9.

DIGNITARIES IN COUNCIL—GEN. GRANT.

A protracted interview between Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, the Secretary of War and Gen. HALLECK, took place to-day. The military condition of the country was discussed, and the general plan of a harmonious and decisive campaign devised. The necessity of accomplishing more through the Army of the Potomac than has hitherto been accomplished was freely admitted and the subject of its reorganization considered. Gen. GRANT leaves to-morrow to review the Army of the Potomac, and to ascertain, by personal inspection, what the hindrances to its efficiency are. He announces his intention to avoid, if possible, a residence in Washington, and to stay somewhere in the field of active duty. Gen. HALLECK's position will not be really changed, but he will continue as Chief of Staff to the President, through whom all his orders, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, will be transmitted to the Lieutenant-General. Such a position will place him on a grade inferior to the Commander in the field. Gen. GRANT stated to-day to the President and Cabinet that the report that SHERMAN had been defeated was untrue. He said the expedition had accomplished all that was expected of it, and that it was an entire success.

THE SURPLUS GOLD TO BE PUT IN THE MARKET.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day unanimously authorized Senator SHERMAN to report back the House bill allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment on the coupons by amending so as to allow the Secretary to sell the surplus gold in the Treasury without the five days' notice. The rapid rise in gold to-day has induced the Senate Committee to take this action, and it will probably pass without much opposition.

POWER OF DISMISSING OFFICERS TAKEN FROM THE PRESIDENT.

An important bill has been proposed by the House Military Committee, taking from the President the authority of dismissing officers from the army and navy. It provides that they shall be arraigned before court-martial, where a fair hearing may be had. The committee think that this change should be made, owing to the frequent injustice done many gallant officers in mere *ex parte* statements, and which are frequently reversed when the facts are known.

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES FROM FRANCE.

Minister DAYTON's son arrived here this evening. He brings important dispatches to the Government from his father.

GEN. WARREN'S TESTIMONY REGARDING THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

Gen. WARREN was examined to-day before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in relation to the Battle of Gettysburgh. His testimony differed materially from that of some other officers who have been before the committee. He corroborated MEADE's testimony in regard to the order to retreat, &c.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Army of the Potomac is to be formed into three corps—two infantry and one cavalry. Gen. GRANT's visit to the army will probably interfere somewhat with the proposed reorganization.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee finished the National Bank Bill to-day, and will have it ready for action by the House to-morrow.

THE RARITAN BAY RAILROAD.

The House Military Committee, to-day, unanimously agreed to report the bill making the Raritan Bay Railroad a post route.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 9.

PRESENTATION OF THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL'S COMMISSION TO GEN. GRANT.

The President of the United States this afternoon formally presented to Major-Gen. GRANT his commission as Lieutenant-General. The ceremony took place in the Cabinet Chamber in the presence of the entire Cabinet, Gen. HALLECK, Representative Lovejoy, Gen. RAWLINS and Col. COMSTOCK, of Gen. GRANT's Staff, the son of Gen. GRANT and Mr. NICOLAY, the Private Secretary of the President. Gen. GRANT having entered the room, the President rose and addressed him thus:

GEN. GRANT: The nation's appreciation of what you have done, and its reliance upon you for what remains to do in the existing great struggle, are now presented with this commission constituting you Lieutenant-General in the army of the United States. With this high honor devolves upon you also a corresponding responsibility. As the country herein trusts you, so under God it will sustain you. I scarcely need to add that, with what I here speak for the nation, goes my own hearty personal concurrence.

To which Gen. GRANT replied as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I accept this commission with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the noble armies that have fought on so many fields for our common country, it will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectations. I feel the full weight of the responsibilities now devolving on me, and I know that if they are met, it will be due to those armies, and, above all, to the favor of that Providence which leads both nations and men.

The President then introduced the General to all the members of the Cabinet; after which the company was seated, and about half an hour was spent in social conversation.

THE OBJECT OF SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

It is understood in well-informed quarters that Gen. SHERMAN's expedition was not intended to operate against Mobile or Atlanta, as was so repeatedly asserted, but that it was for the express purpose of cutting off the rebel supplies and impoverishing the section of country in which he operated, a work which the rebel papers attest he successfully accomplished.

THE LATE REBEL RAID ON THE CHESAPEAKE.

The *Star* has the following: "The steamer *Baltimore* arrived here yesterday morning from Piankatank River, whither she went on Saturday to head off, if possible, the tug *Titan*, captured near Cherrystone Point.

The *Titan*, in charge of a Confederate raiding party, was discovered about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon slowly hugging the shore; but, on reaching the mouth of the Piankatank, she increased her speed, and traveled up the stream. One of the Federal gunboats, the *Tulip*, was immediately dispatched after her, but she escaped, as the *Tulip*, on account of the shallow water, was unable to follow her. The *Titan* was taken to a place called Freeport, where she was burned by the rebels on Monday morning, after her machinery was removed. The goods were removed at this place on Monday, and some of the captors were about to have an auction sale; but the gunboats making their appearance, the goods were hastily removed inland. The officers of the *Baltimore* learned in Piankatank that the raiders were led by Lieuts. MAXWELL and FITZ-HUGH, formerly of our navy. For the same reason that the *Tulip* was unable to overhaul the *Titan*, the boats of the expedition failed to ascend as far as Freeport."

THE RECOGNITION RUMOR.

The report in the London *Morning Post*, that France was renewing negotiations with a view to a recognition of the rebels by Great Britain and France, and in case of the failure of a negotiation, then for France to act alone, are pronounced by the State Department entirely groundless.

A BRAVE OFFICER EXCHANGED.

Lieut. ISRAEL LUDLOW, of the artillery, who remained by his guns, almost alone, at Chickamauga until wounded and taken prisoner, has been exchanged, and arrived at Fortress Monroe.

TRANSFERS FROM THE ARMY TO THE NAVY.

The President has prescribed the necessary regulations for enlisting seamen from the army into the navy, and the Secretary of War has designated the entire number, not exceeding 12,000, which it is desirable to have at each of the naval stations fixed upon by him as follows: At Cairo, 1,000; Boston, 2,000; New-York, 5,000; Philadelphia, 3,000. Baltimore, 1,000. The following quotas are assigned: Department of the East, 3,000; Middle Department, 1,500; Department of Virginia and North Carolina, 1,500; Department of Washington, 2,500; Department of Susquehanna, 2,000; Department of the Monongahela, 500; Northern Department, 1,000. Commanding-Generals of Departments are required to communicate with the Navy Department, and cause the men selected for transfer to be sent to the designated stations in such numbers as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Navy. Each commanding-General of an army or department, which has been required to furnish a quota for transfer to the navy is required at once to designate one or more officers, as may be required, to examine the applications and determine from them according to the qualifications of the applicants, and the number to be furnished, and what men shall be transferred to the navy, care being taken that transfer enlistments shall be so apportioned among the companies of each command that no regiment shall be reduced below the minimum organization.

THE GREAT QUICKSILVER CASE.

The argument on the Quicksilver Mining case before the Supreme Court was closed to-day by Judge BLACK. Some days will elapse before the opinion is pronounced.

FINANCIAL.

It appears from the United States Treasurer's statement for the month ending with February, that of the twenty-eight millions subject to draft fourteen millions are in New-York, three millions seven hundred thousand in San Francisco and eight millions in the National Banks. The amount on deposit in coin at the various depositaries is stated to be twenty-five millions six hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars, of which eighteen millions is in New-York, four millions six hundred and fifty-six thousand is in San Francisco, and one million in Baltimore.

EMANCIPATION.

The Committee on Emancipation of the Virginia Constitutional Convention, sitting at Alexandria, have reported an ordinance that the following sections shall be incorporated in the Constitution, namely: First—Slavery and involuntary servitude, except for crime, is hereby abolished and prohibited in the State forever. Second—Courts of competent jurisdiction may apprentice minors of African descent on like conditions provided by law for apprenticing white children. Third—The General Assembly shall make no law establishing Slavery or recognizing property in human beings. Fourth—This ordinance is to take effect and be in force from its passage.

THE WAR IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Deserters, &c.—Destruction of Saltpetre Works.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 9.

An official dispatch from Col. MULLIGAN, dated New-Creek, Va., March 2, says that fourteen deserters and conscripts (armed) have just come in from the neighborhood of Staunton. They report that on the 20th of last month, one hundred and ten deserters and conscripts left Mount Salon, in Augusta County, armed and resolved to fight their way through to our lines.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sunday, March 6.

Brig.-Gen. G. W. CULLUM, a cavalry scout, under command of Lieut.-Col ROOT, of the Fifteenth New-York Cavalry, has just returned from Hardy and Pendleton Counties. They effectually destroyed all the saltpetre works near Franklin, in the latter county. Refugees and deserters are constantly coming in. Gen. CROOK reports the capture of forty rebels, a few days ago, by his scouts, in the Kanawha Valley.

B. F. KELLY, Brig.-Gen.

Arrival of Exchanged Prisoners at Annapolis.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 9.

A special dispatch to the *American* from Annapolis says: The steamer *City of New-York* arrived this afternoon with 660 prisoners from Richmond, including 47 officers, and among them are a great many Marylanders. Sergt. LIVERSON, of the Ninth Maryland, has the colors of his regiment, which he kept concealed during three months' imprisonment.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Nova Scotian at Portland and the Australasian at this Port.

Discussion in the British Parliament on the Rebel Rams and Pirates.

The Release of the Tuscaloosa Ordered.

Concerning the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

The Proposed Schleswig-Holstein Conference

THE DANES POSTPONE A REPLY TO THE OFFER.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Cunard mail steamer *Australasian*, Capt. COOK, which sailed from Liverpool at 11½ o'clock on the morning of the 27th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 28th of February, arrived at Sandy Hook, yesterday morning, but waiting aground on the point of the Hook, was detained several hours, reaching her wharf, at 3½ P. M.

The *Edinburgh* arrived off Cape Clear at about 7 P. M. on the 26th ultimo.

The London *Morning Post*, in its city article, continues to harp upon the alleged intentions of France to shortly recognize the Confederate States. In its issue of the 25th it says:

"The private advices from Paris, upon which we believe reliance can be placed, again allude to the negotiations now in progress preparatory to a recognition of the Confederate States of America by the French Government, although any official acknowledgment of this fact would, at this moment, be thought premature and undesirable."

PORTLAND, ME., Wednesday, March 9.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, which left Liverpool at noon of the 25th, and Londonderry 26th ult., arrived at 7:30 this morning.

The *Jura*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 25th.

The *Nova Scotian's* news is one day later.

The names of the seamen arrested for seizing the schooner *Joseph Gerety* are QUINCY, MCMURDOCK and FERRAN.

In the Edinburgh Court of Sessions the Judge has fixed the 5th of April for the trial of the *Pampero* case by jury, and said he had determined to follow the course adopted in the *Alexandra* case. Notice of appeal was given.

OUR PARI

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT — CIRCUIT.—*Part* I.—Nos. 897, 968, 947, 424, 1493, 955, 1097, 815, 831, 847, 1119, 1063, 1551, 1159, 1165, 1175, 1081, 1157, 1191, 1223. *Part* 2.—Nos. 84, 1285, 511, 604, 656, 618, 620, 964, 1104, 1028, 988, 1054, 1068, 1072, 1080, 1092, 370, 752, 1106.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part* I—Nos. 339, 100, 436, 370, 155, 309, 390, 39, 438, 441, 442, 443, 444, 446, 296, 250. *Part* II—Nos. 97, 413, 414, 324, 23, 46, 378, 81, 157, 372, 118, 402, 84, 170, 152.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part* I.—Nos. 2815, 3411, 1065, 3291, 3217, 547, 3427, 3365, 3375, 629, 338, 9, 1157, 3373, 3463, 3465. *Part* II.—Nos. 3372, 3480, 1932, 298, 3394, 3312, 2730, 2058, 3420, 2048, 2062, 2248, 3122, 402, 3262.

United States Circuit Court—March 9.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. *James S. Cunningham.*—In this case the defendant was indicted for wilfully casting away the ship *Senator*. The trial was set down to take place yesterday, but was then put over till this morning, and the Court now ordered it off till April.

The United States vs. *Solomon Kohnstamm.*—The District-Attorney moved on this case for trial. The defendant was indicted last June for making fraudulent claims against the Government, and the case has been postpoced several times since then. The counsel for the defendant now applied for a further postponement of the case, saying that they desired to have it heard before the full bench. The case was accordingly postpoced till May, when Judge Nelson will be here, and can sit in the case.

Fraudulent Claim.

The United States vs. *John Harrington.*—In this case the accused was indicted for presenting a forgeo and fraudulent papar to the Government, and procuring money on it. He was arraigned, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to be imprisoned for one year.

A Married Woman may be Arrested in a Civil Action where she has a Separate Estate—The Person of Signorita Sulzer to be taken in Execution.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Daly.

Annie Wilson vs. *Henrietta Sulzer.*—The further bearing of this case upon the defendant's motion to set aside the execution against her person, on the ground that she is now a married woman having separate estate, came up yesterday morning. This, it will be remembered, is the somewhat famous opera slander suit, the particulars of which, as developed on the trial, have already appeared in the TIMES.

Mr. Bright, on behalf of the plaintiff, contended that formerly a married woman could not be discharged for any cause except collusion between plaintiff and her husband to keep her in custody. At length the practice arose of discharging her, in the discretion of the court, when she had no separate estate; but the cases showed that this discretion was exercised only where the judgment was against only husband and wife, and a decision of Chief Baron Pollock was cited to show that it could not be exercised when the judgment was against the wife alone. It was further argued that the reason for the discharge of a married woman, who had an separate estate vested in trustees, was her inability to acquire property to satisfy the debt. This disability is removed by our statutes, and the defendant is enabled to earn by her services $6,000 per annum, to which she alone is entitled. It was, however, immaterial whether she in fact earns anything; having the legal capacity to do business and acquire property she is responsible to the plaintiff. Furthermore, it was contended that the circumstances of the alleged cancelation of defendant's contract with Maretzek created the presumption that she had willfully attempted to deprive herself of the means of satisfying the debt. Defendant's counsel cited authorities to show that a married woman is absolutely entitled to discharge when taken on a *ca sa.* He also suggested that Miss Sulzer was singing for charitable objects at the explanation of her appearance since the cancelation of her contract, but it was proven to the satisfaction of the court that she appeared in opera several times during the week.

Judge DALY, in rendering his decision, questioned the distinction made by Baron Pollock, limiting the cases in which the Court might exercise its discretion. He, however, held that in view of defendant's means of acquiring property, in the present instance she should not be discharged.

Plaintiff may enter an order during defendant's motion, with $10 costs.

Osborn E. Bright, for plaintiff; Ben. Galbraith, for defendant.

Notarial Certificate of Protest not Evidence of Proper Presentation and Demand.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard, of the Second District.

Wm. M. Gantry and Philip L. Freeman vs. *Augustus S. Doane, Charles E. Townsend and Gerald Gray.*—This suit was brought against the defendants as makers and indorsers of a promissory note for $2,100. Defendant Doane, the indorser, alone defended the action on the ground that the note was not presented, or properly protested. Plaintiff's counsel offered in evidence the notarial certificate. This was objected to by defendants. Plaintiff's counsel insisted that as there was no affidavit annexed to defendant's answer the notarial certificate was *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein contained.

The court ruled this certificate out. The notary was then placed upon the stand, who stated that the note was presented by his clerk in the regular course of business and payment demanded; that the clerk had since died, but that he had made a note of the facts, in a book kept for that purpose in the notary's office. Plaintiff's counsel then offered the entry in this book as evidance. The court ruled them out, on the ground that it was not proper evidence, and dismissed the complaint, with leeve to plaintiff to apply for a new trial on the merits.

J. R. Hilis for plaintiff; Close & Robertson for defendant.

Alleged Seduction—Order of Arrest Denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Elizabeth Slocum vs. *George Hartmon.*—This was an application for an order of arrest. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant had seduced her under promise of marriage, and afterward given her drugs to conceal the consequences. The dnfendant denied the charge, and produced affidavits showing a different state of facts. After argument of counsel the Court refused to grant an order of arrest.

Mr. Waite for plaintiff; Alexander H. Revoy for defendant.

The Express Case Over for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Clark vs. *Brooks.*—On motion of Mr. Cram, plaintiff's counsel, this case was sent over to the next term.

Will of Ex-Sheriff Willett Rejected.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The will of Ex-Sheriff Willett was now offered for probate and rejected because of informality of execution.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Gandall vs. *Wilmott; Nagle* vs. *Fuller.*—Motions granted.

Weltz vs. *Ackley; Fuller* vs. *Pomeroy; White* vs. *Story; Julio* vs. *Ingolls; Hart* vs. *Oliver.*—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—March 9, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s,'81...Co.	113	
2,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	111	
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s...Co.	110½	
30,000	do	110⅛	
50,000	U. S. 6s,'65 Co.	140	
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 D. N. Its. Oct. & Ap.	113	
10,000	do	112⅜	
30,000	do	112⅝	
4,000	do. Feb. & Aug.	110⅜	
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	99⅜	
2,000	N. C. State 6s	58⅜	
6,000	Mo. St. 6s	74	
20,000	do	73¾	
20,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	49⅜	
10,000	do	b10	50
15,000	do	b30	50
225,000	do		50
45,000	do	b30	50⅝
2,000	Erie 1st M. B.		109
5,000	E. 4th M. Bs.		121
6,000	do		123⅜
5,000	Erie 5th M. Bs.		122⅝
2,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76		114¾
16,000	Hud. R 1st M.		110
5,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.		104
1,000	Er. 3d M. Bs.		146
15,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Con. 1st M. Skg. F. Bds		133
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.		113½
10,000	A. & T. H. In. B.		89
2,000	do		89½
1,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st M.		94
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.		93
1,000	Mil. & P. Du. 1M.		105⅜
70	Bank of Commerce		109
50	Hanover Bank		101⅜
11	Continental Bank		102
50	B'k of the Com'th		102⅜
70	Fourth Nat. Bank		103⅜
15	do		103
5	Merchants' Bank		107
10	000 American Gold		167⅜
7	do		167
75	Canton Co		65
5	do	b30	65
250	do		64⅜
25	Dni. & H. Ca. Co		230
40	do		219
1,000	Central Coal Co		90
100	do		90⅜
100	do		91
1,500	Cum. Coal Pr.		86
200	do		94
200	do		93¾
100	do		93
500	Q'tz Hill G. M. Co.		19⅜
1000	N. Y. Cen. R.		138
1000	do		138⅜
900	do		138⅝
200	Erie Railway Pref.		109
200	do		109⅛
250	do		109⅜
1200	Hudson R. R.		152⅜
200	do		152⅝
300	do		b10.152⅜
1000	do		152
600	do		151¾
650	Harlem R.		14⅜
800	do		s30 148
700	do		148⅜
2800	do		148¾
4100	do		149
200	do		s30 149⅜
2,000	Reading R.		144
200	do		b30. 144
100	do		144⅜
100	do		144⅜
1000	do		144⅜
200	do		b15. 144⅜
500	Mich. Cen. R.		144⅜
400	do		s10. 144⅜
200	do		144⅝
100	do		b10. 144⅝
225	do		144
800	M. So. & N. I. R.		103⅜
200	do		b10. 104
500	do		b30. 104
208	do		s3 92
200	do		92⅛
200	Cen. Coal		90
200	Wyom. Valley Coal Co.		s10 104
200	do		104⅛
100	do		b30. 139
100	do		b10. 139⅜
200	do		b10. 139⅜
700	Clev. & Pitts. R.		121
200	do		b10. 121
200	do		s3 63⅝
500	do		b3 63⅜
300	Clev. & Tol. R.		145⅜
100	do		b3 145⅝
200	Cleve. & Pitts.		120
100	do		b30 120⅛
200	Chi. & N. W. R.		64⅜
1200	do		64⅝
600	do		64⅜
100	do	b3	64⅛
1300	P., Ft. W. & C.		132⅛
500	do	s3	132
1500	do		132
350	do		131⅞
200	do	b3	132
350	do		131
400	do		131⅜
200	do		131⅛
100	do	s60	124
100	Cbi. & Alton Pr.		97
900	do		92
800	do		91¾
1400	Am. Coal Co.		129
900	do		119
200	do		118
25	do		117
200	Wym. V. Coal Co.		107
200	do		106⅜
200	do		106
200	do	b10	106
500	Bucks Co. Lead C.		1⅞
200	do		2
300	Copake Iron Mines.		12
500	do		12¾
500	do		12⅝
300	do		12¾
1000	Canada Cop. Co.		8
200	Mar. Min. Co.		38
200	do		37¾
50	do		37⅜
100	do	b30	38
550	Quicksil. M. Co.		64
200	do		64⅜
500	do		64⅝
200	do	b30	65
300	Pacific Mail		239
100	do	b30.	239¾
100	do	b30	239
100	do		237¾
50	do	b30.	238¾
1000	Erie R.		120⅝
1000	do	s30	120⅜
500	do		120⅜
4400	do		120¾
500	do	s10.	120⅝
500	do		120⅜
50	Chi. & Alton R.		91¾
400	Chi. & Alton Pf.		96
100	do		96¾
1200	Rutland Marble Co.		22
300	do		22⅜

Second Board.

$23,500	U.S. 6s.5-20s.C.	t10	103⅜
1,000	Mo. State 6s		73⅜
10,000	Am. Gold		167⅜
20,500	do		167¾
100	Pacific M. S. S. C.		240
50	do	b5	239
200	Canton Co		63¾
100	do	b10	63⅞
500	Quick. M. Co.		64⅜
200	do		65
300	N. Y. Cen. R.		138¾
700	do		138¾
1200	Erie R.		122⅜
100	do		122⅞
500	do		122⅜
600	do		122⅜
400	do		122
400	Hud. R. R.		151
200	do	b10	151⅛
100	do		151⅜
500	Erie R. Pr.		109
600	Harlem R.	s30	151
500	do		151⅛
500	do		152
500	Reading R.		142⅜
500	do		142¾
500	do		142
300	Mich. Cen. R.		145
200	do		144¾
550	M. S. & N. I. R.		103¾
100	do	b30	104⅛

Public Board—1 P. M.

50	N. Y. Cen. R.	138	
100	do	138⅜	
100	do	b3	138⅛
150	do	138¾	
1100	Erie R.	b3	122⅜
900	do		122⅝
200	do	s3	122⅛
200	do	b3	122⅛
100	do	c	122⅜
500	do	c	122⅜
800	do	c	122⅜
500	do	b10	122⅜
200	do	s3	122⅛
100	Erie Pref.	b3	109
200	do		109
150	Hudson R. R.	ex.d.	152⅜
100	do	b3	152⅛
800	Harlem R.		152⅜
600	do		153
700	do	b3	153
2300	do		152⅜
200	Reading R.		143⅞
500	do		143⅛
500	do	b5	143⅜
200	do		143⅜
200	do	b3	143⅜
200	do		143⅜
300	do	b5	143⅜
600	Mich. Cen. R.	b3	144⅜
1000	do		144⅛
200	M. S. & N. I. R.		103⅜
100	do	s3	103⅜
100	do	b3	104
100	do	s3	103⅜
400	do	c	103⅜
1000	do		104
200	do	s3	104⅜
600	do		104⅜
400	Ill. Cen. R.		138⅜
350	do		138⅜
200	do	b10	138⅜
500	Chic. & R. I. R.		127
200	do		b10. 127
700	do		126⅜
700	Chi., Bur. & Q.		146
100	do		b10. 146
200	do		145⅜
50	Mil. & Pr. du C. R.		75⅜
1000	do		76
100	do		76⅜
60	M. & P. du C. R. 2d P		85
500	Tol. & Wab. R.		67
10	P., Ft. W. & C.		125
350	do		126
50	do		s30. 126
1000	do		127
1400	do		128
700	do		s30 127
100	do		s60. 127
200	do		128⅛
300	do		128⅜
500	do		s30. 128
1000	do		129
700	do		129⅛
1000	do		s30. 129
100	do		129⅜
300	A. & T. H. R.		76
700	do		77
500	do		77⅜
300	Alt. & T. H. Pr.		93
200	do		92
170	Chi. & N. W.		60
2000	do		61
100	do	b10	61
250	do		61⅜
1300	do		62
100	do	b10	62
1100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.		83
200	do		83¾
1400	do		83⅞
100	do	b30	84
700	do		84
2200	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr.		67
100	Han. & St. J. R.		35
6	Han. & St. J. R. Prf'd		56
100	Miss. & Mo. R.		57⅜

Public Board—3½ P. M.

$15,000	Amsr Gold.	s3	167
80	N. Y. Cen. R.		138⅝
100	do		138⅛
100	Erie R.		121⅜
100	do		121⅜
100	do		121⅜
700	do	s3	121⅜
1100	do		121⅜
100	do	b3	121⅜
100	do	A. b3	121⅞
100	do	b3	121⅜
100	do	s10	121⅜
100	do	s30	121
1300	Hud. R. R.	x-d.	152
1100	do		152
200	do	s3	152⅜
200	do		152⅜
200	Harlem R.	b3	152
200	do		152
500	do		150⅝
800	do	b3	150⅜
200	Reading R.		142⅜
600	do		141⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.		144⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	s3	103⅜
200	do		103⅜
900	Ill. Cen. R.	s3	137⅜
200	do		137⅜
200	do		137⅜
400	Clev. & Pitts.		120⅜
500	do	s3	120⅜
200	do		120⅜
200	do	b5	121
300	do		120⅜
300	Clev. & Tol. R.		145⅜
100	do	b3	145⅜
200	Chi. & N. W. R.		64⅜
1200	do		64⅜
600	do		64⅜
100	do	b3	64⅛
1300	P., Ft. W. & C.		132⅛
500	do	s3	132
1500	do		132
350	do		131⅞
200	do	b3	132
350	do		131
400	do		131⅜
200	do		131⅛
100	do	s60	124
100	Cbi. & Alton Pr.		97
100	Mil. & P. Du C. R.		76
50	do		77
1600	Ter. H. & Alt. R.		80
100	T. H. & A. R. Pr.		93
100	do		93¾
300	Tol. & Wab. R.	b3	66⅜
100	do	b3	66⅝
100	do	b3	67
300	do		67
200	Miss. & Mo. R.		56
200	do		56⅛
5,000	O. & Miss. C.		50
200	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.		83½
200	do		83
100	Pacific M. S. Co.		239
200	Canton Co.	b3	64
200	do	b3	63¾
200	do		63¾
200	do		63⅝
100	do		63⅜
208	do	s3	92
200	do		92⅛
200	Cen. Coal		90
200	Wyom. Valley Coal Co.		104
200	do		104⅛
2000	do		104⅜
100	do		b30. 139
100	do		b10. 139⅜
200	do		b10. 139⅜
700	Clev. & Pitts. R.		121
200	do		b10. 121
200	do		s3 63⅝
500	do		b3 63⅜
300	Clev. & Tol. R.		145⅜
100	Q. H. G. M. Co.		19⅜
200	Marlposa M. Co.		42
300	do		42⅛
200	do		41⅞
200	do	s3	42
400	Rut. Marble Co.		23
500	do		23⅜
500	do	s30	22⅞
$30,000	Sandy R. Coal & Oil Co.	1st M. B.	92
10,000	do	b10	92⅜
5,000	do	b16	92⅝
200	Bucks Co. Lead.	s30	1⅜
500	do	b5	1⅝
100	Nashua Copper		1⅜

Wednesday, March 9—P. M.

The price of Gold was further advanced this forenoon by the *cornering* operation going on in Exchange-place. The modified authority voted by the House of Representatives, yeaterday, on the subject of depleting the surplus Gold balences in the Treasury, was readily construed into the argument that the market could not be relieved from this source. The wealthy "ring" of Gold gamblers, in the locality referred to, had prepared themselves for this contingency, and by calling in and hoarding for a few days, or forcing settlements on all the Gold they had contracted for or lent out on the Street, have doubtless made a "good thing" of it by their sharp practice. With such people, the Public Credit is, of course, a secondary consideration. Some of them, who, from their peculiar political sympathies, wish the Government no good, are, perhaps, excusable for joining the "ring" with others, who profess more loyalty; but the whole operation is a reproach to the market on the present limited Export demand for Gold and the large stock of Gold and Silver in the City for other objects. The Bill passed by the House of Representatives, yesterday, by anticipating the payment of the 1st April and 1st May Coupons on the Public Debt, if it has other good effect, will supply a sufficient sum from the Treasury to supply the daily wants of the Importers for Custome. And this demand for the last month or six weeks, it is known, contributed in no small degree to the success of the speculators for the rise. The quotations for Gold to-day ranged 167@169½ ₱ cent., closing at the Second Board at 167½ ₱ cent. It is probable that a good many settlements were forced at high prices before the close of Bank hours, in addition to which some parties who had hoarded for the high turn, brought out their Gold and made the deliveries of the day easier toward 3 o'clock. A rumor was current that one of the new National Banks had been used to promote the *cornering* operation referred to, because of the personal and political intimacy of the Broker in Exchange-place who holds the bag with the President of the Bank, and the fact that he had opened a special Gold account with him to the extent, perhaps, of a million of dollars. But we are well assured this afternoon that the Board of Directors of the Bank will take speedy measures to acquit the new establishment of so damaging an imputation.

The export demand for Bullion for the *Asia*, to-day, was only $270,000; chiefly in California bars. The rates of Exchange on London, though greatly unsettled by the speculation in Gold, is relatively cheaper than Gold Coin. The amount of United States Stocks, which went out by the steamer is variously estimated at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. There is a further demand for the 5.20s to-day, and the price advanced to 110¾@111 ₱ cent., at the close of the day. We heard of no higher sales than 110¾ ₱ cent. The purchases of this Stock yesterday, to go abroad, included a parcel of $500,000 from one of the large banks, at 110 ₱ cent.

There is renewed and, if possible, increased speculative excitement on the Stock Exchange, to-day, on most of the *fancies*, without regard to cost. Three figures for old Cumberland are aimed at and 96 per cent. or within 4 per cent. of the mark was paid to-day. The same permanent fancy reached 78 per cent. to the surprise of a greatly excited Street over ten years ago, and has since been down to zero, and a contribution of $5 per share taken up to save the property from returning to the original mortgagees; the mortgage being $500,000, and the Capital $5,000,000 before the charity of $250,000 was contributed. We point to this from no distrust of the integrity of the new menegement, but as a type of what has been in years past, and is now a source of frenzied speculation in Well and Willism streets. No wonder need be felt under the advance of $50 per share in Cumberland, which pays no dividend, at the rapid formation of new Coal fencies, which, at least, promise to pay, if all goes well after the mines in prospect are opened. One of these was brought out with eminent success on Saturday; the name scarcely yet known to the public, and another is on the stocks, (to use a shipwright's phrase, without intending a pun,) to-day. The transition from Coal to Gold Companies, we presume, will not be found very difficult, as the popular fever is directed to it, and if a few Marble or Selt or Copper Companies come in between the two, no great harm will be done to the assortment.

The Railway Shares were firmer than yesterday, and a strong upward turn was made on Erie Common Stock, which at one time touched 123 ₱ cent., or 5 ₱ cent. higher than yesterday Afternoon. The purchases of Fort Wayne and Chicago were also at higher figures and much excitement shown on Harlem, which went to 154 ₱ cent. The demend was large for Cleveland and Pittsburgh, end Chicago and Northwest sold up to 64 ₱ cent. as against 59½ last evening.

On the adjournment of the Second Regular Board, the following prices were quoted, as compared with Tussday, at 4 o'clock. The Public Board was occupied with a speech from, and a large contribution to, Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK, for the recruiting cause of the Second Army Corps. Gold fell off to 166½ ₱ cent.:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	166¾	166½	Mich. Central	142	143¾
U. S. 6s, 1861	113	113	Mich. Southern	102⅞	103⅛
N. Y. Central	137⅜	138⅛	Mich. Guarant'd	147⅜	148
Erie	117⅞	121⅛	Illinois Cen	137	137⅜
Erie Preferred	108⅛	109¼	Pittsburgh	120⅜	121⅛
Hudson	150⅜	152⅛	Fort Wayne	128⅜	13 ⅜
Pacific Mail	234	239	Rock Island	125⅜	126⅜
Harlem	147¼	151	Galena	119	120⅜
Cantoo	63	63	Reading	142	141⅝
Treas. Cer., new	99⅜	99⅝	Quicksilver	61	64⅜
Toledo	148⅜	148⅜	Cum'land Coal	89	93
Northwest	59⅜	64⅛	Mariposa	36¾	40⅜

There was renewed activity of demand for Money from the Stock Exchenge to-day, and lenders, in some instances, have marked their rate from 5 up to 6 ₱ cent. on demand loans. The impression is that on the official announcement that subscriptions can be made to the new United States Loan, Money will pour into the Treesury for this object, and thus supersede the necessity for further issues of the 5 ₱ cent. Legal Tender Notes.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	116	Metropolitan	117
Merchants'	106	Citizens'	103½
America	130	Shoe and Leather	106
Tradesmen's	112	Corn Exchange	102
Commerce	109	Continental	102
Ocean	97	St. Nicholas	102
American Exchange	111	Commonwealth	102½
Chatham	101	New-York County	140
Bank of the Republic	104	Park	130
Bank of N. America	108	First National	135
Hanover	101¾	Fourth National	103
Irving	101		

The following offers were made at the Stock Boerd for the Reilway Mortgages. We may as well add that 5 or 6 ₱ cent. more than the daily quotation is privately bid for the mortgages of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road, in dispute as to their convertibility into the Common Stock. Holders would do well to be on their guard in making a price. The same caution is due to the holders of the Second and Sinking Fund Mortgages of the Michigan Southern Road, now that the Common Stock is above par. The Directors of the concern, from a sense of fairness to all parties, will probably (and should certainly) feel compelled to follow their own precedent of last August, and make further concessions of their Funded Debt into Common Stock, whenever it can be done dollar for dollar. The circumstance that some of their number may have been *short* then and *long* in the Common Stock now, will scarcely influence the majority of the Board to overlook the present opportunity to reduce the mortgage incumbrances upon their property, if speculation in their non-dividend paying Common Shares should carry the price above the Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	10s	Chi. & Alt. 2ds	89⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs	104	Han & St. Jo. 1sts	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101¼	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	103⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Tol. & Wab. seconds	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con. '76	137	M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	105⅜
Erie thirds	83	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	115
Mich. C. 8s & 7s	125	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	109⅝
Chi. B. & Quin. firsts	122	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	108⅜
Mich. S. seconds	106⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	98
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	113	Clev. & Pitts 3ds	107
Ill. Central, '75	123⅜	Clev. & Pitts 4ths	86⅜
Alton & T. Haute firsts	105	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	71
Alt. & T. H. 2ds pref.	92	Chi. & Alt. firsts	104
Alt. & T. H. seconds, In.	89	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	102
Chi. & Alt. firsts	94	Chi. & Alt. Income	93⅜

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,450,096 82, including for Customs, $403,000; payments, $1,874,877 80; balance, $35,672,898 42.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, March 9, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 95 bbls. Ashes, 5,075 bbls. Flour, 70 bbls. and 796 bags Corn Meal, 590 bushels Wheat, 6,389 bushels Corn, 250 bushels Rye, 4,732 bushels Oats, 4,509 bushels Malt, 8,050 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,984 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 60 bbls., including Pots at $8 75@$8 87½, and Pearls at $10 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in fair request and held with increased firmness. We quote: Java, 43c.@45c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 35½c.@38c.; Rio, 36c.@37½c.; St. Domingo, 33c.@34c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in very moderate demand at irregular prices. Middling 76½c.@78c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more request, and prices of low grades have advanced 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., the market, however, closing tamely. Sales since our last 20,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 20@$6 70, poor to choice extra State at $6 95@$7 20, chiefly at $6 90@$7; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 25@$7 35 ₱ bbl. Superfine State and Western..... $6 50 @6 70
Extra State ..... 6 85 @ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 6 95 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brds. 7 25 @ 7 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands 7 40 @ 0 00
Extra Genesee ..... 7 25 @ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri.. 7 50 @11 00
Southern Flour is in fair demand, at buoyant prices; sales since our last 1,600 bbls., at $7 10@$7 90 for very poor to good superfine; $7 95@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 1,300 bbls. extra, at $6 95@$8 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $5 45@$6 35 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal has been in fair demand, at $5 25@$5 40 for Jersey; $6 15@$6 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Total sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less freely sought after, as export buyers have been reluctant to pay the extremely high prices (in some instances an advance of 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel) claimed by holders. The actual sales indicate an improvement of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Sales since our last 81,000 bushels, including poor White Western at $1 75; Amber Western at $1 74@$1 76, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 70@$1 74; Old Western, part at $1 64; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 65@$1 67, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 62@$1 65, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring $1 61@$1 61 ₱ bushel. Corn is in less demand and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 52,500 bushels, at $1 34, regular way, and $1 33 cash for Mixed Western, in store; $1 29@$1 30 for new Yellow Jersey and Southern; $1 30@$1 32 for White do., ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet at $1 25@$1 30. Oats are dull and heavy. We quote Canada at 89c.@90c.; Western at 90c.@91c., chiefly at 90c.; State at 89c.@90¾c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in fair request at $1 28@$1 53, as extremes, ₱ bushel; sales 13,250 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 58 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in good request, at $1 15@$1 40 for inferior to prime, in large and small lots, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand, at from 24c. @33c., according to quality; and crop of 1862, at 18c. @22c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 25@$3 35 ₱ gallon. Tar at $18@$20 ₱ bbl., and Resin at $35@$43 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in fair request at buoyant rates, including Crude Whale at $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm $1 63@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 65@$1 95; Linseed at $1 57@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $1 12@$1 18; City Red at 80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon, and $6 25@$6 37½, and $5@$5 25 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, 31c @33c., here; Refined do at 59c.@63c., free, and 48c.@50c. in bond, ₱ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum 1,939 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in brisk demand and quoted firmer to-dey. Sales since our last 10,400 bbls. at $23 25@$23 75 for New Mess, and $24@24 50 for May and June delivery; $22 25@$22 50 for Mess, last season's packing; $21 50@$22 for two year old Mess;

AUCTION SALES

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.)

HARRISON-STREET PROPERTY.

D. M. SEAMAN WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, March 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The valuable lot, with brick house thereon, No. 27 Harrison-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts., 20 feet front, 23.11 rear, by about 75 feet deep. This property is desirable for improvement or investment, being located in a rapidly improving business section. *60 per cent. on bond and mortgage.* For Maps apply to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.

AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864,

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Honston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter. In case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, the latter are required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation, should the present lessee desire to sell the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to it a fire apparatus or force pump, with not less than four hundred feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief-Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

JAMES MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES MILLER,

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1864,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway.

No. 151 East 15th-st., (Stuyvesant-square.)—The 4-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling; cellar and vault under the street; bathing rooms on second and third stories; hot and cold water throughout, all the modern improvements. Very desirable for a family wishing a retired residence. House 26x76, lot 103 feet, besides the benefit of party wall.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS on 98th and 10th avs., 96th, 99th, and 118th sts.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.:

SIXTH-AV.—4 lots on the southwest corner of 6th av. and 119th-st., each 25 feet in width, with the exception of the corner lot, which is 25 feet 11 inches by 100 feet in depth.

TENTH-AV.—4 lots on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 96th-st. The corner lot is 25 feet 11 inches in width; the inside lots are each 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

96TH-ST.—18 lots on north side of 96th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av.; each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 11 inches in depth.

99TH-ST.—8 lots on south side of 99th-st., 125 feet east of 10th-av.; each 25 feet in width, and varying in depth from 73 feet 1 inch to 83 feet 1 inch.

118TH-ST.—4 lots on the north side of 118th-st., 216 feet west of 6th-av., each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 11 inches in depth. Sold on very liberal terms.

Every lot will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

MARKET CELLARS
AND
OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, March 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, in Lexington-av., fifth house above 53d-st., east side:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—all in good order, and hnt little used, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, covered in crimson figured brocatel; rosewood marble-top centre tables, gilt frame mantel pier mirror, carved rosewood seven-octave piano, made by Gale & Son; piano-cover and stool; elegant bronzes, vases, statuettes, fine green reps, rosewood marble-top etagere, rosewood settee, in green plush; extension dining table, rosewood rockers, gilt frame oil paintings and engravings, black walnut rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, enameled cottage suites, hair mattress, bolsters and pillows, superb carved black walnut hall stands, window curtains, lace curtains, window shades, &c.

Also, china, crockery and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, CARPETS, &c.—OSBORN & COOK will sell at the salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., TO-MORROW, Friday, March 11, at 1½ o'clock, a large assortment of Brussels and ingrain carpets rugs, oil-cloths, stair carpeting, dressing tables, with marble tops, dressing bureaus, mahogany chairs in reps, and hair cloth mahogany sofa arm chairs, marble top centre tables, cane seat chairs, mahogany washstands, two suites parlor furniture in hroehette, iron bedsteads, hair mattress, bolster and pillows, black walnut French bedsteads, mahogany bedsteads, parlor wardrobes, cane rockers, straw beds, palliasses, bedding, quilts, sheets, blankets, mahogany bureaus, two elegant French plate pier mirrors, easy chairs, dining tables, elegant rosewood sofas moquet, refrigerators, sitting desk, steel and chairs, crockery and glassware, toilet sets, kitchen ware, ironing table, lot ladies' silk dresses, hat, table cloth, linens, &c. Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

MORAIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF AUDUBON PARK PROPERTY—By order of S. Merrihew, Referee. E. B. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

FORT WASHINGTON.—The residence and grounds of the late John W. Audubon, deceased, comprising the northern half of the block bounded by 156th-st. and 157th sts. and 12th-av. and the railroad and the half street and avenue adjoining, comprising in all about 17 lots, about 200x150 feet. On it is a large modern-built mansion, commanding a fine view of the river. A rare chance to buy for investment or a private residence. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, (the leases of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 1864,) for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shewn of the aforesaid wharves, piers, &c.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

HENRY R. WESCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—COST OVER $11,000—ELEGANT BRONZES, VASES, PAINTINGS, CARPETS, SUPERB PIANO-FORTE, RICH CHINA, CUT GLASS, &c.—THIS DAY, Thursday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising the entire elegant furniture and works of art, magnificent rosewood and walnut parlor suites in brocatel and reps, superb reception chairs, fine tapestry carpets, elegant rosewood etageres, statuary and Egyptian top centre and sofa tables, Turkish chairs, mahogany, rich lace curtains, looks, elegant rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, spring and hair mattresses, beds and bedding, oak dining-room furniture, marble-top buffet, extension tables, rich silver ware, china, cut glass, cutlery, hall furniture, &c. Sale rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, MARCH 11, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, three lots on south side 99th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Also, six lots fn Brooklyn, on east side Utica-av., between Hallo and Warren sts. Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 54 William-st.

GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

FLINT GLASSWARE BY ROBERT HAYDOCK. THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom No. 101 Liberty-st., on four months' credit, 1,000 pckgs. flint glassware, tumblers, goblets, wines, specie jars, &c., lamps and chimneys, 4 crates earthenware.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CITY LOTS.

1 lot on 3d-av., next to corner 39th-st.
2 lots on 3d-av., between 44th and 45th sts.
8 lots on 3d-av., southeast corner of 118th-st.
2 lots on 3d-av., northwest corner 96th-st.
6 lots on 96th-st., north side, between 3d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 2d-av., northwest corner 113th-st.
4 lots on 125th-st., north side, between 3d and 4th avs.
40 lots on 105th-st., between 2d-av. and river.
42 lots on 2d-av., west side, between 123d and 126th sts., and on 125th-st., with a large house on the avenue.

Apply to GEORGE CHESTERMAN,
No. 60 Nassau-st.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.

Seven hundred lots for sale at moderate prices, and on easy terms. Cross the 3d-av. Harlem River bridge to 125th-st., and inquire at the Land office, T. RAE, Agent, decidedly, in every respect, the most desirable property ever offered for sale in these suburbs. Streets and avenues laid on: to correspond with those in New-York proper. A horse railroad along the westerly side of the property, also gas.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY frame cottage, containing 10 finished rooms, beautifully located in the village of Westfield, one hour's ride from the City of New-York, near the depot: is new, substantially built, and well finished; lot 75 by 195 feet. Terms easy. For particulars, apply to CHARLES H. MOREHOUSE, Westfield, N. J.

WANTED—A THREE OR FOUR-STORY BRICK or brown-stone front house, between 14th and 42d sts., and 2d and 8th avs.; rent not to exceed $1,200; security given. Address H. K., Box No. 172 *Times* Office, giving a description of the house, &c.

FOR SALE—FIVE BEAUTIFUL FIRST-CLASS brown-stone houses, on Oxford-st., west side, between Lafayette and DeKalb avs., Brooklyn, near Dr. Cuyler's Church. All modern improvements. JOHN DOHERTY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID STORE PROPERTY Nos. 371 and 373 Broadway, between Franklin and White sts., each 25x150 feet, running through to Franklin-alley; built in the best manner, five-story, white marble. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class, 4-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, between Park and Lexington avs. Is nearly new, with all modern conveniences, and in excellent order. Price $20,000. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON 44th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., Philadelphia brick, three stories and high basement, 20x42; lot 20x100, in complete order. Inquire of S. L. MILES, City Bank.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPerty in 9th-st., a few doors east of Broadway; lot 25 feet wide by half the block; house 25 by 60, with extension. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY ATTIC AND BASEment brick house and lot No. 81 Grand-st.; lot 22x96. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

$7,000 WILL BUY A THREE-STORY and basement brick house in 44th-st., near 4th-av.; has modern improvements and in good repair. Terms easy. Apply to G. W. GREEN, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 85 Walker-st., suitable for a dwelling or business purposes. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE, WITH GOOD garden of fruit, in a pleasant neighborhood and healthy location, with about 2 acres of ground if desired; an excellent select school for girls on the premises, within one mile of depot of Harlem Railroad, 2½ hours from New-York. Rent $200. An excellent opportunity for any one who has daughters to educate. The lady, who teaches French, music and drawing, with other branches, would board with occupant of house if desired. Possession April 1. Address J. O. TOWNER, Towners, Putnam Co., N. Y.

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE—Lots on the Fifth-av., between 47th and 48th sts., and between 50th and 51st sts, and on 47th, 48th, 49th 50th and 51st sts., between the 5th and 6th avs. Applications may be made to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of the College, at No. 71 Wall-st., or to JAS. N. WELLS, at No. 167 9th-av. References will be required.

FOR RENT OR SALE—FURNISHED, IF DEsired—an elegant country residence, having all the modern improvements and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson. The place contains 12 acres, and is within five minutes' walk of the depot at Peekskill. For particulars, address HENRY A. SMITH, No. 112 Reade-st., or C. TOWNSEND, on the premises.

TO LET—IN RYE, NEAR THE DEPOT, A LARGE, pleasantly-situated double house, (furnished or unfurnished,) with lower. The place contains 12 acres, and is adapted to a boarding establishment, school, or large private family; abundant fruits and shrubbery on the place, stabling, &c., and four acres of land. Apply to J. E. CORNING, No. 30 Platt-st., New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THE COUNTRY SEAT of the late Abel T. Anderson, near Hascomb's Dam, in Westchester County, known as "Woody Crest," comprising about six acres. The place is accessible hourly during the Summer by railroad or steamboat. For particulars apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 63½ Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, "Cragdon," at East Chester, with large double house, carriage-house, and from 15 to 150 acres of land; fine views, healthy location, a complete residence for a gentleman, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, BROWN STONE front, high stoop house, with all the modern improvements, in perfect order. Fine oil-cloth on halls to remain. Location 31st-st., a few doors west 6th-av. Rent $1,250. For permit, &c., apply to Dr. BLAKENEY, No. 53 6th-av.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house No. 107 West 14th-st., near 6th-av, completely and elegantly furnished. Price $5,000 per annum. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE THREE-STORY brick house known as No. 34 East Werren-st., Brooklyn; pleasant location and in good order. For terms and permits to view, apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, A house (12 rooms); stables, ice-house, &c.; furnished or unfurnished; pleasantly situated; possession immediate if required. Inquire of J. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR OFFICES or business purposes, at No. 13 Park-place, near Broadway and the City Hall. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, No. 54 Wall-st., third floor, front.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—On Canal, Walker and Elm sts.; also, a two-footed store and basement with power, near Broadway, opposite Earle's Hotel. JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LEASE—THE FRONT AND REAR HOUSES, (twenty rooms,) No. 10 Rose-st. Offices and lofts to let in No. 52 John, and 113 Nassau-sts. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER, WITH LARGE rooms, well lighted, No. 21 Dunham-place, Williamsburgh, L. I., near the ferries.

TO RENT.—FROM THE 1ST MAY, A HANDsomely furnished house, near Union-square. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MALE ATTENDant and nurse, in a private infirmary near New-York; single man preferred; must have had experience in the care of sick and nervous patients, and be able to shave, and to look after gentlemen's clothing; undoubted references will be expected in regard to sobriety and good temper. The situation is a most desirable one. Apply on Thursday, from 12 to 3 o'clock, at No. 4 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND HONEST LAD, 15 years of age, residing with his relatives, having a good English education, in a wholesale hardware and fancy goods importing house in Maiden Lane; a good handwriting is indispensable. Address A. B. C., Box No. 2,250 Post-office.

A NURSE OR NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Wanted, an upper nurse or nursery governess, to take care of three young children. Must have experience and be well qualified. None but Protestants need apply. Best of references required. Apply at No. 14 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND GROOM, A single man or man and wife, to go a short distance in the country; must be a good plain gardener, and understand taking care of a horse. Apply to JAMES B. BENSEL, No. 1 Centre-st., New-York.

A LAD.—WANTED, IN A JOBBING STORE, A lad who writes a good hand and is correct in figures, to run of errands and attend in the office. Address JEFFERSON, Box No. 142, at Office of this paper, in the hand-writing of applicant, stating age, reference, &c.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a young man who has had some experience in the business and who writes a good hand. Address A. B., Box No. 967 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—IN THE STATIONERY BUSINESS, a man of ability, well acquainted with the retail business; such a person can obtain a good situation by addressing B. H. L., Box 143 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, an unmarried man as coachman and vegetable gardener; none need apply but those who can give the best of references. Address Box No. 1,064 Post-office.

NURSE WANTED.—A COMPETENT PROTestant woman as child's nurse; one who thoroughly understands the care of children, and can bring good references. Call at No. 56 7th-av.

BOY WANTED—ONE ACQUAINTED WITH the City, and competent to do office work. Apply from 5½ to 6 P. M. to-day. WICKS, SMITH & CO., Nos. 61 and 63 Franklin-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT seamstress; she must also understand hair-dressing. Apply with references at No. 25 Washington-square, from 4 to 5 o'clock.

GARDENER WANTED—A STEADY, HONEST, single man for raising vegetables. Apply at No. 196 West-st.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—IN A SILK house; must be a good penman and quick at figures. Address J. H. R., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ERRAND-BOY, FOR A BOOKstore; must be reliable, and reside with his parents. Apply by letter, to B. G. O., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

A WAITRESS, — WANTED, A WAITRESS; a German preferred. Call at No. 44 East 31st-st., for three days, between 9 and 11 o'clock in the morning.

GARDENER WANTED—ONE FULLY COMpetent to take charge of green and hothouse plants. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock at No. 54 Fulton-st.

REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE VALUABLE BLOCK BOUNDED BY MADISON AND 4TH AVS., 57TH AND 58TH STS.

57th-st. is a 100-foot street, regulated and vaulted; will be sold as a whole, or in parcels to suit. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., 63½ Pine-st.

HUDSON RIVER RESIDENCE,

close to the City; fine house, commanding magnificent views; price, furnished, $13,000. Apply at No 69 Duane-st., up stairs.

FACTORY FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale their Starch Factory, in Jersey City, situated on Wayne-st., exactly one mile from the ferry. The buildings consist of the main factory, of stone, 112x84 feet, with two wings of brick, two stories high, each about 40x30 feet; one fire-proof stone warehouse, 65x23 feet; together with laboratory, engine-house, carpenter's shop, &c., &c.; cover og together an area of over 35,000 square feet. There is in the factory a first-class steam-engine, of 100-horse power, on independent steam-pump, donkey-engine, and four large cylinder boilers, all in perfect order.

There is also on the premises a large brick and cemented reservoir, and two wells, 24 and 16 feet diameter, furnishing over 250,000 gallons of clear spring water per day, which makes the above property very valuable for a DISTILLERY, BREWERY or PAPER-MILL.

COLGATE & CO., No. 6 Dutch-st.

With the above will be sold 30 lots of ground, 20x100 feet, or more if required.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The four-story brown-stone front, English basement house, No. 85 Montague-st, 20 by 60 feet, replete with every modern convenience. Location central and convenient to the ferries. Also, the modern-built, brown-stone front house, No. 18 Nassau-st., extra width, and calculated for a large family. Also, double brick house, corner of Hicks and Orange sts., with stable in the rear, if desired. Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO., No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE AND STORE situated on Main-st., West Millstone, Somerset County, N. J., within half a mile of New-Jersey Railroad Depot, and one and a half hours from New-York; lot has a front of 80 feet by about 75; house 21 by 30; store 20 by 30; a well of good water; brick cistern, &c.; all being in good order, and worthy the attention of those that wish a pleasant situation in a country village. Price $3,000. Inquire of BROWER BROTHERS, No 295 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, PRICE $5,700—A first-class three-story and basement brick house; is in a good location, built of the best material and by days' work, with all the modern improvements, containing 14 rooms and cellar; $2,200 can remain on bond. Can be seen by calling at No. 53 Jersey-av., or to J. SEAICH, Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND ON THE southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs., in the City of Brooklyn, having a front on Fulton-av. of 80 feet 6 inches, and a front on Franklin-av. of 110 feet, the whole plot equal to four full lots. For price and terms apply to J. & J. GEMMEL, No. 290 Broadway, room No. 7, from 11 A. M. till 1 P. M.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT—AT WOODSIDE, L. I., near the depot of L. I. R. R., 30 minutes from the City, a handsome Swiss cottage and 2 acres of land, all in fine order. Grounds well laid out and fruited and shaded. Price $6,500, for sale; rent, $425. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE three-story high stoop and basement house southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 27th-st. Lot is 25 by 100 feet. House is 25 by 60 feet. Has all the modern improvements, and is handsomely furnished. Apply to R. P. LEE, No. 122 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-basement brown-stone dwelling, No. 59 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs; highest ground, unobstructed views, all improvements, complete order. Possession immediately; to be seen day and evening. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Water-st. Also, a farm at Hackensack, N. J.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The three-story, basement and sub-cellar brick house, No. 35 Cranberry-st.; house 25x50, lot 25x100; contains 14 rooms, finished with gas, hot and cold water, baths, water-closets, wash-trays, range, furnace, &c., the whole in complete order. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT, 52 by 200 feet, on the Bergen Point plank-road, (called Bergan-av., near Myrtle,) South Bergen, 20 minutes' ride from Jersey City ferry, on the dummy-road. Fruit trees and grapevines on the premises. Apply to JOSEPH B. PURDY, No. 34 Malden-lane.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 55 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, (with one or two lots,) in 119th-st., near Avenue A; said house is new, and contains all the modern improvements. Apply to D. D. BANKER, No. 145 Clinton-st., or S. A. HILLS, 125th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE 3-STORY BRICK house and lot, No. 53 West 28th-st., near the 6th-av. The house has the modern improvements, and is in good order. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 63½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ADMIRABLY BUILT, ELEgantly finished and furnished house, No. 35 West 34th-st., (old No. 25,) with furniture. For permits to inspect the premises, inquire of R. I. THORNE, Esq., President Equitable Ins. Co., No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 307 West 21st-st., lot 25x98.9; house 25x50; opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. MOORE, No. 48 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 73 WEST 31ST-ST., 3-STORY brown stone, 20.10x55x100; $11,000. Also, lot on 6th-st., near Central Park, $3,500. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—42D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs., a nearly new four-story stone front house, in perfect order, 22x55 feet. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND ONE CHILD, apartments for housekeeping, consisting of front and back room and hall bed-room, on second floor, with conveniences. Location below Bleecker and west of Broadway. Address stating location and terms, which must be low, HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 1,923, Post-office.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for three adults (a gentleman and two daughters,) from May 1, in the neighborhood of Murray Hill, between Lexington and 6th avs. and 30th and 42d sts. Address, stating terms, J. H. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

PART OF A HOUSE OR SUIT OF FOUR or five rooms wanted, suitable for housekeeping, in a pleasant neighborhood, and with a degree of refinement and respectability; would like to remain at least two years. Any private parties may address, in perfect confidence, ARTHUR NOEL, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS, OR PART OF a house, in a genteel neighborhood, for a family of three persons; unexceptionable references given and required. Address H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, desirably located on the banks of the Hudson, either side. Parties wishing to rent will either call on or address A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, A NEATLY furnished cottage in the country, not over an hour from the City, either by railroad or steamboat. Address S. N., Box No. 1,182 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED WITHIN fifty miles of the City of New-York for a family requiring four large rooms with board; west bank of the Hudson preferred. Address O. S., Station D, Bible House Post-office, stating locality, mode of access, and terms for two or four months, together with any other matters deemed important. The advertiser prefers a small and quiet establishment.

BOARD AT SUMMIT, N. J.—INDIVIDUALS or families who desire board for the Summer, or year, are respectfully invited to call or address MRS. WM. B. STOUGHTON. N. B.—Summit is one hour from New-York, per M. and E. Railroad. Seven trains daily. House three minutes' walk from depot.

BOARD—WANTED FOR THE SEASON FROM the 1st of May next, for a gentleman, wife and son, in a family where there are few or no boarders; location must be between 14th and 23d sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; references exchanged. Address Box No. 416 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—PARLOR AND TWO chambers for gentleman and two children, between 4th and 6th avs. and above 14th-st, preferred; a liberal price will be paid for good board. Address Box No. 824 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and infant. One large room on second or third floor; with accommodation for nurse girl. Address, stating location and terms, Box No. 95 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD.—WANTED, IN TARRYTOWN, FOR THE summer, for a gentleman and wife, infant and nurse, from July 15. Address, with particulars, S. L., Box 163 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY FOR the Summer, by a gentleman, wife and servant; Tarrytown or Dobb's Ferry preferred. Address Box No. 2,089 Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITH BOARD to suit, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; the house has all the modern improvements. Location good.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, WHO IS FAMED for his energy and enterprise as the grocer and tea and coffee dealer of this City, has just opened an extensive wholesale department of his business at No. 262 Greenwich-st., right adjoining his retail store. Both these extensive establishments will be conducted exclusively on the cash principle, and everybody who wishes to save money and buy for cash, either wholesale or retail, every description of teas, sugars, flour, fish, syrups, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, hams, coffees, starch, soap, &c., &c., &c., should at once repair as above. All goods warranted as represented, or money returned and expenses paid. Mr. Agnew's experience and large cash capital, which he can control to the extent of All goods delivered free to all railroads and steamboats. Address Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., and Nos. 87 and 89 Murray-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.

The following valuable real estate is offered for sale on liberal terms, by the Corporation of Trinity Church:

HUDSON, CLARKSON AND LESOY sts.—14 lots of ground in one plot, comprising the entire front of the block on the east side of Hudson-st., between Clarkson and Leroy sts., being 208 feet on Hudson-st. by 163 feet on Clarkson and Leroy sts.

READE-ST.—2 lots on the north side of Reade-st., between West Broadway and Church-st., together being 50 feet front by about 61 feet 9 inches deep.

GREENWICH AND VESTRY STS.—1 lot on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Vestry sts., 25 feet front on Greenwich-st. by 100 feet on Vestry-st.

2 lots on Greenwich-st., adjoining the above, each 23 feet front by 100 feet deep.

VESTRY-ST.—6 lots on Vestry-st., adjoining the Greenwich-st lots, being together 126 feet front by 87 feet 6 inches deep.

DESBROSSES-ST.—3 lots on Desbrosses-st., in rear of the Vestry-st. lots, being together 75 feet front on Desbrosses-st. by 87 feet 6 inches deep, and 1 lot on Desbrosses-st., also in rear of the Vestry-st. lots, 25 feet front by 87 feet 6 inches deep.

GREENWICH-ST.—1 lot No. 107 Greenwich-st., between Thames and Rector sts., 27 feet front, 25 feet rear, by about 103 feet deep.

No. 69 WARREN-ST.—The valuable store and lot No. 69 Warren-st., near College-place; lot 25 feet front by 75 feet deep.

Application may be made at the vestry office, corner of Fulton and Church sts., where maps may be seen.

WM. E. DUNSCOMB, Comptroller.

$10,000 IN GREENBACKS WILL BE paid for a warrantee title to four acres, one of the best located in Brooklyn, and as near to Wall-st. as 55th-st., New-York. With a telescope Hurlgale on the east and the Narrows south can be seen. It is within six minutes' walk of the elegant new boulevard road, with a double row of gaslpha trees on both sides—the most elegant drive in the State. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. W. W. COLBRON.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE IN 40TH-ST.—A first-class three-story brown-stone house, high stoop, with all modern improvements, in perfect order; newly painted; parlors and halls decorated in oil colors; neighborhood unexceptionable; street is now being laid with Belgian pavement; owner furniture, including piano of rosewood; other parts fully furnished, and all in excellent taste and condition. Price $16,000. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A HOUSE and lot, with garden and fruit trees, all in complete order; the lot contains five-eighths of an acre: the house is of brick; is well built and pleasantly situated, and is about ten minutes' walk from the depot: terms of sale reasonable. Apply to JULIUS R. POMEROY, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWPORT, R. I.—THE residence of the undersigned, with 10 acres of land, stable and outbuildings, situated on the main road, one mile from the town. The house is 50 by 48 feet, 2½ stories high, (with kitchen extension.) It commands a fine view of the harbor, river and beach. Apply to WM. VERNON, Newport, R. I., or at No. 48 South-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE — $5,000. — BIRCH Hill, two miles from Glen Cove, L. I.: views unsurpassed; two buildings, one new, 36x24, with wing; also, gardener's house, four rooms; railroad and steamboat communications; possession immediately; furniture sold if desired; 2½ acres. Apply on the premises, or to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, IN CARLETON-av., between Lafayette and Dekalb avs., some of those magnificently finished brown stone front houses, with all modern improvements; a most desirable and accessible location; Fulton and Dekalb-av. cars run convenient; price $9,500, part on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent. Apply on the premises to THOS. FAGAN.

TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES AT A BARGAIN.—For sale, two four-story brown-stone houses on 39th-street, between Broadway and Fifth-av. Full size, with all the modern improvements; a rental of $6,000 per annum has been offered; will be sold for $22,500, each. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

VALUABLE LOTS ON THIRD-AV. FOR SALE.—The entire front between 92d and 93d sts., consisting of eight lots, with four lots on the rear, fronting on both streets; would prefer selling as a whole, but will divide it. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

$14,000—FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT four story basement brown-stone house, on 34-st., between 7th and 8th avs., frescoed and in fine order. Also, a new house, one hour from the City, in New-Jersey, price $10,000. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 24½ Pine-st.; from 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone front house No. 26 West 16th-st., between 5

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1864.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Our Messaoa to Great Britain."

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Taming a Butterfly.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—La Somnambula.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—La Closerie des Genets.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Asabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Aphrona; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—Broadway Amphitheatre—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Stereoscopticon, or Mirror of the Universe.

ART GALLERY—(No. 756 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

SHAUS' GALLERY—(No. 749 Broadway)—"Corfe Castle."

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM—Musical and Protean Entertainment.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We print this morning very full accounts of the recent great raid from late Richmond papers, full files of which, as late as the 8th inst., we received last evening. The details given in these rebel accounts are full of intense interest. They give the first information as to how Col. Dahlgren and his party met with their misfortune, as well as interesting particulars concerning the whole raid. They admit that it was of a most daring character, and confess that much damage was done. They claim victory, however, because the force did not enter the city, and assert that only the local battalions for city defence, composed of department clerks and citizens, repulsed our forces. Dahlgren and his party, it seems, were ambushed, and he was standing unconcealed in the road, late at night, demanding his loe to surrender, when a volley was poured upon him, and he fell, pierced with five wounds. His command dispersed in the darkness, but most of them were captured in the morning. The accounts are garnished with the usual extravagant assertions, especially as to the number of prisonere captured, which they claim now reaches four or five hundred. The officers captured had been confined in dungeons, with a private negro soldier with each one as companion. In addition to this, Gen. Butler telegraphs that these prisoners are all confined in irons. The papers found on Col. Dahlgren's person, give the programme to be acted upon in entering the city—which included the release of the prisoners, the burning of the city, and the capture or killing of Davis and his crew, are made the subject of terrible threats by the Richmond journals, and Davis is urged to execute, without trial of any kind, all the prisoners taken from our columns. The exchange of prisoners has been resumed, and the rebels claim that it is under the old cartel, and that the questions of negro soldiers and Butler's recognition are still in abeyence. Nevertheless, Butler seems to be conducting the exchange. Sherman, they say, had done great damage in Mississippi.

A St. Louis telegram says that Gen. Sherman left Vicksburgh on the 28th ult., with several members of his staff, for a trip down the river to consult with Gen. Banks or Admiral Porter respecting future operations. The truth of the information cannot be implicitly credited. Gen. Grant is said to express himself in the highest terms of the success of Gen. Sherman's late raid, which resulted in the destruction of such large quantities of rebel property as to seriously cripple their armies in the Southwest.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Nova Scotian* at Portland and the *Australasian* at this port, we have three days later news from Europe—the dates being to the 28th ult. Affairs between the Danes and Germans are unchenged. The conferences proposed by England on the basis of guaranteeing the authority as well as the indivisibility of the Duchies, and preserving the territorial arrangements hitherto existing, met with favor from the Great Powers, including France. Denmark, however, still postponed her reply to the invitation, expecting that the successful defence of her new military positions would give her higher standing in any deliberations than if she joined the conference, with the late defeat still fresh in the minds of her neighbors. Lord Palmerston had announced in the House of Commons, that orders had been sent to the Cape of Good Hope to release the pirate *Tuscaloosa*, whose detention was not justified by international law. In the House of Lords, on the 25th, Earl Russell said that there was no longer any objection to producing the papers in the case of the Mersey rams, and the rebel vessels *Saxon* and *Alabama*. The 5th of April has been fixed for the trial of the *Pampero* case in the Edinburgh Court of Session. The suppression of the African Slave-Trade was under discussion in the House of Commons on the 26th, and Lord Palmerston said in reply to a question as to whether the Government intended to station cruisers off the Coast of Cuba, that the more prudent and humane course was to send the vessels to the coast of Africa. The London *Post's* city article says that private advices from Paris, upon which reliance can be placed, again allude to negotiations now in progress, preparatory to the recognition of the Confederate States by the French Government, although any official acknowledgment of this fact would, at the present, be thought premature and undesirable. The three men arrested for seizing the schooner *J. L. Gerity* claim to have been justified in their conduct by written authority of the Confederate Government. The counsel for the United States demanded that the prisoners be sent to New-York under the Extradition Treaty. The case was remanded till the 4th inst. The trial of the four Italian conspirators had been concluded in France, two being sentenced to transportation for life, and the other two to twenty years' imprisonment.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the consideration of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Bill was postponed for one week. A Committee of Conference on the disagreements on the Deficiency Bill was appointed. The resolution calling for the papers and evidence in the McDowell Military Commission was rejected. The bill to equalize the pay of soldiers was taken up, and Mr. Davis spoke at length in opposition to colored troops in general. A memorial was presented from the agriculturists of Ohio, asking for a revenue tax of $1 each on dogs, especially as they destroy in Ohio $100,000 worth of sheep annually. The Senate, after executive session, adjourned.

The House yesterday passed several important bills. A resolution was passed directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of so changing the Revenue Law as not to exempt Government bonds from State and municipal taxation. A resolution of thanks jointly to Gens. Rosecrans and Thomas, for services at the battle of Chickamauga, was passed. A bill was passed to establish a Bureau of Military Justice, a Brigadier-General, and two assistants with the rank of Colonel, to compose the bureau. A bill was also passed regulating the dismissal of officers from the army and navy. Mr. Demino, of Connecticut, reported a bill from the Committee on Military Affairs, declaring the Camden and Atlantic, and the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroads, public highways, and according them privileges of transporting mails, troops, munitions of war, bonded goods, passengers, and open to all the privileges of commerce generally. The Appropriation Bills were taken up and discussed, without action, until the adjournment.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions for and against a Broadway railroad were presented, and also a petition asking action relative to the nuisance of overcrowding cars and stages. A bill was noticed to divide the Seventh Judicial District of New-York and locate the Ninth Judicial District. Bills were introduced authorizing the banks of this State to become banking associations under the laws of Congress. Repealing the act of 1848 regulating telegraph companies; for the completion of the Battery extension, New-York; a bill continuing the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River was passed. A resolution suggesting full pay to Gen. Robert Anderson and placing him on the retired list on account of his distinguished services and infirm health was tabled; and another resolution proposing that our representatives in Congress be instructed to vote for a law securing to all the volunteers from this State, under the call of 1861, the bounty of one hundred dollars paid to the full two years men met a similar fate.

In the Assembly the Metropolitan Police Bill was reported precisely as it passed the Senate, and after some discussion thereupon was ordered to a third reading. A report was presented in favor of an entrance to the Central Park on 86th-street. Bills were passed legalizing the acts of the Brooklyn Common Council, to build a public market in the City of New-York; to provide for an additional number of notaries public in New-York City; for the better protection of seamen in the port of New-York. Bills were introduced granting additional powers to the Police Magistrates in New-York City; regulating the carrying of passengers on horse railroads; to amend the New-York City charter.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen held a short session yesterday, but the proceedings were of great interest. Mayor Gunther sent in a message in regard to City railroads. He takes the ground that, by our ancient charters, the right of the control of the streets is wholly in the City, but recognizing recent decisions to the contrary, proposes to ask the Legislature to pass an act requiring all City railroads to pay monthly, ten per cent. of the gross receipts into the City Treasury. He asks the Common Council to sustain him in making such an application at Albany. The Mayor also transmitted proposals of G. E. Winante to freight ashes and street sweepings from the City at four cents per load, which is one-half the price paid at present. This offer, the Mayor says, has been rejected by the City Inspector. Both messages were referred—that in regard to railroads was directed to be printed and a copy sent to each member of the Legislature. The Finance Committee presented a voluminous report in regard to the general subject of taxes and appropriations, together with the annual Appropriation Bill. The report is a lengthy and elaborate effort to demonstrate that the increase of taxation in the City is mainly chargeable to the Board of Supervisors and independent Commissioners created by the Legislature. The report and ordinance were laid over under the rule, and were ordered to be published in a number of papers. The Board adjourned to Friday, at 2 P. M.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, before Judge Daly, at Special Term, a motion to set aside the execution against Signorita Sulzer, at the suit of Anna Wilson, the servant girl, brought for slander, was denied, the Court holding that a married woman may be arrested in a civil action where she has a separate estate.

The prize-steamer *Cumberland*, from Key West, arrived here yesterday. She was captured Feb. 5, fifty miles south of Mobile by the *De Soto*, is a finely built and splendid vessel and has a valuable cargo.

Breadstuffs opened yesterday rather briskly, at firmer prices, but closed tamely. An active business was transacted in Provisions and Whisky, which were buoyant. Groceries, Hay, Hops, Metals, Spices, and Petroleum, were in fair demand and firm. Hides and Leather were rather more sought after. Tallow was more freely purchased. The freight market was firmer, with a fair business reported. There were 415 vessels of all classes in port.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange yesterday was higher than on Monday or Tuesday on most descriptions. The Gold speculators took advantage of the modified action of the House of Representatives yesterday to put the price temporarily up to 167@169 per cent. It closed 166¼. The export demand was only $270,000 for the *Asia*. Money partially active and the rates, in some instances, higher to the Stock Exchange borrowers.

A New Way to Pay Old Debts.—The embryonic Emperor Maximilian was to arrive in Paris the first week of this month, on his way to the City of Mexico. Our Paris correspondent mentions that one of the reasons impelling Maximilian to run the risk of his neck in Mexico is that he is *in debt* eight millions of francs, which he is unable to pay, but which he hopes to be able to pick up in Mexico. This is the most plausible reason we have yet seen given for Maximilian's foolish eagerness to get a throne. Many are the shifts resorted to by men afflicted with debts they cannot pay, and who are pushed by their creditors. Debt has driven Kings to war, plunder and oppression; under its scourgings, respectable men have been guilty of murder, suicide, arson, and every crime prohibited by the decalogue; it has betrayed gentlemen into trickery and meanness, and ladies into wearing Spring fashions in Midsummer. The case in hand shows that a Hapsburg Prince in debt is as desperate as any other man; but whether the expedient he has resorted to, of getting out of it, will be successful remains to be seen. We do not know what wages Maximilian expects to get as Emperor of Mexico, but he must needs have a very large annual salary, and subsist very economically, and live to a very old age, if he would save up eight millions of francs during his reign in Mexico. At the very opening of his imperial career he will have to purchase a crown, and a throne, and a whole lot of new clothes; and it is evident that, being already so heavily in debt, he will have to get all these necessaries on credit, and thus he will run still farther in debt. If he undertake to travel much through his empire, he will need to buy new garments very often, for we learn by recent advices from Mexico that the robbers who infest every highway in that country, are getting so desperate of late that they enter the diligences and strip all travellers stark naked—which would be a dreadful plight for an Emperor to be in. We think, therefore, on the whole, that Maximilian's honorable ambition to pay up his old debts out of his pickings and stealings in the New World, is likely to be blasted; and as there will almost certainly be a scramble for crowns in Europe before many years, we advise him to stay there—where his chances for getting and keeping one are much better than they are here.

The Election in New-Hampshire—A Sure Sign for the Year.

Union men in New-Hampshire, as well as out of it, had painful doubts of how this election would result. Last year the Union candidate received only a plurality of a few hundreds, not a majority at all; and the State, by the subsequent drafts, has since sustained a further depletion of many thousands of Union voters. The recent canvass of the State by the State Union Committee figured out a majority of only about six hundred for Gov. Gilmore; the votes, as polled, show a majority for him of full *four thousand*.

Thus the first State election of the year terminates. The Union men made the issue with the utmost distinctness. In their nominating convention they not only specially indorsed the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, but, by express resolution, they recommended him for reëlection. They renominated for Governor one whose thorough Unionism could be read in his official record. All the Anti-Administration elements, of every character, from the Democracy that adhered to the old party organization only in sheer passiveness, to the most virulent type of rebel-sympathizing, peace-at-any-price Copperheadism, were concentrated upon the opposing candidate. His defeat, therefore, so decisively signal far beyond expectation, must be taken as an infallible premonition of the fate which this year has in reserve for the opponents of the Administration in every loyal State.

Political contests may have different results in different States where mere material interests are involved, inasmuch as these interests differ in different States. There is no universal pocket standard. Nor, in fact, is there any certainty, or even probability, that there will be a sameness of conclusion in the different States on any public question addressed only to the head. Our political annals are full of instances where the most opposite judgments have been given by the people of different States upon such public questions during the same political year. Geographical locality, party management, comparative popular intelligence, and many other circumstances, have much to do with the decision of that class of issues. But at the present time, the great questions before the public are questions that appeal principally to the heart. They touch directly upon a man's love of country. They stir this feeling first of all. But the hearts of men are far nearer alike than their heads, or their pockets; and when it comes to a question of heart mainly, the response which is given in one State is almost certain to be that which will proceed from all. It will be found that the patriotic spirit which has just found such decided expression in New-Hampshire, is but the sure index of the popular feeling which everywhere will sweep down the enemies of the Administration.

We do not mean to say that our own State, and those others which gave adverse decisions a year and eighteen months ago, did so because a majority of their people were unpatriotic. The enemies of the Administration never carried these elections on any clearly defined anti-war issue. In fact, they generally professed to be war men, and only solicitous that the war should be more vigorously and ably conducted. In this State, they expressly said what amounted to that in the resolutions of their nominating convention; and Horatio Seymour substantially declared the same thing in his speech accepting the nomination. Care was taken in the other issues which were made—the Suspension of Habeas Corpus, the Emancipation Proclamation, and Confiscation—to avoid all appearance of opposition to the war, and to present them solely as promotive of the salvation of the Union. By crafty management of this kind in this and other States, the patriotism of thousands of good and true men took no alarm, and was beguiled into sustaining the Anti-Administration tickets. The military reverses which attended the war through all its early stage, made this all the more easy. But the successes of the enemies of the Administration, thus secured, inspired them with new boldness, and they soon disclosed their real purpose to obstruct, and, in the end, stop the war. The measures necessary to raise money and to raise men to carry on the war were assailed, and peace propositions were presented in several of the State Legislatures and supported by the anti-Administration members with almost entire unanimity. Had it not been for the fortunate fact that no gubernatorial election was held in several of the larger States in that year, that the old loyal Governors still retained their places, and that Horatio Seymour thus failed to have allies in the gubernatorial chairs of other great States, in all earthly probability there would have been an open combination under the banner of State Sovereignty, and an actual resort to violence against the General Government. Horatio Seymour went as far in that direction as he dared to go alone. With the support of other Governors, of the same mind, he would have gone any length to stop the war.

As this disposition of the leaders of the Opposition was revealed, the party strength waned. The patriotic spirit of the people would indorse no such affiliation with the rebellion. The anti-Administration party carried not a single State last year, excepting New-Jersey. This year, as the election in New-Hampshire unerringly betokens, the popular heart is set against them even more firmly. No earthly power can save them from a fatal overthrow in the coming Presidential election. There are popular instincts which no party can outrage and live, as these political leaders might have learned by a little study of the fate of the Federal party.

The Case of the Saxon.

The case of the bark *Saxon* is by far the most important of all those upon which the recent debates in the English Parliament upon our prize courts and navy were founded. There are two branches of it, as there were in the case of the *Chesapeake*—the one being the question of the legality of the capture of the vessel, and the other questions arising out of the death of one of the officers of the vessel at the hands of the captors.

On the first branch an effort was made in both Houses, by the opponents of the Government, to excite odium against us by alleging that the vessel was captured by the *Vanderbilt* within British jurisdiction. But this fact was most explicitly denied in the House of Lords by Earl Russell, and in the House of Commons by the Attorney-General. The latter stated the facts to be, that the Island of Angra Pequina had indeed been ordered to be annexed to the Cape, by proclamation of Sir G. Grey, in January, 1861; but this proclamation was issued subject to the Queen's confirmation, which was never given, possession of the island never was taken, and "the opinion, both of Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the Cape, clearly was, that there was no right or title to represent the place as part of Her Majesty's possessions."

We may add to this, that in the sworn claim put in in the prize suit here on behalf of the owners of the vessel, the capture is stated to have been made "at Angra Pequina, on the West Coast of Africa, a foreign port, *belonging to the independent chief, David Christian.*" So that, if any breach of neutral territory has been committed by the captors, it is not for England to complain of it, but for the independent chief, David Christian, and we have not as yet heard of any complaint from him.

The questions arising out of the capture of the vessel are now before our Prize Court for decision, and it will be time enough to discuss them after the court shall have rendered its judgment. It may be that, as in the case of the *Chesapeake*, the decision of the court may remove all possibility of controversy between the two countries upon the case.

But the questions arising out of the death of the mate of the *Saxon*, at the hands of Lieut. Donovan, of the *Vanderbilt*, are undoubtedly far more serious. One of the speakers in the House of Commons, Col. Sykes, who claimed to have depositions from some of the sailors of the *Saxon* who were witnesses of the occurrence, stated the facts as shown by the depositions to be—

"That the ship, after remaining at the port eleven days, proceeded to take in a cargo of skins and wool: that shortly afterward an officer of the *Vanderbilt* demanded her papers, that they were sent to Capt. Baldwin, that another boat's crew, armed, went on board the *Saxon*, and that before the return of the officer who had obtained the papers the Captain of the *Saxon* was ordered below, and that a sentry was placed over him; that Donovan was standing on the poop with several of his armed men around him; that Mr. Gray, who was half-way up the ladder, was ordered down; that Gray did not answer or do anything, when Donovan repeated the order, "Go down, or I'll shoot you." Gray was going down, when the officer pushed him on the shoulder. This caused Gray to stumble. In trying to recover himself he turned his face toward the officer, who drew his revolver and shot him dead, the bullet taking effect in the back of his neck, thus proving that the unfortunate man was not presenting a front to Donovan."

The Solicitor-General defended the Government from the charge which was made upon it of being slow and lukewarm in seeking redress for this death of the mate, by stating that the first information of it which had reached himself and the Attorney-General had been received only three weeks before, and that a demand had been immediately made upon our Government that the offender should be put on trial for murder, and there had not yet been time for an answer to that demand.

Now, whether the facts of the case were really as stated by Col. Sykes or not, we do not know, of course. We hope that it will turn out that the occurrence was accidental, as the Solicitor-General said was claimed by Donovan, for we should very much regret having the honor of our navy stained by such an occurrence as Col. Sykes narrated. But, whatever may have been the real facts, the English Government, on having such a case laid before it, could do no less than demand a legal investigation of them by the trial of the offender, and we are sure that our Government will turn no deaf ear to such an application.

We agree entirely with the speakers in the House of Commons that the matter of the capture of the vessel and that of the death of the mate are entirely distinct. We think also that the latter is by far the most important. We ought not to hesitate in putting the case in the way of having a legal examination, whether it were demanded by England or not. Human life is too precious a thing to be destroyed in this way unpunished, unless on a formal trial it shall appear that the case is not one for punishment. It is best for our navy officers that a trial should be had. Men who are exercising such powers as they need to feel now and then, that there is a yet mightier power in the law. It is best for our national reputation that a trial should be had; and moreover now, when England is disposed to treat us in a more friendly way than she was, we should certainly reciprocate by a prompt attention to any reasonable demand from her. We have confidence in our Government that they will do what is right and friendly, not only in reference to the trial of Lieut. Donovan, but, in reference to remuneration to the family of the mate for his loss, and that our enemies in England will not find that we have put weapons into their hands, with which successfully to attack our friends.

How Col. Dahlgren was Killed.—The rebel journals furnish us with the particulars of this gallant young soldier's death. He had escaped the toils of the enemy from the immediate vicinity of Richmond, and reached the north bank of the Mattapony River, on his way to Gloucester Point, pursued by a force in his rear. At midnight of the 3rd, he met the enemy in ambush in front and was fired upon. The Colonel fell, pierced by five bullets, and his command dispersed, part escaping, and the remainder, about ninety, according to rebel accounts, were captured. The cowardly assassins admit—and boast of it, indeed—that had they not acted thus, Dahlgren would have cut his way through their columns, as he had done through all before him thus far. So the stealthy bullet was sped from out of the midnight, with no other warning than that the assassin gives, and the young hero fell. The wretches dared not meet his flashing blade, face to face; surrounded, pursued, harassed in front, and flank, and rear, he had cut down and through a dozen of their columns, and but for this murderous expedient of the enemy, would have reached our lines in safety. The rebels may boast of this achievement, but the world will accord them the distinction of midnight assassins.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—There was a good attendance last night to witness Mozart's masterpiece, "Don Giovanni"—a work which, apart from its intrinsic merits, has peculiar interest at the present time, when the town is fairly crazy on the subject of a totally different style of music. "Faust" and "Don Giovanni" are as wide asunder as the poles. The simple exquisite melodies of the latter seem to be imperishable, and are as heartily appreciated as, and surely better understood, than the more ratiocat and vague fancies of Gounod. It argues well, however, that both these works are the best favorites of our public. Mozart's opera is famous for restoring the fortunes of managers. It is always sure to draw a good house, and this too is the case with "Faust." May they long run side by side without touching or clashing! It were well for art if it could boast of more such productions.

The cast last evening was the same as heretofore, with a single exception. Signor Biachi was hoarse, and the *rôle* of *Leporello* had therefore to be intrusted to Herr Wainlich, whose experience is always valuable on such occasions. The usual *morceaux* received the customary honors, and all passed off pleasantly.

Broadway Circus.—The sterling equestrian and gymnastic performances given at the Broadway Amphitheatre in connection with a variety of novel feats by trained animals continue to attract excellent houses. This is the last week of the hurdle-leaping buffalo and educated bull. On Saturday afternoon, a day exhibition will be given for the accommodation of families and the juveniles.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Wednesday, March 9.

Sundry petitions for and remonstrances against a Broadway railroad were presented.

A petition was also presented relative to the overcrowding of railroad cars and stages, and praying that the Legislature will take some action in the matter.

BILLS REPORTED.

To incorporate the Central Park Hotel Company.
To incorporate the Grand Hotel Company.

BILLS NOTICED.

To divide the Seventh Judicial District of the City of New-York, and create the Ninth Judicial District.
Relative to the State militia.
To incorporate the Columbian Pleasure Company.
To compel corporations to produce their books in court in certain cases.
To incorporate the Williamsburgh Dime Savings Bank.
To amend the charter of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Authorizing the Banks of this State to become Banking Associations under the laws of Congress.
Repealing the Act of 1848 regulating Telegraph Companies.
For the completion of the Battery Extension, New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the Charter of the New-York College for women.
To continue the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Fields—That our representatives in Congress be instructed to exert their influence in view of the distinguished services of Gen. Robert Anderson and his infirm health, to have him placed on the retired list with full pay. Laid on the table.

By Mr. Shaver—That our representatives in Congress be instructed to vote for a law securing to all the volunteers from this State, under the call of 1861, the bounty of $100 paid to the full two years' men. Laid on the table. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Wednesday, March 9.

REPORTS.

By Mr. A. X. Parker—Incorporating the East India Telegraph Company.

By Mr. Mattoon—For tolls on through freight of the New-York Central and New-York and Erie Railroads.

By Mr. Robinson—The Metropolitan Police Bill.

After the Metropolitan Police Bill had been reported,

Mr. Robinson moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the bill.

The motion was carried.

In the committee the bill was ordered to a third reading.

In the House Mr. J. L. Smith moved to disagree with the report.

Debate followed, during which Mr. Curtis took strong ground against the bill.

Mr. Bryant supported the bill upon its merits, believing that the commission appointed by Gov. Seymour would prove non-partisan.

Mr. Robinson here moved the previous question, which was carried by a vote of 70 yeas to 41 nays, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Moser—For an entrance to Central Park on Eighty-sixth-street.

By Mr. L. Dewey—Relative to the safe keeping of valuables in New-York City.

BILLS PASSED.

To build a public market in the City of New-York.
To incorporate the Pawners' Relief Association.
To legalize the acts of the Brooklyn Common Council.
To provide for an additional number of Notaries Public in New-York City.
For the better protection of seamen in the port of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Ryan—Granting additional powers to the Police Magistrates in New-York City.

By Mr. Pinckney—Regulating the carrying of passengers on horse railroads.

By Mr. Gleason—To amend the New-York City Charter.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker presented the report of the Commissioners of the Harlem Bridge, showing the total expenditure to Feb. 1, 1864, to have been $342,510 11.

The Governor's Message was then taken up for consideration, and discussed at length by Mr. Gunnar, of Delaware, in its support.

Adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. B. F. Bruce, Syracuse; Hons. F. A. Alburger, Buffalo, W. B. Cooper, Albany, W. B. Taylor, Utica, W. F. Skinner, Little Falls, and Lyman Klapp, Providence; Commodore Hitchcock, U. S. Navy; Col. Streeve, Boston; Mayor Hiram Willey, New London, and J. J. Van Rensselaer, Albany, are at the Astor House.

Hon. H. S. Sanford, Minister to Belgium; J. Newton Dickson and Theo. Renkart, Philadelphia; C. W. McBurney and J. Morrison, Boston; Capt. R. A. Frances, U. S. Vols., and W. J. Anderson, Louisville, are at the Brevoort House.

L. H. De Alva, Havana; B. Bayliss, Washington; R. H. Cunningham, Cairo; John W. Penn and W. C. Stearnes, Salt Lake City, and J. L. Pond, San Francisco, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Homer Randall and wife, Newburgh; Thos. Niles, Boston, and Waldo M. Johnson, Detroit, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

C. P. Hatch, Boston; L. E. Sheldon, U. S. M. Telegraph; H. N. Conklin, Indianapolis; H. E. Warren, St. Louis, and C. P. Moorman, Louisville, Ky., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Gen. Grant's Opinion of the Military Situation—Gen. Sherman's Movements—Great Damage Done to the Rebels in the Late Expedition—Immense Captures of Negroes, Mules and Horses—Extensive Destruction of Supplies—The Situation at Chattanooga.

St. Louis, Wednesday, March 9.

The steamer *Luminary*, from Lower River, brings intelligence that Gen. Sherman and staff left Vicksburgh on the 28th ult., for below, designing to have an interview with Gen. Banks, or Admiral Porter, or both, with reference to his future movements.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, March 9.

A special dispatch from Columbus to the *Gazette* says

Gen. Grant, on his way East, in conversation with a distinguished Ohio officer, expressed himself entirely satisfied with the situation of military affairs.

He spoke in the highest terms of Gen. Sherman's expedition, which had given the rebellion the severest blow since the capture of Vicksburgh.

Gen. Sherman has destroyed forage and provisions enough to subsist the rebel army from three to six months.

In one place Gen. Sherman destroyed over two millions of dollars worth of property.

In other places he destroyed immense stores. Thousands of bushels of corn and large quantities of wheat were set on fire and consumed.

He brought in large droves of cattle, several thousand head of mules, 5,000 negroes, and over 400 prisoners, with but trifling loss of men and materials on our side.

In addition to this, by the destruction of very important railroad lines, Gen. Sherman has released Gen. McPherson's Corps from doing guard duty along the Mississippi, and restored them to active service.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, March 9.

The *Commercial* of this city has the following special dispatch:

Chattanooga, Sunday, March 6.

All is quiet in front, except an occasional exchange of shots between the advanced cavalry pickets.

To-day a large rebel cavalry force appeared before Nickajack Gap, and pressed our cavalry out.

Deserters from the rebel army continue to arrive at the rate of thirty a day.

Another special dispatch, dated Chattanooga, the 7th inst., says:

The rebel cavalry have retired and our forces now hold Nickajack Gap.

It is not unlikely that the rebels may assume the offensive.

A collision occurred between a freight train, near Stevenson, Ala., on Saturday night, killing four ladies and two men, and wounding several others.

A large force of rebel cavalry attacked 93 men of the Third Tennessee at Panther Springs on the 5th inst. Our loss was two killed, eight wounded and twenty-two captured. The rebel loss was thirty killed and wounded.

AN IMPORTANT PRIZE.

Arrival of the Cumberland.

The prize steamer *Cumberland*, Acting-Master L. H. Partridge, arrived yesterday morning, from Key West, Feb. 28, via Hilton Head, where she landed Judge Philip Fraser and daughter, and sailed on Wednesday at 12 M. Being short of coal, she put into Beaufort 4th; was supplied, and sailed Sunday, 6th, for New-York. She was captured Feb. 5, 50 miles south of Mobile, by the United States steamer *De Soto*. She has proved herself to be a splendid seaboat and she is a substantial, well built vessel in every respect. She was built in 1847, and most thoroughly constructed; her cabin skylights are ambla-soned with the arms of the Earl of Eglington, whose crest also adorns the cabin windows of the prize steamers *Scotia*, *Anglia* and *Adela*, as well as the *Cumberland*. The cabins of the *Cumberland* are fitted up in the most luxurious manner. Her machinery is pronounced faultless, the boilers are new, and the hull being of iron of extra thickness and well braced and fastened, readers her exceedingly stiff in a seaway. [She could be easily transformed into a gunboat. The Navy could not make a better selection. She was used as a transport in the Crimean war, has been in the St. Petersburgh and London trade, and once ran in the Galway and New-York line. She is the finest steamship captured during the war. Her cargo is also very valuable; it is sent to New-York with the vessel for sale, and will be advertised in a few days by the United States Marshal of Florida—James C. Clapp—who is on board.

The following are the names of the officers who brought her to this port: Lieutenant H. Parteidge, Acting Master Commanding; Jona. S. Higby, Chas. R. Harris, George H. Disby, Acting Masters; Wm. M. Happer, Second Assistant Engineer; Robt. A. Pierson and Mr. Morton, Third Assistant Engineers; James C. Clapp, Esq., passenger.

While the *Cumberland* was lying at Beaufort, the U. S. steamer *Pequot* arrived from the blockade, towing with her the prize steamer *Don*, which she had captured the 4th inst. The *Don* is an iron steam propeller, 600 tons burden, and has an assorted cargo from Nassau. This ship has been a successful blockade-runner up to the time of her capture, having peculiarly been fitted up to conceal herself and avoid pursuit. She is schooner-rigged, but her masts are so constructed that they can be lowered down on deck in a few moments, and as her smoke-stack is telescopic, it can be depressed almost to the rail. She is, in ordinary weather, invisible at the distance of seven miles, and at night could elude the most searching lookout.

She, however, fell into the clutches of the *Pequot*, although she outran the *Dacotah*, which vessel pursued her several hours the day previous to her capture.

The night before the *Don's* capture a white painted side-wheel blockade-runner was seen to go ashore twenty-five miles south of Beaufort; three of our cruisers started Sunday night in search.

The *Cumberland* left at Beaufort, N. C., 6th inst., United steamers *Dacotah*, *Unlaw*, *Aries*, *Quaker City*, *Receyston State*, *Pequot*, *Don*, (prize.)

Large Fire in Meriden, Conn.

New-Haven, Conn., Wednesday, March 9.

A disastrous fire broke out in Meriden between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, in the drug store of Hart & Foote, near the depot. It consumed two or three blocks of buildings. Among the property destroyed is the First National Bank, the West Meriden Hotel, the Post office, the grocery store of H. T. Wilcox, the law office of Hon. O. H. Platt, the dwelling and dry goods store of W. H. Butler, and the stores of Messrs. D. H. Southwick and J. Butler & Co., boot and shoe dealers. A man named Edgarton was killed, and Mr. Newton F. Hart was seriously injured by falling bricks.

The loss is estimated at $72,000. It is insured for $57,000.

From Albany.

Albany, Wednesday, March 9.

The total number of votes cast in this city for the Constitutional amendment was 3,053.

The Army Relief Bazaar was closed to-night, having been kept open fifteen days. The total receipts amounted to about one hundred thousand dollars. The net profits were about eighty thousand dollars.

The Senate Railroad Committee has postponed the hearing of the argument on the Harlem and Broadway grant until next Tuesday evening.

A Special Order by Gen. Rosecrans.

St. Louis, Wednesday, March 9.

Gen. Rosecrans has issued a special order requiring all persons attending religious conventions, assemblies, synods, conferences and other convocations held in his department, to take the most stringent oath of allegiance, and any violation of this order will subject the assemblage to dispersion by any Provost-Marshal.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

Trenton, N. J., Wednesday, March 9.

Senators Scovel, Randolph, Buckley and Jenkins took ground in the Senate yesterday against the monopoly privileges of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.

The New-Hampshire Election.

Concord, Wednesday, March 9—1 A. M.

The Republican majority in the House will be about 80. Ten of the twelve Senators elect are Republicans, and all of the Councillors.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Pelatiah Perit.

The death of Mr. P. PERIT, lately President of the Chamber of Commerce, in this City, was announced in our columns yesterday. It occurred at his recent residence in New-Haven, Tuesday morning, March 8, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He has been for so long a period prominent in financial and commercial circles, and has so often represented the merchants of New-York on public occasions, that his death will be widely felt and lamented.

Mr. PERIT was born at Norwich, Conn., June 23, 1785, the son of Mr. JOHN PERIT, and a descendant from a Huguenot family which sought a refuge in our country at an early period in the colonial history. His maternal grandfather, from whom he inherited not only his Christian name but also a deep interest in the laws of finance and political economy, was the well-known PELATIAH WEBSTER, of Philadelphia, the author of various financial essays which were published about the time of the formation of our National Government. The death of Mr. PERIT's father gave him an early home in the family of his grandfather, and among the recollections of his youthful days, he has often referred to the evening gatherings which were held at Mr. WEBSTER's, attended by the Members of Congress assembled in Philadelphia, and devoted to the discussion of important public projects. This youthful introduction to affairs, awakened a love of political and financial studies which continued through Mr. PERIT's life. Mr. WEBSTER was a personal friend and correspondent of the celebrated Dr. STILES, President of Yale College, in which institution he had graduated, and perhaps at their suggestion the mother of Mr. PERIT determined to give him a liberal education. His preliminary studies were pursued in Philadelphia, but when he and his elder brother, Mr. JOHN W. PERIT, (afterward a China merchant in Philadelphia,) were nearly ready for college, their mother removed with them to New-Haven. Her eldest son graduated at Yale College in the class of 1801, too young, the subject of this sketch. In the following year. As we look over the record of the class of 1802, in Yale College, lately printed by their "Historian," the Rev. Dr. D. D. FIELD, we are interested in observing the number of useful and honored persons who are there commemorated. Dr. FIELD himself is well known, not only by his own career, but by that of his sons, who are still active citizens of New-York. Mr. JEREMIAH EVARTS, father of Mr. WM. M. EVARTS, is another member of the class. Judge SAMUEL HUBBARD, of Boston, two Governors of Connecticut, TOMLINSON and PONO, WILLIAM MAXWELL, of Virginia, the President of Hampden Sydney College, and ISAAC C. BATES, formerly United States Senator, were conspicuous in their several spheres. Mr. JOHN A. DAVENPORT, formerly a merchant in this city, is one of the survivors in the class still residing in New-Haven. Dr. FIELD says that none of the class turned out ill. How much of their influence was due to the care of President DWIGHT, who had recently entered upon his duties as the head of the college, when this class was admitted, we will not attempt to say. Certainly, all the graduates of that day, and Mr. PERIT in particular, regarded, with life-long admiration, their honored instructor.

After leaving college, Mr. PERIT, whose religious convictions were already remarkably deep and earnest, seriously considered the question of becoming a candidate for the ministry, but mature reflection at length convinced him that it would be better for him to enter upon a life of commercial business. Still his interest in theological reading, as well as in practical religious efforts, were life-long characteristics.

His first mercantile experience was in Philadelphia, from which port he made, we believe, several voyages to the West Indies. Among the pleasant incidents of his life in Philadelphia, the writer remembers hearing him refer to the visit of HUMBOLDT, who brought introductions to the house in which he was employed, and it devolved upon the young clerk to escort the distinguished traveler to the various objects of interest in the City of Penn.

Mr. PERIT removed to New-York in 1809, and a few years later became one of the partners in the firm of GOODHUE & Co., continuing so until its dissolution, at the end of 1861. Mr. JONATHAN GOODHUE, the founder of the house, died in 1848, after which Mr. PERIT was the senior member of the firm, two sons of Mr. GOODHUE and Messrs. WESTON and GRAY becoming co-partners. We need not refer in this community to the standing of Messrs. GOODHUE & Co. Their correspondence was very extensive, and their transactions were of great importance in various portions of the globe.

Mr. PERIT was repeatedly called to fill important posts. He was for many years a Director in the Bank of Commerce, and President of the Seamen's Savings Bank. In the days of Mayor WOOD he was appointed one of the new "Police Commissioners" of the City under very peculiar circumstances. Conflicting interests, it will be remembered, prevented the organization of the board. The succession to a vacant seat in the commission was a point upon which the two opposing parties had come to a deadlock. After long delays, Mr. PERIT was nominated for the office and elected. Civil life was not congenial to his tastes, but, in view of the emergency under which he was chosen, he accepted the office at much personal inconvenience, and discharged its duties until the difficulties were over. Many will remember the satisfaction with which his acceptance was received by the community.

Eleven years ago he was chosen President of the Chamber of Commerce. According to the rules of that body he could not be reelected except by unanimous vote. This honor was again and again conferred upon him for ten successive years. He filled the position with distinguished ability. Under his guidance this time-honored association of merchants has taken an important part in many measures of public interest. To all such projects Mr. PERIT devoted his energies with the liveliest zeal. We need only instance the reception of the Japanese Embassadors, the welcome to the Prince of Wales, and, above all, the prompt and hearty support of the National Government at the outset of the war, as examples of the passing transactions of the chamber in which he was particularly interested.

His life was not devoted to business alone, but he was one of the most constant friends of religious and benevolent undertakings. As a merchant, he felt it to be a duty to do all in his power for the welfare of seamen. He was chiefly instrumental, it is believed, in changing the old established custom that foreign packets should make their departure on Sunday. He was for a long while President of the American Seaman's Friend Society. There was nothing in the Presidency of the Chamber of Commerce which gave him more pleasure than the ex officio charge which thus devolved upon him, in part, of that noble charity on Staten Island—the Sailors' Snug Harbor. There are many who can testify to the enthusiastic interest which he showed in this institution.

Near the house at Bloomingdale, in which Mr. PERIT resided for a large part of his life, the New-York Orphan Asylum was situated. He delighted to benefit the boys and girls in this establishment by incessant watchfulness for their interests, by constantly taking part in their moral and religious instruction, and by occasional holiday celebrations for their amusement.

He was likewise an officer in the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society, and many kindred institutions. He was at one time a trustee of the New-York University and of the Union Theological Seminary. It is nearly five years since, in view of his advancing years, Mr. PERIT determined to remove to New-Haven and gradually withdraw from his various responsible posts. One by one he has laid them down, entering with almost a young man's zeal into a new round of occupations in New-Haven.

That his mind might be profitably occupied with some definite task, he determined to collect materials for the History of the Commerce of the United States. On his retirement from the Chamber of Commerce, a formal resolution was passed by that body, urging him to prosecute and complete these investigations. The industry and perseverance with which he applied himself to this great undertaking were very remarkable. He has left behind him extended manuscripts as the result of his prolonged studies and experienced reflection.

Few men anywhere have taken a deeper interest in the progress of the war than Mr. PERIT. He has watched every phase of the rebellion political, financial and strategical, with unwearied scrutiny—believing, in the darkest as well as the brightest hours, that Providence had in store for our country a restoration of the Union, with even higher national blessings than have ever yet been enjoyed. From the first he believed and rejoiced to believe that the system of Slavery was doomed to a speedy destruction.

We leave to others the delineation of Mr. PERIT's intellectual and moral characteristics. We have only attempted to sketch the outward incidents of his life—to show the various public services of an honored merchant of New-York.

Personal.

—We learn that Prof. B. SILLIMAN, Jr., of New-Haven, will leave on the *Ocean Queen* for California on the 14th inst., to examine for capitalists in this City valuable gold properties in Nevada. He will also visit the mining districts of California, Utah, and Colorado, returning over the plains. While in California, he will make the Geological Survey Office, San Francisco, his headquarters.

—LECTURE BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will address the Mercantile Library Association, this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Academy of Music. Subject—"Our Message to Great Britain."

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the letest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a [illegible] and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Important Triumph of Science.

Years of patient research and unwearied experiment, kindly assisted by *first scientific and professional character* in New-York, have produced and perfected

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR,
THE BEST HAIR-DRESSING

yet offered to the public. It RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, giving it a *Fresh* and Natural appearance. *Will stop its falling out in three days*, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain the skin* or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation.

Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities, (that in many other preparations injure the Hair and soil the clothes,) the nicety of the composition and its

SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME,

render it the *most desirable* article for the toilet and hair-dressing yet offered to the public. $1 per bottle. For sale at the Drug-stores.

None genuine without the signature of the inventor,

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. C. can be consulted gratuitously, at No. 1,123 Broadway, where information in regard to the treatment of the Head and Hair will be *clearly explained*.

Caution.

TO THE DRUG TRADE AND FANCY DEALERS.
THE NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS
PIRATED.
PROSECUTIONS COMMENCED.

In vindication of their own rights and for the protection of the public, the undersigned have resolved to invoke the aid of the law in all cases in which their celebrated Perfume, "The Night Blooming Cereus," is or may be counterfeited or simulated. An injunction has already been obtained from the Supreme Court against certain jobbing houses of this City prohibiting them from selling a preparation purporting to be the Night Blooming Cereus, made by D. & G. A. Wright, of Philadelphia. A prosecution has been commenced in Philadelphia, and others will be instituted here forthwith. The law of this State, on the subject, is simple and to the point. It constitutes the copying or counterfeiting of trade-marks a criminal offence, as also the sale of the articles which bear the fraudulent symbols. This law will be enforced to the utmost by the subscribers against all who trench upon their rights, as sole manufacturers and proprietors of the Night Blooming Cereus for the Handkerchief.

This rare perfume, it is admitted, cannot be successfully imitated. The secret of its preparation is confined to the firm who manufacture and own it. Labels, however, are more easily copied than subtle chemical combinations, and it is therefore intended that the *enterprise* of the individuals who hope to cheat the public by mock externals, shall be promptly suppressed by the strong hand of Justice. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway.

The Sudden Change of Weather we are now experiencing renders this a trying season for persons with delicate lungs. Coughs and colds are exceedingly prevalent, and the foundation of many fatal cases of pulmonary disorder is now being laid. Let the afflicted remember, in their troubles, that a prompt resort to Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, in the early stages of all diseases of the respiratory organs, will soon remove all apprehensions of danger, and that coughs, colds and hoarseness are effectually and speedily enred by this standard remedy. All Dr. D. Jayne & Son's family medicines are sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers-st., and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by druggists generally.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,

the standard preparation for the hair. Warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Prevents the hair from falling out, makes harsh hair soft and silky, is as easily used as any hair dressing, and entirely overcomes effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,

Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, New-York.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Steinway & Sons—
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,
Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor, Office, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. U.S.A, Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, ARISING FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.—New and reliable treatment; valuable essays sent by mail free of charge. Address Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Box No. 1,421, Philadelphia.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Ladies: Spring le Comiug, and if you wish handsome gaiter boots and shoes, balmorals, &c., for yourselves and children, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Burke's Spring Styles of Gents' Hats now ready. Standard price, $5.
No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines.
NO. 505 BROADWAY.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers,
J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Greeley & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

We would call Attention to the Sales of real estate to be made by
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
at auction.

TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

ANDERSON PARK—12th-av. and 157th-st, about 17 lots of ground, the late residence of John W. Audubon.

FOURTH-ST.—House and lot No. 404.

17 lots on Avennes A and B, 17th and 18th sts.

Mcps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

MARRIED.

BEARD—TRUSLOW.—On Wednesday, March 9, by Rev. H. B. Ridgeway, at the residence of the bride's father, SYLVESTER C. BEARD, of Brooklyn, to LIZZIE E., daughter of William Truslow, Esq., of this City.

LA FARGE—MILLER.—On Tuesday, March 8, at the Rectory of the Madison-st. Church, by Rev. Dr. Stirling, CORNELIUS LA FARGE, of Staten Island, to SARAH JANA MILLER, of the same place.

PAGNE—STANTON.—At Chicago, on Thursday, March 3, by Rev. Dr. Clarkson, LUCIUS C. PAGNE to AGNES, daughter of Geo. E. Stanton.

PARSELL—PETERS.—On Wednesday, March 9, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., HENRY V. PARSELL, of this City, to Miss HANNAH H. PETERS, daughter of the late Norris Peters, of Wilmington, Del.

SMITH—WARD.—On Monday evening, March 7, by Rev. W. P. Hanson, Mr. HENRY AUGUSTUS SMITH to Miss JOSEPHINE WARD, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BISHOP.—HARRY S. and JAMES A. BISHOP, sons of David H. and Martha Bishop.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from No. 208 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BEACH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 9, CAROLINE A. BEACH, eldest daughter of the late Aaun Beach, of Newark, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, Edward P. Beach, No. 33 2d-place, South Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CAMPBELL.—Departed this life, on Wednesday, March 9, MARY ANN, wife of Morris S. Campbell.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 58 Monroe-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Petersburgh, Va., papers please copy.

COTLER.—On Wednesday, March 9, at Orange, N. J., Lieut. GEO. W. COTLER, of the First Missouri Light Artillery, aged 30 years.

Funeral service will be attended at the residence of his brother-in-law, L. P. Stone, Llewellyn Park, Orange, on Friday, the 11th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M.

FLINT—in Brooklyn, on Monday, March 7, after a short illness, SAMUEL FLINT, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, Fulton-av., opposite Elm-place.

GOFANT.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, March 9, after a severe illness, AUGUSTUS C. GOFANT, printer, in the 30th year of his age.

GILL.—On Wednesday morning, March 9, JAMES D. GILL, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 255 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

HALL.—On Wednesday, March 9, of consumption, SUSAN ANN, wife of Wm. J. Hall, and only daughter of James Wright, in the 25th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 288 West 43d-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

LAING.—In this City, on Monday, March 7, STUART FITZ RANDOLPH, eldest son of William L. Laing, of Hempstead, L. I., in the 26th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at St. George's Church, Hempstead, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 12 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. The train by the Long Island Railroad leaves James-slip and 34th-st. ferries at 9 A. M., returning leaves Hempstead at 2½ P. M.

MESHAW.—At his late residence, No. 175 West 21st-st., on Wednesday, March 9, ALONZO MESHAW, aged 26 years, 10 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MULFORD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, March 8, suddenly, WM. P. MULFORD, Jr., son of Wm. P. and the late Henrietta Mulford, aged 14 years and 21 days.

WATKINS.—On Monday, March 7, JOSEPH WATKINS, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 30 West 32d-st., on Thursday afternoon, March 10, at 2 o'clock.

YERMILYA.—At Tarrytown, on Tuesday, March 8, Capt. PETER B. YERMILYA, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the M. E. Church, in Tarrytown, on Thursday, March 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WOODWARD.—On Tuesday, March 8, AUGUSTUS F., son of Samuel and the late Letitia Woodward, aged 19 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 10 A. M., at the residence of his father, No. 16 7th-av.

WOOD.—At her residence, Java-st., Greenpoint, L. I., on Sunday night, March 8, ELIZABETH M. WOOD.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother-in-law, Dr. Husband, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, Kent-st., Greenpoint, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 213.—March 9, 1864.
22, 73, 4, 46, 33, 16, 70, 28, 30, 72, 42, 64, 59, 60.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 214.—March 9, 1864.
43, 51, 23, 44, 53, 24, 50, 72, 21, 16, 13, 15.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 117—March 9, 1864.
34, 6, 20, 42, 63, 36, 41, 76, 11, 5, 56, 29, 7, 8.
CLASS 113—March 9, 1864.
21, 42, 8, 43, 57, 15, 38. 62, 41, 50, 19, 59.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

HOBOKEN BRANCH
OF THE
METROPOLITAN FAIR,
No. 1 Engine House,
Corner First and Washington-st.

The patrons and friends of the Sanitary Fair are requested to take notice that the Vice-Presidents are in attendence daily from 7 to 10 o'clock, P.M., to receive all contributions, either of goods or money. All packages should be sent in as soon as possible, with the names and addresses of the donors, in order that a proper account may be taken of the same, and that the articles may be properly arranged previously to the exhibition.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
The Fifty-seventh Annual Commencement of this Institution will be held at Rev. Mr. Crosby's Church, corner of 22d-st. and 4th-av., on THURSDAY, March 10, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
Conferring of Degrees and Charge to Graduates by EDWARD DELAFIELD, M.D., President of the College.
Valedictory Address by JAMES W. MCLANE, A.B., M.D., member of the graduating class.
Address to the Alumni by JOSEPH MAURAN, M.D., Alumnus of 1819.
The profession and the public are respectfully invited to attend.
J. C. DALTON, M.D.,
Secretary of Faculty.

CABINET FURNITURE.
$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Braundsdorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRAUNDSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York.
Factories Nos. 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.
N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (cr[illegible]) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
The Annual Meeting of the Association will take place at the house of JAMES LINSLY, M.D., No. 72 Lafayette-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 11, at 8 o'clock P. M. JOHN H. HINTON, M.D., Secretary.

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES,
TWO MANTEL MIRRORS.
Large size and very desirable styles.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & Co., No 561 Broadway.

A TA MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, held yesterday, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It hath pleased an Allwise Providence to remove from the sphere of his earthly usefulness our friend PELATIAH PERIT—for many years, and until lately, President of this board; and,

Whereas, In the death of this gentleman, this board has lost a most active and efficient member, and our community a former citizen, who, in the progress of a long and useful life, has filled many offices of honor and trust, as merchant and philanthropist, with signal ability, fidelity and impartiality; therefore

Resolved, That this board has learned with profound regret the decease of its honored member.

Resolved, That the members of this board will attend the funeral of the deceased, as a mark of respect for the memory of one who for so many years presided over it with uniform urbanity, intelligence and punctuality.

Resolved, That this board deeply sympathize with the family, relatives and friends of Mr. Perit in his decease, and that a copy of this preamble and its accompanying resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary to his surviving widow. WM. H. MACY, President.
WM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1864.

GOLD-PLATED WATCH-CHAINS FOR ladies and gentlemen, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX and EIGHT DOLLARS each. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal st.

LADIES' BREAST-PINS, NEW STYLES, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to FIFTY DOLLARS each.
For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st

GRAND CLOSING SALE OF SEA SHELLS —The only collection worthy of notice in New-York, at auction, THIS DAY only, at 10 A. M. and 2½ P. M., at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. B. W. IVES, Auctioneer.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY PLACE FOR sale at a bargain. See "Castlewood," Real Estate Column.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do not think justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say, that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. I do with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him a great reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CLOTHING.

THE ATTENTION
OF
WHOLESALE BUYERS
is requested to our superb assortment of
CLOTHING, SHIRTS
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS ARE VEGETABLE, and of universal usefulness in all cases of sickness. They purify the blood, and so expel disease from the body. They have been established one hundred and twelve, and have been used by many persons now living for upwards of seventy years. Many honest physicians use them in their practice as their sole purgative and alterative. They are believed to possess a vegetable cell, similar to that which constitutes the vitality of the blood. Dr. Brandreth has concentrated this principle in the Life Addition Pills, one of which is intended to contain five times as many of this vegetable cell principle as the Brandreth Pills, and are equally safe, and one pill is the usual dose.

These medicines mildly but surely cleanse the whole extent of the alimentary canal. They give increased power to the circulation of the blood, by which it deposits any impurities it may contain in the bowels, which organ expels them from the body.

This action may be continued for days, or weeks, or months, as the mildness or urgency of the disease may demand; or until the entire body has been evacuated and re-made from the food consumed.

How important it is that persons of feeble frame, of impure constitutions, should without delay commence with these pure and wholesome medicines.

See that B. Brandreth is on the Government stamp, in white letters.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
ONE OF THE OLDEST AND
MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES
IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING,
ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE
THROAT, CROUP, AND
EVERY AFFECTION
OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.

None genuine unless signed "I. Butts" on the wrapper
For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 BROADWAY, New-York,
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 TREMONT-ST., Boston,
And by all Druggists.

PERUVIAN SYRUP,
PERUVIAN SYRUP,
PERUVIAN SYRUP,
PERUVIAN SYRUP,

The Peruvian Syrup is a protected solution of the Protoxide of Iron, a new discovery in medicine that strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its *vital principle or life element—Iron.*
Infusing strength and vigor into all parts of the system.
For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY and FEMALE WEAKNESSES, it is a Specific. Pamphlets free.
Depot No. 491 BROADWAY, New-York.
J. P. DINSMORE.
For sale by all Druggists.

S. T.—1860.—X.
Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated
PLANTATION BITTERS,
which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.
Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private United States stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that your bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the United States law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on several parties refilling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE.
Patents issued
DEC. 1, 1863,
and
FEB. 16, 1864.
Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by
MARVIN & CO., No. 265

FINANCIAL.

DENVER MINING COMPANY,

COLORADO.

50,000 SHARES—$20 PER SHARE.

The subscribers, as the only authorized agents, offer for sale in sums to suit purchasers, a limited amount of this first class dividend-paying Gold stock, at ONE-HALF ITS PAR VALUE, or $10 PER SHARE.

Quarterly dividend paid Feb. 20, 1864, 2 per cent.

Exhibits of the Company's valuable properties, with tabular statement of monthly eerologs from July 1, 1861, will be furnished on application.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 51 Cedar-st., N. Y.

MARCH 1, 1864.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD,

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK.
TO BE LOCATED NEAR THE
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND CANAL-ST.
The Capital of this Bank is to be increased to
ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The present Stockholders have the reserved right to subscribe for the increase of stock until March 18, 1864. After that time the Directors will proceed to distribute said increased stock to such parties as will be most for the interest of the Bank. Books will be opened March 4, 1864, for application for the increased stock, at the Banking House of

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., and at the temporary office, No. 353 Broadway.

Payments on both the present stock and the increased will be required as follows:

Fifteen per cent. March 20; twenty per cent April 1; twenty per cent. May 1; and ten per cent. on the 1st days of June, July, August and September. Stockholders may pay in the whole amount then unpaid, and be allowed interest at the rate of six per cent. for the unexpired time.

No further increase of the capital stock of this bank will be made, unless ordered by a majority of votes of the Stockholders.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.
WILLIAM A. KOBBE,
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr.,
GEORGE A. WICKS,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,
GEORGE A. FELLOWS,
SOLOMON L. HULL,
CHS. MINZESHEIMER,
J. O. WHITEHOUSE. } Directors.

TO CAPITALISTS.

JERSEY CITY BONDS FOR $265,000,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,
INTEREST SIX PER CENT., SEMI-ANNUALLY,
PAYABLE IN JERSEY CITY OR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, Jersey City, N. J., at the office of M. C. Morgan, Esq., No. 6 Exchange-court, Wall-st., New-York, until MONDAY, March 21, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars of Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed March 1, 1864, in accordance with the law of the Legislature of New-Jersey authorizing said bonds. Said bonds will be for $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, or at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, and redeemable in twenty years. The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and parties, when notified that their proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Treasurer of Jersey City the sums awarded to them respectively, and the Treasurer's receipt will entitle them to receive from the Comptroller bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, with interest from the date of payment. They will be awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted for less than par, and no conditional bid will be entertained. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to

HENRY F. COX,
THOS. B. DECKER,
A. A. CADDIS, } Committee on Finance, Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, March 5, 1864.

Population of Jersey City is about 35,000. City debt, including soldiers' bounty fund as above, $495,000. Valuation of real estate by assessment 1863, $14,728,805. The Board of Water Commissioners' Loan for water works, which supplies Jersey City, Hoboken City, Hudson City and Lafayette, amounts to $1,189,000, which, by its water rents, is self-sustaining and self-liquidating.

SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 23 William-st., office No. 15.
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE, COUNTY and CITY. Also, RAILROAD SECURITIES of all descriptions, not quoted at the New-York Stock Exchange, bought and sold on commission.
MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Eastern Division.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS, (foreclosed.)
MINNESOTA STATE BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD STOCK.
INDIANAPOLIS, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
MORRIS CANAL STOCK AND BONDS.
NEW-JERSEY STATE 6s.
RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BONDS WANTED.
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN BONDS, of the State of Wisconsin, issued to insolvent Railroad Companies, purchased at high prices.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. O. RUGGLES.
No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y.

MEGAREY & CO.,
No. 15 Wall-st.
Gold and Stocks bought and sold on commission.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, in sums to suit purchasers, $150,000 of the bonds of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of recruiting, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; capitalists are invited to examine this investment at the office of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 45 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given.

PETER B. WANDEL,
Treasurer Richmond County.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISSION, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 23 William-st., office No. 15.
County, City and town bonds of the State of Wisconsin, issued to insolvent railroad companies, purchased at high prices.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway

WANTED—FROM ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS TO all of the sound, Western Mixed Corn that can be procured in New-York City, at $1 40, payable in 10 days, and 3 cents per bushels margin will be paid to the seller as soon as the contract is completed, or 5 cents per bushel margin on 15 days' time. Also, wanted one thousand tons prime quality shipping hay. Apply to LUTHER C. TIBBETS, No. 13 Moore-st.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. RUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 90 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

FINANCIAL

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

NIAGARA INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 67 WALL-ST.,
March 9, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, held at this office on the 8th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JONATHAN D. STEELE,	THOMAS HOPE,
DAVID STEWART,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
JOHN MORTIMER, JR.,	HENRY ROWLAND,
J. TAYLOR JOHNSTON,	MORTIMER L. FOWLER,
EDWARD ELSWORTH,	JAMES STOKES.
EZRA WHEELER,	ISAAC A. CRANE,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
T. B. CODDINGTON,	EDWARD L. HOLDEN,
W. WHITEWRIGHT, JR.,	R. C. BURLAGE,
PETER NAYLOR,	E. REED M'ILVAINE,
JOSEPH W. MEEKS,	JAS. R. TAYLOR,
WM. H. WISNER,	B. G. ARNOLD,
WM. D. THOMPSON,	COE ADAMS,
ALBERT G. LEE,	R. BURKHALTER,
JOHN B. DASH,	W. W. CARKIN,
G. H. GORDON,	H. H. WARREN,
GEO. F. THOMAE,	H. H. SWIFT,
PETER RICHARDS.	

Also the following gentlemen as inspectors for next election: JOSEPH GREENLEAF, LEWIS ATTERBURY, JR., and C. P. SANGER.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JONATHAN D. STEELE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

PHŒNIX BANK, NEW-YORK, March 9, 1864.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, Mr. PETER M. BRYSON was unanimously elected President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of THOMAS TILESTON, Esq., and Mr. JOHN PARKER was unanimously appointed Cashier.

By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 139 Broadway, March 8, 1864.

The increased Capital of this Company is required to be paid on the 15th of March, 1864.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, March 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY IS prepared to issue seven per cent. Convertible Bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars, for the purpose of completing the road at its eastern terminus. The holders of the Mortgage Bonds of the Long Dock Company have the option, for six months from date, of taking these Bonds in exchange for the Bonds they now hold. Applications may be made at the Treasurer's office in West-st.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY,
No. 2 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 10, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Minnesota Mining Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, &c., will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
SAM'L J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Apply to HAGNER & SMITH, Attorneys at Law, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

OFFICE OF THE LAFAYETTE FLINT GLASS CO.,
Corner North 11th and 2d sts., E. D.
BROOKLYN, L. I., March 7, 1864.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Know ye: That ANNAN H. GOUDEN, late Secretary of the Lafayette Flint Glass Works, of the City of Brooklyn, E. D., is no longer connected with the above Company, and no act of his will be indorsed by said Company after this date.
CORNELIUS MAYER, President.
JOHN VAN GELDER, Secretary.

MR. CHARLES C. DODGE IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our house as of date Jan. 1, 1864.
PHELPS, DODGE & CO.
March 5, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 45 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York,
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE—PERSONS CONTEMPLATING insuring their lives, and those already insured, should communicate immediately with the undersigned, and obtain information of great importance to them. Address A. ANDREWS, Box No. 5,582 Post-office, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS.
A fine assortment of the best makes.
BARNSLEY,
SCOTCH,
IRISH
and FRENCH
HOUSE-KEEPING LINEN GOODS.
ALSO,
WHITE GOODS,
QUILTS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
DOMESTIC SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS.
AT RETAIL,
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY,
are now offering at retail new styles of
TAMBORD,
APPLICATION and
NOTTINGHAM
LACE CURTAINS.
ALSO,
CARVED,
GILT and
GRAINED
CORNICES.

WINDOW SHADES,
No. 359
BROADWAY.
FOR STORES,
FOR SKYLIGHTS,
FOR DWELLINGS.
O. L. & J. B. KELTY,
Manufacturers.

LACE CURTAINS,
No. 359
BROADWAY.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
Importers.

LEGRAIN'S,
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
WHITE GOODS, FAMILY LINEN AND TABLE LINEN, AT COST.
WHITE BHIRTING MUSLINS, POSITIVELY UNDER COST.
Ladies will only understand the truth of this advertisement by assuring themselves of the facts.
NEW PIQUES, MARSEILLES, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS, PRINTED LINEN, just received.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS.
BLACK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
From $1 per yard up.
PLAIN DRESS SILKS,
PLAIN DRESS SILKS,
PLAIN DRESS SILKS,
From $1 per yard up.
CLOAKS for LADIES and CHILDREN,
CLOAKS for LADIES and CHILDREN,
CLOAKS for LADIES and CHILDREN,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS from $3 up,
LADIES' CLOAKS from $5 up.
O. K. J. MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Graod-st., corner of Forsyth.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, FINE FLANNELS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,
MACY'S CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

AMERICAN, SWISS AND ENGLISH WATCHES,
In superior styles and quality of cases. Orders from the trade or army (large or small) promptly and faithfully attended to. Established 20 years.
T. B. BYNNER, No. 175 Broadway, N.Y.

LADIES' RIDING CORSETS,
AS WORN IN PARIS.
JUST RECEIVED
At GAYNOR'S, No 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S.
New Spring Styles of
the latest designs
IN FRENCH BALMORALS
AND
FRENCH COUTILLE CORSETS,
ready on Monday, 7th inst.
GAYNOR, No. 765 Broadway.
between 8th and 9th sts.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CORSETS AND SKIRTS
ever offered at retail in the United States.
GAYNOR, No 765 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TAGGARD & THOMPSON
announce as in press the concluding volume of the elegant
SUBSCRIPTION EDITION
of the complete works of
FRANCIS BACON.
15 vols., crown octavo, printed at the Riverside Press.
It contains the latest corrections of the Encli h edition.
"The present edition is incomparably the best ever issued."—RICHARD GRANT WHITE.
Price per volume, $1 50 cloth, cut or uncut edges, $2 sheep, $2 50 half calf, gilt or antique.
From the 1st of April next, the publishers will be compelled to advance to $2 cloth, $2 50 sheep, $3 25 half calf
Subscriptions will be received till the above-named date at the old prices, on receipt of which copies will be delivered in any part of the country, express paid.
The work may be seen in New-York at the store of Jas. Miller, No. 522 Broadway.
TAGGARD & THOMPSON, Publishers,
No. 29 Corohill, Boston.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE DAILY TIMES, from its commencement to Sept. 18, 1863, (11 years.) Address Box No. 843 Post-office.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of
IRON WORK
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS,
SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS,
FLOORLIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ST. CROIX AND JAMAICA RUMS, IN cases of a dozen bottles each.
CLARET WINES of different brands, and of the finest qualities; 100 cases.
FINE HOLLAND GIN—Twenty-five cases of the finest quality will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.
CHOICE OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKIES, put up in cases of a dozen bottles each, from $5 to $24 per case.
BRANDIES—Hennessey brand, 1834; very choice for medicinal purposes, in cases.
BORDEAUX WINES.
ST. ESTEPHE, ST. JULINE POUILLAC, and wines of different brands, and of the best quality, in casks and cases. The trade supplied at the lowest market rates, by
WM. W. LELAND,
No. 23 William-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.—RARE CHANCE TO BUY COFFEE and spice mill &c.—The following machinery is offered on reasonable terms, viz: 1 coffee mill, 2 roasters, 2 coolers, 1 mustard pounder, 1 roller, 4 sieves, 1 stone spice mill, 1 steam hoisting machine for four stories; also, 2 span horses, 2 double peddler's wagons, sleighs and harness. For terms, apply or address BARTHOLOMEW & MORSE, No. 353 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, March 4, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MILK.—SEALED PROposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st., until 12 o'clock M. of the 15th inst., from producers, for supplying Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th-st., East River, Blackwell's and Randall's Islands, for one year, commencing on the 1st of April next, with PURE, UNSKIMMED, COUNTRY MILK of the best quality, and to be delivered at such times and places as may be required. Satisfactory evidence will be required of the ability of parties to furnish the quantity as called for without default, and the proposals to be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons, under their proper signatures, as security for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of receiving or rejecting any or all propositions or portions thereof, as they may deem proper for the interest of the Department. Any information required will be given on application at their office.

S. OSGOOD PELL, President.
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
MOSES H. GRINNELL, } Commissioners.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and bridging of the extension of the road of this company from Hackettstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, (a distance of 23 miles,) until SATURDAY, the 26th day of March next.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications, with blank forms for proposals and approximate estimates of quantities, will be in readiness at this office on and after Saturday, March 12.
J. B. BASSINGER, Chief Engineer.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
E. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., at either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten day s thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder shall fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) (Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of —— pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of —— pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and I pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Very respectfully, &c.,
Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, 14th inst., for the following articles, viz.:
Buckskins, each.
Saddle Blankets, ₱ pair.
Paint Brushes, 000, 0, Fitches and Sash Tools, ₱ doz.
Sash Brushes, ₱ doz.
Dust Brushes, (painters',) ₱ doz.
Wall Brushes, 10 knot, whitewash, ₱ doz.
Corn Brooms, ₱ doz.
Stable Brooms, rattan, ₱ doz.
Bail Buckets, ceder or pine, ₱ doz.
Gum Buckets, ₱ doz.
Edge Blacking, ₱ gallon.
Borax, best refined, ₱ lb.
Chalk, white, ₱ lb.
Glue, best Irish, ₱ lb.
Hides, raw, green cow, for covering saddles, packed in tight barrels in pickle, ₱ side.
Hides, thong, for sewing covering on saddles, packed in tight barrels, in pickle, ₱ side.
Clinch Nails, 2½ and 2 inch, ₱ lb.
Nuts, ⅝, ¾, 5-16, 7-16, ½, 9-16, ⅝, 11-16, ¾.
Nuts, 1, 1¼, 1½ inch hole, ₱ lb.
Rope, Manila, ¾, ½, ⅝, ¾, 1 inch diameter, ₱ lb.
Sheep Skins, for Saddle purposes, each.
Bagging Twine, 12 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
White Lead, pure, in oil, 25, 50, and 100 lb. kegs, ₱ lb.
White Lead, pure, dry, 5 and 10 lb. papers, ₱ lb.
Venetian Red, English, in oil, 5, 20 and 50 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Venetian Red, English, dry, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Prussian Blue, in oil, 3, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Prussian Blue, dry, 1 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Lamp Black, ½ and 1 lb. papers, ₱ lb.
Yellow Ochre, dry, 5, 10 and 20 lb. papers, ₱ lb.
Chrome Green, dry, 5 and 10 lb. papers, ₱ lb.
Chrome Green, in oil, 3, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Burnt umber, 1, 2 and 5 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Drop black, dry, 1, 2 and 5 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
English vermillion, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
American vermillion, 1 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Brown paint, in oil, 3, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Spanish brown, dry, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Black paint, in oil, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Chrome yellow, dry, 1, 2 and 3 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Camel hair pencils (striping) ₱ doz.
Chamois skins, each.
Putty in kegs, ₱ lb.
Spirits turpentine, ₱ gallon.
Linseed oil, boiled, ₱ gallon.
Linseed oil, raw, ₱ gallon.
Neatsfoot Oil, ₱ gallon.
Coach Varnish, No. 1, ₱ gallon.
Copal Varnish, ₱ gallon.
Japan Varnish, Drying, ₱ gallon.

All the paints in oil, oil and varnish, to be put in tight cans and barrels, and the contents plainly marked on each package. All the articles of the foregoing list to be of the best quality of their kind, and to be well packed and delivered at place of shipment in this City without expense to the United States. Persons offering will please send samples, as far as practicable. Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Qr.-Mr. Stores," and addressed
Major STEWARTVAN VLIET,
Qr. Mr. U. S. A., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, March 15, 1864, for the supply of best quality of ice to U. S. General Hospitals at New-Orleans, La., Baton Rouge, La., Key West, Fla., and Pensacola, Fla., and such points on the coast of Texas as may be occupied as hospitals during the year 1864.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds delivered daily, as required by Surgeons in charge of Hospitals in the vicinity of above points. Also, price per ton of two thousand pounds, carefully stored in well constructed ice-houses at the above points, subject to inspection and measurement by the United States.

The following is the estimated quantity required at each point, but the proposals must include all additional amounts required during the year at the same rates:

New-Orleans	600 tons.
Pensacola	60 tons.
Key West	60 tons.
Baton Rouge	200 tons.

The above proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee that the party or parties are responsible, certified to by a United States District Attorney or Clerk of District Court.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified by mail or otherwise that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract under bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars.

Bonds to be properly certified to.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposals.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K. and Purveyor U. S. A., Washington, D. C., marked "Proposals for Ice."

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposals.

Bidders may be present in person when the bids are opened.

The department reserves the right to reject all unsuitable bids.
HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, March 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new primary school house in Monroe-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD L. CAREY,
THOMAS BHIELDS,
MICHAEL CORLIS,
JAMES MOORE, } Committee.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 2, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL TAR.—THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY will receive, until March 10th inst., offers for their entire products of Coal Tar for one year, commencing June 1, 1864. For particulars, apply at the office of the

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue oo slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure yoo in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call: it will take hnt little money and time to restore you. If you have been misfortoonate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permaneot cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED.—Therefore, let no false delicacy prevent your immediate application to Dr. POWERS. Dr. POWERS, successfully coosulted with Dr. WARD No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure. viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, bicers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensiva practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily removed. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send or a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circolar. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

CAUTION TO LADIES, SINGLE AND MARRIED.—Every woman truly a lady, has an aversion to call in or upon a physician, in respect to complaints peculiar to her sex. Besides the shock to her delicacy in consulting persons, most of whom know nothing of her ailments, she incurs worse than useless expense in buying injurious pills, drops, potions, &c. No lady need call upon the numerous doctors with whom to uselessly spend her means, as "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," price $1, by A. M. Mauricean, Professor of Diseases of Women, designed especially for the married or those about to be married, points out the mode of treatment to remove obstructions, irregularities, or her other ailments, as mother or wife, with the causes and symptoms, and what best to do. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Conrt-st., Boston.
Dr A. M. MAURICEAU.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 128th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid no too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Conrt-st., Boston

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addre sing Box 2,359 N.Y. Post-office.

N. B.—Those who prefer a valuable, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one intervisw, and be attended by their own sex

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE ruined their health by using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. The unfortunate can rely on Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROPS. They contain nothing injurious, and never fail in performing a speedy and permanent cure in all cases of private diseases, no matter how obstinate the case may be. They never have, and never will fail to cure. Can be obtained at No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Eight separate rooms; a private entrance. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

DR. LEWIS' FEMALE MONTHLY TONIC is the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty for removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause. Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Dr LEWIS' valuable, certain and safe method of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicine, can do so by one interview. Ladies from a distance can return the same day. Excellent rooms fitted up in style for accommodation of ladies.

A. LEWIS, M. D., Physician for Females,
No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCTURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

ONA NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

The author may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

SPERMATORRHŒA CURED FOR FIFTY CENTS.—Send 50 cents and a red stamp to my address, and receive by return mail the receipt. It can be obtained at any drug-store, or, receipts for any of the private diseases at the same price. By this way you know just what medicines you are taking, and your system is not stuffed with poisons. Address Box No. 561 Schenectady, N. Y.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cure. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

MRS. HAYWARD'S PULMON SYRUP—for catarrh, bronchitis and weak lungs, sold at No. 111 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

A FEW EVENINGS SINCE THE MEMBERS and friends of the Attorney-st. Methodist Protestant Church, New-York, surprised their pastor, Rev. W. F. HANNORA, with the beneficent donation of $300, and his much esteemed wife $100, thereby exemplifying the increasing state of her spiritual and financial interests.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 2.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 23.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
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payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,870	Sumner.	Saturday, March 5.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking,	Saturday, March 12
VIRGINIA	2,976	Grace.	——
——	——	Mallory	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$80 / 75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....{ 35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....Saturday.....March 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....March 19
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....March 26

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London... 35 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices in
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On MONDAY, March 14, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
JOHN A. POST, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 12, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 96 West-st.

The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on March 26.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The elegant and fast United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway.

THE CANADIAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMER
NOVA SCOTIAN
will sail NEXT SATURDAY, from Portland. Fare from New-York to Derry and Liverpool, $80, $66 and $50 in gold or its equivalent. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money, can purchase Sight Drafts on the National Bank, and certificates for the Washington Line and the Mail Steamers, at lowest rates, from
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
To sail on SATURDAY, March 19, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the United States Mail side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, Commander,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st.

For freight and passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

P. S.—The steamship EVENING STAR, will follow and sail on SATURDAY, April 2, 1864.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.
The fine fast sailing A 1 Clyde built steamship ST. GEORGE, Capt. AIRD, is intended to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., from Pier No. 47, North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions:
First Cabin...$75. Intermediate...$50. Steerage....$35, payable in currency. Apply to
FRANCIS McDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE. No. 56 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 56 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS AND HAVANA.—THE United States mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. S. BURTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, March 12, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMER FOR SALE.—THE NEW, LIGHT-draft, stern wheel steamer "WARWENOCK," length 110 feet by 19½ feet beam, 5 feet and 2 inches hold; 2 engines, 14-inch cylinder by 5 feet stroke; ordinary draft of water 30 inches. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS PROCURED from the Department of State by A. C. WILLIAMS, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOKSTORE FOR SALE TO A CASH CUSTOMER.—The stock, fixtures and good will of a book, music and stationery store, situated on the west side of New-York City, and now doing a good business; has been established over twenty years, and has an unexpired lease of three years, from May 1, 1864; rent moderate; satisfactory reasons for selling; price $4,000. Address B. A., Box No. 2,205 New-York Post-office.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A LEGITIMATE cash business, long and well established, and paying over $6,000 per annum; $2,000 cash, and an energetic man wanted; every satisfaction given. IRELAND & BERTINE, No. 1 Tryon-row, corner of Centre-st.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR AN INTEREST in a foundry and machine-shop on the Delaware, near Philadelphia; one of the best locations in the United States for the construction and repair of steamboats, &c. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 80 Cedar-st.

SAFE FOR SALE.—ONE OF HERRING'S MEdium size safes, in perfect order, to be seen at W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.'S, No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED COAL-YARD—Long lease, good trade, brick stores on front, on favorable terms. Inquire at No. 68 Attorney-st.

ICE.

ICE FOR SALE.—400 TONS OF ICE, TO BE DElivered on the dock at Abbottsford, Hudson River, at $2 25 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Apply to JAMES CANNON, at Abbotsford, or by letter, Dobbs Ferry Post-office.

HOTELS.

NATIONAL HOTEL.
National Hotel, Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Cortlandt-st, New-York City, kept by JESSE FOSTER.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILver, white metal, and all kinds of cases to order. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

RELIEF FOR EAST TENNESSEE.

HON. N. G. TAYLOR.

Late Representative from East Tennessee,

WILL ADDRESS THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK

AT

COOPER INSTITUTE,

THURSDAY EVENING, March 10, 1864,

At 8 o'clock, P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, NO. 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. Lent.....Manager
THIS EVENING,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
beyond question the most graceful and accomplished Equestrienne who has ever visited America, appears in TWO MAGNIFICENT SCENES,
STICKNEY, THE GREAT SOMERSET RIDER,
in unapproachable feats of Equestrianism,
YOUNG DUCROW in his unparalleled
HURDLE ACT UPON A BUFFALO!
THE EDUCATED SACRED BULL,
DANCING AND TRICK HORSES,
HIGHLY TRAINED PONIES,
AND
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS,
will be introduced in conjunction with
THE GREATEST CIRCUS TROUPE
ever organized in America, in a series of
BRILLIANT AND EXCITING ACTS,
forming an entertainment which for novelty and variety is entirely unprecedented.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾.
MATINEES FOR FAMILIES,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
commencing at 2½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 718 BROADWAY.
Nineteenth week of the MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
the genuine
TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET GHOST,
graphically explained and delineated by
ONE WHO KNOWS!!!
and given every afternoon and evening, in addition to THE GRAND TOUR OF THE WORLD,
represented with a brilliancy and fidelity perfectly incredible until they are seen.
Door open at 7: tours begin at 8. Matinee every afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 10,
MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS
in their new
MUSICAL AND PROTEAN ENTERTAINMENT,
RAVELINGS,
written by the popular American dramatist, Charles Gayler, combining a series of
SKETCHES OF CHARACTER,
RUBS ON THE ROMANTIC,
HITS AT SOCIETY,
DASHES AT THE DILETTANTI, &c
MR. AND MRS. WATKINS
IN TWENTY CHARACTERS AND SONGS,
assisted by the distinguished young pianiste
MISS CARLOTTA SHAW,
whose brilliant rendering of the works of the great masters has gained for her a position in the
FRONT RANK OF EUROPEAN ARTISTS.
For particulars see small bills. Open at 7, begins at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MR. J. N. PATTISON
respectfully announces that his
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1864,
assisted by a number of
THE MOST TALENTED AND POPULAR ARTISTS,
and a grand orchestra under the direction of
MR. THEODORE THOMAS.
Mr. PATTISON begs to state that on this occasion he will perform, for the second time in this country, Adolphe Hanselt's grand Concerto in F minor, which was received with great applause at his first concert.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

MISS
MARY GANNON
begs to announce that her
BENEFIT
will take place on
SATURDAY, MARCH 12,
Holcroft's great and ever-popular comedy,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
will be produced for the occasion, with a
GREAT CAST
and the completeness of
SCENERY AND COSTUMES.
Box-book now open.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S
Phrenological Character will be delineated by Prof. NOYES WHEELER, at Cooper Institute, Room No. 20, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—HENRY WARD BEECHER'S ADDRESS, THURSDAY EVENING.—By particular request, the front row of boxes on first circle, seating four persons, will be reserved at a charge of $3 each. Secured only at the Mercantile Library, Astor-place.
THEODORE I. HUSTED,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being expended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leaves James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NORTH LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

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CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

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AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. LEES.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
Stage Manager.....J. H. SELWYN.
THE EXCELLENCE OF PLOT.
THE FINESSE,
with which the scenes are worked out.
THE COMIC NATURE
OF THE SITUATIONS,
AND
THE WIT OF THE DIALOGUE,
have all combined to render the
NEW COMEDY,
adapted expressly for
THE OLYMPIC
by
AUGUSTIN DALY and FRANK WOOD,
and entitled
TAMING A BUTTERFLY,
One of the most
ENTERTAINING AND SUCCESSFUL
put on the metropolitan stage
THIS SEASON,
and fully warrants its soubriquement for
REPETITION EVERY EVENING,
with
Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Frank Drew, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, W. Davidge, J. H. Stoddart, G. H. Clarke, Miss H. Irving, Mrs. Sedley brown, Miss J. Walters, Miss A. Harris and Miss F. Prestige.
Doors open at 7; performances commence at 7¾; seats can be secured three days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
Tom Taylor's great play of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
can be presented but for
NINE NIGHTS MORE.
NINE NIGHTS MORE.
NINE NIGHTS MORE.
Played for a continuous number of nights beyond precedent on the New-York stage, it still retains all the freshness of its first attraction, and could be performed for the remainder of the season without any diminution in the crowds that nightly gather to this theatre, did not circumstances beyond control compel
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
to bring their engagement to a close.
THIS THURSDAY, March 10,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
with its splendid cast and beautiful scenery, being the
ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH NIGHT
OF
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
Seats may now be had for any of the nine nights.
Doors open at 6½. Carriages may be ordered at 10½.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will deliver an address before
THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
On THURSDAY EVENING, March 10, at 8 o'clock.
Subject
"OUR MESSAGE TO GREAT-BRITAIN."
The Directors have fixed the prices of admission at FIFTY CENTS. RESERVED SEATS in PARQUET and BALCONY, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS. Tickets for sale at the Library, Astor-place, and branch offices, Broadway, corner 35th-st., and No. 59 Liberty-st. Also, at Caswell & Mack's, 5th-av, Hotel; Crowen's, No. 843 Broadway; Appleton's & Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st. Seats secured only at the Library, 26th-st. office, and Sibell's.

MR. JOHN GILBERT'S
BENEFIT,
MONDAY, MARCH 14,
First time this season,
SHERIDAN'S STERLING COMEDY,
THE RIVALS.
Box Book now open.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—BIERSTADT'S PICTURE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS is now on exhibition at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st., DAY and EVENING, from 9 A. M to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

MR. CROPSEY'S PICTURE,
"CORFE CASTLE,"
Dorsetshire, Southern Coast of England,
On Free Exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY, 749 BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Circulars at No. 574 Broadway and at No. 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED MALE TEACHER for small public school, near City; salary $500; personal interview required Friday P. M.; English male assistant in select school; salary moderate; one for English, classics, &c., Kentucky; also one for Maths, Ky.; French lady for French and music, as daily teacher, City; superior lady pianist, California; salary liberal; several ladies for English, French and music in schools and families. All teachers who expect to require positions are invited to call at the office of the "American School Inst.," or send for a circular.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 130 Graod-st.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A WIDOW OF a Confederate officer, wishes to obtain the care of a home, or to act as housekeeper; she is fully competent to teach all the English branches and French; has a practical knowledge of music, &c. Documents will be shown authenticating the advertiser's position as above stated. Can be seen at this office. Address M. E. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

THE NEW-YORK STATE COLLEGIATE and Military Institute, established on the plan of the royal military colleges of France, and situated at New-Hamburgh, N. Y., will commence on the 1st of April. Col J. G. ANGHAIRE, Superintendent, can be seen at the Lafarge House till the 15th inst.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The Fifty-third Semi-annual Session will commence on Monday, May 2d. For circulars apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, SPRING TERM—Opens March 2d, $44, pays board and common English, 14 weeks. (both sexes.)
R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N.Y.—REV. A. J. HUNT, A. M., Principal. Spring term begins April 7. For catalogues or information, address the Principal.

THE MISSES HALSEY, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 132 West 45th-st. For circulars, &c., apply at the school.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FRENCH TEACHER to give French lessons to a young gentleman two or three evenings in the week at the teacher's residence, which must be in the upper part of the City, on the east side. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, M. C., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE, competent to teach English, French, Latin and the rudiments of music, desires a situation in a school or family: best references given. Address M. A., care of Charles C. Goodwin, Esq., Box No. 46, Richmond, Maine.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation as governess to a gentleman's family. (Pupils under 12 years of age.) Her acquirements are music, French and Drawing. Address C. N. G., New-York Post-office, L. S.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY, TEACHER OF English, French and Latin, desires a position as resident or visiting governess; references as to experience, &c. Address L. M., Station G.

AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH TEACHER, highly recommended, is open to an engagement with some school for a few hours per week. Address PROFESSEUR DE FRANCAIS, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

LECTURES.

FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.
SIXTEENTH WARD UNCONDITIONAL UNION CLUB.
W. H. BURLEIGH, Esq., will speak TO-NIGHT, March 10, at 7½ o'clock, at Hitzelberger Hall, No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st. Seats for ladies. National airs will be sung. MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, President,
H. C. PARKE, Ch'n Lecture Com.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Continued on the Eighth page.

Italians would at last convert even the Empress to the necessity of evercoating Rome; for her Majesty has a mortal fear nf these attempts, and the instinct of self-preservation may reasonably he expected to wear out in the end her fenaticism for papal rights.

Two American pickpockets have just been arrested in the streets nf Paris, exercising their profession on the pockets of the crowds waiting at the omnibus stations. The police reports nf the law journals give but the following indication of their identity: JAMES F., aged 25, of Cincinnati, and WILLIAM R., aged 45, of New-York.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday was handsomely celebrated this year at the American Legation. Abont four hundred persons, embracing most of the loyal Americans in Paris, a considerable number nf the diplomatic corps, and other notabilities nf the official world were present, besides a few secession sympathizers and alders and abettors, among whom I noticed Messrs. GAILLARDET, Capt. PEARCE, of the Royal Navy, whose name was lately mentioned in the intercepted rebel correspondence, and Mr. ROEBUCK, a son of the English Member of Parliament. The German and the South American Legations were fully represented on this occasion, and in a certain corner the affairs of Germany seemed to be receiving a thorough ventilation in a squad of diplomats of which the Prussian Ambassador was the centre. Curious to relate, the Turkish and Persian Legations have taken the American Legation in particular affection, and were completely represented at this ball, dressed in a modification of last year's costume, which is quite an improvement. Last year the Persian official nostume consisted of a pair of white cotton pantaloons, which didn't look much like pantaloons, a bed-quilt and a black night-cap. But aven Orientals knock under to Paris civilization, and this year all that is left of the Persian is the Astracan cap. So, too, of the Turk. But for the fez cap and the Turkish nose, he, too, has been metamorphosed in oa Partsian. Several of the patriotic young Ameri an ladies present, (and as handsome as they were patriotic,) wore the ni tional colors as a part of their toilette. Of these the most successful were worn by Miss STRONTON, Miss ENDICOTT and Miss VIAL. The latter carried an American and a French flag in her hair. Several young American ladies were in mourning for the Duchess of Parma, a sort of political demonstration now quite the vogue in the legitimate circles of the Faubourg St. Germain. These were worn hy the young Countess DE GANAY, formerly of Philadelphia, and the Baroness DE COUVAL, also of Philadelphia. Mrs. LILLIE MOULTON, the skating companion of the Empress this winter, also ventured to mar her otherwise brilliant toilette, by two little black bows, offered as a propitiation to her friends in the aristocratic Faobourg. Mr. DAYTON was confined to his bed, to the regret of every one, by a slight indisposition, and the honors of the celebration were performed in a way to please all, by Mrs. DAYTON, Miss DAYTON, and Mr. DAYTON, jontor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE REBEL RAMS AND PIRATES.

In the House of Lords on the 25th, the Earl of Derby said that Lord RUSSELL had declined to produce tha papers he had asked for, in reference to the steam rams, the *Saxon* and the *Alabama*, on the ground that thier production would prejudice pending legal proceedings; but it appeared from a statement made by Government in the House of Commons, that there never had been any objection to produce the papers relating to the *Saxon*. He wished to ask whether there was any longer any objection to produce these papers.

Earl RUSSELL said he had asked the advice of the law officers of the Crown in refusing to produce the papers, but the Attorney-General had since reconsidered tha question, and had now no objection to give the papers.

Lord CHELMSFORD asked when it was that the Attorney-General changed his mind,

Earl RUSSELL said the communication he had received from the Attorney-General was a privileged communication, and he should decline to say when it was made.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. PEACOCK, said thet the *Tuscaloosa*, (formerly the *Conrad*,) had been seized at tha Cape of Good Hope, in consequance of instructions from home; hut subsequant instructions had been sent to release her, on tha ground that her detention would not be warranted by international law.

In the House of Commons, on the 26th, Lord PALMERSTON assented to the production of the papers relative to the seizure of the *Tuscaloosa*.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Mr. CAVE asked whether Her Majesty's Government intended to carry into execution the provisions of the treaty of the United States for the suppression of the Slave-trade by stationing cruisers off the coast of Cuba.

Lord PALMERSTON assured the House thet no one felt more desirous of seeing the infemone traffic in slavee put down than the Foreign Secretary and himself, and that no effort nf theirs should be spared to accomplish that object. Already the Slave-trade with Brazil had cessed, and a vast diminution had taken place in the number imported into Cuba. This result ha attributed mainly to the operation of the treaty with the United States. He regretted to say, however, that the Government of France, which was amongst the first to declare the inhumanity and illegality of the traffic, had not thought fit to follow the exemple of the United States, and had lent but lukewerm support in the work. With regard to the employment of cruisers in Cuba waters, he thought the more prudent and humane course was to send them to the coast of Africa rather than to allow the slavee to go through the horrors of the middle passage before they had a chance of capture and failing into other hands.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

Sundry inqniries were made of Ministers as to the Danish question, and in response to one of them Lord PALMERSTON said:

"I have stated to the House on e former occasion that the great object of Her Majesty's Government had been to bring about a speedy settlement of the differences between Germany and Denmark. For this purpose we proposed an armistice as the foundation of a conference, but we found both parties attached such conditions as to make it impossible for the other party to agiee to them. Disappointed in this expectation, we had made a proposal for a conference without an armistice, thinking thet if we can get a certain nnmber of persons round a tabie, they are more likely to arrive at a settlement then by dispatches written from a distance. Austria and Prussia have agreed to that proposal; I believe thet France will be willing to join the conference, and I fancy that Russia will not be indisposed to do so. With respect to Swaden, I am not quita sure; and we have as yet no answer from Denmark."

Lord PALMERSTON further explained that the invasion of Jutland took place in defiance of instructions from Berlin, but that, nevertheless, the Prussians would continne to hold Kolding, owing to its strategical importance.

In regard to the proposed Danish Conference, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the only basis on which it would take place would he the treaty of 1852. Tha Danish Government, owing to local considerations, desired to postpona their answer to the invitation for a short period. Voluminous correspondence on the Dano-German qnestion hed been issued, hut it is only brought down to September last as yet.

A steam-ram of great size and power had been launched nn tha Clyde for the Danish Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London *Morning Advertiser* asserts that not only has the English Channel Squedron heen recalled from Lisbnn, but that the Admiral is under orders to proceed forthwith to the Baltic, in order to he prepered not only for possible but probable aventualities. Tha *Advertiser* further states thet tha Government are resolved rather than that Denmark prooer shall suffer ihe loss of any of its territory to stoolay the logic of England'e naval force to any extent which circumstances may render necessary.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

A Vienna telegram says: "The political baeea of the Conference prooosed by England, are as follows:

1. The European Powers guarantee tha authority as well as tha indivisiolity of the Duchies.

2. The territorial arrangements hi.herto existing are to undergo no change.

Austria and Prussia have adhered in principle to the proposal, provided, however, that the German Diet and France also assent, and that the negotiations should not interfere with the prosecution of hostilities."

The *Paris Nord* announces that the proposition made by England for a conference has been officially accepted by France. The integrity of the Danish Monarchy is the basis upon which the conference will meet. Hostilities, will, nevertheless, be continued. The *Nord* fears that the conference offers few chances of bringing about a pacific solotion of the conflict.

The adhesion of France to the conference is confirmed from other sources; but the general impression is that the French Government is not very earnest in the matter.

There is no news from the seat of war.

An important deputation from all parts of Schleswig had presented an address to Duke FREDERICK, of Aogustenburg, at Kiel. In reply the Duke declared his intention never to surrender his rights.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, relative to the proposed conference, says France would gladly hope for success; but it is doobtful if Denmark and the German Confederation will accede.

The London *Times*, of the 27th, says: "It is fair to hope that in a short time representatives of all tha Great Powers will meet in London, and, together with those of Denmark and Sweden, will deliberate on such a supplement to the treaty of 1852 as will satisfy the reasonable demands of Germany, take away whatever real grievances can be adduced oy the inhabitants of the Duchies, and maintain the Danish monarchy in its former integrity. As to the minor States, we cannot suppose that in their present temper they will consent to be present at the London Conference, and as they can, no doubt, still obtain a majority in the Diet, the assent of the Confederation can hardly be counted upon.

The London *Daily News* denounces the idee of a conference while unjust invasion and butchery in Schleswig le allowed to go on, and draws the conclusion thet the conference will either draw England further along the downward road, and lend her eanction to the misdeeds of Austria and Prussia, or will bring her to e crisis in which she must once more, choose between humiliation and war.

The *Morning Post* treats the matter in a similar spirit; it attacks the *Times* for writing up the scheme and asserts that the Austro-Prussian acceptence is only meant to neutralize England's possible action in consequence of tha invasion of Jutland.

The *Post* remarks that the consent of several Powers to the Conference is yet wanting, and notably that of Denmark.

The Secretaries of the Danish Legation at Copenhagen had left that city.

The Swedish Ambassedor at Copenhagen hed been recalled at his own request.

The Danes have postponed their reply to the invitation. They probably think tha successful defence of their new positions may give them a higher standing in any deliberations than if they joined the conference, with their tata retreat still fresh in tha minds of their neighbors. The main point, however, hee been gained on the assent of tha Great Powers, with whom the decision really rests."

FRANCE.

The trial of the four Italian conepiratore was concloded on the 26th ult. GRECCO and TRABOCCO ware condemned to transportation for life, and IMPERATORI and SALOLONI to 20 years' imprisonment. Nothing is said as to MAZZINI, although the official indictment strongly implinated him.

The Archduke MAXIMILIAN wes expected to arrive at tha Tulleries on tha 26th, but ha had delayed his departure from Brussels till the 29th ult.

The Paris Bourse was steady. Rentee on tha 26th closed at 66.55.

POLAND.

Orders heve been issued at Wereew thet after tha 22d of March all persons of either eex, above the age of 14, must, on leaving their houses, be provided with a passport, on pain of pnnishment.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cepe mails to the 20th nf January had been received. The newe le nnimportant. Business was improving.

MOROCCO.

It ie estimated that 900 persone were killed by the recent eanlosion of a powder magazina in Morocco.

Tna Moors are stated to have recently massacred the crews of two Spanish boats near Alhucesnas.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mails from Calcutte to Jen. 22, and Hong Kong, Jan. 15, ere received, but the news hes bean enttcipeted by telegraph. Freights at Shenghai ware exorbitantly high. The rate for Cotton to England had risen in a month from £3 17s. 6d. to £5 7s. 6d., owing to the scercity of shipping and partly to tha preference for British vessele in consequence of the presence of the *Alabama* in Eastern waters. Some transports nf ragisters had been effected. Americans showed a praference for Continental vessels over British.

Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Bank nf England, on the 25th, reduced the rate of discoont from 7 to 6 per cent., hnt the movement had no material effect on tha funds or on tha demand for money at tha Bank, which continued on a moderate scale. On tha following day, however, a more active demand sprung up, and the market was rather tightar.

The funds on tha 26th were dull nnder the more unfavorable aspect of the proposed conference, but there was more steadiness at the close. Consols 91⅛. @91¼.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £235,777.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. quota bar silver at 5s. 1¼d.; Dollars 5s. 3¼d. nominal; Eaglas 76s. 2½d.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 27—A. M.

COTTON—The *Broker's Circular* says: "The demand has again been on a moderete scale, tha trade porobasing only for their immediata wante. American descriptions are about ⅛d. ₱ lb. lower. Brazil, though difficult of sele, are without change in prices. Egyptien end Smyrna hava been freely offered and are ⅛d.@¼d. ₱ lb. lower. The better class of Surat is still scarce, and commends full rates, whilst tha lower qualities are heavy and very irregular at ⅛d.@⅜d. ₱ lb. decline. The week's business has been 34,360 bales, including 4,370 for speculation and 5,670 for export. Yesterday (Friday) the sales were 6,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation, the market closing steadily at the following quotations for Middling: Orleens 27½d., Mobile 26½d., Uplands 26½d. Fair qualities continue nominal. Stock on nand, 231,140 bales, including 23,850 American. At sea from India, 307,000 balee.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The merket yesterday continued dull and inactive. The reduction in the rate of discount had no visible effect.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others, report: Flour neglected; Extra State 20s. 6d.@21s. Wheat until and partially 1d. ₱ cental tower. Western Red 8s. 2d.@8s. 11d. Indian Corn dull and ootainable at 28s. 9d.@29s. ₱ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Meeers. GORDON, BRUCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and others, report: Beaf in better demand and 2s. 6d. dearer. Pork firm for Eastarn, but Western neglected. Bacon quiet end nartially 1s. lower; oew 38s.@41s. Cheese firm. Lerd quiet at 41s.@43s. Buttar tnactive at 100s.@105s. Tallow in retail demand only at 39s.@41s., for North American.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports:—Ashes—Rether higher for Pots; salee at 30s.@31s. 6d. Pearls, 31s.@31s. 6d. Sugar opened dull and declined 6d., but this has been fully recovered and the market closes firm. Coffae quiet. Rice in better demand for soft grain. Linseed active and 6d.@1s. dearer. Linseed Cakes £9@£9 2s. 6d. for American. Linseed Oil steady. Ream very quiet. Spirits of Turpentioe—Salee of American at 80s.@80s. 6d. Petroleum—Messrs. Boult, English & Brandon report a better demand for refinad, closing at 1s. 10d. Nothing doing in crude and prices nominal.

LONDON MARKETS—BARING BROS. REPORT.

BREADSTUFFS continue depressed, and to make salee a further reduction must be submitted to. IRON—Welsh quiet; Rails and Bars, £7 15s.@£8. Scotch Pigs, 60s. SUGAR agetn 6d.@1s. dearer. COFFEE firm. TEA quiet. Common Congou, 1s. RICE quiet. JUTE irregular and favoring buyers. LINSEED firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet; 80s. asked for American. PETROLEUM, £16; CAUDA 2s., refined. LINSEED CAKES unchanged. SPERM OIL, £74@£75; Con, £50; LINSEED OIL active and dearer—38s.—constdarable quantities taken for America. TALLOW firmer. GROVES & TONN report BEEF and PORK in better demand. BUTTER dull. LARD, very little doing. RESIN in better demand at 3d. advance.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROS. & Co., report a speculative business in Virginia stocks. Virginia 6s, 32@34; 5s, 45@4f. Massachusetts 5s, 85. Maryland 5s offered at 70. U. S. stocks more active—6s of '81 sold at 64; 5-20s, 63⅝.

LATEST PER AUSTRALASIAN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 27—Evening.

Tha three men charged with piracy in seizing tha schooner *J. L. Gerity*, have again been before a Liverpool magistrate. The Counsel for the American Government demanded, under the extradition treaty, that the prisonere be sent to New-York for trial. The defendants claim to have been justified in their course by written authority from Confederate officials. The magistrate remanded the case till the 4th of March.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. HALIBURTON said that at the request of the Under-Foreign Secretary, he had postponed his inquiry as to the negotiations with tha United States relative to their forcible possession of the Island of San Juao, but he would not postpone the inquiry indefinitely.

The *Daily News* says that the Society of Friends in London are extending their efforts to raise funds for the liberated negroes in America.

COPENHAGEN, Friday, Feb. 26.

The Ministar of War has proposed to the King to dismiss Gen. DE MAZA from the army.

The Prussians were still at Kolding yesterday.

Both Houses of the Rigsraad to-day adopted, almost unanimously, an address to the King in favor of the energetic prosecution of the war and the maintenance of the union with Schleswig.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Friday, Feb. 26.

In yesterday's sitting of tha Federal Diet, the Hanse towns requested that measures of reprisal should be taken for the capture of German shipping by Denmark.

In reference to this demand, tha SAXON representative expressed his wish that the committee on the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein should be ordered to make the necessary proposals, on the basis of tha first part of article second of the Federal Act.

Hanover and Electoral Hesse voted yesterday against articles one and two nf the resolutions proposed by the committee on the succession, which declared that the London Treaty was not binding on the German Confederation.

KIEL, Friday, Feb. 26.

To-day Duke FREDERICK, nf Augustenburg, received an address presented by a deputation from all parts nf Schleswig. The address stated that the people of Schleswig would accept no other Prince as their Sovereign than the Duke. In reply, the Prince declared his intention of never surrendering his rights. The deputation consisted of 1,000 members, some of whnm were elected nn the principle of one member repreeenting 4,000 inhabitents of the Province, while the rest had joined voluntarily.

BERLIN, Friday, Feb. 26.

The semi-official *Deutche Allegimein Zeitung*, of this evening, says the dispatch of England, inviting Prussia to a conference, was dated Jan. 20. The Prussian Cabinet replied in a note dated the 31st ult., not regretting in principia tha proposition of England, but stipulating, as a preliminary condition to sending a representative to the conference, the complete evacuation of Schleswig by the Danes.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 26—3:20 P. M.

The Archduke MAXIMILIAN, whose arrival at the Tulleries was expected yesterday, has postponed his departure from Brussels until Monday next.

The Bourse has been dull. Rentes closed at 66f. 55c., or about the same as yesterday.

PLYMOUTH, Friday, Feb. 26.

The *Aiela Juel*, which sailed hence early this morning, is supposed to beve left for the German Ocean.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Feb. 28.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, on tha 15th inetant, arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning.

MADRID, Saturday, Feb. 7.

A Royal Decree offers seven per cent. to buyers of national property who pay in advance the obligations to which they have subscribed, and which are payable before 1870.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 28.

The *Constitutionnel*, denying tha erroneous assertions of certain papers respecting the proposed conference of European Powers, says: "France could not accept the preposel of a conference, it not having yet been made to her."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 9.

REPORTS FROM THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusette, (Union,) reported from the Military Committee the bill relating to Chaplains and for other purposes, without emendment. Also, the bill to provide for the voluntary enlistment of any persons residents of certain States into the regiments of other States. Also, a bill from the same committee, as a substitute for Mr. CASSILE'S resolutions, declaring—

That the objects of the war is the subjugation of the rebels in arms to the rightful authority of the United States, and the reestablishment of such authority: that in the prosecution of the war the United States may adopt whatever measures, not inconsistent with the rules of civilized warfare, which may be deemed necessary to secure the public safety, now and hereafter; that any person born and residing in the United States, whether bond or free, owes allegiance to the United States, and this allegieoca is paramount to any duty which such person may owe to any State or individual: that the Constitution of toe United States does not recognize slaves as property, but as persons owing service or labor in certain States nnder the laws thereof and it is tha right and duty of the United States to oiier such persons such inducements as are best calculated to enable them to give to their country the paramount allegiance which they owe, and that the Proclamation of Emancipation issued by the President of the United States on the first day of January, 1863, was a measure necessary for the common defence sanctioned by the spirit of the Constitution and by the law end practice of nations, and said proclaiontion is hereby declared to have the force and effect of law, anything in the laws or Constitution of any State to the contrary notwithstandieg.

NEVADA BRANCH MINT.

Mr. CONNESS, of Californie, (Unton,) introduced a hill to enabia the Secretary of tha Treasury to obtain a title to the lands in Nevada for the purpose of establishing a branch mint there. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

The consideration of the bill repealing all acts for the rendition of fugitive sleves, wes, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, et the suggestion of Mr. HENDRICKS, postponed until Wednesday next.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

A messege wes received from the House announcing tbair non-concurrance in certain emendments of the Senate to tha bill to supply deficiencies, and that they hed appointed a Committee of Conference on the subject to meet a similar one on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Unlon,) the Senate insisted upon its amendments, and the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee to meet that of the House.

THE M'DOWELL MILITARY COMMISSION.

Tha joint resolution of Mr. POWELL, as amended hy Mr. GRIMES, came up as the unfinished business of yesterday, the pending question being the emendment of Mr. LANE, of Kanaas, leaving it optional with the President to decide whether the transmission of the papers called for was compatible with the public interests.

The amendment was adopted, end the resolution, as amended, was, after debate, rejected by a vote of 25 to 11.

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Davis, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Nesmith, Powell, Riddle, Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson.

INTERFERENCE WITH MINISTERS OF RELIGION.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) gava notice of his intention at a subsequent day to introduce a bill preventing the Secre-tary of War from interfering with ministers of religion.

THE PAY OF COLORED TROOPS.

The bill equelizing the pay of colored troope came up in order, and Mr. DAVIS addressed the Senate at length in support of his amendment allowing the District Courts to appoint commissioners to ascertain and award to loyal owners a just valuation for their slavas. He commanted severely on the policy of the Government in paying, as full compensation to the loyal master for his slave takeo into tha service, the arbitrery sum of three hundred dollars prescribed in the bill, when, even now, in Kentucky, if the people were relieved from tha eggressive and unjust policy of the Government, tha average value of the negroes would be twelve oundred dollars.

A TAX ON DOGS.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Unlon,) snbmitted a memorial from the officers and members of the Ohio Woolgrowing Association, representing that from reliable data and in the belief of the Association, five hundred thousand dogs infest the State of Ohio. The memorial adds that a partial record of the damages done to the sheep and husbandry of Ohio amounts to one hundred thousand dollars per annum. The memorialists pray for a revenue tax of one doller upon aach dog.

CONCLUSION OF MR. DAVIS.

Mr. DAVIS concluded his epeech at twenty minutes past 4 o'clock, when the Senate went into Executive seseloo, and, upon the opening of the doors, again adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 9.

A PORT OF ENTRY.

The House passed the Senate bill constituting Parkersburgh, Wast Virginia, a port of delivery.

TAXING GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Mr. KERNAN, of N. Y. (Dem.) offered e preemble setting forth that whereas, the law exempts United States bonds from taxation, thus enabling corporations and individuals to withdraw a large amount of personal estate from taxation, and escaping their just share of bordens which are thrown chiefly on real estate, therefore, it te

Resolved, That tha Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so chaoging the law as not to exempt such bonds from State and municipal taxation.

The resolution was adopted.

REIMBURSEMENT OF SOLDIERS FOR LOSSES.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Unioo,) from the Committee on Military Affaire, reported beck sundry memorials and resolutions to reimburse soldiers for clothing lost and destroyed while on the march or in battle, and asked to be discharged from their consideration, on the ground that tha law of July, 1862, authorizes the Secretary of War to furnish clothing to sick, wounded and other soldiers who have lost the same by the casualties of war, and therefore no further legislation is necessary.

THANKS TO GENS. ROSECRANS AND THOMAS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Unton,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back with amendment the Senate's joint resolution of thanks to Major-Gen. L. THOMAS and the officers and men under him for bravery and courege at Chickamauga, and requesting the President to communicate this resolution in suitable terms to that General. Tha amendment provides for thanks jointly to Gens. ROSECRANS and THOMAS, and in that form was passed.

VETERAN ENGINEERS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) reported a bill authorizing tha formation of a regimant of veteran volunteer engineers in the Army of the Cumberland, to serve three years or during the war; the men to be credited to tha States or subdivision of States from which they are anlisted. The bill was passed.

PROTECTION TO EMIGRATION.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for tha protection of emigrants to the Territories, which was passed.

The bill provides that arms, accoutremens and munitions may be distributed to emigrants passing through hostile Indian country, to be issued under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and that all persons availing themselves of this provision shall be organized into companies.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Unton,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to establish a Bureau of Military Justice, to be connected with the War Department.

The bill provides that a Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and two Assistants, with the rank of Colonel, shall compose such bureau.

The bill was passed.

THE DISMISSAL OF OFFICERS.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill, which was passed, regulating the dismissal nf officers from the military and naval service.

MILITARY AND POSTAL ROUTES.

Mr. DEMING, of Connecticut, (Union,) from tha Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to declare certain railroad routes military and post roads.

The bill makes the Camden end Atlantic Railroad, with the brenchee built and to be onlt, and the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, poolic highwaye of the United States. It also recognizes these roads, with the ferries between Camden and Philadelphia, and between Port Monmouth and New-York City as a post and military route, for the transportation of mails, troops and munitions of war, and for tha transportation of goods and merchandise of foreign production across the State of New-Jersey, under permits granted by tha Collectors of the ports of the United States, authorized to grant the same, and for commerce among and between the several States of the United Stetes.

The roads above-mentioned are empowered to complete and operate theee roads and their branches for the transport of passengers and merchandise of all descriptions between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia, and between the intermediate places, and for commerce among tha several States, anything in any laws of the State of New York or tha State of New-Jersey to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill.

Mr. MCCLEAN, of Missouri, (Union,) proceeded to notice tha former remarks of his colleagues, (Messrs. KING and BLAIR,) saying they were unprovoked and malicious, and supported only by falsehoods.

The various items of the bill were then considered. They appropriate for salaries end expenses of tha several departments heretofore provided for by law. The section relating to the Department of Agriculture geve rise to much discussion, involving the question of economy. Severel gentlemen protested against retrenchment commencing with the agricultural interest, saying more money wee wested by the debate than it was proposed to save by amendment.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) moolding the remarks of gentlemen, said if agriculture was to be dameged because of increased prices, they had better stop eetting and huying turkies, and drinking the whisky which was additionally taxed the other day. Prices were twice as high as formerly, and if for this reason they were going to cripple agriculture, they might as well starve at once.

Without disposing of the subject the committee rose, and the House at 5 o'clock adjournad.

Evening Exchange.

$18,000	Am. Gold	166¼	1000	Fort Wayne	129¾
10,000	do	166	200	do	129⅝
10,000	do	165⅝	200	do	130
10,000	do	165⅝	200	do b3	129¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	137⅜	200	do	129⅜
450	Erie R.	121	100	do	129
200	do	121¼	300	do	128¼
300	do	120⅜	100	do	128
200	do	120⅞	200	do	128⅛
400	do b3	120¾	200	do b3	128⅝
800	do	120⅜	500	do	127⅜
650	do	120⅞	700	do	127
100	Hudson R. R.	151⅛	2600	do	126
300	Harlem R.	148	100	do a3	126
100	do	147⅜	1000	do	126⅜
100	do	146	400	do b3	126⅛
500	do b10	148	200	do	129¾
300	Reading R.	141	100	do	125⅜
700	do	141⅜	800	do	125
100	do	141¾	100	do	124⅜
100	Mich. So. R.	103⅜	1000	do	126¼
200	Ill. Cen. R. b3	137⅜	3000	do	127
100	do h10	137⅛	200	Cumb. Coal	91⅜
200	do b3	137⅜	500	do	90
650	do h3	137	300	do	91
500	Pittsburgh	121	200	Canton Co.	64
400	Toledo	148⅛	50	Central Coal Co.	80
200	Terre H. & Alton	79¾	1100	Rutland Marble Co.	23½
300	Rock Island R.	126	400	do	23¾
100	Northwestern	65⅛	100	do	24
300	do	63¾	200	Pac. M. S. Co.	210
100	Quick. Min. Co.	62½	100	do b30	242
400	do	63	400	Qtz. Hill M. Co. s10	19¾
100	do h30	63	100	Bucks Co. L. Co.	1⅜
900	Mariposa M. Co.	42	100	do	1⅝
100	do	41	200	do b30	1¾
900	do	40½			

[Advertisement.]

CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD.—As soon es there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of Cough, take during the day a few "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*." Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. Military Officers and Soldiers should have them in readiness upon the first appearance of a Cold or Cough.

[Advertisement.]

BODY, BRAIN, MIND.—For ethnology, physiology, physiognomy, phrenology and psychology, including the origin and destiny of man, his social, intellectual and spiritual relations, the choice of pursuits, what each can do best, &c., see tha *Phrenological Journal* for 1864. January, February and March numbers now ready. Fifteen cents each, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York. Examinations daily.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a denirifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Rebel barberities and valuable novelties—the topide of war, equity and Constitution wrecking the Democratic party. See *Demorest's New-York Illustrated News* of this week. Out to-day.

[Advertisement.]

Democrats going down Salt River on their last plank—a graphic picture in *Demorest's New-York Illustrated News* of this week, with other splendid and spicy novelties.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 9—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Weld, Miss Mudge, Capt. Hope, D. Newman, M. D. Garcia, Mrs. Lombardo, infant and nurse, Capt. Godmen, J. D. Weed, W. H. Alva, F. Wistray, Mr. and Mrs. Reid and 5 children, Mrs. A. de La Grange, Mr. Hildrath, C. E. St. John, A. Numenn, E. Poirier, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Kroll, infant and nurse, W. R. Robinson, Josiah Sober, H. Jpahn, A. G. Fernandez, W. B. McKenzie, D. Atchison, Mrs. William C. Volck, L. Lockwood, A. Scott, L. Poirier, R. Wolff, Mr. Dawes, H. McKinney, J. M. Alva, Robert Clark, Mrs. E. Hill, J. F. Baker, G. G. Walker.

MARCH 9—*In steamship Bavoria, from Southampton, &c.*—Rosina Herpel, Wilh. Steinfeld, W. Gerlach, Th. Mohr, Louis Seckel, Hugo Heyn, O. Arnanx, F. Cordna, Ed. Cordna, E. Baurmeister, Herm. Arndt, J. G. Stodmann, Mrs. Anoa Ehrich, L. Nuse, C. Ritters, B. Israel, Otto Seemann, Herm. Gradendorff.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6 21 | Sun sets..... 6 01 | Moon sets.. 9 20
Sandy Hook. 9 33 | Gov. Island..10 22 | Hell Gate..11 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Merrimack, Sampson, New-Orleans, U. S. Quartermaster; Eagle, Adams, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co; Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Yazoo, Couch, New-Orleans, Ludlam, Heineken & Co.

Steamer Fairbanks, Mershon, Washington, Jas. Hand.

Ships Pepperell, Leach, Marseilles and Gioraltar, Jaquemot & Christmas; Mary L. Sutton, Rowland, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; E. H. Taylor, Lord, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley; W. Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool, Wm. Tapscott.

Bark Valetta, (Br.,) Gnnn, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Simcoe, (Br.,) Bixby, Cardenas, J. L. Hathaway & Co.; Henrietta, (Br.,) Hoddan, Hamilton, Bermuda, McCall & Frith; Pengoin, (Br.,) Conyers, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Lilla, Dey, Philadelphia, R. P. Buck & Co; Hainau, (Hamb.,) Schrader, Oporto, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Jas. Lawrence, Huff, New-Haven, M. Brooss & Co.; Joseph H. Webster, Blake, Fort Royal, J. W. Elwell & Co.; R. F. Reeves, Stamford, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Granite State, Seabury, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Quickstep, Wilsie, Philadelphia, Merrill & Abbott; Palmetto State, Nickerson, Bermuda, B. F. Small & Co.; Ann Elizabeth, Baker, Boston, Baker & Dayton; John O. Ireland, Rogers, Providence, Baker & Dayton; F. J. Randolph, Risley, Fortress Monroe, M. T. Runyon & Co.; L. C. Lyman, Stannard, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stannard; Ocean Star, Crockett, Amboy, W. S. Brown & Co.; Bloomer Rich, York River, Crowell & Pain.

Sloops Harper, Rackett, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Feb. 27, and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Feb. 28, 9:15 P. M., passed steamship Arabia, abreast of Fastnet Rock, bound E. March 4, 11 A. M., lat. 44 30 N., lon. 44 W., passed steamship City of Manchester, bound E. March 5, 11 A. M., lat. 42 41 N., lon. 48 39 W., passed Br. ship Liberty, bound E.; 3 P. M., passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound W. March 6, 8:55 A. M., lat. 42 18 N., lon. 52 27 W., passed a steamer, supposed to be the Africa, bound E.; 6:10 A. M., lat. 42 18 N., lon. 52 22 W., passed a steamer, supposed to be the Hecla, bound E.

Steamship Bavaria, (Hamb.,) Tanbe, Hamburg Feb. 21, and Southampton 24th, with 40 cabin and 174 steerage passengers and a full cargo of mdse. to Kunhardt & Co. In lat. 49. lon. 49 50, passed large ice-fields. The Bremen steamship America arrived off Cowes Feb. 24.

The bill provides that a Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and two Assistants, with the rank of Colonel, shall compose such bureau.

The bill was passed.

Steamship Cumberland, (prize,) Leander H. Partridge, Acting Master, commanding, from Key West Feb. 26, via Hilton Head and Beaufort, N. C. 3d inst., spoke steamship McClellan, hence for Key West. The C. was captured Feb. 5, 50 miles S. of Mobile, by the U. S. steamer De Soto.

Steamship

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3889. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Initiation of the Operations Against Mobile.

The Mortar Fleet and Gunboats Attack Fort Powell.

Preparations at New-Orleans for Inaugurating Civil Officers.

A GRAND MILITARY REVIEW.

The steamship *Western Metropolis* from New-Orleans, Feb. 29, arrived last evening.

In the *Era* of the 28th, we find the following concerning Admiral FARRAGUT's operations at the entrance of Mobile Bay:

"We are again to ha interestad lookers-on of active war. The roar of cannon again resounds throngh the Department of the Gnlf. The initiative stepe of the operations which will soon piece Mobile under tha rule of the Stars and Stripes have been taken, and it may not be long ere we shall have to publish the glorious news that 'Mobile is ours!"

By the arrival of the United States steamship *Tennessee*, direct from the fleet, we learn that the mortar fleet, together with the gunboats *Calhoun*, *Octorora*, *Jackson* and *Sebago*, commenced the bombardment of Fort Powell on Wednesday last.

The fort is situated at Grant's Pass, which connects Mississippi Sound with Mobile Bay, and its capture is necessary to future operations against that city.

Up to the time the *Tennessee* left the bombardment was unremitting, and was still being vigorously prosecuted. The rebel batteries were replying rapidly to the fire of our fleet, but without damaging any of the vessels seriously.

The only casualty that had occurred on the Union side was the wounding of a man on the *Octorora*. A portion of his jaw was shot away by a fragment of a shell which exploded over the vessel.

An officer just arrived from Fort Jackson informs us that the sullen roar of the mortars, or "hummers," as they were facetiously termed during the siege of Port Hudson, could be distinctly heard in that vicinity on Wednesday, the wind blowing strongly in a favorable direction for conveying the sound to the ears of the listeners there.

The *Tennessee* brings three rebel soldiers who deserted to our fleet. They report that the impression prevailed among the enemy that Gen. SHERMAN was rapidly marching on Mobile, but nothing positive was known.

The non-combatants have all been ordered to leave the city, and preparations are being made to receive the expected attack. Two of these men have been rabid Secessionists, and give as a reason for deserting their cause that the Confederacy is "played out."

We shall await further news from the scene of action with impatience.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Grand Preparations for the Gubernatorial Inauguration—Cotton Speculators and the Prospective Capture of Mobile—Splendid Military Review, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 29, 1864.

The excitement of the election for State officers over, the feature of the city now is "preparations for the inauguration." It is proposed to build a platform from the front of the City Hall across St. Charles-street into Lafayette-square, on which the ceremonies of the installation will take place. On one side of the square will be erected seats for 4,000 children of the public schools, who are now practicing the proper national anthems to assist GILMORE'S Band and Gen. ARNOLD'S Artillery, in the musical programme. I am beppy to note, that among the active participants of these preliminary acts, are many persons who, a few short months ago, still maintained a dogged determination to be miserable on account of the resumption of Federal authority in New-Orleans. Time and its natural experiences are doing their work of amelioration. The time cannot be far distant when New-Orleans will be superficially, at least, a loyal city.

Great excitement exists here with regard to the possible capture of Mobile. It is understood that there is a great deal of cotton in that city and vicinity, and the holders thereof have never allowed the guerrillas to burn it, nor have the planters themselves accepted any such suicidal policy. It will be a grand thing to have steamers once more plying in the Lake Pontchartrain, between this city and the commercial metropolis of Alabama. A number of strange facts are in the streets, and the owners thereof are spoken of as the folks who, having cotton on the brain, are waiting for Mobile to loom up under the Federal flag. From the activity of our troops here I think there will soon be some important military movement from this city. The Spring has opened in the most lovely manner, and for the next sixty days there could be no better weather in the world for military operations.

On Saturday last there was a splendid military review at Champ de Mars, on the upper edge of the city, consisting entirely of artillery and cavalry. At 11 o'clock, Gen. BANKS and Staff arrived on the ground. The General's appearance was announced by a salute of thirteen guns from Battery F, First United States Artillery. The colors of the Seventh Massachusetts Battery were placed to mark the position of "headquarters." Everything being in readiness, the review was at once proceeded with. Maj.-Gen. BANKS, accompanied by Maj.-Gens. MCCLERNAND and REYNOLDS, and their respective staffs, passed down the line, back by the rear, and returned to his position, when the batteries wheeled into column of sections, and passed in review at a walk in the following order:

Battery G, Fifth United States Horse Artillery, Lieut. J. B. Rawles commanding.
Battery F, First United States Horse Artillery, Lieut. Hawkins.
First Wisconsin Horse Battery, Daniel Webster.
First Delaware Battery, Capt. Benj. Netide.
Second Connecticut Battery, Lieut. W. S. Hotchkiss.
Seventh Massachusetts Battery, Capt. N. W. Storer.
Fourth Iowa Battery, Capt. P. H. Goode.
First Indiana Battery, Lieut. L. Jacobs.
First Missouri Battery, Lieut. E. Cole.
Second Illinois Battery, Capt. H. Borrins.
Mountain-Howitzer Battery, Capt. Lotteken.

After the artillery had been reviewed it left the field, and the cavalry, which was formed in two lines somewhat further in the rear, came forward near the centre of the ground, to witness a flag presentation to Gen. ALBERT L. LEE, Chief of Cavalry of the Department of the Gulf, on behalf of the ladies of New-York resident in this city.

The flag was a superb one of fine silk, of a color between crimson and a cherry red, surrounded by a heavy fringe of gold bullion. Two swords crossed, with their edges upward, were embroidered on it, the hilt and tassels in gold bullion, and the blades in white silk. The embroidery was of the most excellent workmanship, and the design unsurpassable. The staff was of plain black walnut, having a ferule or socket of solid silver at the lower end, about seven inches long; a band of the same material just below where the flag was attached to it, about five inches long, bearing the inscription "Presented to Brig.-Gen. ALBERT L. LEE, Chief of Cavalry of the Department of the Gulf, by the ladies of New-York, resident in New-Orleans, March 1, 1864," the whole surmounted by a silver lence of the form used in Mexico, the blade about ten inches in length.

The following is a list of the fair contributors to this magnificent token:

Mrs. Penn Howland, Mrs. L. Goodrich, Mrs. J. E. Savery, Mrs. A. P. Cooke, Mrs. J. B. Van Petten, Miss Harriet Wood, Mrs. Capt. Franklin, Mrs. C. Powers, Mrs. M. D. Benedict and daughter, Mrs. Dr. Bockee, Miss Bockee, Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. S. E. Locke, Mrs. A. A. Atocha, Mrs. H. B. Fiteb, Mrs. J. T. Collins, Mrs. H. B. Babcock, Mrs. A. B. Soler, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. Yorter, Mrs. Banks, Miss North, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Dickey, Mrs. Chittenden, Mrs. McKay, Mrs. Skiltore, Miss Stearnes.

We are indebted to the New-Orleans *Times* for the following details of another ceremony, which seems to shed a brilliant but soft light on the rugged and wrinkled front of war:

After the presentation of the flag was over, an incident occurred that involuntarily carried the spectators back to the days of chivalry. It was nothing less than the adoption of Miss MARY B. BANKS, the promising daughter of the General, not yet in her teens, as the Daughter of the Fourth Brigade. This beautiful young lady was present in a black riding dress, with a red Zouave jacket of rich design, elegantly embroidered, wearing a three-cornered hat, with a plume of red, white and blue.

Major MARSH, of the Second Illinois Cavalry, made an appropriate, chivalric speech, bestowing a high encomium upon the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Illinois, and promising that their sons in the Fourth Brigade would feel renewed energy in battle in defending the honor of one so young and fair, concluding with the announcement that, "in the name of the officers and soldiers of the brigade here present, I adopt Miss MARY B. BANKS as the daughter of the Fourth Brigade." Gen. BANKS, at the request of the young lady, replied, and Col. DUDLEY, as commander of the Fourth Brigade, then introduced Miss BANKS, just turned of her twelfth year, as the daughter of the Fourth Brigade. This ceremony being completed, the various regiments were formed in two lines and reviewed.

After the review had been concluded, an hour was spent in putting the brigades through the evolutions, which they performed in a manner reflecting great credit on Gen. LEE, the Chief of Cavalry of the Department, and his able coadjutors, Cols. DUDLEY and LUCAS, who have organized and drilled the brigades, getting them into a state of efficiency in a very short space of time. It was nearly night when the scene closed, and the regiments marched off the parade ground, and the day will long be remembered as among the pleasant ones to the soldiers and citizens of New-Orleans, a large number of whom had assembled to witness the review.

TYCOON.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Affairs at Chattanooga—Gen. Sherman's Expedition—The Loss During the Raid Five Hundred.

CHATTANOOGA, Thursday, March 10.

Gen. THOMAS rode to the front to-day, and found all quiet along the lines.

Our new position is considerably in advance of the one held during the Winter. Gen. PALMER'S lines, embracing Chickamauga battlefield, Ringgold, Taylor's and White Oak Ridges to Cleveland Gap, are strongly fortified.

The rumors of skirmishing, heavy firing in the front, and rebel raids on railroads, so prevalent a few days past, have no foundation whatever. Gen. PALMER'S orders to his command for target practice gave rise to them.

There are now at Dalton and Tunnel Hill, six divisions and two old brigades of rebel Infantry, viz.: Four brigades, consisting of RHOONY'S, PATTERSON'S, HUME'S and DAVINSON'S Cavalry; HARDEE'S Infantry Corps, consisting of WALKER'S, CHEATHAM'S and CLAIBORNE'S Divisions; HINDMAN'S Corps, made up of STEVENSON'S STEWART'S and BATES' commands. Four thousand men is a large estimate for each division of Infantry, and three thousand for a division of cavalry. This would give a grand total of 29,000 men.

There are no apprehensions of a raid on the railroads; all the lines are being rebuilt. The road to Ringgold is nearly finished, and will be well guarded.

Veterans are coming in at the rate of 2,000 per day. Many regiments bring back 300 or 400 more recruits.

The Second Michigan Volunteers, the heroes of ninety fights, Col. BEN SMITH, are reënlisting.

A meeting was held here to-day, which was largely attended by the citizens. Resolutions in favor of immediate emancipation were passed unanimously.

Maj. MICHAEL, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department, goes to Philadelphia to-morrow.

GEN. SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 10.

The Cairo dispatches of the *Gazette* say passengers by the steamer *Sultana* report that SHERMAN'S Expedition penetrated 35 miles beyond Meridian, destroyed all the railroads in that vicinity, 32 locomotives and a large number of cars. There was no more fighting after leaving Canton, where WADE ADAMS' rebel cavalry was encountered.

SHERMAN'S loss in killed, wounded and missing is 500. A large number of plantations were destroyed. All is quiet at Chattanoga and Knoxville.

FROM TENNESSEE AND ALABAMA.

Union Convention at Huntsville, Ala.—Terrible Railroad Accident—Affairs at Chattanooga.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

NASHVILLE, Monday, March 7.

A meeting of the citizens of Huntsville was held on Saturday, March 5, with Hon. J. CLEMANS in the Chair. They adopted patriotic resolutions, the first of which denounces the attempt to break down the old Government; the second declares that the only hope for deliverance is by the people casting off their leaders and acting for themselves; the third and fourth express the belief that all past difficulties can be adjusted under the Constitution of the United States and the tribunals thereof.

The 5th asserts it is time for Alabama to look out for herself, in a manner to secure peace while it can be had on honorable terms.

The 6th declares unwillingness to longer continue a revolution commenced and continued in crime.

The 7th calls on the Governor to convene the Legislature, for the purpose of calling a convention to provide for restoring harmony to the distracted land, and to reunite the links so mournfully broken, and, on his refusal, pledges the people to act without such authority.

The 8th calls for a meeting of all the Union citizens in adjoining counties in Huntsville, on the 12th of March.

The meeting was well attended and patriotically addressed by the Chairman.

A terrific collision occurred at Anderson on Saturday night, between the trains on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, causing the death of five persons and fatally injuring one or two others. Two freight trains left Stevenson at 10 o'clock, the foremost flagging the other. Each had a caboose car attached to the rear of the train. While the foremost one was taking water at Anderson, the other came dashing around a curve at full speed, which was not diminished greatly till a collision took place with the caboose of the foremost train. Although a man stood on it signaling frantically, the engine was not reversed. The train was soon in flames from the broken lamps and stove. Mrs. KESS, Mrs. VOGAL, Mrs. JORDAN, and George THRATT, of the Fourth Minnesota Regiment, perished in the burning car. Mrs. HOOPAS and Miss PIGOT were extricated by Surgeon BONO of the Twenty-seventh Missouri. The latter has since died. Others were fatally injured. Mr. GUZANO, of Nashville, was badly hurt. The ladies were all from Huntsville. No employe on either train was hurt. The engineer on the hindmost train was wholly in fault, and escaped instant hanging by running away. Many persons were slightly contused. The Fourth Minnesota veterans, who were aboard, are now here, returning home.

All is quiet in the neighborhood of Rossville and McLenore's Cove, Georgia.

The Thirty-ninth Indiana met with a considerable disaster in the affair near Nickajack on Saturday. The enemy came down upon them suddenly in large force, and the regiment was scattered with loss. To-night they are probably in the vicinity of Gordon's Mill. The enemy continue prowling around our lines, but the front has been strengthened and no fears of further misfortune are entertained. Gen. STANLEY has arrived and assumed command of his division.

LATER.—Col. HARRISON'S (Thirty-ninth Indiana,) loss is not so great as was at first supposed. He holds about the same position as before the fight.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Arrival of Gen. Grant—Ladies Ordered to Leave—Capture of 40 Cavalrymen by Guerrillas, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, March 10.

Gen. GRANT and staff arrived here to-day, at 3 o'clock P. M. Gen. MEADE being slightly indisposed, Gens. HUMPHREY and INGALLS met him at Brandy Station, whence the party proceeded to headquarters in carriages.

On their arrival in camp, the band of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Regiment struck up "Hail to the Chief!" with other patriotic airs.

It was raining very fast at the time, which prevented such a demonstration as would otherwise have been made.

The Lieutenant-General dined with Gen. MEADE, and the evening was spent in social converse. It is understood that the visit of Gen. GRANT will be extended over three or four days.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that an order has been issued directing that all ladies within the lines shall leave as early as practicable, and that no more passes shall be granted to such visitors.

Ten deserters, mostly cavalry, came into the lines yesterday, some of whom had all their equipments with them, including horses.

An entertainment was given last night by Capts. COX and CLINTON, of Gen. MEADE'S Staff, to some lady visitors. It was the best affair of the kind during the present season.

A gentleman who arrived here to-night reports that yesterday forty of the Thirtieth Pennsylvania Cavalry were captured by guerrillas about a mile and a half from Bristoe Station. They were surrounded and compelled to surrender. Several of them afterward escaped.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Suffolk, Va., Captured and Occupied by Our Forces.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, March 10.

A skirmish took place yesterday, two miles this side of Suffolk, between the enemy and three companies of our colored cavalry. The rebel loss was 25. Our loss was 10 killed.

SUFFOLK, March 10.

P. M.—Our forces entered Suffolk this morning after a brief struggle. We now hold the place.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Recent Execution of Deserters by the Rebels—Horrid Conduct of the Doomed Men—Exasperation of the Native Loyal Troops—A Serious Riot in Raleigh—The Military Despotism in the State.

NEWBERN, Monday, March 7.

Everything is in readiness for the reception of the enemy in North Carolina, whose mysterious movements are difficult to understand.

A Kinston correspondent of the Raleigh *Confederate*, in speaking of the hanging on the 6th inst., in Kinston, of the twenty-three captured soldiers belonging to Col. CHARLES HENRY FOSTER'S command, as deserters from the rebel conscription, says: "The prisoners were accompanied to the place of execution by a large concourse of people and a strong military escort. They ascended the scaffold with a firm and elastic step, and met their fate with unflinching fortitude and determination. They asked for no quarter, and scornfully spurned all overtures of concession on condition of returning to duty in the Confederate service. After making their peace with their God, they fearlessly proclaimed their readiness to die for their country, against which they said they had been forcibly conscripted to fight. A more sublime exhibition of loyalty to the old flag was never witnessed. The multitude were moved to tears, and openly denounced this cruel massacre, which is causing desertions from the Confederate service by the wholesale, and creating an indignation which, it is feared, will be uncontrolable.

A conscript deserter who came in the Union lines at Washington, and joined the Second North Carolina Volunteers, heard his officers say that Plymouth was to be the first point of attack.

A Union soldier, who recently escaped from the Goldsboro prison, informs Gen. PECK that a great riot occurred at Raleigh on the occasion of hanging the native Union soldiers at Kinston, and that Gen. PICKETT'S troops, from that place, passed through Goldsboro with all possible despatch, to quell the outbreak in that city, where the Stars and Stripes were conspicuously displayed, and that much violence and excitement prevailed. The Press was not allowed to speak of the matter. The Raleigh *Standard* was suppressed soon after this affair.

Refugees from the interior bring the intelligence of the rebels garrisoning the whole State of North Carolina with troops at all the prominent points, for the purpose of checking the Convention movement and keeping the people in subjection.

It is reported that the rebels intend hanging the entire number of Union soldiers captured by them from Col. FOSTER'S command, 51 in number, half of whom have never been in the rebel service. IRA NEAL, a drummer boy, 15 years old, who had never been in the rebel service, was among the number hung at Kinston on the 5th.

The native Union troops have decided to take the question of retaliation into their own hands. They have given each of their officers who did not approve of severe measures an opportunity to resign, and have also given warning that immediate death will be inflicted upon any officer who offers hereafter to surrender to the enemy or ask for any quarter.

The deserters from the rebel conscription, and those who have been in the rebel service, take the ground that after accepting of President LINCOLN'S Amnesty Proclamation, that they become loyal citizens of the United States, to which Government military service is justly due from them, which they have no desire to withhold; but demand it as their right to be sworn into the service.

Being deserters, they expect to be hung if caught by the enemy: hence their enlisting into the United States service will not increase their danger. As for repairing to Fortress Monroe, for the purpose of being sent North, and being thus expatriated, they will not submit to it.

The Third North Carolina Union Cavalry, (white) headquartered at Plymouth, are organizing with increasing success. The Fourth North Carolina Union Artillery, Maj. JAMESON Commanding, with headquarters at Newbern, is filling up rapidly. The First and Second North Carolina Union Volunteers (white) are ready for action.

Gen. WESSELS, commanding at Plymouth, has so far recovered his health as to be at his post.

The Newbern Fire Department, consisting of two regimental organizations, tendered the hospitality of the city to Mr. JOHN DECKER, Chief of the New-York Fire Department, yesterday, and received him last evening with a torchlight procession.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Additional by the Australasian—The Proposed Conference Declined by Denmark.

The following dispatches containing late and important news were only received to-day:

REJECTION OF THE CONFERENCE BY DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Saturday, Feb. 27.

Denmark has expressed a wish to be excused from replying to any proposition for a conference so long as Schleswig is not evacuated.

STUTTGARD, Saturday, Feb. 27.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber, Baron VON HUGEL said according to the most reliable information a speedy termination of the war was not to be expected. Denmark was firmly resolved on opposing the most determined resistance to the claims of Austria, Prussia, and the Federal Diet.

Herr HOLDAR proposed that every facility be afforded to the Government to enable it, by the most powerful measures, and especially by a union of the Middle States, to bring the national cause to a successful issue; and, further, that the discussion of the extraordinary military credit of 660,000 florins be postponed until the Middle States were seriously determined to act.

The military credit was, however, granted by 65 against 15 votes.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 10.

VULCANIZED RUBBER PATENT.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented a memorial from the leading manufacturers of Lowell against an extension of the patent of CHAS. GOODYEAR for vulcanized rubber. Referred.

RAILROAD AND POSTAL FACILITIES.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) presented petitions from various citizens, asking for increased railroad and mail facilities between New-York and Philadelphia. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Union,) presented similar petitions, which were likewise referred.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Union,) from the Committee on Post-offices and Roads, submitted a bill giving the franking privilege to the President and Vice-President, which was passed.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen, reported a bill providing that the Proclamation of Emancipation issued by the President of the United States Jan. 1, 1863, so far as the same declares that the slaves in certain designated States and parts of States, thenceforward shall be free, is hereby adopted and enacted as a statute of the United States, and as a rule and article for the government of the military and naval forces thereof.

THE GOLD BILL.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendment of Mr. SHERMAN to the resolution of the House authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt, as follows: And he is hereby authorized to dispose of any gold in the Treasury of the United States not necessary for the payment of interest on the public debt.

Mr. SHERMAN said there is now gold in the Treasury to the amount of $19,670,479, over and above all debts and standing accounts. At the average rate of receipts of late it will receive between now and the first of July, $22,072,175. To meet dues and interest up to that time, will require $20,849,700, or thereabouts. This will leave in the Treasury at that date, the sum of over $21,100,000. As already said, the Treasury now has about $19,700,000 in gold on hand, and is receiving more every day. The New-York banks have on hand at the present time about $21,175,000 in gold. It will be seen that of gold in the country at this time about $40,800,000 are hoarded or withdrawn from the market with the prospect that this amount will be increased by the 1st of July. He argued that the surplus in the Treasury should be thrown upon the market, and the effect of such action would be to prevent speculation in gold and lessen the margin between gold and paper. The only objection to the measure seemed to be that it placed a vast power in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was a necessity in these extraordinary times that he should be clothed with vast powers. The bill, as pronosed to be amended, would enable him to hold a rod over the speculators in New-York and elsewhere. He thought the hoarding of gold was like a man hiding his cast-off garments. He thought we had better leave the Secretary of the Treasury free to enter the market in possession of this large amount of gold as against speculation at any time when our bonds become depreciated.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said it seemed to him that this measure had not been considered by the Finance Committee with the care called for by the importance of the measure. Was it possible for us to allow the Secretary of the Treasury at any time to sell $20,000,000 of gold without the knowledge of any but two persons in the Treasury Department. If so, the Secretary would be intrusted with a greater power over commerce and manufactures than was ever conferred before in our history.

Mr. HENDRICKS proposed to add to the bill the following words: The Secretary shall first give five days' notice in the newspapers of Washington and New York of the time and place of the sale of this gold. He would not insinuate that the Secretary of the Treasury was not honest, but he would throw guards around his administration of his office as he would around other officers. This was an extent of confidence which he thought should not be imposed on any public officer. The whole trouble in this matter is, that paper currency is not worth as much as gold in reality, and the difference between them is increasing every day; and none of these propositions would give substantial relief to the country.

Mr. SHERMAN said Mr. HENDRICKS was mistaken in saying that the Finance Committee had not given this subject full consideration. Every man, who had gold, had the same power as the Secretary of the Treasury. The truth was that by the law of 1862 we had accumulated this gold, and must get rid of it. He would be willing to accept a proposition that the Secretary should report at a subsequent time, the time, place and manner of the sale of this gold. As to the power conferred upon the Secretary, he now had the power to enrich any person he pleased. If he believed that he had exercised or would exercise it, he hoped the President would remove him. He did not have a suspicion of this kind.

Mr. HENDRICKS said if the Government wished to realize a profit on this gold, was it well to keep the capitalists of New-York ignorant of the intention of the Secretary to sell it?

The further consideration of the bill was postponed until 12.30 to-morrow.

EQUALIZED SOLDIERS' PAY BILL.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill equalizing the pay of soldiers in the United States Army, the question being on the pending amendment of Mr. DAVIS to allow commissioners to be appointed by the District Courts to value and award fair compensation to loyal masters for their slaves taken into the service.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) addressed the Senate. He said there had been considerable curiosity manifested here and elsewhere as to the authority and genuineness of a circular issued by him as Chairman of the National Executive Committee. Such curiosity was very laudable, and he took occasion to say that he did issue the said circular, and that it embodied the views of the National Committee upon the subject presented. The committee was instituted in the usual manner at a public meeting convened in this city in January last, composed of members of Congress and citizens from nearly every loyal State in the Union, all of them of the most unquestionable loyalty and devoted to the Union and freedom as the best means of restoring and preserving the Union. The object of the committee is to unite the sentiment of the country upon men and measures suited to the times. There was nothing secret about the circular, unless some persons marked the word secret on it to attract attention and give it a wider circulation. In order to notify the country of the existence of such a committee and the purposes of its organization, copies were sent by mail to the President, Judges of Courts, Governors of States, and other distinguished persons in the loyal portions of the country. He did not know that the Secretary of the Treasury was consulted in reference to the organization of the committee. So far as he knew, the Secretary was ignorant of the persons composing the committee, as also of its action. This, however, was the ere of drafting men into the service of their country without notice, and in that spirit the Secretary was drawn, and he (POMEROY) believed him to be a proper person whom the people would delight to honor. He was yet to find the man friendly to freedom who does not concede that the choice of the committee would deposit the responsibilities of the Executive Government in able and safe hands. The National Executive Committee still lived, and through it we hoped to stimulate, encourage and combine the loyal men of the country to a more vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, believing that a speedy issue to a three years' doubtful conflict will save the credit of the nation, the lives of the army, and the very hopes of a free Government among men. In the absence of any other political organization fully representing our views, this was thought the opportune period to initiate an organization of thorough and earnest men, who gathering inspiration and strength from the lessons of the past, shall become the safe, successful and controlling party of the future.

Mr. POMEROY proceeded to give a history of the rise and downfall of the old political parties, and said they had now to be superseded by parties with living issues. The mission of the Republican party was ended when its work was accomplished—that work was to stay the progress of Slavery. It never pretended to aim at more. It made two successful campaigns, and died in its last triumph. Secession, the lost corner of the war, commenced at the opening of the last Congress of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, and step by step in quick succession Slavery committed its overt act of rebellion and treason. How slow was the Administration to comprehend the cause of the rebellion and the means to be used for its overthrow. So tightly was the crisis comprehended that the war was pronounced a ninety-day affair, after which all the States were to come into a restored Union, and the institution of Slavery left unimpaired. Recounting the acts in the restoration of the Union with Slavery, Mr. POMEROY said it was no wonder we had suffered the teachings of adversity, and that our course by over so many fields of doubtful triumph. With such declared impolicies, we had been called to weep over the slaughter of thousands, and find the pathway of national success to be by the way of the wilderness and the Red Sea. For a year and a half, in the blindest fanaticism, the Administration followed in the wake of Slavery, both in the council and in the field. Now, by the disciplines of sorrow and adversity, the nation's heart has been reached and the people are preparing for the edict of emancipation by an amendment of the Constitution, as provided for and anticipated by the Administration itself. Entertaining such views as these, and in order to preserve the Government to Freedom, we are for organizing a party with a well defined platform and policy. For, in periods of national convulsion, it becomes necessary that the people should increase their vigilance, and acquire new strength in support of their cherished institutions. He held that after three years of fearful and exhausting conflicts, the country was still menaced by dangers, which could only be arrested by instant intelligent action on the part of the people, and marching to triumph and victory on the part of the army, and thus save the nation from demoralization and disgraceful bankruptcy, and also from the thousand perils of official usurpation. The contest of ideas was inaugurated for the promotion of just principles, and not for the aggrandizement of men. To this end, the aid of all citizens should be invoked who desired a speedy restoration of the Union upon the principles of universal freedom, secured by an amended Constitution, inviting all to unite in advocating and maintaining a political organization embracing the living issues of the present day.

First—The immediate suppression of the rebellion by using, and controlling, if need be, for the time being, all the civil and all the military power of this nation, without premature offers of pardon by proclamation, of amnesty to traitors, but reserving to a triumphant people the right to determine to what extent mercy shall be tempered with justice.

Second—Such amendments to the Constitution as shall prohibit Slavery wherever the flag of the Union floats, with suitable encouragement to a general system of education, in order that suffrage shall be intelligent as well as free, thus furnishing additional guarantees for the perpetuity of our liberties.

Third—The maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, by which the despotism that afflicts the Old World shall be denied any additional foothold in the New, thus guarding our country against the encroachments of tyranny, and dedicating this American contest to the development of popular institutions.

Fourth—The organization of a signal economy in the administration of public affairs, in order both to relieve the burdens of the people, and to insure the financial credit of the nation.

Fifth—The confiscation of the property of leading rebels, and inauguration of Republican governments in all the districts in rebellion whenever the loyal inhabitants shall voluntarily acquiesce in and adopt the same.

Sixth—The perfection of a sound system of national currency, made stable and sure by a pledge of the wealth and resources of the whole country, thus protecting the people from the evils of the issue of unguarded paper currency, and supplying them with a safe and convenient medium of commercial exchange in a national currency of uniform value in all parts of the country, and convertible into gold without loss.

Seventh.—Such subordination of the several States with the general Government as shall secure a homogeneous and undispoted nationality, while not destroying the rights reserved to the States, so that allegiance to the National Government shall always be regarded as the highest fealty, and the title of American citizen the proudest that can be borne; believing him to be an American who has an American heart in his bosom, no matter what has been the accident of his birth or education, for he is as likely to be as truly an American citizen who bec mes one from choice, as he who is compelled to be one from necessity.

Eighth—A generous adherence to the usage of the Government for three years past in the one-term policy as applied to the office of the President, believing that the policy of a second and third is fruitful of temptations and tends to impair the purity and patriotism of his administration, and to surround him with indoences fatal to the use of a free and unbiassed Executive patronage, and highly dangerous to the popular liberty which he was chosen to protect.

Ninth—Thorough protection to individual rights, including those of the writ of habeas corpus, and the liberty of speech and publication, while, at the same time, there are suitable safeguards against a treasonable, subsidized and corrupt press.

Tenth—The support of a liberal and practical system of foreign emigration, which shall attest our sympathies with the struggling people of Europe, while it replenishes the wastes of the present desolative war, stimulate our injured commerce and supply the demand for labor, and develop those immense resources of our country on which we must so greatly rely for the speedy extinguishment of the national debt.

Eleventh—The extension of suitable aid for the construction of a railway across the continent for the better union of the Atlantic and Pacific States, and their easier defence against possible foreign enemies, as well as to hasten the development of the rich new mining regions of the continent, which we have reason to believe are destined to control the commercial values of the world.

In conclusion, Mr. POMEROY urged that the earnest and loyal men of the country were working and uniting upon these issues, and that we had had enough of hesitancy and uncertainty, of indiscretion and wrong decision, of coldness and neglect to the friends of the Government, while favor and kindness were meted out to its enemies. This appeal was urged, he said, by the memories of the past and the most fearful apprehension of the future. Faith in progress and the triumph of the right must not be left to languish without works. In the Union that was to be, Liberty and Union should be forever one and forever inseparable. This is a war for mankind. It has the old battle cry of Liberty. It establishes freedom in a free Government as the hope of the world.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Union,) said if the National Executive Committee shall organize a party which will accomplish all these things, it will be well for the country. The honorable Senator tells us that he was Chairman of a National Executive Committee, which has met in some dark corner. But he does not tell us that there was any notice given of the convention of these distinguished persons who loved their country so much better than others. He agreed pretty much with all the Senator had said, though a great deal of it was dull and stale. How did the Senator know what was set forth in the circular—that Mr. LINCOLN could not be reelected? He would like to inquire of the Senator whether Secretary CHASE had ever given it as his opinion that the seceded States should be allowed to retire from the Union in preference to a war. He (Mr. WILKINSON) believed the President was too slow; but he did not wish to see the confidence of the country in him impaired by such circulars as that of the Senator from Kansas. He could not assail the Secretary of the Treasury, for he believed the Government never had had an officer who had discharged his duties with greater ability. But was it in good faith for the friends of the Secretary to assail his chief in order to elevate the former to power?

After a colloquy between Messrs. LANE of Kansas, and POMEROY, in which the former charged the latter of having impeded the removal of Gen. SCHOFIELD, and a rejoinder by the latter to the effect that he had recommended his retention as being as well able to carry out a radical policy in Missouri as any other General.

The amendment of Mr. DAVIS was rejected, Yeas 6, Nays 31.

The bill was then passed, Yeas 31, Nays 6, as follows.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wade, Wiley, Wilson—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, Powell, Riddle, Wright—6.

LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD.

The bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from St. Paul to Lake Superior was passed without amendment, after considerable debate.

EMANCIPATION ACT IN VIRGINIA.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a dispatch announcing the passage of the Emancipation Act by the Virginia Constitutional Convention.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 10.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, providing for such appropriations for harbors on the Northern lakes and Western rivers as are necessary to preserve them from ruin, and make such temporary repairs as may be necessary before more permanent works can be constructed.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill to abolish the Court of Claims, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

Mr. JOHN LAW, of Indiana, (Dem.,) reported a bill from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, giving to the Revolutionary pensioners each $100 annually, to commence from the 1st January last, and to continue during their natural lives, in addition to the pensions to which they are entitled under former acts of Congress.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) wished to know how many Revolutionary pensioners there were.

Mr. LAW replied only twelve—the youngest 92, the oldest 105 years of age. It was not probable that these pensions would continue more than two years.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) asked whether the additional pensions would be continued to the widows of these pensioners. [Laughter.]

Mr. LAW replied in the negative.

Mr. STEVENS humorously gave as a reason for asking the question that the widows might marry in a year. [Laughter.]

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) wished to know whether the gentleman intended to marry one of these widows.

Mr. STEVENS said he would take warning from the experience of married men around him. [Laughter.]

The bill was unanimously passed.

JOHN BURNS TO HAVE A PENSION.

The House passed the Senate bill placing the name of JOHN L. BURNS, of Pennsylvania, on the pension rolls, for patriotic services in the battle of Gettysburgh, where he was wounded on the 1st of July, 1863, from which time the pension commences.

ILLINOIS SHIP CANAL.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Committee on Canals and Roads, reported a bill for the construction of a ship canal for army and naval vessels from the Mississippi River to the Northern lakes, and for other purposes, and asked that the question be taken on its passage.

The bill provides that as soon as the State of Illinois shall transfer and vest in the United States all her right to the bed of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the improvement shall be commenced, and prosecuted with such dispatch as the nature of the work and the funds appropriated by Congress will permit. The revenue, over and above the expenses of management and repair, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States. The Government is required, as soon as Illinois shall transfer said canal, to issue $13,347,000 in bonds, redeemable in twenty years, bearing interest of six per centum per annum; the canal to be free to all vessels on the payment of tolls.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.) raised the question that the bill made an appropriation of money, and must therefore receive its first consideration in the Committee of the Whole; which point the Speaker sustained, and the bill was so transferred.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) from the same Committee, reported a bill similar to the above, but with such alterations as to avoid the objections to its consideration before the House.

Objection was made to the second reading of the bill.

The question therefore recurred, under the rules, "Shall the bill be rejected?"

The question was of great moment not only to the West, but to the entire country. This bill was substantially the one reported during the last session. The Government was asked only to lend its credit, as the receipts would keep pace with the expenditures in the prosecution of the work.

Mr. NORTON, of Illinois, (Union,) said, this was one of the most important military and naval defences to the great Northwest that could be presented in the House. Was it right and courteous to struggle on the bill without examination? He asked asked for fair play, an open field, and a fair fight.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, should vote for the rejection of this bill, whatever might be its merits, on account of the irregular way it came into the House. The bill previously reported was before the Committee of

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, March 7, 1864. } 1 o'clock, P. M. }

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaefer, Opdyke, Haviland, Jaques, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That Thirty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half the expense and the City the remainder, to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay the whole of the expense, to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Rev. William H. Clowry, Pastor of the Catholic Church of St. Gabriel, for the sum of five hundred and six dollars and seventy-six cents, to be applied in payment of taxes with interest, and for the payment of assessment with interest for the opening of Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and the Harlem River, the said amount being now due and owing on the property of the said church, the above amount to be charged to and paid out of the appropriation for Donations, or any other appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots numbers sixty and seventy-four Roosevelt-street be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Manhattan Gas-light Company be and they are hereby directed to lay their mains in Sixty-second-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Eighteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be fenced in where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Jaques—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Seventeenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be fenced in where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Repper.

Resolved, That the name of Israel L. Cohen, in the list of Commissioners of Deeds recently appointed be and the same is hereby corrected to read Israel T. Cohen, being a clerical error.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to C. H. V. Cockroft to erect an iron staircase in front of his premises, number one hundred and thirty-two Main-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council, to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby directed to discontinue the construction of the sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, at a point four hundred feet from the Eighth-avenue, in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners, Charles M. Connolly and others, against the further construction of said sewer in Fifty-ninth-street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resignation of James M. Cooper as Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

In connection therewith, Councilman Houghtalin offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Robert M. Strebeigh be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of James M. Cooper, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That permission is hereby granted to the Managers of the Metropolitan Fair for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission to inclose with a temporary wooden structure the sidewalk and part of the street in front of premises to be occupied by them in Fifteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, and hereinafter known as the Palace Garden grounds, leaving sufficient accommodation for the sidewalk and street traveling, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That the resolution recently passed the Common Council, granting permission to William Johnston to erect a barber's pole" on the southeast corner of Greenwich-avenue be amended so as to read "southwest corner."

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Wooster—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Michael Kuntz to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises at numbers seventy-seven and seventy-nine Essex-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That the bulkhead on East River, at the foot of Rivington-street, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, the same being in a dangerous condition.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to G. L. Schuyler to place a sign over the sidewalk in front of his premises at number two hundred and nineteen East Thirty-fifth-street and Thirty-six hundred street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the Comptroller of the City of New-York be and he is hereby requested and directed to draw his warrant in favor of J. Maidhof, Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment, New-York State Militia, for the sum of one hundred and eighty-four dollars, for moneys and cost for music furnished to Eleventh Regiment, New-York State Militia, on twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and charge same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Special Committee on Celebration of Washington's Birthday.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of West Thirty-ninth-street, and the south side of West Forty-first-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, be fenced in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That the sunken lots on the south side of Fifteenth-street, one hundred feet west of Avenue A, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That the sunken lots on the north side of Fourteenth-street, one hundred feet west of Avenue B, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That the sunken lots on the north side of Fourteenth-street, one hundred feet west of Avenue A, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Healy—

Resignation of George Sullivan, as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

In connection therewith, Councilman Healy offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Lawrence Clancy be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of George Sullivan, resigned.

Which was adopted.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Brandon—

Petition of the Twelfth Regiment, New-York State National Guard, for a new stand of colors.

In connection therewith, Councilman Brandon offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and they are hereby authorized and directed to procure for and present to the Twelfth Regiment, National Guard, State of New-York, a stand of regimental colors, to replace those worn out by this gallant New-York City regiment, while in the service of the United States.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

By ——

Remonstrance of Rush C. Hawkins against the purchase of Clark Mills' statue of General Jackson.

Which was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

REPORTS.

The undersigned, Committee on Public Health of the Board of Councilmen, to whom was referred the annexed resolution to fill in low and sunken lots in Manhattan-square, respectfully

REPORT:

That your Committee have given the matter careful consideration, and find that the lots in their present condition are detrimental to the health of the immediate neighborhood; they, therefore, submit the following resolution for your adoption:

Resolved, That the accompanying resolution be and the same is hereby adopted.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the low and sunken lots in Manhattan-square, situated between Eighth and Ninth avenues and Seventy-seventh and Seventy-ninth streets, to be filled in immediately, and the said square fenced in.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
Committee on Public Health.

Which was laid over.

The undersigned, Committee on Public Health of the Board of Councilmen, to whom was referred the annexed resolution to fill in and fill in sunken lots in Forty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, respectfully

REPORT:

That your Committee have given the matter careful consideration, and find that the same is necessary; they, therefore, submit the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted; also

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots on the northerly side of Fifty-sixth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
Committee on Public Health.

Which was laid over.

The undersigned, Committee on Public Health of the Board of Councilmen, to whom was referred the annexed resolution to fill sunken lots in Thirty-third-street, respectfully

REPORT:

That your Committee have given the matter careful consideration, and find that the same is necessary; they, therefore, submit the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter Nugent, for the sum of thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents, being amount paid by him in error, on lot number sixty-one, (Ward number,) in Fifty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avennes, and charge the same to account of Donations.

JOHN BRICE,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
Committee on Finance.

Which was laid over.

The undersigned Committee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen, to whom was referred the annexed resolution to amend section sixteen of the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for a continuance of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York serving in the Army of the Union," respectfully

REPORT:

That your Committee, having carefully examined the matter, find that the salary now received by the clerks employed under the above ordinance is entirely inadequate to support themselves and families, in consequence of the high price of all the necessaries of life.

That, therefore, recommend for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That section sixteen of the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for a continuance of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York serving in the Army of the Union," be and the same is hereby amended by striking out in the seventh line of such section the words "sixty dollars per month," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one thousand dollars per annum," the same to take effect from the passage of said ordinance and its approval by the Mayor—to wit, February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four

JOHN BRICE,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
Committee on Finance.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Riley moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of petition of Judges of the Marine Court, to have a Commissioner of Deeds appointed for said Court, with resolution that Jacob Van Tine be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was lost.

Councilman Riley moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the election poll of the Seventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward be changed from number seven Avenue C to number two hundred and twenty Third-street.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen that permission be given to W. Rosenstreter to erect an awning in front of his place of business numbers two hundred and sixty-nine Greenwich (and eighty-seven Murray-streets, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman Riley moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the election poll of the Eighth District of the Eleventh Ward be held at the house of John Landers, southeast corner of Third-street and Avenue B, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was lost.

Councilman Webster moved a reconsideration of the vote by which said resolution was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

Subsequently Councilman Riley renewed the motion to discharge the Committee on Streets from the further consideration of the above resolution.

Which was carried,

The resolution was then concurred in.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Preamble reciting that the Third-avenue Railroad Company are subject by their contract with the City to the requirements of the Common Council in respect to the operation of their road, and have the exclusive right to run cars on said avenue; that the public accommodation requires that passengers on the east side of the City should be carried directly to Central Park, and other points not reached by said railway, with resolutions:

Sec. 1—That the Third-avenue Railroad Company be required to extend their track through Sixty-sixth-street, Seventieth street to the east side of Fifth-avenue, with the proper turnouts and switches, and to extend their tracks from Third avenue through Thirty-fourth-street to the Eastriver, with the proper turnouts and switches; and

Second—That for the better accommodation of the public, and in order to admit of the running of a greater number of cars than can be accommodated at their present terminus and switches, that the said company be required to extend their tracks from Chatham-street through Chambers-street to the east side of Broadway, and from Third-avenue through One Hundred and Thirtieth-street to the east side of Fourth-avenue, with the proper turnouts and switches, and to lay turnouts and switches in Thirty-third-street, from Fourth-avenue to Seventh-street, and in Printing-house-square and Tryon-row, and that the company be also required to proceed to complete their lines as required in their original grant. Said company are to operate said extension in connection with the rest of their line at the same rate of fare fixed by their grant.

The Councilman Grace moved a concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Which was lost.

Councilman Opdyke moved that said resolution be amended, by adding thereto a provision, that the Third-avenue Railroad Company be required to pay into the City Treasury ten per cent on their receipts from travel over the extended route, and to keep the streets their extended route runs through paved, at their own expense.

Councilman Jaques moved that said amendment be referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Which was lost.

Councilman Jaques moved that said amendment be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

Councilman Jaques moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until the next meeting.

Which was lost.

Councilman Jaques moved that the whole subject be indefinitely postponed.

Which was lost.

Councilman Jaques moved that the amendment be amended by providing that the Third-avenue Railroad Company be required to pay a license fee of five hundred dollars for each car run on the new route hereby granted.

After debate,

Councilman Jaques moved to refer the amendment proposed by him to the Committee on Railroads.

Which was lost.

Councilman Jaques moved to refer the amendment to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

The question being on the amendment to the amendment as proposed by Councilman Jaques, and Councilman Jaques having the floor,

Councilman Hagerty raised the point of order that Councilman Jaques, having previously spoken once, he was out of order until every other member desiring to speak had had the opportunity, and inasmuch as he (Councilman Hagerty) had not spoken, but desired to do so, he was entitled to the floor.

The President decided that the point of order was not well taken, on the ground that as no other member claimed the floor when Councilman Jaques rose, it was too late to object now.

Councilman Hagerty appealed from such decision of the Chair.

The President put the question "whether the decision of the Chair should stand as the judgment of the Board."

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Riley, Brophy, Heffernan, Gross, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—15.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Hagerty, Webster, Ryan, Repper, Brandon, Joyce—7.

After further debate,

The President put the question on the amendment to the amendment, as proposed by Councilman Jaques.

Which was lost.

The President then put the question on the original amendment, as proposed by Councilman Opdyke.

Which was lost.

The question recurring on the original motion of Councilman Brice to concur with the Board of Aldermen in the adoption of the resolutions.

Councilman Webster moved the previous question.

The President put the question "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healey, Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

Negative—Councilmen Brophy, Hayes, Koster, Opdyke, Jaques—5.

The motion of Councilman Brice, to concur with the Board of Aldermen in their action, was then agreed to by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaefer, Haviland, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—21.

Negative—Councilman Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Resolution, that the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company be required forthwith to lay their tracks over the surface of the Fourth-avenue, from Thirty second to Forty-second-street, with the necessary switches and turnouts, and to extend the trips of their small cars thereon to Forty-second-street, without any increased charge therefor to the public; and they are also permitted to extend their road from the Fourth-avenue, with double tracks, through Thirty-fourth-street to the East River, with the necessary switches and turnouts, with the privilege, in case they shall deem the grade of Thirty-fourth-street impracticable, to connect their Fourth-avenue track with Thirty-fourth-street, through Thirty-second-street, Eighth and Lexington-avennes. Provided, however, that said tracks shall be laid under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that said company shall, within ten days from the passage of this resolution, notify the Mayor, in writing, of their acceptance thereof.

Councilman Brice moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution be concurred in.

Councilman Hagerty moved the previous question.

The President put the question "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Opdyke Jaques—3.

The motion of Councilman Brice, to concur with the Board of Aldermen in their action, was then agreed to by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaefer, Haviland, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Fitzgerald, Cook, Brandon—22.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Webster—

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of New-York, in order to carry into effect the will of the late James H. Roosevelt, have passed an act to incorporate the Trustees named in said will, for the purpose of establishing a hospital in this City for the reception of "sick and diseased persons;"

And whereas, The said Institution, in addition to the donations of the testator (amounting, by estimation, to about one million of dollars in value) was authorized to receive other donations by deed or will, and the Trustees accordingly have directed an application to be made to the City Government for a grant of land on which to erect the proper edifices for the accommodation of patients and the accomplishment of the objects contemplated by the said will and act of Incorporation; therefore

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of making such grant, and as to what portion of the public lands would be most suitable as a site for such hospital, and upon what terms or conditions the same should be leased or conveyed.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to F. R. Walker to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number twenty-two Spruce-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The undersigned Committee on Roads of the Board of Councilmen, to whom was referred the annexed resolution to flag sidewalks of Fifty-first-street, four hundred feet from the Eighth-avenue, respectfully

REPORT:

That your committee have given the matter careful consideration, and find that the same is necessary. They, therefore, submit the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That the accompanying resolution be and the same is hereby adopted.

Resolved, That the southerly sidewalk of Fifty-first-street, from the Eighth-avenue to a point four hundred feet easterly thereof, be flagged to its full width, where the same is not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Resolution, that the polls of election for the Second and Sixth Election Districts of the Seventh Ward be held at the following places, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council:

Second District, Seventh Ward, at number one hundred and forty-four Cherry-street.

Sixth District, Seventh Ward, at number one hundred and twenty-three Madison-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the election poll of the Seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward be held at number three Hester-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that a gas-lamp be placed on the northwest corner of Grand and Ridge streets; also that two gas-lamps be placed in front of the entrance to the Lecture room of St. Mary's Church, corner of Grand and Ridge streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

An ordinance for the election of eight additional Assistant Engineers for the New-York Fire Department, providing as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be elected, on the first Monday in April, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-four, by the firemen of the City of New-York, in the manner prescribed by law or ordinance, eight additional Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department of the said City of New-York, who shall hold their office until the expiration of the term for which the present Board of Assistant Engineers were so elected, and at every subsequent election for Assistant Engineers for said Fire Department, the additional Assistant Engineers hereby authorized to be elected shall be chosen in the manner and for the time now provided for the election of such Engineers.

SEC. 2. Five of the said Engineers hereby authorized to be elected shall be chosen at large from the firemen doing duty in the City of New-York. Three of the said Assistant Engineers shall be elected from the firemen located and doing duty in that portion of said City lying north of Twenty-second-street; one of whom shall reside in and be chosen from that portion of said City lying north of Twenty-second-street and west of the Sixth-avenue; one of whom shall reside in and be chosen from that portion of said City lying north of Twenty-second-street and east of Sixth-avenue; and one of whom shall reside in and be chosen from that portion of the said City lying north of Seventy-ninth-street.

SEC. 3. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was laid over

Resolution that the Committee on National Affairs of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, which, for the purposes herein stated, are hereby constituted a Joint Committee, be directed to have a suitable monument erected in Calvary Cemetery, on the ground granted by the Trustees of the said Cemetery to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, at a cost not to exceed twelve thousand dollars, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the person erecting such monument, for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, upon the certificate of the Joint Committee on National Affairs that he has been duly authorized to erect such monument, and that he has completed the work to the satisfaction of the said committee.

By Board of Aldermen resolution adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Third avenue, from the north side of One Hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and Eighth street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Arts and Sciences, with resolution, that the offer of Clark Mills to sell his colossal bronze equestrian status of General Andrew Jackson to the corporate authorities of the City, for thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars, be and is hereby accepted, and the said sum is hereby appropriated to be paid for the said statue, on its erection in this City, in such place as may be designated by the Mayor and Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Schilling, for the sum of ninety-six dollars; also, in favor of Colonel C. G. Colgate, for the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars; also, in favor of the President of the Longshoremen's United Benevolent Society, for the sum of one hundred and ten dollars, as per bills hereto annexed, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hagerty moved to take from the table resolution that the Committee on Arts and Sciences be directed to procure a suitable badge for the members of the Common Council, and if the Board of Aldermen concur, the Committee on Arts and Sciences of both branches of the Common Council be and are hereby constituted a Joint Committee for the purpose of carrying out the intentions of this resolution, with veto of his Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hagerty moved that said resolution be adopted, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilmen Gross, Opdyke, Jaques—3.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Hagerty called up General Order number One Hundred and One, being a report of Committee on National Affairs of Board of Aldermen, in favor of adopting resolutions: First, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of G. Kimball, for the sum of two thousand one hundred dollars, for banquet furnished to the First New-York Volunteer Cavalry; also, in favor of U. S. Graffulla, for music furnished the Seventh Regiment, for the reception of the First New-York Volunteer Cavalry for the sum of two hundred and sixty-two dollars; Second, that the Comptroller of Edward Van Rant, for the sum of one hundred dollars, for coaches furnished for the reception of the First New-York Cavalry, as per bills hereto annexed; and, second, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of G. Kimball for the sum of one thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, for banquet furnished the Second Fire Zouaves; also, in favor of Edward Van Rant, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars, for coaches furnished for the reception of the Second Fire Zouaves, as per bills hereto annexed, thus above amounts to be taken from the appropriation set apart for that purpose.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russel, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

Councilman Healy called up General Order number One hundred and Three, being a resolution of the Board of Aldermen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the widow of Eugene Sullivan for amount of salary for the month of December, 1863, as an attendant on the Second District Court, and charge the same to appropriation for District Courts.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

Councilman Brice called up General Order number One Hundred, being a resolution that the vacant lots on the northwest corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue be fenced, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Councilman Webster called up General Order number One Hundred and Nine, being a report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to purchase a lot of ground for the use of Hose Company number Thirty-six, to be within the following boundaries: The Bowery, Bond-street, Broadway and Great Jones-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Braedon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

Councilman Keenan called up General Order number One Hundred and Four, being a report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract for the rebuilding of Pier number Forty-six, North River; also the widening of said Pier, to be, when completed, sixty feet in width.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Gross, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

Councilman Cook called up General Order number One Hundred and Eight, being a report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half at the expense of the City, and one-half at the expense of the owners of property, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Councilman Russell called up General Order number Ninety-six, being a report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that the Board do now adjourn;

Which was carried,

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, 10th instant, at four o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Pennsylvania	Mar. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Mar. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Mar. 12	New-York	Southamoton.
Canada	Mar. 15	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Mar. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Mar. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	Mar. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Mar. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	April 2	New-York	Southampton.
China	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	April 30	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.

FROM PORTS.

City of Limerick	Feb. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.
Sidon	Feb. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	March 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Mar. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Limerick	March 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	New-York.
China	Mar. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Mar. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	Mar. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Columbia	Mar. 12	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Geo. Cromwell	Mar. 12	New-York	New Orleans.
Roanoke	Mar. 16	New-York	Havana.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Corsica	Mar. 26	New-York	*Nassau.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

For California.

Illinois	Mar. 14	New-York	Panama.

European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, per steamship ——, via Portland, close here at 1:30 P. M., on Friday.

The Mails for Great Britain and the Continent, per steamship *Bremen*, via Southampton and Bremen close at 10:30 A. M., on Saturday.

The Mails for Ireland, per steamship *Etna*, (Pier 44,) close at 10:30 A. M., on Saturday.

For New-Orleans, &c.

The Mails for New-Orleans, per steamship *George Cromwell*, (Pier 9,) close at 1:30 P. M. on Saturday.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

AUCTION SALES

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864,

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessee desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force pump, with not less than four hundred feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief-Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour, for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 22, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on and after March 20, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864. }

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 31st day of March, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer BANSHEE, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
PAPER,
STATIONERY,
&c., &c., &c.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

JAMES MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES MILLER,

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1864,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom,

No. 161 East 15th-st., (Stuyvesant-square.)—The 4-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling; cellar and vault under the street; bathing rooms on second and third stories; hot and cold water throughout; all the modern improvements. Very desirable for a family wishing a retired residence. House 28x76, lot 103 feet, besides the benefit of party wall.

MARKET CELLARS
AND
OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office.

MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864. }

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, (the leases of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 1864,) for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the adjacent wharves, piers, &c.

MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864. }

AUCTION NOTICE.

SALES AT AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE, &c., attended to on the most favorable terms.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.,
(10 years with Adrian H. Muller.)

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine st.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AT PUBLIC AUCTION—Including several opposite Central Park, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock M., by A. JOURNEAY:

Lots on 8th-av., opposite Central Park, including lot on 63d-st.

Lots on 49th-st., north side, between 5th and Madison ave.

Lots on 57th-st., south side, near 11th-av., including corner lot.

Lots on 11th-av., adjoining corner of 57th-st.

Lots on 43d-st., north side, near 10th-av.

Lots on 1st-av., including corner lot on 40th-st.

Lots on 6th-st., south side, near 11th-av.

Maps, with full particulars, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, CARPETS, &c.—OSBORN & COOK will sell at the sale room, No. 63 Cedar-st., THIS DAY, Friday, March 11, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of Brussels and ingrain carpets rugs, oil-cloths, stair carpeting, dressing tables, with marble tops, dressing bureaus, mahogany chairs in reps, and hair cloth mahogany sofa arm chairs, marble top centre tables, cane seat chairs, mahogany washstands, two suites parlor furniture in brochette, iron bedsteads, hair mattress, bolster and pillows, black walnut French bedsteads, mahogany bedsteads, parlor wardrobes, cane rockers, straw beds, palliasses, bedding, quilts, sheets, blankets, mahogany hnreaus, two elegant French plate pier mirrors, easy chairs, dining tables, elegant rosewood suite moquet, refrigerators, sitting desk, stool and chairs, crockery and glassware, toilet sets, kitchen ware, ironing table, lot ladies' silk dresses, hat, table cloth, linens, &c. Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FOUR THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES and LOTS on Church-st., Brooklyn, at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway

CHURCH-ST.—The four three-story and basement brick houses and lots, situate on the southerly side of Church-st., 175 feet east of Court-st., each 18 feet 9 inches in width by 40 feet in depth; lots 18 feet 9 inches by 100 feet.

CHAMBERS-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.
25 FEET FRONT.

Lot known as No. 66, New Chambers-st., running through in and a so facing on Roosevelt-st., will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, on March 11, 1864, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, precisely at 12 o'clock. J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. & J. BOGART—FRIDAY, MARCH 11,

at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William-st., Executors' sale of a large stock of Clothing, consisting of sack coats, cassimere and satinet pants, lodens, English cassimere coats, cloth over and sack coats, cassimere vests, tweed pantaloons and coats, cloth frock coats, lion-skin and satinet sack and overcoats, &c.

R. W. SMITH,
W. J. LEE, Jr., } Executors.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, MARCH 11,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, three lots on south side 99th-st., between 9th and 10th ave. Also, six lots in Brooklyn, on east side Utica-av., between Baltic and Warren sts. Maps at office of Auctioneer, No. 64 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BLEECKER-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) the following described real estate, viz.:

BROADWAY—The lot of land, with the brick and frame buildings thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., extending through to and fronting on Crosby-st., being 25 feet 2 inches in width on Broadway, 196 feet on Bleecker-st., and 26 feet 10 inches on Crosby-st. Being one of the most desirable pieces of business property that has been offered this season, and is well worthy the attention of capitalists.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF ISAAC M. WOOLLEY, DECEASED.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of James L. Montgomery, Executor, and Matilda D. Woolley, Executrix, of the estate of Isaac M. Woolley, deceased:

5TH-AV.—4 lots on east side of 5th-av., opposite the Central Park, commencing on the northeast corner of 8th-st.

80TH-ST.—8 lots on the north side of 80th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av., each 25x102.2.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, MARCH 14,

at 12 o'clock, noon, at the yard of the late Wm. Evans, in 24th-st., near 5th-av., opposite the entrance of Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—The entire stock on the premises, comprising 19 marble monuments and columns, and 100 marble head-stones of various patterns. Also, the unexpired lease of the cottage and two lots, and the shop and office buildings, which may be removed. Terms cash, before delivery. A satisfactory deposit from all purchasers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

at auction on SATURDAY, March 12, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

Household furniture consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, mahogany and rosewood marble-top dressing-bureaus, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, straw palliasses, black walnut extension dining tables, gilt-frame, pier and oval mirrors, mahogany marble-top centre tables, washstands, rockers, chairs, &c. Further particulars obtained from catalogue.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 129 HENRY-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

HENRY-ST.—The lot of land, with the front and rear frame buildings thereon, situated on the northerly side of Henry-st., between Pike and Rutgers sts., and known as No. 129. Lot 25x100 ft.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. S. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—For sale, the country residence of the late Isaac Newton, situated near Fort Lee, on the Hudson River, and comprising about twelve acres under high cultivation. The buildings include, with the dwelling-house, a barn and stable, greenhouse, hennery, &c. There are also two wells of excellent water, a good kitchen garden, orchard, grapes, small fruit, &c. The house commands a fine view, and the estate embraces a water front of six hundred feet. Immediate possession if desired. For further particulars, apply to WIGHT & PRENTICE, No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, PRICE $5,700—A first-class three-story and basement brick house; in a good location, built of the best material and by days' work, with all the modern improvements, containing 14 rooms and celler; $2,200 can remain on bond. Can be seen by calling at No. 53 Jersey-av., or to J. SEAICH, Nos. 48 and 50 East 33d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND ON THE southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avs., in the City of Brooklyn, having a front on Fulton-av. of 80 feet 6 inches, and a front on Franklin-av. of 110 feet, the whole plot equal to four full lots. For price and terms apply to J. & J. CEMMELL, No. 290 Broadway, room No. 7, from 11 A. M. till 1 P. M.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The three-story, basement and sub-cellar brick house, No. 35 Cranberry-st.; house 25x50, lot 25x100; contains 14 rooms, finished with gas, hot and cold water, baths, water-closets, wash-trays, range, furnace, &c., the whole in complete order. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN H. D. PROPERTY FOR SALE.—First-class three-story and basement brick dwelling, with water, gas, and all the modern improvements, in thorough repair, situate No. 23 Bedford-av., between Morton and Clymer sts., opposite Christ's Church. Terms easy. Apply to C. Y. WEMPLE, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT, 52 by 200 feet, on the Bergen Point plank-road, (called Bergen-av., near Myrtle,) South Bergen, 20 minutes' ride from Jersey City ferry, on the dummy-road. Fruit trees and grapevines on the premises. Apply to JOSEPH B. PURDY, No. 34 Maiden-lane.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A BRICK THREE STORY ATTIC and basement house, with two story extension, near Washington-square. It has twenty-five feet front, 17 rooms, and all the modern improvements, and is in perfect condition. Terms made easy. Apply to HENRY B. ANDERSON, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS—THE double two-story and attic frame house, with about one acre of land, carriage-house, barn, fine garden, fruit, &c., to minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to E. LITTELL & CO., No. 121 Warren-st., or of Mr. L. MILLER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, A TWO-STORY and basement frame house; five minutes' walk from depot; lot 85x150; variety of fruit and shade trees; a lendid view of the river; good neighborhood, &c. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE IN 84th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., containing nine apartments, gas, Croton water, marble mantles, &c.; lot 2x by 102 feet. For particulars apply No. 40 4th-av., bookstore.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE 3-STORY BRICK house and lot, No. 53 West 28th-st., near the 6th-av. The house has the modern improvements, and is in good order. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 55½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick house on the south side of 125th-st., Harlem, second door east of 6th-av.; has 11 rooms. Terms very reasonable if sold. Apply to SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE FRONT dwelling No. 106 Madison-av., near 30th-st., built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, for the owner's own occupancy. For further particulars apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FINELY LOCATED COUNTRY seat at Tarrytown; about five acres; good buildings; fine assortment of fruit; one of the best views on the North River. Will be sold at a great bargain
S. F. IRELAND, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—2,560 ACRES IOWA LANDS, OF the Dubuque and Pacific land grant, cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for other property. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, 362 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN GROVE-ST.—A PLEASANT, sunnie hal brick house, three stories and extension two stories, for dining-room; lot 22x100 feet; price $11,000. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—42D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs., a nearly new four-story stone front house, in perfect order, 22x55 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COMFORTable house of ten or twelve rooms, with a few acres of land and suitable outbuildings, three to five hours distant from New-York, (Long Island and location near water preferred); price not to exceed $5000. Address W. G., Box 1612 New-York Post-office, with full particulars, size and plan of house included; none others attended to.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—WANTED, ON the line of the Northern New-Jersey Railroad, at or between English Neighborhood and Englewood, a medium-sized pleasantly-located house, with stable and other outhouses complete, and from one to ten acres of ground; price not to exceed $10,000; would prefer to rent first year, with privilege of purchasing. Address Box No. 5,451 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND ONE CHILD, apartments for housekeeping, consisting of front and back room and half bed-room, on second floor, with conveniences; location below Bleecker and west of Broadway. Address, stating location and terms, which must be low, HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 1,925 Post-office.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR THE SUMMER—A small country place, near some water, with a comfortable house, containing 11 or 12 rooms, and not farther than about an hour's distance from the City. Must be near some steamboat landing or railroad depot. Address, stating view, terms and access, F. G. A., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, New-York.

PART OF A HOUSE OR SUIT OF FOUR or five rooms wanted, suitable for housekeeping, in a pleasant neighborhood, and with a party of refinement and respectability; would like to remain at least two years. Any private parties may address, in perfect confidence, ARTHUR NOEL, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS, OR PART OF a house, in a genteel neighborhood, for a family of three persons; unexceptionable references given and required. Address H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL ROOM AND BEDROOM for single gentleman, furnished or unfurnished, without board; west of Broadway, between 4th and 23d-st. Address G., with terms, Box No. 4,147 Post-office.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, A NEATLY furnished cottage in the country, not over an hour from the City, either by railroad or steamboat. Address R. M., Box No. 1,132 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.

The following valuable real estate is offered for sale on liberal terms, by the Corporation of Trinity Church:

HUDSON, CLARKSON AND LEROY STS.—14 lots of ground in one plot, comprising the entire front of the block on the east side of Hudson-st., between Clarkson and Leroy sts., being 208 feet on Hudson-st. by 163 feet on Clarkson and Leroy sts.

READE-ST.—2 lots on the north side of Reade-st., between West Broadway and Church-st., together being 50 feet front by about 61 feet 9 inches deep.

GREENWICH AND VESTRY STS.—1 lot on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Vestry sts., 25 feet front on Greenwich-st. by 100 feet on Vestry-st.

2 lots on Greenwich-st., adjoining the above, each 23 feet front by 100 feet deep.

VESTRY-ST.—5 lots on Vestry-st., adjoining the Greenwich-st. lots, being together 126 feet front by 87 feet 6 inches deep.

DESBROSSES-ST.—3 lots on Desbrosses-st., in rear of the Vestry-st. lots, being together 75 feet front on Desbrosses-st. by 87 feet 6 inches deep, and 1 lot on Desbrosses-st., also in rear of the Vestry-st. lots, 25 feet front by 87 feet 6 inches deep.

GREENWICH-ST.—1 lot No. 107 Greenwich-st., between Thames and Rector sts., 27 feet front, 25 feet rear, by about 103 feet deep.

No. 69 WARREN-ST.—The valuable store and lot No. 69 Warren-st., near College-place; lot 25 feet front by 75 feet deep.

Application may be made at the vestry office, corner of Fulton and Church sts., where maps may be seen.

WM. E. DUNSCOMB, Comptroller.

FOR SALE,

About 167 lots in one plot, 94th to 97th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., some of them fronting the Central Park. These lots are very eligibly located. Will be sold together, or by the block.

Also, 31 lots on 1st-av., 49th and 49th sts.

For further particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

$10,000 IN GREENBACKS WILL SECURE a warrantee title to four acres, one of the best located in Brooklyn, and as near to Wall-st. as 55th-st., New-York. With a telescope Hurlgate on the east and the Narrows south can be seen. It is within six minutes' walk of the elegant new boulevard road, with a double row of catalpha trees on both sides—the most elegant drive in the State. Inquire at No. 6 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. W. W. COLBRON.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE IN 48TH-ST.—A first-class three-story brown-stone house, high stoop, with all modern improvements, in perfect order; newly painted; parlors and halls decorated in oil colors; neighborhood unexceptionable; street is now being laid with Belgian pavement; parlor furniture, including piano of rosewood; other parts fully furnished, and all in excellent taste and condition. Price $16,000. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A BEAUTIful plot of ground of 12 acres, only 13 miles from New-York, admirably located for town lots, commanding a sandid view, with a choice grove of chestnut and oak on the premises, very valuable, located on the corner of Washington and Prospect sts., Bloomfield, N. J. Refers to J. McMASTER, No. 17 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A HOUSE and lot, with garden and fruit trees, all in complete order; the lot contains five-eighths of an acre; the house is of brick; is well built and pleasantly situated, and is about ten minutes' walk from the depot; terms of sale reasonable. Apply to JULIUS R. POMEROY, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWPORT, R. I.—THE residence of the undersigned, with 10 acres of land, stable and outbuildings, situated on the main road, one mile from the town. The house is 50 by 46 feet, 2½ stories high, (with kitchen extension.) It commands a fine view of the harbor, river and beach. Apply to WM. VERNON, Newport, R. I., or at No. 48 South-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—$5.000.—BIRCH Hill, two miles from Glen Cove, L. I., views unsurpassed; two buildings, one new, 36x24, with wing; also, gardener's house, four rooms; railroad and steamboat communications; possession immediately; furniture sold if desired; 2½ acres. Apply on the premises, or to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, IN CARLETON-av., between Lafayette and Dekalb avs., some of those magnificently-finished brown stone front houses, with all modern improvements desirable and accessible location; Fulton and Dekalb-av. cars run convenient; price $9,500, part on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent. Apply on the premises to THOS. FAGAN.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A MEdium-size brick house and two barns, large garden, plenty of fruit, fine evergreens, with 33 acres of first-class land, under state of cultivation, and well watered with running stream. Also, a fine growth of hickory ¾ of a mile from depot. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, or to D. JAMERSON, on the premises.

VALUABLE LOTS ON THIRD-AV. FOR SALE—The entire front between 92d and 93d sts., consisting of eight lots, with four lots on the rear, fronting on both streets; would prefer selling as a whole, but will divide it. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

$14,000—FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT four-story basement brown-stone house, on 34-st., between 7th and 8th avs., frescoed and in fine order. Also, a country place, one hour from the City, in New-Jersey; price, $10,000. P. C. ANTHONY, No. 34½ Pine-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone front house No. 26 West 16th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. House 28.3x63, lot 28.3x103; built in the most substantial manner—side windows in the middle room on each story. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE DESIRABLE BROWN stone houses in 26th-st., near 6th-av., 22 feet front, with all the improvements. Price $11,000; $6,000 may remain at 6 per cent. on mortgage. Apply to DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, well rented, and coal and wood business; a beautiful location; a rare chance for investment and profit. Address COAL BUSINESS, with real name, Brooklyn Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-SECOND-STREET, near 5th-av., an extra-sized, four-story high-stoop house, in perfect order, with all modern conveniences; built by Griffith Thomas, in the best manner. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ADMIRABLY BUILT, ELEgantly finished and furnished house, No. 35 West 34th-st. (old No. 25,) with furniture. For permits to inspect the premises, inquire of R. I. THORNE, Esq., President Equitable Ins. Co., No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 307 West 21st-st., lot 25x98.9; house 25x50; opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. MOORE, No. 48 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 12 ALBION-PLACE, 4th-st.; three-story and attic, with fine extension room; modern improvements, and in good order, will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to MARSHALL LEFFERTS, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE LOW—A NEAT COTTAGE, (8 Rooms,) well shaded; fine view of Hudson River; one hour from New-York, near the depot and landing; terms easy. J. R. EDWARDS, No. 227 West 23d-st., or No. 182½ West 43d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT STAMFORD, Conn., several fine country seats and houses, furnished or unfurnished, on reasonable terms. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-FIRST-STREET, west of and near 6th-av., an elegant, modern and complete four-story house, full size. Price $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

PRIVATE STABLE—FOR SALE—IN 26TH-ST., between 5th and 7th avs., with dwelling apartments on upper floor. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—149TH AND 150TH STS., BETWEEN 9th and 8th avs., ten full lots; grade good and desirable for improvement or investment. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house in 19th-st. between Broadway and 4th-av.; all modern improvements; full size; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY English basement house, in excellent order. No. 9 East 27th-st., between fifth and Madison-avs. Apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN MONROE-PLACE, BROOKLYN—A first-class brown stone front house, in perfect order; house 25 by 50; lot 25 by 115. Apply to GEO. H. STUDWELL, No. 33 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, FIRST-CLASS residence, No. 303 Lexington-av., corner 39th-st., 24 feet wide, well built and in good order; price $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 160 EAST 21st-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs., three-story and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements; terms to suit purchaser. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, ABOVE CANAL-st., a plot of ground, on the west side, 48 feet front by 112 deep. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 55½ Pine-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion if required—a very productive farm, situated near Rye Depot, in Westchester County, containing about 80 acres of land in a very high state of cultivation, with 3 apple, 1 pear, and 1 peach orchard; 1 acre of garden sub-oiled with grapes and an abundance of other fruits. The house is handsomely situated, well shaded, and conveniently arranged. There is also neat cottage nearly new, and a farm house on the farm; and stables are large and well adapted for the place; will be sold as a whole, or divided to suit purchasers. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st. Y Jauncey Court.

FARM FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED ACRES of land, good house, barn and outbuildings, situated in Smithtown, L. I., about three miles from Depot in the Island Railroad; land is in fine state of cultivation, and crops of Winter grain in the ground; about 35 acres in timber, young oak timber, part of it fit to cut; will be sold on reasonable terms. Inquire of J. E. BRUSH, No. 4 Chatham-square.

FARM OF 45 ACRES FOR SALE—ON Morris Plains, N. J., about one-third of a mile from depot, and two miles from Morristown. Has a comfortable house, barn, &c., soil of first quality, a never-failing stream, and an abundant supply of fruit. Location healthful and pleasant. S. EDDY, No 8 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A GOOD FARM OF ABOUT 110 acres, within one mile from Closter Station, on the Northern R. R. of N. J., with buildings in order for immediate occupation, well watered by running stream, plenty of fruit and shade trees, for sale by the subscriber, at $125 per acre; little money required. Address J. WYMAN JONES, Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FARM of 40 acres with a never-failing brook running through it; 15 minutes' walk from depot; good house; variety of fruit trees; water led in the house. Price $2,000. Apply at No. 283 Greenwich-st.

REAL ESTATE.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.

Seven hundred lots for sale at moderate prices, and on easy terms. Cross the 3d-av. Harlem River bridge to 126th-st., and inquire at the Land office, T. RAE, Agent. Decidedly, in every respect, the most desirable property ever offered for sale in these suburbs. Streets and avenues laid out in correspond with those in New-York proper. A horse railroad along the westerly side of the property, also gas.

FOR SALE—ON BERGEN POINT, NEW-JERSEY, an elegantly and substantially built house, in perfect order, and ready for immediate use—it is large and commodious. Three-story and basement, long dining-room, with an additional kitchen, and servants' accommodations; excellent water, good stabling, and splendid fruit. It is suitable for a seminary, boarding-house, or private residence. Located on the plank road, and within a half hour's ride by rail or boat from the city. Apply on the premises of JOHN M. ENYARD.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY frame cottage, containing 10 finished rooms, beautifully located in the village of Westfield, one hour's ride from the City of New-York, near the depot; is new, substantially built, and well finished; lot 75 by 195 feet. Terms easy. For particulars, apply to CHARLES H. MOREHOUSE, Westfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—FIVE BEAUTIFUL FIRST-CLASS brown-stone houses, on Oxford-st., west side, between Lafayette and DeKalb avs., Brooklyn, near Dr. Cuyler's Church. All modern improvements. JOHN DOHERTY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID STORE PROPERTY Nos. 371 and 373 Broadway, between Franklin and White sts., each 25x150 feet, running through to Franklin-alley; built in the best manner, five-story, white marble. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class, 4-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, between Park and Lexington avs. Is nearly new, with all modern conveniences, and in excellent order. Price $20,000. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON 44th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., Philadelphia brick, three stories and high basement, 20x72; lot 20x100, in complete order. Inquire of S. L. MILES, City Bank minutes' walk of the elegant new boulevard road, with a double row of catalpha trees on both sides—the most elegant drive in the State. Inquire at No. 6 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. W. W. COLBRON.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPerty in 9th-st., a few doors east of Broadway; lot 25 feet wide by half the block; house 25 by 50, with extension. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE and lot, No. 95 Walker-st., suitable for a dwelling or business porposes. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-BASEment stone house.—No. 148 West 44th-st. It is 16 feet 8 inches by 50 feet. It is well built. S. EDDY, 8 Pine-st

TO LET.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE, WITH GOOD garden and fruit, in a pleasant neighborhood and healthy location, with about 4 acres of ground if desired; an excellent school conducted by girls in the premises, within one mile of depot of Harlem Railroad, 2½ hours from New-York. Rent $200. An excellent opportunity for any one who has daughters to educate. The lady, who teaches French, music and drawing, with other branches, would board with occupant of house if desired. Possession April 1. Address J. O. TOWNER, Towners, Putnam Co., N. Y.

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE—Lots on the Fifth-av., between 47th and 48th sts., and between 50th and 51st sts, and on 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st sts., between the 5th and 6th avs. Applications may be made to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of the College, at No. 71 Wall-st., or to JAS. N. WELLS, at No. 167 9th-av. References will be required.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AN ELEgant house with the parlor mirrors therein, directly in the vicinity of Washington-square, for the term of three or five years. It contains four parlors on the first floor, is in elegant order, and will be rented only to a strictly private family; $3,000 a year. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE Country.—A large commodious house, barn, ice-house filled, situated in the Village of Hunter, 10 miles west of the Catskill Mountain House; about 20 acres of improved land, vegetable and flower garden, large orchard of choice fruit, ample lawn, with a fine brook passing through the grounds. For terms, address E., Box No. 424 Brooklyn Post-office.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, "Eraedon," at East

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1864

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Our Message to Great Britain."

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Taming a Butterfly.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Bohemian Girl.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Aphrona; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Stereoscopticon, or Mirror of the Universe.

ART GALLERY—(No. 756 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

SHAUS' GALLERY—(No. 749 Broadway)—"Conde Castle."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *Western Metropolis*, from New-Orleans Feb. 29, arrived last evening, bringing on usual files and correspondence. The *Era*, of the 28th, contains a brief account of the beginning of Admiral Farragut's operations against Mobile. The bombardment of Fort Powell, at Grant's Pass, was initiated on the 24th ult., by the mortar flotilla, assisted by several gunboats, and was being prosecuted with vigor. The rebels replied rapidly, but their fire had resulted in only one casualty on our side. At New-Orleans, preparations on a grand scale were in progress for the public inauguration of the new State officers, and the city had been greatly enlivened by a brilliant military parade and review.

The Tallahassee *Floridian* says 200 Yankee wounded have been brought to that city since the battle of Olustee, mostly foreigners and negroes; that the foreigners were miserable looking fellows, not a hit too good to be put upon an equality with the negroes, and that in the hospital, in every case, whites and negroes were laid side by side, in order to give the whites a taste of the equality they are fighting for. It further states that more than one thousand (?) dead bodies of Union soldiers have already been buried on the battle-field, and that the rebel dead only numbered one hundred and thirty-five, exclusive of thirty who afterward died of their wounds. Gen. Wm. Gardiner, commanding the rebel troops in Seymour's battle, has assumed command of all the rebel forces in Florida.

The Mississippi papers endeavor to make light of the dameges done by Sherman to the railroads in that State. The Chattanooga *Advertiser*, published at Quitman, was destroyed by special orders from Gen. Sherman. The publishers of the *Southern Republic*, at Columbus, Miss., shipped their press and materials on a raft at Sherman's approach, and floated down the Tombighee. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, telegraphed to the rebel Secretary of War, requesting him to furlough the members of the Legislature now serving as officers in the army, as he has called a meeting of the Legislature for the 10th of March. The rebel Secretary replied by positive refusal to accede to the request.

From Newbern we learn that the recently executed Union soldiers, twenty-one in number, who were hung at Kinston on charge of having deserted from the rebel conscription, met their fate with unflinching determination, and scornfully rejected all offers of reprieve upon condition of returning to the rebel service.

A telegram from Fortress Monroe says that the town of Suffolk, Va., was yesterday occupied by Union troops. To obtain possession of the place a fight occurred between the rebel garrison and three companies of negro cavalry, in which the enemy lost twenty-five men against ten on our side. At latest accounts we held the town.

Gen. Grant, yesterday, visited the Army of the Potomac, and was received by Gen. Meade, with whom he will remain several days. A dispatch from Washington says that 40 men of the Thirtieth Pennsylvania Cavalry were captured on Wednesday by guerrillas, near Bristoe Station. Several of them afterwards escaped.

On the 6th inst. the rebels attacked our cavalry outposts in front of Knoxville, and were repulsed with the loss of one Major and nine men killed and some prisoners. Our loss was two killed and a few wounded and missing.

Hon. Jere. Clemens, of Huntsville, Ala., formerly United States Senator, presided over and addressed a large Union meeting at that place on the 5th inst. Highly loyal resolutions were passed, and another convention was called.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sumner presented a bill providing that the Emancipation Proclamation issued by the President, Jan. 1, 1863, be adopted and enacted as a statute of the United States. The Senate then considered the Gold Bill, which was discussed briefly, and then postponed until to-day. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to equalize the pay of colored troops, when Mr. Pomeroy took occasion to speak at length with reference to his recent Presidential circular, and the principles of the great party he is building up. The Senate heard him at great length, and then passed the bill—31 ayes, 6 noes. The Lake Superior Railroad Bill was then taken up and passed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, a bill was introduced for appropriations for harbors on the Northern lakes and Western rivers. A bill was also introduced to abolish the Court of Claims. A bill was passed giving to the twelve revolutionary pensioners still living, one hundred dollars in addition; also, to place John Burns, the hero of Gettysburgh, on the pension rolls. A bill was reported for the construction of a ship-canal to unite the Mississippi River with the Great Northern Lakes. After discussion, the bill was postponed until a week from Monday next. The Appropriation Bill was taken up, and after certain minor amendments, reported back to the House, but definite action was not taken on it. The House then adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, additional petitions and remonstrances for and against the Broadway Railroad, and against overcrowding street cars and stages, were presented. A bill was introduced providing for the voluntary consolidation of railroad companies. The resolution in favor of paying the interest falling due on State stocks in paper money instead of coin was called up, and debated at considerable length. The question was taken on the amendment proposing to pay the accruing interest to foreign bond-holders in coin, and it was lost by a vote of 17 against 9. The original resolution was then adopted. Other subjects of less general interest were also passed upon.

In the Assembly, the following bills were advanced to a third reading: Appropriating $30 000 for a monument to the memory of the New-York volunteers who fell at Gettysburgh; appropriating $10,000 for the improvement of Beaver River. A bill was introduced requiring the various City Railroads to make monthly reports of their receipts to the City Comptroller, and pay 10 per cent. thereof to the City Treasury, and also keep their route in repair from curb to curb.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday, when a resolution was presented by Mr. Healy, in favor of procuring 1,000 copies of Gen. McClellan's report for the "use of the members of the Common Council." It was laid over. Beyond this the proceedings were wholly routine. The Board changed their hour of meeting to 2 o'clock P. M., and adjourned to Monday.

The wife of the gallant Brig.-Gen. Daniel Tyler, died at the Everett House, in this City, on Wednesday evening, after a short illness. Gen. Tyler was in Baltimore, on Court-martial duty. Mrs. Tyler was a lady whose estimable qualities endeared her to all who knew her, and the sympathies of the public, as well as those of personal friends, will be with the General in his painful and sudden bereavement.

Hon. N. G. Taylor, late representative from East Tennessee, delivered a lecture last evening at Cooper Institute. Gen. Hiram Walbridge presided. Gen. Strong and many prominent gentlemen were present.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered one of his usually effective lectures last night at the Academy of Music, before the Mercantile Library Association. He enlarged upon the subject of the war and of our international relations.

Elsewhere in our articles of interest to citizens; it shows the operations of the City and County Treasuries, and shows that they amount in the course of a year to *thirty millions of dollars* per annum.

The Congressional Naval Committee recently appointed by Congress to determine upon a site for a new Navy-yard, passed through the City yesterday, on their way to New-London.

Influenced by the reaction in gold yesterday, Breadstuffs were much depressed, and prices favored buyers. Provisions were more active, as were also Cotton and Tallow. Whisky and Groceries were in fair demand, as were likewise Hay, Seeds and Tobacco. Petroleum was in less request. Freights were dull and heavy.

The price of Gold was 3 per cent. lower yesterday, and the Stock Exchange less excited than on Wednesday, but leaving off firm. Money 6 per cent, and fairly active among the Brokers.

The Work of Our Armies—Economy of Forces.

There has undoubtedly been great wastage of men, and consequently of power, in the course of this war. We do not refer to the necessary destruction of life that accompanies all war, but to waste from following wrong military theories, from scatteration, from lack of experience and of system, from carelessness and blundering. We have gotten up great expeditions to accomplish unimportant objects—some of which expeditions have succeeded while others have failed; and some of those which were failures have been less loss to the country than those which succeeded. Our expeditions to the Carolinas, North and South, for example, have cost us many thousands of men and hundreds of millions of dollars; yet what relative gain has the Union had from them? We have been enabled for some time past to make a pretty effective blockade of the coast line of these two States, and that is about all; but the great results which the country expected would follow those expeditions, such as the capture of Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah, and, above all, the pushing of an army inland as far as Raleigh and Columbia, are not likely to be accomplished soon, if, indeed, they are now thought of at all. So, again, immense numbers of men have been wasted, and are still being wasted, by the stationing of regiments, or parts of regiments, here, there and everywhere in the South, to hold posts, towns, or territory, that are of no earthly, or at all events, of no military account whatever. We doubt not that in the Southwest alone there are twenty thousand men employed in this kind of duty to-day who could profitably be withdrawn and united with either one of the two great armies in whose hands is now lodged the work of crushing out the rebellion. We can judge of the value of each one of these regiments—we can judge of the wrong that is done to the country in this waste of the national force, by reflecting upon the great difficulty and dreadful expense which we now undergo in this City and elsewhere in raising a regiment of troops. Each of our great armies gains as much, nay, gains twice as much, when one of these detached regiments is drawn in from an unimportant post, as when, after all our trouble, we have succeeded in forwarding to the army a thousand men. We could hope that along with all the new regiments which are now being raised throughout the country, there were also a gathering in and a concentration at the fundamental points, of every regiment, every company, and every man, whose whole power cannot be brought directly and immediately to bear upon the rebel armies. In this way, we would soon be able to plant in Georgia and Virginia two armies of such magnitude, as to make sure and quick work of their opponents.

There has been a good deal of talk for some time of a great expedition being gotten up at New-Orleans for the purpose of operating against Mobile. Now, we should like to have Mobile, and there have probably been times during the last three years when it could profitably have been taken. But it will not do now to commence a siege of Mobile—to have another such series of costly experiments as those at Charleston. We cannot afford to have twenty-five or thirty-five thousand of our troops sit down there this Spring and waste their lives in any such work. We cannot afford to have our naval vessels destroyed in such an effort. We hear even yet of bodies of troops and munitions of war being sent down to New-Orleans in preparation for the beginning of this operation. We think that this job had better be "stopped before it is begun." And the troops and batteries which it has been proposed to engage in it had better be placed in front of Gen. Lee. They might save us from another invasion this year, or they might enable the Army of the Potomac to take Richmond.

Since the arrival of Lieut.-Gen. Grant in Washington, there has been a great deal of speculation and curiosity as to the object of his visit, and as to what he will do. If he has been called there for the purpose of counseling or commanding in military operations, we can speculate a little as to his line of action from his past career. The salient fact has been that, with all his armies, and in all his fields of action, he has always undertaken but one thing at a time. It was so with the first little army he had three years ago at the mouth of the Tennessee River—he directed all his force upon Donelson, and he captured it. It was the same at Shiloh, at Vicksburgh, and again at Chattanooga. If he have the direction of operations now, his work is plain; before him are the army of Lee and the City of Richmond. And we may depend upon it, amid all the speculations as to his military plans and projects, that he will concentrate all available or necessary troops at the vital point, and subordinate every other object to the one fundamental work of overthrowing the army upon whose bayonets the Confederacy rests.

The Confederate Currency.

It appears that the public at the South take much the same view of the late financial legislation of the rebel Congress which we have been taking here. The Richmond *Enquirer* of a late date, says:

"On the publication of the Currency Bill passed by Congress prices immediately 'leaped up.' Everything has an upward tendency. Yesterday, whisky, which had been selling ten days ago for ninety dollars per gallon, could not be bought at one hundred and twenty dollars. Brown sugar at twelve and a half dollars per pound by the hogshead, and none offering. Some of the dealers have absolutely shut up and refused to do business at all, preferring to hold on to the goods rather than receive anything in shape of money larger than a five-dollar note."

The meaning of this is, that the actual holders of the currency are likely to be the sole victims of the system of wholesale plunder on which the rebel Government has entered. As soon as it is decided that all outstanding Government notes must be converted into Government bonds before the first of April, on pain of the loss of one-third of their value; or before the first of next January, on pain of the loss of the whole, nobody, of course, likes to receive them in exchange for goods. The goods have a substantial value of their own, and need not be converted into Government securities, either before the first of April or any other date. Those who hold them, therefore, naturally refuse to part with them for a species of money, of which they themselves may find it impossible to get rid. Every man who finds himself in possession of Government notes is now anxious to pass them out of his hands while it is yet time, and for precisely the same reason, everybody else is unwilling to take them, lest they should be found on his hands at the period fixed by Congress for their conversion into stock. If the credit of the Confederate Government were not utterly destroyed, of course this state of feeling would not exist. Bad as the currency is, it possesses some value as long as it can be used as a medium of exchange, like cowries or wampum; but as soon as it becomes necessary to convert it into Confederate bonds, people treat it as utterly worthless, and refuse to receive it.

The rebel financiers, in giving the people a year for the conversion, were probably of opinion that this would prevent any sudden or violent convulsion, and enable the operation to be effected without disturbing the business of the country. But they evidently acted in ignorance of the thorough contempt of the people for them and their expedients. The "Currency Act," which was to restore order to the finances, was the product of much nursing on the part of Messrs. Davis and Memminger, has produced precisely the same effect as an act repudiating the entire Confederate debt—a mode of "limiting the currency" with which the King of Dahomey is probably just as familiar as the statesmen at Richmond.

We shall therefore probably see the commercial transactions of the Confederacy carried on during the next six months entirely by barter, or gold, or greenbacks. Under such circumstances we need hardly say they will be very limited in number. Gold is very scarce; barter is highly inconvenient, and the circulation of greenbacks is illegal. The new issue of notes which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make, will be used in paying the soldiers' wages and remunerating the farmers whose produce is impressed for the army, but we predict that the quantity of these which will find their way into people's hands who are not forced to accept them will be exceedingly small.

Bragg and Grant.—Braxton Bragg has just been appointed to the highest military office under Jeff. Davis, and Ulysses Grant, by his appointment as Lieutenant-General, assumes the highest rank of any officer in the army of the Union. The respective careers and fortunes of no two military men could be more opposite in character than those of these two ranking officers of the opposing armies. Bragg's name is synonymous with disaster—Grant's with victory. The Richmond *Examiner* says that Bragg's "career has been a long, unvaried and complete failure,"—the very reverse of which statement would be nearly the truth concerning Grant. Bragg's first undertaking of any importance resulted in his failure at Pensacola; Grant's first large action was his triumph at Donelson. Bragg's last battle was at Chattanooga, where his whole army was routed by Grant. Against Grant's Vicksburgh we have Bragg's Murfreesboro; against Grant's Champion Hills we have Bragg's Perryvills. Grant flanked the rebels at Bowling Green and Columbus, and Bragg got flanked at Tullahoma and Shelbyville. Grant began operations at Cairo, and the sweep of his successive victories, as he marched onward, extended a thousand miles. Bragg once had his army upon the Ohio, and his successive retreats from there covered several hundred miles. So we might go on, contrasting in still other respects the history of the two Generals who are now the ranking officers in the two armies.

Management of our City Conveyances.—A petition has been sent to the Legislature asking for some law to prevent the impositions constantly practiced by the railroads and omnibuses of this City in *overcrowding* their vehicles. We hope it will receive attention. The state of things now existing is utterly disgraceful, and is growing worse and worse. The City cars have always been packed to the extent of their capacity, without the slightest regard to the rights, comfort or convenience of their passengers; but until quite lately it was rare to find an omnibus driver keep on adding to his load after there were already *twelve* inside. Now, however, not the slightest attention is paid to this circumstance. We have seen policemen in Broadway put three ladies into an omnibus in which every seat had already been taken and paid for. A policeman who will do this ought to be dismissed. In Paris a driver who would allow it to be done would be arrested by the police: here, the police aid the drivers in thus imposing on the public. The proprietors of both omnibuses and railroads seem to have given instructions to pack as many people into their vehicles as they can possibly be made to hold.

No one needs to be reminded of the utter discomfort of riding in an omnibus crammed in this manner,—and it is but little better in the cars. The cause of it is mainly the niggardly management of the lines. They are all profitable, but the more money they make the more avaricious they become. They find it more profitable to overload their cars than to run enough to accommodate the public. The additional expense which would be involved by giving every passenger, what they have contracted to give him, a comfortable seat, is saved by their present management. It is simply justice to the public that they should be compelled to give a fair equivalent for what they receive.

There is one thing which these companies might do without the slightest difficulty, and which would be a partial remedy if they were so disposed. They might put seats *on top of their cars*, which would accommodate nearly as many as can be seated inside, and in pleasant weather, be even more agreeable than the others. Everywhere else except in this country, both cars and omnibuses are thus provided, and those who have visited Paris and London know that in both cities these are the favorite seats. Why do not our railroad companies and stage proprietors make some provision of this kind?

It is undoubtedly true that, do what they may, the proprietors of these vehicles will find it difficult, if not impossible, fully to accommodate all the travel of the City. The demand for facilities of transit is enormous, and is constantly increasing, and sooner or later some other modes of conveyance than those now in use will be imperatively required. *Steam* must be used in some way or other, for railroads in the City as well as out of it. And if the companies that now enjoy the use of the streets consulted their own interest, they would do everything in their power to accommodate the public, in order to postpone as long as possible the competition that sooner or later they will be compelled to encounter.

England's Disposition.—It has seemed several times during the last three years that England was about to get into war with this country; but she has never done it. It seemed, during last year, that she was likely to get into war with Russia for Poland; but she didn't. It has seemed lately that she was likely to get into war with Germany or Denmark, it was hard to tell which; but she will probably escape it. We do not blame her for evading these wars which from time she threatens, and which appear imminent. It is the very best thing she can do. Kinglake, in his book on the Crimea, is at great pains to warn the world not to count too much on England's pacific disposition; but it is evident that she has not lately been "spilin' for a fight" half as bad as he represents her to have been ten years ago.

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera.—The last evening performance of the season will take place to-night, when Gounod's "Faust" will be given.

To-morrow (Saturday) afternoon a farewell matinée will be given, at which "Faust" will be repeated.

Metropolitan Fair—Book Department.—Contributions from private libraries would add greatly to the interest of the Book Department of the Metropolitan Fair, and the Ladies' Committee of that department beg the owners of libraries to give them any valuable books, charts or manuscripts which they can spare. The publishers and booksellers are generous in their contributions, and it is believed that, with the addition now solicited, this branch of the fair will be successful.

Arrivals in the City.

A joint Naval Committee from Congress, Hon. A. W. Rice, Chairman, arrived at the Astor House yesterday morning, and proceeded to New London, Ct., by the evening boat.

Gen. Stead, Providence; Capt. Jas. Alden, formerly of the U. S. S. *Richmond*, U. S. Navy; Capt. J. A. Sheldon, U. S. Army; Asst.-Surg. A. M. Shaw, U. S. A.; Ward B. Hazelhee, Philadelphia; and Wm. W. Spalding, Lake Superior, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, Penn.; A. A. Gen. Geo. Lee, Chattanooga; Thomas Walsh, St. Louis; D. Mordecai, Penn.; S. T. B. Reed, Fifth U. S. Artillery; and W. H. Wyman, Dunkirk, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. G. P. Bissell, Hartford; Wm. Agnew, Philadelphia; Major M. Willis, and Capt. E. W. Botsford, Indianola, Texas; D. Wallace, New-Orleans, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. D. R. Larned, New-Haven, Conn.; C. B. Sedgwick, Syracuse; Thomas A. Randall, Providence, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

J. T. Nortos, Connecticut; Isaac W. Morris, Philadelphia, are at the Everett House.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 10.

CONCERNING THE RAID ON RICHMOND.

A son of Admiral Paulding was among the paroled officers from Richmond who arrived here to-night. He states, authoritatively, that the rebels learning that Gen. Kilpatrick was advancing upon Richmond, placed one hundred barrels of powder in the vaults of the Libby Prison, where several thousand of our prisoners were confined, and had Gen. Kilpatrick succeeded in forcing his way into the city would have blown up the buildings and prisoners. All the other prisons were similarly mined. Jeff. Davis himself issued the barbarous order, Col. Dahlgren's body-servant arrived here to-night. He confirms previous statements concerning Dahlgren's death and the barbarous treatment of his remains. He owes his escape to the colored people of the country he traversed.

THE MEADE INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War to-day resumed the examination of Gen. Warren. His testimony did not corroborate that of Gens. Sickles and Doubleday, but, on the contrary, sustains and indorses Gen. Meade's conduct throughout. Gen. Hancock will be the next officer examined.

NOMINATION.

The President to-day sent into the Senate the nomination of Charles Gilpin for United States District-Attorney of Philadelphia, *vice* Coffee, deceased.

REJECTED.

The Senate Committee on Commerce have refused to indorse the nomination of Horatio Ballard as Consul to Havana. Sixty-seven out of eighty members of the New-York Legislature have protested against his confirmation.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Deficiency Bill have agreed upon a report, which will be sent to the House to-morrow, appropriating $160,000,000. The original bill, as it passed the House, appropriated only $70,000,000.

INCREASED PAY TO SOLDIERS.

The House Military Committee, in a few days, will report a bill increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates as follows: Orderly sergeant, $20 per month; sergeants, $22; corporals, $20; and privates, $18.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 10.

IMMENSE INFLUX OF EMIGRANTS.

It appears from official documents in the State Department that during the year ending with December nearly 200,000 emigrants arrived in the United States. Of these 4,587 landed in Maine, 2 in New-Hampshire, 9,030 in Massachusetts, 46 in Rhode Island, nearly 173,000 in New-York, 115 in New-Jersey, 3,088 in Pennsylvania, 1,176 in Maryland, 140 in Florida, 7,400 in California, and 482 in Oregon.

GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

Since the arrival of Lieut.-Gen. Grant he has given much attention to military matters, spending considerable time at headquarters in this city, and with the President and Secretary of War. It is evident that he is earnestly engaged in becoming better acquainted with all the affairs pertaining to his high position. It is not supposed that he will locate himself in Washington, while his friends assert that he will remain in the field. There is as yet, however, no official determination upon this subject.

SCARCITY OF SEAMEN.

Eighteen or twenty naval vessels, ready for sea, are detained for the want of seamen. The recent act of Congress, authorizing the enlistment of sailors from the army and navy to the number of 12,000, will, it is thought, supply as many as are at present needed. As large bounties induce sailors to enter the army, so in this case the prospect of prize money will doubtless influence them to enter the more, to them, appropriate branch of the public service.

RATIFICATION OF TREATIES.

The ratifications of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the final settlement of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies have just been exchanged. All questions between the United States authorities, on the one hand, and the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Companies, on the other, with respect to the possessory rights and claims of these companies; and of any other British subjects in Oregon and Washington Territory, are to be settled by the transfer of those rights and claims to the Government of the United States for an adequate money consideration. And it is agreed that the United States and Her Britannic Majesty shall, within twelve months after the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, appoint each a Commissioner for the purpose of examining and deciding upon all claims arising out of its provisions.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 139—*Russell Sage vs. the United States.*—This case is being argued in the United States Supreme Court to-day.

FROM ALBANY.

The Overcrowding Car Nuisance—Railroad Measures—Interest on State Bonds.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 10, 1864.

The strife in regard to the New-York City railroads increases as the session approaches its termination. Petitions for railroads to be constructed, and against granting the privilege of continuing or extending "the present evil system of packing human beings in the street cars," are coming in in increasing numbers day by day. Chief among these contentions, as usual, is the Broadway Railroad Bill. Property holders along this thoroughfare send in a mass of petitions for and against the bill, which indicate a pretty decided difference of opinion. Those opposing the bill have taken care to be well represented here. Ex-Judges Hilton and Daane appear in behalf of property-holders to oppose the directors of the Harlem Road. The parties were present at a meeting of the Senate Committee yesterday afternoon for a hearing, but owing to the absence of a member of the committee, and for other reasons, the hearing was postponed until Tuesday of next week. An effort was made this morning, by Mr. Perry, of Brooklyn, to move forward the New-York City Cross-town Railroad Bill, providing for laying down a track in Chambers and other streets. The point was simply to secure an early consideration of the measure. The sensitiveness of the House upon the question at once became manifest. The yeas and nays were demanded upon this, in itself, apparently unimportant question; and the motion was lost by a vote of sixty-nine to forty-six, a two-thirds vote being required.

The question of paying the interest due on State bonds to foreign holders in gold came up in the Senate to-day as special order. It was debated at length on the same general grounds as when debated before in the same body a few days since, as noticed in my letter. A new point was made to-day in reference to the terms in which the bonds were given. The bonds read, "In the lawful money of the United States." Senator Fields would have this mean lawful currency when the bonds were given. Senator Havens inquired whether any decision of the court giving that interpretation to a bond could be found, and cited cases showing that the other interpretation—lawful money when *the bond is to be paid*—is the true interpretation as held in Europe and this country. Senator Fields then took the ground that the cases cited were not applicable, because the transactions were between persons of the same country. Senator Humphrey took the ground that the State had no voice in deciding what lawful money should be, and when the United States decided that question, the decision became a part of the contract expressed in the bond. Hence, he opposed paying interest in gold. Senator Munday believed that a strict rendering of the exceptions contained in the act of Congress making greenbacks a legal tender, would accept the payment of interest on the State debt. As the interest on the public debt of the United States was payable in gold, so, he would conclude by analogy, is the public debt of a State.

The yeas and noes were then taken, with the result of 17 nays against 9 yeas. The resolution was then passed in the following form:

Whereas, All the stocks issued by this State were made payable and negotiable in this State: therefore,

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur,) That no distinction should be made between the foreign and domestic holders of such bonds as to the currency in which the principal and interest shall be paid.

The vote on above was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ames, Angel, Bell, Cole, Cook, Cornell, Havens, Hoyt, Hobbs, Humphrey, Jaliand, Laimbeer, Murphy, Smith, Strong, White, Williams—18.

Nays—Messrs. Aliaben, Christie, Cozans, Fields, Folger, Munger, Niven, Shafer—8.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 10.

A large number of petitions and remonstrances for and against the Broadway railroad, and against overcrowding street cars and stages were presented.

BILLS NOTICED.

To incorporate the New-York Musical Protective Union.

To tax dividends of corporations paid to residents in Massachusetts.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Providing for the voluntary consolidation of railroad corporations.

Amending the charter of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporating the Williamsburgh Dime Savings Bank.

Relative to the tenure of office of the militia.

Dividing the Seventh Judicial District of the City of New-York.

Requiring corporations to produce their books of accounts when required by Courts of this State.

The resolution in favor of paying the interest falling due on State Stocks in paper money instead of coin was called and debated at length.

After a long debate the question was taken on the amendment to pay the accruing interest to foreign bondholders in coin, and it was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Aliaben, Christie, Cozans, Fields, Folger, Munger, Murphy, Niven, Shafer.

Noes—Messrs. Allen, Ames, Angel, Bell, Cole, Cook, Cornell, Havens, Hoyt, Hobbs, Humphrey, Jaliand, Laimbeer, Smith, Strong, White, Williams.

Total—Ayes, 9; Noes, 17.

The original resolution was then adopted by a vote of 18 yeas to 8 nays. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 10.

The following bills were advanced to a third reading:

Appropriating $30,000 for a monument to the memory of the New-York volunteers who fell at Gettysburgh.

Appropriating $10,000 for the improvement of Beaver River. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Burns introduced a bill requiring all the City Railroads in New-York to make monthly statements of gross receipts to the City Comptroller, and pay ten per cent. thereof over to the City Treasurer; also, to keep in repair the pavement from curb to curb of all streets, upon which their tracks are laid.

Mr. Ryan asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution urging the President to recall Gen. McClellan to active service.

Mr. Ahearn objected.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of the Militia Bill. Adjourned.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Letter of Declination from Secretary Chase.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, March 10, 1864.

The following letter has been received here by a prominent State Senator:

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1864.

My Dear Sir.—In reply to a friendly letter from you, I wrote you briefly not long ago about the wishes expressed by many that my name might be favorably regarded by the people in their next choice of a President, and closed by saying that, should our friends in Ohio manifest a preference for another, I should accept their decision with the ready acquiescence due from one who has been already trusted and honored by them beyond merit or expectation.

The recent action of the Union members of our Legislature indicates such a preference. It becomes my duty, therefore, and I count it more a privilege than a duty, to ask that no further consideration be given to my name.

It was never more important than now that all our efforts and all our energies should be devoted to the suppression of the rebellion, and to the restoration of order and prosperity, on solid and sure foundations of union, freedom and impartial justice, and I earnestly urge all with whom my counsels may have weight to allow nothing to divide them while this great work, in comparison with which persons and even parties are nothing, remains unaccomplished.

Cordially your friend, S. P. CHASE.

Hon. James C. Hall, Senate Chamber, Columbus, Ohio.

THE CHESAPEAKE CASE.

Release of the Prisoners from Custody.

St. John, N. B., Thursday, March 10.

Mr. Justice Ritchie this morning gave judgment on the proceedings in the case of the *Chesapeake* prisoners brought before him by writ of habeas corpus. The Judge went very fully into the matter, occupying about two hours in the delivery. He ordered the release of the prisoners on the following grounds:

First—Because there was no proper requisition on the authority of the United States for their rendition, without which all subsequent proceedings were of no legal effect.

Second—Because the offence alleged is piracy against the law of nations; and it being admitted that the persons charged were never in the United States after the commission of the act on the high seas complained of as constituting the offence, the parties are justifiable in that Province, and it is not there, here such an offence under the treaty, committed within the jurisdiction of the United States of America as would entitle the United States Government to require their being delivered up.

Third—Because as at present advised he (the Judge) thought that if it was an offence for which the prisoners, if a proper case had been made out against them, should be given up, Mr. Gilbert had no jurisdiction either as a Police Magistrate or as a Justice of the Peace, to take cognizance of the matter; but that the proceedings under the Governor's warrant should have been before an officer having jurisdiction over the offence of piracy.

Fourth—Because, if Mr. Gilbert had such jurisdiction, the warrant he issued for the commitment of the prisoners, under which they are now detained, is bad on its face and insufficient in law to warrant their detention.

Movements of Gen. Sigel.

WHEELING, Thursday, March 10.

Maj.-Gen. Sigel arrived here this morning. He has assumed command of the Department of West Virginia. His headquarters are at Cumberland, Md.

The United Operations of the City and County Treasury.

THIRTY MILLIONS THE FIGURES!

Probably very few persons are aware of the fact that the united operations of our City and County Treasuries, amount in the course of a year to about *thirty millions of dollars*. All the warrants upon the two treasuries are drawn and signed by the Comptroller, and countersigned by the Mayor, and in addition the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors countersigns those on County account, and the Clerk of the Common Council countersigns those on City account. The two treasuries, although distinct in name, are one in fact, the City Chamberlain being, *ex-officio*, the County Treasurer. Last year's operations of the two treasuries (payments therefrom) is exhibited in the following table:

CITY—1863.

Appropriations	$7,231,432 61
Trust and special accounts	4,345,055 37
Redemption of Bonds	3,396,900 00—$14,886,387 98

COUNTY—1863.

Appropriations, including police, quota of State taxes and erection of New Court-house and Harlem Bridge	$5,679,636 88
Payment of Loans and interest thereon	3,237,152 74
From Substitute and Relief, Soldiers' Bounty and Riot Damages' Funds	2,168,929 90
Excise license fees received and paid out	7,920 00— 11,092,739 49

CITY—1863—SINKING FUNDS.

*Redemption account	$2,380,427 49
†Interest account	1,259,985 17— 3,648,415 66
Total	$29,619,542 98

* Mostly invested in City stocks and bonds.

† This account had a surplus of $356,000, for which a warrant was drawn on the order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the amount was carried over to the "General Fund" account.

The Calico Ball.—The arrangements for the Calico Ball are nearly completed. It is to take place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Friday night of this week. The object is to aid the families of our soldiers. Everything is being done to make it a grand affair, and there is no doubt that it will be successful in every respect.

Chamber of Commerce.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-day, at 1 o'clock, to take action regarding the death of *M. le Paste.*

RELIEF FOR EAST TENNESSEE.

Speeches by Gen. Strong, Gen. Hiram Walbridge and Hon. N. G. Taylor.

Last evening Cooper Institute was well filled with an appreciative audience, to hear the lecture of Hon. N. G. TAYLOR, late representative of East Tennessee.

Brig.-Gen. STRONG called the meeting to order,—said they had expected Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE to preside, but that his official duties would not allow: he therefore proposed for President of the meeting Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, who was unanimously elected. On being introduced, Gen. WALBRIDGE spoke of the present condition of East Tennessee, the causes which produced it, and the hope they still entertain of soon again occupying their once proud position in the galaxy of States. He gave a short history of that portion of the country from 1744 to the present time—spoke of their inherent love of liberty, of the terrible conscription to which they had been subjected by the Confederates, and that, knowing how fully they were in favor of the Union, they had been subjected to the most fearful tyranny, but that they had not and could not be subdued or put down. He also spoke of the great importance in which this portion has been held as a strategic point for military operations. He then introduced Hon. N. G. TAYLOR, one who, wherever the honor, interest and renown, not only of Tennessee, but of the Union was concerned, was always found an able, eloquent and gified advocate.

Mr. TAYLOR, on being introduced, said he was present at the solicitation of numerous citizens to speak of the condition of his portion of the country. He regretted that he could not tell of its prosperity, tranquility and peace, but the desolating results of war had placed it in a far different position. He spoke of the beauty and fertility of the country, said its people had offended their Southern brethren, that many of the rebels hated the section of East Tennessee with a vindictiveness which left its mark upon its valleys and homes; but they had the satisfaction of knowing that this hatred was caused by their adherence to the Union and the Government of their fathers. (Applause.) That if those alone who made this war should suffer from it, East Tennessee would have been free, but it was not so. The storm had passed over it and left them nothing but their poverty, their pride and their patriotism. [Applause.] He spoke of the time when the hero of the Hermitage had lifted his hand to Heaven and swore by the Eternal that the Union must and should be preserved, and said that then the voice of East Tennessee had been unanimous in his support, and its best sons stood ready to prove their truth. That previous to their election for representatives, the candidates fully discussed before the people the question of Union or disunion, and that at the election in February, 1861, the State gave a majority for the Union of 6,400, of which East Tennessee contributed about 3,400. That on the 19th of April, 1861, a letter was written and signed by many prominent men urging the people to stand firm for the Union, but that very night these same men had upon the steps of the Capitol at Nashville renounced their Union sentiments and gone over to the Confederates. In the election in June, Western and Middle Tennessee voted for secession by a majority which he could not and did not believe ever existed, but that East Tennessee, true to its patriotism, its truth and itself, gave a great majority for the Union. [Applause.] That, after a time, the Confederate Congress ordered a conscription from all the men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, but that the young men had sworn never to fight in this war unless it was under the Stars and Stripes, under which their fathers had fought, and that when they were ordered to report to the Confederate authorities, they hid good-by to their wives, fathers, mothers and sisters, and ran away to climb the trackless mountains at night and hide in their deepest gorges during the day; pass armed sentinels on their knees at the darkest hour, and thus escaped; that prominent citizens were dragged from their homes and without trial thrust into loathsome dungeons, there to die, and many to die from actual starvation. He spoke of SAMUEL PICKENS, who had frequently represented his district in Congress, an excellent and most popular man, who was taken to a prison in Tuscaloosa and there left to pine away and die. He vividly described the horrors of the Southern prisons, and gave instances of the fearful suffering of many Union men in them. He spoke bitterly of the Southern authorities employing savages to hunt down their young men, but said that at last a new sound was heard, the sound of men marching across the mountains, and BURNSIDE's hosts appeared to set them free. [Great applause.] Then the young men sprang from their hiding places, and flocked around the old Stars and Stripes. He spoke of the rebels retreat—of how they drove from them their cows and horses, and all the live-stock they could find; and in every way injured and despoiled the property of every Union man, even to seizing the wearing apparel of the women and children, and leaving them to meet the Winter barefooted and almost naked. Such, said he, have been the trials of East Tennessee. She has suffered everything but death, but thank God she has through all remained true to the Union [applause,] and at last, to-day the flag of the free again floats over the greater part of the land, and there please God it always will remain. He closed with a touching appeal to the North not to leave them now to suffering and starvation, said that they had been robbed of nearly everything, while north of Mason and Dixon's line, the war had been scarcely felt, but that on the contrary, business had, if anything, been even better, and that if we now would divide our wealth with our suffering brethren, who are not asking it as beggars, but in justice, their gratitude would follow us ever, and ween life should close, this reflection that we had extended our aid and sympathy to them would be most pleasant. His speech was listened to with great attention, and frequently interrupted by applause. At its close Gen. STRONG offered the resolution that the gentleman, who had this meeting in charge, be instructed to take steps to make a suitable response to the appeal of Hon. N. G. TAYLOR. A letter was read from Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE, regretting that an official engagement would prevent his attending the commencement of the meeting, but that he would endeavor to be with them during the evening. He did not, however, arrive.

Lecture by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on "Our Message to Great Britain."

This discourse came off last night at the Academy of Music, before a good audience. The lecturer was introduced by Mr. SWORDS, President of the Mercantile Library Association, who announced that the lecture was for the benefit of that institution.

Mr. BEECHER, in announcing his subject, remarked that it might be asked why we should send a message to Great Britain. The reason was that she misunderstood the position of matters in this country, and that we, who are upon the spot, can see more clearly regarding them than herself. Hitherto nations have conversed through their Governments in the equivocal language of diplomacy, but that hanceforth through the general education of the masses, the people themselves will conduct, in a large degree, the intercourse. In past times confined to the diplomatic few. It was a question whether LOUIS NAPOLEON would have undertaken the expedition to Mexico, had he understood the sentiment of the twenty million people of these Northern States. It may be asked, if we send a message abroad, why send it especially to England? Simply because she is nearer and dearer than all others. We know her faults—proud, haughty, arrogant, unspeakably provoking—but blood is thicker than water, they are one kith and kin there, and we naturally regard their opinion. They, perhaps, entertain the same feeling toward us, though the speaker did not think they carried much for anybody's opinion. It was the joint mission of the two nations to spread Christianity and civilization throughout the world, and as such they should ever move hand in hand. They are now undergoing the same struggle as ourselves, though in a different form, the conflict of democracy with aristocracy. The same was proceeding in Italy and France. When our Government was founded, the South promised to be the more democratic of the two sections. New-Englanders prided themselves on their blood and their old names, while the Southern States were not settled eminently by gentlemen, nor has that pleasing description of biped much increased there as the country matured. So long, however, as laborers continued to be property, the South approached more and more toward aristocracy, and a select class has possessed all power as much as in Great Britain itself. In the North, all tendencies are toward equalization. These parallels, which would have run peaceably together, had the two sections been separate nations, conflicted while under one Government. It lie in the nature of democracy to breed power through its labor and refonroes, but not to wield it. This latter lies in the nature of aristocracy.

In speaking of public men, the lecturer asserted that we had not yet had the "coming man." We have had respectable men in both Cabinet and army, but none as yet who have stood head and shoulders above the masses. The South was at first victorious, but the North will be ultimately successful through her power of endorance, certainly not through her brains. The Chief Magistrates of the two sections are illustrative in their persons of their respective Governments. DAVIS, sprawled by aristocracy, was reared in aristocratic ideas. He has a quick eye, is shrewd and cunning, but not wise. The difference between cunning and wisdom is as wide as the gulf between Abraham's bosom and the man that looked at it. Who cannot see that the policy of this DAVIS, though sharp and cunning, has been, in a comprehensive sense, a gigantic blunder? Mr. LINCOLN, not at all superior to the mass in intellect, with manners uncultured below the common level of American farmers, never wise in selecting men, too kind, also, to throw away tools that proved unserviceable, has, after three years of governing, at last distanced DAVIS. Shrewdness and cunning are nimble-footed at first, but fall behind simple honesty in the long run. Mr. LINCOLN, the homely President of a homely people, has shown that good government requires but two things—good common sense and uncommon honesty. A woman that knows how to bring up six boys well can govern a nation.

The lecturer gave sundry capital hits at England as a peace nation, now that she finds war too expensive in men and money. She confines her operations at present to snalling weak Japanese towns. That costs little. She has become a peace nation and a conscientious nation. She is poised at our fratricidal war.

Is alluding to the enormous debt of $2,000,000,000, which we shall owe by the 1st July next—money which we have not invested, but shot away, sunk and lost—the lecturer considered the sum cheap to buy off the devil with, and to abolish human Slavery. It was sad to think, too, of the 100,000 slain, lost to the nation; but emigration is rapidly filling up the gaps in our ranks. The drain of soldiers upon us is insensible, as may be everywhere felt, by observing the myriads of young men in every Northern city.

Mr. BEECHER then descanted on the increased production now taking place, and demanded by the universal prosperity. He was opposed, he said, to a tariff on philosophical principles, but acknowledged its present necessity in stimulating our own manufactures. The high tariff, now in use, was begotten by the unfriendly manifestations of France and England, who played false in both North and South.

Mr. BEECHER enlarged also on the universal increase of education, refinement and religion, which was becoming more and more a religion of conscience. We had seen a nation used to violate its conscience, a slaveholding nation unwilling to forsake its sin. Now, however, as the interests of business no longer fostered Slavery, conscience has taken a powerful breathing spell.

An allusion to JOHN BRIGHT, as the noblest of Englishmen, received tumultuous applause.

In remarking upon the falsehoods of the London *Times* regarding us, the speaker alluded to the Sunday papers of this City, who spoke in the same strain. He, however, forgave them, because they lie, and know that they lie.

He spoke of the beneficent effect of our Homestead Law, of the minute division of land in France to one and three acres to each farmer, and to the contrary process in England, where land was being centred in the hands of a few, leaving the mass of the English laboring class landless.

The speaker concluded with an assertion that Slavery is by no means dead, as is supposed, and can only be crushed by an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing it forever.

THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The New-Jersey Railroad depot, at Jersey City, has for several evenings past been the scene of disturbances, which are growing more violent with every repetition. To protect themselves, as is alleged from fraud, whether by their own agents or passengers, does not appear, the company has revived and made more stringent than ever an absurd regulation, requiring all travellers commuters included, to show their tickets as they enter or leave the depot at Jersey City. There are but two or three gates through which individuals desiring to take the cars or the ferry-boat, as the case may be, are permitted to pass, and the restriction which the regulation alluded to puts upon their movements, for from four to seven hundred passengers are frequently gathered there at one time, inevitably gives rise to the greatest confusion. On several occasions the passengers have become so irritated at the vexatious delay, and the serious inconvenience to which they are subjected that they have attempted to clear a passage for themselves, and the demonstrations finally became so violent that the company was obliged to call in the services of a number of policemen, who are now regularly stationed in the depot to assist in the enforcement of the obnoxious regulations. One or two arrests have been made, but without any perceptible effect in mollifying the multitude, and it is impossible to tell in what the unpleasant excitement may end. Thus far, apparently, the only gainers by the movement are the railroad company and the pickpockets; for the former are getting the ill-will of those who are obliged to patronize them, as rapidly as they could possibly desire it, and the light-fingered gentry reap substantial harvests daily, from the pockets of the excited crowd. In several instances, lately, gentlemen have not only lost their tempers in the excitement, but their pocket-books as well, containing sums between fifty and one hundred dollars.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad. It made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Soldiers in Camp or on the Field, exposed to changes of the weather, should have a box of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" in the pocket, in readiness upon the first appearance of a Cold, Cough or Sore Throat, which they are sure to relieve.

The Club Coffee.

This STANDARD Coffee is prepared from the best Old Java, by the N. Y. COFFEE CLUB, No. 173 Greenwich-st. Every package has the trade mark of the Club. A liberal discount to the Trade.

The Household Coffee.

This is one of the favorite brands of the CLUB COFFEE. It is prepared from the best Old Java, by the N. Y. Coffee Club, No. 173 Greenwich-st. Price 21 cents. Discount off to the Trade.

The London Club Coffee.

This is the leading brand of the CLUB COFFEES, and is prepared from the best Old Java, by the N. Y. Coffee Club, No. 173 Greenwich-st. Price 26 cents. Discount off to the Trade.

If Life and Health can be estimated by dollars and cents, Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is worth its weight in gold. It relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

The Dentists of Boston recommend BURNETT'S TOOTH WASH. It is very much superior to powders. A few drops upon a brush will cleanse the mouth thoroughly.

Sold by all druggists.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,

the standard preparation for the hair. Warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Prevents the hair from falling out, makes harsh hair soft and silky, is as easily used as any hair dressing, and entirely overcomes effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,

Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, New-York.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 314 Pearl-st., New-York.

Steinway & Sons—
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,

Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 488 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A., have given special honorary commandation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor, Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Caution.

TO THE DRUG TRADE AND FANCY DEALERS.
THE NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS
PIRATED.
PROSECUTIONS COMMENCED.

In vindication of their own rights and for the protection of the public, the undersigned have resolved to invoke the aid of the law in all cases in which their celebrated Perfume, "The Night Blooming Cereus," is or may be counterfeited or simulated. An injunction has already been obtained from the Supreme Court against certain jobbing houses of this city prohibiting them from selling a preparation purporting to be the Night Blooming Cereus, made by D. & G. A. Wright, of Philadelphia. A prosecution has been commenced in Philadelphia, and others will be instituted here forthwith. The law of this State, on the subject, is simple and to the point. It constitutes the copying or counterfeiting of trade-marks a criminal offence, as also the sale of the articles which bear the fraudulent symbols. This law will be enforced to the utmost by the subscribers against all who trench upon their rights, as well manufacturers and proprietors of the Night Blooming Cereus for the Handkerchief.

This rare perfume, it is admitted, cannot be successfully imitated. The secret of its preparation is confined to the firm who manufacture and own it. Labels, however, are more easily copied than subtle chemical combinations, and it is therefore intended that the *enterprise* of the individuals who hope to cheat the public by mock externals, shall be promptly suppressed by the strong hand of Justice. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Second Hand Safes for sale.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines.
NO. 505 BROADWAY.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—the oldest and most approved strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.
J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, ARISING FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.—New and reliable treatment; valuable essays sent by mail free of charge. Address Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Box No. 1,621, Philadelphia.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No 207 Centre-st., and sold by druggists generally. Price 50 cents a box.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Thursday, March 10, at Greenwich, Conn., JOHN P. ANDERSON, aged 62 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Isaac and Nehemiah P. Anderson, are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, from Greenwich, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave 27th-st. depot for Greenwich at 9:30 and 11:30 A. M.

ARCHIBALD.—On Fourth day, 9th of Third month, MARY D. VAIL, wife of John Archibald.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Seventh day, (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, College-av., between Concord and Garden sts., Mott Haven, Westchester County. Conveyance by 3d-av. cars.

BEACH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 9, CAROLINE A. BEACH, eldest daughter of the late Aaron Beach, of Newark, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, Edward P. Beach, No. 33 2d-place, South Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COE.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, March 10, ELIZABETH COE, wife of Rev. Noah Coe, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of her sons, Frederick A. Coe, Esq., and Rev. Samuel G. Coe, and of her son-in-law, Rev. O. Goodrich, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Dwight st., New-Haven, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

CULLEN.—On Thursday, March 3, on his way from St. Louis, Mo, JOHN G. CULLEN, eldest son of Edward F. and Mary Ann Cullen.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from Broadway, corner of 75th-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CUTLER.—On Wednesday, March 9, at Orange, N. J., Lieut. GEO. W. CUTLER, of the First Missouri Light Artillery, aged 30 years.

Funeral service will be attended at the residence of his brother-in-law, L. P. Stone, Llewellyn Park, Orange, on Friday, the 11th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M.

FERGUSON.—Mr. JAMES FERGUSON, of Glasgow, Scotland, in the 36th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 44th-av., Brooklyn, at 2½ o'clock this day, (Friday,) the 11th inst.

GOLDSA.—At Morrisania, Westchester County, on Wednesday evening, March 9, MARGARET M., wife of John Golder, Esq., in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral services this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence. Railroad-av.

HALL.—On Wednesday, March 9, of consumption, SUSAN ANN, wife of Wm. J. Hall, and only daughter of James Wright, in the 25th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 228 West 43d-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MESSAW.—At his late residence, No. 175 West 21st-st., on Wednesday, March 9, ALONZO MESHAW, aged 26 years, 10 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

NOYES.—At Utica, on Friday, March 4, Mrs. MARTHA CURTIS, widow of the late George Noyes, and mother of William Curtis Noyes, of this City, in the 77th year of her age.

RICE.—At Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 21, Rev. NATHAN RICE, of the New-York Conference, aged 71 years.

SMITH.—On Wednesday evening, March 9, SAMUEL DE WITT SMITH, eldest son of Sidney T. Smith, in the 20th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

STERLING.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 9, WILLIE H., only son of William H. and Susan Sterling, aged 7 years and 5 months.

Funeral service at the residence of his parents, No. 73 East 31st-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

TYLER.—At the Everett House, in this City, on Wednesday evening, March 9, after a short illness, EMILY Lee, wife of Brig.-Gen. Daniel Tyler, U. S. Vols.

Her remains will be taken to Norwich, Conn., for interment.

WELSH.—At his residence, on Wednesday, March 9, JAMES WASHINGTON WELSH, only son of Charles and Senbreta Welsh, aged 2 years, 9 months and 10 days.

Funeral took place on the 10th, from his late residence, No. 9 Patchen-place

☞ Troy and Albany papers please copy

WETMORE.—At Birmingham, Conn., on Thursday, March 10, MARY, wife of G. M. Wetmore, Esq.

Her funeral will take place at her late residence in Stratford, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 14.

DEATHS OF AMERICANS IN CHINA.

H. Wiley, of New-York City, was killed in an engagement near Qunican and Shaeghai, Nov. 29, 1863.
Montgomery D. Parker, of Boston, Mass., died at Hankow, Dec. 6.
Henry Smith, died at Hong Kong, Dec. 25.
Wm. Shearman, of South Dartmouth, Mass., died at Shanghai, Jan. 3.
G. Price, at Shanghai, Dec. 20.
D. Yeang, at Shanghai, Nov. 20.
B. Smith, at Shanghai, Dec. 26.
Hy. Jones, at Shanghai, Dec. 27.
Rich. Tucker, at Shanghai, Oct. 31.
Chas. Lyons, at Shanghai, Dec. 31.
Wm. Walker, at Shanghai, Dec. 7.
Reid Hall, at Shanghai, about Dec. 1.
Samuel Webster, at Shanghai, Nov. 18.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 215.—March 10, 1864.
43, 55, 58, 12, 32, 66, 3, 25, 71, 73, 17, 48.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 216.—March 10, 1864.
72, 45, 78, 53, 41, 23, 74, 37, 49, 4, 54, 30, 64.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 119—March 10, 1864.
40, 74, 11, 23, 73, 3, 59, 18, 27, 17, 24, 50.
CLASS 120—March 10, 1864.
35, 75, 26, 58, 29, 52, 77, 19, 27, 14, 23, 12, 37.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE.
Harlem, 126th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., New-York, Feb. 5, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. I therefore with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
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NEW-YORK, March 20, 1862.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him as great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

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FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TREASURER OF the Fire Department, with much pleasure, acknowledges the receipt of $5,821, by the hands of Alcert J. Delatour, Esq., Treasurer of the Firemen's Ball Committee, being the net proceeds of the thirty-fifth annual ball, given at the Academy of Music, Jan. 25, 1864, in aid of the charitable fund of the Department.
JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.

It has again become the pleasing duty of the Treasurer to express his acknowledgments, as well as to proffer his hearty congratulations, to the friends and members of the Department, for the success that has attended the efforts of the Ball Committee to realize a substantial benefit to the Widow and Orphan Fund of our institution.

The Treasurer, in behalf of the Department, tenders his sincere thanks to the Committee, for their unwearying assiduity and excellent management in presenting for the patronage of our fellow-citizens one of the most brilliant entertainments in the festivities of the past season, the result of which is most gratifying to the friends and members of the Department, and to our fellow-citizens who so generously aided the efforts of the Committee, we tender our warmest acknowledgements. The increased numbers of the members of the Fire Department, consequent upon the rapid growth of our City, has materially augmented the claims upon our charity. The voluntary sacrifice of health, comfort, and often even of life itself, involved in the performance of a fireman's duties, and the casualties of war—for no other organization has so liberally contributed to the ranks of the army and navy, to sustain our glorious Union, as the Fire Department of the City of New-York—largely contributs to fill the pages of affliction and distress; to alleviate which, every officer connected with the management of the fund cheerfully and gratuitously bestows his time and services. We cannot but feel a just feeling of pride to a charity that is not restricted within the limits of sect or creed; which is not bestowed on vice or infamy, but encircles in its embrace relief to the indigent and distressed widows and orphans, who have no ordinary claims, but such as arise from the services and sacrifices of their deceased husbands or parents, rendered in defence of the homes and firesides of our fellow-citizens. It affords us much consolation that our appeal in the cause of suffering humanity has met with a response that will enable us for a time to afford relief to those who, through misfortune, claim our care and sympathy. These persons are among the most exemplary and worthy members of society, many of whom are far advanced in the vale of years. The charities of the department, dispensed among these estimable individuals, could not be appropriated to more deserving objects; many of them have not only been blest with the comforts, but have been surrounded with the luxuries of life, and the strange vicissitudes of fortune which have marked their peculiar lot in life, is calculated to awaken the sympathy of every heart not steeled against its sublime influence. The benevolence of our institution. Invested with attributes of so pure and lofty a character, reflects unfading lustre upon the names of those excellent men who first established this Fund—a precious and rich blessing conferred upon the widow and orphan. How deeply should each member of the department be impressed with the sacred and important interests which are involved in the active and social position of the department! how deeply bleeded with the conduct of its members is the comfort, hope and happiness of those distressed and unfortunate persons who are dependent upon its benevolence! Considerations of so high a character should induce us to lay aside all other feelings but those which elevate in the estimation of every virtuous member of the community.
New-York, March 9, 1864.

TRANSFER AGENCY PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, (NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Seven per cent. for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, upon the third mortgage bonds of said company, and will be paid by us on and after April 1, prox., to the registered holders thereof. The books for the transfer of such bonds which are ordered closed from March 1 to 16, inclusive, for the election of directors, will remain closed till April 2, proximo.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 12, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and bond holders of this company, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 2d WEDNESDAY of March, A. D. 1864, at 10 A. M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the company at their office in the City of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, March 1, 1864.
NOTICE.—THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY IS prepared to issue seven per cent. Convertible Bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars, for the purpose of completing the road at its eastern terminus. The holders of the Mortgage Bonds of the Long Dock Company have the option, for six months from date, of taking these Bonds in exchange for the Bonds they now hold. Applications may be made at the Treasurer's office in West-st.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OLD RIGGING JUNK FOR THE NAVY.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, the 15th day of March next, for 350,000 pounds of best old rigging junk for the manufacture of oakum, to be delivered free of all expense to the Government, at the U. S. Navy-yard, Brooklyn, as per sample there, within ninety days from the date of the acceptance of proposal.
MAT'S AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Feb 26, 1864.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crusse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.
W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.
PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

$5,000 WANTED ON SECOND MORTGAGE.—The property is a magnificent one, centrally situated: rents (furnished) for $4,000 a year, and is valued at $35,000; $15,000 is now upon it. In one of our best insurance companies. Proposals for a loan as above, for two years (from principals only), stating rate of interest, may be addressed to MONEY, Box No. 2,430 New-York Post-office.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 10, 1864.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Minnesota Mining Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, &c., will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
SAM'L J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, St. Louis, March 1, 1864.
THE CIRCULATING NOTES OF THIS Bank will be redeemed at par by the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
E. D. JONES, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—FOR SALE, AN INTEREST in the manufacturn of an article of hardware, which is sold largely by the hardware, fancy goods and woodenware trade. It is fully secured by letters patent 15 years to run. The demand is unlimited and profits large. The factory is now in running order, with all necessary machinery and tools. One capitalist retires in consequence of ill-health, and will sell his interest of 50 per cent., or a stock company may be formed. The amount of investment required is $12,000 to August, 18 4, or three times the amount may be profitably employed. If desired, to increase or extend the business. Address A. L., Box No. 66 Brooklyn Post-office.

BOOKSTORE FOR SALE TO A CASH CUSTOMER.—The stock, fixtures and good will of a book, music and stationery store, situated on the west side of New-York City, and now doing a good business; has been established over twenty years, and has an unexpired lease of three years, from May 1, 1864; rent moderate; satisfactory reasons for selling; price $4,000. Address B. A., Box No. 2,265 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—FOR FOUR MONTHS FROM THE middle of June—country board for a family of seven adults and two children, at a distance from the City not greater than about an hour. Must be near some depot of railroad or steamboat landing. Address, stating terms and situation, ADULTS, Box No. 161 *Times* Office, New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, TWO OR three gentlemen to unite with the advertiser in a business that can be done to a large amount, exclusively, for cash, and with large profits and less than ordinary mercantile risk. For an interview, address J. MILLS, at the office of this paper.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR AN INTEREST in a foundry and machine-shop on the Delaware, near Philadelphia; one of the best locations in the United States for the construction and repair of steamboats, &c. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 40 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED COAL-YARD—Long lease, good trade, brick stores on front, on favorable terms. Inquire at No. 68 Attorney-st.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM ON second floor, with board, can be had at No. 210 Madison-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

OFFICE OF THE LAFAYETTE FLINT GLASS CO., Corner North 11th and 2d sts., E. D.
BROOKLYN, L. I., March 7, 1864.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Know ye: That ANNAN H. GOUDEN, late Secretary of the Lafayette Flint Glass Works, of the City of Brooklyn, E. D., is no longer connected with the above Company, and no act of his will be indorsed by said Company after this date.
CORNELIUS MAYER, President.
JOHN VAN GALDER, Secretary.

THE FIRM KNOWN AS JOS. A. HOYT & CO., doing business at No. 19 Broad-st., as stock and exchange brokers, is changed to HOYT & FLANDERS.
JOS. A. HOYT,
MARCH 1, 1864. FRED. W. FLANDERS.

MR. CHARLES C. DODGE IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our house as of date Jan. 1, 1864.
PHELPS, DODGE & CO.
March 5, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 42D-AV AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 16th of February.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, March 8, 1864.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., has this day been declared, payable on demand at their Branch Office, No. 39 Broadway, New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York,
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE—PERSONS CONTEMPLATing insuring their lives, and those already insured, should communicate immediately with the undersigned, and obtain information of great importance to them. Address A. ANDREWS, Box No. 5,583 Post-office, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. HANFORD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of the executors, No. 140 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of May next. Dated Oct. 29, 1863.
DANIEL F. WRIGHT,
030-law6mP FERRIS TRIPP. } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John V. Cole, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of L. Richardson, No. 106 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next. Dated Nov. 24, 1863.
JOHN B. COLE,
n25-law6m* LEONARD RICHARDSON. } Executors.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILver, white metal, and all kinds of cases to order. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1864.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 14th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

2,250 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received of such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

600,660 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY-SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

The bacon to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

20,667 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

1,000,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good *unbranded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box, boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the inspector, who will reject all that is the quality of the flour, or in any other respect is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries, when they can begin their deliveries, and how much bread they can deliver daily.

2,500 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white-flint core; samples of package to accompany proposals.

180,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

150,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in suitable barrels.

60,000 pounds first quality white fleet-corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

20,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ½ Souchong, ½ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chopmark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

300,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR; barrels to be sew and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

30,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the whisky-vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the cider-vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 32 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of vinegar offered and the kind of package.

2,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white-oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four streng iron hoops, heads seed iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gaugar end inspector, to be named by the undersigned.

4,000 gallons of RECTIFIED WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white-oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

Bidders for whisky will state whether they can furnish more of the same kind, and at the same price, if so required, during the month of April.

12,000 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good streng barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleansed article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of April, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of April, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of flour, corn meal, beans, peas, hominy, tea, sugar and rye must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labelled, *and not in paper parcels*.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on toe part of the seller their present qual ty and condition, and the immediately preceding inspect on. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Banks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-STREET, NEW-YORK, March 10, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. Tuesday, 15th inst., for the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers within the City of New-York. The soldiers are to be taken from railroad depots and transport ships to the various Government hospitals within the City, and from one hospital to another. A large proportion will require to be carried in ambulances or comfortable spring wagons, and the others in very small proportion, probably, on stretchers. Bidders will state distinctly the average price per man for which each will be transported, whether by ambulances, spring wagon or stretcher, as the Medical Officer in charge of transportation may designate; and no bid will be considered that does not name the price in that way. Stretchers will be furnished by the Government, and the spring wagon by the contractor, subject to the approval of the Medical Director. Offerings should be looked "Proposals for Transporting Sick and Wounded," and addressed
Major STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. A., New-York.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15, 1864.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and bridging of the extension of the road of this company from Hackettstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, (a distance of 23 miles,) until SATURDAY, the 26th day of March next.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications, with blank forms for proposals and approximate estimates of quantities, will be in readiness at this office on and after Saturday, March 12.
J. B. BASSINGER, Chief Engineer.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 6 Beekman-pl., Room No. 8, first floor, near Park Bank.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about three bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 } [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 8, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, 14th inst., for the following articles, viz.:

Buckskins, each.
Saddle Blankets, ₱ pair.
Paint Brushes, 000, 0. Fitches and Sash Tools, ₱ doz.
Sash Brushes, ₱ doz.
Dust Brushes, (painters',) ₱ doz.
Wall Brushes, 10 inch, whitewash, ₱ doz.
Corn Brooms, ₱ doz.
Stable Brooms, rattan, ₱ doz.
Bail Buckets, cedar or pine, ₱ doz.
Gum Buckets, ₱ doz.
Edge Blacking, ₱ gallon.
Borax, best refined, ₱ lb.
Chalk, white, ₱ lb.
Glue, best Irish, ₱ lb.
Hides, raw, green, for covering saddles, packed in tight barrels in pickle, ₱ hide.
Hides, tanned, for covering saddles, packed in tight barrels, in pickle, ₱ hide.
Clinch Nails, 2½ and 2 inch, ₱ lb.
Nuts, ¼, ⅜, 5-16, 7-16, ½, 9-16, ⅝, 11-16, ¾.
Nuts, 1, 1½, 1¼ inch hole, ₱ lb.
Rope, Manila, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1 inch diameter, ₱ lb.
Sheep Skins, for smiths' aprons, each.
Bagging Twine, in 12 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
White Lead, pure, in oil, 25, 50, and 100 lb. kegs, ₱ lb.
White Lead, pure, dry, 5 and 10 lb. papers, ₱ lb.
Venetian Red, English, in oil, 5, 20 and 50 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Venetian Red, English, dry, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Prussian Blue, in oil, 3, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Prussian Blue, dry, 1 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Lamp Black, ½ and 1 lb. papers, ₱ lb.
Yellow Ochre, dry, 5, 10 and 20 lb. papers, ₱ lb.
Chrome Green, dry, 5 and 10 lb. papers, ₱ lb.
Chrome Green, in oil, 3, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Burnt amber, 1, 2 and 5 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Drop black, dry, 1, 2 and 3 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
English vermillion, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
American vermillion, 1 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Brown paint, in oil, 3, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Spanish brown, dry, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Black paint, in oil, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Chrome yellow, dry, 1, 2 and 3 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Camel hair pencils (striping) ₱ doz.
Chamois skins, each.
Putty in kegs, ₱ lb.
Spirits turpentine, ₱ gallon.
Linseed oil, boiled, ₱ gallon.
Linseed oil, raw, ₱ gallon.
Neatsfoot Oil, ₱ gallon.
Coach Varnish, No. 1, ₱ gallon.
Copal Varnish, ₱ gallon.
Japan Varnish, Drying, ₱ gallon.

All the paints in oil, oil and varnish, to be put in tight casks and barrels, and the contents plainly marked on each package. All the articles of the foregoing list to be of the best quality of their kind, and to be well packed and delivered at place of shipment in this City without expense to the United States. Persons offering will please send samples, as far as practicable. Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster Stores," and addressed
Major STEWART VAN VLIET,
Qr. Mr. U. S. A., New-York.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 14th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

125,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *it is samples to be seen at this office.*

125,000 pounds of RICE, in double sacks, containing one hundred pounds each. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by the bidder.

Samples of Rice in boxes of cardboard or tin must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The Rice will be carefully inspected before its delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Banks for Proposals will be furnished at this Office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Col. A. D. C. and C. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, March 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new primary school house in Monroe-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Grand-st., and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD L. CAREY,
THOMAS SHIELDS,
MICHAEL CORLIS,
JAMES MOORE, } Committee.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 2, 1864.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 56 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

COUNTY LOAN
FOR $200,000.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000 OF "RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS" OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, March 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, approved by the Mayor March 7, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively, together with the premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to re

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever: and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 fine illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology: European hospital practice: quacks, recipes and antidotes: the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 123 Broadway, (up stairs,) N. Y., from 10 to 5.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED.—Therefore, let no false delicacy prevent your immediate application to Dr. POWERS, as POWERS' assertion is confirmed with Dr. WARD'S No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, ensure us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, &c., cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send or a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

CAUTION TO LADIES, SINGLE AND MARRIED.—Every woman truly a lady, has an aversion to call in or upon a physician, in respect to complaints peculiar to her sex. Besides the shock to her delicacy in consulting persons, most of whom know nothing of her ailments, she incurs worse than useless expense in buying injurious pills, drops, potions, &c. No lady need call upon the numerous doctors with whom to uselessly spend her means, as "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," price $1, by A. M. Mauriceau, Professor of Diseases of Women, designed especially for the married or those about to be married, points out the mode of treatment to remove obstructions, irregularities, or her other ailments, as mother or wife, with the causes and symptoms, and what best to do. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

Dr A. M. MAURICEAU.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally: Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, renders him peculiarly fitted to undertake in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen at his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition, (revised,) of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234, New-York City. For sale by RICHARDSON & CO., at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and 18 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, however long standing, can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 13½ Liberty-st., New-York, with full instructions, by addressing sing Box 2,259 N. Y. Post-office.

N. B.—Those who prefer a valuable, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by their own sex.

DR. LEWIS' FEMALE MONTHLY TONIC is the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty for removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause. Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Dr LEWIS' valuable, certain and safe method of removing obstructions, suppression, &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicines, can do so at one interview. Ladies from a distance can return the same day. Excellent rooms fitted up in style for accommodation of ladies.

A. LEWIS, M. D., Physician for females,
No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a deliterate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured; no charge made.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females scientifically treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 28th-st., N. Y. Inclose stamp for ladies' circular, and secure quackery. Board and nursing. Thiers' Imperial Monthly Pills for debility, irregularities, etc., is a scientific, safe and certain compound, in accordance with the French codex, and wholly distinct from the noxious trash of midwives and quacks. Price $1 and $5. Relief guaranteed.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCTURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Dwight-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SPERMATORRHŒA CURED FOR FIFTY CENTS.—Send 50 cents and a red stamp to my address, and receive by return mail the receipt. Medicines can be obtained at any drug-store. Also, receipts for any of the private diseases at the same price. By this way you know just what medicines you are taking, and your system is not stuffed with poisons. Address Box No. 861 Schenectady, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Goldan Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE ruined their health by using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. The unfortunate can rely on Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROPS. They contain nothing injurious, and never fail in performing a speedy and permanent cure in all cases of private diseases, no matter how obstinate the case may be. They never have, and never will fail to cure. Can be obtained at No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Eight separate rooms; a private entrance. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

MRS. HAYWARD'S PULMON SYRUP—for catarrh, bronchitis and weak lungs, sold at No. 111 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

MRS. REEVE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN—Cures all complaints of females. Board and pleasant rooms for ladies during confinement, with medical attendance; can be consulted at No. 447 6th-av., corner of 27th-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,867	Suncle	Saturday, March 5.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking,	Saturday, March 12
VIRGINIA	2,978	Grace,	
[illegible]		Mullaren	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..... $96 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons.
On MONDAY, March 14, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

NOTICE.

The steamship GLASGOW of this line will sail as an extra steamer on WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 16. Has splendid accommodations for a few steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA ..... Saturday ..... March 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... Saturday ..... March 19
EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... March 26

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin..... $80 00 Steerage..... $30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London.... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburgh 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Mar. 23.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 26th of March.

Passage money to Nassau..... $45
Passage money to Havana..... 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
JOHN A. POST, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 12, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. S. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on March 26.

THE CANADIAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMER
NOVA SCOTIAN

will sail NEXT SATURDAY, from Portland. Fare from New-York to Derry and Liverpool, $30, $68 and $90 in gold or its equivalent. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money, can purchase Sight Drafts on the National Bank, and certificates for the Washington Line and the Mail Steamers, at lowest rates, from

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on SATURDAY, March 19, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the United States Mail side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, Commander,

will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st.

For freight and passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 181 Broadway.

P. S.—The steamship EVENING STAR, will follow and sail on SATURDAY, April 2, 1864.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine fast sailing A 1 Clyde built steamship ST. GEORGE, Capt. Aiken, is intended to sail on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., from Pier No. 47, North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions:

First Cabin...$75 — Intermediate...$50. Steerage....$35, payable in currency. Apply to
FRANCIS McDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

TO NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
THORN,
J. B. BOLOGA, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS AND HAVANA.—THE United States mail-side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. S. BARON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, March 12, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-class propeller-tug MARY GRANDY, of 328 tons, naglias 34-inch cylinder by 30-inch stroke; also, the MARIA LOVE, of 396 tons, nagina 32-inch cylinder by 30-inch stroke; both vessels nearly new and very fast.

Also, smaller SCREW-TUGS and SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS for sale.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS PROCURED from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. JONES.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, 8TH INST., ON MADISON-av., 41st-st., or 5th-av., a small SABLE CAPE. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 6 Lexington-av.

PERSONAL.

HAMILTON FELAN, OF BELFAST, IRELAND, is earnestly requested to write to his relatives

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Director..... MAX MARETZEK

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, MARCH 11, AT 8.
TWENTY-THIRD SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
FAUST. FAUST.

Margherita..... Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel..... Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust..... Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Valentin..... Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Mephistopheles..... Sig. HANNIBAL BIACHI
Wagner..... Sig. MULLER
Martha..... Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor..... MAX MARETZEK.

THE ENTIRE ARION SOCIETY
have on this occasion kindly offered to sing in the Soldiers' Chorus, thus forming, together with the regular chorus of the company.

THE GREATEST CHORAL FORCE
that has ever been heard in opera.

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) March 12, at 1,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
FAUST.

Margherita..... Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel..... Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust..... Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Valentio..... Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Mephistopheles..... Sig. HANNIBAL BIACHI
Wagner..... Sig. MULLER
Martha..... Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Condoctor..... MAX MARETZEK.

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR. NO RESERVED SEATS.

Tickets may now be had at the regular ticket offices and at all the principal music-stores and hotels.

NOTICE.—Ladies are particularly requested, in order to avoid inconvenience, to purchase their tickets in advance, a great crowd being expected. Three additional ticket offices and entrance doors will be opened.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,
NO. 485 BROADWAY.

L. B. Lent..... Manager

THIS EVENING,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,

beyond question the most graceful and accomplished Equestrienne who has ever visited America, appears in
TWO MAGNIFICENT SCENES,
STICKNEY, THE GREAT SOMERSET RIDER,
in unapproachable feats of Equestrianism.
YOUNG DUCROW in his unparalleled
HURDLE ACT UPON A BUFFALO!

THE EDUCATED SACRED BULL,
DANCING AND TRICK HORSES,
HIGHLY TRAINED PONIES.
AND
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS,

will be introduced in conjunction with
THE GREATEST CIRCUS TROUPE
ever organized, in America, in a series of
BRILLIANT AND EXCITING ACTS,
forming an entertainment which for novelty and variety is entirely unprecedented.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾.

MATINEES FOR FAMILIES,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
commencing at 2½ o'clock.

MISS
MARY GANNON
begs to announce that her
BENEFIT
will take place on
SATURDAY, MARCH 12,
Holcroft's great and ever-popular comedy,
THE ROAD TO RUIN,
will be produced for the occasion, with a
GREAT CAST
and due completeness in
SCENERY AND COSTUMES.
Box-book now open.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK.

FAREWELL CONCERT IN AMERICA.

The last two of these brilliant Musical Entertainments will take place on
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 16, 18, when Mr. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted by
Mme. Varian and Mme. Behrens, Soprani; Mme. Motte, Contralto; Herr Habelmann, Tenor; Carlo Patti, Violinist, and S. Behrens, Conductor.

SATURDAY, March 19, GRAND GALA MATINEE.

Admission, including reserved seats, $1. Seats may be secured for either of the Concerts, commencing Monday, March 14, at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st. Doors open at 7¾. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

Chickering's pianos used in Mr. Gottschalk's concerts.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, March 12, 1864.
SECOND AND LAST TIME OF
30 ANS OU LA VIE D'UN JOUEUR,

Drama in three parts and six tableaux, by M. Decange. In consequence of the length of the play, the curtain will be raised at 7¾. Doors open at 6:50.

Box-office of the theatre at No. 623 Broadway.

MR. W. A. KING'S CONCERT OF SACRED AND MISCELLANEOUS MUSIC, at Irving Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, March 12, at 8 o'clock, assisted by—

MISS MARY E. CONKEY,
(Pupil of Mrs. E. SEGUIN,)
MRS. J. H. BARCLAY,
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON, and
MR. J. R. THOMAS.

MR. KING—PIANOFORTE,

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

For full information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Cincinnati, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. SEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. This train will run with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:5 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 8:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.

One steamboat 200 ft. long by 28 ft. beam, 9 ft. hold.
One steamboat 168 ft. long by 29 ft. beam, 9½ ft. hold.
One steamboat 150 ft. long by 26 ft. beam, 8 ft. hold.
One steamboat 147 ft. long by 25 ft. beam, 10 ft. hold.
One steamboat 130 ft. long by 22½ ft. beam, 7½ ft. hold.
One steamboat 98 ft. long by 20 ft. beam, 6 ft. hold.
Also, several screw tugs. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 BROADWAY.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NORTH LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION
Use only the gas made fresh every day. Office No. 22 Bond-st., C. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..... WM. WHEATLEY
COMMENCES AT 7½.

LAST NIGHT OF ENGLISH OPERA.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 11, 1864, will be presented, for the
BENEFIT
OF
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
Balfe's grand opera, in three acts, entitled
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,
presented for
THIS NIGHT ONLY,
with the following excellent distribution of characters:

Arline..... Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS
Count Arnheim (who has kindly volunteered for this occasion,)..... Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL
Devilshoof..... Mr. E. SEGUIN
Thaddeus..... Mr. W. I. HILL
Florestein..... Mr. BUCK
Buda..... Mrs. HARDY
Queen of the Gypsies..... Mrs. W. I. ARNOLD
Conductor..... HARVEY B. DODWORTH,

MONDAY, March 14,
THE ENCHANTRESS,
in which Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS will appear.
THIS GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA
will be presented with
SPLENDID SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
A GRAND BALLET,
under the direction of Sig. RONZANI, and those popular premier danseusee,
Mlle. WINDEL and Mlle. KRUGA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress..... Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
Stage Manager..... J. H. SELWYN.

THE EXCELLENCE OF PLOT.
THE FINESSE,
with which the scenes are worked out.
THE COMIC NATURE
OF THE SITUATIONS,
AND
THE WIT OF THE DIALOGUE,
have all combined to render the
NEW COMEDY,
adapted expressly for
THE OLYMPIC
by
AUGUSTIN DALY and FRANK WOOD
and entitled
TAMING A BUTTERFLY,
One of the most
ENTERTAINING AND SUCCESSFUL
put on the metropolitan stage
THIS SEASON,
and fully warrants its announcement for
REPETITION EVERY EVENING,
with
Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Frank Drew, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, W. Davidge, J. H. Stoddart, G. H. Clarke, Miss H. Irving, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss J. Walters, Miss A. Harris and Miss F. Prestige.

Doors open at 7; performances commence at 7¾; seats can be secured three days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND CONCERT.

MR. J. N. PATTISON
respectfully announces that his
SECOND GRAND CONCERT.
will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1864,
assisted by the following artists:
MISS LAURA HARRIS,
the highly successful and young prima donna,
SIG. G. LOITI,
SIG. AMODIO,
MR. G. CAMPBELL,
TOGETHER WITH A GRAND ORCHESTRA,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. THEO. THOMAS.

A most attractive and varied programme will be offered.

Admission to Parquet, Balcony and Boxes, $1. May be had at all the principal music-stores.

Family Circle, 50 cents. To be had at the door only.

Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8.

MR. JOHN GILBERT'S
BENEFIT
MONDAY, MARCH 14,
First time this season,
SHERIDAN'S STERLING COMEDY,
THE RIVALS.
Box Book now open.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—BIERSTADT'S PICTURE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS is now on exhibition at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st., DAY and EVENING, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

MR. CROPSEY'S PICTURE,
"CORFE CASTLE,"
Dorsetshire, Southern Coast of England,
On Free Exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY, 749 BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS
WILL TAKE SOME ADDITIONAL PUPILS
between the ages of 9 and 14 to educate with her daughters at Idlewild.
Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Circulars at No. 574 Broadway and at No. 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

NORMAL SCHOOL FOR FEMALES.—THE Board of Education having determined to reorganize the Saturday Normal School for Females, the first session of said school will be held in Ward School-house, No. 47, between 11th-st. and University-place, 15th Ward, on SATURDAY next, the 12th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Committee on Normal Schools will be happy to meet on that occasion such of the female teachers employed in our Ward and Primary schools, as may be desirous of availing themselves of the advantages of the school. Principals of Grammar and Primary Schools are earnestly desired to give notice of the opening of said school, to the female teachers employed in their respective schools and departments.

WILLIAM H. NEILSON,
JAMES W. FARR,
WILSON SMALL,
JOHN PATTEN,
Committee on Normal Schools.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED MALE TEACHER for small public school, near City; salary $500; personal interview required Friday P. M.; English male assistant to select school; salary moderate; one for English, classics, &c., Kentucky; also one for Maths, Ky.; French lady for French and music, as daily teacher, City; superior lady pianist, California; salary liberal; several ladies for English, French and music in schools and families. All teachers who expect to require positions are invited to call at the office of the "American School Inst.," or send for a circular.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 130 Gr

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 10, 1864.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, '81. R.	112¾	1600	Erie R.	113⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Co.	113¾	500	do	113¾
5,000	do	113	500	do	113¾
10,000	do	111	100	do	s30 113
20,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	110¼	400	do	s10 113⅜
6,000	do	110¼	700	do	s10 113⅜
12,500	Treas. 7 3-10 n.		100	do	s15 113⅜
	c. Nts. Oct. & Ap.	113⅜	10000	do	120
4,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Co. ln	100	100	do	s10 120
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74 ... R.	100	500	do	s30 120
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	99⅜	500	do	120¾
14,000	do	99⅛	100	do	s15 120¾
2,000	Ohio St 6s, '70..	105	400	Erie Railway Pref	108¾
4,000	N. C. State 6s...	56⅜	500	do	b30 109
34,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	74	100	Hudson R. R	150
80,000	Ohio & Miss. R.C.	49¾	400	do	150⅛
20,000	do	49⅝	100	do	150¾
20,000	do	49⅝	2200	Harlem R.	147
20,000	do	49⅝	1500	do	146¾
30,000	do	49¾	200	do	s30 146
10,000	do	49¾	200	do	s20 146⅝
10,000	do	48	700	do	b10 146¾
8,000	Erie 1st M. B.	109	100	do	b15 147
6,000	Erie 3d M. Bs	113⅝	100	do	s10 147
40,000	Erie 4th M. Bs	121¾	300	do	147⅛
32,000	Mich. Cen. Sd Con.		500	do	b10 147⅜
	1st M. Sty. F. Bds.	132½	200	Mich. Cen. R.	143
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bs	125⅜	300	do	142⅝
1,000	Chic. & N. W. 1 M.	93⅜	300	do	b15 142⅜
6,000	do	94	800	M. So. & N. I. R.	102
15,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	90	200	do	101⅜
10,000	do	81	350	do	101⅜
3,000	Hn. & St. J. 1st M.	98	500	do	b30 102⅜
5,000	C. & N. W. In. B	100	100	do	s20 102¼
5,000	Tol. & W. 1 M. Ex	104	350	Ill. Cen. F. Stock	130
5,000	Tol. & W. 2 M. Bs.	91	300	Ill. C. R. Scn	136
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	108	1200	do	135
4,000	Miss & Mo. L. G.	70	200	do	135¼
10,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M	105¾	500	do	135⅝
30,000	Ad. G. W. & O. 1st M., Ohio Division.	98⅜	100	do	s30 135⅝
5,000	American Gold	164¾	200	do	b10 135⅞
26	Am. Exc. Bank	112	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	120
43	Bank of Com'rce	109¾	200	do	119¾
18	Man. & Mer. Bank	102	800	do	119⅝
25	Manhattan Gas	245	200	Gal. & Ch. R.	119
1200	Canton Co	61	100	do	b10 119¼
800	do	61⅜	500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	146⅜
100	do	s10 61⅜	500	do	146¾
200	do	s30 61¼	100	Chic. & R. I. & P.	h10 124
100	do	h10 61¼	100	do	123½
100	do	b30 62	300	do	b10 123⅝
90	Del. & H. Ca. Co.	220	500	do	123¾
8	do	220½	200	do	123⅞
50	do	220¼	100	do	b10 122¾
800	Penn. Coal Co	205	200	Chi., Bur. & Q.	142
100	Central Coal Co	66¾	500	do	141
200	do	b15 66⅜	100	do	s10 140
200	do	83	100	do	140½
300	Cum. Coal Pr	80	150	Mil. & Pr. du C. R.	73⅜
100	do	78	150	do	73
100	do	78	100	do	72
50	do	s60 76	200	do	70
1200	do	77	100	do	69
100	do	s10 77	1000	P., F. W. & C.	125
500	do	77¼	200	do	s10 126
100	do	s10 77½	500	do	127
100	do	77½	100	do	127⅛
100	do	b15 78	50	do	b20 127⅜
100	Am. Coal Co	112	500	do	128
200	do	110	650	do	127⅜
800	do	108	100	do	s10 127⅜
100	Quicksil. M. Co.	s10 60	300	do	b30 127⅝
200	do	s15 60	200	do	b30 128
1000	do	60	100	A. & T. H. R.	73
2500	do	b15	200	do	76
200	do	81	200	do	76⅛
1100	do	s30 61	300	do	76¼
1300	do	b10 61½	100	do	b30 77
50	Pacific Mail	s30 235	150	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	81½
1000	do	b10 237	150	do	82
200	do	237	1000	Chic. & N. W. R.	91
1200	do	b10 237½	1200	do	81¾
100	do	b10 238	100	do	s30 61½
200	do	237½	300	do	61¾
10	do	236	150	do	b10 62
100	N. Y. Cen.	137¾	1300	do	62
100	do	b10 137¾	200	do	b10 62¼
100	do	b30 137¾	200	do	b10 62⅜
200	do	137	2200	Chic. & N. W. Pre.	75
200	do	138¾	100	do	77
300	do	136⅝	100	do	77⅜
200	do	b30 137¼	350	Chic. & Alt. Pref	97
200	do	b10 137	600	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	81
100	M. & P. du C. R. 2d P	84	100	do	b10 80¾
800	Tol. & Wab. R.	65⅜	800	do	80⅜
100	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	78	800	do	80
1000	Reading R.	140	300	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr.	64
1500	do	139¾	300	do	63
200	do	s30 139	500	do	63
500	do	s30 139⅛	200	do	81¾
100	do	0 139¾	50	Han. & St. J. R.	30
300	do	s30 139⅝	300	Han. & St. J. R. Prf'd.	60
200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	144	150	Miss. & Mo. R	52
150	Nic. Tran. Co	2	500	Bucks Co. Lead C.	1¾
50	do	2⅜	300	Q'tz Hill G.M. Co.	19¾
200	Wyoming C. Co	101	100	do	s10 19
300	do	100	10000	Mar. Min. Co. 1 M.	79
300	do	99	1000	Mar. Min. Co	40
500	Copake Iron M	12	600	do	39¼
1100	do	12¾	1000	do	39⅜
300	do	12¾	800	Rutland Marble Co.	23
50	do	12⅝	500	do	23⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	110½	100	M. S. & N. I. R	101
5,000	do	110	500	do	101¾
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1-y. C.	99⅜	500	do	101¾
5,000	Mo. State 6s	72⅜	50	Ill. Cen. R. S	136⅜
100	Canton Co	63	300	do	136
500	Cumb. Coal Pr	85	100	do	136¾
200	do	s30 85	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	120
50	do	85¾	200	Cal. & Chic. R.	119¾
400	do	86	200	Cle & Tol. R.	147⅜
100	Quicksil. M. Co	63	100	Chi. & R. I.	124¾
300	do	62¾	100	do	b5 124⅜
200	do	62⅜	300	do	b10 125
100	do	b30 63	100	do	125¾
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	h10 238	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	143
150	do	238	100	do	143¼
50	do	s30 237½	100	Mil. & Pr. du Ch.	73
100	do	237¾	200	do	73
400	do	237	1200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	127
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 137¼	200	do	127⅛
300	do	b30 137¾	200	do	127⅜
2000	Erie R.	121	200	do	s30 126
1400	do	121¾	50	do	s30 126
100	Erie R. Pr	109	100	do	b60 124
200	Hud. R. R	151	100	Tol. & Wab.	65
60	Harlem R.	s30 146	400	A. & T. H. R.	79
100	do	148	500	do	79⅝
2600	Reading R.	140	300	do	79¾
2000	do	139⅜	300	do	80
1000	do	s15 138	800	Chic. & N. W. R.	63⅝
1000	do	b30 140	400	do	64
2000	do	h15 139	100	do	b30 64¼

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b3 137¾	200	P., Ft. W. & Chi	s3 127
100	do	b3 137¾	300	do	s2 127
200	Erie R.	120¾	2300	do	127
1000	do	120⅞	200	do	s5 127¾
1900	do	b3 121	300	do	127¾
1000	do	s3 121⅛	200	Mil. & P. du Ch. R.	70⅞
3400	do	121	600	do	71
400	do	120¾	200	do	72
100	do	c 120¾	200	do	73⅜
600	do	120⅞	300	T. H. & Alt. R. Pr.	92⅜
800	do	s3 120⅞	100	do	93
100	Hud. R. R. ex-d.	b3 151	300	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	80⅜
600	Harlem R.	s3 146¾	550	do	81
200	do	146¾	200	do	81⅜
800	do	h5 147	100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	48
500	do	b3 147	100	Canton Co.	s30 61⅛
800	Reading R.	140⅜	100	do	62⅜
400	do	140⅝	100	do	c 63
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	101⅜	1000	Cumb. Coal Co.	87
800	do	101⅜	200	do	87⅛
200	do	101⅝	600	do	87⅜
100	do	101	200	do	s3 87
200	Ill. Cen. R.	136	500	Cen. Coal Co.	86
200	do	s3 138	200	do	86⅜
300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	119¾	700	Am. Coal Co.	111
200	do	c 120	1900	Quicksilv. M. Co.	63
1200	do	s3 120	600	do	63⅝
200	do	b3 120⅜	500	do	63⅜
200	do	120⅜	600	Qtz. Hill C. M.	19⅜
800	Gal. & C. R.	119	200	Wyoming Vl. Coal Co.	s15 98
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	s3 147¼	300	do	s10 97
200	Chic. & R. I.	123⅜	1200	Mar. Min. Co.	40
800	do	123¾	200	do	40¼
100	do	124¼	300	do	40⅜
100	Chic. & N. W. R.	62	1200	Rut Marble	24
50	do	c 62	1100	Buck Co. L'd Co.	1⅜
200	do	62¼			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

800	Erie R.	121¾	2300	P., Ft. W. & C.	130
1000	do	121¾	500	do	b3 130
100	do	s3 121¾	500	do	s3 130
800	do	b3 121¾	300	do	130¼
100	do	b4 121¾	50	do	129
800	do	131¾	300	do	129¾
100	Hud. R. R ex-d.	b3 151¾	300	do	129⅞
101	Harlem R.	b3 148	500	do	129¾
100	do	148⅛	200	Mil. & P. du C. R.	73¾
500	do	149	200	do	74
100	do	s3 149	200	do	b3 74⅛
200	do	149¾	400	do	74⅜
2400	do	bnw 150	600	Pacific M. S. Co.	237
1200	Reading R.	140	200	Cen. Am. Tran. Co	48
1400	do	140⅛	200	Cen. Coal	91
400	do	140¾	100	do	91⅜
100	do	s10 140	750	Canton Co.	64
50	do	b3 140¾	200	do	64⅜
100	Micb. Cen R.	141¾	200	do	b3 64⅜
500	do	142	500	do	64¾
100	do	b3 142	300	Quicks. M. Co.	64
800	M. S. & N. I. R.	b3 102⅜	400	do	b3 64
500	do	102⅝	500	do	63⅝
300	do	102⅝	100	do	b60 64⅜
200	do	b3 102⅝	100	do	s5 64
100	do	102¾	100	do	b3 63⅞
100	do	b3 102⅝	200	Cum. Coal	b10 89
500	Ill. Cen. R.	137	500	do	89
700	do	b10 137¾	200	do	88⅞
200	Clev. & Pitts.	120	500	do	88
200	do	120¼	200	do	s30 88
300	do	s30 120⅝	500	do	88¼
200	do	s3 120⅜	200	Chic. B. & Q. R.	144
800	Gal. & Chi. R.	119	200	Wyom. Valley Coal Co.	100⅜
100	do	118¾			
300	Clev. & Tol. R.	s10 146¾	200	do	s30 100
200	do	146¾	100	Q. H. C. M. Co	s30 18
200	do	s30 146	500	do	19⅜
450	Chic. & R. I.	125	800	Mar. Min. Co.	42
100	do	124⅞	200	do	42⅛
100	do	b3 125	200	do	b3 42¾
200	do	125¾	700	Buck's Co. Lead	1⅞
700	Chi. & N. W. R.	64	100	Canada Cop. Co.	s3 53⅜
450	do	64⅛	1000	Nashua Copper	1⅞
800	do	b3 64⅜	$10,000	Quicksilv. M. Co. 2d M.	19
1000	Ter. H. & Alt. R.	80		Oil Co. 1st M. B.	93
200	do	b3 80	10,000	do	92¾
800	T. H. & A. R. Pr.	93¾			

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$5,000	Am. Gold	165	100	Miss. & Mo. R.	55⅜
10,000	do	165½	100	Tol. & Wab. R.	65
8,000	do	165⅜	200	Fort Wayne	122⅜
2000	Erie R.	122¾	100	do	s3 122⅜
500	do	b3 122⅝	100	do	s5 122⅜
1300	do	122¾	300	do	s5 122¾
1st	do	s3 122⅜	1000	do	122
1000	do	b3 122⅝	100	do	b3 122¾
100	do	b10 122¾	100	do	s60 122
100	do	122	500	do	122⅜
2100	Harlem R.	148¾	200	Quick. Min. Co.	64
2500	do	149	600	Cumb. Coal	88
1000	do	b5 150	100	do	s3 89
300	do	s nw 150	100	do	89⅛
400	Reading R.	139⅜	200	do	89
800	do	139¾	200	do	s5 89
300	do	139	300	do	89¼

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100	Mich. Cen. R.	142⅝	100	do	s30 87¼
150	do	144	100	Canton Co.	b3 64
200	Mich. So. R.	102¾	500	do	b3 63
100	do	b3 102⅝	600	do	63
100	do	102¾	100	Mariposa M. Co.	42¾
200	Ill. Can. R.	136¾	700	do	43¾
300	do	b3 136¾	1700	do	42¾
50	do	136⅜	550	Central Coal Co.	85¾
100	T. H. & Alt.	b3 80¾	20	do	85
300	T. H. Alt. & Pr.	93¾	100	do	89¾
500	Clev. & Tol. R.	148	100	do	89¾
200	Rock Island R.	125¾	400	Am. Coal Co.	114⅜
100	do	b3 125	200	do	115
100	Northwestern	64⅜	500	do	118
300	do	64¾	1000	Nashua Copper	1¾

THURSDAY, March 10—P. M.

The price of Gold is 3 ₱ cent. lower to-day than on yesterday's excitement. Bills on London were more than correspondingly weaker, and not much done yst for Saturday's mail. The price of Money to the Stock Exchange borrowers is 6 ₱ cent., as the rule of the Street, with exceptions as low as 5 and as high as 7 ₱ cent. There was again signs, to-day, of rether increased activity, though the partial advance in retes brings out a good supply of Money where the collateral is unquestioned.

After the large transactions in Government Stocks for yesterday's steamer—about two millions of dollars—the 5-20s are not so active to-day, and the price a fraction lower, on the disposition among a few holders to reelize at 110, or over. The Treasury Certificates are 99⅜ ₱ cent. The Customs to-day are $200,000, but no export demand for gold.

The Stock Exchange is generally less excited and lower on some of the Mining fancies, (the fluctuations in one or more instances being 10@15 ₱ cent.,) while the railways close up at the Second Board with a good degree of firmness, and were higher than the printed sales on the Street at 4 o'clock, say as follows, compared with Wednesday afternoon:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	166⅜	163¾	Mich. Central	143⅜	142
U. S. 6s, 1861	113	113	Mich. Southern	103¾	102¾
N. Y. Central	138¼	137¼	Mich. Guaranteed	146⅜	145⅜
Erie	121¾	121⅜	Illinois Cen	137⅜	137
Erie Preferred	109¾	109	Pittsburgh	121⅝	120¾
Hudson	152¼	151⅜	Fort Wayne	13 ⅜	127⅜
Pacific Mail	239	237	Rock Island	125⅜	125
Harlem	151	149	Calena	120⅜	119
Canton	64	64⅜	Reading	141⅜	140¾
Treas. Cer., new	99¾	99⅜	Quicksilver	64⅜	63
Toledo	148⅜	147⅜	Cum'land Coal	93	88
Northwest	64⅜	64	Mariposa	40⅜	42¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. We understand the subscriptions to the National Bank, of which Mr. SMYTHE is to be President, emount to $2,500,000:

New-York	115	Bank of N. America	108
Merchants'	107⅞	Hanover	101⅜
Mechanics'	113	Irving	102
America	130	Metropolitan	118⅜
Tradesmen's	112	Shoe and Leather	109
Seventh Ward	140	Continental	102⅜
State of New-York	108	Marine	155
Commerce	108⅜	Commonwealth	102⅜
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	101	New-York County	140
American Exchange	112	Park	133
Cnatham	101⅜	Manuf. & Merchants	101
Bank of the Republic	104	N. Y. Exchange	125

The following bids were made for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 8s	108	Alton & T. Haute firsts	105
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Subs	104	Al. & T. H. 2ds pref	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101¾	Al. & T. H. seconds, ln	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	114	Chi. & N. W.	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con. '76	125	Chi. & N. W. firsts	83¾
Erie firsts, '68	108¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	91
Erie thirds, '83	113¾	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	93
Erie fourths, '80	121	Tol. & Wab. sts	104
Erie fifths, '85	120	Tol. & Wab. seconds	90¾
B. N. Y. & E., '77	107	M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	105⅝
Hud. R. firsts, '69	110	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	112
Hud. R. thirds, '75	147	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	111
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	109	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	108
Har. seconds, '64	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	90
Harlem thirds, '68	103	Clev. & Pitts 1sts	104
Mich. C. '69 & '73	125	Clev. & Pitts 4ths	85
Mich. C. 1sts, '83	133	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	70
Chi. B. & Quin. firsts	123	Chi. & Alt. firsts	105
Mich. S. seconds	105	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	102
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	113	Alt. & G. W.	98
Ill. Central, '75	123½		

It is due to the parties concerned to say that the Gold account opened in one of our National Banks, referred to yesterday in connection with the Gold *Corner* was solicited by the President to promote the business of the Bank, and without inquiry, much less intereal, on his part as to the object of so large an accumulation to the credit of a single Broker.

The *Commercial* makes an error of a whole year in its comparison of the Public Debt, and upon this basis the assertion of an average increase of *two millions* per day, under the present Administration, in place of *thirteen hundred thousand* dollars, since the 4th of March, 1861. After a like fashion the same paper, a few days ago, by repeating some of the Interest Payments on the Public Debt from the 1st of July to the 1st of January next, nearly doubled the sum in Gold actually required to pay this interest. Of course the argument *against* the Public Credit and in *favor* of the high price of Gold talls to the ground in both instances.

The following is a statement of earnings of the Prairie du Chien road for the week ending Feb. 29th:

	1864.	1863.	From Jan. 1 to Feb. 29. 1864.	1863.
Freight	$22,217 05	$11,952 87	$147,741 25	$100,803 31
Passengers	12,821 65	5,247 68	63,515 88	34,443 35
Mails, Rents	948 13	824 68	7,626 96	8,015 29
Total	$35,986 23	$17,425 24	$217,884 08	$143,261 95

The Second National Bank of St. Louis is in successful operation and has opened its New-York account with the Bank of Commerce.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was es follows: Receipts, $1,512,101 05, including for Customs, $290,000; payments, $2,534,714 77; balance, $34,650,284 70.

The earnings of Hudson River Railroad were:

February, 1864	$472,240 00
February, 1863	425,046 78
Increase	$47,193 31

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 10, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 46 bbls. Ashes, 9,907 bbls. Flour, 1,373 bags Corn Meal, 4,147 bushels Wheat, 4,492 bushels Corn, 100 bushels Rye, 3,365 bushels Oats, 5,525 bushels Malt, 6,445 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,793 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots at $8 75@$8 87½, and Pearls at $10 ₱ 100 lbs.

COAL—Is in moderate request at steady prices. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company announce that they are prepared to make contracts, to a limited extent, for the delivery at Rondout, of Lackawanna Coal of the various sizes, during the season of 1864, at the following prices: Furnace Lump, $7; Steamer Lump, $7; Grate, $7 10; Egg, $7 25; Stove, $7 50; Chestnut, $6 40 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs. The conditions of sale will be substantially those adopted in 1863. Answers will be received until the 15th of March, at which time the quantity of Coal which the Company have for sale will be distributed among the parties so applying.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request and held with much firmness. We quote: Java, 43c.@45c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 35½c.@38c.; Rio, 36c.@37½c.; St. Domingo, 33c.@34c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more demand at irregular prices. Strict Middlings 77⅝c.@78½c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,700 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been much depressed to-day, and prices have declined 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. The demand has been quite moderate. Sales since our last 9,400 bbls. including Superfine State and Western at $6 40@$6 65; poor to choice extra State at $6 70@$7 10 chiefly at $6 75@$6 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 15@$7 30 ₱ bbl. Sunerhne State and Western.....$6 40 @$6 65
Extra State..... 6 70 @ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 6 90 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds. 7 15 @ 7 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands 7 35 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee..... 7 25 @ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri.. 7 50 @11 00

Southern Flour continues in fair demand, but at irregular prices; sales since our last, 2,400 bbls., at $7@$7 85 for very poor to good superfine; $7 90@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy to-day; sales 650 bbls. extra, at $6 85@$8 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is more active at $5 45@$6 35 ₱ bbl. Sales, 300 bbls. Corn Meal has been in more demand, at $5 25@$5 40 for Jersey; $6 15@$6 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Total sales 750 bbls. Also, 150 puncheons Brandywine at $28 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet to-day, though prices have receded 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. The export demand has been checked by the sharp reaction in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Sales since our last 47,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 73@$1 75, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 69@$1 72; Old Western, $1 62@$1 64; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 64@$1 65. In store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 62@$1 64, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring $1 60@$1 63; Amber Jersey at $1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand and depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 55,000 bushels, (mainly last evening,) at $1 33⅜@ $1 34, closing heavily at $1 33⅜ for Mixed Western, in store; $1 29@$1 30¾ for new Yellow Jersey and Sentneu. ₱ bushel. Rye rules quiet at $1 26@$1 30. Oats continue dull and heavy. We quote Canada at 89c.@90c.; Western at 90c.@91c., chiefly at 90c.; State at 89c.@90¾c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in moderate request at $1 28@$1 53, as extremes, ₱ bushel; sales 1,700 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 58 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair demand at $1 15@$1 40 for inferior to prime, in large and small lots, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been less sought after, at from 21c.@32c., according to quality; and crop of 1862, at 18c.@21c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Sales, privately and by auction, 1,850 bbls. New-Orleans at 44c.@80c. for Old and New, and a cargo of Cuba Muscovado at 70c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been lightly dealt in, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 25@$3 35 ₱ gallon. Tar at $18@$20 ₱ bbl., and Resin at $35@$43 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in moderate request at buoyant rates, including Crude Whale at $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm $1 63@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 57@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $1 12@$1 18; City Red at 80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon, and $6 25@$6 37½, and $5@$5 25 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, 30c @32c., here; Refined do at 59c.@63c., free, end 48c.@50c. in bond, ₱ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum 1,131 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand at lull and buoyant prices. Sales since our last 7,100 bbls. at $23 75@$23 87½ for New Mess, and $24@24 50 for May and June delivery; $22 25@$22 50 for Mess, last season's packing; $21 75@$22 25 for two year old Mess; $24@$26 50 for Old and New Clear Mess; $21@$23 for Thin Mess; $21@$24 for Western and City Prime Mess, and $22 for Western do., deliverable in March; $17@$20 for Old and New Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been in fair demand at 12c.@14¾c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@10¾c. for Shoulders; 11c.@11¾c. for Rides, in hulk, ₱ lb.; sales 700 packages; and 20,000 lbs. Bacon is in good request, mainly for export, at 11¾c.@13¾c., according to quality ₱ lb.; sales since our last 2,300 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in fair demand, at 9¾c.@10¾c., the latter for choice City ₱ lb. Lard is depressed; sales 1,450 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 13¾c.@14c., the latter an extreme rate, ₱ lb. Beef has been in good request at buoyant rates; sales 1,600 bbls. at $15@$16 50 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$15 for Plain Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $23 50@$25; India Mess $28@$30 ₱ tierce. Sales 780 tcs. Beef Hams, $20@$21 ₱ bbl.; sales 360 bbls. Butter is in fair demand, at 26c.@31c. for poor to choice Western, and 32c.@40c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling more freely at 14½c.@18c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is in moderate request at $7 75@$8 75 for East India, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in good request at advancing prices. Sales since our last 940 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13¾c.@16¾c., and Cuba at 13¾c.@14¾c., 620 boxes Havana, part at 13¾c.@14¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand, at 14¼c.@18c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 240,000 lbs., at 12¾c.@13½c., the latter for Butchers' Association, and 15,000 lbs. Grease at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand and unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bols., at from 88c.@92c., chiefly Western at 90c.@91c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS.—The market has been quiet, and rates have been depressed to-day. For Liverpool—the engagements include 56,000 bushels Wheat, part at 5d., 1,300 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d.@3s.; 1,500 boxes Bacon at 20s.@23s. 6d. by sailing vessel, and 30s. by steamer; 20 tons Oil at 25s.; 150 bbds. Tallow at 17s. 6d. For London—1,200 obls. Flour at 1s. 10½d.; 250 bbls. Pork at 3s.; 80 tcs. Beef at 4s.; and 375 hoxes Bacon at 18s. 9d.@22s. 6d. For Glasgow—1,200 hols. Flour at 2s., by sailing vessel, and, in part, 2s. 3d. by steamer; 100 bxs. Bacon, at 20s. For Cork and orders—a Danish brig, with 10,000 bushels Wheat, at 6s. For Havre—25 casks Ashes, at 45 francs, and 300 tcs. Lard, at 50 francs. For Marseilles—600 bxs. Sugar on private terms; 10 tons Measurement Goods, at 55 francs. For Bordeaux—150 hhds. Tallow on private terms. For Rotterdam—a Dutch brig, with a miscellaneous cargo, at 30s. per ton. For Oporto—A nautral brig with Wheat, at 18c., shipper's bags. Mr. J. P. ELWALL, broker, quotes: "To London—Flour, 1s. 9d. by American, and 2s. by neutral vessels; Wheat, at 6d. by American, and 6¾d. by neutral vessels; heavy goods, at 17s. 6d. by American, and 22s. 6d. by neutral vessels. For Liverpool—Flour, at 1s. 9d. by American, and 2s. by neutrals: Wheat, at 5d.@5¾d. by American, and 6d. by neutrals; heavy goods, at 20s. by American, and 22s. 6d.@25s. by neutrals. For Glasgow—Flour at 2s. by American, and 2s. 3d. by neutrals; Wheat, at 7d. by American, and 7¾d. by neutrals, heavy goods, at 20s. by American, and 22s. 6d. by neutrals. The nominal rate for Grain charters to Cork for orders is 5s. 6

The New-York Times.

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FROM THE SOUTH.

Richmond Comments on the Great Raid.

FURY OF THE REBEL PRESS

THREATS ABOUT THE PRISONERS.

The Amnesty Proclamation Circulating in Richmond.

Rebel Speculations on the Presidential Question.

The following additional extracts from our late Southern files will be found interesting and amusing:

THE PRESS ON THE RAID.

THE LATE RAID OF THE INFERNALS—THEIR PLANS UNVEILED.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 5.

The reader will be startled this morning by the diabolical plans of the Yankee raiders who have just been driven in disappointment and disgrace from the very gates of Richmond. A lucky shot has sent to his long account one of the three leaders of the three bands into which KILPATRICK'S command was divided, and upon his person were found the papers making the important development of their whole plan. It was quite complete in itself, involving the MASSACRE OF THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ENTIRE CABINET, AND THE DESTRUCTION OF RICHMOND—"*the hated city*," as one of the documents styles it. All this was to have followed the releasing of all the Federal prisoners, which was the first achievement cut out for the expedition upon its arrival here. Besides these events, which were to form the finale of the grand expedition, it was especially enjoined that "all *mills must be burned*," and "also everything which can be used by the rebels must be destroyed." Of course that means everything that is to be eaten or worn! It will be seen that it was further ordered that all "*negroes and cattle* we (they) do not need immediately must be *shot rather than left*." The men were required to "keep together and well in hand, and *once in the city, it must be destroyed, and Jeff. Davis and Cabinet killed.*"

The "address," setting forth these objects, and signed by Col. DAHLGREN, on whose body it was found, appeals to the men under his command to engage heartily in the enterprise and taunts contemptuously any who would decline. To any such a man, Col. D. says: "Let him step out, and he may go hence to the arms of his sweetheart, and *read of the brave who have swept through the City of Richmond!*" *A memorandum discovered, imparts the information that none declined to accompany the gallant and chivalrous Colonel.* Not the blandishments of a sweetheart could tempt any of the band of robbers and thieves, to forego the booty and butchery, the robbing and marauding, which would inevitably fall to the lot of the "brave," who swept through the City of Richmond!" *And the press as well as "brave" Dahlgren* concludes his address to his cutthroat followers thus: "*Ask the blessing of the Almighty, and do not fear the enemy!*" *And they came and the Almighty blessed them not, but Dahlgren is dead and gone to answer for his crimes, while several hundred of his partners in the plot, convicted so deliberately, are now in our prisons. They every one richly merit death.*

The whole plot seemed to have gone every as it deserved. There were to have been three bands. One to have entered the city on the north, the other two to have approached it by the river—one on the south bank and the other on the south. We have not the particulars of their march, but it is understood that from a delay caused by a mistake or intentional misleading of them by a negro guide, the column that was to have crossed the river did not do so. The guide was certainly hung for his services! The three columns were to have been led by KILPATRICK, GREGG and DAHLGREN. But as no part of the command crossed the river, the two last named brought their men in one body toward the city by the river road, and were met by the Armory and Hanley battalions Tuesday night and repulsed! And thus concluded the grand plot which was to have achieved results that DAHLGREN assured his men would "write their names on the hearts of their countrymen in letters that can never be erased." Their failure deprives them of any such inscription on the hearts of their countrymen; *but they have in lieu another inscription upon the pages of history which will hand them down to the execration of mankind through all future ages.*

These raiders were to have rioted in blood and destruction in Richmond on *Monday* last. They miscalculated. They did not approach the city till Tuesday noon, and then to make the most ridiculous demonstration that was repulsed by a few men sent out to watch them. Their scheme was most absurd. Did they suppose there was nobody here but women and children? Let it not be said that if they had not failed at one point they would have succeeded at another. There is nothing more absurd than that wisdom which affects to say what would have happened if something had not happened. Who can pretend to say what would have taken place if that which did occur had not have happened at all? The infamous plan of the infernal Yankees was conceived to be frustrated. But while we think and feel thus, let us redouble our energies and our vigilance to guard against the schemes and plots of a foe who has proved himself to be the most unscrupulous, as he is the most brutal and fiendlike, that ever made war on a people.

WHAT IT COST.

From the Richmond Whig, March 5.

Throw out of the account the valuable lives of our citizen soldiers lost by the late raid; throw out, too, the negroes, horses, mules and cattle stolen, the mills and iron works burnt, the bridges destroyed, the railroads torn up, the alarm of the women and children in the country and city—cast all these aside, and look at the matter from another point of view.

For three or four days all the Departments and all the workshops have been closed. We may be sure that the clerks and employees, fagged out by marches, exposure and privation, will be in no condition to work to-day. The day of rest comes in good time for them. On Monday next, then, the public business will be resumed—unless, indeed, some mischievous scoot takes it into his head to give the people of Richmond another shaking up. *Nearly a week will thus have been lost, and lost at a time when every moment is of priceless value. Thirty days' grace in which to found six hundred millions of dollars, and the Treasury closed during seven of those days!*

If we turn from the Treasury to the great workshops where the munitions of war are made, the case is as bad, or worse, for the time lost cannot be made up in either of these places. But count the cost. Each clerk and each artisan is paid $5, $10, $15 or $20 a day. His pay goes on, while the Government is furnishing him rations in the field and losing his skilled labor—the only thing which saves him from regular military service. Taken suddenly from a warm room, and exposed to rain and sleet, loss of sleep, scant and badly cooked food, *it is but fair to infer that the larger number of these clerks and handicraftsman will be made more or less sick, and rendered incapable of official labor for weeks to come. The chances are that some of them will die. And skilled labor is scarce enough in the Confederacy, while all, or nearly all, the Departments are behindhand in their work.*

The pay of a cavalryman is thirteen dollars a month. His horse costs more than that, but the two together do not cost per month more than a clerk's or artisan's pay per week, or very little more. The cavalryman, properly disciplined and kept in hand, as few have been in this vicinity, is an efficient soldier, capable of doing hard services without injury to himself or the civil business of the country. What is more to the point, he can intercept the raider, pursue him, cut him off, follow him in all his dodges and windings, and bring him finally to grief.

But we are short of men and horses. True, yet not so short that we cannot afford for the protection of our Capital at least one full brigade of the best cavalry in the service. *If we are too weak for this, we are too weak to live, and ought to go under.* We are not too weak, however. The men and the horses can be had by proper management and a little headwork.

This cavalry brigade need not be kept here always. It can go to Gen. LEE in times of emergency. It can return whenever it is needed. It can render materiel assistance in ascertaining with certainty the movements of the enemy, and save us from constant belltringing distractions and needless interruptions of the public business. *In fact, the relative cost of the brigade, as compared with the repeated suspensions of the Departments and workshops, would be nominal.*

THE PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Whig, March 5.

How will the Confederate authorities treat prisoners captured in an attempt to take Richmond for the purpose of burning it, and murdering the high officials of the Government, who have sworn to burn, slay and lay waste along the line of their march? The expectation was to enter Richmond at night, and the intention was immediately to apply the torch. They were also provided with fire-balls, turpentine and oakum, to make the incendiarism speedy and sure. Had they succeeded in entering the city, and fired it as they would have done in a thousand different places, how many of its inhabitants would have escaped? What chance would there have been for the women and the children, the old, the infirm and the sick? Or if they had escaped the flames, how many would have survived the inclement night, thrown out into the storm as they would have been, without the protection, many of them, of even ordinary clothing? Or if they had survived this, how many would have sunk under the slow torture of starvation? Shoot horses and cattle, burn barns and mills, destroy everything that sustains life, wrap in flames a city of a hundred thousand souls, murder the President and his Cabinet—this was the errand on which these demons came!

The proof is incontestable. The pockets of one of their dead officers furnish the official documents. How, we repeat, will the Confederate authorities deal with miscreants, taken in the execution of this sort of work? *Will they treat them as prisoners of war? We are ashamed to ask the question; but the feebleness and timidity displayed on other occasions, really create a doubt whether this may not be done.* Perhaps, now, in a matter so nearly affecting the *personnel* of the Government, we shall see a different spirit displayed, and may find that our principal authorities begin to understand the character of the war, and to be conscious that they are the representatives and agents of a cause that should respect itself, and should exhibit the firmness that springs from conviction. Now or never must we show the enemy and the world, that "we know our rights, and, knowing, dare maintain." *This day's sun should not go down before every scoundrel taken in this assassin's work is blown to atoms from the mouths of cannon, and every means should be employed to get the names of as many as possible of those who have escaped, so that, if taken hereafter, they may be treated in the same way.*

FAMINE THREATENED.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 8.

The enemy failing to fill his exposients—his foreign enlistments, his negro regiments, his negro insurrections, his divers proclamations of amnesty, &c., and, above all, in his battles with our Southern troops in the field, has introduced a new piece of strategy in the war. It is FAMINE. The mills, the corn cribs, the barns, the substence and the support of the people are to be destroyed to starve them into submission to their Yankee masters. The teams and the labor of the country are to be carried off, and the agricultural implements are to be burned that there shall be no more seeding and harvesting.

A fitting counterpart to these designs of the Infernal Government at Washington was the plan to massacre the officers of Government here and to sack and destroy this city, as developed in the Dahlgren papers. Had the purposes of the invaders been known to our people no prisoners would have been taken, and that they were not hung up instantly, all that were in our hands, upon reading what those purposes were, is an example of forbearance of a community under the extremest provocation that has ourdly a precedent. Whatever is done about this raid and its participants in our hands, it would be madness to suppose any future expedition of the sort toward this city comes with any other purpose than that which lured on the hand of cut-throats under KILPATRICK and DAHLGREN. Of course every man can answer, and rightly, what should be our policy and duty when such another occasion arises.

But the orders enjoined on the whole route those acts of barbarity which are intended to starve the people. Not only all the mills were to be burned, but everything that could be of service to the rebels was ordered to be destroyed. The acts of these raiders and their orders are only in conformity with the deeds of all the invaders in every part of the country, especially in the last year of the war. *There is no way to meet this kind of warfare but by the most summary punishment of every man caught in the act of its prosecution. Every Commander under whose authority such deeds are committed should be put to death immediately he is caught and his criminality clearly established.* This may check the outrages and compel the enemy to respect the rules of modern warfare. On the other hand, it may inaugurate a system of bloody retaliations. Well, let it come! The enemy has brought on the stage the gaunt and hideous figure of Famine, and the Death's Head will be an appropriate attendant of her ghastly processioo.

THE FIGHTING.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 6.

To speak seriously, nothing can be more contemptible than the fighting of the Yankees. A large body of them were repulsed at Green's farm by a battalion of clerks who had never been under fire before. At the battery on the Brook Turnpike, a still larger force was routed with even more ease, by a mere handful. At Atlee's Geo. HAMPTON put several regiments to rout with a few shells. Col. BEADLEY JOHNSON, with about forty men, was assailed by four hundred of them, and not only put them to rout, but took thirty-five of them prisoners. In Hanover, four men made a whole regiment run. Last and most wonderful in Goochland, JAMES PLEASANTS, a youth about 19, small in stature, not particularly remarkable for strength of body or limb, but of undaunted courage, killed one and took eleven prisoners, out of a body of twelve. How he managed to accomplish this astonishing feet we cannot imagine. We suppose he must have surrounded them! All this, we repeat, proves these marauders to have been execrable cowards. But there can be no doubt that the thing will be tried again, with, probably, bolder men. And let our measures be proportionately vigilant.

From what was done with forty men by Col JOHNSON; from what was done by four men in Hanover; above all, from what was done by *one* man in Goochland, the people of the country ought to derive the greatest encouragement. They see how easy it is for associations of a few individuals in every neighborhood to punish the marauders severely. The marauders themselves know what fearful dangers such associations, knowing the country and picking the places for ambushes, are capable of inflicting, and for that reason they take care to threaten with death all who are caught with arms in their hands. AVERILL, wherever he stopped, stuck up handbills to that effect, and thus prevented the complete annihilation of his force. For it the people had turned out with their rifles, and occupied the gorges and passes through which he was compelled to make his way, not one would have been left to tell the tale.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

Among the appliances which KILPATRICK brought with him to help in taking Richmond, was a bountiful supply of the Amnesty Proclamation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Long live his Most Serene Highness! We do not know how many of these messages of love KILPATRICK was loaded with, but our troops captured a box full. It will be gratifying to our sweet friends to be informed that these affectionate missiles have not been burned or hid away in consternation from our people, but have been sown broadcast in our streets.

We have a copy lying before us that was picked up from about 200 that had been scattered at one of the most public corners of Main-street. Its appearance indicates that our people showed more disposition to tread them in the mud than to read them. But they will be excused for this, as it was long ago published in all our papers, and their curiosity being already satisfied, nothing remained but their contempt. It would be a good thing for KILPATRICK, the next time he takes Richmond, to bring a supply for the use of the cigar stores.

WORTH LOOKING AFTER.

From the Richmond Whig, March 7.

It is a singular and auspicious fact that among several hundred of the raiders captured by us, there are only four or five officers. The inference is either that there are more of these epaulietted gentry disguised as privates, *from the hope that the privates taken in such an expedition would escape the summary execution that they expected would be meted out to the officers*, or that, taking counsel of that apprehension, they were first to run, and so made their escape. If our authorities were prepared to act as the interests of the cause and the dignity of the country imperatively demand, it would make no difference if there were disguised officers among the privates, *since an indiscriminate execution would reach all*; but as we hear of no steps taken to this end, it would not be amiss to make an investigation, with the view of detection and dragging out the officers, if there are any concealed in the garb of privates.

CUSTER'S PARTY.

From the Richmond Whig, March 7.

"Gen. CUSTER may follow me," says DAHLGREN. Yankee letter-writers say CUSTER had no idea of following him, but made a diversion in his favor upon Charlottesville, which proved a brilliant success. Coming back, CUSTER got lost, had to camp all night, and next morning found STUART and WICKHAM, with a largely superior force, right in his rear. Whereupon sabres were drawn, a charge was made, and the rebels, unable to bear the sight of cold steel, fled precipitately. This is the stereotyped form of Yankee lying. They always charge with cold steel, and the rascals always flee. In a few days we shall have a correct account of this affair, and we shall then see how much CUSTER owes to cold steel and how much to his two pieces of cannon and the heels of his horses.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Virginia Legislature on March 8, the House adopted a joint resolution recommitting the report of the joint committee to prepare an address to Virginia soldiers to said committee, with instructions to embody therein a proper reference to the recent raid upon this city, and to have the address printed for the use of members.

A joint resolution was introduced directing the collection and compiling of all the facts in connection with the recent attempt of KILPATRICK and DAHLGREN to enter and ravage Richmond, and providing for their preservation when record in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The resolution lies over under the rules.

THE HANGING OF THE NEGRO GUIDE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 5.

For awhile the story that the raiders had hung their negro guide in Goochland County, for misleading them, was discredited, but information received in official quarters from gentlemen who reside in the neighborhood where the unfortunate negro was executed, leaves no longer a doubt of the truthfulness of the statement. He was hung on Tuesday, after DAHLGREN discovered that there was a probability of the failure of his plans for the capture of Richmond.

SILVER RECAPTURED.

From the Richmond Whig, March 8.

Most of the table silver stolen by DAHLGREN'S men from the residence of Mr. JAMES M. MORSON, in Goochland, was recovered when the party were captured in King and Queen. When the Yankees found they were to be taken, each hurried to get rid of such silver as he had about him, and when they were taken possession of, it was found piled up on the ground in their midst. It is now in the hands of Mr. MORSON'S friends.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The people of the Confederate States cannot be indifferent to the approaching Presidential canvass in the United States. *That canvass will be more important in its ultimate bearings upon the present war, than the military campaign of the ensuing Spring and Summer.* Last Fall, the Northern elections went overwhelmingly for the Abolitionists; but that result was brought about by the potent agency of bayonets and dungeons. LINCOLN holds himself ready, no doubt, to employ the same expedients at the Presidential election next Fall, and will surely do so if the contest is directly between the Abolitionists and the "Copperheads," as it was at the late State elections. But it is by no means certain that such will be the case.

LINCOLN is anxiously working to secure for himself a renomination and reelection. With the spoils of office and the plunder of rich contracts, he has purchased the support of quite a swarm of adherents. *He has also managed to keep the whip-hand of most, if not all, of his military rivals.* It is even stated that the last Yankee hero—GRANT—refuses the use of his name in connection with the Presidency, and advises his friends to go for LINCOLN. It is quite certain, however, that Old ABE'S pretensions to a new lease of power are to be strongly contested. There is a movement on foot to bring out FREMONT; and the movement is so formidable, and at the same time so novel, that it is likely to interfere seriously with the plans of LINCOLN. The "pathfinder" is sharply after the Illinois jester.

A short time ago it was given out in some of the Abolition papers that FREMONT would be a candidate, even if LINCOLN should be the nominee of a regular Republican Convention. By a later arrival from the United States, we learn of other and more important movements favorable to FREMONT. Some of the Abolition Radicals at Washington have taken bold and open ground in favor of the unconditional equality of the whites and blacks. SUMNER, WILSON & Co., claiming that they have succeeded in abolishing Slavery, are turning their attention to the philanthropic labor of degrading the Caucasian race to a level with the African. They further advocate an amendment of the Federal Constitution, so as to preclude the possibility of the reëstablishment of Slavery anywhere in this country (assuming that it is now abolished.) The Abolition papers have caught up the theme, and say that it is just the thing for the forthcoming campaign. *Negro equality with white people, and this proposed amendment of the Constitution they accept as their platform, and point unmistakably to Fremont as their candidate.*

The contest between FREMONT and LINCOLN bids fair to be highly interesting. *Fremont will have the hungry cormorants to work for him, while Lincoln is dependent upon his pampered favorites now in office.* Even they cannot be implicitly depended upon. The leading idea with them is to retain the snug pieces they have; and it the chances of success are not greatly in favor of their immediate patron, they will not work for him. They always look out for the "main chance." The spoils and plunder are far richer and more tempting then they ever were before. The "pathfinder" has many rich prizes to offer his supporters. Old ABE has nothing to promise. His offices are already filled. His plunder is already parceled out. *He may, and probably will, be nominated. But Fremont is ambitious, and will run anyhow.* His advocates will not be deterred from bringing him out because of the probability of the election of a "Copperhead" through dissensions in the Abolition rank. *The Copperheads are too weak in numbers to be regarded as dangerous in any contingency which can arise.*

—The Raleigh *Confederate* says: "Three important suspensions have lately taken place. The sad and ignominious suspension of the unhappy criminals who were hanged at Kinston for desertion to the enemy—the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus—the suspension of the *Standard*. There is more of similarity and of association between the several suspensions than at first glance meets the eye. Will there be any more suspensions? *Nous verrons.*

—The *Examiner* says: "The ice crop for this season is about all made and gathered. We do not over estimate the quantity secured, when we state that is much greater than any season has yielded since 1861. Ice ought to be cheap enough next summer to place the crystal luxury within the reach of every one. The Government has secured a supply equal to the hospital wants in every emergency.

—Col. GEORGE P. KANE, of Baltimore, now in Richmond, has declined a public dinner, tendered him by a number of gentlemen from his own State and others.

A CHINAMAN FROM REBELDOM.—A young man named JOHN FOUNTY, a native of Hong Keng, China recently arrived in this City, having made his escape from Savannah, Ga., where he was conscripted. JOHN speaks but little English. His story, which is undoubtedly true, is somewhat interesting. He says his people are quite "well to do" in China, but owing to some arrangement which he could never exactly understand, he found himself at seven years of age shipped as a coolie on board a vessel bound for Cuoe. His term of "apprenticeship" being out at the expiration of four years, he was furnished with money to pay his passage home. He made an arrangement with the captain of a bark which was, as he was informed, to sail direct for China. He paid $30 for his passage, and in four or five days afterward was surprised to find himself in St. Augustine, Florida. The captain explained the matter by saying his passenger shipped under a mistake, and that his vessel was going no further. This was in 1862. Some kind gentlemen, residents of St. Augustine, hearing JOHN'S story, took him in charge and sent him to school for a year, when he moved to Savannah. There he learned the cigar-maker's trade. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he was induced to join the rebel army, in which he served for a year. He was then mustered out, being under age. The last rebel Conscription Act brought JOHN under the rule, and he was accordingly notified. Determined not to fight any more under the rebel flag, he seized the first favorable opportunity to make his escape to St. Augustine. The Provost-Marshal of that place kindly furnished him with transportation to New-York. JOHN is now trying to get passage to China, hoping to see his people once more. His news is not of a very late date. He says that before he left Savannah JEFF. DAVIS came there and addressed the people. He was asked the question, "When will the war be over?" JEFF. replied, "Don't, for Heaven's sake, ask me such a question. Not until the Yankees give up." In the latter part of January, there were but three regiments in the city and the fortifications surrounding it. There are but two forts on the river, but the channel has been obstructed in several places, the obstructions extending seven or eight miles below the city. When he left Savannah, flour was $120 per bbl.; beef, $100 do.; boots, $150 a pair; Havana cigars, $2 a piece; board at hotels, $15 per day; mixed drinks, $3 each.

THE WRECK OF THE BOHEMIAN.—We very much regret to say that the storm now in part raging, has made a perfect wreck of the ill-fated steamship *Bohemian*. In the height of the strong northeasterly gale yesterday, every vehicle that could be procured was early engaged for a visit to the scene of the disaster. From our special reporter, who left late yesterday afternoon, we learn that the ship was rapidly breaking up, and that the shores were strewed with the *débris* of the wreck. Packages of valuable goods came ashore, and many articles were washing about the seaweed, boxes of tea, many of them bursted, gloves, neckties, belts, silks, stockings, and every imaginable article, which were fished up by the multitude present. There were a large number of men present to protect the property, but it was so scattered and so broken up, that it was impossible to secure it all. Indeed, it would have been useless to have attempted it. Spools of cotton, skeins of silk and thread, torn silks, and other fragments were floating about at the mercy of the waves. The saddest waifs of all were three bodies that washed ashore, a little girl, a woman and a man. The man was in a state perfectly recognizable, but we have not learned his name. The sea broke so furiously, the billows rushing in as if rejoicing over their prey. It is hardly necessary to speak of the awful grandeur of the scene, to those who are familiar with one of these wild storms on our coast.—*Portland Advertiser, March 8.*

CITY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1864.

Report of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held March 9, Alderman Ayers presented the following report of the Finance Committee, on the City Appropriations for 1864, whereupon it was

Ordered, That said report be received, laid over, and made the special order of business for Friday, 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., and that the report be published at length in all the papers employed by the Corporation, and in the Sunday Mercury, Saturday Courier, Sunday Atlas, Sunday Times, and Irish American, and that 5,000 copies of said report be printed in pamphlet form.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the communication from the Comptroller, transmitting his financial estimates or Budget for the year 1864, together with draft of an ordinance making the annual appropriations for said year, respectfully

REPORT:

That in the examination of the estimates so submitted by the Comptroller your committee have bestowed much labor, circumspection and care, being fully impressed with the importance of the subject, and the necessity existing, more particularly, at this time, for the practice of the most rigid economy in making up the estimates of appropriations necessary to conduct the government of the City for the current year. Your Committee, also, being sensibly impressed with the belief that their duty to the Common Council and its constituents imperatively demanded at their hands an exposition of the evils inflicted upon us, as a people, through the agency of irresponsible commissions charged with the expenditure of the moneys of our taxpayers, have determined to present facts conclusively showing that the responsibility for increased taxation and many other evils suffered by our citizens should rest where it properly belongs, and not upon the corporate authorities, who are now wrongfully held to accountability by the thoughtless, the ignorant, or the vicious, for the deplorable condition in which the financial affairs of the City have lapsed since the lawmakers of the State have taken the government of the City into their keeping.

For this purpose, the following statements have been carefully prepered, and your Committee submit them as a complete vindication of the Common Council from the charges of corruption and extravagance so glibly and latterly so boldly made, and which, from the absence of any authorized contradiction, have almost become proverbial. They show further that, beyond all precedent, the Common Council have permitted themselves to be abused and vilified when it was in their power at any time to prove the falsity of the charges so unsparingly made against them; that the truth, simply stated and supported by irrefragable facts and figures, seriously when given to the public, at once exhibit the falsity and calumnious character of the charges so frequently advanced against the local Government by those who have, generally from interested motives, or for party advancement, been instrumental in making and giving them publicity.

The following table shows the aggregate *expenditures* of the City and County of New-York, for the past six years, as shown by the Comptroller's Reports, and the valuations upon which the taxes were levied:

Year.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total.	Total Expenditures—City Account.	Total Expenditures—County Account.
1858	$368,346,291 00	$162,847,000 00	$531,193,291 00	$3,515,863 91	$3,114,107 76
1859	379,051,520 00	172,771,192 00	551,822,712 00	3,371,590 58	4,854,561 73
1860	393,535,619 00	176,697,037 97	570,232,656 97	4,938,255 24	6,385,562 22
1861	406,852,790 00	114,624,306 00	521,477,096 00	4,633,775 79	4,728,067 82
1862	400,235,014 00	172,416,031 00	572,655,045 00	4,637,715 79	5,354,498 64
1863	402,196,652 00	192,000,161 00	594,196,813 00	4,728,067 82	5,732,067 82
1864					

* This was the year previous to the separation of the city and county expenditures, and the amounts have been separated for the purpose of showing the Estimated and asked for.

RECAPITULATION OF CITY EXPENDITURES, showing appropriations under control of the Common Council; do. under control of Departments; do. expenditures, under the control of the Board of Supervisors since 1858, Inclusive:

Year.	Expenditures on Appropriations under control of Comptroll.	Expenditures on Appropriations under control of Departments	Expenditures on Appropriations under control of Independent Commissions.	County Expenditures.
1858	$506,383 82	$3,114,107 76	$1,226,800 00	$3,573 25
1859	576,499 56	3,371,590 58	1,246,000 00	87,633 15
1860	771,268 91	4,938,255 24	1,306,000 00	83,225 87
1861	904,018 32	4,633,775 79	1,358,435 00	114 00
1862	921,319 30	4,637,715 79	1,450,000 00	100 00
1863	1,131,586 68	4,728,067 82	1,787,715 98	1,200 37
1864	†1,250,968 01	5,732,067 82		

It will be observed, by the above statement, that while there was expended on City account, during the six years from 1858 to 1863 inclusive, $40,077,225 16, an increase of $1,129,774 52 over 1858, yet for only a corresponding period, the County expenditures, under the exclusive control of the Board of Supervisors (who practically "endit and pay" their own bills,) with an aggregate expenditure of only $24,368,732 22, having increased their Budget steadily each year, until the increase reaches the sum of $2,869,698 27 over 1858, or in other words, with an expenditure of a little over one-half the amount expended on City account, they succeeded in increasing the expenditures of the County over one million and a half dollars more than the increase on City account with nearly double the aggregate expenditures. In addition to this, when it is considered that the appropriations on City account were for several years past swelled by expenditures made imperative by the war, and more particularly by special legislation, as well as by the extraordinary increase in our taxes for State purposes, (as will be shown hereafter,) it will be clearly evident that the City account, were it not for the above extraordinary expenses, and to say the least, unfortunate legislation, instead of showing an increase, would most certainly and surely exhibit a commendable and creditable decrease in the rate of taxation. It will also be observed by the above statement that, with the exception of 1863, the expenses of the City proper have shown a very favorable exhibit. The expenditure of $500,000 for redemption of "Soldiers' Volunteer Family Aid Fund Bonds," $205,000 for interest on war bonds, and expenses for receiving regiments, &c.—amounting to nearly one million dollars—is a very proper excuse for the increase that year. On the contrary, the County expenses, from the year they were legislated from the control of the Common Council, and placed under the charge of a separate board, have steadily increased, until the appropriations for 1864 exceed those of 1858, a period of only seven years, nearly $4,500,000.

This may be a legitimate and proper increase, but may not the Common Council ask with propriety and justice that the responsibility should rest where it belongs? Surely the most captious will not hold the Common Council responsible for increased taxation in the light of this exhibit. Yet, while the above exhibit should be conclusive in itself, a complete analysis of each department or expenditure will more strikingly and conclusively exonerate the Common Council from all responsibility for the increase in taxes imposed upon the toiling thousands of our population. And in examining the subject it will be positively shown that the three causes that are now, and have been for a period of years, increasing our tax burdens, are Special Legislation, War Expenses and State Taxes.

In order to make these facts more clearly manifest, your committee have deemed it proper to submit the following statements:

1. A statement showing in aggregate the amounts expended each year since 1858 to 1863, inclusive, by the Common Council, City Departments, Independent Commissions, and County Expenditures of Board of Supervisors.

2. A statement of Appropriations and Expenditures of Common Council, in detail, for the above years.

3. A statement of Expenditures of each Department for the same period; and

4. A statement of Expenditures of each "Commission" for the same time.

STATEMENT showing in detail Expenditures on account of Appropriations over which the Common Council are presumed to have control, from 1858 to 1864:

Titles of Appropriations.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Estimated, 1864.
*Advertising for Common Council	$11,793 21	$10,537 83	$15,437 16	$15,327 17	$15,327 17	$15,327 17	$30,000 00
Printing for Common Council	60,523 93	85,965 03	135,457 98	60,523 93	60,523 93	60,523 93	75,000 00
†City Contingencies	24,787 32			13,000 00	13,000 00	13,000 00	13,000 00
City Dispensaries				5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
Donations							
Society, Juvenile Delinquents	14,000 34			71,969 37	71,969 37	71,969 37	75,000 00
Board of Health	10,848 83	6,000 00	8,000 00	83,871 12	75,986 31	75,986 31	75,000 00
Japanese Embassy							
Fire Telegraph	14,185 80			13,000 00	13,000 00	13,000 00	13,000 00
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum				5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
Monument to Maj.-Gen. Worth							
Several Purposes, &c.				83,627 54	83,627 54	83,627 54	83,627 54
Gallery—Legislative Dep't Expenses	22,787 00	13,000 00	13,000 00	13,000 00	13,000 00	13,000 00	13,000 00
Gallery—Mayor's Office				4,350 00	4,350 00	4,350 00	4,350 00
Gallery—Finance Department							
Gallery—Street Department	380,747 03			380,747 14	380,747 14	380,747 14	380,747 14
Gallery—Law Department	13,000 00			13,000 00	13,000 00	13,000 00	13,000 00
Gallery—Croton Aqueduct Board							
Gallery—City Inspector's Department							
Gallery—Fire Department							
Gallery—City Courts							
Gallery—Board of Revision and Correction							
Salaries—Commissioners of Health							
Totals	$569,853 82	$570,496 60	$771,265 91	$904,019 52	$931,339 90	$1,131,696 66	$1,250,958 07

*Advertising for Common Council.—The control of this appropriation was given to the Mayor and Comptroller, by a special clause in the Tax Levy of 1863; the result, an increased expenditure of $80,000, or nearly 150 per cent. See explanations in detail, page —.

†City Contingencies.—Street Commissioner expended $27,046 96 of the appropriation during 1859. See Appendix A, Street Commissioner's Report, 1859, page 16.

Street Commissioner expended $10,684 42 of the appropriation during 1860. See Appendix A, Street Commissioner's Report, 1860, page 8.

Street Commissioner expended $500 of the appropriation during 1861. See Appendix A, Street Commissioner's Report, 1861, page 15.

Street Commissioner expended $334 of the appropriation during 1862. See Appendix A, Street Commissioner's Report, 1862, page 13.

STATEMENT showing Amounts expended by Departments of the City Government, control of which has been taken from the Common Council by special legislation. (See Laws of 1863, Chapter 68.)

Titles of Departments, &c.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Estimated, 1864.
Street Department, *less salaries*			$1,276,520 37	$1,290,124 10	$1,260,040 24	$1,147,272 28	$1,400,766 15
City Inspector's Department, *less salaries*			334,021 00	844,170 98	934,544 25	945,310 38	833,752 11
Finance Department, *less salaries*			1,380,746 54	508,727 59	808,417 10	431,574 86	854,603 90
Finance Department, Redemption of Stocks and Bonds			88,639 44	71,557 36	71,557 36	571,557 36	572,557 36
Finance Department, Interest on Croton Aqueduct Board, *less salaries*	$3,114,107 76	$4,854,561 73	945,180 70	749,592 92	720,814 06	708,651 81	942,413 07
Corporation Counsel, *less salaries*					435,760 41	436,693 11	1,000 00
Mayor's Office, killing dogs			250,319 46	515,291 78	431,542 62	24,563 39	
Board of Assessors			26,219 69	23,178 26	9,477 23	18,014 00	
Totals	$3,114,107 76	$4,854,561 73	$4,292,516 81	$3,520,597 95	$3,697,398 64	$3,750,325 78	$4,332,705 79

	1858.	1854.	1853.
*Free Academy	$40,106 48	$31,660 92	$33,494 00
Normal Schools	8,078 21	4,394 50	
Primary and Grammar Schools	304,900 36	201,510 00	196,576 60
Janitors in Ward Schools	14,360 00	9,600 00	9,720 00
Incidental Expenses	53,532 43	22,743 43	22,077 77
Evening Schools	15,831 67	15,928 63	15,945 38
Expenses of Shop	92,815 71	22,749 49	21,543 87
Supplies from Depository to W. S.	60,670 83	61,340 87	20,008 26
Rent of School Premises	9,760 57	8,628 22	4,247 23
Contingencies	16,888 43	17,384 79	16,803 00
Commencements	61,096 63	42,228 00	38,122 65
Improving Buildings	29,943 13	13,765 05	14,348 56
Erecting New Buildings	126,698 00	120,510 00	106,000 00
Fitting up and Furnishing	27,320 19	11,374 54	7,573 84
Incidental Expenses, B. of E., including Salaries and Printing added 30th Oct.	216 00	230 00	
Opened for testing By-Laws			
Piano			
Warming and Ventilating			
Totals	$917,893 92	$774,073 26	$513,902 18

*Included in "Improving" and "Erecting New Buildings," &c.

By condensing the above statements, the facts sought to be established by your committee, as to where the responsibility rests for the increase in our taxes, will be more apparent.

EXPENDITURES FOR 1858.

Expenditures—County, 1858	$2,515,863 99	
Expenditures—City, 1858	5,544,471 67—	$8,060,335 66
Expenditures—County, 1859	$3,302,878 42	
Expenditures—City, 1859	6,947,662 40—	$10,250,540 82
Increase in 1859		$2,190,205 26

Now let us examine where this increased expenditure is found:

Increase—Supervisors' Budget—County expenses	$784,014 43	
†Increase—Board of Education	20,000 00	
†Increase—Almshouse	175,250 00	
Increase—Departments	1,178,409 09	
Increase—Common Council	29,531 74—	$2,190,205 26

†Independent Commissions.

It will thus be seen that the Board of Supervisors lead off by adding $787,014 43 increase, or over three-quarters of a million of dollars, to the taxes of 1859 over those of 1858: while out of the enormous increase in expenditures for and during 1859, those under the direct control of the Common Council were only $29,531 74; those expenditures controlled by independent commissions were increased $195 250; and expenditures in the departments, at that time indirectly under the control of the Common Council, excepting the head of the Finance Department (inasmuch as they were removable by the Common Council,) reached the large figure of $1,178,409 09. This formidable amount of increase is also found upon examination to be entirely beyond the control of the Common Council, as it consisted of an item in the tax-levy under the head *principally* of "judgments" amounting to $773,488 82, and to those curious in such matters, by referring to the Comptroller's report for the year 1858 there will be found a very clear and lucid explanation of the whole matter. It was simply a series of judgments obtained against the City for almost every conceivable kind of work, material and service under the Devlin, Conover and Taylor rule in that department. The most remarkable feature of the whole matter being the development of the fact that, although the City had been sued and judgment obtained by some evidently manufactured process, the Street Commissioner has never been called upon to furnish any evidence in many of the cases, although, of course, he was the only person who, holding the facts, would have saved the City this enormous amount. The balance of the increase consisted of the new items of yearly expense, viz.: Interest on Central Park awards, Debts and Improvement Fund Stocks.

Can any fair-minded man look at this exhibit for the year, which is simply a transcript from the Comptroller's records, and not exonerate the Common Council from the charges of extravagance that have been heaped upon it, evidently by designing persons, and see exactly where the responsibility for increased taxation rests.

EXPENDITURES FOR 1860.

The whole amount expended on City and County account for 1860 was $9,767,705 44, or $472,835 38 less than 1859, and, considering the peculiar character of a portion of the increase for the year 1859, it is just and to be expected that the expenditures would fall off the succeeding year. It should undoubtedly have been lower, much lower, and for the purpose of comparison and finding out where the increase was for the year 1859, and who was responsible for it, we will take the expenditures for the year 1858 and compare them with 1860.

Expenditures for 1860—		
County	$3,371,598 58	
City	6,396,114 86	
		$9,767,705 44
Expenditures for 1858—		
County	$2,515,863 99	
City	5,544,471 67	
		8,060,335 66
Increase 1860 over 1858		$1,706,369 56

Upon examination we find this increase made up as follows, viz.:

Supervisors' increase—County expenditures nearly a million, or	$855,726 58	
*Expenditures Board of Education	62,052 00	
*Expenditures Almshouse	141,199 00	
*Expenditures Central Park—Maintenance and government	80,000 00	
Expenditures Departments	406,490 20	
Expenditures Common Council	17,902 90	
		$1,707,369 88

*Independent Commissions.

It will be seen by the above figures that although the Board of Supervisors only exceeded one-third of the whole amount paid for the expense of the entire City and County Government during 1860, yet the increase on their account alone, was over *one-half* the excess, or $856,726 59.

It must also be borne in mind that the decrease of nearly half a million dollars as compared with 1859, instead of 1858 as above, is a decrease on City account entirely. It will also be found that those voracious monsters, born, reared and fattened during the honeymoon of Taylor, Devlin, and Conover, in the Street Department, christened "Arrearages" and "Judgments," were reduced this year, one from about half a million to $17,000, and the other from nearly $800,000 to about $100,000.

In reference to the other items of increase it will be found that although, as above stated, there are certain accounts within the control of the Common Council that have been reduced, the heavy expense of the Central Park—not only for its maintenance and government, but for interest on the various stocks issued for its requirements, amounting yearly to the sum of nearly $650,000, did *very* materially in increasing the expenditure. The Croton Aqueduct Department did are responsible for a very large increase this year.

It will thus be seen that out of an increased taxation of nearly one and three-quarter million of dollars as compared with 1858, the Common Council can by no possible means be held accountable for more than $172,000, as they have not the slightest control over Commissioners or County Budget, where the great increase really is. Of this increase it may be said, with truth, as may be seen by reference to statement above, that it consists principally of donations to charitable institutions, extraordinary expenses of Board of Health and expenses growing out of creation of new Civil Court, Eighth District, and other items which may be observed upon examination.

EXPENDITURES FOR 1861.

Expenditures for 1861—		
County	$4,854,581 73	
City	6,694,803 06	
		$11,549,384 79
Expenditures for 1860—		
County	$3,371,598 58	
City	6,396,114 86	
		9,767,705 44
Increase 1861 over 1860		$1,781,679 35

Examination shows this increase to be made up as follows, viz.:

Supervisors—County Expenditures—the extraordinary increase of	$1,482,991 15	
*Board of Education	21,948 60	
*Almshouse (decrease)	$76,324 00	
*Central Park	34,000 00	
Departments	176,878 79	
Common Council	142,753 41	
	$1,860,598 35	
Decrease, Almshouse	76,324 00	
		$1,781,679 35

*Independent Commissions.

The continued extraordinary and very remarkable increase in County Expenditures, under the control of the Board of Supervisors, cannot fail to attract attention. Here certainly appears to be the very essence of the cause of our increased taxes. One million four hundred and eighty-two thousand nine hundred and ninety-one dollars and fifty cents increase in one year on a Budget of little rising four millions and a half dollars. Of course, no one, for an instant, will attempt to impugn or protest in the remotest degree upon the spotless character of the high-toned and very respectable gentlemen composing the Board of Supervisors. In looking over the detailed statement of their expenditures, as found in the County reports, the increase appears to consist in items like the following, viz.:

"Advertising," "Commissioner of Records, &c.," "Harlem Bridge," "Interest on Loans," "Officers and Witnesses' Fees," "Police Fund," "State Taxes," and "Rents." All possibly, very legitimate and proper expenditures.

The Alms-house Commissioners this year reduce their expenditures over $76,000, and have continued to reduce them every year, up to and including last year. Their acts in this connection deserve a marked and honored notice from every honest and well-intentioned citizen. They have reduced their expenditures, notwithstanding the demands that an increasing population would naturally create, from $780,360 in 1859, to $460,000 in 1863. A bright, expressive and creditable record.

The increase of $176,819 79 in the departments is caused entirely by the item of "Interest on Floating Debt Fund Stock of 1858," which was increased from $10,628 71 to $161,497 50, and several other items of trifling account. This stock, amounting to quite $3,000,000, was created by the late Comptroller, for the purpose of "balancing the Corporation Books."

It will again be observed that out of the enormous increase in the expenditures for 1861, of nearly two millions of dollars, the Common Council are only responsible for one hundred and forty-two thousand dollars, and consists principally in donations to charitable institutions and entertainments to foreign embassies.

EXPENDITURES FOR 1862.

Expenditures for 1862—		
County	$4,938,255 24	
City	6,829,114 95	
		$11,767,370 19
Expenditures for 1861—		
County	$4,854,581 73	
City	6,694,803 06	
	11,549,384 79	
Increase for 1862		$217,985 40

Examination shows this increase to consist of

1st. Supervisors—increased expenditures	$83,673 51	
*Board of Education	58,435 00	
*Almshouse	9,798 00	
*Central Park—Maintenance and Government	4,841 00	
Departments	52,914 94	
Common Council	8,322 95	
		$217,985 40

*Independent Commissions.

The expenditures this year only show a very slight increase over those of the year previous, and there is no doubt, had it not been for the large expenditures made by the Common Council on City account, for war purposes during the year, the taxes would have shown every commendable decrease. The amount expended for war purposes was as follows, viz:

For Redemption of Volunteer Family Aid Fund Bonds	$500,000 02
For Interest on Volunteer Family Aid Fund Bonds, Union Defence and Union Defence Redemption Bonds	109,760 80
	$6,9,760 82

The expenditures under the control of Independent Commissions seem to have only moderately increased this year.

In the Departments there seems to be a decrease of $100,000 in the Street Department, and an increase of about half that amount in the City Inspector's Department.

The Common Council are responsible for only $8,322 95, although in this year they donated the Hebrew Benevolent Society $30,000, which shows conclusively that moderate expenditure were the rule for the Common Council during 1862.

EXPENDITURES FOR 1863.

Expenditures—County	$5,385,562 26	
Expenditures—City	7,697,566 49	
		$13,083,128 75
Expenditures—County, 1862	$4,938,255 24	
Expenditures—City, 1862	6,829,114 95	
	11,767,370 19	
Total increase of expenditure in 1863 over 1862		$1,315,758 56

Upon examination the increase will be found as follows, viz.:

Board of Supervisors—County Expenditures—Increase	$447,307 03	
*Board of Education	91,565 00	
*Central Park—"Maintenence and Government"	12,763 00	
*Almshouse—Decrease	$118,573 00	
Departments	672,440 01	
Common Council	210,254 53	
	$1,434,329 56	
Deduct decrease	118,573 00	
		$1,315,758 56

*Independent Commissions.

It will be seen by the above statement that the County is again responsible for an advance of nearly half a million of dollars over expenditures of 1862, a heavy advance, when it is considered that the increase in 1861 over the previous year was nearly one million five hundred thousand dollars, and in 1862 eighty-three thousand six hundred and seventy-three dollars and fifty-one cents, making an aggregate increase in only three years of over two millions of dollars. Two of the commissions increase their expenditures about one hundred and five thousand; while the "departments," which were, previous to 1863, partially under the control of the Common Council, but which are now, by the Act of 1863, placed entirely beyond their supervision, are responsible for an increase of nearly seven hundred thousand dollars. Of this amount of increase, it appears that the Street Department is responsible for about four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The balance is divided between the Mayor's Office, Corporation Counsel's Office, Croton Aqueduct Board, and City Inspector's Department, as may be seen by statement of expenditures of departments. A magnificent compliment to this last additional experiment in special legislation for the purpose of economizing our almost unendurable expenses. It has been argued, and possibly by many who have not given the matter required into the facts, that the appropriations from which those expenditures are made are within the control of the Common Council, who have the power to curtail them at pleasure. This is one of those pleasant popular fallacies that particular friends of the Common Council have industriously circulated here, and at our State Capital, from, it may be presumed, the most laudable and unselfish motives, or, it may be *just possible*, for the purpose of advancing personal and private projects. There may have been some force in this criticism when the heads of departments were subject to removal by the Common Council, but certainly not now, when they are beyond their control. The facts are simply these: The Common Council *appropriations* are not by any means the standard by which the expenditures can be measured, as the amounts are frequently added to by the Legislature; and even those amounts thus advanced are not the limits, as they are exceeded by the departments, which they are controlled, and taking 1863 for an illustration, we find in one of the departments alone an excess of expenditures, in the shape of liabilities, amounting to between two and three hundred thousand dollars. These are facts which your committee deem it wise and just to state, not only for the purpose of calling attention to the subject, in order that the evil may be remedied, but for the higher purpose of correcting a false and erroneous impression in the public mind concerning the responsibility of the Common Council. Of the excess in expenditures charged to the Common Council for 1863, it will be found that a large proportion was expended for funerals of "dead heroes," and honors to live ones, and other expenses directly chargeable to the war. (See City Expenditures, "City Contingencies." Compare report for 1863.) Fifty thousand dollars of it was donated to the noble charity of the "Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum," and eighty thousand dollars will be found to proceed from another effort at economical special legislation under the head of "Advertising for the Common Council," more specially alluded to below.

In conclusion, there is another fact in connection with the large expenditures for 1863, which should be very *emphatically stated*, and that is, that out of the seven millions expended on City account, there was nearly a million of dollars for war purposes. This amount, deducted from the City Budget for that year, would have left the expenditures on City account the same as in 1862.

The year 1863 may be considered as more fully and completely illustrating the supreme folly and pernicious effects resulting from special legislation, in increasing taxation, than any of the previous years.

Special legislation reached its climax in that year, as it was successful in placing every department and commission entirely and completely beyond control or responsibility. To any fair-minded, truthfully observing citizen, the experiment of having two legislative bodies assuming equal powers over identical local interests, and of creating independent commissions not subject to the control or supervision of either legislative body; empowering them to make their estimates of needed expenditures and compelling legislative action whether these demands were just or unjust, as in the case of the Police Commission, Board of Education, Central Park Commission and Alms-house Department; of making the departments, which are expending four and twenty millions of dollars every year, entirely independent of the Common Council, with the power assumed of spending any amount of money without regard to amounts appropriated, although in direct violation of the Charter, would have been utterly condemned upon the slightest examination of the effects resulting from its practical application in the above-named instances. Yet, these are really the facts of the case, and they *cannot be controverted*. With but one honored exception, the only effect hee been to increase enormously instead of reducing the aggregate expenditures of the government, as has been conclusively shown by the preceding statistics. But although these results were prophesied, and every year's experience demonstrated the evils resulting therefrom; yet, the full extent of the iniquitous folly and wickedness, this year all the city departments were made independent of the Common Council, and ostensibly for purposes of economy, one of the aforementioned under its control, providing for the payment of giving publicity to the actions of the Board, was placed under the guardianship of the Mayor and Comptroller.

In order to demonstrate this beyond all cavil we have only to turn to the statements showing the amounts expended by the departments, for 1863, to be found above, and the following statement showing the amount paid by the Comptroller from the appropriation "Advertising for the Common Council," during the years 1860, 1861 and 1862—the years it was under the exclusive control of the Common Council; also, the amount expended for the year 1863—the year power was given to the "Comptroller and Mayor of the City of New-York" to designate "ten papers" to be used as Corporation papers, by a special act of the Legislature:

Year.	Appropriation, including Transfers.	Expenditures.	Liabilities.
1860	$24,530 18	$24,730 18	
1861	20,000 00	19,796 33	
1862	52,000 00	51,704 59	
1863	80,000 00	79,680 53	$47,483 76
		47,483 76	
Total for 1863		$127,164 32	

It will be found that the Departments alone in 1863 increased these expenditures $67,240 01, and on account of "Advertising for Common Council" they were increased about $80,000.

Thus we have the singular spectacle of a great City—the progress and development of which has been and is a marvel to the world; the intelligence and enterprise of its citizens has whitened every sea with its commerce, increasing its wealth and population to almost the first City in the world; whose noble, unselfish charities, and institutions devoted to learning, science and art command, as they certainly deserve, the admiration of all; a City, whose people have prospered beyond precedent by virtue of chartered rights, guaranteeing liberal laws, that, while they gave the largest, proper liberty to the greatest number, also gave ample protection and justice to all; a people peculiarly blessed and prosperous because of their judicious and wise laws that were created and developed by themselves—yet submitting tamely to encroachments upon chartered rights and privileges by unjust enactments with an apparent humility and resignation perfectly unexplainable. Nor is this all. With enactments affecting and virtually depriving them of their charter, comes that swift follower; unrelenting, unjust taxation by irresponsible bodies, commissions and departments, who, entirely independent of the people, and responsible to no local legislative body, squander and spend the people's money without check or safeguard of any kind.

With a taxation reaching the enormous figure of thirteen millions of dollars, and with a legislative body created by and acting under chartered rights as old as the City itself, and the provisions of which charter were expressly intended to surround with safeguards and checks the expenditures of the people's money, a system that to-day proves by results as shown in the preceding statements, was wisely calculated for, and admirably would accomplish the object aimed at, if it had been faithfully and fearlessly maintained. Let us contrast the facts. The Common Council, out of the above thirteen millions, expended in 1863 $1,132,866 76, or are held responsible for that, as explained above. To expend this money, it was necessary, for almost every dollar expended, to obtain the vote of *three-fourths* of the members of two bodies that have to appeal to the people for an indorsement of their acts *every year*. While, of the enormous balance of twelve millions of dollars, five millions and a half is expended, first, by a body of twelve men, who, eminent and learned jurists pronounce, "are neither elected nor appointed," whose rights of legislative action are not controlled by any safeguards or checks whatever, and who, responsible to no one, can, by a simple vote of seven of its members, order work done to the amount of millions, and by the same irresponsible vote order these millions paid; and the balance of upwards of six millions by commissions and departments that never account to the people or any legislative body in the remotest degree, for their good, bad or indifferent stewardship. We do not desire to be understood as impugning the action of the above body, but your committee believe it to be imperatively necessary to call attention to a condition of things that is radically and positively wrong in principle and pernicious in results. Nor is this all; while it is the duty of the Common Council as the custodian and proper defender of the chartered rights and privileges of the citizen, to give publicity to these facts, they owe it also to themselves to sweep away from them those clouds of suspicion, to say the least, with which demagogues and ambitious tricksters have, to some extent, surrounded them. From an indifference to public sentiment or from a conscionsoess of their own integrity, or for the reason that it would have been a sacrifice of their dignity to have noticed the slurs of peculant fevor hunters, from which have, nodoubtedly, grown many miserable slanders, heaped upon the Common Council, or more probably from a combination of them all, it is very clear that the minds of many well-intentioned and honorable citizens have been abused and infected. Your committee believe that the time has arrived when these questions should be met, and the infamous slanders refuted by a fair and honest criticism of the expenditures of the city. For this reason your committee have thought it necessary to bestow so much time and labor on this report, and it is with pardonable pride that they point to the preceding statistics, as a complete vindication of the Common Council.

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1864.

Appropriations—County, 1864	$5,854,907 65	
Estimates of Finance Committee—City, 1864	8,075,813 23	
		$13,930,920 88
Expenditures—County, 1863	$5,385,562 26	
Expenditures—City, 1863	7,697,566 49	
		13,083,128 75
Total increase for 1864		$847,592 13

Board of Supervisors—Increase in County appropriations	$469,345 39	
*Board of Education—Increase asked, $337,715 98; allowed	237,715 98	
*Almshouse—Increase asked, $140,000 00; allowed	100,000 00	
*Central Park Maintenance and Government—increase asked, $18,396; decreased $1,604.		
Departments—Increase asked, $1,159,202 02; decreased $47,-206 58		
Common Council—Increase	119,371 34	
	$926,432 71	
Decrease	78,876 58	
		$847,692 13

*Independent Commissions.

Comment is scarcely necessary on the above statement. The Board of Supervisors are responsible for $469,345 39, and not a single dollar of the amount is to be expended for other than the usual purposes. Independent commissions ask for $486,111 96, but your committee have only allowed them $337,715 98, for reasons to be found elsewhere. Departments ask for an increase of $1,199,202 02, but your committee have deemed it judicious and wise to attempt a reduction based on the estimates of the Comptroller. The Common Council have increased their accounts, as per your committee's report, about $119,371 34. This increase will be found to consist in a new appropriation for national purposes, inserted for a specific object, amounting to $100,000, and a portion of it will be found in increased salaries in various departments, which your committee deem just and proper.

In reviewing the foregoing analysis of each year's expenditures since 1853, it must be conceded that the reprehensible, unsound, consequently unauthorized interference of the State Legislature in the affairs of this municipality is a subject of surpassing interest, and must excite alarm and apprehension in the mind of every citizen of this metropolis. Special legislation, particularly when of an adverse character, is, under any circumstances, to be avoided, as being productive of no general good; but when directed against the interests of a people numberone and half a million of souls, the consequences must be serious, and, if persisted in, inevitably terminate in the most deplorable results.

The practice, now so alarmingly general, of legislating for the supposed wants or requirements of the City of New-York, by the State authorities, is of but comparatively recent origin, and, since its inception, has increased with a rapidity truly wonderful. If the same rate of increase is observed, five years more will entirely obliterate the small vestige of self-government yet left to the people of this City.

The first notable instance of such interference occurred in 1853, when an act was passed in reference to the then Chief of Police, by which it was sought to remove him from the office he so efficiently and creditably filled for a number of years previous, but which failed in its object by the dissolution, at one of the members of the then Board of Aldermen, who could not be induced to take advantage of means so unworthily obtained to remove a political opponent.

Since that period, or only ten years ago, the attempt then so ineusp ciously made to control the Police Department of this City, has been, with more success, tried upon that and all the other Departments of the City Government, as well as nearly all its important and valuable franchises, until at the present time, the proud, imperial City of New-York, the business centre of this continent, is nearly deprived of a local government, and its representatives and law makers in the Common Council reduced to the level of dependents upon the will and caprice, or rather envy and malice, of a legislative body, whose members, chosen from the Senate and Assembly Districts of the State, are interested only in the advancement and welfare of their own circumscribed or insignificant localities, and who, in order to promote such advancement, would sacrifice the City of New-York, and every interest located in it. As practical results may be considered better arguments than speculative theories it may not be amiss to introduce here a statement showing amounts expended for Police purposes and relative increase each year since 1853:

Year.	Total Amount.	Increase.
1853	$456,450 00	
1854	472,715 00	
1855	824,440 00	
1856	833,550 00	
1857	828,500 00	
1858	888,548 60	$60,040 60
1859	1,242,789 00	354,240 40
1860	1,384,125 00	141,336 00
1861	1,718,790 00	334,665 00
1862	1,764,712 00	45,922 00
1863	1,766,422 00	11,710 00
1864	1,836,120 67	69,698 67

It is assumed that the appropriations asked for by the head of this commission are now entirely beyond the control of the many boards. The section of the act upon which this assumption is based will be found in Chap. 25, Sec. 88, Laws of 1860:

As the Common Council appropriate only about 25,000 annually out of nearly $2,000,000, it is hardly necessary to consider here how far the act is obligatory and binding. Its binding force is, however, practically acknowledged by the Board of Supervisors, as will be seen by reference to page — of this report; the difference between that amount and the amount appropriated by the City estimates, being expended by Boards or Commissions, over which the Common Council have no control.

The amount of tax assessed for City and County purposes is given above, with a view of exhibiting the sum properly chargeable to the City Government, and the sum over which it has no control, and which is disbursed by Boards and Commissions appointed by the State Legislature. In both amounts are included in one State and taxation, which tends to the misapprehension that the City authorities are responsible for the annual increase in such rate. The error is a very natural one, and is in consequence the more difficult to correct. Justice could be done to the corporate authorities, however, were such intended, by making each rate separate, or at least separating the County amount from the City, and thus exposing a separate rate of tax for each. It would then be apparent at a glance in which item the greatest increase occurred annually, and our citizens could then place the responsibility where it properly belonged.

Your committee are actuated solely by the desire to exhibit, in a manner to be readily understood, the gross injustice heretofore practiced toward the corporation by the legislature of the State against the municipality of New-York, and the consequent evils resulting to the people from the two governments. A liberal, wise and just State government would encourage the growth and prosperity of this, the principal seaport of the State, the largest and most populous City on the continent, and the business centre of the Western hemisphere. When the State was governed by such statesmen as De Witt Clinton, William H. Seward, Silas Wright, William L. Marcy and the other great men and master-minds that controlled and directed its destinies in former times, and raised it from the condition of a province to the proud position of the Empire State of this union of States, no such petty, no such contemptible huckstering as we now witness, and have witnessed during every session of the Legislature for the past few years, in the private affairs of the corporate authorities of the City, would have been tolerated, much less encouraged, and opportunities sought to intermeddle in our local government. On the contrary, these men, in the executive chair of the State Government, aided and counseled by men of equal ability, or at least equal integrity, in the Legislature, encouraged and fostered the growth and prosperity of the promising and rapidly advancing City of New-York—a City that then did, and still does, pay into the State Treasury about one-fifth of the entire taxes for State purposes—and many of the great works of the State were devised simply with that object in view. They observed the most rigid regard for the chartered rights, privileges and immunities granted to it before the adoption of the State Constitution, and confirmed in that Instrument, and legislated for it, when such legislation became necessary, only upon the request of its duly constituted authorities. The general good of the entire State engrossed their sole attention, and they left to the city, county and town authorities the care and government of their respective localities. In the primitive and middle stages of our existence as a State, party advancement was regarded as secondary to the best interests of the people; the legislators of those days always recognized this as a principle, and entirely ignored legislation of a local character, as belonging exclusively to the local governments or authorities. The general welfare, party advancement is the primary object in our State Legislature; to it, every other consideration is secondary, and the degrading spectacle is annually presented of beholding the government of a great State like New-York, descending into the political arena, and giving and receiving blows in the effort to overcome the people of this City, and to convert them, if not willing, at least into obedient subservancy, to the behests of the dominant political party in the State.

It is an established fact, that persecution never makes proselytes. Tyranny and oppression naturally beget resistance and disaffection. A noble instinct implanted in our natures impels us irresistably to resist aggression, come from what quarter it may, and that resistance is carried to the greatest extremity in meeting when practiced against those from whom we have the right to expect and obtain protection and care. Thus far resistance to the tyranny and oppression so unsparingly practiced against us by the State authorities has been manifested only in annually increasing the majorities against their candidates for office.

That distrust of and disaffection to the State Government is fast taking possession of the minds of our people, is a certain as fact, and is a fact very much to be deplored, although it is not to be wondered at. They behold, year after year, their dearest and most sacred chartered privileges invaded—parceled out to needy political jobbers, and made the sport and playthings of the unscrupulous and designing. They see, in silent astonishment, those immunities under which they have grown and prospered, one of the formation of the State Government, of which they were so justly proud, and which have, in a marked degree, tended to facilitate the advancement and progress of our City, entirely ignored, and set aside as of no value, by those whose duty it is to cherish and foster them, while their fervent, earnest protests against such sacrilegious profanations of their guaranteed and chartered rights, made through their representatives in the Common Council, are not only disregarded, but oftentimes treated with contempt and derision.

Too much legislation, the decentralization of power and responsibility, and a total disregard of our chartered rights by the State Legislature, is rapidly producing their inevitable results, viz.: Increased taxation, with diminished representation, unrestricted, irresponsible and lavish expenditures of public money, and eventually if not already consequent corruption and jobbery, encouraged and fostered in every one of these irresponsible commissions or other State agencies for disbursing moneys raised by taxation in this City.

These various unauthorized acts of State legislative interference in the affairs of the City could have no other result than the one so justly comprised of by our taxpayers. Since the introduction of this system of legislating for the City, the rate of tax has nearly quadrupled, while the property taxed, if it has not deteriorated, certainly has not increased in value in anything like the same ratio. The real estate owners derive no more income, at the present time, from their property, while their taxes having increased out of all proportion to its value, at once, and very forcibly, become impressed with the idea that a wrong is being perpetrated against them by some one. Who, they never stop to inquire; but, without reflection, at once raise an outcry against the local authorities, supposing them to be now, as formerly, responsible for the expenditure of the moneys taxed upon their property. To disabuse their minds of this impression, and to place the responsibility where it properly belongs—upon the State Legislature, instead of this Common Council—is what is intended by your committee in making the statements contained in this report. They believe they have conclusively shown that no responsibility whatever should be thrown upon the City authorities, whose functions are simply clerical, their acts being subject to revision by the State authorities, who claim and exercise despotic powers over even the comparatively small approriations for the ordinary support of the City Government.

The most earnest protests of the authorities of this City, heretofore made, from time to time against these usurpations, have been unheeded or totally disregarded; until previous Common Councils have abandoned all idea of obtaining that consideration to which they are entitled from the Legislature of this State, in their intercourse with the Corporation of the City. The several assemblies made upon our liberties, all the more insidious as they are made under the guise of the public good—a fallacy which your Committee believe they have thoroughly exposed in this report—must be met and repelled by our citizens, by the exercise of that constitutional right of which they cannot be deprived by any Legislature until their liberties are entirely subverted—the ballot. For every act of spoliation inflicted upon us by the State, the people of this City will add to the majority against their spoliators. There can be no question as to the ultimate result. The ballot, the most powerful agency yet known to the people since our formation as a government, will inevitably be victorious, and the people of this City, it is to be fervently hoped, when the "second sober thought" shall pervade the people of the State, and they, in justice to the outrages perpetrated against us, shall be willing to make reparation, will again be invested with our rights as a free people, and have restored to us those chartered franchises, privileges and immunities of which we have been deprived by the action of the corrupt and venal Legislatures, with which, not only the people of the City, but the entire people of the State, have been cursed for the past ten years.

When the management of the affairs of this municipality is again secured to the officers chosen directly by the people of the City to administer such trusts, by them certain to be held to a strict accountability, we may expect to realize a return of that beneficent and economical legislation that characterized the Government of the City previous to the interference of the Legislature. Apart from direct responsibility to the people, for the faithful discharge of the duties entrusted to their public servants, there is no safety, no guaranty that such trusts will be properly executed in the future, as in the past. It must be remembered, that in no prominent case within the recollection of your committee, has no official of known dishonesty or incompetency been returned by the people of the city to reoccupy an office, which it was generally known, was disgraced by his incumbency. There may be such persons, it is true, now holding offices of trust and emolument, but they have been appointed thereto, if not by the Legislature direct, then by some of the many Commissions created by the same. This fact, alone, is a convincing refutation of the slanderous insinuations or charges made against the people of this City, viz.: that they are incapable of self-government! Not capable of self-government! What a libel on the character of the people of this City; yet it is the fulcrum upon which the legislative lever is placed to overturn the local government of the City in order to give it into the hands of the very persons, who, themselves, having felt the weight of the popular indignation, are afraid to brave it in order to attain place and power, and who, in order to secure it, raise this degrading outcry against the City, proceed to have, and there measure and perfect those schemes of which past Legislatures have been so prolific, and in which these identical persons have been and now are the principal participators.

Much of the legislation directed against this City in past years can be traced directly to the agency of unscrupulous men (and there are many of them) base enough to barter their birthright for a mess of pottage. To secure place and power these degenerate sons of our noble City would sacrifice not only the welfare and good government of the City they dishonor, but they would even peril their hopes of salvation hereafter, in order to secure office. Having forfeited the confidence of their fellow-citizens by abuses of the trust confided to their keeping by their constituents, they dare not again present themselves before them, and ask their suffrages to be returned to administer the trusts they had abused, well knowing by experience that dishonest, incapable or unworthy public officials, although they may impose themselves upon our community for a brief period, are certain to meet with the honest and indignant reprobation of the people, and they have no hope to be returned, and the second attempt at such imposition is certain to meet with the condemnation it so richly merits. The political antecedents of these schemers taken in connection with the success attending their efforts with former State Legislatures in securing place and patronage in this City against the wishes of its citizens, admits of no other inference, will justify no other conclusion.

The City and County of New-York, alone of all the cities and counties of this State, is the only one that is required to submit the estimate of appropriations for its support and maintenance of its local government to the examination of the State Legislature, in order to obtain permission to realize the amount necessary to conduct such government. Why should this State surveillance be exercised particularly over this strictly local matter? Are not the people of this City, by their representatives in the Common Council, as well qualified to judge of the amounts required to conduct their local government as are the Senators and Assemblymen from the interior part of the State?

And is it not much more likely to conduce to a good and economical local government by allowing the representatives of our citizens to legislate for them exclusively, in order to enable them to hold to a strict accountability those who are directly responsible to the people for the proper administration of the government of the City, than it is to intrust such functions to the supervision of totally irresponsible persons, who are beyond the reach of all accountability for the moneys they appropriate, and who are totally indifferent to, or perhaps entirely ignorant of, the requisites of our City Government? Common sense, apart from considerations of justice, equity and constitutional rights, will answer affirmatively. Yet the very reverse is the case; as every item of expenditure made for the support and maintenance of the government of the City has to receive the sanction of the State Legislature before the money can be realized by the City; and such items of appropriation are made to conform to the supposed requirements of our City, by the State Legislature, regardless of every local authority. As before stated, the reason given for such acts is, that the people of this City are incompetent to manage their own affairs—are not qualified for self-government. What a degrading insult to the people of this City! A City that provides accommodation for, and has an actual average daily attendance of 200,000 children in its public schools, with an additional number of 50,000 in its private schools, academies, colleges and universities—a City that disburses its educational system, (entirely independent of the corporate authorities,) nearly two millions of dollars annually in educating its youth, and that pays into the Treasury of the State nearly half a million dollars annually for educational purposes, in other and the most remote portions of the State. Not capable of self-government! Certainly a sad commentary upon the results of our lauded system of public instruction. Admit the charge, however, and the degrading result is chargeable directly to the State. Our system of public instruction is the creation of the State Legislature. It is totally independent of the City authorities. Yet they are held responsible for the alleged ignorance and degradation of our population, and such alleged abuses are taken advantage of to still further degrade our people, by diminishing the control over other and equally important trusts of a purely local character. But the charge is as unjust as it is false. No people on the face of the globe are better qualified by education and habit for the enjoyment of the blessings of self-government: our *system* of public education challenges the admiration of the world.

Your committee, in presenting these facts to the notice of the Common Council, in order that they may be made public, and that our citizens may perceive the wrongs perpetrated against them, and so apprise them of the dangers to their liberties from a continuation of such practices, are actuated by no mercenary or unworthy motives. They do it more in sorrow than in anger. They feel that every such interference, every act of the Legislature passed for the ostensible purpose of diminishing the control of the Common Council over the affairs of our City, is a blow aimed at the inalienable right of self-government. The fact that these outrageous and iniquitous acts have not been more strenuously resisted in their operations thus far, does not argue that such a meek submission or passive indifference will be perpetual. However, as each succeeding year more glaringly expose their depressing effects upon our City, and every interest centered in it, and as each succeeding year the rate of taxation—now nearly intolerable—increases, until it becomes unendurable, it is to be hoped that appeals to the Legislature for justice and a restoration of our chartered rights, will not be made in vain.

Your committee, however, are much gratified to note an apparent change in sentiment in members of the present State Legislature, as compared with previous ones, to respect to the rights of the people of this City. Thus far no action having a tendency further to interfere with our chartered privileges has been favorably entertained by either branch of the State Government, and while many projects similar, in their contemplated operations to those with which this City is now ourse, have been introduced, no likelihood of their becoming laws is to be apprehended. A better feeling seems to animate the Senators and members of Assembly from other portions of the State, in their intercourse with the Representatives from the City; let us hope that it is but the inauguration of a new era in our affairs which will culminate in restoring to us the rights of which we have heretofore been so ruthlessly deprived by former Legislatures. This done—the sovereign people once again permitted to choose their own public servants—to intrust to them the control of the management and control of their strictly local interests—by the people certain to be held to a strict accountability for the trusts confided to their care—we may again expect to see realized an economical and intelligent administration of the government of our City. This result, so desirable to every taxpayer, so absolutely necessary to the future welfare and prosperity of the metropolis, and every interest centered in it, is attainable in no other way can be accomplished in any other manner. The facts and figures contained in the first part of this report are conclusive on this point. If such legislation was undertaken simply as an experiment, it must be apparent to every unprejudiced mind that it is a miserable failure, and that the sooner it is repealed the better. We cannot have only known with its growth and strengthened with its strength, until no other remedy can be applied with any hope of success, than a return to first principles—a restoration to the people of the City of the right to govern themselves, in all matters of a purely local character.

The conclusion of your Committee, concerning the amount of

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1864.

OUR EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

Arrival of Six Hundred and Sixty-four at Annapolis.

Statements of their Treatment by the Rebels.

Reported Gunpowder Plot to Blow up the Libby Prison.

The Keepers at the Libby and at Belle Isle.

NAMES OF THE ENLISTED MEN.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, March 10, 1864.

The steamer *City of New-York*, Capt. CHISHOLM, arrived here yesterday with six hundred and sixty-four released Federal prisoners from Richmond and Belle Isle, forty-eight of whom are officers.

We give below a list of their names, and submit also a *resumé* of the statements of the officers and men in regard to their treatment, which will be found intensely interesting:

Lieut.-Col. JAMES M. SANDERSON, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the First Army Corps, who is among them, furnishes us many of our particulars. He utterly and flatly contradicts the statements respecting the issue of "mule meat" at the Libby, and adds that all such statements by returned prisoners and letter-writers, tend to bring us into ridicule, and interfere materially in the humane efforts sometimes made to mitigate the real evils of the case. He says, "by wasting our powder on these shadows we fail to reach the substance."

Maj. THOMAS P. TURNER, the commandant of the Libby, was a cadet at West Point for two years preceding the war. He is a very young man, but has the entire confidence of the Confederate authorities; a strict soldier and a severe disciplinarian, but not entirely unmindful of those virtues by which alone, an enviable reputation is to be attained. DICK TURNER, however, the Inspector of the Prison (who, by the way, is not a relative of the Major,) is of an entirely different mould, yet has some streaks of humanity in his composition, which brighten upon acquaintance. His unexpected kindness to the foot-sore and weary prisoners he recaptured after their attempt to escape with the famous "110," last month, is very gratefully remembered.

Col. SANDERSON discredits the statement made by some negroes that a thousand pounds of powder have been placed in a pit under the prison to blow it up, with all its inmates, in case of another attempt to rescue the prisoners. But there is, nevertheless, much evidence to establish the fact. "DICK TURNER" has himself asserted it, and among the enlisted men of the returned prisoners there is one who was a clerk for Dr. WILKINS, the Surgeon-in-Chief of the prisoners' hospitals, who says that the Doctor told him that at least 200 pounds of powder had been placed under the prison. There was also an article in the *Enquirer* on the morning the prisoners left, (March 7,) which in some degree confirmed this evidence, stating that measures had been taken by the Commandant of the prison to render futile any attempt on the part of the Federal authorities to rescue the prisoners of war. The editor was not at liberty to state what those measures were, but the public might rest assured that they were *efficacious*. In regard, also, to the few prisoners taken by them from Gen. KILPATRICK, the *Whig* demanded that they should be "*blown to atoms from the cannon's mouth.*"

It is just to say, however, that these insane counsels are not likely to be followed; but they serve to show the state of feeling which constantly impels the Confederate authorities to whatever course they may pursue, and give some coloring at least to the statement of the inhuman design of blowing up the prison.

The Commandant of Belle Isle, Lieut. VICTOR BOSSIEUX, is said to be a large-hearted man; and were the whole treatment of the prisoners to be confided to him, but little cause of complaint would exist. But holding a very subordinate position, he finds himself constantly trammeled in every effort to improve or ameliorate their condition. The accommodations for sheltering the prisoners is barely sufficient for six thousand men, whilst eight thousand is not an unusual number on the island. Rations are very insufficient and improper—days and weeks frequently passing over without the issue of a single pound of meat. The bread, which is composed of unbolted cornmeal, and a species of bean flour, is heavy, indigestible and unpalatable. For a few weeks an extra quantity of this compound was issued to the men, but since the escape of our prisoners this additional morsel has been denied them, and the traditionary pound (not of "flesh") is again the sum total of their "daily bread." Sometimes, by way of variety, a cup full of so-called bean soup is served out to them, but to many the recollections of meals are of by-gone days, an indiscreet realization of which has, since their release, proved fatal in many cases—many, if not all the cases of sickness now in the hospitals at Annapolis, being the result of a return to wholesome diet.

In relation to the delivery of supplies sent by friends in the North *to enlisted men* in the hands of the enemy, so many difficulties have been encountered, notwithstanding the most energetic action on the part of Lieut. BOSSIEUX and the National officers composing the "Board of Distribution," that hardly a tithe of them have ever reached their proper destination. At this moment upward of five hundred, if not a thousand, packages intended for private soldiers still remain in the store-houses at Richmond. This is owing not so much to a desire on the part of the Confederate authorities to deprive them of their property, but to the extreme difficulty of obtaining sufficient transportation and of ascertaining the whereabouts of the parties addressed. Under these circumstances, it has been deemed proper, by the gentlemen composing the "Board of Distribution," who are now here present, to recommend an entire suspension of these supplies.

Wines, liquors, money, citizens' clothing, files, saws, hatchets, and everything by which the prisoners might effect their escape, are "contraband," and doom the box or parcel to confiscation. They should, of course, never be sent.

Col. SANDERSON and others of the officers and men are justly indignant at the attempts of certain returned prisoners to make "martyrs" of themselves by the publication of exaggerated statements, which invariably react upon the prisoners still in the hands of the Confederates, and add to the rigors of the prison discipline. The inevitable lot of the the prisoners is bard enough, le all conscience, without any of these adventitious helps.

We published yesterday a complete list of the 48 officers; to-day we give the names of the

ENLISTED MEN.

A. Hunt, 9th Maryland.
Henry Smith, 9th Maryland.
E. N. Brothers, 9th Md.
James Hyatt, 14th Conn.
J. F. Friel, 133d Virginia.
Fred. Schroeder, 54th N. Y.
John Park, 8th Maryland.
J. H. Russell, 82d Ohio.
C. P. Cornstill, 2d Md.
Chas. Wair, 6th N. J.
M. Dorty, 9th Maryland.
G. W. Barnes, 9th Md
E. Quinn, 7th Maryland.
K. S. Cooley, 5th Ohio.
O. Norton, 6th Wisconsin.
R. B. Hufit, 7th Wisconsin.
S Yonng, 2d Md. Cav.
James Spencer, 2d N. Y.
Henry Demley, 2d N. Y.
Thos. Clark, 14th Coen.
John Clark, 71st N. Y.
W. A. Taylor, 6th N.Y. Cav.
J. Vanfor.en, 9th Md.
James Crocker, 9th Md.
John Williams, 9th Md.
John Hill, 9th Md.
Charles Snoh, 9th Md.
Charles Bedger, 9th Md.
Henry Baker, 1st Md., Cav.
J. E. Gawley, 1st Md. Cav.
John Daily, 1st Md. Cav.
N. McGloughlin, 1st Md. Cav.
Thos. Harris, 1st Md. Cav.
N. Miller, 2d Md Cav.
A Snyder, 1sh Mass.
J. M. Morrell, 13th Mass.
H. H. Jones, 13th Mass.
E. P. Hayes, 1 th Mass.
J. F. Pope, 13th Mass.
M. McCoy, 12th Mass.
Henry Bigsbee, 32d Mass.
G. B. Gevitt, 1st N. Y. Art.
John Pantoe, 13th N.Y. Art.
A. J. Hilt, 6th N. Y. Cav.
C. W. Little, Co. C. 9th Md.
M. H. Goodacre, Co. E. 9th Maryland.
C. Krunger, Co. G, 2d Md.
R. E. Falconer, Co. K, 49th New-York.
A. Hodges, Co. F, 9th N. Y.
J. McNeal, Co. F. 37th N.Y.
J. Swicket, Co. K. 73d N.Y.
P. Powers, Co. E. 5th N.Y.
G. Serley, Co. F, 2d Md.
W. Divine, Co. E. 9th Md. Cav
C. D. Smith, Co. F, 2d Md. Cavalry.
Jno. Beers, Co. D, 11th Penn
J. Gibson, Co. K, 100th N.Y.
C. Haltanquail, Co. E, 1st Minn.
C. Buck, Co. E. 1st Minn.
P. Pebbir, for officers gunboat.
A. Karle, for officers gunboat.
B. Wilson, Co. I, 7th Wis.
A. Kelner, Co. A, 64th New-York.
E. G'Neal, Co. G, 52d N. Y.
Jno. Hammgar, Co. E, N. Y.
A. Crane, Co. D, 74th N.Y.
D. Bradley, Co. A, 52d N.Y.
S. Brocon, Co. E, 7th Ohio.
H. Wilson, Co. H, 11th Mass.
E. S. Borke, Co. K, 11th Massachusetts.
J. H. Davis, Co. D, 9th Md.
Jas. Weeler, Co. E, 9th Md.
J. Marshall, Co. E. 9th Md.
Jas. Kelly, Co. t, 9th Md.
Henry Nesmere, Co. E, 27th Pennsylvania.
J. M. Webster, Co. D, 16th Maryland.
D. Sterne, Co F, 9th Md.
J. McHale, Co. F. 9th Md.
W. C. Conecit, Co. C, 100th
S. H. Hamae, Co. G, 6th Ohio Cavalry.
J. Shook, Co. E. 109th Ohio.
J. Cline, Co. B, 2d Maryland
Wm. McMann, Co. F. 9th Maryland.
J. Henderson Co. C, 133d Va
Byher, W. P. Co. E, 9th Mo.
Shea, J. Co. C, 9th Missouri.
Chambers, W. B. Co. I 18th Ohio.
D. Gilmore, 2d Wisconsin.
Lammon, J. Co B, 13th U. S.
R. B. Scriver, 120th N. Y.
Thos. Brown, 2d Wisconsin.
N Michaels, 2d Penn.
Samuel Kemp, 9th Maryland
Abner First, 2d Ohio.
Wm. Elvis, 1st Kentucky.
Daniel Sanmon 14th N. Y.
N. M. Orrick, 1st Wisconsin.
John Tyler, 9th Maryland.
H. C. Backbee, 2d Maryland Cavalry.
J. W. Constantine, 9th Md.
Geo. Boyce, 2d N. Y. Cav.
N. Godwin, 35th Iowa.
Geo. Sprucebank, 9th Md.
Jas. H. Curry, 9th Md.
F. De Fraities, 14th Ill.
Chas. Wiistruck, 11th Ill. Cavalry.
Geo. Wiler, 65th Ill.
A. F. Cook, Co. C. 9th Md.
J. Ireland, Co. E, 9th Md.
J. Bootes, Co. F, 2d Md.
C. Schruck, Co. D. 3d Penn.
G. H. McGinnis, Co. C, 1st Va.
J. Lightfoot, Co. C. 100th O.
H. A. Miller, Co. E, 7th Md.
P. McBride, Co. t, 7th Coen.
J. Wallace, Co. H, 2d Md.
E. Kenney, Co. B, 7th Md.
W. Lee, Co. K, 7th Illinois.
L. Epping, Co. G, 2d Ind.
H. Coble, Co. I, 20th Penn.
J. Creaner, Co. G, 9th Md.
J. Kline, Co. H, 9th Md.
J. J. Briggs, Co. C, 5th Va.
J. H. Ayres, Co. F, 7th Wis.
F. Cushman, Co. B, 2d Wis
J. Kirk, Co. F, 20th Penn.
L. L. Chastries, Co. H, 6th Ky.
J. J. Phillips, Co. I, 2d Wis.
C. Wilson, Co. tt, 20th Penn.
George Wiley, Co. A, 54th New-York.
G. H. Rubell, Co. H, 9th Md.
J. H. Younghloor, Co. F, 2d Maryland.
G. W. Hiller, Co. F, 20th Pa.
E. B. Grant, Co. F, 2d Md.
J. Brown, Co. E, 2th Wis.
A. Arthleman, Co. B, 2d Md.
Nunan, Co. F, 26th Wis.
W. L. Bradford, Co. A, 74th United States.
A. W. Waterman, Co. C, 7th Wisconsin.
W. Chnren, Co. K, 11th Massachusetts.
W. Seabring, Co. D, 5th U. S.
J. W. Eyeston, Co. F, 7th Ill.
W. W. Stugard, Co. E, 100th Ohio.
D. Ledgard, Co. A, 1st East Tennessee.
J. D. Knight, Co. E, 100th Ohio.
H. E. Burgess, Co E. 1st Md Cav
J. Smith, Co. E, 1st Me. Cav.
P. H. Conkley, Co. C, 4th Ky.
Grey, J. C. Co. G, 3d Tenn.
Gasner. W. J. Co. F, 7th Wisconsin.
Hart, G. W. Co. C, 100th Ohio.
Thacher, A. F. Co. D, 14th Ohio.
McLaughlin, D. Co. H, 100th Ohio.
Lehman, A. Co. t, 2d Md.
Lovering, C. Co. G. 2d N.Y.
Stewert, W. Co. E, 45th Ohio.
Halbert, J. Co. F, 2d Md.
Cameron, J., Co. G, 5th Ohio Cavalry.
McBee, W. C., Co. F, 2d Md.
McLennee, A., Co. K. 3d Tennessee.
Selizman, M., Co. F, 26th Pennsylvania.
Stough, W. E., Co. C, 100th Ohio.
G. Middleton, Co. E, 3d Ind.
T. Warner, Co. B, 2d Penn.
G. E. Stanley, Co. E, 3d Ind.
A. W. Lowden, Co. E, 2d N.Y.
N. T. Blackwell, Co. C, 15th Maryland.
J. W. Matthews, Co. I, 7th Wisconsin.
A. Evins, Co. E, 2d N. Y.
W. T. Carter, Co. F, 8th Md.
E. Scharf, Co. F. 9th Md.
E. Shaut, Co. H, 2d Md.
L. Fisher, Co. D, 9th Md.
P. Bore, Co. E, 9th Md.
L. Warbyer, Co. H, 133 Va.
C. E. Philo, Co. 2d Wis.
J. Savage, Co. G, 80th Penn.
Harre, H. J., Co. G, 1st O.
Stearns, T., Co. G, 1st Ohio.
Johnson, M., Co. A, 2d Md.
Moody, G. W., Co. C. 100th Ohio.
Rogers, H. C., Co. H, 4th O.
D. Wilson, Co. G, 80th Penn.
C. F. Floray, Co. K, 7th Ky.
T. Leach, Co. L, 16th Ill.
J. Hales, Co. D, 8th N. H.
H. Southerland, Co. G, 18th Maine.
F. Larvin, Co C, 4th Me.
P. Hall, Co. H, 3d Mass.
W. Russell, Co. H, 7th Mass.
A. Battzell, Co. I, 1st Va.
W. L. Libbett, Co. t, 1st Va.
J. Sheppard, Co. L, 1st Va.
G. Carbaugh, Co. A, 11th Pennsylvania.
A. Owan, Co. D, 9th Md.
F. Anderson, Co. E, 9th Md.
A. Bell, Co. F, 9th Md.
R. Buckman, 4th U S. Cav.
John Horo, 1st Maryland.
G. W. Charlin, 9th Maryland.
W. T. Starr, 9th Maryland.
Joseph Ely, 100th Ohio.
H. Newman, 9th Maryland.
John Stack, 9th Maryland.
N. Fifer, 9th Maryland.
E. Keefer, 7th Maryland.
John Coldhip, 1st Md Cav.
C. Walker, 40th N. Y.
C. H. Barton, 9th Md.
John Run, 1st U. S. Cav.
Wm. Taylor, 9th Maryland.
D. Douglas, 9th Maryland.
F. G. Wyman, 2d Wis. Cav.
W. H. Wagner, 4th N. J.
J. Piedrum, 1st Ohio Cav.
J. Rosselot, 7th Ohio.
J. Higgin, 5th Maryland.
Thos. Jervis, 9th Maryland.
John Baker, 9th Maryland.
J. W. Eden, 9th Md.
Cahot Eden, 9th Md.
G. R. Lordan, 9th Md.
H. Glunt, 9th Md.
Thos. McNalty, 9th Md.
J. T. Merritt, 9th Md.
John Morehead, 1st Md. Cav.
John F. Haroing, 16th Me.
Geo. W. Smith, 16th Me.
Dale J. Barger, 13th U. S.
H. W. Metcalfe, 13th Mass.
E. O. Hodge, 13th Mass.
E. F. Allen, 13th Mass.
M. Fitzgerald, 13th Mass.
F. B. Hastings, 13th Mass.
M. Fleming, 12th Mass
R. L. Cobb, 12th Mass.
H. R. Allen, 1st U. S. Drag.
C. S. White, 9th Ill. Cav.
L. D. Puterball, 3d Ill. Cav.
D. Brown, 1st Kentucky.
Geo. Cox, 1st Kentucky.
E. Emrick, Co. G, 118th Pennsylvania.
A. Mitchell, Co. E, 45th Pa.
L. E. Rice, Co. B, 4th Vt.
A. Mnrray, Co. K, 17th Ma.
A. Albert, Co. I, 83d Penn.
W. H. Rolle, Co. B, 6th Vt.
J. B. Manley, Co. G, 6th O. Cavalry.
J. Brown, Co. E, 9th Md.
E. M. White, Co. K. 100th N. Y.
— Kruneman, Co. G, 5th O. Cavalry.
H. Hannewell, Co. E, 16th Massachusetts.
— Boynton, Co. D, 4th Wis.
E. T. Cunningham, Co. D, 9th Maryland.
P. H. Kugnon, Co. H, 2d Ky
J. W. Lieson, Co. G, 9th Md
M. S. Felland, 83d N. Y.
A. Saurmae, Co. D, 96th Pennsylvania.
J. Graft, Co. H, 2d R. I.
D. Jones, Co. E, 9th Md.
Pat. Dolan, Co. K, 27th Pa.
S. Falinne, Co. K, 27th Pa.
F. Ambnrt, Co E, 76th N. Y.
T. Quinn, Co. D, 9th Md.
A. Clasey, Co. G 9th Md.
E. Mason, Co. A, 18th Mass.
Jno. Blenkart, Co. E, 9th Maryland.
T. W. Dew, Co F, 6th Md.
W. G. Scott, Co. F, 1st Mich.
John Sheridan, Co. H, 40th New-York,
Ohio.
J. W. Baxter, Co. H, 100 O.
J. Taylor, Co. E, 9th Md.
W. F. Paltre, Co. C, 9th Md.
W. Watts, Co. C, 9th Md.
J. Bohnsr, Co. C, 13th O.
J. Mooney, Co. B, 83d N. Y.
J. M. Kemp, Co. C, 9th Md.
J. McCarty, Co. B, 6th Ky.
D. Granger, Co. G, 6th Ohio Cavalry.
H. Hannig, Co. B, 51st Pa.
O. E. Kelley, Co. E, 7th Ill. Cavalry.
J. Handlie, Co. C. 2d Mo.
Foulds, A, Co. K 8th N. Y. Cevalry.
Winland, S. Co. C, 100th Ohio.
Marvin, I, Co. L. 7th Pa. Cavalry.
Simon Schiff, 1st Kentucky.
Wm. Norris, 9th Maryland.
W. H Seaton, 3d N. Jersey.
S. Miller, 2d Maryland.
Thos. Dillon, 4th Kentucky.
Daniel Treadway, 9th Md.
B. Donoly, 9th Maryland.
D. Donoly, 9th Maryland.
John Brubaker, 29 Mich.
M. Gotwalt, 1st Illinois.
G. Waxter, 5th Maryland.
John Doroty 8th Iowa.
A. T. Wheeler, 9th Md.
Jos. S. Foster, 9th Md.
J. H. Collins, 9th Md.
Thos. Andrews, 53d Ohio.
Charles N. Wheeler, 9th Md.
B. Indlin, 9th N. Y.
W. T. Brain, 9th Md.
J. H. Robbins, Co. H, 9th Md.
C. R. Brown, Co. f, 7th Conn.
W. N Johnson, Co. I, 9th Mich.
W. Loof, Co. E. 1st Conn.
W. Blair, Co. D, 2d Md.
J. Hardy, Co. E, 7th Ill.
S. Johnson, Co. B, 57th Pennsylvania.
J. L. Meyers, Co. A, 34th Ill.
M. S. Boots, Co. H, 39th Iowa.
Sheare, Co. E, 2d N. Y.
Jas. Green, Co. F, 16th Md.
M. Averick, Co. E, 9th Md.
D. Smith, Co. B, 46th Ohio.
C. C. Parker, Co. F, 7th Wis.
E. Morrnor, Co. H, 7th Md.
A. Fedron, Co. H, 20th Pa.
J. Kinslan, Co. I, 27th Penn.
W. P. Campbell, Co. M, 6th Ky.
F. Fall, Co. I, 27th Penn.
J. B. Miller, Co. F, 20th Pa.
George Kolb, Co. C, 9th Md.
O. Stures, Co. H, 9th Md.
T. Green, Co. C, 9th Md.
G. Stanburger, Co. F, 1st R. I.
W. H. Wood, Co. B, 2d Tenn.
F. Whaton, Co. F, 2d Md.
L. Vose, Co. E, 1st Maine.
L. J. Thompson, Co. G, 1st Maryland.
M. Wright, Co. F, 5th N. Y.
C. Miller, Co. I, 52d N. Y.
A Hit, Co. H, 83d N. Y.
M. Hanagan, Co. G, 7th Ill.
W. Beal, Co. B, 1 3d Penn.
D. Patterson, Co. H, 3d Ky.
Wm Mill, Co. F, 2d Tenn.
J. W. Butler, Baltimore, Maryland.
J. B. Crawford, Co. G, 7th Va.
O. Weeman, Co. K, 19th Mass.
John Kobb, Co. H, 2d Md.
J. Henderson, Co. F, 97th N. Y.
Oliver Walch, Co. A, 18th Mich.
S. Anderson, Co. B, 3d Tenn.
D. Warren, Co B. 9th Ill.
A. Agen, Co. G, 64th Ill.
Rowe, W. A. Co. I, 9th Md.
Leary, J. Co. A. 2d N. Y.
Smith, Jno. 1st New-York Artillery.
Myers, O. Co. D, 9th Md.
Jones, W. P. Co. D. 16th Maine.
Frames, E. J. Co. D, 9th Maryland.
Holtan, D. Co. B. 1st Md.
Lynch, H. Co. B, 1st United States.
Donahoe, P, Co, B, 35th Indiana.
Schoopp, J., Co, A, 54th New-York.
Drount, A. Co. E, 6th N.Y.
Grisham, F. Co. A, 67th Ohio.
Nagle, J. H. Co. C, 9th Maryland.
Frishee, W. P, Co. H, 2d Maryland.
E. Casgreff, Co. E, 9th Md.
J. R. Keen, Co. H. 5th Md.
J. Henry, Co. D, 9th Md.
S. H. Hearner, Co. C, 133d Virginia.
J. Nurphy, Co. D, 9th Md.
J. McDonnel, Co. D, 9th Maryland.
S. Lanohan, Co. F, 73d N.Y.
W. Wheeler, Co. E, 9th Md.
H. Lindsey, Co. E, 9th Md.
G. T. Goodrich, Co. B. 13th Massachusetts.
J. Freemen, Co. A, 3d Vs.
G. B Crawford, Emptoyer.
M. Glauber, Co. E, 3d Ind.
H. Elliott, Co. G, 1st Ohio.
Tracy, Wm., Co. C, 9th Md.
Webb, W., Co. C, 100th O.
Wagner, M., Co. E, 8th Maryland.
Wilson, J., Co. G, 9th Md.
Hall, D. M., Co. E., 45th O.
J. B. Barber, Co. B, 73d Ill.
C. Mawan, Co. G, 11th Ky.
B. Muller, Co. H, 40th Ohio.
L. Woodling, Co. K, 123d O.
W. Snitton, Co. K, 124th O.
J. Bradford, Co. M, 13th Pa.
J. R. Gage, Co. D, 104th Ill.
M. O'Connell, Co. D, 4th Ky.
C. T. Cruwell, Co. G, 21st Ct.
R. Eldrway, Co. C, 9th Md.
Wm. Shephard, Co. F, 2d Virginia.
G. M. Prather, Co. B, 1st Va.
G. Weston, Co. K, 100th Ohio.
W. H. Halbert, Co. F, 2d Md.
R. Watts, Co. G, 3d Ohio.
S. Cobelt, Co. D, 9th Md.
J. J. Burr, Co. H, 33d Ohio.
J. A. Shrull, Co. A, 3d Me.
F. M. Maguer, Co. 32d Pa.
J. Sullivae, Co. A, 12th U.S.
P. V. Quick, Co D, 7th Ill.
P. Hartuy, Co. E, 82d N. Y.
E. Miller, Co. F, 21st Va. Cav.
J. H. Wright, Co. F, 9th Md.
H. Lambdin, citizen.
H. Cooke, Co. H, 3d Md.
J. G. Brocoker, Co. H, 9th Maryland.
J. Flaherty, Co. G, 7th Md.
C. Hoffmae, Co. K, 1st N.J.
T. Cusick, C. A, 2d Md.
J. Barrett, Co. f, 35th Ind.
R. Patterson, Co. G. 9th Md.
F. Regus, Co. E, 28 Ky.
R. Ford, Co. A. 2d N. Y.
G. C. Peirce, employee.
B. Sevearer, Co. B, 9th Me.
W. Sevearer, Co. D, 9th Me.
M. McCoy, Co. A, 1st Md.
W. A. Langley, 9th Md.
E. Langley, 9th Md.
F. Jarner, Co. C, 9th Md.
J. Vance, Co. C, 9th Md.
F. Smith, Co. C, 9th Md.
Ath. Williams, Co. C, 9th Md.
O. Reed, Co. C, 9th Md.
S. Stalting, Co. C, 9th Md.
S. Hart, Co. F, 9th Md.
J. Carney, Co. E, 9th Md.
J. Darley, Co. E, 9th Md.
Lewis Proff, Co. E, 9th Md.
P. Burns, Co. G, 9th Md.
C. C. Julare, Co. G, 9th Md.
H. Acker, Co. H, 2d Wis.
W. B. Mustard, 33d Ohio.
J. Alton, Co. E, 9th Md.
E. Walker, Co. D, 9th Maryland.
L. Hitzlshnrge, Co. D, 9th Md.
G. W. Sawyer, Co. F, 44th N. Y.
G. W. Kilbo, C. H, 9th Md.
P. Donley, Co. F, 9th Md.
F. H. Myers, Co. B, 16th Ill.
S. H. Jones, Co. C, 2d N.Y.
T. Hyer, Co. C, 133d Va.
A. S. Fifer, Co. F, 9th Md.
A. McGraff, Co. I, 99th N.Y.
H. Steel, Co. H, 23d Pa.
E. B. Morgan, Co. C, 133d Virginia.
W. J. Turner, Co. G, 4th Wisconsin.
A. Mack, Co. D, 2d Md.
J. Cooper, Co. I, 9th Md.
J. Smarte, Co. H, 5th Md.
P. Hemirton, Co. K, 2d Tenn.
M. Shafer, Co. B, 65th Ill.
S. H. Price, Co. H, 9th Md.
B. Morse, Co. C, 100th Ohio.
W. A. Harmond, Co. G, 12th U. S. Inf.
S. Beames, Co. C, 2d Ohio.
E. Morehouse, Co. C. 2d N.Y.
Geo. West, Co. G, 1st Mich.
W. Chester, Co. A. 11th Ill.
Dan. Sloane, Co. H, 2d U.S.
H. Beakwith Co. F, 2d Md.
E. Sprenght, Co. B, 4th Vt.
J. Hennegy, Co. E, 7th N. J.
M. J. Little, Co. B, 11th Mass.
F. Wsrren, Co, I, 1st Mo. Cavalry.
M. McDonnel, 2d Vt. Bat'y.
D. Gnstwrixth, Co. B, 2d Pa. Cavalry.
K. S. Newcomb, Co. C, 2d New-York Cavalry.
S. Bondin, Co. A, 12th Pa. Cavalry.
W. P. Blane, Co. I 20th Pa. Cavalry.
M. Conley, Co. E, 1st Va Cav.
C. B. Watson, Co. K, 65th N.Y.
J. H. Laton, Co. B, 2d Wisconsin Cavalry.
G. Kennison, Co. B, 2d N. Y.
J. Setner, Co G, 52d Ill.
J. H. Boutz, Co. H, 3d New-York Artillery.
R. H. Lupotd, Co. C. 6th R. I.
J. Lahe, Co. E, 1st Mass.
E. Bolioynton, Co. K, 19th Indiana.
J. McNeal, Co. I, 9th Md.
H. Savage, Co. K 16th Me.
Geo. Phillips, Co. D, 2d Mass
L. Babb, Co. H, 9th Md.
H. Grier, Co. A, 1st Maryland Cavalry.
F. Girr, Co. I, 4th New-York Cavalry.
J. Mitchell, Co. I, 99th N. Y.
T. H. Rossuer, Co. I, 9th Md.
C. Moran, Co. G, 13th U. S.
J. Kern, Co H, 143d Penn.
J. Gnal, Co. H, 13th U. S.
F. Strickle, Co. G, 9th Md.
R. E. Burns, Co. G, 97th N.Y.
J. Murry, Co. B, 2d Ind.
R. H. Preston, Co. D, 1st Me. Cavalry.
L. G. Norton, Co. E, 24th Michigan.
D. Dryden, Co. E, 24th Mich
C. H. Roar, Co. F, 54th Pa.
J. Williams, Co. E, 118th Pa.
J. Lenahan, Co. K, 9th Md.
G. Wilcol, Co G, 4th Mich.
A. F. Davis, Co. K, 6th Mich.
F. Saunders, Co. A, 42d Ill.
J. C. Brooks, Co. I, 20th N. Y.
A. B. Clark, Co. D, 13th Mass.
M. King, Co. F, 9th Md.
D. Kelly, Co. H, 6th Ky.
E. Stevens, Co. G, 9th Md.
S. G. Parson, Co. F, 7th Wis.
N. Vlert, Co. A, 1st Mich.
J. Weidman, Co. E, 45th N. Y.
J. Wagner, Co. H, 71st N. Y.
W. C. Celcht, Co. E, 14th Ill.
Jne. Hoe, Co. E. 14 Ill.
C. K. Demars, Co. F, 20th Pa.
P. Bowhine, Co. F, 76th N. Y.
J. Linder, Co. F, 6th Art.
W. H Sprague, Co. B, 13th Mas
M. Warner, Co. K, 7th Ct.
J. Butt, Co. I, 9th Md.
B. Butt, Co. D, 9th Md.
C. H. Shepley, Co. C, 9th Md.
S. J. Knox, Co. C, 9th Md.
H. W. Arthur, Co. C, 9th Md.
R. Burdick, Co. C, 9th Md.
J. A. Hobbs, Co. F, 9th Md.
Jno. Cope, Co. F, 9th Md.
J. S. Gossell, Co. F. 9th Md.
Geo. Sigel, Co. F, 9th Md.
H. McLaughlin, Co. F, 9th Md.
Fred. Smith, Co. G, 9th Md.
J. Dillon, Co. H, 62 N. Y.
A. Jackson, Co. G, 145th Pa.
W. B. Stevens, Co. E, 4th Vt.
L. Ingerson, Co. K, 10th Vt.
J. W. Nichole, Co. A, 123d O
O. P. Stumph, 100th Ill.
Geo. Granger, 5th Mich.
C. B. Smith, Co. H, 13th U. S. Infantry.
D. Koffler, Co. H, 9th Md.
G. B. Simpson, Co. A, 1st Md.
E. D. Kline, Co. E, 7th Md.
D. O'Sullivan, Co. I, 99th N. Y.
W. M. Rice, (nurse,) Co. G, 133d Pa.
D. Fairbrother, Co. C, 133d Pa
J. Mathews, emeloyee.
F. Golbel, Co. D, 14th Coen.
W. Clow, Co. D, 2d Wis.
G. Robinron, Co. H, 25th Ind
F. J. McCarty, Co. L, 5th Indiana.
S. L. Shorthill, Co. C, 100th Ohio.
T. R. Walsh, Co I, 95th N.Y.
G. Gillen, Co. F, 94th Ohio.
J. A. Burson, Co. A, 25th O.
R. Miller, Co. F, 100th Ohio.
W. A. Fitch, Co. A, 1st Illinois Artillery.
R. E. Crop, Co. B, 2d Md.
J. Hunter, Co. C, 2d Md.
E. North, Co. B, 2d Md.
A. Morris, Co. F, 6th Md.
T. Keating, Co. E, 2d I. S.
J. Arnold, Co. E, 26th Md.
C. Shansrstadd, Co. D. 59th Ill.
H. W. Carson, Co. H, 193d N. Y.
R. Craig, Co. B, 126th Ohio.
N. Bare, Co. I, 1st N. Y.
W. Swartz, Co. K, 39th Ky.
Peter Veigar, Co. D, 27th Wisconsin.
Jas. Eaton, Co. K, 73d Pa.
J. M. Cockman, Co. A, 173d New-York.
Jas. McCable, Co. D, 1st Md.
E. J. Petterson, Co. D, 5th N. Y. Artillery.
O. B. Littlefield, Co. I, 1st Mo. Cavalry.
F. Lambert, Co. B, 1st Del.
Jno. Denniss, Hospital 6th Michigan.
J. Bouts, Co. A, 50th Penn.
J. Wilson, Co. A, 3d Penn.
A. Beeder, Co. B, 2d N. Y.
W. Hilligan, Co. C, 3d Vt.
E. Eringham, Co. A, 54th N.Y.
A. J. Dunscomb, Co. C, 100th Ohio.
J. McIlvaine, Co. I, 9th Md.
A. Wells, Co. A, 2d N. Y. Cavelry.
F. Gorbick, Co. F, 9th Md.
A. G. Myers, Co. D, 9th Md.
W. Milligan, Co. C, 72d Penn
G. H. Mills, Co. C, 9th Md.
O. Donley, Co. K, 11th Pennsylvania.
O. O'Dannlet, Co. C, 15th Ill. Cavalry.
H. Lniner, Co. F, 2d Md.
T. Ewings, Co. H. 9th Md.
J. E. Reese, Co. E, 1st Va.
E. Cary, Co. D, 27th Va.
E. Fox, Co. G. 9th Va.
J. L. Butts, Co. I, 9th Me.
J. Ferris, Co. E, 27th Pa.
E. Henry, Co. A, 12th U. S. H. D. Hunters, Co. t, Me. Cavalry.
H. J. Arnold, Co. C, 2d Md.
Jno. Corran, Co. C, 26th pa.
W. Barton, Co. A. 1st Md.
C. A. Rice, Co. E, 4st Md.

CITIZENS.

Peter McKinne.
Wm. H. Ford.
John Myer.
J. Quinn.
Peter Dutler.

A little more than two hundred of these are now sick in the hospitals at Annapolis. I will endeavor to forward you an authentic list of their names to-morrow. Yours, EXCELSIOR.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 11.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) presented memorials from citizens of Philadelphia, for additional railroad facilities between that city and New-York. Referred to Committee on Post-offices and Roads.

Mr. WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) offered similar memorials from citizens of New-Jersey.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) submitted so much of the act "to increase the Internal Revenue and for other purposes," passed March 4, 1864, as imposes an additional tax upon distilled spirits imported from foreign countries. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A message was received from the President of the United States, establishing the initial point of the Union Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. The following is the message:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 9, 1864.

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, of the first instant, respecting the points of commencement of the Pacific Railroad on the hundredth degree of west longitude and of the branch road of the western boundary of Iowa to the said hundredth degree of longitude, I transmit the accompanying report from the Secretary of the Interior, containing the information called for. I deemed it proper to add that on the 17th day of November last, an Executive order was made upon this subject and delivered to the Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which fixed the point on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, from the company should construct their branch railroad to the hundredth degree of west longitude, and declared it to be within the limits of the township in Iowa, opposite the town of Omaha, in Nebraska. Since then the company has represented to me that upon actual surveys made, it has determined upon the precise point of departure of their said branch road from the Missouri River, and located the same as described in the accompanying report of the Secretary of the Interior, which point is within the limits designated in the order of November last. And inasmuch as that order is not of record in any of the Executive Departments, and the company desiring a more definite one, I have made the order, of which a copy is herewith transmitted, and caused the same to be filed in the Department of the Interior.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The order above referred to is as follows:

In pursuance of the provisions of section 14 of the Act of Congress, entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes," approved July 1, 1862, authorizing and directing the President of the United States to fix the point on the western boundary of the State of Iowa from which the Union Pacific Railroad is by said section authorized and required to construct a single line of railroad and telegraph upon the most direct and practical route, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, so as to form a connection with the lines of said company at some point on the hundredth meridian of longitude in said section named. I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, upon the application of the said company, designate and establish such first above-named point on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, east of and opposite to the east line of section 10 in the township 15, north of range 13, east of the sixth principal meridian in the Territory of Nebraska.

Done at the City of Washington, this seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord 1864.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A resolution of Mr. LANE (of Kansas) was agreed to, inquiring into the expediency of providing aid for a branch of the Pacific Railroad from Warrensburgh, in Missouri, to Emporia, in Kansas.

THE GOLD BILL.

The Senate then took up the House joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of the interest on the public debt, for war material and supplies, or for the payment of debts of the United States then due; *provided* the same are paid and received at the value of gold in the City of New-York in comparison with legal-tender notes."

Mr. HENDRICKS modified his amendment of yesterday as follows:

"The Secretary is hereby authorized to dispose of any gold not necessary for the payment of the interest on the public debt, for war material and supplies, or for the payment of debts of the United States then due; *provided* the same are paid and received at the value of gold in the City of New-York in comparison with legal-tender notes."

Mr. HENDRICKS said he approved of the purpose of distributing the money in the Treasury amongst the people in a proper and safe mode, so that it might again return to the channel of commerce. If his

paines till some Mexicans coming in from Santa Cruz found the bodies on the roadside, and brought in the news. A party immediately started out and buried the unfortunate victims of this barbarous assassination.

On the same day, about six hours later, Col. Butterworth and his party were on the road between Santa Cruz and Tubac. At a point beyond San Lazaro's, near the boundery line, they were approached by a band of Apaches, supposed to be the same who had killed Mills and Stephens, and who had meantime crossed a spur of the Patagonia Mountain.

As soon as the Indians appeared, they commenced yelling, but did not immediately make an attack—their object being, doubtless, first to stampede the mules and test the courage of the assailed party. Col. Butterworth states that there were only twelve or fifteen of them, so far as he could judge by counting those in sight. He at once had his ambulance drawn up on a rise of ground for the purpose of defance. The country was open, and there was ample time to make a bold stand and drive the Indians off; but the Mexicans called out, "Run for your lives!" and fled in a panic. The Americans (teamsters and drivers) also started to run. Col. Butterworth urged them to stand and fight like men—that they could whip the Indians away in a few minutes; and even threatened to fire upon them; but by this time they had cut away some of the mules from the harness, and fled after the Mexicans. The Apaches then rushed in, seeing but one man to defend the ambulance, not a shot having been fired on either side. Finding he could do nothing against so large a number, Col. Butterworth sought a position of defense by a tree about a hundred yards distant, where he made a stand, determined to sell his life as dearly as possible. In the triumph and confusion of the moment, the Indians were too busy to pay much attention to him, but devoted themselves to robbing and cutting the ambulance. They cut away the lining, tore up the seats, and took everything that was in it, including arms, ammunition, provisions and $1,700 in gold, which was destined to defray the expense of putting a force of workmen in the mines. They also took a small keg of whisky, over which they had a grand carousal. At this period, Col. Butterworth thinks that with the assistance of one brave man he could have killed the whole band. After their orgie, they set fire to the grass, which was tall and dry, for the purpose of driving their intended victim away from the tree, so as to kill him without risk to themselves. The flames soon spread, and Butterworth was compelled to climb up the tree as far as possible to avoid being burnt. His pantaloons were partly burnt, but the smoke served him a good purpose, as it enabled him to get away without being seen. The Indians then left and he saw no more of them. Night coming on he set out for Santa Cruz, a distance of some thirty or forty miles, following, as well as he could, the course of the Santa Cruz River. There was thick chaparel and mesquit all around him; he was ignorant of the country and could not speak a word of the Mexican language. Under such circumstances he had great difficulty in making his way. The nights are intensely cold in this region, and being without blankets or covering of any kind he suffered intensely. Next day he had to lie by, not knowing at what moment he might be assassinated by Indians lying in ambush. After dark he resumed his journey, and traveled till he saw a camp-fire, which he approached. This was the fire of a Mexican party sent out from Santa Cruz by Señor Commodoran, a most worthy and humane Spaniard, to whom the runaway party had reported the disaster. Butterworth hailed the camp, but the Mexicans, not understanding his language, believed him to be the scout of some Apache party, and set up a yell, which caused him to fall into a similar error respecting them, and he withdrew out of their reach as fast as possible. He hid in the mesquit for a while, and when the alarm was over, pursued his way, almost exhausted from fatigue, cold and starvation. In giving these details to my informants (Mr. John Garna and Mr. Pennington) Col. Butterworth said he thought it was all over with him just before he saw the camp-fires, and that he had no more strength left, but when he heard their shouts, and imagined he had fallen among another band of Apaches, he felt as strong and active as ever. He thinks he could have killed at least three or four, had they come upon him. Owing to this unfortunate mistake, one was out altogether two days and two nights before the Mexicans found him and took him down to Santa Cruz. There he hired another party, with whom he set out on the road again to recover his ambulance. He then proceeded to Calabasus, and probably the Cerro Colorado, via the Patagonia Mine. Garna met him at the Patagonia, and Pennington, I believe, at Calabasus.

Of course the above details must be inaccurate in several unimportant particulars, but I give them as nearly as I can after two hours conversation with Messrs. Garna and Pennington, both of whom agree upon the main points. These men are well known in Tucson, and their statement is considered strictly reliable. We have no news, as yet, from Col. Butterworth himself. Information, however, to the same general effect, comes from various different sources.

The same band of Apaches, after the murder of Messrs. Mills and Stephens, and the robbery of Col. Butterworth, crossed over with their plunder towards Tubatanca, where they met a party of Sonoranas, numbering some twenty strolling musicians and players, on the way to Tucson. They attacked this party and killed four of the Mexicans. No defence was made. A portion of the party returned to Sonora, and the remainder, numbering eight persons, came on to Tucson, where they arrived a few days ago, bringing confirmatory intelligence of the events above narrated.

I understand Col. Butterworth says he has not the most remote idea of being whipped out of the country by a parcel of Apache savages. He came down here to put the mines in operation, and he will do it if breath remains in his body.

We have no news of Kuerel, Higgins and Janin, but there is no reason to doubt that they have have by this time joined the main party.

I give these details as a matter of peculiar interest to the citizens of New-York, and to the country at large. It will be seen that Arizona is still in a very unsafe condition. All industry is paralyzed for want of military protection. The Governor and suite have not yet arrived at Fort Whipple, so far as we can learn from express to the 1st of January. His proclamation, dated at that point Dec. 25, must have been issued at Santa Fé or Albuquerque, as it comes by the El Paso express. Great apprehensions are entertained here that the whole party have been caught by snow in the mountains, and cannot get through for several months. On this point, however, all is conjecture.

The garrison at Tucson consisted of forty-five men, about thirty of whom are available for military duty. For want of transportation Col. Cole could not send out even a small detachment to render assistance to the Butterfield party. Officers and men have been withdrawn to New-Mexico till this Territory is literally left at the mercy of the Apaches. The cavalry company which accompanied us from Fort Yuma was a welcome addition to the military force of the Territory, and will, if not rent elsewhere, be of great service. All the country needs is military protection to become, within a few months, the most important of all our territorial possessions.

I have been pretty extensively over California and Washoe, but have not yet seen a country to compare with Arizona in the richness of its mineral productions. The average yield of the silver mines in the neighborhood of Tubac, imperfectly as they have hitherto been worked, is very far above anything yet discovered in Washoe. I have seen more solid masses of precious metals, and richer ones, since my arrival here, than I ever saw before as the result of similar working. By the time this reaches you we will, in all probability, have a Territorial Government; and, with what aid the military powers can afford, these silver mines will very soon show what kind of stuff the country is made of. Weaver's and Walker's Diggings, La Paz and the Castle Dome Districts, are already exciting the attention of large prospecting parties. Adventurers are crowding in from California in all directions, and strong parties are now being organized to explore the San Francisco Mountain range. It would pay the Government to send three thousand troops here for the permanent protection of the valley. A force of one hundred men would be sufficient to protect the entire silver region of Santa Rita, Cerro Colorado and the Patagonia. A few hundred cavalry in the Placer Diggings, and occasional stations at the dangerous passes, would give security to life and property, and the result would be such a development of mineral wealth as we have not yet seen in our history. I speak positively, for I know what the country is.

Col. Poston and myself, with an escort of thirty men, leave to-marrow for Santa Cruz and the Silver Mines, in the hope of being able to render some assistance to the scattered parties in that region. The results are not without danger, but if we can render material aid to the suffering people of the Territory, we shall esteem ourselves fortunate in having the opportunity. I confidently trust that, before the expiration of three months things will be in a better condition. No risk or trouble shall be spared on our part to bring about that desirable result.

Yours truly, J. ROSS BROWNE.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

Analysis and Review of His History and of His Military Career.

[FIFTH ARTICLE.]

I.

Gen. McClellan and his partisans have a great deal to say about the supposed interference on the part of the authorities at Washington with his plans and purposes, and no opportunity is lost to give currency to the notion that it was the intermeddling of a species of "Aulic Council" at Washington which caused those failures, which a juster criticism is compelled to lay at the door of his own military incapacity. This subterfoge will no longer serve, for the evidence of his own report, when carefully collated, utterly explodes this claim. It is a fact worthy of note that the investigations of modern German historians have conclusively proved, that the vituperation which an intense partisanship cast upon the Austrian Aulic Council, and which has passed into and long held a place in the acceptance of history, is itself utterly without foundation, and some degree of historical justice is now done a body which bade fair to enjoy a maligned immortality. But it needs no nice historical criticism to show that the shallow claims of the same sort, put forth to extenuate McClellan's blunders, are even more baseless. If the President, as the Constitutional head of the army, is blameable in any aspect of his dealings with that General, it is because he abnegated himself too much—surrendered too much of his own authority, and gave into the hands of an untried man a power little short of the despotic. While history will recognize that the actuating motive was the purest and most unselfish patriotism, it is questionable whether it will not at the same time condemn the President's surrender of his own convictions.

The plan of operations which the President favored was substantially the one which had been entertained by Gen. McClellan, in October, 1861, looking to "the crushing defeat of the rebel army at Manassas"—a plan which he had so unaccountably abandoned to pursue a will-o'-the-wisp amid the swamps and marshes of the Lower Chesapeake. The President could not appreciate Gen. McClellan's reasons for withdrawing from the front of the enemy by a movement to the rear, via Aonapolis, instead of striking him either at Manassas, or by some movement on the flank of that position. He saw no propriety in going, as it were, in search of the enemy at Urbanna or on the Peninsula, when he was already at hand at Manassas, only a short distance from Washington. Inasmuch, however, as Gen. McClellan was the military Commander of the army, and as the vocation of the President had not called him to acquaint himself systematically with the science of strategy, he did not feel himself in position authoritatively to interpose and *require* Gen. McClellan to abandon his plan, and to seek the enemy in the immediate front of Washington,

But while Mr. Lincoln was disposed to waive his judgment with regard to the strategic merits of the plan, he by no means felt at liberty to permit him to proceed in the execution of it without placing him under such conditions as should remove as much as possible the danger of an assault upon the capital by the enemy. And yet even here he did not undertake to decide, as a military man, upon the force which might be necessary for the safety of Washington, but referred that question to the concurrent opinion of Gen. McClellan and the four Generals in command of the four army corps into which the Army of the Potomac had been divided.

Gen. McClellan's plan of campaign, as we have seen, contemplated a withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac from Washington, in order to take shipping *at Annapolis*, transferring his base to Urbanna, on the Rappahanock River, and thence marching overland to Richmond. He had not the power, when he first conceived his plan, of designating Alexandria for the shipment of his troops, for the very good reason that *the enemy at the time held complete control of the Potomac River*, though he refers in his report to the change in his order by which the transports were directed to assemble at Alexandria, instead of Annapolis, as having been induced by the simple consideration of "convenience." He had not the power, when he first conceived his plan, of designating Alexandria as his point of departure, or of making any use of the Potomac River at all. His movement contemplated the removal from Washington of a considerable part of the Army of the Potomac, and of putting that portion to be thus sent away beyond the possibility of return in time for the defence of the capital, should the enemy determine, instead of withdrawing from the front of Washington, to throw his whole force upon the national capital.

As the determination of the enemy could not possibly be foreseen, it was among the possibilities, if not the probabilities, that if the movement contemplated by Gen. McClellan had been known to the enemy, he would not have withdrawn from the front of Washington. He would have held his position until, by the development of Gen. McClellan's plan, the capital should have been partially thrown open to an assault by the removal of some considerable portion of the Army of the Potomac. The importance to the enemy of a successful blow upon Washington, cannot be overestimated, and has been from the first fully appreciated by the enemy, who could well afford to exchange Richmond for even a brief possession of the Capital of the United States—the *éclat* of such a possession, as he well knew, being, perhaps, all that was necessary to induce foreign Powers to acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States, which at that time would have given a moral impetus to the Southern cause more dangerous to us than many victories by the Southern army at points of the country remote from the Capital. It is true, Gen. McClellan fondly fancied the enemy would never venture to cross the Potomac, and, in the first *memorandum* he submitted to the President after assuming command of the Army of the Potomac, one among a series of prophecies which have all been falsified by the event was to the effect that "no capable General will cross the river north of Washington when we have a strong army here to cut off his retreat"—a prediction now remarkable only from the fact that a *very* "capable General" has *twice* crossed the Potomac River and has twice effected a *retreat* in the face of an army commanded, the first time, by Gen. McClellan himself.

But while Gen. McClellan was making his preparations for a withdrawal of his army to Annapolis, he was saved all further trouble on this head by a movement on the part of the Confederates, no less startling than their retirement from their fortified position at Manassas and on the Potomac.

II.

The withdrawal of the rebels from the line of Manassas, Centreville and the lower Potomac began in February, was completed on the 8th of March and became known to Gen. McClellan and the Cabinet on the following day. The action taken by Gen. McClellan on this event was most extraordinary. In place of sending a light movable column to take up a prompt pursuit of the rebels, with the view of harassing their rear, he waited till *two days* after their definite withdrawal, and then instituted a general movement of the whole army, not with any adequate military view, and with no purpose of attempting to make up with the rebels, but, as he says, for the purpose of giving the troops "an opportunity to gain some experience on the march and bivouac *preparatory* to the campaign"—a kind of education of which, truly, they stood in great need.

The Prince de Joinville calls this movement to Manassas and back again "a promenade"—a good name for it, but the most senseless and aimless "promenade" ever conceived by a General in the midst of actual *war*. The "promenade" gave the soldiers an opportunity of seeing for themselves the pitiful obstacles of quaker guns and one-horse unarmed earthworks that had so long affrighted the soul of their General, though the experience, we are sure, did not come home to those brave men without profound mortification and disgust.

And here we may note a marked inconsistency in Gen. McClellan's allusions to the cause of the removal of the enemy from Manassas—at one time attributing the withdrawal to his own contemplated movement to the lower Chesapeake, as if the enemy had discovered the plan; and, in another place, referring it to a *manœuvre* made by him on the upper Potomac. Now the so-called *manœuvre* at Harper's Ferry had in view the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, according to orders, and turned out to be a *failure* for the very singular reason that the boats designed to be used in forming a bridge were "discovered" to be too large for the locks of the canal through which they had to pass—the blame of which fiasco is thrown by Gen. McClellan on the railroad employes and others! In regard to these alleged reasons, it is to be said, that if the manœuvre on the enemy's left by Harper's Ferry (and which, as we have seen, proved a failure) was designed by Gen. McClellan to compel a retrograde movement on the part of the enemy, that result would have been in direct opposition with Gen. McClellan's desire, for he predicated the whole success of his movement by the lower Chesapeake on his ability to *keep* the rebels on the Potomac while he executed the proposed change of base. If, on the other hand, the withdrawal of the rebels was in consequence of their having got wind of his intended movement, *it was precisely what he might have expected they would have done, the moment they became aware of his actual departure.* And if the withdrawal of the rebels was a matter of certainty as soon as they might learn his purpose to change his base to the lower Chesapeake, or as soon as they might learn his actual departure, he should have been instructed by this of the folly of making a movement the *only* chance of success of which was conditioned on their *not* becoming aware of it. It is highly probable that the retirement of the rebels from Manassas was largely owing to their having become aware of Gen. McClellan's contemplated movement to Urbana; but their determination to retire was beyond a doubt reinforced by the enormous difficulty experienced in keeping up their very extended line of communications with their base of operations, Richmond; and all the testimony goes to show the difficulty they had in getting away, owing to their extreme deficiency in transportation, and the disorder and demoralization amid which they retired.

III.

To any Commander not hopelessly wedded to a preconceived idea, the withdrawal of the rebels from Manassas behind the Rapidan, before a single man had been shipped for the new base, would have suggested the wisdom and even the *necessity* of a change of plan. All the conditions under which the purpose of a transfer of the army to Urbana or the Peninsula was formed were changed by that event. The cardinal conception in making a flank movement by water was the hope which Gen. McClellan entertained of being able to reach a point on the line of retreat of the rebels or to reach the front of Richmond before they could—circumstances under which they would doubtless have given battle with great disadvantage. Gen. McClellan is very reticent on this point in his report, but he is more communicative in his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. "I had hoped," he says in that testimony, "to be able to throw at least a portion of the army on the new line of operations *before the enemy evacuated Manassas.* The chances are that if this movement was fairly started before they were aware of it, we could fight them in front of Richmond, to their disadvantage, before they could get all their troops in hand." We have already seen that "all the chances" were decidedly against any such possibility; but let that pass—all "chances" of the kind were now at an end, for the enemy had retired from Manassas.

The movement of the enemy ought to have suggested to Gen. McClellan that, whatever their purpose was, it was next to certain that they would be in force to meet him at whatever point of the coast he might choose to land. It should have suggested to him that all opportunity of making an offensive *manœuvre* was now at end, and that all he could now hope to do was to make a *transfer* of base. It should have suggested to him that he was now certain to encounter just as formidable difficulties in an advance from any point on the lower Chesapeake as he would in a direct advance from Washington, and that he was certain to encounter even *more* formidable military difficulties, because the enemy would have no longer a long line of communications to keep up, but would be concentrated on their base. It should have suggested by anticipation what he afterwards learned by experience—the enormous difficulty of effecting the transfer of a great army to a new base by water: an enterprise condemned by all military writers—an enterprise of which there are but few, and they are the exceptional, examples in military history—an enterprise, in fact, never to be adopted save when there is no other resort. It should have suggested to him that, while the withdrawal of the enemy from Manassas rendered it hopeless for him to carry out his original plan, that withdrawal removed the only obstacle to a direct advance—that it was now open to him to move forward after a retreating enemy, over roads as practicable to him as to the rebels—or, at all events, as open to him as the roads on the Peninsula. But we forget—"*the roads in that region are passable at all seasons of the year.*"

It suggested to him none of these things. It simply suggested to him to change the proposed coast expedition to *another* coast expedition. To make Urbana, on the Rappahannock, after the rebels had retired behind that river, was out of the question, for if he might hope, under cover of the navy, to effect a landing, it would certainly not be possible for him to debouch from his point of debarkation. Under these circumstances the line of the Peninsula—which he had before spoken of as one promising "less celerity and brilliancy of result," and only to be adopted in case "the worst came to the worst"—remained; and this he immediately chose.

In our next article we shall show that this decision was made under circumstances that brought him into direct conflict with the President's most explicit orders touching the safety of Washington, and in palpable and most inexplicable violation of the conditions which the Council of Corps Commanders adjudged essential to any movement by the line of the Peninsula. We shall further show that this decision forms the initial point of all his subsequent disasters in that hapless campaign.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Trial of James K. Cook, the Bounty Broker, Charged with Swindling Recruits.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

The case of James K. Cook, indicted for obtaining money under false pretences, was commenced in this court yesterday morning.

This last is one of great interest to the community at large and to bounty brokers in particular, prisoner being a leading member of that fraternity. The court-room was crowded with spectators when the prisoner made his appearance, accompanied by his counsel. The District Attorney, A. Oakey Hall, Esq., and the Assistant District Attorney, Hon. Robert C. Hutchings, appeared for the people; and Ex-Judge Daly, William Fullerton and Charles S. Spencer for the prisoner.

The District Attorney opened for the prosecution and detailed what he expected to prove by the witnesses for the people. The prisoner was formerly an officer in the Sixth New-York Volunteer Cavalry. Since the draft has induced the offering of such large bounties by the Government and by the Supervisors, Cook has been engaged in the substitute-broker or bounty-broker business, which he has carried on with such success that he is said to have amassed a fortune in it. He had an office in Centre-street, and it is alleged that he was in the habit of wearing a semi-military costume, and represented himself to be an officer in the Sixth New-York Volunteer Cavalry on recruiting service. He was arrested and indicted on the present charge through the exertions of Capt. Theodore B. Bronson, Provost-Marshal of the Sixth District.

Mr. Hall called as a witness.

John J. Robinson sworn for the prosecution, who testified that he came to New-York from Albany on the 7th of December last; met a man named Wallace somewhere near where the boat landed; he tried to enlist me; took me to a place corner of Chamber and Centre streets; saw Cook there; Cook asked me if I wanted to enlist; told him I wished to enlist in the cavalry; Cook said he was a Captain in the Sixth Cavalry; was taken to the office of Capt. Bronson, on Sixth-avenue; examined by the doctor and passed; Capt. Bronson said he was too young; told Cook he would not take him without the written consent of his parents or guardian; was then taken by Cook to some place near the City Hall; some papers were made out for witness to sign, by which he appointed Cook his guardian; witness said he selected him as guardian as he was going as Captain of his company; afterwards went to Capt. Bronson's office; was asked if he had received his money; Cook answered for him that witness had received his money; prisoner promised to get him a furlough for seven days; asked him to let him keep $250 of his money until the expiration of his furlough; witness consented to this arrangement; Cook gave him $50.

Q.—What representations of Cook inclined you to let him have the money.

[Question objected to. Objection overruled, and exception taken.]

A.—That he was an officer of my company, and I thought my money would be safe with him till I got my furlough. He represented himself to be a Captain in the Sixth New-York Cavalry. Witness took $50. Cook took the balance. He went out of the Marshal's office; said he would see me when I got my uniform; have never received any more money.

Cross-examined.—Was born in Westchester County; am upwards of eighteen years old; came here from Albany on a canal-boat; Cook had on an officer's blouse, brass buttons, gold lace down the sides of his pantaloons, but no shoulder-straps; never received any bounty myself; never saw Cook receive any for me; never gave Cook any money; he gave me $50; he said he had received my bounty; he said he had authority to give me a furlough.

Theodore B. Bronson, sworn for the prosecution.—Am Provost-Marshal of the Sixth District; know defendant, Cook; he came to my office and presented Robinson; objected to him on the ground of youth; refused to pass him without consent of parents or guardian; Cook returned the next day with letters of guardianship purporting to have been issued by Hon. G. J. Tucker, Surrogate; thought it was all right; asked the boy if he was satisfied; he said, yes; asked him if he had received his money; Cook said the recruit had his money; Cook had on a cap with crossed sabres; have since spoken to Cook about his dress; told him I had an order from Gen. Hays to take him up on the first opportunity, to cut off his buttons, strip him of his military insignia and turn him into the street.

Cross-examination.—Robinson was enlisted in the Sixth Cavalry; the evidence of that is indorsed on the back of the papers.

At this stage of the case the court adjourned until Monday morning.

Thirteenth New-York Independent Battery.

This battery having reënlisted and recruited to the number of about one hundred men, and being about to return to the war, were handsomely entertained by a dinner at National Hall, in Forty-fourth-street, on Thursday evening last, by a few friends of Capt. Wheelan and the men. A splendid banner was presented to the battery by several lady friends of Capt. W., to supply the place of the old one which was given them in the Autumn of 1861, and which was brought home full of honorable scars, attesting the bravery of the men and the many bloody battles it has been through. The tapestry of the old flag being nearly entire, was neatly transferred to the new one, and the names of the eight principal battles the battery have been engaged in are embroidered on it.

A splendid sword was also presented to Capt. Wheelan by the battery, as a token of the high respect they entertain for him. Prof. Hitchcock and Joseph C. Jackson, Esq., addressed the men in eloquent and cossering words, which were received by them with the greatest enthusiasm in roende of applause. A splendid band of music and rousing national songs by the man enlivened the occasion.

The battery returns to the Army of the Cumberland to-day, full of enthusiasm in the good cause, and ready to do or die in the suporession of the rebellion. The best wishes and the prayers of numerous friends go with them.

Important Order to Recruiting Officers.

The following order was issued yesterday by Brig.-Gen. Hays, and is of great interest to all officers in the recruiting service:

Office of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, and Sup't Volunteer Recruiting Service, Southern Division of New-York, No. 25 St. Mark's-place, 9th-st., New-York, March 10, 1864.

General Orders, No. 9.—All officers now on recruiting service in the first ten Congressional Districts will report in person at this office, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., on Friday or Saturday, 18th and 19th inst.

All officers failing so to report will be ordered back to the field, and reported to the Adjutant-General of the army as absent without leave.

By order of Brig.-Gen. HAYS,
A. A. Provost-Marshal-General,
And Sup't Volunteer Recruiting Service.
H. F. Brownson, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Congressional Naval Committee.

The Congressional Naval Committee recently appointed by Congress to determine upon a site for a new navy-yard, passed through this City Thursday. The following gentlemen, composing the committee, Hons. Rice, Kelley, Morehead, Rollins, Kasson, Coofield, Deming, Brandegee, Sedgwick, Pike, Broomall and Maj.-Gens. Schenck and Garfield, arrived about 9 o'clock and took quarters at the Astor House. At 11 o'clock an informal meeting was held in parlor No. 34, when it was decided to pay Admiral Paulding a visit. Accordingly, about 1½ o'clock, the committee proceeded to the Navy-yard, where they were received with the usual honors. At 4 o'clock the gentlemen left the City on one of the Norwich and Worcester boats, for New-London, Conn., which place is prominently spoken of as a favorable location for a navy-yard.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Brutal Assault on a Policeman—Some of the Guilty Parties in Custody.—At a late hour on Thursday evening, Officer Kneeland, of the Twenty-first Precinct, while patroling his beat in Third-avenue, near Fortieth-street, was suddenly attacked by a gang of young men, whom the police represent as thieves. One of them, without any provocation, threw a potato, which struck the officer on the head. He thereupon made an attempt to arrest his assailant, when the friends of the latter, consisting of more than a dozen, suddenly attacked the officer and beat him about the head and face, inflicting serious, if not dangerous wounds. The policeman held fast to his prisoner, and defended himself in the best manner he could, until Officer Coughlin came to his assistance. A desperate struggle then ensued between the two officers and the rowdies, during which the latter were pretty well punished with the policeman's clubs, and four of them, viz.: Thomas Cooley, John Pickey, John Brady and Michael Whalen, were arrested. The others fled. The police say that Brady and Cooley are already under $1,000 bonds each to answer a charge of highway robbery committed recently, only a few steps from where the officer was assaulted. The accused were committed to answer.

Death by Shooting.—John Bell, the young man who was shot in the left side with a pistol in the hands of George Evans, on the night of the 25th ult., died yesterday in the City Hospital. Evans had an altercation with a stranger in a dance-house at No. 315 Water-street, and during the quarrel Evans drew a pistol to shoot him. At that instant Bell stepped between the two, and received the ball from Evans' pistol. The latter was immediately arrested by Officer Murphy, and committed to the Tombs to await the result. Coroner Naumann will hold an inquest on the body to-day. Evans and Bell were old friends and shipmates.

Special Mail to Europe.—A special mail for letters for Great Britain and the continent of Europe will be made up at the Post-office, to be dispatched per steamer *Etna*, which sails to-day. Letters intended for this mail must be marked "par *Etna*."

Departure of Rev. J. P. Newmann.—Rev. J. P. Newman, Pastor of the Washington-square M. E. Church, sails this Saturday afternoon for New-Orleans, at 3 o'clock, in the steamer *Columbia*, Pier No. 4, North River.

Night Boat to New-Haven.—The 11 o'clock night boat to New-Haven, connecting with the early morning trains north and east from that point, has commenced her trips for the season.

LAW REPORTS.

How a City Insurance Company Exhibited a Cash Capital of $150,000.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard, of the Second District.

Joseph Wragg vs. *John Jay, and John Jay as Receiver of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York.*—The plaintiff effected insurance upon his premises in this company, to amount of $2,000, on the 20th of October, 1853. At that time the company was a new one, with a declared capital of $150,000, but shortly after their organization, and after this policy had been taken out, it was surmised that all was not right in their affairs, and an examination was had, when it appeared that at the time they reported to the Commissioner that their capital was paid in and deposited in the bank it actually amounted to only $15,000. Of the remainder, $80,000, deposited in the Bank of the Republic, consisted of a check of John Thompson, the broker lent to the company for a few days, for which they paid Thompson the sum of $1,500, giving him ante-dated checks for the whole amount. $55,000 consisted of a note made by Wm. H. DeGroot, the President of the company, and nominally discounted by the Shoe and Leather Bank, the bank being secured by a check for the whole amount. Upon this statement of their capital as all paid in deposited in the two banks above named, they passed the Commissioner, and shortly afterward their capital appeared as cash capital invested in mortgages, one of which was for $102,000 on land (under water) in Gowanus Bay, and for all of which the mortgagors took stock in lieu of money. After examination, the affairs of the company were ordered to be wound up, and defendant was appointed receiver.

In March, 1856, plaintiff's premises were destroyed by fire, and after due proof of loss he demanded payment on the policy, but never received anything. He, therefore, brings this suit against the defendant as receiver and also as a stockholder, they being personally liable. The defendant claims that the policies issued by the company were all transferred to the Equitable, of London, and the parties notified, and, therefore, they and not defendant are liable.

When the plaintiff rested his case the court dismissed the complaint, on the ground that the action was in the nature of an action to recover for a penalty or forfeiture, and that it should have been brought within three years after the cause of action accrued.

This decision was in accordance with an opinion of the General Term of the Superior Court. The court remarked that although it did not have the fullest confidence in the opinion referred to, still it was not willing to overrule it. The exceptions were directed to be heard in the first instance at General Term.

J. Francis Wallon and Amos G. Hull for plaintiff; Messrs. Noyes & Tracy for defendant.

Entries made by the Deceased Clerk of a Notary, in a Book kept for the Purpose, in Regard to Presentation of a Note, may be read in Evidence.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Daniel Thomas vs. *John E. Packer.*—This was an action brought against the defendant as indorser of a promissory note, dated March 25, 1857, payable in one year from date. The case was tried at the last term of this court, and involves a question of interest which was recently raised in a case tried at this term, but in which a contrary decision was rendered by the learned justice in the absence of any authorities upon the point. The defendant set up no demand or presentation, and that the note had not been properly protested. Plaintiff's counsel called the notary as a witness, who testified that the note in question was presented for payment by a clerk, then in his employ; that this clerk made all the entries thereof in his notary's book; that the notice of protest was served by the clerk on the defendant; that the evidence of this was in the handwriting of said clerk in the notary's book; that witness was acquainted with the clerk's handwriting, and that the clerk was dead.

Defendant's counsel objected to any evidence of entries made by this clerk. The question was argued very ably by Livingston K. Miller, for the plaintiff, who cited *Nichols* vs. *Goldsmith* (7 *Wendell*, p. 160), a case directly in point. The Court overruled the objection, admitted the evidence, and the jury found for the plaintiff for $764 62. Miller, Paet and Nichols for the plaintiff; John M. Eagar for defendants.

The Mariposa Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The Mariposo Company agt. William K. Garrison.—The motion in this case was again argued yesterday morning, and Mr. Garrison was examined by the plaintiff's counsel. Nothing of public int rest appeared in his testimony. D. D. Field for plaintiff; Chas. O'Conor for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Gardner vs. *Hawkins.*—Reference ordered to hear and determine.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....March 11, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R..	113	100	Cen. Am. Transit	48
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	110	100	Erie Railway P.	109
500	do	110½	100	do	108¾
13,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr, C...	99⅝	100	Hudson R. R.	151¾
10,000	do	99¾	200	do	151⅝
3,000	Ill. Cen. 6s, '75.	106	150	do	151½
2,000	Virginia St. 6s..	48	2300	Harlem R.	149
3,000	N. C. State 6s...	59¾	500	Reading R.	139
6,000	do	60	2300	do	138¾
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	72¾	600	do	139
10,000	do	72¾	400	do	13-⅝
18,000	do	73	16	Mich. Cen. R.	142
3,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	73	400	do	142¾
10,000	do	73½	850	M. So. & N. I. R.	102
1,000	La. State 6s	67	100	do	102⅝
11,000	Cal. State 7s	130	500	do	b30. 103
5,000	do	131	500	do	b10. 102¾
50,000	Ohio & Miss. R.C.	48	300	do	b10. 102⅝
15,000	E. 4th M. 8s	123¾	100	Tol. & Wab. R.	64
15,000	A. & T. H. In. B..	89¾	200	do	63⅝
6,000	A. & T. H. 2d M. P.	94	1300	Ill. Cen. Scrip	134
6,000	Hn. & St. J. 1st M.	100	300	do	135⅞
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. B..	111	600	do	136¾
4,100	C. & N. W. In. B	100	800	Clev. & Pitts. P.	119⅝
9,000	P., Ft W. & Ch. 1st	111	400	do	119¾
1,000	P., Ft W. & C., 2d	103	325	do	118
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	70	100	do	b30. 118¾
15,000	Atl. G. W. & O. 1st M., Ohio Divis.	93½	850	Gal. & C. R.	118
5,000	Pen. R. 1st M..	86	800	Cleve. & Tol. R.	147
5,000	American Gold..	164¾	100	do	147⅜
10,000	do	164⅞	176	do	h10. 146⅜
50	Metropolitan Bank	118⅜	600	do	146
50	Tradesmen's Bank	112½	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	125¼
18	Canton Co	62	150	do	125
100	do	62¾	200	Chi. Bur. & Q.	125¾
150	do	62⅝	14	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	70
100	do	62	100	do	72¾
250	Del. & H. Ca. Co.	223	100	do	72
100	Central Coal Co.	91¼	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	72¾
200	do	91	500	do	128⅜
25	Cum. Coal Pr.	85	800	do	128¼
100	do	s10 87	300	do	127¾
500	do	87	200	do	s15. 127⅜
100	do	86¾	100	do	s30. 126
200	do	86⅛	100	do	s10. 128¾
250	do	h10 87	100	do	b30 128¾
100	do	s60 84⅛	710	A. & T. H. R.	89
850	Am. Coal Co.	115	200	do	81
100	Quicksil. M. Co.	64	100	do	80¼
300	do	64⅜	400	do	80⅜
1500	do	65	100	do	s60 78
100	do	b10 64¼	800	Chic. & N. W. R.	64
200	Copake Iron M.	13	500	do	64¼
1300	do	13¾	200	do	64⅜
100	Wyoming C. Co.	90	700	do	64⅝
100	Rutland Marble Co.	23	200	do	64¾
900	Mar. Min. Co.	44	600	do	h10. 65
1200	do	45	100	do	65
200	do	b10 45	400	do	b10 64¾
500	do	44½	400	do	h18 64¾
300	do	44¾	200	Chic. & N. W. Pre	89
600	Q'ts Hill G. M. Co.	19¾	1250	do	79
200	N. Y. Cen	137¾	300	do	b30 81
500	do	137	50	Chic. & Alt. R.	83
200	do	b15 137¼	10	Mar. & Chi. 1st Pr.	123¾
300	Erie R.	h10. 122	300	do	83
9250	do	122	300	do	b28 84
210	do	s30 121	100	Mar. & Chi. 2d Pr.	64
500	do	121¾	200	Han. & St. J. R. Prf'd.	60
200	do	h10. 122¾	100	Chi. & Mil. R.	81
2500	do	123¾	50	Miss. & Mo. R.	54
50	do	h10. 123⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	109¼	200	Hud. R. R.	152
1,000	Mo. State 6s	72¾	100	do	151
50	Canton Co	h10 62	100	do	151¼
100	do	61⅝	500	Harlem R.	149⅜
100	Cumb. Coal Prf.	78	1300	Reading R.	139
400	do	76½	1600	do	139⅜
500	do	77	600	M. S. & N. I. R.	102⅜
1000	Quick. M. Co.	64	200	do	102
200	do	b20 64	100	do	101⅝
100	do	b30 65	300	do	b30 102⅜
800	do	b18 64⅜	500	Ill. Cen. R. S.

down 7@10 ₩ cent., and Mariposa up 1@2 ₩ cent., as on Thursday's last sales. At 4 o'clock, the following prices were made, in comparison with yesterday at same hour; the general market reported firm:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin	163¾	162¾	Mich. Central	142	142¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	113	112¾	Mich Southern	102¾	102¾
N. Y. Central	137¾	136¾	Mich. Guarant'd	146¾	147
Erie	121¾	124	Illinois Cen	137	136¾
Erie Preferred	109	109	Pittsburgh	120¾	119¾
Hudson	151¾	151½	Fort Wayne	127¾	129
Pacific Mail	237	232	Rock Island	125	124
Harlem	149	149¾	Galena	119	119
Canton	62¾	61¾	Reading	140¾	138¾
Treas. Cer. new	99¾	99¾	Quicksilver	63	64
Toledo	147¾	146	Cum'land Coal	88	80
Northwest	64	64¾	Mariposa	42¾	43

The Commissioners of the new National Bank, HENRY A. SMYTHE, President, have distributed $1,000,000 of capitel ont of $2.450,000 applied for. The following bids were mada to-day for tha old bank shares:

New-York	117	American Exchange	111
Merchants'	107	Chatham	161
Mechanics'	112	Bank of the Republic	104
America	125	Bank of N. America	108
Tradesman's	112¾	Hanover	161¾
State of New-York	108	Irving	102
Commerce	110	Metropolitan	118
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	100	Nassau	107
Commonwealth	102	Continental	102

The following bids were made for the Railway mortgages:

Erie thirds, '83	113¾	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	7103
Erie fourths, '80	134¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts	94
E. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	108	Chi. & N. W. seconds	94
Hnd. R. firsts, '80	110	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	104
Hud. R. seconds, s. f. '85	116	Tol. & Wab. seconds	90
Hnd. R. thirds, '75	147	M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	106
Hnd. R. Convt., '67	106	Cley. & Tol. S. F.	113
Mich. C. '69 & '72	125	N. J. C. seconds	112
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	132	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	110
Chi. B. & Quin.	123	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	107
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	113	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	98
Pacific R. Guar	80	Clev. & Pitts 4ths	88
Ill. Central, '76	123	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	76
Alton & T. Haute firsts	106	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	104
Al. & T. H. 2ds pref	93	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	102
Al. & T. H. seconds, In	89	Chi. & Alt. Income	94

The failure of a Stock Exchange firm of high respectability was announced at the Board of the Exchange this morning; the differances against them said to have grown out of *short* contracts in some of the recently advanced Western Road and other Shares.

ERIE RAILROAD—JAN. 1, 1864.

Capital:		
In Preference Stock	$8,535,700	
Common Stock	11,569,500	$20,105,200
Funded Debt:		
In First Mort. Bds., due 1867	3,000,000	
In 2d Mort. Bonds, due 1879	4,000,000	
In 3d Mort. Bonds, due 1883	6,000,000	
In 4th Mort. Bonds, due 1880	5,020,000	
In 5th Mort. Bonds, due 1888	1,739,500	
In Buf. Branch Bds., due 1891	200,000	
In Real Estate Bonds	1,500	19,961,000
Total		$40,066,200
Cost of Road	$39,404,647	
Current balances	661,553	40,066,200
Current Balances:		
January Dividends		$761,040
Accrued Interest on Bonds		489,004
Together		$1,250,044
Accounts current, payable		851 597
Income surplus		669,173
Buffalo Branch S. Fund		4,554
Total		$2,775,368
Cash and Cash Items	$1,550.767	
Material and Fnal	1,134.365	
Accounts current receivable	751,789	3.436,921
Difference as above		$661,553

From the pamphlet Report of the company for the past year, issued this afternoon, we make the following extracts, besides compiling the foregoing figures from its General Balance Sheet:

The earnings of the company from all sources for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, were as follows:

From freight	$8,476,810
From passengers	1,550,984
From storage	4,314
From telegraph	29,703
From rents	6,617
From mails	101,052 — $10.469,481
Expenses of operating (50.9 ₩ cent)	5,380,511
Net earnings	$4,088,970
Interest on Mortgage Debt	$1,406,405
Rent of Union Railroads	78,400
Rent of Chemung Railroad	30,000
Rent of Elmira, Jaff. & C. R. R.	25,000
Rent of Long Dock Property	143,551
Internal Revenue Tax	113,504
Taxes on Real Estate	104.259
Pavonia Ferry	39,351
Loss by Fire at Jersey City	10,000
Hire of Cars	28,246
Interest on Assessments	5,242
Sinking Fund, Buffalo Branch	2,354 — $1,986,315
Surplus, after paying Interest, Rents, &c.	$2,102,654
Dividends as of July 1, 1863	$699,062
Dividends as of Jan. 1, 1864	761,040 — 1,460.102
Balance	$642,552
Surplus Jan. 1, 1863	26,621
Balance to Credit of In. A. Jan. 1, 1864	$669,173

The results of the operations of 1863 as compared with 1862, show an increase in earnings of $2,069,146 98, or 24.63 ₩ cent., and an increase in expenses of operating the road of $549,384 46, or 31.03 ₩ cent. The payments for interest and rents were about the same as in 1862, while in the item of taxes on real estate and internal revenue taxes, there is an increase in 1863 of about $120,000. The expenses of operating the road were increased beyond the usual proportion between earnings and expenses, by the great advance in the cost of every article used in the repairs of the road and machinery, and in the price of labor.

Out of the net earnings, after paying interest on the morigage debt, rents and other charges as set forth in the table above, leaving $2.102.654 70 as belonging to Income account, the Directors have paid two dividends of 3½ ₩ cent. each on the preferred stock, and one of 3½ ₩ cent. and one of 4 ₩ cent. on the common stock, amounting in all to $1,466.102 50, and leaving, with the surplus for 1862, a balance of $669,173 48.

The amount expended for construction in the year was $464,481 24. The increased value of materials on hend was $177,890 71, as fully set forth in tables annexed.

The account of earnings and exnenses for the year stanos tous:

Earnings from all sources		$10,469,481
Operating expenses	$6,380,511	
Interest, rents, &c.	1,989,315	
Dividends	1,460.102	
Construction	464.481	
Excess of value of materials	177,890	$10,469,301

The earnings from freight and passengers as compared with last year, were—

Passengers.

1862.	1863.	Increase.	
$1,200,450 21	$1,850,984 49	$650,534 28	54.01 ₩ cent.

Freight.

1862.	1863.	Increase.	
$7,065,363 07	$8,476,810 18	$1,411,447 11	19.90 ₩ cent.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, under its new arrangement, is a persistent *Bear* upon the Government cradit and currency, and, in this view, a consistent *Bull* in Gold Coin. Last Monday the Money writer for the *Commercial* easumed the ground that the Secretary of the Treasnry could not prudently sell or otherwise dispose of his present surplus of Gold, whatever his Customs Revenue may be up to the close of the current half year, (fiscel,) as, after the 1st July, he would have to pay $46,180,000 in Gold for Interest on the Public Debt. This statement was so grossly erroneous that we took the liberty yesterday to refer to it in connection with an equally gross blunder as to the average daily increase of the Public Debt since the War broke out in 1861. The *Commercial* this afternoon makes the following flippant answer, which we submit is no reply to the charge of its own wrong-doing whatever:

"The New-York Times seems to be of opinion that when six months' interest on the public debt is paid, the account is squered, and to pay the second half of the year is but 'doneling' the interest."

The total figure of Gold Interest *asserted* as the charge upon the Treasury after 1st July next and up to and including 1st January next, was $46,180,000. This was made out as follows, in contrast with the *actual* charge:

	Commercial	vs. Actual.
On 7-30s, August and October	$5,200,000	$5,200,000
On 6-20s, November	15,300,000	15,300,000
New Loan, September	12,000,000	3,000,000
Loans, Jan. 1, 1865	13,680,000	3,300,000
Total	$46,180,000	$26,800,000

If to this we add four months' accumulation upon the Stock of 1881, to be issued for the conversion of the 7-30 ₩ cents. at maturity in August and October, the total Interest charge in Gold would still fall below *thirty* millions in place of *forty-six* millions for the six months. The new Loan will bear date March and September. It will be for only $200,000,000. No part of it has yet been issued. The negotiation will probably average something over four months' interest at 5 ₩ cent, per annum on the 1st September, or say $3,000,000 for the fractional Coupons which will then fall due.

The forthcoming yearly report of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for 1863, we understand, will show as follows:

Gross Earnings for 1863		$2,151,942 90
Expenses nt Operating the Road, 39.44 ₩ cent		848,703 03
Nett Earnings over Operating expenses	$1,303,239 87	
United States and State Taxes, Duties, &c.	86,982 75	
Nett Earnings	$1,216,257 12	
Cash Dividends paid, 11 ₩ cent	549,667 00	
Surplus, 1863	$666,590 12	
Additional Surplus, 1862	444,395 93	
And recovered from Bellefontaine and Indiana	201.674 91	
Total	$1,312,660 96	
Dednct Stock Dividend nf 20 ₩ cent	999,580 60	
Surplus Jan. 1, 1864	$313,080 96	
Dednct on account of the undetermined value of certain assets standing on the books nt the Company, at par	123,299 85	
Surplus on hand in cash	$189,781 11	

Mr. FREDERICK M. LOCKWOOD, at present with Mr. R. M. MARTIN, has been admitted to membership in the Stock Exchange Board.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co., will hold their regular auction sale of stocks to-morrow, (Saturday), at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. See auction column.

The Chicago *Times* has the following announcement:

We learn, with no little regret, that JAMES ROBB, Esq., is about to resign the presidency of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company (late St. Louis, Alton, and Chicago Railroad), with a view to removing to New-York to engage in the banking business. Mr. Robb has now been with us the past four years, and, by his upright and gentlemanly conduct, has endeared himself to all with whom he has come in contact. He took charge of the above-named railroad when it was involved in debt and litigation, and, by his able management, has brought order out of chaos, and has placed the road in a position second to none in the State.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Total Receipts, $5,696,530 83, including for Customs, $332,000; Payments, $5,808,407 26; Balance, $34,538,408 27.

The earnings of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad Company were as follows:

Earnings for Feb.	1863.	1864.
Passengers	$15,740 76	$30.755 93
Freight	13,823 90	22,100 00
Other sources	2,054 50	1,879 41
	$31,619 19	$54,735 34
		31,619 19
Increase		$23,116 15

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending March 10, were $2,463,413 against $1,925,383, same week last year, and $1,920,936 the corresponding week of 1862. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	2,254	$923,209	702	$272,084	152	$84,267
Mf. of Cot'n	1,176	278,562	137	42,046	141	46,726
Mf. of Silk	396	877.129	50	74,786	41	62,146
Mf. of Flax	1,246	350,031	254	60,363	213	61,992
Miscellan's	273	80.510	28	4,709	2,107	18,286
Total	5,344	$2,009,441	1,171	$453,972	2,654	$253,397
		453,972				2,009,441
Total entered		$2,463,413	Total marketed			$2,262,838

Real Estate Sales—MARCH 11.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO.

House and lot No. 81 Amity-st	$9,200
House and lot No. 148 Henry-st	4,500

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Asisftant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 11, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Proonce since our last have been: 36 bbls. Asoes, 4.645 bbls. Flour, 889 bags Corn Meal, 2,695 bushels Wheal, 4.876 bushels Corn, 385 bnshels Rye, 60 bnshels Barley, 1.302 nushels Oats, 1,690 ousoels Malt, 5,901 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,246 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., including Pots at $8 75@$8 87½, and Pearls at $16@$ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow is in fair demand at 54c.@55c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Are in moderate request at uniform prices, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c.; Stearic at 27c.@28c.; Plain Sperm at 35c.; Patent Sperm at 45c. ₩ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been in good demand at rising prices.

COAL—Foreign is quite scarce and wanted, including Liverpool Orrel at $12 50@$13, and do. House Cannel, at $16@$17 ₩ ton of 2,240 lbs. Anthracite is inactive at from $8 50@$10 ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in more demand and very firm. We qnote: Java, 43c.@45c.; Lagnayra and Maracaibo, 25¾c.@28c.; Rio, 26c.@37½c., with sales of 10,000 bags. St. Domingo, 23c.@24c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at less bnoyant prices. Strict Middlings 77½c.@78c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 450 bales.

DYEWOODS—Are in request at full prices.

FEATHERS—Continn inactive, including prime Western Live Geese at 62c.@63c. ₩ lb.

FISH—Have been generally very qniet, including Dry Cod at $6 70@$7 12½ ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, small, $15 50@$16; No. 2 do., small and large, at $10 25@$12 50; No. 3 do. at $7 25@$10. Pickled Salmon, No. 1, at $24 50@$25 50; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$6 25 ₩ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. for Scaled, and 25c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in limited request, yat firm.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate, since our last, for most kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 30@$4 35, and Bunch do. at $4 10 ₩ box; Currents, 14¾c.@14¾c.; Provence and Lenguedoc Almonds, 19c.@21c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and heavy to-day, though the principal receivers have not been very eager to realize, especially on desirable lots of State, which are not plenty. Sales since our last 9,600 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$5 65; poor to coolca extra State at $5 70@$7 10, chiefly at $6 75@$6 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 15@$7 30 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 40	@$5 65
Extra State	6 70	@ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 90	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hnop, ship'g br'ds.	7 15	@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 35	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 25	@ 9 00
Poor to very choica extra Missouri.	7 50	@11 00

Southern Flour has been in good demand at steady prices; sales since our last, 2,600 bbls., at $7@$7 85 for very poor to good superfine; $7 90@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy; sales 750 bbls. extra, at $6 85@$8 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $5 45@$6 35 ₩ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $5 25@$5 46 for Jersey; $6 15@$6 20 for Brandywine ₩ bbl. Total sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive and depressed, tha expert demand having been quite limited. Sales since our last 56,500 onshels, including White Western at $1 80; Amber Western at $1 73@$1 75, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 69@$1 72; Old Western, $1 62; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 63@$1 65, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 62@$1 64, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring, $1 66@$1 63: Amber Jersey at $1 67 ₩ bnshel. Corn continues in moderate demand at irregular prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 29,000 bnshels at $1 31¾@$1 32 cash, and $1 33¾ $1 34 for mixed Western, in store; $1 28@$1 30 for new Yellow Jersey and Southern ₩ bnshel. Rye rules qniet at $1 26@$1 30. Oats are in more demand and somewhat firmer. We quote Canada at 80¾c.@80¾c.; Western at 96c.@91c.; State at 90c.@91c.; Jersey at 85c.@86c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues in moderate request at $1 28@$1 53, as exigences, ₩ bushel; sales have been reported of 11,400 bnshels, chiefly last evening. Barley Malt at $1 65@$1 58 ₩ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Continna inactive at 24c.@25c., and 15¾c.@16c., respectively.

HAY—North River is in light supply and good demand at $1 25@$1 50 for inferior to prime, in large and small lots, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited request at from 22c.@32c., according to quality; and crop of 1862, at 18c.@22c. ₩ lb.

HEMP—Is in less demand, but stiffly held, including Manila, at 18¾c.@18c. ₩ lb.; Jute, at $275@$280; Undressed American, at $170@$185; dressed dn., at $275@$300 ₩ ton.

HIDES—Have been quiet yet steady. Prime Buenos Ayres, selections, at 29¾c.@30c.; Rio Grande, 28¾c.@28¾c.; Orinoco, 27¾c.@28¾c.; Dry Western, 22c.@23c.; Green Country and City Slaughter, 12c.@12¾c. ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are in limited request, at $1 50 ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in less request, yet firm. We qnnte: Sole—Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 44c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 43c.@47c.; do. do., heavy, at 46c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, tigot Cropped, Good, 50c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, Good, 51c.@53c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 31½c.@32¾c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 32¾c.@33¾c.; Hemlock, Buanos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hamlock, California, Good Light, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 32c.@33¾c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 30c.@31¾c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 31½c.@32¾c.; Hemlock, Orinocn, &c., Good Heavy, 30¾c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Poor, all weights, 22c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 36c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 44c.@47c., cash, ₩ lb. Calf Skins are in more request and on the advance. We quote French averaging 25@30 lb. to the dozen, $1 60@$1 90 ₩ lb; 30@35 lb., $1 56@$1 80; 35@40 lb., $1 46@$1 70; 50@60 lb., $1 20@1 30. American Oak Tanned, best selection, 25@30 lb., $1 15@1 50; and 30@40 lb., $1 16@$1 35, cash ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues inactive and nominal, at $1 25 for Common and $1 60 for Lnmp, ₩ bbl.

METALS—Are in lair demand and generally lnoyant. Refined Ingot Copper at 41c.@42¾c. ₩ lb; Scotch Pig Iron at $49@$51; American do., $46@$48 ₩ ton; Pig Lead at $11 50@$12 ₩ 100 lbs.; Spelter at 11¾c.@12¾c.; Straits Tin at 49¼c.@50c.; Banco do., 54o.@55c. ₩ lb.; 1. C. Coke Plates do., at $13, 50@$14 50 ₩ ton.

NAILS—Are salable and firm, including Cut a 6¾c.; Cliooh at 7¾c.@7¾o.; Forged Horse-shoe at 31c.@36c. ₩ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Have been more songbt after and dearer, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 35@$3 40 ₩ gellon. Tar at $23@$25 ₩ bbl., and Resin at $37@$45 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue in moderate request at uniform rates, including Crude Whale at $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm $1 62@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 58@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $1 12@$1 18; City Red at 80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon, and $6 25@$6 37½, and $5@$5 25 for pints and qnarts; Crude Petroleum, 30c.@32d., here; Refined do at 59c.@63., free, and 48c.@50c. in bond, ₩ gallon. Receints of Petroleum, 1,532 bbls.

OIL CAKE AND MEAL—Have been in fair demand at $47 50@$53 and $2 50 respectively.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request and generally held with much firmness. Sales since our last 5,300 bbls. at $23 50@$23 75 for New Mess, and $24 for March delivery; $22 25@$22 50 for Mess, last season's packing; $21 75@$22 25 for two year old Mess, and $22 50 for April delivery; $24 @$26 50 for Old and New Clear Mess; $21 @$23 for Thin Mess; $21@$24 for Western and City Prime Mess, and $22 for Western do., deliverable in March; $18@$26 50 for Old and New Prime ₩ obl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 12c.@14¾c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@10½c. for Shoulders ₩ lb.; sales 450 packages. Bacon is in request and firm at 11¾c.@13½c., according to quality ₩ lb.; sales since our last 1,100 boxes for Immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand, at 9¾c.@10¾c., the latter for choice City ₩ lb. Lard continues depressed; sales 1,900 tcs. and bbls. for Immediate and future delivery, at 13½c.@14c., the latter an extreme rate, ₩ lb. Beef continues in good request at buoyent rates; sales 2,650 bbls., at $15@$16 50 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$15 for Plain Mess ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $23 50@$25 50; India Mess, $27 ₩ tierce. Sales 3,700 tcs. Beef Hams, $20@$21 ₩ bbl.; sales 180 bbls. Futter is in less demand, at 26c.@31c. for poor to choice Western, and 32c.@40c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in request, at 14½c.@18c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been in moderate request, at $8@$8 75 for East India, ₩ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been lightly dealt in at 17¾c.@18c. ₩ lb.

SALT—Continues in moderate demend at uniform prices, including Turk's Island at 47c.@48c. ₩ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 90@$1 95; do. Fine at $3@$3 30 ₩ sack.

SEEDS—Have been in less demand at former prices. Clover, 13c.@13¾c. ₩ lb.; Rongh Flax, $3 40@$3 52½; Timothy, $3@$3 25; Caloutta Linseed at $4 10@$4 15 ₩ bushal.

SKINS—Have been in request at steady prices. We quote Honduras Deer at 95c.@$1; San Juan, 90c. @95c.; Bolivar, 75c.@80c.; Sisal, 85c.@87½c.; Vera Cruz, 92½c.@97½c.; Chagres, 90c.@95c.; Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 80c.@82½c.; Pere, 85c.@87½c.; Tampico Goat, 67½c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.@65c.; Buenos Ayres, 52½c.@56c.; Payta, 57½c.@60c.; Curecoa, 47½c.@50c.; Cape, 50c.@52½c., cash, ₩ lb.; Madras, 60c.@70c. each; Cawnpore, 50c.@60c. each.

SPICES—Pepper has been in good demand at 35c. @36c. ₩ lb. Other kinds have been in moderate request and firm.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at nuoyent prices. Sales since our last 1,230 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13c.@15¾c.; Porto Rico, &c., at 13¾c. @14¾c., and Cuba at 13c.@14¾c.; 250 boxes Havana, part at 14c.@14¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demend, at 14¾c.@18c., ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Is less active but prices unchanged. Sales 132 hhds. Kentucky at 9¾c.@16¾c.; 78 bales Havana, on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 130,060 lbs., at 12¾c.@13¾c., the letter for Butchers' Association, and 22,000 lbs. Grease at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Are in fair demand and very firm.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 766 bbls., in lots, at 88c.@91c., the latter an extreme rate, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quite dnll and heavy. For Liverpool, the engagements have been confined to 266 boxes Bacon, at 17s. 6d.; 10 tons Whalefoots, at 22s. 6d.; and, by steamer, 500 boxes Bacon, at 30s. For Loodoo, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by an up-town ship, to fill up, at 1s. 1½d. For Glasgow, 350 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d.@2s.; also, by steamor, 700 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.; 7,006 bushels Wheet, at 8d.; 100 bbls. Pork, at 4s. 6d.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 6s.; and 406 boxes Bacon, at 30s. For Havre, 290 tcs. Lard and 500 boxes Sugar, at 56 francs, and 200 pkgs Lard &c., at ¼c.@¾c. For Antwerp, an Italian brig was chartered at a rate not to be published; also, some lots of Ashes, at 27s. 6d., and Flonr, at 2s. 9d. Mr. J. P. ELWELL, brokor, quotes: "To London—Flour, is. 7½d.@1s. 9d. by American, and 1s. 10½o.@2s. by nentral vessels; Wheat, at 5½d.@6d. by American, and 6¾d. by neutral vessels; heavy goods, at 17s. 6d. by American, and 22s. 6d. by neutral vessels. For Liverpool—Flour, at 1s. 9d. by American, and 2s. by neutrals; Wheat at 4½c. by American, and 5d. by neutrals; heavy goods at 17s. 6d. by American, and 22s. 6d. by neutrals. For Glasgow—Flour at 2s. by American, and 2s. 3d. by neutrals; Wheat, at 6¾d by American, and 7d. by neutrals; heavy goods, at 20s. by American and 22s. 6d. by neutrals. The nominal rate for Grain charters to Cork for orders is 5s. 6d.; and to direct ports, 5s. ₩ 480 lbs."

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Etna	Mar. 12.	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Mar. 12.	New-York	Southampton.
Canada	Mar. 18.	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Mar. 16.	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Mar. 19.	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19.	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	Mar. 23.	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Mar. 26.	New-York	Livarpool.
Arabia	Mar. 30.	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	April 2.	New-York	Southampton.
China	April 8.	New-York	Liverpool.
Tentonia	April 18.	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	April 36.	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	May 14.	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPA.

City of Limerick	Feb. 20.	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	March 2.	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Mar. 5.	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Limerick	March 5.	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Mar. 8.	Southampton.	New-York.
Odina	Mar. 12.	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Mar. 19.	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Mar. 19.	Southampton.	New-York.
Persia	Mar. 26.	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	April 2.	Southampton.	New-York.
Saxonia	April 18.	Southampton.	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Columbia	Mar. 12.	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Geo. Cromwell	Mar. 12.	New-York	New-Orleans.
Roanoke	Mar. 16.	New-York	Havana.
Morning Star	Mar. 19.	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Cornica	Mar. 26.	New-York	*Nassau.
Evening Star	April 2.	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

For California.

Illinois	Mar. 14.	New-York	Panama.

European Mails.

The Mails for Great Britain and the Continent, per steamship *Bremen*, via Southampton and Bremen close at 10:30 A. M., on Saturday.

The Mails for Ireland, per steamship *Etna*, (Pier 44,) close at 10:30 A. M., on Saturday.

For New-Orleans, &c.

The Mails for New-Orleans, per steamship *George Cromwell*, (Pier 9,) close at 1:30 P. M. on Saturday.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The Mails for the South Pacific and Central America, per steamship *Illinois*, (Pier 3,) close at 10:30 A. M. on Monday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .. 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 8 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, a situation as professed cook; thoroughly understands it in all its branches, baking, pastry and all kinds of desserts; the best of city reference given. Call at No. 137 East 11th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a middle-aged woman, as a cook, washer and ironer, having excellent City references, and no objection to country employment. Apply, for two days, at No. 350 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a large or small family, City or country; would assist with the washing, if required. Call at No. 16 11th st., near 4th-av.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A situation for an excellent servent with a family going to California, who would consider her services as an equivalent for her passage. She is never sea sick and remarkably kind to children. For particulars, inquire at No. 136 Madison-av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SEWING DONE IN FAMilies by the day, week, or month, by a lady with Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address Miss LYONS, No. 300 West 18th-st.

WASHING AND IRONING DONE AT the shortest notice by MARY MONTGOMERY, at No. 92 41st-st.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young man who has a thorough practical knowledge of gardening, green-house, grapery, vegetables, flowers and fruit, as gardener; has had ten years' experience in this country. Address GARDENER, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as vegetable gardener by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; would care for a horse if required; reference unexceptionable; is civil and obliging. Address J. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED man, a situation as gardener in a private family. Only those who can give a really good gardener, need apply to JAMES LITTLEJOHN, at A. Reid's store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, thoroughly practical in every branch of gardening; best references as to sobriety, capability and industry. Address B. C., Box No. 904 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH gardener, married, of no family, desires a situation. Only those requiring a good gardener need address W. W., Box No. 1208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener, by a married man, with small family; best of reference given; thoroughly understands the care of horses. Address JAMES, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUation wanted by an English married man as above; understands his business thoroughly; has had long experience in either; good City reference. Address, for three days, C. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man as coachman in a private family in the country, to take care of and drive one or two horses; would have no objection to assist in a garden; best of reference will be given. Address D. T., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED AND EXPErienced man nurse, a situation as companion, or to take care of an invalid or elderly gentleman; refere to first-class families and physicians. Call or address E. SIMPSON, No. 50 Bank-st.

AS FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a married Scotch Protestant man to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands farming in all its branches; good reference if required. Address M. K., care of G. & A. LENDRUM, Newburgh, N. Y.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waiter by an Englishman of middle age, a single Protestant man, with good City references. Address A. B., at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS PORTER.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as porter in a store; can drive a horse and wagon, and make himself generally useful; can have City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 277 Avenue A.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER, OR WELL-TRAINED farmer, qualified to take charge of fruit and vegetables; must be a single man and come well recommended; wages $25 per month, and board and washing; situation permanent. Apply at the New-York House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y., foot of 117th-st., East River, for four days.

TO DEALERS IN HAY.—WANTED, A CONsignee for hay, by a party who holds a quantity in the country. Address with reference, full name, place of business and price current, Mr. HAYFIELD, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOman

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(To-day)—Faust.

WALLACK'S—Road to Ruin.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Taming a Butterfly.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Bohemian Girl.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—30 Ans ou La Vie d'un Joueur.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Aphrona; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Weisyler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Stereoscopticon, or Mirror of the Universe.

ART GALLERY—(No. 756 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

SHAUS' GALLERY—(No. 749 Broadway)—"Corfe Castle."

METROPOLITAN FAIR—(No. 514 Broadway)—Afternoon, Wood's Minstrels.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

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Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

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Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year... 8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year...15 00
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* of yesterday says "that a letter has been received from a friend of the late brave Col. Dahlgren, who served with that unfortunate officer during the recent raid about Richmond, which states emphatically that the so-called 'order' alleged to have been found upon the body of Dahlgren, was a fabrication and forgery in toto. No such order was ever written, issued, printed, or even considered by the noble young Colonel, as far as his friends are apprized. It is believed that this miserable lie was gotten up for effect, to cover the indignities visited upon the remains of Dahlgren."

Advices from Fort Smith, Ark., represent that the people of New Mexico fear another rebel invasion, because their communications with Mexico, via the Rio Grande, have been cut off. In the Indian Country the Seminoles and Choctaws were rapidly returning to their allegiance, but the Chickasaws, under the influence of the rebel Gen. Cooper, still persisted in their disloyal course.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Clark presented that portion of the new Whisky Tax Bill which imposes additional duties upon imported liquors. A message was received from the President conveying certain information called for by the Senate, with reference to the point of commencement of the Pacific Railroad. It was referred to the Committee on Railroads. The Surplus Gold Bill was taken up, and Mr. Hendricks modified his amendment so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out the surplus gold in liquidating the Government dues, the gold to be taken at its value in legal tender. A discussion ensued between Messrs. Hendricks, Sherman, Wilson, Powell and Johnston, when Mr. Hendricks' amendment was rejected, and the bill passed; ayes 30, noes 8. The Postal Appropriation Bill was passed, and the West Point Military Academy Bill taken up, but pending action the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The House yesterday did not transact much business, it adjourning early to attend a funeral. The question of Mr. Blair's right to a seat in the House, came up informally on a technical point of allowing certain evidence to be received. The points were decided in Mr. Blair's favor. The House passed the Senate bill to regulate trade with the Indians; also the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bills. A bill was reported and referred to enlarge and define the operations of the Pension Act. A bill amendatory of the Homestead Act, facilitating preemption and enabling soldiers in the field to take advantage of its provisions. The House adjourned at 2½ o'clock.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday considerable business of no very great general interest was transacted. Several petitions for and against a Broadway Railroad were received, and a bill was noticed authorizing the Central Park and North River Railroad to change a part of their route.

In the Assembly, the Metropolitan Police Bill was passed, with the names of Messrs. Acton, Bergen, Bosworth and McMurray as Commissioners. Reports were presented against a railroad in Ann, Dey, and other streets, against the Desbrosses and Catharine-street Railroad, and against requiring all railroad companies to report to the State Engineer. Other matters in great variety were also under consideration.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the Mayor sent in a veto message on the resolutions authorizing the Third-avenue Railroad Company to extend their tracks through Chambers-street to Broadway, East Thirty-fourth-street to the ferry, &c., on the ground that the company do not possess the exclusive right to run cars on the Third-avenue, as set forth in the preamble to the resolutions, the grant under which they operate having been given by the Common Council in 1852, and which he regards as a license; that the right sought to be given in the resolutions is in contravention of the Act of 1860 relative to railroads in this City; that no provision is made, as in the case of the Harlem road, to benefit the City treasury by it; and that the Third-avenue Company, although a wealthy corporation, decline to pay the license fees imposed upon them by the City ordinances. The board adopted a resolution in favor of recommending the Legislature to permit the City to donate a plot of land on Ward's Island to the "Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Orphan Children in the City of New-York," provided they will use the the same exclusively for buildings to be erected in furtherance of the object of the society. To the resolution of inquiry why he has not perfected the purchase of the Fort Ganeavoot property, Comptroller Brennan sent in a communication, accompanied with legal opinions—all making a lengthy document, which was ordered to be published in full. The substance of the whole is, that the lawyers think the *mandamus* of the Supreme Court, to compel the Comptroller to issue the bonds to pay for the property, likely will be affirmed by the Court of Appeals, and that, in such a event, he would be personally liable for damages, he having overstepped the purely ministerial line of his duty. The Board considered and passed the special order—the Annual Appropriation Bill—with an increase of $2,000 to the item for City Dispensaries, and new items as follows: To purchase Mills' statue of Jackson, $33,500; to prepare a Division Parade-ground, $40,000; for lithographing and engraving for, and binding of the Corporation Manual, $20,000; Northwestern Dispensary—construction of new building, $10,000; removal of obstructions in Hell-gate, $40,000; improvement of the Ruas pavement, $100,000; resetting boundary monument stones above Fourteenth-street, $40,000; settlement of claims for damages by the powder explosion, foot of East Seventy-eighth-street, $40,000; working Eighth-avenue as a country road, from One Hundred and Forty-second-street to Harlem River, $10,000—making a grand total increase of $335,500 over the amount reported by the Finance Committee, and of $398,049 37 over the estimates of the Comptroller. In a discussion upon the propriety of reducing the Corporation Counsel's contingencies from $30,000 to $20,000, (he had asked for $50,000). Mr. Hardy stated that of last year's fund Mr. Devlin had paid out $12,000 during the last quarter, of which $7,200 went to the Assistant Corporation Counsel, as extra pay, over and above a handsome salary. The City Budget now to go before the Council Board, foots up $5,737,568 02, and inclusive of the appropriations to pay that part of the City debt falling due this year, and interest on Stocks and Loans, makes a full total of $8,411,313 23, and added to the County Budget ($5,854,907 65) already passed, a grand total of $14,266,220 88. The board adjourned to 2 o'clock P.M. of Monday, the 21st instant.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday to take action on the death of Pelatiah Perit, formerly its President. Presidents Low and others paid just tributes to the worth of deceased, and appropriate resolutions were adopted.

The New-Orleans *Times* states that an enterprising firm belonging to that city and Algiere has now a mammoth dock nearly completed on the Ohio River. It is 300 feet long, with 90 feet floor, built almost entirely of white oak. Over 300 men have been constantly at work on it for a long time, and three saw-mills are employed in turning out the necessary lumber and timber. This dock is to be completed and delivered by June 1. It is large enough to take on a ship of 5,000 tons, drawing 22 feet of water. The *Pensacola*, *Brooklyn*, *Hartford* and vessels of that class can be admitted readily, or it can accommodate any two vessels of 700 tons at the same time. The cost of the dock will be over $250,000.

The trial of James R. Cook, the bounty broker, indicted for obtaining money under false pretences, was commenced in the Court of Sessions yesterday. This is an important case, being brought at the instance of the military authorities in a criminal court of this State, as an endeavor on their part to protect recruits from imposition. Prisoner is defended by some of the ablest counsel in the City.

The revenue cutter *Miami*, hence for Halifax, to demand the surrender of the *Chesapeake* pirates, put into Portland, on Wednesday morning, short of coal.

A limited business was transacted yesterday in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, prices of which were essentially unchanged. Provisions were less active, but generally very firm. Cotton and Whisky were quiet. Groceries were in good request, as were also Metals, Hay, Cuffskins, Tallow, Salt, Pepper and Kentucky Tobacco. The inquiry for desirable lots of Dry Goods, domestic and foreign, was more animated, especially with the jobbing trade; Domestic Cottons closed rather more firmly. The auction sales of foreign goods, which have been numerous, and, on the whole, quite successful, have checked operations in private. Freights were heavy and rates lower.

The Stock market yesterday closed firm, and the price of Gold weaker than on Thursday. Money active, and 7 per cent. paid by some of the Stock Exchange borrowers.

The Declination of Mr. Chase.

Secretary Chase has done himself new honor in refusing to let his name be longer used in connection with the Presidential nomination. His letter to the member of the Ohio Senate is very timely, and in all respects very appropriate. He defers gracefully to the almost unanimous decision of the Union members of the Legislature of his own State in favor of the reëlection of President Lincoln; and thus, without undely sacrificing any honorable ambition, prevents all use of his popularity for any purpose calculated to generate discord among loyal men.

We say loyal men, and not Union party, for we agree with Mr. Chase that "persons and even *parties* are nothing in comparison with the great work to be accomplished." The term Union party is really a misnomer. Strictly speaking there is no such organization. For a party is political, and has to deal with politics. But the saving of the nation from the rebellion that has threatened to destroy it is not a matter of politics, any more than the saving of a man's life is to him a matter of business. A party has to do with the mere administration of a government, not with the vital concern of its life or death. The Union party, so called, is in fact nothing more than the great loyal body of the Northern people, who are opposed to the rebellion, and are loyally sustaining the Government in its efforts to put the rebellion down. It is made up of men of all the former parties; and they still have different opinions in regard to the scanty remnants of the old party issues which the war has now swept out of sight forever. The so-called party lives only in the war which is rescuing the nation; and it will come to an end whenever the war comes to an end. It acts for the emergency only. When that is over, and the Republic is once more safe, political parties will again form themselves, and contend, as in former time, for certain political principles on which the Government shall be administered. It is grossly wrong to speak of the Union men of the country as constituting a party, in the sense ordinarily attached to the term. They have an infinitely higher purpose and aim than any which either party spirit or party principle can prompt. They work not that the Government should be managed in this way or that, but that we may have a Government to be managed at all.

Mr. Chase delivers himself in his letter as a statesman and a patriot, who appreciates the difference between the public duties of this day and the mere political duties of ordinary times. Recognizing that the hearts of the great mass of the loyal people are set upon the retention of Abraham Lincoln at the head of affairs, and that the persistent efforts of a handfull of politicians to put forward his own name, with an adverse political bearing, were engendering dissension where there ought to be completest harmony, he makes an end of every chance of difficulty by this distinct refusal to be longer considered a Presidential candidate. The magnanimous patriotism will be well noted and remembered by all good loyal men; for there never was a time when the public were more keenly appreciative of genuine public devotion.

This act of Secretary Chase is all the more to be hailed because it insures his continuance in the position whose extremely responsible duties he is discharging with masterly ability. Though there has not yet been the slightest misunderstanding, or coolness, between him and the President, in consequence of the fact that their names were, of late, so frequently arrayed against each other in connection with the Baltimore nomination, yet there is no denying that a new relation was thus springing up between the two, which might have become so delicate and embarrassing before the meeting of the convention three months hence, as would have been almost intolerable to the sensitive nature of Mr. Chase, and have constrained him to resign his present place, even against the most urgent remonstrances of the President. No two men, even though of the very highest disinterestedness and singleness of purpose, and most cordial mutual friendship, would willingly be kept in such intimate official connection, when others were scheming to make them rivals and competitors. Even if the two should understand and trust each other thoroughly, there would inevitably be constant misconstruction by the public at large, which no high-souled public man will endure, if there is a way to avoid it. Mr. Chase, we are very sure, would have found that way by resignation. The withdrawal of his name from all association with the Baltimore nomination relieves the country of all danger of its losing the services of the man who, of all others, is best qualified to manage its finances. He is comparatively young yet—only fifty-six—and the nation will have ample opportunity hereafter, if he lives, to advance him to its highest position.

Much importance has been attached by some of the special adherents of Mr. Chase to the supposition that he would be more thorough, or as they like to call it, more radical in his public policy than Mr. Lincoln. The simple truth is, that all this talk of conservatism and radicalism has very little to justify it. It is supported by no essential distinction. The difference, so far as there is any at all, is but a difference in time. President Lincoln, perhaps, has not been so rapid in his striking at the roots of the rebellion as some other men would have been. He has been circumspect when others, perhaps, would have gone in at a venture on the instant. But nothing has been lost by this prudence, and much gained. The work against Slavery is just as effectually and thoroughly accomplished, and yet public opinion has had time to enlighten and establish itself. Thus the extirpation of Slavery has gone on without any danger of reaction in its favor. The radical end is practically realized, alike whether the Executive Chair is filled by Mr. Lincoln or by Mr. Chase, or by some one who has the name of being even more radical than either. Moreover, the mere current of the war has far more to do with the shaping of public policy than have the preconceived theories of any man, or school of men. It is the war itself that has been our greatest schoolmaster—not moral text-books, nor political creeds. All men who have committed themselves to the war, that is to say, all men who are truly loyal, have found themselves borne along, almost whether they would or no, to the same conclusions in respect to all the great questions of the day. The loyal men who distrusted the propriety of the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation eighteen months ago, has long ago accepted its wisdom; and so in respect to every other Anti-Slavery measure of the Government. The whole course of the war, from the outset, has been to bring all true war men, sooner or later, to the same position. For the friends of the war to quarrel about their relative rates of progress is as absurd as it is mischievous.

The Exchange of Prisoners Resumed—What are the Terms?

According to the *Richmond Dispatch*, the exchange of prisoners has been resumed, we giving them not only man for man, but 25 per per cent. more, representing the excess in the number of their prisoners in our hands over the number of our prisoners in theirs. In other words, for every hundred prisoners which we receive from the rebels, we deliver one hundred and twenty-five to them—one hundred being regularly exchanged, and the remaining twenty-five on parole. Eight hundred rebel prisoners have, according to the same authority, been handed over to the Confederate authorities on these terms, and if the arrangement continues, we shall very shortly have no prisoners in our keeping, nor the rebels any in theirs.

Most people will, on hearing all this, naturally come to the conclusion that all the difficulties which have hitherto prevailed in exchange, and which have been instrumental in keeping twelve or fourteen thousand of our soldiers pining in the Richmond prisons for the last five months, have all been satisfactorily arranged; that the *status* of the negro troops as United States soldiers has been regularly acknowledged by the Confederate authorities; that those of them who have fallen into their hands have been satisfactorily accounted for; that Mr. Ould has rescinded his illegal declaration of exchange in the case of the Vicksburgh prisoners; and that his thousands of sham paroles, which we solemnly refused to acknowledge last Summer, have been stricken off his books; and finally, that Gen. Butler has been fully and formally acknowledged as our agent of exchange. Whether this assumption is or is not correct, we cannot say. All we know is that, according to the Richmond *Dispatch*, it is not. It says, (March 7:)

"The letter of Judge Ould, refusing to recognize Butler, has not been withdrawn, nor have the difficulties with reference to the exchange of negro troops been removed."

And this statement is confirmed by the Richmond *Whig* of March 8. If all this be true, and we cannot help taking it to be so until contradicted, especially as it corroborates the fact that we have given 800 prisoners in exchange for 648, we should greatly like to be informed what has been the object of delaying this exchange during the last five months? Hundreds of Union officers and soldiers have in that interval died miserably in the Libby Prison and on Belle Isle; and the remainder have suffered unheard of torture. Most of them will probably return home permanently injured in constitution through starvation, exposure and confinement. When three months ago, the country was being maddened by the accounts of their sufferings which were then reaching us, we urged on the Government the propriety of acceding to the rebel demands for the purpose of getting these unfortunates out of their hands, and then never again trusting to Confederate "honor." We were informed that if our Government yielded in this, they would have to yield to everything ever after, and that it must consequently make a stand as a matter of necessity as well as of honor. We acquiesced in this reasoning at the time; but we hold that it is fully as good now as then. It seems to have lost its force, however, in the eyes of the authorities, and if so, we may fairly ask why?

We confidently predict, if the version of the Richmond press be true, that we shall, before the Summer is over, have a repetition of the complications from which we now appear to be so discreditably escaping. All show of fairness and good faith will be cast aside in the matter of paroles and exchanges; and this perfidy and truculence will increase in the direct ratio of the rebel necessities. Moreover, our honor is as solemnly pledged as that of any Government ever was, to secure for the black soldiers, whom, in a large number of cases, we are forcing into our ranks, the treatment of prisoners of war. The rebels have resolutely persisted in refusing to accord it to any of them, who may have been enlisted in the Slave States, or, in other words, a majority of them; and one rebel General, Pickett, has announced formally that he will hang *any* negro taken in arms against Confederate troops. Large numbers of these colored soldiers, we know, have been murdered by their captors after surrender, or else refused quarter on the field. If we submit to these atrocities, we shall well deserve the opprobrium which our enemies at home and abroad have for three years been seeking to heap upon us. We supposed the suspension of exchanges indicated a rigid determination on the part of the Government to put an end to them by the least cruel means within its reach. The retention of the surplus prisoners in our hands was undoubtedly the easiest and least odious; but if we now surrender them, as is represented, we have nothing to fall back on but retaliation. This, however, is so shocking a mode of protecting ourselves, so apt to aggravate the barbarities it is intended to prevent, that everybody knows perfectly well it will never be fully meted out, and, if not, where is our redress? And what excuse can we possibly offer to the Christian world for sending colored men to the war to fight our battles?

A Slight Mistake.—We learn from the Boston *Post* that "the editor of the New-York Times is reported in Washington as working assiduously to prevent the passage of the act providing for an amendment of the Constitution to abolish Slavery." We think, in spite of the authority quoted, that this is a mistake. If the editor of the Times is "working assiduously" anywhere, it is in New-York, and not in Washington. He has cultivated, moreover, with some success, the habit of attending to his own business, and leaving the members of Congress to attend to theirs, and he generally "works" through the columns of the Times rather than in the Congressional lobbies. He has expressed the opinion through that channel that there is no occasion whatever just now for the passage of such an act,—that Slavery is being much more rapidly, certainly and wisely abolished by the action of the Slave States and the movement of our armies than it could be by amending the Constitution,—and that the country has nothing to gain by throwing this new bone of contention into the Presidential canvass. Having thus expressed his sentiments on the subject, he is quite willing to leave the whole matter to the wisdom of Congress.

One thing, however, is becoming more and more evident every day:—the Democrats are not likely to give us much trouble on this or any other subject. They are very rapidly coming to the conclusion that it is quite useless to fight what is inevitable, and by next November there will not be a respectable minority of them disposed or willing to lift a finger, or say a word to prevent the utter destruction of Slavery, no matter by what authority it may be effected. In our judgment, therefore, according to present appearances, it makes very little difference whether Congress passes the act in question or not.

The Havana Consulate.—The rejection of the Hon. Horatio Ballard, by the Senate, as Consul to Havana, strikes down an honorable, upright, devoted and loyal citizen. Judge Ballard was a Democrat. At the outbreak of the rebellion he took prompt and earnest ground in favor of the Administration. His zeal and influence for the war indicated him as a suitable candidate for Secretary of State of the State of New-York. He was nominated and elected. In that office he honestly endeavored to do his duty to his country and his party. But in the selection of canal officers he incurred the displeasure of individuals who conspired to defeat his appointment as Consul—an appointment conferred without his knowledge, but upon convictions of his fitness for the position.

The Republican members of the present Legislature, beguiled by false rumors, remonstrated against his confirmation, and the conspirators superadded utterly false charges, all of which, however, were disproved.

Mr. Ballard, after giving two sons (now in the army) to the war, has devoted himself to the support of the Administration. We do not impugn the motives of either the members of our Legislature or the Senate; but we affirm that both have acted upon misinformation, and that great and cruel injustice has been done to an honest man and patriotic citizen.

A Point of Some Importance.—Mr. F. Waldron, said to be a respectable and responsible gentleman, a member of the Maryland Legislature, has communicated to a committee of Congress the fact that soon after the battle of Antietam, Gen. McClellan held an interview of some three hours with Gen. Lee, the Commander of the rebel forces. In a card published over his own signature, Mr. W. states that Gen. Lee came within our lines under his escort, he having received from Gen. McClellan a pledge of personal safety for both,—that the interview was held at the suggestion of a mutual friend, and took place two or three days after the battle.

This matter will doubtless be made the subject of official investigation. Such personal interviews between the leaders of opposing armies, though possibly not without precedent, are by no means common, and are always open to suspicion. Whatever intercourse is necessary between hostile forces is usually conducted by responsible subordinates, in the presence of witnesses, and under flags of truce. Anything secret under such circumstances is, in the highest degree reprehensible. It is much more for the interest of Gen. McClellan than of anybody else, that all the details of this interview, if any such meeting took place, should be made public as speedily as possible.

Ua City Expenditures.—The report of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, which we publish in another part of this morning's paper, is a document worthy of careful perusal. It sets forth in detail, and with great fullness, the aggregate expenditures of our City and County, and shows to what branches of the public service their rapid and enormous increase is due. We shall have occasion to refer to the statements of this document hereafter.

The News from Arizona.—We give this morning a letter from a special correspondent containg the details of the recent murder of Messrs. Stevens and Mills, in Arizona, and the attack upon Col. Butterworth's party. The accuracy of this news, when lately telegraphed here from the Pacific coast, was denied by Mr. Sylvester Mowry, of Arizina, but Mr. Mowry has now acknowledged his error, and confessed that he was himself misled by dispatches which were sent to him for the purpose of setting at rest the anxiety of friends of the survivors."

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—"Faust" was given here last night to an overwhelming audience. The performance was, in all respects, excellent, and needs but a few words of remark. Signor Biachi being sick, Herr Hermanns took his place. The last-mentioned gentleman will be remembered as a member of Mr. Anschutz's German company. He appeared with marked success in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," and in one or two minor parts subsequently rendered, maintained the honorable impression thus awakened. His addition to Mr. Maretzek's company, last night, was, of course, a matter of necessity, but we think it may hereafter be a matter of choice. Mr. Hermanns has a voice of beautiful quality, not powerful and striking in delivery, but melodious and appreciable to a large degree. As an actor he is immeasurably the best *Mephistopheles* we have had here. The *rondo* of the second act, although sung in German, won a deserved encore mainly because it was sung with an incisive satanic spirit that has never before been infused into it. Mr. Hermanns' acting, indeed, throughout was so good that—whatever may be its precise Goethian value—it gave a dramatic significance to a *rôle* that so far has only been musical in its direct interest. We may add here, as a matter of justice to the gentleman we have named, that he is fully competent to the task of singing the part in Italian, but being called upon at short notice, he had not time to learn the words.

To-day, at the Matinée, "Faust" will be repeated, and so close the season.

Irving Hall.—Mr. W. A. King, a renowned organist and pianist, will give a concert here to-night. The programme is excellent and deserves the attention of the public.

Wallack's Theatre.—Miss Mary Gannon, the best actress on the American stage, takes her benefit here to-night. The play is the "Road to Ruin," and if the house is not crowded to its greatest capacity, it will be a disgrace to New-York—that is all.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Movements of Kilpatrick's Forces.

A private letter from Fortress Moetroe, of the 6th inst., says: Last evening, as Gen. Kilpatrick was leaving here to return to his command at Yorktown, news reached Gen. Butler that the enemy had been troubling our lines between Portsmouth and Suffolk. Gen. Butler at once stopped the Yorktown boat, and a consultation took place between him and Gen. Kilpatrick. The result is, that Gen. Kilpatrick and his command were removed from Yorktown and Portsmouth during last night, and are now with our forces at the lines front of Portsmouth, or on the advance in pursuit of the enemy.

I was up in front yesterday P. M., and ascertained that the enemy's forces consisted of only 2,000 infantry and some two regiments of cavalry, with four pieces of artillery. This may have been their advance forces only. Artillery firing was distinctly heard during last night, which was our forces shelling the woods, not knowing but the enemy was advancing in force. It is to be hoped they are, as at this time our force is quite sufficient to defend the front and place troops in position to cut off their retreat.

Nothing has yet transpired more than picket skirmishing and the shelling of the woods, as mentioned.

Seven Persons Drowned by the Upsetting of a Boat—Four Others Rescued.

At noon yesterday a most distressing accident occurred on the East River, which resulted in the loss of the lives of seven persons. Since the use of Rickett's Island as a recruiting depot, there has been a ferry established between that place and Fort Morris, consisting of an ordinary row boat, which has been used for conveying the friends of soldiers to and from the Island. The boatman have frequently been cautioned against overloading their frail craft, but have disregarded the caution and continued to carry heavy freights. Yesterday, nine persons, together with three boatmen, started in a small boat for the Island. The twelve persons so crowded it that it was with difficulty managed. After reaching a point about a dozen yards from the shore the boat lurched, partially filled with water and sank. Seven of the occupants, namely, Julia, Eva and Lena Ables, Mrs. Manly, a child 7 years of age, a Lieutenant of artillery and a lady, both unknown, Catharine Knapp, Eliza Schultz and the three boatmen were saved. Among the latter, was one Werner, owner of the boat. It is stated that the accident was caused by the Lieutenant who was intoxicated at the time and would not keep his place. There was a rumor last evening that some of the bodies had been recovered, and that an inquest would be held on them this morning.

Newspaper Restrictions Removed.

St. Louis, Friday, March 11.

Gen. Rosecrans has rescinded all orders heretofore issued in this department prohibiting the sale of certain newspapers and other publications.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

Washington, Friday, March 11.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant is to-night en route for Nashville, Tenn. His movement, apparently so abrupt, was fraught with unusual interest, invested as he is with full powers to reorganize the armies of the West and Southwest, and initiate vigorously the Spring campaign. Positive information of rebel plans, it is understood, induced the War Department to prepare to thwart their designs of reinforcement and combined attack, by a grand *coup de main* with our concentrated forces in overwhelming numbers. A committee of citizens of New-York conferred with Lieut.-Gen. Grant to-day, inviting him to visit that city. While evidently grateful for the compliment, he received it with the native modesty of true heroism, and indicated his purpose first to attend to the calls of duty as a soldier, being on the eve of departure for the West. He may return shortly to this city.

The Wilkes' Court-Martial.

In the Wilkes' Court-Martial, to-day, the accused, at the opening, moved to quash the charges relating to his official conduct while in command of the West India Squadron in 1862 and 1863, on the ground that no previous Court of Inquiry had been called or explanation asked regarding them, in accordance with naval regulations. The court negatived the motion, and the session subsequently was occupied with documentary evidence for the Government.

Salaries not to go up

The Deficiency Bill, as agreed to by the Committee of Conference, leaves the salaries of the Assistant Secretaries and Auditors as they have been, the House doggedly opposing any increase of salaries of heads of bureaux or Assistant Secretaries.

Changing Front.

The sudden rise of gold consequent upon the refusal by the House to allow the sale of gold in the Treasury, has induced the many Representatives to change front, and the vote in the Senate to-day is deemed conclusive assurance of its speedy passage by the House.

Quartermasters' Checks.

Gen. Spinner was to-day instructed by Secretary Chase, to announce that after the 16th inst. Quartermasters' checks will be paid 70 per cent. in certificates, and 30 per cent. in currency, instead of 50 per cent. in each.

National Banks.

The Ways and Means Committee will report the National Bank Bill at its next meeting. The rate of interest will be made uniform at 7 per cent., and old bankers be allowed to adopt its provisions without change of name.

A Military Rumor.

It is rumored that Gen. Baldy Smith has been nominated Major-General, to fill the position made vacant by Grant's promotion, and that he is to be assigned to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Lew Wallace.

Gen. Lew Wallace arrived here to-night. He will probably be appointed to the command of the Middle Department.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Friday, March 11.

Gen. Grant and the New-York Sanitary Fair.

A committee from New-York, appointed by the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Fair, waited upon Lieut.-Gen. Grant to-day, to secure his attendance at the opening of the fair on the 28th inst. The General has communicated a favorable response through the Chairman, Maj. W. W. Leland, formerly of his staff, and may be expected to be present unless prevented by pressing public duties.

New Postal Regulations.

The attention of the public is invited to the many advantages of the system of free delivery of mail matter by carriers, under the new postal law of March 3, 1863.

Letters are equally as safe in the hands of carriers as if delivered from a Post-office, and are more certain to be handed to the rightful owners, who are thus saved the time and trouble of calling or sending for their correspondence, which is frequently done when there are no letters for the applicants.

Under the old system of delivering letters from Post-offices when called for, much time is necessarily consumed in arranging letters in boxes for general delivery, and distributing them in private boxes for those who rent the latter, while in each of these operations it is almost impossible to avoid mistakes, particularly at the general delivery, where letters are liable to be misplaced in the press of applications. From these causes, many letters fail to be delivered to due time, and others are sent to the Dead Letter-office.

Whenever it is practicable, letters should be plainly directed to the residence or place of business of the person addressed, and the street and number designated. This is a matter of the first importance in sending letters to cities or large towns; but when the persons addressed are non-residents, whose particular locality cannot be given, this fact should be indicated by the word "*Transient*."

On the other hand, every person writing from a city or large town, should always inscribe at the commencement of his letter, the street and number of his residence. This would not only insure the correct and prompt delivery of any reply, but, also, the restoration of the letter in case it could not be delivered. Another important requisite is, that postage stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of letters, so as to leave ample space between the stamp and addresses, to allow of post-marking and cancelling without interfering with the writing.

Curtailing Privileges of Foreign Tonnage.

The Secretary of State has replied to certain inquiries of the Secretary of the Treasury, saying in substance that there is no imperial or provincial enactment exempting American vessels from tonnage or other duties in the ports of Canada. In some of these ports, duties are laid on them under the name of "light duties," "hospital dues," and "tonnage dues for the repair of harbors," &c. Hence there exists no good reason to exempt from tonnage duties vessels belonging wholly or in part to subjects of foreign powers, including those residing in the British North American Provinces, on entry in our ports, or the Northern, Northeastern, and Northwestern frontiers from the British North American Provinces. In view of these facts, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Treasury Department, the House to-day passed a bill to repeal the second section of the act to regulate the foreign coasting trade on our frontiers, thus taking from Her Majesty's subjects the enjoyment of the privileges which were not reciprocated to our own citizens by the British Government.

Colored Schools in the District of Columbia.

Several years ago Congress passed an act appropriating ten per cent. of the municipal taxes paid by the colored taxpayers for educational purposes. An official report has been made to the House of Representatives, from which it appears that during the last two years the school fund amounted to $737 in the cities of Washington and Georgetown. A day school was recently opened, with forty pupils, which increased in a week to seven hundred pupils, and now want of room compels the refusal of numbers pleading to be admitted. The extreme eagerness of children and adults, including freedmen from abroad, to receive instruction, induced certain Government employés to volunteer their services as teachers of evening schools; and as a result, eight evening schools, filled mostly with adults, are now crowded with eager learners. The report urges upon Congress the inadequacy of the pecuniary means furnished to give efficiency to colored schools, and asks for aid which will in time be rendered necessary by the increase of their taxable property, and consequently of their school revenues.

United States Supreme Court.

The case before the United States Supreme Court, to-day, is that of Frederick Schuchardt and others vs. Philip Allen and others.

There were on the docket on the first Monday in December about 364 cases, of which 150 have been reached.

As the Court will adjourn on the 1st of May, a large number will remain undisposed of at that time.

Mail Contract.

The contract for a tri-weekly mail between Salt Lake City and Walla Walla, Oregon, has been award to Halladay & Co. by the Post-office Department, the schedule time being fixed at ten days.

Kentucky Politics.

Louisville, Friday, March 11.

The Union Central Committee has called a State Convention to meet in this city on the 22d of May, to nominate electoral tickets and appoint delegates to the Chicago Convention. The call is signed, James Guthrie, George D. Prentice, Hamilton Form, and others.

Important Triumph of Science.

Years of patient research and unwearied experiment, kindly assisted by *first scientific and professional character* in New-York, have produced and perfected

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR,
THE BEST HAIR-DRESSING

yet offered to the public. It RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, giving it a *Fresh* and Natural appearance. *Will stop its falling out in three days*, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain the skin* or soil the whitest fabric Is entirely different from any other preparation.

Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities, (that in many other preparations injure the Hair and soil the clothes,) the nicety of the composition and its

SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME,

render it the *most desirable* article for the toilet and hair-dressing yet offered to the public. $1 per bottle. For sale at the Drug-stores.

None genuine without the signature of the inventor,

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. C. can be consulted gratuitously, at No. 1,123 Broadway, where information in regard to the treatment of the Head and Hair will be *clearly explained*.

Wha Mieda a Cold ?—It seems a small affair, and, in consequence, is allowed to have its own way; and yet how frequently a neglected cold ends in bronchitis or consumption! Why not take a cold in time, then, and, by using at once Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which for thirty years has been a standard remedy for all coughs and colds, avoid these dreadful alternatives?

WHAT IS MEANT BY BRONCHITIS

is an inflammation of the bronchia, or passages which convey air to the lungs. In its earlier stages this disease is commonly called a cold, or a cold in the breast. It usually comes on with a little hoarseness, followed by a moderate cough, with slight feelings of heat or soreness about the throat or chest. If not arrested, the cough becomes one of the most prominent symptoms, as well as the most painful and distressing; the inflammation increases in intensity, until it finally interferes with access of air to the lung cells, when the vital powers soon give way. In most of the stages of this disease Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT effects a speedy cure, by producing a free and easy expectoration, suppressing the cough and allaying the fever. A fair trial is all that is asked.

IN CONSUMPTION, AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS,

Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will afford immediate relief, by removing the difficulty of breathing, and producing an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs. Having maintained its reputation in all parts of the world for over a quarter of a century, it is confidently recommended as the best remedy ever offered for the diseases it professes to cure. Sold by Agents and Druggists everywhere, from whom may also be obtained Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, a prompt and effectual cure for costiveness, sick headache, and all bilious affections. The Expectorant, and all Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines, are sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers-st. and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

Caution.

TO THE DRUG TRADE AND FANCY DEALERS.
THE NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS
PIRATED.
PROSECUTIONS COMMENCED.

In vindication of their own rights and for the protection of the public, the undersigned have resolved to invoke the aid of the law in all cases in which their celebrated Perfume, "The Night Blooming Cereus," is or may be counterfeited or simulated. An injunction has already been obtained from the Supreme Court against certain jobbing houses of this City prohibiting them from selling a preparation purporting to be the Night Blooming Cereus, made by D. & G. A. Wright, of Philadelphia. A prosecution has been commenced in Philadelphia, and others will be instituted here forthwith. The law of this State, on the subject, is simple and to the point. It constitutes the copying or counterfeiting of trade-marks a criminal offence, as also the sale of the articles which bear the fraudulent symbols. This law will be enforced to the utmost by the subscribers against all who trench upon their rights, as also manufacturers and proprietors of the Night Blooming Cereus for the Handkerchief.

This rare perfume, it is admitted, cannot be successfully imitated. The secret of its preparation is confined to the firm who manufacture and own it. Labels, however, are more easily copied than subtle chemical combinations, and it is therefore intended that the *enterprise* of the individuals who hope to cheat the public by mock externals, shall be promptly suppressed by the strong hand of Justice. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway.

The Dentists of Boston recommend BURNETT'S TOOTH WASH. It is very much superior to powders. A few drops upon a brush will cleanse the mouth thoroughly.

Sold by all druggists.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

A Cure for Hernia or Rupture!

This dangerous complaint can now be RADICALLY CURED without a shadow of doubt by using the CALEDONIAN

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.

This Truss has an inward and upward action, different in principle from all others. Is light, clean and easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord—power is regulated by simply turning a screw—is warranted to cure.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER SUPPORTER

is made on the same principle. It has a lifting, sustaining power never before invented. Try it.

RUDDUK'S SHOULDER BRACE

is something new for Ladies and Gentleman who are inclined to stoop. It will cause them to stand and walk erect. Pamphlets free by inclosing a stamp.

GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherena, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in case of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Steinway & Sons—
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,

Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The secret of the great success of Dernes' Catarrh Snuff consists in its promoting a healthy action of the eyes, ears, nose and bronchia—all of which are improved by a single pinch.

Sewing-Machines — Wonderful Improvements.—The Weed Lock-stitch Machines sew from lace to heavy leather. We advise our readers to buy them. WEED S. MACHINE CO., 506 Broadway, N. Y.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines.

NO. 505 BROADWAY.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers,

J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, ARISING FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.—New and reliable treatment; valuable essays sent by mail free of charge. Address Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Box No. 1,421, Philadelphia.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.

SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

The Ear.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS,
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR
AND
PARTIAL DEAFNESS,
EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED
BY
DR. HARTLEY,
NO. 497 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

The only acknowledged Aurist in the United States, who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being *swindled* by paying *self-styled* aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Deafness, Noise in the Head, and all disagreeable Discharges from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed, where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

RAVENSWOOD, Aug. 5, 1863.

DR. HARTLEY—Dear Sir: I entered your office for mere "consultation" as to whether a total deafness in one ear, of twelve months' standing, and in the other of a month—both coming on suddenly, and impregnable to appliances of external blistering and internal washings and oilings—could, nevertheless, be cured You examined them, and asked me to be seated for the solution.

The *actual hearing* followed the question of the *possible* in so short a space, and so kindly done withal, that I have just left your office a new man, filled with surprise, gratitude and awe. To me you explained the cause and process on natural principles. I cannot resist the temptation to spread your fame among the afflicted, that they may find the same joy of relief. I went to you deaf and disconsolate—I came away hearing perfectly.

I am, very respectfully and gratefully,
Your obdient servant,
JAMES N. THOMPSON,
Formerly Missionary
of A. B. C. F. Missions in Syria and the Holy Land.
No charge for *consultation and examination*.

Spring Style Gent's Dress Hat now ready. Standard Price, $5. BURKE,
210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restoretive,
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative,

the standard preparation for the hair. Warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Prevents the hair from falling out, makes harsh hair soft and silky. Is as easily used as any hair dressing, and entirely overcomes effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream,
Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, New-York.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers, will give their personal attention (as usual, for the past 17 years,) to SALES OF FURNITURE, at the residences of THOSE DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING OR REMOVING; will also hold regular weekly sales at their STORE, No. 23 NASSAU-ST., for the convenience of those preferring this medium of sale.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines,
For sale at
Nos. 937 and 939 Broadway, corner of 22d-st.,
By J. T. ELLIS.
New machines to let.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 217.—March 11, 1864.
73, 56, 70, 36, 57, 38, 74, 67, 64, 42, 39, 34, 71.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 218.—March 11, 1864.
25, 62, 45, 44, 68, 73, 61, 55, 54, 37, 64, 47, 52, 66.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 121—March 11, 1864.
7, 48, 78, 33, 73, 65, 34, 31, 13, 25. 23, 55, 43.

CLASS 122—March 11, 1864.
57, 42, 7, 73, 9, 49, 74. 51, 59, 26, 12, 13, 64, 32.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6.—The Adjourned Meeting of the Union will be held at Tammany Hall THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 6 o'clock E. A. HOLMES, President.
W. B. CONNINGTON, Recording Secretary.

CLOTHING.
THE ATTENTION OF
WHOLESALE BUYERS
is requested to our superb assortment of
CLOTHING, SHIRTS
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private United States stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the United States law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on several parties refilling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

AT A MEETING OF THE UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION, held at Hope Chapel, Thursday evening, March 10, the following resolutions were introduced by the President, Mr. S. DRAPER, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in the late election in New-Hampshire we have ample testimony of the determination of the people to stand by Abraham Lincoln and an honest administration of the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That we now look to Connecticut to follow in the footsteps of her sister State and continue the demonstration commenced by New-Hampshire, and to be continued still onward by every loyal State in turn, when called into action upon the question of a Presidential candidate.

Resolved, That we hail with satisfaction and applause the declaration of the Hon. S. P. Chase, that he will not permit his name to be used as a candidate for the Presidency in opposition to Mr. Lincoln, recognizing in this act another proof of the patriotic devotion to the welfare of his country by which he has always been so signally distinguished, and that by this public spirited and generous renunciation of honors to which he might legitimately aspire as well as by his able and effective services to the country, he has merited the gratitude of his fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That a Committee of Twenty-four be appointed to make arrangements for holding a public meeting to advance the objects of this Association.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
S. J. GLASSEY, Secretary.

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES,
TWO MANTEL MIRRORS.
Large size and very desirable styles.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & Co., No. 561 Broadway.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

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W. S. HUTCHINS.
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NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

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HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

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WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Iconsulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

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CARROLL J. POST, No. 26 South-st.

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READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

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FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY PLACE OF THE late James S. Petrie, on the North Shrewsbury River, N. J., 25 miles from the city, and one mile from the village of Red bank. This beautiful spot is complete in all its arrangements: fruit of all kinds, conveniences for fishing, boating and bathing; the river bank is terraced, and a well supplied oyster bed on the shore. Immediate possession given. Apply, for particulars, to GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 44 Park-place, and WM. SLOANE, No. 691 Broadway.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE a handsome cottage residence, containing parlor, library, dining-room, six bed-chambers, bath-room and water-closet, and good kitchen, with all conveniences. The place contains 2½ acres of ground, handsomely planted and improved, with good garden, stable and outbuildings; within ten minutes' drive of Vanderbilt's Landing, and possessing beautiful sea and inland views; location high and healthy; well suited for the residence of a person of taste and moderate means. Apply to Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—Handsome country seat at Bronxville, being the residence of the late Francis W. Edwards. House is large, built of stone by the late owner, and contains every convenience of a complete country residence. There are 75 acres of land, good garden, abundance of small fruit, and all necessary outbuildings, all in perfect order. Ice-house filled; ten minutes' walk from depot, on elevated ground, only one hour's ride by Harlem Railroad. $12,000 can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, spacious house, built within the last three years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; large carriage-house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot, 12 miles from Erie Ferry.

Also, adjacent, a smaller house, very conveniently arranged; furnace in concreted cellar, barn, &c., &c. Inquire at Harlem Gas Office, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN Island containing a fine large dwelling house with all modern improvements; house contains 14 rooms and bath-room; land attached containing sixty acres, one-half of which is under cultivation, balance wood; commodious barns and farm buildings. Terms moderate. Apply to JNO. H. HEDLEY, No. 59 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, IN THE village of West Farms, N. Y., containing about 1½ acres of ground, with every variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery; house large and nearly new; barn and outbuildings new, and all in good order. A map and description of the property can be seen by applying to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT IRVINGTON—A BEAUTIFUL plot of 6¼ acres, at Irvington, on the Hudson, partially improved, commanding one of the finest views of the river, for sale or exchange for a house eligibly located in the City. There is a new stable, fine garden, and the place is well stocked with choice shrubs and trees. Address IRVINGTON, Box No. 193 New-York Post-office.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Has an extensive water view; the grounds are ample and filled with evergreens, shrubbery and fruit-trees; a large square mansion, 15 rooms above the basement; has marble mantels, a coach-house, stable and ice-house. Apply to J. D. CLUTE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE—WITH ELEVEN rooms, barn, &c., 8 acres of good land, abundance of choice fruit of all kinds, grapery, &c., situated ¼ of a mile from Rye Beach, ¾ do. from Rye Depot. Price $7,000, including furniture, stock, &c. Address WILLIAM BEATTIE, Portchester, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 22D-st., a first-class, full-sized brown-stone front house, in unusually fine order throughout, richly painted and frescoed. House has all the modern improvements, also hot water heating apparatus. An early possession can be had if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS OR CAPITALISTS.

For sale, the most desirable building site in the heart of the City of Paterson, N. J., containing about 45,000 square feet, fronting on three streets; 100 yards from the Erie Railway on Market-st., suitable for a hotel, stores, residences, or factories; an excellent site for a car shop or silk or woolen factory, for which purposes capitalists can take up liberal charters, now lying dormant. A str. am of water flows 600 feet through the premises, and has 8½ feet fall. For terms, &c., apply to A. DERROM, West-st., Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE.

6TH AND 5TH-AV., 51ST, 52D AND 53D-ST. LOTS; Lying between Central Park and College-square, very eligibly located, in parcels to suit, and on very accommodating terms. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

AT PRIVATE SALE—TWO DWELLING houses and about 48 acres of land, at Far Rockaway, L. I., near the Marine Pavilion, in sections of from three to five acres, beautifully situated for building purposes or gardening; has a fine view of the Atlantic Ocean. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM H. BOLTON, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, where maps of the same can be seen, or of WILLIAM SMITH, near the premises.

FOR SALE — THE VALUABLE PROPERTY known as No. 175 Chatham-st., running through to New-Bowery, 21 feet on Chatham-st., 39 feet 8 inches on New-Bowery, with an average depth of about 93 feet. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—VERY CHEAP, terms easy, two three-story brick stores and dwellings south side of Fulton-av., between Washington and Clinton avs.; the best location for an advance.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SIX WELL-finished cottage houses, eight rooms each, with fine yards and outbuildings, on 111th-st., between 3rd and 4th-avs., near the Central Park; facilities good for getting down town. Inquire of BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—AT FLATBUSH, NEAR KINGSTON, Hudson river, 123 acres, large brick house, barn and outbuildings. If not sold by 15th March, will be sold at auction on the premises on that day.
ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 73 WEST 31ST-ST., 3-STORY brown stone, 20.10x55x100; $11,000. Also, lot on 5th-st., near Central Park, $3,500. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL NEW STONE front houses, built by the day, in first-class neighborhoods; they have all the latest improvements in them. Apply at No. 187 East 50th-st., of the owner.

CENTRAL PARK—5TH AV.—FOR SALE A whole front on Central Park, 200 feet wide by 275 feet deep, located on high ground, below 90th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO 11 VARICK-PLACE, SULLIvan-st., near Beecker, house; three-story brick, 25x60; lot 100 feet. Price $10,000.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

$12,000.—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 20x50, and lot No. 36 West 45th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. Apply to C. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—$3,000 to 3,500 EACH.—Five new cottages at Englewood, Bergen County, New-Jersey, 13 miles from New-York. Each two-stories, with basement-kitchen and attic, and lot 67 by 250. Inquire at Room No. 24, No. 61 William-st., of WILLIAM B. DANA.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Only two hours' sail by steamboat from the City. A fine new mansion, built of the best materials, and finished off in modern style, with marble mantels; has twelve good-sized rooms, ten closets and pantries, a good vault, vegetable cellar, &c.; a well built and roomy laborer's dwelling, new barn, with basement stables, carriage-house, ice-house, filled with good ice; corn-crib, smoke-house, hennery, &c. A large reservoir on a neighboring hill supplies the house, barn and grounds with the finest of spring water, carried by pipes into the upper rooms of the house. There are twenty-nine acres of land attached, on which are about two hundred and fifty of choice varieties of fruit trees, consisting of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, quinces, mulberries, black-walnuts, &c., fifty bearing grape vines, of fine varieties; small fruits of all kinds; an acre of asparagus beds; a fine flower and vegetable garden, &c. The place is beautifully situated on the Navesink Highlands, on Shrewsbury River, with a fine view of New-York Harbor and the ocean, making it a delightful residence. A fine Episcopal chapel is nearly finished, only one and a half miles from the house. It is only two miles from Riceville, and three-quarters of a mile from the Atlantic Pavilion and Highland Lights. There are valuable marl pits on the premises, and a new dock and fine bathing privileges. The whole will be sold low. Apply to R. S. JONES, No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York, or to WM. JONES, Riceville, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE—Belonging to I. I. Kingsford. Situated about one mile from the Port Richmond and Factoryville landings. The grounds, consisting of twelve acres, are tastefully laid out; choicest kinds of evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubs, well grown. Large kitchen-garden and orchard in full bearing. The land has a fine front on Cove Road; fine stream of water bounds it on the other side. House suitable for a large family, containing about 25 rooms, and has every convenience—gas, hot and cold water, &c. Fine kitchen, laundry, pantry, &c. Fine spring of water for table use. Excellent furnace. Drainage has been thoroughly attended to. The place is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty; suitable for a gentleman's residence. For further particulars apply to HENRY PARISH, No. 1 West 19th-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Can be sent, large and very commodious mansion, near Flushing, L. I., replete with every convenience, and all of the modern improvements of a first-class city residence, admirably situated, on high ground, overlooking the Bay, Palisades, &c., situated on the road from Whitestone to College Point, about one mile from the Flushing depot. The grounds are beautifully laid out, handsomely shaded with fine old forest trees and evergreens; there are about eleven acres of land, under a high state of cultivation, an orchard, and abundance of fruit of all kinds; also, a fine, large garden, capacious barn, carriage-house, lodge, laundry, ice-house, and other outbuildings, all in complete order; communication hourly, by steamboat and railroad. Apply at the office of the Globe Insurance Company, corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF NEWBURGH, FOR SALE—On the premises, March 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., the house and grounds belonging to Alfred C. Roe, containing about 14 acres of land, well-stocked with small and large fruits of choice varieties, beds of asparagus, rhubarb, &c. The house is large and well fitted for boarding-house, school or private family. The outbuildings are substantial and convenient. There is also a second fine building site on the place. Part of the purchase money could remain on the property. For terms and particulars, address S. S. MERWIN, No. 63 William-st., New-York; JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, or Mrs. A. C. ROE, on the premises.

FOR SALE NEAR HYDE PARK—A HANDsome country residence, containing about 31 acres, with very fine carriage-house and other fine out-buildings; plenty of fruit of all kinds; the locality is unsurpassed for its commanding view of the Hudson River and its surrounding scenery, only a short distance from depot; would take in part payment a moderate priced house in New-York City; and broker can remain on the property. No agents need apply. Apply to PRATT, LOSIER & CO., No. 71 Jordan-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Rahway, N. J., one hour from New-York by New-Jersey Railroad; the house is new, three stories, with basement, built of brick, in the most substantial manner, with every modern convenience; 15 rooms, gas all through; barn in the rear; also, a fine garden, with plenty of peaches, pears, grapes, strawberries, and all kinds of fruit; terms easy. Also, several fine farms and cottage houses for sale.
R. C. BREWSTER.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT OYSTER-BAY Cove, L. I.; beautifully situated, midway between the villages of Oyster Bay and Cold Spring, commanding a fine view of the Bay and Sound, a country residence, with three acres of ground attached; a good garden, fruit trees, and shrubbery. The house has been recently built, is well finished, and convenient; possession April 1. For price and particulars, inquire of J. M. BURTIS, Room No. 10, over the Market Bank, corner of Beekman and Pearl sts., N. Y., or of JOHN JAY JONES, Oyster Bay.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—THE PLACE known as Glen Morton, on the Passaic River, within easy reach of this City by Erie Railway, consisting of a tasteful stone house, after the Byzantine style, 14 rooms fronted by 40 acres of land in splendid condition, together with all stock, horses, carriages, farm-tools, grain and hay. For details, call at the Office of the Bowery Fire Insurance Company.

COUNTRY SEAT AT FLUSHING FOR sale, of 13 acres, on Whitestone-av., 1 mile from the depot. Large dwelling and out-buildings, an abundance of fruit and shrubbery; excellent neighborhood; very healthy location, and easy of access. For circulars and particulars apply to W. A. CORBIERE, No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH, ON THE HUDSON—A first-class country seat, containing 8 acres, commanding an unsurpassed view of river; house and outhouses of brick, with stone relief; thoroughly built, large, and containing every modern improvement; architecture Elizabethan. For particulars, apply to GEO. W. WRIGHT, Esq., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE PLEASantly situated on the road from Red Bank to Long Branch, Monmouth County, New-Jersey, one mile from railroad depot, with barn, outbuildings, &c., and about two acres of land. Persons wishing a pleasant Summer residence will find this a desirable location. Terms moderate. Apply to J. B. PHILLIPS, 369 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, IN Westchester County, 12 miles from Madison-square, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, on the Albany post road, house large and new, 4½ acres, very desirable for a gentleman's residence. Apply to J. ODELL, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT the village of Newtown, L. I., with modern conveniences, choice fruit, and about one acre of land; excellent facilities for reaching the City. Address S. M., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE—SMALL cottage, barn, granary, and 10 acres of choice land, with a variety of fruit trees, one hour from the City by New-Jersey Central Railroad. Price $3,200. Inquire of S. C. FOSTER, No. 141 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.

Seven hundred lots for sale at moderate prices, and on easy terms. Cross the 3d-av. Harlem River bridge to 149th-st., and inquire at the Land office, T. RAE, Agent. Decidedly in every respect, the most desirable property ever offered for sale in these suburbs. Streets and avenues laid out to correspond with those in New-York proper. A horse railroad along the westerly side of the property, also gas.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE, WITH NINE lots, southwest corner of Clinton and 9th Kalb avs., Brooklyn. The house is frescoed throughout; has every convenience; basement floor laid in black-walnut and ash; has store-room, milk-room, laundry, kitchen, &c.; one first floor, drawing-room, parlor, library, in black-walnut; dining-room, in solid oak; elaborately-carved buffet, mantel and mirror frame, with encaustic floor; the bedrooms are airy and handsome. Part or all of the furniture (made to order, without regard to expense) will be sold with the house, if desired. On the premises is a billiard-room and bowling-alley, elegantly fitted. The stable has two box and two plain stalls, and carriage-room fitted in chestnut; lot, coachman's room &c., &c.

Also 13 lots of land on New-York av., Dean and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. A builder's loan will be made if required. Apply to ABIEL HEYWOOD, No 38 Borilog-slip, New-York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The four-story brown-stone front, English basement house, No. 85 Montague-st, 20 by 80 feet, replete with every modern convenience. Location central and convenient to the ferries. Also, the modern-built, brown-stone front house, No. 19 Nassau-st., extra width, and calculated for a large family. Also, three brick houses, corner of Hicks and Orange sts., with stable in the rear. If desired, Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO., No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BERGEN POINT, NEW-JERSEY, an elegantly and substantially built house, in perfect order, and ready for immediate use—it is large and commodious. Three-story and basement, long dining-room, with an additional kitchen, and servants' accommodations; excellent water, good stabling, and splendid fruit. It is suitable for a seminary, boarding-house, or private residence. Located on the plank road, and within a half hour's ride by rail or boat from the city. Apply on the premises of JOHN M. ENYARD.

COTTAGES, LOTS AND ACRE PLOTS FOR SALE AT EAST NEW-YORK.—20 cottages, at $1,900 to $4,500; 300 lots, at $175 each, payable monthly. Also, acre and half-acre plots on railroad adjoining East New-York. C. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, and H. A. MILLER, No. 74 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE BEAUTIFUL FIRST-CLASS brown-stone houses, on Oxford-st., west side, between Lafayette and DeKalb avs., Brooklyn, near Dr. Cuyler's Church. All modern improvements. JOHN DOHERTY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID STORE PROPERTY Nos. 371 and 373 Broadway, between Franklin and White sts., each 25x150 feet, running through to Franklin-alley; built in the best manner, five-story, white marble. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE, No. 389 Henry-st., next to the corner of President, South Brooklyn; terms easy. C. B. HITCHCOCK, No. 90 Fulton-st., New-York, second floor.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPerty, in 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway; lot 25 feet wide by half the block; house 25 by 60, with extension. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT WHITEstone, L. I.; house commodious, with ample grounds, fruit and shade trees, vegetable garden, outhouses, &c., &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE, WITH GOOD garden and fruit. In a pleasant neighborhood and healthy location, with about 4 acres of ground if desired; an excellent select school for girls on the premises, within one mile of depot of Harlem Railroad, 2½ hours from New-York. Rent $200. An excellent opportunity for any one who has daughters to educate. The lady, who teaches French, music and drawing, with other branches, would board with occupant or house if desired. Possession on or about 1st April. Address J. O. TOWNER, Townsend, Putnam Co., N. Y.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON for the Summer, a very beautiful place on the western shore of the river, two miles south of Newburgh, commanding views of all Newburgh Bay; a fine large house, furnished; stable, carriage-house, with garden and abundance of fruit; or the whole 115 acres will be sold, which, for beauty and rural advantages cannot be excelled on the river. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises.

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE—Lots on the Fifth-av., between 47th and 48th sts., and between 50th and 51st sts, and on 47th, 48th, 49th 50th and 51st sts., between the 6th and 6th avs. Applications may be made to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of the College, at No. 71 Wall-st., or to JAS. N. WELLS, at No. 167 9th-av. References will be required.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE Country—A large commodious house, barn, ice-house filled, situated in the Village of Hunter, 10 miles west of the Catskill Mountain House; about 20 acres of improved land, vegetable garden, orchard, an abundance of choice fruit, ample lawn, with a fine brook passing through the grounds. For terms, address E., Box No. 424 Brooklyn Post-office.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, "Craudon," at East Chester, with large double house, carriage-house, and from 15 to 150 acres of land; fine views, healthy location, a complete residence for a gentleman, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THE COUNTRY SEAT of the late Abel T. Anderson, near Macomb's Dam, in Westchester County, known as "Woody Crest," comprising about six acres. The place is accessible, hourly during the Summer by railroad or steamboat. For particulars apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—COTTAGE ON THE BANKS OF THE Hudson River, partly furnished, to a very small private family, a pretty cottage, containing about nine rooms, at Edgewater near Fort Lee; access by steamboat several times a day. For further particulars apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY-RESIDENCE, WITH STABLE, garden, and 1¾ acres of ground attached, at Orienta, near Mamaroneck Station, on the New-Haven Railroad. It is situated in one of the best and most delightful neighborhoods on Long Island Sound. For particulars apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, WESTCHESTER County, a convenient house—two stories, with basement—and two acres of land, within sight and ten minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad Depot. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Asteria, L. I., or inquire of Mr. CHARLES DAVIS, next to premises.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house No. 107 West 14th-st., near 6th-av., completely and elegantly furnished. Price $5,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE THREE-STORY brick house known as No. 34 East Warren-st., Brooklyn; pleasant location and in good order. For terms and permits to view, apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, New-York.

TO LEASE—BUILDING CORNER CHERRY and Pike-sts., suitable for manufacturer, machinist, store or tenement-house, near the East River, 25x50, or more room if required. L. B. CHASE, No. 164 Fulton-st., and No. 429 5th-av.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house, containing modern improvements, on East 50th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.; possession on 1st of April if desired. For permits, apply to owner, No. 168 East 50th-st.

BRICK STABLE TO LET—BETWEEN 5th and 6th-avs., replete with every convenience—gas, water, rooms for coachman and carriages, five stalls for horses, &c. Apply to J. A. KERNOCHAN, corner of Greenwich and Liberty-sts., or at 94 Clinton-place.

TO SOCIETIES, CONGREGATIONS, MUSIC SCHOOLS, &c.—To let, a fine, clean, airy, quiet, second-story hall, 40x25, for Sundays or week evenings, to a quiet party only. Inquire at No. 260 Bowery, in basement.

TO LET—WITH FURNITURE, THE HIGH-STOOP, four-story house No. 30 Union-square, between 15th and 16th sts. Lot 26x125. Possession 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—On Canal, Walker and Elm sts.; also, a two-fronted store and basement with power, near Broadway, opposite Earle's Hotel. JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR OFFICES or business purposes, at No. 13 Park-place, near Broadway and the City Hall. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, No. 54 Wall-st., third floor, front.

TO LET—A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY HALF-dooth house, furnished. No. 115 West 34th-st. Rent $1,000. Apply to J. D. CLUTE, No. 78 Cedar-st., or to E. ELIOT, No. 48 West 35th-st.

TO LET—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat gothic cottage, containing 7 rooms, situated on the corner, about a mile below the village. Apply to C. S. SMIDT, 11 Wall-st., or C. T. SMITH, at Nyack.

TO LET—A FINE LARGE LIGHT FLOOR, WITH steam power. Inquire on the premises, corner of Bleecker and Hammond sts., or of THOMAS R. JACKSON, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE FRONT AND REAR HOUSES, (two-story rooms,) No. 10 Rose-st. Offices and lofts to let in No. 52 John, and 113 Nassau-sts. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FARM TO LET UPON SHARES—ALSO, A market garden. Conditions favorable. For other information apply to J. A. NASH, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 12.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE OF land, fruit, &c., nine miles from City Hall, New-York. Price $250, with more land if desired. Possession given immediately. J. P. MANN, No. 23 West 41st-st.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, A VERY pleasant, commodious house, having all modern improvements, for six months from May 1. Rent $200 per month. Apply to JNO. RUSSELL, at Bank No. 1, 3d-av.

TO LET—TWO STORES IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor place; one on Astor-place and the other on 4th-av. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 161 CHAMBERS AND NO 143 Reade-st., in the rear. Inquire at No. 161 Chambers-st., up stairs.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER, WITH LARGE rooms, well lighted, No. 21 Dunham-place, Williamsburgh, L. I., near the ferries.

TO RENT.—FROM THE 1ST MAY, A HANDsomely furnished house, near Union-square. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, FROM May 1, at No. 54 West 17th-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.

The following valuable real estate is offered for sale on liberal terms, by the Corporation of Trinity Church:

HUDSON, CLARKSON AND LEROY STS.—14 lots of ground in one plot, comprising the entire front of the block on the east side of Hudson-st., between Clarkson and Leroy sts., being 208 feet on Hudson-st. by 163 feet on Clarkson and Leroy sts.

READE-ST.—2 lots on the north side of Reade-st., between West Broadway and Church-st., together being 50 feet front by about 61 feet 9 inches deep.

GREENWICH AND VESTRY STS.—1 lot on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Vestry sts., 26 feet front on Greenwich-st. by 100 feet on Vestry-st.

2 lots on Greenwich-st., adjoining the above, each 23 feet front by 100 feet deep.

VESTRY-ST.—5 lots on Vestry-st., adjoining the Greenwich-st. lots, being together 126 feet front by 87 feet 6 inches deep.

DESBROSSES-ST.—3 lots on Desbrosses-st., in rear of the Vestry-st. lots, being together 75 feet front on Desbrosses-st. by 87 feet 6 inches deep, and 1 lot on Desbrosses-st., also in rear of the Vestry-st. lots, 26 feet front by 87 feet 6 inches deep.

GREENWICH-ST.—1 lot No. 107 Greenwich-st., between Thames and Rector sts., 27 feet front, 25 feet rear, by about 103 feet deep.

No. 69 WARREN-ST.—The valuable store and lot No. 69 Warren-st., near College-place; lot 25 feet front by 75 feet deep.

Application may be made at the vestry office, corner of Fulton and Church sts., where maps may be seen.
WM. E. DUNSCOMB, Comptroller.

FOR SALE—THE THREE BROWN-STONE front houses Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. These houses are built in the very best manner, and the internal arrangements and finishings are of the first class. Size 17.2 by 60 feet; lots 100 feet; in height five stories, besides basements. Being built uniformly, they could be conveyed with very little expense, and would then be particularly well adapted for a first-class hotel or large boarding-houses. The locality is unsurpassed either in Brooklyn or New-York. Will be sold either separately or together on very favorable terms. Apply to W. W. COLBRON, No. 5 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.
W. W. COLBRON.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE—By S. COCKCROFT, No. 82 South 7th-st., or No. 165 Broadway, N. Y.—2 elegant new houses and 2 lots on Ross-st.; elegant house, stable and 6 lots; brown stone house and 4 lots, No. 100 South 9th-st.; No. 23 and No. 62 Bedford-av.; Wyte-av., three-story brick, at $4,000; Nos. 105, 85 and 69 South 4th-st; Nos. 11 and 13 Lee-av.; No. 218 Ross-st., with foreitnre; and many others with modern improvements, and very low prices. Houses rented at 2 per cent., and rents collected for 5 per cent.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, THE DEDERER farm, of about 150 acres of highly cultivated land, well watered, and plenty of wood and fruit, and stock and utensils complete if required; buildings equal to new; commanding a view of twenty miles of Long Island Sound, ten miles of the Palisades on Hudson River and Fort Washington Heights one mile from Tuckahoe Depot on Harlem Railroad, and four miles from Village of Yonkers. Apply to C. DEDERER, on the premises, or at 72 Wall-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A BEAUTIful plot of ground of 12 acres, only 13 miles from New-York, admirably located for town lots, commanding a splendid view, with a choice grove of chestnut and oak on the premises, very valuable, located on the corner of Washington and Prospect sts., Bloomfield, N. J. Refers to J. McMASTER, No. 17 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN WEST MORRISania, opposite Melrose depot. A pleasant and convenient house, with 12 lots of ground, well stocked with shade and fruit trees. For particulars, apply to L. S. BARTHOLOMEW, 124th-st., Harlem, 2d house west of 5th-av.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW, FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, high-stoop, brown-stone houses, Nos 21 and 23 West 39th-st.; full size, finished in the best manner, with all improvements. Apply on the premises, from 1 to 5 P. M., or to LOPEE & D

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864:

The lease of the franchise of the ferry now established north of and immediately adjoining the present ferry slip at the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33, East River, New-York, to the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or some other point adjacent thereto.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The lease for each of the above-named ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City charter in relation to ferries, and also contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeably to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council of State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and the appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the same time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller for the punctual payment of the rent quarter yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

HENRY R. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT household furniture, with the entire rich and costly decorations of a first-class residence, to close an estate. THIS DAY (SATURDAY,) at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th ave., consisting of superb rosewood and walnut drawing-room suites, marble-top centre and side tables, rosewood etageres, three large French plate mirrors, fine tapestry and ingrain carpets throughout the house, elegant rosewood pianoforte, Turkish lounges and chairs, bronze clocks, elegant bronzes and mantel vases, magnificent oil paintings, lace curtains and shades, reception chairs, oak buffet, oak chairs, extension tables, rosewood bureaus, large Gothic bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, beds and bedding, sofas, French chairs, rocking-chairs, wardrobes, sofa bedsteads, rich china, cut glass and silver ware, table cutlery, Wilder's safe, large size, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON WEST 26TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on MONDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

36TH-ST.—The 5 four-story English basement houses on the north side of 36th-st., between 8th and 9th ave. The houses are 15x55 feet, brown stone to second story. The houses are built of the best material, and in the most substantial manner.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON MOTT-ST. AT AUCTION. —ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, March 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

MOTT-ST.—The two-story brick and basement brick house and lot, situate on the westerly side of Mott-st., 25 feet south of Canal-st., being 25 feet in width by 75 feet in depth. The house is 25 by about 40 feet.

MULLER, WILKINS & Co., Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, at 12½ O'CLOCK, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

For account of whom it may concern:

18 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each.
20 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company..... 25 each.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. PURSUANT to chapter 256, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.
d12-law6mS*

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, March 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY IS prepared to issue seven per cent. Convertible Bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars, for the purpose of completing the road at its eastern terminus. The holders of the Mortgage Bonds of the Long Dock Company have the option, for six months from date, of taking these Bonds in exchange for the Bonds they now hold. Applications may be made at the Treasurer's office in West-st.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 40 Wall-st.
New-York, March 9, 1864.

At the annual election for ten Directors of this Company, of the second class, held 7th instant, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

WILLIAM TUCKER,
WASHINGTON E. VERMILYE,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,
CLINTON GILBERT,
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT,
HANSON K. CORNING,
CHARLES P. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM M. HALSTED,
HENRY W. FORD,
APOLLOS R. WETMORE.

And for Inspectors of the next Annual Election: STACY B. COLLINS, GEORGE HODGSDON and ISAAC A. QUACKENBOSS. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.
By order, JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Trustees' Certificates of this Company are requested to present them for reissue of new bonds and stock, immediately, at the St. Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.
JOHN H. BRADLEY, Financial Agent.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The Interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

NIAGARA INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 67 WALL-ST., March 9, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, held at this office on the 8th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JONATHAN D. STEELE,	THOMAS HOPE,
DAVID STEWART,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
JOHN MORTIMER, JR.,	HENRY ROWLAND,
J. TAYLOR JOHNSTON,	MORTIMER L. FOWLER,
EDWARD ELSWORTH,	JAMES STOKES,
EZRA WHEELER,	ISAAC A. CRANE,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
T. B. CODDINGTON,	EDWARD L. HEDDEN,
W. WHITEWRIGHT, JR.,	R. C. BURLAGE,
PETER NAYLOR,	E. REED McILVAINE,
JOSEPH W. MEEKS,	JAS. R. TAYLOR,
WM. H. WISNER,	B. G. ARNOLD,
WM. D. THOMPSON,	OOE ADAMS,
ALBERT G. LEE,	R. BURKBALTER,
JOHN B. DASH,	W. W. ATKIN,
O. H. GORDON,	H. H. WARDEN,
GEO. F. THOMAE,	H. H. SWIFT,
	PETER RICHARDS.

Also the following gentlemen as Inspectors for next election: JOSEPH GREENLEAF, LEWIS ATTERBURY, JR., and C. P. SANGER.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JONATHAN D. STEELE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

ISAAC'S HARBOR GOLD COMPANY.

Capital $500,000.....100,000 shares, $5 each

TRUSTEES.

THOS. L. TAYLOR.	W. H. BEERS,
W. A. COBB.	EVERETT CLAPP,
JOHN F. SEYMOUR,	J. B. WALLACE,
ANDREW WESSON,	W. F. SHIRLEY.

The subscription books to the capital stock of this company will be opened on MONDAY, March 14, at the company's office, Home Insurance Building, second floor, Room No. 8.
WM. F. SHIRLEY, Secretary.
New-York, March 11, 1864.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,

ANNUAL TAXES FOR 1864.

The attention of tax-payers is hereby called to the provisions of the United States Excise Law relative to the assessment of annual taxes.

By the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, it is made the duty of all persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations, made liable to any annual duty, license, or tax, ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST MONDAY OF MAY IN EACH YEAR, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the District where located of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special tax, and the business or occupation liable to pay any licence.

Every person who shall fail to make such return by the day specified will be liable to be assessed by the Assessor, according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such case the Assessor is required to add fifty per centum to the amount of the items of such list.

Every person who shall deliver to an Assessor any false or fraudulent list or statement, with intent to evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars; and in such case the list will be made out by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

Payment of the annual taxes, except those for licenses, will not be demanded until the thirtieth day of June.

The appropriate blanks on which to make returns and all necessary information, will be furnished by the Assistant Assessors for the various Divisions, to whom the returns should be delivered on or before the first Monday of May at their respective offices. Blanks and information may also be obtained on application at the offices of the following Assessors:

JOHN WILLIAMS, Assessor 2d District, No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
WM. E. ROBINSON, Assessor 3d District, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Assessor 4th District, No. 63 Franklin-st., New-York.
GEORGE F. BELLOWS, Assessor 5th District., No. 561 Broadway.
JOHN F. CLEVELAND, Assessor 6th District, No. 181 West 14th-st.
GEO. F. STEINBRENNER, Assessor 7th District, No. 23 Bible House.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Assessor 8th District, No. 937 Broadway.
HOMER FRANKLIN, Assessor 9th District, No. 741 Sixth Avenue.
S. P. GILBERT, Assessor 32d District, 130 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 5, 1864.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—in sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 179 Broadway

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 39 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 10, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Minnesota Mining Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, &c., will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 16th inst, at 2 o'clock P. M. SAM'L J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—FOR SALE, AN INTEREST in the manufacture of an article of hardware, which is sold largely by the hardware, fancy goods and woodenware trade. It is fully secured by letters patent, 15 years to run. The demand is unlimited and profits large. The factory is now in running order, with all necessary machinery and tools. One capitalist retires in consequence of ill-health, and will sell his interest of 50 per cent., or a stock company may be formed. The amount of investment required is $12,000 to August, 18 4, or three times the amount may be profitably employed, if desired, to increase or extend the business. Address A. L., Box No. 66 Brooklyn Post-office.

BOOKSTORE FOR SALE TO A CASH CUSTOMER.—The stock, fixtures and good will of a book, music and stationery store, situated on the west side of New-York City, and now doing a good business; has been established over twenty years, and has an unexpired lease of three years, from May 1, 1864; rent moderate; satisfactory reasons for selling; price $4,000. Address B. A., Box No. 2,205 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO DISPOSE OF THE GOOD WILL and furniture of a real estate business established in a good location in this City, or would take an active partner on favorable terms; one having a knowledge of the business preferred. A line addressed to FIDUS, Box No. 1,972 Post-office, with real name, references in regard to character, responsibility, &c., stating when and where an interview may be had, will be treated confidentially.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE DRUG AND oil brokerage: of experience, or one familiar with the trade, with first-class references. Call from 10 to 12 o'clock, Saturday, the 12th inst., at No. 193 Pearl-st, front office.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR AN INTEREST in a foundry and machine-shop on the Delaware, near Philadelphia; one of the best locations in the United States for the construction and repair of steamboats, &c. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a drug-store, west side of 6th-av., between 44th and 45th sts. A favorable lease of the store and basement can be had. Apply on the premises, or of JOHN KAVANAGH, corner of 43d-st. and 6th-av., House Agent.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, well rented, and coal and wood business; a beautiful location; a rare chance for investment and profit. Address COAL BUSINESS, with real name, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE WHOLESALE paper business; a person of experience, with or without capital, with first-class references. Address PAPER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office, up to Monday, the 14th, 3 P. M.

GAS STOCK FOR SALE—262 SHARES LAFayette and Indiana Gas Co. Stock for sale. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, 10TH INST., in Dr. Parker's Church, corner of 22d-st. and 4th-av., or in the street, an ONYX PIN, set with small diamonds. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 78 West 11th-st.

LOST—BANK-BOOK NO. 11,725; CORNELIA A. Secor in trust for Cora L. Flint, with the Broadway Savings Institution. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Bank, No. 4 Park-place.

MEETINGS.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF THE 18TH WARD.—A stated meeting of this association will be held at the Medical College, in 23d-st., corner 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, March 14, inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M. CHARLES P. KIRKLAND, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
P. S.—The Executive Committee will meet at 7 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Board of Directors of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION announce that, in compliance with the request of hundreds of members and others, who were unable to hear

JOHN B. GOUGH

upon the occasion of his recent lecture on

"PECULIAR PEOPLE,"

they have arranged with

MR. GOUGH

for a repetition of this CHARACTERISTIC AND INIMITABLE LECTURE, on

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 17,

at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7½.

The charge for admission will be

FIFTY CENTS

to all parts of the house, but

SEATS MAY BE SECURED

in parquet, balcony and box circle, without extra charge, at any time previous to 17th, at the Library, Astor-place, and branch offices, Broadway, corner 24th-st., and No. 59 Liberty-st., and at Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
Director.....JAMES COOKE

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, March 12,
A MAMMOTH MATINEE, at 2½,
GRAND EVENING PERFORMANCE at 8,
In which the
ENTIRE EQUESTRIAN COMPANY,
and the Wonderful
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS
WILL APPEAR. WILL APPEAR.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS.
THE GREAT MONKEY BLONDIN
ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Immense Success of
Mme. JEANNETTE ELLSLER, EATON STONE,
R. HEMMINGS, ELIZA GARDINER,
and
HARVEST HOME
THE STEEPLE CHASE,
by the Entire Equestrian Company.
AN UNEXAMPLED PERFORMANCE.

The prices will remain as usual, viz.: Reserved Stalls, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents, (children half price;) Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open at 7½, performance commencing at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA MATINEE.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK

TO-DAY (SATURDAY), March 12, at 1,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
FAUST. FAUST.

Margherita.....Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel.....Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Valentin.....Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Mephistophiles.....Herr HERMANN
Wagner.....Sig. MULLER
Martha.....Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR. NO RESERVED SEATS.

Tickets may now be had at the regular ticket offices and at all the principal music stores and hotels.

NOTICE.—Ladies are particularly requested, in order to avoid inconvenience, to purchase their tickets in advance, a great crowd being expected. Three additional ticket offices and entrance doors will be opened.

Doors open at 12½; to commence at 1 o'clock.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT IN AID OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,

At the Sonth Baptist Church, West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

MONDAY EVENING, March 14, at 7½ o'clock.

On which occasion the following artists have volunteered their services:

SOPRANO SOLO: Miss COLMAN, and the Choir of the Church.

Mr. CARRINGTON, Organist of 25th-st. Baptist Church; Mr. ELDER, Organist of 16th-st. Baptist Church; Mr. HARDENBROOK, Organist of 43d-st. Baptist Church; Mr. J. C. HOPKINS, Organist of the St. Ann's P. E. Church, Brooklyn; and Mr. G. F. BRISTOW, Organist of St. John's P. E. Church, New-York. Conductor, Mr. G. F. BRISTOW.

Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at the principal music stores.

WM. SCHARFENBERG,
Chairman Committee on Music.
G. F. BRISTOW
Chairman of Sub-Committee on Organ Concerts.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NISLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, March 12, 1864.
SECOND AND LAST TIME OF
30 ANS OU LA VIE D'UN JOUEUR,

Drama in three parts and six tableaux, by M. Decange. In consequence of the length of the play, the curtain will be raised at 7½. Doors open at 6:50.

Box-office of the theatre as No. 623 Broadway.

MR. W. A. KING'S CONCERT OF SACRED and MISCELLANEOUS MUSIC, at Irving Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, March 12, at 8 o'clock, assisted by—

MISS MARY E. CONSEY,
(Pupil of Mrs. E. SAOUIN,)
MRS. J. H. BARCLAY,
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON, and
MR. J. R. THOMAS.

MR. KING—PIANOFORTE,

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO THE young vocalist, FLORENCE REYNOLDS, at the great hall of the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, March 14, at 7½ o'clock. Music under the direction of Prof. L. A. Benjamin. Tickets 25 cents, may be obtained at the door on the evening of the concert.

GRAND COMBINATION—THE WONDERFUL CONTRABANDS.—Eloquent speeches and laughing gas, in aid of the Brooklyn Sanitary Fair, and the contrabands at the Athenæum, SATURDAY EVENING, March 12, at 7½ o'clock. Matinee at 2.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

A limited partnership has been formed between WINSLOW L. WHITING, Jr., and GEORGE E. CLARK, as general partners, and DAVIS J. WHITING, as special partner, under and in pursuance of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York. That the name under which the said limited partnership is to be conducted is and shall be WHITING & CLARK. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said limited partnership is and shall be commission merchants, and dealers in boots, shoes and leather. That the names of the partners interested in the said limited partnership are Winslow L. Whiting, Jr., of the City of Newark, State of New-Jersey, and George E. Clark, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New-York, who are the general partners, and Davis J. Whiting, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, who is the special partner. That the amount of capital which Davis J. Whiting, the special partner, has contributed to the common stock is twenty thousand dollars, in one actual cash payment. That the said limited partnership is to commence on the 9th day of March, 1864, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1867, as will appear by the terms of the limited partnership, contained in the requisite certificate, this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, in which county the principal place of business of the said limited partnership shall be and is situated.—Dated March 9, 1864.

WINSLOW L. WHITING, JR., } General
GEORGE E. CLARK, } Partners.
DAVIS J. WHITING, Special Partner.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between TREDWELL KETCHAM, HENRY P. KETCHAM and EDWARD F. PATCHEN was dissolved on the 3d inst., by the death of H. P. KETCHAM. TREDWELL KETCHAM, EDWARD F. PATCHEN and HENRY J. CLARK will continue the business under the firm of
T. KETCHAM & CO.
New-York, March 11, 1864.

MR. CHARLES C. DODGE IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our house as of date Jan. 1, 1864.
PHELPS, DODGE & CO.
March 5, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, March 1, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND IRON MINING CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE CLEVELAND IRON MINING CO. have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five Dollars ($5) on each share, payable on the 21st inst., at the office of the Company in Cleveland. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 23d inst.
SAMUEL L. MATHER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, March 8, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., has this day been declared, payable on demand at their Branch Office, No. 139 Broadway, New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York,
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and pallasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

BALLS.

TWELFTH REGIMENT BALL,
In aid of the Widows and Orphans of deceased New-York Soldiers,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, April 26, 1864.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. COMMENCES AT 7¾.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
In consequence of
THE GREAT SUCCESS
AND BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
of
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
(Hundreds being turned away, unable to obtain even standing room on Friday evening,) in Balfe's grand opera, entitled
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

It will be repeated THIS (Saturday) EVENING, for positively the last time, with the following powerful cast:

Arline.....Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS
Count Arnheim.....Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL
Devilshoo.....Mr. E. SEGUIN
Thaddeus.....Mr. W. J. HILL
Florestein.....Mr. SUCK
Buda.....Mrs. HARDY
Queen of the Gypsies.....Mrs. W. J. ARNOLD
Conductor.....HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

MONDAY, March 14,
THE ENCHANTRESS.

In which Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS will appear.
THIS GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA
will be presented with
SPLENDID SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
A GRAND BALLET,
under the direction of Sig. RONZANI, and those popular premier danseuses
Mlle. LINDA WINDEL and Mlle. KRUGA,
And a Full Corps.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
Stage Manager.....J. H. SELWYN.
THE EXCELLENCE OF PLOT.
THE FINESSE,
with which the scenes are worked out.
THE COMIC NATURE
OF THE SITUATIONS,
AND
THE WIT OF THE DIALOGUE,
have all combined to render the
NEW COMEDY,
adapted expressly for
THE OLYMPIC
by
AUGUSTIN DALY and FRANK WOOD,
and entitled
TAMING A BUTTERFLY,
One of the most
ENTERTAINING AND SUCCESSFUL
pnt on the metropolitan stage
THIS SEASON,
and fully warrants its announcement for
REPETITION EVERY EVENING,
with
Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Frank Drew, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, W. Davidge, J. H. Stoddart, G. H. Clarke, Miss H. Irving, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss J. Walters, Miss A. Harris and Miss F. Prestige.

Doors open at 7; performances commence at 7¾; seats can be secured three days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND CONCERT.

MR. J. N. PATTISON
respectfully announces that his
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1864,
assisted by the following artists:
MISS LAURA HARRIS,
the highly successful and young prima donna,
SIG. G. LOTTI,
SIG. AMODIO,
S. C. CAMPBELL,
TOGETHER WITH A GRAND ORCHESTRA,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. THEO. THOMAS.

A most attractive and varied programme will be offered.

Admission to Parquet, Balcony and Boxes, $1. May be had at all the principal music-stores.

Family Circle, 50 cents. To be had at the door only.

Doors open at 7¾. To commence at 8.

MR. JOHN GILBERT'S
BENEFIT,
MONDAY, MARCH 14,
First time this season,
SHERIDAN'S STERLING COMEDY,
THE RIVALS.
Box Book now open.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—BIERSTADT'S PICTURE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS is now on exhibition at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st., DAY and EVENING, from 9 A. M to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

MR. CROPSEY'S PICTURE,
"CORFE CASTLE,"
Dorsetshire, Southern Coast of England,
On Free Exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY, 749 BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Circulars at No. 574 Broadway and at No. 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A WIDOW OF a Confederate officer, wishes to obtain the care of a house, or to act as housekeeper. She is fully competent to teach all the English branches and French; has a practical knowledge of music, &c. Documents will be shown authenticating the advertiser's position as above stated. Can be seen at this office. Address M. E. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The Fifty-third Semi-annual Session will commence on Monday, May 2d. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, SPRING TERM—Opens March 28. $44, pays board and common English, 14 weeks. (both sexes.)
R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ARMENIA, N. Y.—REV. A. J. HUNT, A. M., Principal. Spring term begins April 7. For catalogues or information, address the Principal.

THE MISSES HALSEY, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 132 West 46th-st. For circulars, &c., apply at the school.

TEACHERS.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A LADY wishes to procure a situation for her governess, who has had the charge of her children for a length of time, and has filled her duties most satisfactorily. She is perfectly competent to teach English, music and drawing. Address L. R., No. 101 West 13th-st., and the note will be answered in person in the City.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT SWISS LADY DEsires an engagement as teacher. She teaches the English branches, French, German and music; can bring testimonials of success. Address Mlle. DEBATTE, Newark, New-Jersey.

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS.

A fine assortment of the best makes,
BARNSLEY,
SCOTCH,
IRISH
and FRENCH
HOUSE-KEEPING LINEN GOODS.
ALSO,
WHITE GOODS,
QUILTS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
DOMESTIC SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS.
AT RETAIL,
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

PATON & CO.,
NO. 341 BROADWAY,
are now offering at retail new styles of
TAMBORD,
APPLICATION and
NOTTINGHAM
LACE CURTAINS.
ALSO,
CARVED,
GILT and
GRAINED
CORNICES.

LEGRAIN'S,
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

WHITE GOODS, FAMILY LINEN AND TABLE LINEN, AT COST.

WHITE SHIRTING MUSLINS, POSITIVELY UNDER COST.

Ladies will only understand the truth of this advertisement by assuring themselves of the facts.

NEW PIQUES, MARSEILLES, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS, PRINTED LINEN, just received.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES,
No. 359
BROADWAY.
FOR STORES,
FOR SKYLIGHTS,
FOR DWELLINGS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.
Manufacturers.

LACE CURTAINS,
No. 359
BROADWAY.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
Importers.

AMERICAN, SWISS AND ENGLISH WATCHES,

In superior styles and quality of cases. Orders from the trade or army (large or small) promptly and faithfully attended to. Established 20 years.
T. B. BYNNER, No. 175 Broadway, N. Y.

WET BLACK SILKS, WET ALPACAS—50 pcs. best quality Black Silks, high lustre and mourning, suitable for mantles and dresses, only a little wet on the end, 50 per cent. under value; also,

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF A DRY GOODS STORE

Over $15,000 Stolen—Arrest of Seven Porters and one Clerk—A Portion of the Property Recovered.

A system of theft of a startling nature was brought to light before Justice Dowling, of the Tombs Police Court, yesterday afternoon. It scarcely has a parallel for boldness and knavery in all the occounts of thieving which from time to time are recorded by the press of this City. Seven porters and one clerk, all in the employ of the firm of Messrs. Claflin & Co., wholesale merchants in Church-street and West Broadway, have, by their confession in court, admitted thet for months past they heve daily rnbbed their employers by stealing silks, velvets, and other valuable goods. The amount stolen is vertensly estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000. The firm had unlimited confidence in the honesty nf severel nf these men; they had been with them a long time, and no susoicion of their inte rity was ever entertained nntil a few days since.

It apongrs that Mr. Daniel H. Conoklin, a member of the firm, recently learned thet their house was being robbed of valuable goods in some mysterious way. Diligent efforts were immediately made to ascertain who were the thievas, hut for several days without success. Capt. Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, was at length applied to, and this officer, aided by Policeman G rnan, also of the Sixth, after much pains and la or, succeeded not only in finding the guilty parties, ut in recnvering a large portion of the stolen property. Thn guilty persoes arn saven porters and one clerk, all of whom were employed in the wholesale dspartment of the establishment.

Their manner of operating wes es es follows: Whee the store wes opened in tha morning it was the cnatom of the porters to follow the night watchman into the store. They tben went through their various departments where their business called them. In passing throngh, those who had a perfect understanding in the matter, would steal silks, satins, muslins and other costly goods, anch as they could coeceal ueder their coats. Tha property thay deposited in nome secret place until dinnar-time, when they would quietly take it in small qnentities to some appointed piece in the neighborhood, whera receivers would take charge of the goods. Capt. Jourdan and Officer Golden, having learned the names of the guilty parties, yesterday took them into custody. They were taken belova Justice Dowling, where they gave their names as John Rogers, Frederick Riley, Edwaan Cushino, John McCurcesin, Daniel Eoshlon, James Kay end Robert Strono, Porters and Euward Junet, one of thn clerks nt the astahlishment, who had been aiding thn others in their nperations. He is also charged with having stolen a large quantity himself. Jnnar, the clerk, and Riley, Rogers and Cushino, porters, all pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny, and the others pleaded guilty to petit larceny. The prisoner, Rogers, yesterday restored $700 in cash to his late employers. This amonnt, he seid, was the proceeds of goods that be hed stolen from them. Cushing restored $350, and Robert Strong $85. Two loads of the stolen goods, valued in the aggregate at over $1,000, were recovered by Cnnt. Jourdan and his assistant, from the house No. 137 West-Broadway, where they had been temporarily deposited. Over $500 worth of the stolen goods have also been recovered from the house No. 92 President-street, Brooklyn.

The potter, John Rogers, it seems, kept quite an extensive hank accennt for a man in his position in life. He had been for nearly a vear past in the habit of depositing from $150 to $200 per month, the principal portion of it in his wife's name. So far as the case has been investigated, the testimony shows that Rogers was a leader of the gang of men who had combined togather to commit this wholesale robbery on their employers.

The eight prisoners were committed to the Tombs without bail by Justice Dowling.

The Messrs. Claflin & Co. stete that since the discovery of this robbery, they have established on their premises a system of private detective police.

Laughing-Gas—An Anæsthetic.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Upon a thorough end impartial investigetion, I have ascertained that the three deaths, reported es having been caused by the laughing gas, heve no foundation in truth—that (except the first,) they originated in mere rumor, and that the naper publishing them, was imposnd upon by individuels interested in shaking public confidence in the gas as an anæsthetic agsnt. Now, what are the facts?

There have oeen only three deaths reported; Mr. Sears, in Canal-street, of this City; Miss Ball, of Swanton, Vermont, and a lady at Allentown, Pennsylvania. Respecting the death of Mr. Sears, the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* (highest authority in this country) says: "From the pathological condition of the lungs of the patient, we have little doubt that the sume result would have followed the extraction of the tooth, *if no anæsthetic had been taken.* When a person has so slight a hold on life as this man had, so insignificant a circumstance as the extraction of a tooth will oiten so derange the nervous and circulatory systems as to occasion the congestion which caused the death." This opinion is confirmed by nvery physician in this City with whom I heve conversed on the subject. Certainly *this* death was not eansed by the gas.

As to Miss Ball, of Swanton, Vt., in order to obtain correct information, I wrote a letter of inquiry to Dr. L. Gilman, of St. Alban's. He answers, under date of Feb. 28: "Miss Ball was about 17, had been quite gay all Winter—hed complained of headeche some, but apparently in good health. She inhaled the gas *for sport*, with several others, on *Friday* afternoon, (Jan. 29,) eame out of it as well as any one ever does, *attended a party that evening*, as well, to all appearance, as ever. The next morning she was taken or complained of her head and a difficulty with her throat." In another part of his letter, Dr. Gilman says: "She took the gas on *Friday*, attended a party, the same evening, full of life and frolic as ever, was taken sick on Saturday and died the next *Wednesday*." These days and dates are corroborated by the St. Alban's *Messenger*, which calls her disease "inflammation of the meninges of the brain end spinal cord." No Coroner's Jury was ammoned, and the people of Swanton generally do not think the ges had anything to do with her deeth. Is it so strange a thing thet one shnuld die *five days* after being taken sick, that her death must he ascribed to the gas she had previously breathed "for sport?" In view of these facts, no rational person can ascribe this death to the laughing gas.

As to the lady in Allentown, Penn.—the third and last case—*she never breathed laughing gas at all*, but inhaled *chloroform*, end died from its effects. In nrder to get the facts respecting this Allentown case, I wrote a letter of inquiry to the Postmaster of that town, asking him to hand it to some good physician, with the request thet he would give me the particulars. I received the following answer:

Allentown, Feb. 27, 1864.

Dear Sir: Your letter desiring information is received. An aaswer is most cheerfully given. *Chloroform* was the agent that produced the death in this case, which happened some time back, to the office of one of our most respectable dentists. It was administered, I believe, carefully, by two physicians of good standing in this place, and the quantity given not large, and the patient apperently healthy, which goes far to show toet it is an agent that kills at times, and quite unforeseen and unexpected. Of late I have entirely refusen to give it in the extraction of teeth.

Yours respectfully, C. L. MARTIN.

(In the country it is common for physicians to be called in to administer the chloroform for dentists.)

Here the story is "made nnt of whole cloth," the lady never having breatned the nitrous oxida, but died from the effeete of *chloroform*. We see how easily these "reports" are dissipated by investigation.

We know that Sir Humphrey Davy often breathed this gas to the point of insensibility, and in his "Researches," puhlished in 1799, the following remerkeble passage occurs: "As nitrous oxide in its catenslve operation appears capable of destroying physical pain, it may probahly he nsed with advantage in surgical operations"—a suggestion and prophesy which is nnw being fulfilled.

Prof. Benj. Silliman, in the last edition of bis Chemistry, says of this gas: "*It may be breathed without injury*, but it produces a remarkable excitement in the system, amounting to intoxication, and, if carried far, to insensibility;" or to the anæsthetic state. All our works on chemistry speak of the gas as harmless.

Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, in his closing lecture on "*The World's Indebtedness to Science*," said: (Times report) "This gas was entirely harmless in its effects, and while a small dose would exhilerate, a larger dose would induce anæsthesia nr sound sleap, during which the most painful surgicel operations could be performed without pain or the knowledge of the patient."

The March nnmber of the *Dental Cosmos* contains an extract from the *Medical Times and Gazette*, giving the symptoms attending fifty-one cases of death from *chloroform*, (not laughing gas,) in which the following passage occurs. "What is to be done in cases of threatened death? There is only one stimulus to the failing heart, the stimnlus of fresh blood; and the only means nf prooncing this is by the excitation of respiration." A fool note at the oottnm of the page, adds: "Arterialization and respiration can be most readily induced in esphyxia by *nitrous oxide*, either in its gaseous form through the lunge, or condensed in water, and introduced into the alimentary canal by the mouth or bowels." Now that is capital! When a man is carried to a state of asphyxia, next to death's door, by *chloroform*, you can restore him to life by *nitrous oxide!* And yet there is sonnd philosophy in the suggestion. The man dies (if at all) not more from the direct effects of the chloroform, than from the lack of oxygen. A man cannot live without oxygen; chloroform containe nn oaygen. Nitrous oxida contains *more* oxygen than the common air; being composed of the same elemnnts (oxygnn and nitrngen,) it containe one-third oxygen, instead nf one-fifth, as in the air. Oxygen is that which gives life to the blood and to the whole system. In giving chloroform you approach the point of death; the pulse gradually runs down, as also the breathing, until, if carried too far, they cease. The nitrous oxide gives *life*, and by a few inhalations the blood, absorbing the gas readily, is started into circulation, and the man's life is saved. Will not every physician honnse this statement?

I have administered this gas as an anæsthetic for tha extraction of teeth, since May last, to thousands of patients, never failing to produce sleep and insensibility to pain, and have never had anything approaching ill effects to attend it. I am earnful to make the gas pure, and administer it when fresh, and with discretion. A few days since, I administered it to a little boy 11 years of age, end, by alternating it with the air, kept him in a profound slaep for three minutes, during which time a surgeon extracted a piece nf bone from the leg six inches in length. On waaking, the little fellow esked, "When are you going to take out the bone?" I have no donbt I could have kept him asleep ten minutes.

From the fact thet hnndreds of dentists, who are not chemists, have made and administered this gas for six or eight months past, *and not a single death has resulted*, is it not apparent thet, in competent end experienced hands, it is by far the most safa anæsthetin known?

If any one has any lingering doubts as to the efficiency and value of thn eitrous oxide as an anæsthetic, they are invited to call at the rooms of the *Colton Dental Association*, No. 22 Bond street, and witness its operation.

G. Q. COLTON.

Evening Exchange.

300	N Y. Cen. R.....	136⅝	200	Mich. Cen. R.....	142⅝
600	do.....	137	500	do.....	142⅝
3700	Erie R.	126	600	do.....	142⅝
200	do.....	126¾	100	Mich. So. R.....	103⅝
400	do.....	126⅝	200	do.....	103⅝
100	do.....s3	126⅝	200	do.....b3	103⅝
200	do.....s3	125	1400	Ill. Cen. R.....	136⅜
100	do.....s3	125⅛	300	do.....b3	136⅛
400	do.....b3	126	2800	do.....	137
400	do.....b3	126⅛	200	do.....	137⅛
200	do.....b10	126⅛	200	do.....	136⅛
200	do.....s3	125¾	200	Rock Island R s30	124⅜
100	do.....	125⅝	100	do.....	124⅝
100	do.....b3	125⅜	1300	Fort Wayne.....	129
200	do.....	125⅛	400	do.....	129⅛
500	do.....b3	125⅝	900	do.....	129⅜
800	do.....	125⅜	350	Cumberland.....	80
200	Erie R. Pref.....	109¾	700	do.....b3	80
200	Hudson Riv. R.....	151	100	do.....	79⅝
200	Harlem R.....	149	500	Quick. Min. Co. s3	64
100	Reading R.....	139¾	500	do.....	64
100	T. H. & Alt.....	99⅜	500	Mariposa M. Co...	43
100	do.....b10	81	200	do.....	43⅜
200	Am. Coal Co.....	113	100	do.....	42¾

[Advertisement.]

Congus and Colds.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections*. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, reconrse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires.

[Advertisement.]

Body, Brain, Mind.—For ethnology, physiology, physiognomy, phrenology and psychology, including the origin and destiny of man, his social, intellectual and spiritual relations, the choice nf pursuits, what each can do best, &c., see the *Phrenological Journal* for 1864. January, February and March numbers now ready. Fifteen cents each, or $1 50 a year. Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, New-York. Examinations daily.

[Advertisement.]

The New Play, with its gorgeous scenery and dresses, its beautiful fountain of real water, brilliantly illuminated and variegated with all the hues of the rsinbow, is attracting vast crowds at Bernum's Museum. As it is to be played this afternoon and evening, there will he throngs of ladies and little ones, making it a grand family holiday.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night end morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

England will doubtless be called upon to indemnify citizens af the United States for vessels destroyed hy certain of the rebel pirates. No family, on that account, should fail to ordar Kent's East India Coffee, as it is the best for family use. Sold by all grocers, at 25 cents per pound. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Flovn's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

If any window or door of your house is opened during the night by a burglar, or left open hy a servaot, the Burglar Alarm Telegraph will give instant notice in your sleeping room. E. Holmes, No. 252 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The Campbells are Coming.—So is Knox's new Spring Style Hat, which is of greater importance. We would suggest a moderate restraint upon the natural curiosity that is so widely exhibited as to its appearance for a few days, when it is to make its "début for this first time," as a foreign critic of our acquaintance would say, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. N. B.—We stop the press to announnce that it is "out."

MARRIED.

Smith—Rand.—On Thursday, March 10, at West Point, N. Y., by Rev. J. W. French, Lieut. J. A. Smith, U. S. Army, to Mrs. Emily B. Rand, of West Point. No cards.

DIED.

Andreson.—On Thursday, March 10, at Greenwich, Conn., John P. Andreson, aged 62 yenrs.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Isaac and Nehemiah P. Anderson, are requested to attend the funeral, at Greenwich, on Saturday, March 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave 27th-st. at 9.30 and 11.30 A. M. for Greenwich.

Andrews.—On Thursday, March 10, Margaret Andrews, widow of Robert J. Andrews.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Robert W. Andrews, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in 50th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., where a Requiem Mass will be offered, this day, (Saturday,) the 12th inst., at 10½ A. M.

Bradley.—On Friday morning, March 11, at the residance of her parents, No. 252 Broome-st., Emma L., daughter of William C. and Charlotte L. Bradley, aged 12 years and 2 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Bond.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, March 11, Susan, wife of Joseph W. Bond, and dnughter of the late J. Sherman Brownell, in thn 32n year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invtted to attend her fonernl, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 33 Grove-st.

☞ Portsmouth, R. I., papers please copy.

Barnett.—At Newark, N. J., suddenly, on Thursday, March 10, John Stewart, eldest son of Oscar and Sarah B. C. Barnett, aged 3 years, 1 month and 12 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 69 Lafayette-st. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Beach.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 9, Caroline A. Beach, eldest daughter of the late Aaron Beach, of Newark, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from thn residence of her brother, Edward P. Beach, No. 33 2d-place, South Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Coe.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, March 10, Elizabeth Coe, wife of Rev. Noah Coe, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of her sons, Frederick A. Coe, Esq., and Rev. Samuel G. Coe, and of her son-in-law, Rev. O. Goodrich, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Dwight-st., New-Haven, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

Clarendon.—On Thursday evening, March 10, at Sing Sing, Eliza, wife of George Clarendon, Jr., in the 28th year of her agn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to meet thn funeral at the Hudson River Railroad depot, Chambers-st., this day, (Saturday,) thn 12th inst., at 9.45 A. M., or Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Campbell.—On Friday, March 11, after a short illness, George Campbell, in thn 92d year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Reformed Dutch Church in the Village of Hackensack, N. J., on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 3 P. M.

Derby.—At Middle Granville, N. Y., on Monday, March 7, Benjamin Derby, aged 72 years.

☞ Auhnrn papers please copy.

Dunlop.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 10, Agnes, wife of David J. Dunlop, in the 37th year of her age.

Donaldson.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, March 11, of scarlet fever, Thomas V., son of Wm. E. and Ellen M. Donhledsy, aged 6 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 90 1st-place, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2½ P. M.

Earle.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, March 10, at thn residence of his son, in Catasauqua, Penn., Coalmine Earle, in thn 75th year of his age.

Thn funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 423 West 34th-st., on Monday, the 14th inst., at 3 n'clock P. M. Thn remains will be taken to Ponghkeepsie at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning by Hudson River Railroad.

Hunting.—At Sag Harbor, on Monday, March 7, Hattie A. Hunting, aged 25 yenrs.

Hedges.—In this City, on Monday, March 7, William W. Hedges, son of Stephen and Lucy A. Hedges, of Hudson, N. Y., aged 29 years.

His funeral took place on Friday, March 11, from the residence of his parents, at Hudson.

McClellen.—In Merton, Wis., on Thursday, Feb. 25, Mary Ann, widow of the late John McClellen, M. D., in the 64th year of her age.

☞ Hudson, N. Y., papers please copy.

Myers.—On Friday, March 11, Ann Myers, in the 70th year of her age.

Thn relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the residences of her son-in-law, Mr. John Thompson, No. 183 East 18th-st.

Newton.—In Albany, on Friday, March 11, Miss Rena Newton, youngest sister of the late Isaac Newton, of this City.

Randolph.—On Friday morning, March 11, Ursula Maud, daughter of Anson D. F. Randolph, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Funeral nn Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, from No. 129 West 45th st.

Spalding.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 9, Willis H., only son of William H. and Susan Sterling, aged 7 years and 5 months.

Funeral service at thn residence of his parents, No. 73 East 31st-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

Scales.—On Thursday evening, March 10, of water on the brain, Robert G., son of George and Rebecca Scales, agen 1 year and 14 dnys.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 160 East 47th-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Southerland.—At Mossey, N. Y., on Thursday, March 10, of congestion of thn brain, Guy R. Pelton, infant son of William and Ada Southerland, aged 3 months.

Funeral from No. 743 Broadway to Greenwood, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 1 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited, without further notice.

Smith.—On Thursday, March 10, Samuel De Witt, eldest son of Sidney T. Smith, aged 19 years, 6 months and 19 dnys.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 187 (old number) West 47th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Seisnar.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, March 10, Emma, youngest daughter of Rachael and Edward Skinner, aged 11 months and 12 days.

Tylee.—At thn Everett House, in this City, on Wednesday evening, March 9, after a short illness, Emily Lea, wife of Brig.-Gen. Daniel Tyler, U. S. Vols.

Her remains will be taken to Norwich, Conn., for interment, where the funeral will take place on Sunday, the 13th inst.

Van Vechten.—In this City, on Friday, March 11, of pneumonia, Mary Van Zandt, wife of A. V. W. Van Vechten.

The relatives and friends, and also those of her father, Robert Lane, and of her brother, P. Van Zandt Lane, are respectfully invited to attend thn funeral, on Monday, the 14th inst., at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th nv. and 29th-st., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Weymore.—At Birmingham, Conn., on Thursday, March 10, Mary, wife of G. M. Wetmore, Esq.

Her funeral will take place at her late residence, in Stretford, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 14.

Weller.—On Friday morning, March 11, Ann Jane Weller, wife of John Weller, in the 63d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 72 University-place, on Sneday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Young.—On Friday, March 11, Mrs. Mary Young, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons-in-law, Gabriel P. and Henry T. Gratacap, are invited to attend ths funnral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry T. Gratacap, No. 42 West 29th-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises..... 6 17 | Sun sets..... 6 03 | Moon sets..11 30

High Water—This Day.

Sandy Hook 11 11 | Gov. Island..12 00 | Hell Gate.. 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Etna, (Br.,) McGnigan, Liverpool. John G. Dale; Bramen, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamer Vineland, Decker, Melville, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Ship Queen, (Br.,) Arcuss, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Warren Hallett, Gibbs, Gibraltar, Bacon & Crowell; Demetrio Fario, (Aust.,) Glnrnick, Shanghai, Holmboe & Belchen; Mariico, (Br.,) Merrill, Rio Janeiro, Rodocnnachi & Frunghied.

Brigs J. R. Nevius, Freeman, Turks Island, Brett, Son & Co.; Dasher, (Br.,) Becxwith, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf.

Schooners Fleetwing, Bryant, Gloucester, J. E. Stetson; Emily, Morrell, Norwalk, H. S. Rackett & Son; Dr. Franklin, Champlin, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; Fanny, Theobald, Alexandria, Benner & Brown; Ney, McKaig, York River, E. H. Kreemer; Potter, Nichols, Providence, L. Kenny; Fanny Boardman, Cresse, St. Kitts, Baker & Davton; D. Gifford, Gifford, Philadelphia, M. T. Runyon & Co.; John G. Wright, Lyman, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; C. E. Elmer, Mason, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Ship Mirabalie, (of Liverpool,) Thomas, Bordeanx 60 ds., with mdse, to Howland & Frothingham. Had heavy head winds most of the passage.

Bark Carl, (Brem.,) Otten, Malaga Jan. 22, passed the Rock 23d, with mdse. to L. E. Ansinck & Co. Feb. 8, lat. 26 54, lon. 40, saw a ship stng. N., showing Nos. 8997, 3d distg. pendant. Feb. 24, lat. 24 52, lon. 67 23, saw a ship on fire, bearing N. E.; being becalmed and at night, could not get to her: next morning could not sea anything of her.

Bark Falke, (Oldg.,) Kassebohn, Buenos Ayres 72 ds., with hides, etc., to Dowley, Corners & Co.

Bark Teazar, (of Plymouth, Eng.,) Anderson, Montevideo 62 ds., with hides and wool to master.

Bark Sally Bonsall, Lenvitt, New-Orleans 18 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Eureka, (of Yarmonth, Me.,) Young, Cardiff Jan. 7, with railroad iron to Welsh, Carver & Chase. Heavy westerly gales the entira passage.

Barkantine Hannibal, Hawkins, New-Orleans 11 ds., with sugar, etc., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Brig Scotland, (of Barbados,) Frances, Ponce, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar, etc., to E. T. Smith, of Hartford.

Brig Lilly, (of P. E. I.,) Hobbs, Exuma, Bahamas, 20 ds., with salt to Tynes & Smith. Left no vessels.

Brig Joseph Hunes, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Trefry, Grand Turk, T. I., 20 ds., with salt to Daniel Starr. Left no vessels.

Brig E. Miller, of Nassau, N. P., Mnthews, Rio Grands, Brazil, 45 ds., with hides, shin-bones, etc., to J. Bento.

Brig Avondale, of Tremont, Dix, Black River, Jam., 34 ds., with logwood to Henry De Cordova & Co. Sld in co. with schr. Viota, for Kingston, to load for New-York.

Brig Alice, (Br., of Shalburne,) Loud, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Had heavy N. & N. W. winds most of ths passage.

Brig I. Z. A., of Searsport, Thompson, Zara 18 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Had heavy N. and N. E. winds from Cape Antonio; lost jibboom, mainboom, and received some other damage.

Brig Troubadors, of St. John, N. B., Daniels, St. Jago 23 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son. March 10, 9 P. M., while lying at anchor off Staten Island, was run into by the ship Ellen Austin, carrying away our bowsprit, tearing jibs, etc.

Brig Spartan, McCulloch, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co. Experienced some very heavy weather; lost deck-load of molasses. Sld. in co. with bark Linda, for Philadelphia; schr. Julia, for Baltimore; schr. O. C. Clary, for Boston.

Brig Maria, King, Ponce, P. R., end Guayanilla 15 ds., with sugar to Burdett & Everett.

Brig Ormsr, (Swed.,) Burman, Rio Janeiro 64 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Weodt.

Schr. Mary Helen, (of Southport, P. E. I.,) Wood, Tampico 34 ds., with hides, etc., to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. Maracaibo, Hinley, Portland, Me., 17 ds., with lumber to E. A. Robertson & Co.

Schr. Cabot, Watberspoon, Boston, to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Lizzie, Lovell, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Wood, Rockland.

Schr. M. J. Terry, Ells, New-Haven.

Schr. M. J. Cobb, Gray, New-Haven.

Schr. Laffrienler, Lovell, Boston.

Schr. Emeline H., Baker, Wareham.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Peekskill.

Schr. Julia Grier, Dempsey, Boston.

Schr. Willow Hnwk, Ames, Fnirhaven.

Schr. Georgs Elsworth, Ray, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Vandovie, Sprague, New-Bedford.

Schr. E. W. Pratt, Hendrick, New-London.

Schr. Pallas, Hawkins, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. N. Berry, Stone, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Cameo, Ewell, Mystic.

Schr. Caroline Beal, Haskell, Newport.

Schr. Enoch Pratt, Baker, Fall River.

Schr. Bay State, ——, Rockland.

Schr. A. J. Dyer, ——, Providence.

Schr. Isaac Rich, Crowell, Bostoo.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Hamilton, Portland, Me.

Schr. Z. A. Paine Jones, Eastport.

Schr. Mary E. Unger, Unger, Fall River.

Schr. Argus, Corland, Elizsbethport, for Somerset.

Schr. Fairdealer, Ycung, Provideoce.

Schr. Hero, Carnes, Fall River.

Schr. Bramhall, Ricker, New-Haven.

Sloop Tawtemo, Ray, Nantucket, with oil to A. Swaine & Co.

BELOW—Ship Centurion, Teft, from New-Orleans.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., with fog.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 11—Arr. ship Montain Weve, Messina; bark Margaretta, Buenos Ayres; brigs Laurilla, Cape Haytien; Candace, Africa; J. West, Surinam; Mecosta, Turks Island; Jacoba, Buenos Ayres; Soarma, Aux Cayes; schrs Angler, Port au-Prince; Susan, Cape Haytien; Carrie Hnes, Matcorie, W. C. A. Below—Brig Valorous, Guatanamo, Cnba.

Miscellaneous.

The arrival of thn brig Trovatore, in yesterday morning's paper, should have read "Trouoador."

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 9—Arr. brig Conquest, (Br.,) St. Thomas for Boston; schr. Star King, Boston, for Fortress Monroe; Idlewild, Boston for Tangier, Va.; J. Y. Baker, Wellfleet, for do.; Merrimac, Flavilla, Albert Clarence, Portland for Baltimore.

March 10—Arr. schr. Chara, of Harrington, Putnam, from Snrinam 13th ult., for Boston; schr. Angler, (Br.,) for Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Caroline—ship, heading N. W., was seen, March 8, off Hatteras.

Childers—Br. bark, steering S. E., Jan. 24, lat. 21 54, lon. 31 08.

John Baulch—brig, of and for Newport from Matanzas, March 8, off Hatteras.

St. Agnes—Prus. brig steering N., Feb. 29, lat. 28 70, lon. 66.

Thuneida—Brem. bark, from Newport, Eng., for Singapore, Jan. 21, lat. 23 lon. 29 40.

Turde—Dan brig, from Rio Janeiro for Falmouth, Feb. 13, lat 7 33 N., lon. 32 48.

Wild Wave—bark, from Swensea for Coquimbo, 74 ds. out, Jan. 6, lat. 29 42, lon. 42 03.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Feb. 26, brigs C. M. Carver, ldg.; schr. Aona Bell, do.; bark Ellen Morrison, McCarty, do.; brig D. Trowbridge, Lyon, dischg.; schr. C. A. Farnsworth, Crowell, do.

At Rio Grande, Brazil, Jan. 26, brig Envelock, for New-York soon; schrs. Wm. Alexander, Tucker, do. same dsy; Minerva, Johnson, do. do.

At Zaza, Feb. 22, brig Lnvithian, for New-York in 6 days.

At Sagua, March 1, bark Yumuri, for New-York next days brig Hunter, ldg.

At Miraganne, no date, schr. Freemen, for Boston, ldg.

Ladies' Breast-Pins, New Styles, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five to fifty dollars each.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

Fine Gold Watch Chains, new styles, for ladies and gentlemen, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, thirty-five, fifty to one hundred dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st

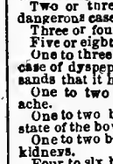
Gold Pens and Pencils.—three, five, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen to thirty dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

Sportsmen, Tourists and Army and Navy Officers.
Powerful and Brilliant Double Glasses.



Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Specacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. These above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,
SEMMONS, Occulist's Optician,
No. 669½ Broadway under the Lafargo House.

Howe's Premium Standard Scales.
Adopted as the standard by the U. S. Government.



Railroad track, hay, coal, platform, counter and druggist scales, of every description, and every Scale warranted.
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Will be sold,
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Will be sold,
Will be sold,
Without reserve, to close an estate,
Without reserve, to close an estate,
At M. Thomas & Sons'
Philadelphia Trade Sale,
On the 28th of March.
Catalogues now ready.

The Greatest Medical Discovery
Of the Age!
Doctor Kennedy,
Of Roxbury, Mass.,
has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cnres every kind of humor.
From the worst scrofula to a common pimple.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to curs the worst canker in the month and stomach.
Three to five bottles are werranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most dangerous case of rheumatism.
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.
Five or eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thonsands that it has been caused by cancer in the stomach.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.
One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.
One to two bottles will regulate all derangements of the kidneys.
Four to six bottles have cnred the worst cases of dropsy.
One to three bottles have cured the worst cases of piles; a relief is always experienced. What a mercy to get relief in such ao excrucisting disease.
By following the directions in the pamphlet around each bottle and by a judicious application of the SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.
SCROFULA OINTMENT,
AND
HEALING OINTMENT,
every sore and ulcer, of whatsoever kind or nature, except cancer that has taken root, is perfectly and permanently healed.
MANUFACTURED BY DONALD KENNEDY,
No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass.
Price $1. For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

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NO. 349 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS and WHOLESALE DEALERS in SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, Fine Kersey and other Blankets, Traveling-bags, Carriage-robes, Fine SADDLERY HARDWARE and MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.
In connection with the above, we have on hand and constantly manufacturing, a large stock of FINE GOODS, gotten up expressly for the CITY TRADE—at RETAIL.
Also, FINE HARNESS—SINGLE AND DOUBLE—for CITY USE. We are giving special attention to this branch of our business, and invite comparison with any house in the trade.
We have goods also in our line, especially adapted to the markets of CUBA and other WEST INDIA ISLANDS and SOUTH AMERICA, to all of which we invite the attention of buyers from both City and country.

New-York County Volunteer Committee,
Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300
STATE BOUNTY.....$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits...302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.....100—$477
Total.....$777
Appl

CITY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1864.

Continued from Second Page.

One hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, p. 78..... 115,000 00

FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH—For repairs to and maintenance of the telegraph line, its instruments and fixtures, and for all materials required in operating, said telegraph. *Five thousand dollars*, p. 139..... 5,000 00

FIRE TELEGRAPH—For continuing the new fire telegraph into the portion of the City above Fourteenth-street, *Sixty thousand dollars*..... 60,000 00

LAMPS AND GAS—For purchasing, repairing and maintaining the public lamps in the streets, avenues, squares, markets, and public offices of the Corporation, (except ing the Police Station-houses, prisons,) and the City Courts; supplying gas and oil for and lighting the same, including all materials, labor, and incidental expenses connected therewith, *Four hundred and twenty thousand dollars*, p. 81..... 420,000 00

LANDS AND PLACES—For construction, repairs and maintenance of the railings, fences, seats, walks, gutters and drains; removing and replacing decayed trees and shrubbery; setting plants and flowers; mowing, raking, sweeping, and keeping the public squares, parks and lands of the Corporation in good order, including all materials and labor and incidental expenses connected therewith. *Thirty-six thousand dollars*, p. 82..... 36,000 00

NATIONAL PURPOSES—For the reception of returning regiments of volunteers, funeral services of officers and soldiers killed in battle, testimonials to officers and soldiers, colors for regiments, engrossing and framing resolutions, and other incidental expenses connected with the war, *One hundred thousand dollars*..... 100,000 00

OPENING NEW STREETS—EXPENSES OF—For the payment of costs and expenses attending unsuccessful applications to the Supreme Court for opening streets, avenues and parks, and of the portion of the value of buildings required to be removed on the opening of streets, &c., which, by law, is borne by the Corporation; also, to supply deficiencies in amounts assessed for benefits to pay expenses and awards for damages; and for the fees allowed by the Corporation to the Collector of Assessments, in assessments confirmed by the Supreme Court, over and above the amounts included in such assessments, to provide for the expense of collecting the same, *Ten thousand dollars*, p. 59..... 10,000 00

PRINTING FOR THE COMMON COUNCIL—For printing and binding the journals, documents and joint proceedings of the Common Council, including the drawings, engravings, lithographing and other work for the yearly Manual of the Corporation, *Seventy-five thousand dollars*, p. 49..... 75,000 00

PRINTING FOR DEPARTMENTS—For printing specifications of work to be done by contract, blank forms of contracts, handbills or posters, and all other printing required by the several Executive Departments, the City Courts, the Board of Assessors, and all other officers for which the Corporation is by law required to provide the same, except such as is herein provided for under the head of "Stationery and Blank Books," *Twenty-six thousand eight hundred dollars*, p. 83..... 26,800 00

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS—For general repairs, alterations, additions and improvements to, and construction of, public buildings, and the rooms of the City courts, and all materials, labor and expenses incident thereto, not specifically provided for under other heads, *Two hundred and three thousand dollars*, p. 85..... 203,000 00

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—For salaries of the officers and clerks of the Board of Education—the Superintendents, Teachers and Janitors of the Free Academy and of the Public Schools, and all necessary supplies for the same; also for purchasing sites, and erecting school buildings thereon, fitting up and furnishing the same, and for necessary repairs and alterations of school buildings, *One million six hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars*, p. 132..... 1,687,000 00

RENTS—For the payment of rent of property leased to the Corporation for public offices and other public purposes, *Forty-two thousand dollars*, p. 62..... 42,000 00

REAL ESTATE—PURCHASES OF—For the purchase of grounds for the use of the Fire Department, *Forty thousand dollars*, p. 61..... 40,000 00

REAL ESTATE EXPENSES—For the payment of assessments on real estate belonging to the Corporation, for public improvements; also the taxes on property in Brooklyn and elsewhere out of the City of New-York, except as otherwise provided for, *One hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars*, p. 61..... 164,000 00

REMOVING NIGHT-SOIL, OFFAL, AND DEAD ANIMALS—For the expenses of collecting night-soil, offal, and dead animals, and removing the same from the City, *Thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars*, p. 122..... 34,500 00

ROADS AND AVENUES—For general repairs and maintenance of the roads and avenues within the City limits, authorized and required to be done by the Street Department, *Fifty thousand dollars*, p. 87. 50,000 00

SALARIES—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT—For salaries for members of the Common Council, and salaries of the Clerk of the Common Council, Deputy Clerk, Assistant Clerks, Messengers, Sergeant-at-Arms, Librarian, Engrossing Clerks, Reader and Doorkeeper of the Board of Aldermen; also, of the Clerk, Deputy Clerk, Assistant Clerks, Engrossing Clerk, Messengers, Sergeant-at-Arms, Reader and Doorkeeper of the Board of Councilmen, *One hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred dollars*, p. 55..... 144,300 00

SALARIES—MAYOR'S OFFICE—For salaries of the Mayor, and of the Marshals, Clerks, Interpreters, Messengers and Copyists attached to the Mayoralty, *Twenty-five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars*, p. 88..... 25,250 00

SALARIES—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—For salaries of the Comptroller, and of each of the Officers, Clerks, and Messengers in his office, and each of the bureaux and offices of said department, *One hundred and forty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-three dollars*, p. 75..... 144,423 00

SALARIES—STREET DEPARTMENT—For salaries of the Street Commissioner and each of the Officers, Clerks, Messengers and Inspectors, in, or connected with, his office, and in each of the bureaux and offices of said Department, *One hundred and eight thousand one hundred and fifty-five dollars and eighty-five cents*, p. 91..... 108,155 85

SALARIES CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—For salaries of the President, Assistant Commissioner, Chief Engineer, and other Officers, Clerks and Messengers in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and in each of the bureaux and offices in said Department, including the Superintendents on the line of the Aqueduct, and the Water Police, *Seventy-nine thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty-two cents*, p. 107..... 79,367 52

SALARIES—LAW DEPARTMENT—For salary of the Counsel to the Corporation, and Clerk-hire in his office; also salaries of the Officers and Clerks in each of the bureaux of said Department, *Thirty-nine thousand five hundred dollars*, p. 114..... 39,500 00

SALARIES CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—For salaries of the City Inspector, and of the Officers, Clerks, Messengers and Inspectors attached to or connected with his office, and in each of the bureaux and offices in said department, *One hundred and thirty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty dollars*, p. 121..... 138,160 00

SALARIES—COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH—For salaries of the Resident Physician, Health Commissioner and the Clerk of the Board or Commissioners of Health, *Five thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars*, p. 134..... 5,345 00

SALARIES—FIRE DEPARTMENT—For salaries of the Clerks and Messengers of the Commissioners of the New-York Fire Department, the Chief Engineer, the Fire-Alarm Bell-ringers, and the Fire-Alarm Telegraph Operators, *Fifty-one thousand one hundred dollars*, p. 136..... 51,100 00

SALARIES—BOARD OF ASSESSORS—For salaries of the members of the Board of Assessors and of their Clerk, *Seven thousand dollars*, p. 142..... 7,000 00

SALARIES—BOARD OF REVISION AND CORRECTION OF ASSESSMENTS—For salaries of the members of said Board, *Three thousand dollars*, p. 142..... 3,000 00

SALARIES—CITY COURTS—For salaries of the Justices, Clerks and Interpreters of the Police District Courts; also, of the Justices, Clerks and Officers of the District (Civil) Courts, *One hundred and twenty-seven thousand three hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-five cents*, p. 146..... 127,366 65

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS—For stationery, blank books, paper, quill pens, and other printed blanks for financial returns, and reports for the use of the several departments of the City Government, the City Courts and the Officers, which the Corporation is, by law, required to supply with such articles, *Forty thousand dollars*, p. 82..... 40,000 00

SEWERS—REPAIRING AND CLEANING—For general repairs and cleansing of sewers, receiving-basins and culverts, also, for rebuilding sewers, under resolutions of the Common Council, including materials, labor, and incidental expenses connected therewith, not provided for under other heads, *Thirty thousand dollars*, p. 101..... 30,000 00

SEWERAGE SYSTEM. SURVEYS—For surveys and plans, as in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board may be necessary, for the establishment of a proper system of sewerage for the present undrained districts of this city, *Five thousand dollars*, p. 100..... 5,000 00

STREET IMPROVEMENTS—For expenses of street signs and numbers, resetting boundary monuments, preparing maps, the cost of which is not reimbursed by assessment, and repairs of sidewalks in front of property owned by the corporation, and other necessary street improvements not provided for under other heads, *Five thousand eight hundred dollars*, p. 98..... 5,800 00

STREETS—REPAVING AND REPAIRS—For general repairs of the pavements of the streets, avenues and squares of the City, including all materials and labor required therefor, *One hundred thousand dollars*, p. 101..... 100,000 00

SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS—For the payment of the customary annual contribution in aid of said society, *Eight thousand dollars*, p. 85..... 8,000 00

SUPPLIES FOR AND CLEANING PUBLIC OFFICES—For furniture, printed books, stoves, fuel, ice and all other necessary supplies for the public offices of the corporation, the City Court-rooms and all other rooms and premises occupied for City purposes, not otherwise provided for, also for the care and cleanliness of the same, *Sixty thousand dollars*, p. 94..... 65,000 00

WATER PIPES AND LAYING—For purchasing iron distributing pipes, fire and drinking hydrants, lead, stop-cocks and all other materials necessary for laying, fitting and repairing water-pipes, wages of mechanics and laborers, and incidental expenses connected therewith, *One hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, p. 103..... 150,000 00

WELLS AND PUMPS—REPAIRING AND CLEANING—For repairs to public wells and pumps, including the proper covering and protection of disused wells, with all necessary labor and materials for the same, *Two thousand five hundred dollars*, p. 103..... 2,500 00

WHARVES, PIERS AND SLIPS—For construction, general repairs, rebuilding and maintaining of piers, wharves and bulk-heads, owned by the Corporation, and for dredging slips, *One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars*, p. 97..... 125,000 00

SEC. 2. It shall not be lawful for any Department or officer of the City Government, or other person or persons, to incur expenses for any purpose whatever on account of the Corporation, or to be paid from the City Treasury, unless an appropriation therefor, sufficient to cover such expense, shall have been previously made by the Common Council, or unless such expense shall have been expressly authorized by competent authority.

SEC. 3. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the Corporation, in anticipation of its revenues, and not to exceed in amount such revenues, such sums of money as may be necessary to meet expenditures under the appropriations for the current year (1864,) and to issue Revenue Bonds, in the usual form, for the moneys so borrowed; also, to redeem and cancel the said bonds, from time to time, at or before the maturity of the same, out of the moneys arising from the revenues aforesaid.

Your committee also recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and requested to make application to the Legislature, in behalf of the Corporation for the passage of the usual enabling act, authorizing the Board of Supervisors to raise, by tax, the several sums which are designated by the ordinance making the annual appropriations for the year 1864, for City purposes, not already so authorized to be raised under existing laws—less the estimated amount of the revenues of the General Fund for said year, to be deducted from the aggregate amount of said sums, according to law.

LEWIS R. RYERS,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee on Finance.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, March 7, 1864, 1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Jones, McMahoo, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last three meetings, February twenty-three, March one and three, were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Masterson—

Petition of the Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of Saint Timothy's Church, Fifty-fourth-street, for donation to pay an assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Petition of property owners, calling attention to the condition of Piers Numbers Twenty-nine and Thirty, East River.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Jones moved to discharge Committee on Salaries and Offices from consideration of a resolution increasing the salaries of the book-keepers in the Finance Department.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Haroy moved to discharge the Committee on National Affairs from consideration of a bill of Edmund Jones and Company for stationery, etcetera, furnished the Committee on National Affairs in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was carried

The paper was then laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman McMahon—

Whereas, A recent unfortunate occurrence, which resulted in the death of a child of one of our citizens, and the narrow escape of two others from a similar fate, by the breaking away of the covering to the old well opposite number eighty-three Henry-street, into which the three were precipitated, admonishes us that great precaution should be taken to preclude the possibility of the recurrence of such accidents; and

Whereas, Many of the old unused wells located in other portions of the City, from the length of time that has elapsed since they have been covered over, are no doubt at the present time dangerous to those of our citizens having occasion to traverse the streets of the City in which such wells are located; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and hereby is authorized and directed to take the necessary measures to guard against the occurrence of similar accidents by causing the location of all wells so covered over to be ascertained, examinations to be made thereof, and such precautions taken, as in the judgment of the said Board may be necessary, to prevent the repetition of accidents similar to that of the breaking in of the coverlog to the old well located opposite to number eighty-three Henry street.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

By Alderman McKnight—

Resolved, That a gas-lamp be placed on the northwest corner of Grand and Ridge streets, also that two gas-lamps be placed in front of the entrance of the lecture-room of St. Mary's Church, corner of Grand and Ridge streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That Seventieth-street, from the Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, be curbed and guttered, and a space four feet wide flagged through the sidewalks thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Eleventh avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-third streets, be regulated, graded, curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks flagged as specified in feet wide through the centre, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Fifty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be regulated, curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks flagged four feet wide through the centre

Referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby authorized and directed to have gas mains laid in First avenue, from Forty-second street to Eighty-sixth street without delay.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McMahon—

Resolved, That the election poll of the Seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward be held at number three Hester street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Shannon—

Whereas, The Third-avenue Railroad Company are subject by their contract with the City, to the requirements of the Common Council in respect to the operation of their road, and have the exclusive right to run cars on said avenue; and

Whereas, The public accommodation requires that passengers on the east side of the City should be carried directly to Central Park and other points not reached by said railway; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Third-Avenue Railroad Company be, and it hereby is, authorized and required to extend their tracks through Sixty-sixth-street and Seventieth-street to the east side of Fifth-avenue, with the proper turnouts and switches, and to extend their tracks from Third-avenue through Thirty-fourth-street to the East River, with the proper turnouts and switches; and be it, therefore,

Resolved, That for the better accommodation of the public, and in order to admit the running of a greater number of cars than can be accommodated at their present terminus and switches, that the said Company be authorized and required to extend their tracks from Chatham-street through Chambers-street to the east side of Broadway and from Third-avenue through One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street to the east side of Fourth-avenue, with the proper turn-outs and switches, and to lay turnouts and switches in Third-avenue at Fourteenth-street, Fifth to Seventh-streets, and in Printing House-square and Tryon-row, and that the Company be also required to proceed to complete their lines as required in their original grant. Said Company are to operate said extension in connection with the rest of their line, at the same rate of fair fixed by their grant.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company be and they are hereby authorized and required forthwith to lay their tracks over the surface of the Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Forty-second-street with the necessary switches and turn-outs, and to extend the trips of their small cars thereon to Forty-second-street, without any increase charge therefor to the public; and they are also permitted to extend their road from the Fourth avenue with double tracks through Thirty-fourth-street to the East River, with the necessary switches and turn-outs, with the privilege, in case they shall deem the grade of Thirty-fourth-street impracticable to connect their Fourth-avenue track with Thirty-fourth-street, through Thirty-second-street and Lexington-avenue. Provided, however, that said tracks shall be laid under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that said Company shall, within ten days from the passage of this resolution, notify the Mayor in writing of their acceptance thereof.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, the President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Alderman McMahon—1.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That Lewis-street, from Grand-street to Eighth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expenses and the City to pay the other half, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of concurring to pave West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report concurring to give Hose Company number Forty-seven a new carriage.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, with an ordinance relating to the removal of the remains of deceased persons from burial grounds and vaults in this City.

Referred to Committee on Ordinances.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, with memorial from Ephram Hambuger, patentee of a machine for roughing pavements and sweeping streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Cleaning Streets.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen, in adopting resolution to renumber Maiden lane.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution, that the low and sunken lots on the south side of Manhattan-street, on both sides of Tenth-avenue, be filled with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Alderman Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, McKnight—5.

Negative—The President, Alderman Chipp, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—6.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Alderman Jones.

Which was lost.

The motion of Alderman Hardy was then put and carried.

And on motion the board then adjourned, and the President announced that the board stood adjourned until Wednesday next, ninth inst., at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864, 1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President. Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shandoo, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Jones—

Bill of Myers' Brass Band for the reception of the Russians, amounting to eighty-one dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Jeromiah—

Petition of the Managers of the Mariners' Family Industrial Society for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the sunken lots in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between the First and Second avenues, also in First-avenue, between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Council to the Corporation be directed to take the necessary legal measures to open Eighty-seventh street, between the Third-avenue and the East River, according to law.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the President—

Resolved, That John Aitken, Jr., be allowed to place an ornamental column or pedestal in front of his premises, number two hundred and eighty-one Hudson-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McKnight—

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be requested to report to this Board, at his earliest convenience, the number of steam engines that have persons to work the engines who are not practical machinists or engineers.

Alderman Jones moved to amend by adding the words "also to report the number of steam fire-engines, and where located."

Which was accepted.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That a pier be and is hereby ordered to be built at the foot of Ninety-second street, East River; the said pier to be forty feet in width and to extend out to the exterior line as established by the State Legislature.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman McMahon—

Resolved, That the salary of the sweepers of Governour Market be increased to the amount of forty dollars per month.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Jones—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Leader of Dodworth's Band for the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents, for music furnished for the reception of the Forty-fifth Regiment.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Alex. Colgate, of the Ladies' Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Fair for the Sanitary Commission, and such other ladies of the committee as with her may join, to erect a temporary wooden structure, to be used by them for the use of said fair, on the northerly side of Union square, not to exteod easterly beyond the westerly line or side of Fourth-avenue, nor westerly beyond the easterly line or side of Broadway, nor more than one hundred feet on the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, or one hundred feet on the easterly side of Broadway, reserving twenty feet of the pavement along the northerly side of Seventeenth-street for a drive-way, and including the sidewalk of Union Park, the same to remain during the continuance of the fair, or during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report on the Comptroller's Budget for 1864.

Alderman Jones moved that said report be laid over and made the special order of business for Friday, at two o'clock P. M., to which time the board should adjourn.

Which was carried.

Alderman Hardy moved that the report be published at length in all the papers employed by the Corporation, and in the Sunday Mercury, Saturday Courier, and Sunday Atlas.

Alderman Jones moved to amend by striking from the motion of Alderman Hardy all relating to the publication of this report in any newspaper.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to amend the motion of Alderman Hardy, by adding thereto the words, "and that five thousand copies of the report be printed in pamphlet form."

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—10.

Negative—Alderman Jones, McKnight, Jeremiah—3.

The President put the question on the amendment proposed by Alderman Jones.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, Jones—2.

Negative—The President, Alderman McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masters n, Ottiwell, Long—11.

Alderman Jones moved to amend the motion by striking therefrom the *Sunday Atlas*.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, the President, McMahon, Chipp, McKnight—6.

Negative—Aldermen Shannon, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—7.

The question recurring on the original motion of Alderman Hardy, as amended,

Alderman McMahon moved to amend the motion by adding to the list of papers the *Irish American*.

Alderman Jones moved as a further amendment to add to the motion the word, following, viz.: "and in all the newspapers published in the City of New-York."

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, Masterson—2.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Long—11.

Aldermen Jones moved to further amend by striking from the motion "the Sunday Courier."

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, Ottiwell, Long—3.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson—10.

Alderman Ottiwell moved, as a further amendment, to strike out the words "Saturday Courier," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Sunday Times."

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Ottiwell, Long—2.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson—9.

The question recurring on the amendment of Alderman McMahon to amend by adding to the list of papers "The Irish American."

Which was accepted by Alderman Hardy.

Alderman Long moved to amend the original motion, as amended, by adding to the list of papers therein the "Sunday Times."

Which was carried,

Alderman Jones voting in the negative.

The President then put the question on the original motion of Alderman Hardy as amended, viz: "That the report be published at length in all the papers employed by the Corporation, and in the Sunday Mercury, Saturday Courier, Sunday Atlas, Sunday Times, and Irish American, and that five thousand copies of said report be printed in pamphlet form."

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, McMahon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—10.

Negative—Alderman Jones, Shannon, Jeremiah—3.

Alderman Jones raised the point of order that to pass such motion required the vote of thirteen members, the expense contemplated being more than two hundred and fifty dollars.

The President decided that hitherto it had been uniformly decided and assented to that but nine votes were necessary to pass such a motion.

Subsequently, Alderman Jones offered the following protest:

I hereby protest against the action of the board in regard to their action in printing the reports of the Committee on Finance making the annual appropriations, on the ground that no appropriations have been made for this year.

(Signed) MORGAN JONES.

Alderman Hardy moved that such protest is received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, relative to the regulation of the streets of this City.

Alderman Henry moved that the communication be placed on file, and the Clerk be directed to transmit copies to the Members of the Legislature.

Which was carried.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting a communication from G. E. Wiggans, with proposals for freighting from the City its dirt ashes, &c.

Which was referred to Committee on Cleaning Streets.

On motion the board adjourned, and the President announced that it stood adjourned until Friday, the eleventh instant, at two o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, March 10, 1864, 5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Odpyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Councilman Opdyke was here called to the Chair.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Braodon—

Petition of property owners on the line of First-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-first streets, to have suspended the work on contract to curb, gutter and flag a portion of said avenue.

In connection therewith, Councilman Brandon offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to suspend all further proceedings in the matter of curb, gutter and flagging First-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-first streets, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council; provided the contractor therefor gives his consent thereto, and will relieve the City from all claims for damages on account of said work.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Healy—

Petition of Ockershausen Brothers for permission to construct, under the supervision of the Street Commissioner, an underground passageway eight feet wide, to connect their sugar refinery number nineteen Rose-street with the storehouse now erecting opposite.

In connection therewith, Councilman Healy offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Messrs. Ockershausen Brothers, to construct an underground passageway eight feet wide, to connect their sugar refinery number nineteen Rose-street with their storehouse opposite, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Robert Cruce to exhibit goods in front of his premises number four hundred and sixty Sixth-avenue, the said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary steps to open One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from its present terminus to the North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That Fifty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, be paved with Belgian pavement—the entire expense to be borne by the property-owners.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby directed to place a new cornice on the house of Harry Howard Hook and Ladder Company number Eleven forthwith.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Johnson for the sum of four hundred and one dollars and seventy-three cents, to be in full payment for materials furnished for building house for Engine Company number Thirty-one, in Canal-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to any appropriation having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and he is hereby requested to cause Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, to be cleaned forthwith.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That Forty-eighth street, between Seventh-avenue and Broadway, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That Mr. James, of four hundred and seventy-seven Eighth-avenue, be allowed the privilege of exhibiting a show-case in front of his premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That William McNally be allowed the privilege of erecting a sign-post in front of his premises, on the northeast corner of Thirty-first-street and Eighth-avenue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Third-avenue, from Seventeenth-street to Twenty-third-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That the east sidewalk of Third-avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first-streets, be flagged and reflagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Otto H. Koop to keep a stand in front of his store, number seventy-four Columbia-street, corner of Rivington, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Henry L. Marks to place an ash box in front of his premises, number two hundred and ten Rivington-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be directed to take the necessary legal measures to open One-Hundred and Thirteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Avenue A.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That permission be given to Edward Fitzgerald to set curb and gutter stones, and flag sidewalk in front of his premises in One Hundred and Twenty third-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be, and it is hereby given to James Hefferman to keep a newspaper stand on the northeast corner of James-slip and South-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Messrs. McDermott and Corcoran to exhibit goods in front of their premises, number three hundred and eighty-eight Third-avenue, this privilege to remain in force during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Joseph Honor to attach a small sign to the lamp-post on the northeast corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to J. W. Mason & Co. to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, numbers one hundred and eighty-six, one hundred and eighty-eight, and one hundred and ninety Avenue C, and three hundred and seventy-seven Pearl-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Lynch and Brown to place a flag-pole in front of their premises, number one hundred and twenty West Broadway, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, Ottiwell, Long—3.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson—10.

Councilman Jaques moved that said resolution be referred to Committee on Roads.

Which was lost

The resolution was then adopted.

By Councilman Brophy—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John J. Brown to erect a target and keep an air-gun stand on Burling Slip, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to cause one thousand copies of Major-General George B. McClellan's Report to be procured for the use of the members of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the southeast corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Third-avenue be fenced, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Chambers-street, between Chatham and Pearl streets, be fenced in where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Chambers-street, between Chatham and William-streets, be fenced in; and, also, on the north side of William-street, between Duane and Chambers-streets, where not already done, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the sunken lots on the southwest corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-first-street be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Joyce moved that said resolution be laid over.

Councilman Keenan moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the sunken lots on the northwest corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-third-street be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Twenty-ninth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, half of the expense thereof to be paid by the owners of the property, and the remaining half by the City, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalk on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between the Seventh-avenue and Broadway, be flagged the whole width where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Twenty-ninth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, half of the expense thereof to be paid by the owners of the property, and the remaining half by the City, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

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FINANCIAL.

DENVER MINING COMPANY,

COLORADO.

60,000 SHARES—$20 PER SHARE.

The subscribers, as the only authorized agents, offer for sale in sums to suit purchasers, a limited amount of this first class dividend-paying Gold stock, at ONE-HALF ITS PAR VALUE, or $10 PER SHARE.

Quarterly dividend paid Feb. 20, 1864, 2 per cent.

Exhibits of the Company's valuable properties, with tabular statement of monthly earnings from July 1, 1863, will be furnished on application.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., N. Y.

MARCH 1, 1864.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK.
TO BE LOCATED NEAR THE
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND CANAL-ST.

The Capital of this Bank is to be increased to
ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The present Stockholders have the reserved right to subscribe for the increase of stock until March 10, 1864. After that time the Directors will proceed to distribute said increased stock to such parties as will be most for the interest of the Bank. Books will be opened March 1, 1864, for application for the increased stock, at the Banking House of

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., and at the temporary office, No. 353 Broadway.

Payments on both the present stock and the increased will be required as follows:

Fifteen per cent. March 20; twenty per cent April 1; twenty per cent. May 1; and ten per cent. on the 1st days of June, July, August and September. Stockholders may pay in the whole amount then unpaid, and be allowed interest at the rate of six per cent. for the unexpired time.

No further increase of the capital stock of this bank will be made, unless ordered by a majority of votes of the Stockholders.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.

WILLIAM A. KOBBE,
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr.,
GEORGE A. WICKS,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,
GEORGE A. FELLOWS,
SOLOMON L. HULL,
CHS. MINZESHEIMER,
J. O. WHITEHOUSE,
} Directors.

TO CAPITALISTS.

JERSEY CITY BONDS FOR $265,000,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,
INTEREST SIX PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY,
PAYABLE IN JERSEY CITY OR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, Jersey City, N. J., or at the office of M. C. Morgan, Esq., No. 6 Jnnnecy-court, Wall st., New-York, until MONDAY, March 21, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of twenty-seven and sixty-five thousand dollars of Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed March 1, 1864. In accordance with the law of the Legislature of New-Jersey authorizing said bonds. Said bonds will be for $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, or at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, and redeemable in twenty years. The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and parties, when notified that their proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Treasurer of Jersey City the sums awarded to them respectively, and the Treasurer's receipt will entitle them to receive from the Comptroller bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, with interest from the date of payment. They will be sold to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted for less than par, and no conditional bids will be entertained. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to

HENRY F. COX,
THOS. B. DECKER,
A. A. GADDIS,
} Committee on Finance, Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, March 5, 1864.

Population of Jersey City is about 35,000. City debt, including soldiers' bounty fund as above, $495,000. Valuation of real estate by assessors of 1863, $14,728,685. The Board of Water Commissioners' Loan for water works, which supplies Jersey City, Hoboken City and Lafayette, amounts to $1,150,000, which, by the water rents, is self-sustaining and self-liquidating.

SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 23 William-st., Office No. 15.
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE, COUNTY and CITY. Also, RAILROAD SECURITIES of all descriptions, not quoted at the New-York Stock Exchange, bought and sold on commission.
MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Eastern Division.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS, (foreclosed.)
MINNESOTA STATE BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
PELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD STOCK.
INDIANAPOLIS, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
MORRIS CANAL STOCK AND BONDS.
NEW-JERSEY STATE 6s.
RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BONDS WANTED.
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN BONDS, of the State of Wisconsin, issued to insolvent Railroad Companies, purchased at high prices.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y.

MEGAREY & CO.,
No. 15 Wall-st.
Gold and Stocks bought and sold on commission.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City, New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, in sums to suit purchasers, $150,000 of the bonds of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of recruiting, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually; capitalists are invited to examine this investment, at the office of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 46 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given. PETER S. WANDELL,
Treasurer Richmond County.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISsion, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 29½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

WANTED—FROM ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS TO all of the sound Western Mixed Corn that can be procured in New-York City, at $1 40, payable in 10 days, and 3 cents per bushels margin will be paid to the seller as soon as the contract is completed, or 5 cents per bushel margin on 15 days' time. Also, wanted one thousand tons prime quality shipping hay. Apply to LUTHER G. TIBBETS, No. 13 Moore-st.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
PENNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 239 Broadway, March 8, 1864.
The increased Capital of this Company is required to be paid on the 15th of March, 1864.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to James Slip, with trap-block.

For paving Desbrosses-street, from Washington-street to West-street, with trap-block.

For setting curb and gutter, and flagging One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For setting curb and gutter, and flagging Eighty-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

For flagging Fourth-avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

For flagging south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avennes.

For filling sunken lots in New-avenue, (east) at One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

For filling sunken lots at southwest corner of Oak and Roosevelt streets.

For building receiving basins at southeast and northeast corners of Seventeenth-street and Irving-place, and at southeast corner of Third-street and the Bowery.

For laying cross-walks opposite number twenty-three Cherry-street.

For regulating Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

For setting and flagging curb and flagging sidewalks in Seventy-forth-street from Second to Third avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Eighty-first-street from Second to Third avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Chambers-street, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of one-half the blocks on each side of Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to South-street.

All the lots on both sides of Desbrosses-street from Washington to West-street.

All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street from Third avenue to East River.

All the lots on both sides of Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

All the lots on the east side of Fourth-avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

All the lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street from Third to Fourth-avenue.

All the lots on the east side of New-avenue (east) from One Hundred and Twenty-first to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, and upon the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first and upon both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, and upon the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, to the distance of two hundred and fifty feet east of said New-avenue.

All the lot known as Ward map number one thousand and seventy-three at the southwest corner of Oak and Roosevelt streets.

All the lots on the both sides of Seventeenth-street, between Union-square and Irving-place, and all the lots on the East side of Union-square and the West side of Irving-place, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.

All the lots on the east side of the Bowery, between Second and Third streets.

All the lots on both sides of Cherry-street to the distance of one hundred and thirty-five feet each way, from the crosswalk opposite to number twenty-three Cherry-street.

All the lots on both sides of Eighth-avenue, and on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of Eighth-avenue, from the middle of One Hundred and Fourteenth to the middle of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

All the lots on both sides of Seventy-first-street, from Second to Third avennes.

All the lots on both sides of Eighty-fourth-street, from Second to Third avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DODLEY,
LOREN JONES,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 8, 1864.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—ANNUAL LIST—VIIIth DISTRICT—NEW-YORK, No. 537 Broadway.

Pursuant to the provisions of "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and pay Interest on the Public Debt," approved July 1, 1862, and the several acts amending the same.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have received from the Assessor of the Eighth Collection District of New-York the Annual Collection List required by law, and that the DUTIES, TAXES and LICENSES specified in said list have become DUE and PAYABLE, and that I shall attend daily, in person or by deputy, to receive payment of the same, at my office, No. 537 Broadway, in said District, excluding Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., from and after the date of this notice, until and including the TWELFTH DAY OF MARCH, 1864. All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the duties, taxes and licenses so as aforesaid assessed upon them, within the time herein specified, will be liable and will be required to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof. GEO. P. PUTNAM,
Collector Eighth District, N. Y.

Dated New-York, Feb. 25, 1864.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in this Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1863, has been received from the Assessor, and that the Duties, Taxes and Licences therein specified have become due and payable. I will attend personally, or by deputy, at my office, No. 13 Broadway, daily (except on Sundays,) from the date hereof, until and including Thursday, the 31st day of March, 1864, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., to receive the same.

The Taxes included in the aforesaid list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, licences, and on incomes for the year 1862.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them, respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will, at the expiration thereof, become liable to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof, excepting the Tax on Incomes, which will be liable to an addition of but five per cent.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector
Thirty-second District, New-York.

DATED NEW-YORK, March 8, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee. No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 12 City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 12 City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at 12 o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on Public Health.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman BEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aquednct.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1864.

NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF THE POWER and authority by law vested in the Mayor, by the laws of the State of New-York, the license heretofore granted and issued to John L. Tarree, to transact the business of an auctioneer in the City of New-York, has this day been revoked and annulled.

By order of the Mayor.
GEORGE W. MORTON,
First Marshal.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

NATIONAL HOTEL.
National Hotel, Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Cortlandt-st. New-York City, kept by JESSE FOSTER.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known as such.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by two contractors and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder, or bidders upon signing the contracts.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) (Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of —— pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of —— pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186, and I do pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, in the State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms and advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 ST. ——,
NEW-YORK, March 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, 14th inst., for the following articles, viz.:

Buckskins, each.
Saddle Blankets, ₱ pair.
Paint Brushes, 000, 0, Fitches and Sash Tools, ₱ doz.
Sash Brushes, ₱ doz.
Dust brushes, (painters',) ₱ doz.
Wall Brushes, 10 inch, whitewash, ₱ doz.
Corn Brooms, ₱ doz.
Stable Brooms, fine, ₱ doz.
Bass Brooms, cedar or pine, ₱ doz.
Gum Buckets, ₱ doz.
Edge Blacking, ₱ gallon.
Borax, best refined, ₱ lb.
Chalk, white, ₱ lb.
Glue, best Irish, ₱ lb.
Hides, raw, green, for covering saddles, packed in tight barrels in pickle, ₱ side.
Hides, thong, for sewing covering on saddles, packed in tight barrels, in pickle, ₱ side.
Clinch Nails, 2½ and 2 inch, ₱ lb.
Nails, 1¾, 1½, 1¼, ⅞, ¾, 11-16, ⅝, ₱ lb.
Nuts, 1, 1⅛, 1¼ inch hole, ₱ lb.
Rope, Manilla, ½, ⅝, ¾ inch diameter, ₱ lb.
Sheep Skins, for Smiths' aprons, each.
Bagging Twine, in 12 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
White Lead, pure, in ½, 25, 50, and 100 lb. kegs, ₱ lb.
White Lead, pure, dry, 5 and 10 lb. papers, ₱ lb.
Venetian Red, English, in oil, 5, 20 and 50 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Venetian Red, English, dry, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Prussian Blue, in oil, 3, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Prussian Blue, dry, 1 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Lamp Black, ½ and 1 lb. papers, ₱ lb.
Yellow Ochre, dry, 5 lb. packages, ₱ lb. papers, ₱ lb.
Chrome Green, dry, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Chrome Green, in oil, 3, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Burnt amber, 1, 2 and 5 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Drop black, dry, 1, 2 and 5 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
English vermillion, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
American vermillion, 1 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Brown paint, in oil, 3, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Spanish brown, dry, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Black paint, in oil, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Chrome yellow, dry, 1, 2 and 3 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Camel hair pencils (striping) ₱ doz.
Chamois skins, each.
Putty in kegs, ₱ lb.
Spirits turpentine, ₱ gallon.
Linseed oil, boiled, ₱ gallon.
Linseed oil, raw, ₱ gallon.
Neatsfoot Oil, ₱ gallon.
Coach Varnish, No. 1, ₱ gallon.
Copal Varnish, ₱ gallon.
Japan Varnish, Drying, ₱ gallon.

All the paints in oil, oil and varnish, to be put in tight cans and barrels, and the contents plainly marked on each package. All the articles of the foregoing list to be of the best quality of their kind, and to be well packed and delivered at place of shipment in this City without expense to the United States. Persons offering will please send samples, as far as practicable. Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Qr.-Mr. Stores," and addressed Major STEWART VAN VLIET,
Qr. Mr. U. S. A., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, March 15, 1864, for the supply of best quality of Ice to U. S. General Hospitals at New-Orleans, La., Baton Rouge, La., Key West, Fla., and Pensacola, Fla., and such points on the coast of Texas as may be occupied as hospitals during the year 1864.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds delivered daily, as required by Surgeons in charge of Hospitals in the vicinity of above points. Also, price per ton of two thousand pounds, carefully stored in well constructed ice-houses at the above points, subject to inspection and measurement by the United States.

The following is the estimated quantity required at each point, but the proposals must include all additional amounts required during the year at the same rates:

New Orleans..... 600 tons.
Pensacola..... 60 tons.
Key West..... 60 tons.
Baton Rouge..... 200 tons.

The above proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee that the party or parties are responsible, certified to by a United States District Attorney or Clerk of District Court.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified by mail or otherwise that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract under bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars.

Bonds to be properly certified to.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposals.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., marked "Proposals for Ice."

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposals.

Bidders may be present in person when the bids are opened.

The department reserves the right to reject all unsuitable bids.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pacific Railroad, of Missouri, in St. Louis, till March 25, 1864, for doing the graduation and masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson County, to a section in Jackson County between the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles, list of sections to be let, and all information as to when they must be completed, forms of bids, specifications, &c., can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis.

Bids should be made for each section of about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.

Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent. being retained till the completion of the work.

Bids should be addressed to GEORGE R. TAYLOR, President, and where the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must accompany bid by substantial references, and should give also his post-office address, and he will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of his offer.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

T. McKISSOCK, Ch'f Eng'r and Sup't.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY,

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
E. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

CO NTY LOAN
FOR $200,000.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000 OF "RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS" OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the Comptroller's office until MONDAY, March 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, approved by the Mayor March 7, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank the sums awarded to them respectively, together with the premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, March 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new primary school house in Monroe-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Grosby-st., and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD L. CAREY,
THOMAS SHIELDS,
MICHAEL CORLIS,
JAMES MOORE,
} Committee.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 2, 1864.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS, No. 355 Fulton-st.,
BROOKLYN, March 7, 1864.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received at the Engineer's office until March 23 for furnishing the following pipes, stop cocks and hydrants, more or less, subject to the specifications of the engineer:

4-inch pipe, 25 tons, coated.
6-inch pipe, Class A, 67 tons, coated.
6-inch pipe, Class B, 355 tons, coated.
8-inch pipe, Class A, 12 tons, coated.
8-inch pipe, Class B, 95 tons, coated.
12-inch pipe, Class A, 75 tons, coated.
12-inch pipe, Class B, 20 tons, coated.
Branches and other special castings, 25 tons, coated.
Single hydrants, 80.
2 4-inch stop-cocks.
43 6-inch stop cocks.
7 8-inch stop-cocks.
3 12-inch stop-cocks.

By order of the Board of Water Commissioners.
MOSES LANE, Engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, March 4, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MILK.—SEALED PROposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st., until 12 o'clock M. of the 18th inst., from producers, for supplying Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th-st., East River, Blackwell's and Randall's Islands, for one year, commencing on the 1st of April next, with PURE, UNSKIMMED, COUNTRY MILK of the best quality, and to be delivered at such times and places as may be required. Satisfactory evidence will be required of the ability of parties to furnish the quantity asked for without default, and the proposals to be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons, under their proper signatures, as security for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of receiving or rejecting any or all propositions or portions thereof, as they may deem proper for the interest of the Department. Any information required will be given on application at their office.

S. DRAPER, President.
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
} Commissioners.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE,
Feb. 4, 1864.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th April next from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance, in steam vessels, of a monthly mail between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 29th Vic. c. 48, 23 Vic. c. 11, and 27 Vic. c. 1, to provide steam communication between this Island the United States of America.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken, will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London, JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., New-York, the acting office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary of the Executive Committee of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and bridging of the extension of the road of this company from Hackettstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, (a distance of 23 miles,) until SATURDAY, the 26th day of March next.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications, with blank forms for proposals and approximate estimates of quantities, will be in readiness at this office on and after Saturday, March 12. J. B. BASSINGER, Chief Engineer.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

For full information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 5 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hauptoua, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3890. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

An Expedition to King and Queen County, Va.

Vengeance Visited Upon the Murderers of Col. Dahlgren.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS PROCEEDING

Blockade-Runners Captured Off Wilmington.

Sinking of the United States Steamship Peterhoff by Collision.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saterday, March 12.

Gen. BUTLER sent a portion of Gen. KILPATRICK'S cavalry (Cols. ONDERDONK and SPEAR'S,) to King and Queen Court-house, to deal with the citizens claiming to be non-combatants, who ambushed Col. DAHLGREN. Col. ONDERDONK reports that the Fifth and Nieth Virginia Cavalry, with citizens, 1,200 in all, were driven from their camp near Carrolton's Store. The camp was taken and a number killed. Tweety prisoners were taken. The enemy was also driven from the Court-house. A large amount of grain, mills and store-houses were bureed.

The steamer *Spaulding*, from Beaufort, 10th, has arrived, bringing the officers of the United States steamer *Peterhoff*, sunk off Wilmington last Sunday by a collision with the steamer *Monticello*; also the officers of the blockade runner *Don*, captured March 4, by the steamer *Pequot*; the officers of the blockade runner *Scotia*; three of her passengers, and THOMAS WALLACE, of the captured steamer *Mary Ann*. All the officers of the blockade-runners were turned over to the Provost-Marshal.

All is quiet at Newbern.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

FORT MONROE, Friday, March 11.

The steamer *New-York* arrived last night from Point Lookout, with 600 privates and 45 officers, recd prisoners. Three were taken ashore to the hospital, having the small-pox.

The *New-York* sailed for City Point this afternoon. The rebel Gen. FITZ HUGH LEE was sent up on this flag of truce to be exchanged.

The steamer *Warrior* has arrived from New-York.

The fog is so dense that the Norfolk boats have not made their usual trips to-day.

Admiral DAHLGREN is still at Fort Moeroe.

JOHN SANBORN, special Provost-Marshal for the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, returned to-day to Old Point.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

The Rebel Force in West Louisiana—Building of Rebel Rams—A Federal Fleet of Iron-clads.

ST. LOUIS, Saterday, March 12.

Advices from Natchez, on the 2d instant, say that reliable information puts the rebel force in West Louisiana at 5,000 to 6,000 men, under Gens. DICK, TAYLOR and POLIGNIEZ, and Col. HARRISON.

The rebels are fortifying Fort Derusiee on the Black River, and Fort Trinity on the Ouchita River.

There is only a provost guard at Shreveport, and three rebel rams are building below that point.

The rebel gunboat *Webb* recently showed herself at the mouth of Red River. There is quite a fleet of Federal iron-clads and rams collecting there.

The War in the Southwest.

CAIRO, Friday, March 11.

The steamer *Constitution*, from New Orleans, arrived this afternoon, with 500 bales of cotton and a large number of troops.

Battery F, First Missouri Artillery, the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and a part of the Sixteenth and Seventeeth Ohio Batteries, recellated veterans, have arrived on their way home. They will leave to-morrow morning.

The steamer *Hallman* was attacked by guerrillas from the Missouri shore while working her way past the foot of Island No. 18 on Wednesday. One soldier was killed, seven wounded and two captured. The boat escaped.

The steamer *A. J. Sweeney*, laden with Government freight, from Nashville, struck a pier of the bridge at Clarksville, Wednesday night, and took fire. She was totally destroyed. Six thousand sacks of corn and thirty horses were lost. The boat was valued at $40,000.

The steamer *Atlantic*, from New-Orleans 3d, arrived this morning.

The new State officers were to be inaugurated March 4, and grand preparations were making to celebrate the event.

The steamer *Gladiator* brought up the Thirtieth Illinois Infantry this morning.

Movements of Longstreet's Army.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 12.

The *Democrat* has information from an officer, who left Knoxville on the 6th inst., that Gen. LONGSTREET had sent his wagon train to Richmond, and was mounting his entire force, and the general impression at Knoxville was that LONGSTREET had been ordered to North Carolina.

From Cumberland Gap.

CUMBERLAND, Friday, March 11.

All is quiet in this vicinity. It is reported that a few mounted rebels are in Harlan County, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, March 11.

The Cumberland Gap operator telegraphs that Lieut. AMES, who was out scouting, has returned safe, with five prisoners and horses.

Chased by a Blockade-Runner, &c.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, March 12.

The brig *Wappoo*, DOLAN, from Matanzas, arrived here this morning. She reports that on the 3d inst., in lat. 32° 58, lon. 76° 20', saw a bark-rigged United States gunboat chasing and firing at a steamer, apparently a blockade-runner.

Spoken March 4, the brig *Paragon*, from Cienfuegos for Boston.

Also arrived, steamer *United Kingdom*, BARNES, from Glasgow, and *Merrimac*, SAMPSON, from New-York.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 12.

Gen. GRANT was a passenger in this morning's early train from Washington. He changed cars at the Relay House, and proceeded West.

Gen. Logan Declines to be a Candidate for the Governorship of Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 12.

A prominent army officer writes to a friend in Illinois that Gen. LOGAN is unwilling to become a candidate for Governor of that State, and expresses the earnest hope that the loyal voters of Illinois will unite, without reference to former parties, upon a ticket made up of unconditional Unionists, who favor a vigorous prosecution of the war until the final overthrow of rebellion and treason.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 12.

Sailed, steamer *Orizaba*, for Panama, with $770,000 in treasure for England, and $286,000 for New-York, and 512 passengers. Also sailed, bark *Astrea*, for Hong Kong, with $300,000 in treasure; and ship *Lady Washington*, for Baker's Island.

Arrived, steamer *St. Louis*, from Panama.

Exchange is unsettled; Atlantic currency bills, opening rate, 55@57 premium for gold in New-York. Ahout noon telegrams announced a decline in gold, when currency bills ruled at 50@52. Coin bills were 5@6 premium. Telegraphic transfers of coin to New-York, 6@7 per cent. Bankers' sterling, 48@48½; legal tenders, 61@61½.

The market for most of the staple goods is feverish. Johbers are at a loss how to operate in the present unsettled state of the currency.

Exchanges are coupled with anxiety concerning the weather and the probable effect of the drought upon gold receipts.

The "Naval Committee" in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 12.

The Naval Committee of the House arrived in Boston this morning and were escorted to the Revere House by a committee of citizens, where rooms were engaged for them. The committee visited the navy-yard this forenoon.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 12.

The merchants of Boston gave a complimentary dinner at the Revere House to-night to the House Committee on Naval Affairs and the Congressional gentlemen accompanying them. Hon. EDWARD EVERETT presided. Speeches were made by Gov. ANDREW, Hon. Mr. RICE, Hon. Mr. ROLLINS, of Missouri; Judge KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, and others. The dinner was a costly and elegant affair, and the company did not separate till near midnight.

The Gas-House at Honesdale, Pa., Blown Up—Two Persons Seriously Injured.

HONESDALE, Saturday, March 12.

The Gas House here was blown up at 9 o'clock this A. M., and is a total loss, there being no insurance. Two persons were seriously injured.

FROM ALBANY.

Military Statistics—Gov. Seymour and the Draft—The Bridge over the Hudson.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 12.

The proposition to preserve in the Bureau of Military Statistics, brief biographical notices of citizens of the State who have volunteered or may hereafter volunteer, excited a debate of an unusual character in the Senate last evening. Senator COOK opposed this proposition on economical grounds. He affirmed that it would cost the State at least half a million of dollars, to print such a record. Other Senators assailed Senator COOK'S position, and urged that every patriotic sentiment required that such a record should be preserved. It was a strange if not a base doctrine, that paltry dollars should be valued more than mementoes of the brave men who have hazarded their lives or shed their blood in our country's defence. The monument which the press would rear would be more lasting and honorable than any other. It was wrong to hesitate on such a question, where money was placed in the one scale, and the noblest citizens of our Republic in the other. Senator ANDREWS was disposed to regard the position taken by Senator COOK as very unpatriotic; Senator SHAFER would have it that to assume the position was almost a crime. The debate grew so warm on one side, and the assailants so fierce in their denunciations, that after an hour Senator COOK was glad to withdraw his opposition to the measure and allow patriotism to have its course unimpeded. Although not entirely alone in his views of economy as related to patriotism, he was so nearly so that prudence seemed to be the better part of valor in the contest.

Resolutions thanking Gov. SEYMOUR for having obtained a reduction of the quota of troops required of this State, and approving of the acts of the Governor in general terms, were called up in the Assembly this morning, and, after a political debate, were sent to the Committee on Federal Relations. If the last part of the resolutions, approving the Governor's act in general terms, had been omitted, the resolutions might have passed the House. The attempt to carry such approval through on the back of a communication of a special act could not be favorably regarded.

A principle which has excited a good deal of discussion during the session, was acted upon in the Assembly, last evening, in determining upon the claim of certain towns in Westchester County to have their acts in filling their quotas legalized. By some towns of that County, money was paid for commutation, in place of furnishing substitutes for drafted men. The bill legalizing this action was finally ordered to a third reading, after protracted debate, by a close vote. No precedent for the future is intended to be established by this action.

The bill authorizing the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals to appoint certain attendants upon said court was amended by the Senate to-day so as to give the nomination of said attendants to the Chief Justice, and the approval of the nomination to the Secretary of State. In this form the bill, with the title properly amended, was ordered to third reading.

Troy and Albany are engaged in a sharp contest about the bridge to be built across the Hudson. The counsel for Troy argued against passing an act diminishing the width of the draw in the bridge provided for by a former act, before the Senate Committee last evening.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 12.

BILLS REPORTED.

Amending the General Railroad Law.

Relative to damages for land taken for taxes.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Authorizing the Central Park and North and East River Railroad to change part of its route.

Amending the Brooklyn Park Act.

To tax dividends of stockholders living in Massachusetts.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Authorizing the Erie Railroad Company to increase their capital stock $8,000,000; three millions to liquidate their bonds and five millions for the completion of the road and its workshops.

Mr. LAIMBEER introduced a bill requiring all City Railroads in New-York to make monthly reports, and pay ten per cent. of their gross receipts into the City Treasury, and keep in repair, from curb to curb, the streets through which their tracks run.

The Railroad Committee will hear arguments on this bill next Thursday afternoon.

Amending the charter of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

Authorizing the County Clerks to record and index notices of the pendency of action.

Incorporating the Germania Society of Brooklyn.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 12.

BILLS REPORTED.

Relative to taxes and assessments in New-York.

Amending the charter of the Lebanon Springs Railroad.

Confirming the title of the Excelsior Insurance Company, Brooklyn, to certain real estate.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. FILKINS—Regulating the election of Aldermen in New-York and Albany, the object being to secure to each political party an equal representation in the board.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BENEDICT—To secure to mechanics in New-York and Brooklyn, working on buildings, their wages.

Also relative to Common Schools in New-York.

By Mr. BARANT—Relative to District Courts in New-York.

By Mr. RYAN—For the better protection of freemen in the State of New-York in the exercise of the elective franchise.

The enacting clause in the bill relative to legal advertising in the City of New-York, increasing the rates to 80 cents per folio, was stricken out.

The bill legalizing the resolution of the New-York Common Council, giving a tract of land to a German hospital, was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Political Affairs—The Speech of Prince Napoleon—The Florida—Interesting Medical Gossip—A New Disease.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 19, 1864.

The political surface in France is calm for the moment, and the Government seems anxious to maintain the public mind in this disposition, for the official journal takes pains to contradict the reports of military preparations, and of concentrations of troops in the direction of the Rhine. But the obstinacy and the interest quarrels of the Germans give great satisfaction in France, and the Emperor cannot feel otherwise than contented at the turn German affairs are taking.

One of the preoccupations of the moment at Paris is the speech of Prince NAPOLEON, delivered at the Suez Canal Banquet. The public in France are beginning to recognize in the Prince a man of more than ordinary talent, and this remarkable improvisation is favorable to the famous Canal project, adds materially to his oratorical reputation.

The arrival of the new Mexican Emperor at Paris is now put down for the middle of March. The vote of the municipalities in Mexico does not, in fact, arrive as rapidly as was expected, which is given as the reason of this delay. It is said here that one of the reasons which urges the Prince to take the bold step he has, is that he owes in Austria, in *bona fide* debts, something like eight millions of francs, which his brother refuses to pay, and which he hopes to obtain from Mexico.

The Confederate privateer *Florida*, after all her boasting about being a man-of-war, and about defying the *Kearsarge* to mortal combat, seems to have run out of the port of Brest on the evening of the 10th inst., at 9 o'clock at night, and under the protection of an obscurity which prevented the *Kearsarge* from seeing or pursuing her. I had already predicted that his would be the most probable termination of the affair.

Two thick *brochures* on the American question have just been issued from the press in this city, and both strongly in favor of the North. The first is by Mr. F. W. SARGENT, of Philadelphia, and is entitled, *The Confederate States and Slavery*, 176 pages, press of L. HACHETTE & Co., and the other is by M. HENRI MOREAU, and is entitled, *French Policy in America*, 1861-1864, 250 pages, press of DANTU.

In the telegraphic dispatch which came through from Cork by the last New-York steamer, was an item which received extensive European circulation and which excited great surprise in political circles at Paris, stating that, according to the New-York *Tribune*, Mr. DAYTON was about to be recalled from Paris to give place to Gen. FREMONT. As Mr. DAYTON'S position at the French Court is a very high one, this announcement naturally created surprise, and it is useless to say, was calculated to do our Minister much harm, and to diminish his usefulness. It is to be supposed, therefore, that the writer in the *Tribune* had some more serious motive for making this injurious statement than that of simply giving relief to another name, for there is a question of patriotism concerned as well as a question of personalities. Or, perhaps, the writer did not calculate on receiving the honor of a notice by the European telegraph.

The eminent Professor of Clinical Medicine at the School of Paris, Dr. TROUSSEAU, has lately described in a series of five lectures at the Hotel Dieu, a new and most interesting disease. That is to say, the disease is not a new one, but it now for the first time takes its nosological rank. After a long discussion between doctors, University men, philologists in general, and even Greeks, as to the etymology of the word most proper to characterize the malady, the Greek word *Aphasie* was adopted, but not until the various words *atolie*, *amnesie*, *aphemie*, *aphrasia* and *anoftdie*, had been passed in review and eliminated. This richness of the Greek language in synonyms furnishes to the reader a ready indication of the character of the disease: it is a more or less complete loss of the power of speech.

M. TROUSSEAU was not the first, in these series of lectures, to give the history of this singular and interesting affection; it had already been brought to the notice of the profession in a more summary way, and under other names, by other professors. But a sufficient number of examples have now been collected to entitle the disease to a place in classical works under a distinct head, and that head the school of Paris has decided shall be *aphasie*.

In this malady there remains an integrity of the understanding and a normal condition of the vocal cords. Thus, while preserving all his mental aptitudes and all his intellectual wants, a man may be sequestered for weeks from his fellow-creatures, although living in the midst of them, and remaining in everything their equal with the exception of the use of his tongue. Dr. LOBOAT, Professor at Montpellier, describes his own case. After a period of mental agitation and of strange nervous symptoms, accompanied by an access of tonsilitis, (to which he was subject,) he suddenly, although convalescing from his indisposition, found himself deprived of the power of speech. During the first weeks of the malady the patient had only lost the external part of the function of speech: the internal part, the thought and understanding, remained intact. He was capable of performing the same amount of mental labor as before his illness, in fact the mental and physical condition was completely restored, only he could not talk. But gradually in losing the recollection of the signification of words pronounced, he lost also the recollection of their visible signs. Finally, syntax disappeared from the words; the alphabet remained, but the junction of letters for the formation of words had to be restudied. He was in despair at not being able to read the titles of his most familiar books without spelling them out. His despair, however, did not prevent him from smiling over the absurdity of French orthography. After a few weeks of profound melancholy he perceived one day, to his great joy, that he could read at a distance the titles of the books in his library. From this time forward memory and speech returned, but only fast enough to enable him to notice a change every fortnight. As in other cases, when he first commenced to speak, he confounded words, and for a while said invariably "handkerchief" for "book." The recovery became finally complete. This occurred in 1842, and Dr. LOBOAT called the disease *ololie*, or *omnesie verbale*.

Among the dozen authentic cases of *aphasie* on record, Dr. LAUSSEAU related, at greater length than I can here give, the history of the following singular cases. A lady at Boulogne, who was known for her volubility, and especially for her sharpness of language, was seized suddenly with *aphasia*. The circumstance was soon known throughout the city, and as she was detested by her servants and neighbors, her affliction was regarded as a punishment sent from Heaven. Her servants were rejoiced, for she who had scolded and stormed so much was now reduced to the pronunciation of four words, and those four words, to add to the severity of her humiliation, were the most terrible oath in the French language: *S—n de D.* No matter what she desired to say, even if it were something polite, nothing but these four terrible words could she get out of her mouth. So that at the end of a year or two she was known throughout the city by the soubriquet of *Madame S—n—de D.* During all this time she remained in perfect health, and conducted her affairs with the same intelligence as before her attack of *aphasia*.

Another lady, during convalescence from an erysipelas of the face, attended with delirium and grave nervous symptoms, lost, to the great alarm of her friends, the power of speech. As her recovery advanced, however, she began to pronounce a few words, but these were always a repetition of those she heard. As for example, when asked, "Will you have a drink?" she replied, "Will you have a drink?" Then the sound of the words awakened in her mind the memory of the word heard, and in some sort opened up the ferrows in which were concealed the terms of her natural tongue. A lady friend then commenced her education, and by the system of association of ideas, that is to say, by giving her a word and making her study up all the words which this one recalled, she succeeded, by several months' patient labor, in recomposing her language and her intelligence. This, however, M. TROUSSEAU did not pronounce a case of pure *aphasia*, since there was here a delirium and a loss of intelligence.

Of two men now in the wards of M. TROUSSEAU at the Hotel Dieu Hospital; both can pronounce a few words, but these words are not those they desire to pronounce. One of them thus far has been only able to say *couci, couci, ci*, while the other when asked, "How are you?" replies, "Yes;" or "How old are you?" replies "Mamma," or "Do you suffer any where?" replies again "Mamma." Thus it is continually "Yes" or "Mamma," to all questions. When asked to write his name on a slate he wrote very well his name "HENRI DANIEL," but when asked to write his two familiar words "Yes, Mamma," he wrote again "HENRI DANIEL."

Other peculiarities not less striking than these were observed in the other cases related by Dr. TROUSSEAU. In his conclusions he declared that the cases of *aphasia* pure, that is to say, cases in which there was loss of speech without appreciable lesion of the brain, were much more rare than those with lesion of the brain.

A discussion is now going on as to the seat of this malady, a discussion which naturally brings up the interminable question as to the location in the brain of the function of speech. M. BAOCA contends, with a formidable array of evidence, that this function is located, not in the frontal portion of the brain, as generally supposed, but in the posterior part of the third convolution. M. TROUSSEAU combats this theory.

The discussion on the question of spoeteeeous generation at the Academy of Sciences, one of the questions which has occupied the most of the attention of modern *savons*, is at last, it is hoped, about to receive a solution. M. POUCHET, the indefatigable propagator of the theory of spontaneous generation, was defied by several of his colleagues of the Academy to submit his experiments to a committee of the Academy, and this challenge was accepted by him in the following words: "I declare that from whatever part of the globe I may take a cubic decimetre of air, from the moment I shall put this air in contact with a pretreated liquor contained in a retort hermetically sealed, constantly this retort will be filled with living organisms." Messrs. JOLY and MUSSET, two other members of the Academy who also believe in their power of generating animal life spontaneously, accepted the challenge in the following terms: "If a single one of our retorts remains sealed, we will loyally avow our defeat." The President named the following distinguished men as the committee for witnessing and verifying these important experiments: Messrs. FLOURENS, DUMAS, BAUDRIMART, MILNE-EDWARDS and BALARD. So that we shall perhaps soon know whether animal life is an accident or a creation. What a sublime humiliation is reserved for the proud race of men who now inhabit this earth, if M. POUCHET and his friends can prove that an animal—and if an animal why not a man?—can be generated in a chemist's retort? Mad an accident? Have we strutted and fussed, and made much of ourselves these six thousand years, to come at last to this!

The School of Medicine is in a state of ebullition on account of Government interference in its affairs. A year ago, the Dean of the Faculty, Baron PAUL DUBOIS, who had arrived at this dignity by the law of rotation, was removed by the Emperor arbitrarily, and replaced by Dr. RAYER. The pretext urged was that the school of Paris lacked initiative, that it was losing *prestige*, that more progress was being made in science elsewhere than at Paris, and this notwithstanding, the school never contained so many distinguished professors at any one time in its history. But although there was no partisanship either for Messrs. DUBOIS or RAYER, for both are equally popular as Professors, the Latin Quarter opposed this intervention of the Government as a gross infringement on the prerogatives of the school, and an organized opposition to M. RAYER was gotten up with the intention of forcing him to resign. This object has been accomplished; M. RAYER was given to understand by a thousand various demonstrations in and out of the School that resistance was impossible, and that notwithstanding the useful measures he had decreed, he would stand as the principal obstacle to the execution, not only of his own decrees, but to the general interests of the School. M. TARDIEU, Professor of Legal Medicine, has been appointed Dean in M. RAYER'S place, and this appointment, made on the recommendation of the School, is generally accepted. Dr. TARDIEU fills also the functions of Coroner to the Municipality, and is a man of great activity and superior administrative ability. M. TARDIEU is the author of a work in three volumes on Hygiene and Public Salubrity, and of several smaller works on questions of legal medicine. He is little known, however, to the profession out of Paris. MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Cold—Denmark—The Emperor—English Mortification—Guns and Navies—Sam Slick—Mexico—Italy—The Pirates at Newgate—American News and British Feeling—New Books—Thackeray—A Tailor Immortalized—The Players.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1864.

The Manchester weather-prophet is immortalized. His predictions of intense cold, for England, in January and February, have been accomplished. The farmers and gardeners have stopped their work, and we have snow and frost.

The accounts of the retreat of the Danes in frost and snow remind us of Moscow. A Winter campaign is not pleasant soldiering. Men lay down beside disabled horses, and both were covered with snow. We do not know how many perished. The fighting has not been very severe—it has been for the most part retreating and pursuing. The Germans are now in possession of both the Duchies, and, it is said, have invaded Jutland, while the Danes hold Alsen.

What will be done? It is not easy to predict, nor safe. Lord PALMERSTON was called out last night, but very positively declined to say what he and Earl RUSSELL proposed to do. Poor man; he could not tell if he wished to do so. There is not the least indication that he has any policy in the matter.

What the Emperor will do is a much more important question. He is so serene and peaceful that the people are looking for a storm, while Denmark is driven to, and then from, her Dannewerk, he is smiling and happy—so happy that there *must* be mischief coming. There is no special movement in the army, but there is no need. A hundred thousand men could be placed upon the Rhine in forty-eight hours. When Germany is too deeply involved in the Danish invasion to withdraw, then will be his opportunity, an opportunity which, with all his love of peace; it is possible that he cannot afford to lose.

Among the thousand mortifications which Englishmen at this day are compelled to endure, are the "odorous comparisons" which English correspondents are constantly making between French and English ships, guns and soldiers. High authorities declare that every English iron-clad is a failure. Millions have been expended in useless experiments, or experiments which only show what to avoid. The ships are too long to steer. They are too deep to enter harbors. They cannot be docked. They roll tremendously. They are by no means impervious to artillery. The French iron-clads, it is declared, by those who have carefully examined them, are superior in all these particulars. Then as to guns, after all the money expended and experiments made, the first 300-pounder has only just been put afloat. It is even probable that Sir WM. ARMSTRONG will have to be thrown aside for Mr. WHITWORTH or some other inventor. The American system has been so long denounced that the authorities are ashamed even to try it.

Without serviceable ships, without approved artillery, with only the fragment of an army, and with a peace-at-any-price party holding the balance of power, what can England do for Denmark, or for or against anybody, except it be some weak or barbarous Power? I confess I see only one thing possible for England, and that will be a humiliation. It is to become the humble, second-fiddle ally of France, and follow in the lead of the Emperor. Whether she accept this *rôle* or decline it, Waterloo is avenged. For forty-five years England has lived on the prestige of Waterloo. It is all gone. It is as powerless now as the statue of the Iron Duke at Hyde Park corner.

I expected an animated debate last night on Mr. PEACOCK'S motion in relation to those "insolent" claims for *Alabama* spoliations, but it hung fire. Instead of the drama we had a farce, with the redoubtable "Sam Slick" in the leading part. Judge HALIBURTON, a blue-nosed Tory, a descendant, perhaps, of one of the Tory families that sailed out of Boston Harbor in the British fleet when WASHINGTON took possession of the heights of Dorchester, brought up the question of the capture of the steamer *Chesapeake*, not only in British waters, but under the guns of a British fort. Where was its garrison? There was no doubt that this terrible outrage had been committed. Mr. LAYARD, Under-Secretary and member for Nineveh, said that Mr. SEWARD had apologized in the handsomest manner to Lord LYONS, and as no more could be required, there was nothing more to be said about it. Mr. Slick grumbled something, which was supposed to indicate that he was satisfied.

I believe that I said the new Emperor of Mexico would be in Paris in February, preparing to embark for Mexico. There has been a trifling delay. The delegates who are to carry him the unanimous call of the Mexican people will visit his Imperial Majesty on the 5th of March, and accompany him to Paris. It will be late in March, or perhaps the 1st of April, when he embarks on an Austrian man-of-war, escorted by two French iron-clads, for Vera Cruz and the Halls of the Montezumas, which are to be henceforth the Halls of the Hapsburgs. I see no likelihood of any change in this programme, unless France gets into a war with Austria, in behalf of Denmark or Italy.

Do you remember the letter attributed to Prince NAPOLEON a few months ago, and denied by his Secretary? I have read it over again by the side of his speech on the Suez Canal, and am more than ever of opinion that he wrote it. It is like him in every word; and, what is more to the purpose, it is likely to be true in its facts and its predictions. We hear from Italy that Austria is moving large forces toward the Italian frontier. If so, it is for defence. King VICTOR has a large army, a large debt and a discontent people. It is said that there are 70,000 political prisoners in the Southern provinces. Something is wanted to fuse or cement Italy. The usual fire in such cases is war, conquest, glory. The common cement is blood. Italy will not settle down to peace and tax-paying without Rome and Venice. Until the national unity is accomplished, there must be large armies and heavy expenditures. Things cannot go on as they are now going. While France holds Rome and Austria keeps Venice, Italian unity is in peril—exists only as an idea—an aspiration. As the Prince imprudently said, then, the only more for the King of Italy is to provoke an European war. France would need the alliance of Italy, and would purchase it with Rome; then France and Italy could wrest Venetia from Austria, or rather disintegrate that Empire altogether, making independent Kingdoms of Hungary, Poland, and the Danubian Provinces, while France advances to the Rhine, seizes Belgium and erects a powerful Scandinavian Kingdom on the Baltic. Do I say that this will be accomplished? By no means—but it will not be because VICTOR EMANUEL and Prince NAPOLEON and the European revolutionists do not desire it.

The actual war in the Danish Peninsula is brought very close to us, not only by the daily telegrams, but by Danish frigates in the Channel and on the Eastern coast of England, in sight of land, boarding merchant vessels in search of German prizes. The last German steamer from New-York stayed at Cowes until the agents could telegraph to Bremen for orders, when she went on her voyage, some arrangement having been made for her safety.

Among the season's forthcoming publications I see the announcement of a poem or poems by R. H. STODDARD, whom I hope to see received with favor by the English public, and a novel by EDES SARGENT, which is edited by WILLIAM HOWITT, whose name, to a large reading public, is a good introduction. Mrs. HOWITT has also in press a novel, the scene of which is laid in Wales.

Cornhill will give us, next week, an installment of THACKERAY'S unfinished novel, *Denis Duval*. The publishers proposed to get somebody—Mr. TROLLOPE, perhaps,—to finish it in accordance with the plan of the author, but Mr. DICKENS, who was consulted in the matter, objected.

There is a sort of biography of THACKERAY already published. It seems rather hasty and catch-pennyish, but is modestly put forward as an aid to future biographers. The best thing in it, perhaps, is THACKERAY'S dedication of his *Paris Sketch Book*, 1840, when he was working his way toward success and fame as Michael Angelo Titmarsh. It is so good that I think you may find space for it.

To M. Aretz, Tailor, 21 Rue Richelieu, Paris:

SIR: It becomes every man in his station to acknowledge and praise virtue wheresoever he may find it, and to point it out for the admiration and example of his fellow men.

Some months since, when you presented to the writer of these pages a small account for coats and pantaloons manufactured by you, and when you were met by a statement from you rdehtor that an immediate settlement of your bill would be extremely inconvenient to him, your reply was: "Mon dieu, Sir, let not that annoy you; if you want money, as a gentleman often does in a strange country, I have a thousand-franc note at my house, which is quite at your service." History or experience, Sir, makes us acquainted with so few actions that can be compared to yours—an offer like this from a stranger and a tailor seems to me so astonishing—that you must pardon me for making your virtue public, and acquainting the English nation with your merit and your name. Let me add, Sir, that you live on the first floor; that your cloths and fit are excellent, and your charges moderate and just; and, as a humble tribute of my admiration, permit me to lay these volumes at your feet.

Your obliged, faithful servant, M. A. TITMARSH.

During the considerable period in which I have acted as your humble but faithful correspondent, I am not aware that I have ever taken one line of space to forward any private interest. I have mentioned, indeed, and perhaps too rarely, artists and authors, but their interests and those of the public are identical. But this is an exceptional case. I do not know M. ARETZ, No. 27 *Rue Richelieu*, ou *premiere*. I do not know if he still live or have a successor to his business and his generosity to struggling men of genius. I hope he lives, and may have, in due time, a worthy successor. But assuredly this is one of the cases in which the cordon of the Legion of Honor would not be inappropriately conferred. The dedication was characteristic and heroic.

Lord Dundreary is making a favorable convalescence and appears Wednesday in "Our American Cousin" and a new monologue. BLONDIN gives us some low rope on his way to Russia. High rope is taboo, except at old Bailey. The most genuine success I see, however, in London, is Miss BATEMAN. *Leah* is almost a monologue. She is, like Mr. SALA'S heroine, "quite alone." I am afraid I have made that allusion once already, but no matter. The piece is meagre and improbable in parts, and the cast reminds one of what some wit said of RISTORI, miserably supported in one of her tragic characters, that she was "a viper in a bundle of sticks," only that Miss BATEMAN is not a viper. Her triumph, under these circumstances, is marvelous and it is complete.

MONADNOCK.

Death of Capt. Theodore Reed.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 12.

Capt. THEODORE REED, of Philadelphia, who was wounded on Thursday week by a party of blockade-runners, who seized three oyster vessels in Chesapeake Bay, under pretence of violating the State laws regarding oystering, died on Tuesday, and the body arrived here to-day. The vessels were taken into rebel waters.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The County Election—An Extraordinary Utterance—Rebel Honor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, March 3, 1864.

The County election, which is to come off here on Saturday next, attracts universal attention. It became evident, a short time ago, that disloyal influences, cloaked with a citizenship extended by the President in his Amnesty Proclamation, would assume the control of the ballot-box in the March elections. This fact assumed such alarming proportions, that the Governor, fearful of the evils which must necessarily follow the ushering into office of a batch of galvanized rebels, issued a proclamation forbidding all persons a participation in the election, who should refuse to subscribe to the following oath immediately preceding the election:

"I solemnly swear that I will henceforth support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of all its enemies; that I will hereafter be, and conduct myself as a true and faithful citizen of the United States, freely and voluntarily claiming to be subject to all the duties and obligations, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of such citizenship; that *I ardently desire the suppression of the present insurrection and rebellion against the Government of the United States, the success of its armies and the defeat of all those who oppose them*, and that the Constitution of the United States, and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof, may be speedily and permanently established and enforced over all the people, States and Territories thereof; and further, that I will hereafter heartily aid and assist all loyal people in the accomplishment of these results, so help me God."

This proclamation was published in the daily papers of this city on January 27, and has been the text for disloyal editors ever since. The notorious Copperhead newspaper of Nashville, the *Press*, co-operated by such men as Ed. EWING, has exhausted the venomousness of its species in its malicious and indecent attacks upon the author of this oath. These men who sustained and participated in the cowardly of ISHAM G. HARRIS, and who, more than all others, were instrumental in detaching Tennessee from its proud position in the Union firmament, and who drummed up and seduced into the ranks of the Disunion Army the young men of this State, and who advocated the hanging of Union men and the confiscration of all property belonging to Northern citizens, now return, subscribe to the oath of the President, and immediately engage themselves in the work of constructing political programmes, declaring to Union men what course they shall pursue, the tenor of which is as mischievous and treacherous as promulgated by them three years ago. The men who hunted ANDREW JOHNSON down with bloodhounds on account of his adhesiveness to his country, now read him lectures through the columns of disloyal newspapers, and openly advise and urge the secession element of the State, as a *dernier* resort, to take the oath prescribed *en masse*, and overpower the upholders of the Government at the ballot-box.

The *Press*, in particular, has pursued a most outrageously personal and disloyal course; and, I am sorry to say, the men, in many instances, who are engaged in preparing articles assailing the Government, are gentlemen who have enjoyed all the blessings and privileges which that Government could bestow. The *Press*, after a month's vehement denunciation of the course recommended by the Governor, in which the editors inadvertently exhibited their utter ignorance of the progressiveness of the times, by referring to old political harangues and stump effusions of the patriot they seek to destroy, came out a few days since, with an article entitled "The Ethics of Swearing," a few extracts of which I will employ, thus:

"An obstacle, as it is, to the much-desired restoration of civil government in the State, *the people just now are greatly exercised with the conscientious of various devices to get over or around it.* They are laboring to be once more safely sheltered in Uncle SAM'S hospitable mansion, and under the protection of the law of the land. But they can't take Gov. JOHNSON'S oath, simply and without circumvention. They are not abolitionists, and they can't well bring themselves to swear they are so, even for the sake of voting. In such a dilemma what is to be done?

Among the many cunning evasions of the difficulty, and some not cunning, which are being invented and discussed, there is one which seems to us fair to take in preference to others. It is conceived in this wise: 'Gov. JOHNSON has no rightful authority to prescribe any oath to the people of Tennessee—the proceeding is a mere ceremony and sham, utterly void, of no effect. Therefore, though a man may go through the form of the oath, he does not really swear at all; the whole thing is a mere tissue of 'make-believe,' in which there can be neither truth nor falsehood.' How will this do, Sir? For our own part, we take refuge in the dictum of a high authority, which tells us, 'there is nothing good or bad but thinking makes it so.' If, therefore, any man thinks there is no harm in resisting oppression by this sort of ethical finesse, we have nothing to say. In such times as the present, our conscience is as much as we can keep, as such a thing should be kept.

If this course of reason should be generally adopted and acted out, we don't see how the Governor can menage to checkmate the move. He may construct a new or additional oath—he may even require folks to swear that they love him for his candor, and humanity, and disinterested patriotism; and ardently desire that he shall be perpetual dictator of Tennessee—they can still take it in the same sense they offer to the other—the sense of void not otherwise.

If Gov. JOHNSON or others shall complain that this mental manœuvre is but an evasion—a jesuitical subterfuge to escape his well-laid trap—we have only to reply that rationally nothing else could be expected. In all times and in all countries, oppression teaches its subjects to be cunning."

These are the most astounding sentiments I have ever seen in the columns of a newspaper, and are frank confessions of rebel honor in general. The oath of allegiance has been a farce in this section of the country for a long time, which is the real reason why loyal men are opposed to the Amnesty Proclamation of the President. In this particular case, however, the editor of a daily paper, within the hearing of two great armies composed respectively of loyal and disloyal soldiers, entreats its readers and others to *perjure themselves*, in order to infuse vitality in and promote the interests of a cause which is already upon the verge of an inglorious downfall. He tells his readers that an oath of fidelity to the Union and the Government is a ceremony—a mere sham, and that it is no sin to take and break it. None but an ass would offer such ridiculous argument. If it is lawful, honorable and just to take the Governor's oath and break it, it is also lawful, honorable and just to neglect the observance of the multiplicity of oaths which have been generously tendered to rebels all over the country. The fact is, the article faithfully portrays the standard of a traitor's honor and reliability, which amounts to just what it did before the rebellion. The rebel sympathizer cannot swear by high heaven that he "*ardently desires* the suppression of the rebellion" without perjuring himself, and especially after he has quietly and cleverly reclaimed his property and citizenship by subscribing to the amnesty oath. The *Times & True Union*, in its criticism upon the above article quoted from the *Press*, says:

"Few persons will have read the preceding article without astonishment. They will be filled with wonder, not at its ability or ingenuity, but at the stupid effrontery with which it flouts the claims of truth and the sanctity of oaths. A Grecian writer says that on a certain occasion an actor in the theatre, in justification of his perjury, said

the plan nf Gnv. JOHNSON relative to the county elections to coma off on Saturday next:

NASHVILLE, Feb. 20, 1864.

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

In county and State elections must citizens of Tennessee take the oath prescribed by Gov. JOHNSON, or will tha President's oath of amnesty entitle them to vote. I have been appointed to hold the March election in Chatham County, and wish to act understandingly. WARREN JORDAN.

REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1864.

Warren Jordan, Nashville:

In tha county elections you had better stand by Gov. JOHNSON's olan, otherwise you will have conflict and confusion. I have seen his plan.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

The Union man of this city had an imposing demonstration last night and meet again at tha ensitat tonight.

The Election in Davidson County—Triumphant Success of the Anti-Slavery Ticket—The Seeming Dismay of the Disloyal—A Financial Policy—The Latest News from Knoxville—The Intentions of Buckner—Affairs at Chattanooga—The Fate of an Unwise Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, March 7, 1864.

Notwithstanding the huge endeavors made by the "Rebel Copperhead, Pro-Slavery" party in this city, and its inuafatigable organ, the *Press*, whose editor recommended perjury, as a *dernier* resort, the balloting passed off quietly on Saturday last, resulting in tha triumphant election of the Union candidates, who are not only unconditionally loyel, bnt pledged to assist in the redemption of the State from its present chaotic (so to speak) position, and the universal and immediate emancipation of the slaves within its borders. The result in the city was most chasering indeed, the successful ticket receiving nbout one thousand majority. There are several districts to be heard from in the county yet, hnt no sppprehensions are felt as regards the general tenor of tha election. In the city the secession candidates retired from the contest early in the day, in order to vitiate the legal virtues and purity of the ballot-box. It may ba given out, by some of tha writers of Nnpthare and Nashville newspapers, that persons unqualified to vote were permitted to participata in the affair. But this was not the case, I can assure you. Even the soldiers and other Government attachas, who have bean stationed here for one or two years, declined in assisting in the metter at all. And further, no bayonets were to be seen at any of the polls, although small guards were placed at a respectable distance from them to prevent the disturbance of the peace, if necessary. No better proof can be given of the correctness of the above, when I inform you that there are in this city some six thousand Federal soldiers, not including about that nnmoar of Government employes, and between four and five thonsand hospital inmates—yet there were only eleven hundred votes thrown. Tha Union men ware jubilant on Saturday and Sunday, and pronounce tha affair tha most important event which has ever transpired in Tennessee's history. Tha only fight which came off was between the Mayor and a secession candidate for tha office of Trustee—TOM CRUNK—who was knocked from the sidewalk into the middle of the street by Mayor SMITH. The others elected were a Sheriff, Clerk of the Criminal Court, Register, Ravenna Collector, Constables and Magistrates. All were county officers, except tha latter, whose duties are confined to the city limits. Beside the general result, the election may be considered as a hearty and thorough indorsement of the policy pursued by Gov. JOHNSON. The iova of gold, more than anything else, seduced the people of Nashville from their high position as citizens of the United Statee at the commencement of the rebellion. This same passion still reigns supreme among those who voted for anarchy; for, be it known, the leading Secessionists of this city and county are the men who are making the most money; and policy dictated to them the solid benefits thay would reap by letting the Union men have their own way. For just as sure as there is a just God, had tha election gone adversely to the interests of the loyal public, a scene of riot and bloodshed would have ensued, which would have suspended all business, and filled the penitentiary with those who hate the Government, but who are making the most out of its existence.

I have just seen a gentlemen, who, fortunately making connections, arriveo here from Knoxville in twenty-eight hours. He reports that as he left the city Gen. SCHOFIELD and staff arrived from their trip into tha interior, having penetrated tha country as far as Morristown, at which place our outpost pickets are stationed. LONGSTREET's army, or a large portion of it is at Greenville, a small village in Jefferson County, on the railroad, forty-two miles from Knoxville. The enemy holds possession of Bull's Gap, which is fifty-six miles from Knoxville, although his main force, as above stated, is at Greenville, distant seventy-four miles. It is represented that the rebels in their precipitate retreat left the railroad in middling good order, the only bridge damaged to a great extent being the one at Strawberry Plains. This is being rapidly rebuilt, and trains will cross it this week. Tha immanse structure which spans tha river at Loudon has between three and four thousand hands at work upon it, and will admit of the passage of trains by the 20th inst. The veterans belonging to the Army of the Ohio are commencing to arrive.

The intentions of BUCKNER seem to be most canvassed just now, as it is known that he has quite a large command, composed of cavalry and mounted infantry. I shall not be astonished if he should attempt a movement into Kentucky through Ponnd Gap, although I somewbat doubt tha feasibility of such a purpose. BUCANAN has considerable dash and discretion, and is considered, next to LEE, JOE JOHNSTON and KIRBY SMITH, the best officer in the rebel army. If I am rightly informed, he has been tendered an independent command, and, in conjunction with JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, may once more attempt the invasion of his native State. Citizens of tha country ehout, deserters and prisoners generally, have reported the above as his intentions, but no such thing is anticipated or believed at headquarters.

Since the late reconnoissance to Tunnel Hill, nothing of importance has transpired in the Army of the Cumberland, except that Col. HARRISON, of the Thirty-ninth Indiana, was driven in from a position he held on the old Chickamauga battle-field, but without loss, except two men as prisoners. The Tennessee River has experienced a great rise from the effects of the late storm, having ascended to the height of twenty feet in twenty-four hours. Tha rise carried away the immense pontoon bridge at that point, and somewhat injured the bridge which is under process of construction. Persons unacquainted with the changes in these rivers have no idea of the strength of the current, and the enormous piles of drift wood which dash down upon the occasion of such rises, sometimes shaking the foundations of the largest abutments, and shivering the masonry to atoms.

The following was issued yesterday, in relation to a person named MORRISON, who has in divers ways deviated from the course pursued by gentlemen of the press generally:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 5, 1864.

It having been provan that HENRY C. MORRISON, who has been confined in the military prisons at Memphis and Nashville for the past three months, has bean guilty of procuring passes and other privileges within tha army lines, by presenting a forged recommandation from Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Simon Cameron, Horaca Graelay, C. A. Dane, Thurlow Waad and others, certifying that ba was an authorized correspondant of the Associated Press, and generally conducting himself as an unmitigated rascal, it is hereby ordered that he be released from confinement and sent north of the military lines, not to return during the existence of the present rebellion, except as a soldier or by permission from these headquarters, under the panalty of imprisonment during tha war. By order of

Major-Gan. U. S. GRANT.

W. R. ROWLEY, Major and Provost-Marshal-Gen.

A SERENADE TO GEN. GRANT.—Last night, about 12 o'clock, Lieut.-Gan. GRANT was serenaded at Willard's Hotel, by tha band of tha Seventeenth Infantry. Attar a number of popular airs had been performed, there were loud calls for the General. Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE appeated at one of the windows overlooking Fourteenth-street, and addressed tha crowu as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON: I am desired by Lieut.-Gen. GRANT to tender you his profound and grateful acknowledgments for tha distinguished compliment you have paid him to-night. [Applause.] He desires me to say to you that he is not in the habit of making speeches. [Voices in tha crowd, "We know it."] But I can say to you that while he cannot speak, he can, as you know, fight the rebels. [Great cheering.] He is a man of deeds and not of words. [Continued cheering.]

I desire now to present to you Lieut-Gen. GRANT. [Voice—"Three cheers for Gen. GRANT."]

After tha proposed three cheers were given by the crowd, Gen. GRANT stepped to tha windnw and said: "Gentlemen, you will have to excuse me from speaking."

On the appearance of the General the greatest anthusiasm was manifested, and after he had retired, some ten minutes elapsed befor tha crowd disparsed. *Washington Chronicle, March 9.*

GEN. SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

What it Attempted and how far it was Successful.

The Nashville *Union* sketches as follows what it understands were the objects of Gen. SHERMAN's expedition:

"The farmers of the northern and central portions of Mississippi, relying on a Federal advance, and feeling secure on secount of their isolation, from rebel impressment, had planted largely both of corn and potatoes; but notwithstanding the heped-for immunity, no sooner had the crops matured than a heavy cavalry force under LEE and FORREST was sent thither to gather them, and send them to railroad stations for transportation to Georgia. The subsistence thus obtained was a matter of the first importance to the rebels; and well did tha Richmond *Whig* declare that to cut these off would be to damage them more than to win a victory.

In the next place, tha railroad from Selma to tha Big Black, was in running order; and we have reason to believe that it was meditated at Richmond, to seize and hold some point on the Mississippi; at least to hold it long enough to interrupt communication for some time, and, perhaps, to draw reinforcements from Arkansas, or Texas. In the attempt, they must have failed; but a large force would have been necessary, in order to thwart their design. Indeed, a few thousand rebel troops, judiciously distributed, might keep a large army employed, in defending the banks of the river.

The expedition of SHERMAN has not only cut off the rebel supplies, to which we have referred, but it has also rendered an attack on any point on the Mississippi untenable. *The destruction of the railroad to the Tombigbee, is better than a defending force of 20,000 men.*

That road has been effectually destroyed. Bridges, ties and culverts were burned, and rails bent so as to render them worthless; and we are all aware that there are not facilities in Dixie to replace them; indeed, we doubt if, under any circumstances, the road could be put in running order in four months.

But this was not all. The extension of this road was destroyed as far as the Tombigbee, and perhaps farther, though we have no positive information upon that point; and the Mobile and Ohio road was rendered equally worthless, as far south as Quitman, and to a place twanty miles north of Meridian.

This will effectually ent off tha corn-fields of North Mississippi, and will end all apprehensions of a rebel raid on the Mississipoi River.

It is almost certain that SHERMAN would have penetrated as far as Mentgomery, had not the expeditions of SMITH and GRIERSON failed, and rendered communtcation with the Tennessee River impossible. Much has been lost by that failure; but, with this drawback, SHERMAN'S expedition has been productive of as many advantages as eny other since the war began.

"We will also refer to one thing more it effected. It is now out of place to refer to the weakness of our army, during the Winter, on account of the absence of two-thirds of the men on veteran furlough; the return of the greatar portion of these troops, with the arrival of large bodias of recruits, has rendered it useless to hold tha secret longer. The diversion created by SHERMAN prevented JOHNSTON from attempting to take any advantage of our weakness; and if nothing but this had been accomplished, the expedition would not only have bean fully justified, but absolutely demanded."

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

PORT ROYAL, Thursday, March 3.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Hitherto I have noticed the operations of the United States Sanitary Commission; but a particular mention of their services on this field is eminantly due. On the anticipation of an immediate action, the chief medical officer, who, by previous exnerience, knows upon what source to rely, telegraphed to the post surgeon at Jacksonville, who informed the commission of the emergency, and also the fact of his utter inability to furnish any supplies of any nature. The commission immediately forwarded its stores, with a corps of efficient workers, under the direction of one to whom such scenes ware not unfamiliar. The first ten miles of this rolling road was a foot-race, and quickly performed. The services of the commission on this field are representad by all as inestimable. Indeed, no other supplies were on the field. This fact is universally acknowledged. Thus your readers, whose hands are tolling to furnish means to alleviate sufferinz, can know that the efficiency of their agents accomplished all that human effort could to lighten suffering and strengthen tha ebbing current of life. The commission first met the wounded and saw the last placed on the cars to leave for the hospital in Jacksonville. This brief notica is but a faint expression of remarks spontaneously given, from the private to the highest in command. I ought to add that I have been requested by the commission to publicly acknowledge their indebtedness to Rev. A. M. HASKELL, Fortieth Massachusetts, and Rev. WM. H. TAYLOR, of the Christian Commission, who promptly tendered their services to the agent, and, with him, labored with unliring zeal from the incipiency of this affair to its close—assisted in removing the last car-load of wounded, and attended to their wants on the way. "The efforts of such men," say the commission, "are above all praise." If by this slight notice those contributing to the sanitary supplies can be assured of the heavenly mission of their contributions, I shall be fully recompensed for the trouble I have taken to verify the preceding ststements.

CIVILIANS

In the Department of the South are becoming an absolnta nuisance. They crowd the hotels, the private dwellings, the army transports, the streets, tha camps, and every other conceivable place. At the rate they have been recently arriving, there will soon be a sufficient number to form a brigade, and I bear from high authority it is Gen. GILLMORE's intention, in a few days, to take measures that will bring these civilians into the military service. As fast as they arrive their names are enrolled, and I am told it only requires about three hundred more men to make up the standard of tha brigada. Gen. GILLMORE is determined these loafers shall not have a resting place in his department. If their object in coming here is to shirk the draft, they will find they have leaped from the frying-pan into the fire; if to speculate in confiscated property, that they have been duped by rascals already in the ring; if for curiosity and sightseeing, that they have misteken their avocation and learned a lesson to remain at home when they are not wanted abroad. It has been suggested that the entire pack of thieves, gamblers, and outlaws who come down here, on various pretences, in the garb of civilians, be immediately put to work on the fortifications in Florida. But Gen. GILLMORE is firm in his resolve to class them together as a brigade, place muskets in their hands and knapsacks on their backs, and put them in the extreme front on the occasion of tha next battle. By so doing, the General will receive the hearty thanks of every officer and enlisted man in the service.

A FEARFUL GALE ON THE COAST.

On Thursday night, the 18th ultimo, we ware visited by one of the most fearful gales that has occurred on the coast for a long period. The steam-transport *Boston*, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, having on board as passengers Gen. TURNER, Lieut.-Col. MORGAN and Lieut.-Col. JACKSON, all of Gen. GILLMORE's staff, left Hilton Head at 5 P. M., and proceeded toward St. John's Bar. When three hours out, the vessel was struck by a northeaster, which handled her violantly all that night and a portion of the following day. The *Boston* made the bar at 8 o'clock in the morning, but the wind blew with such fury and the sea rolled so heavily, that an attempt to enter the channel ceused her bow to turn to the eastward with remarkable quickness. The vessel was then with perilous difficulty headed to the wind, and the slow, tedious, dangerous passage of returning commenced, and at last finally ended by her going into Fernandina, which point sha made in eight hours' time, the distance being twenty-five miles. Off St. John's Bar, and well in on the coast, the propeller *Burnside*, Capt. WILCOX, was seen going to pieces, but Capt. FAIRCLOTH could not render the least assistance. In making the passage to Fernandina, Capt. FAIRCLOTH informed me, who also happened to be on board, that in case tha barometer indicated another higher degree, he should be obliged to throw overboard the cargo of subsistence stores, press all sail, crowd on the utmost of steam, run the steamer as high on the breakers as possible, and theo inform every one on board to look out for himself. I must confess the situation was not plessant. On arriving at Fernandina, it was discovered that the *Boston* was sprung in several portions of her upper works, and that she had three or four of her sponsons broken. Her fore-hatchway was also washed away. The vessel has a very fair hull, but her upper works have not been in good condition for a long time. Not long since she was taken to Naw-York for repairs, and if tben she had been allowed to undergo the repairs she actually required, she would have met the recent gale without exciting any fears as to her safety. She left Naw-York with the express understanding that she was to be used in tha river service.

I will mention here that had the *Boston* been in a condition to cross tha St. John's Bar on the morning of the 19th, tha recent disastrous events in Florida would probably never have happened.

Admiral DAHLGREN has been at Jacksonville for some days.

Annexed is an additional list of casualties that occurred at the battle of Olustee. This, with the list I previously forwarded, completes the returns.

A NEW PAPER.

A naw paper, antitled the *Palmetto Herald*, and onblished at Hilton Head, by S. W. MASON & Co., appears in its first issue this week. Its prospectus sets forth an intention on the part of its sole editors to keep the public thoroughly informed in matters military and naval that may occur in the department. This makes two papers now published at Hilton Head. The *New South*, owned and edited by Mr. JOS. H. SEARS, has been long in popular favor and enjoys an extensive patronage. WHIT.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Presidential Controversy—Military Matters—Kite-Flying by Rebel Prisoners.

CHICAGO, Sunday, March 6, 1863.

The Presidential controversy appears to be growing into an excitement. Before the apoeesance of the Pomeroy circular, it was not supposed here that there would be nny opposition to Mr. LINCOLN's renomination. But since ground has been publicly broken on tha subject, there seems to have been developed quite a wide-spreed dissatisfaction with tha Administration upon various points. We have but little of it in the West; although there are thousands who would like to see more vigor infused into our military operations, and who view the retention of Gen. HALLECK in his present position as a great public calamity. And then there are what your neighbor of the *Tribune* denominalas German Liberalists. I do not fully comprehend the meaning of this term as used in its political sense; but gathered from some of the speeebes at the Louisvilla Convantion that it embraced the extreme radicals—Red Republicens perhaps. We have no specimen in Chicago in the person of the Hon. CASPER BUTZ, who has been made much of by the Republicans. He is a fluent, eloqueot speaker, and has some influence; but bas shown himself an inveterate demagogue in political mattars. He is now engegeo in publishing a pape in opposition to Mr. LINCOLN and in odvocating the organization of a Radical party and the nomination of an independent candidate. It would appear from this that he is laboring in the interests of the Democrats, by attempting to divide and distract the Republican party. He claims that he sells with or on behalf of 400,000 German voters; but he will find, if this ling is pushed to a trial, that he has counted without his host. On the subject of Slavery all Germans, and substentially all Republicans, are both "liberal" and "radical." They wish to see it swept out of existence as soon as possible—torn up by the roots, never again to disgrace our country and endanger our Government. Then, what do these agitators want? What do they hope to accomplish more than will surely result from the policy which the Administration is now pursuing?

The animus of Mr. GREELEY is well understood. It is his intense hatred of SEWARD and WEED—whom he thinks have too much influence with Mr. LINCOLN—that prompts him to his present course. The *Tribune* has heretofore been a great favorite throughout the West. But by opposing Mr. LINCOLN it is fast losing the confidence of the people, who religiously believe in "HONEST OLD ABE," and will stand by him to the last. They do not believe in having personal difficulties made the basis of grave political action in a crisis like the present. I should suppose that the action of the members of the Ohio Legislature would convince all of the hopelessness of the effort to make Mr. CHASE a candidate. I have not the least doubt but that if Mr. LINCOLN was not in the field, that Legislature would have been unanimous for Mr. CHASE. But, under existing circumstances, he is nowhere. And so it is here. The Chicago *Tribune*—which is the leading paper of the Northwest—is radical, and a great friend of the Secretary of the Treasury. But it knows, as we all know, that among the people Mr. LINCOLN is the first choice, and so it has the wisdom to go with the current.

In regard to the Democracy, we hear of no other name in connection with the Presidency but that of Gen. MCCLELLAN. The Indiana Convention has resolved in his favor, and appointed delegates at large, who will support his nomination. He has no hold upon the people, however, but will be voted for as the party candidate.

MILITARY.

There are no new features of importance in military affairs. Regiments are still passing to and from tha front, and our streets are full of "Uncle Sam's blue coats." As they have been mostly paid off, they are having "a high old time," many of them running into all kinds of excesses. On Saturday six were held for trial before the Recorder's Court, on penitentiary charges. Camp Douglas is in a state of quaitude. The Michigan sharpshooters have been relieved as guard, and the camp placed in charge of the Invalid Corps, Col. J. C. STRONG. The rebels last week, made an ingenious attempt to [establish postal tione with tha outside world. They expressed a wish to fly kites and ware indulged. But the officers noticed that the cords frequently broke, and the paper messenger sailed away. They grew suspicious, and sent a soldier out to capture one; when lo! neatly ensconced in its tail were found several letters. letters. Doubtless an outside accomoplice was to pick these up and post them as directed. This discovery cut an end to the sport. The Yankees will have to yield some of their claims to *cuteness* to these butternut gentry.

Our State is not yet "out of tha woods," and for the first time will be subjected to the draft, which is ordered for the 10th. This city has enlisted nearly 3,000 men since the October call, but is still about 1,000 short.

The rebels of Big Creek, Edger County, in this State, have at length attracted the attention of the military authorities. Gen. HEINTZLEMAN has dispatched a detachment of the Invalid Corps into the disturbed district, and I hear this morning that twenty arrests have already been made, after a little skirmishing, in which one of the "butternuts" was killed, and two soldiers wounded.

The recent call for vegetables for the army in the southwest, which is suffering terribly from scurvy, has met with a noble response all over the northwest. Money and vegetables are pnuring in to the Sanitary Commission, and the necessary supplies are being sent rspidly forward.

There is a strike of the engineers on the Chicago Union and Galena Railroad, and no freight trains have been run for three or four days past. Only one passenger train, I believe, was delayed.

General business continues active. There is an occasional arrival of vessels from ports on Lake Michigan, and an early opening of through navigation is now anticipated. There are about 4,500,000 bushels grain in store here, waiting to go forward, and tha receipts amount to nearly 180,000 per dey. Weather fine.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Growing Feeling for Negro Enlistments and Compensated Emancipation—Kentucky Slavery's Political Power Gone—The Problem After the War.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, March 7, 1864.

Enrolling negroes in this State has begun. Four hundred dollars for each slave is considered full compensation to the loyal owner. A lot of negroes lately brought in Henderson on everege of $232 50. The feeling seems spreading that Kentucky had better fill her own quota with negroes than suffer them eny longer to cross the Ohio Rivar and Tennessee border and fill the quotas of other States. Intelligent Kentuckians assert that if, to-morrow, Congress should offer to thie people a fair compensation for their slaves, it would be accepted almost unanimously; that, at the present rate at which slaves are running off, in two years from now the institution will be removed from the State, and that as a political power it will be dead after this year.

As authorized by the Legislature, the Governor is preparing to invest certain State funds in United States bonds, and some guardians to invest wards' funds in same.

The Governor has appointed Gen. BOYLE agent to prosecute in Washington any war claim of Kentucky or her citizens.

The Louisville Board of Trade unanimously resolves to continue to swear all its members "in all things, without mental reservation, to truly support the Constitution and Government of the United States."

Many Tennesseans and Kentuckians are taking the Amnesty oath—all, we nnoe, in perfect good faith. But some sworn have already proved false; some others bear watching. PONTIAC.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

A Northeaster—Damage Done by the Storm—Property Changing Hands.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Feb. 19, 1864.

The boisterous northeaster which visited this city yesterday week, was a portion of a blast which swept with much greater violence through the settlements immediately north of the city. In tha city itself, little damage was done, a house or two unrooted was the extent of the loss, though many imaginative but weak-nerved persons of both sexes passed a shivery night in thinking of and dreading the possibilities within reach of blustering Boreas.

Northward tha rough old fellow threw away his gloves and bandied things sans ceremony. The fine new meeting-house at Bountiful stood plump in the way of the Storm King. He could not turn out of his course and go round the building, so he lifted off the roof without so much as "By your leave, gentlemen!" and rushed over the walls on his impetuous march. He held one poor woman, with a babe in her arms, fast to a fence, until the blood of both was congealed, and then piled upon them a mausoleum of the ready snow. The roof of the woman's dwelling having been carried away she had caught up her child and started toward a neighbor's for safety, but could not reach the house. Several hundred head of cattle, which had crept under the lee banks of fences in various places, were also covered over by the drifted snow, and kept warm or cold as the case might be. Tha loss is reported severe.

Excepting this fierce storm, the winter has been a still one, generally without wind, but the "big blow" on the 11th made up for deficiencies. During its continuance the snow wasted perhaps one-fourth, and at the present time it is not more than one-fourth to one-third of the coomon depth during the greater part of the winter.

With the relaxing of tha weather and the starting of the mills, flour has slightly declined in firmness, but grain, butter, cheese and eggs have shown no such tendency. Beef is scarce; the butchers' stalls frequently show a "beggarly account." Beef is 12½ to 15 cents per pound; mutton 4 or 5 cents higher. Hundreds of persons in this city ought to be objects of charity. A long Winter, little or no work, provisions scarce, extraordinarily deer, and only to be obtained for the money; wood nearly ditto, and it may well be imagined that much suffering exists. Persons who have been here years, speak of it as the hardest time they have seen. Stories are common of families living day after day upon rations of two or three carrots only.

Property has been changing hands a little in the business portions of the city. JAMES TOWNSEND, proprietor and host of the Salt Lake House, has sold out to BRIGHAM YOUNG for a considerstion of apout $30,000. Mine host JAMES "goes a fishing." FERMOAZ LITTLE succeeds him at the hotel.

Several other important transfers have been made, chiefly with a view to the immadiate building of stores and hotels, for everybody seems to have suddenly waked up to the idea that Salt Lake City "is going to be a place," and that a well situated good store or tavern therein will not be a bad thing to own. Among present and prospective builders in this line may be reckoned W. S. Godbe, Walker Brothers, Levi Stewart, W. H. Hooper, William Jennings and Brigham Young. Idaho gold has done this.

On Saturday and Wednesday "The Corsican Brothers" drew immense houses at the theatre. This attractive drama was put upon the stage in excellent style. Mr. IRWIN as the brothers *Franchi*, and Mr. MCKENZIE as *M. Chateau Renaud*, gave much satisfaction. The second duet was a spirited affair—in fact, was a representation of the most earnest and determined kind. The tableaux are voted very fine. Tragedies may now be considered orthodox theatricals in the City of the Saints.

A DISLOYAL CLERGYMAN.

The Case of Rev. Dr. Armstrong, of Norfolk, Va.—Gen. Butler Banishes him.

It has already been announced that Gen. BUTLER has sent the Rev. JAMES D. ARMSTRONG, D.D., of Norfolk, Va., to work upon the fortifications at Hatteras, as a punishment for his disloyal practices. Tha following is the official report of the examination of this disloyal clergyman:

Question—Do you call yourself a loyal men in letter and spirit to-day?

Answer.—I prefer not answering.

Q.—What is the name of that gentlemen who had taken the oath and, while coming out of the Custom-house with you, made the remark that "he would like to spit upon Northern Yankees," or words to that effect?

A.—I prefer not answering.

Q.—Have you ever in your pulpit alluded favorably to the Southern cause?

A.—I preached a sermon on the recommendation of the Southern Congress.

Q.—Did you object at that time to doing so?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you, since the commencement of the war, preached in your pulpit a sermon favorable to the Union cause, one that would please the loyal and displease the disloyal.

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Where were you born?

A.—In New-Jersey. I came to Virginia when 19 years old.

Q.—Have you determined in your mind not to pray for or allude to the President of the United States, the authorities, the armies and navies thereof, that they may be successful in all their efforts to put down this wicked rebellion?

A.—I have.

Q.—Do you think this a wicked rebellion?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you, since the commencement of the war, opened your church on any fast or Thanksgiving Day recommended by the President of the United States?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever open your church on JEFF. DAVIS' recommendation?

A.—There has been meeting for prayer.

Q.—Should the President of the United States, within a short time, recommend a day of thanksgiving or fast, with a view that Christians would unite in prayer for the overthrow of all rebels in arms against the Government of the United States, would you willingly open your church and take charge of such meetings to that end?

A.—I should not.

Q.—Do you not look upon Slavery as a divine institution?

A.—I look upon it as allowable.

Q.—Did you look upon the banging of JOHN BROWN as just and right?

A.—I did.

Q.—Would you look upon the hanging of any of prominent rabels, JEFF. DAVIS for instance, as just and right?

A.—I should not.

Q.—Are you religiously and morally opposed to capital punishment?

A.—I am not.

Q.—Do you look upon JEFF. DAVIS or any of his confederates as deserving any severe punishment for their public acts against the Government since the commencement of the war?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you sympathize with the Union cause or with the Confederate?

A.—With the Confederate cause.

Q.—Do you look upon JEFF. DAVIS, WIGFALL, J. M. MASON and their former colleagues in the United States Congress, just preceding tha year 1860, as perjured men, and deserving a traitor's reputation for all time, until they ebow fruits meet for repentance?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Did, or do you now, regret tha Federal loss at Smithfield a few weeks since?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you think the attack upon Fort Sumter by the rebels justifiable?

A. I prefer not answering.

Q. Do you think the South justifiable in ever having fired on the old flag?

A. I do.

Q. Should you know of any blockade-runners or secret mail-carriers to or from the rebels, would you give immediate information to our authorities, that they might be detected and punished as traitors deserve?

A. I would not have anything to do with it.

The Negroes in Missouri.

AN ORDER BY GEN. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 1, 1864.

I. Missouri, for the coming year, needs all the slave and other labor she has within her own border. Humanity, as well as justice, forbids sending away to other States our beloless slaves. Moreover, bad men have been engaged in stealing and carrying negroes out of the State, and selling evan those who were free. The exportation of negroes from Missouri is therefore prohibited. Nevertheless, the interests of the service damand that all able-bodied slaves fit for military duty in this department be received to fill up the quotas of the various districts required by the draft. Every one is therefore interested in having them promptly enlisted.

II. All officers acting under orders of the Provost-Marshal-General, and all Commanders of troops in this department, will see that this order is obeyed within their respective districts or commands, and will promptly arrest all who attempt to violate it, and send them to their district headquarters for trial and punishment for violation of military orders.

III. Officers enlisting slaves will be careful to take none unfit for service; but when they take a slave recruit, the master must receive the descriptive list specified in paragraph V. General Orders No. 135, of Nov. 4, 1863, from these headquarters, evidencing this claim on the Government, and tha rasult is thenceforth under tha charge of the United States, and it found unfit for service on a final examination, is entitled to a discharge and his freedom.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS,

O. D. GREENE, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

What Lee did to Counteract the Raid—Rebel Finances—Miscellaneous War News, &c.

THE GREAT RAID.

REBEL ARMY MOVEMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE RAID.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 7.

Our correspondent with Gen. LEE's army furnishes us with an account of the movement on Charlottsville, which we are forced to abbreviate in consequence of lack of space. It appears that as far back as last Wednesday, our scouts reported that the enemy were concentrating at Culpepper Court-house, and it was further reported by two deserters that MEADE would cross the river on Monday. No attention, it seems, was paid to this information, and when SPENCER did cross Robinson's River on Saturday night, it was thought to be only an attempt to intercept and recapture the prisoners taken by MOSBY on the 22d, in Loudon. He had 7,000 infantry, and occupied Madison Court-house on Sunday morning. He also brought with him about 2,500 cavalry and two pieces of artillery, under Gen. CUSTER. The cavalry and artillery, commanded by CUSTER, left on Sunday for Stanardsville, Green County, where it arrived on Monday, and pushed forward to Charlottesville. About 12 o'clock they arrived in the vicinity of Ro Mills, where STUART's horse artillery, under Major BRACKHAM was stationed. As soon as the enemy crossed the Rivanna River the artillery, supported by some infantry and dismounted men, under command of Major R. F. MASON, Q. M., of FITZ LEE's Division, opened on the advancing column. This seemed entirely unexpected, some of the Yankees exclaiming, "By ——, the Secesh have been reinforced: let's go back," which they did at a double-quick; nor did the halt to camp until they reached their infantry support at Madison Court-house. Our correspondent says:

Gen. STUART, on Monday, moved upon the enemy's rear, toward's Standardsville, and charged them as they were retreating Tuesday morning, near Woolton; but, owing to the disparity of his numbers when compared with those of the enemy, he was forced to give back, and the enemy were enabled to make good their retreat.

As your readers know, Gen. LEE had been absent from this army for nearly a week when he returned on Tuesday. I think, during his absence, not anticipating a move, the command was not formally turned over to Gen. EWELL, but that Gen. GUSTON and Col. TAYLOR acted for Gen. LEE, frequently consulting him by telegram at Richmond. It is certain, I think, that but little was done toward arresting the raiders until Gen. LEE returned to camp, about 3 o'clock on Monday, and then there was great activity everywhere. Infantry were moved rapidly up to Liberty Mills and on toward Madison Court-house, and within two miles of that place, where our army was drawn up in line of battle on Tuesday evening, and skirmishers thrown forward. A report, however, obtained circulation that the enemy were in our rear, and our column faced about and marched back. When this report was ascertained to be untrue, it was too late to return last night and engage the enemy. This morning the enemy had all safely recrossed the Robinson River back to Culpeper.

Our casualties in the cavalry skirmishing amounted, I am told, to some fifteen killed and wounded; among them Lieut. PARKER, Second Cavalry, from Amherst, Va., who was severely wounded and left in the enemy's hands.

The Charlottesville raiding party committed the usual excesses on the line of their march, such as robbing houses, stealing horses, (of which it is reported they got some three hundred,) and carrying off negroes. One of the principal sufferers I hear to be Mr. J. J. BOWCOCK of Albemarle, presiding Justice of that county, and formerly member of the Legislature from that county.

Our boys are now safely back in camp. They had a most disagreeable time, however, during Monday night, Tuesday and Tuesday night; during all of which time they were exposed to the pelting of a severe hail-storm, and for their couches had only mother earth.

It was reported this morning in official circles that the enemy crossed infantry at Germanna on Tuesday evening, and it was said firing was heard in that direction this evening, but as I do not hear any official confirmation of it to-night, I think there must be some mistake.

Though Col. DAHLGREN had laid down in his programme "Frederick Hall Station, 6 A. M., destroy artillery, 8 A. M.," that portion of it was not carried out. He crossed at Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan, Sunday night, and on Monday morning, as he had projected, reached Frederick Hall. The artillery there was in position to receive him. Among the prisoners whom he captured a short distance from camp, were private REDD, of the Third Company Richmond Howitzers, and Sergeant WALLACE MCRAE, of the Second Company. From them he could obtain no information beyond the statement that DANIEL's Brigade was supporting the guns. He hesitated some time, then determined to attack, and formed in line of battle, but changed his mind, and commenced moving off. Again a consultation was had, and it was decided to attack a single gun on a hill near. Another line was formed, but the attack was again given up. He seemed very vacillating and timid. He started off with the few prisoners he had captured, but released the privates after going a short distance. The officers of the Court-martial, which was captured in the neighborhood, including Lieut.-Col. JONES, Capts. PAGE and DEMENT, and Lieut. GARNES and others, all made their escape. A Lieutenant in Capt. DANCE's battery, found near Frederick Hall, was carried off a prisoner.

THE CITY TROOPS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 8.

The local troops have all returned to the city. It should have been stated in our notice of the fight at Green's farm, that at the fight at "Glen Birney," (Hix's farm,) WALLER's battalion of local troops were engaged with HENLEY's battalion, and behaved very handsomely. The cavalry, under Maj. WM. S. WOOD, returned to the city Saturday night under the following complimentary order from Maj.-Gen. HAMPTON:

MARCH 5, 1864.

Major Wood:

MAJOR: Move your command as soon as you are ready back to Richmond, and report to Gen. ELZEY. The Chesterfield and Forty-second Battalion will also return. I beg you to express to these troops my thanks for the promptness with which they moved to the front, and for the cheerfulness they have manifested in the discharge of their duties.

Yours, very respectfully,

WADE HAMPTON, Maj.-Gen.

BEAUREGARD'S OPINIONS.

The following letter of BEAUREGARD has just been made public in the Southern papers:

BLAKEN, Ala., Aug. 3, 1862.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I regret much to hear of —— being wounded. I hope he will soon be able to see the Abolitionists. In this contest we must triumph or perish, and the sooner we make up our minds to it the better. We now understand the hypocritical cry of "Union and the Constitution," which means, and always did mean, "spoliation and murder."

We will yet have to come to proclaiming this war "a war to the knife," when no quarter will be asked or granted. I believe it is the only thing which can prevent recruiting at the North. As to ourselves, I think very few will not admit that death is preferable to dishonor and ruin.

Our great misfortune is that we have always relied on foreign intervention "and peace in sixty days." No nation will ever intervane until it is seen that we can maintain alone our independence; that is, until we can no longer require assistance. England is afraid to admit that she cannot do without our cotton, for then she would virtually be in our power. France is unwilling to interfere for fear of the treachary of the latter. She always remembers her as "*la perfide Albion.*"

But if France concludes to take Mexico she will require the alliance of the Southern Confederacy to protect her from Northern aggression. Nations as well as individuals always consult their own interests in any alliance they may form. Hence our best reliance must be in our "stout hearts and strong arms."

I have been very unwell for several months, but could not rest until now. I hope shortly to return to duty with renewed health and vigor. I know not yet to what point I shall be ordered. I hope to do something shortly by taking the offensive with a well organized army. However, "*l'homme propose et Dieu dispose*;" hence, I shall go with alacrity wherever I am orderad. With kind regards, &c., I remain yours, sincerely. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Gen. WM. E. MARTIN, Pocotaligo, S. C.

RETIRING OFFICERS.

The following bill shows the manner in which JEFF. DAVIS may dispose of onorious officers:

An Act to provide for Retiring Officers of the Army.—The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact: That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, upon the recommendation of any General commanding a department or any army, to discharge from service any officer of the Confederate States Army, or of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, who has no command, and cannot be assigned to any appropriate duty, or who is incompetent or inefficient, or who may be absent from his command or duty without leave: Provided, that any officer who may be discharged for incompetency, inefficiency, or absent from his command or duty without leave, shall be entitled to a trial before an examining board, under existing laws, if he demands it of the Commanding-General within thirty days: Provided further, that it

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Metropolitan Police Bill—Hudson River Improvement—The National Academy of Design—The Two-Year Volunteers.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 9, 1864.

A hearing was had in relation to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners' Bill before the House Committee on Affairs of Cities last evening. Postmaster WAKEMAN made an able effort in behalf of the bill in the form in which it passed the Senate. This morning the committee reported the bill to the House precisely as it came from the Senate. The Assembly immediately resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill. It was read through, and an amendment being offered, Mr. ALVORD moved to report it to the House and recommend its passage. When it came into the House Mr. SMITH, of New-York, moved to disagree with the report. Opponents of the bill in support of this motion, urged that the usual opportunity for discussion had not been given in considering this bill. The Speaker decided that a simple motion to disagree with a report of the Committee of the Whole, without any specification as to the definite form of the disagreement, was not in order. Mr. CURTIS, of New-York, charged that there had been unfairness in pushing forward the bill. Several members replied to the charge, declaring that if those who had made charges desired to make political capital out of the occasion, of course they could have the opportunity to try it. Nothing had been done but in strict accordance with parliamentary usage, and the effort in make it appear that somebody had been abused or that gag-law had been enforced would signally fail. As the debate had no definite point, Mr. HEALY at length moved the previous question, which applied to the question of agreeing or disagreeing with the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole. At the request of Mr. CURTIS, the motion was withdrawn, with the understanding that he would renew it. Mr. CURTIS then proceeded to define his position with regard to the bill, taking ground against it, and denouncing those Democrats who had agreed with the Opposition to secure the passage of the bill. Mr. BRYANT, of New-York, also briefly stated his position favoring the bill. The motion for the previous question was again made, and the previous question was ordered. The Metropolitan Police Commissioners Bill was ordered to a third reading in the precise form in which it passed the Senate. The names in the bill, it will be remembered, are ACTON, BERGEN, MCMANAMY and BOSWORTH. Mr. CURTIS, in defending his position on the above bill, gradually gained the attention of the entire House, and spoke with ability.

The Senate discussed at length the Hudson River Improvement Bill last evening. The amount appropriated in the bill was reduced from two hundred thousand dollars to one hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars. As thus amended the bill passed the Senate this morning. The New-York City Pawnbrokers' Relief Association incorporation bill, in which some members discerned some indefinite iniquity, which, however, they failed to make apparent to others, passed the House with little opposition this morning.

The Assembly last evening sent back in the committee reporting it, the bill providing to give certain powers to the Incorporation of the National Academy of Design, with instructions to strike out a section providing to exempt certain property of said corporation from taxation. Mr. BENEDICT explained to the House that the institution had no income whatever from its property beyond that derived from the sale of admission tickets. For the glory of the country and the good name of the State, he hoped this effort to foster art would be encouraged by the State.

The House, however, did not see fit to grant the exemption. Possibly there is some excuse to be found for this obtuseness on the part of the House to the claims which such a noble object has upon them, in the fact that they approved a bill not long since providing that no property whatever shall be exempt from taxation. That this strict doctrine of taxation will be carried out, does not seem probable. That members may hold to it for awhile is likely enough, but that all property will be taxed in this State, is too much to look for at present.

Senator SHAFER offered a preamble and the following resolution to-day:

Resolved, (If the Assembly concur) that the Senators and Representatives in Congress assembled from this State, are hereby requested to make necessary exertion to secure legislative recognition by Congress of the rights of all volunteers in the two-years regiments from this State who, after a service of one year, were mustered out and honorably discharged with their respective regiments, or subsequently thereto, from the service of the United States, to receive the bounty of $1 0 provided and promised by general order of the War Department of May 4, 1861, and subsequently by act of Congress of July 22, 1861.

The Militia Bill—Passage of the Metropolitan Police Bill, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, Friday, March 11.

The Assembly spent last evening in discussing the Militia question. The Military Committee had reported an amendment of the National Guard Law, restoring the elective system of choosing officers, as it was under the old Militia Law. This, of course, changes the present method of organizing regiments, if the amendment shall be adopted. The amendment provides, in reference to the existing organizations, that the sixteen regiments already organized under the National Guard Law may reorganize or continue their organization, if they take action within thirty days after the passage of the act. Otherwise their organization ceases. To this last provision several members objected. All, however, favored the elective system of choosing officers. A protracted discussion, the House referred the proposed amendment to a select committee of nine, to examine and report upon. Gen. CROOKE, of Kings, is Chairman of this committee.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners Bill came up in the Assembly this morning for third reading. Mr. CURTIS, of New-York, moved to refer back the bill to Committee on Cities, with instructions to strike out the names of Messrs. ACTON and BERGEN, and insert the names of Messrs. W. H. LEWIS and SAMUEL JONES in their places. Mr. BRYANT, of New-York, moved to amend by inserting the name of Elijah F. Purdy in place of one of those named.

Mr. CURTIS explained that he had no choice between Messrs. JONES and PURDY. Both of them were loyal men, and either of them it reported by the committee, would receive his hearty support. The Speaker ruled Mr. BRYANT'S proposition not in order.

On Mr. CURTIS' motion to recommit, all the members present and voting voted "No," except Messrs. Curtis, Lyon, O'Connor, Olvany, J. L. Smith, Walsh, Sherwood, Woodward, Elcock and Stannard. The bill was then read the third time and passed by a vote of 99 to 8, Messrs. OLVANY and STANNARD, who had voted for recommitting the bill, voting for its passing, and the others named above against it.

The Senate have been considering local bills this morning; but as usual in discussing such bills, general principles of a public nature are found involved in them. The question of allowing the majority of the inhabitants of the town of Cherry Valley to impose a tax upon the town to aid in building a railroad, was made the occasion of discussing at length the rights of the minority in such cases. Senator COOK advocated the rights of the minority; but the majority of the Senate was again supreme, and ordered the bill to a third reading.

Many petitions of people of New-York City have been presented, asking that City railroad companies shall be required to furnish seats for passengers in street cars.

SYNOPSIS OF BILLS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

MUSICAL MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Senator COZANS' bill, incorporating the above Society, names as Corporators, Henry Rainer Kessenmeyer, David L. Downing, John George Snyder, Frances X. Dilger, Henry Goerdeineyer, Jacob Lechner, George Snyder, Claudio Solomon Bradish, David Graham, Ernst Grill, [illegible] Gruner, Henry Wangenmacher, David Schadd, Harvey Bradley Dodworth, Carl Wagenaun, [illegible] George Wallace. That Gustave Emil Mezzo, Hermann Bolder, John P. Cook, Edward Modrejewski and [illegible] Schircher. The object of the Union is declared to be to relieve from the [illegible] its members and relief of such members as shall [illegible] That the Union is corporate to hold property, the annual income of which shall not, [illegible] exceed $2,000.

SEC. 3. Provides that they may hold real estate in the City of New-York to the value of not exceeding $200,000, for the sole purpose of erecting a building containing a hall suitable for concerts, public entertainments, &c., &c.

SEC. 5. Empowers them to issue bonds for the amount required to build, finish and repair their buildings, and to mortgage the same to procure the payment of those bonds.

COLUMBIAN PLEASURE CLUB.

Senator COZANS introduced a bill to incorporate the above club, naming as corporators Chas. Perley, Jr., Chris. Reynolds, Wm. A. O. Neil, Wm. H. Roach, Thos. J. Carlton, Wm. P. Cornick, Peter Eckstein, Jas. L. Perley, John Decker, Martin Bayer, Isaac Merritt, James Yetman, and Peter Tracy.

The club may hold real estate in the City of New-York of value not to exceed $50,000.

IN RELATION TO OATHS OR AFFIRMATIONS OF SOLDIERS.

Senator MUNROE introduced a bill providing for the amendment of the law passed April 23, 1862, in relation to taking oaths from persons in the military service of the United States, by giving the Colonel commanding, or any officer of higher rank who is a counsellor at law in the Supreme Court, power to administer and certify any oath, affirmation, &c., &c., which any person in the service may wish to make.

TAXING STALLIONS, ETC.

Senator COLE introduced a bill providing that an annual tax of $10 be levied on all stallion horses kept and used for stock purposes.

The County Treasurer of each county who is to receive the tax from the town collectors, is ordered to pay the same over to the Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society, one-half of the account to be used for the benefit of the said society, and the other half to be divided among the county societies of the State.

CODE AMENDMENT.

Senator HUMPHREY introduced a bill to amend section 288 by adding: "Except in the cases hereinafter in this section mentioned. An execution may also be issued against the person, as in this section provided, in an action to recover the possession of personal property for all sums for which judgment shall be recovered, the payment of which sums shall not be secured by any undertaking in the action.

BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS.

Mr. ALLAIRE introduced a bill to amend section 31 of article 3, title 2, chapter 13, of the first part of the Revised Statutes, as follows:

The Board of Supervisors of each county in this State, at their annual meeting, shall examine the assessment rolls of the several towns for the purpose of ascertaining whether the valuations bear a just relation to the valuations of all the towns and wards in the county, and they may increase or decrease the valuations of real estate by adding or deducting such sum upon the hundred as may in their opinion be necessary to produce a just relation between all the valuations of the real estate in the county; but they shall not reduce the valuation of towns and wards below the aggregate valuation thereof, as made by the State Assessors.

EXTENDING BULKHEAD AT HOBOKEN-STREET.

In Assembly, Mr. J. E. SMITH introduced a bill providing that the owners of pier on south side of Hoboken-street, in the City of New-York, shall have the right to extend said pier to the exterior line established by the Harbor Commissioners, at a width of not over 15 feet south of said line of street, and to pile and bridge the bulkhead on a line with the Desbrosses-street Ferry-laundry, 75 feet.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. GILLEY introduced a bill to amend the charter of the above bank by adding as follows:—The Trustees of said corporation shall not, directly or indirectly, as such, receive any payment for their services; and by striking out of section 6 the words "independently of any buildings or perishable improvements," where said words occur in the 13th and 14th line of said section.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. ETCHOFF introduced a bill providing that the number of Trustees of the said bank shall be reduced to fifteen, seven of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

MARINE COURT.

Mr. BRYANT introduced a bill providing that act passed May 4, 1863, amending the Revised Statutes, is extended to the Marine Court, and the Justices the said shall have the same powers as are conferred upon the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Superior Court of the City of New-York, &c., &c., but the fee to be paid to the Clerk shall be $2, which shall be paid by the plaintiff. The provisions of the 5th chapter, title 8, of the Code of Procedure, shall extend to the said Marine Court. $25 additional may be allowed to the prevailing party in all cases tried in this court.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Mr. MATTHEWS introduced a bill amending section 31 of chapter 3, part 2 of the Revised Statutes, as follows: The acknowledgment or proof of any deed, conveyance, or other instrument in writing executed by any married woman residing within the State shall be taken in the same way and manner and with the like force and effect as if such married woman were sole owner.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROADS IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. RYAN introduced a bill providing that when any person or persons desiring to construct, maintain and operate a railroad for public use, may give notice in writing to the then Acting Comptroller of the City of New-York of his or their intention to use and occupy certain streets of the City; and they shall, at the time of giving such notice, file and deposit with the Comptroller a bond to the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York, duly executed and acknowledged in the penal sum of $100,000, conditioned that if a grant or permission to construct and operate such railroad shall be granted, they shall well and faithfully comply with the terms of this act, and shall comply with all the rules made from time to time by the Common Council of New-York touching the management of the road.

APPROPRIATING CERTAIN PIERS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. BRANDRETH introduced a bill providing for the appropriation of the short pier at the foot of Haight-street, between Nos. 38 and 39, on the Hudson River, in the City of New-York, together with the bulkhead on each side, and the waters adjacent thereto, to the use of market sailing vessels, engaged in the business of transporting agricultural products, garden truck, &c., &c., arriving from Coe's Spring and all places south therefrom.

DEVISES AND REQUESTS.

Senator STRONG introduced a bill which provides that no person having a husband, wife, child or parent, shall, by his or her last will, devise or bequeath to any benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious, missionary, or other society or corporation, in trust or otherwise, more than one-half of his or her estate, and no such devise or bequest shall be valid which shall not have been made and executed at least six months before the death of the testator.

The foregoing provisions shall apply to all such societies and corporations, whether now organized or hereafter to be organized, under general or special statutes.

Any such society now organized may take, by devise or bequest, to the extent herein provided, notwithstanding anything contained in the law or charter under which it is created or organized.

IN RELATION TO HARLEM RAILROAD.

In Senate, March 9.—Senator FIELDS presented a petition from property-owners in Harlem, Yorkville, and other localities in the City of New-York, asking the Legislature to pass a law requiring the Harlem Railroad Company to stop, land and receive passengers—all passenger trains except their Albany express—at Harlem, Yorkville, and at all other places on the island or city that may be designed and used by them as stopping places; and that they be not allowed to charge any greater fare from any point or place to any other point within the City of New-York than is now charged by any other road running exclusively in the city.

REGISTRATION OF DEATHS.

Senator ALLAIRE introduced a bill providing that the assessors of every town shall, at the time of taking their annual assessments, ascertain by diligent inquiry of every family in his ward whether any death has occurred, the nature of the disease, the age of the person, sex, color, &c., &c., and to record the same in a book provided for that purpose.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Senator STRONG introduced a bill providing that an act entitled an act to amend an act passed April 12, 1848, to provide for the incorporation and regulation of Telegraph Companies, passed April 19, 1855, is hereby repealed.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

Senator COOK introduced a bill providing that any bank association, corporation, or individual incorporated by or under the laws of this State at the time of the passage of the act of [illegible], Feb. 25, 1863, may at any time, within two years after the passage of this act, become an association under the provisions of said act of Congress, provided their two-thirds of the capital stock consent thereto, and that the Cashier shall publish notice thereof in some newspaper published in city or county in which such banking association is located for at least thirty days, and send a similar notice to the Banking Department of the State.

SEC. 2. Provides that nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to exempt the shares from taxation under the law of this State.

SEC. 3. Provides that nothing ordered herein shall be understood as releasing such associations from their obligations to pay and discharge all the liabilities incurred before becoming such association, and they shall be continued as bodies corporate for the term of three years, to enable it to close its concerns.

IN RELATION TO STREET CARS.

Mr. ALLEN presented a petition from citizens and property-owners in New-York, requesting the Legislature to pass a law directing that no conductor or driver on any street-car or public vehicle in the City of New-York shall ask or demand any fee for carrying a passenger, unless such passenger is furnished with a good and comfortable seat.

U. S. MARINE WAREHOUSING COMPANY.

Senator COZANS introduced a bill amending the charter of the above Company, by giving them power to guarantee the payment, at the time of sale, and collection of promissory notes, bills of exchange, contracts, bonds, accounts, claims, rents, &c., &c., and certificates of property or value at such rates of interest as not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, to receive upon storage, deposit, or otherwise, bullion, specie, plate, stocks, bonds, promissory notes, certificates of indebtedness, &c., &c., and to take the management of real and personal estate, and to advance moneys, securities, &c., on any property, either real or personal, at rates not to exceed seven per cent. per annum.

SEC. 2. Provides that the Company may, after two months have elapsed from the time of the maturity of any obligation under and contract, and to reimburse themselves out of the avails of such sale the moneys due them, with the interest, costs, &c., &c.

LAND-TAX SALES.

Mr. BECK introduced a bill which provides that whenever a land-tax sale ordered by the Comptroller, the land offered for sale in the respective counties shall be advertised for the space of ten weeks, in two papers published in each of said counties having the largest circulation.

RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

Senator WILLIAMS introduced a bill providing that each family of a volunteer who shall be now engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, shall be entitled to receive the sum of [illegible] per month from the time of the passage of this act to the time of the [illegible] of such volunteers or to the [illegible] from service, and the said sum shall be paid by the County Treasurer upon the order of the Supervisor of the town or ward in which such family resides, and the said sum shall be payable monthly.

[illegible] provides that it shall be the duty of the Supervisor of [illegible] ward or town to give his order to the Treasurer according as his district upon the County Treasurer for the payment of five dollars per month, which order shall be payable on the 1st of February, after the date of each order of this year, and after this year shall be payable on demand.

SEC. 3. Empowers the Board of Supervisors to lay a tax sufficient to comply with the provisions of this act.

IN RELATION TO RAILROADS.

In Assembly.—Mr. MATTOON introduced a bill to levy and collect tolls on through freight passing over the New-York Central Railroad and the Erie Railroad, and the roads connected therewith.

SEC. 2. Provides that the Canal Board are hereby authorized and required to annually fix the same rates of toll upon all property transported between upon the New-York Central Railroad, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, the Chicago and Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, the Chicago and Milwaukee and the Chicago and Aurora Railroad, the Chicago and Illinois Western Railroad, the Chicago and Great Western Railroad, the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, the Illinois Central Railroad, the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction Railroad, the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad, the Cincinnati and Fort Wayne Railroad, the Cincinnati and Muncie Railroad, the Cincinnati and Richmond Railroad, the Cincinnati and Hamilton Railroad, the Cincinnati and Dayton Railroad, the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad, the Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad, the Cincinnati and Parkersburg Railroad, the Cincinnati and Portsmouth Railroad, the Cincinnati and Ironton Railroad, the Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, the Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, the Louisville and Portland Railroad, the Louisville and Elizabethtown Railroad, the Louisville and Bardstown Railroad, the Louisville and Shelbyville Railroad, the Louisville and Shepherdsville Railroad, the Louisville and Taylorsville Railroad, the Louisville and Brownsboro Railroad, the Louisville and Westport Railroad, the Louisville and Madison Railroad, the Louisville and Jeffersonville Railroad, the Louisville and New-Albany

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1864.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Richmond *Whig*, of March 9, says that it will take about a week more to rebuild the railroad to LEE's army. LEE has sent out his cavalry in all directions to seize everything in the shape of forage and subsistence for his troops. The circuitous route that everything has to come over by railroad renders it impossible for LEE to secure enough over one line to keep his army from suffering, and the farmers in the vicinity are appealed to to come forward with provisions for the troops. In an article on our repulse in Florida, the *Whig* admits that the rebel force was twice as large as ours.

On the 9th instant a sergeant and eight men belonging to a squadron of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, that had been out scouting some miles beyond our lines, near Warrenton, were cut off from the rear of the column, near Buckland, by a party of rebels, and hurled off in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap. The guerrillas had been lying in ambush by the road-side, and succeeded in springing upon their prisoners while they were a short distance behind the rest of the squadron, and getting them away before their friends had any notice of what was going on.

A letter from Stephenson, Ala., dated March 2, states that supplies accumulate slowly at Chattanooga; the bridge at Loudon will not be completed for several weeks yet; the steamboats at Bridgeport are uncompleted; the railroad from Nashville will not be in running order in less than a month; horses and mules, for batteries and transportation, have not been received in adequate numbers; and many other considerations combine to make immediate activity improbable.

An expedition was last week sent by Gen. BUTLER, consisting of two regiments of cavalry, to King and Queen County, the locality of the murderous attack on Col. DAHLGREN'S command, which defeated and routed with severe loss the Fifth and Ninth Virginia Cavalry, driving them from their camps, killing a number, and capturing twenty prisoners. In addition a large amount of grain, supplies and mills were destroyed.

The exchange of prisoners seems to be progressing. The flag-of-truce steamer left Fortress Monroe on Friday evening, with 645 rebel officers and prisoners to be exchanged. Among them was the rebel General, FITZ-HUGH LEE, son of the General, said to be exchanged for Brig.-Gen. NEAL DOW.

Ohio has filled her quota, and is, therefore, out of the draft, in company with Vermont, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa.

The U. S. steamer *Peterhoff* was sunk off Wilmington on the 6th inst., by a collision with the steamer *Monticello*.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

The House met for the purpose of hearing speeches from members, the day being set apart for that purpose. Several members delivered themselves, but nothing particularly new was said.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced, authorizing the North and East River Railroad route, which is to run through Central Park, to change its route. The bill to authorize the Erie Railroad Company to increase their capital stock eight millions was ordered to a third reading. A bill was introduced requiring all City railroads in New-York to make monthly reports and pay ten per cent. of their gross receipts into the City treasury, and keep in repair the streets through which their tracks run. The enacting clause in the bill relative to legal advertising in the City of New-York, increasing the rates to eighty cents per folio, was stricken out.

In the Assembly a bill was reported amending the charter of the Lebanon Springs Railroad. Notice was given of a bill to regulate the election of Aldermen in New-York and Albany, the object being to secure to each political party an equal representation in the Board. A bill was introduced to secure to mechanics in New-York and Brooklyn, working on buildings, their wages. Also for the better protection of freemen in the State of New-York in the exercise of the elective franchise.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Washington *Chronicle* of Saturday, announces that on Friday it became necessary to amputate a leg of Senator HICKS as a last experiment for saving his life. His disease was erysipelas, from which mortification was about to ensue.

Gen. ROSECRANS has issued an order requiring all religious assemblages in his department to take the oath of allegiance, or be dispersed by the military.

Business in Breadstuffs was quite limited on Saturday; prices were generally lower and quite unsettled. Hog products were quiet and depressed. Beef was unusually active and dearer. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Groceries, Tallow and Naval Stores. Whisky was brisker and firmer. Hay was scarce and wanted. Wool was in fair demand at generally uniform prices. Freights were rather more active, but rates were easier. There were 118 vessels of all classes in port.

BLOWING UP THE PRISONERS.—If the report is true that the rebels had mined the Libby Prison, and placed therein one hundred barrels of powder, to blow up the building and the prisoners in it, upon the entrance of KILPATRICK'S troopers, then, but for the loss of brave lives, we could almost wish they had succeeded. For that amount of powder exploding at once, would not only have blown up the Libby, but would have blown the whole City of Richmond from its foundations, and a large part of the Confederacy beside, and JEFF. DAVIS, as well as his Cabinet, and all the other traitorous miscreants, would have been "hoist by his own petard." Last Summer, it will be remembered, we had an explosion of only a few hundred pounds of powder in Seventy-third-street, in this City, which careened vessels over in East River, shook windows of houses seven miles off, and blew all the babies out of their cradles for blocks around. JEFF. DAVIS may take this hint, and if he can't escape by running the blockade, he can at least blow himself, companions and possessions all into eternity with a couple hundred kegs of powder.

The Bearings upon this Country of a European War.

The relations of the Western Powers to the Schleswig-Holstein imbroglio are very unsatisfactory and critical, and the refusal of Denmark to take part in the conference proposed by England tends still more to complicate matters. The tone of the English Press continues to be strongly in favor of Denmark, and the probabilities of English interference are strong; if it take place, it may be safely predicted that the occupation of the Prussian-Rhine provinces by the French will soon follow, and that this will in turn lead to a movement against Venice on the part of the Italians. This, of course, means neither more nor less than a European war of the first magnitude, and well calculated to try to the uttermost the strength of every Power engaged in it. It would probably result in the dismemberment of Prussia, the reduction of Austria to the second class of Powers, the restoration of Poland, and the consolidation of Italy. These are changes which, of course, all students of foreign politics would watch with great interest; but the results of the war are nevertheless not of so much moment to us at present as the influence which the war itself would exercise on our affairs at home during its progress.

One of its earliest effects in Europe would be to cause great stringency in the money market, owing to the demand for loans on the part of all the great Powers. This would be accompanied both by a scarcity of labor and a great falling off in production in France, England and Germany, caused partly by the great drains on the working population to fill up the ranks of the armies, and partly by the suspension of industry in the districts forming the theatre of hostilities, which, in a conflict of such magnitude, would be very extensive. This would cause at first a fall in the price of all luxuries. Consequently, most of the articles which we now import from France and England would fall in price, until the stock now on hand began to be exhausted. On the other hand, the necessaries of life, such as breadstuffs, would, as in all wars, owing both to the demands of the armies and the great scarcity of labor, rise rapidly and steadily.

So far the prospect seems highly favorable for us. What we have to sell would rise, and the things we buy would fall; and under ordinary circumstances, we should doubtless for the moment profit by the misfortunes of our neighbors. We say "for the moment," because there is nothing more certain than that *in the long run*, the exhaustion of any one country is a calamity for all the others which have any dealings with it. But the state of things which would arise on the sea in case of a general war, would go far to neutralize the advantages which we would otherwise derive from the state of things on the land. There would be shoals of steam privateers like the *Alabama*, let loose by Austria and Prussia to prey on the commerce and marine of France and England, and we may feel assured that they would either drive it off the ocean, or else raise the war risks of the insurance companies to a point that would render it very unprofitable. The old plan of convoying merchantmen by men-of-war has been forever put an end to by steam. To say nothing of the enormous increase in the commerce of the world since the last great war, it would not be possible to conduct a fleet of sailing vessels across the ocean in any way that would save them from the attacks of a swift cruiser that chose to follow them. Half-a-dozen of the laggards or of the most advanced might be burnt before the convoy could come to their assistance, and when it arrived, it would probably be to find the assailant flown. After what has been accomplished by the *Alabama*, it is not necessary to discuss the probability of any effective opposition to the work of these rovers by the British or French fleets.

We may take it for granted, therefore, that in two or three months from the commencement of the war, we should find the ocean swept of British and French merchantmen. Our own are gone already; and the carrying trade would, therefore, fall very much into the hands of neutrals, such as Holland, Spain and Portugal, whose supply of ships would go but a very little toward meeting the demand. Therefore, although the price of our breadstuffs might rise in Europe, the difficulty of getting them to the market would be increased to a degree that would certainly largely influence the amount of our exports—more largely than the amount of imports. Our imports contain great value in little space, while our exports are generally very bulky, so that all sea risks would tell more seriously on the price of the former than on that of the latter.

It would seem, however, that the price of gold here would be very little affected by the conversion, if at all. The demand for it in Europe would be increased, but it could only be got from America in return for commodities, and, as we have already said, the demand for foreign commodities would probably be diminished under the difficulties of carriage, and would certainly not grow unless the facilities for purchasing them with our own raw produce were increased.

FITZHUGH LEE EXCHANGED.—We have the authority of a reliable gentleman from Fortress Monroe for stating that the rebel Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, the son of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, who has been in our hands as a prisoner of war since the early part of last Summer, was sent to Richmond in the flag of truce-boat that left Fortress Monroe on Friday afternoon, last at 5 o'clock. He was accompanied by Capt. MORGAN, brother of the guerrilla JOHN MORGAN, and by Capt. TYLER and Dr. GREENWOOD, who is also a Colonel. FITZHUGH LEE is exchanged for NEAL DOW; but one of the motives leading to this exchange, which were at the instance of the Confederate Government, was, that the rebels, as a condition of it, consented to exchange Capts. SAWYER and FLYNN for the rebel officers of the same rank. It will be remarked that the two latter officers have been for a long time in Richmond under sentence of death as retaliation for Gen. BURNSIDE's execution of two rebel recruiting officers in Kentucky. On no other condition than the above would the Government have consented to an exchange of FITZHUGH LEE.

Rebel Prize Law.

The most diligent student of history will have to look long, if he would find more impudent assumptions than the rebels have put forth. If any hypothesis has seemed to them more favorable for their purposes than another, they have adopted it in spite of all absurdity. If any principle has stood in their way, they have set it aside, no matter though it were as well settled as the laws of gravitation. Any view of the laws of war, of the principles of finance, of international law, or of internal economies, which has squared with the requirements of any occasion, they have seized just as boldly, and proclaimed just as loudly, though it were contrary to all experience and all philosophy, as if it had been the product of the wisdom of the ages.

Nowhere has this propensity of theirs been carried to greater lengths of absurdity than in relation to the laws of the sea. We had thought, once, that they had reached the climax of absurdity in Capt. SEMMES' prize court, held by him in his own cabin, which gravely assumed to adjudge upon questions of prize, and which he expected should be treated as a court by other courts. But in the case of the *Chesapeake* they have reached yet greater and absurder heights than that. The Richmond papers contain advertisements, purporting to come from the District Court of Virginia, and to be issued as in a regular prize suit, instituted to condemn the *Chesapeake* as a prize. The advertisements set out that a libel has been filed in the District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia against the *Chesapeake*, alleging that on the 8th of December, 1863, "JOHN C. BRAINE and HENRY A. PARR, citizens of and enlisted in the service of said Confederate States, and JOHN PARKER, an officer connected with the schooner *Retribution*, a vessel belonging to the said Confederate States," as well as "divers other citizens of the Confederate States, under the command of the parties aforesaid," captured the *Chesapeake*, and that the *Chesapeake* "is now lying in the neutral harbor of Halifax, in Nova Scotia." And they then follow the usual form in Marshals' advertisements in prize cases, and notify all parties to be present in Richmond on the 22d of March to make their defences.

We suppose that the rebels have found out by the case of the *Conrad*, that the British Courts are not sunken low enough to recognize Capt. SEMMES, or any other freebooter, as an Admiralty Court, and his decrees as valid judgments, and therefore they have thought they would attempt by this new dodge, to get a title to at least one of the vessels which they have claimed to capture. They will hardly succeed in this scheme any better than Capt. SEMMES was able to. For even though they should claim that they had the right to try and condemn a prize while she was lying in a neutral port, which is quite a doubtful right except where there are stipulations to that effect between the neutral Powers and the belligerent, that right ceases the moment the captor loses possession of his prize. And the fact that BRAINE, PARR and PARKER, not only had lost the possession of the *Chesapeake*, but that she had been retaken by our vessels, and they were in the custody of the law or flying from it, must have become as well known to the rebels, and by the same means of information, as the fact of the original capture of her. They must have known, when they began their prize proceedings, that by the rules of settled law those proceedings were entirely nugatory. But they are not the men to stop on that ground if they thought they could gain anything.

Notice the impudence, too, of the allegation that the *Chesapeake* was captured by BRAINE, PARR and PARKER, when it is proved that PARKER had nothing to do with the capture till after its completion, and of the statement that PARKER was "an officer connected with the schooner *Retribution*, a vessel belonging to the Confederate States," when the *Retribution* long ago ceased to have anything to do with the rebels, but was sold in Jersey City, a few weeks ago, under the name of the *Etta*. Her very Confederate name had passed away from her, and yet the rebels base a proceeding in court on the allegation that she was still in their service.

We doubt whether the owners of the *Chesapeake* will think it worth while to go to Richmond on the 22d of March to defend this suit, and we also doubt whether BRAINE, PARR, PARKER and the rest, will ever go there for their prize money. Some of them will be more likely to receive their reward for that deed, from the hands of our Government, than from the rebels.

We confess ourselves somewhat at a loss to understand why the rebels should play such fantastic antics as this. Their District-Attorneys and courts must be at a loss for something to do, if they can waste time over such a proceeding.

WHERE OUR PRISONERS ARE GOING.—"Americus," Georgia, the point to which several thousands of our prisoners have already been transferred, is a village in the southwestern part of the State on the Southwestern Railroad, which diverges from the Georgia Central Railroad just below Macon. This location is significant—it shows that the rebels realize that they are gradually being fenced in. From Americus the prisoners can only be removed, for further safe-keeping, to the swamps of Southern Georgia and Florida. The Chattahoochee, the Flint and the Suwanee Rivers traverse this country, and furnish fish, fevers and alligators for the population, now increased by several thousand loyal Unionists.

The Finances of Canada.

The public accounts of the Province of Canada have just been submitted to the local Parliament. They appear to show a certain improvement in revenue for the past year; but the expenditure is still largely in advance of the receipts from taxation. The gross outlay for the year was $14,909,182. Of this sum, however, only $9,760,316 was received from the ordinary sources of revenue; so that there was an actual deficiency of over $5,000,000. In mitigation of this heavy deficiency, the Finance Minister takes credit to striking his balance for over $4,000,000 applied to the redemption of the public debt, and for a further sum credited to the sinking fund. By this means his balance sheet shows thus:

Expenditure, less redemption of debt	$10,742,807
Receipts, less sale of debentures and sinking fund	9,760,316
Deficiency	$982,491

Additional taxes, both in the form of customs and excise, have been imposed during the year. The gross revenue collected from customs alone amounted to considerably more than half the receipts, being $5,171,080. The internal revenue, including excise on home-manufactured ale, liquors, &c., and licenses, produced $829,801. The balance of receipts was made up mainly from Public Works, the Post-office and the Crown Lands; the first yielding $539,948, the Post-office $767,340, exclusive of some $40,000 received from British postage and the money-order department, and the Crown Lands $682,795. The interest on the public debt, including the unfunded, the funded and special funds, was $3,717,733. The expenditure on the Provincial militia, that formidable organization of which so much has been said both in Provincial and Imperial circles, was $481,116, which, considering that about $170,000 of the amount was paid to an English clothing firm for military suits, and that $200,000 more is included under the head of general expenses, would allow between $4 and $5 per year to each of the 22,000 gallant volunteers said to be actually enrolled. It will thus be seen that it is not due to the maintenance of an expensive military armament that that gross balance of the account in Canada for the year shows a deficit of $5,000,000.

The economy of the Province in the management of its Public Works is shown in the item which goes under the head of deductions from the gross revenue of the department. These deductions include the expenses of collection, repairs, &c., and they amount to nearly half the receipts, viz., $236,761. Compared with this department the Provincial Post-office did tolerably well, the expenditure being less than the receipts by the respectable sum of $67,810.

The expenditures of the year for Public Education in the common, separate, grammar and normal schools, &c., of Upper Canada, for the year, was $252,956. For the same purpose in Lower Canada, the expenditure was $173,761. This was exclusive of $278,059 expended for superior education, and $38,000 devoted to the Superannuated Teachers' and Normal School Building Fund.

The large annual deficit in the Provincial revenues has not been without its effect on the value of the public securities, especially in England. The six per cents, formerly quoted at 116, are now only one or two per cent. above par. The five per cents., instituted for the first time in 1860, and ranging then from par to 103, are now quoted at 91 and 92; although an effort has been made to resuscitate the latter by employing a new banking agency in the Province—the Bank of Montreal, whose directors, probably as part of the price of the transfer of the Province account from the Bank of Upper Canada to themselves, agreed to take $1,500,000 of the five per cent. debentures at 98. This, of course, is a mere spasmodic effort at revival, and it appears to have no influence whatever on Lombard-street.

The Grand Trunk Railway, moreover, in addition to the revenue deficit of recent years, is a bad standing advertisement for British-American securities; not a farthing of interest having yet been paid, except out of the capital stock, either on shares or bonds, since the line was commenced, eleven years ago.

The Morals of the Rebellion.

If there is anything disgusting anywhere, it is the pharisaic assumption with which the rebels occasionally take to themselves all Christian excellencies. Here are a parcel of men who have raised a causeless revolt against a Government which had been nothing but beneficent to them; who have rebelled against free institutions in the interest of Slavery, the "sum of all villianies;" who began their work by robberies the most gigantic, frauds the most dishonest, breaches of faith the most atrocious; who have plunged a nation into civil war and shed oceans of the best blood of the land; who have beggared thousands of families, brought grief and shame into thousands more; who have in the name of liberty perpetrated the most atrocious crimes; who have been guilty of barbarities worthy of savages and utterly innumerable; who have shrunk from no oppression, refrained from no crime; whose whole career has been one of treachery, broken pledges, robbery, extortion and cruelty; and yet every now and then one of the gang will descant upon the purity of their motives, the nobleness and magnanimity of their actions, the glory of their deeds, and the innumerable merits of their cause.

One of the most remarkable displays of this kind is the following from the Richmond *Whig*:

"If our cause be just, it must triumph. If it be not just, then the greater portion of the enlightened world is deceived. Our moral grounds the justice of our cause has been vindicated by the ablest intellects in Europe and by the best men at the North. England, the mother of Abolitionism, has sustained us; France, as thoroughly Anti-Slavery as England, though, not like her, a propagandist, has sustained us. FERNANDO WOOD, FRANKLIN PIERCE, SEYMOUR of Connecticut, sustain us in the moral issue at least. Thus sustained, we shall indeed lack manhood if we fail to meet this last hour of trial bravely and hopefully."

What idea of "moral grounds" or a "moral issue" can this rebel *Whig* have, when he talks in this way? What sense can he have of what goodness is, if he calls SEYMOUR, PIERCE and FERNANDO WOOD, the "best men at the North?" England and France have helped sustain the rebellion, it is true, but it has been in spite of its immorality, because they thought it was their interest, and they would have sustained it ten-fold more, were it not that they dared not so insult the moral sense of the civilized world. How hard up this rebel must be for support when he has to grub for it in such a mire as this. Only think of it! The Richmond *Whig* rejoices in the support of FERNANDO WOOD "on the moral issue." Was there ever such a slight? A polecat rejoicing in the moral support of a humble hog! and then the creature talks about "manhood!" Faugh!

French Democracy.

"All excesses," says WASHINGTON, "are dangerous to liberty;" and there is no country where this saying has been so often verified as in France. As the atrocities of the Reign of Terror brought about that reaction which led to the establishment of the *first* Empire, so the extravagancies of the Socialists were made to serve as a pretext for the setting up of the *second*, which has acquired stability from the schism between the *Bourgeoise* and the Operatives. Since the *coup d'état* of '52, the strong hand of the Imperial Government has kept this schism from producing any marked effects, but now it suddenly begins to give signs of vitality once more, and that at a time when the combined efforts of the two great sections of the people are especially needed to sustain the cause of constitutionalism. In Paris, where every man, not a minor or a convict, can be a candidate for the Legislature, or an elector, certain of the working classes have just put forth a manifesto, in which they complain that their order is not properly represented in the Lower Chamber, that there is not one among the Deputies who takes the trouble to expound or support their interests, and that they are tired of merely playing the part of voters at the requisition of a group of journalists who assume the exercise of a monopoly in electoral matters. Artisans are eligible to the Corps Legislatif, and they can see no reason why operatives should not be equally privileged. The recent triumph of the Parisians has, it seems, opened their eyes. It has demonstrated the force and number of their body. They constitute a vast majority of the electors, and the candidates who get elected by their means have more need of them than they have of the candidates, therefore they are determined that in the next Legislature the "head and brains of France" shall be represented, at least in part, by some of her workers.

Now, at first sight, there appears nothing objectionable in all this. If an intelligent operative is ambitious of figuring as a deputy, and can induce a majority of the voters of his district to support him, why should he not be eligible as well as a landowner, merchant, lawyer, litterateur, or anybody else? But the claim advanced by the signers of the manifesto in question, is at bottom of a much more comprehensive, heterodoxical and dangerous character than the above. It is in reality an axe which strikes at the root of all representation. It broaches a new principle in politics. It affirms virtually that only workers are fit to represent workers. That wisdom, public integrity, learning, legal acumen, commercial and literary eminence, must no longer be taken into account. That every trade, and profession, and craft, and guild should henceforth have its own special representative. That tailors, for instance, can only be adequately represented by a gentleman versed in the mysteries of the needle—that the delegate of the bakers must excel in the working up of dough—that the corypheus of the carpenters should be skilled in the use of hatchet and saw, and that the advocate of the blacksmiths should be unrivaled at sledge or bellows. Like CADE, these theorists would have all their legislators thorough workmen, whose business would be to turn the garment of the commonwealth, and put a new nap on it. But though said manifesto-mongers may be earnest devotees of liberty, they could not have gone a surer way to damage its sacred cause than that which they have taken. The excitability of the French temperament is one of the chief of those national defects which tend to unfit the people of France for the construction of a stable constitutional edifice. Now, indeed, the opposition, chastened by adversity, are conducting themselves with admirable tact and discretion; but let the proposed innovation be carried out; let the Corps Legislatif be made up after the model suggested, and the altercations of the Chamber would speedily degenerate into something bearing so close a resemblance to the squabbles of Kilkenny cats, that, ere the lapse of one session, the nation would be ready to place all power in the hands of the Emperor, rather than tolerate the continuance of such a nuisance.

The movement is in fact so well calculated to break the ranks of the Liberal party and to promote the schemes of the Government, that it is very generally regarded with suspicion by the Parisians. The *divide et impera* ruse is a very old and a very effective method of weakening and paralyzing political opponents, and if it should turn out that the issuers and signers of the new manifesto are merely instruments in the hands of others who are careful to keep in the background, and who have set them on in order to disconcert the enemies of absolutism, no one in the French metropolis would be in the least surprised. NAPOLEON and his ministers are not so extremely scrupulous and fastidious in the selection of means for the accomplishment of their ends, as to be incapable of practicing this piece of Machiavellianism.

CONSTITUTIONAL WAR MEASURES.—SLAVERY.

Mr. James Brooks—Copperhead Slanders on the Administration—Status of Slavery in War—Carlile's Resolutions—Destruction of Social Institutions in the South.

THE BRIDGES, February 29, 1864.

The New York *Evening Post* takes unnecessary pains to show that Mr. BROOKS was an Abolitionist in Portland. What of it? Was he not also a native American? And has he not, till a few days ago, been Pro-Slavery, Pro-Southern, Pro-Democratic, a Conservative of the first water? Now, there is no need of criticizing this. Mr. BROOKS' political theory is a very old one, and has been much practiced down to the present day. It is contained in an old English ballad. The last verse explains the theory:

"The illustrious house of Hanover
And Protestant succession;
To these I do allegiance swear—
While they *can keep possession*;
For to my faith and loyalty
I never more will falter,
And George, my lawful king shall be
Until the times do alter.
And this is law I will maintain
Until my dying day, sir,
That whatsoever king shall reign,
I'll be the Vicar of Bray, sir."

According to this theory, no sooner has Slavery ceased to reign, than Mr. BROOKS gets on its dead body and exclaims "It is dead. It is a fact. The rising tide of the people has swept it away. I won't undertake to sweep back the ocean, but put my little boat on its tide, and may be I shall be borne into port." But, while BROOKS was saying this, there came a voice from DAN. VOORHEES, of Indiana, that the Democrats would not stand that. Perhaps they wont. But it is not the least consequence whether they do or not. The Democratic party (if there was such a party) is dead. It has lived a public nuisance and dies unregretted.

In the meanwhile, however, BROOKS put into his speech the essence of a slander which is constantly reiterated by the Democrats under JEFFERSON DAVIS, and the Democrats under WOOD and VALLANDIGHAM. It is not enough that constitutional lawyers know it to be false. The people ought to have the matter in a clear light. The assertion is this:

"I am told that these things are against the Constitution, against the laws of war, against the rights of property. Undoubtedly they are, but what of it? There are thousands of things against Constitutions, against the laws of war, and against the rights of property, which, when forced upon the people, are fixed forever—facts accomplished and irrepealable when thus accomplished."

I have studied the American Constitution a great deal more than ever BROOKS or DAN VOORHEES did, and I assert that *Mr. Lincoln has not done a single unconstitutional act*, from his inauguration to the present time; and I appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States as the fair and just arbiter of that question. The nearest thing to an unconstitutional act done by Mr. LINCOLN was the arrest of VALLANDIGHAM. It was so near that the Democrats thought that now was their time; now they could put down the "usurper." VALLANDIGHAM was a private citizen of a State not within the limits of war, but was arrested under a military order, tried by a court-martial, convicted and sent out of the country. But was VALLANDIGHAM arrested for a civil offence? Not at all. He was arrested and convicted for *resisting the progress of the war*, by discouraging volunteers. This was a military offence. He was tried by a court-martial and convicted; brought before the United States District Court, on habeas corpus, and convicted; brought before a jury of the people, and convicted a third time; and, finally, brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, by his counsel, GEORGE PUGH, Esq. What did the court say? It said that it had no jurisdiction over military offences; that the law had given it none, and it could make none. This was one of the most important decisions made in many years. It is a distinct recognition by the Supreme Court of the war powers of the Constitution, and that the Supreme Court could not interfere with them. The same thing was said by Judge LEAVITT, as to habeas corpus, at Cincinnati—that, even if he were of a different opinion on the merits, he would not interfere with the military courts. What is meant by "forcing upon the people" such acts? Was it forced upon the people when Ohio convicted VALLANDIGHAM by one hundred thousand majority?

But the charge is made specially in reference to Slavery. It has no more foundation in reference to that than in the case of VALLANDIGHAM. Slavery was destroyed by the Proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN giving freedom to the slaves of rebels who did not submit to the Government in a certain time. A mere *brutum fulmen*, says Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS; all void, says Mr. Copperhead; dreadfully unconstitutional, says Mr. Conservative. But there is the naked fact. Slavery lies a slain, prostrate, mangled corpse. The Proclamation opened the way for the army in the Southwest, to free the negroes, to enlist them as soldiers and turn them against the enemy. Now, upon what possible grounds is the constitutionality of that Proclamation called in question? To issue that Proclamation and make it effective was *a clear, undoubted right of war*. What are slaves in the South? *Property*, and nothing but property; the laws, the people, the usages of society, all treat them *as property only*. Where is the constitution, the laws, the international code, the public writers upon law which denies the right to take, destroy or confiscate the enemy's property? No such doctrine was ever set up. We have a perfect constitutional right to take and confiscate *every slave in the rebel States*. In his great speech on the Texas conspiracy, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS declared the right of the Government to abolish Slavery for war purposes, and much stronger is the case when the war is against the slave-owners. The South having insisted from the beginning that negroes were only property, must abide the consequences. There is not a line or letter of the Constitution which can be set up as a saving defence against the destruction of enemy's property.

But what is to be the upshot of the whole matter? It is very simple. Not only is Slavery destroyed, but the whole structure of Southern society is destroyed. It must be reorganized on a different basis, and with new elements. The slaves must be converted into a free tenantry, moderately compensated; and they will serve their old masters better than they did before. Freedom once declared, foreign immigrants and Northern men will go in and revivigorate society. In a few years the South will bloom as the rose, and the golden empire, so fondly pictured in their imaginations, will indeed exist; not as a fragment, cast off from the American orb, but as a part of the great orb itself.

The opposite to all this has been proposed in the Senate, by Mr. CARLILE, who still continues to misrepresent Western Virginia. It is, that whenever the rebels are willing, we shall receive them back. The traitors unpunished, Slavery untouched, the rebel States, held by rebel men, coming into Congress, as if they were a very innocent if not injured people, just coming back after a little sport! This quiet, delectable method of restoring the Union is to be the result of

leaving millions, murdering women and ministers of the Gospel, arraying armies for the destruction of the Government, hurrying tens of thousands of men to untimely graves! Now, I can tell Mr. CARLILE what will be the real result. Not a rebel man will come back, in peace, till he comes upon his knees; and not a rebel State will be restored to this Union *till it comes a free people, in the hands of loyal men.* Mr. BROOKS is right in one thing. The Democratic party can't sweep back the ocean. But the Democratic party *can* destroy itself, and the largest part of the job is done already. It only remains for them to nominate MCCLELLAN, WOODWARD, FERNANDO WOOD or SEYMOUR, to close the scene, and lay the pall over the last remains of Democracy.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE MAGAZINES.

—*The Atlantic Monthly*, (Boston, TICKNOR & FIELDS,) spreads an attractive bill of fare before its readers. The first article that will be generally turned to, in all probability, is BAYARD TAYLOR'S paper on WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY. Written, as it is, from personal recollections, and relating many interesting traits of character and anecdotes of THACKERAY, it contains more novelty than any of the similar tributes that the English press now teems with. "The Cusan of California" is a curious *résumé* of an old romance of chivalry of the Amadis de Gaul cycle. "Espiandian" wherein the name is given to a country, (twenty-five years before the discovary of our California,) containing no metal but gold. It is described as an island "on the right hand of the Indies:" and it would appear that CORTEZ adopted the name he conferred on the country from the romance, by a strange and almost prophetic anticipation of its riches. "Wet Weather Work, by a Farmer," (Ik. Marvel,) contains the customary blending of solid, and often reconcile information on agriculture, with the graceful amenities of the literary essayist. Fiction is represented solely by Miss CHESEBORO'S "Ambassadors in Bonds." "Our Soldiers" and the "Peninsular Campaign" are well written articles on subjects of current interest—the latter a searching review of the official reports of those operations. The poetry is contributed by JOHN G. WHITTIER, DR. O. W. HOLMES and ALICE CARY, and sustains the reputation of those writers. Dr. HOLMES' "Our Classmate," written on the death of a fellow student, is a poem that will touch many hearts. Mr. CABOT'S learned and thoughtful essay "On the Relation of Art to Nature," is concluded in the present number. Mrs. STOWE continues with spirit her "House and Home Papers;" and ROBERT DALE OWEN finishes his account of a very disagreeable subject, "The Convulsianists of St. Medard." A critical notice of WHITTIER, by D. A. WASSON, ends the list of original papers.

—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine* opens with Mr. LOSSING'S illustrated account of the campaign in Maryland during the War of 1812, including the sack of Washington, and the repulse of the British attack on Baltimore. The other illustrated article is a description by T. L. RICHARDS of the immense armory establishment now working for the Government at Norwich, Conn., where four hundred finished rifles are produced every day. The latest and best likness of THACKERAY, a profile bead, engraved from a recent photograph, 'accompanies DICKENS' "In Memoriam," a tribute to his friend and fellow literary workman. A marked distinction between the Boston and New-York magazines, (which may fairly be taken as representatives of the prevailing taste in their respective localities,) consists in the great preponderance given to fiction in the latter. Including the continuation of Mr. TROLLOPE'S "Small House at Allington," and FITZHUGH LUDLOW'S "John Heathburn's Title," no less than eight of the articles, a majority of the whole, are of the genus novel or romance, and of course possessing various degrees of merit. The only critical paper is "Woman in Comedy," a lively view of the relations toward manners and morals sustained by the fair sex in the works of English Dramatists since the Restoration. "With a Flag of Truce" is an account by Major JOHN A. BOLLES, of a visit to Aikin's Point, twelve miles from Richmond, affording a brief inside glance at rebeldom. The Editor's "Easy Chair" and "Drawer" exhibit the usual variety for the large number of readers who look forward to them every month with relish.

—The *Continental Monthly*, (New-York, JOHN F. TROW,) contains letters three and four "On American Finances and Resources," by the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER. They were written to sustain the credit of the nation abroad by a candid exhibition of its circumstances, and have been very successful in giving a right direction to the current of popular opinion in England. "The Great American Crisis," by S. P. ANDREWS, and "The Issues of the War," by JOHN STAHL PATTERSON, Quartermaster Sergeant Twentieth Ohio Battery, also relate to the absorbing events of the present time. Of more general matter, "CARL FREDERICK NEUMANN, The German Historian of our Country," by Prof. ANDREW TEN BROOK, is an interesting sketch of the career and chief works of the great Oriental Scholar and former Professor at Munich, who has just published the first volume of a History of the United States in German. "Œnone, a Tale of Slave Life in Rome," is a classic fiction. We notice a sentence: "As Œnone slowly turned over *leaf after leaf* of the *parchment roll*, &c.," which shows the author does not, in this instance, understand what he is writing about. "The Mechanical Tendency of Modern Society," by JOHN A. FRENCH, is a thoughtful essay on a theme suggested by JOHN STUART MILL.

—*The United States Service Magazine, No. II.* (New-York, C. B. RICHARDSON,) appears with all the outward advantages of "getting up" that its intrinsic merit deserves. As a special organ for the two great services now so actively engaged, its value can hardly be overrated. Of the articles, "Later Rambles over the Field of Gettysburgh," and "Three Months Around Charleston Bar," relate to the contest on hand; the others have a more general application, and are "The Ethics and Humanities of War," "Military Surgery, Ancient and Modern," "Organization of the Staff," "The Military Topography of Europe, &c.," all credited to distinguished military and scientific writers. The department of Official Intelligence is very full and admirably arranged for reference.

—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine and Commercial Review*, (New-York, WM. B. DANA,) enters upon its fiftieth volume, with the confident assurance afforded by a successful career; such a publication is, indeed, a necessity of paramount importance in a community like ours, and the support awarded is no more than it can justly claim to be its due. A fine portrait and accompanying "Memoir of Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, President of the Phœnix Bank, New-York," opens the number, and will be read with much interest by all New-Yorkers who know how that gentleman is identified with the enterprise and prosperity of their city. "The National Revenue," by Hon. AMASA WALKER, is an elaborate article, taking a favorable view of the financial prospect before us. "Tobacco Trade and Duties," is exhaustive of the statistics of the subject. The Banking, Commercial and Currency departments are thoroughly posted up to the latest dates.

The Treatment of Recruits.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 11, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would like to call the attention of the proper military authorities in this City, through your influential journal, to the inhumanity practiced toward recruits when at drill by their officers.

A few days ago, while witnessing the drilling of a squad of recruits in the City Hall Park, I saw the officer in command (a sergeant) strike one of the men *violently* over the back with a musket, and simply because he failed, through ignorance, to correctly execute an order given him. The officer was enraged, and accompanied the blow with the foulest profanity.

Mr. Editor, should such conduct be permitted? Are Union soldiers to be treated as *dogs* because they serve in the *ranks?* The heroic fellows that fight our battles, and whom the nation delights to honor as *heroes*, should be treated by their officers at least like *men;* and the unprincipled and inhuman wretch who pursues the contrary course, not only disgraces his flag and dishonors the position of trust which he perhaps by some *accident* has secured, but he commits an offence that should subject him to the punishment due a *coward* and a *criminal.*

This, Mr. Editor, is but *one of many* acts of the kind that I have witnessed in this City, else I should pass it by as an exceptional case.

Respectfully, CALEB GREEN.

HOTEL LIFE IN NEW-YORK.

What a Single Room Rents for at an "Up-Town" Hotel—Necessity for a Large Increase of Hotel Accommodation in the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It will be interesting to the public at large, and to capitalists who are seeking good investments, in particular, to be informed what rooms in "up-town" hotels are now worth to the proprietors per week; and I therefore trust that you will give the following facts publicity through your widely circulating columns. About ten days ago, I took a single, middle-sized room, having an alcove for the bed, (fourth-story,) at a hotel not a mile distant from Union-square, for myself, wife and son, 8½ years old. The manager said he would give better accommodation as soon as a vacancy occurred, when he would make arrangements as to terms, which, if I staid several months, as I desired to do, he would make liberal. Guess, therefore, my surprise to receive, at the end of a week, for the single chamber, fourth story, a bill charging $73 50 per week, and 75 cents a day ($5 25 a week) for fire—in all $78 75. I paid, besides, the following items to make matters pleasant with the household: The head waiter, $1, to prevent being moved about from table to table; table waiter, 50 cents: porter, 50 cents; head porter, 50 cents, to bring hot water in the morning—this "modern improvement" not belonging to our room; 50 cents to chambermaid to keep a supply of towels which had to be "rung for" nearly every morning. Add these items to the bill and we find that two grown persons and a child are required to pay $81 75 a week for the use of a single middle-sized fourth-story room, fire and board in an "up-town" hotel.

But to arrive at the real profit to the proprietor, we must go a step further in the inquiry. I ascertained from several acquaintances—gentlemen having outside lodgings—that they only paid $10 50 per week for board at this same hotel. Allowing the same price to be paid for my child, wife and myself, our board would come to $31 50 per week. This deducted from $73 50, leaves $42 a week for the privilege of three persons sleeping in one small-sized room, or at the rate of $2,184 per annum, exclusive of fire and attendance. The coal, on a careful estimate I made of the quantity we consumed, (25 pounds per day,) realizes for the lucky proprietor of an up-town hotel $60 per ton—net profit $50. Adding profit on three tons per season, and we have the grand result of a single fourth story room producing $2,314 per annum. When I spoke to the bland and gentlemanly manager about the matter, he said: "The bill is quite correct; our rooms are all worth to us what we have charged you."

This hotel has some 130 rooms, by far the greater proportion of which are larger, better furnished, and in all other respects more eligible than my fourth-story room. The reader, whether he be the recipient of up-town hotel favors, or a capitalist who don't know how safely to invest his surplus money, will be able to compute what the rent of these 130 rooms produces, to say nothing of the profit on board, wines, &c., &c.

The publication, in the London *Times* some eleven years since, of similar facts respecting the "West End" hotels, from the pen of the writer, called forth several hundred letters and hotel bills, and the result which followed was the commencement of an extensive movement to supply the Metropolis of England with better and more adequate accommodations—a movement still in progress, and which might be well and profitably emulated in this rapidly-increasing City. We want at least twenty more good hotels to supply the present and growing wants of the community, and it is strange that capitalists should not be found to supply them, in the present plethora of the money market. There ought to be a general law to facilitate the organization of hotel companies, instead of the granting of special charters by the Legislature. Yours, &c., W.

Dawson's "Federalist."

MR. DAWSON'S REPLY TO "HISTORICUS."

MORRISANIA, N. Y., Feb. 25.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of the 17th inst., contained a letter from an anonymous, but interested writer, over the signature of "Historicus," concerning the first volume of my edition of the *Federalist* and my labors as its editor; and in deference to the wishes of some of my friends, rather than my own judgment, I ask permission to notice it through its same columns.

The text of my edition, as your correspondent truly asserts, *does* "differ, in many instances, from the texts of all the editions published during *this century;*" but why does "Historicus" omit all reference to the editions published during *the last century?* Simply, because *he knows* that the texts of the editions of 1788 and 1799—the only editions of the work, in English, prior to 1802—differ just as widely from the texts of those editions "published during the present century" as does that of my edition; and because *he knows* also that the changes which were introduced into the *Federalist* in 1802, were made without the approbation of any of the authors of that work. If he is really as ignorant as he assumes to be, let him examine the editions of 1788 and 1799, and inquire of those who received from the publisher of the edition of 1802 the information concerning those alterations; in short, let him learn before he undertakes to teach.

"The numbering of the larger part of the numbers," in its variance from the numbering employed in the other collective editions of the work, also troubles "Historicus;" and he is anxious, also, concerning the credibility of STORY and other authors who have quoted from those editions in the absence of the newspapers from which all the volumes of the *Federalist* are, or should have been, faithfully reprinted. I suspect, however, that your correspondent is less concerned for the fame of STORY and the other writers to whom he alludes, than he is in the fact that those who shall hereafter examine the *Federalist* will be more highly favored than STORY was in the character of the text on which they shall rely; that he sees that the day for the use of *mutilated* texts of that work has passed away.

"Historicus" tells us, also, of what HAMILTON and MADISON approved in the text of *The Federalist*, and what they disapproved.

If he can say, *truly*, anything on this subject, he must say that both disapproved the text of every edition, before my own, which has been "published during *this* century;" nor can "the descendants of Gen. HAMILTON and Chief-Justice JAY" throw any discredit on such a statement.

I have yet to learn that the failure of an interested party to "disapprove" a counterfeit, not only gives full value to that counterfeit, but therefore entirely discredits the genuine article and renders it worthless, as "Historicus" gravely maintains; and I am anxious to ascertain the rule under which WILLIAM COLEMAN'S counterfeit version of the *Federalist*, issued in 1802, can legitimately supersede and render worthless the genuine version of the same work which was issued in 1787 and 1788 from the pens of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JAMES MADISON and JOHN JAY.

"Historicus" may enjoy his taste to his heart's content—he has reasons for preferring WILLIAM COLEMAN to "the Triumvirate" of 1787, which I do not share with him. For myself, I am contented with the *unadulterated* sentimenta of "Publius," as they flowed from the pens of the authors themselves, and I shall not disturb his quiet.

What I may have "acknowledged," at some time, when less acquainted with the subject than I now am, concerning the "change in the numbering," does not and will not affect the facts. The "original text," from which, agreeably to the title, my edition has been carefully reprinted, bears the same designating numbers which appear in my volume. The "original text" is that which ALEXANDER HAMILTON constantly preferred and forwarded to his most valued friends. I ask for nothing more. Your obedient servant.

HENRY B. DAWSON.

City Conveyances.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much has lately been written, and more has been said, about our over-crowding our City cars and omnibuses, until all, or nearly all, are satisfied that the things which ought to be our greatest conveniences and comforts are, in point of fact, serious nuisances, that ought to be and must be abated. In the TIMES of Friday last is an article in which it is stated that a petition has been sent to the Legislature, asking for some law to prevent the impositions practiced by the proprietors of the railways and omnibuses in over-crowding their vehicles, and the hope is expressed that it may be successful. If the hope refers to the prevention of the imposition rather than to the passage of the law, I heartily concur with you; but I doubt if the remedy for the evil is to come from the Legislature, and, therefore, we are only wasting time in calling for aid from that quarter.

Over-crowded conveyances are not the only nuisances to which our citizens are subjected. Spitting in cars and omnibuses is another, as bad, if not worse, and we might as well go to the Legislature for aid in abating this, as for the other. The two have a common origin, and spring entirely from our own bad manners and depraved habits, and neither will be abated, I imagine, by means of legislative action, for we cannot be legislated into good manners; unless it be by legislation in the family circle. It strikes me that all who have written about our over-crowded vehicles, and who have worked themselves up to a degree of indignation on the subject, have failed to place the blame in the matter upon the right persons, and consequently have failed also in proposing the proper remedy. The cars and omnibuses themselves certainly are not to blame; nor do I think their owners are either, except it may be for not furnishing vehicles enough to carry all the passengers that offer. But if you, or I, or ten, or twenty others crowd ourselves into a vehicle, the seats of which are already full, *we* are the offenders, and we *should* be and *are* rightfully vated nuisances by the previous occupants, who suffer by our intrusion. It is sheer nonsense to blame the owner of the vehicle for that which is clearly due to our own bad manners. Your article referred to above says: "We have seen policemen in Broadway put three ladies into an omnibus in which every seat had been taken and paid for. A policeman who will do this ought to be dismissed." Begging your pardon, I submit that your so-called "ladies" are the only offenders in the case. The policeman's duty is to protect and aid all who come within his range, and he does this when he assists ladies into an omnibus in Broadway, or elsewhere; it is the ladies' duty to know whether there is room in the omnibus before they enter, for this they can learn at a glance; and if they are really ladies, I do not think they will enter unless there are vacant seats. I will walk in the rain, any day, from the City Hall to Union Park before I will be the thirteenth passenger in an omnibus having seats only for twelve. But I am in a miserably small minority, for I seldom ride up or down, now-a-days, without having more or less well dressed (and generally *young*) men crowd themselves in on already full omnibus, and stand there, so many living provoking nuisances. Now the remedy for this crying evil does not call so much for a change on the part of the owners of the vehicles, as it does for a change on the part of the occupants. Let it once come to be considered *decidedly bad manners* to take a *standing* passage in a car or omnibus, and the evil will be in a great measure cured.

It has been proposed as a remedy against overcrowding, that passengers who cannot be accommodated with seats should ride gratis. This is another great mistake. The true plan would be to charge them double or even treble fare. When viewed aright it will appear really a species of meanness of the worst sort on the part of passengers that causes the evil. It every one was noble-minded enough, either to have a seat to which he felt himself entitled, or to adopt the alternative of walking, the "stand-up" passengers would be "nowhere." Now I am as aware of neither omnibus or car, nor have I an interest in either beyond six cents at a time for a ride; therefore I cannot be accused of selfishness when I propose for the adoption of every man and woman of this metropolis my plan, viz.: to ride in a public vehicle only when I can have a seat. Let every one act up to this rule and we will have what we all so much desire, REFORM.

[The carrying out of the principle advocated above by our correspondent, would result in the abolition of nearly all laws and legal regulations, and would leave the ordering of society to individual morals and manners. In the matter referred to, as in so many greater matters, the correct action of all the individuals who compose society cannot be relied upon; and the value of law, here as elsewhere, is in good part to control the defects and supply the deficiencies of personal character. One of the main values of the proposed law regarding city conveyances would be that it would compel companies to furnish more and better accommodation in the public, and thus take away the temptation to commit those breaches of social etiquette which often the best bred people are led into in our city conveyances.]

An American Artist in Italy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to correct an error into which your able correspondent, in his highly interesting review of American artists in Italy, has fallen, when alluding to the very promising young sculptor, Mr. MONTAGUE HANDLEY, who is not a Baltimorean, but a New-Yorker, son of the late Capt. HANDLEY, of the British army. He is the artist who has contributed a valuable marble bust to the New-York Fair in aid of the Sanitary Commission. What has probably given rise to this erroneous impression is the fact that one of his first works, "Diana," a decided success, has been purchased by Mrs. ALBERT, of Baltimore, on her visit to Rome.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 7, 1864.

Sprinkling Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 10, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please call attention, through the columns of your valuable paper, to the fact that since last Winter there has been but a single attempt to lay the dust in the great public thoroughfare of Broadway by sprinkling that street.

The consequence is that a stratum of dust has collected there, which is gradually carried off in the lungs, eyes and clothes of passengers, thereby causing them serious inconvenience, to say nothing of the various diseases which it induces. I hope that these lines will have the effect of abating this nuisance.

Season Tickets to the Fair.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see that "season tickets" are to be issued by the Sanitary Committee of the Fair about to be held in this City; and I wish to call their attention to the abuse of the system at that recently held in Brooklyn. Several instances have come to my knowledge where the purchaser of the season ticket, after using it himself, and lending it to his friends, has sold it at a discount to some one else, who pursued the same course, and so on *ad infinitum.* Couldn't some plan be devised by which to prevent any person other than the original purchaser from using it? UNION.

Band for Colored Troops.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would it not be well to encourage colored men of musical talent to form a Band of their own? So that when their brethren return crowned with laurels from the seat of Slavery and war, they may march to martial music which will not suffer in comparison with those who thought it beneath their dignity to escort the soldiers of the Union. Some two scores years since it was the pride of the "Philadelphia Blues"—then Capt. now Gen. PATTERSON, to be led by FRANK JOHNSON'S colored Band. A Band superior to many now in our City, and inferior to none. E. A.

The Vote in Tioga.

OWEGO, Tioga Co., N. Y., March 9, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The vote cast in this county yesterday was very light—scarcely half the usual poll—but, with the exception of two election districts, almost unanimous for the amendment. In one district in the town of Tioga, and one in the town of Barton, both strongly coppery, the reptiles came out and gave a majority against the measure. In the rest of the county the Copperheads, with very few exceptions, refused to vote. TIOGA.

A Card.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 5, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inasmuch as there is not a word of truth in the current report that I have undertaken the editorial charge of the Rochester *Democrat*, and as I really have not time to hear continual applications from type-founders, advertising agents and assistant editors, pray do me the favor to contradict the statement you published the other day, and so relieve from considerable personal annoyance one who likes the New-York Press quite well enough to stick by it.

AUGUSTUS MAVERICK.

THE LATE PELATIAH PERIT.

Special Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held Friday afternoon, to take action in regard to the death of the late President of the Board, Hon. PELATIAH PERIT. There was a large attendance.

A. A. LOW, Esq., President, on opening the meeting, made a very appropriate and feeling speech. He recounted many of the features of Mr. PERIT'S long and useful life, dwelling especially upon the attributes of fidelity, integrity, generosity and promptness which Mr. PERIT possessed and exercised to an unusual degree. He was, Mr. Low said, foremost in every good work; first in every enterprise; first in every philanthrophic movement, and imbued with the "charity that thinketh no evil." His long connection with leading commercial and charitable institutions has rendered his name honorable and endeared among all.

At the conclusion of President Low's remarks, Mr. JOHN C. GREEN offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of the late member and President of this Board, the Chamber desire to express recognition of the agency of Divine Providence, and briefly record their sense of the virtues and high qualities of their departed associate.

Resolved, That the Chamber bow with reverence and cheerful submission to the Sovereign decree, which, while removing from this sphere of service an honored and esteemed colleague, has permitted him a life of seventy-eight years of signal activity and usefulness.

Resolved, That by early and wise training, by a liberal education, by careful subsequent cultivation of his mental and moral powers and practice in the affairs of life, Mr. PERIT was eminently fitted for the successful discharge of the duties which he assumed. As a merchant and a member of society and of this Chamber, he was ever intelligent, conscientious of spotless integrity; as a presiding officer, impartial, prompt and skillful. He was especially distinguished for benevolence and a broad catholic charity that knew no distinction or race or condition.

Resolved, That the Chamber deems this a fitting occasion to express their belief that the crowning grace of Mr. PERIT'S character was his deep, intelligent, consistent and abiding faith. From this source he drew, as from a perennial fountain, motives of action, rules of life, incentives to diligence and perseverance in duty and inspirations of cheerfulness and hopefulness, which, behind the darkest cloud, ever discerned a ray of light which beckoned onward, and brought a life of high usefulness to a happy close.

Mr. GREEN made a few remarks eulogistic of the life and character of the deceased, as did Ex-Mayor OPDYKE and President KING, of Columbia College.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, after which the Chamber adjourned.

Personal.

List of Americans registered at Gun's American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, England, for week ending Feb. 27, 1864:

John C. Phillips, Jr., Boston; H. H. Wright, Boston; Alexander S. Moore, New-York; W. H. Wilkinson, Massachusetts; James Laurie, Hartford; James Alhro and lady, New-York; L. K. Alhro, New-York; William Herrick, New-York; James K. Herrick, New-York; Henry Sterns, Vermont; Wm. W. Corket, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Coggill, New-York; Mrs. William Mitchell, New-York; L. Gosling and lady, New-York; Isaac Gosling, New-York; Mrs. Julius Hart, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cnigale, New-York; J. Dalton and daughter, New-York; J. A. Hobart and wife, San Francisco, Cal.

Caution.

TO TH DRUG TRADE AND FANCY DEALERS
THE NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS
PIRATED.
PROSECUTIONS COMMENCED.

In vindication of their own rights and for the protection of the public, the undersigned have resolved to invoke the aid of the law in all cases in which their celebrated Perfume, "The Night Blooming Cereus," is or may be counterfeited or simulated. An injunction has already been obtained from the Supreme Court against certain jobbing houses of this city prohibiting them from selling a preparation purporting to be the Night Blooming Cereus, made by D. & G. A. Wright, of Philadelphia. A prosecution has been commenced in Philadelphia, and others will be instituted here forthwith. The law of this State, on this subject, is simple and to the point. It constitutes the copying or counterfeiting of trade-marks a criminal offence, as also the sale of the articles which bear the fraudulent symbols. This law will be enforced to the utmost by the subscribers against all who trench upon their rights, as sole manufacturers and proprietors of the Night Blooming Cereus for the Handkerchief.

This rare perfume, it is admitted, cannot be successfully imitated. The secret of its preparation is confined to the firm who manufacture and own it. Labels, however, are more easily copied than subtle chemical combinations, and it is therefore intended that the *enterprise* of the individuals who hope to cheat the public by mock externals, shall be promptly suppressed by the strong hand of Justice. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war: this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's Improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Steinway & Sons—Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,

Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility,
ARISING FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.—New and reliable treatment; valuable essays sent by mail free of charge. Address Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Box No. 1,421, Philadelphia.

Spring Style of Gents' Hats Ready, Standard Price, $5. BURKE, No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

GALLAGHER—STEVENS.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, March 11, by Rev. E. M. Johnson, Mr. J. P. GALLAGHER, Acting Ensign, U. S. N., to Miss SARAH E. STEVENS, both of Marblehead. No cards.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Friday, March 11, EUGENIA D. DANIELS, wife of the late John P. Adams, and daughter of the late Commodore John D. Daniels, of Baltimore, in the 41th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 2½ o'clock this day (Sunday), at her late residence, corner of 55th-st. and 2d-av. The remains will then be taken to Baltimore for interment.

BOND.—On Friday, March 11, SUSAN, wife of Joseph W. Bond, and daughter of the late J. Sharman Brownell, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 33 Grove-st., this day, (Sunday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DOUBLEDAY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, March 11, of scarlet fever, THOMAS V., son of Wm. E. and Ellen M. Doubleday, aged 6 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 90 1st-place, on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 2½ P. M.

HEDGES.—In this City, on Monday, March 7, WILLIAM W. HEDGES, son of Stephen and Lucy A. Hedges, of Hudson, N. Y., aged 29 years.

His funeral took place on Friday, March 11, from the residence of his parents, at Hudson.

LUDLOW.—At her residence, in Westchester, on Friday evening, March 11, ELIZABETH LUDLOW, widow of the late Gabriel Vernlanck Ludlow, in the 85d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Robert H. and Edward R. Ludlow, are requested to attend her funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Monday next, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge for those who wish to attend.

MYERS.—On Friday, March 11, ANN MYERS, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Thompson, No. 193 East 18th-st.

NEUMANN.—On Saturday morning, March 12, officer HENRY NEUMANN, aged 48 years, 10 months and 21 days.

Relatives and friends, likewise the members of the 26th and 29th Police Precincts, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 84 West 40th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. this day, (Sunday,) March 13, without further invitation.

ROLLO.—The funeral of Mr. SAMUEL A. ROLLO will be held at 2 o'clock P. M. this day, (Saaday,) the 13th inst. at his late residence, Plainfield, N. J.

RANDOLPH.—On Friday morning, March 11, UASULA MAGO, daughter of Aason D. F. Randolph, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Funeral on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, from No. 129 West 45th st.

SEELY.—At Chester, Orange County, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon, March 10, GABRIEL SEELY, in the 76th year of his age.

SEELYE.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, March 12, ALEXANDER K., infant son of Edgar and Elizabeth B. Seelye.

VAN WAGENEN.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, March 11, LAURA B., wife of Wm. M. Van Wagenen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father in-law, No. 33 North Broad-st., on Monday, the 14th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

VAN VECHTEN.—In this City, on Friday, March 11, of pneumonia, MARY VAN ZANDT, wife of A. V. W. Van Vechten.

The relatives and friends, and also those of her father, Robert Lane, and of her brother, P. Van Zandt Lane, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 14th inst., at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 6th-av. and 29th-st., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

YOUNG.—On Friday, March 11, Mrs. MARY YOUNG, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons-in-law, Gabriel P. and Henry T. Gratacap, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry T. Gratacap, No. 42 West 29th-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WASTE.—LECTURE REPEATED BY special request.—The Third Lecture of the Course, on the "Parable of the Prodigal Son," lately delivered by Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY, will be repeated, by particular request, in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Waste.* Young men particularly invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Prayer for the Sick.* "Is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the church, and let them pray over him; and the prayer of faith shall save the sick."—James v., 14. Rev. Dr. DOW is also will preach at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

PEWS FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE an estate, by JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the basement, on March 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock, St. Bartholomew's Church, (Rev. Dr. Cook.) Pews Nos. 111, 113, 104. No. 104 is one of the most eligibly situated. St. Thomas' Church, (Rev. Dr. MORGAN,) Pew No. 23. For particulars, inquire of JAS. M. MILLER, No. 28 Place-st.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE—NO. 720 BROADway.—Rev. C. C. Goss will deliver a discourse SUNDAY EVENING to the sorrowing and the sad, on *The Bright Side of Life; or, Benefits of Adversity.* Public Children's meeting at 3 o'clock. Strangers, young men and families welcome.

FOR THE ARMY.—THE U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION will hold a meeting in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of East 30th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Addresses may be expected from Rev. GEORGE J. MINOINS, Rev. GEORGE BRADBURY, of Philadelphia, and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

ADVENTISTS WHO CAN NO LONGER worship at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on account of the doctrine of the non resurrection of the wicked being there promulgated, will meet with other friends of Bible truth, on SUNDAY, March 13, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., in Room No. 18 Cooper Institute. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner Madison and Catharine. The twenty-third in the Course of Sabbath Evening Sermons will be delivered by Rev. Dr. S. IRENÆUS PRIME, of New-York, on SABBATH, March 13, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Rev. A. MCGLASHAN, pastor.

DISPENSATIONAL AND NATURAL JUDGMENT will form the subject of a discourse to be delivered by GEORGE STORRS, in Room No. 24 COOPER INSTITUTE, on TUESDAY EVENING next, March 15, at 7½ o'clock. The object of this discourse is to show that the judgments of God are always meted out on this earth, and never exceed the threatened penalty.

HELL—ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY, DESTINY.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the eighth discourse on this subject, at Historical Society's Building, 2d-av., 11th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Is Hell a Lake of Fire and Brimstone?* MORNING Service, 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Christianity and Woman.* Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.—No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. F. C. EWER, Rector of Christ Church, will preach the Quarterly Sermon in this church next SUNDAY EVENING. A special collection will be made in its behalf.

ST. JOHN'S INDEPENDENT METHODIST CHURCH, 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. THOMAS MARSDEN, of the M. E. Church, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. R. H. BOURNE, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at 7½ P. M. (in his clerical robes, of course,) Free seats, and a cordial welcome to strangers.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The "Children's Service" on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Addresses from visitors desired. Strangers and friends of missions among the children of the poor, are cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Points.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. JOSEPH J. SMITH; AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Communion. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; Preaching by Rev. J. B. WALKER. The public invited. Seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Evening subject, *Recognition in the Other World*, being the last lecture on Pilgrim's Progress. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, 28TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.—Rev. DR. MONTGOMERY will preach his ninth anniversary sermon on SUNDAY MORNING next, 13th inst. In the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, Rt. Rev. Bishop TALBOT will give an account of his late missionary journey to New Mexico.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall corner 8th-av. and 33d-st.: Rev. R. C. SHINDALL, minister. Regular services morning and evening. Subject for evening—*Predicted Motion of the Jewish Restoration to Palestine—Startling Facts, etc.* Services 7½ o'clock.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE services will be held in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. DYER will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the AFTERNOON.

ENGAGED.—THE REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT will deliver a discourse on this subject at the Emplace Congregational Church (Fulton-av., corner Hoyt-st.) SUNDAY

Supreme Court of the United States.

The following is a statement of the cases argued before the Supreme Court of the United States since our last report:

WELLS' PATENT FOR MANUFACTURING HAT BODIES.

Nos. 141, 231 and 233.—*Henry A. Burr, Complainant and Appellant, vs. Peter S. Duryee. Henry H. Jacques, and Henry W. Duryee, Respondents and Appellees.*

These are appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey. Burr is the assignee of a patent granted to Henry A. Wells on the 25th of April, 1840, for "an improvement in the machinery for making hat bodies, and in the process of their manufacture." This patent was surrendered in 1856, and reissued in two separate and distinct patents, one for the improved machine, and the other for the process. In 1860 these patents were extended for seven years; and subsequent to December, 1860, they were again surrendered and re-issued with what were alleged to be amended specifications.

The bill filed by the plaintiff in the court below charged that by a contract under seal between the owners of this patent and the parties representing the present respondents, on the 7th of November, 1848, the respondents were authorized to "use either one or two machines, constructed according to said patent, with all improvements," &c., for all time to come, in the City of Newark, and there only, and by one manufacturing concern, and to be used only for hats manufactured by them, and not in manufacturing hat bodies, for sale in an unfinished state, or for any other persons. For this the licensees were to pay $500 a year, in quarterly installments, as long as they continued to use the machines; and in case the machines were used contrary to the terms of the license, or the payments were not made within thirty days after they became due, the contract was to cease and become void, and be thereby absolutely cancelled.

The bill then charged that the respondents had no right or title to use the two machines referred to, or any other machines under the agreement, because it had become canceled and annulled by the acts of the parties, and that the complainant had given notice to the respondents that he considered the agreement annulled and had ever since refused to accept payments under it. The breaches of the agreement charged on the respondents were that they had constructed, without authority, two machines in addition to the two tenished by the complainant, (one of which he had replaced by a new one) with which they were manufacturing hat bodies for sale in an unfinished state, in violation of the license, and that they had four other machines, differing in some of the details of their construction, on which they manufactured hat bodies for sale, and thus competed with the complainant.

The respondents in their answer did not deny the validity of the letters patent originally granted to Wells, and which they were licensed to use although they objected to the validity of the reissues. They denied that they had used more than two machines constructed according to Wells patent, or sold hat bodies made on them, or in anywise broken the covenant of the deed of license. They averred that the quarterly payments were regularly made up to Jan. 1, 1861, and until the complainant refused to receive it, were always ready to pay the annuity according to the letter of their contract. They claimed that the additional machines they were using were constructed according to the patent of SETH BOYDEN, which did not infringe the Wells patent.

The complainant also claimed, as assignee of a patent granted to Alva B. Taylor in 1856, for an improvement in the machine for making hat bodies, and of a patent granted to Lansing E. Hopkins.

The court below decided that Boyden's Machine did not infringe any combination of devices justly claimed in the Hopkins patent, upon which the complainant relied, and therefore dismissed the bill. From this decision the complainant took an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. He contends that Wells was the first inventor of the combination of machinery by which hat bodies were enabled to be made otherwise than by hand; that he was the first to introduce the combination of the guiding apparatus with the perforated cone and trunk, so as to give shape and direction to the fur, and that the patent of Boyden, was a mere change of form to accomplish the same result, and that, therefore, it was an infringement of the Wells patent. He also contends that the respondents having in their license admitted the validity of the Wells patent, were stopped from setting up any other patent in opposition to it. He also contends that the patents of Hopkins and Taylor, are not essential to be relied upon in support of his rights, and claims under the original Wells patent to be entitled to the means of manufacturing hat bodies therein described, and, also, to such mechanism as accomplishes the same result by substantially the same mode of operation.

CALIFORNIA LAND CLAIMS.

No. 145.—*The United States, Appellants, vs. Juan Moreno, Appellee.*—Moreno, the claimant of land under a Mexican grant, applied to the Board of Land Commissioners, in California, appointed under the act of 1851, for the confirmation of his claim. The Board confirmed the claim for three leagues of land, bordering on Temecula. On appeal the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California allowed eleven leagues. From this decision the United States appeal to the Supreme Court, contending that the original grant was but for one league.

No. 149.—*The United States, Appellants, vs. Augustin Olvera and others, Appellees.*—This was a claim under a Mexican grant to a tract of land known by the name of *Los Alamos y Azua Caliente*, which had been originally granted to Pedro Carrillo, but became subjected to denouncement for the non-performance by him of the conditions of his grant. The Board of Land Commissioners rejected the claim upon grounds since overruled by the Supreme Court in Fremont's case. The District Court of the United States for the Southern District of California, reversed the decree of the commissioners and confirmed the claim. The United States' appeal to the Supreme Court on the ground that the grant to Olvera having been made after the declaration of war by the United States against Mexico, cannot be regarded by our courts. The claimant contends that his grant is to be regarded as dating from the denouncement, which was anterior to the declaration of war.

—The London *Reform* says: Victor Hugo is said to be busily engaged correcting the proof-sheets of his work on Shakespeare, which will bear the title, *Shakespeare, by V. H.*, his conscious inferiority not allowing him to place his name on the same page with our great dramatist. It will be published by M. Pagnerre and Messrs. Lacroix & Co., who give him £2,000 for the copyright of the first edition. His other new work, *Les Chansons des Rues et des Bois*, has been withdrawn from the printer, and will not appear before next year. It was Mr. Lacroix who boldly staked his entire capital upon the copyright of *Les Miserables*, after larger houses had declined to give the great price asked.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Canada	Mar. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
South	Mar. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Mar. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Anglesea	Mar. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Scandinavian	Mar. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	April 2	New-York	Southampton.
China	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	April 16	New-York	Southampton.
Bohemia	April 30	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Limerick	Feb. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Mar. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Mar. 3	Liverpool	Portland.
Arabia	Mar. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Mar. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	New-York.
Olympus	Mar. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Mar. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Mar. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Mar. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	Mar. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Columbia	Mar. 12	New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo. Cromwell	Mar. 12	New-York	New-Orleans.
Kanawha	Mar. 16	New-York	Havana.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	New-Orleans.
Cortez	Mar. 26	New-York	Nassau.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

For California.

Illinois	Mar. 14	New-York	Panama.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The Mails for the South Pacific and Central America, per steamship *Illinois*, (Pier 3,) close at 10:30 A. M. on Monday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails and Erie Railroad, 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 12:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

AUCTION SALES

PUBLIC AUCTION OF THE HOME-STEAD OF THE LATE ASA WHITEHEAD, AT NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY.—The subscribers will sell at Public Auction for account of the Executors of the late Asa Whitehead, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 1 P. M., on the premises, the above property, in lots to suit purchasers.

It is the most desirable property for private residences now offered for sale in the City of Newark. It consists of a front of 240 feet on Broad-st., facing the South-Park, and embracing the whole front of the block between Pennington and Tichanor sts. It extends in depth 250 feet on Pennington-st., and 250 feet on Tichanor-st., and includes a large and commodious family mansion, in perfect repair, a stable, &c. The grounds are well stocked with valuable fruit trees, evergreens and shrubbery. It is within three minutes' walk of the Chestnut-st. Depot on the New-Jersey Railroad, from which cars communicate with New-York every half-hour during the morning and afternoon; time forty minutes. The Broad-st. Railroad affords convenient communication with the upper part of the city. A map of the premises, with lots laid out, may be seen at the office of the undersigned. Terms accommodating and made known on the day of sale. KING & BOND.

No. 200 Broad-st., Newark.

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 22, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by William Konnelly, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Bronklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on and after March 20, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT,
under direction of Richard E. Mount, Jr.,
Special Guardian.
Woodlawn, known as the
MOFFAT ESTATE.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1864,
at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

105th-st.—13 lots, south side, 200 ft. west of 11th-av.
11th-av.—4 lots on west side, corner of 106th-st.
105th-st.—12 lots on north side, commencing 200 ft. west of 11th av.
106th st.—12 lots on south side, 100 ft. west of 11th-av.
106th-st.—21 lots north side, 100 ft. west of 11th-av.
107th-st.—24 lots on south side, commencing 100 ft. west of 11th-av.

BROADWAY AND 106th-st.—Triangular piece of ground on Broadway, 50 th-st and 11th av.

BROADWAY.—4 lots on west side, commencing at 106th-st. and running through to 11th-av.

11th-av.—4 lots on east side, commencing at 105th-st.

BROADWAY AND 105th-st.—Northwest corner.

12th-av.—6 lots, commencing northeast corner 107th-st.

107th-st.—2 lots, south side, 100 ft. east of 12th-av; 25x100.11 each.

108th-st.—2 lots, south side, commencing 250 ft. east of 12th av.

107th-st.—2 lots, north side, commencing 100 ft. east of 12th-av.

107th-st.—3 lots, north side, commencing 250 ft. east of 12th-av.

ALSO—2 gores on the north side of of 107th-st., between 11th and 12th avs.

ALSO—All the water-right in front of said tract.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., adjoining Bank of Commerce.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May next:

The lease of the franchise of the ferry now established north and immediately adjoining the present ferry slip at the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or some other point adjacent thereto.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above-named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City charter in relation to Ferries, and also contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, in this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lessee of the above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessee desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the said and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force pump, with not less than four inch-red feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief-Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION, AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864:

The lease of the ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Payonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Seward Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, in this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lessee of the above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessee desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the said and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force pump, with not less than four hundred feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief-Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 21st day of March, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer BANSHEE, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
PAPER,
STATIONERY,
&c., &c., &c.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, MARCH 14, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, for the benefit of the Brooklyn and L. I. Sanitary Fair, the furniture of Knickerbocker Hall, 35 cane seat chairs, 70 pine tables, 28 silver-plated casters, four knives, 1 ship's caboose, 1 extra large Stewart's cook-stove, with fixtures, 3 large Sandford's challenge heaters, about 300 feet of stove pipe. Terms cash, before delivery, with a satisfactory deposit from every purchaser.

AUCTION SALES.

MARKET CELLARS AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on sids at public auction market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, (the leases of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 1864,) for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the aforesaid wharves, piers, &c.

MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 14th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

2,250 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

600,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY-SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

The bacon to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated

20,667 barrels of first quality extra superfine South-ern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head lined and hoops seasoned.

1,000,000 pounds of first quality SOFT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra White or other equally good *straight-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; boards and tops of pieces, or of not two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries, when they can begin their deliveries, and how much bread they can deliver daily.

2,500 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white-dent corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

180,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

150,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in suitable barrels.

60,000 pounds first quality white flint-corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

20,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ½ Souchong, ½ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chopmark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

300,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

30,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky, free from all foreign seeds and injurious ingredients, and of a uniform strength. The whisky-vinegar taking thirty five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the cider-vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 32 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of vinegar offered and the kind of package.

2,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads, to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector, to be named by the undersigned.

4,000 gallons of RECTIFIED WHISKY, to be full fifty proof, according to the United States Custom House standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white-oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

Bidders for whisky will state whether they can furnish more of the same kind, and at the same price, if so required, during the month of April.

12,000 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The barrels to be good, thoroughly coopered articles; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of April, 40 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of April, 40 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of flour, corn meal, beans, peas, hominy, rice, sugar and rye must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to have conditions annexed, embodying the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions, also that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, will be executed if required.

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with grosses, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *the firms to be given in advance by the proposers*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller the present quality and condition, and the manner they procure inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payments, as hereinafter, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Bids for proposals will be furnished at this office, and must be inclosed in envelopes addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, March 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new primary school house in Monroe-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., until the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD L. CAREY,
THOMAS SHIELDS,
MICHAEL CORLIS,
JAMES MOORE,
} Committee.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 2, 1864.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE, Feb. 4, 1864.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th April next from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance, in steam vessels, of a monthly mail between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the above Island, 22d Vic. c. 46, 21 Vic. c. 11, and 27 Vic. c. 1, to provide steam communication between this Island the United States of America.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken, will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London, JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary of the Executive Committee of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and bridging of the extension of the road of this company from Hackettstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, (a distance of 23 miles,) until SATURDAY, the 26th day of March next.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications, with blank forms for proposals and approximate estimates of quantities, will be in readiness at this office on and after Saturday, March 12. J. E. BASSINGER, Chief Engineer.

OLD RIGGING JUNK FOR THE NAVY.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, the 15th day of March next, for 150,000 pounds of best old rigging junk for the manufacture of oakum, to be delivered free of all expense to the Government, at the U. S. Navy-yard, Brooklyn, as per sample there, within ninety days from the date of the acceptance of proposal.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1864.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

PROPOSALS.

COUNTY LOAN FOR $200,000.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000 OF "RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS" OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, March 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, approved by the Mayor March 7, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively, together with the premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 8, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, 14th inst., for the following articles, viz.:

Buckskins each.
Saddle Blankets, ₰ pair.
Paint Brushes, 035.0.
Fitchee and Sash Tools, ₰ doz.
Sash Brushes, ₰ doz.
Dust Brushes, (painters',) ₰ doz.
Wall Brushes, 10 knot, whitewash, ₰ doz.
Corn Brooms, ₰ doz.
Stable Brooms, rattan, ₰ doz.
Hand Buckets, cedar or pine, ₰ doz.
Grass Buckets, ₰ doz.
Edge Blacking, ₰ gallon.
Borax, best refined, ₰ lb.
Chalk, white, ₰ lb.
Glue, best Irish, ₰ lb.
Hides, raw, green, for covering saddles, packed in tight barrels in pickle, ₰ side.
Hides, thong, for sewing covering on saddles, packed in tight barrels, in pickle, ₰ side.
Clinch Nails, 2½ and 2 inch, ₰ lb.
Nails, 5/8, ½, 7-16, 3/8, 5-16, ¼, 11-16, ⅝.
Nails, 1, 1¼, 1½, rich hole, ₰ lb.
Rope, Manila, ¾, ½, ⅝, ¼ inch diameter, ₰ lb.
Sheep Skins for Smiths' aprons, each.
Bagging Twine, in 12 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
White Lead, pure, in oil, 25, 50, and 100 lb. kegs, ₰ lb.
White Lead, pure, dry, 5 and 10 lb. papers, ₰ lb.
Venetian Red, English, in oil, 5, 20 and 50 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
Venetian Red, English, dry, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
Prussian Blue, in oil, 3, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
Prussian Blue, dry, 1 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
Lamp Black, ½ and 1 lb. papers, ₰ lb.
Yellow Ochre, dry, 5, 10 and 20 lb. papers, ₰ lb.
Chrome Green, dry, 5 and 10 lb. papers, ₰ lb.
Chrome Green, in oil, 3, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
Burnt Amber, 1, 2 and 5 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
Drop Black, dry, 1, 2 and 3 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
English vermillion, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
American vermillion, 1 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
Brown paint, in oil, 3, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
Spanish brown, dry, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
Black paint, in oil, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
Chrome yellow, dry, 1, 2 and 3 lb. packages, ₰ lb.
Camel hair pencil, (striping) ₰ doz.
Chamois skins, each.
Putty in kegs, ₰ lb.
Spirits turpentine, ₰ gallon.
Linseed oil, boiled, ₰ gallon.
Linseed oil, raw, ₰ gallon.
Neatsfoot Oil, ₰ gallon.
Coach Varnish, No. 1, ₰ gallon.
Copal Varnish, ₰ gallon.
Japan Varnish, ₰ gallon.
All the paints in oil, oil and varnish, to be put in tight cans and barrels, and the contents plainly marked on each package. All the articles of the foregoing list to be of the best quality of their kind, and to be well packed and delivered at place of shipment in this City without expense to the United States. Persons offering will please send samples, and state as exact cable. Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster Stores," and addressed Major STEWART VAN VLIET, Qr. Mr. U. S. A., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR MILL AT GIESBORO, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., on FRIDAY, March 18, 1864, for furnishing the materials and the erection of a Steam Mill, with the necessary machinery, (according to plans and specifications, for the purpose of grinding, cutting, mixing and steaming the forage rations furnished the cavalry horses at Giesboro, D. C., with sufficient capacity to supply ten thousand horses.

The following Board of Officers has been appointed, to whom all plans and specifications and papers referring to the mill will be submitted:

Col. August V. Kautz, Second Ohio Cavalry.
Col. C. R. Lowell, Second Massachusetts Cavalry.
Lieut.-Col. James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

The plan which promises most economy, and can soonest be erected, will be selected. The greatest promptitude will be required.

No proposal will be considered, unless accompanied by the oath of allegiance, and a certificate from a person known to the bureau of the responsibility of the parties, and their ability to faithfully execute the contract.

Payments will be made on the completion of the contract, or such portion thereafter as funds may be received.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for the Erection of Steam Mill at Giesboro," and addressed to Lieut.-Col. James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Any further information will be promptly given, personally or by letter, on application to

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, March 15, 1864, for the supply of best quality of ice to U. S. General Hospitals at New-Orleans, La., Baton Rouge, La., Key West, Fla., and Pensacola, Fla., and such points on the coast of Texas as may be occupied as hospitals during the year 1864.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds delivered daily, as required by surgeons in charge of hospitals in the vicinity of above points. Also, price per ton of two thousand pounds, carefully stored in well constructed ice-houses at the above points, subject to inspection and measurement by the United States.

The following is the estimated quantity required at each point, but the proposals must state the additional amounts required during the year at the same rates:

New Orleans	600 tons.
Pensacola	60 tons.
Key West	60 tons.
Baton Rouge	200 tons.

The above proposals must be accompanied by a guarant

FINANCIAL.

TO CAPITALISTS.

JERSEY CITY BONDS FOR $265,000, TWENTY YEARS TO RUN, INTEREST SIX PER CENT., SEMI-ANNUALLY, PAYABLE IN JERSEY CITY, OR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, Jersey City, N. J., or at the office of M. O. Morgan, Esq., No. 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st., New-York, until MONDAY, March 21, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars of Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed March 1, 1864, in accordance with the law of the Legislature of New-Jersey authorizing said bonds. Said bonds will be for $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, or at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, and redeemable in twenty years. The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and parties, when notified that their proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Treasurer of Jersey City the sums awarded to them respectively, and the Treasurer's receipt will entitle them to receive from the Comptroller bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, with interest from the date of payment. They will be awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted for less than par, and no conditional bid will be entertained. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to

HENRY F. COX,
THOS. R. DECKER, } Committee on Finance,
A. A. GADDIS, } Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, March 5, 1864.

Population of Jersey City is about 35,000. City debt, including soldiers' bounty fund as above, $495,000. Valuation of real estate by assessors of 1863, $14,728,685. The Board of Water Commissioners' Loan for water works, which supplies Jersey City, Hoboken City, Hudson City and Lafayette, amounts to $1,189,000, which, by its water rents, is self-sustaining and self-liquidating.

SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 23 William-st., Office No. 15.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE, COUNTY and CITY Also RAILROAD SECURITIES of all descriptions, not quoted at the New-York Stock Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Eastern Division.

SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS (foreclosed.)

MINNESOTA STATE BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD STOCK.

INDIANAPOLIS, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD STOCK.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK.

MORRIS CANAL STOCK AND BONDS.

NEW-JERSEY STATE 6s.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BONDS WANTED.

COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN BONDS, of the State of Wisconsin, issued to insolvent Railroad Companies, purchased at high prices.

ISAAC'S HARBOR GOLD COMPANY.

Capital $500,000.....100,000 shares, $5 each

TRUSTEES.

THOS. L. TAYLOR,	W. H. BEERS,
W. A. COBB,	EVERETT CLAPP,
JOHN F. SEYMOUR,	J. B. WALLACE,
ANDREW WESSON,	W. F. SHIRLEY.

The subscription books to the capital stock of this company will be opened on MONDAY, March 14, at the company's office, Home Insurance Building, second floor, Room No. 7.

WM. F. SHIRLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 179 Broadway, March 8, 1864.

The increased Capital of this Company is required to be paid on the 15th of March, 1864.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, March 1, 1-64.

NOTICE.—THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY IS prepared to issue seven per cent. Convertible Bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars, for the purpose of completing the road at its eastern terminus. The holders of the Mortgage Bonds of the Long Dock Company have the option, for six months from date, of taking these Bonds in exchange for the Bonds they now hold. Applications may be made at the Treasurer's office in West-st.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY,
No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 10, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Minnesota Mining Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, &c., will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY next, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SAM'L J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ASHBURTON COAL CO.,
No. 39 WILLIAM-ST.,
GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE CO. BUILDING.

THE BOOKS OF TRANSFER OF THE ASHBURTON COAL CO. will be opened on MONDAY, the 14th inst., and certificates issued.

JOSEPH A. SPEAR, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—REVENUE AND POSTage stamps of all kinds bought and sold. Domestic or foreign gold and silver, three-cent pieces, pennies and mutilated and defaced fractional currency wanted, at best rates, by T. CROMMELIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

MR. CHARLES C. DODGE IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our house as of date Jan. 1, 1864.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

March 5, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, March 8, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., has this day been declared, payable on demand at their Branch Office, No. 139 Broadway, New-York.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York,
Open Daily.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COTTON GROWING.—A GENTLEMAN WILL leave in a few days for the Mississippi River to work an abandoned or other plantation; $15,000 of capital is already subscribed by members of most respectable firms of over thirty years' standing; as much more will be acceptable; profits divided. Cotton should cost less to grow now, while it sells for from eight to ten times its former price. One-third cash down; balance monthly. Address, for particulars, Box No. 586 Post-office.

GAS STOCK FOR SALE—262 SHARES LAfayette and Indiana Gas Co. Stock for sale. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 8.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST,

On the 19th of February last, a package containing

$10,000

in U. S. LEGAL TENDER FIVE PER CENT. NOTES of the following numbers, viz.:

690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 6,074, 6,075, 6,076, 6,077 and 6,078, one thousand dollars each, dated Dec 1, 1863, and having full coupons. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating these notes, as payment has been stopped.

A REWARD OF 500 DOLLARS

Will be paid to any person returning the notes to the office of FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, or giving information which shall lead to their recovery. Any information in writing may be addressed to the undersigned, to the care of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch's

S. D. CARR.

LOST.—SINGLE STONE DIAMOND RING, WITH a heavy black enamel setting, is engraved inside "Emilie, from her Father, March 12, 1854." A large reward will be given on its return to CHARLES DUGGIN, No. 191 Broadway.

LOST—BANK-BOOK NO. 11,725; CORNELIA A. Secor in trust for Cora L. Flint, with the Broadway Savings Institution. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Bank, No. 4 Park-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—WANTED FOR THE SEASON FROM the 1st of May next, for a gentleman, wife and son. In a family where there are few or no boarders; location must be between 14th and 23d sts. and 4th and 8th avs.; references exchanged. Address Box No 41; Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY FOR the Summer, by a gentleman, wife and servant; Tarrytown or Dobb's Ferry preferred. Address Box No. 2,089 Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITH BOARD to suit, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; the house has all the modern improvements. Location good.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to James Slip, with trap-block.

For paving Deshrosses-street, from Washington-street to West-street, with trap-block.

For setting curb and gutter, and flagging One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For setting curb and gutter, and flagging Eighty-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

For flagging Fourth-avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

For flagging south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For filling sunken lots in New avenue, (east) at One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

For filling sunken lots at southwest corner of Oak and Roosevelt streets.

For building receiving basins at southeast and northeast corner of Seventeenth-street and Irving-place, and at southeast corner of Third-street and the bowery.

For laying cross-walks opposite number twenty-three Cherry-street.

For regulating Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Seventy-fourth-street from Second to Third avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Eighty-first-street from Second to Third avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Chambers-street, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of one-half the blocks on each side of Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to South-street.

All the lots on both sides of Deshrosses-street from Washington to West-street.

All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street from Third avenue to East River.

All the lots on both sides of Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

All the lots on the east side of Fourth-avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

All the lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street from Third to Fourth avenue.

All the lots on the east side of New-avenue (east) from One Hundred and Twenty-first to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, and upon the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first and upon both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, and upon the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, to the distance of two hundred and fifty feet east of said New-avenue.

All the lot known as Ward map number one thousand and seventy-three at the southwest corner of Oak and Roosevelt streets.

All the lots on the both sides of Seventeenth-street, between Union-square and Irving-place, and all the lots on the east side of Union-square and the West side of Irving-place, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.

All the lots on the east side of the Bowery, between Second and Third streets.

All the lots on both sides of Cherry-street to the distance of one hundred and thirty-five feet each way, from the crosswalk opposite to number twenty-three Cherry-street.

All the lots on both sides of Eighth-avenue, and on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of Eighth-avenue, from the middle of One Hundred and Fourteenth to the middle of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

All the lots on both sides of Seventy-first-street, from Second to Third avenues.

All the lots on both sides of Eighty-fourth-street, from Second to Third avenues.

All persons whose interests are effected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New-York-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 8, 1864.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE —THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in this Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1863, has been received from the Assessor, and that the Duties, Taxes and Licences therein specified have become due and payable. I will attend personally, or by deputy, at my office, No. 139 Broadway, daily (except on Sundays), from the date hereof, until and including Thursday, the 31st day of March, 1864, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., to receive the same.

The Taxes included in the aforesaid list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, licences, and on incomes for the year 1862.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them, respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will, at the expiration thereof, become liable to pay ten per cent additional upon the amount thereof, excepting the Tax on incomes, which will be liable to an addition of but five per cent.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector
Thirty-second District, New-York.

DATED NEW-YORK, March 8, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 12 City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee on Roads.

LOCATION OF THE NEW-YORK PATRIOT ORPHAN HOME.—General competition is still invited.—The Board of Counselors and the Board of Directors of the "Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots," will meet at the Rooms of Dr. Webster's Free Academy, MONDAY, 14th inst., at 3½ P. M., to regard to the location of the "Patriot Orphan Home."

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., President.
ARTHUR F. WILLMARTH, Treasurer.
EDWARD WARNER, Recording Secretary.
DAVID P. HOLTON, Corresponding Sec'y.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 12 City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at 12 o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on Public Health.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HACERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aquednct.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend,

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.—Having returned from Europe with Spring stock of India camels' hair shawls, I will expose for sale the first lot on MONDAY; first including a superb black square shawl, at $5,000—one of the finest quality ever imported—and a variety at lower prices

J. RUSSELL, No. 252 Worcester-st.,
Third door below Amity-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S,

OPENING OF NEW PARISIAN FASHIONS.

NEW SILKS JUST RECEIVED.

NEW PLAIDED SILKS FOR YOUNG LADIES

BLACK DRAPS DE LYONS, FINEST BLACK SILK EVER IMPORTED.

WHITE AND COLORED CORDED SILK.

NEW CHINE SILK.

NEW STRIPED SILK.

BRIGHT PLAIDED SILK, FOR TRIMMINGS AND DRESSES.

PLAIN LYONS FOULARD.

FIGURED LYONS FOULARD.

VERY RICH PRINTED FOULARD, MOST EXTRA QUALITY.

ALL SILK GRENADINE, VERY RICH DESIGNS.

BAREGE, GRENADINE, SMALL FIGURED, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

REAL GOAT'S HAIR, TWO YARDS WIDE.

BLACK GRENADINE BAREGE,

BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTHS, MUCH BETTER FOR DRESSES THAN ALPACAS.

ALL SILK BLACK GRENADINE.

BLACK ALPACAS, VERY BEST CHOICE.

WHITE ALPACAS, PARISIAN QUALITY.

COLORED ALPACAS, ALL SHADES.

PARISIAN POPLINS, QUITE NEW.

FRENCH PERCALES.

FRENCH ORGANDIES.

FRENCH PRINTED BRILLIANTS.

GOATS' HAIR AT 55c., WORTH 80c.

AMERICAN PRINTS FOR SPRING.

NEW LADIES' CLOTH.

LEGRAIN'S, No. 729 BROADWAY,
and No. 1 WAVERLEY-PLACE.

LORD & TAYLOR.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

AT RETAIL, received per late steamer.

Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 465 BROADWAY,

Will exhibit at RETAIL, on MONDAY, March 14, a fine assortment of

CHOICE PARIS SILKS,

just received per steamers. Also,

LOW-PRICED SILKS,

in plain colors and fashionable Plaids and Stripes.

Also at stores

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,

MOURNING GOODS,

SPRING AND SUMMER FABRICS IN GREAT VARIETY,

AT RETAIL!

Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING,

Paris Poplins, Challies, Mohairs, Bareges, Grenadines, Organdies, Prints, De Laines, Alpacas, Tissues, Traveling Dress Goods, Robes, &c., &c., &c., including all the fashionable styles of Dress Goods, for Spring and Summer wear,

AT RETAIL.

Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand,

SPRING SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.

A very full assortment,
Including all the latest novelties,

AT RETAIL!

Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LEGRAIN'S,
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

WHITE GOODS, FAMILY LINEN AND TABLE LINEN, AT COST.

WHITE SHIRTING MUSLINS, POSITIVELY UNDER COST.

Ladies will only understand the truth of this advertisement by assuring themselves of the facts.

NEW PIQUES, MARSEILLES, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS, PRINTED LINEN, just received.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!! CLOAKS!!!!

at

DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE,
In all the
NEWEST SPRING and SUMMER FASHIONS,
for
LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN,
some of them
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL GARMENTS
ever exhibited,
COMBINING UTILITY with ELEGANCE,
and
DURABILITY with CHEAPNESS.
Our
CHILDREN'S CLOAK DEPARTMENT
for
VARIETY and EXTENT is UNSURPASSED.

ALSO,

"OIL-BOILED BLACK SILK, FROM 75 TO $3 50.
"LADIES POLITELY WAITED UPON."

C. A. DAVIDSON, No. 264 Bowery.

FAMILY MOURNING.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has now ready for inspection a very large and most desirable Stock of English and French Bombazines, Delaines, Empress Eugenie, Tamise, Canton, Henrietta and Queen's Cloths, 1-4 and 8-4, Thibets for Shawls, Alpacas, Bereges, Crape Maretz, Spanish Crapes, Florentines, Argentines, Berege, Grenadines, all widths. Black Silks, in every grade, with and without lustre, some extra rich and wide for cloaks. Foulard Silks, Half-Mourning Silks, Poplins. A splendid stock of materials for traveling and house dresses. English Crape, Crepe Veils, Kid and Silk Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, &c. Bonnets and Mantillas, very choice. Call and examine.

W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE

you can purchase cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.

CALL ON MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1864.

We shall have ready for inspection several hundred cartoons of rich Ribbons, every width, from auction. Also, new French Flowers, Bonnet Silks, every shade, cheap.

TUESDAY—Over 500 cases of new Straw Goods, comprising all the fashionable styles and braids in Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, Bloomers and Hats, much below regular prices. Also, Millinery Laces, Crapes, Ronches, &c., &c.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

REMOVAL.

Mrs. MULCHINOCK respectfully informs her friends and patrons and ladies generally that she has removed her place of business to No. 535 Broadway, next to the Prescott House. She has on hand a choice assortment of pattern bonnets. Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS the best and cheapest assortment in the City. Nice fitting corsets from $1; new shape skirts, best steels, our own make, from 60c. Also Wericy's Paris made patent corsets. Misses' corsets, pads, steels, busts, &c., &c. N.B.—Crochet and needlework edgings, frillings, ruffings, real and imitation laces, for dress trimmings and under garments. Ladies' and children's plain hem stitched and embroidered handkerchiefs very cheap. Nos. 886 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S,

EIGHTH-AVENUE
CHEAP STORE.

OPENING BARGAINS

IN SPRING GOODS.
25,000 HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c., 8c., 10c., 11c., 12c.
3,000 FINE LINEN HEMSTITCH, 25c.
2,000 NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 9c. UP.
5,000 WORKED DOUBLE BANDS, 10c.
2,000 YARDS LACE AND EDGINGS, 1c. UP.
2,000 SILK SUMMER SCARFS, 25c.
3,000 LACE AND WORKED COLLARS, 1c. UP.

WET GOODS
FROM THE WRECK OF STEAMSHIP BOHEMIA.

GENTS' AND LADIES
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES, MUSLINS, LACE GOODS,
AND A VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS
DAMAGED ONLY BY WATER.

OPENING SPRING BONNETS
IN ALL THE NEW STYLES AND COLORS FROM 25c. UP.

NEW RIBBONS
DESIRABLE COLORS AND STYLES. PLAID RIBBONS, SPRING COLORS, 12c. YARD.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AT
25 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
2,500 SILK LACE TISSUE AND
GRENADINE VEILS, COMMENCING AT 12c.
THOUSANDS OF PIECES VELVETS, 10c. UP.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

FULL ASSORTMENT
EXCELLENT 200 YARD SPOOL COTTONS, 3c.
ANOTHER LOT OF SPOOL COTTONS, 6c.
SEWING-SILK, 6c. DOZEN.
HAIR-PINS, 2c. BUNDLE.
BEST BOOKS AND EYES, 2c.
BUTTONS, BRAIDS, TRIMMINGS
BRUSHES, COMBS, &c., &c.
BEST PINS, 4c PAPER.
BEST NEEDLES, 4c. PAPER.
WORKING-COTTON, 2c. HEAD NETS, 10c.
HAIR NETS, 10c
TRIMMING BRAIDS, 4c.
GOLD BRAIDS, 4c.

RECEIVING FROM AUCTION, LOTS OF CHEAP GOODS EVERY DAY.

WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 2 and 4 3d-st. and 723 8th-av.
Between 21st and 22d-sts.

WET BLACK SILKS, WET ALPACAS—50 pcs. best quality Black Silks, high lustre and mourning, suitable for manties and dresses, only a little wet on the ends, 50 per cent. under value; also, 150 ms. Colored and Black Alpacas, a great bargain, from auction.

GEO. KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPERS situation wanted by an experienced woman in a hotel or boarding-house; no objection to the country. Address HOUSEKEEPER, for one week, 151 East, 32d-st.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A situation for an excellent servant with a family going to California, who would consider her services as an equivalent for her passage. She is never sea sick and remarkably kind to children. For particulars, inquire at No. 136 Madison-av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse by a healthy married woman, whose infant child died recently. Inquire for Mrs. LACY, No. 164 East 31st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SEWING DONE IN FAMilies by the day, week, or month, by a lady with Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address Miss LYONS, No. 300 West 16th-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who has the very best of reference: is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment. Please call or address D. H., at Tranor's Saddlery Warehouse, No. 744 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUation wanted by an English married man as above; understands his business thoroughly; has had long experience in either; good City reference. Address, for three days, C. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A FIRST-class sewing-machine, a young man with a mechanical turn, who is prompt and ready in the use of tools; acquaintance with the business not necessary; none need apply unless with the intention of remaining permanently in the business. Address, with full name and references, W. & G., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOman, capable of taking entire charge of an infant and one little girl; must bring the best City references; wages $8. Apply at No. 27 East 31st-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock on Saturday morning, March 12.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A sedered man as coachman and groom; one who understands his business well; understands driving in the City, and is willing to go to the country if required. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

MOROCCO CUTTERS WANTED.—FOUR OR five experienced and practical cutters on morocco wanted, who can come well recommended; prices according to ability. Apply to the EAST NEW-YORK SHOE COMPANY, No 36 Vesey-st.

TO STONE-MASONS.—SIX STONE-MASONS wanted, to go to the Isthmus of Panama; such as can bring good recommendations can apply at the office of the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG SINGLE MAN TO ACT as coachman and gardener; must understand the care of horses, and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 198 West 32d-st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—OF 3 TO 4 YEARS' experience in the retail trade. Inquire of TARRANT & CO., No. 278 Greenwich-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, COACHMAN, (colored,) young man to drive a business coupe. Inquire at No. 240 Lewis-st.

GUN AND TOOL-MAKERS WANTED AT Gour Armory in Hamilton, Ohio. Good wages and steady employment given. GWYN & CAMPBELL.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Number" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

A. MORTON,
Address,
NO.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 12.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD ACT.

The proceedings of the Iowa Legislature were presented in the Senate to-day, praying Congress to modify the Pacific Railroad Act, so far as concerns the location of the Sioux City branch as to allow it to run from Sioux City westwardly to unite with the main trunk by the nearest and most practicable route, instead of running north of the valley of the Platte at right angles with the branches of Long Fork and Ark Horn, involving a heavy cost for bridges and construction over a rough and impracticable route.

KILPATRICK'S CAVALRY RETURNING.

The cavalry which cut the communication and made a dash at Richmond is now returning by the transports at Alexandria, en route for the Army of the Potomac.

COMMISSIONER RUGGLES' REPORT.

The supplemental report of SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Commissioner of the United States to the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, communicated to Congress by the Secretary of State, includes the result of the Special Commission representing fourteen nations, recommending the French "metric" or decimal system of weights and messures, showing them to be already used by a popolation of one hundred and thirty-nine millions. The opinion was reached that the gold discoveries in the United States in connection with the facilities offered by the Pacific Railroad, would occasion fluctuations in the comparative values of gold and silver. A recommendation is made that the existing units of money be very few, such as the "pound sterling," "the dollar," "florin," and "franc," the dollar being five francs, and the florin two and a half francs. The next meeting of the Congress is expected to take place at St. Petersburgh.

GEN. SICKLES AND GEN. MEADE.

The statement that Gen. SICKLES has preferred charges against Gen. MEADE before the Committee on the Conduct of the War is amended. It appears that the committee, while examining into matters connected with the battle of Gettysburgh, were temporarily compelled to notice the reflections of Gen. HALLECK and Gen. MEADE on the conduct of Gen. SICKLES: and accordingly the letter, and Gens. PLEASONTON, BIRNEY, DOUBLEDAY and HOWE were summoned to testify. This of course rendered it necessary to examine Gen. MEADE, who subsequently appeared before the committee.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 12.

A FALSE RUMOR EXPOSED.

There is no foundation for the statement in regard to the arrival of Mr. DAYTON'S son with important dispatches from France in reference to projects of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. No special bearer of dispatches from Mr. DAYTON has arrived here, nor is there any ground for the absurd rumors built on this supposed fact.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture, on the 6th inst., of the steamer *Mary Ann*, by the *Grand Gulf*, off Wilmington, N. C. The *Mary Ann* is a new side-wheel steamer, built on the Clyde, and dispatched from Glasgow in June, 1863. She is reported to be a faster vessel than the *Giraffe*, *alias Robert E. Lee*, and to have made nineteen statute miles per hour on her trial trip. The *Mary Ann* has been running the blockade on the coast of Florida, sailing from Havana.

GEN. MEADE'S HEALTH.

The *Republican* of this afternoon regrets to learn that Maj.-Gen. MEADE has not sufficiently recovered from his late attack of pneumonia to warrant his entering upon another campaign with the Army of the Potomac. His physician advises him not to attempt such a thing, and there is little doobt he will yield to medical advice, and retire for a while from active service.

NAVAL CAPTURES.

The Commander of the herk *Roebuck*, on blockade duty off Indian River Inlet, writes to the Navy Department, under date of Feb. 26, to the effect that on the night previous he captured the British sloop *Two Brothers*, from Nassau, bound to Dixie, laden with liquor and natts. QUINCY A. HOOPER, commanding the United States steamer *Clyde*, off Key West writes that on the 26th ult., he sent two boats with an armed crew up the Suawnee River for the purpose of capturing a quantity of cotton. On the morning of the 27th the boats returned with an old scow laden with sixty-seven bales of cotton, which was put on board the *Clyde* and sent to Key West.

HOMESTEADS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The bill introduced by Representative JULIAN today from the Committee on Public Lands, secures to persons in the military or naval service of the United States, homesteads on confiscated or forfeited estates in insurrectionary districts, all lands or other real property not included within the limits of any city, town or village, against which proceedings *in rem* shall be instituted under the provisions of the act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, approved July, 1862; and the acts amendatory thereof shall, upon the rendering of final decrees of condemnation, be certified over the seal of the court so condemning, to the Secretary of the Interior, and thereafter the lands shall be regarded and treated in all respects as part of the appropriated lands of the United States, subject to the restrictions and regulations hereinafter mentioned.

All persons who have served or may serve, honorably in the army or navy for two years during the present rebellion, and all persons who have been or shall be discharged therefrom by reason of wounds received, or disease contracted therein, shall be entitled to either eighty acres, or a less quantity of the unappropriated lands, in conformity with the provisions of the Homestead Act of 1862.

It may here be remarked that in the Congress of 1849, Messrs. JULIAN and ANDREW JOHNSON were the only men in the House who publicly advocated the homestead policy at that time. The bill now introduced is an extension of the same policy.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

The Baltimora Coofereoce of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to session here to-day, adopted a report, by a vote of 48 against 10, in which they declare as follows:

"That we owe and pledge exclusive allegiance to the Government of the United States in wer end in peace, and to its constitutional administration, in every department thereof; end that we, therefore, affectionately exhort our people, who by position, kindred or interest, may have been tempted to sympathize with those who seek the overthrow of this Government, to seek the Word of God as above recited, and not esteem loyalty thereto as optional, or a matter of taste, sympathy, or preference, but ona of Divine injunction, and as involving the religious duty of prayer and effort for the restoration of our national unity, peace and prosperity; or, in the language of the disciples, to use all laudable means to enjoin obedience to the powers that be.

"That we will not receive into the Conference, or elect to ministerial orders, either from the local or itinerant ranks, any man of known disloyalty.

"That in view of the great change in the providence of God which is taking place in the public mind in the direction of emancipation of the State of Maryland and elsewhere, we believe the time is not distant when the Baltimora Confereoce will no longer be embarrassed in maintaining the well-known principles of the Methodist Episcopal Church upon this subject."

INDIAN TREATIES RATIFIED.

The Senate has ratified tha treaties made with the various branches of toa Shoshone Indians by Gov. DOTY, of Utah, for the protection of overland emtgration, tha security of the proposed Pacific Railroad and telegraph line, and for the safety of the miners and proprietors in Idaho and Utah. The principal band is allowed an annuity of $10,000 for twenty years, the northwestern band $5,000 additional, the Goship tribe $1,000, and the mixed band of Bannocks and Shoshones, of Shoshone River, in Idaho, $3,000. The Goships living south of the Great Desert and between Siptoe Valley on the west, and Salt Lake, Tuila and Rush Valleys on tha east, guarantee the unmolested privilege of mining and prospecting within their boundaries, as do the Bannocks and Shoshones in theirs.

CONFISCATION.

The Solicitor of the War Department, Mr. WHITING, has sent a long letter to the Committee on Public Lands in relation to tha confiscation of Southern lands. That committee, it is understood, have prepared a bill in accordance with Mr. WHITING'S suggestions, to secure to persons in the military or naval service homesteads on confiscated or forfeited estates in insurrectionary districts.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session, has confirmed the nominatinn of ROBERT SHERMAN as United States Marshal for the District of Rhode Island, and private HARVEY F. DOUGLASS, of the Second New-York Volunteers, as Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN BLOCKADE.

The State Department has been officially notified of the blockade by the Danish Government of the ports and inlets on the east coast of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, from the 25th of February, with the exception of Newstadt and the Islands of Alsen and Arroe, and such other places as are actually under the authority of His Majesty the King of Denmark.

THE POST OFFICE

Department has just concluded contracts for mail service in Nebraska, Washington, Idaho and other far off Territories. Among them is one providing that from the 1st of July next the mails shall be carried thrice from the intersection of the overland mail route at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, by the way of Boise City and Auburn to Wallawalla in Washington Territory, in ten days, in lieu of seoding them via Placerville, California, to Portland, Oregon. This saves two hundred miles of travel and ten days in the expedition of the mails for Oregon, Washington Territory and Idaho Territory. This important mail service is let to BEN HOLLADAY at $156,000 per annum.

The mails for the newly discovered gold mines in Idaho Territory and Bannock City are to be sent three times a week from Salt Lake City, and the contract is awarded to Mr. E. S. ALFORD, commencing at Fort Hall and intersecting the Wallawalla route at that point.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 12.

SPEECH-MAKING IN CONGRESS.

To-dey hae been set apart for apeech-making.

REMARKS OF MR. HOLMAN, OF INDIANA.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, said efter three years of war they were now brought face to face with the issue offered by the President, as to the basis on which the Union shall be reconstructed. He denied that the President, either as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy or as a civil officer, has the power to fix the terms of reconstruction. It was his duty to ex ecute ano not make the laws, not to assume all the functions of Government, for it was reserved to Congress to admit new States and to guarantee a Republican form of Government. The new State Governments, according to the President's 10 ea, were to be composed of not less than one-tenth of the voters on the conditions prescribed by himself. This was indeed a beautiful plan for perpetuating the grand old Renublic of WASHINGTON. It would not be a Union of free and equal States. To say the least the President proposed an innovation on tha fundamental principles of Government tending to the utter subversion of Republican liberty. The bill reported by Mr. DAVIS (Maryland) was to carry out the doctrine of reconstructiop, excluding the institution of Slavery. Though this was objectionable, he would, if he had to choose, prefer it to the plan of the President, which latter was based on the will of the President alone. States thus constructed, would be the States of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and not of the American people. The sending of an official yooth to Florida, having in view such a reconstruction, and the withdrawal of a part of GILLMORE'S forces to that quarter to engage in the bosullies which resulted so disastrously, merely to gratify tha base ambition of unworthy favorites of the President, were sufficient to stamp that whole policy with condemnation. If it were not for the persistent efforts to abolish Slavery, Tennessee and other States would be brought back by loyal men, and thus a great moral power would be employed against the rebellion.

REMARKS OF MR. BURBURD.

Mr. HULBURD, of New York, (Union) argued that, as tha institution of Slavery has been proven to be a source of Southern strength, and a means of prolonging the war, it follows, as a military necessity, that we have a right to remove it. We should, therefore, smite the great cause which has brought upon us our present troubles. British military commanders, as far back as the Revolution, issued proclamations declaring slaves free. WASHINGTON, and others of that day, did not question the exercise of this belligerent right. If such proclamations could be issued then, why not now? The President stands as the supreme military head of the Army of the Union, and the Constitution imposes upon him the responsibility of conducting tha war, prescribing no restrictions, but tendering him subordinate only to the laws of nations and of war. He quoted numerous authorities in support of his position. God, he said, has opened the door to four millions of slaves, and enabled them to walk in the light of liberty. It were better for a man he had never been born than to make an issue between Slavery and freedom and the rebellion must be regarded as a blessing. The name of such a one would become a hissing and reproach, and his name would be clothed with infamy. By the honest wisdom of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and the providence of God, all the slaves of this country must become free, and the effect of the proclamation cannot be reversed. The parchment may be destroyed, but the decree was passed beyond the control of man, and will continue as long as law and Union endure.

THE REMARKS OF MR. DUMONT, OF INDIANA.

Mr. DUMONT, of Indiana, (Union,) noticed the remarks of the gentleman who had heretofore complained that the original purpose of the war had been perverted to abolition. He would like to know when this same gentleman yielded a vigorous support to the Government to put down the rebellion. The idea that the South would enter into negotiations short of a recognition of their bogus Confederacy was ridiculous. It was no insult to the living and the dead; and if a man from a loyal State would give such a proposition his sanction, he would have reason to curse the day of his birth and call upon the rocks and mountains to hide him. There were traitors in the Free States, some of them runaways from the South, where they were known as "poor white trash." These were among the most earnest against the war, and maintained that the holding of slaves was a proof of respectability. These leaders would be in the Confederate Congress if the rebel scrip would purchase as much bread and potter as greenbacks. Such man deserved to be elected to the rebel Congress for services rendered. He noticed the remarks of Mr. Cox, and referred to his book, "The Buckeye Abroad."

REMARKS OF MR. COX, OF OHIO.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said he was tired of hearing such slang uttered here to a slim House.

Some one reminded Mr. COX that the speech to which he objected was from a Democrat.

Mr. COX replied that Mr. DUMONT was a renegade Democrat. He then referred to gentlemen coming here like schoolboys and rehearsing tha slang and trash picked up during the week, and sending it to the country as grand speeches. It was a farce. The same old stuff was reiterated about what he wrote when he was a boy. It did not prove that he favored the political and social condition of the negro. None but an idiot or a fool would draw such a conclusion.

The Chairman (Mr. DAVIS) called Mr. COX to order, and required him to observe the rules.

Mr. COX said he would do so; but why did not the Chairman call the gentleman from Indiana to order for his gross personalities. Since he made his former speech, he had received more proofs of the progress of miscegenation, and said such men as CHEEVER and CHANNING, who professed so much love for negroes, excluded them from their churches.

REMARKS OF MR. BLISS, OF OHIO.

Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, (Dem.,) in a speech, spoke of the Democratic party administering the Government for so many years, adhering strictly to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and thus securing to the nation the blessings it was so competent to bestow. He attributed our troubles to the election of a sectional candidate by concentrated fanaticism, which sought to abridge the constitutional rights of the South. The President's plan of reconstruction was as anti-republican as it was absurd and impracticable.

REMARKS OF MR. GRINNELL.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union,) noticed a remark which Mr. COX had made concerning him, namely, that he would express his astonishment at anything decent from him (GRINNELL.) He (GRINNELL) never raised his arm to assault a man in his life, but he now repelled as a foul slander the audacity and basc remark of that member.

Mr. HOLMAN reminded Mr. GRINNELL that Mr. COX was not in his seat.

Mr. GRINNELL said he knew that, but had left the hall like a coward.

Mr. HOLMAN said the gentleman might not use such terms if Mr. COX were present.

Mr. GRINNELL said the fence of Mr. DUMONT had severely pierced the gentleman from Ohio, who recently has appeared in Brooklyn to support the speech of an apostate petticoat against Miss DICKINSON. Mr. GRINNELL said that Mr. DUMONT had exposed the Democratic renegades, and that was the sore point. They had opposed the soldiers voting.

Mr. HOLMAN controverted that point, but—

Mr. GRINNELL said Mr HOLMAN belonged to a very small party—the War Democrats. Not so with the larger portion of them. He briefly spoke in derogation of Gen. MCCLELLAN, who, with his Democratic friends, were leagued with Slavery, and would go down to hell.

The committee rose, and the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A U. S. TRANSPORT IN DISTRESS AT NASSAU.

Inhospitality of the Authorities—Scheme to Capture the Vessel.

Capt. ALLEN, of U. S. steamtug *Lizzie*, at Key West, makes the following statement:

The *Lizzie* was from Philadelphia, bound to Key West, and being driven out of our course, got to the eastward of Abacoa, and, as the coal was short, put into Nassau at 4 P. M. of Feb. 24, reported to the American Consul that we were out of fuel, and was referred by him to J. DARLING & Co. They sent me to Mr. REMIE. He refused to furnish us with coal, as it was a Government steamer. There were in port at that time two vessels loaded with coal for the United States Government, put in in distress, the Captains of which offered me coal on my receipt, but the Consul refused me. I endeavored to get the merchants of the place to supply me, but they also refused to sell me any, as it was for a Government steamer. DARLING & Co. finally bought some for me, claiming it to be for their own special use. After which I was informed from good authority that a number of Southern desperadoes had planned the capture of the tug, and murder of the crew; that two armed schooners were to be sent out in the morning. I informed the Consul of the fact, and asked him to place us in a position to defend ourselves. He refused to aid us in any way. Taking advantage of the darkness of the night of the 2d inst., we succeeded in getting out and evading the schooners. In the morning saw two sail astern which answered the description of the vessels who were to capture us, but the wind being light we soon lost sight of them, and finally arrived at Key West.

The Robbery of the Dry-Goods Store in West Broadway—Two Receivers in Custody—More Stolen Property Recovered.

Some further facts were elicited yesterday in regard to the extensive robberies which have recently been perpetrated in the wholesale silk and dry-goods store of Messrs. HORACE B. CLAFLIN & Co., a full account of which was published in the TIMES of Saturday. Capt. JOHNAN, Sargt. QUINN, and Officer GOLDEN, all of the Sixth Precinct, having received information which led them to believe that a large amount of the stolen goods was in the store of LOUIS ANDRESSEN, No. 218 Fifth-street, went to that place and arrested the proprietor. They then seized his entire stock of goods, amounting in the aggregate to about $1,500. An examination of these goods by Messrs. CLAFLIN & Co., revealed the fact that every article taken from ANDRESSEN'S store had been stolen from them. Mr. DANIEL H. CONCKLIN, a member of the firm, positively identified the goods. Moreover the prisoner, ANDRESSEN, has confessed that at the time of purchasing the goods from ROGERS and INGLETON, two of the delinquent porters, he was aware of the fact that the goods had been stolen from some place, but where he did not pretend to know. The goods taken from ANDRESSEN were all conveyed to the Sixth Precinct Station-house.

The same officers have also arrested JOHN JOHMANN, who was a porter in the store of R. A. WITTHAUS, merchant, doing business at No. 546 Pearl-street. On reaching this prisoner's dwelling-house, No. 111 West Thirty-ninth-street, nearly $1,200 worth of goods were found. When questioned by the officials, JOHMANN admitted that he had purchased these goods at different times from some porters in the employ of Messrs. CLAFLIN & Co. He further stated, that he knew at the time he bought them that they were stolen goods. Mr. CONCKLIN identified the property, and stated that it had been stolen from their store. The prisoners ANDRESSEN and JOHMANN were taken before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, and committed for trial in default of bail. The officers whose duty it is to work up this case are quite confident that they will soon recover more of the stolen property. R. E. HATCH, Esq., a confidential clerk in the employ of Messrs. CLAFLIN & Co., has rendered valuable assistance to Capt. JOURDAN and his aids during their labors in searching for the thieves and recovering the stolen property.

The Alleged Murder on the Victory.

ARREST OF THE MATE COOK.

On the 25th February, the ship *Victory*, from Liverpool, arrived here, and on the next day the TIMES gave a detailed statement of the brutality with which the passengers alleged they had been treated, and of the shooting of PATRICK MAGUIRE and THOS. O'BRIEN, and the killing of the latter, by the first mate, COOK. The charges of bad treatment were denied by the agent of the owner, who, in his card, also stated that he felt satisfied that the mate was justified in shooting the passengers referred to. Charges were subsequently made against a portion of the crew for mutiny, but on the hearing before U. S. Commissioner OSBORN he dismissed them, entertaining the opinion that sailors were entitled to certain rights as well as their superiors. BERNARD CASSERLY, Esq., agent for the Commissioners of Emigration, on hearing the allegations of the passengers, took an active interest in their behalf, and through them, in behalf of all emigrants. A warrant was at once taken out for COOK on the charge of murder. He evaded the officers and fled to Boston. Deputy U. S. Marshal MCKAY, and Detective BLACKWELL, of the Harbor Police, had his arrest in charge. His whereabouts were unknown, but he had left some clothing where he had quartered in this City, on which they kept an eye, and a few days since they ascertained he had arranged to have it sent on to Boston on Friday by express. The clothes were sent, but the two officers followed them, and when Boston was reached and COOK presented himself to receive the express package, he was arrested. The officers who have so adroitly managed the matter will be here this morning with their prisaner.

Metropolitan Fair.

COMMITTEE ON SPECIAL LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

It is known that the Sanitary Commission was originated by ladies in New-York; it was the form in which their loyalty to the country found expression, and furnished the opportunity to make it useful.

Their work expanded with the war, until now it is everywhere accepted as an indispensable auxiliary. Its well known stamp, "U. S. S. C.," is as widely known, and nearly as much loved as the flag under which and for which it labors.

Under the influence of individual effort and personal devotion, directed to the single object of the Commission, its missionaries have been brought into the earliest and most familiar contact with all stages of suffering. They had, therefore, the best opportunities to know the real feeling which carried our citizen soldiers to the field, and gave them the heroic patience which has so distinguished them under every trial.

The history of what they saw is, consequently, well calculated to give a true idea of the character of our people in this new phase, through which they have been called to pass. But "it is not tha thing done, but the thing recorded, which makes history:" and, for this reason, a committee was appointed to collect for publication, and so secure as part of our history, these evidences of the latent, but stable and enduring, loyalty in which the real strength of the country has been found to lie.

Much of this evidence is now scattered, in the perishable form of private letters, among the friends of those who have been engaged in carrying out the work of the commission, and in the correspondence of soldiers with their friends at home. It was thought not inappropriate, as the coming fair is to be held by ladies for the relief of suffering soldiers, that ladies should make the attempt to collect these memorials of patriotism.

With the object of reaching these—as far as the feelings of friends permit—the committee make this announcement, and earnestly invite all who have any such in their possession, and are disposed to promote the object of the committee, to send them according to the directions given below. Friendly editors will confer a favor, and materially assist, by inserting this notice. It may not be unnecessary to say that, as the letters wanted are especially such as were written in the unguarded freedom of private and family intercourse, their confidential nature will be fully respected, and used only so far as the wishes of friends and propriety dictate.

The materials so collected are intended to form a series of small volumes, bound in uniform style, copyrighted, with the object of forming a growing fund for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

It is hoped, therefore, that contributions will be continued during and after the fair. If the idea of the committee finds favor, it is intended to complete the series for a fuller publication at Christmas.

Send by ADAMS & Co., or WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express, to

Mrs. J. C. FREMONT,
Mrs. FRANCIS G. SHAW,
Mrs. EGBERT VIELE,
Mrs. ROBERT B. MINTURN, Jr.,
Mrs. GEORGE T. STRONG,
Mrs. ALEXANDER CLAYTON.

New Buildings for the Metropolitan Fair.

The Metropolitan Fair Committee on Organization have decided to erect Branch Fair buildings, on the north side of Union-square, which are to be four hundred feet in length and ninety feet in width. The Branch is to be devoted to the exhibition of musical instruments, the Children's Department and the Knickerbocker Kitchen. A space will be allotted to Mr. BIERSTADT, the artist, who will have present during the Fair several Rocky Mountain Indian families, who will live according to their fashion when in their native wilds.

The Sanitary Commission and Police Department.

The Police Department of this City have thus far raised the sum of $2,600 for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. There are several Precincts yet to hear from, and it is believed that when all the donations are in, the amount will not fall short of $4,000—probably it will exceed that sum. Many of the officers and men of the force are very active and energetic in the cause.

City Appropriation Bill—1864.

The City Appropriation Bill Wednesday presented by the Finance Committee of the Board of Alderman to that Board shows some extraordinary facts. The estimates for the Board of Education are reduced $100,000—a new proceeding, the Common Council never yet having assumed the right to change their estimates after presentation to them.

The committee report items amounting to $5,402,-068 02, which, added to the amount appropriated on Feo. 12, makes a total of $8,075,813 23. The Comptroller's estimates amounted to $8,013,268 86.

The following shows the difference between the Comptroller and the Committee:

	Estimated by Comptroller.	Recommended by Committee.
Central Park—Maintenance and Government of.....	$150,000 00	$136,000 00
City Dispensaries.....	6,000 00	7,000 00
Fire Telegraph—For continuing new Fire Telegraph above Fourteenth-street...	———	60,000 00
National and War Purposes—For paying expenses incurred in receptions, for funerals, providing colors, engrossing and framing resolutions of Common Council.....	———	100,000 00
Public Instruction.....	1,787,000 00	1,687,000 00
Salaries—Legislative Department—For members of Common Council, &c.....	41,500 00	144,300 00
Salaries—		
Department of Finance....	143,823 00	144,423 00
Street Department.....	103,830 85	108,155 85
Croton Aqueduct Dep't..	77,367 52	79,367 82
City Inspectors' Dep't....	115,387 00	138,160 00
Fire Department.....	50,500 00	51,100 00
Sewerage System Surveys..	10,000 00	5,000 00
Streets—Repaving and Repairs.....	125,000 00	160,000 00
Water Pipes and Laying....	173,250 00	150,000 00
Sewers—Repairing and Cleaning.....	40,000 00	30,000 00

The following extract from the report of the Committee shows who they think are responsible for increased taxation:

Appropriations, County, 1864	$5,854,907 65	
Estimates of Fin. Com. City, 1864.....	8,075,813 23—	$13,930,920 88
Expenditures, County, 1863.	5,385,562 26	
Expenditures, City, 1863....	7,697,508, 49—	13,083,128 78
Total increase for 1864.....		$847,592 13
Board of Supervisors, increase in County appropriations	469,315 39	
Board of Education, increase asked, $237,15 98, allowed	237,715 98	
Almshouse, increase asked, $140,000, allowed.....	100,000 00	
Central Park, maintainance and government of, increase asked, $18,396; dec. 1,604 00.		
Departments, increase asked, $1,111,292 62; decreased 77,262 58		
Common Council, increase	119,371 34	
Total.....	$926,432 71	
Decrease.....	78,570 58—	$847,592 13

Comment is scarcely necessary on the above statement. The Board of Supervisors are responsible for $469,345 39, and not a single dollar of the amount is to be expended for other than the usual purposes. Independent Commissioners ask $496,111 96, but your committee have only allowed them $337,715 98, for reasons to be found elsewhere. Departments ask for an increase of $1,199,292 62, but your committee have deemed it judicious and wise to attempt a reduction based on the estimates of the Comptroller. The Common Council have increased their accounts, as per your committee's report, about $119,371 34. This evidence will be found to consist in a new appropriation for national purposes, inserted for a specific object, amounting to $100,000, and a portion of it will be found in increased salaries in various departments, which your committee deem just and proper."

The committee fail to say that the estimates include an addition of $53,300 in the item of "Salaries—Legislative Department," to give each member of the Common Council a salary of $2,500 per year, instead of $1,200 as at present—a difference of $53,300.

Our Public Schools.

INDIGNATION MEETING OF THE CITIZENS IN REFERENCE TO APPOINTMENT OF PRINCIPAL OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 46 AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

The residents of Washington Heights have had this school directly in their midst for many years, but in consequence of the failure of the managers to raise it to the proper standard, only a small portion of the community have sent their children to it, while the remaining end much the larger portion have sent their children to private schools, or to other public schools at a distance from their homes. A vacancy occurring in the office of the principal of this school, great exertions were made by the heads of families to find a person, with the proper qualifications of intelligence and character, to fill the position, so that all classes might send their children to this school. Such a person they found in a vice-principal of a neighboring school, (one of the first in the City) numbering over 2,500 scholars, with which he had been connected as teacher and vice-principal for upward of thirteen years. He was also well and favorably known in the Twelfth Ward, and had been from his boyhood. A very large number of students, prepared principally by him, had been from time to time sent from his school to the Free Academy. The people wanted such a man as principal of this school. Unfortunately, just before the matter came up for decision, the deceased Superintendent, Hon. James C. WELLER, late Commissioner, occurred; and though he was strongly in favor of appointing this principal, a delicate regard for his memory, prevented his colleagues filling the vacancy of Commissioner before the appointment of a principal for this school. A petition recommending the above-mentioned person, signed by upward of one hundred and fifty of the residents in that vicinity, most of them heads of families, and having the true interest of the school at heart, was utterly disregarded, and a stranger, unknown to the people, and whom as known to have had his license as teacher revoked by the former Superintendent of Public Schools, in this City, for "immoral and unchaste conduct," was elected in the place of the person desired by the inhabitants. The people deemed this conduct of the majority of the Trustees uncalled for and oppressive, held a public meeting at Mills' Hall, Washington Heights, on Friday night, 4th inst., pursuant to the following call:

SIR: A public meeting will be held at Mills' Hall, on Friday evening, March 4, 1864, at 7½ o'clock, where all those opposed to the recent action of the majority of the School Board, in the appointment of Principal of Public School No. 46, to succeed the recent incumbent, are requested to attend.

(Signed,)

MORTON BROCK,
BEN. D. SMITH,
GODFREY W. LEAKE,
W. B. HARRISON,
JOHN NEWHOUSE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, March 2, 1864.

The meeting was organized by the appointmen of WILLIAM B. HARRISON, Esq., President; Messrs. Shepherd Knapp, Morton Brock, Rev. Charles A. Stoddard, George M. Reed, Aug. F. Elliott, M. D., Wm. Johnston, B. W. Van Voorhies, Wm. S. Meed, John P. Butler, H. H. Cooke, M. D., H. P. Peet, L.L.D., Benj. D. Smith, Godfrey W. Leake and John Newhouse, Vice-Presidents, and John L. Tennele, Esq., Secretary. After a few remarks by the President upon the subject of the meeting, a series of resolutions, strongly condemnatory of the action of the majority of the School Board in reference to the appointment of a Principal of Grammar School No. 46, were passed unanimously. The meeting was addressed by LEWIS H. MINER, Esq., Rev. J. HOWARD SMITH, Rev. CHARLES A. STODDARD, and others.

A committee to communicate the proceedings of this meeting to the Board of Education, and to memorialize the Legislature as to the necessity of changing or modifying the law under which teachers and principals are appointed in the Public Schools, was on motion of Mr. ALEX. N. LEWIS, appointed by the President. The committee are Messrs. Alex. N. Lewis, Enoch P. Breed, Geo. M. Reed, Wm. Johnston, Lewis H. Miner, Wm. A. Wheelock and Morton Brock. On motion, the President was added to the committee. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the President. There never has been a public meeting at Washington Heights upon any matter of public interest better or more respectably attended.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HOSE COMPANY THIRTY TO THEIR FRIENDS.—Hose Company No. 30, of No. 244 West Twenty-seventh-street, make an earnest appeal to their neighbors and friends to assist them by donations of any kind in their effort in behalf of the Metropolitan Fair. The Carriage House is open from 7 to 10 o'clock, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Hose Company No. 30 is a first-class organization: their invaluable services in their neighborhood during the riots, as citizen police, as well as firemen, will be remembered. Their friends should see to it, that donations flow in upon them thick and fast. The committee are Messrs. L. D. RICHARDS, JOHN BROWN, L. M. STARRETT, R. M. BALL and W. M. VOSE.

RECEPTION FIFTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.—The sons of Orange end Sullivan met at the Astor-House Monday evening, to make arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Fifty-sixth New-York Volunteers, (Tenth Legion.) Col. VAN WYCK. The regiment is expected to-morrow, and the reception and entertainment will take place Tuesday evening. The notice will be found in advertising columns.

NEW-ENGLAND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. JAMES MATHEWS, D. D., will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, to-day at 3 o'clock, P. M. The public are invited to attend.

FOR THE FAIR.—There will be a musical entertainment to-morrow evening at the South Baptist Church, Twenty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Mr. ROBERT ELLIS will preside at the organ; misfortune has deprived this gentleman of his sight, but by constant toil he has made himself an admirable artist. The entertainment commences at 7½ P. M.

LAW REPORTS.

What are Privileged Publications—Headnotes May be Libelous.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Monerief and Monell.

Isaac W. Edsall vs. *James Bronks and Erastus Brooks.*—This action was to recover damages for a libel upon the plaintiff published in the New-York *Evening Express*, of which the defendants are the editors and proprietors. The alleged libel is in the following words:

"BLACK-MAILING BY A POLICEMAN.—Isaac W. Edsall, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, City Hall Police, has been dismissed from the public department by the Commissioners, on charges of black-mail preferred against him by citizens in three distinct cases."

The case was tried before Justice Bosworth, and, on motion of defendants' counsel, the complaint was dismissed. An appeal was taken to the General Term, and the following decision and opinion was rendered:

By the Court—MONELL, J.—Independently of the Statute of 1854 (Laws of 1854, p. 314,) the publication of a judicial trial, fairly reported, and without express malice, is not actionable. The statute is not, therefore, in aid of the common law, but a mere legislative enactment of it. While the statute protects the editor of a newspaper from an action, for a fair and true report of any judicial, legislative or other public official proceeding, except upon proof of actual malice, it expressly withholds its protection for any libelous comments or remarks superadded to or interspersed or connected with such report. Both at the common law and under the statute a privileged communication or report of a public official proceeding is libelous if there be proof of actual malice; otherwise no action will lie. The only distinction, therefore, between a privileged report and one that is not privileged is in the honest purpose or evil design with which it is made and published; and the law will presume malice in all cases where the publication is not privileged.

The libel complained of in this action is contained in the prefatory remark or syllabus which is prefixed to the report of the proceedings before the Commissioners of Police. It is "Blackmailing by a Policeman," and states that the plaintiff has been dismissed from the Police Department by the Commissioners on charges of "black mail preferred against him by citizens in three distinct cases." It, then, these superadded remarks are in themselves libelous, and not a just, fair and true deduction from the proceedings had before the Commissioners, (which the defendants undertook to report and publish,) the defendants are deprived of the benefits of the statute, and are liable in this action.

The charges preferred against the plaintiff, and for which he was subjected to a trial, resulting in his removal from office, were, that he had improperly received money for his services, rendered in the performance of his duty. The proof to establish these charges was, that after being detailed to investigate complaints of frauds committed by mock auctioneers, and having succeeded in recovering the amounts of which the parties had been defrauded, he accepted, as a voluntary gift, from the persons whose money he had recovered, in one case $4 and in two other cases $5 each. The plaintiff stated on his trial that he received the money conditionally, intending to deposit it with the Commissioners, preparatory to receiving their permission.

Although the members of the Metropolitan Police are inhibited from sharing, for their own benefit, in any present, fee, or gift, for police service, yet the Board of Police are authorized by Statute, (Laws 1860, p. 456, § 65,) for extraordinary and meritorious services rendered by a member of the police force in the due discharge of his duty, to permit such member to retain, for his own benefit, any reward or present tendered him therefor; and it is made cause of removal for a member to receive a reward without giving notice thereof to the board.

The offence, therefore, is not in receiving the reward, but in omitting to give notice to the board; and the cause of the plaintiff's removal from office was in neglecting to notify the board that the gratuity had been received by him.

The guilt or innocence of the plaintiff of the charges preferred, is not involved in the question now before us. It is sufficient that he was, by a competent authority, adjudged to be guilty; and the publication of the proceedings before the Commissioners is protected.

I have no difficulty in determining that the comments of the defendants upon the charges against the plaintiff, disconnected from the report of the trial, were libelous. Any publication which is calculated to injure the character of a person, or to degrade him in the public estimation, is libelous, (Weed v. Foster, 11 Barb., 203.) To charge a public officer with "black mailing," and to assert that he has been dismissed for that cause, was calculated to degrade and bring him in disrepute, resulting in injury to his character with the public. "Black mail" (from *maille*, French, signifying a small coin,) is defined to be a certain rent of money, coin, or other thing paid to persons upon or near the borders, being men of influence, and allied with certain robbers and brigands, to be protected from their devastation. (Wharton's Law Lexicon, 101.) Substantially, we now attach the same meaning to the term. In common parlance, and in general acceptation, it is equivalent to, and synonymous with, extortion—the exaction of money, either for the performance of a duty, the prevention of an injury, or the exercise of an influence. It supposes the service to be unlawful, and the payment involuntary. Not unfrequently it is extorted by threats, or by operating upon the fears or the credulity, or by promises to conceal, or offers to expose the weaknesses, the follies or the crimes of the victim. There is great compulsion which neither necessity, nor fear, nor credulity can resist.

It cannot be doubted, I think, that the term "black mailing" is invariably regarded as an unlawful act; and though, from its indefiniteness and comprehensiveness, the offence is not classified as a distinct crime, nevertheless it is believed to be criminal, and to charge a man with "black mailing" is equivalent to charging him with a crime.

The complaint against the plaintiff was not of a crime. He had not violated any law. He had not extorted money by threat or promise. He had received a voluntary gift, and the penalty of his neglect to notify the board was visited upon him by his removal from office.

Under the facts of this case, I cannot persuade myself that the defendants made either a fair or a truthful deduction from the charges against the plaintiff; nor of the course which led to his removal from office. I do not impute to the defendants any evil design or malignant intent to defame the plaintiff. They may and most probably did intend to do no more than to fairly characterize the offence charged; but they were unfortunate in the use of words conveying a different meaning; and however proper it may be to urge these considerations in mitigation of damages, the defendants must be held responsible for the injury which the law presumes the plaintiff has sustained.

Our conclusions are that the comments of the defendants superadded to their history of the trial before the Police Commissioners are not privileged—are unfair and untrue

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3891. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

General W. T. Sherman and Staff at New-Orleans.

Highly Successful Result of His Expedition.

Four Thousand Negroes, Eleven Hundred Mules and Five Hundred Prisoners Brought in.

THE ATTACK ON MOBILE CONTINUED.

Inauguration of the Free-State Government of Louisiana.

GRAND AND IMPOSING DISPLAY.

Speeches of Gov. Hahn and Gen. Banks.

The steamship *Morning Star*, Capt. J. M. COURTNEY, from New-Orleans via Havana, arrived at this port yesterday.

The *Morning Star* left New-Orleans Sunday, March 6, and arrived at Havana on the 9th inst., leaving the same day. Left at Havana steamship *Corsicia* for New-York on the 12th. Steamship *Creole* arrived at New-Orleans on the 3d instant, and the *Havana* on the 5th; passed in the river bound up, steamship *George Washington* from this port.

The New-Orleans *Era* publishes the following extract from a private letter, dated off Mobile, Feb. 25:

"Yesterday heavy firing was heard in the direction of Mobile, but what the upshot of the matter is I know not.

The gunboats *Octorara*, *Port Royal*, *Calhoun* and *Jackson*, with one division of the mortar fleet, have been shelling Grant's Pass Fort and Fort Gaines for three days, and are still at work. They keep up a heavy fire from morning to night.

The rebel ram *Tennessee* has crossed the bar. She carries six heavy guns, three at each end; and is very short but powerful. Her plating is double, each plate being 2½ inches thick.

I hope soon to be able to give you good news."

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 4th, contained the following notice of the death of MARGUERITE CAROLINE DESLONDE, wife of Gen. P. T. BEAUREGARD:

"Our obituary column yesterday recorded the death of a lady in this city, so well and widely known and so tenderly regarded by so many warm and affectionate hearts, that, in ordinary times, more than a mere announcement of her death would have been made in our columns. Belonging to one of the best creole families in Louisiana, closely connected with those who have held honorable positions in their country and abroad, known and esteemed by a large and loving circle of friends at the South, at the North and in Europe; yet to none of these was she so warmly, so devotedly endeared, as she was to her husband who was absent, and to her relatives and friends, who, night and day, during the years of her illness, have watched by her bedside, have anticipated every possible want, and soothed her sicanss with an unwearying devotion commensurate with, and comparable with their love alone. When the immediate predecessor of the present Commanding-General was in this department, he personally tendered to her an escort and every facility, if, and whensver, she should wish to join her husband. She was too weak, too ill to be removed. The devotion of this lady to her husband, her love for him was such, that she would not allow her family to communicate to him her critical position. Her sorrows and her sufferings have been respected, even by strangers, to the day of her death and her entrance into the land where there is always peace."

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, March 6.

The only military movements in this department, for the last week, comprise the departure of a portion of Gen. LEE's cavalry for some point west of here, probably Red River. This, however, is mere conjecture. The activity of the past month has indicated that something was in the wind; but as the Commanding-General is reticent; and the wise and knowing ones get no credit, there is less than the usual guessing upon the subject.

On Wednesday everybody in the city was surprised with the announcement that Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN and Staff had just arrived from Vicksburgh, on board the river gunboat *Diana*. The papers, with a singular unanimity, had assigned him to the easily performed duties of capturing Selma, Ala., and thus moving simultaneously upon Mobile, Dalton, Savannah and Charleston. On the other hand, the rebels here had authentic reports that he had fought a great battle, in which he lost 18,000 men, with the additional loss of 10,000 the next day, while attempting to retreat across the river. His sudden advent here nonplussed both sides. It proved that, as usual, neither party had the reliable statement. His late expedition is called by himself a big raid, in the course of which he reached a point ten miles east of Meridian, without any opposition worthy of the name, and returned with an immense train of mules and contrabands,—1,100 of the former, and 4,000 of the latter. His other captures are said to be 500 prisoners and a large amount of supplies.

The New-Orleans *True-Delta* of the 2d, gives the following account of Gen. SHERMAN's expedition:

"The expedition which, under the command of Gen. SHERMAN, left Memphis and Vicksburgh about the first of last month, was never intended to be anything more than a gigantic raid—a diversion to draw attention from other important enterprises, and to effect the destruction of supplies, munitions of war, and the machinery for the manufacture of arms. The march was a rapid one, and the column swept through the country like a tornado, causing the whole Confederacy to shake in its shoes. It penetrated, as we learn, some ten miles beyond Meridian, and having succeeded in destroying the railroads, bridges, toe immense stores of corn and commissary stores held by the Confederates in that vicinity, as well as devastating the whole range of country, has returned in triumph to Vicksburgh laden with spoils. No serious opposition was made, and wherever any sort of resistance was offered, the enemy was wiped out, and the column marched on in triumph. Having accomplished his mission, SHERMAN returned to the Mississippi, leaving behind him a ruined country. He burned and destroyed whatever he could not carry off. The retribution has fallen heavily on the people of this section; everything that could support the life of man or beast, or contribute to rebel arms, has been crushed. He went empty and came back full. He took no train, and returned with one fifteen miles long, laden with an abundance of cotton and other things. He brings 1,100 mules, and about four contrabands to a mule. He has also 500 prisoners.

Our private advices from Mobile represent that fated city as intensely excited. Gen. MAURY, who commands the defences, has forbidden any one to go outside the lines; not even a newspaper can be passed out."

Transports are busy bringing troops back from Texas. There is quite a movement this way at present, which may mean something or nothing.

Cotton has slightly improved, and commands 73c. @74c. for middling. Exchange on New-York firm—1¼@2 per cent. discount for sight. Gold, 63@63½ and 65.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, March 6, 1864.

Believing that the people of the loyal States and the civilized world, indeed, are deeply interested in the recent civil celebration in Louisiana, I deem it important to give you a more than ordinarily detailed description, for everything connected with this installation of a "Free State Governor" must in time be important history—a record of one of the most astounding incidents that have made memorable the startling era of the rebellion. That the pen can do but inadequate justice to the subject, is certain. An approach to a true description of the splendor of the display, or a slightly successful portrayal of the enthusiasm of the mass of the people, would appear to the denizens of the North as exaggerated. The real truth regarding these things, except by an eye-witness, cannot be understood or appreciated.

The place selected for the inauguration ceremonies was Lafayette-square, opposite the handsome structure known as the City Hall, and while there are many public squares in other cities surrounded by more costly residences, we know there is not one any more picturesque, one more thoroughly adapted to the purpose of a great civil fête. The surrounding buildings, and the large buttonwood trees which line the edges of the square, were all ingeniously worked in as part and parcel of the decorations, and so nicely was this done that it seemed, on a superficial examination, as if these permanent fixtures had been arranged for the especial purpose of giving effect to the decorations.

In the middle of the square was erected a circular platform, fifty feet in diameter, which served as a base to a tall staff, bearing aloft, above all rivals, the national standard. From this point as a centre, in a sweep of a half mile, toward an amphitheatre of seats, which, in height, accommodations and magnitude, was never before erected on this continent. On these ranges of seats were comfortably accommodated ten thousand of the loyal children of our public schools, together with ample room for five thousand especially invited guests. At the base of this immense amphitheatre was a platform for GILMORE's five hundred musicians, and forty anvils and their "beaters." In the rear of the amphitheatre, projected above the continuous boundary-line, thirty-four upright columns, each surmounted by a glass colored globe underneath a shield; in this way every State of the Union was represented. Behind all this was stationed, by Gen. ARNOLD, fifty pieces of brass artillery. Over the centre square, were the festoons of evergreens, and gay signal-flags of all nations, and all around were various patriotic mottoes.

The memorable day of the inauguration ceremonies, the 4th of March, 1864, in accordance with arranged programme, was ushered in by a salute of one hundred guns from batteries under command of Gen. ARNOLD. Mingling with this echoing thunder, pealed forth merry chimes from all the bells of the city. The morning thus gloriously ushered in was as balmy as Spring, as throughout the day the sun, as if in sympathy with the scenes, behaved in the most considerate manner, and veiled its noontide beat in fleecy clouds. At an early hour our population—ladies, gentlemen and children—commenced wending their way toward the centre of attraction, and before ten o'clock the four sides of the square outside were densely packed with excited and happy spectators. The time consumed in waiting was happily relieved, as one delegation of school children after another threaded their way through the multitude, waving their tiny Union flags, and greeting with innocent, joyous smiles, the repeated involuntary cheers that went up in behalf of the "little folks," as they, unchecked, entered the square, and, by thousands, and in interminable rows, ascending one above another, took possession of the amphitheatre.

At 11 o'clock, when the school children had all arrived, when the ladies had taken possession of their allotted seats, when the veteran soldiers, two regiments, First Regulars and Thirtieth Massachusetts Veterans, passed into the square, smiling grimly at the novel and harmless part they were to perform in the pageant, viz.: fire blank cartridges in a musical way, the excitement grew quite intense, particularly at the appearance of Major-Gen. BANKS and military suite, who, without swords, in long procession entered the City Hall and passed into Gov. SHEPLEY's room, where had already assembled the Governor and other State officers elect, with the specially invited guests. Under the direction of Col. THOMAS CHICKERING, Grand Marshal, a procession was formed, which left the City Hall, crossed St. Charles-street and entered the square as follows:

THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

Supported by
Brig.-Gen. Shepley, Military Governor.
Chas. Claiborne, Esq., Clerk United States Court.
Alfred Shaw, Esq., Clerk United States District Court.
Hon. E. H. Durell, Judge United States District Court.
A. C. Graham, Esq., Marshal United States Court.

JUDGES.

R. K. Howell, J. S. Whitaker,
J. H. Hilestand, C. Hendlin,
C. A. Peabody, A. A. Atocha.

RECORDERS.

H. T. Vennard. Judge Beaumont.

Aid. MAYOR HOYT. Aid.

Major-Gen. Banks and Staff.
Major-Gen. McClernand and Staff.
Major-Gen. Sherman and Staff.
Major-Gen. Reynolds and Staff.
Brig.-Gen. T. W. Sharman and Staff.
Brig.-Gen. C. P. Stone and Staff.
Brig.-Gen. Bowen and Staff.
Brig.-Gen. Arnold and Staff.
Brig.-Gen. Lee and Staff.
Brig.-Gen. Ransom and Staff.
Brig.-Gen. Cameron and Staff.

Followed by the officials of the Federal and City Governments, a large number of distinguished citizens, and the different committees of arrangements. Among the most prominent I noticed GEO. S. DENISON, Collector of the Port; CUTH. BOLLITT, Naval Officer; RUFUS WAPLES, United States District-Attorney; J. F. COLLINS, Deputy Collector; J. T. TOCKER, Gen. BANKS' private Secretary, and other professional men and distinguished private citizens.

As the procession moved toward the platform, and its members were arranging their seats, Mr. P. S. GILMORE's band, or a small section of it, discoursed appropriate music. Order being at length obtained, Hon. R. K. HOWELL, Judge of the Sixth District Court, called the vast assemblage to order, and invited Rev. F. E. CHEADLE to open the ceremonies with prayer.

When the prayer had been offered, "Hail Columbia" was performed in the following manner. First verse, full band, five hundred performers; 2d verse, full band and grand chorus of the ten thousand public school children present; 3d verse, full band, grand chorus by the children, and a chime of all the bells in the city; 4th verse, full band, grand chorus, the chiming of the bells, and a great gun accompanied fifty pieces of artillery. It is certainly difficult to give the slightest idea of the magnificent effect of this climacteric rendition of our grandest national air. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Mr. GILMORE, the leader of the band, who rang the bells and fired the artillery by means of telegraphic wires that centered on the table before him. Not a mistake was made—the united voices sounded as one vast shout. Not a bell struck in the wrong time, not a piece of artillery was out of place. It was a magnificent musical demonstration, and such as had never been equaled until done so by the subsequent pieces that closed the ceremonies of this remarkable day. It was some time before the delighted and astonished audience could control their feelings, and when silence was apparently restored, there would break out in some parts of the vast assemblage involuntary shouts of applause, which would be echoed back again, to be still again taken up by the children, who cheered, waved their handkerchiefs and little flags, until they seemed, up the sides of the amphitheatre, like a lot of gigantic butterflies waving their gaudy wings to the over joyous voices.

Order being finally restored, the tall and manly form of the Hon. E. H. DURELL, our just confirmed Judge of the United States District Court, rose and stepped up to the table in the centre of the platform, upon which lay a gigantic and magnificently bound Bible. The Governor-elect, amid deafening cheers, which was particularly enthusiastic on the part of the children, for they were greeting one who claimed to be a child himself of the public schools, stepped up to the table and, amid a profound silence, listened to the words of the solemn oath as they were repeated by Judge DURELL. The Governor-elect then kissed the Bible, and then was sworn into office, under circumstances of extraordinary interest, not only the first loyal Governor of a State once identified with the so-called Confederacy, but also the first Free-State Governor of the South-Western States. What a revolution a thousand days had witnessed! The progress of an age had been made in a few short days in this New-Orleans, dating from the time YANCEY stood upon Canal-street and spurted his treason, and told the people the North would not dared not fight for the Union, to the time when MICHAEL HAHN assumed the gubernatorial chair of this same Louisiana, which had been recovered from rebel rule by the bayonets of Northern men, and by the people declared to be forever free.

The "Star-Spangled Banner," which followed, was never before given with such splendid effect. First time, full band. Second time, full band and grand chorus. Third time, full band, grand chorus, and a chime of all the bells of the city. Fourth time, full band, grand chorus, chiming of bells, and a great gun accompaniment by fifty pieces of artillery.

Judge HOWELL now introduced the newly-installed Governor of the State, who, in a clear voice, read his inaugural, of which the following are the important points:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In diffidence obedience to your sovereign behests, solemnly proclaimed through the ballot-box on the anniversary of the birth of the Illustrious WASHINGTON, I appear before you as your freely-elected Governor, doubtful of myself in all things save in devotion to my country, and sincere and heartfelt affection for all my fellow-citizens, irrespective of birth-place, creed, or political opinion. In the exercise of your dearest rights as American citizens, you have placed me in the exalted office of Governor of this noble State; and by your acts you have shown that although the people of a State may err, a State, as a member of the American Union, cannot die. Is there among us to-day a man actuated by genuine American sentiments and true patriotism, who would even for an hour consent to have the Commonwealth consecrated to everlasting fame by the genius and valor of ANDREW JACKSON, abdicate her place in the national constellation? I hope not.

A resident of Louisiana from early boyhood, I have always felt proud of her history, and I have claimed the privilege on all occasions, public and private, in the Congress of the nation, as in popular meetings, to deny that the sovereign people of Louisiana had ever seceded from the Union, or had, at any time, or ever in any apparently authoritative form, given their sanction to the act by which unfaithful agents precipitated her into the rebellion. I keew that in making this declaration on behalf of the people of this State, I did no more than give expression to the sincere sentiments of her patriotic citizens, native and adopted, and the immense concourse of every description of persons around and about me at this moment is strong testimony to its correctness. We, the people, have never seceded; we never intended to abdicate our proper place in the Union, and with the assistance of the National Government, whose duty it is to protect us from invasion and guarantee to us a republican form of government, we are determined we never shall. We have had our trials, physical and moral—they have been many and grievous—we have had our share of suffering and sorrow, God knows how sad and afflicting; but at length, drawing a veil over the devastation of the past, the wants and sufferings of our people, the social interruptions, the severance of the dear, tender ties of life, the broken hearts, the hostile separation of members of the same household, the blood and death following in the footsteps of grim-visaged war—raising ourselves up from lethargy and inaction, we have again shown our ability to participate in the blessings of equal and just laws, and in the maintenance of the most perfect system of free government that has ever been vouchsafed to mankind.

At an early day an election will be held for members to a convention for the revision of our State Constitution. The importance of such an election can scarcely be exaggerated. Every citizen is deeply interested in the organic law and that it may in all respects faithfully mirror the wishes of the people and harmonize with the spirit of the age, the people must themselves exercise all due circumspection in the selection of delegates to represent them. The convention will doubtless provide for an early election of a Legislature. On the meeting of the latter, the absorbing labor question will at once demand its most serious attention, and the importance of this alone will appeal strongly to the minds of all good citizens, so that in the selection of members none unworthy from vicious habits or educational unfitness may be chosen. With the natural advantages Louisiana possesses in her inexhaustible soil, her genial climate, her domination of the river of rivers, her facilities for commerce, manufacturing and the most varied agricultural pursuits, nothing can prevent her present population, or, it they will not do it, then the emigration that will speedily supersede them, from soon becoming what our people once aspired with reason to be, namely: the most flourishing portion of the most powerful of nations. Proper legislation, such as we may look forward to obtain before many months, will enable the people to profit by the new life that is being infused into our social system; and in presence of the change, no man of observation, enterprise and enlightenment need have a discouraging apprehension. I shall do all that can be required of me in the meantime to put society into useful and healthful activity; and if our foundries, our workshops, our manufactories and shipyards remain closed, no charge of indifference to them on my part will be with justice preferred against me.

Among the many important questions which may be expected to demand attention upon the re-establishment of civil government and the assembling of a Legislature, will be that of the public credit of Louisiana, exposed as it has been to a rude shock by the bad men whose machinations have plunged us into war. The faithful recognition and discharge of the interest upon the public debt have ever been held as among the most sacred of obligations by the people. I fully partake the public solicitude in regard to this subject, and the fair fame of the State will be indelibly tarnished should the present default be continued one day after the termination of the present abnormal condition of our domestic concerns.

Mr. HAHN closed by again returning thanks to those who had elected him Governor, and promised to do his duties in that office.

Music. "Anvil Chorus," performed by the full band, accompanied by forty time-beaters upon anvils and fifty pieces of artillery. The novelty of this new musical treat after what had already taken place was, indeed, a surprise, and it seemed as if the audience would never tire in their plaudits. Meantime a beautiful young lady, a teacher in the Barrack-street school, accompanied by several beautiful children, miniature representative of the Goddess of Liberty, came on the stand and presented Gov. HAHN with a beautiful wreath, the flowers wrought so as to read "M. H. our Governor." The wreath was justly admired for its delicacy and good taste. At this stage of the proceedings Gen. BANKS rose and stepped into the centre of the platform; his appearance was greeted by continued cheering, and especially from the children, and it was not until two or three signals had been given through the bugle for silence, that the General could proceed.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: At the request of the Committee of Arrangements, I am present as a spectator, to witness the imposing and grand ceremonies of this interesting occasion, and reluctantly, to express in words, my great gratification at the progress that has been made in the restoration of Louisiana to the Union of States, and in the majestic evidence before me of the returning loyalty of its people. [Loud cheers.]

I have watched, with deepest interest, the pregnant events in the struggle through which we are passing, from its inception to the present hour. In common with the mass of my countrymen, I have sorrowed at reverses, and rejoiced in victories. I have mourned over the heroes that have fallen on the field of battle—my brothers in blood, my brothers in arms—and have joined in the honors which a grateful people have showered upon the gallant spirits that by sea and upon land have led our hosts to victory. They never can be forgotten. [Applause.] Day by day and hour by hour, I have observed the receding armies of the enemy, until more than half the territory severed by the shadow of the rebel flag at the beginning of the war, has fallen into the possession of the Government, and is covered by the Stars and Stripes—the emblem of Liberty, now and forever, here and everywhere. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

It requires no power of prophecy to satisfy us that in the campaign of this season, before the Summer shall have ended, the fourteen insergent States that a little while since commanded the Atlantic coast, the coast of the Gulf, and the valley of the Mississippi, and our Territories bordering on the Mexican frontier, and the most important of all the unorganized and inclolent States of the Republic will be reduced to three or four States on the Atlantic coast, without an outlet by the sea, or possible inland communication with either loyal or foreign States of this Continent. [Cheers.] We have enough to rejoice our hearts in the progress of our armies, and to give joy to the festivities of this glad hour—

"But much remains
To conquer still. Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than war."

In order to maintain the ground we have recovered with such terrible sacrifice of precious life, and to ennoble the gallant leaders and heroic men of our armies to retire to the walks of civil life again, it is necessary that civil institutions of government shall be re-established, and a new, subdued, yet patriotic spirit, like that which held

"The bairn of Rome, when robes not arms,
Repelled the fierce Epirote and the bold African."

should animate our people and restore the pristine purity and power of the nation.

Louisiana has not been faithless to her duties, nor is she now, nor will she be in the future. Among the truest spirits in the hour of trial were her sons and her daughters. Among the bravest and truest upon the field of battle have been her volunteers. [Cheers.] She was the first in this great revolution of ideas, rather than of arms, to organize her public schools upon a war footing, and infuse into the uncorrupted hearts of its pupils this new sentiment of nationality, by the daily repetition, with the morning prayers, of the magnificent anthems of American liberty. [Cheers.] She was the first to institute the system of compensated labor that makes the restoration of the institution of Slavery to this Continent impossible; that compels us to prepare for the elevation of the oppressed races, and the ultimate recognition of all their rights. She is the first in this revolution of ideas to give to the social element of the people a national interest and importance. And to-day it celebrates with becoming splendor the recognition by the people, in a canvass of unrestricted freedom, and a ballot of nearly 12,000 votes, the integrity of which has not been questioned, of the national sentiment, that Union and Liberty are and must be now and forever one and inseparable. [Long and prolonged applause.] In proportion to the confidence with which the people of the American continent shall view the results of this day's history, so will arise, in all parts of our land, a cry of joy as of a people liberated from the bondage of Slavery and death. [Cheers.] And from the hearthstone and the altars will arise the prayers of the good and wise, that this first and brightest gleam of light will prove a joyful harbinger of a perpetual day of peace, prosperity and power.

Of all human institutions, States are of the slowest growth, and require the deepest root. To be permanent, they must be founded in the habits and customs of the people. Like a statute, they cannot be brought into existence by edict, or decree, or constitution. Their laws must be founded in the institutions of social life, and penetrate the business and bosoms of men. The Constitution that has this day been partially revived, and the State that is this day re-created, has this permanent foundation. It is not called into life by a vote of the people, nor by the inauguration of the Governor. It has a stronger and deeper basis than this, or than all these; and that is in the changed habits of the people, and the adaptation of their customs, and their interests and daily life to the new condition of things, and the demands of the new and great age upon which we are entering. You will see it in the saloon; you will find it in the workshop; it is pregnant with life on the plantation; it is in the counting-room; on the levee; on the Merchants' Exchange; in the army; and more than all—above all—it lives in the precious music of the young hearts that are about us, that with the majestic accompaniment of artillery and the chimes of bells rises like a universal holocaust to Heaven in praise to God for the day that has dawned upon us. [Tumultuous cheers.] Let us remember that the reinauguration we celebrate has the basis of a century, for we have achieved deeds of a century in the past two years; and so long as the people are faithful and true to themselves, so long will stand Louisiana, the first returning State, in which every man is a freeman, the architect of his own fortune, with nothing between him and his Maker to limit his aspirations or his opportunities. But it requires capacity, devotion and purpose; it must be done by the people and not by their agents; and in invoking blessings of Almighty God upon this auspicious day and occasion, we can ask of him in the plentitude of his power and wisdom, to do no more and to do no less than to impress upon the people of Louisiana a fitting idea of their responsibilities and their duties. [Prolonged applause.]

At the close of this address, the band gave "Our Flag is Still There," first times with full band; second time, full band in grand chorus; third and last time, full band, chorus, chiming of bells, with artillery accompaniment. The Rev. Mr. HOATON then offered up an eloquent prayer, followed by a musical medley of our most popular airs, ending with a benediction from the Rev. Mr. CHUBUCK.

Then followed the musical *finale*, which was one of the grandest affairs of the kind that was ever attempted in this country. It is probably true, nothing equal to it ever occurred in the grandest European musical festivals. The imposing ceremonies of the day had had their effect, the presence of thousands of beautiful children, the warming up of the latent fires of patriotism in the strong men present, the congratulations of those who could hardly realize the present moment to be else than a dream—to have, under such circumstances, our national airs played with a pomp and circumstance unprecedented in musical history—to listen to the swelling notes of ten thousand loyal children—to hear a half thousand stalwart performers on instruments—to hear introduced the roll of drums and the running fire of two regiments of musketry, and hear, above all this din of awful melody, the booming of cannon, first in single reports, and then rolling rapidly along like Heaven's maddest tropical artillery, it is no wonder we repeat, that timid women became enthusiastic, that strong stalwart men, that veterans of fifty hard-fought battle-fields, were simultaneously fused in one bond of sympathy, and that amid this clamor of crowning glory to a completed programma of events, that will mark an era in the world's history—there went up one united shout of joy, from old and young, honored and humble, in the redeemed city of the South, this favored spot of the great Valley of the Mississippi; and thus ended the immediate ceremonies connected with the inauguration of the first Free State Governor of Louisiana. T.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Reports from Chattanooga—Unsuccessful Rebel Ruse—Affairs at Knoxville—Large Arrival of Deserters, &c.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, March 12.

The rebels sent in a flag of truce on "important business." The intention was to get the location of our advanced posts at Ringgold. The flag was stopped at the outposts and the scheme failed.

A heavy column of infantry was reported moving up from Ringgold, but was ascertained to be nothing more than an escort to a body of refugees, seeking the Federal lines.

Boats from Knoxville report guerrillas quiet along the river.

The receipts of rebel deserters average thirty per day this month.

The oath is administered daily at the City Prison at 7 o'clock.

All deserters are sent to the rear.

Gen. STEDMAN, commanding the post, is issuing 50,000 rations daily. Citizens come from a distance of fifty miles.

All unemployed and unenlisted contrabands will be shipped North on Monday.

As an evidence of reconstruction, the Masonic Lodge, at Chattanooga, has revived and will soon commence work.

Col. NICHOLAZIN, of the Twenty-fourth Illinois, who was wounded at Buzzard's Roost, in a late reconnoisance, died in the hospital last night.

Remonstrance of Gov. Bramlette Against Enlistment of Negroes.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Saturday, March 12.

It is understood that Gov. BRAMLETTE has addressed an earnest remonstrance to the President respecting the enrollment and enlistment of slaves in Kentucky, and has notified the President that he will execute the laws of Kentucky against all who attempt to take slaves from their owners without their consent. He claims that Kentucky has furnished more than 50,000 of her sons to defend the Government, and is willing to furnish still more—all that are allotted to her; that she has proved her loyalty, and must be treated as a loyal State, and that her Constitution and laws must be respected.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Opinions Concerning the Late Reverse in Florida.

An Artillery Skirmish Near Jacksonville.

THE STRENGTH OF THE REBEL FORCE.

Capture of Torpedoes in the St. John's River.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The United States steam-transport *Fulton*, Worron, Commander, from Port Royal, S. C., March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., arrived last night with mails and passengers to Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Among the passengers are Brig.-Gen. J. W. TURNER, bearer of official dispatches to the War Department, and Capt. C. W. PICKERING, Lieut. F. J. HIGGINSON and Dr. W. PLANT, of the sloop-of-war *Housatonic*.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* arrived at Port Royal, on the morning of the 10th, having a regiment on board.

The Quartermaster's steamboat *Harriet Weed*, previously reported lost in St. John's River, and arrived at Port Royal without injury.

Capt. KETCHUM, of the transport *Island City*, captured on an island called the Twe Sisters, near the mouth of the St. John's River, two large torpedoes. The magazines of both consisted of half an elliptical, hermetically sealed, and contained seventy-five pounds of rifle powder. The powder was to be fired by means of a gun-barrel, to which was attached a percussion cap, exploded by a hammer, the latter being operated by a powerful steel spring, controlled and regulated by a complete Yankee brass clock, manufactured in Connecticut, evidently constructed for the benefit of our blockading vessels in the St. John's.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Wednesday, March 9, 1864.

THE ARMY

is still encamped outside the entrenchments, although the lines have been contracted within the past few days. The men are fully prepared to again meet the enemy, and are confident that in the next encounter the result will be in their favor. The whys and wherefores of the recent disaster have been the themes of unlimited conversation and discussion among both officers and men, and the conclusion generally arrived at is not in a strict sense favorable to the military reputation of the commander of the district. He suffers not so much on account of having made an advance movement as in marching his column without flankers. When Gen. SEYMOUR advanced on the morning of the 20th, he was fully persuaded he was on the eve of achieving something very handsome in the military way, and had he taken the proper precautions, I doubt not he would have realized all that he anticipated. It is hardly fair to censure SEYMOUR for wanting to give to the Florida expedition a practical military aspect; but I take the ground that he cannot offer a reasonable excuse for committing the gross blunder of allowing his men to be entrapped. That is the only substantial blunder he did commit, and it is the only act for which he deserves blame. The fact of his transcending orders might be considered a just cause for his arrest, had not numerous instances of a similar nature occurred and been passed over without remark. But on account of his not succeeding, his going beyond the limits of his instructions will, of course, weigh heavily in the balance against him. Gen. SEYMOUR does not hesitate to take upon himself the responsibility of his entire proceedings so far as they regard the battle of Olustee. It is well known that Gen. GILLMORE gave instructions that the army should settle for a while at Baldwin and Barber's. In the belief that all was going on prosperously, Gen. GILLMORE returned to Hilton Head, and judge of his surprise to receive a dispatch from Gen. SEYMOUR on the morning of the 18th ult., stating his intention to advance toward Lake City. That same day Gen. GILLMORE sent his Chief-of-Staff, Gen. TURNER, by a special boat to Jacksonville, with instructions to prevent the advance movement, but the fearful gale that was blowing at the time kept the vessel from crossing St. John's bar, consequently Gen. TURNER did not arrive at Jacksonville until Saturday night, at about the hour the army commenced falling back from Olustee. I regret to see so much written about Gen. SEYMOUR not sympathizing heartily with the colored troops. As far as sympathy is concerned, I think Gen. SEYMOUR has given them a full share. But I do not think he has a man to over-indulge any of his troops, either white or colored; and so long as the one is not favored particularly at the expense of the other, the friends of the colored troops have no good ground for complaint. The value of colored soldiers has been thoroughly tested, and as far as my experience goes, it is equal to that of white troops, when the latter are within supporting distance. They must have an example to go by. In my opinion, it would be a fearful mistake to send a body of colored troops into a fight without having nearby a force of white soldiers. While I do not believe in crowding the colored soldiers, I do not believe in placing him above the white one, for it is the latter after all that we must depend upon to achieve our signal victories.

SKIRMISHING.

Last week, Col. HENRY, with a force of cavalry and artillery, proceeded toward the enemy's position on a reconnoissance. When he had reached Three Mile Run, a little stream three miles out of Jacksonville, he discovered a regiment of mounted rebels drawn up in line on the opposite side, in readiness to go out with apparently a view to examine our lines and position. The rebels also had artillery. A brief skirmish ensued, which was followed by an artillery duel—two or three pieces being engaged on each side. The rebels were finally compelled to retreat toward their camping ground. They were pursued by HENRY as far as Camp Finnigan. Beyond that point it was not prudent for HENRY to go in consequence of approaching darkness. Our men returned to camp with one man killed and five wounded. The enemy lost more than double that number. The enemy's cavalry seem to be continually prowling round our flanks. They will get a lesson one of these days that will cause bowling among them.

REBEL DESERTERS

come into our lines at the rate of three and four a day. From them we learn that the enemy is driving the cattle from Florida as rapidly as possible. All the rebels care about, is to hold the State sufficiently long to get the cattle away, then they will vacate, and we may occupy it with welcome.

THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

The main portion of the rebels are at Baldwin. Their pickets are between Camp Finegan and Ten Mile Run. A trustworthy scout informs me their force consists of seventeen regiments infantry, two regiments cavalry and one battery artillery, exclusive of the five pieces taken from us. They are fortifying Baldwin; and although FINEGAN wishes it to be understood that he intends an advance, it is not believed he will venture beyond his present limits. They have trains running from Lake City to Baldwin. FINEGAN's headquarters are said to be at Baldwin. The other day, one of our sergeants went over under flag of truce, and had an interview with a rebel Captain of cavalry. The Captain wanted to know why we came down to Florida, for by so doing we deprived him of much quiet enjoyment, and also forced him, against his desire, to fight. His men did not want to fight, and he thought ours did not also. The deluded Captain was informed that we came to fight, if necessary, to accomplish an object, and that he need not be surprised to witness, not long hence, one of the best little fights that had ever happened in Florida. On one occasion, while HENRY was making his raids in the direction of Gainesville, three weeks ago, he nabbed FINEGAN's Provost-Marshal, who was at a small house visiting his family. His name was WALKER, and he said, if HENRY would let him off on parole, he would return to our lines at the expiration of fifteen days. The fellow was as good as his word, and is now in our custody.

GEN. VOGDES

has returned to Hilton Head, after remaining here but five days. The report sent North that he came for the purpose of superseding Gen. SEYMOUR was wholly without foundation. Gen. SEYMOUR continues to hold command of this district. What changes may take place hereafter, I am not able at this writing to say. I am positive that, on account of courts-martial now pending, there is no General in the department available for the position.

GEN. GILLMORE

spent a few days here last week in examining the fortifications and ordering the construction of additional works. He is now at Hilton Head.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

is in good condition. Nearly all the wounded have been transferred to the hospitals at Beaufort and Hilton Head. They are well provided for, and are rapidly recovering from their wounds. The number of the wounded in the late battle reaches the high figure of 1,600. Two-thirds of these, however, are but slightly wounded, and will, in all probability, rejoin their regiments in the course of three or four weeks. Dr. GLOSS, formerly Medical Director at Morris Island, now occupies the same position at this post. Chief Medical Director SWIFT continues to make his headquarters at Jacksonville.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Thursday, March 10, 1864.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

At 7 o'clock, on the morning of the 4th inst., Corp. SMITH, of Company F, Third Rhode Island Artillery, who was doing picket duty on Tybee Island, discovered a schooner on the beach, which, on examination, proved to be a blockade-runner. The schooner ran aground during the night, and her papers showed she was bound from Nassau. Capt. D. B. CHURCHILL, of the same company, went aboard the schooner, taking with him a file of men, and seized the Captain and four men, who constituted the crew.

The cargo consisted of coffee, whisky, alcohol and spices. The captain said the schooner was called the *Alice Turner*, but the mate persisted her right name was *Mattie*. The point at which she was captured is five miles from Fort Pulaski. Maj. BAILEY, of the Third Rhode Island, Commandant of the post, was notified of the capture, and sent Lieut. Jas. MCCANTER, with a small force of men, to take charge of the vessel. Her cargo has been removed to Martello Tower, on Tybee Island. The hull of the schooner is in a good condition, but the deck and masts are nearly worn out. The schooner is of thirty-five tons burthen. The captain said he was attempting to run into Savannah, and that on the night previous to his capture he ran aground on Hilton Head Island. At that time he gave up all hopes of his vessel, and went below with his crew to take a good supper, believing the "Yankees" would get all that they did not eat. But the tide rose, and set the vessel afloat, which in the end proved of little benefit to him, as he was nabbed the next morning. He said he paid $35,000 for the schooner in Nassau. He and his men are from Charleston and Savannah. Col. HOWELL, Commandant of the Post at Hilton Head, has made arrangements to have the goods conveyed thither. The vessel and cargo will probably be sold at public auction.

A RIGHT MOVEMENT.

In accordance with orders recently issued by Gen. GILLMORE, Provost-Marshal-General HALL caused to be arrested last Sunday all parties using Government horses who were not entitled to that privilege by law. The result of the proceeding was an assemblage of fifty persons at his headquarters at 5 P. M., the party including several officers, and civilians riding private horses were interfered with only to a sufficient extent to make the fact evident, while riders of Government horses, including Commissary and Quartermaster's clerks, sutlers, all classes of civilians, and even officers, were made to give explanations and then undergo the treatment of a good reprimand. It is high time this abuse of riding public animals by TOM, DICK and HARRY, should be corrected, and we are glad to see that Provost-Marshal General HALL has taken the matter in hand. Parties repeating the offence will be punished severely. In this connection I desire to bear testimony to the very able and efficient manner in which Provost-Marshal-General HALL is assisted in the duties of his office by Lieut. ALEX. NEWMAN. An officer better qualified for the position than Lieut. NEWMAN could not be found in the department.

THE HEALTH

of the troops at Hilton Head continues excellent. A number of cases of small-pox has broken out among the colored population. Not long since a colored child of one of the washerwomen at the Port Royal House was seized with the small-pox, and, upon a representation of the case being made to Dr. B. R. JOHNSON, who has charge of the treatment of colored people, that functionary declined to give his attention to the case until he was absolutely forced to do so by Dr. A. P. DALRYMPLE, who was made acquainted with the facts by Dr. L. H. PEASE. If cases of small-pox are allowed to remain at such public places as the Port Royal House, and remain there simply because a surgeon appointed to attend to that branch of duties neglects to perform his mission, how long will it be before we shall have the terrible disease throughout the army? In such instances we must have surgeons who will not fail to do their duty. WHIT.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, March 13.

The steamer *Monticello* arrived this afternoon with the blockade-running steamer *Mary Ann* in tow, captured off Wilmington.

The oyster schooner *Julia Baker* was burned by the rebels yesterday morning up the Nansemond River. Her Captain and crew were captured with $2,000. The crew were asleep when captured.

A New Call for Troops Probable.

EXCESS ON PRESENT QUOTAS TO BE CREDITED.

The following was received by Gen. HAYS yesterday. It would seem to indicate pretty plainly that another call for troops is to be made:

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1864.

*To Brig.-Gen. Wm.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 12, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 92 bbls. Ashes, 5,116 bbls. Flour, 675 bags Corn Meal, 1,565 bushels Wheat, 4,090 bushels Corn, 60 bushels Rye, 6,060 bushels Oats, 1,542 bushels Malt, 3,118 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,428 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 70 bbls., including Pots at $8 87½, and Pearls at $10 ₩ 100 lbs. Stock, 683 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand at full prices. We quote: Java, 45c.@45c.; Laguayre and Maracaibo, 35½c.@38c.; Rio, 36c.@37½c., St. Domingo, [illegible]@34c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been less sought after at irregular prices. Strict Middlings 77½c.@78c. ₩ lb. Sales and receipts since our last, 300 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull to-day, and prices have been quoted down, nominally, 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl., the market closing very irregularly. Sales, since our last, 7,100 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 65@$6 75; poor to choice extra State at $6 65@$7 15, chiefly at $6 70@$6 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 10@$7 25 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$5 35 @$5 55
Common Extra State..... 6 65 @ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 6 60 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds. 7 10 @ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands. 7 30 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee..... 7 15 @ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri. 7 40 @11 00

Southern Flour has been in less demand at drooping prices; sales since our last, 900 bbls., at $7@$7 85 for very poor to good superfine; $7 90@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed and cheaper; sales 600 bbls. extra, at $6 [illegible]@$7 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $5 45@ [illegible] ₩ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is inactive, at $4 30@$5 35 for Jersey; $5 15@$5 20 for Brandywine ₩ bbl. Total sales 180 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet to-day; prices have been to unsettled too quote reliable, and those given in our report are merely nominal. The heavy decline in Gold has had a depressing effect on the market. Sales since our last 38,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 60; Amber Western at $1 71@$1 74, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 68@$1 70; Old Western, $1 60; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 63@$1 65, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 61@$1 64, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring, $1 60@$1 63; Amber Jersey at $1 66 ₩ bushel. Corn is in limited demand at lower prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 26,000 bushels at $1 30 cash, and $1 31½ for mixed Western, in store; $1 27@$1 28½ for new Yellow Jersey and Southern ₩ bushel. Rye is dull at $1 26@$1 30. Oats are in less demand and rather heavy. We quote Canada at 89½c.@90½c.; Western at 86c.@91c.; State at 90c.@ 91c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues in request at $1 28@$1 53, ex extremes, ₩ bushel; sales have been reported of 2,600 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 58 ₩ bushel. Sales 4,100 bushels.

HAY—North River continues in good demand at $1 25@$1 50 for inferior to prime, in large and small lots, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in very moderate request at from 22c.@22c. according to quality; and crop of 1862, at 16c.@22c. ₩ lb.

HIDES.—The movements this week have been more extensive both in the line of receipts and sales. Prices have been unsettled. The week's receipts reached 89,305 hides; sales, 59,050 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WRIGHT & WYMANSMITH, 14,100 Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 21@25 lbs., 29c.@30c., cash, usual selection; 11,000 Montevideo, 21@23 lbs., 28½c.@29½c., cash, usual selection; 4,500 California, 22 lbs., 28½c., cash, usual selection; 7,000 Rio Grande, part to arrive, 21 lbs., 28½c.@29c., cash, usual selection; 7,000 Orinoco, 22 lbs., 29½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,400 Matamoras, 22 lbs., on private terms; 1,600 Aspinwall, 19@20 lbs., 27½c., cash, usual selection; 1,200 Maracaibo, dry salted, 28 lbs., 30c., cash, usual selection; 700 Wet-salted Rio Grande, 50 lbs., 15c., cash, usual selection; 250 Wet-salted Vera Cruz, 45 lbs., on private terms; 3,400 City Slaughter, 60@75 lbs., 12c.@12½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 800 Country Slaughter, 65 lbs., 12½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 3,100 Western Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 12½c.@12½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 Army Slaughter, 75 lbs., 12½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculator's hands: 304,100 Dry Hides; —Wet-salted Hides, —; Horse Hides, and 200 bales East India Hides.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review thus: "There has prevailed only a moderate demand for Hemlock Sole during the week, and the market has ruled quiet. Very few buyers have made their appearance in the Swamp, and these have bought but sparingly. In prices there is but little quotable change, though rates favor buyers. The receipts from the tanneries are fair for the season, and there is a slight accumulation of stock at the close of the week. For Oak Tanned the demand continues active at firm and improving prices. The supply is limited. Rough Upper is in fair inquiry at firm rates." Week's receipts of Sole, 54,100 sides.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet but very firm, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 35@$3 40 ₩ gallon. Tar at $23@$25 ₩ bbl., and Resin at $37@$45 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been inactive at previous rates, including Crude Whale at $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm $1 62@$1 65; Bleacned Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 58@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $1 12@$1 18; City Red at 80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon, and $6 25@$6 37½, and $5@$6 25 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, 30c.@32c., here; Refined de at 50c.@52., free, and 45c.@50c. in bond, ₩ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum, 506 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after and quite heavy. Sales since our last 2,500 bbls. at $23 50@$23 62½ for New Mess; $22 25@$22 50 for Mess, inst season's packing; $21 75@$22 25 for two year old Mess; $24 @$26 50 for Old and New Clear Mess; $21@ $23 for Thin Mess; $21 50@$24 for Western and City Prime Mess, and $23 for Western no., deliverable in May; $18@$20 50 for Old and New Prime ₩ obl. Cut Meats are in less demand at 12c.@14¾c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@10¼c. for Shoulders ₩ lb.; sales 370 packages. Bacon is in fair request at 11½c.@ 13¾c., according to quality ₩ lb.; sales since our last 650 boxes for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand, at 9¾c.@10¾c., the latter for choice City ₩ lb. Lards heavy and drooping; sales 1,000 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 13½c.@13⅞c., the latter an extreme rate, ₩ lb. Beef is in brisk request at rising rates; sales 5,800 bbls., at $15 50@$17 25 for Extra Mess, and $13@$15 50 for Plain Mess ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24 50@$25; India Mess, $25@$30 ₩ tierce. Sales 4,700 tcs. Butter is in moderate demand, at 26c.@31c. for poor to choice Western, and 32c.@40c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues in request, at 14¾c.@18c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Continues in moderate request, at $8@$8 75 for East India, ₩ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Goat have been in request for manufacturing purposes, but the light supply and advanced views of holders retard sales. Sales, 200 bales Curacoa and 40 bales Payta on private terms. Also, 25 bales Patna, to arrive, at 54½c., cash. There is still in the demand for Deer and sales are hard to effect, unless at a considerable concession from late rates. We have no sales of importance to note. The stock on hand is larger than held for some time past.

SUGARS—Have been in less request, yet very firm. Sales since our last 430 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13c@15c., and Cuba at 13c.@14c.; 70 boxes Havana, part at 14c.@14½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been in demand, at 14¼c.@18c., ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 75,000 lbs., at 12½c.@13c., the latter for Butchers' Association, and 8,000 lbs. Grease at 11¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 2,400 bbls., in lots, at 8c.@93c., closing at 90c.@93c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been somewhat hrisker, but rates have been quoted easier. For Liverpool—the engagements inclused 42,000 bushels Wheat at 4d.@ 4¼d., 2,500 bushels do. at 4¾d., in ship's bags; 100 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d.; 300 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d.; 100 bbls. do. at 2s. 9d.; 250 hhds. Bacon at 17s. 6d.@20s. For London—1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. For Glasgow—60 tons Provisions and 10,000 light barrel staves at 32s. 6d.; also by steamer, 500 tcs. Beef at 5s.; 400 bxs. Bacon at 30s.; and 300 tcs. Lard at 25s. For Havre—100 tons Sugar and Provisions at 50 francs. Mr. J. P. ELWELL, oroker, quotes: "To London—Flour, 1s. 7¾d @1s. 9d. by American, and 1s. 10¾d.@ 2s. by neutral vessels; Wheat, at 5¾d. by American, and 6¾d. by neutral vessels; heavy goods, at 17s. 6d. by American, and 22s. 6d. by neutral vessels. For Liverpool—Flour, at 1s 9d. by American, and 2s. by neutrals; Wheat at 4d.@4¼d. by American, and 5d. by neutrals; heavy goods at 17s. 6d. by American, and 20s.@22s. 6d. by neutrals. For Glasgow—Flour at 1s. 9d.@2s. by American, and 2s.@2s. 3d. by neutrals; Wheat, at 6¼d. by American, and 7d. by neutrals; heavy goods, at 20s. by American and 22s. 6d. by neutrals. The nominal rate for Grain charters to Cork for orders is 5s. 6d.; and to direct ports, 5s. ₩ 480 lbs." The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Three ships from Chinchas to Cork or orders to a port in the United Kingdom, Queno, at £3 15s., free of war risk; a British brig, 450 tons, from Philadelphia to Cronstadt, 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, 7s.; a bark from Philadelphia to Genoa, 2,000 bbls., about 6s. 3d.; a Dutch brig, 250 tons, to Rotterdam, 30s. ₩ ton; n British schooner, 1,000 bbls., to Hayti and back, $1,200, half gold; a schooner, 193 tons, to Mayaguez, P. R., and back, $2,000; one, 140 tons, to Tampico and back, $2,000; one to Point Petre or St. Pierre, Mart., 75c. ₩ bbl., gold; a British schooner, 1,000 bbls., to Martinique, 80c., gold; a bark, 365 tons, to South side Cuba and back, Sugar, 50c., and Molasses, $4 50, under deck; a British bark, 327 tons, to Matanzas and back, 50c., and $3 25 on deck; a British bark to Havana, $1,400; one, 442 tons, to Havana, $2 500; a British brig, 170 tons, to West Coast Africa and back, and a British brig, 174 tons, to Rio Grande and back, on private terms.

LOCATION OF THE NEW-YORK PATRIOT ORPHAN HOME.—General competition is still invited. The Board of Counselors and the Board of Directors of the "Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots," will meet at the Rooms of Dr. Webster's Free Academy, MONDAY, 14th inst., at 7½ P. M., in regard to the location of the "Patriot Orphan Home."

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., President.
ARTHUR F. WILLMARTH, Treasurer.
EDWARD WARNER, Recording Secretary.
DAVID P. HOLTON, Corresponding Secty.

WANTED FOR CASH.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS for Southern climate. J. G. DAVIES, 457 Broome-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
OPENING OF NEW PARISIAN FASHIONS.

NEW SILKS JUST RECEIVED.

NEW PLAIDED SILKS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BLACK DRAPS DE LYONS, FINEST BLACK SILK EVER IMPORTED.

WHITE AND COLORED CORDED SILK.

NEW CHINE SILK.

NEW STRIPED SILK.

BRIGHT PLAIDED SILK, FOR TRIMMINGS AND DRESSES.

PLAIN LYONS FOULARD.

FIGURED LYONS FOULARD.

VERY RICH PRINTED FOULARD, MOST EXTRA QUALITY.

ALL SILK GRENADINE, VERY RICH DESIGNS.

BAREGE, GRENADINE, SMALL FIGURED, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

REAL GOAT'S HAIR, TWO YARDS WIDE.

BLACK GRENADINE BAREGE.

BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTHS, MUCH BETTER FOR DRESSES THAN ALPACAS.

ALL SILK BLACK GRENADINE.

BLACK ALPACAS, VERY BEST CHOICE.

WHITE ALPACAS, PARISIAN QUALITY.

COLORED ALPACAS, ALL SHADES.

PARISIAN POPLINS, QUITE NEW.

FRENCH PERCALES.

FRENCH ORGANDIES.

FRENCH PRINTED BRILLIANTS.

GOATS' HAIR AT 55c., WORTH 80c.

AMERICAN PRINTS FOR SPRING.

NEW LADIES' CLOTH.

LEGRAIN'S, No. 729 BROADWAY,
and No. 1 WAVERLEY-PLACE.

LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
AT RETAIL, received per late steamer.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 465 BROADWAY,
Will exhibit at RETAIL, on MONDAY, March 14, a fine assortment of
CHOICE PARIS SILKS,
just received per steamers. Also,
LOW-PRICED SILKS,
in plain colors and fashionable Plaids and Stripes.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
MOURNING GOODS.
SPRING AND SUMMER FABRICS IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT RETAIL!
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.
DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING,
Paris Poplins, Challies, Mohairs, Bareges, Grenadines, Organdies, Prints, De Laines, Alpacas, Tissues, Traveling Dress Goods, Robes, &c., &c., &c., including all the fashionable styles of Dress Goods, for Spring and Summer wear,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand,
SPRING SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
A very full assortment,
Including all the latest novelties,
AT RETAIL!
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Have now open a full assortment of
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS,
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
of every variety,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
PARIS POPLINS,
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS,
(new shades,)
COLORED GROUND MARSEILLES, brocbé figures
WHITE GROUND MARSEILLES, PLAIN AND FIGURED,
GRANADINES,
ORGANDIES,
ROBES,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES &c.

TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS.
CEO. CAREY respectfully announces that he will have a special opening on
WEDNESDAY, the 16TH INSTANT,
of GROS GRAIN, TAFFETA, INDIA and ARMURE SILKS; FRENCH CLOTHS; LLAMA, CHANTILLY and PUSHER LACE, in MANTILLAS, CIRCULARS, ROTONDES and SACQUES DE GRAND, for the convenience of ladies visiting the City wishing to supply themselves with the EARLIEST SPRING NOVELTIES, arrived ex steamers *City of New-York* and *Australasian*, selected personally in the leading emporiums of Paris and London. GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 Broadway.

LEGRAIN'S,
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
WHITE GOODS, FAMILY LINEN AND TABLE LINEN, AT COST.
WHITE SHIRTING MUSLINS, POSITIVELY UNDER COST.
Ladies will only understand the truth of this advertisement by assuring themselves of the facts.
NEW PIQUES, MARSEILLES, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS, PRINTED LINEN, just received.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS.
BLACK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
From $1 per yard up.
PLAIN DRESS SILKS,
PLAIN DRESS SILKS,
PLAIN DRESS SILKS,
From $1 per yard up.
CLOAKS for LADIES and CHILDREN,
CLOAKS for LADIES and CHILDREN,
CLOAKS for LADIES and CHILDREN,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS from $3 up.
LADIES' CLOAKS from $6 up.
O. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner of Forsyth.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE
you can purchase cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.
CALL ON MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1864.
We shall have ready for inspection several hundred cartoons of rich Ribbons, every width, from ancilon. Also, new French Flowers, Bonnet Silks, every shade, cheap.
TUESDAY—Over 500 cases of new Straw Goods, comprising all the fashionable styles and braids in Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, Bloomers and Hats, much below regular prices. Also, Millinery Laces, Crapes, Rouches, &c., &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313 Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

LINENS,	QUILTS,
BLANKETS,	TOWELS,
FLANNELS,	TOWELINGS,
NAPKINS,	COTTON SHEETINGS,
DAMASK CLOTHS,	JACONETS,
DOYLIES,	CAMBRICS,
DOMESTIC SHIRTINGS.	NAINSOOKS, &c., &c.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

BROCATELES,	LACE CURTAINS,
REPS,	CORNICES,
PLUSHES,	SHADES,
MOQUETTES,	SHADE HOLLANDS,
CHINTZES,	TASSELS,
TURKEY REDS,	PICTURE CORDS.

Suitable for the Spring retail trade. Persons furnishing houses are requested to examine our stock.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

DAMASK CLOTHS
AT RETAIL.
Just received a large assortment of extra fine damask table-cloths, from two to five yards long, of entirely new and very beautiful patterns, with napkins to match; also,
FRENCH AND GERMAN CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES,
AND TOWELS,
of the richest designs, and entirely different from anything in the City. Prices reasonable.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

SPRING CLOAKS
AND MANTILLAS,
NEW PARIS STYLES,
NOW OPEN,
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.
50 PIECES LIGHT CHECK, $1 25 PER YARD,
100 PIECES LIGHT CHECK, $1 50 PER YARD,
greatly below their value.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
12 LONG AND SQUARE. PRICE $250,
decided bargains.
Also 3 LONG AND 1 SQUARE SHAWL,
the finest and most costly ever imported.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
(late W. K. PEYTON,)
Will open on MONDAY, March 14,
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,
in all the latest styles imported.
Also,
A NEW STOCK OF SPRING SHAWLS.
Also,
A NEW STOCK OF CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
of the most select styles imported.
We will also open, in addition to the above,
Several large invoices of DRESS GOODS, purchased on Friday at auction, at prices from 25c. to 50c. per yard.
Also,
A large lot of POPLIN ROBES, at $5 50 each, worth $9.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
(late W. K. PEYTON,)
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

GREAT SALE OF SILKS
AT
PEYTON & JOHNSTON'S,
(Late W. K. PEYTON,)
No. 274 BOWERY.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
BLACK SILKS, brilliant lustre, at 87½c., cost over one dollar to import.
BLACK SILKS, elegant heavy goods, at $1.
HEAVY BLACK SILKS at $1 10 to $1 50.
(15 to 20 per cent less than present value.)
LYONS' TAFFETAS SILKS at $1 35 and $1 50.
PARIS TAFFETAS, for mantillas, at $1 25 to $1 75.
GROS GRAIN SILKS at $1 25 (a great bargain.)
IMPERIAL QUALITY GROS GRAIN SILKS at $1 50 to $2.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, all the fashionable shades (purchased at auction) at $1 25 to $1 75.
RICH PLAID SILKS at $1, worth $1 50.
ALSO,
20 pieces of STRIPED SILKS, very heavy and wide, (slightly damaged) at great bargains.
Ladies will find many SPECIAL BARGAINS in our silk sale.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
(Late W. K. PEYTON,)
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
JUST OPENED FOR THE SPRING TRADE,
CONSISTING OF
Black Guipure, Thread and French Laces.
Real and Imitation Valenciennes Laces.
Real and Imitation Blonds
Point Applique and Point Gaze Laces.
Black Thread and Pusher Lace Veils.
Barbes, Coiffeurs, Points, Shawls and Mantillas.
Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Thread Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Valenciennes Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Paris Emroidered Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Bands and Muslin Trimmings, in great variety.
Tartan Plaid Sash Ribbons,
together with a fine selection of every article in the trade, bought before the great advance in gold, and will be offered at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 429 Broadway.

ALPACAS! ALPACAS! ALPACAS!
An immense stock of these Fashionable Dress Fabrics, now in store, embracing all the popular colors, worn for the season.
POPLINS! POPLINS! POPLINS!
Of Irish and French manufacture,
in plain, plaid and stripes,
of all the most desirable shades.
Poplins and Alpacas are to be the two leading styles of Dress Goods worn this Spring and Summer.
Ladies will find our Stock the most extensive of any Retail House in the city.
ALSO,
Just received by last steamers,
A Choice Line of
NEW SPRING SHAWLS,
PEYTON & JOHNSON,
(Late W. K. PEYTON,) No. 274 Bowery.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have just imported a fine stock
BROCATELS, SATINS,
PLUSHES, LASTINGS,
REPS, DAMASKS,
and every variety of COVERINGS of the LATEST STYLES and NEWEST DESIGNS.

HOUSE DECORATIONS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS OF PAPER HANGINGS,
Have just received in store a
MAGNIFICENT VARIETY OF
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
and are prepared to execute orders in the best manner by SKILLFUL AND EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

NEW CURTAIN GOODS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART.
Have now ready a large supply of all kinds of the above goods (which they offer to parties furnishing houses), consisting of
SATIN, BROCATEL and DAMASK for CURTAINS,
LACE CULTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Also, CORNICES and TRIMMINGS.
WINDOW SHADES of all descriptions, put up in the best manner.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, FINE FLANNELS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,
MACY'S CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROAD, Away, all kinds of children's cloaks and suits' dresses, blankets, sacques, corsets, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c.; ladies' embroidery, chemises and nightgowns, yokes; ladies' ready-made under-garments, tinted handkerchiefs, &c.; Initials and coats of arms embroidered, on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes; braiding, cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of patterns of elegant Spring fashions, 473 Broadway, 27 East 14th-st. and 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Spring No. of the *Mirror of Fashion* ready March 12.

DRY GOODS.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS the best and cheapest assortment in the City. Nice fitting corsets from $1 to $4; new shape skirts, best steels, our own make, from 62c. Also Worsley's Paris made patent corsets. Misses' corsets, pads, steels, busts, &c., &c. N.B.—Crochet and needlework edgings, frillings, ruffings, real and imitation laces, for dress trimmings and under garments. Ladies' and children's plain hem stitched and embroidered handkerchiefs very cheap. Nos. 888 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant Welsh woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; making the best of soups, cooking all kinds of meats and game; understands all kinds of boning fowls, and can make the best of pastry; has seventeen months' reference from her last place. Call, until engaged, at No. 236 East 10th-st.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as competent cook of soups, meats, poultry and game, in all styles; baking and larding, desserts, various kind of jellies, &c.; best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 267 7th-av., near 37th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference for honesty and sobriety. Can be seen at No. 14 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for three days, at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as first-rate cook; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Apply at No. 290 East 8th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent person as cook; makes good pastry, puddings and jellies; has good City references. Call at No. 104 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A good plain cook, washer and ironer desires a situation; City references given. Call at No 13 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A capable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; she can do French fluting and all her work exceedingly neat. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman desires a situation in City or country, as nurse; no objection to do fine washing; understands nursing in all its branches; has best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.; no objection to travel.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do general housework; she has lately come to the country; is willing, and a very good worker; also a very good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No. 434 West 35th-st., two pairs stairs up, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted by an experienced woman in a hotel or boarding-house; no objection to the country. Address HOUSEKEEPER, for one week, 151 East 32d-st.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A situation for an excellent servant with a family going to California, who would consider her services as an equivalent for her passage. She is never sea-sick and remarkably kind to children. For particulars, inquire at No. 136 Madison-av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young Protestant person as waitress; understands her business thoroughly and has good references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant Englishwoman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS WASHER AND IRONER.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman would like the washing of a few private families; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 149 West 27th-st., first floor, room No. 1, front. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER wishes a few more customers, by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses in all kinds of trimming. Address No. 59 West 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; embroiders neatly; wages, $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a tidy girl who lived eight years in her last place, a situation as regular chambermaid and waitress, will assist with the washing and ironing; wages, $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman desires a situation as first-class chambermaid and waitress; City references given. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID—SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Best of City references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 22d-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHILD'S NURSE.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as waitress or children's nurse; can produce good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 289 8th-av., in the store.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young girl, to take care of children, or to do light chamberwork. Call, for two days, at No. 211 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESpectable American young woman, who is very neat in her person and habits, desires a situation in either of the above capacities; will go any distance, and has no objection to keep house for a widower or bachelor. Apply or direct to E. S. G., No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, as nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; has good references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SEWING DONE IN FAMilies by the day, week, or month, by a lady with Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address Miss LYONS, No. 300 West 18th-st.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S (FORMERLY OF THE CHURCH HOME.)—Families in City and country supplied at short notice with German, French, English and Irish first-class cooks, and girls for every description of housework, at No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Male help supplied.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—A GERMAN MARRIED MAN with a thorough knowledge of green-houses, hot-beds vegetables, graperies, fruit trees, &c., wishes a situation as gardener; he can furnish the best of reference; no position of simple gardenwork only will be accepted. Address F. TILM, Box No. 223, Rondout, Ulster County, N. Y.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and farmer by a first-class Englishman, one of the best fruit-growers in this country; those requiring a good gardener and farmer, address W., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS PRACtical man capable of filling any situation as florist and grape-grower on the best principles; industrious and economical; has eighteen years' practice in this country; a new place taken. Address A. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a man of long practical experience in all departments of the business; wife with small family. Parties having a new place to plant or improve will find a competent man, by addressing B. G., for three days, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER who understands the cultivation of plants under glass, including vines and fruits, and to take charge of a horse, in this City: a young man preferred; unexceptionable recommendations required. Address A. B. C., Post-office Box No. 1,559.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, greenhouse graperies, vegetables, &c., has good City reference. Address M., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a man thoroughly understanding his business; green-houses, graperies, vegetables, grounds, &c.; City reference from present employer. Address W. J. JOHNSON, No. 408 3d-av., Station Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A single man as first-class gardener; understands the care of hot-houses and graperies, also growing vegetables; has first-rate reference. Address B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SINGLE MAN WHO UNderstands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order, has the best of reference. Address N., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by an experienced, (married man.) Address O. P., care of H. Brown, Mr. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

AS HEAD GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A practical Scotchman, a situation as head gardener; would lay out a new place; references unexceptionable. Apply to E. D. W., *Scottish American*, No. 37 Park-row.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; grapes, fruit, flowers and vegetables; the best City reference from his last employer. Address M. K., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A situation wanted as gardener and coachman by a married man; no incumbrance; has been many years in this country; can give the best of references as to character and capability. Call on or address C. F., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is also a good vegetable gardener; willing to make himself useful; can produce the best of City reference. Address J. F., No. 9 John-st., seed-store.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man, with undoubted reference from first-class employers for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation in City or country. Also, a young man of steady habits, as gardener and assistant on a gentleman's farm; is a good hand over bees. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; best of City references. Can be seen at, or address a note to P. TRAINOR, saddlery-store, No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man of good experience; is a good and stylish driver; understands the business thoroughly; has good City references. Address J. W., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant single man as coachman; best of reference as to character and capability. Address W. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man, of good experience; is a good groom and driver; understands the business thoroughly; has good references. Address J. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted by an English married man as above; understands his business thoroughly; has had to it experience in either; good City reference. Address, for three days, C. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a capable, well-recommended, honest, sober, industrious Protestant man; willing and obliging; city or country. Address B. S., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waitar by an Englishman of middle age, a single Prot

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 22, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on and after March 20, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT,
under direction of Richard E. Mount, Jr.,
Special Guardian.
Woodlawn, known as the
MOFFAT ESTATE.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1864,
at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York,
206TH-ST.—13 lots, south side, 200 ft. west of 11th-av.
BTH-AV.—4 lots on west side, corner of 106th-st.
205TH-ST.—12 lots on north side, commencing 200 ft. west of 11th av.
206TH-ST.—12 lots on south side, 100 ft. west of 11th-av.
205TH-ST.—24 lots, north side, 100 ft. west of 11th-av.
207TH-ST.—24 lots on south side, commencing 100 ft. west of 11th-av.
BROADWAY AND 106TH-ST.—Triangular piece of ground on Broadway, 106th-st and 11th av.
BROADWAY.—4 lots on west side, commencing at 106th-st, and running through to 11th-av.
11TH-AV.—4 lots on east side, commencing at 105th-st.
BROADWAY AND 105TH-ST.—Northwest corner.
12TH-AV.—6 lots, commencing northeast corner 107th-st.
BOTH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 100 ft. east of 12th-av; 25x 100.11 each.
108TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, commencing 250 ft. east of 11th-av.
107TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, commencing 100 ft. east of 12th-av.
107TH-ST.—3 lots, north side, commencing 250 ft. east of 12th-av.
ALSO—2 gores on the north side of of 107th-st., between 12th and 13th avs.
ALSO—All the water-right in front of said tract.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., adjoining Bank of Commerce.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864,

The lease of the franchise of the ferry now established north of and immediately adjoining the present ferry slip at the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip at basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33, East River, New-York, to the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip at basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or some other point adjacent thereto.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The lease for each of the above-named ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City charter in relation to ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the same time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulk-head, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

The lessee shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 40 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864,

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Hamilton-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.,

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above named Ferries to be made conform to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the same time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulk-head, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

The lessee shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 40 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

DANIEL H. BUSHNELL, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 31st day of March, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer BANSHEE, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
PAPER,
STATIONERY,
&c., &c., &c.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, MARCH 14, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, for the benefit of the Brooklyn and L. I. Sanitary Fair, the furniture of Knickerbocker Hall. 85 caneseat chairs, 70 pine tables, 30 silver-plated casters, box knives, t ship's caboose, 1 extra large Stewart's cook-stove, with fixtures, 3 large Sandford's challenge heaters, about 300 feet of stove pipe. Terms cash, before delivery, with a satisfactory deposit from every purchaser.

AUCTION SALES.

MARKET CELLARS
AND
OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction market cellars, hooses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, (the leases of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 1864,) for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the aforesaid wharves, piers, &c.

MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

JAMES MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY JAMES MILLER,
MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1864,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway.

a.e. 161 East 15th-st., (Stuyvesant-square.)—The 4-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling; cellar and vault under the street; bathing rooms on second and third stories; hot and cold water throughout; all the modern improvements. Very desirable for a family wishing a retired residence. House 26x76, lot 103 feet, besides the benefit of party wall.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON Grand, Broome, East, Eldridge, and Wasnington-sts., and East Broadway, being a part of the estate of Andrew Brady, deceased, sold by order of the heirs. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, MARCH 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

GRAND-ST.—Two three-story and basement brick stores and dwellings, situate on the north side of Grand-st., between Columbia and Sheriff-sts., and known as Nos. 508 and 510; bonuses are each 18 feet 8 inches by 50 feet; lots 18 feet 8 inches by 100 feet.

BROOME-ST.—Two three-story and basement brick houses and lots, on the southerly side of Broome-st., 75 feet 8 inches east of the Bowery, known as Nos. 331 and 333; houses are each 20 by 40 feet; lots 20 by 101 feet 6 inches.

ELDRIDGE-ST.—Two-story and attic brick front and rear house and lot, on west side of Eldridge st., 51 feet 8 inches north of Hester-st., known as No. 59; lot 25 by 66 feet 8 inches.

EAST-ST.—Two lots on west side of East-st., 70 feet south of Rivington-st., each 22 by 100 feet.

WASHINGTON-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, on east side of Washington-st., between Charles and West 10th sts., known as No. 677; house 22 by 40; lot 22 by 83 feet.

EAST BROADWAY—Three-story and basement brick house and lot on south side of East Broadway, between Montgomery and Clinton sts., and known as No. 247; house 21 by 46; lot 23 by 87 feet 6 inches.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WORTH, LEWIS AND 4TH STS. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, March 15, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WORTH-ST.—The valuable lot, with the two-story brick front building thereon, No. 131 Worth-st., (late Anthony-st.,) north side, between Centre and Elm sts. Lot 22.6 front by 60 feet deep.

LEWIS-ST.—No. 241, northwest corner of 6th-st., with two-story brick front building, 21.10 by about 50. Lot 21.10 by 73 feet, together with an alley-way on the rear, 5 feet in width by 73 feet in depth, to be sold with the lot.

FOURTH-ST.—The valuable two-story and attic, high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 688 4th-st., south side, between Avenue D and Lewis-st. House 23 by 40 feet. Lot 23 by 96 feet.

Terms at sale. Possession 1st of May.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15,

At 9½ o'clock A. M., at the corner of Myrtle and Carlton avs., Brooklyn,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A RETAIL GROCERY-STORE—Comprising a large and general assortment of fresh goods, bottled liquors, office furniture, 2 good horses, express wagon, grocer's wagon, light wagon, 1 coupée, harness, &c., &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VERY DESIRABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY, on Liberty-st., near Broadway.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings:

LIBERTY-ST.—The very valuable 5-story white-marble front store, with basement and under cellar and lot, No. 105 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Greenwich sts., north side; store 23 feet 10 inches front, by about 114 feet in depth; lot 23.10 front, 31 feet 3½ inch rear, by 118 feet 6 inches deep, now under lease to May 1, 1866, at $3 250 per annum.

The valuable improvements now going on in Broadway, near Liberty st., with the rapid advance of business to this locality, make this above a desirable investment for capitalists.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BLEECKER-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) the following described real estate, viz.:

BROADWAY—The lot of land, with the brick and frame buildings thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., extending through to and fronting on Crosby-st., being 25 feet 2 inches in width on Broadway, 126 feet on Bleecker-st., and 25 feet 10 inches on Crosby-st. Being one of the most desirable pieces of business property that has been offered this season, and is well worthy the attention of capitalists.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF ISAAC M. WOOLLEY, DECEASED.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of James L. Montgomery, Executor, and Matilda D. Woolley, Executrix, of the estate of Isaac M. Woolley, deceased:

57TH-AV.—4 lots on east side of 5th-av., opposite the Central Park, commencing on the northeast corner of 58th-st.

58TH-ST.—8 lots on the north side of 58th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av., each 25x102.2.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, 41ST-AV. AND 41ST-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 15th, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of Charles F. Nellson, Executor of John Neilson, M. D., deceased:

BROADWAY.—The valuable property No. 726 Broadway, east side, opposite New York Hotel. Building four-story, brick, high stoop. Lot 25 6 by 137 6 feet.

41ST-AV. and 41ST-ST.—Four lots, southeast corner of 41st-av. and 41st-st. Each lot 24 6 by 80 feet. Terms at sale.

For maps and further particulars apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF THE HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE ASA WHITEHEAD, AT NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY.—The subscribers will sell at Public Auction for account of the Executors of the late Asa Whitehead, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 3 P. M., on the premises, the above property, in lots to suit purchasers.

It is the most desirable property for private residences now offered for sale in the City of Newark. It consists of a front of 240 feet on Broad-st., facing the South-Park, and embracing the whole front of the block between Pennington and Tichenor sts.; it extends in depth 200 feet on Pennington-st., and 200 feet on Tichenor-st., and includes a large and commodious family mansion, in perfect repair, a stable, &c.; the grounds are well stocked with valuable fruit trees, evergreens and shrubbery. It is within three minutes' walk of the Chestnut-st. Depot on the New-Jersey Railroad, from which cars communicate with New-York every half-hour during the morning and afternoon; time forty minutes. The Broad-st. Railroad affords convenient communication with the upper part of the city. A map of the premises, with lots laid out, may be seen at the office of the undersigned. Terms accommodating and made known on the day of sale.

KING & BOND,
No. 236 Broad-st., Newark.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY ON COURTLANDT-ST., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 15, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

COURTLANDT-ST.—The very valuable lot of ground, with the three-story brick building thereon, covering nearly the entire lot. No. 73 Courtlandt-st., near West-st. and Jersey City Ferry. Lot 22 6 by 80 feet.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at six per cent., if desired.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON HAMILTON-ST., NEAR BLEECKER-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 15, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

HAMILTON-ST.—The handsome four-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 67 Hammond-st., north side, between Bleecker and 4th-sts.; house 25x55 feet, 3 rooms deep; contains 14 bedrooms, water-closets, baths, gas, water, steam heating apparatus; house has recently been thoroughly painted inside and out; immediate possession can be had. Lot 25x102 feet. Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WAGGONS, ROCKAWAYS, HARNESS, &c.—OSGOOD & COOKE will sell, on TUESDAY, March 15, at the Salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway,

4 Turn-over Seat Rockaways.
2 Coupe Rockaways.
2 Germantowns.
2 Four-seat Depot Wagons.
3 Top Buggies.
4 No-top Buggies.
6 sets Single Harness.
2 sets Double Harness.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON 31ST ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, March 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway

MOTT-ST.—The two-story attic and basement brick house and lot, situate on the westerly side of Mott-st., 25 feet south of Canal-st., being 25 feet in width by 76 feet in depth. The house is 20 by about 40 feet.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN 19TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV., AN elegant English basement house, completely furnished and in the most perfect order; house, brown-stone front, 17 feet wide, with all the modern improvements; price, $22,500; possession on or before 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE,

About 167 lots in one plot, 94th to 97th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., some of them fronting the Central Park. These lots are very eligibly located. Will be sold together, or by the block.

Also, 31 lots on 1st-av., 48th and 49th sts.

For further particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 9 Broadway.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.

Seven hundred lots for sale at moderate prices, and on easy terms. Cross the 3d-av. Harlem stone bridge to 126th-st., and inquire at the Land office, T. RAE, Agent. Decidedly, in every respect, the most desirable property ever offered for sale in these suburbs. Streets and avenues laid out to correspond with those in New-York proper. A horse railroad along the westerly side of the property, also gas.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A VERY desirable building lot, 100 feet front, by 300 feet deep, situated on High-st., contiguous to the Broad-st. horse-cars and Chestnut-st. depot; it is one of the best sites to be found, commanding a fine view of the city and surrounding country, and well worthy the attention of persons wishing to build, so as to combine the advantages of both city and country. Price reasonable and terms easy. Also, in close proximity, on rear streets, a number of building lots. The whole together would make a safe and profitable investment. For particulars inquire at No. 48 Right-st., Newark.

Separated from the above, a house and lot in Crawford-st.; the lot is 33 feet front; the house is frame, three stories, contains 10 rooms and cellar; within five minutes' walk of the depot. Inquire as above.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND, containing about five acres, situated in the town of Gravesend, one hour's ride from the City Hall, Brooklyn, by the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad, and within five minutes' walk from said road. There is on the premises a good and convenient house, with 17 rooms, a good barn, well, cistern, &c., and pleasantly situated on the road leading from Gravesend to Bath-house: it is 1½ miles from Coney Island, and about the same distance from Bath.

Also, 10 acres of first-quality land on the Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad, within half a mile of Coney Island, and in full view of the ocean and New-York Bay; grounds high, and situation unsurpassed, either for a gardener or gentleman doing business in the City. For further particulars, apply to H. STORM, on the premises, or S. Y. STRYKER, Gravesend Village.

FOR SALE ON SERGEN POINT, NEW-JERSEY, an elegantly and substantially built house, in perfect order, and ready for immediate use—it is large and commodious. Three-story and basement, long dining-room, with an additional kitchen, and servants' accommodations; excellent water, good stabling, and splendid fruit. It is suitable for a seminary, boarding-house, or private residence. Located on the plank road and within a half hour's ride by rail or boat from the city. Apply on the premises of JOHN M. ENYARD.

$10,000 IN GREENBACKS WILL SECURE a warrantee title to four acres, one of the best located in Brooklyn, and as near to Wall-st. as 55th-st., New-York. With a telescope Hurlgate on the east and the Narrows south can be seen. It is within six minutes' walk of the elegant new boulevard road, with a double row of catalpha trees on both sides—the most elegant drive in the State. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. W. W. COLBRON.

FOR SALE.—IN THE TOWN OF YONKERS, A very desirable building lot, splendidly situated on high ground, having a very extensive view of the surrounding country, also four acre North Farm, about 10 minutes' walk from the Harlem Railroad Depot at Tuckahoe, adjoining the lands of Charles Dusenby, Esq., containing about one acre, well fenced, has carriage-house and well of water on the premises; terms low. Apply to GEO. W. S. UNDERHILL, Tuckahoe, or P. N. MORGAN, No. 176 West 21st-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT OLD PRICE, A NEW FINE country residence, suitable for a gentleman, containing 12 rooms, three acres land attached, tastefully laid out, an elevated site, healthy location, commanding a magnificent view, a variety of good fruit, surroundings unexceptionable, two minutes' walk from depot; six trains per day; 50 minutes from City. Price $8,500; $5,000 may remain on bond. Address L. D., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A DESIRable residence on Hugnenot-street, opposite the Episcopal Church, and near the New-Haven Railroad Depot, consisting of one and three-quarter acres of land, frame cottage (containing 13 rooms), barn and other out-buildings. Apply to
D. UNDERHILL, No. 72 Wall-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, FURNISHED—FOR THE SEASON—A very desirable residence with nearly an acre of ground, beautifully situated on the east bank of the Hudson and in full view; house is commodious, with 6 bed-rooms, and surrounded with shade and fruit trees. Possession immediate.

B. H. TAYLOR, No. 8 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale now. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED FEET SQUARE, on the northeast corner of 56th-st. and 11th-av.; splendid location for manufactory. Will improved; the whole purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to JOHN S. DICKERSON, No. 245 Water-st.

Also, house No. 4 Carroll-place, 28 by 96 feet. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE COTTAGE HOUSE AT Rahway, N. J.; one hour's ride from the City by the New-Jersey Railroad; three minutes' walk from the depot; each house contains 7 rooms, also basement and attic; finished in good style, with marble mantels, &c. Terms easy. R. C. BREWSTER.

$17,000—FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE on Murray Hill; very desirable. Also, an elegant dwelling, 25x55, four-stories, brown stone; lot 100 feet, for $25,000.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME BROWN-STONE, high-stoop, three-story house, No. 163 West 47th-st., 20x48; lot 100; has all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply to C. I., JONES, No. 863 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-SECOND-STREET, near 6th-av., an extra-sized, four-story high-stoop house, in perfect order, with all modern conveniences; built by Griffith Thomas, in the best manner. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—½ MILE from depot, a two-story and basement stone house, with or without furniture, 4 acres of superior land, all kinds of fruit, carriage-house, &c. Apply to
ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE FRONT erty, No. 149 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., consisting of a four-story brick front house and a two-story house in the rear; location good; price $6,000. J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 Eighth-av., near 34th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—IN THE 10TH WARD, Brooklyn, new three story with modern improvements, delightful location. Prices $4,500, $5,5 0, $7,500, $10,000; part on mortgage. Apply to EDWIN COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st.

$70,000.—FOR SALE—A PROPERTY COMprising eleven lots, 25x100 each, in a body, near Broadway and the Croton Reservoir, Murray Hill. A rare opportunity for a good investment.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE THREE-story, high-stoop brick house, No. 512 8th-av., near 42d-st.; has all the modern improvements, furnace, &c.; will be rented for $900 per annum to a responsible tenant. Apply to E. LYNES, No. 43 Chamber-st

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FOR SALE—A HOUSE ON BERGEN HILL—10 rooms, thoroughly finished and in complete order. Will be sold at a bargain, if applied for immediately. HILLEBECK & BARNES, No. 12 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THREE-STORY BRICK, in perfect order, No. 167 Scherm horn-st., Brooklyn. Price $5,500. Apply to JOHN BOULD, 25 Glass-house No. 46 State-st., Brooklyn.

$11,000 FOR A THREE-STORY BRICK house, with basement and subcellar, gas, water, furnace; one block of Union-square. Apply to No. 831 Broadway, from 12 to 1

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-FORST-STREET, west of and near 5th-av., an elegant, modern unfurnished four-story house, built with all the modern improvements. Price 45, st. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PRIVATE STABLE—FOR SALE—IN 29TH ST., between 6th and 7th aves., with dwelling apartments on upper floor. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COMFORTable house of ten or twelve rooms, with a few acres of land and suitable outbuildings, three to five hours distant from New-York, (Long Island or Hudson river water preferred); price not to exceed $5000. Address W. G. G., Box 1012 New-York Post-office, with full particulars, size and plan of house included; none others attended to.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR THE SUMMER A small country place, near some water, with a comfortable house, containing 11 or 12 rooms, and not farther than about an hour's distance from the City. Must be near some steamboat landing or railroad depot. Address, stating view, terms and access, F. G. A., Box No. 161 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND ONE CHILD, apartments for housekeeping, consisting of front and back room and hall bed-room, on second floor, with conveniences, location below Bleecker and west of Broadway. Address, stating location and terms, which must be low, HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 1,921, Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A MODERATE SIZED four-story high stoop house, with all modern conveniences, location from 10th to 20th-st. between 4th and 6th avs.; must be in good order. Address A. V., Box No. 2,068 Post-office.

WANTED.—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR ONE year from May 1, by a small family without children. It must be fully furnished and well situated; rent not to exceed $300 per month. Address C. A., No. 18 West 27th-st

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WANTED—THE WHOLE OF A SECOND OR third floor, partially furnished, with board, by a gentleman and wife and two young gentlemen; references given and required. Address S. T. U., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—A THREE OR FOUR-STORY first-class house, unfurnished, above 10th and below 20th sts., and between 4th and 8th aves. Address, stating location and rent, CARDINER, Box No. 2,235 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
5TH AND 6TH-AV., 51ST, 52D AND 53D-ST. LOTS,
Lying between Central Park and College-square, very eligibly located, in parcels to suit, and on very accommodating terms. Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 22D-st., a first-class, full-sized brown-stone front house, in unusually fine order throughout, richly painted and free coed. House has all the modern improvements, also hot water heating apparatus. An early possession can be had if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS OR CAPITALISTS.

For sale, the most desirable building site in the heart of the City of Paterson, N. J., containing about 45,000 square feet, fronting on three streets; two yards from the Erie Railway on Market-st., suitable for a hotel, stores, residences, or factories; an excellent site for a carshop or silk or woolen factory, for which purposes capitalists can take up liberal charters now lying dormant. A stream of water flows 600 feet through the premises, and has 8½ feet fall. For terms, &c., apply to
A. DERROM, West-st., Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE OR MURRAY-HILL.

NO. 13 PARK-AV., NEAR 35TH-ST.—Four-story brown stone, 20x55 ft. All modern improvements. In fine order.

Also, an ELEGANT ENGLISH BASEMENT House on 38th-st., one door from 5th-av., HOUSE ONE HUNDRED FEET DEEP, with side lot and bay windows, either with or without furniture. Apply to
L. MURRAY FERRIS, JR.,
No. 62 South-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE FIFTH AND 8TH avs., opposite the Central Park.

ALSO,

Lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.

ALSO,

A very desirable front on the 5th-av., south of the Central Park.

ALSO,

About 300 lots, in one parcel, with about 600 feet water front on the west side, south of 63d-st.

ALSO,

Lots at Yorkville and Harlem, some of them very eligibly located and suitable for immediate improvement.

For particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. S. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—For sale, the country residence of the late Isaac Newton, situated near Fort Lee, on the Hudson River, and comprising about twelve acres under high cultivation. The buildings include, with the dwelling house, a barn and stable, a green-house, and greenery. There are also two wells of excellent water, a good kitchen garden, orchard, grapes, small fruit, &c. The house commands a fine view, and the estate embraces a water front of six hundred feet. Immediate possession if desired. For further particulars, apply to WIGHT & PRENTICE, No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT AT RYE, WESTchester County, with half a mile of water-front, 32 acres, with good improvements, and fruits in abundance, possessing unrivaled advantages for boating, bathing and fishing. Parties wishing a property with a front on Long Island Sound are invited to examine this property, as it is believed to be the best location now for sale between New-York and New-Haven.

P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A STORE AND DWELLING AT Spuyten Duyvil, with 3 lots water front; good 75-foot dock; good barn and ice-house, &c., within 5 minutes' walk of depot; an excellent place for almost any kind of business; large malleable iron foundry and a rolling mill just starting; good investment; will be sold low; part mortgage; price $3,500, all clear. Can be seen by inquiring for ANDREW DOANE, at the foundry near. Address A. H. BARTLETT, North Adams, Mass.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, SIX GENTEEL frame cottage houses, with all the modern improvements, Nos. 172 to 182 Sands-st., near Fulton Ferry; each has thirteen rooms, besides under-cellar, and rent for $450; are nearly new, and will be sold for $4,000, on terms to suit purchaser. Apply at 8 o'clock, morning or evening, to SAMUEL McINTYRE, No. 174 Sands-st., or at Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, about 12.

FOR SALE AT NEWPORT, R. I.—THE residence of the undersigned, with 10 acres of land, stable and outbuildings, situated on the main road, one mile from the town. The house is 50 by 46 feet, 2½ stories high, (with kitchen extension.) It commands a fine view of the harbor, river and beach. Apply to WM. VERNON, Newport, R. I., or at No. 48 South-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT frame house, No. 108 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av., and one block west of Clinton-av.; house filled in with brick to peak, and built in the best manner for owner's residence; lot 25x100; only 25 minutes from Fulton Ferry by Myrtle-av. cars. Apply to WOOLWORTH & GRAHAM, No. 63 John-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN IE. D. PROPERTY FOR SALE.—First-class three-story and basement brick dwelling, with water, gas, and all the modern improvements, in thorough repair, situate No. 23 Bedford-av., between Morton and Clymer sts., opposite Christ's Church. Terms easy. Apply to C. Y. WEMPLE, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE FRONT dwelling No. 106 Madison-av., near 30th-st., built in the most

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Grand Concert.

WALLACK'S—The Rivals.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Taming a Butterfly.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Aphrona; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P.M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Stereoscopticon, or Mirror of the Universe.

ART GALLERY—(No. 766 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH—(25th-street)—Grand Concert.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *Morning Star* from New-Orleans, Feb. 6, arrived yesterday. She brings intelligence of the arrival at that city of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman and Staff, from Vicksburgh, thus effectually disposing of any doubts respecting the return of that General from his great raid through Mississippi and Alabama, which might have been engendered by last week's vague telegrams from the West. His expedition, according to the New-Orleans advices, was very damaging to the rebels by the wholesale destruction of every species of property which was necessary to the subsistence of their armies. Gen. Sherman took with him to Vicksburgh an immense train of captured property, including four thousand negroes and eleven hundred mules, besides 500 prisoners. A letter from one of the blockading vessels off Mobile says, that on the 25th ult., the bombardment of Fort Gaines was still being prosecuted vigorously by the gunboats *Octorara*, *Port Royal*, *Calhoun* and *Jackson*, with one division of the mortar flotilla.

Our correspondent at New-Orleans furnishes a full account of the imposing ceremonies connected with the inauguration of the Free State Government of Louisiana. The proceedings were publicly held in Lafayette-square, which was magnificently decorated, and a superb military display added to the attractiveness of the scene. One of the grandest features of the occasion was a mammoth band and a chorus of cannon and anvils, church bells and ten thousand children. Gov. Hahn delivered his inaugural address to an audience of fifty thousand people, and Gen. Banks also addressed the assembly. The galleries were concluded by a grand ball. The wife of Gen. G. T. Beauregard died in New-Orleans on the evening of the 2d inst., and was buried on the 4th. Her funeral was the largest ever seen in New-Orleans. Over 6,000 persons attended, and the *cortège* was over one mile in length.

Department of the South dates received last night by the steamship *Fulton*, are to March 10. The military situation at Jacksonville, Fla., remained unchanged. Our troops still hold the place, but are subject to occasional annoyances from the rebel cavalry. The enemy are still in considerable force at Baldwin, and scouts report that strenuous efforts are in progress to deplete the State of its stock of cattle, which is being driven off as fast as possible. Occasionally our forces get up a skirmish with the enemy, and one day last week an artillery duel occurred, in which we lost one man and the rebels five. The report published some days since that Gen. Vogdes had superseded Gen. Seymour in the command of the Florida forces is contradicted by our correspondent. The conduct of the last-named officer, in connection with the late reverse, is to be rigidly investigated, and our Washington dispatches say that he and Gen. Gillmore as well, are to be summoned to Washington and examined by the Committee on the Conduct of the War. The total number of wounded in the disastrous advance turns out to have been far greater than was at first reported—1,800 being the correct figures. Many of these cases are classed as slight, however, and all the sufferers are said to be doing well.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Supervisors, as a Board of County Canvassers, will meet, by law, at noon to-day, to canvass the returns of the recent vote on the question of the proposed amendment to the State Constitution to permit electors absent in the service of the National Government to vote. The work of the board will be a mere matter of form, the results of the vote being well known; and as the count to be made involves only the noting of the affirmative and negative vote of each election district, it will be so simple that it can all be accomplished in brief time compared with ordinary canvasses by the board, unless informalities in the returns shall frequently appear, requiring delay to enable corrections to be made.

The Supervisors' Recruiting Committee expect to fill the City's quota this week. They are impressed with the belief, from the knowledge of the number of men they have paid the County bounty to since their last report to the board, that less than seven hundred men are wanted to complete the quota.

We are in receipt of our Havana correspondence to the 9th inst., brought by the steamship *Morning Star*. The war in St. Domingo drags itself wearily along, but Spain is hurrying forward heavy reinforcements, in hopes of bringing the struggle to a close. The spirit of the Dominicans, however, is by no means subdued, and the pacification of the country seems yet a long way off. Our correspondent at Havana also gives us the latest news from Mexico, which brings dates from the capital to the 26th ult., and from Vera Cruz to March 1. The French had finally succeeded on the 7th ult. in occupying Zacatecas, and, *per contra*, the Liberals under Gen. Uraga were threatening the French garrison at Guadalajara. Franco-Mexican papers announce the defection of Vidaurri from the Juarist party, and say that the Mexican Government is now reduced to four or five States, which are, at that, but nominally under its rule. The Foreign Legion from Europe landed at Vera Cruz on the 21st ult., and would start without delay for the interior.

Col. Van Wyck's Regiment, the Fifty-sixth New-York, known as the Tenth Legion, arrived in the *Fulton* last night from South Carolina. More than four-fifths have reënlisted. They have with them over 430 men, and will remain in the City to-day awaiting transportation.

The Washington *Star* of Saturday says: "We are by no means inclined to place implicit confidence in the story told by some anonymous correspondent of a contemporary, to the effect that Gen. Lee came into McClellan's lines after the battle of Antietam, and had a long and secret interview with the latter officer. It now turns out that the whole story is the *mania-à-potu* effusion of one Francis Waldron, a resident of Frederick County, Maryland, and who, it further appears, was never a member of either branch of the Maryland Legislature. We feel it our duty to promptly discountenance the story, as it evidently has no foundation to give it credit, and its circulation can have no other effect than to make copperhead capital."

There was a further decline in Gold to 161¾ on Saturday. The Stock market was active and prices on the speculative Shares steady at the close. The employment of Money on the Stock Exchange is large at 6@7 ₩ cent.

A Demand on the British Government.

The proper time seems to have come in which our Government and our diplomatic agents can seriously and earnestly present a plain demand to the British Government; namely, that all British and Colonial ports should be closed to the rebel privateers which have sailed from the harbors of Great Britain.

The British Government admit, in effect, that the escape of these cruisers was a violation of both municipal and international law. Earl Russell declared to Mr. Adams that the suspected vessels could only be detained on the clearest proof of their guilt. Subsequently to this, he sent an order for their detention, as also for their arrest if they should put into Nassau. It is proved that one of them lay in an English port thirty-six hours after the issuing of this order. He has also publicly declared their escape "a shame and a scandal." It is manifestly his own opinion and the opinion of the Cabinet, that the sailing of these vessels under such circumstances from English ports, for the purpose of destroying American commerce, was a violation, if not of the letter, at least of the spirit of international law. Even if the fraudulent escape of the cruisers should not expose the English Government to just demands for indemnity from the American, (which we do not admit,) it at least relieves the British authorities from all obligations of comity toward the rebel privateers. Furthermore these privateers have proceeded in a manner which should deprive them of all privileges of "belligerency," thus far granted to them by England. They have made an improper use of the English flag, sailing under it, alluring our unarmed merchant vessels to them by means of it, and even capturing the vessels beneath it. They have, in several instances, destroyed English property on board our vessels, without taking the pains to have their prize adjudicated on. They have burnt our vessels on the high seas in the most barbarous manner; their sole justification being that they are a belligerent naval Power, though they have not a single port from which they can issue or to which they can convey their prizes, and in any ordinary sense are not a naval Power at all.

All these considerations would fully justify England in withdrawing her declaration of belligerency with regard to the rebel ships. But if she were not willing to go to that extent, she could at least adopt the practice and teaching of our own Government toward French privateers during her war with France. The well-known instructions of Jefferson required that privateers which had violated our jurisdiction should be excluded from our ports; and that their prizes, under certain circumstances, should be seized. The late British writers on international law—among them, one by no means friendly to this country, "Historicus," seem to agree fully with this position of Washington and Jefferson.

England is by no means bound to open her ports to rebel privateers. It is a mere matter of comity. She may justly conclude that these vessels, in the mode of their equipment and their sudden escape, in their subsequent improper use of her flag and their destruction of British property, and in their barbarous and cruel course of havoc, have deprived themselves of all claim on British courtesy or assistance. She may exclude them from her ports and seize their prizes.

This position would be precisely what the American Government has always assumed toward foreign privateers in similar circumstances. It would be but a just return for our fair dealing with British commerce when England was in war. It would be for the highest interest of Great Britain. She is the great commercial Power of the world. Her interests are the most exposed to damage from such a precedent as she is setting, with the privateers of a Power which has not a port. Any future war with the most insignificant nation will expose her whole commerce to just such depredations as we are now suffering from.

A just and fair example set now of dealing with these barbarous cruisers who have violated the law of England, as well as the law of nations, would be of invaluable service to her in future wars.

Let but the order go forth that all British ports are closed to the Confederate privateers, under any circumstances whatever, and this terrible destruction of our commerce would at once cease. There would be then but few ports in which they could refit and provision, and those could be easily watched by our ships. The career of the rebel pirates would soon come to an end. We trust for the sake of our commerce, and the peace of the world, that these considerations will be strongly pressed upon the British Government.

Gen. McClellan and Gen. Lee.—The *Commercial* states that Mr. Francis Walton, the author of the story to which we have already alluded, that after the battle of Antietam Gen. McClellan had a personal interview of three hours with the rebel General Lee, has been summoned before the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, but that he refuses to testify. If this is true, it effectually disposes of his slanderous accusation. The story was in itself highly improbable, and we shall not be in the least surprised if it should prove to have been either the invention of malice or the fancy of a disordered brain. As currency has been given to it, however, the Committee should omit no means of testing it thoroughly.

Senator Pomeroy's "Living Issues."

The speech of Mr. Pomeroy, in the Senate, the other day, in support of the document now known as the "Pomeroy-Chase Circular," contained some very good illustrations of the extraordinary slightness for which politicians of his way of thinking have for some time made themselves remarkable. Nothing will persuade this school that the rebellion cannot be put down by "forms of belief." Two-thirds of their dissatisfaction with the Administration hitherto has been due to their fixed conviction, that hatred of Slavery is the only qualification required to make a competent and successful General. It is, of course, out of the question to argue with men who are of this way of thinking. People who have learnt so little about war from history, are, of course, not open to conviction at the hands of their neighbors.

Senator Pomeroy, being one of the more advanced members of the party, has reached a point to which all his followers have not yet found their way, and the programme which he now puts forth contains some curious and useful suggestions, in the shape of what he calls "the living issues of the day." The first is, "the *immediate* suppression of the rebellion, by using and controlling, if need be, for the time being, all the civil and all the military power of the nation, without offer of pardon or amnesty." If there be any civil or military power of the nation which is not now in use, and the use of which will cause the "immediate suppression of the rebellion," we most heartily concur in the demand for a resort to it; and if Mr. Pomeroy or anybody else knows what it is, we beg of him not to be deterred by either false modesty or false pride from mentioning it. We promise that even if it involve the committal of all able-bodied males in the North to prison for one month, we shall support it as an act of mercy. Those who have known what this power was, and have up to the present time kept silent about it, have much to answer for, considering all the blood and treasure that have been wasted. What is this "power of the nation," which the President has failed to exercise, and which if he were to exercise it, would cause the "immediate suppression of the rebellion?"

Another of Mr. Pomeroy's "living issues" is the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, by which the "despotism that afflicts the Old World shall be denied any additional foothold in the New, thus guarding our country against the encroachments of tyranny, and dedicating this American Continent to the development of popular institutions." Now the way "to maintain the Monroe doctrine," as we understand it, is to order the French out of Mexico, and in case they refuse to go, to put them out of it by force; in plain English, to go to war with France. The chief reason for our not doing this in the eyes of all ordinary mortals, is that we are not just now able to do it; and this reason is of such a nature as, in our minds, to dispense with the necessity of mentioning any other. Now if Mr. Pomeroy will point out to us in what way we can get over this little difficulty, or, in other words, if he will furnish the United States with the means not only of "immediately suppressing the rebellion," but of thrashing France by land and sea at the same time, we are satisfied he will meet with very few people who will not accept "living issue" No. 3 with great avidity. We presume, however, that the Monroe doctrine is treated with neglect for the same reason that the rebellion is not "immediately suppressed," by the failure of the President to use that mysterious "power of the nation," to which Mr. Pomeroy and his friends make allusion, but the nature of which they have up to the present failed to reveal.

"Living issue" No. 5 is the confiscation of the property of leading rebels and the inauguration of Republican government in all the districts in rebellion. In this, too, we believe Mr. Pomeroy will have no difficulty in securing general concurrence. The loyal public is very willing to confiscate rebel property, and to "inaugurate," as Mr. Pomeroy calls it, Republican government in rebellious districts. All they want is to get hold of the property and get into the districts. These little preliminaries once gone through, we venture to say Mr. Pomeroy will see such confiscating and "inaugurating" as will satisfy him, let him be ever so exacting. We have no doubt, however, that he is fully prepared to show how we are to reach the rascals' property and penetrate their districts. It cannot be by the use of the military force of the country, for Mr. Lincoln has been using that for the last three years, and yet Mr. Pomeroy is dreadfully dissatisfied. We are, therefore, driven to the conclusion that it is by the use of that same other "power," of which we have already spoken, which Mr. Lincoln has overlooked, and which the rest of us know nothing of. Here is, then, a reason the more for making a clean breast of it, and taking us out of our suspense. It is unpleasant to be in possession of such a terrible engine as this dormant power must be, and yet to be making no use of it. It makes one feel in constant danger of blowing up.

Our City Railroads Again.—At the suggestion of Mayor Gunther, whose administration thus far has been characterized by a very intelligent and independent devotion to the public interests, a bill has been presented to the Legislature requiring all the City railroads to pay ten per cent of their receipts into the City treasury. This is in conformity, it will be remembered, with the ordinance which was passed last year by the Common Council, granting to the Harlem Railroad Company permission to lay down a track through Broadway. The amount required may or may not be too large, but the principle is just. These companies should contribute something to the City in return for the valuable and exclusive privileges which they enjoy. Up to the present time they have nearly monopolized the streets through which they pass solely for their own advantage—doing nothing to aid in bearing the burdens of the City, and just as little as possible to accommodate the public. It is quite time we had a thorough reform in the management of these roads.

New Phase of the Chesapeake Case.

We noticed some days since that the Marshal was sending a steamboat off to Halifax to receive and bring here for trial the pirates of the *Chesapeake*. It occurred to us at the time that it might be a little hasty, inasmuch as the result of the habeas corpus, which had been issued in their case might be such that the vessel would go to Halifax on a fool's errand. The result thus far has been as we feared it might be. The Judge before whom the habeas corpus was heard, decides that the prisoners cannot be delivered up to our authorities, for four reasons. Three of them are merely technical, being that the requisition was informal; that the magistrate who issued the warrant had no authority to issue it, and that if he had, the warrant itself was defective on its face. These are small points, and unimportant, because we take it that our officials can make out a requisition which shall be correct, and that there are magistrates in Halifax who have authority to issue such warrants and who are able to draw them correctly—and, if these were the only grounds of discharge, a new proceeding would doubtless cure those defects.

But the third point is one of more importance. The Judge holds that as the men are charged with piracy, which is an offence against the law of nations, and have not been within American jurisdiction since the offence was committed, they could be tried for their crime in Halifax, and accordingly should not be sent to this country for trial.

We must admit that the point is not without force. If the men were charged with piracy, not with the breach of our statute law which is by that law declared piracy, it is difficult to see why they cannot be tried for their offence in Halifax. The courts of any country can try and convict pirates.

The reports do not state whether there is to be any review of this decision, or whether such review is possible. If not, the effect of the decision is to let the men go unpunished, unless they are brought before the court for trial there. We should not have any very sanguine expectation of a verdict being rendered against them, in view of the popular manifestations at the time of their first arrest. But, at any rate, they ought to be tried. They have been pronounced by one magistrate guilty of the offence—another magistrate says that the offence is triable by the Nova Scotian Courts. If the machinery of the law, therefore, is not at once put in motion against them, we shall have a cause of complaint against the authorities, which their past course has given us reason to hope they will avoid.

A Project Worthy of Favor.—A bill is pending in the State Legislature for the completion of the Chenango Canal, which merits the support and effective action of that body. The Chenango Canal was originally constructed in large degree for the purpose of obtaining access to the coal regions of Pennsylvania. It extends from Utica to Binghamton, within about thirty miles of the State line, to which Pennsylvania some years since opened her North Branch Canal, for the express purpose of making a connection with it. It is not easy to understand why this connection has never been made. At the time when the canal policy of the State was so vehemently assailed by the party interests of the day, the work was discontinued, and has never since been resumed. But the reasons for carrying the canal thirty miles further, so as to effect a junction with the North Branch Canal of Pennsylvania, are quite as strong as were those which led to its construction; and they are quite as strong to-day as they ever were. The demand for access to the coal beds of Pennsylvania is constantly increasing, and new sources of traffic and wealth have been from time to time developed.

The Legislature has taken action upon the subject at several sessions, and only a year ago an act was passed directing the construction of the work. No appropriation, however, was made for it at that time, and it is this defect which the bill now pending aims to supply. The cost of the work, according to the closest estimates of engineers, will not exceed a million of dollars:—while its completion cannot fail to add very largely to the business of the canal and the revenues of the State. All the facts and arguments of the case have been very fully set forth in a memorial addressed to the Legislature by the citizens of Tioga County, and they certainly merit the careful and favorable consideration of the State authorities. We hope the bill will be passed during the present session.

The Labors of Maximilian.—Those who are busy in fastening a foreign yoke upon the Mexicans might learn something from the condition of affairs in St. Domingo. That Island, like Mexico, was an ancient Spanish colony; and, shortly after our war broke out, the Spaniards, under false pretexts, landed a force on the eastern end of the island, suppressed the Dominican Republic, and established their authority. Ever since then they have been in difficulty, and for the greater part of the time they have been steadily fighting with the Dominicans. By every arrival from Havana during the past year we have had news that additional battalions of royal troops were being sent to St. Domingo, the greater part of whom have been destroyed by disease and the bullets of the Republicans. By the news published this morning, we learn of very large numbers of troops having left Havana, and we are told that the Government at Madrid is "determined to put down the insurrection at any cost." We have no doubt that it has cost them more already than the revenues of the island will return in a century; and yet, when the Spaniards seized the country, we were told how enthusiastically they were received by the populace—just as we are now told how joyously foreign authority is being welcomed by the Mexicans. If Maximilian should ever get himself enthroned in Mexico, we venture to say that, as with the foreigners in St. Domingo, he will have steady and bloody fighting with his subjects as long as he attempts to rule them. Peoples who have once tasted republican liberty find colonial bondage or imperial authority very irksome.

AMUSEMENTS.

The season at the Academy of Music came to a close on Saturday, when a somewhat shortened edition of "Faust" was given at the matinee, to an exceedingly charming audience. Mr. Maretzek, and the leading artists of his admirable troupe, took their departure by the afternoon train for Boston, where they appear to-night, returning to the Metropolis in a fortnight, and opening at the Academy of Music on Easter Monday. The season, we need scarcely say, has been successful, and this in spite of many accidents that might have disturbed the equanimity of any other manager. Mr. Maretzek, however, has always been equal to the emergency of the moment, and has never suffered the public to be even disappointed. Nearly all his leading artists, at one time or another have been sick, and "Faust," the great card of the season, has from this cause been in danger of postponement. But Mr. Maretzek contrived to find a substitute at the right moment, and generally an acceptable one. Let us hope that he may be equally fortunate in Boston, where the spring winds usually commit havoc amongst the werblers.

The fourth Philharmonic Concert, on Saturday night, attracted a very fine audience, thus proving that the old names are after all the most attractive to the public. The programme was made up entirely of compositions by Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven and Mendelssohn—an entire contrast to the programme of the third concert, where the new school was represented in all its force. Mr. Theodore Eisfeld conducted with his accustomed ability. The items of the entertainment were:—1. Symphony No. 3, in E flat, by Haydn—a work full of wonderful counterpoint and ingenious writing; for the stringed quartette and wood instruments, but not very satisfying in these days of orchestral brilliancy; 2. Solo, ("Figaro's Hochzeit.") by Mozart, sung rather laboriously by Mme. Rotter; 3. Movement (the first) from Beethoven's violin concerto, opus 61, played with immense and almost unsurpassable technical ability by Mr. Ed. Mollenhauer; 4. The Hymn of Praise, (Lobgesang,) by Mendelssohn. The last-named work was the feature of the evening, and the public owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Eisfeld for producing it honestly and fairly in its entirety. Fragments of the cantata have been volunteered to us before, but we learn with surprise that the complete work was played for the first time on Saturday. It is the fashion to decry Mendelssohn; among a certain set he is even an object of scorn, but the grandeur, grace and beauty of this fervent and exquisite composition are beyond the reach of detraction. We search in vain amongst modern composers for a work that is similarly rich in these qualities. A quiet reverent air of devotion pervades every movement which, if it be not inspiration, is at least a calm and exalted earnestness not far removed from it. The orchestral numbers were deliciously rendered; but the final movement, which is vocal as well as instrumental, suffered from the tameness of the Liedercranz chorus. The solos were sung by Madame Rotter, Madame Paulitsch, and Mr. Quint.

On the same evening, Mr. W. A. King gave an agreeable miscellaneous concert at Irving Hall. One of the most attractive features of the entertainment (which we lack opportunity to otherwise refer to,) was the *rentrée* of Mrs. Barclay, a lady who possesses an exquisite contralto voice, thoroughly true and pure, and used with taste and skill. Considering the rarity of such a voice and the scarcity of good concert singers, it is a pity that Mrs. Barclay should come before the public at such long intervals. The lady has not sung in public—to our knowledge—for three or four years.

Mr. J. N. Pattison will give his second grand concert to-night, assisted by the young prima donna Miss Lisa Harris, Signor G. Lotti, Mr. S. C. Campbell, and a grand orchestra under the direction of Mr. Theodore Thomas. The entertainment takes place at the Academy of Music, and the programme is both attractive and popular in its character. The most interesting musical *morceau* is the Henselt concerto, which Mr. Pattison played with such general acceptance at his first concert, and which will be repeated to-night for the second time.

The announcements for to-night are as follows: At Wallack's, (for the benefit of Mr. John Gilbert,) Sheridan's comedy of the "Rivals"—the *beneficiare* appearing as *Sir Anthony Absolute*; at the Olympic, "Taming a Butterfly;" at Niblo's Garden, the romantic drama of the "Enchantress;" at the Winter Garden, the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," (for the last week,) and at Barnum's Museum, the new grand fairy spectacle, and a long programme of curiosities in the natural world.

An unexpected pleasure was improvised for Mr. Gottschalk's patrons on Wednesday evening last. It was announced that Mr. Harry Sanderson (who has been absent in Cuba, and giving concerts throughout the island with great success) was in the room, and would assist Mr. G. in the interpretation of the programme. The news was so welcome and unexpected that it resulted in a perfect demonstration for the New-Yorker. It would be hard, indeed, if this amiable, kind-hearted and surprisingly gifted young artist did not have friends; and we hope that he will give them an opportunity of doing something more than idly bursting their gloves and aggravating their shins in his behalf. Mr. Sanderson should immediately give a couple of concerts. He has specialties as a player, and merits as a composer, that distinguish him from all other players, and make him a never-failing favorite with the public.

Mr. Gottschalk gives another concert at Niblo's Saloon on Wednesday evening.

From Kentucky.

Louisville, Saturday, March 12.

Gen. Burbridge has ordered the arrest of Col. Frank Wolford for disloyal sentiments rendered in a speech at a sword presentation to him at Lexington on Thursday.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh Ewing, brother-in-law of Maj. Gen. Sherman, has been ordered to this city, probably to supersede Gen. Burbridge in command of the Federal forces in Kentucky.

Army officers leaving Chattanooga yesterday noon report all quiet there, and also at Knoxville, as far as heard from.

St. Louis, Sunday, March 13.

The Fourth Iowa Cavalry, veterans, recently with Sherman's expedition, arrived yesterday, en route to their homes.

Two full Missouri regiments of colored troops went South yesterday.

From California.

San Francisco, Sunday, March 13.

Arrived, ship *Mary Robinson*, from New-York.

Sailed, ship *Fair Wind*, for New-York.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

Washington, Sunday, March 13.

NATIONAL BANKS AND SMALL NOTES.

The Ways and Means Committee have adopted an amendment to the National Banking Act, which will be reported to the House to-morrow, allowing National Banks to issue notes of the denominations of one, two and three dollars, until specie payments are resumed, when they will be called in, and notes of not less than five dollars issued. There are several other important amendments, which will materially change the bill as it passed last session.

THE FLORIDA CAMPAIGN.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War to-morrow will commence an investigation of the Florida campaign. Gens. Gillmore and Seymour have been summoned to appear. Gen. Hancock will be examined to-morrow in relation to the battle of Gettysburgh.

GEN. GRANT AND MILITARY CHANGES.

Gen. Grant will return to Washington in eight or ten days, and commence at once the herculean task of reorganizing the Army of the Potomac preparatory to a vigorous offensive Spring campaign. He will take the field in person at the head of that army, and direct its first movements in Spring. Gen. Smith may receive the command of the Army of the Potomac, while Gen. Sherman takes command of the army at Chattanooga. Gen. Halleck has been offered command of any department he wants.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF ADMIRAL WILKES.

In the Wilkes Court-martial, on Saturday, the accused applied to the Court for an order to compel the Secretary of the Navy to produce the proceedings, or a certified copy thereof, of the Court of Inquiry called for by the Secretary in January last, to inquire as to the publication by the accused of his letter to the Secretary of the 11th of December, 1863, and as to the sufficiency of his explanation that he had nothing to do with the publication. As charges third and fourth and fifth are based on the alleged publication of said letter by the accused, and on the insufficiency of his explanation. He urged that those proceedings were necessary for his defence, and that if the Court of Inquiry had not recommended a court-martial he could not be tried on those charges. The court refused the order.

COL. SANDERSON UNDER ARREST.

Lieut.-Col. James M. Sanderson arrived last night, among the last batch of exchanged prisoners from Richmond. On his arrival he was notified that charges had been preferred against him by Col. Streight, that while in Libby Prison he had disclosed to the rebel authorities information of a plot to escape. He was placed under arrest, and confined at Willard's Hotel, and is threatened with confinement until the liberation of all the prisoners at Richmond to procure their evidence against him. The Colonel was Commissary of Subsistence to Gen. Wadsworth, then promoted to a Majority under McDowell, and Lieutenant-Colonel under Reynolds, and has served for two years in the front against the enemy, and been in several battles. He has been in the Libby Prison seven months. It is unnecessary to say that none of his friends here have any doubts of his innocence.

MIDDLE DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Lew Wallace has been assigned to the command of the Middle Department.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL REVENUE BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee have received a draft of the Supplemental Revenue Bill prepared by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The new bill proposes a large increase of the tax on leading articles, such as whiskey, tobacco, petroleum, etc. It was prepared at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, who has called the attention of the committee to the importance and necessity of speedy action in the matter. He suggests an additional tax of one dollar on whisky and fifty cents on tobacco as the most certain mode of increasing the revenue.

STOPPING THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Gen. Wadsworth left Washington, to-day, for Fortress Monroe, with instructions from the War Department to see speed further exchanges on Gen. Butler's plan. Under that arrangement we are getting only seventy-five of our prisoners for one hundred of theirs.

GEN. ROSECRANS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

The Commission appointed by the War Department to investigate the conduct of Gen. Rosecrans at Chickamauga, have made their report to the President. They fully exonerate Gen. Rosecrans from blame in the matter. What the report says about Gens. McCook and Crittenden is not stated.

GENERAL RESPITE TO DESERTERS.

An order has been issued directing that sentences of all deserters who have been condemned by court-martial to death, and that have not been otherwise acted upon by the President, be mitigated to imprisonment during the war at the Dry Tortugas, Florida.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Sunday, March 13.

GEN. GRANT AND THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant, before he left on Friday for the West, answered the letter written on the behalf of a large number of the loyal citizens of New-York, who desired to evince their appreciation of the signal services he had rendered to the country in a brilliant series of successes in arms, and respectfully soliciting the favor of his presence as their guest at some period during his stay in the East. The letter was signed by fifty of the most prominent citizens of New-York. In reply Gen. Grant says, while highly appreciating the tender of the hospitalities of the City he will not be able to accept of them. "My duties," he says, "call me immediately to the West, for which I start by the most expeditious route this evening. For that part of your letter complimentary to myself, accept my thanks and receive my assurance that all in my power will be done that your expectations may be realized. The men and money you patriotically offer for the war are all that will be required to insure its early termination in the re-establishment of the whole Union stronger than it has ever been."

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The United States Supreme Court, during the coming week, will be engaged in hearing the following named causes:

No. 164.—The United States, appellants, *vs.* Vose de Jesus Vallejo, from the District Court of California.

No. 165.—Jones, Wallingford & Co., appellants, *vs.* Livingston, Copeland & Co., from the United States Circuit Court of Western Pennsylvania.

No. 168.—The United States, appellants, *vs.* J. L. Folsom's Executors, from the District Court of Northern California.

No. 169.—Santiago, Brignandillo, *et. al.*, plaintiffs, in error, *vs.* Matilda C. Gray, *et. al.*, from the Circuit Court of Northern California.

MILITARY DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The sudden return of Lieut.-Gen. Grant to the West prevented him from participating in the military dinner at the Executive Mansion last night. However, nearly all, if not the entire number of Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals now here, including Gens. Halleck, Meade, Sickles and McCook, together with the Secretary of War, dined with the President.

INDIAN REFUGEES IN KANSAS.

The Indian Bureau is taking preliminary measures for the return of the Indian refugees in Kansas, about 8,000 in number, to their own country, from which they were driven by secession hostilities. But the removal will not be immediately effected.

PERSONAL.

Among other prominent visitors at Washington is Gov. Smith, of Rhode Island.

It is said in military quarters that Gen. Grant will return to Washington in the course of the next two weeks.

Fatal Accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Gen. Kilpatrick.

Baltimore, Sunday, March 13.

William Dobbin, son of George W. Dobbin, Esq., of Baltimore, was almost instantly killed at Piedmont, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Saturday, by being run over while standing on the track. The deceased was a coal dealer.

Gen. Kilpatrick arrived here this morning from Fortress Monroe, and proceeded to Washington.

THE LATE RAID UPON RICHMOND.

Indignation of Rebels Unburst—The Death of Col. Dahlgren—The Alleged Plot to Blow up Prisons.

[FROM BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

The rebels, through the newspapers, have had their say about the recent raid. As was anticipated, those located about the Confederate capital very naturally were, and still are, fearfully excited at the necessity of KILPATRICK and his troopers—they had reason to be so. This is not only what was expected, but what was hoped would be the case by all who took any particular interest in the matter; and, by the degree of their exasperation over what the Richmond editors are pleased to call "the raid of Barbarians," may we judge of the amount of damage done them and their failing cause. The simple fact, that in the so-called programme of operations found upon the body of the lamented Col. DAHLGREN, they have interpolated words of their own coining, to the effect that JEFF. DAVIS and his Cabinet were to be killed, thereby giving an importance to the proclamation (which, by the way, was never read to the troops) and the memoranda of operations which were found, not at all in accordance with the spirit actuating the instigators and leaders in the movement. The writer was privileged to see the documents which Col. DAHLGREN had the day he started on the expedition, and which have been spread before the public in a garbled shape through the Richmond press, to intensify, if possible the infernal spirits of all rebeldom, in their hatred to the Union cause and all its supporters; and although having no copy of these papers before him now, he is satisfied that there was no expression therein written which could reasonably be construed even so as to express a determination to murder any person or persons—even so great an outlaw as JEFF. DAVIS. Stripped of this interpolation, the memoranda and proclamation do not exceed the bounds of legitimate warfare. The planners and participators in this raid are as high-minded and honorable men as even the conceited editor of the *Examiner* could wish, and the leaders of the expedition would go as far in preventing their men committing overt acts. And even if the worst was true, how silly does it become the indorsers of EARLY in Pennsylvania, MORGAN in Ohio, QUANTREL in Kansas, and BEAUREGARD in his plot to murder President LINCOLN and Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, to take special exceptions to this raid! Either one of the Confederate leaders named has been guilty of more doubtful acts than were ever contemplated by any body of Union raiders. Forgetting these things, they threaten to mete out condign punishment to the prisoners captured from KILPATRICK'S command. The real animus, however, may be found—first, in the amount of property destroyed, some of which cannot be replaced—none of which can be well spared—and next the chagrin and mortification experienced by the bombastic South at the fact that an expedition on so important a mission should accomplish so much under the very noses and in defiance of the Richmond Junta; and, what is worse than all, by troops led on by KILPATRICK and DAHLGREN—two men who, next to BUTLER, the most cordially hated and feared by all opposed to the Union cause, and for the reason that they have so often humiliated the knights of the black flag. KILPATRICK particularly, has been the special object of their vengeance for ruining the prospects of one of Virginia's best known chieftains—STUART of cavalry fame. Whipped time and again by KILPATRICK, STUART finds now among his people none so poor as to do him reverence. Plot upon plot, similar to that concocted and nearly executed at Buckland's Mills last Fall, have been laid by STUART, in the hope of destroying the hated and feared KILPATRICK, hoping thereby to regain that confidence of his associates in crime lost by battling with the man whom he seeks to ruin. In this, however, he will not be permitted to be successful.

From the rebel statements made, it would appear that DAHLGREN lost his life by neglecting to exercise the usual precautions to guard against surprise, and was ambushed late at night. There was no moon on Wednesday or Thursday nights, (March 2 and 3,) until towards morning; there was a cloudless sky both nights, and bright star-light, affording sufficient light to see objects at a distance, except in woods. DAHLGREN being so near Gloucester, probably considered himself beyond all serious danger, and therefore it is possible was entrapped when least prepared for it, and almost entirely thrown off his guard. But I am inclined to think that Maj. COOK, his second in command, when at liberty to do so, will give an entirely different version of this lamentable affair. DAHLGREN, though brave almost to rashness, always moved cautiously when there was the possibility of a lurking enemy being near.

He had passed beyond what he considered the most critical point. He could not have expected to find KILPATRICK beyond the Melapony, for he must have heard his guns on Wednesday morning. The larger portion of his command rejoined the main column on that day at about 2 P. M.; he doubtless in attempting to follow ran upon the enemy, and was forced to cross the Pamunky and Matapony at a point further north. When on Wednesday evening he attempted to recross the Pamunky at Pine Tree Ferry he was within a very few miles of KILPATRICK, and must have seen the fires of his camp, for they were numerous and much extended by the burning of miles of basket fence along the plantations within a few miles of the Pamunky. He probably supposed, however, they were fires in an enemy's camp and, therefore, resolved to make his way to Gloucester. Would to God he had known whose hands kindled those extended lines of fire on that crisp March night!

The story of arrangements having been made to blow up the buildings containing Union prisoners is simply ridiculous. No doubt the rebel heart is bad enough for any such atrocity; but the prisoners were protected from this calamity by the fact that the inhuman design could not be carried into effect without sacrificing a large number of rebel lives and property. Possessed of more than Yankee cunning, the rebel authorities, under the pasle created by the shells thrown from RANSOM'S battery, doubtless did attempt to intimidate the prisoners by telling them that arrangements had been made to blow up the buildings they occupied, for the purpose of preventing any general attempt to overpower the guard—a result which would doubtless have been attained had the prisoners known how near their friends were. The rumors about blowing up prisoners has this foundation and no more.

In view of all the known facts, how puerile appears the indignities heaped upon DAHLGREN'S body. It was the old fable of kicking the dead lion. No man in all rebeldom would have presumed to offer him an indignity when alive; but when his mangled, mutilated and bleeding body was lying dead before them, the self-styled aristocrats, the chivalrous gentleman of the City of Richmond could heap indignities upon that inanimate form with impunity. Was ever sneaking cowardice more palpable?

Kick the dead body of the gallant DAHLGREN to your heart's content—obliterate every mark by which his resting-place may be known; heap all the indignities upon his name and fame that the incarnate fiend of secession may suggest—but it will be of no avail; his ghost went down at your bidding; his spirit still lives in the hearts of thousands of his compatriots in arms, who have sworn to avenge the cowardly indignities attempted to be heaped upon his name and remains. E. A. P.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT — CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned until Monday, March 21. *Part III.*—Nos. 1279, 541, 604, 518, 620, 964, 1068, 1072, 1080, 732, 1106, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2815, 3414, 1065, 3291, 3317, 547, 3427, 3375, 3415, 3391, 3537, 3043, 3381, 2959, 3563, 3565. *Part II.*—Nos. 1932, 2372, 3460, 298, 2058, 2122, 1922, 380, 3140, 3282, 3550, 3392, 3394, 2062, 3456.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 370, 155, 309, 464, 452, 453, 454, 455, 431, 434, 211, 232, 466. *Part II.*—Nos. 324, 167, 139, 537, 97, 46, 378, 402, 361, 456, 457, 458, 459, 461, 463.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. Wm. S. Harney, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. C. C. Washburne, Wisconsin; Ex-Gov. Underwood, Vermont; Melville Sawyer, Deputy Paymaster-General, Missouri; Dr. Watson, Kentucky, and Capt. C. F. Rohe, U. S. Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Geo. A. Starkweather, Milwaukie; Judge James Coll, St. Louis; Gen. Fred. Knowland, Pennsylvania; Hon. E. B. Alvord, Indianapolis; Dr. Jesse A. Tweedy and Capt. Tuthill, New-York; Col. Wm. H. Low, Rondout, and F. S. Stevens, California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieut.-Commander Meade, U. S. Navy; Lieut. Fred. Grant, Second Massachusetts Artillery; Surgeon S. A. Richardson, Thirteenth New-York Volunteers, and B. H. Bancroft, Ohio, are at the Astor House.

The House Committee appointed for selecting site for Navy-yard returned from their visit to New-London yesterday. They are at the Astor House, and will return to Washington to-day.

LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Zacatecas Occupied by the Imperialists—Guadalajara Threatened by the Liberals—Vidaurri Reported Hostile to Juarez—Tabasco Closely Pressed by the Liberals—Arrival of the Foreign Legion at Vera Cruz—Miranda Dangerously Ill—Grand Procession to Carry the Viaticum—Preparations for the New Emperor.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 8, 1864.

The English mail steamer from Vera Cruz arrived here yesterday, bringing news from the Capital of Mexico to the 26th of February, and from Vera Cruz to the 1st of this month.

Zacatecas was occupied on the 7th ult. by 2,000 troops of the force of Gens. DOUAI and CASTIGNY. The former General entered Zacatecas on the 8th, and CASTIGNY Fresnillo on the 9th. ORTEGA, it was said, had taken the road to Juchipila to join at Guadalajara the forces of ARTEAGA and URAGA, but the Imperialists expect that he will not succeed in doing so, as Gen. DOUAI had left Zacatecas by forced marches in his pursuit. This latter piece of news is, however, doubted, URAGA having, it is said, retired to Sayula, which is to the southwest of Guadalajara. At all events, Zacatecas had been occupied by the Franco-Mexican forces, and military operations were being actively carried on in that direction, being principally directed against ORTEGA'S forces, who was threatening Guadalajara. This latter place had been declared under martial law. According to letters from Guanajuato, Gen. CASTIGNY extended his line as far as Fresnillo, and Gen. DOUAI returned to Aguascallentes on the 10th, with the supposed intention of pursuing URAGA, who had lately shown himself between Guadalajara and Lagos. Various causes are assigned for this movement of URAGA'S; it is, however, conjectured that he intends to unite with DOBLADO, whose forces, at the last accounts, were posted between Zacatecas and Durango.

The *Estafetta* says, in its correspondence from Guadalajara, that that city was placed under martial law on the 6th ult., it being known that URAGA was, with 2,000 men, at Santa Cruz; TAPIA, with 4,000, at Santa Anita, and that other forces had just apoeared in the Arenal. The same correspondence continues:

"The other day Col. GARMIER, with 700 men, and Gen. MIRAMON, with 1,000, went out to meet the enemy. A regiment of cavalry belonging to the latter, who were watching the movements of the allies, gave way at the first firing; the interventionists pursued them, and took prisoners an officer and ten dragoons. URAGA has fallen back on Sayula. All is quiet and confident in Guadalajara."

The same paper adds:

"It appears strange to us that if URAGA retired to Sayula, situated to the southwest of Guadalajara, Gen. DOUAI should have gone in pursuit of him. There must be some mistake on the part of the correspondents."

The Franco-Mexican papers boast that the so-called Government of JUAREZ finds itself reduced to four or five States which only nominally obey him, and that he cannot expect from outside the assistance that his former subjects now withdraw him.

It is also said that VIDAURRI had declared openly against JUAREZ and had began to use force. The Franco-Mexican organs give the following history of the reception between JUAREZ and VIDAURRI, which, coming as it does from an opponent, cannot be entirely relied upon:

"In consequence no doubt of the communications that had passed between VIDAURRI and SOLEDAD, DOBLADO, who was at Saltillo since the 1st of February, advanced with 1,500 men to Monterey, for which place JUAREZ likewise left, marches to see if an arrangement was possible. The last news from Monterey reaches to the 11th, and is not a little confused. It appears, however, that on that day there were forces belonging to DOBLADO at Monterey, that JUAREZ was to arrive in the afternoon, that preparations were being made to receive him, when under pretext of disorders committed by DOBLADO'S soldiers, VIDAURRI assumed a hostile appearance, and carried off to the fort six cannon which had been placed in the *Plazuela de la Parisima*, to fire a salute on JUAREZ'S arrival. That he went with 20 soldiers of his guard to the barracks of Iturbida and bound with cords a party of soldiers belonging to DOBLADO'S infantry, taking away likewise to the fort three cannon which the latter had with them. That VIDAURRI had collected 2,500 men in the fort, and had as many more in the suburbs of the town. That JUAREZ remained until 1 P. M. at Santa Catalina, and DOBLADO at Monterey, and that in fine the crisis was imminent, and the result promised to be satisfactory to the cause of the Empire."

Another paper says that VIDAURRI is on good terms with the commander of the Imperial forces, while another published as news that VIDAURRI was already negotiating with Gen. MEJIA.

Tabasco was being very closely besieged by JUAREZ' partisans, and, according to the last accounts received from there, if the Imperialist garrison, which was not large, did not soon receive reinforcements, it would not be long before the town must yield.

The foreign legion from Europe landed at Vera Cruz on the 21st ult., and it was supposed would proceed without delay into the interior. The officer in command of Vera Cruz, Col. JEANNINGROS, left a few days after for Puebla, for the purpose of forming and organizing fifty companies of the foreign regiment or rather legion.

Father MIRANDA is lying dangerously ill in the Capitol, and has just received the *viaticum*. It was made the occasion of an almost public ceremony. The procession which included nearly all the principal persons of the Government, being received at the house where the *Padre* lies sick, by Archbishop LABASTIDA, together with Archbishop ESPINOSA, bishops BARAJAR, RAMIREZ, GARATE, OMACHEN and GUERRA, and various canons of the Cathedral with many other ecclesiastics and private persons. A magnificent altar was erected in the room where the sick man lay, and during the ceremony of administering the holy rites, the procession remained in the adjoining church of Jesus Marie, in the street, the entrence, court-yard, and corriders of the house, separating as soon as the religious ceremony was over. Padre MIRANDA had, however, since appeared a little better, so that his friends still entertained hopes that he might recover.

With reference to the assumption of the Imperial crown by the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, a political review of the 26th ult., published in the capital, says as follows:

"The news of the near arrival of the Sovereign, communicated by Señor ESTRADA, President of the Mexican Deputation, and which was brought by the English steamers of January last, and confirmed by the French one of St. Mozaire in the middle of the present month, has given rise to every kind of manifestations of joy, as well in the capital as in the principal towns of the Departments. In all of them there has taken place a *Te Deum*, at which the Mexican and French authorities were present, illuminations, bands of music, salutes and rejoicings. The Regency have ordered the Imperial Palace to be repaired and adorned, and the Emperor's box to be arranged in our grand theatre, and are at present examining the programme of the reception festival which the municipality of Mexico have submitted to them. Various societies of ladies and gentlemen are being organized to aid in the brilliancy of the festivals, and the example of the capital will not fail to be imitated by other places."

A letter from JUAREZ to DOBLADO refusing to renounce the Presidency, has been published, in which we find the following topics discussed: "DOBLADO had written to him that his withdrawal would smooth the way for a peace; on the contrary, JUAREZ considered it a very dangerous course to take, as it would cover the Liberals with ridicule and introduce anarchy, beside covering JUAREZ himself with ignominy for being a traitor to his honor and duty in thus abandoning in the time of danger that post which the nation had confided to him. He the more feared this as it was not certain that the enemy wanted to treat with ORTEGA, whom they styled a fugitive who had broken his parole, or with any other Mexican who does not previously accept the intervention. On the other hand, facts prove to us that the enemy does not propose to destroy the power of certain individuals, but the Government which the nation has given itself. This is why they have established a monarchy with a foreign Prince, and why NAPOLEON has declared that the Mexican expedition has no preconceived plan except a speedy triumph, now, he says, obtained, and therefore he wishes to make sure of the interests of France by bestowing the power on a worthy prince."

It is true the state of affairs is now very bright, and I do not try to deceive myself that circumstances may improve, but I am certain that our duty is to struggle for our country, and that between a struggle and treason there is mean. I beg you, therefore, to go on making war on the enemy by all possible means, this being our only hope of salvation. Otherwise the enemy will not treat with us except on dishonorable terms, or we must treat with the established government, which is not the government of the nation."

The schooner *San Francisco*, formerly the *Lord Raglan*, was captured in the waters of Manzanillo by the French sloop-of-war *Cordilliere* and taken to San Blas by a part of the crew. On board of the *San Francisco* there were found several communications from JUAREZ, and ten officers who had taken passage by it were made prisoners.

NEWS FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Arrival of Gen. Gandara—Florentino Reported Killed by a Colonel of his Party—Expedition from Monte Plata—Arrival of more Troops from Spain.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, March 9, 1864.

The Spanish transport steamer *San Quintin* arrived here yesterday from Santiago de Cuba, having on board Gen. GANDARA, who has been for sometime past employed in St. Domingo.

The news from St. Domingo reaches to the 27th ult., at which date the Captain-General, VARGAS, had recovered from his illness.

FLORENTINO, the chief of the insurgents in the South, is reported to have been killed by one Col. RONDON. The news was brought to Neiba by a deserter from the Dominicans, and it has been likewise reported by other persons from Barbacoa, which was the place where the event took place.

The Spanish accounts say that many families and individuals who had deserted Neiba have returned and sworn allegiance to the Spanish Government.

On the 12th ult., an expedition left the Spanish camp at Monte Plata to attack the insurgents who were encamped at Molinos; who, say the Spanish accounts, fled in all directions. The object of the expedition, says the account from Monte Plata, was fully carried out, the pass of Molinos forced, the enemy's camp destroyed and the insurgents completely cowed, so that, in the return of the expedition to Monte Plata, they made no attempt to harass them, the expedition returning to their camp at Monte Plata at night-fall.

The merchant steamer *Almogabar* arrived, also, yesterday from Spain, with another of the provisional battalions, intended for the army in St. Domingo, and will leave to-day for Santiago de Cuba.

It is publicly stated that an expedition is being prepared at Santiago de Cuba for some port of St. Domingo, most probably Monte Cristi, and that the arrival of Gen. GANDARA here is occasioned by it.

According to the Spanish accounts the line of Guenume and Monte Plata is completely tranquil. the Government troops advancing into the interior in that direction without meeting any opposition. They are said to have concentrated all their forces in Vega Santiago and Monte Christi for a combined movement in the direction of the province of Cibao by others the concentration of forces is reported to prevent a counter revolution in Vega. The road to Puerto Plata is said to be completely obstructed in various parts.

The French war steamer *Darien* has arrived lately at Vera Cruz from Oran, in Algeria, which place she left on the 31st of January. She brought to Mexico Princa BONAPARTA, who is a Captain in the Foreign Legion, several other officers and 390 soldiers, non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to the legion.

The *Corsica* arrived yesterday. Among the passengers landed at Nassau from New-York was the Bishop of the Island.

The Second Battalion (Provisional) of the forces for the Spanish West Indies, arrived here yesterday in the merchant steamer *Berenguer*. The Third Provisional Battalion, 1,000 strong, arrived a few days ago in the mail steamer *Porto Rico*, and left immediately for Santiago de Cuba on board of two steamers freighted for that purpose. Another mail steamer is shortly expected with some hundred more, as well as the merchant steamer *Hamburgo*, which left on the 20th ult. with 700 or 800 men. These are to be followed by some six or seven others, freighted by the Spanish Government expressly for transporting the troops. The Government at Madrid being, it is said, determined to put down the insurrection at any cost.

The merchant steamer *Lopez de Vega* has also left Cadiz with the Fifth Battalion of Marines, 800 strong.

The pacification of St. Domingo is, however, as yet far from taking place. The the partisans of the Spanish domination are compelled to acknowledge. They boast that it has been successful in the South, but that nothing has been done in the other parts, particularly in the Cibao. Monte Cristi, it is said, will be shortly attacked. SANTANA continues at Seybo, more employed in watching over his estates in that part of the island than in fighting with the insurgents. The other Dominican General on the Spanish side, ALFAU, has just returned from Spain, having landed at Porto Rico, according to the best accounts received from there, and must by this time be again at the seat of war.

The signs of the times may be seen from the fact that the police regulations of the capital, St. Domingo, which had been made similar to those of Havana, have been put a stop to by order of the Captain-General. "LARA."

Brown's Bronchial Troches are recommended for public speakers and others, for the relief of colds and to clear the voice. Their efficacy is strongly attested by Congressmen, Clergymen, Military men and others who use them. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

From the Home Journal.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, of No. 49 Bond-st., has received the following tribute to his talent from Rev. D. C. Van Norman, of the Van Norman Institute. Dr. PERRY thinks it will be of interest to the *Home Journal* readers. We agree with him, and, therefore, give it space:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

Dr. B. C. Perry:

DEAR SIR: Accept this spontaneous expression of my thanks for your marvelously successful treatment of my hair.

From a state of incipient baldness, my head is now clothed with a thick and healthful growth of hair. Why this important department of therapeutics receives so little attention from the medical profession is to me unaccountable.

The numberless deleterious nostrums advertised for the hair furnish proof direct that baldness is an evil greatly deprecated. I say deleterious nostrums advisedly, as the result of some sad experience.

Should you succeed—and I think you cannot fail—in rescuing the human head from this universal, and hitherto unopposed, reign of charlatanry, you will be entitled to rank high among the benefactors of our race.

With great respect, yours, very truly,

D. C. VAN NORMAN.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government TAX, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." In another column.

Steinway & Sons—Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,

Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, ARISING FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.—New and reliable treatment; valuable essays sent by mail free of charge. Address Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Box No. 1,421, Philadelphia.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers. The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Sewing Machines for sale at No. 835 Broadway, near 22d-st. Embroidering, braiding, tucking, and every description of family sewing done on the Grover & Baker machines by experienced operators.

The Club Coffee.

This standard COFFEE is put up only by the New-York Coffee Club, No. 178, Greenwich-st. Every package has the trade mark of the Club. The leading brands are

The HOUSEHOLD COFFEE, at 21 cents.
The LONDON CLUB COFFEE, at 26 cents.
The LONDON CLUB COFFEE, Extra, at 30 cents.

These Coffees are remarkable above all others for their peculiar fragrance, strength and flavor, and their nutritious and healthy qualities are attested by the most eminent physicians. Sold by all first-class grocers.

To the New-York Coffee Club:

GENTLEMEN: I have been using your Coffee in my family, and consider it superior to any I have met with. I find it to contain only the healthiest ingredients, together with a very unusual proportion of PURE JAVA COFFEE. Having recommended it extensively in my practice, I have heard but one opinion in its favor as nutritious and healthy beverage, and well adapted to nervous temperaments.

JAMES B. VAN KLEECK, M. D.,
FEB. 15, 1864. No. 160 Franklin-st., New-York.

Caution.

TO THE DRUG TRADE AND FANCY DEALERS
THE NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS
PIRATED.
PROSECUTIONS COMMENCED.

In vindication of their own rights and for the protection of the public, the undersigned have resolved to invoke the aid of the law in all cases in which their celebrated Perfume, "The Night Blooming Cereus," is or may be counterfeited or simulated. An injunction has already been obtained from the Supreme Court against certain jobbing houses of this City prohibiting them from selling a preperation purporting to be the Night Blooming Cereus, made by D. & G. A. Wright, of Philadelphia. A prosecution has been commenced in Philadelphia, and others will be instituted here forthwith. This law of this State, on the subject, is simple and to the point. It constitutes the copying or counterfeiting of trade-marks a criminal offence, as also the sale of the articles which bear the fraudulent symbols. This law will be enforced to the utmost by the subscribers against all who trench upon their rights, as sole manufacturers and proprietors of the Night Blooming Cereus for the Handkerchief.

This rare perfume, it is admitted, cannot be successfully imitated. The secret of its preperation is confined to the firm who manufacture and own it. Labels, however, are more easily copied than subtle chemical combinations, and it is therefore intended that the *enterprise* of the individuals who hope to cheat the public by mock externals, shall be promptly suppressed by the strong hand of Justice. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Sewing-Machines—Wonderful Improvements.—The Weed Lock-stitch Machines sew from lace to heavy leather. We advise our readers to buy them. WEED S. MACHINE CO., 506 Broadway, N. Y.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Spring Style of Gents' Hats Ready, Standard Price, $5. BURKE, No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines,
For sale at
Nos. 937 and 939 Broadway, corner of 22d-st.,
By J. T. ELLIS.
New machines to let.

MARRIED.

HAIGHT—WATSON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 23, at Waringstown, Ireland, by Rev. J. A. Beers, Rector, assisted by Rev. Thomas Knox, of Lurgan, EDWARD HAIGHT, U. S. A., to ANNIE, second daughter of Francis Watson, Esq. Lake View, Lurgan. No cards.

MORSE—TEN BROECK.—On Thursday, March 10, at the North Dutch Church, Albany, by Rev. Rufus W. Clark, N. B. MORSE, Jr., of Brooklyn, to ANNA, daughter of Cornelius Ten Broeck, of Albany.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Saturday, March 12, after a long and painful illness, ALICE H., eldest child of Charles E. and Jessie M. Adams, aged 7 years, 7 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her parents, 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 9½ A. M.

BONE.—In this City, on Friday, March 11, after a short illness, WILLIAM S. BONE, of England, aged 35 years.

BUEB.—In New York, on Saturday, March 12, HARRY T., only child of Newberry D. and Lizzie Burt.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Portchester, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

CAIRNS.—MALVINA MATILDA CAIRNS, second daughter of the late Capt. John T. Cairns.

The relatives and friends of the family, Board of School Officers of the Tenth Ward, and teachers of Grammar School No. 20, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. James Lutheran Church, in East 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

COOK.—On Saturday, March 12, EDWARD COOK, native of Long Branch, N. J., in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 82 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

COZZENS.—At West Point, on Sunday morning, March 13, WILLIAM B. COZZENS, in the 77th year of his age.

CHURCHILL.—On Saturday, March 12, LOUIS BOWDEN CHURCHILL, youngest son of Charles R. and Lydie Churcoill, aged 1 year, 5 months and 5 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 155 Wooster-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

DICKEY.—At Chicago, on Monday, March 7, FANNY DE KOVEN, daughter of Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, aged 10 years and 10 months.

FOAD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 13, CORNELIA M., daughter of the late Sidney and Cornelia Ford, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 211 Raymond-st., on Tuesday, March 15, at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HULSE.—On Sunday, March 13, after a short and severe illness, JOHN O., only son of Daniel and Mary Hulse, aged 31 years.

Dupnotice of funeral in Tuesday's papers.

KANE.—On Sunday, March 13, MARY DUROCK KANE, only daughter of Carrie Dubois and Delancey Kane, Jr., aged 11 months and 6 days.

The funeral will take place from the South Dutch Church at Tarrytown, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock. The remains will be placed in the family vault of the late Rev. George Dubois. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 10 A. M. and return at 4 P. M.

LUDLOW.—At her residence, in Westchester, on Friday evening, March 11, ELIZABETH LUDLOW, widow of the late Gabriel Ver planck Ludlow, in the 83d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Robert H. and Edward H. Ludlow, are requested to attend her funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Monday next, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge for those who wish to attend.

SEELYE.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, March 12, ALEXANDER K., infant son of Edgar and Elizabeth B. Seelye.

OWENS.—On Sunday afternoon, March 13, at 3 o'clock, ELIZA OWENS, in the 52d year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, March 17, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, John Owens, No. 54 West 32d-st., when the remains will be taken to St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th-st., where a Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

POLLOCK.—On Thursday, March 10, at 11 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, in Westfield, N. J., of pneumonia, THOMAS POLLOCK, aged 23 years and 4 months.

The funeral service will take place at his late residence, in Westfield, on Tuesday, March 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The friends wishing to attend can do so by taking the cars of the New Jersey Central Railroad, leaving the foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 7½ o'clock A. M., and carriages will be in waiting at the Cranewille Station to convey them to the place.

ROGERS.—At Stratford, Conn., on Thursday, March 10, CHARLES HENRY ROGERS, son of the late T. Mumford Rogers.

STUART.—On Saturday morning, March 12, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Charles Stuart, aged 88 years.

Her friends and acquaintances, also those of her son-in-law, Rev. Hugh H. Blair, and of David Douglas, and the members of the Charles-st. U. P. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 34 Perry-st., this (Monday) afternoon, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

SCHAFFNER.—On Saturday, March 12, LAURA D., only daughter of Charles and Christine D. Schaffner, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Due notice of funeral will be given in this paper.

TERRY.—On Sunday, March 13, MARY LUCIA, daughter of Lucien B. and Cornelia T. Terry, in the 8th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 453 West 23d-st., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

VROOM.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, March 12, GOVERT BOGART VROOM, son of Peter D. Vroom, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Reformed Dutch Church, on Grand-st., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

VAN WAGENEN.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, March 11, LAURA B., wife of Theodore Van Wageuen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, No. 263 North Broad-st., on Monday, the 14th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WRIGHT.—On Saturday evening, March 12, CLARK WRIGHT, M. D., in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., without further invitation.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, LOCK-Smiths' Materials, Cabinet Trimmings and Mechanics' Tools. A large and complete assortment of articles in the above line always on hand at ASTEN & THROCKMORTON'S, Builders' Hardware Depot, 233 Bowery, between Houston and Stanton sts. Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS,
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenber

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST.
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Meyer, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are not apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 190 miles in length, extending from Chicago to the Indiana State line, connecting with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 20 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will thus open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The Coupons of the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 28, 1863.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 139 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital.....$200,000

STATEMENT. Feb. 1, 1864.

ASSETS.

Cash Items:			
Cash balance in Bank and Office....	$3,814 41		
Call loans on U. S. Bonds and Stock Securities, market val..	$80,170	$3,200 00—	$66,214 41
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, loan of 1863, owned by the Company			55,000 00
Real Estate and Leasehold owned by the Company			64,916 64
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on Real Estate in this State worth over $100,000 00—			70,127 94
Interest on loans due and accrued			3,217 54
Premiums outstanding			1,226 99
Rents due and accrued			1,625 00
Other property, including U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps			1,127 50
Total assets			$265,456 62

NET LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance. Losses unsettled and all other claims of every description $24,000 00

DIRECTORS,
EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

John Garcia,	Gus. Reynaud, Jr.,	Jules Rilliet,
Jeanes Gourd,	Charles J. Morlot,	Charles Sagory,
Waldo Hutchins,	James M. Lawis,	H.G. Elsbemius,
S. P. Gilbert,	Howard C. Lady.	C. C. Pinckney,
William Ferdon,	John R Faure,	Jos. B. Varnum,
Bart. Blanco,	Elias Ponvert,	Charles S. Pell,
B. Bessinge.		

SAMUEL M. CRAFT Secretary.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to draft at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 40 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1864.

At the annual election for ten Directors of this Company, to the second class, held 7th instant, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:
WILLIAM TUCKER,
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,
CLINTON GILBERT,
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT,
HANSON K. CORNING,
CHARLES P. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM M. HALSTED,
HENRY W. FORD,
APOLLOS R. WETMORE.

And for inspectors of the next Annual Election: STACY B. COLLINS, GEORGE HODGDON and ISAAC A. QUACKENBOSS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

By order, JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.
New-York, March 1, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS Nos. 441, 155, 356, 288, 11, 41, 73,278, 458, 305, 550, 176, 519, 2 and 96 have been duly designated for payment according to the terms of the mortgage. Interest thereon will cease 1st May, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accepted for presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-pl., } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND IRON MINING CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE CLEVELAND IRON MINING CO. have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Dollars ($5) on each share, payable on the 21st inst., at the office of the Company in Cleveland. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 22d inst.

SAMUEL L. MATHER, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Trustees' Certificates of this Company are requested to present them for payment of new bonds and stock, immediately, at the St. Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.

JOHN H. BRADLEY, Financial Agent.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF THE 18TH WARD.—A stated meeting of this association will be held at the Medical College, in 23d-st., corner 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, March 14, inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M. CHARLES P. KIRKLAND, President.

EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

P. S.—The Executive Committee will meet at 7 o'clock.

WANTED—200,000 BUSHELS OF CORN. All of the usual Western Mixed Corn that can be procured in New-York City, at $1 49, payable in 10 days, and 3 cents per bushel margin will be paid to the seller as soon as the contract is completed, or 6 cents per bushel margin on 15 days' time. Also, wanted one thousand tons prime quality shipping hay. Apply to LUTHER C. TIBBETS, No. 13 Moore-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Call and Clear Titles—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, Mill's Block, City Hall Park.

FINANCIAL.

DENVER MINING COMPANY,
COLORADO.

50,000 SHARES—$20 PER SHARE.

The subscribers, as the only authorized agents, offer for sale in sums to suit purchasers, a limited amount of this first class dividend-paying Gold stock, at ONE-HALF ITS PAR VALUE, or $10 PER SHARE.

Quarterly dividend paid Feb. 20, 1864, 2 per cent.

Exhibits of the Company's valuable properties, with tabular statement of monthly earnings from July 1, 1861, will be furnished on application.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., N. Y.

MARCH 1, 1864.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

TO CAPITALISTS.
JERSEY CITY BONDS FOR $265,000,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,
INTEREST SIX PER CENT., SEMI-ANNUALLY, PAYABLE IN JERSEY CITY OR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, Jersey City, N. J., or at the office of M. C. Morgan, Esq., No. 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st., New-York, on MONDAY, March 21, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars of Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed March 1, 1864, in accordance with the law of the Legislature of New-Jersey autnorizing said bonds. Said bonds will be for $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the Hudson City Bank, Jersey City, or at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, and redeemable in twenty years. The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and parties, when notified that their proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Treasurer of Jersey City the sums awarded to them respectively, and the Treasurer's receipt will entitle them to receive from the Comptroller bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, with interest from the date of payment. They will be awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted for less than par, and no conditional bid will be entertained. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to

HENRY F. COX
THOS. B. DECKER, } Committee on Finance,
A. A. GADDIS, } Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, March 5, 1864.

Population of Jersey City is about 35,000. City debt, including soldiers' bounty fund as above, $495,000. Valuation of real estate by assessors of 1863, $14,728,685. The Board of Water Commissioners' Loan for water works, which supplies Jersey City, Hoboken City, Hudson City and Lafayette, amounts to $1,189,000, which, by its water rents, is self-sustaining and self-liquidating.

SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 23 William-st., Office No. 15.
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE, COUNTY and CITY. Also, RAILROAD SECURITIES of all descriptions, not quoted at the New-York Stock Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, (foreclosed.)
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS, (foreclosed.)
MINNESOTA STATE BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD STOCK.
INDIANAPOLIS, OLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
MORRIS CANAL STOCK AND BONDS.
NEW-JERSEY STATE 6s.
RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BONDS WANTED.
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN BONDS, of the State of Wisconsin, issued to insolvent Railroad Companies, purchased at high prices.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital.....£500,000. Reserved fund.....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 32 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

ISAAC'S HARBOR GOLD COMPANY.
Capital $500,000.....100,000 shares, $5 each

TRUSTEES.

THOS. L. TAYLOR.	W. H. BEERS,
W. A. COBB,	EVERETT CLAPP,
JOHN F. SEYMOUR,	J. B. WALLACE,
ANDREW WESSON,	W. F. SHIRLEY.

The subscription books to the capital stock of this company will be opened on MONDAY, March 14, at the company's office, Home Insurance Building, second floor, Room No. 7. WM. F. SHIRLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

TELEGRAPH
AND
EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 12, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and Bond holders of this company, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 3d WEDNESDAY of March, A. D. 1864, at 10 A. M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the company at their office, in the City of New York, and at their Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 17th day of March, thereafter.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, &c., will be required.

BTEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 179 Broadway, March 8, 1864.

The increased Capital of this Company is required to be paid on the 15th of March, 1864.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, March 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY IS prepared to issue seven per cent. Convertible Bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars, for the purpose of completing the road at its eastern terminus. The holders of the Mortgage Bonds of the Long Dock Company have the option, for six months from date, of taking these Bonds in exchange for the Bonds they now hold. Applications may be made at the Treasurer's office in West-st.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY,
No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 10, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Minnesota Mining Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, &c., will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 16th inst, at 2 o'clock P. M. SAM'L J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ASHBURTON COAL CO.,
No. 39 WILLIAM-ST.,
Great Western Insurance Co. Building
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF TRANSFER OF THE ASHBURTON COAL CO. will be opened on MONDAY, the 14th inst., and certificates issued.

JOSEPH A. SPEAR, Secretary.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, St. Louis, March 1, 1864.

THE CIRCULATING NOTES OF THIS Bank will be redeemed at par by the Bank of Commerce in New-York. E. D. JONES, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1864, will be open for inspection and review from after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864 and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1864, to the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as herein before provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected." If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Commissioners
J. W. ALLEN, } of Taxes and
J. W. BROWN. } Assessments

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, March 7, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a stock dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand out of the earnings heretofore made and expended in the construction of the road. By order of the Board of Directors. O. M. BURKE, Sec.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISSION, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between TREDWELL, KETCHAM, HENRY P. KETCHAM and EDWARD F. PATCHEN was dissolved on the 3d inst., by the death of H. P. KETCHAM. TREDWELL KETCHAM, EDWARD F. PATCHEN and HENRY I. CLARK will continue the business under the firm of T. KETCHAM & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

MR. CHARLES C. DODGE IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our house as of date Jan. 1, 1864. PHELPS, DODGE & CO.
March 5, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
CORNER 4TH-AV AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 16th of February.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, March 8, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., has this day been declared, payable on demand at their Branch Office, No. 139 Broadway, New-York.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York,
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COTTON GROWING.—A GENTLEMAN WILL leave in a few days for the Mississippi River to work an abandoned or other plantation; $15,000 of capital is already subscribed by members of most respectable firms of over thirty years' standing; as much more will be acceptable; profits divided. Cotton should cost less to grow now, while it sells for from eight to ten times its former price. One-third cash down; balance monthly. Address, for particulars, Box No. 586 Post-office.

GAS STOCK FOR SALE—262 SHARES LAfayette and Indiana Gas Co. Stock for sale. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1833.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."
THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES. WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Fluished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*: No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1858.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS.

COUNTY LOAN
FOR $200,000.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000 OF "RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS" OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, March 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, approved by the Mayor March 7, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively, together with the premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 8 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, 14th inst., for the following articles, viz.:

Buckskins, each.
Saddle Blankets, ₱ pair.
Paint Brushes, 000, ₱ dozen.
Sash Brushes, ₱ doz.
Dust Brushes, (painters',) ₱ doz.
Wall Brushes, 10 knot, whitewash, ₱ doz.
Corn Brooms, ₱ doz.
Stable Brooms, rattan, ₱ doz.
Bail Buckets, cedar or pine, ₱ doz.
Gum Buckets, ₱ doz.
Edge Blacking, ₱ gallon.
Borax, best refined, ₱ lb.
Chalk, white, ₱ lb.
Glue, best Irish, ₱ lb.
Hides, raw, green, for covering saddles, packed in tight barrels in pickle, ₱ side.
Hides, thong, for sewing covering on saddles, packed in tight barrels, in pickle, ₱ side.
Clin h Nails, 2½ and 2 inch, ₱ lb.
Nuts, ¼, ⅜, 5-16, 7-16, ½, ⅝, 11-16, ¾, ₱ lb.
Nuts, ⅞, 1, 1¼ inch bore, ₱ lb.
Rope, Manila, ½, ⅝, ¾, ₱ inch diameter, ₱ lb.
Sheep Skins, for Smiths' aprons, each.
Bagging Twine, in 12 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
White Lead, pure, in oil, 25, 50, and 100 lb. kegs, ₱ lb.
White Lead, pure, dry, 5 and 10 lb. papers, ₱ lb.
Venetian Red, English, in oil, 5, 20 and 50 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Venetian Red, English, dry, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Prussian Blue, in oil, 3, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Prussian Blue, dry, 1 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Lamp Black, ½ and 1 lb. papers, ₱ lb.
Yellow Ochre, dry, 5, 10 and 20 lb. papers, ₱ lb.
Chrome Green, dry, 5 and 10 lb. papers, ₱ lb.
Chrome Green, in oil, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Burnt amber, 1, 2 and 5 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Drop black, dry, 1, 2 and 3 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Roglish vermillion, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
American vermillion, 1 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Brown paint, in oil, 3, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Spanish brown, dry, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Black paint, in oil, 5 and 10 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Chrome yellow, dry, 1, 2 and 3 lb. packages, ₱ lb.
Camel hair pencils (striping) ₱ doz.
Chamois skins, each.
Putty in kegs, ₱ lb.
Spirits turpentine, ₱ gallon.
Linseed oil, boiled, ₱ gallon.
Linseed oil, raw, ₱ gallon.
Neatsfoot Oil, ₱ gallon.
Coach Varnish, No. 1, ₱ gallon.
Copal Varnish, ₱ gallon.
Japan Varnish, Drying, ₱ gallon.

All the paints in oil, oil and varnish, to be put in tight cans and barrels, and the contents plainly marked on each package. All the articles of the foregoing list to be of the best quality of their kind, and to be well packed and delivered at place of shipment in the City without expense to the United States. Persons offering will please send samples, as far as practicable. Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Qr.-Mr. Stores," and addressed Major STEWART VAN VLIET,
Qr. Mr. U. S. A., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR MILL AT GIESBORO, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF Q. M. CAVALRY BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., on FRIDAY, March 18, 1864, for furnishing the materials and the erection of a Steam Mill, with the necessary machinery, (accompanied by plans and specifications,) for the purpose of grinding, cutting, mixing and steaming the forage rations furnished the cavalry horses at Giesboro, D. C., with sufficient capacity to supply ten thousand horses.

The following Board of Officers has been appointed, to whom all plans and specifications and papers referring to the mill will be submitted:

Col. August V. Kautz, Second Ohio Cavalry.
Col. C. R. Lowell, Second Massachusetts Cavalry.
Lieut.-Col. James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

The plan which promises most economy, and can soonest be erected, will be selected. The greatest promptitude will be required.

No proposal will be considered, unless accompanied by the oath of allegiance, and a certificate from a source known to this Bureau of the responsibility of the parties, and their ability to faithfully execute the contract.

Payments will be made on the completion of the contract, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for the Erection of Steam Mill at Giesboro," and addressed to Lieut.-Col. James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Any further information will be promptly given, personally or by letter, on application to

JAMES

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no speculation, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fulness on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sent free, full particulars put in pamphlet, free, of the agent.

If inclosed postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 156 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call on me. It will take but little money and time to restore you if you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED.—Therefore, let no false delicacy prevent your immediate application to Dr. POWERS. Dr. POWERS, successfully consulted with Dr. WARD No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, scrofula, and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical incapacitations, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. Two stamps to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 30th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, spine, urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs,) N. Y., from 10 to 5.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Despatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

CAUTION TO LADIES, SINGLE AND MARRIED.—Every woman truly a lady, has an aversion to call in or upon a physician in respect to complaints peculiar to her sex. Besides the shock to her delicacy in consulting persons, most of whom know nothing of her ailments, she incurs worse than useless expense in buying injurious pills, drops, potions, &c. No lady need call upon the numerous doctors with whom to uselessly spend her means, as "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," price $1, by A. M. Manricean, Professor of Diseases of Women, designed especially for the married or those about to be married, points out the mode of treatment to remove obstructions, irregularities, or her other ailments, as mother or wife, with the causes and symptoms, and what best to do. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st., FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally: Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you a subject to that enfeebled body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Cent.-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entit ed "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by B. RICHARDSON, at No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, even if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N.Y. Post-office.

N. B.—Those who prefer a valuable, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by their own sex

DR. LEWIS' FEMALE MONTHLY TONIC is the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty for removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause. Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Dr. LEWIS' valuable, certain and safe method of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicines, can do so at one interview. Ladies from a distance can return the same day. Excellent rooms fitted up in style for accommodation of ladies.

A. LEWIS, M. D., Physician for Females.
No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE ruined their health by using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. The unfortunate can rely on Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROPS. They contain nothing injurious, and never fail in performing a speedy and permanent cure in all cases of private diseases, no matter how obstinate the case may be. They never have, and never will fail to cure. Can be obtained at No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Eight separate rooms; a private entrance. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCTURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this nutrivated medicine is earnestly recommended, as it speedily restores any of the nervous systems where manhood has been impaired Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, radically cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

SPERMATORRHŒA CURED FOR FIFTY CENTS.—Send 50 cents and a red stamp to my address, and receive by return mail the receipt. Medicines can be obtained at any drug-store. Also, receipts for any of the private diseases at the same price. By this way you know just what medicines you are taking, and your system is not stuffed with poisons. Address Box No. 561 Schenectady, N. Y.

MRS. HAYWARD'S PULMON SYRUP—for catarrh, bronchitis and weak lungs, sold at No 149 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

MEDICAL.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,876	Smeeton	Saturday, March 5.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brocking,	Saturday, March 12
VIRGINIA	2,978	Grace,	" April 2
IOWA	—	Milburn,	" " 16

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$90 / $75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....{ / $35}
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Mar. 23.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship GLASGOW of this line will sail as an extra steamer on WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 16. Has splendid accommodations for a few steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....March 19
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....March 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....April 2
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$36 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London.... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris.... 95 00 Steerage to Paris.... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $36. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons.
On MONDAY, March 14, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

THE CANADIAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMER
NOVA SCOTIAN
will sail NEXT SATURDAY, from Portland. Fare from New-York to Derry and Liverpool, $30, $66 and $80 in gold or its equivalent. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money, can purchase Sight Drafts on the National Bank, and certificates for the Washington Line and the Mail Steamers, at lowest rates, from
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on SATURDAY, March 19, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the United States Mail side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, Commander,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st.

For freight and passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

P. S.—The steamship EVENING STAR, will follow and sail on SATURDAY, April 2, 1864.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine fast sailing A 1 Clyde built steamship ST. GEORGE, Capt. Ames, is intended to sail on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., from Pier No. 47, North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions:
First Cabin...$75. Intermedia to..$50. Steerage....$35, payable in currency. Apply to
FRANCIS McDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

TO NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
THORN,
J. B. Bolger, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
John Thompson, Commander,
will leave pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 26th of March.
SATURDAY, 23d of April.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. Gager, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 26, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-class propeller-tug MARY GRANDY, of 325 tons, engine 34-inch cylinder by 30-inch stroke; also, the MARIA LOVE, of 286 tons, engine 32-inch cylinder by 30-inch stroke; both vessels nearly new and very fast.

Also, smaller SCREW-TUGS and SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS for sale.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway.

STEAMER FOR SALE.—THE NEW, LIGHT-draft, stern-wheel steamer "WARWENOCK," length 110 feet by 19½ feet beam, 5 feet end 2 inches hold; 2 engines, 14-inch cylinder by 5 feet stroke; ordinary draft of water 30 inches. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP SIDON are requested to remove their goods, now lying on the Company's wharf, Jersey City.
E. CUNARD, No 4, Bowling-green.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS PROCURED from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

STEAMBOATS.

RIVER OPEN TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer FRANCIS SKIDDY will leave TUESDAY EVENING, March 15, 1864, at 6 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 15, foot of Liberty-st., first below Cortlandt-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $20; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

DANCING.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

AMUSEMENTS.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, NO. 498 BROADWAY.
L. B. Lent.....Manager
ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 14th,
First appearance of Wallace's
TROUPE OF ACTING BEARS,
TROUPE OF ACTING BEARS,
TROUPE OF ACTING BEARS,
from California. These animals are not exhibited in cages, but are
ACTUALLY INTRODUCED IN THE ARENA,
where, appropriately costumed, they will give a variety of most amusing
IMPERSONATIONS OF HUMAN CHARACTER,
such as the Dandy, the Soldier, the Fashionable Lady, the Acrobat, etc., etc., presenting a spectacle as ludicrous as it is extraordinary. The programme on this occasion will also include a splendid selection of
SUPERB ARENIC SCENES,
Introducing
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
attached to the Broadway Circus.
Last week of Wallachi's troupe of
PERFORMING
DOGS, MONKEYS, AND PONIES.
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
IN TWO MAGNIFICENT ACTS.
THE CORPS OF VOLTIGEURES
in their
UNPARRALED LEAPS and SOMERSAULTS!
STICKNEY, THE SOMERSET RIDER,
IN HIS UNAPPROACHABLE ACT.
NEW JOKES AND COMICALITIES,
by the two best Clowns in America,
JOE PENTLAND and SAM LATHROP.
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND STARTLING ATHLETIC EXPLOITS,
in infinite variety and of
SUPERLATIVE EXCELLENCE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
Matinees for Families, commencing at 2½.

WINTER GARDEN.

Tom Taylor's great play of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
can be presented by, for
SIX NIGHTS MORE.
SIX NIGHTS MORE.
SIX NIGHTS MORE.
Played for a continuous number of nights beyond precedent on the New-York stage, it still retains all the freshness of its first attraction, and could be performed for the remainder of the season without any diminution in the crowds that nightly gather to this theatre, did not circumstances beyond control compel
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
to bring their engagement to a close.
MONDAY, March 14,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
with its splendid cast and beautiful scenery, being the
ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH NIGHT
OF
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
Seats may now be had for any of the six nights.
Doors open at 6½. Carriages may be ordered at 10½.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
The public is respectfully informed that the Academy of Music will reopen on MONDAY, March 28,
FOR ITALIAN OPERA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOHN B. GOUGH
ON
"PECULIAR PEOPLE,"
THURSDAY EVENING, March 17, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents, to all parts of the house. Seats secured, without extra charge, at the Mercantile Library and branch offices, and at Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

For full Information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. Goonman, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Yaphank at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Cincinnati, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. BEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with 11:02 P. M. sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.
On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.; Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—FOR FOUR MONTHS FROM THE middle of June—country board for a family of seven adults and one servant, at a distance from the City not greater than about an hour. Must be near some depot of railroad or steamboat landing. Address, stating terms and situation, ADULTS, Box No. 161 *Times* Office, New-York.

A LADY WHO WILL BE OUT DURING the day would like a small but pleasant unfurnished room in a private family, between 14th and 30th sts. preferred; meals required only on Sabbath; unexceptionable references given and required. Address with particulars, J. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARD—WANTED FOR THE SEASON FROM the 1st of May next, for a gentleman, wife and son, in a family where there are few or no boarders; location must be between 14th and 23d sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; references exchanged. Address Box No 416 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY FOR the Summer, by a gentleman, wife and servant; Tarrytown or Dobb's Ferry preferred. Address Box No. 2,089 Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITH BOARD to suit, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; the house has all the modern improvements. Location good.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lindsey-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, WHO IS FAMED for his energy and enterprise as the grocer and tea and coffee dealer of this City, has just opened an extensive wholesale department of his business at No. 262 Greenwich-st., right adjoining his retail store. Both these extensive establishments will be conducted exclusively on the cash principle, and everybody who wishes to save money and buy for cash, either wholesale or retail, every description of teas, sugars, flour, fish, syrups, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, hams, coffees, starch, soap, &c., &c., &c., should at once repair as above. All goods warranted as represented, or money returned and expenses paid. Mr. Agnew's experience and large cash capital, which he can control to the extent of half a million of dollars, will enable him to compete successfully with any house or houses in New-York, and we predict that this new wholesale department will be a complete success, as his other store has been, and still continues to be.

All orders from the country should be accompanied with the cash, or paid for by some house in the City.

All goods delivered free to railroads and steamboats. Address Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., and Nos. 87 and 89 Murray-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST.....MANAGER.
Nos. 439 and 441 BROADWAY.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
EIGHTEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK.
AND LAST BUT FOUR,
of this matchless Zoological Exhibition. Parents, who have not yet embraced this opportunity of instructing their children in
THE GREAT STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY,
should quickly do so, as, in all probability, such
A VAST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS
will never again be exhibited in this City. All the other animals in America united in one exhibition would not make a tithe of the numbers here congregated. Every portion of the world is here represented by living
ANIMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES,
selected with due regard to health and beauty by the great lion-tamer in person. Just added:
THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN BIRD SHOW,
AN AFRICAN PORCUPINE,
FIVE ENORMOUS BOA CONSTRICTORS,
and A PAIR OF BENGAL LEOPARDS.
No language can convey an accurate idea of the brilliancy of these beautiful birds. The metallic tints of every hue almost surpass belief. No coloring can give the slightest notions of their splendid intensity and variety. THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7½.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
THIRD WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT OF MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
MONDAY, March 14, 1864, first night of the MAGNIFICENT ROMANTIC DRAMA,
THE ENCHANTRESS.
Miss RICHINGS in her celebrated character of STELLA, THE ENCHANTRESS.
The following eminent artists will appear: Mr. E. SEGUIN, J. W. HILL, E. LAMB, T. RINGGOLD, &c., &c., Mlle LINA WINDLE, (her first appearance here in several years,) Mlle KRUGA, (her first appearance in New-York,) and a full corps (under the direction of Sig. RONZANI) in the GRAND BALLET.
MUSICAL CONDUCTOR, HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, ELEGANT COSTUMES, PERFECT PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS, rendering this grand romantic musical production perfect in every respect.

WALLACK'S.
MR. MARK SMITH'S
BENEFIT.
FRIDAY, March 18,
(First time this season.)
Morton's celebrated comedy,
SPEED THE PLOUGH.
Box book now open.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—BIERSTADT'S PICTURE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS is now on exhibition at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st., DAY and EVENING, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES. No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 BROOME-ST.,
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES.
SEVEN FIRST PREMIUMS IN FOUR WEEKS.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East Fourteenth-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, N. Y.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

NEW MUSIC.—"WHEN OLD FRIENDS WERE HERE."—A very beautiful and touching Song in B flat.

When old friends were here,
In days that are flown,
How fond were the hands
Which oft clasped my own!
The pathways of life
Wore pleasure's sunny hue,
And voices were near
With tones warm and true.

"SHE WAS ALL THE WORLD TO ME."—This is a sweet, flowing melody, in E flat.

The above are the last two songs of the late STEPHEN C. FOSTER. Price, 25 cents each. Mailed free.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE SANITARY FAIR POLKA," dedicated to the patrons of the Sanitary Fair. Composed by Mrs. PARKHURST. This Polka is a perfect gem—played nightly by the band of the Sanitary Fair, Brooklyn. Price, 25 cents.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher,
No. 481 Broadway.
A Pianist in attendance to try new music.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, cabinet and Alexandre organs, piano stools and covers, sheet music, music books, music merchandise, and all kinds of musical instruments, at wholesale and retail; second-hand pianos and melodeons at great bargains; new pianos and melodeons to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same; pianos tuned and repaired; cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—An obvious improvement upon the harmonium and melodeon—have always received the first prizes wherever exhibited. Recommended as the best instruments of their class in the world by nearly all the most eminent organists. See illustrated catalogues. Prices $55, $150, $135 and upward. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on

Excitement at the West Point Foundry.
WORKMEN ON A STRIKE.

Great excitement prevails among the laboring classes in Cold Spring, particularly among those connected with the West Point Foundry, situated in that place, in consequence of a strike for higher wages. On Thursday last about three hundred men stopped work, forming themselves into a Laboring Men's Union, proceeded to the foundry *en masse* and compelled the men engaged there to quit work and retire to their homes. For the last 12 months over 2,000 men have been employed in this foundry, in which the celebrated Parrott guns are manufactured, and now the entire number is idle, and the works stopped.

The ordinary laborers have received from nine to ten shillings per diem, but they now declare that the enormous price of all the necessaries of life renders it difficult to live upon this amount. A demand for eighteen shillings was made, but R. PARROTT, Esq., the proprietor of the foundry will not accede to this, at least while it continues to be made in its present insurrectionary animas.

The Rev. Father CARO, the Catholic Priest of St. Mary's Church, in Cold Spring, assembled the men on strike, in his church on Friday last, at 2 o'clock P. M. With but a small exception, the laborers engaged in the strike are under his pastoral jurisdiction. He addressed them at some length, assuring them of the sorrow that their unreasonable conduct gave him, and that if the demand for higher wages had been made in a proper and respectful form, he had no doubt that Mr. PARROTT, whom he well knew, and had always found to be a liberal and kind-hearted gentleman, would do what was just and honorable. His remarks, however, did not divert over their minds as solutary an influence as was expected. Some of the crowd asked the Reverend Father "If he would take fifty cents for a dollar," and questions of a like character, and informed him that "they could mind their own affairs." He concluded in saying that "he had one request to make to them," and that was, that he desired all present to go with him to the residence of Mr. PARROTT. All assented, and Father CARO at the head, marshaled the entire force, two by two, through Main-street to PARROTT's house. They were there received by Mrs. PARROTT, who informed the crowd that Mr. PARROTT was at the foundry, and the procession moved toward that establishment. Mr. PARROTT met them by remarking that "if they wished to go to work as usual, they could do so, and if that was not their desire, they could retire." The crowd left, amid cheers for Mr. PARROTT, the Irish, &c., &c., but in no better animas than they came.

As your reporter writes, (Saturday, I o'clock, P. M.,) a private meeting is being held at the Cold Spring House. Delegates from New-York are expected to arrive. Groups of men in earnest conversation may be seen on the corners of the streets and in the grog-shops of this usually quiet village. The work at the foundry is still stopped, and fear is entertained lest injury to life and property may ensue. It is rumored that there is a probability that military assistance will be required from West Point, as no other employes will be permitted to enter the town. It is to be hoped that this unfortunate affair may soon be brought to a favorable termination, and that the West Point Foundry may speedily resume its operations; for its importance in connection with the Government and the war is inestimable.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 12, 1864.

$5,000	U.S.6s,'81 Cou...	113½	600	Q'ts Hill G.M. Co.	19
5,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	109¼	100	Pacific Mail....b.5	232
50,000	do.....	109	50	do.....	232
10,000	Treas. Notes 7 3-10	50	50	do.....	231
	Oct. & April....	113	100	do.....b10	231
70,000	U.S.6s,1-yr.C...	99¾	50	do.....	230
1,000	7th. Conv. 6s, '70	102	100	do.....	228
4,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	53¼	100	do.....	225
21,000	do.....	53¼	100	do.....	224
5,000	Virginia St. 6s..	50	250	do.....	223
4,000	Mo 6s, issued to Pac. R.....	74	500	Erie Railway P...	110
1,000	La. State 6s.....	66	500	do.....	109¾
5,000	Cal. State 7s.....	129½	200	do.....b10	110
250,000	Ohio & Miss. R.C	49	300	Hudson R. R.....	151
10,000	do.....b10	49	50	do.....s	150½
5,000	do.....	48¾	100	do.....b5	150½
10,000	do.....	49¼	100	do.....s10	150
10,000	do.....b30	48¾	100	do.....	150
20,000	Er. 2d M. Bs.....	114	200	do.....	149¾
10,000	E. 4th M. Bs.....	124	200	Harlem R.....	147½
25,000	do.....	124¾	500	do.....	147
17,000	do.....	124¾	1000	do.....	146
2,000	Erie 6th M. B....	124	100	do.....s30	145
1,000	Hud. 2d M. S. F.	117	200	do.....	146½
10,000	Hud. R. 3dM Bs	145	200	do.....	146¾
20,000	C. & N. W. 2dM	95	300	do.....	146¾
7,000	Tol. & W. 1 M. Ex	104	200	Reading R.....s60	138½
4,000	Tol. & W. 2 M. Bs.	98½	100	do.....s30	139
5,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	111	1000	do.....	139
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	96	500	do.....	139¼
5,000	do.....	96	200	do.....	139¼
20	Fourth Nat. Bank	103	2000	do.....	139½
5	Metropolitan Bank	118	100	Chi. & Mil. R.....	79
15	Continental Bank	103½	400	Mich. Cen. R...	s10 142½
5,000	American Gold..	102	100	do.....c	142¾
200	Canton Co.....	s60	60½	100	do.....	142¾
100	do.....	60¾	100	M. So. & N.I. R...	104¾
300	do.....	s30	60¼	2 0	do.....b10	104¾
400	do.....	61	400	do.....	104½
200	do.....	s60	61	1500	do.....	104
200	do.....	b10	61½	25	do.....	103¾
22	Pat. & Ch. Co....	220	3500	M. So. & N.I. R...	104¾
50	Penn. Coal Co.....	203	100	Ill. Cen. Full S.b30	129
50	do.....	200	300	do.....	129
200	Central Coal Co..	90	2000	Ill. C. R. Scr.....	137¾
200	Cum. Coal Pr. s30	70¾	200	do.....s30	137¾
200	do.....s30	70¾	550	do.....	137¾
2000	do.....	80	100	do.....	137¾
300	do.....s30	80	100	Clev. & Pitts. R...	119¾
200	do.....s10	80¾	300	do.....	119¾
200	do.....	80¾	2200	do.....b3	120
200	do.....	81	300	do.....	119¾
1000	do.....	81¾	200	do.....b10	120¼
100	do.....	82	500	Gal. & Cb. R.....	118¾
1000	do.....	83	4000	Cleve. & Tol. R...	146¾
200	do.....	83¼	100	do.....s60	142
400	do.....	84	500	Chic. & R. I. R...	124½
450	Quicksil. M. Co....	64½	100	do.....s10	124¾
500	do.....	64¾	50	Chi., Bur. & Q....	142¾
200	Copake Iron M....	12¾	100	do.....	142
50	do.....	12¾	50	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R....	72
200	do.....	12¾	50	Del., L. & Wes. R.	249
100	Mar. Min. Co.....	40¾	50	do.....	228¾
100	do.....	41	300	P., Ft. W. & C....	127½
200	Wyoming C. Co....	88	400	do.....	127¾
100	do.....	82	200	do.....	127
200	do.....	80	500	do.....	126¾
400	Cen. Am. Transit.	49	50	do.....s10	125
50	do.....	48¾	100	Tol. & Wab. R. Pr.	79
50	N. Y. Cen.....b30	137	100	A. & T. H. R.....	76¾
200	do.....b10	136¾	300	do.....	79
200	do.....c	136¾	100	do.....s10	79
100	do.....	136¾	300	Chic. & Alt. P.....	94
100	do.....	136¾	100	do.....	94¾
100	do.....b15	137	100	Chic. & N. W. R...	63¾
100	Erie R.....	126¾	400	do.....	63¾
500	do.....	126¾	200	do.....b10	64
1000	do.....b10	126¾	50	do.....b30	64¾
7350	do.....	126	30	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	92
300	do.....b10	126	80	Chic. & N. W. Pre	80
100	do.....b15	126	100	do.....	80¾
500	do.....	125¾	100	do.....b15	81
300	do.....	125¾	250	do.....	81
200	do.....b10	125¾	250	do.....b10	81¼
100	do.....s10	125¾	100	Chi. & Alton R.	87
500	do.....	125¾	300	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr..	82
200	do.....b30	125¾	300	do.....	62½
200	do.....	125	200	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr..	63
200	do.....	125¾	50	Cle., Col. & Cin. R	164
200	do.....s6	124	512	Han. & St. J. R. Prf'd	62
100	do.....s30	124¾	88	do.....	61
100	do.....s10	125	100	Miss. & Mo. R.....	56
500	do.....s30	125	200	do.....	57
500	do.....b30	125¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s,1-yr...c.	98½	600	Ill. Cen. R. S.....	136¾
30,000	Am. Gold	10 ⅞	500	do.....	136¾
7,000	Mo. State 6s	73¾	200	do.....	136¼
500	Cumb. Coal Prf...	84	50	Clev. & Pitts. R..	118¾
200	do.....	83¾	1960	do.....	119
200	do.....	83	400	Tol. & Wab. R....	82
200	do.....s30	81¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R.b30	119
200	do.....	83¾	200	do.....	118¾
200	Canton Co.....	61	100	do.....	118¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co....	230	300	do.....b10	118¾
100	do.....	231	2700	Cle & Tol. R.....	146
200	Erie R.....	124	2500	Chi. & R. I.....	121
200	do.....	123¾	50	do.....s10	123¾
200	do.....	123¾	1000	do.....	123
200	do.....	123¾	50	Mil. & Pr. du Ch....	72
200	Hud. R. R.....	149¾	1000	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..	125
250	Erie R. Pr.....	109¾	500	do.....s10	125
200	do.....	109¾	100	do.....	125¾
500	Harlem R.....	146	1000	do.....	126
1000	do.....	146¾	350	do.....s60	123
200	Reading R.....	138	300	Chic. & N. W. R..	62
100	do.....	138¾	100	do.....	61¾
200	Mich. Cen. R.....	141¾	200	do.....	61
200	M. S. & N. I. R....	103	400	do.....	60½
100	do.....	102¾	500	do.....	60
20	do.....	101			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

300	Erie R.....	124¾	300	Cleve. & Tol. R.s10	146
100	do.....b3	124¾	500	do.....	146
400	do.....	124¾	200	do.....s60	144
1200	do.....	124	200	do.....	146¾
1000	no.....	123¾	100	Chi. & N. W. R..	64
200	do.....s3	123¾	100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.b3	82
400	do.....	123¾	100	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr.	64
400	do.....b3	124	300	Canton Co.....	60¾
200	do.....s3	124	100	do.....s30	60¾
100	do.....c	124	100	do.....	60¾
1000	Hud. R. R.ex-d....	146¾	100	do.....	61
200	Harlem R.....	147	500	do.....s30	60¾
	do.....s3	148	100	Pacific M. S. Co...	224
	do.....	148	200	do.....	225
100	Reading R.....s3	139	200	Cum. Coal.....	83¾
400	do.....	139¼	200	do.....c	83¾
400	R. S. & N. I. R....	103¾	250	do.....c	83¾
400	do.....	103¾	100	do.....	83¾
100	do.....s3	103¾	800	do.....	83¾
200	Clev. & Pitts.....	119¾	1600	do.....	84
200	Ill. Cen. R.....	136¾	200	do.....	84½
100	do.....	137¾	200	do.....b3	84¾
100	do.....	137¾	200	Quicksilv. M. Co..	63¾
1000	do.....	126	200	do.....c	64
7350	do.....	126	100	Wyom. Valley Coal Co.....	88
300	do.....	h10	126	300	do.....	80½
200	do.....	b15	126	200	Mar. Min. Co.....	41
100	do.....	126	280	do.....	90
200	do.....	126¼	100	Cen. Coal.....	91
200	do.....	c	126¼	200	Bucks C. L'd Co..	1¾
200	do.....	b4	126	1800	Nashua Copper....	1¾

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

1400	Erie R.....	124¾	450	Clev. & N. W. R..	62
500	do.....	b3	124¾	100	do.....	b3	62¼
400	do.....	s3	124¾	200	do.....	b3	62
400	do.....	124¾	300	do.....	s3	61¾
100	do.....	baw	124¾	100	do.....	b3	61¾
200	Erie Pref.....	109¾	50	do.....	61¾
200	do.....	s3	109¾	300	P., Ft. W. & Chi...	125¾
1200	Hud. R. R ex-d..	150	200	do.....	126¼
	do.....	150¾	100	do.....	s3	126
200	Harlem R.....	147	200	do.....	126
400	do.....	s3	148	100	Pacific M. S. Co...	224
200	do.....	148	200	do.....	225
100	Reading R.....	s3	139	200	Cum. Coal.....	83¾
400	do.....	139¼	200	do.....	c	83¾
400	R. S. & N. I. R....	103¾	250	do.....	c	83¾
400	do.....	103¾	100	do.....	83¾
100	do.....	s3	103¾	800	do.....	83¾
200	Clev. & Pitts.....	119¾	1600	do.....	84
200	Ill. Cen. R.....	136¾	200	do.....	84½
100	do.....	137¾	200	do.....	b3	84¾
100	do.....	137¾	200	Quicksilv. M. Co..	63¾
1000	do.....	126	200	do.....	c	64
7350	do.....	126	100	Wyom. Valley Coal Co.....	88
300	do.....	h10	126	300	do.....	80½
200	do.....	b15	126	200	Mar. Min. Co.....	41
100	do.....	126	280	do.....	90
200	do.....	126¼	100	Cen. Coal.....	91
200	do.....	c	126¼	200	Bucks C. L'd Co..	1¾
200	do.....	b4	126	1800	Nashua Copper....	1¾

600	do.....	b10	148	600	Mar. Min. Co. 1 M.	41
200	M. S. & N. I. R....	103¾	150	Pac. M. S. Co.....	223
1200	do.....	b3	103¾	200	Cumb. Coal Co.....	82
800	do.....	103¾	1000	do.....	82¾
200	do.....	s3	103¾	100	Canton Co.....	60¾
500	do.....	b5	103¾	100	Quicks. M. C...	b10	63¼
100	Ill. Cen. R.....	s30	136¾	100	do.....	63
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	b3	119	100	do.....	62¾
300	do.....	118¾	300	Wyoming Vl. Coal Co.....	85
300	do.....	s3	118¾	100	do.....	s10	78
300	Clev. & Tol. R....	146¾	100	do.....	s10	79
800	do.....	145¾	200	do.....	s10	79
1500	Chic. & R. I.....	124¾	200	do.....	80
200	do.....	123¾	200	Bucks Co. L. Co...	1¼
100	Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	71¾	$5,000	Sandy R. Coal & Oil Co. 1st M. B.....	93¾
200	Tol. & Wab....	62¾	10,000	no.....	b10	94
100	do.....	62			

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$10,000	Am. Gold.....	161¼	800	Hudson Riv. R.....	149
10,000	do.....	s3	161¼	100	do.....	150
10,000	do.....	161	300	Ill. Cen. R.....	136
10,000	do.....	s3	161¼	100	do.....	b3	136
90s	Erie R.....	123¾	200	Pittsburgh.....	b3	118
800	do.....	123¾	500	Tol. & Wab. R.....	62½
100	do.....	s3	123¾	300	Northwestern.....	61
300	do.....	b4	123¾	400	do.....	c	62½
2400	do.....	123¾	100	do.....	b3	62
1100	do.....	b3	123½	200	Fort Wayne.....	126
1000	do.....	b3	123¾	200	do.....	b30	125
700	do.....	123¾	100	do.....	124¾
2000	do.....	s30	123¾	225	Cumberland.....	80
100	do.....	b3	123¾	100	do.....	80¾
100	do.....	b3	123¾	200	do.....	82
500	Harlem R.....	b10	147¼	200	do.....	s3	83¼
400	do.....	147	100	do.....	s3	82½
300	do.....	b3	147¼	100	do.....	82¾
300	do.....	146	200	Quick. Min. Co..	s3	63¾
200	Reading R.....	s3	138¾	100	do.....	62¾
400	do.....	138¾	200	do.....	62½
500	do.....	b15	138¾	200	do.....	62¾
100	do.....	138¾	100	do.....	63
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	140	200	Wym. V. Coal Co..	82
400	Mich. So. R.....	103¾	100	Central Coal Co...	90
300	do.....	103¾	300	do.....	89¾
100	do.....	b3	103¾	100	do.....	88¾
500	do.....	b3	103¾	200	Am. Coal Co.....	111
600	do.....	b3	104	300	Rutland Marble Co..	19
1000	do.....	b15	104¾	100	Nashua Cop.....s3	1¾

MONDAY, March 14—A. M.

The trade of the past week was generally active, both in Domestic and Foreign Goods. A very large share of the business continues to be done for ready Cash or on moderate credits, subject to deduction for Cash on the settlement of the bills. The result of this change from the old long credit system is that a large volume of Money finds its way into Wall and William streets for the purchase of United States Stocks and Short Treasury paper, and for speculation on the Stock Exchange. The latter is carried to an extent, and at prices never before known in the market, and is spreading from the substantial Stocks and Bonds on the Dividend list to the non-productive Shares, which come under the head of "fancies," and some of which, at least, are of questionable prospects in the future.

The Import entries of the week are upon a liberal scale, and partially ahead of last Spring. The gain in the aggregate value of the entries at this port since 1st July last, is now about $18,000,000, or at the rate of 14 ℘ cent., while the gain in the Customs Duties in Gold—to which the Government look for the Interest and Sinking Funds for the support of the Public Debt—is $16,820,000, or at the rate of 45 ℘ cent. increase. At this port $52,104,000 have been received for Customs, and at all the ports about $68,000,000 in eight and a half months of the Fiscal Year, and the Gold and Silver balances now held in the Treasury offices—after meeting the Funded Interest since 1st July last, and repaying all Gold loans and deposite made before the Custom-house Greenbacks and other old Treasury paper receivable for Customs, were exhausted—are as follows:

At New-York Office	$23,752,515
San Francisco	4,650,000
Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.....	3,000,000
Total on hand	$31,402,515

The Office at New-York makes a gain of $1,659,342 since last Monday. The Customs yet to be received at this and all the other ports to the close of the Fiscal Year, may be estimated at from $28,000,000 to $32,000,000 while interest on the Funded and Fundable Public Debt in Gold up to and including the $3,300,0000 coupons due July 1, amounts to only $18,300,000. *We believe from the present look of the import movement that one hundred millions will be received for customs the present fiscal year.* The increase of Duties will thus be made nearly 50 ℘ cent., while the value of Foreign Goods upon which they are levied will scarcely reach 20 ℘ cent. Increase over the previous year. A further increase of the Tariff upon foreign luxuries and some few staple articles which could well bear it, as now proposed at Washington, would next year give to the Interest and Sinking Funds of the Public Debt *one hundred and twenty-five millions in Gold*, without enhancing the volume of imports beyond the ability of the country in ordinary Domestic Produce, and the current and present surplus product of the gold and silver mines of the Pacific States to support the movement.

The amended Joint Resolution in Congress, as passed by the Senate on Friday, and to come up in the House of Representatives to-day or to-morrow, reads as follows:

Resolved, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt by a period not exceeding one year from time to time, either with or without a rebate of interest upon the coupons as to him may seem expedient, *and he is hereby authorized to dispose of any gold in the Treasury of the United States* not necessary for the payment of interest of the public debt.

The disposition of the surplus Gold in the Treasury is left in the discretion of the Secretary, as it ought to be, but of course under the Acts of Congress, pledging the faith of the Government to the support in Gold of the Interest on the Public Funded Debt, and to a Sinking Fund, from and after July 1, 1862, of at least one ℘ cent. ℘ annum, in Gold from the Customs, of the Principal of the whole Public Debt. The objection to any specific mode of the public sale of the Gold, which speculation and combination, by the aid of a superabundant Money Market, might readily forestal, is removed by the wording of the Senate amendment. This affords to the Secretary the widest latitude necessary to give him the the timely and conservative control over a vital point affecting the Public Credit, in his financial administration. The alternatives of selling, or exchanging, or converting into the Public Stocks for the Sinking Fund, the Gold not immediately required for current interest, are left in his discretion, *together with any other mode of disposing of this surplus*—temporarily, at home or abroad, to the great end of relieving the Customs and Export demand for Gold, and thus checking speculation in the open market, or permanently by anticipating his interest payments for any period not exceeding a year, or investing in any of the Bonds or Registered Stock of the United States for the Sinking Fund. The subject, if thus left to the good judgment of the Secretary, will not necessarily, at once, produce a very precipitate or (to our general commerce) embarrassing fall in Gold. But that the present extravagant premium ought to come down, and will, at least gradually, he brought down after this resolution becomes a law, are points that admit of no serious question. If an active Export demand should follow the relief thus afforded to the Customs demand, it will be because the merchant owes balances on the other side, which cannot be paid too soon or in a Domestic product of greater value abroad and less present practical use at home, than Gold and Silver Bullion.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	161¼@161¾	161¼@161¾	161¼@161¾	161¼@161¾	161¼@161¾	161¼@161¾
U. S. 6 ℘ cents..6-20 years	108@110⅛	108@110⅛	108@110⅛	108@110⅛	108@110⅛	108@110⅛
New-York Central	137⅛@136°	137⅛@136°	137⅛@136°	137⅛@136°	137⅛@136°	137⅛@136°
New-York and Erie	117⅝@126¾@123¾	117⅝@126¾@123¾	117⅝@126¾@123¾	117⅝@126¾@123¾	117⅝@126¾@123¾	117⅝@126¾@123¾
Erie Preferred Shares	110⅜@109⅝	110⅜@109⅝	110⅜@109⅝	110⅜@109⅝	110⅜@109⅝	110⅜@109⅝
Rock Island	124¼@123⅝	124¼@123⅝	124¼@123⅝	124¼@123⅝	124¼@123⅝	124¼@123⅝
Michigan Guaranteed	146@147	146@147	146@147	146@147	146@147	146@147
Michigan Southern	102¾@101¾	102¾@101¾	102¾@101¾	102¾@101¾	102¾@101¾	102¾@101¾
Michigan Central	143@141	143@141	143@141	143@141	143@141	143@141
Toledo	147¾@146¾	147¾@146¾	147¾@146¾	147¾@146¾	147¾@146¾	147¾@146¾
Illinois Central	138@136	138@136	138@136	138@136	138@136	138@136
Pacific Mail	226@237@231	226@237@231	226@237@231	226@237@231	226@237@231	226@237@231
Hudson River	163@150	163@150	163@150	163@150	163@150	163@150
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	132¼@118	132¼@118	132¼@118	132¼@118	132¼@118	132¼@118
Harlem Common	147⅜@153@146	147⅜@153@146	147⅜@153@146	147⅜@153@146	147⅜@153@146	147⅜@153@146
Fort Wayne and Chicago	113⅝@130@126⅞	113⅝@130@126⅞	113⅝@130@126⅞	113⅝@130@126⅞	113⅝@130@126⅞	113⅝@130@126⅞
Chicago and North Western	56⅜@64@60¾	56⅜@64@60¾	56⅜@64@60¾	56⅜@64@60¾	56⅜@64@60¾	56⅜@64@60¾
Almaden Quicksilver	59@64@63	59@64@63	59@64@63	59@64@63	59@64@63	59@64@63
Mariposa Gold	35⅜@43⅜@40	35⅜@43⅜@40	35⅜@43⅜@40	35⅜@43⅜@40	35⅜@43⅜@40	35⅜@43⅜@40
Cumberland	80@86@76@82¾	80@86@76@82¾	80@86@76@82¾	80@86@76@82¾	80@86@76@82¾	80@86@76@82¾

The price of Gold Saturday was ¼c.@1c ℘ cent. lower than the last figure on Friday, and Bills on London closed for the steamer relatively cheaper by 1@2 ℘ cent. than Gold; as indeed they raled through the week. At one time during the extreme excitement in Gold on Wednesday and Thursday, the sales on London were 2@3 ℘ cent. below the relative value of American Gold Coin. One or two small parcels of English Sovereigns and Bar Gold went to Europe on Saturday. The shipment was $100,396, making $465,920 for the whole week.

The market for Money is fairly active at 6@7 ℘ cent. to the Stock Brokers, and 5@6 ℘ cent. on choice Merchant paper. The transactions on the Street are enormously large, and the movement of Money is necessarily active, without indicating a scarcity of supply.

There were rumors of another large failure among the Stock operators on the *Short* interest, but we could trace them to no substantial basis, up to 3 o'clock.

The Custom's demand for Gold amounted to $336,484. For the week, $1,929,624.

The business of the day on the Railway Shares and the Coal and other Mining fancies, was very large. Among the former, Erie Common Stock, as on Friday, took the lead. Nearly a fourth of the Capital was sold in the course of the day at the Boards and on the Street. The fluctuations were 126¼@122⅝@124½ ℘ cent. Some of the Western Shares sold at a further advance in the forenoon, while others were lower than on Friday at the Second Board. The crowd of speculators on the Street and the volume of orders inside the Exchange, are as large as ever, and each reaction of 1@2 ℘ cent. is quickly followed by new purchases; so that all signs of a serious break in the market appear to fail, if acted upon by the operators for the Fall.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with the same hour on Friday. The Share market rather steady. The Government Stocks also steady. The Evening Exchange was less firm.

	Frl.	Sat.		Frl.	Sat.
Gold Coin	162⅛	161¾	Mich. Central	142¾	141
U. S. 6s, 1881	112⅝	112⅜	Mich Southern	102⅜	103¼
N. Y. Central	136¾	136⅝	Mich Guarant'd	147	147
Erie	124	124⅛	Illinois Cen	136⅝	136¾
Erie Preferred	109	109⅛	Pittsburgh	119⅝	119¾
Hudson	151⅛	150	Fort Wayne	129	126
Pacific Mail	232	231	Rock Island	124	123⅝
Harlem	148¾	147	Galena	119	118¾
Canton	61⅝	61	Reading	139¾	139
Tress. Cer. new	89⅞	89⅝	Quicksilver	64	63
Toledo	146	145¾	Cum. and Coal	80	82¾
North West	64¾	65⅜	Mariposa	43	40

The following bids were made Saturday for the City Bank shares:

New-York	117	Bank of the Republic	104
Merchants'	107⅜	Bank of N. America	108
Mechanics'	113⅜	Hanover	102
Union	117	Irving	102
American	135	Metropolitan	119
City	145	Shoe and Leather	105
Tradesmen's	112⅜	Continental	102
National	105	Marine	155
Merchants' Ex	98	Commonwealth	102¾
Seventh Ward	145	Park	130
Commerce	108	Manuf. & Merchants.	102
American Exchange	113	N. Y. Exchange	130
Chatham	101		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108¼	Pacific R. guaranteed	60
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Subs	104⅝	Ill. Central '75	123
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '64	101¾	Alton & T. Haute first	105
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	113⅜	Alt. & T. H. 2ds pref	93
Erie firsts. '82	109	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	103
Erie seconds. '79	114	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	97
Erie thirds. '83	114	Chi. & N. W. seconds	84½
Erie fourths. '80	124½	Chi. & N. W. firsts	94½
B. N. Y. & E. 1sts. '77	108½	Han & St. Jo. 1sts	99
Hud. R. firsts. '69	114	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	103
Hud. R. seconds. s. f. '86	105	Tol. & Wab. seconds	90½
Harlem 1sts. '69 & '73	110	R. & P. du Ch. 1sts	104
Har. seconds, '64	100½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	112
Harlem thirds. '68	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & C 1sts	111
Mich. C. '62 & '75	125	Cler. & Pitts. firsts	105
Mich. S. seconds	105	Clev. & Pitts 2ds	87
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	111	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	70

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $899,202 41, including for Customs, $335,000; payments, $1,589,217 63; balance, $33,848,393 05.

The Import Entries of the past week amount to $5,250,124, against $4,549,594 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,333,153 against $3,749,684 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $466,000, against $3,540,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,929,000.

The Commercial Tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York for seven months of the current Fiscal Year, printed a few days ago, make the Imports from July 1, 1863, to Jan. 31, 1864, exclusive of

$814,000 Foreign Specie	$114,733,000
Add six weeks since Feb. 1	28,687,318
Total to date	$143,160,318
Against same time 1863	125,513,710
Increased Import since July 1	$17,946,608

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from

July 1, 1863, to 31st January, 1864	$94,086,000
Add six weeks since Feb 1	20,087,395
Total to date	$114,173,395
Against same time 1863	136,425,844
Decreased Export since July	$22,252,449

The Specie Export from New-York, from

July 1 to Jan. 31, amounted to	$34,584,000
Add since Feb. 1	3,705,000
Total to date	$38,285,000
Against same time 1863	44,326,000
Decreased Specie Exports since July 1	$6,041,000

The receipts of Cotton from the Southwest continue on a large scale. The aggregate last week was 7,438 bales, making 15,332 bales for the fortnight. This movement is considerably ahead of the current demand for home consumption. The *Morning Star*, from New-Orleans, will deliver 1,200 bales this morning. The same steamer brings us the letter-sheet New-Orleans *Price Current*, under the editorship of Mr. G. B. YOUNG, as before the War. We welcome its reapp

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3892. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Military Order from the President.

General Grant Assigned As Commander-in-Chief.

General Halleck Chief of Staff to the Army.

FACTIOUS OPPOSITION TO THE WHISKY TAX

Consideration of the Gold Bill in the House.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 14.

The following important order has just been published:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 12, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 98:

The President of the United States orders as follows:

First—Major-Gen. HALLECK is, at his own request, relieved from duty as General-in-Chief of the Army, and Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT is assigned to the command of the armies of the United States. The Headquarters of the Army will be in Washington, and also with Lieut.-Gen. GRANT in the field.

Second.—Major-Gen. HALLECK is assigned to duty in Washington as Chief of Staff of the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Lieut.-Gen. Commanding; his orders will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Third.—Maj. Gen. W. T SHERMAN is assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, composed of the departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee and the Arkansas.

Fourth.—Maj.-Gen. J. B. McPHERSON is assigned to the command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee.

Fifth—In relieving Major-Gen. HALLECK from duty as General-in-Chief, the President desires to express his approbation and thanks for the able and zealous manner in which the arduous and responsible duties of that position have been performed.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF ADMIRAL WILKES.

In the Wilkes Court-Martial, to-day, Commander BALDWIN's testimony was concluded, and the day was consumed in his cross-examination. The substance of his testimony was that the *Vanderbilt* was in a good state of efficiency when the accused transferred his flag to her; that while ueder his command the accused, from the 26th day of February to the 13th of Jeee, she wee fifty deys at anchor; that on her trip to Laguira, accused stopped at Bianqoilla to see about privateer coal, and that that trip took fifteen days from St. Thomas and back: that the *Vanderbilt* was superior in speed to the other vessels of the squadron, and that before joining the accused, he had made two uesuccessful cruises after the *Alabama* in the *Vanderbilt*; that on the 20th of June he left in the *Vanderbilt* for the Brazils, and learned that the rebel privateers had been there some five or six weeks before, and had destroyed many vessels.

RECONSTRUCTION THEORY.

Resolutioes were offered to-day by Representative WILLIAMS, which declare that the existing relation between Union and rebel States constitotes a condition of public war; that the appeal of rebel States from legal tribunals to the sword has not withdrawn the case from the purview of the Constitotioe, which makes the war power the rule of arbitrament of the pending controversy; that while rebels by their law and the proclamation of August, 1861, are belligerents, and outside the Union as States, the jurisdiction of our Government over their territory and citizens continues oeimpaired; that so loeg as these States continue under armed occupation of our troops, all civil fuectioes, the election of Congressmen or Presidential Electors, meet be suspended; and that when the rebellion le any State is suppressed, it becomes the exclusive right of the legislative powar to say opon what terms those Terrilorias may return to the Union, and that in adjustment of the existing controversy, it will be eetirely competent to provide indemnity fer expenses of the war, and secerity against future outbreak, by removing the caose and confiscating absolutely the property of rabels.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.

The West Point Bill, as it passed the Senate to-day, increases the pay of cadets to forty dollars per month; placing them upon an equality with midshipmen in the Naval Academy, but forbids any payment to those appointed in contravention of the strictest letter of the law. It also authorizes the appointment of one additional cadet from each district unrepresented in the present Congress.

MILITARY CONFIRMATIONS.

The Military Committee of the Senate have agreed to report for confirmation an extended list of Quartermasters, Commissaries and Paymasters now required for active service. Maey nomtnations of these grades, as well as of Brigadier and Major-Generals, are suspended on accoont of charges now undergoing investigation.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The Committee on Ways and Means this morning erased the amendment le the Bank Bill authorizing the issue of notes of less denominations than five dollars. This amendment is favored both by tha Secretary and the Comptroller of the Treasury, and by the banks.

ADDITIONAL OCEAN STEAM SERVICE.

The question of furthering the interest of American commerce, by promoting the establishment of additional ocean steam service, is receiving attention. Among the bills adopted is one for a line between New-York and Southampton.

DEPARTURE OF REFORMED REBELS.

A detachment of about 250 rebel soldiers, prisoners af war who have taken the oath of allegiance, started for New-York on a special train this avening.

INCREASE OF SOLDIERS' PAY.

The Military Committee of the House have decided to report in favor of increasing the pay of soldiers to eighteen dollars per month, and sergeants to thirty.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Canadian Reciorocity Treaty is undar discussion in the House Commerce Committee, and final action will soon be taken on it.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Marah 14.

GEN. MEADE.

The *National Intelligencer* of this morning says: "Rumars, avidently founded upon misapprehension, having obtained currency to the effect tha the health of Gen. MEADE had become so much impaired as to induce his resignation of the commend of the Army of the Potomac, and has gone so far to designate his succcssor, wa are happy to he able to stete, as wa dn on good authority, thet this distinguished officer has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition, and that he has never entertained the remotest intention of retiring from a position in which, we may add, he has secured the confidence of the country and the army, and where he has earned such a high military reputation. The recent visits of Gen. MEADE to this city, as we understand, heve been for the purpose of consultation and to give testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and not in view of any contemplated separatinn from his command. He was expected to return this morning to the army."

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

This morning's *Chronicle* contains an article which says:

"Gen. WADSWORTH left this city for Fortress Monroe yesterday, with ordere from the War Depsrtment to stop all exchanges of prisoners upon toe basis recently acted opon by the rebels, by which one hundred rebel prisnners are exchanged for every seventy-five of ours in possession of the rebel authorities. Gen. WADSWORTH has been iestructed to etate that no more prisoeers will be exchaeged except upon the prieciple of man for mae, and that, too, without regard to color."

This is authoritatively denied, with the eaception of the single fact thet Gen. WADEWORTH has left the city. There is not a shadow of a foendation for the above statement, or any portion of it. The Government has no intention of interfering with the business of regulatieg the axchanges inirusted to Gen. BUTLER.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The bill remodelieg the Natinnal Currency Act, as rapnrted to-day from the Committee of Weys aed Means, by Representative HOEPER, of Messachusetts, fixes the term of office at five years of the Comptroller of the Currency. Associations for banking may be formed by not less than five persons. One hendred thousend dollers is the mieimum limit of capitel, and two heedred thousand dollers in cities of a populetioe of 50,000. Banas are empowered to discount and negotiete promissory notes, checks, snd other evidences of debt; to receive deposits; buy end sell coin and bullion, loan money aed circulate notes. Iecreese of capital is allowed, the maximum to be determined by the Comptroller: aed the capital may be reduced by a two-thirds vote of the stookholders. Fifty per cent. must be paid in before commeecing besieess, and United States registered bonds, bearing interest, shell be transferred to the United Stetes Treesurer to not less than one-third of tha amount of the capital stock peid ie, but in no case less tban $30,000. On delivery of such bonds to the Uoited Statea Treasurer, banks are eetitled to receive notes to the amount of ninety per cent. of current market velne of United Stetes bonds transferred. The amouet of circulation is limited to $300,000,000; the total liebilities of any individual or compsny shall et eo time exceed oee-tenth of the capital stock paid in; but *bona fide* bills of exchange drawn ageinst actually existieg values are not regarded as money borrowed. The rate of interest fixed is 7 per ceet., which may be takea ie advance, and the taking of a higher rate shall forfeit the entire interest. Banks in St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago, New-Orleans, Cincienati, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Bnstoe, New-York aed San Francisco, shall have in hend at least 25 per cent. of the aggregate amouet of circelation and deposits. All others 15 per cent. When lower in funds, no discoents or loans can be made, or meke dividends of profits eetil the emount is restored. Each beek shall select an association in one of the principal cities to redeem its notes at per. Betore declaring dividends, oee-tenth pert of the profits mnst be carried to e surplus fund, until it shall amonnt to twenty per cent of the capital stock. No bank shall meke loan or discount on security of its own shares of capital, or perchese such shares nnless necessary to prevent loss upoe a debt previously contracted, aed stock so purchesed must be sold within six months. All associations under thie act, when designated oy the Secretary of the Treasury, may be depositeries of public moneys, excepting receipts from customs.

TRANSFER OF GUERRILLAS.

Five noted gnerrillas were forwarded from the Old Capitol Prison to Fort Werren to-day. These men are reported to be desperate characters, and it was thought advisable to pot them in a secure place where they could do eo herm.

FRAUDS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Yesterday the Marine Guard took possession of the naval stores by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and several parties were arrested on suepicion of beleg implicated in fraoos.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Merch 14.

NIAGARA FALLS SHIP CANAL.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) presented a memorial of the Board of Trede of Chicago, asking for a ship ceeal on the American side eround Niagara Falls. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

RAILROAD AND MAIL FACILITIES.

Messrs. MORGAN, SUMNER, WILSON, COWAN and others presented numerous petitions for increased mail and railroad facilities between New-York and Philadelphia. Which were referred.

THE SALE OF MINERAL LANDS.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Ueion,) offered several petitions providing for the sale of mineral lands. Referred to the Committee on Public Laeds.

BILLS REPORTED AND PASSED.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowe, (Union,) reported back from the Military Committee the bill for the protection of overland emigration. Also, the House bill to amend the Act of July 17, 1862, defining the rank, pay and emoluments of certain officers. Which was passed.

THE USEFUL ARTS.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to amend an act to promote the useful arts. Passed to a third reading.

SWAMP LAND PURCHASERS.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) letroduced a bill to revive an act for the relief of purchasers of swamps and overflowed lands. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

RESCUE OF ANTHONY BURNS.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) presented a resolution instructieg the Vice-President of the United States to appoint a Committee of three Senators to inquire ieto the part takee by Col. T. W. HIGGINSON, eow in command of a Massachnsatis colored regiment, in the rescue of ANTHONY BURNS, a fugitive slave, from Virginia, in Boston, in 1854, end the assault upon the Court-house, where the said fugitive was confined, in which an officer of the court was killed.

Objected to, laid over and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF TO PATENTEES.

Mr. SAULSBURY reported a bill to amend the Petent act of Mnrch 3, 1863, which is designed to efford relief to inventors or assigaees, who failed to perfect their ontents throogh neglect to pay le seeson the fee, by allowing them six months further in which to pay the fee, but no one can be held responsible for making or using such articles previous to the date of final payment.

Referred to the Committee on Patents.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill, in relation to navei supplies, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

It provides for the appointment at each navy-yard of a disbursing and purchasing agent, a navel storekeeper and one inspector and receiver. Purchases most be made upon reqnisiiton of the Navy Department, and requisition for money be approved by the commandant, and drawn from the department or the bureau ordering supplies. The inspector end receiver must teke charge of all supolies furnished to the yard, except those for the bureaus of medicine and surgery, provisions and clothing, and navigation and ordnance; must inspect, weigh, measure or count the same, and the certification of bills, end upon approval deliver to the naval storekeeper. This officer is a check upon the inspector, and must keep a record of supplies received and issued. The bureaus exempted above are placed under similar restrictions and safeguards. Contractors for these supplies are obliged to enter into bonds for the complete fulfilment of their contracts, and for attempted frauds are punishable by imprisonment five years and a fine of $10,000.

THE GOODYEAR PATENT.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachosetts, (Union,) presented the remonstrance of citizens of New-York against the extension of the Goodyear patent.

CHAPLAINS.

Mr. WILSON called up the Senate bill relating to Chaplains and for other purposes. On his motion, the clauses relating to Chaplains were striken out, being anticipated by the passage of the House bill. Mr. WILSON explained the features of the bill.

Mr. GRIMES opposed the ninth section, allowing an Adjutant, Quartermaster and Commissary to each battalion of engineers, to be selected from the Lieutenants on duty with the battalion. He could not see the propriety of appointing these officers to a mere fragment of man. He was informed now that the battalion of engineers in the regular army had one General, four Colonels, eight Lieutenant-Colonels, twelve Majors and twenty-four Captains.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The morning hour having exeired, the West Point Acedemy Appropriation Bill came up in order, the pending amendment being that of Mr. ANTHONY, providing for a comnetitive examination under the direction of the Secretary of War. Mr. ANTHONY's amendment was rejected—15 to 20.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) offered an amendment providing that no cadet shall receive aey part of the appropriation unless appointed according to the laws of Congress.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) offered an amendmeat providing that until the suppression of the rebellion, the President shall be authorized to appoint from onrepresented districts such deserving young soldiers in the armies of the United States as he may select.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) would wish to heve the amendment modified, so as to meke them appointment independaet of politics, else young citizens of African descent might be selected.

Messrs. DOOLITTLE aed CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union) defeeded the Administration from any political bias in the selection of military officers.

The emendments of Messrs. HALE and DOOLITTLE were adopted and the bill passed.

THE CONSULAR APPOINTMENT BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the Coesular and Diplomatic Appointment Bill. After a debate on an amendment of Mr. SUMNER to create a Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Belgium, without actinn, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wedeesday, March 14.

A RAILROAD IN UTAH.

Mr. MCBRIDE, of Oregou, (Uniou,) introduced a bill granting lande to aid in the construction of a railroad, from Salt Lake City to the head waters of the Oregon, and secure the use of the same for postal and military purposes.

This, together with other propositions, relating to tha Pacific Railroad, were referred to the Select Committee on the subject.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Unioe,) introduced a bill providing for a permeneet peace, by removing the cause of the war. It providas thet from and after the passage of the bill Slavery shall be abolished in all the States aed Territories where it now exists. Referred to the Committee of the Judiciary.

CONCERNING AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Union) introduced a bill exteeding the time in which the States and Territories may avail themselves of the act donating public lands for the esteblishment of agricultural colleges. Referred to the Committee of Public Lands.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House agreed to the report of the Coeference Committee on the Deficiency Bill.

A NAVAL DEPOT IN DELAWARE.

On motion of Mr. SMITHERS, of Delawara, (Unine) it was resolved that the Committee on Naval Affeire, in determining the location of a navnl depot, inquire into the propriety of fixing the site on the Delawere River, at or near the town of Newcastle.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

Mr. BROOKALL, of Peeesylveeia, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the truth of the stetement that the *Congressional Globe* is published at a loss to its proprietor, and what measures are necessary to be taken to continue the publication of that valuable work.

MILITARY JURISDICTION TO CIVIL COURTS.

On motion of Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee oe Judiciary to inquire whether further legislation is necessary to eneble the civil courts to revise the proceedings of military commissions and coerts-martial, in order to secure to persoes the benefit of the amendment to the Constitution, which provides for trial by jury or indictment.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) introdooced a bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, to preveot officers of the army and navy and other persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, from interfering in elections in the States.

THE DESTRUCTION OF SLAVERY.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, (Union,) introduced resolations declaring Slavery to be the progenitor of social and political evil, tending to the demoralization of free labor, and, therefore, Slavery should be entirely extinguished. At his own instance it lies over.

GEN. MEADE'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

Mr. KELLEY, of Penesylvania, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Printing, providing for printing 10,000 copies of Gen. MEADE's report of the battle of Gettysburgh, together with the accompanying reports, for the use of the House.

AMENDING THE RULES.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Unioe,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Rules to inquire into the propriety of so emending the rules as to require members to vote when the yeas and nays are called, unless specially excused by the House.

INCREASING THE CAVALRY FORCE.

On motion of Mr. MILLER, of New-York, (Unioe,) it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affaire be instructed to inquire ieto the expediency and necessity of increasing the cavelry force of our army by immediately raising fifty thousand volunteers for that arm of the service, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

INDIAN PAYMENTS.

The House passed the bill for the payment of nearly one hundred aed ninety-three thousand dollars to the Chippewas, Ottewas and the Pettowatimies residing in Michigan.

TAXING LIQUOR.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Union,) offered the following:

Whereas, Coegress has, by the passage of the late Revenoe Bill, epproved the principle of taxing stocks of liquor on hand, by taxing all foreign liqaors on hand; therefore, it is

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means in the next Revenue Bill be instructed to incorporate therein a provision to tax all stocks of domestic liquors on hand for sale at the rate of sixty cents a gallon where it has not been laid, and forty cents where twenty cents a gallon has been paid.

Mr. STEVENS, of Penesylvenia, (Unioe,) objected to the introduction of the bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved a suspension of the rules, but this was eot egreed to; yees 54, nays 55, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Baldwin of Michigen, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blair of West Virginia, Bontwell, A. W. Clark, Cresswell, Dawes, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Hall, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Jencks, Julian, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Kernan, Longyear, McClling, Miller of New-York, Moorhead, Morris of New-York, Morrison, Norton, Perham, Price, Rice of Maine, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Schofield, Spalding, Starr, Stebbins, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Thomas, Upson, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Whaley, Williams, Wilson, Windom.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Ashley, Blair of Missouri, Bliss, Blow, Broomall, F. Clark, Conb, Cole, Cox, Davis of New-York, Dennison, Fenton, Garfield, Grisweld, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Illinois, Higby, Hooper, Kelly, Knapp, Law, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McBride, McDowell, McKinney, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morrill, Morris of Ohio, Noble, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, O'Neill of Ohio, Patterson, Pruyn, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rogers, Schenck, Smith, Smithers, Stevens, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Thayer, Van Valkenburg, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, White, Wilder, Woodbridge.

THE GOLD BILL.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS the House took op the Gold Bill, as returned from the Senate, with amendments, in which he moved concurrence.

The following is the bill:

Resolved, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt by a period not exceeding one year from time to time, either with or without a rebate of interest upon the coupons, as to him may seem expedient; and he is hereby authorized to dispose of any gold in the Treasury of the United States not necessary for the payment of interest of the public debt.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) said, although it authorized toe Secretary of the Treasury to sell the surplus gold, it wes merely a proposition to enable the Government to ose its coin to shave its own paper at an enormous discount. He congratulated tha country ano House that the proposition had not been recommended by the President or any head of a department, nor did it come from the Committee of Ways and Means, for they had heretofore reported that the bill ought not to pass. The bill was sustained by ao outside pressure or influence which had but little care for the welfare of the country and the Government. The law of 1862 pledged the coin, which it was now proposed to sell for depreciated peper, to the peyment of interest on the public debt, and one per cent. toward the extinctinn of the principal. This was a wise provision, for it gave us strength and ability to go into the market to borrow. He repeated, it was unwise and unprecedented to authorize the Government to shave its own eaper, and alluded to the gold flutter in Wall-street, reading, in this connectinn, from a private letter, written by a firm supporter of the Republican party, to show the evil effects which would result from this measure, and stating thet the bill as it originally passed the House—authorizing the Secretary to anticipate the payment of the public interest—would be sufficient, and the best and only remedy, and this opinion was expressed after the writer had consulted with able end intelligent men and not in gold-speculating ciliques. No matter how tha Secretary may act, there will continue to be speculation in gold. If he sells out, gold will go down and speculators buy it, and the same speculators will then put up its price. To authorize the power now proposed, was the first step toward repudiatinn, and he would never give a vote that would give power to the Government to dabble in stocks with gold.

Mr. PRUYN, of New-York, (Dem.,) said a few deys ago the House, by a decided vote, provided merely for enticipeting the payment of interest on the public debt. The Senate, it appeared, added an amendment authorizing tha Secretary of the Treasury to sell the surplus gold. The question was whether anything had occurred since the House took its vote to now induce it to change its ground. The idea that the action of the House caused the rise in gold a few days ago was entirely unfounded. If they were then wrong they should now change their course, but not otherwise. By tha act of 1862 the paymaet of interest on the public debt and one per centaga toward the sinking fund, would take the surplus gold out of the Treasury. The only resolt of the measure, as it came from tha Senate, must be mischief. His colleague (Mr. STRAHINS) some days ago, did not succeed in convincing him that no matter what might be the extent of the public debt, there was a sufficiency of resources to meet it. Thera was a limit to the credit of a Government as well as to that of an individual. Tha limit must be reached. It must stop somewhere. He repeated, we ought not to go into market to shave our own paper. He objected to piecing the power proposed in the House in the hands of any one man, and expressed the hope that the House would stand by the solitary principle it heretofore adopted, namely, seeking the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate interest on the public debt.

Mr. COX said, when the proposition authorizing the Secretary of the Tressery to sell gold was first brought before the House, he and his friends objected to its consideratioe. It was then charged by the *Tribune* that they were in tha interest of stockjobbers. If so, the gentleman from Massachusetts (BOUTWELL) was in the same company. He was in favor of the proposition to authorize the Secretary to anticipate tha peymeet of interest on the public debt, if that was necessary to reduce tha amoent of gold in the Treesury, and because that would be legal. But he was opposed to authorizing him to sell the gold. The price of gold was not effected by legislation here, and it might go up or down for a time without power on their part to control it. They might as well legislete oe gravitation or hydrostatics as to attempt to overrule the laws of trade. They might affect temporarily the market; but gold, after all, would seek its proper level. The guards to prevent speculation had been brushed away by the Senate. He opposed coeferring the authority contained in the Seeate emeedment. He opposed it as a men jealous of power. He would give to tha Secretary of the Treasury absolute power to control the interests of 30,000,000 of people. Ha hoped tha House would adhere to its original position, and eot yield to the clamors of stock-jobbers and brokers, and reecheed from tha Senate, but stend uo for straight-forward measures as commanded by the honest men of the land.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Alley, Hulburd, Stevees, Boutwell and Hooper, when,

Mr. STEVENS said, as other gentlemen desired to speak, eed as, if the House adjourn now, this subject would come up as unfinished business to-morrow, he made that motion.

It was agreed to, aed at 4½ o'clock the House adjourned.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

FROM NEWBERN.

A Fight on the Chowan River—Official Orders from Gen. Peck.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Merch 14.

The gunboat *Bombshell* errived at Plymouth, N. C., on Setorday last from the Chowan River. She reports that a crowd of negroes awaited her coming down the river, and that tha rebels opened on her from their batteries on tha banks, rendering it impossible for her to proceed. Her commander sent to Plymouth for assistence. The gunboats *Southfield* and *Whitehead* were dispatched to the scene, as was also the *Massassoit*, with oee hundred infantry on board. The gunboats opened oe the enemy, and shetled them for five hours, when the rebels dispersed, and the river was opened. A 100-pounder Parrott gun exploded on board the *Southfield*, wounding two men. There were no other casualties on our vessels.

NEWBERN, Tuesday, March 8.

Soldiers, and irresponsible persons, who heve been writing for their own amusement, heve made the following very proper order necessary:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, N. C., March 7.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 26.—Information hazardous to the interests of the army, and of a nature to benefit the enemy, having been made public, and instances of misrepresentation and misunderstaeding having occurred, it is ordered that no communication be furnished for publication in newspapers in Northern States by any person in North Carolina other than authorized correspondents who shall have registered their names and those of the journals to which they are contributors, at these headquarters. All such will be held to a strict accountability for what they may write.

By command of Maj.-Gen. PECK.

BENJ. F. FOSTER, Asst.-Adjt.-Gen.

Official: JAMES S. MCKAY, Acting Aid-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY EIGHTH DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, N. C., March 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 24.—The Commanding-General is gratified in being enabled to announce another in the series of successful enterprises against the enemy, projected by Brig.-Gen. WESSELLS, commanding sub-division of the Albemerle.

The army gueboat *Foster*, Capt. MCLAUGHLIN commeeding, with a detachment of infantry under Lieut. HALM, One Hundred aed First Peensylvanie Volunteers, was sent, oe Feb. 16, on an expedition to Fairfield, N. C., where a band of guerrillas under command of Capt. SPENCER was quartered.

The camp was surprised, the arms and stores secured and the whole company taken prisoners without loss upon our side.

The affair was conducted in a severe snow-storm, and reflects much credit upon the officers and men concerned. By command of Maj.-Gen. PECK.

(Official.) BENJ. B. FOSTER, Assistant Adjt.

JAS. S. MCKAY, Acting Aid-de-Camp.

Another Attack Apprehended—The Firemen's Reception to Chief Decker.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWBERN, Tuesday, March 8, 1864.

The excitement here continues, and a second attack by the rebels is looked for daily. In the meantime, Gen. PECK is adding new works and strengthening the old ones along the entire line from the Neuse to the Trent Rivers, under the direction of Col. A. H. DUTTON, his very efficient Chief of Staff. The rivers are effectually blockaded, and it will be impossible for the famous iron-clads to reach here.

The firemen, who so gallantly performed their arduous duty during the recent attack, have been supplied with complete equipments, and are ready at a moment's notice to take their places in the breastworks. Storekeepers, clerks, and all other citizens have been enrolled and formed into companies. Reinforcements have arrived, but not enough. We should have enough force here to act on the offensive. A little exertion on our, part and Kinston, Wilmington—in fact, the whole State of North Carolina—would be ours. Deserters are continually coming in, and from them we learn that most of LONGSTREET's old division is at Kinston, and that attacks will be made at Washington and at Newbern at the same time.

Parson JAMES, as he is called here, the Superintendent of contrabands in this department, has received the appointment of Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

JOHN DECKER, the Chief of the New-York Fire Department, received a grand reception and serenade from the Newbern Fire Department on Sunday night. What with the music, torchlights, speeches and whisky, the firemen had a grand time.

A rebel Major and a squad of ten men have just been brought in from the outpost at Brice's Creek. The rebels are constantly increasing their line of pickets, and shots and newspapers are exchanged between the two lines every day.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Proceedings of the British Parliament.

The Ministry Escapes Defeat by One Majority.

The Rappahanneck Still at Calais, and the Kearsage on Guard.

Languishing State of the War in Denmark.

IMPORTANT RUMOR CONCERNING MAXIMILIAN

A Report that He Will Decline the Mexican Crown.

Serious Outbreak in the Polish Provinces of Austria.

PORTLAND, Monday, Marah 14.

The steamship *Jura*, Capt. AITON, which left Liverpool on tha afternoon of tha 3d, and Loedoederry on the 4th inst., arrived here at 5:40 P. M. to-day.

The steamship *Olympus*, from New-York, arrived off Cape Clear on the morning of the 2d.

The steamship *City of Cork*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 2d.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 28th ult.

The *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 4th inst.

The *Olympus*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 2d inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The proceedings in Perliament on the 2d were wholly unimportant.

The King of the Belgians arrived in England on the 2d, to attend tha christening of the Prince of Wales' son.

Sir ROWLAND HILL has resigned the secretaryship of the Post-office, and retires from public life, owing to ill health.

Sir WILLIAM BROWN, Baronet, head of the well-known firm of BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., died in Liverpool on the 3d.

It is asserted that the recent sale of the *Great Eastern* will be contested in the law courts by the person whose bid for her at the auction was refused, aed who lays claim to her.

The *Times* has an editorial on Gen. BANKS' general orders at New-Orleans, relative to negro labor, &c. It says: "It is the establishment of serfdom, or tha retention of Slavery without the name, and the design is to secure the votes of the employes for Mr. LINCOLN."

Mr. MASON had returned to London from Paris, where he had been, it is supposed, in connection with the alleged recognition negotiations.

It is also said that Mr. LAWLEY, ex-correspondeet of the *Times* at Richmood, is constantly passing between Loedon aed Paris, probably on the sama subject.

Tha bonds of the rebel loen, to the extent of £71,000, repayable at par, were drawn in London on the 1st of March.

The correspondence relative to the bark *Saxon* is published. The British Government maintains that if the facts deposed to are troe, the Federal officer wes guilty of the murder of the mate of the *Saxon*. They demend his trial, with compensation to tha widow of the murdered mae, aed to the owners for the loss sustained by the seizure of the vessel.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

There had been another wordy duel between Mr. DISRAELI and Lord PALMERSTON touching England's foreign policy, without result.

In the House of Lords, tee Marquis of Clanricarde called attention to the Federal recruiting in Ireland, and asked whet steps the Government had taken to stop it.

Earl RUSSELL said the Government hed complained more then once, but the complaint was met by an indignant deeial by Mr. ADAMS. Nothing could, therefore, be done unill actuel proof cpuld be obtained.

Earl DERBY asked if aeything had been done to stop the alleged military exercises by the Fenian Brotherhood.

Earl GRANVILLE said police vigilance was at work, but he believed the Fenian Brotherhood a perfectly contemptible organization.

It is stated that the Directtoe of the Galway line applied for a suspension of their service till June, and in the meantime are treating with more abla companies for a transfer of the service.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

The allies made a close reconnoissance toward Duppel on the 2d.

The Danes had burnt down all the farms on the line of their outposts.

A cavalry skirmish took plece on the 29th near Fredericka. The Danes captured thirty hussars.

Gee. DE MEZA expresses the belief that Dupper cannot be taken before the eed of May or the beginning of Juee, even under the most unfavorable circumstances to the Danes.

The Berlin and Vienne journals continue to ridicule the notion of a conference.

It is stated that the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. QUADA, has resigned, ha being disposed to a Congress, in which he was opposed by his colleagoes.

The Loudon *Morning Post* discerns that Russia and Pressia, relying on the fancied separation of England and France, have bound themselves togather for the extermination of whet they call revolntioe, and for the permanent erectioe of despotism in Europe. M. VON BISMARK has asserted that Germeny would never be on good terms with Deemark so long as tha present democratic institutions of Denmark are maintained. The *Post* promises that England will renew again in a just causa the French alliance, and says:

"With our geliaet neighbors and the Italians and Scandinavians, eed with the Poles, Hungarians aod Turks, it will be indeed amazing if we do not make short work of this new holy alliance."

There had been no fighting in Schlaswig. Gen. GERLACH had succeeded DE MEZA as Commander-in-Chief of the Danish army.

The King of Denmark spoke strongly for vigorous perseverance in his policy. Tha Denmark journals are opposed to a conference on the basis proposed, and the movement has apparently made no progress. It is reported that Italy has tendered 40,000 men aed a fleet to England if she will assist Denmark.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur*, in announing the fall of Campeachy, says it is the ruin of tha Juarez party.

Le Nord says Marshal MCMAHON will have command of tha Chalons Camp this year.

The Bourse was heavy on Wednesday. Reetes 66f. 50c.

The Federal steamer *Kearsage* remained off Boologne, it is supposed waiting for the *Rappahannock*, which was ready for sea at Calais.

There were rumors of a misunderstanding between the French Emperor and DROUYN DE LHUYS, and a probable change in the Foreign Minister.

Bourse 66f. 65c.

The Archduke MAXIMILIAN's visit to Paris is further postpooed. The alleged cause is influenza, but it is rumored there is a hitch as to his having command of the French troops in Mexico.

SPAIN.

It is stated that the new Ministry is desirous of restoring tha Spanish oredit in foreign markets.

Señor MON has formed a Spanish Ministry.

AUSTRIA.

Treasonable societies and insurrectionery movements have been discovered in the Austrian Province of Galicia, and a state of siege is proclaimed; all persons were ordered to deliver up their arms.

It is also stated that the Austrian forces in Venetia have been raised to 180,000 and placed on a war footing, the Emperor assuming the command.

INDIA AND CHINA.

CALCUTTA, Wednesday, Feb. 16.

Cotton goods dull. Exchange 2s. 1⅛d. Freights rather higher.

SHANGHAI, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Tea unchanged. Exchange 7s. 2d.@7s. 3d. Freight to England, £5.

CANTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Shirtings unchanged. Exchange 5s. 6¼d.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BUENOS AYRES, Friday, Jan. 29.

Exchange 58s. 8d. Wet Hides 37. Wool active and firm. Flour nominal. Freights inwer.

MONTEVIDEO, Sunday, Jan. 31.

Dry American Hides 480@510. Wool unaltered.

RIO JANEIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 9.

Coffee 7$300 for good fresh. Exchange 27s. ⅜d.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 2d showed increased dullness. There was a full demand for discount at the Bank, but no actual premium.

Illinois Central Seares, 17@15 discount. Erie Shares, 67@69.

Consols on Wedeesday, 91¼ for money.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

Breadstuffs very dull. Sugar still advancing. Coffee tends upward. Tea firm and unchanged. Rice steady. Tallow steady. Linseed Oil steady, at 35s. 9d.

[By Telegraph to Londonderry.]

LONDON, March 4.

Consols for money, 91@91¼.

The buttion in the Bank has increased £215,000.

Illinois Central Shares, 17@15 discount. Erie Shares, 67@69.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 3.

BREADSTUFFS—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour very dull and easier. Wheat tending downward and very dull; Red Western, 8s.@8s. 10d. Corn flat and tending downward; Mixed, 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—Tha same authorities report Beef steady. Pork firm. Bacon inactive. Butter dull, and inferior qualities lower. Lard dull and unchanged. Tallow firmer.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet at 32s.@34s. for Pots. Sugar teeds upward. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet. Hemp active and dearer. Linseed Oil firm. Resin inactive. Spirits Terpentine quiet and steady. Petroleum dull; no sales.

[By Telegraph to Londonderry.]

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 4.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 86,000 bales, of which 3,500 were on speculation and 7,000 for export. The market has been dull, and prices are ⅛d. lower for American and ⅛d.@1d. lower for Surats, the greater decline being on the lower qualities. Tea sales to-day, (Friday,) are estimated at 5,000 bales, of which 1,500 are to speculators and exporters—the market closing

ARRIVAL OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.—This veteran regiment, Col. C B. VAN WYCK, commanding, arrived yesterday on steamer *Fulton*, from Port Royal. The regiment was organized in 1861, in the counties of Orenge and Sullivan, was in the Peninsular campaign under Gen. McCLELLAN, and in July last was at James Island, S. C. The regiment, better known as the "Teeth Legion," took the field eleven hundred strong, since which it has been reinforced by substitutes and volunteers to the number of 300, making its total force 1,400; of that number it has nearly 860 left, 430 have returned on furlough, and have reënlisted, and nearly 300 are yet in the field. Of its original roster of about forty officers, only the following return with it: Col. VAN WYCK; Adjt. H. B. Loomis; Capts. James Dubois and end A. H. Chittenden; First Lieuts. John Metcalf, J. S. Holmes, C. B. Young, M. Dorsney, N. Crossman and R. Gillett; Second Lieuts. E. Sernstoe, E. Loomis, S. D. Wheat and W. H. Auchmoody. To-day they will be the recipients of a public reception by the sons of Orange and Sullivan resident in this City, and a collation at the armory of the Seventh Regiment.

SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES.—The Second Fire Zouaves, under command of Lieut-Col. M. BURNS, left yesterday, per transport, for Alexandria. Since they have been in the City they have recruited about 125 men, being more than they brought home. The men were all in excellent spirits and anxious to get back to their old brigade. A detail was left for recruiting service, so that all who wish to join the regiment may still do so by applying to their teat in the City Hall Park.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Canada	Mar. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Mar. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Mar. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19	New-York	Southamptoa.
Australasian	Mar. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Mar. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Mar. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	April 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	April 2	New-York	Southampton.
China	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	April 13	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southamptee.
Persia	April 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	April 30	New-York	Southamptoa.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Mar. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Mar. 3	Liverpool	Portland.
Arabia	Mar. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Mar. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	New-York.
Olympus	Mar. 8	Liverpool	New York.
City of Washington	Mar. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Mar. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Mar. 16	Liverpool	Boston
Tentonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	Mar. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Bornssia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	April 18	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Roanoke	Mar. 18	New-York	Havana.
Thorn	Mar. 16	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Creole	Mar. 23	New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo. Washington	Mar. 26	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Mar. 26	New-York	*Nassau.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Canada*, via Boston, will close on Tuesday (to-day,) at 5:30 P. M.

The mails for Europe by the ——, via Portland, will close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of New-York* will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the Germaa States, by the *Bavaria*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for Havana by the *Roanoke* will close on Wednesday, 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Thorn* will close on Wednesday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Port-au-Prince by the *Saladin* will close on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies by the *Morning Star* will close at 2 P. M., and for New-Orleans at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES; their mate be stylish and gentle; from 15½ to 16 hands high, and perfectly sound; any person desirous of disposing of such a team will address Box No. 4,888 New-York Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

50 PIECES LIGHT CHECK, $1 25 PER YARD,
100 PIECES LIGHT CHECK, $1 50 PER YARD,
greatly below their value.
A. T. STEWART, & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
12 LONG AND SQUARE. PRICE $250,
decided bargains.
Also 3 LONG AND SQUARE SHAWL,
the finest and most costly ever imported.
A. T. STEWART, & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
(late W. K. PEYTON,)
Will open on MONDAY, March 14,
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,
in all the latest styles Imported.
Also,
A NEW STOCK OF SPRING SHAWLS.
Also,
A NEW STOCK OF CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
of the most select styles imported.
We will also open, in addition to the above,
Several large Invoices of DRESS GOODS, purchased on Friday at auction, at prices from 25c. to 50c. per yard.
Also,
A large lot of POPLIN ROBES, at $5 50 each, worth $9.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
(late W. K. PEYTON,)
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

GREAT SALE OF SILKS
AT
PEYTON & JOHNSTON'S,
(Late W. K. PEYTON,)
No. 274 BOWERY.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

BLACK SILKS, brilliant lustre, at 87½c., cost over one dollar to import.
BLACK SILKS, elegant heavy goods, at $1.
HEAVY BLACK SILKS at $1 10 to $1 50.
(15 to 20 per cent less than present value.)
LYONS' TAFFETAS SILKS at $1 35 and $1 50.
PARIS TAFFETAS, for mantillas, at $1 25 to $1 75.
GROS GRAIN SILKS at $1 25 (a great bargain.)
IMPERIAL QUALITY GROS GRAIN SILKS at $1 50 to $2.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, all the fashionable shades (purchased at auction) at $1 25 to $1 75.
RICH PLAID SILKS at $1, worth $1 50.
ALSO,
20 pieces of STRIPED SILKS, very heavy and wide, (slightly damaged) at great bargains.

Ladies will find many SPECIAL BARGAINS in our silk sale.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
(Late W. K. PEYTON,)
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE
you can purchase cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.
CALL ON MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1864.
We shall have ready for inspection several hundred cartoons of rich Bibbons, every width, from auction. Also, new French Flowers, Bonnet Silks, every shade, cheap.
TUESDAY—Over 500 cases of new Spring Goods, comprising all the fashionable styles and braids to Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, Bloomers and Hats, much below regular prices. Also, Millinery Laces, Crapes, Rouches, &c., &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 721 GRAND-ST.,
are offering their large stock of Spring carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c., at retail, at very low prices FOR CASH. Hotel and housekeepers are invited to examine the goods and prices before purchasing.

R. H. MACY,
WHITE GOODS, FINE FLANNELS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,
MACY'S CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
AT RETAIL, received per late steamer,
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 465 BROADWAY,
Will exhibit at RETAIL, on MONDAY, March 14, a fine assortment of
CHOICE PARIS SILKS,
just received per steamers. Also,
LOW-PRICED SILKS,
in plain colors and fashionable Plaids and Stripes.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
MOURNING GOODS,
SPRING AND SUMMER FABRICS IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT RETAIL!
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Graed-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.
DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING,
Paris Poplins, Challies, Mohairs, Barèges, Grenadines, Organdies, Prints, De Laines, Alpacas, Tissues, Travelling Dress Goods, Robes, &c., &c., including all the fashionable styles of Dress Goods, for Spring and Summer wear,
AT RETAIL,
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand,
SPRING SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
A very full assortment,
Including all the latest novelties,
AT RETAIL!
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Have now open a full assortment of
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS,
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
of every variety,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
CORDED SILKS,
COLORED GROUND MARSEILLES, brocbé figures
WHITE GROUND MARSEILLES, PLAIN AND FIGURED,
GRENADINES,
ORGANDIES,
ROBES,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES &C

TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS.

GEO. CAREY respectfully announces that he will have a special opening on
WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT,
of GROS GRAIN, TAFFETA, INDIA and ARMURE SILKS; FRENCH CLOTHS; LLAMA, CHANTILLY and PUSHER LACE, in MANTILLAS, CIRCULARS, ROTONDES and SACQUES DE GRAND, for the convenience of ladies visiting the City wishing to supply themselves with the EARLIEST SPRING NOVELTIES, arrived ex steamers *City of New-York* and *Australasian*, selected personally in the leading emporiums of Paris and London. GEO. CAREY.
No. 475 Broadway.

LEGRAIN'S,
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
WHITE GOODS, FAMILY LINEN AND TABLE LINEN, AT COST.
WHITE SHIRTING MUSLINS, POSITIVELY UNDER COST.
Ladies will only understand the truth of this advertisement by assuring themselves of the facts.
NEW PIQUES, MARSEILLES, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS, PRINTED LINEN, just received.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES,
No. 359
BROADWAY.
FOR STORES,
FOR SKYLIGHTS,
FOR DWELLINGS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
Manufacturers.

LACE CURTAINS,
No. 359
BROADWAY.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
Importers.

FAMILY MOURNING.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has now ready for inspection a very large and most desirable stock of English and French Bombazines, Delaines, Empress Eugenie, Tamise, Canton, Henrietta and Queen's Cloths, 7-4 and 8-4, Thibets for Shawls, Alpacas, Bereges, Crape Marets, Spanish Crapes, Florentines, Argentines, Berege, Grenadines, all widths. Black Silks in every grade, with and without lustre, some extra rich and wide for cloaks. Ponlard Silks, Half-Mourning Silks, Poplins. A splendid stock of materials for traveling and house dresses. English Crape, Crape Veils, Kid and Silk Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, &c. Bonnets and Mantillas, very choice. Call and examine.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

ALPACAS! ALPACAS! ALPACAS!

An Immense stock of these Fashionable Dress Fabrics, now in store, embracing all the popular colors, worn for the season.

POPLINS! POPLINS! POPLINS!
Of Irish and French manufacture,
in plain, plaid and stripes,
of all the most desirable shades.

Poplins and Alpacas are to be the two leading styles of Dress Goods worn this Spring and Summer.

Ladies will find our Stock the most extensive of any Retail House in the city.

ALSO,
Just received by last steamers,
A Choice Line of
NEW SPRING SHAWLS,
PEYTON & JOHNSON,
(Late W. K. PEYTON,) No 274 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron. In a small private family; is a first-rate cook and excellent laundress; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 197 10th-st., near 1st-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Apply at No. 45 3d-av., cor. 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; good City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 21 East 12th-st., (near University-place,) in the store.

AS COOK.—A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wishes a situation as cook; would be willing to assist with the washing; has the very best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 331 5th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as good cook, excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 162 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class meat and pastry cook; no objection to a first-class boarding-house or hotel, or to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 9 5th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation; is a good cook and baker; would assist in the washing; City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A YOUNG PROTESTant girl, to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Apply at No. 80 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a strong tidy girl, with good reference, a situation as plain cook and laundress, or would do the general work of a small family; wages $8. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.—First-class servants in every capacity for city or country, at the Private Servants' Institute No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av. A colored coachman on hand.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; a competent dressmaker and hair dresser; operates on the sewing-machine; City reference. Call at No. 177 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress, understands dressmaking in all its branches, and hair-dressing in the best manner. The best City references given. Can be seen till suited at No. 160 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; no others need apply; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 121 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN desires a situation as laundress; understands her business thoroughly, and has good City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A GIRL AS laundress and chambermaid, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 1 East 30th-st., before 11 A. M., and after 5 P. M.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a Protestant, a situation as laundress; can do ladies' fine washing and flutting. Inquire at No. 147 West 26th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY an Protestant girl as laundress in a private family. Apply at No. 396 East 10th-st., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation in a respectable family, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good plain sewer; can do fancy needlework; has good City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 115 West 3-st-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washing or plain sewing or to assist with children; good City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 151 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young girl, as a first-class chambermaid, in a private family; has four years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 80 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress by a respectable young woman: best of City reference; lived 8 years in one place. Can be seen at No. 88 East 19th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a neat, obliging girl, in a small private family, as chambermaid and waitress. City reference required; wages $8 per month. Call at No. 58 East 2-th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Best of City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or would do light housework and wash for a lady that boards; wages, $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—A NURSE, THOROUGHLY COMpetent to take the entire care of an infant, desires a situation; is a Protestant, and a good sewer; a private family preferred. Apply at No. 462 6th-av., between 26th and 29th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a smart, competent, Protestant English woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly, and will be found willing and obliging; has good reference; country preferred. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do general housework; she has lately come to the country, is willing, and a very good worker; also a very good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No. 434 West 35th-st., two pairs stairs up, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as seamstress; can cut and fit, or would have no objections to take care of children and travel. Call at 152 East 4th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant woman, as seamstress; is a good family sewer, and has best of City testimonials; would take care of a grown child. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable colored girl, a situation as seamstress; can rnn the machine. Call for two days at No. 76 Sullivan-st.

CITY OR COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women, and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and farmer by a first-class Englishman, one of the best fruit-growers in this country; those requiring a good gardener and farmer, address W., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS PRACtical man capable of filling any situation as florist and grape-grower on the best principles; industrious and economical; has eighteen years' practice in this country; a new place taken. Address A. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by one who lived seven years with his last employer; can give good City reference. Apply today, from 9 to 4, to M. L., at Alfred Bridgeman's, Broadway, near 14th-st.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A single man as first class gardener; understands the care of hot-houses and grapories, also growing vegetables; has first-rate reference. Address B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; good references as to honesty, sobriety and industry. Address B. C., Box No 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands his business in all its branches; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 121 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS GARDENER.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN desires a situation as laundress; understands her business thoroughly, and has good City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A GIRL AS laundress and chambermaid, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 1 East 30th-st., before 11 A. M., and after 5 P. M.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a Protestant, a situation as laundress; can do ladies' fine washing and flutting. Inquire at No. 147 West 26th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY an Protestant girl as laundress in a private family. Apply at No. 396 East 10th-st., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation in a respectable family, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good plain sewer; can do fancy needlework; has good City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 115 West 3-st-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washing or plain sewing or to assist with children; good City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 151 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable young girl, as a first-class chambermaid, in a private family; has four years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 80 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress by a respectable young woman: best of City reference; lived 8 years in one place. Can be seen at No. 88 East 19th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a neat, obliging girl, in a small private family, as chambermaid and waitress. City reference required; wages $8 per month. Call at No. 58 East 2-th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Best of City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or would do light housework and wash for a lady that boards; wages, $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE.—A NURSE, THOROUGHLY COMpetent to take the entire care of an infant, desires a situation; is a Protestant, and a good sewer; a private family preferred. Apply at No. 462 6th-av., between 26th and 29th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a smart, competent, Protestant English woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly, and will be found willing and obliging; has good reference; country preferred. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

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AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands his business in all its branches; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 121 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 22, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on and after March 20, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT,
under direction of Richard E. Mount, Jr., Special Guardian.
Woodlawn, known as the
MOFFAT ESTATE.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1864,
at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York,

106TH-ST.—13 lots, south side, 200 ft. west of 11th-av.

11TH-AV.—4 lots on west side, corner of 106th-st.

105TH-ST.—12 lots on north side, commencing 200 ft. west of 11th av.

106TH-ST.—12 lots on south side, 100 ft. west of 11th-av.

106TH-ST.—24 lots, north side, 100 ft. west of 11th-av.

107TH-ST.—24 lots on south side, commencing 100 ft. west of 11th-av.

BROADWAY AND 106TH-ST.—Triangular piece of ground on Broadway, 106th-st and 11th av.

BROADWAY.—4 lots on west side, commencing at 106th-st. and running through to 11th-av.

11TH-AV.—4 lots on east side, commencing at 105th-st.

BROADWAY AND 105TH-ST.—Northwest corner.

12TH-AV.—6 lots, commencing northeast corner 107th-st.

108TH-ST.—3 lots, south side, 100 ft. east of 12th av; 25x100.11 each.

106TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, commencing 250 ft. east of 12th-av.

107TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, commencing 100 ft. east of 12th-av.

107TH-ST.—3 lots, north side, commencing 250 ft. east of 12th-av.

ALSO—2 gores on the north side of of 107th-st., between 11th and 12th avs.

ALSO—All the water-right in front of said tract.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., adjoining Bank of Commerce.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864:

The Lease of the franchise of the ferry now established north of and immediately adjoining the present ferry slip at the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33, East River, New-York, to the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or some other point adjacent thereto.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The lease for each of the above-named ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City charter in relation to ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the same time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarterly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than four hundred feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION, AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864:

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Havonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarterly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessee desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than four hundred feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 31st day of March, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer BANSHEE, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
PAPER,
STATIONERY,
&c., &c., &c.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

J. COTS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the house in Clermont-av., sixth house south from Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and oak furniture, made to order by Reither; rosewood piano, mirrors, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding. Terms cash.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

FIFTH AND SIXTH-AVENUE,
FIFTY-FIRST, FIFTY-SECOND AND FIFTY-THIRD-STREET LOTS,
LYING BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK AND COLLEGE-SQUARE,
VERY ELIGIBLY LOCATED,
IN PARCELS TO SUIT,
AND
ON VERY ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 53½ Pine-st.

HUDSON RIVER RESIDENCE,

close to the City; fine house, commanding magnificent views; price, furnished, $13,000. Apply at No. 69 Duane-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-class brown-stone house, No. 80 Fort Green-place, near Washington Park, near Fulton-av. cars. House, with extension of parlors, 50x22, three stories, basement and under-cellar. Lot 100x72. Garden stocked with grapes, fruits and flowers in full bearing. The parlor furniture, consisting of rich English velvet carpets, gilt pier French plate mirrors, connecting cornices, rich lace curtains, console tables, all but little used, will also, if desired, be sold with the house. All for $9,500, being $1,000 less than the value of the house alone. Terms to suit. Inquire of E. GATES, corner of St. Felix-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn, or at HOOPER'S looking-glass store, No. 111 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE No. 92 First-place, Brooklyn, comprising six lots; house brown-stone, large size, and among the handsomest and best built in the city, complete in all modern improvements, conveniences and comforts, and in thorough order; grounds tastefully arranged and ornamented with a large variety of fruit trees, vines, shrubs, costly fountain, &c.; neighborhood unexceptionable; location elevated, pleasant and accessible, being within a few minutes' walk of the ferries, and cars passing each end of the block; terms easy. Address S. A. S., Box No. 2,561 Post-office.

STAMFORD PROPERTY FOR SALE—The double stone house and 11 acres of ground, half a mile from the depot, on high ground, with a fine view of the Sound, &c. The house contains 19 rooms, marble mantels throughout, lighted with gas from the village, and in complete order; 2 large cisterns, 3 wells of good water, grounds tastefully laid out, and contain a great variety of fruit trees, grape-vines, &c. Also a house for gardener, workshop, barn, carriage-house, cow stables, &c. Possession immediately. For particulars and views of the premises, inquire of C. W. SMITH, Nos. 109 and 111 Elizabeth-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BUILDING SITES AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., FOR SALE—About 13 acres of land near the mountain at Montclair, N. J. The land is sufficiently elevated to give a fine and charming view, without the inconvenience of climbing the mountain side, and is capable of division into three or four of the most desirable building lots in the neighborhood. Terms easy. Inquire of ABIATHON HARRISON or JOSEPH H. BALDWIN, near the premises of the Newark Banking Company, Newark, N. J.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, valuable property known as No. 80 Cherry-st., (corner of James-st.,) Nos. 82 and 84 Cherry-st., and Nos. 96, 98 and 100 Cherry-st. Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, or of SMITH M. WOODWARD, Attorneys, B. LEFFINGWELL, Referee.

TO CARTMEN.—A TWO-STORY BRICK house, beautifully papered and frescoed, water, gas, &c., No. 8 South 10th-st., two blocks from the ferry, with two-story stable, 50 feet long, for 8 horses, patent feed boxes, &c., for sale by S. COCKCROFT, No. 82 South 7th-st. and No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone, four-story English-basement house No. 359 West 34th-st.; in perfect order, and immediate possession can be given. Inquire on premises from 10 to 3 P. M. daily.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SIX WELL-finished cottage houses, eight rooms each, with fine yards and outbuildings, on 111th-st., between 3rd and 4th-avs., near the Central Park; facilities good for getting down town. Inquire of BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—A first-rate Water Power at Croton Falls, Westchester Co., a few rods from the depot of Harlem R.R.; more or less land, to suit the purchaser; price $6,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE COTTAGE HOUSE AT Rahway, N. J.; one hour's ride from the City by the New-Jersey Railroad; three minutes' walk from the depot; each house contains 7 rooms, also basement and attic; finished in good style, with marble mantels, &c. Terms easy. R. C. BREWSTER.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A FIRST-class residence, situated about seven minutes from the Morris and Essex Railroad station. The house contains 14 rooms; stables and about three acres of ground. Terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, of JOHN SNYDER, Park-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME BROWN-STONE, high-stoop, three-story house, No. 169 West 47th-st., 20x48; lot 100; has all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply to C. L. JONES, No. 843 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—IN THE 19TH WARD, Brooklyn, new three story with modern improvements, delightful location. Prices $4,500, $5,5 0, $7,500, $10,000; part on mortgage. Apply to EDWIN COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THREE-STORY BRICK, in perfect order, No. 167 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. Price $7,300. Apply to JOHN GOULD, at Glasshouse No. 45 State-st., Brooklyn.

CENTRAL PARK—5TH AV.—FOR SALE A whole front on Central Park, 200 feet wide by 275 feet deep, located on high ground, below 90th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$13,500.—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-basement house in 27th-st., near 5th-av., lot 16x98; house 50 feet deep.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN MONROE-PLACE, BROOKLYN—A first-class brown-stone front house, in perfect order; house 25 by 50; lot 26 by 115. Apply to GEO. H. STUDWELL, No. 33 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE FRONT houses in 28th-st., between Madison and Fifth avs., in complete order; contain all modern improvements. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY ATTIC AND BASEment brick house and lot No. 81 Grand st.; lot 22x96. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ONE HOUR FROM CITY

For sale—Mansion, lodge, &c.: 20 acres, fine park, perfectly healthy, extensive view, peculiarly adapted to a gentleman's residence. Apply to T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE—Belonging to I. I. Kiegsford. Situated about one mile from the Port Richmond and Factoryville Landings. The grounds, consisting of twelve acres, are tastefully laid out: choicest kinds of evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubs, well grown. Large kitchen-garden and orchard in full bearing. The land have a lovely front on Cove Road; fine stream of water bounds it on the other side. House suitable for a large family, containing about 25 rooms, and has every convenience—gas, hot and cold water, &c. Fine kitchen, laundry, pantry, &c. Fine spring of water for table use. Excellent furnace. Drainage has been thoroughly attended to. The place is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty; suitable for a gentleman's residence. For further particulars, apply to HENRY PARISH, No. 1 West 16th-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—An elegant, large and very commodious mansion, near Flushing, L. I., replete with every convenience, and all of the modern improvements of a first-class city residence, admirably situated, on high ground, overlooking the Bay, Palisades, &c., situated on the road from Whitestone to College Point, about one mile from the Flushing depot. The grounds are beautifully laid out, house and lawn shaded with fine old forest trees and elegant evergreens; there are about eleven acres of land, under a high state of cultivation, an orchard, and abundance of fruit of all kinds; also, a fine, large garden, capacious barn, carriage-house, lodge, laundry, ice-house, and other outbuildings, all in complete order; communication hourly, by steamboat and railroad. Apply at the office of the Globe Insurance Company, corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF NEWBURGH, FOR SALE—On the premises, March 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M. the house and grounds belonging to Alfred C. Roe, containing about 14 acres of land, well-stocked with small and large fruits of choice varieties, beds of asparagus, rhubarb, &c. The house is large and well fitted for boarding-house, school or private family. The outbuildings are substantial and convenient. There is also a second fine building site on the place. Part of the purchase money could remain on the property. For terms and particulars, address S. S. MERWIN, No. 63 William-st., New-York; JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, or Mrs. A. O. ROE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE (NEW) AND two acres of ground, handsomely laid out in lawn and garden, with greenhouse 60 feet long; situated in a beautiful and healthy neighborhood, half mile from railroad depot, in the village of Queens, L. I., 13 miles from the City. Terms easy; possession immediately. Price $6,000. Apply to E. A. WAYTE, No. 309 4th-st., corner of Greene.

GLEN COVE, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The homestead formerly occupied by Saml. M. Titus, at Glen Cove, L. I. A house containing 13 rooms, with about two acres of land, a good garden and abundance of fruit. Apply to POTTER & WILLIAMS, No. 216 Front-st., New-York, or to SAML. M. TITUS, Glen Cove, L. I.

FOR RENT OR SALE—FURNISHED IF DESIRED—an elegant country residence, having all the modern improvements, and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson. The place contains 17 acres, and is within five minutes' walk of the depot at Peekskill. For particulars address HENRY A. SMITH, No. 112 Reade-st., or C. TOWNSEND, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour's ride from New-York. House 14 rooms, modern improvements, fountain in front, hydrant in the garden, and carriage-house; two and a half acres or more. Stop at North Englewood. M. FLANNELLY.

A COTTAGE AT ASTORIA—TEN ROOMS, 7 lots, all modern improvements, barn, 50 fruit trees, grapery, large evergreen and willow trees, 30 minutes from New-York. A rare chance. Price $6,000. Address C. B. S., Astoria.

FOR SALE—AT PASSAIC, N. J., A SPLENDID country seat, 10 acres of land, variety of fruit, superior house, 16 rooms, marble mantels, bathing-room, &c. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN 19TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV., AN elegant English basement house, completely furnished and in the most perfect order; house, brown-stone front, 17 feet wide, with all the modern improvements; price, $22,500; possession on or before 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.

Seven hundred lots for sale at moderate prices, and on easy terms. Cross the 3d-av. Harlem River bridge to 138th-st., and inquire at the Land office, T. RAE, Agent. Decidedly, in every respect, the most desirable property ever offered for sale in these suburbs. Streets and avenues laid out to correspond with those in New-York proper. A horse railroad along the westerly side of the property, also gas.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A VERY desirable building lot, 100 feet front, by 300 feet deep, situated on High-st., contiguous to the Broad-st. horse-cars and Chestnut-st. depot; it is one of the best sites to be found, commanding a fine view of the city and surrounding country, and well worthy the attention of persons wishing to build, so as to combine the advantages of both city and country. Price reasonable and terms easy. Also, in close proximity, on rear streets, a number of building lots. The whole together would make a safe and profitable investment. For particulars inquire at No. 46 High-st., Newark.

Separated from the above, a house and lot in Crawford-st.; the lot is 33 feet front; the house is frame, three stories, contains 10 rooms and cellar; within five minutes' walk of the depot. Inquire as above.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND, containing about five acres, situated in the town of Gravesend, one hour's ride from the City Hall, Brooklyn, by the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad, and within five minutes' walk from said road. There is on the premises a good and convenient house, with 17 rooms, a good barn, well, cistern, &c., and pleasantly situated on the road leading from Gravesend to Bath-house; it is 1½ miles from Coney Island, and about the same distance from Bath.

Also, 10 acres of first-quality land on the Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad, within half a mile of Coney Island, and in full view of the ocean and New-York Bay; grounds high, and situation unsurpassed, either for a gardner or gentleman doing business in the City. For further particulars, apply to H. V. STORM, on the premises, or S. Y. STRYKER, Gravesend Village.

$10.000 IN GREENBACKS WILL SECURE a warrantee title to four acres, one of the best located in Brooklyn, and as near to Wall-st. as 55th-st., New-York. With a telescope He'rgate on the east and the Narrows south can be seen. It is within six minutes' walk of the elegant new boulevard road, with a double row of catalpa trees on both sides—the most elegant drive in the State. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. W. W. COLBRON.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE LARGE mansion situated at New-Hamburgh, Dutchess County, N. Y., suitable for an academy or Summer boarding-house, containing about 100 rooms, with outbuildings and 22 acres of ground, stocked with a large quantity of fruit trees. Possession can be had immediately. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, 680 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A DESIRable residence on Huguenot-street, opposite the Episcopal Church, and near the New-Haven Railroad Depot, consisting of one and three-quarter acres of land, frame cottage (containing 13 rooms), barn and other out-buildings. Apply to D. UNDERHILL, No. 72 Wall-st., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED FEET SQUARE, on the northeast corner of 58th-st. and 11th-av.; splendid location for a manufactory. If improved, the whole purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to JOHN S. DICKERSON, No. 245 Water-st.

Also, house No. 4 Carroll-place, 28 by 96 feet. Terms easy.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND ONE child, apartments for housekeeping, consisting of front and back room and half bed-room on second floor, with conveniences; location below Bleecker and west of Broadway. Address, stating location and terms, which must be low, HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 1,925 Post-office.

NEWBURGH.—WANTED, FOR SIX MONTHS, with privilege of a year, by a family of three grown persons, a nice country house with some ground attached, with or without furniture, on the Hudson River; Newburgh preferred. Address L. S., drug-store, corner Broadway and 28th-st.

APARTMENTS WANTED.—FOR A MAN and wife, the second floor, consisting of three or four rooms, with modern improvements, in a house with one family, between 17th and 21st sts., and 2d and 6th av. Good reference given. Address A. D. T., No. 32 East 29th-st.

HOUSE WANTED.—A THREE OR FOUR-story first-class house, respectable neighborhood, located above 4th and below 26th-st., between 1st and 9th avs. Address, stating terms, S. KLABER, No. 180 West 24th-st.

BROOKLYN—WANTED TO HIRE—WITH intention to purchase, a double house, with two or four lots, in a good neighborhood—not in South Brooklyn. Address MORRIS, Room No. 1, No. 2.3 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED TO HIRE—A MODERATE SIZED three-story high stoop house, with all modern conveniences; location from 10th to 20th-st. between 4th and 6th avs.; must be in good order. Address A. V., Box No. 2,059 Post-office.

WANTED—THE WHOLE OF A SECOND OR third floor, partially furnished, with board, by a gentleman and wife and two young gentlemen; references given and required. Address S. T. U., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—A THREE OR FOUR-STORY first-class house, unfurnished, above 10th and below 27th sts., and between 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating location and rent, GARDINER, Box No. 2,233 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE, NOT over an hour's ride from the City; rent $150 to $450. Address, giving full particulars, Box No. 8.1 Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, Penn., have just published a new and enlarged edition of the "Life, Campaigns, Reports and Public Services of Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan," the Hero of Western Virginia, South Mountain and Antietam! with a full history of his Campaigns and Battles, and his Reports and Correspondence with the War Department and the President in relation to them, from the time he first took the field in this war until he was finally relieved from command after the battle of Antietam. With his Portrait. Everybody should get it, and read it at once. Complete in one large volume of 200 pages. Price 50 cents in paper, or 75 cents in cloth. Sent post-paid to any address on receipt of the price. Price to canvassers for the 50 cent edition, $3 50 a dozen, or $25 a hundred. For the cloth edition, $6 a dozen, or $45 a hundred, at which rates either edition will be sent to any one on receipt of the money, by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, Penn.

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STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUNDAY MORNING, ON 37TH-ST., BEtween Madison and 5th avs., a GOLD BAND BRACELET. A suitable reward will be given for the return of the same to No. 268 Madison-av.

LOST—BANK-BOOK NO. 11,729; CORNELIA A. Secor in trust for Cora L. Flint, with the Broadway Savings Institution. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Bank, No. 4 Park-place.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., e. J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 26 cents.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 22D-st., a first-class, full-sized brown-stone front house, in unusually fine order throughout, richly painted and frescoed. House has all the modern improvements, also hot water heating apparatus. An early possession can be had if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS OR CAPITALISTS.

For sale, the most desirable building site in the heart of the City of Paterson, N. J., containing about 45,000 square feet, fronting on three streets; 100 yards from the Erie Railway on Market-st., suitable for a hotel, stores, residences, or factories; an excellent site for a near shop or silk or woolen factory, for which purposes capitalists can take up liberal charters, now lying dormant. A stream of water flows 600 feet through the premises, and has 8½ feet fall. For terms, &c., apply to A. DERROM, West-st., Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT AT RYE, WESTchester County, with half a mile of water-front, 32 acres, with good improvements, and fruits in abundance, possessing unrivaled advantages for boating, bathing and fishing. Parties wishing a property with a front on Long Island Sound are invited to examine this property, as it is believed to be the best location now for sale between New-York and New-Haven. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, SIX GENTEEL frame cottage houses, with all the modern improvements, Nos. 172 to 182 Sands-st., near Fulton Ferry; each has thirteen rooms, besides under-cellar, and rent for $450; are nearly new, and will be sold for $6,000, on terms to suit purchaser. Apply at 80 clock, morning or evening, to SAMUEL McINTYRE, No. 174 Sands-st., or at Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, about 12.

FOR SALE AT NEWPORT, R. I.—THE residence of the undersigned, with 10 acres of land, stable and outbuildings, situated on the main road, one mile from the town. The house is 50 by 46 feet, 2½ stories high, (with kitchen extension.) It commands a fine view of the harbor, river and beach. Apply to WM. VERNON, Newport, R. I., or at No. 48 South-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT frame house, No. 108 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av., and one block west of Clinton-av.; house filled in with brick to peak, and built in the best manner for owner's residence; lot 25x100; only 25 minutes from Fulton Ferry by Myrtle-av. cars. Apply to WOOLWORTH & GRAHAM, No. 63 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT, 52 by 200 feet, on the Bergen Point plank-road, (called Bergen-av., near Myrtle,) South Bergen, 20 minutes' ride from Jersey City ferry, on the dummy-road. Fruit trees and grapevines on the premises. Apply to JOSEPH B. PURDY, No. 34 Malden-lane.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, a country seat, fifteen miles from New-York, half a mile from the depot, in a very fine neighborhood; perfectly healthy; soil good; house new; thirty-five acres. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN WEST MORRISania, opposite Melrose depot. A pleasant and convenient house, with 12 lots of ground, well stocked with shade and fruit trees. For particulars, apply to L. S. BARTHOLOMEW, 124th-st., Harlem, 2d house west of 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house in 41st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., next vacant lot; house 25x55; lot 100 feet. In complete order, frescoed and unoccupied. Apply to owner, No. 34 East 18th-st.

FOR SALE LOW—BROWN-STONE FRONT house, No. 212 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply at Room No. 12, No. 54 William-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH STOOP three-story brown stone house, No. 48 Irving-place, 26x62, lot 25x116; the house is in complete order, and can be had on May 1; $10,000 can remain on mortgage; price $23,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

$30,000.—FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, 23x55, lot 98 feet, in 38th-st., near 5th-av., together with the furniture contained in the house.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-BASEment house No. 154 West 49th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; all modern improvements. Apply on premises. Price $8,700.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—HOUSES Nos. 162 and 164 South 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D. All the modern improvements; in prime order. Apply to LEONARD BROWN, No. 117 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON 44th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; Philadelphia brick, three stories and high basement; 20x42, lot 2 100, in complete order. Inquire of S. L. MILES, City Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON MURRAY HILL, a first-class brown stone full-sized house, on 37th-st., near 5th-av.; will be rented with or without the furniture for one or three years. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, FIRST-CLASS residence, No. 303 Lexington-av., corner 38th-st., 24 feet wide, well built and in good order; price $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—MONT VERD, THE HOMESTEAD farm of the late Thomas Talmage, beautifully situated on an eminence one mile north of Somerville, N. J., and overlooking Somerset and portions of Middlesex, Mercer, Hunterdon and Morris Counties. The farm contains 130 acres of clear land, under fine cultivation, and 20 acres of woodland. The buildings are all large and in excellent order. It is a so well watered, well fenced, and contains every variety of fruit. For particulars inquire of SAMUEL TALMAGE, Somerville, N. J., or Hon. SAMUEL SLOAN, President Hudson River Railroad, No. 68 Warren-st., New-York; or Dr. J. F. TALMAGE, No. 105 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn. N. B.—On line of Central Railroad, 1½ hours from New-York.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion if required—a very productive farm, situated near Rye Depot, in Westchester County, containing about 80 acres of land in a very high state of cultivation, with 3 apple, 1 peer, and 1 peach orchard; 1 acre of garden well oiled with grapes and an abundance of other fruits. The house is handsomely situated, well shaded, and conveniently arranged. There is also neat cottage nearly new, and a farm house and other improvements, all in good and well adapted for the place; will be sold as a whole, or divided to suit purchasers. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, THE DEDERER farm, of about 150 acres of highly cultivated land, well watered, and plenty of wood and fruit, and stock and utensils complete if required; buildings equal to new; commanding a view of twenty miles, of Long Island Sound, tee miles of the Palisades on Hudson River and Fort Washington Heights one mile from Tuckahoe Depot on Harlem Railroad, and four miles from Village of Yonkers. Apply to C. DEDERER, on the premises, or at 32 Wall-st.

THE WEST.—A FEW VERY CHOICE TRACTS of farm-land, personally selected by the owner in the most fertile portion of Iowa, situate about *two miles* from a flourishing *city seat*, on and near two railroad lines, and which are, in *every respect*, very desirable, either for immediate sett

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Taming a Butterfly.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Comte et L'Argent.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Asabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Aphrona; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Stereoscopticon, or Mirror of the Universe.

ART GALLERY—(No. 756 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The work of reorganizing the Army of the Potomac is proceeding this week. The number of corps will be reduced to three—the First and Third being absorbed into the Second, Fifth and Sixth—to be commanded respectively by Maj.-Gens. Hancock, Warren and Sedgwick. This will make three very strong corps.

The President, by an official order promulgated yesterday, makes the following military assignments: First, Lieut.-Gen. Grant is assigned to the command of the armies of the United States; second, Maj.-Gen. Halleck is relieved from duty as General-in-Chief and assigned to special duty at Washington as Chief of the Staff of the army; third, Maj.-Gen. Sherman is assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, lately commanded by Gen. Grant, and comprising the Departments of the Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas; fourth, Maj.-Gen. McPherson is assigned to the command of the Department of Tennessee, recently commanded by Gen. Sherman; fifth, Lieut.-Gen. Grant will establish his headquarters in the field with the respective armies operating under his personal supervision.

It is understood that the President, in making recent important assignments to military commands in the West, has been guided solely by the suggestions of Lieut.-Gen. Grant, who recommended Gen. Sherman for the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and Gen. McPherson for the command of the Department of Tennessee. Both these officers are juniors in rank to Gens. Thomas, Hooker and Slocum, who command only armies in the field, or corps.

A telegram from Boston says that private advices have reached that city of the departure of the rebel pirate *Rappahannock*, from Celais, on the 20th ult. The pirate is said to heve an armement of six guns, and a crew of picked men, who have received three months' pay in advance. East India waters will probably be her cruising ground.

Advices from Vicksburgh represent great activity there in shipping troops preparatory for an expedition up the Black, Red and Washita Rivers. Coöperation was expected from Gen. Steele at Little Rock.

The latest information from Morristown places Longstreet's headquarters still at Greenville, Tenn., and his force as occupying Bull's Gap in the Cumberland Mountains.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Jura* at Portland yesterday, we have five days' later news from Europe, bringing advices down to March 4. The news is not very important. Mr. Mason, the rebel envoy, had returned to London from Paris, where he had been, it is supposed, with reference to the rumored French recognition. The correspondence relative to the alleged case of murder on the bark *Saxon*, is published. The British Government maintain that if the facts be true, the Federal officer was guilty of murder, and this Government will have to deliver the culprit for trial, and make compensation to the family of the murdered man. Proceedings in Parliament were unimportant. In the House of Commons the Government barely escaped defeat by one majority on the 3d. The war in Denmark was languishing. The Allies made a reconnoissance toward Duppel on the 2d. Gen. Gerlach had succeeded Gen. von Meza in command of the Danish army. Denmark still opposes a conference on the terms proposed. The Federal steamer *Kearsage* was still at Calais, on the 2d, watching the *Rappahannock*, so that the rumor, from Boston, of the escape of the latter, is untrue. The visit of the Archduke Maximilian to Paris is still further postponed. It was rumored that he had renounced his acceptance of the Mexican throne, but this was denied.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill defining the rank, pay and emoluments of Chaplains and other officers, was passed. The West Point Academy Bill was taken up, which led to a lengthy political discussion, but the bill finally passed, with an amendment, fixing the pay at $40 per month, the same as naval midshipman.

In the House, various unimportant matters were brought up and disposed of. The House agreed to the report of the Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill. A resolution to print 10,000 copies of Gen. Meaux's report of the battle of Gettysburgh, and accompanying documents, was referred to the Printing Committee. Mr. Washburne offered a resolution instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill taxing liquor on hand forty and sixty cents per gallon, respectively, where such tax has not been laid. The resolution lies over. The gold bill then came up, and elicited a long discussion, but without concluding its action the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was noticed respecting the Police Courts and Courts of Sessions of New-York and Brooklyn, requiring them to keep records of their proceedings; and a bill was introduced to repeal the law of 1853 relative to certain fees of the Register of New-York. During the evening session the Senate had under consideration a large number of subjects of not very general interest.

In the Assembly, bills were introduced for the establishment of a Metropolitan Market in New-York; relative to the Harlem Bridge at the termination of Third-avenue, and repealing the charter of the Hudson Bridge Company. The resolutions calling upon the Government to retire Gen. Anderson, of Fort Sumter feme, on full pay, on account of his services and present ill-health, were adopted. A resolution in favor of recalling Gen. McClellan to the command of the Army of the Potomac was laid on the table. A concurrent resolution was introduced in favor of abolishing Slavery by constitutional amendment, and was tabled.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, the City Appropriation Bill was received from the other board and referred to the Finance Committee. It is understood that it will be reported at the next meeting of the board. The Comptroller reported that $62,395 were disbursed from the Relief Fund during the fortnight ending March 5, to 13,712 families, comprising 13,575 adults and 19,604 children; also, that a balance of $361,732 95 remained in the City Treasury on the 12th inst. The Committee on Lands and Places reported favorably upon the request of Major-Gen. Dix, made some time ago, and approved by the Mayor, for permission to remove the Park Barracks to the Battery, but the report was recommitted by a decided vote. The board adjourned to Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board of Supervisors met and organized at noon yesterday as a Board of County Canvassers, choosing Mr. Purdy as Chairman. The returns from all the wards, except the First, Eighth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth, were then canvassed, and the Board took a recess till noon to-day, when the canvass, no doubt, will be completed.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, rendered decision on the appeal in the case of Ex-Senator Jones, of Iowa, against Wm. H. Seward, for false imprisonment, reversing the order of Justice Clerke, below, denying the application to remove the case to the United States Circuit Court, and sending the case to that court for trial. The opinions delivered will be found in the local column.

From private letters dated Vera Cruz, March 2, we have some important Mexican news which did not reach us by the last arrival from Havana. Gen. Santa Ana arrived at Vera Cruz on Feb. 27, in good health. It was rumored that he had recognized the French Intervention. Minister Corwin was expected to leave for the United States in the April steamer.

William B. Cozzens, widely known in this country, for many years a hotel-keeper in this City, and proprietor of Cozzens' Hotel, at West Point, died at his residence at that place, of heart disease, on Saturday morning, 12th inst.

The *National Intelligencer* very gravely contradicts the report that Gen. Meade is to retire from the command of the Army of the Potomac because of ill health.

The Live Stock markets are overstocked this week, or rather there are too many for the late high prices. The receipts of cattle at Forty-fourth-street were 4,200 up to Monday noon. Several droves came in toward night, and others are expected in time for to-day's sales. With such receipts, it is no wonder that prices fell off 1c.@2c. ₩ lb., and that large numbers were left unsold. A very few extra fat cattle brought 14½c. @15c., good steers 13c., and poor oxen and cows were sold at 9c.@11c., butchers getting good weights, and no fear of a supply to-day.

The Stock market opened at a decline on the Railway list yesterday morning, but rallied at the Second Board, and closed rather higher than on Saturday. The demand for Money was less active, at 6@7 ₩ cent. Gold left off 161¾, as on Saturday, though lower sales were made early in the day.

Business in Breadstuffs yesterday was quite limited at generally easier and irregular prices. A fair demand prevailed for Provisions, Whisky, Tallow, Groceries, Pepper, Salt and Petroleum at uniform quotations. Cotton was dull and heavy. The freight engagements were light.

The Command of the Armies—Important Changes.

We publish to-day a highly important military order dated on Saturday last, at the War Department. The main provision of the order, and the only one which is of national scope and importance, is that which relieves Gen. Halleck from the position of General-in-Chief of the Army, and assigns Lieut.-Gen. Grant to the "command of the armies of the United States." We presume this order confers upon the new Lieutenant-General plenary powers as acting Chief of the National forces, subject, of course, to the approval of the President. If so it be, we are confident that it will give great and general satisfaction throughout the country.

As a corollary, we suppose, to this order, changes in the command of one, and in the organization of the other, of our two great armies have been made or are in progress. The Army of the Potomac, we learn unofficially, is being reorganized into three corps, which shall be commanded respectively by Gens. Warren, Sedgwick and Hancock. The late command of Lieut.-Gen. Grant, designated as the "Military Division of the Mississippi and the armies therein," has been assigned to Gen. Sherman, (W. T.) and it has been enlarged by the addition of Arkansas to its former limits. Still greater unity of action would be secured were it extended southward to the Gulf of Mexico.

The country will look anxiously for speedy and happy results as the consequence of these fundamental changes in command.

Gen. Meade and His Subordinates.—Injustice has been done to Gens. Doubleday and Sickles by the newspaper dispatches from Washington, which intimate that they have in any way been concerned in bringing the charges against Gen. Meade, which have recently been investigated by the Congressional Committee. We have very good authority for saying that nothing whatever can be farther from the truth. They were summoned as witnesses by the committee because their names were introduced in the reports of both Gens. Meade and Halleck, in a manner implying censure of their conduct at Gettysburgh. They were summoned by the committee and questioned on the points in regard to which their action was censured, and as a matter of course they were compelled to state what they believed to be the truth. This ought not, in justice, to subject them to the charge or suspicion of having taken any part in the arraignment of Gen. Meade, and as a matter of fact we believe both those officers have rigidly abstained from any criticism on their Commander, and from any reply to what they deemed erroneous representations of their own conduct in his report.

Conciliation and Perfidy—The Florida Disaster.

The Copperhead journals are doing their utmost to make the Florida reverse tell against the Administration. It strikes us that it is their own policy which has been most damaged by that event. Gen. Seymour, it is now admitted, made a fatal mistake in indiscriminately trusting the loyal professions of the inhabitants along his line of march. He put faith in the general assurance that there was no armed force of any account this side of Tallahassee, and, in that belief, moved carelessly on, until he found himself ambuscaded by twice his numbers. He had observed, from his first disembarkation, the most conciliatory policy toward the people, and unduly trusted to the apparent effect which that policy had wrought. The result was that he was the victim of infamous treachery.

It is said that Gen. Seymour adopted this particularly mild and trustful course of his own motion, without any instructions from Washington; but, whether he did or not, the Copperheads have no right to complain of it. What they have insisted upon from the beginning has been the policy of conciliation. They have ever heaped abuse without measure upon the Administration, because it waged the war without any effort to soothe and pacify. They have rung all the changes upon their favorite simile of "the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other," and have professed to believe that of the two the olive branch would be the more effective.

What the political sentiments of Gen. Seymour are we know not; but it is undeniable that he practiced upon the Copperhead theory. He *conciliated* faithfully, and, as a requital, was laid to the slaughter. If there has been, since the war begun, a single practical demonstration, it is the proof given by this Florida treachery of the folly of propitiating rebels by soft words. And yet these Copperheads have the inaffable impudence to make this very demonstration of the fatal character of their own policy, a new occasion of abuse against the authorities which conduct the war.

President Lincoln never had the slightest expectation that his Amnesty Proclamation would induce the rebel army to throw down its arms. The fact that the proclamation was preceded so shortly before by a call for three hundred thousand additional troops, and was so soon afterward succeeded by another call for two hundred thousand, is sufficient evidence of that. The proclamation was designed particularly for those who were already within our lines, who had ceased to be combatants. It was a civil necessity to meet the cases of tens of thousands of men who had abandoned all connection with the rebellion, and who were yet without any authoritative assurance that their return to loyalty would secure their amnesty and protection. The primary end of the Amnesty Proclamation was not to produce submission, but to settle and secure it when already enforced by arms. It was never for a moment in the mind of the Administration that this rebellion would ever be brought to an end by any other than military means. The Copperheads, who are constantly sneering at the comparatively little effect of the proclamation within the rebel lines, while they grossly wrong the Government by misrepresentation, yet in the very act belie their own arguments. Declaring that the armed rebels treat the proffered amnesty with contempt, which is undoubtedly true, they virtually admit that such rebels are beyond all reach of conciliation, and that a conciliatory policy is entirely useless. They cannot pretend that the amnesty has not a sufficiently wide scope, or that it was tendered with conditions that cannot be accepted, for it simply requires submission to the Constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court under the Constitution. The fact that the amnesty is spurned within the rebel lines is only confirmatory of the correctness of the rigorous war policy of the Government, and substantiates what has been declared from the beginning, that either we must crush the rebellion, or the rebellion must crush us.

The Copperhead policy which Gen. Seymour has so disastrously applied, has about run its course. It is too flagrantly opposed to fact to be adhered to by any sane men. The party must, in spite of themselves, soon quit their prating about conciliation, and declare in earnest for peace at any price, which means submission to the rebellion, and a breaking up of the nation. The war has no other possible alternative. The party which will not loyally sustain the war, in all the range and force that make war effective, is of necessity a disunion party; and this distinction, odious as it may be, cannot be much longer evaded.

The Rebel Calumny on Col. Dahlgren.—We published yesterday morning a letter from Mr. E. A. Paul, our regular correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, which confirms the belief that the rebel authorities have been guilty of deliberate forgery in regard to the papers said to have been found on the body of Col. Dahlgren. As published in the Richmond journals, one of those papers contained the direction that on entering Richmond Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet were to be *killed* by our troops. No man of ordinary intelligence would deem this statement credible for a moment. No officer of the American army would ever dream of putting to death civil officers taken captive by such a raid, and no officer in his senses, even if he were barbarous enough to contemplate such a result, would ever put such orders in writing—not for the guidance of his men, for these were not orders to be issued to his troops, but private memoranda of his own—simply to damn himself to lasting infamy. Col. Dahlgren was a high-toned gentleman, incapable of conceiving such a purpose and equally incapable of putting on record such a thought.

Capt. Paul was the only newspaper correspondent who accompanied the detachment on this expedition. He had been familiar with the project from its inception, had taken an active and a useful part in making preparations for it, and saw all the orders, directions and other papers connected with it. He had read these memoranda of Col. Dahlgren on the day the Colonel started on his expedition: and he states that *they contained no such words* as those the rebels pretend to have found in them. Those words were *interpolated* by the rebels to serve their own purposes. They were intended to excite afresh in the Southern mind that malignant hatred of the Union authorities which the rebel leaders have so carefully fed from the very beginning of their conspiracy, and on which they have so largely relied for its success.

Nothing can more strikingly illustrate the desperate condition of the rebel cause or the utterly unscrupulous character of the rebel leaders. The trick is as base and detestable as can be conceived; but it will have a certain effect, and will, perhaps, aid in stimulating the rebel masses to a continuance of the fatal contest into which they have been seduced. But in the end it will only add one more item to the long catalogue of outrages by which the rebel leaders have deluded the people, and for which, sooner or later, they will be held by them to a rigid account.

Hotels versus Homes—What New-York Needs.

We published a letter on Sunday, complaining bitterly of the enormous prices demanded for rooms in the up-town hotels, added to extortion on the part of waiters, porters and chambermaids; and the conclusion the writer seems to have come to is, that we need "twenty more good hotels" in the upper part of the City, and that the organization of hotel companies ought to be facilitated by a general act of the Legislature. We have not the slightest objection, but the contrary, to any movement which promises to provide additional or better hotel accommodations. New-York is becoming every day more and more of a matropolis. The Park and other attractions, social, literary, theatrical and commercial, will render it in future the resort in Winter of a larger and larger number of persons of leisure and fortune, who live in the country or in provincial towns, but will come here during the bad weather.

But these people travelers, once provided for, we do not agree with our correspondent in supposing that our greatest need is more hotels. Our greatest need is more private houses, and more families with the grace and good sense, and good taste to live in them. The growing preference for hotel life, for the mere purpose of "avoiding trouble," or in other words of shirking every duty in life but that of eating and drinking, and wearing fine clothes, is one of the curses of New-York, and is doing a serious injury to the whole community. There can be nothing worse for women than an idle life in a hotel, without a single serious object for their thoughts, and without a single duty to perform that affords the slightest amount of exercise for either mind or body. There can be nothing worse for children than to grow up without the knowledge of what a home is, without any of its influences or associations, and without any more endearing and elevating remembrances of boyhood or girlhood than those of hotel "feeds," and the noise, and glare, and heat, and dirt of hotel corridors and parlors, and the folly, and frivolity, and vulgarity of the promiscuous crowd that throng them. And yet, our hotels contain large numbers of families who are not compelled to live in them, either from considerations of health or economy. We venture to assert that at least one-third of the hotel boarders are persons who "decline housekeeping," as the advertising phrase is, simply—to speak plainly—through laziness; through a deliberate preference of personal ease to the claims of both family and friends. There is nothing clearer than that it is the duty of every family, and especially of every American family, that can possibly afford it, to have a home of its own, and to use it, not simply for the comfort of its own members, but as a means of giving pleasure to friends and relatives, and as a means of setting an example to the whole community of the domestic virtues and graces.

There is, we admit, a large number of persons, however, driven into hotels by the difficulty—it may now be called impossibility—of finding a house in a decent and healthy locality, in which families of moderate means can live. This is no new thing. It was nearly as much felt before the war as it is now; and our great want, therefore, is not so much more hotels, as more houses. The obstacles in the way of meeting this demand are too numerous to be discussed very fully here. A great one is, of course, the limited area of the island; but this is not so formidable as those created by filth, heavy taxation and the absurdity of fashion. The side streets west of Sixth-avenue, and east of Third-avenue, are rendered uninhabitable for decent people by dirt and bad policeing. Rents are made high by the extravagance and corruption of the City Government. And the horrible fear of doing anything except what very rich people do, which renders New-Yorkers the most gregarious race in the world, has prevented the introduction of "flats," such as people live in in Paris, for the very reasons which dictate their adoption here, and which are by far the most convenient places of abode for people of moderate means and ladies of delicate constitution that have been devised.

Arrivals in the City.

Commodore Howell, Florida, U. S. Navy; Capt. Davidson, Gen. Hooker's Staff; Capt. McMahon, N. Y. S. M., and C. L. Day, Colchester, Ct., are at the Astor House.

Gen. J. W. Turner, U. S. Vols.; Col. M. J. Cohen, Baltimore; Rev. C. P. Lyford, Philadelphia; Capt. Geo. H. Power, Hudson; Capt. J. L. Hayden, U. S. Army, and H. L. McComb, Delaware, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. S. B. Moore, Wilkesbarro, Penn.; Capts. W. S. Constable, John Andrews and Geo. S. Castle, U. S. Army; P. B. Manchester, Chicago, and Geo. A. Watson, Rochester, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

FROM ALBANY.

Legalizing Corporate Aid to Drafted Men—The Democratic Split on the War Question—The War Democrats on Slavery.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Albany, Monday, March 14, 1864.

The question of legalizing the action of taxpayers who have voted money to aid drafted men in procuring substitutes, or paying commutation, has from time to time during the present session, excited earnest debate in the Assembly. It appears from the bills introduced that not a few localities in the State have voted to raise money upon this basis. The question of legalizing such action is a delicate one, because of its relations to patriotism. Aiding drafted men to commute, or to secure substitutes, has a tendency to render the draft ineffective, and to give such aid by authority of a town, county or State, seems like indirectly opposing the General Government, yet in cases of necessity, action has been taken by taxpayers of this character, and they now ask that such action, and a tax based upon such action, shall be legalized. The discussion of the principle involved in such applications was continued in the Assembly this morning, but the policy to be pursued is not yet defined. Messrs Alvord (Speaker) and Gleason, of Suffolk, are prominent in opposing the views of those who desire to legalize such action. There seems to have been a change in the general sentiment of the House in the course of the past two weeks, which is favorable to those making these applications. That such action as has been taken in cases of necessity will be legalized, although the principal involved is not approved, now seems probable. The question is one upon which the House is now pretty equally divided, but, as before remarked, the opinion of the House is not yet fixed upon this subject.

The Tammany movement, inaugurated at the State Convention of the Democratic party, held in Tweedie Hall, of this city, on the 24th of February last, is vigorously followed up here in the Legislature, as well as in New-York City. It was not a meaningless harangue, but a statement of an unmistakable truth, when Senator Fralick told the peace men of that convention that they never could succeed, upon the platform which they were disposed impudently to adopt. When Tammany "respectfully withdrew," and on war principles, what was there left of the Democratic party, that has any bold upon the people?

The following preamble and resolution were introduced this morning by Mr. Ryan, of New-York, and are deemed important as expressing the views of many war Democrats:

Whereas, In the present crisis of the country a speedy and successful conclusion of the war should be the chief and controlling purpose of the Government, and that such termination of the struggle now progressing against an atrocious rebellion can best be achieved by a final and constitutional abrogation of its radical course, the system of African Slavery: and

Whereas, Slavery is practically annihilated by the war, and that its prohibition in all the States upon a basis authorizing Congress to protect the rights of loyal owners of slaves would provide the most practical form of conciliation with which we could follow up the march of our victorious arms; and

Whereas, Such final and constitutional abrogation of Slavery would clear the path of our manifest destiny, in the acquisition and development of necessary territory, and its industrial organization as new, or as regenerated States, and also restore us to the position of a united people, where we can declare and enforce the integrity and the exclusive prerogative of the democratic institutions of the American continent against any loyading or usurping foreign power; therefore,

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that in pursuance of these reasons our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to prepare and submit for adoption by the legislatures of the several States, such just and proper amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as shall forever prohibit and terminate the system of African Slavery in the United States.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Monday, March 14.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Angel—Relative to Police Courts and Court of Sessions in New-York, requiring them to keep records. Also, relative to Justice Courts and Court of Sessions in Brooklyn.

Mr. Cozans introduced a bill to repeal the law of 1853, relative to certain fees of the Register of New-York.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

Relative to changing the time for performing written contracts. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

Amending the act creating the Department of Correction and Charities in New-York.

For the more effectual punishment of drunkenness in the City of New-York.

Incorporating the St. Ann Temperance Society in Brooklyn.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Monday, March 14.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Reed—For a Metropolitan Market in New-York.

By Mr. Gilley—Relative to the Harlem Bridge at the termination of the Third-avenue.

By Mr. McKean—To repeal the charter of the Hudson River Bridge Company.

Mr. Bannister's resolution in favor of retiring Gen. Anderson on full pay was adopted.

Mr. Bryant introduced concurrent resolution in favor of abolishing Slavery by constitutional amendment. Laid on the table.

Mr. Ryan offered a resolution in favor of the recall of Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan to the command of the Army of the Potomac. Laid on the table.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Authorizing the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women to confer the title of M. D.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

Incorporating the Long Island City Water Works' Company.

Relative to the New-York Bible and Common Prayer-book Society.

Relative to the firemen of Rochester.

Authorizing the Kings County Supervisors to provide for the relief of the families of volunteers.

Incorporating the Mechanics' Dime Savings Bank of New-York.

Adjourned.

FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of Santa Ana at Vera Cruz—Minister Corwin to Return Home.

Private letters, dated at Vera Cruz March 2, contain some important items of Mexican news, which did not reach us via Havana.

Gen. Santa Ana arrived at Vera Cruz on Feb. 27, with his wife and child. The General is reported as in excellent health. His advent created no excitement whatever. It was rumored that he had recognized the French Intervention on condition that he should be permitted to issue a manifesto to the Mexican people, but that after he had affixed his signature to the document, he was informed that he would not be allowed to make public his manifesto.

It was expected that Minister Corwin would leave Vera Cruz for the United States in the April steamer.

It was the generally received opinion in well-informed circles that as soon as the French could organize 15,000 men from the Foreign Legion and the native Mexicans, they would withdraw their main army from Mexico, as the number named was regarded as sufficient to guard Maximilian.

Affairs were in a very unsettled state in Tampico, Minatitlan and Tabasco, and the French Commander had been under the necessity of several times strengthening the forces stationed there.

The roads to the capital were safer, on the whole, than they had been for a long time. During the latter part of February *aconducta* arrived at Vera Cruz, and another was expected.

Several correspondents note the sale of large quantities of "trash" at auction by the French.

Cotton was commanding high prices. The following is a list of the vessels in port at Vera Cruz on March 2:

English Brig *Beaver*, Hatfield, ready for sea, destination Cuba.

English bark *Honduras*, McGill, nearly loaded with flour for New-York.

English brig *Minatitlan*, Thomas, nearly loaded with flour for Liverpool.

French bark *Peru*, Leroy, to sail.

English bark *Rapid*, Marschalk, cotton, hides, &c., in a day or two for New-York.

French ship *Lily*, Delance, discharged.

English schooner *Amy Worster*, Houghton, discharging lumber.

English schooner *Mary Elizabeth*, (Confederate,) discharging cotton for Galveston.

French steamer *Gravilie*, Prat, discharging abarrotes, from Havana.

English brig *Duchess*, Sowlsby, loading hides, &c., for New-York.

English schooner *Mary Clinton*, Reeves, from New-York and Nassau, to commence discharging.

English bark *Albertina*, Obusted, from New-York and Nassau, to commence discharging.

Danish schooner *Marcaretha*, Bremer, Cadiz, to commence discharging.

English brig *Mejico*, Bowell, Liverpool, to commence discharging.

French bark *St. Jean*, Labordn, coals.

Genoese schooner *Goto*, Giteto, Geneva, abarrotes, discharging.

Hanoverian schooner *Sidonie*, Beekman, Hamburg discharging.

Italian schooner *Veracruzano*, Dassons, Cadiz, discharging.

American schooner *Carrie Wells*, sleepers for railroad.

Belgium brig *Transit*, Boone, Ambers, abarrotes, discharging.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

Important Naval Expedition up the Ouchita River—The Rebel Batteries Silenced by the Iron-Clad Fleet.

Cairo, March 14.

Some particulars of the late expedition up the Ouchita River have been received. The gunboats *Ouchita*, *Osage*, *Conestoga*, *Lexington*, *Fort Hindman*, and *Crockett* composed the expedition. Trinity was strongly fortified. The ironclad *Osage*, in advancing, was allowed to pass without interruption. The flagship *Hunman* followed, when a heavy fire was opened upon her, which after a time obliged her to retire in a damaged condition, with the loss of two men killed and eight slightly wounded. The flag was then transferred to the *Ouchita*, whose powerful guns silenced the enemy's battery, which consisted of three 32-pounders. But little difficulty was was experienced in driving the enemy from his position at Harrisburgh. Our forces burned the town. The gunboat *Ouchita* received but slight injury during the engagement. The *Hunican* will require considerable repairs.

The gunboat *Conestoga* collided with the *Gen. Price*, on the Mississippi, on the 10th, a short distance below Natchez. The *Conestoga*, with her cargo of ammunition, was sunk. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Cairo, Monday, March 14.

The steamer *War Eagle*, from New-Orleans for Louisville, brought up about fifty tons of sugar and molasses. The Seventeenth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers are also on board, on their way home.

Memphis dates of the 12th, say cotton was excited under the news from New-York.

Sellers were not anxious to sell. But little cotton remained in the country to come in.

Five hundred new recruits from Iowa have arrived here, on their way South.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

Great Demand for Steamboats—Expedition to Northwest Louisiana.

St. Louis, March 14.

Vicksburgh advices of the 2d say that all the boats in that place have been pressed into the Government service, owing to the reported movement to be made via Black, Red, and Washita Rivers, to Monroe, thence by land to Shreveport.

Gen. Steele will co-operate from Little Rock.

The War in the Southwest.

St. Louis, Monday, March 14.

Gen. Fiske, the Commander of the district of St. Louis, has just returned from a tour of inspection in Southeast Missouri. He reports that numerous bands of guerrillas have been committing depredations in that section and Northeastern Arkansas, and that some bands are preparing for extensive operations in the Spring. Stringent measures will be immediately taken to drive out or destroy all such bands, and establish law and order throughout the department.

Gen. Sully, who is preparing an expedition against the Sioux Indians, under Gen. Pope's orders, has arrived here.

Two iron-clad turret boats were launched at Carondelet on Saturday.

Movements of Generals.

Louisville, Monday, March 14.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant and his Chief of Staff passed here this morning, on their way to Nashville.

Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman is expected here to-night.

Brig.-Gen. Ewing arrived this morning, reported to Gen. Rainsbridge, and was assigned to the command of this post *vice* Col. Bruce, relieved.

It is rumored that Kentucky will be divided into two districts, with headquarters respectively, at Louisville and Lexington, Burbridge occupying the former, and Ewing, the latter district.

The Strike on the Western Railroads.

Chicago, Monday, March 14.

All the engineers on the Western railroads centering in Chicago have issued a circular to the different railroad companies that unless certain demands made by them are acceded to, reinstating the strikers on the Galena Railroad, they will suspend operations at noon to-morrow. It is believed that arrangements for running the trains on the Eastern roads will not be materially affected by the strike.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Chicago, Monday, March 14.

The difficulty between the officers and engineers of the Galena and Chicago Railroad seems to have arisen from the fact that, subsequent to an agreement between them, made on the 1st of January, a new schedule was adopted, requiring the engineers to work a greater number of hours each day than formerly; and the engineers demand a return to the old time, which the officers refuse. A Committee of Engineers, representing the different railroads in the Northwest, have published a circular to all the roads, including the Michigan Southern, declaring that their interests and the interests of the engineers of the Galena Road are identical, and that the act of the Galena Road is a direct attack upon engineers as a class; that they are instructed by the different divisions they represent to say that they will sustain the engineers of the Galena Road at the sacrifice, if necessary, of their positions as engineers.

The convention here adopted a resolution that, if the difficulty is not settled by noon to-morrow, they will, after arriving at the terminal stations of their respective lines, leave their engines and consider their services no longer required.

The Illinois Central and Michigan Southern Railroad Companies have replied to the circular, claiming to have no relations with the Galena road, which authorize them to interfere.

This evening's *Journal* says 1,200 engineers are in the movement.

An Indignation Meeting at Newark.

Newark, Monday, March 14.

A large indignation meeting took place here to-night protesting against a new regulation of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, requiring all passengers to show their tickets at the car entrance in Jersey City. A committee was appointed to wait on the Morris and Essex Railroad to ascertain their facilities, &c.

Resolutions were also adopted proposing an action in the Legislature.

The most general feeling here is, that the new rule is unwise and especially impolitic at the present time.

City Elections.

Bangor, Monday, March 14.

Our city election, to-day, resulted in the unanimous choice of Mr. Hobbsdale for Mayor, and Samuel D. Humphrey for Police Judge, and the election of all the Union candidates for Alderman, Councilmen and Ward officers without opposition.

Nearly all the towns in this part of the State have been carried by the Union party by overwhelming majorities.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Monday, March 14.

Arrived ship *Galatea*, from New-York. Sailed *Flying Eagle*, for Boston, carrying 8,500 sacks of beans, 12,500 hides, 14,000 sacks of copper ore, 800 barrels of Japanese rags, and 15 packages of California wines.

The opposition steamer *America* sailed for Panama, to-day, with 614 passengers.

Colorado Territorial Convention.

Denver, Monday, March 14.

Among the resolutions passed by the Territorial Convention, was one in favor of an amendment to the Constitution abolishing Slavery throughout the United States.

The Vote of Cayuga County.

Auburn, Monday, March 14.

The vote in Cayuga County on the soldiers' suffrage question, was as follows: For, 4,993; against, 328.

—Prof. Silliman, Jr., of Yale College, sailed, to-day, on the *Ocean Queen*, with the intention of visiting the mining districts of California and Nevada. He will return to the East via Colorado and Idaho, in July next.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

P. T. Barnum—To the Public.

Having recently added largely to the capacity of this Museum by annexing adjoining premises, and also having engaged in Europe and elsewhere most important and interesting novelties which will be rapidly produced here, I discover that although I devote my entire personal time and attention to catering for public amusement, and managing the Museum, its increased cares and responsibilities demand increased aid in properly conducting it. I have therefore engaged my sons-in-law, Messrs. S. H. HURD and D. W. THOMPSON, to assist me in the management of the Museum. The result of this arrangement is that one or more of the managers will be present at all hours when the Museum is open, hence every detail of the entire establishment will come under the immediate personal supervision of a manager who is directly interested in keeping the Museum in the highest state of neatness, order and perfection, and in doing all that is possible to promote the comfort and enjoyment of the thousands of respectable families, ladies and children who daily resort here.

The gorgeous and unique FAIRY FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER, illuminated by all the colors of the rainbow, just introduced here from Europe for the first time, is one of the most superbly magnificent novelties ever seen in America, and is only one of a large series of startling wonders which have been engaged for the gratification of my patrons. The public's obedient servant,

P. T. BARNUM.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, March 14, 1864.

Who Minds a Cold?—It seems a small affair, and, in consequence, is allowed to have its own way; and yet how frequently a neglected cold ends in bronchitis or consumption! Why not take a cold in time, then, and, by using at once Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which for thirty years has been a standard remedy for all coughs and colds, avoid these dreadful alternatives?

WHAT IS MEANT BY BRONCHITIS

is an inflammation of the bronchia, or passages which convey air to the lungs. In its earlier stages this disease is commonly called a cold, or a cold in the breast. It usually comes on with a little hoarseness, followed by a moderate cough, with slight feelings of heat or soreness about the throat or chest. If not arrested, the cough becomes one of the most prominent symptoms, as well as the most painful and distressing; the inflammation increases in intensity, until it finally interferes with access of air to the lung cells, when the vital powers soon give way. In most of the stages of this disease Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT effects a speedy cure, by producing a free and easy expectoration, suppressing the cough and allaying the fever. A fair trial is all that is asked.

IN CONSUMPTION, AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS,

Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will afford immediate relief, by removing the difficulty of breathing, and producing an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs. Having maintained its reputation in all parts of the world for over a quarter of a century, it is confidently recommended as the best remedy ever offered for the diseases it professes to cure. Sold by Agents and Druggists everywhere, from whom may also be obtained Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, a prompt and effectual cure for costiveness, sick headache, and all bilious affections. The Expectorant, and all Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines, are sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers-st. and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

The Dentists of Boston recommend BURNETT'S TOOTH WASH. It is very much superior to powders. A few drops upon a brush will cleanse the mouth thoroughly.

Sold by all druggists.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative

The standard preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another. Stops the falling out of the hair, makes it soft and silky, cleanses it and the scalp of all impurities and humors, and entirely overcomes bad effects of sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream sold everywhere.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.

N. B.—Ladies French hair-dresser in attendance to apply the Hiawatha.

A Cure for Hernia or Rupture!

This dangerous complaint can now be RADICALLY CURED without a shadow of doubt by using the CELEBRATED

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.

This Truss has an inward and upward action, different in principle from all others. Is light, clean and easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord—power is regulated by simply turning a screw—is warranted to cure.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER SUPPORTER

is made on the same principle. It has a lifting, sustaining power never before invented. Try it.

HUDDUK'S SHOULDER BRACE

is something new for Ladies and Gentlemen who are inclined to stoop. It will cause them to stand and walk erect. Pamphlets free by inclosing a stamp.

GREGORY & CO., No. 600 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special and honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor, Office, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston.

PALMER'S legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers,

will give their personal attention (as usual, for the past 17 years,) to SALES OF FURNITURE, at the residences of THOSE DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING OR REMOVING; will also hold regular weekly sales at their STORE, No. 23 NASSAU-ST, for the convenience of those preferring this medium of sale.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Important Triumph of Science.

Years of patient research and unwearied experiment, kindly assisted by the *first scientific and professional character* in New-York, have produced and perfected

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR,
THE BEST HAIR-DRESSING

yet offered to the public. IT RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, giving it a *Fresh* and Natural appearance. *Will stop its falling out in three days*, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain the skin* or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation.

Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities, (that in many other preparations injure the Hair and soil the clothes,) the nicety of the composition and its

SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME,

render it the *most desirable* article for the toilet and hair-dressing yet offered to the public. $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores.

None genuine without the signature of the inventor,

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M.D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

N.B.—Dr. C. can be consulted gratuitously, personally or by letter, at No. 1,123 Broadway, where information in regard to the treatment of the Head and Hair will be *clearly explained*.

Millions of Bottles

of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold and used with never-failing success. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test of years. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

Secret.—The Secret of the process of making *Cedar Camphor* is possessed alone by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, of Boston, the inventors. Cedar camphor is the best camphor, (or, indeed, best, perhaps, only anything,) certain defence against moths in clothing. Every druggist probably now sells Harris & Chapman's Cedar Camphor.

Steinway & Sons—
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,
Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines,
For sale at
Nos. 237 and 239 Broadway, corner of 22d-st.,
By J. T. ELLIS.
New machines to let.

Dr. J. H. Schnuck, of Philadelphia, can be seen professionally every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York. He treats no disease but the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, Liver, Stomach and Pulmonary Consumption.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.
J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, ARISING FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.—New and reliable treatment; valuable essays sent by mail free of charge. Address Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Box No. 1,421, Philadelphia.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. U. S. A., Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The secret of the great success of Dr. Rune's Catarrh Snuff consists in its promoting a healthy action of the eyes, ears, nose and bronchia—all of which are improved by a single pinch.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist. No. 760 Broadway.

Wildnr's Patent Salamandnr Safne,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

LENOX—WILLIS.—On Thursday, March 10, by Rev. J. Hsim. CHARLES LENOX to MARIA A. WILLIS, of Ossining, Westchester Co.

WALLAR—SEARELL.—At Beaufort, S. C., on Tuesday, March 8, by Rev. Dr. Stevenson, Capt. GEORGE D. WALKER, 1st S. C. Volunteers, to E. JANNIS, daughter of the late Henry R. Serrell, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

ANGEVINA.—At Tarrytown, on Monday, March 14, DANIEL ANGEVINE, in the 48th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at his mother's residence, at Tarrytown, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

ACKERMAN.—On Monday, March 14, ELIZA ACKERMAN.

The funeral to take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the house of Mr. James Valentine, Woodbridge, N. J.

ADAMS.—On Saturday, March 12, after a long and painful illness, ALICE H., eldest child of Charles E. and Jessie M. Adams, aged 7 years, 7 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her parents, 119th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 9½ A. M.

BROWN.—At Baton Rouge, La., August 1, 1863, Dr. S. H. BROWN, Asst. Surgeon of the 174th regiment N. Y. Vols., aged 28 years.

His remains will be removed to Greenwich, Conn., for interment, Wednesday morning, the 16th inst., by the 9:30 o'clock train.

CLARK.—On Monday, March 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., of consumption, Mrs. ESTHER G., wife of Thomas Clark, of the New-York Post-office, aged 41 years, 5 months and 25 days.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 129 West 11th-st., on Wednesday, March 16, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, without further notice.

COOK.—On Saturday, March 12, EDWARD COOK, native of Long Branch, N. J., in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 82 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Tuesday,) March 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CAIRNS.—On Sunday, March 13, MALVINA MATILDA CAIRNS, second daughter of the late Capt. John T. Cairns.

The relatives and friends of the family, Board of School Officers of the Tenth Ward, and teachers of Grammar School No. 20, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. James Lutheran Church, in East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

COZZENS.—At West Point, on Sunday morning, March 13, WILLIAM B. COZZENS, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, at West Point, on Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

HALSTEAD.—On Sunday, March 13, after a long illness, ADEY J. HALSTEAD.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of her brother, David P. Halstead, Harrison, Westchester Co., without further invitation.

HART.—Suddenly, at St. Louis, on Wednesday, March 9, MAY L., youngest daughter of Robert D. Hart, aged 19 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given.

HOLES.—On Sunday, March 13, after a short and severe illness, JOHN O., only son of Daniel and Mary Holes, aged 31 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, March 15, at 4 o'clock, from No. 64 1st-st.

KANE.—On Sunday, March 13, MARY DUBOIS KANE, only daughter of Oarrie Dubois and Delancey Kane, Jr., aged 11 months and 6 days.

The funeral will take place from the South Dutch Church at Tarrytown, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock. The remains will be placed in the family vault of the late Rev. George Dubois. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 10 A. M. and return at 4 P. M.

LYLES.—On Monday, March 14, CATHARINA, wife of Henry Lyles, Jr., in the 47th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church at Flatbush, at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, the 16th inst. Cars for Flatbush leave the Fulton Ferry every 15 minutes

MCLOUGHLIN.—On Monday, March 14, after a lingering illness, MICHAEL MCLOUGHLIN, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Metropolitan Police Force, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 273½ Hudson-st., on Wednesday afternoon, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

☞ California papers please copy.

OWENS.—On Sunday afternoon, March 13, at 3 o'clock, ELISA OWENS, in the 53d year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, March 15, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, John Owens, No. 84 West 32d-st., when the remains will be taken to St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th-st., where a Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

PERTZ.—On Monday, March 14, ISABELLA DE FORREST, youngest daughter of B. J. and Mary E. Pentz, and grand-daughter of A. M. C. Smith, Esq. aged 5 years, 5 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, at St. Ann's Church, on 18th-st., without further invitation.

PAGE.—On Monday morning, March 14, of disease of the heart, Mrs. CATHERINE A. PAGE, aged 49 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) March 15, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 41 Macdougal-st.

ROBERTS.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Sunday evening, March 13, FANNY, daughter of Edward and Irene S. Roberts, aged 19 months.

Funeral on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the house. No written invitations sent, but friends of the family, without further notice, invited to be present.

STEARNS.—At Bristol, Conn., on Wednesday, March 9, CALINDA, widow of Hon. Elisha Stearns, late of Tolland, Conn., aged 84 years.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

SUTCLIFFE.—On Monday morning, March 14, HENRY THOMAS SUTCLIFFE, son of Henry and Ellen Sutcliffe, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Funeral from the house of his parents, Claremont, N. J., on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

TAINTOR.—In Buffalo, on Monday, March 14, after a brief illness, CHARLES TAINTOR, in the 55th year of his age.

TRACY.—On Sunday, March 13, MARY LUCIA, daughter of Lucien B. and Cornelia T. Terry, in the 6th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 453 West 23d-st., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

VROOM.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, March 12, GUYSBERT BOGART VROOM, son of Peter D. Vroom, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Reformed Dutch Church, on Graud-st., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WELSH.—On Sunday, March 13, of scarlet fever, MARY AMELIA, daughter of Charles and Sarepta Welsh, aged 5 years, 8 months and 13 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 9 Patchen-place, this day, (Tuesday,) March 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

"Wran the cold, white sheet around her,
Fold her arms across her breast,
Lay her gently in the coffin,
Little Mary Amelia has gone to rest."

WASSELS.—On Monday, March 14, of consumption, HELEN M., daughter of the late John H. Wessels.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her mother, No. 183 West 26th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WEST.—At Eatontown, N. J., on Monday morning, March 14, JAMES HANEY, only child of Gabriel and Sarah West, aged 20 years, 3 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, March 16, at the Episcopal Church, Shrewsbury, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 221.—March 14, 1864.
38, 4, 62, 74, 76, 50, 23, 57, 63, 28, 8, 75, 43, 27.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 222.—March 14, 1864.
56 1, 42, 55, 78, 61, 25, 7, 6, 49, 9, 36.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 125—March 14, 1864.
24, 77, 1, 78, 43, 13, 75, 33, 4, 22, 55, 18, 64, 63.
CLASS 126—March 14, 1864.
26, 23, 67, 65, 11, 19, 39, 12, 44, 32, 4, 61.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

CLOTHING.
THE ATTENTION OF
WHOLESALE BUYERS
is requested to our superb assortment of
CLOTHING, SHIRTS
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND.

S. T.—1860.—X.
Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated
PLANTATION BITTERS,
which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.
Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private United States stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person refilling this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the United States law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have one eye on several parties refilling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

McCLELLAN AND LIBERTY.
UNION MASS MEETING.
A mass meeting of the people in favor of the election of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN to the Presidency will be held at COOPER INSTITUTE, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 17, at 7½ o'clock.
Hon. Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General under President Jackson, and President of "The Conservative Union National Committee," will preside, assisted by a large number of our most prominent citizens, as Vice-presidents.
The following named gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting:
Lieut.-Gov. Richard T. Jacob, of Kentucky.
Hon. Theodore Cuyler, of Philadelphia.
Hon. John P. Kennedy, of Baltimore.
Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio.
Hon. James S. Thayer, of New-York.
Gen. A. Banolog Norton, of Texas.
Col. Max Langenswartz, of New-York.
Hiram Ketchum, of New-York.
Hiram Ketchum, Jr., of New-York.
Patriotic McClellan songs will be sung; to close with a UNION FLAG RAISING.
Music by Dodworth's Band.
By order
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.
Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.
Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.
Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

1860, 1861, 1862 AND 1863.
Wanted, full files of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, from July 10, 1860 to date. Address J. H., Box No. 11 Post-office, stating price, &c.

AN ELEGANT AND CHEAP ARTICLE.
HEALTHY AND DURABLE.
CRONDAL'S PATENT PREPARED CORK-STUFFING—A large assortment of mattresses and furniture cushions, seats for coaches, &c., life-preserving pillows and boat-seats, saving pads, &c., constantly on hand, and orders filled at the very shortest notice at
706—BROADWAY—706.

ALL THOSE AFFLICTED WITH RHEUMATISM, PILES, NERVOUS and RHEUMATIC HEADACHE will find great relief and comfort from using CRONDAL'S PATENT PREPARED CORK-STUFFED mattresses, seats, cushions, pillows, &c. Call and examine the article at
706—BROADWAY—706.

LECTURE.—BY HENRY GILES, ESQ., ON *Life in the Middle Ages*, at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 15, 1864. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE
Mantels, slate billiard beds, slate urinals, blackboards, slate slabs for tomb covers and doors, roofing slate and slate slabs. The trade supplied.
WEST CASTLETON SLATE CO.,
No. 412 Broadway, New-York.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,
TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.
I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!
I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.
W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.
HARLEM, July 30, 1863.
I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

NO. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. I do with grateful thanks this give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 98 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of acure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LOOK OUT,
LOOK OUT,
LOOK OUT,
LOOK OUT,
LOOK OUT,
LOOK OUT,
LOOK OUT,
LOOK OUT,
LOOK OUT.
THE SILVER SHIP,
Away she sailed—the Silver Ship—
The bloodhound at her prow—
And high above the howling blast
Was heard the pirate's vow!
His vow that from his bosom's core
Should flow life's crimson tide
Ere Ruy Leol, his rival brave,
Should call sweet Yola bride!

ANOTHER NEW STORY!
will be ready on THURSDAY next in
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
(*The best Story and Sketch Paper published,*)
ENTITLED
THE SILVER SHIP;
OR THE
BLOODHOUND OF THE CARIBBEAN.
A SPANISH-AMERICAN STORY.
BY LOUIS LEON.

Louis Leon's first contribution to the columns of THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY is indisputably the finest of all his productions. He himself in a letter to us says: "It is infinitely superior to anything which I have ever written."

We confidently look for an immense increase in circulation on this story, and newsdealers would do well to send in their orders in time.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY is for sale by every News Agent.

RUBINA.
A NOVEL.
"A book most decidedly calculated to create a sensation in the reading world, and especially among persons who take a more than ordinary interest in religious matters. As a novel, it may be deficient in structure, but no one would think of questioning its ability as a reading book."
—*Boston Traveler.*
One vol., 12mo. cloth. Price $1 50.
JAMES G. GREGORY, Publisher,
No. 46 Walker-st., New-York.

SEWELL'S PENSION, BOUNTY AND PRIZE LAWS.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY, HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,
PRACTICE IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT,
under the
PENSION, BOUNTY AND PRIZE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
By
ROBERT SEWELL.
1 vol. 8vo, law sheep, $3 50.
From the United States Pension Office.
"A careful examination of so much of this book as relates to Pension Laws and Practice has led me to the conclusion that, for the present use of attorneys and claimants before this Office, no more valuable treatise can be found. The omission of all obsolete matter, and an attempt to meet all inquiries as to the details and practice under the only Pension Law which now has any great interest for claimants or others, may be specified as of particular merit. The clear style, the candid tone in which you have treated the several topics embraced within your plan, should also commend the work to general favor. I can cordially recommend it to the attention of all persons interested in the various matters of which it treats."
Sent free by mail to any address on receipt of the price.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how people leap down their own throats, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW what climate is best for asthmatic people, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW the causes of physical degeneracy among youth, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW the causes of debility among ladies, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW in what respects Doctors are "Jack at all trades," read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW why a batchelor is like a Chinese junk, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW what metal calf medical men are worshipping, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW the philosophy of the sexual relation, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW the causes and treatment of cancers, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW the causes and treatment of consumption, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW the causes and cure of constipation and piles, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW why the world is full of physical wrecks, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW the effects of excessive meat-eating, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW the effects of different drinks upon different people, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW the effects of unhappy marriages on health, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how water sometimes causes disease, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW both the physical and social condition of man and woman kind, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW why children frequently resemble but one parent, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW a thousand things not published before, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW why children frequently possess those of the physical or mental peculiarities of their parents, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW physiological truths as they are, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW why widows, by second marriages, sometimes have children resembling their first husbands, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW man and woman, inside and out, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
IF YOU WANT

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 39 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 39 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES: collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GESHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route will be shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GESHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 49 Wall-st.
New-York, March 9, 1864.

At the annual election for ten Directors of this Company, of the second class, held 7th instant, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:
WILLIAM TUCKER,
WASHINGTON E. VERMILYE,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,
CLINTON GILBERT,
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT,
HANSON K. CORNING,
CHARLES P. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM M. HALSTED,
HENRY W. FORD,
APPOLOS R. WESTMORE.
And for inspectors of the next Annual Election: STACY B. COLLINS, GEORGE HODGSDON and ISAAC A. QUACKENBOSS. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.
By order, JOHN RADIE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

Treasury Department,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Quartermaster's Office, No. 6 State-st.,
New-York, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

Erie Railway Company's Office, March 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY IS prepared to issue seven per cent. Convertible Bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars, for the purpose of completing the road at its eastern terminus. The holders of the Mortgage Bonds of the Long Dock Company have the option, for six months from date, of taking these Bonds in exchange for the Bonds they now hold. Applications may be made at the Treasurer's office in West-st.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE TWELFTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the first installment of thirty dollars on each and every share of the stock of this bank has been assessed and will be payable at the office of Messrs. George S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., on SATURDAY, the 19th inst.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, HENRY A. SMYTHE,
A. A. LOW, SAM. SLOAN,
FRANCIS SKIDDY, GEORGE S. ROBBINS,
New-York, March 18, 1864. Commissioners.

Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company,
Cleveland, March 7, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a stock dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand out of the earnings heretofore made and expended in the construction of the road. By order of the Board of Directors. O. M. BURKE, Sec.

Office of the Minnesota Mining Company,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, March 10, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Minnesota Mining Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, &c., will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. SAM'L J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

Office of Asbburton Coal Co.,
No. 39 William-st.,
Great Western Insurance Co. Building
THE BOOKS OF TRANSFER OF THE ASHBURTON COAL CO. will be opened on MONDAY, the 14th inst., and certificates issued.
JOSEPH A. SPEAR, Secretary.

WANTED—FROM ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS TO all of the sound Western Mixed Corn that can be procured in New-York City, at $1 40, payable in 10 days, and 3 cents per bushels margin will be paid to the seller as soon as the contract is completed, or 5 cents per bushel margin on 15 days' time. Also, wanted one thousand tons prime quality shipping hay. Apply to LUTHER C. TIBBETS, No. 13 Moore-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

DENVER MINING COMPANY,
COLORADO.

50,000 SHARES—$20 PER SHARE.

The subscribers, as the only authorized agents, offer for sale in sums to suit purchasers, a limited amount of this first class dividend-paying Gold stock, at ONE-HALF ITS PAR VALUE, or $10 PER SHARE.

Quarterly dividend paid Feb. 20, 1864, 2 per cent.

Exhibits of the Company's valuable properties, with tabular statement of monthly earnings from July 1, 1861, will be furnished on application.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 51 Cedar-st., N. Y.
March 1, 1864.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

Office of the Columbian (Marine) Insurance Co.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau sts.,
New-York, Jan. 29, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$249,998 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,002,258 59	
Total amount of premiums		$3,252,256 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments		$2,362,842 02
Losses paid during the year	$1,021,150 50	
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,628 19	1,225,778 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	$1,137,063 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862	117 68	1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,206 45
In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:		
Profits to be divided	$695,974 52	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864	269,614 80	426,359 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		57,895 20
		$368,464 52
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		1,747 20
		$366,717 32
Of this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent		110,000 00
		$256,717 32
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 26 per cent.		
Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes		$1,313 50
		$255,403 82
Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent.		255,000 00
Undivided Balance		$403 82
The Company have the following Assets: United States, New-York City and other Stocks		$330,375 00
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value, Salvages and other Securities		714,992 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand		651,317 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes		1,413,670 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company		30,374 44
Total amount of Assets		$3,140,930 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Book Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DAN'L W. TELLER,
Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the new-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL S. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, Jr.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSEY,	S. N. DERRICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID J. ELY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. F. DESHON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
O. L. NIMS,	B. C. MORRIS, Jr.,
M. F. MERICK,	EZRA NYE,
WM. B. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
B. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.

JERSEY CITY BONDS FOR $265,000,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,
INTEREST SIX PER CENT., SEMI-ANNUALLY,
PAYABLE IN JERSEY CITY OR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, Jersey City, N. J., or at the office of M. C. Morgan, Esq., No. 6 Jauncey-court, Wall st., New-York, until MONDAY, March 21, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars of Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed March 1, 1864, in accordance with the law of the Legislature of New-Jersey autnor zing said bonds. Said bonds will be for $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, or at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, and redeemable in twenty years. The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollers thereof; and parties, when notified that their proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Treasurer of Jersey City the sums awarded to them respectively, and the Treasurer is hereby authorized to deliver to the said parties entitled thereto the bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, with interest from the date of payment. They will be awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted for less than par, and no conditional bid will be entertained. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to

HENRY F. COX,
THOS. B. DECKER,
A. A. GADDIS,
Committee on Finance, Jersey City.

Jersey City, March 5, 1864.

Population of Jersey City is about 35,000. City debt, including soldiers' bounty fund as above, $495,000. Valuation of real estate by assessors of 1863, $14,728,685. The Board of Water Commissioners' Loan for water works, which supplies Jersey City, Hoboken City, Hudson City and Lafayette, amounts to $1,189,000, which, by its water rents, is self-sustaining and self-liquidating.

SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 23 William-st., Office No. 15.
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE, COUNTY and CITY. Also, RAILROAD SECURITIES of all descriptions, not quoted at the New-York Stock Exchange, bought and sold on commission.
MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Eastern Division
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS, (foreclosed.)
MINNESOTA STATE BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD STOCK.
INDIANAPOLIS, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
MORRIS CANAL STOCK AND BONDS.
NEW-JERSEY STATE 6s.
RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BONDS WANTED.
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN BONDS, of the State of Wisconsin, issued to insolvent Railroad Companies, purchased at high prices.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

THE ADJOURNED REGULAR
MONTHLY MEETING
OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
WILL BE HELD ON
THURSDAY NEXT, March 17,
At 4 o'clock.

Niagara Insurance Office, No. 67 Wall-st.,
March 9, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, held at this office on the 8th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JONATHAN D. STEELE,	THOMAS HOPE,
DAVID STEWART,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
JOHN MORTIMER, JR.,	HENRY ROWLAND,
J. TAYLOR JOHNSTON,	MORTIMER L. BOWLER,
EDWARD ELSWORTH,	JAMES STOKES,
EZRA WHEELER,	ISAAC A. CRANE,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
T. B. CODDINGTON,	EDWARD L. HEDDEN,
W. WHITEWRIGHT, JR.,	R. C. BURLAGE,
PETER NAYLOR,	E. REED McILVAINE,
JOSEPH W. MEEKS,	JAS. R. TAYLOR,
WM. H. WISNER,	B. G. ARNOLD,
WM. D. THOMPSON,	COE ADAMS,
ALBERT G. LEE,	R. BURKHALTER,
JOHN B. DASH,	W. W. PARKIN,
O. H. GORDON,	H. H. WARDEN,
GEO. F. THOMAE,	H. H. SWIFT.

PETER RICHARDS.

Also the following gentlemen as inspectors for next election: JOSEPH GREENLEAF, LEWIS ATTERBURY, JR., and C. P. SANGER.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JONATHAN D. STEELE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway

THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CAPITAL Stock of the Tascher Gold Company will be received at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, the 17th inst.

The Company was duly organized on the 24th day of November, 1863, under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of $10 each.

It possesses an exceedingly valuable property in the Territory of Colorado, which it will proceed forthwith to work.

The Trustees of the Company are:
H. H. Boody, New-York.
J. D. Fish, New-York.
O. D. Ashley, New-York.
John Simpkins, New-York.
F. W. Capen, New-York.

OFFICERS:
H. H. BOODY, President.
F. J. WRIGHT, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. J. SCUDDER, Counsel.

Pamphlets giving further information respecting the affairs of the Company may be had at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st.
FINLEY J. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
New-York, March 14, 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER BEing desirous of retiring from business, hereby offers for sale the establishment known as the Continental Iron Works, located at Green Point, Brooklyn, consisting of all the buildings, machinery, tools and apparatus necessary for prosecuting the business of iron ship building and general iron work, upon the most extensive scale, as the number and size of the iron-clad batteries, which have been constructed at this establishment within the past three years, fully attests. The real estate upon which said establishment is located, can be purchased or leased for a series of years.

This is a rare opportunity for capitalists desiring to embark in a lucrative and rapidly increasing business, to purchase an establishment in working condition, which is unequaled in this country in its adaptation and first-class advantages for the construction and equipment of iron vessels of the largest dimensions, either for the Government or merchant service.

For particulars address the proprietor.
March 15, 1864. T. F. ROWLAND.

GOLD MINING IN IDAHO.—A RARE chance for live men, with some money, to make a fortune. A joint stock company has been formed in this City to proceed to Idaho to prospect for and work the best mines in that territory. Some of the company are the best geologists, chemists and miners in the country. A patent, recently issued, by which all the gold is separated in a cheap and rapid way, and in a manner never before known, gives the company a new and wonderful monopoly. The shares are limited, and every shareholder proposes to go himself. The company will start this Spring, and go with mule teams, taking with them stamps, or alligator jaws, pulverizing mills, desulphurizers and new chemical amalgamators (well tested,) by which from $60 to $1,200 per day in gold can be taken out. The machinery is already partly finished. A few shares remain unsubscribed, and any person with from $1,000 to $5,000, who has little talk and much earnestness, can have a chance in this enterprise, if applied for immediately, at headquarters, No. 130 East 28th-st., near 3d-av. The parties are not irresponsible speculators, but mean and will do what they say. Call from 12 to 4 o'clock.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Directors.
J. N. DENISON, Secretary.
Boston, March 14, 1864.

Office of the Ashburton Coal Co.,
No. 39 William-st.,
New-York, March 14th, 1864.

THE FULL SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STOCK of the above-named company is payable at the company's office, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., to the order of the Treasurer. By order of the Directors.
JOSEPH A. SPEAR, Secretary.

Office of the Bedford Copper Company,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York, March 15, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Bedford Copper Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, &c., will be held at this office on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock A. M.
E. S. BOLLES, Secretary.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISsion, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

A limited partnership has been formed between WINSLOW L. WHITING, Jr., and GEORGE E. CLARK, as general partners, and DAVIS J. WHITING, as special partner, under and in pursuance of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York. That the name under which the said limited partnership is to be conducted is and shall be WHITING & CLARK. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said limited partnership is and shall be commission merchants and dealers in boots, shoes and leather. That the names of the partners interested in the said limited partnership are as aforesaid. That Winslow L. Whiting, Jr., of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New-York, is one of New-Jersey, and George E. Clark, of Newark, State of New-Jersey, and George E. Clark, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New-York, who are the general partners, and Davis J. Whiting, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, who is the special partner. That the amount of capital which Davis J. Whiting, the special partner, has contributed to the common stock is twenty thousand dollars, in one actual cash payment. That the said limited partnership is to commence on the 9th day of March, 1864, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1867, as will appear by the terms of the limited partnership, contained in the requisite certificate, this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, in the office of the principal place of business of the said which County the principal place of business of the said limited partnership shall be and is situated.—Dated March 9, 1864.

WINSLOW L. WHITING, Jr., } General
GEORGE E. CLARK, } Partners.
DAVIS J. WHITING, Special Partner.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between TREDWELL KETCHAM, HENRY P. KETCHAM and EDWARD F. PATCHEN was dissolved on the 3d inst., by the death of H. P. KETCHAM. TREDWELL KETCHAM, EDWARD F. PATCHEN and HENRY L. CLARK will continue the business under the firm of T. KETCHAM & CO.
New-York, March 11, 1864.

MR. D. R. MANGAM AND MR. L. M. THORN, have retired from our firm from this date.
New-York, March 9, 1864. GARNER & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Geocaes' Fire Insurance Company, No. 45 Wall-st.,
New-York, March 1, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

Office of the Cleveland Iron Mining Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, March 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE CLEVELAND IRON MINING CO. have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Dollars ($5) on each share, payable on the 21st inst., at the office of the Company in Cleveland. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 22d inst.
SAMUEL L. MATHER, Treasurer.

Office of the Jefferson Insurance Company,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, March 14, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Dollars per share. (Ten per Cent.,) free from Government tax, payable on demand.
SAM'L E. BELCHER, Secretary.

Office of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,
Brooklyn, March 8, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., has this day been declared, payable on demand at their Branch Office, No. 139 Broadway, New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

COUNTY LOAN
FOR $200,000.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000 OF "RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS" OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, March 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, approved by the Mayor March 7, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively, together with the premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MILL AT GIESBORO, D. C.

War Department, Cavalry Bureau,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C., March 3, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., on FRIDAY, March 18, 1864, for furnishing the materials and the erection of a Steam Mill, with the necessary machinery, (accompanied by plans and specifications,) for the purpose of grinding, cutting, mixing and steaming the forage rations furnished the cavalry horses at Giesboro, D. C., with sufficient capacity to supply ten thousand horses.

The following Board of Officers has been appointed, to whom all plans and specifications and papers referring to the mill will be submitted:

Col. August V. Kautz, Second Ohio Cavalry.
Col. C. R. Lowell, Second Massachusetts Cavalry.
Col. James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

The plan which promises most economy, and can soonest be erected, will be selected. The greatest promptitude will be required.

No proposal will be considered, unless accompanied by the oath of allegiance, and a certificate from a source known to this Bureau of the responsibility of the parties, and their ability to faithfully execute the contract.

Payments will be made on the completion of the contract, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for the Erection of Steam Mill at Giesboro," and addressed to Lieut.-Col. James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Any further information will be promptly given, personally or by letter, on application to
JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Quartermaster,
Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, March 15, 1864, for the supply of best quality of ice to U. S. General Hospitals at New-Orleans, La., Baton Rouge, La., Key West, Fla., and Pensacola, Fla., and such points on the coast of Texas as may be occupied as hospitals during the year 1864.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds delivered daily, as required by Surgeon in charge of Hospitals in the vicinity of above points. Also, price per ton of two thousand pounds, carefully stored in well constructed ice-houses at the above points, subject to inspection and measurement by the United States.

The following is the estimated quantity required at each point, but the proposals must include all additional amount required during the year at the same rates:

New-Orleans	600 tons.
Pensacola	60 tons.
Key West	60 tons.
Baton Rouge	200 tons.

The above proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee that the party or parties are responsible, certified to by a United States District Attorney or Clerk of District Court.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified by mail or otherwise that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract under bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars.

Bonds to be properly certified to.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposals.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., marked "Proposals for Ice."

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposals.

Bidders may be present in person when the bids are opened.

The department reserves the right to reject all unsuitable bids.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, March 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new primary school house in Monroe-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., and the proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD L. CAREY,
THOMAS SHIELDS,
MICHAEL CORLIS,
JAMES MOORE,
Committee.

Dated New-York, March 2, 1864.

Executive Committee Office,
Feb. 4, 1864.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th April next from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance, in steam vessels, of a monthly mail between the City of Kingston, in the Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22d Vic. c. 48, 23 Vic. c. 11, and 27 Vic. c. 1, to provide steam communication between this Island and the United States of America.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken, will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London, and JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary of the Executive Committee of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pacific Railroad, of Missouri, in St. Louis, till March 25, 1864, for doing the graduation and masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson County, to a section in Jackson County between the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles, list of sections to be let, giving time as to when they must be completed, forms of bids, specifications, &c., can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis.

Bids should be made for each section of about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.

Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent. being retained till the completion of the work.

Bids should be addressed to GEORGE R. TAYLOR, President, and where the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must accompany his by substantial references, and should give also his post-office address, and he will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of his offer.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
T. McKISSOCK, Ch'f Eng'r and Supt.

Forage Department, No. 66 Cedar-st.,
New-York City.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

New-York Agency, U. S. Ordnance Dept.,
No. 45 Worth-st., March 9, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1864, by this office, for the supply of the following, viz:

5,000 pairs brass stirrups.
8,000 pairs spur straps.
2,000 cartridge boxes for Smith's carbine.

These supplies are to be made in all respects as to material, dimensions and workmanship, in strict accordance with standard samples, which can be seen at this office. They are to be subject to inspection and delivered, free of expense, at this agency.

Bidders will state in their bids the time in which they propose to make deliveries, and each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contract

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no Imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call: It will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this branch he has acquired medical sciences, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED—Therefore, let no false delicacy prevent your immediate application to Dr. POWERS. Dr. POWERS successfully consulted with Dr. WARD No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure. viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent results immediately in the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Those who have used their preventives are never troubled. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

CAUTION TO LADIES, SINGLE AND MARRIED.—Every woman truly a lady, has an aversion to call in or upon a physician, in respect to complaints peculiar to her sex. Besides the shock to her delicacy in consulting persons, most of whom know nothing of her ailments, she incurs worse than useless expense in buying injurious pills, drops, potions, &c. No lady need call upon the numerous doctors with whom she is unacquainted, as "The Married Womans' Private Medical Companion," price $1, by A. M. Mauriceau, Professor of Diseases of Women, designed especially for the married or those about to be married, points out the mode of treatment to remove obstructions, irregularities, or her other ailments, as mother or wife, with the causes and symptoms, and what does to do. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

"Dr A. M. MAURICEAU.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 216 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the Name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that seminal and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 108th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston and 18 Ann-st.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 1274 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

N. B.—Those who prefer a reliable, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by their own sex

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or post-age-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' FEMALE MONTHLY TONIC is the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty for removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause. Ladies who desire to avail themselves of DR. LEWIS' valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicines, can do so at one interview. Ladies from a distance can return the same day. Excellent rooms fitted up in style for accommodation of ladies.

A. LEWIS, M. D., Physician for Females.
No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE ruined their health by using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. The unfortunate can rely on Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROPS. They contain nothing injurious, and never fail in performing a speedy and permanent cure in all cases of private diseases, no matter how obstinate the case may be. They never have, and never will fail to cure. Can be obtained at No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Eight separate rooms; a private entrance. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCTURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SPERMATORRHŒA CURED FOR FIFTY CENTS—Send 50 cents and a red stamp to my address, and receive by return mail the receipt. Medicines can be obtained at any drug-store. Also, receipts for any of the private diseases at the same price. By this way you know just what medicines you are taking, and your system is not stuffed with poisons. Address Box No. 561 Schenectady, N. Y.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By O. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. The author may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 8th-av. Officehours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

MRS. REEVE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN—Cures all complaints of females. Board and pleasant rooms for ladies during confinement, with medical at-

MEDICAL.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,856	[illegible] Saturday, March 5.	
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Booking, Saturday, March 12	
VIRGINIA	2,978	Grace.	
[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90 / 75	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Mar. 23.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship GLASGOW of this line will sail as an extra steamer on WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 16. Has splendid accommodations for a few steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK..... Saturday.....March 19
EDINGBURGH..... Saturday.....March 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON.... Saturday..... April 2
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London.... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburgh 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $-5, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at those rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on SATURDAY, March 19, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the United States Mail side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR.
J. M. Courtenay, Commander,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st.
For freight and passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
P. S.—The steamship EVENING STAR, will follow and sail on SATURDAY, April 2, 1864.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine fast sailing A 1 Clyde built steamship ST. GEORGE, Capt. Aird, is intended to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., from Pier No. 47, North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions:
First Cabin...$75. Intermediate...$50. Steerage....$35, payable in currency. Apply to
FRANCIS McDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

TO NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
THORN,
J. B. Berdan, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. Gazza, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 26, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
Francis A. Daew, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 88 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS PROCURED from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.

One steamboat 200 ft. long by 28 ft. beam, 9 ft. hold.
One steamboat 188 ft. long by 26 ft. beam, 9½ ft. hold.
One steamboat 150 ft. long by 26 ft. beam, 8 ft. hold.
One steamboat 147 ft long by 25 ft. beam, 10 ft. hold.
One steamboat 130 ft long by 22½ ft. beam, 7½ ft. hold.
One steamboat 98 ft. long by 20 ft. beam, 6 ft. hold.
Also, several screw tugs. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 BROADWAY.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, WHO IS FAMED for his energy and enterprise as the grocer and tea and coffee dealer of this City, has just opened an extensive wholesale department of his business at No. 263 Greenwich-st., right adjoining his retail store. Both these extensive establishments will be conducted exclusively on the cash principle, and everybody who wishes to save money, and buy for cash, either wholesale or retail, every description of teas, sugars, flour, fish, syrups, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, hams, coffees, starch, soap, &c., &c., should at once repair as above. All goods warranted as represented, or money returned and expenses paid. Mr. Agnew's experience and large cash capital, which he can control to the extent of half a million of dollars, will enable him to compete successfully with any house or houses in New-York, and we predict that this new wholesale department will be a complete success, as his other store has been, and still continues to be.

All orders from the country should be accompanied with the cash, or paid for by some house in the City.

All goods delivered free to railroads and steamboats. Address Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., and Nos. 87 and 89 Murray-st.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 80 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lindlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished Mantels is at A. Kieber's Mantel Manufactory, No. 199 East 10th-st., near 2d-av. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 718 BROADWAY.

TWENTIETH WEEK.

Will be exhibited at Hope Chapel, by the aid of the MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON, the genuine TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET GHOST.

The real scenes, as described in the columns of the New-York Mercury, graphically explained and delineated by ONE WHO KNOWS!!!

All the figures are the size of life and reality. Synopsis —1. Perspective View of Twenty-seventh-st. and the vast crowds assembled by the Ghost excitement. 2. The Visitor rent ring the Haunted Chamber, and beholding suddenly the frightful phantom. 3. The Party of Midnight Watchers interrupted by the Ghost, the terror and confusion of the Lady who first sees it. 4. The whole Company starting up in alarm as the Carter Ghost draws nigh. 5. The Lonely Watcher who braves the Horrors of the Haunted Room. 6. He, too, beholds the Fearful Vision. 7. The Lonely Watcher renews his dangerous vigil. 8. The Old Man, the Woman and the Child Phantoms, and the finale of the Mystery. In connection with THE GRAND TOUR OF THE WORLD, embracing in all nearly

FIFTY SUPERB VIEWS,

exhibited every afternoon and evening, the programme entirely new on each occasion.

Doors open at 7; tours begin at 8.
Matinee at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

WINTER GARDEN.

Tom Taylor's great play of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
can be presented but for
FIVE NIGHTS MORE,
FIVE NIGHTS MORE,
FIVE NIGHTS MORE.

Played for a continuous number of nights beyond precedent on the New-York stage, it still retains all the freshness of its first attraction, and could be performed for the remainder of the season without any diminution in the crowds that nightly gather to this theatre, did not circumstances beyond control compel
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
to bring their engagement to a close.
TUESDAY, March 15,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
with its splendid cast and beautiful scenery, being the
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH NIGHT
OF
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
Seats may now be had for any of the five nights.
Doors open at 7¾. Carriages may be ordered at 10½.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S FAREWELL CONCERTS IN AMERICA.

The last two of these brilliant Musical Entertainments will take place on
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 16, 18, when Mr. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted by Mme. BARIAN and Mme. BEHRENS, Soprani; Mme. MOTTE, Contralto; F. HABELMANN, Tenor; CARLO PATTI, Violinist; A. WATERS, Elocutionist, and S. BEHRENS, Conductor.

SATURDAY, March 19, GRAND GALA MATINEE.

Admission, including reserved seats, $1. Seats may be secured for either of the concerts, commencing Monday, March 14, at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

Chickering's pianos used in Mr. Gottschalk's concerts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK

The public is respectfully informed that the Academy of Music will reopen on MONDAY, March 28, FOR ITALIAN OPERA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

JOHN B. GOUGH
ON
"PECULIAR PEOPLE,"
THURSDAY EVENING, March 17, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents, to all parts of the house. Seats secured, without extra charge, at the Mercantile Library and branch offices, and at Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK'S CLASSES in the Theory of Music, will commence on the 23d of March, and be held at Steinway's new buildings, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., where Mr. G. can be seen on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 3 to 5 P. M. Circulars at the music-stores

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE,

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. Goodman, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leaves New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Jamaica at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 3:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Cunadaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and Intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 12:30 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LEBANON SPRINGS—COLUMBIA HALL.—The public are respectfully informed that this estabishment has changed hands, and will be conducted in future by the undersigned. Families wishing Summer accommodations will please address HULL & HAZARD, Lebanon Springs, Columbia County, N. Y.
HENRY HULL,
U. M. HAZARD.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house, between 8th and 12th sts., west of 2d-av. or Broadway, will let a fine well-furnished room, to a single gentleman. No other roomers dispensed of. Satisfactory references given and required. Address, with name, W. T. C., Box No. 153 Times Office.

A LADY WHO WILL BE OUT DURING the day would like a small but pleasant unfurnished room in a private family, between 14th and 30th sts. preferred; meals required only on Sundays; unexceptionable references given and required. Address with particulars, J. S., Box No. 164 Times Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A PLEASANT room, not less than 12 to 14 feet square, with full board, for one Brooklyn Heights, is wanted by a middle-aged single gentleman, from the 15th of April or 1st of May next; a room with hot and cold water preferred. Address J. L., Box 113 Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD—WANTED FOR THE SEASON FROM the 1st of May next, for a gentleman, wife and son, in a family where there are few or no boarders; location must be between 14th and 23d sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; references exchanged. Address Box No. 45 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. Location must be pleasant. References exchanged. Will pay $10 per week. Address MEDICUS, Box No. 164 Times Office.

WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, UPtown, or in Jersey City, a large room, with morning and evening meals, in a private family, by a single gentleman. Address UNION, City Post-office, stating location and terms. References exchanged.

WANTED.—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, handsomely furnished apartments between Broadway and 6th-av., not above 23d-st. or below Washington-square. Address Box No. 4,960 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—ON OR NEAR BROOKLYN Heights, with room and bed-room, for three persons. A religious family preferred. Please call at No. 31 Cedar-st., N. Y., from 12 M. to 1 P. M., or address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE PERSONS. A gentleman and lady and their son, in a private family, between 4th and 6th avs. and south of 34th-st. Address A. B., Box No. 1,567 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY FOR the Summer, by a gentleman, wife and servant; Tarrytown or Dobb's Ferry preferred. Address Box No. 2,089 Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—A HALL BEDROOM to suit one gentleman.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST.....MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY.

Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
EIGHTEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
AND LAST BUT FOUR,
of this matchless Zoological Exhibition. Parents, who have not yet embraced this opportunity of instructing their children in

THE GREAT STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY,

should quickly do so, as in all probability, such
A VAST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS
will never again be exhibited in this City. All the other animals in America united in one exhibition would not make a tithe of the numbers here congregated. Every portion of the world is here represented by living
ANIMAL, BIRDS AND REPTILES,
selected with especial regard to health and beauty by the great lion-tamer in person, assisted by a first-rate
THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN WILD SHOW,
AN AFRICAN PORCUPINE,
FIVE ENORMOUS BOA CONSTRICTORS,
and
A PAIR OF BENGAL LEOPARDS,
No language can do even an accurate libretto the brilliancy of these beautiful birds. The metallic hues of every hue almost surpass belief. No coloring can give the slightest notions of their splendid plumage and variety. THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7½.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
THIRD WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT OF MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
TUESDAY, March 15, by a second night of the MAGNIFICENT ROMANTIC DRAMA,
THE ENCHANTRESS,
Miss RICHINGS in her celebrated character of STELLA, THE ENCHANTRESS.

The following eminent artists will appear: Mr. F. SEGUIN, J. W. HILL, E. LAMB, B. T. RINGGOLD, &c., &c., Mlle LINA WINDLE, (her first appearance here in several years.) Mlle. KRUGA, her first appearance in New-York, and a full corps du ballet, under the direction of Sig. ROSZANI, in the GRAND BALLET.

MUSICAL CONDUCTOR, HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, ELEGANT COSTUMES, PERFECT PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS, rendering this grand romantic musical production perfect in every respect.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE.

No. 485 Broadway.
L. B. LENT.....Manager.
THIS EVENING
will be presented, a splendid selection of SUPERB ARENIC SCENES.
First week of Wallace's
TROUPE OF ACTING BEARS.
TROUPE OF ACTING BEARS.
Last week of the Performing
DOGS, MONKEYS AND PONIES.
MME. LOUISE TOURNAIRE
AND
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
attached to the Broadway Circus in a magnificent display of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND STARTLING ATHLETIC EXPLOITS.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7¾.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, Matinées for families, commencing at 2 ¾ o'clock.

WALLACK'S.

MR. MARK SMITH'S
BENEFIT.
FRIDAY, MARCH 18.
First time this season.
Morton's celebrated comedy,
SPEED THE PLOUGH.
Box book now open.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—BIERSTADT'S PICTURE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS is now on exhibition at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway, corner 9th-st., DAY and EVENING, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 BROOME-ST.
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES.
SEVEN FIRST PREMIUMS IN FOUR WEEKS.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East Fourteenth-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, N. Y.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTUR

Further Particulars of the Strike at the West Point Foundry.

The excitement in regard to the strike still continues yet, in rather a subdued form. As was stated in our issue of yesterday, it has been found necessary to obtain military assistance. On Saturday afternoon a force of a hundred and twenty men, under the command of Capt. Cossum, arrived in Cold Spring from Governor's Island. Much indignation was expressed in consequence of this arrival by the operatives on strike, but nothing beyond an excited state of public mind has as yet been manifested. Three of the ringleaders of the strike were arrested by the military and the Sheriff of the County late on Saturday afternoon. It is rumored that they will be conveyed to Fort Lafayette until such time as a legal trial may be opened. The property and persons of the inhabitants have not been injured, and, under the circumstances, the operatives have conducted themselves with greater decorum than was expected. The safety was endangered, left the village late on Saturday afternoon. Sunday passed off very quietly; to the stranger, nothing unusual seemed to engage public attention.

The foundry is now under military guard, one of the large outbuildings being used as a barracks, and no one is permitted to enter without a pass. All the powder has been removed to West Point for safekeeping. As yet work has been resumed in only one shop, and the laborers there employed are under the protection of the soldiers. Many of the quietly disposed, your reporter understands, would have began work yesterday, but persons are safe only while within the limits of the foundry. It is believed that order will be restored and the operations at the foundry resumed in a few days.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part 1.*—Adjourned until Monday, 21st. *Part 3.*—Nos. 584, 1279, 618, 620, 964, 1068, 1080, 752, 1106, 1110, 1114, 1116, 1118, 420, 1122, 1124, 1125, 1463, 350, 383.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part 1*—Nos. 246, 370, 155, 309, 39, 464, 454, 431, 211, 232, 432 321, 469, 70. *Part II*—Nos. 324, 167, 537, 97, 378, 402, 397, 157, 471, 472, 473, 474, 481, 482.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part 1.*—Nos. 3611, 3291, 3317, 347, 3375, 3145, 3537, 3043, 2959, 3137, 3427, 2933, 3567, 3569, 3571. *Part II.*—Nos. 2372, 3460, 298, 2058, 3122, 1822, 380, 3140, 3282, 3550, 3392, 3394, 2062, 3456, 3362.

RECEPTION OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—The Fifty-sixth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, (Tenth Legion,) C. H. VAN WYCK, Colonel Commanding, will be received by the Sons of Orange and Sullivan this forenoon, at the Park Barracks. The escort will move from the Park, at 11 o'clock A. M., and march through Broadway, Astor-place and Fourth-avenue, to the Seventh Regiment Armory, the use of which has been kindly tendered for the occasion. The regimental colors, which were presented by the Sons of Orange and Sullivan to the regiment when leaving for the field two years ago, will be returned to the society for preservation, after which a collation will be served to the regiment—tickets for which may be had of the Reception Committee, at the Armory. To-night the regiment will go to Newburgh and be received there, and on Wednesday at Middletown.

THE KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—This court organized, yesterday morning, before Judge SCAUGHAM, presiding, when the following gentlemen were empanneled as the Grand Jury: Daniel D. Whitney, foremen; A. H. W. Van Sicklen, James H. Hart, F. H. Harrison, Thos. Bauchman, John French, Morris Reynolds, Stephen Cahoon, D. P. Gardner, George Herklimer, A. Studwell, William Evans, Wm. Hewlett, Stephen J. Stilwell, John R. Harrington, Stephen L. Vanderveer, Dennis Campbell, John Bellingham, Jarvie C. Bayliss, Samuel Hendrickson, Edward J. Lowber, Andrew J. Wood.

LECTURE BY HENRY GILES.—At Cooper Institute this evening HENRY GILES, known as one of the ablest and most eloquent of lecturers, has for his subject, "Life in the Middle Ages." An evening of rare enjoyment is offered to our citizens.

FOR THE SANITARY FAIR.—There will be an entertainment this evening at Union Hall, Broadway and Twenty-third-street, in aid of the Sanitary Fair. Tableaux, music, &c., will constitute the entertainment.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 14, 1864.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg.	112⅜	150	Min. Mining Co...	60
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Coup.	111¾	300	Harlem R.	115
1,000	U. S. 6s, '68 Reg.	115	200	do.	144⅜
1,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	108⅜	1000	do.	144⅜
10,000	do.	106¾	100	do.	144⅜
5,000	Tra. Notes 7 3-10	111	800	Reading R.	136
25,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr	96½	200	do.	135½
20,000	do.	99⅜	1000	do.	135
1,000	Ind. St. 5s.	85¼	600	do.	135⅛
1,000	Mo. State 6s.	73	1500	do.	134⅜
5,000	do.	72½	1000	do.	134¼
9,000	do.	72	1500	Mich. Cen. R.	138
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	72	300	do.	137⅜
15,000	Cal. State 7s.	129	350	do.	137
5,000	Ga. State 6s.	69	200	do.	136⅜
10,000	La. State 6s	68	500	M. So. & N. I. R.	102
10,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	47½	100	do.	102⅜
100,000	do.	47¼	100	do.	103
50,000	do.	47	100	do.	103⅜
1,500	do.	46	700	do.	103¾
10,000	Er. 3d M. 8s.	115½	550	do.	104
10,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	109	500	Ill. Cen. Full S.	128⅜
8,000	Hud. 2d M. S. F.	116	150	do.	128
12,000	Hud. R. 3d M. Bs	145	600	Chi., Bur. & Q.	140
2,000	C., B. & Q. 8s, 1st	123¼	100	do.	139⅜
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	94	1500	Ill. C. R. Scrip	134
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	94	400	do.	133⅜
1,000	H. & St. J. R. 1st	101	2000	do.	133
4,000	H. & St. J. R. 2d M.	95	200	do.	133¼
15,000	Miss & Mo. L G	70	100	do.	133⅜
25,000	At. & G. W. 1st M		400	do.	133⅜
	Ohio Div.	s30	983	600	Ill. Cen. C. S.
5,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	112¾	600	Clev. & Pitts. R.	117⅜
10	Bank of Com'rce	109	200	do.	117
17,000	American Gold	160⅜	100	do.	s10 117⅜
100	Canton Co.	s60	60	850	Gal. & Ch. R.
100	do.	s30	60⅜	1,000	do.
100	do.	s30	60	500	do.
100	do.	b10	61	400	do.
500	do.		61	800	Cleve. & Tol. R.
100	Penn. Coal Co		200	300	do.
100	Central Coal Co.		89	200	do.
200	Cum. Coal Pr.		80	200	do.
200	do.		79⅜	600	do.
300	do.		79¼	400	do.
100	do.	s10	79⅜	500	Chic. & R. I. R.
300	do.		79	300	do.
100	do.	b15	79¼	200	do.
300	do.		79⅜	100	do.
200	do.	b10	80	100	do.
500	do.		79⅜	500	do.
400	Q'ks Hill G.M. Co.		19	10	do.
100	do.		19⅜	200	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.
50	Pet. & H. Ca. Co.		69	200	do.
40	Manhattan Gas.		245	100	do.
150	Wyoming V. C. Co.		80	100	do.
100	do.		81	100	do.
100	do.	b30	81¾	30	M. & P. du C. 2d Pr.
100	Sticks Co. Lead C.		1⅜	200	Tol. & Wab. R.
200	Copake Iron M.		12¾	200	do.
300	Am. Coal Co.		105	100	do.
200	do.		105	200	do.
400	Quicksil. M. Co.		62	300	P., Ft. W. & C.
150	do.		61⅜	500	do.
400	Mar. Min. Co.		37	700	do.
100	do.		37⅜	300	do.
200	do.	s10	37¾	1100	do.
200	do.		38	100	do.
100	Cen. Am. Transit.		48¼	100	do.
50	do.		48¾	200	do.
50	do.		48	200	do.
200	Pacific Mail.		227	100	do.
200	do.		225	200	A. & T. H. R.
200	do.		225¾	100	do.
300	do.	b10	225¾	100	do.
300	N. Y. Cen.		133⅜	300	Alt. & T. H. Pr.
400	do.		136⅛	100	do.
100	do.	b5	136¼	1500	Chic. & N. W. R.
100	Erie R.		122⅜	100	do.
200	do.		122¾	50	Chic. & N. W. Pro
2000	do.		122¼	10	do.
200	do.	b10	122¾	200	Chic. & Alt. P.
500	do.	b30	122⅝	100	do.
1100	do.		122⅜	300	Chi. & Alton R.
400	do.		122	200	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.
100	do.	b10	122¼	100	do.
100	Erie Railway P.		108¾	200	do.
250	do.		108⅜	100	Han. & St. J. R. Pref'd
300	do.		108¾	200	Miss. & Mo. R.
500	Hudson R. R.		148⅜	300	do.
200	do.	s30	148	200	do.
100	do.	b30	149		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	105¾	100	Erie R. Pr.	109
28,000	U. S. 6s, 1y. C.	99⅛	100	do.	109¼
4,800	Am. Gold	160¾	300	Mich. Cen. R.	139⅛
100	Canton Co.	b10	62	200	do.	139¾
300	do.		61⅝	600	do.	140
200	do.	b10	61¾	1500	M. S. & N. I. R.	107
200	Cumb. Coal Pri.		60⅜	500	do.	107⅛
100	do.		61	1200	do.	108
100	do.	s30	79	100	do.	108⅜
100	Quick. M. Co.		62	1500	do.	108¾
250	Pacific M. S. Co.		228	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	147
300	do.	b wk	228	100	do.	149
50	do.		227¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. S.	136¾
100	do.	b10	228	1500	do.	136⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R.		135⅝	200	do.	136¾
200	do.		136¼	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	119¾
200	Erie R.		124	500	Cal. & Chic. R.	118⅜
400	do.		124¾	400	do.	118¾
400	do.		124⅝	10	Chi. & R. I.	122¾
100	do.	b10	124⅜	300	do.	123¼
1200	do.		124⅜	100	do.	123¾
200	do.		124¾	500	do.	123¾
700	do.	b3	124¾	200	do.	123⅝
3100	do.		124⅜	100	do.	123⅞
1000	do.		124	200	do.	123⅜
100	Hudson Riv. R.		150	300	do.	123⅜
800	Harlem R.		149	500	do.	s8 128
200	no.	b5	149	100	do.	123⅜
1200	do.	b10	149	500	do.	s3 128¼
1000	do.		148¾	100	Canton Co.	64
200	do.	s3	148⅜	500	do.	s30 63⅜
100	Reading R.	s10	138⅝	100	do.	63⅜
100	do.	b3	139	100	Cumberland.	s3 61⅜
2000	Mich. So. R.		111	200	do.	81
400	do.	s3	111	100	do.	81⅜
1200	do.		110⅜	300	do.	81⅜
200	do.		110⅞	100	Pac. M. S. Co.	230
100	do.	b3	111¼	1400	Central Coal Co.	91
100	do.	b3	111¼	300	do.	91¾
1200	do.		110¾	500	do.	b10 91
200	do.		110¾	500	do.	b10 91¾
300	do.		110	500	do.	b10 91⅞
1200	Quick. Min. Co.		64	1100	do.	b3 92

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

1000	Erie R.	b3	124¾	500	Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	71⅜
1500	do.		124¾	800	do.	74⅛
100	do.	b3	124⅞	200	do.	b10 74¾
100	do.	s3	124¾	200	T. H. Alt. & Fr.	95
400	Hud. R. R. ex-d.		150⅜	200	do.	s3 95
1100	Harlem R.	s3	149⅜	400	do.	95⅛
200	do.		150	100	do.	b7 95⅜
1300	do.		149¾	200	do.	95⅜
500	do.		149¾	200	do.	95⅜
200	do.	s10	149⅜	200	Tol. & Wab.	63¼
100	Harlem R. Pref.		138	600	do.	s3 63
500	Reading R.		138⅜	100	Miss & Mo. R.	55
700	do.		138⅜	50	do.	53¾
500	M. S. & N. I. R.		109	200	Canton Co.	61¾
3500	do.		109¾	200	do.	62
3600	do.		109⅜	300	Cumb. Coal Co.	81
2000	do.		110	400	do.	b3 81
100	do.		109¾	100	do.	s3 81
200	do.		109⅜	100	Quicks. M. C.	65
400	Ill. Cen. R.		136¾	500	do.	64¼
100	do.	s3	136¾	2,000	do.	64½
100	do.	b3	137	1500	do.	64¾
400	do.		137	100	Mar. Min. Co.	40¾
500	do.	s3	137	500	Sucks Co. L. Co.	1¾
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	s3	119¾	1500	Nashua Copper.	1⅛
200	do.	b3	120	2500	Canada Cop. Co.	7⅛
800	Clev. & Tol. R.		147	100	do.	s3 7¾
100	Chic. & R. I.		123¾	1000	do.	s10 7¾
500	do.	s3	124	500	do.	s30 7¾
500	do.	b3	124¾	$10,000	Sandy R. Coal & Oil Co. 1st M. B.	95
300	Chic. & N. W. R.		63	10,000	do.	s10 94⅜
500	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	s3	127	10,000	do.	s15 94¾
700	do.		127¾	10,000	do.	s15 94¾
50	Pacific M. S. S. C.		229	10,000	do.	b15 95⅛

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$5,000	Am. Gold	161⅞	300	Ill. Cen. R.	137
108	Erie R.	124⅛	500	do.	s4 137
100	do.	s3 124¾	300	Terre H. & Alton	76⅜
200	do.	s3 124⅜	400	do.	78
1000	do.	124⅜	400	do.	79
2200	do.	124⅜	100	Pittsburgh	b3 120¼
1000	do.	b3 124⅜	300	Ter. H. & Alt. Pr.	95
800	do.	b3 124⅜	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	119
900	do.	124⅜	800	Rock Island R.	124¼
1000	do.	s3 124⅜	600	Fort Wayne.	127¾
1500	do.	b3 124⅜	300	do.	127¾
200	do.	124¾	1700	do.	128
200	do.	124⅜	500	do.	128¼
700	do.	b3 124¾	200	do.	128⅝
3100	do.	124⅜	100	do.	128⅛
1000	do.	124	200	do.	b3 128⅛
100	Hudson Riv. R.	150	300	do.	128⅜
800	Harlem R.	149	500	do.	s8 128
200	no.	b5 149	100	do.	128⅜
1200	do.	b10 149	500	do.	s3 128¼
1000	do.	148¾	100	Canton Co.	64
200	do.	s3 148⅜	500	do.	s30 63⅜
100	Reading R.	138⅞	100	do.	63⅜
100	do.	b3 139	100	Cumberland.	s3 61⅜
2000	Mich. So. R.	111	200	do.	81
400	do.	s3 111	100	do.	81⅜
1200	do.	110⅜	300	do.	81⅜
200	do.	110⅞	100	Pac. M. S. Co.	230
100	do.	b3 111¼	1400	Central Coal Co.	91
100	do.	b3 111¼	300	do.	91¾
1200	do.	110¾	500	do.	b10 91
200	do.	110¾	500	do.	b10 91¾
300	do.	110	500	do.	b10 91⅞
1200	Quick. Min. Co.	64	1100	do.	b3 92

MONDAY, March 14—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of February were completed this afternoon, and we now present our usual summary, by months, of the Import, Export and Custome movement, for eight months of the Current Fiscal Year, beginning 1st July, 1863.

The Import Entries of Foreign Goods at New-York, in February, 1864, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$15,766,601
Dutiable Goods Warehoused	4,991,398
Free Goods	797,788
Total entries	$21,555,787
Against February, 1863:	
In Dutiable direct	$7,372,539
Dutiable Bonded	3,657,775
Free Goods	783,561—$11,813,874
Increase in Feb, 1864	$9,741,913

There was also entered, during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $88,150, against $213,971 same month last year. The value of Foreign Goods, of the previous importation, withdrawn from Bond during the month, is $5,284,680, or $239,282 more than went into Bond of the new importation, thus making the value of Goods actually marketed during the month $21,849,069.

The Export Clearances from New-York in February, 1864, were:

In Domestic Produce	$13,662,218
Foreign re-exported	534,191
Specie	3,015,367
Total clearances	$17,211,776
Against February, 1863:	
In Produce	$17,780,556
Foreign Goods	653,898
Specie	3,965,664—$22,400,148
Decreased Exportation	$5,188,372

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1863-64 From July 1.	vs.	1862-63. From July 1.
July	$15,821,000		$20,134,000
August	14,924,000		14,212,000
September	15,422,000		18,027,000
October	16,817,000		13,157,000
November	15 943,000		10,200,000
December	17,010,000		12,994,000
January	18,836,000		15,638,000
February	15,767,000		11,815,000
Total, 8 months	$130,540,000		$116,176,000
Foreign Specie	902,000		1,194,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1863-64 From July 1.	vs.	1862-63. From July 1.
July	$16,298,000		$14,050,000
August	10,667,000		13,046,000
September	11,718,000		14,735,000
October	14,513,000		19,477,000
November	11,414,000		14,060,000
December	12,846,000		14,805,000
January	14,329,000		14,329,000
February	13,362.000		17,781.000
Total 8 months	$104,147,000		$122,283,000
Foreign re-exported	3,839,000		6,282.000
Together	$107,986,000		$128,665,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1863-64 From July 1.	vs.	1862-63. From July 1.
July	$5.269,000		$8,967,000
August	3,465,000		3,714,000
September	3,480,000		3,086,000
October	6,210,000		6,708.000
November	5,438,000		6,213,000
December	5,259.000		3,873,000
January	5,459,000		4,625,000
February	3,015.000		3,966.000
Total 8 months	$37,595,000		$40,052,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—EIGHT MONTHS.

	1863-64 From July 1.	vs.	1862-63. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$104.147.000		$122,283.000
Foreign Goods re-exported	3.839.000		6,282 000
Specie	37.595.000		40,052.000
Total from New-York	$145,581,000		$169,617,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1863-64 From July 1.	vs.	1862-63 From July 1.
July	$4.912,718		$7,211,817
August	6,332,334		4,762,581
September	7,270,543		5,232,045
October	6.238,943		4,309,419
November	6,076,846		3,003,270
December	5,248,189		2,664,594
January	6.18 0,536		4,127,906
February	7,471.027		3.590,713
Total for 8 months	$48,730,136		$34,909,345

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1863-64. From July 1.		1862-63. From July 1.	
July 5	$251,947	July 7	$641,455
July 16	194,400	July 15	441,179
July 26	279,000	July 27	878,434
Aug. 5	284,916	Aug. 4	964,422
Aug. 13	313,464	Aug. 20	21,165
Aug. 26	223,000	Aug. 24	1,084,611
Sept. 6	279,043	Sept. 3	819,718
Sept. 14	193,584	Sept. 16	934,415
Sept. 26	277,651	Sept. 25	887,779
Oct. 6	268,282	Oct. 3	754,840
Oct. 15	267,911	Oct. 13	807,626
Oct. 26	296,705	Oct. 24	754,795
Nov. 4	251,133	Nov. 2	1,001,617
Nov. 16	231,910	Nov. 13	706,780
Nov. 26	229,978	Nov. 24	942,814
Dec. 11	302,000	Dec. 7	736,665
Dec. 17	299,899	Dec. 15	699,962
Dec. 29	254,239	Jan. 3	1,277,788
Jan. 6	241,728	Jan. 19	657,840
Jan. 18	365,608	Jan. 25	401,452
Jan. 29	324,863	Feb. 2	306,500
Feb. 6	365,538	Feb. 13	386,035
Feb. 19	452,975	Feb. 27	285.344
Feb. 28	407,057	Total 8 mos.	$16,272,631
Total 8 mos.	$6,858,230		

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, March 12, 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of March 5:

Increase in Loans	$5,440,360
Decrease in Specie	437 629
Decrease in Circulation	30,379
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	9,115,299

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	March 14, 1863.	March 12, 1864	March 5, 1864.
Capital	$69,1 8 000	$69,722,508	$69,722,500
Loans	177,675,949	187,757,746	182 265,433
Specie	36,110.085	20,750.405	21,220,658
Circulation	8,657.016	5.918.807	5,933,249
Gross Deposits	224,172,509	232,813,689	245 415,850
Exchanged	51.228.469	114 803,712	84,401,905
Undrawn	172,944 094	168 044,977	158,923,945
In Sub-Treasury	14,948,712	33,848,393	32,767.005

The present Bank return shows a further rapid expansion in the lines of Deposits and Loans. The Banks lose about half a million on the Specie average and the Treasury Office gains over a million and a half of dollars, since last Monday. The whole stock of specie in the Associated Banks and in the Treasury Office compares as follows with the previous return:

	Monday, March 7.	Monday, March 14.
In Associated Banks	$21,230,659	$20,750,495
Treasury Office	22.093.173	23,752.515
Total	$43,313,831	$44.503,010
Gain since last Monday		$1,189,179

The Fourth National Bank, which held $933,000 in Gold last Monday, makes no report of the amount held to-day.

The market for Money to-day was rather less active than at the close of last week, and the Brokers of the Stock Exchange were generally supplied early in the day at 6@7 ℘ cent. The price of Gold at 4 o'clock was much the same as on Saturday, though the bulk of the sales through the day were a fraction lower. The speculators for the rise employ every rumor by telegraph from Washington of the doubtful fate of the Gold Resolution, as amended in the House of Representatives. A rumor of this kind was current at the close of regular Change hour.

The Railway speculation was weak at the early Board this forenoon, and there was some disposition to press sales at the decline, except on Michigan Southern and one or two other descriptions. Soon after the Board broke up there was a sudden change of feeling, and Erie, from 121½ sprung up to 123@123¼, and sold at the Second Board at 124@124½ ℘ cent. The reaction in favor of Illinois Central was also 3 ℘ cent., and a further advance was made on Michigan Southern old Stock; the highest figures since last August being made on the Afternoon sales. In the morning the shares of Reading and Michigan Central were pressed at a decline of 3@5 ℘ cent., but recovered a good part of this decline at the Second Board:

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with the closing figures at the same hour on Saturday. There was great excitement on Michigan Southern after the breaking up of the Second regular Board, and sales were made as high as 110 ℘ cent. The movement is said to be predicated upon the forthcoming annual report of the Board of Directors:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	161⅛	161⅜	Mich. Central	141	140¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	112¾	112⅝	Mich. Southern	103¾	103⅜
N. Y. Central	136⅜	136¾	Mich. Guaranteed	147	148
Erie	122⅜	124⅜	Illinois Cen.	136¾	137
Erie Preferred	109¾	109	Pittsburgh	118¾	119¾
Hudson	150	150¼	Fort Wayne	126	127⅜
Pacific Mail	231	228	Rock Island	123½	124
Harlem	147	149⅜	Galena	118¾	118⅝
Canton	61	61⅜	Reading	139	138⅝
Tres. Cer. new	99⅞	99⅝	Quicksilver	63	62
Toledo	145¾	146¾	Cumberland Coal	82¾	80¾
Northwest	40⅜	63	Mariposa	40	38½

The Treasury Office received to-day a further supply of $10,000,000 five ℘ cent. Legal Tenders for disbursement at this point.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Tradesmen's	112
Commerce	109
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	101
Ocean	95
American Exchange	112⅜
Bank of the Republic	104
Bank of N. America	108
Hanover	101⅜
Metropolitan	113⅜
People's	103
Continental	102
Commonwealth	106

And the following for the Railway mortgages. The First Mortgage on the Ohio Section of the Atlantic and Great Western Road, we understand to be a primary lien upon 246 miles of the road and its equipment in the State of Ohio:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	109¾	Al. & T. H. 2ds pref.	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es	106	Al & T. H. seconds, in	88½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Snbs	104⅜	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '75	113	Chi. & N. W. seconds	94
N. Y. Cen. Con. '65	135	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	101
Erie seconds, '70	115	Han. & St. Jo. 2ds	95
Erie fourths, '60	124¼	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	103
B. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	105⅜	Tol. & Wab. seconds	90⅜
Hud. R. firsts, '59	109	M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	108
Hud. R. seconds, 1st, '85	110⅜	Gal. & Chi. firsts	114
Hud. R. thirds, '75	145	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	109	Int. & Tol. S. F.	112
Mich. C. 8s, '72	125	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	107⅞
Chi. S. & Q. 1sts	123¾	Clev. & Pitts 4ths	87⅜
Mich. S. seconds	105	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	70
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	112	Chi. & Alt. firsts	104
Ill. Central, '75	123	Chi. & Alt. Income	94
Alton & T. Haute firsts	10 5		

The Commissioners of "The Twelfth" National Bank, (not No. 10, as was first contemplated,) Messrs. SMYTHE, LORD, BABCOCK, LAWRENCE and others, have awarded the stock and called for an instellment of 30 ℘ cent., payable at the office of Messrs. GEO. S. ROBBINS & SON on the 19th inst. They will, at the same time, receive subscriptions for additional stock conditional that the Board of Directors decide upon an increase.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Total Receipts, $11,782,212 81, including for Customs, $214,000; Payments, $2,406,695 43; Balance, $43,223,910 43.

Real Estate Sales—MARCH 14.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co.

House and lot No. 335 West 35th-street	$5,500
House and lot No. 337 West 35th-street	5,500
House and lot No. 339 West 35th-street	5,100
House and lot No. 341 West 35th-street	5,200
House and lot No. 343 West 35th-street	5,100
House and lot No. 83 Mott-street	7,100
House and lot No. 61 Irving-place	22,200
1 lot of land with the buildings thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Broadway and Bleecker-street	96,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 14, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 38bbls. Ashes, 12,047 obls. Flour, 1,927 bags Corn Meal, 3,643 bushels Wheat, 24,517 bushels Corn, 368 bushels Rye, 5,855 bushels Oats, 3,037 bushels Malt, 368 pkgs. Provisions, and 957 hogs. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 75 bbls., including Pots $8 87½ and Pearls at $10 25@$10 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues in demand at buoyant prices. We quote: Java, 43c.@45c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 35½c.@38c.; Rio, 36c.@37½c.; St. Domingo 33c.@34c. ℘ lb. Total sales since our last 1,500 bags.

COTTON—Has been quiet at irregular prices. Strict Middlings, 76½c.@77½c. ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last 520 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and depressed to-day, prices closing irregularly. Sales since our last, 8,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 30@$6 55; coor to choice extra State at $6 65@$7 10, chiefly at $6 70@$6 85, round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 10@$7 25 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 30	@$6 55
Extra State	6 65	@ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 75	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, sale'g br'ds	7 10	@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 15	@ 9 00

Poor to very choice extra Missouri.. 7 40 @11 00

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at drooping prices; sales since our last, 1,100 bbls., at $7@$7 65 for very poor to good superfine; $7 90@11 for fancy to very choice extra brands; ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues depressed; sales, 450 bbls. extra, at $6 75@$8 50 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is heavy at $5 40@$6 25 ℘ bbl.; sales, 170 bbls. Corn Meal continues inactive, at $5 25@$5 35 for Jersey; $6 15@$6 85 for Brandywine ℘ bbl. Total sales, 210 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been lightly dealt in and prices have been unsettled, buyers having any existing advant

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3893. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
TO THE ARMY AND NAVY,
AND TO EVERY
INTELLIGENT OBSERVER
OF
MILITARY AND NAVAL OPERATIONS.

THE UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE,
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS, DESCRIPTIVE OF THE PROGRESS, AND ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE HONORABLE SERVICES OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY, REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER.

Under the Editorial care of
HENRY COPPEE,
Professor of English Literature and History in the University of Pennsylvania, late an Officer in the Artillery in the Service of the United States.

NOW READY.
CONTENTS OF THE MARCH NUMBER.

I. Missouri.
II. Military Organization of the Republic of Switzerland.
III. Volunteering and Conscription.
IV. Russia and America.
V. The Chase.
VI. Eligibility of Medical Officers of the Army as Members of certain Courts-martial.
VII. Horsemanship, and the Methods of Training the Horse to Obey his Rider.
VIII. Railroads in War.
IX. Three Months Around Charleston Bar; or the Great Siege as we saw it. No. II.
X. On Military Topography of Europe. 2d paper.
XI. The Siege of Charleston.
XII. The Battle of the Dead Old. Poetry.
Literary Intelligence and Notes on New Books.
Editors' Special Department.
Official Intelligence.
The Army.
Regular Navy.
Volunteer Navy.

CONTENTS OF THE FEBRUARY NUMBER.

I. The Ethics and Humanities of War.
II. Military Surgery, Ancient and Modern, (full of incidents.)
III. Organization of the Staff.
IV. On the Military Topography of Europe.
V. The African Color-Sergeant.
VI. Later Rambles over the Field of Gettysburgh. (Concluded.)
VII. Three Months Around Charleston Bar; or, The Great Siege as We Saw It.
VIII. Cavalry Song.
Literary Intelligence and Notes of New Books.
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The Army.
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CONTENTS OF THE JANUARY NUMBER.

I. A Word of Greeting.
II. Chattanooga. (with a Map.)
III. The Northern and Western Lakes.
IV. A Few Facts about Artillery.
V. A Modern Fable, with an International Moral.
VI. The Burial at Gettysburgh. (Poetry.)
VII. The Use of Iron in Fortifications, by Brig.-Gen. J. G. Barnard, Lieut.-Col. Corps of Engineers.
VIII. War Songs and their Influence in History, by Charles G. Leland, Esq.
IX. Greek Fire and other Inflammables.
X. Modern War, in Theory and Practice.
XI. Later Rambles on the Field of Gettysburg, by M. Jacobs, D. D.
XII. French Military Phrases.
Literary Intelligence and Notes on New Books.
Editor's Special Department.
Official Intelligence—
The Army.
The Navy.

The publisher has the pleasure to announce that contributions are already received from many of our most distinguished Officers of both Services, and other writers of the highest authority.

Its Principal Articles will cover the entire scope of War Topics, including Modifications and Inventions of Arms of all kinds; Notes on the Organization of Armies and Navies; Historical Sketches and Illustrations; Interesting Narratives and Personal Experience; Stories of Military and Naval Life; Military Hygiene, and such other themes as are directly or indirectly connected with the great subject.

The columns of official intelligence will be always full and accurate, and will be brought up to the very day of going to press. The Departments at Washington have offered every facility for the fulfillment of this promise.

The Editor's 'Special Department' will present, from month to month, a Sketch of the Progress of the War; a clear statement of our Foreign and International Relations, and such varied Colloquy with Readers and Correspondents as will keep the Journal *en rapport* with its Patrons. Extracts from Army Letters and Translations from Foreign Military and Naval Magazines will also appear in this Department.

The following are a few of the many flattering testimonials from distinguished officers and citizens:

Lieut.-Gen. Scott says:

"I have read, and shall continue to read, with great pleasure, the *United States Service Magazine*, edited by my friend Prof. Coppee, whom I regard as one of the most accomplished officers of the army.

Such a Magazine cannot fail to be of the greatest interest to the Army and Navy, and to the public generally."

Lieut.-Gen. Grant says:

"Such a magazine is much needed, and is deserving of the most liberal patronage. Every facility will be given for its circulation in this military division."

Maj.-Gen. Meade says:

"I have read with great satisfaction the first number of the *Magazine*, and shall be very glad to contribute to its success in any way in my power."

Rear-Admiral Dupont says:

"I feel interested and gratified that such a work should be ushered under your auspices, and shall take pleasure in giving it any aid in my power."

Henry W. Longfellow says:

"Your new magazine, I have no doubt, will be very successful, not only in the army and navy, but among civilians, for every one is deeply interested in this holy war and modern crusade against barbarism."

From the N. Y. Times.

No Magazine in the country appeals more powerfully for general support than the *United States Service*, or appears with greater claims to deserve it.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

To the people as well as the army and navy, this Magazine will be a welcome visitor. Prof. Coppee, of this city, is the editor, a sufficient guarantee of its excellence and success.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The first number abounds in interesting and instructive articles.

From the Boston Journal.

This periodical promises to be of much interest and value, not only to those in the service, but the public generally.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

It bids fair to fill, most satisfactorily, a very important specialty in our periodical literature.

The size of the Magazine will be octavo—each number containing 112 pages—printed on a superior quality of paper, and in the highest style of the art.

TERMS—Five dollars per year in advance; single numbers sent by mail post-paid, on receipt of 50 cents, or Nos. 1, 2 and 3 sent for $1 50. For sale by all Book and Periodical Dealers.

Agents wanted in every city and town in the country.

C. B. RICHARDSON,
Publisher and Proprietor.
No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Call for Troops from the President.

Two Hundred Thousand More Men Wanted.

A Draft Ordered for the 15th of April.

The Correspondence on the Florida Campaign Called for.

Probable Passage of the Gold Bill To-Day.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864.

ADDITIONAL DRAFT OF TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.

The following is an order by the President of the United States:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, March 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 100.—In order to supply the force required to be drafted for the navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies, in addition to the five hundred thousand men called for Feb. 1, 1864, the call is hereby made and a draft ordered for two hundred thousand men for the military service, army, navy and marine corps, of the United States.

The proportional quotas for the different wards, towns, townships, precincts or election districts or counties will be made known through the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, and account will be taken of the credits and deficiencies of former quotas.

The 15th day of April, 1864, is designated as the time up to which the numbers required from each ward of a city, town, &c., may be raised by voluntary enlistment, and drafts will be made in such wards of a city, town, &c., which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the number required to fill said quote.

The drafts will be commenced as soon after the 15th of April as practicable.

The Government bounties, as now paid, continue until April 1, 1864, at which time the additional bounties cease. And and after that date, one hundred dollars bounty only will be paid, as provided by the Act approved July 22, 1861.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Official: E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 15.

THE MATTER OF EXCHANGES—A POSITIVE STATEMENT.

There is some contradiction here as to the action of the Government in reference to exchanges. The facts are these. Some weeks ago Commissioner Ould notified Gen. Butler that at a certain date he would declare certain paroled prisoners exchanged, and that he (Butler) might do the same, to which Gen. Butler acceded, and issued an order as suggested by Ould, which was at once countermanded by our Government. Butler then made the percentage arrangement, and the Government has stopped that. Notwithstanding semi-official contradictions, the plan of exchange adopted by Gen. Butler has been rejected by the War Department, and exchanges on that basis have been stopped.

THE FLORIDA CAMPAIGN.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War have addressed letters to the President and Secretary of War, requesting them to furnish all correspondence relative to the Florida campaign.

A NEW FOE TO THE ARMY AT CHATTANOOGA.

An officer of the army at Chattanooga writes to a friend here that our army cannot long remain in its present position, owing to the stench arising from an immense number of dead horses and mules which have died from starvation during the Winter. The country around Chattanooga for many miles is strewn with decaying carcasses, estimated to number nearly fifty thousand.

THE MISSOURI CONTESTED ELECTION CASE

Mr. Knox finished his argument to-day before the House Committee on Elections in the Missouri contested election case. The committee will probably take definite action on it to-morrow. Those who have heard both sides, say that Blair has the worst of the argument so far.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.

The Special Committee on the Bankrupt Bill today unanimously instructed their Chairman, Mr. Jenckes, to report the bill which he has prepared, and of which notice was given some time since. The new bill differs materially from the one proposed last session, and is less objectionable in its general features. It embraces both the debtor and creditor interests.

ARRIVAL OF COLLECTOR BARNEY.

Collector Barney arrived here to-day and had a long conference with the President this afternoon in relation to affairs in the Custom-house, New-York. There is not the slightest foundation for the rumor that he is to be superseded.

PROVOST-MARSHAL AT BALTIMORE.

Col. John Woolley, of Indiana, has been appointed Provost-Marshal at Baltimore, under Gen. Lew Wallace.

NOMINATION OF GEN. SMITH.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Gen. W. F. Smith as Major-General in the Regular army, made vacant by the promotion of Gen. Grant.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day, after animated discussion in Executive Session, confirmed Mr. Delany as Judge of the United States District Court for Kansas.

THE GOLD BILL.

The Gold Bill, in its amended form, will probably pass to-morrow.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 15.

EXTENSIVE DESTRUCTION OF REBEL SALT WORKS.

The Navy Department has received the details of two expeditions sent out from the gunboat *Tahoma*, during the last month, the objects of which were successfully accomplished. Having marched through swamps and dense woods a distance of four miles, they destroyed the rebel Government salt works at St. Mark's, Florida. These were seven miles in extent, and connected with them were, among other things, 300 salt kettles, 170 furnaces and 165 houses and shanties. Similar works ten miles distant shared the same fate. The property destroyed is estimated at $2,000,000.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic members of Congress held a caucus to-night, Representative Dawson in the Chair, and Representative Steele, of New-Jersey, acting as Secretary. There was a free conversation concerning the bill, as reported by Mr. Davis, of Maryland, for reconstruction in the insurrectionary States, and a committee was appointed to prepare a bill antagonistic to that one, embracing such principles as will unite the votes of the Democratic members.

THE GOODYEAR PATENT.

The extension of Goodyear's vulcanizing patent is now agitated here by interested parties from the North. The Senate's Committee on Patents, at a meeting this evening, decided to await the action of the House, whose committee has the subject now before it.

LOBBY ON THE GOLD BILL.

There are many visitors in Washington, attendant on the proceedings of the House, evidently interested in the Gold Bill, judging from the eagerness with which they crowd the telegraph office in the House of Representatives gallery, and communicate with their distant friends, regarding the condition of that measure.

THE COLONIZATION FUND.

Some time ago the House of Representatives called for information relative to the Colonization Fund, appropriated by the last Congress to enable the President to deport hence persons of color. A reply has been furnished that the sum of $33,226 has been drawn from the Treasury up to the present time; $250,000 was drawn by Hoe, S. C. Pomeroy, for South American colonization, but which was not carried into effect, owing to the remonstrances of the Governments of the countries to which it was proposed to transport negro colonists. No specific practical results of this expenditure are given. A special agent, it appears, has been sent to the Island of Avash, in Hayti, to inquire into the reported facts attending the distressed condition of a large party of negro emigrants from this country.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The features of the bill recently reported by Representative Julian, of Indiana, extending the Homestead principle to confiscated and forfeited lands of the rebels, were indicated by him in a speech delivered a year ago. The bill was not founded on a letter of Solicitor Whiting, as heretofore stated, although that gentleman, while the measure was pending before the Committee on Public Lands, communicated, by request, his views upon the subject, which are in support of the same principle.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Charles Gilpin, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and Mark W. Delahay, of Kansas, to be Judge of the United States District Court of Kansas.

NAVAL CAPTURES.

The Navy Department has received official information of the following captures:

On Feb. 25 the United States bark *Roebuck* captured in Indian River, abreast of Fort Capron, the British sloop *Two Brothers*, from Nassau, bound to Dixie, and laden with four bags of salt, one keg of liquor, four boxes of goods, and one keg of nails.

On the 27th the *Roebuck* captured, at the same place, the British sloop *Nina*, from Nassau, bound to Sand Point, laden with liquors, coffee and boxes of goods.

On the 29th the same vessel captured the schooner *Rebel*, with a cargo consisting of salt, liquor, cotton, &c.

On March 1 the *Roebuck* also captured the British schooner *Lauretta*, laden with 52 bags of salt, two miles from the entrance of Indian River.

These prizes were all sent to Key West for adjudication.

REFORMED REBELS.

This morning, eighty-six deserters from the rebel army were released from the Old Capitol Prison upon taking the oath of allegiance. They desired to go North, and were accordingly furnished with transportation to New-York City.

THE WEATHER.

There was quite a fall of snow for about one hour to-day, with a strong northwest wind, but it has nearly ceased.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 15.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE TO CITIZENS OF AFRICAN DESCENT.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., (Union,) presented the petition of one thousand citizens of Louisiana of African descent, to be allowed to vote in the reorganization of Louisiana. The petition is approved by Anthony Fernandez, President of the Louisiana Association of the Veterans of the War of 1812, founder of the First Union Association, and a member of the Central Committee for the organization of a Free State; by Thomas J. Durant, President of the Free State Committee, and by other citizens. It represents that all are owners of property, many engaged in the pursuits of commerce, paying taxes for forty-nine years on an assessment of fifteen millions of dollars, and that at the call of Gov. Shepley they raised the first colored regiment in forty-eight hours.

CAPT. FISK'S ROCKY MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, (Union,) from the Printing Committee, reported a bill to print 5,000 copies of the report of Capt. Fisk of his expedition to the Rocky Mountains. Adopted.

REPEAL OF THE COLONIZATION ACT.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, (Union,) presented a bill to repeal all acts making appropriations for the colonization of persons of African descent. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Mr. McDougall, of California, (Dem.,) offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, any correspondence or other information in the possession of the Government relating to any plan or plans now projected or being projected with a view to the establishment of monarchical government in Central or South America.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE REGULAR ARTILLERY.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the artillery arm of the service. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill consolidates the five regiments of artillery now authorized by law, under the title of the Corps of Artillery, composed of one Chief of Artillery, with the rank of General; five Colonels, five Lieutenant-Colonels, fifteen Majors, and sixty batteries. The batteries are to consist of one Captain, two First and two Second Lieutenants, and one hundred and forty-five non-commissioned officers and privates. The bill makes the Chief of Artillery a member of the Ordnance Board, and gives him, under the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief, the direction of the volunteer army when mustered into the service.

COLLECTION OF TAXES IN INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Union,) introduced an act to amend the act of June 7, 1862, for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill provides that under the sales of the Tax Commissioners in such districts, a writ may issue by said Commissioner to the Marshal of said district, commanding him to put said purchaser in possession of said property. Property as above purchased by the United States may be divided into parcels of fifty acres, and exemption rights granted to persons for meritorious services in the crushing of the rebellion, who shall have resided in the States where the lands laid. The right to redeem said lands by loyal lien creditors is prescribed by the bill.

A RECONSIDERATION.

On motion of Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Union,) the Senate reconsidered its action of yesterday on the passage of the House bill defining the rank, pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army. Mr. Foster offered an amendment, which was ordered to be printed.

THE BILL CONCERNING CHAPLAINS.

The Senate bill relating to Chaplains was called up and passed, and on motion of Mr. Wilson, the clause relating to Chaplains having been anticipated by the House bill, it still was amended as "Bill Relating to Enlistments."

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

After the passage of the bill allowing the conferring of degrees by the Deaf and Dumb Institute of the District of Columbia, the Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia (this being the day set apart for District business) gave way to allow the Senate to consider the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. Sumner's amendment raising the rank of the Minister Resident at Belgium (Mr. Sanford) to a Minister Plenipotentiary without corresponding pay, was adopted after considerable debate.

Amendments were adopted increasing the salaries of the Consuls at Shanghai, Nassau, Lyons and Manchester.

Without disposing of the bill, the Senate, at 4 o'clock, went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 15.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The House took up the Senate bill, providing that the franking privilege of the President and Vice-President shall extend to and cover all mail matter sent to or from either of them.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, (Union,) suggested that further consideration be given to the subject, as the mails should not again be thrown open for the sending to those officers, postage free, essays, applications for office, and papers of no use or importance to them.

Mr. Norton, of Illinois, (Union,) said there should be one rule for all having the franking privilege, and hence the President and Vice-President should be placed on the same basis as Congressmen. He (Norton) was willing to abolish the franking privilege altogether.

Mr. Alley, of Massachusetts, remarked that the parties interested desired that the bill should be passed, as at present they are subject to an onerous taxation.

The bill was then passed.

ASSAY OFFICES IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, (Union,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to establish an Assay Office at Nevada Territory, and also one at Portland, Oregon.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

COMPENSATION IN A CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, reported a resolution from the Committee on Elections to pay John S. Sherman $750 for time spent and expenses incurred in contesting the seat of Mr. Rice from that State.

Debate ensued, involving the merits of the election, which has already been decided by the House.

The resolution was laid on the table.

REPORTS OF GENS. ROSECRANS AND MEADE.

Mr. Ambrose W. Clark, of N. Y., (Union,) from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing 10,000 copies of the reports of Gen. Rosecrans.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was also adopted to print 10,000 copies of Gen. Meade's report of the battle of Gettysburgh.

THE GOLD BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Gold Bill.

Mr. Griswold, of New-York, (Union,) said that when the debate on the subject commenced, he was absent from Washington, but being in contact with business men, those not interested in gold speculations, there was an almost universal expression of hope that the power to sell gold would be confined on the Secretary of the Treasury. He believed all concerned that the Treasury should be depleted of its excess of gold. The only point of difference was as to the manner in which this should be done. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Boutwell) yesterday said the Secretary of the Treasury had not recommended this measure. But he (Griswold) believed the Secretary had sent a letter to the Committee of Ways and Means, asking for authority to sell.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Griswold, Hubbard, Brooks, Morris, Denison, Woodbridge, Garfield, Davis of New-York, Pride and J. C. Allen, when—

Mr. Hobbard, of New-York, (Union,) offered an amendment to the bill, as a proviso that the obligation to create a sinking fund by the act passed Feb. 5, 1862, shall not be impaired thereby.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) expressed the hope that the vote on the bill would be taken early to-morrow.

At 4¾ o'clock the House adjourned.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Mails of the Hansa and Jura to March 3—The Alleged Federal Recruiting in Ireland—Speech of Earl Russell.

The steamship *Hansa*, on March 2 from Southampton arrived yesterday morning. Her advices were anticipated by those received by the *Juro* via Portland. The mails by the *Juro* also came to hand last evening.

The *Hansa* was formerly under the Bremen flag, but changed her colors to those of Russia, in consequence of the trouble existing between the Danes and Germans.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

FEDERAL RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

In the House of Lords, on March 1, Lord Clarricarde moved for any reports received as to recruiting in Ireland for the North American army. He also asked whether any remonstrances against such proceedings had been addressed to the Federal Government. He referred to the severity of the law as to the offence of enlisting men for foreign service, even down to a comparatively late period, and stated it was notorious that recruiting for the Federal army had been extensively carried on in Ireland for the last two years. He asked what steps had been taken to prevent it, believing the common law sufficient to repress it if put in force. He described the mode in which the recruiting is carried on, under the pretext of engaging men for industrial works, and contended that the practice ought to be put down with a strong hand. In the course of his speech he related the following facts:

"Not quite two months ago a man arrived at a central station in the County of Galway, and at once proceeded to make it known that he had come to engage some hundreds of men, and to take them across the Atlantic, tempting them by the offer of good pay. His mode known bis business to the publicans in the town where he first stopped, and then went on to another town and did the same thing, promising so much per head for every person whom they succeeded in engaging for him. He alleged that he was engaging laborers for the purpose of making two railways and a canal, the railways in the South and Southwest and the canal in the West from New-York. But it was perfectly well known that they were to be engaged as soldiers, and that the situation of the supposed works would enable him to send them in whatever direction he pleased. The police very properly interfered, and he was the magistrate before whom the man was brought. His whole history was perfectly well known. He was native of a village not many miles from the town where he was stopped. He had been a soldier in the American army, and having been wounded, was sent to Ireland. He produced papers authorizing him to enroll any number of laborers for these works, and was very anxious to assume the character of an American citizen. It was a remarkable thing that he had no more money about him than was sufficient for his personal expenses, and when asked to explain how, with such means, he was to pay the laborers and the publicans for their ale, he referred not to any great railway contractor or engineer, or other person generally found to be in connection with such schemes, but to the American Consul. The American Consul at Liverpool gave him, he said, a letter to the American Consul at Dublin, and if they were written to it would be found that he was solvent and well able to discharge all his engagements. The men was a little astonished when he told him that he should not admit his American pretensions; that he knew him to be an Irishmen, and should treat him the same as any Irishman who had never left his native village, and that the reference to American authorities would not avail him one jot. It was transparent that it was intended to infringe our law."

After Lord Clanricarde had concluded, Earl Russell spoke as follows:

"My noble friend will excuse me if I do not advert to many of the topics on which he has touched, and deal only with his tangible points. I don't think it necessary to enter into the reasons why I was in favor of the repeal of the Foreign Enlistment Act in 1823, nor shall I discuss whether the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is useful or not, or whether the conduct of the American Government in 1855 was proper or not. As far as I can understand the drift of my noble friend, he argues that because the American Government acted improperly in 1855, therefore we ought to act improperly now. [Oh, oh!] The real question which my noble friend has brought forward is that of foreign enlistment in Ireland. I quite admit that it is an offence against the law and against the amity which the American Government is bound to show toward Her Majesty's Government. Wherever such an offence can be proved it ought to be prosecuted by Her Majesty's Government, and it certainly furnishes a subject of complaint against the United States Government if it has authorized it. My noble friend has said truly enough that we have complained from time to time that there was a process of recruiting going on in Ireland on behalf of the American Government. Last year I presented papers—correspondence between Mr. Adams and myself—on the subject of British subjects in the Federal armies, and those who have read that correspondence may remember that our complaints were of a general nature, because we had not evidence of particular cases in which the offence was brought home to American agents. Mr. Adams, on each occasion, denied the truth of these allegations, and on one occasion he said that until I had brought it to his notice he did not think there was anybody in this country who could have believed it possible that agents of the United States Government were employed in enlisting British subjects for the Federal armies. With that general allegation, and with that general denial, I could only wait until there was a case in which particular evidence could be produced. In the month of January of this year a person named Pike stated that a person named Finney had gone about engaging men to enlist. It was stated that this Finney had invited men to go out and get good wages in the United States, and afterwards said that they would get much larger sums of money if they would enlist as soldiers in the United States army. The matter was investigated, and no evidence except that of this person named Pike could be had; and it was alleged that he had been engaged by Finney as an assistant, but had not received the reward which he thought sufficient, and that being excited by that circumstance he invented this story of the recruiting. It was further alleged that the real object of Finney was to engage men to be employed on railways in the United States. The law officers of the Crown in Ireland investigated the matter, and they were of opinion that if there was no other evidence than that of Pike against this man, the evidence would not be believed, and that, consequently, there was no chance of a conviction in a court of law. When they gave that opinion, the Home-office here arrived at the conclusion that it was not desirable to institute a prosecution. [Hear, hear.] It must be borne in mind that the United States Minister has said, and said with perfect truth, that owing to the great number of men employed in the Federal army, and owing to the great progress which railway works are making in the United States, there are many railway companies in America which are anxious to obtain men and ready to pay them high wages. The Chicago Railway Company is known to have hired men for the purpose of working their line; and we have information that this person, named Finney, hired a room in Dublin a few days ago, and there engaged young men, who are going, or are gone to the United States. My noble friend must perceive that even although it could be proved that many of those young men are arriving in New-York, tempted by the large bounty offered to them, many enter the army of the United States, yet if they go from this country without any contract to enter the army—if they go for the purpose of obtaining good employment and good wages—and wait till their arrival in New-York to decide whether they will be railway laborers or soldiers, there can be no ground for a prosecution under the Foreign Enlistment Act. [Hear, hear.] My noble friend has told me in the most circumstantial manner of a person known to have been engaged, according to his opinion, in the horrid plot of taking men in contravention of the Foreign Enlistment Act, to be employed in the army of the United States. One would have expected that a person with the activity, the patriotism and the knowledge of law possessed by my noble friend, would have been able to pursue this men to conviction; but there the story ended, my noble friend saying there was no evidence. [Hear, hear.] I have heard of a man in the county or the City of Cork, who was said to have engaged laborers on the promise of a large amount of wages or a large amount of pay; but it appears that he began by asking the persons who were to enter into the contract with him, for threepence each, and when he had collected a sufficient number of threepences he and his comrades went off. [A laugh.] That was not a transaction from which the United States gained much. Another case alluded to by my noble friend was that of a man-of-war at Queenstowe. Undoubtedly there were a number of men found on board the *Kearsage*, a United States man-of-war, who were said to have been engaged as seamen, and to have been carried off. On hearing this report I at once wrote a complaint to the Minister of the United States in London, telling him that I had heard the Consul of the United States had been instrumental in enlisting these men, and expressing a hope that a thorough inquiry would be made. The Minister of the United States wrote to say that, so far as the Consul was concerned, he denied all knowledge of such a transaction, and His Excellency furnished me with a copy of a letter from the Captain of the *Kearsage*, which is as follows:

UNITED STATES STEAMER KEARSAGE, AT SEA, Dec. 7.

SIR:—A party of men, either by connivance of the crew or otherwise, were concealed on board this vessel on the night of her departure from Queenstown, the result. These men, I learn, were in expectation of being enlisted in the service of the United States after the *Kearsage* had proceeded to sea, but found their mistake. [An ironical laugh from the Opposition.] To have turned them ashore at Brest would have been to open to them the temptation to enlist on board the *Florida*. I therefore determined to leave them at Queenstown as soon as it was practicable. You will please notify Admiral Jones that I informed him that no enlistments would be made at Queenstown. I have, therefore, sent on shore this party, that no charge of subterfuge may be alleged in the premises. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WINSLOW, Captain.

E. G. Eastman, Esq., United States Consul at Queenstown.

I do not know that the Captain could have believed otherwise than he did. When we found that these men had been enlisted, her Majesty's Government consulted the law advisers of the Crown, and they directed that a prosecution should be instituted, and as far as I know the prosecution is going on. [Hear, hear.] A suspicion may arise that the Captain was aware that these persons had been enlisted before they went on board [Ironical laughter from the Opposition], but all I can say is that the Captain gives the explanation which I have read for your Lordships. These are the cases which have occurred in the present year. I quite agree with my noble friend that every case of the kind ought to be watched; and the police in Ireland, and the Government of Ireland, are ready to watch them. [Hear, hear.] I also quite agree with my noble friend, that no violation of the Federal Enlistment Act ought to be permitted without a prosecution, if there is evidence to sustain one; and on that principle Her Majesty's Government have determined to act. [Hear, hear.] My noble friend has said what he has never been able to prove—that the neutrality of Her Majesty's Government has not been an impartial neutrality. Well, the United States Government are of opinion that from the very beginning Her Majesty's Government have taken a side favorable to the Confederate States, and that allowing the latter belligereent rights—which, they say, induced other nations of Europe to allow them the same rights—was very partial conduct, because it was very favorable to the insurgents. I have always contended against that pretension. We considered that as the Confederate States comprised so many of the States of North America, were inhabited by so large a population, and contained so much of the wealth that had existed in the United States, our decision was not a partial, but a perfectly impartial decision, founded on the fact that the Confederate States were entitled to belligereet rights. [Hear, hear.] No doubt it may be said, and it has been said, that this advantage has enabled them to derive very considerable supplies, and so enabled them to carry on the war against the Federal States. On the other hand, the Confederate States made their complaint with respect to the conduct of Her Majesty's Government, whom they have all along conceived to be partial as against them. I must say that, though they are entitled to impartial conduct, they are not entitled to any other conduct at our hands, because, though recruiting for the Confederate States does not take place in this country, as far as we are aware, conscription does take place as regards British subjects residing in the Southern States. When we have endeavored to obtain redress for this, we have found that the Consuls who were appointed when all the American States were united, have on a sudden been driven from the Confederate States, and there is no one there who can take up the case of British subjects, who are very frequently forced into the Confederate ranks against their own will. This and other hardships are inflicted upon British subjects in the Confederate States, and from the loss of Consuls they are not able to make complaints and obtain the redress to which they are entitled. [Hear.] But, my Lords, with regard to the whole matter of this war, *it has been the determination of Her Majesty's Government to pursue an impartial neutrality. That course has been steadily pursued. I see no reason myself for our taking part either with the Northern States or with the Southern; and we are determined to continue to maintain a course of impartial neutrality.* [Cheers.]

Lord Donoughmore strongly urged the Government to some course of action on this matter.

Lord Granville cited several cases to prove the difficulty of acting. Notwithstanding all the rumors of enlistments, only one case had really been brought under the attention of the authorities, and in that the proof was defective. If the enlistments were so notorious in Ireland as they were represented, it would not be so difficult to obtain any proof of them.

In reply to a question by Lord Derby as to the reported movements of the Fenian Brotherhood,

Lord Granville stated that its proceedings were watched, but he believed, on investigation, they would prove to be of the most contemptible character.

Lord Clanricarde would not press his motion; and the House adjourned.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Affairs in Central and South America—Senor Manuel Murillo Proclaimed President of the United States of Colombia—Ratification of the Nicaraguan Transit Company's Contract.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall March 7, with mails, passengers and specie, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her specie list:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—PER ARIEL.

Order	$29,488	J. Strans Bros. & Co.	$39,650
Sebelle Bros	30,500	Baker & Morrell	6,300
Jennings & Brewster	6,200	Doocan, Sherman & Co.	38,120
J. B. Newton & Co.	24,904		
C. H. Grant & Co.	4,500	A. Rich & Bro.	5,500
C. Hallaway	9,877	H. Cohn & Co.	49,000
De Witt, Kittle & Co.	7,500	Wells, Fargo & Co.	52,500

FROM ASPINWALL.

Riben & Munoz	300	Herques & Co.	100
Total			$335,550

Correspondence of the Associated Press:

PANAMA, Monday, March 7, 1864.

The *Ariel* arrived at Aspinwall on the evening of the 3d inst., with a big crowd of passengers, who got off next morning on the *Constitution* for San Francisco.

The most exciting topic of conversation, since the sailing of the last steamer, is the news from the capital of this Republic that the Senate has decided the registration of votes for the election of President in favor of Manuel Murillo Toro, late Minister to the United States.

The election gives great satisfaction to the ultra Liberal party.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

A Slight Shock of Earthquake—The Spanish-American Congress—A Conscription—Senor Manuel Murillo Declared President of the United States of Columbia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA.

PANAMA, Monday, March 7, 1864.

The *Golden Age*, which arrived here from San Francisco, this morning, brings an unusually small specie list, both for Europe and the United States, and but forty-three passengers. The *Age* left five French war-ships at Acapulco, Mexico, blockading that place and awaiting orders. The California and Panama steamers are boarded in going in and coming out of Acapulco by the French naval officers, and are not allowed to take or land freight or passengers. The United States flagship *Lancaster* and gunboat *Saginaw* are at Acapulco.

We have nothing of note, locally. On Friday morning last, we had a slight shock of an earthquake, which only rattled the crockery, and made a few old ladies a little more nervous than usual.

Considerable interest is manifested here in regard to the contemplated Congress of the Spanish-American States, spoken of in my last. It was at first said the meeting would take place at Panama, but it may possibly be held at Lima. No time has yet been fixed but it is supposed arrangements will be completed by next March.

Two Commissioners from President Mosquera are now in Panama, on their way to Venezuela, to advance his idea of the revival of the old Colombian Republic, or confederation of the three States which composed it—New-Granada, Ecuador and Venezuela.

The small-pox has entirely disappeared from the cities of Panama and Aspinwall.

But little progress has been made in raising the 5,000 men called for from this State for the army of the Republic. Enough has been done, however, to frighten the people of the interior, so that for fear of the conscription, they do not bring us much produce, so that provisions are scarce and dear, and labor high. In the interior, and particularly at Bogota, great complaints are made of the dearness and scarcity of provisions and labor, resulting from the same cause.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* and the British war ship *Devastation* are at Panama, and the British frigate *Challenger* is at Aspinwall. It is reported that Señor Murillo, President elect of this Republic, will be sent by President Lincoln to Carthagena in a naval vessel. In that case, it is to be hoped she will drop into Aspinwall, where the United States flag on a naval vessel has not been seen for nearly a year.

Captain Connolly, of the H. B. M. flagship *Sutlej*, in the Pacific, has been relieved at his own request, and will go to-day to take a peep at New-York, on his way home.

PERU, CHILI, ETC.

The British mail steamer from Valparaiso and intermediate ports arrived at Panama yesterday. Her news, which is up to the 16th of February from Valparaiso, and the 27th from Lima and Callao, is unimportant. From Guayaquil we have dates, via Paita, to 27th February. The Republic was perfectly quiet. Most of the soldiers raised to fight against Mosquera's army had returned to their homes, and planning and trade have resumed their usual course.

Peru has offered to mediate between those dates, then Gen. Salcar or Gen. Nieto will fill the place.

The two Chambers then declared unanimously that Señor Manuel Murillo Toro, now Minister to Washington, be the regularly-elected President for two years from the 1st of April, he having received the votes of the Legislatures of the States of Antioquia, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Panama, Santander and Tolima. Gen. Santos Gutierrez received the States of Bolivar and Boyaca, and Gen. Mosquera the State of Cauca.

Señors Marcellino Gutierrez, Ramon Gomez and Andres Ceron were declared to be elected members of the Supreme Court.

The House of Representatives named a committee to report resolutions relative to the French war on Mexico.

No more fighting between the revolutionists and the Government troops in the State of Antioquia had taken place. The propositions of the rebels to submit to the Government of Gen. Mosquera on certain terms (which he will never grant,) were before Congress, which had deferred action upon them till the return of Gen. Mosquera to Bogata. He was expected to arrive about the 20th February. Peace prevailed in all the other States. The nuns and monks who had quitted Antioquia, have returned.

President Mosquera's message to Congress is very short, and treats of the late war with Ecuador, of Mexican matters, of the loan for the construction of the road to Buenaventura, &c. In regard to Mexico, President Mosquera says the Government of the Regency had sent him communications, announcing its installation at San Luis Potosi. These communications, he says, were addressed to the Government of "New-Granada," and not to the "United States of Colombia," and were neither received nor answered by him, as the manner of their communication was offensive to the national honor. He "had not made a solemn protest against usurpation by America, because he wished to proceed in accord with the representatives of the nation."

Five thousand uniforms for the army had arrived at Santa Marta from Havana. One of the three steamers intended for the navigation of the Upper Magdalena, had also reached Santa Marta.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

We have dates from Bogota, the capital, to the 12th of February. The extra session of

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, March 14, 1864. } 2 o'clock, P. M. }

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Councilman Gross was here called to the chair.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That permiss on be, and is hereby given to Taylor & Wilson, number one hundred and thirty-nine Franklin-street, to receive and deliver goods on sidewalks in front of their premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid on both sides of Jackson-street, across South-street to the ferry, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Brice—

Whereas, A resolution passed the Common Council, Board of Aldermen, December fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, Board of Councilmen, December fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, approved by the Mayor, December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, authorizing and directing the Comptroller to draw the warrant in favor of Patrick Dunn, for fitting up poll of Tenth Election District, Twentieth Ward, for December election; and

Whereas, The said Patrick Dunn never fitted up the same, and, therefore, is not justly entitled to the same; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said resolution in favor of Patrick Dunn, be and the same is hereby repealed and rescinded.

Which was adopted

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That West Teath-street be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Subsequently Councilman Brandon moved to reconsider such reference.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Patrick Coogan and Richard Dudgeon to regulate, grade and set curb and gutter stones and flag the sidewalks in front of their premises in One Hundred and Ninth-street, between the Second and Third avenues, the work to be done at their own proper cost and expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the south side of Twenty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide, through the middle of the same, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to George Petre & brother to erect a wooden awning in front of their premises southwest corner of Twenty-first street and Third avenue, said privilege to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Riley—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to John Taylor & Sons to erect a small shed on the bulkhead between North Moore and Franklin streets, to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and they are hereby directed to procure a suitable stand of colors and guidons for the use of the Twenty-second Regiment National Guard.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Councilman Gross—

Resignation of John W. Appleton as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was adopted.

In connection herewith Councilman Gross offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Victor E. Hudson be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of John W. Appleton, resigned.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution that permission be granted to William J. O'Connor to place a stand on the corner of Monroe and Catharine streets, for the purpose of selling papers, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Thomas Mathews to place a show-case in front of his premises number two hundred and forty-three Grand-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the name of J. Hardenbrgh Foado, as occurring in the original list of Commissioners of Deeds, being an error, be corrected so as to read J. Hardenburgh Foada

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that gas mains be laid by the Harlem Gas-light Company in Eleventh-avenue, from the Bloomingdale road to One Hundred and Thirty-first-street forthwith.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission is given to Otto H. Coop to keep a stand in front of his premises, on southeast corner of Rivington and Columbia streets, said stand not to interfere with the public street, permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to C. T. Reeves, of number three hundred and sixty-nine Canal-street, to place a show-case in front of his prem ses, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that the name of Hugh G. Connell, recently appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, be altered so as to read Hugh G. Connell, it being a clerical error.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution conveying certain land to the "Society for the Protection of Roman Catholic Children, in the City of New-York," as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to convey in fee simple to the "Society for the Protection of Roman Catholic Children in the City of New-York," on which to erect the necessary building for the purpose of receiving, supporting, training and educating children under the age of fourteen years, who may be intrusted to the said society by their parents for protection, or reformation, also children between the ages of seven and fourteen years, who may be committed as idle truants or vicious or homeless, by any Magistrate of said City, and such children, of a like age, as may be transferred to it by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, all that certain piece, plot or parcel of land located on Great Barn, or Ward's Island, known and designated by the numbers thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-four, on the map of the said Great Barn, or Ward's Island, made by William Bridges, City Surveyor, dated September, one thousand eight hundred and seven, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in the case number two, (2,) and bounded on the north and west respectively by roads laid down on said map; on the south by the water of the East River; on the east by a lot owned by the Commissioners of Emigration, known by the number thirty one (31) on said map; also all the right, title and interest of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City of New-York to the lands under water opposite to and in front thereof; the said property, above described, to be sold to the said society, for the sum of one dollar, lawful currency of the United States, and to revert back to the City, in case the said property, or the buildings or buildings to be erected thereon, or any or either of them, should be used for any other than the uses and purposes above set forth and enumerated. In the resolution, the conveyance be authorized to be made by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to the aforesaid Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children in the City of New-York, to be sanctioned by the Legislature of the State at the present or any subsequent session thereof, in order to vest the title therein, in the aforesaid society, and to obviate the prohibition contained in the forty-first section of the Amended Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, in respect to disposing of the property or franchises of the City by its corporate authorities.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with an ordinance making the Annual Appropriations for the support of the Government of the City for the year 1864.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Councilman James moved that the ordinance attached to said report, as adopted by the Board of Aldermen, be printed in full in the minutes.

Which was carried.

REPORTS.

The Committee on National Affairs reported in favor of paying the bill of Annin & Co., for flags furnished on the occasion of the reception of the officers of the Russian fleet, lately in our harbor.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Belgian Pavement presented a report to pave, with Belgian or trap-block pavement, Forty-seventh-street, between the Eleventh-avenue and the Hudson River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to have Forty-sixth-street be ween Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, paved with cobble-stone pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Lands and Places presented a report with resolution that permission be and the same is hereby granted to the United States authorities to erect barracks upon the Battery, being in response to the communication addressed to the Common Council by Major-General Dix.

Councilman Keenan moved that said report be recommitted to the Committee on Lands and Places.

Councilman Healy moved that the whole subject be laid upon the table.

Which was lost.

The President pro tem. put the question on the motion to recommit

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balance to March twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of disbursements to families of volunteer soldiers to March five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Brice moved that when this Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Wednesday, sixteenth instant, at two o'clock P M.

Which was carried.

Councilman Repper moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Alderman, that permission be given to the Atlantic, Columbian and Gullick Boat Clubs to rebuild their boat houses at the foot of Christopher-street, the same having been destroyed during the recent fire near their premises.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Fitzgerald called up General Order number one hundred and two, being a report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Madison-avenue, from Forty-second-street to Eighty-sixth-street, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Jaques—Introduced by unanimous consent—

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing and Advertising be discharged from the further consideration of resolution offered February eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, directing the Comptroller to forthwith advertise for proposals and contract with the lowest bidder, for the printing to be done for the Common Council, and the Department of the City Government; also, for the stationery to be furnished the same during the remainder of the current year, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was lost.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Ryan, Repper, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook—8.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Heffernan, Gross, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, Braadon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—15.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Councilman Healy called up General Order number one hundred and twenty-three, being a resolution, that the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to cause one thousand copies of Major-General George B. McClellan's Report to be procured for the use of the members of the Common Council.

Councilman Jaques moved to amend said resolution by inserting after the word "Report" the words following, viz.: "also, one thousand copies of the Report of the Committee of Congress on the Conduct of the War."

Which was carried.

Councilman Jaques moved further to amend said resolution by inserting after the word "War" the words following, viz.: "also, one thousand copies of Frank Moore's Rebellion Record."

Councilman Hagerty moved to amend the proposed amendment by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "also, one thousand copies of the 'Life and Battles of Fitz John Porter.'"

Which was carried.

The President pro tem. then stated the question to be on the amendment of Councilman Jaques, as amended on motion of Councilman Hagerty,

Which was carried.

The question recurring on the original resolution as amended,

Councilman Brandon moved that the whole subject be referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising, with instructions to ascertain the probable cost of these works

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Opdyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—14.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Brophy, Heffernan, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques—9.

Councilman Brice moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Riley, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brice, Fitzgerald—16.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Heffernan, Brandon, Russell, Joyce—7.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared the Board stood adjourned until Wednesday, the sixteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Canada	Mar. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Mar. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Mar. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	Mar. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Mar. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Mar. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	April 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	April 2	New-York	Southampton.
China	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	April 13	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	April 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	April 30	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Mar. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Mar. 3	Liverpool	Portland.
Arabia	Mar. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Mar. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Mar. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Olympus	Mar. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Mar. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Mar. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Mar. 16	Liverpool	Boston
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	Mar. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Roanoke	Mar. 16	New-York	Havana.
Thorn	Mar. 16	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Creole	Mar. 23	New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo. Washington	Mar. 26	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Mar. 26	New-York	*Nassau.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the ——, via Portland, will close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of New-York* will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Bavorio*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for Havana by the *Roanoke* will close on Wednesday, 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Thorn* will close on Wednesday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Port-au-Prince by the *Saladin* will close on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies by the *Morning Star* will close at 2 P. M., and for New-Orleans at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails via Erie Railroad.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

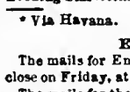
REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

DIAMOND PARLOR MATCHES.

DIAMOND. Superior to any others in the world; contain no sulphur; no smell woben burning; never miss fire; and will stand any climate. Sold at retail at 15 cents per dozen boxes. DIAMOND.

A liberal discount to the trade by the case of 6 or 10 gross.

Address
LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st, N.Y.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., e J. Everdell's, 209 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

IRON WORK.

A. A. THOMSON & CO., IMPORTERS OF METALS, Nos. 215 and 217, Water-st., New-York, offer for sale:
TIN PLATES—Charcoal and Coke.
ROOFING PLATES—Charcoal and Coke.
SHEET IRON—Common and "R. G.," assorted Nos.
SHEET IRON—American Charcoal.
GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.
BELGIAN POLISHED SHEET IRON.
PATENT POLISHED AMERICAN SHEET IRON.
RUSSIA SHEET IRON.
SHEET ZINC, IRON WIRE.
BLOCK TIN—Regulus Antimony.
COPPER BOTTOMS, SHEATHING COPPER, &c

FOR SALE—AN IRON SAFE, OF MEDIUM size, in good order, Marvin's patent. U. W. IRELAND, No 42 Pine st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES; they must be stylish and gentle; from 15½ to 16 hands high, and perfectly sound; any person desirous of disposing of such a team will address Box No. 4,888 New-York Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

N B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $15; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished Mantels is at A. Klaber's Mantel Manufactory, No. 189 East 106th-st, near 3d-av. Cut this out.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
CLOAKS!!!!
at
DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE,
In all the
NEWEST SPRING and SUMMER FASHIONS,
for
LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN,
some of them
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL GARMENTS
ever exhibited,
COMBINING UTILITY with ELEGANCE,
and
DURABILITY with CHEAPNESS.
Our
CHILDREN'S CLOAK DEPARTMENT
for
VARIETY and EXTENT is UNSURPASSED.
ALSO,
"OIL-BOILED BLACK SILK, FROM 75 TO $3 50.
"LADIES POLITELY WAITED UPON."
C. A. DAVIDSON, No. 264 Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

LINENS,	QUILTS,
BLANKETS,	TOWELS,
FLANNELS,	TOWELINGS,
NAPKINS,	COTTON SHEETINGS,
DAMASK CLOTHS,	JACONETS,
DOYLIES,	CAMBRICS,
DOMESTIC SHIRTINGS,	NAINSOOKS, &c., &c.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

BROCATELES,	LACE CURTAINS,
REPS,	CORNICES,
PLUSHES,	SHADES,
MOQUETTES,	SHADE HOLLANDS,
CHINTZES,	TASSELS,
TURKEY REDS,	PICTURE CORDS.

Suitable for the Spring retail trade. Persons furnishing houses are requested to examine our stock.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

DAMASK CLOTHS
AT RETAIL.

Just received a large assortment of extra fine damask table-cloths, from two to five yards long, of entirely new and very beautiful patterns, with napkins to match; also,

FRENCH AND GERMAN
CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES,
AND TOWELS,

of the richest designs, and entirely different from anything in the City. Prices reasonable.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

LEGRAIN'S.
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

WHITE GOODS, FAMILY LINEN AND TABLE LINEN, AT COST.

WHITE SHIRTING MUSLINS, POSITIVELY UNDER COST.

Ladies will only understand the truth of this advertisement by assuring themselves of the facts.

NEW PIQUES, MARSEILLES, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS, PRINTED LINEN, just received.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of NEW SPRING STYLES at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.

Call early if you want choice styles at a bargain.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

You can purchase cut lengths of MILLINERY GOODS cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call On MONDAY, March 14, 1864.

We shall have ready for inspection several hundred cartoons of RICH RIBBONS, every width, from auction. Also, new FRENCH FLOWERS and BONNET SILKS, every shade, cheap.

TUESDAY—Over 500 cases of NEW STRAW GOODS, comprising all the fashionable styles and braids in Ladies' and Misses' BONNETS, BLOOMER and HATS, much below regular prices. Also, MILLINERY LACES, CRAPES, ROUCHES, &c. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand-st., and 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,

Have just imported a fine stock
BROCATELS, SATINS,
PLUSHES, LASTINGS,
REPS, DAMASKS,
and every variety of COVERINGS of the LATEST STYLES and NEWEST DESIGNS.

HOUSE DECORATIONS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS OF PAPER HANGINGS,
Have just received in store a
MAGNIFICENT VARIETY OF
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
and are prepared to execute orders in the best manner by SKILLFUL AND EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

NEW CURTAIN GOODS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
Have now ready a large supply of all kinds of the above goods (which they offer to parties furnishing houses), consisting of
SATIN, BROCATEL and DAMASK for CURTAINS,
LACE CULTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Also, CORNICES and TRIMMINGS.

WINDOW SHADES of all descriptions, put up in the best manner.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 281 GRAND-ST., are offering their large stock of Spring carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c., at retail, at very low prices FOR CASH. Hotel and housekeepers are invited to examine the goods and prices before purchasing.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S.

We have received per steamer *Cello* a magnificent assortment of new Spring goods in
FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Also,
one thousand dozen of our celebrated and elegant-fitting HAND-MADE PARIS CORSETS
in all sizes. We would call the special attention of ladies who ride on horseback to our
EQUESTRIAN CORSET,
or belt. It is exactly what is wanted, and will be much worn. Also, to a new and Ingenious
SKIRT LIFTER OR LADIES' PAGE,
just introduced in Paris.
WERLEY CORSETS,
both plain and embroidered.
SILK AND SATIN CORSETS,
elegantly finished, all colors and sizes. Misses' Corsets, and all kinds Spring Shapes of Muslin, Haircloth, Crinoline and other Skirts, at low prices.
GAYNOR,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

AT MOWBRAY'S,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner of Forsyth,
LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS,
LADIES' SILK CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S CLOTH CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S SILK CLOAKS,
THE BEST
AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT
IN AMERICA,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
No. 269 Grand-st., corner of Forsyth.
Five first-class salesmen wanted.

LINEN THREAD,
On Spools.
SPOOL COTTON,
suitable for contract work, for sale by
J. K. SPRATT, No. 149 Duane-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS the best and cheapest assortment in the City. Nice fitting corsets from $1; new shape skirts, best steels, our own make, from 60c. Also Werley's Paris made patent corsets. Misses' corsets, pads, steels, busts, &c., &c. N.B.—Crochet and needlework edgings, frillings, ruffings, real and imitation laces, for dress trimmings and under garments. Ladies' and children's plain hem stitched and embroidered handkerchiefs very cheap. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 637 BROADway, all kinds of children's cloaks and suits dresses, blankets, sacques, corsets, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c.; ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgowns, yokes; ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs, &c.; initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes; braiding, cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, looking-glasses, bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free. Call and save money, at G. W. SNEDEN'S, 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Extension tables cheap.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 500 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 22, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on and after March 20, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, } COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864. }

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT,
under direction of Richard L. Mount, Jr.,
Special Guardian.
Woodlawn, known as the
MOFFAT ESTATE.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1864,
at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York,
105TH-ST.—13 lots, south side, 200 ft. west of 11th-av.
11TH-AV.—4 lots on west side, corner of 106th-st.
105TH-ST.—12 lots on north side, commencing 200 ft. west of 11th av.
106TH-ST.—12 lots on south side, 100 ft. west of 11th-av.
106TH-ST.—24 lots, north side, 100 ft. west of 11th-av.
107TH-ST.—24 lots on south side, commencing 100 ft. west of 11th-av.
BROADWAY AND 106TH-ST.—Triangular piece of ground on Broadway, 106th-st and 11th av.
BROADWAY.—4 lots on west side, commencing at 106th-st. and running through to 11th-av.
11TH-AV.—4 lots on east side, commencing at 106th-st.
BROADWAY AND 105TH-ST.—Northwest corner.
12TH-AV.—6 lots, commencing northeast corner 107th-st.
108TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 100 ft. east of 12th-av; 25x100.11 each.
108TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, commencing 250 ft. east of 12th-av.
107TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, commencing 100 ft. east of 12th-av.
107TH-ST.—3 lots, north side, commencing 250 ft. east of 12th-av.
ALSO—2 gores on the north side of of 107th-st., between 11th and 12th avs.
ALSO—All the water-right in front of said tract.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., adjoining Bank of Commerce.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864:

The lease of the franchise of the ferry now established north of and immediately adjoining the present ferry slip at the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33, East River, New-York, to the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or some other point adjacent thereto.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The lease for each of the above-named ferries to be made in conformity to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the same time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

The lease shall also contain a coveoant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864:

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above named Ferries to be made in conformity to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council of State Legislature.

The purchaser of the Ferry Lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarter yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lease or the above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation the present lessee desire to sell the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force pump, with not less than four hundred feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief-Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

DANIEL H. BOSBETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 21st day of March, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer BANSHEE, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
PAPER,
STATIONERY,
&c., &c., &c.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the house in Clermont-av., sixth house south from Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and oak furniture, made to order by Raither; rosewood piano, mirrors, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding. Terms cash.

AUCTION SALES

GREAT SALE OF FINE ENGRAVINGS.

Book Trade Salesrooms, No. 498 Broadway, nearly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, by J. E. Cooley. Consignments solicited.

WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 10 o'clock

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN 19TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV., AN elegant English basement house, completely furnished and in the most perfect order; house, brown-stone front, 17 feet wide, with all the modern improvements; price, $22,500; possession on or before 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

FIFTH AND SIXTH-AVENUE,
FIFTY-FIRST, FIFTY-SECOND
AND FIFTY-THIRD-STREET
LOTS,
LYING BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK
AND
COLLEGE-SQUARE.
VERY ELIGIBLY LOCATED,
IN PARCELS TO SUIT,
AND
ON VERY ACCOMMODATING TERMS.
Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A VERY desirable building lot, 100 feet front, by 300 feet deep, situated on High-st., contiguous to the Broad-st. horse-cars and Chestnut-st. depot.; it is one of the best sites to be found, commanding a fine view of the city and surrounding country, and well worthy the attention of persons wishing to build, so as to combine the advantages of both city and country. Price reasonable and terms easy. Also, in close proximity, on rear streets, a number of building lots. The whole together would make a safe and profitable investment. For particulars inquire at No. 45 Hight-st., Newark.

Separated from the above, a house and lot in Crawford-st.; the lot is 33 feet front; the house is frame, three stories, contains 10 rooms and cellar; within five minutes' walk of the depot. Inquire as above.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE FIFTH AND 8TH avs., opposite the Central Park.

ALSO,

Lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.

ALSO.

A very desirable front on the 5th-av., south of the Central Park.

ALSO,

About 300 lots, in one parcel, with about 600 feet water front on the west side, south of 63d-st.

ALSO,

Lots at Yorkville and Harlem, some of them very eligibly located and suitable for immediate improvement.

For particulars, apply to

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands. For particulars, W. S. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, AT NORTH Englewood, New-ersey, opposite Yonkers, for sale.—The whole or part of a tract of land of nearly 500 acres, at North Englewood, New-Jersey, known as the James Jay estate, 15 miles from New-York, running west from the Palisades in the valley, comprising meadow, arable and wood land. The Northern Railroad of New-Jersey passes through the property, which abounds with beautiful building sites. Title indisputable. No incumbrance. A large per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to HENRY A SWIFT, No. 29 Barclay-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—For sale, the country residence of the late Isaac Newton, situated near Fort Lee, on the Hudson River, and comprising about twelve acres under high cultivation. The buildings include, with the dwelling-house, a barn and stable, greenhouse, hennery, &c. There are also two wells of excellent water, a good kitchen garden, orchard, grapes, small fruit, &c. The house commands a fine view, and the estate embraces a water front of six hundred feet. Immediate possession if desired. For further particulars, apply to WIGHT & PRENTICE, No. 19 Wall-st.

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS, DESIROUS OF CHANGING LOCATION OR STARTING ANEW.—Your attention is called to Elizabethport, New-Jersey, as being the best point near New-York, on account of the low cost of coal, iron and lumber, low taxes, and offering all the advantages of the City. Please examine the place before locating elsewhere. Lots for sale on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to DOOLEY & HEIDRITTER, Agents, Elizabethport, or E. R. KELLOGG, 139 Pearl-st., N.Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH, CONN., with 5 to 8 acres of land, well covered with fruit and shade trees, about 500 feet water front, on the Mianus River, near the Cos Cob station and drawbridge. The house has the made in improvements and every convenience for a large family, and is in perfect order; stables new and large. The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. Apply on the premises or to S. S. TIFFANY, No. 28 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE LARGE mension situated at New-Hamburgh, Dutchess County, N. Y., suitable for an academy or Summer boarding-house, containing about 100 rooms, with outbuildings and 22 acres of ground, stocked with a large quantity of fruit trees. Possession can be had immediately. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, 680 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY brick house No. 4 West 13th st., 125 feet west of 5th-av.; the house is 25x55 feet, and has large dining-room extension in addition, and is in complete order; it is now occupied by the owner, who is going to the country and wishes to sell it. Possession can be had 1st April. Apply for permit to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

THE ADVERTISER, WHOSE TIME IS devoted solely to the collection of rents and the supervision of repairs on real estate in this City, wishes to obtain an extension of his business. Has been nine years in the service of two of his present employers, and can give most unexceptionable references as to honesty and energy, and attention. Terms moderate. Address COLLECTOR, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED FEET SQUARE, on the northeast corner of 5th-st. and 11th-av.; splendid location for a manufactory. If improved, the whole purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to JOHN S. DICKERSON, No. 245 Water-st.

Also, house No. 4 Carroll-place, 28 by 96 feet. Terms easy.

HENRY-ST.—FOR SALE, THE TWO-STORY and attic brick dwelling house No. 225 Henry-st., N. Y., has all the modern improvements—water, gas, water-closet, bath-room, &c. Will be sold low. Apply on the premises or to No. 227 Pearl-st.

$17,000—FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE on Murray Hill; very desirable. Also, an elegant dwelling; 25x55, four-stories, brown stone; lot 100 feet, for $25,000.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-SECOND-STREET, near 5th-av., an extra-sized, four-story high-stoop house, in perfect order, with all modern conveniences; built by Griffith Thomas, in the best manner. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$70,000.—FOR SALE—A PROPERTY COMprising eleven lots, 25x100 each, in a body, near Broadway and the Croton Reservoir, Murray Hill. A rare opportunity for a good investment.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE THREE-story high-stoop brick house, No. 512 5th-av., near 42d-st.; has all the modern improvements, furnace, &c.; will be rented for $900 per annum to a responsible tenant. Apply to E. LYNES, No. 43 Chamber-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—ON FORTY-NINTH-ST., No. 156 East; excellent neighborhood; brown stone, high stoop; 18 feet front; all modern improvements; well built, and in fine order; possession May 1; price $8,250. Apply to C. HOYT, No. 9 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE IN SOMERVILLE—TWO VERY desirable estate—the houses with all modern improvements, and the grounds finely arranged. Prices, $10,000 and $12,000.

DILLENBECK & BARNES, No. 12 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE FRONT dwelling, No. 106 Madison-av., near 30th-st., built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, for the owner's own occupancy. For further particulars apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 22 West 28th-st.; has the modern improvements and is in good order. Apply at No. 14 East 28th-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT HOUSE, THREE-STORY brick, at a bargain. Also, a splendid brown-stone house on 34th-st. with or without furniture. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 462 8th-av., corner of 34th-st.

FOR SALE IN ST. LUKE'S-PLACE—A handsome three-story brown stone house, modern and complete in all respects; 22x50 feet; lot 22x100. Price $13,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, AND ON EASY terms, the three-story brick house and lot No. 649 4th-st., between Avenues C and D; house 20.3x40; lot 98 feet. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—2,560 ACRES IOWA LANDS, OF the Dubuque and Pacific land grant, cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for other property. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, 362 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND, ON THE southeast corner of 24d-st. and 9th-av., 65 feet front on 23d-st., and 114 feet deep. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE ON BERGEN HILL.—10 rooms, thoroughly finished and in complete order. Will be sold at a bargain, if applied for immediately. DILLENBECK & BARNES, No. 12 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-FIRST-STREET, west of and near 5th-av., an elegant, modern and complete four-story house, full size. Price $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND ONE child, apartments for housekeeping, consisting of front and back room and half bed-room, on second floor, with conveniences; location below Bleecker and west of Broadway. Address, stating location and terms, which must be low, HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 1,926 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A MODERATE SIZED three-story high stoop house, with all modern conveniences; location from 16th to 20th-st. between 4th and 6th avs.; must be in good order. Address A. V., Box No. 2,059 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE, NOT over an hour's ride from this City; rent $300 to $450. Address, giving full particulars, Box No. 313 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 22D st., a first-class, full-sized brown-stone front house, in unusually fine order throughout, richly painted and frescoed. House has all the modern improvements, also hot water heating apparatus. An early possession can be had if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PHILADELPHIA.

OVER 45,000 ACRES OF LAND,

in Lycoming, Clinton, Tioga and Luzerne Counties,

PENNSYLVANIA.

On TUESDAY, March 29, 1864,

at 12 o'clock, noon,

will be sold at Public Sale, without reserve,

AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

the following described property, viz.:

45,111 ACRES OF DESIRABLE LAND,

129 Tracts, varying in size from 50 to 1,100 acres each, viz.:

23,742 ACRES—61 Tracts—Lycoming County, Penn.—in which county are numerous mines of coal and iron, and many parts heavily timbered, and others fine farming land.

10,000 ACRES—21 Tracts—in Clinton County, on the western declivity of the Alleghany Ridge; has hill and valley, and finely watered, on abundance of iron and coal, and rich in agricultural produce, facilities to market by railroads, canals, &c.

4,869 ACRES—Tioga County—(19 Tracts, of 60 to 500 acres each,) in the northern boundary of the State, near the New-York and Erie Railroad.

6,500 ACRES—Luzerne County—(25 Tracts, from 50 to about 400 acres each.) This is one of the great Coal counties in the State; the facilities for carrying its products to market are unusually great, and its farming products very extensive.

Full particulars now ready in pamphlet form, giving the names of warrantees, number of acres in each tract, extracts from the laws under which the titles are derived, and under which they will be sold, terms of sale, &c., may be had on application to S. T. BODINE, Esq., No. 154 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, or to the Auctioneers, and at Messrs BANGS' Auction Rooms, New-York.

Sale absolute of the whole 45,111 acres.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March, 1864.

COTTAGE HOUSE.—FOR SALE AT A BARgain, or disposed of at once, the small, neat and well-arranged two-story and basement brick cottage house, No. 320 24th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., containing gas and fixtures, bath and cold water, with Clement C. Moore's lease of lot, 64 years yet unexpired; present ground rent $30. Nice court-yard in front, and grapevines in rear; neighborhood good, and in every way well adapted for a small, genteel family. $1,000 may remain on mortgage if desired. If not sold by the 24th inst. will be to rent. Apply to ROBERT TAYLOR, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 37.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE dwelling, No. 59 West 49th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.; high ground, adjoining park, play ground, unobstructed views, modern improvements, complete order, to be seen day or evening; enhancing in value, sold at a sacrifice; possession immediate. Also, farm at Hackford, N. J. Address No. 31 Water-st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP house, No. 223 East 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 20x42, lot 100 feet deep. Price $9,000. Also, two three-story high-stoop houses, on East 56th-st., near 2d-av., 18ft. 9in. x46, lot 98ft. 9in. deep. Price $7,000 each. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, a country seat, fifteen miles from New-York, half a mile from the depot, in a very fine neighborhood; perfectly healthy; soil good; house new; thirty-five acres. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN WEST MORRISania, opposite Melrose depot. A pleasant and convenient house, with 12 lots of ground, well stocked with shade and fruit trees. For particulars, apply to L. S. BARTHOLOMEW, 124th-st., Harlem, 2d house west of 5th-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house No. 53 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in first rate order, and fine yard; $3,000 cash, the balance, $3,500, can remain on mortgage if desired. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE COTTAGE HOUSE AT Rahway, N. J.; one hour's ride from the City by the New-Jersey Railroad; three minutes' walk from the depot; each house contains 7 rooms, also basement and attic; finished in good style, with marble mantels, &c. Terms easy. R. C. BREWSTER.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A FIRST-class residence, situated about seven minutes from the Morris and Essex Railroad station. The house contains 14 rooms; stables and about three acres of ground. Terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, of JOHN SNYDER, Park-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME BROWN-STONE, high-stoop, three-story house, No. 169 West 47th-st., 20x48; lot 100; has all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply to C. L. JONES, No. 843 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN GLENWOOD, VILLAGE OF YONKERS.—A fine building lot of about half an acre, situated on Bevine-av., above Point-st., and known as lot No. 190 on village map. Inquire of N. BOYNTON, No. 102 Duane-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE MODERN dwelling house No. 112 Pacific-st., between Clinton and Henry-sts., containing 14 rooms, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, wash basins, bath, gas, furnace. Apply on the premises. Price $10,000.

FOR SALE LOW—BROWN-STONE FRONT house, No. 242 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply at Room No. 12, No. 54 William-st.

$30,000.—FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, 23x55, lot 98 feet, in 38th-st., near 5th-av., together with the furniture contained in the house.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-BASEment house No. 154 West 49th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., all modern improvements. Apply on premises. Price $8,700.

$6,500.—FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGlish basement brown-stone front house and lot in West 40th-st.; price, $6,500. Apply to S. R. JACOBS, No. 1 New-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON MURRAY HILL, a first-class brown stone full-sized house, on 37th-st., near 5th-av.; will be rented with or without the furniture for one or three years. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN GRAND-AV., BROOKLYN, A first-class house; all the improvements; 6 or 12 lots; stable and outbuildings. Inquire of A. KNOWLTON, No. 335 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, FIRST-CLASS residence, No. 304 Lexington-av., corner 38th-st., 24 feet wide, well built and in good order; price $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS in and near the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J., four beautiful country seats, 20 acres each, with large house and outbuildings, after the modern style; these properties not to be equaled by any in the State; price $130,000 and $60,000. Several good farms from 60 to 100 acres; good buildings, &c.; near the depot. Houses and lots and building sites also for sale; all these are valuable property, and well worthy the immediate attention of those desirous of country property. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison.

THE WEST.—A FEW VERY CHOICE TRACTS of farm-land, personally selected by the owner in the most fertile portion of Iowa, situate about *two miles* from a flourishing *county seat*, on and near two railroad lines, and which are, in *every respect*, very desirable either for immediate settlement or merely as an investment are now, for the *first time*, offered for sale. For full particulars, address FARM-LANDS, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF A VALUABLE WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, a fine farm, 1½ miles southerly from White Plains, on the road to Mamaroneck, containing forty acres of land, with good improvements. Maps can be seen at the auctioneer's office, No. 43 Wall-st., New-York or Messrs. MILLS & COCHRANE, Attorneys, White Plains.

FARM FOR SALE.—A GOOD FARM OF ABOUT 110 acres, within one mile from Closter Station, on the Northern R. R. of N. J., with buildings in order for immediate occupation, well watered by running stream, plenty of fruit and shade trees, for sale by the subscriber, at $125 per acre; little money required. Address J. WYMAN JONES, Englewood, N. J.

FARM OF 45 ACRES FOR SALE—ON Morris Plains, N. J., about one-third of a mile from depot, and two miles from Morristown. Has a comfortable house, barn, &c., soil of first quality, a never-failing stream, and an abundant supply of fruit. Location healthful and pleasant. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 300 acres, well adapted for grain or pasturage; extra good house and outbuildings; well watered and fenced; about half in wood. R. FURMAN, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., or A. NEWMAN, 25 Wall-st.

$6,500 FOR A FARM OF 135 ACRES, under good cultivation, 36 miles on Long Island; new two-story house, barn and other outbuildings, variety of fruit, &c.; also, stock if desired; near station. Owner at Welling's, No. 42 Cedar-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, the large mansion, recently the property of David Thompson, Esq., surrounded with eight acres of lawn. The situation is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty of scenery, commanding a view of the Narrows, Princess Bay, Long Island and Jersey shores and the Highlands of Nevesink. There is a fine beach and bathing-house, also a stable, coach-house and entrance lodge. Rent to a satisfactory tenant, $2,000.

Also, unfurnished, an old-fashioned farm-house, known as the Parkinson mansion, healthfully situated, and a desirable Summer or Winter residence. Rent $600.

Both of these places are within 45 minutes of Wall-st. An omnibus connects with the ferry hourly during the Summer months.

For particulars, apply to

R. W. CAMERON, No. 88 Beaver-st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY TO THE 1ST of October, three unfurnished rooms on the parlor floor, with a private table, in an elegant house on Madison-av. Address D. E. K., Boyd's Express Post.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 181 CHAMBERS AND NO 143 Reade-st., in the rear. Inquire at No. 161 Chambers-st., up stairs.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER, WITH LARGE rooms, well lighted, No. 21 Dunham-place, Williamsburgh, L. I., near the ferries.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.

NO. 13 PARK-AV., NEAR 35TH-ST.—Four-story brown stone, 20x25 feet. All modern improvements. In fine order.

Also an ELEGANT ENGLISH BASEMENT House on 38th-st., one door from 5th-av., HOUSE ONE HUNDRED FEET DEEP, with side lot and bay windows, either with or without furniture. Apply to

L. MURRAY FERRIS, JR.
No. 62 South-st.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—About ¾ mile from the depot, an elegant residence, consisting of a large modern house of 13 rooms, with hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; large carriage-house, supplied with water; ice-house, filled; a lawn of 6½ acres, gently sloping to a beautiful lake of pure spring water; boat and boat-house. The grounds are well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, excellent garden, &c. The location is high and commands fine views. This offers an opportunity to purchase at a low price a very desirable residence in a healthy and beautiful location. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY known as No. 175 Chatham-st., running through to New-Bowery, 21 feet on Chatham-st., 30 feet 8 inches on New-Bowery, with an average depth of about 93 feet. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit; also, real estate bought and sold.

W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

$12,000.—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 20x50, and lot No. 36 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to C. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROperty in 9th-st., a few doors east of Broadway; lot 25 feet wide by half the block; house 25 by 60, with extension. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT WHITEstone, L. I.; house commodious, with ample grounds, fruit and shade trees, vegetable garden, outhouses, &c., &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON for the Summer, a very beautiful place on the western shore of the Hudson River, two and a half miles south of Newburgh, commanding views of all Newburgh Bay; a fine large house, furnished; stable, carriage-house, with garden and abundance of fruit; for the whole 115 acres will be sold, which, for beauty and rural advantages cannot be excelled on the river. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises.

COUNTRY STORE TO LET.—A NEW BUILDing 30x60 feet, at one of the best business depots on the Harlem Railroad, in Westchester Co.; full size splendid room above main floor for manufacturing or storing; also, basement and cellar, all in complete order. This is a good opening for a general country store in connection with hardware or any manufacturing business requiring sewing machines. For full particulars inquire of J. S. HOLMES, Bedford Station, Westchester Co. N. Y.

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Lots on the Fifth-av., between 47th and 48th sts., and between 50th and 51st sts, and on 47th, 48th, 49th 50th and 51st sts., between the 5th and 6th avs. Applications may be made to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of the College, at No. 71 Wall-st., or to JAS. N. WELLS, at No. 167 9th-av. References will be required.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE Country.—A large commodious house, barn, ice-house filled, situated in the village of Hunter, 25 miles west of the Catskill Mountain House, about 30 acres of improved land, vegetable and flower garden, large orchard of choice fruit, ample lawn, with a fine brook passing through the grounds. For terms, address E., Box No. 424 Brooklyn Post-office.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET—A DESIRABLE place, on the main street, two-story and half house, with two-story extension; seven good bedrooms, &c.; fine garden, with every variety of fruit; situation pleasant and near the main depot; possession can be had immediately; rent moderate. Apply to M. B. CANFIELD & SON, Orange, or BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT MAMARONECK, Westchester County, a three-story brick store—a very desirable place to one wishing to continue a well established mercantile business in the country, it being at a market place for the farmers, and susceptible of an extensive business. Apply to WM. E. SCHOTTS, on the premises, or to J. J. MARSHALL, No. 288 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, "Cragdon," at East Chester, with large double house, carriage-house, and from 15 to 150 acres of land; fine views, healthy location, a complete residence for a gentleman, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE HOUSE FOR the season, on the banks of the Hudson River, between Newburgh and Cornwall, containing ten rooms, ice-house filled, good stable and coach-house, abundance of fruit and shade, with garden planted. Apply to A. B. BELKNAP, Esq., No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE HOUSE, Orange, N. J., corner of Harrison-st. and Morris and Essex Railroad, first of April; near Brick Church Station. Apply to OEO. BARRELL, No. 70 Wall-st., N. Y., or Harrison-st., Orange; or VAN LENNEP & QUINAN, No. 52 Cedar-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT, MEDIUM-SIZED dwelling-house, No. 82 W st 27th-st., south side, near 6th-av. The house is three-story, high-stoop, 20 feet by 52; modern improvements; lot 98 feet. To be seen with permits only. Apply to C. SMITH, No. 157 Duane-st.

TO LET—COUNTRY SEAT IN EAST YONKers, with large house and carriage-house, garden well filled with dwarf fruit trees; also, trout pond, 1¾ miles from West Mount Vernon depot, and 2 miles from Yonkers depot. Apply to J. S. VALENTINE, No. 109 2d-av.

BLEECKER-ST.—TO LET OR LEASE—The desirable four-story house No. 125 Bleecker-st., near Wooster; the house is full-sized, in perfect order, and has large and elegant parlors, suitable for any light business purposes. Apply on the premises to A. M. DAVIDSON.

DRY GOODS STORE—ORANGE N. J.—A first-class brown-stone store, handsomely fitted up, which has hitherto done a large cash business, to let low; no other in the place; population 12,000. Apply to G. W. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, or No. 49 Main-st., Orange.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.—FURNISHED and unfurnished, in Hamilton Park, near ferry, several first-class residences to rent with modern conveniences, adapted for merchants doing business in City. Also large mansion with billiard-table. Apply to T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

ROOM TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER.—Upper story, No. 62 Duane-st; room well lighted on three sides; power steady, with use of steam hoisting machine. R. HOE, No. 31 Gold-st.

TO RENT—IRON FRONT STORES IN READE-st., near West Broadway and Hudson-st., 50 feet front on Reade-st. and 18 feet deep; rent $2,500. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE THREE-STORY brick house known as No. 34 East Warren-st., Brooklyn; pleasant location and in good order. For terms and permits to view, apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, New-York.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES OF land, one mile from Belleville, New-Jersey, on the Passaic River; eight rooms, shade and fruit trees; immediate possession given. Price $250. Address J. P. MANN, No. 23 West 41st-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND ABOUT THREE ACRES of land, with a barn, No. 68 East River-st., Newark, Newark, N. J.; extensive grapevines, arbor, &c. Apply to WM. PASK, Jr., No. 263 South Market-st., adjoining the premises. Possession may be had 1st of April.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A DESIRable house, nicely furnished for a private family, and in a convenient situation. Will be let for 6 or 12 months. Apply to G. P. PUTNAM, U. S. Revenue Office, No. 937 Broadway.

TO LET—IN WEST-ST., BETWEEN LIBERTY and Cortlandt sts., a store, suitable for bet. jewelry, express or other business. Apply to JOHN G. HARRISON, corner of Cortlandt and West sts., in the basement.

TO RENT—TO A FAMILY, PART OF A HOUSE in Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.; also, a physician's office. Inquire of D. T., No. 15 West 26th-st., from 4½ to 5½ P. M.

TO LET—A FINE LARGE LIGHT FLOOR, WITH steam power. Inquire on the premises, corner of Bleecker and Hammond sts., or of THOMAS R. JACKSON, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE ON DUANE-ST., NEAR Broadway; will be rented at a moderate rent to a desirable tenant. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 43D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A first-class, four-story, high-stoop brown-stone house, with all conveniences, completely furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FARM OF 50 ACRES—GOOD HOUSE and barn; situated 4½ miles from Newark, N. J., on the Passaic River; price $300; immediate possession. Apply on the premises of BENJAMIN FRAZEE.

TO LEASE—THE FRONT AND REAR HOUSES, (twenty rooms,) No. 10 Rose-st. Offices and lofts to let in No. 52 John, and 113 Nassau-sts. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 75 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL FARM AND country residence. Good buildings, in good order, near depot, convenient to City, and must be pleasant and desirable place. Terms easy.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE AND STORE No. 213 New Canal-st.; also, lofts in No. 219. Apply at No. 211 West 23d-st., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M., or 5 and 7 P. M.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY MODERN-BUILT brown-stone front house in 32d-st., near 3d-av., in complete order. Rent $800 per year. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—FURNISHED—THE VERY DESIRABLE three-story brown stone front dwelling house, No. 101 47th-st., N. W. corner 6th-av. Very eligible for a physician. Apply to ISAAC PECK, No. 33 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE CHEAP—TO CLOSE an account, the four-story house No. 28 East 41st-st., with gas, bath, &c. Inquire of G. W. BOGERT, No. 27 6th-av.

TO LET—TWO STORES IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place; one on Astor-place and the other on 4th-av. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

REAL ESTATE.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.

Seven hundred lots for sale at moderate prices, and on easy terms. Cross the 3d-av. Harlem River bridge to 138th-st., and inquire at the Land office, T. BAKER, Agent. Decidedly, in every respect, the most desirable property ever offered for sale in these suburbs. Streets and avenues laid out to correspond with those in New-York proper. A horse railroad along the westerly side of the property, also gas.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AND FOUNDRY FOR SALE.—All that extensive mill property and Foundry known as the Union Mill, situated on the river Delaware, and on the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal, one mile below New Hope, Bucks County, Penn. The mill lot contains 12 acres of land, in connection with which is Malta Island, containing 10 acres. Upon this Island is a valuable shad fishery and an inexhaustible supply of building sand and paving-stone. The mill is a frame building two-stories high, 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, with a basement and a wing attached, also frame, 47 feet long and 40 feet wide. These buildings have been used for the purpose of manufacturing farming implements, and also as a grist mill. They contain the necessary shafting and gearing for manufacturing purposes, and also two pair of burr millstones, bolts, &c., for milling purposes. The Foundry is a stone building 50 feet long, 41 feet wide, with cupola, and so situated as to have the use of power from the mill. The water power is unfailing, the dam being kept in order by the Canal Company. The mill having been idle for a short time, is necessarily somewhat out of repair. The above property is well worthy the attention of parties desirous of establishing for any kind of manufacturing purposes, as the room is ample. The facilities for transportation are unequaled, the buildings being situated on the bank of the Canal, and within a mile of the depot of the Belvidere & Delaware Railroad, at Lambertville, N. J. The Mill property and the Island will be sold separately or together, as may best suit purchasers. Terms easy. Persons desirous of viewing the premises or obtaining further information are referred to J. H. ANDERSON, Lambertville, N. J., or to the subscriber, No. 214 Walnut-st., Philadelphia. THOMAS CAIN.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND TWO LOTS, IN Conselyea-st., near Graham-av., Brooklyn; eight rooms, 22x32, filled in; for sale or to exchange for a farm. Inquire of H. BURKART, on the premises, or C. COCKCROFT, No. 82 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences on the east bank of the Hudson River, at a moderate price; 1¾ hours from City Hall; three acres filled with fruit and shade trees; such a bargain seldom met with. Address G. B., Box No. 4,759, or at No. 43 Fulton-st., third loft.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—VERY CHEAP, for terms easy, two three-story brick stores and dwellings south side of Fulton-av., between Washington and Clinton avs.; the best location for an advance.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID STORE PROPERTY Nos. 371 and 373 Broadway, between Franklin and White sts., each 25x150 feet, running through to Franklin-alley; built in the best manner, five-story, white marble. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON 44th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.: Philadelphia brick, three stories and high basement; 20x42, lot 2x100, in complete order. Inquire of S. L. MILES, City Bank.

$13,500.—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house in 21th-st., near 5th-av., lot 16x98: house 50 feet deep.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm for sale in the town of Cheshire, New-Haven County, Conn. The farm contains eighty-five (85) acres of meadow, pasturage and tillage land, of excellent quality, with wood and timber sufficient for all the wants of a farmer. It is well watered, and there are two apple orchards yielding a large supply of fruit. The buildings consist of a modern and pleasant dwelling-house, tenant-house, stable, a spacious and first-class barn, with all necessary outbuildings, very conveniently arranged. The property is in the outskirts of the village, within ten minutes' walk of the churches, post-office, academy, railroad depot, telegraph office, &c. For beauty of situation it can hardly be surpassed; it is very accessible, being on the line of the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad. Three and a half hours from New-York by rail, and half an hour from New-Haven. For further particulars inquire of H. D. ALDRICH, No. 45 Park-place, N. Y., or of the subscriber at his house adjoining the property. WM. SPENCER.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Situated on the south side of Long Island, fronting the great South Bay, in the town of Islip, near the village of Sayville about 50 miles from New-York. Contains 80 acres of choice land, with a good substantial frame building 34x36, storied and roof running to the roof, 12 rooms, kitchen in basement, hennery, cattle, hoilers, water closets, bath-room, hostler's pantry, and all the City conveniences. 200 feet of verandah piazza around the house; outbuildings, stable and coach-house 30x40, barn 30x40, cow-house, hennery, ice-house filled, cook-house and workshop 16x40, with granary and sleeping-rooms above; also a large kitchen garden, with living arbor vitæ hedges, all in complete order. For particulars and terms apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT residence on the Kingsbridge Road and 152d-st., about nine miles from the City Hall, and in the vicinity of Fort Washington, commanding a splendid water view, embracing about eight acres of land, handsomely laid out with ornamental and fruit trees, graperies, gravelled walks and road, conservatories, &c. Brick house, recently built, of styl

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Wild Oats.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Taming a Butterfly.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Aphrona; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Trolman Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—Broadway Amphitheatre—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Stereoscopticon, or Mirror of the Universe.

ART GALLERY—(No. 766 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

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Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President yesterday issued another call for two hundred thousand troops, in addition to all former calls. Volunteer enlistments may be made up to April 15, when a draft is ordered in all districts deficient in their quotas. The draft will proceed as soon after that date as practicable. Present bounties will be paid to April 1, after which time only one hundred dollars regular bounty will be paid by the Government.

On Friday evening last a detachment of one hundred men from Gen. Custer's cavalry command started on a scout toward Blair Mountain, in Madison County, Va., which is a well-known rebel guerrilla resort. Sometime during Friday night they made a dash into a guerrilla camp on the stream known as Conway River, just west of the above-named mountain, and drove about fifty of the guerrillas across the river, and captured twenty others, together with their horses, before they could get away. They also captured ten negroes and brought them in. The command returned to their camp yesterday morning in good order, not having lost a man or a horse, or had one injured.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of Gen. W. F. Smith as a Major-General in the regular army, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Gen. Grant. This is understood to be at the request of the latter General, and looks to the assignment of Gen. Smith to an important command, as this appointment promotes him from his present rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He has been once rejected by the Senate when nominated for Major-General of Volunteers.

Lieut.-Col. James M. Sanderson, who was Chief Commissary of the First Army Corps when captured, arrived at Washington on Saturday evening, among the last batch of prisoners from Richmond. On his arrival he was notified that charges had been preferred against him by Col. Knight, that while in Libby Prison he disclosed to the rebel authorities information of a plot to escape. He is now under arrest in Washington.

The Governor yesterday signed the Metropolitan Police Bill, the one originating in the Senate, and which appoints Messrs. Acton, Bergen, Bosworth and McMurray the Police Commissioners.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sumner presented a strongly-indorsed petition of one thousand citizens of Louisiana, of African descent, praying for the rights of suffrage in that State. Mr. Wilkinson presented a bill to repeal the Colonization Act. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for the reorganization of the artillery of the regular army. Mr. Doolittle introduced a bill for the better collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up, and an amendment was adopted, making the Belgian mission of the first-class, without corresponding pay. Without concluding action on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, a bill was passed extending the franking privilege to the President and Vice-President, so as to cover all matter sent by or to them. A resolution was passed to print 10,000 copies of the reports of Gens. Rosecrans and Meade. The House then resumed consideration of the Gold Bill, and discussed it at length, but, without coming to a conclusion, the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, numerous petitions and remonstrances against the Harlem Broadway grant were presented. Among bills reported was one incorporating the Corn Exchange Warehouse and Security Company; to prevent encroachments upon the harbor of New-York; against confiscating the Macdougal-street contract agreed to. Mr. Laimbeer gave notice of a bill to confirm acts in the New-York Supervisors' Office relative to the late riots. Among bills introduced was one to incorporate the Catholic Library Association of Brooklyn; legalizing the volunteer bounty indebtedness, Richmond County; relative to a record in the New-York Police Courts and Court of Special Sessions, and to provide for the settlement of arrears of personal taxes in New-York. A bill was passed legalizing the bounty resolutions of the Brooklyn Common Council; authorizing the Erie Railroad Company to increase their capital stock eight millions, and liquidate three millions of bonds; naming Washington's Birthday as a legal holiday.

In the Assembly, yesterday, the annual Supply Bill was introduced, and also a bill making appropriations to public and charitable institutions; also for the settlements of arrears of taxes on personal property in New-York. The bill to regulate the Freight Tariff of the Hudson River Railroad was recommitted.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Councilman yesterday reconsidered the City Appropriation Bill. The meeting was held in private, but all persons interested in the important subject before the committee had been invited to attend and present such facts and make such requests as they wished to. Messrs. Thomas Boese, Clerk of the Board of Education, appeared and presented the views of that board upon what they conceive to be the absolute illegality of reducing their estimates $100,000, which the Board of Aldermen have voted to do. Mr. Andrew H. Green, Comptroller of Central Park, appeared on behalf of the Central Park Commission, to argue what they believe to be an injustice to the commission and the public of reducing their estimate of $150,000 for the maintenance and government of the Park to $130,000, as voted by the Aldermen. Chief Engineer Decker appeared in behalf of the Fire Department, to give information concerning its needs for the year; and letters in regard to their several departments were received from Chas. G. Cornell, Street Commissioner, John E. Develin, Corporation Counsel, and from the Croton Aqueduct Board. The committee will report the budget back to the board this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, when it will be taken up and passed upon.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, a petition from the stone-cutters employed on the new Court-house for $2 75 per day of nine hours' work, which they state is the rate of pay and length of time fixed for day's labor by the organized stone-cutters of the City, was referred to the Special Committee in charge of the work, with power. A resolution by Mr. Blunt for a special committee of four, to ascertain what bills affecting the county have been introduced at Albany this Winter, what steps, if any, are necessary to protect the interests of the county, and to place before the Legislature such information as to the practical workings of the County Government as will prevent any legislation injurious to its interests, was adopted. Messrs. Blunt, Purdy, Conner and Stewart, were appointed such committee. The Mayor's nomination of Chas. F. Watts as Marshal, *vice* Sylvester Robbins, appointed last year, but who failed to qualify, was taken up and confirmed. The Committee on Annual Taxes were instructed to ascertain from the Pilot Commissioners what steps they have taken to reclaim costs of removing sunken vessels from their owners. Adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M. on next Monday.

The Board of Supervisors, as a Board of Court Canvassers, yesterday completed the canvass of the returns of the city for the late election on the proposed amendment to the State Constitution, relative to soldiers' voting, made the formal declaration of results, and adjourned *sine die*, having been engaged a portion of two days in accomplishing this task. The total vote was found to be 23,236, of which 16,388 were in favor of the proposed amendment, 6,830 were against it, and 18 were blank, irregular and informal votes, making the actual majority in favor, 9,558. These figures tally almost identically with those reported by the police on the night of the election. The vote by wards we publish in a table in another column.

The case of the Mariposa Mining Company against Cornelius K. Garrison is before Justice Barnard, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on a motion to change the place of trial from this City to California, and Mr. Garrison is being examined on the motion. What the examination lacks in interest of detail, is made up by counsel, Messrs. O'Conor and Field, who appear to enjoy taking each other off as well as those about them enjoy the entertainment. It is claimed that the only cause for the desire for a change of the place of trial is, that the change will effect the payment of the judgment—the question being whether it shall be paid here in legal tenders or in California in gold.

By the arrival of the steamship *Ariel* at this port yesterday, we have news from Central and South America to the 7th inst. Señor Murillo, late Minister to Washington, has been duly proclaimed President of the Republic of Colombia. It was rumored that this did not give entire satisfaction to Mosquera. News from the other South American States was entirely unimportant. The Nicaraguan Government had ratified the contract with the Central American Transit Company. The French blockade of Acapulco was rigidly enforced. The health of the Isthmus was good.

The Hudson River Bridge Bill was reported in the State Senate on the 14th, by Mr. Ames, of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, by providing that the draw shall be ninety-five feet instead of eighty; that in the management of the draw navigation shall have priority over the railroad; and that an injunction may be served from any of the judicial districts of the State, instead of confining it to the Third District, as the bill originally provided.

The Maj. White released by the rebels is Maj. H. A. White, of the Pennsylvania Cavalry. Maj. White, the late Senator, is still in close confinement at Salisbury, N. C.

The Chicago *Journal* learns that Gen. Burnside is making rapid progress toward the organization of an expedition, which is to sail from New-York for a point not now known.

The Live Stock Markets are crowded with animals this week, the receipts being 5,824 beeves, 600 calves, 14,672 sheep and 9,960 hogs, besides large numbers of calves sold direct from the Hudson River boats, now that they are running, and heavy arrivals of Western dressed hogs, and Albany killed sheep. Beef cattle sold slow at an average decline of 1c. ₩ lb. from last week, the market closing 2c. lower, with several hundred left over. Prices ranged from 9c. for scallawags, to 12c.@14c. for medium and good, and 15c. for choice fat beeves, the average of all kinds being about 13c. ....Sheep are very abundant, and from ½c.@1c. ₩ lb. lower than last week. Good lots command 8½c., and 8¾c. if very fat....Live hogs are plenty and a shade lower, selling slowly—corn-fed at 8c.@8½c., and still hogs at 7½c.

Breadstuffs were in rather more demand yesterday, and generally firmer. Provisions were in lively request. Butter was much dearer. Cotton was dull and heavy. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Groceries, Metals, Oils, Hay, Hides and Tallow. Whisky was more active. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The fluctuations in Gold yesterday were 163@160½ ₩ cent., closing at 161¾ ₩ cent., as on Monday. The Stock Exchange, firm through the forenoon, but weak at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Money in good supply, at 6@7 ₩ cent.

The New Call for Two Hundred Thousand Soldiers.—The President yesterday issued a call for two hundred thousand more troops, to be enforced by draft on the 15th of April, if not sooner filled by voluntary enlistments. This call is not entirely unexpected. It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless strictly true, that under the last call for two hundred thousand *additional* men in February, the Government has actually received a few less number of men than it called for, though most of the States have filled their quotas. The reason is plain. It was announced that the last call was for the purpose of squaring up accounts, and thereupon an extensive system of research and figuring was begun in every State; all loose accounts of Provost-Marshals and State authorities were balanced up; old credits, not before allowed, were brought forward and allowed on the new quota; scattering men, who had enlisted and never been credited, were counted for the first time; enlistments in the naval service have been credited as recently allowed by law; the veteran enlistments, which came in largely, were credited, and aided many localities to escape the draft; every exertion, and many systems of figuring, some of which we fear were not as straightforward as they ought to have been, were used, until many of the States have announced that their quotas were full under all calls, *with a surplus*. We have in memory at present New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas, and many parts of Michigan, New-York and Massachusetts, all of which have filled their quotas under all calls, and most of them have a surplus left, which is being constantly increased by veteran and volunteer enlistments not heretofore credited. The army has, notwithstanding, been largely and gratifyingly augmented, but not, by any means, to the extent of the last call. That call, as we have said, has been largely exhausted by the credits for old enlistments never before counted. Hence, this new call, though succeeding so rapidly to that of February, can and will be promptly met in most of the States, without any herdship whatever. Many localities have a surplus already to be credited on the new quota, while the necessities of the naval service, including the Marine Corps, offer a larger field than heretofore for the choice of the volunteer. Only in those localities which have been habitually behind in every quota, will the new call be considered as a hardship. This quota filled promptly and honestly, and the army will be so strengthened that we think all future calls can be dispensed with.

The Present Aspect of the War—Causes for Hope.

The future student of history, as he ponders upon the events of this remarkable revolution, will be especially struck with the singular ebb and flow, at almost regular intervals, of the popular feeling. At one time we are on the heights of confidence and hope, having no doubt of the speedy close of the rebellion, and seeing everything in the most rose-colored hues. At another, without any especial change in the conditions—after, perhaps, a few misfortunes or blunders—we are plunged in despondency and gloom, and are ready to believe that nothing has been accomplished or is likely to be.

These changes of the feeling of the people come almost in regular periods, until they seem like a kind of tidal wave of emotion, to which our excitable people are subject. Just now there is a manifest ebb of popular feeling through the whole country. We have reached our regular period of despondency. It is worth while at such times to examine calmly and rationally what are the causes of this decay of confidence, and how we really stand in the progress of the war.

The fact that probably gives rise to the most wide-spread despondency is, that we have as yet accomplished nothing in our Spring operations. The Florida expedition ended in a disaster; the grand cavalry raid in Alabama, under Gen. Smith, was interrupted by apparently a very inferior force; the mysterious invasion of Gen. Sherman's flying column brought back only a few thousand mules and negroes, and wasted the enemy's territory. We see nothing of the *haute strategie* in all this, which was expected. Charleston, too, is as far from our grasp as ever. Mobile has hardly been attacked. We hear nothing of any success in Texas. Gen. Meade's great army lies inactive in Virginia.

Behind all these unfavorable aspects—as they seem to the popular imagination—looms up the perilous question of Finance. The debt is seen to be increasing enormously every day, while Congress is not awake to the duty of correspondingly increasing the taxation. The currency, beside its apparent expansion, is believed to be expanding in modes which are not seen, by the constant paying out of "certificates of indebtedness" and "five per cent. notes." And, worst sign of all, the extravagance of the people is growing at a frightful rate.

These, we believe, are all the gloomy aspects of our struggle which can be taken at the present time by the most despondent; and we propose to offset against them the inspiriting *facts* which have not changed since the hopeful period of a few months ago:

And first and foremost, our armies are being filled up in the most cheering way, by veterans and recruits mingled with old soldiers; so that, in the opinion of many, we shall be more than one hundred thousand stronger than we were a year ago at this time. Still more, we have gained possession, after a severe contest, of the most important strategic point in the Confederacy—East Tennessee—and we have encamped on the slopes of the Tennessee Mountains an army at least one hundred thousand strong, and able to strike either at Virginia or Georgia. If it advance on Atlanta, the great *officina* of the Confederacy, and the chain which binds the Gulf States to the Atlantic, we know that there is nothing in all rebeldom which can hold it back for a week; and the possession of that place at once cuts off the Virginian army from the supplies of Georgia and the Gulf States, and breaks up their greatest manufactory of arms. With the occupation of Georgia, the Richmond *Whig* acknowledges that they cannot keep a great army in the field in Virginia. Why may not this most important event happen before the end of May, changing the aspect of the war as much as did the capture of Vicksburgh?

We know, furthermore, that the rebels have made their last desperate draft of men and supplies from an impoverished and unwilling country. A single campaign may ruin them. Even a few drawn battles, on the scale of Gettysburgh or Chickamauga, would drain them of men and means which they could never replace. A victory would be almost as bad to them as a defeat. With Gen. Grant down in Georgia, Savannah and Charleston would fall almost as a matter of course. Of Gen. Sherman' expedition, the non-military observers do not know enough to be competent judges. We cannot say how far it has tended toward the furtherance of Grant's ultimate plans in Georgia. At all events, it has cost but little and been a great damage to the enemy.

It is a matter also of great encouragement that our best military head will now direct all our various operations.

Our Finance depends entirely on our armies and a proper common sense in the people. Any debt that we are likely to incur is as nothing, compared with the immense productive powers of the country, and can easily be met, if Congress will but tax, and the people economize.

Victories in the field and saving at home will carry us through this financial quagmire, as easily as we once bore the smell expenditures of peace. On the whole, surveying the entire field, we see no reason for the slightest despondency, but every ground for a rational hope.

Jones vs. Seward.—Our readers will recollect the decision of Judge Clerke, some time ago, in the case brought by Geo. W. Jones against Mr. Seward, for false imprisonment, in which he held that the case could not be transferred to the United States, because the law of the United States, which was set up as a defence, was plainly unconstitutional, and, therefore, the defence was not a "case arising under the Constitution or laws of the United States."

We are not surprised that the General Term of the Court should have reversed that order, as they did yesterday. Judge Clerke's decision was in substance that unless there were merits in a case, it was not a case. The whole question is stated and decided at once by Judge Leonard, who gives the opinion of the court, in the first paragraph of his decision, saying, that the question is not whether the Act of Congress which is set up as a defence is constitutional, but whether the act directing the removal to the United States Courts, of claims and defences under that and other acts of Congress, is constitutional. As to the constitutionality of this act there could be little or no dispute.

Judge Clerke maintains his opinion, which is not, perhaps, to be wondered at. But as the decision of the court is against him, it is hardly worth while to answer the arguments by which he maintains it.

We are glad that this result has been reached, not that it will make any difference in the end, for the question of the merits of the defence would have to be passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States alike in either case. It is only as to the mode of reaching it. And we are sure that the questions involved will be settled with more satisfaction and less disturbance and anxiety to the country, if they reach the Supreme Court through the shorter and more direct course of an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States to the Supreme Court at Washington, than if they went there by the long and tedious route through the General Term here and the Court of Appeals at Albany.

Gen. Halleck.—General Army Order No. 98, which we gave in our issue of yesterday, states that "Major-Gen. Halleck is, at his own request, relieved from duty as General-in-Chief of the army." This request of the General may be misunderstood by the public without some explanation. The Act of Congress of April 4, 1862, authorizes the President to assign to commands officers of different *rank*, but not of different *grade*. Gen. Halleck was assigned, under this act, to command as General-in-Chief, although there were other Major-Generals of prior date. Now, however, when the higher grade of Lieutenant-General has been created, Gen. Halleck could not retain his command as General-in-Chief, because the act does not allow him to command an officer of higher grade, like Lieut.-Gen. Grant. Gen. Halleck was the first to point out this difficulty after the higher grade had been conferred on his friend, not, indeed, in the spirit of dissatisfaction, but as a matter of law. Halleck rejoiced in Grant's promotion, no one probably more than he did, and at the time that he showed the impossibility of his remaining General-in-Chief, expressed his willingness to serve in any other position which the Government might think proper to assign to him. He did not throw up his appointment in dudgeon. Had Gen. Halleck lived in those times when popular wit or favor bestowed characteristic titles on public men, he might not inaptly have been called the "Unambitious." There is perhaps no officer in the army that wears his breast buttons parted into threes, who is less ambitious, and more ready to serve in any capacity, so that he can serve his country.

The Police Bill.—Yesterday, Gov. Seymour, as we learn from our Albany dispatches, signed the Police Bill, which has been in contention for some time past, and which makes Messrs. Acton, Bosworth, Bergen and McMurray Police Commissioners. We have, from the outset, advocated this bill as the correct and only compromise between the different parties, and as the only one which would be satisfactory to the public. The Governor in signing it has yielded to what has latterly been unequivocally indicated as the popular wish, and has done well and wisely. The first three of the Commissioners named were sworn in by the Secretary of State yesterday; Mr. McMurray was unable to be present at that time. Thus ends, we hope, the embarrassments which have threatened to impair, if not to destroy, the value of a force which so largely owes its efficiency to Mr. Acton, who will now be preserved to it, with associates whose intelligence, public spirit and capacity no one is disposed to impugn, and whose recognition as Commissioners will give general satisfaction.

Fine Arts.

Mr. Kensett's new picture, called "An October Afternoon on Lake George," was exhibited at Goupil's gallery, No. 772 Broadway, last evening, to a party of invited guests. It will be put on public exhibition to-day under the auspices of the Sanitary Commission, and will handsomely repay an examination. We quote, with modifications which would not have been out of place in the original, the following description of the work from a handbill issued by the exhibitors, simply remarking that a slight light destroys many of the special excellencies referred to, and that it will therefore be judicious to see the picture by daylight.

"The point of view selected by Mr. Kensett, in the treatment of his picture of 'Lake George,' is one perhaps not familiar to every tourist; but it serves to express the essential character of the lake scenery, and meets the requirements of a fine artistic sense without any violation of the salient forms of the subject matter.

The ground from which the studies were made is about three miles below Bolton, and from its elevation the spectator commands a most extended view of the lake as famous for its beauty as that of Como—our poets and painters have united to celebrate its beauty.

The subject is presented to us bathed in the most delicious and dreamy atmosphere of an October afternoon. The autumnal foliage, the leader light in the sky, the expanse of water leading the eye off into the infinite deeps of air, and the sober richness of the monarch oaks, combine to touch the mind with pleasure, and to impress it on our memory."

Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—To-night Miss Madeline Hanriques, a charming member of Mr. Wallack's admirable company, and one whose career has been watched with almost affectionate interest by the public, takes her annual benefit. The play selected for the occasion is "Wild Oats," cast to the best strength of the establishment.

Niblo's Saloon.—Mr. Gottschalk will give another entertainment at this establishment to-night, assisted by Madame Charlotte Varian, Mrs. Motte and Signor Patti. Mr. Augustus Waters will recite, between the parts, Poe's poem of the Bells.

The Concert.—Messrs. Mullenhauer, assisted by eminent artists, will give a Grand Concert at Irving Hall, in this City, on the 19th of next month, for the benefit of the cause of Polish nationality and freedom. It will be under the patronage of many of the most eminent ladies of New-York. The particulars will be duly announced.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Movements of Gen. Hurlbut, etc.

Memphis, Saturday, March 12.

Gen. Hurlbut and staff arrived from Vicksburgh last night. The General has taken possession of his old quarters and expects to remain some time. The larger part of his corps is connected with another expedition, which left Vicksburgh some days since.

Gen. Sherman is at the Gayoso House. He will review the enrolled militia of Memphis this evening.

The Arkansas election takes place to-day. The Congressional candidates are as follows: First District, Col. Jacks; Second District, A. A. C. Rogers, W. D. Snoke and D. R. Beloat; Third District, J. M. Johnson.

McCord's cotton shed and a quantity of cotton was burned this morning. Loss $20,000.

A fleet of Federal iron-clads is now at the mouth of Red River.

Cairo, Sunday, March 13.

The steamer *Perry*, from Memphis 13th, arrived to-day, with 160 bales of cotton and the Fifty-second Indiana veteran recruits, en route home.

Memphis papers are barren of general news.

Cotton was more animated on the 12th than on any previous day of the week. There were several transactions at an advance of one cent. Strictly Middling 63c. Four steamers brought 2,000 bales to Memphis, from the Arkansas River, at $30 per bale freight.

The steamer *Virginia*, from Duvall's Bluff, passed for Cincinnati to-day with 220 bales of cotton. She reports the White and Arkansas Rivers in good boating order and rising.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Skirmishing in Front of Knoxville—An Officer Shot while Recruiting—The North Carolina Cherokees.

Knoxville, Tuesday, March 15.

There was some slight skirmishing, yesterday, beyond Morristown, in which the rebel Colonel Jones was killed. All is quiet to-day. The rebels are supposed to be in force at Bull's Gap.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Knoxville, Tuesday, March 15.

A Lieutenant engaged in recruiting for the First United States (colored) Artillery was shot yesterday near Sevierville by a rebel citizen.

The cars went to Morristown yesterday. All is quiet at the front.

Peace has been ratified with the North Carolina Cherokees. Those recently captured say that they were induced to take up arms under the belief that they were fighting for the United States Government. Two of them were permitted to go in search of the band and represent the facts to their chief Tackaanic. Thirty of the tribe have since come in and accepted the amnesty. Since the return of the Indians to loyalty the rebels have committed numerous outrages on them. Twenty have been thrown into prison, and the rest are concealed in the mountains.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Bombardment of Charleston—The Exchange of Hostage Prisoners.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, March 15.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of March 14th, contains the following:

Charleston, Sunday, March 13.

Eight shells have been fired at the city since the last report. Nothing new.

Charleston, Monday, March 7.

The enemy have kept up a slow fire on the city. The position of the fleet is unchanged.

Charleston, Tuesday, March 8.

Thirty-one shells were fired at the city to-day.

Charleston, Wednesday, March 9.

Five monitors are outside the bar this morning. Ten shells were fired at Sumter. An artillery duel has been kept up for several hours between Battery Gregg and the batteries on Sullivan's Island.

There was unusual activity among the enemy's fleet in Folly Inlet on Monday night.

The prisoners captured at Cherrystone arrived at Libby Prison on the 9th.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* arrived here this evening.

Capts. Flynn and Sawyer and Gen. Neal Dow have arrived here.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Acapulco and Manzanilla Blockaded by the French.

San Francisco, Monday, March 14.

The French Consul in this city advertises that he has the honor of informing the mercantile community that the Admiral of the French fleet has declared Acapulco and Manzanilla under blockade until further orders. Neither passengers nor merchandise are allowed to enter these ports.

Arrived, brig *Admiral*, from Malaka.

Spoken, March 5, lat. 33° N., ship *Carrier Dove*, from New-York for San Francisco.

Rhode Island National Union Convention.

Providence, R. I., Tuesday, March 15.

The Union National State Convention met to-day and nominated James Y. Smith, for Governor; Seth Padelford, for Lieutenant-Governor; John R. Bartlett, for Secretary of State; Horatio Rogers, Jr., for Attorney-General, and Samuel A. Parker, for General Treasurer. All the present incumbents except the nominee for Attorney-General.

Delegates were elected to the Baltimore Convention, and a resolution was passed recommending them to vote for the renomination of President Lincoln. The State election occurs on the 6th of April.

The Strike on the Western Railroads.

Chicago, Tuesday, March 15.

The engineers on the Milwaukee, Northwestern, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, are running their trains as usual to-day. The Michigan Southern, Illinois Central, and the Alton & St. Louis Railroads have enough engineers, who are not connected with the strike, to run their regular passenger trains. It is not believed that there will be any serious delay in the running of the freight trains.

Paintings.—A collection of oil paintings, comprising choice works from the various European schools, will be sold this evening at the Derby Galleries, as per advertisement.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

The Metropolitan Police Bill Signed by the Governor—Messrs. Acton, Bergen, Bosworth and McMurray the Commissioners.

Albany, Tuesday, March 15.

The Governor signed the Metropolitan Police Bill to-day.

The Harlem Broadway Railroad Bill was argued at length before the Senate Railroad Committee this evening. Horace T. Clarke, for the bill, contended that a railroad in Broadway was an imperious public necessity, and that the terms on which the Harlem Railroad Company would build it would yield revenue to the City.

Judge Dean spoke against that part of the route through Madison-avenue. Judge Hilton opposed the bill as tending to ruin Broadway, declaring that it was opposed by all the best citizens of New-York, and stating that the bill was deceptive, and would never yield any revenue to New-York.

The argument is now closed.

Charles S. Spencer was heard before the Committee on Cities against the bill to organize a Commission for the removal of the Heads of Departments of New-York.

The Cross-Town Railroads in New-York—The Pressure For and Against—Progress of Legislation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Albany, Tuesday, March 15.

The Cross-town Railroad Bill came up in order for consideration this morning, in the Assembly. Members from New-York represented that the people of that City living along the proposed route, were many of them alarmed lest their rights should be invaded by granting a railroad charter for the benefit of individuals or a corporation, and to the prejudice of the public. Mr. Benedict expressed the hope that the House would use great care in legislating upon the subject of railroads in New-York City. This hope, it may be safely assumed, is very likely to be realized. The Legislature has been approached in so many ways in regard to these railroads, that a somewhat general feeling prevails that they are a nuisance to the Legislature; and whether they are not also a nuisance to the people, whom they were constructed to accommodate, is becoming more a question here every day. There is every reason to suppose that there will be care used in enacting any law that will increase the number or power of railroad corporations in the City of New-York. Hearings of the representatives of Broadway and other railroad projects in the city, are set down for this afternoon by the Committee. I notice some of the parties here ready for the fray. The hearings of the Committee, like action in the Senate and Assembly upon these railroad bills, proceed very slowly. Several adjournments of this hearing is in every case probable, and one or two may be deemed inevitable. Meanwhile, it would be very strange if the outside machinery that assumes to direct legislation in these local matters was idle.

The two Houses are getting through with a very large amount of local bills of minor importance, and private bills. There is a desire expressed to avoid, if possible, the discredit of a grinding committee to dispose of such bills. If the people of the State can be satisfied with giving the Legislature a reasonable amount of work to do, this discredit may be avoided; but if new bills continue to come in at the rate they have done, it will be no fault of the Legislature if extra measures are adopted to dispose of them.

The Senate debated this morning the constitutionality of giving to the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals the nomination of certain attendants upon said court, the nomination to be approved by the Secretary of State. The Constitutional objection to giving this power, virtually, that of appointment, to the Presiding Judge in the Court of Appeals, was strenuously urged by Senator Shafer. Senator Angel desired the passage of a bill that would gain the object sought in this bill.

The fact that the Judge of Albany County had not shown sufficient courtesy toward the Judges of the Court of Appeals to even consult them in making these appointments, had rendered such a law desirable. He and Senator Havens suggested the propriety of giving the appointment entirely to the Secretary of State. The discussion gradually assumed a political character, and the Metropolitan Police Bill and other party matter were dragged into the debate, and a sharp and very amusing party "scrimmage" ensued. The bill was finally recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Tuesday, March 15.

Numerous petitions and remonstrances against the Harlem Broadway grant were presented.

BILLS REPORTED.

Incorporating the Corn Exchange Warehouse and Security Company.

Amending the Charter of the United States Warehousing Company.

To prevent encroachments upon the harbor of New-York.

Against the bill relative to Manhattan-square. Agreed to.

Against confirming the Macdougal-street contract. Agreed to.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Laimbeer—To confirm acts in the New-York Supervisors' Office relative to the late riots; also, relative to the District Courts of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Strong—Relative to Justices' Courts in Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Catholic Library Association of Brooklyn.

Legalizing the volunteer bounty indebtedness of Richmond County.

Incorporating the Missionary Society of St. Paul the Apostle.

Relative to a record in New-York Police Courts and Court of Special Sessions.

To provide for the settlement of arrears of personal taxes in New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

Legalizing the bounty resolutions of the Brooklyn Common Council. Authorizing the Erie Railroad Company to increase their capital stock eight millions, and liquidate three millions of bonds.

For the improvement of North First-street, Brooklyn.

Naming Washington's Birthday as a legal holiday.

Incorporating the Germania Society, of Brooklyn.

Amending the act relative to the Department of Public Charities in New-York.

For the more effectual prevention of drunkenness in New-York.

Incorporating the Seamen's Temperance Society of Brooklyn.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Albany, Tuesday, March 14.

The bill appropriating $25,000 to rebuild the locks on the Oneida Lake Canal was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The bill to extend Schoectady-avenue, Brooklyn, was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. F. P. Stevens—The Annual Supply Bill.

By Mr. Woodward—Making appropriations to public and charitable institutions.

By Mr. Salmon—For the settlement of arrears of taxes on personal property in New-York.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening was spent in considering the general orders, and mainly the bill to equalize the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

The bill to regulate the freight tariff of the Hudson River Railroad was recommitted. Adjourned.

The Special Election on the 8th Instant.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RELATIVE TO SOLDIERS VOTING—TOTAL VOTE OF THE CITY, BY WARDS, AS OFFICIALLY DECLARED.

WARDS.	In favor of Amendment.	Against Amendment.	Blank, &c.	WARDS.	In favor of Amendment.	Against Amendment.	Blank, &c.
1	144	168	—	12	819	288	3
2	75	51	—	13	576	331	—
3	122	40	—	14	278	359	—
4	234	141	2	15	932	129	—
5	414	203	—	16	1,280	550	1
6	221	868	—	17	1,318	661	5
7	633	376	—	18	1,305	398	4
8	705	334	—	19	859	444	1
9	1,563	879	1	20	1,230	444	4
10	695	231	—	21	1,218	296	1
11	833	678	—	22	936	315	1
Totals					16,388	6,830	18

RECAPITULATION.

In favor of Amendment	16,388
Against Amendment	6,830
Blank, irregular and informal	18
Total vote	23,236
Majority in favor	9,558
Majority over all	9,540

COMPARISON OF OFFICIAL WITH POLICE FIGURES.

			Total.
Police.....In favor....	16,401—	Opposed....	6,877 — 23,278
Official.....In favor....	16,388—	Opposed....	6,830 — 23,218
Police in excess of official	13		47 — 60

Police—Majority in favor of Amendment..... 9,524
Official—Majority in favor of Amendment..... 9,558
Deficiency in majority reported by police over official..... 34

Coffee that is Coffee.

The LONDON CLUB COFFEE has no connection with any of the adulterations floating through the market. The LONDON CLUB COFFEE is easily distinguished from all others by its remarkable fragrance, strength and flavor. The LONDON CLUB COFFEE is put up only by the N. Y. COFFEE CLUB, No. 173 Greenwich-st., and sold by first-class grocers. The LONDON CLUB COFFEE is prepared from the best old Java. The LONDON CLUB COFFEE is commended by physicians for its nutritious and healthy quality. The LONDON CLUB COFFEE is sold at 26 cents. The EXTRA LONDON CLUB COFFEE is sold at 30 cents.

"The Silver Ship."—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of that great story and sketch paper, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY, announcing a new romance bearing the above singular and attractive title. The story is from the pen of an author extensively known, but who chooses on the present occasion to write under the nom de plume of Louis Leon. We are assured that the romance in question is one of the most powerful and exciting ever given to the world, and that it is especially interesting to lady readers. THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY has the reputation of being an excellent family journal.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Colds, Coughs, Pulmonary and Asthmatic troubles, are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the Army.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an endring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Don't be put off with anything else said to be "just as good." Nothing is equal to HARRIS & CHAPMAN'S CEDAR CAMPHOR for abolishing moths from clothing. H. & C. sole makers, Boston. All good druggists sell the genuine.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
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Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative

The standard preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another. Stops the falling out of the hair, makes it soft and silky, cleanses it and the scalp of all impurities and humors, and entirely overcomes bad effects of sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream sold everywhere.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.
N. B.—Ladies French hair-dresser in attendance to apply the Hiawatha.

Steinway & Sons—
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,
Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines,
For sale at
Nos. 237 and 239 Broadway, corner of 22d-st.,
By J. T. ELLIS.
New machines to let.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Triopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, can be seen professionally every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York. He treats no disease but the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, Liver, Stomach and Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck's empty bottles bought at the above office every day except Sunday.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

The Woodlawn Property on Broadway and 11th-av., from 105th to 106th sts., known as the Moffat estate, will be sold THIS DAY, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by A. J. SLEICKER, SON & CO., under the direction of RICHARD E. MOUNT, Jr., Special guardian appointed by the Supreme Court.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Sewing Machines for sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d st. Embroidering, braiding, tucking and every description of family sewing done on the Grover & Baker machines by experienced operators.

Sewing-Machines—Wonderful ImproveMENTS.—The Weed Lock-stitch Machines sew from lace to heavy leather. We advise our readers to buy them. WEED S. MACHINE CO., 806 Broadway, N. Y.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.
J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, ARISING FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.—New and reliable treatment; valuable essays sent by mail free of charge. Address Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Box No. 1,421, Philadelphia.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-proof Safes; also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silverplate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS WILL deliver an address in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, FRIDAY EVENING, March 18. Subject—*Political Inactivity.* Admission 25 cents to all parts of the house.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 26 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of acure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 223.—March 15, 1864.
39, 16, 46, 28, 56, 62, 27, 43, 40, 64, 23, 67.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 224.—March 15, 1864.
34, 45 48, 54, 63, 65, 29, 55, 40, 33, 5, 58, 23.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 127—March 15, 1864.
37, 23, 48, 26, 20, 68, 50, 38, 55, 66, 62, 40.
CLASS 128—March 15, 1864.
45, 66, 19, 15, 30, 16, 74, 44, 43, 37, 25, 22, 70.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.
IRON IN THE BLOOD!

The principal *vital force* in the human system is the *iron* contained in the blood. But if, *from any cause whatever*, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or *becomes reduced*, the whole system suffers—the weakest part first—and almost every imaginable complaint will follow.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Supplies the Blood with its LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, and infuses
STRENGTH, VIGOR, AND NEW LIFE
into the debilitated and diseased system.

☞ Pamphlets sent free.

J. P. DINSMORE,
No. 491 Broadway.

For sale by all Druggists.

☞ LET EVERY WOMAN READ THE FOLLOWING! ☜
HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.
Office of The Graefenberg Company, No. 139 William-st., (near Fulton,) New-York.

Under the above heading, Dr. J. F. Bridge (Secretary and Resident Physician of the Graefenberg Company) addressed a series of letters, some years ago, to the medical profession and to the public, which attracted great attention to the Graefenberg Company's Uterine Catholicon, (Marshall's.) The alarming extent, in every age and condition of woman's life, of the complaints, commonly known as "female weakness," together with the constitutional symptoms, such as nervousness, deranged digestion, headache, &c., and the fact that there was no remedy for them until the discovery of this Catholicon, induced extensive trial of the remedy.

Fortunately for suffering woman, the expectations induced by scientific analysis were more than fulfilled upon trial. Ninety-five out of every hundred cases have been entirely cured, and the few cases where great age or absolute physical injury to vital organs have prevented a complete cure, the symptoms have been much relieved.

CERTIFICATES.

I have practiced medicine in this village some ten years. During the entire time I have observed the action of the Graefenberg Company's Uterine Catholicon (Marshall's,) in cases of Female Weakness. I take great pleasure in stating that I have known many complete cures effected by taking two or three bottles, and have never known an instance where it did not give complete satisfaction. S. RAMSEY, M. D.
RENSSELAER, Wis., Dec. 23, 1863.

My daughter, aged 17, had been ailing about three years, and had become so debilitated that she could hardly go across the house. She is now well, and it is the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon that has done it. I can recommend it as the best medicine in the world for what it is recommended. LEWIS RUSSEL.
BERLIN FALLS, N. H., July 15, 1863.

☞ From the age of 15 years upward the Catholicon will be found certain to relieve the common troubles of all women. It is confidently offered as the only certain remedy known.

☞ The above Catholicon was first offered to the world by the Graefenberg Company, and called "Marshall's," in connection with the name of Dr. Theo. Pomeroy, of Utica, (now deceased,) as its original discoverer. The proprietors of the Graefenberg Company have from him and his estate the sole right to issue it.

☞ Beware of articles with a similar or spurious name. Any Catholicon without the seal of the Graefenberg Company, and the signature of JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M.D., is unreliable. ☜

Price $1 50 per bottle. (*For six dollars five bottles will be sent by express, and charges prepaid to end of express route from New-York.*)

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E. A. HOLMES, President, (*Tribune* Office.)
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IN THE YEAR 1863.
IN THE YEAR 1863.

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CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
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COLDS AND COUGHS

are speedily cured by the use of Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial; it does its work at once, and the patient is cured before other medicines would have had time to have any beneficial effect.

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Away she sailed—the Silver Ship
The bloodhound at her prow—
And high above the howling blast
Was heard the pirate's vow!
His vow, that from his bosom's core
Should flow life's crimson tide
Ere Ruy Leol, his rival brave,
Should call sweet Yola bride!

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OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
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WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:
Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.
(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.
PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send in to this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may have in charge for the Government, or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

THE TWELFTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the first semi-annual dividend of thirty dollars on each share of the capital stock of this bank has been declared, and will be paid by the teller of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., on and after TUESDAY, the 15th inst., on SATURDAY, the 19th inst.
JOSEPH HAWKINS, Cashier. HENRY A. SMYTHE,
A. A. LOW, } Committee on
SAML. SLOAN, } Organization.
FRANCIS SKIDDY, GEORGE S. ROBBINS,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, March 7, 1864.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of two per cent., payable on demand out of the earnings heretofore made and expended in the construction of the road, by order of the Board of Directors. O. M. BURKE, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY,
No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 10, 1864.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Minnesota Mining Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, &c., will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
SAML. J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, St. Louis, March 1, 1864.
THE CIRCULATING NOTES OF THIS Bank will be redeemed at par by the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
E. D. JONES, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.
MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.
Capital 80,000 shares, $25 each.
TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado.	GEO. W. GRAFFLIN, Balti're.
F. H. JUDD, New-York.	HERMANN FONER, N. Y.
H. S. COHN, New-York.	R. CORNELL WHITE, N. Y.
WM. MÖLLER, New-York.	M. C. TYLER, New-York.

S. G. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.
President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. C. ARNOLD, Dr. F. H. JUDD.
Treasurer—W. E. LAWTON.
Secretary—J. P. DAVIES.
Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

DENVER MINING COMPANY,
COLORADO.
60,000 SHARES—$20 PER SHARE.
The subscribers, as the only authorized agents, offer for sale in sums to suit purchasers, a limited amount of this first class dividend-paying Gold stock, at ONE-HALF ITS PAR VALUE, or $10 PER SHARE.
Quarterly dividend paid Feb. 20, 1864, 2 per cent.
Exhibits of the Company's valuable properties, with tabular statement of monthly earnings from July 1, 1861, will be furnished on application.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., N. Y.
March 1, 1864.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

TO CAPITALISTS.
JERSEY CITY BONDS FOR $265,000,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,
INTEREST SIX PER CENT., SEMI-ANNUALLY, PAYABLE IN JERSEY CITY OR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, Jersey City, N. J., or at the office of M. C. Morgan, Esq., No. 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st., New-York, until MONDAY, March 21, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars of Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed March 1, 1864, in accordance with the law of the Legislature of New-Jersey authorizing said bonds. Said bonds will be for $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi annually at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, or at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, and redeemable in twenty years. The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; said parties, when notified that their proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Treasurer of Jersey City the sums awarded to them respectively, and the Treasurer's receipt will entitle them to receive from the Comptroller bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, with interest from the date of payment. They will be awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted for less than par, and no conditional bid will be entertained. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to
HENRY F. COX,
THOS. B. DECKER, } Committee on Finance,
A. A. GADDIS, } Jersey City.
JERSEY CITY, March 5, 1864.
Population of Jersey City is about 35,000. City debt, including soldiers' bounty fund as above, $495,000. Valuation of real estate by assessors of 1863, $14,728,685. The Board of Water Commissioners' Loan for water works, which supplies Jersey City, Hoboken City, Hudson City and Lafayette, amounts to $1,180,000, which, by its water rents, is self-sustaining and self-liquidating.

SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 23 William-st., Office No. 15.
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE, COUNTY and CITY Also, RAILROAD SECURITIES of all descriptions, not quoted at the New-York Stock Exchange, bought and sold on commission.
MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Eastern Division.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS, (foreclosed.)
MINNESOTA STATE BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to Railroads, (interest unpaid and repudiated.)
BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD STOCK.
INDIANAPOLIS, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
MORRIS CANAL STOCK AND BONDS.
NEW-JERSEY STATE 6s.
RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BONDS WANTED.
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN BONDS, of the State of Wisconsin, issued to insolvent Railroad Companies, purchased at high prices.

INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE,
BY D. M. SEAMAN, NO. 14 PINE-ST.
Citizens', Home, Bowery, Niagara, Ætna, Astor, Arctic, Commercial, Equitable, East River, Eagle, Fulton, Humboldt, Commonwealth, New-York, Fire and Marine, &c.
WANTED—Lafayette, Grocers', Importers' and Traders', Peoples', Brevoort and Germania Insurance stocks; New-York and New-Haven stock.
REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALES attended to on favorable terms.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.,
(ten years with Adrian H. Muller.)

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 12, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and Bond holders of this company, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 3d WEDNESDAY of March, A. D. 1864, at 10 A. M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the company at their office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 17th day of March, thereafter.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

WANTED—BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING named cities in the State of Wisconsin, issued to railroads:
CITY OF MILWAUKEE.
CITY OF WATERTOWN.
CITY OF FOND DU LAC.
CITY OF OSKOSH.
CITY OF MADISON.
SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 23 William-st.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchnoge Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS Nos. 441, 155, 338, 318, 17, 41, 73, 378, 458, 305, 550, 176, 519, 2 and 96 have been duly designated for payment according to the terms of the mortgage. Interest thereon will cease 1st May, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 William-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-pl., } Trustees.

GOLD MINING IN IDAHO.—A RARE chance for live men, with some money, to make a fortune. A joint stock company has been formed in this City to proceed to Idaho to prospect for and work the best mines in that territory. Some of the company are the best geologists, chemists and miners in the country. A pitsot, recently invented, by which all the gold is separated in a cheap and rapid way, and in a manner never before known, gives the company a new and wonderful monopoly. The shares are limited, and every shareholder proposes to go himself. The company will start this Spring, and go with mule teams, taking with them steamers, or alligator jaws, pulverizing mills, desulphurizers and new chemical amalgamators (well tested,) by which from $50 to $1,000 per day in gold can be taken out. The machinery is already partly finished. A few shares remain unsubscribed, and any person with from $1,000 to $5,000, who has little talk and much earnestness, can have a chance in this enterprise, if applied for immediately, at headquarters, No. 130 East 26 h-st., near 3d-av. The parties are not irresponsible speculators, but mean and will do what they say. Call from 12 to 4 o'clock.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER BEing desirous of retiring from business, hereby offers for sale the establishment known as the Continental Iron Works, located at Green Point, Brooklyn, consisting of all the buildings, machinery, tools and apparatus necessary for prosecuting the business of iron ship building and general iron work, upon the most extensive scale, as the number and size of the iron clad batteries, which have been constructed at this establishment within the past three years, fully attests. The real estate upon which said establishment is located, can be purchased or leased for a series of years.
This is a rare opportunity for capitalists desirous to embark in a lucrative and rapidly increasing business, to purchase an establishment in working condition, which is unequaled in this country for its adaptation and first-class advantages for the construction and equipment of iron vessels of the largest dimensions, either for the Government or merchant service.
For particulars address the proprietor,
T. F. ROWLAND.
March 15, 1864.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Directors.
J. N. DENISON, Secretary.
Boston, March 14, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE ASHBURTON COAL CO.,
No. 59 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 14th, 1864.
THE FULL SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STOCK of the above-named company is payable at the company's office, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, to the order of the Treasurer. By order of the Directors.
JOSEPH A. SPEAR, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
THE ADJOURNED REGULAR
MONTHLY MEETING
OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
WILL BE HELD ON
THURSDAY NEXT, March 17
At 1 o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 62 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CAPITAL Stock of the Tasaher Gold Company will be received at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, the 17th inst.
The Company was duly organized on the 24th day of November, 1863, under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $1,000,000 divided into 100,000 shares of $10 each.
It possesses an exceedingly valuable property in the Territory of Colorado, which it will proceed forthwith to work.
The Trustees of the Company are:
H. H. Boody, New-York.
J. D. Fish, New-York.
O. D. Ashley, New-York.
John Simpkins, New-York.
F. W. Capen, New-York.
OFFICERS:
H. H. BOODY, President.
F. J. WRIGHT, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. J. SCUDDER, Counsel.
Pamphlets giving further information respecting the affairs of the Company may be had at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st.
FINLEY J. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
New-York, March 14, 1864.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISsion, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE 4TH-AV AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 15th of February.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAMES C. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 14, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (Ten per Cent.,) free from Government tax, payable on demand.
SAM'L E. BELCHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, March 8, 1864.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., has this day been declared, payable on demand at their Branch Office, No. 139 Broadway, New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

COUNTY LOAN
FOR $200,000.
PROPOSALS FOR $200,000 OF "RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS" OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, March 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, approved by the Mayor March 7, 1864.
The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.
The proposals will state the amount desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively, together with the premiums thereon.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March , 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MILL AT GIESBORO, D. C.
WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., on FRIDAY, March 18, 1864, for furnishing the materials and the erection of a Steam Mill, with the necessary machinery, (accompanied by plans and specifications,) for the purpose of grinding, cutting, mixing and steaming the forage rations furnished the cavalry horses at Giesboro, D. C., with sufficient capacity to supply ten thousand horses.
The following Board of Officers has been appointed, to whom all plans and specifications and papers referring to the mill will be submitted:
Col. August V. Kautz, Second Ohio Cavalry.
Col. C. R. Lowell, Second Massachusetts Cavalry.
Lieut.-Col. James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.
The plan which promises most economy, and can soonest be erected, will be selected. The greatest promptitude will be required.
No proposal will be considered, unless accompanied by the oath of allegiance, and a certificate from a source known to this Bureau of the responsibility of the parties, and their ability to faithfully execute the contract.
Payments will be made on the completion of the contract, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for the Erection of Steam Mill at Giesboro," and addressed to Lieut.-Col. James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.
Any further information will be promptly given, personally or by letter, on application to
JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Quartermaster,
Cavalry Bureau.

NEW-YORK AGENCY, U. S. ORDNANCE DEPT.,
No. 45 Worth-st., March 9, 1864.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1864, by this office, for the supply of the following, viz:
8,000 pairs brass spurs,
8,000 pairs spur straps,
2,000 cartridge boxes for Smith's carbine.
These supplies are to be made in all respects as to material, dimensions and workmanship, in strict accordance with standard samples, which can be seen at this office. They are to be subject to inspection and delivered, free of expense, at this agency.
Bidders will state in their bids the time in which they propose to make deliveries, and each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.
No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers and such as are known to be fully competent to execute in their own workshops the work proposed for.
The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if deemed unsatisfactory.
Proposals will be endorsed properly indorsed to S. CRISPIN, Captain of Ordnance, New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York.
S. CRISPIN, Captain of Ordoance.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
WASHINGTON, March 12, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 23d day of March instant, for 2,500 barrels Navy Beef, and 3,000 barrels Navy Pork, (one half the quantity of each must be in half barrels.)
The Beef, Pork, barrels and half-barrels, with the exception of iron hoops, must conform to the Navy standard, the same to be delivered at the Brooklyn yard within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of the proposal, and there undergo the usual inspection of the yard.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.
Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.
Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.
The price must be written out in words on the bids.
Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.
The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.
All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.
The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.
All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.
The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be fully written in the proposal.
Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."
Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.
Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.
(Town, County, and State.)
(Date)
I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at , agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:
——bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
——bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds,
——tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
——tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.
Your obedient servant,
Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.
GUARANTEE.
We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
Witness.
Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186
(Seal.)
(Seal.)
I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.
To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.
All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1864.
Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 21st inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York, as follows, viz.:
120,000 pounds preserved FRESH BEEF, put up in strong, hermetically-sealed, open-top lacquered or painted cans, made of one-gross charge tin plate. The beef to be of the best quality of "ox beef," full weight, and so far as practicable, each can filled by a single piece of meat; 60,000 pounds of meat to be packed in cans to contain sixty ounces net, and 60,000 pounds to be packed in cans to contain one hundred and twenty ounces net. The cans to be packed twelve in a box, in good, strong, well-made boxes, strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full, with contents, name of contractor, and date of packing. The department will have an inspector present during the packing, and will subject the meat on delivery to the usual tests, reserving twenty-five per cent. of cost for six months, as security of quality, &c. The beef must all be packed before the 1st of June next. Bidders are at liberty to offer beef in excess of the above-named quantity at their pleasure, to be accepted or not as may be required. Proposers will state the location of their packing establishments, give evidence of their good standing and reputation as packers of preserved meats, and offer samples of their meats.
400,000 pounds of high-grade extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, having a reputation for keeping in warm climates. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids. To be packed in fifty pound cans, made of tin of good quality, hermetically sealed, cans to be packed in strong wooden cases, four in each; cases to be strapped with green hickory, and marked in full with contents, name of contractor, and time of packing; to be ready for delivery as early as practicable. Bidders will state when they can begin and complete their deliveries.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to the true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required.
Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and C. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, March 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new primary school house in Monroe-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be in accordance therewith. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
EDWARD L. CAREY,
THOMAS SHIELDS,
MICHAEL CORLIS,
JAMES MOORE,
} Committee.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 2, 1864.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE,
Feb. 4, 1864.
MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th April next from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance, in steam vessels, of a monthly mail between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22d Vic. c. 48, 23 Vic. c. 11, and 27 Vic. c. 1, to provide steam communication between this Island the United States of America.
The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken, will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London, JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., New-York, or at this office.
Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary of the Executive Committee of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) in St. Louis, till March 25, next, for doing the graduation and masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson County, to a section in Jackson County between the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles, list of sections to be let, giving time as to when they must be completed, forms of bids, specifications, &c., can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis.
Bids should be made for each section of about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.
Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent. being retained till the completion of the work.
Bids should be addressed to GEORGE R. TAYLOR, President, and where the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must accompany bid by substantial references, and should give also his post-office address

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sold by all druggists.
JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED.—Therefore, let no false delicacy prevent your immediate application to Dr. POWERS. Dr. POWERS, successfully consulted with Dr. WARD No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital Clinique Venerienne, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send or a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

CAUTION TO LADIES, SINGLE AND MARRIED.—Every woman truly a lady, has an aversion to call in or upon a physician, in respect to complaints peculiar to her sex. Besides the shock to her delicacy in consulting a person of whom know nothing of her ailments, she incurs worse than useless expense in having injurious pills, drops, potions, &c. No lady need call upon the numerous doctors with whom to uselessly spend her means, as "The Married Womans' Private Medical Companion," price $1, by M. M. Mauricean, Professor of Diseases of Women, designed especially for the married or those about to be married, points out the mode of treatment to remove obstructions, irregularities, her other ailments, as mother or wife, with the causes and symptoms and what best to do. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House), and 18 Ann-st.; FREDERKEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston

"I concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Lispenard-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospital de la Clinique Venerienne, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send or a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 110th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann st.; FREDERKEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and certain; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 123½ Liberty-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N.Y. Post-office.

N. B.—Those who prefer a valuable, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by their own sex

DR. LEWIS' FEMALE MONTHLY TONIC is the only medicine ma ried or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty for removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause. Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Dr. LEWIS' valuable, certain and safe method of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicines, can do so at one interview. Ladies from a distance can return the same day. Excellent rooms fitted up in style for accommodation of ladies.

No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE ruined their health by using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. The unfortunate can rely on Dr. HOWE'S RED DROPS. They contain nothing injurious, and never fail in performing a speedy and permanent cure in all cases of private diseases, no matter how obstinate the case may be. They never have, and never will fail to cure. Can be obtained at No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. Eight separate rooms; a private entrance. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCTURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $5 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known, for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N.Y.

SPERMATORRHŒA CURED FOR FIFTY CENTS.—Send 50 cents and a red stamp to my address, and receive by return mail the receipt. Medicines can be obtained at any drug-store. Also, receipts for any of the private diseases at the same price. By this way you can get what medicines you are taking, and your system is not stuffed with poisons. Address Box No. 561 Schenectady, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

PERSONAL.

CLARA H. WILDER.—THERE IS A LETTER for you at the Brooklyn Post-office. Please reply soon.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,551	Comme'ne'saturday, March 6.	
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking, Saturd'y, March 12	
VIRGINIA	2,573	Grace,	
[illegible]	—	Matthews	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 7½ years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..... { $80 / $75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... $35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Mar. 23.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Births not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship GLASGOW of this line will sail as an extra steamer on WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 16. Has splendid accommodations for a few steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U.S. Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK..... Saturday.....March 19
KINGSTON..... Saturday.....March 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON..... Saturday..... April 2

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin..... $80 00 Steerage..... $30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburgh 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine fast sailing A. 1. Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. BURNS, is intended to sail on WEDNESDAY next (23d Inst.) This steamship is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF WELL-COOKED PROVISIONS.

First Cabin.....$110 Intermediate.....$40
Second Cabin..... 60 Steerage..... 35

Payable in currency. Apply to
FRANCIS McDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on SATURDAY, March 19, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the United States Mail side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, Commander,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st.

For freight and passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

P. S.—The steamship EVENING STAR, will follow and sail on SATURDAY, April 2, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 26, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DARROW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 26th of March.
SATURDAY, 23d of April.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana..... 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS PROCURED from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 8 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LEBANON SPRINGS.—COLUMBIA HALL.—The public are respectfully informed that this establishment has changed hands, and will be conducted in future by the undersigned. Families wishing Summer accommodations will please address HULL & HAZARD, Lebanon Springs, Columbia County, N. Y.

HENRY HULL,
U. M. HAZARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FROM ABOUT the middle of May, for two gentlemen and their wives, on a farm preferred. The fare must be good, with plenty of fresh vegetables, fruit, eggs, milk, &c.; must be within 2½ miles of City Hall. Address K. C., Box No. 2,150, Post-office, New-York City.

BOARD—WANTED FOR THE SEASON FROM the 1st of May next, for a gentleman, wife and son, in a family where there are few or no boarders; location must be between 14th and 23d sts. and 4th and 6th ave.; references exchanged. Address Box No 416 Post-office.

WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, UPtown, or in Jersey City, a large room, with morning and evening meals, in a private family, by a single gentleman. Address UNION, City Post-office, stating location and terms. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, WITH INfant and nurse, in a family where there are but few boarders; terms not to exceed $10 per week, including fire and lights. Address Mrs. HASTINGS, No. 151 West 37th-st., New-York.

WANTED.—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN handsomely furnished apartments between Broadway and 6th-av., not above 23d-st. or below Washington-square. Address Box No. 4,960 Post-office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A SECOND FLOOR hall room at No. 132 East 16th-st., one block from Union-square; the neighborhood is very pleasant and respectable; reference asked.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE PERSONS. A gentleman and lady and their son, in a private family, between 4th and 6th ays. and south of 34th-st. Address A. B., Box No. 1,567 Post-office.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS AT NO. 175 West 11th-st., for lady and gentleman, or single gentlemen; references given and required. No moving on the 1st of May

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY FOR the Summer, by a gentleman, wife and servant; Tarrytown or Bobb's Ferry preferred. Address Box No. 2,089 Post-office.

SUITES OF ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT board, from May 1, at No. 54 West 17th-st.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—A HALL BEDROOM to suit one gentleman.

COAL.

COAL.—LEHIGH, PEACH ORCHARD, LOCUST Mountain, Liverpool Orrel, English Cannel and Cumberland; warranted to be genuine articles, and of the first quality, properly screened and furnished at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILver, white metal, and all kinds of cases to order.
GOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Tom Taylor's great play of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
can be presented but for
FOUR NIGHTS MORE.
FOUR NIGHTS MORE.
FOUR NIGHTS MORE.

Played for a continuous number of nights beyond precedent on this New-York stage. It still retains all the freshness of its first attraction, and could be performed for the remainder of the season without envy diminution in the crowds that nightly gather to this theatre, did not circumstances beyond control compel
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
to bring their engagement to a close
WEDNESDAY, March 16,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
with its splendid cast and beautiful scenery, being the
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH NIGHT
OF
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.

Seats may now be had for any of the four nights. Doors open at 6¼. Carriages may be ordered at 10½.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 18,
BENEFIT OF MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S FAREWELL CONCERTS IN AMERICA.

The last two of these brilliant Musical Entertainments will take place on
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 16, 18, when Mr. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted by Mme. BARIAN and Mme. BERRINS, Soprani; Mme. MOTTE, Contralto; F. HABELMANN, Tenor; CARLO PATTI, Violinist; A. WATERS, Elocutionist, and S. BEHRENS, Conductor.

SATURDAY, March 19, GRAND GALA MATINEE.

Admission, including reserved seats, $1. Seats may be secured for either of the concerts, commencing Monday, March 14, at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway, and Sibell & Sainsbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

Chickering's pianos used in Mr. Gottschalk's concerts.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THURSDAY, March 17, 1864.
BENEFIT OF M. DRIVET, Secretary of the Theatre.
First representation of
CE QUE FEMME VEUT!
Comedy vaudeville in two acts, by MM. Duvert and Lauzenne.
AND
UNE MAUVAISE NUIT EST BIENTOT PASSEE,
Comedy proverbe in one act, by M. Honoré.

Doors open at 7½; curtain raised at 8 o'clock precisely. Box-office of the Theatre at No. 623 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK

The public is respectfully informed that the Academy of Music will reopen on MONDAY, March 28,
FOR ITALIAN OPERA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOHN B. GOUGH
ON
"PECULIAR PEOPLE,"
THURSDAY EVENING, March 17, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents, to all parts of the house. Seats secured, without extra charge, at the Mercantile Library and branch offices, and at Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK'S CLASSES for the Theory of Music will commence on the 23d of March, and be held at Steinway's new buildings, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., where Mr. G. can be seen on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 3 to 6 P. M. Circulars at the music-stores

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

For full information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M., also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Jamaica, at 9 A. M., and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 5 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:45 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and the train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and Intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:00 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M. & 4:25 P. M.; 6:05 P. M. only on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The monthly meeting will be held at the Headquarters, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 17, 1864, at 8 o'clock.

The Executive Committee will meet at 7½ o'clock for the purpose of organizing for 1864.

JOSEPH B. POLLOCK, } Secretaries.
D. LICHTENEIN, }
HENRY C. PARKE, President.

THE UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION of the State of New York, will hold their regular meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, March 17th, at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock; business of importance will be brought before the Association.

SAM'L J. GLASSEY, } Secretaries.
ALFRED GOODELL, }
SIMEON DRAPER, President.

BARBER AND HAIRDRESSERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 16, at 9½ o'clock, at the Union Assembly Rooms, No. 218 Grand-st., to which all journeymen are respectfully invited.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.

PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.

We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of paper bags, made of the best stock, and designed especially for grocers and tea dealers. Also, paper flour bags, to hold 12¼, 25 and 50 pounds, made of the best Manila paper, and suitable for grocers and millers, neatly printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of bags constantly on hand and for sale at the
CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
B. E. CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 123, 125 and 127 Broad-st.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, WHO IS FAMED for his energy and enterprise as the grocer and tea and coffee dealer of this City, has just opened an extensive wholesale department of his business at No. 262 Greenwich-st., right adjoining his retail store. Both these extensive establishments will be conducted exclusively on the cash principle, and everybody who wishes to save money and buy for cash, either wholesale or retail, every description of teas, sugars, flour, fish, syrups, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, hams, coffees, starch, soap, &c., &c., &c., should at once repair as above. All goods warranted as represented, or money returned and expenses paid. Mr. Agnew's experience and large cash capital, which he can control to the extent of half a million of dollars, will enable him to compete successfully with any house or houses in New-York, and we predict that this new wholesale department will be a complete success, as his other store has been, and still continues to be.

All orders from the country should be accompanied with the cash, or paid for by some house in the City.

All goods delivered free to railroads and steamboats. Address Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., and Nos. 87 and 89 Murray-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York,
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
Stage Manager.....J. H. SELWYN.

NOTWITHSTANDING
THE
FLATTERING SUCCESS
which has marked the production of the
NEW COMEDY,
adopted for
THE OLYMPIC
BY
AUGUSTIN DALY and FRANK WOOD,
entitled
TAMING A BUTTERFLY,
ITS
EXCELLENCE OF PLOT,
COMIC NATURE OF SITUATIONS,
AND
THE WIT OF DIALOGUE,
the previous arrangements entered into by the management render it absolutely necessary to announce this as
THE LAST WEEK
OF ITS
PERFORMANCE,
in which the following members of the
COMPANY APPEAR:

Messrs. Frank Drew, J. K. Mortimer, G. H. Clarke, W. Davidge, J. H. Stoddart, Mrs. John Wood, Miss H. Irving, Miss J. Waters, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss A. Harris and Miss F. Prestige.

Doors open at 7; performances commence at 7½; seats secured three days in advance.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
Director.....JAMES COOKE

THIS WEDNESDAY, March 16,
GRAND MATINEE AT 2½.
EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 8,
AND EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
THE WORLD-FAMED
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS,
WHOSE INDESCRIBABLE PERFORMANCES
ELICIT SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER
AND ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE,
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD,
who appear in conjunction with the
DOUBLE MAMMOTH COMPANY
OF STAR EQUESTRIANS AND GYMNASTS.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE GREAT
ENGLISH STEEPLE CHASE.
TWENTY-FOUR THOROUGHBRED HORSES,
AND TWENTY-FOUR RIDERS.
L'ECHELLE PERILEUSE, "A LEAP FOR LIFE."
OLD FAVORITES AND NEW ARTISTS.
A LEVIAT AN PROGRAMME
OF GENIUS, SKILL AND HUMOR

The prices will remain as usual, viz.: Reserved Stalls, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents, (children half price;) Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open, afternoon, at 2½; evening, at 7½. Matinée commences at 2½. Evening performance at 8 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS
IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE A FEW ADDITIONAL PUPILS
between the ages of 9 and 14 to educate with her daughters at Idlewild. Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Circulars at No. 574 Broadway and at No. 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—In a location well known for its salubrity and beauty, six hours from New-York, commences its 40th semi-annual session April 1, 1864. As the attendance of its Winter term entirely filled its accommodations, application should be made early. It affords peculiar advantages for instruction in music and for an appropriate gymnastic culture. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for further information.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful country village in Connecticut, has a family school of fourteen boys from this City. He will have three vacancies next session, commencing May 1. Place peculiarly adapted to boys of delicate constitution. Principal also a physician. Apply to L. P. ROSE, Esq., No. 132 Broadway, or LEWIS C. RICE, Esq., No. 713 Broadway.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A WIDOW OF a Confederate officer, wishes to obtain the care of a house, or to act as housekeeper; she is fully competent to teach all the English branches and French; has a practical knowledge of music, &c. Documents will be shown authenticating the advertiser's position as above stated. Can be seen at this office. Address M. E. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The Fifty-third Semi-annual Session will commence on Monday, May 2d. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $42 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars, to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

THE MISSES HALSEY, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 132 West 46th-st. For circulars, &c., apply at the school.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—O. R. WILLIS, A.M., Principal.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NAVAL BOOKS.
Published by
D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway.

LUCE'S SEAMANSHIP; compiled from numerous original and selected papers, for the use of the United States Naval Academy. 1 vol., 8vo., $10.

NAVAL LIGHT ARTILLERY. Instructions for Naval Light Artillery, afloat and ashore, prepared and arranged for the United States Naval Academy. By Lieut. W. H. Parker, U. S. N. 1 vol., 8vo., $2.

TREATISE ON ORDNANCE AND NAVAL GUNNERY, compiled and arranged as a Text-book for the United States Naval Academy. By Lieut. Edward Simpson, U. S. N. 1 vol., 8vo. Plates and cuts, $5.

SQUADRON TACTICS UNDER STEAM. By Foxhall A. Parker, Commander, U. S. N. 1 vol., 8vo. Numerous plates, $5.

TOTTEN'S NAVAL TEXT-BOOK AND DICTIONARY; compiled for the use of the Midshipmen of the United States Navy. By Commander B. J. Totten, U. S. N. 1 vol., 12mo., $2 50.

NAUTICAL BOATING AND STOWAGE, with Short Rules in Navigation. By John McLeod Murphy and Wm. N. Jeffries, Jr., U. S. N. 1 vol., 8vo., $2 50

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY. By Edward Chauncey Marshall. Illustrated. 1 vol., 12mo., $1 50.

ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION IN NAVAL ORDNANCE AND GUNNERY. By James H. Ward, Commander U. S. N. 1 vol., 8vo., $2.

GUNNERY INSTRUCTIONS, simplified for the volunteer officers of the U. S. N., with hints to executive and other officers. By Lieut. Edward Barrett, U. S. N. 1 vol. 12mo., $1 25.

Any of the above works sent by mail on receipt of price.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE FAIR."

A daily newspaper, will be published during the continuance of the Metropolitan Fair, and sold at the Fair building. Copies may be had also at SINCLAIR & DE SEYS, No. 121 Nassau-st., where subscriptions for the series of twelve numbers, at $1 20, will be received from the country. Subscriptions will also be taken at Brewer's, No. 8 3 Broadway; Miller & Matthews', No. 757 Broadway; Rudolph's, No. 683 Broadway; Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Appletons', No. 443 Broadway; Root, Anthony & Co.'s, corner of Nassau and Pine-sts

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 15, 1864.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	112	500	Erie R.	123⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Co..	112¼	1750	do	123⅜
20,000	do. ind.	110	6700	do	124
300	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	108⅜	100	do.....b30	124⅜
62,000	do.	108⅜	200	do.....b10	124⅝
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 D.		300	do.....b15	124⅝
	c. Nts. Oct. & Ap.	111⅜	100	do.....s20	124
500	do. Feb. & Aug.	111	50	do.....s10	124
1,000	do. Feb & Aug.	111	1000	do.....b10	124
$7,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr, C.	99⅛	1000	do	123⅞
32,000	do.	99⅛	15	Erie Railway P.	100⅛
1,000	Ill. War Loan	101	100	do	109
6,500	do	100⅜	100	do	109⅝
2,500	Mich. 7s War'n	103	400	do	109⅞
4,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	62¼	200	Hudson R. R	150⅜
150,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C	48⅜	300	do	150⅝
85,000	do	48¼	400	do	151
30,000	do	48	100	do.....b30	152
10,000	do.....b10	49	100	do	152
20,000	do.....b30	49	400	Harlem R.	119
10,000	Ohio & Miss. Pr. C	90	100	do.....b5	141
2,000	Erie 1st M. Bs.	103	500	do	153⅜
1,000	Erie 2d M. Bs.	115	200	do.....s30	148
1,000	E. 4th M. Bs	125	500	do.....s30	148⅜
3,000	Mich. Cn. 8s Con. 1st M. Sk'g. F. Bds.	120	500	do.....s10	149⅜
	500 Ill. Cen. Bs	124	200	do.....b10	148⅜
18,000	A. & T. H. In. R.	82⅜	50	Nor. & Wor. R.	100
3,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B	105	800	Mich. Cen. R.....b30	143
7,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	84	100	do	142⅜
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M	95	100	do	142
3,000	Tol. & W. 2 M. Bs.	91	100	M. So. & N. I. R.	109⅜
2,000	Tol. & W. 1 M. Ex	104	2400	do	110
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	107⅜	200	do	110⅛
10,000	do	108	1000	do.....b10	110⅜
6,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	89	200	do.....b30	110⅜
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	95	5	Panama Railroad	210
10,000	Quincy 1st M	95	1500	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	137
60,000	American Gold	162⅜	200	do	137⅜
50,000	do	162⅜	1200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	121
10	Hannver Bank	102⅜	300	do.....b10	121⅜
10	Irving Bank	105	1900	do	121⅜
100	Metropolitan Bank	119	1500	do	121⅞
20	People's Bank	105	1000	do	122⅜
24	Continental Bank	103	22	Cle. Col. & Cin. R	108
20	Marine Bank	155	100	Gal. & Chi. R.....b30	119⅜
400	Cantun Co	64¼	150	do	119⅜
200	do.....s30	64	200	do	119
500	do.....b10	64⅛	200	do.....s10	119
5	Dal. & H. Ca. Co	218	100	do	119⅜
40	Penn. Coal Co	200	200	do.....s10	119⅜
10	do	199	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	146⅞
400	Central Coal Co	91⅜	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	125
100	do.....b10	91⅜	200	do	124⅝
100	do.....b30	91⅜	50	do.....b10	124⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pr. s30	82⅜	400	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	143
500	do	83	100	do	142⅝
200	do	83⅜	200	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	74
100	do	83⅝	150	do	74⅜
200	do	83⅝	200	do	74⅜
200	Wyomin'g V. C. Co.	83	50	do.....b15	74⅞
100	do	98	350	M. & P. du C. 2d Pr.	85
100	Bucks Co. Lead C.	1⅜	50	do.....b10	85⅜
400	Copake Iron M	13	200	Tol. & Wab. R.	63
1200	do	13¼	200	do	64
200	Canada Cop. Co	7⅜	100	do.....b15	64⅜
500	do	8	2500	P., Ft. W. & C.	128⅜
1100	do	8⅜	50	do	128⅜
100	Q'ts Hill G. M. Co.	19⅜	200	do.....b10	128⅜
50	Rutland Marble Co.	22	100	do.....b15	128⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co	41	100	do.....b10	128⅜
800	Am. Coal Co	110	100	do.....s10	128⅜
400	do	109⅜	100	A. & T. H. R.....s60	77
50	do.....b10	110	200	do	79
1200	Quick. Min. Co	64	500	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	98
200	do.....b10	64¾	500	Chic. & N. W. R.	64
200	do.....b15	64¾	100	do	63⅞
300	do.....s60	63	2220	Chic. & N. W. Pref	80
300	Minn' Mining Co	83	100	do.....s10	80⅜
100	do	82	100	do	80⅜
50	Cen. Am. Transit	49⅜	200	Chi. & Alton R.	89
200	do	50	150	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	97⅜
400	Reading R.	138	100	do.....b10	97⅜
600	do.....b10	138⅜	100	do	97
800	do	138⅜	100	Mar. & Clo. 1st Pr.	79
200	Pacific Mail	229⅜	325	do	80
50	do	229⅜	200	Mer. & Cin 2d Pr.	62
250	do	230	200	do	62⅜
100	do.....b15	230⅜	50	Han. & St. J. R.	34
50	do.....b30	231⅜	100	Chi. & Mil. R.	79
20	N. Y. Cen	136⅜	100	Miss. & Mo. R.	55
700	do	136¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R.	109	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	109⅝
60,000	U. S. 6s, 1y. o	99⅜	800	do	110
10,000	Am. Gold	162¾	100	do	109⅞
1050	Canton Co	65	100	do.....b15	110
200	Cum. Coal Pf	b10 83	1500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	121
100	Quica. M. Co	64	800	do	122⅜
200	do	63¾	600	do	122⅝
100	do	b15 64¾	1000	do	123⅛
40	Pacific M. S. Co	230	500	do	123
50	do	232	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	119
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	133⅜	100	do	118¾
400	Erie R.	122⅜	300	do.....b30	119
600	do	122⅞	200	Cle. & Tol. R.	146⅜
30	Erie R. Pr.	108¾	100	Chi. & R. I.	124⅜
1000	Harlem R.	153⅜	100	do	124¾
200	Had. R. R.	154	350	do	124
200	do	153⅜	200	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	142⅜
500	do	153⅜	1000	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	124
100	do	153⅜	150	do.....b10	129
700	do	153⅜	100	do	125⅜
200	do	154	100	do	125⅜
1500	do.....b10	154	200	A. & T. H. R.	79
400	Reading R.	138	250	Alt. & Ter. H. Pr.	98
50	Mich. Cen. R.	141¼	20	Chic. & N. W. R.	63⅜
200	Ill. Cen. R. S.	137	100	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr.	63
500	do	136¾			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	c 133¾	500	Gal. & C. R.	119
200	Erie R.	b3 124⅛	100	do	c 118⅜
400	do	b10 124⅛	200	do	c 118⅜
100	do	e 123⅞	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	63⅜
300	do	b3 124	100	do	c 63⅜
300	Hnd. R. R. ex-d	153⅜	3.0	P., Ft. W. & C.	128⅜
200	do	b3 153⅜	200	do	b3 128⅜
100	do	153⅜	500	do	b3 128⅜
200	do	s3 153⅜	250	do	128⅜
200	Harlem R.	148⅜	200	do	b10 129
800	do	149	100	T. H. & A. R. Pr.	b3 98
600	do	b10 149⅜	500	Tol. & Wab. R.	64⅜
300	Reading R.	138	$5,000	O. & Miss. C.	49
400	m. S. & N. I. R.	s3 110	1400	Canton Co.	65⅜
2300	do	110⅜	700	do	b3 65⅜
1600	do	110⅜	100	do	a10 65⅜
100	do	c 110⅛	100	do	a10 65⅜
300	do	b3 110⅜	100	do	s3 65⅜
200	do	110	100	do	65⅜
500	Ill. Cen. R.	b3 137	200	Cum. Coal	83
1000	do	137	200	do	o 82
300	do	b10 137⅛	300	do	82⅛
100	do	b3 137⅛	400	do	b3 82⅜
500	Clev. & Pitts.	122⅜	300	do	s3 82
200	do	122⅜	400	Quicksilv. M. Co.	64
800	do	b2 122⅜	300	do	b3 64⅛
800	no	122⅜	800	Rut. Marble Co	21⅜
1000	do	b3 122⅜	400	Canada Cop. Co	7⅜
1200	do	122⅜	500	Nashua Cop.	s3 13⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

800	Erie R.	b3 123⅜	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	146
400	do	123⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. R.	63
900	do	123	300	do	63⅜
400	do	b3 123⅜	400	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	b3 123
740	do	b10 123¼	300	do	128
1400	do	b3 123	450	do	127⅜
300	no	s3 123	200	do	127⅜
500	do	b10 123⅛	600	do	127⅜
100	do	s3 122⅞	700	do	b3 127⅜
200	do	s3 122⅞	200	do	127⅜
1000	do	s10 122⅜	100	Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	74
100	Erie Pref.	109⅜	100	do	b3 74
750	Hnd. R. R. ex-d	153	100	do	73⅜
650	do	152⅜	300	T. H. Alt. & Pr.	98
400	do	b3 153	100	do	b30 56⅝
100	do	152⅞	100	Tol. & Wab.	64
800	Harlem R.	147⅜	50	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	50
100	Reading R.	138⅜	200	Canton Co	b3 64⅜
300	do	138⅜	500	do	65
200	do	138⅞	100	do	s3 64⅜
200	do	138⅜	500	Cumb. Coal Co	83⅜
240	Mich. Cen. R.	142	500	do	82⅜
100	do	141⅜	600	do	b3 82⅜
800	M. S. & N. I. R.	109⅜	100	do	82⅜
1850	do	109⅜	100	Chic., B. & Q. R.	141
400	do	b2 109⅜	300	Quicks. M. C.	87⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R.	138⅜	100	Quz. Hill G. M.	b30 20
200	do	138⅞	500	do	s3 19⅜
400	do	138⅞	500	Nashua Copper	1⅜
800	do	b3 138¾	500	Copake Iron Co.	s10 13
200	do	138¾	500	Canada Cop. Co	8
500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	122	1000	do	s30 8⅜
1200	do	121¾	2000	do	b10 8⅜
200	do	s3 121¾	200	do	8⅜
200	do	b3 122	$10,000	Sandy R. Coal & Oil Co. 1st M. B.	96⅜
200	do	121¾		do	s10 95⅜
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	b3 118⅜	5,000	do	b30 95⅜
200	do	118¾	10,000	do	95⅜

TUESDAY, March 15—P. M.

The transactions in Gold ran up the price this forenoon to 162¾@163 ₱ cent. They awaited of the questionable tone of the Washington dispatches in the morning papers in regard to the fate of the joint resolution in the House of Representatives. At a later hour the advance was lost, so that at 4 o'clock the price was about the same as on Monday afternoon. The Customs demand for Gold to-day is $212,000.

There is a fair degree of activity in the Money Market, at 6@7 ₱ cent. to Stock Exchange borrowers, and 5 ₱ cent on prime Merchant paper. The supply is liberal on these terms.

The Stock Exchange is again active, and prices through the day on the Railway speculation generally firm. There was a large amount of realizations on Erie Common Stock at 124 ₱ cent., and 15,000 or 20,000 shares altogether were taken at this figure, and a small fraction below it, including the Street transactions. The advance in Hudson River is 3@5 ₱ cent., and on Cleveland and Pittsburgh 2@3 ₱ cent. on yesterday's late sales. Further heavy operations took place in Michigan Southern at 110 ₱ cent., and the upward movement in Fort Wayne and Chicago was strongly supported by orders to buy at 128@128¼ ₱ cent. In the Second Board 129 ₱ cent. was paid for 100 shares. The Coal fancies were higher than on Monday, and Canton and Pacific Mail 1@2 ₱ cent. up. The Government Stocks were ¼ ₱ cent. higher on the 5-20s.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, in comparison with Monday, same hour, the General Market being weaker than at the Second Board, by 1@2 ₱ cent. on the prominent speculatives. Gold was 160½, but subsequently rallied to yesterday's quotation, 161¼ ₱ cent.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	161⅜	161¼	Mich. Central	140¾	141¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	112¼	112⅜	Mich Southern	109⅜	108¾
N. Y. Central	136⅜	136⅜	Mich. Guaranteed	148	145
Erie	124⅜	122¾	Illinois Cen	137	136
Erie Preferred	109	108¼	Pittsburgh	119¾	122
Hudson	150¼	153	Fort Wayne	127¾	128
Pacific Mail	228	232	Rock Island	124	124
Harlem	148¾	146¾	Galena	118¾	118⅝
Canton	64¾	64½	Reading	138½	137¾
Trens. Cer. new	99¾	99¾	Quicksilver	62	63¾
Toledo	146¾	146	Mariposa	38¾	40
Northwest	63	63¼			

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bonk shares:

New-York	115	Chatham	103
Merchants'	107	Bank of the Republic	104
Mechanics'	114	Bank of N. America	106
Union	117	Tienover	103
America	135	Irving	104
City	115	Metropolitan	119
Tradesmen's	112	Grocers'	110
Merchants' Ex	99	Nassau	106
State of New-York	108	Shoe and Leather	109
Commerce	109	Continental	103
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	103	St. Nicholas	104
Ocean	96	Commonwealth	103
American Exchange	114	Park	130

And the following for the Railway mortgages. We notice that the Michigan Southern Seconds are quoted below the price of the Common Stock se the bidding price. It is fair to presume, however, that they cannot he bought at 107 while the Stock is 110 ₱ cent., as the honest management of the concern, following up their own precedent in August last, would scarcely permit the opportunity to pass of getting rid of the remainder of this incumbrance by huying up the Bonds, as in August, with the proceeds of a new issue of the Common Shares, dollar for dollar. It is said, to be sure, that the present *Bull* movement in the Stock is a turn of their own, and to their *individual* profit; but we have no idea that a consideration of this selfish nature would influence such wealthy and conscientious Railway Managers as HENRY KEEP, LE GRAND LOCKWOOD and their colleagues to neglect their duties as *Trustees*. They were too wide awake to the opportunity of turning their Bonds into Stock when the latter reached 110 ₱ cent. some six months ago:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108¾	Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	112
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Subs	104¾	Ill. Central '75	123⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	101¾	Alton & T. Haute first s.	105
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	114	Alt. & T. H. 2d mortg.	93
N. Y. Cen. Cou. '76	136	Alt. & T. H. seconds, in	89
Erie seconds, '79	115	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	102
Erie thirds, '83	114¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts	94
Erie fourths, '80	125	Chi. & N. W. seconds	95¼
Erie fifths, '85	124	Han & St Jo	101
B. N. Y. & E. 1st s, '77	108	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	103
Hud. R. firsts, '69	110	Tol. & Wab. seconds	90⅜
Hud R. seconds, fs. '85, 116	3/4	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	112
Hud. R. thirds, '75	118	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. first s.	111
Hud. R. fifths	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	108
Harlem 1sts, '59 & '73	111	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	95
Harlem thirds, '68	103	Clev. & Pitts 4ths	88
Mich. C. '69 & '72	125	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	70
Mich. Cen. new 1sts	130⅜	Chi. & Alt. firsts	105
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	123	Chi. & Alt. Income	94
Mich. S. seconds	107		

A new firm on the Stock Exchange is constituted to-day, under the style of Messrs. JEROME, RIGGS & Co., of No. 46 Exchange-place. The partners are LEONARD W. JEROME, ELISHA RIGGS, W. A. SINGERLAND and GEORGE W. M'LEAN, the last a member of the regular Stock Exchange Board. The senior partners, Messrs. JEROME and RIGGS, are understood to contribute a large ready-cash capital to the concern.

The telegraph from the Portland steamer this morning announces the death at Liverpool on the 3d inst. of Sir WILLIAM BROWN, the senior of the old and eminent banking firms of BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., of Liverpool, and BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., of this City, at the ripe age of 81 years. Sir WILLIAM was an able and successful merchant; for many years a useful Member of Parliament for Lancashire, and always a staunch and influential friend in England of the United States and their Government. He was a native of the North of Ireland, born before the emigration of his father, ALEXANDER BROWN, of Baltimore, to this country. The junior brothers were, we believe, all born on this side, and of these, Mr. JAMES BROWN, of New-York, and Mr. JOHN A. BROWN, of Philadelphia, survive him. His grandson, and the grandson also on the mother's side, of Mr. JAMES BROWN, of this City, succeeds to the title and lauded estates of the deceased Baronet. The value of the whole estate which he has left to his heirs is probably not less than seven millions sterling money, or $35,000,000.

The Michigan Central Road earned the first week in March:

1863	$58,783
1864	77,800
Increase	$19,017

The Rock Island Road earned the first week in March, as follows:

1863	$21,253
1864	57,949
Increase	$32,696

The Galena Road earned for the first week in March, as follows:

	1863.	1864.		
Freight	$17,323 62	$18,448 43	Inc....	$1,124 61
Passengers	8,321 87	14,356 32	Inc....	5,534 45
Mails, &c.	1,200 00	1,300 00	Inc....	100 00
Total	$27,345 09	$34,104 75	Inc....	$6,759 66

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway for the week ending March 7, 1864, were as follows:

Passengers	$ 8,500 00
Freight	20,665 57
Mail	506 33
Express	352 92
Total	$30,026 82
Same period last year	15,922 01
Increase, 88¾ ₱ cent	$14,104 81

The full subscription to the stock of the Ashburton Coal Company is payable at the company's office on Wednesday, the 16th inst. Checks will be made payable to the order of Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co., the bankers of the company.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the months of

February, 1864, were	$914,133 07
Feoruary, 1863, were	839,949 25
Increase	$74,183 82

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Total Receipts, $468,393 15, including for Customs, $212,000; Payments, $1,489,653 77; Balance, $42,202,649 81.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous gooda (exclusive of soecie) from this port, have been to the value of $2,390,144, against $4,671,223 same week last year, and $2,143,971 the corresponding week of 1862.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. CISCO, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 15, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 19 bbls. Ashes, 7,684 bbls. Flour, 1,279 bots. and 3,408 bags Corn Meal, 6,1[illegible] bushels Wheat, 9,630 bushels Corn, 7,924 bushels Oats, 2,280 bushels Malt, 6,063 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,514 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots at 6 8 87½, and Pearls at $10 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—is in moderate demand at buyers' prices. We quote: Java 41c.@45c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 36c.@38c.; Rio, 36 @37½; St. Domingo, 33c.@34c. ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Rio, 20,552 bags; sales, 5,116 bags. The week's business in Rio, Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice, thus: "Sales of Rio during the past week amount to 5,116 bags, and embrace, 4,510 ₱ *Paladm*, at 36¾c., and 606 ₱ *Orwar*, at 37¼c. We replace in stock 4,400 bags Rio ₱ *Varetter* and *Bremerin*, taken on speculation, from second hands, p. m. t. The market closes quiet but firm. Stock of all kinds, this morning, 55,173 bags, including 1,036 bags, and 16,380 mats Java, 32,629 bags Rio and Santos, 4,91[illegible] bags Maracaibo, and 217 bags of other kinds.

COTTON—Has been inactive and depressed. Strict Middlings, 76c.@77c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last 360 bales. Supply increasing, receipts being on liberal scale.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand to-day at somewhat firmer, though not quotably higher prices. Sales since our last, 15,100 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 30@$6 55; poor to choice State at $6 65@$7 10, chiefly at $6 75@$6 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 15@$7 30 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 30	@$6 55
Extra State	6 65	@ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 80	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g. brds.	7 15	@ 7 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 35	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 15	@ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 40	@11 00

Southern Flour has been in more demand at uniform prices; sales since our last, 1,700 bbls., at $7@$7 65 for very poor to good superfine; $7 90@11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales, 670 bbls. extra, at $6 80@$8 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in request at $5 40@$6 25 ₱ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Corn Meal is in more demand at $5 25@$5 35 for Jersey; $6 15 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. Total sales, 900 bbls.; also 50 puncheons Brandywine at $29 each.

FRUIT—A moderate demand prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 35@$4 45, and Buoch do. at $4 05@$4 10 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request, and quoted somewhat firmer. Sales since our last 59,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $1 88; Amber Western at $1 71@$1 74, to store and delivered; Red Western, at $1 68@$1 71; old do. $1 62 in store; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 63@1 65, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club, at $1 61@$1 64, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring, $1 60@$1 63, ₱ bushel. Corn is in more demand and is dearer. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels, at $1 31@$1 31½ for mixed Western to store. $1 34 for no. delivered; $1 25½@$1 26 for new Yellow Jersey and Southern ₱ bushel. Rye is very dull at $1 27@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Oats are in limited demand and heavy. We quote Canada at 89c.@90c.; Western at 90c.@90¾c.; State at 89¾c.@90¾c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues in limited request at $1 26@$1 53, as extremes, ₱ bushel; sales have been reported of 4,500 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 58 ₱ bushel; sales, 1,700 bushels.

HAY—North River is more plenty and in less demand at $1 20@$1 40 for inferior to prime, in large and small lots, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited request at from 22c.@32c., and very choice 33c.@35c., according to quality; and crop of 1862, at 18c.@21c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand and firm.

LEATHER—Sales have attracted rather more attention at steady prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in good request, including New-Orleans, at 75c.@82c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand and quoted firm, including Spirits Turpentine, at $3 35@$3 40 ₱ gallon, Tar at $23@$25, Pitch at $25@$27 ₱ bbl., and Resin $37@$15 ₱ 280 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good request and very firm. Sales since our last 3,400 bbls., at $23 50@$23 75 for New Mess; $22 25@$22 50 for Mess, last season's packing; $21 75@$22 25 for two-year old Mess; $24@$26 50 for Old and New Clear Mess; $21 50@$23 50 for Thin Mess; $21 50@$24 for Western and City Prime Mess; $18 50@$20 50 for Old and New Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 12c.@14¾c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@10¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales 475 pkgs. Bacon is in fair request, at 11¾c.@13½c., according to quality, ₱ lb.; sales since our last 930 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs have been in less demand at 9¾c.@10¾c.; the latter for choice City, ₱ lb. Lard is in request but rather heavy; sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 13¼c.@13¾c., the latter an extreme rate, ₱ lb. Beef continues in good request at rising rates; sales 2,300 obls., at $15 75@$17 25 for Extra Mess, and $13@$15 50 for Plain Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $25@$26, India Mess, $28@$30; choice India Beef, $30 ₱ tierce. Sales 600 tcs. Beef Hams, $20 50@$22 ₱ obl.; sales 150 obls. Butter has been in lively request, and has advanced materially to-day. Messrs. M. W. STARIN & Co., in their last report for the WEEKLY TIMES, say: "The receipts of butter have been light during the past week, and have been confined principally to fair to good grades of Western. Fine State Butter is unusually scarce, and in active demand. Very extreme prices for prime State Butter must rule until new Butter makes its appearance in sufficient quantities to impress the market—which cannot be looked for until the middle of April. The market is well supplied with common to fair Western Butter, which, in the scarcity of State Butter, is in good request for the better grades. The export trade is closed for the season, and it may be considered the most successful for all parties engaged in Butter that has yet occurred. We estimate the export of Butter from this port from Jan. 1 to this date as equal to 48,893 firkins, the bulk of which has been taken for England. We are indebted to Messrs. J. & F. WEBB, an eminent produce house of London, for the following statistics of American Butter, under date of Feb. 20, last year: 'Since Jan. 1, we have received 25,000 packages more into London, and 15,000 more into Liverpool than in the same period of 1863, and the stocks in both places together are now 30,000 casks less than at this season last year.' This shows the growing consumption of the article, and the importance of carefully cultivating the export trade. The crop of Butter of the east year has undoubtedly been a full average in both quality and quantity, and in order to give the short crop theory its quietus, we will state that the receipts at this point since Jan. 1, have been over 6,000 packages more than during the same period of last year." We now quote Butter at 37c.@46c. for State, and 28c.@35c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 15c.@18c. ₱ lb. Stocks of Cheese are very light, and although receipts have been fair during the past week the demand has been greater and the amount on hand is considerably diminished. The receipts of Cheese at this point since Jan. 1, are over 11,000 boxes more than during the same period of last year, while the export of Cheese has been about 2,000,000 lbs. greater since Jan. 1, than during the same period of 1863. The average prices of the season are unprecedented in this market, while the foreign markets have fully sustained our own, and a successful year's trade has been the result to dairymen, produce receivers and shippers.

RICE—Continues in request, at $8@8 75 for East India, ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Are in limited demand, and declining. Clover, 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.; rough Flax, $3 45@$3 55; Timothy, $3@$3 25; Linseed, $4 10 ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Continue in moderate request, and firm. Sales since our last 300 hhds., including New-Orleans at 14c.@15¼c., and Cuba at 13¾c.@14c.; 60 boxes Havana, at 13¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue 14¾c.@15c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 60,000 lbs., at 12¾c.@12¾c., and 23,000 lbs. Grease at 11¾c. ₱ lb. The week's business in this line Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS review thus: "The market for this article has fluctuated considerably during the week. On Monday the demand was very brisk for all kinds, and prime brands were disposed of at 12¾c., and even very choice brought 12¾. The demand continued very brisk up to Friday, when, owing to the decline in gold, the prime became nominal, and buyers rather held off. Since Saturday the transactions have been light. During Tuesday and Wednesday we note some pretty large sales of No. 2 and Prime, the former at 11¾c. and the latter at 12¾c. The arrivals of Western have been more liberal, and the amount of State and Eastern have been light. We note sales of Tallow Grease at 11¾c. The demand for Soap Grease of all kinds has been active, and, owing to the scarcity of the article, prices have been high, as seen by our quotations. The stock of white and yellow Grease has been almost exhausted, which fact has compelled soap-makers to buy No. 2 Tallow instead, to supply the immediate wants. To-day and yesterday there was out little doing, and prices for all kinds of Tallow Grease were flat, but we note no abatement in price. The extreme high price of cattle and the small yield of those slaughtered, tend to lessen the arrivals and enhance the value of Tallow for some months to come. At the close, to-day, the market was firm, and prices unchanged since yesterday, viz.: Prime, in obds., 12¾c.; bbl., 12¾c. We quote sales of Butchers' Association, 13¾c. The stock of Tallow here and in the Western cities is very small compared with the last four or five years. Price this day, 1858, 13c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10¾c.; 1861, 9¾c.; 1862, 8¾c.; 1863, 13c.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 1,600 hhds., in lots, at 90c.@92c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements include 2,300 obls. Flour, at 2s.; 16,000 bushels Wheat, at 4d.@4½d.; 400 tcs. Beef, at 4s.@4s. 3d.; 300 ors. Bacon, at 17s. 6d.@23s.; 300 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 9d.; also, by steamer, 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 100 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 3d., and 200 tcs. Beef, at 4s. 3d. For London—400 tcs. Beef, at 4s. For Glasgow—200 bbls. Flour, (by steamer,) at 1s. 6d.; 300 tcs. Lard, at 17s. 6d.; 400 hds. Bacon, at 22s. 6d. For Havre—100 casks Ashes and 500 wet-salted Hides, at 45 francs;

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3894. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Meade Positively to be Superseded.

Final Passage of the Gold Bill--Yeas 83, Nays 57.

REORGANIZATION OF THE INVALID CORPS.

The Bill to Dismiss General Officers Under Discussion.

The Results of the Expedition into Mississippi.

Official Dispatches from Gens. Sherman and Butterfield.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 16.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Maj.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, in a dispatch dated Vicksburgh, Feb. 27, via Cairo, March 10, has addressed the following to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, care of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK:

GENERAL: I got in this morning from Canton, where I left my army in splendid heart and condition. We reached Jackson, Feb. 6, crossed the Peert and passed through Brandon to Morton, where the enemy made dispositions for battle, but fled in the night. We posted on over all obstacles, and reached Meridian Feb. 14. Gen. POLK having a railroad to assist him on his retreat, escaped across the Tombigbee on the 17th. We stayed at Meridian a week; and made the most complete destruction of railroads ever beheld; south below Quitman, east to Cuba Station, twenty miles north to Lauderdale Springs, and west, all the way back to Jackson. I could hear nothing of the cavalry force of Gen. WM. SMITH ordered to be there by Feb. 10. I inclose this by mail, with a copy of his instructions. I then began to give back slowly, making a circuit by the north to Canton, where I left the army yesterday in splendid condition. I will leave it there five days in hopes the cavalry from Memphis will turn up there. I will have them come in."

DISPATCH FROM GEN. BUTTERFIELD.

CAIRO, Friday, March 11.

Maj.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD has addressed the following to Lieut. Gen. GRANT or Gen. HALLECK:

Gen. SHERMAN arrived yesterday at Memphis, his command is all safe. Our total loss in killed, wounded and missing is 170 only—the general result of his expedition, including SMITH'S, and the Yazoo River movements are as follows: 150 miles of railroad, 67 bridges, 7,000 feet of trestle, 20 locomotives, 28 cars, 10,000 bales of cottn, several steam-mills, and over 2,000,000 bushels corn were destroyed. The railroad destruction is complete and thorough. The captures of prisoners exceed all loss. Upward of 8,000 contrabands and refugees came in with various columns.

OPERATIONS OF GEN. DODGE.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 11.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant:

After occupying Decatur, DODGE pushed west to Courtland, thence to Moulton, driving the enemy, capturing many prisoners and stores, ammunition, salt and stock.

(Signed) T. S. BOUM, Ass't. Adj't.-Gen.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 16.

DEATH OF PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.

It has transpired that no less than 500 of our prisoners in Richmond died during the month of February. The last installment received at Annapolis were in comparatively good condition, having been inspected before being sent off, and the sick or disabled retained. Whether the rebels intend thus to swell the mortality list, and increase the number of totally disabled, is a subject of conjecture with those returned.

THE WILKES COURT-MARTIAL.

In the WILKES Court-Martial to-day, the cross-examination of Commodore BALDWIN was continued. He testified to the activity of the accused in cruising in the West Indies, while in possession of the *Vanderbilt*, and to the superior speed of that vessel to the rest of his squadron. His testimony further showed that, in accordance with orders, the accused had dispatched the vessel to Brazil, transferring his flag, on departure of the rebel privateers, in accordance with instructions.

GEN. MEADE TO BE SUPERSEDED.

Notwithstanding the persistent denials, Gen. MEADE is to be superseded in command of the Army of the Potomac. The order relieving him, and appointing his successor, will be issued in a few days.

CREDITS FOR ENLISTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Under a new order, all men enlisting or reënlisting in the regular army, from the different armies in the field or from the District of Columbia, will be allowed to select the State, district, township, town and ward to which they prefer being credited to the localities where they are made.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 16.

PASSAGE OF THE GOLD BILL.

The Senate has concurred in the House amendment to the Gold Bill, which now only awaits signature to become a law.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE GOLD SPECULATORS.

A large number of gold speculators were in attendance at the House to-day, exhibiting a high state of excitement pending the action on the Gold bill. When the vote was taken they rushed to the telegraph instrument to advise by that agency their distant friends.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

It is officially known that the statement that the *Rappahannock* has left Calais and gone to sea is erroneous. She was still detained at Calais on the 27th of February, and her case was under consideration of the French Government.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency Bill, which has now become a law, contains the following appropriations:

For completing the repairs of the Government Warehouse on Staten Island, $10,000.

For alterations of the Custom-house in Cincinnati, Ohio, $25,000; for alterations of the Custom-house in Louisville, Ky., $15,000; for the completion of the Custom-House at Dubuque, Iowa, $30,000; for repairs and preservation of custom-houses, marine hospitals, and other public buildings under the supervision of the Treasury Department, $10,000; for erecting a naval hospital at Kittery, Me., $25,000; for extending the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, and for erecting a naval hospital at Washington, D. C., $25,000.

LOSS OF THE DANISH BARK CORINTHIAN.

As the steamer *Solvor*, Capt. ROBINSON, of the New-York line of steamers, was en route for Washington and Georgetown, she collided with the Danish bark *Corinthian*, Capt. OUTSTINE, bound for New-York, with a cargo of iron. The collision occurred before daylight, about 22 miles from Cape Hanlopen, and was attributable to the light carried by the bark, causing a mistake as to her character. The *Solvor* struck the bark a little forward of the fore-rigging, and she went down immediately. The Captain, two mates, one passenger, and three seamen were secured from the *Corinthian*, but on account of the darkness and the rapidity with which the bark went down, the steward, three seamen and a boy were lost. The *Solvor* was but slightly damaged—her bowsprit being broken, and other unimportant damage to her hull.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 16.

RAILROAD AND MAIL FACILITIES.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) offered a petition of eighty-nine members of the New-York Legislature, in favor of increased railroad and mail facilities between New-York and Philadelphia.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Union,) offered a similar petition from citizens of New-Jersey.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered a similar petition from citizens of Philadelphia.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) presented a similar petition from leading merchants of the country.

The foregoing petitions were referred to the Committee on Post offices and Roads.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. BUCKALEW presented the joint resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature, requesting a postponement of the time for a cessation of the payment of bounties.

LOSING CONTRACTORS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) presented a petition from builders of double and side-wheel gunboats, representing that they had suffered pecuniary loss in executing their contracts, and praying for relief. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) introduced a bill authorizing the erection of buildings for the Branch Mint at San Francisco, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

PROCEEDINGS IN MILITARY CASES.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill regulating proceedings in criminal cases, and for other purposes, with amendments.

CONCERNING THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) offered the following resolution:

That the Committee on Finance inquire into the expediency of providing, under the National Currency Act, for authorizing the associations organized under it to enter into contracts to take and receive, on loans and discounts, such rate of interest as is or may be allowed by the laws of the State, District or Territory in which the association is located.

The resolution was agreed to.

PROMOTIONS IN THE VOLUNTEER NAVY.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) offered the following resolution:

That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire if the same promotions in the volunteer navy, similar or analogous to the regular navy, may not be established by law, so as to reward meritorious conduct in that class of officers.

The resolution was agreed to.

CONCERNING GOVERNMENT CONVICTS.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Union,) introduced a bill concerning the disposition of convicts in the courts of the United States, for the subsisting of persons confined in jail, charged with violating the laws of the United States, and for diminishing the expenses in relation thereto.

The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

This bill is designed to authorize the transportation of convicts of the United States Courts to prisons designated by the Secretary of the Interior, and to contract for their labor as in the prisons of the States, until suitable prisons shall be provided, and the prisoners distributed in the country. The actual reasonable expenses of transportation are allowed, as are also the expenses for the subsistence of prisoners in the custody of the United States Marshals. It repeals the act of Feb. 29, entitled, "An Act to authorize the appointment of a Warden of the jail in the District of Columbia."

REORGANIZATION OF THE INVALID CORPS.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) introduced a bill to organize the Invalid Corps of the army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill provides that the Invalid Corps shall be organized on an infantry basis; that the officers shall be appointed by the President only for meritorious service, and being disabled for actual service, with the same pay as infantry officers of the same grade; that the corps shall consist of four brigades, of six regiments each; that the men in the military service who are shown on examination to be unfit for active duty but capable of garrison, whose character and military history will entitle them to such reorganization, may be transferred to this corps, and that soldiers honorably discharged after two years of service, and who are unfit for active service, may enlist in it. For drunkenness or other misdemeanor the invalid soldier is to be punished by the deprivation of the pension due him or to become due.

IN RELATION TO DESERTERS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill in relation to deserters from the military service of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

This bill disqualifies for voting or holding office all deserters who are beyond the limits of the United States, but directs the President to issue a proclamation of amnesty dependent on their return to the service, with full punishment but loss of pay during their absence or their reënlisment in new regiments. Deserters hereafter are to be deprived of the above-mentioned rights of citizenship.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Consular Diplomatic Appropriation Bill then came up in order, and debate ensued on the clause authorizing twenty-five consular pupils.

The bill was finally passed.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the District of Columbia business.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MATTERS.

The bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Railroad Company of the District of Columbia being up, Mr. SUMNER moved to amend by inserting that there should be no exclusion on account of color from any car.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) opposed the amendment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 16.

THE UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the United States artillery. Which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MINES AND MINING.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) from the Committee on the Rules, reported adversely on the resolution referred to them, to inquire into the expediency of establishing a new Committee on Mines and Mining.

NATIONAL BANKS AND BANKING.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) from the same committee, made an adverse report on the proposition for a new Committee on National Banks and Banking.

A NEW RULE.

Mr. WASHBURNE also reported from the same Committee (the Committee on the Rules) an amendment to the rules, so as to not permit any member to vote in any case when he was not within the bar of the House before the result of the vote should be announced. Laid on the table.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Post-office Appropriation bill.

These amendments appropriate $640,000 for the payment of letter-carriers, and $1,500,000 to meet any deficiency which may exist in the Post-office revenue.

THE GOLD BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Gold Bill, as returned from the Senate with amendments.

Mr. HULBURD, of New-York, (Union,) had yesterday proposed an amendment providing that the obligation to create the Sinking Fund, according to the Act of Feb. 25, 1862, shall not be impaired by the sale of gold.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) in reply to a few observations of Mr. PAGEN, and Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, said the obligation of the Act of 1862 did not require that the Sinking Fund should be paid in gold, but that the Government should buy only so much of the public debt as would amount to one per cent. annually.

The amendment of Mr. HULBURD was agreed to.

Mr. HIGBY, of California, (Union) opposed the bill. It was a proposition to enable the Government to go into the market and gamble in gold. What was the difference in principle between the Government with millions in its hands for this purpose and individuals with only thousands? He was opposed to the Government buying with gold its own paper at a depreciation of its value fixed by itself. If gold is to be taken out of the Treasury, let it be paid to the Government creditors. In this way we would be enabled to sustain the credit of the Government, and keep its paper at a higher value. He would vote against the Government becoming a stock-jobber and gold-broker. We should be faithful to our pledges that the coin in the Treasury should be reserved for the payment of the interest on the public debt and decreasing the Sinking Fund.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) was opposed to the proposition to sell gold when it was first brought before the House thinking it might do harm, but on reflection he had changed his mind and would now give to the bill his support. He did not consider that the power would interfere or impair the obligations of the Government as to the Sinking Fund or payment of the interest on the public debt. By keeping the twenty millions of gold we are losing interest upon it and increasing the price of commodities to the Government, to the wives and children of our soldiers in the field, and to the people at large. He briefly argued that the granting of the power would have a beneficial effect both on the Government and the community. The bill did not make it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to sell surplus gold, but authorized him to do so in his discretion for the best interest of the country.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) did not intend to make a long speech. He had no knowledge that would justify him in indulging in theories regarding financial matters. He had not much faith in theory against fact. By the legislation of Congress, two years ago, whether wisely or not, it was declared, in effect, "that gold is no longer money in the actual and practical sense of the word." The money of the nation is that which has been made lawful money by act of Congress, which has demonetized gold and other coin. He repeated that practically what Congress has declared lawful money is the standard of value. Iron and lead have been increased in price as well as gold. The use of gold or any other metal, when used in lieu of paper money, is the exception, and not the rule. The Government holds $20,000,000 of gold, and $20,000,000 are wanted by the merchants. Let it be known that the Government has money which it can sell at a reasonable rate when the Shylocks on the Rialto will cease to whet their knives and sell their gold at the same price. He did not desire to see everything in order that foreigners may take from us our gold. In the course of his remarks, he said that on the 1st of January next we will have $50,000,000 in gold on hand, and have a surplus of which we could make disposition. In conclusion, Mr. STEVENS moved the previous question.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved a call of the House, but this was disagreed to.

The bill as amended by the Senate, with the amendments of Mr. HULBURD, viz: providing that the obligation to create a sinking fund, according to the Act of Feb. 25, 1862, shall not be impaired thereby, was then passed, 83 against 57, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blair of Missouri, Blair of West Virginia, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, A. N. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Cresswell, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Dawson, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Griswold, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Kelley, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Miller of New-York, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, Odell, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Schenck, Schofield, Shannon, Smith, Spalding, Starr, Stebbins, Steele of New-York, Stevens, Thayer, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Wadsworth, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Webster, Whaley, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge.

NAYS—Messrs. James C. Allen, Ancona, Bailey, Baldwin of Michigan, Bliss, Broomall, Clay, Coffroth, Cox, Davis of New-York, Deming, Dennison, Eldridge, Hall, Hale, Harrington, Harris of Illinois, Herrick, Higby, Holman, Hutchins, Kernen, Knapp, Law, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McAllister, McDowell, Mcdodge, McKinney, Middleton, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Noble, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Price, Pruyn, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rogers, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Steele of New-York, Stiles, Strouse, Sweat, Thomas, Trusy, Voorhees, Wheeler, White of Ohio, Williams, Yeaman.

The bill as it has passed is as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt, by a period not exceeding one year, from time to time, either with or without a rebate of interest upon the coupons, as to him may seem expedient, and he is hereby authorized to dispose of any gold in the Treasury of the United States, not necessary for the payment of interest on the public debt, provided that the obligation to create the Sinking Fund according to the Act of Feb. 25, 1862, shall not be impaired thereby."

THE UNEMPLOYED GENERALS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to drop from the rolls of the army unemployed general officers.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered a proviso that whenever any officer comprehended in this act demand a Board of Inquiry, and who shall be willing to serve, that such board shall be convened, and if said board shall find him competent to commend in the rank to which he is entitled, he shall be at once restored to active service, with full pay; and provided further, that all officers who have received the thanks of Congress during the present war shall be exempted from the operation of this act.

The bill was discussed at considerable length by Messrs. COX, KERNAN, FARNSWORTH and GARFIELD.

Without action on the bill, the House, at 4:30, adjourned.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Transport Daniel Webster.

The steam transport *Daniel Webster*, Capt. SHERMAN, from Port Royal, S. C., via Fortress Monroe, 72 hours, in ballast to United States Quartermaster, arrived this morning.

OUR JACKSONVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Occupation of Pilatka—The Place to be Fortified and Held—Reinforcements Arriving.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 11, 1864.

Wednesday night, an expedition, under the command of Col. BARTON, embarked on board transports and proceeded up the St. John's River to Pilatka—a distance of 60 miles from Jacksonvilla. At Pilatka the troops were landed without any opposition whatever. Artillery accompanied the troops, and every preparation was made to fight the enemy in case he should dispute the possession of the place.

The intention is to fortify Pilatka and hold it permanently. It is a town that was formerly occupied by about 500 inhabitants. At present, only a half dozen families are in the place. The buildings, gardens and groves are in excellent condition, not showing the usual indications of devastation and ruin. It would seem the families were forced to leave their homes by the rebel emissaries, who filled their ears with all sorts of nonsense regarding the treatment they would receive if they remained within our lines.

The town is nearly stripped of moveable property. In peaceable times it was noted for its exports of cotton, tobacco and lumber. We are informed that a considerable quantity of cotton is in the surrounding country. At one point, 25 miles from Pilatka, 3,000 bales of cotton are represented to be stored. All this property will be seized by our men and taken to a place of safety. This is not the first time Pilatka has been visited by our men. At the occasion of a former expedition to Jacksonville, our troops went up the St. John's River as far as Enterprise.

The army transport *Delaware* left Pilatka at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and arrived here at 8 P. M. the same day. On the passage down a woman approached the bank of the river and waved her handkerchief, evidently with a wish to be taken aboard, but it was impossible at that time to send a boat to her.

The night that was chosen for the expedition was extremely dark, and the rain fell in torrents. At intervals on the way rebel camp fires could be seen. Two gunboats preceded the transports, but they were not required to use their guns.

Col. GUY V. HENRY, with his light brigade, continues to do good service in watching the movements of the enemy in our immediate front. Since the skirmish that took place last week, in which the rebels were defeated, nothing of importance in the fighting line has occurred.

Reinforcements are constantly arriving.

WHIT.

The Engineers' Strike in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 16.

The old engineers have resumed work on all the roads except the Rock Island, Alton, and St. Louis and Illinois Central. Upon these roads passenger trains are running as usual.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Creole from New-Orleans—The Approaching State Convention.

The steamer *Creole*, from New-Orleans March 9, arrived at this port yesterday.

Our files by this arrival contain very little news.

The committee appointed by Gen. BANKS to consider the questions connected with the calling of a State Convention and the election of delegates, had reported, recommending 150 as the best number of representatives, the apportionment to be made by assigning one delegate to every 2,384 white inhabitants.

The propeller *Dudley Burk* came in collision with the Mexican steamer *Algodon* on the night of the 5th inst., about 30 miles below New-Orleans, and the latter vessel sunk in five minutes. No lives lost.

Gen. SAXTON had been presented with an elegant silver service by his friends in New-Orleans.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Committee appointed by Gen. BANKS to consider the questions connected with the calling of a State Convention and the election of delegates, has made its report, which appears in the New-Orleans papers. It gives the apportionment of delegates which it recommends each parish, and says:

We have concluded to recommend 150 as an appropriate number of delegates for the Convention. This was the number suggested by the Free State Committee, but few of whose suggestions in reference to the calling of a convention we have seen any occasion to change or differ from. Were all these delegates to be elected and to attend, the number would not be too great, considering the vastness of the interests involved and the importance of the present crisis, to fully represent all localities and the varied interests of our population. It must be considered, also, that a representation cannot be counted on, although invited from parishes without the lines of the Union army; and this fact, with the usual contingencies of declension and absence from other causes, renders it improbable that a greater number than say a hundred will be in attendance out of the 150 assigned.

The number of white inhabitants by the census of 1860 was 357,629. There will be one delegate to 2,384 white inhabitants. We have arrived at the apportionment by assigning to each parish one delegate for every 2,384. Some few parishes have not the required number, but it is in accordance with all precedent that each parish should be allowed one representative. After going through this process with all the parishes in the State, the odd seats are assigned to those having the greatest surpluses or remainders, all of them exceeding half the number adopted as the representative divisor.

We are clearly of opinion that each delegate should have the qualifications of an elector—the right to vote in the district he may be elected to represent.

COLLISION.

From the New-Orleans Times, March 8.

The propeller *Dudley Burk*, Capt. BARTLETT, from Philadelphia 12th ult., via Port Royal and Key West, came in collision with the Mexican steamer *Algodon*, Capt. BYRNES, hence for Matamoras, on the night of the 5th inst., about thirty miles below the city, at 6¼ o'clock, through a mistake and not having the regulation lights. The *Algodon* struck the *Dudley Burk* on the starboard bow, causing the *Algodon* to sink in about five minutes. Capt. BYRNES and crew jumped into their boat immediately, without oars, and were picked up by the *Dudley Burk's* yawl, which was lowered immediately after the collision took place, and Capt. B. and his crew were brought on board and came up to this city.

The *Algodon* was a small steamer, fitted out at Algiers, and was intended by her owners as a freight lighter over the bar at Matamoras. She cleared for the above port with 175 barrels of flour and other produce.

FROM BERMUDA.

A Blockade-Runner Unable to Get Into Wilmington—The Will-o'-the-Wisp Beached—Admiral Hope at Bermuda.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, March 16.

The new blockade-runner steamer *Floire* arrived this morning from Bermuda in four days' passage, for repairs. She was unable to enter the port of Wilmington, and reports the blockade-runner *Will-o'-the-Wisp* beached off Wilmington.

The new British flagship *Duncan*, with Admiral HOPE aboard, arrived at Bermuda on the 12th.

No Bermuda papers have been received.

From Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Tuesday, March 15.

The following harbor regulations have been issued:

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
CAPTAIN OF THE PORT'S OFFICE,
FORTRESS MONROE, VA., March 1, 1864.

All vessels of every description passing the guardboat within the limits of this Department, will immediately report at this office on Ballimore Wharf. All steamers are prohibited from throwing overboard ashes while anchored in the channel leading to Hampton, and the commanders of such steamers will be held accountable for the violation of this order.

Vessels anchoring so as to obstruct navigation to and from these wharves, will remove at once on notice from this office, taking positions designated.

To prevent accident and damage to the submarine telegraph cable, no vessel will be allowed to anchor between the two red buoys on the upper end of Hampton bar. Anchorage must be found eastward or westward of these buoys.

ANDREW AINSWORTH,
Captain of the Port.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, March 15.

There is rather more activity in business. Isthmus butter and sugars are very firm. Foreign and domestic spirits are unsettled. There have been extensive operations in alcohol, ales, &c. Goods are going to Oregon en route to Boyrs and the neighboring mines as rapidly as transportation facilities will permit. Telegraphic advices from Portland, Oregon, represent all steamers leaving for the Cascades as crowded with passengers and freight.

County Conventions to elect delegates to the State Convention were held throughout Oregon on the 12th. As far as heard from all passed resolutions indorsing the policy of the Government, and recommending the reëlection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM BALFIELD, late Indian Agent on Puget Sound, has been murdered by Indians on the northwestern coast of Vancouver's Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 16.

There was a fine shower of rain, accompanied with heavy thunder, throughout the State last night. The weather is showery to-day. Very heavy rains are required to revive and mature the crops of grain and hay.

The slight fall of rain has already caused a material decline in Breadstuffs. Wheat is quoted at $1 80 @ $1 90 per 100 lbs. Isthmus butter is firm at 37½c.

Some brass field pieces which had been ordered from Vallejo to Sacramento, were burned, with the warehouse containing them, on Monday night. The work was supposed to be the act of a secesh sympathizer. The Legislature has appointed a committee to investigate the matter.

Affairs in Colorado Territory.

DENVER CITY, Wednesday, March 16.

Spring immigration has already commenced. Trains are arriving, and the coaches from the States are full.

New discovered quartz lodes are reported daily, and cause an influx of Eastern capital, and machinery with improved process for saving gold.

A good supply of water from the heavy snows in the mountains, for mining and agricultural pursuits, make the prospects of Colorado bright for the coming season.

From Gov. EVANS, we hear of an Indian fight near Arkansas, between the Arrapahoes, Cheyennes and Utes. The latter were victorious. We also learn that the Sioux have threatened war on the whites in the spring. The military authorities will take precautionary measures.

Navigation on the Upper Mississippi.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, March 16.

The Mississippi River is open to Lake Pepin. A boat left La Crosse to-day for Reed's Landing.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Recent Military Operations in Virginia.

News from the Rebel Armies in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.

Progress of the Work of Funding the Rebel Currency.

We have received our usual files of Southern papers, the dates being up to the 14th instant, inclusive. The Richmond papers are quite mild in tone, having evidently expended all their fury on the recent operations of the National cavalry forces. We make the following extracts:

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

THE RECENT AFFAIR AT SUFFOLK.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 14

Additional particulars of the fight at Suffolk last Wednesday show that it was a perfect rout of the enemy. Gen. RANSOM advanced on the town about 10 o'clock in the morning and chased in the negro pickets. A regiment of negro cavalry was stationed in the town, which dismounted after the first fire and scattered in all directions. *Many were killed in the streets.* Several took refuge in a house in the eastern part of the place, and refusing to surrender, the house was fired. One got out during the burning, discharging his musket at our men as he came out. *He was instantly killed. The three who remained were consumed in the flames.* The negroes were pursued to Jericho bridge, which they tore up after crossing. The whole affair seems to have been a race for life on the part of the "colored United States Cavalry." The camps and quartermaster stores were destroyed. Several of the negroes who enlisted in Suffolk were cut down at the very doors of their former masters. On Thursday morning a large force of Yankees came up, and some skirmishing took place this side of Suffolk. Our whole loss in the affair was three men. The enemy lost about thirty.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GEN. PICKETT.

PETERSBURGH, March 10.

The following dispatch just received:

HEADQUARTERS, SUFFOLK, March 8, via WELDON, March 10, 1864.

The enemy occupied Suffolk in force on Sunday. We attacked them to-day, and after a short struggle drove them in a rout out of the town, killing a number, capturing one piece of artillery and a large quantity of commissary and quartermaster's stores. The enemy are flying to Portsmouth, burning bridges and leaving everything behind. We pursued beyond Bernard's Mills. M. W. RANSOM, Brig.-Gen.

G. E. PICKETT, Maj.-Gen.

THE FIGHT AT MANTAPIKE OR STEVENSVILLE.

From the Richmond Sentinel, March 10.

The late fight, in which DAHLGREN was killed, took place Wednesday night, at 12 o'clock, between Stevensville and Mantapike Landing, on the Mattapony, and on the Mantapike farm. It has been stated that the officers made their escape on the night of the fight, and before the surrender. Several of these were captured on a neighboring farm on Thursday night, where they were seeking food. Their names are Maj. E. T. COOKE, Second New-York, (had a Lieutenant-Colonel's commission in his pocket;) First Lieut. HANEY A. D. MAGRITT, Fifth New-York, and First Lieut. R. BARTLEY, Signal Corps, United States. In the same party was an Irishman, M. E. HOGAN, Third Indiana, celebrated as a scout, who has been taken prisoner twice before; also privates THOS. WILLIAMS and JACOB LICHER.

KILPATRICK'S OUTLAWS.

From the Richmond Sentinel, March 10,

Up to last evening, three hundred and twenty-one prisoners, including six officers and one surgeon, engaged in the late expedition against Richmond, had been received at the Libby prison.

RAID ON THE PENINSULA.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 11.

Reports were received in the city yesterday of the appearance of a Yankee force on the Peninsula, which proved to be true. From passengers by the York River road yesterday afternoon, we get some particulars of this movement, which appears to be merely a raid for the destruction of property. On Monday last, three gunboats and six transports reached West Point, and sent ashore a body of infantry. They then proceeded up the Mattaponi River, and landed a body of troops, which marched to King and Queen Court-house. A passenger who came from Frazer's Ferry says that about daylight yesterday morning a conflagration was observed at the Court-house, six miles off, which was reported to be the burning of the Court-house and a mill near it. Shortly afterward a detachment of about 150 Yankees came to Frazer's Ferry and fired on some of our men who were there, but who succeeded in effecting their escape.

The reported burning of the Court-house is not credited by other passengers. They say that the Yankees came into the county on Monday and encamped at Mr ARMISTEAD'S farm, taking all his corn and provisions. That night they were fired into by some of our cavalry, and one of them was killed. They stayed Tuesday until 12 o'clock in the day, and then fell back below Hickory Ford. If the burning scene was done by them, they must have returned Tuesday night.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Sunday, March 13.

All quiet in front to-day. The roads are drying up very fast, and will soon be in a passable condition. Nine prisoners captured by MOSBY at Greenwich arrived here to-day. Two Lieutenants and seventeen man, captured near Charlestown by MOSBY, arrived here this evening.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

THE ATTACK ON YAZOO CITY.

From the Richmond Despatch, March 12.

The following dispatch was received at the War Office last night from Demopolis, Ala.:

To S. Cooper, A. and I. General:

Gen. LEE telegraphs that Ross and RICHARDSON attacked Yazoo City on the 5th, capturing many stores, and destroying much cotton about being shipped. The enemy retired to the city and held it until reinforced. They were driven out of the city, which was reoccupied while the stores were being destroyed. We have quite a number of prisoners. Our loss was about fifty killed and wounded. The enemy still occupy Yazoo City and Liverpool, and are intrenching at the latter place.

SHERMAN issued a general order at Canton, in which he speaks of many regiments in his army entitled to furloughs.

L. POLK, Lieut.-Gen.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MARCH.

DEMOPOLIS, Ala., Monday, March 7.

A dispatch to Gen. JACKSON, dated Canton, 2d, says the enemy's army, with the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, and between 25,000 and 30,000 infantry, and 1,500 cavalry, left Canton that morning, after remaining three days. SHERMAN reached there the 28th, remained six hours, and then pushed on to Vicksburgh, leaving MCPHERSON in command. He sent back nine couriers in great haste to MCPHERSON on the 29th, urging him to hasten to Vicksburgh, via Livingston and Brookville.

A large number of empty transports passed down the river to Vicksburgh, said to be for the purpose of taking SHERMAN'S army up the river. The enemy destroyed the railroad eight miles below Canton, and in the country burned houses and destroyed provisions. Over 200 of the enemy were killed or captured. Rosa killed 55 out of 70 negro cavalry near Yazoo City. Several wagon trains were also taken. The enemy destroyed no railroad bridges. Cyphered dispatches were captured from the enemy's couriers. Transports are going down the Yazoo River.

SPY HUNG.

DEMOPOLIS, Friday, March 11.

MCGIBBON, the Federal spy, was executed this morning.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican, Feb. 22.

To-day a General Order from Division Headquarters announced to the soldiers of Gen. HOOD'S old division that Gen. BUCKNER had been assigned to its command. The order was issued by Gen. BUCKNER, who expressed himself highly honored in being appointed to lead these time-honored veterans, and as he placed implicit confidence in them he hoped they would give the same to him. Great satisfaction is manifested in this turn of our affairs, as no doubt the bickerings and ill-feelings of the contest for the Major-Generalcy will now cease. Gen. BUCKNER is a very courteous gentleman, and does not want a name, which goes a long way in obtaining the confidence of the old soldier, who is always suspicious of one of whom no one has heard anything.

He has now a fair opportunity of displaying those qualifications which make the great Captain, if he has them, for there are no better troops in the Confederate Army to execute military plans than these he commands at present. We look forward with hope to at least a pleasant successor of our beloved Gen. HOOD, if not for one we can admire as ardently as him.

Everything is beginning to wear a busy and mystified aspect, as if some movement of the enemy was influencing our own at present. Our pontoons had been laid across the Holston, two brigades of infantry thrown across, with some cavalry, toward Knoxville, to guard the work of the pioneers building a bridge over Fist Creek, on the way to Knoxville, and there were other signs of a forward movement. But yesterday the pontoons were taken up immediately after the infantry had been ordered back on this side, and sent on the cars back toward Morristown. To-day we are expecting orders to move after them on the same route; and rumors are afloat that the enemy has been reinforced and is moving a column up the valley beyond Clinch Mountain, to fall suddenly across the Holston un near Rogersville, on Gen. LONGSTREET'S rear. No doubt GRANT has discovered the necessity of removing this force from his left flank, before venturing to penetrate the interior of Georgia. This may be a step for that purpose, and Gen. LONGSTREET discovering it, is preparing to meet it.

Great numbers of the troops have reënlisted for the war, in the face of all the hardships and sufferings which are before them. Our admiration for such noble courage and fortitude cannot be expressed.

GEN. JONES' LATE CAPTURES.

From the Lynchburgh Republican.

The recent captures of Gen. WM. E. JONES, near Cumberland Gap, sum up—one Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain, both wounded; five Lieutenants and two hundred and seventeen privates, also six deserters from the Twenty-seventh Virginia Battalion, and twelve citizens; thirteen negroes—twelve men and one woman—six wagons and harness, two ambulances, twenty horses and one thrashing machine. The enemy's loss in killed, five; our loss, five killed—Capt. BURKS, Twenty-first Regiment, of Botetourt County; two privates of Co. K, Eighth Virginia Cavalry, one private of the Thirty-fourth Virginia Battalion, and one private, company and regiment not given.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Monday, March 7.

On Saturday morning HUME'S Brigade of Cavalry attacked the Yankees twelve miles beyond Ringgold, and drove them from their position. The Yankees fled precipitately. We lost one man killed, and took seven prisoners.

It is well ascertained that the recent Yankee advance was made with the intention of a general attack. The enemy were much surprised to find Gen. JOHNSTON in such force. There are no present signs of a movement on the part of the Yankees.

THE PRISONERS.

FLAG OF TRUCE—ARRIVAL OF GEN. W. H. F. LEE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 14.

A flag-of-truce boat arrived at City Point on Saturday afternoon, bringing up from Fortress Monroe six hundred and fifty-odd Confederate prisoners. Among the officers (about fifty in number) is Brig.-Gen. W. H. F. LEE, captured by a raiding party, while sick at his residence in Louisa County, some time last Summer, and since that time held as hostage for Capts. SAWYER and FLYNN, under sentence of death in retaliation for two Confederate officers who were hung in Kentucky by order of Gen. BURNSIDE, charging them with recruiting for the Confederate service within the Yankee lines.

Among the Yankee prisoners who will leave this morning for City Point on parole, as an offset for the number of Confederate prisoners now awaiting transportation from City Point to this city, are Gen. NEAL DOW, of Maine Liquor Law notoriety, and Capts. FLYNN and SAWYER, the two officers who were under sent

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Friday, March 11, 1864.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of the trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, for a donation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman McCool—

Petition of business men in the vicinity of Christopher-street ferry, to remove said ferry fifty feet south of its present location.

Which was referred to Committee on Ferries.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of Charles Benedict for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Ryers—

Remonstrance of property-owners against paving Twenty-ninth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That the name of Hugh G. Cornell, recently appointed Counsellor of Deeds, be altered so as to read Hugh G. Connell, it being a clerical error.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That a cross-walk in front of number one hundred and seventy-six Greenwich-street be established immediately, and that the same be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That thirty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Otto H. Coop to keep a stand in front of his premises, on the south east corner of Kingsbridge and Columbia streets, said stand not to interfere with the public street, with permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That a gas main be laid by the Harlem Gas-light Company in Eleventh-avenue, from the Bloomingdale road to One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, forthwith.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That no sidewalk in front of number five Broadway be flagged four feet in width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to C. S. Reeves, of number three hundred and sixty-nine Canal-street, to place a show case in front of his premises, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the name J. Hardenburgh Fondo, as occurring in the original list of Commissioners of Deeds, being an error, be corrected so as to read J. Hardenburgh Fonda.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Eleventh-avenue, from Bloomingdale-road to One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, be curbed, guttered and flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That a sewer be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Twelfth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth to One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, be opened according to law, and the Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the necessary legal steps to cause the same to be carried into effect.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in Cedar-street, about one hundred feet from Nassau-street, opposite the entrance to the Bank of Commerce, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McMahon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to William J. O'Connor, to place a stand on the corner of Monroe and Catharine-streets, for the purpose of selling papers the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Thomas Matthews to place a show-case in front of his premises, number two hundred and forty three Grand-street said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have the docks at the foot of Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, East River, dredged out to a suitable depth to admit the entrances of vessels to the bulkhead at the foot of said streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave Fifth-street, from Second-avenue to the Bowery, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report concerning to lay sewers on the north side of Fortieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; also, curb and gutter stones to set and reset.

Which was said over

The Committee on Finance presented a report, making a donation to the Asylum for Female Orphans, on Twenty-third-street, and directing the Comptroller to pay an assessment levied on the property of the church.

Which was said over.

The Committee on Lands and Places presented a report to set back twenty-five feet all obstructions in front of the City Hall, from Broadway to Chatham-street.

Which was said over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report to donate to the Sick Assistance Society the sum of five hundred dollars.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department presented a report repealing the ordinance for a sewer in Cornelia-street, from Fourteenth to Bleecker-streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence lot on the northeast corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Ninth avenue.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner in reply to resolution relative to contract for regulating, grading, &c., Fortieth-street, between First and second avenues.

Which was laid over.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting statement of Treasury balance March five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was ordered on file.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from his Honor the Mayor, returning, without approval, resolution directing the Third-avenue Railroad Company to extend their tracks through certain streets:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 9, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—The preambles and resolutions authorizing the Third-avenue Railroad Company to lay tracks in certain streets of the City I herewith return, with my objections thereto.

The permission given this Company to run cars through the Third-avenue and other streets to the intersection of Park-row and Broadway is tendered on a grant of the Corporation in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two. I cannot, however, assent to the construction that this Company possesses the exclusive right to run cars on the Third-avenue, as set forth in the preamble.

Such an acknowledgment would, in effect, surrender the rights of the Corporation under its charters of the regulation and control of the roads, so far as the Third-avenue Railroad Company is concerned. The grant is a license limited and conditional, and not an exclusive monopoly.

The privileges enjoyed by the company is one that depends on the convenience of the public, and nothing can be more erroneous than the supposition that a franchise of this character was or could be granted in perpetuity to a private corporation.

The permission now sought to be given to the Third-avenue Company by the Common Council to lay tracks and operate them in certain streets is in contravention of the act of the Legislature "relative to Railroads in the City of New-York," passed January thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, for it cannot be presumed that the company has any valid grant to lay tracks, at the time stated in said act, in the streets enumerated in the resolutions.

The extension of the track through Sixth-street, or Second-street, or it in Fifth-avenue across the line of Fourth-avenue, on which steam is used as a motive power, by the Harlem and the New Haven Companies, is, in my judgment, attended with great danger to life.

I fail to perceive any increased accommodation to the public in excess of that track of the Third-avenue road, for the Chambers-street Broadway, with the running of cars will inject no with business in the New Court-house, now in process of erection at the northern line of the Park, at an enormous expense.

The occupation of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, is also at enlisted with no public advantage, but is solely for the benefit of the company, which will thus be enabled to dispense with the purchase of land, and the erection of a depot, at or near the terminus, for the purpose of containing its cars.

I would further state that this company, in carrying as it does a most lucrative business, shows no disposition to comply with the regulations of the Common Council, or pay anything, in the way of license fees or otherwise, for the valuable franchise it possesses. The liberality of the Harlem Railroad Company affords a contrast to the policy pursued by the Third-avenue Company in this respect.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

The letter was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published in the papers employed by the Corporation.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The President announced the special order of business, being the report of the Committee on Finance, with an ordinance making the general appropriations for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Alderman Ryers moved to amend the report of the committee by striking out the paragraph on pages four hundred and seventy-eight and four hundred and seventy-nine of the minutes, in relation to the Board of Education, and inserting in lieu thereof the following, viz.:

The reduction of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in the estimates of the Board of Education recommended by your Committee, they believe will commend itself to the Common Council. By reference to the table contained in the first part of this report, it will be found that the incidental expenses are the following: Incidental expenses, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; repairs through shop, twenty-five thousand dollars; incidental expenses of Board of Education, including salaries and printing, sixty-five thousand dollars; making in all the sum of two hundred and forty thousand dollars. This your Committee deem entirely too much, and are of opinion that the sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars is amply for the requirements of the Board for its incidental expenses for the current year.

Alderman Ryers moved that the ordinance be considered by items, and when not objected to the item read be considered approved.

Which was carried.

The title to the ordinance having been read,

Alderman Ryers moved to amend the same by striking therefrom the words following, viz.: "The payment of interest on a portion of the City debt, and the redemption of the principal of said debt becoming due in said year."

Which was carried.

The reader proceeded to read:

Advertising for the Common Council	$30,000
Aqueduct repairs and improvements	50,000
Belgian pavement	100,000
Board of Health	5,000
Central Park—maintenance and government	130,000
Cleaning streets	350,000
Cleaning markets	13,500
City contingencies	10,000

To the above items there were no amendments proposed.

City Dispensaries	$7,000

Alderman Farley moved that one thousand dollars be added to the appropriation for the Northeastern Dispensary, and also to strike from this item the words "six public dispensaries," and insert in lieu thereof the words "eight public dispensaries."

Which was carried.

Alderman Ryers moved further to amend the item by adding thereto the words, "including one thousand dollars for the Bond street Homeopathic Dispensary," by making the number of dispensaries nine instead of eight, and the appropriation nine instead of eight thousand dollars.

Which was carried.

The following were not objected to:

Contingencies—Mayor's Office	$10,000 00
Contingencies—Comptroller's Office	14,000 00

Upon the following item:

Contingencies—Law Department	$20,000 00

Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend said item by striking out the sum of "thirty thousand dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Jones, Jeremiah—2.

Negative—Alderman Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

The following were not objected to:

Contingencies—Street Department	$10,000
Contingencies—City Inspector's Department	20,000
Contingencies—Croton Aqueduct Department	5,000
Donations	30,000

Upon the following items:

Eighteenth Precinct Station-house	25,000

Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend said item by striking out the sum of "twenty-five thousand dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

The following were not objected to:

Election expenses	$34,000 00
Fire machines and apparatus	115,000 00
Fire alarm telegraph	5,000 00

Upon the following item:

Fire telegraph	$60,000 00

Alderman Jeremiah moved to strike out the whole of said item.

Which was lost.

Alderman Shannon here moved to amend the ordinance by inserting the following item:

COLOSSAL STATUE OF GENERAL JACKSON—For the purchase of Clark Mills' colossal statue of General Jackson and its erection on a suitable plot of ground in this City, *Thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars*.....$33,500 00

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

The following was not objected to:

Lamps and gas	$420,000

Upon the following item:

Lands and places	$36,000

Alderman Jones moved to amend said item by striking out the sum of thirty-six thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

Alderman McMahon here moved to amend the ordinance by inserting the following item:

LAYING OUT PARADE GROUND.—For expense of providing a suitable parade ground for the use of the National Guard belonging to this City, *Forty thousand dollars*.....$40,000

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah, Long—3.

Alderman Hardy moved to further amend the ordinance by inserting the following item, viz.:

LITHOGRAPH PRINTING, ENGRAVING AND BINDING FOR CORPORATION MANUAL—For expense of lithographic printing, engraving and binding of the Manual of the Common Council, *Twenty thousand dollars*.....$20,000 00

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah—2.

Upon the item—

NATIONAL PURPOSES—One Hundred Thousand Dollars.....$100,000 00

Alderman Jones moved to amend said item by striking out the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

Alderman Hardy moved to amend the ordinance by inserting the following item, viz.:

NORTHWESTERN DISPENSARY—To aid in the erection of a new building, and to be paid when the managers shall have raised a like amount of ten thousand dollars by private subscription, *Ten thousand dollars*. $10,000 00

Which was carried.

Upon the item:

Opening new streets—Expenses of	10,000 00

Alderman Farley moved to amend said item by striking out the sum of ten thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of five thousand dollars,

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell—5.

Negative—The President, Aldermen McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Farley, Long—9.

Upon the item:

Printing for the Common Council	$75,000 00

Alderman Hardy moved to amend said item by striking therefrom the words following, viz.: "including the engravings, engravings, lithographing, and other work for" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "and."

Alderman Jones moved as an amendment to the amendment to strike out the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, and writing in lieu thereof the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

The amendment of Alderman Hardy was then carried.

The following passed without objection:

Printing Department	$26,000 00

Upon the following item:

Public Buildings—Construction and Repairs	$203,000 00

Alderman Jones moved to amend said item by striking out the sum of two hundred and three thousand dollars and insert in lieu thereof the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Jones, Jeremiah, Hardy—3.

Negative—Alderman Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

The following were not objected to:

Public Instruction	$1,687,000
Rents	42,000
Real estate, purchase of	40,000
Real estate, expense of	104,000

Alderman Long here moved to amend the ordinance by inserting the following item, viz.:

Removing obstructions at Hell Gate, East River, forty thousand dollars.....$40,000

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah, Ottiwell—3.

The following were not objected to:

Removing night soil, offal and dead animals	$74,500 00

On the item.

Roads and Lanes	50,000 00

Which was referred to Committee on Roads and Avenues.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend said item by striking therefrom the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of forty thousand dollars.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Jones, Jeremiah, Ottiwell—3.

Negative—Alderman Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Farley, Long—8.

Upon the item:

Opening new streets—Law Department	$10,000 00
Contingencies—Street Department	20,000 00
Contingencies—City Inspector's Department	5,000 00
Donations	30,000 00

Upon the following items:

Eighteenth Precinct Station-house	25,000 00

Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend said item by striking out the sum of "twenty-five thousand dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

The following were not objected to:

Election expenses	$34,000 00
Fire machines and apparatus	115,000 00
Fire alarm telegraph	5,000 00

Upon the following item:

Fire telegraph	$60,000 00

Alderman Jeremiah moved to strike out the whole of said item.

Which was lost.

Alderman Shannon here moved to amend the ordinance by inserting the following item:

COLOSSAL STATUE OF GENERAL JACKSON—For the purchase of Clark Mills' colossal statue of General Jackson and its erection on a suitable plot of ground in this City, *Thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars*.....$33,500 00

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

The following was not objected to:

Lamps and gas	$420,000

Upon the following item:

Lands and places	$36,000

Alderman Jones moved to amend said item by striking out the sum of thirty-six thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

Alderman McMahon here moved to amend the ordinance by inserting the following item:

LAYING OUT PARADE GROUND.—For expense of providing a suitable parade ground for the use of the National Guard belonging to this City, *Forty thousand dollars*.....$40,000

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah, Long—3.

Alderman Hardy moved to further amend the ordinance by inserting the following item, viz.:

LITHOGRAPH PRINTING, ENGRAVING AND BINDING FOR CORPORATION MANUAL—For expense of lithographic printing, engraving and binding of the Manual of the Common Council, *Twenty thousand dollars*.....$20,000 00

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah—2.

Upon the item—

NATIONAL PURPOSES—One Hundred Thousand Dollars.....$100,000 00

Alderman Jones moved to amend said item by striking out the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

Alderman Hardy moved to amend the ordinance by inserting the following item, viz.:

NORTHWESTERN DISPENSARY—To aid in the erection of a new building, and to be paid when the managers shall have raised a like amount of ten thousand dollars by private subscription, *Ten thousand dollars*. $10,000 00

Which was carried.

Upon the item:

Opening new streets—Expenses of	10,000 00

Alderman Farley moved to amend said item by striking out the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of five thousand dollars,

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah, Ottiwell—3.

Negative—Alderman Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Farley, Long—9.

Upon the item:

Printing for the Common Council	$75,000 00

Alderman Hardy moved to amend said item by striking therefrom the words following, viz.: "including the engravings, engravings, lithographing, and other work for" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "and."

Alderman Jones moved as an amendment to the amendment to strike out the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, and writing in lieu thereof the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

The amendment of Alderman Hardy was then carried.

The following passed without objection:

Printing Department	$26,000 00

Upon the following item:

Public Buildings—Construction and Repairs	$203,000 00

Alderman Jones moved to amend said item by striking out the sum of two hundred and three thousand dollars and insert in lieu thereof the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Jones, Jeremiah, Hardy—3.

Negative—Alderman Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

The following were not objected to:

Public Instruction	$1,687,000
Rents	42,000
Real estate, purchase of	40,000
Real estate, expense of	104,000

Alderman Long here moved to amend the ordinance by inserting the following item, viz.:

Removing obstructions at Hell Gate, East River, forty thousand dollars.....$40,000

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah, Ottiwell—3.

The following were not objected to:

Removing night soil, offal and dead animals	$74,500 00

On the item.

Roads and Lanes	50,000 00

Which was referred to Committee on Roads and Avenues.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend said item by striking therefrom the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of forty thousand dollars.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Jones, Jeremiah, Ottiwell—3.

Negative—Alderman Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

The following were not objected to:

Contingencies—Street Department	$10,000
Contingencies—City Inspector's Department	20,000
Contingencies—Croton Aqueduct Department	5,000
Donations	30,000

Upon the following items:

Eighteenth Precinct Station-house	25,000

Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend said item by striking out the sum of "twenty-five thousand dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

The following were not objected to:

Election expenses	$34,000 00
Fire machines and apparatus	115,000 00
Fire alarm telegraph	5,000 00

Upon the following item:

Fire telegraph	$60,000 00

Alderman Jeremiah moved to strike out the whole of said item.

Which was lost.

Alderman Shannon here moved to amend the ordinance by inserting the following item:

COLOSSAL STATUE OF GENERAL JACKSON—For the purchase of Clark Mills' colossal statue of General Jackson and its erection on a suitable plot of ground in this City, *Thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars*.....$33,500 00

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

The following was not objected to:

Lamps and gas	$420,000

Upon the following item:

Lands and places	$36,000

Alderman Jones moved to amend said item by striking out the sum of thirty-six thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

Alderman McMahon here moved to amend the ordinance by inserting the following item:

LAYING OUT PARADE GROUND.—For expense of providing a suitable parade ground for the use of the National Guard belonging to this City, *Forty thousand dollars*.....$40,000

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah, Long—3.

Alderman Hardy moved to further amend the ordinance by inserting the following item, viz.:

LITHOGRAPH PRINTING, ENGRAVING AND BINDING FOR CORPORATION MANUAL—For expense of lithographic printing, engraving and binding of the Manual of the Common Council, *Twenty thousand dollars*.....$20,000 00

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah—2.

Upon the item—

NATIONAL PURPOSES—One Hundred Thousand Dollars.....$100,000 00

Alderman Jones moved to amend said item by striking out the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

Alderman Hardy moved to amend the ordinance by inserting the following item, viz.:

NORTHWESTERN DISPENSARY—To aid in the erection of a new building, and to be paid when the managers shall have raised a like amount of ten thousand dollars by private subscription, *Ten thousand dollars*. $10,000 00

Which was carried.

Upon the item:

Opening new streets—Expenses of	10,000 00

Alderman Farley here moved to amend the ordinance by inserting the following item, viz.:

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—For amount to be paid for damages caused by the explosion of the cartridge factory at the foot of Seventy-eighth-street, East River, *Forty thousand dollars*.....$40,000 00

Which was carried.

The following were not objected to:

Stationery and blank books	$40,000 00
Sewers—Repairing and cleaning	30,000 00
Sewerage system surveys	5,000 00
Street improvements	5,000 00
Streets—Repaving and repairs	100,000 00
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	8,000 00
Supplies for and cleaning public offices	60,000 00
Water pipes and laying	150,000 00

Upon the item:

Wells and pumps—Repairing and cleaning	2,500 00

Alderman Fox moved to amend the said item by striking out the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars.

Which was carried.

Upon the item

Wharves, Piers and Slips	$125,000 00

Alderman Ryers moved to amend by inserting after the words "repairing slips" the words "to include thirty-five thousand dollars for rebuilding piers numbers fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty three and fifty-four, North River, and repairing the bulkheads adjoining thereto."

Which was carried.

Sections two and three of the ordinance, and the resolution attached, were not objected to.

The ordinance and resolution annexed was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Long—2.

Alderman McMahon here moved to amend the ordinance by inserting the following item:

BAND STREET HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.—For the aid of the Band street Homeopathic Dispensary, by making the number of dispensaries nine instead of eight, and the appropriation nine instead of eight thousand dollars.

Which was carried.

The following were not objected to:

Contingencies—Mayor's Office	$10,000 00
Contingencies—Comptroller's Office	14,000 00

Upon the following item:

Contingencies—Law Department	$20,000 00

Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend said item by striking out the sum of "thirty thousand dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Jones, Jeremiah—2.

Negative—Alderman Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

The following were not objected to:

Contingencies—Street Department	$10,000
Contingencies—City Inspector's Department	20,000
Contingencies—Croton Aqueduct Department	5,000
Donations	30,000

Upon the following items:

Eighteenth Precinct Station-house	25,000

Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend said item by striking out the sum of "twenty-five thousand dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

The following were not objected to:

Election expenses	$34,000 00
Fire machines and apparatus	115,000 00
Fire alarm telegraph	5,000 00

Upon the following item:

Fire telegraph	$60,000 00

Alderman Jeremiah moved to strike out the whole of said item.

Which was lost.

Alderman Shannon here moved to amend the ordinance by inserting the following item:

COLOSSAL STATUE OF GENERAL JACKSON—For the purchase of Clark Mills' colossal statue of General Jackson and its erection on a suitable plot of ground in this City, *Thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars*.....$33,500 00

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

The following was not objected to:

Lamps and gas	$420,000

Upon the following item:

Lands and places	$36,000

Alderman Jones moved to amend said item by striking out the sum of thirty-six thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

Alderman McMahon here moved to amend the ordinance by inserting the following item:

LAYING OUT PARADE GROUND.—For expense of providing a suitable parade ground for the use of the National Guard belonging to this City, *Forty thousand dollars*.....$40,000

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah, Long—3.

Alderman Hardy moved to further amend the ordinance by inserting the following item, viz.:

LITHOGRAPH PRINTING, ENGRAVING AND BINDING FOR CORPORATION MANUAL—For expense of lithographic printing, engraving and binding of the Manual of the Common Council, *Twenty thousand dollars*.....$20,000 00

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah—2.

Upon the item—

NATIONAL PURPOSES—One Hundred Thousand Dollars.....$100,000 00

Alderman Jones moved to amend said item by striking out the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

Alderman Hardy moved to amend the ordinance by inserting the following item, viz.:

NORTHWESTERN DISPENSARY—To aid in the erection of a new building, and to be paid when the managers shall have raised a like amount of ten thousand dollars by private subscription, *Ten thousand dollars*. $10,000 00

Which was carried.

Upon the item:

Opening new streets—Expenses of	10,000 00

Alderman Farley moved to amend said item by striking out the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of five thousand dollars,

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah, Ottiwell—3.

Negative—Alderman Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Farley, Long—9.

Upon the item:

Printing for the Common Council	$75,000 00

Alderman Hardy moved to amend said item by striking therefrom the words following, viz.: "including the engravings, engravings, lithographing, and other work for" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "and."

Alderman Jones moved as an amendment to the amendment to strike out the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, and writing in lieu thereof the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

The amendment of Alderman Hardy was then carried.

The following passed without objection:

Printing Department	$26,000 00

Upon the following item:

Public Buildings—Construction and Repairs	$203,000 00

Alderman Jones moved to amend said item by striking out the sum of two hundred and three thousand dollars and insert in lieu thereof the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Jones, Jeremiah, Hardy—3.

Negative—Alderman Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

The following were not objected to:

Public Instruction	$1,687,000
Rents	42,000
Real estate, purchase of	40,000
Real estate, expense of	104,000

Alderman Long here moved to amend the ordinance by inserting the following item, viz.:

Removing obstructions at Hell Gate, East River, forty thousand dollars.....$40,000

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah, Ottiwell—3.

The following were not objected to:

Removing night soil, offal and dead animals	$74,500 00

On the item.

Roads and Lanes	50,000 00

Which was referred to Committee on Roads and Avenues.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend said item by striking therefrom the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of forty thousand dollars.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Jones, Jeremiah, Ottiwell—3.

Negative—Alderman Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

The following were not objected to:

Contingencies—Street Department	$10,000
Contingencies—City Inspector's Department	20,000
Contingencies—Croton Aqueduct Department	5,000
Donations	30,000

Upon the following items:

Eighteenth Precinct Station-house	25,000

Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend said item by striking out the sum of "twenty-five thousand dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

The following were not objected to:

Election expenses	$34,000 00
Fire machines and apparatus	115,000 00
Fire alarm telegraph	5,000 00

Upon the following item:

Fire telegraph	$60,000 00

Alderman Jeremiah moved to strike out the whole of said item.

Which was lost.

Alderman Shannon here moved to amend the ordinance by inserting the following item:

COLOSSAL STATUE OF GENERAL JACKSON—For the purchase of Clark Mills' colossal statue of General Jackson and its erection on a suitable plot of ground in this City, *Thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars*.....$33,500 00

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

The following was not objected to:

Lamps and gas	$420,000

Upon the following item:

Lands and places	$36,000

Alderman Jones moved to amend said item by striking out the sum of thirty-six thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

Alderman McMahon here moved to amend the ordinance by inserting the following item:

LAYING OUT PARADE GROUND.—For expense of providing a suitable parade ground for the use of the National Guard belonging to this City, *Forty thousand dollars*.....$40,000

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah, Long—3.

Alderman Hardy moved to further amend the ordinance by inserting the following item, viz.:

LITHOGRAPH PRINTING, ENGRAVING AND BINDING FOR CORPORATION MANUAL—For expense of lithographic printing, engraving and binding of the Manual of the Common Council, *Twenty thousand dollars*.....$20,000 00

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Jeremiah—2.

Upon the item—

NATIONAL PURPOSES

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN 37TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., AN elegant English basement house, completely furnished and in the most perfect order; house, brown-stone front, 17 feet wide, with all the modern improvements; price, $22,500; possession on or before 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS OR CAPITALISTS.

For sale, the most desirable building site in the heart of the City of Paterson, N. J., containing about 45,000 square feet, fronting on three streets; 100 yards from the Erie Railway on Market-st., suitable for a hotel, stores, residences, or factories; an excellent site for a car shop or silk or woolen factory, for which purposes capitalists can take up liberal charters now lying dormant. A stream of water flows 600 feet through the premises, and has 6½ feet fall. For terms, &c., apply to A. DERROM, West-st., Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A VERY desirable building lot, 100 feet front, by 300 feet deep, situated on High-st., contiguous to the Broad-st. horse-cars and Chestnut-st. depot. It is one of the best sites to be found, commanding a fine view of the city and surrounding country, and well worthy the attention of persons wishing to build, so as to combine the advantages of both city and country. Price reasonable and terms easy. Also, in close proximity, on rear streets, a number of building lots. The whole together would make a safe and profitable investment. For particulars inquire at No. 45 Right-st., Newark.

Separated from the above, a house and lot in Crawford-st.; the lot is 31 feet front; the house is frame, three stories, contains 10 rooms and cellar; within five minutes' walk of the depot. Inquire as above.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE No. 92 First-place, Brooklyn, comprising six lots; house brown-stone, large size, and among the handsomest and best built in the city, complete in all modern improvements, conveniences and comforts, and in thorough order; grounds tastefully arranged and ornamented with a large variety of fruit trees, vines, shrubs, costly fountain, &c.; neighborhood unexceptionable; location elevated, pleasant and accessible, being within a few minutes' walk of the ferries, and cars passing each end of the block; terms easy. Address S. A. S., Box No. 2,751 Post-office.

STAMFORD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The double stone house and 11 acres of ground, half a mile from the depot, on high ground, with a fine view of the Sound, &c. The house contains 14 rooms, marble mantels throughout, highly finished, with gas from the village, and in complete order; 2 large cisterns, 3 wells of good water, grounds tastefully laid out and contain a great variety of fruit trees, grape-vines, &c. Also a house for gardener, workshop, barn, carriage-house, cow stables, &c. Possession immediately. For particulars and views of the premises, inquire of C. W. SMITH, Nos. 109 and 111 Elizabeth-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BUILDING SITES AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., FOR SALE.—About 13 acres of land near the mountain at Montclair, N. J. The land is sufficiently elevated to give a wide and charming view, without the inconvenience of climbing the mountain side, and is capable of division into three or more of the most desirable building lots in the neighborhood. For terms, &c., inquire of ABIATHON HARRISON or JOSEPH H. BALDWIN, near the premises at the Newark Banking Company, Newark, N. J.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, valuable property known as No. 90 Cherry-st., (corner of James-st.) Nos. 82 and 94 Cherry-st., and Nos. 96, 98 and 100 James-st. Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, or of SMITH & WOODWARD, Attorneys. B. LEFFINGWELL, Referee.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 167 LOTS IN ONE PLOT, 94th to 97th-st., between 4th and 5th ave., some of them fronting the Central Park. These lots are very eligibly located. Will be sold together or by the block. Also, 34 lots on 1st-av., 48th and 49th sts.

Also, 12 lots on 48th-st., north side, between 1st and 2d avs.

For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE LARGE mansion situate at New-Hamburgh, Dutchess County, N. Y., suitable for a seminary or summer boarding-house, containing about 100 rooms, with outbuildings and 22 acres of ground, stocked with a large quantity of fruit trees. Possession can be had immediately. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, 680 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY brick house No. 4 West 13th-st., 125 feet west of 5th-av.; the house is 25x55 feet, and has large dining-room extension in addition, and is in complete order; it is now occupied by the owner, who is going to the country and wishes to sell it. Possession can be had 1st April. Apply for permit to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED FEET SQUARE, on the northeast corner of 58th st. and 11th-av.; an eligible location for a manufactory. If improved, the whole purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to JOHN S. DICKERSON, No. 245 Water-st.

Also, house No. 4 Carroll-place, 28 by 56 feet. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—ON 45TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., A four story brown-stone dwelling, 21x50; one do. 30th-st., $18,000; one do. 48th-st., $7,000; one three-story brick do. on West 19th st., $12,000; one do. with carriage way, on West 58th-st., $13,500; also a stable lot 25x74 on Murray Hill, $5,000.

G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO CARTMEN.—A TWO-STORY BRICK house, beautifully papered and frescoed, water, gas, &c., No. 8 South 10th-st., two blocks from the ferry, with two-story stable, 56 feet long for 8 horses, patent feed boxes, &c. For sale by W. COCKCROFT, No. 82 South 7th-st. and No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE, VERY LOW, IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—Fifteen to thirty minutes from different ferries; cars to all; a large three-story stone-front house, well built, heater, range and water; three full lots; in a garden, fruit, flowers, vines, &c.; all in good order; terms very easy. W. H. MITCHEL, 77 Cedar-st., N. Y.

ELEGANT TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 1 Lee-av., Brooklyn, a most-class neighborhood, seven minutes' walk from the ferry, 8 rooms, gas, range, hot and cold water bath, stationary tubs, water closet and heater, for sale for $4,500. S. COCKCROFT, No. 82 South 7th-st., or No. 165 Broadway, or on the premises.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—FOR SALE —The first-class four-story brown stone front house No. 110 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. The house was built by the present occupant for his own use. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone, four-story English basement house No. 349 West 47th-st.; in perfect order, and immediate possession can be given. Inquire on premises from 10 to 2 P. M. daily.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE MODERN dwelling house No. 142 Pacific-st., between Clinton and Henry-sts., containing 14 rooms, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, bath room, gas, furnace. Apply on the premises. Price $16,000.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—A first-rate Water Power at Croton Falls, Westchester Co., a few rods from the depot of Harlem R.R.; more or less land to suit the purchaser; price $8,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE—THOSE TWO granite three-story and basement, high stoop houses, Nos. 58 and 60 Lexington-av. All improvements, and in good order. Premises can be seen from 10 to 11 o'clock. Apply to JAMES, DENNIS & SON, No. 412 4th-av.

HENRY-ST.—FOR SALE, THE TWO-STORY and attic brick dwelling house No. 225 Henry-st., N. Y., has all the modern improvements—water, gas, water-closet, bath-room, &c. Will be sold low. Apply on the premises or to No. 227 Pearl-st.

CANAL-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. 505 Canal-st., corner store, first-rate stand for a wholesale grocery or provision store. Rent, $1,200. The lot is 35 feet on Canal-st. Price, $14,000. Terms easy. Inquire of J. B. MILLER, No 38 Canal-st.

FOR SALE IN SOUTHVILLE—TWO VERY desirable estates—the houses with all modern improvements, and the grounds finely arranged. Prices, $10,000 and $12,000.

DILLENBECK & BARNES, No. 12 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK—7TH AV.—FOR SALE A whole front on Central Park, 200 feet wide by 2.5 feet deep, located on high ground, below 90th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, AND ON EASY terms, the three-story brick house and lot No. 644 4th-st., between Avenues C and D; house 20.3x40; lot 98 feet. Apply on the premises.

WANTED TO RENT OR LEASE—A PLOT of ground suitable for a flower garden and greenhouse, near the Central Park, Brooklyn, or Harlem preferred. Address FLORIST, Box No. 207 Times Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, furnished or unfurnished, near depot, a desirable country seat, two acres of land, plenty of fruit, carriage-house, &c. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE IN 35TH STREET, THREE stories and basement, with all modern improvements, cheap. Apply at No. 497 3rd-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—WITH THE VIEW OF buying, by a small family of three grown persons, a neat cottage with ground attached, within one hour's ride from the City; Hudson or Harlem Rivers preferred; must be convenient, in good neighborhood and order; suitable for a gentleman to live in; rent not to exceed $300; possession on or before 1st of April. Address, for 3 days, S., Box No. 803 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS, A neat furnished cottage, near the City, on a railroad route; no carriage-house, stable or garden attached; must have a good bed-room on the first floor; rent not to exceed $700 per annum. Address J. C. G., Box No. 446 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN ENGAGED IN TEACHING private classes in the classics and English branches, desires to find two or three rooms on the second floor, somewhere between 4th and 6th avs., and 34th and 42d sts. Address H. D., care of Schermerhorn, Bancroft & Co., 130 Grand-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A MODERATE SIZED three-story high stoop house, with all modern conveniences; location from 10th to 20th-st. between 4th and 6th avs.; must be in good order. Address A. V., Box No. 2,059 Post-office.

WANTED—AT THE BOARDING AGENCY OF the Metropolitan Intelligence Institute, 61 Bleecker st., houses, parts of houses, rooms, &c., furnished and unfurnished to rent. EDGAR & LAWRENCE.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE, NOT over an hour's ride from the City; rent $300 to $450. Address, giving full particulars, Box No. 811 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 22D st., a first-class, full-sized brown-stone front house, in unusually fine order throughout, richly painted and frescoed. House has all the modern improvements, also hot water heating apparatus. An early possession can be had if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE and lot, with stable, on 5th-av., corner house.

ALSO,

Brown-stone front house and lot on Lexington-av., with stable—corner house.

ALSO,

Two brown-stone front houses and lots on 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in a genteel order.

ALSO,

Brown-stone front house and lot on Boorman-place, with or without furniture.

ALSO,

A number of desirably located houses and lots on Murray-hill and other locations.

For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, (the leases of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 1864,) for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the aforesaid wharves, piers, &c.

MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

MARKET CELLARS AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office.

MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

TO LET, LEASE OR SALE, AT TARRYTOWN—The premises formerly known as the Tarrytown Institute, recently put in the best order. The house contains over twenty rooms, marble mantles, gas fixtures, two acres of choice fruit, shade and ornamental trees, grove, stream of pure water, pond, out-buildings, &c., &c., suitable for a gentleman's residence, ladies' seminary, first-class boarding-house, or hotel. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st., N. Y., where a view of the Andre Mooument and house, with a map of the premises can be seen.

FOR SALE AT NORWALK—A HOUSE AND lot, with corner lot attached, delightfully located, within three minutes' walk of village; horse-cars pass the door every 15 minutes to and from N. H. R. Depot. Said house is in good order; contains 14 rooms, with kitchen, cellar, gas, furnace and water; on the premises is a barn, shade and fruit trees. Apply to E. T. WHITNEY, No. 555 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE dwelling, No. 59 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; high ground, adjoining park, play ground, uncobstructed views, modern improvements, complete order, to be seen day or evening; enhancing in value, sold at a sacrifice; possession immediate. Also, farm at Hackford, N. J. Address No. 31 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE COTTAGE HOUSE AT Rahway, N. J.; one hour's ride from the City by the New-Jersey Railroad; three minutes' walk from the depot; each house contains 7 rooms, also basement and attic; finished in good style, with marble mantels, &c. Terms easy. R. O. BREWSTER.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A FIRST-class residence, situated about seven minutes from the Morris and Essex Railroad station. The house contains 14 rooms; stables and about three acres of ground. Terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, of JOHN SNYDER, Park-st.

TO LET IN WEST FARMS—(OR FOR SALE, with the drug-store adjoining)—a two and a half-story house, with double parlors, six bed rooms, piazza, &c.; front lawn, large garden, barn and stable. Apply to J. E. LACKERMAN, West Farms, or address F. THOMAS, Elizabeth, N. J.

$6,500.—FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGlish basement brown-stone front house and lot in West 40th-st.; price, $6,500. Apply to S. R. JACOBS, No. 1 New-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON MURRAY HILL, a first-class brown stone full-sized house, on 37th-st., near 5th-av.; will be rented with or without the furniture for one or three years. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY dwelling, No. 329 4th-st., near and west of Broadway, suitable for a gentleman, tailor or milliner. Can be seen between 2 and 4 o'clock. Apply at No. 14 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, FIRST-CLASS residence, No. 203 Lexington-av., corner 37th-st., 24 feet wide, well built and in good order; price $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE ON PARK-AV.—Two lots, each 25x105 feet, between 36th and 37th sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FARMS.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—20 on North River, at Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Nyack, Terrytown, Hastings, Yonkers and Spuyten Duyvel. 30 in Westchester, at Mt. Kisco, Kensico, Chapaqua, White Plains, Mt. Vernon, Fordham, Manaroneck and Portchester. 40 on Long Island, at Ravenswood, Astoria, Flushing, Hempstead, Jamaica, Roslyn, Jerusalem, Oyster Bay and Greenport. 50 in New-Jersey, at Bergen Hill, Elizabeth, Rahway, Scotch Plains, Hamilton, Morristown, New-Brunswick, &c. Apply to S. F. HEELAND, No. 31 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS in and near the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J.; four beautiful country seats, 20 acres each, with large and commodious dwellings, of the modern style; these properties not to be equaled by any in the State; price $130,000 and $60,000. Several good farms from 60 to 100 acres; good buildings, &c.; near the depot. Houses and lots and building sites also for sale; all these are valuable property, and well worthy the immediate attention of those desirous of country property. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, THE DEHERER farm, of about 150 acres of highly cultivated land, well watered, and plenty of wood and fruit, and stock and utensils complete if required; buildings equal to new; commanding a view of twenty miles of Long Island Sound, the Palisades on Hudson River and Fort Washington Heights one mile from Tuckahoe Depot on Harlem Railroad, and four miles from Village of Yonkers. Apply to C. DeDEKER, on the premises, or at 72 Wall-st.

THE WEST.—A FEW VERY CHOICE TRACTS of farm-land, personally selected by the owner in the most fertile portion of Iowa, situate about *two miles* from a flourishing *county seat*, on and near two railroad lines, and which are, in *every respect*, very desirable, either for immediate settlement or merely as an investment are now, for the *first time*, offered for sale. For full particulars, address FARM-LANDS, Box No. 156 Times Office.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Situated about three miles east of Peekskill, on high ground, in full view of the country seat of Rev. H. W. Beecher; 75½ acres in excellent condition; three orchards, two of them young grafted trees. Also a pair of elegant carriage horses. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York; or to MORRIS REYNOLDS, corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE.—A GOOD FARM OF ABOUT 110 acres, within one mile from Closter Station, on the Northern R. R. of N. J., with buildings in order for immediate occupation, well watered by running stream, plenty of fruit and shade trees, for sale by the subscriber, at $125 per acre little money required. Address J. WYMAN JONES, Englewood, N. J.

A FARM OF 40 ACRES ON SOUTH SIDE of Staten Island, near Gifford's depot, one half in fine state of cultivation, remainder consists of beautiful building sites, commanding a fine view of Lower and Prince's Bay, with plenty of forest trees and evergreens; quarter of a mile from shore, where there is good fishing and bathing. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine st.

FARM OF FIFTY ACRES FOR SALE CHEAP—well located in the town of Simsbury, Conn., about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, with in two miles of the Canal Railroad; has a comfortable house, barn, &c. Price $2,000. The farming implements, belonging to the farm, will be sold low. Address SIMSBURY, Box 1,873, New-York Post-office.

A FARM OF 32 ACRES FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—¾ mile from Huguenot Depot, commanding a splendid view of Sandy Hook and Prince's Bay; good soil and abundance of all kinds of fruit; house one and a half story, of seven rooms, barn, &c. Inquire of DANIEL MILLER, on premises, or S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MARLBORO FARM OF 10 ACRES, one mile back of Hampton on North River, with house, barn, fruit trees, &c.; a great place for berries; for sale for $3,000, or exchange for a Brooklyn or Williamsburgh house. S. COCKCROFT, No. 82 South 7th-st., or No. 165 Broadway.

FARM WANTED—OF FROM 10 TO 60 ACRES, near good schools and churches, (Episcopal preferred,) for which $4,500 in good paying real estate, near the City, will be paid, and the balance in cash. Address, with price and full particulars, A. H. BARTLETT, North Adams, Mass.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 300 acres, well adapted for grain or pasturage; extra good house and outbuildings; well watered and fenced; about half in wood. R. FURMAN, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., or A. NEWMAN, 25 Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES; either must be stylish and gentle; from 15¾ to 16 hands high, and perfectly sound; any person desirous of disposing of such a team will address Box No. 4,883 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUPE, IN PERfect order, suitable for one horse. Can be seen from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M., until sold, at the first private stable in 39th-st., West of Madison-av., north side of the street.

MILLINERY.

FOR CHOICE PARIS FLOWERS, BRIDAL SETS, and Straw Bonnets, see TUCKER'S importations, No. 750 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—About ½ mile from the depot, an elegant residence, consisting of a large modern house of 13 rooms, with hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; large carriage-house, supplied with water; ice-house, filled; a lawn of 6½ acres, gently sloping to a beautiful lake of pure spring water; boat and boat-house. The grounds are well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, excellent garden, &c. The location is high and commands fine views. This offers an opportunity to purchase at a low price a very desirable residence in a healthy and beautiful location. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY known as No. 175 Chatham-st., running through to New-Bowery, 21 feet on Chatham-st., 39 feet 8 inches on New-Bowery, with an average depth of about 93 feet. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit; also, real estate bought and sold.

W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

$12,000—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 20x50, and lot No. 36 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Apply to C. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROperty in 5th-st., a few doors east of Broadway; lot 25 feet wide by half the block; house 25 by 60, with extension. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT WHITEstone, L. I.; house commodious, with empty grounds, fruit and shade trees, vegetable garden, outhouses, &c., &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, the large mansion, recently the property of David Thompson, Esq., surrounded with eight acres of lawn. The situation is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty of scenery, commanding a view of the Narrows, Princess Bay, Long Island and Jersey shores and the Highlands of Neversink. There is a fine beach and bathing-house, also a stable, coach-house and entrance lodge. Rent, to a satisfactory tenant, $2,000.

Also, unfurnished, an old-fashioned farm-house, known as the Parkinson mansion, healthfully situated, and a desirable Summer or Winter residence. Rent $600.

Both of these places are within 45 minutes of Wall-st. An omnibus connects with the ferry hourly during the Summer months.

For particulars, apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 68 Beever-st.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., on the East River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size, and containing from 8 to 11 rooms. Their location for salubrious and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed in the vicinity. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, second story, where a map of the property and photographs of the house can be seen from 12 to 1 P. M., or at Ravenswood after 3½ P. M. Possession of two of which can be had March 1. All the above houses have gardens attached, with room to raise Summer vegetables, some of them containing an abundance of fruit trees of choicest variety.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON for the Summer, a very beautiful place on the western shore of the Hudson River, two and a half miles south of Newburgh, commanding views of all Newburgh Bay; a fine large house, furnished; stable, carriage-house, with garden and abundance of fruit; or the whole 24 acres will be sold, which, for beauty and rural advantages cannot be excelled on the river. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises.

COUNTRY STORE TO LET.—A NEW BUILDing 30x60 feet, at one of the best business depots on the Harlem Railroad, in Westchester Co., full size splendid rooms above and floor for manufacturing or storing; also, basement and cellar, all in complete order. This is a good opening for a general country store in connection with hardware or any manufacturing business requiring sewing machines. For full particulars inquire of J. S. HOLMES, Bedford Station, Westchester Co. N. Y.

TO LET—ON CASTLETON-AV., CORNER OF Bement-av., Staten Island, a pleasant and commodious brick cottage. The house is finished with great neatness and convenience, with spring water in the basement and second story, water closet, &c. Having about two acres of ground laid out in lawn and garden, and a very fine stable. Apply to E. BEMENT, office of Ketcham, Soo & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE—Lots on the Fifth-av., between 47th and 48th sts., and between 50th and 51st sts. and on 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st sts., between the 5th and 6th ave. Applications may be made to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of the College, at No. 71 Wall-st., or to JAS. N. WELLS, at No. 167 9th-av. References will be required.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE Country—A large commodious house, barn, ice-house filled, situated in the Village of Hunter, 10 miles west of the Catskill Mountain House; also at 20 acres of improved land, vegetable and flower garden, large orchard of choice fruit, ample lawn, with a fine brook passing through the grounds. For terms, address E., Box No. 424 Brooklyn Post-office.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET—A DESIRABLE place, on the main street, two-story and half house, with two-story extension; seven good bedrooms, &c.; fine garden, with every variety of fruit; a stable detached and near the main depot; possession can be had immediately; rent moderate. Apply to M. B. CANFIELD & SON, Orange, or BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT MAMARONECK, Westchester County, a three-story brick store—a very desirable place to one wishing to continue a well established business in this village, or to engage in a market place for the farmers, and an eligible offer as an extensive business. Apply to WM. E. SHIOTTS, on the premises, or to J. J. MARSHALL, No. 258 Front-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE AND COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT DARIEN—On New-Haven Railroad, first station beyond Stamford; grounds and garden in fine cultivation; great variety of fruit; the use of horses, carriages, cow, &c., included; will be rented to a good party for six months or one year. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 586 6th-av., New-York.

TO LET—IN RYE, NEAR THE DEPOT, A LARGE, pleasantly-situated double house, furnished or unfurnished, with over twenty rooms, and excellently adapted to a boarding establishment, school, or large private family; abundant fruits and shrubbery on the place, stabling, &c., and four acres of land. Apply to J. E. CORNING, No. 31 Platt-st., New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET, WITH carriage-house, stable and a small garden, on the Hudson, one hour's drive from the Fifth-avenue Hotel, price $200 per month, or $1,200 per year, suitable for summer and winter residence. Address DENSLOW, Box No. 5,211 Post-office.

DRY GOODS STORE—ORANGE, N. J.—A first-class brown-stone store, handsomely fitted up, which has hitherto done a large cash business, to let low; to other business place; population 12,000. Apply to G. W. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, or No. 49 Main-st., Orange.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.—FURNISHED and unfurnished, in Hamilton Park, near ferry, several first-class residences to rent, with modern conveniences, adapted for merchants doing business in City; also, large mansion, with billiard table. Apply to T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—ONE AND ONE-fourth miles from depot, a small cottage containing six rooms, in good order, with four acres of land, fruit, &c. Rent reasonable. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, partially furnished, to let, in 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Present owner will remain as a boarder if desired. Apply at Boarders' Directory, No. 3 Astor-place.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with a two-acre lawn, garden, carriage-house, stable, &c., 1¼ miles from Williams Bridge Depot, Harlem Railroad; more land if required. Apply to M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE THREE-STORY brick house known as No. 34 East Warren-st., Brooklyn; pleasant location and in good order. For terms and permits to view, apply to P. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON LEXINGton-av., near 31st-st. For particulars, apply to Mr. BARTLETT, office of S. M. & Co., No. 159 Front-st., corner of Maiden-lane.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, A VERY pleasant, commodious house, having all modern improvements, for six months from May 1. Rent $200 per month. Apply to JNO. RUSSELL, at Bank No. 1, 3d-av.

MADISON AVENUE.—FURNISHED HOUSE.—To rent, in the best part of the avenue, an elegant dwelling, 26x55 feet, 4 stories, high stoop, brown stone. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LEASE.—THE BUILDING CORNER OF Pike and Cherry sts., suitable for a manufacturer, machinist, &c., 25x50, and more room if required; now used as a sugar refinery. L. B. CHASE, 160 Fulton-st.

TO LEASE—THE FRONT AND REAR HOUSES, (tweuty rooms,) No. 10 Rose-st. Offices and lofts to let in No. 52 John, and 113 Nassau-sts. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET ON THE HUDson, near New-York, furnished or unfurnished, for one or three years; has every convenience. Address, with real name, DALE, Box No. 172 Times Office.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY MODERN-BUILT brown-stone front house in 82d-st., near 3d-av., in complete order. Rent $600 per year. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-st. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET OR FOR SALE CHEAP—TO CLOSE an account, the four-story house No. 28 East 41st-st., with rear, bath, &c. Inquire of G. W. BOGERT, No. 27 6th-av.

TO LET—TWO STORES IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place; one on Astor-place and the other on 4th av. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 161 CHAMBERS AND NO 143 Reade-st., in the rear. Inquire at No. 161 Chambers-st., up stairs.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER, WITH LARGE rooms, well lighted, No. 21 Dunham-place, Williamsburgh, L. I., near the ferries.

TO LET—A WELL-APPOINTED SLAUGHTERhouse, pens, yard, stables, wagon, sheds, water, &c. Apply at No. 497 3d-av.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 FIRST-AV., AT PRESent occupied as a hardware store; stock and fixtures for sale if required. Inquire of WM. DAVIS, 314 Bowery.

REAL ESTATE.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.

Seven hundred lots for sale at moderate prices, and on easy terms. Cross the 3d-av. Harlem River bridge to 130th-st., and inquire at the Land office, T. RAE, Agent. Decidedly, in every respect, the most desirable property ever offered for sale in these suburbs. Streets and avenues laid out to correspond with those in New-York proper. A horse railroad along the westerly side of the property, also gas.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND TWO LOTS, IN Conselyea-st., near Graham-av., Brooklyn; eight rooms, 22x32, filled in; for sale or to exchange for a farm. Inquire of H. BURKARF, on the premises, or O. COCKCROFT, No. 82 South 5th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—VERY CHEAP, terms easy, two three-story brick stores and dwellings south side of Fulton-av., between Washington and Clinton avs.; the best location for an advance.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekmen-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID STORE PROPERTY Nos. 371 and 373 Broadway, between Franklin and White sts., each 25x150 feet, running through to Franklin-alley; built in the best manner, five-story, white marble. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON 44th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.; Philadelphia brick, three stories and high basement; 20x52, lot 2 x100, in complete order. Inquire of S. L. MILES, City Bank.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm for sale in the town of Cheshire, New-Haven County, Conn. The farm contains eighty five (85) acres of meadow, pastorage and plow land, of excellent quality, with wood and timber sufficient for all the wants of a farmer. It is well watered, and there are two apple orchards yielding a large supply of fruit. The buildings consist of a modern and pleasant dwelling-house, tenant-house, stable, a spacious and first-class barn, with all necessary outbuildings, very conveniently arranged. The property is in the outskirts of the village, within ten minutes' walk of the churches, post-office, academy, railroad depot, telegraph office, &c. For beauty of situation it can hardly be surpassed; it is very accessible, being on the line of the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad. Three and a half hours from New-York by rail, and half an hour from New-Haven. For further particulars inquire of H. D. ALDRICH, No. 45 Park-place, N. Y., or of the subscriber at his residence adjoining the property. WM. SPENCER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE—Belonging to I. I. Kingsford. Situated about one mile from the Port Richmond and Factoryville landings. The grounds, consisting of twelve acres, are tastefully laid out; choicest kinds of evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubs, well grown. Large kitchen-garden and orchard in full bearing. The lands have a long front on Cove Road; fine stream of water bounds it on the other side. House suitable for a large family, containing about 25 rooms, and has every convenience—gas, hot and cold water, &c. Fine kitchen, laundry, pantry, &c. Fine spring of water for table use. Excellent furnace. Drainage has been thoroughly attended to, and the place is unsurpassed for beautiful ness and beauty; suitable for a gentleman's residence. For further particulars apply to HENRY PARISH, No. 1 West 19th-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—An elegant, large and very commodious mansion, near Flushing, L. I., replete with every convenience, and all of the modern improvements of a first-class city residence, admirably situated, on high ground, overlooking the Bay, Palisades, &c., situated on the road from Whitestone to College Point, about one mile from the Flushing depot. The grounds are beautifully laid out, house and barn shaded with fine old forest trees and elegant ever-greens; there are about eleven acres of land, under a high state of cultivation, and choice and abundance of fruit of all kinds also, a fine, large garden, capacious barn, carriage-house, lodge, laundry, ice house, and other outbuildings, all in complete order; communication hourly, by steamboat and railroad. Apply at the office of the Globe Insurance Company, corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT residence on the Kingsbridge Road and 152d-st., about nine miles from the City Hall, and in the vicinity of Fort Washington, commanding a splendid water view, embracing about eight acres of land, handsomely laid out with ornamental and fruit trees, grass-plots, gravelled walks and road, conservatories, &c. Brick house, recently built, of stylish architecture, frescoed ceilings 10 feet front by 50 feet deep, complete bathing, gas, water, and all the modern conveniences; stables, out-buildings, &c., located on the Harlem River, within ten minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depot and two steamboat landings, 15 minutes' ride from the 3d-av. cars and from the Harlem Railroad depot, and 45 minutes' ride from the City Hall. Inquire of ANDREW J. SMITH, No. 11 Chambers-st.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF NEWBURGH, FOR SALE—On the premises, March 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., the house and grounds belonging to Alfred C. Rice, containing about 14 acres of land, well-stocked with small and large fruits of choice varieties, beds of asparagus, rhubarb, &c. The house is large and well fitted for boarding-house, school or private family. The outbuildings are substantial and convenient. There is also a second fine building site on the place. Part of the purchase money could remain on the property. For terms and particulars, address S. S. MERWIN, No. 63 William-st., New-York; JAMES

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Taming a Butterfly.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Ce qui Femme Veut.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Aphrona; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Stereoscopticon, or Mirror of the Universe.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have received our usual files of Southern papers, including dates as late as the 14th inst. They are not so lively or interesting as usual, evidently having to take time to concoct some new tale of horror with which to "fire the Southern heart." To succeed their frenzy over the Kilpatrick raid, Gen. Polk telegraphed the rebel War Department gleefully when he found Gen. Sherman had got back across the Big Black. Military operations everywhere are quite dull with the enemy. Johnston is quiescent at Dalton, Longstreet is in *statu quo* in East Tennessee, Lee is enjoying his Winter sinpur in his old position; Polk is safe at Demopolis, on the east side of the Tombigbee, with several other formidable streams of water between him and Sherman, and the valiant Finnegan has simmered down into the Florida swamps. The rebel currency was being funded at the rate of about one million per day, time expiring April 1st, and six hundred millions to fund. Charleston was receiving its daily chronic dose of shells.

The steamer *Creole*, from New-Orleans March 9, arrived at this port yesterday. Our files by this arrival contain little news. The committee appointed by Gen. Banks to consider the questions connected with the calling of a State Convention and the election of delegates, had reported, recommending 150 as the best number of representatives, the apportionment to be made by assigning one delegate to every 2,384 white inhabitants. The propeller *Dudley Buck* came in collision with the Mexican steamer *Algodon* on the night of the 5th inst., about 30 miles below New-Orleans, and the latter vessel sunk in five minutes. No lives lost.

Commander Selfridge, of the gunboat *Conestoga*, in a letter addressed to Admiral Porter, says that a detachment of 200 negro troops have been stationed at Waterproof, La., making it a depot for negroes, cattle, &c. This aroused the indignation of the rebels, and on the 14th of February a force of about 800 cavalry, of Hamion's command, made an attack upon the post, driving in the pickets and pressing the troops very hard. By the assistance of the gunboats *Forest Rose* and *Rattler*, the rebels were defeated, both on that day and in a subsequent attack the day following.

On the night of the 9th inst., an expedition left Jacksonville, Fla., proceeded up the St. John's River, and captured the town of Piletka, a distance of sixty miles from Jacksonville. The place is to be fortified and held by our troops. Large amounts of cotton are represented as being stored in that vicinity.

Maj. McMichael, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army of the Cumberland, arrived in Philadelphia last evening, direct from Chattanooga. He reports our Western army in the finest condition. News of Gen Grant's promotion was received with great enthusiasm.

Gen. Sherman telegraphs to Gen. Grant the particulars of his late expedition. He did the enemy immense damage, but the reason of his retrograde movement was the failure of the cavalry column to join him at Meridian, where it was to be Feb. 10.

Our Washington dispatches state that notwithstanding persistent denials, Gen. Meade is to be superseded, and that the order effecting it, and naming his successor, will shortly be issued.

The Marine Brigade on the Mississippi, under Capt. Crandall, recently surprised a rebel camp at Port Gibson, Miss., and captured forty-seven rebel soldiers.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool, March 5, via Queenstown the 6th, arrived at Halifax last evening. Her news is two days later. The *Alexandra* case would probably be taken up in the English House of Lords before the Easter vacation. In the House of Commons on the 3d, Mr. S. Lefevre had made a speech strongly denouncing the proceedings of the British Government in allowing the rebel cruisers to escape, and contending that all such vessels should be prohibited from entering British ports; and if they did, British cruisers should detain them. There had been no further fighting in Denmark; but the latest telegrams announce that the allies had resolved to further invade Jutland, and that their armies were on the march to invast Frederice. Napoleon's remonstrance to Prussia against the invasion was reported to be much more mild than that of England. Maximilian arrived in Paris on the 5th, and all preliminaries being settled, he would leave for Mexico on the 25th inst.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a large number of petitions were presented for increased railroad and mail facilities between New-York and Washington. Mr. Howard introduced a bill for the reorganization of the Invalid Corps, and Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to disqualify for voting or holding office all deserters who are beyond the limits of the United States, but directs the President to issue a proclamation of amnesty dependent upon their return to the service, with no punishment but loss of pay during their absence or their reenlistment in new regiments. Deserters hereafter are to be deprived of these rights of citizenship. The Senate then took up and passed the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, and then proceeded to consider District of Columbia matters, which occupied its attention until adjournment.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Farnsworth introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the United States artillery, which was referred. The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Post-office Appropriation Bill. The Gold Bill was then taken up, and after a brief debate passed, ayes 91, nays 57. The resolution, as passed, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt by a period not exceeding one year, from time to time, either with or without a rebate of interest, and he may dispose of any gold in the Treasury of the United States, not necessary for the payment of interest, provided that the obligation to create the sinking fund, according to the Act of Feb. 25, 1862, shall not be impaired thereby. The House then took up the bill to drop unemployed general officers from the rolls, which was discussed at length, but without action. The House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate, yesterday, bills were introduced relative to the inspection of public buildings in New-York; authorizing corporations to increase the nominal amount of their capital stock; to amend the Charter of Brooklyn; the Manhattan-square Bill, reported adversely yesterday, was recommitted. Bills were noticed relative to abandoning contracts for local improvements in New-York; to amend the charter of the Market Savings Bank of New-York; to amend the charter of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents of New-York. Bills were introduced to amend the law relative to the Harlem Bridge; confirming the acts of the New-York Board of Supervisors relative to damages by the riots there.

In the Assembly, bills were passed for the erection of a monument to the memory of the New-York Volunteers who fell at the battle of Gettysburg; legalizing certain resolutions of the New-York Common Council. In the evening the special order was the Governor's Message, which was discussed by several gentlemen.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday concurred in adopting the resolutions granting a plot of land on Ward's Island to "The Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children," the grant to be ratified by the Legislature, at the present or any subsequent session. Messrs. Jacques and Opdyke strenuously opposed and voted against the resolutions, on the ground that it was in contravention of the charter to make a grant of its property, unless through a sale at public auction, and that to pre-grant a title to be confirmed by higher authority, was illogical and bad legislation. The board also concurred in authorizing the creation of eight Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, in addition to the thirteen now acting, but with an amendment to the ordinance that four serve below and four above Fourteenth-street. The Finance Committe reported the City Appropriation Bill, and it was laid over. They report changes in it as follows: Strike out items for improvements at Hell Gate, East River, $40,000; resetting monument stones, $40,000; lithographing and binding Manuel, $20,000; working Eighth-avenue, $10,000; and damages by powder explosion, $40,000; reduce items for salaries, City Inspector's Department, $13,772; wells and pumps, $1,000; increase items for Central Park, $20,000; donations (for House of Mercy,) $5,000; fire machines and apparatus, $45,000; Board of Education, $100,000; sewers, repairing and cleaning, $10,000; streets, repairing and repairs, $40,000; water-pipes and laying, $23,250; wharves, piers and slips, (of which $30,000 for dredging,) $65,000. Total decrease, $174,772; total increase, $308,250—nett increase, $133,478. The board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday.

Comptroller Brennan has accepted the resignation of William E. Warren as Deputy Comptroller, and appointed Richard A. Storrs to fill the vacancy. Mr. Warren has been chosen President of the International Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Storrs has been the first assistant book-keeper in the Finance Department since 1857.

At a meeting of the New-York County Medical Society, held Tuesday evening, the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting to urge the Legislature to pass the Health Bills now before that body was read. After discussion, the report was laid on the table.

Vigorous measures were taken yesterday to at once dispatch vessels in search of the disabled Italian man-of-war spoken by the *Star of the West*. Five steamers will sail to-day.

Hon. William McMurray visited Albany yesterday to be sworn in as Police Commissioner. If he returns in time to-day the new board will organize.

Flour and Wheat were a shade cheaper and dull yesterday. Corn was heavy. Rye, Barley, Cotton and Provisions were essentially unchanged. Whisky was in more demand. Groceries, Oils and Metals were less active. Freights were quiet, with 436 vessels of all classes in port. A number of Government contracts for Breadstuffs, Provisions and Groceries were awarded.

The Stock Market was active and generally firm yesterday. Money easy. Gold 163¼@160¼, closing 161 at 4 o'clock.

Public Debt and Private Expenditure—The Peril of the Times.

We spoke yesterday of the huge proportions and rapid increase of the public debt as one of the circumstances, perhaps *the* circumstance, which just now contributes most powerfully to create and spread despondency as to the result of the war. People have up to the present managed to quiet their apprehensions on this score by a sort of blind reliance on the borrowing powers of the Government, and by the insane notion that the entire property of the country could be and was "pledged" for payment of all debts it might contract. A good many writers, who ought to have known better, helped to propagate this delusion, until it at last became quite common to see the difference between the total amount of the public debt, and the estimated value of the real and personal property of the people of the North, gravely set down as a fund on which we could draw for the prosecution of the war to the last cent, as if any people ever consented to the confiscation of all their possessions for the payment of any collective liability, or as if any such measure was physically possible.

We are glad to see that we are at last beginning to wake up to a more vivid sense of the situation, and that the disposition to resort to heavy taxation is rapidly increasing. It is greatly to be regretted that the taxes on luxuries have not been during the past year and a half quadrupled. It would not simply have made a large addition to the revenue, but have restrained the worst and most alarming tendency of the times—the tendency to reckless prodigality in expenditure. The number of people who are looking about for means of serving their country without going to the war is just now prodigious. There never was a time when it was easier to raise money for patriotic or personal objects. Funds for the Sanitary Commission—for the levy of negro regiments—for the relief of Southern refugees—for the relief of soldiers' families—for the diffusion of loyal publications, are always forthcoming in abundance, and the humbler persons, who are ready and willing to devote their time and attention to the furtherance of any enterprise likely to benefit the nation at large, is unprecedentedly great.

This being the case, we cannot help thinking that a movement for the purpose of checking and discountenancing lavish and wasteful expenditure, if initiated under good auspices, could hardly fail to have at least a certain measure of success, and we know of nothing more desirable. It is not generally understood, but it cannot be too strongly impressed upon the public, that the sinking of money in expensive furniture, equipages, shawls, and wines and other luxuries and costly amusements of all kinds, is just as much a waste of the national resources as if it were thrown into the river. These are things which ought to come out of surplus income; but as a nation, we have now no surplus income. All that we do not need for necessaries, we do need to use as capital in the further development of our resources, in *producing* more commodities for sale, or sustenance, or, in other words, in providing for the support of the war, the payment of the public debt, and the maintenance of the national honor. If I have a thousand dollars, for which I have no immediate use, and I spend it in dinners or wines, or costly furniture or clothing, or anything else which by my use of them are destroyed, it is just as much lost to the country as if it were burnt up. If, on the contrary, I save and invest it in mines or mills, or railroads or farming, it is used to employ laborers who are actually engaged in adding to the national wealth, in producing them food, or more clothing, or more copper or gold or iron, or in bringing them to market, and I thus help to add to the store from which we shall have to draw for the support of our armies, the payment of our taxes, and on which we must rely for the means of future progress.

Our production, as it is now, is very great, but it cannot be too great, if the public burdens are to increase at their present ratio. Every nerve ought to be strained by every one of us, therefore, to confine his expenditure as far as possible to necessaries, and to devote the surplus to the employment of *productive* labor. There is a notion very prevalent that rich people are doing the State service by spending money, no matter how, and that as long as laborers are employed, it matters not what they are doing; but there cannot be a greater delusion. Every cent spent for articles of personal *consumption* is so much withdrawn from the capital of the country and lost; and a laborer employed in producing the means of paying for champagne is of no more benefit to the public than if he were paid for drinking it himself. In short, we ought at present to be more economical in our habits and plainer in our style of living than at any period of our history. The fact is that we were never so wildly extravagant. A thousand millions have in the last two years been spent in war; and, as if this were not sufficiently large, numbers of the public seem to be engaged every day in taxing their ingenuity to discover means of expending millions more in personal indulgence, often of the most absurd and fantastic kind. It would be foolish, we know, though not inappropriate, to ask people to live more plainly than formerly; but it is not foolish or visionary to expect them to live as plainly. It would be vastly more profitable, and certainly more becoming, to do so. And much may be done to bring about a better state of things by a little self-denial on the part of wealthy persons of sufficient intelligence and education to see what the dangers of the present crisis are, and sufficient moral force to set an example in providing against them.

Kentucky Slaves and the Draft.

Kentucky is in a ferment over the Congressional bill making slaves liable, in the same manner as white men, to the national military service. She clamors that this enactment is an invasion of her State sovereignty—an unconstitutional interference with her domestic institutions. Some of her hot-heads rave as if really purposing to make common cause with the rebellion, or, at least, to relapse into *neutrality*, unless Kentucky is spared the application of this measure.

This excitement may be natural enough, but it is grossly unreasonable. It does not come from a clear understanding at all, but from a blind devotion to the institution of Slavery. Such devotion is a constitutional right, so long as it is not indulged at the expense of other States; but Kentucky insists upon just that sort of indulgence. She virtually demands that the white men of other States shall do her share, or the main part of her share, of the fighting, rather than oblige her to use her black men, in default of white ones. She is *twenty thousand* behind in her quota, under the October and February drafts. There is but the slightest prospect that this deficiency can ever be supplied by white men; and none at all that the still further call, just made, can be supplied. The truth is, that the material is not there. Nearly all the able-bodied white population of Kentucky, between the ages designated in the Enrollment Bill, are already either in the rebel army, or in the national army. There have been promises, we know, by prominent Kentuckians—we believe by Gov. Bramlette himself—that the quota of the State should be raised in white men, if time were given. Undoubtedly honest efforts have been made to that end. But they have almost completely failed. At the rate in which new enlistments have been made in Kentucky within the last five months, it would take her years to meet the President's requisitions. She would not have her last regiment in the field until long after the rebellion will be dead, and a stench in every Southern man's nostrils. To leave her to her own movements would be practically to leave her at least half out of the fight.

If Kentucky is to supply her quota in season at all, it must be supplied, in part at least, by her slaves. The law which requires her slaves, as well as all slaves everywhere, to be embraced within the draft, instead of being a violation of the rights of Kentucky, is an indispensable act of justice to other States. It is absurd to call it unconstitutional. So far as slaves are persons, the Constitution makes no distinction between persons in regard to military service one the Government. All that is left to be regulated by Congress at its discretion. So far as slaves are property, the Constitution expressly prescribes and authorizes the taking of private property for public use with compensation; and compensation is specially provided for in the Congressional act. There never was a more monstrous pretension than that a Kentucky slave is neither a man to be drafted nor property to be touched, but a *tertium quid*, within the limits of the land, to be sure, yet absolutely beyond the reach of the national arm.

It is the first duty of the National Government to save itself from destruction; and there is no earthly possibility of its doing this but by filling its armies through drafts made upon the respective States. It has no right to make distinctions between these States—to shift burdens upon a portion that ought to be borne equally by all. It has no right to give Kentucky credit for the number of her young men who are fighting in the rebel armies against its life. It has no right, when it fixes a day for a draft to be made, to arrange that a certain State shall have an extension of time which is not in like manner granted to all the States. Kentucky is entitled to no favors which Maryland, or New-York, or Ohio may not also receive. It is her business to supply her quota at the time due, and if she cannot do it in the way she would like, then to do it in the way she can. The process may injure her darling system of Slavery, but that is no reason for her not fulfilling her national duty. She cannot make it a reason without giving proof that her professed loyalty is a hollow mockery.

Gov. Bramlette's address, on the subject, to the people of his State, which we publish this morning, though in some degree countenancing the idea that injustice has been done Kentucky, is yet law-abiding, and calculated to promote calmer and more loyal counsels. With a little reflection, the State, once so pure and beyond reproach will realize that the undue exemptions she has been practically demanding, are altogether unworthy of her—that it would be disgraceful for her to plead her ownership of men as a bar against her full service to the flag which must fall forever, unless it has men.

North Carolina.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, delivered recently a speech of immense length, which we find in our Richmond files received yesterday. It is an argument against the party in North Carolina—and we judge from the admissions in this speech that the party is very strong in numbers, if not dominant—who desire to have a State Convention called, for the purpose, as Gov. Vance says, of "seceding from the Southern Confederacy and repudiating the whole thing." His grounds of opposition to this are chiefly these three: Firstly, that it would be useless to secede from the Confederacy; secondly, that it would be dangerous; thirdly, that it can't be done.

"Now," says he, "permit me to ask you what it was that got you into this scrape? Why, you all know that it was the fact of your secession for the final instance. Suppose you were sick of typhoid fever, and had been close to death's door; and, becoming convalescent, the physician should gravely inform you that the only plan to effect your entire recovery, would be to take another spell of the infernal fever? Would you not think he was a fool? [Laughter.] Secession was tried after it had been considered for a period of forty years, and the whole country understood it as completely as an abstraction could be understood. We were promised it should be peaceable. What is the result? Why, it has been everything else. It has involved us in a war that has no parallel upon the pages of history. Do you expect to find a remedy by a repetition of the dose that brought you to bed?"

Gov. Vance demolishes the keystone of the Southern Confederacy, the right of Secession, in a very unceremonious style.

"I can assure you, my fellow-citizens," says he, "that secession from the Confederacy will involve you in a new war, a bloodier conflict than that you now deplore. 'But,' you may say, Mr. Davis and his Government will not dare to make war on a seceding State, because the right of secession is recognized in the Constitution of the Confederacy.' So it is, my friends; but you see by that time you have thrown off the Constitution, you have gotten from under its obligations and sworn you would have nothing to do with it. Do you expect the Confederacy to be bound by a document you refuse to recognize as affecting yourselves? So soon as you announce to the world you are a sovereign and independent nation, as a matter of course the Confederacy has the right of declaring war against you for sufficient cause, equally with the right she holds of declaring war against England, France, or Holland. This right is inherent in all sovereignties."

Gov. Vance appeals to the fears of the people. He shows them that if they resolve to leave the Jeff. Davis concern, the whole State will be made a field of battle and blood. Gen. Lee, he says, would send down his veterans, who would fall mercilessly upon a State which had abandoned the South; while, he adds, "Old Abe would send his troops here also, because we would no longer be neutral; and so, if you will pardon the expression, we would catch the devil on all sides." The extent of the disaffection prevailing may be judged from the grimly facetious remark of this rebel Governor, that if every man in that county (Wilkes) who "had used abusive language toward Jeff. Davis and the Confederate Government were to be put in jail, he would have to address his entire audience through the prison bars." And the following question and answer which occurs in the course of the speech, will exhibit the deep and irrepressible longing which pervades every part of the State:

"Now, what is it you desire above all other present earthly good? [Voices—'Peace,' 'peace,' 'we all want peace.'] I know you do."

It was in great measure the geographical position of North Carolina that carried her out of the Union into the Confederacy, and it is the same accident that keeps her in the Confederacy. If she or her population had existed, or could now be transferred, west of the mountains, or north of the Potomac, the rebellion within her limits would have been a very limited affair.

☞ John B. Gough repeats his lecture on "Peller People" at the Academy of Music to-night. The facts concerning tickets and seats will be found advertised.

The Quota of Rhode Island Full.

Providence, Wednesday, March 16.

Gov. Smith has issued a proclamation declaring our quota, under the last call of the President, to be full already.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Sharp Fight at Waterproof, La—Cotton Captured and Destroyed—Rebels Captured near Port Hudson.

Washington, Wednesday, March 16.

Admiral Porter incloses a communication from Lieut.-Commander Thos. O. Selfridge, of the *Conestoga*, in which he states that, learning there was a large amount of cotton belonging to the rebel Government under a small guard of soldiers not far from where Old River intersects the main levee, he landed on the morning of the 13th of February, with 45 seamen and some contrabands.

After marching six miles he found the cotton, and would have captured the guard but for the accidental explosion of a musket. On his way back he was considerably annoyed by Texan cavalry.

He captured thirty-two bales of cotton, twenty mules and several horses, and captured, as prisoners, Col. C. H. Tyler, Maj. J. R. O'Brien, of the rebel provisional army. The day before, he destroyed twenty-four hogsheads of sugar about Cross River, which was too bulky to take on board. The Navy Department has received a communication from Admiral Porter, in which he incloses one from Lieut.-Commander Green, on the United States steamer *Rattler*, off Hurricane Island, Feb. 15.

He says: "I have informed you in a previous letter that a detachment of 200 negro troops have been stationed at Water Proof, making it a depot for negroes, cattle, &c.

This has aroused the indignation of the rebels, and on the 14th a force of about 800 cavalry, of Hamion's command, made an attack upon the post, driving in the pickets and pressing the troops very hard. Fortunately for them the Forest Rose, Capt. Johnson immediately opened a rapid fire on them, which drove them back. He got his vessel under way, and shelled the enemy wherever his guns would bear. They hastily retreated to the woods. This lasted from 3 to 5:30 P. M. At eight o'clock the enemy attempted to make a dash into the town, but Capt. Johnson, who was well posted as to their approach, drove them back.

Eight dead rebels and five prisoners were left in our hands. Our loss was five killed and two wounded. Capt. Johnson says some of the negroes fought well, but for want of proper discipline, the majority did not.

Lieut.-Commander Gerdy arrived with the *Rattler* after the fighting was over. He then proceeded to Natchez, reported the facts in Commander Porter, and asked him to send up reinforcements.

The next morning he dispatched 200 men and some howitzer ammunition to Water Proof. Upon arriving at Water Proof on the 15th, he found that in the morning the enemy, who had been reinforced in the night, and whose forces now consisted of two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, and four pieces of artillery, had again attacken the post.

The *Forest Rose*, whose Commander was ever on the alert, was ready for them. A few well-directed shells stopped them from planting their battery on the Pleek Road, and drove them off in confusion.

The attempts of the remainder to advance were frustrated by the *Forest Rose*.

Capt. Johnson says that Capt. Anderson asked repeatedly for me to take his troops on board and throw them across the river, while in every request, he, (Johnson, declined, and could only tell him to fight. After I got the enemy to retreat, he fell more easy, and discontinued his requests to cross.

I do not think Capt. Anderson was intimidated, but by the bad discipline of his officers and the incapacity of his men he became panic-stricken.

The ram *Switzerland* arrived about the close of the fight and joined them.

The rebel loss, as far as known, was seven killed, a number wounded, who were taken off, and several prisoners, among them a Lieutenant, who were taken to Harrison. Our loss was three killed and twelve wounded. In the two days' fight, the *Forest Rose* expended 270 shells. Under date of Feb. 16, he says:—I have received a dispatch from Capt. Johnson dated the 15th, at 10 o'clock P. M., which says the rebels have made another and a final attack upon Water Proof. He sent a few shells which caused them to retire. They retreated toward Harrisonburgh, burning the bridges behind them. The rebels cannot stand the fire of the gunboats.

Later he says everything is quiet, but they have information that the rebels are making preparations for an attack on the Contraband Camp, opposite Vicksburgh. The negro troops at Water Proof, have been committing many outrages.

REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Monday, March 14.

Advices from Vicksburgh to the 10th say that the troops are on the *qui vive*, preparing for another grand expedition. The troops are in excellent spirits and eager for marching orders.

There was quite a battle at Yazoo City on the 5th, between the negro troops stationed there and a large force of rebels, who made an attack upon the place. The rebels gained possession of part of the city, but the gunboats coming up, opened fire upon them, encouraging the negroes, who charged and drove the rebels back. Our loss was slight. The rebel loss is unknown.

Gen. Vasca and Staff arrived here to-day. He is en route for Gen. Dodge's Division at Huntsville, Ala.

Upward of 5,000 bales of cotton arrived from below yesterday. Receipts by wagons continue large.

Cairo, Wednesday, March 16.

Gen. Sherman and Staff passed through here to-day, en route for Louisville.

The steamers *Lancaster*, *Celeste* and *Silver Wave* were fired into recently on the White River. One man was killed and one wounded.

The Expedition to Yazoo City.

From the Memphis Bulletin, March 12.

We learn from the steamer *War Eagle* that the expedition sent up the Yazoo River at the time Sherman moved from Meridian, has returned from Vicksburgh. It was composed of the Eleventh Illinois, Colonel Coates, and a negro regiment. The expedition reached Fort Pemberton and returned to Yazoo City, where he disembarked his command and sent his boats to Vicksburgh loaded with cotton. While awaiting the return of his boats he was attacked in Yazoo City by two brigades of rebel cavalry. A very desperate fight ensued, lasting from ten o'clock in the morning until 4 P. M. on Saturday. At times the fight was hand to hand in the streets. The rebels were finally repulsed, and the boats returned on Tuesday. Col. Coates reembarked with his command and returned to Vicksburgh. Our loss was eighteen killed; that of the enemy much greater. An officer from Admiral Porter's fleet gives the following particulars of the late expedition up Ouchita River. The expedition consisted of the gunboats *Ouchita*, *Osage*, *Conestoga*, *Lexington*, *Hindman* and *Cricket*. No signs of the enemy were seen until approaching Trinity, which was found strongly fortified. The Iron-clad *Osage*, was to advance and allowed to pass without any demonstration on the part of the rebels. Flagship *Hineman*, tin-clad, followed, and the rebels opposite her a transport, opened a heavy and destructive fire on her, which she bore for some time, but was compelled to retire with two men killed and eight wounded, the boat being badly used up. The *Ouchita* then came up and soon silenced the enemies guns, and drove the rebels from the town.

Our forces landed and destroyed a large amount of property, including three thirty-two pounders. The fleet then steamed up to Harrisonburgh, drove the enemy from their batteries and destroyed the town.

The expedition was a splendid success in every respect.

Twenty-seven iron-clads are now lying at the mouth of Red River, ready for the coming expedition up that stream.

The gunboat *Conestoga* was sunk by the *General Price* on the 10th inst. She had on board a full cargo of ammunition, which, with the boat, was a total loss.

Rebel Treatment of our Prisoners.

No. 247 Broadway, New-York, 12th March, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There appears in this morning's issue of the Times, several statements, made under the authority of Lieut.-Col. James M. Sanderson, one of the recently exchanged prisoners from rebeldom, that reflect on all those made by other officers who have either of late been exchanged, or escaped, and who have given to the public facts in regard to the treatment of our unfortunate soldiers in the power of rebels at Richmond, Va. As an officer, who for eight months suffered from their treatment, I feel it my duty to refute the statement of Col. Sanderson, and to give the following as the exact amount of rations issued to officers confined at Libby Prison, or was at the time of my escape therefrom, the 20th of January last. The facts are simply and precisely these: 1 quart of rice, (issued raw,) to sixteen men, once in eight days; ½ loaf of corn bread, (8 ounces,) made of unsifted meal, each day; 4 ounces of the poorest fresh meat once in four, five and seven days; very rarely a little salt and vinegar.

This statement will, I know, if necessary, be verified by such men as Cols. A. D. Streight, Bartleson, Bard, and hosts of others.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. PORTER, Jr.,
Captain United States Volunteers.

Concert for the Fair.—On Friday evening last, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Drew opened their house for a grand concert given by Signor Antonio Barili and his pupils for the Methodist Episcopal Union in aid of the Metropolitan Fair. The ladies are under great obligations to Signor Barili and his pupils for their gratuitous services. The concert proved a great success. A handsome sum will be realized.

FROM ALBANY.

Broadway Railroad Bill—The Pay of Judges—The Sale of Liquors on Sunday.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Albany, Wednesday, March 16, 1864.

The merits and demerits of the Broadway Railroad Bill were argued before the Senate Railroad Committee last evening. Horace F. Clark spoke for the Harlem Road Company, and Messrs. Dean and Hilton against the company and the bill. Mr. Clark represented the condition of Broadway as becoming desperate for the lack of proper facilities to convey passengers. All private vehicles were already excluded by the rush of eight hundred omnibuses, and unless some railroad company should be permitted to come to the rescue with street cars, there was no knowing in what this state of things would finally result. Mr. Hilton intimated in substance that Broadway would much prefer, if agreeable to the Harlem Road Company, not to be rescued by street cars. It would be a desecration of "dear old Broadway," of which every New-Yorker is proud, to give it up to the tender mercies of a company that carry passengers as calves are carried in a butcher's cart. This comparison, it is proper to state, was suggested by Mr. Clark, and though adopted by his opponent, it would be injustice to the parties not to mention the source from which it originated.

Mr. Dean only spoke in behalf of certain property-holders on Madison-avenue, and did not oppose the company or the bill generally, or on general grounds. The arguments, on the whole, were spicy, and, to some extent personal, and well rapaid those who crowded the Committee room (the Senate Chamber on this occasion) to hear it.

The Assembly, last evening, after protracted debate, killed the bill providing to equalize the pay of Judges of Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court. It appeared that to give compensation or bounty to said Justices, who were in office in 1857, and could not therefore receive an increase of pay under the act passed that year, and which has applied to those subsequently elected would be an expense to the State of $96,000. The House took the view that these Justices accepted their offices, knowing what their salary was to be, and the Constitutional restriction which would prevent its increase. They had no claim, therefore, to be placed on an equality, in regard to salary, with those subsequently elected.

The bill in relation to the appointment of certain attendants on the Court of Appeals has been amended by the Senate Committee, so as to give the power of appointing to the Secretary of State, and in that form ordered to third reading.

A lively debate occurred in the Senate this morning on the question of prohibiting by additional enactment the sale of wines, spirituous and malt liquors on Sunday. Senator Fields moved to except malt liquors from the prohibition in the bill before the Senate. Senator Shafer opposed this proposition to amend. He thought it very unfair to give the rotund German his lager bier on Sunday, and at the same time refuse to grant the gay and rollicking Irishman the privilege of moistening his lips with whisky. Other Senators discussed the amendment and the bill on strictly moral grounds, urging the passage of the bill. Senator Fields expressed himself as having very little regard for these professions of high moral sentiment. He *represented his constituents*, morally as well as politically, and when he ceased to do so he would resign his seat. *He* would represent *their* views, and not fall back on personal principles, because the subject was capable of a moral aspect.

The amendment was lost. A sharp debate upon the general merits of the bill is in progress as I close my letter.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Wednesday, March 16.

BILLS REPORTED.

Relative to the inspection of public buildings in New-York.

Relative to Life and Health Insurance Companies, and to investments of surplus profits by Insurance Companies.

Authorizing corporations to increase the nominal amount of their capital stock.

To incorporate the Missionary Society of St. Paul, the Apostle.

To incorporate the Catholic Literary Association of Brooklyn.

To amend the charter of Brooklyn.

The Manhattan-square Bill, reported adversely yesterday, was recommitted.

BILLS NOTICED.

To incorporate the American Grant and Land Society.

Relative to abandoning contracts for local improvements in New-York.

To amend the charter of the Market Savings Bank of New-York.

To amend the charter of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the law relative to the Harlem Bridge.

Confirming the acts of the New-York Board of Supervisors relative to damages by the riots there.

Relative to the District Courts of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

A bill prohibiting the selling and purchase, for any purpose, of liquor on Sundays, was taken up as a special order.

Mr. Fields moved to except malt liquors, and to empower the Mayor of New-York to grant licences, and to reduce the license to $15, which was lost.

After a long debate the bill was ordered to a third reading without amendment. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Wednesday, March 16.

BILLS PASSED.

For the erection of a monument to the memory of the New-York Volunteers who fell at the battle of Gettysburgh.

Legalizing certain resolutions of the New-York Common Council.

To amend the charter of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society.

To provide for the payment of persons making enrollments for the draft of 1862. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Governor's Message being the special order, Messrs. Read, of New-York, and Collins, of Wayne, spoke at length in opposition to the Message and in support of the National Administration. Adjourned.

THE ENLISTMENT OF SLAVES IN KENTUCKY.

Address of Gov. Bramlette.

Louisville, Wednesday, March 16.

Gov. Bramlette has issued the following address to the people of Kentucky:

"Fellow Citizens: In view of the disturbance of the popular mind produced by the enlistment of slaves for the army in Kentucky, it is deemed prudent to make the following suggestions for the benefit and guidance of the loyal people of Kentucky.

Your indignation should not move you to commit acts of violence nor to unlawful resistance. Standing as we have stood, one with ever stand, "*for the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws*," we must repel the efforts of the rebellion to overthrow our Government by our gallant soldiers in the field, and meet and correct unjust or unconstitutional legislation, by legal appeals to the constituted tribunals of the Government, and through the ballot-box in the constituted modes.

This is the only true mode of maintaining the Constitution, the Union and enforcement of the laws.

The mere act of enrolling the names of slaves does not affect any right of the citizen. No draft has been ordered, nor do we know that a draft will be ordered. It may or it may not. We should abide by and maintain the law, and pursue the modes provided for the remedy it affords.

If any violence or wrong to the person or property of the citizens be committed by any officer or soldier against the known laws of the land, make your accusation in the mode prescribed by law; and if the commanding officer refuses or neglects to use the utmost endeavors to arrest the officers or soldiers under his command, so accused, and hand him or them over to the civil magistrate for trial, when officially advised of the facts, the Executive of the State will prefer charges and demand a court-martial for the trial of the offenders.

In the Union, under the Constitution, and in accordance with law, assert and urge your rights.

It is our duty to obey the law until it is declared by judicial decision to be unconstitutional.

The citizens whose property may be taken under it for public use will be entitled, under the imperative mandate of the Constitution, to a just compensation for his private property so taken for public use.

Although the present Congress may not do us justice, yet it is safe to rely upon the justice of the American people, and an appeal to them will not be unheeded or unanswered.

Peace restored and the unity of our Government preserved, the people will drive to an ignominious distance those who, in the agony of our conflict, perverted their sacred trusts to the base uses of partisan ends and fanatical purposes.

Uphold and maintain your Government as the one constituted, and obey and enforce its just demands as the only hope of perpetuating free institutions.

(Signed) THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. A. B. Norton, Texas; Col. A. T. McReynolds, First New-York Cavalry; Thos. Carson, Quebec; Capt. E. Gay and wife, U. S. Army; D. N. Pickering, Boston, Mass., and C. F. Mills, Alexandria, Va., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. Edger Thomson and wife, Philadelphia; H. N. Harper, Boston; J. N. Billings, Philadelphia, and E. G. Comstock, Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A. J. Drexel, Philadelphia; Major R. A. Kinzie, Washington, and Wm. H. Higbee, U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Col. E. Upton, Twelfth New-York Volunteers; W. C. Watson and son, San Francisco; W. Prior and lady, Connecticut, and Chas. H. Nye, Connecticut, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A Successful Insurance Company.

A properly written history of the world's mercantile operations would gradually work more and more into a history of the insurance system. It is profitable then to turn to the record of a single successful corporation, and note the increasing favor it yearly commands. And for such a company we point to the Washington Insurance Company.

This company commenced business in December, 1850, with a capital of $200,000, under the management of its present efficient President, who was its founder, and who has given it his undivided attention from the start. The result is shown in its perfect management and success. During the first eight years it paid $288,000 in dividends to stockholders, being an average of 16 per cent. per annum. In 1850 its capital was doubled, from $200,000 to $400,000, and the Participation System adopted, "*the safest and cheapest system of insurance.*" The company also added the business of insuring inland marine risks on the lakes and rivers and canals. Since then it has divided $160,000 among stockholders, and has also made *three* dividends in scrip of 50 per cent. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate, being *the largest scrip rebate made by any company for three consecutive years.*

The gross premiums of the Washington, for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1864, were $206,314. The Company paid a five per cent. dividend in August last, which, with the eight per cent., now announced, makes thirteen per cent. for the year to stockholders.

Since the removal of the Washington, in May 1863, from Wall-street, to the splendid building erected by Dr. ELIZABETH FARMLY, on the corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, it has largely increased its business.

We refer to the success of the Company with pleasure, and do not hesitate to recommend it to those who are in want of insurance against loss or damage by fire, or the risks of inland navigation on the lakes, rivers and canals. Mr. SATTERLEE, the President, Mr. WESTON, the Vice-President, and Mr. LOTHROP, the Secretary, are well known to the public as efficient and reliable men.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

While spending a few minutes the other day in the office of Mr. RUSSELL, (the gentlemanly agent of "Fish's Kerosene Lamp-Cooking Apparatus,") No. 206 Pearl-street, New-York, we were taken completely by surprise at witnessing the operation of cooking with one of the above arrangements, carried into full and complete effect. It was about dinner time, and Mr. R., probably desirous to satisfy visitors that what he states in his advertisements is *actually so*, was engaged in preparing his noon-tide meal, "at a cost of one cent;" and we take it upon us to say that a more nicely cooked little dinner we have rarely seen. The *modus operandi* is alike simple and efficacious—in fact, by this truly ingenious method, you can at once graduate the process of cooking while making it subservient to every hour of the day or night. It is well worth the while of those desirous to economise in all things to call upon Mr. R., as above, who will presently satisfy them that "Fish's Kerosene Lamp-Cooking Apparatus" is emphatically one of those discoveries deserving of general patronage.—*Rahway Register.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Important Triumph of Science.

Years of patient research and unwearied experiment, kindly assisted by the *first scientific and professional character* in New-York, have produced and perfected

CHEVALIER'S

LIFE FOR THE HAIR,

THE BEST HAIR-DRESSING

yet offered to the public. IT RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, giving it a *Fresh* and Natural appearance. *Will stop its falling out in three days*, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain the skin* or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation.

Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities, (that in many other preparations injure the Hair and soil the clothes,) the nicety of the composition and its

SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME,

render it the *most desirable* article for the toilet and hair-dressing yet offered to the public. $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores.

None genuine without the signature of the inventor,

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M.D.,

No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

N.B.—Dr. C. can be consulted gratuitously, personally or by letter, at No. 1,123 Broadway, where information in regard to the treatment of the Head and Hair will be clearly explained.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherune, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendations to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor, Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston.
Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers,

will give their personal attention (as usual, for the past 21 years,) to SALES OF FURNITURE, at the residences of THOSE DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING OR REMOVING; will also hold regular weekly sales at their STORE, No. 23 NASSAU-ST., for the convenience of those preferring this medium of sale.

Steinway & Sons

Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,

Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines,

For sale at
Nos. 237 and 239 Broadway, corner of 22d-st.,
By J. T. ELLIS.
New machines to let.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.
J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, ARISING FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.—New and reliable treatment; valuable essays sent by mail free of charge. Address Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Box No. 1,421, Philadelphia.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

The Standard Coffee.

Ask your grocer for

THE LONDON CLUB COFFEE,

OR

THE HOUSEHOLD COFFEE,

and you will have an article you can depend upon.

These Coffees are easily distinguished from all others by their remarkable fragrance, strength and flavor. They are put up only by the

NEW-YORK COFFEE CLUB,

No. 173 Greenwich-st.

Who Minds a Cold?—It seems a small affair, and, in consequence, is allowed to have its own way; and yet how frequently a neglected cold ends in bronchitis or consumption! Why not take a cold in time, then, and, by using at once Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which for thirty years has been a standard remedy for all coughs and colds, avoid these dreadful alternatives?

WHAT IS MEANT BY BRONCHITIS

is an inflammation of the bronchia, or passages which convey air to the lungs. In its earlier stages this disease is commonly called a cold, or a cold in the breast. It usually comes on with a little hoarseness, followed by a moderate cough, with slight feelings of heat or soreness about the throat or chest. If not arrested, the cough becomes one of the most prominent symptoms, as well as the most painful and distressing; the inflammation increases in intensity, until it finally interferes with access of air to the lung cells, when the vital powers soon give way. In most of the stages of this disease Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT effects a speedy cure, by producing a free and easy expectoration, suppressing the cough and allaying the fever. A fair trial is all that is asked.

IN CONSUMPTION, AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS,

Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will afford immediate relief, by removing the difficulty of breathing, and producing an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs. Having maintained its reputation in all parts of the world for over a quarter of a century, it is confidently recommended as the best remedy ever offered for the diseases it professes to cure. Sold by Agents and Druggists everywhere, from whom may also be obtained Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, a prompt and effectual cure for costiveness, sick headache, and all bilious affections. The Expectorant, and all Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines, are sold by KITCHEN, TYLEB & CO., No. 141 Chambers-st. and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

Cedar Camphor.

Must not be infringed. The name is a trade-mark, secured at the proper source. Cedar Camphor, for defending Furs and Woolens from the ravages of moths.

HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Facturers, Boston.
Druggists keep it.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

Ladies dressing the hair elaborately, for the evening, will find that BURNETT'S COCOAINE will keep it in shape for hours.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative

The standard preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another. Stops the falling out of the hair, makes it soft and silky, cleanses it and the scalp of all impurities and humors, and entirely overcomes bad effects of sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream sold everywhere.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.
N. B.—Ladies French hair-dresser in attendance to apply the Hiawatha.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally

A Cure for Hernia or Rupture!

This dangerous complaint can now be RADICALLY CURED without a shadow of doubt by using the CELEBRATED

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.

This Truss has an inward and upward action, different in principle from all others. Is light, clean and easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord—power is regulated by simply turning a screw—is warranted to cure.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER SUPPORTER

is made on the same principle. It has a lifting, sustaining power never before invented. Try it.

REDDUK'S SHOULDER BRACE

is something new for Ladies and Gentlemen who are inclined to stoop. It will cause them to stand and walk erect. Pamphlets free by inclosing a stamp.
GREGORY & CO., No. 699 Broadway.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway—Will open THIS DAY his new Spring styles, which will comprise the latest French and English novelties of

GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS,
GENTLEMEN'S SOFT AND CLOTH HATS,
LADIES' RIDING HATS AND CAPS,
MISSES' HATS,
BOYS' HATS,
INFANTS' HATS.

The milliuery and hatting trade dealt with on liberal terms.

Attention is called to the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Department in this store, comprising all the latest novelties. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

D. Beandin, French Hatter, late No. 679 Broadway, would inform his friends and the public that he is now with Mr. John N. Genin, No. 513 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he will be happy to furnish them with the most fashionable hat of the season, French, English or American style, selected or made to order. D. Beandin would also inform his friends and the public that in Mr. Genin's store they will find the largest assortment of cloth hats, caps, felt hats, of every description, for gentlemen and youths, to suit their various fancies. D. BEAUDIN, with J. N. Genin, No. 513 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 780 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. U.S.A, Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

Ladies, Spring is coming! and if you wish for yourselves and families boots and shoes, India rubber, &c., of all the various styles, patronize
MILLER & Co., No. 387 Canal-st.

Hill's Hair Dye—50 cents, black or brown, instantaneous, natural, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug, patent medicine and fancy goods stores.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers—Styles neat and suitable executed in the best manner only. Shaving 10 cents. No. 1 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

PENFIELD—MIDDLETON—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 15, by Rev. J. S. Hulme, EDWARD P. PENFIELD to LYDIA, daughter of John Middleton, Esq., of Brooklyn, L.I.

WADHAMS—HARRISON.—On Tuesday, March 15, by Rev. J. B. Wakeley, of Yonkers, at the residence of the bride's father, ALBERT WADHAMS to SARAH M., daughter of Wm. Harrison, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

BARRY.—On Wednesday morning, March 16, CHARLES A. BARRY, eldest son of Thomas and Margaret Barry, aged 4 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his uncle, Joseph R. Wheeler, No. 235 Bleecker-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to be present.

BADEAU.—On Wednesday, March 16, at the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas Little, PATRA BADEAU, aged 87 years and 10 months.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

BOLEN.—At Throg's Neck, on Tuesday, March 15, at 1½ o'clock Tuesday afternoon, JOHN BOLEN, in the 57th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Throg's Neck, Westchester County.

BIRKBECK.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, March 15, FREDDY, twin son of the late William and Sarah Birkbeck, aged 3 years, 8 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 P. M.

CLUTE.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 15, PERRY A., wife of Jno. H. Clute, and daughter of William and Mary A. Van Name, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 9 A. M., from the residence of her father, No. 358 West 33d-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

CHRISTIE.—On Wednesday morning, March 16, MARY CHRISTIE, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. H. McCormack, No. 175 West 40th-st.

DUNCAN.—On Wednesday, March 16, FARNARIA DUDLEY, youngest son of N. M. and Juliette D. Duncan, aged 6 y. 8 m. 5 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, at St. Ann's Church, in 18th st., without further invitation.

DUSENBERRY.—On Tuesday morning, March 15, at Glenville, Conn., WILLIAM H. DUSENBERRY, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the M. E. Church, on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

GERE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 13, EMILY, widow of the late Luther Gere, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 99 Henry-st., on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GESNER.—On Wednesday, March 16, MAGGIE T. GESNER, daughter of William N. and Margaret Gesner, of Fairhaven, Conn., aged 21 years.

HEYDENREICH.—At Bethlehem, Penn., on Tuesday, March 15, after a short illness, EMILIE HEYDENREICH, wife of Rev. L. N. Heydenreich, formerly of Strasbourg, France.

HAY.—On Tuesday, March 15, WALTER, son of Theodore F. and Josephine S. Hay, aged 3 years and 8 months.

Friends and the family are invited to attend the funeral, at their residence in South Bergen, N. J., corner of Palisade and Bergen avs., at 11 o'clock A. M. this day, (Thursday,) the 17th inst. Bergen and Hudson City horse-cars pass the door, leaving Cortlandt-st. ferry every ten minutes.

HART.—Suddenly, at St. Louis, on Wednesday, March 9, MARY LOUISE, youngest daughter of Robert D. Hart, of this City, aged 13 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 50 East 12th-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

JONES.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, March 15, IDA MAY, daughter of Evan and Eleanor Jones, aged 7 years, 8 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) morning, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the Lutheran Church, South 4th-st., between Erie and Jersey avs., Jersey City. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

JESUP.—On Tuesday, March 15, SARAH JANE, daughter of Mrs Aaby S. and the late Charles Jesup, Jr.

Her friends, and those of her brother, Morris K. Jesup, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 51 West 19th-st., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

LANE.—At Utica, on Monday, March 7, ABBY J., wife of Thomas Lane, in the 50th year of her age.

LIVINGSTON.—In Milwaukee, Wis., on Sunday, March 6, suddenly, LILLIAN, only daughter of Henry W. and Lucy Livingston, formerly of this City, aged 8 months and 12 days.

MERRIELEES.—On Tuesday, March 15, at her residence, No. 18 Washington place, JANE, wife of John Douglass Merrielees, in the 40th year of her age.

Her remains have been removed to, and the funeral will take place from the residence of her brother-in-law, George M. Merrielees, at No. 141 Franklin-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M. The friends of her brother, J. H. Chalmers, and of her brother-in-law, with the members of the New-York Lodge No. 350, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited.

POTTER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 16, HOMER CARL, Jr., only son of Homer C. and Emily Sanford Potter, aged 11 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, at No. 44 Tompkins-place, South Brooklyn.

RUSTON.—Suddenly, on Monday, March 14, MARY OTIS, wife of John Ruston, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother, S. C. Herring, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Adams,) on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SLACK.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday morning, March 16, MRS ANN SOPHRONIA SLACK, wife of Stephen Slack, and daughter of David Cairns.

Funeral from the Baptist Church in Bloomfield on Saturday next, March 19, at 10½ A. M. Train for Bloomfield leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 8 o'clock A. M.

SUMNER.—On Wednesday morning, March 16, MARY PORTER, only daughter of the late George W. and Mary B. Sumner.

Funeral to take place on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner of 28th-st.

☞ San Francisco, Portland and Boston papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, March 15, after a lingering illness, WM. MATHER SMITH, of Sharon, Conn., only son of the late Hon. John Cotton Smith, of the same place, aged 78 years.

SUTCLIFFE.—On Monday, March 14, HENRY THOMAS, aged 2 years and 6 months, and on Tuesday, March 15, GRACE ELIZA, aged 10 years and 8 months, children of Henry and Ellen Sutcliffe.

Funeral from Christ Church, Claremont, N. J., this day, (Thursday,) the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 15, of consumption, JOSEPH H., only son of Joseph W. Taylor, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 267 Union-st., South Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

TORRINGTON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, March 15, MARGARET, eldest daughter of Joseph and Sarah Torrington, aged 16 years and 4 days.

Her funeral will take place from the 17th-st. M. E. Church, this day, (Thursday,) at 1½ P. M. The friends of the family, and the members of the Church, are respectfully invited to attend.

VAN HOOK.—At Stamford, Conn., on Monday, March 14, after a short illness, WILLIAM VAN HOOK, of this City, aged 82 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st.

WILSON.—In the service of his country, Corporal WILLIAM WILSON, Company I, Seventy-third Regiment, N. Y. S. V., (Second Fire Zouaves,) son of Alexander and Frances Wilson, aged 19 years, 9 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, those of his uncles, Henry, William and Archibald Wilson, also the officers and members of the Second Fire Zouaves, and the Excelsior Brigade, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church, 6th-av., opposite Amity-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 225.—March 16, 1864.
15, 11, 77, 73, 43, 1, 66, 48, 50, 54, 74, 68.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 226.—March 16, 1864.
32, 63 68, 19, 61, 40, 75, 29, 57, 41, 9, 23, 44.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 129—March 16, 1864.
60, 76, 31, 46, 40, 12, 78, 51, 77, 19, 17, 74.
CLASS 130—March 16, 1864.
61, 15, 25, 22, 35, 58, 67, 9, 71, 72, 29, 18, 34.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

1864. GERMAN STEREOTYPED PLATES.
GERMAN STEREOTYPED PLATES.
GERMAN BIBLE PLATES,
GERMAN BIBLE PLATES,
GERMAN BIBLE PLATES,
GERMAN BIBLE PLATES.
BUCKS' THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY,
BUCKS' THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY,
GERMAN TESTAMENT,
GERMAN TESTAMENT,
GERMAN TESTAMENT,
GERMAN TESTAMENT,
AND MANY OTHER GERMAN PLATES,
AND MANY OTHER GERMAN PLATES,
AND MANY OTHER GERMAN PLATES,
AND MANY OTHER GERMAN PLATES,
WILL BE SOLD,
WILL BE SOLD,
WILL BE SOLD,
WILL BE SOLD,
WITHOUT RESERVE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,
WITHOUT RESERVE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,
AT ST. THOMAS & SONS'
PHILADELPHIA TRADE SALE,
ON THE 26TH OF MARCH
CATALOGUES NOW READY.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE.
Patents Issued
DEC. 1, 1863,
and
FEB. 16, 1864,
Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

IVORY BALL EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
Red, White and Black, Four and Five Dollars a Set.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

OPERA GLASSES.
Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty to Thirty-five Dollars each. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

1860, 1861, 1862 AND 1863.
Wanted, full files of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, from July 10, 1860 to date. Address J. H., Box No. 11 Post-office, stating price, &c.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES FROM Paris.—Two, three, four, six, eight, ten and fifteen dollars each.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS WILL deliver an address in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, FRIDAY EVENING, March 18. Subject—*Political Infidelity.* Admission 25 cents to all parts of the house.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by almost eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. I do with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of acure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

The voters of New-York in favor of bringing the name of Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT before the people in connection with the Presidency of the United States, are invited to meet at Room No. 20, Cooper Institute, for the purpose of forming a Fremont Campaign Club, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 18, at 8 o'clock.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Thirty years' uninterrupted use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS in the United States, their introduction to the people of Mexico, Central and South America, the Antilles, the Canadas and Australia, having been the means of saving from death and restoring to health thousands who have suffered from every form of disease, we may justly proclaim them the best purgative medicine the world has ever known.

Purgation is Nature's method of curing disease, and if any one doubts the fact, let him go to the Bible where the doctrine is taught. The horse, the dog and cat, when sick, resort to those grasses which open their bowels; even birds, who digest by muscular force alone, swallow stones to assist their evacuative powers. So instinct, as well as reason and the Bible, all teach that purgation is the natural law governing health.

Physicians who have been the most successful have invariably adhered to this natural law, though always with purgatives inferior to Brandreth's Pills.

To possess the secret of compounding the best purgative known to medical science is no slight responsibility. My chief object in life is to make the Brandreth Pills so they shall retain their high character, and hope that all the afflicted may be induced to try their merits, and so be restored to health. THE BRANDRETH PILLS *increase the life principle, and diminish the death principle.* If you ask how this is done, I reply: They cleanse the blood, correct and regulate all the secretions, and by purgation discharge the whole mass of morbid matter from the body, without reducing the strength! Purgation, with the remedies in fashion with the "regular profession," prostrate our strength to such a degree, in many cases, that an absolute injury to our general health is often produced; whereas BRANDRETH'S PILLS, while they cleanse the body by purgation, add strength to the vital powers.

B. BRANDRETH.
Principal office, BRANDRETH BUILDING.
See B. Brandreth is on the Government stamp.

CLOTHING.
THE ATTENTION OF
WHOLESALE BUYERS
is requested to our superb assortment of
CLOTHING, SHIRTS
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND

GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS

have now been before the public for nearly a year. They are universally pronounced the neatest and best fitting collars extant.

The upper edge presents a perfect curve, free from the angles noticed in all other collars.

The cravat causes no puckers on the inside of the turn-down collar; they are as smooth inside as outside, and therefore perfectly free and easy to the neck.

The Garotte Collar has a smooth and evenly finished edge on both sides.

These collars are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a collar, but are molded and shaped to fit the neck.

They are made in "Novelty" (or turn-down) style, in every half inch size from 12 to 17 inches, and in "Kureka" (or Garotte) from 13 to 17 inches, and packed in "solid sizes" in neat blue cartoons, containing 100 each; also, in smaller ones of 10 each—the latter a very handy package for travelers, army and navy officers.

Every collar is stamped
"GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS."
The trade supplied by
J. S. LOWRY & CO., Agents.
No. 37 Warren-st., New-York.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 34th-st., near 6th-av.

Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

No. 94 NINTH-STREET, BROOKLYN, E. D.,
March 11, 1864.

DR. SCHENCK:

DEAR SIR: Several months since I was compelled to relinquish active business pursuits. In consequence of a severe cough, contracted by exposure. I placed myself under the treatment of my family physician for a time, without apparent relief, and he finally pronounced my lungs diseased, assuring me that it was useless to seek relief from medicines. He informed me that the only means by which my disease could be overcome was by seeking, through stimulating food and proper care, to reinvigorate my system; that if there was sufficient vigor left I might thus regain my health, otherwise my case was hopeless. At that time I was rapidly failing, and many of my friends thought I was beyond all hope. My cough was very severe, sometimes lasting for nearly half an hour at a time, with very copious expectoration, often accompanied with blood. My appetite was very poor, and my stomach so extremely weak that I could scarcely eat any food without being compelled to vomit immediately thereafter. After consulting various physicians without success, a friend advised me to give your medicines a trial. In accordance with this advice, I visited you, and the examination under your Respirometer proved very satisfactory, convincing me that you understood my case perfectly. I entered upon the treatment prescribed, and in a short time found great relief. I am now enjoying greatly improved health, my cough troubles me very little, my appetite is good, and my strength gradually increasing.

It affords me pleasure to make this ackn

FINANCIAL.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

Capital 80,000 shares, $25 each.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado.	GEO. W. GRAFFLIN, Balt'm'e.
F. H. JUDD, New-York.	HERMANN FONER, N. Y.
H. S. CERU, New-York.	R. CORNELL WHITE, N. Y.
WM. MÖLLER, New-York.	M. C. TYLER, New-York.

S. G. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.

President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. G. ARNOLD, Dr. F. H. JUDD.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—J. P. DAVIES.
Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schschardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FARMERS & CITIZENS BANK OF L. I.

BROOKLYN, March 8, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on the 15th inst.

O. M. BEACH, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(Signed.) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

THE TWELFTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

—Notice is hereby given that the first installment of thirty dollars on each and every share of the stock of this bank has been assessed, and will be payable at the office of Messrs. George S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., on SATURDAY, the 19th inst.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, HENRY A. SMYTHE,
A. A. LOW, SAM. SLOAN,
FRANCIS SKIDDY, GEORGE S. ROBBINS,
New-York, March 15, 1864. Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, the 4th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF A DISSOLUTION of a firm in Wall-st., doing a successful banking and stock business, the senior partner retiring, a young gentleman having $30,000, with a good social position, will be received into the concern as a junior partner, without any change in the name of the existing copartnership. Address Box No. 3,350 New-York Post-office.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, March 7, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a stock dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand out of the earnings heretofore made and expended in the construction of the road. By order of the Board of Directors. O. M. BURKE, Sec.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

WANTED—25 SHARES NEW-YORK AND NEW-Haven Railroad stock. Address R. T. MILLER, Box No. 183 Times Office.

FRANCONIA COPPER COMPANY STOCK FOR SALE—and specimens of the copper from the mine, at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 49 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ADJOURNED REGULAR
MONTHLY MEETING
OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
WILL BE HELD ON
THURSDAY NEXT, March 17
At 1 o'clock.

DENVER MINING COMPANY,

COLORADO.

50,000 SHARES—$20 PER SHARE.

The subscribers, as the only authorized agents, offer for sale in sums to suit purchasers, a limited amount of this first class dividend-paying Gold stock, at ONE-HALF ITS PAR VALUE, or $10 PER SHARE.

Quarterly dividend paid Feb. 20, 1864, 2 per cent.

Exhibits of the Company's valuable properties, with tabular statement of monthly earnings from July 1, 1861, will be furnished on application.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., N. Y.

March 1, 1864.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.

NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

TO CAPITALISTS.

JERSEY CITY BONDS FOR $205,000,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT., SEMI-ANNUALLY, PAYABLE IN JERSEY CITY, OR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, Jersey City, N. J., or at the office of M. C. Morgan, Esq., No. 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st., New-York, until MONDAY, March 21, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars of Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed March 1, 1864, in accordance with the law of the Legislature of New-Jersey autorizing said bonds. Said bonds will be for $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the United County Bank, Jersey City, or at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, and redeemable in twenty years. The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and parties, when notified that their proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Treasurer of Jersey City the sums awarded to them respectively, and the Treasurer's receipt will entitle them to receive from the Comptroller bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, with interest from the date of payment. They will be awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted for less than par, and no conditional bid will be entertained. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to

HENRY R. COX,
THOS. B. DECKER, } Committee on Finance,
A. A. GADDIS, Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, March 5, 1864.

Population of Jersey City is about 35,000. City debt, including soldiers' bounty fund as above, $495,00. Valuation of real estate by assessors of 1863, $14,528,695. The Board of Water Commissioners' Loan for water works, which supplies Jersey City, Hoboken City, Hudson City and Lafayette, amounts to $1,189,000, which, by its water rents, is self-sustaining and self-liquidating.

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CAPITAL Stock of the Tascher Gold Company will be received at the office of the Company, No 8 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, the 17th inst.

The Company was duly organized on the 24th day of November, 1863, under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of $10 each.

It possesses an exceedingly valuable property in the Territory of Colorado, which it will proceed forthwith to work.

The Trustees of the Company are:
H. H. Boody, New-York.
J. D. Fish, New-York.
O. D. Ashley, New-York.
John Bimpkins, New-York.
F. W. Capen, New-York.

OFFICERS:
H. H. BOODY, President.
F. J. WRIGHT, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. J. SCUDDER, Counsel.

Pamphlets giving further information respecting the affairs of the Company may be had at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st.

FINLEY J. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1864.

TELEGRAPH
AND
EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y.

THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD

MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864.

Parties holding thirty (30) or more coupons on the three years seven and three-tenths bonds, maturing on the 1st of April, are requested to hand them in with schedules at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 31st inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

WANTED—BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING named cities in the State of Wisconsin, issued to railroads:

CITY OF MILWAUKEE.
CITY OF WATERTOWN.
CITY OF FOND DU LAC.
CITY OF OSKOSH.
CITY OF MADISON.
SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 23 William-st.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER BEing desirous of retiring from business, hereby offers for sale the establishment known as the Centennial Iron Works, located at Green Point, Brooklyn, consisting of all the buildings, machinery, tools and appliances necessary for prosecuting the business of iron ship building and general iron work, upon the most extensive scale, as the number and size of the iron-clad batteries, which have been constructed at this establishment within the past three years, fully attests. The real estate upon which said establishment is located, can be purchased or leased for a series of years.

This is a rare opportunity for capitalists desiring to embark in a lucrative and rapidly increasing business, to purchase an establishment in working condition, which is unequaled in this country in its location and first-class advantages for the construction and equipment of iron vessels of the largest dimensions, either for the government or merchant service.

For particulars address the proprietor,
March 15, 1864. T. F. ROWLAND.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Directors.

J. N. DENISON, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 14, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE BEDFORD COPPER COMPANY,
No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Bedford Copper Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, &c., will be held at this office on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock A. M.

E. S. BOLLES, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—in sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Fleinfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to H. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 39 Wall-st; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISsion, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 61 Broadway.

NINE MONTHS' MEN.—SOLDIERS HAVING served in two years' regiments, reenlisted men, invalid soldiers, can have bounties collected by calling on H. HUNTINGTON LEE, No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 6.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,

Chatham-square, New-York,
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

National Hotel, Nos. 2, 5 and 7 Cortlandt-st. New-York Open kept by JESSE FOSTER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

A limited partnership has been formed between WINSLOW L. WHITING, Jr., and GEORGE E. CLARK, as general partners, and DAVIS J. WHITING, as special partner, under and in pursuance of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York. That the name under which the said limited partnership is to be conducted is and shall be WHITING & CLARK. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said limited partnership is and shall be commission merchants and dealers in boots, shoes and leather. That the names of the partners interested in the said limited partnership are Winslow L. Whiting, Jr., of the City of Newark, State of New-Jersey and George E. Clark, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New-York, who are the general partners, and Davis J. Whiting, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, who is the special partner. That the amount of capital which Davis J. Whiting, the special partner, has contributed to the common stock is twenty thousand dollars, in cash actually paid in. That the said limited partnership is to commence on the 9th day of March, 1864, and to terminate on the 1st day of May, 1865, as will appear by the terms of the limited partnership contained in the respective certificates thereof duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, in which county the principal place of business of the said limited partnership shall be and is situated.—Dated March 9, 1864.

WINSLOW L. WHITING, Jr., } General
GEORGE E. CLARK, } Partners.
DAVIS J. WHITING, Special Partner.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE whose names are severally subscribed, have formed a limited partnership for the transaction of business in the City of New-York, in conformity with the laws of the State of New-York and

1. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is CALDWELL ASHWORTH.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is that of brokerage of foreign exchange, stocks, gold and produce.

3. That the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said copartnership are as follows: Caldwell Ashworth, William McMaster; that the said Caldwell Ashworth is a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City and county of New-York; that the said William McMaster is a special partner, and his place of residence is in the City of Toronto, County of York, Canada West.

4. That the amount of capital which the special partner has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership is fifty thousand dollars.

5. That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of March, 1864, and the period at which the said partnership is to terminate is the first day of March, 1869.

As witness our hand, on this twenty-seventh day of February, 1864.

(Signed,) C. ASHWORTH.
WM. McMASTER.

CALDWELL ASHWORTH,

NO. 10 PINE-ST.,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

REFERENCES:
RICHARD BELL, Esq.,
Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.
R. H. LANGLEY, President Bank of the Republic.
H. F. VAIL, Esq., Cashier Bank of Commerce.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864.—No 41 Pine-st.

THE FIRM OF EUGENE THOMSON & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, the senior partner retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation. All book accounts and balances will be transferred to our successor in business.

EUGENE THOMSON,
C. M. RUTTER.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a stock commission business, under the name of C. M. RUTTER & CO.

C. M. RUTTER,
J. EDWARD MASTIN.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864, No. 8 Broad-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP FORMERLY EXisting under the name of VAN VLECK & TUCKER, is dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. H. A. Tucker retiring therefrom.

J. T. VAN VLECK,
H. A. TUCKER.

The undersigned succeed Van Vleck & Tucker, and will continue the banking business at No. 8 Broad-st., under the firm of VAN VLECK & ELLIOTT.

J. T. VAN VLECK,
GEORGE ELLIOTT.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the title of JEROME, RIGGS & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.

LEONARD W. JEROME,
E. RIGGS,
GEO. W. McLEAN,
W. A. SLINGERLAND.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between Mr. JOHN W. TOWT and LOUIS W. TOWT, is dissolved. Mr. JOHN W. TOWT having retired. LOUIS W. TOWT will continue the business under his own name at the store, No. 56 Beekman-st.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

MR. ISAAC KIP, JR., RETIRES FROM our firm this day by limitation and mutual consent. The business will be conducted by ANTHONY W. MORSE and J. CADY BROWN, under the same name.

MORSE & CO.

MR. D. R. MANGAM AND MR. L. M. DIXON, have retired from our firm from this date.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1864. GARNER & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the day deeds will be held at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, until further notice.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 49 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES G. FLAGG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, March 14, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three Dollars per share, (or Six per Cent.,) free from Government tax, payable on demand.

SAML. E. BELCHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, March 8, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., has this day been declared, payable on demand at their Branch Office, No. 329 Broadway, New-York.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MARINE BOILER FOR SALE.

2 marine drop-flue boilers, 11 feet wide by 30 feet long, in good condition.
1 marine return tubular, new, 6 feet 8 inches wide, 13½ feet long.
2 marine return tubular, in good condition, 15 feet wide, 11 feet long.

Inquire of C. W. COPELAND, No 122 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

COUNTY LOAN

FOR $200,000.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000 OF "RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS" OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, March 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, approved by the Mayor March 7, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively, together with the premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March , 1864.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE,
Feb. 4, 1864.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th April next from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance, in steam vessels, of a monthly mail between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22d Vic. c. 42, 23 Vic. c. 11, and 24 Vic. c. 1, to provide steam communication between this Island the United States of America.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken, will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London, JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary of the Executive Committee of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State.) [Date]

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant.

Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder ——shall fail to enter into a contract as afore said, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, } Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets (and nowhere else), until TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for supplying the coal and wood required for the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year—say five thousand (5,000) tons of coal, and one thousand (1,000) cords of oak wood and one thousand (1,000) cords of pine wood, more or less.

The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and fifty (2,250) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the coals to be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, (2,240.)

The coal will be inspected and weighed by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, said coal to be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows: two-thirds of the quantity from the 25th day of July to the 1st day of October next, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three feet long, and not less than three inches in diameter.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, not less than three feet and six inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet, solid measure, for both the pine and oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load—the quantity split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The wood will be inspected and measured by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said wood to be delivered at the schools, when ordered, as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required, from the first day of May to the twenty-fifth day of July, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. Said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and when required, split; and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority.

The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the twenty-fifth day of May, 1865. Sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES W. FARR,
JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN,
Committee on Supplies.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pacific Railroad, of Missouri, in St. Louis, till March 25, 1864, for doing the graduation and masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson County, to a section in Jackson County between the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles, list of sections to be let, and other information which may be desirable, can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis.

Bids should be made for each section of about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.

Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent. being retained till the completion of the work.

Bids should be addressed to GEORGE R. TAYLOR, President, and where the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must accompany bid by satisfactory references, and should give also his post-office address, and he will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of his offer.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

T. McKISSOCK, Ch'f Eng'r and Sup't.

PROPOSALS FOR MILL AT GIESBORO, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF Q. M. CAVALRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., on FRIDAY, March 18, 1864, for furnishing the materials and the erection of a Steam Mill, with the necessary machinery, there mounted by plans and specifications for the purpose of grinding, cutting, mixing and steaming the forage rations furnished the cavalry horses at Giesboro, D. C., with sufficient capacity to supply ten thousand horses.

The following Board of Officers has been appointed, to whom all plans and specifications and papers referring to the mill will be submitted:

Col. August V. Kautz, Second Ohio Cavalry.
Col. C. R. Lowell, Second Massachusetts Cavalry.
Lieut.-Col. James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

The plan which promises most economy, and can soonest be erected, will be selected. The greatest promptitude will be required.

No proposal will be considered, unless accompanied by the oath of allegiance, and a certificate from a source known to this Bureau of the responsibility of the parties, and their ability to faithfully execute the contract.

Payments will be made on the completion of the contract, or session thereafter as funds may be received.

Proposals may be indorsed, "Proposals for the Erection of Steam Mill at Giesboro," and addressed to Lieut.-Col. James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Any further information will be promptly given, personally or by letter, on application to

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Quartermaster,
Cavalry Bureau.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY,

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1864.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, the 19th inst., for the erection of Government buildings.

The plan and specifications, and the place where the buildings are to be erected, will be made known on application at this office.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
WASHINGTON, March 12, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 2d day of March instant, for 2,750 barrels Navy Beef, and 3,000 barrels Navy Pork, (one half the quantity of each must be in half barrels.)

The Beef, Pork, Barrels and half-barrels, with the exception of Iron Hoops, must conform to the Navy Standard, the same to be delivered at the Brooklyn yard within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of the proposal, and there undergo the usual inspection of the

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Pal itation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call on me will take but a little money and a short time to cure you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED.—Therefore, let no false delicacy prevent your immediate application to Dr. POWERS, Dr. POWERS, successfully consulted with Dr. WARD No. 50 Lispenard-st., conducted on the plan of this Hospital, the Venerium, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult Dr. Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual cure dies in the world. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

CAUTION TO LADIES, SINGLE AND MARRIED.—Every woman truly a lady, has an aversion to call in or upon a physician in respect to complaints peculiar to her sex, the shock to her delicacy in consulting persons, most of whom know nothing of her ailments, oh incurs worse than useless expense in buying injurious pills, drops, potions, &c. No lady need call upon the numerous doctors with whom to uselessly spend her means, as "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," price $1, by A. M. Mauriceau, Professor of Diseases of Women, addressed especially for the married or those about to be married, points out the mode of treatment to remove obstructions, irregularities, or her other ailments, as mother or wife, with the causes and symptoms, and what best to do. Said at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by B. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who doubt as to their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or post age-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y

DR. LEWIS' FEMALE MONTHLY TONIC is the only medicine ma rled or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty for removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause. Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Dr. LEWIS' valuable, certain and safe method of removing obstructions, suppression, &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicines, can do so by consulting Dr. L. at his rooms from 9 a. m. to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

SPERMATORRHŒA CURED FOR FIFTY CENTS.—Send 50 cents and a red stamp to my address, and receive by return mail the receipt. Medicines can be obtained at any druggists. Also, receipts for any of the private diseases at the same price. By this way you know just what medicines you are taking, and if your system is not stuffed with poisons. Address Box No. 561 Shenectady, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Goldan Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of acure.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Dr. COLTON makes the gas pure and fresh every day, and hence his uniform success. Office No. 23 Bond-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,978	Grace,	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking,	——
LOUISIANA	2,856	Smellie,	——
IOWA	——	Milburne,	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed A 1 class for 12 years.

They are fitted in a first, second and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..... $100 / 80 / 35 Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Mar. 23.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK..... Saturday.....March 19
EDINBURGH..... Saturday.....March 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON..... Saturday.....April 2

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London.....85 00 Steerage to London.....31 00
First Cabin to Paris.....95 00 Steerage to Paris.....40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 00 Steerage to Hamburg.....37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The new fast sailing A. 1. Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. Evans, is intended to sail on MONDAY next, 21st inst. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF WELL-COOKED PROVISIONS.

First Cabin.....$75 | Intermediate.....$40
Second Cabin.....60 | Steerage.....35

Payable in currency. Apply to
FRANCIS McDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on SATURDAY, March 19, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the United States Mail side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COLLEYAR, Commander,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st.

For freight and passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

P. S.—The steamship EVENING STAR, will follow and sail on SATURDAY, April 2, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CRESCENT,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 26, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

STEAMER FOR SALE.—THE NEW, LIGHT-draft, stern wheel steamer "WARWICK," length 160 feet by 26 feet beam, 6 feet and 2 inches hold; 2 engines, 16-inch cylinder by 6 feet stroke; ordinary draft of water 30 inches. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS PROCURED from the Department of State by A. C. WILLIAMS, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

STEAMBOATS.

NOTICE.—B. F. HOWES HAS WITHDRAWN from the Agency of the Swiftsure Line of Barges on the Hudson River at New-York. The Agency will hereafter continue to be conducted by the undersigned under the firm of A. A. WEMPLE & CO.
A. A. WEMPLE.
ALBANY, March 16, 1864. C. B. REDFIELD.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Feck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 5 P. M. Night line. Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

POLITICAL.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.

All those in favor of an efficient and economical CITY GOVERNMENT,
are invited to join this Association.
OFFICE No. 813 Broadway.

YOUNG MEN'S UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The monthly meeting will be held at the Headquarters, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 17, 1864, at 8 o'clock.

The Executive Committee will meet at 7½ o'clock for the purpose of organizing for 1864.

HENRY C. PARKE, President.
JOSEPH B. POLLOCK, } Secretaries.
H. LIEBTENDORF, }

THE UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION of the State of New York, will hold their regular meeting THURSDAY EVENING, March 17th, at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock; business of importance will be brought before the Association.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
SAML J. GLASSEY, }
ALFRED GOODELL, } Secretaries.

THE UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION of the State of New-York will hold their regular meeting at Hope Chapel, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 17, at 7½ o'clock.

S. DRAPER, President.
S. J. GLASSEY, Secretary.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES.—The Rev. Dr. ADAMS will deliver the second lecture of the course on the Science of Government, given under the direction of the Trustees of the Cooper Union, in the large hall of the Union, on

FRIDAY EVENING, March 18, at 8 o'clock.

The subject of the lecture will be
AN ANALOGY BETWEEN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES
AND THE CONSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

No tickets of admission are required.
By order of the Trustees.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

FOR THE SANITARY FAIR—"ARE WE AND WE, for the Declaration of Independence and the Proclamation of Emancipation." A lecture on the above subjects will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, March 18, commencing at 8 o'clock, at the Christian Chapel, West 15th-st., near 6th av., by Rev U. C. BREWER. In aid of the United States Sanitary Fair. Admission 25 cts.

BALLS.

TWELFTH REGIMENT BALL,
In aid of the Widows and Orphans of deceased New-York Soldiers,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, April 25, 1864.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished Mantels is at A. Kisker's Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 16th-st., near 3d-av. Out this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
Director.....JAMES COOKE

THIS THURSDAY, March 17,
GRAND MATINEE AT 2½.
EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 8,
AND EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
THE WORLD FAMED
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS,
WHOSE INDESCRIBABLE PERFORMANCES
ELICIT SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER
AND ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE,
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD,
who appear in conjunction with the
DOUBLE AND TRIPLE COMPANY
OF STAGE EQUESTRIANS AND GYMNASTS.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE GREAT
ENGLISH STEEPLE CHASE,
TWENTY-FOUR THOROUGHBRED HORSES,
AND TWENTY-FOUR RIDERS.
L'ECHELLE INFERNALE, OR A LEAP FOR LIFE.
OLD FAVORITES AND NEW ARTISTS.
A LEVIATHAN PROGRAMME
OF GENUINE SKILL AND HUMOR.

The prices will remain as usual, viz.: Reserved Seats, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents; children half price. Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open afternoon, at 2½; evening, at 7½. Matinée commences at 2½. Evening performance at 8 o'clock.

KENNETT'S
OCTOBER AFTERNOON ON
LAKE GEORGE.

New oil exhibition at COUDER'S, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
Under the auspices of the
METROPOLITAN FAIR,
in aid of the
SANITARY FAIR,
MARCH 15.

Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Jonathan Sturges:

LADIES: In compliance with your request, I have placed the "October Afternoon on Lake George" with Messrs. Goupil & Co. for exposition, for the benefit of the Metropolitan Fair. Mr. Knoedler has very kindly devoted a space in his valuable gallery to place the picture to the best advantage. May I hope that your good wishes for its pecuniary success be to some extent realized.

I am, ladies, very respectfully, yours,
J. F. KENSETT.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
BENEFIT OF M. DUVERT, Secretary of the Theatre.
First representation of
CE QUE C'EST QUE LA VEUTE
Comedy vaudeville in two acts, by MM. Duvert and Lauzanne.
AND
UNE MAUVAISE NUIT EST BIENTOT PASSEE,
Comedy proverbe in one act, by M. Honoré.
Doors open at 7½; curtain raised at 8 o'clock precisely. Box-office of the Theatre at No. 623 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK

The public is respectfully informed that the Academy of Music will re-open on MONDAY, March 28, for
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOHN B. GOUGH
ON
"PECULIAR PEOPLE,"
THURSDAY EVENING, March 17, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents, to all parts of the house. Seats secured without extra charge, at the Mercantile Library and branch offices, and at Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all points in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hampton, &c., stopping at all stations. For trains leaving at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Greenpark, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, on Sundays, at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. RSASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland, Cincinnati, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Chicago. Sleeping cars run through to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave this wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves foot Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 5:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM AMBROSE-ST	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:07 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with Buffalo Sleeping car) 10 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 28th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City ferry foot of Chambers at 9:15 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Sundays only at 5:30 A. M. The 5 o'clock train runs to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF FARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

MEETINGS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—THE Adjourned regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock.

AT A MEETING OF COACH-PAINTERS, held at Cooper's, on TUESDAY EVENING, it was unanimously resolved to publish the names of all the employers who pay according to our request for an increase of wages to $2 2-0 $2 50 and upwards, viz.:

Messrs. Miner & Stevens.	D. Davy, Esq.
Messrs. Brewster & Co.	— Armer, Esq., 7th-av.
Rosenbury & Van Buskirk.	— Kimble, Esq.
P. Degrenney, Esq.	F. R. Wood, esq., 4th-st.
J. R. Lowe, jr., Esq.	Messrs. Stivers & Smith.
— Smith, Esq., B'way.	— Cully, Esq., 10th-st.
Ph. Ketterer, Esq.	W. Fandrew, Esq., 11th-st.
— Tilton, Esq.	F. Ash, Esq.
W. S. Leet, Esq., 33d-av.	Geo. Knott, Esq.

There are many such as Messrs. Palmer, Brewster & Baldwin, who say they would give the wages if others would.

P. S.—Some shops only pay these wages to society men, and other employers will only employ such men.

MASTER PLUMBERS.—YOU ARE RESPECTfully invited to attend a special meeting of the Master Plumbers' Benevolent Society, to be held THURSDAY, March 17, at 7½ P. M., at Room No. 30 Cooper Institute, to take into consideration the unsettled state of the price of labor, as to what we have to pay, and to make and agree, if possible, what would be a fair charge for days' work labor. A full attendance is expected.

By order of this COMMITTEE.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.

PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.

We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of paper bags, made of the best stock, and dried and especially for grocers and tea dealers. Also, paper hoops to hold 12½, 25, 50 and 100 pounds, made of the best Manilla paper, and all suitable for groceries and tea dealers, printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of bags constantly on hand and for sale at the

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
B. E. CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 123, 125 and 127 Broad-st.

THE AMERICAN JAVA COFFEE COMPANY,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

The Company have established the price of their Coffee at 25 cents per pound. Put up in one-pound packages and less, in a case. Retail discount.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, WHO IS FAMED for his enemy and enterprise as the grocer and tea and coffee dealer of this City, has just opened an extensive wholesale department of his business at No. 385 Greenwich-st., right adjoining his retail store. Both these extensive establishments will be conducted exclusively on the cash principle, and everybody who wishes to save dollars and buy for cash, either wholesale or retail, every description of teas, sugars, flour, fish, syrups, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, hams, coffees, starch, blacking, &c., &c., should at once repair as above. All goods warranted as represented, or money returned and expenses paid. Mr. Agnew's experience and large cash capital, which he can control to the extent of half a million of dollars, will enable him to compete successfully with any house or house in New York, and we predict that his new wholesale department will be a complete success, as his other store has been, and still continues to be.

All orders from the country should be accompanied with the cash, or paid for by some house in this City.

All goods delivered free to railroads and steamboats. Address Nos. 383 and 385 Greenwich-st., and Nos. 87 and 89 Murray-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Tom Taylor's great play of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
can be presented but for
THREE NIGHTS MORE.
THREE NIGHTS MORE.
THREE NIGHTS MORE.

Played for a continuous number of nights beyond precedent on the New-York stage. It still retains all the freshness of its first attraction, and could be performed for the remainder of the season without any diminution in the crowds that nightly gather to this theatre, did not circumstances beyond control compel

MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
to bring their engagement to a close
THURSDAY, March 17,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
with its beautiful and effective scenery, being the
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH NIGHT
of
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
Seats may now be had for any of these
THREE NIGHTS.
Doors open at 6½; performance to commence at 7½.
Carriages may be ordered for 10½.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 18,
BENEFIT OF MR. & MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST..... MANAGER.

Now Exhibiting at BROADWAY.

Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

EIGHTEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK,
AND LAST BUT FOUR,
of this marvellous Zoological Exhibition. Parents, who have not yet embraced this opportunity of instructing the rising generation

THE GREAT STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY,
who did quickly procure us a profound study such
A VAST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS
will never again be contained in this City. All the other animals in America could not compose an exhibition would not make a tithe of the numbers here congregated. Every portion of the world is here represented by living
ANIMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES,
selected with due regard to their high beauty by the great lion tamer in person, whose
THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN BIRD SHOW,
AN AFRICAN FOREST LINE,
FIVE ENORMOUS BOA CONSTRICTORS,
and
A PAIR OF BENGAL LEOPARDS,
No language can convey an accurate idea of the brilliancy of these beautiful birds, the metallic tints of every hue, the gorgeous plumage of the train of Saturday runs through to Chicago. Sleeping cars run through to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave this wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves foot Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 5:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM AMBROSE-ST	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:07 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with Buffalo Sleeping car) 10 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 28th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City ferry foot of Chambers at 9:15 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Sundays only at 5:30 A. M. The 5 o'clock train runs to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF FARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. CHICKERING'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 BROOME-ST.
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES.
SEVEN FIRST PREMIUMS IN FOUR WEEKS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, father and four sons, all investing all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East Fourteenth-st., between Union square and Irving-place, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 55 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every inst. unconditionally guaranteed for five years.

BAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited, with written guarantees for five years, accompanied each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Warerooms No. 72 Broadway.
PIANOS TO RENT AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS FOR SALE.
G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

NEW MUSIC.—"WHEN OLD FRIENDS WERE HERE."—A very beautiful and touching Song in B flat.

When old friends were here,
In days that are flown,
How fond were the hands
Which oft clasped my own!
The pathways of life
We re pleasure's sunny hue,
And love ever shed
Its fragrance around
With notes warm and true.

"SHE WAS ALL THE WORLD TO ME."—This is a sweet, flowing melody, in E flat.

The above are the last two songs of the late STEPHEN C. FOSTER. Price, 25 cents each. Mailed free by
HORACE WATERS, Publisher,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE SANITARY FAIR POLKA," dedicated to the patrons of the Sanitary Fair. Composed by MRS. PALMER. This Polka is perfect gem—played nightly by the band of the Sanitary Fair, Brooklyn. Price, 50 cents.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher,
No. 481 Broadway.

A Pianist in attendance to try new music.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, BACHONIUMS, cabinet and Alexandre organs, piano stools and covers, sheet music, music books, music merchandise, and all kinds of musical instruments, at wholesale and retail, second hand pianos and melodeons at great bargains; new pianos and melodeons to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same; pianos tuned and repaired; cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS
—An obvious improvement upon the harmonium and melodeon—have always received the first prizes wherever exhibited. Recommended as the best instruments of their class in the world by nearly all the most eminent organists. See illustrated catalogues. Prices $75, $100, $125 and upward. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

MONITOR PIANOS—IN SIZE, CONVENIENT; in tone, powerful and melodious. Piano buyers are invited to call and examine Chambers & Gallien's Pianos—the best and cheapest made. Wareroom 8th-st., corner 4th-av., in the Brick House.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Depot, 726 Broadway.

WANTED FOR CASH.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS for Southern climate. J. G. DAVIES, 467 Broome-st.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 189 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOORLIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

FOR SALE—AN IRON SAFE, OF MEDIUM size, in good order. Marvin's patent. U. W. IRELAND, No. 42 Fine-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, ear cancer and fistula. No. 42 6th-av., Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ST. PATRICK'S DAY, MARCH 17,
ST. PATRICK'S DAY, MARCH 17,
GRAND EXTRA PERFORMANCE AT 1 O'CLOCK.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Rebel Cruisers in the British Parliament.

Their Departure Denounced in a Strong Speech by Mr. Lefevre.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN THE DUCHIES.

A Further Invasion of Jutland Highly Probable.

Arrival of the Duke Maximilian at Paris.

His Departure for Mexico on the 25th of March.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, March 16.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool March 5, via Queenstown 6th, arrived at this port, en route to Boston, this evening. Her advices are two days later than per steamship *Jura* at Portland.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 5th.

The *Arabia* passed the *China* on the 6th at 9 P. M., off Cape Clear.

On the 12th, signaled the American ship *Southampton*, bound west.

The *Arabia* will leave for Boston about midnight.

She has thirty-five passengers for Halifax and forty-five for Boston. She arrived at 7:30 P. M.

Danish affairs are reported as unchanged.

The Archduke MAXIMILIAN arrived at Paris on the 8th inst., and it is reported that he will embark for Mexico on the 25th, all difficulties having been settled.

The ship *Yorktown*, bound from London to New-York, which put back to port on the 1st inst., with damage, is discharging her cargo for repairs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Shipping Gazette* says the Galway Company confess themselves beaten, and ask to be relieved from the postal contract. It recommends to the company to sell their ships, and not attempt the transfer from Galway to Cork,

There was a report that the Government had resolved to make Falmouth the packet station for all foreign mails, instead of Southampton.

The annual general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was announced for the 16th of March, at London.

The appeal to the House of Lords in the *Alexandra* case had been entered for hearing, and will probably therefore be taken up before the Easter vacation.

The *Daily News* replies to the sneers of the *Times* at Gen. BANKS' general order regulating negro labor in Louisiana, and applauds the measure as necessary, preparatory to the step from Slavery to entire freedom.

The *Times*, in an editorial on the taxation to which America must be subjected, says the inevitable truths of finance are at length dawning on the American mind, and says the Americans can and must make up their minds to hear widespread and equitable taxation.

In the House of Commons on the 4th, the Attorney-General said the papers relative to the detention of the *Tuscaloosa* at the Cape of Good Hope were in preparation, and would be laid before Parliament in a few days.

Mr. SHAW LEFEVER called attention to the course pursued by the Confederate agents in England in fitting out war vessels and enlisting seamen, and moved for the papers on the subject. He denounced the proceedings, regretted that the *Alabama* was not detained, and contended that all such vessels should be prohibited entering British ports, and if they did, British cruisers should seize them.

The Solicitor-General explained and defended the course of the Government, and asserted that every effort had been made to honestly carry out the laws and maintain neutrality. He admitted that the vessels might be prohibited entering British ports, and said the Government were considering the subject of how they could remonstrate with the Confederate Government.

THE DANISH WAR.

No fighting is reported.

The remonstrance of France to Prussia against the advance of the Prussian troops into Jutland is said to be far less forcible than England's, but the tone of the documents is considered indicative that NAPOLEON fully means what he says.

Neustadt, in Holstein, is blockaded.

It is asserted that the Prussians have notified England of an intended early attack on Frederica.

The Austria semi-official *Correspondenz* of Vienna denies the rumored warlike preparations in Venetia, and most positively declares that Austria has not the remotest intention of assuming the offensive. The rumors are nevertheless repeated via Turin.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 5.

SHAW LEFEVRE'S speech in the House of Commons last night relative to rebel cruisers was strongly Northern in sentiment. He maintained the vessels were British, and it was absurd to call them Confederate war-vessels. He gave the Government credit for endeavoring to carry out the Foreign Enlistment Act, but the act is insufficient, and the remedy should be applied.

There is nothing important to-day relative to the Danish war, and nothing is expected until the interval requested by Denmark for deciding the conference question expires.

A Vienna telegram says the mission of the Prussian Minister, MANTEUFFEL, to Vienna, had the desired result, Austria having consented to a continuation of operations in Jutland.

The Federal Diet officially announces that it has received no invitation to a conference.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Saturday, March 5.

The Bank of Russia has reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent. on short bills.

LONDON, Saturday, March 5.

A telegram from the Persian Gulf announces the successful laying of four hundred and fifty miles of new cable to India, and that the paying out of the line toward Europe was about to commence.

A private telegram from Bombay, 14th February, reports cotton 20 to 40 runees lower. Exchange 2s. 1d. Imports dull and lower.

VERY LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, 6th—Evening.

It is reported that the Austrians are marching on Frederica, Jutland.

PARIS, Saturday, March 5.

The *Patrie* publishes a dispatch from Hamburg, announcing that three brigades of Austrian troops have received orders from Gen. WRANGEL to enter Jutland rapidly and invest Frederica.

COMMERCIAL PER ARABIA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 5—Evening.

COTTON.—Sales to-day 4,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing flat at unchanged rates.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is generally quiet and steady. Messrs. RICARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report: Flour downward and nominal. Wheat very dull and easier; Red Western, 8s. @8s. 9d.; Red Southern, 8s. 10d. @9s. Corn downward; mixed, 28s. 6d. @28s. 9d.; White, 32s. @33s.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady. Messrs. BATES & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others report: Beef steady. Pork firm. Bacon quiet and easier. Lard firm at 42s. @43s. Butter firm. Tallow steady at 39s. @41s.

PRODUCE—Ashes—Pots are still advancing. Sugar active and advanced 6d. @1s. Coffee firmer. Rice quiet and steady. Hemp has advanced 10s. @20s. Cod Oil, no sales. Linseed Oil firm at 37s. Resin inactive. Spirits Turpentine—Sales small.

PETROLEUM—Boult, English & Brandon report: "The market is quiet; Refined 1s. 9d. @1s. 10d. ₱ gallon; Crude nominal."

LONDON MARKETS.

Bullion report Breadstuffs heavy, and quotations are barely maintained. Iron quiet; Welsh bars and rails £7 10s. @£8; Scotch Pig 67s. 9d. Sugar active and advanced 6d. Coffee quiet and firm. Tea steady. Rum quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine firmer at 28s. 6d. @28s. 9d. Petroleum quiet; Crude 1s. 9d. @1s. 10d. ₱ gallon; Refined 1s. 9d. @2s. Sperm Oil dull at £91. Cod Oil quiet at £56. Linseed Oil—nothing doing. Rosin 9s. 1

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Saturday, March 5—P. M.

Consols for Money 91¼@91¾.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—The market is inactive. Illinois Central Railroad 17@16 discount; Erie Railroad, 67¾@68¾; United States Five-Twenties, 63¼; United States Sixes, 64@66; Massachusetts Fives, 65@67.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

(By Telegraph from Liverpool.)

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—Sales of the week, 4,000 bales Pres ordinaires, 360f.; Ess. 345f. Stock in port 34,000 balss. The market is very dull.

Search for the Italian Frigate.

A FLEET OF FIVE STEAMERS SAILS TO-DAY.

Vigorous and successful exertions were made yesterday for a prompt search for the Italian war steamer seen in distress by the *Star of the West*, as detailed in our evening edition of Tuesday. A meeting was held at the Italian Consulate yesterday morning, at which several officers and distinguished citizens attended. It was resolved to charter a steamer, and send her to the latitude where the frigate was seen. She was seen March 7, lat. 40° 40' lon. 64° 24' at 4 o'clock P. M.; her main topmasts were gone, and on being halted, the reply was that she was in a sinking condition. The *Star of the West* lay to and remained in the vicinity until morning, when, seeing nothing of the vessel, she resumed her course. All the possibilities are, and it is generally believed, that the vessel was the Italian man-of-war *Re Gualantuomo*, which sailed hence on the 3d inst. The *North Star* has been secured, and at once preparations were made to have her start forthwith. All the necessary materials were quickly put on board, and in the afternoon the fires could have been lighted. A communication reached the Consul from Commodore RADFORD, to the effect that a steamer would be dispatched from the Navy-yard as soon as she could possibly be got ready. The U. S. steamer *Proteus*, Commander SHUFELT, will leave this morning, or this afternoon at furthest, for the location of the disaster. The Russian and French authorities have also signified their intention to send off each a vessel immediately. An English war steamer in port is also to go, so that at least five steamers will be outward bound this evening on the charitable mission. The Russian corvette is to sail from Hampton Roads. Another meeting of Italian officers and American gentlemen took place last night at the Everett House, where measures were taken to secure the hasty departure of the searching fleet.

St. Patrick's Day.

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE CELEBRATION.

To-day the honore to Ireland's "Patron Saint" are to be paid. The various Hibernian societies will unite in a grand civil and military procession, in accordance with the published programme of the Grand Marshal of the day. The civil societies will form at 10 A. M. in East Broadway, right resting on Grand-street. The procession will move on the firing of a signal gun. Its arrival at City Hall Park will be announced by a salute of 17 guns. The First Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., Col. MINTON, will parade in full uniform, and during the line of march join the procession.

The entire procession will be reviewed in front of the City Hall by the Mayor and Common Council. After which, passing out at the West gate, the procession will proceed up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, passing round and saluting the statue of WASHINGTON; thence through Fourteenth-street to Seventh-avenue, up Seventh-avenue to Twenty-third-street, through Twenty-third-street to First-avenue, down First-avenue to Ninth-street, through Ninth-street to Fourth-avenue, and there dismiss.

The following societies will be represented in the procession:

Ancient Order of Hibernians of New-York; Ancient Order of Hibernians of Brooklyn; Father Matthew T. A. B. Society, No. 2, of New-York; Society of the Immaculate Conception; Hibernia Benevolent Society; Father Matthew U. B. T. A. B. Society; Longshoremen's Society; Barry B. Society; Benevolent U. S. of Erin; Father Matthew U. B. T. A. B., No. 2; Thomas F. Meagher Club; St. Ann's R. C. T. A. S., Brooklyn, and Father Malthew T. A. R. S., No. 3.

A solemn high mass will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Very Rev. STARRS, Administrator of the Diocese, and the panegyric of the Saint will be preached by Rev. FRANCIS E. BOYLE, of Washington, D. C.

In the evening there will be a flag presentation by the Irish ladies of New-York to the First Regiment Phœnix Brigade; a ball by the officers of the Sixty-ninth, a dinner by the Sons of St. Patrick at the Astor House, and a dinner by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at Delmonico's.

The Last Call for Troops.

The following order was yesterday issued by Brig.-Gen. HAYS:

OFFICE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION, NEW-YORK, March 10th, 1864.

CIRCULAR.—Provost-Marshals are instructed to proceed with the clerical force present in their employ in the preparation of the cards for the draft on April 15.

The quotas of the different districts and sub-districts will be announced hereafter.

Bounties will be discontinued on April 1, except the $100 authorized by act of Congress, approved July 22, 1861. With proper exertion, it is hoped that the quota of the Southern Division of New-York can be filled by April 15, and thus render a draft here unnecessary. By order of

Brig.-Gen. HAYS, A. A. Provost-Marshal-Gen.
H. F. BROWNSON, Assistant-Adjutant-Gen.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned until Monday, March 21. *Part III.*—Nos. 904. 552, 1110, 1122, 380, 383, 1136, 1146, 1148, 1154, 1160, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1174, 1188, 1189, 1194, 1196.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3043, 3291, 3317, 547, 3375, 3537, 3427, 1125, 3573, 3369, 3583, 3589, 3593, 3595, 3597. *Part II.*—Nos. 1822, 380, 3252, 2062, 3456, 1062, 3378, 524, 2258, 3386, 3100, 628, 3440, 3436, 3438.

AN ENLARGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT.—The extraordinary success which has attended the enterprise of Mr. J. T. ELLIS in opening a central emporium for the sale of Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines, No. 939 Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street, has already compelled the proprietor to extend his facilities for meeting the requirements of the public. He has accordingly secured the adjoining premises, at No. 937 Broadway, and the spacious apartments of both buildings are now at his command. This will enable him to keep on hand a larger stock of machines, for sale and to rent, and to meet the heavy demands made upon him by families for the services of operators, a large number of whom Mr. ELLIS keeps steadily at work in manufacturing contributions for the great Metropolitan Sanitary Fair. It is highly creditable to Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, of whose establishment Mr. ELLIS is a graduate, that they have so liberally extended to him the facilities to establish a successful and profitable business for himself, and at the same time to greatly accommodate the public by the opening of an emporium so convenient of access to all families in want of sewing machines. Mr. ELLIS gives strict personal attention to his business, is very kind and obliging to persons of limited means, and his enterprise commends itself highly to every citizen, who in patronizing him, and realizing every advantage that they could elsewhere obtain, at the same time aid in extending advantages to people of moderate means. —*Sunday Mercury.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 16, 1864.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cp.	112½	
7,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R.	109¾	
12,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	108⅞	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '65...C.	141	
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 n. c. Nts. Oct. & Ap.	112	
1,000	do.	111¾	
12,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	99⅛	
8,000	do.	99⅜	
3,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60.	100⅜	
5,000	M. Gs., iss. to H. & St. Jo.	88	
6,000	do.	87¾	
1,000	Mo 6s, issued to Pac. R.	73	
3,000	do.	72½	
21,000	La. State 6s	69	
20,000	O. & Miss. R. C. b30	49	
90,000	do.	49	
50,000	do. b30	50	
5,000	Mich. Sou. 2d M.	107	
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	94½	
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	96	
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100	
25,000	do.	100¾	
1,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	106½	
125,000	American Gold	162	
1,000	do.	161¾	
1,800	do.	161½	
100	Mech. Bank's Ass.	105	
13	Am Exc. Bank	114	
122	Manhattan Bank	138	
300	Canton Co.	65	
300	do. b30	65⅜	
100	do.	64⅞	
100	do. b30	65¾	
64	Penn. Coal Co.	201	
100	Copake Iron M.	13	
100	do.	13¾	
100	Canada Cop. Co.	9	
700	do.	9½	
250	Central Coal Co.	92	
650	do.	93	
400	Am. Coal Co.	109	
100	do.	108	
135	Onm. Coal Pr.	83	
400	do	84	
200	do.	84¾	
600	do.	84⅝	
1100	do.	84⅝	
200	do. b10	85	
200	O'h Hill G.M. Co.	19¾	
100	Mar. Min. Co.	41	
100	do. b10	41	
300	do.	40	
100	Maryland Cop. Co.	1¾	
200	do.	1⅞	
200	Quick. Min. Co.	64	
200	do.	63¾	
200	do.	63¾	
300	Cons. Am. Transit.	51	
100	do.	53	
200	do.	53¾	
100	do.	54	
100	do.	54⅜	
100	Pacific Mail	230	
50	do. b10	233	
100	do.	232	
20	Erie R.	73	
1000	do.	123¾	
50	do. b10	123⅜	
60	do.	123¼	
500	do. b30	123¾	
300	do.	123¾	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	137	
500	Erie R. c	123¾	
300	do. s3	123¾	
300	do.	123	
200	do. h3	123	
100	Erie R. Prf.	109	
200	Huds. R. R. ex-d. b3	157	
100	do. b5	157½	
100	do.	157¾	
800	do.	157	
1,400	Harlem R.	149	
1300	do.	149¾	
200	do. s3	149⅜	
600	do.	149¾	
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	109	
100	do. b3	109	
100	do.	108¾	
1000	do. s3	108⅜	
200	do. b3	108½	
100	do.	108¾	
200	do. b2	108	
100	do. c	137¾	
50	do.	137½	
200	Gal. & C. R. b3	118¾	
200	Chi. & N. W. R.	63¾	
200	Chic. & N. W. R.	63¾	
200	do.	63¾	
200	do.	63¾	
700	do.	63	
100	do. b5	121	
100	do. b15	63¾	
200	do.	63¾	
300	Chi. & Alton R.	86¾	
200	Ati. & T. H. Prf.	90	
100	Chic. & N. W. Pre	81	
50	do. b30	81½	
200	Mar. & Chi. 1st Pr.	89½	
60	do.	80	
100	do. h15	81	
400	do.	81	
200	do. b30	82	
100	Long Island R.	94	
100	do.	94½	
100	Miss. & Mo. R.	55	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Co.	112	
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. Co.	108¾	
3,000	Tres. Notes 7 3-10 Oct. & April	112	
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1y. C.	99⅛	
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	72⅞	
10,000	do.	73	
600	Canton Co.	64¾	
100	Cum. Coal Prf.	84⅛	
200	do.	84⅜	
100	Quick. M. Co.	63	
200	do.	63¾	
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	232	
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	137¾	
100	do. b10	137¾	
1400	Erie R. b30	123	
200	do.	123⅞	
200	do.	123	
100	do.	123⅜	
100	do. b3	123¾	
100	do. s10	123	
100	do. b10	123⅞	
300	Hud. R. R. ex-d.	156¾	
300	do. b10	157	
400	Harlem R.	148¾	
2100	do.	145	
100	do.	144¾	
200	do.	144¾	
100	M. S. & N. I. R. b5	109	
100	do.	108¾	
200	do. b3	108¾	
400	do.	108⅝	
600	Ill. Cen. R.	137¾	
300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	124	
500	do. b10	124⅜	
200	do. h2	124⅜	
100	do.	124⅜	
100	do. b3	124¼	
100	do.	124¼	
200	do. s5	124	
4800	do. s5	124¾	
200	Gal. & Chic R.	120	
950	do.	119¾	
100	do. b3	119¾	
100	Chic. & R. I.	123⅜	
200	do.	123¾	
100	do.	123⅞	
500	do.	123⅞	
100	Chic. & N. W. R.	63	
100	do.	63¾	
200	do. b3	63¾	
100	T. H. Alt. & Pr.	96¾	
200	Chic. & N. W. R.	63¾	
200	do.	63¾	
200	do.	63¾	
700	do.	63	
100	do. b5	121	
100	do. b15	63¾	
200	do.	63¾	
300	Chi. & Alton R.	86¾	
200	Ati. & T. H. Prf.	90	
100	Chic. & N. W. Pre	81	
50	do. b30	81½	
200	Mar. & Chi. 1st Pr.	89½	
60	do.	80	
100	do. h15	81	
400	do.	81	
200	do. b30	82	
100	Long Island R.	94	
100	do.	94½	
100	Miss. & Mo. R.	55	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	137	
500	Erie R. c	123¾	
300	do. s3	123¾	
300	do.	123	
200	do. h3	123	
100	Erie R. Prf.	109	
200	Huds. R. R. ex-d. b3	157	
100	do. b5	157½	
100	do.	157¾	
800	do.	157	
1,400	Harlem R.	149	
1300	do.	149¾	
200	do. s3	149⅜	
600	do.	149¾	
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	109	
100	do. b3	109	
100	do.	108¾	
1000	do. s3	108⅜	
200	do. b3	108½	
100	do.	108¾	
200	do. b2	108	
100	do. c	137¾	
50	do.	137½	
200	Gal. & C. R. b3	118¾	
200	Chi. & N. W. R.	63¾	
200	Chic. & N. W. R.	63¾	
200	do.	63¾	
700	do.	63	
100	do. b5	121	
100	do. b15	63¾	
200	do.	63¾	
300	Chi. & Alton R.	86¾	
200	Ati. & T. H. Prf.	90	
100	Chic. & N. W. Pre	81	
50	do. b30	81½	
200	Mar. & Chi. 1st Pr.	89½	
60	do.	80	
100	do. h15	81	
400	do.	81	
200	do. b30	82	
100	Long Island R.	94	
100	do.	94½	
100	Miss. & Mo. R.	55	

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	137	
100	Erie R. b3	123	
100	do.	123	
100	do.	123⅛	
100	do.	123	
100	do.	123¾	
100	do. s10	123	
500	do. b10	123⅞	
300	Hud. R. R. ex-d.	156¾	
300	do. b10	157	
400	Harlem R.	148¾	
2100	do.	145	
100	do.	144¾	
200	do.	144¾	
100	M. S. & N. I. R. b5	109	
100	do.	108¾	
200	do. b3	108¾	
400	do.	108⅝	
600	Ill. Cen. R.	137¾	
300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	124	
500	do. b10	124⅜	
200	do. h2	124⅜	
100	do.	124⅜	
100	do. b3	124¼	
100	do.	124¼	
200	do. s5	124	
4800	do. s5	124¾	
200	Gal. & Chic R.	120	
950	do.	119¾	
100	do. b3	119¾	
100	Chic. & R. I.	123⅜	
200	do.	123¾	
100	do.	123⅞	
500	do.	123⅞	
100	Chic. & N. W. R.	63	
100	do.	63¾	
200	do. b3	63¾	
100	T. H. Alt. & Pr.	96¾	
200	Chic. & N. W. R.	63¾	
200	do.	63¾	
200	do.	63¾	
700	do.	63	
100	do. b5	121	
100	do. b15	63¾	
200	do.	63¾	
300	Chi. & Alton R.	86¾	
200	Ati. & T. H. Prf.	90	
100	Chic. & N. W. Pre	81	
50	do. b30	81½	
200	Mar. & Chi. 1st Pr.	89½	
60	do.	80	
100	do. h15	81	
400	do.	81	
200	do. b30	82	
100	Long Island R.	94	
100	do.	94½	
100	Miss. & Mo. R.	55	

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$30,000	Am. Gold	161½	
40,000	do.	161	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	137	
100	do.	136⅞	
400	Erie R. b3	123⅜	
100	do.	123⅛	
200	do.	122¾	
400	do. s3	123	
200	do. h3	123	
100	Erie R. Prf.	109	
200	Huds. R. R. ex-d. b3	157	
100	do. b5	157½	
100	do.	157¾	
800	do.	157	
1,400	Harlem R.	149	
1300	do.	149¾	
200	do. s3	149⅜	
600	do.	149¾	
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	109	
100	do. b3	109	
100	do.	108¾	
1000	do. s3	108⅜	
200	do. b3	108½	
100	do.	108¾	
200	do. b2	108	
100	do. c	137¾	
50	do.	137½	
200	Gal. & C. R. b3	118¾	
200	Chi. & N. W. R.	63¾	
200	Chic. & N. W. R.	63¾	
200	do.	63¾	
200	do.	63¾	
700	do.	63	
100	do. b5	121	
100	do. b15	63¾	
200	do.	63¾	
300	Chi. & Alton R.	86¾	
200	Ati. & T. H. Prf.	90	
100	Chic. & N. W. Pre	81	
50	do. b30	81½	
200	Mar. & Chi. 1st Pr.	89½	
60	do.	80	
100	do. h15	81	
400	do.	81	
200	do. b30	82	
100	Long Island R.	94	
100	do.	94½	
100	Miss. & Mo. R.	55	

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$30,000	Am. Gold	161½	
40,000	do.	161	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	137	
100	do.	136⅞	
400	Erie R. b3	123⅜	
100	do.	123⅛	
200	do.	122¾	
400	do. s3	123	
200	do. h3	123	
100	Erie R. Prf.	109	
200	Huds. R. R. ex-d. b3	157	
100	do. b5	157½	
100	do.	157¾	
800	do.	157	
1,400	Harlem R.	149	
1300	do.	149¾	
200	do. s3	149⅜	
600	do.	149¾	
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	109	
100	do. b3	109	
100	do.	108¾	
1000	do. s3	108⅜	
200	do. b3	108½	
100	do.	108¾	
200	do. b2	108	
100	do. c	137¾	
50	do.	137½	
200	Gal. & C. R. b3	118¾	
200	Chi. & N. W. R.	63¾	
200	Chic. & N. W. R.	63¾	
200	do.	63¾	
200	do.	63¾	
700	do.	63	
100	do. b5	121	
100	do. b15	63¾	
200	do.	63¾	
300	Chi. & Alton R.	86¾	
200	Ati. & T. H. Prf.	90	
100	Chic. & N. W. Pre	81	
50	do. b30	81½	
200	Mar. & Chi. 1st Pr.	89½	
60	do.	80	
100	do. h15	81	
400	do.	81	
200	do. b30	82	
100	Long Island R.	94	
100	do.	94½	
100	Miss. & Mo. R.	55	

WEDNESDAY, March 16—P. M.

The issue of Two Years Legal-Tender 5 ₱ cents. has been suspended. The following official notice to this effect was this morning received by the National Banks:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 14.

Subscriptions having been received for the total amount of Two Year Five ₱ cent. Treasury Notes with coupons attached, which it is proposed to issue, you will please receive no deposits on account of such notes after the receipt of this notice.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer U. S.

The foregoing announcement may be construed into an indication that the new 10-40 years 5 ₱ cent. Gold-bearing Loan is soon to be brought on the market.

The price of gold ranged to-day very much as it did yesterday, the fluctuations being 3 ₱ cent. The figures in the Gold room were as high as 163½ and as low as 160¼ ₱ cent. There was no substantial reason for the doubt thrown upon the Gold resolution in Congress, and consequent advance to 163½ early in the forenoon. As an Administration measure, we felt quite sure it would go through the House, in one shape or another, so as to give the Secretary of the Treasury the control over the demand for Customs and the disbursements for the Interest and Sinking Funds. An editorial paragraph in one of the Opposition papers this morning, argued that the Resolution is designed to force an artificial *decline* in the market price of Gold. The real purpose is to check an unnecessary *advance*, (artificial, if you please to call it so,) by withdrawing from the market, through the Customs, of a much larger sum of Gold than is immediately wanted by the Treasury for the payment of Interest, no considerable sum of which falls due before the 1st of May. The other outlet, the Sinking Fund, was closed to the Secretary, according to his construction of authority and duty on the subject, by a defect in the Acts of Congress of 1862. It was proper, therefore, that the present Congress should remove the difficulty whereby the Government was placed in the singular and inconsistent attitude of creating a much larger demand and constent strain upon the market for Gold through the Customs, without authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to remedy a pressure, unnecessary in itself and prejudicial, in every way, to the credit of the National Legal-Tender Currency.

The Railway speculation is again very fair, and at the Afternoon Board of the Stock Exchange there was much excitement on Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Chicago and Fort Wayne among the Western Roads, and increased bidding for Hudson River among the New-York lines. Harlem not so firm as it looked earlier in the day, and Erie barely steady at 123@123¼ ₱ cent. The last-named Stock attracted less attention than yesterday, though good buyers appeared on each fractional decrease in the offers to sell. The forthcoming April Dividend on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh is assigned as the cause of the advance since yesterday morning to 125 ₱ cent., and the hope of a Scrip Dividend on the Fort Wayne Stock with the consent of the Bondholders, in helping the operation in this Stock. It is understood that a meeting or conference of the stock and bondholders is in session at Pittsburgh to-day. The third class of bonds advanced 5 ₱ cent. this forenoon. The shares sold as high as 131 ₱ cent. between the Boards. Among the Miscellaneous Shares, Central American Transit had a large rise on the last news from Nicaragua, and Pacific Mail was also firmer. The Coal Stocks were firm; Cantan and Quicksilver a fraction easier then yesterday. The Government Stocks steady. Treasury Certificates in request, at 99⅛@⅜ ₱ cent.

At 4 o'clock the Railway Shares were not quite so strong as at the Second Board; the market taking the course of yesterday on Erie Common Stock, and lower on Harlem. The following prices were made in comparison with Tuesday afternoon, same hour. The price of Gold about 161 ₱ cent. The price of Money to the Stock Exchange borrowers was generally 6 ₱ cent. to-day, and the supply easy:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	161⅞	161	Mich. Central	141¾	141
U. S. 6s, 1861	112⅝	112	Mich Southern	108¾	108¾
N. Y. Central	136¾	137	Mich. Guaranteed	144	118
Erie	122¾	123	Illinois Cen.	136	136¾
Erie Preferred	108¾	108¾	Pittsburgh	122	124¾
Hudson	153	156¾	Fort Wayne	128	130
Pacific Mail	232	232	Rock Island	124	123¾
Harlem	146¾	146	Galena	118⅜	119¾
Canton	64	64	Reading	131	131¾
Treas. Certificates,	99¾	99¾	Quicksilver	63¾	63
Toledo	145	145	Cumberland Coal	82	83¾
Northwest	63¾	63	Mariposa	40	40

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	115	Chatham	104
Merchants'	107	Bank of N. America	108
America	110	Hanover	102
Tradesmen's	114	Irving	102
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Metropolitan	118½
Merchants' Ex.	98	Nassau	103
Commerce	108	Continental	102½
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	105	Commonwealth	104
Import. & Traders'	105	Park	134
American Exchange	114		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108⅜	Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	113
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	104½	Ill. Central '75	123
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104⅞	Alton & T. Haute firsts	105¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65	114	Al. & T. H. seconds, in	89
N. Y. Cen. Con. '76	136	Chi. & N. W. firsts	94
Erie firsts, '68	109	Chi. & N. W. secoods	94
Erie seconds, '79	115	Han & St. Jo. 2ds	80
Erie thirds, '83	114⅜	Tol. & Wab. 1sts

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3895. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GEN. GRANT IN COMMAND.

His Official Order Announcing the Fact.

Present Headquarters to be with the Army of the Potomac.

Departure of the General from Nashville for the East.

General Sherman Assumes Command at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, March 17.

Gen. GRANT formally assumed the command of the armies of the United States to-day. The following is his order on the subject:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, NASHVILLE, TENN., March 17, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12.—In pursuance of the following order of the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1864.—Under the authority of the Act of Congress to appoint the grade of Lieutenant-General in the army, of February 29, 1864, Lieutenant-General ULYSSES S. GRANT, U. S. A., is appointed to the command of the armies of the United States.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

—I assume command of the armies of the United States. Headquarters will be in the field, and, until further orders, will be with the Army of the Potomac. There will be an office headquarters in Washington, D. C., to which all official communications will be sent, except those from the army where the headquarters are at the date of their address.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General,

NASHVILLE, Thursday, March 17.

Gen. GRANT leaves for Washington on Saturday, and repairs immediately to the front.

His staff is composed of the officers formerly with him in the military division of the Mississippi. Among them are Brig.-Gen. RAWLINS, Chief of Staff; Lieut.-Col. BOWERS, Capt. G. K. LEET, Capt. E. S. PARKER, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. H. W. JESS, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Capt. BALLAN. Lieut.-Col. DUFF, late Chief of Artillery, goes as senior aide-de-camp.

Gen. SHERMAN is one here to-night, and will assume command of this military division.

Gen. DODGE is in the city.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 17.

REPORTED RAID BY STUART.

There is some excitement in military circles, to-night, about the reported raid by STUART. He crossed at Fredericksburgh last night, with a force estimated at five thousand men. KILPATRICK and MERRITT are on his track.

THE SHELLING OF CHARLESTON AND THE FLORIDA EXPEDITION.

Gen. GILMORE's Chief of Staff arrived to-day with dispatches. He states that the City of Charleston is nearly all demolished. But one portion of it is occupied, and that only by troops. The Committee on the Conduct of the War, learning this officer was in the city, summoned him before them to testify in reference to the Florida affair. He gave a detailed account of the expedition, its objects and purposes. It was partly political, and partly for the purpose of destroying or capturing supplies of the enemy, in the shape of cattle and corn, which were on their way from Florida to the rebel army. The committee have not received the orders originating the expedition, and cannot tell whether they emanated from here or not. The officer examined to-day is not clear on that subject.

SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

A letter received to-day by a prominent citizen, from Gen. SHERMAN, gives some particulars of the late raid in Alabama. When the command returned, the Vicksburgh train was ten miles in length, and composed of negroes, horses and mules, and provisions in wagons, on horses and mules. In the section of country traversed everything of use to the enemy was destroyed. There was found to be no lack of supplies among the people, and in one day's foraging sufficient could be obtained for horses and men to last two days. Gen. SHERMAN could have taken Mobile had he known Commodore FARRAGUT was near the place to cooperate. The people, as well as rebel authorities, civil and military, were panic-stricken, and rendered no able to offer any formidable resistance. This raid, in every respect, was a complete success, and one from the effects of which the enemy cannot fully recover.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

It is understood that the Sub-Committee of Ways and Means have concluded their labors on the Internal Revenue Bill. The tax upon tobacco is not as heavy as was anticipated; no tax is put on leaf, and none on crude petroleum; twenty cents will be reported on refined. The additional tax on whisky has not yet been determined, but the recommendations of Secretary CHASE and Commissioner LEWIS of one dollar, from July, will probably be adopted. The tax on malt will be not less than thirty cents.

THE WILKES COURT-MARTIAL.

Commodore BALDWIN was cross-examined to-day before the Wilkes Court-Martial, and testified that the *Vanderbilt* being at anchor fifty days was caused by coaling and other necessary detentions. He did not mean to say she was idle. It was true that when the Admiral visited Laguayra, the American Minister had withdrawn his credentials, and the President had refused to hold interviews with him.

THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

Capt. SAWYER, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, who has just returned from Richmond, reports that he saw, on Monday last, Lieut.-Col. LITCHFIELD, Maj. COOK, Dr. KINSTON and three officers of a negro regiment, in one cell, chained to six negroes. The prisoners are fed upon corn bread and water, and have a limited supply even of that.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

The House Commerce Committee to-day authorized Gen. WARD to prepare a bill looking to the establishment of a line of steamers between New-York and Southampton. The Committee is favorable to granting all aid necessary to place the new line on a permanent basis for promoting commerce.

THE HAVANA CONSULATE.

The Senate committee will report adversely on the nomination of HORATIO BALLARD, Consul at Havana; but his confirmation will probably be carried through the Senate.

THE WEST POINT BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee, accepting all the Senate's amendments to the West Point Bill, added a new one, providing one additional cadet from each Congressional District for the coming year.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

The report that Senator POMEROY had made an onunt of the Colonization funds is unfounded. The whole amount was only $25,000; $14,000 was paid over on Mr. LINCOLN's order in favor of the Chiriqui land contract. More than $8,000 were paid over to the Treasury, leaving less than $3,000 to be expended by him in procuring outfit for colonists and incidental expenses.

COMMANDER OF DRAFTED MEN.

The Secretary of War has issued an order rescinding the authority to Governors to appoint Commendants for rendezvous for drafted men.

TRANSFER OF GEN. KILPATRICK.

There is a rumor to the effect that Gen. KILPATRICK will soon be transferred to another Department, and will have an important command.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 17.

COLLISION ON THE POTOMAC.

The *Star* has the following: "The United States steamer *Harvest Moon*, Vol.-Lieut. WARREN, arrived at the Navy-yard this morning from Fortress Monroe, bringing up Admiral DAHLGREN, returning from an unsuccessful attempt to procure the body of his son. On the way up a collision occurred between the *Harvest Moon* and an unknown schooner twelve miles below Smith's Point, at four o'clock yesterday morning. When first discovered, the schooner was crossing the bows of the steamer. The latter's bow was stove in near the water line. The water immediately began to enter, and in about an hour the fire room floor was covered to the depth of several inches.

It being dark at the time, and a heavy sea running, the steamer could not stop to ascertain what damage was done to the schooner, which was soon lost sight of. The damage to the steamer rendered it necessary that every effort should be made to keep her afloat. All hands were promptly called out and got to work. During the first hour it is estimated that 16,000 gallons of water were thrown out by the pumps. Admiral DAHLGREN superintended the stoppage of the leak, and the pumps being kept constantly at work, the steamer was brought safely to the Navy-yard."

THE BLOCKADE IN THE GULF.

Rear Admiral FARRAGUT, commanding the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, reports to the Navy Department the following captures:

On the 20th of February, the United States schooner *Virginia* captured the schooner *Henry Colthwist*, near San Luis Pass. The *Colthwist* was from Kingston, Jamaica, with a cargo of 200 kegs of powder, 250,000 percussion caps, 500 ounces of quinine, and also some coffee, hardware, and dry goods.

On the 28th of February, the English schooner *Lilly*, when about eight miles from Velasco, Texas, was captured by the *Penobscot*. The *Lilly* was from Belize, Honduras, registered 43 tons, and had a cargo consisting in part of powder.

On the 29th of February, the schooners *Stingray* and *John Douglas*, when off Velasco, Texas, were captured by the *Penobscot*. The *Stingray* had a cargo of 60 bales of cotton and 52 half bales. The *John Douglass* had 100 bales.

The schooner *Camille* was captured, and a sloop was burned by the *Virginia*. Both vessels were cotton laden.

CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY'S EIGHTY-SEVENTH BIRTHDAY.

The Justices and Officers of the Supreme Court called on Chief Justice TANEY to-day and paid their respects, this being his eighty-seventh birthday.

OFFICERS VISITING WASHINGTON.

More care is hereafter to be observed in granting leaves of absence or permission for army officers to visit Washington. They are now required to address for the purpose Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, and must specify the business for which they desire the permission.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 17.

BOUNTIES TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

The Vice-President presented a petition of soldiers, praying for the allowance of the bounty under the Act of March, 1863, of $100 to soldiers discharged from the service on account of wounds or diseases contracted in the service. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

EXPEDITION TO EASTERN ASIA.

Mr. FOSTER presented a memorial from the American Oriental Society in favor of Surgeon MAGOWAN's proposed expedition to countries in Eastern Asia. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE GOODYEAR PATENT.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented the petition of 400 laboring men of New-York, remonstrating against the extension of the Goodyear patent.

PROPOSED ABOLISHMENT OF SECRET EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) submitted a draft of a proposed new rule of the Senate. "All executive nominations shall be submitted to and considered and decided by the Senate in open session."

THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) moved to print 5,000 copies additional of the Annual Message, with the accompanying documents. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE ECUADOR CLAIM CONVENTION.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) reported a bill to carry into effect the Convention with Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims.

By this bill, the Commissioner appointed to carry the Convention into effect, is allowed as compensation a salary of $3,000 and $10 per day for traveling expenses during the actual time of transit. If the President chooses to appoint him the Minister Resident, an increase of 50 per cent upon his salary.

SUMMARY TRIALS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) called up the bill to provide for the summary trial of minor offences, which was passed without debate.

THE ANTHONY BURNS RESCUE.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) called up the resolution of inquiry into the part taken by Col. HIGGINSON in the rescue of the fugitive ANTHONY BURNS, and read from the published history of the case extracts showing, as he thought, treason and murder on the part of said HIGGINSON.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the resolution was passed, yeas 29, nays 20.

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Conness, Davis, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Powell, Riddle and Saulsbury.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MATTERS.

The bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Railroad Company of the District of Columbia came up in order, the pending amendment being that of Mr. SUMNER, providing that no person be excluded from the cars on account of color.

The amendment was opposed by Messrs. JOHNSON, SAULSBURY, CARLISLE and DOOLITTLE, and favored by Messrs. SUMNER and MORRILL.

The amendment was adopted—ayes, 19; nays, 17.

The nays are as follows:

Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Davis, Doolittle, Harding, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey.

The bill then passed.

KANSAS IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) introduced a bill providing for the erection of a court-house and post-office at Topeka. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE PAY OF CHAPLAINS.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Union,) called up the House bill defining the pay and emoluments of Chaplains, which after an amendment, allowing them pay when absent on leave or on account of disability from service or in prison, was passed.

The Senate at 4:30 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 17.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. BOYD, of Missouri, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to complete the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad from Rolla to Springfield, Mo., asking the Government to refund the tariff on freight carried over said road since 1861 for Government purposes. Referred.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE GENERAL OFFICERS' BILL.

On motion of Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Union,) the House, by 20 majority, postponed for three weeks the joint resolution to drop from the rolls of the army unemployed general officers.

INCREASED RAILROAD FACILITIES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Bill declaring the railroad of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, and the branches thereof built and to be built, and the railroad of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, and the branches thereof built and to be built, to be lawful structures and public highways of the United States, to be used as a continuous line between Philadelphia and New-York for postal and military purposes.

Mr. DAMING, of Connecticut, (Union,) explained the provisions of the bill, stating that the petitioners, viz.: the Raritan and Delaware Bay Company, that their roads and boats may be declared post and military roads. They state that, by means of these, there is a continuous through line between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia. The Committee find that, after the battle of Antietam, if when a universal panic pervaded the country, and our interests were imperiled, this line carried from New-York to Philadelphia over 17,400 men, 649 horses, and more than 800,000 pounds of freight, under the orders of the Government. Both the Government and the public require constant and prompt means of communication, and anything which prevents this is a prohibition which ought not to be tolerated. He briefly argued the constitutional power to grant the relief prayed, and said the bill was the unanimous report of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DEMING moved the previous question.

Mr. RODGERS, of New-Jersy, (Dem.,) hoped that time would be afforded for discussion on the measure, so seriously affecting the interests of that State.

Mr. PRUYN, of New-York, (Dem.,) said that to pass such an important bill with only one hour's debate, would be an act of tyrannic power.

Mr. DEMING wanted to know whether that remark applied to him.

Mr. PRUYN replied that his remark was general, and not personal.

The morning hour here expired, and the further consideration of the subject goes over until Tuesday next.

THE ECUADOR CLAIM CONVENTION.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to carry into effect the convention between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims.

It was passed, and provides for the appointment of a Commissioner, fixing his compensation at $3,500, together with the incidental expenses.

TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, namely, business relating to the Territories.

The first bill was from the Senate, enabling the people of Nevada to form a Constitution and State Government, and providing for the admission of Nevada into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

The bill was read and passed without debate.

The next Senate bill was taken up, enabling Colorado to form a Constitution and State Government preliminary to her admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.) wanted the bill referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union for discussion.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Union) objected, saying that a similar bill had heretofore passed the House, and this one had passed the Senate.

Mr. COX remarked he had not had an opportunity to examine the bill, and would like to offer an amendment providing that the State be not admitted until Congress is satisfied that she has a population equal to that required for the election of a member of the House according to the Federal ratio under the last census.

Mr. ASHLEY replied that the population of Colorado was larger than that of Oregon to-day.

Mr. COX did not dispute that; but desired the insertion of a sound principle. He scarcely need ask whether by the provisions of this bill Slavery was excluded.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) remarked that it had been said on the Republican side that Slavery was dead. If so, why prohibit its existence in Colorado and the other Territory?

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) in his seat—We want to bury it. [Laughter.]

Mr. ASHLEY said he never made the remark that Slavery was dead. If his colleague (Mr. COX) wanted an opportunity to offer an amendment establishing Slavery, he would have no objection to giving him that opportunity.

Mr. COX replied that his colleague knew that he had never proposed either to establish or prohibit Slavery, but to leave the decision of that question to the people themselves. The remark did not come with a good grace from that quarter, considering the antecedents of his colleague.

Mr. MALLORY moved to strike out that part of the bill prohibiting Slavery, so as to leave Congress uncommitted on the subject. He subsequently asked leave to withdraw the amendment, but the Speaker (COLFAX) decided that this could not be done, as the "previous question" had been seconded on the passage of the bill.

The House then voted on Mr. MALLORY'S amendment, which was rejected by yeas 18, namely:

YEAS—Messrs. J. C. Allen, Ancona, Chanler, Cox, Dawson, Dennison, Eldridge, Hall, Harding, Knapp, Long, Mallory, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morrison, O'Neill of Ohio, Randall of Pennsylvania, Ross and Stiles.

The nays were 87.

The Colorado bill was then passed.

Mr. ASHLEY, from the Committee on Territories, reported the House bill enabling Nebraska to form a Constitution and State Government as preliminary to admission into the Union.

Mr. COX offered an amendment requiring Congress to be satisfied that Nebraska had sufficient population according to the Federal rates for the election of a member of the House.

The amendment was rejected—43 against 72.

The bill then passed.

The above enabling bills for Nevada, Colorado and Nebraska require each an election of delegates to a convention which shall submit a Constitution agreed upon to the people for their ratification or rejection, to be held on the second Tuesday of October. The Constitution shall be republican, and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Slavery shall be prohibited therein by an ordinance forever irrevocable without consent of Congress. When the Constitution is ratified by the people, the President is to declare by proclamation the admission of these States on an equal footing with the original States, each of which is to be entitled to one member of the House until the next appointment, and two Senators in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. BRAMAN, of Michigan, (Union,) from the Committee on Territories, reported the bill organizing the Territorial Government of Montana. He explained that it proposed to divide Idaho, appropriating the southern portion of the new territory. Seventeen thousand of the inhabitants of Idaho have to travel seven hundred miles to reach the courts. The Committee proposed to make the dividing line the Rocky and Bitter Root Mountains, which could not be crossed for at least six months in the year. In reply to a question of Mr. SPAULDING, he said the Legislature of Idaho had asked for such division, and argued that it would be economical to create other territorial Governments, both for the protection of the citizens, which is the highest duty of the Government, and the quieting of Indian troubles.

Mr. COX suggested that the name of Montana be changed for an Indian name.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) suggested to the gentleman the name of Abyssinia. [Laughter.]

Mr. COX would propose the name of Douglas.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) in his seat, suggested Fred. Douglass. [Laughter.]

Mr. COX thought the name of Douglass would suit both sides of the House, as the Republicans have a black DOUGLASS, and the other side a white DOUGLASS, whom they reverence.

The bill providing a temporary Government for Montana was then passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the bill appropriating $240,000 for public buildings in the several territories.

Mr. KENNEY, delegate from Utah, argued that territorial Governments, as now constituted, are not republican in character, and hence he insisted that the territories should be admitted as States as soon as practicable, to remove unconstitutional objections. He referred to the history and settlement of Utah, speaking of the patient spirit of the people under persecution, of their patriotism and of their wonderful achievements. He advocated the admission of Utah into the Union as a State, and asked for justice and equality.

Without further proceedings on the bill the committee rose, and the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Review of the Third Corps—Arrival of Escaped Prisoners—Winter Gayety still Prevalent—Injury to Gen. Cuzier.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, March 17.

The Third Corps was reviewed yesterday by Gen. FRENCH. It is the largest corps in the army. It presented a fine spectacle. Gens. SMOOSWICK, CARR, ROBINSON and others were present, beside a large number of spectators from all departments, and ladies on horseback and in ambulances.

Some prisoners escaped from Richmond came into our lines yesterday. One of them was a scout of Gen. BUTLER'S, who so adroitly managed to deceive the enemy as to obtain an opportunity to leave the rebel dominions.

A grand ball was given last night at the headquarters of Gen. BARTLETT'S Division, of the Fifth Corps, near Rappahannock Station. A large number of ladies from Washington came down on special trains.

To-day the Irish Brigade celebrated St. Patrick's Day.

It is reported that Gen. COSTER has been thrown from his horse and injured; to what extent is not yet known.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Rebel Vessels in French Ports—The Case of the Rappahannock.

The French Goverment to be Held Responsible for All the Damage She May Do—A Written Notification Served Upon the Emperor by Mr. Dayton.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 1.

The French Government, tired of the annoyances caused by the presence of Confederate ships in French ports, has announced, as its law of action, the same regulations as those published two or three months ago by the English Government. These new regulations are more stringent than the original neutrality proclamation, and tend to diminish and simplify the contestations between the two Governments. Among other things specified in these regulations, are two, to the effect that no vessel of either of the belligerents can remain in port more than twenty-four hours, unless by stress of weather or for necessary repairs, and that no vessel can return to a French port after leaving it, in a less time than three months. These rules the French Government hope will lessen the inducement for making of its ports a harbor of refuge on all occasions.

The *Rappahannock* has furnished a fruitful example of the nature of the annoyances these vessels are liable to provoke. In the first place, her Commander, Capt. CAMPBELL, declares that she broke some part of her machinery at sea, and drifted or was blown into Calais, which circumstance gives her the benefit of the stress of weather clause, and the confrary cannot be proved. But evidence has been obtained from England, that when the vessel escaped from Sheerness she was not in a fit condition to go to sea, as for example, among other things, that the masts were not stayed, and upon this very strong point it is urged that the French Government ought not to allow her to leave port as a Confederate vessel. Again, it was objected by the American Minister, that the packages sent to the vessel from England ought not to be permitted to go on board; but this objection was overruled by the French Government, on the ground that a part of the material in the packages was for the repair of the real or pretended accident to the machinery of the ship, and the rest insignificant and more or less superfluous articles for the furnishing of the cabin and kitchen. And again, a serious discussion has arisen in regard to the crew of the vessel, and into which the English Government has been drawn. Several crews, surreptitiously recruited in England by Confederate agents, have deserted, after arriving at Calais and learning the true situation of affairs, and Capt. CAMPBELL applied to the police authorities of the town to aid him in preventing these desertions. This circumstance brought Lord COWLEY, the English Ambassador at Paris, into the affair, so that the fight has now become a triangular one and bids fair also to become an interesting one. Calais, it will be understood, offers great advantages for desertion, since it is the port from which the English mail boats start twice a day to cross the channel, and a sailor once on board of one of these vessels is safe. For this reason, and to put an stop to a discussion which was annoying and irritating to all parties, the commander of the *Rappahannock* asked the privilege of transferring his vessel to Cherbourg or Brest, from which ports there is no ready way of escape to England; but as the matter of desertion was no business of the French Government, the request was very naturally refused. At present the number of sailors on board the vessel can hardly exceed half a dozen.

The American Minister at Paris has collected enough evidence in regard to the *Rappahannock*, to satisfy him that this vessel, if allowed to go to sea, ought, by every fair construction of international law, to stand in the same relation to the French Government as the *Alabama* and *Florida* do to the English Government, *and he has therefore given written notice to the French Government that it will be held responsible for all the damage she may do to American commerce.*

This official notice of the American Minister at once gave an increased gravity to the affair, and the Emperor, whose attention had been specially called to the subject, assured the American Minister, in a lengthy conversation, that the international law, whatever it should prove to be, should be stringently executed. His Majesty, in fact, could promise no less than this; for, since he sets himself up as an arbitrator in the world's affairs, he could not allow to go upon the record a precedent which would prove so prolific of trouble in the future as this one certainly would.

Thus, at the present moment the prospect is, that the *Rappahannock* will not be allowed to go to sea. But I have already made this statement, as also the contrary statement that she would be allowed to go out, and these opposite statements were true at the time of making them, for the chances have varied according to the evidences brought to light. At present, as I have said, the prospect is that the vessel will be retained, but international law is not construed in all countries alike, and the law counselors of the French Government may find some technicality we have not yet dreamed of across the Atlantic.

I believe I have not yet said that the *Rappahannock* is expected to meet at sea, if she gets out, a British vessel containing the armament necessary to complete her as a first-class privateer, and thus we will have another example of the new code set up by the rebels: that of importing to vessels their nationality and distinctive character on the high sea instead of in port, as heretofore.

Messrs. ARMAN & VORUZ, the builders of the six Confederate vessels at Bordeaux and Nantes, have given their word to the French Government that these vessels shall not pass into the hands of the Confederates. One or more of the vessels are ready to launch.

The two supplementary elections for vacant districts at Paris are ordered by the Government for the 20th and 21st days of May. We will probably know this week who are to be the candidates. The democratic nominating committee consists of the Paris deputation in the Corps Legislatif and the three liberal editors who are not deputies.

At present there is little hope of arranging the dispute in the north of Europe. The German Powers declare that they cannot trust till Denmark abandons that part of the Duchy of Schleswig she still holds; and Denmark on her side declares that she cannot treat till the German troops evacuate the part of Schleswig they hold. And there they stand. The result is that there will be no conference, and that as soon as the weather permits the fighting will recommence.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, who has always declared that the civilization of Mexico was to be the "big thing" of his reign, appears yet to cling to this singular hallucination, as is shown by the decree just published, naming a scientific commission for the exploration of that country, and the accompanying report of the Minister of Public Instruction, M. DURUY. A commission of the same kind, says M. DURUY, was named under the first Empire to explore Egypt after its conquest by BONAPARTE, and rendered important services to commerce, science and literature, and a commission for conquered and benighted Mexico will probably have the same result. It is expected that M. MICHEL CHEVALLIER will be chairman and chief actor in this learned commission, and that the labor required will extend over several years. MALAKOFF.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Edinburgh—Miscellaneous English News—The Conference Rejected by Denmark.

The Inman steamer *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool March 2, via Queenstown March 3, arrived yesterday morning. Her dates are not so late by two days as those received, via Halifax, by the *Arabia*, but we have the following interesting items:

The Liverpool *Daily Post* strongly denounces the tenor of Mr. SALA'S correspondence from America to the London *Daily Telegraph*, and charges him with prejudice and unfounded assertions.

The first half-yearly drawing for the redemption of the rebel cotton loan at par took place on 1st March, and the numbers are published of 185 bonds, representing £71,300, being one-fortieth of £2,840,500, the amount of the loan unredeemed by cotton.

The English Board of Trade had presented to Capt. CUTTING, of the American ship *Adelaide*, a valuable binocular telescope, for having rescued the captain and crew of the ship *Polynesia*, of Liverpool, in December last.

The Bertingske *Tidende* semi-officially denies the Danish acceptance of the conference, and says should the basis of the conference be the political union of Schleswig-Holstein, the Danish Government will not accept the proposal.

The Galway *Gazette* says: "The directors of the Atlantic Mail Company have applied to the Post-office authorities for permission to discontinue the mail service via Galway until June next. They have also intimated their intention of entering into negotiations with another company for the use of steamers to commence the service at that time, as the ships of the company will not be in readiness to sail even then. The directors are reported to be of opinion that they can never carry out the contract with the ships at present in their possession; and will, in all probability, endeavor to effect a sale of their interest in the project, with a transfer of the mail subsidy to some existing company more capable of carrying out the project than they are. Two or three companies are said to be in negotiation with the Atlantic Company on the subject at present."

The *United Service Gazette* says:

"The Admiralty have sent persons to examine Mr. LAIRD'S steam rams, and find out the thickness of the iron plates, what guns they will mount, etc. It is believed that this is with a view to buying them for the Government. The one that is all but finished is splendidly put together, and has two turrets on Capt. COLES'S plan, to mount two guns each, and is plated with 4½-inch iron, with iron deck and iron masts. All the cabin fittings are up, coal on board, and she is in all respects ready for sea, except a little more work to the turrets and the guns putting in."

The *Railway News* has this paragraph:

"We understand that Government have granted the commission of a right of way through British Columbia for an electric telegraph, to connect the existing United States lines with those to be extended from Russia across Behring's Straits, a commission for the latter portion of this world-girdle telegraph having previously been given by the Russian Government to Mr. COLLINS, an American citizen. By the completion of these lines communication between this country and America will be established, without encountering the risks of a submarine cable across the Atlantic."

According to the *Memorial Diplomatique*, the Italian Government were very anxious to have a war between England and Germany. They offered, says the *Memorial*, to let the Cabinet of London have forty thousand men and all their fleet, if Great Britain would join with Sweden and Denmark in a war against Prussia and Austria. The *Memorial* "affirms" that this was the case; but the intelligence is, nevertheless, open to grave doubts.

EASTERN MARKETS.

CALCUTTA, Monday, Feb. 8.

Seven lbs. Shirtings, 10 rupees 40c.; mule twist, 12⅔ annas. Exchange on London 2s. 1⅞d.

BOMBAY, Monday, Feb. 8.

Cotton Dhollerah, 620 rs. Piece goods 7 lbs. 9r. 12a. Twist 23as. Exchange on London 2s. 0⅞d.

CANTON, Friday, Feb. 26.

Grey Shirtings unchanged. Water twist quiet. Teas unchanged. Exchange on London 5s. 1d. Freights unchanged.

SHANGHAI, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Shirtings declined. Teas unchanged. Exchange on London 7s. 2d. Freights improving.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

A Freight Train Attacked by Guerrillas near Nashville—The Rebels Moving their Artillery from Dalton to Ringgold—The Rebels in Large Force.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, March 17.

Special dispatches to the *Journal* say:

"Guerrillas attacked a freight train from Nashville, near Estelle Springs, on the night of the 16th inst., after displacing a rail by which the train was thrown off the track. The train was burned. Capt. BEARDSLEY, of the One Hundred and Twenty-third New-York, and seven men, arrived at Decherd, Tenn., on a hand car, having been paroled after being stripped of their clothing, money, watches and jewelry.

The rebels killed three of the negroes on the train. Two of the guerrillas were killed. There were no other losses.

The rebels are moving their artillery from Dalton toward Ringgold.

Taylor's Ridge Gap was picketed by rebel cavalry on the 15th inst.

We drive the rebels off one day, but they return the next.

The rebels have a large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery."

Movement for a Separate State Organization in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, March 16.

The Executive Committee of the Knoxville "Grandville" Convention of 1861 met here to-day and adopted measures to reassemble the convention on the 12th of April.

The movement looks to a separate State organization for East Tennessee.

There has been some further but slight skirmishing at the front.

From Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, March 17.

Maj.-Gens. SHERMAN and SHERIDAN have arrived in this city.

Col. BAUER has been reinstated as Military Commander of Louisville.

Col. WOLFE has arrived here en route for Nashville, having been released from arrest and ordered to report in person to Maj.-Gen. GRANT.

The Chesapeake Case.

HALIFAX, Thursday, March 17.

The United States revenue cutter *Miami* arrived here this afternoon, and will leave to-morrow with the *Chesapeake*.

HORRORS OF THE REBELLION.

The Late Execution of North Carolina Unionists.

Twenty-four Loyal Southern Soldiers Hung at Kinston.

What it Costs a Southern Man to Fight for the Union.

Sufferings of Wives, Widows and Orphans.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Wednesday, March 9, 1864.

The unknown martyrs of this war are many. The madness of rebel leaders and the ferocity of the numerous guerrilla bands who hover about the advancing armies of Freedom, are not more noteworthy than the sublime but silent devotion with which hundreds of Southern men are continually yielding their lives, after passing through the ordeal of every form of torture that most devilish ingenuity can invent, as evidence to the existence, in the Southern States, of a widespread loyalty to the Constitution and the Union, which neither scourgings, starvation, bloodhounds nor the gallows can ever eradicate.

An illustration of this, recently furnished in North Carolina, upon a scale which in times less tragic than our own would have caused every heart on the continent to thrill with painful sympathy, but which, amidst the glare of great events, may be unnoted, or at best, only recorded in a brief paragraph.

When the attack was made on Newbern on the 2d of February last, Company F of the Second Regiment North Carolina Union Volunteers was stationed at Beech Grove, the extreme outpost from Newbern. When it became evident that the position could not be held against the overwhelming force of rebels, which was rapidly approaching, the men of this company, having the certainty of an ignominious death before them if they should be captured, proposed to the officer in command to pilot the force at the outpost in safety to Newbern, by paths through the woods known only to themselves. But unfortunately, they were temporarily in charge of officers, not belonging to their own regiment, who were either ignorant of the blood-thirsty character of the enemy, or too timid to fight to the death, if fight were deemed impracticable. Had these men been commanded by officers of their own regiment, they all would have escaped, or, as preferable to their inevitable doom if taken prisoners, would have found a more honorable death on the field. As it was, they were sternly forbidden to leave the ranks, and, without a shot being fired, or the stipulation secured that they should be treated as prisoners of war, they were surrendered; nineteen out of seventy only escaping. Of the fifty-one prisoners, twenty-four were immediately hung by order of the rebel Gen. PICKETT. On the scaffold, at Kinston, these twenty-four heroes met their fate with true courage. In the presence of the rebel forces, and surrounded by the people of their own State, they avowed their entire devotion to the Union. After receiving the consolations of religion, one of their number stepped forward, and, in a firm and clear voice, declared that he and his companions died, as they had lived, "Union men." One of the victims was a little drummer-boy, named JOEY NEAL, only fourteen years of age, a fair complexioned, blue-eyed child, an orphan, enlisted in Beaufort by the writer of these lines, out of pure compassion for his destitute state; another, a robust man, AMOS AMYATT, was tortured for fifteen minutes before the ill adjusted rope could strangle him to death.

Those twenty-four corpses swinging between heaven and earth, all their remains of as many brave and loyal North Carolinians, are not to be forgotten, nor the lessons they teach to be lightly passed over by the rich and prosperous people of the North. The rank and file of the Second Regiment North Carolina Union Volunteers, is composed of native North Carolinians, every one of whom is threatened with the fate of these twenty-four, if captured; and that that is no improbable contingency, may be gathered from the fact, that although the regiment has only been a few months in existence, and up to this time has not been fully organized, detachments from it have on several occasions, rendered services of sufficient importance to be recognized in General Orders. The men of the regiment fight with a halter around their necks, not merely because many of them are refugees from the rebel conscription, and Union men who have taken the first opportunity to leave the rebel army, but because every citizen of North Carolina taken in arms against the Confederacy, is declared by a statute of that State to be a traitor, and death is the decreed penalty of his offence. Hiding for months in swamps and thickets, and enduring perils and hardships that are almost incredible, these men, (or such of them as are not murdered by the guerrillas,) gaunt with hunger and clad in rags, at last reach our lines. Here they can find abundant and profitable employment as mechanics and laborers; but they are burning for the emancipation of their State and the rescue of their families from the horrors of the rebel despotism; and they enlist, without the lure of large bounties, in the service of the United States, which, on its part, guarantees them, or should do so, the same protection afforded to soldiers of the loyal States. Many of them have now been four months in the service, and have never received one cent of pay or bounty. This was the case with the twenty-four hung at Kinston; not a man of them had ever received a dollar from the United States.

But the saddest fact of all is that a much larger proportion of them than is usual in Northern regiments have large and helpless families dependent upon them, and these, when the father is killed in action, or murdered after being captured, are left to suffer. In North Carolina there is no "Freedman's Aid Society" to foster the destitute families of the "poor white man," who not only escapes from a worse than African bondage, but, despite the threat of the gallows, takes up arms for the Union.

Here there is no beneficent State Government, as in New-York and Massachusetts, to provide "State aid" for the families, and to furnish additional bounties for recruits. When the North Carolina refugee and his family arrive within the Union lines, without a crust of bread or a change of garments, the father enlists and receives the Government ration for himself and family. Belonging to one company of eighty men, there are thirty families; of these, two are still outside our lines, with small prospects of ever rejoining their kindred, and twenty families, comprising eighty-seven persons, forty-seven of them under the age of fourteen, are with the company in Beaufort.

Before the war these were, of their class, well-to-do people, owning a little land, a few cattle, and some household stuff, but now having scarcely anything beyond the Government ration. They are generally, almost universally, illiterate to a degree inconceivable to a Northern mind; on an average, not

Continued on the Eighth page.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

St. Patrick's Day.

CELEBRATION IN THE CITY—AN IMMENSE PROCESSION—THE STREETS THRONGED.

The celebration of tha anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint was more general, yesterday, than on any former occasion. At an early hour the different Irish-American organizations, military and civic, assembled at their different places of meeting, and before 10 o'clock the carrying out of the programme for the proceedings of the day had already begun. At almost every street corner the venders of shamrocks and miniature Irish flags drove a flourishing business. Long before the appointed hour for the procession to move, all the thoroughfares along the line of march were thronged by expectant crowds. The day was beautiful.

Previous to tha parade there were several presentations to tha different organizations. The St. Peter's Roman Catholic Temperance Cadets received from Miss ELLEN J. GAINES a beautiful floral wreath, and the Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B. Society was presented with a like testimonial by Mrs. COLLIGAN, the lady President of the organization. A very handsome flag was presented by Alderman JOHN FOX to the St. Peter's Sons of Temperance. Before noon the City Hall Park became the scene of concentration—thousands assembling to witness tha grand review. It was not until after the ceremonies in the Park—the review by the Mayor, Common Council, counter-marching, &c.—that the procession formed into a complete line. Filing through the west gate of the Park into Broadway, the different military and civic organizations took up the line of march on the route laid down to the programme.

The procession numbered over 20,000, and was one hour and twenty minutes in passing a given point. The procession finally dismissed at the corner of Ninth-street and Fourth-avenue. Taking it "all in all," the celebration of St. Patrick's Day especially "in the morning," was never so imposing in New-York.

At 10½ o'clock A. M., a solemn high mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Very Rev. STAGER, Administrator of the Diocese, officiating. In other Roman Catholic Churches observances were had.

In the evening the Sons of St. Patrick had a dinner at the Astor House, and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick one at DELMONICO's. At both places the festivities were kept up till a late hour, and at both there was an abundance of good things provided for the palate and said sod sung for the ear.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE NAVY.

Yesterday was celebrated at the Navy-yard, and on board the war steamers in commission, with unwonted spirits. It is customary in American men-of-war provided with the drum and fife, to have the national air of Ireland performed at daybreak in the morning. The Irish sailors and marines enjoy themselves in the most patriotic manner, hold meetings forward or on the main deck, and make eloquent speeches about Ireland and America. Shreds of green worsted are frequently converted into temporary shamrocks and placed conspicuously in the hat or cap. In the days of grog the "main brace would be spliced" (that is an additional lot given) and toasts about the old and the new countries drank with zest. The United States steamer *Shamrock*, which was launched on yesterday twelve months, was to have been put in commission to-day with an Irish crew, but several circumstances prevented it, the want of crew being the chief one. A procession of laborers and mechanics belonging to the various Hibernian Societies of Brooklyn visited the Navy-yard and were received in the most cordial manner by the authorities and employes.

FOR THE FAIR.—Sixty ladies and gentlemen will illustrate light gymnastics at the Cooper Institute to-morrow evening. They are from Mrs. PLUMB's Academy of Physical Culture, and the proceeds will be devoted to the Sanitary Fair.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part* 1.—Adjourned until Monday, 21st. *Part* 3.—Short causes.—Nos. 1341, 1592, 1614, 1666, 1926, 1902, 1928, 1758, 1501. Numbers on General Calendar—Nos. 964, 892, 824.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I*—Nos. 370, 155, 39, 464, 434, 211, 232, 433 321, 484, 263, 485, 486, 101, 451. *Part II*—Nos. 361, 97, 152, 446, 447, 88, 310, 483, 254, 451, 121, 36, 48, 87, 488.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3043, 3291, 3317, 547, 3375, 3537, 3427, 1125, 3573, 3599, 3617, 3619, 3621, 3623, 3625. *Part II.*—Nos. 1822, 380, 3282, 2062, 3456, 1062, 3378, 524, 2258, 3386, 3336, 3550, 2950, 2730, 3360.

Release of the Bark Saxon.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Bark Saxon, her Tackle, &c., and Cargo.*—The following decree was this day entered in this cause:

This cause having been heard on the libel and proof, and testimony taken *in preparatorio*, and counsel for the respective parties having been heard, and due deliberation being had in the premises, and it appearing that no grounds exist for the condemnation of the said vessel or cargo; now, on motion of Charles Edwards, Esq., proctor for the claimants of said vessel, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said vessel be restored to the claimants thereof; and that the Marshal, upon the production to him of a certified copy of this decree, deliver to the said claimants, or their said proctor, the said vessel, free of all costs, charges and expenses.

And on like motion of Townsend Scudder, Esq., and Joseph H. Choate, Esq., proctors for the claimants of said cargo, it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said cargo be restored to the claimants thereof; and that the Marshal, upon the presentation to him of a certified copy of this decree, deliver to the said last mentioned claimants, or their said proctors, the said cargo, free of all costs, charges and expenses. The question of salvage and of proximate cause of seizure being reserved for the further consideration of the court.

The Statute of Frauds—Sale and Delivery of Specific Chattel—Promise for the Benefit of a Third Person.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Robertson and Garvin.

John C. Connor vs. *John S. Williams et al.*—Howes & Co. were the owners, and sold on the 8th of January, 1860, as alleged, five-eighths of the ship *Sunshine* to the defendants, and executed a bill of sale therein transferring all their interests therein to the defendants. As the consideration for the sale the defendants promised to pay the bills against the ship, of which the demand in this action was one, and was specified at the time of the sale. Upon a reference the complaint was dismissed, and judgment was entered for the defendants, on the ground that the promise proved was void by the Statute of Frauds.

The plaintiff appealed to this branch of the court, where the judgment was now rendered, per Garvin J., the court holding that the defendants were liable, for the reason that although the effect of their promise was to pay the debt of Howes & Co., to the plaintiff, their primary and leading design was to obtain the interest of Howes & Co. in the ship, and to secure their own demand against them. Howes & Co. conveyed their interest in the ship to the defendants, they promising, in consideration thereof, to pay this debt to the plaintiff—thus obtaining the property of Howes & Co. and promising to pay for it. The defendants thus made this their own debt to the plaintiff, and it was not necessary to put their promise in writing to make it valid and obligatory upon them. It was also held in answer to the objection that there was no delivery of the ship, that the sale of a specific chattel passes the property to the vendee without delivery. The objection that the promise was made to Howes & Co., and not to the plaintiff, was obviated by the reaffirmance of the old doctrine that when one person makes a promise to another for the benefit of a third person, such third person may maintain an action upon it.

After examining the questions of law and fact involved at considerable length, the court reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial, with costs to abide the event—the rule referring the cause to be vacated unless both parties desire to retain it.

Benedict, Burr & Benedict, for plaintiff and appellant; Beebe, Dean & Donohue for defendants and respondents.

Enlistment of a Minor.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. *Charles Goldey.*—The accused here was indicted under the Act of March 3, 1823, which provides punishment for falsely making a writing with intent to obtain a sum of money from the United States.

The prosecution called as a witness John W. Gore, who testified that he was Master in the navy, and had charge of a rendezvous for enlisting men in the navy; that Goldey came to his office and enlisted in the navy, swearing before him to an oath, which said that he was over twenty-one years old, and that his father and mother were dead; that the affidavit was read to him before he signed it; and that he also signed and took the oath of allegiance, and got an order for $37 advance; that he was afterwards rescued from the navy by habeas corpus.

The boy's mother was called to the stand, and testified that he was only eighteen years old.

The case was summed up by Mr. Byrne, Counsel for the boy, and by the District Attorney. The Judge charged the jury that to convict the accused they must find that he made the writing and that it was false and that he made it with intent to defraud the Government.

The jury, after a short absence, came into court to ask whether a verdict of guilty or not guilty, with intent to defraud the Government, or simply guilty or not guilty.

The Judge told them that they must find that intent to defraud before they could find a verdict of guilty; and that, if they found the intent, a simple verdict of guilty was proper.

The jury went out, and returned with a verdict of not guilty.

Judge SHIPMAN called Goldey up, and, saying that he was quite satisfied with the verdict, he yet told him he thought he had done wrong, and ought to find a warning in it for his whole life.

Goldey stated to the court and the jury that he had been sent out to collect some money for his mother which was stolen from him, and in the distress of mind caused by this loss, he was induced to go and enlist by a man who left us with him, but that the affidavit was never read to him, and what he signed he supposed was only a form, on shipping.

Suit on Forged Promissory Notes—The Defence of Forgery Successful.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Balcom.

Henry A. Hersen, Jr., vs. *Malthy G. Lane.*—The plaintiff in this case sues defendant as indorser of two promissory notes for $5,000 each, made on the 17th of November, 1862, by the firm of George F. Wonser & Bros., of Gloucester, Mass., and sold to plaintiff.

The defendant, who is proprietor of a flour and feed store in this City, denies all the allegations of the complaint, and claims that he never indorsed either of the notes. The evidence showed that defendant had indorsed several notes for one Samuel Wonser, amounting to about $15,000; that this Samuel Wonser, who was a connexion of defendant's, became involved in his business and forged the indorsement of Malthy G. Lane, upon notes to the amount of $87,000. Wonser confessed to Lane that he had committed these forgeries, and took poison for the purpose of terminating his existence.

Numerous witnesses were produced to show that the signature of Mr. Lane upon these notes was not genuine. After the examination of six witnesses to this effect, his Honor said that enough testimony had been heard upon this point, and the plaintiff must submit to a nonsuit. Judgment was therefore given for the defendant.

Elmore & Sweet for plaintiff; Wm. H. Niles and Edwards Pierrepont for the defendant.

The New-Orleans Trade—An Alleged Breach of Contract and the Result.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Wm. A. H. White, Edwin L. Hall and Benjamin C. Thurstal vs. *John S. Sutphen.*—The defendant was the proprietor of the steamer *Nassau*, and the plaintiffs allege that, by an agreement with them, defendant contracted to carry as freight for them, from this port to New-Orleans, ten carboys of oil of vitriol. They further allege that defendant promised to notify them when the vessel was ready to sail; that he did not notify them, but that the ship sailed without the oil; that at the time the *Nassau* arrived in New-Orleans oil of vitriol was worth $1 per pound; that in consequence of not sending it by this steamer plaintiffs lost a market for it at this price, and lost on the sale of it $1,700, for which amount they claimed judgment. Defendant denied all the allegations of the complaint except the ownership of the vessel. The jury found for the defendant.

B. C. Thayer for plaintiffs; Mr. Dimmick for defendant.

Action for an Alleged Wrongful Levy—A Release Pleaded in Bar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Leonard, Sutherland and Clerke.

Noble vs. *Kelly, Sheriff, &c.*—This case came on for hearing on a verdict of the Circuit, subject to the opinion of the court. The facts, as agreed upon were that in June, 1859, the Sheriff having the execution in his hands against one Henry J. Kemar, proceeded to the steamship *Moses Taylor*, and levied upon a bag containing $1,000, which had been consigned by plaintiff to Kemer. After this suit had been commenced, the plaintiffs in the second execution settled with plaintiff, and the plaintiff gave a release, under seal, whereby he released the Sheriff from all liability for any act done under that execution. This release was interposed by supplemental answer and a bar to the entire course of action. A verdict, *pro formu*, was taken at the Circuit, and the effect of the release was now argued. After argument, decision was reserved.

W. R. Darling for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

Sentence of a Counterfeiter.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MARCH 14.

Before Judge Shipman.

Thomas Kerr, indicted for making and passing a counterfeit ten-dollar legal tender note, plead guilty, and was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for four years and a fine of one dollar.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 17, 1864.

$13,000 U. S 6s, 1st Co.	112	40 Hudson R. R	156⅝
18,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	108⅝	50 do	156⅝
3,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	99⅛	200 do	156⅝
12,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R.	109⅜	200 do	156⅝
2,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	61	1050 do	158
5,000 Mo. State 6s	72	50 do	157
1,000 M. 6s, 1st. to H. & St. Jo	88	350 do	157⅛
290,000 U. S. Miss. R. C.	50	100 do	157⅜
25,000 do	50⅜	100 do	157⅝
20,000 Ohio & Miss. Pr. C	92	100 do	157⅝
5,000 Erie 3d M. Bs.	115	100 Harlem R.	115
1,000 Hoo. R. 1st M.	110	400 do	146
6,000 do	110⅛	1000 do	146
2,000 Tol. & W. 2 M. Bs.	91	100 M. & St. & N. R.	103
10,100 H. & St. J. R. Cv't	93	500 do	103⅛
2,000 P. Ft W. & Cb. 1st	111⅜	400 do	103⅝
500 do	112	100 do	103⅝
15,000 Miss. & M. L. G. B	70	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S	118
5,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	89	10 Pacific Railroad	227
1,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	108	150 Alt. & T. H. R. Pr.	96
5,000 Quicksilver 1 M.	95	200 do	97
2,000 McGr. & W. 1st M.	85	100 Ill. Cen. Full S	138
3 Am. Ex. Bank	115	400 Ill. C. R. Scrip	137
20 Fourth Nat. Bank	112	1000 do	136⅝
10,000 American Gold	161⅛	200 do	137
10,000 do	161⅜	500 do	137
17,000 do	161	50 Clev. & Pitts. R	124⅜
200 Canton Co	67⅜	100 do	124
50 do	210	1100 do	123⅞
100 Penn. Coal Co	204	400 do	123⅞
600 Central Coal Co	94	600 do	124
100 do	94⅛	2000 do	124⅜
100 Com. Coal Pr.	82⅜	1000 do	123
600 do	82	30 do	125
300 do	82	1000 Gal. & Chi. R.	120⅜
100 do	79	400 do	120⅜
300 Am. Coal Co	108	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	146
100 Quick. Mio. Co	82⅛	450 Chic. & R. I. R.	121⅜
1000 do	82⅜	200 do	121⅜
200 do	82⅜	100 do	123⅜
1800 Minn. Mining Co	86	200 do	123
100 do	86⅜	200 do	123
50 Cen. Am. Transit	52⅛	50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	143
100 do	52	200 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	73
100 do	52⅛	100 do	73⅛
200 Copec Iron M.	13⅜	100 M. & P. du C. 2d Pr.	69⅛
200 do	13⅜	100 M. & P. du Ch. Iss.	105
300 Canada Cop. Co	10	200 Tol. & Wab. R.	61⅜
500 do	9	1000 do	61⅜
100 Maryland Cop. Co	1⅞	200 Tol. & Wab. Pref.	82
200 Mar. Min. Co	39	200 do	83
200 Rutland Marble Co	22	200 P., Ft. W. & C	130
100 do	21⅞	100 do	129⅞
100 Qtz Hill G. M. Co	20	100 do	129⅞
200 Pacific Mail	234	500 do	129⅝
50 do	234⅜	8 do	129
200 do	234⅜	600 do	129⅝
200 do	234⅝	200 do	130
50 N. Y. Cen.	132	100 do	130⅛
200 do	132⅜	200 do	130
100 do	132⅜	200 do	130
300 do	132⅝	200 do	129⅝
1150 do	122⅜	400 A. & T. H. R.	78
300 do	122⅝	200 Chic. & N. W. R.	83
100 do	122⅜	500 do	82⅞
700 do	122⅛	100 do	83
100 do	122⅜	100 do	83⅛
100 do	123	100 Chic. & N. W. Pre	80
300 do	122⅜	200 do	80⅜
300 Erie Railway P.	103⅜	600 Mar. & Chi. 1st Pr.	81
460 do	103⅜	4 0 do	81⅜
100 Reading R.	137⅛	600 Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr.	62
1000 do	137⅜	36 do	61
1500 do	138⅛	100 Han. & St. J. R.	31⅜
400 do	137⅜	100 Han. & St. J. R. Pf	68
		100 Chi. & Mil. R.	78

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. Co.	109⅜	400 Reading R.	140
100,000 do	109⅜	100 do	140⅛
2,000 Trs. Notes 7 3-10 Oct. & April	111⅞	200 do	141⅝
4,000 Am. Gold	161⅝	1000 do	142
100 Canton Co	64⅞	1000 do	142⅛
200 Cum. Coal Pr	83	500 do	142⅜
100 do	83⅛	600 M. S. & N. I. R.	103
500 do	83⅛	500 Ill. Cen. R. S.	137⅜
400 Quicksilver M. Co	83⅜	200 Cl. & Pitts. R.	146
100 Pacific M. S. Co	234⅝	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	125
300 do	235	800 do	124⅜
150 do	235	500 do	124⅜
100 do	234⅜	1000 do	124⅜
500 N. Y. Cen. R.	132	600 Gal. & Chic. R.	122
550 Erie R.	102⅜	200 do	122
100 do	102⅜	500 do	121⅝
200 Canton Co	67⅜	100 Chi. & R. I.	121⅜
50 do	210	1000 do	121
100 Penn. Coal Co	204	100 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	144
600 Central Coal Co	94	100 Tol. & Wab. Pref.	83⅜
100 do	94⅛	200 do	83⅜
100 Com. Coal Pr.	82⅜	200 Mil. & Pr. du Ch.	73
600 do	82	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C	130
300 do	82	500 do	132
1000 do	82	500 do	132⅝
200 Harlem R.	147	400 do	132⅜
400 do	146⅞	400 Chic. & N. W. R.	83⅜
100 Mich. Cen. R.	141⅜	400 do	83⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen. R.	137	2200 Clev. & Pitts.	124⅜
900 Erie R.	102⅜	300 do	124⅝
700 do	102⅜	200 do	124⅜
200 do	102⅜	100 do	124⅜
1300 do	102⅜	200 do	124⅜
200 do	102⅜	300 do	124⅜
300 Hod. R. Rex-d	18	100 do	124⅜
50 do	157⅜	2100 Gal. & C. R.	121⅜
300 do	157⅜	200 do	121⅜
300 do	157⅜	100 do	121⅜
400 do	157⅜	8 P., Ft. W. & C	130⅜
200 Harlem R.	146⅜	200 do	130
50 do	146⅜	200 do	130⅛
300 do	146⅜	200 T. H. & A. R. Pr.	97⅜
100 Reading R.	138⅛	200 Tol. & Wab. Pref.	83
900 do	138⅜	100 do	84
300 do	138⅜	100 Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	81⅛
200 do	138⅜	10000 Miss. & M. L. G.	78
500 Mich. Cen. R.	141⅜	100 Pacific M. S. Co.	235
200 do	141⅜	200 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	53
200 do	141⅜	100 Cum. Coal	64⅜
200 do	141⅜	100 do	83
100 do	141	100 do	83⅜
200 do	141	200 do	83⅜
100 Chi. & N. W. R.	83	500 Con. Coal Co.	94

At a meeting of the old Associated Banks, to-day, the application of one or two of the new National Banks to make their exchanges through a Clearing-house common to all, was referred to the Standing Committee on the subject, to report next week. A mischief-making member of the association moved a serious of resolutions, with a preamble, against the National Banking system and its recognition in the Clearing-house *until amended by Congress to suit their views*; but the meeting, or a majority present, very properly showed their contempt for the author by an abrupt adjournment. Of course Congress is not to be thus dragooned into alteration in the National Bank Act of 1863 before it has been fairly tested, and if the local Banks of this City cannot find it consistent with their interests to organize under it as it is, they will either have to stay out or seek for amendments to the act in a very different spirit than was manifested by part of their number to-day.

The Twelfth National Bank, (Mr. H. A. SMYTHE, President,) is to be located on Broadway, near the New-York Hospital grounds. The preliminary installment of 30 ₩ cent. on the Stock is to be paid in to Messrs. GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON on Saturday, 19th inst.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Total Receipts, $811,119 11, including for Customs, $236,000; Payments, $1,296,409 80; Balance, $41,116,170 13.

Real Estate Sales—March 17.

AT AUCTION H. MULLER, P. A. WILKINS & CO.

Houses and lots Nos. 333 and 331 Broome-street, each $10,550.

Two and lot No. 677 Washington-street, $5,000.

Lot and frame house north side Forty-seventh-street, 550 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, $2,550.

House and lot No. 18 Lispenard-street, $11,700.

Property No. 35 Lispenard-street and No. 231 Church-street, $25,000.

AT E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

One lot and store west side of Franklin-street, 42 feet 6 inches west of Church-street, 37 feet 6 inches by 78 feet 6 inches, and 36 feet rear, $49,500.

Two lots and buildings, Nos. 301 and 303 Mulberry-street, $16,300.

House and lot No. 9 Bethune-street, $5,175.

One house No. 698 Fourth-street, $4,200.

One house north west corner Sixth and Lewis streets, $5,400.

One house No. 726 Broadway, $49,100.

Lot and building south side of Cortlandt-street, between West and Washington, $21,200.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 17, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 49 bbls. Ashes, 6,968 bbls. Flour, 776 bbls. and 2,039 bags Corn Meal, 3,928 bushels Wheat, 9,948 bushels Corn, 7,008 bushels Oats, 188 bushels Rye, 5,425 bushels Malt, 9,902 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,031 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are less active at $8 87½ for Pots, and $10 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand, at full prices. We quote: Java, 44c @45c.; Lagusyre and Maracaibo, 36c. @38c.; Rio, 30½c. @38c.; St. Domingo, 33c. @34c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Continues dull and heavy. Strict Middlings, 73c. @74c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last 800 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been lightly dealt in to-day, at drooping prices. Sales since our last 9,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 25@$6 50; poor to choice extra State at $6 60@$7 00, chiefly at $6 70@$6 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 05@$7 20 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 25 @$6 50
Extra State	6 60 @ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 60 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	7 05 @ 7 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 25 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 10 @ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 25 @10 75

Southern Flour has been less active, at rather easier prices; sales since our last 1,100 bbls., at $6 90@$7 60 for very poor to good superfine; $7 85@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy; sales 500 bbls. extra, at $6 70@$8 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in less request, at $5 40@$6 30 ₩ bbl.; sales 85 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $5 25@$5 35 for Jersey; $6 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Total sales, 850 bbls.

FRUIT—The demand has been somewhat thicker for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 40@$4 50, and Buoch do. at $4 05@$4 12½ ₩ box. Currants 14½c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull to-day, and prices have been, for the most part, nominal. Sales since our last 27,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 70@$1 73, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 68@$1 70; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 63@$1 64, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 61@$1 63, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring, $1 60@$1 63 and very choice White Missouri at $2 10 ₩ bushel. Corn is to limited demand and unchanged. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,000 bushels at $1 30@$1 31 (nominally) for mixed Western, in store; $1 23@$1 26 for new Yellow Jersey and Southern ₩ bushel. Rye is inactive at $1 27@$1 30 per bushel. Oats are in more demand, at, however, easier rates. We quote Canada at 87½c. @88½c.; Western at 89c. @90c.; State at 89c. @90½c; Jersey at 84c. @87c. ₩ bushel. Barley is in request at $1 28@$1 52, as extremes, per bushel; sales have been reported of 3,250 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 58 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in demand at $1 20@$1 40 for large and small lots, according to quality, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—A fair inquiry prevails for Manila at 16c. ₩ lb.

HOPS—Are very quiet at 22c. @30c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans (new crop) is in good request at 70c. @65c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in more demand, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 40@$3 45 ₩ gallon; Tar $24@$25 ₩ obl.; Pitch $25@$27 ₩ bbl.; Resin $37@$43 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in less request and rather heavy. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 62@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 58@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $1 12@$1 17; City Red at 80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon, and $5 25@$6 37½, and $5@$6 25 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, 30½c. @31½c., here; Refined do. at 56c. @61c., free, and 48c. @50c. in bond, ₩ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum, 3 230 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, to-day, at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 3,500 bbls., at $23 50@$23 75 for New Mess and $24 for Aarli dalivary; $21 25@$21 50 for Mess, last season's packing; $21 75@$22 for two-year old Mess; $24@$25 50 for Old and New Clear Mess; $21 50@$23 50 for Thin Mess; $21 50@$24 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $18 25@$20 50 for Old and New Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in slack demand at 12c. @14c. for Hams, and 9¼c. @10c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales 270 pkgs. Bacon is in less request, at 11¾c. @13¾c., according to quality, ₩ lb.; sales since our last 535 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs continue quiet and nominal. Lard is heavy and lower; sales 1,000 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 12¾c. @13¾c., the latter as extreme rate, ₩ lb. Beef continues in fair request, at buoyant rates; sales 850 bbls., at $15 75@$17 25 for Extra Mess, and $13@$15 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $25@$28; India Mess, $28@$30 ₩ tierce. Sales 250 tcs. Beef Hams, $20 50@$22 ₩ bbl.; sales 75 bbls.; Butter continues in good request, at 37c. @47c. for poor to very choice State, and 28c. @35c. for Western, ₩ lb. Messrs. M. W. STARIN & Co., in their review, published in the *Weekly Times*, for the present week, says: "The activity in the market and the scarcity of Butter, noted in our last report, has continued during the past week. The receipts of State Dairy Butter have been very light, and prices for fine qualities have reached unprecedented rates. The receipts of Western stock have been more liberal, but not sufficient to supply the demand. Fine grades of Michigan and Illinois now take the place of good State Butter, and readily command correspondingly figures. Some small lots of New Butter have been received, but the quality is generally very inferior, and barely passable as Butter. The demand for Southern and Californian trade is active at full prices. City dealers are generally short of stock, which creates great activity for home trade. There is now no doubt that the last year's crop of Butter will be entirely absorbed before a supply of the new crop can be placed on this market. The market closes excited and very firm." Cheese is in good demand at 14c. @18c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Is in moderate demand, at $8@$9 for East India, ₩ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Are in more request, and advancing. No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 25@$1 26; Cloves, 45c. @46c.; Pepper, 41c. @42c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are in fair request and held firmly; sales since our last 650 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 13c. @15¾c., and Cuba, &c., at 13c. @14¾c., and 210 hhds Havana at 13c. @14c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue salable and buoyant, at 14¾c. @15¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 285,000 lbs., at 12¾c. @12¾c., chiefly 12¾c.; and 42,000 lbs. Grease, at 11¾c. @12c., the latter rate for White, ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales were reported to-day of 550 bbls. at 90c. @92c., ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull and heavy to-day; rates have favored shippers. For Liverpool, 1,100 bags Flour, at 1s. 3d. @1s. 9d.; 13,000 bushels Wheat, at 4d.; 500 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 3d.; 4,400 boxes Bacon, at 17s. 6d. @23s. by sailing vessels, and 30s. by steamer; also, by steamer, 400 hales Cotton at ¾d., and 500 boxes Cheese and 200 bags Clover Seed at 35s. For London, 2,600 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 3d.; 200 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 9d.; 200 tcs. Beef at 4s. 3d., and 200 boxes bacon at 22s. 6d. For Glasgow—100 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 450 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 480 boxes Bacon, at 30s., and 10 tons Whalefoots and 27s. 6d. For Rotterdam—500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. For Gibraltar—A British brig, with 2,200 bbls. Flour on private terms. Mr. J. P. ELWELL, broker, quotes: "To London—Flour, 1s. 7½d. @1s. 9d. by American, and 1s. 8d. @2s. by neutral vessels; Wheat, at 5½d. @6d. by American, and 6½d. by neutral vessels; heavy grain, at 17s. 6d. by American, and 22s. 6d. by neutral vessels. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 3d. @1s. 6d. by American and 1s. 9d. by neutrals; Wheat at 4d. @4½d. by American, and 5½d. by neutrals; heavy goods at 17s. 6d. by American, and 22s. 6d. @25s. by neutrals. For Glasgow—Flour at 1s. 9d. by American, and 2s. by neutrals; Wheat at 5½d. by American, and 7d. by neutrals; heavy goods, at 17s. 6d. @20s. by American, and 22s. 6d. by neutrals. The nominal rate for Grain charters to Cork for orders is 5s. 6d.; and to direct ports, 5s. ₩ 480 lbs.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	Mar. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Anglesian	Mar. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Mar. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Mar. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'gton	April 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	April 2	New-York	Southampton.
China	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	April 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	April 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	April 30	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Mar. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Mar. 3	Liverpool	Port and.
Arabia	Mar. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Mar. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	New-York.
Olympus	Mar. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Wash'ton	Mar. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Mar. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Mar. 16	Liverpool	Boston
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	Mar. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Marion Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Creole	Mar. 23	New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo. Washington	Mar. 23	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Mar. 26	New-York	*Nassau.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the ——, via Portland, will close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of New-York* will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Bavaria*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for Port-au-Price by the *Sinladin* will close on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies by the *Morning Star* will close at 2 P. M., and for New-Orleans at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 8:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BE

AUCTION SALES

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

VERY VALUABLE AND IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the evenings of THURSDAY, 24th, and FRIDAY, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the old Dusseldarf Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, next door below Tiffany & Co's, a very valuable and important collection of the highest order of original paintings. Including the entire collection of Messrs. Bailey & Co., of Philadelphia, purchased by them from the artists direct, equaling in interest any collection ever offered in this City for public competition, and comprising works of the greatest merit, by favorite artists of the modern Dusseldorf, English, French and German schools. Among many others are the works of:

GERMAN SCHOOL.		
A. Achenbach,	Verboeckhoven,	De Noter,
B. C. Koek Koek,	Van Hemms,	Von Seben,
Carl Hubner,	Carl Becker,	Erdmann,
Gesellschap,	Hoguet,	Carl Heff,
Lilschaner,	Meyerheim,	Siegert,
Freyer,	Professor John,	Stammel,
L. Toussaint,	Chas. M. Webb,	Von Wille,
Boech,	Soedermann,	De Loose,
C. Wanters,	La Ray,	A. K. Keydyke,
Ten Katen,	Ruytee,	De Vos, and others]
FRENCH SCHOOL.		
Pecrus,	L. Noterman,	Dansaert,
Brillouin,	Seignac,	Montigny,
De Yaux, pupil of E. Frere,	Cerler,	Lafond, &c.
ENGLISH SCHOOL.		
Sidney R. Percy,	Boddington,	E. C. Williams,
C. Baxter,	Macduff,	Shayer,
T. Clayter,	Garmfield,	W. Bromley,
Craig,	Hayes,	Thors,
Barber,	Bennet,	Barland, &c.

The foreign portion of the collection have been purchased in Europe by a gentleman of well-known taste and long experience, and the pictures of B. C. Koek Koek, Hubner, A. Achenbach and others, are of a class rarely imparted into this country.

In the American portion are choice examples by F. E. Church, J. F. Cropsey, Shattuck, and other high-class American artists.

They will be on exhibition as above from, and after TUESDAY, 15th inst., until the evenings of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 1:20 VALUABLE LOTS ON BROADWAY, 10TH-AV., 76TH, 77TH and 78TH STS., belonging to the estate of James G. King, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 24, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by order of the undersigned, the following described lots:

BROADWAY—25 lots comprising the entire block bounded by 76th and 77th sts., Broadway and 10th-av., with the exception of a small gore on the northwest corner of 10th-av. and 76th-st.

BROADWAY—34 lots, comprising the entire block bounded by 77th and 78th sts., Broadway and 10th-av.

10TH-AV.—16 lots on east side of 10th av., comprising the entire front between 76th and 78th sts., with the exception of a small gore on the northeast corner of 76th-st. and 10th-av.

76TH-ST.—7 lots on north side of 76th-st., 100 ft. east of 10th-av.

77TH-ST.—7 lots on south side of 77th-st., 100 ft. east of 10th-av.

77TH-ST.—7 lots on north side of 77th-st., 100 ft. east of 10th-av.

78TH-ST.—24 lots on south side of 78th-st., 100 ft. east of 10th-av.

TERMS.—60 per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for 5 years, at 6 per cent.

JAMES G. KING, } Executors of Jas. G. King, deceased.
A. GRACIE KING, }

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, BUGGIES, HARNESS, HORSES.—OSGOOD & COOKE, will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) 18th, at 12 o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, black horse, 17 hands high, sound, kind and gentle, suitable for a coupé.

2 first-class shifting-top buggies.
3 first-class 1-ton road wagons.
Elegant phaeton, pole, and shafts.
4 shifting-top four-seated carryalls.
3 movable-seat depot wagons.
6 leather top rockaways and germantowns.
2 sets double harness.
3 sets single harness.
1 coal-h x wagon.

Black horse, 15½ hands high, 9 years old, sound, kind and gentle in every respect; shifting-top buggy harness, blanket, &c. Also, cut-under truck, suitable for any work; harness, harness, &c. Also, elegant light six-seat close carriage.

DANIEL H. BRADETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 31st day of March, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer BANSHEE, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
PAPER,
STATIONERY,
&c., &c., &c.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON AVENUES A AND B, 1st and 2d avs. and 82d-st., at auction ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on TUESDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

1ST-AV.—2 lots on south-east corner of 1st-av. and 82d-st. Corner lot 25 feet 8 inches in width by 100 feet 6 inches in depth; inside lot 25 feet 8 inches by 100 feet 6 inches.

2D-AV.—1 lot on northeast corner of 82d-st., 25 feet 8 inches by 100 feet.

AV. A.—2 lots on northeast corner of Av. A, and 82d-st. Corner lot 25 feet 8 inches by 98 feet; inside lot 25 feet 8 inches by 98 feet.

AV. B—4 lots, west side, 51 feet 2 inches south of 82d-st., each 25 feet 0 inches by 98 feet.

82D-ST.—3 lots, south side 150 feet east of Av. A, each 25 by .02 feet 2 inches.

4 lots on north side 82d-st., 200 feet west of 1st-av., each 25 by 102 feet 2 inches.

4 lots on south side 82d-st., 108 feet 8 inches west of Av. A, each 25 by 102 feet 2 inches.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VERY DESIRABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY, on Liberty-st., near Broadway.—E. H. LUDLOW, & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

LIBERTY-ST.—The very valuable 5-story white-marble front store, with basement and iron cellar and lot. No. 105 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-sts., north side; store 28 feet 11½ inches front, by about 114 feet in depth; lot 28.10 front, 31 feet 3½ inch rear, by 118 feet 9 inches deep, now under lease to May 1, 1866, at $3 250 per annum.

The valuable improvements now going on in Broadway, near Liberty-st., with the rapid advance of business to this locality, make the above a desirable investment for capitalists.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

R. WALTERS, Auctioneer.

UNRESERVED SALE OF A MAGNIFICENT importation of rare and beautiful sea shells, curiosities, Chinese, Japanese and Indian workmanship. At No. 26 Chatham square, will be sold without limit, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 17, 18 and 19, at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7 P. M., one of the largest collection of sea shells ever witnessed on this continent, comprising over 10,000 specimens of an infinite variety, some of these rare in number, of great value in existence; every description of corals, and any quantity and variety of small shells for shell work.

Without humbug or puff, this is a rare opportunity. Wholesale and retail by private sale during the day.

T. BOYNTON, sole American Agent.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOT ON WEST 47TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the gore lot of land, with the two-story frame rag warehouse on the front, and the two two-story frame houses on the rear thereof, situate on the south side of 47th-st., 300 feet west of 9th-av. The lot is 12 feet 3 inches front, 45 feet rear, 100 feet 5 inches on the easterly side, and 105 feet on the westerly side, more or less, known as No. 426 West 47th-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., near the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction on FRIDAY, March 18, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., the lease and fixtures of a looking-glass manufactory, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of French plate pier and mantle mirrors; frames, of every variety; cornices, marble slabs and brackets, lamps, copper pans, work bench, office furniture, &c. Also, paintings and engravings.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 585 BROOME-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The three-story brick house and lot No. 585 Broome-st., south side, near Hudson-st. The house is 22x40 feet, with a two-story extension 24 feet, was built by day's work with independent walls, and is in perfect order, having gas and Croton water introduced, and the second story frescoed. The lot is 22x99 feet.

S. & J. ROGERS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, ON SATURDAY, MARCH 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., genteel Household Furniture, consisting of elegantly carved rosewood parlor suite, one satin brochette, 4 pier mirrors, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, marble-top dressing-bureau, wash-stands, easy and rocking chairs, mirrors, lace and damask curtains, mahogany front bedstead, sofa, lounges, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, March 22, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, 11 full City lots and a gore, on 10 st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., near the Bloomingdale road: free from rock, and laying handsomely for improvement. For part culars apply to D. & T. McMASON, Attorneys for Defendant, 271 Broadway, N. Y.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, March 18, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, the first-class four-story and basement brown-stone high-stoop house and lot No. 51 East 34th-st., 200 feet east of Madison-av.; house 26x74, lot 25x98.9, complete in every respect.

T. J. GLOVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at No. 111 Broadway, a fine stock of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale. It consists of parlor suites of various kinds; library and dining-room suites, etagères, sideboards, extension-tables, lounges, easy chairs, book-cases, library tables, hall-stands, chamber suites of black walnut, rosewood, &c.—the whole of fine quality, and to be positively sold.

N. B.—Sales of household furniture at the residences of owners, when desired, on the best terms.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT BOOK SALE.

TRADE SALESROOMS, NO. 498 BROADWAY.
GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, S. J. E. COOLEY.
WEDNESDAY, March 23, and following days,
At 6 o'clock P. M., each day.

SUPERB BOOKS.

THE CHOICEST AND MOST VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS ever offered at public sale in this City. Splendid English editions of some of the most valuable books published, and especially rich in natural history, works on art, illustrated books, Shakespeariana, the drama, standard works, elegantly bound, &c., &c.

For particulars see catalogues and books on exhibition.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION, AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864,

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease or the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Bavonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry new established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above-named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter. In case he executes the said several covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps to be paid by the purchaser, and no expenses whatever are to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lease (above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessee desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to the engine a fire apparatus or force pump, with not less than four hundred feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief-Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 17, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery No. 23 Nassau-st.:

An important and valuable collection of modern and ancient oil paintings of the European school, comprising some most desirable works of art, being a private gallery just received from Europe, comprising the works of Gregoire Delacroix, Williams, Hunt, Detrivier, E. T. Crawford, Danby, De Haas, Mesdows, Woolworth, Honvier, Hickens, A. J. Stark, Thomas Baller, E. Holives, T. M. Joy; as also a very exquisite picture entitled the "Royal Favorite," by C. Surhlandt; and others equally celebrated of the modern European school. In the ancient school may be found examples of Spagnelotti, Swanevelt, Poussin, Paul Potter, Vernet, Correggio, Rembrandt, and many other fine pictures, all of the preceding being a private collection.

Also several fine pictures by favorite American artists, all of which will be on view, as above, on and from TUESDAY, 15th inst., with catalogue.

HENRY R. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES,
RARE AND COSTLY WORKS OF ART, &C.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION, (SALE PEREMPTORY,)

THIS DAY, (Friday afternoon,) at 2 o'clock, of the entire elegant parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, contained in residue, No. 152 West 21st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising superb double and single rosewood suites, the richest brocatelle, Egyptian statuary, marble-top centre and pier tables, rosewood etageres, Turkish lounges, arm chairs to match, reception chairs, elegant seven-octave piano forte, cost $550, rich carpets, clocks, rich curtains and shades, elegant bronzes, lava and bisque figures and ornaments, vases, marble lamps, valuable paintings, rosewood dressing-bureaus, bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, walnut suites in green and crimson reps, beds and bedding, oak dining furniture, rich china, ruby and crystal cut glass, silver cutlery, Wilder's safe, hall furniture, &c. No postponement. Catalogues at house.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer. Office No. 23 Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE property on Seventh-st. and College-place, and on Carmine and Bedford sts., by order of the Supreme Court. JAMES M. MILLER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sale rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on the 25th day of March inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Samuel Jones, Esq., Referee:

1. The valuable property known as No. 60, 60½ and 62 Watreo-st, and No. 23 College-place; the whole forming a plot of ground on the northeasterly corner of College-place and Warren-st., 53 feet 9 inches more or less in front on Warren-st., and in the rear, and 75 feet 4 inches more or less on College-place, and on the easterly side, on which are erected three four-story brick houses; No. 23 College-place, known as the Franklin House, the four-story brick store, No. 62 Warren-st., and the two three-story brick front stores Nos. 60 and 60½ Warren-st., to be sold in one parcel.

2. The premises Nos. 51, 53 and 55 Carmine-st., situate on the northwesterly corner of Carmine and Bedford sts., containing 50 feet more or less in front on Carmine-st., and in the rear, and 60 feet more or less on Bedford-st., and on the westerly side, on which are erected three three-story brick stores—to be sold in one parcel.

For further particulars and maps apply to the auctioneer, at his office, No. 23 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FRONT-ST., 6th-av., 110th and 115th sts., being part of the estate of the late Thomas Leggett, deceased.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 18, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), New-York:

FRONT-ST.—The two-story and attic frame houses and lots Nos. 332 and 333 Front st., near Jackson-square; houses each 16.8 by 28.5; lots 18.8 by 70.1.

ALSO—The three two-story and attic frame houses and lots Nos. 337, 338 and 339 Front-st., near Jackson-square; houses each 18 by 28.5; lots 18 by 70 feet.

ALSO—The lot of ground, with the two-story brick house thereon, on the southerly side of Front-st., 175 feet westerly from Jackson-square; house 17.5 by 28.5; lot 25 by 70 feet.

5TH-AV.—One lot, east side, adjoining the corner of 115th-st.; 25.2½ by 100 feet.

115TH-ST.—Two lots, north side, adjoining the avenue lots on the rear; 25 by 100.11.

110TH-ST.—One lot, south side, 145 feet west of 3d-av.; 25 by 100.11.

Terms at sale. Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON WATER-ST. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 18, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York: WATER-ST.—The lease of the lot, with the two-story attic and basement brick house, No. 594 Water-st., north side, between Clinton and Montgomery sts. Lease from Rotgers estate; has four years to run from May 1, 1864, with renewal of 21 years. Ground rent $60 per annum. House 22.7 by 40 feet; lot 22.7 by 60 feet. Terms at sale. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STORE AND LOT NO 398 WATER-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on FRIDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The three-story brick house and lot, with store, situate on the northerly side of Water st., near Catharine-st., and known as No. 398. The house is 18.8x45 feet, and the basement is perfectly dry. The lot is 18.8 front and rear by 60 feet 3 inches on the easterly side, and 81 feet 7 inches on the westerly side. The house has party walls.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

One share to the New-York Society Library, free from all charges and dues forever; one lot in the burial-ground in the village of Cashill, Greene Co., N. Y., inclosed with marble posts and chains, never occupied and well situated. Further particulars on application to the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT NO. 209 MADISON-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story brick house and lease of lot No. 209 Madison-st., north side, near Rutgers-st. The lease is from the Rutgers estate, and has 12 years to run, at an annual ground rent of $155, with usual covenants for renewals. The house is 26 feet 1 inch by about 45 feet deep, has gas, bath, &c., and is in good order. Lot 26 feet 1 inch by 100 feet.

A RARE CHANCE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction on FRIDAY, March 18, at 1 o'clock, P. M., 62 acres first-rate gardening land, 14 miles from New-York, 1 mile from depot Queens. The house stands in a beautiful oak grove, is nearly new, contains 10 rooms. There are 2 barns and a carriage house, all in good order. Sale positive. Trains leave James' Slip, L. I. R. R., 9 and 11 A. M.; returning from at 2:45 and 4 P. M.

J. S. HALLOCK.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN 19TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV., AN elegant English basement house, completely furnished and in the most perfect order; house, brown-stone front, 17 feet wide, with all the modern improvements; price, $22,500; possession on or before 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

FIFTH AND SIXTH-AVENUE,
FIFTY-FIRST, FIFTY-SECOND
AND FIFTY-THIRD-STREET
LOTS,
LYING BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK
AND
COLLEGE-SQUARE,
VERY ELIGIBLY LOCATED,
IN PARCELS TO SUIT,
AND
ON VERY ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A VERY desirable building lot, 100 feet front, by 300 feet deep, situated on 11th-st., contiguous to the Broad-st. horse-cars and Chestnut-st. depot.; it is one of the best sites to be found, commanding a fine view of the city and surrounding country, and well worthy the attention of persons wishing to build, so as to combine the advantages of both city and country. Price reasonable and terms easy. Also, in close proximity, on other streets, a number of building lots. The whole together would make a safe and profitable investment. For particulars inquire at No. 48 Hight st., Newark.

Separated from the above, a house and lot in Crawford-st.; the lot is 25 feet front; the house is frame, three stories, contains 10 rooms and cellar; within five minutes' walk of the depot. Inquire as above.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, ONE or more of 8 substantial, well-paying brick houses in Greene-st., between Spring and Prince sts., covering a space of 150 feet front, the lots being 100 feet in depth. For a manufactory, no more desirable property can be had. The house will pay a fair interest on the investment and leave a large space for improvement. For particulars, inquire of R. F. HARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE LARGE mansion situate at New-Hamburgh, Dutchess County, N. Y., suitable for an academy or Summer boarding-house, containing about 100 rooms, with outbuildings and 22 acres of ground, stocked with a large quantity of fruit trees. Possession can be had immediately. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, 680 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP house, No. 223 East 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 20x48, lot 110 feet deep. Price $9,000. Also, two three-story high-stoop houses, on East 50th-st., near 2d-av., 18ft. 9in. x46; lot 98ft. 9in. deep. Price $7,000 each. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$1,100, $1,200, $1,300, $1,500.—FOR SALE—Twenty cottages at above prices, and 10 elegant dwellings at $2,500 to $7,500. Three city railroads terminate at East New-York; location unsurpassed for beauty, healthfulness and rapid growth. C. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or H. A. MILLER, No. 74 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND HIGH basement brick house, in perfect order, No. 332 East 30th-st, lowest price $8,250. If desired, first-story oil-cloths and carpets and mirror will be sold at a fair price. All are new. Possession May 1; or present occupant will remain, at $800 rent. Apply to

J. F. CUNNINGHAM, No. 447 1st-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED FEET SQUARE, on the northeast corner of 45th-st. and 11th-av.; splendid location for a manufactory. If improved, the whole purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to JOHN S. DICKERSON, No. 245 Water-st.

Also, house No. 4 Carroll-place, 28 by 56 feet. Terms easy.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—FOR SALE —The first-class four-story brown-stone front house No. 110 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. The house was built by the present occupant for his own use. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE MODERN dwelling house No. 112 Pacific-st., between Clinton and Henry-sts., containing 14 rooms, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, wash-bowls, bath, gas, furnace. Apply on the premises. Price $5,000.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE—THOSE TWO genteel three-story and basement, high stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av. All improvements, and in good order. Terms easy. May be seen from 10 to 11 o'clock. Apply to JAMES. DENNIS & SON, No. 412 4th-av.

HENRY-ST.—FOR SALE, THE TWO-STORY and attic brick dwelling house No. 225 Henry-st., N. Y., has all the modern improvements—water, gas, water-closet, bath-room, &c. Will be sold low. Apply on the premises or to No. 227 Pearl-st.

CANAL-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. 505 Canal-st., corner store, first-rate stand for a wholesale grocery or provision store. Rent, $800. The lot is 36 feet on Canal-st. Price, $14,000. Terms easy. Inquire of J. B. MILLER, No. 35 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-SECOND-STREET, near 5th-av., an extra-sized, four-story high stoop house, in perfect order, with all modern conveniences; built by Griffith Thomas, in the best manner. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE THREE-story high-stoop brick house, No. 512 7th-av., near 42d-st.; has all the modern improvements, furnace, &c.; will be rented for $900 per annum to a responsible tenant. Apply to E. LYNES, No. 43 Chamber-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE FRONT dwelling No. 106 Madison-av., near 3 th-st., built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, for the owner's own occupancy. For further particulars apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome two-story double cottage, eligibly located on a 2-acre plot, tastefully laid out, and well stocked with fruit and berries, within three minutes' walk of depot. Inquire at No. 30 Broadway, 3d floor.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, THE THREE-story and attic double high-stoop house No. 75 2d-av.; replete with modern improvements; in good order; 26.9x55; lot 100 feet. Parmits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 196 EAST 18th-st., three doors east of 2d-av. Lot 25 by 97 feet. House brick, three-story and basement, in the best order, with all conveniences. Apply to T. B. STARR, No. 22 John-st.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION MAY 1—THE THREE-story high-stoop house No. 151 West 49 h-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; 20x50 house; lot 100 feet. Price, $8,700. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 22 West 20th-st.; has the modern improvements and is in good order. Apply at No. 14 East 28th-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM, NEAR THE 3D-AV., two cottages, containing nine rooms; each lot 80 by 99.11 each; street graded. Inquire of WALTER BRADY No. 3 Pine-st., upstairs.

FOR SALE IN ST. LUKE'S-PLACE—A handsome three-story brown stone house, modern and complete in all respects; 22x50 feet; lot 22x100. Price $13,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE TWO FOUR-story brick houses Nos. 114 and 116 East 24th-st. For terms, apply to H. HOLMAN, No. 367 3d-av., near corner 26th-st.

FOR SALE,—2,560 ACRES IOWA LANDS, OF the Dubuquo and Pacific land grant, cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for other property. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, 362 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND, ON THE southeast corner of 23d-st. and 9th-av., 65 feet front on 23d-st., and 111 feet deep. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN MONROE-PLACE, BROOKLYN—A first-class brown-stone front house, in perfect order; house 25 by 60; lot 25 by 115. Apply to GEO. H. STUDWELL, No. 33 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-FIRST-STREET, west of and near 5th-av., an elegant, modern and complete four-story house, full size. Price $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, AND ON EASY terms, the three-story brick house and lot No. 649 4th-st., between Avenues C and D; house 20.3x40; lot 96 feet. Apply on the premises.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—MONT VERD, THE HOMESTEAD farm of the late Thomas Talmage, beautifully situated on an eminence one mile north of Somerville, N. J., and overlooking Somerset and portions of Middlesex, Mercer, Hunterdon and Morris Counties. The farm contains 139 acres of clear land, under fine cultivation, and 30 acres of woodland. The buildings are all large and in excellent order. It is also well watered, well fenced, and contains every variety of fruit. For particulars inquire of SAMUEL TALMAGE, Somerville, N. J., or Hon. SAMUEL SLOAN, President Hudson River Railroad, No. 68 Warren-st., New-York; or Dr. J. F. TALMAGE, No. 105 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn. N. B.—On line of Central Railroad, 1¼ hours from New-York.

FOR SALE—FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS in and near the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J.; four beautiful country seats, 200 acres each, with large house and outbuildings after the modern style; these properties not to be equaled by any in the State; price $130,000 and $60,000. Several good farms from 60 to 100 acres; good buildings, &c.; near the depot. Houses and lots and building sites also for sale; all these are valuable property, and well worthy the immediate attention of those desirous of country property. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison.

FARM OF FIFTY ACRES FOR SALE CHEAP—well located in the town of Simsbury, Conn., about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, within two miles of the Canal Railroad; has a comfortable house, barn, &c. Price $2,000. The farming implements belonging to the farm, will be sold low. Address SIMSBURY, Box 1,673, New-York Post-office.

A FARM OF 32 ACRES FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—¾ mile from Huguenot Depot, commanding a splendid view of Sandy Hook and Prince's Bay; good sail and abundance of all kinds of fruit; house one and a half story, of seven rooms, barn, &c. Inquire of DANIEL MILLER, on premises, or S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A FARM OF 100 acres, 13 acres of wood; land good, house and outbuildings in fine condition; 2½ miles from depot in Washington Valley. Apply to R. F. HARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 300 acres, well adapted for grain or pasturage; extra good house and outbuildings; well watered and fenced; about half in wood. R. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., or A. NEWMAN, 26 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 22D st., a first-class, full-sized brown-stone front house, in unusually fine order throughout, richly painted and frescoed. House has all the modern improvements, also hot water heating apparatus. An early possession can be had if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, the leases of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 1864, for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the aforesaid wharves, piers, &c.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864. }

MARKET CELLARS AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864. }

FOR SALE AT NORWALK—A HOUSE AND lot, with corner lot attached, delightfully located, within three minutes' walk of village; horse-cars pass the door every 15 minutes to and from N. H. R. Depot. Said house is in good order; contains 14 rooms, with kitchen, cellar, gas, furnace and water; on the premises is a barn, shade and fruit trees. Apply to E. T. WHITNEY, No. 585 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE dwelling, No. 59 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; high ground, adjoining park, play ground, unobstructed views, modern improvements, complete order, to be seen day or evening; enhancing in value, sold at a sacrifice, possession immediate. Also, farm at Hackford, N. J. Address No. 31 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE COTTAGE HOUSE AT Rahway, N. J.; one hour's ride from the City by the New-Jersey Railroad; three minutes' walk from the depot; each house contains 7 rooms, also basement and attic; finished in good style, with marble mantels, &c. Terms easy. R. C. BREWSTER.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A FIRST-class residence, situated about seven minutes from the Morris and Essex Railroad station. The house contains 14 rooms; stables and about three acres of ground. Terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, of JOHN SNYDER, Park-st.

$12,000.—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 20x50, and lot No. 36 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to C. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st.

8TH AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—Improved and un improved, below 59th-st. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, FIRST-CLASS residence, No. 303 Lexington-av., corner 38th-st., 24 feet wide, well built and in

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Spare the Plooos.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Taming a Butterfly.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., al all hours—Aperona; Or, The Spirit of Beauty: Harrison, Comio Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 455 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Farewell Concert.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—Lake Georoe.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

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including Sunday morning edition, $10.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year ....$3 00|Five copies 1 year...12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00|Ten copies 1 year....22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00|Five copies 1 year.. 8 00
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And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. Grant issued at Nashville, yesterday, his official order, assuming command of the armies of the United States. Headquarters are to be in the field, and for the present, with the Army of the Potomac, for which Gen. Grant will leave Nashville on Saturday. Gen. Sherman has assumed command of the Military Division of the Mississippi; headquarters at Nashville.

Our Paris correspondence announces the important fact that Minister Dayton has served a written notification upon the French Emperor that if the rebel cruiser *Rappahannock*, now at Calais, is allowed to proceed to sea, *the French Government will be held responsible for all the damage she may do to American commerce.* It is also announced that the French Government has issued more stringent regulations concerning the cruisers of the belligerents. Among other things specified in these regulations, are two to the effect that no vessel of either of the belligerents can remain in port more than twenty-four hours, unless by stress of weather or for necessary repairs, and that no vessel can return to a French port after leaving it, in a less time than three months.

We print this morning a letter from North Carolina, giving details of the recent wholesale hanging of loyal North Carolina troops at Kinston by the rebels, and portraying vividly the suffering and dangers which these troops have incurred in forsaking the rebellion, and enlisting under the flag to which they have always been true.

The quota of the City under the call was filled yesterday, and the fact was signalized by the Supervisors' Volunteer Committee by a salute. Near $4,000,000 have been paid out to 15,979 men. The Board of Supervisors meet to-day to make arrangements for continuing the committee with power and means to raise the quota under the recent call.

A dispatch from Louisville states that the rebels are moving their artillery from Dalton toward Ringgold, and that they have a large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery. On the 15th inst. they picketed the Gap on Taylor's Ridge, just south of Ringgold.

Our Washington dispatches mention a report that the rebel Gen. Stuart, with a large force of cavalry, has crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburgh, with the intention of making a raid on the rear of the Army of the Potomac, and its lines of communications.

The Third Corps of the Army of the Potomac was reviewed yesterday by its Commander, Gen. French, in presence of a large concourse of spectators. Several escaped prisoners from Richmond arrived within the lines of the army yesterday.

A dispatch from Charlestown, West Virginia, to Cincinnati, dated the 16th inst., reports that a rebel force, 1,500 strong, was within 15 miles of Gnyandotte, threatening Barboursville. A strong force has been sent out to intercept them.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Gaimke submitted a new rule to abolish secret Executive sessions of the Senate. Mr. Davis' resolution, inquiring what part Col. T. W. Higginson took in the Burns rescue riot, was laid on the table. The Senate then took up the bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Railroad Company of the District of Columbia, and after lengthy debate, Senator Sumner's amendment, prohibiting the exclusion of any person on account of color, was adopted by two majority. Adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, the bill to make the Delaware and Raritan Bay and Camden and Atlantic Railroads military and post routes, and to give them other rights and privileges, was taken up, and, after discussion, postponed for three days. The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a bill to appoint a Commissioner to settle the claims of the Ecuadorian Government. The House then proceeded to the consideration of territorial business, and enabling acts were passed for Nevada, Colorado and Nebraska. An act was also passed to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Montana.

LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday, the most important business transacted was the passage of a bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous and vinous liquors on Sunday. The Brooklyn Arsenal Bill was reported favorably by the majority of the Committee. Among the bills noticed was one to close Manhattan and Hamilton squares. Bills were introduced to amend the act to facilitate the acquisition of lands for the extension of the Croton Water Works, and for building reservoirs. Also, to authorize the Mayor and Aldermen of New-York to borrow $200,000 for said purposes; to amend the charter of the Market Savings Bank of New-York. The evening session was occupied in the consideration of local laws. Adjourned.

The Assembly spent the evening in Committee of the Whole on the Cross-town Railroad Bill. It was recommitted, with power to report at any time. The invitation to take a trip to New-York on Saturday, on the steamer *St. John*, was accepted, and the House resolved to adjourn from Saturday until Tuesday morning for that purpose.

GENERAL NEWS.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon; among the business transacted was the reference of resolutions relative to the simplification of the process of passing goods through the Custom-houses; the appointment of a committee to protest to the New-Jersey Legislature against the grant of a point of land in the Bay, opposite Bergen Point, to the American Dock and Transportation Company; passage of resolutions suggesting that the Government advertise at what premium, from week to week, gold or certificates of deposit therefor, can be had for use at the office of the Assistant Treasurer.

St. Patrick's Day was observed yesterday by the Irish American associations, military and civic. The procession was the largest they have ever had here. There were appropriate services at the several Catholic Churches; in the evening dinners were enjoyed at Delmonico's and at the Astor House, by different societies.

In the U. S. District Court, Judge Betts, a decree of restitution was entered in the case of the bark *Saxon*, claimed as a prize, but without costs, charges or expenses. The questions of salvage and probable cause for seizure were reserved for future consideration.

The examination of John E. Cook, first mate of the ship *Victory*, on the charge of murder of a passenger, was continued before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday. But one witness was examined, and he swore positively to the killing by Cook.

A mass meeting of those favorable to the election of Gen. McClellan was held at Cooper Institute last evening. It was very large and very enthusiastic. Hon. Amos Kendall presided. Gen. McClellan was placed squarely on the Presidential course.

Yesterday afternoon the new Board of Police Commissioners was organized by the election of Thomas C. Acton as President. Messrs Acton, Bosworth and McMurray were present; Mr. Bergen being ill, was absent.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Justice Barnard granted a commission for the examination of a witness in Chicago, on behalf of the plaintiff, Benjamin Franklin Hatch, in the somewhat stale "Hatch divorce case."

William B. Taylor, who for so many years has been identified with the New-York Post-office, latterly resigning his position and entering into other business.

Lieut. J. R. Meigs, son of Quartermaster-Gen. Meigs, has been appointed Chief Engineer of Gen. Sigel's department, with the rank of Captain and A. D. C. Capt. Meigs is but twenty-two years old, graduated second in his class, and Gen. Sigel has entire confidence in his capacity. Gen. Sigel has applied for Gen. Stahl and Col. Wyndham to be assigned to his command. Gen. Averill has command of all the cavalry in Sigel's department.

The Eleventh Indiana Zouaves, Col. Macauley, arrived here yesterday from New Orleans. They go home on furlough, having re-enlisted. The regiment has served honorably in most of the battles of the Southwest. They have a dress parade in the Park at 4 P. M. to-day by request of friends who consider them the best drilled regiment in the service.

A fearful powder explosion occurred in a cartridge factory in the city of Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, the 16th inst., by which sixteen persons were injured, five of them fatally. The sufferers are nearly all women and girls, of whom about forty were employed in the building.

The sum of $1,112 25 was realized by the Sanitary Commission from the benefit entertainment given by the pupils of the Thirteenth Ward Common Schools at Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening.

Breadstuffs were generally very quiet yesterday, at drooping prices. Provisions were less active; hog products were depressed. Whisky was quiet, and declining. Cotton was very heavy, with a downward tendency. Sugars, Hay, Fruit and Tobacco were in fair demand. Tallow was more active. Freights were dull, and rates, in some instances, lower.

The price of Gold yesterday ranged 162@160¾, closing at 161¼ per cent. The market for Money was easy and Stocks buoyant.

The Reported Hanging of Union Soldiers in North Carolina.

We publish this morning the statement of a Captain of the Second North Carolina Regiment of Union Volunteers, reaffirming the reported recent execution of twenty-four captured members of that regiment, by the rebel Gen. Pickett. No new details are given, and we confess that we are not yet prepared to consider the horrid report as a fully substantiated fact. Our correspondent can only vouch of his own personal knowledge that the prisoners were taken; but we do not perceive that he has had any peculiar facilities for learning their subsequent fate. He, like all others within our lines, has had to rely upon general rumor. He is, doubtless, himself thoroughly satisfied; but there are certain inherent improbabilities that occasion no some doubt.

It is said that these prisoners were executed under a statute of North Carolina, declaring all inhabitants of the State who escaped the Confederate conscription to be guilty of treason. We have never heard of any such North Carolina statute. That State has had the name of being less attached to the Jeff. Davis Government, less under a reign of terror, and more mindful of personal rights, than any other member of the Confederacy. It is very singular that it should have put upon its statute book a law against its own people, for the benefit of the Richmond *régime*, such as even fanatical and reckless Virginia has never dreamed for a moment of adopting. But supposing that there is a North Carolina statute of this extreme severity, how happens it that Gen. Pickett, who is in the Confederate, and not the State, service, shall have taken upon himself to enforce this statute? What has a Confederate officer, or even a Confederate military court, to do with State statutes? Treason is not a military, but a civil offence, and has to be tried by civil tribunals. Gen. Pickett undoubtedly could have hung these men, if he had so chosen; but we don't understand why he should have so insulted the State, as to pretend that he did it as an executioner of the laws of the State. One would say that if he did it at all, he did it by his arbitrary will, or by direction from Richmond. Would he dare to indulge his truculent disposition on such a scale, without license from his Government? But why should his Government give any such license? Among the six hundred released from Libby Prison last week, were scores of soldiers from Union regiments of Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee, and even some of Alabama. The Confederate authorities claim that all these States belong to their Government. Why should they treat captured Union soldiers from these States as regular prisoners of war, to be exchanged like all other prisoners, and yet authorize the summary execution of North Carolina soldiers by the most ignominious of all deaths?

But, though we cannot yet, by any means, accept as a positive fact the statement of this outrage, it deserves the attention of our Government, and the rebel General should be called upon to disavow it, if untrue. If found to be true, it would demand instant and relentless retaliation. Our Government could not passively submit to this murder of Union soldiers without irredeemably disgracing itself and the loyal cause which it professes to defend. We know that such cases are not very pleasant to deal with—that the rebel leaders are apt to be imperious and defiant, and full of terrible menace, and that there is a constant temptation to let them have their own way rather than proceed to any such extremities, and encounter any such risks, as might be necessary in order to vindicate effectually the laws of war. But, in a case like this, there could be no such thing as acquiescence or empty protest. Even if the Government could bring itself to this abject mood, the public indignation would not tolerate it. There would be a universal outcry from all loyal hearts for the sternest retribution. The soldiers who fight for the nation, whatever their nativity, must be protected by the national arm. The Government that should fail to do it would not deserve to live.

Why did the English Discharge the Tuscaloosa?

The announcement of the seizure of the *Tuscaloosa*, by the authorities of Cape Town, in consequence of instructions from the British Government, struck our people with surprise. We had not expected so positive and favorable a step from them—and the news that that Government has now sent orders to discharge her from the seizure was more surprising still. It was not to be supposed that they would have taken the first step without full consideration. Why then should they thus retrace it? What new light had they received? Was it a new fact, or a new argument?

We are not yet able to answer these questions with certainty, for we have not the papers in the matter which are to be laid before Parliament; and Lord Palmerston, in announcing the fact of the discharge of the vessel, gave no reasons whatever for it.

Perhaps the papers may not give us any light upon the question when they come, but till then we are left to conjecture, with what aid we can gather, what could have been the reason of this sudden change of action.

It can hardly have been any new aspect of the facts. They were well known before. The complaints of our representatives, when the *Tuscaloosa* was in Cape Town before, must have given them all the facts in the case.

What argument, then, was it which led the British Government to take such opposite views of its duty in so short a time? We find a suggestion in an article in the *Saturday Review*, which may well give us a clue to the answer. The article is upon "England as a Neutral Power." It says that as England had forbidden both us and the rebels from bringing prizes into her ports, if the *Alabama* had brought the *Conrad*, now the *Tuscaloosa*, as a prize into Cape Town, both vessels might have been sent away at once.

"A still further step," it proceeds, "might have been taken, and the prize might have been detained as having been taken by a ship set to see in defiance of the English Foreign Enlistment Act. At least this appears to be the doctrine laid down in the leading American case on the subject; and if the doctrine were supported in England, as it probably would be, the *Tuscaloosa*, if retaining its character of a merchant-vessel, ought clearly to be restored to its former Federal owners, on the authority of the case of the *Santissima Trinidad*, as soon as the illegal equipment of the *Alabama* was made out to the satisfaction of an English tribunal. But the *Tuscaloosa* has been employed as a vessel-of-war by the Confederates, and if she had received a regular commission, it will be difficult to distinguish her case from that of the *Alabama* herself. She is in that case a vessel-of-war, and exempt from the jurisdiction of any nation in whose ports she may be lying. If we could detain her, we could detain the *Alabama* also; *and if we could legally detain the Alabama, and refused or omitted to do so, it would be impossible to say that the Federal Government would not have a good claim against us for compensation.*"

We should not wonder at all if here was the foundation of this change of action. We can see quite a difference between the *Alabama* and the *Tuscaloosa*, for the latter is an American vessel, the title to which has never been legally divested from her American owners. But there is enough of similarity between the points involved in the two cases, to make the seizure of the *Tuscaloosa* a strong argument in favor of the duty to seize the *Alabama*.

Now, the English Government has, no doubt, come to a very firm determination that they will never pay the damages which the *Alabama* has occasioned to us; and holding that determination, it is to be expected that they would make their conduct square with it, and would be quick to avoid any course of action which would seem inconsistent with their belief in its justice, or make their hold upon it less firm; and so, if they had ordered the seizure of the *Tuscaloosa*, in accordance with the views of the law laid down in the case of the *Santissima Trinidad*, without adverting to the bearing of that action upon the *Alabama* claims, it is quite natural that when its bearing upon them was brought to their notice, it should give them new views of international law, as applicable to the case, and that these new views should result in the speedy discharge of the *Tuscaloosa* from arrest.

Of course, if the *Tuscaloosa* had still been detained, and had been handed over to her American claimants, that would have given us a still more forcible argument in our favor. But the loss of this latter argument will not deprive us of the one which we already have in the fact of her seizure. That was an admission, the effect of which it will be difficult to destroy by any subsequent action.

We shall look with interest for the papers in the case, to see if they bear out our conjecture on the point.

Presidential Movements.—A call is published for a meeting to be held this evening for the purpose of bringing the name of Gen. Fremont before the people "in connection with the Presidency." Nothing is said in the call of any intention to submit the question of his candidacy to a convention of any sort, nor have we any means of judging whether he is regarded by his friends merely as one among the distinguished Union men from whom a candidate may be selected, or whether he is to be made a candidate without regard to the claims of others or the wishes and action of their friends. Judging from the language of the call, the latter would seem to be the intention of the meeting, as its object is stated to be the formation of a "Fremont *Campaign* Club." We doubt whether any considerable portion of the people are in favor of opening the Presidential campaign just now, and in this manner. There are very many Union men who would more gladly support Gen. Fremont for the Presidency than any other man, but they are neither unwise enough nor unpatriotic enough to make their own personal preferences paramount to all other claims and considerations. If Gen. Fremont shall see fit to submit his name to the Union Convention called for the 17th of June he will undoubtedly have many warm friends, and if nominated, a very strong and enthusiastic support. If he should persist in running, without regard to the general wish of the Union party, he may possibly succeed in injuring the cause, but he certainly cannot benefit himself.

Release of the Bark Saxon.—The case of the bark *Saxon*, captured by the *Vanderbilt*, off the coast of Africa, was yesterday decided in the District Court of the United States in this City, by a decree restoring the vessel and cargo to their respective claimants. We are not surprised at the decision. It was difficult to see what reason there was for condemning the vessel as a prize. She had on board property which had been the cargo of an American vessel captured by the *Alabama*, and that cargo, of course, was subject to be recaptured by our vessels, even if we were to allow the rebels as full belligerent rights as England has done. And for that purpose it doubtless became necessary to send the bark herself, with the cargo on board, to an American port for an adjudication. But a condemnation of the vessel must have other grounds than that.

This restoration of the vessel to her owners will doubtless take away one ground of the complaints which have been made against us in England. But trouble may still arise on the matter of damages, for this depends on the question of probable cause for the seizure, and this question the court as yet reserves for further consideration. And different facts may give this question a very different aspect. It would make quite a difference in the case, for instance, whether the owners of the vessel were dealing with this cargo as their own, claiming to have bought it from the rebel freebooters, and knowing of course that it was subject to be recaptured by any of our vessels that had an opportunity to do so, or whether they were merely employed to transport the goods with or without such knowledge; and as to the question of damages there may be some controversy yet, though we do not apprehend that there can ever be any serious trouble about it, for we are confident of the wish of our courts and our Government to deal justly in the matter.

The question of probable cause for the seizure may have an important bearing upon the case of Lieut. Donovan, who is charged with having killed the mate of the *Saxon*.

There are some other curious questions in this case, viz.: whether the cargo should pay salvage to the *Vanderbilt*, and whether the bark is not entitled to be paid freight for carrying the cargo from the coast of Africa to this port. These questions also remain open for decision. All that the court says as yet is that the claimants of the vessel shall have her, and the claimants of the cargo shall have it, and that too without the payment of any costs or expenses.

Old Wine in New Bottles.—Louis Napoleon has not greater appetite for "remodelling the map of Europe," and assigning to kingdoms new boundaries consistent with geography or ethnology, than certain theorizers in our own country have lately shown for reconstituting States, South or North, with new geographical limits and on novel philosophical bases. We have already had New Virginia set off from Old Virginia, which was doubtless a very necessary thing to do, and may also be considered as an excellent point to stop at. But we have now a proposition strongly urged to split Tennessee in twain, and constitute its Eastern section into a new State; and this is varied by a suggestion of the Chattanooga *Gazette*, which advocates the formation of a State to be composed of North Georgia, East Tennessee, and Western North Carolina. It is also urged that we embrace this opportunity of erecting Northwestern Texas into a Free State; and, to rush to the other extremity of the country, the Senator from Kentucky (Davis) has brought before Congress a measure to abolish the present names and boundaries of the New-England States, and divide the whole of that region into two States, to be known as East and West New-England. Various other nice bits of tinkering are urged, such as rectifying still further the boundaries of Old Virginia, by detaching from it the two counties known as the "Eastern Shore," lying east of Chesapeake Bay—such as establishing the Mississippi River as the eastern boundary line of Louisiana—such as "blotting out" South Carolina, and so forth.

There is no more instructive or entertaining amusement for young folks than to sit down before maps where all the water-lines, mountain ranges and natural features are properly marked, and engage in remodeling States after the Louis Napoleonic style. But we hope all this kind of work may be left in the hands of the boys and girls, who have no fighting to do, until the war is over, when the subject can be calmly taken up by the older folks, who ought at this moment to be devoting their energies to quite other business. Even Tennessee geography can very well be let alone till that time.

Charleston and Vicksburgh.—The Chief of Gen. Gillmore's Staff, who arrived in Washington yesterday, is credited with the statement that the "City of Charleston is nearly all demolished." If this be the case, the effect of our projectiles upon Charleston must have been hugely greater than in the case of the bombardment of Vicksburgh. Though the latter place was closely invested for forty-four days, and our tremendous land and river batteries played upon it incessantly from all quarters during the whole period of investment, the amount of damage done to the buildings was quite inconsiderable. Almost every house in the city was hit, but hardly a house was "demolished," or even seriously damaged. A few houses were burnt in one block by a fire which arose from the explosion of a shell, but by far the greater part of the shells flung into the city never exploded at all, and the general effect even of the effective projectiles was slight; when they reached their maximum damage and struck a building, it was only to leave a hole the size of the missile.

We do not doubt that Charleston is, in great measure "deserted," as described, for in no case can it be pleasant to live in a city where balls and bombshells are dropping about one's ears; and the rebels of Charleston can take refuge from them in no such subterranean caves as those which served so nicely the rebels of Vicksburgh. But we doubt whether Charleston has been "demolished" by any such fire as has been poured into it—though in saying this, we may add that Gen. Gillmore's projectiles, owing to their different character and greater power, have probably proved more destructive than those thrown at Vicksburgh from the mortars of Grant and Porter.

Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—Mr. Mark Smith, a popular and deserved favorite at this house, will take his benefit to-night. The play is the excellent one called "Speed the Plough."

Niblo's Saloon.—Mr. Gottschalk will give a concert here to-night, assisted by Mrs. Behrens, soprano, Mr. Habelmann, the German tenor, and Signor Patti, the violinist.

Winter Garden.—Mrs. W. J. Florence will take a benefit here to-night, playing her usual character in the "Ticket-of-Leave-Man." The piece will be withdrawn after the present week.

Houses Wanted.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thank you for your *timely* articles on "Hotels vs. Houses." Land is held too high to warrant landlords in building moderate-sized and moderate-priced houses: but I think it can be demonstrated to any holder of land in blocks that houses can be built on the Parisian plan that will pay better than single houses, and as well, or nearly so, as tenement houses.

A large class of salaried persons, desiring to live in a respectable locality, will gladly avail themselves of any opportunity of hiring a "flat," if offered to them at any reasonable rate. If any of your readers own a block of ground in a good locality I think I can show them how it can be improved to their advantage and to the well-being of a number of families. I know of no more philanthropic object in which capital can be invested, and one which will make better returns. W.

House-Rents in New-York.

New-York, Tuesday, March 15, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Apropos of your remarks in this morning's paper on house-rents in this City, the writer found, on occasion of a recent visit to Philadelphia, that he could easily hire a whole house in that city, with all the modern improvements, for less rent than is now being asked and given for single floors in New-York; that, in fact, in Philadelphia, a city very nearly as large as this, rents were lower by one-half, or even more, than they are with us. I am satisfied that the main cause of this is the municipal corruption with which we are afflicted in this City. P.

Henry Clay—W. L. Garrison.

Mr. John G. Whittier writes as follows to the Boston *Transcript* in relation to the statement that Henry Clay secured the release of Mr. Garrison from prison in Baltimore in 1830:

"The facts in the case are simply these: During the imprisonment of my friend Garrison, I ventured to address a line to Henry Clay, asking him to use his influence with his political and personal friends in Baltimore to procure his release. I asked or expected him to pay himself the fine and costs. I had no definite idea upon what terms, if at all, his release could be effected, or whether, in the words of *Dumbedikes* to *Jeanie Deans*, 'Siller would do it.' My appeal, wisely or otherwise, was made to a distinguished political man in behalf of one of his most ardent supporters, who must have been already known to him, as the first editor in New England to nominate him for the Presidency in an able and vigorous article published in the Bennington (Vt.) *Journal of the Times*, of March 27, 1829, and which was widely copied and commended. It is proper to say that my letter was written without the knowledge of my friend Garrison.

In a letter which I received some time after from the Kentucky statesman, he informed me that he had written to a friend in Baltimore, in accordance with my wishes; but that he had just learned from his correspondent that he had been anticipated, and that the liberation had been effected without the aid he would otherwise have given. The fine and costs were, in fact, paid by Arthur Tappan, Esq., of New-York.

The promptness of Henry Clay's response to my appeal was honorable to himself, and characteristic of one who was always true to his political and personal friends. The implied charge of ingratitude suggested by my old friend Prentice is perhaps hardly worth noticing. What Henry Clay proposed to do for Garrison was no more than he would have done, and should have done, for any one who had established a similar claim upon his favor. As to myself, I could scarcely be said to be an "*entire* stranger" to him, for young and obscure as I was, I had in the *Boston Manufacturer* advocated his claims with such zeal and earnestness that I was selected as the successor of the editor of the journal himself, and in the Hartford (Conn.,) *N. E. Review*, assisted, as he will doubtless remember, in writing, 'The Life of Henry Clay,' and declined on account of illness an invitation from the National Republican Committee to fill a vacancy in the delegation of Connecticut to the Convention which nominated him in 1831. I mention this merely to show that my letter, under the circumstances, was not altogether boyish presumption.

That in the progress of the great struggle between Freedom and Slavery, both Garrison and myself have since felt compelled to speak freely of the position and avowed sentiments of Henry Clay is certainly true. But for myself, I can say that this was always done more in sorrow than in anger, and accompanied with a profound regret that one in many respects so noble, and endowed with such wonderful gifts, should allow his great influence to be felt in support of a system which his reason and conscience condemned."

News from Vicksburgh.

St. Louis, Thursday, March 17.

Vicksburgh dates to the 8th say that twenty steamers are at the wharf taking on troops for an expedition, which, it is presumed, will unite with Gen. Banks' command and go on Red River. Report gives Gen. W. J. Smith command of the expedition.

It is said that Kirby Smith is selling his cotton, delivered in our lines to British houses and others for sterling exchange.

Fatal Accident—Bank Robbery.

Boston, Thursday, March 17.

Benjamin F. Hapgood and Nathaniel Hapgood, highly respectable citizens of Acton, Mass., were both killed near their home to-day, while crossing the railroad in their carriage, by coming in collision with a locomotive.

Frank Noble, a lad of 17 years, was arrested in Boston to-day, with $3,000 on his person, which amount he is charged with stealing from the Park Bank of New-York, where he had been employed as a messenger. He will be sent to New-York for trial.

General Scatteration, and his Performances.

Four Attacks and Four Failures—Why?—What were Our Plans; What They Ought to be; and What may be—Strength of the Army, and its Capacity to End the War at Once.

The Beaches, Monday, March 7, 1864.

Confined to a sick room—the March winds whistling around the house—I may see our military position in a more sombre aspect than others. But I confess that I am not pleased with our recent military performances. They do not advance Gen. Grant very much, or add to Gillmore's reputation, or make the fortunes of Meade and Sherman. I read your very good articles in the Times on a grand strategic movement, which was to take the lines of the Tombigbee and the Alabama, ending with the storm of Mobile. It looked very fine on the map; and if that triangle was like Belgium or the Rhine, might be of great importance. But if we cared nothing about Texas and Arkansas when we were taking the line of the Mississippi, why should we care about Alabama and Mississippi when we take the line of the Savannah River? If we cut them off, we can take possession when we please. Now, I understand our position to be this. After a year's hard work and hard fighting, we got Chattanooga by the genius of Rosecrans, who left enough of his genius behind (as now appears from official reports) to secure the capture of Lookout Valley, on which the subsequent capture of Lookout Mountain depended. Having then secured Chattanooga, in the geographical centre of rebeldom, *that* became our *offensive point*. The army of the enemy lay in front; another lay to the left, and a third, still further to the east, on the Rappahannock. The great body of his military stores, material and machinery lay at Atlanta, Augusta and other points in Georgia. Hence, all the *objective points* lay east of Alabama and Mississippi. Our own forces, garrison Huntsville and Decatur, (Alabama.) Hence, if we seize the line of the Savannah, we shall seize their stores and depots, *and still keep all their main armies to the East*, and practically confine them within three States. Now, this fulfills the conditions which are necessary to the *total destruction of their military force*, the end to be accomplished; for, till we destroy their armies and hang the leading men engaged in the rebellion, we shall have no peace and no rest. Now, what objection is there to making the line of Knoxville, Huntsville and Chattanooga the *offensive base of operations?* Why should we go back to the Mississippi for a base and throw the enemy's lines two hundred miles west of what it need be? Our object is to *limit* the enemy's military field, force him to *concentrate* his armies, and then overwhelm him *with superior forces*. All this is entirely within our power, and why should we take an indirect course to accomplish what we can do at once with a direct attack. Dalton can be flanked from the west easily; and the *line of attack* on Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah, &c., &c., is *shorter* from Chattanooga than it is from the Mississippi—hence it is in every way superior as an offensive line. Take the line of the Savannah, which we ought to do by the 1st of June, and then will the rebels be imprisoned in three States, and the rest of the Summer ought to finish them.

I have said in the Times—(and Gen. Pope two years ago laid this same idea before the Government)—that we ought to advance in lines perpendicular to the Mississippi, forcing the enemy to concentrate their forces as we advance, till we overwhelmed them. Well, we have done so, in the last year, and we have just such a line, from Memphis, through Nashville to Chattanooga and Knoxville; and this, in my view, is the line on which to continue on attack. We shall have an army in April of *effective men two to one over the enemy*. And is that not enough? Grant should have (as I have said) 250,000 men in his department. This will give a moveable fighting force of 150,000. The residue being necessary to hold all garrisons, and secure all lines of transportation. Whether, then, Grant moves by the valley of Virginia or on the Savannah River, he should move with an overwhelming force. As he moves the rebel armies would be compelled to concentrate; the field of operation would be limited, and the entire rebel armies crushed and destroyed by superior force. Mr. Lincoln will get *every man of his five hundred thousand*. In the West they are already nearly made up. If we fail to succeed this Summer, our Generals should be put in the Dunciad and pilloried in infamy.

And now, what have they been doing this Spring? Four expeditions, and what looks to me, *four failures*. An expedition from Jacksonville marches into Florida, and is driven back with loss. This consolation is, the General *did not know the enemy were so near!* In the name of common sense, whose business was it to know but his? Gen. Sherman marches from Vicksburgh, and having gone 120 miles in his grand strategy, marches back again! Gen. Smith starts a cavalry expedition (from Memphis!) to join Sherman, and they march back again, taking back about as many negroes as there were enemies in front of him. The cavalry under Kilpatrick start off to Richmond, and after destroying some mills, and cooel locks, find themselves comfortably at Fort Monroe. To crown the whole, Thomas makes a tremendous movement on Dalton, captures Tunnal Hill, and marches back again! Now, we have the telegraphic reporters (those most enlightened of all living Generals,) announcing that these are only a series of *raids!* Well, what was their *object?* What was to be got? I hold to three military principles: 1. That all movements of an army should have a *definite object*, and that object one, which, *if accomplished*, will pay the cost. 2. That to make its accomplishment certain, the force must be *strong enough* on all reasonable calculation to do it; and, 3. That it should move from a sufficient base, on the *shortest line*, to the point of attack. Now, most of our expeditions have wanted at least two out of these three requirements. Well, what is the result? They march *back again*. Who commands the American army? Why, obviously, General Scatteration; and these are his performances. He marched out five armies, in five different directions—*not one of them strong enough to accomplish any definite object*. If this is not so, I shall be very glad, Mr. Times, if you will give me a pleasanter view of the subject. I can see one object in Sherman's expedition which may pay the cost. If he has managed to destroy the *rebel communications*, so that no important raid can be made on the Mississippi while our armies are moving east, it is probably a sufficient object for the expedition. As yet we have lost nothing important, and I write for that reason, that I may raise my humble voice in favor of a concentrated, straightforward, destructive attack on the armies of the enemy. A Veteran Observer.

Lecture by George W. Curtis.—George W. Curtis will deliver an address before the Central Union Club of Brooklyn, to-night, in Plymouth Church. Subject, "Political Infidelity." Admission 25 cents.

FROM ALBANY.

Passage in the Senate of a Bill to Prohibit the Sale of Liquors on Sunday--Relief of Canal Contractors--The Cross-Town Railroad Bill.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, Thursday, March 17.

The Senate this morning passed the bill prohibiting the sale of any vicous, intoxicating, spirituous or malt liquors on Sunday. Senator FIELDS made several attempts to amend the bill so as to remove from it provisions distasteful to certain citizens of his and other districts of New-York City who are fond of malt and vinous liquors. His emendments were successively voted down, and the bill prohibiting the sale or purchase or disposing of any of the liquors above mentioned, on Sunday, passed the Senate by a vote of twenty-one to six. The bill now goes to the Assembly and will probably pass that body.

The Assembly consumed two hours to-day in discussing an important bill to relieve canal contractors. The bill provides that the Contracting Boerd may in their discretion increase the compensation of contractors, so that a fair and suitable allowance shall be made for the increase in price of labor and material since the contracts were made. A very strong outside pressure will undoubtedly push this bill. Many members, who cannot be influenced by such pressure, are convinced of the justice of the measure. As a very important principle is involved in the bill, which, if once recognized, must be widely extended in its application, much care will undoubtedly be given to its consideration. The result of the discussion this morning was rather favorable to the contractors than otherwise, but no action was taken upon the bill.

A very sharp and lively contest occurred in the Assembly this afternoon, in considering the Cross-town Railroad Bill, in the course of which its character was pretty well ventilated. The members from New-York City and Brooklyn and been engaged in delivering a very rapid cross fire for some time at each other in an indiscriminate manner, when Mr. DOUGLAS, of Onaida, asked to have the names of the corporators of the company furnished to the House, as they did not appear in the bill. Mr. RYAN, of New-York, who had already protested that his name was included in the list of corporators, and without his consent, sent up the list to the Clerk, and the House ordered the reading of the names. About ninety names were read, including residents of Albany, New-York, Syracuse, and many towns and villages of the State. Among other names, that of Mr. ALVORD, of Onondaga, now Speaker of the Assembly, was read. At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. ALVORD rose and stated that his name was in the list without his knowledge or authority. It had been in the list last year, but during the Summer, before he had any thought of being elected a member of the Assembly, he had directed it to be stricken out, and supposed it had been done. A motion was made to report progress on the bill, with the intention of moving to discharge the committee and reject the bill. This motion was lost, and pending further action, the hour for adjournment arrived. The general impression is, that the Cross-town Railroad Bill has been a good deal damaged by letting the light in upon it, but of course the explanation has not yet been heard, and there may be nothing that should prejudice the bill in an authorized list of names that the friends of the bill would present. They made no protest against the accuracy of the list as furnished by Mr. RYAN, although one unsuccessful attempt was made to dispense with a part of the reading.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 17.

REPORTS.

The bill amending the charter of the Home Insurance Company was reported by the majority of the committee and subsequently referred back.

The Brooklyn Arsenal Bill was reported favorably by the majority of the committee.

BILLS NOTICED.

To amend the charter of the American Savings Bank.

To incorporate the Farmers' Protective Union of Queens, Suffolk, Richmond and Westchester Counties.

By Mr. FIELDS—To close Manhattan and Hamilton squares.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. FIELDS—To amend the act to facilitate the acquisition of lands for the extension of the Croton water works, and for building reservoirs. Also, to authorize the Mayor and Aldermen of New-York to borrow $200,000 for said purposes.

To amend the charter of the Market Savings Bank of New-York.

The bill prohibiting the sale or purchase of liquor on Sunday was adopted.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics to loan to the Metropolitan Fair such trophies and military curiosities to his possession as may be desirable for the exhibition.

The bill confirming the title of CALEB H. SHIPMAN to certain docks in the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, was amended, after debate, by referring the whole matter to the Commissioners of the Land Office, and then ordered to a third reading. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was occupied in the consideration of local bills, several of which were ordered to third reading.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 17.

The Speaker presented the report of the Trustees of the Brooklyn Institute.

The Canal Appropriation Bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. WELLES reported the bill taxing United States stock and other securities.

The Cross-town Railroad Bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

After a long debate, the list of stockholders, as filed with the articles of association in he office of the Secretary of State last year, including the names of several members of the present Legislature, was read, when the House took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The House spent the evening in Committee of the Whole on the Cross-town Railroad Bill. It was recommitted with power to report at any time, and to retain its place on the General Orders.

The invitation to take a trip to New-York on Saturday on the steamer *St. John*, was accepted, and the House resolved to adjourn from Saturday until Tuesday morning for that purpose. Adjourned.

The Drowning of Lieut. Vassar.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1864.

* * * Our beloved Quartermaster, Lieut. A. H. VASSAR, of whom you have often heard through me, has been drowned, and that before our very eyes. On the 6th inst. the Colonel and Quartermaster rode up to my tent and said they were going over to Bagdad to see the place and pass the day, and wished to know where to cross the inlet. At length they concluded to swim their horses across the mouth of the inlet, as it was narrowest at that point. As the tide was coming in, they accomplished this in safety, though they were up to their arm-pits.

They went to Bagdad, spent the day, and on their return reached the inlet about 6 o'clock in the evening, coming to the shore directly opposite to my camp. The tide was now rushing out of the inlet furiously, still they attempted to cross where they had gone over in the morning. They had gone but a few feet from the shore, however, when the force of the current struck them, their horses became entangled, and poor VASSAR went under, though he came up again a moment after. The Colonel, finding he could not get his horse back to the shore, slid off, and with difficulty managed to reach the point from which they had started. VASSAR used all his strength to turn his horse's head toward the beach. This, however, could not be done in so furious a current, and so at last when nearly exhausted, he threw himself from his horse and struggled to reach the shore. For a little distance, he seemed to swim well, but sank before he reached the beach. As soon as we realised the danger, we called for the boat, but it was half a mile up the inlet, and poor VASSAR was lost to sight some minutes before it reached the spot, and no trace of him could be seen. During all this time, we were on the Texan side, breathlessly watching, but utterly unable to render the slightest assistance. I never passed so trying, agonizing a moment as when he was just disappearing.

All that night I kept men on the opposite shore watching for his body. The Colonel returned to camp with the sad news, and immediately five or six officers came over and staid here all night. Early next morning, with half of my company, we started up the beach toward Mexico, then crossed and walked some three miles down the Mexican shore, hoping, as the wind had been blowing in that direction, the body might be found. But in vain; with sad hearts we gave up the search, and after dining in Bardad, returned to camp. I have had men on the beach every day since, but no traces can be found, says his "private diary," which one of my men picked up on the shore, and which probably washed from his person.

There was no man in the regiment more valuable than he, nor one whose loss would have been so deeply felt. An universal favorite, he had not an enemy. I counted him my best friend, and would have risked my life to save him. He leaves a wife and three children in New-York. He was a devoted member of the Baptist Church, and I have no doubt has gone to rest. He entered the service a year ago as First Sergeant, Co. B, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New-York Volunteers, and before another year would have been, I have no doubt, a Colonel. * * *

Feb. 10.—The body of our lamented Quartermaster has been found, on the Mexican shore, seven miles below Clarksville. * * * *

Feb. 12.—Yesterday morning I was sent for to come to camp to attend the funeral of Lieut. VASSAR.

THE SUCCESS OF THE NEW NOVEL, "CUDJO'S CAVE," IN BOSTON.—One bookselling firm have sold over *twenty-five hundred* already. One circulating library has *over two hundred* constantly out. Two dramas have already been announced to appear. No recent romance of American origin has met with equal success.—*Tribune.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Throat Affections.—A Physician, writing from Newfane, New-York, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," says: "Oblige me by sending a dozen more of your '*Bronchial Troches*,' inclosing bill. For alleviating that horrid irritation only felt by those who have suffered from any *bronchial affection*, and for hoarseness and sore throat too, I am free to confess (though I am an M. D.) they answer all you claim for them. I would beg you to feel that I am one of the last men in the profession to puff a nostrum, but feel I am but doing you justice to assert what I have." To avoid disappointment, be sure to obtain the *genuine* "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

Do not Lose Your
CLOTHES
BY MOTHS!
H. C. CEDAR CAMPHOB
IS
STIFLING TO INSECT LIFE.
Cheap and certain.
Be sure of "H. C."
Factured by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston, and is sold by all druggists

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

Millions of Bottles

of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold and used with never-failing success. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test of years. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cores wind colic, softens the gums, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
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Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative

The standard preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another. Stops the falling out of the hair, makes it soft and silky, cleanses it and the scalp of all impurities and humors, and entirely overcomes bad effects of sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream sold everywhere.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.

N. B.—Ladies French hair-dresser in attendance to apply the Hiawatha.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway—Will open THIS DAY his new Spring styles, which will comprise this latest French and English novelties of

GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS,
GENTLEMEN'S SOFT AND CLOTH HATS,
LADIES' RIDING HATS AND CAPS,
MISSES' HATS,
BOYS' HATS,
INFANTS' HATS.

The millinery and hatting trade dealt with on liberal terms.

Attention is called to the Gentleman's Furnishing Goods Department in this store, comprising all the latest novelties. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

D. Beaudin, French Hatter, into No. 679 Broadway, would inform his friends and the public that he is now with Mr. John N. Genin, No. 513 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he will be happy to furnish them with the most fashionable hat of the season, French, English or American style, selected or made to order. D. Beaudin would also inform his friends and the public that in Mr. Genin's store they will find the largest assortment of cloth hats, caps, felt hats, of every description, for gentlemen and youths, to suit their various fancies. D. BEAUDIN, with J. N. Genin, No. 513 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelar's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Triopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Suidiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor, Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Steinway & Sons—
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building, Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines,
For sale at
Nos. 937 and 939 Broadway, corner of 22d-st.,
By
New machines to let. J. T. ELLIS.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—The oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.
J. & G. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, ARISING FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.—New and reliable treatment; valuable essays sent by mail free of charge. Address Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Box No. 1,421, Philadelphia.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Sewing Machines for sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d st. Embroidering, braiding, tucking, and every description of family sewing done on the Grover & Baker machines by experienced operators.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

Second-Hand Safes for Sale.
CHEAP FOR CASH
At No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

CONDIT—BLACKBURNE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 16, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 70 Sands-st., by Rev. Dr. Farley, WILLIAM H. CONDIT to SOPHIA WARD, eldest daughter of the late Robins C. Blackburne.

LANGLEY—WEEKS.—On Wednesday, March 16, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., WASHINGTON E. LANGLEY and AGELIA ISABELLE, daughter of Joseph Weeks, Esq., all of this City.

KIP—ADDOMS.—On Thursday, March 17, at St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Jno. A. Paddock, HENRY KIP to EMILIE H., daughter of William Addoms, Esq.

SALOMON—HENDRICKS.—On Wednesday, March 16, by Rev. J. J. Lyons, DAVID SALOMON, of Philadelphia, to HENRIETTA, daughter of Uriah Hendricks, Esq., of this City.

STRONG—SCHENCK.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., by Rev. W. E. Schenck, D. D., BENJAMIN STRONG, of New-York City, to ADELINE TORREY, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

BADEAU.—On Wednesday, March 16, PERET BADEAU, aged 87 years and 10 months.

Funeral services this day, (Friday,) March 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas Little, No. 48 East 11th-st.

BROWNING.—On Tuesday, Feb. 16, at Havana, Cuba, THOMORE BROWNING, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 172 West 11th-st., in this City, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 1 P. M., without further notice.

BENO.—In New-Haven, on Wednesday, March 13, in the 56th year of her age, ELIZABETH G., wife of Hon. Thomas H. Bond.

BARBEREAU.—At Nice, France, Feb. 25, MARY EUGENIA, only daughter of James and Mary Baremore, of Elizabeth, N. J., aged 1 year, 7 months and 15 days.

CRISWELL.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, March 16 of apoplexy, ALLEN CRISWELL, aged 57 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family, as well as those of his nephew, Robert Dunlap, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 252 West 32d-st., this day, (Friday,) March 18 at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CLUTE.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 15, PHEBE A., wife of Jos. H. Clute, and daughter of William and Mary A. Van Name, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 9 A. M., from the residence of her father, No. 350 West 23d-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

DEMPSAY.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday evening, March 15, FREDERICK GALLELO, eldest son of John Aird and Lavinia C. Hohltzell Dempsey, aged 7 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, March 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Trinity Church, corner of Washington and 7th sts., Hoboken, N. J.

FRENCH.—At Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, March 16, HENRY FRENCH, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the M. E. Church, Flushing, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

GRAY.—On Thursday morning, March 17, MARY ELLA, only daughter of Theodore H. and Matilda Thurston Gray, aged 8 years.

Funeral this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock, at No. 504 9th-av., just below 42d st. Remains will be taken to Orange, N. J., for interment.

HERRINGTON.—At Hudson City, on Wednesday, March 16, GEORGE E. HERRINGTON, aged 20 years, 8 months and 27 days.

He fell asleep in Jesus in the full hope of a blissful immortality beyond the tomb.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, March 20, from the Palisade M. E. Church, at 2 o'clock P. M. Coaches will be at Hoboken Ferry until 1½ o'clock.

INCE.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, March 17, ELSIE, youngest child of Matthew N. and Eliza C. Ince, aged 18 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at No. 145 York-st.

JESUP.—On Tuesday, March 15, SARAH JANE, daughter of Mrs. Aoby S. and the late Charles Jesup, Esq.

Her friends, and those of her brother, Morris K. Jesup, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 51 West 19th-st., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

LANE.—At Utica, on Monday, March 7, ABBY J., wife of Thomas Lane, in the 70th year of her age.

LEVISON.—On Thursday morning, March 17, of diphtheria, JANNIE, youngest daughter of John and Rosina Levison, aged 8 years, 1 month and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 204 West 42d-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

LUKE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 16, Mrs. ELIZABETH LUKE, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 50 West Washington-place.

MIRRIELEES.—On Tuesday, March 15, at her residence, No. 18 Washington-place, JANE, wife of John Douglass Mirrielees, in the 64th year of her age.

Her remains have been removed to, and the funeral will take place from the residence of her brother-in-law, George M. Mirrielees, at No. 141 Franklin-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M. The friends of her brother, J. H. Chalmers, and of her brother-in-law, with the members of the New-York Lodge No. 330, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited.

NEWMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, March 16, in the 71st year of her age, PAMELIA, widow of Samuel Newman, of Great Barrington, Mass., to which place her remains will be taken for interment this (Friday) morning.

PATTEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, March 15, of consumption, WILLIAM W., second son of Wm. D. Patten, late officer N. Y. and U. S. N., aged 27 years.

The friends of the family, and of his brother, J. Alexander Patten, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 375 Atlantic-st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

POTTER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 16, HUMPA CARL, JR., only son of Homer C. and Emily Sanford Potter, aged 11 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, at No. 44 Tompkins-place, South Brooklyn.

SUMNER.—On Wednesday morning, March 16, MARY PORTER, only daughter of the late George W. and Mary B. Sumner.

Funeral to take place on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner of 28th-st.

☞ San Francisco, Portland and Boston papers please copy.

STRATTON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, March 15, ELIZABETH STRATTON, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral service will take place at the residence of her nephews, L. G. and W. C. Wemyss, No. 159 Elm-st., this day, (Friday,) March 18, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be buried in Cypress Hills.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 15, of consumption, JOSEPH H., only son of Joseph W. Taylor, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 267 Union-st., South Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

WHEELER.—On Monday evening, March 14, of scarlet fever, HARRY BROWER, youngest child of Henry E. and Ella A. Wheeler, aged 2 years, 11 months and 14 days.

The remains were interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

WOOD.—At Piermont, N. Y., Mrs. MARIA V. D. WOOD, aged 46 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCAR, EXTRA CLASS 227.—March 17, 1864.
49, 21, 28, 39, 70, 52, 2, 53, 55, 72, 75, 33.

KANTUCKY, CLASS 228.—March 17, 1864.
50, 20, 48, 23, 73, 15, 19, 54, 75, 72, 24, 22, 77, 66.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 131—March 17, 1864.
38, 44, 25, 46, 50, 58, 33, 29, 41, 27, 16, 42.

CLASS 132—March 17, 1864.
2, 40, 15, 42, 60, 5, 63, 32, 43, 53, 77, 30, 35, 47.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
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1860, 1861, 1862 AND 1863.

Wanted, full files of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, from July 10, 1860 to date. Address J. H., Box No. 11 Post-office, stating price, &c.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES FROM Paris.—Two, three, four, six, eight, ten and fifteen dollars each.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS WILL deliver an address in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, FRIDAY EVENING, March 18. Subject—*Political Infidelity.* Admission 25 cents to all parts of the house.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD.
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

☞ LET EVERY WOMAN READ THE FOLLOWING! ☜

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

Office of The Graefenberg Company, No. 139 William-st., (near Fulton,) New-York.

Under the above heading, Dr. J. F. Bridge (Secretary and Resident Physician of the Graefenberg Company) addressed a series of letters, some years ago, to the medical profession and to the public, which attracted great attention to the Graefenberg Company's Uterine Catholicon, (Marshall's.) The alarming extent, in every age and condition of woman's life, of the complaints, commonly known as "female weakness," together with the constitutional symptoms, such as nervousness, deranged digestion, headache, &c., and the fact that there was no remedy for them until the discovery of this Catholicon, induced extensive trial of the remedy.

Fortunately for suffering woman, the expectations induced by scientific analysis were more than fulfilled upon trial. Ninety-five out of every hundred cases have been entirely cured, and the few cases where great age or absolute physical injury to vital organs have prevented a complete cure, the symptoms have been much relieved.

CERTIFICATES.

I have practiced medicine in this village some ten years. During the entire time I have observed the action of the Graefenberg Company's Uterine Catholicon (Marshall's,) in cases of Female Weakness. I take great pleasure in stating that I have known many complete cures effected by taking two or three bottles, and have never known an instance where it did not give complete satisfaction. S. RAMSEY, M. D.

RENSSELAER, Wis., Dec. 23, 1863.

My daughter, aged 17, had been ailing about three years, and had become so debilitated that she could hardly go across the house. She is now well, and it is the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon that has done it. I can recommend it as the best medicine in this world for what it is recommended. LEWIS RUSSEL.

BERLIN FALLS, N. H., July 15, 1863.

☞ From the age of 15 years upward the Catholicon will be found certain to relieve the common troubles of all women. It is confidently offered as the only certain remedy known.

☞ The above Catholicon was first offered to the world by the Graefenberg Company, and called "Marshall's," in connection with the name of Dr. Theo. Pomeroy, of Utica, (now deceased,) as its original discoverer. The proprietors of the Graefenberg Company have from him and his estate the sole right to issue it.

☞ Beware of articles with a similar or spurious name. Any Catholicon without the seal of the Graefenberg Company, and the signature of JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., is unreliable. ☜

Price $1 50 per bottle. (*For six dollars five bottles will be sent by express, and charges prepaid to end of express route from New-York.*)

Address J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Company*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

THE
GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS

Are the best in the world for family use, and for

INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCY—WANT OF APPETITE—DISPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GALPINOS—FEVERS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant and valuable than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

☞ All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Company*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from* 10 *A. M. to* 2 *P. M.*

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THE ATTENTION OF
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CLOTHING, SHIRTS
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DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

The voters of New-York in favor of bringing the name of Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT before the people in connection with the Presidency of the United States, are invited to meet at Room No. 20, Cooper Institute, for the purpose of forming a Fremont Campaign Club, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 18, at 8 o'clock.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committee of the Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants acknowledge the following subscriptions for the Sanitary Fair

Previously reported	$75,000
Henry W. T. Mali & Co.	1,000
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Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co.	1,000
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VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
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The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Henry Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Cresse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a first and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The Distance between Chicago and New-York by this route between the junction by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 27 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid up capital.....£5,000,000. Reserved fund.....£1,000,000.
Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
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The undersigned, grant mercantile credits on the above-named institution, payable in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
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of all issues,
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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FARMERS & CITIZENS BANK OF L. I.
BROOKLYN, March 8, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on the 15th inst.

O. M. BEACH, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
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SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 29½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF A DISSOLUTION of a firm in Wall-st., doing a successful banking and stock business, the senior partner retiring, a young gentleman having $20,000, with a good social position, will be received into the concern as a junior partner, without any change in the name of the existing copartnership. Address Box No. 3,370 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—25 SHARES NEW-YORK AND NEW-Haven Railroad stock. Address E. T. MILLER, Box No. 169 Tarrytown.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada

TO CAPITALISTS.

JERSEY CITY BONDS FOR $265,000,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,
INTEREST SIX PER CENT., SEMI-ANNUALLY,
PAYABLE IN JERSEY CITY OR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, Jersey City, N. J., or at the office of M. C. Morgan, Esq., No. 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st., New-York, until MONDAY, March 21, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars of Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolut on of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed March 1, 1864, in accordance with the law of the Legislature of New-Jersey authorizing said bonds. Said bonds will be for $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi annually at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, or at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, and redeemable in twenty years. The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and parties, when notified that their proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Treasurer of Jersey City the sums awarded to them respectively, and the Treasurer's receipt will entitle them to receive from the Comptroller bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, with interest from the date of payment. They will be awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted for less than par, and no conditional bid will be entertained. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to

HENRY F. COX,
THOS. B. DECKER,
A. A. GADDIS,
} Committee on Finance, Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, March 5, 1864.

Population of Jersey City is about 35,000. City debt, including soldiers' bounty fund as above, $465,000. Valuation of real estate by assessors of 1863, $14,728,685. The Board of Water Commissioners' Loan for water works, which supplies Jersey City, Hoboken City, Hudson City and Lafayette, amounts to $1,150,000, which, by its water rents, is self-sustaining and self-liquidating.

TELEGRAPH
AND
EXPRESS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y.

THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 18, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, 4th day of April next.

The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No 44 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

WANTED—BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING named cities in the State of Wisconsin, issued to railroads:

CITY OF MILWAUKEE.
CITY OF WATERTOWN.
CITY OF FOND DU LAC.
CITY OF OSKOSH.
CITY OF MADISON.

SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 23 William-st.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Directors. J. N. DENISON, Secretary.

BOSTON, March 14, 1864.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, March 7, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a stock dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand out of the earnings heretofore made and expended in the construction of the road. By order of the Board of Directors. O. M. BURKE, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 21th inst.

The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISSION, this month our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders executed when desired.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

WANTED—TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS on bond and mortgage at six per cent., on four houses, brown-stone high stoops, four stories, basement substantial class dwellings and location sound, 1st-best., between 1st and 2d avs. No agents need apply. JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 231 2d-av., between 51st and 52d sts.

CINCINNATI, PORTSMOUTH AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS—$30,000 for sale, at one per cent. or $10 per bond, $1,000 each, with coupons attached from date of issue. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 67 William-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, at 6 and 7 per cent. interest, on desirable real estate in this City and vicinity. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first door, over Park Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864—No 41 Pine-st.

THE FIRM OF EUGENE THOMSON & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, the senior partner retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation. All book accounts and balances will be transferred to their successors in business

EUGENE THOMSON,
C. M. RUTTER.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a stock commission business, under the name of C. M. RUTTER & CO.

C. M. RUTTER,
J. EDWARD MASTIN.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864, No. 8 Broad-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of VAN VLECK & TUCKER is dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. H. A. Tucker retiring therefrom.

J. T. VAN VLECK,
H. A. TUCKER.

The undersigned succeed Van Vleck & Tucker, and will continue the banking business at No. 8 Broad-st., under the firm of VAN VLECK & ELLIOTT.

T. VAN VLECK,
GEORGE ELLIOTT.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the title of JEROME, RIGGS & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.

LEONARD W. JEROME,
E. RIGGS.
GEO. W. McLEAN,
W. A. SLINGERLAND,

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between Mr. JOHN W. TOWT and LOUIS W. TOWT, is dissolved. Mr. JOHN W. TOWT having retired, LOUIS W. TOWT will continue the business under his own name at the store, No. 56 Beekman-st.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864.

NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the title of H. A. TUCKER & CO., for the transaction of a banking and general stock commission business.

H. A. TUCKER.
CHAS. S. TUCKER.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

MR. ISAAC KIP, JR., RETIRES FROM our firm this day by limitation and mutual consent. The business will be conducted by ANTHONY W. MORSE and J. CADY BROWN, under the same name.

MORSE & CO.

MR. D. R. MANGAM AND MR. L. M. TILTON, have retired from our firm from this date.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1864. GARNER & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the dividends will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, until further notice.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 14, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Dollars per share. (Ten per Cent.,) free from Government tax, payable on demand.

SAM'L E. BELCHER, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

PROPOSALS.

COUNTY LOAN
FOR $200,000.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000 OF "RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS" OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, March 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York passed Feb. 8, 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, approved by the Mayor March 7, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively, together with the premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March , 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state in which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bids be accepted, or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186 [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1864.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 21st inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York, as follows, viz.:

120,000 pounds preserved FRESH BEEF, put up in strong, hermetically-sealed, open-top lacquered or painted cans, made of one-cross charcoal tin plate. The beef to be of the best quality of "ox beef," full weight, and so far as practicable, each can filled of a single piece of meat; 60 000 pounds of meat to be packed in cans to contain sixty ounces net, and 60,000 pounds to be packed in cans to contain one hundred and twenty ounces net. The cases to be packed twelve to a box, in good, strong, well-made boxes, stamped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full, with contents, name of contractor, and date of packing. The department will have an inspector present during the packing, and will subject the meat on delivery to the usual tests, reserving twenty-five per cent. of cost for six months, as security of quality, &c. The beef must all be packed before the 1st of June next. Bidders are at liberty to offer beef in excess of the above-named quantity at their pleasure, to be accepted or not as may be required. Proposers will state the location of their packing establishments, give evidence of their good standing and reputation as packers of preserved meats, and offer samples of their meats.

400,000 pounds of high-grade extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, having a reputation for keeping in warm climates. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids. To be packed in fifty pound cans, made of tin of good quality, prepared locally and encased in strong wooden cases, four in each; cases to be stamped with green hickory, and marked in full with contents, name of contractor, and time of packing; to be ready for delivery as early as practicable. Bidders will state when they can begin and complete their deliveries.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract will be bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and C. S.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE,
Feb. 4, 1864.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th April next from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance, in steam vessels, of a monthly mail between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22d Vic. c. 48, 23 Vic. c. 11, and 27 Vic. c. 1, to provide steam communication between this Island the United States of America.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken, will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London, JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary of the Executive Committee of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

PROPOSALS

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) in St. Louis, till March 26, 1864, for doing the graduation and masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson County, to a section in Jackson County between the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles, list of sections to be let, giving time as to when they must be completed, forms of bids, specifications, &c., can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis.

Bids should be made for each section of about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.

Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent. being retained till the completion of the work.

Bids should be addressed to GEORGE R. TAYLOR, President, and where the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must accompany bid by substantial references, and should give also his post-office address, and he will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of his offer.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

T. McKISSOCK, Ch'f Eng'r and Sup't.

PROPOSALS FOR MILL AT GIESBORO, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., on FRIDAY, March 18, 1864, for furnishing the materials and the erection of a Steam Mill, with the necessary machinery, (accompanied by plans and specifications,) for the purpose of grinding, cutting, mixing and steaming the forage rations furnished the cavalry horses at Giesboro, D. C., with sufficient capacity to supply ten thousand horses.

The following Board of Officers has been appointed, to whom all plans and specifications and papers referring to the mill will be submitted:

Col. August V. Kautz, Second Ohio Cavalry.
Col. C. R. Lowell, Second Massachusetts Cavalry.
Lieut.-Col. James A. Ekin, Chief-Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

The plan which promises most economy, and can soonest be erected, will be selected. The greatest promptitude will be required.

No proposal will be considered, unless accompanied by the oath of allegiance, and a certificate from a source known to this Bureau of the responsibility of the parties, and their ability to faithfully execute the contract.

Payments will be made on the completion of the contract, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for the Erection of Steam Mill at Giesboro," and addressed to Lieut.-Col. James A. Ekin, Chief-Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Any further information will be promptly given, personally or by letter, on application to

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Quartermaster,
Cavalry Bureau.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1864.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, the 19th inst., for the erection of Government buildings.

The plan and specifications, and the place where the buildings are to be erected, will be made known on application at this office.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
WASHINGTON, March 12, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Bureau until 12 o'clock P. M., on the 22d day of March instant, for 2,500 barrels Navy Beef, and 3,000 barrels Navy Pork, (one-half the quantity of each must be in half barrels.)

The Beef, Pork, barrels and half-barrels, with the exception of iron hoops, must conform to the Navy standard, the same to be delivered at the Brooklyn yard within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of the proposal, and there undergo the usual inspection of the yard.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE AMERICAN CARD Company's NEW UNION PLAYING CARDS, NATIONAL EMBLEMS. They are not only the prettiest cards made, but they suit the popular idea. The suits are EAGLES, SHIELDS, STARS and FLAGS. COLONEL in place of King, GODDESS OF LIBERTY for Queen, MAJOR for Jack. All the games can be played as readily as with cards bearing foreign emblems. Two packs, in elegant card cases, sent post-paid on receipt of $1. Address AMERICAN CARD COMPANY, No. 165 William-st., or No. 14 Chambers-st., New-York.

NEW EDITION READY.
"MISCEGENATION."

This work, which has created so profound an interest, which has been discussed in Congress, by the London *Times*, and in all the leading papers as smaller papers in this country, treats, among other subjects, of the following:

I. Equality of the White and Colored Races—Superiority of Mixed Races.
II. March of the Dark Races Northward.
III. Mystery of the Pyramids.
IV. All Religions derived from the Colored Races.
V. The Type Man a Mi-cegen.
VI. Love of the Blonde for the Black.
VII. How the Anglo-American may become Strong and Comely.
VIII. The Miscegenetic Ideal of Beauty in Woman.
IX. Secret of Southern Success.
X. Heart-histories of the Daughters of the South.
XI. The Future—No White—No Buck.

For sale by all newsdealers. American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st. Price 25c.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE FAIR."

A daily newspaper, will be published during the continuance of the Metropolitan Fair, and sold at the Fair buildings. Copies may be had also at SINCLAIR TOUSEY'S, No 121 Nassau-st., where subscriptions for the series of twelve numbers, at $1 25, will be received from the country. Subscriptions will also be taken at Crowen's, No 339 Broadway; Miller & Matthews' No. 757, Broadway; Saunders & Otley's, No. 25 Broadway; Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Appletons', No. 443 Broadway; Root, Anthony & Co.'s, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

Besides the daily bulletin of the Fair and lists of contributors, the *Spirit of the Fair* will contain unpublished sketches by Irving and Cooper, and papers from Bryant, Bancroft, Mrs. Kemble, Dana, Mrs. Kirkland, Lowell, Mitchell, Tuckerman, and other eminent artists.

FOR 45 CENTS THE JAN., FEB. AND March numbers of the ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL will be sent by return post, or a year for $1 50. To secure the Pictorial Double Number, with Physiognomy, Ethnology, Phrenology, Physiology, and Psychology, send at once.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS, and LEDGERS that are written full and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices, &c.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of patterns of elegant Spring fashions, 473 Broadway, 27 East 14th-st. and 141 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Spring No of the *Mirror of Fashion* now ready.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. HANFORD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of the executors, No. 140 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of May next. Dated Oct. 29, 1863.

DANIEL F. WRIGHT,
c30-law6mF FERRIS TRIPP. } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John V. Colo, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of L. Richardson, No. 106 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next. Dated Nov. 24, 1863.

JOHN B. COLE,
n25-law6m* LEONARD RICHARDSON. } Executors.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOKSTORE FOR SALE TO A CASH CUSTOMER.—The stock, fixtures and good will of a book, music and stationery store, situated on the west side of New-York City, and now doing a good business. Has been established over twenty years, and has an unexpired lease of three years from May 1, 1864. Rent moderate. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Price $4,000. Address S. A., Box No. 2,205 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A crockery and house furnishing store, in one of the principal avenues in Brooklyn, now doing a good business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at No. 116 John-st., New-York.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A COMPETENT AND EXperienced physician, deriving an old and extensive practice, will hear of an opportunity by applying to W. WARD, No. 67 Montgomery, corner of Washington sts., Jersey City.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York,
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

NINTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION:—The regular monthly meeting will be held at Bleecker Buildings (this) FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 7½ o'clock. WM. H. GEDNEY, President.
N. O. THAYER, Secretary.

ENVELOPE GUMMER WANTED—APPLY at No. 25 Beekman-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to James Slip, with trap-block.

For paving Desbrosses-street, from Washington-street to West-street, with trap-block.

For setting curb and gutter, and flagging One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For setting curb and gutter, and flagging Eighty-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

For flagging Fourth-avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

For flagging south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For filling sunken lots in New Avenue, (east) at One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

For filling sunken lots at southwest corner of Oak and Roosevelt streets.

For building receiving basins at southeast and northeast corner of Seventeenth-street and Irving-place, and at southeast corner of Third-street and the Bowery.

For laying cross-walks opposite number twenty-three Cherry-street.

For regulating Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Seventy-fourth-street from Second to Third avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Eighty-first-street from Second to Third avenues.

The limits embraced by each assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Chambers-street, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of one-half the blocks on each side of Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to South-street.

All the lots on both sides of Desbrosses-street from

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 60 pills by return mail.

Sold by all druggists.
JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call: It will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary seminal stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED.—Therefore, let no false delicacy prevent your immediate application to Dr. POWERS, Dr. POWERS, successfully consulted with Dr. WARD No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospitals des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure. Viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints, enable Dr. POWERS to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. Taken to consult Drs. Ward and Powers, the chamberloes and lines of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send or a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt in a stamp. Cures warranted.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Anti-Loop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the most severe cases; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one-half the usual time; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the certainly invaluable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. Teas is what has claims for trial; what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become well known to scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to say results; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists chemists and physicians in regard to some powerful patent which has proved worthless among the faculty, and still the demand will appear. It is $1 a bottle, and must be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New York, since 183 Fifth-st. Separate room and private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

AFFLICTED RESTORED; IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. CLARKSON'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 fine Illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; effects, recipes and specifics the author unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs,) N Y., from 10 to 5.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

CAUTION TO LADIES, SINGLE AND MARRIED.—Every woman truly a lady, has an aversion to call in or upon a physician, in respect to complaints peculiar to her sex. Besides the shock to her delicacy in consulting persons, most of whom know nothing of her sufferings, she incurs the ridiculous expense in buying injurious pills, drops, potions, &c. No lady need call upon the numerous doctors with whom to needlessly spend her means, as "The Married Womans' Private Medical Companion," price $1, by A. M. Manricean, Professor of Diseases of Women, designed especially for the married or those about to be married, points out the mode of treatment to remove obstructions, irregularities, or her other ailments, as mother or wife, with the causes and symptoms, and what best to do. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; and 13 Ann-st.; FEDERKEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.
Dr A. M. MAURICEAU.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically cures Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and imparts meet to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

ARE YOU TROUBLED WITH A CANCER?—Dr. JONES will cure you by a process entirely his own.

Are you afflicted with any SPINAL DISEASE?
Dr. JONES treats successfully any disease of the Spine.

Have you CLUB FEET, CROOKED or WITHERED LIMBS?
Dr JONES will make them straight or whole.

Do my lady friends refrain from any COMPLAINTS PECULIAR TO THEIR SEX?
Dr. JONES will effect a Permanent Cure.

Send stamp for circular, or call at my office, No. 142 East 40th-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
Office hours from 10 to 4, and from 7 to 9 P. M.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their Agents, F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1 St. Paul's Church-yard, and by most Druggists. Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by B. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERKEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Dnane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, crab a sure to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. LEWIS' FEMALE MONTHLY TONIC is the only medicine ma rled or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty for removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause. Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Dr LEWIS' valuable, certain and safe method of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicines, can do so at one interview. Ladies from a distance can return the same day. Excellent rooms fitted up in style for accommodation of ladies.
A. LEWIS, M. D., Physician for Females,
No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Certain to be represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SPERMATORRHŒA CURED FOR FIFTY CENTS.—Send 50 cents and a red stamp to my address, and receive by return mail the receipt. Medicines can be obtained at any drug-store. Also, receipts for any of the private diseases at the same price. By this way you know just what medicines you are taking, and your system is not stuffed with poisons. Address Box No. 561 Schenectady, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS No. 1 to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box, No. 1 $3 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., No. 3 Hudson-st.; but No. 2 can be had only at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

N. B.—Those who prefer a valuable, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by their own sex.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC Dispatches,

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooding	——
LOUISIANA	2,856	Smallt	——
IOWA	——	Millarde	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed A 1 class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..... $100 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 25 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Mar. 23.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
ATLANTA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables, unless Bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK..... Saturday.....March 19
ERIN.....Saturday.....March 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....April 2
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to Londonderry 85 00 Steerage to London... 31 00
First Cabin to Paris... 95 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine fast sailing A. 1. Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. Burns, is intended to sail on MONDAY next, 21st inst. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF WELL-COOKED PROVISIONS.
First Cabin.....$75 Intermediate.....$40
Second Cabin.....60 Steerage.....25
Payable in currency. Apply to
FRANCIS McDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
To sail on SATURDAY, March 19, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the United States Mail side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR.
J. M. COMSTOCK, Commander,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st.
For freight and passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
P. S.—The steamship EVENING STAR, will follow and sail on SATURDAY, April 2, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 26th of March.
SATURDAY, 23d of April.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana..... 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on that before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 26, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-class propeller-tug MARY GRANDY, of 25 tons, engine 34-inch cylinder by 36-inch stroke; also, the MARIA LOVE, of 26 tons, engine 32-inch cylinder by 30-inch stroke; both vessels nearly new and very fast.

Also, smaller SCREW-TUGS and SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS for sale. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway.

STEAMER WANTED—A PROPELLER, OF about 2,000 bbls. capacity, to charter or load in our Beaufort trade, to succeed the *Warbound*. Apply immediately to MURRAY & NEPHEW, No. 62 South-st.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS PROCURED from the Department of State by A. C. WILLIAMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—TWO LADIES, OF EXPERIENCE and success in teaching, wish to hear of a situation for establishing a school, or to engage to one already established; can teach English, including higher mathematics, Latin, French, drawing and painting; references given. Address TEACHER, Wallingford, Conn.

A PRIVATE TUTOR.—A THOROUGHLY EXperienced teacher of the classics, Mathematics, English branches, French, Spanish and music, (piano or vocal,) desires an engagement. Address C. W. C., Box No. 2,561 New-York Post-office.

A GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—WANTed, a situation as governess or teacher, by a young lady well qualified to instruct in the ordinary and higher English branches, French and music. Address H. M. S., Box No 3,626 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN CONNECTED WITH ONE of the best schools in the City, wishes to give private instruction in English and Mathematics. Address S. W., No. 365 4th-st.

A TEACHER OF ENGLISH, FRENCH, German, Latin and music, (piano,) desires private pupils. Address L. M., Station G.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.

One steamboat 200 ft. long by 28 ft. beam, 9 ft. hold.
One steamboat 168 ft. long by 24 ft. beam, 8½ ft. hold.
One steamboat 150 ft. long by 26 ft. beam, 8 ft. hold.
One steamboat 147 ft. long by 25 ft. beam, 10 ft. hold.
One steamboat 130 ft. long by 22½ ft. beam, 7½ ft. hold.
One steamboat 98 ft. long by 20 ft. beam, 6 ft. hold.
Also, several screw tugs. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 BROADWAY.

NOTICE.—B. F. HOWES HAS WITHDRAWN from the Agency of the Swiftsure Line of Barges on the Hudson River, at New York. The Agency will be hereafter conducted by the undersigned, under the firm of A. A. WEMPLE & CO.
A. A. WEMPLE,
ALBANY, March 16, 1864. C. B. REDFIELD.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Leek-slip at 3:16 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11:07 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. FRIDAY.

BENEFIT
OF
Mr. MARK SMITH.
First time this season, Morton's very popular comedy, in five acts,
SPEED THE PLOUGH.
Rob Handy.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Henry.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Philip Bland ord.....Mr John Gilbert
Sir Abel Handy.....Mr. Mark Smith
Farmer Ashfield.....Mr. George Holland
Morrington.....Mr. Norton
Gerald.....Mr. Young
Evergreen.....Mr. Browne
John.....Mr. Davis
Dame Ashfield.....Mr. Vernon
Lady Handy.....Mrs. John Sefton
Sarah.....Miss Madeline Henriques
Miss Bland or.....Miss Mary Barrett
THE ORIGINAL COUNTRY DANCE,
by the characters.
Saturday, MASKS AND FACES.
Monday—BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY MORANT, (first time this season) Mrs. Cowley's Comedy, THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
Tuesday, (one hundred and third time.) ROSEDALE.
Wednesday, (second time,) THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Thursday, (eleventh time.) PURE GOLD.
Will shortly be repeated, MONEY, THE ROAD TO RUIN, WILD OATS and THE RIVALS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
SATURDAY, March 19, 1864,
LA CLOCHETTE DES GENETS,
Drama in 5 acts and 6 tableaux, preceded by a prologue by M. Frederic Soulié.
Played by the entire company.
Doors open at 7; curtain raised at 8 o'clock precisely.
Box office of the theatre at No. 624 Broadway.
No performance during Holy Week.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$100.—BROOKlyn Academy of Music stock, with free admission. Address C. No. 5, Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

LINENS,	QUILTS,
BLANKETS,	TOWELS,
FLANNELS,	TOWELINGS,
NAPKINS,	COTTON SHEETINGS,
DAMASK CLOTHS,	JACONETS,
DOYLIES,	CAMBRICS,
DOMESTIC SHIRTINGS,	NAINSOOKS, &c., &c.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

BROCATELES,	LACE CURTAINS,
REPS,	CORNICES,
PLUSHES,	SHADES,
MOQUETTES,	SHADE HOLLANDS,
CHINTZES,	TASSELS,
TURKEY REDS.	PICTURE CORDS.

Suitable for the Spring retail trade. Persons furnishing houses are requested to examine our stock.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

DAMASK CLOTHS
AT RETAIL.

Just received a large assortment of extra fine damask table-clothe, from two to five yards long, of entirely new and very beautiful patterns, with napkins to match; also,
FRENCH AND GERMAN
CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES,
AND TOWELS,
of the richest designs, and entirely different from anything in the City. Prices reasonable.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of NEW SPRING STYLES at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.
Call early if you want choice styles at a bargain.

LEGRAIN'S.
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
WHITE GOODS, FAMILY LINEN AND TABLE LINEN, AT COST.
WHITE SHIRTING MUSLINS, POSITIVELY UNDER COST.
Ladies will only understand the truth of this advertisement by essaying themselves of the facts.
NEW PIQUES, MARSEILLES, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS, PRINTED LINEN, just received.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

AT MOWBRAY'S,
No. 260 Grand-st., corner of Forsyth,
LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS,
LADIES' SILK CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S CLOTH CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S SILK CLOAKS,
THE BEST
AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT
IN AMERICA,
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
No. 260 Grand-st., corner of Forsyth.
Five first-class salesmen wanted.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
You can purchase cut lengths of MILLINERY GOODS cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call
On MONDAY, March 14, 1864,
We shall have ready for inspection several hundred cartoons of RICH RIBBONS, every width, from auction. Also, new FRENCH FLOWERS and BONNET SILKS, every shade, cheap.
TUESDAY—Over 500 cases of NEW STRAW GOODS, comprising all the fashionable styles and braids in Ladies and Misses' BONNETS, BLOOMER and HATS, much below regular prices. Also, MILLINERY LACES, CRAPES, ROUCHES, &c. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand-st., and 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 281 GRAND-ST.,
are offering their large stock of Spring carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c., at retail, at very low prices FOR CASH. Hotel and housekeepers are invited to examine the goods and prices before purchasing.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S.
We have received per steamer *Celtia* a magnificent assortment of new Spring goods in
FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Also,
one thousand dozen of our celebrated and elegant-fitting HAND-MADE PARIS CORSETS
In all sizes. We would call the special attention of ladies who ride on horseback to a new
EQUESTRIAN CORSET,
or belt, it is exactly what is wanted, and will be much worn. Also, to a new and ingenious
SKIRT LIFTER OR LADIES' PAGE,
just introduced in Paris.
WHALEY CORSETS,
both plain and embroidered.
SILK AND SATIN CORSETS,
elegantly finished, all colors and sizes. Misses' Corsets, and all kinds (Spring shapes) of Muslin, Hair-cloth, Crinoline and other Skirts, at low prices.
GAYNOR,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have just imported a fine stock
BROCATELS, SATINS,
PLUSHES, LASTINGS,
REPS, DAMASKS,
and every variety of COVERINGS of the LATEST STYLES and NEWEST DESIGNS.

HOUSE DECORATIONS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS OF PAPER HANGINGS,
Have just received in store a
MAGNIFICENT VARIETY OF
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
and are prepared to execute orders in the best manner by SKILLFUL AND EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

NEW CURTAIN GOODS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
Have now ready a large supply of all kinds of the above goods (which they offer to parties furnishing houses), consisting of
SATIN, BROCATEL and DAMASK for CURTAINS,
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Also, CORNICES and TRIMMINGS.
WINDOW SHADES of all descriptions, put up in the best manner.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS the best and cheapest assortment in the City. Nice fitting corsets from $1; new shape skirts, best steels, our own make, from 60c. Also Wersley's Paris made patent corsets. Misses' corsets, pads, steels, busts, &c., &c. N. B.—Crochet and needlework edgings, frillings, ruffings, real and imitation laces, for dress trimmings and under garments. Ladies' and children's plain hem stitched and embroidered handkerchiefs very cheap. Nos. 888 and 892 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

A T DE PRICEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADway, all kinds of children's cloaks and suits; dresses, blankets, sacques, corsets, chemises, infants waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c.; ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgowns, yokes; ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs, &c.; infants and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes; hraiding, cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed correctly.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
Stage Manager.....J. H. SELWYN.
NOTWITHSTANDING
THE
FLATTERING SUCCESS
which has marked the production of the
NEW COMEDY,
adapted for
THE OLYMPIC
BY
AUGUSTIN DALY and FRANK WOOD,
entitled
TAMING A BUTTERFLY,
in its
EXCELLENCE OF PLOT,
COMIC NATURE OF SITUATIONS,
AND
THE WIT OF DIALOGUE,
the previous arrangements entered into by the management render it absolutely necessary to announce this as
THE LAST WEEK
OF ITS
PERFORMANCE,
In which the following members of the
COMPANY APPEAR:
Messrs. Frank Drew, J. K. Mortimer, G. H. Clarke, W. Davidge, J. H. Stoddart, Mrs. John Wood, Miss H. Irving, Miss J. Watters, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss A. Harris and Miss F. Prestige.
Doors open at 7; performances commence at 7½; seats secured three days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 18, 1864,
BENEFIT OF
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
on which occasion Tom Taylor's great drama,
"THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,"
for
THE LAST TIME BUT ONE.
Played for a continuous number of nights beyond precedent on the New-York stage, it still retains all the freshness of its first attraction, and could be performed for the remainder of the season without any diminution in the crowds that nightly gather to this theatre, did not circumstances beyond control compel
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
to bring their engagement to a close
THIS EVENING
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
with its splendid cast and beautiful scenery, being the
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH NIGHT
OF
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7¾.
Carriages may be ordered at 10¾.

METROPOLITAN FAIR,
IN AID OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
Special Entertainment by the celebrated
WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 19,
at No. 511 Broadway.
Doors open 1½, to commence at 2½ o'clock.
Tickets $1. Children under 12 years of age and nurses, 50 cents each: can be obtained from the following members of the Committee on Music.
Ladies' Committee—Mrs. H. W. Hill's, No. 11 Bievoortplace; Mrs. Panon, No. 19 West 21st-st.; Mrs. S. B. Ruggles, No. 24 Union-place; L. P. Morton, No. 243 Madison-av.; C. A. Chickering, No. 11 East 14th-st.; Mrs. Bollman, No. 241 West 23d-st.; Miss Charlotte Wilson, No. 42 West 33d-st.
Gentlemen's Committee—Mr. W. Scharfenberg, No. 758 Broadway; Mr. W. A. Pond, No. 547 Broadway; Mr. F. W. Rickeman, No. 36 East 25th-st.; Mr. B. Beer, No. 701 Broadway; Mr. R. Hoffman, Albemarle Hotel; Mr. H. Scheslinger, (Naylor & Co.,) No. 49 John-st.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S
LA FAREWELL CONCERTS IN AMERICA.
NOTICE.—Parties having seats for Wednesday are not good, but can be exchanged for Friday's or Saturday's Concerts, at the store where purchased.
The last two of these brilliant Musical Entertainments will take place on
FRIDAY EVENING, March 18, at 8 P. M., and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 19, at 3 o'clock.
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
when Mr. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted by Mrs. H. BEHRENS, Soprano; Mr. F. HARELMANN, Tenor; CARLO PATTI, Violinist; S. BEHRENS, Conductor.
Admission, including reserved seats, $1. Seats may be secured for either of the concerts, at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 643 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st. Doors open at 7½; concert to commence at 8.
Chickering's pianos used in Mr. Gottschalk's concerts.

INSTPUCTION.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS
IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE A FEW ADDITIONAL PUPILS
between the ages of 9 and 14 to educate with her daughters at Idlewild. Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Circulars at No. 574 Broadway and at No. 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—In a location well known for its salubrity and beauty, six hours from New-York, commences its 46th semi-annual session April 1, 1864. As the attendance of its Winter term entirely filled its accommodations, application should be made early. It affords peculiar advantages for instruction in music and for an appropriate gymnastic culture. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for further information.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful country village in Connecticut, has a family school of fourteen boys from this City. He will have three vacancies next session, commencing May 1. Please peculiarly adapted to boys of delicate constitution. Principal also a physician. Apply to L. P. ROSE, Esq., No. 132 Broadway, or LEWIS C. RICE, Esq., No. 713 Broadway.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A WIDOW OF a Confederate officer, wishes to obtain the care of a house, or to act as housekeeper; she is fully competent to teach all the English branches and French; has a practical knowledge of music, &c. Documents will be shown as to the character of the advertiser's position as above stated. Can be seen at this office. Address M. E. B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—FOR LADIES and gentlemen, located on the Central Railroad, between Albany and Utica. Spring term opens March 28, 1864; $35 in advance for 14 weeks pays for board, washing, furnished room, fuel and bed (except sheets and pillow-cases. Tuition from $3 to $8. Address Rev. B. J. DIEFENDORF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The Fifty-third Semi-annual Session will commence on Monday, May 2d. For circulars apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.
every shade, cheap.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—The Spring term of this popular boarding school, for both sexes, opens April 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Prin.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $42 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars, to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

THE MISSES HALSEY, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. No. 133 West 46th-st. For circulars, &c., apply at the school.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—O. R. WILLIS, A.M., Principal.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Tiffana, Dayton, Cincinn

HORRORS OF THE REBELLION.

Continued from the First page.

more than one out of eight can read or write. They have suffered more than the negre from the blighting influence of Slavery, and *they know it*; hence they are willing to take up arms, and if any one denbts their thorough loyalty, let him be referred to the heroism with which the twenty-four stood undeunted beneath the Kinston gatiews.

Two specimens, out of many, may serve to show something of the hardships to which their patriotism exposes these people. A man who, in times of peace, was a prosperous mechanic, (a machinist,) having been pressed into the rebel service, managed to make his escape from Wilmington, and at Newbern enlisted in the Second Regiment. After a few weeks, he contrived to convey the information to his wife, who resided some twenty-six miles beyond the lines, and she, leaving everything but a little extra clothing and some provisions took her child, only eight months old, in her arms, and, fleeing for her life, pursued her way through forests and swamps for forty-eight hours. It was in the month of December last, and during the most severe storm of the Winter, that this poor woman waded through partly frozen streeks, eating little, gathering all her available clothing about her infant, and at night, afraid to kindle a fire, lest its light might betray her, sinking down exhausted on the wet earth to rest. At last, she was almost in sight of our outposts, when, crossing an open field, she was discovered by a party of Fox's guerrillas, and made a prisoner. She was kept, during two days, in an old log house, every article of her own and her child's clothing, except what they wore, was destroyed, threats were made, food was sparingly given, but this brave woman again, and successfully, attempted her escape, and is now with her husband. On another occasion one of the men, since enlisted, was seized by the guerrillas or Hyde County, and when his wife remonstrated with them they discharged a musket loaded with buckshot at her, wounding her so seriously that she is crippled for life, and, not content with this atrocity, they deliberately fired at one of the children, a young girl, wounding her in the neck. Both mother and daughter are now in Beaufort. Almost every private in the regiment has some similar experience to narrate, and their perils, in seeking not only the protection of our flag, but a place among its vindicators, would fill a volume.

To those who share the perils of these men, (for the rebels have declared their intention to hang officers as well as privates if captured,) and whose hearts are stung to madness by the cruel fate of comrades, brutally murdered, and again agonized by the woebegone countenances of widows and orphans, there are two questions, which day and night, with haunting solicitude, press themselves upon the attention. Any disparagements of the thorough loyalty of the regiment or its bravery deserve only scorn for reply. Rough in appearance, without banners or regimental music, partly drilled, and not thoroughly disciplined, as it is, the Kinston gallows testifies that it is still a regiment fearfully in earnest.

A LINE OFFICER IN 2D REG. N. C. U. V.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Fast Day—Retaliation.

The Richmond papers last received contain the following interesting matter in addition to that already published:

ANOTHER FAST DAY.

PROCLAMATION BY JEFF. DAVIS.

The Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America have signified their desire that a day may be recommended to the people, to be set apart and observed as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, in the language following, to wit:

"Reverently recognizing the Providence of God in the affairs of man, and gratefully remembering the guidance, support and deliverance granted to our Patriot Fathers in the memorable war which resulted in the independence of the American Colonies, and now reposing in Him our supreme confidence and hope in the present struggle for civil and religious freedom, and for the right to live under a government of our own choice, and deeply impressed with the conviction that without Him nothing is strong, nothing wise and nothing enduring; in order that the people of this Confederacy may have the opportunity at the same time of offering their adoration to the great Sovereign of the Universe, of penitently confessing their sins, and strengthening their vows and purposes of amendment in humble reliance upon His Gracious and Almighty power:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do resolve, that it be recommended to the people of these States that Friday, the 8th day of April next, be set apart and observed as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, that Almighty God would so preside over our public counsels and authorities, that He would so inspire our armies and their leaders with wisdom, courage and perseverance, and so manifest Himself in the greatness of His goodness and mercy of His power, that we may be safely and successfully led through the chastening to which we are being subjected, to the attainment of an honorable peace; so that while we enjoy the blessings of a free and happy Government, we may ascribe to Him the honor and the glory of our independence and prosperity."

A recommendation so congenial to the feelings of the people will receive their hearty concurrence; and it is a grateful duty to the Executive to unite with their representatives in inviting them to meet in the courts of the Most High. Recent events awaken fresh gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of nations. Our enemies have suffered repeated defeats, and a nefarious scheme to burn and plunder our capital, and to destroy our civil Government by putting to death the chosen servants of the people, has been baffled and set at naught. Our armies have been strengthened, our finances promise rapid progress to a satisfactory condition, and our whole country is animated with a hopeful spirit and a fixed determination to achieve independence.

In these circumstances it becomes us, with thankful hearts, to bow ourselves before the throne of the Most High, and, while gratefully acknowledging so many mercies, confess that our sins as a people have justly exposed us to His chastisement. Let us recognize the sufferings which we have been called upon to endure, as administered by a fatherly hand for our improvement, and with resolute courage and patient endurance let us wait on Him for our deliverance.

In furtherance of these objects, now therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my Proclamation, calling upon the people of the said States, in conformity with the desire expressed by their representatives, to set apart Friday, the 8th day of April, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, and I do hereby invite them on that day to repair to their several places of public worship, and beseech Almighty God "to preside over our public counsels, and so inspire our armies and leaders with wisdom, courage and perseverance, and so to manifest Himself in the greatness of His goodness and to the majesty of His power, that we may secure the blessings of an honorable peace and of free government, and that we, as a people, may ascribe all to the honor and glory of His name."

Given under my hand and the Seal of the SEAL Confederate States of America, at the City of Richmond, on this 12th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President.
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

RETALIATION.

In the Virginia State Senate on March 10, Mr. GRIGG, offered the following:

Whereas, The General Assembly of Virginia have learned that the Rev. GEORGE M. BAIN, Cashier of the Portsmouth Savings Bank Society, and WM. H. H. HODGES, Cashier of the Merchants and Mechanics' Savings Bank, citizens of Portsmouth, Va., the first named being over sixty years of age, and the other a cripple, have been arrested and sentenced to hard labor at Hatteras, North Carolina, by order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, or some other officer of the Federal Government, for alleged fraudulent disposal of the funds of their banks; and that the Rev. JOHN H. RINGFIELD, Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Portsmouth, had been put to hard labor in the public streets of that City, with a ball and chain to his leg, because he refused to renounce his allegiance to his native State; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the Governor of the Commonwealth be, and he is hereby requested to invite the attention of the Confederate Government to the arrest and sentence of these three worthy citizens of this State, and to respectfully ask that the facts may be investigated; and, if found as stated and believed, that three citizens of the Federal States (if there be such in the hands of the Confederate authorities) be held at hard labor, one with ball and chain, on the public streets, as hostages for Messrs. BAIN, HODGES and WINGFIELD.

The rules having been suspended, the preamble and resolution were unanimously passed and ordered to be communicated to the House.

RESIGNATION OF WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.—It is understood that WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Deputy Postmaster, resigns his position, and enters into business in Wall-street. He has been for so many years and so valuably connected with the post-office that his intention will be very generally regretted, and his relinquishment of office be felt as a public loss. His services have been appreciated by the business community and will, doubtless, be formally recognized now that he resigns. No man knew so well as he the entire routine and details of the duties and vast business of the post-office, and to his zeal, intelligence and constant watchfulness is due the moving of the machinery, at this important point without embarrassment and to the advantage and satisfaction of the community.

McCLELLAN MEETING, COOPER INSTITUTE.

Speeches of Hon. Amos Kendall, Hon. Richard T. Jacob, of Kentucky, Gen. Norton, of Texas, and Colonel Langenswartz.

A mass meeting of those favorable to the election of Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN to the Presidency was held at Cooper Institute last evening. The large hall was crowded, and there was also a gathering outside which was promiscuously addressed. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and Gen. MCCLELLAN was considered as fairly placed upon the course as a candidate for the Presidency.

Hon. AMOS KENDALL presided. On taking the chair, he said he stood before them a representative of the Jacksonian age. He wished the old chief was present to stand by his side. Many might think it strange that a man so old as he should again embark on the sea of politics. Nothing but the deplorable condition of the country could have induced him to do so. The condition the country was in was enough to raise GEN. JACKSON from his grave. Two sections, the North and the South, had been trying to dissolve the Union. If the Old Chief was alive he would say to the men of the North, mind your own business; to the men of the South, submit to the Constitution and the laws. The faction South under JEFF. DAVIS, and the faction North under Mr. LINCOLN, were drowning the country in blood. He thought there were many Republicans who regretted having placed Mr. LINCOLN in office. All wanted the rebellion put down. He desired such a result, but he wanted justice, tempered with mercy. He was physically unable to make a long speech and would confine himself to the operations of the Army of the Potomac. The speaker then went into a lengthy history of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S campaigns, during which he criticized the course pursued by the Government, attributing mismanagement on th part of the President.

At the conclusion of the speaker's remarks the following resolutions were offered and adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, A fratricidal war, originating in a disregard of the maxims and warnings of our fathers, is desolating the land and threatening the permanent disruption of our Federal Union; and

Whereas, The present Administration, by their fatal policy in the conduct of the war; by their infringement upon State and individual rights; by a general suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and substitution military for civil courts; and, above all, by employing the army to suppress the freedom of elections, and forcing governments of minorities upon the people of the States, has not only protracted the war indefinitely, bringing upon the country interminable taxation and financial ruin, but has created general alarm for the integrity of the States and the liberty of their citizens, all threatened to be swallowed up in a fanatical despotism—the worst of all Governments; and

Whereas, The country has no guaranty for the speedy and successful termination of the war, under the imbecile and changeable management of the present Administration, through any other means than by a change of men at the coming Presidential election; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly invite our fellow citizens of whatever shades of political opinion, and under whatever political organizations, to unite with us in a concerted effort to place at the head of our Government a man in whose wisdom, integrity and firmness the country may rely with hope for a speedy suppression of the rebellion, the cessation of bloodshed, and the maintenance of the Union which our fathers bequeathed to us—a Union of independent States and free peoples, created by the Constitution and to be maintained only by its observance.

Resolved, That the right of suffrage, regulated by the States, is the only safeguard for individual liberty, and must be defended at every hazard.

Resolved, That we recognize in Geo. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, qualifications which eminently fit him to be the deliverer and savior of our country, and we hold it to be the paramount duty of all patriotic citizens and organizations to abandon all disturbing questions, and rally around him as the destined preserver of our constitutional liberties.

Mr. KETCHUM read a letter written by Gen. MCCLELLAN to President LINCOLN in 1852, after the battle of Malvern Hill.

Hon. R. T. JACOBS, of Kentucky, was next introduced. He said JACKSON once declared that the Union must and should be preserved. If he were present there, he would add the Constitution must and shall be preserved. The speaker alluded to the "miserable Abolitionists," which the audience construed to be a reflection on the North, and greeted Mr. JACOBS with groans and hisses, making it difficult for him to proceed with his remarks. After quiet was restored, the speaker commented at length on the affairs of the nation. He said Southern traitors had broken up the Democratic party to destroy the Union. He was willing to wait until Mr. LINCOLN committed some overt act, and then he would appeal to the people to sustain the Constitution. He believed the Union was indestructible, and he would stand by it. He was willing to receive the rebels as citizens, with all their former rights, when they came under the banner of the country, but not before. Upon the head of the Administration rested the misery of the Union men at the South. They had been deceived by false promises. He didn't care anything about the negro. If he went down incidentally with the rebellion, let him go. All he cared for was the preservation of the Constitution. He would not give an inch to the rebellion, neither would he allow a violation of the Constitution. He would appeal to the flag—to his country, to stand by the Constitution. If that was treason, make the most of it. The speaker concluded by saying that he looked forward to the next November election with great hope.

Gen. NORTON, editor of the last Union paper in Texas, was introduced. He said he was unable, from indisposition, to make himself heard, unless order was observed, particularly among those who were continually calling "Order" and "Louder;" that the ship of State was in great danger, almost lost, and that unless some skillful man was put at the helm it would be lost, and that man was provided by God himself in the person of Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. He had found that editing a Union paper in Texas, after secession gained the ascendency, was a hard road to travel: that he had received much abuse because he printed the Message of President LINCOLN, and refused to print the first Message of King JEFF. DAVIS. From the first there had been a hostile difference between the Representatives of South Carolina and those of Massachusetts, and these feelings had grown and grown until they finally ended in a civil war; this was one reason for the war, but not the only one; free trade, and the disposition of each section of the country North and South to appropriate the qualities of each other, had also helped it along. If the people had only listened to the teachings of WASHINGTON, and JEFFERSON, and ADAMS, and many other good men, we should not now be involved in a civil war, and if we had only obeyed the eleventh commandment—"mind your own business"—we would be much better off. He thanked God he was reared in the old Whig school, the school of HENRY CLAY [cheers], in which he was taught the value of the Union, and to stand by it in every difficulty and every emergency, and it was for this reason that while the mad waves of secession rolled about in Texas he stood true to the old Union. He was proud to stand upon a platform presided over by the friend of JACKSON. [Cheers.] He was favorable to Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN because he thought him, though small in stature, a giant in intellect, far superior to the mushrooms at Washington, and he was both gratified and astonished to find in this great City that he had thousands of friends where his traducers had none. He had heard them out West ask whether Gen. MCCLELLAN dared show himself in New-York, but that question was speedily answered when some soldier who had served under him, and who was, perhaps, minus a leg or an arm, dared give three cheers for "Little MAC." The actions of the army since MCCLELLAN left it, must prove to all, that he was right and that his traducers were wrong. In the State of Texas seventeen thousand brave loyal men had the nerve, even under that worst of all oppressions—a vigilance committee—to vote an open ticket against secession. He thought it a great and grievous wrong to take from the Union men of Texas their lands and sell them to the freed slaves, and thought it greatly injured the Union cause. He then, to test the matter, put the question and asked all those who were "in favor of Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN for the next President, in opposition to the world, the flesh and the devil, to stand up," at which almost the entire audience came to their feet and gave cheers for MCCLELLAN.

Col. MAX LANGENSWARTZ being then introduced, said, if he was invited to dinner by his friend Gen. NORTON, and he gave him as little on his plate as he left him to speak, he would not accept the invitation. In these days everybody wanted to abolish something, and he thought he was also entitled to abolish something. He therefore came for the express purpose of abolishing some things at Washington. He did not like to indulge in personalities, would not like to speak of the length of the President's legs, because that might account for his overstepping the Constitution. He spoke of a certain doctor, who in twenty-five years had killed but one patient, and when he was asked how that happened, replied that it was because in that time he had had but one patient to kill, and so, said he, it is with the Republicans; in thirty-four years they had but one patient, and they had killed him. He said the Republicans during the past years had used up all the "ations"—proclamations, confiscations, emancipations, and finally amalgamations. The Republican papers are full of happiness and cheerfulness and prosperity; but if you look in through the country, you would find none of it. We had, in four years, run up a national debt double what our former citizens had in seventy-two years. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN must be our next President; and if LINCOLN were to ask him why, he would reply, "Because it is a military necessity."

The Chairman then proposed a vote of thanks to Hon. AMOS KENDALL and the speakers from abroad, which was passed.

A party bearing flags of all sizes then formed a semi-circle about the speakers' platform. Great numbers of small flags were distributed among the audience; and amidst the waving of flags and much enthusiasm, the song of "Hurrah for the Man we Love" was sung, the audience joining in the chorus. Cheers were given for Hon. AMOS KENDALL, Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN and others, and the meeting adjourned.

THE ELEVENTH INDIANA.—The Eleventh Indiana Zouaves, Col. DAN MACAULEY, arrived here yesterday, per steamer *Charles Thomas*, from New-Orleans, en route for Indianapolis. They will recruit to the full number, and enter the field again for three years. This regiment has taken an active and honorable part in almost all the battles of the South-west, and have the reputation in some quarters of being the best drilled regiment in the United States. They are now at the Park Barracks, and an opportunity will be afforded, at 4 P. M. to-day, to see them, for by special request they have a dress parade in the Park. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE J. MCGINNIS, with his Adjutant-General, Capt. PHILLIPS came on with the regiment, and return to Indiana to direct in the reorganization of the veteran regiments there.

The Quota of New-York Filled—Recruiting Under the New Call to Commence.

The quota of New-York City, under the late call for 500,000 men, was completed yesterday, and the Supervisors' Volunteer Committee rested temporarily from their protracted and patriotic labors. They have paid out in bounties and for other necessary purposes nearly four millions of dollars, and have secured 15,979 men. The magnitude of their work and its labor these figures will give an idea of. To them and their employes, and specially to Chairman BLUNT, through whose hands, without the error of a dollar, has all this money passed, is infinite credit due for a success which makes New-York the only city in the Union of any magnitude that has filled its quota. All honor to them end to it. When the last name was recorded the committee signalized the event by firing 100 guns.

The Board of Supervisors will meet at noon today to receive the report of the Volunteer Committee They will probably adopt a new ordinance, appropriating $2,000,000, and transfer the present unexpended balance of the funds raised under the last ordinance, so that the Committee, which will be reappointed, can at once renew its business of securing recruits, crediting them on our quota under the late call for 200,000 men. The quota of the City will be 6,400 men, and the amount required for county bounty will be $1,920,000. As the same energy and zeal which has just filled a quota will be brought to the work of filling another, apprehensions of a draft here may be dismissed.

The following is a summary of what the committee has done:

THE QUOTA.

The quota under the call of 500,000 was fixed at		15,979
Credit by draft	3,059	
Credit by enlistments before payment of bounty	386	
Credit by enlistments since payment of bounty	7,995	
Credit by reënlisted men paid bounty	4,539	—15,979

THE EXPENDITURES.

Bounties to volunteers	$2,398,500
Bounties to reënlisted men	1,351,700
Total bounties	$3,760,200
All other expenditures, about	35,000
Total expenditures	$3,795,200

Chamber of Commerce.

An adjourned meeting of the Chamber was held yesterday afternoon, A. A. Low, Esq., presiding.

One thousand copies of the addresses and resolutions on the occasion of the death of Mr. PERIT, were ordered printed.

The following were elected members:

George W. Elder, John P. Wakeman, Hiram Walbridge, W. W. Parkin, Robt. M. Olyphant, Rich. P. Buck, Archibald Baxter, Leander M. Lovell, Ferdinand F. Dufais, Wm. H. Grinnell, W. A. Bibby, Geo. A. Robbins.

The Committee on the Revision of the Revenue Law informally reported that they had met with the Secretary of the Treasury, and had made arrangements by which the opinion of the members could be had on the different points presented.

Resolutions were offered by Mr. MAGAY, with a view of simplifying the process of passing goods through the Custom-house. They contemplate the abolishing of some of the many oaths now necessary, &c., &c. The extension of time for bonding goods to three years was favored. Referred to Committee on Revenue Laws.

The following committee was appointed to present to the New-Jersey Legislature objections to the bill now before it granting the point of land in the bay to the American Dock and Transportation Company, opposite Bergen Point, this being detrimental to the navigation of the bay.

WM. E. DODGE, Esq., offered the following resolution in reference to the Gold Bill, which was adopted:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Chamber, it is very important to the commerce of this City and the welfare of the country, that in carrying out the measures of the bill just passed, it may be so arranged that parties having duties to pay at the Custom-house, may, by public advertisement or otherwise, know from the Government at what premium, from week to week, gold, or certificates of deposit therefor, may be had for use at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, and that the operations of commerce may thus acquire a degree of stability, and the gold thus liberated may be used only for the payment of duties and customs.

The following correspondence in reference to gold deposits was submitted to the Chamber:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 1, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have received the resolution of the Chamber of Commerce, transmitted by you under its direction.

It will give me pleasure to provide for the receipt of gold in deposit, and the issue of certificates receivable for duties, as soon as the details of an arrangement can be perfected. Yours, very truly,

S. P. CHASE.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, JR., Secretary of Chamber of Commerce, N. Y.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 2, 1864.

SIR: The copy of the resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of your City, relative to the risk of the present method of paying duties on imported, passed on the 15th ult., has been received.

The Secretary is disposed to comply with the wishes of the Chamber, if it can be done without facilitating speculations in gold.

The Assistant Treasurer at New-York has been written to, to-day, in regard to the subject.

Very respectfully,

H. E. FIELD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, JR., Esq., Secretary Chamber of Commerce, New-York.

Some unimportant business was then transacted, and the board adjourned.

Organization of the New Police Commissioners.

The new Board of Police Commissioners met at headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-street, at 5 P. M., yesterday. Messrs. ACTON, BOSWORTH and MCMURRAY were present, Mr. BERGEN absent from sickness. On motion of Mr. MCMURRAY, Mr. BOSWORTH was called to the Chair, when the election of a permanent President being in order, on motion of Mr. MCMURRAY, THOMAS C. FACRON was selected as such. No further business was transacted.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The examination of JOHN E. COOK, first mate of the ship *Victory*, was continued yesterday afternoon. Prisoner is charged with murdering one of the passengers upon that ship on a voyage from Liverpool to this port.

A passenger named Blenk was examined as a witness: Was a friend of O'Brien, the murdered man, occupied the next berth to his; on the day of the murder was asleep in his berth, in the single men's division of the steerage; there had been some trouble there during the day; the passengers had complained; Cook, the first mate, accompanied by the other mates and some sailors, came down the hatchway to put some of the passengers in irons; Cook stood on the stairway; O'Brien, the deceased, said he had done nothing and would not be ironed; he made no resistance, only refused to be ironed voluntarily; heard some one say "fire," and the mate shot O'Brien; the ball took effect in the head; deceased fell instantly and died; the mate pulled out another pistol and fired again; one of the passengers was wounded, but he has recovered; after this the passengers all went to bed, O'Brien had nothing in his hand; could not tell how many passengers were collected there.

At this stage of the examination the further hearing was adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

JANE FARRELL, a young girl employed as a domestic servant, was tried upon an indictment for grand larceny. The charge was that she had stolen dresses, underclothing and valuables of various descriptions from her mistress. Some of these, it was alleged, had been found in her possession. The evidence did not sustain the charge, and the girl was acquitted.

JOAN CAMPBELL, indicted for passing counterfeit money, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence. The court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Award of Government Contracts.

On Wednesday Government contracts were awarded for 750 bbls. mess beef, at $15 39; 295 bbls. do. do., at $15 75; 633 bbls. do. do., at $15 75; 500 bbls. do. do., at $16 30; 500 bbls. do. do., at $16 50; 100 bbls. do. do., at $16 48; 81 bbls. do. do., at $16 35; 450 bbls. do. do., at $16 38; 500 bbls. do. do., at $16 35; 30 7 bbls. extra mess do., at $16 50; 500 do. do., at $16 96; 900 bbls. do. do., at $17; 50,000 lbs. bacon, at $12 48; 50,000 lbs. do. do., at $12 72; 50 lbs. do., at $12 98; 20,000 lbs. do., at $12 75; 200,000 lbs. do., at $12 84; 300,000 lbs. do., at $12 98; 50,000 lbs. do., at $13 31; 50,000 lbs. do., at $13 37; 21,000 lbs. do., at $13 35; 50,000 lbs. do., at $12 85; 200 bbls. Jersey corn meal, at $5 90; 1,500 do. white, at $6 65; 150 do. do., at $6 60, and 1,300 bbls. yellow do., at $6 15; 50 bbls. Bourbon whisky, at $1 95, and 200 bbls. rectified do., at $1 17; 170 half-chests Oolong tea, at $1 03; 317 do. do., at $1 07; 299 do. do., at $1 10; 163 chests Sounhongs, at $1 14; 170 do. uncolored Japan, at $1 11, and 6,000 lbs. do. do., at $1 17; 1,250 bushels split peas, at $1 70; 1,250 bushels do. do., at $1 72; 125,000 lbs. hominy, at $3 84; 125,000 lbs. Rangoon rice, at $9 16; 5,000 bunches beans, at $4 25 ₱ bbl., or $2 25 ₱ bunch; 500,000 lbs. sugar, at $14 85; 500,000 lbs. do., at $14 70; 5,000 gallons whisky vinegar, at 23c.; 10,000 do. do., at 20c.; 15,000 do. do., at 22c.

Presentation of a Sword.

Tuesday evening, Lieut.-Col. DOEBKE, Forty-fifth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, was the recipient of an exceedingly handsome compliment from the merchant citizens of the Third Ward. He was formerly attached to the police of that precinct, was attacked with patriotic and military ardor, raised a company, and, as Captain, went out with the Regiment; has been a participant in twelve fierce battles, and comes back with the straps of a Lieutenant-Colonel upon him. He is an intelligent, worthy man and gallant soldier, and the presentation was in acknowledgment, not only of this, but of his faithfulness and efficiency as a patrolman. None better than the merchants of his precinct could appreciate his worth. The sword is a superb one, TIFFANY & Co. the makers, bearing on one side an engraving of the police on drill, on the other the presentation, and for its guard the police shield. The presentation took place at the Broadway Garden, above Spring-street, and PAUL FALK, the proprietor, had prepared for the wants of the assembled guests in the most excellent and the most liberal manner. The table was a model for those who provide for the thirsty and hungry. Inspector CARPENTER made the presentation speech; it was apt, very eloquent and earnest, eliciting the heartiest applause. Lieut.-Col. DOEBKE responded briefly, but with true soldierly warmth of feeling. His acknowledgment of the compliment proved him as worthy of it as did his heroic action in the field.

At the conclusion of the formal matters, the substantials, so well provided by Mr. FALK, were taken hold of and voted of the best. Subsequently, miscellaneous toasts, speeches, &c., were the order. Mr. RANDOLPH, in behalf of the merchants making the presentation, handsomely responded to a toast in their honor.

THE WIFE OF A POLICEMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—About 1 o'clock on Thursday morning, a fatal accident occurred at No. 32 Scammel street, whereby the wife of officer CALLERY, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, was burned so badly that she died in a few hours after. Coroner WILNEY held an inquest on the body yesterday afternoon, when the following facts were disclosed: Mrs. CALLERY and two small children were the only persons in the room at the time. The children were asleep, and the only witnesses were two women who occupied adjoining rooms. At about the hour named they heard screams issuing from CALLERY'S room, and upon going to the hall, they saw the unfortunate woman lying on the hall floor enveloped in flames. Mrs. ELIZABETH ELWELL, one of the occupants, with commendable self-possession, instantly tore up the carpet of the room and rolled it around Mrs. CALLERY'S body, thus quickly extinguishing the flames. The fire was principally around her head and she had no doubt inhaled the flames, thereby causing her death soon after. On the floor of deceased's room a broken kerosene lamp was found. It is the opinion of her husband, and also of other inmates of the house, that the lighted lamp exploded, or else fell to the floor accidentally, and that Mrs. CALLERY'S clothes took fire while she was trying to extinguish the burning liquid. The jury rendered a verdict accordingly. Deceased was 23 years of age.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE HOME FOR AGED AND INDIGENT FEMALES.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the Directors of the Graham Institute, or home for aged, indigent females, was held at the institution, in Washington-avenue, corner of De Kalb, yesterday noon. Rev. Dr. FARLEY presided. After reading portions of the 71st and 91th Psalms, and a prayer, the Treasurer's report was read, showing that the collections, donations, &c., including the balance on hand, amounted to $11,126 94, and the disbursements $8,194 60. The report of the Corresponding Secretary congratulated the managers on the flourishing condition of the Home, being now free of debt. There are at present fifty-one inmates and seven servants. Three members have been admitted during the year, and three died. The general health of the beneficiaries is good. Owing to the increased price of every article of consumption, the expenditures have been larger than heretofore, and donations are earnestly solicited. The closing address was delivered by Rev. C. D. FOSS, after which the meeting adjourned.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found floating in the Fulton Ferry Slip, yesterday. He was of large size; had on a black overcoat, black pantaloons, black satin vest, black necktie, white shirt and calf-skin boots. Deceased had brown hair and side whiskers. An inquest was held by Coroner NORRIS, and a verdict of found drowned was rendered by the jury. The body was sent to the dead-house for identification.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, FRIDAY, MARCH 18.—Nos. 44, 45, 48, 53, 66, 68, 71, 74, 76, 77, 75, 79, 15, 28, 80, 81, 82, 83, 1, 57.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000	Am. Gold	s3	162	
125,000		oo	162	
150	N. Y. Cen. R.		137¾	
100	Erie R.		123½	
100		do	123½	b3
100		do	123½	
100		do	123¾	
100		do	123¾	s3
100	Harlem R.		14¾	
500		oo	14¾	
200	Reading		142	
500		do	142¾	
600		do	142½	
200		do	142¾	b3
500		oo	142¾	b3
300		oo	143	
300	Mich. So. R.		111¾	
900		do	111¾	
1600		do	111¾	
3600		do	111¾	
2600		do	112	
100		do	112½	
1000		do	111¾	
1000		do	111¾	b3
100		do	112	b10
200		do	111¾	
2200	Ill. Cen. R.		137¾	
100		do	138	
100		do	138	b10
500		do	137¾	
500		do	137⅞	b3
260	Hudson Riv. R.		158¾	
300		do	159	
100		do	159¼	
600	Pittsburgh		124½	
100	Gal. & Chi. R.		121⅜	
200	Rock Island R.		124	
700		do	124⅜	
200	Northwestern		63¾	
100		do	63¾	b10
100	Fort Wayne		131¾	
100		do	131¾	
200	Tol. & Wab. R.		65	b3
100	Tol. & Wab. Pref.		85¾	
100		do	86	
100	T. H. & Ati		79	
10000	O. & Miss. C.		63¾	
10000		do	63¾	
20000		do	64	
30000		do	63¾	
10000		do	59¼	
500	Canton Co.		65¾	b10
200		do	65¾	
300		do	66	
400		do	65¾	s3
100	Quick. Min. Co.		63¾	
200	Cumberland		83¾	
100		do	83¾	
300	Central Coal Co		94¾	
350		do	94¾	b10
200		do	94¾	
600	Bnaks Co. Lead		1⅜	

[Advertisement.]

Theological Students and Christians of all denominations, who are tired of reading the dull commentaries of men who belonged to a former generation, will find sensible relief and fresh instruction in the perusal of the thrilling drama of the Book of Job, entitled "A Song in the Night," in heroic measure, by Prof. ADAMS. This great poem, in a splendidly bound octavo volume of some 400 pages, gilt edges, and nineteen tinted engravings, is just published by OAKLEY & MASON, No. 21 Murray-st. Price $3 50.

[Advertisement.]

HARRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S N. Y. ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—This spicy and valuable Weekly will give some startling novelties on this week. Do not fail to see it. Now ready.

[Advertisement.]

READY—KNOX'S Spring Hat for Gents, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 17—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—Mr. Wild, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Carrell, Mr. Birt, Miss H. Overton, Miss J. Overton, Mr. Bayley, Mr. Nixon, Mr. Cocorane, J. F. Kidner, Mr. Proctor, Mr. Graham, J. P. Calver and lady, Mr. Worrall, Mr. H. Graham, G. Austin, J. Jones, Mr. Andinear, Mr. Mortimor, Mr. Johnston, Mrs. A. Ilsley, Mr. Lester, Mrs. Young, Miss Cobbe, Mr. French and lady, R. H. Grean, F. J. Dispont, F. Rimish, F. Keogo, D. M. Denman, J. E. Salter, J. S. Salter, J. Salter, Wm. Salter, W. Randall, R. Leslie, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Dunnecliff, Mr. Sicheberger, lady, child and nurse, J. McNamara and lady, Mr. Henry, and 94 in the steerage.

In steamship Charles Thomas, from New-Orleans—Brig.-Gen. Geo. F. McGinnis, Capt. John E. Phillips, A. A. G.; Capt. J. M. Linsey, A. A. G.; Col. Dan. Macauley, Major Gen. Butler's Surgeon J. Comlinger, Chaplain H. B. Hibber, Adjt. Harry McMullen, Quartermaster W. Covus.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 07 | Sun sets..... 6 09 | Moon sets.. 3 22
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 51 | Gov. Island.. 4 40 | Hell Gate.. 8 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 17.

Cleared.

Steamers Feonie, Fenton, Philadelphia. Loper & Kirkpatrick; W. Woodward, Cnndiff, Baltimore, W. Dalzell: Josephine Thomson, Wood, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Barks Princeton, (Br.,) Seeley, Demarara, H Barnes; Tahati, Leeman, Havana, Trujillo & Vinog; Fransier, (Russ.,) Rose, Havana, J. F. Phelps; Tycoon, Ayers, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley.

Brigs Almata, (Br.,) Asmus, Port-au-Prince. Wilson & Cammann; Wiothorp, (Br.,) Moulton, Manzanilla. Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners C. B. C., (Br.,) Phalen, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Snrprise, Burns, Boston, J. C. Dayton & Co.; Heroine, Cnamplin, Wilmington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Newport, Turner, Berlin, Md.——; Trident, Snow, Washington, Moore & Berry; Nantilus, Davis, Halifax, Howard, Key & Slade; American Chief, Pressey, Salem, J. V. Haviland; Expedite, Burke, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son; New-Haven, Glover, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son; J. C. Farris, ——, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; United, Anderson, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; J. C. Lyman, Stanarn, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stainard.

Sloops Amanda, Henderson, Milford, A. C. Havens; Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; Commerce, Palmer, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stainard; Henry Austin, Spring, Chincoteague, F. J. Campbell.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool March 2, and Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 439 passengers to John G. Dale. March 7, lat. 48 15, lon. 40 41, passed steamship City of Manchester, bound E., 14th, 11½ A. M., lat. 41 20, lon. 63, passed steamship Bremen, bound E.

Steamship Warrior, Mott, Fortress Monroe 20 hours, in ballast.

U. S. steam transport Charles Thomas, Snow, New-Orleans 7th inst., via Key West, with cotton, etc., and troops to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Has the 11th Indiana Vols. on board.

U. S. steam transport Mississippi, Kennedy, New-Orleans 6th, via Key West 12th inst., with the 30th Mass. Vols to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport America, Share, Alexandria, via Fortress Monroe 30 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Petrel, Davis Beaufort, N. C., 50 hours, with md

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3896. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE SOUTH.

North Carolina and the Rebel Government.

A Remarkable Speech by Governor Vance.

RECONSTRUCTION DECLARED AN IMPOSSIBILITY

Mr. Lincoln's Measures Viewed from a Rebel Standpoint.

REBEL VERSION OF FORREST'S EXPLOITS.

Loss of the Torpedo which Sunk the Housatonic.

GOV. VANCE'S SPEECH.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN NORTH CAROLINA AND THE CONFEDERACY.

We have already referred to a great speech delivered at Wilkesboro, N. C., on Feb. 22, by Gov. VANCE. The peculiar position of the speaker, and the significance of this utterance, make the appended extracts from this speech of great interest. After alluding to the suffering the people had endured in consequence of the war, Gov. VANCE said:

In consequence of this continued suffering, which experience had not prepared the people to endure with the fortitude possessed by some nations who have been nurtured to the shock of arms, a certain discontent has pervaded, and a funeral gloom hung over the community, engendering, if we credit a wide rumor throughout the State, a notion that we must have a convention—that we must secede from the Southern Confederacy; that we must repudiate the whole thing, and go back to our first work over again.

Our destinies, fellow-citizens, have now been cast in another Government; and although, as you all know, I regretted to go out of the former Government, and was one of the last to lay it down, and did lay it down with the same mournful feelings with which I followed my dear father to the grave, I never expected, and do not now expect, to see it resurrected again. Our convention, composed of delegates fresh from the people, by the most solemn ties that can bind an honorable people to a cause, have pledged their all to its support. May God aid us in the fulfillment of this obligation in the future as in the past, to the latter. The act was a deliberate expression of public sentiment—*though it may have been wrong.* The Government was selected as ours, as much so as are our own children. The spirit of patriotism is akin to the love of our offspring, which God has implanted in us—the highest, holiest sentiment of humanity. A man should love his home if for nothing else but because it is his and shelters him; he should love his wife if for no other reason than because she is his wife; he should love his State because it is his—a part, as it were, of his being; he should love his country, right or wrong—even in the midst of classing events he cannot take time to examine all aspects of the question—because in its destiny are involved the welfare of State, community, home, wife, children, self. But if you have no other reason to give for defending it, say you do so because it is *your* country.

The speaker stated that he was desirous of presenting all the various aspects of the question, and said: Now, what is it you desire above all other present earthly good? [VOICES—Peace, peace; we all want peace.] I know you do. Everybody wants

PEACE.

Peace blessed peace! Why, the men who does not desire peace is unworthy of existance. Peace! It is one of the highest and holiest attributes of Deity; so much so, that our blessed Saviour, Jesus Christ, was called the Prince of Peace. The great Apostle Paul said of the highest character of peace—the peace of God—that "it passeth all understanding." Now, if you really want peace, this great blessing to repose upon our bleeding country, your sons to return from the battle-field and take their position again in the family circle, commerce and agriculture to resume their beneficent sway, the sword beaten into the plowshare, and industry again to stretch her magic wand over the war-beaten fields till they bloom as a garden, I suppose, as reasonable men, you are willing to take the best plan to obtain this consummation so devoutly wished. Which is the best plan?

Gov. VANCE then discussed the proposition to have a

CONVENTION

and showed first that under the Constitution of the Confederacy such a body could do nothing to secure peace. He proceeded: "Now you see that the Constitution your delegates have sworn to support, expressly provides that the power to declare war and make peace shall be vested in the President and Senate of the Confederacy; and the moment one of your delegates makes a proposition or proffers a treaty of any kind to the enemies of his country, he is a traitor by the law, and has forsworn himself. [Applause.] That is so, not because I say it, but because it is written in the Constitution we have all agreed to support. If you do not intend to instruct your delegates to take your State out of the Confederacy, you see from this aspect of the question, your convention assembled can do nothing more toward realizing the end in view than your Legislature or your Governor can accomplish. It can't turn a wheel.

Well, suppose you go a little further and say you will instruct your delegates to take the State out of the Confederacy, because when it is out it is relieved from the obligations of the Constitution, and rests upon a separate and independent basis. Supposing, also, that it is not your design to join the United States Government again, but only to go out as an independent sovereignty, for the purpose of securing peace to yourself and possibly effecting the same desirable end for all parties. Well, you pass an ordinance of secession—take another dose of this political hoarhound tea—and nothing I know of is more bitter unless it is a boneset decoction—[laughter]—and set up for yourselves. Is that going to give you peace? Will that restore your sons and fathers to their homes? Will that husb the cry of the orphan and dry the widow's tears? Will that fill your land with plenty and prosperity? So far from it, I can assure you, my fellow-citizens, that secession from the Confederacy will involve you in a more war, a bloodier conflict than that you now deplore. "But," you may say, "Mr. DAVIS and his Government will not desire to make war on a seceding State, because the right of secession is recognized in the Constitution of the Confederacy." So it is, my friends; but you see by that time you have thrown off the Constitution, you have gotten from under its obligations, and sworn you would have nothing to do with it. Do you expect the Confederacy to be bound by a document you refuse to recognize as affecting yourselves? So soon as you announce to the world you are a sovereign and independent nation, as a matter of course the Confederacy has the right of declaring war against you for sufficient cause, equally with the right she holds of declaring war against England, France or Holland. This right is inherent in all sovereignties.

But what would Uncle ABRAHAM say to it—that old gentleman whose personal pulchritude has been the subject of so much remark, [laughter,] and who, they say, can tell more bad jokes than I can? [Laughter.] How would he receive the intelligence that North Carolina had seceded from the Confederacy and set up for herself? He would put his thumb up to his nose and make certain gyrations and evolutions with his finger, and say, "Wall, ole North Carolial, I'm tarnation glad ter see yer come outer JEFF. DAVIS' little concern, I swow; *but yer don't mean for to say yer ain't in the Union agin, and under the protection of the best Gov't the world ever saw. Bin flirin yer tu long to let yer sneak out that way.*" [Continued laughter and applause.] Why, of course, if such a proceeding on the part of North Carolina would secure her independence, it would only be necessary for one State to secede at a time to get herself acknowledged, and after all were out, turn round and form such a Confederacy as best pleased them. Old ABRAHAM is fighting us not because we are a part of the Southern Confederacy, but because we are in rebellion to the old Union, and so long as we refused obedience to him he would continue to fight us. The idea that LINCOLN would recognize us or abate his claim to allegiance and obedience, is preposterous. Well, would the Southern Confederacy recognize your independence and make a treaty of peace with you? This is entirely owing to contingencies. If you went out of the Confederacy and declared yourself independent, you would have to announce and enforce your position of neutrality with reference to the other belligerents, or there would be occasion for war. How could you preserve your neutrality when once announced? The only railroad communication between the armies of Gen. LEE and of Gen. JOHNSTON, between Virginia and the remainder of the Confederacy, is through North Carolina. *You do not suppose we could, as a neutral State, permit the Government at Richmond to communicate across our territory with its Southwestern armies.* Gen. LEE sends some of his veterans down here, takes possession of the railroads—the very arteries of the Confederacy—and floge anybody who interferes with him, and *so you have two wars instead of one!* There is another consideration involved. *A great portion of the provisions that feed Gen. Lee's army are obtained in North Carolina. As a neutral State could not sell them, and he would be forced to have them, it is not difficult to foresee how speedily North Carolina would become the seat of war.*

Suppose your State should to-morrow secede from the Confederacy, what would become of your soldiers in the army? Some would run away and come home, no doubt; but the mass of them who have followed that old battle flag through smoke and fire, into the presence of death, and waved its bloody folds upon the heights of an hundred fields of triumph, amid the cheers of victory that thrill an applauding world—do you suppose that they would trample it under foot and crawl upon their bellies and eat dirt in that sort of style? [Great applause.] Who then would you have to defend North Carolina? A few old men and some militia officers.

Gov. VANCE then drew a picture of

THE OLD STATE IN UNCLE ABE'S HANDS,

as follows:

"Suppose, as the last alternative for obtaining peace, your convention should take the State out of the Confederacy and put it into the arms of LINCOLN. Just so soon as you entered into the old Union and swore to support the Government, just so soon would you have imposed on you your share of the debt, taxes, burdens of the United States. Instead of the Confederate tax collector coming around to gether up Confederate currency, (of which it must be confessed there is no great lack in the land,) the Federal agent comes among you demanding 'greenbacks' and gold to assist in carrying on the war. Instead of getting your sons back to the plow and fireside, they would be drafted and sent into the service of Uncle Sam, to fight alongside of his negro troops in exterminating the white men, women and children of the South. Is there anything very desirable about such a peace as that? Extend your suppositions into the domains of absurdity, and conceive of the North Carolina soldiers bosely deserting their comrades in arms, in obedience to the proclamation of your Governor. Why, gentlemen, they would not come home in peace to you. They would have to fight with their new friends, and would just cross from the Southern to the Northern side of the Rappahannock, and their rifles would be pointed at the bosoms of the brave men who have fought by their sides through the fierce fire of three years' war? Would that give you peace?

To think of these glorious North Carolina regiments—you have seen them in the first flush of martial enthusiasm—you know them now unflinching, though sustained not by honor and duty; many of them filled with your sons—these regiments that have followed the Southern cross over so many fields already made classic by their prowess, astonishing the world, and raising the nations on tiptoe in admiration of their heroic achievements—shall they be asked to fraternize with the miserable scoundrels who have slaughtered our people, devastated our homes, and even inflicted the crowning outrage which demons from hell pale at, on our mothers and sisters; shall they be asked to join these wretches in desolating the homes of the very men by whose sides they have so long fought and suffered? I know you would not think of the proposition. *I think I can assure you to-day, with all candor and all honesty—as a dying man to dying men—in the presence of God—that any step of this kind you take will only involve you in a deeper and bloodier war. The calamities of war affect our people to a terrible degree. Tears are running down the cheeks of many a poor woman; cries for bread come from many a suffering child.* But let us trust that the God of battles, who gave to our ancestors through seven long years a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, will yet lead us into the land where grows the fruitage of liberty, richer than the cluster of Eschol, and through which flows the milk and honey of independence and nationality. [Applause.]

I have not, fellow-citizens, enumerated all the consequences which would follow inconsiderate action on your part. What would become of the currency should you abandon the cause of the Southern Confederacy? It is bad enough already; but every bank in the State is filled with it, and would be broken and worthless to-morrow in such an event. Widows, soldiers' families and orphan children have no other kind. Commercial and financial ruin, compared to which the present suffering on account of the depreciation of the currency would be insignificance itself, would overwhelm you. What would become of the gallant soldiers who have been maimed and mutilated in the service—those one legged and one-armed boys, incapacitated for labor? Having once submitted ourselves to the enemy, you might see one of them come up, his cheeks wan with suffering, his rags fluttering in the breeze, his wasted form supported on crutches, and ask the Government for support. The reply would be: "You infamous rebel, have you the impudence to ask support from a government you have been fighting to destroy? No. You will get no pension; but we will tax as heavily as we can your little potato patch to pension the man who maimed you for life, desolated your home, burned your house, insulted your mother." Could you endure such a spectacle?

Let us not cease to remember that we all consented to this war—old line Whigs as well as Secessionists. We consented after it appeared inevitable, and we must all stand up to it—every man, woman and child throughout the length and breadth of the Southern Confederacy. We must forget, if possible, for awhile, the causes that led originally to this rupture, and each man take upon his shoulder the full measure of burden and responsibility, regardless of consequences. [Applause.]

But suppose, fellow-citizens, we could forget all these considerations of honor, glory, decency, and resolve that we would see what terms we could get from the United States. What does the enemy offer you? You are all well aware that when a man sets out to make a bargain he makes everything just as alluring as he possibly can; he presents his goods in the best possible light, and says the most flattering things to induce you to accept his offer. Well, the same policy pertains to diplomacy. When an embassador or diplomatist is trying to get another to acquiesce in certain measures, he clothes his proposition in the most plausible language he can, and presents the most advantageous terms he can possibly offer to induce negotiations. Possibly some of you know men who would do better by a friend than they promised to do, but I do not think the majority of you ever heard of them. Can any of you put your finger on a man who has done more for you than he bargained? If it is so hard to find one in the circle of your acquaintance, who in the name of Heaven can tell me of a Yankee who ever give you more than he agreed to? [Applause.] The difficulty is to make him stand up to his bargain. VOICES—"That's so."

WHAT LINCOLN OFFERS TO THOSE WHO SUBMIT.

Now, what does Mr. LINCOLN promise the State of North Carolina? In that language does he clothe his gracious terms of pardon and amnesty? He says if one-tenth of the people of any State will take an oath to support—what? The Constitution? Nay, take an oath to support his proclamation abolishing Slavery, his proclamation inciting the slaves at your State to burn your home and murder you and your families! If you swere to support this proclamation you would perjure yourself; for it is in direct violation of the Constitution, as you well know. Old ABE has perjured himself, and he wishes to put you in the same category of villainy. Not only must you swear to endure his infamous document—so pronounced by the civilized world—but you must also take an oath to support all the acts of Congress which have been passed—abolishing Slavery, confiscating your property, placing you in subjection to one-tenth of the community, and publicly executing your glorious chieftains and every officer from a Colonel up to Gen. LEE.

When the United States Congress last met, LINCOLN was called upon, by the pressure of public sentiment, to propose some terms of peace to the "rebels" of the South—to advance the greatest inducements that could be possibly proffered to secure their return to the Union; and after long consideration, amid all the pressure of the peace element in the North, in and out of Congress, the best proposition that could be offered was to support one-tenth of the Southern community who would swear to assist in the confiscation of the property of the remaining nine-tenths, set free the negroes, and hang every man whose bravery has elevated him above a certain rank, every man whom you have seen fit to place in civil office. What! Deliver up to the malignity of an unrestrained foe, at whose deeds now, in the face of our immense armies, and checked by fear of retaliation, humanity is livid with horror, the glorious heroes whom our sons have followed through so many trying scenes, and who have made for us a record of glory as resplendent as history's ample page, "rich with spoils of time," has ever enrolled? [Prolonged applause.]

Let no man say this is a fancy sketch. *Do not say Old Abe is joking; that he will certainly do better than that. I pledge you my existence he will not do half so well.* Do you not see how willful he is even while offering us so little. He wants to breed this very civil war which I am here to-day to warn you against. He wants to set up a government within the Government of North Carolina, composed of one-tenth of her population. Our voting population is about 100,000. They want to set up a government of 10,000 perjured scoundrels who are unworthy to lick the dust of the feet of the poorest soldier in our army; and to support it with the bayonet, and to set the people to slaughtering each other. You are not fools enough to fall into that trap. You do not need any warning upon that subject, although I have given it.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF YOUR NEGROES?

There were four millions of them in the Southern Confederacy at the commencement of the war. They are all to be turned loose upon us if we consent to the only terms Mr. LINCOLN offers us. They cannot go to the North. *I would almost be willing to send them to Massachusetts.* [Laughter.] *I think they would elevate the tone of its society very much.* [Laughter.] Indeed, I think every darkey sent from this country for robbing hen roosts and stealing hogs would be a missionary to that depraved and God-forsaken country. [Continued laughter.] But they would not receive them—for they are so determined on shutting out anything which might improve their moral condition, and thereby disturb their swindling "calculations"—they have, in common with every Northern State, passed laws prohibiting free negroes from settling within their limits. Let us see what would be done with these millions of blacks, as already indicated by the acts of the enemy; and I will only cite to you one case, of which there are hundreds of illustrations, all pointing to the same dreadful result. In the little village of Beaufort, S. C., situated in the sea island cotton districts, from which the inhabitants were expelled, the land has been recently laid off into lots of twenty acres, and put up for sale.

Gov. VANCE then read an account of one of these sales from a Southern paper, and proceeded:

Your lands confiscated and *sold to your own slaves!*

Now you see what is in store for you. This is but the beginning of what would be the end. If they do this in the green tree, what will they not do in the dry? If they do this at the very moment they have the impudence to proffer you terms of peace, what will they not do when our vast armies are disbanded, when the battle-flag is laid low in the dust, and the gallant men who have for three years stood as a wall of fire between you and destruction, no longer periodically send a thrill of guilty awe through the enemy who listens for their avenging tread across his fields, but melt away before the unimpeded rush of the greedy conquerers?

I tell you, my fellow-citizens, if we could consent to this thing we would deserve the fate of dogs; but we would not get even that, for dogs are allowed to sleep under their master's floor, and to eat the crumbs that fall from their master's table. [Cheers.] You would get nothing. [A voice—"Kicks."] Yes, you would get kicks, and until you would wish you had died a man rather than live to become a dog. [Applause.]

THE OLD ORDER OF THINGS AND THE NEW.

There is only one more proposition to consider under this head. It is a favorite idea with a great many, that possibly the old order of things could be restored; that our rights under that Constitution could be guaranteed to us, and everything move on peacefully as before the war.

My friends, there are a great many desirable things, but the question, not what may be wished, but what may be obtained, is the one reasonable men may consider. It is desirable to have a lovely wife and plenty of pretty children, but every man can't have them. I tell you now candidly, *there is no more possibility of reconstructing the old Union and reinstating things as they were four years ago, than exists for you to gather up the scattered bones of your sons who have so len in this struggle, from one end of the country to the other, reclothe them with flesh, fill their veins with the blood they have so generously shed, and their lungs with the same breath with which they breathed out their last prayer for their country's triumph and independence.* [Immense applause.]

THE OLD UNION

was not merely a physical juxtaposition, a constitutional agreement; it was a moral Union. The cement of confidence was what held it together so long. The tendrils of affection which grew from a common soil of national memories of past glory wreathed its tall columns with a beauty passing fair. Does this confidence exist now? It has gone forever. It has disappeared beneath the fiery hoofs of war that have trampled our fair fields into desolation. It is lost in the smoke of burning cities, and will be talked of no more by the hearthstones that now lie heaped with charred rafters and the cinders of the family altar. The bloody hands that have dug up the bones of our ancestors and snatched the sacred dust in their hellish lusts, have buried it where plummet can never sound nor the trump of resurrection awaken it into renewed existence. [Cheers.] It has finally gone forever, blotted out by the members of the Congress of the United States, who have recorded the deliberate intention of exterminating the people of the South, and supplanting them with a better race—God save the mark!—a better race!

Can the pious mother pray that her children may be brought to associate with the men who make the Word of God contraband of War? Will the son seek to give the brotherly kiss to the murderer of his father, the contriver of his sister, the slaughterer of his people, the desolater of his land? Not while the faintest spark of mankind glows in his bosom. [Applause.]

There is another aspect of the question to which I wish to call your attention, and one which deserves much consideration. I desire you to mark my prediction. *There never can be peace on the continent of North America until the North and South are independent and distinct nations.* There might be a temporary peace, such a peace as you have seen affected by overpowering gallant men, cutting manacles upon his limbs, and throwing him into a dungeon; such a peace as exists until he wrenches the bars, scales the walls, and strikes terror into the hearts of his enemies when they dream they are most secure. You would have such a peace as Poland has to day.

Do you suppose the chivalrous people of the South, whose distinct moral nationality has long since been recognized, would submit to see all their proud cities

GARRISONED WITH NEGRO SOLDIERS,

to see the lands of their friends divided up and parcelled out among the foreign mercenaries? Do you suppose the blood of the Southern youth would run quietly in his veins when he saw a negro officer walking the streets and making his sister give way for him, or insulting her by his very presence? Do you suppose this kind of peace would long endure? No, insurrection after insurrection, revolution upon revolution, war after war would burst upon the country, and for year after year, century after century, as in European States, victims would be demanded and blood flow in torrents, compared to which a drop would have at first won independence and permanent peace. *The only way to obtain continued peace—and I want no other—is to*

FIGHT IT OUT NOW.

[Applause.] *To fight it out now, whilst we have a Government, and great and glorious armies in the field.* If we do not, we will leave war as an inheritance to our children's children. We will leave this terrible question for our little boys to settle when we have passed, and under circumstances far different and advantages far less than we now possess for asserting their rights, their race and nationality.

If you think, fellow citizens, as a great many of you do, that proper efforts have not been made during this warfare to obtain the peace which you desire, why, there cannot be any earthly objection to such efforts being made. *I have been in favor of them myself, and from time to time have so advised the President. If you think our Government should tender the olive branch of peace and let no occasion pass, why, fellow-citizens, as a matter of course, let it be done.* But I beg you to recollect that there is a lawful and legal way pointed out by the Constitution of your country, and say effort you make in this way will be right and proper. Other modes of procedure will only place you in a false position and do your country an injury.

Gov. VANCE then proceeded to discuss the substitute question, and argued the justice of the law passed by Congress abolishing the system. He then turned to the consideration of the

SUPPRESSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT,

and said: "There is a great deal said about the danger of too military authorities overcoming the civil. Well, I acknowledge all that. There is danger. But there was never yet a war where the same danger did not arise, and especially a war like ours, that takes the whole energies of the people, that permeates every strata of society, and is the sole business of the day. We may forget, in the midst of the pomp and circumstance of the war, that we have civil rights and constitutional liberties. *I have striven against this danger as much as any man in the country. We must all strive against it.* But if we undertake to go out of the Southern Confederacy on this account, and go to Mr. LINCOLN to get these rights, I think it would be the part of prudence, to say the least, while we are simmering and frying, and the under side done pretty brown, to look over into the coals and estimate their temperature. We might be glad enough to get back into the fire, but as it is. [Applause and merriment.]

I hardly think we could find much protection for civil liberty in the dominion of Abraham the First. There is talk of the writ of habeas corpus being suspended in the Southern States. I understand it has already been suspended by Congress; but the suspension of this writ may not be in contravention of the Constitution; for the courts have decided that Congress can suspend the writ within certain limits.

I regret to see the suspension of the writ. It is evidence of wrong existing somewhere, either of a desire upon the part of the Government to assume more authority than belongs to it, or of a state of affairs in some parts of the country that argues ill. But in the panic of common sense, if we are a law-abiding people, if we regard the king's name as a tower of strength, we dust of the feet of the poorest soldier in our army; and to support it with the bayonet, and to set the people to slaughtering each other. You are not fools enough to fall into that trap. You do not need any warning upon that subject, although I have given it.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF YOUR NEGROES?

There were four millions of them in the Southern Confederacy at the commencement of the war. Gen. VANCE next drew the following sketch of what the rebels have done and "what LINCOLN can do." He said:

A good many people have gotten "out of heart." Many men say it is not worth while for our sons to be slaughtered any longer; that the enemy have gotten the advantage of us; they have got numbers, they have got wealth, they have got munitions of war; sooner or later the weak must come down before the strong, and we had better make terms while we can, and so on.

WHAT THE NORTH STATE HAS DONE.

To shew you what has been and can be accomplished, provided we have faith in ourselves, I will tell you a little of what this State has done on her own hook. When I came into the chair I now occupy and fill with so much grace and dignity, (a laugh,) there were not five suits of clothing to be found in the Quartermaster's Department. Now we have sixty thousand suits of ready-made clothing awaiting the needs of our troops. We have thirty thousand blankets, shoes, &c. In fact, our boys have so many good clothes that *I understand they trade them off for liquor sometimes.* [Laughter.]

Will you set a limit to our energy after I tell you, among a hundred other things, that in the little town of Tarboro', in this State, are made cases of keen, glittering, surgical instruments, requiring the highest degree of mechanical skill in their production? They will compare favorably with the best specimens of European manufacture. Almost every man I see here to-day is well clothed in the product of our own looms; and the ladies, God bless them, look in their homespuns prettier than ever they did. We will soon be commercially independent of the whole world. We had originally, including the States we claim, a population of eight million white people and four million blacks. Now we number not more than five million white people,

HOW MANY TROOPS

do you suppose ABRAHAM has sent down against us? In April, 1861, LINCOLN called for 75,000 men. One month later he called for 64,000. From July to December (the old fellow began to get scared) he called for 500,000. In July, 1863, he called for 300,000; in August, 1862, he called for 300,000; in 1863 he drafted 300,000, and has a draft now pending for 500,000 more, making in all about 2,039,000 men he has called for to send down upon us—almost half as many soldiers as we have men women and children in the Confederacy. Their locality is about as questionable, if they have all started South, as the passengers on a train at a smash-up, described by a darkey who was illustrating the difference between a stage-coach and railway accident: "If de stage turn over, dere you is; but if de cars runs off, what is you?" [Laughter.] Where are those immense masses? *If we have actually whipped and driven back two million soldiers, there is encouragement to hope we can drive back all he can possibly send against us. But if these two million troops have never been raised, there is encouragement to believe Mr. Lincoln is trying to scare us by making a show of strength that does not exist, and that the North is just about as tired of the war as we are. So the view is encouraging from either standpoint.*

But we know there have been immense numbers raised against us. Three hundred thousand troops, armed, equipped, and furnished to the highest degree that the skill and wealth of the United States could supply—surpassing in this respect any army that ever took the field in Europe—and under seven different commanders, have tried to march from Washington City to Richmond, and over half of the way furnishing water facilities for transportation, and they are precisely where they were two years ago—no nearer Richmond then they were at the start. *And the bones of the Yankees that bleach on the plains of Northern Virginia, if piled in a row, would make a macadamized road from Richmond to Washington, over which the artillery of the Southern Confederacy could roll between the two cities.* [Applause.] We know that, notwithstanding all the immense levies made recently at the North, Gen. GRANT is afraid of Gen. LEE, and skulks within his fortifications. If he makes no more progress toward Richmond than he has for some time past, he will not reach that goal of Yankee hopes before twelve o'clock on doomsday.

Why, fellow-citizens, it is not worth while to be scared. We scare them about as badly as they scare us. [Voices, "Go it VANCE."] Well, I am going it, old fellow, and I hope we will all "go it" until the war is over.

Gov. VANCE concluded his elaborate oration by appealing to his hearers to encourage their soldiers in the field in every way and to stand by the President.

SMITH'S CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

ACCOUNT OF FORREST'S EXPLOITS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 9.

The recent victory of Gen. FORREST in Northern Mississippi, by which the grand plan of the Yankees in the West was so effectually defeated, was one of the most remarkable achievements of this war. We have conversed with gentlemen recently from that section, whose accounts all concur in the main facts of that almost marvelous exploit. The enemy's reports fully confirm these accounts, but they do not state the exact force by which these results were accomplished. Owing to the exhaustion of his horses, the want of arms and munitions and other causes, FORREST could array a force of only 2,400 men to confront SMITH and GRIERSON'S column of 7,000 of the best equipped cavalry the Yankees have ever put in the field. FORREST'S men, too, were mostly new and unarmed, especially in the cavalry service. He had recently recruited them in West Tennessee. It seemed the extreme of rashness and recklessness, to attempt with such a force to arrest the march of a column of seven thousand splendidly mounted and equipped men, led by experienced officers, whose march thus far had been uninterrupted, who were buoyant and confident, and were charged with such an important mission. The junction of this cavalry force with SHERMAN at Meridian, was the key of the whole scheme of the Yankee plan for the occupation and subjugation of the Southwest. It successful, SHERMAN would have been in a condition to advance upon Demopolis and Selma, or Mobile; and these important points, as well as the rich countries adjacent, would have been at the mercy of the enemy. They could only have been driven back at the enormous risk of weakening JOHNSTON'S army, so as to open Northern Georgia and Rome and Atlanta to GRANT'S army. Gen. POLK, with his scant infantry force, quickly perceived the momentous issue, which depended upon the result of the cavalry movement from Memphis, and after securing his small army on the east side of the Tombigbee, and removing all his supplies and munitions and returning to Mobile the troops he had borrowed from Gen. MAURY, sent imperative orders to LEE and FORREST to unite their forces, and at every cost to crush and drive back SMITH and GRIERSON'S cavalry.

LEE did not receive these orders in time to reach FORREST with his force, which was already greatly exhausted by the continual skirmishing with SHERMAN'S column. FORREST was therefore left alone with his 2,400 men to perform this immense undertaking. Confronting the enemy on the broad prairies near West Point, on the Tibbee River, he prepared for action. The enemy formed in a long and most imposing line, outflanking FORREST, and threatening the instant demolition of his small and imperfectly organized force. This charge was given, and the Yankees advanced with great boldness and an air of certain victory. Great was their surprise when, as they approached FORREST'S line, they observed his men slip from their horses, and, converting themselves into infantry, each man taking the most favorable position, availing themselves of every advantage the ground afforded, and awaiting with the utmost coolness the impetuous charge of the Yankee chivalry. On came the splendidly mounted dragoons, under those far-famed Yankee chiefs, SMITH and GRIERSON, with such fierce displays of valor and determination as argued sadly for FORREST'S infantry scouts, scattered through the bushes and over the prairie in rather an irregular and namelitary style. But these valorous horsemen did not advance far before the balls of two thousand riflemen began to rattle through their ranks with fearful effect. Scores of men and horses fell at the first fire, and their onward movement was checked, and before they could recover and reform the volley was repeated—again and again—until dismay and terror began to prevail in their ranks, and they soon broke into confusion and fled.

FORREST then mounted his men and began his pursuit, which he kept up with great vigor for nearly twenty miles, the enemy leaving behind many of his wounded and exhausted man, all his dead, his horses, pistols, five pieces of artillery, hurning his packs and turning loose his mules. Having discovered the small force of FORREST, several attempts were made by SMITH and GRIERSON to rally their men and resume the offensive. Their efforts were successful on the hills just beyond Okalona, when the last grand charge was made by them. It was met in the same way as their previous attempts, but even with more vigor and determination by FORREST'S men, who had in a few hours become veterans. Several crushing volleys from their rifles quickly arrested the impetuous valor of the Yankees, and sent them to the rear in the wildest confusion and dismay. By this time FORREST had exhausted his ammunition and the strength of his horses. He could not follow up the enemy.

Fortunately, however, Gen. GHOLSON arrived with some fresh State troops, new levies hastily gathered, and took the place of FORREST'S men—following up the Yankees for a great distance, harassing them, capturing and killing and wounding many and picking up arms, wagons, horses and a great variety of other valuable property thrown away by the enemy in his wild flight. The enemy never halted for a moment in his retreat, and when last heard from the remnant of this splendid force was hastening fast to Memphis in far different plight from that in which they had so recently emerged from their fortifications. As soon as the news of this disaster reached SHERMAN, he began his retrograde movement toward the Mississippi, LEE following him up and hanging on his flanks and harassing him continually. When last heard from he was dragging his wearied, broken-down column back to Vicksburg, in a demoralized state, the most mortified, disappointed and disgusted chief who ever led ten thousand man up the hill and then marched them down again.

To increase this feeling of mortification and disgust, *Sherman's conscience was burdened with a load of infamy which, even upon a Yankee General, could not have pressed lightly, in the recollection of the dastardly outrages upon private property, in the destruction of mills, of the houses of poor, inoffensive people living near his line of march, and in the shameful excesses of his wretched mercenaries.* We could hardly wish our bitterest enemy a larger portion of misery than must have fallen upon this ambitious aspirant on his return to the fortifications to Vicksburgh. An educated soldier, who had long associated with gentlemen, who had received the highest favors and unbounded kindness and hospitality from the Southern people, during his residence in Louisiana, SHERMAN has, by the license extended to his brutal hirelings, in their march through Mississippi, and by his own acts of outrage and cruelty, shown a degree of infamy that entitles him to take rank with BUTLER, MCNEIL, HUNTER, and other Federal chiefs whose only achievements in this war have been those of the ruffian, the pirate, the plunderer and highwayman.

PRICES AT MOBILE.

From the Mobile Register,

The odd frenzy with which useless articles were jerked down from shop shelves and paid for in Confederate treasury notes was of short duration. People, after squandering considerable means in this manner, commenced reflecting, and this reflection was a death-blow to extortion. The operation of the currency act was simple enough, but at first the people were so alarmed that they did not stop to understand it, but in desperate haste each threw his money on the market with the cry of *sauve qui peut*, fearful lest the printed "promise to pay" would fade and disappear forever before the holder could rid himself of it. This was the harbinger of a rich harvest for the sharp ones, and to-day many a luckless wight mourns his sacrifices. We have never known another business community like this, so subject to senseless excitement and panic, and a few sharply inculcated lessons like the present will have a wholesome effect, and in vulgar parlance, seed us an "eye-opener." Sugar and bacon were run up to $5 per pound, calico rapidly unfolded itself at $15 a yard, gold from $19 jumped intermediate figures and passed up to $25, $28 and $30 in some instances. This was less than a week since. When we look at the market to-day one feels constrained to exclaim:

"What a falling off is there, my countrymen."

Not a drygoods store is now swept by half-a-dozen skirts in a day. Sugar is again at the old price, tobacco finds no sales at former figures, calico shrinks down $5 on the yard, while gold has had such a violent fall as to be kicking at $20@$21. For those who have been bitten by the purchase of coin, we have no antidote to recommend for the extraction of the virus other than an instant sale and quick funding.

FROM YAZOO CITY.

The following was received at the War Office last evening:

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., March 11, 1864.

To Gen. Cooper:

Gen. LEE telegraphs that ROSS and RICHARDSON attacked Yazoo City on the 5th, capturing many stores and destroying much cotton, about being shipped. The enemy retired to the city, and held it until reinforced. They were driven out of the city, which was reoccupied while stores were being destroyed. We have quite a number of prisoners. Our loss was about fifty killed and wounded. The enemy still occupy Yazoo City and Liverpool, intrenching at the latter place. SHERMAN issued a general order at Canton, in which he speaks of many regiments in his army entitled to furlough.

L. POPE, Lieut.-General.

THE WOMEN.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The spirit and courage displayed by the women of the Confederacy in the presence of danger and death are worthy of the heroic race to which they belong. It is no idle boast to say that if there were not men enough to fight our battles, the mothers, wives and daughters would take the place of the fallen brave. But whilst such a contingency is not probable, it would be well, in view of the horrid purposes disclosed in the Dahlgren papers, for every Southern woman to provide herself with the protection of a revolver, or some defensive weapon, to keep at bay ruffians who are insensible to any other consideration but their personal safety. It often happens that our Southern ladies are exposed to the insults and violence of the brutes who are invading us, and with no mild protection at hand, and in that event they ought never to be without some efficient means of defence.

THAT TORPEDO.

The Mobile *Register* learns that Lieut. DIXON, who blew up the *Housatonic* on the night of the 17th February, was either lost or captured by the enemy on his return. A dispatch was received in Mobile on the morning of March 1, stating that he was last seen heeding in the direction of Fort Sumter, between which and himself were two lines of the enemy's picket boats. It was expected that his fate would be ascertained by the next flag of truce.

THE TRANSFER OF SEAMEN.

Important Regulations of the War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 4, 1864.

Section seven of the act approved February 24, 1864, provides as follows:

"And any person now in the military service of the United States who shall furnish satisfactory proof that he is a mariner by vocation, or an able seaman, or ordinary seaman, may enlist into the Navy, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States: *Provided.* That such enlistment shall not be for less than the unexpired term of his military service, nor for less than one year. And the bounty money which any mariner, or seaman, or ordinary seaman, enlisting from the army into the navy, may have received from the United States, or from the State in which he enlisted in the army, shall be deducted from the prize money to which he may become entitled during the time required to complete his military service; *And provided further,* that the whole number of such transfer enlistments shall not exceed two thousand."

The following regulations are prescribed by the President of the United States to carry this act into effect:

The Secretary of the Navy designates the whole number, not exceeding twelve thousand, which it is desirable to have at each of the several naval stations fixed upon by him, as follows, namely:

At Cairo, Ill.	1,000
At Boston	2,000
At New-York	5,000
At Philadelphia	3,000
At Baltimore	1,000

To facilitate as much as possible the execution of the law above cited, it shall be the duty of every officer commanding a company, and of every officer commanding a recruiting rendezvous or depot, to forward all the applications made to him for transfer by seamen or ordinary seamen of his company or detachment, together with the proof that the applicants are mariners by vocation, or able or ordinary seamen, through the proper authorities, to the headquarters of the army or department in which the company is serving, or in which the rendezvous or depot may be situated; and he shall indicate in his report those of the applicants who have served longest at sea, and whether in the merchant or naval service. Not less than two years' sea service will constitute an ordinary seaman, and not less than four an able seaman; and, in the absence of other proof, the applicant may be required to make oath as to the service he has seen at sea. All recruits who may be found qualified for transfer to the navy will be retained at the depot until the decision of the army or department commander is made known.

Each Commanding General of an army or department which has been required to furnish a quota for transfer to the navy, will at once designate one or more officers, as may be required, to examine the applications, and determine from them, according to the qualifications of the applicants and the number to be furnished, what men shall be transferred to the navy, care being taken that the transfer enlistments shall be so apportioned among the companies of each command that no regiment shall be reduced below the minimum organization.

As fast as selections are made, the men selected for transfer will be sent to the designated stations in the most expeditious manner, under suitable conduct; and the officer in charge of each detachment will be furnished with complete descriptive lists, containing statements of the pay, bounty, and clothing received and due, which will be turned over with the men to the commandant of the station.

Upon being accepted at the naval station, the men will be dropped from the rolls of their companies as transferred to the Navy by enlistment; but if rejected for physical disability or for not having seen the prescribed sea service, they will be sent back to their companies; and if guilty of fraud or misrepresentation in their applications, the expense of transportation will be charged against their pay.

Weekly reports of the men transferred under the provisions of this order will be made to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant-Adjutant Gen.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The Cane—The Plantations—How they are Worked—The Negroes.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1864.

No one can question the propriety of first paying one's respects to the weather. We came out of the warm, soft weather of the Gulf into a damp, chilly fog on the Mississippi, and as we reached New-Orleans this was intensified by a keen wind. So that while the thermometer stood high enough, our lungs and [cuticle were chilled to the marrow. Consequence of this was, that the whole company have suffered, and cold and consumptions abound. As to the healthfulness of this town for invalids, I should say "beware." Not that it is any worse

old master said, too. Certainly those thirty negroes are worthy of owning themselves, I thought. I found them, without any white man on the place, hauling the last of the crop to the railroad station, and carrying on affairs like white folks, if not better than some in these parts.

I asked them one or two questions.

"Can any of you read?"

No reply.

"I suppose none of you can read?"

They said, "none of us."

"Would you like to learn?"

"We would."

"Would you like to have your children learn?"

Sensation—as in the French Senate—followed by a decided assent.

"Would you be willing to pay something for a teacher, until Gen. BANKS' plan for schools is perfected?"

"We are ready; it would be the best way."

This did not seem quite stupid.

After a brief explanation of the new system of labor so carefully prepared by Gen. BANKS, my friend said:

"Are you ready to work upon this plan?"

"Yes."

"All who are willing to do regular and full work, hold up your hands."

About twelve men assented.

"All women who are willing to work regularly five days in the week, hold up your hands."

Two assented—the rest hung back, but at least about twelve of them came forward and assented; the balance agreed, for various reasons, to work less than full time."

"Now I wish you all to understand that if I take the place and hire you, that I shall do fairly by you and shall expect you to do fairly by me, or take the consequences."

"Yes! yes, yes!"

My friend will take the place, and try the experiment.

Western Emigration.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 17.

Gen. POPE, from his headquarters at Milwaukee, publishes some information and suggestions for emigrants designing to cross the Plains this Spring, in which he says indications point to the concentration of the most powerful bands of Sioux Indians early in Spring in Missouri above the mouth of Grand River. A large force of cavalry, under Gen. SULLY, will march against these Indians as soon as there is grass enough on the prairies for the horses to subsist on. Until this expedition moves it will be unsafe for steamers to navigate the Missouri above Fort Pierre. Gen. SULLY's force will be strong enough to beat the Indians, if found concentrated on the river. If this concentration is not made, a heavy force of cavalry will scour the country on both sides of the river, drive the Indians into the interior, pursue them during the Summer, and either force a battle or compel a peace. It is recommended that emigrants by water communicate with Gen. SULLY, in upper Missouri, and not attempt to pass in advance of his forces, until notified by him that it is safe. As many steamers as possible are advised to go in company, with their vulnerable parts bullet-proof. Emigrants traveling overland from a point above Fort Pierre are recommended not to start from the Missouri River in numbers less than 1000 strong. A cavalry force will be sent from Minnesota as soon as possible to the mouth of Long Lake, and emigrants from that State can avail themselves of the protection of this force if they choose. Gen. POPE hopes by the middle of Summer to render travel across any portion of the Upper Plains as safe as it usually is; but he enjoins on the emigrants to move cautiously and in strong parties.

Mr. Chase and the Presidency.

The following is the letter to which Mr. CHASE refers in that which we have already published declining to permit his name to be used in connection with the Presidential nomination:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR; Your kind note is just received. As it has been so long on the way, I have telegraphed you that I will reply by mail.

At the instance of many who think that the public interests would be promoted by my election to the Chief Magistracy, a committee composed of prominent Senators and Representatives and citizens, has been organized here for taking measures to promote that object.

This committee, through a sub-committee, has conferred with me, and I have explained to them the objections which seem to me to exist against any use of my name in that connection. They have taken these objections into consideration, and assure me that they think I ought not to refuse its use, and I have consented to their wishes; assuring them, however, that whenever any consideration by them or by the friends of our cause, thought entitled to weight, should indicate the expediency of any other course, no considerations of personal delicacy toward me should be allowed to prevent its being taken.

If I know my own heart, I desire nothing so much as the suppression of this rebellion, and the reëstablishment of Union, order and prosperity on sure and safe foundations. And I should despise myself if I felt capable of allowing any personal objects to influence me to any action which would affect by one jot or tittle, injuriously, the accomplishment of those objects. And it is a source of real gratification to believe that those who desire my nomination desire it on public grounds alone, and will not hesitate to act, in any matter which may concern me, upon such grounds, and such grounds only.

Of course, under these circumstances, I desire the support of Ohio. If, however, it shall be the pleasure of a majority of our friends in Ohio to indicate a preference for another, I shall accept their action with that cheerful acquiescence which is due from me to friends who have trusted and honored me beyond any claim or merit of mine.

Respectfully, your friend, S. P. CHASE.

Hon. JAMES C. HALL.

The Danish Blockade.

[OFFICIAL.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 11, 1864.

The subjoined notice of the blockade by the Danish Government of certain ports and inlets on the east coast of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein has been officially communicated to the Department of State:

MINISTRY OF MARINE, COPENHAGEN, Feb. 18, 1864.

The Ministry of Marine herewith give notice that all ports and inlets on the east coast of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, from the 25th of this month, are blockaded, with the exception of Neustadt, the islands of Als and Aeroe, and such other places as are actually under the authority of his Majesty the King.

The blockade will successively be released for every place that shall come again into the power of the Royal Government, and public notice of the same will be duly given. O. LUTKEN,

N. R. PETERSON.

Election in Arkansas.

MR. LINCOLN'S PLAN.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Unconditional Union.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1864.

To William Fishback:

When I fixed a plan for an election in Arkansas I did it in ignorance that your convention was at the same work. Since I learned the latter fact I have been constantly trying to yield my plan to theirs. I have sent two letters to Gen. STEELE, and three or four dispatches to you and others, saying that he (Gen. STEELE) must be master, but that it will probably be best for him to keep the convention on its own plan. Some single mind must be master, else there will be no agreement on anything; and Gen. STEELE, commanding the military and being on the ground, is the best man to be that master. Even now citizens are telegraphing me to postpone the election to a later day than either affixed by the convention or me. This discord must be silenced. A. LINCOLN.

A SOLDIERS' LIBRARY.—A new attempt at improvement is being made in the Park Barracks—the establishment of a reading room and library for the soldiers quartered there. An association of ladies asks aid from our citizens for this purpose, which surely needs no recommendation to a humane heart. Their circular thus concludes: "New-York is behind our other great cities in her provision for the aid and comfort of National soldiers while quartered within her limits, though her prosperity depends so largely on their exertions in the field. Philadelphia has won a most honorable name by her magnificent arrangements for this object. It is certainly desirable that this City do likewise, and that it be gratefully remembered by thousands of veterans for years to come, for the hospitality, sympathy and cheer they received from its citizens. To this end contributions are solicited. They should be addressed to EDWARD DELANO, Treasurer, No. 11 East Twelfth street. Contributions of books, periodicals, old and new, illustrated periodicals, &c., are also earnestly called for, and may be sent to No. 86 East Twenty-first street.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1864, 3 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Heffernan, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—19.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Joyce—

Petition to have hack stand removed.

Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brophy—

Resolved, That the wages of the cartmen and sweepers of West Washington Market be, and the same are hereby fixed as follows:

Cartmen.....$100 per month.
Sweepers.....50 per month.

The same to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved that Nassau-street be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expenses, and the City the remainder, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That Ann-street, from Broadway to William-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the City the remainder, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads reported in favor of flagging, &c., One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Repper moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that permission be given to John Taylor's Sons to erect a small shed on the bulkhead between North Moore and Franklin streets, to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted.

Councilman McGrath moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place a new cornice on the house of Harry Howard Hook and Ladder Company number Eleven, forthwith.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure a stand of colors and goidons for the use of the Twenty-second Regiment National Guard.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Brice moved that when this Board adjourn it do so to meet on Saturday, nineteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Committee on Public Health reported in favor of filling sunken lots on Manhattan-street on both sides of Tenth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, amending ordinance of Board of Aldermen, making the annual appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from the Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Guard, State of New-York, to review said regiment, on the seventeenth instant, St. Patrick's Day, in front of the City Hall.

Which was accepted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Brandon called up General Order number one hundred and forty-three, being a report of Committee on Finance, with resolution conveying certain land to the "Society for the Protection of Roman Catholic Children in the City of New-York."

Councilman Opdyke moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Almshouse Department, with instructions to inquire and report as to the amount of land required for this purpose, and whether the Commissioners of Charities and Correction can spare the land contemplated to be donated.

Which was lost.

Councilman Opdyke moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words following:

"The said conveyance, however, to be subject to the lien of the creditors of the City therein, for the payment of the funded and other indebtedness of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and subject also to the rights and control of the Commissioners of the Public Charities over the land so granted, as given by the Act of the Legislature incorporating the said Commission in 1860."

Which was lost.

Councilman Jaques moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to give the Commissioners of Charities and Correction a hearing in the matter.

Which was lost.

Councilman Opdyke moved that the resolution be further amended by inserting after the words "enumerated" in the resolution, the words following:

"Or in case other children than those of Roman Catholic parents shall be retained in the institutions of the said society after a demand made by the parents or nearest relations for the surrender of such children or their transfer to the custody of the Commissioners of Public Charities."

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Hagerty, Haviland—2.

Councilman Koster called up General Order No. one hundred and twenty-seven, being a report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolutions, first, that the slip between piers fifty-six and fifty-seven, East River, be dredged out to the depth of twelve feet, at mean low water, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and second, that the slip between piers fifty-seven and fifty-eight, East River, be dredged out to the depth of twelve feet at mean low water, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—20.

Councilman Cook called up General Order number one hundred and sixteen, being a report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the sunken lots on the south side of Thirty-third-street, commencing one hundred and seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Braudou, Brice, Russell, Joyce—20.

Councilman Reoper called up General Order number Ninety-nine, being a report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basin and culverts, be built in Clinton-street, between Rivington and Delancey streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—20.

Councilman Russell called up General Order number seventy, being a report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lots on east side of Second avenue, between Forty-sixth and Fiftieth streets, also on the north side of Forty-ninth street, between First and Second avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—20.

Councilman Heffernan called up General Order one hundred and nineteen, being a report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that section sixteen of the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for a continuance of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York serving in the Army of the Union," be amended by striking out in the seventh line of such section the words "sixty dollars per month," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one thousand dollars per annum," the same to take effect from the passage of said ordinance and its approval by the Mayor—to wit, February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Councilman Opdyke moved that the said resolution be laid upon the table.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Hagerty, Hayes, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaquee, Schaefer, Russell—8.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Riley, Brophy, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, Cook, Brice, Joyce—11.

Councilman Jaques moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon (pending the consideration of said resolution) the President declared that the board stood adjourned until Saturday, nineteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

THE PURCHASE OF THE FORT GANSEVOORT PROPERTY.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMPTROLLER.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held March 11, the following communication was received from the Comptroller, whereupon it was

Ordered, That said communication be entered at length in the minutes and published in all the papers employed by the Corporation, and in the Sunday Times.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to the resolution of your Honorable Body, asking for information regarding the proceedings had for the purchase of the premises known as the Fort Gansevoort property, and the directions of the Common Council relative to such matter have not been complied with, I have the honor to

REPORT:

That, on the adoption of the resolution authorizing the purchase of such premises, it was suggested, that great doubt existed as to the party in whom the title thereto was vested. In order to exhibit to the Common Council the difficulty which I experienced in the matter, I took occasion to state to them the questions which presented themselves to my mind, and a communication setting forth the facts connected with the transaction, and to which I would again beg leave to refer. [Pro. Board of Aldermen, vol. 89, pp. 167, 168.]

A tender of deed having been made by Mr. Taylor, with demand of the consideration, in view of the facts stated by me in such communication, I did not feel justified in completing the purchase.

Mr. Taylor accordingly applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus, to compel me to accept the deed, and to issue the bonds, as directed by the resolution.

The Supreme Court has sustained his application, both at Special and General Terms, a dissenting opinion, however, having been given at General Term.

On the decision of the appeal at General Term, I applied to the Counsel to the Corporation, my legal adviser under the Charter, for his advice as to further proceedings. In view of the importance of the case, Mr. Develin requested authority, which was given him, to associate the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts as counsel in the consideration of the case.

I annex the opinions of the Counsel to the Corporation and Mr Evarts, which were received by me on December thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Pending the consideration of these opinions by me, proceedings were taken by the Attorney-General, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, to test the title of the alleged owners of the property in question, and contemplating the application to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the completion of the purchase.

In view of this suit, I concluded, with the approval of the Counsel to the Corporation, to refer the whole question to Hon. William F. Allen, late Judge of the Supreme Court, for his opinion and advice.

In my communication to Judge Allen, I gave a detailed statement of the proceedings taken by me in the matter, to which I refer your honorable body for further information in the premises.

The opinion of Judge Allen was received by me on February twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and is annexed.

I have taken no action in the matter since the receipt of Judge Allen's opinion.

Respectfully submitted.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

[Copy.]

CITY OF NEW-YORK, LAW DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, December 30, 1863.

Hon. M. T. Brennan, Comptroller, &c.:

DEAR SIR: As I expect to come to an end, I propose to return to you certain matters on which you have desired my opinion, and which, owing to their gravity, I have retained for mature deliberation.

Of these the first and most important is the case of The People, ex rel. James B. Taylor, against yourself. In pursuance of my suggestion to you some time ago, which met with your concurrence, I submitted the case with all the papers to the counsel engaged in the cause of Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., and to enclose to you his opinion. You are aware that the Supreme Court at Special Term, and afterwards at General Term, adjudged it to be your duty to fulfill the directions of the resolution of the Common Council relative to the purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property. Mr. Evarts, in the inclosed opinion, you will perceive, comes to the conclusion that the judgment of the Supreme Court would not be reversed on appeal. In a supplemental opinion he also advises that you would be personally liable for all costs which might be awarded on an appeal, inasmuch as you would be in the attitude of an officer of a Corporation refusing to obey its directions.

With my own views not differing from those expressed by Mr. Evarts on the whole subject, and in view of your personal responsibility in the premises, I am not prepared to advise an appeal from the deliberate judgment of the Supreme Court. Nevertheless, if you should think it your duty to proceed further in the matter, it will be necessary to provide two sureties who can each justify in double the amount involved, and if the matter takes this course I can only say that I will spare no labor or pains to obtain a reversal of this judgment, and to protect you from personal loss. Yours, truly,

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

COPY OF MR. EVARTS' OPINION.

I have carefully examined the record in the case of The People, ex rel. &c., vs. Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller, etc., submitted to me with your letter of counsel for the relators and for the respondent, and the opinion of the Supreme Court, (at General Term,) and have given attentive consideration to the question submitted to me, viz.:

"Whether the prospect of a reversal of this judgment upon an appeal is such as to make such appeal suitable."

There would seem to be but two points to be determined for a right conclusion:

I. Is the contract for the purchase by the Corporation of the real estate from the relators valid in law, and capable of enforcement by judicial proceedings?

II. Is the proceeding by mandamus an appropriate proceeding for its enforcement?

If both of the questions be answered in the affirmative, no reversal of the judgment of the Supreme Court could be expected on appeal. But if either of these questions be otherwise determined, an appeal would promise a reversal of the judgment.

I cannot doubt the competency of the Corporation to purchase these lands for the public use of a market, nor the completeness and validity of the contract set forth in the record to accomplish that object.

It is of course material that, in taking the deed tendered by the relators in performance on his part, the vendee should acquire a good title to the property, subject to no other incumbrances than those which the contract mentions.

Beyond this, I cannot perceive that any inquiry respecting the state of the title anterior to the completion of the contract of sale, by the delivery of a deed vesting title in the corporation, can be material to the rights of the parties.

In any view that can be taken of the objections raised to the title tendered by the vendor, I cannot perceive that they cast the least doubt upon the title which the corporation will acquire by the delivery of the deed tendered.

The only defects suggested relate to an adverse right to the property, legal or equitable, in the Corporation itself. The pursuit of these objections for the removal of every imaginable defect upon the delivery of the deed by the vendor, and its acceptance by the vendee.

A title in dispute between two claimants may certainly be made the subject of sale and purchase from one to the other, as well as where no such dispute exists. It follows, then, that the relators have a right to enforce this contract against the corporation by an appropriate action or proceeding.

If this be so, it is the duty of the ministerial officers of the Corporation to perform all acts necessary and proper to the fulfillment of the contract on its part. If the contract can be enforced by action, it is a violation of official duty on their part to withhold performance.

If, then, the judgment of the court has rightly settled the obligations of the Corporation to fulfill the contract, and the power of the relators to compel its fulfillment by action, it is the duty of the ministerial officers of the Corporation to do all acts imposed on them as its agents, in performance of the contract. It cannot be doubted that the judgment of the Supreme Court has so determined, and, in my opinion, correctly. No reversal of the judgment, on this principal point, can be expected from an appeal.

I have not considered, however, the question whether, though the right of the relators is complete, the particular remedy of mandamus is open to them for enforcement.

Upon this point, also, I find no difficulty in supporting the judgment of the Supreme Court upon principle, and upon the authorities cited in the argument, and assumed in the opinion of the court. It seems impossible to contend that the relators, possessing this right, not resisted by the Corporation, need to enforce it by action against the Corporation, because the Corporate officers refuse to perform their duty in discharge of its duty to the relators.

Undoubtedly the relators might resort to an action against the Corporation, and the latter be driven to mandamus against its own officers to protect itself and satisfy the claimants. I am of opinion that the law does not compel such circuity of proceeding, and that the judgment of the Supreme Court on this point, cannot be expected to be reversed on appeal.

WM. M. EVARTS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1863.

COPY OF MR. EVARTS' FURTHER OPINION.

No. 2 HANOVER-STREET, Dec. 22, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of this date, in which you call my attention to the fact that, in the opinion which I have heretofore given upon the case submitted to me, in the mandamus against the Comptroller in the matter of the Fort Gansevoort property, I have given no consideration to the question of the Comptroller's liability personally for the costs of further opposition to the judgment by appeal.

It is quite true that my former opinion was confined to the merits of the case, and this incidental point escaped my attention.

Of the direct liability of the defendant in the mandamus, though an official person, for costs when judgment goes against him, there can be no doubt. The result of the controversy determines that his conduct brought in question was not in accordance with official duty, and he must answer for it personally.

Whether, from this primary legal responsibility to the opposite party, he should be relieved by the body whose interests he had assumed to represent, would be wholly at his discretion, for he would have no legal recourse upon it. Especially would it be so in this case, when the competent corporate action is what has been opposed by the officer.

If, after judgment at Special and General Terms, the Comptroller should insist upon pursuing an appeal, I think he should count upon being made personally responsible, if the decision should be adverse, for the costs.

I am yours, very truly,

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

COPY OF LETTER TO HON. WM. F. ALLEN.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, February 6, 1864.

Hon. William F. Allen:

DEAR SIR: I desire to obtain your written opinion on the questions presented by the pending litigation in the matter of The People, ex rel. James B. Taylor and others, against myself as Comptroller of the City of New-York.

This litigation involves the legality of the action of the Common Council providing for the purchase of the plot of ground known as the Gansevoort property.

The resolution of the Common Council for the purchase of the land in question was adopted about the time I came into office.

By the terms of the resolution, it was made the duty of the Comptroller to pay the consideration of the proposed purchase to the alleged owners.

On the 2d of February, 1863, I communicated to the Common Council, in connection with another subject, my refusal to comply with the direction of the resolution, for which I have referred in the following terms:

"It is gravely alleged that the title to this property is not in the parties from whom it is proposed to be purchased, and while I am not prepared to say the objection is valid, I am equally unprepared to decide that it should be disregarded, and this large amount of the proposed purchase money paid out without a judicial determination of the question.

I have concluded to decline payment on the ground of objection to the sufficiency of the title, and leave the parties to their legal remedy.

If they have a good title, the question will be settled for the protection of the City, and if they have not, they are not entitled to the money demanded. It is proper for me to say that I do not consider the sum proposed to be paid greater than the present value of the property, or that the premises are not well adapted to a public market.

So far as I can learn the facts upon which the question of title arises, it would appear that in or about the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, the property, then being owned by the Corporation, was struck off by Joseph R. Taylor, then Comptroller, to Mr. Reuben Lovejoy, of this City, as the highest bidder; he assigned his bid, or directed the deed to be made out to Mr. Simeon Draper, who was then one of the officers of the Corporation, and since appointed to purchase from the City; this qualification being discovered, Mr. Joseph B. Varnum was substituted for Mr. Draper, and the deed made to him. It is claimed that the intervention of Mr. Draper made the whole transaction invalid. It is also alleged that the bond and mortgage given for part of the purchase money was not executed in accordance with the terms of sale, and the interest specified in the bond being six per cent., instead of seven per cent., as stipulated. I do not consider that to be a question affecting the title. The Comptroller should not have received any other than a proper bond and mortgage, and the City could have at any time compelled performance of the terms of sale to this respect.

The substantial ground of objection is that presented by the conveyance of Mr. Draper in the transaction, and upon that ground I base my refusal to comply with the resolution of your Honorable Body, directing the purchase."

Legal proceedings were thereupon instituted on behalf of the alleged owners of the property, to compel, by mandamus, the performance by me of the duty imposed by the resolution. In this litigation, I was represented by Hon. John E. Develin, Counsel to the Corporation. The decision of the Special Term, where the question was first argued, was, that the Municipal Corporation possessed the power to purchase land for a market; that it was represented in its corporate capacity by the Common Council; that the action of the Common Council had been validly taken; that there was no legal objection to the validity of the title; that the Comptroller was a mere ministerial officer, and had no discretion in the premises, but to obey the corporate direction as indicated in the resolution of the Common Council, and a peremptory mandamus was ordered accordingly to issue, commanding me to comply with the directions of the Common Council. From this decision an appeal was taken to the General Term, and after argument, the order of the Special Term, so far as the same directs the Comptroller to prepare, sign and deliver the bonds therein mentioned in the manner and form therein directed, was affirmed, and I was directed to proceed to execute the writ of mandamus heretofore issued. In the rendition of this judgment, I addressed a communication to Mr. Develin, asking his legal advice as to the further proceedings in the matter, and his opinion as to the probable result of an appeal to the Court of Appeals. In view of the importance of the question, he requested authority, which was given, to employ associate counsel, and retained Hon. William M. Evarts as consulting counsel on the questions submitted. I have received the opinion of Mr. Evarts on these questions, and the concurring opinion of Mr. Develin. Mr. Evarts, in his opinion, discusses two questions:

1. Is the contract for the purchase by the Corporation of the real estate from the relators valid in law, and capable of enforcement by judicial proceedings? and

2. Is the proceeding by mandamus an appropriate proceeding for its enforcement?

He answers both of these questions in the affirmative. On the first point, after asserting the competency of the Corporation to purchase these lands for the public use of a market, and the completeness and validity of the contract set forth in the record to accomplish that object, he remarks: "The only defects suggested relate to an adverse right to the property, legal or equitable, in the Corporation itself." He holds that a title in dispute between two claimants may certainly be made the subject of sale and purchase from one to the other, as well as where no such dispute exists. It follows, then, that the relators have a right to enforce this contract against the corporation by an appropriate action or proceeding.

He also decides that a mandamus is an appropriate remedy by the alleged owners to enforce the contract by the ministerial officers of the Corporation. Mr. Evarts concludes that no reversal of the judgment of the Supreme Court can be expected. In a supplemental opinion Mr. Evarts states that, "if, after judgment at Special and General Terms, the Comptroller should insist upon pursuing an appeal, I think he should count upon being made personally responsible, if the decision should be adverse, for the costs."

Mr. Develin, in submitting the opinion of Mr. Evarts, states, "With my own views not differing from those expressed by Mr. Evarts on the whole subject, and in view of your personal responsibility in the premises, I am not prepared to advise an appeal from the deliberate judgment of the Supreme Court."

I have also been served with a notice, by the attorney of the claimants, of an intended motion for attachment against me for my failure to comply with the order of the Supreme Court, and am notified that I will be held personally responsible for such damages as the owners have already sustained or may sustain by my delay.

Since the receipt of this notice, the Attorney-General, on behalf of the people of the State, has taken proceedings to prevent the consummation of the proposed purchase.

Under all these circumstances, I feel embarrassed as to the course which I should adopt.

I have concluded to ask your careful and deliberate examination of the whole case, and your opinion as to the probable result of an appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeals.

Your recent position as a Judge of the Supreme Court, and a member of the Court of Appeals, and your acknowledged standing as a jurist, suggest your fitness as my adviser in the peculiar circumstances of the case.

If I am advised by you that an appeal to the Court of Appeals will be decided in the manner now the expectation of success, I shall feel justified in asking an appeal, regardless of any question of personal responsibility.

Will you please call on the Counsel to the Corporation, and obtain from him the record of the legal proceedings had in the case.

I will feel obliged, if you will also consider in your opinion the bearing of the recent action of the Attorney-General, and the interest which the State has in the controversy, and would be gratified to have a personal interview with you on the subject. Yours truly,

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

COPY OPINION OF HON. WM. F. ALLEN.

SUPREME COURT.

The People, *ex rel.* James B. Taylor *et al.*, *vs.* Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller, &c.

I have examined, with care, the statement of the Comptroller, together with the printed case in this proceeding, in relation to compelling the execution and delivery to the relators of the bonds of the City of New-York, in payment for lands agreed to be purchased for the purpose of a market by the Common Council of the City.

The objections made to the contract of purchase, and its performance, are two fold:

1. To the regularity and legality, as depending upon the regularity of the proceedings of the Common Council for the purchase, and

2. To the title of the relators to the lands sold and proposed to be conveyed to the City.

I understand that no question is raised as to the power of the Common Council to purchase lands upon credit for the purpose mentioned. It is within the peculiar province of that body, in the exercise of its governmental functions, to establish and maintain markets within the City, and its discretion and actions are not the subject of review or control by the Courts. As a convenient and reasonable, if not a necessary, incident to this power, is the right to purchase land and oblige the credit of the City for the payment of the purchase price.

Evidences of indebtedness for such purchase money are and issued by the proper ministerial financial officers of the Corporation, under the direction given by the Common Council, are valid obligations, binding upon the City. (Ketchum v. City of Buffalo, 21 Barb., 243; People v. Lowber, 23 Barb., 65; Barney v. Merchant Exchange, 1 Sandf. C. R., 240; King v. Same, 1 Sedg., 547; Curtis v. Leavit, 15 N. Y. R., 12.) It necessarily follows that the order and directions of the Common Council, in the matter of the proposed purchase, are lawful and obligatory upon all the ministerial officers of the City, and to be obeyed by them. That a purchase for the purpose indicated is unwise, or the price agreed to be paid extravagant, will not vitiate the action of the Common Council, or authorize a review of their proceedings and a control of their discretion by the courts or any other body. But the fitness of the lands purchased for a market and the reasonableness of the price agreed to be paid are not disputed.

The only objection to the regularity of the proceedings for the purchase is that both branches of the Common Council acted upon the resolution for the purchase after the veto of the Mayor, and adopted it on the same day, (January three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three,) in violation of section thirty-seven of the Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. The alleged defect is regarded by the objectors as fatal to the power of jurisdiction of the Common Council, and nullifying their action. If the fact was as alleged, I doubt if the effect claimed for it would follow.

The requirement is directory and not jurisdictional, and non-compliance with its terms would be, at most, but an irregularity which would not render absolutely void any act of the Common Council in a matter over which they have general jurisdiction.

But within the provisions of the act referred to, and under an express exception to the prohibitory clause ordinances may be acted upon by both branches on the same day, by unanimous consent.

The presumption would be, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that the unanimous consent required by law was given. When acts are of an unofficial nature a presumption arises in favor of their due execution. Everything is presumed to be rightly and duly done until the contrary is proven.

In this instance this presumption is supported by the minutes of the Council. The only objection raised in the Board of Aldermen to action upon the resolution on the same day upon which it had passed the Board of Councilmen, was withdrawn by the objector before the final vote, so that it was acted upon by unanimous consent.

The proceedings of the Common Council for the purchase are not, therefore, liable to the objection taken to them. But the principal objection to completing the purchase has respect to the title of the vendors. The relators to this proceeding, and rests upon the alleged invalidity of the conveyance of the same property by the City to one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, under which the relators claim title.

One objection to the title of the relators rests upon alleged defects and irregularity in the proceedings of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the sale of the property. That the power of sale was in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund is not disputed, but that the claim is, that the proceeding in violation of the ordinance of the Common Council and acts of the Legislature controlling and regulating their actions, and, as is asserted, restricting their powers. The title to these lands was vested in the City by charter one hundred and eighty-two of the Laws of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven. These lands were, at the time of the sale, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, under water.

The act vesting the title to them in the City describes them as lands under water; the resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was for the sale of lands to be made on the easterly shore of North River, between the prescribed limits, and the grant was of all that certain water lot or vacant ground and soil under water to be made land and gained out of the Hudson or North River, &c.

The power of sale of these and other lands under water was in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, subject to certain preëmption rights of riparian owners, and subject to such limitations upon their powers as are imposed by the ordinance and acts referred to.

The ordinance of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, which the Common Council were, by Chapter two hundred and twenty-five of the Laws of one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, prohibited from amending (except by making additions to the funds set apart to the Sinking Fund) until the Croton Water Debt should be redeemed, is relied upon by those who object to the validity of the conveyance by the City. The only direction, which could be regarded as a limitation upon the powers of the Commissioners in respect to these lands contained in the ordinance, is as to price and terms of payment. They were not required to sell them at auction, or upon any appraisal by the Comptroller and Street Commissioner, as was required in respect to other portions of land under water owned by the City.

The ordinance fixed the minimum price of these lands, to wit, fourteen dollars for each running foot of the westerly line of the Eleventh-avenue, and the sale was for a much larger price. The sale is not impeachable for a non-compliance with the directions of the ordinance as to price or mode of procedure in accomplishing it.

The effect of this ordinance and the act of the Legislature confirming and perpetuating it, upon this sale, was fully considered and passed upon by the Court of Appeals in Roosevelt verses Draper (reported in twenty-third New-York Record, page three hundred and eighteen.) The sale was regarded as of lands under water, and as controlled by the ordinance referred to, and after considering the proceedings of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the sale, as connected with and in reference to the several requirements of the ordinance, Judge Denio, giving the judgment of the Court, says: "The only departure from the provisions of the ordinance which I can discover, consists in the reservation of interest at the rate of only six per cent., when the ordinance expressly requires that seven per cent should be reserved upon all bonds and mortgages taken upon grants made by virtue of the ordinance."

The Judge speaks of the difference between the rates of interest required by the ordinance, and that actually reserved by the bond and mortgage as an "illegality," but does not consider its effect upon the sale.

The direction of the ordinance as to the rate of interest was not of the substance of the act creating the Sinking Fund nor in the payment of the City Debt, nor of the power of sale conferred upon the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. It was proper as a guide to their discretion and to be followed by them, but not an essential part of the grant of power. The power of sale might be well executed, certainly as to third persons or strangers, or when collaterally questioned by the security for the purchase money, might not in all respects conform to the requirements of section thirteen of title four of the ordinance, either as to time of payment or rate of interest.

The City or the public creditors, whose pecuniary interest was prejudiced, might perhaps complain and ask that the security be made to conform to the ordinance, or the sale vacated, if this relief was sought within a reasonable time, but the sale would not, I think, be absolutely void, as would be the case of a sale made without authority, or without a substantial compliance with the terms and conditions of a special power. The principal object of the ordinance creating a sinking fund and providing for its administration, was to secure the City against the too speedy disposition of its public property, and at the same time to secure the payment of the public debt by a pro er pledge of City property. It should be so construed and effect given to its various provisions in reference to this principle and obvious purpose. Inasmuch as the public creditor was the design and purpose of the Act of 1857, giving permanency and the force of a legislative fact to the ordinance as the substantial end to be accomplished was the establishment of a fund for the redemption of the public debt by setting apart and appropriating certain property and revenues to that purpose. The provisions of the ordinance, which were merely model in their character, having respect to the form of a procedure by the Commissioners regulating the details of their duties, may not necessarily be required as of the essence of the grant of power or jurisdictional, so as absolutely to invalidate for all purposes any sale or grant in which, or on the security taken upon which, there may be a slight departure from the provisions of the ordinance, which may be regarded as more properly "directory."

If this part of the ordinance is

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Consideration of the Bill to Promote Enlistments,

Shall the Wives and Children of Black Soldiers be Free?

Proposition to Tax Occupants of Mineral Land Claims.

THE REPORTED REBEL RAID UNTRUE.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 18.

THE WILKES COURT-MARTIAL.

In the Wilkes Court-martial to-day, the cross-examination of Commodore BALDWIN was concluded. The testimony went to show that he often applied to accused to release the *Vanderbilt* and let him (BALDWIN) execute the orders of the Navy Department; that the accused replied that he acted according to his best judgment for the interests of the Government and of the service; that he (accused) must bear the responsibility, not the witness. A letter from the accused to the Navy Department, dated June 16, 1863, was read, stating he had received an order to send the *Oneida* to Admiral FARRAGUT; but she was then engaged on an important cruise, and in consequence of the *Sonoma* being ordered by the Navy Department to New-York for repairs; the United States ship *Alabama* having broken down; and the loss of the *Shepherd Knapp*, all belonging to his squadron, he was compelled to detain the *Oneida* until he could send another vessel to relieve her.

ARRIVAL OF RELEASED OFFICERS.

A number of officers, recently released from Richmond prisons, reached here to-day, and took up lodgings at different hotels, where they were objects of special attention. Among the number was Gen. DOW and Capts. SAWYER and FLYNN. Capt. SAWYER had an interview with the President during the day.

A REMARKABLE COUNTERFEIT.

One of the officers from Libby Prison presented Gen. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, with a five dollar note, manufactured by the officers, in imitation of greenbacks, so well executed that even SPINNER was at first deceived. It was done with a pen. Its manufacture was resorted to by officers to obtain the necessaries of life. One hundred and seventy dollars were exchanged for rebel currency, at the rate of fifteen hundred per cent.

ABOUT THE LIBBY PRISON.

The officers here from Richmond are fully satisfied that the Libby would have been blown up in case KILPATRICK'S men had entered the city.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF MEXICO.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, it is said, will shortly report a series of resolves in reference to the Mexican question; taking strong ground in favor of the Monroe doctrine. It has been the subject of discussion some time in committee.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

Gen. HUMPHREY was again before the Committee on the Conduct of the War to-day. The committee are still collecting evidence in regard to the Gettysburgh battle. Gen. HANCOCK has been summoned to appear.

A BOARD OF INQUIRY.

The House Military Committee, to-day, amended the Senate bill providing for the appointment of a board of officers to inquire into the qualifications of Paymasters and Quartermasters, by adding that the said board shall be composed of volunteer officers.

THE NAVY-YARD SITE.

The House Naval Committee decided to-day to send a sub-committee, composed of Judge SPAULDING, Gen. MORRHEAD and Judge KELLEY, to Philadelphia, to make some additional inquiries respecting League Island, before definitive action was taken in selecting a site for a navy-yard. The committee left this evening.

ALL QUIET AT THE FRONT.

Officers from the front report all quiet there to-day.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 18.

The House Committee on Commerce have agreed upon and ordered to be reported when that committee shall be called. A joint resolution, authorizing and requiring the President to give notice to the Government of Great Britain that it is the intention of the Government of the United States to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty made with Great Britain for the British North American Provinces, at the end of twelve months from the expiration of ten years from the time the treaty went into operation, viz., Sept, 1854, to the end that the treaty may be abrogated as soon as it can be done under the provisions thereof, unless a new convention shall before that time be concluded between the two Governments, by which the provisions shall be abrogated or so modified as to be mutually satisfactory to both Governments. The President is also authorized to appoint three Commissioners, by and with the advice of the Senate, for the revision of the treaty, and to confer with other Commissioners duly authorized therefor, whenever it shall appear to be the wish of the Government of Great Britain to negotiate a new treaty between the two Governments and the people of both countries, based upon true principles of reciprocity, and for the removal of existing difficulties.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed several hundred promotions of officers of the regular army and navy, among them the following: In the Marine Corps—Capt. Shutterwerth, to be Major; Lieut. Houston, to be Captain; Second Lieut. Robert O. N. Ford, to be First Lieutenant; and Edward C. Gabaudou of New-York, Israel H. Washburn of Maine, Albert S. Young of Massachusetts, Frank D. Webster of New-Hampshire, and John W. Haverstock of Pennsylvania, to be Second Lieutenants. Capt. Winfield S. Hancock was confirmed as Quartermaster, with rank of Major, *vice* Belger, removed.

The following were confirmed as additional paymasters: Benjamin L. Hewitt, N. L. Warnell, and R. J. Stevens, of Pennsylvania; W. D. Wheeler, of Massachusetts; Martin Evans, of New-York; Robert H. Howell, of New-Jersey; and as assistant quartermasters, with rank of Captain: A. J. McGunningle, and John Power, of Pennsylvania; Josiah L. C. Amee, of Massachusetts; C. M. Levy, of New-York; and William Stanton, of Ohio—the last two in the regular army. Charles Green was confirmed as Captain in the navy, and Asaph Hall, of Massachusetts, and Wm. Harkness to be professors of mathematics in the navy. John C. Gregg, and Paul Walsh, hospital chaplains. Mansell B. Field, of New-York, was confirmed as additional secretary of the Treasury; E. C. Cunningham, S. F. Potter, of Wisconsin, direct tax commissioner for Florida; L. V. Provost, of Maryland, consul at Guayaquil; William W. Byars, deputy postmaster of Denver City, Colorado.

A GALLANT EXPLOIT WITH GUERRILLAS.

Col. TAYLOR, Chief of Staff of the Headquarters of the Department of Washington, to-day addressed a letter to Corporal TRAYNOR, of the First Michigan Cavalry, saying: "The Major-General commanding this department desires me to thank you for the gallant and soldierly conduct by which you liberated yourself and comrade whilst disarmed and in the hands of armed guerrillas. The same manly spirit and action shown by you, if manifested by your comrades, would rid the department of the predatory bands calling themselves 'Confederate soldiers.'"

This refers to an occurrance which took place on Wednesday. TRAYNOR and a companion were captured near Munson's Hill by four guerrillas, and taken into the woods. Watching their opportunity, they seized the guns of the two guards, shot both and escaped. One of the slain was a rebel Lieutenant.

THE SAN FRANCISCO LAND CASE.

The great case of NARDELLO and others against GRAY and others, will come up for argument before the Supreme Court on Monday, upon cross writs of error from California Circuit Court. The action is ejectment. The heirs of GRAY claim an immense amount of valuable land in the business part of San Francisco. Ten years ago the estate was appraised in the Probate Court there at over a quarter of a million dollars. The litigation in regard to it has continued ten years. P. G. GALPIN, of New-York, will argue the case for the heirs, and JAMES M. CARLISLE, of Washington, for the present owners.

THE TITLE TO ROCK ISLAND.

A report from Solicitor WHITING embodies the opinions of CALEB CUSHING, Judge MCLEAN, Mr. CRITTENDEN and Attorney-General BATES, to the effect that the title to Rock Island, Ill., remains vested in the United States, excepting 193 acres deeded by special act of Congress to DAVENPORT & SEARS, and 13 acres claimed by the Rock Island Railroad Company, which leaves 690 acres still under control of the War Department. The solicitor suggests that the entire island may be taken by right of eminent domain, or by act of Congress, with suitable appropriation for the satisfaction of private rights involved, if necessary, for the location of an arsenal, and that civil and criminal jurisdiction may doubtless be obtained by an act of the Illinois Legislature in compensation for the location of their works.

THE RUMORED RAID.

Several days ago information was sent hither by one of the bridge guards on the Virginia side that a rebel raid was apprehended on our defences, and asking what he should do. He was promptly advised by the military authorities to obey former instructions. From this trifling incident exaggerated rumors prevail. If there is any excitement it is confined to a very small circle.

A CORRECTION.

The statement in some of the newspapers that Col. L. C. BAKER has authority to raise a brigade, is not correct. This denial is made by officiel request. No authority exists for him to raise troops.

POSTAL.

The amount appropriated in the law for the service of the Post-office Department for the year ending June, 1865, for inland service, is nearly eight millions of dollars; for foreign mail transportation, two hundred and fifty thousand, and for ship, steamboat and way letters, eight thousand.

PERSONAL.

Chief-Justice TANEY hopes soon to resume his duties on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE INDIANS.

A letter received at the Indian office from St. Louis says that Gen. SULLY, who is there, states that a large number of Sioux, two hundred and fifty lodges, have come into Fort St. Pierre to lay down their arms.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 18.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) called up the House bill to provide for carrying the mails to foreign ports and for other purposes, as reported from the Senate committee with amendments, which was passed.

The Senate amendments repeal the act of August, 1852, authorizing the conveyance of letters otherwise than in the mails, except money, letters and accompanying packages; and also refuse to extend the prepaid letter-postage rates over the Overland route to California to *bona fide* subscribers of newspapers.

CONFISCATION.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) presented the petition of citizens of Brooklyn and New-York asking that the lands of rebels may be confiscated, and divided into parcels of 160 acres for distribution among soldiers and loyal men. Referred.

THE RULE ON SECRET SESSIONS.

Mr. GRIMES' resolution to amend the rules of the Senate so as to require that all action upon nominations should be made in open Senate, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PROMOTING ENLISTMENTS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the Senate bill to promote enlistments, his amendment as a substitute for the bill being in order.

This amendment provides for the freedom of the wife and children of the slave recruit in the first section.

The second section authorizes the Commissioners in the Slave States, appointed under the act of Congress of 1863, to award to loyal owners of said wives and children a just compensation.

Mr. WILSON said it was becoming evident that negroes would not enlist unless they knew that protection would be afforded their families. He read letters to show that in Missouri the secession masters of slaves who had been mustered into our service were committing the most unheard of cruelties toward their families, selling them in most cases into slavery.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Union,) moved to strike out the second section.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) thought it was a late day to say that nothing was due to the slave. The Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs brought in bills to settle up the Indians in their new condition. Here was a class who rendered the whites service all their lives long. Why should they not be settled in their new life. He proposed to amend the second section of Mr. WILSON'S amendment by providing that the Commissioners shall be authorized to settle the account between every such person made free and their former lawful owners, and award to such party such just compensation as may be found due.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said the main proposition was to strike down Slavery wherever we find it. It would take a long time to carry the constitutional proposition before Congress and the Legislatures of the country. Let us not postpone this matter under the delusion that it can only be done by a constitutional amendment.

Mr. WILSON also hoped the bill would not be postponed a day. We wanted soldiers at this time, and to get them is costing the country about nine hundred dollars. Here was a way to provide enlistments by saying to every loyal slave that his wife and child shall be free from the moment of his enlistment. With what grace could we ask men to enlist in our army when the moment their backs are turned from their homes their wives and children may be sold into the most abject slavery by their exasperated masters. This should be corrected by the passage of this bill at once. As to the matter of dollars and cents which had been urged as an objection, he had no idea that the average value of these slaves would be $200.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) asked if they would not be worthless after a while. He did not approve of the idea of the Government rushing into the market to buy slaves when they were high. It was bad economy.

Mr. WILSON replied that while the Senator was waiting for the price to fall the man is waiting to have his wife and children protected, that he may enter the service of the country; and the country is going to ruin for the want of soldiers. The enlistments of colored men were decreasing on this very account.

Mr. WILKINSON did not want the Government to become the purchaser of slaves. We had already gone too far in the way of acknowledging property in slaves. We already paid three hundred dollars for slave recruits, and now we proposed to pay for his wife and children. Allowing these to be four in number, with the money we pay the recruit himself, they would cost the Government about nineteen hundred dollars. These persons owed service to the Government, and we had no more obligation to protect their families than to protect those of loyal white men who had entered the service. He was in favor of freeing the wives and children without compensation to masters. He believed the bill should be postponed, as it involved millions of dollars of outlay to no practical purpose.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas (Union), thought the bill should pass immediately, or we should stop enlisting colored men altogether. The proposition that we should take these men into the service without securing freedom to their wives and children, was absurd and inhuman. He would vote against giving their masters one cent of compensation.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) did not think we should hesitate in the matter, while the wives and children of the brave men who are sacrificing their lives for the country, are being sold into bondage. This was a scene too disgraceful to be tolerated for a moment. We cannot accomplish what we want by the proposed Constitutional amendments. Now then raise technical objections when these gross outrages are being perpetrated every day before our eyes.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) said there was no guarantee that this bill is defective and impracticable. As he had heretofore shown, because of the peculiar domestic relations of these people, and especially the relation of marriage. There were insuperable obstacles in the way of carrying out the provision, to free the wives and children of these slaves, as they were bound to each other in some cases by ties not recognized by us. Let us destroy the institution by such constitutional amendments as those proposed by Mr. HENDERSON, so that neither courts nor lawyers could find fault with our action. He wanted to do this work in an effective way, under a general system based upon constitutional amendments.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) thought that the marriage relation did legally exist among the colored slaves of the South. He confirmed the statements of Mr. WILSON, that the wives and children of slave recruits had been sold in Missouri and elsewhere, and he could produce a hundred letters to prove it. He hoped the bill would pass, and that we would not wait for the tardy passage of a constitutional enactment. There was no more important measure than this, and it was our imperative duty to pass it at once.

Mr. WILSON did not believe the value of these slaves would average one hundred dollars. If we passed the amendments to the Constitution, we will have to get three-fourths of the States in favor of it, if indeed it would pass the other House, and for thirty years he had not seen more devotion to the idol of slavery than in this session of the House. The only security we had for the accomplishment of the end was to take the occasion by the hand. He would be willing to free the wives and children of slave recruits and leave the question of compensation to the future.

[A message was received announcing the non-concurrence of the House in the Senate's amendments to the bill to provide for carrying the mails, and asking a committee of conference. The chair was authorized to appoint such a committee.]

Mr. CONNESS moved to recommit the Enlistment bill.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) said there were 1,000 of these colored soldiers in Delaware, 6,000 in Maryland, 10,000 in Kentucky and 10,000 in Missouri, or 27,000 in these loyal States, and the passage of this bill would affect 81,000 persons. These, at the lowest figure, would cost $8,000,000. He believed that the proposed amendments to the Constitution would prevail, and that it would settle this whole question beyond change, beyond the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the Government, by the supreme verdict of the people. The amendments offered by Mr. HENDERSON, a Senator from a Slave State undergoing the regeneration which all these States are to undergo, supported in the committee and the Senate by the bold speeches of the Senator from Maryland and by the judgment of the country, would not be, in the language of Mr. SUMNER, an attempt, but a reality, and that reality should restore the life of the country. This bill affects loyal States at the very time they are perfecting measures of emancipation, and the very fact of holding out this promised compensation will cause these people to oppose the action of their convention. In the language of Mr. CONNESS, why purchase them now when their price is decreasing?

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) would wish to have the bill referred to the Judiciary Committee. He would call the attention of its friends to the extent of power involved in it. Granting the power to conscript colored men who were slaves, he asked, where do you get the power to take his wife and child from their master without the consent of the master? In reference to the question of marriage among Southern slaves, though there was not what might be called a proper marriage under the law, there would be no difficulty in the Southern States in ascertaining those who bore the relation of wives and children to slave recruits.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) said we might just as well discuss the question fully here, as be knew of no more important business before the Senate for action, and whatever might be the committee's action, it would be criticised on the floor. He certainly thought it more important than the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Bill, which the Senator from Massachusetts was so anxious to have passed, since no one wanted to render up a fugitive.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) hoped the bill would not be sent to the Judiciary Committee. There could be no doubt of the power of the Government to enlist persons known as slaves. This had been proved by our former acts. They were persons owing allegiance in the same sense as whites. If they had a right to employ them, they had a right to make the act effective; and if so, to remove any obstacles, even to the extent of freeing their wives and children.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) was indoubt at first, whether it was right to take persons of this description, but had become convinced that the Government had the right to use all reasonable power to secure its salvation. We decide not only upon the law, but upon the necessity which causes the law. He should vote for the amendment. As to the question of compensation, the Government could take property for public uses. The moral and Constitutional obligation is that they should pay for it, but not at the time. Therefore, we may take the property because there is no such thing as making the Government pay, as its obligation allows it its own time and mode of payment.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed.

The Senate went into Executive Session.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 18.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, (Union,) introduced a substitute for the bill heretofore reported by him, from the Committee on Public Lands, extending the principles of the Homestead Law to persons in the naval and military service, on confiscated and forfeited lands. Mr. JULIAN argued that our public lands have practically ceased to be a source of revenue, and spoke of the beneficent and important national results of the homestead principle already initiated. This had been justly styled the slaveholders' rebellion. We have taken measures for the chastisement of traitors and the punishment of treason, by confiscation of their lands, under the rights of war. For traitors the Constitution has ceased to exist. They are enemies of the United States, and, as a consequence, public enemies. The rights of war and the rights of peace cannot exist at the same time, as to the rebels. The Constitution has nothing to do with them, unless we choose to apply its principles to them as citizens. He repeated, the rebels are belligerents, and we should deal with them as a conquered people, simply under the laws of war, unhampered by the Constitution. It was a war of subjugation. Our triumph is not near at hand, as some supposed. The rebels will resist to the death, and we must employ all our weapons to suppress them. We must take away the fee-simple of the lands from the rebels, and totally confiscate it; and he was advised that the President is prepared to aid them in such a measure. Should Congress end the Courts stand in the way, the wrath of the people will consume those who fail to execute the national will. We must fight with hard and heavy blows, and we will certainly win. Unless the forfeited and confiscated lands be disposed of as the bill provides, they will fall into the hands of speculators and become a frightful monopoly. The alternative is presented and pressed to a speedy decision. The estates divided into farms would attract the settlement of loyal men. Slavery destroyed, root and branch, the soil would be tilled by freemen, bringing forth great individual and national wealth, and extending the blessings of civilization and Christianity. This measure was demanded by humanity and patriotism, to place the Republic on a basis of justice and equal rights.

No question was taken on the bill.

MINES AND MINERALS.

Mr. BANNETT, delegate from Colorado, introduced a bill in relation to the mines and minerals in the public domain, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. It recognizes the right of loyal citizens to mine upon the public domain; allows the local laws of the mining districts; restricts a person from holding more than one claim of each class of the different kinds of mines, viz.: one placer and one water claim within each district; requires a permit from the United States Collector to work a claim, for which must be paid ——— dollars for the first year, and afterward an increased sum per annum; failure to pay, involving forfeiture of claim to the Government. In short, it licenses under the direction of the Treasury Department and the General Land Office, the working of the gold, silver and copper mines of the United States.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL OF 1862.

The House next passed to the consideration of the Senate bill to facilitate entries under the Homestead Bill of 1862.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, releasing any person in the military or naval service, who has served not less than three months, from paying the required $10 entry fee. He could see no justice in the argument of his colleague (Mr. JULIAN) for giving lands to freedmen who had not raised their hands to suppress the rebellion, while white man who had made sacrifices and entered the service from patriotic motives were required to pay a stipulated fee. The restrictions should not be imposed upon soldiers.

Mr. JULIAN said the adoption of his colleague's amendment proposed a departure from the homestead policy which looked to the settlement and improvement of the land. He would not enter upon the discussion of the African topic with his colleague.

Messrs. HIGBEE, of California, (Union,) and DIXON, of Michigan, (Union,) also opposed Mr. HOLMAN'S amendment, the former saying if the gentleman wanted to help the soldiers let him do so in some other bill.

Mr. HOLMAN'S amendment was rejected by four majority and the bill passed.

It provides for facilitating entries by soldiers under the Homestead Law, enabling them to take the oath before a military officer instead of before land officers, &c.

PAYING FOR DOCUMENTS.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, (Union,) from the Special Committee on the subject, made a favorable report on paying GALES & SEATON for certain volumes of Congressional annals and debates, claimed to be delivered before the resolution authorizing the supply was repealed.

During the debate, Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, (Union,) said the amount involved was $35,000. He read from the testimony to show that while he did not charge that GALES & SEATON had anything to do in directing improper influences upon the House, there were lobby agents at work trying to force the resolution through, and that apparently $1,500 was floating as an incentive to action. The book-keeper of the *National Intelligencer*, however, testified that he had never made such a proposition to the lobbyists.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, (Union,) spoke about the value of the books, which contained the history of Congress from 1789 to 1845, and gave facts of the transaction.

JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) would not support the appropriation as an original proposition, but, considering all the circumstances, the money ought to be paid. The House in good faith ought to fulfill its part of the contract.

Further debate on the whole subject was tabled—67 against 50.

The House at 4¼ o'clock adjourned.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

Threatened Raids by the Enemy--Additional Particulars of the Dahlgren Party.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 17.

The news from the front to-day indicates that the two armies which have been quietly looking at each other across the Rapidan for several months are likely to collide at any moment. The Army of the Potomac is certainly not unprepared for such a result, and it is presumed that the rebel army under LEE is in as good condition as it is possible for it to be under the circumstances. The enemy, smarting under the damage done in the recent raids within their lines by the cavalry, have inaugurated something of the same kind, perhaps as a means of retaliation to keep up the spirits of their men and satisfy the demand of the people, who have a lingering hope that there is yet a chance for the Confederate cause. STUART—known throughout all the South as the great defeated—crossed the Rappahannock, near Fredericksburgh, Wednesday night, with a force represented to be 5,000 cavalry; but this, doubtless, is an exaggeration, and 2,000 would probably be nearer the number. The object of this expedition of course cannot be at this time of writing fully known, but it is surmised that the enemy desire to serve MEADE as he has been treated, by severing his line of communication—in a word, to again destroy the Orange and Alexandria railroad. If this is the real object, I predict a disastrous failure. KILPATRICK and MARRITT are on the war-path—indeed, the whole army is ready for any emergency. There will doubtless be a demonstration made by the enemy on our right, and it is impossible to determine whether they intend to bring on a general engagement, get up a scare, attempt to destroy the railroad, or whether, as some suppose, it is a movement to obtain supplies. The object will doubtless be developed within the next twenty-four hours.

As everything connected with the fate of Col. DAHLGREN is of deep interest, I have endeavored to ascertain all the circumstances attending his death, but with only partial success. I had an interview yesterday with Sergt. FLEET, Company F, Fifth Michigan Cavalry, who was with Col. DAHLGREN when killed, and one of a party of five who succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Bushwackers of King and Queen, and aided by friendly negroes, succeeded in reaching our lines in safety at Gloucester. He arrived at Alexandria yesterday, and now lies sick at the Mansion House Hospital. His story is substantially as follows: Tuesday night, March 1, after felling back from Richmond, Col. DAHLGREN set out to rejoin the main command; during the night the Colonel with about 125 men accidentally became seperated from the remainder of his column, and did not meet again. When the enemy shelled Gen. KILPATRICK'S camp that night, near Meadow Bridge, the advance guard of DAHLGREN'S command was near enough to hear the cheers of the enemy as they charged into our camp. The advance immediately fell back to the main column. The next morning early they crossed the Pamunkey, and in the afternoon crossed the Mataponi without opposition. The first real hostile demonstration was made soon after crossing the latter river. These rivers were crossed in bigbies. From 2 o'clock P. M. of Wednesday there was almost constant skirmishing, both at the front and rear, and between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, when near Stevensville, as the head of the column approached a thicket, a volley was fired by the enemy, by which Col. DAHLGREN and some others were killed. Maj. COOK ordered the command into the adjoining field, and formed it for defensive operations. During the night it was ascertained that they were entirely surrounded, and by a superior force of the enemy, whereupon Maj. COOK ordered the command to disperse, advising them to follow the course of the river and reach our lines at Gloucester. Sergt. FLEET, with a party of twelve men, abandoning everything but side arms, moved off together; reaching the river-bank they concluded that that would be a hazardous route to pursue, and accordingly went further inland. One after another of the party gave out, until finally the sergeant had with him only five men, viz.: Frederick Clark, Alexander Bell, August Land, Fifth Michigan, and a man belonging to the Second New-York Cavalry. Two nights they were guided through the woods by negroes, concealing themselves during the day. These negroes brought them food, and performed picket duty freely, without any offer of reward. Friday night they walked 45 miles, and early in the morning were made happy by the sight of a Union picket near Gloucester. These men speak in the highest terms of Col. DAHLGREN and Maj. COOK, and say that they were self-possessed all the time, and believe that they did all that any persons could have done under the circumstances.

The subsequent raid by Gen. KILPATRICK with a portion of his own command and a part of Gen. WISTAR'S to King and Queen Court-house, was a complete success. Every building was destroyed at the Court-house; the people there boasted of killing DAHLGREN, cutting off his finger to obtain a ring, of possessing his sword, pistol and clothing. His cap was found in the hotel there. Is it to be wondered at that the men were wrought up to a very high state of excitement? The negroes gave information as to where bushwhackers resided, and their houses were also destroyed. The command came across a negro who had assisted five of our men to escape by giving up to them his boat—the only means he had of earning a livelihood—in which they passed down York River. The soldiers showed their gratitude to him for such noble conduct, by giving him a large supply of greenbacks.

E. A. P.

Fire in Elmira, N. Y.

ELMIRA, Friday, March 18.

The new Presbyterian Church, in which the Sanitary Commission were holding their fair, caught fire this evening at 6½ o'clock, and in a short time, was consumed together with its contents. Owing to the exertions of the fire department, the surrounding buildings will be saved. It is feared that some of the visitors to the fair perished in the building. The church was valued at $35,000; insured for $10,000.

The Canada Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, March 18.

The steamship *Canada* arrived here from Boston at 4½ o'clock this morning, and sailed for Liverpool at 6 o'clock.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Celebration of St. Patrick's Day—The Reported Rebel Raid.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, March 18, 1864.

A very large concourse of persons attended the celebration of St. Patrick's Day yesterday, among whom were many ladies. This will be the last festival which the latter will have the privilege of attending, as they were to-day ordered to leave the army. During the races Capt. HOBART was thrown from his horse by a collision, and slightly injured, while his horse was killed.

There have been rumors of a rebel raid by STUART in the direction of Fredericksburgh; but nothing of a reliable character is known concerning it.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Recruiting for the Rebel Service—Organization of Guerrilla Bands.

CAIRO, Friday, March 18.

Several men were arrested a few days since below Hickmen, Ky., for having, among others, organized themselves into companies for the avowed purpose of entering the rebel service.

A number of rebel sympathizers have been actively recruiting for the rebel army lately.

Guerrilla bands are being formed by citizens in several towns and counties in Kentucky for the purpose of interrupting the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Corsica—Doings of Blockade-Runners.

The steamer *Corsica*, from Havana on the 12th and Nassau on the 14th inst., has arrived at this port.

The blockade-runners *Lucy* and *A. D. Vance* had arrived from Wilmington.

The Russian frigate *Peresviet* had sailed from Nassau for St. Thomas.

The brig *Silver Cloud*, from Cardiff, has been wrecked on Hog Island and was a total loss.

Cleared from Nassau, March 8, schooner *Geo. Thomas*, DAY, New-York via Ragged Island; 9th, bark *N. S. Hansell*, BUNKER, Philadelphia; 11th, brig *Melissa*, ELWOOD, New-York.

THE RE D'ITALIA.

She is Spoken on March 10.

The bark *P. M. Müller*, of St. John, N. B., Capt. CALHOUN, from Liverpool in 75 days, with merchandize to J. W. ELWALL & Co., arrived here yesterday morning. She reports on the 10th inst., in lat. 37° 39', lon. 68° 57', saw Italian frigate *Re d'Italia*, steering southeast.

The steamship *North Star* sailed Thursday evening on a cruise in search of the Italian frigate *Re Galantuomo*.

No Strike at Cumberland.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 18.

The Washington *Republican*, of yesterday afternoon, reports an extensive strike among the Cumberland miners and boatmen. We have no information of the matter and think it must be exaggerated if not utterly false.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 18.

Capt. ROCKAFELLOW, of the Invalid Corps, in command at Hackesberville, has sent down to Fort Delaware twenty-five disorderly characters, and all active demonstrations were thereupon suppressed.

The Prize Steamer Mary Ann.

BOSTON, Friday, March 18.

The British prize steamer *Mary Ann*, from Wilmington, N. C., for Nassau, N. P., arrived here today. She was captured by the United States gunboat *Grand Gulf*. She has a cargo of 250 bales of cotton.

The Ohio River.

PARKERSBURGH, Va., Friday, March 18.

The water in the channel at this point is 20 feet deep. The steamboats and barges make regular daily trips to Cincinnati, Louisville and the intermediate river landings.

The Accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

It will be remembered that an accident happened on this road last week, and that on inquiry of reporters at the office of the Company, there was a degree of ignorance manifested in regard to it amounting to stupidity. Nothing appeared to be known—certainly nothing was communicated. A passenger, however, turns up who makes public that the accident occurred twixt Trenton and Princeton, while running at from thirty-five to forty miles an hour; the baggage car was wrecked, the first passenger car thrown off the track and nearly into the Raritan Canal, and the rear car plunged into a bank. Several of the passengers were injured, and the escape from fatalities was providential. The accident is attributed to the rotten ties, the drawing of the bolts from them, and consequent displacement of the rails. The ties, on examination by passengers, were found so rotten that the heel of a boot sank into them, and one snapped off when jumped on. The iron, too, was weak and fractured. The examination revealed criminal neglect in the matter of inspection and care of the road.

ALLEGED WIFE-MURDER—THE HUSBAND ARRESTED.—A woman named BRIDGET BARRY, aged 45 years, residing with her husband in the basement of No. 20 Rose-street, died yesterday afternoon under circumstances which induced the belief that her death was the result of violence at the hands of her husband, MICHAEL BARRY. He was arrested yesterday morning for beating her, but at her request was soon after discharged. While she was able to converse, she informed a Fourth Precinct Policeman that her husband had recently beaten and kicked her very severely. The marks and bruises on her face, head, neck and arms clearly indicated that violence had been inflicted. She died suddenly in the afternoon, and her husband was accordingly rearrested, and is held to await a coroner's investigation, which will be held to-day. The husband says that the bruises upon her person were caused by a fall while she was in a state of intoxication. He is a man of low, intemperate habits, and keeps a groggery in the front part of his premises.

THE ELEVENTH INDIANA—DRESS PARADE.—Yesterday afternoon thousands gathered in the Park to witness the dress parade of the Eleventh Indiana, Col. DAN. MACAULEY. This regiment has been through most of the battles of the Southwest, and with honor. Its friends, as stated yesterday, claim it to be one of the best, if not *the* best, drilled regiment in the service. The dress parade and bayonet exercise, yesterday, went far toward justifying the claim. The former was gone through with splendidly; military men present were unable to suggest improvement. Subsequently the immense crowd were treated to the beyouet exercise in its most complicated and difficult forms, from the guard to the high thrust and parry. The several movements were warmly applauded, and frequently elicited heartiest cheers. It is doubtful if the bayonet exercise could be better gone through with, and the regiment retired to its quarters with encomiums showered upon it. They start for Indiana to-day, to recruit their depleted ranks.

METROPOLITAN FAIR BUILDINGS.—The different structures being erected for the use of the Metropolitan Fair, will be finished regardless of many well founded apprehensions, before the 28th inst. At the time it was decided by the Fair Committee on Organization to construct the Branch Fair Buildings, now nearly completed, on Union-square, it was thought they could not be put up in time for the Exhibition. However, the extraordinary enterprise displayed by the carpenters leaves no room for doubting that they will be completed at the time appointed. The main Fair buildings on Fourteenth-street are nearly ready for the arrangement of articles for exhibition. The Art Gallary, the Restaurant, and the main area, may be considered ready for occupancy.

A MUNIFICENT DONATION.—The sum of $100,500 for the Metropolitan Fair has been received and acknowledged by the Committee of the Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants. Though this is a very handsome sum, it is understood that it will not be all, for contributions are still being received.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA'S MAILS.

The Rebel Cruisers in the British Parliament.

The Government Sharply Criticised for its Lack of Vigilance.

ENGLAND TO REMONSTRATE WITH THE REBELS.

Humiliating Position of Great Britain Among Nations.

The *Arabia's* mails came to hand last evening and furnish us with our files and correspondence. Her dates are barely two days later.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Rumored Change of Ministry—The Supposed Programme—Mazzini—The Rams in Parliament—The Case of the Saxon—Rumored Postponement in the Mexican Programme—War Preparations—England's Dilemma—The Rappahannock—French and English Ships and Guns—Denmark.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 1, 1864.

The week opened in Parliament last night with a series of skirmishes, a reconnoissance in force and an offer of battle. There is a rumor, which I give with all proper reserve, that the Conservatives will really make a push for the Government benches this session, at a risk of the dissolution of Parliament. The *ais inertia* of the great Earl DERBY has been overcome. Mr. D'ISRAELI is to be created a Peer, and become Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Sir HUGH CAIRNS is to be Lord Chancellor, and take his seat upon the woolsack.

Several things point in this direction. Mr. D'ISRAELI directs his chief attention, this session, to foreign affairs, and his most telling attacks are upon Earl RUSSELL. His non-committal course, in these attacks, is also very marked; and it may be observed that he is not committed to any opinion or policy with regard to America or Europe. He attacks the diplomacy of Earl RUSSELL with great force, and vents all his sarcasm on the humiliating position in which the Palmerston-Russell Government has placed the country, but he gives no indication of his own policy, were he in a position to adopt one, except by allowing us to infer that he would avoid what he censures.

Lord PALMERSTON comes up plucky every time, and as in duty bound, defends his "noble friend in the other place," whom he cordially detests, and who has thwarted him at every turn. But he defends feebly. It is hard work to defend what one *disapproves*; and Lord PALMERSTON has no strength to spare. The *Times* and *Morning Post* do their best to help him out, saying what he should have said, but the defence of RUSSELL is up-hill work. He has "muddled and maddled" too much, and though the country is glad to be kept out of war, either in Europe or America, it is restive under humiliation.

And now comes this very ugly affair of MAZZINI. Just when it is of the greatest importance to keep on good terms with the Emperor, here is Mr. STANSFIELD, Member of Parliament, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty, turns out to be the bosom friend of MAZZINI, while letters from the Italian conspirators are directed to his residence, No. 35 Thurlow-square, to Mr. FLOWERS, indeed, but this gentleman is supposed to be M. FIORE, MAZZINI'S Secretary. I said in my last, that the Government was in intimate relations with Italian refugees. This has been the case for a long time. Only the secret archives of the Department of State can tell what sums of secret service money have been expended upon Italian revolutionists. England has been up to her eyes in all the affairs of the Peninsula. Mr. STANSFIELD, questioned in the House last night, denied all complicity with the plot to murder the Emperor, and declared also that MAZZINI was innocent. But the belief in his guilt is almost universal in Paris, as one may see by the shakiness of the correspondents of the London press. The *Times*, which a few weeks ago indorsed MAZZINI, has not a word to say. It prudently awaits the trial, which will take place in a few days. If MAZZINI is convicted, as seems certain, he will be demanded by the French Government. And then—well, then, he will take refuge in New-York perhaps. I am quite aware of the strong facts which many repose in the truthfulness of MAZZINI. I do not say that he is guilty; but it is evident that either the Emperor has conspired against MAZZINI, or MAZZINI against the Emperor. It is said that the true object of the Italian patriot was to terrorize the Emperor, and not assassinate him. Rather hard upon the instrument, one would say. In the Orsini affair some forty persons were killed or wounded, and the Emperor and Empress had a very narrow and wonderful escape.

The grand attack upon the Government is set down to come off after the Easter holidays. Lord R. CECIL gave notice last night that he would move a resolution of censure, based upon the detention of the rams in the Mersey. This will open the whole question of English policy toward the contending parties in America. After a careful survay of the whole ground, the Opposition feels itself strongest here. It takes the ground that the detention of the rams by Earl RUSSELL was illegal, oppressive and unconstitutional. The Government, it holds, has no power to detain British ships, the property of British subjects, in British ports in time of peace, by the simple exercise of its authority.

under the orders of a Confederate officer, and the Liverpool magistrate wants advice upon the matter.

Mr. Reuter brings us a rumor of a hitch in the Mexican arrangements. It is said that the new Emperor is not satisfied to have his army commanded by a French General. He prefers to appoint his own Commander-in-Chief. It is possible that there may be some diplomatizing, but it will be arranged. Matters have gone too far. I think, for a withdrawal on the part of the Imperial Hapsburg; and, if he refuse the crown, what then? It is still in the hands of Napoleon, who will not be obliged to look long for some one ready to wear it.

There is another item which may be of more importance. It is that orders have been sent to Cherbourg to man and prepare all the French iron-clads for active service. It was very strongly pressed upon the Government last night that something was going on of which Parliament had no information. They were deluged with papers but did not get at the truth. Now this truth, so much wanted, is probably something of this sort. England says to France, "pray help us settle this matter of Denmark." France replies—"You abandoned us in the matter of Poland, as you did in the expedition to Mexico. You encouraged the Danes, and then left them to invasion. We cannot join in diplomacy with a country which is not ready to back its diplomatic action by force, when necessary." England has to choose between a hearty and active alliance with France, in which France will lead, and weakness and isolation. France will not unite in coercion or coercion upon any other heels, but that of using force, where force is needful. And the question now is whether Lord Palmerston's Government will enter upon a renewed French alliance, accept the congress, and join her forces with those of France, under the lead of the Emperor, or remain as she is, the laughing-stock of Europe. Never, perhaps, was a great and powerful nation placed in such a dilemma. Either way is humiliation. But the Emperor is master of the situation. It is not strange that there should be many an Englishman very sorry that the recent plot had not succeeded.

The Federal war steamer *Kearsarge* is cruising in the channel, waiting for the *Rappahannock*, which must be nearly ready at Calais. And how is it that this rebel steamer, which was the other day a part of the British navy, and was converted into a Confederate man-of-war while crossing the channel, should be allowed to fit out at a French port? Would a French steamer, under similar circumstances, be allowed to hoist the Confederate flag and receive the hospitality of an English port? Would Mr. Adams have nothing to say, and Earl Russell nothing to do in the matter? But France, it appears, may do as she likes. The *Florida* has laid all Winter in the Government dock-yard of Brest, and a few days ago, having been put in perfect order, steamed out to sea. The *Rappahannock* will do the same. I see no account of so much as a remonstrance against the action of the French Government. I hear of no claims. It may be impolitic to make them; but this is a part of English humiliation in these days of sackcloth and ashes. France is powerful and can do as she likes. England dares not fight, and everybody is bullying her.

If one could accept the boastings of Col. Sykes in the House of Commons, England ought not to fear a war with any Power. The honorable and gallant Colonel declares that the British Navy, at this moment, is more than a match for the combined navies of the world. Members who know more about ships and guns have a different opinion. I believe the truth to be, that the French Navy to-day is more than a match for the English. Too new English ships are being built on French models. A correspondent of the *London Herald*, who has visited the French dock-yards, and who seems to know what he is writing about, says the difference between the English and French iron-clads is this: The French are shorter and steer better; and while the English bolts and bolts would rattle of the sides of the French ships, the French guns would readily pierce the English. Rather an important difference! The *Times* does not put the matter much better. It says the great trouble is, that progress is constantly making in ships and guns, and England is always spending immense sums of money on obsolete fashions. When any style of ship or gun has been completely superseded, everywhere else, the British Admiralty is just ready to go into it on the greatest scale, like a dressy lady who spends a large income on last year's fashions, only to find all her new dresses and bonnets useless, and to enter next season upon the same experience. She comforts herself—this poor old Britannia—upon having the benefit of other people's experiments; but if she waits to build a navy until some fine morning one is brought against her, it will be cold comfort.

Poor Denmark! Driven into a corner, she fights with great heroism. King and Rigsdag alike are shouting, "No surrender." The Danes, as of old, will take to their ships and their islands and fight to the last. The Danish rear-guard, in their late retreat, certainly did nobly, and lost one in four of its numbers. It takes good soldiers to defend a retreat against the assault of overwhelming forces.

There is a feeling that very important movements in European affairs are close at hand. We look also for decisive news from America by the coming arrivals. MONADNOCK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

THE REBEL CRUISERS,

In the House of Commons on the 4th, Mr. G. J. Shaw Lefevre called attention to the course pursued by the agents of the Confederate States of America in fitting out vessels-of-war, and enlisting seamen in the ports of this country, in violation of the laws of neutrality, and moved an address for papers on the subject. The honorable member enumerated the vessels which had been built in this country for the Confederate Government, and said it was impossible to disguise the fact that they were built in accordance with an organized scheme of one part of the Confederate States, for building, manning, and sending out vessels to prey upon the commerce of the Federal States—among them were the *Florida*, *Alabama*, *Georgia*, *Alexandra*, the steamrams, and *Pampero*. He regretted that the *Alabama* had not been detained, as the steamrams had been, when its real character first became known. Ever since she left the Mersey she had been engaged in destroying the Federal commerce. She had not followed the ordinary rules of warfare in sending in her prizes for condemnation. All the vessels now at sea in the service of the Confederates were consistently in the habit of flying the English flag, and since the war broke out they had taken or destroyed 167 vessels, and had destroyed property to the value of upwards of three millions sterling. They were built by Englishmen, armed by Englishmen, manned by Englishmen, and in every respect but one—namely that their officers were of Confederate nationality and had received their commissions from the Confederate Government—they were British ships. His own opinion was that they could only be regarded as privateers, for to call them Confederate men-of-war would be a farce. He believed that her Majesty's Government had honestly endeavored to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, but the insufficiency of that act was so manifestly apparent that something ought to be done to amend them, and to put a stop to these breaches of our neutrality. He thought, in the first place, that the vessels of which he complained should be prohibited from visiting our ports, and if they persisted in their present course, our cruisers should follow the example set in the case of the *Terceira* and seize them. He reminded the House that when, during the Crimean war, some privateers were fitted out in America for the service of the Russian Government, the New-York shipbuilders and merchants passed a resolution protesting against the course which had been taken.

Mr. Baxter and Mr. Taylor concurred in the views which had been expressed by Mr. Lefevre.

The Solicitor-General said her Majesty's Government had fairly and honestly enforced the Foreign Enlistment Act, and had done their best to preserve neutrality. In the case of the *Florida*, that vessel left these shores at a time when Government had no information that she was destined for the service of the Confederates. It was, therefore, impossible to stop her; and the same remarks would apply to the *Georgia*, although it had been ascertained that *her crew had been supplied from Liverpool*, and a prosecution was now pending against Messrs. Jones & Co., of Liverpool, for enlisting men for the *Georgia*, and for other vessels. With regard to the *Alabama*, he regarded her escape as a misfortune; but she escaped by a *ruse*, under the pretence of going upon a trial trip. Her Majesty's Government were most anxious to maintain a strict and honest neutrality, but they could not assure that the laws of the country should not be evaded. The *Rappahannock* also escaped by a ruse at night, and hoisted the Confederate flag when she reached Calais. She was fitted out with great secrecy *within sight of one of Her Majesty's dock-yards*, but Government had no knowledge of the circumstance, and they had since heard it their duty to institute a prosecution against an officer in Her Majesty's service for conniving in the matter. He denied that these vessels were to be treated as English vessels; and as to the notion that we are to pursue and capture them, he reminded the House that when a vessel was commissioned by a belligerent, it was impossible to inquire into her previous history and character. Certainly we might prohibit them from entering our ports, and he admitted that there might be conduct on the part of the Confederates which would justify Government in taking that course; it was, however, *by no means easy to communicate with the Confederate Government*, and they had not rendered the matter more easy by expelling our Consuls from their shores. He might add that the question was now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and that *steps would be shortly taken to convey their remonstrances to the Confederates.*

THE CASE OF THE SAXON.

In the House of Lords, on the 3d, Lord R. Montagu asked the Attorney-General whether it was true that the *Saxon* was captured on the ground that her cargo was supposed to be the property of the Confederate States, and whether it was according to the law of nations to take possession of enemies' goods under a neutral flag, and to make prize of the neutral vessel containing those goods; or whether, on the other hand, the *Saxon* was captured on the ground that her cargo was Federal property which had been seized by a Confederate man-of-war, and had been transhipped on board the neutral vessel; and, if so, whether such an act be in accordance with any principle of international law.

The Attorney-General was not able to inform the noble lord on what ground the *Saxon* was captured. Her Majesty's Government had made inquiries of the Government of the United States, but had not yet received any reply. He did not think, therefore, that it would be expedient to enter into any hypothetical discussion on the subject until the information sought had arrived.

THE HUMILIATING POSITION OF ENGLAND—THE TRUTH CONFESSED.

In the House of Commons on the 3d, the Hon. M. Bethell, in his remarks against the reduction of the military estimates of the Supply Bill, said he thought the House could not fail to have become painfully conscious that the influence and control of this country over the affairs of the world had of late years sensibly diminished. It was true that England still occupied the position of one of the five great Powers of the world. But the voice of England no longer exercised that power and control over events which she formerly exercised. To what was this to be attributed? He regretted to say that a very general opinion prevailed in every country in Europe, and also in America, that the people of this country, having by their trade and commerce acquired great wealth, were now much more anxious and careful to preserve their money than to maintain the honor of their country. [Hear, hear.] We were spoken of in the most degrading terms even in those countries which were naturally the most friendly to us. It was stated in the Vienna papers that the policy of England was ambiguous, faithless, pitiful, abominable, despicable and cowardly. [Laughter.] They would not find the French papers more complimentary, but the Americans, of course, were the worst of all. It was to that cause they must attribute the humiliation of their Foreign Minister and the failure of Earl Russell's diplomatic negotiations with foreign Powers. He did not say that England ought to go to war, but he would say that if England should interfere, England ought to be prepared for the event. The moral influence of England was a myth. He would call any reference to it an attempt to trade upon the past position of the country, forgetting that their former reputation was gone. They adopted a different mode of action on the other side of the Atlantic. When Mr. Seward had an important demand to make on the English Foreign Office, he backed it by an intimation that the people of America were ready and willing, and even anxious to go to war with England. [Hear.]

THE GREAT EASTERN.

From the Liverpool Post.

The big ship is likely again to reappear in the law courts, in consequence of the right of ownership. Our readers will no doubt remember that, on the 17th of the last month, the *Great Eastern* was put up for unreserved sale by public auction, when the highest bidder was Mr. John Rae, of No. 117 St. James-street, in this town, who offered £25,000 for the vessel. In consequence of some difficulty in reference to the payment of the deposit money, the auctioneer, Hon. Mr. Cunard, of the firm of Cunard, Wilson & Co., shipbrokers, repudiated the validity of Mr. Rae's bid, and the vessel was ultimately knocked down to Mr. Yates, of the Great Eastern Steamship Company, (limited,) for a sum similar to that offered by Mr. Rae. Yesterday, (Wednesday,) however, Mr. Rae, acting upon legal advice, proceeded to Mr. Conard, and there tendered £25,000, and claimed the great ship as his property, stating that as he was the first bidder of £25,000 on the 17th of February, he had an indisputable right to the ship. We understand the money was refused, and his claim, of course, dismissed. The next move on the part of the auctioneer and Mr. Rae is "clear law."

GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

Analysis and Review of His History of his Military Career.

[SIXTH ARTICLE.]

I.

The President's order of March 8, already given, required that no change of base of the Army of the Potomac should be made without leaving such a force in and about Washington as should leave the Capital entirely secure, not merely in the opinion of Gen. McClellan himself, *but in the opinion also of all the four Generals in command of the four army corps constituting the army.* This obliged him to hold a conference with these commanders, in the course of which they consented to the proposed movement by the Peninsula *on certain specific conditions*, to which we invite the particular attention of the reader. They are as follows—to wit:

1st. That the enemy's vessel *Merrimac* can be neutralized.

2d. That the means of transportation, sufficient for an immediate transfer of the force to Fortress Monroe, can be ready at Washington and Alexandria to move down the Potomac; and

3d. That a naval auxiliary force can be had to silence, or aid in silencing, the enemy's batteries on York River.

4th. That the force to be left to cover Washington shall be such as to give an entire feeling of security for its safety from menace. (Unanimous.)

II. If the foregoing cannot be, the army should then be moved against the enemy, behind the Rappahannock, at the earliest possible moment, and the means for constructing bridges, repairing railroads and stocking them with materials sufficient for supplying the army, should at once be collected for both the Orange and Alexandria and Aquia and Richmond Railroads. (Unanimous.)

N. B. That with the forts on the right bank of the Potomac fully garrisoned, and those on the left bank occupied, a covering force, in front of the Virginia line of 25,000 men would suffice. Keyes, Heintzelman and McDowell. A total of 40,000 men for the defence of the city would suffice. (Sumner.)

To the plan, thus conditioned, the President offered no objections, simply reiterating the order to "leave Washington entirely secure." Having given this precautionary command, he appears to have assumed that Gen. McClellan would pay due obedience to it, and in his subsequent intercourse with him, prior to his departure from Washington, took it for granted that his own express and written order would be punctually and scrupulously obayed.

It will be observed that in the opinions of the four Corps Commanders, as to the requisite force for the security of Washington, three of them were of the opinion that if all of the forts south of the Potomac, in front of Washington, were "fully garrisoned," and those north of the Potomac "occupied," with a "covering army of twenty-five thousand men" the capital would be secure. One of the four Generals (Sumner) expressed his opinion in a single sentence, that "a total of forty thousand men for the defence of the city would suffice."

In the interpretation of these opinions, it must necessarily be supposed that the three Generals who concurred in opinion, intended that all the fortifications around Washington should be "manned" or "occupied," and that, over and above this, there should be a distinct unit of force, capable of being moved, of twenty-five thousand men. As three of the Generals concurred in this opinion, the opinion of the fourth may be thrown out of view, although it is not certain whether his opinion was intended to apply to a movable force over and above the garrisons, or to include the garrisons in his estimate of forty thousand men.

It is evident that the opinion of the three agreeing Generals was for McClellan the regulating opinion, with which he was bound to comply in carrying out the order of the President.

Now it is remarkable that in October, when he contemplated a forward movement, he estimated the force necessary to be left in and about Washington, at thirty-five thousand men; and this, be it observed, when the proposed movement contemplated the presence of the main body of the army in front of the Capital, available in its protection and defence. If this force of thirty-five thousand men was deemed necessary by Gen. McClellan, as the proper garrison of Washington, when the whole army was expected to be engaged in front of the Capital, much more would this force be necessary when the proposed movement looked to the removal of the main body of the army to the Peninsula, far beyond the possibility of being immediately available for the defence of Washington, should the movements of the enemy endanger the Capital.

The conclusion is irresistible, therefore, that Gen. McClellan was bound by the President's order to leave, as the garrison of the forts around Washington, not less than thirty-five thousand men; and over and above this a movable unit of force, or, in other words, an army of twenty-five thousand men, without taking into consideration the troops necessary for the defence of Baltimore or Harper's Ferry, or the guards along the Potomac, both above and below Washington; for the garrisons necessary for these places were all estimated for separately in his report of October, 1861.

It is plain from this statement, the verity of which is matter of official record, that when Gen. McClellan received the order of the 8th of March, and had obtained the opinion of the four Generals, as just stated, *his first duty was to comply with the President's order as a condition prior to issuing any order himself in furtherance of his plan of a campaign on the Peninsula.* He should first have designated the troops necessary for the security of Washington, not according to his own individual judgment, but in conformity with the opinion of the four Generals, or of the three who concurred in opinion. His next point of duty was to consider whether his remaining force, after deducting the force so designated for the security of Washington, would be such as to justify him in undertaking a campaign by his proposed line; and if he thought it was not, *it was his plain duty to represent the case to the President before giving any orders having in view his proposed campaign.*

If Gen. McClellan had taken this course, which both candor and duty required, he would have been spared the painful position of being in the wrong in the conflict which ensued, consequent upon the necessity which his conduct had devolved upon the President, of making good his own orders, after Gen. McClellan left Washington for the Peninsula.

Gen. McClellan gave his own orders for the movement of his army, and the movement was commenced and partially executed—two of his corps having embarked—when Gen. McClellan himself, with his Staff, proceeded to the Peninsula; and it was not until *after* his departure that the President became acquainted with the fact that, should Gen. McClellan's orders be carried out, his own express orders would be disobeyed; that is, Washington, or the fortifications around it, would not be manned as required, in the opinion of the three Generals, nor would there be a covering army of twenty-five thousand men, as required by the same opinion. On the contrary, it was discovered that the amount of force left in and about Washington, and in front of it, at Warrenton and at other points, *fell short of twenty thousand men*, most of them being new troops, and though not disorganized, they were by no means organized, as was clearly set forth in official statements, and the force fell short numerically of that which he was required to leave by some forty thousand men!

If Gen. McClellan had made the full and fair report of all the transactions of this period which a decent respect for the truth of history demands, he would have inserted at this point the report of Gen. Wadsworth, Military Governor of Washington, on the strength and condition of the force left for the defence of the Capital—a document which was certainly accessible to him. As he has not done so, we will perform the duty for him:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following condensed report of the forces left under my command for the defence of Washington:

Infantry	15,335
Artillery	4,294
Cavalry (six companies only mounted)	848
Total	20,477
Deduct sick, &c	1,455
Total fit for duty	19,022

I have no mounted light infantry under my command. * * * In regard to the character and efficiency of the troops under my command, I have to state that nearly all the force is new and imperfectly disciplined; that several of the regiments are in a very disorganized condition, &c. * * * *I deem it my duty to state that, looking at the numerical strength and character of the force under my command, it is, in my judgment, entirely inadequate to and unfit for the important duty to which it is assigned.* * * *

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES S. WADSWORTH,
Brig.-Gen. and Military Governor.

Hon. Secretary of War.

In the shuffling attempt which Gen. McClellan makes to explain away this matter, he essays to convey an erroneous impression of the amount of force left for the defence of Washington, by including in his numerical statement, under one aggregate, all of the troops at Baltimore, Harper's Ferry, and along the railroads, &c., as if all these troops, though actually needed as guards in their various positions, could be counted as portions of the force left for the defence of Washington, within the meaning of the three of his four Corps Commandors who gave their opinion that for the safety of Washington, there ought to be, over and above full garrisons in the forts, which Gen. McClellan himself had estimated in October at thirty-five thousand men, "a covering army of twenty-five thousand men." Besides the fact that, properly speaking, there was no such covering army, the actual garrisons in the forts amounted to only about ten thousand men, and these were mostly raw troops, uninstructed in the use of artillery, who had been placed in these forts to supply the places of the instructed garrisons which had been withdrawn by Gen. McClellan to make a part of his Peninsula army; so that, practically speaking, Gen. McClellan's orders for his movement on the Peninsula left Washington almost defenceless.

Not, as we have said, till after Gen. McClellan's departure, did the consequence of his disingenuous conduct, which left the Capital of the nation in a condition almost to be taken by a single *coup-de main*, become apparent. It then became the President's imperative duty to take measures to secure the end which Gen. McClellan had so grossly neglected, and he did so in the following order:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, April 4, 1862.

By direction of the President, Gen. McDowell's army corps has been detached from the force under your immediate command, and the General is ordered to report to the Secretary of War. Letter by mail.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

Gen. McClellan.

If the exposition already given has the force and the truth, and the force of truth which we think belong to it, it will have been made apparent that it was Gen. McClellan's own neglect of the command of the President, embodying the opinions of his Corps Commanders, that drew upon him the consequences, whatever they were, of the above order for the detention of McDowell's Corps—an order which was issued for no other reason but because Gen. McClellan had failed in his duty, and thereby, in the judgment of all men, the facts being known, was precluded from all right of comment upon the President's order, and he himself must be held responsible for whatever consequences resulted from that order.

We state this simply to establish the principle in the case; but we shall, in the sequel, demonstrate that the consequences of McDowell's detention were by no means as important as Gen. McClellan is disposed to allege, because, of the three divisions of McDowell's Corps, Franklin's was sent to him immediately, and McCall's in ample time to participate in the battles before Richmond; we shall demonstrate that, had McDowell's entire Corps been sent at the time that Franklin's division was forwarded, Gen. McClellan could have made no use of it, for reasons which will appear at the proper time; and we shall demonstrate that McDowell's force at Fredericksburgh was quite as useful to Gen. McClellan as it would have been if sent to him, since its presence threatening Richmond called off an equal portion of the enemy's force, which he would otherwise have had in his front.

Another point must here be explained, having some connection in Gen. McClellan's mind, as he attempts to show, with the action of the President in the detention of McDowell's Corps, and it is this: There was, among the troops in front of Washington, constituting a portion of the Army of the Potomac, a division of about eleven thousand men, under the command of Gen. Blenker. Shortly before the departure of Gen. McClellan for the Peninsula, the President had a personal interview with him, in which he expressed his desire to send that division to what was called the Mountain Department, in Middle Virginia, to the command of which Major-Gen. Fremont had been assigned. One object of the President, in making this assignment, was to strengthen Gen. Fremont, in order that he might penetrate the country in a southeasterly direction, and seize, destroy or control one of the principal railroads leading from the Southwest into Richmond, and thus break up one of the great thoroughfares through which Richmond received her supplies of men and means for carrying on the war. The President thought that the auspicious time for the accomplishment of such a purpose was at hand, looking to the employment which Gen. McClellan's movement would necessarily give to the rebel forces east of Richmond. But that General was opposed to the movement of that division, but finally acquiesced in it. In his allusion to this interview with the President, Gen. McClellan states that the President assured him no further reduction of his army destined for the Peninsula should be made; and he then refers to the order detaining McDowell's Corps as a violation of the express promise made by the President.

"The President," says he, "having promised, in an interview following his order of March 31, withdrawing Blenker's Division of 10,000 men from my command, that nothing of the sort should be repeated—that I might rest assured that the campaign should proceed, with no further deductions from the force upon which its operations had been planned, I may confess to having been shocked at this order," etc. "To me the blow was most discouraging. It frustrated all my plans for impending operations. It fell when I was too deeply committed to withdraw. It left me incapable of continuing operations which had been begun. It compelled the adoption of another—a different and less effective plan of campaign. It made rapid and brilliant operations impossible. It was a fatal error."

In this "fine frenzy" there is a sad want of ingenuous statement; for Gen. McClellan knew, he could not but have known, that the promise referred to must have been made by the President, *with the implied understanding that his own orders touching the security of Washington would be carried out.* The President placed too much reliance upon Gen. McClellan's sense of duty and propriety to intimate a doubt as to his faithful obedience to his very pointed and written orders, looking to the security of the Capital. Under these circumstances, Gen. McClellan had no right to appeal to the promise of the President, except in terms of humility for the attempt to practice a deception upon the high functionary who made it, whose relations to the Commander of the Army of the Potomac were necessarily of so confidential a character as to make the utmost candor on the part of the subordinate a duty of the first importance; for it cannot be expected of the Chief Magistrate of a great people to watch with jealous suspicion the chief officers in command of his armies, lest they should deal covertly with him in their execution of his proper orders. If an evasion of duty is an offence of the most shameful character in any subordinate toward his superior, utterly subversive of all discipline in an army, and destructive of its efficiency, much more is this a crime of the first magnitude in a general officer, on whose unity of action with the purposes of his superior the success of an army almost entirely depends.

II.

We now proceed to the consideration of the other condition, the fulfillment of which was, in the opinion of the Corps Commanders, an essential prior to any movement by the line of the Peninsula. It is in the following terms, to wit: "That the enemy's vessel, the *Merrimac*, can be neutralized." On this point the opinion of the Corps Commanders was *unanimous.*

To appreciate the importance of this opinion, it is necessary to bear in mind that the *Merrimac* was a formidable iron-clad steamer of 3 guns proportion, which had on the same day that the enemy effected the evacuation of Monassas (March 8) destroyed in the waters near Norfolk two first-class Federal frigates; and, but for the accidental arrival of the first monitor ever built, would, in all probability, have destroyed every American vessel in Hampton Roads, would have burned all of the vast storehouses and stores, then outside of Fortress Monroe, and might possibly have driven the garrison out of Fortress Monroe itself; and would then for a time have had control of the waters of Chesapeake Bay, in which all of Gen. McClellan's water transportation floated, upon which his whole army depended for supplies. Indeed we are not left to conjecture what that formidable naval engine *might* have done, for the written instructions given by the Confederate Navy Department to its Commander, show that this was precisely the mission which the *Merrimac* was designed to accomplish.

It is hardly conceivable how Gen. McClellan could disregard the warning of his four Generals on this point, and undertake his expedition in spite of the knowledge which he must himself have had of the power of the *Merrimac.* It is true that Gen. McClellan drew from Commodore Goldsborough a declaration that he could *neutralize* the *Merrimac.* But this opinion went no further, as Gen. McClellan ought to have known, than an assurance that, with the aid of the *Monitor*, and of his other naval vessels, he could prevent the *Merrimac* from leaving Elizabeth River, or, at all events, prevent her passing by Fortress Monroe into Chesapeake Bay.

But in order to do this, that is, in order to "neutralize" the *Merrimac*, Gen. McClellan must have known *that the power of Commodore Goldsborough was itself neutralized by the Merrimac;* so that it was impossible for the navy at Fortress Monroe to give Gen. McClellan any effectual aid, either on the James or York Rivers, the presence of the navy, as just intimated, being necessary to watch the *Merrimac.* It is important to understand fully this state of things, because Gen. McClellan complains, in his Report, of the want of assistance from the navy, when, in point of fact, he had no right to count upon it, and would have had no right even if his four Generals had not warned him of the dangerous power of the *Merrimac.* The navy was doing all it possibly could do in covering his water line of communications, and had no force left with which to perform any other work. This he ought to have known and no doubt he did know it, and hence we say his complaints on this head are not ingenuous. They are the resort and the after-thought of a defeated General, whose failure was due to himself; but who has sought in this so-called "Report" to throw the responsibility upon others.

That the *Merrimac* was ultimately "neutralized" indeed—that is, *destroyed*, is a fact which was in no sense due to Gen. McClellan's foresight, and it is a result which, had he had his own way, *never* would have been accomplished. So far as his personal plan was concerned it was an accident, and yet his ultimate safety and that of his whole army at Harrison's Landing *was absolutely dependent upon that accident.* Had she not been destroyed, Gen. McClellan could not have received a single ration for his army at Harrison's Landing, to say nothing of other supplies, and that, too, at a time when he was unable to obtain supplies in the country, and unable either to advance or retreat—the usual conditions under which an unconditional surrender becomes a necessary consequence.

The result of this reasoning is, we think, to show that not one of the conditions defined by the council of Corps Commanders as essentials, prior to the adoption of the Peninsula route, was complied with by Gen. McClellan. He neither left Washington secure, nor secured the neutralization of the *Merrimac*, nor secured the coöperation of the navy. In the absence of these requirements, his plain duty was the adoption of the other alternative agreed upon by the Corps Commanders in the following terms: "If the foregoing cannot be, *the army should then be moved against the enemy behind the Rappahannock at the earliest possible moment.*" But this Gen. McClellan did not do. He had *determined* to move the army to the Peninsula, and in doing so, he took upon himself the responsibility of all the results that grew out of his disobedience of orders, the penalty of which, according to the 9th article of war, is death, or such other punishment as a general court-martial may think proper to inflict. The only possible atonement for this would have been the achievement of some brilliant success. Gen. McClellan has not made it apparent that he achieved anything but a brilliant want of success.

—Mr. Greeley's forthcoming history of the war, entitled *The American Conflict*, is nearly ready for the press. The first volume will be published in May, bringing the history down to 1862. It is beautifully illustrated with accurate portraits of Union and rebel leaders, views of battles, &c. The first edition, now printing, is 13,000 copies. *S. C. Darby*, No. 441 Broadway, is the general agent for the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

THE CASE OF THE PETERHOFF.

Abstract of the Opinion of Judge Betts.

The Capture Lawful—The Character, Ownership and Destination of the Cargo.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *the Steamer Peterhoff and her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the *Vanderbilt* on the 25th of February, 1863, just outside the harbor of St. Thomas. She had been previously stopped by the *Alabama*, another of our vessels, but not seized. She was first brought to Key West, and thence here, where she was libeled. Capt. Jermee, her master, filed a claim to the vessel and cargo on behalf of the owners, whom he did not name, but who he averred were British subjects. The agent of the underwriters also filed a claim to both vessel and cargo. A claim was also filed by one of the passengers named Samuel J. Redgate, representing himself as "late of Texas, and lately a political refugee from that State, but more recently sojourning in Great Britain," and claiming to be "owner, agent and consignee of a large portion of the cargo, of the value of $375,000, or thereabouts." Another passenger George W. Almond, representing himself to be a resident of the City of London, and a British subject, filed a claim as owner, agent and consignee of another part of the cargo, worth about $150,000.

The witnesses examined in the cause were the master, three mates, two engineers, a steward, a fireman, a cook, and two seamen, and three passengers—Redgate, Almond and one Robert Bowden.

The cargo was discharged, opened and examined by order of the court. It was composed of merchandise of different descriptions.

There were seventy-two bills of lading of the cargo found on board. They were all drawn to order except one, which specified that the fifty-two packages covered by it were to be delivered to "Messrs. Borchard & Co., successors, Matamoras." Some of the bills were indorsed to Redgate, some to Almond, some to Bowden, and some to Capt. Jerman, and some were not indorsed.

The registry of the vessel showed her to be owned by Joseph Spence, of London. Her shipping articles stated her voyage to be "from London to Matamoras and any port or ports in the Gulf of Mexico and North and South America and the West Indies and back, to a final port of discharge in the United Kingdom, voyage not to exceed twelve months."

There were several important branches of the case.

THE DESTRUCTION OF PAPERS ON BOARD.

Capt. Jermee, the master of the steamer, were examined *in preparatorio*, testified that the Prize Commissioners had all the papers that were on board the vessel at her last clearing port; that none connected with the voyage, the ship or the cargo were destroyed; that he tore up some letters from his wife and father at the time of the capture; that none others were destroyed, to his knowledge, by any person; and that none were concealed, or in any way disposed of, to his knowledge. Bound, the mate, said that the only head her usual papers, clearance, register, &c., all of which were on board when captured, and that none were destroyed or concealed in any way. Harris, the second mate, said that he did not know what papers were on board when she left London; and that he threw overboard, by order of the Captain, a square paper package, the contents of which he did not know, about the time of the capture, after the first boarding by the officers of the *Vanderbilt*, and before the prize crew took possession, he thinks, but he cannot say precisely at what time. He says: "This paper package was handed me by the Captain, or he told me to get it out of the cabin, which I did. While I had it in my possession, I handed it to Campbell, or some other seaman, and told him to hold it while I was busy, and he did. He afterward gave it back to me, and I then threw it overboard. I told the seaman who held it, that to case a boat from the *Vanderbilt* came alongside, not to let it be seen. The Captain told me not to let any one see it. The Captain had given me this same paper parcel once before, [at the time the *Alabama* stopped us before we were boarded by the *Alabama*. He told me, at that time, to keep this parcel and throw it overboard, if he told me to; or, if he made a sign to me, then to throw it over. As I did not throw it overboard, then, I gave it back to the Captain. The *Alabama* was a United States war-steamer of some kind, which boarded us before we went into St. Thomas, on the same day that we went into St. Thomas. I think this was 4 or 5 days before we were captured." Tregidgo, the third mate, says: "I don't know what papers were on board of the steamer when she sailed, except the English mail for Matamoras. When we were first boarded by the *Alabama*, going into St. Thomas, the Captain sent for the second officer, and gave him a packet, with instructions to keep it in the forepart of the ship, and if he, the Captain, made him a sign, he was to throw the package overboard, and if the boarding officer was between the Captain and second officer, so that a sign could not be made, he was to use his own discretion. On being first boarded from the *Vanderbilt*, exactly the same proceedings were carried out, and the packet was again returned to the Captain. On the Captain perceiving the officer again coming from the *Vanderbilt*, he gave me the packet, and told me to keep out of the way with it. He then said, 'Never mind, fetch the second officer; and the packet was again given to him—the second officer, Mr. Harris. On the Captain observing a prize crew coming from the *Vanderbilt*, he called the second officer and, after sending for Mr. Mohl, one of the passengers, to witness the necessity of throwing the packet overboard, he then ordered the second officer to throw it overboard from a part of the ship where it would not be observed from the *Vanderbilt*, which he did. While the packet was in the fore part of the vessel, a man named Campbell had it, concealing it. I do not know what the packet contained. I heard the Captain speak of it as containing dispatches. He called it dispatches. There were some written papers sent to the stoker to be burned. They were burned by George Duffy, fireman. The packet was sewed up in canvas, and weighted with lead, so that it would sink. Mr. Mohl appeared very much depressed at the necessity of throwing over the packet.

I have been a midshipman in the British navy, and am accustomed to seeing the form in which despatches are made up. The packet thrown overboard was put up in the same manner. There was no mark upon it. The ends were loaded with a heavy weight of lead at each end. The first time that I ever saw it, or knew it was on board the ship, was when the *Alabama* boarded us. I then saw it, and saw at once that it was a packet of dispatches. Almond, a passenger, says:—"I don't know what papers were on board the vessel when she left St. Thomas. The same day we arrived at St. Thomas, Capt. Jermee ordered a package to be destroyed. It was in the charge of Mr. Mohl, a passenger. He gave it up, at the Captain's request, to be destroyed. I suppose it was destroyed. I don't know for what reason it was so destroyed. I don't know what the package contained. We were in sight of St. Thomas at the time. I don't remember whether or not it was destroyed before or after we were hailed by the United States steamer *Alabama*. We were hailed by that vessel the morning of the day we reached St. Thomas. We entered about 10½ o'clock in the morning. The package was very small. I never saw it but once, and then it was in Mr. Mohl's possession. I never knew what it contained. It was destroyed because Mr. Mohl objected to its being opened. At Falmouth, Capt. Jermee said we must deliver up any and all sealed packages, as he should not carry any. Mr. Mohl had the only question, but did not give it up at the time, and it was not given up until the morning of the day of our arrival at St. Thomas, when it was destroyed, as I have above stated. Nothing else was destroyed or concealed to my knowledge." Murphy, assistant engineer, says that he was told by the second steward that there were some papers destroyed by one of the stokers, named George Duffy; that some were thrown overboard by the second mate; and that the first steward, Weber, knew of the fact. Webber says: "I heard several of the crew say, that some papers had been thrown overboard by Mr. Harris, the second officer, just before the *Alabama* boarded us. I saw some sealed papers burned by Duffy, a fireman. They were given to me to be burned, named Mohl, when gave them to me to be burned, and I gave them to Duffy, and told him to burn them. I don't know why he wanted them burned. I saw the packet that Mr. Harris was said to have thrown overboard. It looked like a brown paper parcel. I did not see him throw it over." After the *Peterhoff* had been boarded by either the *Alabama* or the *Vanderbilt*, the Captain gave me a small package of papers on blue foolscap sheets, about two sheets, and told me that if we were taken out of the ship, I must tear them up and destroy them. But I handed them back to him some hours after without destroying them. Duffy, a fireman, says: "The steward of the ship gave me a package of papers, or something that was rolled, it looked like a book that had been tossed into a great many hands. He told me to burn it, which I did. I don't know the steward's name, nor the contents of the package or book which I burned, nor anything about it, except what I have stated. This was about the time the *Vanderbilt* captured us. I cannot say exactly whether it was before or after the capture. We were outside of the harbor of St. Thomas, after we had been in. I was down in the engine-room, and, as I came up on deck, the steward gave me the package, and told me to burn it. He did not say why, nor who it belonged to, nor anything more than to burn it." Reed, a seaman, says: "When we first saw the United States steamboat, the *Alabama*, which boarded us on the 20th day of February, before we went into St. Thomas, the Captain sent Mr. Harris, the second officer, forward with a box of papers, which papers I saw the Captain put into the box, and he told Mr. Harris to put something into the box to

sink it, and, on the raising of his finger, to let it go overboard, (the box and papers, I mean;) but, as the officer did not search the ship, he took the box back again and gave it to the Captain. When we sighted the *Vanderbilt*, the Captain again told Mr. Harris, the second officer, to take the box forward again and be sure to put something into it to sink it; and, after the first boat which boarded us from the *Vanderbilt* was returning to the *Vanderbilt*, the Captain told Mr. Harris that if the boat from the *Vanderbilt* returned again to our ship then to throw the box overboard, which Mr. Harris did. I saw it go overboard myself. He then sent the steward, Thomas Webber, with another bundle of papers, to George Duffy, the fireman, to be put into the furnace, which was done; and, when the steward returned, the Captain gave him two papers to bloe. end, in case the Captain was taken outof the ship, then the steward was told to destroy them, and he made a motion with his fingers as if to tear them. This was in the pantry, and I was alongside of the steward at the time, and the Captain was opposite to both of us. I do not know whether the steward did destroy them or not." Campbell says, "The second mate gave me a sealed parcel, wrapped in brown paper; he told me to take care of it, and, if I was signaled by either himself or the Captain, I was to let them drop overboard; I was in the forward part of the ship; the boarding officer was at that time on board from the United States steamer *Alabama*; after the officer left, I gave the parcel back to the second mate; afterward, when the prize crew came off from the *Vanderbilt*, I saw the second mate give the same parcel to the Captain of the *Peterhoff*, and I saw the Captain drop them overboard from the starboard gangway; the package was heavy; I do not know what was in it.

After the proofs were filed in court and opened, Capt. Jarman made an affidavit concerning the matter, and an application of the claimant was further examined in reference to it. He then testified as follows: When the passengers engaged their passage, they were distinctly told that they would not be allowed to carry any letters, papers or dispatches in the ship. This was clearly understood. Before leaving Falmouth I received a telegram from J. Speece, Esq., the owner of the ship, instructing me to question the passengers as to whether they had any documents to liebir possession. I immediately called them together, and advised them as to my owner's instructions, and they, one and all, in the presence of each other and in the presence of Mr. Mohl, a passenger, and another passenger who left the ship at Falmouth, then declared that they had nothing in their possession of such description. The next day the last named passenger came to me and said he had made up his mind to return to London, intending to go out to Mexico by the West India mail-packet. This passenger's name was Beable, or Beaby, and he left me the same day, and went on shore at Falmouth. After the ship left Falmouth, Mr. Mohl, the passenger above-named, came to me, and stated he had a small packet of white powder—patent white powder he called it—in which he and some of his friends were interested. I said, 'You had better deliver it up to me, for it is a dangerous article to have oe board.' He gave it no to me, and I locked it up in my stateroom. Nothing more was thought of this until we approached St. Thomas, excepting that I asked of him why he had not mentioned this before leaving Falmouth. He replied, as it was neither papers or writings of any kind, he did not think it requisite. When the United States steamship *Alabama* approached us, I called Mr. Mohl, and told him I did not like having this packet o' powder on board, and that, if the ship was likely to be searched, it must either be opened or destroyed, and then gave it in charge of one of my officers—the second officer, Mr. Harris—with orders to destroy this package. If I instructed him. I told him, in that case, to throw it overboard. Not being examined by the *Alabama*, it was not then destroyed. After leaving St. Thomas, we were boarded by a boat from the *Vanderbilt*. This boat left the ship, ordering me to remain until they returned. I then called on Mr. Mohl again, and requested him to let me see the contents of the package. To this he objected, saying it was a patent, and could not be seen by any one but himself and friends. So I ordered it to be thrown overboard, fearing it might jeopardize the ship in some way, and it was accordingly thrown overboard. I believe it to have been white powder as stated by Mr. Mohl, and had no reason to be leve otherwise, and do not think any one knew the coe ents of his packet but this same Mr. Mohl. I do not now believe that it was anything but white powder, as above sta eo. After the *Vanderbilt*'s boat left the ship, I ordered Mr. Ha ris to throw this package overboard from the gangway. This was after the first boat of the *Vanderbilt* left us and before her boat came the second time, and after Mr. Mohl refused to let me see the contents."

The above is all the important testimony on this point. And on this the court says:

There are many things about this statement of Capt. Jarman which are utterly incredible, and his whole statement is full of inconsistencies. He says that he had told all the passengers, before leaving Falmouth, that they would not be allowed to carry any documents, and that they all declared that they had none; that, after they left Falmouth, Mohl, a passenger, came to him and said that he had a small packet of patent white powder; that he, Capt. Jarman, said to Mohl that he had better deliver it up to him, for it was a dangerous article to have on board; and that Mohl then gave it to him, and he locked it up in his state room. Why it was thought to be a dangerous article is not stated. If it were really thought by Capt. Jarman to have been a dangerous article to have on board, he certainly would have thrown it overboard immediately, instead of locking it up in his state-room. He then says, that nothing more was thought of it until they approached St. Thomas; that, when the *Alabama* approached them, he called Mohl, and told him that he did not like having the packet of powder on board, and that, if the ship was likely to be searched, it must either be opened or destroyed; that he then gave it in charge of Harris, the second officer, with orders to throw it overboard, if instructed by him; and that it was not then destroyed, because the vessel was not examined by the *Alabama*. He gives no reason for the obvious connection between the approach of the *Alabama*, and his disinclination to having the package on board; or between a search of his vessel by the *Alabama*, and his desire to throw overboard the package; nor between the departure of the *Alabama* without examining the *Peterhoff*, and his resolution not to destroy the package. It it were dangerous to have the package oe board for any other reason, except that it contained what could not be submitted to the inspection of the officers of the *Alabama*, it would have been dangerous to have it on board during the entire voyage to St. Thomas, and as well after the departure of the *Alabama* as before her approach. The whole transaction clearly shows that the only danger connected with the package was the danger of having it examined by the officers of a United States vessel. And what possible danger could there be in having it so examined, unless it contained evidence of some unlawful transactions? Capt. Jarman theo says, that after a boat from the *Vanderbilt* had boarded the *Peterhoff*, and had left her again, ordering her to remain stationary, he called Mr. Mobl, and requested him to let him see the contents of the package; that Mohl objected to this, saying that it was a patent, and could not be seen by any oee but himself and friends; and that so be, the Captain, ordered it to be thrown overboard, fearing that it might jeopardize the ship in some way, and it was accordingly throwe overboard from the gangway. This was after the first boat of the *Vanderbilt* left us and before her boat came the second time, and after Mr. Mohl refused to let me see the contents."

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circumstance of suspicion. (1 Kent's Commentaries, 157.) "It is certain," says Sir William Scott, in The Hunter, (1 Dodson, 480, 486,) "that by the law of every Maritime Court of Europe, spoliation of papers not only excludes further proof, but does, *per se*, infer condemnation, foundtag a presumption, *juris et de jure*, that it was done for the purpose of fraudulently suppressing evidence, which, if produced, would lead to the same result; and this surely not without reason, although the laxity of our code has not adopted the rule in its full rigor, but has modified it to this extent, that, if all other circumstances are clear, this circumstance alone shall not be damnatory, particularly if the act was done by a person who has interests of his own that might be benefited by the commission of this injurious act. But, though it does not found an absolute presumption, *juris et de jure*, it only stops short of that, for it certainly generates a most unfavorable presumption. A case that escapes with such a brand upon it is only saved so as by fire. There must be that overwhelming proof, arising from the concurrence of every other circumstance in its favor, that forces conviction of its truth, in spite of the powerful impression which such an act makes to its eetire reprobation." But, although, both in England and in the United States, spoliation of papers not held to furnish of itself sufficient ground for condemnation, but to be a circumstance open to explanation, (The *Hunter*, 1 Dodson, 480; The *Pizarro*, 2 Wheaton, 227,) yet, if the explanation be not prompt or frank, or be weak and futile, if the case labors under heavy suspicions, or if there be a vehement presumption of bad faith or gross prevarication, it is ground for the denial of further proof, and condemnation ensues from defects in the evidence, which the party is not permitted to supply. (1 Kent's Commentaries, 158; The *Pizarro*, 2 Wheaton, 227; Bereardi vs. Motteaux, Dong., 554, 559, 560.) It is laid down that however regular the papers of a vessel, and however well documented the ownership of the property, if, from the examination of the master, his give rication and suppression of evidence, and manifest falsehood as to some points, and if, from the known character of the owners and agents of the vessel, as connected with contraband trade, there be fair reason to doubt them, they will be disregarded. In the case of *The Two Brothers* (1 Ch. Rob., 131,) the master had burned some letters before capture, which he said were only private letters. Sir William Scott, in commenting upon that circumstance, (p. 133,) says: "No rule can be better known than that neutral masters are not at liberty to destroy papers; or, if they do, they will not be permitted to explain away such a suppression by saying 'they were only private letters.' In all cases it must be considered as proof of *male fides*; and, where that appears, it is an universal rule to presume the worst against those who are convicted of it. It will always be supposed that such letters relate to the ship or cargo, and that it was of material consequence to some interests that they should be destroyed." Sir William Scott also commented, in that case, upon the circumstance, that the fact of the destruction of the letters did not come out on the master's deposition with frankness, but was added afterwards, when the circumstance had been disclosed by another witness; and na based his decision in the case very much upon his conclusion, that the master was in a great measure discredited from the whole complexion of the case. In the case of *The Rosalia and Betty*, (2 Ch. Rob., 343, 352,) Sir William Scott says: "What has been the conduct of the master? It is said, and truly said, that in various parts of his evidence he is a gross falsifier, so as effectually to discredit his own testimony. But, will this stop here? I apprehend not. It goes much further, and extends to the character of his employer; for, where a master prevaricates so grossly as this man does, I cannot suppose that he would be a voluntary falsifier, or that, without so interest, or without instruction or subornation, he would lead himself into such a labyrinth of fraud. I cannot help thinking that the conduct of this master has been such as will reasonably affect the credit and the property of his employers." In the case of *The Rising Sun* (2 Ch. Rob., 104, 106), Sir William Scott says: "Spoliation is not alone, in our Courts of Admiralty, a cause of condemnation; but, if other circumstances occur to raise suspicion, it is not too much to say of a spoliation of papers, that the person guilty of that act shall not have the aid of the court, or be permitted to give further proof, if further proof is necessary."

The proof being satisfactory that papers on board of the *Peterhoff* were destroyed by the orders of Capt. Jarmen, and such destruction not having been satisfactorily explained, but having been attempted to be explained by a resort to an absurd and manifestly fabricated story, the inference which the court must draw from the destruction of the papers is, that if produced, they would have furnished proof of the unlawful character of the voyage of the *Peterhoff*, and that she was carrying contraband articles, destined to be delivered in the enemy's country by transhipment from her at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

2—AS TO OWNERSHIP OF THE CARGO.

The underwriters claimed both vessel and cargo as abandoned to them.

Redgate, one of the passengers, claimed cargo to the amount of $175,000, as "owner, agent and consignee." He was a citizen of the United States residing in Texas when the war broke out. He testified that he had opposed secession there until he was driven out of the State, when he went to his mornas and his family followed him. He owned some of the cargo himself and for some of it he was agent for Bowden, another passenger. Almond, another passenger, claimed a large portion of the cargo. Part of it appeared also to have been shipped by J. Spence, the owner of the vessel, and by the firm of Pile, Spence & Co., of which he was a member.

And the court held that the claim by the underwriters admits the lawfulness of the capture, and of the condemnation, for without a lawful capture there could be no condemnation and no loss.

That Redgate must be regarded as a citizen of the enemy's country; that as such he cannot appear as claimant in the court; and that all the cargo which was owned by him or was in his custody and charge for the time being is confiscated as enemy's property.

3—AS TO CONTRABAND CARGO.

There were on board the vessel the following articles: 14,450 pairs of Blucher boots, 180 pairs of long artillery boots, 5,580 pairs of gray army blankets, 30 sets of artillery harness for 4 horses, and their accompaniment of halters and halter chains, several saddles, bridles and saddle cloths, waist belts and ball bags, and 305 coils of rope weighing about 25 tons. These articles were distributed throughout the various shipments. One portion of the cargo was consigned by bills of lading to the Captain, and other portions to Bowden, Redgate & Almond, and in each of the portions so consigned were portions of these articles. Some of the bills of ladieg were indorsed in blank. In them the owner of the vessel was named as the shipper, and among them also were some of these articles.

And the court held that these articles were all contraband of war provided their destination was to the country of the rebels; that all the claimants of the vessel and cargo consequently had on board contraband articles, and therefore not only the contraband articles, but the other articles on board belonging to or represented by them were also subject to lawful capture.

4—AS TO THE DESTINATION OF THE CARGO.

The ostensible destination of the vessel was from London to Matamoras, where she was to deliver her cargo in neutral waters at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

The vessel herself could not go up the river to Matamoras, and it was agreed that the cargo should be delivered in lighters.

The only testimony contained in the evidence of the witnesses, as to the destination of the cargo, other than what results by implication from their averments that the vessel was bound to Matamoras, is in the evidence of Tredidgo, the third mate, who says that he heard Heyck, one of the passengers, say that the cargo was to go across the river from Matamoras into Texas.

The register, shipping articles, invoices, bills of lading and the clearance, all of them appeared fair on their face. There was no letter of instructions to the Captain found on board, nor any letters to any consignees. There were no invoices of the artillery harness found on board, or of some buckles, bagging and drugs consigned Burchard & Co., Matamoras. The manifest specified that all the goods were consigned to order except those to Burchard & Co. It contained no description of the character of the merchandise, but spoke of them as so many boxes, bales, cases, coils, &c. In one case the word "rope," which had been written after the word coils, was carefully erased. The title page of the log-book stated that it was a log-book containing the proceedings on board the *S. S. Peterhoff*, from the port of London to Matamoras, commanded by Capt. S. Jarman, R. N. R., commencing ——, ending ——, kept by H. Bound." But the first voyage in the logbook was one from Liverpool to London, and the log appears to have been thee kept by one Hugh Ewing. Bound did not join the vessel till she was at London, and continued to keep the log till after she arrived at Key West, twelve days after her capture. When the title page was written does not appear, and aside from the title page there was not a word in the log-book, either in the heading of any page or in the body of the entries, to show whether she was bound, nor was Matamoras or the Rio Grande anywhere mentioned in the log.

Correspondence was found on board clearly indicating that the vessel was to bring home a cargo of cotton, and she carried out as part of her cargo what was described in the invoice as a "hydraulic press," but which was a cotton press, owned by Pile, Spence & Co., or by Joseph Speece, the owner of the vessel. There was also found covered by one of the bills of lading 200 pairs of "negro oroguns."

And the court held that the hostile destination can be assigned to one portion of the cargo, and that a portion which was under the charge of Capt. Jarman-Redgate, Almond & Bowden, a like destination can properly be assigned to all the cargo, as it was all under their charge; that the character and quantity of the articles composing the cargo were such as to show that it had very little adaptation to the Mexican market, or to the small port of Matamoras, so far as any legitimate use or sale or consumption of it in Mexico was concerned. It was admirably adapted in every particular to the market of the enemy, and large quantities of the articles were those for which there was a very urgent demand to supply the pressing wants of the enemy. A large portion of it was military clothing. There were ninety-five casks of horse-shoes, of large size, suitable for the cavalry service of the rebels, but not for any such existing service in Mexico; there were anvils and bellows, such as accompany army forges, and large amounts of drugs.

That there was no army or navy in Mexico at or near Matamoros, to be supplied with these articles.

That the cotton-press would be useful in Texas, but not in Mexico, where cotton is not raised; and the "negro brasns" would also be useful in Texas, where a negro population exists, and not in Mexico, where it does not.

That the inference from the destruction of the papers by Capt. Jarman, and the fabrication of an absurd story to account for it, warrants the inference that it produced they would have furnished proof of the unlawful destination of the vessel.

That the erasure of the word "rope" from the manifest indicates the same thing, because if it had been in good faith destined for Matamoras a disclosure in the manifest of that contraband article would have done no harm, because that commerce would have been lawful.

That the suppression in the manifest, which is a most important paper to be carried by a vessel in time of war, in reference to her cargo, especially when she is near the country of a belligerent of all facts tending to show what articles on board were designed and adapted for army and navy purposes, cannot be looked upon in any other light than as a confession that those articles were destined to or delivered in the enemy's country and for the enemy's use.

That the bills of lading found on board indicate the same thing. Only one of them contains the name of any consignee. They entirely fail to disclose the truth as to the contraband articles found on board.

That among the passengers also were three residents of Texas, one of them, Redgate, being a claimant of part of the cargo.

That on all the proofs in the case, the actual hostile destination of the cargo must be considered as established.

5.—THE MAIL ON BOARD.

There was on board the vessel a British mail bag, which was by the court, on application of the District Attorney, ordered to be given up unopened, for surrender to the British authorities. Various arguments were urged upon the court based upon this surrender and the acquiescence of the claimants in it.

But the Court held that no speculation as to the contents of the mail-bag, could be properly indulged in, conducing to support the prosecution.

6.—DESTINATION OF THE VESSEL.

The ostensible destination of the vessel was to the month of the Rio Grande. The bills of lading all contained a stipulation that the goods were to be taken from the vessel to lighters, and the court says that after the lighters had crossed the bar, and ascended the Rio Grande, which is the dividing line between the country of the enemy and Mexico, their freight might as well and as securely be delivered in the enemy's country, on the left bank, as in the Mexican territory, on the right bank; and any transit of the goods through Matamoras, on their way to Texas, could not deprive the goods of the destination to the enemy's country, originally intended for and impressed upon them. If a pretended neutral commerce of this character, enjoying such facilities for the introduction of contraband goods into the enemy's country, can be carried on without interference, and if the ostensible destination of a vessel, on her papers, to neutral waters at the mouth of the Rio Grande, be sufficient, even when attended by all the circumstances which appear in evidence in this case, in respect to the vessel and her cargo, to exempt both from seizure and condemnation, a very wide door will have been opened for the practice of fraud upon the belligerent rights of the United States; and the commerce of neutrals with the enemy, in supplying them with contraband articles, can go on in safety to an unlimited extent.

The court also refers to the case of the *Zeldon Rust* (6 eb. Rob. 93) in which contraband goods were on board a vessel bound to Carunes, which was a lawful port, while Ferrol, a unlawful port, was in the same esy, and so situated as to render it impossible to prevent supplies from going to Ferrol if they were allowed to enter the bay unmolested, under a asserted destination to Corunna, and the goods accordingly were forfeited. The same principle was also applied in the case of the *Maria*, (6 ch, Rob. 201.)

And the court holds that these principles, if applied to the case of the *Peterhoff*, would justify the condemnation of the cargo; but that the necessities of the case do not demand a decision on these points.

7.—CONDEMNATION OF THE VESSEL.

Joseph Spence, the owner of the vessel, himself shipped on board the vessel contraband articles. And where a vessel belongs to the owner of contraband goods on board her, or where there are circumstances of fraud as to the papers, of the destination of the vessel or the cargo, the vessel herself will be condemned.

Moreover, Capt. Jarman was appointed master by Spence, and he is to be held responsible for his acts; and the court can come to no other conclusion in this case, than that the acts of Capt. Jarman, in signing bills of lading of the character of those in the present case, and in aiding with a manifest giving no adequate information as to the contraband goods on board, and in causing the destruction of papers, and in fabricating the absurd story about the white powder, and, in addition, in testifying that the vessel, the whole of whose cargo, except the cases directed to Burchard & Co., was, as he says represented by Almond, Reegate, Bowden and himself, had no goods on board which he considers contraband of war, and in averring his inability to specify the contents of his cargo, when he himself was the indorsee of bills of lading covering contraband articles, must be regarded as evidence that he entered upon a systematic course of concealment of the real character of the contraband articles on board, so as to subject the vessel to condemnation as the result of such fraud, when, under other circumstances, she might go free, even though her cargo were confiscated. (Moseley on Contraband of War, 97, 98.) A master is, in time of war, bound to know the contents of his cargo, and cannot be permitted to aver his ignorance of the contents of contraband packages on board of his vessel. (The *Oster Risser*, 4 Ch. Rob., 199.)

The capture of the *Peterhoff* on the high seas, at the place of her capture, was lawful. From the moment a vessel, having on board contraband articles, which have a destination to the enemy's country, leaves her port of departure, she may be legally captured; and it is not necessary to wait until the goods are actually endeavoring to enter the enemy's country, the penalty attaching the moment the illegal transportation commences. (Halleck on International Law, cosp. 24, section 7, page 573; 2 Whitman's International Law, 218; 1 Duer on Insurance, 626, sec. 7; The *Imina*, 3 Cb. Rob., 167; The *Trende Sostre*, 5 Cb. Rob., 390, note; The *Columbia*, 1 Ch. Rob., 154; The *Neptunus*, 2 Ch. Rob. 110.)

The vessel and cargo are, both of them, condemned.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 18, 1864.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '67....	118	100 Chi. & Mil. R.....	79
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1881, Co..	112⅜	200 Pacific Mail.....	233½
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R..	108⅜	50 do.....	233
15,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	109⅛	50 do.....b10	231¾
150,00 do.....	109⅞	150 do.....	232
6,000 do.....	110	150 do.....b10	232
1,000 U. S. 6s, '65...C.	143	200 do.....	231½
30,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10		20 do.....	231½
Oct. & April..	112	125 N. Y. Cen.....	130
1,000 do.....Small.	111¾	3600 do.....	130¼
1,000 do. Feb & Aug.	111	100 do.....b15	130⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C..	99¼	1500 do.....	130⅜
25,000 do.....	99⅛	300 do.....	130⅝
4,000 Ky. Sta. 6s....	101	300 do.....b30	130
10,000 Ill. Can. Bs, '66.	98⅜	400 do.....	130
5,000 Mo. State 6s....	72	500 do.....b30	130¾
5,000 do.....	72¼	1000 do.....b30	130⅞
10,000 do.....b30	73	200 do.....	130¾
10,000 M. 6s., iss. to H. & St. Jo.....	88	500 do.....	130⅝
9,000 Miss Isa. to Pac. R.	72¾	5.0 Erie R.....	124
20,000 U. S. Mus. R. C..	56⅜	1200 do.....	123⅞
40,000 do.....	59	1700 do.....	124
450,000 do.....	60	1500 Erie Railway P....	109⅝
10,000 do.....b15	60¾	150 do.....	109¾
20,000 do.....	60¾	1500 Hudson R. R	160
50,000 do.....	60¾	100 do.....b10	160¼
100,000 do.....	61	200 do.....	159⅞
56,000 Obis & Miss. Pr. C	96	4000 Harlem R.....	145
3,000 Erie 1st M. Bs..	109	100 ds.....	144⅞
1 000 Erie 3d M. Bs...	114	200 do.....b15	145⅛
1,000 R. 4th M. Bs....	125	1800 do.....	144¾
4,000 do.....	125⅜	500 do.....	144
30,000 Hud. R. 1st M. Bs	158	200 Reading R.....	142
10,000 M. C. & Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B.....	127	100 do.....s30	141⅜
7,000 Hud. R. 1st M....	112	500 do.....	141⅝
5,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	94⅞	200 do.....s30	141
14,000 A. & T. H. In. B..	90	2000 do.....	141
10,000 C. & N. W. 1st M...	94⅜	200 Mich. Cen. R.....	142
40,000 Tol. & W. 2 M. Bs.	92	100 do.....b10	142
5,000 Mil. & P. D. C. 1st M.	107	100 do.....	141⅜
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d.	107⅜	200 do.....	141¾
5,000 Hn. & St. J. Cvt.	90	1150 M., Bo. & N. J. R..	113⅛
6,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	98	100 do.....h10	114
15,000 Miss. & M. L. G. B	71	1500 do.....	113⅝
6,000 Atl. G. W. & O. 1st M., Ohio Divis....	103	1300 do.....	113⅞
22,000 Quick. Gold 1st.	94	200 do.....	114
15,000 American Gold.	163	150 Ill. Ces. F. S.....	128
20 Bank of Commerce	108⅜	200 Miss. & Mo. R.....	66
10 Bk. of the Com'th..	103	200 do.....b30	124⅛
10 Mer. Ex. Bank.. ..	100	1200 Ill. C. R. Scrip....	139
700 Canton Co.....	65¼	1400 do.....	133⅞
200 do.....	66⅛	650 do.....	133⅝
200 do.....	66⅜	100 do.....h7	139
200 do.....	66⅝	200 do.....b10	139
100 do.....b10	65⅝	1000 Clev. & Pitts. R...	125
300 do.....	66	50 Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	168
80 do.....s60	66	24 do.....	69
800 do.....b30	66¾	50 do.....	178
50 Del. & H. Ca. Co....	218	100 Gal. & Ch. R.....	121¾
200 Penn. Coal Co	205	200 do.....	121⅜
100 do.....	205¾	100 do.....b5	121⅞
100 do.....	206	300 do.....	121⅝
500 Central Coal Co....	94	100 do.....b6	122
100 do.....b30	95	200 do.....	122
100 Cum. Coal Co.....	83¾	800 Cleve. & Tol. R....	140
100 do.....s20	83	1200 Cinc. & R. I. R	125
400 do.....	83	100 do.....	124⅝
1000 do.....b10	83	300 do.....	124⅝
900 do.....	83¾	300 do.....	124⅞
200 do.....s30	82	250 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R....	74
100 Am. Coal Co.....	108	500 do.....	74¾
1200 Quick. Min. Co....	64	1500 Tol. & Wab. R....	64
100 do.....b20	64	100 do.....b15	66¼
300 do.....	63¾	500 Tol. & Wab. Pref.	88
200 do.....	63½	500 do.....	67⅜
400 do.....s30	63	100 P., Ft. W. & C.....	133
70 Mine. Mining Co..	86	1000 do.....	132⅜
100 Bronx C. Land Co.	0	800 do.....	132¾
1000 Copake Iron M....	14	1500 do.....	132¾
200 do.....	14⅛	200 do.....s10	132
500 do.....	14¾	100 do.....s60	129⅜
100 Wyom. Val. Coal Co	92⅜	300 do.....s30	131⅜
100 do.....	93	800 A. & T. H. R.....	80
400 Q'ts Hill G. M. Co.	20	100 A. & T. H. Pref....	98
400 do.....	20¼	200 do.....	98⅜
1000 do.....	21	200 do.....	98⅛
200 do.....	20⅜	150 Chic. & N. W. R....	63⅜
400 Hope Gold Co.....	9	500 do.....	64
100 Mar. Min. Co.....	89⅛	400 do.....	64⅛

200 Canada Coal Co...	7½	600 do.....	63⅞
200 Rut. Marble Co...	21⅝	200 Chi. & Alt. R.....	90
100 do.....	21¾	200 Mar. & Chi. 1st Pr..	81¾
100 Ash. Coal Co	47	100 Han. & St. J. R. Pf.	61¾
200 Har. R. Pref	133	200 do.....	62
100 Mar. & Chi. 2d Pr.	69	200 Han. & St. J. R.....	36

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81...Co.	112⅜	1500 M. S. & N. I. R...	116
5 000 U. S. 6s, 5-yrs....	99⅛	150 do.....	117
3.0 Canton Co.....s30	66	500 do.....	117⅜
100 do.....	66⅜	500 do.....	118
100 do.....s30	66¾	500 do.....	118⅛
200 do.....b30	67	1000 do.....	118⅜
300 Cum. Coal Pref	84⅜	500 Ill. Cen. R. S.....	138⅛
100 do.....	84⅜	600 Clev. & Pitts. R....	124⅛
400 do.....	85	2.0 Gal. & Chic. R.....	121⅜
200 Quick. M. Co.....	64⅜	200 Cleve. & Tol. R	146⅜
200 do.....	64⅝	2500 Chi. & R. I.....	125⅜
2500 N. Y. Cen. R.....	130⅜	100 do.....	125⅝
1500 do.....	130⅝	300 T. H. & Alt. R....	81
900 Erie R.....	126⅜	300 do.....	81¾
300 do.....b30	126⅝	600 do.....	81¾
200 do.....	126⅜	200 do.....b10	82
300 do.....	126⅞	300 do.....	82
1700 do.....b30	126⅞	100 T. H. & Alt. Pr.b30	99⅜
1100 do.....b10	127⅛	200 Tol. & Wab. R Pr...	89
200 Erie 1 ref.....	103⅜	100 do.....	89¾
100 do.....	103⅝	200 Miss. & Mo. R.....	65¾
400 Harlem R.....	144	5800 O. & Miss. Cer...	60
700 do.....b3	144	10.000 do.....	60⅜
200 do.....b10	144	100 Canton Co.....	10
500 ds.....s3	143	900 do.....	66¼
1000 do.....s10	143	400 do.....b15	66⅜
500 do.....	143	200 Cumb. Coal Co .b3	84
100 Reading R.....b3	142⅜	200 do.....	84
200 do.....s3	142⅜	300 Cen. Coal.....	95
800 do.....	142⅜	200 do.....	138¾
900 ds.....	142⅜	200 do.....	138¾
100 Mich. Cen. R.....	144	100 do.....	95¼
1.0 M. S. & N. I. R....	116	100 do.....	95¾
200 do.....	116⅛	$10,000 Sandy R. Coal & Oil Co. 1st M. B..	87¾
300 do.....	116	50 Quicksn. M. Co.b10	64
200 do.....	115⅞	250 do.....	64
1500 do.....b3	115⅝	20 Wy. V. C. Co .s60	80
800 do.....b3	116⅛	100 do.....	65
100 do.....	116⅜	100 Qtz. Hill G. M .b5	2¾
300 Ill. Cen. R.....	134⅛	400 do.....	2¾
100 do.....s3	138⅜	100 no.....	21¾
200 do b10	134⅛	100 oe.....	22
1500 Clave. & Pitts R.	124⅜	100 Mar. Min. Co.....	89⅜
2.0 do.....s30	124	100 Rut. Marble	21
200 Clev. & Tol. R....	146⅜	600 Books Co. L. Co..	1⅜
1 0 Chi. & R. I. R....	125⅜	400 Copake Iron M....	15⅜
200 do.....	125⅝	500 do.....	15
6.0 Chi. & N. W. R....	63⅜	100 Hud. R. Rest-d...	158⅜
200 do.....	64	100 do.....	157

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Masks and Faces.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Taming a Butterfly.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Aphrona; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Farewell Concert.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—Lake George.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon.

ART GALLERY—(No. 756 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Cloberis des Genats.

METROPOLITAN FAIR—(No. 514 Broadway)—Afternoon, Wood's Minstrels.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Select Entertainments.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY—Concert.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Mobile papers of the 9th of March say the Union forces attempted to land on Dauphin Island, thinking it unoccupied, but happening to catch sight of the Confederate soldiers, concealed and waiting to receive them, they hastily retired, afterward furiously shelling the woods. They also say the Union picket-boats reconnoitre with impunity to the foot of Fort Gaines' wharf.

Indiana, on the 1st day of February last, had furnished her quota under all calls, and had an excess of 7,330 men, not including reënlisted veterans. To this excess is to be added the number of men mustered into the old and new regiments since the 1st of February, and the number supposed to be enlisted not mustered in, and a number of reënlisted veterans, in all estimated at 17,000 men, making the total excess about 24,000 men.

Brig.-Gen. Gordon, of Massachusetts, who went out as Colonel of the Second Regiment, is now being tried by court-martial on charges preferred against him by Quartermaster Bingham of Gen. Gillmore's Staff. Among the charges is one of ordering a commissioned officer to be confined, unnecessarily, in a guard-house for three days.

The reported raid of the rebel Gen. Stuart across the Rappahannock, is not confirmed by last night's dispatches.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to facilitate the carrying of the foreign mails was called up and passed. The bill promoting enlistments came up in order, and occupied the attention of the Senate through the greater part of the session. A long discussion took place on the section which gives to loyal owners of slaves compensation for the wives and children who are freed by virtue of the enlistment of their husbands and fathers. Action on the bill was not concluded, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, Mr. Julian, of Indiana, introduced a substitute for the bill heretofore reported by him from the Committee on Public Lands, extending the principles of the Homestead Law to persons in the naval and military service on confiscated and forfeited lands. Mr. Bennett, from Colorado, introduced a bill concerning mines and minerals in the public domain, recognizing the rights of loyal citizens to locate and work claims, on condition of paying a stipulated yearly rental to the Government. The proposition to pay Gales & Seaton for certain public documents was lost. The House adjourned until to-day, which will be devoted to speech-making.

LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the bill to establish a public market in New-York was reported adversely, and the report laid on the table. The bill to amend the charter of the Hudson and Harlem Canal Company was reported favorably. The bill extending the provisions of the General Bounty Act indebtedness created for the procurement of Volunteers, was ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly, the concurrent resolution was passed, authorizing the Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics to place the flags and trophies of the war in the New-York Sanitary Fair. The Westchester County Bounty Bill and the Canal Appropriation Bill were passed. Among the bills reported were: To regulate ferries between New-York and Staten Island; authorizing John T. Mills to use cars on the Bull's Head stage route; against a railroad on the Bloomingdale Road; authorizing the Erie Railway to increase its capital stock, and the Cross-town Railway Bill, with amendments.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting yesterday, when the Volunteer Committee submitted a full report of their operations in filling the County quota under the call for 500,000 men, which was received, and five hundred copies ordered to be printed. A new Bounty Fund Ordinance was then adopted (and forthwith approved by the Mayor) appropriating $2,000,000 and the unexpended balances (about $400,000) of the Substitute and Relief and Bounty Fund loans, and reappointing the committee for the purpose of continuing recruiting and the payment of the County bounty of $300 to fill our quota of 6,400, required by the new call for 200,000 men. The bonds to be issued for the $2,000,000 loan will bear six per cent. interest and be payable in sums of $500,000 on the first days of November in 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890. Mr. Davis read and submitted a communication in defence of his action as a Commissioner of Harlem Bridge, as assailed in a recent committee report to the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County. Mr. Davis thinks the report reflects upon him by mixing up the doings of the former with the present Bridge Commission—the extravagant contracts of the former being imposed by judicial decision upon the latter. The board concluded to take cognizance of the whole subject, and appointed Messrs. Blunt, Purdy, Stewart and Conner a special committee to investigate the charges of the Westchester committee. Adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

The Rochester *Union* states that the Board of Directors of the Western Union Telegraph, at a meeting in that city on Wednesday, voted to accept a proposition made by P. McDonough Collins to convey to that company his valuable telegraphic grants from the Russian and British Governments. This action of the Western Union Board secures an uninterrupted telegraph line from New-York City to the mouth of the Amoor River in Asiatic Russia. Mr. Collins will give the company the benefit of his invaluable services in the prosecution of this truly magnificent enterprise. And the line will be pushed forward as soon as all necessary preliminary arrangements can be completed and with all possible vigor.

Flour opened yesterday rather briskly, but closed heavily. Wheat and corn were very quiet. Oats were more active. Provisions were in moderate demand; pork was cheaper. Groceries were in request, as were also candles, fruit, hay, hides, leather, salt and tobacco. Cotton was inactive and declining. Spices, metals, tallow and whisky were in good demand. Freights were more active. Jobbers report increased animation in dry goods, but at less buoyant prices, especially for domestic cottons, in view of the rapid decline in the market value of the raw material. The violent fluctuations in gold have also had a depressing effect.

There was increased excitement in the Stock market and prices generally higher than on Friday, including the Government Stocks. Gold left off 162@162¼ ₱ cent. Money easy.

An Earnest Word of Warning.

There is an impression abroad among the people, which we have already commented upon, that, as greenbacks are so plenty, and every one is feeling so prosperous, it is perfectly right and proper for every one to spend as freely as he likes. There is no sort of conscientious feeling in regard to the duty of economy. The expenditures for luxuries are unexampled, even in the history of our wasteful people. Every one, except those dependent on regular salaries, is extravagant to the last degree. The jewelers, and the dealers in expensive goods, assure us that there never was such a demand for the most costly wares. Diamonds, pearls, watches and ornaments, bronzes and carpets, silks and satins, expensive furniture and paintings, wines and costly dinner-ware, are continually sold, and are ornamenting our wealthy houses. Then, in the classes of more moderate means, similar habitation on a smaller scale everywhere prevail. The wives and daughters of shop-keepers and upper mechanics, of teachers and preachers, of country lawyers and doctors, still buy their silks, and carpets, and pianos, as if they were as well off as they ever were.

The nation does not seem to recognize that it is in war, or that its habits of economy have anything to do with its ability to pay the public debt. Some one else seems to be spending for the war, while we spend for foreign luxuries. "Money is plenty, and why should not we have the benefit of it?" "The Government may be in debt, and we have plenty of means." Such is the universal thought on this matter, if not the expression of it, and it is full time that the press and the pulpit should expose its fallacy, and teach some of the first principles of political economy.

It must be remembered that we are all in debt for the expenditures of this war—every individual man, woman and child of the whole community. It is not the Government which is paying, but we, the people. For every dollar—or, in other words, for every day's labor—diverted to this war, and, in great part, wasted, in an economical point of view, we must each of us pay in full, or at least pay its interest, if we lay it on the future. We cannot escape this. All the Treasurers in the world cannot make money. If Mr. Chase possessed all the financial genius ever granted to man, he could not create means for the nation to pay its debts with, any farther than he creates labor. He may indeed borrow from the labor of posterity, but he must pay interest from the labor of to-day. In so far as the money he sends forth exceeds the labor it is designed to represent, it loses in value and purchases less of commodities. It is just as impossible for the nation to expend its income for war, and at the same time to buy foreign luxuries, as it would be for an individual. We have each of us and collectively, only just so much which we can spend; if we go beyond, we fall in debt and may eventually be bankrupt. It is clearly *possible* for this nation to spend so much on this war, that neither the labor of the present nor the mortgaged labor of the future could repay it. National bankruptcy is an event—improbable as it may be—which is within the limit of things that can happen. If it should come, no words could paint the disgrace and the calamity which would overtake our country.

But there is not the smallest reason to fear or to anticipate this, provided the people will only apply their conscience and their common sense to the whole question. This nation could bear a debt of five thousand millions of dollars, and eventually, with our enormous production, sweep it off, provided we acted under it, as we should if it were an individual debt—that is, if we economized to the utmost degree.

What we pay for foreign luxuries diminishes the capital of the country and our ability to meet our public obligations. Our imports of luxuries are so much lost to us; they also tend to raise the price of gold, and, of course, in so far to add to the total expenses of both Government and people. It is the plain and manifest duty at this time of every man and woman to bring down their expenditures. It is an obligation we owe to the country not to buy foreign silks and satins, and jewelry and wines, or costly furniture from abroad. Every person should feel that for himself he is bound to save all that is possible. Old clothes should be worn, old furniture used, luxuries be dispensed with, to meet this terrible crisis. We have no right to buy useless indulgences while we are laying up a great debt for the future. It is not honorable; it is not patriotic, nor even prudent. No people can be spending a thousand millions on a gigantic war, and at the same be holding a carnival of extravagance and gluttony. Somebody *must pay* for it all. Our apparent superfluity of money should either be invested in permanent investments, or should go to cure the sad ills of war. Our great success, financially, in the beginning of this struggle, resulted from the universal economy of the people. We saved enough then to pay the current expenses of the war. This has all passed by. Every one now is spending money for every possible vanity. Careful financiers estimate that $500,000,000 per annum can be saved by retrenchment.

Unless the people shall see the folly and wrong of this extravagance; unless Congress shall still further check the national wastefulness by severe and heavy taxation, we drift inevitably toward a dreadful abyss. Let us be warned in time.

The McClellan Meeting.

If there be a serious intention to make Gen. McClellan a Presidential candidate, his intelligent friends, if he has such, are bound to see that he is put forward in a manner becoming the dignity of the position. They had no right to leave their first mass meeting announced in his behalf, in this great centre of political influence, to the management of such an unknown and characterless set as, with the single exception of the resurrected Amos Kendall, figured at Cooper Institute. That locality has been in times past the seat of a great many political demonstrations, but never of one so utterly without force. With the single exception we have noted, not a person took part in it who was ever before heard of; and even that exception was heard of so long ago that the memory has to struggle to recall him. If there are men of position, of weight, of influence, in this City, who intend to give Gen. McClellan an earnest support, why do they not show themselves as he first comes into the political field? Why this holding back at the very start of the campaign, when so much depends upon the front displayed? All of Gen. McClellan's military history shows him to be reluctant to move the first inch without an array so magnificent that its very sight shall strike consternation; yet in this political enterprise, so difficult as to be almost desperate, he is made to set out with this shabby parcel of nobodies. It is not just. It is not decent. If Gen. McClellan were not the patriot he is, he would exclaim indignantly, "I'll not march through Coventry with them—that's flat."

Yet, there is a reason, and a very strong one, too, why Gen. McClellan is not better supported, in this initial stage of the campaign, by the influential men of his party. Though he has a certain personal prestige which it is thought can be put to practical use, there is yet no manner of agreement among the different sections of the Anti-Administration party, to what particular use it shall be put. The party is in a completely unsettled state. Nobody can yet say whether it will or will not take open ground for peace. Some of the most powerful spirits of the party are doing their utmost to force it to adopt an unequivocal peace policy. They insist that there is no tenable position between that, and a positive support of the war in the shape it has actually and unalterably received. They claim that the sword not only has failed thus far, but that for all time it must fail, and that negotiation must be tried. They are for meeting the Administration on the main issue, and not any of those minor points concerning which even the supporters of the Administration may honestly differ. It is to be determined, between this and the meeting of the party convention in July, whether the party can be brought to that ground; but at present, as the votes in Congress constantly testify, there is a great want of harmony on this vital matter. McClellan himself is committed to no distinct policy. It is avowed by many that he would favor the continuance of the war. It is indeed very noticeable that his name is not a favorite one among the more advanced and decided peace organs. Still he cannot be said to be identified with any distinct portion of the party. He is the exponent of nothing definite. The adventurers who took him in hand the other evening did not even attempt to define his position as regards the issue of war or peace. Their resolutions and their speeches were alike made up of unmeaning generalities. A good deal of fustian was expended upon the marvelous military merits of McClellan, but not a single attempt was made to prove him, in a political sense, a representative man of the party. The party, in its present anomalous condition, is not capable of being represented.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the foremost Opposition paper in the West, affirms: "The Democratic—at least in these Western States—is a peace party. It ought to be so everywhere; and its members are settling down upon its organic principles *thus to become*." This is true. The party is now but in a transitional and anomalous state. Its leaders are all conscious of this, and therefore refuse to lend themselves, for the present, to any attempt to commit the party to a particular candidate. It must first be determined what the party is, before it can be settled who will be its fittest candidate. We do not at all wonder at the reluctance of the Opposition leaders to commit themselves yet to the support of McClellan. But, in the likelihood that they will have a future use for him, they ought to save him in the meantime from being started on his political campaign in an unseemly style. If made a candidate, he will have a sufficiently hard road to travel at the best.

Happy Accord.—There seems to have been a very happy accord in a number of instances of late between our own Government and that of Great Britain. The British Government, a few weeks ago, sent instructions to Lord Lyons to ask immediate explanation and redress for the violation of British neutrality by the American gunboat *Ellie & Annie* pursuing the *Chesapeake* pirates into the harbor of Halifax; but we have the word of Mr. Layard, in the House of Commons, for saying that long before this demand had reached the United States, an ample and satisfactory apology for the violation in question had been offered by the American Secretary of State.

In addition to the above, we now learn from England that the British Government has just sent out a demand for the restoration of the bark *Saxon*, captured by the *Vanderbilt* off the coast of Africa; but our legal columns yesterday gave evidence that Judge Betts, of the United States District Court, issued a decree on Thursday last restoring the *Saxon* to her owners.

We could wish that our just demands from time to time upon the British Government were thus promptly, or rather in advance, accorded.

The Peterhoff Case.

We had noticed with some surprise, that throughout the recent debates in the English Parliament upon our Prize Courts, the speakers, in all their complaints of illegality, had not a word to say of the case of the steamer *Peterhoff*. We were surprised at this, because we could not but remember the indignation which was loudly expressed in England when the *Peterhoff* was captured. The capture was declared to be "a discreditable proceeding," an "illegal capture," a "deliberate attempt to magnify and extend the powers of blockade," "the proceeding which called for the serious attention of the country." Earl Russell was specially appealed to "to take measures to prevent its repetition." The *Shipping Gazette* proposed that the English cruisers on the West India station be directed to convoy vessels, whose papers, like the *Peterhoff's*, were fair on their face; and the London *Times* declared that even if the *Peterhoff* should be condemned by our Prize Courts, the British Government could not acquiesce in such a condemnation.

But the case went on in the usual way, and the vessel was condemned, and now, when the opposition to Her Majesty's Government find fault with its action, they have a great deal to say about the cass of the *Springbok* and the *Science*, &c., &c., but the name of the *Peterhoff* is not even mentioned. Not only does the British Government appear to acquiesce in that condemnation, but even those who are most zealous to find fault with its acquiescence in other cases, seem by their silence to agree with it in this cass.

An examination of the opinion of our court in the case, which has been recently printed, seems to furnish the ready explanation of this; and we have thought that our readers would be interested to read a pretty full abstract of the opinion, which they will accordingly find elsewhere in this paper. It will satisfy them, we think, that the capture of the vessel was not only not illegal, but entirely justifiable, and her condemnation entirely warranted.

Every one knows and knew at the time, that the cargo of this vessel, if it really was intended to be taken to Matamoras, was to go there for sale direct to the rebels, and that the best face that could be put on the matter was, that it was an attempt to steer just as close as possible, with safety, to a breach of the law. An enterprize of this character does not commend itself very warmly to our sympathies, and when we find that one of the claimants of the cargo, a former resident of Texas, while asserting that he was a loyal citizen of the United States, who had been driven out of Texas for his opposition to secession, was yet ready and willing to enter into a scheme for supplying Secessionists with articles which they needed, we cannot feel sorry for him when we see that the court holds that he is still a citizen of Texas, and that all the cargo which he claimed must be condemned as enemy's property, and that the fact of this property being on board, was ample justification for the capture of the vessel.

The court holds that the destination of the cargo was Texas. We have no doubt that it would have found its way thither, but we must say that the case, to our mind, presents itself on this point rather as a case of strong suspicion than of positive proof. That there were large quantities of articles contraband of war, and that all the claimants of vessel and cargo had shipped such, is beyond a question, and as the court holds their destination to have been the rebels' country, the condemnation of the cargo follows inevitably upon this ground. And, furthermore, the destruction of a bundle of dispatches by the Captain of the vessel, just as she was seized by the *Vanderbilt*; his silence about it when first examined, and his extraordinary stories about it when he found that other witnesses had told of it, furnish abundant justification, in accordance with English precedents, for the forfeiture of the vessel.

The whole story of the Captain about Mr. Mohl and his "white powder" is absurd enough—full as absurd as that story of Lamar's about his new fangled powder made out of plaster and water, with which he was going to astonish us and "witch the world."

We think our readers will find the decision to be interesting, and that when they have read it, they will not wonder that Fitzgerald and Bentinck and the rest of them, did not see fit to waste the time of the House of Commons by enlarging upon the facts of this case, or urging the Government not to "acquiesce" in the decision, but to demand reperation for "such a judicial outrage."

Judge Lynch.—Our fellow-citizens in the very far West, in the mineral territories bordering upon the Rocky Mountains, and in those on the other side of the mountains, are holding Lynch courts in extraordinary number, and carrying out the decrees of that ferocious judge with unprecedented energy. Our latest files from the distant regions of Idaho, Nevada, Utah, etc., contain accounts of executions in numbers that we think were never equaled even in the early days of California settlement, nor in any part of the West.

A letter from East Bannock City, Idaho Territory, contains an account of a large band of robbers and murderers in that part of the country, who plundered and killed travelers on the route to the mines. About the beginning of the year the citizens took the matter in hand, somewhat after the fashion of a vigilance committee, caught a lot of the scoundrels, and, says the account in the *Union Vedette* of Feb. 5:

"The result of the uprising of the patient and long-suffering people has been the summary hanging of about twenty of the robbers and murderers, and the people don't show any signs of letting up. It is probable, from present appearances, that twenty or thirty more will be hung. There is no doubt in the minds of the people of the guilt of the parties hung, evidence having come to light of the most positive character in reference to sundry murders and robberies."

Of these, four were executed in Bannock City, three on one pole, and at Virginia City, five on one beam at the same time; and the Sheriff of the former place was hung upon a gallows which he himself had built. Beside those who were executed, a judge and a lawyer, who had acted as counselors to the band, were banished. Both those who were hung and those who were banished seem to have taken the matter in good part—some of the former hurrahing hilariously, and Judge Thurman, when the verdict of banishment was read to him, struck a melo-dramatic attitude, and, in the words of Catiline, exclaimed: "Banished from Rome! What is banished, but set free from daily contact with the things I loathe?" etc.

The accounts assure us that it is not to be understood that all this terrible work was done by an excited or unruly mob, but that a more sober, quiet and determined assemblage of citizens, with the law in their own hands, was never seen.

From the Monterey *Gazette*, of the 11th ult., we also learn that two men living on the Natividad Ranche, "who had no visible means of subsistence, yet dress well," were suspected of murder, arrested, and, the crime being fastened upon one of these gents, "the people," says the writer of the account, "forcibly took charge of the prisoners, tried them by jury, found Lopez guilty of murder, and, I suppose, hanged him, as his body was thronght in and buried yesterday."

In the Territory of Nevada, as we learn from the Aurora *Times*, Judge Lynch has had quite an active time this year. In the beginning of last month, four men were taken in hand by the "Citizens' Association," tried, found guilty of murder, (one of them was accused of having killed thirteen men,) and all of the four were condemned by the people to the gallows. On the 9th of February, at mid-day, they were taken from the Aurora jail, under a strong guard of citizens, conveyed to the scaffold, and executed. "The masses," says the *Times*, "seemed resolved and fully determined on seeing the decision of the Citizens' Association carried out quietly but surely."

A bill was introduced into Congress on Thursday of this week, providing for the division of the territory of Idaho into two territories, so that the administration of justice might be secured. We think it had better pass. On the same day bills were passed enabling Nevada and two other territories to form constitutions preparatory to their admission to the Union as States; and, as a condition, an irrevocable ordinance was provided prohibiting Slavery—we think lynching might have been added.

The Granting of Franchises to Corporations.

There is a measure before the British House of Commons, just now, for the creation of a tribunal to hear and pass upon all applications for franchises, such as railroads which affect private or corporate rights, instead of leaving them, as now, to be disposed of by "private bills," after a hearing before a committee. The reasons which call for the change there are the exceedingly unsatisfactory nature of the inquiries into the pros and cons of such applications, which are all that can be made by a parliamentary committee. The members are often not used to such investigations; the rules of evidence are not strictly adhered to in the examination of witnesses, and the sense of responsibility felt by each member of a body which changes every session, is of course very slight. The amount of jobbing which attends the passage of all railroad bills is, therefore, as might be expected, very great. If, however, applicants had to make out their cases before a court, composed as courts of justice are, and guided by the same rules, and acting under the same sense of responsibility, it is believed their public would be vastly better protected against injury than they now are, while to the applicants themselves the delay and expense would be greatly diminished.

We certainly need something of the same kind here. The contempt of the Legislature for local and individual rights, as shown in the reckless manner in which it grants charters to railroad companies in this City, is yearly increasing. It is now all but impossible to procure the insertion in the charters of railroad companies of a single condition calculated either to benefit the public, or to protect them from fraud. Neither petitions nor remonstrances produce the slightest effect, and the speeches delivered before the committees by the lawyers, however much they may influence the report of the committee itself, have about as much effect upon the shape in which the bill finally passes as the beating of a tom-tom upon a lunar eclipse. The reason of this is that the Legislature is so large a body that however corrupt its action may be, no individual member feels in the least ashamed of it, particularly as he is not called upon to give his reasons for his vote. The responsibility, in short, is divided among so many, that nobody in particular is troubled by it. The natural consequence is that there has been nothing more scandalous in the history of legislation than the way in which valuable franchises are now bestowed upon jobbers and speculators. Private rights and public convenience are both treated with utter contempt. If, however, there were a permanent committee appointed, of but three or four members, of whom some might be laymen and some lawyers, to whom all applications for grants of franchises should be made, and by whom property-holders and others interested should be heard, and who should be compelled to give in full the reasons for their decisions, as judges in the courts of justice are, we should have the strongest guarantees which it is possible to create both against corruption and carelessness. Men who will have little or no hesitation in being one of a hundred to commit a fraud, will shrink from being one of three or four; and the basest of men is chary about committing acts of baseness if he be bid to tell the world at full length his exact reasons for committing it.

One thing is certain, that some means or other must be devised ere long of checking the present recklessness of legislators playing into the hands of speculators. The indifference which they have shown in the City railroad grants to the public comfort, in spite of protest and remonstrance, is a curious commentary upon the theoretical control of democracies over their representatives, and there is something barbaric in the indifference to decency which is shown in the resolute refusal to enforce any rule to prevent overcrowding in the cars.

Note from Lieut.-Col. Sanderson.

Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, 15th March, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In order to relieve the minds of those who have a real interest in my welfare, allow me to say that I have been released from arrest, and am *not* on my way to Fort Warren, or any other prison.

As regards the charges brought against me, my friends, by their generous advocacy, have shown that they need no denial thereof; but to the public at large I would simply state, that they never had any foundation, save in the base imagination of one, who, having proven himself recreant to his country and his God, is eminently capable of any falsehood calculated to divert attention from his own shortcomings.

Although a momentary sufferer by the action of the military authorities, I am, nevertheless, proud to serve a Government which thus shows its determination to watch, with jealous eye, the conduct of its officers, wherever they may be; and shall have every cause of complaint removed if I am afforded an early opportunity of explaining my whole conduct as an officer and a gentleman, whilst in the hands of the enemy. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JAMES M. SANDERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and C. S., 1st Army Corps.

The Arkansas Election.

Little Rock, Ark., Friday, March 18.

Partial election returns from eleven counties give more votes than the whole number required by the President's Proclamation to replace Arkansas in the Union. The other counties, forty-three in number, will give fully 5,000 votes more. The new State Constitution framed by the last Convention was almost unanimously ratified, there being 80 for, only 137 votes against it. Arkansas is thus declared a free State in the Union by the voluntary action of its own citizens. Gov. Isaac Murphy, and the whole free State ticket is elected. Guerilla bands made violent threats, nevertheless the citizens were enthusiastic in their determination to vote the State back into the Union, many going to the polls at the risk of their lives. The military authorities used every exertion to protect voters.

From the Mississippi.

Cairo, Friday, March 18.

The steamer *Continental*, from New Orleans, the 10th inst., has arrived with the Twelfth Wisconsin and the Eleventh and Fifteenth Iowa veteran volunteers. The Twelfth Wisconsin Regiment disembarked here, the others go on to St. Louis.

An expedition composed of three brigades started from Vicksburgh just before the *Continental* left.

The Sixteenth Army Corps has left for the South, destination unknown.

Gen. Lee's cavalry, which followed Sherman's expedition on its return, had gone back into the interior.

New Orleans papers of the 10th and Memphis papers of the 16th are devoid of interest.

Large quantities of forage are coming into Cairo, and are daily examined by the Government inspectors, on account adulteration and of inferior quality.

Cairo, Thursday, March 17.

The Hospital steamer *C. C. Wood*, from Vicksburgh and Memphis, has arrived with three hundred and forty-nine sick and wounded troops, and left this morning for St. Louis. Eight died on the way up; among them Julius Ramers, of the Thirty-fifth New-Jersey Volunteers, who was buried at Helena.

The estimated force of the enemy in the recent fight at Yazoo City was 5,000 men, with 4 pieces of artillery. The Eighth Louisiana Volunteers (colored) lost 80 killed, wounded and missing; the First Mississippi Cavalry and the Eleventh Regiment, 30. Nine out of 18 officers of the Eighth Louisiana were found dead.

Serious Injury to a Distinguished Physician.—Prof. Henry G. Cox, M. D., of the New-York Medical College and Charity Hospital, met with a severe accident a few days since. He had stepped from his carriage to the sidewalk in Broadway, near Fourteenth-street, and was about to fasten his horse to a post, when the animal moved backward. In yielding to her restive movement, Dr. Cox stumbled over the stump of a tree, which the City Street Department for many months had negligently allowed to encumber the sidewalk, and falling heavily on his back, suffered a fracture of his thigh bone. Dr. Carnochan, and other eminent surgeons in attendance, consider the injury more than ordinarily severe, the break having occurred immediately below the hip-joint, and it will require many weeks of constant attention before Dr. Cox will be able to leave his bed, even if the effects of the injury should not prove permanent. The large number of Dr. Cox's professional and personal friends will learn of his mishap with deep regret.

The Late Collision in the Harbor.—The sinking of a boat belonging to the French man-of-war *Phlegethon*, by the steamtug *Arctic*, by which two of the crew were drowned, has been noticed. It is alleged that the accident was caused by the criminal recklessness of the pilot and officers of the steamer. The Commander of the French corvette has claimed damages for the families of the drowned seamen. The following from the Commander of the *Phlegethon* appeared in yesterday's *Courier des Etats Unis*: "On the morning of the 15th instant, a boat from the French corvette *Phlegethon*, containing ten men, was run down by the tugboat *Arctic*. Two of the sailors were drowned; a few others of those who were saved were picked up by boats which put off from the shore. The Commander of the *Phlegethon* would be glad to know the names of the persons who manned these boats, that he might express to them his lively thanks. He would be happy, also, to know the name of the steamer which, happening to be near Castle Gardeo, came up at once with him to the scene of the accident, under an impulse which does honor to its officers."

American Tract Society.—The financial year of this society closes April 1. The Committee desire its friends to know that the claims from the army and navy and freedmen, for whom the society has expended more than $100,000 since the war began, and from foreign lands, were never greater than now. Prompt and generous donations are much needed. One individual has just sent to the office $1,000, another $300, another $250. O. R. Kingsbury, Assistant Treasurer, No. 150 Nassau-street, New-York.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. J. G. Foster, wife and child, arrived at the Clarendon Hotel last evening.

J. L. Davis, Milwaukee; Thos. D. Greeo, Ohio; C. F. S. Thomas, Buffalo; P. B. Manchester, Chicago; and S. M. Rust, Syracuse, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. E. A. Chapin, Vermont; Hon. Wm. B. Washburne, Greenfield, Mass.; T. Haskins Du Puy, Philadelphia, and E. K. Gleason, U. S. navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lewis M. Tappan, Colorado; Mrs. Geo. Baird and son, Washington, D. C., and C. L. Lamberton and wife, Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Thurlow Weed, Esq., arrived at the Astor House last evening.

Important Triumph of Science.

Years of patient research and unwearied experiment, kindly assisted by the *first scientific and professional character* in New-York, have produced and perfected

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR,
THE BEST HAIR-DRESSING

yet offered to the public. It RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, giving it a *Fresh* and Natural appearance. *Will stop its falling out in three days*, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain* the skin or soil the whitest fabric. In entirely different from any other preparation.

Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities, (that is many other preparations injure the Hair and soil the clothes,) the nicety of the composition and its

SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME,

render it the *most desirable* article for the toilet and hair-dressing yet offered to the public. $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen. In fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores.

None genuine without the signature of the inventor,

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. C. can be consulted gratuitously, personally or by letter, at No. 1,123 Broadway, where information in regard to the treatment of the Head and Hair will be *clearly explained*.

The London Club Coffee.

This standard Coffee is prepared from the best old Java, and is put up only by the NEW-YORK COFFEE CLUB, No. 173 Greenwich-st. Every package has the trade mark of the Club. No other is genuine.

The LONDON CLUB COFFEE has no connection with any of the adulterations drifting about the market. It is easily distinguished from all other Coffees by its remarkable fragrance, strength and flavor.

The LONDON CLUB COFFEE is commended by the most respectable physicians for its purity, and for its nutritious and healthy quality.

Wholesale depot No. 173 Greenwich-st.

For sale by all first-class grocers.

Economy Should be Practiced by Everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of "Jayne's Expectorant," by those troubled with a slight cough or hoarseness, or sore throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected cough often ends in consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat and a pain in the breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once "Jayne's Expectorant." It is a standard remedy, and its curative powers have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. The Expectorant, and all of Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold by KITCHEN TYLER & Co., No. 141 Chambers and No. 1 Hudson sts., and by Druggists generally.

To Druggists.

CEDAR CAMPHOR, for protecting clothing against moths, is a "taking" thing with the consumer; retails at a less price than common camphor, and gives better satisfaction, inasmuch as it is economical, efficient, fragrant and durable.

In packages 5 inches square, one-third more bulk than a pound of common camphor, and retailing at $1 25.

Will be pretty well advertised this season.

HARRIS & CHAPMAN,
Manufacturers, Boston.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

Have You Catarrh, or "a *Cold in the Head?*"
The only reliable and ready remedy,
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF,
is to be had at all drug-stores, 25 cents per box.

Ladies dressing the hair elaborately, for the evening, will find that BURNETT'S COCOAINE will keep it in shape for hours.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally

Genin, No. 513 Broadway—Will open THIS DAY his new Spring styles, which will comprise the latest French and English novelties of
GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS,
GENTLEMEN'S SOFT AND CLOTH HATS,
LADIES' RIDING HATS AND CAPS,
MISSES' HATS,
BOYS' HATS,
INFANTS' HATS.
The millinery and hatting trade dealt with on liberal terms.
Attention is called to the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Department in this store, comprising all the latest novelties. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

D. Beandin, French Hatter, late No. 679 Broadway, would inform his friends and the public that he is now with Mr. John N. Genin, No. 513 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he will be happy to furnish them with the most fashionable hat of the season. French, English or American style, selected or made to order. D. Beandin would also inform his friends and the public that in Mr. Genin's store, they will find the largest assortment of cloth hats, caps, felt hats, of every description, for gentlemen and youths, to suit their various fancies. D. BEAUDIN, with J. N. Genin, No. 513 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in case of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

The Hotel Question.
HOW TO SOLVE IT.
BUY FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS,
with which you may cook a meal for five persons at a cost of ONE CENT.
For particulars call at No. 206 Pearl-st., or send for a pamphlet. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers,
will give their personal attention (as usual, for the past 21 years,) to SALES OF FURNITURE, at the residences of THOSE DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING OR REMOVING; will also hold regular weekly sales at their STORE, No. 23 NASSAU-ST., for the convenience of those preferring this medium of sale.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
the best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Steinway & Sons,
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,
Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Sewing-Machines—Wonderful Improvements.—The Weed Lock-stitch Machines sew from lace to heavy leather. We advise our readers to buy them. WEED S. MACHINE CO., 508 Broadway, N. Y.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

Hill's Hair Dye—50 cents, black or brown, instantaneous, natural, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug, patent medicine and fancy goods stores.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
The standard preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another. Stops the falling out of the hair, makes it soft and silky, cleanses it and the scalp of all impurities and humors, and entirely overcomes bad effects of sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.
Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream sold everywhere.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No 10 University-place, N. Y.
N. B.—Ladies French hair-dresser in attendance to apply the Hiawatha.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines,
For sale at
Nos. 937 and 939 Broadway, corner of 22d-st.,
By J. T. ELLIS
New machines to let.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.
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Propelled by weight of the rider, guided by bridle.
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PEREMPTORY SALE—29TH MARCH, AT Philadelphia, 45,111 acres land. See advertisement under head Auction Sales

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IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eiseoberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eiseoberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. B. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *Hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

NO. 136 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. I do with grateful thanks thus give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

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The upper edge presents a perfect curve, free from the angles noticed in all other collars,
The cravat causes no puckers on the inside of the turn-down collar; they are as smooth inside as outside, and therefore perfectly free and easy to the neck.
The Garotte Collar has a smooth and evenly finished edge on both sides.
These collars are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a collar, but are molded and shaped to fit the neck.
They are made in "Novelty" (or turn-down) style, in every half inch size from 12 to 17 inches, and in "Emeka" (or Garotte) from 13 to 17 inches, and packed in "sol I sizes" in neat blue cartoons, containing 100 each; also, in smaller ones of 10 each—the latter a very handy package for travelers, army and navy officers.
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They purify, strengthen and invigorate,
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LITERARY GOSSIP.

—Amidst the crowd of books that the present Shakespeare mania is giving birth to in England, there is probably no more attractive volume than *Life Portraits of Shakespeare, with an Examination of the Authenticity and a History of the Various Representations of the Poet.* By J. H. FRISWELL. It is the third book dedicated to this subject, but enjoys the advantages afforded by the new art of photography over the volumes of BOYDAN and WIVELL, who are obliged to be content with engravings of the originals. The newest contribution to Shakespearian physiognomy brought forward in this book, is a portrait, lately discovered at Stratford-on-Avon, and which, when cleared of a long beard, &c., that disguised it, offers a remarkable similarity to the monumental bust of SHAKESPEARE, and is supposed by its partisans to be the original from whence that was sculptured. Beautiful photographs of this and all the other portraits that are considered to possess any claim to authenticity, are given, as well as charming views of SHAKSPEARE'S house, as now restored; ANN HATHAWAY'S cottage at Shottery, and the interior of the chancel of the church at Stratford, where the poet was buried. The text embraces all the learning of the subject, and brings forward a remarkable statement of discovery in Germany of an actual post-mortem cast from the face of SHAKESPEARE. The story is a very end us one, though scarcely convincing in its present shape. The cast, or plaster-mask, of such high pretensions, is now in the possession of Prof. OWEN, the great naturalist.

—Mr. C. SCRIBNER is preparing for publication a fine library edition, in two large and handsome octavo volumes, of *The History of Philosophy, Ancient and Modern*, by Rev. F. D. MAURICE. Distinguished for omniverous learning, and a natural gift of eloquence that leads attraction to the most abstruse subject, MAURICE'S *History of Philosophy* is remarkable for its great familiarity with the original authorities of this eminent field of study, and for its strong human sympathies with the great minds who have sought for truth in all ages, unchecked by temporal or spiritual obstacles. There is no work in English on the subject that can be compared with it in richness and attractive treatment of a branch of study that must always be dear to reflective minds. To make the work more useful to students, it will be furnished with additional information, in the shape of notes, completing the object of the book, but not interfering with the author's text, by a gentleman well known by his translations of Cousin's *Philosophy*, and other works that show his fitness for the task.

—A prospectus, lately printed by Messrs. APPLETON & Co., gives notice of a work now preparing under their auspices that will be probably second to none existing in usefulness; and certainly for the immense labor intelligently employed in its production, is worthy of all praise. It is a *Universal Dictionary of Proper Names, Biographical, Geographical, Mythological and Historical*; and, in the compass of a single imperial octavo volume of some 1,500 pages, will be for geography, biography and history, what Webster's Dictionary is for the English language. The author is Mr. FRANCIS A. TAALL, assistant editor of the *New American Cyclopædia*; and the amount of labor and perseverance essential to collect and condense the facts relating to perhaps 100,000 names is something fearful to contemplate. The work has been a year in progress, but requiring at least double that time before it is ready for publication. It is understood that the great success of *The New American Cyclopædia*, as a commercial enterprise of the first class, has stimulated the spirited publishers to the production of the present work.

—The long projected new edition of Dr. JOHNSON'S Dictionary, undertaken by Messrs. LONGMAN, has at last received its definite shape, and No. 1 has just made its appearance. The style and title decided on is not complimentary to the great Doctor, who has shrunk from the principal author to the humbler position of one who furnishes merely a basis for other superstructure. It is published as *A Dictionary of the English Language*, by R. G. LATHAM, M. D., late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, Author of the English Language, &c., *founded on that* of Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, is edited by Rev. H. J. TOWN, with numerous emendations and additions. It will be completed in 36 monthly parts, forming 2 volumes quarto.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

Considered Historically, Conventionally and Geographically.

NO. IV.

We had intended to devote the present number to another branch of our wide subject but would ask the reader's permission to dwell a little longer on the vital topic that preceded.

It could be shown that by no men have "the rights of the States," even on their own shallow theory, been more seriously assailed than by those who have made the loudest profession of being their special defenders. If we are a *partnership* merely, there could not be a more direct wrong to the non-consenting members, than the forcing upon them a new partner wholly foreign to the original articles. Such was the gross infringement of State rights in the annexation of Texas, and the still greater outrage proposed in the purchase of Cuba. Again, if each State is a sovereign what higher right could it possess than that of making citizens? But how contemptuously was this treated in the partisan Dred Scott decision? State-made citizenship was citizenship nowhere, whilst, to favor a sectional interest, that much lower thing, State-made property, though of a kind opposed to the ideas of the whole civilized world, was declared to be property everywhere. And so, too, of State representation in the United States Senate, of all others that feature in our Constitution which seems most purely Federal—how has it been assailed of late, because it seemed to favor New-England? We have seen this in the same newspaper column that was teeming with its intemperate advocacy of State rights. Such shocking inconsistency shows that the doctrine, as commonly held, never had any ground of principle, that it was never anything else than the handy weapon of a miserable party expediency.

But let us view the question in its higher and broader aspects. There *are* "rights of the States," doubtless, as there are also rights of cities and towns. Among them is one that stands out preëminently—higher than all others, deeper than all others, more valuable than all others. *It is the right of these States in one another.* It is the right of each State in the whole, and in every other State. It is the right of each individual citizen of any one State in the whole, and in every other State. This is, indeed, a precious "State right," far more valuable, far more glorious than any claim of petty independence. Compared with this, what is the right of Vermont to be a tenth-rate sovereignty, establishing Custom-houses on the Connecticut and ports of entry on Lake Champlain?—what the right of Georgia to exercise a similar petty jurisdiction in the swamps of the Okefuskee, or of Ohio to possess the supreme imperium between the surveyor's lines, the artificial parallels, that mark her boundaries? What is such a sovereignty as this, taken at its highest estimate, to the right of each to be a member of this great free nation, sharing in all the good of its beneficent rule, its strong protection, its glorious destiny?

And so in regard to each individual inhabitant of any State, and the highest political good he could desire for his children, and his children's children; what should be dearer to him, politically, than this right of citizenship for him and them, in any portion of the United States—a right not given to him by his particular State, nor conventionally acquired for him by it, but coming down to him from an older and higher source, and which, therefore, his particular State can never, under any ples of allegiance to itself, take from him. It is a right inherited to the present inhabitants of these two mentioned States, from their fathers, who came more or less from all the States. It is much older than either Georgia or Ohio. It existed when one was a poor and sparse colony of swamps, and the other an uninhabited wilderness. Instead of being made by those States, it is not too much to say that it made them what they are, and what they would never have been without it. It is the oldest thing in this country. Coming from history, proscription, and old organic law, it is before the Federal Constitution, before the Articles of Confederation. It existed during the Revolutionary war, and before the Revolutionary war. Without it that war never would have been; without it this territory never would have been so settled by an Anglo-Saxon race. It was the principle of unity in the colonial, as well as in the present time. It goes back long, long ago, even beyond the period—now more than a century past—when French and English armies were fighting all round the globe, and the prize of the contest was this very territorial unity for which we are now contending. It has never been surrendered, and surely it will not be surrendered, now that the bare wilderness for which *they* then fought so fiercely has become the abode of thirty millions. The loyal States are *fighting for their own*—fighting for it, too, it should ever be remembered, with men who came, in great measure, from the Northern hives, or who have acquired the place and power they possess in the South and Southwest, chiefly through this very right they are now seeking to destroy.

We ask pardon of the reader, if we have dwelt upon this at the hazard of some repetition. Its vast theoretical and practical importance, together with the fact of its having been so much overlooked in the national argument, constitutes our apology. We reason from the true and fundamental "State right" against the false and suicidal claim. It is this precious right which the demagogue doctrine of State sovereignty so seriously disturbs, and would ultimately destroy. We thus characterize the opposing heresy, because, from the beginning, in 1788 and 1798, it has ever been the favorite dogma of the worst party men. Some have advocated it, whose ability cannot be denied, however much we may question their political honesty; but the great secret of its power and spread among us, is its perfect accommodation to that numerous class of third and fourth-rate politicians who desire small theatres for themselves, because they are not fitted for acting on the greater, or whose best mode for reaching the higher stage at all, is thought to be this demagogua favoring of the petty and the local, with a constant appeal to those habits of thought and feeling which are ever the stronger in proportion to their narrowness.

It is ever some sectional catchword varying with the times. Now it is "the sunny South," or "My Maryland," or "our own Carolina," or "the Old Dominion;" but once break down the national imperium, and these cries will descend still lower in the scale. The local will become still more local, the sectional appeal still more narrow. It will then be "Old Berkshire," or "Old Suffolk," or "Old Roanoke," or even "the Old Panhandle," according as any party interest can, for the moment, be promoted by any associations connected with such names. Now it is "State rights;" then it will be the rights of counties, cities, wards, all clamoring for the inherent right of self-government, and with as just a demand too, whether legal or natural, as any State can make to break out of our historical, national whole. Is it claimed that the States are historical? So also are some of the lesser divisions. Plymouth is older than Massachusetts; Jamestown, although now a decayed borough, is older, as a self-governing municipality, than Virginia; the City of New-York is older than the State; it received its charter when the latter had no known western or northern boundary.

These cries, though mischievous, have yet some local dignity. Now the sectional words are, "the chivalry of the South," "the bold sons of the West," as sometimes arrayed against "the canting Puritanism of the East." Let that other day come, and soon may we expect to hear of the rights of "the Jersey oystermen," or "the Chesapeake clam-gatherers," or "the free miners of Mauch-Chunk," or "the indomitable tar-burners of North Carolina," or last, though not least, "the unterrified Democracy of the Five Points." In proportion as all above grows loose, (as inevitably must be the case when the bending key of the arch is gone,) so surely would all below give way, and spread apart, sinking ever lower and lower to the level of smaller and meaner interests. The great national hand is all that saves us from such a state of things; but this hand has much to resist, and should, therefore, be of corresponding strength. The worst of all traitors, the greatest enemies of the true "State rights," have been those politicians who, for the past fifty years, have done all they could to weaken it, and now unblushingly claim that they are the only men that can restore the national health. It is the very sublime of impudence, only equaled by that of the quack, who, after years of almost uninterrupted attendance, and when the patient seems to be in the very agonies of dissolution, should claim that he alone can cure him. *Post hoc, propter hoc*, (after this, on account of this,) is a poor rule for short periods; but give it time enough and it becomes an induction of almost absolute certainty. What is accountable for the corruption, the ignorance, the awful increase of crime that prevails in our greatest city? It is the political influence that has *so long* and so *steadily* ruled there. Who are accountable for our national troubles? It is the political party that, since the year 1800, with rare and brief intervals of interruption, has had its way and its will in the administration of our State and National Governments. If not, why not? What other cause or power could be put in competition with it as having a leading share in such effect? Surely this is fair reasoning, or it is in vain ever to attempt the drawing a conclusion from any inductive historical premises. Our sixty years' trial has every element of the strictest Baconian rule to make it a *crucial* experiment, conclusive of one result and excluding every other.

But this is taking us from our appointed course, though in itself a legitimate and instructive retrospection. The result to which we have alluded has been brought about mainly by this false cry of "State rights." It has given those who employed it a great advantage. There is, indeed, something good and natural in local attachments, and the party demagogue gains credit for seeming to address it: but beyond this, and wholly aside from this, the appeal he makes is to all that is most poor and sordid in human thinking. The popular heart, if left to itself, would ever be national; the grandeur of the idea would counteract the keen though narrow strength of local feeling. It is, however, very easily swayed by such cries as we have mentioned; and so the appeal to local, sectional prejudice, to State pride, over stronger as it is narrower, has been the great party power. It was all the better instrument for such a purpose, inasmuch as it required but little mental ability for its successful employment. It was a very simple machine; any man could turn it who had the good luck or the low adroitness to get himself seated at the crank. It was a weapon easily found, and easily used for any temporary or partisan effect. Those who are just capable of wielding it are a numerous class, while men of a national stamp, like Washington, Hamilton, Madison, Clay and Webster, are of a much rarer occurrence. Hence we say the "State rights" doctrine has had the popular advantage in our party contests, and would ultimately prevail, even to the national dissolution, if there were not other and higher forces in the great currents of history to counteract it. In these currents we are now strongly borne; and hence it is a right time to take an observation, and see where we are moving and whence we have drifted, and by what rules and courses hereafter our voyage is to be conducted. In periods like these, if we may be allowed to change the metaphor, there is a search for foundations. We wish to know what there is beneath us. We awake up to see that there must be something deeper in our national idea, and in our national existence than is comprehended in this poor party dogma. We would not give up "State rights" by any means: but we begin to ask ourselves, what is the highest and most precious among them, and the answer comes back with a power unknown before. It is this right of each State, and of each member of each State, in every other State of our great national whole. When this is threatened by treason, we learn its inestimable value, not only in itself and its direct benefits, but also as the *conservator* of all inferior State rights. We are alarmed at the prospect of its loss, and we say: At any and every sacrifice that we can make, that loss shall be averted; this priceless citizenship shall go down to our children and our children's children. They shall not be "strangers to the commonwealth" of our American Israel, nor "to the covenant" of our American nationality. We will not leave them aliens—*aliens* to the rich inheritance of their fathers—*aliens* to one another.

T. L.

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China	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Apr 13	Boston	Liverpool.
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LOST ON FRIDAY—BETWEEN TWO AND four o'clock, either in Aitkin & Miller's or between there and 4th-st., in Broadway, a porte-monnaie containing some money. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at No. 41 5th-av.

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FRENCH MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., has the pleasure to announce that her usual semi-annual sale of Paris Spring and Summer millinery of the latest modes will take place on TUESDAY NEXT, March 22.

A. T. L. BINNS' MILLINERY.—OPENING ON THURSDAY, 24th.—We will exhibit the most stylish and elegant bonnets ever in America. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 581 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Pattern bonnets and millinery goods wholesale and retail.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE for warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

COAL.

COAL.—LEHIGH, PEACH ORCHARD, LOCUST Mountain, Liverpool Orrel, English Cannel and Cumberland, warranted to be genuine articles, and of the first quality, properly screened and furnished at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE,
corner Canal and Centre,
and corner Jane and West sts.

CANNEL COAL FOR SALE.—FIFTY TONS Cinco Hall cannel coal of the best quality, selected expressly for family use. Apply to C. H. MARSHALL
[illegible] No. 28 Barclay-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN, OF MIDDLE age, is desirous of obtaining a permanent situation in a genteel family in New-York or vicinity; is much experienced in the care and management of children; can cut and make their clothes if desired; has no objection to take her meals with the help, if not Roman Irish; wages $12 per month; best references given. Address S. S. S., Boston, Mass.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable, well recommended woman desires a situation in City or country; understands the work in all its branches; is willing and obliging. Call at 338 6th-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman; understands the care of a baby from a month old, has City references. Apply at No. 119 West 26th-st., 1st floor, back room.

A NURSE, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITuation wanted to take care of children and to do chamberwork and make herself useful; City reference. Call at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, near 12th st.

A WET NURSE.—A HEALTHY YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as wet nurse; her child is one week old. Call at No. 263 West Houston-st., third floor, back.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a good practical gardener, florist and landscape; has been superintendent on first class places. For particulars apply to Messrs. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st. References first-class.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by a man who onghly understanding his business, greenhouse, graperies, ground, &c. Address for a few days, W. J. JOHNSON, No. 403 3d-av. Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a married man as coachman; understands the care and management of horses, harness and carriages; is a steady and careful driver, and has the very best of references. Address P. McG., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant man, a situation as coachman; well recommended; understands his business; is strictly temperate; is an excellent driver; can present groom well and obliging. Address W. W., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable married man; has the best City references from his former employers; understands his business perfectly. Address WATSON, No. 50 4th-av., Mr. Campbell's harness-store.

AS GERMAN COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man, with references, competent to fill any such place, wishes a situation. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, WITH 20 years' experience of the hardware and metal trades, wishes an immediate engagement. Address, stating where an interview may be had and salary offered, W. B. S., Post-office, New-York.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—AN ENGLISH PROTestant man and his wife desire situations—the man is a first-rate hand on a farm, a good gardener, and an excellent thatcher; his wife is a good laundress and housemaid. Apply at No. 378 11th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A BANKING, insurance or commercial office, by a gentleman perfectly familiar with the business of the City. References for sale by all newsdealers. American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st. Price 25c.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE PRINCIPLES OF PERCENTAGE.
Designed for the Use of School's. Explained and Illustrated. By J. H. PARKER, A. M., Principal of Ward School No. 48 New-York City.
Extract of a letter from Benjamin Greenleaf, author of the National Arithmetic and other Mathematical works: "I like work of this kind as it has been much needed in our High Schools and Academies, where they leave our best scholars often very deficient in a knowledge of this most useful rule. Your work is executed with a master's hand. I have seen nothing of the kind which will bear any comparison with it. The whole subject is well and thoroughly explained, so that the pupil will find no difficulty in understanding it. I hope it will have a general introduction into all our schools."
Price 50 cents. Sent by mail.
JOHN H. TINGLEY,
Bookseller and Publisher,
No. 152½ Fulton-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—BY A WIDOWER, WITH TWO small children, a Swiss, French or any other lady, speaking French fluently, to take charge of his household. One conversant with the care of children, of kind disposition, simple habits, and who sees that in his home her power to supply as far as practicable the place of a mother, may secure a pleasant home by addressing A. L., Box No. 2,885 New-York Post-office. Unexceptionable references required.

LADY WANTED FOR THE COUNTRY.—IF any young Englishman or Protestant Irishman, 18 to 22 years old, of good character, and who has been accustomed to the care of horses and cows at home obliging, and willing to make himself useful at a country seat, a few miles from the City, be in search of employment, he can probably curs a permanent situation should he prove deserving, by addressing COUNTRY SEAT, Box No. 2,805 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD FARMERS OR gardeners, with small family, to develop and improve a well-stocked place of 50 acres, containing several hundred dwarf and standard fruit trees; location near the City; wages $25 per month each, and 25 percent. of sales, with house, milk, vegetables, wood, &c. Apply to Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A Wanted, a first-class single man; must be a good gardener, and good careful driver, and understand the care of horses and harness. None but an honest, sober and industrious man need apply. Place small. Call at No. 20 East 10th-st., before 9 A. M. and after 6 P. M.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR AGENTS TO MAKE MONEY. The best chance ever offered. Good reliable agents wanted everywhere. Extra liberal inducements offered. Send for descriptive catalogue and terms to agents. Address J. G. WELLS, No. 165 William-st., New-York.

WANTED IN AN OFFICE—A BOY ABOUT 15 years of age to run errands and make himself generally useful; must be prompt and obliging; one living with his parents preferred. Apply at No. 71 Water-st., at half-past 8 A. M.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN THAT UNDERstands vegetable gardening; also the care of a horse and cow, and is willing to make himself generally useful on a small place in the country; a middle-aged man preferred. Apply at HENDERSON'S office, 73 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS boys, of good manners and habits, from 15 to 17 years of age, to learn a Branch of mechanical business. Permanent employment and good wages will be given. Apply at 33 Beekman-st., up stairs, from 10 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A STOUT ACTIVE LAD, TO MAKE himself generally useful about the store. One residing with his parents preferred. Apply Monday morning at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 65 and 67 Exchange-place, up stairs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS waitress, who understands her business; also a young man or boy not under 17 years of age, a Protestant, in attendance upon a physician, and waiting at the door. Apply at No. 37 East 12th-st.

GARDENER WANTED.—A SINGLE MAN competent to take care of a good country garden and a pair of horses. Inquire at the Union-place Hotel, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY, CAPABLE OF taking care of a horse and driving; also to take care of a cow and work around the house. Apply before 11 o'clock at No. 931 Broadway, Room No. 8.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT Woman as seamstress to go to Newport, R. I. Apply at Clarendon Hotel, Parlor No. 33, from 10 till 11 o'clock A. M.

GARDENER AND TWO ASSISTANT Gardeners wanted on a nursery and seed farm; wages liberal. Apply to FRANCIS BRILL, Newark, N. J.

A VEGETABLE GARDENER.—WANTED, a married man as a vegetable gardener and to assist on a farm. Apply at 234 Front-st., from 10 till 2 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—IN A BROKER'S OFFICE, TO Run errands; salary, $1 a week first year. Apply by letter to Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT BOY WHO IS CAPable of taking care of a horse, and a small place. Apply at L. BODENBERGER'S, No. 125 William-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FROM ABOUT the middle of May, for two gentlemen and their wives, on a farm preferred. The farm must be good, with plenty of fresh vegetables, fruit, eggs, milk, &c.; must be within 20 miles of City Hall. Address K. C., Box No. 2,050, Post-office, New-York City.

BOARD—WANTED FOR THE SEASON FROM the 1st of May next, for a gentleman, wife and son, in a family where there are few or no boarders; location must be between 14th and 23d sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; references exchanged. Address Box No 416 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN obtain board in a retired and healthy location, by applying soon to JUDSON, FOWLER & CO., No. 40 Walker-st., New-York.

WANTED.—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN handsomely furnished apartments between Broadway and 6th-av., not above 23d-st

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., *On the Source and Means of Consolation in Affliction*, and at 7½ P. M. Subject—*God gave this Country to Protestants for the Development and Exercise of Christian Religious Liberty.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. Baptism will be administered at the close of the morning services by a pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. Orra will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the AFTERNOON.

THE HELPFULNESS OF THE LIFE OF THOMAS STARR KING.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark st., Brooklyn, SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor. Services in this Church to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—35th-st., few doors east of 6th-av.—Divine service, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach in the MORNING; Rev. F VINTON, D. D., of Trinity Church, in the EVENING. Special collection.

REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH AT THE rooms of the New-England Soldier's Relief Association, SUNDAY, March 19, 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. J. C. DUTCHER, pastor elect, will preach in the Market st. Church, corner of Market and Henry sts., on SABBATH, morning and evening. Services at 10½ and 7½.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., will preach in this church, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., NEXT SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.—PREACHING by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. ALVIN BARTLETT, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

IRVING HALL.—W. H. MILBURN, WILL DELIver another of the course of lectures on the "Early History of Christianity," to-morrow, (Sunday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. The public invited.

REAL ESTATE.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE OR TO LEASE —At Poquonock, Conn; has 84-inch Fourdrinier machine, six engines, two rotary boilers and all machinery of a first-class mill; the water power is rated three hundred horse, and is never failing; the mill building is 60x100 feet, three stories; machine room 30x70; stock house 50x125, three stories; 45 acres of land, twelve tenements, &c.; a machine shop and carpenter's shop adjoining; spring water of the purest quality is brought half a mile in a 12-inch iron pipe; the property may be had without the paper machinery if wanted for woolen, cotton or other manufacturing; most of the purchase money can remain at 6 per cent. For further particulars inquire of or address A. O. GOODMAN, No. 32 Beaikman-st., New-York.

BUILDING SITES AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., FOR SALE—About 13 acres of land near the mountain at Montclair, N. J. The land is sufficiently elevated to give a wide and charming view without the inconvenience of climbing the mountain side, and is capable of division into three or four of the most desirable building lots in the neighborhood. Terms easy. Inquire of ABIATHER HARRISON or JOSEPH H. BALDWIN, near the premises at Montclair, or at the Newark Banking Company, Newark, N. J.

$1,150 WILL PURCHASE TWO COTTAGE HOUSES, one and a half stories high, good basement and rollers, and a shop in the rear, situated at Astoria, on the Flushing Turnpike, about 15 minutes' walk from the ferry; or steamboat; quite a chance for a mechanic. Cherry trees, grape-ry, currants, with about 25 feet front, good well of water, and terms easy. Apply to BENJ. W. HOPPER, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE high basement dwelling, No. 59 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; adjoining park playground, unobstructed views on unsurpassed, highest ground, in complete order. Modern improvements. To be seen day or evening. Possession immediately. Also, farm at Hackensack, N. J. Both sold at a sacrifice. Apply to owner, No. 21 Water-st.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—OVER A million and a half real estate of all descriptions, in the cities and country, at all prices; also, stores, houses and parts of houses to let or lease, by PETER A. BIRT, Real Estate, House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 252 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., late Williamsburgh. N. B.—Rents and other accounts collected at 5 per cent.

MURRAY HILL LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.—12 lots on west side of the 4th-av., comprising the entire front between 39th and 40th sts., together with 4 lots on the rear, being one of the most desirable plots now offering, either for a church site or private residences. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, 38TH-ST., near 5th-av., a handsome brown-stone front house, 25 feet wide, with the modern improvements, built by a gentlemen for his own occupancy and no expense was spared to make it a first-class residence. An extra lot on side can be had if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR TO LET—A THREE-story high stoop house, Philadelphia brick front, stone trimmings, 17x52, lot 102 feet 2 inches, on 33d-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.; all the modern improvements, beautiful location, within one block of the Central Park, and convenient to the 3d-av. R. R.; price $6,000. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH STOOP brown-stone front house and lot on 47th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near 5th-av. Will be sold with or without furniture. If sold with furniture, immediate possession will be given. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, Flatbush Williamsburgh, with or without furniture, the new three-story brick House No. 2 Six Points-st; has high stoop and all modern improvements; ten minutes' walk from ferry, and very desirable for a small family. Price, without furniture, $4,000, on easy terms. Apply at No. 38 Broad-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER, THE COUNTRY residence of the late Capt. W. H. Spencer, situated about a mile from Williams Bridge, on the Boston post road, consisting of a large dwelling-house; gardener's lodge; stable; dairy, and carriage house; the grounds are large and tastefully laid out, and furnished with greenhouse. Apply at No. 53 Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO LET AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—ONE hour from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad; communication six times a day each way. Two very pleasant cottage houses, each containing eight rooms and cellar; situated in the best part of the village, near churches and schools, and within eight minutes' walk of the railroad depot; rent $225 and $250. Apply to RICHARD GREEN, No. 3 5 Canal-st., New-York.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE FINE HOTEL FRONTing on Reservoir-square, 40th-st and 6th av., is now being completely renovated, papered and painted, and will be put in such order as to render it in every respect a first-class house. It will be ready for occupancy by April 1, and will be leased for a term of years. Apply to DYE & CURTISS, No. 548 6th av.

FOR RENT OR SALE—FURNISHED, IF DEsired, an elegant country residence, having all the modern improvements, and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson. The place contains 17 acres, and is within five minutes' walk of the Peekskill R. R. depot. For particulars address HENRY A. SMITH, No. 112 Reade-st., or C. TOWNSEND, on the premises.

TO LET IN WEST FARMS—(OR FOR SALE, with the drug-store adjoining)—a two and a half-story house, with double parlors six bedrooms, piazza, &c.; front lawn, large garden, barn and stable. Apply to J. E. ACKERMAN, West Farms, or address F. THOMAS, Elizabeth, N. J.

ALL PARTIES HAVING ROOMS TO rent, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, will please call and register the same at the Boarding Agency of the Metropolitan Intelligence Institute, No. 61 Bleecker-st. No charge for registering. EDGAR & LAWRENCE.

TO LET—BROADWAY OFFICE OR DESK ROOM in first-class store No. 494 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Possession immediately. Apply on premises, to S. W. SMITH.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Canal near Broadway; also a store and basement. JOHN GANDU, No 102 Walker-st.

FARMS.

P. C. BERSLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF A VALUABLE WEST CHESTER COUNTY FARM.—C. BULKLEY will sell on THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, a fine farm, 145 miles southerly from White Plains, on the road to Mamaroneck, containing forty acres of land, with good improvements. Maps can be seen at the auctioneer's office, No. 43 Wall st., New-York or Messrs. MILLS & COCHRANE, Attorneys, White Plains.

$2,500—FARM FOR SALE IN THE town of Highland Sullivan County, New-York; five hours' ride from Jersey City by Erie Railroad; a farm of 100 acres; 30 acres are in good state of cultivation, good frame house 20x25 feet with wing, large barn and outhouses, with all the farming utensils on the place and 7 acres of rye in the ground; $1,500 cash and $1,000 on mortgage. Apply to J. W. COLLINS, No. 1,163 Broadway, corner of 27th st.

A FINE FARM—200 ACRES—BEAUTIFULLY situated on high ground, overlooking the Sound, six miles from the City, 3 miles from deep water and steamboat landing, fine orchards, fine large built lings, barn, sheds, carriage houses, &c., will be divided or together, or will be exchanged for a house in the City, or Brooklyn. Address WM. BEATTYS, Portchester, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE OF ABOUT 40 ACRES, 6 miles from Paterson Depot; good house, plenty of fruit, well fenced land, well situated to divide in four or more parts; terms easy. Apply to G. OATES, VanHunton-st., Paterson, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON EASY terms: 125 acres, or part, with two-story house, large barn, fences, &c., at Hicksville, Long Island. For particulars apply to R. VAN VECHTEN, Hicksville, L. I.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FULL size, between 14th and 26th sts and 4th and 8th avs. Price to be about $25,000. Address Box No. 3,165 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE,

AS FOLLOWS:

Brown-stone front house, northwest corner of 48th st. and 2d-av.

Brown stone front house, south side 49th-st., 78 feet west from 2d-av.

Two brown-stone front houses Nos. 3 and 5 Morris-place, West 42d-st.

Two brown-stone front houses, Nos. 318 and 323 East 30th st.

Five full lots north side 46th-st, near 2d-av.

Brown-stone front house, north side 41st-st., 150 feet east from 2d-av.

Lot south side 173d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Three brick houses, Nos. 157, 199 and 201 East 35th-st.

Lot east side Lexington-av., near 44th-st.

Plot north side 38th-st., near 2d-av.

Four full lots south side 10th-st., between Avennes A and B.

Ten lots north and south sides 112th-st., near 1st-av.

Lot south side 82d-st., between 8th and 7th avs.

Two brick houses in Brooklyn—one No. 30 Cheever-place, and the other west side Lawrence-street, No. 125 south Myrtle-av.

Apply to

BRAINARD & RICE,
No. 41 Wall-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE, WITH NINE lots, southwest corner of Clinton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. The house is frescoed throughout; has every convenience; basement floor (all in black-walnut and ash); has store-room, milk-room, laundry, kitchen, &c.; on first floor, drawing-room, parlor, library, in black-walnut; dining-room, in solid oak; elaborately-carved buffet, mantel and mirror frame, with marquetrie floor; the bedrooms are airy and handsome. For sale all of the furniture (made to order, without regard to expense) will be sold with the house, if desired. On the premises is a billiard-room and bowling-alley, elegantly fitted. The stable has two box and two plain stalls, and carriage-room fitted in chestnut; loft, coachman's room &c., &c.

Also 13 lots of land on New-York av., Dean and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. A builder's loan will be made if required. Apply to

ABIEL HEYWOOD, No 38 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high stoop brown-stone houses, Nos. 21 and 23 West 35th-st.; full size, finished in the best manner, with all improvements. Apply on the premises from 1 to 5 P. M., or to LOPER & DAVIS, foot of East 36th-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front high-stoop dwelling on 2d-place, Brooklyn; the house is 20 feet front, and the lot 100 feet deep, and will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 28 feet front, two-story extension, 18x20, built in the best manner by a gentleman for his own residence. Apply on the premises, No. 9 West 28th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COMPO HOUSE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, COMPO HOUSE—part of the estate and the elegant residence of R. H. Winslow, Esq., deceased, located at Westport, Conn., and near Long Island Sound. The grounds offered for sale are about 16 acres in extent, embracing lawns, gardens and farm, and are all in the highest state of cultivation. The mansion is large, of three an and French architecture, beautifully combined, and in perfect order, and containing all the late and modern improvements—painted, frescoed and grained in the highest style of art. There are 12 rooms on the kitchen or basement floor; also marble hall; also 8 or 9 large and superbly finished rooms, and inlaid floors in parlor story; 8 or 10 rooms on the second floor; 5 or 6 rooms on the third floor, some of them spacious, and observatory above, billiard-room near to and detached from the dwelling. The grounds, roads, walks, stables, coach-houses, ice-houses, gardener, farmer and coachman's houses are of handsome architecture and in unusually fine order. 4 very large grape-houses, 3 green-houses and cooservatories, large barns, in which are numerous horse and cattle stalls, corn and cow houses, yards, sheds, &c.; poultry-yards, dock-pond, fish-pond, &c., &c.

This estate is about two hours or 50 miles from City, approachable by N. Y. & N. H. R. R., and is now offered for sale by order of executors.

There is probably not to be found a more elegant and complete residence in any State in the Union. The fruit in the grape-houses ripens May 1, and holds till Christmas. Apple orchards in full bearing, and foreign fruits of choice and great variety. A rare opportunity is now offered to secure a rare and fine residence. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

A country place, containing 12 acres of choice land, on the south side, and just beyond the City limits of the City of Poughkeepsie; the house is large, 2½ stories high, has water, billiard-room, &c., a piezza in front, 75 by 12 feet, and commands an exicosive view of the Hudson River, Fishkill and Catskill Mountains, and the adjacent scenery; the gardens are very productive, the place well stocked with fruit and shade trees and shrubbery and the stables, &c., new and commodious; 9 additional acres of land will be sold with the place, if desired; for further particulars inquire of

DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 1 Hanover-st.,
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st., or of
HENRY W. SHAW, Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

ONE HOUR FROM CITY

For sale—Mansion, lodge, &c.: 20 acres, fine park, perfectly healthy, extensive view, peculiarly adapted to a gentleman's residence. Apply to T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated in West Farms, Westchester County, only 3½ miles from Harlem bridge, consisting of twenty acres of choice land, in a high state of cultivation. The dwelling-house is two story, attic and basement, 46x50 feet, and contains all the modern improvements. The stable, barn, and other outhouses are extensive and commodious. An opportunity like this to secure a delightful country home within one short and pleasant drive of the city, is seldom offered. For particulars apply to JOSEPH McGUIRE, No. 125 2d-av., or at 4th-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, OPPOSITE Poughkeepsie, 272 miles north of New-Paltz Landing, and on the post-road to Kingston, 20 acres best land desirably located, with fine building sites and unsurpassed mountain and river views of 30 miles. In the immediate vicinity of several country seats of well known citizens of New-York. Price moderate and terms to suit suit purchaser. A large portion on bond and mortgage if desired. Apply to J. W. HALSTED, at New York Life Insurance Company, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

ROCHDALE.—FOR SALE, OR WOULD BE EXchanged in part for good productive New-York or Brooklyn property, one of the most desirable places to be found in the country, situated at Rochdale, fifteen miles from New-York City, and two and a half miles from the railroad depot at Paterson, N. J. Price $18,000 for ninety acres with buildings, and for a separate portion of the same place, $4,000 for twelve acres and buildings. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT FAIRFIELD, CONN.—THE residence of Capt. Charles K. Crocker, with 12 acres of highly cultivated land, free from rock, and well stocked with choice fruits of different kinds. The house is handsomely situated, surrounded by beautiful shade trees; 40x44 and extension, and is in complete order. There is a carriage-house, stable and barn, and an acre of grapes. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Janney-court.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH TWELVE rooms, 1½ acres of land, beautifully situated on high ground, beautifully shaded and choice fruit; 3 minutes' walk to Portchester depot. Price $4,750, or will let six months for $600, furnished. Address

WILLIAM BEATTYS, Portchester, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL house and three acres of land, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, with all modern improvements. Neighborhood first class, within forty-five minutes of the City hourly. Inquire of A. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—AT LENOX, MASS., for sale or to rent, a house and grounds on "Church Hill;" house new, and commanding one of the finest views in the town. For particulars, address the proprietor, G. D. WILSON, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 47 BOND-ST., with water, gas, bath, and offices in the rear, suitable for a dentist, doctor, private family or boarding-house. C. S. HITCHCOCK, No. 90 Fulton-st., second floor.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—EVERY DESCription. Price list sent on receipt of post-stamp. Italian and silk violin strings 25 cents mailed. Musical instruments repaired. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

TO CHURCHES.—A FINE SOPRANO DEsires an engagement in a church for a liberal salary, or a good number of pupils. She is a superior vocalist and teacher. Address MUSIC, Box No. 176 Brooklyn Post-office.

NEW SCALE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, OVERstrings, full round corners, $250; Melodeons, $60 and $75 etc.; second-hand Pianos, $45; old Pianos taken in exchange. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 28th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with GRAY WOOLEN BLANKETS—army standard, of domestic manufacture—in order that the present weekly deliveries may be largely increased.

Bidders must state in their proposals—which must be given in *writing*, as well as in figures—the quantity bid for, and time of delivery.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures will be appended to the guaranty, and said guaranty accompany the bid; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Bidders, as well as their sureties or guarantors, who may not be known at this office, will furnish a certificate from the United States District Attorney, Postmaster, or other public officer, as to the residence of the bidder or guarantors, setting forth clearly the fact that the bidder and his sureties are responsible men, who will, if a contract is awarded them, act in good faith with the United States, and faithfully execute the same.

No bid will be entertained that does not fully comply with all of the above requirements, and which is not properly guaranteed by two responsible parties as above described.

Bids from defaulting contractors will not be received.

Blank forms for proposals can be had upon application at this office.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Blankets."

O. H. CROSMAN,
Assist. Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, TENDER feet, &c., cured without pain by Dr. J. BRIGGS, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. BRIGG'S alleviatory and medical ointments are sold by druggists and can be had at all parts

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1864.

TO HIDE AND LEATHER, AND BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to represent the above-mentioned trades in the great METROPOLITAN FAIR, to be held in this City, commencing on the 28th of March inst.

The object of this Fair is to raise funds for the UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

You know the preeminent importance of the mission of mercy performed by this commission. Each battle-field, sadly but most earnestly, attests their invaluable services to the sick and wounded.

The return of Spring brings renewed action to our armies, and admonishes to omit no effort to cheer, cherish and sustain our gallant defenders.

The appeal of the U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION for aid comes commended by its truth.

With the patriotic and the humane no supporting argument is necessary.

Contributions will be received in money or merchandise.

Checks should be drawn to the order of Mrs. Ellen R. Strong, Treasurer, and may be sent to either of the committees.

Goods are received at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, on 14th-st., near 6th av., where they will be receipted for. Each package should have its value marked on it, and also the name of the donor.

It is respectfully requested that contributors should inclose a memorandum of the nature and value of their gift to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on their trade, which will thus secure due credit for the total amount of its subscription.

E. M. YOUNG,
Chairman Sub-Committee Hides and Leather.
J. E. BULKLEY,
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
OLIVER HOYT.
STEPHEN HYATT,
Chairman Sub-Committee on Boots and Shoes.
WILLIAM A. HALL,
NATHANIEL FISHER,
JAMES M. BURT.
FRANCIS A. STOUT,
Chairman Committee on Leather, Boots and Shoes, of the Metropolitan Fair.

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, WATCHES, &c.

The undersigned having been appointed a committee to represent the above-mentioned trades in the Metropolitan Fair to be held in this City on the 28th instant, would give notice that they are now prepared to receive contributions either of money or goods.

It is desirable, when goods are sent, that a precise invoice accompany them, thus enabling the committee to recognize the donors, and to mark the articles for sale.

The committee have appreciation of the wealth and importance of the Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware and Watch interest, would solicit a generous response, that will compare favorably with the contributions of other interests, both in this City and at other places, and do credit alike to their liberality and patriotism.

Donations in goods may be sent to Messrs. Tiffany & Co., Ball, Black & Co., or Fellows & Co., or in money to any member of the committee.

Checks should be drawn to the order of Henry Ball, firm of Ball, Black & Co.

JOHN P. FELLOWS, Jr., of Fellows & Co.,
No. 17 Maiden-lane.
J. J. HYDE.....J. E. Hyde's Sons.
H. A. ROBBINS.....Robbins & Appleton.
MARCELLUS HARTLEY.....Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
G. W. McCLURE.....Tiffany & Co.
AARON CARTER.....Carter, Hale & Co.
JOHN D. BREZ.....P. A. Brez & Son.
JOHN WILSON.....J. Wilson & Co.
W. GALE, Jr.....Gale & Son.
HIRAM YOUNG.....
D. F. APPLETON.....
CHARLES FANNING.....Lucius Hart & Co.
W. D. MAXWELL.....Palmer, Richardson & Co.
HENRY RANDEL.....Randel & Isermore.
E. B. MONROE.....Bell, Black & Co.
G. W. McCLURE,
Chairman.

HENRY BALL,
Treasurer.
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,
Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FAIR

FOR THE

RELIEF OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

TO THE FARMERS, DAIRY PRODUCERS, MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS:

The committee appointed to solicit donations from the above parties for the Sanitary Fair, permit respectfully call the attention of all disposed to contribute to the foregoing praiseworthy object, and request that they would at once forward donations either in articles, or money to the Chairman of the Committee.

All articles may be sent to the nearest Railroad depot or Express office, addressed to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Metropolitan Fair Buildings, 21st, near 6th-av., New-York, with the name of the donor and the value of the article attached thereto. A receipt should be taken from some responsible party to whom the articles are delivered at the Railroad depot or Express office, and mailed to the Chairman of this Committee.

All articles will be delivered by Railroads and Express Companies free of charge.

COMMITTEE.

Mr. THOMAS DEVOE, | Mr. R. L. ALLEN,
Mr. ROBT. L. PELL, | Mr. E. H. KIMBALL,
Mr. THOS. HALL FAILE, | Mr. RICHARD CHURCH,
Mr. LEWIS G. MORRIS, | N. P. HOSACK, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

IN AID OF THE U. S SANITARY COMMISSION.

DEPARTMENT OF METALS, HARDWARE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING.

The Special Committee appointed to solicit contributions from those in the Metal, Hardware and House-furnishing trade, would respectfully give notice to all those attending the second series of mercantile sales in the Fair, that the ROOM IS NOW READY, and that a member of the committee will be in attendance daily to arrange the articles for exhibition.

A prompt and liberal response to this notice is urged, that the room of this department may be acre ited to the trade, and realize a large amount for the treasury.

U. H. MURDOCK, Chairman.

GEO. C. WEYMOUTH, Sec'y.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

To Carpenters, Carvers, Stair-builders, Bash-makers and other workers in wood:

The undersigned would respectfully announce that they have been appointed a committee to solicit from the above named branches of trade such contributions either in articles or in money for the Metropolitan Fair, to aid of the Sanitary Commission for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers.

Goods should be sent to the Fair Buildings, Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av., where they will be receipted for and assigned to the Committee for Arrangement in the Fair. A memorandum of their character and value would accompany them. Money may be given to any member of the committee of the committees, who will receipt for it, or may be handed in at their next meeting, at 842 Broadway, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., where contributors are invited to meet the committee.

G. VAN NOSTRAND, Chairman.
MATTHEW KANE, | A. C. BIGELOW,
ALFRED C. HOE, | JOHN R. VOORHIS,
EDWARD GRIDLEY, | WM. E. BANEN,
WM. R. GEDNEY, | E. F. ROGERS,
J. H. SMITH, | JOHN GRIFFIN,
JAMES STEVENS, | H. M. SMITH,
CHARLES W. MOORES, | JOHN NICHOLSON,
CHAS. WHITLOCK, | JAMES DALY.

METROPOLITAN FAIR COMMITTEE ON WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES.

The undersigned having been appointed a Committee to solicit contributions for the Fair in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, would respectfully to form the trade that they are now ready to receive donations which may be sent to either member of the Committee. When goods are sent, an invoice of the same should accompany them. The Committee will wait upon the resident dealers and manufacturers of these goods, in a few days.

COMMITTEE.

N. K. ROSENFELD, | EDWIN T. BUTLER,
PASCHAL S. HUGHES, | J. C. CALHOUN,
CYRUS BUTLER, | ROBERT S. LYON,
THOMAS PORTER, | R. B. HINSDALE,
E. M. TOWNSEND, | ROWLAND TAILER, Jr.
WILLIAM DOWD, Chairman.
S. J. DENNIS, Treasurer. | C. G. JUNSON, Sec'y.

ARMS AND TROPHIES—METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committee on Arms and Trophies are desirous of making their department one of special interest, and would ask the cooperation of the public. Parties possessing trophies of any kind—of the present or earlier wars of this country—which they wish to donate or place on exhibition will please address, at an early day, W. T. BLODGETT, Chairman Committee, No. 2 Great Jones st. All articles intrusted to this Committee for exhibition will be carefully protected and promptly returned at the close of the fair. WM. T. BLODGETT,
Chairman Committee, No. 115 Norfolk-st.

"METROPOLITAN FAIR."

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,

14th-st., near 6th-av.

Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, APPOINTed on the part of the Fire Department for the Metropolitan Fair, beg leave to inform those who intend making donations in money through them for this great national object, that those authorized to receive contributions in the different companies, will be furnished with certificates from this Committee. Donations will also be received by either of the undersigned, who will duly acknowledge the same.

EDWARD D. GARDINIER, Chairman, No. 3 Broad-st.
CHAS. McDOUGALL, No. 31 Front-st.
GEORGE T. HOPE, No. 102 Broadway.
FRANCIS B. MACY, No. 119 Front-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, No 146 Pearl-st.
GEORGE W. LANE, No. 83 Front-st.
Z. TAFFARAL, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOSIAH HEDDEN, No. 59 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

MEETINGS.

WORKINGWOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.

A MASS MEETING

ON BEHALF OF THE

WORKING WOMEN

will be held at the COOPER INSTITUTE on MONDAY EVENING, March 21, 1864, at 7½ o'clock. Hon. CHAS. P. DALY, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, will preside. JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, the Blind Preacher, and others, will address the meeting. The "Song of the Workingwomen," written expressly for this occasion by the talented authoress, Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, will be read by Miss TERESA ESMONDE. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILver, white metal, and all kinds of cases to order. GOODRICH & BRAUN, No. 348 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON

AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE

Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.

Director.....JAMES COOKE

THIS SATURDAY, March 19,
GRAND MATINEE AT 2½
EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 8,
AND EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THE WORLD-FAMED
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS.
WHOSE INDESCRIBABLE FEATS AND CHARGEABLE PERFORMANCES
ELICIT SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER
AND ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE,
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD,
who appear in conjunction with the
DOUBLE MAMMOTH COMPANY
OF STAR EQUESTRIANS and GYMNASTS.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE GREAT
ENGLISH SISTERS CHASE,
TWENTY-FOUR THOROUGHBRED HORSES,
AND TWENTY-FOUR RIDERS.
L'ECHELLE PERILEUSE, "A LEAP FOR LIFE."
OLD FAVORITES AND NEW ARTISTS.
A LIVIAT AN PROGRAMME
OF GENIUS, SKILL AND HUMOR.

The prices will remain as usual, viz.: Reserved Stalls, 75 cents, Dress Circle, 50 cents, Children half price. Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open, afternoon at 2½; evening, at 7½. Matinée commences at 2½. Evening performance at 8 o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE, GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HYATT FROST.....MANAGER.

Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY.

Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
EIGHTEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK,
AND LAST BUT FOUR,
of this matchless Zoological Exhibition. Parents who have not yet embraced this opportunity of instructing their children in
THE GREAT STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY,
should quickly do so, as, in all probability, such
A VAST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS
will never again be exhibited in this City. All the other animals in America united in one exhibition would not make a tithe of the numbers here congregated. Every portion of the world is here represented by living
ANIMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES,
selected with due regard to health and beauty by the great lion-tamer in person. Just added:
THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN BIRD SHOW,
AN AFRICAN PORCUPINE,
FIVE ENORMOUS BOA CONSTRICTORS,
and
A PAIR OF BENGAL LEOPARDS.
No language can convey an accurate idea of the brilliancy of these beautiful birds. The metallic tints of every hue almost surpass belief. No coloring can give the slightest notions of their splendid intensity and variety.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY.

SIXTH AND LAST SOIREE

OF

CHAMBER MUSIC.

Ninth Season. 1864.

Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway,
TUESDAY, March 22, at 8 o'clock P. M.

EXECUTANTS:

WILLIAM MASON, Pianist.
THEODORE THOMAS, Violin.
J. MOSENTHAL, 2d Violin.
G. MATZKA, Viola.
CARL BERGNER, Violincello.

Tickets, $1 50 each, for sale at Messrs. BEER & SCHIRMER, and SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Broadway, and at the door of the Hall.

The piano used at these soirées is from the celebrated factory of Steinway & Sons; warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., near Union-square.

ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

WASHINGTON SQUARE M. E. SABBATH SCHOOL,

4th-st., near 6th-av.,

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 23 and 24, 1864.

The exercises will consist of vocal and instrumental music, performed as solos, duets, semi-chorus and choruses, interspersed with dialogues and single pieces. Music under the direction of Prof. George F. Bristow. Prof. J. E. Frohisher teacher of elocution.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; tickets 50 cents.

One-half the net proceeds to be given to the Sanitary Commission.

WM. W. CORNELL, Superintendent.

WALLACK'S.

MRS. JOHN SEFTON'S
BENEFIT.
WEDNESDAY, March 23,
THE
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
with the standard cast of the establishment.
BOX BOOK OPEN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK

The public is respectfully informed that the Academy of Music will reopen on MONDAY, March 28, FOR ITALIAN OPERA.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

BIERSTADT'S PICTURE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS is now on exhibition at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st., day and evening.

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PHILADELPHIA.

OVER 45,000 ACRES OF LAND,

in Lycoming, Clinton, Tioga and Luzerne Counties, PENNSYLVANIA.

On TUESDAY, March 29, 1864,

at 12 o'clock, noon,

will be sold at Public Sale, without reserve,

AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

the following described property, viz.:

45,111 ACRES OF DESIRABLE LAND,

129 Tracts, varying in size from 5 to 1,100 acres each, viz.:

23,742 ACRES—61 Tracts—Lycoming County, Penn.—in which county are numerous mines of coal and iron, and many parts heavily timbered, and others fine farming land.

19,400 ACRES—21 Tracts—in Clinton County, on the western declivity of the Alleghany Ridge; has hill and valley, and finely watered, an abundance of iron and coal, and rich agricultural produce, facilities to market by railroads, canals, &c.

4,869 ACRES—Tioga County—(19 Tracts, of 60 to 500 acres each,) in the northern boundary of the State, near the New-York and Erie Railroad.

6,540 ACRES—Luzerne County—(25 Tracts, from 50 to about 400 acres each.) This is one of the great Coal counties in the State; the facilities for carrying its products to market are unusually great, and its farming projects very extensive.

Full particulars now ready in pamphlet form, giving the names of warrantees, number of acres in each tract, extracts from the laws under which the titles are derived, and such other information as may be useful to purchasers. Maps may be had on application to S. T. BODINE, Esq., No. 154 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, or to the Auctioneers, and at Messrs. BANGS' Auction Rooms, New-York.

Sale absolute of the whole 45,111 acres.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, March, 1864.

GREAT BOOK

FROM ALBANY.

Local Measures—New-York City Railroads—The Oneida Lake Canal—An Excursion to New-York.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, March 18.

Local measures, so called, and an active lobby to push them, keep the Legislature decidedly awake, and sometimes render the chambers supposed to be exclusively devoted to legislation, little less than places of amusement. Somebody's local measure comes up in order, and the member or Senator, as the case may be, to whom it has been entrusted, speaks briefly in its support. Another member or Senator discovers an iniquitous design in the measure and exposes it, and a personal contest ensues between the friend and opponent of the bill. The House or Senate gradually become interested and join in the debate. An hour is consumed and almost invariably the measure is left without any action, other than reference to a committee. No one who has watched legislative proceedings will need to be informed that this ease and suspicion of *local* measures is not only justifiable, but eminently commendable.

The New-York City street railroads continue to be the most exciting subject of legislation. The evening session, yesterday, in the Assembly, was a protracted wrangle over the Cross-town Railroad Bill. It was to no purpose that the Chairman in Committee of the Whole commanded, exhorted or entreated the House to be in order. Several members would insist on speaking at the same time, or carrying forward side skirmishes and conversation. The list of corporators read in the afternoon was again read, and it appeared that it was obtained from the authorized copy in the Secretary of State's Office, and that his certificate of correctness was attached to it. Everybody wished to know, and all at once, something about the list, and the numerous inquiries made confusion. The question before the Assembly meanwhile was upon striking out the word "assigns" from the bill, so that the company would not be allowed to sell their franchise to any one they might choose, but would be required to keep it in the possession of the corporation.

Members expressed the opinion that there was something covered up in the bill, and demanded that the real parties who were to construct the road should be compelled to appear if any grant was to be given. Mr. PARRY, of Brooklyn, was confident that the ironclad was *not* in the bill, but opposition to it was made by the powerful railroad corporations already in existance in New-York City. He desired to offer amendments to the bill when the proper time should arrive, and hoped that when amended it would pass. Mr. BARRETT thought no wrong was intended in the bill, but that it would be well to strike out the word "assigns." Mr. RYAN spoke at length and made some very good points against the bill. The bill was finally, at a late hour of the evening, recommitted to the standing Committee reporting it, to perfect and report upon at any time when perfected.

It would at the least be impolitic to do more than allude to the threats of political exclusion or offers of preferment that are assumed by those pushing these railroad bills, to be connected with the votes given for or against them. Political preferment is a more powerful bribe than money.

The Mayor's bill which provides that New-York City railroads shall pay ten per cent. of their gross receipts into the City Treasury, was argued before the Senate Committee yesterday afternoon. Messrs. CLARK and HILTON spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. DARLING, President of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, and his attorney, Mr. PORTER, opposed the bill, shewing that it would prove destructive to their road if passed, or would at least render its operation a matter of doubtful advantage to the Company.

Oswego and Buffalo had a sharp contest in the Senate this morning. Oswego favors reopening the locks on the Oneida Lake Canal, for it would add much to the commerce of that city. Buffalo opposes the project, and terms the canal a shenpike. The quarrel is ancient and respectable one. To-day, the Senate, after a protracted debate, recommitted the bill in committee, and passed a resolution, asking for information on the subject from the canal board, and the State Surveyor and the Auditor.

The Assembly has passed a resolution accepting an invitation to visit New-York City, making the trip on the new steamer *St. John*. They propose to leave Albany at six o'clock P. M. on Saturday next (to-morrow), and to leave New-York on their return at six o'clock P. M. of Monday. It is to be hoped that Broadway will be inspected with a view to the construction or exclusion of a street railroad.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, March 18.

BILLS REPORTED.

Relative to Justices' Courts in Brooklyn.

Against the New-York Public Market Bill—a majority. Laid on the table.

To amend the charter of the Hudson and Harlem Canal Company.

To amend the charter of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in New-York.

Authorizing Savings Banks to make loans to counties on their bonds.

By Mr. FIELDS—The Croton Water Works Bill—a majority to report.

To reimburse the Twenty-second Regiment for clothing, camp equipage, &c., lost or destroyed in the service.

The bill relative to the Union Trust Company, New-York, was recommitted for amendment.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

Relative to the American Seamen's Friend Society.

Extending the provisions of the General Bounty Act ladebtedness created for the procurement of volunteers. Recese.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, March 18.

The concurrent resolution was passed, authorizing the Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics to place the flags and trophies of the war in the New-York Metropolitan Sanitary Fair.

BILLS PASSED.

To enable the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children to confer the degree of M. D.

To incorporate the New-York 'Longshoremen's Protective Union.

The Westchester County Bounty Bill.

Canal Appropriation Bill.

BILLS REPORTED.

Relative to wharves in New-York.

Relative to piers at the foot of Hoboken-street.

To regulate ferries between New-York and Staten Island. Ordered to a third reading.

To improve the navigation of the Hudson River.

To regulate the use of wharves and slips in New-York.

Authorizing JOHN T. MILLS to use cars on the Bull's Head stage route.

Against a railroad on the Bloomingdale Road. Agreed to.

Authorizing the Erie Railway to increase its capital stock.

The Cross-town Railroad Bill, with amendments.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to incorporate the Neptune Steamship Company was referred back.

A communication was received from the Pilot Commissioners, remonstrating against the passage of any bill making further grants to individuals or corporations over wharves, slips and piers in New-York.

The annual report of the Governors of the New-York Hospital was received.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of local bills. Adjourned.

The Senate was not in session.

Splendid Testimonial to Commodore Rodgers

The contractors engaged in building an ironclad vessel of war, and many of our most respectable citizens, who appreciate the noble qualities of mind, and the admiral professional ability of Commodore JOHN RODGERS, have just procured for him a testimonial of their good will, which reflects alike credit on their generosity and good taste. A magnificent silver service, including a splendid tea service, has just been completed at the establishment of WILLIAM GALE & SONS, Broadway, which is to be presented to the Commodore, on Wednesday next. Commodore RODGERS is now in this City, waiting the completion of the great ocean iron-clad *Dictator*, to command which he has been specially appointed by the Secretary of the Navy. He has been loosely connected with our iron clad fleet since its organization. After the famous fight at Fort Darling, he was detached from the *Galena* and ordered to the *Wechawken*. On his way to Port Royal in this vessel he cut loose from the convoy and went right out to sea during a most terrific hurricane, ate subsequently led the attack on Sumter, and captured the rebel iron-clad *Atlanta*. These acts have elicited the testimonial referred to. It consists of the following pieces:

One large salver, one punch-bowl and ladle, one small salver, one epergne and plateau, one tea set of splendid articles, consisting of five pieces, one pitcher and two goolets, two ice-cream stands and cutters. On the large salver is the following inscription:

Testimonial
to
Commodore John Rodgers,
For his gallant conduct and scientific ability
in capturing
The Rebel Ram Atlanta,
while in command of
The Monitor Weehawken,
On June 17, 1863.

The articles composing the testimonial cost about $3,500, and are splendid specimens of mechanical skill. It is said that the presentation will be made by HARRISON LOSSING, of Boston, one of the largest contractors in the country. *Parties wishing to see the articles can do so at the establishment before named.*

Evening Exchange.

$18,000	Am. Gold	182⅛	100	Reading	143
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	140¼	200	Mich. So. R.	116⅜
200	do	140	400	do	116⅜
200	do	140¼	100	do	116⅝
100	do	140⅜	200	do	117
200	do	140⅜	300	do	116⅝
200	do	127⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R.	138⅜
200	do	127⅝	500	do	138¾
2000	do	127¾	100	do	138¾
1000	do	127¾	200	do	138¾
700	do	128	100	do	138
400	do	128	200	Pittsburgh	121⅜
200	do	127⅝	1000	do	124¼
2500	do	127	800	do	124¼
1600	do	127	100	do	124¾
400	do	127¾	200	do	124¾
800	do	128⅜	1000	Cle. & Tol. R.	146⅜
6000	do	127	200	do	146⅜
1000	do	127¼	200	Northwestern	63¼
600	do	127⅜	50	Northwestern Pref	83¾
1400	do	127¼	600	Cumberland	84
300	do	127¼	400	do	84¼
300	Hudson Riv. R.	157⅜	400	do	84¾
200	do	157¾	200	Canton Co.	56¾
100	do	157⅝	2400	Quick. Min. Co.	64
100	do	157	500	do	64
600	Harlem R.	142	100	do	63¾

Annual Report of the New-York Medical Institute, No. 8 Union-square, to Jan. 1, 1864.

Number patients registered	5,150
Number patients cured	3,650
Number patients benefited	840
Number patients not yet heard from	600
Number patients incurable	60
Total	5,150-5,150

This Institution, located at No. 8 Union-square, devoted to the treatment of disease by the New School Practice, is in a most flourishing condition, and is daily thronged by patients from all parts of the country.

E. G. GAUFFREAU, Secretary.

INJUNCTION ON A PLAY.—We understand that TILTON & Co., publishers of "Cudjo's Cave," have taken the preliminary steps toward having an injunction put upon the play now in preparation at the Howard Athenæum, and to be produced on Monday next, under the title of "Pomp of Cudjo's Cave." Mr. WILLARD has had the piece in preparation for several weeks, and intends that it shall be brought out as announced, whether or not it involves litigation.—*Boston Post.*

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC—A spasmodic affection of the Bronchial Tubes, which are covered with a dry, tenacious phlegm. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will in some cases give immediate relief.

[Advertisement.]

"THE GOLDEN AGE."—This little book is a blessing and a hope to the suffering, the diseased and the despairing. Will be sent to any address on receipt of two red stamps, or may be had free by calling at or sending to the New-York Medical Institute, No. 8 Union-square, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

Any man who will show a house protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which has been robbed during the last six years, or any other protection from burglars, which has not been broken through in hundreds of cases in twelve months, shall have the "Alarm" put in his house free of expense.

E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

COMING.—Spring is coming, and with Spring come pure skies, balmy breezes, budding trees, and KNOX'S latest and most beautiful style of head covering. All attempts to compete with the classical hatter in his line of trade have been futile. His ambitious rivals have one after another given up in despair, and he reigns now the undisputed leader of fashion in the way of gentlemen's Hats.

[Advertisement.]

The Danish-German question completely mystifies most people on this side of the ocean; but the "coffee" question is one that is perfectly soluble. The best for family use is the famous KENT'S East India Coffee, which is sold by all grocers at 25 cents per pound. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General depot, No. 154 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

MARRIED.

FULKERSON—LAWRENCE.—On Sunday, Jan. 30, by Rev. J. E. Searles, WILLIAM H. FULKERSON to MARTHA, youngest daughter of Elijah Lawrence, Esq., all of this City.

RICHARDSON—COX.—On Monday, March 14, by Rev. Dr. Roach, WM. Y. RICHARDSON, of this City, to EMILY ELIZA, daughter of James Cox, of Williamsburgh. No cards.

ROBINSON—KING.—At Grace Church, on Wednesday, March 16, by Rev. P. P. Irving, BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Jr., to ELIZA GRACIE, daughter of William G. King.

DIED.

BENSON.—At his father's residence, after a short illness, CHARLES S. BENSON, Jr.

His friends, and those of the family, and the members of the Sycamore Lodge, are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this day (Saturday,) the 19th, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, at No. 45 West 24th-st.

BEARD.—On Friday, March 18, IANTHE CORNELIA BEARD, wife of Oliver T. Beard, aged 24 years, 11 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 228 Dean-st., on Sunday, March 20, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BROWNING.—On Tuesday, Feb. 16, at Havana, Cuba, THEODORE BROWNING, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 172 West 11th-st., in this City, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 1 P. M., without further notice.

CORBETT.—On Friday, March 18, LOUIS, son of Catherine and the late Thomas Corbett, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 157 East 31st-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

DELMONICO.—In Friday, March 18, at her late residence, No. 92 Congress-st., Brooklyn, ROSANNA, wife of Honoré Delmonico, and daughter of James Davis, of Hoboken, in her 31st year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

DEMPSEY.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday evening, March 15, FREDERICK GALILEO, eldest son of John Aird and Lavinia C. Hobbitzell Dempsey, aged 7 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, March 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Trinity Church, corner of Washington and 7th sts., Hoboken, N. J.

D'HAUTEVILLE.—In Marseilles, on Tuesday, March 1, ELIZABETH STUYVESANT, wife of Frederic S. Grand d'Hauteville, of Boston, Mass., and daughter of Hamilton Fish, of New-York.

FITCH.—In Williamsburgh, N. Y., on Friday, March 18, after a long and painful sickness, Mrs. MARCIA R. FITCH, in the 73d year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the house of her son-in-law, Howell Smith, in South 5th, between 8th and 9th sts. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Mahoning and Trumbull County, Ohio, papers please copy.

HERRINGTON.—At Hudson City, on Wednesday, March 16, GEORGE E. HERRINGTON, aged 20 years, 8 months and 27 days.

He fell asleep in Jesus in the full hope of a blissful immortality beyond the tomb.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, March 20, from the Palisade M. E. Church, at 2 o'clock P. M. Coaches will be at Hoboken Ferry until 1½ o'clock.

HICKS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 14, GEORGE CLEVELAND, son of Wm. C. and Emily N. Hicks, aged 3 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, March 19, at 2 o'clock, at No. 105 Hicks-st.

LUDLOW.—On Thursday morning, March 17, EDWIN PETTIT, son of Alfred D. and Clarissa D. Ludlow, aged 9 years, 5 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place at Clifton, Staten Island, this day, (Saturday,) March 19, at 11½ o'clock.

LEAVENWORTH.—Very suddenly, in this City, on Friday, March 18, MARY FREDERICK, second son of Nathan and Alice Leavenworth, in the 31st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's Church, this day, (Saturday,) the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

LAMBERT.—In Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, March 17, CHARLES LAMBERT, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, the late John D. Reese, and of his brother, Robert Lambert, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, at 11½ o'clock on Monday morning, 21st inst. Cars leave foot of Barclay-st. for Morristown at 9 o'clock, and returning at 3 P. M.

MORRAY.—In this City, on Friday evening, March 18, WILLIAM, only child of Thomas W. and Ann Eliza Morray, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Charles Brower, No. 571 Washington-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MEAD.—On Thursday, March 17, in Brooklyn, suddenly, of apoplexy, HENRY N. MEAD, aged 50 years, 6 months and 25 days.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 136 Willoughby st., March 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Huntington, L. I., for interment.

MESEREAU.—On Thursday, March 17, MARIA, widow of Judge David Mesereau, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Monday, March 21, at 1½ P. M. Boats leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Pier No. 19, at 12 M.

NOBLE.—The funeral services of Adjt. WILLIAM NOBLE, Second Michigan Infantry, who was shot through the head and breast while gallantly charging the rebel rifle pits before Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863, will take place at St. John's Church, Detroit, Mich., at 2 P. M., on Tuesday, March 22.

RAPALYE.—Suddenly, at Washington, on Wednesday, March 16, of the Fifteenth New-York Engineers, Company B., JOHN WILLETS, son of George C. and Margaret Rapelye, of Newtown, L. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, at Newtown, without further notice.

SUMNER.—On Wednesday morning, March 16, MARY PEARAS, only daughter of the late George W. and Mary B. Sumner.

Funeral to take place on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner of 28th-st.

☞ San Francisco, Portland and Boston papers please copy.

SAFFEN.—On Friday, March 18, SARAH W., wife John H. Saffen, and daughter of the late James Thurber, Esq., of Providence, R. I.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 195 West 30th-st., on Monday morning, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

SMITH.—On Friday, March 18, Capt. THOMAS SMITH, formerly of Harlem, aged 66 years, 8 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, as well as those of his son, Andrew J. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Alfred Hadden, No. 32 Suffolk-st., on Sunday, March 20, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ The remains of the late Lieut. STEPHEN C. OAKLEY, of the 162d Regiment N. Y. Vols., killed at Port Hudson, La., 27th of May last, having arrived in this City, funeral services will be held at the Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th-st., near Macdougal, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, also Union Division of Harlem Sons of Temperance, are invited to attend.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 05 | Sun sets..... 5 10 | Moon sets.. 3 54
Sandy Hook. 4 43 | Gov. Island.. 5 32 | Hell Gate.. 6 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Daniel Webster, Sherman, New-Orleans; City of New-York, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Bavaria, (Hamb.,) Taube, Hamonrg, Knnbardt & Co.

Steamers Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Delzell; Whirlwind, Rogers, Beanfort, Murray & Nephew.

Ships Leocadia, (Brem.,) Wenke, Baltimore, Baetjer & De Veriu; E. C. Scranton, Megna, Liverpool, Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Barks Pride of the Sea, Brooks, Cardenas, via Port Jefferson, H. G. Brown & Co.; Seringapatam, (Brem.,) Nohbe, Queenstown, H. Koop & Co.; Teresa, (Dah.,) Jacobson, St. Thomas and Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brigs Plymouth, (Br.,) Pool, Rio Grande do Sul, F. F. Phillips; Vesta, (Hamb.,) Hennings, London, A. E. Godefroy; Eleanora, (Br.,) Plummer, Rio Janeiro, G. S. Coit; Advent, (Br.,) Crow, St. Johns, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Scotland, (Br.,) Francis, Barbados, G. T. Smith.

Schooners E. E. Potter, Terry, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Republic, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Moore; R. G. Porter, Townsend, Fortress Monroe, M. T. Runyon & Co.; G. W. Gardiner, Somers, Fortress Monroe; M. T. Runyon; Rebecca, Smith, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Hattie Lewis, Cunningham, Gloucester, James A. Stetson; Harriet Brewster, Hawkins, Vera Cruz, Marcial & Co.; Marylena, Sterling, Fortress Monroe, E. H. Kreemer; America, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kenny; Volla, Davison, Block Island, H. S. Rackett & Son; Susan, ——, Philadelphia, Murray & Nephew; L. O. Foster, Howes, York River, Crowell & Paine.

Sloop Mary Jane, Simonson, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell.

Arrived.

Steamship Corsica, Le Messurier, Havana March 12, via Nassau 14th, at 7 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. March 13, passed brig Wellington, of Aberystwoath, at anchor off Great Island, bound S. 15th, lat. 29 30, lon. 76 17, passed Br. bark Warburton, bound N.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) Burns, Glasgow Feb. 25, and Portland March 15, with mdse. and 50 passengers to Francis Macdonald.

Ship Robena, Martin, Glasgow and Greenock Jan. 30, with mdse. to Thos. Dunham. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Ship Stepheo Crowell, Bowman, Cardiff Feb. 5, with railway iron to Snow & Burgess. Have had very heavy weather most of the passage. Feb. 21, experienced a severe hurricane, during which carried away foretopmast, main and mizzen topgallantmasts and jibboom, split and lost sails, etc.

Ship Julia, of Yarmouth, N. S., Crosby, Cardiff, via Queenstown, 73 ds., with railroad iron to Thos. James. March 1, lat. 31 07, lon. 60, spoke brig Trinidad, from Ragged Island for Berbados, who reported passing a bark with her maintopmast gone, and all hands at the pumps. No particulars.

Ship Florence Nightingale, (of London,) Beard, Foo Chow Dec. 1, via St. Helena Feb. 8, with teas, etc., to Howland & Aspinwall. Passed Anjier Dec. 18, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 25; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Feb. 22, in lon. 27 17.

Ship Princess Alexendra, (of St. John, N. B.,) Kelly, Liverpool 49 ds., with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. Had strong westerly gales most of the passage.

Ship Orphens, (Brem.,) Wessels, London 40 ds., with mdse. and 2 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa March 4, with goatskins, specie, etc., to James Fenlke's Sons. Capt. A. brings a letter-bag from U. S. flagship Powhatan.

Bark Augusta, (Russ.,) Bachuen, Bordeaux 52 ds., with mdse. to order. Had heavy N. W. gales from Bermuda; lost and split sails.

Bark Feides, (Brem.,) Haryer, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. to Ruger Bros. Has had heavy westerly gales most of the passage; carried away head and started cutwater.

Bark Lorenzo, (Ital.,) Anastdo, Leghorn Dec. 2, via Toulon Dec. 20, passed Gibraltar Jan. 5, with marole, rags, etc., to W. J. Pate. Had heavy weather the entir passage; sprung mainmast, split and lost sails, etc.

Bark Conrad, (of Jersey,) Alexandre, Rio Janeiro 59 ds., with coffee to Geo. F. Bulley.

Bark Ellen Morrison, (of New Haven,) McCarty Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge. Has been 6 ds. N. of Cape Henry with heavy northerly winds.

Bark Yumuri, Anderson, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to Waidell & Bo.

Bark P. M. Miller, (of St. John, N. B.,) Calhoun, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. to J. W. Elwell & Co. March 10, lat. 37 39, lon. 68 57, saw Italian frigate Re d'Italia, steering S. E.

Bark Emilia & Agnes, (Port.,) Santos, Oporto 46 ds., with cork and wine to Hagemeyer & Bruon.

Brig Time, (Br.,) Smith, Matamoras 31 ds., with cotton and hides to James H. Woodhouse. Had very heavy weather S. of Hatteras; lost boat and sails, stove galley and received other damage.

Brig Veljet, (Russ.,) Aspegren, Odessa Dec. 2, and Gibraltar Jan. 29, with wool to order.

Brig Anne Georgiana, (Dan.,) Lanridson, Laguayra 17 ds., with coffee and hides to Rising & Co.

Brig Lidador, (Port.,) Avellar, Lisbon 38 ds., with cork and wine to L. E. Amsinck.

Brig Annie Collins, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Shaw, Sisal, Mex., 19 ds., with cotton and hemp to O. K. De Wolff.

Steamer Melville sld. for Matamoras Feb. 25.

Brig Hayward, (of Falmouth, Jam.,) Dobson, Tobasco River Feb. 2, and Havana 6th inst., with mahogany and logwood to McColly & Macdonald.

Brig Castilian, (of Portland,) Hardenbrook, Metanzas 9 ds., with molasses to master. Sld. in co. with bark Desia, for New-York.

Brig B. L. Swan, (of New-Haven,) Rice, Mayaguez, P. R., March 4, with molasses to Daniel Trowbridge.

Brig Santiago, (Sp'n,) Ulizar, St. Domingo City 17 ds., with logwood, molasses, etc., to A. C. Rossire & Co.

Brig Georgene, (Br.,) Breckwoldt, Buenos Ayres 70 ds., with wool and hides to W. W. De Forrest & Co.

Schr. Poseidon, (Hol.,) Daddes, Buenos Ayres 71 ds., with wool and hides to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Penny, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Tilly, New-Bedford 7 ds.

WIND—Sunset, S., fresh.

Sailed.

March 17—Steamers Admiral Dupont, North Star, United States.

Ship Catharine Holbrook, Henry Oelrich, John Gladstone, Thornton, Union.

Barks Express, Frank Martin, Mary C. Dyer.

Brigs Mauricio, Nile, Emma, Agate.

Schrs. Julia Franklin, Phœbe.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 18—Arr. ships Ocean, from Liverpool; Old Dominion, from New-Orleans; Annawan, fm. Callao; bark Old Dominion, from Remedios; brigs Jacmel Packet, from Jacmel; A. J. Ross, from Cardenas; prize steamer Mary Ann.

Also arr. bark Princess, Liverpool; schr. East Wind, Jacmel.

Spoken, &c.

Bolivia—bark, hence for Aspinwall, March 8, lat. 21 20, lon. 68 33.

Edith Ann—schr., of and from Westport, N. S., for Barbados, Feb. 29, lat. 33 15, lon. 66 13.

Harvest Queen—ship, hence for Liverpool, March 8, lat. 40 54, lon. 63.

Onward—bark, from Newport, W., for New-York, 59 ds. out, March 15, lat. 39, lon. 71 15.

Pennsylvania—steamship, hence for Liverpool, March 14, lat. 40, lon. 69.

Ramolin—Br. bark, from Newcastle for China, Feb. 12, lat. 8 17, lon. 32 42.

Surianne—Pruss bark, from Gibraltar Jan. 8 for New-York, Jan. 26, lat. 28 15, lon. 29 24.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, March 4, U. S. flagship Powhaten, Admiral Lardner, coaling, to sail 8th inst. for St. Domingo; brig Mauricio, Schroeder, for New-York 5th; schrs. July Fourth, of Bangor, from Boston, dischg., to load salt at Bonaire; Thriver, whaler, of Beverly, Heatman, coppering and caulking.

At Mayagnez, P. R., March 4, bark Gazelle, for New-York in 5 ds.; brigs Robert Mowe, wtg.; George, for New-Haven, ldg.

At Ponce, P. R., March 4, bark D. Trowbridge, for New-York, ldg.; schr. Annie Bell, for New-Haven.

At Sisal, Mex., Feb. 28, brigs Orlanda and Jane, for New-York in 12 ds.

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This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and speedy remedy for female difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—All orders postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agents will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for disease of a private character. 23 years' practice has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks permanently and a speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

SURE AND SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED.—Therefore, let no false delicacy prevent you from immediate application to DR. POWERS. Dr. POWERS, successfully consulted with Dr. WARD No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when all other treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one-fourth less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the positively valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole catalogue of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1838. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. Inclose cent bill and will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

CAUTION TO LADIES, SINGLE AND MARRIED.—Every woman truly a lady, has an aversion to call in or upon a physician in respect to complaints peculiar to her sex. Besides the shock to her delicacy in consulting persons, most of whom know nothing of her ailments, she incurs worse than useless expense in buying injurious pills, drops, potions, &c. No lady need call upon the numerous doctors with whom to uselessly spend her means, as "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," price $1, by A. M. Mauriceau, Professor of Diseases of Women, described especially the troubles and ills of those about to be married, points out the mode of treatment to remove obstructions, irregularities, or her other ailments, as mother or wife, with the causes and symptoms, and what best to do. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1 to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours. If of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail. Are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. No. 1 $1 a box. Sold at 127½ Liberty-st., 463 Hudson-st., box No. 2 are sold only at 127½ Liberty-st.; or sent by mail with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N.Y. Post-office. N. B.—Those who prefer a valuable, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by their own sex

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MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, notit as "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by B. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. LEWIS' FEMALE MONTHLY TONIC is the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty for removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause. Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Dr. LEWIS' valuable certain and safe method of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicines, can do so at one interview. Ladies from a distance can return the same day. Excellent rooms fitted up in style for accommodation of ladies.

A. LEWIS, M. D., Physician for Females.
No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick and West Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a healthy and diseased state, will treat use on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

The author may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 25th-st.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single in every physical exigency, this nurivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SPERMATORRHŒA CURED FOR FIFTY CENTS.—Send 50 cents and a red stamp to my address, and receive by return mail the receipt. Medicines can be obtained at any drug-store. Also, receipts for any of the private diseases at the same price. By this way you know just what medicines you are taking, and your system is not stuffed with poisons. Address Box No. 561 Schenectady, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

EDWARD R. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the CASTLE, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 4th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG'
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
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MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished Mantels is at A. Kleber's Mantel Manufactory, No. 199 East 26th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

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The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

sailing at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
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PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking,	———
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IOWA	—	Milburne,	———

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..... {$100 / 80} Payable in Currency.
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Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

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AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Mar. 23.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.

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Chief Cabin Passage.....$152 50
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Berths not secured until paid for.

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The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

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STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

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CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....April 2

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RATES OF PASSAGE.

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First Cabin.....$80 00 | Steerage.....$30 00
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Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $55, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

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The fine fast sailing A. 1. Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. Brans, is intended to sail on MONDAY next (21st inst.) This steamship is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF WELL-COOKED PROVISIONS.

First Cabin.....$75 | Intermediate.....$40
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FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on SATURDAY, March 19, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the United States Mail side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, Commandr.
will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st.
For freight and passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

P. S.—The steamship EVENING STAR, will follow and sail on SATURDAY, April 2, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

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Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

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GEORGE WASHINGTON,
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will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 26, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
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ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1-61, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

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STEAMERS FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-class propeller-tug MARY GRANDY, of 325 tons, engine 34-inch cylinder by 30-inch stroke; also, the MARIA LOYE, of 296 tons, engine 32-inch cylinder by 30-inch stroke; both vessels nearly new and very fast.

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Circulars at No. 674 Broadway and at No. 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Spring session of eighteen weeks will commence on THURSDAY, March 24. This is the most desirable seminary for young ladies residing in the City, situated on the most beautiful part of the Hudson, in a remarkably healthy locality, having every facility for outdoor recreation, and only an hour and a half distant from the City, having a complete course of study, the most accomplished teachers of music and the modern languages, and Dr. Dio Lewis' system of light gymnastics. For circulars with full particulars, or admission, address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—FOR LADIES and gentlemen, located on the Central Railroad, between Albany and Utica. Spring term opens March 28, 1864; $3 in advance for 14 weeks pays for board, washing, furnished room, fuel and bed (except sheets and pillow-cases.) Tuition from $3 to $9. Address Rev. B. J. DIEFENDORF, Principal.

A GENTLEMAN ENGAGED IN TEACHING private classes in the classics and English branches, desires to find two or three rooms on the second floor, somewhere between 4th and 6th avs., and 34th and 42d sts. Address H. D., care of Schermerhorn, Bancroft & Co., 130 Grand-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The Fifty-third Semi-annual Session will commence on Monday, May 2d. For circulars apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—The Spring term of this popular boarding school, for both sexes, opens April 16. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Prin.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y.—REV. A. J. HUNT, A. M., Principal. Spring term begins April 7. For catalogues or information, address the Principal.

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TEACHERS.

WANTED.—TWO LADIES, OF EXPERIENCE and success in teaching, wish to hear of a situation for establishing a school, or to engage in one already established; can teach English, including higher mathematics, Latin, French, drawing and painting; references given. Address TEACHER, Wallingford, Conn

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A PRIVATE TUTOR.—A THOROUGHLY EXperienced teacher of the classics, Mathematics, English branches, French, Spanish and music, (piano or vocal,) desires an engagement. Address C. W. C., Box No. 2,561 New-York Post-office.

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WEST CASTLETON SLATE CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, (the lease of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 1864,) for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the aforesaid wharves, piers, &c.

MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

MARKET CELLARS
AND
OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office.

MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 167 LOTS IN ONE PLOT, 94th to 97th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., some of them fronting the Central Park. These lots are very alligibly located. Will be sold together or by the block. Also, 34 lots on 1st-av., 48th and 49th sts.

Also, 12 lots on 48th-st., north side, between 1st and 2d avs.

For further particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE dwelling, No. 59 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; high ground, adjoining park, play ground, well-constructed views, modern improvements, complete order, to be seen day or evening; enhancing in value. sold at a sacrifice; possession immediate. Also, farm at Hackford, N. J. Address No. 31 Water-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS in and near the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J.; four beautiful country seats, 200 acres each, with large house and outbuildings after the modern style; these properties not to be equaled by any in the State; price $130,000 and $60,000. Several good farms from 60 to 100 acres; good buildings, &c.; near the depot. Houses and lots and building sites also for sale; all these are valuable property, and well worthy the immediate attention of those desirous of country property. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Wavurley House, Madison.

FARM OF FIFTY ACRES FOR SALE CHEAP—well located in the town of Simsbury, Conn., about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, within two miles of the Canal Railroad; has a comfortable house, barn, &c. Price $2,000. The farming implements belonging to the farm, will be sold low. Address SIMSBURY, Box 1,873, New-York Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Situated about three miles east of Peekskill, on high ground, in full view of the country seat of Rev. H. W. Beecher; 75½ acres in excellent condition; three orchards, two of them young grafted trees. Also, a pair of elegant carriage horses. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York; or to MORRIS REYNOLDS, corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A FARM OF 100 acres, 13 acres of wood; land good, house and outbuildings in fine condition; 2½ miles from depot in Washington Valley. Apply to R. F. HARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 5 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Yaphank, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations. Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Monroe and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

NOTICE.—B. F. HOWES HAS WITHDRAWN from the Agency of the Swiftsure Line of Barges on the Hudson River, at New-York. The Agency will be hereafter conducted by the undersigned, under the firm of A. A. WEMPLE & CO.
A. A. WEMPLE.
ALBANY, March 16, 1864. C. B. REDFIELD.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOORLIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

FOR SALE—AN IRON SAFE, OF MEDIUM size, in good order, Marvin's patent. U. W. IRELAND, No. 42 Pine-st.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.—RARE CHANCE TO BUY COFFEE and spice mills.—The following machinery is offered on reasonable terms, viz: 1 coffee mill, 2 roasters, 2 coolers, 1 mustard pounder, 1 roller, 4 sieves, 1 stone spice mill, 1 steam hoisting machine for four stories; also, 2 span horses, 2 double peddler's wagons, sleighs and harness. For terms, apply or address BARTHOLOMEW & MORSE, No. 352 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Suitable for a propeller or manufacturing purposes. Cylinder 22x24 inches. Can be run at over 100-horse power. Has never been used. Address J. R. P., Box No. 2,960 New-York Post-office.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.—These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of any power, furnished by TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA WIDE FIRST-CLASS house on St. Mark's-place, with stable in the rear, on 9th-st.; house 37½x60; lot 37½x200. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE and lot, with stable, on 5th-av., corner house.

ALSO,

Brown-stone front house and lot on Lexington-av., with stable—corner house.

ALSO,

Two brown-stone front houses and lots on 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in elegant order.

ALSO,

Brown-stone front house and lot on Boorman-place, with or without furniture.

ALSO,

A number of desirably located houses and lots on Murray-hill and other locations.

For permits and particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 6 Bedford-place, Fulton, near Classon-av.; house 25x50 and lot 25x182. Price $8,750. A portion can remain on mortgage. Inquire at CLARK & BEBEE, No. 16 Fulton-av.

BROOKLYN.—FIRST-CLASS BRICK COTTAGE house for sale, with furniture complete. The house was built in the best manner for the present owner, who goes to Europe this Spring, and who last Fall expended over $1,000 upon it in improvements and decorations. The upper hall, bath-room and dining-room floors are inlaid with black walnut and cherry. The furniture is as good as new, and corresponds throughout. There are 12 rooms, beside garret and cellar. The location is most desirable. Size of lot 20x100; five varieties of grapevines in yard. Price complete, $8,000; or with part of the furniture, $6,500. For further information, apply on the premises, Portland-av., second house from Fulton-av., or at No. 132 William-st., in the lamp factory, New-York.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, valuable property known as No. 80 Cherry-st., (corner of James-st.) Nos. 82 and 84 Cherry-st., and Nos. 96, 98 and 100 James-st. Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, or of SMITH & WOODWARD, Attorneys. B. LEFFINGWELL, Referee.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—A first-rate Water Power at Croton Falls, Westchester Co., a few rods from the depot of Harlem R.R.; more or less land, to suit the purchaser; price $6,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK—5TH AV.—FOR SALE A whole front on Central Park, 200 feet wide by 275 feet deep, located on high ground, below 90th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$12,000.—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 20x50, and lot No. 36 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to C. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE IN 35TH STREET, THREE stories and basement, with all modern improvements, cheap. Apply at No. 497 3rd-av.

8TH AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—Improved and unimproved, below 59th-st. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET AT WHITESTONE, L. I., HALF a mile from steamboat landing, furnished house, with extensive grounds, furnace, bath-room, &c.; stable, coach-house, use of carriages. Address, by letter, G. BARRINGTON, No. 67 University-place.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, the large mansion, recently the property of David Thompson, Esq., surrounded with eight acres of lawn. The situation is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty of scenery, commanding a view of the Narrows, Princess Bay, Long Island and Jersey shores and the Highlands of Neversink. There is a fine beach and bath-house, also a stable, coach-house and entrance lodge. Rent, to a satisfactory tenant, $2,000.

Also, unfurnished, an old-fashioned farm-house, known as the Parkinson mansion, healthfully situated, and a desirable Summer or Winter residence. Rent $300.

Both of these places are within 35 minutes of Wall-st. An omnibus connects with the ferry hourly during the Summer months.

For particulars, apply to
R. W. CAMERON, No. 88 Beaver-st.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.,

on the East River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size, and containing from 8 to 14 rooms. Their location for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed in the vicinity. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 3, 2 story. Where a map of the property and photographs of the house can be seen from 12 to 1 P. M., or at Ravenswood after 3½ P. M. Possession of two of which can be had March 1. All these houses have gardens attached, with room to raise Summer vegetables, some of them containing an abundance of fruit trees of choicest variety.

TO LET—ON CASTLETON-AV., CORNER OF Bement-av., Staten Island, a pleasant and commodious brick cottage. The house is finished with great neatness and convenience, with spring water in the basement and second story, water closet, &c. Having about two acres of ground laid out in lawn and garden, and a very fine stable. Apply to E. BEMENT, office of Ketchum, Son & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

Capital 60,000 shares, $25 each.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado. Geo. W. Graffelin, Balti're.
F. H. Judd, New-York. Hermann Funke, N. Y.
H. S. Cone, New-York. R. Cornell White, N. Y.
Wm. Moller, New-York. M. C. Tyler, New-York.
S. G. Arnold, Providence, R. I.

President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. G. Arnold, Dr. F. H. Judd.
Treasurer—Walter E. Lawton.
Secretary—J. P. Davies.
Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHEQKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES: collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million once hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars or the bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a first and only mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Lonisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and or sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
(L. S.) Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864.

Parties holding thirty (30) or more coupons on the three years seven and three-tenths bonds, maturing on the 1st of April, are requested to hand them in with schedules at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 31st inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDING, No. 33 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 33 Wall-st., (Tontine Building,) on MONDAY, the 4th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BEDFORD COPPER COMPANY,
No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Bedford Copper Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, &c., will be held at this office on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock M.

E. S. BOLLES, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—In sums to suit. No commission charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 176 Broadway

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law. Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 27 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

CINCINNATI, PORTSMOUTH AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—$50,000 for sale, at one per cent., or $10 per bond, $1,000 each, with coupons attached from date of issue. Apply to GEO. C. DUMBAR, No. 67 William-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, at 6 and 7 per cent. interest, on desirable real estate in this City and vicinity. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 71 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

TO CAPITALISTS.

JERSEY CITY BONDS FOR $265,000, TWENTY YEARS TO RUN, INTEREST SIX PER CENT., SEMI-ANNUALLY, PAYABLE IN JERSEY CITY OR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, Jersey City, N. J., or at the office of M. C. Morgan, Esq., No. 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st., New-York, until MONDAY, March 21, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars of Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed March 1, 1864, in accordance with the law of the Legislature of New-Jersey antnorizing said bonds. Said bonds will be for $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, or at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, and redeemable in twenty years. The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and parties, when notified that their proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Treasurer of Jersey City the sums awarded to them respectively, and the Treasurer's receipt will entitle them to receive from the Comptroller bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, with interest from the date of payment. They will be awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted for less than par, and no conditional bid will be entertained. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to

HENRY F. COX,
THOS. B. DECKER,
A. A. GADDIS, } Committee on Finance, Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, March 5, 1864.

Population of Jersey City is about 36,000. City debt, including soldiers' bounty fund as above, $495,000. Valuation of real estate by assessors of 1863, $14,728,645. The Board of Water Commissioners' Loan for water works, which supplies Jersey City, Hoboken City, Hudson City and Lafayette, amounts to $1,150,000, which, by its water rents, is self-sustaining and self-liquidating.

THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD

MEETS DAILY at No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M.

F. W. OAPEN, Secretary.

WANTED—BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING named cities in the State of Wisconsin, issued to railroads:

CITY OF MILWAUKEE.
CITY OF WATERTOWN.
CITY OF FOND DU LAC.
CITY OF OSKOSH.
CITY OF MADISON.

SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 23 William-st.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Directors.

J. N. DENISON, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 14, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 2d inst.

The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, March 7, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a stock dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand out of the earnings heretofore made and expended in the construction of the road. By order of the Board of Directors. O. M. BURKE, Sec.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISsion, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

WANTED—TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND DOLlars on bond and mortgage at six per cent., on four bousee, brown-stone high stoops, four stories, basement sub-cellar; are class-class houses, and location splendid, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. No agent need apply. JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 231 2d-av., between 51st and 52d sts.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

A limited partnership has been formed between WINSLOW L. WHITING, Jr., and GEORGE E. CLARK, as general partners, and DAVIS J. WHITING, as special partner, under and in pursuance of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York. That the name under which the said limited partnership is to be conducted is and shall be WHITING & CLARK. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said limited partnership is and shall be commission merchants and dealers in boots, shoes and leather. That the names of the partners intended in the said limited partnership are Winslow L. Whiting, Jr., of the City of Newark, State of New-Jersey, and George E. Clark, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New-York, who are the general partners, and Davis J. Whiting, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, who is the special partner. That the amount of capital which David J. Whiting, the special partner, has contributed to the common stock is twenty thousand dollars, in one actual cash payment. That the said limited partnership is to commence on the 9th day of March, 1864, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1867, as will appear by the terms of the limited partnership, contained in the regular certificate, this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, in which county the principal place of business of the said limited partnership shall be and is situated.—Dated March 9, 1864.

WINSLOW L. WHITING, Jr., } General
GEORGE E. CLARK, } Partners.
DAVIS J. WHITING, Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864—No. 41 Pine-st.

THE FIRM OF EUGENE THOMSON & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, the senior partner retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation. All book accounts and balances will be transferred to their successors in business.

EUGENE THOMSON,
C. M. RUTTER.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a stock commission business, under the name of C. M. RUTTER & CO.

C. M. RUTTER,
J. EDWARD MASTIN.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864.—No. 8 Broad-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP FORMERLY EXisting under the name of VAN VLECK & TUCKER, is dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. H. A. Tucker retiring therefrom.

J. T. VAN VLECK,
H. A. TUCKER.

The undersigned succeed Van Vleck & Tucker, and will continue the banking business at No. 8 Broad-st., under the firm of VAN VLECK & ELLIOTT.

J. T. VAN VLECK,
GEORGE ELLIOTT.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the title of JEROME, RIGGS & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.

LEONARD W. JEROME,
E. RIGGS,
GEO. W. McLEAN,
W. A. SLINGERLAND.

NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the title of H. A. TUCKER & CO., for the transaction of a banking and general stock commission business.

H. A. TUCKER,
CHAS. S. TUCKER.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

MR. ISAAC KIP, JR., RETIRES FROM our firm this day by limitation and mutual consent. The business will be conducted by ANTHONY W. MORSE and JACADY BROWN, under the same name.

MORSE & CO.

MR. D. R. MANGAM AND MR. L. M. THORN, have retired from our firm from this date.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1864. GARNER & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the dividends will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, until further notice.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 43 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JAYPERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 14, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Dollars per share. (Ten per Cent.,) free from Government tax, payable on demand.

SAM'L E. BELCHER, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

AUCTION SALES

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 23, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Offie, Hall of Records, on and after March 20, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

ON MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864,

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Honston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease or the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS:

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lease above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessee desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties can not agree as to the amount to be paid, or the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force pump, with not less than four hundred feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief-Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FOUR VALUABLE LOTS ON BROADWAY, 10TH-AV., 76TH, 77TH and 78TH-STS., belonging to the estate of James G. King, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 24, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by order of the undersigned, the following described lots:

BROADWAY—25 lots comprising the entire block bounded by 76th and 77th sts., Broadway and 10th-av., with the exception of a small gore on the northwest corner of 10th-av. and 76th-st.

BROADWAY—34 lots, comprising the entire block bounded by 77th and 78th sts., Broadway and 10th-av.

10TH-AV.—16 lots on east side of 10th-av., comprising the entire front between 76th and 78th sts., with the exception of a small gore on the northeast corner of 76th-st. and 10th-av.

76TH-ST.—7 lots on north side of 76th-st., 100 ft. east of 10th-av.

77TH-ST.—7 lots on south side of 77th-st., 100 ft. east of 10th-av.

77TH-ST.—7 lots on north side of 77th-st., 100 ft. east of 10th-av.

78TH-ST.—24 lots on south side of 78th-st., 100 ft. east of 10th-av.

TERMS.—60 per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage on the premises for 5 years, at 6 per cent.

JAMES G. KING, } Executors of Jas. C. King, deceased.
A. BRACE KING, }

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

DANIEL D. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 21st day of March, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer BAN SHEE, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
PAPER,
STATIONERY,
&c., &c., &c.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON AVENUES A AND B, 1st and 2d avs. and 83d-st., at auction. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

1st-AV.—2 lots on southeast corner of 1st-av. and 82d-st. Corner lot 25 feet 8 inches in width by 105 feet 6 inches in depth; inside lot 25 feet 6 inches by 106 feet 6 inches.

2d-AV.—1 lot on northeast corner of 82d-st, 25 feet 8 inches by 100 feet.

Av. A.—2 lots on northeast corner of Av. A. and 83d-st. Corner lot 25 feet 8 inches by 98 feet; inside lot 25 feet 6 inches by 98 feet.

Av. B.—4 lots, west side, 51 feet 2 inches south of 82d-st., each 25 feet 6 inches by 98 feet.

82D-ST.—3 lots, south side, 128 feet east of Av. A, each 25 by 102 feet 2 inches.

4 lots on north side 82d-st., 200 feet west of 1st-av., each 25 by 102 feet 2 inches.

4 lots on south side 82d-st., 106 feet 6 inches west of Av. A, each 25 by 102 feet 2 inches.

R. WALTERS, Auctioneer.

UNRESERVED SALE OF A MAGNIFICENT importation of rare and beautiful sea shells, curiosities, Chinese, Japanese and Indian workmanship. At No. 206 Chatham-square, will be sold without limit, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 17, 18 and 19, at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7 P. M., one of the largest collection of sea shells ever witnessed on this continent, comprising over 10,000 specimens of an infinite variety, some of the rarest of the holothical species in existence; every description of corals, and any quantity and variety of small shells for shell-work.

Without humbug or puff, this is a rare opportunity. Wholesale and retail by private sale during the day.

T. BOYNTON, Sole American Agent.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

One share in the New-York Society Library, free from all charges and dues forever; one lot in the burial-ground in the village of Catskill, Greene Co., N. Y., inclosed with marble posts and chains, never occupied and well situated. Further particulars on application to the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT NO. 209 MADISON-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story brick house and lease of lot No. 209 Madison-st., north side, near Rutgers-st. The lease is from the Rutgers estate, and has 12 years to run, at an annual ground rent of $155, with usual covenants for renewals. The house is 26 feet 1 inch by about 45 feet deep, has gas, bath, &c., and is in good order. Lot 25 feet 1 inch by 100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 385 BROOME-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The three-story brick house and lot No. 385 Broome-st., south side, near Hudson-st. The house is 22x40 feet, with a two-story extension 9x14 feet, was built by days' work, with independent walls, and is in perfect order, having gas and Croton water introduced, and the second story frescoed. The lot is 22x69 feet.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, March 22, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, 11 full City lots and a gore, on 101st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., near the Bloomingdale road; free from rock, and laying handsomely for improvement. For particulars apply to D. & T. McMAHON, Attorneys for Defendant, 271 Broadway, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864:

The lease of the franchise of the ferry now established north of and immediately adjoining the present ferry slip at the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 33 and 33, East River, New-York, to the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or some other point adjacent thereto.

The lease of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. Bonds and revenue stamps to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lease above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessee desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties can not agree as to the amount to be paid, or the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force pump, with not less than four hundred feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief-Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a two-seat, shifting-top thoroughed over-back, in good running order, and sold without reserve.

TO CHARLES PRATT AND OTHERS—NOTICE.—I will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 24, at 10 A. M., to cover storage and charges, a lot of old machinery, &c., at Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 BROOME-ST.
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES.
SEVEN FIRST PREMIUMS IN FOUR WEEKS.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (three brothers and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East Fourteenth-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, N. Y.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Wareroom No. 754 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every inst. ament guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS FOR SALE.
O. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to all harmoniums, melodeons and all other small organs. See some highly illustrated circulars sent free by mail. Their superiority, from a unanimity of the most eminent organists in America. Prices, $85 to $550 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have acquired, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The experience of thousands of purchasers, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their instruments, but also in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivalled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

NEW MUSIC.—"WHEN OLD FRIENDS WERE HERE."—A very beautiful and touching Song in E flat.

When old friends were here,
In days that are flown,
How fond were the hands
Which oft clasped my own!
The pathways of life
Were pleasure's sunny hue,
And voices were near
With tones warm and true.

"SHE WAS ALL THE WORLD TO ME."—This is a sweet, flowing melody, in E flat.

The above are the last two songs of the late STEPHEN C. FOSTER. Price, 25 cents each. Mailed free.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher,
No. 48 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE SANITARY FAIR POLKA," dedicated to the patrons of the Sanitary Fair. Composed by Mrs. PARKHURST. This Polka is a perfect gem—played nightly by the band of the Sanitary Fair, Brooklyn. Price, 25 cents.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher,
No. 481 Broadway.

A Pianist in attendance to try new music.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, cabinet and Alexandre organs, piano stools and covers, sheet music, music books, music merchandise, and all kinds of musical instruments, at wholesale and retail; second-hand pianos and melodeons at great bargains; new pianos and melodeons to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same; pianos tuned and repaired; cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

MONITOR PIANOS—IN SIZE, CONVENIENT; in tone, powerful and melodious. Piano buyers are invited to call to examine Chambers & Gabler's Pianos—the best and cheapest made. Warerooms 8th-st., corner 4th-av., in the Bible House.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Depot, 726 Bro

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3896. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 20, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Reported Movements of the Rebel Army.

Stuart's Cavalry Massing at Charlottesville.

The Rebels Cross the Rapidan, but Are Driven Back.

Skirmishing at Various Points Along the Line.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Maroh 19.

The excitement about the threatened raid by STUART has subsided. Notwithstanding the statements that the report in the TIMES was a canard, without foundation, it was nevertheless substantially true, and nothing but the prompt action of Geo. PLEASANTON prevented STUART from carrying out his intentions. A detachment of the enamy crossed the Rappanannock near Fredericksburgh, Wednesday night, and the following day, Col. BAYAN, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, captured twenty of the party, including two well-known scouts, MOLTVAINA and MCREYNOLDS, of YOUNG'S brigade, one of the brigades stationed at Fredericksburgh, who captured the Third Division Cavalry mail, last September. Yesterday morning a detachment of the enemy crossed Morton's Ford, and drove in the Seventh Michigan pickets, but were subsequently repulsed and forced to recross the river. The *Star* of this evening says: "From parties who arrived here from the front to-day we learn that a rebel advance was anticipated yesterday, and marching orders were issued to nearly all the commands. After everything had been packed however, and all was in readiness for a move, the order was countermanded, and things settled themselves to their usual order. There are rumors afloat at the front that the rebel cavalry is massing at Fredericksburgh, preparatory to a move north. Our cavalry, or a portion of it, is also on the move, but it would not be proper to say whither. Firing was heard all along the line yesterday, but this was supposed by many to be merely artillery practice. This morning, however, firing was heard in the direction of Dumfries, and it sounded as though there was some skirmishing going on."

The Second Corps discharged all their pieces this forenoon, canon and muskets, and perhaps this may account for the report of firing heard at Dumfries.

There are other indications of rebel demonstrations, which are not proper to write at this time.

STUART is massing cavalry at Charlottesville, where he has three brigades, and at Fredericksburgh, where he has two.

The report received at army headquarters that the enemy had effected a crossing at Raccoon Ford, is not correct.

The First Michigan Veteran Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. STAGG, twelve hundred strong, went to the front to-day.

Doserters continue to report daily within the lines. Yesterday, six arrived, including one sergeant; four the day before, and two the day before that, all from the Tenth Louisiana. They had got hold of the President's Proclamation distributed in KILPATRICK'S recent raid. These are the first deserters from that regiment.

Gen. COUCH has nearly recovered from his recent injuries.

GRACE GREENWOOD is delivering interesting lectures in the army. Last evening she addressed a large audience at Geo. CALDWELL'S headquarters, Second Corps.

Much complaint is made by officers, because, while their wives are refused passes to the army, other ladies can obtain those favors to attend balls and other festivities.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Steamers Havana and George Washington—Military Operations in Louisiana—A State Convention Called—Important Order from Gen. Banks.

The steamer *Havana*, from New-Orleans on the 11th and Havana on the 14th inst., and the steamer *George Washington*, from New-Orleans on the 12th, arrived at this port.

In the fight on Ouachita River, by which Admiral PORTER captured a rebel fort at Harrisonburgh, one of our vessels was struck thirty-three times.

Lieut. WILLIAMS, of the Footh Wisconsin, had been killed by guerrillas not far from New-Orleans.

The report of the capture of Yazoo, with the Eleventh Illinois Regiment, is repeated via New-Orleans, but is doubtless untrue.

Four days later news from the North had reached New-Orleans via Little Rock, Arkansas, where the telegraph now extends.

The gunboat *Galatea*, from New-York for the West Indies, was spoken on Feb. 26, 100 miles from the Hole-in-the-Wall.

Arrived at New-Orleans, 11th, bark *Clifton*, Boston; brig *Fanny*, do.

Cotton was more animated on the 11th, at 73½c. for Middling.

Sugar and Molasses firm and unchanged.

Exchange unstated. Gold 63@64.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Ssturday, March 12.

There is considerable stir and activity in military matters in this department at present.

Gen. BANKS is on the eve of departure for Western Louisiana. His objective point is probably Alexandria. A fleet of Admiral PORTER'S gunboats has already started for that place. It is expected that rather formidable works of defence will be encountered by the iron-clads, (one of which is the newly launched *Ozark*,) between the mouth of Red River and Alexandria.

As you have been previously advised, Gen. LEE'S cavalry left this city about a week ago; their destination is supposed to be to the westward.

Madisonville, a small town on Lake Poochartrain, opposite New-Orleans, has been evacuated. It was occupied by our forces under Gen. GAGNAR on the 13th of January, and extensive fortifications thrown up on the land side. These works were left intact, but add nothing to the strength of the place for the rebels, as it is easily approached by water.

The object sought by occupying the place was to open communication with Baton Rouge. Gen. GROVER'S whole force has been ordered to concentrate at the latter place.

The Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment has accepted. It will start for home about the 20th inst., on a thirty days' furlough. GILMORE, the celebrated Boston musician, and his band, will go, it is expected, by the same steamer. Many of our citizens have started a scheme to give Mr. GILMORE a testimonial. The subscriptions are liberal already, and there is every reason to believe that the affair will be creditable as well as acceptable.

It is believed that some sort of an understanding has been entered into between Gens. BANKS and STEELE, by which Western Louisiana and Southern ARKANSAS are to be cleared of rebel troops.

An order has just been issued by Gen. BANKS to hold an election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention on the 28th.

The Convention meets in New-Orleans on the 6th of April. There are to be 150 delegates, chosen on a white basis, as per census of 1860. New-Orleans will have sixty-three members.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. BANKS.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, March 11, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35.—1. An election will be held on Monday, the 28th day of March, at 9 o'clock A. M., in each of the election precincts established by law in this State, for the choice of delegates to a convention to be held for the revision and amendment of the Constitution of Louisiana.

2. The several parishes shall be entitled to elect the number of delegates herein assigned to each upon the basis of white population exhibited by the census of 1860, to be chosen in each parish on one ticket by the qualified voters of the parish, except in the Parish of New-Orleans, in which parish the election shall be held in the several Representative districts established by law, for the number of delegates herein assigned to each district, to be chosen on one ticket, by the qualified voters of the district, as follows:

[Then, after stating the representation in detail, the order proceeds:]

3. Any parish not now within the lines of the army shall be entitled to elect delegates as herein specified, at any time before the dissolution of the convention, should such parish be brought within the lines of the army.

4. Every free white male, twenty-one years of age, who has been a resident of the State twelve months, and six months in the parish in which he offers to vote, who is a citizen of the United States, and who shall have taken the oath prescribed by the President in his proclamation of the 8th December, 1863, shall have the right to vote in the election of delegates.

5. Citizens of the State who have been expelled from their homes by the public enemy on account of their devotion to the Union, and who would be qualified voters in the parishes to which they belong, will be allowed to vote for delegates in the election precincts to which for the time being they may reside.

6. Citizens of the State who have volunteered for the defence of the country in the army or navy, and who are otherwise qualified voters, will be allowed to vote in the election precincts in which they may be found on the day of election.

7. The Commissioners of Election appointed to superintend the polls at the election of State officers, Feb. 22, 1864, are authorized and directed, in the absence of other orders, to fulfill and discharge all the duties of Commissioners of Election in their respective precincts, for this election.

8. The Commissioners of Election, at any election precinct, are authorized to administer the oath of allegiance, as prescribed by the President, to any person otherwise qualified to vote, and to register the name of such voter in New-Orleans where a register is required, or to receive it in other Parishes where no register is required, at any time before the polls are closed on the day of election.

9. The Commissioners in the several perishes will make prompt returns of the votes given to the Sheriff of the parish, as provided by law, or in his absence to the Provost-Marshal, who will immediately return the same to the Secretary of State in the same manner and form as for members of the General Assembly.

10. The Sheriffs of the several Parishes, and in their absence the Provost-Marshals will take especial care that the polls are properly opened, and that suitable Judges of Election and other officers are appointed. It is desirable that all persons properly qualified shall vote, but it is more important that the integrity of the election shall not be vitiated by illegal or fraudulent acts.

11. The Delegates duly elected to the convention shall meet at Liberty Hall, Executive Building, in the City of New-Orleans, at 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 6th day of April, 1864. In case any vacancy occurs by resignation or death after the organization of the convention, a writ of election shall be issued by the convention to fill the vacancy.

By command of Major-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Prisoners Frozen or Starved to death by the Rebels—Order by Gen. Peck.

NEWBERN, Monday, March 14.

This is the day the enemy were to be in possession of Newbern, according to their expectations, it being the second anniversary of its capture. With the exception of a slight skirmish between the enemy and the Third New-York Cavalry, there has been no collision as yet.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* says that out of the recent party of Yankee prisoners in transit from Richmond to Americus, Ga., two froze to death in the cars between Weldon and Raleigh, twelve were so severely frozen that they had to be left in the hospital at Raleigh, and thirty-one escaped from one of the box cars between Branchville and Augusta.

A released Union officer from Richmond, who has arrived in Newbern, thinks a lack of food instead of frost was the cause of the above-mentioned deaths.

For the information of persons in the North who experience so much difficulty in getting letters to their friends, who are officers in the North Carolina Union Regiments, it should be understood that there are two white regiments of infantry known as the First North Carolina, and two known as the Second North Carolina, two of these regiments are in East Tennessee and two in East North Carolina. These numbers also represent each branch of the service, cavalry, infantry and artillery, white and black, which with those of the same number in East Tennessee, will make fifteen regiments known as the First and Second North Carolina, of both colors. There are also white and black regiments, known as the Third North Carolina Regiments, in Western and Eastern North Carolina, consisting of each branch of the service. When these various regiments, white and black, now arraying under these numbers, are all full, there will be twenty-seven Union regiments, known as the First, Second and Third, which are located in four different States—Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina. In addressing letters to these regiments the branch of service should be stated, their locality, and the name of the commanding officer.

The hanging of the fifty-one Union soldiers at Kinston, belonging to the Second North Carolina white regiment, and the reported hanging of several companies of the Second North Carolina white regiment in Western North Carolina, recently captured by the rebels, has given a fresh start to the enlistment of conscript deserters, who are eager for an opportunity to avenge these atrocities.

The following orders have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DIST. OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, N. C., March 12, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 33.—Complaint having been made that colored employes of the several staff departments have been enticed away by civilians through the offer of higher rates of pay, and that the same practice impedes the success of recruiting agents, all persons in this district are prohibited from employing blacks at higher wages than those fixed by the Government.

By command of Major-Gen. PECK,
Official. BENJ. B. FOSTER, A. A. G.
JAS. MCENTEE, Acting Aid-de-Camp.

Havana and the West Indies.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

By the arrival at this port of the steamer *Havana*, we have intelligence from Havana to the 14th inst.

The local news is not of special interest, and there is nothing later from Mexico.

The *Siglo* is actively urging that more attention be paid in Cuba to the culture of cotton.

The English brigantine *Collen* had been wrecked at Pajonal. The Captain and eight of the crew were saved.

Amusements in Havana, since the departure of the opera troupe, consist of circus performances and stereoscopic views.

The Hamburg Consulate at Trinidad has been suppressed.

A new church has been commenced at Trinidad, to be a copy of the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Philadelphia. There have been collected for the building fund $117,000, of which $20,000 is the gift of one wealthy Cuban.

FROM SAN DOMINGO.

The steamer *Europa* has arrived at HAVANA, with news from Sao Domingo to the 7th inst.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel la Catolica* had arrived at San Domingo with further reinforcements for the royalists, commanded by Brig.-Gen. DON CARLOS PALANCA, who was Commander of the contingent of Spanish forces, allied with the French in the Cochin Chica expedition.

Farther adhesions to the Spanish rule in Sao Domingo are reported.

On the 6th the Spanish troops surprised a native camp at Hato Mayor, and captured some of the "revels," putting the others to flight.

GEN. STEELE'S DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Price Again in the Field—What He is Going to Do—The Union Men of Texas—Prospect of a Speedy Movement.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Saturday, March 19.

"Old Pap Price" has again assumed command of the Department of Arkansas, and tells his demoralized ragamuffin rebels that he will soon lead them against their cowardly boasting foes, and that they must retrieve their reverses, reoccupy the territory they have lost, and establish the perpetuity of their Government.

The Union men of Texas are concentrating in anticipation of speedy protection from Gen. HERRON and the column moving from this direction.

It has been decided that the Army of the Frontier shall remain under Gen. THAYER, which leaves Gen. BLUNT without a command.

All is quiet in the Indian country.

ARKANSAS ELECTION.

Dispatch from Gen. Gantt—A Gratifying Result—Fifteen Thousand Votes Registered.

The following dispatch was received in this City yesterday:

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Saturday, March 19.

To Gen. W. K. Strong and William H. Lee, Esq., New-York:

About fifteen thousand votes registered. About ten thousand votes polled. Our triumph complete; a Free Constitution adopted, and Gov. MURPHY and the whole State ticket elected.

Legislature meets in April.

We are once again free. E. W. GANTT.

DISPATCH FROM FORT SMITH.

FORT SMITH, Saturday, March 19.

The Arkansas election closed last night, having continued three days, under the old *viva voce* system. All the counties north and about twenty south of the Arkansas River have voted. From ten to fifteen thousand votes are expected.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

The Rebels in Large Force—Miscellaneous Items.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 19.

The *Commercial*, of this city, has a special dispatch from Chattanooga, which says:

The rebels are in large force on our front, but make no demonstrations.

Thirty-five Federal prisoners escaped from the Columous, S. C., prison on Wednesday.

A dispatch from Meridian, Miss., says that Gen. SHERMAN has gone down the Mississippi with his troops, evidently for the Red River.

Gen. HINDMAN has resigned the command of his rebel corps, and Gen. Hood takes command in his place.

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE takes command of the Department of Southwestern Virginia.

Considerable excitement prevails in Georgia on account of Gov. BROWN'S message. The rebel papers are discussing it with much violence.

The Union prisoners at Columbia very nearly made their escape a few days ago, by "tunneling" out.

Part of JOHN MORGAN'S command left Decatur a week ago.

Gen. PRICE has issued an order dated Longwood, Ark., March 3, resuming command of the Department of Arkansas.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Affairs at Natchez—Union Prisoners at Shreveport—Operations of the Guerrillas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 19.

Natchez advices of the 12th inst., say that Gen. TUTTLE has been assigned to the command of that post.

Six hundred Federal prisoners are still confined near Shreveport, La. They comprise the crews of the gunboats captured at Sabine Pass, and a portion of Gen. DAVIS' command, captured by JOHN MORGAN. About one hundred escaped during the latter part of February, twelve of whom have arrived here.

Guerrillas have again visited Lake Providence, and are committing shocking barbarities on the negroes and Union people.

FROM OHIO.

The Veteran Regiments in Ohio Ordered to the Army of the Potomac—Ohio Short of Her Quota under Last Call 28,000.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 19.

Dispatches from Columbus say that all the veteran regiments in Ohio belonging to the Department of the South have been ordered to the Army of the Potomac.

Under the last call for troops Ohio is short 28,000 men.

The War in Kentucky.

THE REBEL CONSPIRACY IN THE STATE—DEATH OF A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, March 19.

The *Journal* editorially says of the conspiracy in Kentucky to turn the State over to the Confederates:

"We doubt not that there is some foundation for the rumor," and adds: "We base this opinion on the fact that many of the rebels taken are intensely and passionately anxious for the triumph of the rebellion." It advises the driving of the invading host beyond our borders, as the best means of keeping the rebel sympathizers within the State quiet.

Dr. J. B. FLINT, Professor of Surgery in the Louisville University of Medicine, and a native of Chelsea, Mass., died this morning of apoplexy.

The Fire at Elmira, N. Y.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Saturday, March 19.

By the burning of the new Presbyterian Church, in which the Soldiers' Fair Commission were holding their fair last evening, Messrs. TERRY and MCKEANE, the contractors of the building, lose $10,000.

The money that had been taken at the fair was saved.

A boy by the name of FREDDY HART perished from suffocation, and his body has since been taken out of the ruins.

The following persons were injured:

M. M. CONTRERE, an old gentleman, aged 70 years, seriously.

Mr. HIRAM COVELL, seriously.

CLARK INGRAHAM, slightly.

S. S. HAMLIN, slightly.

But few of the articles in the fair were saved.

The building was full of ladies and children when the fire broke out, and it is a wonder the loss of life was not more serious.

The building was valued at $50,000, and insured for $10,000.

FIRE AT VINCENNES.

VINCENNES, Ind., Saturday, March 19.

MCKINNAY & GRAY'S foundry and machine shop was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $10,000. No insurance.

Appointment of Dr. Swinburne as Health Officer of the Port of New-York.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 19.

The appointment of Dr. JOHN SWINBURNE, of this city, to be Health Officer at the Port of New-York, in place of Dr. GUNN, was confirmed by the Senate to-day, and immediately returned to the Governor.

The Cartridge Manufactory Explosion at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, March 19.

Eight persons have already died from the effects of the injuries they received in the recent cartridge manufactory explosion. Several others are in a critical condition.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 17.

A ROAD TO IDAHO.

A bill is now before the Committee on Roads and Canals, introduced by the Delegate from Idaho, Hon. WILLIAM H. WALLACE, for the construction of a road from Fort Laramie to the new gold mines of Idaho, near the head waters of the Missouri. This road will shorten the route by nearly five hundred miles, as compared with the present traveled road. Efforts are now being made to establish military posts in the portion of Idaho now called Montana, for the protection of prospecting or gold-hunting parties, as the Blackfeet and Crows, who inhabit the Territory, are the most warlike tribes on the continent. Those who are best acquainted with Montana think the richest mines have not yet been discovered.

REDUCTION OF FEES.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in furtherance of his wish to relax the restrictions on trade to the loyal or secessionary districts, as they come from time to time more completely under the control of the Government, has authorized the reduction of the fees charged on the shipments of merchandise to and of products from the Counties of Accomac, Northampton and Norfolk, Virginia, from five to three per cent., and the abolishment of the system of permits for individual, family and plantation supplies.

TREATMENT OF DESERTERS.

Hereafter, deserters from the rebel army coming within our lines are not to be committed to prison, if they prove to be *bona fide* deserters, but will be discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance, and furnished with transportation North, or employment on the various fortifications. Within a week past, some three or four hundred have been released from the Old Capital Prison, and sent to Philadelphia and New-York.

FOR THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

The supply-steamer *Admiral* will leave the New-York Navy-yard March 26, for Key West, Pensacola and the stations of the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, carrying letters and parcels for naval officers on blockading duty.

THE BODY OF COL. DAHLGREN.

The *Star* says: "We understand that the rebel authorities have signified their intention to give up the remains of Col. DAHLGREN, and it is expected that they will shortly arrive at Fortress Monroe."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 19.

To-day is devoted to speech-making.

REMARKS OF MR. ARNOLD, OF ILLINOIS.

MR. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) addressed the committee on the subject of reconstruction. Freedom is the corner-stone, LINCOLN the architect, and National Unity, without Slavery, and the Constitution the *Magna Charta*, securing liberty as the aim of the Administration.

The fearful error of uniting free and slave States must not be repeated. MR. ARNOLD discussed first the relations of the rebel States to the National Government; Secondly, the duty of the Executive; and third, the duty of Congress. The status of the rebel States is that of traitors and public enemies, and they may be treated as such. The Executive must govern the country as commander of the army, until Congress provides some other government, or the people themselves organize local State governments and are admitted again to the Union.

The President, by the Amnesty Proclamation, invites the cooperation of Congress in restoring national unity. To have unity, the cause of our divisions, Slavery, must be removed. Remove Slavery, and "Yankee Doodle" will again resound through all Dixie land. Mr. ARNOLD replied to Mr. BROOKS' declaration that Slavery is dead. It is not dead, but in a dying condition, and needs a few more blows from the rail-splitter of Illinois to end its existence. Let us have immediate emancipation, and amend the Constitution prohibiting slavery forever.

Mr. ARNOLD deprecated divisions among the friends of the loyal cause. With LINCOLN as President, CHASE in the Treasury, and GRANT commanding our armies, success is certain. As to the Presidency, the people have already settled the question. LINCOLN is the choice of the people, because they recognize in him the apostle of liberty.

REMARKS OF MR. WILSON, OF IOWA.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) spoke in support of the proposition heretofore introduced by him to amend the Constitution, by declaring that Slavery, being incompatible with free government, is forever prohibited in the United States, and involuntary servitude shall be permitted only as a punishment of crime, and that Congress have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. It was long the custom, when Slavery made its imperative demands, to appease it, by giving it a new lease of life. We were the slaves of the slave power. Slavery, having in its possession the dispensation of patronage, there was a cringing for its favors. It made incessant, unrelenting war on the principles of our Government and the object for which the Constitution was originally framed. Slavery touched and defiled everything, and they had submitted tamely and cowardly, while it was working death on all that is loved and desirable in life. The fact that public opinion is now against Slavery is the result of Slavery overleaping itself. However public opinion may have been formed, thank God it is formed, and is never to be surrendered. We must add strength to public opinion by doing our duty. We may now talk about freedom and write it in our Constitution. He believed such an amendment was desired by the true and loyal people of the country. He argued the propriety and necessity of the measure, asserting that Slavery is incompatible with Republican Government, and that an insulting, reckless, depraved despotism was at war to maintain the revolting doctrine of the right of property in man. We must establish justice on the tomb of Slavery, which is the destroyer and not the promoter of domestic tranquillity. We cannot have peace till we secure liberty to all who are subject to our laws.

REMARKS OF MR. WILDER, OF KANSAS.

Mr. WILDER, of Kansas, (Union,) maintained that this is not a war against insurgents, but against States, and therefore ought to be conducted according to the laws pre-cribing belligerent rights. He stated his objections to the President's reconstruction plan, and was in favor of the military occupation of the States until the people could safely resume self-government.

The House then, at 3 o'clock, adjourned.

Steamer Missing.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 19.

Considerable anxiety is felt here for the safety of the steamer *Fairbanks*, of the Georgetown and New-York line. She has been out eleven days on a trip from New-York to Georgetown, and other steamers that left New-York since her departure have arrived.

[In reference to the above telegram, we are authentically informed that the steamer *Fairbanks* arrived safely at Alexandria at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday. She had her machinery disabled, and was obliged to make her way under sail; but she was only out eight days, not eleven.—EDS. TIMES.]

The Twenty-ninth Connecticut Colored Volunteers.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, March 19.

The Twenty-ninth Connecticut Colored Volunteers, numbering 1,005 men, all told, under Col. WM. BIROSETTE, sailed from this port this evening on the steamer *Warrior*, for Annapolis. Great enthusiasm was manifested along the line of march, the soldiers keeping up a continual singing and hurrahing.

Return of the Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 19.

The Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, from New-Orleans, arrived home to-day on a furlough, having reenlisted. An ovation is welcome was given them, including a dinner from the city authorities in Faneuil Hall.

The Second Maine Cavalry.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, March 19.

The steamer *Continental* sailed to-day for New-Orleans, with the ship *Frank Boult* in tow, each taking a portion of the Second Maine Cavalry.

The Chesapeake Case.

HALIFAX, Saturday, March 19.

The United States revenue cutter *Miami* left here at 9 o'clock this morning for Portland with the steamer *Chesapeake*. Weather fair.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

One Day Later by the City of Baltimore.

DEBATES IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Full Report of the Solicitor-General's Speech Upon the Rebel Cruisers.

THE REBEL VESSELS IN FRANCE.

Arrival of the Archduke Maximilian in Paris.

PROGRESS OF THE DANISH WAR.

Emancipation of the Peasants in Russia.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool the 5th inst., via Queenstown the 7th, arrived yesterday morning. Her news is one day later than that by the *Arabia*.

The Canadian mail steamer *North American*, from Portland on the 20th ult., passed Crookhaven, March 6.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Situation—The English Dead-Lock—The Government and the Confederate Cruisers—No Responsibility—Ships and Guns—Experiments—Seward and Russell—The Conflicting Claims—Criticism of Commanders—Mexico—Threatening a Prince—A Royal Show—British Loyalty—Reform Movements.

LONDON, Saturday, March 5, 1864.

The question of peace or war in Europe is still undecided. Trade languishes and prices droop in Manchester. The great Jewish financiers are selling in the city. There is a feeling of apprehension, if not alarm. Austria is massing supplies and beginning to send men to Venetia. Galicia is declared in a state of siege. There are signs of trouble in the Danubian Provinces. Denmark is deliberating on the conference, but will demand a partial evacuation as one of the conditions. The Emperor gives no encouragement to the conference, and he will not speak. Austria has won all the honors of the Danish invasion, such as they are, and the Prussians, irritated at their secondary and humiliating position, are moving for a great naval port on the North Sea. There is a popular movement in Sweden in favor of an alliance with Denmark. Russia is hushed in the pacification of Poland.

In England the dead-lock continues, and it is, so close that at one division this week, in a full house, on an unimportant question, the Government escaped defeat by a majority of one vote. It is more and more evident that the PALMERSTON administration is at the mercy of COBDEN and BRIGHT. The day they withdrew their support it sinks into a minority. It is probable that Lord DERBY could take the premiership without them, or in spite of them; but what does a man with a million of dollars a year and an earldom want of a premiership? It is said that the Queen has asked him not to take the reins during the existence of the present Parliament, but to wait for the general election and a larger conservative majority.

Last night, just for a change, the Government was attacked in a new quarter, Mr. SAMUEL LEFEVRE denounced the Ministry for tolerating the Confederate cruisers. He said they were English ships, with English guns, manned by English sailors, fitted out in English ports, coaling from English vessels, and taking refuge in English harbors, yet preying upon the commerce of a friendly Power. They were not men-of-war, but British privateers. They had destroyed 167 vessels, and property to the amount of £3,000,000. Confederate officers in England had been allowed to build or purchase these privateers, which, but for the recognition of the Confederates as belligerents by the British Government would be pirates.

The Solicitor-General replied to this attack, which may have been a mere feint, that accidents would happen to the best regulated establishments. The Government was not responsible for the escape of the *Florida*, *Alabama*, *Georgia* or *Rappahannock*. According to American, as well as English law, the commission of a Power recognized as a belligerent, obliterates all past offences. No matter under what circumstances a vessel escapes, when the Confederate flag is hoisted by a commissioned officer of the Confederate Government, there is no going behind that. She is at once entitled to all the rights of a man-of-war.

Mr. LEFEVRE wished the Government to send out a naval expedition and capture the *Alabama*, but the Government does not believe they ought or could do so. The Solicitor-General comforted himself with the fact that both the belligerents were complaining, the one of illicit ships, and the other of recruiting. The complaints balanced each other,—but I cannot see that two wrongs make a right.

Mr. Sam Slick postponed his motion about the island of San Juan, where something has been done derogatory to the honor of England—but there are so many complaints on this score that so small a one is not likely to get much notice. And one of the reasons why our friend J. B. is inclined to patience, is his muddle about the ships and guns. This is a most serious and perplexing one. It cannot be said that one of the English iron-clads is satisfactory. There is a perfect chaos of unsuccessful experiment. Millions have been wasted, until the alarmed Government dares not even experiment. And the case is worse in respect to guns than ships. The Armstrongs are pronounced satisfactory up to the 40-pounders. But what is a 40-pounder against iron-clads? The 110s have failed. The Marquis of HARTINGTON believes that they are on the right track, and that they will be able to make such guns as are needed. But here we are, possibly, on the verge of a great European war, or a war with a perhaps more formidable power than any European combination, experimenting—and while the fortifications of New-York are being furnished with guns which would demolish the *Warrior* at a single shot, the English are making experiments at Shoeburyness.

Well might Col. DUNNE say, as he did in the House the other night, that Earl RUSSELL'S diplomacy only amounted to this—"you may kick us as much as you please, but you can't kick us into a fight." He gave a graphic description of the famous British lion, sneaking off with his tail between his legs. "Once" said the gallant Colonel, "the roar of the lion made Europe quail, but now the bray of the jackass makes all Europe laugh." The diplomacy of Mr. SEWARD and Earl RUSSELL was effectively contrasted. Whenever the American Secretary of State had any claim to make, or any remonstrance to offer, he said the Americans were ripe for war; Earl RUSSELL, on the other hand, while making demands of foreign Powers, always ended by assuring them that England could not think of fighting whatever they might determine.

I must not forget, however, that the Solicitor-General, in last night's debate, not only denied all responsibility of the Government in the matter of the Confederate cruisers, but very distinctly announced that no claim for damages or reparation could be for a moment admitted. This is the one point to which the Government is irrevocably committed. Its single claim upon the support of the Opposition, or the Anti-American party in Parliament, is its rejection of the *Alabama* claims. I ought, perhaps, to add the show of vigor with which it is prosecuting counter claims in the matter of the *Sacco*. These are tubs to the whale or sops to Cerberus.

News of the opening campaign in America is looked for with an interest far greater than is felt in the operations in Denmark. The Confederate organs are hopeful: but they are also anxious. They begin to criticise President DAVIS. He has the fault of clinging to his favorites. He sustained PEMBERTON until he lost Vicksburgh. He stood by BRAGG until he nearly lost the Southern army. Now he places his trust in JOHNSTON, who has done, it is confessed, very little to justify it; who has failed, in fact, in several important positions. It has been the custom here to praise the Southern generals, but it is apparent that many of them have failed. There is no merit in sustaining an incompetent commander. What seems a virtue becomes a fault in this case. The lives of thousands, important military operations, and a great cause may be sacrificed to a personal preference. President LINCOLN has changed his generals pretty often; but even he has sometimes borne too long with incapacity, or its synonym, ill luck. I cannot see that there can be any obligation to keep an officer in command of an army or a regiment one hour after he has, for any cause, lost the confidence of his soldiers.

You will have abundance of contradictory rumors respecting the movements of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. It appears that he has had a slight indisposition at Brussells; but I see no reason to believe that there is any change in his intentions. He is expected at Paris to-day. He will sail from Trieste about the end of the month. On his arrival in Mexico, according to present appearances, the last trace of opposition will have vanished, and he will be received with universal acclamations. A foreign legion of ten or twelve thousand men will be organized, as the nucleus of the native Mexican army, and the French will return to Europe covered with glory.

King LEOPOLD, of Belgium, is on a visit to the Queen of England. He comes to stand godfather to the heir of the Prince of Wales. The father of the Princess will not be present at the christening, having important engagements in Denmark. The ceremony takes place on the 10th instant, with the Archbishop of Canterbury, and water from the River Jordan, expressly imported for the purpose, by permission of the Sultan.

On Wednesday the avenues leading to St. James Palace were blocked up for several hours by a crowd of carriages, filled with ladies in full evening dress, and gentlemen in court dress or uniforms, attending a levée of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who represent Her Majesty. It is a wonderful show to one who is only a spectator, and who can keep out of the crowd and fuss. Choose a commanding corner with a good opera glass, and it is worth seeing. You have all the fun and none of the trouble. Carriage after carriage rolls by, with those wonderful bewigged and powdered coachmen and footmen, resplendent in gold and silver lace, crimson, blue, yellow. The ladies are set to clouds of gauze and lace and glittering with diamonds, with those fair proportions which Mr. HAWTHORNE has so graphically immortalized. The real show is in the streets—in the narrow old palace it is a miserable crush, in which Dukes and Duchesses, Bishops and Generals, crowd and pent, and fight and faint, as in the lobbies of a theatre on boxing night.

And all for a sight of royalty, and to have one's name with a crowd of five hundred more in the Court Column of next day's newspaper. Well, it is a part of the system, necessary, no doubt, to keep the body politic in order. People laugh at it, satirize it, ridicule it all, but I believe they all enjoy it. I doubt if there is a born Briton on these islands who would not feel happy enough to go out of his skin if he were spoken to by the Prince of Wales. It is an honor he feels from the top of his shining hat to the bottom of his well-blacked boots. He feels it thrilling in every pore; it is a present joy and a happy memory. Who could have the heart to deprive people of so much happiness, and who will say that the enjoyments of loyalty are dearly purchased?

The effort to extend the right, or privilege, of suffrage, meets with little success. The motion to allow ten-pound householders in counties to vote, as well as those in boroughs, failed. In a system of restricted suffrage, you must draw the line somewhere. Why a man paying rates on ten pounds rentage should be better able to take a part in the government of the country, than one who pays nine pounds, it might not be easy to show; or why the rural should not have the same privilege as the urban population, it would be hard to say; but the whole system is mixed, illogical and unsatisfactory. Reform sets in other directions. Sanitary reform has reduced the mortality of the army from 17¾ to 8 in 1,000. The Government has taken the strong measure of forbidding soldiers to enter certain notorious streets at Woolwich, and placed sentries to enforce the order; it has also sent a certain number of women to Lock Hospital at the expense of the War Department.

The system of Government appointments to nearly all posts has been changed. These appointments are open to competition examinations. The young man who can answer the greatest number of questions correctly, or gets the greatest number of marks for his acquirements, gets the highest grade. Every branch of the public service is getting filled with more cultivated, cleverer, cramming fellows, with the sole faculty of a good memory. Health, signalment, character, aptitude and moral values are of hardly a figure. And the result is sure to be the lowering of the service. Nothing could be more partial and imperfect than this system of examinations. Every one knows that it is not the best clergyman, lawyer, or physician who can cram best for an examination, and answer questions with most readiness. Nor is memory the most important faculty of the mind. Physical and moral requisites are as important as intellectual, and the whole system will require to be remodelled.

Capital punishment and the treatment of criminals are prominent subjects before Parliament and the public. There is a strong expression in favor of the American system of private executions, while many would abolish them altogether. The treatment of crime is in the same chaotic and experimental condition as the military and naval departments. In fact, for such an old and settled country, things seem wonderfully unsettled in Church and State, morals and politics.

MONADNOCK.

Alabama Compensations—English Claims—Recognition—Mexico—Plans of the Emperor—The Mazzini Conspiracy—The Fenian Fight in Dublin—Confederate Conference and Anxious Inquiries.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1864.

It may be as well to understand that English claims against the National Government are now accumulating to an enormous extent, by way of set-off in case it should ever be necessary to acknowledge a liability for the devastations of the *Alabama*. Every steamer and cargo condemned by the Prize Courts in New-York is made the subject of a claim against the United States Government. The papers relating to these claims now fill twenty bound volumes, and there are enough to make twenty more. So, making claims is a game two can play at, you see; and the one who makes his claim good, will be the one who is able to do it. It is difficult to see how all these matters can be settled peacefully.

There was a period some months ago when three-fourths of the British Cabinet, including two of its strongest members, were in favor of recognition. It needed only some popular movement to justify it. I wrote you at the time that such an event was not improbable. The tide of war turned, and the dangers to the Union cause passed away; but a hostile attitude on a money question, if coupled with some appearance of Southern military success, might bring about such a consummation.

There is another view of this matter which it may be well to consider. According to our information, all organized opposition to the French in Mexico is at an end. JUAREZ himself has virtually, if not formally, given his adhesion to the Imperial *régime*. The Mexican prisoners of war in France have all done so, and will return in the suite of the new Emperor, ready to serve his cause. Does the American Government frankly accept the new Government of Mexico? Is the Monroe doctrine quietly hurled in the tomb of the Capulets? If so, and the Washington Government and Congress promptly and unanimously recognize the Empire of Mexico, of course there will be no trouble. But, if this is not done, the first step of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN will be to recognize the independence of the Confederate States, and this recognition will be followed by that of France. It is said and believed here that the sympathies of the Mexican Emperor are with the Richmond Government, and that he is personally favorable to such a

recognition. But what he requires, as a matter of policy, is security for his northern boundary.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, as I have long since said, has set his heart upon the triumph of his Mexican policy, because England deserted him and France opposed. He said not long ago, "This Mexican expedition, for which I am so much blamed, will be considered hereafter the most glorious act of my Government." A Great Western tropical empire established by France is no trifle. Then the silver of Mexico will give to France the trade of India and China, where silver is more sought for than gold. Beside, once firmly established in Mexico, French influence would soon triumph over Central and South America, which would become the asat of other empires, allies of France, Latin in race, and Catholic in religion. Mexico might be expected to absorb the Central American States to the Isthmus of Darien. There will then be room for three monarchies or empires in South America beside that of Brazil. The Government at Washington must shape its policy with a view to the magnificent enterprises of a man who has the broadest views and the highest ambition—a man, moreover, who is thoroughly in earnest, who bides his time, and who believes he has a mission to perform and a destiny to accomplish.

The Emperor NAPOLEON believes that he is watched over by Providence, and is sure that his safety is looked after by an active police. The four conspirators whose trial, with that of MAZZINI, commenced yesterday, were marked when they crossed the borders of France, their description telegraphed to Paris, where the police were quite ready for them on their arrival, and were watched night and day until they were arrested, and the instruments of death and proofs of the conspiracy found in their hands. MAZZINI indignantly denied any complicity, and the *Times* indorsed his truthfulness. Why? Because MAZZINI has been in the most intimate relations with the British Government. But he has once been convicted, by default, of a complicity in a plot against the Emperor, and the proofs alleged in this case are of the strongest character. If in England, he can be demanded of the Government. He probably has been advised to betake himself to a safer locality. It would be dangerous to surrender him, or to refuse to do so, if he were convicted. That he could be, I see little room to doubt. The death of the Emperor was the first blow to be struck in the European revolution, for which MAZZINI has so long and zealously labored.

There were some indications that this revolution, or a revolution of some sort, had broken out, the other night, in Ireland. Were you ever in the Dublin Rotunda? Many of your readers have been, and so have I, on several occasions. I was present one night, with Orangeism and WHALLEY, met to protest against the Pope and the grant to Maynooth; and I was in the Rotunda when the Nationalists of Ireland, under the leadership of THE O'DONOGHUE, met in tremendous force to protest against the war which England threatened against America in the matter of the *Trent*. But it seems that there was even a larger meeting the other night to protest against a statue in Prince ALBERT. I don't well see how it could have been larger, for the meeting at which I assisted, by being squeezed, was as full as men could be packed standing on on a single layer. It was so full that if one man in the floor moved, it moved the whole assembly like a great jelly. Still, The O'DONOGHUE said it was the most glorious meeting he ever saw. And so, after a fashion, it turned out to be—for, in the opening of his speech, he no sooner pronounced the words, "My esteemed friend, Mr. SULLIVAN," than the whole house broke into a spontaneous fight; chairmen, speakers and priests were driven from the platform, and every man turned to pummeling his next neighbor with a vigor which only an Irish crowd could ever exhibit.

Of the cause of this terrific row, which lasted two hours, and in which, though no lives were lost, thousands must have been "kilt intirely," I cannot get the faintest idea. I have seen The O'DONOGHUE, and he is one of the handsomest and most popular men, and one of the best speakers in Ireland. I am somewhat acquainted with his "esteemed friend, Mr. SULLIVAN," editor of the Dublin *Daily News* and *Nation*, and a pleasant, gentlemanly, and very clever, enthusiastic, and patriotic Irishman I thought him. What he had done to arouse the ire of the "Fenian Brotherhood" they probably know. I do not. But they were in the fight, and seem to have been victorious. The alarming thing to England is that numbers of these combatants were dressed in the United States uniform; but whether they were the advance guard of that Fenian army that is coming, or the rear guard of that great army that has been going, and had somewhat prematurely donned their uniforms on this occasion, I am, like a British Minister, in a tight place, "without information." But, whatever the cause of this tremendous scrimmage, it was the work of a large and organized body of men, animated by a common impulse, and acting in concert; and that alone is sufficient to give some uneasiness, not to say alarm, to the Government.

I ought, perhaps, to mention that confidence in the rebel cause appears to gain here, and will gain until we hear the result of the draft ordered for the 10th proximo. Large operators in New-York are writing to their correspondants in London and Paris, to ascertain for them as accurately as possible the condition and calculations of the Confederates. They have gauged the resources and persistance of the North, and only require to know those of the South, that they may be able to shape their speculations accordingly. MONADNOCK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH OF THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL ON THE REBEL CRUISERS.

We have already given an abstract of the speech of the Solicitor-General, in the House of Commons, on March 4, in reply to Mr. LEFEVRE. The following report of the speech is given by the *Times*:

The Solicitor-General said that the Government had formerly been attacked for unduly favoring the Federals, and it was said that, having acted under their direction, Her Majesty's Government had borne very hardly upon the Confederates. It was now alleged that the Government had not taken sufficient steps to vindicate the law in favor of the Federals and against the Confederates. These counter statements might be left to answer each other, and might be taken as a proof of the nautrality of the Government. It was said that the Government had permitted the escape of four vessels that ought not to have left these ports, and they were also accused of not taking means to repair the mischief thus done. First, with respect to the *Florida*. Before she left the shores of this country, the Government had no sufficient information—no evidence—that she was destined for the Confederate service. She was detained at Nassau, and inquiries were made there by the Consular Court, which acquitted her. That might have been for want of evidence, but in the face of that acquittal the Government could not declare that her equipment was a violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act. Nor was there any reason to suppose that she was manned from this country. There were some Englishmen among her crew, but there was no ground for believing that the greater part of her crew did not belong to the Confederate States. It was therefore impossible for Her Majesty's Government to have stopped the *Florida*, or to treat her now otherwise than the properly commissioned vessel of a belligerent they had recognized. In the case of the *Georgia*, there was no sufficient evidence before she left that she was intended for the Confederate States. The Government, however, has since received information that she was manned in a great measure from Liverpool, and proceedings had been taken against a firm of that town who were charged—he would not say whether rightly or otherwise—with having organized a system of enlisting men for the *Georgia* and other vessels. The case of the *Alabama* was different from those of the *Florida* and the *Georgia*, and also differed from that of the *Alexandra*. The *Alabama* had what might be called an exclusively warlike equipment, with sockets for guns. Depositions were made and laid before the law officers of the Crown that the *Alabama* was manned at Liverpool that the agents of the Confederate States at Liverpool enlisted men for her as fighting seamen, and that forty or fifty embarked, some knowing their destination and others being ignorant of it. Now, the law officers of the Crown at that time were of opinion that the *Alabama* ought not to be allowed to leave Liverpool, and in that opinion he (the Solicitor-General) had only to say that he entirely concurred. But the vessel escaped, and he quite agreed with his honorable friend who spoke last that her escape was a misfortune. (Hear, hear.) But at the same time it was not a misfortune for which Her Majesty's Government could fairly be held responsible. As soon as the evidence was presented to Government, it was laid before the law officers of the Crown; their opinion was given without delay, and a telegram was immediately sent to Liverpool directing that the vessel should be stopped. She escaped by a *ruse*, under pretence that she was going on a trial trip. Her Majesty's Government could not give assurance to other countries that no vessels could possibly escape, or that our laws would not be evaded. (Hear, hear.) All they were bound to do was to bring a fair amount of vigilance to bear in order to prevent violations or evasions of the law. But if it turned out that not merely the *Alabama* had escaped by a *ruse*, but a number of other vessels—it several steam rams—and to the subject of the steam rams he should not further allude—had been permitted to escape by similar means, as that the American Government could have said to her Majesty's Government: "You are maintaining not a real but a fraudulent neutrality; you are conniving at violations of your laws which are notorious to everybody; you won't put your Foreign Enlistment Act into effect"—then you might have just ground of complaint. But the answer to all their complaints, and to all their claims—and, that there might be no doubt upon the matter, these claims the Government distinctly resisted (hear)—was: "We have fairly and honestly enforced the Foreign Enlistment Act, and have done our best to preserve our neutrality." (Hear, hear.) With respect to the *Roppahannock*, his honorable and learned friend was not correct in saying that she was fitted out in one of her Majesty's dockyards. She was certainly fitted out in the proximity of one of the dockyards. She was bought by agents of the Confederate States, and was equipped at Sheerness, and her Majesty's Government were so much imposed upon as to land artificers to equip her. But he could say that *neither Her Majesty's Government nor the law officers of the Crown—so secretly was the equipment managed—had any information that this vessel was being fitted out for the service of the Confederate States until she escaped.* It was, therefore, unreasonable to blame the Government for not having prevented her departure. The greater part of the man on board were not aware of the purpose for which they were enlisted, and therefore it would have been extremely harsh to have instituted a prosecution against them. (Hear.) But he regretted to say Her Majesty's Government had too much reason to suppose that an officer in their employment was more seriously compromised. They had therefore thought it their duty to institute a prosecution against him which would shortly come before the Queen's Bench, and na need not say it would give Her Majesty's Government great pleasure if that gentleman could prove his innocence. He could not agree with the remark that those ships should be treated as English vessels. *He denied they were English vessels.* They were not officered by British officers. They were Confederate vessels having Confederate commissions; and because some Englishmen had enlisted in them, and some more might have been employed in fitting them up, that was no ground for calling them British vessels. His hon. and learned friend had said, in the first place, that they ought to pursue and capture those ships. *Capture the Alabama! But they should catch her first.* ["Hear, hear," and a laugh.] *He would remind his honorable and learned friend that when a vessel was commissioned by a recognized belligerent no inquiry could be made into her previous history.* (Hear, hear.) It had been decided in the American courts that a commission from a recognized belligerent obliterated the past offences of the vessel. Therefore, as they had every reason to suppose that the *Alabama* and the other vessels referred to were public vessels of war, commissioned by a recognized belligerent, *it would not be in accordance with the law of nations to pursue and capture them on account of the original illegality in their proceedings.* (Hear, hear.) *An act of that kind might be construed as no less than an act of war.* But, secondly, his honorable and learned friend had said, "You ought to keep them out of your ports." No doubt there was more in he said for that. *Her Majesty had a right to prohibit the entrance of any vessel into her ports.* But, at the same time, Her Majesty's Government thought that, while preserving neutrality and admitting Federal vessels into our ports, if Confederate vessels or even a limited number of them were to be excluded they would be accused of oppressing the weak and truckling to the strong. (Hear.) On the whole, therefore, it was thought more consistent with a fair neutrality to allow the vessels of both parties to come into our ports. *There might, however, be conduct on the part of the Confederate Government and of those vessels, which would justify Her Majesty's Government in reversing that permission.* His honorable and learned friend next said that they ought to make the attempts to violate the neutrality of this country by using our ports for the building and equipping of vessels-of-war the subject of remonstrance to the Confederate Government. He did not understand his honorable and learned friend to have recommended war. On the contrary, he deprecated any such idea. "Because," as he said, "you do not recognize the Confederates as an independent State, but as a belligerent merely, that is no reason for allowing them to pursue any course of wrong-doing." He (the Solicitor-General) agreed with that opinion. They did not recognize the Confederates as an independent Power, and for the simple reason that they were not. They had recognized them as belligerents because they were belligerents. But that was no reason why they should allow wrong to be done to the neutrality of this country. [Hear.] There was, however, some difficulty in approaching the Confederates. ["Hear, hear," and a laugh.] *It was by no means so easy to make communications to the Confederate Government, nor was the difficulty lightened by their having expelled our Consuls.* [Hear, hear.] *But that was a matter which was under the consideration of the Government, and he believed steps would be very shortly taken for the purpose of conveying to the Confederate Government the remonstrances of this country, and giving them an opportunity of explaining why their agents had acted in the manner described.* [Hear, hear.] Her Majesty's Government trusted they would be able to reconcile the conduct of their agents, and to state that what was done was against their authority. [A laugh from Mr. W. FORSTER.] His honorable friend would not surely advise any stronger measures until they had made their remonstrances. He did not propose to go at length into this question, and he had avoided matters which had been from time to time alluded to in the course of the debate, but which were not directly before the House. He had made a statement which he trusted would in the main be satisfactory to his honorable friends, and he would say, in conclusion, that it had been the most anxious desire of the Attorney-General and himself, as well as of Her Majesty's Government, to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality, under extremely delicate and difficult circumstances, because nothing could be more difficult than to preserve a perfect neutrality between two jealous and exasperated belligereuts. [Hear.]

THE GALWAY LINE.

In the House of Commons on March 4, in reply to inquiries, Mr. F. PEEL said that the Galway Company had asked the Government to allow the contract to be suspended until the beginning of June, and they stated that they were carrying on negotiations with certain parties which, if they ended as they hoped, would hold out a prospect of their being able to make arrangements to recommence the service after that time. (A laugh.) They had not stated, however, that they were in communication with any other company, neither was it in their power, under the condition of their subsidy, to enter into any contract for the transfer of their privileges to any other body. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the manner in which the contract had been performed, it had been in operation during a period of six months, and during that time they had omitted four voyages on each side. [Ironical cheers and laughter.] With regard to the eleven voyages which they had performed each way, he found that between Galway and St. John's, which they were bound to perform in six days, the contract time had been exceeded in every instance. [Renewed laughter.] But as between this country and America the contract time had been kept in six instances, and in two out of the five cases in which the time was exceeded the excess was owing to causes for which the company was not responsible. With regard to the return voyages, in nine instances the time allowed was exceeded (hear, hear,) and in two of the nine the excess of time occurred from causes over which the company had no control. With regard to the last question, speaking only from a postal point of view, he did not consider up to the present that the contract could be held to be of much benefit. (Hear, hear.)

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

AUXILIARY SOCIETY ORGANIZED IN LONDON.

From the London Star, March 4.

A meeting of Americans was held at the London Tavern yesterday for the furtherance of the interests of the United States Sanitary Commission. The Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, of New-York, occupied the chair.

The Chairman said he had great pleasure in taking any part in aid of the organization now to be commenced. He hoped it would be the means of materially assisting the great Sanitary Commission of the United States, and that it would take an important share in its benevolent and charitable labors. The object of the meeting, as they no doubt were made aware through the notice that had been circulated, was the establishment of an auxiliary amongst the Americans of the United Kingdom, so that by concentrated efforts they might take part in the charitable work of alleviating the wants and sufferings of their wounded, sick and dying brethren in America. There was no other claim to its bounty and to its services than the misfortune of the recipients, making no distinction between friend and foe in the administration of its aids. It was natural that the Americans of the United Kingdom should feel a deep interest in such a movement, and that they should not alone continue the assistance they had heretofore given as private individuals, but that they should also desire to make a combined effort to swell the contributions in aid of this important and continued need. To establish an organization for the effecting of that combined effort was the object of the meeting.

Mr. HENRY STARR, Secretary *pro tem.*, read a letter from Mr. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, of No. 7 Prince's-gate, regretting his inability to attend, but expressing his interest in the cause, and intimating that he had lately sent Bishop CLARKE, of Rhode Island, (one of the commission) a check for a $1,000, to be placed to the credit of its treasurer. Mr. STARR also read a letter from Messrs. J. and P. COATS, of Paisley, expressing their high appreciation of the movement, and indorsing a contribution of £250.

Mr. STEVENS moved that an organization of Americans in the United Kingdom, as an auxiliary to the United States Sanitary Commission be established, and that an executive committee be appointed, with power to fill vacancies and add to their number; with power also to elect officers, appoint sub-committees, and to transact all business in aid of the Sanitary Commission. Mr. STEVENS read the following list of distinguished Americans whom he proposed should form portion of the committee:—Mr. Joshua Bates, Mr. E. L. Benson, Dr. J. E. Black, Messrs. B. F. Brown, George B. Cabot, J. C. Coates, Alexander Duncan, Charles F. Deunet, St. Eorruger, Cyrus W. Field, Osgood Field, E. C. Fisher, Cornelius Grinnell, Robert Hunting, C. M. Sampson, W. Lee, J. R. McCormick, James McHenry, J. Sella Martin, J. S. Morgan, —— Morgan, H. T. Parker, George Peabody, C. R. Schatlar, H. G. Someroy, Henry Starr, Henry Stevens, B. F. Stevens, Russell Sturgis, E. G. Tinker, R. J. Walker, Samuel M. Warren, Judge Winter, Mr. Weston, Ebninger; B. F. Babcock, Stewart Brown, Jr., S. B. Guion, —— James, A. G. B. Stokes, Geo. W. Warren, of Liverpool; Prof. Henry Rogers and Mr. Stoddard, Glasgow; Mr. Van Wart and Goddard, Birmingham; and Mrs. Adams, Miss Adams, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Benzon, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Fanny Kemble, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. James, Mrs. Lamoson, Miss Lampson, Mrs. Morse, Miss Morse, Mrs. McHenry, Mrs. Morgan, Miss Morgan, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Sturgis, Mrs. Tinker.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, of New-York, seconded the motion.

In answer to a variety of questions and objections on the score that the names of many influential Americans had been omitted from the proposed committee,

The Chairman said that gentlemen would observe that the purpose of that meeting was to take a first step toward an organization that would include all the Americans of the United Kingdom. The first preliminary step was to rough the public press, by which means attention was called to it; but it was desired that a more impressive mode should be adopted, and the object was that the names of Americans should be collected. No distinction was proposed or suggested, but it was decided that all should send in as many names as could be got. Circulars had been sent round to that effect. The committee proposed was composed of respectable and influential Americans, and it was competent for gentlemen to propose as many more as they thought proper. The committee as proposed may no doubt be incomplete, but the ordinary power was given to make it more complete. All would understand that without a first step, nothing would follow, and that first step they were about taking today.

The motion was then put, and agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. C. W. FIELD, it was resolved that Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Messrs. George Peabody & Co. and Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., be requested to act as bankers, to receive contributions, and forward the same to the United States Sanitary Commission.

Mr. C. W. FIELD announced that Messrs. WRAY-LEY, STARR & Co., of No. 150 Cheapside, London, and Messrs. GUION & Co., of Liverpool, had kindly offered to receive and forward, free of expense, all packages for the Fair to be opened in New-York on the 28th of this month, and for the United States Sanitary Commission.

The meeting then separated.

THE CASE OF THE SAXON.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

From the London Times, March 2.

Among the many cases of seizure or detention of British vessels by Federal cruisers, on suspicion of being engaged in the contraband trade to the ports of the Southern Confederacy, the capture of the *Saxon* has excited an unusual degree of feeling, in consequence of the murder of the mate of that ship by one of the American officers. The correspondence relating to this case has, therefore, been published separately and laid before Parliament. It extends from the 22d of December last to the 25th of February, and from the official letters and deositions of witnesses, a full account of a very melancholy incident of the blockade may be collected.

The *Saxon* was a colonial vessel, owned by Messrs. ANDERSON & Co., of Cape Town. She had been employed in conveying cattle from the West Coast of Africe to Ascension, and on the 30th of October was at Angra Pequina, taking in a cargo of wool. On that day the Federal war steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived at Pequina; and immediately sent a boat's crew on board the *Saxon*, and took possession of her, alleging that the wool she was shipping, had been previously part of the freight of the *Tuscaloosa*, one of the prizes made by the Southern cruiser, the *Alabama*. The crew of the *Saxon* were forwarded to Cape Town, and the vessel itself sent to New-York. It appears from the disposition of the master of the *Saxon*, Capt. SHEPPARD, that he had finished loading his cargo of skins and wool on the 30th of October, and was getting ready to put to sea when the *Vanderbilt* rounded Angra Point, and having anchored off Penguin Island sent an armed boat's crew and two officers on board the *Saxon*. The Master, after a few questions had been asked him, was ordered to produce his papers, which with some reluctance he gave up. The officer said he must take the papers to Capt. BALDWIN, the Commander of the *Vanderbilt*, and would leave orders for a signal to be made to the steamer in case the *Saxon* should attempt to put to sea. Capt. SHEPPARD told him that "papers or no papers," he would sail and carry with him any one left on board. The officer replied "he had better try it, the steamer could go faster than he could." No attempt of the kind was made, and at the moment the *Vanderbilt's* boat pushed off a second boat from the steamer was approaching the *Saxon*, with another officer and crew. They boarded the vessel, stationed armed men all round her, and drove the *Saxon's* crew below. Some altercation took place between Capt. SHEPPARD and the officer in charge, terminating in a threat to shoot the master of the *Saxon* if he did not go down quietly. He was finally taken below, and a sentry placed over him. In about ten minutes afterward he heard the report of a pistol, and rushing on deck again, saw the mate, JAMES GRAY, lying dead. He raised the body in his arms, and asked the officer in charge why he had shot the man? He replied: "Poor fellow, I am sorry for him, but I must obey orders." Other witnesses state that the officer said, "He must," not "I must." On this point the evidence is conflicting. The name of the officer is also differently given to different depositions, as Donogho, and Donegnan. After the fatal occurrence, the *Saxon* was anchored abreast of Penguin Island, and Captain Baldwin, of the *Vanderbilt*, informed the master that his papers were not satisfactory; he was sure that his cargo had been landed by the Confederates and was American property. He therefore made a prize of the *Saxon*, put a crew on board her, and sent her to New-York.

The deposition of HORACE CARREW, a sailor, who saw the shot fired, will be repeated *viva voce* at the trial of the case in Boston, the witness having been dispatched to America to give his evidence. He states that when the mate, GRAY, heard that the master had been ordered below, he went aft to speak to him. As GRAY was going up a short ladder of three steps, leading from the deck to the poop, the officer, DONEGHAN, was standing on the poop, above him, and ordered him to "go down." GRAY looked up, as if not understanding what was meant, and the order was repeated, "Go down, or I'll shoot you." But, the witness states, "he didn't give the mate time to go down or do anything; he spoke so quick it was all done in a moment; there was no attempt to resist or go on; there wasn't time. He put his left hand on GRAY and pushed him. Mr. GRAY fell back, wheeling round to save himself as he fell, and turning his face toward DONEGHAN, who fitted his revolver and shot him, and the poor man fell back dead, and never moved an eye. The bullet had entered above, and a little behind, the left ear, and went downward; he lay right on his back." The rest of the deposition does not bear directly on the death of GRAY, but Earl RUSSELL, in transmitting it to Lord LYONS, observes that CARREW's statement, "in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, has on the face of it evident signs of truthfulness, and throws more light on this unhappy transaction than any of the statements previously in the possession of Her Majesty's Government." Lord LYONS has been instructed to express to the Government of the United States the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, "that, if the facts deposed to are true, the officer who killed the mate of the *Saxon* has been guilty of wilful murder, and should be brought to trial without delay." Lord LYONS has been further instructed to apply to the Federal Government for a pecuniary compensation to the widow of Mr. GRAY, and to express the confidence of Her Majesty's Government that full compensation will also be made for the loss the owners have sustained by the seizure of the vessel.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

OUR FINANCES.

From the London Times.

The only sound conclusion on this great question of finance is one which we at length find plainly advocated in the Federal press. The war should be prosecuted to a termination, whatever that end may be; and the people in the meantime must consent to be taxed. It is dawning upon the Americans at last that while they have been astonishing Europe, as they believed, by the immensity of their "resources" and the unexampled magnitude of their war, they have simply plunged into that abyss of Old World embarrassment from which it was their proudest boast to be free. They now discern the fact, that since the year 1861, they have unheedingly incurred a national debt which will probably equal in its charges the national debt of England. If they say that they are capable of sustaining this debt, they say no more than the truth. No doubt the thirty millions of America can pay taxes as well as the thirty millions of England, and without greater suffering. But then they must convince themselves of the fact that England and America stand for the future on just the same footing. The mistake they have hitherto made is in supposing that America could do as England has done, and yet remain as America was. They must adopt our system of budgets as well as our system of public stocks, and we can tell them that at present they have made but very little way in the realization of the truth. Their scheme for raising £70,000,000 on foreign and domestic "luxuries" will never answer. Luxuries will never bear so excessive a burden, or yield so exorbitant a contribution. The burden must be more universally distributed, and less reliance must be placed on indirect taxation, and especially on protective tariffs. A revenue of £90,000,000 is not to be raised without an income tax, and an income tax levied for the first time on a people said to be the richest in the world ought to produce considerably more than one-fifteenth part of the whole income required. In short, there is no royal road to ease and comfort in the matter of taxation.

The imposition necessary for producing a large revenue cannot be shuffled on to the shoulders of the rich, or juggled into the duties on foreign goods—least of all into those on foreign "luxuries." All classes and all sources must bear their fair share in just proportion. Of course the Americans can accept these conditions if they please. If they mean, indeed, to pay their way according to their new lights, they must needs have watching his movements, and that he must not draw back. He did not exactly say "No," but he gave GRECO to understand that he was anxious to go on so, nor is it for us to say that they will suffer in anything but pride and privileges by the adoption of the process. As we can endure the burden and yet be prosperous, so may they at least as easily; but to do so they must unlearn the ideas they have hitherto entertained, and teach themselves, as we have done, that debt can only be paid by taxes, and taxes only furnished by the patient submission of all classes alike to the hard, though equitable, exactions of necessity.

M'CLELLAN'S REPORT.

From the Army and Navy Journal.

Gen. McCLELLAN's dispatches before Yorktown do not at all elevate his military character. He actually was led to believe the whole Confederate army—100,000 strong—was at Yorktown; *item*, that the great battle—"that here is to be fought the great battle that is *to decide the existing contest.*" "Heck, Sirs! hard ony body the like o' that?" ABRAHAM LINCOLN appears to infinitely greater advantage. His logic is irrefutable. It is very quaint to read the war of words between the President and his General by telegram. McCLELLAN accepts as a possibility the abandonment of Richmond without a serious struggle; and he gets in such a "stew" before Richmond as to show his head is not well set on. In his agony for reinforcements he calls the President "Your Excellency." He says there "is very little *Union* feeling among the military officers of the Confederates!" He firmly believes he will beat the enemy, and he tries hard to make a small gain of PORTER's "one of the handsomest things in the war," and blames poor stupid old Attorney STANTON and Mr. LINCOLN for not seeing it. The President throughout vastly shows more military intelligence. He foresaw far more contingencies, which turned out realities, than his General. His surmises are marked by much shrewdness and penetration. McCLELLAN breathes despondency and fear of JACKSON from the first, and talks of dying with his army before it was beaten. HALLECK's telegrems are almost as bright with a turtid flame of incompetency as STANTON's. Nothing ever exceeded the bright the Federals, HALLECK and all, were in for the safety of Washington about the latter end of August.

A QUESTION FOR MR. LAIRD.

From the London Times.

Suppose we go to war with the United States for the sake of Mr. LAIRD, his *Alabama*, and his rams, that he may be employed, by carrying on private war from an English port, to amass a colossal fortune founded on the troubles and the difficulties of his country, who but himself will be the richer for his profits? What honor, what advantage does he offer us, in exchange for a war in which, purely as a matter of business, he has almost involved us? Supposing he succeeds in proving that an Act of Parliament is so carelessly drawn that it fails to hit the very case against which it ought particularly to have been pointed, is that an exploit for which he is entitled to ask us to involve ourselves in a conflict with a kindred nation, and add new horrors to a war which is desolating the whole surface of the western continent?

THE PAMPERO CASE.

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THE TRIAL OF THE ITALIAN CONSPIRATORS.

THEIR CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1864—6 P. M.

The trial of the Italian conspirators was resumed yesterday. The Judges took their seats on the bench at 11¾ o'clock. The court was well attended, though not crowded, and more than one bench was nearly empty. A quarter of an hour was spent in hearing explanations from GRECO, who protested against the "calumnies" uttered against him, and which, he said, "affected his honor." He denied having made IMPERATORI drunk, in order to get him to write the letter intended for MAZZINI. IMPERATORI had written the letter of his own accord, and not under compulsion. Their coming to France was of their free will; it had been resolved upon spontaneously by the four. Obstacles intervened, and time was lost in executing their project. Both he and TRABUCCO perceived that IMPERATORI seemed to be drawing back, as well as SCAGLIONI, and that in fact, they could not be counted upon. He only waited for money to give them and let them go about their business, but it was certain that all four had voluntarily come to Paris to make the attempt.

GRECO spoke in Italian, and the interpretar repeated his words in French to the Court. At half-past eleven the Procureur-General, M. CORDOIN, rose and addressed the Court for the prosecution. He remarked with pleasure on the fact that crimes such as those for which the prisoners were on their trial were foreign to the French character. In this instance, as in the case of ORSINI, Italian hands were those that prepared it, and he dwelt forcibly on the ingratitude of these men, plotting against a sovereign "high and glorious among all others," whose safety was the guaranty of order, authority, and social peace, and who had done so much for the aggrandizement and independence of Italy. M. CORDOIN went over the whole of the facts already set forth in the bill of indictment. The factions in which Italy was divided, had as their chiefs two men. One made no attempt to conceal his aspirations and his hatreds; but, at all events, he was wont to put himself at the head of military adventures, in which he exposed his life like the meanest of his followers. The other occupied himself in directing secret societies, dark councils, and schemes of assassination. He abused the security afforded him in the hospitality of England. He took no part in dangerous enterprises, and it was in safety and at a distance that he sent money, instructions, and arms to the accomplices of his choice. The present plot was conceived by MAZZINI in April last. It was matured, but adjourned, when the Emperor left Paris for Fontainebleau.

In the course of his speech M. CORDOIN, alluding to the address, "M. FLOWER, Thurloe-square, 35, Brompton, London," said that he had referred to the *London Commercial Directory* to discover the person who was thus placed in correspondence with GRECO. At page 670 he found—and it was in sorrow, he added, that he found it—the name of a member of the English Parliament, who already, in 1857, had been appointed by MAZZINI treasurer to the Tibaldi plot, which was concocted against the life of the Emperor. At that period two letters from MAZZINI had been discovered—one to MASSARENTI, the other to CAMPANELLA, containing these lines:

Mazzini to Massarenti:

If you want money, apply to the *friend of the brewery* who will give it to you. I have given him the order.

Mazzini to Campanella:

The Paris affair is become more than ever desirable and urgent. Ask JAMES for money; I have advised him, and sent it to him.

M. CORDOIN read the article of the *Times* of the 14th, expressing horror of this crime, and declaring that the moment was come for MAZZINI to disavow all connection with these conspirators, and that, if he did not, it was for the interest of Great Britain to see that her hospitality was no longer given to one who continued to abuse it. He also read MAZZINI's letter, published the following day in the *Times*, denying all complicity in the crime. This disclaimer, did not, however, convince him; and, indeed, the whole of his reasoning was directed to show that MAZZINI was the concocter of it.

After a speech, which lasted nearly an hour and a half, he called upon the jury to do their duty calmly, deliberately and firmly; not to forget the sad lessons of the past, and, above all, to bear in mind the heavy responsibility which an indulgent weakness would lay upon their conscience.

M. ALLON addressed the court at some length on behalf of GRECO, and made a strong appeal for mercy.

M. ROUSSAO pleaded for TRABUCCO; M. DELPON for IMPERATORI, and M. COLMEL D'AAGE for SCAGLIONI. The task undertaken by these gentlemen was a very difficult one, as there were hardly any extenuating circumstances. The prisoners were asked if they had anything to allege in addition to what had been said by their respective advocates. GRECO again denied that he had forced his accomplices to take part in the plot, or had taken advantage of IMPERATORI's drunkenness to induce him to give a written pledge that he should execute it. He had never been, as was alleged, the chief of the plot. His companions joined in it of their own free will.

IMPERATORI insisted that GRECO had menaced him when he found him hesitating; that two persons were watching his movements, and that he must not draw back. He did not exactly say "No," but he gave GRECO to understand that he was anxious to go on so, nor is it for us to say that they will suffer in anything but pride and privileges by the adoption of the process. As we can endure the burden and yet be prosperous, so may they at least as easily; but to do so they must unlearn the ideas they have hitherto entertained, and teach themselves, as we have done, that debt can only be paid by taxes, and taxes only furnished by the patient submission of all classes alike to the hard, though equitable, exactions of necessity.

M'CLELLAN'S REPORT.

From the Army and Navy Journal.

Gen. McCLELLAN's dispatches before Yorktown do not at all elevate his military character. He actually was led to believe the whole Confederate army—100,000 strong—was at Yorktown; *item*, that the great battle—"that here is to be fought the great battle that is *to decide the existing contest.*" "Heck, Sirs! hard ony body the like o' that?" ABRAHAM LINCOLN appears to infinitely greater advantage. His logic is irrefutable. It is very quaint to read the war of words between the President and his General by telegram. McCLELLAN accepts as a possibility the abandonment of Richmond without a serious struggle; and he gets in such a "stew" before Richmond as to show his head is not well set on. In his agony for reinforcements he calls the President "Your Excellency." He says there "is very little *Union* feeling among the military officers of the Confederates!" He firmly believes he will beat the enemy, and he tries hard to make a small gain of PORTER's "one of the handsomest things in the war," and blames poor stupid old Attorney STANTON and Mr. LINCOLN for not seeing it. The President throughout vastly shows more military intelligence. He foresaw far more contingencies, which turned out realities, than his General. His surmises are marked by much shrewdness and penetration. McCLELLAN breathes despondency and fear of JACKSON from the first, and talks of dying with his army before it was beaten. HALLECK's telegrems are almost as bright with a turtid flame of incompetency as STANTON's. Nothing ever exceeded the bright the Federals, HALLECK and all, were in for the safety of Washington about the latter end of August.

A QUESTION FOR MR. LAIRD.

From the London Times.

Suppose we go to war with the United States for the sake of Mr. LAIRD, his *Alabama*, and his rams, that he may be employed, by carrying on private war from an English port, to amass a colossal fortune founded on the troubles and the difficulties of his country, who but himself will be the richer for his profits? What honor, what advantage does he offer us, in exchange for a war in which, purely as a matter of business, he has almost involved us? Supposing he succeeds in proving that an Act of Parliament is so carelessly drawn that it fails to hit the very case against which it ought particularly to have been pointed, is that an exploit for which he is entitled to ask us to involve ourselves in a conflict with a kindred nation, and add new horrors to a war which is desolating the whole surface of the western continent?

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Their services will never be forgotten by those who have mind enough to appreciate them.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE.

To no one connected with the affair, from the inception of the idea to the close of the day that saw it a snocess, is more credit due than to Gsosss A. Fosdick, Chairman of the Gsneral Committee. By his indomitable energy and industry, together with the large share of influence he so justly wields in this city, he succeeded in bringing to a satisfactory and successful result a scheme that might appal a less sanguine man to contemplate. He could not accomplish so much without many hours of incessant toil, nor without the coöperation of his confreres. His Honor Mayor Hoyt, Dr. D. L. Gibbens, J. Elliot Smith, Esq., Superintendent of the City Telegraph, Mr. J. T. Tucker, and many other gentlemen, were particularly active and efficient in promoting, by every means in their power, the preparations for the Inauguration. It is not enough that men are willing, they must know how to do a thing, or their labor will be in vain. We think it can safely be said that more capable gentlemen never undertook a similar enterprise.

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Joseph Gorlinski was chairman of the committee that had the erection of the platform and seats to look after, and most faithfully did he fulfill the duties intrusted to him. The work began three days ago, and was continued unremittingly until a few hours before the ceremonies. The entire eight of the 3d, Mr. Gorlinski remained at his post, and when, as was frequently the case, he would be accosted by some anxious looker-on with "I'm afraid you will not get the work completed," he invariably answered that he never as yet had failed in an undertaking, and he would not in this. The result proved that he did not overestimate his abilities.

Mr. R. H. Shannon and the other members of the committee are also entitled to great credit for the persistent energy they displayed in aiding the progress of the good work. We attach a list of the names of the committee:

ON PLATFORM.

J. Gorlinski, Chairman,	Col. Thorpe,
Ben. Campbell,	R. H. Shannon,
Wm. McDuff,	M. DeConsey,
A. McNeil,	K. Derickson.

THE MEN LOOK AFTER THE FUNDS.

By no means the least important personages in an undertaking of the magnitude of the one under consideration are the individuals whose duty it is to see that the "fiddler" is paid. Our jovial friend, Capt. Geo. E. Tyler, presided over the Finance Committee, and if he can collect money as easily as he delivers a lecture, no difficulty will be experienced in settling bills. By the accompanying list it will be seen that some of the most respected and wealthiest merchants and professional men in the city are associated with Mr. Tyler in this duty:

On Finance.

Geo. E. Tyler, Chairman,	
T. P. Mey,	James Fuller,
D. S. Dewees,	S. Howell,
F. D. Darling,	W. McDuff,
A. F. Cuenran,	Myers Phineas,
C. A. Weed.	Sam Purcell,
George H. Brnlt,	F. Rickert,
S. B. Bevans,	W. J. Reid,
Judge Lesumoat,	J. R. Terry,
S. C. Emley,	Dr. J. White,
J. A. Mitchell,	E. J. Wenck,
G. W. Griffin,	George Ingram,
A. A. Atocne,	V. Geroglas.
Joseph Cohn,	E. L. Beicier,
E. H. Chadwick,	F. Cornejoiles,
Ben. Campbell,	S. Audler,
R. K. Cutler.	S. Straight,
J. W. Thomas,	Dr. Hirs,
W. De la Rue,	A. D. Grieff.

THE FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

It was not a task of easy accomplishment that devolved upon the men appointed to provide suitable decorations, but fortunately the selections were most judicious. No person who had the pleasure of witnessing the results of their labors, can in truth say they ever beheld a more artistic conception and execution of so mammoth a picture. To those who did see it, a description would be superfluous; to those who did not, words would convey but an imperfect idea of the reality. Among the more persistent and hardest workers in this branch of the preparations, we will mention Messrs. J. R. Tarat, R. B. Bell and E. J. Wenck, as coming under our personal observation. The others, no doubt, were equally faithful to their mission, but we had not the means of distinguishing them in a throng of hundreds, where all were busy. The following geetlemen composed this committee:

ON DECORATIONS.

C. Baumhach, Chairman,	W. T. Slocker,
Lieut. McNeir,	C. B. Lang,
J. R. Terry,	P. Deverges,
R. B. Bell,	A. G. Hills,
E. J. Wenck,	Dr. E. Ames,
	W. H. Bell.

THE MIMIC THUNDER.

Not a very poor imitation of genuine thunder either. In fact we have heard the Simon pure article that would be compelled to hide its drainished graedeur before the loud sonorous peals from the deep-mouthed cannon provided so profusely by Brig.-Gen. Richard Arnold, Chief of Artillery, Department of the Gulf. The whole community is under lasting obligations to this officer for the great interest he took in the affair, and the personal attention he gave to the supervision of this branch of the ceremonies. His great military knowledge proved very valuable in the selection the of proper kind of guns, the place for stationing them, and in estimating charges, &c., in order that no damage should be done to the surrounding buildings. As it was, the heavy concussions shook them to their foundations and alarmed not a little a few old ladies, of both sexes, who seemed to be impressed with the belief that the least result of the firing would be to rend the earth in twain. But there were few—very few, indeed—in that great assemblage who did not feel their bosoms swelling with patriotic pride and military ardor as the loud reverberations of the cannon sounded through the streets. The whole committee were men widely known, and known but to be honored and respected.

The artillerists who manned the guns, were sunemb-owned sou weather-beaten veterans, heroes of a hundred battles, men who have risked their lives and again, to enable the scenes that were then taking place around them to be enacted, and to them the whole was mere sport. Notwithstanding their experience, however, occasionally an "old sojer" would be seen to give an involuntary start as the fire and smoke belched forth from the guns without the assistance of any visible human agency. The committee was composed as follows:

On Salute.

Gen. Arnold, Chairman.	Col. Beckwith,
Col. Hopkins,	Capt. Buckley.

THE CONCERT.

The music was grand, grander, grandest. Gilmore did it! Not that we would de ract from the valuable aid rendered by the gentlemen associated with him in procuring the music, but Gilmore—well, he is immense. His labors in organizing the band, training the school children to sing in accord, and a hundred other talks, molehills in themselves, but a mountain of work in the aggregate—have been incessant and protracted, and would have exhausted the endurance, if not the spirit, of an ordinary man. In the rehearsals with the school children, he received great assistance from Mr. J. B. Carter, Superintendent of Public Schools. Here is the committee:

On Music.

P. S. Gilmore, Chairman.	Col. Richard B. Irwin,
Gee. Bowen,	Capt. John L. Swift.

THE ILLUMINATION AND FIREWORKS.

No one worked harder or more faithfully throughout then the unretaliable Major Jas. B. Bradley, of the First New-Orleans Volunteers. On the night before last we saw him engaged in putting up wires on which to hang transparencies, &c., and following him from post to post was a strong force of auxiliary assistants. On asking him why he did not put them to work, he replied that he "worried the thing done well, and concluded to do it himself." And we are sure the work could not have been better done. The other members of the committee are entitled to credit for the great taste displayed in the arrangement of this part of the entertainment. We give their names:

On Illumination.

Col. Holabird, Chairman.	Capt. Pickering,
Major Bradley,	R. H. Shannon,
Capt. Grussy.	

The following named geotlemen composed the committee:

On Inauguration.

Judge R. K. Howell, Chairman,	
Judge E. H. Durell,	Judge C. A. Peabody,
Judge Hierstand,	Col. Clark,
Capt. S. Hoyt	Col. F. E Hows
Capt. J. F. Miller,	Wm. R. Fisn.

On Clergy.

Rnfus Waples, Chairman,	
J. P. Sullivan,	Judge Hughes.

On Bells.

J. M. G. Parker, Chairman,	
J. Elliot Smith,	Maj. A. H. Hoyt
Geo. E. Tyler.	Edward Flood.
J. L. Davis,	

On Invitation.

Judge J. S. Whittaker, Chairman,	
A. Miltenberger,	Alfred Shaw,
W. H. Higgins,	Judge Hierstand,
H. T. Vennard,	Col. Howe,
Col. Irwin,	Judge Leaumont,
Dr. Maas,	Capt. McClore.

On Carriages.

John Purcell, Chairman.	
E. H. Chadwick.	E. Heath.

On Reception of Ladies.

Capt. S. Hoyt, Chairman.	
Miles Taylor,	Hugh Kennedy,
Ar. Miltenberger,	Gen. Bowen,
Col. A. C. Hills,	T. C. A. Dexter,
Charles Claiborne,	Placide Bienvenu,
E. Bultte,	Geo. S. Waldron,
Geo. H. Wilder,	Dr. Riddell.
C. W. Estlin,	Isaac Davis,
Capt. Franklin,	Capt. Johnson,
Col. Irwin,	J. S. Walton,
Col. Kelley,	Maj. Maloney,
A. Foster Elliot,	Capt. Crosby,
A. A. Nottum,	Capt. Flanders,
Julius Handus,	Geo. Ingram,
J. Q. A. Fellows,	B. F. Flanders,
C Rosellus,	Jas. Graham,
C. W. Hornor,	J. Morgan Hall,
Cyprien Dulonr,	Wm. R. Mills.
F. A. Wolfley.	C. V. Woodruff,
Col. T. Chickerieg,	Maj. G. P. Dreke.

On Police Arrangements, Day and Night.

V. F. Daueoy, Chairman.	
Lieut. Boyd Robinson,	Lieut. White,
Lieut. Miller,	Lieut. Duane.

On Public Schools.

Capt. S. Hoyt, Chairman,	
Judge E. H. Durell,	S. Howell,
J. S. Waltnn,	J. B. Carter.
D. S. Dewees,	

THE SCHOOLS.

Every school in the city was well represented. It is estimated that there were over 8,000 pupils present. This important and pleasing feature of the day's ceremonies was under the direction of Mr. John B. Carter, who has labored incessantly and intelligently to make the whole affair a success. He is justly entitled to great credit for his efforts. Nor should the teachers be forgotten. They generally entered into the spirit of the occasion with a will; and by their example inspired the children with a lively interest, and gave the little ones a confidence in themselves and in each other, without which harmony would have been impossible.

In addition to the city schools, there were the Jefferson city schools also, and a delegation from Carrollton.

We cannot note individual merits. If one excelled another we did not observe it. The *tout ensemble* was fine. The children were very tastefully dressed, and their behavior was unexceptionable. It is not too much to say that in no city in the world could Mr. Gilmore have found such material out of which to produce such a scene. He awards to them his unqualified praise, and they deserve it. It is no light affair to bring 6,000 children together for the first time; and amid the excitement that surrounds them, the novelties of the surroundings, the deep notes of the orchestra, the roll of the drum, and the crash and roar of artillery, in the presence of the world, as it is understood by them, with a sea of upturned faces directed towards them, sing in correct time, without flurry or excitement, the grand airs of our national anthems. Yet the children of New Orleans accomplished this unparalleled feat yesterday. The naturally timid looked to their teachers and associates for support, and reading calm confidence in the faces of others, entered upon the exercises with a home-like intentness of purpose truly beautiful.

THE GRAND MARSHAL.

Col. T. E. Chickering discharged the duties of Grand Marshal in a manner that might have been expected of him. His plans were well laid and all his measures well taken. By his efforts, general decorum was secured, and a regularity and certainty given to the proceedings.

THE MILITARY.

To leave this important element without the proper credit would be manifest injustice. It is to be regretted that at the time we write it is impossible to get the names of the regimental and company officers, with their commands, who rendered important services. In addition to those noticed above as participators in the grand musical finale, we noticed a battalion of the First New-Orleans Volunteers, under command of Col. Krauan, on duty in the square. They were out in their new and beautiful uniforms, and marched and manœuvred with the precision of veterans. Many of them are such—some having served in the regular service, and passed through the Mexican War.

All the officers and privates who had a part assigned to them performed it well. As a rule they were so patient toward the people as it was possible to be, and bore with the undisciplined multitude with a suavity truly commendable.

THE BATTERIES.

Capt. Stone, of the Seventh Massachusetts Battery, assisted by Lieut. C. H. Williams, J. W. Bean and S. W. Benson, manned fifteen of the guns—six of the Seventh Battery and nine taken from the ordnance department. The whole company of 125 men were out. These officers and men, too, performed their duties with such accuracy that not a fuse failed or hung fire. All worked to perfection. Such a thing as an accident, or mistake, or delay did not occur.

THE GUARDS AND THE PEOPLE.

Perhaps the most disagreeable and onerous duties of the day devolved upon the guardians of the order and decorum of the occasion. That some of these lost their patience and were a little surly, is no wonder, but in the main they performed the part allotted to them with credit. People intent on novelties are seldom thoughtful of the comfort, rights or convenience of others. For such people, more from forgetfulness than from a disposition to disoblige, the police were frequently compelled to assert their orders. The public generally yielded a ready obedience, and thus rendered the task of the guards less difficult.

COURTESIES.

The residents in the vicinity of the square, with but one or two exceptions, threw open their doors to all persons who were anxious to get a glimpse of the performances. We have been requested, on behalf of a dozen or more ladies and gentlemen who were thus accommodated, to tender their thanks to Mr. Marsden, who lives on the north side of the square, for his polite attentions.

THE ONLY MISHAP.

To our knowledge, but one slight accident occurred to mar the perfect felicity of the whole proceedings. One of the assistants had mounted the railing that incloses the square, for the purpose of rearranging an ornament that had become displaced, and while there the artillery firing began. The powder from one of the guns struck him in the face and eyes, for the time partially blinding him, but doing, it is at present thought, no permanent injury.

THE ILLUMINATION.

At an early hour in the evening Lafayette-square was beautifully illuminated with transparencies and fireworks. On each of the four sides were illuminated busts of Washington, President Lincoln, Gen. Banks and Governor Hahn, with appropriate inscriptions beneath. A thousand lanterns, of red, white and blue were suspended from the trees, the railings around the square, and the adjoining buildings. The fireworks were varied and grand, and have never been exceeded on any occasion in this city. The house of Cutherar Bullitt, opposite the square, was especially noted for its fine display. The streets were crowded with men, women and children to witness the grand sight, and from all sides we could hear witnesses exposing in emphatic terms that they had never before seen anything like it. We noticed one display in particular that was exceedingly fine. A portion of the fireworks, while on exhibition, presented the appearance of several fountains of fire, from which welled up countless myriads of sparks and jets of flames, that fell gracefully to the earth,

"Like snow flakes on a river
A moment seen then gone forever."

GENERAL REMARKS.

We could dwell upon the pleasant theme longer. We would be glad if we could be more minute, or if we could impart to paper the harmonious cadences that welled up from the voices and the instruments in the square. The "Anvil Chorus," of itself, was a feature never to be forgotten. In the midst of thousands, all chanting the national airs, Mr. Gilmore was able to concentrate the attention of all; so that, out of what would have been confusion, he elicited concord. The time-beaters performed their work well; the accompaniment beaten on the emblem of Vulcan's peculiar labors rang out in clear tones above the swell of voices and instruments around.

The spectators were not merely passive. A lively interest beamed from each eye, and a buoyant tone was in each voice. The people seemed unanimous in the impression that this was their occasion. The majesty of kings surrounded the humblest individual, and an empathic denial of the falsehood that this was not a consummation of the freely expressed will of the people could be read in every face. An oppressed community does not present such appearance. A race of men who are but serve slaves do not make such a demonstration, nor rejoice with their whole hearts in such a pageant. Such hearty cheers of approbation as the music subsides, as the Governor or the General speaks, come from hearts that feel the truth of what their words express.

The President's Proclamation of Freedom.

The Hon. Gerrit Smith sends the following letter to the committee in answer to their announcement to him of the fact that he had drawn the President's Proclamation of Freedom:

Peterboro, March 12, 1864.

William Barnes, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

My Dear Sir: I have your letter announcing the gratifying fact that I have drawn the precious prize. I have never been proud of owning houses and lands. But I confess that I am somewhat elated by being the owner of this glorious Proclamation of Freedom, in the very form in which it came from our President's strong and honest hand.

Various suggestions respecting my disposition of the grand paper have already been made to me. But I feel bound to adhere to my purpose when I purchased the newels. That purpose was to let it go to the largest price for it to the Sanitary Commission.

As I believe the putting down of this infernal rebellion to be our highest and holiest work, so I recognize no other claims upon my possessions to be strong as that of the soldiers who are prosecuting this work. But the claim of the Sanitary Commission is the claim of the soldiers—since it is the faithful and tender nurse of such of them as fall in the way from wounds or sickness.

You will please retain the Proclamation in your office until the purchaser shall call for it. Your friend, GERRIT SMITH.

— The London *Review* says: "One of the most select printing-clubs which has ever been established—we believe there are about forty members—has just been presented with a curious work from the *Lives and Times of Shakespeare*, by Mr Henry Bohn. It is understood that some new facts of considerable interest are given in this work, of which no copies are issued for sale it is probable that the volume could not be reviewed by the critical press. A few weeks since one of the Philobiblon books was sold at public auction, which realized £3, a sum far in excess of the scarcely sufficient to satisfy the purchaser of all other volumes.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Extracts from Late Southern Papers.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

THE FIGHT AT SUFFOLK.

The following particulars of the late movement of rebel troops in the vicinity of Suffolk we gather from the Petersburgh *Express* of Saturday, March 5.

Gen. Ransom learned that the Yankee troops had occupied Suffolk on Sunday, moved his force from the neighborhood of Somerton and reached Bethlehem church on Wednesday morning. About 10 o'clock in the day his skirmishers advanced to the Merry Oak, two miles from town, where some negro pickets were posted. They fled and were pursued into the town, where a regiment of negro cavalry were stationed. The fight took place in the streets, the negroes dismounting after the first fire and fleeing in every direction. Several were killed in the streets, and many took shelter in a vacant house, just beyond the limits of the town, on the east.

This house was charged by our men, and all but four captured. These four refused to surrender, and the house was fired. When the flames were well under way, one came out, firing upon our men as he did so, and was killed. The other three remained and were consumed in the flames. The fleeing negroes were pursued to Jericho Run, where they tore up the bridge; also, the bridge at the canal, a quarter of a mile distant. Ransom's forces pursued and charged the camp at Bernard's Mill, the Yankees running as though the arch fiend of the regions of woe was after them. Having only a small force of cavalry, they could not be followed. The camps and quartermaster's stores were destroyed, the men first supplying themselves with overcoats and other articles, which they could bring off conveniently.

We lost three men in the engagement, and the number killed of the enemy was about thirty. We had two men captured, and have not learned how many prisoners we took. The affair is regarded a very brilliant one.

Gen. Ransom has fallen back this side of Suffolk, and the Yankees have again advanced, and there was some skirmishing Thursday morning at Cowling's Landing, two miles west of Suffolk. Should the Yankees be reinforced, and make any further advance, they will find the gallant Ransom in the right place.

Several of the negro soldiers killed in this battle belonged to gentlemen in Suffolk, and died a few hundred yerds of their old homes.

Gen. Ransom obtained from the enemy some fine horses, a piece of artillery, and many small arms.

GEN. ELZEY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Headquarters Department of Richmond, March 8, 1864.

General Orders, No. 10.—The Major-General-Commanding congratulates the troops upon their completely successful defence of the City of Richmond, and its rescue from the revegea of the invader.

The enemy was gallantly repulsed on the north side by Col. Stevens' command, and on the west by Brig. Gen. G. W. C. Lee's troops. Their conduct is entitled to the highest praise and credit.

To Col. Bradley T. Johnston, and the officers and soldiers under his command, the thanks of the Major-General are especially due, for the prompt and vigorous manner in which they pursued the enemy from Beaver Dam to Richmond, and thence to the Pamunkey and down the Peninsula, making repeated charges, capturing many prisoners and horses, and thwarting any attempt of the enemy to charge them.

The Major-General-Commanding begs leave to tender to Maj.-Gen. Hampton and his command, his sincere thanks for their coöperation in following up the enemy, and their gallant assault upon his camp at Allee's Station, on Tuesday night, in which the enemy's entire force was stampeded and completely routed, leaving in the hands of Gen. Hampton many prisoners and horses.

Lastly, the conduct of the Home Guard of King and Queen County, and of Capt. McGruder's Squadron of the Forty-second Battalion Virginia Cavalry, which, in conjunction with small detachments of furloughed men, under Capt. Fox and Lieut. Pollard, of the Cavalry of the A. N. V., attacked the retreating column of Col. Dahlgren—killing the leader and capturing nearly one hundred prisoners, with negroes and horses—deserves public acknowledgment.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ELZEY.
T. O. Chestney, Assis.-Adj.-Gen.

GEORGIA.

MESSAGE OF GOV. BROWN.

Gov. Brown's message was read to the Georgia Legislature, in session at Milledgeville, on March 10. He recommends a vigorous State policy on the questions of relief to soldiers' families, cotton planting, illegal distillation, impressments of provisions, removal of slaves, and desertion from the army. The following is a synopsis of his remarks on general subjects:

He commences by saying that the late action of Congress has shaken the confidence of the people in their justice or competency. In our financial affairs the compulsory funding of seven hundred million in forty days at a less rate of interest than that pledged on full notes, resembles repudiation and bad faith. The discussion of important measures in secret sessions is declared a blighting curse, convenient for canvassing what will not bear the light. He declares the new military bill unconstitutional, and says the conscription of citizens will not fill the army, but they will stay at home on details, thus depriving the State of her active militia, and placing civil rights subordinate to the military power. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, under pretended necessity, confers upon the President powers denied by the Constitution, which limited the power of Congress to suspend the action of the writ only in an implied and limited way ov expressed declarations in favor of personal liberty. The Congress cannot confer judicial powers upon the Executive, and that warrants issued by the President are plain violations of the Constitution, and if this act is acquiesced in the President may imprison whom he chooses—"being only necessary to allege reasonable efforts—and no court dare investigate the case. The Legislature is earnestly recommended to take prompt action to stamp the act with the seal of their indignant rebuke.

The Governor reviews the causes of the war, expresses his opinion as to who is responsible for it, and how peace should be sought; and occupies half the message in showing its unchristian character. *The Northern Democrats and moderate Republicans he exonerates from causing it, and says the responsibility rests exclusively with the wicked Republicans, who demand the compact of the Constitution, declared an Anti-Slavery Bible and an Anti-Slavery God.* When these outshined possession of the Federal Government the South was compelled, in self-defence, to sever the compact of sovereign States, which wicked men promised to restore by the paradox—force. Under this pretence habeas corpus was trampled under foot, the ballot box overawed, armies raised to hold the North and subject the South. *A change in the Administration of the North must come before we can have peace.* Revolution defends the right of State sovereignty. Self-government did not provoke war, and an amicable adjustment has been refused.

Lincoln has declared that Georgia and other States are in rebellion to the Federal Government, the creature of the States, which they could destroy as well as create. In authorizing war he did not seek to restore the Union under the Constitution as it was, by confining the Government to a sphere of limited powers. *They have taken one hundred thousand negroes, which cost half a million of whites four thousand millions of dollars, and now seek to repudiate self-government, subjugate sixteen people and confiscate their property.* The statement of Lincoln that we offer no terms of adjustment is made an artful pretext that it is impossible to say when the war will terminate, but that negotiation, not the sword, will finally terminate it. *We should keep before the Northern people the idea that we are ready to negotiate when they are ready, and will recognize our right to self-government and the sovereignty of the States.* After each victory our Government should make a distinct offer of peace on these terms, and should the course of any State doubted, let the armed force be withdrawn and the ballot-box decide. If this is refused each a dozen times, renew it and keep before the North and the world that our ability to defend ourselves for many years has been proved. Simply Lincoln boast of his numerical superiority, let him be reminded of the reply of King Isaret to Benhadad—"Let not him that girdeth on harness boast himself as he that putteth it off."

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE FORCE OUR TROOPS WILL HAVE TO FIGHT THIS SPRING.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 11.

While the armies of the Confederacy have been strengthened by the recent conscript law and the men already put in the ranks, the Federal armies will be much weaker than those they fought last year. But a few weeks since the Yankee papers published two lists of facts—one that the last draft had put a round five thousand men to the ranks of their army. This was official from the Provost-Marshal-General. The other was a statement made by letter writers, that not forty thousand of the veterans had re-listed. This last important fact caused alarm in Congress, and in the House of Representatives, a few days ago, a resolution was passed calling on the President to furnish a list showing "the number of re-enlisted veteran volunteers from each State, and other information on this connection." On the 1st inst. Lincoln replied to this call, inclosing a letter from the Secretary of War, who said that, in his opinion, it would be "*prejudicial to the public service*" to transmit to the House, at the present time the information requested. The fact is that the drafts in the United States have proved utter failures. They have brought paper money in compulation. Paper money won't fight. There is very little personal danger to be apprehended from a bank note, and there is no case on record of a man having been bayoneted by a one-dollar bill. The new draft, which commenced in the Yankee States yesterday, will result as all the others have. The $300 commutation clause is still in force, and the greenbacks will pour in. The disastrous defeat of Gillmore in Mississippi, the disgraceful failure of Sherman's advance on Meridian, the repulse of the last "on to Richmond," and the general gloom thrown over the Yankee populace by these occurrences, will not encourage recruits into the ranks. The consummation must be left to the people, and it would be cheerfully painful to witness it. With our sacred and armies in the field, let our people take courage and do all in their power to sustain them in conduct. The stage is cleared. The auctioneer is slowly rising on the Shinny campaign. Already we see the shining sandals of Victory, and as it rises higher it will disclose to our view the glorious crown which encircles her brow.

DAHLGREN.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 14.

The miserable wretch whose orders to hang Jeff. Davis and burn and sack the city, *have brought down a storm of deserved execrations upon his head*, it ought never to be forgotten, was no worse than the rest of his Yankee comrades in crime, and not as bad as the monstrous villains of the Washington Cabinet, under whose express and explicit orders he was of course acting. Kilpatrick and all the other officers of this and every other expedition to Richmond have no doubt had the same programme, dictated by the same supreme authority. The misfortune of Dahlgren was that he was found out. But he was no worse than Kilpatrick and other base men, who consented to carry out orders that none but devils could have devised. *The chief criminals are Lincoln, Seward and the Black Republican crew at Washington*—men who have deliberately planned and directed the commission of one of the most gigantic crimes in the annals of human warfare. Upon them let the execrations of all civilized men descend, as well as upon their miserable tools, some of whom have been sent to that great tribunal where all must one day stand and receive the just reward of their deeds.

SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

THE REBEL RETREAT FROM MORTON.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* gives the following extract from a private letter from an officer in Quarles' brigade, now near Mobile, dated February 14. The brigade is composed of the Fourth and Thirtieth Louisiana Regiments, and the Forty-second, Forty-sixth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-third and Fifty-fifth Tennessee:

"We have just passed through a short but very tiresome campaign in Mississippi. On the 8th we were in line of battle at Morton, Miss., in fine fighting trim, and had a fight takee place that evening victory would have crowned our arms. But a little after nightfall a retreat was ordered, and began about 7 o'clock, and continued without cessation until the morning of the 10th. During the time forty-two miles were marched on less than half rations, with but about two hours' sleep in seventy-two hours, and many of the men entirely barefooted, while others had their shoes tied together with strings.

Our brigade was the star brigade on the march—there was less straggling and fewer complaints than in any other. We lost no men in the whole retreat from the Tennessee regiments. At one time oe the march an alarm, which proved to be false, was given just as the command had unslung knepsacks, taken off accoutrements, etc., for a short meel end rest; and in five minutes the whole command was in fighting order and in line of battle. Our Major-General complimented us highly for good conduct on the march, and the promptness and rapidity with which our line of battle was formed. We have all rested, and are ready for another march in whatever direction it may be headed.

DEVASTATION.

From the Mobile Register, Feb. 26.

Accounts from Mississippi represent that the enemy has worked great destruction to the railroads. We shall probably find the amount of damages has been exaggerated. We have some compensation in the way of retaliation in kind, as the Confederates of Lee's army have lately inflicted a loss estimated at a million of dollars by the Northern papers on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The Nitre and Mining Bureau in Richmond advertises as follows: "Wanted—To hire, 400 slaves and free negroes. Under a recent act of Congress slaves and free negroes can be impressed for Government work. The Nitre and Mining Bureau need some 400 hands, and will give the regular Government price—$300, board and clothes. Parties hiring slaves to this bureau before the order of impressment will be credited with the number so hired in their quota under the call for negroes for any kind of Government service."

—The *South Carolinian* contains a correspondence between Brig.-Geo. N. G. Evans and Col. J. W. McMaster, by which it appears that on the 25th ult. the former challenged the latter for having traduced his character, and that the latter refused to give the required satisfaction on religious, military and patriotic grounds.

—It is a fact not generally known, says the Selma *Reporter*, that the Bank of Montgomery, the oldest free bank in the State, has never suspended specie payment. The circulation now is about $13,000, and the bank is anxious to redeem them with coin.

—Twelve Federal officers, confined in the Columbia, S. C., jail, lately came very near effecting their escape. The means employed, as usual of late, was tunneling. The prisoners belonged to the navy, and were captured in the night attack on Sumter.

—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy* states that the telegraph linee have been reëstablished to Tunnel Hill, and that the cars are running through to the same point. The army is encamped in its old positions about Dalton.

—A letter from Shreveport, Louisiana, to the Houston *Telegraph*, dated Jan. 16, says: "Gen. Price has been here a day or two. He left this morning. What is up, if anything, is yet unknown to the outside world."

—Lieut.-Gen. Hood, says a Richmond paper, sits on his horse as well as ever, notwithstanding his wooden leg, and looks as gay as a peacock.

—A Montgomery paper states that some of the butchers of that city have never sold beef for more than $1 50.

Prof. Victor H. Magent, of the Georgia Military School, died on the 4th inst.

—Peach and plum trees are in bloom at Mobile.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

Magruder's Furcee—A Torpedo at Galveston Explodes.

Texan papers received at New-Orleans contain the following:

MAGRUDER'S ORDERS—A QUEER STATE OF DISCIPLINE.

Headquarters District of Texas, New-Mexico and Arizona, Houston, Feb. 15, 1864.

Special Orders, No. 46.—The Commanding General, learning that some doubt still exists among the troops as to the performance as cavalry of those regiments which have been dismounted, again takes occasion to assure the troops that he shall keep all of the regiments in service as cavalry, which have been recently dismounted; that he prefers to have these regiments to march on horseback and fight on foot, provided their officers will perfect them in the infantry drill, and that nothing but an absolute necessity, arising from scarcity of forage, or where railroads offer a more rapid transportation, will induce him to dismount his cavalry regiments; and further, that when so dismounted it will be but temporarily, unless to the case of regiments, which, having the opportunities, will not avail themselves of them, to perfect themselves in infantry drill, so essential to the success of our arms and the safety of the men themselves. He also again urges upon the officers and men the imperative necessity of *taking care of their bayonets*, however inconvenient it may be to do so, and upon the officers the duty of preparing bayonet scabbards out of rawhides, as previously ordered.

The Commanding General avails himself of this opportunity to notice the fact that Terrell's regiment lost its men by desertion when ordered to be dismounted, notwithstanding the example set them by some others. He holds the officers responsible for the conduct of his men, and hereby calls upon them to use their weapons at all hazards, against those who attempt to desert under any circumstances, or who may be guilty of mutiny, or of aiding, abetting, joining in or exciting the same; and in all cases where efficient steps are not taken by the commanding officers to prevent and punish such crime, they will be arrested and brought before a general court-martial for trial, conviction and punishment.

In cases where troops temporarily dismounted are moved from one locality to another, their horses will also be removed to places which are convenient to the men, and where forage, at the same time, can be procured. It is to be understood that the shortest marches, occasionally required to be done by the troops of the regiments temporarily dismounted, when their horses cannot be procured in time, are not to be considered as violations of the assurances held out by this order, and are only here alluded to by the Commanding General to prevent a misinterpretation by his troops, with whom he shall always deal, as he has ever done, with frankness and truth.

By command of Maj.-Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER.
E. P. Turner, Assist.-Adj.-Gen.

SCARCITY OF WATER.

Headquarters District of Texas, New-Mexico and Arizona, Houston, Feb. 2, 1864.

Special Orders, No. 33.—VII.—It being absolutely necessary to take possession of the cisterns upon Galveston Island for the use of the troops, Mr. Thos. M. League is authorized to take control and possession of all of the said cisterns. He will permit each family to use what may be necessary for their purposes, at all times reserving a sufficient quantity for the troops.

The labor necessary to carry water to the commands will be furnished by the Post Quartermaster.

By command of Maj.-Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER.
Edmund P. Turner, A. A. G.

FROM GALVESTON.

Galveston, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

A terrible accident occurred yesterday morning, near Fort Point. A torpedo, about to be deposited in the bay, exploded in the hands of John P. Barron, from Falls County, belonging to Co. A, Cook's regiment. Mr. Barron's left leg was shot off below the knee; his right hand shattered, requiring amputation; his clothes took fire and severely burnt his face and legs. The unfortunate man was sent to the hospital. He was still alive when last heard from.

Johnson's mounted regiment of Texas State troops was relieved from scouting service on Galvestun Island by some cavalry from Green's division.

The blockaders remain quiet. On Monday evening a privateer arrived with a prize schooner in tow, apparently an inward bound blockade-runner, and left again during the night. Outside this morning, seven vessels—one steam-sloop, three gunboats, one bark and two brigs.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Houston, Thursday, Feb. 11.

Military movements on our coast do not appear to progress with much spirit. The Yankees have done nothing worth speaking of for a month past. They hold possession at Indianola, at Decktown's Point, the end of Matagorda Peninsula, at Saluria, at Aransas Pass, and at Brownsville. Their entire force at these places is variously estimated at from seven to twenty thousand. It is probable that the smaller number is nearest the truth. Indeed, it is doubtful if they have 9,000 men, including Mexicans and negroes. They have offered the oath to no one except in the town of Indianola, and there they found not one in a dozen who would take it, and they old men and boys, of whom it is said some took it, and the majority spurned the proposition. The Yankees have been as conciliatory as their nature would allow, and no property has been destroyed except that of one or two absent rebels, who will get the worth of it out of the enemy before the war is over. Occasionally the Yankee steamers shell our woods at the mouth of Couny, and thence up to Evalsco, but no damage has been done so far save the killing of one mule and the wounding of three others. The beach is thickly strewn with fragments of their shells for miles.

Brig.-Gen. Slaughter has been made Chief of Staff to Maj.-Gen. Magruder.

From Mexico we have intelligence of an interesting and reliable character.

In Northern Texas the wheat crop, which was supposed to be destroyed by the severe cold about the 1st of January, is coming out better than was expected. Some depredations have been committed by Jayhawkers, but they are being driven out by detachments of cavalry, and rapidly brought either to punishment or pardon, as their cases merit.

Quantrell and his men are wintering in Northern Texas. They will be heard from in due time.

Preparations for planting are general, and in much of the lower country corn is already in the ground. But little cotton will be planted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Maj.-Gen. Dana, commanding the United States forces in Texas, issued general orders, dated at Pass Cavallo, Jan. 30, ordering the printing of a sufficient number of copies of President Lincoln's amnesty proclamation to supply whatever demand there might be for them, and requesting all officers and men to use every opportunity that might present itself to distribute them to the interior of the State. Also, ordering all persons within the line to take the oath, that they might enjoy the full benefits of the proclamation.

The Corsicana *Express*, of Feb. 5, says: "We regret to learn, in consequence of the late unprecedented cold weather, that there will be an almost entire failure of wheat crops throughout this portion of the State."

Judge J. B. Hogan, Recorder of Houston, died in that city on Feb. 15. He was an old citizen of Houstun, having been there ever since 1838, had often occupied offices of trust, and exercised no little influence in Houstoe.

The First, Second, Fourth, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first Regiments and Fourth Battalion Arkansas Volunteers are in Texas. A large number of the officers are absent from each of these organizations.

An election of municipal officers was called by the Mayor of Galveston for the first Monday in March.

The Houston *Telegraph* is informed that Brig.-Gen. Slaughter has been appointed Chief of Staff to Maj.-Gen. Magruder.

The Goliad *Messenger*, of Feb. 4, reports great mortality among the cattle.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Synopsis of Bills, Resolutions, &c., New Pending.

METROPOLITAN MARKET COMMISSION.

Mr. Reed introduced a bill providing that there be created for the City and County of New-York a Market Commission, to consist of five members, three of whom shall constitute a quorum, whose duty it shall be to take under their charge and control the markets in the City and County of New-York, to pull down the markets in said City known as the Washington and Fulton markets, and to erect thereon more suitable ones for the better accommodation of the citizens.

The Comptroller is authorized to issue proposals for stock to the emount of not more than $250,000 at any one time, and not more altogether than $2,000,000.

Sec. 3.—Names as Commissioners Moses Taylor, Edw. Haight, Alex. T. Stewart, David Headly and Cheries H. Marshall, who shall hold office for three years.

Sec. 4.—The Commissioners may appoint Superintendents of each public market at a salary not to exceed $2,000.

Sec. 7.—Empowers the Commissioners to have a clerk at a salery of not more than $1,500 per annum.

In relation to the Coles or Harlem Bridge. Mr. Gelley introduced a bill providing that C. Godfrey Gunther, A. Oakey Hall and Hi

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 20, 1864.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamers *Havana* and *George Washington* arrived from New-Orleans yesterday, bringing news to the 12th inst. There was considerable activity in military circles. Gen. BANKS was on the eve of departure for Western Louisiana, probably Alexandria. A fleet of Admiral PORTER'S gunboats has already started for that place. It was expected that rather formidable works of defence would be encountered by the iron-clads, between the mouth of Red River and Alexandria. Gen. LEE'S cavalry had also left New-Orleans, their destination supposed to be to the westward. An order had been issued by Gen. BANKS to hold an election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention on the 18th. The Convention meets in New-Orleans on the 6th of April. There are to be 150 delegates, chosen on a white basis, as per census of 1860. New-Orleans will have sixty-three members.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in Washington yesterday, by the prevalence of rumors that the rebel army had crossed the Rapidan and was making an offensive movement. Nothing more serious occurred, however, than the crossing and repulse of a small party of rebels at Newton's Ford. The crossing at Fredericksburg was by a small force, who were driven back with a loss of twenty men captured. STUART is said to be massing his cavalry at Charlottesville and Fredsricksburg, evidently with the intention of making some kind of a movement.

News from Chattanooga states that the rebels are in large force in front of Gen. THOMAS' army. Gen. HINDMAN has resigned the command of his rebel corps, and Gen. HOOD takes command in his place. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE takes command of the Department of Southwestern Virginia. A dispatch from Fort Smith, Arkansas, announces that Gen. PRICE has again assumed command of the rebel army in Arkansas, and that he promises to lead them on to victory, and exhorts them to drive back the invader, and recover their lost territory.

The late rise in the Cumberland River has been used with the utmost activity in laying down immense supplies of Government stores at Nashville. Eighty-three steamers, carrying *forty thousand tons* of public stores, have reached or are en route to that city to discharge their cargoes. By the termination of high-water season the enormous amount of *two hundred thousand tons* will have been discharged at the Nashville wharves.

Gen. SIGEL, who has just assumed command of the Department of West Virginia, had a narrow escape from capture by the rebels a few days since. While at Martinsburgh he rode outside of his picket lines for some reason, and just at that moment a force of two hundred rebels rode between the General and his lines. Had they known of his presence, they could have captured him with ease.

The election in Arkansas on the 15th resulted very gratifyingly to the Unionists of that State. Fifteen thousand votes were registered, and over ten thousand cast. A Free State Constitution was adopted, and the whole Free State ticket elected.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

The House met, but the session was devoted to speech-making. Messrs. ARNOLD, of Illinois, WILSON of Iowa, and WILDER, of Kansas, spoke on the state of the country and political policy.

LEGISLATURE.

In the Legislature, yesterday, there was not much business done. In the Senate, the General Appropriation Bill was reported. A bill was passed to extend the provisions of the bill legalizing indebtedness created for bounty purposes. The Senate, in Executive Session, confirmed the nomination of Dr. SWINBURNE, of Albany, as Health Officer of the City of New-York. In the Assembly, a bill was reported to prevent the publication of lotteries in this State. The Richmond County Bounty Bill was reported adversely, and the bill to incorporate the New-York Dime Savings Bank favorably. The Eleventh-avenue and High Bridge Railroad Bill, reported adversely on Friday, was reconsidered and recommitted. The bill to regulate the tariff of freight on the Hudson River Railroad was ordered to a third reading.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at this port of the steamer *Havana*, we have intelligence from Havana to the 14th inst. The local news is not of special interest, and there is nothing later from Mexico. The steamer *Europa* has arrived at Havana, with news from San Domingo to the 7th inst. The Spanish steamer *Isabel la Catolica* had arrived at San Domingo with further reinforcements for the royalists, commanded by Brig.-Gen. DON CARLOS PALANCA, who was commander of the contingent of Spanish forces, allied with the French in the Cochin China expedition.

A special dispatch from Culpepper Court-house says that the signal officers on Cedar Mountain report that on Thursday the rebels, who have been in camp across the Rapidan all Winter, broke up their camp and set fire to their huts, marching off in the direction of the Shenandoah Valley. It was not known whether this was merely a change of camp or the commencement of an active campaign.

Five influential Parsee merchants in London have recently contributed £500, (equal to nearly $4,000,) to be appropriated to the support of the negroes emancipated under the proclamation of the President of the United States. One-third of this sum has been received by Gov. ANDREW through Mr. RUSSELL STURGIS.

Dr. JOHN SWINBURNE, of Albany, nominated for Health Officer of this port, has been confirmed by the Senate. He is one of the most accomplished physicians and surgeons in the State.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday considered and passed upon the City Appropriation Bill for 1864, as it was reported back by the Finance Committee. The only changes made in it by the board was by striking out the items of $40,000 for laying out a division parade ground, and $33,500 to purchase CLARK MILLS' duplicate of the bronze equestrian statue of Gen. JACKSON, and by a provision after the item of $100,000 for laying Belgian pavement, that one-half of the amount shall be expended on streets below Fourteenth-street. The ordinance now goes back to the Board of Aldermen with changes, showing a net increase of $69,978 since its adoption by them, footing up a total of $5,799,546 02. The board adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, the trial of HENRY C. SOARENSON, WM. SMITH and EVAN EOWARNS, for murder on the high seas, in killing the mate of the bark *Lone Star*, was concluded and SOARENSON and EOWARDS were found guilty of manslaughter, while SMITH was found not guilty.

Flour was more active on Saturday, at uniform prices. All kinds of grain were quiet, at generally unchanged rates. Cotton, groceries and tallow remained as last noticed. Provisions were in moderate request, including pork, at drooping prices. Whisky was less active. Freights were rather quiet, with 458 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Further Invasion of the Confederacy.

The experience of the war is gradually settling some problems which at first were very doubtful. When the struggle opened, the popular imagination pictured a gallant army of one hundred thousand Union troops marching gayly down through the Southern States as NAPOLEON marched through Prussia before Jena. There seemed no more reason why McDOWELL and McCLELLAN should not "invade" the South, than for the French not invading all Europe in the times of the Revolution. The thought of where food and forage for the one hundred thousand were to come from did not trouble the popular mind.

The first great shock was received when Gen. McCLELLAN'S army stood at the abandoned camps of Manassas, as a conquering host might stand on the seashore, and see no possibility of movement beyond. The people then saw, for the first time, that there was some great, mysterious obstacle to the march of a large army over our vast interior. Since then it has come gradually to be assumed as an axiom that a hundred thousand men on either side must keep within fifty or sixty miles of a base of supplies. It is seen that, in a sparsely settled country like the Southern States, where there are no great depots of provisions or forage, there can be no extended march or invasion of a large army, unless supported by river communications. This difficulty, together with the rough and broken character of the surface, has made Virginia such an unfavorable country for a campaign with large armies. Wherever we advance, we must, unless we uncover Washington, have immense trains or an exposed railroad communication, and every river-bell becomes a new post of vantage for the retreating army. There is nothing in the character of the country which should prevent DAVIS, as he is reported to have said, "defending Virginia for twenty years."

But it is a hasty conclusion from these facts—as is inferred by our European critics—that no invasion of the South is possible. It must be remembered that the richest and most central portions of the rebel States are accessible by rivers. The Tombigbee and Alabama will open up Alabama and Mississippi, the Savannah presents an approach to interior Georgia, and the Richmond journals acknowledge that our possession of Georgia will break up their Virginia armies. They can no longer feed them, when the great granary and source of supplies for their armies is in our hands. For this reason it is that our advance into Georgia is a direct and most effective step on our way to Richmond. The salient from which to assault the South is evidently the Tennessee mountain ridge.

But in addition to the help we shall derive from the rivers, it is now clearly ascertained that a flying column of 25,000 or 30,000 men can live any where in the Southern States which have not been occupied by armies, and can march twenty or twenty-five miles a day. Gen. SHERMAN has just demonstrated this fact in the most satisfactory manner, and the Western armies have repeatedly proved its truth. Gen. BURNSIDE supported 20,000 men for weeks in East Tennessee, and LONGSTREET, coming after him, kept his men for months on the unfortunate country. It is true that now, East Tennessee, like Virginia or Mississippi, is stripped bare, and the people are starving. But when first entered, the country could easily support a small army. It is proved that this is true of all parts of the South where armies have not remained and wasted the means of the people.

Such a fact will be deeply important as the large armies of the rebels become broken up, for flying columns of Federal troops will no doubt march through the South, sweep the country of means of feeding armies, enlist and arm the negroes, and concentrate at given points in the interior, and so effectually subjugate the rebellious districts. Thus will be solved the great problems of invading and conquering so vast a territory as the South.

We by no means assert that this is the only possible manner of penetrating the great spaces that are yet left to the rebellion. The real and formidable obstacle to our advance through Virginia, or to our advance into North Carolina from the seaboard, is the army of Gen. LEE. The demolition of that is the problem of the year, the main problem of the rebellion. We do not doubt that the Lieutenant-General will devise a means of getting at it, either from the front or from the rear, and will yet plant his own army in a position whence he can entirely command all the rebellious territory.

JUSTICE TO A GALLANT OFFICER.—A brief telegram lately announced as the decision of the Court of Inquiry that has had the case of Gen. CRITTENDEN and his conduct at the battle of Chickamauga under investigation, that that officer was exonerated from all the charges brought against him. It is to be regretted that it is not in accordance with the customs of the service to give full report of such investigation, so that as complete emphasis might be given to the refutation of the charges as was accorded the original reports.

It is one of the peculiar misfortunes of the military service that while the hasty and often unjust aspersions cast upon officers for real or imagined derelictions find a wide currency, the *contradiction* of these injurious reports is too often allowed to pass unheeded. Everyone remembers the violent assaults and charges of incompetence and misbehavior that were cast upon Gen. CRITTENDEN after the battle of Chickamauga, but probably not a tithe of those in whose memories these injurious imputations found a place will give equal heed to the complete refutation of these reports in the finding of the military tribunal which has had his case on trial. We are not informed of the terms of the "finding" of the court, but the published facts as to that battle are of themselves sufficient to show the entire justice of the decision, and to scatter to the winds the calumnies of which Gen. CRITTENDEN was made the subject. When the fatal break on the right wing occurred, Gen. CRITTENDEN had almost ceased to have a command at all—two of his divisions having been sent to reinforce other portions of the line—while it is a matter of history that his skill and promptitude on the first day of the fight foiled all the efforts of the enemy, and saved our army from disaster. It is equally a matter of history that, after the giving way of WOOD'S division, and the rout of the right wing, Gen. CRITTENDEN was conspicuous for his efforts to rally the troops. That these facts should be duly noticed, is simply justice to the tried valor of the distinguished Kentuckian.

The Militia of Canada.

A year ago we laid before our readers a summary, derived from official sources, of the numbers, equipment and general resources of the local military force of Canada. We have now before us the Provincial Militia Report for the past year, and a few facts may be gathered from it, not altogether without interest.

In numbers, the volunteers of the Province have either made no progress during the year, or the two Adjutant-Generals who are charged with making up the yearly report have been too indolent to get at the exact facts. They tell us in most dubious phrase, for instance, that "the corps of volunteers, as to numbers, remain as reported in 1863, viz.: for Upper Canada 10,230, for Lower Canada 14,780," making a total of 25,010, precisely the number reported in 1863. The strange point in this statement appears upon reflecting, that either there have been no deaths among the Provincial volunteers during the past year, or that the vacancies caused by death were regularly filled, no surplus and no deficiency having arisen during the whole twelve months. If we accept the first of these suppositions, then the report speaks marvelous for the sanitary condition of the force; if we fall back on the latter supposition, then the preferences of the Colonists for military service are not affected by the common impulses which operate in other communities, but are regulated and controlled by some law as steady and unchangeable as that which makes the waters of the St. Lawrence flow to the Gulf.

The report as to the matter of numbers is not made more appreciable by a subsequent paragraph, which assures us that, "formed as the force is, to a large extent, from a floating population, the number of men who come under drill from time to time is considerably beyond that figure." Here, you see, there is a most singular state of things. One would naturally have supposed that instead of the volunteers being made up of a "floating population," they came from a community absolutely immutable as to numbers, considering that there were exactly 25,010 of them in February, 1863, and neither one more nor one less in February, 1864. Nor are we relieved in mind at all by being informed that considerably more than the actual number of volunteers are in the habit of appearing at drill. What class makes up the extra super-serviceable fellows who go through the trouble and expense of drill exercise without enjoying the honor of being enrolled in the corps? Are they stray sheep from the Morgan fold? Are they refugees of romantic, though rebel, antecedents? Or are they simply vulgar "skedaddlers" from this side of the line, keeping their hand in till a general offer of clemency permits them to return to their country and their duty? It is clear they *have* a history, if we could only trace it; but the report furnishes no clue thereto, and we leave the matter as we find it.

The Adjutant-Generals tell us that, "as compared with England, having a large and dense population, and 160,000 volunteers, Canada, with a scattered population of 2,500,000, and embracing a much larger extent of territory, has organized 25,000 volunteers." There is something wanting here both in the comparison and the syntax; but let that pass. Taking the statement for what it may be supposed to mean, let us remind the military chiefs who are responsible for this report that, in every other statistical paper issued by the Government of Canada during the present year, it is assumed that the population of the United Province to-day approaches 3,000,000. The colony ought, therefore, *cæteris paribus*, to furnish just *one-sixth* part the number of the volunteer force of England, whereas it furnishes considerably less. But then *other things are not equal*. The British people are taxed about $70,000,000 annually to support a regular army. Canada is not taxed one farthing for the same purpose. Nay, more, the people of England are taxed from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 annually to support an army expressly for British American service. We think, therefore, with due respect to the two Adjutant-Generals of the bordering Province, that the comparison they have made a drive at might as well have been let alone.

Two military schools, however, have been established during the year—one at Quebec, and the other at Toronto, for the training of volunteer officers. This is a sign of progress not to be left out of view, considering that there have been no fewer than 460 applicants for admission to the schools during the year. No candidate for a commission is to be allowed to remain under instruction for more than three months. So that the work is to be done right smartly. The expenses of candidates coming to and going home from the military school are to be paid; and a first-class certificate is to carry with it a premium of $100, while to a second-class there will be awarded $50. Prizes of $300 each are also to be given for proficiency in drill and discipline in all the principal cities of the Province; but there must be at least ten companies in the division, competing, before any prize will be awarded.

The clothing business of these volunteers is one of the great features of the report before us. One of the Adjutant-Generals went abroad during the year to procure cheap supplies of uniforms. These are distributed to organized companies at cost price. Over $35,000 were laid out for officers' outfits alone. Of uniforms to clothe the rank and file, there were 20,000 purchased, including scarlet tunic, stitched shako and oil-covered chevrons, brass-buttoned stick and trowsers complete, all for $9 55—a price, it must be admitted, which appears reasonably low. Of the entire force, 114 corps prefer, however, to purchase their own uniforms, and toward this expense they are allowed $6 a man—the allowance for the year being $33,931.

Toward the supply of ammunition, a local manufacturing company has been ordered to furnish 400,000 blank cartridges, which will be sixteen rounds for each man if all the force turn out during the year.

We do not know that there is anything very alarming in all this military preparation. It is, however, a sensible enough amusement for the hyperborean climate of the Provinces, and as long as the volunteers confine themselves to a limit of 400,000 blank cartridges for the year, nobody is likely to be hurt, either here or there.

French Surveillance.

ARISTIPPUS, tyrant of Argos, says PLUTARCH, was so fearful of assassination that he would not suffer even his slaves to remain in his palace at night, but after supper dismissed them all, barred the entrance door with his his own hands, and then retired with Mrs. A. to an upper chamber, to which there was access only by a ladder, which was removed, as soon as the pair had ascended, by the lady's mother, who brought it back in the morning, when it was time for them to emerge.

Facts have been revealed in Paris at the trial of the parties to the Greco conspiracy which make it evident that, no matter how unpopular LOUIS NAPOLEON may become, he will never be under the necessity of adopting any such precautions for the security of his precious person as those employed by the despot of Argos. While the surveillance of the French police is so unceasing, so ubiquitous, so vigilant as at present, his Majesty will certainly not be driven to seek refuge nightly from the dagger of the assassin in some innermost chamber of the imperial residence.

Prior to the explosion of the Orsini plot, the French detective system was regarded as tolerably perfect, yet, in comparison with its effectiveness now-a-days, it was then in a crude state. From the success of the Orsini conspiracy up to the very last moment, it is plain that conspirators could then cross the frontier, organize their plans and proceed to the accomplishment of their designs, under the very nose of the police; but under the present system these things are hardly possible. Between the circumference and the centre of France the communication is now so intimate, and both on the frontiers and in the metropolis the authorities and their subordinates are so wide awake, that the would-be conspirator, from the moment he sets foot on French soil, could more easily get rid of his shadow than of the spies who environ him. The *acte d'accusation* against GRECO, TRANUCO, IMPERATORI and LAGLIONI, the conspirators recently sentenced, displays the mode of action resorted to in such cases.

These men seemed to fancy that they could wend their way to Paris without difficulty, and set leisurely about taking the life of His Majesty. But from the very hour they appeared before the Commissary of Police at St. Louis, to that of their arrest, the human blood-hounds were on their track, and all their movements and expressions, at home or abroad, by day or night, were carefully registered. The Commissary instantly telegraphed to his superior at Paris that four individuals of suspicious aspect were en route for the Capital. The Parisian Prefect duly received the intelligence, made forthwith all necessary arrangements, and on the arrival of the men at the end of their journey the next morning, an escort was in readiness to attend them which they had not bargained for. The proceedings of the adventurers on leaving the train were extremely cautious. They spoke not a word to each other, and engaged separate carriages to convey them to their destination. But this did not throw the detectives off the scent; each officer followed in the wake of his victim, and presently the spies and their four *protégés* found themselves at the Hotel Sainte Marie, in the Rue de Rivoli. Here the latter hired rooms and fixed their temporary abode, and here too the police might have brought their vigils to a sudden close by nabbing the whole party with the instruments of destruction which they bore about them. The cat, however, plays with the mouse ere devouring it, and so the police preferred having a little game with the conspirators before pouncing on them, leaving them at perfect liberty to prepare for the execution of their work, yet never losing sight of them, or getting off their trail. When the strangers drove to examine the approaches to the Tuileries or the opera—when they walked the streets or visited the barber's—when they changed their hotel, and talked with the landlady or the waiter, the unseen emissaries were ever at hand to observe their acts and record their utterances. This incessant surveillance continued until the plotters, in consequence of the failure of their funds, began to grow desperate and dangerous, and then the game ended, and they were all seized, imprisoned and condemned.

The agencies put in operation for the discomfiture of these conspirators are, of course, equally available for use in all other cases, doubtless, and are daily brought into play against individuals who never dream that they are objects of suspicion to the French Government. The system of espionage under the Second Empire is indeed so perfect, that if the conviction that no one in his dominions can act or speak unknown to him, can compensate NAPOLEON for the lack of that loyalty which only exists where there is liberty, His Majesty's mind must be in an enviable state of content.

China—The Imperialists and their Allies.

The *entente cordiale* between the Imperialists and the British has not yet been restored. The Futai has so far had the advantage over GORNON; and, instead of reproof or punishment for his perfidy at Soochow, he has received honors and praises from Pekin. The wily Mandarin's version of the achievements of himself and his auxiliaries at the siege of the Tseping stronghold, was in fact the first to reach the Chinese metropolis, and of course the account of matters placed his own conduct in the most favorable light. GORDON'S services in a subordinate capacity may be commended, but it was, nevertheless, the valor and strategy of the Governor himself which chiefly contributed to the triumph of the Confederates. Under these circumstances, it is not at all surprising that Prince KUNG should have written a congratulatory reply to His Excellency, and conferred on him the "Yellow Jacket," one of the highest distinctions in the Empire.

Whether Gen. BROWN'S dispatches, giving a narrative of the affair, and of the Futai's breach of faith and inhumanity, will alter the Prince's opinion of the Mandarin's merits, and induce him to comply with the requisition of the British representative touching the delinquent's removal, is still uncertain. For, though policy and prudence should suggest to the Chinese Minister the impropriety of alienating his foreign allies by disregarding their wishes, it is yet quite likely that his decision will be dictated by vanity. The report of the capture of BURGEVINE is said to have influenced the Prince not a little in determining to dispense with the British fleet lately sent out; and is it not equally probable that he may conclude from the recent disasters of the rebels that foreign military aid is no longer necessary or desirable?

But if the Imperialist Minister decides to stand by his Governor, and to defy the outside barbarians, he must not imagine that the consequences of his conduct will prove so harmless as those which resulted from his rejection of the British squadron. Mercenaries are a species of troops who have an invincible aversion to a quiet life, and who can make themselves equally at home whether they fight for one side or the other. In the event, then, of the British requisitions being rejected, the loss of the support of their European auxiliaries will not be the only injury which the Imperialists will have to sustain. For the moment GORDON resigns the command, and it is clearly understood that the troops are no longer in the Emperor's service, the entire force will immediately desert to the rebels. That this will be one of the inevitable results of the disruption of the Anglo-Imperialist alliance has been placed beyond doubt. Though the Futai, in order to allay the angry feeling which his treachery had excited among GORDON'S troops, caused an extra month's pay to be given to officers and men, yet, when they heard it rumored that their Commander had resigned, they at once appointed a deputation to ascertain from him if the rumor was true, and to announce to him that, were such the case, they would instantly change sides. The report was premature, and the soldiers, in consequence of being assured of this, remain quiet; but it is well known that, should Prince KUNG prove obstinate, and GORDON be recalled, the rank and file of his band will forthwith declare for the Taepings, and hold the city which they occupy for their new allies. How that would affect the future of the conflict may be gathered from the panic which the mere mention of such an intent has created among the Mandarin forces, who openly avow, even already, that they will not fight against the disciplined soldiery.

An attempt has been made by the Pekin Government to conciliate GORNON. He has been offered a gift of 10,000 taels, about £3,000 sterling, and an honorary decoration equivalent to the British Grand Cross of the Bath; but he has declined to accept either until Prince KUNG shall have yielded to the British demands, and should the Chinese Minister prove obstinate, there can be no doubt that the Imperialists will have to fight in the future both the Taepings and their *quondam* auxiliaries.

RAIDING.—The Richmond rebels have just been demanding, in the most ferocious language, the execution of every one of the Union soldiers taken prisoner in the late raid of Gen. KILPATRICK; and they have hardly got through with this when we learn that they themselves are projecting a raid of the same nature within our lines. They do not announce whether they desire the execution of all *their* raiders who, in turn, may fall into our hands.

The rebels it was, under the lead of such men as STUART and MORGAN, who began the system of raiding, and for some time they had the whole game to themselves. At the beginning of the war, great raids by Southern horsemen were nearly all the warlike operations they spoke about. Tens of thousands of ferocious fellows, mounted on blooded horses and carrying drawn swords, were to dash around the Free States, playing havoc with the property of the helpless population of the North, who, we were told, couldn't ride horses, nor handle swords or rifles, and who would fly before the advancing cavaliers. It did not turn out so. The rebels did not do the one thing, nor we the other. After some time, as we have said, they tried their hand at it, but then we began to try our hand at it, too. And it has happened that we have done the most of it, and they have got the worst of it. Now, they are opposed to it—that is to say, they are opposed to our doing it, though at the same time they are frequently indulging in the same thing themselves, and ceaselessly threatening it

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.

Subsidies to American Steamship Lines—The Cellins Steamers—The Cunard Steamers—The French System—The Commerce of Great Britain—Decay of our Commerce.

The New-York Chamber of Commerce, in taking up the question of ocean steam navigation, has laid opportune hold of a subject eminently deserving of immediate and practical consideration. Their memorial, just presented to Congress with the view of prompting the enactment of some measures for the support of the ocean steam commerce of the country, presents a series of facts quite startling in their nature, and offers at the same time suggestions of the gravest significance.

The system of providing subsidies for ocean steamship mail service was first introduced in 1846, when an act was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to enter into contracts for the conveyance of the mails by three lines of steamers—first from New-York in Liverpool; second, from New-York to New-Orleans, touching at Charleston, Savannah and Havana; and third, from Panama to Oregon. The coasting lines received no public subsidy except such as was paid in the form of remuneration for mail service. By an act passed on the 3d of March 1847, contracts were entered into for the transportation of the mails in steamers from New-York to Liverpool, from New-York to New-Orleans, and from Havana to Chagres; and under these respective covenants, the contractors received public compensation as follows: E. K. COLLINS $385,000, A. G. SLOO $290,000, ARNOLD HARRIS $199,000. This practical beginning steadily expanded until, in 1852, the United States foreign mail service, by steamers, included seven splendid lines, which received annual subsidies amounting, in the aggregate, to $2,446,686, viz.: New-York to Bremen via Southampton, monthly, (C. H. SAND,) $200,000; Charleston via Savannah, &c., to Cuba, semi-monthly, (M. C. MORDECAI,) $50,000; New-York to Aspinwall, New-Orleans, New-Granada, Havana, &c., semi-monthly, (GEORGE LAW & Co.,) $290,000; Astoria, Oregon, &c., semi-monthly, (Pacific Mail Steamship Company,) $848,250; New-York to Liverpool, twenty-six yearly trips, (E. K. COLLINS & Co.,) $856,000; New-York to Havre, &c., monthly, (M. LIVINGSTON,) $150,000; Aspinwall to Panama, semi-monthly, $50,436. The semi-monthly line from New-York to Aspinwall, as also the line to Astoria and Oregon, and from Aspinwall to Panama, are still in existence, but they properly belong to the class of coasting lines. *All the regular ocean lines have ceased to exist.*

The history of the splendid Collins line is given in the memorial with considerable minuteness; but we do not deem it necessary to follow the details, beyond pointing to the comparison entered into between the speed of the Collins vessels and those of CUNARD. The average of the passages of the Cunard vessels from Liverpool to Boston, in 1859, was thirteen days, twenty hours; from Boston to Liverpool, ten days and twenty-three hours. The average of the same line from Liverpool to New-York was thirteen days, three hours; from New-York to Liverpool, ten days, sixteen hours. Reducing Boston to New-York distance, the average of the passage from Liverpool was thirteen days, twenty-three hours; from New-York, eleven days, five hours; or a mean of twelve days and fourteen hours, outward and inward. The *Baltic*, of the Collins line, averaged from Liverpool to New-York, in 1856, twelve days, twelve hours; from New-York to Liverpool, eleven days, eight hours. The *Atlantic*, in 1857, made her average homeward passages in eleven days and thirteen hours; and her outward in ten days and twelve hours. The *Adriatic*, in 1860, averaged inward, from Southampton, ten days and two hours; and outward, nine days and nineteen hours.

The American steamship lines, now in operation, and which may properly be called coasting steamers, number, in all, 37 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 66,135. The largest of these is the *Golden City* and the *Constitution*, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; the former being 3,373 tons, the latter, 3,300 tons. The smallest vessels are those of the New-York and Portland line, which are less than 500 tons.

MR. CUNARD'S line dates from 1839, when he first entered into a contract with the British Government to run five steamers from Liverpool to Boston, via Halifax, for an annual subsidy of $450,000. In 1845 the contract was extended, and four additional vessels were to be added to the line, which was thenceforward to run weekly, making alternate trips to New-York. The subsidy was, at the same time, increased to $725 000. This sum was subsequently increased to $881,700, the amount at present paid to CUNARD. The other great British lines, beside the Cunard, are the Peninsula and Oriental Company, connecting Southampton with Lisbon, Gibraltar, Malta, Marseilles, Alexandria, Suez, Bombay, Calcutta, &c.; the West India Royal Mail Packet Company, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company; the African Steamship Company; the Union (Cape of Good Hope) Steamship Company; and the Galway (Irish) line. The aggregate subsidies paid by the British Government to these companies, exclusive of the Galway line (the contract for which is likely to be broken) amount, in round figures, to $4,700,000 annually.

The French system of ocean steam navigation is worked under large Government subsidies and supervision, by a company called the *Messageries Imperiales*. The company's operations include the Mediterranean lines, the East India service, and two Trans-Atlantic lines, one from Bordeaux to Brazil and La Plata, another to Mexico, touching at Santiago de Cuba, and at Martinique. Another French line of six vessels will this Spring or Summer commence semi monthly trips from Havre to New-York.

The memorial gives a list of foreign steamships running from foreign ports to the United States, in 1864, but it omits the large passenger steamships of the unfortunate Montreal line, which make Portland their point of arrival and departure for six months every year. There are six of these still running, not included in the table before us. Were these added, the list would show sixty-six vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of (in round figures) 116.000.

Some of the more pointed of the reflections contained in the memorial deserve attention. The enthusiasm of the American public in their ocean steam marine was first dulled by the unforeseen disasters which befell the Collins line. But the chief opposition to the continuance of the subsidy to this line lay in the jealousy with which certain sectionalists regarded what they considered as a tribute paid to the wealth of the North. "Men were found who were ready to destroy the commercial prosperity of the nation, and to strip it of its right arm of offence, by crippling its marine, that it might be more powerless to resist their premeditated treason." Their counsels prevailed, "and the ocean steamers in which the country took such a hearty and honest pride are among the memories of the past." Turning from this painful theme to the contrast presented by the policy of the British Parliament, the memorialists point out that although the apparent loss to the Government by all the subsidized lines in 1850 was more than half the gross sum paid, or $2,572,900, it was trifling compared with the advantages gained in the stimulus which steam navigation has given to the commerce of the country. In 1854, the number of steamers belonging to the United Kingdom was 1,708, of 326,452 tons. In 1861, the number was 2,473 —561,023 tons. The gain in tonnage in these seven years (including *sailing* as well as steam vessels) was 779,523 tons; *one-third* of this gain, however, being in steamships alone. In 1853, the number and tonnage of steam vessels of various nationalities entered at the different British ports were 4,505 steamships of 1,335,636 tons; of these 3,984 were British, measuring 1,176,859 tons, and 35 American, measuring 46,760 tons. In 1861, 8,696 steam vessels were entered, measuring 2,601,743 tons; of which 7,229 vessels were British, measuring 2,375,856 tons, and 5 American, measuring 7,778 tons. Thus in 1853 the United States stood fourth in rank; in 1861, *fifteenth*.

The memorial goes into a lengthy comparison of the value and extent of the commercial relations of the two countries (the United States and Great Britain) with those of various other countries with which they have heretofore traded. The comparison extends, among other places, to Mexico, Brazil, the Central Republics of South America, the West

of South America, the Northern communities of South America, the Isthmus trade, the Sandwich Islands, China, &c. And the aim of the comparison is to show how far new channels of commerce have been opened up, and old currents of commerce have deepened by the facilities which steam navigation provides for international trade. The value of these comparisons in some cases may be open to dispute; but the gist of the argument appears to be unassailable. From this, however, we turn to the prayer of the memorialists itself. They ask, first, that subsidies should be granted to a first-class line to make weekly trips from New-York to Liverpool. They ask, next, for the reestablishment of steam communication with France. A semi-monthly line is asked to Havre via Cowes. They desire, however, to see a weekly line to the Hanse Towns, and they pray for the establishment of a line to Lisbon, Cadiz and Genoa. Besides these transatlantic lines, they wish to open up steam communication between New-York and Point Isabel at Brazos Santiago, with a semi-monthly branch from New-Orleans Mexico, they point out, before the present troubles commenced, proposed to give an annual subsidy of $120,000 toward this line. The Havana line they desire to have extended by a sufficient subsidy; to Porto Rico, Hayti and St. Thomas. Toward a coast line, the Venezuelan Government have offered $36,000 per annum. Besides these, a line to Rio de Janeiro, and a semi-monthly line from San Francisco to Japan, are included in the prayers of the petitioners, which, it will be seen, is as comprehensive as the most enterprising and enthusiastic advocates of ocean steam navigation could desire.

The point where the memorialists themselves, as well as Congress and the Government, would find their chief practical difficulties to commence, would be when they came to exact securities from subsidized companies for the efficient performance of their contracts. The British Galway line is a case in point; and it deserves also to be noted that one of the most prosperous and admirably managed British lines (the Lamas) receives no subsidy at all. But we do not interpose these points as objections to a memorial which, even at this moment, deserves the thoughtful consideration of Congress and the country.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—Two important works have recently appeared in England on the Primeval Antiquities of the Human Race. They have great interest for American Ethnologists, on account of the remarkable coincidences that occur between the ancient remains of the earliest ages, whether discovered in the Old or New World. One is *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, by Dr. DANIEL WILSON, Professor of History in the University of Toronto. Dr. WILSON was the first to demonstrate from the ancient sepulchral mounds, the existence in the British Isles, of a peculiar race of people, remarkable for their broad or "boat-shaped" crania, and of presumed Tartar affinities, who preceded the Celts in their occupation of the country. His "Prehistoric Annals" is a perfect encyclopedia of all the known facts bearing on the history of the earliest peoples of Scotland, and is beautifully illustrated with drawings of their various relics. The other work alluded to, is published posthumously, the author, JOHN MITCHELL KEMBLE, the pupil of GRIMM, and the best northern scholar of England, having left it unfinished at his premature death. The title is *Horæ Feralis, or Studies in the Archæology of Northern Nations*. It has been completed from the author's papers by Dr. LATHAM and Mr. FRANKS of the British Museum. It forms one volume quarto, and is richly illustrated with plates of bone, stone, bronze and iron implements, enameled horse-trappings, mortuary urns and remarkable sepulchral objects. In this connection it may be noted that the unique collection of primeval American antiquities, originally formed by Dr. DAVIS, from excavations in the mounds of Ohio, and since enriched by kindred articles from Peru, Mexico and Central America, is probably lost to this country. The New-York Historical Society had been for some time negotiating for its purchase, but a gentleman of Liverpool, of marked antiquarian tastes, is about securing it, with the intention of dividing the specimens between a museum he is founding in his native town and the British Museum.

—The taste for expensive Illustrated Books, especially on subjects connected with the Fine Arts and Antiquities, seems on the increase in England, and is now gratified more readily than formerly, through the medium of color painting from stone, or "chromo-lithography," by means of which the most beautiful effects of color and illumination are conveyed with all the richness of original drawings. A single firm, Messrs. DAY & SON, the publishers of ROBERTS' splendid work on the Holy Land and Egypt, announces nearly twenty expensive books, all of a similar class, including *The Principal Ruins of Asia Minor*, by CHARLES TEXIER and R. A. PULLAN, 50 plates; *History of Recent Discoveries at Cyrene, in Africa*, by Lieut. MURDOCK SMITH and Commander PIDGEON, R. N., 52 plates, and Photographs of Grecian Sculpture, Inscriptions, &c.; *Travels and Discoveries in the East*, by C. T. NEWTON, the explorer of the Mausoleum of Artemisia, at Halicarnassus, 30 plates; *Byzantine Architecture, a Collection of Monuments of the Earliest Times of Christianity*, by CHAS. TEXIER, 90 plates; *Excursions in Peloponnesus*, by Sir THOMAS WYSE, Minister at the Court of Athens, with plates of Scenery, Antiquities, &c.; *The Miniatures and Ornaments of Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts*, 71 beautiful illuminated plates, by J. O. WESTWOOD. The above are all in folio, and published at prices varying from £6 6s. to £21 each work.

—The last year has been remarkable for its productiveness in original American books of a high character, as among those that immediately recur to mind, KIRK'S *Life of Charles the Bold*, Prof. SHEDD'S *History of Christian Doctrines*, DRAPER'S *Intellectual Development of Europe*, MARSH'S *History of Early English Literature*, TICKNOR'S *Life of Prescott*, ALGER'S *History of the Doctrine of a Future State*, &c., &c. The supply of American books to the English market has hitherto been in the hands of two firms, Messrs. LOW, SON & Co. and Messrs. TRÜBNER, but the increased attention which works of this class and others equally important in the natural sciences, military affairs, engineering, &c., command, has induced another London house to embark in the business, Messrs. WILLIAMS & NORGATE, long known as importers of German and French books, who intend in future supplying American publications in London. Every facility for international communication is a boon to the public, as well as to authors, and deserves encouragement.

—Intelligence and culture seems to increase among the crowned heads of Europe with the high latitudes. The late King of Denmark was one of the most profound antiquarians of the North of Europe, and contributed many papers to the transactions of learned and scientific bodies in his dominions. The poems of the King of Sweden (CHARLES XV.) have just been published in France, translated by M. DE LAGRENE, under the title of *Legendes et Poemes Scandinaves*, to the satisfaction of the critics, who acknowledge that the royal poet has caught the coloring of the old masters of song; and finally, it is announced officially that the King of Holland does *not* edit a certain magazine published in Amsterdam. Whether true or not, the suggestion implies a compliment to his Dutch Majesty's love for literature that possibly has some known foundation, or it would not have passed current.

—MR. SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-street, has just published *Nancy Blake's Letters to a Western Cousin*. In this little volume Miss Nancy Blake details in pleasant rhyme, for the benefit and amusement of the mythical cousin to whom the letters are addressed, the experiences she has, and the observations she makes, during a visit to an aunt who is supposed to live in this great Metropolis. Many of the points which she makes are well taken, and the denunciation of "shoddy"—upon which she finally discovers the suddenly acquired wealth of her uncle is founded—is decidedly severe, and, of course, just as merited. The typographical execution of the book is quite tasteful.

—The concluding volume of HUMBOLDT'S *Cosmos* has just appeared in Germany. It contains three chapters, by HUMBOLDT himself—the introduction to this part, and two sections on Geological Phenomena. The remaining portion is due to Prof. BUSCHMANN, and others, who have carried out, as nearly as practicable, the original plan of the author. A copious index to the entire work is given, also by Prof. BUSCHMANN, who was consulted by HUMBOLDT constantly during the preparation of the book, and can best fulfill the design of the author.

EMIGRATION TO IDAHO.

Warning from Gen. John Pope.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, }
MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 14, 1864.

The indications of a heavy emigration to the mines of Idaho during the coming season, across the plains and by the Missouri River, seem to render it proper for the General commanding this department to publish some information and suggestions which emigrants will find it judicious to consider carefully.

All information and every indication from the plains of the upper Missouri, point to a combination of the powerful band of the Ehanktonnais Sioux, (who were driven to the upper Missouri by the expeditions of last year) with the Unkpapa and other strong bands of the Teinn Sionx south of the Missouri, to obstruct the navigation of that river and to resist the passage of emigrants across the upper plains. It seems likely now that a concentration of these Indian tribes will be made early in the Spring at some point on the Missouri above the mouth of Grand River.

A large force of cavalry, under Gen. SULLY, will march against them as soon as the grass on the prairies is sufficient to subsist the animals, and give battle to the Indians, or otherwise secure peace with them. Until this expedition moves, it will be unsafe for steamers to pass up the Missouri River above Fort Pierre. The force under Gen. SULLY will be strong enough to beat the Indians if found concentrated on the river. If the Indians fail to make this concentration, heavy forces of cavalry will scour the country on both sides of the river, and after driving the Indians into the interior, will pursue them during the Summer, and either force a battle or a peace.

It is recommended, therefore, to emigrants by water that they communicate with Gen. SULLY on the Upper Missouri river, and do not attempt to pass in advance of his forces until notified by him that it will be safe. As many as possible of the boats carrying emigrants should go together, under some sort of organization, and it will be found judicious to protect the vulnerable parts of the boat by planking them, so as to be bullet-proof. It is scarcely necessary to say that the navigation of the Upper Missouri is difficult, and that the river in many places is very narrow and tortuous. Indians in ambush, and under cover of the banks, would have every advantage over even an equal number of whites on steamboats. By keeping in the rear of Gen. SULLY, and only continuing their voyage up the river after he notifies them that danger is past, the emigrants will no doubt be able to prosecute their journey in safety. Such of the emigrants as are going with trains overland, from any point on the Missouri above Fort Randall, are recommended to select a point of rendezvous on the river at which to assemble as large a force as possible, and there make some organization which will place the whole body under the direction of those members of the party most experienced in Indian warfare and travel on the plains.

Not less than three hundred men in a body should attempt to cross the plains at present, from any point on the Missouri River, above Fort Pierre. It is hoped that by the middle of the Summer the expeditions against the Indians will have rendered the travel across any portion of the upper plains as safe as travel usually is in the Indian country, where, under any circumstances, men should journey in considerable parties, and with every precaution.

The danger from Indians is confined almost exclusively to the south side of the Missouri and to the immediate banks of the river. A large cavalry force will set out from Minnesota as early as possible in the Spring for the Missouri River, near the mouth of Long Lake, and emigrants from that State can avail themselves of the protection of this force if they think it necessary.

These suggestions and this advice are communicated thus publicly that they may reach as many as possible of those who propose to emigrate to the gold regions in the Summer.

It is essential to their security that they consider and act upon this advice carefully.

It is proper to repeat, with emphasis, that the country along the banks of the Missouri, above Fort Pierre, will most likely be unsafe until Gen. SULLY passes up.

JOHN POPE, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Comm'dg Dep't of the Northwest.

[In reference to the above "warning" from Gen. POPE, we have received the following note. It will be seen from the text of the document, that the telegraphic abstract upon which our correspondent animadverts conveyed a misapprehension on to the statement of Gen. POPE, and consequently the strictures are uncalled for. But nevertheless the information to intending emigrants is valuable.—ED. TIMES.]

EMIGRANTS ON THE PLAINS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning, I find the substance of a published statement authorized by Gen. POPE, who is in command of the Northern frontier. Either the telegraphers have committed a blunder, or Gen. POPE is not very well acquainted with the geography of the Western States and Territories. He states that information has been obtained of the concentration of a large band of Sioux Indians, "in Missouri, above the mouth of Grand River." I have been asked by several, who were about starting for Colorado Territory, if this band of Indians would not interfere with travel across the plains, and for the information of all such, I wish to correct the error in Gen. POPE'S dispatch.

The Sioux Indians are not and have not been within five hundred miles of Missouri. The Grand River above referred to is at least six hundred miles from the limits of the State of Missouri, and not less than seventy-five miles above Fort Pierre, in the territory of Dacotah. There may be danger for those emigrants who intend to take the Missouri River route to the new mines of Idaho; but travel on the old overland route is free and unobstructed, and no apprehension need be entertained of Indian difficulties to emigrants who design going to the Colorado gold regions. The section of country through which the Sioux roam, is several hundred miles to the north of the road leading across the plains to the Colorado gold regions. They have never interfered with emigrants on this route, and there is no probability that they ever will.

An examination of the map will at once satisfy any one that the statements in Gen. POPE'S dispatch, so far as they refer to the location of the Sioux Indians, are erroneous. Respectfully yours,

EDWARD BLISS, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

AFFAIRS AT THE WEST.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 16, 1864.

ANOTHER GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE.

For a few days past an embargo has been laid upon the business of Chicago by a general strike among the railroad engineers. There was trouble on the 1st of January, but the roads acceded to the principal demands of the engineers, and harmony was restored. Recently, however, the Chicago, Union, and Galena Road promulgated some new arrangement which was not satisfactory, and their employes immediately refused to work.

It seems that there is a secret organization of engineers throughout the country, called the "Brotherhood of the Footboard," all the members of which are bound to stand by each other. For some reason, which appears utterly inexcusable, the engineers on all the other roads knocked off, and refused to run out trains until the difficulty on the Galena Road was adjusted. Although the other companies had made every concession—had met, in a friendly and liberal spirit, all the demands made upon them—yet they are made to suffer for the acts of the offending party—a single road—with the purpose of compelling them, by the application of this pressure, to use their influence to bear upon the Galena Company in favor of rescinding its obnoxious order.

The several companies gave notice yesterday that they would receive no more freight at the several depots, until this matter is settled. Consequently business which is dependent upon the railroads, is at a stand-still.

There is considerable excitement in town in consequence of the attitude assumed by the engineers, and public sentiment is with the railroads, with the exception of the Galena.

Passenger trains have departed on some of the roads, and it is stated that the engineers on the Burlington and Quincy have a separate organization, and therefore, do not come into this arrangement.

The committee of the "Brotherhood" issued a circular on the 11th, calling upon the other companies to use their influence to compel the Galena Road to reinstate the discharged engineers, and to rescind the obnoxious order. This the other roads declined doing, as not coming within their authority, and as a matter over which they had no control.

There is some talk of the Government taking military possession of the roads. But in order to remedy the evil, and to get rid of the difficulty, it would be necessary to comply with the demands of the engineers.

The "Brotherhood" have published an explanation of their course. I subjoin the concluding paragraphs:

"The railroad companies have an organization to enable them to carry out their schemes, and we have a protective association, known as the 'Brotherhood of the Footboard,' extending through nearly every portion of the United States. Combined railroad companies are working to crush us, and we are battling to maintain ourselves. The battle-field is the Chicago and Galena Railroad. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies, and what we have done in the premises is explained in the circular issued to railroad superintendents on the 11th of the present month.

As we affirm above, the railroads are combined to destroy our protective organization. The warfare opened on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Road; where we were partially beaten; the contest is carried the each to the Galena Road; and to-day, through our determination to remain true to our principles, the hostile is to become general; and contrary to the assertions of the press, trains on the Michigan Central and Northwestern Roads will cease. The so-called "strike" is not at an end, but just commenced; nor is our allegiance to our association renounced; we shall stand by it to the last.

Again, in regard to the threat that the military authorities will assume control of the roads and run them, we have to say that it carries no intimidation to us. The Government will run the roads on far better terms to us than their present directors, and the moment this event transpires we shall hasten to serve the Government with the greatest alacrity. In this event neither Government nor public will be the sufferer, but the obstinacious directors, who will find their 'occupation gone.'"

These paragraphs show the nature of the contest which is now going forward in this city, and which may break out at any time in every part of the country. Not long since, the operating department of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Road was brought to a sudden stand still from this cause, and all our great lines are constantly liable to the same interruption. It would seem that the "Brotherhood of the Footboard" seek to control the running of the roads, leaving little for the Superintendent to do; for they do not confine themselves to the matter of wages, but propose to interfere with detailed regulations.

FIRES.

The present week, thus far, has been one continued season of fire alarms, there having been no less than eight since Sunday evening. On Monday morning a serious fire occurred, destroying a paint and drug-store, the loss in which is estimated at $100,000. The damage by the other sevea is put down at $31,000.

THE FENIANS.

As the Fenians and Anti-Fenians have resolved to have separate processions, festivals and doings generally, to-morrow, in honor of St. Patrick, it is hoped that there will be no special use for the shillalah. A disturbance will be avoided unless the two processions should come in collision in the street—then look out for a shindy and broken heads.

P. S.—I learn that negotiations are in progress which will probably result in the adjustment of the railroad difficulties, so that trains will be running as usual to-morrow on all the roads, except, perhaps, the Galena. The engineers return to duty on the former basis.

"Is this Seat Engaged?"

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a daily passenger on the Harlem Railroad. On entering the cars at Twenty-sixth-street, I witness a scene on the departure of each train in which I am a passenger, of which the following is a brief outline:

Large numbers of passengers, ladies and gentlemen, rush into the cars, and stopping opposite seats constructed for two passengers and occupied by only one, anxiously inquire of the occupant, "Is this seat engaged?" The answer depends entirely on the disposition of the person to whom the inquiry is addressed. More frequently it is "yes." This inquiry is repeated under the same circumstances, and with like results, until four or five cars have been passed through by a large number of passengers. At length the cars depart, with eight, ten, or a dozen empty seats in each car, with as many passengers, weary with the labors of the day, standing up for want of a seat to occupy. The empty seats, according to the notion of the parties referred to, are "engaged."

A few afternoons since Mr. Conductor JEROME, on entering the car in which I was seated, and discovering several empty seats, exclaimed "Why, Mr. F., a passenger was just blowing me up in the next car because he could not find a seat in this car; there is one in front of you."

Yes, said I, but the lady sitting there told several passengers that it was "engaged."

"It is an outrageous shame," continued the indignant Conductor, "that one passenger should occupy two seats and keep other passengers standing up."

The Conductor was right, but is there any remedy? I will tell you presently.

Yesterday afternoon, on the departure of the 5 o'clock P. M. train from Twenty-sixth-street, five passengers in one car were standing up for want of seats. Two ladies with a small child had monopolized four seats nearly opposite where I was sitting, by turning the back of one of them, thus enabling them to sit facing each other. Numbers of ladies and gentlemen had been refused the empty seat, on the ground of its being "engaged." When the car reached Forty-second street, one of the gentlemen who had been standing up took possession of the empty seat, notwithstanding he was told that it was "engaged."

"He knew his rights, and knowing, dared maintain them."

He was applauded for the act by some of his fellow-passengers. On reaching his destination at Mott Haven, he surrendered the seat to another gentleman, who had stood up all of the distance to that station.

The above instances of having a seat "*engaged*" are matters of daily occurrence on that road. Passengers are compelled to stand up for miles, not because there are not seats enough in the train, but because some man or woman monopolizes two seats under the plea that one of them is "*engaged*."

What is the remedy? Let no passenger ask the question: "*Is this seat engaged?*" It is unnecessary. No passenger can "*engage*" a seat in a railroad car except by occupying it himself. I believe the law and the courts have satisfactorily settled this matter. The same authorities have settled the following point: *That a passenger, having paid for his ticket, and entering a car, is entitled to any seat that he finds unoccupied.* With a knowledge of these facts before him, no passenger need be kept standing up with empty seats all around him, on the unjust and silly pretext that they are "*engaged*." If he does, he deserves all that he suffers. All that he has to do is to assert his rights, as the gentleman did yesterday afternoon, by occupying the first vacant seat he can find, even though hypothetically "engaged." Let him do this, and the law, the courts, common sense, and public sentiment will sustain him in the act. In no other way can this shameful practice—shameful, because of its gross injustice to the rights of others—be properly rebuked and brought to an end. Let passengers do this, and not concede to any one the privilege of occupying two seats instead of one, by asking the useless question, "Is this seat engaged?"

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 18, 1864.

[We can testify to the extent of this nuisance on the Harlem Railroad, and it doubtless exists on other roads also. But as it springs entirely from a lamentable lack of good manners on the part of the persons practicing it, the only remedy lies in the corrective power of public opinion. We agree with our correspondent, that every one should assert and claim his rights, with firm but polite dignity in this case, and then let it be understood that to be caught practicing this thing is a mark of low breeding, and it will cease with all who are not born boors, and therefore can't help it. And, again, when a gentleman does take a seat in the public conveyances beside a lady, let him behave himself as a gentleman should. The boot is frequently on *that* leg as well.—ED. TIMES.]

A Crying Evil—Too Much "Cash."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you not, through your valuable paper, suggest to Mr. STEWART that he devote a small part of his three-million-a-year profits (which I am happy to say he knows how to use benevolently) to reward some genius who shall contrive an abatement of the "crying evil" of "cash" in his store? In everything systematic, orderly and quiet, with gentlemanly clerks, and as prompt attention as so large a business will admit, his store has still this intolerable nuisance and noisy accompaniment, only equaled by the hammering in iron works. Then it is so absurdly ludicrous, too. You make a purchase in a most solemn manner, the clerk gives you the account, you hand him the money, in an instant he sings out "cash!" The more loudly he shouts the more likely is one of the boys to hear him and to answer the call, and the more you are convinced of his great desire to expedite matters for your benefit. If you are unprepared, you probably give a start and expose yourself to the smiles of practiced shoppers and observant clerks; if you are prepared, the shock to your nerves is apparent to yourself, but you sit quietly and listen to the discordant notes of the various voices shouting at once all over the immense building; you witness with amusement the frantic efforts of the zealous boys who dash among hoops and flounces, regardless of their own necks and limbs, or who stand patiently at the desk waiting their turn. If you are in haste, you feel like rushing into the crowd and seizing the first boy you see, but then you find that each counter has its set of boys, and you might collar the wrong one. So you have nothing to do but *wait*, and let me give you a specimen of the waiting. Yesterday I bought a pair of gloves, a set of collars and sleeves, some cravats and a dress for a child, the whole amounting to between eight and nine dollars. Of course each article was purchased at a separate counter and of a different clerk, who each made out his account on a slip of paper, shouted "*Cash!*" in four different keys, and then *he* walked and *I* waited an interminable time in each instance. I use to have a bill, but my husband having become jealous of bills, requested me to pay as I purchase, and I must say in justice to the worthy man that his money was easier to get than to get rid of in this case. These parcels were so small that I thought I would take them home myself, and so I continued to wait. If you give the exact amount you are no better off, for the clerk's account must be sent to be verified and your parcel to be enwrapped. At the last purchase I was near the desk, and there the difficulty in catching one of these small boys by the ear seemed greater than ever. I looked in despair and saw at least six waiting to be attended to at one of the little windows of the desk, standing in file like the gentlemen after the hats at the Russian Ball. Then I abandoned the field in despair, having spent certainly a hour in endeavoring to pay for these four purchases, for the selection took no time at all, gave the amount to the clerk as nearly as I could make it out, losing two cents in the operation, (which, O! Mr. STEWART! I freely give you, if you will remedy this evil,) gave my address, and requested the sympathizing young man to send the parcel home for me. I might have lived in Fiftieth-street. In that case, all the more important that I should make haste, for the journey to and fro occupies no little time, and all the more trauole to Mr. STEWART to send so small a package so far.

Good Mr. STEWART! send away the small boys, or employ them in some other manner, save our ears this discordant din, give us our wasted time, and spare our lemoers for our husbands' sakes. S. G.

(No more nervous than any well bred lady ought to be.)

Reception of Veterans.

The following orders have been promulgated by Gen. SANDFORD, relative to the reception of the Sixty-second New-York State Volunteers and the First Regiment New-York State Engineers:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. N. G., }
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 6.—The Sixty-second New-York State Volunteers will arrive in this City, on Tuesday next, the 22d inst., and the First Regiment New-York State Engineers will arrive on Wednesday next, the 23d inst., and will be received by the Mayor and Common Council of this City with appropriate honors, for their gallant services in the field.

The Seventy-first Regiment New-York National Guard, Col. TRAFFORD, will parade on Tuesday next, the 22d inst., to unite with the civil authorities in the reception of the Sixty-second Regiment. To form line in front of the City Hall, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Seventh Regiment New-York National Guard, Col. LEFFERTS, will parade on Wednesday next, the 23d inst., to unite with the civil authorities in the reception of the First Regiment New-York State Engineers. To form line in front of the City Hall, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Brig.-Gens. HALL and SPICER will promulgate the foregoing orders.

By order of Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
ALEX. HAMILTON, A. D. C.

A LIBERAL CONGREGATION.—About a year ago, a movement was begun in the Broadway Tabernacle Church (Rev. Dr. THOMPSON'S) to reduce the indebtedness, which amounted to $65,000. The sum of $25,000 was raised at the time, leaving $40,000 unpaid. Recently, a spontaneous movement among the members of the church congregation has resulted in raising the entire amount remaining, so that the church is now enabled to pay off its entire indebtedness and retain the ownership of all its pews. About two-thirds of the amount last raised was obtained by subscription, and the remaining one-third was contributed at the close of the service on Sunday morning last. The church has, in addition to its pew rentals (amounting to about $12,000) contributed more than $11,000 to benevolent objects during the past year, making in the aggregate more than $88,000 given for religious purposes in a single year.

NEW ENGLAND SOLDIER'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Rev. GEORGE A. PELTZ will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldier's Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, to-day, at 3 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway,
Will open this day his new Spring Styles, which will comprise the latest French and English novelties of
GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS.
GENTLEMEN'S SOFT AND CLOTH HATS.
LADIES' RIDING HATS AND CAPS.
MISSES' HATS.
BOYS' HATS.
INFANTS' HATS.
The millinery and hatting trade dealt with on liberal terms.

Attention is called to the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods department in this store, comprising all the latest novelties. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

The Hotel Question.
HOW TO SOLVE IT.
BUY FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS, with which you may cook a meal for five persons at a cost of ONE CENT.
For particulars call at No. 206 Pearl-st., or send for a pamphlet. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

D. Beaudin, French Hatter, Late No. 679 Broadway, would inform his friends and the public that he is now with John N. Genin, No. 513 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel where he will be happy to furnish them with the most fashionable hat of the season. French, English or American style, selected or made to order.

Steinway & Sons—
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,
Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

D. Beaudin would also inform his friends and the public, that in Mr. Genin's store they will find the largest assortment of Cloth Hats, Caps, Felt Hats of every description for gentlemen and youths, to suit their various fancies.
D. BEAUDIN, with J. N. Genin, No. 513 Broadway.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Saturday morning, March 19, GEORGE ISAAC, infant son of George F. and Almira J. Brown, aged 8 weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 24 West 41st-st.

BRAAD.—On Friday, March 18, IANTHE CORNELIA ISAAC, wife of Oliver T. Beard, aged 24 years, 11 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 228 Dean-st., on Sunday, March 20, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BROWNING.—On Tuesday, Feb. 16, at Havana, Cuba, THEODORA BROWNING, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 172 West 11th-st., in this City, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 1 P. M., without further notice.

CLARK.—On Thursday, March 17, FRANK BIDDSALL, youngest son of Caroline and Henry R. Clark, aged 5 years, 8 months and 10 days.

His remains were taken to Waterville, N. Y., for interment.

DELMONICO.—On Friday, March 18, at her late residence, No. 62 Congress-st., Brooklyn, ROSANNA, wife of Honore Delmonico, and daughter of James Davis, of Hoboken, in her 31st year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

FIELD.—At No. 87 Banks-st., Newark, N. J., on Friday, March 18, SARAH, relict of Daniel Field, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons-in-law, Charles S. Crawford, George C. Morgan and J. M. Hooper, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, March 21, at 2½ P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Jacob M. Hopper, No. 65 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

FLETCHER.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday morning, March 19, JANNETTA NOBLE, youngest daughter of Andrew and Mary A. Fletcher, aged 3 years and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 10 Newark-st., on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HASSON.—On Saturday morning, March 19, WOODBRIDGE HUNTER, His relatives and friends, and those of his father-in-law, B. J. Howland, are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 47 East 23d-st., this day, (Sunday,) the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

HOGG.—On Friday, March 18, at Newark, N. J., Mr. ANDREW HOGG, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M., from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., New-York. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

LAMBERT.—In Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, March 17, CHARLES LAMBERT, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, the late John H. Reese, and of his brother, Robert Lambert, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, at 11½ o'clock on Monday morning, 21st inst. Cars leave foot of Barclay-st. for Morristown at 9 o'clock, and returning at 3 P. M.

MURRAY.—In this City, on Friday evening, March 18, WILLY, only child of Thomas W. and Ann Eliza Murray, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Charles Brower, No. 571 Washington-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MERSEREAU.—On Thursday, March 17, MARIA, widow of Judge David Mersereau, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Fort Richmond, Staten Island, on Monday, March 21, at 12½ P. M. Boats leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Pier No. 18, at 12 M.

MULHOLLAND.—On Friday, March 18, of disease of the heart, ELIZABETH MULHOLLAND, a native of Ireland, aged 29 years.

Her funeral will take place on Monday, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Luke's Hospital.

RAPELYE.—Suddenly, at Washington, on Wednesday, March 16, of the Fifteenth New-York Engineers, Company B., JOHN WILLSIE, son of George C. and Margaret Rapelye, of Newtown, L. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, at Newtown, without further notice.

SMITH.—On Friday, March 18, Capt. THOMAS SMITH, formerly of Harlem, aged 66 years, 8 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, as well as those of his son, Andrew J. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Alfred Hadden, No. 32 Suffolk-st., on Sunday, March 20, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

SIMONSON.—At Newark, N. J., SARAH SOPHIA SIMONSON, wife of H. D. Simonson.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the Second Dutch Church, Newark, N. J.

SAMPSON.—On Saturday morning, March 19, LUCY A. MILNE, only child of Gideon and Sophia Sampson.

Funeral at 2 o'clock, from the residence, No. 304 4th-st., on Monday, the 21st inst.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, March 19, JOHN WENTWORTH WILSON, eldest son of John B. and Helen B. Wilson, aged 9 years, 9 months and 3 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WARNER.—On Friday evening, March 18, at Morristown, N. J., WILLIAM J. WARNER, formerly of Albany, N. Y., aged 57 years.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 231.—March 19, 1864.
3, 67, 8, 11. 23, 40, 66, 10, 75, 37, 5, 70, 36, 14.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 232.—March 19, 1864.
41, 49, 19, 22, 17, 56, 58, 20, 10, 6, 28, 73, 37.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 135—March 19, 1864.
18, 24, 32, 57, 33, 75, 49, 31, 34, 65, 44, 64, 1, 71.
CLASS 136—March 19, 1864.
60, 15, 23, 39, 19, 20, 21, 62, 32, 22, 66, 50, 77.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., near 8th-av.
Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

KENSETT'S
OCTOBER AFTERNOON ON
LAKE GEORGE.
Now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
Under the auspices of the METROPOLITAN FAIR, in aid of the SANITARY FAIR.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
a little of everything relating to the human system, diet, air, marriage, etc., etc., read *revised and enlarged* edition of
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
Among the many subjects treated in this work are the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver and Philosophy of Digestion, Constipation, Affections of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation, Barrenness, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, Rupture, Salt Rheum, Cancer, Paralysis, Diseases of the Heart, Neuralgia, How to Recover the Sight and Throw aside Spectacles, Marriage and Sexual Philosophy, The Curious Marriage Customs of the World, Philosophy of Elopements, Philosophy of Childbearing, a Chapter for the Married, and a thousand things of value to married and single never written before, making, altogether, a curious book for our own people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages: 100 illustrations. By E. B. FOOTE, M.D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Contents tables sent free by mail to all applicants, or the book forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $1 50. Address S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

PATENTS! PATENTS! P

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 19, 1864.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. 109¾
18,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & April.. 112¾
2,000 do. Feb. & Aug. 111
28,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.. 99¾
5,000 Brook. C. 6s W. L. 107½
5,000 Mo. State 6s... 73
10,000 do..... 73¾
1,000 Mo. 6s, ass. to H. & St. Jo..... 87¾
10,000 Mo 6s, issued to Pac. R..... 73
2,000 Cal. State 7s..... 131
3,000 N. C. State 6s.... 64
20,000 American Gold 162
100 Bank of Commerce 108½
100 Bank of the Repub 105
20 Mer. Ex. Bank 161
10,000 O. & Miss. R. C.. 60
80,000 do..... 60¾
20,000 do..... 80¾
1,000 do..... 81
16,000 do..... 61½
10,000 do..... 61¾
2,000 do..... 62
50,000 do.....b30 62½
10,000 do..... 62½
25,000 Ohio & Miss. Pr. C 95
1,500 Har. R. 3d M.. 103
5,000 M. C. & Co. 1st M. St. Fd. B.... 132
3,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. P. 95
20,000 A. & T. H. 1n. B.. 90
20,000 C. & N. W. 1st M... 95
5,000 Tol. & W. 2 M. Bs. 93
1,000 Mil. & P. D. C. 1st 108
10,000 Miss. & M. L. G. B 71
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st 108
17 Del. & H. Ca. Co.... 218
1500 Cepake Iron M... 15
20 do..... 14½
100 do..... 15½
1100 do..... 15
100 do..... 15¾
800 Central Coal Co... 96
900 do..... 96¾
300 do..... 97
3000 do..... 98
200 Cum. Coal Pr..... 84
700 do..... 84½
50 Penn. Coal Co..... 207
540 Am. Coal Co..... 111
100 do..... 111½
1000 do..... 112
50 Nic. Tran. Co..... 2½
2000 Mar. Min. Co..... 39
1000 Q'ns Hill G. M. Co. 23
200 do.....b10 23
300 do..... 22½
200 do..... 22
200 International Coal. 80
200 do..... 82
200 Marl'd Cop. Co b10 2
50 Wyom. Val. Coal Co 90
300 do..... 92
200 Rut. and Marble Co. 21
200 Ashburton Coal Co. 47½
50 Quick. Min. Co.... 63½
200 do..... 63¾
500 do..... 64
200 do.....b10 64
300 do.....b30 64½
300 do..... 63¾
100 do..... 64
200 do.....b30 140
600 do..... 139¾
100 do..... 139¾
100 do.....s10 139
100 do.....b10 139
100 Bank of Commerce 139
10 Bank of the Republic 139
20 Mer. Ex. Bank 139

AUCTION SALES

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 22, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845; the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by William Kennally, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on and after March 20, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.

AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864:

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above-named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

The lease should the lease (above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessee desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864:

The lease of the franchise of the ferry now established north of and immediately adjoining the present ferry slip at the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33, East River, New-York, to the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or some other point adjacent thereto.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The lease for each of the above-named ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City charter in relation to ferries, and also contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeably to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarter yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

GREAT BOOK SALE.

TRADE SALESROOMS, NO. 498 BROADWAY.
GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, by J. E. COOLEY.
WEDNESDAY, March 23, and following days,
At 6 o'clock P. M., each day.

SUPERB BOOKS.

THE CHOICEST AND MOST VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS ever offered at public sale in this City. Splendid English editions of some of the most valuable books published, and especially rich in natural history, works on art, illustrated books, Shakespeariana, the drama, standard works, elegantly bound, &c., &c.

For particulars see catalogues and books on exhibition daily, and Monday and Tuesday evenings until 8 o'clock.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 31st day of March, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer BANSHEE, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
PAPER,
STATIONERY,
&c., &c., &c.

R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, Office No. 28 Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE property on Warren-st. and College-place, and on Carmine and Bedford sts., by order of the Supreme Court. JAMES M. MILLER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, on the 25th day of March inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Samuel Jones, Esq., Referee:

1. The valuable property known as No. 60, 60½ and 62 Warren-st, and No. 23 College-place; the whole forming a plot of ground on the northeasterly corner of College-place and Warren-st., 53 feet 9 inches more or less in front on Warren st. and in the rear, and 75 feet 4 inches more or less on College-place, and on the easterly side, on which are erected three four-story brick houses, No. 23 College-place, known as the Franklin House, the four-story brick store, No. 62 Warren-st., and the two three-story brick front stores Nos. 60 and 60½ Warren-st., to be sold in one parcel.

2. The premises Nos 51, 53 and 55 Carmine-st., situate on the northwesterly corner of Carmine and Bedford sts., containing 50 feet more or less in front on Carmine-st. and in the rear, and 60 feet more or less on Bedford-st. and on the westerly side, on which are erected three three-story brick stores—to be sold in one parcel.

For further particulars and maps apply to the auctioneer, at his office, No. 28 Pine-st.

TO CHARLES PRATT AND OTHERS—NOTICE.—I will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 24, at 10 A. M., to cover storage and charges, a lot of old machinery, &c., at Empire Works, foot of East 16th-st.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF PROPERTY IN THE XVIIITH AND XVIIITH WARDS OF THIS CITY. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction the following valuable lots of ground in the eastern part of the city, in one of the busiest and most active neighborhoods of New-York. The title to the whole property is unquestionable, and the sale will be peremptory. To take place at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), on WEDNESDAY, the 23d March inst., at 12 o'clock. 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage of the premises:

AVENUE B.—5 lots on the east side of Avenue B, between 15th and 16th sts., each 23 feet by 88; avenue paved, sewered, and the walks flagged.

AVENUE B—8 lots on the east side of Avenue B, between 17th and 18th sts. (including the two corner lots,) each lot 23 feet by 88.

AVENUE B—8 lots on the east side of Avenue B, between 18th and 19th sts., (including corners,) each 23 by 88.

AVENUE C—4 lots on the west side of Avenue C, between 15th and 16th sts., each 23 by 88 feet; avenue paved and walks flagged.

AVENUE C—3 lots on west side of Avenue C, including the southwest corner of 18th-st.; each 23 by 88.

AVENUE D—9 lots on the west side of Avenue D, between 13th and 14th sts., (including the two corner lots,) each lot 23 by 88, except the corner lots, which are each 22.9 by 88.

13TH-ST.—6 lots on the north side of 13th-st., adjoining the last described lots on Avenue D, each lot 25 feet by 103.6. 13th-st. is paved and flagged.

14TH-ST.—8 lots on the south side of 14th-st., adjoining the same last named lots in the rear, each 29 by 103.3. 14th-st. is sewered, paved, and flagged.

15TH-ST.—1 lot on the north side of 15th-st., 75 feet east of the lots on Avenue B, 25 feet by 103.3. 15th-st. is sewered, paved, and walks flagged.

16TH-ST.—1 lot on north side of 16th-st., 93 feet east of Avenue B, 20 feet by 92.

17TH-ST.—7 lots on south side of 17th-st., 93 feet east of Avenue B, each lot 25 feet by 92, except 1 lot, which is 20x92.

17TH-ST.—18 lots on the north side of 17th-st., between Avenue B, and Avenue C, commencing 93 feet from Avenue B, each 25x92 feet. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and the walks flagged.

18TH-ST.—20 lots on the south side of 18th-st., comprising the whole front between 17th and 18th sts., each 25 feet by 92. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and the walks flagged.

19TH-ST.—8 lots on the north side 18th-st., commencing 88 feet east of Avenue B. Each lot 25 by 92 feet. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and walks flagged.

19TH-ST.—8 lots on the south side of 19th-st., directly in the rear of the last described, and of the same dimensions.

Maps of the above valuable property may be obtained of the auctioneers after the 16th inst., at their office, No. 7 Cedar-st., adjoining the Bank of Commerce.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 585 BROOME-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The three-story brick house and lot No. 585 Broome-st., south side, near Hudson-st. The house is 22x40 feet, with a two-story extension 9x14 feet, was built by days' work, with independent walls, and is in perfect order, having gas and Croton water introduced, and the second story frescoed. The lot is 22x69 feet.

PROPOSALS.

COUNTY LOAN

FOR $200,000.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000 OF "RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS" OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, March 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, approved by the Mayor March 7, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively, together with the premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sum awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March , 1864.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) in St. Louis, till March 25, 1864, for doing the graduation and masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson County, to a section in Jackson County between the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles, list of sections to be let, giving time as to when they must be completed, forms of bids, specifications, &c., can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis.

Bids should be made for each section of about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.

Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent. being retained till the completion of the work.

Bids should be addressed to GEORGE R. TAYLOR, President, and where the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must accompany bid by substantial references, and should give also his post-office address, and he will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of his offer.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

T. McKISSOCK, Ch'f Eng'r and Sup't.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 28th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with GRAY WOOLEN BLANKETS—army standard, of domestic manufacture—in order that the present weekly deliveries may be largely increased.

Bidders must state in their proposals—which must be given in *writing*, as well as in figures—the quantity bid for, and time of delivery.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures will be appended to the guaranty, and said guaranty accompany the bid; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Bidders, as well as their sureties, or guarantors, who may not be known at this office, will furnish a certificate from the United States District Attorney, Postmaster, or other public functionary, of the residence of the bidder or guarantors, setting forth clearly the fact that the bidder and his sureties are responsible men, who will, if a contract is awarded them, act in good faith with the United States, and faithfully execute the same.

No bid will be entertained that does not fully comply with all of the above requirements, and which is not properly guaranteed by two responsible parties as above described.

Bids from defaulting contractors will not be received.

Blank forms for proposals can be had upon application at this office.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Blankets."

G. H. CROSMAN, Assist. Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE, Feb. 4, 1864.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th April next from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance, in steam vessels, of a monthly mail between the City of Kingston, in the Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22d Vic. c. 48, 23 Vic. c. 11, and 27 Vic. c. 1, to provide steam communication between this Island the United States of America.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken, will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London, JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary of the Executive Committee of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the title of JEROME, RIGGS & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.

LEONARD W. JEROME,
E. RIGGS,
GEO. W. McLEAN,
W. A. SLINGERLAND.

NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the title of H. A. TUCKER & CO., for the transaction of a banking and general stock commission business.

H. A. TUCKER,
CHAS. S. TUCKER.

MR. D. R. MANGAM AND MR. L. M. THORN, have retired from our firm from this date.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1864. GARNER & CO.

IRON WORK.

FOR SALE—AN IRON SAFE, OF MEDIUM size, in good order, Marvin's patent. U. W. IRELAND, No. 42 Pine-st.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILver, white metal, and all kinds of cases to order. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in this Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1863, has been received from the Assessor, and that the Duties, Taxes and Licences therein specified have become due and payable. I will attend personally, or by deputy, at my office, No. 130 Broadway, daily (except on Sundays,) from the date hereof, until and including Thursday, the 31st day of March, 1864, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., to receive the same.

The Taxes included in the aforesaid list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, licences, and on incomes for the year 1863.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them, respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will, at the expiration thereof, become liable to pay ten per cent additional upon the amount thereof, excepting the Tax on Incomes, which will be liable to an addition of but five per cent.

SHERIDAN SHOCK, Collector
Thirty-second District, New-York.

DATED NEW-YORK, March 8, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those eligible the whole front between 17th and 18th sts. each 25 feet by 92. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and the walks flagged.

18TH-ST.—20 lots on the south side of 18th-st., comprising the whole front between 17th and 18th sts. each 25 feet by 92. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and the walks flagged.

19TH-ST.—8 lots on the north side 18th-st., commencing 88 feet east of Avenue B. Each lot 25 by 92 feet. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and walks flagged.

19TH-ST.—8 lots on the south side of 19th-st., directly in the rear of the last described, and of the same dimensions.

Maps of the above valuable property may be obtained of the auctioneers after the 16th inst., at their office, No. 7 Cedar-st., adjoining the Bank of Commerce.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 585 BROOME-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The three-story brick house and lot No. 585 Broome-st., south side, near Hudson-st. The house is 22x40 feet, with a two-story extension 9x14 feet, was built by days' work, with independent walls, and is in perfect order, having gas and Croton water introduced, and the second story frescoed. The lot is 22x69 feet.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committe on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 12 City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 12 City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at 12 o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on Public Health.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman; understands the care of a baby from a mouth old; has City references. Apply at No. 119 West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

AS WET NURSE.—A HEALTHY YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as wet nurse; her child is one week old. Call at No. 263 West Houston-st., third floor, back.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—A SINGLE MAN WISHES A situation as gardener; he understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; has the best of reference. Address L. N., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN INDUSTRIous and energetic man, who, owing to the present war, has been thrown out of business, in this large City is there no chance for such a person? Among the business men here there must certainly be many inclined to try one who is willing to devote all his energies to the interest of his employer, and make himself generally useful; he writes a good hand and understands keeping accounts; references unexceptionable. Address, for two days, STRANGER, Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A BANKING, INsurance or commercial office, by a gentleman perfectly familiar with the business of the City. References unexceptionable and expectations moderate. Address W. H. A., Box No. 4,422 Post-office.

HELP WANTED

PLUMBER AND GAS-FITTER WANTED.—A single man who has some knowledge of steam boilers and steam works. A young man who has not entirely finished his trade, would find it a desirable place. Situation permanent. Wages $25 a month, and board and washing. Must have good recommendation as to character, &c. Apply to the Superintendent of the New-York House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, for four days, ferry foot of 11th-st., East River.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FRENCH NURSE and seamstress; must be able and willing to cut and fit children's clothing and take charge of a babe from its birth; none need apply without good references. Apply to MRS. RICE, Clinton-av., third house southeast of Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR AGENTS TO MAKE MONEY. The best chance ever offered. Good reliable agents wanted everywhere. Extra liberal inducements offered. Send for descriptive catalogue and terms to agents. Address J. G. WELLS, No. 165 William-st., New-York.

WANTED—A STOUT ACTIVE LAD, TO MAKE himself generally useful about the store. One residing with his parents preferred. Apply Monday morning at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 65 and 67 Exchange-place, up stairs.

GARDENER WANTED.—A SINGLE MAN competent to take care of a good country garden and a pair of horses. Inquire at the Union-place Hotel, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman or seamstress to go to Newport, R. I. Apply at Clarendon Hotel, Perlor No. 33, from 10 till 11 o'clock A. M.

LAD WANTED—AS ENTRY CLERK IN A French importing house—one who is quick at figures, correct, and writes a good hand. Address Box No. 3,317 Post-office, in applicant's own handwriting.

WANTED—FIVE FIRST-CLASS SALESWOMEN. Situations permanent, and good salary to competent persons. Apply for one week at KINSEY'S Lace, Embroidery and Ribbon Store, Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.

TWO DRY GOODS SALESMEN WANTED for the white goods department. Two dress goods men wanted. LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—IN A BROKER'S OFFICE, TO run of errands; salary, $1 a week first year. Apply by letter to Box No. 3,127 Post-office.

GARDENER AND TWO ASSISTANT gardeners wanted on a nursery and seed farm; wages liberal. Apply to FRANCIS BRILL, Newark, N. J.

ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, BY A DRY goods jobbing house, an experienced entry clerk. Address Box No. 75 New-York Post-office.

A VEGETABLE GARDENER.—WANTED, a married man as a vegetable gardener and to assist on a farm. Apply at 234 Front-st., from 10 till 2 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

TO CAPITALISTS.

JERSEY CITY BONDS FOR $265,000, TWENTY YEARS TO RUN, INTEREST SIX PER CENT., SEMI-ANNUALLY, PAYABLE IN JERSEY CITY OR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, Jersey City, N. J., or at the office of M. C. Morgan, Esq., No. 6 Jauncey-court, Wall st., New-York, until MONDAY, March 21, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars of Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed March 1, 1864, in accordance with the law of the Legislature of New-Jersey authorizing said bonds. Said bonds will be for $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi annually at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, or at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, and redeemable in twenty years. The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and parties, when notified that their proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Treasurer of Jersey City the sums awarded to them respectively, and the Treasurer's receipt will entitle them to receive from the Comptroller bonds to the equal amount of the par value of the sums awarded to them, with interest from the date of payment. They will be awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted for less than par, and no conditional bid will be entertained. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to

HENRY E. PIERSON,
THOS. B. DECKER,
A. A. GADDIS,
Committee on Finance, Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, March 5, 1864.

Population of Jersey City is about 35,000. City debt, including soldiers' bounty fund as above, $495,000. Valuation of real estate by assessors of 1863, $14,728,685. The Board of Water Commissioners' loan for water works, which supplies Jersey City, Hoboken City and Lafayette, amounts to $1,150,000, which, by its water rents, is self-sustaining and self-liquidating.

NOTICE.

OFFICE MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 35 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864.

Agreeably to the provisions of the charter, an annual election will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 21st inst., for eight Trustees, in place of those whose term of service expires on the 27th inst., and also for three Inspectors to hold the next annual election. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

SOMERSET IRON AND COAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Subscription Books of the Somerset Iron and Coal Company will be opened at the office of the undersigned, on MONDAY, March 1, at 12 M.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st.
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
(L. S.) (Signed,)
Comptroller of the Currency.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Directors.

J. N. DENISON, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 14, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 68 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 28th inst.

The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, PORTSMOUTH AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—$50,000 for sale, at one per cent., or $10 per bond, $1,000 each, with coupons attached from date of issue. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 67 William-st.

NEW-ORLEANS BANK NOTES WANTED at highest market price. New-Orleans collections made by WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, at 6 and 7 per cent. interest, on desirable real estate in this City and vicinity. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the dividends will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, until further notice.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 14, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (Ten per Cent.,) free from Government tax, payable on demand.

SAM'L E. BELCHER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York,
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed to depositors. Money deposited ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1, will draw interest from that date.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES COOPER, }
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 293 Bowery.—

FROM ALBANY.

Legalizing Acts on the Bounty Question—Granting of Franchises to Corporations.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 19.

The question of legalizing or refusing to legalize the action of town and county authorities in raising money to pay commutations for drafted men, is a question of increasing importance before the Legislature. It appears that the action in Westchester County, by which commution was paid for one hundred and six men as a necessity, which action has been sanctioned by a vote of the Assembly, is only the beginning of what may be looked for from other countries. The Judiciary Committee reported to-day concerning an application from Richmond County, to have the action of the Supervisors legalized. It appeared before the Committee that leading men of that county had taken the position that no men should go from the county under the last draft. They had permitted only one man to go, and the reason of declining to pay commutation for him was, because he was a colored man. Members of the Committee characterized the action of the Supervisors and their application to the Legislature as an outrage. Mr. J. SMITH, of New-York, stated that to his personal knowledge, at least one white man from Richmond County had gone to the army under the draft. He hoped no hasty action would be taken with regard to the bill. Members of the committee stated that a full hearing of the whole subject had been had, and all the information obtained that could be, from the Supervisors. It was however remarked upon as significant, that the supervisors refused to furnish information in regard to the expenditure of the money raised for purposes of commutation. Just as the House was beginning to be excited, a motion prevailed to lay the subject upon the table until the Member for Richmond County should be to his seat.

The granting of franchises, or refusing them to corporations, is occupying a good deal of the time of the Legislature. The applications for such franchises are so numerous, and the representations of those who apply for them so plausible, that honorable members have become very sensitive in regard to the word franchise. It has almost come to denote a cover for some plot or speculation. Two important measures from New York City of this nature have been under consideration since my last letter. One is a proposition to grant certain exclusive privileges in reference to the use of wharves, to the Neptune Steamship Company. After debate, in the course of which Mr. PINCKNEY denounced the company as a bogus concern, the bill was recommitted to the Standing Committee on Commerce and Navigation, for a further hearing. In the Senate, a bill was considered which proposed to reanimate the use of certain wharves and slips in the harbor of New-York, and to lease them to certain steamship companies. The Senate unceremoniously struck out the enacting clause of the bill. As a motion to reconsider was laid upon the table, it is not impossible that the bill may be revived by reconsideration. The bill to incorporate the Union Trust Company of New-York is another measure which is regarded with suspicion. It was denounced by Senator HOGAN to-day as a dangerous scheme, and one which he thought those his who entertain to oppose. No action was taken upon the bill. Several Senators expressed their intention of speaking with regard to its merits when it shall come again.

The Assembly has adjourned, to meet again on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., with the intention of taking a trip to New-York City on the steamer *St. John* meanwhile. The Senate took no notice of the invitation, but will meet on Monday as usual.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 19.

BILLS REPORTED.

The General Appropriation Bill.

Relative to the Dime Savings Bank, Brooklyn.

Authorizing the German Savings Bank to receive over three millions on deposit.

The Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad.

Relative to Life and Health Insurance Companies and their agencies.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Relative to the compensation of clerks to Surrogates.

Relative to State deposits by Insurance Companies incorporated by or having agencies in the State of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Shipman Docks in the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn.

Relative to the American Seamen's Friend Society of New-York.

To extend the provisions of the bill legalizing the indebtedness created for bounty purposes.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

On motion of Mr. FOLGER, the Senate went into Executive session, and confirmed the nomination of Dr. SWINBURNE, of Albany, as Health Officer of the Port of New-York.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 19.

REPORTS.

By Mr. HARING—To prevent the publication of lotteries in this State.

By Mr. ROBINSON—To amend the act relative to the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police. Adversely.

By Mr. BRYANT—To incorporate the New-York Painters' Association.

By Mr. PERRY—Relative to the Department of Public Charities in New-York.

By Mr. BENHAM—The Richmond County Bounty Bill. Adversely.

Debate was held on the subject of commutation embraced in the bill, and the whole subject was finally laid on the table.

By Mr. MALLORY—To amend the charter of the Citizens Fire Insurance Company.

By Mr. F. B. STEVENS—The Annual Supply Bill.

To amend to incorporate the New-York Dime Savings Bank.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WHITE—To amend the charter of the Mutual Savings Bank.

By Mr. A. N. PARKER—To amend the charter of the Home Insurance Company.

By Mr. INGRAHAM—To incorporate the United States and European Express and Passenger Steamship Company.

The Seventh-avenue and High Bridge Railroad Bill, reported adversely yesterday, was reconsidered and recommitted.

The bill to regulate the tariff of freight on the Hudson River Railroad was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Refugee from Virginia.

AN AUTHENTIC AND INTERESTING STATEMENT.

On Friday, MATHEW LYONS, a citizen of South Albemarle, Va., reached here, a refugee. Mr. LYONS is an intelligent, respectable man, 63 years of age, and was in business, keeping a country store. He is a native of Philadelphia, but had lived down South thirty-three years, and had accumulated a property, which he could have disposed of before the rebellion for $65,000. He had always been a Union man, and had persistently refused the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy. By a discreet course he had escaped annoyance until after the battle of Gettysburgh, when the chagrin and rage at that defeat rendered the rebel civil and military authorities bitter upon all men with the slightest Union proclivities. The last conscription act, sweeping into the service all from the age of 16 to 65, brought Mr. LYONS under it, and he was notified by Capt. CARRINGTON, of the Virginia Cavalry, that he was "an infernal Abolitionist, came under the act, and must take the oath of allegiance and bear arms." That day Mr. LYONS provided for his wife and children, and that night abandoned his home and property and started for the Union lines. He drove to near Harrisonburgh, where he had to leave his team; he walked some fifty-five miles, through the rebel pickets, and met ours near Mercersburgh. There he was kindly received by the military authorities, and here he took the required oath of allegiance to the United States. During his flight he had several narrow escapes from detection. He was out six nights, and was sometimes two days without food. He exhibits the effects of such a journey at his age. At Woodstock he secured fifteen dollars in greenbacks, for which he paid two hundred and twenty-six in Confederate money. He was six weeks reaching the Union lines.

Mr. LYONS is perfectly familiar with the condition of the State and the feeling of the people, and carries the discomfort and suffering as extreme and excessive. The Government is very [illegible] and the wish was often expressed that the Yankees would come, as they could be no worse than those now ruling the Government. The feeling against the Conscript and the military officers was very bitter. On the part of Admiral the terms of 150,000 soldiers sacrificed, and there are indications that they are to be sent to the field, and on this they avow that they will not go, if at the point of the bayonet." Notwithstanding the urging of the Government and of the press, there has been but limited attention paid to the raising of crops; farmers say they will not raise them for the Government to come and take them and pay for at its own price. The following were the prices in Richmond, as reported from Virginia, of the articles named, [illegible] per dozen, $5. Butter per pound, $6. Milk, [illegible] Sugar, $5 per pound. Tea, $32 per pound. Coffee, $24 per pound. Apples, 50c.@75c. each. Flour, $250 per barrel. Corn meal, $14 per bushel. Onions, 25c.@50c. each. Cabbages, $1 50 each. Potatoes, $14 per bushel. Chickens, (small) $3. Turkeys, (14 and 15 pounds,) $30 and $36. Bacon, per pound, $3. Beef, per pound, $1 50. For a small cup of coffee, (essence,) $1. Small loaf bread, $1. Half slice bread and a fried egg, $1 50. "First-rate brandy," i. e., ¼ soft soap, ¼ vitriol, ¼ water, and ¼ vile liquor, $6 per glass. Matches, per box, $1. Coarse shoes were $55 per pair, by the case; $75 retail. Officers' boots, $175@$200. Woolen hats, $20@$24 each. Cotton, Osnaburgh, $3@$3 50 per yard. Calico, $12@$14 per yard. Good woolen coat, $225@$250. Pants, common, $75. Socks, $6 per pair. Woolens, $5@$6 per yard. Sewing thread, $24 per pound. Cotton thread, per ball, $2. The women are sadly suffering for apparel, and resort to all sorts of methods to preserve and renew it. The old tent-cloth they make up into shoes. Poor board was $25 per day. A boarder at the Woodstock House, Richmond, boarded for 60 cents per day, but he paid in gold.

There is great anxiety to secure greenbacks, but no one dare pass them. All that are secured are hoarded, to be of service in the good time coming. One hundred dollars of Confederate money for five dollars of greenbacks is the average rate.

The rebel Government have recently had a new and thorough survey made of what of Virginia they hold—every town and county—so that in case of a retreat every foot of ground is known, or so that in case of an engagement, every advantage of position can be taken. Gettysburgh greatly disheartened the Government military leaders and soldiers. The army of Lee is rated at 75,000 men, but it is thought does not reach that number. He will only invite an engagement, and will only await one where he will have local advantages.

Those who think the draft harsh here should compare it with the bitterness of the conscription South, which takes all, from the boy of sixteen to the grey haired feeble man of sixty-five. Families even with the aid of their protesters scarcely able to find food have these torn away from them, and are left utterly without the means of support. For instance, a husband was seized by the guard and taken off to the ranks, leaving a wife and two children, all they had in the house being but half a bushel of corn. Daily is misery crowding in increase upon the unfortunate people, and thousands would flee it, but they are without the means of escape.

Officer EDWARD J. WYATT, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, by direction of Capt. THORNE, secured a pass on the Norwich and Worcester line for Mr. LYONS, who is of course entirely destitute, and he left for Worcester, where he has some friends.

A Remarkable Case of Suicide by Shooting.

THE VICTIM SUPPOSED TO BE A WEALTHY GERMAN.

A remarkable suicide was discovered at a late hour on Friday evening in premises No. 645 Broadway, which created no little interest among the *habitués* of that neighborhood. The facts of the case, as they transpired on the inquest held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, are in substance as follows:

For the last six months a German gentleman, whose name was, according to cards and papers found among his effects, "Jules F. A. DE MAYNAN ALEMAGOR," has been occupying a suite of furnished rooms on the third floor of the above number in Broadway. His meals, as is usual in cases where persons occupy furnished apartments in this City, were all obtained outside of the premises, and, therefore, neither the landlady nor any one of the employes in her establishment had missed him during the day of Friday. In the evening when the chambermaid, ANN MILLS, went to his room to perform her usual duties she found the door locked, but having a pass-key she was able to enter. When inside she discovered the occupant lying on his back, his head in a large pool of blood, entirely dead and a pistol lying by his side. Her screams of fright soon brought other inmates of the house to the room. Then a silent investigation revealed the real condition of things. The unfortunate man had evidently shot himself through his head, and probably died instantly. His dog was found dead and carefully laid out on some chairs, and covered over very neatly with a sheet. That, too, had been shot, and doubtless by the same hand that had sent his master to his final rest. Everything was left as it had been found, and Coroner WILDEY was at once notified.

The testimony developed very little beyond the finding of the body as above related, and what knowledge could be gained from the papers found among his effects in his rooms. It is not known that he has a single relative in this country. He has evidently been a man of wealth, and at the time of his death it is supposed that he was possessed of considerable property. The bank-books found showed a balance of over $1,000 to his credit. Very little is known about him in this City prior to six months ago, except the fact that he had lived in Chicago. Large quantities of certificates of Western railroad stocks, also letters-patent assigned to him by some person, granting the exclusive right to use a new machine for removing torpedoes from the bottom of rivers and harbors. It is also known that for some weeks past he has been dealing some in stocks on Wall-street. The testimony given went to show that he first shot his dog and carefully laid him on some chairs; that he then must have reloaded the discharged barrel, for the weapon found by his side was three-barreled, two of which were loaded; that he then stood before a large mirror and fired with the pistol at the root of his nose, pointed a little upward. This shows that he very coolly and scientifically went to work to destroy himself. The ball penetrated to the most vital part of the brain, and death must have resulted instantly. From experiments made by the Coroner, it appears that the report of a pistol could not be heard in the adjoining apartments.

What motive he had for the commission of the deed did not transpire on the investigation. The jury rendered a verdict according to the facts above stated. Deceased was about thirty-five years of age.

The Wife-Murder in the Fourth Precinct.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY—THE BUSBAND COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS.

Coroner NAUMANN yesterday held an inquest at the Fourth Precinct Station-house, on the body of Mrs. BRIDGET BARRY, who died at her residence, No. 20 Rose-street, on Friday afternoon, from the effect of blows and kicks received at the hands of her husband, MICHAEL BARRY. The testimony in the case tended to show that MICHAEL, who was nearly all the time intoxicated, had upon several occasions within the two days immediately preceding her death, beaten and kicked his wife about the head, face, arms and neck in a most unmerciful manner. The facts of the case were published in the TIMES of Saturday. At the conclusion of the evidence the Jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased, BRIDGET BARRY, came to her death by injuries from violence at the hands of MICHAEL BARRY, on the 17th day of March, 1864." The accused husband was thereupon arraigned, and in answer to the usual questions, he said he was 47 years of age, was born in Ireland, resided at No. 20 Rose-street, and by occupation a hoarding and lodging-house keeper. He further said that his wife struck him in the eye previous to the quarrel; that he then struck her with his open hand and knocked her against the bed. He was then committed for trial.

Another Husband under Arrest for an Attempt at Wife-Murder.

ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF THE VICTIM.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a laborer named MICHAEL COOLEY was arrested by Officer LANG, of the Tenth Precinct, on the charge of attempting to murder his wife by shooting her in the head with a revolver. The injuries inflicted were so serious, and the victim in consequence was sinking so rapidly, that yesterday afternoon Coroner WILDEY was notified, and he immediately proceeded to hold an ante-mortem examination at the New-York Hospital, whither the unfortunate woman had been conveyed soon after the occurrence. From the testimony given by the wife we learn the following facts. The wife's name is ISABELLA COOLEY, and when her husband she resided at No. 7 Bayard-street. At six o'clock yesterday morning her husband returned to his house, having been absent all the night previous to that hour. She had lain down on a sofa as it was her habit to do when her husband was out late, and when she heard his voice at the door she went and opened it for him. Being somewhat vexed that he should have kept her up so long, she told him that he had better go back and pass the remainder of the night at the house where he had spent the past hours. As she turned around to walk back, she heard her husband say, "That's enough, he knows the contents of this," or words to that effect, and immediately fired. The ball entered her head on the right side just over the ear, passing through the skull into the brain, where it now remains.

Some of the attending physicians think she may survive the injury, while others believe there is no hope of saving her life.

COOLEY was taken before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, where, after a preliminary examination, he was committed to await the result of his wife's injuries. He is 23 years of age, and a cordwainer by occupation. The wife is aged about 18 years. It may be proper to state that she testified that her husband was much intoxicated when he committed the deed, and that she was not sure that she ever drank at all; she said she believed she was dangerously wounded, and if she died he should not suffer [illegible] she would go free. She was born in Guilford County, N. C.

Supposed Fatal Shooting Affray in Chatham-street.

ARREST OF THE PERPETRATOR—ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

About 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, a serious affray occurred in a saloon at No. 69 Chatham-street, during which Mr. MICHAEL MULLEN, a resident of Baltimore, was shot with a revolver in the abdomen. The wound will, doubtless, prove fatal. A man named THOMAS DORAN was the perpetrator. He was immediately arrested and is held to await the result. MULLEN was taken to the New-York Hospital, where Coroner RANNEY, yesterday, took his ante-mortem examination.

The following is the substance of all that is material in the case:

Michael Mullen being sworn says: I live in Baltimore; I believe myself in a dangerous condition; on the morning of March 18, about 1 o'clock, I was at No 80 Chatham-street, where I was then boarding; I was standing by the stove, when a man, a stranger to me, arose from one of the tables, saying he could whip any one in the house; when he said that, he took a pistol from his pocket; I then stepped forward with some eight or ten others, whom I only knew by sight, except two. The prisoner then pointed his pistol and fired; the ball entered my body on the right side; I fell to the floor; I never before saw the man who shot me; I did not raise my hand to him at all.

The Jury rendered a verdict that "MICHAEL MULLEN came to his injuries by a pistol shot wound at the hands of THOMAS DORAN, on the 16th of March, 1864."

The accused is twenty-five years of age, a native of Ohio, by occupation a carriage trimmer, and said that for the last twenty years he had no permanent home.

The Firemen and the Metropolitan Fair.

Nothing could possibly be more encouraging to the managers, than the interest taken by the firemen of this City and its vicinity in the Metropolitan Fair. The various engine, hook and ladder and hose companies have nearly all appointed committees, and their houses are open two or three evenings each week, for the reception and exhibition of articles contributed. Already numbers of them have ready and in their parlors a number of articles made and contributed by their lady friends, such as pin cushions, slippers, purses, embroideries, pieces of worsted work, &c., &c., while they have raised in money sums far exceeding their original ideas. Companies which at first were doubtful, but would try to raise $100, now point to their books and show $200 or $300 already subscribed, and many companies will contribute $800 or $1,000, in addition to the goods they will give to ornament their space, and which will, of course, bring in a good fair profit. The general office of the Department, at No. 744 Broadway, near Astor-place, which is under the charge of Assistant Engineer GEORGE ALKER, is doing finely; great numbers of articles, and some very fine and expensive ones, have been contributed by citizens who, though not members, are friends and admirers of the Department, and more are constantly coming in. The ladies, too—who, until now, have never fairly known or appreciated the brave firemen—are becoming better acquainted with them, and as their actual knowledge of the department, and the class of men of which it is generally composed, grows better, their interest in it increases, and they are as anxious that the "Fire Department" should be the most attractive "department" in the Fair as are the firemen themselves. The veteran Ex-Chief Engineer, JAMES L. MILLER, Chairman of the Executive Committee, has been untiring in his efforts, and has, by his personal endeavors, enlisted the services of a great number of ladies and merchants in the matter; and to him and SYLVANUS J. MACY, the representative of Hook and Ladder Company No. 9, who has spared neither time nor trouble, and who has both liberally contributed and been successful in getting contributions, Chief Engineer JOHN DECKER, Ex-Chief Engineer HARRY HOWARD, WM. H. WICKHAM, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, the entire Executive Committee, the Board of Engineers and Foremen, and numerous other prominent members of the department, the firemen are principally indebted for the success which will certainly crown their efforts. The companies who have reported as being "at work" are as follows:

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MEETING OF THE LINCOLN ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—This association assembled at Hope Chapel on Thursday evening, SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., presiding. Dr. SHEPPARD, late (according to Mr. H. S. SMITH, who introduced him,) an inveterate Copperhead, addressed the meeting. Though not a member of the association, but being invited to address it, he would say a few words as to the motives which had induced him to favor the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN. He thought it was not prudent, in the face of such tremendous perils as were upon the country, to attempt to change our chief Executive [illegible] as it would such excellent changes [illegible] and such a terrible scramble for office and spoils. If Mr. LINCOLN should now withdraw his name, there is danger that the vacant fall of the feeling by the people, and the election be thrown into the House of Representatives. Such an event, [illegible] existing condition of our affairs, would be a misfortune which no one in the best days of the Republic's history could desire. The Presidents were reelected once. Suppose there were some abuses in the way of veteran officeholding. Was not that a far less evil than the demoralizing office-hunting, which has been greatly increased by the circumstance of the practice of one reelection of our Presidents? Mr. LINCOLN will have had four years' experience. The people have confidence in the integrity of his motives, and they do not fear that he will become an usurper. The accession gentlemen, after a successful consistency to divide and defeat the Democratic party, thereby placing Mr. LINCOLN in the Presidential Chair, have been exceedingly discontented and fretful because he was there, and they now insist that he shall be turned out; that there can be no peace until he is turned out; that they will not negotiate with him upon any terms. As these secession gentlemen gave us, of the Northern Democracy, Mr. LINCOLN against our will in 1860, I feel disposed to reciprocate, and give him to them against their wills in 1864. [Laughter and applause.] that they may have the full benefit of his administration, that they may have time to become pacified and reconciled. Those who will not be pacified or reconciled to the Union upon any terms, but who are determined upon secession and disunion, will realize the propriety of their carrying out their favorite doctrine of disunion, by seceding to some foreign country. In conclusion, the speaker expressed himself in favor of a liberal and conciliatory course toward the friends of all the other candidates of the Union party. He intended to vote for the man that the great Union party should unite upon. There were other speeches made, some good singing, and the meeting adjourned.

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CHARLES FORTES, who keeps a negro boarding-house in Catharine-lane, was yesterday arrested and brought before Gen. DIX, charged with swindling a recruit out of $100. FORTES paid up, and was allowed to depart.

Business in this line has been very brisk during the past week. Gen. DIX, assisted by his valuable and indefatigable chief officer, Maj. JOURNE, has forced the brokers to disgorge over $1,000, and they examine the cases so thoroughly and satisfactorily as to satisfy, that many of the brokers are leaving the business, being satisfied that it does not pay for them to waste lot of their valuable time, but also to men, to agree to return on condition to be sworn bailed, only to be obliged to pay back all they have taken from him.

MEETING OF THE LINCOLN ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—This association assembled at Hope Chapel on Thursday evening, SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., presiding. Dr. SHEPPARD, late (according to Mr. H. S. SMITH, who introduced him,) an inveterate Copperhead, addressed the meeting. Though not a member of the association, but being invited to address it, he would say a few words as to the motives which had induced him to favor the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN. He thought it was not prudent, in the face of such tremendous perils as were upon the country, to attempt to change our chief Executive [illegible] as it would such excellent changes [illegible] and such a terrible scramble for office and spoils. If Mr. LINCOLN should now withdraw his name, there is danger that the vacant fall of the feeling by the people, and the election be thrown into the House of Representatives. Such an event, [illegible] existing condition of our affairs, would be a misfortune which no one in the best days of the Republic's history could desire. The Presidents were reelected once. Suppose there were some abuses in the way of veteran officeholding. Was not that a far less evil than the demoralizing office-hunting, which has been greatly increased by the circumstance of the practice of one reelection of our Presidents? Mr. LINCOLN will have had four years' experience. The people have confidence in the integrity of his motives, and they do not fear that he will become an usurper. The accession gentlemen, after a successful consistency to divide and defeat the Democratic party, thereby placing Mr. LINCOLN in the Presidential Chair, have been exceedingly discontented and fretful because he was there, and they now insist that he shall be turned out; that there can be no peace until he is turned out; that they will not negotiate with him upon any terms. As these secession gentlemen gave us, of the Northern Democracy, Mr. LINCOLN against our will in 1860, I feel disposed to reciprocate, and give him to them against their wills in 1864. [Laughter and applause.] that they may have the full benefit of his administration, that they may have time to become pacified and reconciled. Those who will not be pacified or reconciled to the Union upon any terms, but who are determined upon secession and disunion, will realize the propriety of their carrying out their favorite doctrine of disunion, by seceding to some foreign country. In conclusion, the speaker expressed himself in favor of a liberal and conciliatory course toward the friends of all the other candidates of the Union party. He intended to vote for the man that the great Union party should unite upon. There were other speeches made, some good singing, and the meeting adjourned.

AN ENERGETIC OFFICER.—At the McClellan meeting, Cooper Institute, Wednesday evening, a difficulty arose about midway of the building, and there was danger of a man, somewhat intoxicated, being badly injured. To get to the spot through the crowd was impossible; so Officer ADAM ALLAIRE, of the Seventeenth Precinct, at once took the only way, and that over the heads of the mass. He performed rapidly the difficult feat of stepping from chair-back to chair-back over heads, reaching his man just in time to prevent a collision and general disturbance. Capt. CARRAY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, has commended him for his prompt action and difficult feat—easy feat, one would think—to the favorable consideration of the Commissioners.

ANNUAL SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING.—The Annual meeting on behalf of the Sunday School Missionary work of the American Sundsy School Union, is announced for this evening, in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, at 7½ o'clock. The speakers are Rev. A. A. WILLITS of Brooklyn, GEO. H. STUART of Philadelphia, STEPHEN PAXSON, Esq., Missionary from Illinois.

LAW REPORTS.

The Wife of a Naturalized Citizen cannot Herself become a Citizen without an Actual Residence in this Country—An Alien Widow Not Entitled to Dower.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Brady.

Elizabeth Burton vs. *Cecelia Burton and John J. Crane, Executors, &c., of William E. Burton, deceased.*—Plaintiff, claiming to be the wife of William E. Burton, the late distinguished comedian, sought by this action to have her dower admeasured in certain real estate whereof Burton died seized. She alleged that she was married to Burton in April, 1823, at the City of London, and "that she was then, and ever since hath been and is, a free white woman."

The defendants denied the marriage, and set up the naturalization of Burton, and that plaintiff was an alien, having been at the time of the alleged marriage, and ever since, a subject of Great Britain, never having been in this country until after Burton's death, and therefore not entitled to dower in the lands of testator. To this last defence the plaintiff demurred, and, after argument, Judge BRADY delivered the following opinion, overruling plaintiff's points, and giving judgment for defendants on demurrer.

BRADY, J.—In this case a question is presented for the first time, which involves a construction of the 2d section of the act of Congress passed on the 10th of February, 1855, which is as follows:

Any woman who might lawfully be naturalized under the existing laws, married, or who shall be married to a citizen of the United States, shall be deemed and taken to be a citizen of the United States" (10 Statutes at Large, p. 604, § 2; Brightley's Digest, p. 132, § 2).

The plaintiff was the wife of William E. Burton, now deceased. They were both born in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. After their marriage Mr. Burton came to this country, and continued to be a resident thereof until his death. He was only naturalized in the year 1840. The plaintiff continued to be a resident of her native land until after the death of her husband, when she came to this country, and on this action under and by virtue of the act of Congress referred to, claims a right of dower in the lands of which he died seized. The difficulties which present themselves in this case arise from the ambiguity of the section which has been recited. What is meant by the words "any person, who might lawfully be naturalized under the existing laws, married to a citizen of the United States?" The rest of the section is free from obscurity. The language employed by the lawgivers would seem to extend the rights of citizenship to every woman married to a citizen of the United States, whether such marriage took place before or after the husband became a citizen, and whether the wife was or was not a resident of this country, either at the time of the marriage or subsequently.

Did the Congress of the United States, enacting this law, intend that it should have such an effect? We must, as suggested by Chief Justice Taney, gather their intention from the language used, comparing it, where ambiguity exists, with the laws upon the same subject, and looking, if necessary, to the public history of the times in which it was passed, (Aldridge vs. Williams, 3 How. U. S. Rep., 24,) and adopting that suggestion as a guide, a conclusion may be drawn which will remove the doubts and reveal the design of the act under consideration. The act itself was framed (see section first) in reference to the issue of citizens of this country born abroad. No casualty for legislation on that subject undoubtedly presented it. A very able review by Mr. Horace Binney of the acts of Congress in force on that subject and of the various attempts to remedy the existing legal defect, will be found in the second volume of the *American Law Register*, (Philadelphia,) page 193, and I entertain the belief that the review mentioned contributed much to the enactment of the law. It will not be necessary for the determination of the question involved in this case, however, to consider in detail the whole scope of legislation upon the subject of the citizenship of children born abroad, whose parents were, or whose father was a citizen of the United States, but to refer to it as incidental to the question on hand, the two subjects embraced in the act of 1855 being kindred to and growing out of each other. It will be sufficient, therefore, in relation to the subject embraced in the

The New-York Times.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Havana and George Washington.

Military Operations and Preparations in Louisiana.

GEN. BANKS TO OCCUPY ALEXANDRIA.

Madisonville Evacuated by Our Troops.

A Convention Called to Revise and Amend the Constitution of Louisiana.

Admirable Working of Gen. Banks' Negro Labor System.

The steamer *Havana*, from New-Orleans on the 11th and Havana on the 14th inst., and the steamer *George Washington*, from New-Orleans on the 12th, arrived at this port on Saturday evening.

In the fight on Ouachita River, by which Admiral Porter captured a rebel fort at Harrisonburgh, one of our vessels was struck thirty-three times.

Lieut. Williams, of the Fourth Wisconsin, had been killed by guerrillas not far from New-Orleans.

The report of the capture of Yazoo, with the Eleventh Illinois Regiment, is repeated via New-Orleans, but is doubtless untrue.

The gunboat *Galatea*, from New-York for the West Indies, was spoken on Feb. 26, 100 miles from the Hole-in-the-Wall.

Arrived at New-Orleans, 11th, bark *Clifton*, Boston; brig *Fanny*, do.

Cotton was more animated on the 11th, at 73½c. for Middling.

Sugar and Molasses firm and unchanged.

Exchange unabated. Gold 63@64.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 12.

There is considerable stir and activity in military matters in this department at present.

Gen. Banks is on the eve of departure for Western Louisiana. His objective point is probably Alexandria. A fleet of Admiral Porter's gunboats has already started for that place. It is expected that rather formidable works of defence will be encountered by the iron-clads, (one of which is the newly launched *Ozark*,) between the month of Red River and Alexandria.

As you have been previously advised, Gen. Lee's cavalry left this city about a week ago; their destination is supposed to be to the westward.

Madisonville, a small town on Lake Ponchartrain, opposite New-Orleans, has been evacuated. It was occupied by our forces under Gen. Grover on the 13th of January, and extensive fortifications thrown up on the land side. These works were left intact, but add nothing to the strength of the place for the rebels, as it is easily approached by water.

The object sought by occupying the place was to open communication with Baton Rouge. Gen. Grover's whole force has been ordered to concentrate at the latter place.

The Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment has reënlisted. It will start for home about the 20th inst., on a thirty days' furlough. Gilmore, the celebrated Boston musician, and his band, will go, it is expected, by the same steamer. Many of our citizens have started a scheme to give Mr. Gilmore a testimonial. The subscriptions are liberal already, and there is every reason to believe that the affair will be creditable as well as acceptable.

It is believed that some sort of an understanding has been entered into between Gens. Banks and Steele, by which Western Louisiana and Southern Arkansas are to be cleared of rebel troops.

An order has just been issued by Gen. Banks to hold an election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention on the 28th.

The Convention meets in New-Orleans on the 6th of April. There are to be 150 delegates, chosen on a white basis, as per census of 1860. New-Orleans will have sixty-three members.

THE FREED NEGROES OF LOUISIANA.

Happy Condition of the Negroes—Success of the New Labor Regulations—Labors of the Superintendent of Negro Affairs, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 10, 1864.

Here, in Louisiana, wonders have been wrought. A few months ago, to find a negro who could read was a wonder; to find one who could write was a greater wonder, and to find one who understood arithmetic was a greater wonder still. Fortunately, a good Providence has seen fit to ordain better things, and now here, in this sin-cursed city, *nineteen hundred colored children are reading and writing in the day schools which they attend.*

One year ago, Col. Hawks was feeding from the Government Commissariat more than twenty thousand negroes. Beside this number, there were quite fifteen thousand who hung around the camps and elsewhere, obtaining their living partly by cooking, washing, fishing and stealing; yet these were, to a large extent, an incubus upon the Government.

Now all the negroes have been placed in a condition of profit to the Government and to themselves. Not only does the labor system furnish employment to those within the limits of this department, but had we ten thousand more they could all be employed without expense, but rather with great benefit to the Government.

The benefits that will return to the Government this year, resulting from the operations of this system of labor, will more than pay all the expense that the refugee negroes have been to it since the occupation of the State by our forces.

Facts furnish the best proof of the success of any system; and, when we compare the condition of fifty thousand negroes in this State last year with their condition now, we need hardly allude to a thousand particulars. We feed to-day at public expense fifty colored orphans, and about one hundred aged men and women.

Rev. T. W. Conway, who has been assigned to duty with Col. Hawks, the faithful Superintendent of Negro Affairs, has just visited some of the parishes of the State, with the view of perfecting a means of uniting the separated families of the colored troops, as well as the registering of all the colored persons in the department, and has ascertained, in regard to the disposition of the negroes themselves, that they are now quite happy; and, with the assurance given that their children shall have the blessings of education, they feel very contented and exceedingly grateful. These people are now very jealous of their rights, and they know very well when they are wronged, and that, by reporting any injury done them by their employers to Col. Hawks, they will surely receive redress. They, consequently, feel greatly improved, and are very willing to work.

The danger regarding the entire success of any labor system for the colored people, lies in the miserable designs of many selfish planters, who, when the crops come in, would pocket the money earned by the laborers. In order that justice shall be done to these people, there should be appointed to each department a Superintendent of Freedmen's Affairs, with full powers from the Government to rectify all abuses on the plantations, and to exact strict justice from the employer and the employed. I trust the law in regard to the organization of a bureau in the General Government, which shall manage the whole subject, will pass, and that the Superintendents of Negro affairs in the various departments, may, in conjunction with that, be able to do a service which, in the present unorganized state of affairs, is greatly needed.

Important Order by Gen. Banks.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, March 11, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35.—I. An election will be held on Monday, the 28th day of March, at 9 o'clock A. M., in each of the election precincts established by law in this State, for the choice of delegates to a convention to be held for the revision and amendment of the Constitution of Louisiana.

2. The several parishes shall be entitled to elect the number of delegates herein assigned to each upon the basis of white population exhibited by the census of 1860, to be chosen in each parish on one ticket by the qualified voters of the parish, except in the Parish of New-Orleans, in which parish the election shall be held in the several Representative districts established by law, for the number of delegates herein assigned to each district, to be chosen on one ticket, by the qualified voters of the district, as follows:

1 Then, after stating the representation in detail, the order proceeds;]

3. Any parish not now within the lines of the army shall be entitled to elect delegates as herein specified, at any time before the dissolution of the convention, should such parish be brought within the lines of the army.

4. Every free white male, twenty-one years of age, who has been a resident of the State twelve months, and six months in the parish in which he offers to vote, who is a citizen of the United States, and who shall have taken the oath prescribed by the President in his proclamation of the 8th December, 1863, shall have the right to vote in the election of delegates.

5. Citizens of the State who have been expelled from their homes by the public enemy on account of their devotion to the Union, and who would be qualified voters in the parishes to which they belong, will be allowed to vote for delegates in the election precincts in which for the time being they may reside.

6. Citizens of the State who have volunteered for the defence of the country in the army or navy, and who are otherwise qualified voters, will be allowed to vote in the election precincts in which they may be found on the day of election.

7. The Commissioners of Election appointed to superintend the polls at the election of State officers, Feb. 22, 1864, are authorized and directed, in the absence of other orders, to fulfill and discharge all the duties of Commissioners of Election in their respective precincts, for this election.

8. The Commissioners of Election, at any election precinct, are authorized to administer the oath of allegiance, as prescribed by the President, to any person otherwise qualified to vote, and to register the name of such voter in New-Orleans where a register is required, or to receive it in other Parishes where no register is required, at any time before the polls are closed on the day of election.

9. The Commissioners in the several parishes will make prompt returns of the votes given to the Sheriff of the parish, as provided by law, or in his absence to the Provost-Marshal, who will immediately return the same to the Secretary of State in the same manner and form as for members of the General Assembly.

10. The Sheriffs of the several Parishes, and in their absence the Provost-Marshals will take especial care that the polls are properly opened, and that suitable Judges of Election and other officers are appointed. It is desirable that all persons properly qualified shall vote, but it is more important that the integrity of the election shall not be vitiated by illegal or fraudulent acts.

11. The Delegates duly elected to the convention shall meet at Liberty Hall, Executive Building, in the City of New-Orleans, at 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 6th day of April, 1864. In case any vacancy occurs by resignation or death after the organization of the convention, a writ of election shall be issued by the convention to fill the vacancy.

By command of Major-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

FROM BERMUDA.

Relief of Admiral Milne by Admiral Hope—the Pirate Coxsetter Safe—Marine News.

Bermuda advices of the 10th inst., have been received.

The *Gazette*, of the 10th inst., announces the relinquishment of the new line of steamers to New-York.

Admiral Milne was presented with a service of plate prior to resigning the command of the English squadron to Admiral Hope.

The *Gazette* is pleased to state that the pirate Capt. Coxsetter and crew were not drowned at the destruction of the steamer *Fannie and Jessie* by the American gunboats.

The brig *Simpson*, Capt. Delano, 86 days from Palermo, bound to New-York, put into St. Georges on the 25th ult., in distress.

The Norwegian ship *Ocean*, Capt. Nelson, from Liverpool for Boston, touched at St. Georges on the 26th ult. for provisions, having been out 70 days, and sailed again.

The Hanoverian brig *Emma*, Capt. Stake, from Buenos Ayres for Boston, was towed into Hamilton harbor leaking, on the 30th. The Captain and crew were all prostrated from over-exertion in keeping the vessel afloat. Her cargo is being discharged.

The French bark *Guipuscoana*, from New-York for Bordeaux, put into Bermuda, March 4, in distress, having lost her mizzenmast and fore and main topmasts, leaking badly. It is supposed that her cargo of sugar is badly damaged.

The French bark *P. E. Caillot*, 44 days from Marseilles, for New-York, put into Five Fathom Hole, March 7, leaky.

British ship *Nebula*, from Cardiff for Bermuda, was lost at the entrance to Bermuda Harbor on the 4th inst.

The schooner *Faith*, from New-York for Havana, put into St. Georges on the 4th, dismasted.

The schooner *Gen. Armstrong*, Capt. Scofield, from New-Haven for Porto Rico, touched at Bermuda on the 2d, and proceeded.

Forty casks of sperm oil and a ship's boat were picked up near Antigua, on the 24th ult., supposed to belong to some American whaler lost in the recent heavy gales or burned by a pirate which has lately been seen cruizing near Barbadoes.

The following blockade runners had arrived at St. Georges, Bermuda:

Feb. 17—Steamer *Index*, from Wilmington, with 724 bales of cotton and 161 boxes of tobacco.

Feb. 19—Steamer *City of Petersburg*, Wilmington, with 725 bales of cotton and 24 tierces of tobacco.

Steamer *Florie*, from Ginsgow.

Feb. 20, steamer *Thistle*, from Queenstown.

The steamer *City of Petersburgh* cleared on the 20th ult.: the *Florie*, on the 1st inst.; the *Coquette*, on the 2d, and the *Thistle* on the 5th—all to run the blockade.

Furloughs—Convalescent Soldiers.

The following order was yesterday issued by Maj.-Gen. Dix:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, March 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 20.—Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, dated March 17, 1864, convalescent soldiers within this command belonging to Connecticut and Rhode Island regiments, will be granted furloughs until the 7th of April, 1864. The furloughs will be subject to the contingency of being revoked should the exigencies of the service so demand. Transportation will be furnished the men so furloughed, free to go and return.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Colonel and Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

The Nova Scotian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Sunday, March 20.

The *Nova Scotian*, Capt. Graham, sailed at 9 o'clock Saturday evening, for Liverpool.

Personal.

—The will of the late President Hitchcock, of Amherst, estimates his property at about $18,000, with no incumbrances, all of which he gives to his children. His collection of Bird Tracks was given to Amherst College. The Cabinet of Fossils, embracing about half of the Woods' Cabinet, was given to his son Charles, who fills a Professorship in that institution.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Officers from the front represent everything quiet there this morning. The officers and men of the army are delighted at the prospect of having a general from the West to command. It will have the effect of wiping out all old grievances and contentions.

The excitement about the threatened raid by Stuart has subsided. Notwithstanding the statements that the report in the Times was a canard, without foundation, it was nevertheless substantially true, and nothing but the prompt action of Gen. Pleasanton prevented Stuart from carrying out his intentions. A detachment of the enemy crossed the Rappahannock near Fredericksburgh, Wednesday night, and the following day, Col. Bayan, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, captured twenty of the party, including two well-known scouts, McIlvaine and McReynolds, of Young's brigade, one of the brigades stationed at Fredericksburgh, who captured the Third Division Cavalry mail, last September. Yesterday morning a detachment of the enemy crossed Morton's Ford, and drove in the Seventh Michigan pickets, but were subsequently repulsed and forced to recross the river.

The *Star* of this evening says:

"From parties who arrived here from the front to-day we learn that a rebel advance was anticipated yesterday, and marching orders were issued to nearly all the command. After everything had been packed however, and all was in readiness for a move, the order was countermanded, and things settled themselves to their usual order. There are rumors afloat at the front that the rebel cavalry is massing at Fredericksburgh, preparatory to a move north. Our cavalry, or a portion of it, is also on the move, but it would not be proper to say whither. Firing was heard all along the line yesterday, but this was supposed by many to be merely artillery practice. This morning, however, firing was heard in the direction of Dumfries, and it sounded as though there was some skirmishing going on."

A GRAVE SUSPICION.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 20.

Prisoners from Richmond do not hesitate to assert as their belief that the rebels have already secretly executed a number of officers attached to colored regiments. Several have disappeared mysteriously from the Libby it is said.

THE RELEASE OF THE CALIFORNIA PIRATE.

The facts concerning the release of the pirates in California on taking the oath under the Amnesty Proclamation, have reached here, and has been submitted to the Supreme Court Judges and the War Department. It appears that a plot was laid to capture one or more steamships and take them to the Indian ocean to convert them into privateers. The originator of the plot went to Richmond and secured letters of marque, then returned to San Francisco and was nearly ready to complete the scheme when he was discovered. He was arrested and was to have been hung, when he claimed the right to avail himself of the Amnesty Proclamation, and under that was discharged.

FEMALE BLOCKADE RUNNERS ARRESTED.

Mrs. Burrill, wife of an officer of the navy; Mrs. Carter, whose husband is in the Confederate States, and another lady, have been confined in the old Capitol Prison for attempting to convey letters, medicines, etc., to the rebels. They had nearly got outside the lines when they were taken. All the parties move in the most fashionable circles here.

THE ARMY ALREADY IN THE FIELD.

An officer whose business it is to know, states that the effective army of the United States in the field exceeds by 240,000 the entire force one year ago.

ARMED MERCHANT STEAMSHIPS.

The bills now in preparation by the House Commerce and Post-office Committees, in favor of the establishment of a line of steamships between New-York and Southampton and ports on the Mediterranean, will provide for an armament on the ships sufficient for war purposes, not only for self-protection, but for the capture of rebel privateers. The Navy Department approves the measure.

THE TOBACCO AND PETROLEUM TAX.

Several parties, gentlemen of New-York, interested in the Tariff and Tax bills, were yesterday before the committee who have the matter in charge, and urged the committee to impose a tax on both leaf and manufactured tobacco; also on crude and manufactured petroleum. The question of reducing and equalizing the salaries of the Assessors and Collectors under the Tax Bill has not been acted upon.

OFFICIAL DEFAULTERS.

It appears from the report of Col. Baker upon Henderton's case, just submitted to the Treasury Department, that he convicts him of malfeasance in office, and accepting money for passing warrants out of order, involving large amounts. Capt. Fendoson, who was connected with the frauds in Alexandria, has already disgorged over $70,000.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 20.

WAITING FOR CREWS.

Thirty-two vessels are now ready for sea, but are waiting for crews. The transfer of sailors from the army will, it is supposed, supply the demand.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The Judiciary Committee of the House has instructed its Chairman to report with a recommendation that it pass Representative Wilson's joint resolution proposing to the several State Legislatures an amendment to the Constitution abolishing Slavery as incompatible with a Republican Government.

THE "GREAT AMERICAN TRAVELER" SPEAKS.

About twenty members had entered their names as candidates for the floor on Saturday, which are exclusively set apart for speech-making. Only three, however, addressed the empty seats yesterday. After the adjournment, some one calling himself "The Great American Traveler," posted himself on the steps leading to the Speaker's chair, and delivered an animated harrangue about freedom, to the edification of the few persons present on the floor and in the gallaries.

OFFICERS FOR MONTANA TERRITORY.

Ex-Representative Kellogg, of Illinois, it is reported, is to be Governor of the new Territory of Montana.

There seems to be no doubt that the Senate will pass the House bill providing for his organization. The applicants for the other offices are numerous.

SECESSION NOBILITY.

Letters from Europe report that all kinds of titles of nobility are to be conferred by Maximilian on the Secessionists, who in large numbers attend him from Paris to Mexico. Dr. Gwin is to be a Duke.

MISHAPS TO DEPARTED NEGROES.

About 420 colored colonists were embarked from the vicinity of Fortress Monroe in April last, under a contract of Messrs. Forbes and Tuckerman, of New-York, for the Isle of Avache. These colored people, the *Chronicle* says, seems to have been the subjects of misfortune from the day of their departure. On their voyage the small pox broke out among them and they suffered beyond description. Owing to the mismanagement of those in charge of them, their sufferings were, if possible, increased after their arrival at the Island of Avache from want of attention and proper accommodation, although the President, in the contract, expressly stipulated that everything should be done to promote their comfort. Their hardships were represented to be so great, and the prospect of their amelioration seemed so slight that Secretary Usher, under the direction of the President, dispatched Mr. D. C. Donohue, of Indiana, to examine into their condition; and Mr. Lincoln determined upon his report to have them returned to the country without delay. Accordingly the ship *Marcia C. Day* was sent to the Isle of Avache during the month of February, and yesterday the vessel returned and cast anchor in the Potomac a few miles below this city, near Alexandria, with the surviving colonists, now 360 in number, on board.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

The Late Election Carried by the Free State Party.

Movement to Erect a New State Out of East Tennessee.

A GLANCE AT THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Rapid Enlistment of Negro Troops at Nashville.

CHANGES AT CHATTANOOGA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, March 13, 1864.

Since my last the results of the elections in the various counties of Tennessee have become known, and may be declared a triumphant victory of the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the State. As to those gentlemen who have been placed in power in our immediate midst, they are high-toned, loyal Southerners—every one of them. The meeting which nominated them was made up of the loyal citizens of Nashville, from the Mayor down to the humblest. They were mostly members of the Union Club, and met in the hall devoted to the accommodation of that organization. The truly loyal people of this city are the most bitter toward rebels, and less inclined to tender pardon than our officers on duty here. Therefore you will not think it strange when I inform you that the motto which was adopted by this meeting was "Emancipation, confiscation and extermination." This is the sentiment of *Union* men, most all of whom are slaveholders, with relatives and friends in the rebel army. Some days previous to the meeting a number of questions were propounded to the candidates for office, the tenor of which may be reduced to the following simple interrogatory: "Are you, heart, soul and body, in favor of the Federal Government; do you sincerely desire the suppression of the rebellion and the punishment of its leaders, and do you ardently wish to see the immediate annihilation of the system of Slavery in the State of Tennessee?" All those candidates who answered in the affirmative, as far as heard from, have received the unbounded support of the loyal portion of our people, and have been elected. Those who hemmed and hawed, in answering the questions, received the votes of those men who dared to perjure themselves, and just enough to announce them as candidates and at the same time proclaim their inglorious defeat.

The majority in this county will reach about nine hundred odd, the vote entire being slightly under a thousand. All who voted subscribed to the oath interposed by the Government, which carried the day. Had the taking of the President's amnesty oath been a sufficient test of loyalty on the part of "prodigals," and others whose sympathies are not with us, the State would have been boldly turned over to secession rulers, right in the face and eyes of a hundred thousand Federal soldiers. It would have been a calamity of frightful proportions, indeed, had not the malicious intentions of the Disunionists and Pro-Slavery mobs of this section of the South been checkmated by the caustic instrument proclaimed by the Governor. Mr. E. R. Campbell, who officiates in the "oath-taking department," announces that so far twelve hundred citizens of this county have subscribed to the President's oath. This is ten hundred more than all the votes cast, and had not the rights of suffrage been conditionally denied them, which party would have triumphed on Saturday last?—not the party in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war, but those who are opposed to it—the Peace party, of course, would have won the day. You have no idea of the great importance of the result—it is the great political achievement of the day, and is worth as much as one of Grant's magnificent victories. It is the death-blow to treason and its Copperhead accompaniments, and Copperheadism and its treasonable tendencies, and will inflict serious wounds upon those who have urged a timid, shameful crowd of "prodigals" and lukewarm Unionists (with nigger on the brain) to perjure themselves "to defeat the Abolitionists."

The question of separating East Tennessee from the State proper is being urged by the residents of that section, and the subject is one which must elicit lively discussion. The leading men, as a majority, and the masses of that portion of the State are enthusiastic upon the subject of division, and will endeavor to bring it about in some way. The Union men of this and the western sections will oppose it, as it will throw them entirely out into the cold. The loyal men of Middle and West Tennessee depend on East Tennessee for assistence, and should that portion of the State declare itself independent, the most serious difficulties imaginable will have to be encountered here. Those who are in favor of this separation, are also in favor of adding to their domains small slices of Georgia and North Caroline. The question of separation, and the policy of establishing an independent State, was warmly urged at a convention which met at Greenville, E. T., in the latter part of the Summer of 1861. At this convention, a committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature on the subject, which body respectfully declined the prayer. Now, in all probability, the people will take advantage of the secession ordinance. The middle and west portions of the State "voted themselves out of the Union," while East Tennessee in thunder tones refused its coöperation. The Chattanooga *Gazette*, the only daily paper in the State east of Nashville, is in favor of separation, and urges the people to immediately set themselves at work, and if possible to add Northern Georgia and Western North Carolina, the people of whom, it is understood, are in favor of attaching themselves under this new programme.

The return of the veterans daily adds to the animation and bustle of this once haughty city. For the past four days almost four thousand of these fellows have arrived, all of whom look happier, if anything, than when they passed the other way. The Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry arrived here on Friday night. When this regiment left for home there were between two and three hundred members; they return with nearly twelve hundred men. The Ninth Ohio left here with three hundred, and return with nine hundred men. The Tenth Illinois went home with three hundred men, and returned with nearly six hundred. A glance at the barracks books yesterday informed me that most of the returning regiments pass through with an increase of at least two hundred men. The veteran arrangement has been a great success indeed.

The raising of colored troops is progressing finely in this department, and reflects great credit upon all concerned. Already Tennessee has raised and equipped twelve regiments, and more are being formed, as will be seen by the following:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 29, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 39.—The raising of two regiments of infantry of African descent, will be commenced at this place without delay, under the direction of Col. T. J. Morgan, commanding Fourteenth U. S. Colored Troops.

Col. Morgan will receive all recruits enlisted by Mr. J. A. Spooner, agent for recruiting colored troops, as well as those recruited at such other stations as he may establish, and organize them into companies under command of the officers of his regiment, until officers are appointed.

One of these regiments will be composed of such men only as can pass the physical examination required of all men enlisting in the military service of the United States. The other will be composed of the classes of colored men capable of performing the ordinary fatigue duties of a military depot; and as soon as companies are organized, they will be subject to such details for fatigue duty as the Commanding-General of the department may direct.

Wm. W. Wagner, Chief Engineer U. S. Mil. R. R. Division of the Mississippi, has been appointed Colonel of the Second Regiment named above.

The Major-General commanding the department will nominate for appointment the additional field and staff officers, selecting such as he may deem best fitted for the service. Their names will be reported to the Bureau of Colored Troops at Washington, D. C., through Capt. R. S. Mossay, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, Acting Com. Org. U. S. C. T., when the appointments will be forwarded and the regiments receive their designations.

The Quartermaster's, Commissary and Ordnance Departments will fill Col. Morgan's requisitions for the necessary stores.

By command of Maj.-Gen. THOMAS.
(Signed) Wm. S. Whipple, A. A. Gen.

Capt. Sibell, (of New-York,) of the Fifteenth Regulars, has been appointed Colonel of a new regiment from the State.

Maj. McMichael, (of Philadelphia,) A. A. G. on Thomas' staff, has been appointed Colonel of a new Pennsylvania regiment.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, March 16, 1864.

I have never belonged to the crowd comprising the "On to Richmond" phalanx, but always feel a lively interest and enthusiasm upon the occasions of such expeditions as Stoneman's and Kilpatrick's. I take a great amount of stock in the Grant concern: and, therefore, do not believe all that has been published as his views regarding the Federal occupation of the rebel capital. First—if that is Gen. Grant's opinion, those Washington newspaper gentlemen must have guessed at it, and curiously guessed right, as there can be no instance found where Gen. Grant has made public any of his intentions. Again, I do not believe Gen. Grant means to march an army to Richmond. He may place all the armies in motion at the same time—I think he will. All the troops in Texas are being hurried to New-Orleans. This is for something. One can easily guess what the movement in that direction is for. Lastly, I incline to the opinion that Richmond will fall during the coming Summer, whether the Army of the Potomac moves or not. The moral and political effect of the downfall of Richmond, and Charleston as well, would electrify the nation. Therefore, I am in favor of capturing both of these places, and of course have my plan for doing it.

Since my last letter there has been a change in the military situation in East Tennessee. Gen. Schofield, on Wednesday last, moved out to Mossy Creek, and established his headquarters there, with Gen. Cox as Chief of Staff in the field, leaving Gen. Potter to conduct affairs at Knoxville, with title of Post Chief of Staff. Knoxville is said to be steadily improving in health and cleanliness. The commissariat is much better supplied, and all connected with the Army of the Ohio drew full rations of everything. The Lamar House, one of the hotels which has been seized for hospital purposes, and well known to all travelers as one of the best and most convenient hotels in the South, will be released the coming week, and will resume its old business. Two trains run each way daily from Knoxville, the one going east running as far as Strawberry Plains. The bridge which was to have been finished this week at Loudon was almost totally destroyed during the late rise in the river, which came up twenty-one feet in twenty-four hours. Two months' work by three thousand men was all knocked to pieces in the space of ten hours. Work has been resumed upon it, however, and the Hone Truss style of bridge will be put up. It will not admit of the running of trains much before the 1st of June.

The elections passed off quietly in East Tennessee—the candidates favoring emancipation and the separation of East Tennessee receiving a majority of the votes cast. The rebel army's pickets are at Greenville, nearly sixty miles from Knoxville. It is believed that the two divisions of Granger's Corps will soon be sent back to their old command—the Army of the Cumberland. Wood's Division is at present at Newmarket, in the advance, except one brigade, which is stretched along from Denvir to Knoxville. Sherman's Division is still at Lowdon. Provost-Marshal-General Carter has arrived, and is again fulfilling the duties of his office.

Chattanooga is undergoing a great change. There are about three thousand Northern mechanics and tradesmen there, including the bridge builders and ship carpenters. Immense Government storehouses are being erected, one of which is to be four hundred feet long. The railroads are all in good running order, and the track is being laid on the Georgia road, and trains will be running to Ringgold the latter part of next week. At present there are six boats running on the Tennessee, between Chattanooga and Loudon, two of which often make a through trip to Knoxville. Most all of the hospitals are being vacated, and very little sickness prevails in the army just at the present time. Two more boats will be ready for launching next week, and the work on the bridge is progressing finely. A negro regiment will do provost duty here next week.

The news from Huntsville, where the Fifteenth Corps, under command of Gen Logan, is encamped is interesting, as far as politics are concerned. A few nights ago there was quite an enthusiastic gathering of Union men took place, the Hon. Jere. Clemens being the President.

Occasionally a squad of guerrillas turn up in some of the central counties, but as a general thing these classes are getting scarce, from the fact, probably, that they have been pretty roughly handled of late. A few days ago Col. Stokes had a lively fight near Carthage with a gang, losing about thirty men in killed and wounded. He killed, captured and wounded nearly the whole band, which numbered over a hundred. Ten guerrillas were also captured in Lincoln County, and several fights have occurred in Sequatchie valley, about twenty miles from Chattanooga.

The following named soldiers from the Middle States died in the hospitals here, and at the front, during the past week, ending the 12th:

Cyrus Lodge, Co. A, 143d New-York.
D. H. Stillwell, Co. I, 134th New-York.
Thos. J. Shaw, Co. E, 143d New-York.
F. E. Hicks, Co. A, 149th New-York.
D. D. Bloomfield, Co. G, 143d New-York.
Martin Kum, Co. I, 33d New-Jersey.

DIVIDING THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

From the Chattanooga Gazette, March 13.

The Nashville *Times* publishes the call for the Nashville-Greenville Convention and asks:

What is up?

Does East Tennessee intend to separate from rebellious Middle and West Tennessee, and organize a separate State *a la* West Virginia? We would not be surprised if this should happen.

We are not authorized to announce the intentions of the gentlemen who may attend the meeting on the 16th, nor can we say what their action may be, *but we can and will say, that there is a deep seated determination on the part of the loyal people of East Tennessee to sever the political ties which have long bound them to "rebellious" Middle and West Tennessee.*

The people of this section, long before the war, had just cause of complaint against the people of Middle and West Tennessee in the aggregate. Every occasion was embraced to heap on our heads contumely and reproach. We have been taunted for our poverty, and flouted for our alleged ignorance. We have been sneeringly told that we were peculiarly a burden to our fellow-citizens on the other side of the mountains, and that we were, socially, a disgrace to the State. For many years, we were never permitted to have a Chief Magistrate chosen from our section, and would not until this good hour, had not the necessities of the Democratic party compelled them to make a candidate out of the only man in the State that they could elect—Andrew Johnson. This was before the war.

After the surrender of Fort Sumter, and the rush of armed traitors to capture the Federal capital, the leaders of Middle and West Tennessee, aided by the miscreants in our own midst, inaugurated a system of vindictive persecutions against East Tennessee almost incredible. A universal howl for the blood of East Tennesseeans was raised in every town and county in Middle and West Tennessee. The members imprisoned like felons, whipped like slaves, and hung like murderers, attest the fearful success of those monsters in human shape. A still more numerous class only escaped these miseries by precipitate flight to the mountains. After all these things, is it to be wondered at that the people of East Tennessee should desire to cut aloof from those who have never been their friends.

A PORTENTOUS DISPATCH.

From the Chattanooga Gazette, March 13.

If the late G. P. R. James had enjoyed the inestimable privilege of being a news reporter for the Associated Press, how he would have gloated over the following dispatch, the only one, by the way, received from the front, yesterday:

"Four of the enemy's cavalry passed across our front to Catoosa Springs. They returned after staying a short time."

This would have been sufficient material for two large-sized novels in the hands of the late Mr. James, for he never had more than *two* horsemen, and often manufactured an entire book out of "*one* solitary horseman."

A FEMALE DOCTOR IN THE WESTERN ARMY.

Miss Mary C. Walker, M. D., who arrived here last week, with orders to report to Dr. Perrin, for duty, has been ordered to report to Col. Dan. McCook, commanding a brigade in Jeff. C. Davis' division. She left yesterday for Gordon's Mills, where the brigade is now stationed. The young lady is very pretty, and is said to thoroughly understand her profession. We imagine that the bitter pills which the sick of Col. McCook's brigade take hereafter, will be deprived of a great proportion of their nausea by the fair hands which prescribes them.

DEATH OF COL. MIHALOTZY.

Col. Geza Mihalotzy was born in the City of Pesth, in Hungary. He received a military education, and took part in the Hungarian revolution of 1848-9; came to this country in 1850. He settled in Chicago, and commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Valenta. At the outbreak of the rebellion he raised a company for the three months' service, in Chicago, and was elected Captain. His company was the first that left Chicago. At the expiration of his first term of service, he actively engaged in organizing the Twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of it in November, 1861. On the resignation of Col. Hecker, received a commission as Colonel of the Twenty-fourth. He was with the regiment under Gen. Turchin, at the capture of Bowling Green. He was also in the battles of Rankin's Ferry, Jefferson Pike, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Dug Gap, and was wounded at Chickamauga.

He died on Friday afternoon last, from the effects of a wound he received in the night skirmish at Buzzard's Roost, during the recent reconnoissance. As a regimental commander Col. Mihalotzy stood very high in the estimation of his military superiors, and his many social virtues made him beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

GEN. SIGEL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capture of West Virginia Legislators by Guerrillas—Some of the Miscreants Taken—Gen. Averill's Health.

SIX JOHN'S RUN, Sunday, March 20.

Last evening a detachment of rebels, reported to be Gilmore's men, made a raid into Bath, a village of Morgan County, West Virginia, two and a half miles from here, and succeeded in capturing Mr. Bechtal, a West Virginia State Senator, and Mr. Wheat, a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates.

Soon after it was known that the rebels had dashed into Bath, Gen. Sigel ordered a force of cavalry in pursuit, with orders to attack them wherever they found them. The latest information here is, that the pursuing force overtook them, and succeeded in taking some of them prisoners.

Gen. Sigel seems determined to do all he can to prevent such raids in future.

Gen. Averill, who was lying dangerously ill at Martinsburgh last night, is recovering. This will be gratifying news to his friends.

Gen. Sigel is still actively engaged in the reorganization of the troops of this department.

Maj.-Gen. Butterfield passed Grafton in the East bound train to-day.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

Veterans on Furlough—Movements of Lieut.-Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman—Cotton Sales.

CAIRO, Saturday, March 19.

Memphis dates to the 17th have been received.

Brig.-Gen. Beatman arrived to-day and assumed command of the District of Cairo, *vice* Brig.-Gen. Reid, relieved.

Brig.-Gen. Veatch arrived this morning from Memphis.

The Twentieth Illinois and Eleventh Wisconsin veteran regiments arrived this morning en route home. The Twentieth Ohio and Fifteenth Illinois have passed up for Cincinnati.

There was a general depression in the Memphis cotton market on the 16th, with a further decline of about 2c. ₩ lb. on all qualities. There have been no transactions worthy of note. Good Middling 59c. @ 60c.; fair Middling, 65c. The steamer *Jago* had arrived with 128 bales.

The steamer *Hope* arrived this evening from New-Orleans, having on board the Thirty-seventh Illinois veterans, en route home, and a cargo of sugar and molasses, and 22 bales of cotton.

The steamer *Metropolitan*, from below, brought up the Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery from Port Hudson, veterans on furlough.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 19.

Gen. Grant passed through here to-night, en route for Washington.

Gen. Sherman also passed through here to-night, en route for Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, March 20.

Gen. Grant and staff arrived here this morning, and left to-night for Washington.

Gen. Sherman also arrived here this morning.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 18.

The weather continues unsettled. A thunder shower at mid-day deluged the streets with water, ending with hail in sufficient quantities to whiten the ground, permitting considerable indulgence in the sport of snow-balling, an unprecedented event for this city. The prospect is that the ground will become thoroughly saturated before the weather settles, and, consequently, the former prices for breadstuffs are no longer anticipated. Domestic butter may be looked for again in the markets, lessening the demand for the imported article.

Arrived, ship *Richard Robinson*, from New-York.

A letter, dated Manzanilla, Feb. 15, says that the United States Consul, Blake, who recently kicked an American sailor who had deserted from the United States steamer *Sagamaw*, was tried at Colorna on the 6th, before a Mexican court, and convicted of murder, and sentenced to be shot. Before the day for the execution arrived, however, Blake escaped from prison.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 19.

The primary elections for the Convention to choose delegates to the Union State Convention on the 24th have been held this week in most of the counties. The only question at issue is, shall the State Convention send delegates to the Baltimore Convention who are friends or opponents within the Union organization of Senator Conness.

Both the Conness and Anti-Conness factions profess to favor the nomination of President Lincoln.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, March 20.

Ships *Carrier Dove*, *Lookout* and *Success*, from New-York, arrived to-day.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	Mar. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Mar. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Mar. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	April 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	April 2	New-York	Southampton.
China	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	April 13	Boston	Liverpool.
Tantonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	April 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	April 30	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Mar. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Mar. 3	Liverpool	Portland.
Arabia	Mar. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Mar. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	New-York.
Olympus	Mar. 8	Liverpool	New York.
City of Washington	Mar. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Mar. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Mar. 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	Mar. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Creole	Mar. 23	New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo. Washington	Mar. 2	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Mar. 26	New-York	Nassau.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails via Erie Railroad.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails.....6 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK,
A complete NEW ASSORTMENT of SILKS and DRESS GOODS just received.

NO NEW TISSUES FOR DRESSES.

PLAIN MOZAMBIQUE GRENADINE, a double width, at 38 cents; worth 50 cents.

PLAIDED GOAT'S HAIR, double width, at 38 cents; worth 50 cents.

BAREGE GRENADINE, 50 cents; worth 75 cents.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway, and No. 1 Waverley-place.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
An elegant assortment of
EXTRA RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
received per recent steamers
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 to 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
AT RETAIL AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway (corner Grand-st.)
Just received per steamers:
Florentines, Grenadines, Hermanis, Crap de Chine, Drap de Zoohsix, Drap de Biaritz, Popelin de Paris, Organdies, Paris Prints, Poil de Chevre, &c., &c,
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 4 and 43 Catharine-st.

PARIS AND LYONS SILKS
AT RETAIL, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner Grand-st.)
Extra Rich Plain, Moire, Ecossias, &c.
Also,
FASHIONABLE LOW-PRICED SILKS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
And at stores Nos. 255 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS.
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.
HOSIERY, UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, &c.,
in great variety,
AT RETAIL.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 and 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MOURNING AND MILLINERY.
In connection with the Mourning Department
WILL BE OPENED,
on MONDAY, March 21, including all the latest Paris shapes.
LORD & TAYLOR,
at store Nos. 255 and 261 Grand-st., only.

LEGRAIN'S,
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
WHITE GOODS, FAMILY LINEN AND TABLE LINEN, AT COST.
WHITE SHIRTING MUSLINS, POSITIVELY UNDER COST.
Ladies will only understand the truth of this advertisement by assuring themselves of the facts.
NEW PIQUES, MARSEILLES, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS, PRINTED LINEN, just received.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

CAREY'S OPENING
OF SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS
IN MANTILLAS, SACQUES, BASQUES,
ROTONDAS AND CIRCULARS.
Will take place on MONDAY, March 28, when will be exhibited
THE McKENZIE CIRCULAR,
which is expected to create the greatest sensation of the season.
GEORGE CAREY,
No. 475 Broadway,
(Late Charles Street & Co.)

PARIS GLACE SILKS.
One case just received
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

CASH BOYS WANTED.
Apply to A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

CARPETS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
New Goods just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS, TIES,
SILK, MERINO, LAMBS' WOOL,
LISLE THREAD AND COTTON
SHIRTS, DRAWERS
and HOSE,
Alexandre's Dressed and Undressed
KID GLOVES, &c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
CLOAKS!!!!
at
DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE,
in all the
NEWEST SPRING and SUMMER FASHIONS,
for
LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN,
some of them
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL GARMENTS
ever exhibited,
COMBINING UTILITY with ELEGANCE,
and
DURABILITY with CHEAPNESS.
Our
CHILDREN'S CLOAK DEPARTMENT
for
VARIETY and EXTENT is UNSURPASSED.
Also,
"OIL-BOILED BLACK SILK, FROM 75 TO $3 50.
"LADIES POLITELY WAITED UPON."
C. A. DAVIDSON, No. 264 Bowery.

FAMILY MOURNING.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS. W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has now ready for inspection a very large and most desirable stock of English and French Bombazines, Delaines, Empress Eugenie, Tamise, Canton, Henriettas and Queen's Cloths, 7-4 and 8-4. Thibets for Shawls, 4-4 pieces, Bareges, Grenadines, Crape Marets, Spanish Crapes, Florentines, Argentines, Berages, Grenadines, all widths. Black Silks, in every grade, with and without lustre, some extra rich and wide for cloaks. Figured Silks, Half-Mourning Silks, Poplins. A splendid stock of materials for traveling and house dresses. English Crepe, Crape Veils, Kid and Silk Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, &c. Bonnets and Mantillas, every choice. Call and examine.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
TO MILLINERY GOODS MERCHANTS.
The undersigned having been appointed a Committee on Millinery Goods for the Fair to aid of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, respectfully inform the trade that they are prepared to receive contributions in money or merchandise, which can be sent to either of the committee.
JOHN D. LAWSON, Chairman, No. 264 Broadway,
GEORGE H. SANFORD, No. 70 Franklin-st.
R. F. FEESKMAN, No. 317 Broadway.
CHARLES FORMAN, No. 442 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CHINTZES.
On hand and constantly receiving, English and French Chintzes of the newest designs, for Parlor Slip Covers; also a superb assortment Cretonne and other varieties, suitable for Cottage and Bedroom Curtains.

Jaquards,	Dimities,
Bazans,	Hollands,
French Drills,	Striped Damasks,

with every other variety of material need for
SLIP COVERINGS
of Furniture and Carriages, Chintze Bindings, Border, &c., &c., at reasonable prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Deal "exclusively" in all kinds of Housekeeping and Upholstery Dry Goods, and are now offering at retail all the best makes and styles of

Shirting Linens,	Shades,
Linen Sheetings,	Shade Holloseds,
Pillow Linens,	Lace Curtains,
Table Linen,	Chintzes,
Towelings,	Cornices,
Napkins,	Table and Piano Covers,
Damask Cloths,	Satin Damasks,
Doylies,	Brocatels,
Towels,	Reps,
Cotton Sheetings,	Printed Lastings,
Domestic Shirtings	Worsted Damasks,
White Goods	Turkey Reds,
Quilts,	Tassels,
Blankets,	Cords,
Flannels,	Gimp, &c., &c.,

in the greatest variety; and, as they make a specialty of this line of trade, are prepared to show the finest assortment in the City. Persons about to furnish houses will find it to their advantage to examine their stock.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of NEW SPRING STYLES at less than Importers' and manufacturers' present prices.
Call early if you want choice styles at a bargain.

AT PEYTON & JOHNSTON'S,
(Late W. K. Peyton.)
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.
CONTINUATION OF OUR GREAT SALE OF SILKS.
On MONDAY, March 21, 1864,
we will offer several large invoices of cheap silks, purchased at the large auction sales on Thursday and Friday, at a sacrifice on the cost of importation.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
SMALL, NEAT CHECK SILKS, only 50c. a yard.
SOLID CHECK SILKS, very wide, only 75c. a yard.
SMALL PLAID SILKS, very fine goods, and choice, at $1.
VERY RICH PLAID SILKS, at $1 25 and $1 50.
STRIPED SILKS, very wide, slightly damaged, at less than half the usual value.
ALSO,
BLACK SILKS, at 68., 6s. 6d., to $1,
(Worth $1, $1 12½, and $1 25.)
HEAVY (RICH LUSTRE) BLACK SILKS,
at $1 25, $1 35, $1 50, to $2.
(25 per cent. less than present value.)
HEAVY GROS GRAIN SILKS,
at $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, $2.
BEAUTIFUL BLACK SILKS,
(without lustre, for mourning,)
at $1 50 and $1 62½.
PLAIN SILKS, all the fashionable colors worn,
at $1 25, $1 37½ to $1 75 per yard.
Ladies will find the prices of our silks 20 to 25 per cent. lower than Broadway stores.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
We have great bargains to offer this week.
SMALL PLAID POPLINS (new designs,) at 25c. a yard.
RICH STRIPED and FIGURED POPLINS, at 2s. 6d. and 3s.
PLAIN POPLINS, all colors, at 3s. 6d. and 4s.
POPLIN ROBES, richly embroidered, at $5 50, worth $8.
DOUBLE-WIDTH POPLINS, silk and wool, at 5s. to $1.
BLACK and WHITE POPLINS, at 28c. and 30c.
ALPACAS! ALPACAS! ALPACAS!
A magnificent stock of these fashionable dress fabrics, in all the desirable shades of DRAB, STEEL, FRENCH, GRAY, CUIR, LAVENDER, MAUVE, BROWN, TAN, GREEN, BLUE, WHITE and BLACK.
ALSO
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
in great variety, very cheap.
ALSO,
SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
A large assortment of
ZEPHYR AND BERLIN WOOL, TISSUE, GRENADINE, CHALLIE, CASHMERE, STELLA AND BROCHE SHAWLS,
of the latest styles imported.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE
with all the choice designs intended for the season, of our celebrated manufacture
or
FRENCH, BRITISH, BELGIAN, AND AMERICAN CLOTHS and MELTONS, at every price from $4 50 to $25.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS
of the most fashionable colors and styles. Prices commencing at $1, and up to $7 50.
Ladies will find our stock one of the largest and most select in the City, as this branch of our business is under the supervision of
Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, late of No. 214 Bowery, who has been established in this Bowery, in the Umbrella and Parasol trade, for upward of twenty years,
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
(Late W. K. Peyton,)
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS AND SWISS MUSLINS.
BISHOPS AND VICTORIA LAWNS,
COLORED MARSEILLES,
BRILLIANTES, TIDIES,
BLACK AND WHITE SKIRTINGS,
COTTON SHIRTINGS,
SHEETINGS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
BED and TABLE LINENS, &c.
FRESH DESIRABLE GOODS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will make large additions to their
POPULAR STOCKS.
SILKS, ORGANDIES,
BAREGES, MOHAIRS,
CRETONNE CLOTHS,
MOZAMBIQUES, DELAINES, CHALLIES,
PURE PARIS GOAT'S HAIR, &c., &c.
MONDAY, March 21.
Broadway and 10th st.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have just imported a fine stock
BROCATELS, SATINS,
PLUSHES, LASTINGS,
REPS, DAMASKS,
and every variety of COVERINGS of the LATEST STYLES and NEWEST DESIGNS.

HOUSE DECORATIONS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS OF PAPER HANGINGS,
Have just received in store a
MAGNIFICENT VARIETY OF
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
and are prepared to execute orders to the best manner by SKILLFUL AND EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

NEW CURTAIN GOODS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
Have now ready a large supply of all kinds of the above goods (which they refer to parties furnishing houses), consisting of
SATIN, BROCATEL and DAMASK for CURTAINS,
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Also, CORNICES and TRIMMINGS.

WINDOW SHADES of all descriptions, put up in the best manner.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 381 GRAND-ST.,
are offering their large stock of Spring carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c., at retail, at very low prices FOR CASH. Hotel and housekeepers are invited to examine the goods and prices before purchasing.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FANCY AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Entrance to this Department No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of children's cloaks and suits, dresses, blankets, sacques, corsets, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c.; ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgowns, yokes; ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs, &c.; flounces and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes; braiding, cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroidering and braiding executed perfectly.

DRY GOODS.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

WINDOW SHADES.
Gold,
Opaque,
White,
Buff,
Green
and Blue
Holland.
Bray's
Patent
Fixtures,
and all
ther
sp.ayed
Ayles.

CURTAINS.
New Styles,
1863.
Swiss Lace,
Nottingham
Lace,
Lene Lace,
Muslin,
Brocatel,
Reps,
Terry Cloth,
Japanese do.,
Damask,
Cornices,
And all other
Trimmings.

BARGAINS IN LINENS
AND WHITE GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, MARCH 21,
2,000 PIECES SUPERIOR 4-4 SHIRTINGS LINENS,
AT 20 PER CENT. BELOW MARKET PRICES.
Also,
Plain, Plaid and Striped Muslins,
Percales, Madapolams, Brilliantes,
French Cambrics, Mulls, Nainsooks,
Organdie, Swiss, Jaconats, &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
Marseilles and other Quilts, in new and choice designs,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
Just received,
1,000 PAIRS SUPER WHITNEY BLANKETS,
All Sizes.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

NOVELTIES IN
PARIS AND LYONS
SPRING SILKS,
WILL BE OPENED ON
MONDAY, MARCH 21,
Consisting of
Plaid, Striped, Chaoe and Broche Silks,
THE LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE GOODS
OFFERED THIS SEASON.
An extensive variety of PARIS FOULARDS,
Together with a full assortment of
PLAIN-COLORED TAFFETAS, GROS D'ATHENS,
POULT D'SOIES, &c.
Also,
"Black Taffetas" and "Drap de France,"
In widths suitable for Dresses and Mantillas.
Armures, Gros d'Amerlques, Ponlt da Soies.
Gros d'Ecosse, Armure Royal, &c., &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, MARCH 21,
10 CASES SCOTCH TWEEDS, FOR SPRING WEAR,
In Plain and Fancy Designs,
Manufactured expressly for their Retail Trade.
Also,
A full assortment of
SPRING CLOAKINGS,
PLAIN AND FANCY CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS,
Pique, Marseilles and Contil for Corsets,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

ABBATT & RATHBUN,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel,
No. 501 BROADWAY,
having for many years paid particular attention to the manufacture of
BOY'S CLOTHING,
and attained a degree of excellence rarely equaled, would call the attention of parents and guardians to the large and attractive stock they are now getting up for the Spring and Summer trade. Also,
MEN'S CLOTHING,
of the latest styles and best workmanship.
Particular attention paid to making Military Clothing and Uniforms for Schools.
FURNISHING GOODS
in great variety,
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
embracing
WHITE, COLORED AND NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.
MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SCARFS AND TIES,
GLOVES, HDKFS., HOSIERY, &c., &c.,
COURVOISIER'S KID GLOVES.
The Custom Department comprises a full assortment of the Finest and Best Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, &c., required for Men's wear, which will be made up to order by experience and fashionable cutters.

AT KINZEY'S,
EIGHTH-AVENUE
CHEAP STORE.
ANOTHER LOT OF
WET GOODS
FROM THE STEAMSHIP BOHEMIAN.
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, MUSLINS, LACES, ETC.,
SOME VERY SLIGHTLY
DAMAGED BY WATER.
BARGAINS IN AUCTION GOODS.
10,000 LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 7c., 9c., 11c., 12c.
5,000 GENT'S ALL LINEN HEMMED, 25c.
3,000 GENT'S COLORED BORDERED, 9c., 10c., 12c.
2,500 FINE LINEN HEMSTITCHED, 25c.
3,000 WORKED HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c. to $1 50.
LACES FOR DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
3,000 GRENADINE VEILS, ALL COLORS, 60c.
SPRING RIBBONS ALL
THE NEW STYLES FROM 12c. YARD UP.
STRAW BONNETS,
NEW STYLES AND COLORS.
3,000 NEEDLE-WORK DOUBLE SANDS, 10c.
2,500 NEEDLE-WORK COLLARS, 12c UP
DRESS TRIMMINGS CHEAP.
20,000 SPOOLS 200-YARD COTTONS, 3c.
1,500 DOZEN SPOOL COTTONS, 12c. DOZEN.
2,000 DOZEN SEWING SILKS, 12c. DOZEN.
3,000 HEAD NETS, 10c., 20c., 25c.
BEST PINS, 4c. PAPER.
BEST NEEDLES, 4c. PAPER.
FRENCH WORKING COTTON, White & Colors, 2s.
FINE 5-YARD SKIRT BRAIDS, 10c.
5,000 BUNDLES AND BOXES HAIR-PINS, 2c.
BEST SWAN-BILL HOOKS AND EYES, 2c.
BUTTONS, BRAIDS, GIMPS, BRUSHES.
COMBS, PORTE-MONNAIES, AND
FANCY ARTICLES.
GLOVES CHEAP.
LOTS OF SPRING GLOVES, 16c. PAIR UP.
KID GLOVES, 10c., 15c., 20c.
3,500 GENT'S NECK-TIES, 5c. UP.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
CHEAP LOT OF COTTON HOSE, 10., 8c., 10c.
3,000 PAIRS EXTRA HEAVY HOSE, 20c.
3,000 PAIRS EXTRA RIBBED HOSE, 25c.
2,000 PAIRS REGULAR MADE, 35c.
1,800 PAIRS LADIES' SILK HOSE, 50c.
2,500 PAIRS LADIES' HOSE, 15c., 16c., 18c., 20c.
3,000 PAIRS HALF HOSE, 10c., 12c., 15c., 2 c.
2,500 PAIRS GENTS' HEAVY RIBBED, 25c.
2,000 PAIRS EXTRA ENGLISH HALF HOSE, 25c.
THE BEST LINEN BOSOM IN THE CITY FOR 25c.
GENTS' SCARFS, TIES AND COLLARS.
GOODS FROM AUCTION DAILY.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE TO CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS AT LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 211 and 213 6th-av.
Between 21st and 22d sts.

RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
JUST OPENED FOR THE SPRING TRADE,
consisting of
Black Guipure, Thread and French Laces.
Real and Imitation Valenciennes Laces.
Real and Imitation Blonds.
Point Appliqua and Point Gaze Laces.
Black Thread and Pusher Lace Veils.
Barbes, Coiffures, Points, Shawls and Mantillas.
Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Thread Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Valenciennes Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Paris Embroidered Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Bands and Muslin Trimmings, in great variety.
Tartan Plaid Sash Ribbons,
together with a fine selection of every article in the trade, bought before the great advance in gold, and will be offered at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 429 Broadway.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY,
will offer on MONDAY, March 21,
1 case HEAVY IRISH LINENS, at 50c., worth 75c.
1 case HEAVY IRISH LINENS, at 55c., worth 75c.
The above were slightly damaged as the voyage, and will be sold only by the piece.
Also, 30 dozen LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, slightly damaged, at 10c., 12½c., 15c. to 20c.—a great bargain.

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES,
ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Have now open a full assortment of
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS,
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
of every variety,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
CORDED SILKS,
COLORED GROUND MARSEILLES, broché figures.
WHITE GROUND MARSEILLES, PLAIN AND FIGURED,
GRENADINES,
ORGANDIES,
BOBES,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &C.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FULL LINES OF EMBROIDERED
BANDS, COLLARS, EDGINGS, SETTS, SLEEVES, &c., from auction.
Also, new styles in LISLE THREAD and SILK GLOVES.
Every description of HOSIERY.
Ladies' KID GLOVES, good quality, 50 cents per pair.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
MILLINERY SILKS. THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN THIS CITY.
Also, full lines of
WHITE AND BLACK BLONDS AND MILLINERY LACES.
Cheap MALINES, ILLUSIONS, GUIPURE, THREAD and other LACES. EDWARD RIDLEY.
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and No. 66 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!
Received every day, from auction and various manufacturers, and opened for MONDAY, over one hundred thousand ladies', misses' and boys' BONNETS, HATS and BLOOMERS, this season's manufacture and importation, comprising every new shape in Cactus, Hair, Fluted de Chines, Dunstable, Splits, Pedals, Osnaoms and other BRAIDS.
We always sell Straw goods below regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

SPRING CLOAKS,
SPRING CLOAKS.
OPENING DAY AT THE BROADWAY
CLOAK EMPORIUM,
No. 747 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.
On TUESDAY, March 22,
We will offer the richest and most elegant styles of Spring Cloaks and Mantillas.
CROSBY & McDANIELS.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
1,000 CARTOONS OF IMPORTED AND OTHER FRENCH FLOWERS.
Some styles cannot be seen elsewhere. Largest stock in this City.
EDWARD RIDLEY.
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST.
Entrance to this department, No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS,
All the Fashionable Shades.
Also, PLAIDS, BROCADES and OMBRES. Every width. From auction. Ready MONDAY, March 21.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allan-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS the best and cheapest assortment in the City. Nice fitting corsets from $1; new shape skirts, best steels, our own make, from 60c. Also Werley's Paris made patent corsets. Misses' corsets, pads, steels, busts, &c., &c. N.B.—Crochet and needlework edgings, frillings, ruffings, real and imitation laces, for dress trimmings and under garments. Ladies' and children's plain hem stitched and embroidered handkerchiefs very cheap. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
EXAMINE OUR RIBBONS.
EXAMINE OUR STRAW GOODS.
EXAMINE OUR BONNET SILKS.
EXAMINE OUR MILLINER'S LACES.
EXAMINE OUR FLOWERS.
EXAMINE OUR FANCY TRIMMINGS.
We sell cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call on
EDWARD RIDLEY.
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Alleo-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

FRENCH FLOWERS.
The largest stock in the City is to be seen at
M. T. HIGGINS', No. 126 6th-av.

STRAW BONNETS.
Just received, fifty cases of choice and elegant styles, which will be sold at a small advance, by the single box or case. M. T. HIGGINS, No. 126 6th av.

RIBBONS.
Our stock in this department is replete with all the new shades of the season. The trade supplied by the yard or piece, at a small advance.
M. T. HIGGINS, No. 126 6th-av.

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES'
STRAW TURBANS AND BLOOMERS,
For all ages; the largest assortment in the City to be seen at M. T. HIGGINS', No. 126 6th-av.

OPENING OF SPRING MILLINERY.
I would respectfully invite my customers and ladies generally to our annual opening of Spring Millinery, which will take place on Thursday next, 24th inst.
M. T. HIGGINS, No. 126 6th-av.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS SPRING AND SUMMER
Millinery of the latest shape and styles will be opened on THURSDAY, March 24, at
SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

FRENCH MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 625 Bleecker-st., has the pleasure to announce that her usual semi annual opening of Paris Spring and Summer millinery of the latest modes will take place on TUESDAY NEXT, March 22.

A CARD.—MRS. S. SCOTT'S MILLINERY Establishment, No. 497 Broadway, will be open for the reception of visitors on THURSDAY, the 24th instant. Parisian bonnets of exquisite styles now ready for the trade.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of patterns of elegant Spring fashions, 473 Broadway, 27 East 14th-st. and 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Spring No. of the *Mirror of Fashion* now ready.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE AMERICAN CARD Company's NEW UNION PLAYING CARDS, NATIONAL EMBLEMS. They are not only the prettiest cards made, but they suit the popular idea. The suits are EAGLES, SHIELDS, STARS and FLAGS, COLONEL in place of King, GODDESS OF LIBERTY for Queen, MAJOR for Jack. All the games can be played as readily as with cards bearing foreign emblems. Two packs, in elegant card cases, sent post-paid on receipt of $1. Address AMERICAN CARD COMPANY, No. 165 William-st., or No. 14 Chambers-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.
VOLUME VIII. NO. XVI. MARCH, 1864.
CONTENTS.
I. Hindu Civilization—its Sources and Characteristics.
II. Juvenal on the Decadence of Rome.
III. The Brazilian Empire.
IV. Catiline and his Conspiracy.
V. Klopstock and his Lyric and Epic Poet.
VI. Our Quack Doctors and their Performances.
VII. Kepler and his Discoveries.
VIII. Ancient and Modern Belief in a Future Life.
IX. Notices of Publications.
The present number closes the eighth volume and fourth year of the Review. Terms $5 a year, in advance. General Agents, American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-street, New-York.
E. I. SEARS, Editor and Proprietor,
No. 42 Bible House, New-York.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE FAIR."
A daily newspaper, will be published during the continuance of the Metropolitan Fair, and sold at the Fair buildings. Copies may be had also at SINCLAIR TOUSEY'S, No. 121 Nassau-st., where subscriptions for the series of twelve numbers, at $1 20, will be received from the country. Subscriptions will also be taken at Crowen's, No. 813 Broadway; Miller & Matthews' No. 757 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway; Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Appletons', No. 443 Broadway; Root, Anthony & Co.'s, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.
Besides the daily bulletin of the Fair and lists of contributors, the *Spirit of the Fair* will contain unpublished sketches by Irving and Cooper, and papers from Bryant, Bancroft, Mrs Kemble, Dana, Mrs. Kirkland, Lowell, Mitchell, Tuckerman, and other eminent artists.

A MAGNIFICENT STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING of
LIEUT.-GEN. U. S. GRANT, U. S. A.,
Just finished from a recent photograph, and is the first and largest one published of him as a Lieutenant-General.
Engraved surface, 10x14 inches; on paper, 19x24 inches.
PRICE, $1 PER COPY.
Sent free by mail on receipt of the price. Agents can do well with it. Address
J. C. BUTTRE, Publisher,
No. 48 Franklin-st., New-York.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, engravings and stereoscopic pictures.
500 old and scarce Medonic books, cheap.
10,000 works on architecture, steam engines, dyeing, &c.
10,000 photographic albums at our price.
100,000 works on history, biography, &c., at your price.
500,000 scrap prints and engravings at any price.
LEGGATT BROTHERS,
No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW LADY OF intelligence and refinement, would like to meet with a family that would make her a pleasant home, and in return would endeavor to make herself useful and agreeable; would like the country; would not object to travel with a lady and children, and is capable of managing matters at home; is fond of children. Address MATRON, Brooklyn Post-office.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN, OF MIDDLE age, is desirous of obtaining a permanent situation in a genteel family in New-York or vicinity; is much experienced in the care and management of children; can cut and make their clothes if desired; has no objection to take her meals with the help, if not Roman Irish; wages $12 per month; best references given. Address N. S. S., Bastoo, Mass.

AS COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, EXPERIENCED WAITRESSES, NURSES AND SEAMSTRESSES.—Situations wanted for a number of excellent domestics who have unexceptionable Brooklyn references, and suitable for gentlemen's families in City and country. To be seen at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 106 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as cook, in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing; has the best City reference; is willing and obliging. Can be seen No. 228 3d-st., corner of 4th-av., next door to the candy store, for two days.

AS COOK.—A WOMAN WITH GOOD REFERence wants a situation; is a first-class cook, and will assist with washing if required. Call at No. 16 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; has the best of reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 14 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK, WHO WILL ASSIST in washing, and a good baker wants a situation. best of City refereoces given. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who has lived for many years in first-class families; has first reference. Call at No. 113 West 14th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT person, a situation as cook; is a very good cook; understands jellies, pastry and all kinds of baking; good City reference. Call at No. 104 West 14th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house; excellent reference; can be seen at No. 40 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TIDY WOman, who is not afraid to work, a situation as cook and laundress; is a good baker; does up linens in style; wages $8 to $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman to do chamberwork and wait in a small private family; good reference given. Inquire at No. 395 Hudson-st., between Clarkson and Houston, 3d floor, back room No. 8.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTable young woman, just arrived from England, wishes a situation to do chamberwork, and assist in plain sewing. Call at No. 44 Rivington-st., from 11 to 4, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation by a Protestant girl to do chamberwork and assist in the washing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 96 Bayard-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by an experienced woman as laundress; can do fine ieg, and is thoroughly competent; has the best of City references, would not object to going a short distance in

AUCTION SALES

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 22, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fnod will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Offie, Hall of Records, on and after March 28, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses at auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION, AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864,

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter be in force, or to be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the second rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connecting with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lease above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessee desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid or the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force pump, with not less than four hundred feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 31st day of March, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer BANSHEE, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
PAPER,
STATIONERY,
&c., &c., &c.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 120 VALUABLE LOTS ON BROADWAY, 10TH-AV., 79TH, 77TH and 78TH STS., belonging to the estate of James G. King, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 24, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by order of the undersigned, the following described lots:

BROADWAY—25 lots comprising the entire block bounded by 77th and 78th sts., Broadway and 10th-av., with the exception of a small gore on the northwest corner of 10th-av. and 78th-st.

BROADWAY—34 lots, comprising the entire block bounded by 77th and 78th sts., Broadway and 10th-av.

10TH-AV.—16 lots on east side of 10th-av., comprising the entire front between 78th and 79th sts., with the exception of a small gore on the northeast corner of 78th-st. and 10th-av.

78TH-ST.—7 lots on north side of 78th-st., 100 ft. east a 10th-av.

77TH-ST.—7 lots on south side of 77th-st., 100 ft. east of 10th-av.

77TH-ST.—7 lots on north side of 77th-st., 100 ft. east of 10th-av.

78TH-ST.—24 lots on south side of 78th-st., 100 ft. east of 10th-av.

TERMS.—60 per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain in bond and mortgage on the premises for 5 years, at 6 per cent.

JAMES G. KING,
A. GRACIE KING, } Executors of Jas. G. King, deceased.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5¾ Pine-st., New York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT NO. 209 MADISON-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story brick house and lease of lot No. 209 Madison-st., north side, near Rutgers-st. The lease is from the Rutgers estate, and has 12 years to run, at an annual ground rent of $185, with usual covenants for renewals. The house is 20 feet 11 inches by about 45 feet deep, has gas, bath, &c., and is in good order. Lot 20 feet 11 inch by 100 feet.

TO CHARLES PRATT AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—I will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 24, at 10 A. M., to cover storage and charges, a lot of old machinery, &c., at Empire Works, foot of East 35th-st. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

REAL ESTATE.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, the leases of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 1864,) for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the aforesaid wharves, piers, &c.

MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

MARKET CELLARS AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office.

MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

HENRY H. LEWIS & Co., Auctioneers.

VERY VALUABLE AND IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEWIS & CO. will sell at auction, on the evenings of THURSDAY, 24th, and FRIDAY, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Tiffany & Co's., a very valuable and important collection of the highest order of original paintings, including the entire collection of Messrs. Battey & Co., of Philadelphia, purchased by them from the artists direct, equaling in interest any collection ever offered in this City for public competition, and comprising works of the greatest merit, by favorite artists of the modern Dusseldorf, English, French and German schools. Among many others are the works of:

GERMAN SCHOOL.

A. Achenbach,	Vae Hamms,	De Noter,
B. C. Koek Koek,	Carl Becker,	Von Seben,
Carl Hubner,	Hognet,	Erdmonn,
Geselschap,	Meyerheim,	Carl Boll,
Lilschaner,	Professor John,	Siegert,
Freyer,	Chas. M. Wenn,	Stammel,
L. Toussaint,	Von Ville,	Von Ville,
Boech,	Sondermann,	De Loose,
C. Wauters,	Le Roy,	A. K. Keydyke,
Ten Katen,	Ruytee,	De Vos, and others;

FRENCH SCHOOL.

Pecrus,	L. Noterman,	Dansaert,
Brilloute,	Seignac,	Montigny,
De Vanx, pupil of E. Frere,	Cerier,	Lafond, &c.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

Sidney R. Percy,	Boddington,	E. C. Williams,
C. Baxter,	Macduff,	Sheyer,
T. Clayter,	Garmfield,	W. Bromley,
Craig,	Hayes,	Tbors,
Barber,	Bonnst,	Barland, &c.

The foreign portion of the collection have been purchased in Europe by a gentleman of well-known taste and long experience, and the pictures of B. C. Koek Koek, Hubner, A. Achenbach and others, are of a class rarely imported into this country.

In the American portion are choice examples by F. E. Church, J. F. Cropsey, Shattuck, and other high-class American artists.

They will be on exhibition as above from and after TUESDAY, 15th inst., until the evenings of sale.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

This Company will hold their Fourteenth Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 55 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of April next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever being made or accepted of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid, and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, each lot will be charged on the order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON AVENUES A AND B, 1st and 2d avs. and 82d-st., at auction. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on TUESDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

1ST-AV.—2 lots on southeast corner of 1st-av. and 82d-st. Corner lot 25 feet 8 inches in width by 100 feet 6 inches in depth; inside lot 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet 6 inches.

2D-AV.—1 lot on northeast corner of 82d-st, 25 feet 8 inches by 100 feet.

AV. A—2 lots on northeast corner of Av. A, and 81st-st. Corner lot 25 feet 8 inches by 98 feet; inside lot 25 feet 6 inches by 98 feet.

AV. B—1 lots, west side, 51 feet 2 inches south of 82d-st., each 25 feet 6 inches by 98 feet.

82D-ST.—3 lots, south side, 198 feet east of Av. A, each 25 by 102 feet 2 inches.

4 lots on north side 82d-st., 200 feet west of 1st-av., each 25 by 102 feet 2 inches.

4 lots on south side 82d-st., 198 feet 6 inches west of Av. A, each 25 by 102 feet 2 inches.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VERY DESIRABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY, on Liberty-st., near Broadway.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

LIBERTY-ST.—The very valuable 3-story white-marble front store, with basement and under cellar and lot. No. 105 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-sts., north side; store 25 feet 10 inches front, by about 114 feet in depth; lot 25.10 front, 31 feet ½ inch rear, by 108 feet 8 inches deep, now under lease to May 1, 1866, at $3,250 per annum.

The substantial improvement's now going on in Broadway, near Liberty-st., with the rapid advance of business to this locality, make the above a desirable investment for capitalists.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BRICK DWELLING-HOUSES FOR ONE-FAMILY RESIDENCE, and hallway-stores, at auction. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell, on TUESDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company:

SACKETT-ST.—The 2 three-story brick dwelling-houses and lots on north side of Sackett-st., between Van Brunt-st. and Beach-place, known as Nos. 30 and 32. The houses are 20x40 feet, with mastic fronts; lots 20x75 feet each.

BROADWAY.—The three-story brick store and dwelling, and two-story frame building in the rear, on the north side of Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., 100 feet east of 11th-st. House 2 x35 feet; lot 22x100 feet.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS ON PRESIDENT-ST., BROOKLYN.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 24, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), New-York:

PRESIDENT-ST.—The 10 very desirable lots on the northerly side of President-st., commencing 100 feet west of Smith-st., each 22 by 100 feet. These lots are admirably located for building, being on one of the best streets in Brooklyn, and directly opposite Carroll-park. Terms at sale.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building, New-York:

32D-ST.—The four-story brick dwelling house, with store and lot, No. 477 East 32d-st., 350 feet east of 2d-av. Lot 25 by 98.8. Terms at sale.

FOOT-ST., BROOKLYN—The three-story frame house and lot No. 96 Front-st., near Adams-st., Brooklyn. Lot 25 by 98.8. Terms at sale.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 585 BROOME-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, at auction on TUESDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The three-story brick house and lot No. 585 Broome-st., south side, near Hudson-st. The house is 22x40 feet, with a two-story extension 9x14 feet, was built by days' work, with independent walls, and is in perfect order, having gas and Croton water introduced, and the second story frescoed. The lot is 22x98 feet.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building), New-York:

WEST HOUSTON-ST.—The two two-story brick dwelling-houses and lots Nos. 161 and 163 West Houston-st., near Macdougal-st. In separate sale.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, March 22, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, 11 full City lots and a corner on 10-st.-st., between 9th and 10th avs., near the Bloomingdale road; free from rock, and laying handsomely for improvement. For particulars apply to D. & T. McMAHON, Attorneys for Defendant, 271 Broadway, N. Y.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, salesrooms No. 141 Broadway, below Liberty-st.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT PRIVATE sale, Household Furniture of new and elegant designs, viz.: parlor suites, library, dining-room and chamber suites, bookcases, side-boards, lounges, easy-chairs, pianos, mirrors, &c.

N. B.—Sales of household furniture at the residences of owners when desired. Sales promptly attended.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

18 LOTS ON 184TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, March 22, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

184TH-ST.—18 lots on the southerly side of 184th-st., commencing 200 feet east of 10th-av., each 25 feet in width and varying in depth from 102 to 116 feet.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE

FRANKFORT-STREET PROPERTY, ADJOINING TAMMANY HALL.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1864, at twelve o'clock, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) New-York,

On FRANKFORT-ST., adjoining Tammany Hall—The property known as No. 5 Frankfort-st., adjoining and commanding with Tammany Hall, on Nassau-st., occupied and used in connection with and forming part of what is known as Tammany Hotel. The lot is 25 feet 8 inches wide on Frankfort-st., and 32 feet wide in the rear, and 105 feet in length, more or less. House built with brick, slate roof and stone coping, five stories high, and 90 feet in length on the line of Tammany Hall; it contains 60 rooms, exclusive of the large room which connects with the large room in Tammany hall, and heretofore used together for public meetings and other purposes. If the purchaser should not wish it to be connected with Tammany Hall, he can separate it by bricking up the door openings.

For terms, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or to J. W. HOWARD, No. 113 West 42d-st., or to H. PEARSALL, Tammany Hall.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

BY EDWARD SINTZENICH.

FINE ARTS AND GENERAL AUCTIONEER, No. 625 Broadway, (Derby Galleries.)

Special attention paid to sales of paintings, statuary, libraries, bronzes, and articles of taste and vertu. Appraisements and sales at residences and stores attended to.

VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS BY AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS.

On TUESDAY EVENING, March 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway.

A valuable collection of paintings, comprising some choice and rare works by American artists. Also, water-color drawings, &c.

The collection includes a large number of works by American and foreign artists, including

Easman Johnson.	W. Hart,	Rossiter,
Louis Lang	Frere,	Sommer,
Miller,	G. L. Brown,	Inman,
Beser,	Morgan,	Way,
H. B. Brown,	Saintin,	Matteson,
Boucher,	Volkmun,	Sanrovin,
Sontag,	T. L. Smith,	Auge,
Robertson,	Ronlet,	Van Beest,
	Rehlig,	

and other artists of celebrity.

ALSO,

SOME FINE WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS, FRAMED PROOF ENGRAVINGS, &c.,

on exhibition, and catalogues ready.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) N. Y.

OLIVER-ST.—The valuable lot with buildings thereon, No. 50 Oliver-st., east side, between Oak and Madison sts. On front is a three-story brick dwelling-house, and two-story brick house on rear. Lot 25 by 100 feet.

SHERIFF-ST.—House No. 29 Sheriff-st., west side, between Stanton and Kivington sts., with two-story house, brick front and rear. Lot 25 by 100 feet.

WILLET-ST.—The valuable property No. 83 Willet-st., west side, between Stanton and Kivington sts., with three-story brick dwelling-house. Lot 25 by 100 feet. Terms at sale.

By order of THOMAS WILLIS and SAMUEL J. UNDERHILL, Executors of GEORGE WEEKS.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

DANIEL A. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer, No. 66 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF FINE PAINTINGS.

DANIEL A. MATTHEWS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 22, at 11 o'clock, at his gallery, No. 66 Nassau-st, about 150 fine paintings, by celebrated American and foreign artists, embracing landscapes, marine, fruits, interiors, architectural and other subjects. They are well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and others. They are now on exhibition with catalogues.

D. B. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

BY TAYLOR BROTHERS.—WILL SELL AT Auction on THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, several parcels of desirable lots situate on 147th, 148th and 151th sts., all between the 8th and 9th avs. Maps and terms at the office of the auctioneer, No. 133 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA WIDE FIRST-CLASS house on St. Mark's-place, with stable in the rear, on 9th-st.; house 37½x60; lot 37½x200. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.

Seven hundred lots for sale at moderate prices, and on easy terms. Cross the 3d-av. Harlem River bridge to 155th-st., and inquire at the Land office, T. RAE, Agent. Decidedly, in every respect, the most desirable property ever offered for sale in these suburbs. Streets and avenues laid out to correspond with those in New-York proper. A horse railroad along the westerly side of the property, also gas.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The three-story and basement brick house and lot No 6 Bedford-place, Fulton, near Classon-av., house 25x50 and lot 25x182. Price $8,750. A portion can remain on mortgage. Inquire of CLARK & BEBEE, No. 10 Fulton-av.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, AT NORTH Englewood, New-Jersey, opposite Yonkers, for sale.—The whole or part of a tract of land of nearly 500 acres, at North Englewood, New-Jersey, known as the James Jay estate, 15 miles from New-York, running west from the Palisades in the valley, comprising meadow, arable and wood land. The Northern Railroad of New-Jersey passes through the property, which abounds with beautiful building sites. Title indisputable. No incumbrance. A large per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to HENRY A SWIFT, No. 29 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this state, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. S. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE high basement dwelling, No. 59 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., adjoining park play ground, unobstructed views, no nuisances, highest ground, in complete order. Modern improvements. To be seen day or evening. Possession immediately. Also, farm at Hackensack, N. J. Both sold at a sacrifice. Apply to owner, No. 31 Water-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—FOR SALE —The first-class four-story brown stone front house No. 110 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. The house was built by the present occupant for his own use. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A FIRST-class residence, situated about seven minutes from the Morris and Essex Railroad station. The house contains 14 rooms; stables and about three acres of ground. Terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, of JOHN SNYDER, Park-st.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE—THOSE TWO genteel three-story and basement, high stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av. All improvements, and in good order. Terms easy. May be seen from 10 to 11 o'clock. Apply to JAMES DENNIS & SON, No. 412 4th-av.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID STORE PROPERTY No. 371 and 373 Broadway, between Franklin and White sts., each 25x150 feet, running through to Franklin-alley; built in the best manner, five-story, white marble. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HENRY-ST.—FOR SALE, THE TWO-STORY and attic brick dwelling house No. 225 Henry-st., N. Y., has all the modern improvements—water, gas, water-closet, bath-room, &c. Will be sold low. Apply on the premises or to No. 227 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 188 EAST 18th-st., three doors east of 2d-av. Lot 25 by 92 feet. House brick, three-story and basement, in the best order, with all conveniences. Apply to T. E. STARR, No. 22 John-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR TO LEASE—WITH steam power, the brick store, in Monroe-st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts., four stories high, 56x22. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON, corner of Fulton and Pearl sts.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit; also, real estate bought and sold. W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY in 9th-st., a few doors east of Broadway; lot 25 feet wide by half the block; house 23 by 60, with extension. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

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VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AND FOUNDRY FOR SALE.—All that extensive Mill property and Foundry known as the Union Mill, situated on the river Delaware, and on the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal, one mile below New Hope, Bucks County, Penn. The mill lot contains 12 acres of land, in connection with which is Malta Island, containing 10 acres. Upon this Island is a valuable shad fishery and an inexhaustible supply of building sand and paving-stone. The mill is a frame building two-stories high, 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, with a basement and a wing attached, also frame, 47 feet long and 40 feet wide. These buildings have been used for the purpose of manufacturing farming implements, and also as a grist mill. They contain the necessary shafting and gearing for manufacturing purposes, and also two pair of burr millstones, bolts, &c., for milling purposes. The Foundry is a stone building 58 feet long, 41 feet wide, with cupola, and so situated as to have the use of power from the mill. The water power is unfailing, the dam being kept in order by the Canal Company. The mill having been idle for a short time, is necessarily somewhat out of repair. The above property is well worthy the attention of parties desirous of an establishment for any kind of manufacturing purposes, as the room is ample. The facilities for transportation are unequaled, the buildings being situated on the bank of the Canal, and within a mile of the depot of the Belvidere & Delaware Railroad, at Lambertville, N. J. The Mill property and the Island will be sold separately or together, as may best suit purchasers. Terms easy. Persons desirous of viewing the premises or obtaining further information, are referred to J. H. ANDERSON, Lambertville, N. J., or to the subscriber, No. 214 Walnut-st., Philadelphia. THOMAS CAIN.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT DWELLING IN 15TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—The house is a double one, and contains library, dining-room, drawing-rooms and boudoir on first floor; stairs in side hall at right angles with main entrance, 5 rooms and large bath-room on second floor, 5 rooms (3 large) on the third floor; light and roomy kitchen, and separate laundry, coal cellar, furnace-room, &c., in basement. The house is furnished in a very costly and tasteful manner, and is, indeed, an unusually fine residence. House and furniture are offered for sale, and possession can be had at a fortnight's notice.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Belle's Stratagem.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Leap Year; or, The Ladies' Privilege.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Ambrona; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippodramatonic Performances.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Farewell Concert.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—Lake George.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopicon.

ART GALLERY—(No. 756 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamers *Havana* and *George Washington* arrived from New-Orleans on Saturday, bringing news to the 12th inst. There was considerable activity in military circles. Gen. Banks was on the eve of departure for Western Louisiana, probably Alexandria. A fleet of Admiral Porter's gunboats has already started for that place. It was expected that rather formidable works of defence would be encountered by the iron-clads, between the mouth of Red River and Alexandria. Gen. Lee's cavalry had also left New-Orleans, their destination supposed to be to the westward. An order had been issued by Gen. Banks to hold an election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention on the 18th. The Convention meets in New-Orleans on the 6th of April. There are to be 150 delegates, chosen on a white basis, as per census of 1860. New-Orleans will have sixty-three members.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in Washington on Saturday, by the prevalence of rumors that the rebel army had crossed the Rapidan and was making an offensive movement. Nothing more serious occurred, however, than the crossing and repulse of a small party of rebels at Newton's Ford. The crossing at Fredericksburg was by a small force, who were driven back with a loss of twenty men captured. Stuart is said to be massing his cavalry at Charlottesville and Fredericksburg, avidently with the intention of making some kind of a movement.

News from Chattanooga states that the rebels are in large force in front of Gen. Thomas' army. Gen. Hindman has resigned the command of his rebel corps, and Gen. Hood takes command in his place. Gen. Breckinridge takes command of the Department of Southwestern Virginia. A dispatch from Fort Smith, Arkansas, announces that Gen. Price has again assumed command of the rebel army in Arkansas, and that he promises to lead them on to victory, and exhorts them to drive back the invader, and recover their lost territory.

The late rise in the Cumberland River has been used with the utmost activity in laying down immense supplies of Government stores at Nashville. Eighty-three steamers, carrying *forty thousand tons* of public stores, have reached or are en route to that city to discharge their cargoes. By the tarmination of high-water season the enormous amount of *two hundred thousand tons* will have been discharged at the Nashville wharves.

Gen. Sigel, who has just assumed command of the Department of West Virginia, had a narrow escape from capture by the rebels a few days since. While at Martinsburg he rode outside of his picket lines for some reason, and just at that moment a force of two hundred rebels rode between the General and his lines. Had they known of his presence, they could have captured him with ease.

On Saturday night a party of guerrillas, supposed to be a portion of Gillmore's band, made a dash into the village of Bath, Morgan County, West Virginia, and made prisoners of Mr. Bachtal, a State Senator, and Mr. Wheat, a member of the House of Delegates. Gen. Sigel at once ordered a pursuit, and some of the miscreants are reported to have been taken.

The election in Arkansas on the 15th resulted very gratifyingly to the Unionists of that State. Fifteen thousand votes were registered, and over ten thousand cast. A Free State Constitution was adopted, and the whole Free State ticket elected.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant and his staff passed through Cincinnati last evening, from Louisville, on his way to Washington. Major-Gen. W. T. Sherman also arrived at Cincinnati last evening from his New-Orleans trip.

LEGISLATURE.

In the Legislature, on Saturday, there was not much business done. In the Senate, the General Appropriation Bill was reported. A bill was passed to extend the provisions of the bill legalizing indebtedness created for bounty purposes.

The Senate, in Executive Session, confirmed the nomination of Dr. Swinburne, of Albany, as Health Officer of the City of New-York.

In the Assembly, a bill was reported to prevent the publication of lotteries in this State. The Richmond County Bounty Bill was reported adversely, and the bill to incorporate the New-York Dime Savings Bank favorably. The Eleventh-avenue and High Bridge Railroad Bill, reported adversely on Friday, was reconsidered and recommitted. The bill to regulate the tariff of freight on the Hudson River Railroad was ordered to a third reading.

GENERAL NEWS.

The anniversary meeting for the American Sunday School Union was held last evening in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-seventh-street. The secretary stated that the receipts of the Union for the past year were $51,000; that over 800 new schools had been organized, and 55,000 children gathered into them. Mr. Stephen Paxson, Rev. A. A. Willets, of Brooklyn, and others, addressed the audience, after which a large collection was taken up, and the meeting dismissed with the benediction.

Five influential Parsee merchants in London have recently contributed £500, (equal to nearly $4,000,) to be appropriated to the support of the negroes emancipated under the proclamation of the President of the United States. One-third of this sum has been received by Gov. Andrew through Mr. Russell Sturgis.

The Stock market was rather less firm on Saturday than the day before, though prices yielded slowly. Gold 161¾ at the close of the day. Money easy.

The Hartford (Conn.) journals say that the quota of that State, under all calls, including the last for two hundred thousand men, has been filled, and that there is a surplus which will apply on any future call.

Flour was more active on Saturday, at uniform prices. All kinds of grain were quiet, at generally unchanged rates. Cotton, groceries and tallow remained as last noticed. Provisions were in moderate request, including pork, at drooping prices. Whisky was less active. Freights were rather quiet, with 458 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Restoration of Arkansas.

Arkansas has given a larger vote for the Union than even Louisiana, and is also ahead of her in the adoption of a Free State Constitution. Though the latest reduced "Confederate" State, it is yet the first of any to reconstitute itself on a Free State basis. It has been admirably prompt both in deciding and executing. Undoubtedly the chief cause of this superior promptitude over Louisiana and Tennessee is the fact that the slave population of the State has been at no time more than one third as large. On account of the comparative newness of the country, the large slaveholders were comparatively very few, and the great majority of the people had no slaves at all. It was only by the most villainous chicanery that the Secession Convention was elected which professed to take Arkansas out of the Union. Slavery did not supply the same stimulus in that State that it did in some of the others. It is not at all strange that when brought back by force, she so much more readily accepts the result, and adapts her social system to the new order of things.

There has been some apprehension that a disagreement which has existed to some extent between the Military Commander, Gen. Steele, and some of the leading citizens, respecting the best plan of restoration, would delay, if not absolutely frustrate, the movement. But the largeness of the vote given, and the decisiveness of the majority, evince that these dissensions were brought happily to an end; and the path now seems to be perfectly clear to the early and complete fulfillment of the will of the people just expressed. The Legislature will meet next month to elect Senators to Congress; the election has already taken place for Representatives to the House. The whole machinery of the State Government will soon be in operation throughout all parts of the State which have been reclaimed from rebel control, now amounting to nearly four-fifths. The rebel authorities are not blind to the fact that Arkansas is about to pass forever from their grasp, and have again put Gen. Paica in the supreme command of the department, in order to make one last desperate effort for its recovery. We have no belief, however, that the demonstration will be pushed to any great length. It is too palpably impracticable for even rebel insanity to entertain seriously for any long period. Price, who has so often failed before in his operations upon that region, will find himself, after such a development and organization of Union feeling, baffled worse than ever.

The vote of Louisiana upon a Free State Constitution takes place next month, as does also that of Maryland. Tennessee will also pass upon the same question before the end of May. We may confidently reckon that before the Spring closes four Slave States will have become transformed by organic law into Free States, leaving but nine still under the thrall of the institution. Kentucky alone of the loyal States will enjoy the unenviable distinction of adhering to a relic of barbarism which is uniformly spurned by every regenerated rebel State, as incompatible with true devotion to the Union. As our arms advance, and the remaining rebel States successively yield to the old flag, beyond all doubt a Free State Government will be adopted in each. This result will be brought about with less difficulty in some than in others, but it is sure to come, sooner or later, to all alike. It will come not simply by the military effect of the President's Proclamation. It will obtain a more important sanction yet from the direct political action of the people. Arkansas was included in the Emancipation Proclamation; and, so far as that momentous document could avail, the freedom of the slave was already secured. Yet that did not hinder the people of Arkansas from ratifying, with the President's own approval, this extinction of Slavery in the State. Just such a popular ratification will be given in every other reclaimed State—destroying the last chance for cavilling against the legal effect of the proclamation, which the enemies of the President have denounced with such bitterness.

The President's method of reconstruction may now be considered to be "in the full tide of successful experiment." It is progressing with every promise of complete success. Every new application of it only furnishes new evidence of its wisdom. It will soon, we believe, be universally recognized to be the only true way—the way at once perfectly safe and perfectly effective.

What Should be Exterminated.—Our Nashville correspondent writes us that the motto and the sentiment of the Tennessee Unionists at the late election in that State was "Emancipation, Confiscation and Extermination." This, of course, does not imply that these Unionists are in favor of exterminating the population of the Southern States. We may expand the motto thus: Emancipation of slaves—Confiscation of rebel property, and Extermination of the rebellion, root and branch. In every Southern and in every Confederate State, there are large numbers of loyal people, as the present condition of things in the lately Confederate State of Tennessee itself bears witness. A telegraphic dispatch from the Capital of Arkansas, announces that at the election held last week in that State fifteen thousand loyal votes were registered, and ten thousand votes polled. We have no doubt that the same condition of things would be revealed in Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina to-day, if these States were freed from rebel rule, and the people allowed to express their unbiased opinions. Let the *rebellion* be utterly exterminated, but after that is done, we shall find in the population of the South excellent elements at hand for reconstruction.

More Trouble for the Country—Another First-Class Crisis.

We regret to learn from numerous sources that we are on the point of witnessing intermarriage on a grand scale between the whites and blacks of this Republic. It has, as most of our readers are aware, been long held by logicians of the Democratic school, that once you admit the right of a negro to the possession of his own person, and the receipt of his own wages, you are bound either to marry his sister, or give your daughter in marriage to his son. The formula into which this argument has always been thrown was this: If all blacks are fit to be free every white man is bound to marry a black: "Niggers" are blacks: Therefore every white man is bound to marry a "nigger."

We have given much study to this syllogism, but after some years of patient investigation, we have been unable to thoroughly comprehend it. We have been relieved from the necessity of puzzling our brains over it any longer, however, by the appearance of a pamphlet written by a Bowery Spiritual Medium, followed by an article in the *Tribune*, and another in the *Independent*, showing, not that it is the duty of those who oppose negro Slavery to marry negroes, but that it is a wise thing to do—that we thereby promote our own happiness and benefit our race. This, of course, relieved us of the necessity of devoting any further consideration to our obligations in the matter; so we began to turn our attention to the question of expediency. We were fast reaching the conclusion that, right or wrong, the notions of the Caucasian race, and particularly of the Anglo-Saxon branch of it, on the subject of personal beauty during the last 2,000 years were so set, that it was not at all likely they would undergo any material change during the approaching Presidential campaign.

We find, however, from an article in the *World*, that we were mistaken, and that there is strong reason to believe that all unmarried Republicans of both sexes will marry negroes and negresses immediately after the meeting of the convention next Summer. Some young persons have determined on this course—which at first sight certainly seems extreme—out of what a Westerner would call "pure cussedness;" others are impelled to it out of spite to "Conservatives;" others out of a desire to improve the white race, and others from a desire to oblige Mr. Greeley, of the New-York *Tribune*. But all are determined upon a matrimonial alliance with as deep blacks as they can find, without any regard to their social position or antecedents. Those who know anything of the difficulty that has always existed here as well as elsewhere in getting young people to marry particular whites, for the mere purpose of obliging their friends or serving their country, may well be astonished at this extraordinary revolution both in taste and sentiment. Its consequences are viewed with a good deal of apprehension in various quarters, and very reasonably.

The "Society for the Diffusion of Political Information" is, it is needless to say, a good deal excited about it, and after it was reported that the *Tribune's* last article had confirmed the young people in their intentions, a meeting was called at midnight on Saturday at Delmonico's, and Bishop Hopkins, Mr. James Brooks and the Count Joannes were telegraphed for. A corrupt waiter, however, got wind of the affair, and, for a small bribe, gave notice to the reporter of the *Evening Post* of what was going on, and that functionary obtained admission accordingly, by what we cannot help calling the unworthy trick of presenting himself as the author of a small work on "Negro Calves," with an appendix on "Heels." We ask pardon of our evening cotemporary for anticipating his report by mentioning that, after much deliberation, it was resolved that something had to be done, and that quickly, to prevent the degeneration of the white race on this continent by the unnatural alliance with blacks contemplated by the Republican party; that there was but one way of preventing this horrible consummation, and that was by the circulation of tracts, and of plaster casts, calculated to enlighten the public as to the probable effects of an intermixture of races, and to recall to their minds the standard of beauty, both male and female, which existed at the time of the Revolution. We believe we are not committing an indiscretion in mentioning that Professor Morse has been charged with the task of writing Tract No. 1, which is intended to show to young men and women the *logical* absurdity of marrying a negro. Bishop Hopkins is to furnish No. 2, which is to be devoted to proving that Ham was as bad a husband and father as he was a son. While an Italian gentleman, whose name we are not permitted to mention, has been engaged to furnish the association with 50,000 busts of the Medicean Venus and Apollo Belvidere, at one cent a piece, for distribution.

These are vigorous measures, well worthy both of their originators and of the crisis they are intended to meet; but we confess we cannot help doubting their success. Mr. Greeley's articles have sunk too deep in the public mind, and the exigencies of the campaign are too pressing to allow us to hope that many of the intended marriages will be postponed or broken off.

A Public Want.—Why do not the Third and Fourth avenue Railroads, which terminate in front of the Astor House, put up a *waiting-room* for passengers on the open space which they occupy? A roof, if nothing more, would be a great public convenience, especially in rainy weather. The Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, and Seventh avenue Roads also terminate within half-a-block of the same spot, and all might join in erecting a building which would afford shelter and comfort to the patrons of them all. It is contrary to usage in this country, we are aware, to pay any attention to the wants of passengers, but these companies might, by a joint effort, strain a point for once, without doing themselves any material injury.

Steamers Between France and the United States.—Foreign nations are very naturally taking advantage of the entire disappearance of American steamers on the Atlantic, to take possession of the great commercial route between Europe and America. A company has been formed in France called the *Compagnie Generale Transatlantique*, which announces the speedy completion of two splendid steamers of the new line which they are about to establish between this port and Havre. The first of these, named the *Washington*, having made a most satisfactory trial trip, may be expected to arrive here in the month of May, to be followed in June by the second vessel, appropriately named the *Lafayette*. Their regular days of departure will be announced hereafter. These vessels were both built on the Clyde, and are of the largest and best class of sea-going steamers. The company announce that others of a similar character will be put upon the line as soon as possible. This was a favorite route for persons going directly to the Continent, while it was held by those capital vessels the *Arago* and *Fulton*, and it can scarcely fail to regain its former popularity. The office of the new company is at No. 7 Broadway, which will be remembered as the headquarters of the old American Havre line.

Would-be Prophets.—A Western exchange contains the following paragraph:

"It comes from reliable sources that during one of the consultations at the War Department, while the programme of future operations in Virginia was under discussion, Gen. Grant expressed his opinion in favor of the adoption of the Peninsular route to Richmond. Some of the *confrères*—who they were the public can infer—objected to it upon the ground that it had already been tried at the expense of defeat to the Union arms. To this Gen. Grant replied: 'Yes, but what other practicable route to Richmond has been tried *without defeat*, and what other route carried the Army of the Potomac as near to Richmond as that did?'"

It is not one of Gen. Grant's habits of mind to ventilate his military plans and purposes in advance; and it has thus far been one of his peculiarities to make his operations *surprises* both to friends and foes. We are just as much and just as little in the counsels of Gen. Grant as those who amuse themselves by drafting programmes of campaigns for him; we neither venture to say what he *will* do nor to instruct him as to what he *ought* to do; and all the revelations of his purposes, whether coming from "reliable" or other sources, may be set down as unmitigated bosh.

Amusements.

The announcements at the various places of amusement to-night are as follows: At Mr. Wallack's Theatre, the "Belle's Stratagem," for the benefit of Miss Fanny Morant; at Mrs. Wood's, (the Olympic,) Buckstone's comedy called "Leap Year," cast to the entire strength of the company; at the Winter Garden, the "Ticket-of-Leave Man"—(this popular drama was to have been withdrawn during the present week—the last of Mr. and Mrs. Florance's engagement—but the demands for its repetition were so numerous that it will retain its place on the bills to the end;) at Niblo's Garden, Miss Richings, in the drama, with songs, called the "Enchantress;" at Barnum's Museum, the new spectacular drama of "Aphrosa," with its fine scenery and beautiful fountain effect.

Mr. Robert Goldbeck will commence a series of classes for instruction in the theory of music at Steinway's Rooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East Fourteenth-street, on Wednesday. There will be three classes, graduated to every possible capacity in the pupil. The subjects embraced are: 1. Musical notation, the interval scales and keys, and the construction and analysis of chords. 2. The relationship of chords and modulation; the subject of melody with the constituent branches of rhythm and phrasing. 3. Writing in two, three and four parts, both strict and free style, including the figuration and imitation of the various parts. Mr. Goldbeck's reputation as a composer is a sufficient guarantee of his ability to make these classes both instructive and entertaining. The price of subscription is remarkably low, and will, we trust, induce the ambitious to embrace this opportunity of carrying their studies to a creditable point of theoretical excellence.

Signor Baignoli made a very successful *rentrée* in Boston last week. The papers speak in terms of the highest praise of his performance in "Martha." In "the opening air of the third act," says one paper, "he excited a genuine furore;" "we failed to discover," says another, "any symptoms of that lost voice which has been so blatantly heralded by some presses in New-York that were inimical to him." Signor Baignoli will be received with enthusiasm on his return to the metropolis. There is a clique opposed to his success, but the average public is on his side, and will rejoice at his perfect recovery.

Mme. Methua Schellea, a German actress of acknowledged merit in her own language, and who has recently obtained a success in English, will commence an engagement at the Winter Garden on Monday next, the 28th. The play is a new one called "Lorlie's Wedding," by Mr. A. Daly.

Mr. Ronrat Hallaa, who combines in himself the opposite qualities of a professor of magic and an artist on the pleno-forte, will shortly commence a series of entertainments at the old Theatre Français, opposite Niblo's. We have not seen Mr. Hellea in his "magic temple," but we have heard him play, and can vouch for his astonishing powers as a pianist. If versatility were not a profitable trait of talent, we should lament that Mr. Hallea had ever left music for magic. By combining both, let us hope that he will satisfy every one and himself.

Mr. Pattison's concert on Monday last, at the Academy of Music, attracted a good audience to that over-large place for such an entertainment. The principal piano-forte pieces were the same as at Mr. Pattison's first concert, at Irving Hall, and received the best of treatment, as on that occasion. Miss Harrie created a *furore* in a couple of pieces, and Signor Lotti rendered "Spirito Gentil" with exquisite taste.

The Annual Ball of the Melo-Choreans takes place at Irving Hall on (Easter) Monday next. The event promises to become of the most interesting of the season, and will not be inferior to the famous Artists' Ball of Paris, so far as the attendance of musical and dramatic celebrities is concerned.

Mlle. Vestvali commences an engagement at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night in "Camea."

The entertainments at the Stereoscopticon, at Hope Chapel, continue to attract delighted audiences. A matinée will be given every day this week.

Mr. J. R. Thomas, the well-known song composer, assisted by first-rate talent, will give his annual concert at Irving Hall on Saturday next.

Van Amburgh & Co's. Menagerie.—Our readers should not forget that this magnificent zoological collection is now on the last week but three of its stay in this City. To all who have a taste for the study of natural history, unbounded material is furnished for its successful prosecution. A visit to this extensive and well conducted establishment cannot fail to afford substantial gratification to all; as the collection is one of the finest ever brought together upon either side of the Atlantic, and far superior to anything of the kind we have ever had to this City. The cleanliness of the cages and the elegance of all the appointments render the exhibition peculiarly gratifying to a refined taste. The total absence of all features of an objectionable character has its influence with a very large class of our citizens.

Anniversary Meeting in New-York for the American Sunday-School Union.

Last evening the anniversary meeting in New-York for the American Sunday-School Union, was held in the Presbyterian Brick Church, Rev. Dr. Spring, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street. The church was well filled with an excellent and intelligent congregation. Rev. Dr. Farris, President of the New-York Sunday-School Union, presided. Rev. John H. Burtis, one of the Secretaries of the American Sunday-School Union, stated that the contributions from the Sunday Schools of the New-York Sunday-School Union were $6,387 96; contributions paid into the New-York Treasury from other schools in and near the City, $8,830; from other sources, $12,290; making in all $27,630 34—an increase of several thousand dollars. The receipts of the American Sunday School Union for the past year were $51,000. Over 800 new schools have been organized, and 55,000 children gathered into them. The Secretary stated that the Society had greatly prospered during the past year, additional missionaries had been appointed in many of the States, and that these schools and missionaries were permanent. He also said the Union basis is the only basis on which any religious organization can be effected in hundreds of neighborhoods in our land; that this organization must be the Sunday School, for the church cannot be formed to suit the nature of the case; that the Sunday School Missionary service comprehends family visitation, Bible and religious book distributing and forming of the Sunday Schools. He also appealed for larger contributions, and stated that $2,500 had already been promised. Mr. Stephen Paxon, of Illinois, for fifteen years Missionary of the Society, addressed the audience, giving his own experience as an introduction. All his education was obtained in a Sunday School after he was thirty years of age. During his service he had organized nearly eleven hundred new schools, and gathered into them nearly 57,000 children. He gave a very interesting history of some of these schools, showing how they had flatly developed into churches. His address was a most convincing and instructive one, and was listened to with great attention. Rev. A. A. Willets, of Brooklyn, followed in a very eloquent address, commending the Society for its good influence and perfect adaptation to meet the destitution of the land.

A large collection was taken up, and the meeting dismissed with the benediction.

The New Health Officer.

Dr. John Swinburne, who on Saturday was nominated by the Governor, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate, as Health Officer of this port, is a resident of Albany. He is an accomplished physician, one of the ablest surgeons in the State, and, devoted to his profession, is among the foremost in developing its skill and extending its usefulness. Personally, no man possesses more popular qualities, and no man is more deservedly popular. It was Dr. Swinburne who, volunteering and leaving a lucrative practice, was sent by the Governor to the Peninsula, where his skill and fidelity were of greatest value. During the seven days' battles, refusing to leave the sick and wounded under his charge, he was taken prisoner, and it was due to his firm and manly appeals to the rebel authorities that much of misery and death were saved, and comforts secured to our suffering soldiers. He will bring to the position of Health Officer all the ability necessary to fill it, and the will to do so faithfully and valuably.

Dr. Gunn, who retires, has for four years sustained the reputation which preceded his appointment, and has been indefatigable in the discharge of his duties. The vigilance with which the sanitary regulations have been enforced is evidenced in the continued health of the City and its freedom from contagion. Much more of this depends upon the intelligent, conscientious discharge of duty by the Health Officer than the public are aware of. Eternal vigilance is not only the price of liberty, but on the part of the Health Officer, is the price of public health. Dr. Gunn retires with the acknowledgment that his duties have been thoroughly and valuably performed.

Appointment of Notaries Public.—Gov. Seymour has appointed the following Notaries Public: New-York—Nathaniel D. Bangs, Frederick L. Vulte, Joseph A. Nesseler, Louis H. Rigaolet, Henry W. Johnson, Samuel Luckey, Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., Samuel T. Webster, Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Daniel Leamy, William Q. Biddle, Quentine McAdem, Geo. H. Harrison, Henry E. Howland, Edward Bissell, Sylvester Lay, George H. Carey, Jas. J. Gumbleton, Bernard Amend, Thomas McFarlen, William Henry Arnoux, Abram V. W. Van Vechten, Benj. K. Phelps, Joseph C. Heywood, Franklin A. Wilcox, William Ystee, George H. Mathews, Alexander H. Nodes, Harmen C. Tallman, John J. Latting, William W. Kip, Charles H. Kitchel, Frederick Bull, Frederick Kapp, Thaddeus H. Lane, Edward F. De Lancey, Francis A. Hell, Thomas S. Sommers, George De Forest Lord, Frederick E. Mather, P. Harwood Vernon, Robert M. Lake, Seymour A. Bunce.

Fatal Accident on the Harlem Railroad.—Coroner Naumann held an inquest yesterday at No. 1 East Forty-sixth-street, on the body of Thomas Boake, a laborer, who was run over in Fourth-avenue, near Forty-sixth-street, by a locomotive belonging to the Harlem Railroad Company. The wheels of the locomotive passed over his abdomen, cutting his body nearly in twain. Instant death was the result. Deceased was at work on the track at the time, and notwithstanding the signals of danger given by the engineer on the approaching train, it seems he failed to get off the track in time to save his life. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Boake was a single man, aged about forty-four years. He had been in the employ of the Harlem Railroad Company for six or seven years.

Flushing and the Sanitary Fair.—The ladies of Flushing, hold their fair (auxiliary to the Metropolitan Fair,) on Tuesday, the 22d. We understand they have a handsome collection of articles to dispose of, contributed by the liberal citizens of Flushing and vicinity, as well as some elegant specimens of their own handywork, both ornamental and useful. The entire proceeds are to be handed over to the treasurer of the Metropolitan Fair, as the contribution of Flushing. Should any of our citizens feel disposed to attend, they can return to the City in the evening by the night train, which leaves Flushing at 11 o'clock P.M.

Brooklyn City Mortality.—The total number of deaths last week was 180, of which 27 were men, 28 women, 57 boys and 48 girls. The principal causes were: Inflammation of the lungs and scarlet fever, 19 each; consumption and convulsions, 15 each; croup, 11; congestion of the brain, 8; disease of the heart and dropsy, 7 each; diphtheria, 6; erysipelas, 2; measles, 1; bronchitis, 4, &c., &c. Under one year of age, 36. Natives of the United States, 119; Ireland, 28; England, 4; Germany, 7; British America and Scotland, 1 each.

Arrivals in the City.

The members of the State Legislature who arrived in the City yesterday morning from Albany, per steamer *St. John*, are stopping at the Astor House, Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels. They are expected to remain in the City until Tuesday evening.

Gen. Neal Dow and Lieut. Maginnis, who have been confined in Libby Prison for nearly a year, and recently released through an exchange of prisoners, are at the Astor House.

Gen. Heich, Brig.-Gen. A. B. Underwood, Major A. S. Lockwood, and Capts. C. F. Holman and Ira Berry, U. S. Vols.; Rev. A. G. Hall, D. D., and J. M. Severns, Worcester, are also at the Astor House.

Gen. L. E. Webb eno Hon. W. D. McJudee, Wisconsin; W. T. Poole, Washington; W. Allen, Milwaukee, and George R. Creamer, Cincinnati, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Turner, Hilton Head; Hon. Dean Richmond, Batavia; Hon. E. A. Chapin, Vermont; Col. Fairchild, U. S. Army, and J. H. McVicker, Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

C. H. Harkness, Philadelphia, and Charles Todd, St. Louis, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

United States Supreme Court—March 19.
Before Judge Shipman and a Jury.

The United States vs. *Henry C. Sorrenson, William Smith and Evan Edwards.*—These three men were put on trial, charged with the murder of Charles Courletta, mate of the bark *Lone Star*, on board which they were seamen.

Mr. Phillips appeared as counsel for Sorrenson and Edwards, and Mr. Curtis for Smith.

The prosecution, after giving evidence to show that the vessel was an American vessel, called as a witness Henry Jermyn, who testified as follows:

I was second mate of the *Lone Star*; I joined her in Bombay; Capt. Dizer was her master; she left Bombay in March, 1863, and went to Rangoon, from which she sailed, bound to Falmouth in England, calling at St. Helena; she had eight men before the mast; Charles Courletta was the first mate; the three men accused were three of the crew; the others were named Michael Horley, George Humphreys, Benjamin Hine, Stephen Davis and Robert Luther. On the 3d of September, 1863, the *Lone Star* was between the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, from 500 to 700 miles from Africa. I was relieved from my watch at about half-past one o'clock, by the chief mate, all hands being on deck; we shifted studding-sail booms and set the sails; the mate sent me below at a quarter to two, leaving the hands on deck pumping; I woke an about half past two, hearing a noise on deck; I came on deck through the cabin door aft; the first man I met on deck was Horley; he told me to run forward, that there was a row there; I ran forward along the poop, and jumped down on deck right at the break of the forecastle; I saw Edwards sitting on the flying jib and jib guys, his legs astride them both, with a line in his hands; I asked him what was the matter; he told me to heave away on the line; I asked him what was on it; he said a porpoise; I began hauling, but did not find the line give any; looking round, I missed the mate, and asked Edwards where he was; he told me he had fallen overboard, striking a porpoise; I sang out to the captain, "The mate is overboard;" I happened to turn round, and saw a colored boy (Tom) there, and I sent him for the captain; I took the line out of Edwards' hand and followed it with my head to the chains, and there I found a harpoon on it, between the chains; it could not have been thrown there where it was fixed; it was betwixt the fore chains and the ship's side, on the starboard side; I sent one of the prisoners over the side to get the harpoon clear; it was a harpoon that the mate had made a few days before; I went aft and told the Captain of it; he was then on the poop; he called Edwards and Sorrensen aft; when I first went forward and saw Edwards, as I have described, there was some one else on the forecastle standing by the capstan, but I could not tell who it was; I saw Sorrensen first to know him when he came aft to the Captain; when the Captain called him and Edwards aft, he asked them who the mate was; Sorrensen said he had fallen overboard striking a porpoise; that he was standing on the martingale back ropes, and the line got foul of his heels and took him to the block on the flying jib guys, where he hung for about two seconds and then fell overboard; the Captain asked him why he did not sing out, and he said he was too frightened. The Captain then sent them forward, and that was all that occurred that night; the Captain went below and I stayed on deck; Hurley was at the wheel from two to four; he and Sorrensen and Edwards composed the mate's watch; Smith, Humphreys and Hine were in my watch; between six and seven o'clock that morning I sent Hine to put two buttons on the forstopmast stays; I was aft by the mainmast; he came back to me and asked me if I would go on the forecastle with him, and I went; when I went he showed me some blood on the paint-work, on the deck and on the jib and flying jib guys; the paint-work I mean is the white paint on the inside of the ship's rail; he showed me also a belaying pin on the moulding outside the bows.

An iron belaying pin was produced and identified by this witness, who also pointed out the blood on it.

The belaying pin was on the opposite side from where Edwards was sitting; it was on the plank-shear; the usual place for it was on the starboard side in a rail; the ship had a fair wind at the time; it was a fine moonlight night; not a great deal of wind; I called the Captain forward to look at the pin and the blood; he came and looked at them and picked up the pin; I did not touch it; I was beside him when he picked it up; he brought the pin aft and told me to put Sorrensen and Edwards in irons, and I did so; while putting Edwards in irons, I found the back of his hand and a part of his arm with blood on it; it was caked here and there; after I got them in irons I took them aft; in the afternoon Edwards was let out and Smith was put in his place; the next morning Edwards was put in irons again; I put Hurley in irons the same morning; while I was putting Smith in irons he asked me why I was doing it; I told him I had nothing to do with it; he said he had done nothing.

This witness was then asked as to certain alleged admissions made by the defendants, but on his testimony about the circumstances under which they were given, the court ruled them out as improperly obtained.

The witness also testified that in catching porpoises they used to run a line through a block on the jib guys and fasten the line to it. The mate was very fond of catching porpoises, and had told Edwards to call him whenever he saw a porpoise.

He was cross-examined, but was not materially shaken. He testified that he had not seen any blood before where he saw this; did not recollect seeing any red paint on board, but there was cutch on board, which is a kind of pitch and will discolor water, a reddish brown; he should think the blood covered a space of about a foot square on the deck, and on the inside of the paint work there were three or four dozen spots.

On further direct examination he testified to examining some clothing on the day of the murder; took a sort of a shirt called a jumper off the starboard boat on deck, which he knew to be Sorrenson's; it had several spots of blood on it. Also, saw a pair of corduroy pantaloons which had blood on the leg; they were Smith's. The clothing was produced in Court and identified; the defence tried to show that the spots were cutch stains, but the witness persisted that it was blood, and was damp when he first saw it.

Michael Hurley, the man at the wheel, was called and said: I was at the wheel; Edwards came aft and called the mate, and told him there were porpoises under the bow; the mate went forward with Edwards; about a minute and a half after, as soon as he got forward, I heard him cry out, "Murder! Murder! Help! Help!" I stamped my foot on the deck and sung out to the Captain; he and the second mate and Edwards came on deck; they went forward; I could not see anything forward from where I was; the night before the affair I saw Sorrenson, Edwards and Smith standing on the break of the poop; I was going down the forecastle, and Sorrenson said, "I'll do for that mate, and Smith will lend me a hand." The witness also testified to a difficulty between Sorrenson and the mate, when Sorrenson was severely whipped by the mate and captain, and also to having seen the mate strike Edwards. He also said he had seen no vessels that night; that he saw the belaying pin that day, and there was blood on it, and blood also on the leg of the trowsers.

On cross-examination it appeared that this witness was also sent home in irons, and after the examination before the United States Commissioner, he was sent for by the District-Attorney, who asked him about the matter, but he was not told that if he would tell all he knew about it the prosecution as to him would be dropped.

Thomas Gill, the steward, testified: I was awakened by cries from the mate at the wheel; I went at once on deck and asked what was the matter; Hurley replied: "Go forward and see; there is a row there with those chaps, I know." I went forward and saw Edwards on the starboard side, and Sorrensen on the port side looking over the side; Edwards was sitting over the bow with a line in his hand; I asked him what was the matter; he replied: "Haul on the line;" I hauled on the line for about five minutes, when I asked him what was on the line, and he replied the mate was on the line; I said: "Why did you not say so before;" he made no answer: I then came from over the bow to the topgallant forecastle; I asked Sorrensen why he did not come to my assistance to haul the mate out of the water; he replied that he knew it was of no use; I took the line and came as far as the fore rigging with it, and on that end I saw a harpoon fast in the chains; the captain then was on the break of the poop, and wanted to know what was the matter; I said the mate is lost and there is no report about it; I then went aft to the cabin.

The witness also proved the facts about the blood on the belaying-pin and the deck and goys forward, and to the mate's being put in irons; and said that the next day he had a conversation with Smith when he went to carry him bread and water; that he said to him that this was a painful case, and he did not think he (Smith) had anything to do with it, and asked him how it occurred; and Smith said Sorranson struck the blows and the three of us threw him overboard; witness' reply was that Edwards had strongly dealed it, and he said Edwards had as much to do with it as any of us.

The case was summed up for the prisoners by their respective counsel, and for the prosecution by the District-Attorney, and the case was submitted to the jury about five o'clock, under the following charge from Judge Shipman:

Gentlemen of the Jury: The prisoners at the bar stand charged with the murder of Charles Courletta on board of the bark *Lone Star*, on the high seas, on the third of September, 1863. The prisoners were seamen on the vessel, and the deceased was mate. The murder is alleged to have been committed on the morning of the 3d, between 2 and 3 o'clock, while the vessel was between the Cape of Good Hope and the Island of St. Helena, when about six days sail from the latter port. The bark is alleged to be an American vessel, which is a necessary fact to give this Court jurisdiction. On the evidence upon this point, I presume you will have no difficulty. I do not dwell upon it, therefore, but proceed to call your attention to the other parts of the case.

The case presents some peculiar features, and I presume the first inquiry which will naturally present itself to your minds, is, was a crime committed upon the deceased, which resulted in his death? The Government claim to have proved beyond a reasonable doubt, that the deceased was killed on the forward part of the ship, and his body thrown overboard; or at least that he was assaulted and wounded, and then thrown into the sea where he was drowned. The District Attorney insists that the death of Courletta was clearly effected in one or the other of these ways.

The evidence in support of this great central fact of the prosecution you have heard and cannot fail to

remember. The facts testified to by the second mate, Sowers, the wheelsman, Bailey, and the steward, Gill, it is contended, show that after the deceased came on deck and took charge of his watch, he was called forward by one of the prisoners, soon after which a cry of "Murder! murder! help! help!" was heard from the deceased; and that the wheelsmen immediately gave the alarm, when the second mate and steward came on deck and ran forward, where they found the prisoner, Edwards, sitting astride the jib and flying jib-guys, with a line in his hand; that he was asked what was the matter, and he replied, "Haul on this line;" and when asked what was on that line, that he replied, "A porpoise;" that the line, on being taken from him and run by the bend to the forechains, was found fast to a harpoon, which was foul in the chains; that about this time it was discovered that the mate was missing, and that Edwards was asked where the mate was, when he replied that he had fallen overboard striking a porpoise. Gill also testifies that when he first asked Edwards what was on the line, the latter answered, "The mate."

At this point in the history of the affair, the Attorney calls your attention to what he claims a striking fact, and that is, that the mate was actually overboard, and the ship going at the rate of several miles an hour, yet no alarm or outcry was given whatever by Edwards, although it is claimed that he knew the fact. If you are satisfied that such was the fact, you will search the evidence for the reason of his silence. His alleged reply was, when asked why he did not give the alarm, that he was frightened. If the jury believe that he made this reply, they will consider whether it was the true reason or an improbable one, and whether the knowledge of such a disaster to the mate would not have evoked at once the involuntary cry of alarm and some effort to save the man overboard, unless there had been foul play. If he did know the mate was overboard and omitted to give the alarm, and has failed to give a satisfactory reason for such omission, the jury should weigh well toa fect io conoection with the evidence touching tba alleged blood on the deck, on the beleying pin, on the guys, aod the position where tne pin was found, as well as any other parts of the evideoce bearing on the point, and say whether or not they are satisfied, beyond a reasonable doubt, that violeace was committed on the mate, which resulted in bis death. If he was killed by blows on deck, or assaulted and thrown overboard, then of course a crime was committed.

The next inquiry which will naturally arise is, what the character of that crime was? Was it murder, or was it manslaughter? These are the only offences for the jury to consider, simply murder or manslaughter. There are separate degrees or grades of these offences under the statutes of the United States, and if the jury, therefore, find the defendants, or any one or more of them, guilty on this indictment, their verdict must be simply guilty, if for murder; but if for manslaughter, it should be guilty of manslaughter.

The prosecution claim to have proved that not only was a crime committed, but that that crime was murder. The law declares that this offence is committed when a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully kills any reasonable creature in being with malice aforethought, expressed or implied.

If the mate was killed, you see at once that the main point to determine whether it was murder or not is whether it was done with *malice*, and a good test here is whether it was done with premeditation, deliberately, and in pursuance of a design formed *some time* before the guilty act was done.

The Government rely on the fact of alleged illfeeling of the prisoners, or some of them, on the alleged threat testified to by Hurly, which he says was made by Sorreoson, in the oresence of Smith and Edwards, and Edwards' response, on the testimony of Hurly that Edwards came aft and called the deceased just before the latter was heard to cry out "Murder! murder! help! help!" and on the further alleged fact that no onicry or alarm was given after the mate was actually in the sea, and thus exposed to certain daath.

It is for the jury to weigh this avidence considerately, and say whether or not they are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that thedeceased was killed with malice aforethought. If he was, then it was murder.

If, however, you are not satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the deceased was killed with malice aforethought, but are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that he was killed in a sudden quarrel after he went forward, then the crime is that of manslaughter.

The next inquiry will be, who committed the offence? Did these prisoners, or any one or more of them?

First in regard to Smith. He has been represented by separate counsel, who have insisted that woatever may be your verdict as to Sorrenson and Edwards, you should find Smith not guilty. The jury will remember tha the distinction which is made in the evidence between Smith and the other two prisoners, and if you are not satisfied that Smith participated in the offence, then you will find him not guilty, whatever may be your verdict in the case of the two others.

You will also notice if there are any material distinctions in the facts as they apply to Sorrenson and Edwards. There is no direct evidence beyond the admission of Smith that he helped to throw overboard the body, that he was present at the commission of the alleged crime. But two witnesses swear that Edwards soon after the cry of murder, was found on the forward part of tha ship. Gill swears also that Sorrenson was on the opposite side of the ship forward, looking over the side of the ship. Tbns these two prisoners are placed by this evidence in that part of the ship where their duty called them. They were in the mate's watch on deck—that is, they belonged there—and there is no reason suggested to show that they were not in point of fact there, and two witnesses swear they were there. Now if you are satisfied that a crime was committed; that the mate lost his life by violence, you will say whether or not Sorrenson and Edwards, or either of them participated in it, and if so did they commit the crime of marder, or did they only commit the crime of manslaughter? The Judge also charged the jury as to the presumption of innocence, the burden of proof, the necessity of the proof being consistent with guilt, and inconsistent with innocence, and upon points submitted by defendants' counsel on a reqoest to charge.

The jury weot out about 5 o'clock to consider their verdict. They returned at about 8 o'clock, and say that they find a verdict of guilty of manslaughter against Henry C. Sorrenson, and they find William Smith not guilty, and they find a verdict of manslaughter against Evan Edwards.

Court Notice.

The Special Term of the Superior Court, Monchief J., will be held in the General Term Room, corner of Centre and Chambers streets, the remainder of the present March term.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 897, 947, 424, 1493, 955, 1097, 1151, 1175, 1157 1191, 1519, 900, 1573, 1026, 1405, 1435, 1049, 1211, 527, 1499. *Part III.*—Nos. 380, 383, 1136, 1142, 1148, 1160, 1166, 1168, 1190, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1208, 1212, 1214, 1218, 1220, 1228, 1240, 1242.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 155, 39, 464, 434, 211, 232, 433, 321, 484, 263, 485, 466, 101, 19, 466. *Part II.*—Nos. 88, 17, 447, 482, 487, 29, 327, 198, 414, 55, 46, 402, 397, 264, 482.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 3043, 3291, 3317, 547, 3375, 3537, 3427, 1125, 3573, 159, 3391, 2950, 3593, 3627, 3229. *Part II.*—Nos. 3550, 2058, 1822, 380, 3282, 2062, 3456, 1062, 3378, 524, 2258, 3386, 3336, 2950, 2208.

Obituary.

—Capt. Edward Gorman died in Brooklyn yesterday of consumption. The disease was induced by exposure in the field. On the organization of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment, Col. Bryan, Capt. Gorman having raised a company, joined this command, which was attached to Gen Banks' Department. The regiment was engaged in several of the battles of the Southwest, and at the fearful assault on Port Hudson was conspicuous. Here, as elsewhere, Capt. Gorman distinguished himself; on all occasions he was cool, brave and equal to emergencies. His disease developing itself, he was compelled to resign his commission, to the regret of the regimeot, with whom his manly, jovial and generous nature had made him a general favorite. He was well known in this City, and his death, at the early age of thirty-three, will be much deplored. The inneral takes place to-morrow at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residance of Mr. Evanaas, his brother-in-law, No. 66 Washington-street, Brooklyn. The officers and members of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment now in the City are invited to attend.

Funeral of a Soldier.—The remains of the late Sergt.-Maj. Ogden H. Wheeler, of the First Regiment Ohio Volunteers, were yesterday consigned to their last resting place in Greenwood Cemetery. The funeral ceremonies took place at Plymouth Church, and the pastor, Rev. H. W. Beecher, officiated on the occasion. The deceased was formerly attached to Plymouth Sunday-school, and subsequently became a member of the church. He emigrated to Ohio before the war broke out, and when hostilities commenced he enlisted, and participating in several battles, was promoted to the position of Sergeant-Major for bravery and good conduct. He passed through all the engagements in which he participated without injury, but at the stormiag of Missionary Ridge he was struck by a bullet and instantly killed. His remains were brought an here for interment. The children of the Sunday-school were present, ranged on both sides of the gallary. They sang "Shining Shore" and other songs suitable to the occasion. Mr. Beecher made a brief but very forcible address, in which he extolled the bravery of the deceased, and advised all young men of the Sunday-school, or of his congregation, who had any idea of joining the army, to do so, and not to forget that they were fighting for their country as well as for the freedom of the poor, the ignorant and the dark hued boadman. Many had gone to the war, and he had never yet had occasion to be ashamed of the boys of Plymouth Church. After the services the coffin, which was covered with the American flag, was placed in the hearse and conveyed to the cemetery, escorted by a detail of ten files of the Thirteenth Regiment, under command of Sergt.-Major Cranwell.

Election of Treasurer to the Board of Police Commissioners.—Hon. William McMurray was elected Treasurer of the Board of Police Commissioners on Friday.

Cudjo's Cave is a thrilling romance. * * * * It is written, with great vigor, by J. T. Trowbridge, author of *Neighbor Jackwood*, &c.—*New-York Observer.*

Important Triumph of Science.

Years of patient research and unwearied experiment, kindly assisted by the *first scientific and professional character* in New-York, have produced and perfected

Chevalier's
Life for the Hair,
The Best Hair-Dressing

yet offered to the public. It Restores Gray Hair to its Original Color, giving it a *Fresh* and Natural appearance. *Will stop its falling out in three days*, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain the skin* or soil the whitest fabric. It is entirely different from any other preparation.

Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities, (that in many other preparations injure the Hair and soil the clothes,) the nicety of the composition and its

Sweet and Delicate Perfume,

render it the *most desirable* article for the toilet and hair-dressing yet offered to the public. $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores.

None genuine without the signature of the inventor,
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

N.B.—Dr. C. can be consulted gratuitously, personally or by letter, at No. 1,123 Broadway, where information in regard to the treatment of the Head and Hair will be *clearly explained*.

The Standard Coffee.

Ask your Grocer for
THE LONDON CLUB COFFEE,
and you will have an article you can depend upon. This Coffee is easily distinguished from all others by its remarkable fragrance, strength and flavor. It is put up only by the N. Y. COFFEE CLUB, No. 173 GREENWICH-ST.

Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma or any Irritation of the Throat or Bronchial Tubes, relieved by allowing one of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" to dissolve in the mouth. All Druggists sell them.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war: this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheapee, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
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Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative

The standard preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another. Stops the falling out of the hair, makes it soft and silky, cleanses it and the scalp of all impurities and humors, and entirely overcomes bad effects of sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream sold everywhere.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No 10 University-place, N. Y.
N. B.—Ladies French hair-dresser in attendance to apply the Hiawatha.

The Hotel Question.
HOW TO SOLVE IT.
BUY FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS, with which you may cook a meal for five persons at a cost of ONE CENT.
For particulars call at No. 206 Pearl-st., or send for a pamphlet. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Triopherens, or Medicated Compoaad, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandeuff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheamatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor, Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist

Sewing-Machines—Wonderful Improvements.—The Weed Lock-stitch Machines sew from lace to heavy leather. We advise our readers to buy them. WEED S. MACHINE CO., 505 Broadway, N. Y.

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, ARISING FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.—New and reliable treatment; valuable essays sent by mail free of charge. Address Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Box No. 1,421, Philadelphia.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Steinway & Sons—Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,
Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

Craft—Walker.—On Thursday, March 3, at the residence of the bride's father, Hiram G. Craft, Esq., to Miss Florence J. Walker.

DIED.

Adams.—On Friday morning, March 18, at Cornwallis, Frank G., youngest son of Fanny M. and the late Herman G. Adams, Jr., aged 9 years and 6 months.
The remains will be taken to Greenwood from steamer *Connecticut*, foot of Harrison-st., this day, (Monday,) March 21, at 9 A. M.

Ehlinger.—On Tuesday, Feb. 16, at Havana, Cuba, Theodora Brownings, in the 37th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 172 West 11th-st., in this City, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 1 P. M., without further notice.

Clark.—On Sunday, March 20, Louis Evans, son of L. E. and Annie E. Clark, aged 1 year and 7 months.
Funeral services at the house of his father, No. 643 7th-av., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Plainfield, N. J., for interment.

Oleseman.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, March 20, Mrs. Susan R., wife of John Diseman, in the 68th year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, March 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 199 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

Fitch.—In Williamsbnrgh, N. Y., on Friday, March 18, after a long and painful sickness, Mrs. Marcia R. Fitch, in the 73d year of her age.
The funeral will take place on Monday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the house of her son-in-law, Howell Smith, in Sooth 5th, between 8th and 9th sts. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.
☞ Mahoning and Trumbull County, Ohio, papers please copy.

Field.—At No. 87 Banks-st., Newark, N. J., on Friday, March 18, Sarah, relict of Daniel Field, in the 62d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, Charles S. Crawford, George C. Morgan and J. M. Hopper, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, March 21, at 2½ P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Jacob M. Hooper, No 65 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

Gates.—At Montclair, N. J., on Friday, March 18, Julia Gates, daughter of the late Isaac Gates.
Her funeral will take place from the house of her brother-in-law, Van Wyck Graham, at 10 o'clock this day, (Monday, March 21. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on arrival of the 8 o'clock train from foot of Barclay-st, New-York.

Goaman.—On Sunday morning, at 2 o'clock, Capt. Edward Goaman, late of the 175th Regiment N. Y. S. V., of consumption, aged 33 years and 8 months.
The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of deceased's brother-in-law, No. 84 Washington-st., corner of York, Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. The remains will be interred in Flatbush Cemetery.
Capt. Goaman was born in the County Galway, Ireland, and emigrated to this country about 17 years since. Shortly after the breaking out of the rebellion, Capt. Goaman joined the 175th Regiment, N. Y. S. V., and left that corps some few months since on account of ill health. He died deservedly regretted by a large number of friends and acquaintances.

Hood.—On Friday, March 18, at Newark, N. J., Mr. Andrew Hood, in the 65th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M., from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., New-York. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

Howe.—On Saturday, March 19, Samuel Howe, in the 44th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) March 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 1,261 Broadway, without further invitation.

Hicks.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 20, Hasbert De Forest, son of William C. and Emily N. Hicks, aged 1 year and 8 months.
The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, from No. 105 Hicks st.

Jackson.—On Saturday, March 19, after a lingering illness, Amelia, wife of A. W. Jackson, aged 47 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, from her residence, No. 74 Harrison-st., Brooklyn.

Meriam.—Departed this life on Saturday, March 19, in the hope of a blessed immortality, Eben Meriam, aged 69 years, 10 month and 2 days.
The funeral will take place from Sands-st M. E. Church, on Tuesday, March 22, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

Massaseau.—On Thursday, March 17, Maria, widow of Judge Cavil Dorsereau, aged 78 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Monday, March 21, at 1½ P. M. Boats leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Pier No. 19, at 12 M.

Miles.—On Saturday morning, March 19, Mrs. Lucy A. Miles, daughter of Gideon and Sophie Sampson.
Funeral at 2 o'clock, from the residence, No. 304 4th-st., on Monday, the 21st inst.

Moller.—On Sunday morning, March 20, after a severe illness, of scarlet fever, Charlie C., infant son of Christopher and Annie B. Moller, aged 1 year, 9 months and 18 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 35 West 28th-st., on Wednesday morning, March 23, at 11½ o'clock.

Onosdonk.—At Manhasset, L. I., on Friday evening, March 18, Peter Onosdonk, in the 65th year of his age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, Manhasset, L. I., this day, (Monday,) March 21, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Simonson.—At Newark, N. J., Sarah Sophia Simonson, wife of H. D. Simonson.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the Second Dutch Church, Newark, N. J.

Van Amringe.—At Rye Neck, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Saturday, March 19, Augustus Voolk, eldest son of Eleanor Voolk and the late Augustus Van Amringe, aged 32 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, Mamaroneck, on Tuesday afternoon, March 22, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be at the Mamaroneck Depot to meet the train leaving New-York from the depot at 27th-st. at 11½ o'clock A. M.

Wilson.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, March 19, John Wentworth Wilson, son of John B. and Helen B. Wilson, aged 9 years, 9 months and 9 days.
Funeral from the Church of the Messiah, Adelphi-st., near Willoughby-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, March 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Wilmarth.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 19, of croup, Florence Eva, only daughter of Otis H. and Abby H. Wilmarth, aged 4 years, 4 months and 19 days.
Funeral on Tuesday, March 22, at 1½ o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 11 St. Felix-st.

Yates.—On Sabbath, March 20, Hannah Amelia Yates, aged 24 years and 6 months.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 69 Perry st., this day, (Monday,) March 21, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
Kentucky, Extra Class 231,—March 19, 1864.
3, 67, 8, 11, 23, 40, 66, 10, 75, 37, 5, 70, 36, 14.
Kentucky, Class 232.—March 19, 1864.
41, 49, 19, 22, 17, 56, 58, 20, 40, 6, 28, 73, 37.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
Extra Class 135—March 19, 1864.
18, 24, 32, 57, 33, 75, 49, 31, 34, 65, 44, 64, 1, 71.
Class 136—March 19, 1864.
60, 15, 23, 39, 19, 29, 21, 62, 32, 22, 66, 50, 77.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Thirty per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st.

Lottery Tickets cashed in all legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

CLOTHING.
THE ATTENTION OF
WHOLESALE BUYERS
is requested to our superb assortment of
CLOTHING, SHIRTS
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

INK! INK! INK! INK!
CARTER'S COMBINED
WRITING AND COPYING
INK.
Equally good for copying or book-keeping.
WARRANTED
To flow as freely as any writing fluid.
To give a perfect and instantaneous copy,
Not to thicken or mould.
For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway.

ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
WASHINGTON SQUARE M. E. SABBATH SCHOOL,
4th-st, near 6th-av.,
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 23 and 24, 1864.
The exercises will consist of vocal and instrumental music, performed as solos, duets, semi-chorus and chornses, interspersed with dialognes and single pieces. Music under the direction of Prof. GEORGE F. BRISTOW. Prof. J. E. FROBISHER, teacher of elocution.
Doors open at 8 o'clock; tickets 50 cents.
One-half the net proceeds to be given to the Sanitary Commission.
WM. W. CORNELL, Superintendent.

KENSETT'S
OCTOBER AFTERNOON ON
LAKE GEORGE.
Now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
Under the auspices of the
METROPOLITAN FAIR,
in aid of the
SANITARY FAIR.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,
TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 420 Sixth-av., New-York, Dec. 2, 1863.
I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!
I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.
W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.
New-York, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.
Harlem, July 30, 1863.
I have been deaf for over twenty-five years, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 19, 1861.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. I this with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 26 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
New-York, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ANOTHER CERTIFICATE.
EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A RUNNING TUMOR
BY DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.
THE HEALING POWERS OF
SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP
STRIKINGLY ILLUSTRATED.
THE CASE OF MRS. MARY BARTHOLOMEW,
NO. 83 WEST FORTY-FIFTH-STREET, NEW-YORK.
This is to certify that I have been laboring under a disease supposed to be liver-complaint for a great many years. There was a hard swelling in my side, which became quite large. The doctors called it a tumor. After some time it broke, and continued running for fourteen years, sometimes discharging a thin watery matter, and other times grese bile. I had the best medical attendance in New-York, and my physicians all told me that the ulcerous hole in my side must not be healed or the discharges from it stopped, or I would soon die. My physicians gave me calomel or mercury, until my mouth became very sore, and several times I was salivated as badly as any one could be without dying under the process. No one could be tortured more than I was and live through it. Within the last year my strength began to fail more than ever; my blood seemed to stop flowing, my pulse at times ceasing to beat for fifteen or twenty seconds at a time. My skin and the whites of my eyes were as yellow as saffron. I knew not what to do, and my doctors acknowledged that they could do no more for me. I was unwilling to try what are called "Patent Medicines," for I thought that I had nearly all the best physicians in New-York to attend me, and if they could not help me, no one could. At this time, when I had begun to despair, a friend of mine brought me a *Sunday Mercury*, in which I read the certificate of a wonderful cure of consumption, the patient having been confined to her bed, and apparently in the last stage of the disease, and yet was cured by Dr. Schenck. I would have considered this as trickery or deception, had it not been certified to by many respectable persons, with the indorsement of Rev. Dr. Downing. This gave me encouragement, and I was impatient for a consultation with Dr. Schenck, having to wait for Tuesday, one of the days of his regular attendance to patients in this City. It was about the last of July, 1863, when I called on Dr. Schenck, at his rooms, No 32 Bond-st. He said he understood my case, and gave me all three of his medicines—Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills—and within nine days there was a great change in my feelings. The boil in my side discharged more than ever; still I felt better, and began to entertain hopes of a cure. I could feel the Pulmonic Syrup operating through my blood. The Seaweed Tonic seemed to act on my stomach in an indescribable manner; but in a very short time it gave a ravenous appetite, but not until I had taken nearly a box of the Mandrake Pills. No one could believe that any human stomach could contain such an enormous quantity of corruption as I discharged. It seems that for nearly two weeks nothing but green bile and unhealthy matter passed my bowels. My complexion changed, my skin began to look clear, and, to my great astonishment, I found the tumors healing up. I do not know what to think of it, but as the doctors told me at first if the ulcers healed my death would be the immediate consequence. I longed for the next Tuesday, to see Dr. Schenck. He said that I was doing well, and that I would soon be as well as ever, and thanks to kind Providence, this promise has been fulfilled. This day I feel as well as ever I did in my life, although it is only three months since my case appeared to be desperate. All who knew me were astonished at the change. The running ulcer of so many years' continuance is entirely healed, and I have no more of that dull, heavy, sleepy feeling which I used to experience almost without intermission. I rise in the morning without having a bad taste in my mouth or a furred tongue, and always have an excellent appetite for my breakfast. I am satisfied that no one can speak too highly of Dr. Schenck's medicines and their extraordinary effects. For my part, language fails me to express my gratitude. I feel that Dr. Schenck's medicine, under the providence of God, have been the means of the restoration of my life, for which I shall ever be thankful.
Several of my friends, through my recommendation, have been using Dr. Schenck's medicines for consumption and other diseases of that kind. All of them have been greatly benefited. I make this public statement in order that the thousands who suffer from diseases similar to mine may be induced to try Dr. Schenck's invaluable medicines. I do not think, as I did, that if your favorite doctor cannot help you, no one can. I would advise every consumptive person to go and see Dr. Schenck, and follow his prescriptions. Take his advice, at least. If you do not take his medicines. It is encouraging to hear the people conversing in his rooms, and discussing the benefits they have received from his treatment. Their looks shows that they have no deception in them. They are all anxious for help, and are being helped. I wish all who are afflicted as I was to call and see me, for I feel that I can say of every one of these that this statement is not exaggerated. I relate all the particulars because I know that many are like what I was—skeptical. I have requested a number of my friends to append their names to my statement, in order that no person can entertain any reasonable doubts on the subject.
Mrs MARY BARTHOLOMEW.
We, the undersigned, friends and acquaintances of Mrs. Bartholomew, who gives the above certificate, have known her for many years, and do certify that the statements made by her are entitled to full credence, and that the account is not at all exaggerated. Scarcely any person who knew her three months ago would recognize her now—such is the alteration in her appearance.
ROCKWELL BARTHOLOMEW, No. 83 West 45th-st.
CAPT. A. CHAMBERLAIN, No 83 West 45th-st.
MRS. N. J. CHAMBERLAIN, No 83 West 45th-st.
FANNY W. HUSSEY, No. 83 West 45th-st.
E. M. HUSSEY, No. 83 West 45th-st.
MR. and MRS. S. SCHOFIELD, No. 83 West 45th-st.
REMEMBER, DR. SCHENCK can be only found at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for consultation and advice; but he always has a full supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times, and are also for sale by all DRUGGISTS and DEALERS. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA-WEED TONIC, each $1 per bottle, or $5 the half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box.
CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., wholesale agent for New-York.
Dr. Schenck's empty bottles will be bought at No. 32 Bond-st., any day, Sundays excepted.

SCIENCE IN THE FIELD.
Scientific Medical Preparations of Prof. M. W. Dickenson, M. D.,
Late Professor in the Philadelphia Medical College.
PERISTALTIC PERSUADERS.
Purely vegetable pills, peristaltic action, no drastic effect which should be avoided. The only reliable family medicine extant, harmless under any system of diet or condition of exposure, acting surely and mildly, and leaving the stomach, liver and bowels, in a natural and healthy condition. To Dyspeptics they are invaluable.
Also
IMPERIAL COUGH PILLS,
MAGMA,
MIASCETUM,
HUILE D'OR.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.
Principal Depot No. 91 Liberty

FINANCIAL.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

Capital 80,000 shares, $25 each.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado. — GEO. W. GRAFFLIN, Balt're.
E. E. JUPD, New-York. — HERMANN FUNER, N. Y.
H. S. CONE, New York. — R. CORNELL WHITE, N. Y.
WM. MÖLLER, New-York. — M. C. TYLER, New-York.
S. G. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.

President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. O. ARNOLD, Dr. F. H. JOON.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—J. P. DAVIES.
Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT is sues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are kept in and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this collected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 26 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1863.
Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY,
No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the MINNESOTA MINING CO., held at their office, No. 12 Pine-st., March 16th inst., the following officers were elected:

JOSEPH RUDD, President.
DIRECTORS:
JOSEPH RUDD,
JOSEPH H. COOPER,
ALBERT G. LEE,
TULLY D. BOWEN,
WILLIAM PEARSALL,
WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY,
CHARLES P. WOODRUFF,

Messrs. E. Jay Jon Hartley and E. C. Roberts, of the previous board, having declined reelection.

S. J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

WANTED—BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING named cities in the State of Wisconsin, issued to railroads:

CITY OF MILWAUKEE,
CITY OF WATERTOWN,
CITY OF FOND DU LAC.
CITY OF OSKOSH,
CITY OF MADISON.

SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 25 William-st.

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, Nos. 431, 155, 236, 238, 17, 41, 73, 378, 458, 536, 650, 176, 519, 2 and 50 have been duly designated for payment according to the terms of the mortgage. Interest thereon will cease 1st May, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-pl., } Trustees.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 18, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, 4th day of April next.

The poll will be open from 12 o'clock, M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISSION, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to order can examine daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph often desired.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 61 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital.....$200,000

STATEMENT. Feb. 1, 1864.

ASSETS.

Cash Items:		
Cash balance in Bank and Office....	$3,014 41	
Call loans on U. S. Bonds and Stock Securities, market val..	$80,170	83,200 00—$86,214 41
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, loan of 1862, owned by the Company		55,000 00
Real Estate and Leasehold owned by the Company		64,916 64
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on Real Estate in this State worth over $180,000 00—		70,127 94
Interest on loans due and accrued		3,817 54
Premiums outstanding		1,226 99
Rents due and accrued		1,525 00
Other property, including U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps		1,127 50
Total assets		$263,456 02

LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance, Losses unsettled and all other claims of every description	$24,000 00

DIRECTORS.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.		
John Garcia,	Gus. Reynaud, Jr.,	Jules Rilliet,
Joannes Gourd,	Charles J. Morlot,	Charles Sagory,
Waldo Hutchins,	James M. Lewis,	H. G. Ellshemius,
S. P. Giltert,	Howard C. Cady.	C. C. Pinckney,
William Ferdon,	John R. Faure,	Jos. B. Young,
Bart. Blanco,	Elias Pouvert,	Charles S. Pell,
E. Bosange.		

SAMUEL M. CRAFT Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.

JERSEY CITY BONDS FOR $265,000,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,
INTEREST SIX PER CENT., SEMI-ANNUALLY, PAYABLE IN JERSEY CITY OR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, Jersey City, N. J., or at the office of M. C. Morgan, Esq., No. 6 Janncey-court, Wall st., New-York, on MONDAY, March 21, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars of Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed March 1, 1864, in accordance with the law of the Legislature of New-Jersey authorizing said bonds. Said bonds will be for $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, or at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in this City of New York, and redeemable in twenty years. The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and parties, when notified that their proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Treasurer of Jersey City the sums awarded to them respectively, and the Treasurer's receipt will entitle them to receive from the Comptroller bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, with interest from the date of payment. They will be awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted for less than par, and no conditional bid will be entertained. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to

HENRY C. FISH,
THOS. S. DECKER,
A. A. GADDIS,
} Committee on Finance, Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, March 5, 1864.

Population of Jersey City is about 38,000. City debt, including soldiers' bounty fund as above, $405,000. Valuation of real estate by assessors of 1863, $16,128,785. The Board of Water Commissioners' Loan for waterworks, which supplies Jersey City, Hoboken City, Hudson City and Lafayette, amounts to $1,150,000, which, by its water rents, is self-sustaining and self-liquidating.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

NOTICE.

OFFICE MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 35 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864.

Agreeably to the provisions of the charter, an annual election will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 2d inst., for eight Trustees, in place of those whose term of service expires on the 7th inst., and also for five Inspectors to fill the next annual vacancies. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

SOMERSET IRON AND COAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Subscription Books of the Somerset Iron and Coal Company will be opened at the office of the undersigned, on MONDAY, March 14, at 12 M.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st.
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said Act.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed) HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.,
No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Meeting will be held at the office of the Stockholders of the Company in Rm. No. 25 Williams-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 14th day of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, of the capital stock of the Company, of one hundred thousand dollars each, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, February 27, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to call into this office early the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government before the 1st for. Their tonnage, standing, rate and price will be required.

SAMUEL T. VAN VLIET, Major and Quartermaster.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Directors.

J. N. DENISON, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 14, 1864.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
March 21, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, April 5th, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Transfer-book will be closed from 26th to 12th of April, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

$40,000 WANTED IMMEDIATELY by the town of Eastchester in accordance with a resolution passed at a special town meeting, and authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County. The object to secure volunteers to fill the quota of said town. Apply to EDWARD MARTIN, No. 279 Canal-st., New-York, or to JOHN STEVENS, at his office in Mount Vernon, Eastchester.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 21, 1864.

THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, due April 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 69 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 28th inst.

The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
By order. ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, PORTSMOUTH AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—$50,000 for sale, at one per cent., or $10 per bond, $1,000 each, with coupons attached from date of issue. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 67 William-st.

NEW-ORLEANS BANK NOTES WANTED at highest market price. New-Orleans collections made by WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, at 6 and 7 per cent. Interest on desirable real estate in this City and vicinity. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the dividend bonds will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, until further notice.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 44 Wall-st.,
New-York, March 1, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN C. DEAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, March 14, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (Six per Cent.,) free from Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864, No. 8 Broad-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP FORMERLY EXisting under the name of VAN VLECK & TUCKER, is dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. H. A. Tucker retiring therefrom.

J. T. VAN VLECK,
H. A. TUCKER.

The undersigned succeed Van Vleck & Tucker, and will continue the banking business at No. 8 Broad-st., under the firm of VAN VLECK & ELLIOTT.

J. T. VAN VLECK,
GEORGE ELLIOTT.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the title of JEROME, RIGGS & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.

LEONARD W. JEROME,
E. RIGGS.
GEO. W. McLEAN.
W. A. SLINGERLAND.

NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the title of H. A. TUCKER & CO., for the transaction of a banking and general stock commission business.

H. A. TUCKER,
CHAS. S. TUCKER.

MR. D. R. MANGAM AND MR. L. M. THORN, have retired from our firm from this date.
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1864. GARNER & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York,
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 253 Bowery.—Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under: Five Per Cent. allowed on larger sums. Deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."
THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen; and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good Writing Gold Pens, with iridosmine points, the average wear of every one of which will last at least a gross of the best Steel pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number" and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for SIX months, except against accident.

The numbers indicate size only: No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket. No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are broad, coarse business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen. $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen; all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For 2 00 No. 2 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 3 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 4 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 5 Pen.
For $4 a No. 6 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen, and for $5 a No. 10 Pen.

The 1st quality pens, as pointed with the very finest Iridosmine Points, and the 2d quality pens, are of the first quality as to writing, but are not pointed with Iridosmine, and therefore are not quite so durable.

If preferred, we will send either of the above Pens made by hand expressly to order. This will cost 50 cents extra on each Pen.

The "3 Quality" hereinafter mentioned shall equal in respect to durability, elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (these only the considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Clean Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to offering this New and Improved Mode, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

In all ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind of style preferred—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents extra for registering, in addition to the price of goods ordered, will guarantee their safe delivery.

Pieces sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium of the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $15, or 15 per cent. on $25, and of 20 per cent. on $50, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

CARD.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP HAVANA.

We the undersigned, passing to-day on board the steamship *Havana*, on her second trip from New Orleans and Havana to New-York, desire to give this unanimous and public expression of thanks to her Commander, Capt. M. RANKIN, the Purser, Mr. JOHN E. RAMSAY, and the remaining officers, for their numerous kindnesses and constant attentions to our comfort in every respect.

For roomy and elegant accommodations and general outfit, we are convinced that the vessel can scarcely be surpassed, and with ten well-known skill and gentlemanly deportment of her Captain and officers, as well as the liberality of her owners, she, in our opinion, richly deserves the patronage of the traveling public, to whom we sincerely recommend her.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1864.

H. D. Faulkner and lady.
R. Tagoeera and lady.
Roh't Fasnacht and lady.
C. Marty and lady.
E. Mancusi.
Col. F. Boucher.
A. Maccafferi.
G. T. Sackett.
Chas. Watson.
M. F. Rice.
Wm. Henry Rawle.
R. M. Hill, U. S. A.
G. Fossati.
Levi Pawling.
Chas. Swift.
H. C. Durand.
M. G. Paredes.
Capt. R. S. Briggs.
W. H. McClellan.
Capt. Augustine, U. S. A.
E. K. Thomson.
Mrs. Virginia Lorini.
Mrs. F. A. Bazin.
Mrs H. J. Lawrence and fy.
Miss H. E. Lawrence.
Mrs J. M. Youngs.
Mrs. E. L. Batchelder.
Miss S. A. Hathardeu.
Mrs D. Haywood.
A. Pouzo's Sierra.
Henry Treon.
Jose Carrysna.
Manuel de Zamora.
M. Canero.
E. C. Hooker.
Capt. D. McClelman.
P. D. Davis.
S. Pomingo Villa.
O. Kuntz.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay of manhood, &c., supplying at the same time the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery.

By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

WEDDING CARDS.

[illegible] UNION [illegible] MISCELLOVE

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc. J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILver, white metal, and all kind of cases to order. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.—The new celebrated Wheels, strong and powerful wheels, of any power, furnished by TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 161 Broadway, New-York.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG'S
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
No. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole said out contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigad'er-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both or his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State.)

(Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles' viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,0 0 pounds.
—— tons of Hay and Straw, at —— per ton of 2,0 0 pounds.
Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186-, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186-, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement of ——, 186-, under which the bid was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186- (Seal.) (Seal.)

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, WASHINGTON, March 12, 1864.

Separate Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 12th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving forty days' notice) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New-York; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in such quantities only and at such times as may be required or ordered by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the Commandants of the said Navy-yards, respectively, during the remainder of the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, the numbers and quantities of the different articles, and at the places specified in the following list, viz.:

	Boston.	N. York
Blue cloth trousers, pairs	1,500	3,500
Blue flannel trousers, pairs	6,500	500
Canvas duck trousers, pairs	1,500	1,500
Reefing sweeting frocks	——	2,000
Blue flannel overshirts	5,000	6,000
Blue flannel drawers	2,000	1,000
Blue flannel shirts	10,000	11,000
Black silesia shirts	——	2,000
Canvas frocks	——	2,000
Blue flannel jumpers	5,000	7,000
Blue flannel shirts, pairs	——	21,000
Knapsack straps	——	3,000
Woollen socks, pairs	1,500	25,000
Mittens (with two covers for each)	500	5,000
Pea jackets	3,000	3,000
Jack knife lanyards	——	4,000

Bidders may offer one or more articles, at the option of the latter, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder.

For the description of articles in the above list bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy-yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau dated June 18, 1863, and to the regulations relating to the bids and regulations in pamphlet form, relating contracts, to the offices of the several Commandants of Navy-yards and Navy Agents.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 21st inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York, as follows, viz.:

120,4[illegible] pounds preserved FRESH BEEF, put up in strong, hermetically-sealed, open-top Prepared or painted cans, made of wrought iron charcoal tin plate. The beef to be the best qua[illegible] of ox beef, in weight, and so far as practicable, each can filled by a single piece of meat; 60,000 pounds of meat to be packed in cans to contain sixty ounces net, and 60,000 pounds to be packed in cans to contain one hundred and twenty ounces net. The cans to be packed two in a box, in good, strong, well-made boxes, stamped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full with contents, name of contractor, and time of packing. The department will have an inspector present during the packing, and will subject the meat on delivery to the usual tests, reserving twenty-five per cent. or cost for six months, as security of quality, &c

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions. From any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Spermatorrhœa cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED.—Therefore, let no false delicacy prevent your immediate application to Dr. POWERS. Dr. POWERS, successfully consulted with Dr. WARD No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure. Viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Those who have used their powers to excess, never without. Send or a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 engravings upon manly and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Parisand London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor. No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs,) N Y., from 10 to 5.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one-fourth the usual hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but it does what the quack by valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorbing this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some powerful component with which our entire world is the family, and still the disease will appear. Its GREAT VALUE can not be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1838. Eight separate room and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

CAUTION TO LADIES, SINGLE AND MARRIED.—Every woman truly a lady, has an aversion to call in or upon a physician, in respect to complaints peculiar to her sex. Besides the shock to her delicacy in consulting persons, most of whom know nothing of her ailments, she incurs worse than useless expense in buying injurious pills, drugs, potions, &c. No lady need call upon the numerous doctors with whom to uselessly spend her means, as "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," price $1, by A. M. Mauriceau, Professor of Diseases of Women, designed especially for the married or those about to be married, points out the mode of treatment to remove obstructions, irregularities, or her other ailments, as mother or wife, with the causes and symptoms, and what best to do. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and 18 Ann-st.; FREDERICK & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.
Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause (an relyupon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. Will restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. No. 1 $1 a box. Sold at 127½ Liberty-st., 403 Hudson-st.; but No. 2 are only sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N.Y. Post-office. N. B.—Those who want a valuable, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by her own sex.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as the effects are permanent. Young man, are you a subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 140th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, strictly intended for those who desire health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by B. RICHARDSON, at No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FREDERICK & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, are a sufficient guarantee that in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen at his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictness of the secrets and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS. IN the form of pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SPERMATORRHŒA CURED FOR FIFTY CENTS.—Send 50 cents and a red stamp to my address, and receive by return mail the receipt. Medicines can be obtained at any drug-store. Also, receipts for any of the private diseases at the same price. By this way you know just what medicines you are taking, and your system is not stuffed with poisons. Address Box No. 861 Schenectady, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MRS. REEVE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN—Cures all complaints of females. Board and private rooms for ladies during confinement, with medical attendance. Residence No. 347 8th-av., corner of 30th-st.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF BALTIMORE, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer THURSDAY, March 24, at 10 A. M., carrying cabin passengers at full rates, and steerage at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....March 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....April 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER..Saturday.....April 9
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Mar. 23.
ACADIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Mar. 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,938	Grace,	———
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking,	———
LOUISIANA	2,856	Smellie,	———
IOWA	—	Milburne,	———

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{ 100 / 85 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine fast sailing A. 1. Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. STRAIN, is intended to sail on MONDAY next (21st inst.) This steamship is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF WELL-COOKED PROVISIONS.
First Cabin.....$75 | Intermediate.....$40
Second Cabin.....Selected Age.....30
Payable in currency. Apply to
FRANCIS McDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT
The United States Mail Steamship
CRESCENT,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 26th of March.
SATURDAY, 23d of April.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GADSE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 26, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DRAKE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMER FOR SALE.—THE NEW, LIGHT-draft, stern wheel steamer "WARWENOCK," length 140 feet by 1.3½ feet beam, 5 feet and 2 inches hold; 2 engines, 14-inch cylinder by 5 feet stroke; ordinary draft of water 30 inches. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS PROCURED from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

POLITICAL.

U. L. A.
REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D.,
Will deliver his lecture on "REVOLUTION AGAINST FREE GOVERNMENT NOT A RIGHT, BUT A CRIME," before the UNION LEAGUE of this City, at COOPER INSTITUTE, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 23, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents—to be had at Raodolph's Sookstore, Broadway and Amity-st.; at the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st., at the door on the evening of the lecture, or either of the Committee. The proceeds of the lecture to be divided between the NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION, Col. Howe, and the U. S. SANITARY FAIR.

SINGING by the ROCKY MOUNTAIN GLEE CLUB.

W. V. ALEXANDER, No. 42 Pine-st.
ENEAS ELLIOT, No. 72 Norfolk-st.
JOHN HOOPER, *Times* Building.
W. M. KING, Y. No. 22 Monroe-st.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
R. L. HARRIS, Croton Water Department.
G. F. STEINBRENNER, No. 23 Bible House, 6th-st.
J. S. DENNEY, Harlem.
J. M. HAINES, No. 8 Wall-st.
B. F. WEYMOUTH No. 1 Broadway
J. S. MILLARD, No. 536 3d-av.
G. R. DAVIS, No. 240 1st-av.
JOHN FONDA, No. 118 East 23d-st.
A. P. MANN, No. 106 East 30th-st.
T. STILLMAN, No. 111 Broadway.
H. C. PARKE,
Committee.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.
PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.

We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of paper bags, made of the best stock, and designed especially for grocers and tea dealers. Also, paper flour bags to hold 12½, 25 and 50 pounds, made of the best Manila paper, and suitable for grocers and millers, neatly printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of bags constantly on hand and for sale at the
CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
B. E. CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 123, 125 and 127 Broad-st.

THE AMERICAN
JAVA COFFEE COMPANY.
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

The Company have established the price of their Coffee at 25 cents per pound. Put up in one-pound packages 48 lbs in a case. Usual discount.

NEW MAPLE SUGAR—WHITE AND HANDsome, from Western New-York. For sale by L. G. SHEPPARD, No. 2 Bowling Green.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, March 24, 25, and 26, and Matinée on SATURDAY at 2 P. M., a novel, humorous, and elegant entertainment, entitled PHIL OWEN, AN IRISHMAN, comprising a series of eccentric sketches in character; Hits at society; Business at the Dilettanti; Flings at the Shinplasters; Rubs on the Romantic; Smiles at the Sentimental, &c., from the pen of the popular American Dramatist, Charles Gayler, and illustrated by the charming Vocalists and Comediennes, Miss H. Watkins, the accomplished young Pianiste, Miss Carlot a Shaw, and the distinguished American Comedian, Mr. Harry Watkins.

ARGUMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHIANA.

A young gentleman, twenty-five years of age, with large expectations, excellent education, a cheerful disposition, liberal agreeable manners, and not altogether without pretentions to good looks, but whose circle of female friends is somewhat limited, desires the acquaintance of a respectable lady with a view to matrimony. She must be young and good tempered—money no object. Apply in person between the hours of 10 A. M. and P. M., at C. W., No. 10 Cosey-place. Vide Morning papers, Matrimonial head.

People who answer Matrimonial advertisements; as recommended by Mrs. H. Watkins: Caroline Delancey, a young lady with no nonsense about her, and sings "Poor Trough My Cot May Be." Miss Kate Bickers, a strong-minded female, with song, "Let us all Speak our Minds as well as for it." Miss Angelica Sixhaway, with song, "I am Long's Very Charming," and a new verse on Hiawatha. Bet y Pringle, a romantic maid of all work (?) with an entirely new song, "The Captain Without His Whiskers." Adolphus Hilldower, Esq., with song, "Do You Really Think I Did?" Miss Blanche Mowray, a Bowling Green Maid Miss, with song, "I am so Very Shy." Harry Maloy, with song, "No Irish Need Apply." Ben Jay Jasper, a Union Drummer Boy, with H. Watkins new National Hymn, "Great Spirit, Hear My Prayer." Bob Snipes's Grand National Song, "Shout for our Glorious Banner."

People who advertise, represented by Mr. H. Watkins: Charles Wentrop, a young gentleman in want of a wife, but too bashful to ask for such a thing. Jeremiah Bowler, with the Arctic Ballad of "The Mountain Lamb." Peg Huckaback, with a new song, "A Great Sensation," and Selcouth Shepherd's Pipe. Josiah Johnson, an irrepressible Contraband of the Corn Exchange, with "Musket Drill, A 1," "Jump Up," and song "Woo'er Cotton."

NOTE.—An entertainment of a similar nature to the above has been given by these distinguished Artistes during the past four years, throughout England, Ireland and Scotland, where their wonderful impersonations elicited the hearty and unanimous from the first critics of the day, and were patronized by the most elegant and fashionable audiences of Great Britain. Believing that this truly charming and delightful style of amusement has but to be known to become highly popular with our people, Photography has been arranged with a view of meeting the requirements and refined taste of the American public.

Admission 50 cents; Reserved seats 75 cents.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; begin at 8 o'clock.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE
Opposite the Academy of Music, New-York.
Proprietor.....JAMES COOKE.
CONTINUOUS AND ASTOUNDING
SUCCESS.....SUCCESS
OF HENRY COOKE'S
MARVELOUSLY ASTONISHING
CIRCUS TROUPE OF PERFORMING
DOGS AND MONKEYS. DOGS AND MONKEYS,
DOGS AND MONKEYS,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
AFTERNOON AT 2½. EVENING AT 8,
Whose indescribable performances elicit shouts of laughter and enthusiastic applause,
THE CELEBRITIES
OF THE WORLD,
will appear in conjunction with the
DOUBLE MAMMOTH COMPANY
OF STAR EQUESTRIANS and GYMNASTS.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE GREAT
ENGLISH STEEPLE CHASE.
TWENTY-FOUR THOROUGHBRED HORSES,
AND TWENTY-FOUR RIDERS.
L'ECHELLE INFERNALE, OR "A LEAP FOR LIFE."
OLD FAVORITES AND NEW ARTISTS.
A LEVIATHAN PROGRAMME
OF GENIUS, SKILL AND HUMOR.

The prices will remain as usual, viz.: Reserved Stalls, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents, (children half price;) Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open, afternoon, at 1½; evening, at 7½. Matinée commences at 2½. Evening performance at 8.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE.
No. 455 Broadway.
L. B. LENT.....Manager.
THIS EVENING,
will be presented a splendid selection of
BRILLIANT AND VARIED PERFORMANCES.
Second week of Wallace's
TROUPE OF ACTING BEARS,
TROUPE OF ACTING BEARS,
TROUPE OF ACTING BEARS
from California, to all their
UNIQUE AND AMUSING FEATS.
MME. LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
and the entire strength of the
INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE
IN WONDERS OF EQUESTRIAN SKILL,
DANCING AND TRICK HORSES,
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS,
AND DIMINUTIVE TRAINED PONIES,
the whole forming
THE BRANDEST COMBINATION
of attractive novelties ever offered in New-York.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Matinees for families, commencing at 2½.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

For full information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the west.

This road is being extended, and will soon be complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

T. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GUNNISON, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, Commencing Nov. 16, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Bridgehampton, &c., stopping at all stations. For Flushing, 8 and 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Oyster Bay, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for the train and excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does no run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

PARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamer J. D. JEWETT will leave the west foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Matteltown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 9:30 A. M., and Long Branch at 10 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 9:37 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with Hudson P. M. sleeping car,) at 10 P. M.
On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 28th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City ferry foot of Chambers-st. at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 12:35 runs connect to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

LECTURES.

BEGINNING AT LIVE NEW-YORK AND ending near the Dead Sea where Sodom and other wicked cities were buried and burned. Dr. PRESSLEY, who returned from the East last Summer, will deliver three lectures, illustrated by an entire map prepared for the purpose. First lecture in Athenæum, U. P. Church, between 11th and 12th sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 22. Subject—*Brief Sketches of a Tour from New-York to Alexandria.* Second in the A. R. Church, corner of Division and Thomp on sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 23. Subject—*Brief Sketches of a Tour Through Egypt to the Red Sea, and Through the Desert to Mount Sinai.* Third, in the West 2d-st. U. P. Church, between 6th and 7th Ave., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 24. Subject—*The Dead Sea and the Valley of the Jordan, including Prominent Places on their Way.* Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8. Tickets 25 cents each.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MARY and CATHERINE CUMMERFORD.—When last heard from were living in this City; any information will be thankfully received by their anxious brother. Address FRANK CUMMERFORD, Box No. 139 *Times* Office, New-York.

IF MRS. DORIS TIELO, NEE LIENA, will call at or send her address to the office of this paper, she will receive a letter of importance addressed to her.

MR. DURELL, OF THE STONE BRIDGE Hotel, Rhode Island, will be pleased to meet his old friends at No. 40 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST.....MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY.

Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

This most Select Zoological Exhibition is now in its NINETEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK.

NINETEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK.

As the season has been one of unparalleled prosperity, the management, from previous arrangements, are compelled to bring it to a close. The present is the
LAST WEEK BUT THREE
LAST WEEK BUT THREE
the public will have of inspecting this superb collection of LIVING ANIMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES.
LIVING ANIMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES.
LIVING ANIMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES,
the representatives of every country and climate. Every available portion of the earth has been caused to contribute its choice specimens of animated nature to enlarge this
GREAT ANIMAL CONGRESS.
GREAT ANIMAL CONGRESS.
which, with the additions recently made, surpasses in extent and beauty any zoological exhibition in the known world.

THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY, with Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Ponies, Monkeys and Mules.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7½.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
LAST WEEK OF THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL AND BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT OF
NEW-YORK'S FAVORITE PRIMA DONNA,
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
Prior to her departure for California.
MONDAY EVENING, March 21, 1864, will be performed the grand romantic, spectacular, musical drama,

THE ENCHANTRESS,

which for the last six nights has attracted densely crowded audiences.

Miss RICHINGS in her celebrated character of STELLA.

Supported by Mr. E. SEGUIN, J. W. HILL, E. LAMB, B. T. RINGGOLD, &c., &c., Mlle. LINA WINDLE, Mlle. KRUGA, and a full corps (under the direction of Sig. RONZANI) in the GRAND BALLET.

MUSICAL CONDUCTOR, HARVEY S. DODWORTH.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, ELEGANT COSTUMES, PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS, rendering this grand romantic musical production perfect in every respect.

SIXTH AND LAST SOIREE
OF
CHAMBER MUSIC.
Ninth Season, 1864, at
Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway,
TUESDAY, March 22, at 8 o'clock P. M.

ARTISTS:
WILLIAM MASON, Pianist.
THEODORE THOMAS, Violin.
J. MOSENTHAL, 2d Violin.
C. MATERA, Viola.
F. BERGNER, Violincello.

Tickets, $1 50 each, for sale at Messrs. BEER & SCHIRMER, and SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Broadway, and at the door of the Hall.

The piano used at these soirees is from the celebrated factory of Steinway & Sons' warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., near Union-square.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.
TWENTY-FIRST WEEK
OF THE GRAND
STEREOSCOPTICON,
Being a Grand Tour of the
WORLD.

The Tour new EVERY DAY for six successive days. To conclude with the
TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET
GHOST,
and other local scenes of thrilling interest.

Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
Grand Matinee EVERY DAY, at 3 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
MRS. JOHN SEFTON'S
BENEFIT.
WEDNESDAY, March 23,
THE
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
with the standard cast of the establishment.
BOX BOOK OPEN.

WALLACK'S.
FRIDAY, MARCH 25,
BENEFIT
OF
MR. GEORGE HOLLAND.
Goldsmith's sterling Comedy
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Box-book now open.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
The public is respectfully informed that the Academy of Music will reopen on MONDAY, March 28, FOR ITALIAN OPERA.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
BIERSTADT'S PICTURE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS is now on exhibition at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 766 Broadway, corner of 8th-st., day and evening.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS
IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE A FEW ADDITIONAL PUPILS
between the ages of 9 and 14 to educate with her daughters at Idlewild, Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Circulars at No. 574 Broadway and at No. 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—In a location well known for its salubrity and beauty, six hours from New-York, commences its fifth semi-annual session April 1,

Death of a Distinguished Citizen.

Mr. EBEN MERRIM, well known as a statistician and meteorologist, died at his residence, No. 47 Orange-street, (Brooklyn Heights,) on Saturday afternoon, of dropsy of the liver. Thus has passed away one who devoted a lifetime to the scientific and pecuniary benefit of his fellow-men. Mr. MERRIAM was born in Concord, Massachusetts, June 17, 1794, and consequently was in the 70th year of his age. Shortly after arriving at his majority he proceeded to Kentucky, where he was engaged for a number of years in the manufacture and purification of saltpetre, as well as other mineral products of the Mammoth Cave, in that State. He subsequently engaged extensively in the dry goods business in Zanesville, Ohio. Upon his removal to New-York about 26 years ago, he was a manufacturer of soap and candles, and entered quite largely into that branch of business, accumulating the foundation for a handsome competence. From his earliest childhood, it may be said Mr. MERRIAM exhibited a taste for scientific pursuits, and devoted his attention more particularly to meteorological researches. His records of the latter branch of his studies are intact, and extend even to the day of his death. He originated the idea, founded upon his own private observations, of cycles of atmospherical phenomena, which he advanced in public prints with considerable enthusiasm. He attained extended notoriety in this respect, not only in this country but in Europe; and received many evidences of the correctness of his theory from scientific men abroad. He attained considerable notoriety as a careful compiler of meteorological facts, and was frequently cited before the courts to decide disputed points.

In 1851 Mr. MERRIAM commenced the publication of the *Municipal Gazetteer*, a work embracing every particular of his extended researches, and devoted to history and the interests of science. It was published at his own individual expense, and is now almost complete up to the period of his death. The deceased was a contributor to nearly all the journals in New-York City upon scientific and oleemosynary subjects, he selecting the *Journal of Commerce* as his especial organ. The record of his public career may be briefly stated: He devoted the results of his scientific researches, as well as conducted them freely, for the benefit of society. Whatever private fortune he may have possessed at any time was somewhat lavishly expended, with the object of assisting those in distress. He never received, nor would he take, adequate pecuniary compensation for his mental labors, but always considered that his discoveries were for the public benefit. His influence was always extended in favor of the oppressed and suffering, and he has frequently successfully combatted injustice in municipal and legislative enactments, absolutely refusing therefor any pecuniary reward.

Mr. MERRIAM had many eccentricities of habit, but all developed a humane and kindly nature. He would not witness or permit the suffering of any dumb creature without an effort to relieve its misery. All cases of pecuniary distress that came to his knowledge—and they were not a few—were assisted to the extent of his ability, regardless of consequence to himself or family. Mr. MERRIAM'S circle of acquaintance was extensive, embracing almost all business and scientific men of the commercial metropolis and other cities, who will sincerely mourn his loss.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 19, 1864.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	109¾	100	Pacific Mail	232½
18,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & April	112⅜	200	Hudson R. R	157
1,000	do. Feb. & Aug.	111	100	do	156½
28,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. O.	99⅛	150	do	156⅜
5,000	Brook. C. 6s W. L.	101⅜	200	do	156
5,000	Mo. State 6s	73	100	do	155
10,000	do	73¼	300	do	155
1,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo	87½	600	Erie Railway P	109
10,000	Mo 6s, issued to Pac. R	73	1100	Harlem R	141
2,000	Cal. State 7s	131	5100	do	140¾
3,000	N. C. State 6s	58	300	do	140⅝
20,000	American Gold	162	200	do	139⅝
100	Bank of Commerce	105¾	1400	do	139
19	Bank of the Repub	105	300	do	138¾
20	Mer. Ex. Bank	101	400	Reading R	141½
10,000	O. & Miss. R. C.	60	1200	do	141⅜
30,000	do	60¼	500	do	141⅜
20,000	do	60½	200	do	141⅝
126,000	do	61	500	do	141⅜
16,000	do	61⅜	100	do	140⅝
10,000	do	61⅜	500	do	142
2,000	do	62	200	do	141¾
50,000	do	62⅝	50	Mich. Cen. R	141½
10,000	do	62⅝	500	Mich. So. & N.I. R	116⅜
28,000	Ohio & Miss. Pr. C	95	1500	do	117
1,500	Har. R. 3d M	102	1500	do	117⅜
5,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B	132	1000	do	117⅜
3,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	95	300	M. So. & N.I. S	148
20,000	A. & Y. H. In. B.	90	100	Ill. Cen. R. S	129⅞
29,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	95	50	Ill. C. R. Scrip	133
5,000	Tol. & W. 2 M Bs.	98	500	do	128⅛
1,000	Mil. & P. D. C. 1st	108	1300	Clev. & Pitts. R	124⅜
18,000	Miss. & M. L. G. B	71	1700	do	124
300	Canton Co	66	100	do	124⅛
170	Del. & H. Ca. Co	218	400	do	123¾
1800	Copake Iron M	15	100	do	123⅞
20	do	14⅜	300	Gal. & Chi. R	121
100	do	15⅛	400	do	121¼
1100	do	16	300	do	121⅜
100	do	15¼	500	do	121½
500	Central Coal Co	96	50	do	122
900	do	96⅜	300	Hnn. & St. J. R.	53
300	do	97	400	Han. & S. J. R. Pf	67½
1000	do	98	1400	Cleve. & Tol. R	146
200	Cum. Coal Pr	84	300	do	146¼
700	do	84¾	500	do	146⅜
50	Penn. Coal Co	207	200	do	146¾
500	Am. Coal Co	111	400	Chic. & R. I. R	125
100	do	111⅜	200	do	125¼
1000	do	112	300	do	125⅝
50	Nic. Tran. Co	2⅜	400	do	125¾
300	Mar. Min. Co	29	100	Chi., B. & Q. R.	141⅜
1000	Q'ts Hill G. M. Co.	23	400	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R	75
300	do	24	200	do	75¼
100	do	22⅜	200	Tol. & Wab. R	67⅜
250	do	22	300	do	67¾
300	International Coal	80	100	do	67⅞
200	do	82	100	do	68
200	Marl'd Cop. Co	b10 2	800	do	68
50	Wyom. Val. Coal Co	90	200	do	68
300	do	92	300	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	89¼
200	Ruth'd Marble Co.	21	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	131⅜
100	Ashburton Coal Co.	47⅜	100	do	130⅜
50	Quick. Min. Co	63¾	300	do	130¾
200	do	63¾	200	do	131
500	do	61	100	do	131
100	do	64	400	do	131¼
300	do	64⅜	1500	do	131⅜
100	do	63⅜	100	do	131⅝
150	Cen. Am. Transit	50	800	A. & T. H. R	83
25	N. Y. Cen	141	100	do	83⅝
75	do	140⅝	100	do	84
400	do	140	300	do	84
200	do	139⅞	300	do	85
600	do	139⅜	300	do	85⅜
100	do	139⅜	350	Chic. & N. W. R	63¾
100	do	139⅝	700	do	64
100	do	139⅜	200	do	64⅛
250	do	140	200	do	64⅛
600	do	140	200	do	64⅝
500	do	140	300	do	64⅜
100	do	140	200	do	64¾
25	do	139¾	50	do	64⅞
600	Erie R	126⅜	200	do	66
340	do	126⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. P	82
2100	do	126⅝	350	do	83
1000	do	12 ⅝	700	do	84
2000	do	126	100	do	84⅜
200	do	126⅛	500	Chi. & Alt. R	90
650	do	126⅜	100	do	90
300	do	126	100	Chi. & Alton Pf	87
900	do	126	1100	Mar. & Chi. 1st Pf	80
200	do	125¾	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr	82
100	do	125⅝	200	Miss. & Mo. R	55⅜
300	do	122⅝	200	do	55
1000	do	126			

BROOMS BOARD.

$500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. Co	109¾	500	Reading R	141⅜
5,000	do	110	100	do	114¾
20,000	do	109⅞	200	do	141⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	112	600	M. S. & N. I. R	117
200	Canton Co	65	200	Ill. Cen. R. S	137⅝
100	do	64⅜	300	Clev. & Pitts. R	124⅜
300	Com. Coal Prf	b10 85	100	do	124⅝
400	Quick. M. Co	63	600	do	124⅝
100	Pac. M. S. Co	b10 232	200	Tol. & Wab. Pref	89¾
200	do	232	300	Gal. & Chic. R	121⅝
1000	N. Y. Com. R	140	100	do	121¾
200	do	b10 140	200	Cleve. & Tol. R	146
100	Erie R	126⅜	700	do	146⅛
100	do	126¼	100	do	146⅜
400	do	126⅛	500	Chi. & R. I	125¼
200	do	126⅞	500	Chi., Bor. & Q.	b10 142
50	do	b30 126⅜	100	Tol. & Wab	69
100	do	s30 126	50	do	68¾
200	Erie A. Pr	108	500	P., Ft. W. & C	131⅜
200	Hud. R. R	157	100	A. & T. H. R	85
50	do	157¼	200	do	86
200	Harlem R	139	100	do	86¾
500	do	137	500	Chic. & N. W. R	64⅜
200	do	137⅜	50	do	65
200	Mich. Cen. R	141⅜	200	do	64¾
100	do	141¾			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R	o 139⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. R	64
5100	Erie R	126⅝	200	do	64⅛
100	do	c 126⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi	131⅞
300	do	s3 126⅜	200	do	c 131¾
300	do	s3 126⅜	150	Terre H. & Alton	83
400	do	126⅝	100	do	s30 83⅜
300	do	c 126⅜	250	do	84
200	do	b3 126⅝	500	Tol. & Wabash	69
400	Harlem R	s3 140⅜	500	do	68
200	do	142	100	Tol. & Wab. Pref	90
800	do	141⅜	200	Canton Co	65
2100	R. S. & M. I. R	113⅜	50	do	65⅜
200	do	113⅜	300	do	s30 65¾
300	do	c 113⅜	400	Cen. Coal Co	95⅜
400	do	113⅞	100	do	95¾
300	Ill. Cen. R	138⅜	100	Quicksilv. M. Co	63¾
300	do	138⅜	100	do	63⅝
100	do	139	50	do	63⅞
200	Clev. & Pitts	124⅜	500	Nashua Copper	1⅜
300	do	124⅜	800	Am. Coal Co	112
200	Gal. & C. R	121⅛	500	Q. H. G. M. Co	23½
500	do	121⅜	100	do	24
100	do	s3 121⅜	100	Canada Cop. Co	8
100	Chic. & R. I	s3 125⅛	200	Cop'k Iron Co	16

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R	139⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R	137⅜
500	do	139⅜	500	do	b3 137⅝
100	do	b3 139⅜	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	131⅜
300	do	s3 139⅜	700	do	131
100	Erie R	126⅛	100	do	s3 131
200	do	b3 126⅜	100	do	b10 131⅜
300	do	s3 126⅜	100	do	131⅝
200	do	b10 126⅜	100	T. H. & Alt. R	b10 88
350	do	126	100	do	s3 88
700	do	b3 126	100	Tol. & Wab. R	67⅛
100	do	s3 126⅜	100	Tol. & Wab. Pref	90
200	do	126⅜	20,000	Ohio & Miss. C	66

100	Red R. Lex. 6s	156⅜	45,000	do	63¾
100	do	156⅜	40,000	do	63¾
400	Harlem R	138⅜	5,000	do	63¾
200	do	138⅜	25,000	do	63⅜
450	do	b10 139	100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	80¼
200	M. S. & N. I. R	116⅜	100	Pacific M. S. Co	131
200	do	116⅜	300	Canton Co	64⅜
200	do	116⅜	300	Cumb. Coal Co	b3 84
1200	Cleve. & Pitts R.	s3 125⅜	200	do	b3 83¾
1200	do	b3 124	$5,000	Sandy R. Coal & Oil Co. 1st M. Bs.	80
700	do	124	780	Quicksil. M. Co	s30 63¾
100	Gal. & Chi. R	b3 121⅜	100	Wy. V. C. Co	s60 88
100	do	b10 121⅜	100	Qtz. Hill G. M	s3 24¼
300	Chi. & R. I. R	b3 125⅜	100	do	s10 24
100	do	125⅜	100	Ent. Marble	21
100	do	125⅜	500	Bucks Co. L. Co	1⅜
100	do	125⅞	580	Nashua Cop	s30 1⅞
700	Chi., & N. W. R	64¼	500	do	1⅜
400	Chic., B. & Q. R.	b6 143			

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$10,000	Am. Gold	161¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R	121¼
100	Erie R	125⅜	150	do	121⅝
100	do	b3 125⅜	200	do	121⅜
900	do	125⅜	100	do	b3 121⅜
1000	do	125⅜	100	Cle. & Tol. R	146
100	do	b3 125⅜	200	do	146⅜
600	do	b3 125⅜	200	do	146⅜
1300	Harlem R	138⅜	100	Rock Island R	125
100	do	138	300	Northwestern	64⅜
100	do	b3 138⅜	100	do	n5 64⅜
900	do	b10 139	600	Fort Wayne	131
100	do	b5 139	800	do	130⅜
400	Reading	142⅜	100	Ter. H. & Alt. Pr	68
700	do	142	10000	O. & Miss. Cer	63¾
50	Mich. So. R	117	5000	do	63⅜
100	do	s30 116⅜	80	do	b3 63¾
600	do	117⅜	100	Quick. Min. Co	66
200	do	b10 117⅜	2000	do	66¼
200	Ill. Cen. R	b3 137⅜	400	do	66⅜
100	do	137⅜	100	do	66⅜
1500	Pittsburgh	124⅛	500	do	b30 67
300	do	124⅜	400	Am. Coal Co	b10 112
100	Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	74⅜	1700	Qtz. Hill M. Co	24⅜

MONDAY, March 21—A. M.

Trade through the past week was quite active in the way of Import entries, but moderate in Exports, both ordinary Domestic Produce and Gold. The chief demand for the latter is to pay Customs, the receipts from which continue on a large scale. The Gold and Silver balances now held in the Treasury Office here amount to $25,118,578, a gain of nearly a million and a half over the previous week. The Specie now held in all the depositories of the Treasury Department is not far from *thirty-three millions*. The New-York balances will probably see their highest point for the present in the course of this week, or as soon as arrangements can be effected for anticipating the April and May Interest on the Public Debt. Whatever others steps may be in contemplation by the Secretary of the Treasury on this subject, they will probably be kept confidential, as they certainly ought to be, if he would not have private speculation forestall his movements, and thus defeat the public good contemplated by the recent joint resolution of Congress. As the market price of Gold was advanced by speculation in the course of February and March from 150@152 ℔ cent. to 160@152 ℔ cent., mainly through the help of the Customs demand, which was unexpectedly heavy and greatly in advance of the interest payments on the Public Debt, the authority now rests with the Secretary to gradually correct this mischief. We believe the public may rest assured that he will not fail to exercise his control discreetly, and, in good season, effectively.

The market for money now favors the 5 per cent. Gold-bearing Loan, 10-40 years, which the Secretary of the Treasury will soon open to popular subscriptions, and the opportunity will unquestionably be availed of by hundreds of people who have the money at command, and who distrust the stability of the recent great rise in railway property, and desire to keep clear of the wild speculative excitement now going on in this and other (and even less reliable) departments of the Stock Exchange.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

	Bid.	Ask.
American Gold Coin	161¾	161¾
U. S. 6 7-10ths, 3-20 years	109	110
New-York Central	136⅞	137⅛
New-York and Erie	125⅜	125⅝
Erie Preferred Shares	108⅜	108½
Rock Island	125⅜	125⅝
Michigan Guaranteed	116	118
Michigan Southern	103⅜	103½
Michigan Central	141	141½
Toledo	146⅜	146⅝
Illinois Central	136	137
Pacific Mail	231	232
Hudson River	156	156½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	142	142½
Harlem Common	140	141
Fort Wayne and Chicago	130	131
Chicago and North Western	64	64⅜
Almaden Quicksilver	40	43
Mariposa Gold	40	43
Cumberland	82¾	83

There was no marked excitement or change in the price of Gold on Saturday. The market closed a fraction lower than on Friday. The Custome demand for the day was $322,000, making for the week $1,522,000. There was no Export demand for Gold Coin. The steamer carried out $1-7,052 in Gold Bars, English Sovereigns, &c. The whole export of the week of all sorts of Gold and Silver is $462,67¢.

The supply of Money to the Stock Exchange Brokers continued free to the close of the day, and the rate generally 6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum.

Government Stocks are firm, but not especially active since the sailing of the steamer this morning. The sales of the 5-20s in the afternoon were at 110@109⅞ ℔ cent.

The excitemeot was less violent on the Stock Exchange than on Friday and Friday night. A break-down of 5@6 ℔ cent. in the Harlem speculation, and a disposition in some quarters to sell Erie at the previous advance, affected the market through the early Board, and a dull feeling appeared also to pervade the dealings in the afternoon. At the same time there was not much yielding in prices on the leading Railways, while the Miscellaneous Shares were about the same as on Friday afternoon.

At 4 o'clock the dullness in the market continued, and the following prices were made as compared with the same hour on Friday: The subsequent Evening Exchange sales were ¼ ℔ cent. lower on Erie, and 1 ℔ cent. higher on Michigan Southern.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	162¼	161¾	Mich. Central	143	141
U. S. 6s, 1881	112⅜	112⅝	Mich Southern	117¾	116⅜
N. Y. Central	140	139⅜	Mich Guarant'd	149	148
Erie	126⅜	125⅞	Illinois Cen	138⅜	137⅝
Erie Preferred	109¾	108⅜	Pittsburgh	124⅜	124
Hudson	158	156⅜	Fort Wayne	131⅜	131⅝
Pacific Mail	232	232	Rock Island	125¾	125⅛
Harlem	143⅜	138⅝	Galena	121⅜	121⅛
Cantoo	65⅜	64¾	Reading	142⅜	141⅜
Treas. Cer. new	99¾	99⅜	Quicksilver	64	63¾
Toledo	146¼	146⅜	Cumland Coal	84	83
Northwest	64	64⅜	Mariposa	33½	32½

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'	110	American Exchange	114
Mechanics'	115	Chatham	104
America	140	Bank of the Republic	104⅛
City	145	Bank of N. America	109
Tradesmen's	112	Hannover	102
National	107⅜	Irving	100
Merchants' Ex	100	Metropolitan	118½
Seventh Ward	141	Citizens'	105
State of New-York	110	Shoe and Leather	110
Commerce	108	Continental	102½
Mechanics' Bk. Ass	101⅛	Marine	155
Broadway	170	Commonwealth	105
Ocean	96		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	120	Al. & T. H. 2ds Pref'd	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	114	At & T. H. seconds, In	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101½	Chi. & N. W. S. F	104
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Chi. & N. W. firsts	94½
Erie 2ds, '79	115	Chi. & N. W. seconds	93
Erie 7s, '83	114	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	87
Erie 6ths, '80	106	Tol. & W. b. 1sts	104
Erie 6ths, '68	106⅜	Tol. & Wab. seconds	93
E. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	104	Gal. & Chi. Fsr	112
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	110	Clev. & Tol. S. F	114
Hud. R. 2ds, s. f. '85	116	New J. C. firsts	103
Hud. R. 2ds, '75	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	111
Hud. R. bonds, '67	107	1sts, Ft. W. & C. 2ds	106
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '75	113	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	100
1st. seconds, '64	110	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	117
Mich. Cen. 8s, '72	125	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	84
Michig. new 1sts, '62	122	Miss. & Mo. 1s. 6	71
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	122¾	Chi. & Alt. firsts	106
Mich. S. seconds	105	Chi. & Alt. Income	95
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F	112	Ohio & Miss	85
Ill. Central, '75	123	Alt. & G. W.	102½
Alton & T. Buate firsts	110		

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: **Total Receipts**, $6,069,063 57, including for Customs, $322,000; **Payments**, $6,816,872 13; **Balance**, $38,798,839 66.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 15.

Loans.	Rate of interest.	Date of maturity.	Amount.
1862	6 per cent	1867–1882	$510,740,100
1861	6 per cent	1881	70,360,500
1861	7.30 per cent	1864–1881	138,063,800
1847–8	6 per cent	1867–8	16,323,591
1855	5 per cent	1865	3,461,000
1858	5 per cent	1874	20,000,000
1860	5 per cent	1871	7,022,000
1861	6 per cent. Oregon	1862	1,016,000
1842	6 per cent	1862	236,320
Total gold-bearing f. debt			$769,213,311
Certificates of Indebtedness			$134,098 000
Certificates of Deposit, &c			48,288,490
Treasury Notes, 5 per cent., 1866			115,581,414
Treasury Notes, 5 per cent., 1865			14,600,000
Total debt on interest			$1,081,781,215
Circulation			$449,073,61 6
Fractional do			19,173,320—468,246,936
Total debt and circulation			$1,550,028,151
Unpaid requisitions			$46,971,278
Undrawn Treasury balance			16,797,655—30,173,623
Grand total of liabilities			$1,580,201,774

The Import Entries of the past week smount to $5,294,768, against $4,138,170 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2.390,134, against $4,671,223 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $463,000, against $1,202,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,522,-000.

The Commercial Tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, which we published a few days sioce, for eight months of the current Fiscal Year, give a total Import of Foreign Merchandise, (exclusive of Specie,) from 1st July, 1863, to 29th February, 1864, of.....$130,540,000
And three weeks in March.....16.938,189
Total to date.....$147,478,189
Against same time last year.....129,651,920
Increseed Import since July 1.....$17,526,269

The seme tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from

July 1, 1863, to February 29 1864.....$107,986.000
Add three weeks in March.....9,319.817
Total to date.....$117,305,817
Against same time 1863.....141,097.667
Decreased Experts since July.....$23,791,250

The Specie Export from New York, from

July 1 to February 29, amount to.....$37.595.000
Add since March 1.....1.559.000
Total to date.....$39.154.000
Against same time 1863.....45.528,000
Decrease Specie Exports since July 1.....$6,374.000

The New-York Exchange Bank (A. VAN DUSER, President,) has resolved to take n National organization, under the style of The New-York National Exchange Bank. This name has been parmitted by the Comptroller of the Currency, at Washington, and the stockholdere have resolved to surrender their New-York State organization altogether. The transition will occasion no interruption to the business of the Bank, and no change of officers or shareholders. Other local Banks will probably sooo follow this exemple, under the National Currency Act as it now stands.

The subscription-books of the Somerset Iron and Coal Company, of Pennsylvania, will be opened to-day, in the office of JAMES WADSWORTH & Co., No. 61 Cedar-street.

The following is communicated by the parties interested.

The Tenth National Bank, D. L. Ross, President, will open books to-day for subscription of an additional $500,000, making their capital one million, on Tuesday, at Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co.'s, Wall-st. A large part of the amount desired has been already subscribed. This bank will open for business on or before the 1st April at No. 240 Broadway, as soon as the offices can be completed, the requisite certificate having been already received from the Comptroller.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has the following report of the affairs of the Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad of Ohio:

"A meeting of the parties for whose account the above road was purchased at the foreclosure sale in August last, was held yesterday, 14th inst., at the office of the company in his city, pursuant to notice.

The meeting was largely attended, and was organized by the appointment of Mr. HENRY ANN, of New-York, as Chairman, and Messrs. JOEL ROBERTSON, of this city, and CHAS. C. GOFF, of Zanesville, as Secretaries.

Mr. ANN, of New-York, alluded with much feeling to the sentiments of Gen. DUNCAN, of Zanesville, one of he counsel for the bondholders and of Col. WM. WARD, of this city, are receiver of the road, and presented resolutions commendatory of the many virtues and noble qualities of those gentlemen, which resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Mr. CHARLES M. HAN, of New-York, who purchased the road for the bondholders parties to the reorganization, then addressed the meeting stating the time and condition of the purchase of the road, the terms and conditions of the company and the terms of the several parties to the reorganization on which the amount and nature of the respective interests held by each.

The new Company was then organized under the name of the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad Company.

The cost of the road and equipment will be represented in the new organization by $5,000,000 first morigage and seven per cent. bonds, and at out $2,000,000 of stock in shares of $50 each. No other mortgage is to be executed on the property of the Company, except for the purpose of extending the road to Cincinnati, for which purpose the Directors were further authorized to create a new stock to any amount not exceeding the corporate limits of the charter.

The meeting adjourned to 2½ P. M., when the election for Directors took place, forty-three thousand three hundred and seventy votes (equivalent to $2,165,500) having been cast for the following gentlemen:

ELEAZER GLST, CHARLES REEMELIN, ROBERT BROWN and S. N. PIKE, of Cincinnati.

RICHARD VOX HOFFMANN, HENRY AMY and CHARLES MORAN, of New-York.

The election of these gentlemen was made unanimous with cheers.

The greatest unanimity prevailed, and a strong feeling was apparent of a determination to extend the road into this city.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day, Mr. EVERETT CLARK was elected President, and Mr. DAVID HILL Secretary and Treasurer.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 19, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 74 bbls. Ashes, 5 610 bbls. Flour, 1,404 bols. and 1,339 bags Corn Meal, 2,877 bushels Wheat, 18,057 bushels Corn, 30 bushels Rye, 1,640 bushels Barley, 3,700 bushels Malt, 2,900 bushels Oats, 6,213 pkgs. Provisions, and 2 076 bbls. Whiskv.

ASHES—Are in demend at $8 87½ for Pots, and $10 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, to-day, 553 bbls.

COFFEE—Is inactive at full prices. We quote: Java, 44c.@45c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 38c.@38c.; Rio, 36¾c.@38c.; St. Domingo, 33c.@34c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand at irregular rates. Strict Midulings, 72c.@74c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active to-day, at, however, essentially unchanged prices. The principal inquiry has been for shipping brands, especially of State. Sales since our last 15,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 25@$6 50; prior to choice extra State at $6 60@$7 00, chiefly at $6 70@$6 85; round hooo extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 05@$7 20 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 25	@$6 50
Extra State	6 60	@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 60	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	7 05	@ 7 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 25	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 10	@ 9 00
Extra choice extra Missouri	7 25	@10 50

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at former prices; sales since our last, 1,400 bbls., at $6 85@$7 75 for very poor to good superfine; $7 80@$10 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered; sales 600 bbls. extra, at $6 70@$8 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in slack request, at $5 40@$6 30 ℔ bbl.; sales 75 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $5 25@$5 40 for Jersey; $6 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Total sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been very quiet, but held firmly. Sales since our last, 16,800 bushels, including White Western, at $1 52; Amber Western at $1 71@$1 73, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 68@$1 70; Red do., at $1 60; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 65@$1 64, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 61@$1 63 in store and delivered; Chicago Spring, $1 60@$1 63 ℔ bushel. Corn is inactive and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,000 bushels at $1 30 for mixed Western, in store; $1 25@$1 25½ for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is dull at $1 26@$1 30 per bushel. Oats are in moderate demand, at previous rates. We quote Canada at 88c.@90c.; Western at 89c.@90c.; State at 89c.@90c.; Jersey at 84c.@87c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in good request at $1 30@$1 52, as extremes, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt at $1 85@$1 60 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in moderate request at $1 20@$1 40 for large and small lots, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inactive at 20c.@39c. for fair to very choice. ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 54,765 hides; sales 48,700 hides,—the latter including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 5,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs., 30c., cash, usual selection; 2,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 23½ lbs., 27½c., cash, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Montaviden, 22 lbs., 29½c., cash, usual selection; 5,500 Dry Montevideo, 22 lbs., 29½c., cash, usual selection; 11,000 Dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., private terms; 10,000 Dry Orinoco, 22 lbs., 29½c., 6 months; 4,200 Dry Vera Cruz, 20 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., 27½c., cash; 600 Dry Matamorae, 24 lbs., private terms; 850 Dry New-Orleans, 25 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry West Indies, 15½ lbs, private terms; 3,000 Dry Montevideo and Rio Grande Kip, 10 lbs., 29½c.@30c.; 1,800 Western and City Slaughters, 60 @70 lbs., 12c.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3898. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Army Appropriation Bill in the House.

The West Point Military Academy Bill a Law.

The Bill Promoting Enlistments Again Discussed.

Shall the Loyal Owners of Slaves be Compensated?

Speech of the President to a Delegation of Workingmen.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 21.

THE UNION CAUCUS.

The adjourned meeting of the Union caucue of last week met to-night, hnt owing to the slim attendance no definite action was had npon any of the matters under discussion. The chairman was authorized to call them together whenaver it was deemed expedient. The principle subject nnder consideration was the duty af Union members generally to stand hy the action of committees on all important measures, which was fully acquiesced in by all thoee present.

THE REBELS WELL POSTED UP.

An extract from a rebel paper sent here hy Gen. MEADE contains full details of the proposed reorganization of the army. They assuma to be very knowtaz as to what changes are to he made. Gen. MEADE is anxions to know in whet manner the rebels obtain information concerning prospective military events in advence of that received at headquarters.

GEN. GRANT TO REVIEW THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Thursday will he a great day in the Army af the Potomac. Gen. GRANT will review the victors of Gettysburgh. The President, Secretary of War, Gen. HALLECK, and other distinguished personages, will grace the occasion by their presence.

REIMBURSEMENT OF STATES FOR MILITIA EXPENDITURES.

The question of rsimbursing the States for expense in calling out the militia, was np before the House Military Committee to-day. The large amount af maney involved, and the intricate shape which this business has assnmed, render its careful manipulation a necessity. No decision will be given in regard to it, until the whole matter has been thoroughly overhauled.

GEN. HUMPHREYS A WITNESS.

Gen. HUMPHREYS wae examined, ta-day, before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. He went tnto explicit details af the battle of Gettysburgh, and is nnderstood ta hava vindicated Gen. MEADE'S strategy in that affair. Geo. HANCOCK, who is here, will testify to-morrow.

TAXATION AND REVENUE.

The vexed problems of taxetion and revenue absorbed the attention of the Ways and Means Committee through a laborious session to-day. The report on the Tax and Tariff Bills, as prepared by the sub-committee, will be made soon.

ENLISTED MEN NOT TO BE TRANSFERRED.

The Secretary ot War has issued an order revoking all orders assigning men not reënlisting es veterans to duty in other companies and regiments, uotil the expiration of the time of service, and all enlisted men assigned or transferred to other companies or regiments, will be returned to their original company or regiment.

GEN. ROSECRANS' RECENT ORDER.

Gen. ROSECRANS has issued an order rescinding all aroers by whomsoever made, which prohibit the sale or distribution of aoy newspaper or periodical within his department. Also an order requiring all persons from the rebel lines (including deserters from the rebel army) to take the oath of allegiance before a District Provost-Marshal, to be approved by the District Commander.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 21.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND WORKING MEN—A SPEECH.

A Committee on behalf of the New-York Workingmen's Democretic-Republicen Association to-day waited on the President, to inform him that their Association had elected him en honorary member. Tha objects of the organization are to advance the working men of America in morals, position and loyalty: it binds them together in support of the Union, and induces them at all sacrifices to sustain it. They requested Mr. LINCOLN to give his views on the subject matter of which their address treated.

The President, in reply, said the honorary membership, so generously tenoered, was as gratefully accepted. They comprehended that the existing rebellion meant more than the perpetuation of African Slavery; that it was in fact a war upon the rights of working people. Partly in show that the view had not escaped his attention, and partly because he could not better express himself, he read a passage from his message to Congress of December, 1861, and he then concluded as follows:

Tha most notable feature of the disturbance in your City last Summer wss the nanging of some working peoole by other working people. It should never he sa. The strongest bond of humen sympathy, outside of tha family relation, should he on uniting alt working people of all nations, tongues and kindreds; nor should this lead to a war on property or awners of property. Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable—is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently, and build one for himself; thus, by example, assuring that his own shall he safe from violence when built.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, he handed a copy of his speech to Mr. STILL, the Chairman, who, upon receiving it, said:

"On behalf of the committee, Mr. President, I thank you, and I will only add that it is tha general desire of the workingmen of tha United States that the next President of the United shall be from Springfield, Ill., and that his name he ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

For which the President answered: "I am very much obliged to you, gentlemen," and tha company dispersed.

THE OVERLAND MAIL CONTRACT.

Inquiry having been made as to whom tha contract for carrying the overland mail was made, it is ascertained that the advertisement for the overland mail was withdrawn Feb. 16, 1864, at the reqnest of the Committee of the Senate on Post-offices and Post-roads. Consequently no contract has been awarded for the service.

GOVERNMENT HAS NOT MEDDLED WITH ELECTIONS.

The Secretary of Wer, in a communication in response to a Senate resolution, says that no orders concerning elections were ever issued from the office. Ha incloses a letter from Assistant Adjt.-Gen. TOWNSEND, reporting that he has given no orders to Provost-Marshals in Kentncky, Delaware, Maryland, or Missouri, relative to elections in thoss States; also, a letter of the same tenor from Provost-Marshal-Gen. FAY, which, however, excepts a dispatch of Oct. 31, to Assistant Provast-Marshal JEFFRIES, at Baltimore, as follows: "Direct your Provost-Marshals to give them aid in carrying out Gen. SCHENCK'S orders for preserving the purity af the elections at the polls in Maryland."

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says:

Nothing of importance is occurring. Dr. HATFIELD, of Brooklyn, preached at the headquarters chapel yesterday, to a large audience.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT is soon expected ta review the army. Great preparations are accordingly being made.

Deserters come into onr lines at an average of from six to eight a dey. A number of sick will very soon be removed from the army.

CAUCUS OF UNION CONGRESSMEN.

A caucus of Republicsn or Union membere of the House was held to-night at the Capitol, Representativa MORRELL, of Vermont, in the chair. The ooject was a harmonization of views on important pending questions, and with a view of effecting an early adjournment of Congress, including financial measures necessary to the support of the Goverament, and the hill reported hy Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, from the Select Committee on tha Rebellions States, to guarantee to certain States, whose Governmente have been usurped or overthrown, a republican form of Government. Various gentlemen suggested different hills, which they thought also ought to receive promot attention, but no votes were taken ee to measures which should have precedence. It was generally agreed that those of the most public importance should first be considered.

THE STEAMER FAIRBANKS.

The steamer *Fairbanks*, from New-York, for the safety of which feere were entertained, arrived hera to-day. She went ashore on the eastern side of the Chesapeake, and lay there several days, until with the aid of two vessels sha wss enabled to get off safely.

THE BODY OF COL. DAHLGREN.

Admiral DAHLGREN left Sunday morning for Fortress Monroe, and it is expected thet the body of his son will arrive in a few days.

REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 21.

The United States Supreme Conrt hes appointed JOHN WILLIAM WALLACE, of Philadelphia, to be the reporter of its decisions, in place of Judge BLACK, resigned.

CONFIRMATION.

Rev. JOHN C. JACOBS, of New-York, hes been confirmed as a hospital chaplain.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 21.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

The Vice-President submitted the report of the Secretary of War, communicated, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of Feb. 8, for information in relation to the orders of the Provost-Marshals in the States of Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, concerning elections in those States. Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

ROAD TO IDAHO.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) offered the resolution of the Legislatura of Iowe, in favor of the construction of a military and wagon road from some point on the west side of the Missouri River, near the mouth of the Niobrara River, in Nebraske Territory, to Gallatin in Idaho Territory. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

LAND CLAIMS IN OREGON.

Mr. HARDING, of Oregon, (Union,) introduced a bill in reference to the donation claims in Oregon and Washington Territory. Referred to tha Committee on Public Lands.

RAILWAY LAND GRANTS IN KANSAS.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend the act for a grant of land to Kansas, in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of certain railroads and telegraphs in said State. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

PROMOTING ENLISTMENTS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union) called up the bill to promote enlistments in the army and for other purposes.

A motion to recommit the bill was lost. Ayes, 14; noes, 22.

Mr. WILSON modified his amendment so as to read after tha word wife, "or the woman recognized as such."

Mr. WILSON withdrew the second section of the amendment giving compensation to the loyal owners.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.) offered an amendment providing that the United States District Courts shall appoint three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to make a just valuation to be awarded to loyal owners for slaves set free under the bill.

Mr. DAVIS said it was a plainly written provision of tha Constitution, and every State had a similar provision, that no person shall he deprived of his liberty or property without due process of law. This bill proposed to take the wife and children of every slave mustered into the service, not only without any just compensation, but without any compensation at all. He would ask wss there ever a more flagrant violation than that, by a legislative body? He supposed that tha average family of a slave would be a wife and three children. Their price would be $1,000, and with the husband, $2,400. Yet it was proposed to take this property without any compensation whatever. Suppose all the horses of Northwest were taken as the negroes of loyal Border States are proposed to be, would the Northwest submit to it? No, Sir. They would have resisted. It would heve been an injustice, and it would have been their right to resist until a just compensation was afforded for the property taken. The Government was not entitled to this property until a just compensation has been made for it.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) said Congress had no interest in the property taken. When we did take private property for public uses we must pay for it, or provide the legal means by which the party owning it may receive payment. It was not necessary that the money should ha paid down, but that the party should have assurance of his pay. If the legislative power, in the exercise of sovereign dominion in behalf of the people whom it represented, chose to assume the power to estimate tha value of property, it could do so. He maintained that there was no violation of the Constitution in this. Congress assumed the power, when it abolished Slavery from the District of Columbia, to judge of the value of slaves, from all the circumstances and surroundings, at $300. Could an agent do whet we could not do ourselves? That would make the creature above the creator.

Mr. DAVIS said the Senator's argument was in his opinion whipping the devil around the stump. It assumed that Congress might do in person what it might do by its agents; and that Congress was not a party to this transaction for taking private property for public uses. He (Mr. DAVIS) assumed that tha power of Congress in this respect was restricted by the Constitution so as not to conflict with the laws established hy the State Governments. Otherwise we had a Government of unlimited powers. If Congress had the power to establish these agencies, let it assess damages through them—let the Provost-Marshal assess the value of the property taken. Under the amendment he had offered, every proceeding was a *quasi* judicial action before the courts, capable of being repealed. Mr. DAVIS denied that Congress had the power to assess the value of private property taken for public uses. He thought this bill violated all the principles of the common law, magna charta, and the decision of the highest courts. Assuming that the number of slaves in Kentucky liable to be enlisted was ten thousand, allowing a wife and three children to each slave, it would take forty thousand slaves from Kentucky without making any law of compensation whatever. Was it strange that he, representing Kentucky, with her hundred and fifty thousand slaves, should make a vehement protestation against such legislation? He would be false to his nature and instinct if he dio not do so. If gentlemen on the other side would practice the golden rule, and place themselves in his position, they would form the same conclusions. He believed if the press of the country were left free, much of tha error of tha times would be overthrown and our institutions longer preserved. He desired to see our courts delivered from Provost Marshal and military surveillance. Unless this was tha case, there was an end to Constitutional liberty in the land.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Union,) said he favored the original bill, because it was not only in favor of employing all the slaves which could be mustered into our armies for the purpose of removing the burthens of war from the shoulders of the white young men of our country, but he also favored it because he believed it would work the emancipation of slaves everywhere. He believed that the people had settled down upon the conviction thet the Government was not only to be one Government, but was also to be a free Government; that when this war should be ended, Slavery would be ended, too; that there should be no slaveholding tyrants to rule the political affairs of this nation, or none of that influence left to destroy the peace and happiness of this people. He would not stop to inquire whether the measure was constitutional or unconstitutional. The only question with him was this: Does ths great law of necessity—that law which the Senator from Maryland calls the "higher law"—the law above the Constitution—require or justify it? He believed it did.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 21.

RAILROADS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Claims, reported a resolution setting forth that certain public lands have been donated to ths Illinois Central Railroad Company, the Burlington and Missouri and the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Companies, on the condition that they would transport the mails and troops of the United States, free of charge; and, whereas, the first-named has received $452,000, the second $6,000, and the third $40 from the War Department for the transportation af troops, &c.; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to require the said companies to refund the money so paid to them, and that hereafter he make no such payments.

The resolution was passed.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Mr. DUMONT, of Indiana, (Union,) introduced a nill providing that all bonds, obligations and nndertakings, whether sealed or nnsealed, heretofore made or to be made, to secure tha loyalty or good behavior and fidelity to their oath of prisoners of war or paroled prisoners, in order to secure their release, be hereby declared valid and binding against the parties making the same and their securities, the penalties to be enforced in any Circuit or District Court having jurisdiction of the same. Referred to tha Committee on the Judiciary.

TARIFF ON WOOL.

On motion of Mr. BRAMAN, of Michigan, (Union,) the Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the tariff on the low gradee of wool,

ARRESTED COPPERHEADS.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) offered a resolution calling on President LINCOLN, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of State, to furnish the names of all persons arrested, and held as prisoners in forts and other places of confinement for political or any other alleged offences against the Government, and who have not been tried or convicted in any civil court, and the causes of the arrest and imprisonment, and also whether any persons have been banished to the rebellious States with or without a trial.

Debate arising on the resolution, it lies over.

THE GOLD MINES AND THE REVENUE.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire as to the best mode of securing to the Government the benefits of the gold-bearing region of the public domain.

THE WEST POINT ACADEMY QUESTION.

The House concurred in the Sapate's amendment to tha West Point Academy Bill, increasing the nay of cadets to that of midshipmen, namely, forty dollars per month.

Mr. CHANLER, of New-York, (Dem.,) approved of the amendment, and expressed the hope that tha distinction between these two classes of the children of the Government may he removed. West Point is the elder of the two, and certainly has given ample proof to the country of tha advantage of such a military school. Tha most narrow-minded prejudice against West Point cenaot find any just ground of opposition to this simple act of justice and equality. Besides, a plan has been recently proposed in the City of New-York, which will eventually spread its influence over the whole country, by which the oadet appointments are to be given to the scholars in our public schools, thus opening the lina of promotion to the humblest child in our midst, many of whom have capacity of mind and body equal to the studies of a military career.

Anather amendment was concurred in, as amended by the Committee of Ways and Means—that, for one year from ths first of July next, an additional cadet for each district shall be appointed, as now provided by law.

INDEMNITY FOR A FRENCH VESSEL.

The House passed the Senate hill giving indemnity to the owners of tha French oark *La Manche*, illegally seized hy our blockading squadron.

EDUCATION OF NAVAL ENGINEERS.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a hill for the education of Engineers and Naval Constructors at the Naval Academy, which wes referred to tha Committee on Naval Affairs.

PENSIONS.

A resolution wes passed directing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire into the expediency of legislation upon the equalizing of military and naval pensions.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered an amendment providing that no part of tha money appropriated for army transportation, shall be expended for the transportation of civilians employed in the departments of the Government to or from their homes at tha public expense.

Mr. KERNAN stated as a reason for offering tha amendment, that he had been informed that thousands had been transported over the railroads to vote at the Pennsylvania elections. Committees had hean appointed to ascertain how clerks and other Government employes would vote, and, if they indicated that they would vote the Republican ticket, they were conveyed thither at the public exoense.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said there was no necessity for the amendment, unless its design was to imply censure. The bill did not authorize any such expenditure. The transportation pertained to tha military. The gentleman was evidently misled, as he (STAVENS) knew the information was not correct. Tha gentleman might hunt through all the Departments, and he could not find a single case. He was aware that, so far as Pennsylvania was concerned, transportation was paid for, either by the voters themselves or their friends. The money was not taken from the treasury.

Mr. KERNAN said he obtained his information from a clerk in the Transportation Department, who gave him to understand that tha passes to the civilians were similar to those furnished to soldiers. He did not make the statement of his own knowledge.

Mr. STEVENS replied—He did not believe that such a slanderous rumor should go forth unnoticed, and he pledged himself to introduce a resolution to refer the investigation to the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Mr. KERNAN could not, as the gentleman demanded, give the name of his authority. If a committee should be instituted to examine into tha suoject, he should name the witnesses.

Mr. STEVENS—A Committee on the Conduct of the War has already been raised. I call on the gentleman, as a man of honor, to give the name of the author. I pronounce the whole thing false.

Mr. KERNAN—I cannot say the statement is true; but I repeat what I heard. Give me any other but a whitewashing committee, and I will furnish witnesses.

Mr. STEVENS—If the gentleman will not give us the name of his informant I will hold him responsible for the calumny, and so will the country. The Administration cannot be scandalized in this way. It cannot oe excused unless the gentleman gives his authority, and deserves the severest censure. I again call upon the gentleman to furnish the name of his informant.

Mr. KERNAN would not he placed in a false position. He said the information led him to believe the charge to be true. Let a fair committee be appointed to inquire at whose expense the transportation was paid. If the charge did not prove true, no man would be more ready than himself to say he was misled. The gentleman from Pennsylvania knew very well that the clerk, if his name should be exposed, would be subjected to great persecution.

Mr. STEVENS replied there would be no persecution when a man told the truth, but the liar and perjurer would be punished. It did not becoma the gentleman to remark that tha Committee on the Conduct of the War would not act impartially. The charge came to his astonishment from that quarter. Unless the name of the informant he given, the charge must be put down as a slander.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, (Dem.,) did not believe the Administration to ba incapable of doing what it was charged with. An investigation should be made to ascertain the facts of the case. Who, he askeo, furnished transportation for tha women and children of negro soldiers stolen from St. Mary's County? Government vessels came there and robbed the citizens of their property.

Mr. STEVENS—I call the gentleman to order. Ha is getting an issua with one of these woman! [Laughter.]

Mr. HARRIS, resuming, said there was no law for such robbery by the infamous Gen. BUTLER. Ha believed a Government that sanctioned such a robbery could be guilty of any crime.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) would say to the gentleman from New-York, (KERNAN) that the Government sent no voters to Philadelphia, or the State of Pennsylvania. The people knew the great issue involved in the recent elections. They knew our armies in the field were either to be sustained by the patriots at home or overthrown hy a whiy foe in the rear, and they did not mean the result of a three years' bloody war should be lost for the want of the expenditure of a few thousands of dollars. They knew the gubernatorial candidate of the Democratic party, Judge WOODWARD, who was one of the Judges of the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania, had expressed his entire sympathy with the South, in a general discussion, in which he said tha division of the country should he made on the northern line of Pennsylvania.

Mr. STILES, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) wished to know where such a declaration was made.

Mr. KELLY replied in the Supreme Court room to ths bar of Chester and Dslaware Counties.

Mr. STILES—On what occasion?

Mr. KELLY—It was in conversation between the Judge and the bar before the opening of a case, and while they were waiting.

Mr. STILES—Does not my colleague know the slander was refuted?

Mr. KELLY—No.

Mr. STILES—Do you know that the statement has been pronounced entirely untrue?

Mr. KELLY called upon his colleague, who represented the Delaware District, to say whether the Messrs. DARLINGTON did not hear Judge WOODWARD make the remark from the Supreme Bench.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) felt himself bound after this appeal to say what he both saw and heard. His colleague was mistaken in a fact. It was not from the bench nor during the argument of a case. It was before the trial list was called. Ha had never seen the statement denied, nor did he think it would he denied in the State of Pennsylvania. He held himself responsible. He had proof and witnesses. Ha could not precisely remember the time the conversation took place, but it was before any outbreak and before any State had seceded. The common talk was as to what things were going to be. The conversation wes in the Supreme Court room, and without secrecy. Judge WOODWARD said if there was to be a division between the North and the South he wanted the dividing line to be north of Pennsylvania.

Mr. KELLY repeated his assertion, qualifying it so far as had been explained by his colleague. Judge WOODWARD did make the remark, and no man who valued his character for veracity would contradict it. He asked the gentleman from New-York to indicate the name of the employe, who had thus uttered a slander, and was trying to bring the Government into disrepute among the loyal people. He cast back his aspersions on the City and State, which he honor in part to represent.

Mr. STILES said it appears the conversation took place before any State had seceded, and long before the war. Ha would say to his colleague that this slander had been repeated alt over the Commonwealth, and es often refuted. Did not his colleague know that it was denied through the public press, and hy Judge WOODWARD himself? He would assert on undoubted authority that a fund for electioneering purposes was raised in Philadelphia by contractors under the Government, one of whom paid $2,500. The fund was wholly made up by contractors, who ere plundering the Government.

Mr. KELLY asked whether his colleague would deny that Judge WOODWARD ever used the language.

Mr. STILES replied it was immaterial, for, if he did, it was before hostilities had broken out; besides, it was in private conversation, and was dissented from by the gentlemen who were present at the time. It wes made es to the contingency of saparetion.

Mr. BROOMALL remarked that ha was mistaken in saying the declaration was received without a word of dissent. More then one dissented, end, with a considerable degree of warmth, WILLIAM DARLINGTON, of Westchester.

Mr. STILES—Did my colleague join in the publication of what wes said?

Mr. BROOMALL—I never published anything except on the stump, and I never saw any denial of the statement.

Mr. STILES—Then you never read the papers.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) asked the gentleman where Judge WOODWARD wanted the dividing line? Might it not be that he wasted the northern line to be Canada? [Laughter.] It was an indefinite sort of conversation.

Mr. STAVENS—Judge WOONWARD wanted to go with you, and you ought to thank him for it.

Mr. BROOMALL—Judge WOODWARD did not want the Canada line, and did not want to associate with Yankees. He entertained opinions similar to those of the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MALLORY replied that he had never expressed a disrespectful opinion of the Yankees, and he defiad the gentleman to lay his finger on the proof.

Mr. BROOMALL was glad to be corrected, and to heer that the gentleman differed from Judge WOODWARD.

Mr. MALLORY simply denied that he had ever expressed an opinion in concurrence with Judge WOONWARD as to the Yankees. Tha gentleman had no right to impute such a feeling to him.

Mr. BROOMALL said that Gen. MCCLELLAN and Judge WOODWARD were in political accord.

Mr. MALLORY replied, that if Gen. MCCLELLAN agreed with Judge WOODWARD that would be a reason why he should also egree with him.

Mr. STILES said if this slander was not refuted during the canvass, it was because it was not thought worth denying. If the Government did not furnish transportation to persons to go home to control the elections, the amendment could do no harm. He did not know the truth or falsity of tha charge; but he did know that 30,000 more votes were cast at that election than in any previous one.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, (Union,) a member of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, said he had been informed by gentlemen having charge of the civilians who went to New-Hampshire to vote, that not a single dollar was paid hy tha Government for transportation. Every civilian going thither paid his own expenses, or if they were unable to do so, provision was made by their friends. He understood the gentleman from New-York (KERNAN) to charge that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, composed of gentlemen of both sides of the House, was a whitewashing committee.

Mr. KERNAN explained. He desired to see a committee appointed to investigate, and that he did not want to see the subject sent to a whitewashing committee. He did not refer to the Committee on tha Conduct of the War in a disrespectful sense.

Mr. KERNAN'S amendment was, after further proceedings, rejected—Yeas, 42; Nays, 63.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered an amendment that no part of the money appropriated by this bill shall be applied or used for the ourpose of raising negro troops, or paying negro troops now in arms.

When the committee rose, this amendment was votcu on, and rejected by a vote of 18 yeas against 61 nays.

YEAS—Messrs. Ancona, Dawson, Dennison, Eldridge, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Maryland, Long, Mallory, Marcy, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morrison, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Stiles, Stuart, Wadsworth.

Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered an amendment to pay soldiers in gold or its equivalent. Rejected.

The Army Appropriation Bill was then passed nearly as it was reported, and the House at 4½ adjourned.

A Speech by the President.

At the close of the Patent Office Fair on Friday night, President LINCOLN, in answer to loud and continuous calls, made the following remarks:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I appear to say but a word. This extraordinary war in which we are engaged falls heavily upon all classes of people, but the most heavily upon the soldier. For it has been said, all that a man hath will he give for his life; and while all contribute of their substance, the soldier puts his life at stake, and often yields it up in his country's cause. The highest merit, then, is due to the soldier. [Cheers.]

In this extraordinary war extraordinary developments have manifested themselves, such as have not been seen in former wars, and among these manifestations nothing has been more remarkable than these fairs for the relief of suffering soldiers and their families. And the chief agents in these fairs are the women of America. [Cheers.]

I am not accustomed to the use of language of eulogy; I have never studied the art of paying compliments to women, but I must say, that if all that has been said by orators and poets since the creation of the world in praise of women ware applied to the women of America, it would not do them justice for their conduct during this war. I will close by saying God bless the women of America! [Great applause.]

Gen. STEELE and Gen. OGLESBY, of Illinois, also spoke.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, March 20.

Five guerrillas were arrested on the Eastern Shore, Virginia, yesterday, and brought here, charged with cutting the telegraph cable near Cherrystone recently.

Postmaster-General BLAIR arrived here this morning, and visited the Rip Raps and Navy-yard at Norfolk to-day.

No vessels come into the Road to-day for refuge.

The Chesapeake.

PORTLAND, Monday, March 21.

The commander of the *Miami* has been ordered to take the *Chesapeake* direct to New-York, and will start to-morrow morning.

Ministerial Crisis in Canada.

MONTREAL, Monday, March 21.

The Canadien Ministry have resigned. A. J. FRANCOIS BLAIR, Provincial Secretary, has been called upon by the Governor to form a new Ministry.

OUR PAROLED PRISONERS.

List of Those Arrived at Annapolis on March 16.

CONDITION OF THE MEN.

Two of Our Officers Executed by the Rebels.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Friday, March 18, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The last load of our men by flag-of-truce boat *New-York* arrived here on Wednesday, the 16th, from Richmond. I regret not having been able to obtain a list sooner. When the poor fellows land, it requires the attention of every one to contribute to their comfort, and ta aid in clothing and relieving them of the tattered relics of rebeldom. On the former Wednesday over six hundred were received, but it was impossible to furnish you with a list. Those by the last arrival, on the 16th, were, many of them, in a sad condition. They looked starved, hollow-cheeked, and were scarcely able to walk off the boat. The number was over four hundred, including about forty officers. Gen. NEAL DOW, Capt. SAWYER, Capt. FLYNN, and other officers, were among them. Gen. Dow shows the effects of his confinement. He looks much older, and is very much reduced in flesh; but he is remarkably cheerful, and shows that his spirits are nothing daunted by being held tn durance vile hy the rebel authorities. He has much information to communicate to the Government, as also has Capt. SAWYER. Although Capts. SAWYER and FLYNN have both been released, yet Capt. SAWYER brings with him the most indubitable evidence that two of our officers have been executed in their place; and this fact the rebel authorities have kept secret. Capt. SAWYER has the written assertion of this fact from no less a person than Gen. L——, not intended, it is true, to fall into the hands of a Union prisoner. But he obtained it, et any rate; we need not say hy what means. The release of Capts. SAWYER and FLYNN, therefore, does not relieve the authorities of Richmond from the murder of two of our officers. We hope our Government will make diligent inquiry into this matter. We expect the arrival of several more boat loads. It is said several thousand will soon arrive. I shall endeavor to send you a list of their names.

LIST OF PAROLED PRISONERS RECEIVED AT ANNAPOLIS, MD., BY FLAG-OF-TRUCE BOAT NEW-YORK, MARCH 16, 1864.

J. D. Van Horn, 1st Penn. Cavalry.	J. Dollar, 8th Penn. Cav.
W. D. Richie, 1st Pa. Cav.	A. Loudenstein, 11th Penn. Cavalry.
W. T. Reed, 1st Penn. Cav.	Geo. Madser, 12th Penn. Cavalry.
H. Grecht, 1st Penn. Cav.	J. Morris, 13th Penn. Cav.
P. Milligan, 1st Penn. Cav.	J. Hanry, 13th Penn. Cav.
H. Wilson, 2d Penn. Cav.	H. Frank, 14th Penn. Cav.
J. O'Neill, 2d Penn. Cav.	J. Garlow, 14th Penn. Cav.
O. Messinger, 2d Penn. Cav.	C. W. Hess, 14th Penn. Cav.
A. Worrill, 3d Penn. Cav.	M. Young, 14th Penn. Cav.
M. Curran, 3d Penn. Cav.	M. Gorman, 6th Penn Vols.
G. C. Hodges, 3d Penn. Cav.	H. Kerr, Ringgold Battery.
A. Dupon, 13th Penn. Cav.	J. Kircher, 149th Penn Vols.
R. Smith, 7th Penn Vols.	Henry Levy, 13th U. S. Inf.
L. P. Lineberger, 76th Penn Volunteers.	A. Glick, 1st N. Y. Cav.
E. Mneiler, 83d Penn. Vols.	S. Buckley, 2d N. Y. Cav.
H. C. Spangler, 87th Penn. Volunteers.	J. Brickley, 2d N. Y. Cav.
H. Landis, 95th Penn. Vols.	J. Kohle, 2d N. Y. Cav.
W. Moore, 145th Penn. Vols.	J. Thurber, 2d N. Y. Cav.
J. Suanton, 145th Pennsylvania Volunteers.	A. R. Andrew, 2d N.Y. Cav.
Charles Halstead, 145th Penn Volunteers.	J. Kennedy, 2d N. Y. Cav.
J. Doyle, 145th Penn. Vols.	A. Thompson, 2d N. Y. Cav.
T. P. Meyer, 148th Penn. Volunteers.	M. Sweezey, 2d N. Y. Cav.
H. T. Martin, 11th N.Y.Cav.	F. Horton, 2d N. Y. Cav.
O. Graff, 11th N. Y. Cav.	T. F. Fogerty, 2d N Y. Cav.
Geo. Decker, 10th N. Y. Cav.	S. Root, 2d N. Y. Cav.
F. Noverett, 38th N.Y. Vols.	W. Rasch, 4th N. Y. Cav.
G. Whitelam, 30th N.Y. Vols.	H. P. Main, 104th N.Y. Vols.
T. Myers, 40th N. Y. Vols.	F. Maines, 120th N.Y. Vols.
J. Widsy, 48th N. Y. Vols.	A. Maines, 120th N. Y. Vols.
P. Smith, 48th N. Y. Vols.	A. Campbell, 10th New-York Volunteers.
A. B. Clifford, 52d N.Y. Vols.	T. Underwood, 122d New-York Volunteers.
N. Hansen, 52d N. Y. Vols.	J. Brannan, 145th N.Y. Vols.
J. Murray, 56th N. Y. Vols.	J. Nonbury, 147th N.Y. Vols.
D. Price, 100th N. Y. Vols.	M. Welsh, 11th N. Y. Cav.
W. Mitchell, 100th N.Y. Vols.	J. Purcell, 52d N. Y. Vols.
J. Allen, 104th N. Y. Vols.	A. Maginnis, 52d New-York Volunteers.
D. Haight, 11th New-Jersey.	E. Boot, 2d N. Y. Cav.
E. Danberry, 14th N. J.	B. F. Greely, 35th Mass.
E. D. Sperling, 14th N. J.	J. Hayes, 1st Maine Cav.
R. Myers, 33d N. J.	M. Conkley, 1st Maine Cav.
T. Cardin, 8th N. J.	H. T. Henley, 1st Me. Cav.
H. F. Tisback, 6th Md.	H. Carpenter, 5th Maine.
A. R White, 1st Mass. Cav.	F. Sanderson, 7th Conn.
J. Martin, 2d Mass. Cav.	A. E. Barrett, 7th Conn.
G. A. Smith, 2d Mass. Cav.	G. W. Lamb, 7th Conn.
F. Casey, 2d Mass. Cav.	A. G. Pierce, 7th Conn.
J. Boy, 12th Mass.	H Dodt, 14th Conn.
G. Underwood, 16th Mass.	T. Purcell, 16th Conn.
	J. Lynch, 12th Conn.

First Virginia.

Levi Reed.	J. A. Russell,
D. S. Ogle.	Wm. Erlewine.
C. S. Cumberland.	B. F. Merchant,
Thomas Miller.	Wm. Fish.
J. A. Henry.	Amos Hunt.
J. S. Moore,	G. M. Myers.
B. J. Ross.	J. P. Allen.
J. Colwell.	B. F. Fish.
J. Nelson.	George Gould.
J. E. Billingley.	J. Thompson.
J. M. Clemmens.	H Lmar.
G. C. Mendel.	J. Mondar.
J. M. Davis.	W. Kemp.
T. Porter.	J. Eskin.
J. Harrington.	S. K. Beebout.
J. Narrey.	T. J. Lockhart.
A. Hollisfield.	H. B. Carter.
J. Porter.	S. Varner.
W. Horton.	
J. Ray, 1st Virgin'a Cav.	D. S. Sears, 6th Ohio Cav.
J. W. Cotrell, 12th Virginia	J. Kelley, 7th Ohio Cav.
J. Siford, 1st Ohio Cav.	M. Hagney, 7th Ohio Cav.
C. Frost, 34 Ohio Cav.	H. B. Stebbins, 7th Ohio Cav
J. F. Burns, 8th Ohio Cav.	O. Caverlee, 7th Ohio Cav.
J. Long, 4th Ohio Cav.	W. A. Ferguson, 7th O.Cav.
J. Hayes, 6th Ohio Cav.	Geo. Embrey, 4th Ohio.
T. J. Heaton, 45th Ohio.	H. North, 45th Ohio.
M. Green, 45th Ohio.	M. J. Wood, 99th Ohio.
George Mallory, 45th Ohio.	J. W. Brownberger 100th Ohio.
J. Foos, 4th Ohio,	
George Snyder, 61st Ohio.	P. P. Wallace, 100th Ohio.

One Hundreth Ohio.

F. Culbertson.	Henry Shaffner.
J. Ervin.	J. Siford.
D. Gumly.	Joseph Sifner.
W. H. Mullins.	S. Steinacker.
Charles Clough.	J. M. Dorner.
G. W. Keller.	H. Snyder.
S. Shryver.	W. H Morehead.
G. W. Hollopeter.	J. Shull.
F. Stockmans.	A. Yeager
G. O. Barksdale.	H. M. Woodworth.
D. W. Will.	Eli Johnson.
C. Smith.	H. Miller.
J. Bostater.	W. H. Bailey.
L. M. Spangler.	W. S. Hafford.
A. Ambaugh.	L. N. Polerier.
S. B. Miller.	C. Le Fontaine.
J. Tallery.	C. Folmer.
J. Kinnamon.	J. Onthbert.
S. Crawford.	J. S. Cummings.
B. S. Smith.	George Wible.
H. Tawney.	A. F. Mallory.
H. Hershner.	G. W. Vrooman.
H. E. Randall.	D. Carnicon.
David Sooram.	A. Scrymeyer.
J. Hodges.	H. Adams.
J. P. Holland.	F. Schnase.
J. Stair.	S. W. Smith.
D. Standbnrger.	W. Young.
M. Miller.	J. Sharp.
C. Bayes.	C. F. Hessemon.
M. Markley.	B. Kilee.
W. Ferguson.	S.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	Mar. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Labuan	Mar. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Mar. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Mar. 26	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Mar. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Mar. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'gton	April 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	April 2	New-York	Southampton.
China	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchest'r	April 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	April 13	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	April 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	April 30	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Mar. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Mar. 3	Liverpool	Portland.
Arabia	Mar. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Mar. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Olympus	Mar. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	New-York.
City of Wash'ton	Mar. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Peruvian	Mar. 18	Liverpool	Portland.
China	Mar. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manch'r	Mar. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Mar. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	Mar. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Kedar	Mar. 26	Liverpool	Halifax.
Borussia	Aeril 2	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Creole	Mar. 28	New-York	New-Orleans.
Roanoke	Mar. 23	New-York	Havana.
Geo. Washington	Mar. 26	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Mar. 26	New-York	*Nassau.
Eagle	Mar. 30	New-York	Havana.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Australasian*, close on Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Europe, via Portland, close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Edinburgh* will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for the German States, by the *Hansa*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Cuba and the West Indies, by the *Roanoke*, will close on Wenesday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Creole*, will close on Wednesday, at 1:30 P. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ariel*, will close on Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)...5 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M. 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

A WHOLE IMPORTATION
OF
10,000 Doz. LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
NOW OPENING AT OLD PRICES.

1,500 Doz. LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
VERY FINE, FOR $2 00 per doz., worth $3 00.
1,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $2 25 per doz., worth $3 50.
1,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $2 75 per doz., worth $3 75.
2,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $2 50 per doz., worth $4 00.
1,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $2 75 per doz., worth $4 25.
1,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $3 00 per doz., worth $4 50.
1,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $3 50 per doz., worth $5 00.
1,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $3 75 per doz., worth $5 75.
500 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $4 00 per doz., worth $6 00.

1,000 Doz. GENTS' LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.
for $3 per doz., worth $4 00.
1,000 Doz. GENTS' FINER, FOR $3 50 per doz.
worth $4 50.
500 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $4 00 per doz., worth $5 00.
500 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $4 50 per doz., worth $6 00.
500 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $6 00 per doz., worth $8 00.

500 Doz. MISSES FINE, LINEN CAMBRIC
HANDKERCHIEFS for 62½ per doz., worth $1 50.
500 Doz. MISSES do. FINER, 75c. per doz., worth $2.

THIS LINE OF LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS INCLUDES A WHOLE IMPORTATION, AND WE GUARANTEE THEM THE BEST GOODS SHOWN FOR THE MONEY AT ANY TIME DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.,
TWO DOORS BELOW 14TH-ST.

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPENING
8-4 LINEN SHEETINGS, FINE AND HEAVY, $1 25.
9-4 LINEN SHEETINGS, FINE AND HEAVY, $1 55.
10-4 LINEN SHEETINGS, FINE AND HEAVY, $1 70.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE.
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening,
in ADDITION to his usual stock, a LARGE and ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of FANCY, SIDE, BACK, and WATERFALL COMBS in SHELL, BUFFALO, IVORY and STEEL PINS and EAR-RINGS TO MATCH, SOLITAIRES, SCARF-PINS, PINS, BRACELETS.
FANCY HAIR-PINS, LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, complete for traveling.
BLACK and WHITE BUGLE GIMPS and FRINGES, all widths and styles, for Dresses and Cloaks.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
SPRING RIBBONS AND BONNET-SILKS NOW OPEN,
FRENCH FLOWERS NOW OPEN,
STRAW GOODS NOW OPEN,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS NOW OPEN,
PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS, ALL NEW STYLES,
SPRING STOCK LACE GOODS NOW OPEN,
FRENCH STOCK EMBROIDERIES NOW OPEN,
SPRING HOSIERY GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR NOW OPEN.
Nos 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

AT DAVIDSON'S
AT DAVIDSON'S
AT DAVIDSON'S

BOWERY CLOAK STORE,
IN ALL THE
NEWEST SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,
FOR
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.
LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS, from $6 50 to $12.
LADIES' MELTON CLOAKS, from $5 to $10 50.
LADIES' ALL-WOOL CLOAKS, from $8 50 to $15.
LADIES' ZEPHYR CLOAKS, from $12 50 to $25.
LADIES' POULT DE SOIE SILK CLOAKS, from $15 to $30.
LADIES' TAFETA SILK CLOAKS, from $15 to $35.

MISSES' MELTON CLOAKS, from $5 to $10.
MISSES' ZEPHYR CLOAKS, from $6 50 to $12 50.
MISSES' SILK CLOAKS, from $6 50 to $15.
CHILDREN'S MELTON CLOAKS, from $3 to $8 50.
CHILDREN'S SILK CLOAKS, from $3 50 to $10.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

"LADIES' WAITED UPON POLITELY."
C. A. DAVIDSON, No. 264 Bowery.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS!AT GAYNOR'S.
We have received per steamer *Celia* a magnificent assortment of new Spring Goods in
FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Also,
one thousand dozen of our celebrated and elegant fitting HAND MADE PARIS CORSETS
in all sizes. We would call the special attention of ladies who ride on horseback to a new
EQUESTRIAN CORSET,
or belt. It is exactly what is wanted, and will be much worn. Also, to a new and ingenious
SKIRT LIFTER OR LADIES' PAGE,
just introduced in Paris.
WERLEY CORSETS,
both plain and embroidered.
BIAS AND SATIN CORSETS,
elegantly finished, all colors and sizes. Misses' Corsets, and all kinds (spring shapes) of Muslin, Haircloth, Crinoline and other Skirts, at low prices.
GAYNOR,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

FAMILY MOURNING.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS. W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has now ready for inspection a very large and most desirable stock of English and French Bombazines, Delaines, Empress Eugenie, Tamise, Canton, Henrietta and Queen's Cloths, 7-8 and 8-8. Thibets for Shawls, Alpaccas, Bereges, Crape Maretz, Spanish Crapes, Florentines, Argentines, Berege, Grenadines, all widths. Black Silks, in every grade, with and without lustre, some extra rich and wide for cloaks. Fondard Silks, Half-Mourning Silks, Poplins. A splendid stock of materials for traveling and house dresses. English Crape, Crape Veils, Kid and Silk Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, &c. Bonnets and Mantillas, very choice. Call and examine.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CORSETS—CORSETS—CORSETS,
AND SKIRTS, AT MOORE'S.
French wove and hand made Corsets, of the most approved shapes. Elegant fitting Corsets from $1 upward.
OVER TWENTY STYLES OF HOOP SKIRTS, covering in form from the sly little Quaker to the large Pyramidal train. Ladies will find our stock large and select.
MOORE'S, No. 293 Grand-st.,
One door east of Eldridge.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY,
will offer on MONDAY, March 21,
1 case HEAVY IRISH LINENS, at 50c., worth 70c.
1 case HEAVY IRISH LINENS, at 55c., worth 75c.
The above were slightly damaged on the voyage, and will be sold only by the piece.
Also, 300 dozen LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, slightly damaged, at 10c., 12½c., 15c. to 20c.—a great bargain.

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES, ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

WHITE GOODS,
AT RETAIL.

Nainsooks,	Cambrics,
Plaid Cambrics,	Swiss Muslins,
English Mulls,	Plaid Nainsooks,
India Twills,	Marseilles,
French Finished Cambrics,	India Stripes,
Shirting Muslins,	Jaconets,
Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.,	

of the best makes for family use, and at the lowest market prices.
PATON & CO.,
No 341 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS.
VESTIBULE LACE, DRAPERY MUSLIN,
NOTTINGHAM LACE,
MUSLIN CURTAINS, WHITE COTTON BANDS,
BALL FRINGES,
AT RETAIL.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st,
An elegant assortment of
EXTRA RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
received per recent steamers
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 to 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
AT RETAIL AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway (corner Grand-st.)
Just received per steamers:
Florentines, Grenadines, Hermaels, Crap de Chine, Crap de Ronbaix, Crap de Biaritz, Popelin de Paris, Organdies, Paris Prints, Poil de Chevre, &c., &c.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PARIS AND LYONS SILKS
AT RETAIL, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner Grand-st.)
Extra Rich Plain, Moire, Ecossias, &c.
Also,
FASHIONABLE LOW-PRICED SILKS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
And at stores Nos. 255 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS.
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.
HOSIERY, UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, &c.,
in great variety,
AT RETAIL.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 and 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MOURNING AND MILLINERY.
In connection with the Mourning Department
WILL BE OPENED,
on MONDAY, March 21, including all the latest Paris shapes.
LORD & TAYLOR,
at store Nos. 255 and 261 Grand-st., only.

LEGRAIN'S.
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
WHITE GOODS, FAMILY LINEN AND TABLE LINEN, AT COST.
WHITE SHIRTING MUSLINS, POSITIVELY UNDER COST.
Ladies will only nederstand the truth of this advertisement by assuring themselves of the facts.
NEW PIQUES, MARSEILLES, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS, PRINTED LINEN, just received.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

PARIS GLACE SILKS.
One case just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

AT PEYTON & JONHSTON'S,
(Late W. K. Peyton.)
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CONTINUATION OF OUR GREAT SALE OF SILKS.

On MONDAY, March 21, 1864,

we will offer several large invoices of cheap silks, purchased at the large auction sales of Thursday and Friday, at a sacrifice on the cost of importation.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

SMALL, NEAT CHECK SILKS, only 50c. a yard.
SOLID CHECK SILKS, very wide, only 75c. a yard.
SMALL PLAID SILKS, very fine goods, and choice, at $1.
VERY RICH PLAID SILKS, at $1 25 and $1 50.
STRIPED SILKS, very wide, slightly damaged, at less than half the sound value.
ALSO,
BLACK SILKS, at 68., 68. 6d., to $1,
(Worth $1, $1 12½, and $1 25.)
HEAVY (RICH LUSTRE) BLACK SILKS,
at $1 25, $1 35, $1 50, to $2,
(25 per cent. less than present value.)
HEAVY GROS GRAIN SILKS,
at $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, $2.
BEAUTIFUL BLACK SILKS,
(without lustre, for mourning.)
at $1 50 and $1 62½.
PLAIN SILKS, all the fashionable colors worn,
at $1 25, $1 37½ to $1 75 per yard.
Ladies will find the prices of our silks 20 to 25 per cent. lower than Broadway stores.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

We have great bargains to offer this week.

SMALL PLAID POPLINS (new designs,) at 25c. a yard.
RICH STRIPED and FIGURED POPLINS, at 2s. 6d. and 3s.
PLAIN POPLINS, all colors, at 3s. 6d. and 4s.
POPLIN ROBES, richly embroidered, at $5 50, worth $9
DOUBLE-WIDTH POPLINS, silk and wool, at 5s. to $1.
BLACK and WHITE POPLINS, silk and wool, at 28c. and 30c.
ALPACAS! ALPACAS! ALPACAS!
A magnificent stock of these fashionable dress fabrics, in all the desirable shades of DRAB, STEEL, FRENCH, GRAY, OLIVE, LAVENDER, MAUVE, BROWN, TAN, GREEN, BLUE, WHITE and BLACK.
ALSO
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
In great variety, very cheap.
ALSO,
SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
A large assortment of
ZEPHYR AND BERLIN WOOL, TISSUE, GRENADINE, CHALLIE, CASHMERE, STELLA AND BROCHE SHAWLS,
of the latest styles imported.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE
with all the choice designs intended for the season, of our celebrated manufacturer
OF
FRENCH, BRITISH, BELGIAN, AND AMERICAN CLOTHS and MELTONS, at every price from $4 50 to $25.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS

of the most fashionable colors and styles. Prices commencing at $1, and up to $7 50.
Ladies will find our stock one of the largest and most select in the City, as this branch of our business is under the supervision of
Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, late of No. 214 Bowery, who has been established in the Bowery, in the Umbrella and Parasol trade, for upward of twenty years.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
(Late W. K. Peyton,)
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!
Received every day, from auction and various manufacturers. Opened for MONDAY, over one hundred thousand ladies', misses' and boys' BONNETS, HATS and BLOOMERS, this season's manufacture and importation, comprising every new shape in Cactus, Hair, Fluted de Chines, Dunstable, Splits, Pedals, Cantoons and other BRAIDS.
We always sell Straw goods below regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

SPRING CLOAKS,
SPRING CLOAKS.
OPENING DAY AT THE BROADWAY CLOAK EMPORIUM,
No. 747 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.
On TUESDAY, March 22,
We will offer the richest and most elegant styles of Spring Cloaks and Mantillas.
CROSBY & McDANIELS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will make large additions to their
POPULAR STOCKS.
SILKS, ORGANDIES,
BAREGES, MOHAIRS,
CRETONNE CLOTHS.
MOZAMBIQUES, DELAINES, CHALLIES,
PURE PARIS GOAT'S HAIR, &c., &c.
MONDAY, March 21.
Broadway and 10th-st.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 281 GRAND-ST.,
are offering their large stock of Spring carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c., at retail, at very low prices FOR CASH. Hotel and housekeepers are invited to examine the goods and prices before purchasing.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FANCY AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Entrance to this Department No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FULL LINES OF EMBROIDERED
BANDS, COLLARS, EDGINGS, BETTS, SLEEVES, &c., from auction.
Also, new styles in LISLE THREAD and SILK GLOVES.
Every description of HOSIERY.
Ladies' KID GLOVES, good quality, 90 cents per pair.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Graed, and 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowary.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
MILLINERY SILKS, THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN THIS CITY,
Also, full lines of
WHITE AND BLACK BLONDS AND MILLINERY LACES.
Cheap MALINES, ILLUSIONS, GUIPURE, THREAD and other LACES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and Nos. 66 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
1,000 CARTOONS OF IMPORTED AND OTHER FRENCH FLOWERS.
Some styles cannot be seen elsewhere. Largest stock in this City.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST.
Entrance to this department, No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery,

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS,
All the Fashionable Shades.
Also, PLAIDS, BROCADES and OMBRES. Every width. From auction. Ready MONDAY, March 21.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
EXAMINE OUR RIBBONS.
EXAMINE OUR STRAW GOODS.
EXAMINE OUR BONNET SILKS.
EXAMINE OUR MILLINER'S LACES.
EXAMINE OUR FLOWERS.
EXAMINE OUR FANCY TRIMMINGS.
☞ We sell cut laugths cheaper than down-town Jobbers sell whole pieces. Call on
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

ANNUAL OPENING OF SPRING MILLINERY.
I would respectfully invite our customers and ladies generally to our annual opening of Spring Millinery, which will take place on Thursday next, 24th inst.
M. T. HIGGINS, No. 126 6th-av.

FRENCH FLOWERS.
The largest stock in the City is to be seen at
M. T. HIGGINS', No. 126 6th-av.

STRAW BONNETS.
Just received, fifty cases of choice and elegant styles, which will be sold at a small advance, by the single one or case.
M. T. HIGGINS, No. 126 6th-av.

RIBBONS.
Our stock in this department is replete with all the new shades of the season. The trade supplied by the yard or piece, at a small advance.
M. T. HIGGINS, No. 126 6th-av.

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES'
STRAW TURBANS AND BLOOMERS,
For all ages; the largest assortment in the City to be seen at
M. T. HIGGINS', No. 126 6th-av.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS SPRING AND SUMMER
Millinery of the latest shape and styles will be opened on THURSDAY, March 24, at
SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

NATURAL FLOWERS.—A VERY FINE ASsortment of flowers can be had at Easter for churches, &c. Flowers furnished for parties, weddings and funerals, and natural flowers preserved. N. B. Gardens laid out and kept in order, and all sorts of plants for sale by W. FITZPATRICK, florist, 29th-st. and Broadway.

FRENCH MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., has the pleasure to announce that her usual semi-annual opening of Paris Spring and Summer millinery of the latest modes will take place on TUESDAY NEXT, March 22.

FOR CHOICE PARIS FLOWERS, BRIDAL SETS, and Straw Bonnets, see TUCKER'S importations, No. 769 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable woman as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, also, by a young girl to do light chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and sewing; best of City reference from their last place, where they have lived together over two years; would wish to live together again; a small family preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 93 4th-av., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as cook, in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing; has the best City references; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 218 Thompson-st., corner of 4th-av., next door to the candy store, for two days.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—TWO well-recommended girls desire situations in City or country, separate or together; one is a first-rate downstairs domestic, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse; both are willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 West 13th-st. Ring the middle bell. No objection to go in the country.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands all its branches; best City and country reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 61 West 12th-st. Would prefer a situation in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron, for a small private family; good references given. Call, for two days, at No. 124 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant young woman as professed cook; understands baking and pastry and all kinds of desserts; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 192 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook; good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 2.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as first-class cook, of long experience; has good City reference. Address No. 149 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, pouitry, baking and pastry; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 596 3d-av., entrance on 41st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good cook; is a good baker; will assist with washing. City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl, as plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 242 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook; understands French cooking. Good reference. Apply at No. 307 West 15th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, English, in a hotel, saloon, or large boarding-house. Call at No. 279 Mulberry-st., first floor.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an English Protestant woman, a situation as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hair-dressing and all kinds of family sewing. No objections to the country or to travel. Apply at or address A., No. 289 6th-av., in the fancy store. City references given.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED A SITUation by a respectable young woman who is a competent seamstress; would have no objection in attend to children, if required. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 109 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION by a Protestant girl, as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Can give good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 East 28th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, by a colored young woman, highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in the washing and froning in a small private family. Call at No. 24 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—BITUATION Awanted, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and fine washing and froning, or chamberwork and waitar; has no objections to go in the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Call or address for two days, at No. 724 2d-av., corner of 39th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a place as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has good City references. Call at No. 89 West 28th-st., first floor, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid desires a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; City reference. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No 33 West 12th-st.

FRENCH, NURSE AND SWISS SEAMSTRESS.—Two respectable persons wish situations, the one as nurse, speaking only French, the other as seamstress. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A nurse thoroughly experienced in the care of infants; is a Protestant, and a neat sewer; a family having country place preferred. Apply at No 402 8th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; would go out by the week; understands any sewing-machine; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No 115 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable girl as nurse, and can do plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 311 West 25th-st.—fourth-story bell.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can dress ladies' hair in every style; ten years' City reference; will make herself useful; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 146 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN DEsires a situation as nurse or to take charge of an invalid, refers to her employer, where she lived 18 months. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A tidy woman who is not afraid of work, a situation as thorough laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; wages $9; City reference. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY A GOOD laundress, a few gentlemen's washing at her own residence; best of City reference given. Call at No. 75 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—Wanted, a situation as companion, or as governess, to teach the rudiments of English, and the Spanish language; no objection to go into the country or to travel. Address J. M., Box No. 1,657 Post office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A highly respectable New-England lady, a situation as housekeeper; is competent to take the entire charge of a house; the best of reference given. Address Miss E. LAWSON, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS COMPANION, &c.—A LADY OF EDUCAtion and refinement wishes a situation as companion, amanuensis or lady's maid, in an aristocratic family. She understands hair-dressing, dress-making and millinery. Best of references. Call at No. 51 6th-av., second floor.

AT MRS. WHITFIELDS', (FORMERLY OF THE CHURCH HOME,) families in City and country supplied at short notice with first-class cooks and girls for every description of housework; also small girls for nurses, &c., with undeniable references, at No. 307 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GENTLEMAN—Prussian, age 24, fully conversant with the English and French languages, an engagement in a lawyer's or merchant's office; the former preferred, as he has been brought up a lawyer. Said has practiced himself for six years; good testimonials and references. Address Mr. WALTER, care of Messrs. Garrels & Meyer, No. 3 William-st.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a man who has a thorough practical knowledge in the laying out and management of a gentleman's country seat; understands green-house, tree planting, graperies; can refer to testimony of the above to his late employer, with whom he lived for five years. Address E. M., Box No. 206 Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man (German) who has a thorough practical knowledge of gardening in all its branches, the care of green and hothouse graperies, vegetables, and fruit culture; he can produce satisfactory reference as to sobriety and qualifications. Address, or call at HANFT'S BROTHERS Flower Depot, 697 Broadway.

A VEGETABLE GARDENER.—SITUATION wanted, as plain vegetable gardener, or gardener and farmer, by a married man, thoroughly competent to take charge of both departments; good references from his last employer. Call or address, for two days, G. B., Fleming & Davidson, seedsmen, No. 67 Nassau-st.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a married Frenchman, without children, thoroughly competent to take charge of graperies, greenhouse, pleasure grounds and kitchen gardee. Call at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a married man, (Scotch,) of nine years experience in this country; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at FLEMING & DAVIDSON'S seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, understands flowers, fruits and vegetables; is competent in all branches of gardening; has many years' experience; can take full charge of a gentleman's place; is a good coachman if required. Best of City reference. Address M. V., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, (German,) a situation as gardener; understands greenhouse and grapery; good City reference. Call at No. 243 Hester-st.

AS GARDENER AND FLORIST.—A SITUatioe wanted by a thorough practical gardeer and florist; first-class City references given. Apply in the greenhouse, corner of Washington and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, E. D., for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a competent married man, as coachman and gardener; country preferred; reference from his last employer, with whom he has lived four years. Address P. S. E., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, or No. 228 East 20th-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, as a situation by a respectable young man as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging, and understands his business well; understands the working of a garden if required; has the best of City and country reference. Address T. C. N., Thorburn's flower and seed store, No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a young man who has the very best of reference; is a first-rate driver, and competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment. Call on, or address a note to, W. H., at Trainor's saddlery warehouse, No. 744 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED as situation in a private family, by a young man, as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly, and well recommended from his last employer; will be found useful. Address J. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUAtion wanted by a first-class practical man; understands the raising and propagating of greenhouse and hothouse plants; also, hot and cold graperies, vegetables, &c.; six years' satisfactory references from last employer; is married, with small family. Address J. W., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young man, perfectly sober, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; he is a good groom and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging in every respect. Address M. L., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a married man as coachman, who understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging, and has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the best of references. Address P. McG., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a Protestant woman, a situation as coachman and gardener, perfectly understands his business; has excellent reference; country preferred; can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable man, a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; can furnish the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at private stable, No. 35 East 15th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young man, as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best of reference from his last employer. Address W. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a married man as coachman and gardener, can show the best of City and country reference. Address D. S. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman; well recommended; understands his business; temperate; is an excellent driver; competent groom. Address W. W., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN Protestant man a situation as coachman, in a private family; one that understands his business; four years' reference from last place; can be seen, for two days, at No. 79 Bleecker-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has no objection to the country; is willing and obliging; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 92 East 22d-st., in the private stable.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, as situation by a respectable young man, as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—AN ENGLISH MARRIED man wishes a situation as coachman or to take care of saddle horses; good references given; country preferred. Address R. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WHO IS selling out wants to get a situation for his coachman. Call or address at No. 129 West 14th-st.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A thorough practical farmer, (Scotch,) married, who can give the very best references as to character and capability. Call on or address WM. McM., for two days, at Smith's seed-store, No. 65

AUCTION SALES

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 22, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on and after March 26, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION, AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864:

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Fourteenth-avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessee desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees; and if the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than four hundred feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief-Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each boat engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

AUGUSTUS H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 120 VALUABLE LOTS ON BROADWAY, 10TH-AV., 76TH, 77TH and 78TH-STS., belonging to the estate of James G. King, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 24, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by order of the undersigned, the following described lots:

BROADWAY—25 lots comprising the entire block bounded by 7th and 77th-sts., Broadway and 10th-av., with the exception of a small gore on the northwest corner of 10th-av and 76th-st.

BROADWAY—34 lots, comprising the entire block bounded by 77th and 78th-sts., Broadway and 10th-av.

10TH-AV.—16 lots on east side of 10th-av., comprising the entire front between 76th and 78th-sts., with the exception of a small gore on the northeast corner of 76th-st. and 10th-av.

9TH-ST.—7 lots on north side of 78th-st., 100 ft. east of 10th-av.

77TH-ST.—2 lots on south side of 77th-st., 100 ft. east of 10th-av.

77TH-ST.—7 lots on north side of 77th-st., 100 ft. east of 10th-av.

76TH-ST.—24 lots on south side of 76th-st., 100 ft. east of 10th-av.

TERMS.—60 per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for 5 years, at 6 per cent.

JAME G. KING, } Executors of Jas. G. King, deceased.
A. GRACIE KING, }

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, Office No. 24 Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE property on Warren-st. and College-place, and on Carmine and Bedford sts., by order of the Supreme Court.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, on the 25th day of March inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Samuel Jones, Esq., Referee:

1. The valuable property known as No. 60, 60½ and 62 Warren-st. and No. 23 College-place; the whole forming a plot of ground on the northeasterly corner of College-place and Warren-st., 53 feet 9 inches more or less in front on Warren-st. and in the rear, and 75 feet 4 inches more or less on College-place, and on the easterly side, on which are erected three four-story brick houses; No. 23 College-place, known as the Franklin House, the four-story brick store, No. 62 Warren-st., and the two three-story brick front stores Nos. 60 and 60½ Warren-st., to be sold in one parcel.

2. The premises Nos. 51, 53 and 55 Carmine-st.; situate on the northwesterly corner of Carmine and Bedford sts., containing 56 feet more or less in front on Carmine-st. and in the rear, and 60 feet more or less on Bedford-st. and on the westerly side, on which are erected three three-story brick stores—to be sold in one parcel.

For further particulars and maps apply to the auctioneer, at his office, No. 28 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., 200 or more unclaimed packages remaining in the hands of Adams' Express Company. To be sold without reserve.

TO CHARLES PRATT AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—I will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 24, at 10 A. M., to cover storage and charges, a lot of old machinery, &c., at Empire Works, foot of East 26th-st. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL B. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Honorable District-Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, FROM Store Nos. 390 and 392 Greenwich-st., On TUESDAY, March 29, 1864, At 12 o'clock M., CARGO OF STEAMER NAN NAN.

41 Bales UPLAND COTTON.
11 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
5 Bags COTTON.

CAPTURED BY U. S. STEAMER CLYDE.

66 Round Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
7 Packages COTTON.

Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before the sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal, Southern District Florida.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, (the leases of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 1864,) for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the aforesaid wharves, piers, &c.

MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

MARKET CELLARS AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

This Company will hold their Fourteenth Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 23 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of April next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton is backable on bids, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid, and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, Pres. dent.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

BY EDWARD SINTZENICH, FINE ARTS AND GENERAL AUCTIONEER, No. 625 Broadway, (Derby Galleries.)

Special attention paid to sales of paintings, statuary, libraries, bronzes, and articles of taste and vertu. Appraisements and sales at residences and stores attended to.

VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS BY AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway,

A valuable collection of paintings, comprising some choice and rare works by American artists. Also, water-color drawings, &c.

The collection includes a large number of works by American and foreign artists, including

Easman Johnson.	W. Hart,	Rossiter,
Louis Lang,	Frere,	Sommer,
Miller,	G. L. Brown,	Inman,
Baker,	Morgan,	Way,
H. B. Brown,	Saintin,	Matteson,
Boncher,	Volkman,	Sanrevin,
Sontag,	T. L. Smith,	Auge,
Robertson,	Rondel,	Van Beest,
	Neblig,	

and other artists of celebrity.

ALSO,

SOME FINE WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS, FRAMED PROOF ENGRAVINGS, &c.,

on exhibition, and catalogues ready.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO. Store No. 109 Wall-st.

THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) March 22, 1864, at 1 o'clock, within our own salesroom, for account of whom it may concern; steamboat HUDSON, in her present wrecked condition, with boiler, machinery, and everything on board of her as she now lies on the beach in front of the terrace, in the Village of Astoria. She is 173 feet long, 18 feet 10 inches in beam; depth of hold 7 feet 6 inches; 30½ inches in cylinder, with 11 feet stroke. She was thoroughly repaired last Spring, and her machinery put in perfect order, and her boiler is not yet 3 years old, and in good condition.

DANIEL A. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer, No. 66 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF FINE PAINTINGS.

DANIEL A. MATTHEWS will sell at auction, THIS DAY, March 22, at 11 o'clock, at his gallery, No. 66 Nassau-st., about 150 fine paintings, by celebrated American and foreign artists, embracing landscape, marine, fruit, pearl, architectural and other subjects. They are well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and others. Catalogues and paintings now ready for examination.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON AVENUES A AND B, 1st and 2d avs., and 82d-st., at auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on TUESDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

1st-av.—2 lots on southeast corner of 1st-av. and 62d-st. Corner lot 25 feet 8 inches in width by 100 feet 6 inches in depth; inside lot 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet 6 inches.

2d-av.—1 lot on northeast corner of 82d-st., 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet.

Av. A.—2 lots on northeast corner of Av. A. and 82d-st. Corner lot 25 feet 8 inches by 98 feet; inside lot 25 feet 6 inches by 98 feet.

Av. B—1 lots, west side, 51 feet 2 inches south of 82d-st., each 25 feet 6 inches by 98 feet.

82d-st.—3 lots, south side, 198 feet east of Av. A, each 25 by 102 feet 2 inches.

4 lots on north side 82d-st., 200 feet west of 1st-av., each 25 by 102 feet 2 inches.

4 lots on south side 82d-st., 106 feet 6 inches west of Av. A, each 25 by 102 feet 2 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BRICK DWELLING-HOUSES ON SACKETT-ST. and Broadway, Brooklyn, at auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell, on TUESDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company:

SACKETT-ST.—The 2 three-story brick dwelling-houses and lots on north side of Sackett-st., between Van Brunt-st. and Beach-place, known as Nos. 30 and 32. The houses are 20x40 feet, with mastic fronts; lots 20x75 feet each.

BROADWAY—The three-story brick store and dwelling, and two-story frame building in the rear, on the north side of Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., 100 feet east of 11th-st. House 22x36 feet; lot 23x100 feet.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

32D-ST.—The four-story brick dwelling house, with store and lot, No. 177 East 32d-st., 350 feet east of 2d-av. Lot 25 by 98.9.

FAYETTE-ST., BROOKLYN—The three-story frame house and lot No. 96 Fayette-st., near Adams-st., Brooklyn. Lot 20.5 by 40.8. Terms at sale.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 22, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:

ON EIGHTY-SECOND-ST.—Eight lots on the south side, commencing 98 feet west of Avenue B; size, 25 by 102.2 each.

ON AVENUE B.—Two lots on the west side, commencing at the south-westerly corner of 82d-st.; size of corner lot, 25.8 by 98; adjoining lot, 27.6 by 98. Title indisputable. For maps, particulars, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., adjoining the Bank of Commerce, New-York.

R. WALTERS, Auctioneer.

UNRESERVED SALE OF A MAGNIFICENT importation of rare and beautiful sea shells, curiosities, Chinese, Japanese and Indian workmanship.

At No. 256 Chatham-square, will be sold without limit, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, March 23, 24 and 26, at 10 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M., one of the largest collection of sea shells ever witnessed on this continent, comprising over 10,000 specimens of an infinite variety, some of the rarest conchological species in existence; every description of corals, and any quantity and variety of small shells for shell-work.

Without hunting or puff, this is a rare opportunity. Wholesale and retail by private sale during the day.

T. BOYTON, sole American Agent.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

WEST HOUSTON-ST.—The two two-story brick houses and lots Nos. 161 and 163 West Houston-st., near Macdougal-st. Terms at sale.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

18 LOTS ON 184TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, March 22, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

184TH-ST.—18 lots on the southerly side of 184th-st., commencing 200 feet east of 10th-av., each 25 feet in width and varying in depth from 102 to 116 feet.

REAL ESTATE.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.

Seven hundred lots for sale at moderate prices, and on easy terms. Cross the 3d-av. Harlem River bridge to 130th-st., and inquire at the Land office, T. RAE, Agent. Decidedly, in every respect, the most desirable property ever offered for sale in these suburbs. Streets and avenues laid out to correspond with those in New-York proper. A horse railroad along the westerly side of the property, also gas.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The three-story and basement brick house and lot No 6 Hedford-place, Fulton, near Classon-av., house 25x50 and lot 25x102. Price $8,750. A portion can remain on mortgage. Inquire of CLARK & BEBEE, No. 16 Fulton-av.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, (late Williamsburgh,) with or without furniture, the new three-story brick house No 248 Ross-st; has high stoop and all modern improvements; ten minutes' walk from ferry, and very desirable for a small family. Price, without furniture, $4,500, on easy terms. Apply at No. 26 Broad-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH STOOP brown-stone front house and lot on 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and near 5th-av. Will be sold with or without furniture. If sold with furniture, immediate possession will be given. For parties and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

ELEGANT TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 11 Lee-av., Brooklyn, a first-class neighborhood, seven minutes' walk from the ferry, 8 rooms, gas, range, hot and cold water, bath, stationary tub, water closet and heater. For sale for $4,500. S. COCKCROFT, No. 82 South 7th-st., or No. 165 Broadway, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, in good order, No. 313 Degraw-st., with water, range, chandeliers, &c.; lot 100 feet; house 45 feet or more; width 16 feet 8 inches; house between two railroads leading to Fulton Ferry. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND sub-cellar brown stone front house and lot on 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., built in the best manner; street paved with Belgian pavement; immediate possession can be had if required. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT A BARGAIN—A nice brown stone house, with modern improvements, in East Jersey; will trade for a smaller house of less value; down town preferred. Inquire of JOHN OSMERS, corner of Prince and Greene sts.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—The first-class four-story brown stone front house No. 110 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. The house was built by the present occupant for his own use. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE—THOSE TWO genteel three-story and basement, high stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av. All improvements, and in good order. Terms easy. May be seen from 10 to 11 o'clock. Apply to JAMES. DENNIS & SON, No. 412 4th-av.

HENRY-ST.—FOR SALE, THE TWO-STORY and attic brick dwelling house No. 225 Henry-st., N. Y., with the modern improvements—water, gas, water-closet, bath-room, &c. Will be sold low. Apply on the premises or to No. 227 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR TO LEASE—WITH steam power, the brick store, in Monroe-st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts., four stories high; 95x.2. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON, corner of Fulton and Pearl sts.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—A first-rate Water Power at Croton Falls, Westchester Co., 4 rods from the depot of Harlem R.R.; more or less land, to suit the purchaser; price $6,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FOUR-STORY, extra wide, brown-stone house, No. 26 West 16th-st., 63 feet deep to the fourth story; windows in the middle room in each story; most substantially built. Terms very reasonable. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—SEVEN SMALL LOTS, NORTH-west corner of Avenue B and 84th-st. Each lot 25 feet wide and of different depths. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW—A FINE LARGE FIRST-class house, No. 254 West 54th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Possession immediately. Location good. Key at No. 252.

CENTRAL PARK—5TH AV.—FOR SALE A whole front on Central Park, 200 feet wide by 275 feet deep, located on high ground, below 90th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE TWO FOUR-story brick houses Nos. 114 and 116 East 28th-st. For terms, apply to H. HOLMAN, No. 367 3d-av., near corner 25th-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit; also, real estate bought and sold.

W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE ON PARK-AV.—Two lots, each 25x105 feet, between 36th and 37th sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM AT AUCTION NEAR NEWARK AND ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., ON WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 2 o'clock P. M. This farm of twenty acres, with dwelling-house, barns, &c., is three-quarters of a mile from Newark, nearly opposite Professor Mapes' farm, on the stage route between Newark and Elizabeth, ton which also a horse railroad is now to be laid.) The location is desirable as a country seat, fruit culture, or gardening purposes. The neighborhood healthy, and surrounding country very pleasant. Several pieces of salt meadow will also be sold at the same time. For particulars apply to the auctioneers, LENT & PRICE, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID MANSION AND farm of George Bradish, on Little Neck Bay, near Flushing, 100 acres of first-class land; pear orchard of 500 trees; fruit of all kinds, of first quality. The Bay is famous for shell and other fish in season; boat and bath houses at foot of lawn; two dwelling houses; the new one a first-class residence, complete in every particular; building dogs on premises could not be replaced for $50,000. Views over Bay and Sound now surpassed. Inquire of R. G. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st., GEORGE BRADISH, No. 27 Cortlandt-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF A VALUABLE WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell on THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, a fine farm, 1½ miles southerly from White Plains, on the road to Mamaroneck, containing fifty acres of land, with good improvements. Maps can be seen at the auctioneer's office, No. 43 Wall-st., New-York or Messrs. MILLS & COCHRANE, Attorneys, White Plains.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Situated about three miles east of Peekskill, on high ground, in full view of the country seat of Rev. H. W. Beecher; 75½ acres in excellent condition; three orchards, two of them young grafted trees. Also, a pair of elegant carriage horses. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York; or to MORRIS REYNOLDS, corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn.

FARM OF FIFTY ACRES FOR SALE CHEAP—well located in the town of Simsbury, Coon, about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, within two miles of the Canal Railroad; has a comfortable house, barn, &c. Price $2,500. The farming implements, belonging to the farm, will be sold low. Address SIMSBURY, Box 1,873, New-York Post-office.

A FARM OF 40 ACRES ON SOUTH SIDE of Staten Island, near Gifford's depot, one half in fine state of cultivation, remainder consists of beautiful bush pasture, commanding a fine view of Lower and Upper Bay, with plenty of forest trees and evergreens; quarter of a mile from shore, where there is good bathing and bathing. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

A FINE FARM—200 ACRES—BEAUTIFULLY situated on high ground, overlooking the Sound, 2 miles from the City, 3 miles from steamboat landing; fine orchards, fine large buildings, barns and carriage houses, &c., will be divided or together, or will be exchanged in part for a house in the City, or Brooklyn. Address WM. BEATTYS, Portchester, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—ON LONG ISLAND, 2½ hours from New-York, consisting of 70 acres, 25 woodland, with buildings in good order, well watered and good tillable condition; fruit of different kinds in their season; material for valuable manure may be obtained in large quantities from a muck swamp. Inquire of J. E. BRUSH, No. 4 Chatham-square.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Containing 153 acres, with an extensive water front, situated at Verplank's Point, Westchester County. This property is very accessible to the City, and will be sold low for an investment. Apply to E. G. LOCKE, No. 20 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A FARM OF 100 acres, 12 acres of wood; land good, house and outbuildings in fine condition; 2½ miles from depot in Washington Valley. Apply to R. F. HARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST OF MAY OR SOONER—A suite of rooms on first or second floor, or a small house, between 15th and 30th sts. and 4th and 8th avs., for a family of two. References given and required. Must have all modern improvements, and be in a clean neighborhood. Address MORLEY, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY THE FIRST OF MAY, A PART of a house with all the modern improvements, by a small, genteel family; lower part preferred. Address, stating particulars, &c., G. G., Box No. 998 New-York Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—A DOUBLE HOUSE WANTED, with grounds around, in a good neighborhood; a fair rent will be paid, and eventually a purchase, perhaps, made of premises. Apply to MORRIS, Room No. 1, No. 243 Broadway, New-York. Not in South Brooklyn.

WANTED TO RENT.—A GENTLEMAN wishes to hire a furnished house, of moderate size, at New-Brighton or vicinity, for four or five months, from 1st of June. Address H. B. C., Box No. 1,231 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK house, in good order, in a pleasant part of the City. Rent to be from $700 to $900. Address, giving location, &c., W. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—FOR THE Summer—a furnished house of 10 or 12 rooms. It must be well shaded, and immediately on the water. Address S. W. R., No. 76 William-st., stating terms.

OFFICE OR DESK-ROOM WANTED—Eligibly located between Barclay and Leonard-sts., and Broadway and College-place. Address, stating terms, COMMISSION, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

COTTAGE WANTED.—A NEAT COTTAGE, within 12 or 14 miles of the City by cars, for the Summer months; location healthy. Address H. H., Box No. 145 *Times* Office, stating terms.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FULL size, between 14th and 28th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Price to be about $25,000. Address Box No. 3,665 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN 19TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV., AN elegant English casemont house, completely furnished and in the most perfect order; house, brown-stone front, 17 feet wide, with all the modern improvements; price, $22,500; possession on or before 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS, DESIROUS OF CHANGING LOCATION OR STARTING ANEW.—Your attention is called to Elizabethport, New-Jersey, as being the best point near New-York, on account of the low cost of coal, iron and lumber, low taxes, and offering all the advantages of the City. Please examine the place before locating elsewhere. Lots for sale on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to COOLEY & HEDRITT, R. Agents, Elizabethport, or E. R. KELLOGG, 120 Pearl-st., N. Y.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, ONE or more of 8 substantial, well-paying brick houses in Greene-st., between Sorieg and Prince sts., covering a space of 150 feet front, the lots being 100 feet in depth. For a manufactory, no more desirable property can be had. The house will pay a fair interest on the investment and leave a large space for improvement. For particulars, inquire of G. F. HARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON CARLTON-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs., a most desirable high-stooped brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, near Dr. Cuyler's Church, Fulton and De Kalb avs., cars run convenient. Price, $9,500, part on bond and mortgage. Apply, on the premises, to THOMAS PAGAN.

MURRAY HILL LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.—12 lots on west side of the 4th-av., comprising the entire front between 39th and 40th sts., together with 4 lots on the rear, being one of the most desirable plots now offering, either for a church site or private residences. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 6½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, 38TH-ST., near 5th-av., a handsome brown-stone front house, 25 feet wide, with the modern improvements, built by a gentleman for his own occupancy, and no expense was spared to make it a first-class residence. An extra lot on side can be had if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT A BARGAIN—A nice brown stone house, with modern improvements, in East Jersey; will trade for a smaller house of less value; down town preferred. Inquire of JOHN OSMERS, corner of Prince and Greene sts.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—The first-class four-story brown stone front house No. 110 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. The house was built by the present occupant for his own use. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE—THOSE TWO genteel three-story and basement, high stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av. All improvements, and in good order. Terms easy. May be seen from 10 to 11 o'clock. Apply to JAMES. DENNIS & SON, No. 412 4th-av.

HENRY-ST.—FOR SALE, THE TWO-STORY and attic brick dwelling house No. 225 Henry-st., N. Y., with the modern improvements—water, gas, water-closet, bath-room, &c. Will be sold low. Apply on the premises or to No. 227 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR TO LEASE—WITH steam power, the brick store, in Monroe-st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts., four stories high; 95x.2. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON, corner of Fulton and Pearl sts.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—A first-rate Water Power at Croton Falls, Westchester Co., 4 rods from the depot of Harlem R.R.; more or less land, to suit the purchaser; price $6,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FOUR-STORY, extra wide, brown-stone house, No. 26 West 16th-st., 63 feet deep to the fourth story; windows in the middle room in each story; most substantially built. Terms very reasonable. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—SEVEN SMALL LOTS, NORTH-west corner of Avenue B and 84th-st. Each lot 25 feet wide and of different depths. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW—A FINE LARGE FIRST-class house, No. 254 West 54th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Possession immediately. Location good. Key at No. 252.

CENTRAL PARK—5TH AV.—FOR SALE A whole front on Central Park, 200 feet wide by 275 feet deep, located on high ground, below 90th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE TWO FOUR-story brick houses Nos. 114 and 116 East 28th-st. For terms, apply to H. HOLMAN, No. 367 3d-av., near corner 25th-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit; also, real estate bought and sold.

W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE ON PARK-AV.—Two lots, each 25x105 feet, between 36th and 37th sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM AT AUCTION NEAR NEWARK AND ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., ON WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 2 o'clock P. M. This farm of twenty acres, with dwelling-house, barns, &c., is three-quarters of a mile from Newark, nearly opposite Professor Mapes' farm, on the stage route between Newark and Elizabeth, ton which also a horse railroad is now to be laid.) The location is desirable as a country seat, fruit culture, or gardening purposes. The neighborhood healthy, and surrounding country very pleasant. Several pieces of salt meadow will also be sold at the same time. For particulars apply to the auctioneers, LENT & PRICE, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID MANSION AND farm of George Bradish, on Little Neck Bay, near Flushing, 100 acres of first-class land; pear orchard of 500 trees; fruit of all kinds, of first quality. The Bay is famous for shell and other fish in season; boat and bath houses at foot of lawn; two dwelling houses; the new one a first-class residence, complete in every particular; building dogs on premises could not be replaced for $50,000. Views over Bay and Sound now surpassed. Inquire of R. G. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st., GEORGE BRADISH, No. 27 Cortlandt-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF A VALUABLE WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell on THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, a fine farm, 1½ miles southerly from White Plains, on the road to Mamaroneck, containing fifty acres of land, with good improvements. Maps can be seen at the auctioneer's office, No. 43 Wall-st., New-York or Messrs. MILLS & COCHRANE, Attorneys, White Plains.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Situated about three miles east of Peekskill, on high ground, in full view of the country seat of Rev. H. W. Beecher; 75½ acres in excellent condition; three orchards, two of them young grafted trees. Also, a pair of elegant carriage horses. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York; or to MORRIS REYNOLDS, corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn.

FARM OF FIFTY ACRES FOR SALE CHEAP—well located in the town of Simsbury, Coon, about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, within two miles of the Canal Railroad; has a comfortable house, barn, &c. Price $2,500. The farming implements

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1864.

Amusements this Evening

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Paum Ball.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Leap Year; or, The Ladies' Privilege.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl. Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Aphrona; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—Broadway Amphitheatre—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon,

ART GALLERY—(No. 756 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

WOODWORTH'S HALL—Soiree of Chamber Music.

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The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The war in the Southwest continues to furnish its quota of news reports from various points. The railroad is again in running order between Chattanooga, Tenn., and Ringgold, Ga., which is now Gen. Thomas' advanced post. The mustering officers report that large numbers of Gen. Thomas' army are still reëntisting as veterans. Dispatches from Strawberry Plains, in East Tennessee, represent the rebels still in large force at Bull's Gap, in numbers as high as twenty thousand. A general belief was entertained there that the rebels meditate another invasion into Kentucky. The guerrillas on the north side of the Cumberland River are again active. Gen. Hobson's cavalry are after them vigorously, with a prospect of breaking up their operations. The rebel Gen. Forrest is reported to be organizing for a movement into West Tennessee, and Gen. Grierson is on the lookout for him.

An officer who was in the recent fight at Yazoo City, says it was one of the best contested and most desperate of the war. The Union force consisted of the Eleventh Illinois, Col. Schofield, Col. Coates' Eighth Louisiana, (colored,) and 200 of the First Mississippi Cavalry, Col. Edward Osbann, (colored.) The enemy had eight regiments, under command of Rosa and Richardson. The fight commenced at 8 A. M., and lasted nearly till dark, when the enemy retired. Three hundred of the Eleventh Illinois were surrounded in a small fort on the bluff outside the town. A storm of shot and shell was poured upon them all day, when a summons was sent to them to surrender. They replied that they didn't know what surrender meant. The remainder of the Union force was in town, where they were met by the enemy, who had gained cover of some of the buildings. The contest raged for three hours, when the enemy retired. Two gunboats were in the river, but could render but little assistance. The colored soldiers fought bravely, and sometimes with desperation.

A refugee from Richmond reports that the defences of that city are very extensive and elaborate. They are in the form of a semicircle, the outer embankment being continuous, almost without a break, around the city. Inside of this, another line of intrenchments extend around the city, with frequent breaks. Between the two is a fine military road, so that it is easy to reinforce any part of the defences at short notice. These fortifications are heavily armed with the best of artillery. What seems strange to us, at this distance, is that these extensive fortifications are not manned by any considerable force, but the citizens are formed into companies, ready at the top of the drum to proceed to the intrenchments to resist invasion. A large picket force is stationed outside the lines, and it is expected if any attacking force approaches, that the alarm can be given in season for every man to be at his post. There is no considerable force of regular military in the capital, but Gen. Pickett's division is within about thirty miles, and can reinforce the home militia at short notice.

The Army of the Potomac will be reviewed on Thursday of this week by Gen. Grant. The President, Gen. Halleck, the Secretary of War, and other distinguished gentlemen are expected to be present.

The revenue cutter *Miami*, convoying the captured steamer *Chesapeake*, arrived at Portland yesterday.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a report from the Secretary of War was received, containing information as to what orders had been issued by Provost-Marshals affecting elections in the Border States. The Secretary states that no orders were issued by those officers. Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, offered a resolution of the Legislature of Iowa, in favor of the construction of a military and wagon road from some point on the west side of the Missouri River, in Nebraska Territory, to Gallatin in Idaho. The Senate then took up the bill to promote enlistments, and a long discussion took place on the proposition to pay the loyal owners of slaves for their property when taken by the Government for troops. Without concluding the subject, the Senate went into Executive Session and adjourned.

In the House yesterday, a resolution was introduced asking the Secretary of War to require certain railroad companies in the West to refund money paid by the Government for the transportation of troops, because the acts of Congress giving said companies grants of land require them to perform such service gratuitously. The Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the tariff on the low grades of wool. The Committee on Public Lands were instructed to inquire as to the best mode of securing to the Government the benefits of the gold-bearing region of the public domain. The Senate's amendment to the West Point Academy Bill was concurred in, viz.: To increase the pay of cadets to that of midshipmen, viz., forty dollars per month. Another amendment was concurred in, as amended by the Committee of Ways and Means—that, for one year from the 1st of July next, an additional cadet for each district shall be appointed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation Bill, when Mr. Kernan, of New York, (Dem.,) offered an amendment providing that no part of the money appropriated for army transportation shall be expended for the transportation of civilians employed in the departments of the Government to or from their homes, at the public expense; and he proceeded to charge that such had been the case, and elections had been influenced thereby. This led to an excited and lengthy debate, during which Mr. Kernan refused to give his authority for the charge, and Messrs. Kelly and Broomall, of Pennsylvania, positively fastened upon Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, an assertion, made before the consummation of secession, that, if separation did come, he wanted the line to be drawn north of Pennsylvania. The House rejected Mr. Kernan's amendment, and also one by Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, providing that none of the money should be used to raise negro troops, and then passed the bill and adjourned.

LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the bills for the better regulation and discipline of the State Inebriate Asylum, and to amend the act to alter the map or plan of New-York City, and to establish an Inebriate Asylum in New-York, were ordered to a third reading. Notice was given of a bill for the erection of a new Capitol.

The Assembly was not in session, being on an excursion to New-York.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday received a letter from Hon. Fernando Wood, asserting the plea of the Westchester Supervisors for not summoning him to testify about the management of Harlem Bridge affairs; that his testimony could not be had because of his privilege as a member of Congress, to be an unjust attempt to asperse his character, and declaring his willingness to testify fully upon the subject at any time. The Westchester investigation, he says, knew nothing about—was never asked or called to testify before the conductors of it—till he saw the whole matter in print. The letter was referred to the committee appointed to investigate the charges of the Westchester Supervisors. Mayor Gunther sent in a veto on the resolution appointing Anthony Eickhoff translator to the Record and Surrogate's Courts, at a salary of $2,500, on the ground of illegality. The Board adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M. on next Monday.

The Common Council yesterday agreed to disagree on the ordinance making the annual appropriations for the year 1864. The Aldermen directed the clerk of their board to take the ordinance as adopted by them to Albany, and the Council directed the Comptroller to do the same thing with their ordinance. The Aldermen, however, in addition, directed their Finance Committee—Aldermen Ryers, Ottiwell and Masterson—to go to Albany to look after the interests of the ordinance as prepared by them. The amount adopted by the Board of Aldermen foots up $5,738,568 02; the amount adopted by the Council is $5,698,546 02, or a decrease of $40,022 on the figures of the Board of Aldermen.

Comptroller Brennan yesterday, transmitted to the Common Council his annual report for the year 1863. We gather from it that the receipts of last year were $18,447,833 64, which, with the balance December 31, 1862, makes a total of $20,181,745 36, against an expenditure of $18,526,803 59, leaving a balance December 31, 1863, of $1,654,941 77.

Comptroller Brennan yesterday opened 31 proposals, embodying 61 distinct bids, for a loan of $200,000, on "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, and the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1882. The whole was awarded to 11 bidders, at premium rates of from $103 55 to $104 50, and will net $7,446 50 to the County in premiums. The aggregate amount of the bids was $905,400.

A memorial was adopted by the Common Council, yesterday, petitioning the Legislature to so amend the tax laws as to provide for the collection of the taxes in the Spring, instead of the Fall. This change would save to the City and County a large amount in the way of interest on revenue bonds.

Six Indian Chiefs, representing the Onaidas, Cayugas, Senecas, Tuscaroras, Onondagas, and St. Regis (Mohawks) Tribes, were present last evening at the meeting of the Historical Society. They are on their way to Washington to adjust matters relative to their original treaties with the Government.

Gen. Hurlbut made a speech to the City Council of Memphis, on the 17th, giving them to understand if they did not clean the city and take measures to improve its sanitary condition, he would stop their collection of taxes, and do the work himself.

Cook, the bounty broker, who was last week convicted of swindling a recruit out of $250, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $1,500. He was taken before Justice Baanaan, of the Supreme Court, and released as above.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., of Illinois, lies dangerously ill at the house of J. N. Ely, Esq., Henry-street, Brooklyn.

Government is considering the expediency of issuing two new coins, to be of bronze—one and two cent pieces.

The Cattle market was supplied with 3,500 beeves yesterday, over 500 of them stale animals, which could not be sold at the last market. The weather favored transactions, but butchers had too much meat from former purchases to pay more than last week for any except fat cattle, of which there were not enough. The poorer droves went off slowly—brokers said scarcely as well as one week ago, or at 10c.@11½c. There was a good demand for medium to fat cattle, at 13c.@14c., while a few superior animals were sold at an advance of ½c., or at 15½c.@16c. ₩ lb. They were very fine, choice animals, large and fat. The expected droves will make a good supply for today.

Flour was more active and a shade firmer yesterday. Wheat was rather more sought after, at uniform prices. Corn and Oats were quiet at drooping rates. A moderate business was transacted in Cotton, Hay, Hides, Leather, Oils, Tallow, Groceries, and Provisions; the latter at irregular figures. Whisky was in fair demand and held with more firmness. The Freight market was less active, though shippers had any existing advantage.

The Stock market opened with much buoyancy yesterday, but fell off in the afternoon. Gold was firmer than on Saturday by 1 per cent. Money 6 per cent. in easy supply. The Bank return shows an expansion in loans of eight millions and over. At a late hour on the Street the Railway speculation was again upward.

An Experiment and its Result.—When, on the 1st of January, 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, and before that event, it was feared that in case such a measure were of any practical effect, the whole of the Northern States would be overrun by negroes from the South. As a first step in the prevention of this calamity, the last Congress appropriated six hundred thousand dollars to carry our freed negroes to the West Indies or to any other place, so that it was beyond the boundaries of this country. About a year ago, the first ship load of some four hundred, sailed from Fortress Monroe to Hayti, and, after a twelve months' trial of that locality, with its fervid climate, fertile soil and negro government, they arrived in this country again last Sunday morning, and landed a short distance from the spot at which they had embarked—the expense of their voyage both ways having been borne by the Government. As might have been expected, they had suffered much hardship and misery during their stay in Hayti, and were glad of the opportunity to return to this country.

The people of the North are not as much afraid now, as formerly they were, of being overrun by the emancipated negroes of the South. Neither from Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, nor the Carolinas, do we see any such swarms rushing in the direction of Ohio, Massachusetts and New-York as we were threatened with. They stay, in the main, where they were "born and raised," whether it be within the Confederate or Union lines. This is something of which formerly people would not be convinced, but now they see it.

Nay, from the far South, from those parts of it within our lines, we hear the same cry as ever for more negroes. Down there, they are as eagerly sought after as they were in former days when the fire-eaters wished to reopen the African Slave-trade, so as to replenish their already heavy negro stock. A recent military order, dated at New-Orleans, not only peremptorily negatives all "applications for the privilege of transporting negro families to other countries," but adds that "application has been made to other departments for surplus negro families for service in the Department of the Gulf."

Gov. Vance's Speech—North Carolina and the Rebellion.

The Wilkesboro speech of the Governor of North Carolina, on the relations of that State to the Confederacy—published by us almost in full—has a special interest. It comes from a man who originally was opposed with his whole soul to the secession movement; it treats of the duties of a Southern State which has had the name of being the most disaffected to the Confederacy; and while some of its language is scurrilous, and most of its conclusions are wrong, it still enforces the rebel side of the case with more than ordinary sense and vigor. It was designed to be an argument and an exhortation to the people of North Carolina against the project of a convention which shall withdraw the State from the Confederacy, in order to obtain peace, which, it seems to be admitted, is now the main desire. Gov. Vance based his appeal upon four or five considerations. It is well worth while to measure them by a Northern standard—or rather, we should say, by the standard of true Union principles, which our armies are fighting to vindicate.

Governor Vance first maintains that though secession may have been wrong, North Carolina, having been a party to it by her own act, is bound to abide its fortunes, and not desert it. This argument, though it has a certain tone of honor in it, is yet a bad one. It is equivalent to saying that one must continue in an evil way, simply because he has entered upon it; that if one has joined a band of thieves, he is in honor bound to keep true to them to the end. According to thieves' honor he would be; but not according to the honor of honest men. If it was wrong in North Carolina to join the rebel Confederacy, it cannot be wrong in her to desert it. But Gov. Vance also says that though the Confederate Constitution recognizes the right of secession, yet the exercise of this right, in conjunction with a return to the Union, would be an act of war upon the Confederacy. This, doubtless, is true; for North Carolina, in resuming her place in the Union, could not maintain a neutral position between the Union and its enemies. He also says, with truth, that if North Carolina shall withdraw to become an independent State, it will contribute nothing to her peace; because President Lincoln would, nevertheless, be bound to bring her back into the Union by force, according to his construction of the Federal Constitution, and President Davis would be equally compelled, by the military necessity involved in the peculiar geographical location of the State, to make conquest of it, and establish his authority over it. It is shown truly enough that no mere secession from the Confederacy could give North Carolina the peace she covets. That peace can come only when the war has been thoroughly fought out, and has resulted in the triumph to the Union, or triumph to the Confederacy. But Gov. Vance fails to examine which would most hasten this peace—the continued connection of North Carolina with the Confederacy, or its return to the Union. It would have cost him very little effort to show that the detachment of so powerful a State would speedily settle the fate of the Confederacy, and end the war. It perhaps might for a time aggravate the horrors of the war in North Carolina, by inducing Lee's army to fall back upon it in order to save it from our occupation; but to do this, he would have to evacuate Virginia, which would be a surrender of a State still more important, and the loss of which would be even more quickly fatal.

Gov. Vance holds out in terror the fact that North Carolina, if she should return to the Union, would have to assume her share of our public debt, and of taxation, and of all our public burdens. Of course she would. But this fact don't help him, unless he can satisfy his people that the public debt and other burdens of the Confederacy will weigh less lightly upon their shoulders. He does not attempt this. The attempt would have been ridiculous.

But the Governor's strong point is that President Lincoln offers nothing but spoliation, oppression, and disgrace to those who submit. This misrepresentation is not worthy of the character Gov. Vance used to sustain. He talks of confiscation precisely as if the Amnesty Proclamation did not insure to those who should avail themselves of it their old rights to all their property, excepting that of slaves, which was made to depend upon the validity of the Emancipation Proclamation, and which, whether forfeited under that Proclamation or not, has been made practically worthless by the unavoidable wear and tear of the war. He talks of oppression, in face of the fact that the Amnesty proffers full restoration to every civil right. He talks of disgrace, as if there could be any disgrace in acknowledging again the same old flag which North Carolina once deemed her very highest glory. The Governor takes good care not to be very clear or precise in the picture he portrays of the consequences of submission. He talks of the fate of Beaufort, South Carolina—the sale of its houses and lands to the very slaves of their former owners—as if that were to be the fate of all the South, unless it resisted and beat back the Federal authority. He paid no regard to the essential fact, that the terrible lot he described was the fate, not of men who yielded and returned to their allegiance, but of those who still defied the old Government and were fighting it to the death. Rightly presented, the argument would have been a demeaning one against him. The very fact that such retribution is visited upon unrepentant treason, ought to be a powerful incentive to a renewal of loyalty.

We have hardly seen anything from North Carolina so indicative as this speech is, of a strong popular current in that State against the Jeff. Davis Government, and toward the old Union. Gov. Vance argues all the way as if he were conscious that he had the unpopular side. He did about as well for that side as the nature of the case allowed. Yet it cannot be that such fallacies can long impose upon the more intelligent classes of the State. The canvass for the election of a new Governor, which will take place during the coming Summer, will undoubtedly be of a very exciting character. It seems certain that one of the candidates will be an open and thorough-going advocate of the convention. If he succeeds, Jeff. Davis will find himself confronted by a new and very serious trouble.

Crimes at Sea.

The English people have been a good deal stirred up on the subject of capital punishment lately, in consequence of the execution, at once, of five seamen for murder. We narrowly escaped, on Saturday last, a similar horror, in the case of the crew of the *Lone Star*. They were three—all young men.

The man they were charged with murdering was the mate of the vessel in which they served. The testimony tended to show that on a bright moonlight night, one of them called the mate to the forward part of the ship, telling him that there were porpoises under the bows of the ship which he could harpoon, a sport the mate was fond of; and, when the mate went forward, he was knocked on the head with an iron belaying-pin and thrown overboard, but not without cries of "Murder" and "Help," which were heard by the man at the wheel, who called up the other officers and sent them forward at once, where they found two of the men, one of them pulling at a line, which he said was fast to a porpoise. It was only after some minutes that the absence of the mate was noticed, and the two men, on being asked where he was, then first said that he was overboard, having fallen over while harpooning a porpoise. The harpoon was, however, discovered to be fast in the chains, and when morning came the spots of blood on the deck and rail of the vessel, on a belaying-pin which lay there, and on the clothes of the men, furnished damning proof of the crime which they had committed. It was also proved that they had threatened to kill the mate that night, and one of the men was proved afterwards to have admitted the committal of the crime. The jury acquitted this last one, as he was not shown to have shared in the crime, unless by this admission, and found the others guilty of manslaughter, on the theory, perhaps, that there might have been some sudden quarrel, on the mate coming forward, in the heat of which the deed was done.

There has also been, within the past few days, an examination into another somewhat similar case, but this time, it was a mate of a vessel who was charged with the murder of a steerage passenger on board.

These are instances, very dreadful ones indeed, of crimes which, it seems to us, are becoming fearfully frequent, and which are giving greater and greater truth and more general application to that dreadful expression which has been applied to some ships, when they have been called "hell afloat." If we look to see what was the reason of this murder of the mate of the *Lone Star*, we find that one of these men had been hut a short time before most cruelly beaten by him and the Captain of the vessel. So had the sailors who were hung in London.

Our criminal records show that this tendency to brutality on the part of officers of vessels is very great, and that it works continually toward producing greater evil and worse crime among the seamen—not that the fault is altogether with the officers, for the sailors are often a bad set. Evil in either class increases the evil in the other; and where, as must be the case, a ship is for months away upon the ocean, where the influences of laws and of public sentiment, which so powerfully restrain men at all times in civilized society, are weakened by long absence, and by the sense of arbitrary power—which is always a dangerous thing to give to one man over another—it is not to be wondered at that brutality works itself out sometimes to monstrous length, and in its turn awakes fierce, cruel and dreadful revenge.

Well, what shall we do about it? Shall we rest satisfied with saying "It is no wonder," and so let the black stream flow on, growing fouler and blacker and deeper every year without an effort to stay it? That would not be Christian. Legislation might do something for it. We discuss the waning proportions of our commerce. We call upon our legislators to remove hindrances and to lend a helping hand in one way or another to increase it. We publish long reports, and we eagerly read them, if they propose to show ways and means by which our steamers may be sent to carry our flag through every sea. And all this is as it should be. But why should we not take some thought for the sailors, and see if legislation could not better their condition, and make them a little less like "dumb, driven cattle," or fierce wild beasts? Why should we not try whether laws cannot be framed to save them from the harpies that stand ready to rob them, body and soul, the moment they put their feet on shore?

But legislation is not all that is needed. We need also the rigid and equal enforcement of the laws which now exist. Seaman ought to feel, both officers and men, that certain punishment awaits offences. Sailors have a very general feeling that the law rarely punishes an officer for any crime, and it is no doubt from this feeling, in part, that some of their greatest crimes arise. If they were sure that a brutal mate or captain would be punished by the law, they would be less likely to take the law into their own hands, and they would be less likely, too, if they were sure that the law would also be applied as strictly to themselves in every case.

And shipowners could do a great deal more than they do. They are not careful enough in their selection of officers. There are ships which come into this port, voyage after voyage, under the charge of the same master, against whom there are repeated complaints of ill-treatment of his men; and owners, though they hear the complaints, content themselves with saying that sailors' stories are not to be believed, and do nothing about it. Now, we all know that this is somewhat so, and that there are sailors in plenty who will never hesitate at telling a false tale of cruelty against a captain or a mate, if by the means they can bring a suit for assault and battery, which will put money in their pockets. But we believe that owners are no careful enough to inquire into such cases themselves, to sift the statements of both master and men, to find out their merits. Nor do they, some of them, at least, and this is worst of all, care if a master is cruel to his men, provided he makes speedy voyages and handles his ship well.

It is said that old Floyd Ireson, who

"For his hard heart,
Was tarred and feathered and carried in a cart,"

by the women of Marblehead, because he

"Sailed away from a sinking wreck,
And left his own townsmen on her deck,"

nevertheless never lacked a good vessel to command, or an owner to put him in charge of her. If the day should ever come that one act of brutality, inflicted by a master or a mate upon a seaman, was enough to prevent him from being put in command of a crew again, there would be hope of better things for sailors.

The Siege of Mobile.—A sentence in the news of yesterday from New-Orleans probably indicates the countermanding of a projected military operation, whose stoppage may be a matter of gratulation rather than regret. The sentence is as follows: "Madisonville, a small town on Lake Pontchartrain, opposite New-Orleans, has been evacuated;" and we judge it means that there is no intention now of advancing an army against Mobile, and opening its siege. We remarked the other day that we could not afford to waste a great army and navy in besieging Mobile, although undoubtedly it was a desirable point to seize at an opportune moment. There *was* an opportune moment a few weeks ago, and that was when Gen. Sherman rushed with his army from Vicksburgh to Meridian. There is little doubt now, as is proved by many things that have lately come to light, that Mobile was the point then really aimed at; but the heavy body of troops which had been moved to Madisonville to coöperate with Sherman in the assault, did not "come to time," as was also the case with Smith's cavalry at the upper end of the State of Mississippi. Gen. Sherman's march had been so extremely rapid to Meridian, that, on reaching that point, Gen. Banks' column had not even set out for Pearl River; nor, unfortunately, would it have been ready to do so for some weeks subsequently. As a consequence of this Sherman could but retrace his steps, damaging the enemy as much as possible.

This opportunity for a brilliant stroke gone, and the next best thing was to cease effort in that direction, at least at this moment. There was talk, even after that, of the advance of a large force from this army at New-Orleans for the purpose of opening a siege, and even talk of additional troops being sent South for that purpose; but the evacuation of Madisonville indicates that wiser orders have lately been sent to the Department of the Gulf.

Amusements.

Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.—The public will regret to see the announcement of the last week but four of this elegant collection of animals and birds. Why the management desire to seek new quarters for them is a mystery. The animals themselves ought not to grow, for their quarters are certainly more beautiful than any they have ever occupied before, and the manager's quarters—financially speaking—must have accumulated in great quantities, judging from the vast number of their daily visitors—sufficient, we should think, to induce them to remain permanently in our City. Natural history is capable of yielding innumerable subjects for valuable study. An opportunity like the present has never before presented itself to the people of our City. As the time is now approaching for its departure, we would advise parents to take the children immediately, and give them the instruction a visit would afford. Three grand performances are given daily. The morning entertainment is preferable for those wishing to avoid a crowd.

Broadway Circus.—The "acting bears" at the Broadway Amphitheatre, have proved quite attractive. The droll movements of the animals are really amusing, and well worth the attention of the curious. The feats of dancing and trick horses, performing dogs, monkeys and ponies, and the brilliant acts of the excellent circus company, go to fill out a programme of unusual variety and attractive power. The matinées on Wednesdays and Saturdays never fail to draw out throngs of juveniles, as well as many "children of a larger growth."

The Federalist.—Messrs. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, announce, in another column, the publication of an edition of *The Federalist*, as revised and corrected by Madison and Hamilton. It is edited by John C. Hamilton, Esq.

Shooting Affair in Flatbush.—On Sunday night last, a servant in the family of Hon. John Vanderbilt, residing in Flatbush Village, was shot by a man named William Cutting, the ball taking effect in her hip. The girl's name is Ann Walker. She had just returned home from meeting, when Cutting, who had followed her, fired the shot. The report of the pistol brought the wife of Mr. Vanderbilt to the door, when another shot was fired, the ball striking Mrs. Vanderbilt in the abdomen, inflicting a very dangerous wound, her recovery from which was last evening considered doubtful. Cutting then fled, and had not been arrested last evening. It is said that he paid attentions to the girl Walker, and that latterly she had discarded him, which is given as a reason for the murderous attempt. He is a notoriously vile ruffian, and had annoyed the girl for some time, despite her refusal to recognize him.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

The Edict of Expulsion—Another Embassy Decided Upon—The Prussian Treaty Ratified—The Alabama.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Kanagawa, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1864.

The revised edict for our expulsion from the soil of Japan still stands as when we wrote you last, viz.: that we give up the port of Kanagawa and remove to the two extremes of the empire—Nagasaki and Hakodadi. Several interviews having been sought for with the foreign Ministers, for consideration of the subject, without even obtaining an audience, the Japanese Government have decided upon sending another embassy to Europe and America, to lay it directly before the several potentates who are in treaty relations with them. Our Ministers give them no encouragement whatever—at the same time raise no objections to their going. We have no fears, however, as to the result, as the decided stand taken by our home Government in regard to the late difficulties here, does not look much like being so easily persuaded to relinquish the only port in Japan where there is any trade worth having a treaty with the country for. As to the promises of the Japanese Government, that if we will only go to the out-of-the-way places they will guarantee as all the rights and privileges that possibly can be asked for as to trade, and perfect security for life and property. We can only say, promises are all very well, but the innumerable instances in which the most solemn obligations have been unblushingly ignored, when it suited their convenience, during the five years we have had commercial intercourse with them, are not to be lost sight of or easily forgotten. We cannot, therefore, treat any promise they may make with the slightest consideration, in connection with the present subject of abandoning this flourishing place.

They go this time with less display and fewer pretensions than on the former occasion, taking passage in the T. and O. Mail steamers, via Suez and the Mediterranean. The members of the embassy, with some of whom we have conversed, understand perfectly well the hopelessness of the mission. We doubt, indeed, if the Government itself has any idea that anything will be accomplished by it; yet, probably, to gain time, and for reasons connected with their own internal affairs, they take the chances. We do not know the exact date of its departure, but probably before the Japanese New-Year, which comes early in February.

The Prussian Government has at last succeeded in obtaining a ratification to their treaty made some two years and a half ago. First, several weeks were spent in Kanagawa, having an occasional endiance with officers of the Tycoon, sent down from Yedo for the purpose. Nothing satisfactory could be arrived at in this way, and the treaty would probably not have been ratified at all, had not a more decided course been adopted, than that of waiting in Kanagawa till "the Mikado came to them." Obtaining permission from the French Minister to occupy his temple in Yedo, which is his residence when he goes there, the embassy went on board of their frigate, the *Gazelle*, and in a few hours dropped anchor in front of the capital. Leading 200 soldiers and marines, they marched up to the temple, and took up their abode under protection of their own guard.

It may well be imagined that this sudden move was not long in bringing a deputation from the Government to inquire its cause, when they were quietly told they had come to have their treaty ratified, and that they did not intend to go away without it. They commenced making themselves perfectly at home—going out daily for rides through the city, and visiting the principal places of interest within its limits. As a matter of course the Government surrounded their residence with a large guard, and never allowed them to stir out without a retinue of at least twice their own number, as a protection against the terrible "Loonins" who were prowling about. They were told they were in constant danger of being cut off, and that it would be far better and safer on board of their frigate, where the negotiations could be carried on just as well. Not being able to convince the Prussian Ambassador that this was a fact, they sent a deputation to the French Minister at Kanagawa, requesting his interference or advice for them to leave the temple. He told them, in a few words, that this was entirely unnecessary, as all they wanted was to have their treaty ratified, when they would, no doubt, go away themselves. The Japanese finding themselves in a dilemma, and no way of escape, at length consented to the ratification, in order to get rid of the persevering Prussians, if nothing more.

The Tycoon is to pay another visit to the Mikado in a few days. He goes by water, and will probably take for his yacht the American-built steamer *Yangtsi*, purchased a few days ago from Messrs. Dent & Co. As far as we can learn, most of the steamers which the Japanese have bought during the last three years have either been lost, destroyed, or are broken down. Buying, however, still goes on, and many an old or faulty steamer has been got rid of at fine prices.

The English landed 200 troops of the line a few days ago. It is understood that they are to act as a sort of body-guard to Sir Rutherford Alcock, who is expected daily with his lady, to resume here, as England's diplomatic agent, his *perilous duties so vividly depicted*, in his *Capital of the Tycoon, or Three Years in Japan*. Whether he will think it prudent to expose Lady A. to *the many dangers* attendant on a residence in Yedo, is yet to be seen. None of the foreign Ministers are residing there now, nor have they had business of sufficient importance to require their presence there any longer than was necessary, since the last remaining one was burned out in June last.

Yokohama, surrounded by a deep mote, with all its approaches guarded by hundreds of men, and under the guns of a large fleet, is a snug, safe place, and one by no means to be despised in these troubled times of "Loonins" and threatened expulsion from their soil. Treaty rights are fine to talk and write about, but the next thing is to get them.

The treaty declares Yedo to be the place where foreign Ministers to this country are to reside; but until our home Governments each their representatives by force, (the only arguments appreciable by Orientals,) sufficient to guarantee at least a moderate degree of security to life and property, we do not see as our diplomatic agents are necessarily called upon to run any more risks than ourselves. The *Jamestown* and *Wyoming* are both cruising around in the China Sea after the *Alabama*, so we are again without any representative force whatever. We are hoping our Government will be able to spare us at least one man-of-war to look after our interests here, as it is awkward, indeed, to be always under the immediate protection of the English.

Arrangements for the Metropolitan Fair—Recent Contributions.

The arrangements for the Metropolitan Fair are nearly completed. Under order of Gen. Dix, on the afternoon of the 28th inst., between the hours of 2 and 4, there will be a grand military parade in honor of the inauguration of the Fair, which will take place in the evening of that day. Not less than 10,000 troops will be under arms and participate in the proceedings of the day. The programme for the evening has not yet been announced, but it is understood a large number of distinguished persons, both civil and military, will be present. Speeches will be made and a musical entertainment given.

The dresses to be worn by the ladies who are to attend the stalls and superintend matters in the different departments, have been determined upon. The Executive Committee will wear a blue badge, on which will be printed the arms of the State. The young ladies at the tables are to wear a broad sash, going from the right shoulder to the under the left arm. Those serving at the tables for the exhibition of goods from Rome will wear the Roman scarf. Similar distinctions will be made at other tables where articles from foreign cities are on exhibition. The dresses are to be plain black, with white linen collar and sleeves. The Committee on Decorations desire that those having flags, for which they have no immediate use, will forward them to the receiving-rooms no Fourteenth-street, where receipts will be given, and the flags returned at the closing of the fair. Flowers are also requested. These having conservatories from which they can spare plants, may send them to the rooms on Fourteenth-street, where they will be well taken care of, and returned safely at the termination of the exhibition.

Several large books have recently been received. Among the number, the works of Tacitus, in two volumes, printed in 1723, The *Harleian Miscellany*, "a collection of scarce, curious and entertaining tracts, as well in manuscript as in print," "Love Letters of Henry VIII. found in the Earl of Oxford's library," printed in 1746; Journals of Congress, from Sept. 5, 1774, "exhibiting a complete view of our foreign relations from that time to 1807, with all the confidential State papers. A very curious old copy of *Cæsar's Commentaries*, once the property of Hartley Coleridge, is also among the number of valuable books received.

Rebel Estimate of Late Operations.

From the Mobile Register and Advertiser.

The Spring campaign in the West upon the part of the enemy may be briefly summed up as a magnificent conception and miserable failure. A grand and comprehensive campaign has degenerated into a gigantic raid. With SHERMAN on the back track at a double quick, GARRISON trembling under the rapid blows of FORREST, BANKS cowering in New-Orleans, FARRAGUT hesitating to come within range of our forts, *the situation must be humiliating in the extreme to our conquering and baffled foe.* We believe that we have sufficient insight at this date into the movements and plans of the Yankees to surmise their intentions, and to map out the campaign which they had anticipated following up successfully, but which has ended thus far in their complete discomfiture and disgrace.

While we have been doubting and conjecturing the movements of SHERMAN, it appears that he himself has been subjected to torturing uncertainty. The original programme, so thus far developed, appears to have been a masterly one; but fortunately the ability of the Yankees has not been commensurate with their ambition. SHERMAN, having under his command the corps of HURLBUT and MCPHERSON, was to precipitate himself upon POLK, and force the Confederate forces into a disadvantageous engagement between Jackson and Meridian, while the enemy's mounted body, under SMITH and GRIERSON, was to move down upon the rear of POLK's army, and accomplish the double purpose of harassing his retreat and seizing the grain country for the subsistence of SHERMAN. FARRAGUT should appear off Mobile, and by bombardment threaten the city, preventing its garrison from going to the succor of the army in Mississippi, while BANKS was to move up the Pearl River to a suitable point at which to establish his base, and then march to the rear of Mobile, making an investment of that place, and throwing himself within supporting distance of SHERMAN. Thus would cut off communication by the Alabama and Tombigbee, and make these rivers a back entrance by which BANKS could threaten Selma in flank and rear, while SHERMAN pushed on boldly in front. Thus Mobile of necessity must fall, and POLK forced across the Alabama, the flank of JOHNSTON's army would be threatened by BANKS and SHERMAN. Assuredly this was a stupendous undertaking, and although now a failure and a farce, it is altogether too serious to be laughed at, when we consider the successful execution of SHERMAN's part of the programme, *and know not what would have been the result of the contemplated movement had Banks moved and displayed the same energy and boldness.* But

"The best laid plans of mice and man
Gang aft agley;"

and for some inexplicable reason the Yankee Commander at New Orleans failed to move from his snug city quarters, and LOGAN and GRIERSON were too slow, or too much hindered by FORREST, and thus the bottom dropped out of the toh of the Federal campaign. SHERMAN having accomplished the successful opening of the grand movement, awaited anxiously to hear from his coöperating column from Louisiana, and failing to learn anything of it, and becoming aware of the enemy massing in his front, he sleaen the invading ball by the tail and drew him back to his base. His retreat appears to have been as rapid and unexpected as his advance, and quite as successful; but a doubt whether his valuable adjunct, GRIERSON, would prove as fortunate. The youthful spy upon whom was found HURLBUT's indorsement, "Trust the bearer," represents that when he was dispatched to BANKS to give him information of SHERMAN's success and intentions, *it was expected that he would find the former General on the north side of Mobile.* Before he left HURLBUT's headquarters, it was the impression of that General that Mobile had been evacuated, the garrison having been withdrawn to Selma. After this messenger had departed, SHERMAN must have been made aware of BANKS's failure to "come to time," and seeing the futility of his campaign without the proper coöperation, he took advantage of the cover GRIERSON's raid afforded, and the detachment of our cavalry after him, to withdraw in all haste. The last vestige of this bungling campaign is the laughable joke FARRAGUT is playing in his bombastic manner off this port, innocently, delightfully oblivious of the magnificent failure in which he is a sharer.

Working Women's Protective Union.

MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE—SPEECHES BY JUDGE DALY, REV. WM. H. MILBURN, AND OTHERS.

Last evening, a mass meeting on behalf of the working women was held at the Cooper Institute. The hall was well filled with a very respectable and intelligent audience, among whom were numbers of the working women. Hon. CHARLES P. DALY presided. He said the members of the committee had submitted to him a constitution, which should attract the attention and admiration of all who were interested in the welfare and success of the 30,000 working women now employed in all branches of business in this great commercial City. They had more to struggle with than those of the so-called stronger sex, and the object of this society was to protect them from the frauds of designing men who would take from teem a portion of their small earnings, or treat them in any way that was not right. He was astonished to hear that married women of comfortable means took employment to supply them with additional spending-money, and thought it necessary that they should leave the field for those who actually need it. And when they knew the great harm they were doing, he was satisfied they would do so. During the afternoon, MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, Esq., had called on him and presented him with a check for $50 for the society. He hoped others would follow the good example. His speech was received with much enthusiasm. At its close Miss TERESA ESMONDE read "The Song of the Working women," written by Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS. At its close a practical workingwoman exhibited a number of articles made for various large mercantile houses, explained the amount of work they required and the price paid. The following are a few of them:

A pair of drawers made of white cotton drilling, 1,800 stitches, sewed on the maeline, and well made. Completely finished with buckles, buttonholes, straps and strings.

The woman who made these drawers was a smart operator, and could finish four pair per day, working from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M., receiving 4 1-6 cents per pair, or 16⅔ cents for her day's labor; resting, she says, long enough to make herself a cup of tea and eat a piece of bread.

Another very large pair of canton flannel drawers, 2,000 stitches, done by hand. Double seams, felled; with eyelets, buttonholes, buttoos, stays and strings. The workingwoman to furnish her own thread—a rule adopted by employers since the price of a spool of cotton has risen from four to eight and ten cents.

This woman, the mother of three children, was very poor, and came to the rooms of the Working Women's Protective Union, No. 4, New-Chambers-street, where she threw down the work, saying she had been working on these drawers for seven months, and could not work any longer for the price paid. Said she—"I may as well starve without work as to work and starve at the same time." An inquiry revealed the fact, that the wealthy firm who employed her paid five and a half cents per pair for these drawers, of which she could make two pairs per day, remarking, "If I get to bed about daylight, and sleep two or three hours, I feel satisfied."

A coarse flannel army shirt, large size, made by hand-sewing. Collar, wristbands and gussets put on with double rows of stitching all round. The seams are felled, three buttonholes, buttons and stays, requiring upward of 2,000 stitches.

The woman who made this garment was sixty years of age, and too deaf to go to the stores for orders. She has worked on these shirts since the war broke out, receiving 7 cents each—one of them being a good day's work for her. Younger women might make two or perhaps three in twelve hours, furnishing their own thread. This old lady occupied, with another woman, a damp, dark basement, where she strained her eyes in the daytime, and sewed by the light of her neighbor's lamp during the evening. At the end of the week her net earnings, after paying for needles and thread, amounted to thirty-nine cents in "currency."

A fine white cotton shirt, with a fine linen plaited bosom, nicely stitched and well made throughout, containing 11,500 sewing machine stitches, six buttonholes, felled seams, &c., &c.

Two of these shirts are finished each day by the operator, who employs nearly every moment of her time, finds her own thread, and receives for the garment sixteen cents each, or thirty-two cents for more than twelve hours' labor. These shirts sell for $3 to $3 50 in the retail stores. Their total cost to the employer may be summed up as follows:

Three yards fine muslin, at 33 cents	99 cents.
Half-yard fine linen	38 cents.
Labor and thread	16 cents.
Buttons	6 cents.
Total cost	$1 59

Thus giving the merchant who so crushes the poor workingwomen a profit of $1 91 on each shirt. Numerous other articles of gentlemen's and ladies' apparel were exhibited and explained, and were in some instances even worse, if possible, than those given above.

Rev. WM. H. MILBURN being introduced, paid a glowing compliment to PETER COOPER, Esq., for his generosity, and thanked God that we had among us some few at least who would help to alleviate the sufferings of the poor. He had often pitied the workingwomen of London and other cities of the Old World, and had prided himself that here in New-York things were different; that in this chivalric country woman received the wages and treatment she was entitled to, but that fond idea had been suddenly destroyed, and he found that we, of the eighteenth century, had in this matter grown worse instead of better. Nearly three-quarters of the New-York merchants had done these women justice, but there were some few who would wring from them their miserable pittance of 16, 20 or 24 cents, "and then go, God knows where, to spend it." He drew a vivid picture of a poor, sick woman, lying in vague on the bare floor in a barren room, the mother crouching over the few remaining embers of fire, and a beautiful sister working steadily, desperately, for the trifling sum she could earn. On their support, said he, with this picture before you, wonder that sometimes a star drops from Heaven and is lost, lost forever, here and hereafter. He asked the ladies who wanted sewing done to send to the rooms of the Association, No. 4 New Chambers-street, that a good and competent woman would be sent them, and he urged them to pay the woman when the work was done, and not make her call two or three times for her money, for it might be she needed that money to buy bread. His speech was listened to with eager attention, and frequently interrupted by applause.

Miss ESMONDE then read HOOD's song of the shirt, after which Mr. BEACH gave an interesting statement of the proceedings of the society since its commencement, and the great good it had done; he urged the citizens generally to help them. At its close he was presented with a beautiful basket of flowers—a present from the ladies.

JAMES T. BRADY, who was to have spoken, was delayed in Washington, and consequently could not attend. Letters were received from Judges ROOSEVELT and KIRTLAND, and numerous other distinguished gentlemen, expressing their interest in the movement, and wishes for its success.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to Judge DALY, and the meeting adjourned.

ARREST OF A DEPUTY AUDITOR AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—JOHN W. HUNTER, a Deputy Auditor at the Custom-house, has been arrested on a warrant issued by the United States District-Attorney, for alleged frauds upon the Assistant Treasurer's office. The arrest grew out of two checks—one of $4,200 and the other of $5,000, which the accused is charged with not having accounted for in the settlement of his accounts. The checks are pronounced by the arrested party to be forgeries perpetrated by a person now confined in Fort Lafayette. The accused most emphatically denies the charges made against him. He was taken before Commissioner BTILLWALL, who held him to bail in the sum of $10,000, to answer the charge. Collector BARNEY and S. J. OGDEN gave the required surety, and Mr. HUNTER was released. He has been over thirty years in the Custom-house and has sustained an unsullied character; his innocence of wrong is very generally believed, and his entire exoneration confidently expected.

PURIM BALL.—The Jewish festival of Purim will be celebrated this evening, by a grand, fancy dress ball, at the Academy of Music. It is recognized as one of the most important of Jewish festivals, as it commemorates the deliverance of the Jews from the tyranny of Haman, who was prime minister to King Ahasuerus. The arrangements for the ball are very extensive, and the ornaments appropriate and beautiful. But one thousand tickets have been issued, and these only to be obtained by personal introduction to a member of the committee, the party introducing being held strictly accountable for the character and conduct of the persons introduced. With such strict rules and such liberal preparations, the ball cannot fail to be one of the best of the season.

Important Triumph of Science.

Years of patient research and unwearied experiment, kindly assisted by the *first scientific and professional character* in New-York, have produced and perfected

CHEVALIER'S

LIFE FOR THE HAIR,

THE BEST HAIR-DRESSING

yet offered to the public. IT RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, giving it a *Fresh* and Natural appearance. *Will stop its falling out in three days*, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain the skin* or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation.

Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities, (that in many other preparations injure the Hair and soil the clothes,) the nicety of the composition and its

SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME,

render it the *most desirable* article for the toilet and hair-dressing yet offered to the public. $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores.

None genuine without the signature of the inventor,

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M.D.,

No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—DR. C. can be consulted gratuitously, personally or by letter, at No. 1,123 Broadway, where information in regard to the treatment of the Head and Hair will be *clearly explained.*

Children Teething.

The mother finds a faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, and reduces inflammation. By giving relief and health to the child, IT COMFORTS AND RESTS THE MOTHER.

Have You Catarrh, or "a *Cold in the Head?*"
This only reliable and ready remedy,
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF,
is to be had at all drug-stores, 25 cents per box.

Ladies dressing the hair elaborately, for the evening, will find that BURNETT'S COCOAINE will keep it in shape for hours.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
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Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative

The standard preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another. Stops the falling out of the hair, makes it soft and silky, cleanses it and the scalp of all impurities and humors, and entirely overcomes bad effects of sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream sold everywhere.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.
N. B.—Ladies French hair-dresser in attendance to apply the Hiawatha.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines,
For sale at
Nos. 237 and 239 Broadway, corner of 22d-st.,
By J. T. ELLIS.
New machines to let.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor, Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers,
will give their personal attention (as usual, for the past 17 years,) to SALES OF FURNITURE, at the residences of THOSE DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING OR REMOVING; will also hold regular weekly sales at their STORE, No. 23 NASSAU-ST., for the convenience of those preferring this medium of sale.

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, ARISING FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.—New and reliable treatment; valuable essays sent by mail free of charge. Address Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Box No. 1,421, Philadelphia.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Steinway & Sons—
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,
Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Economy Should be Practiced by Everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of "Jayne's Expectorant," by those troubled with a slight cough or hoarseness, or sore throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected cough often ends in consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat and a pain in the breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once "Jayne's Expectorant." It is a standard remedy, and its curative powers have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. The Expectorant, and all of Dr. D. JAYNE & SON's Family Medicines are sold by KITCHEN TYLER & Co., No. 141 Chambers and No. 1 Hudson sts., and by Druggists generally.

One Spoonful of the Magic Dry Soap will do an ordinary washing. It is the great discovery of the age. Price 30 cents a bottle. For sale by all the druggists and grocers.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

D. Beaudin, French Hatter, late No. 679 Broadway, would inform his friends and the public that he is now with Mr. John N. Genin, No. 513 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he will be happy to furnish them with the most fashionable hat of the season, French, English or American style, selected or made in order. D. Beaudin would also inform his friends and the public that in Mr. Genin's store they will find the largest assortment of cloth hats, caps, and felt hats, of every description, for gentlemen and youths, to suit their various fancies. D. BEAUDIN, with J. N. Genin, No. 513 Broadway.

Attention is Called to the Sale This Day by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, of the following valuable property:
Houses and lots Nos. 277 and 279 6th-st.
1 lot on 84th-st., near 4th-av.
6 lots on 73d and 74th sts., near 1st-av.
10 lots on 82d-st. and Avenue B.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Sewing-Machines—For sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Embroidering, braiding, and every description of machine sewing done in the best manner. Machines, with experienced operators, sent to families by the day or week.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. U.S.A. Surgeon Wheten, U. S. N.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st. Sold by druggists generally. 50c. a box.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.—The best fire-proof safe in the world. Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

FITZOSBORN—BEAAT.—On Wednesday, March 9, at the Spring-st. Baptist Church, by Rev. Wheaton Smith, H. W. FITZOSBORN, U. S. N., to Miss LOUISA D. BEAAT, both of Philadelphia.

VAIL—PRICE.—On Tuesday, March 15, at the Church of the Annunciation, by Rev. Thomas Mallaby, of Glen Cove, L. I., HARRIET VAIL to MARY ELISABETH, daughter of the late George J. Price.

DIED.

BOUDIN.—On Monday, March 21, GEORGE LEAVITT, only son of John E. and Jane E. Boudin, in the 4th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his grandmother, Mrs. W. W. Pettis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 149 East 32d-st., on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CAMPBELL.—On Monday, March 21, SAMUEL A. CAMPBELL, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his sister, No. 97 2d av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DIESMAN.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, March 20, Mrs. SUSAN R., wife of John Diesman, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, March 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 199 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

ELDER.—On Monday morning, March 21, Mrs. CHRISTIANA ELDER, widow of the late William Elder, of this City, aged 76 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her son-in law, George Carnegie, No. 58 West 38th-st., on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GOLDER.—At Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, March 21, JOHN GOLDER, in the 81st year of his age.

Funeral service this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from his late residence on Railroad-av. The remains will be taken to New-York on Wednesday.

GRIFFITH.—On Monday, March 21, ANGELINA FOOTHINGHAM, youngest daughter of Walter S. and Caroline G. Griffith, aged 7 years and 10 months.

Funeral services will be held at her late home, No. 118 2d-place, Brooklyn, at 4 P. M. this day. (Tuesday,) the 22d inst.

GORMAN.—On Sunday morning, at 2 o'clock, Capt. EDWARD GORMAN, late of the 175th Regiment N. Y. S. V., of consumption, aged 31 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place this day, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of deceased's brother-in-law, No. 88 Washington-st., corner of York, Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. The remains will be interred in Flatbush Cemetery.

HOOD.—On Friday, March 18, at Newark, N. J., at the residence of his son, Mr. ANDREW HOOD, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his son, Mr. Frederick Hood, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) the 22d inst., at 2 P. M., from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., New-York. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

HOBBS.—On Saturday, March 19, LUKE CASPER HOBBS, son of the late Francis and Rebecca W. Hobbs, in the 33d year of his age.

The remains were interred in Greenwood.

HAANIS.—On Sunday, March 20, Mrs. ANN, widow of the late Robert Harris, in the 64th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Robert A. McKinlay, 128th-st., fifth dwelling from 3d-av., Harlem.

JACKSON.—On Saturday, March 19, after a lingering illness, AMELIA, wife of A. W. Jackson, aged 47 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, March 23, at 2 o'clock from her residence, No. 76 Harrison-st., Brooklyn.

MORAIS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 21, after a lingering and painful illness, FRANCAS, third daughter of William and Jane Morris.

The relatives and friends of the family are cordially invited to attend her funeral, from St. Ann's Church, corner of Washington and Sands sts., on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MORRISSEY.—At Eureka, Humboldt Bay, Cal., on Wednesday, Jan. 27, LIZZIE, daughter of Joseph and Laura Middlemiss, aged 1 year, 1 month and 2 days. Also, at Eureka, Humboldt Bay, Cal., on Monday, Feb. 1, EVELIN L., only daughter of Joseph and Laura Middlemiss aged 3 years, 5 months and 23 days.

MOLLER.—On Sunday morning, March 20, after a severe illness, of scarlet fever, CHARLIE D., infant son of Christopher and Annie B. Moller, aged 1 year, 9 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 35 West 28th-st., on Wednesday morning, March 23, at 11½ o'clock.

PATTIE.—At Wallingford, Conn., on Monday morning, March 21, after a long and painful illness, HANNAH, wife of James Pattie, formerly of New-York.

RICH.—On Sunday, March 20, Mrs. ELIZA A. RICH, in the 64th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the institution of the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the M. E. Church, No. 255 West 42d-st.

SCHAUB.—In St. Johns Berkly Parish, Charleston District, S. C., Wednesday, Oct. 28, Mrs. MARGARET A. SCHAUB, aged 59 years. On Monday, Feb. 22, her husband, HENRY SCHAUB, Esq., formerly of Bremen, Germany, aged 69 years. His residence, Mount Silica, on Cooper River, near Monck Corners, was burned a few days previous to his death. They were the parents of Mrs. Joseph A. Scoville, of this City. At same place, on Sunday, Feb. 28, her sister AUGUSTA, and child.

SMITH.—On Monday, March 21, WALTER W., youngest son of Augustus H. and Eliza Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 38 Fifth-st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Sing Sing papers please copy.

SUMMERS.—On Monday, March 21, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, only son of Hugo A. and Ellen Summers, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 169 West 16th-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On Monday, March 21, after a short illness, JOHN TAYLOR, aged 66 years, 11 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) March 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, in Manhattanville, N. Y.

VAN AMRINGE.—At Rye Neck, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Saturday, March 19, AGONSTUS YOULE, eldest son of Eleanor Youle and the late Augustus Van Amringe, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, Mamaroneck, on Tuesday afternoon, March 22, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be at the Mamaroneck Depot to meet the train leaving New-York from the depot at 27th-st. at 11½ o'clock A. M.

VAN NORDEN.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Monday, March 21, SARAH, wife of Wm. Van Norden, aged 71 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 129 Elliott-place, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, March 19, JOHN WENTWORTH WILSON, son of John B. and Helen B. Wilson, aged 9 years, 9 months and 9 days.

Funeral from the Church of the Messiah, Adelphi-st., near Willoughby-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, March 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WELLINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 20, ETTIE FRANCES, youngest daughter of Isaac B. and Emulee F. Wellington, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 97 Remsen-st., on Wednesday, March 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WALTON.—At Mount St. Vincent Convent, on Monday, March 21, Mrs. GEORGE WALTON.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from St. Stephen's Catholic Church, 28th-st., without further invitation.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBACH operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 505 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 233.—March 21, 1864.
22, 64, 41, 16, 3, 60, 29, 48, 38, 54, 51, 30.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 234.—March 21, 1864.
39, 49, 41, 70, 14, 7, 58, 78, 15, 5, 16, 59, 42.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 137—March 21, 1864.
39, 52, 64, 1, 41, 12, 17, 4, 29, 19, 67, 75.
CLASS 138—March 21, 1864.
54, 15, 75, 49, 63, 46, 48, 24, 71, 45, 22, 3, 52.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished, in all legalized lottories, ALECK & CO., Brokers, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS have now been before the public for nearly a year. They are universally pronounced the neatest and best fitting collars extant.

The upper edge presents a perfect curve, free from the angles noticed in all other collars.

The cravat comes no puckers on the inside of the turn-down collar; they are as smooth inside as outside, and therefore perfectly free and easy to the neck.

The Garotte Collar has a smooth and evenly finished edge on both sides.

These collars are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a collar, but are molded and shaped to fit the neck.

They are made in "Novelty" (or turn-down) style, in every half inch size from 12 to 17 inches, and in "Eureka" or Garotte) from 13 to 17 inches, and packed in "sell" sizes" in neat blue cartoons, containing 100 each; also, in smaller ones of 10 each—the latter a very handy package for travelers, army and navy officers.

Every collar is stamped
"GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS."
The trade supplied by
J. S. LOWREY & CO.,
No. 37 Warren-st., New-York.

CLOTHING.
THE ATTENTION OF
WHOLESALE BUYERS
Is requested to our superb assortment of
CLOTHING, SHIRTS
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE USE OF BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE Universal Pills tend to the cure of all diseases; because time has proved them the natural medicine of man. They remove only corrupt humors which cause pain and bodily distress of every kind. It is thus they purify the blood, and cure disease.

See B. Branoreth is on the Government stamp in white letters.

MOTHS IN YOUR FURS!—PUT UP YOUR furs in Cedar Camphor—Cedar 25 Cedar 25 Cedar Camphor, deadly at once to moths, millers, and all bugs breathing through their skins. All druggists sell it.
HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston, Manufacturers.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated
PLANTATION BITTERS,
which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Chole Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and

FINANCIAL.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

Capital 80,000 shares, $25 each.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado. | GEO. W. GRAFFLIN, Baltim're.
F. H. JUDD, New-York. | HERMANN FUNKE, N. Y.
H. S. CONE, New-York. | R. CORNELL WHITE, N. Y.
WM. MÖLLER, New-York. | M. C. TYLER, New-York.
S. G. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.

President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. G. ARNOLD, Dr. F. H. JUDD.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—J. P. DAVIS.
Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST.
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.
BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.
Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.
These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.
The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the Indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a first and only Mortgage on a line of road 410 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.
It will also open in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.
The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.
The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.
W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st. New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 20½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid
ENOS ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. H. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.
Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the MINNESOTA MINING CO., held at their office, No. 12 Pine-st., March 16th inst., the following officers were elected:
JOSEPH REDD, President.
DIRECTORS:
JOSEPH REDD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,
ALBERT G. LEE,
TULLY D. BOWEN,
WILLIAM PEARSALL,
WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY,
CHARLES F. WOODRUFF.
Messrs. E. Judson Hawley and E. C. Roberts, of the previous board, having declined reelection.
S. J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office No. 227 South 4th-st., PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Transfer Books of the Common Stock of this company will be closed on the 23d inst., to be reopened on the 1st of April next, at which time the stockholders of the company who have New-York certificates are requested to return them to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, who will give a receipt for the same and furnish in a few days thereafter certificates from the Philadelphia office in exchange for receipts.
Transfer Office for the Preferred Stock of this company at New-York will be closed permanently on 31st inst. That for both the Preferred and Common Stock in Boston will be permanently closed on the 31st March.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

WANTED—BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING named cities in the State of Wisconsin, issued to railroads:
CITY OF MILWAUKEE.
CITY OF WATERTOWN.
CITY OF FOND DU LAC.
CITY OF OSHKOSH.
CITY OF MADISON.
SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 29 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building,) on MONDAY, the 4th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$249,998 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,002,258 59	
Total amount of premiums		$3,252,256 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums and interest received on investments		$2,362,842 03
Losses paid during the year	$1,021,150 50	
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,628 19	1,225,778 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	$1,137,063 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862	117 68	1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,206 49
In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:		
Profits to be divided	$695,974 52	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864	269,614 80	426,359 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		57,895 20
		$368,464 52
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		1,747 20
		$366,717 32
Of this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent.		100,000 00
		$266,717 32
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 25 per cent.		
Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes		1,913 50
		$255,003 82
Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Kerned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent.		255,000 00
Undivided Balance		$403 82
The Company have the following Assets: United States, New-York City and other Stocks		$330,375 00
Accrued interest, Gold et market value, Salvages and other Securities		714,092 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand		651,517 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes		1,413,676 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company		30,374 44
Total amount of Assets		$3,140,930 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:
We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.
We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.
EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DAN'L. W. TELLER,
} Committee.
JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificates of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:
1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.
2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.
3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.
Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, Jr.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSEY,	S. N. DERRICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID J. ELY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. P. DESHON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
O. L. NIMS,	B. C. MORRIS, Jr.,
M. F. MERICK,	EZRA NYE,
W. E. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
B. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

NOTICE.
OFFICE MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 35 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864.
Agreeably to the provisions of the charter, an annual election will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 28th inst., for eight Trustees, in place of those whose term of service expires on the 27th inst., and also for three Inspectors to hold the next annual election. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE.
UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864.
Parties holding thirty (30) or more coupons on the three years seven and three-tenths Bonds, maturing on the 1st of April, are requested to hand them in with schedules at any time before that date.
Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 31st inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.
Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.
JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

SOMERSET IRON AND COAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Subscription Books of the Somerset Iron and Coal Company will be opened at the office of the undersigned, on MONDAY, March 21, at 12 M.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st.
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:
Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.
(Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
{L. S.} Comptroller of the Currency.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 19, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.
STEWART VAN LIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., by order of the Directors.
J. N. DENISON, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 14, 1864.

$40,000 WANTED IMMEDIATELY by the town of Eastchester, in accordance with a resolution passed at a special town meeting, and authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County. The object to secure volunteers to fill the quota of said town. Apply to EDWARD MARTIN, No. 279 Canal-st., New-York, or to JOHN STEVENS, at his office in Mount Vernon, Eastchester.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 21, 1864.
THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 66 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 28th inst.
The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
By order.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BEDFORD COPPER COMPANY, No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Bedford Copper Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, &c., will be held at this office on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock A. M.
E. S. BOLLES, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—R. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, HAVING paid in $500,000, will receive subscriptions for an increase of capital to $1,000,000.
The books will open at Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., on TUESDAY, 22d inst. One-third of amount subscribed will be payable on 1st April, one-third on the 15th, and balance 30th April. Parties desiring to pay in full, may do so at the Bank, April 1. Six Per Cent. interest allowed on payments anticipated.
The Bank will open for business on WEDNESDAY, 30th March, at No. 240 Broadway.
DIRECTORS.
J. T. SANGER, formerly of Cary, Howard & Sanger.
E. L. FANCHER, No. 229 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOTT, of Riggs & Co. Wall-st.
LEWIS EINSTEIN, of Lewis Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER, of Seamless Clothing Manufacturing Company.
HENRY J. BAKER, of H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE, of Coffin, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS, of Ross, Dempster & Co.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 78 Broadway, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXteen Directors of this company (constituting the first class) will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 5th of April prox., from 11 to 1 P. M.
W. A. BREED, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R., CHICAGO, March 21, 1864.
THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS of this company, due 1st April next, will be paid, when due, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, March 21, 1864.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors for the ensuing election, will take place at the Banking-house, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the 5th day of April next. WM. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, March 1st, 1864.—Election.—The annual election for Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, 4th April prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

WANTED—LOGAN COUNTY MINING COMPANY BONDS, of Virginia, secured by mortgage on property in Roxalana County, in the State of New-York, by ALBERT E. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

NEW-ORLEANS BANK NOTES WANTED at highest market price. New-Orleans collections made by WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, at 6 and 7 per cent. interest, on desirable real estate in this City and vicinity. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, first floor, over Park Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
A limited partnership has been formed between WINSLOW L. WHITING, Jr., and GEORGE E. CLARK, as general partners, and DAVIS J. WHITING, as special partner, under and in pursuance of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York. That the name under which the said limited partnership is to be conducted is and shall be WHITING & CLARK. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said limited partnership is and shall be commission merchants and dealers in boots, shoes and leather. That the names of the partners interested in the said limited partnership are Winslow L. Whiting, Jr., of the City of Newark, State of New-Jersey, and George E. Clark, of the City and County of Kings, State of New-York, who are the general partners, and Davis J. Whiting, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, who is the special partner. That the amount of capital which Davis J. Whiting, the special partner, has contributed to the common stock is twenty thousand dollars, in one actual cash payment. That the said limited partnership is to commence on the 9th day of March, 1864, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1867, as will appear by the certificate of limited partnership, contained in the requisite certificate, this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, in which county the principal place of business of the said limited partnership shall be and is situated.—Dated March 9, 1864.
WINSLOW L. WHITING, Jr., } General
GEORGE E. CLARK, } Partners.
DAVIS J. WHITING, Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864, No. 8 Broad-st.
THE COPARTNERSHIP FORMERLY EXisting under the name of VAN VLECK & TUCKER, is dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. H. A. Tucker retiring therefrom. J. T. VAN VLECK,
H. A. TUCKER.

The undersigned succeed Van Vleck & Tucker, and will continue the banking business at No. 8 Broad-st., under the firm of VAN VLECK & ELLIOTT.
J. T. VAN VLECK,
GEORGE ELLIOTT.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the title of JEROME, RIGGS & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.
LEONARD W. JEROME,
E. RIGGS,
GEO. W. McLEAN,
W. A. SLINGERLAND.

NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the title of H. A. TUCKER & CO., for the transaction of a banking and general stock commission business.
H. A. TUCKER,
CHAS. S. TUCKER.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEAR FULTON.
Open daily from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited on or before APRIL 1 will draw interest from that date.
JAMES C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES COOPER, }
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Clarkson-square, New-York.
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 253 Bowery.—Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five per Cent. allowed on larger sums. Deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.
Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the dividends will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, until further notice.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, March 1, 1864.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAMES G. FLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 14, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. (Three and a half per Cent.) free from Government tax, payable on demand.
SAM'L E. BELCHER, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

U. L. A.
REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D.,
Will deliver his lecture on "REVOLUTION AGAINST FREE GOVERNMENT NOT A RIGHT, BUT A CRIME," before the UNION LEAGUE of this City, at COOPER INSTITUTE, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 23, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents—to be had at Rudolph's Bookstore, Broadway and Amity-st., at the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st., at the door on the evening of the lecture, or either of the Committee. The proceeds of the lecture to be divided between the NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION, (Col. Howe,) and the U. S. SANITARY FAIR.
SINGING by the ROCKY MOUNTAIN GLEE CLUB.
W. V. ALEXANDER, No. 42 Pine-st.
ENEAS ELLIOT, No. 72 Nortolk st.
JOHN HOOPER, *Times* Building.
W. McKINLEY, No. 221 Monroe-st.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
R. L. DARRAGH, Croton Water Department.
G. F. STEINBRENNER, No. 23 Bible House, 8th-st.
J. S. DEWEY, Harlem.
J. M. HAINES, No. 8 Wall-st.
H. F. WEYMOUTH, No. 1 Broadway.
J. S. MILLARD, No. 725 3d-av.
G. R. DAVIS, No. 240 1st-av.
JESSE FONDA, No. 146 East 22d-st.
A. P. MANN, No. 106 East 30th-st.
T. G. STILLMAN, No. 111 Broadway.
H. C. PARKE, —.
Committee.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MARY and CATHERINE COMMERFORD.—When last heard from were living in this City; any information will be thankfully received by their anxious brother. Address FRANK COMMERFORD, Box No. 139 *Times* Office, New-York.

MR. DUROLL, OF THE STONE BRIDGE Hotel, Rhode Island, will be pleased to meet his old friends at No. 40 Broadway.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.
Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.
Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.
The price must be written out in words on the bids.
Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.
The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.
All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.
The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.
All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.
The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.
Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."
Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.
Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.
(Town, County, and State.)
(Date)
I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:
—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of —— days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.
Your obedient servant,
——
Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.
We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—
[Seal.]
[Seal.]
I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.
To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.
All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets (and nowhere else,) until TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock at noon, for supplying the coal and wood required for the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year—say five thousand (5,000) tons of coal, and one thousand (1,000) cords of oak wood and one thousand (1,000) cords of pine wood, more or less.
The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the coals to be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds (2,240.)
The coal will be inspected and weighed by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, said coal to be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows: two-thirds of the quantity from the 25th day of July to the 1st day of October next, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.
The oak wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three feet long, and not less than three inches in diameter.
The pine wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches long.
The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet, solid measure, for both the pine and oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load—the quantity split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.
The wood will be inspected and measured by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said wood to be delivered at the schools, when ordered, as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required, from the first day of May to the twenty-fifth day of July, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. Said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and when required, split; and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority.
The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the twenty-fifth day of May, 1865. Sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures of the proposed sureties.
No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.
Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES W. FAIRS,
JOHN A. McLOUGHLIN,
Committee on Supplies.

$40,000 HUDSON COUNTY SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the County Collector's office, at the Savings Bank in Jersey City, until the first day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of Forty Thousand Dollars of Hudson County Six per Cent. Bonds. Each Bond will be for $1,000, with Coupons attached, payable semi-annually. Issue of said Bonds authorized by an act of the Legislature.

Bonds payable as follows			
$5,000	May 1, 1884	$5,000	May 1, 1885
$5,000	May 1, 1886	$5,000	May 1, 1887
$5,000	May 1, 1888	$5,000	May 1, 1889
$5,000	May 1, 1890	$5,000	May 1, 1891

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and for the term of years and the price bid therefor. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject all or any of the bids, if deemed to the interest of the county.
Proposals sealed and addressed to the undersigned.
CHAS. H. O'NEILL, } Commissioners
ABM. W. DURYEA, } of Roading
E. W. KINGSLAND, } Fund.
JERSEY CITY, March 21, 1864.

Population of Hudson County about	70,000
Assessors valuation	$16,698,056
Total debt of the county	$145,000

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 28th inst., for supplying the

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 71 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. He can and will cure you in less time and at less expense, than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his great experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED.—Therefore, let no false delicacy prevent your immediate application to Dr. POWERS. Dr. POWERS, successfully consulted with Dr. WARD No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure. Viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enables us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily removed. The men to consult Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. Remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Tell Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without toe disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but for cases the Tell is peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that may secure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and will no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patent whe has ever seen or the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is sui generis, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1836. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

CAUTION TO LADIES, SINGLE AND MARRIED.—Every woman truly a lady, has an aversion to call in or upon a physician, in respect to complaints peculiar to her sex. Besides the shock to her delicacy in consulting persons, most of whom know nothing of her ailments, she incurs worse than useless expense in buying injurious pills, drops, potions, &c. No lady need call upon the numerous doctors with whom to uselessly spend her means, as "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," price $1, by A. M. Manriceau, Professor of Diseases of Women, designed especially for the married or those about to be married, points out the mode of treatment to remove obstructions, irregularities, or her other ailments, as mother or wife, with the causes and symptoms, and what best to do. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON, at No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts as of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or post-age-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Ioteoded for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. Sold by the author, No. 4 Vesey-st., N. Y.

The author may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SPERMATORRHŒA CURED FOR FIFTY CENTS.—Send 50 cents and a red stamp to my address, and receive by return mail the receipt. Medicines can be obtained at any drug-store. Also, receipts for any of the private diseases at the same price. By this way you know just what medicines you are taking, and your system is not stuffed with poisons. Address Box No. 561 Schenectady, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Goldan Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

SKIN DISEASES PERMANENTLY CURED. by F. TAYLOR, No. 493 3d av. Ladies and gentlemen losing their hair or changing color can have it permanently restored. All skin diseases cured. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Formerly 683 Broadway.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

MRS. REEVE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN.—Cures all complaints of females. Board and pleasant rooms for ladies during confinement, with medical attendance. Residence at No. 441 6th-av., corner of 27th-st.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF BALTIMORE, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer THURSDAY, March 24, at 10 A. M., carrying cabin passengers at full rates, and steerage at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.

JOHN G DALE, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows

EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....March 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....April 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday.....April 9

and every Succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$90 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Mar. 23.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed there or.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace,	———
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking,	———
LOUISIANA	2,876	Smeillie,	———
IOWA	———	Milburne,	———

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....$100 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine fast sailing A. 1. Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. BURNS, is intended to sail on MONDAY next (21st inst.). This steamship is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF WELL-COOKED PROVISIONS.

First Cabin.....$75 | Intermediate.....$40
Second Cabin.....60 | Steerage.....35

Payable in currency. Apply to
FRANCIS McDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT
The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 26, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
To sail on
SATURDAY, April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
the United States side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
WM. R. BALL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 16 N. R., foot of King-st.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, April 16, 1864.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALASIAN, T. Cook, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 23d inst.

A steamboat will ply between the company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the AUSTRALASIAN, from 1 to 2 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The CHINA will sail on 6th April.

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS PROCURED from the Department of State by A. C. WILLIAMS, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.

One steamboat 200 ft. long by 28 ft. beam, 9 ft. hold.
One steamboat 168 ft. long by 29 ft. beam, 9½ ft. hold.
One steamboat 150 ft. long by 26 ft. beam, 8 ft. hold.
One steamboat 147 ft. long by 25 ft. beam, 10 ft. hold.
One steamboat 130 ft. long by 22½ ft. beam, 7½ ft. hold.
One steamboat 98 ft. long by 20 ft. beam, 6 ft. hold.
Also, several screw tugs. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 BROADWAY.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE.—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

STEAMER BROADWAY FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw every afternoon at 3½ o'clock from Pier foot of Jay-st.

LECTURES.

BEGINNING AT LIVE NEW-YORK AND sending near the Dead Sea where Sodom and other wicked cities were burnt and buried. Dr. PRESTLEY, who returned from the East last Summer, will deliver three lectures, illustrated by an outline map prepared for the purpose. First lecture in 14th-av. D. P. Church, between 13th and 13th sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 22. Subject—*Brief Sketches of a Tour from New-York to Alexandria.* Second in the A. R. Church, corner of Houston and Thompson-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 23. Subject—*Brief Sketches of a Tour Through Egypt to the Red Sea, and through the Desert to Mount Sinai.* Third, in the West 24th-st. U. P. Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 24. Subject—*The Dead Sea and the Valley of the Jordan, including Prominent Places in their Vicinities.* Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8. Tickets 25 cents each.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
OILS, SOAP AND CANDLES.

The undersigned, having been appointed a committee to solicit contributions in aid of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, would respectfully inform the trade that they are prepared to receive donations

Parties donating merchandise will please deliver such at Palace Gardeo, 14th-st., with such description of goods, together with prices at which they should be sold, to enable the managers to properly classify the same, as well for exhibition as for sale.

A duplicate list should in all cases be sent to one of the undersigned. Donations of cash can be handed to either of the committee.

JOHN H. MACY, No. 151 Front-st.
JOHN W. MORGAN, No. 211 Washington-st.
HENRY HYLES, Jr., No. 120 Front-st.
JOSEPH COLGATE, No. 8 Dutch-st.
CHAS. WAGER HULL, No. 32 Park-row
ALEX. VAN RENSSELAER, Chairman, No. 59 Pine-st.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
TO MILLINERY GOODS MERCHANTS.

The undersigned having been appointed a committee on Millinery Goods for the Fair in aid of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, respectfully inform the trade that they are prepared to receive contributions in money or merchandise, which can be sent to either of the committee.

JOHN D. LAWSON, Chairman, No. 371 Broadway,
GEORGE H. SANFORD, No. 7 Franklin-st.
B. F. BEEKMAN, No. 337 Broadway.
CHARLES FORMAN, No. 442 Broadway.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR
FOR THE
UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1864.

TO HIDE AND LEATHER, AND BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to represent the above-mentioned trades in the great METROPOLITAN Fair, to be held in this City, commencing on the 24th of March inst.

The object of the Fair is to raise funds for the UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

You know the preeminent importance of the mission of mercy performed by this commission. Each battle-field, sadly but most earnestly, attests their invaluable services to the sick and wounded.

The return of Spring brings renewed action to our armies, and admonishes to omit no effort to cheer, cherish and sustain our gallant defenders.

The appeal of the U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION for aid comes commended by its truth.

With the patriotic and the humane no supporting argument is necessary.

Contributions will be received in money or merchandise.

Checks should be drawn to the order of Mrs. Ellen R. Stronz, Treasurer, and may be sent to either of the committees.

Goods are received at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, in 14th-st., near 6th av., where they will be receipted for. Each package should have its value marked on it, and also the name of the donor.

It is respectfully requested that contributors should inclose a memorandum of the nature and value of their gift to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on their trade, which will thus secure due credit for the total amount of its subscription.

E. M. YOUNG,
Chairman Sub-Committee Hides and Leather.
J. E. BULKLEY,
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
OLIVER HOYT.
STEPHEN HYATT,
Chairman Sub-Committee on Boots and Shoes.
WILLIAM A. HALL,
NATHANIEL FISHER,
JAMES M. BURT.
FRANCIS A. STOUT,
Chairman Committee on Leather, Boots and Shoes, of the Metropolitan Fair.

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, WATCHES, &c.

The undersigned having been appointed a committee to represent the above-mentioned trades in the Metropolitan Fair to be held in this City on the 24th instant, would give notice that they are now prepared to receive contributions either of money or goods.

The object of the Fair is to raise funds for the UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

You know the preeminent importance of the mission of mercy performed by this commission. Each battle-field, sadly but most earnestly, attests their invaluable services to the sick and wounded.

The committee, with an appreciation of the wealth and importance of the Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware and Watch interest, would solicit a generous response, that will compare favorably with the contributions of other interests, both in this City and at other places, and do credit alike to their liberality and patriotism.

Donations in goods may be sent to Messrs. Tiffany & Co., Ball, Black & Co., or Fellows & Co., or in money to any member of the committee.

Checks should be drawn to the order of Henry Ball, firm of Ball, Black & Co.

JOHN P. FELLOWS, Jr., of Fellows & Co., No. 17 Maiden-lane.
J. J. HYDE, J. E. Hyde's Sons.
H. A. ROBBINS, Robbins & Appleton.
MARCELLUS HARTLEY, Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
G. W. McCLURE, Tiffany & Co.
AARON CARTER, Carter, Hale & Co.
JOHN D. BREZ, P. A. Brez & Son.
JOHN WILSON, J. Wilson & Co.
W. GALE, Jr., Gale & Son.
HIRAM YOUNG,
D. F. APPLETON,
CHARLES FANNING, Lucius Hart & Co.
W. D. MAXWELL, Palmer, Richardson & Co.
HENRY RANDEL, Randel & Barmore.
E. B. MONROE, Ball, Black & Co.

G. W. McCLURE,
Chairman.

HENRY BALL,
Treasurer.
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,
Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FAIR
FOR THE
RELIEF OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

O THE FARMERS, DAIRY PRODUCERS, MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS:

The committee appointed to solicit donations from the above parties for the Sanitary Fair, would respectfully call the attention of all disposed to contribute to the oregoing praiseworthy object, and request that they would at once forward donations of her in articles, or money to the Chairman of the Committee.

All articles may be sent to the nearest Railroad depot or Express office, addressed to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Metropolitan Fair Buildings, 14-st., near 6th-av., New-York, with the name of the donor and the value of the article attached thereto. A receipt should be taken from some responsible party to whom the articles are delivered at the Railroad depot or Express office, and mailed to the Chairman of the Committee.

All articles will be delivered by Railroads and Express Companies free of charge.

COMMITTEE.
Mr. THOMAS DEVOE, Mr. R. L. ALLEN,
Mr. ROBT. L. PELL, Mr. E. H. KIMBALL,
Mr. THOS. HALE FAILE, Mr. RICHARD CHURCH.
Mr. LEWIS G. MORRIS, N. P. HOSACK, Chairman

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

To Carpenters, Carvers, Stair-builders, Sash-makers and other workers in wood:

The undersigned would respectfully announce that they have been appointed a committee to solicit from the above named branches of business contributions either in articles or in money for the Metropolitan Fair, in aid of the Sanitary Commission for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers.

Goods should be sent to the Fair Buildings, Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av., where they will be receipted for and assigned to the Committee for Arrangement in the Fair. A memorandum of their character and value should accompany them. Money may be given to any member of the committee of the committees, who will receipt for it, or may be handed in at their next meeting, at 842 Broadway, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., where contributors are invited to meet the committee.

G. VAN NOSTRAND, Chairman.
MATTHEW KANE, A. G. BUGERT,
ALFRED C. HOE, JOHN VOORHIS,
EDWARD GRIDLEY, WM. E BERRIEN,
WM. H. GEDNEY, E. F. ROGERS,
J. H. SMITH, JOHN GRIFFIN,
JAMES STEVENS, H. M. SMITH,
CHARLES W. MOORES, JOHN NICHOLSON,
CHAS. WHITLOCK, JAMES DALY.

METROPOLITAN FAIR TICKETS.

The ticket department of the Fair will be under the direction of Mr. THEODORED MOSS, Treasurer of Wallack's Theatre, who has kindly volunteered his services.

Tickets can now be obtained at the following places:
Ticket office of Wallack's Theatre.
No. 76 Cedar-st., of Mr. C. O. Jones.
No. 10 Astor House, of Mr. F. V. Rushton.

PRICES:

Season tickets, admitting one to all departments, at all times except the opening night.....$5
Tickets for opening ceremonies, March 24.....$2
Tickets for Tuesday, day of exhibition, or Wednesday, first day of sales.....$1
Tickets for Thursday, Friday or Saturday of first week.....50c

The Fair will open on MONDAY EVENING, March 24, and continue for two weeks.

The committee reserve the right to change the rates of admission from time to time.

Prices for the second week will be announced after the opening of the Fair.

GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

IN AID OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
DEPARTMENT OF METALS, HARDWARE, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING.

The Special Committee appointed to solicit contributions from those in the Metal, Hardware, and House-furnishing trade, would respectfully give notice to all those intending to send articles of merchandise to the Fair, that the FAIR IS NOW READY, and that a member of the Committee will be in attendance daily to arrange the articles for exhibition.

A prompt and liberal response to this notice is urged, that the room of this department may be accredited to the trade, and realize a large amount for the treasury.

U. H. MURDOCK, Chairman.
GEO. C. WETMORE, Sec'y.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The building erected for machinery at Palace Garden, is now ready for the reception of all contributions of tools and machines. The entrance is on 15th-st., west of the 6th-av. Parties are requested to send in their articles with as little delay, that they may be arranged and put in motion in time for the opening of the Fair.

Mr. Joseph Crampton, of the Committee on Machinery, will be at the building, to receive what is sent, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., every day, until the 24th inst.

All the principal express companies transport articles to this Fair free of charge.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
MARCH 19, 1864. Chairman Com. on Machinery.

"METROPOLITAN FAIR."
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,
14th-st., near 6th-av.

Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The office of the Gentlemen's Executive Committee will be removed on TUESDAY, March 22, to the Fair Buildings, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY, Chairman.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, APPOINTED on the part of the Fire Department for the Metropolitan Fair, beg leave to inform those who intend making donations in money through them for this great national object, that those authorized to receive contributions in the different companies, will be furnished with certificates from this Committee. Donations will also be received by either of the undersigned, who will duly acknowledge the same.

EDWD. D. GARESCHE, Chairman, No. 3 Broad-st.
CHAS. M. DOUGALL, No. 81 Front-st.
GEORGE T. HOPE, No. 102 Broadway.
FRANCIS H. MACY, No. 189 Front-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 146 Pearl-st.
GEORGE W. LANE, No. 83 Front-st.
Z. H. JARMAN, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOSIAH HEDDEN, No. 59 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

TO TOY DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—The undersigned Committee of the Metropolitan Sanitary Association earnestly request all persons engaged in the above branch of business who intend contributing to the Fair, to send their contributions without delay to the building in 14th-st., near 6th-av. The Fair opens on the 24th inst., and the committee are now ready to receive and arrange the articles.

Mrs. S. ASHMORE, Mrs. A. B. MOTT,
Mrs. LYMAN, Mrs. VANDERHEYTE,
Mrs. ALFRED SETON.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The management had desired that the last week of an engagement unprecedented for brilliancy and duration, should have been devoted by Mr Florence to the personation of Captain Cuttle, and other of those peculiar characters in which he has attained so deserved a celebrity, but the immense crowds that during the last three nights have thronged the theatre to witness Tom Taylor's great drama of

"THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,"

and the earnest wishes expressed by many who have been hitherto unable to see it, for its repetition, makes its continuance on the bills a DRAMATIC NECESSITY. On

TUESDAY EVENING, March 22,

therefore, in obedience to the public demand, will be presented Tom Taylor's drama of

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,

being its

NINETY-EIGHTH CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE,

and the

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST NIGHT

of the engagement of

MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

Ladies and gentlemen who had taken tickets during the past few nights and were unable to obtain admission, or were compelled to leave in consequence of the pressure of the crowd, are informed that their tickets will hold good for any evening of the present week, which must be

POSITIVELY THE LAST

of the most successful engagement, perhaps, ever performed in New-York.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 25,
A GRAND FAREWELL OVATION
TO
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE

ON MONDAY, MARCH 28,
MME. MARIE METHUA-SCHELLER
will make her first appearance.

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7¾.
Carriages may be ordered at 10¾.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST.....MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY.

Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

This and largest Zoological Exhibition now in us

NINETEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK.

NINETEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK.

As the season has been one of unparalleled prosperity, the management, from previous arrangements, are compelled to bring it to a close. The present is the

LAST WEEK BUT THREE
LAST WEEK BUT THREE

the public will have of inspecting this superb collection of LIVING ANIMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES.

LIVING ANIMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES,
LIVING ANIMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES,

the representatives of every country and climate. Every available portion of the earth has been caused to contribute its choicest specimens of animated nature to enlarge this

GREAT ANIMAL CONGRESS.
GREAT ANIMAL CONGRESS.

which, with its additions recently made, surpasses in extent and beauty any zoological exhibition in the known world.

THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY, with Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Ponies, Monkeys and Mules.

SIXTH AND LAST SOIREE
OF
CHAMBER MUSIC.
Ninth Season, 1864, at
Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway,
TUESDAY, March 22, at 8 o'clock P. M.

EXECUTANTS:
WILLIAM MASON, Pianist.
THEODORE THOMAS, Violin.
J. MOSENTHAL, 2d Violin.
G. MATZKA, Viole.
F. BERGNER, Violincello.

Tickets, $1 50 each, for sale at Messrs. BEER & SCHIRMER, and SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Broadway, and at the door of the Hall.

The piano used at these soirées is from the celebrated factory of Steinway & Sons; warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., near Union-square.

WALLACK'S.
MRS. JOHN SEFTON'S
BENEFIT.
WEDNESDAY, March 23,
THE
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
with the standard cast of the establishment.
BOX BOOK OPEN.

WALLACK'S.
FRIDAY, MARCH 25,
BENEFIT
OF
MR. GEORGE HOLLAND.
Goldsmith's sterling Comedy,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Box-book now open.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

BIERSTADT'S PICTURE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS is now on exhibition at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 758 Broadway, corner of 8th-st., day and evening.

IRVING HALL.—MR. J. R. THOMAS has the pleasure of announcing his ANNUAL CONCERT on SATURDAY EVENING, March 26, assisted by eminent artists.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Spring session of eighteen weeks will commence on THURSDAY, March 24. This is the most desirable seminary for young ladies residing in the City, situated on the most beautiful part of the Hudson, in a remarkably healthy locality, having every facility for outdoor recreation, and only an hour and a half distant from the City. Having a complete course of study, the most accomplished teachers of music and the modern languages, and Dr. TWO LEWIS as Professor of Gymnastics. For circulars with full particulars, or additional information, address

L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This institution will commence its semi-annual session April 1st. Boys of all ages admitted. Superior advantages offered. Terms $300 per annum. Catalogues at J. F. Worstell's, No. 234 Broadway, or at the Institute.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Circulars at No. 574 Broadway and at No. 39 Nassau-st.
RENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

A LADY DESIROUS OF INDEPENDENCE and retirement, under the protection of a family, being able to furnish proof of her ability to teach various branches, would give instruction to individuals or classes, for either a room and a reasonable salary, or board, with the addition of a moderate sum in payment. Replies may be addressed to M. F. T., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE TUTOR.—A THOROUGHLY EXperienced teacher of the classics, Mathematics, English branches, French, Spanish and music, (piano or vocal,) desires an engagement. Address C. W. C., Box No. 2,581 New-York Post-office.

A GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—WANTed, a situation as governess or teacher, by a young lady well qualified to instruct in the ordinary and higher English branches, French and music. Address H. M. S., Box No. 3,526 New-York Post-office.

BALLS.

TWELFTH REGIMENT BALL,
In aid of the Widows and Orphans of deceased New-York Soldiers,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, April 23, 1864.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A FARM HORSE. ADDRESS XENOPHON, Box No. 105 *Times* Office, for one week, particulars and lowest price.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF THE
SPLENDID SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
APHROSA, THE SPIRIT OF BEAUTY,
APHROSA, THE SPIRIT OF BEAUTY,
APHROSA, THE SPIRIT OF BEAUTY,
APHROSA, THE SPIRIT OF BEAUTY,
APHROSA, THE SPIRIT OF BEAUTY,

produced with every accessory of new and gorgeous scenery, magnificent costumes, appropriate music, and an UNRIVALED CORPS DE BALLET!

To give to the final scene of this piece a novel and picturesque effect never before attempted in this country, the management have obtained from Europe

THE WONDERFUL SECRET
OF THE
LUMINOUS FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER,
LUMINOUS FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER,
LUMINOUS FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER,
LUMINOUS FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER,

which reflects upon the Stage, in Sparkling Showers, all the

VARIEGATED HUES OF THE RAINBOW.

This charming drama, which

INCREASES IN POPULARITY

with every representation, will be performed EVERY AFTERNOON at 3, and EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Between the acts of "Aphrosa,"

Mr. HARRISON,

the Comic Singer and Improvisatore, will appear in characteristic personations, and

THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER

will execute well-known melodies upon three whistles simultaneously, and upon the Tyrolean Family Co

FROM ALBANY.

Proposed New Capitol—Agricultural College Lands—Opening Seventh-avenue.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, March 21.

The Senate hava been busily at work to-day, but opon bills of little general importance. Senator BELL gave notice of a bill providing for the construction of a new Capitol. The Senate ordered to third reading a bill providing tu pay certain expanses connected witb obtaining the land scrip granted to tbis State by the General Government for Agricultural College purposes. A debate occurred lo considering this bill, in regard to the necessity of employing agents ur brokers to do business with the departments at Washington. Some of the Senators were confident that the agent who transacted this business for tbia State should receive at least $1,000 for his services. Other Senators held that there ought not to be, aod really was not, such difficulty in making a simple applicatioo to receive what had already been granted oy act of Cnngress, and in receiving the grant, as to make it worth a thousand dollars tu do such service. The urigioel demand against the State by the agent was more than three thousand dollars; the Comptroller had recommended to pey une thousand, tba Committee to whom the question was rafsirred had reduced the sum named to five hundred dollars. The Senate fioally made the approoriation one thousand dollars, or so much of that sum as the Comptroller may think a reasonable compensation.

The bill providing for opening the Seventh-avenue of the City of New-York from Ooe Hundred aod Thirty-secund-streat to Harlem River, was ordered to third reading. It is provided in the bill that the Central Park Commissioners may apply by neiition to the Supreme Court at any special term for the appointment of commissioners for opening said avenue.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 21.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

For the better regulation and discipline of the State Inebriate Asylum.

To amend the act to alter the map or plan of New-York City.

To establish an Inebriate Asylum in New-York.

To amend the act relative to land appropriations to the People's Colleges.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. SHAFER—To authorize the formation of companies for the transportation of persoos and property.

A bill authorizing the erection of a new capitol.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, March 21.

The Assembly ie not in session to-day.

THE DISABLED ITALIAN FRIGATE.

The Re Galantuomo Seen on the 10th inst.—Her Safety Probable.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, March 21.

Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Styx* has just returned from a cruisa in searcb of tha Italian frigate *Re Galantuomo*.

The *Styx* makes the following report:

On the 18th inst. spoke the brig *Howard*, who reported on the afternoon of the 10th inst., in lat. 40°, long. 66°, saw a vessel of the description of the *Re Galantuomo*, with maintonmast gone, running southeast. A nort hwest gale was blowing at the time, but the vessel showad no colors or algoals of distress.

The *Styx* also reports having seen on Friday afternoon in long. 65°, ships *Perseverance* aod *Bremen* and bark *Washington*, boond to New-York.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE IN THE CITY.—Twenty-four members of the Albany Legislature arrived in the City Sunday morning. Most of them are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. They are here on private business and their coming has in it nothing of political importance. Several of the members visited the Navy-yard yesterday, and were received with honors by the Commaodant.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT — CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1097, 1191, 1549, 1573, 1405, 1435, 1049, 1211, 527, 1499, 864, 806, 805, 1273, 921, 1205, 1077, 1555, 548, 72. *Part III.*—Nos. 584, 383, 1198, 1212, 1148, 1166, 1190, 1220, 1196, 1240, 1246, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1264, 1266, 1268.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 246, 155, 39, 464, 434, 211, 232, 433, 321, 263, 186, 101, 466, 257, 142. *Part II.*—Nos 97, 29, 482, 55, 46, 402, 464, 490, 491, 492, 493, 495, 496, 497.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3291, 3317, 547, 3375, 3537, 3527, 1125, 2959, 3137, 3633, 3635, 3637, 3643, 3647, 3649.

Verdict of $300 for an Assault.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

Edward Linn vs. *David B. Elston.*—This was an action to recover $1,000 damages for an alleged assault and battery. Plaintiff alleged that on the 3d of October, 1862, defendant assaulted and beat him, injuring him severely. The defendant denied that he assaulted plaintiff, and claimed that plaintiff came to his office on that day, used bad language to him, and called him a liar. He ordered him out of the office, and, upon his refusing to go, put him out, without using unnecessary violence. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $300.

Robert D. Holmes for plaintiff; Cbas. S. Spencer for defendant.

Cook, the Bounty Broker, Released on Bail.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of Cook.—This was a habees corpus for the relief of the reistor, Cook, the bounty broker, who desired to be let out on bail. The application was granted, and the bail fixed at $1,500, which was given, and the prisoner was discharged.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Miles R. Burke, indicted for presenting a false paper to a pavmas er of the United States, was brought no and pleaded guilty to the charge, and was thereupon sentenced to be imprisoned for a year and six months.

From the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

"Mr. TROWBRIDGE'S new romance, 'Cudjo's Cave,' will justify all expectations. It is the best thing he has written, and in all respects, the superior of both a 'Neighbor Jackwood.' The scene of 'Cudjo's Cave' is laid in East Tennessee, and the sufferings of the loyalists there resident, furnishes its main material. The story is one of unequalled interest, abounding in hairbreadth escapes, and possessing situations and incidents of thrilling effect."

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES clear and give strength to the voice of SINGERS, and are indispensable to PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT CAN I DO BEST?—It is by the organization, Phrenology and Physiology, that this question may be answered. Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, make examinations and give full written description of character daily. See the *Phrenological Journal* for March, 15 cents.

[Advertisement.]

Grand opening of Spring Carpets at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Displays in tee spacious salesrooms. Elegant new styles of English Royal, velvet and Brussels carpets. Alao, Imperial Three-ply and Double Super Ingrain Carpets. Rugs Mats, Matting, Window Shades, Druggets, four yards wide; Table and Piano Covers, Oilcloths, from three to twenty-four yards wide, at a small advance for cash. All goods guaranteed. One price. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

$1,000 reward will be given to any one who will devise a plan by which one in every five hundred of the real estate owners in New-York shall examine the real merit of the Burglar Alarm Telegraph which has never been broken through.

E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

G. SAUNDERS' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop, the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.

J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 21, 1864.

$2,000	U.S.6s.'81 Reg...	112⅜	300	Harlem R.....	145
5,000	U. S. 6s. '81 Co..	112⅜	2500	do.....	140
40,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C.	110	200	do.....s30	146
70,000	do.....	109⅞	100	do.....b10	146⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s. 1'81 R. O.	99¼	1200	do.....	146⅜
2,000	U. S. 6s. '65... C.	144	800	do.....	148⅜
50,000	Tenn. 6s. '90.....	61¼	500	do.....	147
10,000	Mo. 6s. loss. to H. & St. Jo.....	88	500	do.....	147⅛
3,000	Mo 8s. issued to Pac. R.....	73	300	do.....	147⅜
5,000	do.....	74	2500	Reading R.....	142
4,000	Mo. State 6s....	72	700	do.....	141⅞
50,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	95	400	do.....b10	142
10,000	O. & Miss. R. C..	65	100	Mich. Ceo. R.....	141⅜
30,000	do.....	55⅜	200	do.....	141¼
120,000	do.....	68	100	do.....	141
140,000	do.....	67	200	do.....	140⅞
40,000	do.....	67¼	50	do.....	140⅞
45,000	do.....	67⅜	200	M. So. & N. I. R..	117
50,000	do.....b30	67⅜	100	do.....	117⅛
110,000	do.....	68	1200	do.....b10	118
25,000	no.....b30	68	100	do.....	118⅛
2,000	N. Y. C. '76. Cv	110	5	M. So. & N. I. G. S....	145
4,000	E. 4th M. Bs	127	10000	Ill. Cen. C. B. S.	125
1,000	Erie 3d M. Bs....	115	800	Olev. & Pitts. R....	124
10,000	A. & T. H. In. B..	91⅛	400	do.....s30	124
45,000	Tol. & W. 2 M. Bs.	94	300	do.....b10	124⅛
5,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M. ex.	115	1200	do.....s10	124⅛
4,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	103⅜	200	Gal. & Ch. R.....	121⅞
10,800	Cl. & P. 1st. 4th M.	90	600	do.....	121⅞
20,000	Miss. & M. L. G. B	72	100	do.....b5	122
50,000	Atl. & G. W. 1st M., Ohio Divis.s30	102⅜	100	do.....b15	122
200	Bucks Co. Lead C.	1⅞	300	do.....	122
1850	Copake Iron M....	16	400	Cleve. & Tol. R...	147
400	do.....	18⅜	100	do.....b10	147
1000	do.....	16⅜	300	do.....s30	146
500	Q'ts Hill'g. M. Co.	24½	100	do.....	147
300	do.....	25	200	Chi., B. & Q. R....	142
100	do.....b15	25⅜	100	do.....b15	142
300	do.....	25⅜	500	do.....b10	142
300	Central Coal Co...	96	50	do.....b10	141⅜
100	do.....b10	96⅛	100	do.....	141¾
400	Ash. Coal Co....b30	49	250	do.....	141⅜
100	Interoceanic Coal.	82	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R....	75
100	do.....	83	100	do.....	74⅞
400	do.....	84	200	do.....	74⅜
200	Cantoo Co.....s60	64⅞	300	Tol. & Wab. R.....	68¾
100	do.....b30	65	100	do.....	68
500	do.....	65	100	do.....b30	68⅜
400	do.....	65⅜	500	do.....	69⅛
500	do.....b30	66	600	do.....	6?⅜
25	Cum. Coal Pr....	83	700	do.....	70
100	do.....	83⅜	200	do.....b15	69⅜
500	do.....	84	200	do.....b15	69⅛
100	do.....s10	84	300	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	88
100	do.....b10	84⅜	550	P., Ft. W. & C.....	131
100	Am. Coal Co.....	113⅜	450	do.....	131⅜
500	do.....	113	200	no.....	131¾
1100	Quicks. M. C....	88	600	do.....s60	130
200	on.....b30	88⅜	100	do.....	131⅜
200	do.....b30	68¼	1500	do.....	132
100	do.....	67¾	11	do.....	130⅜
750	do.....	67⅜	23	A. & T. H. R.....	87⅜
100	do.....	67¾	150	do.....	87⅜
300	do.....	67	300	do.....	88⅜
300	do.....b30	68	350	do.....b10	89
10	do.....	66	300	do.....s30	87¾
350	Min. Mining Co...	86	250	do.....	87
100	do.....	87	180	Al. & Ter. H. Pr...	90⅜
100	Cen. Am. Transit.	49	200	do.....	89
50	do.....	49⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. R...	65⅜
50	no.....	51	500	do.....	65⅝
100	Pacific M. S. Co....	231⅜	150	do.....	66
100	N. Y. Cen.....	140	100	do.....	65⅞
300	do.....	139⅝	300	do.....	65⅜
300	do.....	139⅞	600	do.....b10	66
100	do.....	139⅝	300	do.....b10	66¼
200	do.....b15	139⅜	400	do.....b30	66⅛
300	do.....b3	139⅜	600	do.....b15	66⅜
1800	Erie R.....	126	300	Chic. & N. W. P...	85
400	do.....s10	126	200	do.....	84⅛
500	do.....	125⅞	120	do.....	84⅜
500	do.....b5	125⅞	80	do.....	84
100	do.....b10	126	300	do.....	84⅜
800	do.....s10	125⅞	600	do.....b20	85⅜
50	do.....s30	125⅞	300	Chi. & Alt. R....	90
100	Erie Railway P....	109	100	Chi. & Alton Pr.s30	87
30	do.....	109¼	200	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr..	83
100	Hudson R. R.....	157	150	do.....	83⅜
100	do.....b10	157⅜	200	do.....	83¾
200	do.....	156⅜	600	Mar. & Cin 2d Pr.	64⅜
200	do.....b10	156⅞	400	no.....	65
200	do.....b10	157	300	Han. & St. J. R...	53
25	Nor. & Wor. R....	160	200	do.....	55
150	Ill. C. R. Scrip....	138	300	Han. & St. J. R. Pf.	72½
100	do.....	138⅛	100	Miss. & Mo. R.....	57
50	Cle., Col. & Cin. R	175	50	do.....	56⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.R..	110	200	M. S. & N. I. R....	117⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s. 1y.c...	99⅜	500	do.....	117⅜
5,000	Trs. Notes 7 3-10 Oct. & April....	112¼	600	do.....	117
1,000	Mo. St. 8s.....	72¼	100	do.....	116⅜
20,000	O. & Miss. C....	68	400	do.....	116¼
50,000	do.....	67	200	do.....	116
200	Canton Co.....	65⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	123⅞
100	do.....	65¾	300	do.....	124
100	do.....	66	100	Chi. & R. I.....	124
100	Cum. Coal Prf....	84¾	500	Gal. & Chic. R....	121¾
400	do.....b10	85	300	do.....	121¾
350	Quick. M. Co.....	65	200	Cleve. & Tol. R....	146
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	250	400	do.....	145⅜
250	N. Y. Cen. R.....	139	500	do.....	145
100	do.....b10	139	200	M. & P. Du C.....	74
100	Hud. R. R.....	156	300	do.....	73
500	Harlem R.....	145	200	Tol. & Wab....	69
200	do.....	145	100	do.....b30	70
100	do.....s10	145	200	Tol. & Wab. Pr.s30	87
600	Erie R.....	125	200	do.....	88
500	do.....	124¾	200	P., Ft. W. & C.s30	130
200	do.....	124⅞	100	do.....	131⅜
300	Erie R. Pr.....	108¾	1600	do.....	132
30	do.....	109	650	do.....	132⅛
200	Reading R.....	141⅞	50	A. & T. H. R.....	89
200	Mich. Cen. R.....	140	500	do.....	90
100	do.....s30	140	10	Chic. & N. W. R...	65⅜
100	do.....	140¾	100	do.....b15	66⅜
100	do.....	140⅞	1000	do.....	66
100	Ill. Cen. R. S....	137¾	100	do.....	66¼
500	do.....s10	137¾	300	do.....b30	66⅞
150	do.....	137⅞			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.....c	139	100	Chic. & R. I.....	121⅜
300	do.....03	139	300	Chi. & N. W. R...	65¾
200	Erie R.....b7	125⅜	100	do.....s3	65¾
400	do.....b6	125⅜	300	do.....	65⅝
800	oo.....b3	125⅜	400	do.....	66
200	do.....s3	125⅜	700	P., Ft. W. & C.b1.	131⅜
1000	do.....	125⅜	100	do..... c	131¼
400	do.....b3	125⅜	100	Terre H. & Villon	
200	do.....b4	125⅜	100	T. H. & Alt. Pr....	99⅛
200	do.....	125⅜	900	do..... c	100
200	do..... c	125⅜	15,000	Ohio & Miss...C.	68
500	do..... b4	125⅜	55,000	do.....	67
100	Hud. R. R. ex-d...	156⅛	1,000	do.....s3	67
100	do..... c	156	700	Tol. & Wabash....	68⅜
300	do.....	156	200	Cum. Coal.....	84⅛
100	do.....b3	156	150	do.....	84⅜
1200	Harlem R.....	145	50	do.....s3	84⅜
500	do.....s1w	145	200	do.....	85
200	do.....s3	145	200	do.....s3	84⅜
200	do.....b3	145	100	Mil. & Pr. du Ch....	74
200	do.....	145⅜	400	Am. Coal Co... b10	115
2000	do.....s3	145⅜	50	Quicksilv. M. Co..	67
400	M. S. & N. I. R..s3	117⅜	200	do.....b3	67
400	do.....	117⅛	300	do.....	66⅜
200	do.....03	117⅜	300	do.....	66¾
2700	do.....	117⅜	200	do.....	67
200	do..... b3	117⅜	200	do.....b3	66¾
200	do.....b10	117⅝	100	do.....b3	66
500	Ill. Cen. R.....	138	1000	do.....b3	66⅜
100	do..... h3	138	1100	Q. H. & M. Co....	2⅞
600	Clev. & Pitts...	124	200	Mar. Min. Co.....	8⅛
400	do.....b3	124⅜	500	Bucks Co. L'd Co....	1⅞
200	on.....	124⅜	$10,000	Sandy River Coal & Oil Co. 1st M. B.	98
200	do.....b3	124⅜	100	Deover Mining Co.	10
50	Gal. & C. R.....	121⅜	100	do.....b15	10⅜
100	do.....	121	100	do.....b30	10⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	139⅛	400	T. H. & A. R. Pr.	103
100	Erie R.....	125⅜	200	no.....	100
100	do.....b10	125⅜	500	no.....	99⅝
500	do.....s3	125⅜	500	do.....	99⅝
200	do.....	125⅜	200	no.....	99⅝
200	Harlem R.....	144½	500	Tol. & Wab. R....	70
200	do.....	144⅜	50	Miss. & Mo. R.....	57
200	do.....b10	144⅜	75,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	67⅜
400	do.....	144⅜	5,000	do.....	67
100	M. S. & N. I. R....	117⅜	45,000	do.....	67⅜
100	do.....	117⅜	15,800	do.....	67⅞
500	Ill. Cen. R.....	138	110,000	do.....	68
100	do..... b3	138⅛	500	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	85⅜
100	Cleve. & Pitts R.	124⅜	400	do.....	85⅜
300	do.....	124⅜	100	Canton Co.....	65⅝
500	do.....	124⅜	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	84⅜
50	Gal. & Chic. R....	121⅜	100	do..... b10	85
100	do.....	121⅜	600	do..... b3	85
200	do.....	121⅜	400	Am. Coal Co.....	115
200	do.....b10	121¼	500	do..... b3	115
150	do.....	121⅜	200	do..... b10	115
100	do.....b4	121⅞	1350	Quicksil. M. Co..	65⅜
200	do.....	121⅞	200	do..... b3	65⅛
400	do.....	122	100	no.....	65⅜
200	Clev. & Tol. R....	146	500	do.....	65⅝
800	do.....	145⅝	15	Wy. V. C. Co	s60	85
100	Chi. & R. I. R....	121⅜	5000	Otz. Hill G. M. ...	2⅜
100	Chi. & N. W. R....	67⅛	500	Bucks Co. L. Co.	s30	1⅜
600	do.....	137⅜	300	do.....	b30	66⅞
150	do.....	137⅜			

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$10,000	Am. Gold.....s3	163	100	Gal. & Chi. R....	121⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R. b3	138⅝	100	do.....b3	121⅜
200	do.....	139	350	do.....	121⅜
200	Erie R.....b3	125⅜	100	do.....b3	121⅞
200	do.....s3	125⅜	50	do.....	121⅞
500	do.....s3	125⅜	200	Northwestern...s10	67
1000	do.....	125⅞	100	no.....o3	67⅜
600	do..... s3	125⅜	100	do.....	67¼
500	do.....s10	125⅜	300	do.....	67⅜
1300	do.....	125⅜	300	do.....	67⅜
650	Hudson Riv. R....	156	300	Tol. & Wab.....	70⅜
100	do.....s60	155	100	Canton Co.....	65⅝
100	do.....	156⅛	1200	Cumberland.....	85
150	Harlem R.....	145	750	do.....	85
300	do.....s10	145	500	Reading R.....	141⅞
2000	do.....	144	100	Miss. & Mo. R....	57
500	do.....s3	144	705	Clev. & Pitts. R....	124
900	do.....	143⅞	1200	do.....s3	124
100	do.....	144⅜	400	Quick. Min. Co....	65⅜
100	do.....s3	144⅜	100	do.....	65⅜
1400	do.....	144⅜	100	do.....	66
300	Old Southern.....s3	116⅞	1000	do.....b5	66
600	do.....	116⅞	400	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.s3	87
100	Ill. Cen. R.....hnw	138	300	do.....	87
500	do.....b10	138	500	Bocks Co. Lead...	1⅜
850	do.....	137⅞	380	Qtz. Hill M. Co ...	2⅛
300	do.....	137⅞	100	do.....	2⅜
2100	do.....	137⅞	101	Ter. H. & Alt. Pr.	99⅜
400	do.....	137⅞	240,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	67⅞
450	do.....	137⅜	20,000	do.....	67⅜
100	Rock Island R....	124⅜	10,000	do.....	68
100	do.....	124⅜	110,000	do.....	67
800	Fort Wayne.....	132⅜	10,000	do.....	67⅜
200	do.....s10	132⅜	20,000	do.....b3	67⅛

MONDAY, March 21—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, March 19, 1864, present in the eggregeia the following changes frum the previous exhibit of March 12:

Increase in Loans	$8,471,767
Increase in Specie	309,137
Decrease in Circulation	29,310
Increase in Undrawo Deposits	1,642,998

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchengee between the Banks, end including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comperison with the previous exhibit, end also with the movement this time last season:

	March 21, 1863.	March 19, 1864	March 12, 1864
Capital	$69,1 8 100	$69,722,508	$69,722 508
Lnans	173 629,479	198,229,513	189,757,746
Specie	33,955,122	21,059 542	20,750 405
Circulation	5,609,723	5,889,197	5,918,897
Gross Deposits	213,309,691	272,744,451	252,848,689
Exchanged	46,305 225	103,956,476	114,803,712
Undrawn	167,004,466	169,687 975	168 044,977
Io Sub-Treesury	15,208,762	38,798,839	33,848,393

The very large expansion in the Loans at Bank on the present return, with only a moderete increase in the line of deposits, is supposed tu result in good pert from the employment uf the 5 ℘ cent. Treasury Notee of the United Stetes through the Loen Committee of the Clearing-house. As the Banke expend their Loane to Brokers snd others at 6@7 ℘ cent., and ere thus brought in debt at the Clearing-houee, they hypothecate their 5 ℘ cent. Treasury Notes, received from the Government ae Legal Tender, with the Loan Committee, who eeal them up end issue to the *borrowing* Banks a correeponding sum of Loan Certificates, aleo bearing 5 ℘ cent. Tha *creditor* Banke in turn receive these Certificetes through the Clearing-House and add them to their Loans and Discounts. This new arrengement hse been going on for about a fortnight past, and its expansive effect upon the Bank movement, arreste attention to-day, because of the large disproportion between the increase in Loans and of Deposits—about seven millione of dollars. The ease in Money through the past weak is thue accounted for. The Banks were very free lenders on tha Street or on Merchant paper, at 6@7 ℘ cent., because, if needful, they could settle their own bslances at the Clearing-house, at 5 ℘ cent., or practicelly in the 5 ℘ cent. Legal-tender Notes paid to them et the Treasury Office on dishureemeot Checks and Warrants.

The accumulation of Gold in this City continues because of the moderste Export movement. The stock in Bank end in the New-York Treasury Office is now over *forty-six millions*, as follows:

	Monday, March 14.	Monday, March 21.
In Associated Banks	$20.750.495	$21,059,542
Treasury Offics	23.752,515	25,118,578
Total	$44,503,010	$46,178.120
Galo since last Monday		$1,675,110

There is no apparent change in the ease of supply in the Money market. The Brokere of established credit make good their wants et 6 ℘ cent. as the rule of the Street.

The price of Gold is firmer than at the close on Saturday. The fluctuations range within 1 ℘ cent. Bille on London ere in fair request for Wednesday's steamer, and the rates more closely approximate the relative market for Gold.

The demand continues good for United Statea Stocks; seles of the Populer 5-20s at 110 @109⅞ ℘ cent., and of Coupons of 1881 at 112½ ℘ cent. Treasury Certificatee. 99¼@⅞.

The holders of the Registered 5.20 years 6 ℘ cents. of the United Statee ehould bear in mind that the transfers cloee et Washington, for the May Dividend, on 31st March inst. If the certificetes ere not in their own namee by that time, the Dividend will bave to ha drawn through the previoue holdere.

The Railway and Coal and other Miscellaneous Shares speculated in et tha Stock Exchsnge, opened with increased buoysncy this morning, and the market continued strong through the First Board. Subsequently, on the Street end at the Second Board prices were 1@2 ℘ cent. lower on some of the leading Roads, but after the adjournment were partially atrengthened again. The market wae unsettled to some extent by the Bank statement. There wae a reaction of 3 ℘ cent. on Quicksilver Shares, and 2 ℘ cent. on Michigan Southern. The greatest advance on Saturday's sales was in Harlem, which went from 138 to 148, and returned to 145 ℘ cent. An additional rise of 3@4 ℘ cent. was made in the speculation on the Ohio and Mississippi Road Certificates, and 2 ℘ cent. in Northwest and Marietta and Cincinnati.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Saturdey afternoon. The Railway market was again buoyant after the check at the Second Board. There was a further rise in Northwest. The price of Gold was also a fraction higher:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	161⅜	163	Mich. Central	141	141⅞
U. S. 6s. 1-81	112⅜	112⅝	Mich Southern	116⅜	117⅛
N. Y. Central	139⅛	139⅜	Mich Hungarn'd	14	14
Erie	125⅛	125⅜	Illinois Cen	137⅜	138
Erie Preferred	108⅜	108¾	Pittsburgh	121	121⅝
Hudson	156⅛	156	Fort Wayne	131⅛	132¼
Pacific Mail	232	230	Rock Island	124⅜	124⅝
Harlem	145⅜	145	Galena	121⅜	121⅝
Canton	64⅞	65⅛	Reading	141⅜	141⅝
Treas. Cer. new	99⅝	99⅞	Quicksilver	66	65⅞
Toledo	146⅜	145⅜	Cumberland Coal	83⅞	84
Northwest	64⅜	67	Mariposa	32⅜	33⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	115	Chatham	104
Mercbants'	111	Bank of N. America	109
Mechanics'	114	Hanover	102
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Irving	102
National	108	Metropolitan	115⅜
Merchants' Ex	100	Shoe and Leather	110
Seventh Ward	141	Continental	101
State of New-York	108	Commonwealth	103
Commerce	108¾	Park	130
American Exchange	115½	N. Y. Exchange	130

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	100⅜	Al & T. H. 2ds Pref'd	64⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s Real Es.	104⅜	Al & T. H. seconds, In	90⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s Sub	104⅛	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s '76	115⅜	Chi. & N. W. firsts	94⅜
Erie 6ths, '67	100	Chi. & N. W. seconds	84
Erie 6ths, '75	100	Han. & St. Jo. 6ths	98
Erie 6ths, '77	115	Han. & St. Jo. 7s	91
Erie 6ths, '80	115	Mich. & Ft. Wa. 1st	101
B. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '55	105	Tol. & Wab. seconds	91⅜
Had. R. 1sts, '60	110	Gal. & Chi. 1st	11
Hud. R. 2ds, s. f. '85	117	Gal. & Chi. 2seconds	104
Hud. R. 3ds, '75	103	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	1 4
Harlem 1sts, '69-73	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	111
Mich. 1s, '66 & '72	127	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	108
Mich. C new 1sts, '82	132	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	103
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	124	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	93
Mich. S. seconds	105	Miss. & Mo. 1s	72
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	112	Chi. & Alt. firsts	105
Ill. Central, '75	122	Chi. & Alt. Income	96
Alton & T. Haute firsts	110	Ohio & Miss	95

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Total Receipts, $5,072,229 53, including for Customs, $307,000; Payments, $6,838,744 72; Balance, $37,032,424 47.

Pork Packing in Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, in publishing the full report of the pork packing lo tnat city, says: "It will be seen that the past seasoo was a very short one, acout the same in this respect, as that of 1859; and the price was the highest paid fo any oreviuus year for eleveo years, end, indeed, hy

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3899. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Circular from the Provost-Marshal General.

The Quotas, Credits and Deficiencies of the Several States.

Passage of a Bill to Establish New American Copper Coins.

The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Project.

Proposition to Abolish the Inter-State Slave Trade.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 22.

RETURNIG LOYALTY IN ARKANSAS.

The prospect of a speedy return of the people of Arkansas to loyalty and submission daily brightens. Through recent intelligence received here, it is known that two Judges of State Courts under the Confederate rule have voluntarily come forward and taken the oath of allegiance, and a third was on his way to do likewise. ALBERT PIKE writes a pertinent epistle to his wife, hinting in quite strong terms his desire to return to ABRAHAM'S bosom, but expresses his doubts if he can do so under the Amnesty Proclamation.

Gen. STEELE has informed Mrs. PIKE that he will receive her husband should he present himself with loyal intentions.

THE FIVE-FORTY LOAN.

Secretary CHASE has decided to put the five-forty five per cent. loan into market at once, and the preparation of bonds has commenced. The issue of two year five per cent. coupon Treasury notes will be discontinued, and notes bearing the same interest, payable at maturity without coupons, will be issued in their stead. Coupon notes will be retired as fast as received into the Treasury, orders to this effect having been sent to-day to the Assistant Treasury at New-York.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

Gen. HANCOCK, in his evidence before the Committee on the Conduct of the War respecting the battle of Gettysburgh, vindicated Gen. MEADE'S conduct in that affair. He returns to the front to-morrow.

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

Investigations by the House Naval Committee still continue. Mr. QUINTARD, of the Morgan Iron Works, and CHARLES SEDGE, will be examined to-morrow respecting the construction of engines for the navy.

THE REVENUE.

The Sub Committee of Ways and Means will probably report entire the Supplemental Tax Bill on Tuesday next.

WESTERN RIVER TRANSPORTATION.

In order to secure unity of action in the immense business of Government transportation on the Mississippi as well as economy, Col. LEWIS B. PARSONS has been assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of Western River Transportation, with headquarters at St. Louis.

DEPOSITARIES OF NATIONAL REVENUE.

Where several National Banks happen within a collection district, deposits of internal revenue are authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to be made in all such as are designated depositaries. Collectors have discretion given them as to convenience in exercising this duty, but are forbidden to deposit in any bank in which they are stockholders.

GEN. GRANT EXPECTED.

Gen. GRANT is expected here at midnight.

THE WEATHER.

The heavy snow-storm now prevailing will put a stop to active military operations for some days to come.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 22.

QUOTA OF THE STATES.

The following is a statement exhibiting the quotas of the several States, under the President's call for 200,000 men, dated March 14, 1864, with all credits deducted from or deficiencies added thereto, excepting the enlistments of veteran volunteers, up to March 1, 1864.

Maine.—Quota under the call for 200,000 men, March 14, 1864, 4,721; number to be credited, none; deficiencies to be charged, 1,920. Total to be furnished, 6,641.

New-Hampshire.—Quota, 2,588; credit, 170; deficiency, none. Total, 4,428.

Massachusetts.—Quota, 10,639; deficiencies, 9,953. Total, 20,592.

Vermont.—Quota, 2,300; credit, 2,130; deficiency, none. Total, 170.

Rhode Island.—Quota, 1,388; credit, 525; deficiency, none. Total, 863.

Connecticut.—Quota, 3,168; credit, 594; deficiency, none. Total, 2,574.

New-York.—Quota, 32,704; credit and deficiency, none, (not yet computed.) Total, 59,230.

New-Jersey.—Quota, 6,704; credit, none; deficiency, 7,520. Total, 14,224.

Pennsylvania.—Quota, 26,302; credit and deficiency, none, (not yet computed.) Total, 74,127.

Delaware.—Quota, 985; credit, none; deficiency, 691. Total, 1,676.

Maryland.—Quota, 4,317; credit, none; deficiency 17,411. Total, 21,728.

West Virginia.—Quota, 2,051; credit, none; deficiency, 1,139. Total, 3,190.

District of Columbia.—Quota, 1,702; credit none; deficiency, 3,153. Total, 4,855.

Ohio.—Quota, 20,596; credit, none; deficiency, 18,628. Total, 39,233.

Indiana.—Quota, 13,009, credit, 9,939; deficiency, none. Total, 3,069.

Illinois.—Quota, 18,524; credit, 30,960.

Michigan.—Quota, 7,821; credit, 634; deficiency, none. Total, 7,187.

Wisconsin.—Quota, 7,941. Total, 15,402.

Minnesota.—Quota, 2,180. Total, 5,437.

Iowa.—Quota, 6,439; credit, none; deficiency, 6,701. Total, 13,140.

Missouri.—Quota, 3,925; credit, none; deficiency, 4,962. Total, 8,887.

Kentucky.—Quota, 5,787; credit, none; deficiency, 9,685. Total, 15,472.

Kansas.—Quota, 1,469; credit, none; deficiency, 1,118. Total, 2,597.

CONTRACTS FOR FLOUR.

An unusually large number of bidders were present to-day to bid for furnishing flour to the Commissary Department. Offers were made for 95,000 barrels. The bids ranged from $7 69 to $8 80. Thirty-seven thousand barrels were taken at prices ranging from $7 80 to $7 73. Only No. 2 flour was accepted.

AN INTERESTING LAW CASE.

The case of the Santiago brig *Nardillo* against MATILDA C. GRAY and others, a California land case, involving a large amount of valuable San Francisco land, was before the Supreme Court to-day, and excited more than ordinary interest. The opening argument was concluded by P. G. GALPIN, Esq., of New-York. Mr. CARLISLE will reply to-morrow.

WINTER COME AGAIN.

A heavy snow-storm commenced at six o'clock this evening.

THE OVERLAND CALIFORNIA MAIL.

The Postmaster-General invites proposals for putting the Overland California Mail service in operation Oct. 1, or if preferred by the accepted bidder, the first day of July. The schedule increases the speed, so that the trip must be made in sixteen days during eight months in the year, and in twenty days for the remainder of the year; the contract to be for four years.

The newspaper and document mails are to be transmitted to the Pacific coast by sea.

ANOTHER BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

The Senate to-day, in Executive Session, confirmed the nomination of HENRY H. SIBLY, of Minnesota, as a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS.

The following is a letter of instructions sent to-day to all Collectors of Customs and special agents of the Treasury Department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 21, 1864.

SIR: The forty-second trade regulations, series of Sept. 11, 1864, is hereby so far modified that on and after the first day of April next, the invoice valuation permit fee, on shipments to and from the insurrectionary districts, will be three per cent., instead of five, as therein prescribed.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE NEGROES AND THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

The Washington City Councils have appointed a committee to protest against the passage, by Congress, of a Senate bill amendatory of the Registry Law, and providing that every male citizen, without regard to color, who shall have been a resident one year before an election, shall be allowed to exercise the elective franchise.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 22.

THE GOODYEAR PATENT.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) presented a remonstrance of 117 members of the New-York Legislature, against the extension of the Goodyear patent; also one from ERASTUS CORNING and others to the same effect. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

SHIP CANALS IN THE WEST.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) presented the resolution of the Union Merchants Exchange of St. Louis, praying for the construction of ship canals around the upper and lower rapids of the Mississippi River, the improvement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the construction of slack water navigation on the Illinois River, the construction of a ship canal around the Falls at Niagara, and the improvement of the New-York canals. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE WEIGHT OF AMERICAN COPPER COINS.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) called up the Senate bill amendatory of an act relating to foreign coins and the coinage of cents at the United States Mint, approved Feb. 21, 1857, which was passed. The bill provides that the standard weight of a cent shall be forty-eight grains, or one tenth of an ounce Troy, and shall be composed of ninety-five per centum of copper and five per centum of tin and zinc; and that there shall be, from time to time, coined two cent pieces of the same composition, weighing ninety-six grains. The bill makes one cent pieces legal tender to the amount of ten cents, and two cent pieces to the amount of twenty cents. Prior to the passage of the bill, Mr. CLARK explained that the measure was necessary on account of the high price of nickel.

EXECUTION OF A TREATY.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty for the final settlement of the Puget Sound and Hudson Bay Agricultural Companies. It appoints a commission to cooperate with a commission from Great Britain to investigate and adjust the claims, and appropriates $5,000 in full for salaries and expenses.

NINE MONTHS' TROOPS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to how many nine months' men have been raised under the militia law of last Congress, how many of them were volunteers, and how many drafted; whether the $25 bounty has been paid to the nine months' volunteers; and, if not, why it has been withheld from any of them, and whether any bounty has been paid to any of the drafted men. Adopted.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF MEXICO.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) submitted the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That the occupation of Mexico, or any part thereof, by the Emperor of France, or by the person indicated by him as Emperor of Mexico, is an offence to the people of the Republic of the United States of America.

Resolved, That the movements of the Government of France and the threatened movements of an Emperor improvised by the Emperor of France, demand of this Government, and insist upon war.

INCREASE OF THE MARINE CORPS.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) introduced a bill for the increase of the Marine Corps of the United States. Referred to the Naval Committee. It provides for the increase of the corps by the addition of one Brigadier-General Commandant, five Captains, five Lieutenants, five Second Lieutenants, fifty sergeants, sixty corporals, ten drummers, ten fifers, and one thousand privates, the officers to be appointed first by promotion, then by selection.

THE INTER-STATE SLAVE-TRADE.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Slavery and Freedmen, reported a bill to prohibit commerce in slaves among the several States, and the holding or transportation of human beings as property in any vessel within the jurisdiction of the Government. It punishes the misdemeanor of aiding such transportation among the States by land or sea by a fine of five thousand dollars and imprisonment of five years, and confiscates any vessel engaged in such transportation by sea.

PROMOTING ENLISTMENTS.

The bill to promote enlistments being called up, the question recurred on the substitute of Mr. WILSON to free the wife and children of a slave recruit.

Mr. WILLEY, of West Virginia, addressed the Senate. He said he was very desirous of voting for the amendment of Mr. WILSON, giving freedom to the wife and child of the colored recruit, but in the indefinite form in which it was brought before the Senate he was constrained to cast his vote for its recommittal to the Judiciary Committee. His objection to the amendment of Mr. WILSON was that it would lead to endless and distressing difficulty in the States where these slaves reside. He denied that the marriage relation amongst slaves was recognized in Virginia, and he believed the same was the case in Maryland. Under the amendment, in its present crude state, conflict would arise in the State Courts and much confusion ensue. It was for this reason that he desired that some means be devised to establish the identity of the person freed by the bill that he voted for its recommittal. Another reason was that the Constitution contained a clause which forbids the taking of private property for public uses without just compensation. He considered that the bill itself was founded upon the fundamental principle that there was property in slaves. He would like to see this constitutional provision for compensation incorporated in the bill, though he would never rest content while the wives and children of the men fighting our country's battles were held in bondage.

Mr. WILLEY then spoke in opposition to the bill of Mr. SUMNER to repeal the Fugitive Slave Act. He said it seemed singular that after the repeated decisions of the Supreme tribunals of the land during three-quarters of a century, it was now urged that this clause of the Constitution did not, and was not intended to apply to the rendition of fugitives. If the Honorable Senator from Massachusetts had introduced a bill to supply the place of the present law, he would have voted for it, but under the oath he had taken, it was his solemn duty to see that the plain provisions of the Constitution were carried into effect. Mr. WILLEY, at great length, defended his course on the Slavery question, quoting from PATRICK HENRY, Justice MARSHALL, JEFFERSON, MADISON and others, to show the gradual progress of Anti-Slavery ideas in his own State. Whatever, he said, may be our theoretical notions on the subject, the Constitution must be preserved. Slavery was an evil, but a broken, demoralized Constitution, a far greater one. In his opinion, the most effectual way of accomplishing the downfall of Slavery was by a vigorous prosecution of the war. In saying this, he did not mean to say that emancipation was the motive of the war. He was certain the Administration were not conducting it upon that idea. We should defend and maintain the integrity and dignity of the Constitution, and preserve the Union and equality of the States while we fight its enemies, and if in the struggle Slavery goes under, all good men will rejoice. One thing was certain. The rapid advance of our armies into the insurgent States would obliterate every vestige of Slavery. He referred to his own State as an example, and also to Missouri. Arkansas had crossed the Rubicon, and Louisiana was waiting on the shore; while Tennessee and North Caroline were beginning to feel the pressure of the enlightened public sentiment which demanded the extinction of Slavery in Maryland; and Delaware would soon follow in her wake. Every great victory obtained in the field is of more value than hundreds of Emancipation Proclamations and volumes of Confiscation Acts. We were engaged in the stern realities of war, and as we advanced Slavery would go down. He approved of the amendments to the Constitution now before the Senate to promote this object. He would have the subject postponed until the next Congress, because he believed that many of the States now in rebellion would then be represented in Congress by loyal men, who would gladly vote for the measure. He would gladly vote for these amendments at any time, believing they were demanded by every consideration of justice, by the history of the past, and the hopes of the future by the blood of the slain, by the genius of American liberty, by hatred of tyranny and love of freedom, and by the voice of the people.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) obtained the floor on the bill to prevent military interference with elections for 1 o'clock to-morrow.

The Senate went into Executive Session and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 22.

GOVERNMENT USE OF PROPERTY.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, which was passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to stipulate for the release from attachment or other process property claimed by the United States; in other words, to enable the Government to make arrangements to use the property it wants without waiting for legal process.

THE MURDER OF CAPT. REED.

On motion of Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) a resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to institute inquiries as to the murder of Capt. TECUMSEH REED, of Philadelphia, in Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay, by pirates.

NEGOTIATION OF INDIAN TREATIES.

The House then passed the Senate bill authorizing the President to negotiate a treaty with certain Indians of Southern Oregon for the acquisition of land, and appropriating $20,000 therefor.

CLAIMING AMERICAN BOUNTIES FOR FISH CURED WITH BRITISH SALT.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, which was passed, requiring proof that fishermen have paid duty on foreign salt before being paid the bounties provided for by law.

The object of the bill is to prevent frauds on the Treasury, fishermen having procured salt for the curing of their fish in the British Provinces, and then claimed the bounties.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill declaring the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroads to be post and military roads of the United States.

Mr. STARR, of New-Jersey, (Union,) briefly opposed the bill, as violative of the laws of that State.

Mr. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) regarded the legislation now proposed as an attempt to transfer the jurisdiction of New-Jersey over the State railroads to the Halls of Congress, and to set at naught the decision of the courts. There is no necessity, whatever, for such legislation, and if there was, no authority could be found in the Constitution of the United States to authorize the Representatives of other States to intertere with the local railway system of individual States. The "lobby" came hither to fill their pockets at the expense of the loyal people of New-Jersey, by pretending that this is a political measure. The stock of the Raritan and Delaware Railroad was not worth twenty cents on the dollar. He had been informed by a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, that this bill was not, as heretofore asserted, unanimously agreed upon, but that only five or six members out of the nine assented to it.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) would like to know what member of the Committee gave the gentleman the information. It was understood that the report was concurred in by all the members of the committee.

Mr. ROGERS further opposed the measure.

No action was taken on the bill.

CARRIAGE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Union,) made a report from the Committee on Conference, on the disagreeing amendments to the bill for carrying the mails from the United States to foreign ports, which was adopted.

The principal point in controversy was adjusted by authorizing the Postmaster-General to suspend so much of the 8th section of the act of August 31, 1852, as authorized the conveyance of letters otherwise than in the mails, as in his opinion the public interests may require.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union) called up the bill, heretofore reported by him from the select committee on the rebellion, to provide a republican government in States overthrown or usurped by rebellion.

In his argument, Mr. DAVIS said the constituents of gentlemen would judge by their votes on this bill whether they believe the cause of the rebellion—namely, slavery—shall be rooted out, and whether they think the pending measure is one adequate and proper to accomplish that purpose. It proposes, not the exercise of an arbitrary power, but a power within a fair construction of that part of the Constitution which imposes the duty of securing republican government to the States. Secession was not domestic violence, within the meaning of the Constitution, nor was it invasion. There could be no government within the United States which repudiates the authority and the Constitution of the country. When a military government is suppressed, it is time to think of another; therefore, the Constitution declares that the right of republican government shall exist, and what is opposed to republican government shall be put down. What is the condition of the rebellious States? Not one of them has been brought under the undisputed supremacy of the United States. There is not a State in rebellion whose soil is not pressed by rebels in arms. There is no portion of the rebel States where peace is so far restored that our military power can be withdrawn for a moment without instant insurrection. There is no rebel State from which our troops can be withdrawn and the people therein trusted. One-tenth cannot control five-tenths. No where exists willingness to control those who are opposed to a republican government. West Virginia is the only State permanently free from the rebellion. You have nowhere in the rebellious States a free, independent, and loyal population, willing to confront the rebels in arms and to fight in maintenance of the Constitution. We have heard much about the loyal masses of the South. What was their temper formerly and now? Although they voted against secession, they acquiesced in the decision of a doubtful majority. They wanted a union with peace, but when war ensued they preferred disunion. It was an extraordinary fact that in the Southern States, where a great revolution was inaugurated against their wishes and votes, not a sword was drawn by them. It was a revolution without a martyr and without a confessor, excepting the immortal PETTIGREW of South Carolina. We hear of the people being exhausted and anxious for peace. True, they were anxious for peace; but they want peace with independence—they are not for peace and union. There was no responsible authority for saying that any portion of the rebellious States are willing to accept the terms of peace which our political opponents offer them. Gov. SEYMOUR had said that peace could be procured on reasonable terms. It was only with that gentlemen's wish—a good natural hope. What, then, are we to do? We must not erect a Government on shifting sands, to be supported by our arms, and for the people to turn against us when we are driven away or withdraw. It was to erect the throne of Chaos, and to let him sit there and reign supreme. Three modes had been proposed to settle the Slavery question; one to prohibit Slavery everywhere. This was right and went to the root of the evil. But it was doubtful whether three fourths of the States could be secured to pass such an amendment to the Constitution. The next was the Amnesty Proclamation. Congress is not pledged to its support, but only the Executive. The Government proposed by it is something as unknown to the Constitution as the rebel Government itself, which refuses to recognize it. If the proclamation is not valid, the oath is not of legal sanction. The oath adds nothing to the validity and force of that proclamation. It provides that the Government shall not contravene the Proclamation of Emancipation, which means that freedmen shall not be reënslaved, while slaves shall so remain. It does what the Constitutions of the old States do, and recognizes the existence of Slavery. Therefore the Constitutions of the old States do not contravene the proclamation of freedom. It was merely a judicial question. The time had come when we should not only disarm rebels, but strike the fetters from the slaves, and thus remove the cause of the rebellion. This, the bill under consideration proposed to do, and to give republican government to States which have been overthrown or usurped by rebellion.

Mr. BEAMAN, of Michigan, (Union,) argued that the rebellious States have ceased to have an existence under the Constitution; that where the local Government ceases, Federal authority may be substituted; that while he approved of the Amnesty Proclamation as a step in the right direction, it was inadequate to a safe reconstruction; that the proclamation did not provide for an amendment of the Constitution of the seceded States, thus leaving the institution of Slavery in existence, nor did it provide for any amendment of the Constitution and laws excluding traitors from the exercise of the elective franchise. The remaining nine-tenths might overthrow the one-tenth, and thus defeat the President's plan, there being no legality-provided means to prevent it. The reconstruction of these States was in the nature of admitting new States; but this belonged to the legislative and not to the judicial department. He also argued that there was nothing in the proclamation inconsistent with the provisions of the bill, as the latter was intended to carry out the design of the former, differing only in the extent to which the power should be exercised, and making the object to be secured more effective and permanent. He took the ground that none of the rebellious States should be readmitted unless they provide, by an organic law, that Slavery shall be prohibited forever; for this was the cause of the rebellion, and there could be no permanent peace so long as it was suffered to exist. The Constitution of the United States should be amended in this particular, in order to give freedom the national sanction, and to remove the cause of the troubles which now oppress the country.

The House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

FROM ALBANY.

The Work before the Legislature—A Questionable Method of Disposing of It—Relief of Contractors.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 22, 1864.

The Assembly have taken very questionable action to-day. It has for some time been apparent that special effort must be made in order to dispose of the bills which have accumulated upon the files. There has been a strong desire to avoid the discredit of a grinding committee.

Mr. PAGE, of St. Lawrence, offered a resolution this morning, providing that bills, instead of being considered in Committee of the Whole, may, by resolution, be referred back to the standing committee reporting them, with power to report complete. This, it will be seen, is in effect giving committees the entire control with regard to the passage of bills. They will be considered only by a few men whose consideration is not subject to any revision except their own. The practical effect will be to enable five men, or the number who compose any committee, to pass any bill referred to them. The resolution giving this power was passed, with certain safeguards and exceptions, in regard to appropriation bills, and such bills as grant franchises.

A large number of bills were referred back under this resolution. As the thing progressed, and members eagerly improved the first opportunity to refer back their bills by special resolution, it became evident that members were uneasy at this new way of legislating. Mr. WEAVER, of Oneida, expressed the opinion that this method of proceeding was much worse than a grinding committee could be. Mr. ALVORD stated that it would be better for members to remain at the Capital legislating until Midsummer, than to resort to an irregular mode of doing business. Mr. PINCKNEY, of New-York, protested against the resolution, and declared that he would not willingly hold a seat in a Legislature that proceeded as the Assembly was proceeding under the resolution that had been adopted. After other members had made similar remarks, and an effort had been made to stop proceedings, which, however, failed, the House continued the business of referring back bills, and all the counties were gone through with in order, and members allowed to move the reference of any bills not appearing on their face to be of general interest. I hear no one speak of this method of legislation who do not condemn it, yet each member who has bills committed to his charge to get through this session, pleads necessity as his excuse for taking advantage of the resolution passed.

The Assembly discussed at length the bill providing that the contracting board may grant relief to contracting parties on the public works, who have suffered in consequence of the increase in the prices of labor and materials. Important amendments to the bill, limiting its provisions were proposed. The general principle, which has come up in so many ways during the session, in regard to increasing compensation of State officers and employes, is understood to be involved in this bill. As so much is involved in it, a good deal of time will probably be devoted to its consideration. While the proposed amendments were under discussion to-day, the hour for adjournment arrived and no action was taken.

The Senate spent a large part of the session to-day in discussing the bill to incorporate the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York. The point of the discussion was mainly in regard to the necessity for another trust company, beside those now existing. The Senate were, as appeared from the discussion, convinced of the propriety of organizing such a company, with the exception of a few Senators. Progress was finally reported upon the bill.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 22.

The Assembly resolutions, to send to the Metropolitan Fair for exhibition sundry curiosities from the State Cabinet of Natural History, was adopted.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. LAIMBEER—To authorize the construction by the Metropolitan Railway Company of a railroad under certain streets in New-York.

To incorporate the State Temperance Society.

To amend the act relative to the Brooklyn Eastern District Fire Department.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the charter of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.

Authorizing the formation of companies for the transportation of persons and property.

BILLS PASSED.

To establish an Asylum for Inebriates in the City of New-York.

For the relief of the Town Collectors of Richmond County.

For the better regulation of the State Inebriate Asylum.

For the improvement of the Seventh-avenue New-York.

Amending the College Land Grant Act.

Bill amending the Railroad Law.

Relative to the mode of securing the right of way, ordered to a third reading.

Bill incorporating the Union Trust Company was debated, and at 3 P. M. progress was reported, a quorum not being present. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill incorporating the Union Trust Company was ordered to a third reading, Horace F. Clark, Samuel J. Tilden, Daniel C. Howell, Wm. F. Russell, James Emmet, James W. Underhill, Wm. Keel, George J. Forrest, James M. Waterbury, George Ricord, Jonathan Freeman and James Forsyth being added as corporators.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board, containing extracts from their report to the Common Council, relative to storage reservoirs.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Appropriating $4,600 for the development of a salt spring at Montezuma.

Legalizing the term of office of the Kings County Supervisors.

Relative to the West Farms Town Hall.

Authorizing the New-York City authorities to convey to the Hebrew Benevolent Society certain real estate.

Appropriating $15,000 for the Bureau of Statistical Records in New-York. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 22.

Mr. A. X. PARKER moved to suspend the rules so that local bills and bills not conveying franchises or making appropriations from the Treasury, may be referred to committees, with power to report complete.

The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

The following bills were referred back, under the resolution, with power to report complete:

Relative to the American Institute.

To incorporate the Mechanists' Association.

To consolidate the Boston, Hartford, Erie and other railroads.

For the prevention of frauds in the purchase of breadstuffs in New-York.

To incorporate the Wire Drawers' Benevolent Association of New-York.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Central Park Hotel Company.

To legalize certain acts of the New-York Common Council.

To incorporate the New-York Land and Drainage Company.

To increase the fees of Justices of the Peace.

For the detection of Counterfeit Bank Notes.

To incorporate the Tom Moore Association, New-York.

To incorporate the Americus Club.

To incorporate the American Literary Fund Association of New-York.

To incorporate the New-York Grand Hotal Company. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Soldiers' Voting Bill being the special order, a new bill was substituted, and the subject was made the special order for Tuesday morning next.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Clerk of the New-York Common Council calling attention to the necessity of passing an act at an early day to authorize the Corporation to raise money by tax. Adjourned.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 22.

The following is the calendar of the court for Wednesday, March 23: Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

The decision of the Court of Appeals to-day relative to taxing United States securities, declared valid the law of 1863, providing that all moneyed corporations and associations shall be liable to taxation on a valuation equal to the amount of capital paid in or secured, to be paid on their surplus earnings, less than ten per cent. of such surplus, deducting their taxable real estate.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Pickett Somewhat Bothered—Gov. Vance and the Railroads—The Wilmington Blockade—Immense Supplies Received.

NEWBERN, N. C., Saturday, March 19, 1864.

The recent raid on Richmond caused the rebel Gen. PICKETT to send several of his regiments from this State to Virginia, just as he was ready to commence operations in this direction. These regiments are returning, however, evidently with a view of carrying out their original intentions.

Gov. VANCE, in one of his recent speeches, stated that Gen. LEE depends upon North Carolina for the support of his army. He dwells upon the importance of keeping the railroads in this State in good condition, on the ground that LEE could not remain in Virginia forty-eight hours after they should fail to perform their mission.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal*, in speaking of the success of the blockade-runners in getting into that port, says that the statistics "for the past year show that on an average only one out of twenty have been captured. In rough weather the blockaders are obliged to go to sea, which, with the exception of dark nights, is the most suspicious time for our skillful pilots who, with the aid of our perfect system of signal lights, seldom miss their mark."

The report of Gov. VANCE, showing the amount of rebel supplies received through this blockaded port, discloses a most startling state of things. Everything the enemy could ask for is received through this channel in great quantities.

An experienced naval officer has remarked that, owing to the peculiar situation of the coast, its numerous channels embracing an area of thirty miles, the entire navy of the United States could not make the blockade of Wilmington effective.

Hon. W. W. HOLDEN is out in a card announcing himself a conservative candidate for Governor of North Carolina.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Morgan at Decatur, Short of Horses—Longstreet Moving to Join Lee—Skirmishing Near Cumberland Gap.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, March 22.

The *Journal* has a special dispatch from Chattenooga, which says, on the authority of deserters, that JOHN MORGAN'S command is still opposite Decatur, and cannot be mounted from the scarcity of horses.

Deserters from LONGSTREET'S army say that he is doubtless moving to join Gen. LEE'S army.

FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Tuesday, March 22.

Lieut.-Col. DAVIS, of the Eleventh Tennessee Cavalry, who was wounded and taken prisoner on the 22d of February last, has escaped, and reached our lines safely. He was treated very inhumanly while in the hands of the rebels.

Two companies of the Ninety-first Indiana, while scouting up the Virginia Road, came upon the enemy's pickets, killing one and wounding another. They returned to camp last evening with four horses, wagons, arms, and seven prisoners, including the notorious rebel guerrillas and bushwhackers, GARSH and ESTLEE, who have long been a terror to Union citizens.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Affairs at Cairo—Admiral Porter's Operations—Military Movements.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, March 22.

The Seventeenth New-York Infantry arrived from below, to-day, en route home.

Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS is stationing troops, mostly colored, at the principal points along the Lower Mississippi River, to protect the plantations and trade depots.

Admiral PORTER left Vicksburgh last Saturday week, with a large number of gunboats and transports. Firing in the direction of the fleet was heard last Monday, at Natchez.

The Thirty-fifth New-Jersey Regiment is encamped here.

It is understood that a part of VEATCH'S division has arrived here. It has something to do with the contemplated military movement from this point, about which, however, nothing definite is known. The remainder of VEATCH'S division will reach here soon.

Movements of Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 22.

Gen. GRANT arrived this morning, and is now at the Continental Hotel.

During the entire morning there was a continuous stream of visitors to the General. Once he made his appearance upon Chestnut-street, was recognized, and the loud cheers that were uttered soon drew together quite a crowd. The hero was so pressed upon that it became necessary for the police to force a passage for him.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 22—P. M.

Lieut-Gen. GRANT left at 7 o'clock this evening for Washington, in a special train. The Continental has been crowded all day by citizens desirous of paying their respects to him.

Gen. Sigel's "Narrow Escape" a Hoax.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 22.

A dispatch from Cumberland authorizes an emphatic denial of the statement that Gen. SIGEL made a narrow escape from capture, a few days since, at Martinsburgh, by a body of 200 rebels, who passed between the General and the pickets. There is not a word of truth in the story. No apprehension is felt, at either Martinsburgh or Harper's Ferry, of any rebel demonstration.

Reception of Neal Dow in Portland.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, March 22.

Gen. Dow arrived in Portland in the noon train to-day, and was received by the city authorities and a detachment of troops from Camp Berry, under command of Lieut.-Col. MERRILL, by whom he is being escorted through the principal streets to his residence. All the church bells are pealing a welcome to him.

The Captured Steamer Chesapeake.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, March 22.

The order to take the *Chesapeake* to New-York has been countermanded. She will be delivered over to her owners and her cargo discharged at this port.

Maine Soldiers to Vote.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, March 22.

Resolves providing for an amendment of the Constitution, so as to allow Maine soldiers in the field to vote, have passed the House, in concurrence with a vote of the Senate.

PURIM.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL.

BRILLIANCY AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Our Jewish Citizens in Their Glory.

Last evening the Purim Association gave their third Grand Fancy Dress Ball, at the Academy of Music. The Association was formed in 1862 by nine young men of the Jewish faith, its first ball was given at Irving Hall in 1862, its second at the Academy of Music in 1863, and its third at the same hall last evening.

The festival of Purim is one of the oldest and most important festivals recognized by the Jews, commemorating, as it does, one of the most important events in their history as a nation. It was instituted by Queen Esther, and by Mordecai about the year 510 B. C., and commemorates the remarkable deliverance of the children of Israel from the tyranny and machinations of Haman, who was Prime Minister to King Ahasuerus, who reigned from India unto Ethiopia, over a hundred and twenty-seven provinces. Mordecai had been carried captive from Jerusalem, and with him the fair and beautiful maiden Hadassah *or* Esther, whom Mordecai, when her father and mother were dead, took for his own daughter. Esther being exceedingly beautiful and pleasing found favor in the eyes of King Ahasuerus, who married her and made her his Queen. About this time Haman was appointed to the high position of Prime Minister to the King, and he demanded and received homage from all except the Jew Mordecai, who not only refused to pay homage, but also refused to give any reason why he would not. Haman, highly incensed at the conduct of Mordecai, ordered made a gallows of extraordinary height, on which to hang him for the insult he had offered to one in high office and favored by the King. Queen Esther, hearing of this, informed the King of the relation which existed between her and Mordecai, and also of the great benefit Mordecai had done the King some time previous in informing of two men in his confidence, Bigthana and Teresh, who sought to lay violent hands upon the King and kill him. The King remembering all these things and the iniquity of Haman, ordered him hanged upon the gallows erected for Mordecai, placed Mordecai in the position held by Hamas, made him chief over the house of Haman, and released the children of Israel from bondage. This was celebrated by great rejoicing all over the land and, in every way the joy and happiness of the people was exhibited. From that to the present the festival of this deliverance of the Jews has been celebrated by the most extravagant expressions of happiness, calling upon each other all their houses, in every dress and guise which could possibly add merriment or joy to the occasion, and using every means they could devise for the utmost enjoyment and celebration of this great and happy event. Of late years their number has so increased that time would not allow them to visit all the friends they wished, nor would their houses hold all the friends they wished to entertain.

To obviate this difficulty, ninety young gentlemen of the Jewish faith, in the year 1862, organized the "Purim Association," the object of which was to collect all the parties together for the general enjoyment of the festival, and that all friends might meet. Thus far they have been particularly fortunate; nothing has occurred to mar their pleasure, and they have also by this means been enabled to do a great deal of good. Last year they presented to the Orphan Asylum and other charitable institutions a handsome sum, and this year they intend, first, to present to the Sanitary Fair a good round sum, and then take care of the charitable institutions, as is their custom. The officers of the association, who have been and are working hard and steadily for the promotion of this society and its good influence, and to whom, in a great measure, the success of the ball is due, are as follows: M. H. SIMONS, President; JOS. A. LEVY, Vice-President; A. H. SCHUTZ, Treasurer; A. L. SANGER, Secretary; B. LEMANN, H. H. STETTHEIMER, S. WELLI, L. G. SCHLOSS, T. HELLMAN, Directors.

The Academy was beautifully dressed; long lines of flowers were festooned along each tier, between the lights, and about the boxes vases and baskets of flowers in great abundance; over the third tier a beautiful drapery of orange and blue, ornamented with stars; at the back of the stage a large gas-light, on which, in a scroll, were the words "Merry Purimism;" below it the monogram of the Society, and below the entire fixture. On the floor, a beautiful fountain, sending forth showers of cologne water, the exquisite perfume of which pervaded the entire hall, almost intoxicating the senses, and adding greatly to the luxury of the occasion.

The parquet was floored even with the stage, affording, with that, the most ample room for enjoyment of the dance.

The hall was crowded with a most brilliant assemblage, who entered into the enjoyments of the occasion with a zest seldom equaled; the costumes were very rich and beautiful; the diamonds worn by the ladies magnificent, and in brilliancy almost rivaled the bright eyes of their fair owners. Among the best of the characters represented were those of Mrs. Partington, Lucretia Borgia, Penobscot Squaw, Chippewa Chief, Joan of Arc, several beauties of the Court of Charles II., the Duke of Buckingham, Faust, a Priest, and several Jewish maidens. Merriment reigned supreme within the hall. Wives, well disguised, teased their liege lords alm

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 22, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 60 bbls. Ashes, 8,172 bbls. Flour, 723 bbls. and 1,600 bags Corn Meal, 1,207 bushels Wheat, 8,130 bushels Corn, 1,160 bushels Malt, 4,667 bushels Oats, 2,513 pkgs. Provisions, and 742 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 30 bbls., at $8 87½ for Pots, and $10 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet but firm. We quote: Java, 44c.@45c.; Laguayre and Marcelho, 36c.@38c.; Rio, 36¾c.@37¾c.; St. Domingo, 32½c.@33½c. ₱ lb.; week's receipts of Rio, 20,500 bags; sales do. do. for consumption, 1,055 bags. Stock of all kinds of Coffee this morning, 74,591 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, of Rio, 52,074 bags; Java, 16,180 mats, 1,233 bags; Maracelho, 3,342 bags; Laguayra, 1,095 bags; St. Domingo, 450 hegs; and of other descriptions, 217 bags.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
March 19, Baltimore	2,000
March 19, Philadelphia	5,842
March 22, New-York	2,074
Grand Total	59,916

COTTON—Is in limited demand and heavy. Strict Middlings 72c.@73½c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Sales and Western Flour has been in fair demand to-day, at an advance of 5c. @10c. ₱ bbl., chiefly on the low grades, especially of State. Sales since our last 15,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 35@$6 60; good to choice extra State at $6 70@$7 15, chiefly at $6 75 @$6 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 10@$7 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 35	@$6 60
Extra State	6 70	@ 7 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 85	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 10	@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 20	@ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 25	@10 50

Southern Flour is in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales since our last, 1,170 bbls., at $6 85@ $7 75 for very poor to good superfine; $7 80@$10 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in more demand and rather firmer; sales 925 bbls. extra, at $6 80@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request, at $5 40@$6 30 ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in good demand at $5 30@$5 45 for Jersey; $6 15 @$6 25, the latter delivered from store, for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Total sales, 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demend, and has advanced, partially, 1c. ₱ bushel. Sales since our last, 82,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 71@$1 73, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 66@$1 69; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 64@$1 66, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 61@$1 64, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring, $1 60@$1 63; Red Jersey and State at $1 66@$1 67 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 57,000 bushels, at $1 25 cash, to-day, and $1 26@$1 29, closing at $1 26 for mixed Western, regular way, in store; $1 22@$1 24½ for new Yellow Jersey and Southern ₱ bushel. Rye is heavy at $1 25@$1 28 ₱ bushel. Sales 7,000 bushels Western at $1 25. Oats continue in moderate demand, at drooping rates. We quote Canada at 88c.@89c.; Western at 89c.@90c.; State at 89c.@90c; Jersey at 84c.@87c. ₱ bushel. Barley has been in fair request at $1 30@$1 52, as extremes, ₱ bushel; sales have been reported of 8,600 bushels Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Mr. EDWARD BILL notices the movements in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight thus: "The daily arrivals of Western Extra and family brands of Flour have of late been nearly sufficient to supply the limited wants of the City trade, and with the near approach of Spring, there is an increased desire to sell and reduce the Winter stock from store. Prices, in consequence, continue irregular and are lower on the fortnight. For the shipping grades of Extra State and Ohio, the English demand (with the late unfavorable advices) has been light, and buyers have had the advantage of 10c. to 15c. decline. At yesterday's market the trade was quiet, but there was more inquiry, chiefly for the British provinces. In Wheat the transactions have been light. The stock having become greatly reduced, holders of good shipping qualities of Spring and Winter are not ready sellers, and are disposed to ask rates that exporters are unwilling to pay in the face of the declining markets in England. Rye is inactive, and without much change in values. Oats are in fair demand. For Indian Corn there is no shipping inquiry, the trade being confined to the wants of the City and Government. With more free supplies of new, the price of old and new are both a few cents lower. The Export Clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up, to Great Britain and Ireland, 20,981 bbls. Flour, 387,862 bushels Wheat. To Portugal, 300 bbls. Flour, 35,593 bushels Wheat. To Gibraltar, 994 bbls. Flour. To Brazil, 5,133 bbls. Flour. To Mexico, 2,911 bbls Flour, 21,856 bushels Corn, 2,200 bushels Oats. To Continental Ports, 2,953 bbls., 7,198 bushels Wheat. To all other Ports, 23,569 bbls. Flour, 155 bbls. Rye Flour, 5,003 bbls. Corn Meal, 5,009 bushels Corn, 1,423 bushels Oats, 932 bushels Peas. Making a total of 57,995 bbls. Flour, 430,673 bushels Wheat, 26,865 bushels Corn, 3,623 bushels Oats, 5,003 bbls. Corn Meal, 932 bushels Peas.

Exports [of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1863.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York...Mar.	18, 1864.	538,812	7,914,881	239,459
New-Orleans	—, 1864.			
Philadelphia..Mar.	15, 1864.	37,538	160,247	
Baltimore..Mar.	15, 1864.	7,223	21,966	761
Boston.....Mar.	16, 1864.	13,427		
Cal&otherPts.Mar.	15, 1864.	53,742	819,761	
Total		670,752	8,916,856	240,220
To about same period 1863		885,375	15,982,443	5,052,887
To about same period 1862		1,504,827	13,470,833	8,218,472
To about same period 1861		1,529,106	14,895,835	4,401,695

To the Continent:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat	Bush. Corn.	Bush. Rye.
From New-York, to Mar. 18, 1864	26,200	142,386	6,343	13,965
From other ports, to latest dates	2,886			
Total	29,086	142,386	6,343	13,965
To about same period, '63	91,994	1,058,733	43,493	143,344
To about same period, '62	557,509	6,891,631	271,497	958,061
To about same period, '61	33,187	570,607	46,633	250

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair request at $1 20@$1 40 for large and small lots, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt with at 20c.@30c. for fair to very choice, ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in very moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 35@$3 45 ₱ gallon; Tar, $2 50@$2 25 ₱ bbl.; Pitch, $2 5@$2 6 ₱ bbl.; Resin, $3 7@$4 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in less demand at former prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 63; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 58@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $1 10@$1 15; City Red at 80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₱ gallon, and $6 37½@$6 50, and $5 25 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, 30½c.@32c., here; Refined do. at 56½c.@61c., free, and 48c.@50c., in bond, ₱ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum since our last, 1,441 bbls. Messrs. TURNER & GRIEVES say: "The delay in the action of Congress upon the Internal Revenue question has checked the upward tendency of the market for Petroleum, and, in fact, has produced a slight reaction, which exporters have availed themselves of in some instances, some four cargoes having been engaged here for shipment to Europe, but in general our prices are above the limits of shippers. We quote Crude at 30c.@31c. for gravity 40°@47°; Refined, in bond, 49c.@51c.; and Refined, free, 58c.@62c., the latter closing with much strength. During the present week it is supposed that Congress will act definitely upon the tax, and for the present, therefore, we forbear to allude to the numerous rumors in circulation. The following are the receipts at, and the exports from, New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since January 1:

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls	13,009	133,677
Exports of Petroleum, bbls	4,865	90,629

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 82,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces 64x64, 16½c.; 14,000 pieces 64x64, 16½c.; 10,000 pieces 64x64, 16¾c.; 21,000 pieces 64x64, 16c.; 5,000 pieces 60x64, 16c.; 13,000 pieces 60x64, 15¾c.; 5,000 pieces 60x64, 15½c.; 2,000 pieces 60x64, 15½c.; 7,000 pieces 56x60, private terms, ₱ yard, Goods are following Cotton. Prices have fallen off from ⅛c.@¾c. ₱ yard during the past week.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been in moderate request at about former prices. Sales since our last, 1,900 bbls., at $23 12½@$23 25 for New Mess; $21 87½ for Mess, last season's packing; $21 50@$21 75 for two-year old Mess; $24@$25 for Old and New Clear Mess; $21 50@$23 for thin Mess; $21 50@$22 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $18 25@$20 25 for Old and New Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 12½c.@15c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@10c. for Shoulders ₱ lb.; sales 450 pkgs. Bacon continues in good request at 11¾c.@14c., according to quality, ₱ lb.; sales since our last 1,350 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Lard is unsettled; sales 1,470 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 12¾c @13¾c., and 1,500 kegs at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request, at buoyant rates; sales 1,550 bbls., at $16@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $13@ $15 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $25@$26; India Mess, $29@$30; choice India $40 ₱ tierce; sales 900 tcs. Beef Hams, $21@$22 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 180 bbls. Butter has been in fair demand, at 38c.@48c. for poor to very choice, and 50 for extra State, and 30c.@38c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and buoyant at 14c.@18c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Continues quiet but steady, at $8@$9 for East India, per 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Continue in fair demand, at buoyant rates. Sales since our last 650 hhds., including New-Orleans at 12¾c.@15½c.; Porto Rico, 13¾c.@14c.; and Cuba, &c., at 13¾c.@15c., and 700 boxes Havana at 12¾c.@16¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars command 14c.@15¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 180,000 lbs., at 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. The week's business, Messrs. SHAW & SONS notice thus: "Since our last report the market has been steady, although transactions have not been very numerous, owing to fluctuations in the foreign Exchange market. During the fortnight of the week there were some sales of Prime Western in bbls. and hhds. at 12¾c. In City Rendered there is very little doing; melters are asking 12¾c., but that figure cannot be obtained except for a strictly prime article. The demand for home use is quite moderate, we note some sales at 11¾c. for a good article of No. 2 Soap Tallow. The arrivals of Western and Eastern are not numerous, and the stock in this City is being greatly reduced. The demand for White and Yellow Grease is active, and both are scarce, and a good article would find ready sale at our quotations. The prices of all kinds of Western produce are most likely to rule high for some time, owing to the small stock here and also at the West. At the close of the market to-day prices were firm, and we quote: Prime brands at 12¾c.@ 12¾c., and some favorite brands would bring 12¾c. Prices this day 1858, 10¾c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 11c.; 1861, 9¾c.; 1862, 8¾c.; 1863, 12¾c. ₱ lb."

WHISKY—Has been unusually active since our last, and has advanced materially. Sales have been reported of 4,500 bbls. State and Western, at 93c.@ 95c., closing buoyantly at 95c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS.—A moderate business has been transacted to-day at, in some instances, firmer rates. For Liverpool, 21,000 bushels Wheat were engaged at 3½d.@4d.; 200 tcs. Beef at 4s.; 50 tons Oil Cake at 75s.; 100 hds. Tallow at 105.; 40 tons Cedar at 10s., and 2,300 boxes Bacon at 15s.@22s. 6d. by sailing vessel, and 30s. by steamer. For London—200 bbls. Pork at 2s. 3d.; 500 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. @25s., with some reported as high as 30s.; 30 hhds. Oil, at 25s. For Glasgow—5,000 bushels Wheat, at 5¾d.: 100 tcs. Lard on private terms. For Bremen—150 tons Provisions, at 25s.@30s. For Havre, by an American vessel—50 tons Lard, Tallow, &c., at ¾c.; also, by a French vessel, 60 casks Ashes, at 45 francs, and 40 bales Cotton, at 40 francs, the latter rate ₱ French ton. For Cadiz, a foreign bark with light Pipe Staves, at $30. Mr. J. P. ELWELL, broker, quotes: "To London—Flour, 1s. 9d. by American, and 2s. by neutral vessels; Wheat, at 5¾d. by American, and 6¾d. by neutral vessels; heavy goods, at 17s. 6d. by American, and 20s.@22s. 6d. by neutral vessels. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 9d. by American, and 2s. by neutrals; Wheat, at 5¾d. @4d. by American, and 5¾d. by neutrals; heavy goods, at 15s.@17s. 6d. by American, and 22s. 6d. @25s. by neutrals. For Glasgow—Flour, at 1s. 7½d.@1s. 9d. by American, and 2s. by neutrals; Wheat at 6½d. by American, and 7d. by neutrals; heavy goods at 17s. 6d. by American, and 22s. 6d. by neutrals. The nominal rate for Grain charters to Cork for orders is 5s. 6d.; and to direct ports, 5s. ₱ 480 lbs.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—SATURDAY, March 19, 1864, 1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Ondyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Russell—

Petition of John Garvey, to be remunerated for damages sustained by altering the grade of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-third-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Gross—

Petition of the House of Mercy for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

BILLS.

Bills of Doctors Brown and Alexander, for embalming bodies, &c., thirty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents, and sixty-four dollars—total one hundred and three dollars and twenty-five cents.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resignation of George Stringham as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

In connection therewith, Councilmen Keenan offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That John J. Blair be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of George Stringham, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That permission be given to Meehan & Miller to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number ten Spruce-street.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be given to Terence Sheridan and James Deering to regulate and grade in front of their premises, corner of Tenth-avenue and Lawrence-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Fourteenth-street, between Avenues B and C, be flagged and relagged, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That Fifty-second street, from Second Avenue to the East River, be curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks be flagged four feet wide through the middle of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That Thirty-eighth-street be renumbered from Fifth-avenue to the Hudson River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Forty-sixth-street, from the First to Third avenue, be flagged and relagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Schaefer—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have a tower erected in the rear of house now building for Engine Company number Twenty-four in Seventeenth-street, and to have the bell now in use by said company placed thereon.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Peter Mather, to place show-cases in front of his premises, number eight hundred and ninety-one Broadway, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads of the Board of Councilmen presented a report to flag sidewalk on both sides of one hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Brendon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Schufeldt and Driscoll to place their street-lamp reflectors in the street lamps on Fifth avenue, between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, the same to be done at their own expense.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Keenan moved that they proceed to the consideration of the report of Committee on Finance, with the ordinance making the annual appropriation for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Councilman Webster was here called to the chair.

The ordinance having been read through,

Councilman Jacques moved that the ordinance be considered item by item.

Which was carried.

The reader read the ordinance by items.

Belgian Pavement—One hundred thousand dollars.

Councilman Jaques moved to amend this item by striking out the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof fifty thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

Councilman Gross moved to amend this item by adding thereto after the word "dollars," the words following, to wit: "One half of which sum shall be expended for laying trap-block pavement in the streets south of Fourteenth-street."

Which was carried.

Central Park—Maintenance and government of, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Councilman Jaques moved that this item be amended by striking therefrom the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

Contingencies—Law Department, thirty thousand dollars.

Councilman Opdyke moved to amend this item by striking therefrom the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

Contingencies—City Inspector's Department, twenty thousand dollars.

Councilman Jaques moved to amend this item by striking therefrom the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

Donations—Thirty-five thousand dollars.

Councilman Jaques moved to amend this item by striking therefrom the sum of "thirty-five thousand dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "twenty-five thousand dollars."

Which was lost.

Councilman Opdyke moved to amend the item by striking therefrom the words, "and five thousand dollars to the House of Mercy, foot of Eighty-sixth-street, North River."

Which was lost.

Fire-machine and Apparatus—One hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Councilman Jaques moved to amend this item by striking therefrom the sum of "one hundred and sixty thousand dollars," and insert in lieu thereof the sum of "one hundred thousand dollars."

Which was lost.

Fire-Telegraph—Sixty thousand dollars.

Councilman Jaques moved to amend the ordinance by striking therefrom this item.

Which was lost.

Councilman Opdyke moved to amend the item by striking therefrom the sum of "sixty thousand dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "thirty thousand dollars."

Which was lost.

Laying out Parade Ground—Forty thousand dollars.

Councilman Jaques moved to amend the ordinance by striking therefrom this item.

Which was carried.

National Purposes—One hundred thousand dollars.

Councilman Opdyke moved to amend this item by striking therefrom the sum of "one hundred thousand dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "fifty thousand dollars."

Which was lost.

Printing for the Common Council—Seventy-five thousand dollars.

Councilman Jaques moved to amend said item by striking therefrom the sum of "seventy-five thousand dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "fifty thousand dollars."

Which was lost.

Salaries Legislative Department—One hundred and forty-four thousand and three hundred dollars.

Councilman Opdyke moved to amend said item by striking therefrom the sum of "one hundred and forty-four thousand and three hundred dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "one hundred dollars."

Which was lost.

Salaries City Inspector's Department—One hundred and twenty-four thousand and three hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

Councilman Jaques moved to amend said item by striking therefrom the sum of "one hundred and twenty-four thousand and three hundred and eighty-eight dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "one hundred thousand dollars."

Which was lost.

Salaries of General Jackson—Thirty-three thousand and five hundred dollars.

Councilman Jaques moved to amend the ordinance by striking out this item.

Which was carried.

Streets—Repairing and Repairs—One hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Councilman Jaques moved to amend this item by striking therefrom the sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

Supplies for and Cleaning Public Offices—Sixty thousand dollars.

Councilman Jaques moved to amend this item by striking therefrom the sum of sixty thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

Wharves, Piers and Slips—One hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

Councilman Jaques moved to amend this item by striking therefrom the sum of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

The question being on the adoption of the ordinance and resolution, as amended,

Councilman Brice moved the previous question.

The President put the question, "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The ordinance and resolution were then adopted.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, the twenty-first instant, at two o'clock.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE COLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen, and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and, for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will bear out a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number" and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The numbers indicate size only: No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are broad, coarse business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen; all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $3 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $3 50 a No. 9 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.

For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" are intended shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and the particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge of registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 15 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $20, and of 20 per cent. on $30, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,

No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

DRY GOODS.

ABBATT & RATHBUN,

Under St. Nicholas Hotel,

No. 597 BROADWAY,

having for many years paid particular attention to the manufacture of

BOYS' CLOTHING,

and attained a degree of excellence rarely equaled, would call the attention of parents and guardians to the large and attractive stock they are now getting up for the Spring and Summer trade. Also,

MEN'S CLOTHING,

of the latest styles and best workmanship.

☞ Particular attention paid to making Military Clothing and Uniforms for Schools.

FURNISHING GOODS

in great variety.

FOR MEN AND BOYS,

embracing

WHITE, COLORED AND NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SCARFS AND TIES, GLOVES, HDKFS., HOSIERY, &c., &c., CORVOISIER'S KID GLOVES.

The Custom Department comprises a full assortment of the Finest and Best Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, &c., required for Men's wear, which will be made up to order by experienced and fashionable cutters.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS AND SWISS MUSLINS.

BISHOPS AND VICTORIA LAWNS, COLORED MARSEILLES, BRILLIANTES, TIDIES, BLACK AND WHITE SKIRTINGS, COTTON SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, BED and TABLE LINENS, &c. FRESH DESIRABLE GOODS. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

LATE SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway,

Have just imported a fine stock BROCATELS, SATINS, PLUSHES, LASTINGS, REPS, DAMASKS, and every variety of COVERINGS of the LATEST STYLES and NEWEST DESIGNS.

HOUSE DECORATIONS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

LATE SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway,

INPORTERS OF PAPER HANGINGS,

Have just received in store a MAGNIFICENT VARIETY OF FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,

and are prepared to execute orders in the best manner by SKILLFUL AND EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

NEW CURTAIN GOODS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

LATE SOLOMON & HART,

Have now ready a large supply of all kinds of the above goods (which they offer to parties furnishing houses), consisting of SATIN, BROCATEL and DAMASK for CURTAINS, LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, MUSLIN CURTAINS. Also, CORNICES and TRIMMINGS.

WINDOW SHADES of all descriptions, put up in the best manner.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of children's cloaks and suits, dresses, blankets, sacques, corsets, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c.; ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgowns, yokes; ladies' ready-made under-garments, tinted handkerchiefs, &c.; initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes; braiding, cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroidering and braiding executed perfectly.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 369 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 369 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

Gold, Opaque, White, Buff, Green and Blue Holland, Bray's Patent Fixtures, and all other approved styles.

New Styles, 1863. Swiss Lace, Nottingham Lace, Leno Lace, Muslin, Brocatel, Reps, Terry Cloth, Japanese do., Damask, Cornices, And all other Trimmings.

REMAINS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

PATON & CO.,

No. 341 Broadway,

Deal "exclusively" in all kinds of Housekeeping and Upholstery Dry Goods, and are now offering at retail all the best makes and styles of

Shirting Linens,	Shades,
Linen Sheetings,	Shade Hollands
Pillow Linens,	Lace Curtains.
Table Linen,	Chintzes,
Towelings,	Cornices,
Napkins,	Table and Piano Covers,
Damask Cloths,	Satin Damasks,
Doyliés,	Brocatels,
Towels,	Reps,
Cotton Sheetings,	Printed Lasilogs,
Domestic Shirtings	Worsted Damasks,
White Goods,	Turkey Reds,
Quilts,	Tassels,
Blankets,	Gimp, &c., &c.,
Flannels,	

in the greatest variety; and, as they make a specialty of this line of trade, are prepared to show the finest assortment in the City. Persons about to furnish houses will find it to their advantage to examine their stock.

CHINTZES.

On hand and constantly receiving, English and French Chintzes of the newest designs, for Parlor Slip Covers; also a superb assortment Cretonne and other varieties, suitable for Cottage and Bedroom Curtains.

Jaquards,	Dimities,
Bazans,	Hollands,
French Drills,	Striped Damaske,

with every other variety of material used for SLIP COVERINGS of Furniture and Carriages, Chintze Bindings, Border, &c., &c., at reasonable prices.

PATON & CO.,

No. 341 Broadway.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of NEW SPRING STYLES at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.

Call early if you want choice styles at a bargain.

CAREY'S OPENING

OF SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS IN MANTILLAS, SACQUES, BASQUES, ROTONDAS and CIRCULARS,

Will take place on MONDAY, March 28, when will be exhibited THE McKENZIE CIRCULAR,

which is expected to create the greatest sensation of the season.

GEORGE CAREY, No. 475 Broadway, (Late Charles Street & Co.)

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS, TIES, SILK, MERINO, LAMBS' WOOL, LISLE THREAD AND COTTON SHIRTS, DRAWERS and HOSE.

Alexandre's Dressed and Undressed KID GLOVES, &c., &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th st.

LEGRAIN'S.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

WHITE GOODS, FAMILY LINEN AND TABLE LINEN, AT COST.

WHITE SHIRTING MUSLINS, POSITIVELY UNDER COST.

Ladies will only understand the truth of this advertisement by assuring themselves of the facts.

NEW PIQUES, MARSEILLES, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS, PRINTED LINEN, just received.

LEGRAIN, No. 720 Broadway.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 281 GRAND-ST., are offering their large stock of Spring carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c., at retail, at very low prices FOR CASH. Hotel and housekeepers are invited to examine the goods and prices before purchasing.

R. H. MACY.

NOW OPEN

OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES, ELEGANT SHADES,

BEST QUALITY,

AT LOW PRICES.

Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE, TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS the best and cheapest assortment in the City. Nice fitting corsets from $1; new shape skirts, best steels, our own make, from 60c. Also Worley's Paris made patent corsets. Misses' corsets, pads, steels, busts, &c., &c. N.B.—Crochet and needlework edgings, frillings, ruffings, real and imitation laces, for dress trimmings and under garments. Ladies' and children's plain hem stitched and embroidered handkerchiefs very cheap. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

MRS. SCOTT, NO. 497 BROADWAY, HAS the pleasure to inform her friends and customers that her opening of American and French styles of Millinery will take place on Thursday, the 24th of March. Mrs. S. is confident that a more varied and elegant selection of Spring and Summer Bonnets cannot be found in the United States, and confidently courts the criticism of ladies of refined taste.

Pattern Bonnets of exquisite styles for the trade.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS,

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

EXAMINE OUR RIBBONS.
EXAMINE OUR STRAW GOODS.
EXAMINE OUR BONNET SILKS.
EXAMINE OUR MILLINER'S LACES.
EXAMINE OUR FLOWERS.
EXAMINE OUR FANCY TRIMMINGS.

☞ We sell cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call and see.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand and 66 Allen-st

AUCTION SALES

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 22, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on and after March 20, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION,

AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864,

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above named Ferries to be made to conform in the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The Purchaser of the Ferry leases and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required also to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lessee of the above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessee desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fix ores necessary for the purposes of a ferry, said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 40 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires when ever required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.
Office No. 30 Pine-st.

TRUST AND DIVISION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, On WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864, At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway.

(46 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,

As follows:

3 lots northwest corner of 8th-st. and 3d-av.
3 lots northeast corner of 80th-st. and 4th-av.
20 lots north side of 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
20 lots north side of 79th st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Commencing 100 feet from 4th-av., all adjoining.

These lots will be sold under the decree of the Special Trustee, without reserve, and the title must be perfected on or before the 30th day of April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The terms of sale, which will be liberal, will be announced at the time of sale. One-half of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum.

For further information, or for maps of the property, apply to the auctioneer.

ABRAHAM H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 120 VALUABLE LOTS ON BROADWAY, 10TH-AV., 76TH, 77TH and 78TH STS., belonging to the estate of James G. King, deceased.

ABRAHAM H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 24, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, by order of the undersigned, the following described lots:

BROADWAY—25 lots comprising the entire block bounded by 76th and 77th sts., Broadway and 10th-av., with the exception of a small gore on the northwest corner of 10th-av. and 76th-st.

BROADWAY—34 lots, comprising the entire block bounded by 77th and 78th sts., Broadway and 10th-av.

10TH-AV.—16 lots on each side of 10th av., comprising the entire front between 76th and 78th sts., with the exception of a small gore on the northeast corner of 76th-st. and 10th-av.

76TH-ST.—7 lots on north side of 76th-st., 100 ft. east of 10th-av.

77TH-ST.—7 lots on south side of 77th-st., 100 ft. east of 10th-av.

77TH-ST.—7 lots on north side of 77th-st., 100 ft. east of 10th-av.

78TH-ST.—24 lots on south side of 78th-st., 100 ft. east of 10th-av.

TERMS.—60 per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for 5 years, at 6 per cent.

JAMES G. KING,
A. GRACIE KING, } Executors of Jas. G. King, deceased.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 53½ Pine-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York,

WEST HOUSTON-ST.—The two two-story brick houses and lots Nos. 161 and 163 West Houston-st., near Macdougal-st. Terms at sale.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO CHARLES PRATT AND OTHERS—

NOTICE.—I will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 24, at 10 A. M., to cover storage and charges, a lot of old machinery, &c., at Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BRADBY, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Honorable District-Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION, FROM
Store Nos. 390 and 392 Greenwich-st.,
On TUESDAY, March 29, 1864,
At 12 o'clock M.,
CARGO OF STEAMER NAN NAN,
41 Bales UPLAND COTTON.
11 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
5 Bags COTTON.
CAPTURED BY U. S. STEAMER CLYDE.
66 Round Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
7 P ckages COTTON.

Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before the sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS

TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, (the leases of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 1864,) for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the aforesaid wharves, piers, &c.

MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

MARKET CELLARS

AND
OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

This Company will hold their Fourteenth Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of April next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever being made on account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the above specified interest at 7 per cent. per annum will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid, and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal delivered at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable, otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

JOHN BRISBIN, Pres't dent.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, &c.

OSGOOD & COOKE will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) March 23, at 12 o'clock, at No. 118 Washington and Nos. 130 and 132 Cedar-st., for account of whom it may concern, a large assortment of new and second-hand top and no-top buggies, rockaways, depot wagons, coupé rockaways, carriages, road wagons, phaetons, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF PROPERTY IN THE XVIIITH AND XVIIIITH WARDS OF THIS CITY,

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction the following valuable lots of ground in the eastern part of the city, in one of the busiest and most active neighborhoods of New-York. The title to the whole property is unquestionable, and the sale will be peremptory. To take place at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April, at 12 o'clock. 25 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage of the premises:

AVENUE B.—5 lots on the east side of Avenue B, between 15th and 16th sts., each 25 feet by 86; avenue paved, sewered, and the walks flagged.

AVENUE B—8 lots on the east side of Avenue B, between 17th and 18th sts., (including the two corner lots,) each lot 23 feet by 88.

AVENUE B—8 lots on the east side of Avenue B, between 18th and 19th sts., (including corners,) each 23 by 88.

AVENUE C—4 lots on the west side of Avenue C, between 15th and 16th sts., each 23 by 86 feet; avenue paved and walks flagged.

AVENUE C—3 lots on west side of Avenue C, including the southwest corner of 18th-st.; each 23 by 88.

AVENUE D—9 lots on the west side of Avenue D, between 13th and 14th sts., (including the two corner lots,) each lot 23 by 88, except the corner lots, which are each 25½ by 88.

17TH-ST.—8 lots on the north side of 13th-st., adjoining the last described lots on Avenue D, each lot 25 feet by 103.5. 13th-st. is paved and flagged.

14TH-ST.—8 lots on the south side of 14th-st., adjoining the above last named lots in the rear, each 25 by 103 3. 14th-st. is sewered, paved, and flagged.

15TH-ST.—1 lot on the north side of 15th-st., 75 feet east of the lots on Avenue D, 25 feet by 103.3. 15th-st. is sewered, paved, and walks flagged.

16TH-ST.—1 lot on north side of 16th-st., 93 feet east of Avenue B, 20 feet by 92.

17TH-ST.—7 lots on south side of 17th-st., 93 feet east of Avenue B, each lot 25 feet by 92, except 1 lot, which is 26x92.

17TH-ST.—7 lots on the north side of 17th-st., between Avenue B, and Avenue C, commencing 88 feet from Avenue B, each 25x 92 feet. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and the walks flagged.

18TH-ST.—20 lots on the south side of 18th-st., comprising the whole front between 17th and 18th sts., each 25 feet by 92. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and the walks flagged.

18TH-ST.—8 lots on the north side 18th-st., commencing 88 feet east of Avenue B. Each lot 25 by 92 feet. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and walks flagged.

19TH-ST.—8 lots on the south side of 19th-st., directly in the rear of the last described, and of the same dimensions.

Maps of the above valuable property may be obtained of the auctioneers after the 15th inst., at their office, No. 70 Cedar-st., adjoining the Bank of Commerce.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VERY DESIRABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY, on Liberty-st., near Broadway.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings:

Lot 24 feet 6 inches by 70 feet 6 inches deep, with the very valuable 5-story white-marble front store, with basement and under cellar and lot, No. 105 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st., north side; store 23 feet 10 inches front, by about 114 feet in depth; lot 28.10 front, 31 feet ½ inch rear, by 118 feet 6 inches deep, now under lease to May 1, 1866, at $3 250 per annum.

The valuable improvements now going on in Broadway, near Liberty-st., with the rapid advance of business to this locality, make the above a desirable investment for capitalists.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS ON PRESIDENT-ST., BROOKLYN.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 24, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

PRESIDENT-ST.—The 10 very desirable lots on the northerly side of President-st., commencing 100 feet west of Smith-st., each 22.6 by 100 feet. These lots are admirably located for building, being on one of the best streets in Brooklyn, and directly opposite Carroll-park. Terms at sale.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

32D-ST.—The four-story brick dwelling house, with store and lot, No. 177 East 32d-st., 350 feet east of 2d-av. Lot 25 by 98.9.

FERRY-ST., BROOKLYN—The three-story frame house and lot No. 96 Front-st., near Adams-st., Brooklyn. Lot 20.6 by 49.8. Terms at sale.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No 3 Pine-st., New-York.

R. WALTERS, Auctioneer.

UNRESERVED SALE OF A MAGNIFICENT Importation of rare and beautiful sea shells, curiosities, Chinese, Japanese and Indian workmanship. At No. 2 Chatham-square, will be sold without limit, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, March 23, 24 and 26, at 10 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M., one of the largest collection of sea shells ever witnessed on this continent, comprising over 10,000 specimens of an infinite variety, some of the rarest conchological species in existence; every description of corals, and any quantity and variety of small shells for shell work.

Without humbug or puff, this is a rare opportunity. Wholesale and retail by private sale during the day.

T. BOYTON, sole American Agent.

GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

EARTHENWARE, CHINA AND GLASSWARE—BY ROBERT HAYDOCK, NO. 101 LIBERTY-ST.—THURSDAY, March 24, white and band French china, Parian ware, vases, Bohemian glass, silver-plated ware, and 12 crates yellow ware. FRIDAY, March 25, 50 crates white granite and common ware, 50 boxes common tumblers, 800 pkgs. American glass, 150 pkgs. chimnies, lamps, &c., 120 pkgs. specie jars.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

S. & J. BOGART WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 1 North William-st., genteel household furniture, rosewood parlor suites, mahogany sofas, lounges, oak settees in reps, oak hat-stand, bureaus, bedsteads, mahogany parlor chairs and rockers, bedsteads, beds and bedding, dining-room and kitchen furniture, wardrobes, grocery showcase, Brussels and ingrain carpets, one piano, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., 200 or more unclaimed packages remaining in the hands of Adams' Express Company. To be sold without reserve,

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AND FOUNDRY FOR SALE.

—All that extensive Mill property and Foundry known as the Union Mill, situated on the river Delaware, and on the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal, one mile below New Hope, Bucks County, Penn. The mill lot contains 12 acres of land, in connection with which is Malta Island, containing 10 acres. Upon this island is a valuable shad fishery and an inexhaustible supply of building sand and paving-stone. The mill is a frame building two stories high, 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, with a basement and a wing attached, also frame, 35 feet long and 40 feet wide. These buildings have been used for the purpose of manufacturing farming implements, and also as a grist mill. They contain the necessary shafting and gearing for manufacturing purposes, and also two pair of burr millstones, bolts, &c., for milling purposes. The Foundry is a stone building 50 feet long, 40 feet wide, with cupola, and so situated as to have the use of power from the mill. The water power is unfailing, the dam being kept in order by the Canal Company. The mill having been idle for a short time, is necessarily somewhat out of repair. The above property is well worthy the attention of parties desirous of establishment for any kind of manufacturing purposes, as the room is ample. The facilities for transportation are unequaled, the buildings being situated on the bank of the Canal, and within a mile of the depot of the Belvidere & Delaware Railroad, at Lambertville, N. J. The Mill property and the Island will be sold separately or together, as may best suit purchasers. Terms easy. Persons desirous of viewing the premises or obtaining further information are referred to J. H. ANDERSON, Lambertville, N. J., or to the subscriber, No. 214 Walnut-st., Philadelphia. THOMAS CAIN.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT DWELLING IN 15TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—The house is a double one, and contains library, dining-room, drawing-rooms and boudoir on first floor; stairs in side hall at right angles with main entrance, 5 rooms and large bath-room on second floor, 5 rooms (3 large) on the third floor; light and roomy kitchen, and separate laundry, coal cellar, furnace-room, &c., in basement. The house is furnished in a very costly and tasteful manner, and is indeed, an unusually fine residence. House and furniture are offered for sale, and possession can be had at a fortnight's notice.

A large amount can remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

GRAMERCY PARK.—FOR SALE, THE first-class brown stone high-stoop house No. 16 East 21st-st., north side Gramercy Park, built in the most substantial manner under the superintendence of Mr. Diaper, architect, for the owner's own occupancy, regardless of cost. The house has every modern convenience; is 21 feet wide; possession 1st May; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND sub-cellar brown stone front house and lot on 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., built in the best manner; street paved with Belgian pavement; immediate possession can be had if required. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A FURNISHED house, with immediate possession, the owner leaving the city, in 38th-st., near 6th-av.; the block all built up with good buildings, a good investment; will rent for 12% per cent. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 583 6th-av., New-York.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—FOR SALE

—The first-class four-story brown-stone front house No. 110 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. The house was built by the present occupant for his own use. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE—THOSE TWO genteel three-story and basement, high stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av. All improvements, and in good order. Terms easy. May be seen from 10 to 11 o'clock. Apply to JAMES. DENNIS & SON, No. 412 4th-av.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR TO LEASE—WITH steam power, the brick store, No. 10 Mouroe-st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts., four stories high; 95x22. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON, corner of Fulton and Pearl sts.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FOUR-STORY, extra wide, brown-stone house, No. 20 West 16th-st., 63 feet deep to the fourth story; window in the middle room in each story; most substantially built. Terms very reasonable. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-BUILT THREE-STORY brick high-stoop house No. 95 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.; house 16.2.6x45 feet, with modern improvements, and will be sold for $10,700; possession at short notice. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SMALL house in New-York, a residence about fifteen miles from the City, near the depot; house new, fine garden, place healthy. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A PLEASANT place on the Hudson, above Manhattanville; a gentleman's place for both Summer and Winter. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVEN SMALL LOTS, NORTHwest corner of Avenue B and 84th-st. Each lot 25 feet wide and of different depths. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW—A FINE LARGE FIRST-class house, No. 254 West 54th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Possession immediately. Location good. Key at No 252.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit; also, real estate bought and sold.

W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, either second or third floors, furnished or unfurnished, to a small family, or rooms singly to gentlemen, with or without board; house containing modern improvements; location central, between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged. Address G. N., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMily of three adults and three children; good plain fare, with plenty of eggs, milk, fruit, &c. A farm-house preferred, in a mountainous section of country, within fifty miles of New-York, on the line of Hudson River, Harlem or Erie Railroads. Address, stating terms, location, &c., C. G. J., No. 91 West-st., New-York.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND RESpectability is desirous of making an arrangement with a number of gentlemen who would like her to take charge of a house, furnished and occupied by them as a lodging house, with or without breakfast. Any party wishing to avail of this opportunity, may address Mrs. J. HOSFORD SMITH, No. 134 West 42d-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private family, or where there are few boarders. They require a parlor and bedroom, or a large room and good table. Satisfactory reference given and required. Apply (stating particulars) to M. O., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN 30 miles of New-York, on the line of the Hudson River, Harlem, New-Haven or Long Island Railroads, for a lady, nurse and child; terms must be moderate; part of the furniture will be furnished. Address, with reference, J. H., Box No. 186 *Times* office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING more room than required, will accommodate two or three gentlemen with or without board; location central, near Broadway. Apply No. 184 Elm-st., between Grand and Broome.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS BOARD.—BOARD for gentlemen at No. 34 Cranberry-st., fronting on Willow-st., one block from Columbia-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry.

AT NOS. 174, 176 AND 178 BLEECKER-st., six blocks west of Broadway, pleasantly furnished rooms, with excellent board, from $6 to $10 per week. Families accordingly. Transient boarders $1 50 per day.

WANTED.—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, handsomely furnished apartments between Broadway and 6th-av., not above 23d-st. or below Washington-square. Address Box No. 4,960 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
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DIAMOND PARLOR MATCHES.

DIAMOND. Superior to any others in the world; contain no sulphur; no smell when burning; never miss fire; and will stand any climate. Sold at retail at 15 cents per dozen boxes. DIAMOND.

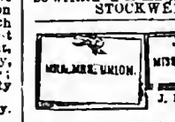
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FRANKLIN, THE GREATEST OF MODERN PHILOSOPHERS, remarks that "a penny saved is a penny earned." Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it, and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for old newspapers of every description, whole or torn; old pamphlets of all kinds, old circulars, bandbills, tickets, cards, catalogues, and old scrap-paper, in all its varieties, in quantities large or small. Also, old writing paper and school-books, old blank-books, ledgers, &c., of any size, it matters not how much they may be written on or multilated.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., by J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

FOR SALE.—A FULL SET OF GAS-FIXTURES, including chandeliers, pendants, double and single brackets, &c.; manufactured by the best Broadway houses, and all in good condition. Apply, during business hours, to MELVILLE E. MEAD, 13 Coenties-slip.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, TENDER feet, &c., cured without pain, by Dr. J. BRIGGS, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway. BRIGGS' Alleviator and Curative sold by druggists and sent by mail, 50 cents and $1.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Dr. COLTON makes the gas pure and fresh every day, and hence his unitorm success. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 268 GRAND-st., New-York and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on [illegible] Extracting, 25 cents

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN 19TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV., AN elegant English basement house, completely furnished and in the most perfect order; house, brown-stone front, 17 feet wide, with all the modern improvements; price, $22,500; possession on or before 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND MANUFACturers, DESIROUS OF CHANGING LOCATION OR STARTING ANEW.—Your attention is called to Elizabethport, New-Jersey, as being the best point near New-York, on account of the low cost of coal, iron and lumber, low taxes, and offering all the advantages of the City. Please examine the place before locating elsewhere. Lots for sale on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to COOLEY & REDRIFF, R. R. Agents, Elizabethport, or D. R. KELLOGG, 139 Pearl-st., N.Y.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, ONE or more of 8 substantial, well-paying brick houses in Greene-st., between Spring and Prince sts., covering a space of 150 feet front, the lots being 100 feet in depth. For a manufactory, no more desirable property can be had. The house will pay a fair interest on the investment and leave a large space for improvement. For particulars, inquire of R. F. HARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE CORNER PROPerty, consisting of 3 houses and lots, situated Nos. 113 and 115 GRAND and No. 136 FOURTH-st., BROOKLYN, E. D. Lots 50 ft. on Grand-st. by 80 ft. on Fourth-st. Apply to G. W. KELSEY, No. 46 South 7th-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—ON 5th-av., below 23d-st., an extra-sized four-story, high stoop house, with extra deep lot and stable on rear; house in complete order; price, with all the furniture, $55,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—VERY CHEAP, terms easy, two three-story brick stores and dwellings, south side of Fulton-av., between Washington and Clinton avs.; the best location for an advance.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

$12,000.—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 20x50, and lot No. 36 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to C. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.,

on the East River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size, and containing from 8 to 14 rooms. Their location for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed in the vicinity. For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton st., New-York, Room No. 2, second story, where a map of the property and photographs of the house can be seen from 12 to 2 P. M., or at Ravenswood after 3½ P. M. Possession of two of which can be had March 1. All the above houses have gardens attached, with room to raise Summer vegetables, some of them containing an abundance of fruit trees of choicest variety.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET.—HAzelwood Cottage, Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y., twenty miles from Saratoga and ten from Lake George. The residence of Col. Butler, now in the army. Furnished throughout, five rooms, beautiful scenery, situated on the borders of the romantic Lake of Luzerne; including grounds, say five acres, boat and boat-house, ice-house, (filled,) fruit, flowers, etc. The house contains six bedrooms, parlor, saloon, dining room, piazzas, two kitchens, dumb-waiter; price for the season of six or nine months $350, Rose Cottage, being the adjoining dwelling, furnished throughout, contains parlor, dining-room, fine pantry, four bed-rooms, kitchen, piazza, fine shrubs and trees, summer-house, suitable for a small family; price for the season $175. Refer to WM. F. MOTT, Esq., No. 83 Irving-place, WM. K. MEAD, No. 47 Water-st., Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, or to MRS. B. C. BUTLER, No. 53 Columbia-st., Albany.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN YONKERS—One of the most eligible situations upon Palisade-avenue, commanding a fine view of the Hudson for some 30 miles, with a laundry-furnace, gas and all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. An acre well stocked with small fruit, for the Summer. Apply to A. M. HATCH, upon the premises, or to CHARNLEY & HATCH, Bankers, No. 34 Wall-st., or to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Ins. Co.

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE—Lots on the Fifth-av., between 47th and 48th sts., and between 50th and 51st sts., and between 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st sts., between the 5th and 6th avs. Applications may be made to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of the College, at No. 71 Wall-st., or to JAS. N. WELLS, at No. 167 9th-av. References will be required.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE three-story house No. 44 Great Jones-st., is offered to let, furnished, for the term of six months from the 1st of May, to a private family only. Apply for terms and permission to see the house to WM. S. LIVINGSTON, No. 3 Broadway.

TO LET.—A MODERN BUILT BROWN-STONE front house in 28th-st., near 5th-av., in complete order. Also, a store on Broadway, near 28th-st.; an excellent stand for a good merchant tailor; rent low to a good man. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, OPPOSITE THE Presbyterian Church, a convenient dwelling, furnished, shaded front and rear, good garden; suitable for a large family or boarding-house. Apply to A. H. LOCKWOOD, No. 384 Broadway, or No. 420 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—furnished and unfurnished, in Hamilton Park, near the ferry, several first-class residences, with modern conveniences, adapted for merchan a doing business in City; also, large mansion, with billiard table. Apply to T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brick house known as the Rumble Hotel, corner of 71st-st. and 3d-av., being on the main street to the eastern entrance to the Central Park. Inquire of JAMES KELLY, No. 122 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick building No. 146 Perry-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes; size of lot, 80x40. Apply to GEO. W. THURSTON or ROBT. FENTON, Eagle Mills, corner Hammond and Bleecker sts.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEment dwelling, No. 412 West 44th-st., near 9th-av., in perfect order. Gas and water throughout; bath-rooms. Rent $750. Apply to S. L. MILES, City Bank, No. 52 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY—Nos 51 and 55 Prince-st. To let, large rooms, with extra light, power, steam and hot and cold water pipes; a large basement in each building. 9x20 feet, lighted with skylights. Apply to E. C. MOORE, No. 207 Centre-st.

STORE AND COTTAGES TO LET OR FOR SALE—At Fairmount, four miles from Harlem Bridge, convenient of access by horse and steam cars. Apply to D. POMEROY, No. 117 Nassau-st., New-York.

ROOM TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER, Upper story, No. 82 Pearl-st; room well lighted on three sides; power steady, with use of steam hoisting machine. R. HOE, No. 31 Gold-st.

TO LET—STORE ON DUANE-ST., NEAR Broadway; will be rented at a moderate rent to a desirable tenant. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 43D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A first-class, four-story, high-stoop brown-stone house, with all conveniences, completely furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Stroug-place.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 23 West 45th-st., near the 5th-av. Rent $1,500. J. B. WOODS, No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET—TWO STORES IN THE BIBBLE HOUSE Astor-place; one on Astor-place and the other on 4th av. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO RENT—FROM THE 1ST MAY

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—School for Scandal.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Leap Year; or, The Ladies' Privilege.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl. Giant Boy. Two Dwarfs. Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Aphrona; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon,

ART GALLERY—(No. 766 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

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Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Newbarn, N. C., advices to the 19th inst., mention that a great commotion was caused among the rebel troops in that region when Richmond was menaced by Gen. Kilpatrick. Pickett, the rebel General, sent off several of his regiments in great haste to defend the city, and stopped pending military operations within his command. These regiments are now reported to be coming back. In one of his recent speaches Gov. Vance urges the importance of the North Carolina railroads to the preservation of Lee's army, and says that should they be destroyed the troops could not remain in Virginia forty-eight hours. The Wilmington *Journal* has an article on the success of blockade-running, which it fortifies with statistics showing that only one out of twenty blockade-runners have been captured. An experienced rebel naval officer is reported to have said that, owing to the peculiar situation of the channels leading to Wilmington, embracing an area of thirty miles, all the vessels of the United States Navy would be insufficient to prevent the illicit trade.

A special dispatch from Chattanooga to the Louisville *Journal* says, on the authority of deserters, that John Morgan's command is still opposite Decatur, Ala., and cannot be mounted from the scarcity of horses. Deserters from Longstreet's army say that he is moving to join Gen Lee's army.

Official advices lately received at Washington, from Arkansas, state that there is a steady return there of citizens to their allegiance, many prominent rebel officials being among the number. Gen. Albert Pike has, it is averred, made overtures for an amnesty.

Gen. Grant arrived in Philadelphia yesterday morning, and proceeded to Washington last evening.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Harris presented the remonstrance of the members of the New-York Legislature against the extension of the Goodyear patent. Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, called up the bill relative to the weight and character of American copper coins, which was passed. The bill authorizes the issue of bronze two-cent pieces. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to how many nine months' men have been raised under the militia law of last Congress, whether the $25 bounty has been paid to them, and, if not, why it has been withheld from any of them, and whether any bounty has been paid to drafted men, which was adopted. Mr. McDougall, of California, offered a series of resolutions, deprecating the French occupation of Mexico. A bill was introduced for the increase of the United States Marine Corps. Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to prohibit the inter-State slave-trade. The bill promoting enlistments came up, when Mr. Willey spoke at length, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House yesterday, a resolution was passed, directing the Secretary of War to inquire into the recent murder of Capt. Reed, of Philadelphia, by pirates on Chesspeeke Bay. A bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce, requiring proof that fishermen have paid duty on foreign salt before being paid the bounties provided for by law. The Delaware Bay and Raritan Railroad Bill came up, and was opposed by Messrs. Rogers and Starr, of New-Jersey. Mr. Davis, of Maryland, called up the bill heretofore reported by him from the Select Committee on the Rebellion, to provide a Republican Government in States overthrown or usurped by rebellion. Mr. Davis proceeded to argue against any attempt to reëstablish governments in rebellious States until the rebellion is finally and totally extinct—against, in brief, the President's, and all other plans of reconstruction, which do not reduce the States to territories.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a variety of matters were under consideration, among them a bill authorizing the construction of a subterranean railroad in this City. Bills were passed to establish an Asylum for Inebriates in New-York, and for the better regulation of the State Inebriate Asylum; also, for the improvement of the Seventh-avenue, New-York. The bill incorporating the Union Trust Company was ordered to a third reading. The Assembly resolutions proposing to send for exhibition at the Metropolitan Fair sundry curiosities from the State Cabinet of Natural History, was adopted.

In the Assembly a resolution was adopted suspending the rules so that local bills and bills not conveying franchises or making appropriations from the treasury, might be referred to committees with power to report complete, and a number of bills were so referred. The following bills were advanced to a third reading: To incorporate the Central Park Hotel Company; to incorporate the New-York Land and Drainage Company; to increase the fees of Justices of the Peace; for the detection of Counterfeit Bank Notes; to incorporate the Tom Moore Association, New-York; to incorporate the Americus Club; to incorporate the American Literary Fund Association of New-York; to incorporate the New-York Grand Hotel Company. The Speaker presented a communication from the Clerk of the Common Council, calling attention to the necessity of passing an act at an early day, empowering the Corporation to raise money by tax. The Soldiers Voting Bill was made the special order for Thursday next.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Health, yesterday, a communication was received from the City Inspector, in regard to the prevalence of ship fever in certain localities of the City, which is attributed to an unusual amount of emigration, and large numbers of emigrants taking lodgings in the narrow by-streets. The City Inspector says he has done all in his power to prevent the spread of disease, and invokes the aid of the Commissioners of Health, and, it necessary, of the Board of Health, to take further precautionary measures. Mr. Brady, the Deputy Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, appeared before the board and gave a detailed account of the action taken by the City Inspector's Department to purify the places where the infection exists. On suggestion of the President, (Mayor Gunther,) it is understood the medical members of the board were directed to draft an ordinance embodying such regulations as they may think are necessary to further combat the disease. This action implies that the Mayor may soon convene the Board of Health.

At the Academy of Music, last evening, came off the most brilliant fancy dress ball ever given in this City. It was an invitation ball, under the auspices of the Purim Association, which is composed of those of Jewish faith, and was, in the character of the assemblage, the costumes and the enjoyment, an event to be remembered.

The Sixty-second New-York Volunteers, recently arrived from the Army of the Potomac, were formally received yesterday by the Mayor and Common Council in the City Hall Park. After a review by the City authorities, they were escorted to the Jefferson Market Drill-rooms by the Seventy-first New-York, where an elegent dinner was prepared for them.

An application to bail a man named Edward Gomez, arrested for giving aid and comfort to the enemy, was made yesterday before Commissioner Osborn. Gomez was charged with having entered into a contract with the Richmond Government to furnish the rebels with gun fuses and other munitions of war. The Commissioner held him to bail in the sum of $10,000.

The First Regiment New-York Engineers arrive here to-day on furlough. They have recruited. A reception will be given them by the Common Council, the Seventh Regiment acting as escort.

The destruction of the church in Elmira where the "Southern Tier" Sanitary Fair was in progress, was complete. Frederick Hart, son of a merchant in the place, is supposed to have been burned to death. Mr. M. Converse, an old man aged 70 years, received injuries which will probably prove fatal, and a number of others were severely burned.

The Rochester *Democrat* of Monday states that the Board of Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company have been in session at their office in this city for some days past, and, it is understood, have transacted some very important business. Besides the acceptance of the valuable grants from the British and Russian Governments, by which a very speedy connection is to be effected between the Western Union and the Russian lines, a consolidation has also been made of the Western Union and the Pacific Telegraph Company. The terms are said to be advantageous to all concerned in the consolidated lines. The details of the plan for putting up the wires along the Pacific up to Behring Straits are under consideration, and it is said that vessels will be prepared to sail in a few weeks with all the requisite materials for carrying this gigantic telegraph enterprise into immediate completion.

The Washington *Star*, of Monday, says: "The city was full, yesterday, of rumors concerning rebel movements in front, and toward evening they took the shape of a story that Stuart's cavalry had appeared in force at Manassas, cutting the connection with Meade's army, and causing a general withdrawal of stock, (this side of Manassas Junction,) &c., on our part on Alexandria. We can learn nothing this morning to confirm the story, and presume that if any stock has been brought to Alexandria, it has been merely a precautionary move in case the rebels should have any raiding designs on the road."

The name of the Invalid Corps is, by order of the War Department, changed to that of Veteran Reserve Corps, which sounds more pleasantly to the officers and the commands.

The Live Stock markets show a light supply of animals—15,000 less than last week. There is a decrease of each kind, and a corresponding uniform advance in price. The cool weather made a brisk demand, and everything has been sold off. ....Beeves count up 3,859 fresh animals and 400 stale cattle for the week, 3,413 of them at Forty-fourth-street, most of which were sold Monday, ½c. higher than the rates of last week. The few disposed of Tuesday brought full prices. Some of the best cattle, very fine, it is true, brought 16c. ℔ lb., to be weighed, while others, at $160 each, were quite as high. The prevailing rates of good steers, weighing 7 cwt.@7½ cwt., were 14c.@15c. ℔ lb. Some unripe, thin animals were sold at 10c.@11c., though very few went under 12c. ℔ lb., the whole averaging over 13c....Sheep are very scarce and command nearly 1c. ℔ lb. more than last week, with quick sales. Good lots bring 9½c.@9½c. ℔ lb., live weight. Receipts for the week only 5,511....Live hogs are not selling quickly, though in limited supply, the arrivals for the week being 6,776, a large portion of them light and poor. Fat corn-fed hogs are worth 8½c., and still hogs 8c., which is an advance of ½c. over last week.

Flour and Wheat were in fair request yesterday, at firmer rates. Corn was depressed and much cheaper. Provisions attracted more attention, including Bacon, Beef and Butter, which were quoted higher. Whisky was unusually active, at advanced prices. Groceries were in fair demand, as were also Hay, Tallow and Tobacco. Cotton was heavy and unsettled. Metals were less sought after and less buoyant. An extensive speculative movement was reported in Cigars, at rising prices. Moderate freight engagements were effected.

The Stock market left off firm yesterday. Gold was a fraction higher than on Monday. Money in easy supply.

The Government and Colonization.—The *Herald*, in a dispatch from Washington, speaking of the "recently exploded colonization scheme" in the Island of Vache, says that "prominent among the parties interested in it are understood to be Leonard W. Jerome and Henry J. Raymond, of New-York." So far as the person last named, at least, is concerned, there is not the slightest foundation for the statement. He has not now, never did have, and never expects to have, any interest whatever, direct or indirect, positive or contingent, immediate or remote, actual, probable or possible in this scheme, or in any other contract, project or proceeding with which the Government is in any way connected. Mr. Jerome's interest, we believe, is limited to having expended, in connection with Messrs. Forbes and Tuckerman, with whom the agreement by the Government was made, some sixty or seventy thousand dollars, in an effort to carry out the proclaimed views of the Government on the subject of colonization,—without having received in return a single dollar of the money which the Government agreed to pay.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his recent letter to Congress, congratulates the country on the failure of this colonization project. How much he has had to do with causing its failure, how carefully he has so managed matters as to secure the defeat of the scheme, which he professed to be aiding, he does not state. It would be well, however, for individuals who may feel inclined hereafter to second and aid the supposed wishes of the Government by investments of money and personal effort, first to ascertain, if possible, whether the Government really wishes its professed policy to succeed, or whether it is simply put forth for popular effect. They may thus save some of their money, and escape the abuse of officials whom they seek to serve.

Shall Cabinet Officers have Seats in the House?

It is said that a committee is about to report favorably on the bill admitting the heads of the various departments to seats in the House, and giving each the right of speaking on any subject connected with their branch of the public service. Such a measure would remedy a great defect in our national system of legislation. There is no good reason why our Congress should be the only representative body of any nation that is deprived of personal communication with those to whom is intrusted the administration of the affairs upon which the body legislates. This system, which is peculiar to ourselves, sprang from a jealousy of the Executive power. It was fancied that the personal participation of the cabinet officers in the debates of Congress would give the President undue influence. We do not believe that any such effect would follow. The assumption implies that the representatives of the people either have not understanding, to save them from being cajoled, or have not firmness to save them from being intimidated. If it is indeed true that our representatives must be fools or cravens, who have to be specially guarded, lest they be deceived or daunted, the sooner we give up the representative system altogether, and take an autocrat for a ruler, the better. The representation that has no more character than that would indicate, is worse than nothing.

The change would, in fact, reduce Executive influence, because it would make the Executive power more directly accountable. Everybody who knows anything of foreign parliamentary bodies, knows the effective use made by the opposition of *interpellation*. Any member, after notice, has a right to ask an explanation from a minister on any point connected with the discharge of ministerial duties; and, if he is skillful and pressing enough, he is very likely to uncover the malfeasance, if it really exists. This power of interpellation is really the most formidable of all weapons against a corrupt or incompetent Government. Our resolutions of inquiry are but a miserable substitute for it. The head of the department sends in such a reply as he pleases; and though it may be ever so evasive or insufficient, it almost always ends the matter, and nothing more is heard of it. Nobody thinks of following up the investigation, as would almost certainly be done if it could be prosecuted by personal questions addressed to the Secretary on the spot, instead of requiring new resolutions of inquiry. Imputations are constantly made in both branches of Congress against this or that department, which elicit a great deal of excited talk on both sides of the chamber, without result, and which might yet be settled by a mere word from the head of the department, if he were present to answer. We had an instance, a day or two since, in the House debate on the Army Appropriation Bill. The sitting was mainly taken up in bandying words to and fro on a charge by an opposition member, Mr. Kernan, of this State, that the War Department used its funds to transport Washington clerks and other civilians, in large numbers, to Pennsylvania, to vote at the last election. He gave as his authority for the statement a clerk in the Transportation Bureau, whose name he would not communicate. The statement was denied by the Administration leader, Thaddeus Stevens, and denounced as a calumny. Yet he could not, any more than Mr. Kernan, assert anything of his personal knowledge, and the long war of words which ensued amounted to nothing. Had Secretary Stanton a seat in the House, he might have been questioned, and the whole point would have been settled completely in two minutes, instead of not being settled at all in two hours.

But the proposed change would have a higher value yet. It would not only greatly facilitate the holding of our Administrative chiefs to a strict account, but would greatly promote the enlightenment of Congress upon the subject-matter of its legislation. If the heads of the various departments are worthy of their places, they know more of the affairs of their departments, and of the demands of the public service, than any other men do or can. They are better able to make a full and clear exposition upon matters that relate to their sphere of duty, and to meet all doubts and objections, than any other persons. The Secretary, under the present system, if an Administration Bill is before the House or Senate, has to make some committeeman his spokesman—a committeeman who is apt to be very imperfectly informed, and who perhaps lacks the natural ability or the education to do justice to the topic. This deficiency is particularly liable to manifest itself, and most injuriously, too, on financial questions. We do not think we shall be wronging the House in saying that there are not twenty men in it, who are even tolerably versed in financial principles. The late debate in the House on the Gold Bill, and its first vote thereon, which so convulsed our market, followed soon afterward by a vote directly contrary to that first given, is a striking illustration of the crude financial notions which determine the action of the House. The mass of its members are not to be blamed for this. They have not been long enough in public life to make finance a study, and their former pursuits were not of a nature to acquaint them with it by practical experience. They might as well be censured for not understanding theology or surgery. But they know enough to understand a financial principle and financial facts, when clearly set forth; and we contend that the public advantage requires that the public servant who is best qualified shall do this. The same necessity exists, in greater or less force, in respect to every department of the Government. The chiefs of all of them are supposed to have special facilities and qualifications for shedding light upon every subject that appertains to their branch of the public service.

In the isolation of the heads of the departments, the House frequently is left without even the slightest knowledge whether a bill before it is or is not in harmony with the views of those who have the responsibility of administering the Government. In the debate on the Gold Bill, it was positively asserted, by some of its opponents, that the Secretary of the Treasury asked for no such power as the bill accorded; and it was not for days afterward that it transpired that the measure was specially desired by Mr. Chase, that he might baffle the gold speculators. It is time that this groping in the dark, or in the uncertain light reflected at second-hand, should cease. It is the business of Congress, which legislates upon such tremendous interests, to avail itself of every means of understanding all the facts and principles involved. It cannot do this without putting itself in more immediate relations with the public officials who have the best knowledge of the subject. When it has thus faithfully used these means of information, then its duty is to discuss and decide, without fear or favor, as its enlightened judgment shall dictate.

The South and its Ruling Class.

Nobody who read the speech of Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, which we published on Saturday, can help seeing that whatever the feelings of the people at the South may be, the leaders are bitterly and terribly in earnest. He makes much of the desire of his audience either to return to the Union or remain neutral. He admits that they are in a bad scrape, but asks them jeeringly how they propose to get out of it. He assures them that the provision of the Confederate Constitution permitting secession, on which some of them propose to rely, is a delusion and a snare; that the Confederate Government would certainly permit their withdrawal, but only in order that their assumption of the character of a foreign Power might authorize their being attacked and cut to pieces. He tells them that come what will there can be no peace for them until the whole Confederacy is either victorious or vanquished, and that their complaints, either of the war or of the rebel Government, are but as the idle wind; that willing or not willing, their blood and money must be forthcoming as long as Jefferson Davis is pleased to call for them.

We have little doubt that this is the language of the leaders, not only in North Carolina, but in all the other rebel States. The master minds of the rebellion will never give up the struggle as long as they can force or cajole a single regiment into the field; and the position they are able to take in this matter is a striking illustration both of the strength and weakness of an aristocracy. What the Vances, and Toombsee, and Davisee, and Browns say at the South, has a great deal more force and meaning than what any similar number of prominent men could say at the North. Individuals count for more in the game of politics there than they have done here for over half a century. It is a very common thing for a political man in the South to announce himself on his own mere motion as a candidate for Congress or the Legislature, just as happens in England. If any one placed himself in such a position at the North, he would be laughed at for his conceit and presumption. And as the mass of the people at the South read little, most of them owe their political knowledge to the stump speeches of leading slaveholders and their sons. It is not a good mode of learning, certainly. It has every vice that any system of instruction ever had. But its effect in strengthening the influence of the ruling class is inevitable. It gives them complete control over the opinions of the electors, and consequently secures to themselves the control of public affairs, generation after generation. Two or three men from each State are able to pledge it to any course of action, however wild or wicked, with almost absolute certainty.

And in a desperate struggle an aristocracy has points of great strength. It secures unity and secrecy to a degree unknown in democracies. It possesses enormous strength of will, because it is made up of the wills of a few men who have made the art of having their own way the study of their lives. It brings an amount of cold, calm, passionless reflection to bear on public affairs, which, in a democracy, is almost unattainable. The result is that what resources it possesses it uses with great skill. It is safe to say that no institutions, and no state of society, except those that actually exist in the South, could have extracted from it the prodigious amount of exertion which it has made during the last two years.

But, on the other hand, an aristocracy uses up the national strength far more rapidly than the nation it rules generates it. The force it exerts is apt to be purely nervous, and though prodigious for a short effort, it is apt to spend itself speedily. The development of vigor in the leaders is not attended by corresponding vigor in the led; and the downfall of an aristocratic government is generally attended by symptoms analogous to those seen in that species of paralysis in which the brain remains clear and active after the lower part of the body is dead.

It is very probably the appearance of these symptoms of paralysis in the lower limbs of the Confederacy which led to the passage of the late rebel Conscription Act. The conversion of the entire population into an army supplies the chiefs with a galvanic battery of immense power, and their resort to it proves that they are determined to resist us as long as a single spasm can be got out of the Southern people. Why should they not? What has any Southern man of influence to gain by returning to the Union, putting the Amnesty Proclamation out of the question? What has he to lose by fighting on? And what temptation could we offer him to lay down his arms that would not injure us and prejudice our cause far more than it could possibly benefit him? We could not possibly commit a greater crime than enter into any arrangement that would countenance the belief that the greater and bloodier a rebellion the smaller the crime of exciting it, and that a traitor has only to resist stoutly to resist with impunity.

Good Friday.—A very large number of the Protestant clergymen of New-York have united in a public proposition to secure a general agreement among the Christians of this City in the observance of Good Friday this year. The names appended to the document represent not only Episcopal clergymen, but many of the most distinguished divines of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Dutch Reformed, Lutheran and other denominations, together with theological professors and heads of the great religious societies. They conjointly agree to observe a day so widely observed throughout the Christian world, not only "in solemn remembrance of the crucifixion of our Lord," and the unity of their faith thereupon, but as a "day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, in view of our national troubles," impelled thereto by "our sins as individuals and as a people, the intense worldliness among us, the rapid and appalling growth of luxury and extravagance, with all their attendant evils, and these in the midst of the direst calamities and chastisements that can befall a people."

The signers to the proposal say that, in order to avoid any appearance of assumption, they confine their suggestion to the churches within the limits of this City; but there is a movement of like character and purpose in Brooklyn, which has been taken up with equal cordiality by the ministers of that city.

Good Friday, as our readers are aware, falls on the 25th instant, or day after to-morrow, and from the general movement of the clergy in this matter, we doubt not it will be duly observed in the great body of the churches. This movement and this memorial furnish additional evidence of the present tendency toward a closer unity among Protestant Christians.

The Quotas of the Several States.—The Provost-Marshal-General yesterday issued an important statement, showing the exact account of each State, on the 1st of March, 1864, as regards the filling of the quotas under the several calls for troops. The statement is very conclusive. The credits to the States include everything but the veteran reënlistments, and the "deficiency" includes the number for which the States are yet in arrears to the Government on previous calls. From this statement it will be seen that Illinois is the only State whose quota under *all* calls is full—and she has, it seems, twelve thousand *surplus*, not counting veteran enlistments at that. Several other States are nearly full, viz., Indiana, Kansas, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont and New-Hampshire; counting the veteran reënlistments, their quotas will all be full, and most of them will have a surplus for future demands. But the populous States of Massachusetts, New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky, are largely behind. In the cases of New-York and Pennsylvania, the credits are not yet computed, but the total quota and deficiency is, in the case of New-York, nearly 60,000; and in the case of Pennsylvania, nearly 75,000. The figures are quite instructive.

AMUSEMENTS.

Olympic Theatre.—Buckstone's comedy of "Leap-Year" was produced here last evening with very decided success. It is familiar to our theatre-goers, and on some occasions has been rendered more judiciously and harmoniously than by the members of Mrs. Wood's company. There were, however, exceptions to this remark. The fair manager is a host in herself, and cannot be surpassed or approached by any other artist on the Metropolitan stage. Her impersonation of the rollicking, good-natured, match-making *Miss O'Leary*, was hearty and spirited in the highest degree, and was the main element of the evening's success. Miss Henrietta Irving supported Mrs. Wood in several expensive dresses. Her delivery of the language of the part was not always accurate—in an elocutionary point of view, seldom. There can be no reason for twisting up the end of each sentence into a vocal query where no question is at issue. The practice is one of the least admirable of Matilda Heron's many affectations. In its way it is as bad as the extraordinary nasalities and high tragic-twang of Miss Waltens—an intelligent and painstaking young artist in other respects, but intolerable from this East-side and Museum vice. How enjoyable is the contrast afforded by Mrs. Sedley Brown! This pleasant and pert interpreter of buxom chambermaids, although by no means blessed with a good speaking voice, contrives, by a quiet adherence to honest nature, to give more significance to her lines than the most vociferous of her companions. She was admirable as *Miss Crisp*—a little over-dressed, perhaps, but still admirable.

Mr. Mortimer played very acceptably as the sham footman *Walker*. He is an excellent artist. We cannot say the same of Mr. Frank Drew. The vociferous style of this gentleman is hardly adapted for so small an establishment. He has no idea of quiet humor and but a limited knowledge of the English language. The last objection would be immaterial if he confined himself to the text. But his perfect improvise, and the consequences are disastrous. Mr. Stoddart was very good as *Sir Solomon*. It was the best sustained part in the play. The *Mouser* of Mr. Clarke was the worst. Mr. Parsloe was a good boy-ia-hutions, and, for a wonder, kept within the modest range of his abilities. The laughs which he obtained by a few cheap gyrations on his entrance and exists came honestly to him as just tributes to a tradition of the stage. Mr. Beary, in a small part, gave indications of a rising actor.

The piece was capitally put on the stage. The dresses, with the exception that they commenced with the past century and ended with to-day, were new and brilliant. The acting was spirited and kept the audience in constant good humor. There are excellent social and domestic points in the dialogue, brief lessons of life, that were seized with great pleasure by the audience. The play was a success, and will be repeated until further notice.

Wallack's Theatre.—Mrs. John Sefton—an admirable member of Mr. Wallack's company—takes her benefit here to-night. The standard comedy "The School for Scandal" is announced—a work which never fails to draw a full audience.

Barnum's Museum.—Under the name of "Aphrosa, or the Spirit of Beauty," Mr. Barnum has revived a well-known musical spectacle, ("Satanella,") producing it with a degree of care and fullness that entitles him to the greatest praise. The stage of the Museum is not very capacious, but in this piece it is so handsomely filled that the eye is fully satisfied, and barely notices its diminutiveness. The scenery is excellent, the dresses are gorgeous, and the fairy business is managed with much nicety. The drama, which is somewhat long, receives the best of treatment at the hands of the company, and the entertainment may safely be referred to as one of the best that Mr. Barnum has provided for many months. It is already in its third week, and, judging from the applause bestowed upon it yesterday, it is in a fair way to run for several weeks more. The concluding tableau is a pretty effect, produced by throwing strong rays of colored light upon the spray of a jetting fountain of real water. The prismatic flashes that are thus evoked are very charming. Between the acts of the spectacle the glasses, the dwarf, the improvisatore, and the Tyrolean (a swain who plays upon three pipes at once, using—rather unpoetically—his nostrils for two of them) dissert themselves, and fill the audience with glee.

DISTRESSING INCIDENT AT SEA.

Loss of the Captain, Second Officer and Three of the Crew of the Brig Diana—The manner of their Death Surmised.

There arrived at this port, yesterday, the brig *Diana*, of Jersey, Arthur, (late Touzel,) Rio Janeiro 63 days, with coffee to E. D. Morgan & Co. Feb. 8, at 7:30 A. M., Las Roccas, bearing W. by S., distant 10 miles, saw a wreck on the rocks. Capt. Touzel made up his mind to go and see what it was; at 10 A. M. anchored in the westward of the Roccas; got the two boats out and proceeded on shore; went up to the wreck, which was named *Glentanner*, of London, and began to work about 11 till 6 P. M.; loaded the lughoat and proceeded to the brig. Capt. Arthur says:

I being in the gig, did not find it prudent to venture in passing through the heavy breakers that continually beat upon the rocks. The Captain, (Touzel,) in the jolly-boat, succeeded to pass, and came on board at 7½ P. M., very anxious to know what had become of me and my boat's crew. We remained on the beach all night. At 5 A. M., being high water, we launched the boat into the sea, and succeeded in getting on board. At 6½ A. M. we set off again for the wreck, and succeeded to get on board. On the 12th, Capt. Touzel, second mate and three of the crew went in the jolly-boat to fetch the remainder of the tools they had left on the wreck. The Captain having given me orders to get everything ready for sea, said, "We shan't stay long." At 7 P. M., being the usual hour for the boat to come on board, no boats nor anything were seen; thinking that they had found the breakers so rough they had made up their minds to stop on shore until the following morning, got the signal lantern up, blowing at the time stiff and heavy rain at the time. At 6 A. M. Saturday, 13th inst., seeing no boats nor any signal of any of them, got the gig out, with four hands, took a musket and spy-glass and pulled for the shore; went close in, but finding the sea to be breaking so tremendously would not venture to land. We rowed along the rocks and beach looking all around; fired two musket-shots at different stations; went up as far as the wreck, but could see nothing of the boat; we therefore came on board, very anxious to know what became of the poor unfortunates. At 6 A. M., weather being more moderate, set off again in the gig, she being in a very leaky state, having her two top port planks smashed. We succeeded in landing, and walked along the beach and rocks in search of them, but could see nothing. We went up to the wreck, found the tools and everything, as I suppose they had left the previous day. Took some of the tools and finding the tide to be rising at a rapid rate, we had no time to lose to get to the boat, having had to cross water under our arms to get to the gig. We therefore launched the gig and went on board, hoisted her up, and could not make up anything else but that the boat and crew it contained had capsized or come across a heavy sea in landing, where the unfortunate persons found their last end. On Monday, 15th, seeing no use by waiting any longer, weighed anchor with the remainder of the crew, (seven in all,) made sail, and proceeded for our destined port. The following are the names of those who were in the missing boat:

Capt. Edward Philip Touzal, aged 37 years, and a native of Jersey; Francis Durande, aged 23, native of London; and Second Officer Joseph Napoleon Landay, aged 26, native of Carleton, Lower Canada, James O'Neil, aged 26, native of Nova Scotia; Henry Brown, aged 17, native of Dundee, Scotland.

Veteran Reserve Corps.

The following order has been issued from the Provost Marshal General's office at Washington:

War Dep't., Provost-Marshal-General's Office, Bureau of Veteran Reserve Corps, Washington, March 19, 1864.

I.—The Provost-Marshal General directs attention to the following order from the War Department:

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, March, 18, 1864.

Special Orders, No. 121.

(Extract.)

* * * * * * * *

23. The name of the organization authorized by General Orders, No. 105, War Department, 1863, as an Invalid Corps, is hereby changed to that of Veteran Reserve Corps. All orders relating to the Invalid Corps will remain in force as at present, with respect to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

* * * * * * * *

(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-General.

II.—The Veteran Reserve Corps will be governed by the orders from the War Department, and circulars from the Provost-Marshal-General's office, heretofore issued in relation to the Invalid Corps.

III.—The Acting Assistant Provost-Marshals-General of States, and the commanding officers of regiments and companies of the Veteran Reserve Corps, will note upon their rolls, reports and returns, the number, paragraph and date of the above order changing the title of the corps.

M. N. WISEWELL,
Colonel and Assistant to Provost-Marshal-General, in charge of Bureau of Veteran Reserve Corps.

Reception First Regiment New-York Engineers.

The First Regiment New-York Engineers arrives here to-day. They will be appropriately received. The following orders have been issued by Col. Lefferts:

Headquarters Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., New-York, March 21, 1864.

General Order, No. 5.—In compliance with Division Orders, this regiment will parade on Wednesday, 23d inst., as an escort upon the arrival of the First Regiment New-York Engineers, who return on furlough, having reënlisted. The distinguished services of this regiment entitle them to a hearty welcome. Regimental line will be formed on Lafayette-place, at 1 o'clock P. M. Band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant fifteen minutes previous to formation. Field and Staff dismounted. Overcoats will be brought to the Armory, to be worn if the state of the weather requires it. By order of Col. MARSHAL LEFFERTS.

Wm. H. Hume, Adjutant.

The Children and the Fair.

The Children's Department of the Metropolitan Fair will be one of the specially attractive features. The little ones will occupy a liberal share of the building erecting on Seventeenth-street and Union-square. There will be abundance of room for display of all articles, and beside this there will be a stage for tableaux, singing, &c., &c. Mrs. James B. Colgate has taken an active interest in this department, and it will be a decided success. The building is being rapidly completed under the supervision of P. B. Wight, Esq., architect, and will accommodate twenty-five hundred children. All who feel disposed to contribute to the display the little ones are anxious to make—and who does not feel so disposed?—can send articles to the Moffat Building on Seventeenth-street, opposite Union-square. This building has been generously tendered by Mr. R. E. Mount, executor of Dr. Moffat's estate. Do not forget the Children's Department.

Latest Labor of the Sanitary Commission.

Headquarters, District of Florida, Department of the South, Jacksonville, Florida, March 3, 1864.

General Orders No. 10.—The Brigadier-General commanding gratefully recalls to the recollection of the troops of this command, the debt incurred by them during the recent movements, to the Sanitary Commission and its agent, Mr. A. B. Day. Much suffering has been alleviated and many inconveniences removed by the energy and promptness with which the supplies of the Commission have been placed at the control of our medical officers; and for those who have been so benefited, officers and men, the Brigadier-General offers his own and their most sincere thanks.

By order of Brig.-Gen. T. SEYMOUR.
(Signed) R. M. Hall,
First Lieutenant First U. S. Artillery,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1191, 1519, 1573, 1405, 1211, 1199, 884, 806, 805, 921, 1205, 1555, 72, 1303, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1310, 1315, 1301. *Part III.*—Nos. 383, 1198, 1212, 1148, 1190, 1220, 1240, 1246, 1250, 1256, 1268, 1269, 1264, 1266, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 155, 39, 464, 211, 232, 486, 306, 308, 443, 222. *Part II.*—Nos. 46, 491, 372, 487, 500, 501, 502, 503, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3319, 547, 3363, 3375, 2959, 3633, 3570, 3655, 3657, 3659, 3661, 3663, 3665, 3667, 3669. *Part II.*—Nos. 1822, 350, 3282, 3456, 3378, 524, 2258, 3386, 3336, 2950, 3292, 3120, 3438, 1093, 3366.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. A. G. Curtin, Pennsylvania; Judge A. M. Sharman, New-York; Gen. H. F. Sweetser, Ohio; Judge James Jones, Rochester; Col. W. H. Boyd, U. S. Army; C. E. Fellows, Syracuse; J. Colins, Pennsylvania; M. McFarland, Illinois; and Lieut. B. J. Levi, U. S. Army, are guests at the Metropolitan Hotel.

D. Lora McDougal, Montreal; Capt. Hertsburg, Europe, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

For Coughs and Colds take "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Public speakers and singers use them for the voice.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war: this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in Machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

We would call attention to the sale of valuable property on Liberty, West, Houston, Oliver, Sheriff, Willett and West 32d sts., New-York, and Front-st., Brooklyn, to be sold at Auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

One Spoonful of the Magic Dry Soap will do an ordinary washing. It is the great discovery of the age. Price 20 cents a bottle. For sale by all the druggists and grocers.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
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Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative

The standard preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another. Stops the falling out of the hair, makes it soft and silky, cleanses it and the scalp of all impurities and humors, and entirely overcomes bad effects of sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream sold everywhere.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.
N. B.—Ladies French hair-dresser in attendance to apply the Hiawatha.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.

Will open this day his new Spring styles, which will comprise the latest French and English novelties of
GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS,
GENTLEMEN'S SOFT AND CLOTH HATS,
LADIES' RIDING HATS AND CAPS,
MISSES' HATS,
BOYS' HATS,
INFANTS' HATS.
The Millinery and Hatting Trade dealt with on liberal terms.
Attention is called to the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Department in this store, comprising all the latest novelties. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Distilled Dew for the Complexion.
DISTILLED DEW FOR THE COMPLEXION,
DISTILLED DEW FOR THE COMPLEXION,
DISTILLED DEW FOR THE COMPLEXION,
DISTILLED DEW FOR THE COMPLEXION.
A delightful preparation for the toilet. It imparts to the skin a natural whiteness and clearness, and youthful delicacy and softness, unattainable by any other means. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 779 Broadway.

A Cure for Hernia or Rupture.

This dangerous complaint is positively cured by using WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and HERNIA LOTION. The Truss is a wonderful instrument for holding and contracting the parts. It is entirely different both in principle and action from all others in use—light, clear and easy; no pressure on the back or cord; power is easily increased or diminished at pleasure; cures warranted; send a stamp for a pamphlet; Female Supporters on the same principle; Shoulder Braces for invalids, military men and those inclined to stoop. GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

I Take the Pleasure to Inform my Friends and patrons that I have opened this day a Millinery Business at No. 129 9th-st., near Broadway. Having the best facilities and direct connection with Paris and London, I am now prepared to sell the latest styles and choicest kinds of Bonnets, Dress Caps, Head-dresses, &c., &c.
MME. BERTHA WILLIAMS.

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, ARISING FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.—New and reliable treatment: valuable essays sent by mail free of charge. Address Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Box No. 1,421, Philadelphia.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
W. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Book" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses.—Persons interested in trusses are invited to examine Dr. Riggs' water-proof Multipedal Truss. If not satisfactory, after 60 days' fair trial, it may be returned. Office, No. 2 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines,
For sale at
Nos. 237 and 239 Broadway, corner of 22d-st.,
By J. T. ELLIS.
New machines to let.

Steinway & Sons—
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,
Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist. No. 760 Broadway.

Sewing-Machines—Wonderful Improvements.—The Weed Lock-stitch Machines sew from lace to heavy leather. We advise our readers to buy them. WEED S. MACHINE CO., 505 Broadway, N. Y.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.—Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

PATENT CANTERING HORSES,
Propelled by weight of the rider, guided by bridle.
CALL AND TAKE A RIDE,
Or send stamp for circular.
Patent traveling chairs for invalids and cripples, run by the weight of the rider, in the house or on the road, prices $15 to $30 each.
S. W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway.

A MEETING OF THE IRON-FOUNDERS' ASSOCIATION of New-York and vicinity will be held in the Jones House, Nos. 734 and 736 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 23, at 7½ o'clock.
G. B. BILLERWELL, Secretary.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I can hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1861.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. I do with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 56 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 135.—March 22, 1864.
22, 20, 31, 61, 62, 16, 58, 3, 34, 66, 29, 44, 51.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 136.—March 22, 1864.
65, 58, 17, 12, 49, 28, 36, 66, 63, 31, 61, 40.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 139—March 22, 1864.
10, 35, 48, 16, 31, 56, 26, 77, 42, 71, 8, 14, 58.

CLASS 140—March 22, 1864.
43, 59, 64, 5, 31, 50, 73, 69, 3, 1, 23, 62.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished, in all legalized lotteries,
ALECK & CO., Brokers, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to *Females.* To all classes they are invaluable, *inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity.* They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most *eminent physicians in America.*

EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS with each box—the price, *One Dollar per box*, containing from 50 to 50 pills.

Pills sent *by mail, promptly*, secure from observation, by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized agent, in current funds.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York.

LET EVERY WOMAN READ THE FOLLOWING:

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.
Office of The Graefenberg Company, No. 139 William-st., (near Fulton,) New-York.

Under the above heading, Dr. J. F. Bridge (Secretary and Resident Physician of the Graefenberg Company) addresses a series of letters, some years ago, to the medical profession and to the public, which attracted great attention to the Graefenberg Company's Uterine Catholicon, (Marshall's.) The alarming extent, in every age and condition of woman's life, of the complaints, commonly known as "female weakness," together with the constitutional symptoms, such as nervousness, deranged digestion, headache, &c., and the fact that there was no remedy for them until the discovery of this Catholicon, induced extensive trial of the remedy.

Fortunately for suffering woman, the expectations induced by scientific analysis were more than fulfilled upon trial. Ninety-five out of every hundred cases have been entirely cured, and the few cases where great age or absolute physical injury to vital organs have prevented a complete cure, the symptoms have been much relieved.

CERTIFICATES.

I have practiced medicine in this village some ten years. During the entire time I have observed the action of the Graefenberg Company's Uterine Catholicon (Marshall's,) in cases of Female Weakness. I take great pleasure in stating that I have known many complete cures effected by taking two or three bottles, and have never known an instance where it did not give complete satisfaction. S. RAMSEY, M. D.
RAMSBORGH, Wis., Dec. 23, 1863.

My daughter, aged 17, had been ailing about three years, and had become so debilitated that she could hardly go across the house. She is now well, and it is the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon that has done it. I can recommend it as the best medicine in the world for what it is recommended. LEWIS RUSSEL.
BERLIN FALLS, N. H., July 15, 1863.

☞ From the age of 15 years upward the Catholicon will be found certain to relieve the common troubles of all women. It is confidently offered as the only certain remedy known.

☞ The above Catholicon was first offered to the world by the Graefenberg Company, and called "Marshall's," in connection with the name of Dr. Theo. Pomeroy, of Utica, (now deceased,) as its original discoverer. The proprietors of the Graefenberg Company have from him and his estate the sole right to issue it.

☞ Beware of articles with a similar or spurious name. Any Catholicon without the seal of the Graefenberg Company, and the signature of JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M.D., is unreliable. ☜

Price $1 50 per bottle. (*For six dollars five bottles will be sent by express, and charges prepaid to end of express route from New-York.*)

Address J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Company*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS

Are the best in the world for family use, and for INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCY—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant and valuable than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

☞ All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Company*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from* 10 *A. M. to* 2 *P. M.*

CLOTHING.
THE ATTENTION OF WHOLESALE BUYERS
is requested to our superb assortment of
CLOTHING, SHIRTS
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

KENSETT'S
OCTOBER AFTERNOON ON LAKE GEORGE.

Now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
Under the auspices of the METROPOLITAN FAIR, in aid of the SANITARY FAIR.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—THE PAPER-HANGERS' ASSOCIATION are desirous of informing the public that all the principal stores of the City have acceded to our just demands, (in the advance of prices, except Solomon & Sons, (late Solomon & Hart,) No. 369 Broadway;) and we request all paper-hangers not to apply for work in that firm, until they comply with the established prices of the association.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, LOCKSMITHS' Materials, Cabinet Trimmings and Mechanics' Tools. A large and complete assortment of articles in the above line always on hand at ASTEN & THROCKMORTON'S, Builders' Hardware Depot, 253 Bowery, between Houston and Stanton sts. Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

PEREMPTORY SALE—29TH MARCH, AT Philadelphia, 45,111 acres land. See advertisement under head Auction Sales.

DR. WISHART'S
DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.
MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND
MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND
HAVE BEEN CURED
HAVE BEEN CURED
OF CONSUMPTION,
OF CONSUMPTION,
OF CONSUMPTION
BY DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,
BY DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,
IN THE YEAR 1863.
IN THE YEAR 1863.

Consumption has destroyed more of the human family than any other disease, and the best physicians for many years have despaired of a cure, or a remedy that would heal the lungs; but for more than two hundred years the whole medical world has been impressed that there was a mysterious power and efficiency in the Pine Tree Tar to heal the lungs; therefore they have recommended the use of Tar Water, which in many cases has a good effect; but how to combine its medical properties so as to heal the lungs, has ever been a mystery until it was discovered by Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART, of Philadelphia, Penn., the proprietor of Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and has been put in bottles, patented by the United States Government. We say to the afflicted that Dr. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial will produce the INVIGORATION OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS, THE STRENGTHENING OF THE DEBILITATED SYSTEM, THE PURIFICATION AND ENRICHMENT OF THE BLOOD, which must expel from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds. While this is effected by the powerful alterative (changing from disease to health) properties of the Tar Cordial, its healing and renovating principle is also acting upon the irritated surfaces of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving the pain, subduing inflammation and restoring a healthful tendency. Let this twofold power, the healing and the strengthening, continue to act in conjunction with nature's constant recuperative tendency, and the patient is saved, if he has not too long delayed to resort to the means of cure.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
IS AN INFALLIBLE CUR
IS AN INFALLIBLE CUR
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is a great and effectual remedy for

BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES.
BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES.
BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES.

Thousands have been cured of the above disease when all hope of ever receiving relief was gone.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

There is not a medicine discovered that has so much power to dissolve the thick mucus that stops up the wind passages of the lungs as the Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which subdues the fever and inflammation that destroy the power and vitality of the lungs and consign the patient to the grave. We say to all whose lungs are affected, use Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial with great confidence, as it has restored thousands of cases to health that were hopelessly given up to die.

LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS

are speedily cured by the use of Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial; it does its work at once, and the patient is cured before other medicines would have had time to have any beneficial effect.

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial will purify the blood and cleanse it of all scrofulous matter that is constantly breeding sores internal and external. Saltrheum, sore legs, and all skin diseases are especially cured by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial; it is good to be applied internal and external in the above cases, as it has great power to heal where it comes in contact with the human flesh.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

is a great remedy for chronic croup and diphtheria, which is sending thousands and thousands of children to a premature grave. It can be cured by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial.

Out of ten thousand cases where it has been tried in the past two years, it has never missed a case where it was taken in time. All families should have it on hand, as it gives instant relief in croup and diphtheria.

ASTHMA AND COUGH.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial gives instant means relief in cases of asthma and whooping cough. It often cures whooping before it runs half its course, as it acts at once upon the phlegm and mucus, and expels them from the throat, and the sufferer is relieved. In case of asthma use Dr. Wishart's Dyspepsia Pills with the Cordial, as they have never been known to fail to cure that disease.

Beware counterfeits. The genuine has the name of the proprietor and a pine tree blown in the bottle. All others are spurious imitations. Price, $1 per bottle, or $8 per dozen.

Sold by all respectable druggists and storekeepers.

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART,
Store and office, No. 10 North 2d-st.,
Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW-YORK AGENCY AT
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.
NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.
NO. 594 BROADWAY N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THACKERAY'S "LAST AND GREATEST STORY."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR APRIL, 1864.

JOURNEY TO THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Receiving an African Village.—"The Stones:" the Nile flowing out of Lake "N'Yanza.—Speke's Faithful.—A Jolly Time.—Brewing Pombé.—A Magician at Work.—Grant Dancing with Ukulima.—Bugu, Calabash or Gourd-Limbed Trees.—Camp in the Uthungu Valley: the Wasui bringing Provisions for sale.—Presenting Spoils to Rumanika.—Rumanika's New Moon Levée.—A Queen changed to Execution.—Klog of Uganda Retiring.—Speke introduces Grant to the Queen Dowager of Uganda.—Kimenya the Dwarf.—Mahamed's Party on the March.
THE THREE FISHERS.—With Illustration.
SCENES IN THE WAR OF 1812. IX. WAR WITH THE CREEK INDIANS.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Weatherford in Jackson's Tent.—Plan of Fort Mims.—Gen. Andrew Jackson.—Gen. John Coffee.—Plan of Battle of Talladega.
SYRA.
THE SMALL HOUSE AT ALLINGTON.
CHAPTER LII. The First Visit to the Guestwick Bridge.
CHAPTER LIII.—Loquitur Hopkins.
CHAPTER LIV.—The Second Visit to the Guestwick Bridge.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Cottage.—"She has refused me, and it is all over."
A GOLDEN WEDDING.
THE BLACKSMITHS OF HOLSBY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Finding the Treasure.—Annie's Return.
MY ESCAPE FROM RICHMOND.
THE AVENGER.
DENIS DUVAL. By WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.
CHAPTER I. The Family Tree.
CHAPTER II. The House of Saverne.
CHAPTER III. The Travelers.
HOW SPRING COMES TO THE BLIND.
THE TORTURES OF THE INNOCENTS.
ESCAPE FROM FORT WARREN.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
DOBBS ON DISEASE.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Bilious—Nervous—Ruptures—Chills—Fractured Skull—Fever—Teething—General Decline—Fits—Anæsthia—Rash.
FASHIONS FOR APRIL.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Spring Pardessus—Dinner Toilet.

In this number of *Harper's Magazine* is commenced the publication of DENIS DUVAL, the story upon which THACKERAY was engaged at the time of his death. Of this CHARLES DICKENS says: "*In respect of earnestness of feeling, far-seeing purpose, character, incident, and certain loving picturesqueness blending the whole, I believe it to be much the best of all his works.*"

By special arrangement with Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, a new novel by him will be published in *Harper's Magazine* simultaneously with its appearance in England. The publishers hope to commence the issue of this novel in the Magazine for May.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE has contained several of the best Serial Novels of Bulwer, Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Trollope, Reade, Miss Evans and Miss Mulock, besides Essays, Tales and Poems from the foremost American and British writers.

Historical and Biographical Papers, especially those relating to American subjects, have formed a distinctive feature of the Magazine.

The results of the Explorations and Adventures of the most distinguished travelers have been presented in careful abstracts.

The Editorial Departments comprise a careful summery of the history of the times, with comments upon the current topics of thought and remark.

Wherever Pictorial Illustrations could add to the value or interest of an article, they have been freely used. The Magazine has contained nearly nine thousand engravings.

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ADAM FLOYD,
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WILL BE COMMENCED IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
OF THIS WEEK.

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a little of everything relating to the human system, diet, air, marriage, etc., etc., read *revised and enlarged* edition of
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Great work on Slavery will be published on THURSDAY, March 24. 1 vol., 12mo. Price $1 50. Sent by mail free on receipt of price.
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THE FEDERALIST.
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Pure gold cannot make base currency, neither can pure blood make bad bone, bad flesh, or unsightly skin. The whole will be beautiful in form, and the texture and skin will be perfection.

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CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.
The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.
These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.
The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a first and only mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.
It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.
The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.
The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.
W. B. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
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of all issues,
purchased and for sale.
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No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid
JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. K. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1863.
Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 51 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.,
MINNEAPOLIS, March 14, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held at No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration an increase of the capital stock thereof from one million five hundred thousand to two million dollars, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
March 21, 1864.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, April 12, 1864.
Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer-book will be closed from 8th to 12th of April, inclusive.
By order of the board.
CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 18, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, 4th day of April next.
The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, March 18, 1864.—Election.—The annual election for Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, 4th April prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE I. RENEY, Cashier.

NEW-ORLEANS BANK NOTES WANTED at highest market price. New-Orleans collections made by WM. H. MARSTON, No. 26 Wall-st.

ATTENTION—BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The notes of this bank, 5s and upwards, are redeemed at par by the Union Bank of this City.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC
GOLD AND SILVER
MINING COMPANY
OF
NEVADA TERRITORY.
Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York.
CAPITAL.....$5,000,000.
Represented by 50,000 shares of $100 each.
Stock subject to no assessments.
TRUSTEES.
GEO. M. GROVES, late of Groves, Northrup & Taylor.
NATHAN A. BALDWIN, of Flagg, Baldwin & Co.
JOHN S. GROSS, of Gross & March
JOHN RILEY, President Second-av. Railroad.
ROBERT SCHELL, of Louis S. Fellows & Schell.
KNOS RICHARDSON, of Palmer, Richardson & Co.
GEO. BELL, of Hicks & Bell.
PRESTON H. HODGES, Esq.
H. S. GILBERT, Esq.
OFFICERS.
GEO. M. GROVES, President.
J. N. SEWALL, Secretary and Treasurer.
G. T. SEWALL, of Nevada, General Superintendent.
E. S. MONTGOMERY, of Nevada, Engineer.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers.
Hon. JOHN SLOSSON, Counsel.
Office No. 8 Broad-st.

OSWEGO COUNTY.
PROPOSALS FOR $310,500 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.
Sealed proposals will be received by either of the undersigned until TUESDAY, the 11th day of April next, at 9 P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $310,500 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed Dec. 3, 1863, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 9, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual instalments of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1865, and ending April 1, 1884, at the Atlantic Bank, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will therefore be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Merchants' Bank in Oswego, the sums awarded them respectively, together with the accrued interest from April 1, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals or Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the county.
The bids will be publicly opened at the Court-house, in the City of Oswego, on the 11th day of April, at 12 M.
L. H. CONKLIN,
County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROOT, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
J. H. WOODIN, Fulton.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.
MEXICO, March 15, 1864.

NOTICE.
OFFICE MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 35 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864.
Agreeably to the provisions of the charter, an annual election will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 28th inst., for eight Trustees, in place of those whose term of service expires on the 27th inst., and also for three Inspectors to hold the next annual election. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON SILVER LEAD COMPANY
Capital, $1,000,000 ..... Shares, $10 each.
The books of subscription to the capital stock of this company will open March 23, at the office of SIEBBINS & BLODGOOD, No. 22 William-st.
For further particulars, apply to JOHN SIMPKINS & CO., LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, and SIEBBINS & BLODGOOD, New-York, and DUPU, BECK & SAYLES, Boston.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:
Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.
(L. S.) Signed, HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.
PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government for hire or freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Directors.
J. N. DENISON, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 14, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 21, 1864.
THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 28th inst.
The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
By order. ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M.
F. W. OAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BEDFORD COPPER COMPANY,
No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Bedford Copper Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, &c., will be held at this office on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock A. M.
E. S. BOILES, Secretary.

THE OLD $50 STATE BOUNTY.—SOLdiers who have not received the above and wounded soldiers not paid their $100, and nine-months men their $25, apply to ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers, No. 213 Broadway.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, having paid in $500,000, will receive subscriptions for an increase of capital to $1,000,000.
The books will open at Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., on TUESDAY, 22d inst. One-third of amount subscribed will be payable on 1st April, one-third on the 15th, and balance 20th April. Parties desiring to pay in full, may do so at the Bank, April 1. Six Per Cent. interest allowed on payments anticipated.
The Bank will open for business on WEDNESDAY, 30th March, at No. 240 Broadway.
DIRECTORS.
J. T. SANGER, formerly of Cary, Howard & Sanger.
E. L. FANCHER, No. 229 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOTT, of Riggs & Co., Wall-st.
LEWIS EINSTEIN, of Lewis, Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER, of Seamless Clothing Manufacturing Company.
HENRY J. BAKER, of H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE, of Coffin, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS, of Ross, Dempster & Co.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.,
CHICAGO, March 21, 1864.
THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS of this company, due 1st April next, will be paid when due, at the office of Messrs. O. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.
JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, Nos. 141, 155, 358, 338, 17, 41, 73, 374, 458, 525, 550, 176, 519, 2 and 96 have been duly designated for payment according to the terms of the mortgage. Interest thereon will cease 1st May, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-pl.,
Trustees.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, at 6 and 7 per cent. interest, on desirable real estate in this City and vicinity. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, 12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:
Common Tents, of linen or cotton duck, to weigh not less than 10 ounces to the yard, of 28½ inches wide; sample of the material required.
Iron Pots, 6 gallons, 36 pounds, ¾-inch bail, army standard.
Pitcoal and Tarred Paper for baling purposes; samples required.
Bids from defaulting contractors will not be received.
Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.
G. H. CROSMAN,
Col. and Assist. Q. M. General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
PROPOSALS FOR $2,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, April 2, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Million Dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, passed March 18, 1864.
The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of five hundred thousand dollars each, commencing on the first day of November, 1887.
The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payment.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.
Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.
Bidders will state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.
The price must be written out in words on the bids.
Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.
The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.
All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.
The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.
All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.
The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.
Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."
Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.
Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.
(Town, County, and State,) (Date)
I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:
—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.
Your obedient servant,
Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.
We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
In Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 [Seal.] [Seal.]
I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.
To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.
All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) in St. Louis, till March 25, 1864, for doing the graduation and masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson County, to a section in Jackson County between the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles, list of sections to be let, giving time as to when they must be completed, forms of bids, specifications, &c., can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis.
Bids should be made for each section of about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.
Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent. being retained till the completion of the work.
Bids should be addressed to GEORGE R. TAYLOR, President, and where the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must accompany bid by substantial references, and should give also his post-office address, and he will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of his offer.
The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
T. McKISSOCK, Ch'f Eng'r and Sup't.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE,
Feb. 4, 1864.
MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th April next from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance, in steam vessels, of a monthly mail between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22d Vic. c. 48, 23 Vic. c. 11, and 27 Vic. c. 1, to provide steam communication between this Island the United States of America.
The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken, will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, BANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London, JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., New-York, or at this office.
Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary of the Executive Committee of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 28th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with GRAY WOOLEN BLANKETS—army standard, of domestic manufacture—in order that the present and future deliveries may be largely increased.
Bidders must state in their proposals—which must be given in writing, as well as in figures—the quantity bid for, and time of delivery.
The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures will be appended to the guaranty, and said guaranty accompany the bid; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
Bidders, as well as their sureties, or guarantors, who may not be known at this office, will furnish a certificate from the United States District Attorney, Postmaster, or other public functionary, at the residence of the bidder or guarantors, setting forth clearly the fact that the bidder and his sureties are responsible men, who will, if a contract is awarded them, act in good faith with the United States, and faithfully execute the same.
No bid will be entertained that does not fully comply with all of the above requirements, and which is not properly guaranteed by two responsible parties as above described.
Bids from defaulting contractors will not be received.
Blank forms for proposals can be had upon application at this office.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Blankets."
Assist. Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
No. 237 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, March 31, 1864, at eleven o'clock, A.M., for regulating and grading Worth and intersecting streets, between Broadway and Baxter streets.
For regulating and grading Ninety-second street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.
For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Twenty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Eleventh avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Seventy-ninth-street, between Broadway and Tenth avenue.
For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
For flagging Sixth-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.
For flagging Twenty-second-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A.
For flagging Barrow-street, between West and Greenwich streets.
For flagging Forty-ninth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway.
For flagging Nineteenth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
For filling between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets and Eighth and Ninth avenues.
For dredging slip between piers Forty-nine and Fifty, North River.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Commissioner's Department, New-York, March 21, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

$40,000 HUDSON COUNTY SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the County Collector's office, at the Savings Bank in Jersey City, until the first day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of Forty Thousand Dollars Hudson County Six per Cent. Bonds. Each Bond will be for $1,000, with Coupons attached, payable semi-annually. Issue of said Bonds authorized by an act of the Legislature.
Bonds payable as follows:

$5,000	May 1, 1865	$5,000	May 1, 1885
$5,000	May 1, 1866	$5,000	May 1, 1887
$5,000	May 1, 1868	$5,000	May 1, 1889
$5,000	May 1, 1870	$5,000	May 1, 1891

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and for the term of years and the price bid therefor. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject all or any of the bids, if deemed to the interest of the county.
Proposals sealed and addressed to the undersigned.
CHAS. H. O'NEILL, } Commissioners
ABM. W. DURYEA, } of Loaning
E. W. KINGSLAND, } Fund.
JERSEY CITY, March 21, 1864.
Population of Hudson County about..... 70,000
Assessors' valuation..... $40,689,056
Total debt of the county..... $145,000

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY,
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE AMERICAN CARD Company's NEW UNION PLAYING CARDS, NATIONAL EMBLEMS. They are not only the prettiest cards made, but they suit the popular idea. The suits are EAGLES, SHIELDS, STARS and FLAGS, COLONEL in place of King, GODDESS OF LIBERTY for Queen, MAJOR for Jack. All the games can be played as readily as with cards bearing foreign emblems. Two packs, in elegant card cases, sent post-paid on receipt of $1. Address AMERICAN CARD COMPANY, No. 165 William-st., or No. 14 Chambers-st., New-York.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE FAIR,"
A daily newspaper, will be published during the continuance of the Metropolitan Fair, and sold at the Fair Buildings. Copies may be had also at SINCLAIR TOUSEY'S, No. 121 Nassau-st., where subscriptions for the series of twelve numbers at $1 20, will be received from the country. Subscriptions will also be taken at Crowen's, No. 8 Broadway; Miller & Matthews', No. 757 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway; Miller's, No. 822 Broadway; Appletons', No. 443 Broadway; Root, Anthony & Co.'s, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.
Besides the daily bulletin of the Fair and lists of contributors, the *Spirit of the Fair* will contain unpublished sketches by Irving and Cooper, and papers from Bryant, Bancroft, Mrs Kemble, Dana, Mrs. Kirkland, Lowell, Mitchell, Tuckerman, and other eminent artists.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.
Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay of manhood, &c., supplying at the same time the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery.
By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—THE LIVE PAPER OF AMERICA. Everybody and his wife are in ecstacies and are complimenting DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS, as the most spicy, interesting and live illustrated paper ever published. It needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Price 3 cents. Sold everywhere, or mailed free on receipt of price. No. 80 Beekmen-st., New-York.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS engravings and stereoscopic pictures.
500 old and scarce Masonic books, cheap.
10,000 works on architecture, steam engines, dyeing, &c.
100,000 photographic pictures at our price.
100,000 works on history, biography, &c., at your price.
500,000 scrap prints and engravings at any price.
LEGGATT BROTHERS,
No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864, No. 8 Broad-st.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the name of VAN VLECK & TUCKER, is dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. H. A. Tucker retiring therefrom.
J. T. VAN VLECK,
H. A. TUCKER.
The undersigned succeed Van Vleck & Tucker, and will continue the banking business at No. 8 Broad-st., under the firm of VAN VLECK & ELLIOTT.
J. T. VAN VLECK,
GEORGE ELLIOTT.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the title of WILLIAM B. TAYLOR & SONS, for the purpose of transacting a brokerage business in Government securities, stocks, bonds, gold, &c., strictly on commission.
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR,
HENRY AITKIN,
EDWARD L. TAYLOR.
No. 30 Pine-st., New-York, March 21, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between WALTER JONES and JEREMIAH T. SMITH, under the firm name of JONES & SMITH, Masons, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts will be collected and accounts settled by WALTER JONES, No. 356 West 35th-st.
WALTER JONES,
JEREMIAH T. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the title of H. A. TUCKER & CO., for the transaction of a banking and general stock commission business.
H. A. TUCKER.
CHAS. S. TUCKER.
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York,
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery.—Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. allowed on larger sums. Deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.
Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the div dends will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, until further notice.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 45 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAMES G. PLAIT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 14, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Doll

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Loins, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other doctor in this city. Those who have been robbed of their money and health call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED.—Therefore, let no false delicacy prevent your immediate application to POWERS. Dr. POWERS, successfully consulted with Dr. WARD No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send or a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs,) N. Y., from 10 to 5.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in few cases in one hour; cures without the dreadful consequences of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has gone to or who is held of the faculty, and still the disease is not conquered. It is at all times to be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1837. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

CAUTION TO LADIES, SINGLE AND MARRIED.—Every woman truly a lady, has an aversion to call in or upon a physician, in respect to complaints peculiar to her sex. Besides the shock to her delicacy in consulting persons, most of whom know nothing of her ailments, she incurs worse than useless expense in buying injurious pills, drops, potions, &c. No lady need call upon the numerous doctors with whom to uselessly spend her means, as "The Married Womans' Private Medical Companion," price $1, by A. M. Mauriceau, Professor of Diseases of Women, designed especially for the married or those about to be married, points out the mode of treatment to remove obstructions, irregularities, her other ailments, as mother or wife, with the causes and symptoms, and what best to do. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1 to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; out obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. No. 1 $1 a box. Sold at 823½ Liberty-st., 4th House. No. 2 are sold only at 17 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N. Y. Post-office. N. B.—Those who prefer a valuable, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by their own sex.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying curse, a nocturnal emission? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. Dr. C. has a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, which he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those who, in health or circumstances, forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Send at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been imoaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SPERMATORRHŒA CURED FOR FIFTY CENTS.—Send 50 cents and a red stamp to my address, and receive by return mail the receipt. Medicines can be obtained at any drug-store. Also, receipts for any of the private diseases at the same price. By this way you know just what medicines you are taking, and your system is not stuffed with poisons. Address Box No. 581 Schenectady, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and recovering all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SKIN DISEASES PERMANENTLY CURED by F. TAYLOR, No. 435 3d-av. Ladies and gentlemen losing their hair or changing color can have it permanently restored. All skin diseases cured. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Formerly 683 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS by celebrated British artists—embracing fine specimens of Stanfield, C. R. Leslie, A. E. and J. J. Chalon, and other members of the famous "London Sketch Club," will be sold by H. H. LEEDS & CO., at their Gallery, No. 26 Nassau-st., on SATURDAY, the 26th inst. Drawings now on exhibition, and catalogues ready.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF BALTIMORE, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer THURSDAY, March 24, at 10 A. M., carrying cabin passengers at full rates, and steerage at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.

JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....March 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday.....April 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER..Saturday.....April 9
and every Succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London... 85 | Steerage to London..... 34
First Cabin to Paris .... 95 | Steerage to Paris..... 40
First Cabin to Hamburg. 90 | Steerage to Hamburg... 37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Mar. 23.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....68 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,978	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking,	——
LOUISIANA	2,876	Smellie,	——
IOWA	——	Milburne.	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$100 / 85} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT
The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 26, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
To sail on
SATURDAY, April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
the United States side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
WM. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46 N. R., foot of King-st.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, April 16, 1864.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 26th of March.
SATURDAY, 23d of April.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALASIAN, T. COOK, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 23d inst.

A screw steamboat will ply between the company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the AUSTRALASIAN, from 1 to 2 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The CHINA will sail on 6th April.

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS PROCURED from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

STEAMER BROADWAY FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw every afternoon at 3½ o'clock from Pier foot of Jay-st.

POLITICAL.

U. L. A.
REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D.,
will deliver his lecture on "REVOLUTION AGAINST FREE GOVERNMENT NOT A RIGHT, BUT A CRIME," before the UNION LEAGUE of this City, at COOPER INSTITUTE, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 23, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents—to be had at Randolph's Bookstore, Broadway and Amity st.; at the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st., at the door on the evening of the lecture, or either of the Committee. The proceeds of the lecture to be divided between the NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION, (Col. Howe,) and the U. S. SANITARY FAIR.

SINGING by the ROCKY MOUNTAIN GLEE CLUB.

W. V. ALEXANDER, No. 42 Pine-st.
ENEAS ELLIOT, No. 72 Norfolk st.
JOHN HOOPER, *Times* Building.
W. M. KINLEY, No. 221 Monroe-st.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
R. L. DARRAGH, Croton Water Department.
G. F. STEINBRENNER, No. 23 Bible House, 8th-st.
J. S. HEWEY, Harlem.
J. M. HAINES, No. 8 Wall-st.
B. F. WEYMOUTH, No. 1 Broadway.
J. S. MILLARD, No. 213d-av.
G. R. DAVIS, No. 240 1st-av.
JESSE FONDA, No. 146 East 23d-st.
A. P. MANN, No. 106 East 30th-st.
T. G. STILLMAN, No. 111 Broadway.
H. C. PARKE, ——.
Committee.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST NOTES.—£1,000 REWARD.—THE UNDERmentioned BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES were (with others) fraudulently obtained in London, on the 28th day of August, 1863, by Sigmund Ditrichstein, late of the Jamaica Coffee House, and of Worcester, who absconded, and was afterwards arrested in Hungary. Viz:

3 of £200.....	Nos. 85,728, 85,129 and 84,564.	Dated 4th July 1862.
26 of £100.....	Nos. 42,635 to 42,654, and 42,690 to 42,696	Dated 19th May 1863.
26 of £50.....	Nos. 88,309, 88,311 to 88,317 88,320 to 88,329, 88,332 and 88,339 to 88,346	Dated 20th April, 1863.
51 of £20.....	Nos. 22,451 to 22,500, and 19,109	Dated 21st July, 1864.

Payment of all the said notes has been stopped. Whoever will give such information as shall lead to the recovery of the Bank notes above particularized, shall receive a reward of £1,000, or a proportionate part thereof, according to the amount recovered. Information to be given to Messrs. R. & S. Millens, Solicitors, No. 7 Poultry, London, E. C., or to Inspector Hamilton, Detective Police-office, No. 26 Old Jewry, London, E. C.

LONDON, 1st January, 1864.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY, A DIAMOND PIN with black pearl pendant. The above reward will be paid to the finder on the return of the property to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, WATCHES, &c.

The undersigned having been appointed a committee to represent the above-mentioned trades in the Metropolitan Fair to be held in this City on the 24th inst., would give notice that they are now prepared to receive contributions either of money or goods.

It is desirable, when goods are sent, that a precise invoice accompany them, thus enabling the committee to recognize the donors, and to mark the articles for sale.

The committee, with an appreciation of the wealth and importance of the Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware and Watch interest, would solicit a generous response, that will compare favorably with the contributions of other interests, both in this City and at other places, and do credit alike to their liberality and patriotism.

Donations in goods may be sent to Messrs. Tiffany & Co., Ball, Black & Co., or Fellows & Co., or in money to any member of the committee.

Checks should be drawn to the order of Henry Ball, firm of Ball, Black & Co.

JOHN P. FELLOWS, Jr., of Fellows & Co.,
No. 17 Maiden-lane.

J. J. HYDE.....J. E. Hyde's Sons.
H. A. ROBBINS.....Robbins & Appleton.
MARCELLUS HARTLEY, Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
G. W. McCLURE.....Tiffany & Co.
AARON CARTER.....Carter, Hale & Co.
JOHN D. CREE.....P. A. Bree & Son.
JOHN WILSON.....J. Wilson & Co.
W. GALE, Jr.....Gale & Son.
HIRAM YOUNG.....
D. F. APPLETON.....
CHARLES FANNING.....Lucius Hart & Co.
W. D. MAXWELL.....Pelmer, Richardson & Co.
HENRY RANDEL.....Randel & Bermore.
E. B. MONROE.....Ball, Black & Co.
G. W. McCLURE,
Chairman.

HENRY BALL,
Treasurer.
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,
Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FAIR TICKETS.

The ticket department of the Fair will be under the direction of Mr. THEODORE MOSS, Treasurer of Wallack's Theatre, who has kindly volunteered his services. Tickets can now be obtained at the following places:

Ticket office of Wallack's Theatre.
No. 76 Cedar-st., of Mr. C. O. Jones.
No. 10 Astor House, of Mr. F. V. Rushton.

PRICES:

Season tickets, admitting to all departments, at all times except the opening night.....$5
Tickets for opening ceremonies, March 28.....$2
Tickets for Tuesday, day of exhibition, or Wednesday, first day of sales.....$1
Tickets for Thursday, Friday or Saturday of first week.....50c

The Fair will open on MONDAY EVENING, March 28, and continue for two weeks.

The committee reserve the right to change the rates of admission from time to time.

Prices for the second week will be announced after the opening of the Fair.

GEORGE DRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

TO CANE AND UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to solicit donations from your trade to the Metropolitan Fair.

All branches of business are contributing nobly to the excellent cause of the United States Sanitary Commission—it is the cause of our country—of each of us.

Goods may be sent to the Fair Buildings in 14th-st., near 6th-av.

Checks should be drawn to the order of Mrs. ELLAN R. STRONG, Treasurer; and may be sent to either of the Committee.

Appreciating the patriotism and liberality of the trade, the Committee hope for a total amount of donations that will do it signal credit.

ALFRED HALL,
JOHN AMIDON,
C. H. MARSHALL, Jr.
T. BAILEY MYERS,
TEMPLE PRIME.
CLARENCE A. SEWARD,
FRANCIS A. STOUT, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

IN AID OF THE U. S SANITARY COMMISSION.
DEPARTMENT OF METALS, HARDWARE, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING.

The Special Committee appointed to solicit contributions from those in the Metal, Hardware, and Housefurnishing trade, would respectfully give notice to all those intending to send articles of merchandise to the Fair, that the ROOM IS NOW READY, and that a member of the Committee will be in attendance daily to arrange the articles for exhibition.

A prompt and liberal response to this notice is urged, that the room of this department may be a credit to the trade, and realize a large amount for the treasury.

U. H. MURDOCK, Chairman.

GEO. C. WETMORE, Sec'y.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The building erected for machinery at Palace Garden, is now ready for the reception of all contributions of tools and machines. The entrance is on 15th-st., west of the 6th-av. Parties are requested to send in their offerings without delay, that they may be arranged and put in motion in time for the opening of the Fair.

Mr. Joseph Campbell, of the Committee on Machinery, will be at the building to receive what is sent, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., every day, until the 28th inst.

All the principal express companies transport articles to this Fair free of charge.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
MARCH 19, 1864. Chairman Com. on Machinery.

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE U. S SANITARY COMMISSION, RECEIVING DEPOT, No. 2 GREAT JONES-ST., NEW-YORK, March 22, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

To the Swiss Residents of New-York:

At the suggestion of our Consul at Zurich, who by his own exertions has obtained liberal contributions to our Fair, which are now on their way to this country, a Swiss department has been organized, and placed by the Executive Committee in charge of Mrs. M. J. Paillard. The Swiss residents of this City are earnestly solicited to take a special interest in this department, that it may be made characteristic and attractive.

Contributions will be received at the house of Mrs. M. J. PAILLARD, No. 150 East 13th-st., and Mrs. A. RUSCH, No. 80 East 18th-st.

ARMS AND TROPHIES CATALOGUE.

The collection of Arms and Trophies at the Metropolitan Fair, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, will without doubt be the largest exhibition of the kind ever made on the Continent. It will occupy a separate building 60 feet by 35 feet, on 14th-st., and it is believed will attract many visitors. A large and complete catalogue will be published, and many thousands circulated. The covers and sheets will furnish very advantageous means of advertising. All advertisements must be sent in by Saturday, March 26, at the Fair Buildings, where arrangements will be made with Capt. FRED. I. DEAN.

"METROPOLITAN FAIR."
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,
14th-st., near 6th-av.

Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York*," and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The office of the Gentlemen's Executive Committee will be removed on TUESDAY, March 22, to the Fair Buildings, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY, Chairman.

TO TOY DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—The undersigned Committee of the Metropolitan Fair Association earnestly request all persons engaged in the above branch of business who intend contributing to the Fair, to send their contributions without delay to the building in 14th-st., near 6th-av. The Fair opens on the 28th inst., and the committee are now ready to receive and arrange the articles.

Mrs. S. ASHMORE, Mrs. A. B. MOTT,
Mrs. LYMAN, Mrs. VANDERHEYTE,
Mrs. ALFRED SETON

LECTURES.

REV. JAMES PRESTLEY, D. D., WILL lecture THIS EVENING in the A. R. Church, corner of Hoosten and Thompson sts. Subject—*Brief Sketches of a Tour Through Egypt to the Red Sea, and Through the Desert to Mount Sinai.* Voyage up the Nile to a Mission Boat—Cities and other Objects of Interest—Personal Views in Relation to the Miraculous Passage of the Red Sea—Discovered at the Rock from which the Lecturer thinks Moses brought water. Third and last Lecture TO-MORROW EVENING in West 25th st., U. P. Church. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8. Tickets 25 cents each.

BALLS.

TWELFTH REGIMENT BALL,
In aid of the Widows and Orphans of deceased New-York Soldiers,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—April 25, 1864.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION will be held at the Union Assembly Rooms, No. 218 Grand-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 24, at 9½ o'clock.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

PHELPS, JEWETT & CO., Nos. 264 and 266 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway, offer one of the largest stocks in the city, manufactured under their own supervision, consisting of rosewood, walnut and mahogany suites, upholstered in the best manner; extension tables, office furniture, &c., &c.; also, goods adapted to the Southern, West India and South American markets.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, LOOKING-GLASSES, BEDDING, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free. Call and save money at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Extension tables cheap.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at E. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
NOS. 622 AND 624 BROADWAY.
Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager.....J. H. Selwyn
"AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAWS OF COURTSHIP AND MATRIMONY."

"Albeit it is now become part of the common law, in regard to the social relations of life, that as often as every Bissextile year doth return, the ladyes have the solo privilege of making love unto them in, which they doe either by words or looks, as unto them seemeth proper; and no man will be enabled to the benefit of eterey, who doth refuse to accept the offer of a lady, or who doth in anywise treat her proposal with neglect or contumely."

THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) March 23
is respectfully announced as
THE LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
of the present representation of the
EXCELLENT AND LAUGHABLE COMED
founded on the above
ANCIENT LAW OF COURTSHIP,
and opposite to the present
ANNO DOMINI 1864,
entitled
LEAP-YEAR;
OR, THE
LADIES' PRIVILEGE
In which appear
Messrs. Frank Drew, J. K. Mortimer, J. H. Stoddart, G. H. Clark, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., Brunetiani, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Henriette Irving, Mrs. Sealey Brown, Miss Walters and Miss Stoepueler.

RECEIVED ON ITS FIRST REPRESENTATION
with
UNEQUIVOCAL FAVOR,
but which
MUST BE WITHDRAWN AFTER
THE PRESENT WEEK.
on account of arrangements previously entered into,
FOR AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
on
EASTER MONDAY, March 28.
Doors open at 7. Performances commence at 7¾.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, MARCH 24, 25 and 26,
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.,
A NOVEL, HUMOROUS AND ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENT, ENTITLED
PHOTOGRAPHIANA,
combining a series of
ECCENTRIC SKETCHES OF CHARACTER!
HITS AT SOCIETY!
DASHES AT THE DILETTANTI!
FLINGS AT THE SHODDYITES!
RUBS ON THE ROMANTIC!
SMILES AT THE SENTIMENTAL, Etc.
Being an entirely new MUSICAL AND PERSONAL MELANGE, from the pen of the popular American Dramatist, CHARLES GAYLER, and illustrated by the Charming Vocalist and Comedienne,
MRS. H. WATKINS,
the accomplished young Pianiste,
MISS CARLOTTA SHAW,
and the distinguished American Comedian,
MR. HARRY WATKINS.

Full particulars in bills of the day of this truly CHARMING AND DELIGHTFUL STYLE OF AMUSEMENT, which has elicited the highest encomiums from the FIRST CRITICS OF THE DAY, when given by these distinguished artists before the most elegant and fashionable audiences of Great Britain. Doors open at 7. Begin at 8. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST.....MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY.

Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

This matchless Zoological Exhibition is now in its
NINETEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK.
NINETEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK.

As the season has been one of unparalleled prosperity, the management, from previous arrangements, are compelled to bring it to a close. The present is the
LAST WEEK BUT THREE
LAST WEEK BUT THREE
the public will have of inspecting this superb collection of
LIVING ANIMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES,
LIVING ANIMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES,
LIVING ANIMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES,
the representatives of every country and climate. Every available portion of the earth has been caused to contribute its choicest specimens of animated nature to enlarge this
GREAT ANIMAL CONGRESS,
GREAT ANIMAL CONGRESS,
which, with the additions recently made, surpasses in extent and beauty any zoological exhibition in the known world.

THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY, with Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Ponies, Monkeys and Mules.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE.
No. 495 Broadway.
L. B. LENT.....Manager.
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
will be presented a splendid selection of
BRILLIANT AND VARIED PERFORMANCES.
Second week of Wallace's
TROUPE OF ACTING BEARS,
TROUPE OF ACTING BEARS,
TROUPE OF ACTING BEARS,
from California, in all their
UNIQUE AND AMUSING FEATS.
MME. LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
and the entire strength of the
INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE
IN WONDERS OF EQUESTRIAN SKILL.
DANCING AND TRICK HORSES,
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS,
AND DIMINUTIVE TRAINED PONIES,
the whole forming
THE GRANDEST COMBINATION
of attractive novelties ever offered in New-York.
Doors open at 2 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7¾.

WALLACK'S.
FRIDAY, MARCH 25,
BENEFIT
OF
MR. GEORGE HOLLAND.
Goldsmith's sterling Comedy
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Box-book now open.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

BIERSTADT'S PICTURE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS is now on exhibition at the Cragon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st., day and evening.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—Paine's pen-and-ink illuminated copy of the Proclamation of Jan. 1, '63, (purchased by a subscription of $5 0 of the Brooklyn Sanitary Fair for presentation to the President of the United States,) will be exhibited for a few days at SCHALL'S, No. 719 Broadway.

IRVING HALL.—MR. J. R. THOMAS has the pleasure of announcing his ANNUAL CONCERT on SATURDAY EVENING, March 26, assisted by eminent artists.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS
IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE A FEW ADDITIONAL PUPILS
between the ages of 9 and 14 to educate with her daughters at Idlewild. Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This institution will commence its semi-annual session April 5. Boys of all ages admitted. Superior advantages offered. Terms $141 per annum. Catalogues at J. P. Worstell's, No. 2 Broadway, or at the Institute.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Circulars at No. 575 Broadway and at No. 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MAS

Christian Circular.

Whereas, the day known as Good-Friday is widely observed throughout the Christian world, in solemn remembrance of the crucifixion of our Lord Jesus Christ for us men and our salvation, the undersigned hereby respectfully propose to their Christian brethren of this City a general agreement in that observance, on the coming 25th of the present month, being the day on which Good-Friday this year occurs.

The first object of the proposal, referring to the great fact and doctrine to which the day is devoted, is to declare, by our union in keeping it, the unity of our faith touching the sufferings and death of the Lord Jesus Christ, the Mediator, very God, very man, as the one atonement for the sins of the world.

The second object is to take advantage of the day for an occasion of fasting, humiliation and prayer, in view of our national troubles. Our sins as individuals and as a people, the intense worldliness among us, the rapid and appalling growth of luxury and extravagance, with all their attendant evils, and these, in the midst of the direst calamities and chastisements that can befall a people, call upon us, especially in this City, to humble ourselves before the Almighty Ruler, beseeching Him not to deal with us according to our deservings, to move us to a consideration of our ways, to give us of His Holy Spirit for repentance and reformation, and to turn to Him the hearts of the people, and so he blessed to remove from our land the judgments which we have justly provoked. For this purpose we deem a day appropriate which is already so extensively a religious one, and which, in the sacrifice of the cross, exhibits infinitely beyond all things else the exceeding sinfulness of sin, and the only meritorious ground of availing prayer and intercession.

The foregoing is submitted in Christian deference and love; it comes from brothers to brothers, and neighbors of the same city, within the limits of which, to avoid any appearance of assumption, it is confined.

W. A. MUHLENBERG, St. Luke's Hospital.
WILLIAM ADAMS, Madison-square Presbyterian Church.
GEORGE POTTS, Presbyterian Church, University-place.
ALEX. H. VINTON, St. Mark's Church.
WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, Amity-street Baptist Church.
GEORGE L. PRENTISS, Church of the Covenant.
HENRY B. SMITH, Union Theological Seminary, New-York.
THOMAS H. SKINNER, Union Theological Seminary, New-York.
ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, Union Theological Seminary, New-York.
W. G. T. SHEDD, Union Theological Seminary, New-York.
PHILIP SCHAFF, New-York.
E. P. ROGERS, South Dutch Church.
HOWARD CROSBY, Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church.
A. CLEVELAND COXE, Calvary Church.
MORGAN DIX, Trinity Church.
SAMUEL COOKE, St. Bartholomew's Church.
THOMAS DE WITT, Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church.
TALBOT W. CHAMBERS, Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church.
JOSEPH T. DURYEA, Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church.
THOS. E. VERMILYE, Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church.
H. DYER, Secretary P. E. Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge.
M. S. HUTTON, Church on Washington-square.
H. B. RIDGAWAY, St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.
JOHN McVICKAR, Columbia College.
THOMAS ARMITAGE, Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.
S. H. CONE, General Theological Seminary, P. E. C.
SAMUEL R. JOHNSON, General Theological Seminary, P. E. C.
N. E. COONWALL, St. Mathias Church.
JOHN M. KEESE, Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church.
A. P. BOTSFORD, East Eighty-sixth-street Presbyterian Church.
S. F. FARMER, Twenty-eighth-street Presbyterian Church.
S. D. BURCHARD, Presbyterian Church, Thirteenth-street.
FREDERICK BUSCHE, of German Reformed Church, Suffolk-street.
G. JAMES GAEE, St. Timothy's Church.
F. E. LAWRENCE, Church of the Holy Communion.
E. S. HOWLAND, Church of Holy Apostles.

PASTORAL ASSOCIATION OF REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

HENRY E. DOSKER, President; M. B. RIDDLE, Clerk.
EDWARD LATHROP, Tabernacle Baptist Church.
DANIEL WISE, Corresponding Secretary, S. S. V., M. E. Church.
ROBERT RUSSELL BOOTH, Mercer-street Presbyterian Church.
W. W. NEWELL, Allen-street Presbyterian Church.
EDWIN F. HATFIELD, Ninth-street Presbyterian Church.
SAMUEL HARMSON COX, New-York.
J. H. KUMMER, Moravian Church.
C. F. E. STOHLMANN, St. Matthew's Church; Evan. Lutheran.
BASIL M. FIELD, editor of *Evangelist*.
THOMAS S. HASTINGS, West Presbyterian Church.
T. S. CRANDALL, St. James' Church, Yorkville.
JOSEPH HOLDEN, Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society.
A. H. BURDINGTON, South Baptist Church.
THOMAS HOUSE TAYLOR, Grace Church.
JOHN E. HADANY, Bedford-street Methodist Episcopal Church.
HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, Church of the Incarnation.
BISHOP J. FOX, Seventh-avenue M. E. Church.
J. RALSTON SMITH, Seventh Presbyterian Church.
JOHN COTTON SMITH, Church of the Ascension.
JAMES L. SHECK, St. James' Church, Evan. Lutheran.
E. S. JANES, Bishop M. E. Church.
STEPHEN H. TYNG, St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square.
And many others, whose names would appear, had there been time to obtain them.

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE'S last work, *Cudjo's Cave*, is worthy the well established reputation of that very able writer, and justifies the warm reception which it has met with from readers of all classes."—*Boston Traveller*.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 22, 1864.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Co.	112¼	
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	109⅞	
5,000	do	109¾	
25,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Coupon	103	
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Reg.	103	
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr, C.	99¼	
20,000	Ill. War Loan	101	
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	61	
5,000	do.	61¼	
5,000	Cal. State 7s	101	
1,000	N. C. State 6s	59	
5,000	Mo. State 6s	72	
7,000	Mo. 6s, Iss. to H. & St. Jo	89	
5,000	do	89	
25,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	72¾	
10,000	do	72½	
20,000	O. & Miss. R. C.	68	
150,000	do	63½	
60,000	do	63½	
250,000	do	63½	
5,000	Ohio & Miss. Pr. C	116	
5,000	N. York 7s, '66	116	
5,000	Erie 3d M. Bs	116	
5,000	Erie 1st M. Bs	109½	
1,000	Har. R. 1st M.	114	
7,000	do	111¾	
25,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. S.	132	
20,000	A. & T. H. 1st M. B.	92	
20,000	C. & N. W. 1st M. P.	95	
20,000	A. & T. H. 2d M. P.	95	
25,000	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex	105	
25,000	Miss. & M. Ln. G. B.	75	
5,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.	110	
25	Mer. Ex. Bank	100	
25	Mank. M. Com'ton	108¾	
10	Shoe & Leather B'k.	110	
1	Nat. & Ex. Co.	200	
25	do	219¾	
100	Penn. Coal Co	207⅝	
100	Central Coal Co	86	
100	Cum. Coal Pr	100	
400	Am. Coal Co	134⅝	
200	Quicks. M. C	64¾	
200	do	65	
500	do	65¾	
700	do	65¾	
100	do	65¾	
100	Canada Cop. Co	7⅝	
2000	Mar. Min. Co	39	
100	do	39⅝	
100	Rut. Marble	22	
100	do	21⅝	
200	Cen. Am. Transit	50	
200	do	49¾	
200	do	49	
200	Bucks Co. Lead C.	1⅝	
1000	do	1⅝	
2000	Cookite Iron M	16	
200	do	16¾	
200	do	16⅝	
200	do	16¾	
200	do	16¾	
200	do	16¾	
1000	Wyom. Val. Coal Co	92	
200	do	92½	
200	Ashburton Coal Co.	48	
200	Qtz. Hill Min. Co.	26	
200	do	26¾	
200	do	27	
200	do	27¾	
200	do	28	
200	Pacific M. S. Co.	230	
200	do	229¾	
200	N. Y. Cen.	138½	
200	do	138½	
200	do	138¾	
200	do	138¾	
200	do	138¾	
100	do	138¾	
100	do	139¼	
2000	Erie R.	124⅜	
700	do	124⅝	
800	do	124⅝	
600	do	124⅝	
700	do	124⅝	
100	do	125	
100	Erie Railway P.	108¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 5s, 5-20s, C.	109¾	
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1y. C.	99¾	
400	Canton Co.	66¾	
100	do	66¾	
200	do	67	
100	Cum. Coal Pr	85¾	
300	do	85¾	
100	Rut. Marble	22	
100	do	21¾	
100	do	21¾	
100	Mis. Mining Co	1¾	
100	do	1¾	
100	Cookite Iron M	16	
100	do	16¾	
100	do	16¾	
100	do	16¾	
100	do	17¾	
100	do	17	
100	do	17	
100	do	17

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3900. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Olympus, Germania, City of Washington and China.

The Dano-German Difficulties Becoming More Complicated

HOSTILE DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

Rumored Alliance of Russia, Prussia and Austria.

Denmark's Reply to the Conference Proposition Still Withheld.

A Severe Battle Near Viele Between the Danes and Austrians.

Rebel Rights and Federal Rights in Great Britain.

EMANCIPATION OF THE PEASANTRY IN POLAND

Maximilian's Preparations for Assuming the Mexican Sceptre.

DEATH OF THE KING OF BAVARIA

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The extra Cunerd screw steamer *Olympus*, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th, and Queenstown on the 9th March, arrived here at 6½ o'clock last evening.

The steamer *North American* arrived off Queenstown (instead of Londonderry) on the night of the 6th, and reached Liverpool at 10 P. M. on the 7th.

The *China* reached Queenstown early on the morning of the 7th, and arrived at Liverpool at 8:40 P. M. the same day.

The wreck of the *Bohemian* was understood to involve the Underwriters of Liverpool and London in a loss of nearly £80,000 sterling. The ship was but partially insured.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The War in Denmark—Perfide Albion in Danish—A General War—European Combinations—England Powerless—Movements of the Mexican Emperor—Mr. Mason in London—The Fenian Movement—German Recruits at Liverpool—Rights of Confederate Cruisers—The Pampero—Freedom of Polish Serfs

LONDON, Tuesday, March 6, 1864.

East and West! We look alternately across the North Sea and the Atlantic. In our quiet nook—in this peaceful land of noe-interventice, where ironclad ships and Armstrong guns are only experimental playthings—we can look out on two wars with that kind of enjoyment that people are said to have, who, safe on the shore, behold ships and sailors tossing on a stormy sea.

The war in Denmark goes steadily on. The Germans, once in Jutland, move on to conquer it. They are about to invest Fredericia. They will leave the poor Danes nothing but their islands. Lord PALMERSTON, in the House last night, denounced it as "an outrage," but as he does not propose to do anything about it, he might as well have spared hard words, which only make his impotence more apparent. The Danes, meantime, are deeply outraged, not more against the Germans than against England. *Perfide Albion* is translated into Danish. They would like to have their bright and beautiful Princess back again. They think of the old days, when their fleets stormed along the English coast, and their warriors ruled over the English people. They reject the conference. They prefer to fight, single-handed though it be, against the forty millions of Germany, and take the chances of war. Copenhagen is preparing to resist the attack of a German fleet.

Aid for the wounded Danes is being sent from England. They do not much need it so far. The numbers wounded have not been large, and their arrangements to take care of them are very good. The Danes are a hardy, sturdy, well educated people. Every private soldier can read and write, and receives letters and supplies from his family. They will make a good fight, and expect to get better terms than they can hope for in a conference. They take the chances of a general war.

Will there be such a war? Russia is ready for one, and seems to expect it. Austria has not been, for many years, in so good a condition. But Europe waits the signal from France. It is asserted, denied, and reasserted, that France is making active preparations in her navy. The army is always ready. But no note comes from Paris, and there is a disavowal of any wish to extend the frontiers. If, as is said, an alliance exists between Russia, Austria and Prussia, as against Poland, Hungary and Italy—against the revolutionary party in Europe—there must be a combination against them, or there can be no war. That combination must consist of France, England, Italy, Spain and Denmark. But England, to join in that combination, must abandon her ancient traditions and her "natural allies," which are Austria and Prussia. The Queen will never sanction a war with Germany. England is not in any genuine alliance with France, nor even with Italy. She wishes well—a large party at least does—to VICTOR EMANUEL as against the Pope, and would be glad to strengthen him with Venetia, but that is all.

Under these circumstances England can do nothing. The Prince of Wales must look on quietly and see his father-in-law hemmed up in Copenhagen, with two-thirds of his kingdom torn away. PALMERSTON may bluster about outrages in the House of Commons, while Earl RUSSELL meddles in the Lords. And England must digest her bitter meal of mortification as well as she is able.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN has been received at the Tuileries. He is to pay a hasty visit to the Queen of England—possibly to be present at the christening on the 10th, and then he will hasten back to receive the Mexican delegation and the offered crown, so as to sail from Trieste, it is said, on the 15th, but probably a few days later.

It is to be noted in connection with these movements that Mr. MASON, the Southern Commissioner, has been instructed to return to London. There is a rumor of some new diplomatic movement of the Emperor, and, in spite of the news of Federal victories, the Confederate stock is rising, and is being exchanged for the Mexican. It is said with a degree of confidence which certainly surprises, that Mexico and France will and must acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States. I do not see the grounds for the assertion, and it may rest entirely upon a supposed necessity—the necessity of interposing a friendly power between the Mexican Empire and the great Northern Republic—the necessity for a balance of power on the Western Continent.

The Fenian movement in Ireland has called out a counter movement. On Sunday there was posted upon the walls of the Catholic Churches of Dublin, and perhaps of all Ireland, two broadside streets, intended to discourage Irish enlistments in the Federal army. One contained the correspondence between the Pope and the Archbishops of New-York and New-Orleans and JEFFERSON DAVIS; the other letters on the interests of Irishmen in the American war, by WM. SMITH O'BRIEN, JOHN MITCHELL, &c., with comments, all as damaging as possible to the Northern cause. The bishops and clergy of Ireland unite with those in America in denouncing the Fenian organization, and there will be a strong effort to put a stop to enlistments, if not to emigration. The Fenians charge the whole upon the British Government and British gold. But neither Government nor priesthood can hinder Irishmen from emigrating to America, and those who can offer the strongest inducements will get the soldiers. As the Southerners say, "The longest pole brings down the persimmons."

While this fight is going on in Ireland, which may or may not be aided by the Government, defending itself as it best can against the machinations of the terrible Fenians, I note the arrival of 160 Germans at Liverpool, avowedly en route to join the Federal army, for which they have been enlisted. They were promised a bounty of $100 at Liverpool, and it is said that some have refused to embark until it is paid them.

The Attorney-General, last night, in the House, in answer to a question which may have had a purpose, declared that the Confederate cruisers had a right to capture British ships, having as a part of their cargo contraband of war for the Federal States. So a Cunarder might be brought to off Liverpool, and made a lawful prize by the *Alabama* or *Roppahannock* if she had a case of rifles for New-York. Of course this is the law of the case, but it must have come a little hard to admit it. The Attorney-General, indeed, stated that the law required each belligerent to carry his prize into port for adjudication, but that, of course, would depend upon circumstances. The course formerly practiced would be for the prize to be carried into the nearest neutral port—say Liverpool. But as neutral ports are closed to both parties, and the right of taking prizes remains to both alike, they must do the best they can under these adverse circumstances.

The builders of the *Pampero* (supposed Confederate steamer) have offered to give the Government a guarantee, similar to that taken of the Danish Minister respecting an iron-clad building for Denmark, but the Government declines to release the *Pampero* on such conditions, not considering the offered guarantee sufficient.

Having glanced back at European affairs, which I admit to be my proper business, I must not forget an important measure just taken by the Emperor of Russia. He has freed the serfs in Poland. They have not taken part in the rebellion, and it was but right that their fidelity should be rewarded, while the act is a politic one, as making them more than ever interested in the support of the Government. Thus rebellion, east as well as west, seems to work in favor of freedom.

MONADNOCK.

NEWS BY THE OLYMPUS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REBEL RIGHTS AND FEDERAL RIGHTS.

In the House of Commons on the 7th March, Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice that on the 11th he should put a question to the Government on American affairs. Earl RUSSELL had stated that Her Majesty's Government had remonstrated with the Confederate Government on its enlisting sailors and attempting to purchase vessels in England; but as the noble Lord had also stated that the Government desired to preserve a strict neutrality, he should ask whether it would remonstrate with the Federal Government on the employment by it of agents for the purpose of enlisting Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland as soldiers.

The Attorney-General, in reply to Mr. R. LONG, said that a Confederate ship-of-war had just the same right as a Federal ship-of-war to capture a British vessel carrying contraband of war, provided always that the capture was made with the intention to send the vessel before a Prize Court.

Mr. LAYARD, in reply to Mr. DALGLISH, said that Government was not prepared to accept from the builders of the suspected rebel steamer *Pampero* a similar assurance to that given by the Danish Ambassador with respect to vessels building for that Government.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

Mr. DISRAELI made inquiries as to the invasion of Jutland, &c., by the Germans.

Lord PALMERSTON said he was unable to give any reliable information, but he repeated his conviction that the whole of the Austro-Prussian operations were an outrage upon Denmark and not justified by the state of affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. GLADSTONE made a great impression on the House by a speech in defence of his bill for adding small life insurances to the operations of the Post-office Savings Bank. While admitting the obligation of Government not to interfere with private enterprise, he pointed out that this measure was resolved upon in the interest of the most helpless and least protected class of the community—a class whom it had always been held that the State might make its special care. He then proceeded to the question how they were at present cared for by the institutions on which they depended—the Friendly Societies—and showed how grossly they were mismanaged and how unsuitable they were. After a debate the matter was postponed.

Messrs. E. YOUMANS & SONS, gunmakers, of London, had failed, having, it is stated, experienced severe losses in attempts to break the blockade of the Southern ports.

It is stated that a large number of Germans, who had been recruited in their own country for the service of the Federal Government, were being shipped to America via Liverpool, and there were reports that many of the men were complaining of the non-payment of the promised bounties, and refused to embark without such payment being first made.

Capt. PATON, late of the *Great Eastern*, has been elected manager of the ferry between Liverpool and Birkenhead.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Archduke and Archduchess MAXIMILIAN arrived at Paris on the 5th, and forthwith proceeded to the Tuileries, where they were received by the Emperor and Empress of the French. Their stay in Paris was not expected to be more than four or five days. The arrangements for the Archduke's departure from Trieste would be completed on the 15th of March.

A Paris telegram asserts that an arrangement had been effected between the Emperor NAPOLEON and the Archduke whereby the latter finally agrees to accept the throne of Mexico, but it is said he will make this acceptance formally known to the Mexican deputation at Miramar, where the offer was first made to him.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the Archduke would visit London in a few days. That he accepts the throne, it is said, with a war debt of 120,000,000 francs, and that the Mexican army will be organized under the auspices of the French, and a portion of the French force will remain for some time in the country, with the character of a foreign legion. When all this is done, France will consider herself quite disembarrassed of Mexican affairs.

The *Morning Post's* Paris correspondent says the Archduke MAXIMILIAN has been advised to limit the Mexican loan to 4,000,000 sterling, and to postpone the claims of English bondholders and others until after he is seated on the Mexican throne. This small loan is as good as concluded with a German banking firm.

Mexican Securities declined 2½ per cent. in London on the 7th, but afterwards slightly rallied. The *Times'* City Article says: "The agitation was partly consequent on a report (supposed to be unfounded) that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN had succeeded in raising money for the immediate wants of the Empire, and under these circumstances will leave the old loans to be arranged or otherwise at pleasure. A swarm of intriguing speculators are now surrounding the Archduke, and all concerned with him, and the greatest caution will be necessary with regard to the faith to be placed in the assertions that may from time to time be transmitted by these persons."

The *Morning Herald* says, a statement, which, if it shall prove true, will be important, has been circulated, to the effect that a union will take place between Messrs. BARING BROTHERS and Messrs. ROTHSCHILD & Co. in the conduct of all financial negotiations for Mexico.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

A telegram from Copenhagen of March 5, says: The elections to the Folksthieg of the Rigsraad took place to-day. All the National and Liberal candidates in Copenhagen favorable to an energetic prosecution of the war were elected. Mr. HALL, the Ex-Prime Minister, made an electioneering speech, in which he stated that after the arrival of Lord WODEHOUSE from Berlin, he had asked his Lordship whether the revocation of the November Constitution would prevent the entry of the Austro-Prussian troops into Schleswig. The reply was that it decidedly would not." The alliance with Sweden was not an agreement made only between the sovereigns, but also between the Governments of Sweden and Denmark. A personal union between Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein would lead to the loss of those Duchies, or to Denmark being Germanized and ruined. The German Powers never stated their demands before they occupied the Duchies.

A telegram from Hamburg of March 7, says:

Letters received here from Copenhagen state that the civic artillerymen have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness, in case of need, to serve the guns of the forts which protect the town on the sea side. They are also to prepare to occupy the outer fort of the citadel, which commands the Sound in a northerly direction as far as Charlottee.

A telegram from Vienna of March 5 says: An Imperial ordinance was promulgated on the 3d, containing regulations for the capture and stoppage of hostile and suspected ships by Austrian vessels. The ordinance purports to be issued on account of the hostile measures adopted by Denmark against German ships.

The *Pays* states that three Prussian war ships have received orders to leave Brest, and proceed immediately to the North Sea.

The *Patrie* says: Two grave facts have been communicated to us by private telegrams, and confirmed by private information. Austria having consented to associate herself in the execution of all the strategic plans of Marshal WRANGEL, the continuance of hostilities in Jutland is said to have been decided upon at Berlin. From Breslau we learn that the whole Russian army has been placed on a war footing. The Imperial Guard has been ordered to the Prussian frontier, and the Sixth Corps D'Armée has been ordered from the extreme provinces of Russia to Poland. These facts are incontestably connected with the execution of the engagements entered into between the Courts of Vienna, St. Petersburgh and Berlin, the first realization of which is the declaration of a state of siege in Galicia.

THE FEDERAL DIET.

In the sitting of the Federal Diet of March 6, the Bavarian representative proposed that the Diet should notify to the Federal Commander in Holstein the cessation of an understanding between that body and the two great German Powers, in reference to the occupation of the military route in the Duchy by the allied troops. Bavaria also proposed that the Federal troops in Holstein should be reinforced by the Seventh Corps, and by another corps made up of troops from different States. An official communication to the Frankfort papers states that the Federal Diet has recently received an invitation from any quarter to be represented at an European Conference.

The *Nuce Preussische Zeitung* publishes the following from its Paris correspondent: "The negotiations for the conference have been suspended, the Danish Cabinet having lately informed the French Government that Denmark has decided upon entering into no agreement, the basis of which should be only personal union with the Duchies. Denmark would prefer to allow the Duchies to be forcibly torn from her, awaiting their reconquest from later events. In the higher political Parisian circles no one believes any longer in the possibility of a compromise."

Matters now being too complicated, France will not be able to avoid becoming involved in the question.

The Ministerial Stockholm *Jurikestidning* asserts that Sweden is accelerating her armaments as well as the concentration of troops.

Resolutions summoning the Government to aid Denmark, were adopted at a large popular meeting held at Stockholm March 6.

ALLIANCE OF RUSSIA, PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The London *Morning Post* takes it as proved that "an intimate alliance, probably by treaty, but certainly *de facto*, exists between the three Powers who have leagued together against what they call revolution, but what we call the cause of constitutional liberty. We shall certainly drift into war, for the people of England will assuredly rouse themselves and vindicate what, after all, are their true interests. We cannot passively stand by and see, as we shall see in a few weeks, all Europe convulsed in a struggle against despotism. The Danes may be sure that by boldly fighting they will engage our best feelings, and presently our best aid. We can never allow this country to be wrapped in the dreadful folds of the robes of the peace party, and to bleat the cry of 'perish Denmark,' while Mr. BRIGHT jingles the shillings and pence. We are made of other stuff. Among modern sensations, that will not be the least when an Austrian fleet sails up our channel, past our ports and east our ships, to the attack of Denmark. The hour rapidly approaches when the public opinion of this country will make its voice heard in tones which will dictate to Parliament and to the Ministry the path which they must follow."

The London *Times*, in another leader on the arrival of the Holy Alliance, says:

"The way in which Prussia, Austria and Russia are going, evenly and persistently enough—albeit, as slowly though as surely as the march of a glacier—is toward aggression upon Denmark, Italy and Turkey. Nothing can stop them but the action of the Western Powers in the cause of justice, international law and treaty obligations."

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse on the 7th opened very flat and lower, but closed with more steadiness at 66.25.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Count BLONDOFF, President of the Council of the Empire, died on the 1st March.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* of the 6th, publishes a decree regulating the conditions for the emancipation of the peasants in Poland; also, one relative to the organization of the Communal Administrations on the principle of self-government in Poland, by which all connection between the nobility and peasantry is entirely severed.

At Warsaw, on the 6th, the Imperial manifesto announcing the emancipation of the peasants, was solemnly proclaimed in the public squares.

Letters from St. Petersburgh state that in the southern provinces of Russia a large extent of country has been "tapped," yielding very fine petroleum.

ITALY.

The Emperor of Russia and other powerful European Sovereigns had addressed autograph letters to the Pope, jointly expressing a hope that tranquillity in Italy may not be disturbed.

GREECE.

A Ministerial crisis has taken place, and several changes were made in the Cabinet.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON'S NEWS.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, which left Liverpool at noon on the 9th, and Queenstown on the 10th of March, arrived here at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The hearing of the appeal to the House of Lords, in the case of the gunboat *Alexandra*, was fixed for the 11th of March.

Mr. Justice MELLOR, on the 8th inst., granted an application for a commission to examine the Pasha of Egypt and other witnesses at Cairo relative to the steam rams seized on the Mersey.

The English Board of Trade returns for January show that the exports were £10,413,586, which is nearly £2,500,000 in excess of January, 1863. The export of cotton goods was 74 per cent. in value and 50 per cent. in quantity greater than last year.

DEBATE ON THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

In the House of Lords, on the 8th inst., the Dano-German war was debated. Earl DERBY asked for information as to the present position of affairs.

Earl RUSSELL, in reply, said that in entering Schleswig at a time when Denmark was ready to concede to their demands, Austria and Prussia commenced a most unjustifiable war. By way of retaliation, the Danish Government had captured Austrian and Prussian ships; and Austria and Prussia regarding this as part of a general war, had extended their military operations into Jutland. With reference to the papers illustrating these events, he considered that it would not be advantageous to the public interest, or to the success of negotiations still pending, to produce them at the present moment. A proposal for an armistice, made by Government, having fallen through, they next proposed a conference without an armistice to the belligerents. To this Austria and Prussia had agreed; but the answer of Denmark had not yet been received, though he expected it at the end of the week. If, when that answer was received, it appeared that Denmark acquiesced in the conference, fresh negotiations would be entered into; on the other hand, if the answer was in the negative, the war would be continued on a war footing.

In reply to a question from Lord ELLENBOROUGH, Earl RUSSELL said Austria and Prussia still adhered to their original declaration that they would respect the integrity of the Danish Monarchy.

Lord SHAFTESBURY trusted that if an Austrian fleet entered the Baltic, a British squadron would be sent to watch its movements.

Lord RUSSELL said the Channel Squadron was within easy distance, and could at once be dispatched to the Baltic if such a measure were considered necessary.

In the House of Commons on the 8th the proceedings were unimportant.

Lord PALMERSTON notified that the Easter recess would extend from March 18 to April 4.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

It is stated that the "Gondrecourt" brigade of the Austrian army advanced toward Jutland on the 7th inst. The Prussian Commander-in-Chief, Marshal VON WRANGEL, was at Moesild, on the frontier of Jutland. The Austrian General, GABLENZ, was following him thither.

A large number of hospitals had been prepared at Kolding.

The investment of Fredarica by the Germans was expected in a few days.

THE RUMORED ALLIANCE BETWEEN RUSSIA, PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The English journals continue to persist in the above alliance, but some of the Continental journals question it.

There is no confirmation of the statement that the Russian Imperial Guards had been ordered to the Prussian frontiers.

The Paris *Peys* says a strong body of Austrian troops had been dispatched to Italy.

The London *Times* takes a commercial view of the political position of England. There is, it says, a commercial, as well as a political world, and from that world we are not only not shut out, but are becoming more and more its active and thriving centre. But can it be wondered at that England avoids association with members of the new Holy Alliance? She stood aside forty years ago and allowed Spain to be invaded, but the Powers which sanctioned the outrage were punished by civil war, revolution, and eternal obloquy and disgrace." This the *Times* considers a motive for present inaction.

FRANCE.

The Archduke MAXIMILIAN continued in Paris. It is stated that Señor ARRANJOEZ had been appointed Mexican Minister in London.

The *Morning Post* says it is believed that it has been found impossible at Paris to negotiate the proposed Mexican loan until after the arrival of the Archduke in his capital and the formation of his Government in a permanent shape.

The Emperor NAPOLEON had consented to arbitrate on certain questions pending between the Suez Canal Company and the Viceroy of Egypt.

The Bourse, on the 8th, was firmer. Rents closed at 66.30.

HOLLAND.

MYNHEER CREMERS had been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Feb. 15 is received. The commercial news has been anticipated. The new crop of cotton was expected to be large, but arrivals for shipment at Bombay were not expected till the end of February. No tidings had been heard of the *Alabama* since the destruction of the ship *Emma Jane*.

LATEST PER CITY OF WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

THE SEVERE ENGAGEMENT NEAR VEILE.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, March 8—5:5 P. M.

The Austrians are advancing large forces upon Fredericia.

Gen. WILSTAR, the Danish Commander-in-Chief there, and HOFFMANN, his head of the staff, were wounded to-day, probably in an outpost encounter.

KOLDING, Tuesday, March 8.

The Prussian division of the Guards, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Field-Marshal VON WRANGEL, advanced to-day to Soederskoogl, driving the Danes back to Fredericia and capturing 180 prisoners.

The Prussian loss was 2 killed and 20 wounded.

The Austrians are advancing on Veile.

WEDNESDAY, March 9.

At 6 A. M. yesterday, the Austrians crossed the Koldieg-au in two columns. After a very exhausting march of one German mile and a quarter they encountered the Danish cavalry to the south of Veile. The Austrians forced back the Danes to Veile, where three Danish infantry regiments, three batteries, and two cavalry regiments took up a position to the north of the Veile River. The Nassau Brigade, under the command of Gen. VON GABLENZ, a portion of the Gondrecourt Brigade, and the artillery reserve succeeded in dislodging the Danes, in spite of the great strength of their position, and in driving them back toward Horsens. The Danish loss was considerable, and the Austrians took many prisoners.

COPENHAGEN, March 7—8 55 P. M.

The President of the Council, in a speech delivered before his Electors, said he should continue to struggle persistently for the independence of the Monarchy and the maintenence of the Union between Denmark and Schleswig. He would never consent to a dissolution of the union.

9 P. M.—A portion of the Royal Danish Foot Guard has made a descent, for reconnoitering purposes, upon the eastern coast of Holstein. They marched to the village of Putlos, and were received in a friendly manner by the inhabitants.

TUESDAY, March 8—3:15 P. M.

The enemy is advancing in great force upon Fredericia.

An engagement has taken place near Gudsoa.

The Danish Gen. WILSTRA and the Chief of his Staff have been wounded.

THURSDAY, March 8—4:45 P. M.

Official dispatches have been published here, which state:

"Our outposts were attacked this morning at Krybly and Havrebelle-gaard, and forced back. The enemy now occupies Eritsö and Staunstrup, before Fredericia. Gen. WILSTRA and four other officers have been wounded. The cannonade has ceased."

WEDNESDAY, March 9—5:47 P. M.

The following official announcement has been made:

"Two engagements have taken place, yesterday and the day before—yesterday in Jutland.

Our troops, having been attacked in force, withdrew without offering great resistance.

Our vanguard took up a position behind Eritsö. A simultaneous attack was made on our Fourth Division, and a severe engagement ensued to the rear of Veile.

The position was untenable, owing to many of our troops having previously been withdrawn. We effected our retreat toward the north. Our loss was inconsiderable."

FLENSBURG, Tuesday, March 8—Evening.

An ordinance of the Austrian and Prussian Civil Commissioners has been promulgated to-day, stating that from the 1st of April next the Danish currency and the notes of the Bank of Copenhagen will no longer be accepted in payments made to the public treasury.

The same ordinance declares that the Schleswig-Holstein currency and silver thalers of all the German States will be a legal tender.

STOCKHOLM, Monday, March 7—Evening.

The public meeting held yesterday in this city was very numerously attended. Thousands of people being unable to obtain admittance to the hall, which was quite full, were waiting in the streets.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"1. This meeting expresses its strongest sympathy for Denmark, whose resistance it considers to be just. It further considers the war as a struggle for the independence and free development of the whole North.

2. This meeting believes that the honor and real interests of Sweden render an energetic policy on the part of that country necessary."

The people are ready to bear the sacrifice which such a policy may necessitate.

In the course of the evening a popular demonstration was made before the house of the Danish Minister, when cheers were given for Denmark.

HAMBURG, Wednesday, March 9.

A Prussian sloop train, consisting of 50 mortars and 2,000 projectiles, of a calibre varying from 25lb. to 65lb., passed through here to-day.

ENGLISH POLICY TOWARD DENMARK.

The discussion in the Lords on the flagrant outrages committed by Austria and Prussia is noticed, but the *Times* and the Peers are accused of exciting popular passion and stirring up strife among England and the other Powers of Europe.

The *Times* says the question is not of an easy triumph over the Prussian and Austrian fleets. It means the letting loose of discord over the whole surface of Europe—the stirring up of every revolutionary element—the arming anew of every discontented nationality. We shall do these things whenever the people and their representatives consider that they ought to be done, but we will not plunge into such a sea of miseries merely because the House of Lords tells us that we, on whom the weight of the conflict will assuredly fall, ought no longer to be trifled with.

The *Post* attributes the conduct of the German Powers to a belief that England should not be raised from a state of neutrality; nevertheless, if the German Powers should entertain any project of combining their naval forces at Duppel, or to act independently in any other quarter of the Danish dominions, the *Post* says that positively this time Great Britain could not remain a passive spectator of such an outrage; and if an Austrian fleet should venture through the Straits of Dover, it will not cross the German ocean entirely alone.

The *Herald* points out that the Peers who deplored the inaction of England have always acted with regard to party interests. The Germans must decide whether they will be content with the injury they have already done Denmark and recognize the London treaty, or measure themselves with the might of England and all the revolutionary and other hostile forces which war with her would call into action.

Her Majesty, with the royal family of the King of the Belgians, will come to town to-day to attend the baptism of the infant son of the Prince of Wales. The Queen will return to Windsor in the afternoon.

NEWS BY THE GERMANIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steamship *Germania*, on the 9th March from Southampton, also arrived last evening.

The *Scotsman* says: "The Danish cruisers are still in the offing, and are evidently keeping a sharp lookout for prizes. When last seen the two were somewhere above the Bass, and a parting shot was observed to be sent after a fugitive as she stood away to the northward under a heavy press of sail."

A dispatch from Dover of March 6, says: "The United States frigate *Kearsarge* arrived here on the 5th, and left early on the 6th for the Downs."

The *Times* says: "Advices from St. Petersburgh state that in the southeastern provinces of Russia a large extent of country has been 'tapped,' yielding very fine petroleum. Should the supply prove to be in any degree permanent and of the quality supposed, the discovery is likely to have an important bearing on the trade of Odessa or of Sebastopol, and to hasten the contemplated construction of a railway to the latter place, which is to be declared a 'free port.'"

FRANCE.

The *Constitutionnel* says: "The proclamation of a state of siege in Galicia is a serious and lamentable fact, but the English press draws exaggerated consequences therefrom, in concluding that a political combination exists between the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburgh. As we are in the habit of commenting on precise information only, we will say no more on the subject now. We confine ourselves to pointing out the contradiction between Austria making war in Denmark in the name of the principle of nationalities, and her conduct toward the Poles in Galicia."

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says: "The delay caused by the indisposition of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN will only allow him to remain four or five days at Paris, since, independent of the visit of courtesy which he has to pay to Queen VICTORIA, cousin of the Princess CHARLOTTE, the latter has to take final leave of her illustrious father, who will remain one month in England."

There was very little demand for cotton at Havre last week, and sales were confined to 1,100 bales. On Saturday the demand was moderate, and prices were falling.

M. MASQUELIER, a Havre merchant, cultivates cotton in Algeria. The whole of his crop consists of long silk cotton. This cotton finds a ready sale at Havre. In 1860 it sold at 5f. 60c. the kilo, and in 1861 at 10f., and the average price at present is 11f. the kilo.

The Paris wheat market was dull, at 50c. lower on the sack.

The Paris flour market was also dull. Baker's flour fell from 1f. to 1f. 75c. the sack.

Accounts from the growing crops are favorable.

The Paris Bourse was unchanged.

Rentes closed on Monday at 66f. 25c

ITALY.

A telegram from Turin of March 6, says: "The Emperor NAPOLEON has sent a reply to an address of the National Italian Society, forwarded to His Majesty on the occasion of the late conspiracy. The Emperor's letter concludes thus: "Such attempts cannot change my sentiments toward your country. I shall always prize the honor of having contributed to its independence."

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA WITH THREE DAYS' LATER ADVICES.

The Pirate Florida and the United States Corvette St. Louis at Madeira—Further of the Dano-German War—Continental News and Commercial Intelligence.

The Royal Mail steamer *China*, Capt. ANDERSON, which left Liverpool at 11:30 on the morning of the 12th, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 13th March, arrived here at a late hour last night.

The *Hibernian*, from Portland, arrived off Londonderry at 4 A. M., and the *City of Manchester* off Cape Clear at 11 A. M., on the 11th March. The former reached Liverpool early on the 12th.

The rebel cruiser *Florida* and the United States corvette *St. Louis* were both at Madeira on the 4th of March. It was believed to be the intention of the *St. Louis* to cut out the *Florida* in Funchal Bay, but fears were entertained of the interference of the shore authorities. The *Florida* required coals, with which at first the Governor of Madeira would not allow her to be supplied, but ultimately he gave his sanction to her obtaining sufficient to enable her to get away from the *St. Louis*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGLISH ARTILLERY.

In the House of Commons on the 10th the subject of naval armaments was debated. It was contended that England was behind hand in the matter of guns, owing to the alleged inefficiency of the Armstrongs. Lord C. PAGET combatted the statement and asserted his belief that England was better off than France in the matter of guns, and also that in the matter of effective projectiles England was not behind America. He stated that by the courtesy of the American Government the Admiralty had been enabled to send an intelligent officer of the navy to inspect the gun manufactories of the United States, and full information was expected as to what guns the Americans prefer and what progress they have made.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the House of Lords, on the 11th March, the Earl of Cork gave notice, on behalf of the Marquis of Clanricarde, that on the 18th the Marquis would move for copies of any correspondence that may have taken place between Her Majesty's Government and the Confederate States relative to the removal of British Consuls from those States, and the cessation of their functions.

In the House of Commons, Lord PALMERSTON made some explanations as to the proposed Conference on the Danish question, but there was nothing new in his statement.

Mr. HENNESSY proposed a resolution in favor of the extension of the English Poor Law system to Ireland, but after a general debate upon the State of Ireland, and the continued emigration therefrom, it was withdrawn.

The appeal in the *Alexandra* case came before the House of Lords on the 11th. The Attorney-General opened the proceedings on behalf of the Crown.

The christening of the infant son of the Prince and Princess of Wales took place, with considerable Court ceremony, at Buckingham Palace, on the 10th March, the anniversary of the wedding day. Queen VICTORIA was one of the sponsors, and named the young Prince ALBERT VICTOR CHRISTIAN EDWARD.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

A telegram received at LLOYD'S announces that the Prussian ports of Swinemunde, Cammin, Wolgast, Frailfswalde and Stralsund would be blockaded on and after Monday, the 15th inst.

Four Austrian frigates had passed Messina, sailing westward on the lookout for Danish vessels.

The vanguard of the Sixth Austrian Corps had entered Horsens, and the Prussians had occupied the eastern defiles of Ramsdan, in order to watch the fortresses of Fredericia.

The Vienna *Presse* says that a fresh Austrian circular had been issued, with the object of tranquillizing the foreign Powers relative to the advance of the Allies into Jutland. The note declares the readiness of Austria to participate in the conference, and to consent to an armistice. Austria states also that Jutland would be evacuated by the Austrians and Prussians on condition of the evacuation of Sundewith and the Island of Alsen by the Danes, who are also to cease capturing German shipping, and release all shipping they may have already captured.

A Stockholm paper states that Prussia had undertaken to form a corps of 150,000 men to operate against Sweden in the event of the latter State becoming an ally of England and France.

FRANCE.

It is asserted that M. FOULD will remain in the Cabinet—rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes that nothing could surpass the attention shown by the Emperor NAPOLEON to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN since his arrival in Paris. The Archduke was expected to quit Paris on the 12th or 13th March.

La France says it is asserted that Gen. BAZAINE will shortly return to France, as the expedition to Mexico which he has commanded with so much distinction, may now be considered terminated.

The Archduke MAXIMILIAN is said to have refused to ratify the Mexican Bank Concession, or to deal with that question until his arrival in Mexico.

It was asserted that the new Mexican loan would be promulgated forthwith. The amount was expected to be £10,000,000 sterling.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in the cash on hand of thirteen and a-half millions of francs.

The Bourse, on the 11th, was quiet at 66.45.

BAVARIA.

The King of Bavaria died at Munich on the forenoon of the 10th March, from the attack of erysipelas reported by previous steamers. He is succeeded by his eldest son, aged nineteen, who was formally proclaimed King, under the title of King LUDWIG the Second, and had taken the constitutional oath before the Council of State.

PRUSSIA.

The Government had contracted a new loan of six millions thalers at 4½ per cent. A ministerial decree directs that no person shall be allowed to visit the district of Jahda without a special passport.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The English funds on the 11th were firmer. Consols closed at 91¼@¾.

The discount demand was of an average character at unchanged rates.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion of £149,633.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. quote Bar Silver 5s. 1½d.; Dollars 5s. 4d.; Eagles 76s. 2½d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BRO. & Co. say there have been more transactions but still to a trifling extent. U. S. Sixes of '81, 64@66; Fives, 59@61; 5-20s, 63½@64½; Massachusetts, 87@90.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 12—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "The continued uncertainty which hangs over the future of continental politics has had a very depressing influence upon the market throughout the whole of the past week, and the extent of business has been consequently very limited. Prices have shown great irregularity. Americans are ¼d. @ ½d. easier. Brazils have been moderately dealt in at a reduction of about ¼d. Egyptians have been freely offered, and to effect sales holders have submitted to a decline of fully ¼d. @ ½d. In Surats the better qualities remain scarce, and prices are only ¼d. lower, whilst the commoner grades continue very unsalable even at a reduction of 1d. @ 1½d. China is ¼d.@¾d. easier, and Scinde and Bengal ¼d.@1d. The sales of the week have been 27,160 bales, including 3,190 to speculators, and 3,920 to exporters. Yesterday (Friday) the market was quiet but steady, with of 4,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation. Fair American continues nominal. Middling is quoted as follows: Orleans, 26¾d.; Mobile, 26¾d.; Uplands, 26¼d. The stock is estimated at 255,950 bales, including 26,790 American. At sea, from India, 228,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The market continued dull and irregular, and manufacturers had made some reduction in prices.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., ROBARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and others report: "Flour dull, but quotations unchanged. Wheat rather firmer than on Tuesday, the 8th, and the depression of that day partially recovered. Winter Red, 8s.@8s. 8d. ₩ 100 lbs. Corn in moderate demand at 28s. 6d. for Mixed. White nominal."

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. GORDON, BRUCE & Co. and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report: Beef less doing, but steady. Pork firm and a shade dearer for prime Eastern. Bacon quiet and prices rather favor buyers; New, 38s.@42s. Lard steady at 41s. 6d.@43s. 6d. Butter very firm. Tallow opened at an improvement, but closed rather easier; North American, 40s.@42s.

PRODUCE.—The Broker's Circular reports: Ashes—Pots in limited supply and again dearer; sales at 34s.@36s.; Pearls, 32s.@34s. Sugars quiet but firm, and rather dearer. Rice very firm. Bark, sales of Philadelphia at 7s. 6d. Linseed active and dearer. Cloverseed—New American Red 46s. 6d. Linseed Cakes £8 17s. 6d., ex quay. Cod Oil sells at £49; Sperm £81 for Winter bagged. Resin in better demand. Common French 25s. 9d.@26s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine advanced to 76s. for French.

PETROLEUM.—BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report: Refined, steady at 1s. 9½d.; Crude, flat at £14 10s.; lubricating grades £9—with a fair demand.

LONDON M

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 23, 1864.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	112	100	Cen. Am. Transit.	49
23,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. Co..	109⅝	380	Harlem R.	130
75,000	do.	109⅞	350	do.....s15	130
35,000	Treas. N. Y. 5-10 Oct. & April	113	2500	do.	131
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr c...	99¼	100	do.....s15	131
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bs. '62.	100	850	do.....s	131⅛
1,000	M. 6s Iss. to R. & St. J. R.	92	500	do.	132
20,000	O. & M. Cer. b30	68¾	400	do.....b10	132⅛
10,000	do.	68⅞	1000	Reading R.	141⅛
100,000	do.	69	1200	do.....b10	142
10,000	Ohio & Miss. prf. Certifs.	95	700	do.....b30	142
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s..	109	300	Mich. Cen. R.	142⅛
5,000	Chic., Bnr. & Q. 8s, 1st m.	124	100	M. So. & N. I. R.	118
7,000	Hud. R. 1st M.	153	100	do.....b30	118⅛
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d M..	95⅛	1000	do.	117⅞
6,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	114	200	do.	117⅛
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	109	150	M. So. & N. I. G. S...	147
5,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	90	50	do.	146⅜
20,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	74	10	do.	146
25,000	do.	73¾	100	Peninsula R.	70
7,000	do.	73¾	400	Chi. & Mil. R.	86
20	Fourth Nat. Bank	102	700	Clev. & Pitts. R.	125
5	Am. Exc. Bank	116⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	137⅜
5	Metropolitan Bank	118⅜	200	do.	138
10,000	Am. Gold	164⅛	200	do.....b10	138¾
30,000	do.	164⅜	500	do.	138⅜
100	Canton Co.	67⅜	400	do.	125⅜
50	Del. & Hud. Can. C.	222	400	do.	126
100	Cen. Coal Co..	95	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	146
100	do.	95⅛	600	do.	146⅜
100	Cum. Coal Prf.	86	100	Chic. & R. I.	125
200	do.	86½	100	do.	125¾
800	do.	87	400	Ch. B. & Quin.	146
600	do.	87⅜	100	do.	145⅜
400	do.	87⅜	500	do.	146
300	Am. Coal Co	115	26	M. & P. du C. R.	75
800	Quick. Min. Co	66⅝	100	do.	77
200	do.	66⅞	600	do.	77⅜
200	do.	67	300	Tol. & Wab. R	71⅜
200	do.....b10	67	500	do.	72
200	do.....b10	87⅛	700	do.	72⅜
200	do.....b30	87⅜	300	Tol. & Wab. Prf.	88⅜
250	Mariposa M. Co.	39	1400	do.	89
800	Maryland Cop. Co.	2⅝	100	do.	89⅜
1600	Copake Iron M.	18	1000	Pitts. F. W. & C.	139
100	do.....b30	18¾	1000	do.....s30	137
400	Canada Con. Co.	7⅜	200	do.	138⅜
200	Hope Gold Co.	12	800	do.....s10	133⅜
	do.	11⅜	400	do.	138⅜
1800	Qts. Hill Min. Co.	28⅛	100	do.....s10	138⅜
300	International Coal	86⅜	200	do.....b10	139
100	do.	87	1000	Alt. & T. H. R.	88
300	do.	88	400	Alt. & T. H. P.	101
300	do.	89⅜	100	do.....b30	101⅜
200	Ashburton Coal Co.	47⅜	1500	Chic. & N. W. R.	89¾
100	do.	48	300	Chic. & N. W. P.	87
200	Rnt. Marble Co.	22¾	500	Chi. & Alton	90
10	Pacific M. S. Co.	230	200	do.	90¾
20	do.	229	800	do.....b30	91
500	N. Y. Cen.	140	100	do.	90⅛
8	do.	139⅜	100	Chic. & Alt. P.	97⅛
200	do.....b30	140⅜	200	Mar. & Cin. 1st P.	88
500	Erie R.	125⅜	200	do.	63⅜
500	do.....b10	125⅜	150	do.	89
1000	do.....b10	125⅜	200	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr.	69
350	do.	125⅜	100	Han. & St. J. R.	59
300	do.	125⅛	100	do.	60
200	do.....s30	125	150	Han. & St. J. Pre.	80
200	Erie Railway P.	105	100	do.....s30	80
250	do.	108⅜	500	do.	78
300	Hudson R. R.	167	35	do.	76
200	do.	156⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '61 Reg..	112	700	M. S. & N. I. R....	118¼
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Con.	112¼	300	do.....b45	118⅜
17,000	U. S. 6s, 5 20s, R.	109⅜	300	do.....b10	118⅜
200,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	109⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R. S.	138¼
1,500	do.	109⅜	500	do.	138⅜
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1y. C..	99¼	1000	P., Ft. W. & C....	139⅜
5,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90....	61⅜	200	do.	139¾
20,000	O. & Miss. Cer..	66	200	do.	139¼
30,000	do.	66¼	200	do.....b30	139⅜
25,000	do.....b10	67	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	127
10,000	Amer. Gold	165¼	500	do.	127⅜
200	Canton Co.	68	2500	do.	127⅜
300	Cum. Coal Prf.	88¼	2500	do.	128
200	do.....b3	88¾	500	do.	128¼
100	Quick. Min. Co.	65	500	Gal. & Chic. R.	126¾
200	do.	67¼	500	do.	126⅜
500	do.	67⅜	500	do.	126⅛
500	do.....b10	67½	6	do.	125⅜
100	Hud. R. R.	156¾	100	do.	125¾
100	do.	156¼	100	Cle. & Tol. R.	147¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	140¾	300	Chi. & R. I. R.	127
100	do.	140¾	800	do.	127⅜
100	do.....b3	140¾	300	do.	127¾
100	do.	140¾	500	Chic., B. & Q. R.	146
1500	Erie R.	125¾	300	do.	145⅜
100	do.	125⅜	15	do.	144¾
100	do.....b10	126	500	Tol. & Wab.	73
100	Eris R. Pr.	108¾	200	do.....b30	73⅜
500	Harlem R.	133	200	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	90
50	Mich. Cen. R.	142	250	A. & T. H. R.	89¾
100	do.	142¾	100	do.	89¾
100	do.	142¾	200	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	100¾
100	do.	142¾	200	Pacific M. S. Co.	229
250	Chi. & N. W. R.	69¼			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.....s3	140⅜	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	126¼
300	do.	140⅜	1200	do.	126⅜
200	do.....s10	140¼	100	do.	126
200	do.	140⅜	200	do.....b3	126⅛
200	do.	141	850	do.	125⅞
200	do.....s3	141	100	Chi. & R. I.	127⅜
100	do.	141⅛	1000	do.	127¼
200	do.....b3	141⅛	100	do.....b3	127⅜
100	do.....b3	141⅛	100	do.	127⅜
100	do.....s30	141	600	do.	127⅜
200	do.	141⅛	100	do.....c	127
200	do.....s30	140⅜	200	do.	127⅛
100	Erie R.	126	400	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	139⅜
300	do.	126⅛	150	do.	139
200	do.	126⅜	200	do.....s30	138⅜
200	do.....btw	126¼	100	do.....s3	138⅜
700	do.....o	126	100	do.	139½
200	do.	126¼	50	do.	139¾
1600	do.	126	100	do.....s60	136
100	Rnd. R. R. ex-div.	157	500	M. & P. du C.	77⅝
200	Harlem R.	136	100	do.....s3	77¾
500	do.	134¾	100	do.	77¾
200	do.....s3	134¾	300	do.	77⅞
600	do.....b3	134⅜	100	T. H. & Alt. R.	69
1200	do.	134	200	do.	69⅜
1500	do.....b3	134	300	Ter. H. & Alt. Pr	101
100	do.	133¾	100	do.....b3	101
600	Reading R.	143	100	Chi., Bnr. & Q. R.	145
1700	do.	142¾	100	Tol. & Wabash	73
400	do.....b3	142⅞	150	do.	73¾
500	M. S. & N. I. R.	118	500	do.	74¼
100	do.	118	35,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	67
700	do.....b3	118	600	Mar. & Cin. 1st Prf'd	87¾
900	do.....s3	117¾	300	Pacific Mail	229
200	Ill. Cen. R.	138⅜	500	Canton Co.	67⅜
200	do.	138¼	100	do.	67⅝
100	do.....b10	138⅜	500	do.	67¾
100	do.....b3	138¼	300	Cum. Coal	90
400	Clev. & Pitts. R.	126	500	do.	89¾
100	do.....s3	126⅛	300	do.	89
300	do.	126¼	100	do.	89
200	do.....s3	126⅛	500	do.	89½
200	do.	126¼	200	do.	88⅝
200	do.	126⅜	800	Quicksilv. M. Co.	67
100	do.....s3	126¾	600	do.	67¼
300	do.....s3	126⅜	100	Qtz. Hill G. M.	28¾
1000	do.....s3	127	200	do.	28⅜
500	do.	127	500	do.....b10	28¾
500	do.	127⅛	500	Marl'd Min. Co.	2½
400	do.....b3	127⅜	100	Rnt. Marble Co.	23
150	Erie Pref.	109	1000	Nashua Cop.	1¾
300	do.....b3	190	1000	Cop'k Iron Co.	19
900	Chic. & N. W. R..	69⅜	300	Bucks Co. Lead	1¼

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	N. Y. Cen. R.	140¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts R.	128
100	do.....b3	140⅝	800	do.....b3	128¼
200	Erie R.	125⅞	500	do.	128⅛
50	do.	125⅝	200	do.	128¾
500	do.	125⅜	200	do.....s3	128
500	do.....b5	125⅞	200	do.....b3	128¼
400	do.....b3	125⅞	100	do.	128⅛
300	do.....b3	125	500	do.....s3	128
100	do.	125⅝	500	do.....b3	128¼
500	do.....bt	125⅞	400	do.	128
200	dn.....b3	126	800	do.....s3	128
200	do.....b4	125⅞	2000	do.	128
100	do.	125⅞	300	do.....b3	128
400	Harlem R.....b3	136	300	T. H. & Alt.	88¾
1850	do.	136	100	do.	89
200	Reading R.	142¾	300	Chi., Bur. & Q.	144⅜
400	do.....b2	142⅛	500	do.....b3	145
900	do.....b3	142⅜	250	Miss. & Mo. R	58⅜
250	Miob. Cen. R.	142⅜	1000	Ohio & Miss. Cer	87
400	M. S. & N. I. R.	118¾	26,000	no.	66
100	do.....b3	118⅜	10,800	do.	65⅜
200	do.....s3	118	100	Pac. M. S. Co.	229
200	do.	117⅞	300	do.	228⅜
100	do.....b3	118	700	Canton Co.	68¼
2 0	Chi. & R. I. R.	126¾	100	do.	68⅜
100	do.	126	200	Cumb. Coal Co.	88
100	do.	127⅜	800	do.....b3	88⅜
400	Chi., & N. W. R.	87⅜	100	do.....s3	88¾
400	do.	68	100	Cen. Coal	95⅜
100	do.	68¾	200	do.....b10	93⅜
100	Chic. & N. W. Pre	84	600	Quicksil. M. Co.	67¾
100	do.	88½	200	do.	67⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R.	138½	100	do.....b3	67
300	do.	138¾	100	do.....b3	67⅛
200	do.....s3	138⅜	100	Wy. V. C. Co	90
200	do.	139	30	do.	90
500	do.....b3	138⅞	300	Q. H. G. M. Co..	28¾
100	do.....b10	139	200	do.	28⅜
300	do.	138⅞	300	Mar. Min. Co.	39¾
700	Maryl'd Min. Co..	2⅛	400	Bucks Co'L. Co.	1¾
500	Canada Cop. Co.	7⅜	100	Denver Mining Co.	10¼
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	135¼	200	do.	10
100	do.	138½	500	Nashua Cop.	1¾
200	do.....b30	138¾	100	do.	1¾
200	do.....b3	138⅞	500	do.	1¾
200	do.....s30	136	100	Copake Iron M.	19
1100	do.....b3	138¾	1400	do.	19¾
200	T. H. & A. R. Pr.	100¾			

WEDNESDAY, March 23—P. M.

The price of Gold on the speculative operations in William-street, was advanced full 2 ₱ cent. to-day. The buyers for the upward turn, by making what is called Cash Gold (that is, for immediate delivery) scarce on the Street, fairly *cornered* the sellers on three day options, even in the absence of all export demand and only a moderate inquiry to pay customs. After the sailing of the Cunard steamer there was no movement in Bills on London. The rates cannot be kept up to correspond with the price of Gold, but drawers are not disposed to anticipate what the currency for first-class Bills may be for Saturday's mail.

There was no marked change in the Money Market to-day. The Stock Exchange borrowers are accommodated at 6@7 ₱ cent., as well at the old Banks—whose officers appear to have no immediate distrust in the Railway and fancy Mining speculation—as from private lenders.

The prices at the Stock Exchange Board were generally firm at the early session, and comperatively strong in the afternoon. The Railways of the West were in high favor on nearly all descriptions, and New-York Central attracted more attention among the Eastern lines. Harlem fluctuated in the course of the day 5@6 ₱ cent., adversely in the main, to the upward movement. The price appears to be regulated from day to day by telegraph from the State Capital, where the Legislature is beset by some three or four schemes for a Broadway Railroad, Harlem prominent among the number.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, in comparison with the same hour yesterday. The Government Stocks are steady, but like Exchanges on London, fail to follow the advance on Gold:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	163⅝	165⅜	Mich. Central	141⅜	142⅛
U. S. 6s, 1861	112⅜	112⅝	Mich Southern	111⅜	117⅜
N. Y. Central	139	140⅜	Mich Guarant'd	147	147
Erie	125⅝	128	Illinois Cen.	137¼	138⅜
Erie Preferred	108⅜	108¾	Pittsburgh	124⅜	128
Hudson	156⅜	156⅜	Fort Wayne	138¼	138¼
Pacific Mail	230	229	Rock Island	124⅜	127⅜
Harlem	136	136	Galena	121⅜	125⅜
Canton	68¼	68	Reading	141⅜	142⅜
Treas. Cer. new	99⅞	99¼	Quicksilver	65⅜	87⅜
Toledo	144¼	146⅜	Cum'land Coal	86⅜	88¼
Northwest	67⅜	69	Mariposa	39	39¼

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'	111	American Exchange	116
Mechanics'	114	Bank of N. America	109¼
Union	122	Hanover	102
Tradesmen's	114	Irving	102
National	106	Metropolitan	118
Merchants' Ex.	100	Shoe and Leather	109
Seventh Ward	150	Corn Exchange	109
State of New-York	109	Continental	103
Commerce	108	Commonwealth	106
Ocean	95	Park	130

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	109
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Real Es.	105
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '04	101⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115
Erie 7ds, '83	115
Erie 6ths, '86	126
Erie 5ths, '88	125
B. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	108⅜
Hud. R. 2ds, s. f. '86	117
Hud. R. 3ds, '75	150
Mich. C. 6s & 7s	127
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	132
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	124
Mich. S. seconds	107
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	112
Ill. Central, '76	124
Alton & T. Haute firsts	108
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104
Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	98
Tol. & Wab. 1sts	106⅜
Tol. & Wab. seconds	93⅜
M. & P. Du Ch. 8ths	106⅜
Cbi. & Tol. S. F.	114
Pitts., Ft. W. & C 1sts	111
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	108
Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	100
Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	89¼
Miss. & Mo. L. G.	73¼
Chi. & Alt. firsts	106
Chi. & Alt. Income	95
Ohio & Miss.	95

The semi-weekly Auction sale of Stocks by Mr. A. H. NICOLAY, is advertised on another page for Thursday, (to-morrow,) at 12½ o'clock.

Mr. PETER M. MYERS, of the Stock Exchange firm of P. M. MYERS & Co., has been admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

A subscription will be opened on Friday, 25th inst., at the office of Messrs. VAN SCHAICK & MASSETT, No. 19 William-street, for the Capital Stock of the New-York and Pessaic Copper Company.

The *Cincinnati Gazette*, of the 16th, remarks as follows on the arrangemente made for the connection between the Atlantic and Great Western and Ohio and Mississippi Roads in that city:

"This company (the Ohio and Mississippi) has purchased transfer grounds at Storr's, three-fourths of a mile in length, embracing all the land south of the canal and west of Mill Creek, with an unimportant exception. It is above high water, and arranged for five miles of side tracks, intended for the storage of cars of the Atlantic and Great Western, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, the Ohio and Mississippi, and such other roads as may desire to use them.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company have recently removed the buildings on these grounds, and are now erecting a warehouse 800 feet in length by 65 feet in width, with two tracks running through it, and two adjacent, all of which are arranged for the wide and narrow gauges. Four of the longest freight trains can occupy the building at the same time, and transfer their freight to each other. Trains on the inside tracks can be housed in perfect safety if necessary.

The transfer of through passengers will also be made at this place, avoiding the delay of the passage of trains through crowded streets and a detention of nearly an hour. The passenger trains of these roads will, of course, he run into the city for the benefit of city passengers, and of those who do not wish to proceed at once on their journey.

The transfer business of this and connecting roads has increased within a few years past to an amount so much beyond the anticipations of their managers, that it has necessitated the increase of facilities for its prosecution. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company have shown a wise foresight in securing such an eligible location for the purpose, and are pushing to completion, with commendable energy, the necessary buildings for the accomodation of the immense transfer business now done at this point."

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York: Receipts $1,961,065 29, including $186,000 for Customs; payments, $1,361,140 01; balance, $36,754,400 41.

Sales of Real Estate—MARCH 23.

BY E. A. LUDLOW & CO.

Store and lot north side Liberty-street, No. 105, between Greenwich and Broadway, $38,000.
House and lot No. 60 Oliver-st., $5,675.
One do. No. 83 Willett-street, $4,125.
One do. No. 84 Sheriff-street, $3,800.
Two do. Nos. 161 and 163 West Houston-street, $4,525.
One do. No. 177 East Thirty-second-street, $5,225.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 23, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 6 hbls. Ashes, 2,572 hhls. Flour, 282 hhls. and 1,840 bags Corn Meal, 1,835 bushels Wheat, 2,945 bushels Corn, 5,033 bushels Barley, 1,957 bushels Malt, 7,192 bushels Oats, 6,193 pkgs. Provisions, and 728 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 hbls., at $8 87½ for Pots, and $10 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock 552 bbls.

COFFEE—Continues quiet but firm. We quote: Java, 44c.@45c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 36c.@38c.; Rio, 36¾c.@37¾c.; St. Domingo, 32¾c.@33¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in more demand, at firmer prices. Strict Middlings 73c.@74c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,800 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request, to-day, for home use and shipment, partly to South America, at a further partial advance of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., the market closing buoyantly, in response to the rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Sales since our last 13,750 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 40@$6 70; poor to choice extra State at $6 80@$7 20, chiefly at $6 85@$7; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 15@$7 30 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$6 40 @$6 70
Extra State..... 6 80 @ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 6 95 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds. 7 15 @ 7 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.. 7 35 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee..... 7 25 @ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri.. 7 35 @10 50

Southern Flour has been in lively demand at buoyant prices; sales since four last, 3,400 bbls., at $7@$7 80 for very poor to good superfine; $7 85@$10 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand and rather firmer; sales 900 bbls. extra, at $6 90@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited request, at $5 40@$6 30 ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $5 35@$5 50 for Jersey; $6 10 @$6 25, the letter delivered from store, for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Total sales, 600 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Sales since our last, 51,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Amber Western at $1 72@$1 75, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 68@$1 71; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 65@$1 67, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 62@$1 65, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring, $1 61@$1 64; Amber Jersey at $1 68 ₱ bushel. Corn is unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 38,000 bushels, at $1 25@$1 26 for mixed Western, regular way, in store; $1 28 for Western Yellow afloat, and $1 23@$1 24 for new Yellow Jersey and Southern ₱ bushel. Rye is heavy at $1 25@$1 28 ₱ bushel. Oats are in more demand, but at drooping rates. We quote Canada at 87c.@88c.; Western at 86c.@89c.; State at 87c.@88c; Jersey at 83c.@86c. ₱ bushel. Barley has been in request at $1 30@$1 50, as extremes, ₱ bushel; sales have been reported of 12,500 bushels Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 60 ₱ bushel. 15,000 bushels Canada Peas were sold at $1 15 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair request at $1 20@$1 40 for large and small lots, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very quiet at 20c.@30c. for fair to very choice, ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 35@$3 45 ₱ gallon; Tar, $2 50@$2 5 ₱ bbl.; Pitch, $2 5@$2 6 ₱ bbl.; Resin, $3 7@$4 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand at former prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 63; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 58@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $1 10@$1 15; City Red at 80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2, ₱ gallon, and $7 37½@$8 50, and $5 25 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, 30½c.@31½c., bar; Refined do. at 59c.@62c., free, and 48½c.@51c., in bond, ₱ gallon.

Receipts of Petroleum since our last, 1,441 bbls.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING MARCH 21.—*Sperm*—Is in further demand, but with a slight downward tendency. The sales for the week embrace 1,465 bbls. in parcels, as follows: 980 bbls. at $1 60 ₱ gallon, for export, and to the trade 95 bbls. at $1 60; 160 do., recently landed, at $1 58 ₱ gallon, and 290 bbls. at a price not transpired. *Whale*—Remains quiet. The transactions for the week include sales of 175 bbls. at $1 10; 75 do. $1 09 ₱ gallon, and 200 do. South Sea, at a price not transpired. In Boston 200 bbls., ₱ *Helen Mar*, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls sp.	Bbls. wh.	Lbs. bone.
From Jan. 1 to March 21, 1864	7,425	6,998	154,800
Same time last year	3,671	7,600	33,900

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been in more demand, partly for shipment and on speculation, at unchanged prices. Sales since our last, 3,600 bbls., at $23 25 for New Mess; $21 87½@$22 for Mess, last season's packing; $21 50@$21 87½ for two-year old Mess; $24@$26 for Old and New Clear Mess; $21 50@$23 for thin Mess; $21 50@$23 for Western and City Prime Mess; $18 25@$20 25 for Old and New Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 12½c.@15c. for Hams, and 9¼c.@10c. for Shoulders ₱ lb.; sales 600 pkgs. Bacon is in more request at 11¾c.@14c., according to quality, ₱ lb.; sales, since our last 2,600 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Lard is doing rather better; sales 1,800 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 12¾c.@13¾c., ₱ lb. Beef has been in moderate request, at huoyant rates; sales 400 bbls., at $16@$17 50 fur Extra Mess, and $13@$15 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $25@$26; India Mess, $29@$30; choice India $40 ₱ tierce; sales 470 tcs. Beef Hams, $22@$23 ₱ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Butter continues in fair demand, at 38c.@48c. for poor to very choice, and 50 for extra State, and 30c.@38c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues salable and buoyant at 15c.@18c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is inactive, at $8@$9 for East India, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Sales to-day, 1,000 sacks Ashton's Liverpool Fine, at $3 35 per sack.

SEEDS—Sales since our last, 800 hsgs Clover Seed at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are attracting more attention at buoyant rates. Sales since our last 470 hhds., including Orleans at 13¾c.@17c., the latter for Clarified; Porto Rico, 14c.@14¾c.; and Cuba, &c., at 13¾c.@15c., and 285 hoxes Havana, at 13¼c.@14¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars steadily command 14¾c.@19c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 225,000 lbs., at 12¾c.@12¾c., and No. 2 at 12c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand from manufacturers has fallen off materially, in view of the "strike" among factory hands; the market is, therefore, quiet, though prices are well supported. Sales since our last 63 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@24c., and 832 bales Havens, for export, on private terms. An active speculative inquiry prevails for Cigars at rising prices.

WHISKY—Continues active and advancing rapidly. Sales have been reported of 2,400 bbls. State and Western at 96¾c.@98c., closing buoyantly at 98c., with $1 asked by the leading holders.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 2,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 8d.; 14,000 bushels Wheat at 4d., ship's bags; 500 tcs. Beef at 3s. 9d.@4s.; 25 hhds. Bark at 25s.; 2,500 boxes Bacon at 14s.@22s. 6d.; and 1 steamer, 30s.; 1,000 boxes Cheese at 25s.; 10,000 lbs. bleached Whalefoots (bought to-day at 10¾c.) at 15s.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 15s. 6d. For London—100 bbls. Pork at 3s.; 170 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d.; 40 half tcs. Tobacco at 3s. For Bristol—200 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d. For Havre—28 bales Cotton at 50f. For Marseilles—400 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 6d. For Gibraltar—50 tons measurement goods at 25c. ₱ foot. For Genoa—50 tons do. at the same rate. For Nassau—a British brig, at 70c. ₱ bbl. From Trinidad de Cuba to New-York, a brig, with sugar, at 45c., and Molasses, on deck, at $3. Mr. J. P. ELWELL, broker, quotes: "To London—Flour, 1s. 9d. by American, and 2s. by neutral vessels; Wheat, at 5¾d. by American, and 6¾d. by neutral vessels; heavy goods, at 17s. 6d. by American, and 20s.@22s. 6d. by neutral vessels. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 3d. by American, and 2s. by neutrals; Wheat, at 3½d. @4d. by American, and 5c. by neutrals; heavy goods, at 15s.@17s. 6d. by American, and 22s. 6d.@25s. by neutrals. For Glasgow—Flour, at 1s. 7½d.@1s. 9d. by American, and 2s. by neutrals; Wheat at 6¾d. by American, and 7d. by nsutrals; heavy goods at 17s. 6d. by American, and 22s. 6d. by neutrels. The nominal rate for Grain charters to Cork for orders is 5s. 6d.; and to direct ports, 5s. ₱ 480 lbs. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Three or four ships from Chincnas to Cork for orders, to a port in the United Kingdom, Gusno at £3 15s.; a new ship, 1,100 tons, at the eastward, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, £3; a British brig from Philadelphia to Rotterdam, 1,800 Petroleum, 6s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, 450 tons, to Cadiz for orders, 350 hhds. Tobacco, if discharged at Cadiz, 42s. 6d.; or if to Corunna, Alicante or Valencia, 47s. 6d.; a brig, 246 tons, to Zaza and back, Sugar 48c.; a British schooner, 110 tons, to Brazil and back, $1,900, part gold; one, 174 tons, from St. John's, N. F., to a Windward Island, $10 ₱ ton, gold; a brig, 337 tons, from Trinidad, Cuba, to New-York, Sugar, 47c.; a Hanover ship to Hong Kong, an Italian brig, to Amsterdam, a Portbark to Barcelona, Staves, a Port. schooner, 173 tons, to Oporto, Pipe Staves, a Meck. bark, 412 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, 200,000 feet of Lumber; new bark *Harriet*, 650 tons, and ship *Pocohontos*, 994 tons, and ship *Helvetia*, 972 tons, to San Francisco, a Dutch bark 202 tons, to San Jago de Cuba and back, and a Br. ship, 374 tons, from south side of Cuba to New-York, on private terms. The market to California is firmer, and though some ships on the berth are still taking 40 cents, most of them now demand 45c.@50c. for measurement, and 1c.@1¼c. for weight. There is a fair amount of offerings, but vessels suitable for this trade continue scarce and wanted, and are only procured at high prices, hence the upward tendency

AUCTION SALES

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 22, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on and after March 20, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION, AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864,

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the same time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller for the faithful payment of the rent quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at the appraised valuation should the present lessee desire to sell the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than four inch feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864,

The lease of the franchise of toe ferry now established north of and immediately adjoining the present ferry slip at the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33, East River, New-York, to the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or some other point adjacent thereto.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The lease for each of the above-named ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City charter in relation to ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeably to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

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The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than four inch feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

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The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, at his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

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MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY,
(THURSDAY,) MARCH 24,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.

for account of whom it may concern:

Shares.		Shares.	
100	Brooklyn Cen. R...	$ 50	100 Firemen's Ins Co ...$ 10
19	Col. Marine Ins.....	100	10 Indemnity Fire Ins. 100
10	East River Bank....	25	20 Hk Commonwealth.. 100
10	Bank of Commerce.	100	50 Beekman Ins. Co ... 25
20	N. World Fire Ins...	50	50 U.S. Telegraph Co.. 100
50	N. Y. Fire & M. Ins.	100	50 Fulton Fire Ins..... 25
20	City Fire Ins. Co ..	70	40 Eagle Fire Ins..... 40
40	Relief Fire Ins. Co..	50	40 Sixth-av. Railroad.. 100
40	Adriatic Fire Ins ..	25	50 Security Fire Ins... 50
50	International Fire In	100	20 Commonwealth Ins.. 100

$5,000 6 ℘ cent. Michigan State Bonds.
$4,000 6 ℘ cent. Sacramento City bonds, interest paid in gold.
$1,000 8 ℘ cent. City of Keokuk Bonds.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., by order of Enoch Perkins, Administrator, &c., of Luke Sawyer, deceased. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, March 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

Shares.		Shares.	
22	Mechanics' Bank.	8	Bank of North America.
52	Phenix Bank.	16	Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn.
10	Am. Exchange Bank.	10	Park Bank.
22	Bowery Fire Ins. Co.	20	Howard Insurance Co.
7	East River Fire Ins. Co.	37	N.Y., Boston and Prov. R.
53	N. J. R. Transport'n Co.	20	Norwich & Worcester R.

$200 New-York and Harlem R. 3d Mortgage Bond.
$1,000 New-York and Harlem R. Co. Interest Bond.
$1,000 Jeffersonville Railroad Co. 7 ℘ cent. Bond.
$105 Jeffersonville Railroad Co. 7 ℘ cent. Bond.
$1,000 State of Indiana, Newcastle and Richmond Railroad Co Bond.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE
FRANKFORT-STREET PROPERTY,
ADJOINING TAMMANY HALL.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
will sell at auction, on
THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1864,
at twelve o'clock,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

ON FRANKFORT-ST., adjoining Tammany Hall—The property known as No. 5 Frankfort-st., adjoining and communicating with Tammany Hall, on Nassau-st., occupied and used in connection with and forming part of what is known as Tammany Hotel. The lot is 28 feet 8 inches wide on Frankfort-st., and 32 feet wide in the rear, and 105 feet in length, more or less. House built with brick, slate roof and stone coping, five stories high, and 90 feet in length on the line of Tammany Hall: it contains 46 rooms, exclusive of the large room which connects with the large room in Tammany hall, and heretofore used together for public meetings and other purposes. If the purchaser should not wish it to be connected with Tammany Hall, he can separate it by bricking up the door openings.

For terms, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or to J. W. HOWARD, No. 113 West 42d-st., or to H. PEARSALL, Tammany Hall.

H. R. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

$15,000 WORTH
OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND RARE AND VALUABLE WORKS OF ART,
the entire contents of a five-story residence,
at No. 152 21st st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, the whole to be peremptorily sold, elegant rosewood piano forte, two magnificent rosewood suites, cost $800; Elizabethan etagere, with every description of elegant parlor furniture, marble and bisque groups, rich vases and ornaments, collection of valuable paintings, elegant carpets, with superb rosewood chamber furniture, dining-room china, cut glass, silver cutlery, &c. No postponement. Catalogues at house.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF COUNTRY HOUSE AND FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS will sell on THURSDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, "Birch Hill," residence of late Sarah R. Embree, two miles from Glen Cove, near Matinecock Meeting House: About 2½ acres of good land, two dwelling houses, one new 24x36 feet, with wing 15x20; the other, gardener's house, five rooms; large chicken house and yard, about 50 fruit and ornamental trees, vines, small fruits, asparagus, &c. Situation healthy, views very fine, both water and inland; good school, churches, &c. Also entire furniture, piano, velvet and Brussels carpets, bedstead curtains, &c. Apply on premises; or to R. C. EMBREE, Executor, 37 Wall-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BANK STOCKS AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, March 25, 1864, at 12½ P. M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of JOHN M. SEAMAN, Executor of Martha F. Sealy, deceased, viz.:
50 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank, $50 each.
50 shares Merchants' Bank, $50 each.
13 shares Bank State of New-York, $100 each.
Also, 40 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company, $2 each.
Real estate and stock auction sales attended to on the most favorable terms. Office No 11 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 6TH-AV., AND 54TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, March 24, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) N. Y., by order of Patrick Murphy and Joseph R Kearney, Executors of Francis Murphy, deceased:

6th-av—1 lot on the west side of 6th-av., adjoining the northwest corner of 52d-st.; 25 1 by 100 feet.

54th-st—1 lot on the south side of 54th-st., 175 feet west of 6th-av.; 25 by 100 feet.

The above lots are in desirable locations for immediate improvement or investment.

Terms at sale.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, March 24, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York

MACDOUGAL ST.—The extra-sized three-story and attic brick house and lot on the southwest corner of Macdougal and 4th sts., opposite Washington-square: house 34 feet by 48, with piazza extension of 7 feet. Lot 34 by 86 feet. Terms at sale.

SAMUEL F. APPLETON,
Executor Estate of Hannah Appleton, deceased.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR sale in the village of Sing Sing, containing about 12 acres: a stream of water through the place, with every advantage for a good water power, also an easily-worked marble quarry: abundance of good fruit; on the premises is a dwelling-house containing nine rooms. If not sold before the 20th of April it will then be offered at public auction on the premises, between 10 and 12 M. For particulars inquire of STEPHEN YALE on the premises, EAGAR FIRMAN, Niagara Insurance Company, No. 67 Wall-st, or ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction on TODAY, March 25, at 10½ o'clock, at our store No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, arm chairs in green reps, lounges in green reps, hair mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, oak extension dining tables, mahogany rockers and chairs in hair-cloth, oil-cloth, cocoa matting, &c. Also kitchen furniture, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT No. 584 Broome-st. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co., will sell, on FRIDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story brick house and lot, situate on the north side of Broome-st., near Hudson-st., and known as No. 584. The house has gas and water introduced. Lot, 22 by 84 feet 4 inches.

JAMES M. MILLER Auctioneer.

A CHANCE TO SECURE A HOME.—Will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, the 26th of March, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by JAMES M. MILLER, one of the four lots on the south side of 56th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., second to Lexington-av.; three story and basement, brown stone front; all the modern improvements; all assessments paid.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE Lots in Brooklyn, at public auction, on THURSDAY, March, 24, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Two lots, fronting on Portland-av., 204 feet 6 inches from Atlantic-av., 25x110 and 25x100.

These lots are olizibly located. Maps and further particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOT AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on FRIDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

99TH-ST.—1 lot on south side of 99th-st., 375 feet east of 8th-av., being 25 feet in width by 100 feet 8 inches in depth.

GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

EARTHENWARE, CHINA AND GLASSWARE—BY ROBERT HAYDOCK, NO. 101 LIBERTY-ST.—THURSDAY, March 24, white and band French china, Parian ware, vases, Bohemian glass, silver-plated ware, and 12 crates yellow ware. FRIDAY, March 25, 50 crates white granite and common ware, 500 boxes common tumblers, 800 pkgs. American glass, 150 pkgs. chimneys, lamps, &c., 120 pkgs. specie jars.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 42D-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the three valuable lots, situate on the northerly side of 42d-st., 250 feet west of 10th-av., being each 25 by 100 feet 6 inches.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LEONARD-STREET, NEAR BROADway, a first-class, five-story marble store, 25x125 feet, built in the most costly manner. Leased for a term of years for $2,500. Price, $60,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A CONVENIENT DWELLING-house in Brooklyn, on Pacific-st., north side, third house west of New-York-av., Bedford. House is double framed with parlor, sitting-room, tea-room, dining-room and kitchen on the first floor; has eight lots attached, running through to Atlantic-av., with carriage-house on Atlantic-av.; garden and grounds under good cultivation, with plenty of shrubbery, grapes and fruit. Water and gas in the street, and city cars within convenient distance. Neighborhood unsurpassed in Brooklyn. Apply on the premises, or to CHARLES L. BENEDICT, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

CHEAP AND PRODUCTIVE NORTH RIVER PROPERTY.—Possibly of 12 acres valuable land, with a fine stream of water and large pond; also, a beautiful building site, handsomely overlooking the river, making it a fine property for improvement; has a cottage-house, barn, and large warehouse for ice, which at present yields an income of 20 per cent on the investment. Price $7,500. Location on the Hightand turnpike, one hour from New-York, nearly half a mile from the H. R. R. R. Station. C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

BUILDING SITES AT MONTCLAIR, N. J. FOR SALE—About 13 acres of land near the mountain at Montclair, N. J. The land is sufficiently elevated to give a wide and charming view, without the inconvenience of climbing the mountain side, and is capable of division into three or four of the most desirable building lots in the neighborhood. Terms easy. Inquire of ABIATHUR HARRISON or JOSEPH H. BALDWIN, near the premises at Montclair, or of the Newark Banking Company, Newark, N. J.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, ONE or more of 8 substantial, well-paying brick houses in Greene-st., between Spring and Prince sts., covering a space of 150 feet front, the lots being 100 feet in depth. For a manufactory, no more desirable property can be had. The house will pay a fair interest on the investment and leave a large space for improvement. For particulars, inquire of R. F. HARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL THREE-STORY, basement and under-cellar, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 72 East 33d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. The house is in perfect order, has all the modern improvements, and very conveniently arranged. Possession can be had by the 15th of April. For cards of admission, terms, &c., apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—OVER A million and a half real estate of all descriptions, in the cities and country, at all prices; also, stores, houses and parts of houses to let or lease, by PETER A. BERT, Real Estate, House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., late Williamsburgh. N. B.—Rents and other accounts collected at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE high basement dwelling, No. 59 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; adjoining park play ground, unobstructed views, no nuisance, highest ground, in complete order. Modern improvements. To be seen day or evening. Possession immediately. Also, farm at Hackensack, N. J. Both sold at a sacrifice. Apply to owner, No. 31 Water-st.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN.—THE ELEGANT three-story and basement brown-stone house No. 66 Hudson-st., west side, commanding a fine view of New-York City and harbor; house has all the modern improvements and is in perfect order; 60 per cent. can remain on mortgage if desired. Apply on the premises, between 1 and 3 P.M., or of J. CASTREE, Esq., President Irving Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON CARLTON-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs., a most desirable high-stooped brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, near Or. Cuyler's Church, Fulton and De Kalb avs.; cars run convenient. Price, $9,500, part on bond and mortgage. Apply, on the premises, to THOMAS FAGAN.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, (late Williamsburgh,) with or without furniture, the new three-story brick house No. 218 Ross-st.; has high stoop and all modern improvements; ten minutes' walk from ferry, and very desirable for a small family. Price, without furniture, $4,500, on easy terms. Apply at No. 25 Broad-st., or on the premises.

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE, MISERABLY CHEAP.—It is as well located as can be on the easterly side of the Hudson River, one hour from New-York; has a good water power and might easily be adapted to a variety of uses. Price $3,000; worth nearer $6,000. C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.,

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH STOOP brown-stone front house and lot on 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and near 6th-av. Will be sold with or without furniture. If sold with furniture, immediate possession will be given. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP house, No. 223 East 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs, 2 x 46; lot 100 feet deep; price, $9,000. Also, two three-story high-stoop houses, 41 and 43 56th-st., near 2d-av., 18.6x46; lot, 98.9 deep; price, $7,000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELEGANT TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 11 Lee-av., Brooklyn, a first-class neighborhood, seven minutes' walk from the ferry, 8 rooms, gas, range, hot and cold water, bath, stationary tubs, water closet and heater, for sale for $4,500. S. COCKCROFT, No 82 South 7th-st., or No. 165 Broadway, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, in good order, No. 313 Degraw-st., with water, range, canadelicra, &c.; 20 feet by 45 feet or more; width 16 feet 8 inches, house between two railroads leading to Fulton Ferry. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY, consisting of 3 houses and lots, situate Nos. 113 and 115 GRAND and No. 156 FOURTH-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D. Lots 50 ft. on Grand-st by 80 ft. on Fourth-st. Apply to G. W. KELSEY, No. 44 South 7th-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—VERY CHEAP, if terms easy, two three-story brick stores and dwellings south side of Fulton-av., between Washington and Clinton avs.; the best location for an advance.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

$12,000.—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 20x50, and lot No. 36 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to C. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st.

DESIRABLE LOTS FOR SALE—ON 41ST.-st., between Madison and 4th avs; extra depth; no restrictions. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE ON PARK-AV.—Two lots, each 25x105 feet, between 36th and 37th sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ALL PERSONS HAVING HOUSES, parts of houses, rooms to rent, furnished or unfurnished, can find first-class tenants by sending full particulars to the Boarding Agency, at the office of the Metropolitan Intelligence Institute, No. 61 Beecker-st.
EDGAR & LAWRENCE.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, BY A respectable family of adults, on the west side of the City, below 35th-st. Must be in a respectable neighborhood, and contain bath, gas, &c. Rent not to exceed $300. Any person wishing to let part of a house suitable, may address TENANT, Station A, Spring-st.

WANTED TO RENT.—A GENTLEMAN wishes to hire a furnished house, of moderate size, at New-Brighton or vicinity, for four or five months, from 1st of June. Address H. B. C., Box No. 1,231 New-York Post-office.

FLOOR WANTED—A SMALL, QUIET, German family wishes to hire from May, a 2d or 3d floor, of 3 to 5 rooms, between Houston and 30th-st., and 2d and 8th-avs., New-York, or Hoboken, in a decent neighborhood: rent not exceeding $15 per month. Address F. K., Box No. 137 General Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, A WELL furnished house at New Brighton, Staten Island, within walking distance from the ferry, either for the Summer or by the year. Address Box No. 4,722 Post-office, stating location and price.

HOUSE WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR, either in this City or Brooklyn: if in the City, between 2d and 4th avs., and not higher than 30th-st. Rent not to exceed $600. Address SILAS, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK house, in good order, in a pleasant part of the City. Rent to be from $200 to $300. Address, giving location, &c., W. H., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—FOR THE Summer—a furnished house of 10 or 12 rooms. It must be well shaded, and immediately on the water. Address S. W. R., Box No. 76 William-st., stating terms.

OFFICE OR DESK-ROOM WANTED—Eligibly located between Hanover and Leonard-sts., and Broadway and College-place. Address, stating terms, COMMISSION, Box No. 168 *Times* Office

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE months by three gentlemen, their wives and one child: three rooms wanted in a healthy location, within one hour's ride from the City, by railroad; farm-house preferred. Address R. L. Y., Box No. 186 *Times* Office, stating location, reference, terms, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN 30 miles of New-York, on the line of the Hudson River, Harlem, New-Haven or Long Island Railroads, for a lady, nurse and child; terms must be moderate; part of the furniture will be furnished. Address, with reference, J. R., Box No. 168 *Times* office.

LODGINGS WANTED—(WITH OR WITHOUT board,) by an elderly gentleman in a private family, between 4th and 6th avs., and 12th and 28th-sts., with use of front parlor on ground floor every forenoon; references given and required. Address M. D., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-Jersey, from 1st April, for a gentleman, wife and child six years old. Distance not over one hour and a quarter by railroad from New-York City. Address A., Box No. 2,068 New-York Post-office, stating terms, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED AT PEEKSKILL, for a gentleman and wife, two children and nurse. Address, with particulars, Box No. 4,969 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED.—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, handsomely furnished apartments between Broadway and 6th-av., not above 23d-st. or below Washington-square. Address Box No. 4,960 Post-office.

TO LET—ROOMS (WITHOUT BOARD) AFTER May 1, at No. 54 West 17th-st.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, TENDER feet, &c., cured without pain, by Dr. J. BRIGGS, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway. BRIGGS' Alleviator and Curative sold by druggists and sent by mail. 50 cents and $1.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID STORE PROPERTY, Nos. 371 and 375 Broadway, between Franklin and White sts.; each 25x150, running through to Franklin-alley, built in the best manner, five-story, white marble. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, OF BROWN-STONE, high-stoop and four-story, 25x60, (lot half the block) in 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place. This house was a long time in building by a gentleman, and the utmost care was taken in its construction; the doors of the parlor story are of rosewood, the paneling and decorations are of the most costly kind, steam-heating apparatus and every modern improvement throughout the house. It is offered for sale, as the owner is about to leave the City. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE VALUABLE PLOT of ground and church on the northeast corner of Grand and Crosby sts., one hundred feet on Grand-st., and one hundred and twenty five feet on Crosby-st., being only two hundred feet from Broadway, and on a wide business street. Is esp cially recommended to parties seeking investment. For price and particulars apply to JOSEPH STUART, No. 36 Nassau-st.; DAVID MORRISON, No. 363 Broadway; E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND sub-cellar brown stone front house and lot on 49th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., built in the best manner; street paved with Belgian pavement; immediate possession can be had if required. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A FURNISHED house, with immediate possession, the owner leaving the City, in 38th-st., near 8th-av.; the block all built up, with good buildings. A good investment; will rent for 12½ per cent. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 585 6th-av., New-York.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—FOR SALE —The first-class four-story brown stone front house No. 110 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. The house was built by the present occupant for his own use. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE—THOSE TWO genteel three-story and basement, high stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av. All improvements, and in good order. Terms easy. May be seen from 10 to 11 o'clock. Apply to JAMES, DENNIS & SON, No. 412 4th-av.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR TO LEASE—WITH steam power, the brick store, 10 Monroe-st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts., four stories high; 96x22. Apply to

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Leap Year; or, The Ladies' Privilege.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Aphrona; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Terrlean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon,

ART GALLERY—(No. 756 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Sacred Concert.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Photographiana.

WALLACK'S—Pure Gold.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

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Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

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Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year...22 50

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One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year.. 8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The United States transport *Arago*, Henry A. Gadsden, commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at 6 P. M. Saturday, March 19, arrived yesterday morning. Affairs before Charleston and at other points in the department were quiet. The rebels had successfully launched another iron-clad in Charleston Harbor, called the *Ashley*. A successful reconnoissance to Bull's Bay, S. C., hed been made. On the night of the 11th the rebels attempted to surprise our pickets, but were repulsed. The rebel blockade-runner *Sophia* had been captured by the *Huron*.

The Louisville *Journal*, of the 18th, in speaking of the expected rebel raid into Kentucky, says that not a few Kentucky rebels in the South, have written, within a short time, to their rebel relations, friends, and sympathizers at home, to sell or in some way make secure their horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, grain and other kinds of movable property, because there would in a short time be a more formidable and destructive rebel invasion of this State than there has ever yet been. They say that Morgan and others will come in, probably from different directions, with an aggregate force of sixteen or seventeen thousand men, prepared, if not to occupy Kentucky permanently, at least to ransack her throughout her whole extent, sweeping away everything of value, and leaving her stripped and desolate. The *Journal* considers that the main purpose of Breckinridge's movement into Western Virginia is an invasion of Kentucky, and that there is no doubt that a powerful force under Buckner or Preston, or both, strengthened by John Morgan's, Forrest's and Champ Ferguson's Cavalry, will cooperate with him in the invasion.

The Pulaski *Volunteer* states that on the 8th inst. Gen. Dodge left Athens with a small force consisting of a portion of Fuller's Brigade and the Engineer Corps, for the Tennessee River, which he reached and crossed the same night. He surprised the enemy at Decatur, and captured it with but little resistance from the terrified rebels. The main part of the force crossed above town, and arrived at the outskirts just in time to see the flying rebels make their exit on the opposite side. The force in Decatur was estimated at from four to six hundred, about equal to the number that so skillfully drove them out and captured their city. Our forces still hold the place, and it is said will make a post there.

The Palmetto *Herald* (Hilton Head, S. C.,) of the 17th, says eight deserters arrived at Folly Island on Saturday, 12th inst., and reported that Admiral Farragut had captured Fort Powell, below Mobile, with a garrison of over one thousand men. This is not confirmed from any other source.

The Chicago *Journal* says "that quite a number of our Western troops are to be immediately transferred to the Eastern theatre of war. The Northwestern soldiers will, it is likely, help to take Richmond."

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress*, of the 8th, says that Gen. Beauregard has been transferred from the command at Charleston to the Army of the Southwest, and that Gen. D. H. Hill succeeds to the command at Charleston.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamships *Olympus*, *City of Washington* and *Germania* all arrived at this port yesterday, bringing four day's later advices from Europe, the dates being to the 10th instant. The news is more than ordinarily interesting. A severe fight had taken place between the Austrians and Danes, near Veile, in which the losses on both sides were heavy, and the Danes were driven from their position. The Allies have invaded Jutland, and at last advices were advancing in great force toward Fredericia. The consideration of the Danish question had occupied a large part of the time in the British Parliament, and in the debate on the 8th instant, in the House of Lords, Earl Russell characterized the conduct of Austria and Prussia in inaugurating the war as "most unjustifiable." Earl Russell further said that propositions for a conference were still pending between the belligerents, but Denmark had not replied to the overtures. The debate was considered as being the most hostile demonstration which Parliament has yet made. Elections to the Folksthing were held in Denmark on the 5th, and the candidates demanded the energetic prosecution of the war, declaring the abrogation of the Novembar Constitution to be now impossible. The Danes seem to possess an indomitable spirit, which is determined upon preserving the integrity of the monarchy, and the sympathies of the liberal nations are crystalizing around them. The British press are greatly exercised over a rumored alliance between Russia, Prussia and Austria, ostensibly on the ground of opposing revolution, but really against constitutional liberty, and opinions were expressed that England would certainly drift into war, it being impossible to remain neutral while Europe is convulsed by a struggle against despotism. The rumored alliance had affected the money market. The Archduke Maximilian still remained at Paris and was engaged in preparing for his regal state in Mexico. In Warsaw, the Imperial decree of Russia, announcing the emancipation of the peasantry and the entire severance of the ties which bind them to the nobility, was publicly proclaimed on the 6th. The latest market reports advise a steadiness in the breadstuffs, provision and produce markets. Consols for money closed at 91@91¼. The steamship *China* also arrived at midnight with three days later news. On the 26th of February the pirate steamer *Florida* arrived at Madeira from Brest, and was allowed to receive twenty tons of coal, besides water and provisions. She left the port on the following day. The U. S. corvette *St. Louis* was at Madeira when the *Florida* arrived. The King of Bavaria died on the 11th inst. There was little additional war news. A tremendous gunpowder explosion had occurred in the Caleher River, Africa, and the underwriters were heavy sufferers.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a unanimous report was presented against the passage of the Harlem Broadway Railroad Bill, but on motion of Mr. Dutcher the question of agreeing with the report was postponed, to enable him to make some remarks upon the bill. Among the bills reported were the following; Respecting an amendment to the State Constitution, authorizing the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeal; for the better protection of seamen of the port of New-York; authorizing the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women to confer the title of M. D.; authorizing the New-York authorities to convey certain real estate on Ward's Island; The following bills were passed: Providing for the sale of real estate belonging to lunatics; amending the charter of the Morrisania Fire Department; relative to the West Farms Town Hall; authorizing the New-York authorities to convey certain real estate to the Hebrew Benevolent Society; relative to criminal records in New-York. Adjourned. In the Assembly the following bills were reported complete: To incorporate the American Literary Fund Association in New-York; to incorporate the Tom Moore Association of New-York; to incorporate the Wire-Drawers' Association of New-York: relative to counterfeit bank bills; to consolidate the Boston and Hartford and Erie Extension Railroad Companies. The following bills were passed: To incorporate the Grand Hotel Company, New-York. To regulate the freight and passenger tariffs on the Hudson River Railroad. Relative to the National Academy of Design; recommitted, with instructions to strike out the clause exempting property from taxation. To incorporate the Mechanics' Dime Savings Bank in New-York. To incorporate the Central Park Hotel Company. Relative to the National Academy of Design; amended by the committee as instructed. Mr. Ingraham introduced a bill to confirm certain ordinances of the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York, relative to the Harlem Railroad ground.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the *American Journal of Science and Arts* for March, Prof. J. D. Dana continues the series of articles upon the classification of animals based upon the principle of cepalization, which are creating such a stir in the scientific world. The paper in this number of the *Journal* is devoted to the Classification of Herbivores. An elaborate discussion of Celestial Dynamics, by J. R. Mayer, follows. Among the other papers may be mentioned one by D. Trowbridge, on the Invisibility of Nebulous Matter; on Fossils from the Potsdam of Wisconsin and Lake Superior, by Prof. Alex. Winchell; Remarks on the Family Pteriidæ; on the Theory of the Tides by Wm. Dennis; and Contributions to Luthology, by T. Sterry Hunt, M. A.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the woolen and print works of Messrs. Stuart & Stryker, situated at Nos. 215 and 217 West Thirty-sixth street. These two buildings were entirely destroyed. The firm estimate their loss at about $160,000. Four or five tenement houses were also destroyed, and at least twenty-five families were rendered homeless. Property to the amount of $300,000 was destroyed by this conflagration.

The First New-York Engineer regiment arrived yesterday from Hilton Head, and was received by the authorities. The Seventh Regiment acted as escort; a review by the Mayor and Common Council was had, after which march was made to Jefferson Market Drill Room, where an excellent banquet was enjoyed.

There are strong hopes of the safety of the *Re Galantuomo*. The brig *Howard*, Capt. Smith, arrived yesterday, from Liverpool, reports having seen, March 10, a large man-of-war not fully manageable; the fore and mizzen top-gallant masts were down and main topmast broken off. Capt. Smith is positive the vessel he saw was the *Re Galantuomo*, he having previously seen that vessel at Naples.

An application has been made to our Legislature, by the Metropolitan Railway Company, for leave to tunnel Broadway from Bowling Green to the Central Park, for the purposes of a railroad. By citizens, the proposition for an underground road is viewed with great favor.

Mary J. Johnson and Carrie E. Jones, alleged spies for the rebels, have been sent North from the Old Capitol Prison at Washington, and arrived at Boston yesterday. They were transferred to the Fitchburgh House of Correction for present safe-keeping.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy, representative in Congress from the Fifth District, Illinois, has been living very ill at the residence of a friend in Brooklyn. It was feared yesterday afternoon that he could survive but a short time.

The secession press continue jubilant over the results of the battle of Olustee. One writer speaks of the long list of casualties in this paper, of the 2d, as "the prettiest page of printed matter he ever saw."

It appears that the gunboat *Peterhoff*, recently sunk off Wilmington, N. C., was mistaken for a blockade-runner by the gunboat *Monticello*, which run her down and sunk her.

Prices of Flour advanced, yesterday, 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., and of Wheat 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, with a moderate business. Mixed Western Corn was heavy. Oats were also heavy. Rye and Barley were unchanged. Whiskey was active and dearer. Provisions were in more demand and firm. Tallow and Cotton were brisker and higher. Freights were moderately active, with 434 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Stock Market continued buoyant yesterday; Money in easy supply, end Gold and Exchange firmer.

Expediting Legislation.—The Legislature is just now having its annual spasm over the appointment of a "Grinding Committee." Toward the close of every Session the same debate is had on the subject—the same struggle is renewed between apprehensive virtue and impatience to secure the passage of bills, and the same result is reached:—the committee is appointed and the work goes on.

So long as our Sessions are practically limited to one hundred days, a "Grinding Committee" will be found a necessity; and it constitutes at once the easiest and the safest mode of expediting legislation, *provided* it is composed of honest, reliable, intelligent and painstaking men. The committees of the Assembly, as of every large legislative body, do all the work and are really responsible for all its action. Business cannot be properly prepared by these committees for the action of the whole body, until some time after the session has commenced; and then, as all the committees are working at once, their reports are made in mass, and hundreds of bills thus go upon the general calendar at about the same time, to be taken up in the order in which they are reported. The general rule is, that every bill must be taken up, discussed, and acted on in committee of the whole Assembly before it can be passed. This works well enough until the close of the session, when it is found that there are scores and hundreds of bills that *cannot be reached* by this process, before the session will expire. It is simply impossible to act upon them all; and it is found to be practically equally impossible for the whole body to select from the mass those on which action is most imperatively required by the public interest; for every member has some private bill of local interest merely, but in which his constituents are more directly interested than in any public bill whatever, and these private bills will of necessity, therefore, be put forward and pressed, to the exclusion of all others.

Now, a "grinding committee" is simply a contrivance to remedy this evil. Its function is to select from the mass of bills upon the general calendar such as may properly and wisely be passed, without going through the Committee of the Whole—and to put them upon their passage accordingly. Of course it has large powers, and if composed of corrupt men, it will unquestionably abuse those powers. But made up of men of the right stamp, and properly restricted in its action, it is perfectly safe, and contributes very largely to the success and efficiency of legislation. We have known "grinding committees" so composed that almost every bad bill having "money in it," was quite certain to go through. But we have known others through which there was not power enough in the State to force a corrupt and injurious measure. Everything, in this matter as in almost every other, depends on the character of the *men*. If they are right, a grinding committee is a good institution; if not, not.

The Relative Promptness of the Different States.

The tabular statement in our last issue, exhibiting the debts and credits of the different States on all the calls made upon them for soldiers, including the last, say what we may of it, is an invidious document. On some States it reflects honor, on others not. The real facts cannot be too plainly presented. The States which are delinquent may shut their eyes to them, if they please, but posterity will not. The record made will stand as long as the Republic stands, and will ever be a traditional glory or reproach. It will be taken as a sure index of the different qualities of the patriotism of the different States, in the time that tried men's souls.

We say it will be taken as a sure index of the relative patriotism, though, in fact, it is not exactly so. Some States have advantages over the others. Much depends upon the energy and skill of the executive authorities of the State, and these widely differ. The relative efficiency of Gov. Seymour and Gov. Morton, of Gov. Parker and Gov. Buckingham, doubtless has something to do with the fact that New-York is about sixty thousand behind, and Indiana only three thousand—that New-Jersey is over fourteen thousand behind, and Connecticut less than three thousand. Still it will not do to draw any general conclusions from this fact, for Pennsylvania and Massachusetts both have excellent Governors, and yet Massachusetts is further behind relatively than New-York, and Pennsylvania than New-Jersey. The Western States have an advantage in having in their population a considerably larger ratio than some of the Eastern States, of young men of military age; but if we attempt to attribute their superior promptness in filling their quotas to that fact, we are at once met by the other fact that the very Eastern States which are most deficient in young men—Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont—are square up with the West in the prompt furnishing of their complement.

It is indeed a general fact that the more agricultural States are more prompt in supplying soldiers than those which are more engaged in commerce and navigation. We may attribute this in some measure, perhaps, to the fact that agriculture is less remunerative, and consequently affords less inducement to stay at home, and that the extensive use of improved farm implements has released a larger share of the population of such States from close application. But yet, after all, it is questionable whether this advantage is not more than counterbalanced by the fact that the manufacturing and commercial States, possessing many more cities and large towns, have a much larger floating population with no fixed pursuits—the very sort of population which, the world over, is most easily drawn into military life.

We don't believe it possible to find any solution in special causes for the very marked difference between the States in the promptitude of their response to the calls of the General Government. These causes, weigh them as liberally as we may, fall far short of supplying a satisfactory explanation. Coming generations, we may be sure, will make very small account of them, even if they note them at all. They will come precisely to the same conclusion that we ourselves do when surveying the old revolutionary records of the supplies of troops by the different colonies. We make these respective supplies a criterion of the earnestness of the respective colonies in the revolutionary cause. The preëminence of Massachusetts in this regard is a historical fact that will never be forgotten. Mere professions, or even votes, are in reality no test of this earnestness. A man may be quite in favor of the success of the Federal Government over the rebellion. He may sustain it ever so uniformly by his vote, and yet be practically just as far from embarking personally in the military hardships and risks of the war as the most inveterate Copperhead. There is no perfect patriotism but that which constrains a man to fight, if need be, as well as talk and vote for his country. If a man, who is able, will not fight when called upon, we say that his patriotism is of a poor quality. How can we avoid saying the same thing of a State that is able and yet does not furnish its supply of fighters when called upon?

The loyal States are divided into four great divisions—the Eastern States or New-England, the Middle States, the West and the Border States. In examining the table, we find that, previous to the call of last week, the number of soldiers *due* on former calls from the six New-England States was 8,504—from the four Middle States, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, 100,499—and from the five Border States, Delaware, Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, 33,867—while in the seven Western States there was an aggregate *credit of forty-one thousand six hundred and ninety*. Regard being had to the ratio of the population, the *deficiency* in the Border States is about *twelve and a half* out of a thousand; in the Middle States about *ten* out of a thousand; in New-England about *two and a half* out of a thousand; while in the Western States there is a positive *overplus* of nearly one in a thousand.

This exhibit is most extraordinary. But extraordinary as it is, it cannot be contradicted. The data are official; the results are as certain as arithmetic. What do they mean? Is it indeed true that there is this gradation in the quality of the patriotism of the different divisions of the so-called loyal part of the country? Must we admit that the West is first in the earnestness of her devotion to the old flag, New-England next, the Middle States next, (and next, too, with a long interval,) and the Border States last? It will go hard, but that history will write that same thing of us. There is no possible way for New-York and her sister Central States to avoid it, but in making amends for their comparative backwardness in the past, by redoubled exertions in the future.

City Railroads—A New Project.

We see it announced that the Railroad Committee in the State Assembly has decided to report *against* allowing the Harlem Road to lay a track through Broadway. We hope they will also report against any railroad through that great thoroughfare. The truth is, the chartering and building of street railroads in this City is likely to be overdone,—not that they are not all needed, but because they don't answer the purpose. Too many of them block the City traffic, instead of aiding and relieving it. A certain number of them, running across the town as well as up and down, are imperatively necessary; but to devote all the streets to railroads is simply to shut or block up all other kinds of traffic. There is a great deal of traveling which railroads will not accommodate. All the freighting business of the City, which is enormous,—and all the private carriages, which are very numerous and on the increase, require accommodation and are entitled to it; and streets must be left open for their use.

No more street railroads can well be built without causing quite as much inconvenience as they cure. They may benefit, to a certain extent, one class of persons who desire facilities for transit, but they do it at the expense of others just as much entitled to consideration. And yet something must be done to furnish increased means of passing from one end of the City to the other,—for it is perfectly obvious that all the facilities now used are utterly inadequate, and become more and more so every year. Indeed, if every street in the City could be traversed by a railroad, managed as these roads are now, it would still be impossible to keep pace with the growing demand. There is *not room enough* in the streets of the City to furnish all the facilities which the travel and business of the City require.

In some form or other *steam* must be used, sooner or later, to supply the transportation required. It is greatly to the discredit of our City Government that it has always resisted every attempt to render safe and serviceable the use of steam as a motive power through the streets of the City. Quite likely there may be valid objections to its introduction in any form which has hitherto been proposed. But certainly we have mechanical ingenuity enough to overcome any obstacles of a merely mechanical nature to the use of a force which has displaced horse-power everywhere except precisely where it is needed most.

A new project has been started which deserves public attention in this connection; it is that of an *underground railroad* from the Central Park to the Battery,—on which trains shall be run by steam,—having stations at convenient distances, and making the whole distance in twelve or fifteen minutes. The scheme will, doubtless, at first strike the public as chimerical,—yet a very little reflection will correct this error. Indeed, an underground railway in London, which has been in successful operation for nearly a year, proves at once that the project is perfectly practicable, both in the construction and working of the road. That road, which is nearly five miles long, has proved a splendid success. The tunnel is carried under the streets and houses,—passing beneath all the cellars, sewers, gas-pipes, &c.; it is twenty-eight feet in width, wide enough for three tracks, is well ventilated, drained and lighted, and is decidedly the most popular and comfortable, as it is the most successful, of all the means of transit provided for the City of London. Its stock, which began in the market at nothing, is now selling a good deal above par.

We see that notice has been given in the Legislature of a bill to charter a company which proposes to construct a similar underground road in this city. We presume that it has been applied for by a number of gentlemen, comprising some of the wealthiest and most influential of our citizens, who have had this project for some time under consideration, and who are prepared to enter upon its execution as soon as the necessary authority can be procured. It was first brought to their notice, we believe, by Mr. H. B. Willson, whose connection with public works of the kind made him familiar with the idea of such a road. They have had very careful surveys made by a competent engineer, which show that the work is perfectly feasible—that the tunnels could be made without disturbing in the least any of the drains or pipes now laid down—that its cost would not be over six millions of dollars, and that it could not fail to furnish more and better accommodation to a very large portion of our citizens than any other mode of public conveyance.

We hope the Legislature will act in this matter with an intelligent and liberal regard for the interests of this City. The magnitude of the project, and the character of the men who have taken it in hand, alike entitle it to their careful and friendly consideration.

Irrepressible Missourians.—The House of Representatives was yesterday the scene of another of those terrible rows between the Missouri members, which have so frequently disgraced the present session of Congress. This time it was Blair *vs.* McClurg, and the languages and epithets they applied to each other were of a nature that must astound respectable people. Two weeks ago yesterday, McClurg condemned two hours in abusing Blair for a speech abusing McClurg, delivered by Blair a week or two before; and between each of these great periodical jousts there has been a ceaseless series of bitter, though thus far bloodless, contests.

These Missouri politicians—Charcoals, Clayhanks and Copperheads—are a weariness to the whole country. Not content with transferring their war from their own State to this City, which they did some months ago, they have carried it into Congress, and its walls have scarcely ever ceased to ring with denunciations of one faction by another. As they cannot find any worse epithets than those they handled yesterday, we hope they will now stop wasting the time which ought to be devoted to useful legislation or statesmanlike discussion. If they must abuse each other, and if they must use the National Capitol for the purpose, we hope Congress will set apart the nights for their service, turn off the gas, and let them roar.

Impotent Bluster.—It seems that poor old Gen. Price, who has not been heard of since he was so badly whipped by our negro troops at Helena, last Summer, again threatens to take the field. He has issued an address to his men, promising soon to lead them against their "cowardly and hoasting foes," and prophecying that he and they will retrieve past reverses, reoccupy lost territory, &c. Gen. Price should not talk in this style. He cannot possibly do what he says he will do. He is stationed somewhere in the southern part of Arkansas with a small force; but it matters little whether his force be large or small. We hold firmly the line of the Arkansas River with our garrisons and gunboats, and that forms a sufficient barrier against all the rebels south of that stream.

The hero of Lexington has been sufficiently unfortunate in his military career to be appointed Chief of Staff to Gen. Bragg.

AMUSEMENTS.

Photographiana.—At Niblo's Saloon, this evening, Mr. and Mrs. Watkins give the first part of their entertainments, entitled "Photographiana." Eccentric sketches of character, hits at society, music, &c., are on the programme.

Concert for the Fair.—Another concert is given this evening, by the Juvenile Choir and the Old Folks, at Special Police Headquarters, Jefferson and Water streets. The proceeds go to the Seventh Precinct Police, to make part of their contributions to the fair. The citizens of the precinct should aid in making the concert a success pecuniarily; they should buy tickets whether they go or not.

A Sacred Concert.—A grand sacred concert, of which Mr. William Bacon will be the organist and conductor, will be given at the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner of that avenue and Thirty-first-street, on Thursday evening. Besides Mr. Bacon, the services of Messrs. Thomas and Graby and Mrs. Mozart, Mrs. Barolay and Mrs. Colyar have been engaged, and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be performed. The concert is for the benefit of a mission school, the object as well as the merits of the artists tending to attract a full audience.

The Hippotheatron.—This establishment continues as a centre of attraction. The wonderful performances of the trained dogs and monkeys draw and delight large audiences, while the admirable performances in the ring satisfy all the curiosities of the circus lover. The entire respectability of the Hippotheatron justifies the favor in which it is held. The afternoon performances are for the special benefit of ladies and families.

Musical.

Academy of Music.—Mr. Maretzek's Boston season will close on Saturday next, and on the following Monday the *impresario* opens at our Academy. The opera selected for the occasion is "Faust." Subscribers can procure their seats, &c., to-day—the ticket office opening for that purpose. On Friday the regular sale of tickets commences.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Maretzek's season in Boston has been good.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

Vallandighamism Rampant—Nomination of State Officers and Convention Delegates—No Support for the War for the Union.

Columbus, Ohio, Wednesday, March 23.

The Democratic State Convention met here to-day, and organized by the election of Groana Rex as President, after considerable confusion and squabbling by Vallandigham men.

The following delegates to the National Convention were elected: T. M. Allen, Geo. Penalton, Allan G. Thompson, Ropos P. Ranney. Two hundred and eleven votes were cast by Vallandigham men, and 213 votes were necessary to a choice.

Geo. E. Pugh and Thos. W. Bartley were chosen Senatorial electors on the Presidential ticket.

Resolutions were adopted opposing the prosecution of the war for subjugation; that the mob spirit that is now abroad is the result of the violation of the Constitution by the party in power; that the tyranny of the present Administration has sown the seeds, and we are now reaping the harvest of crime.

The following nominations were made for State officers: W. W. Armstrong, Secretary of State; Judge P. Van Trump, Supreme Judge; M. C. Whitely, of Hancock, for the short term; L. D. Critchfield, Attorney-General; W. S. V. Prentiss, Comptroller of Treasury; A. S. Ramsey and H. S. Barney, School Commissioners.

The Middle Department.

GEN. LEW. WALLACE ASSUMES COMMAND.

Headquarters Middle Department, Eighth Army Corps, Baltimore, Md., March 22, 1864.

General Orders, No. 16.—In obedience to General Orders No. 97, War Department, A. G. O., March 12, 1864, I hereby assume command of the Eighth Army Corps, and of the Middle Department, exclusive of Fort Delaware. The public will join me in acknowledging the zeal and rare ability shown by my predecessor, Brig.-Gen. Henry H. Lockwood, in the management of the affairs of this department. The department, as I am painfully aware, is crowded with perplexities, and for that reason I pray all good men residing in it to unite and give me their earnest support, more for their own welfare than for mine.

LEW WALLACE,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers.

Official—Samuel B. Lawrence, A. A. G.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Wednesday, March 23.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. Angell—The West Shore and North Shore Railroad bills.

Against the Harlem-Broadway Railroad bill—a unanimous report.

Mr. Dutcher moved to lay the question of agreeing with the report of the committee on the table, saying that he wished to submit some remarks on the subject.

The resolution was carried.

Messrs. Beach, Allaben, Allen, Cole, Cook, Cornell, Fields, Hobbs and Lalimbeer said they would vote for the motion through courtesy to the Senator making it, but they did not desire it to be understood as committing them to the bill. On the contrary, they would sustain the report of the committee.

Mr. Niven supported the motion, but reserved to himself the right to vote on the question, according to his best judgment.

Mr. Shipza said he voted for the motion with the responsibility resting upon him for that vote.

Messrs. Christie, Cosans and Woodruff were temporarily absent.

The following bills were then reported:

Authorizing a tax for the Utica Fire Department.

To perfect an amendment to the Constitution for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeal.

Relative to the service of legal processes upon Express Companies.

For the better protection of seamen of the port of New-York.

Authorizing the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women to confer the title of M. D.

Authorizing the New-York authorities to convey certain real estate on Ward's Island.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Amending the charter of the Fire Department of the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

Incorporating the New-York State Temperance Society, and enabling them to take a bequest.

BILLS PASSED.

Providing for the sale of real estate belonging to lunatics.

Amending the charter of the Morrisania Fire Department.

Relative to the West Farms Town Hall.

Authorizing the New-York authorities to convey certain real estate to the Hebrew Benevolent Society.

Relative to criminal records in New-York. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Wednesday, March 23.

The following bills were reported complete:

To incorporate the American Literary Fund Association in New-York.

To incorporate the Tom Moore Association of New-York.

To incorporate the Wire Drawers' Association of New-York.

Relative to counterfeit bank bills.

To consolidate the Boston and Hartford and Erie Extension Railroad Companies.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Grand Hotel Company of New-York.

To regulate the freight and passenger tariffs on the Hudson River Railroad.

Relative to the National Academy of Design. Recommitted, with instructions to strike out the clause exempting property from taxation.

To incorporate the Mechanics' Dime Savings Bank in New-York.

To incorporate the Central Park Hotel Company.

Relative to the National Academy of Design, amended by the committee as instructed.

Mr. Ingraham introduced a bill to confirm certain ordinances of the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York relative to the Harlem Railroad ground.

Mr. Reed introduced a bill relative to insurance companies. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Governor's Message being the special order, Mr. Weaver, of Oneida, spoke at length in defence of the position taken in that document, and Mr. O'Donnell, of Lewis, in opposition. Adjourned.

The Broadway-Harlem Railroad Bill.

Albany, Wednesday, March 23.

In the Senate to-day a unanimous report was made by the committee against the Broadway-Harlem Railroad Bill. Subsequently a motion was made to lay the report on the table, which was carried by a vote of twenty-two yeas to one nay. Several of the Senators who voted for the motion stated that their vote would not bind them to support the bill, as they were opposed to it.

The bill introduced by Mr. Ingraham in the Assembly, confirming the Common Council Broadway grant to the Harlem Railroad, is precisely the same as that reported against in the Senate to-day.

The Ignatz-Radizky Murder Case.

Albany, Wednesday, March 23.

The Court of Appeals has been occupied nearly the entire day in hearing an argument by Judge Stuart for the prisoner, and S. D. Morris, District-Attorney, in the Ignatz-Radizky diamond-merchant murder case. The case attracts much attention.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for Thursday, March 24:

Nos. 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, and 20.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Fall of a Block of Twenty Buildings at Memphis—Forty Negroes and Six Soldiers Buried in the Ruins—Burning of Government Storehouses in Vicksburgh—Affairs at Nashville—Railroad Accident.

FROM CAIRO.

Cairo, Tuesday, March 22.

The steamer *Pauline Carvell*, from New-Orleans, has arrived here with a cargo of sugar and molasses for St. Louis. She brings no news of general interest from New-Orleans.

The steamer, on leaving Memphis, learned that a block of twenty buildings, used as commissary storehouses, had fallen in, burying beneath the ruins about forty negroes and from five to six soldiers who were guarding the buildings.

The steamer *Von Phul* passed up for St. Louis today, with the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, (veterans,) en route home on furlough.

Maj.-Gen. McPherson and staff arrived here on the *Von Phul*, and left immediately for Nashville.

Cairo, Tuesday, March 22—P. M.

The steamer *Perry*, from Memphis at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, has arrived.

She reports that up to the time of her leaving, four women, more or less injured, and twelve children dead, had been taken from the ruins of the fallen buildings.

The search was being continued for the bodies of others.

Eighty-eight rebel prisoners were brought up on Sunday, and forwarded to Camp Chase to-night.

Cairo, Wednesday, March 23.

An engagement took place on the 16th, two miles east of Fort Pillow, between 600 Federals and 1,000 rebels in which the enemy were routed, with a loss of 50 killed and wounded.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Sunday, March 20.

Advices from Vicksburgh, of March 15, give the following intelligence:

We have been visited with a large number of fires, evidently the work of incendiaries.

Several Government storehouses have been burned.

The large railroad depot, with several adjoining buildings, have also been set on fire, and large quantities of Government property consumed.

There is no news from the Shreveport expedition.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tuesday, March 22.

The friends of Gov. Johnson here confidentially expect his nomination by the Republican Convention as Vice-President on the ticket with President Lincoln.

The report that Gen. Gordon Granger has been relieved of the command of the Fourth Army Corps is untrue. He is in front with his corps. Everything is quiet in front.

Surgeon Gross, of the Fourteenth Corps, has been relieved at his own request, and goes to Annapolis in pursuance of Department orders.

The gambling houses in this city were closed to-night, and all the gamblers ordered to leave the army, and were prohibited returning, under a severe penalty.

Nashville, Wednesday, March 23.

Rumors are afloat of the capture of three of our trains at War Trace, but they are groundless.

Gen. Sherman arrived here to-night.

FROM CAVE CITY.

Cave City, Ky., Wednesday, March 23.

Col. Wetherford, of Gen. Hobson's command, has captured the rebel Major Henry S. Wenkeplin and the rebel Capt. Smith.

Reliable information from Wetherford reports that Fanceuse was killed in the recent fight with Col. Stokes.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Affairs at Jacksonville—Unsuccessful Attempt to Surprise our Pickets at Port Royal Ferry—A Movement Against Seabrook Island—Miscellaneous.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Saturday, March 19, 1864.

Everything is quiet at Jacksonville. Col. GUY V. HENRY'S Light Brigade continues to hold its position in front of the intrenchments. Palatka is still occupied by troops under the command of Col. BARTON. The rebel pickets are near Three Mile Run, while the main force is at Baldwin.

On the night of Friday, the 11th inst., the enemy attempted to surprise our pickets at Port Royal Ferry, but did not accomplish his object. At daylight, Saturday morning, two launches, containing each about fifty rebels and one small field piece, were discovered by our men moving from them and in the direction of the mainland. The pickets gave the alarm, in response to which three regiments marched up to the ferry and came into a fighting position. A few shots were fired at the rebels, but the range was too long to cause any material injury. When the rebels had reached the mainland they brought one of the field pieces into position and fired half a dozen rounds at our force. One of the shots struck a building occupied as headquarters by the Commandant of the pickets. The remaining shots did no damage whatever. It is thought the object of the rebels was to come upon our pickets and capture them. Our men were too well prepared for them, however, and for that reason they doubtless withdrew.

A force of 400 men from Gen. TERRY'S District, under command of Col. GURNEY, of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, embarked on board seven transports one afternoon last week, and proceeded to Bull's Bay, which is at the northern extremity of Sullivan's Island. They marched inland a distance of four or five miles, took note of the enemy's position, and returned to Folly Island on the following day. Not a shot was fired. The entire movement was a feint to cover an object which has been successfully accomplished.

On Wednesday night a party of a dozen rebels came down to Seabrook Island in a boat, and succeeded in capturing a corporal and four men of the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, who were on picket. The other pickets, although they witnessed the capture, could not render assistance, as by so doing they would have abandoned their posts and left our lines exposed. A number of shots were exchanged with the rebels, and it is believed that one or two of the enemy were severely wounded.

The Anglo-Confederate blockade-runner *Sophia*, was recently captured by the United States steamer *Huron* in Altamaha River, Georgia. She was bound from Nassau, and had a cargo of nine tons of salt, a lot of flour, whisky, soda, and other articles. During the past 21 months the *Huron* has taken fifteen prizes and destroyed as many more vessels. Her chief officers are: Commander, FRANCIS H. BAILEY, Paymaster, Charles Stewart; Surgeon, Joseph B. Kenney; Masters, Wm. A. Mills, Wm. H. Baldwin, Ensigns, P. O'Connor, Wm. Henderson.

At daylight Saturday morning, four colored refugees—one woman and three men—were picked up in a boat by one of the gunboats stationed on Light-house Inlet. They left St. Andrews Parish the night previous, and after rowing, nearly three hours, stopped at Jenkins' Plantation for rest and safety. They concealed the boat in some bushes on the bank of a creek, but it was discovered and taken away by rebel pickets. They then secured one of the plantation boats, and rowed into our lines without having been observed by the enemy. On their way down the creek, they noticed two torpedoes, and gave them a wide berth. They report the rebels to have contracted their picket line toward Charleston. A very few troops remained in the city. The refugees had barely sufficient clothing to cover them, and when they arrived at Hilton Head they were generously supplied with both clothing and money. The woman is now employed as cook by Provost-Marshal Gen. HALL. The men are working in the Quartermaster's Department.

Last week, while some men were engaged extracting the combustible contents of a ten-inch shell, at the Ordnance Yard, the shell exploded, severely wounding Sergt. J. H. MARTIN in the arm and hand, JAMES WILLIAMS, of Hamilton's Battery, slightly in the arm, and CORNELIUS DAILY, a civilian, slightly in the back.

On Friday night, Gen. TERRY, who was temporarily stopping at the Port Royal House, was serenaded by the Post Band, under the direction of Prof. INGALLS.

The Barton Dramatic Association gave their opening entertainment at the Union Theatre, Monday night. Every available space was occupied by the audience, which included Gens. TERRY, VODGES and FOSTER, and a large number of ladies. The bill comprised a melodrama entitled, "Robert Macaire," the farce of the "Spectre Bridegroom," and a tableau. The actors are worthy of much credit for the manner in which they performed their parts, taking into consideration the brief time allowed them for preparation. This is a new feature of amusement at Hilton Head, and, we donbt not, it will be encouraged and sustained by the soldiers and citizens. The music was furnished by the Post Band, under the direction of Mr. MURPHY.

The court-martial of Gen. GORDON has been in progress this week. On Thursday afternoon the proceedings were adjourned until Monday next. A number of Generals and Colonels are here, summoned as witnesses.

Capt. WM. W. M. BURGER, Assistant Adjutant-Gen. to Gen. GILLMORE, leaves for New-York on the *Arago*. For the past three weeks he has been in ill health, which he hopes to improve by taking a sea trip. He will remain North but a few days. WHIT.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A NEW REBEL IRON-CLAD.

(*From the Free South, March* 17.)

On Thursday, the 10th inst., a new iron-clad war steamer was launched successfully at Charleston. She is called the *Ashley*. This increases the iron-clad fleet to Charleston harbor to seven vessels. She is described as a formidable vessel, with many improvements on former efforts of the Confederates in naval architecture. If our fleet remains a few more months inactive the offensive may be assumed by the rebels, and our blockade broken in a manner that will put us to open shame. That they have officers and men capable of the most daring enterprises we have proof enough in the attack upon the *Keystone State* and *Mercedita* last year, the attempt to blow up the *Ironsides*, and in the sinking of the *Housatonic*.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.

Private DANIEL TAUST, a German recruit in Company C, New-York Volunteer Engineers, committed suicide early on Sunday morning. He was in a working detail near DRAYTON'S plantation, and was missed from the camp at roll-call. On search being made, his body was found suspended from a sapling within a stone's throw, to which he had hung himself with his cravat. The weight of his body had caused the sapling to break, and it was bent so his feet touched the ground. Deceased was sent to the surgeon about a month ago, insane, but a few days after returned to duty apparently cured. On the day previous to the suicide he was noticed to act very strangely. He had recently received news that his wife had absconded, carrying with her all his money, and this is the supposed cause of his insanity. We learn that another soldier in the same regiment, recently committed suicide on account of the same woman.

SUSPENSION OF LABOR AT FORT CLINCH.

Owing to the non-appropriation of the requisite funds by Congress, work has been suspended upon Fort Clinch, at Fernandina, Fla. Capt. A. F. SEARS, who for the past year has had the direction of the work, has received orders to "close up the concern." His laborers, of whom there were a large number, have reached this post, and entered the service of the Quartermaster.

SUMTER REDIVIVUS.

Recent reconnoissances have proved the possession by the rebels in Fort Sumter of three columbiad guns, mounted so as to command the channel. Reliable intelligence from Charleston has lately been received, confirming this fact. It is also known that the rebel garrison is 250 men.

DESERTERS.

A party of rebel deserters recently brought into the Provost-Marshal's office, at Hilton Head, a torpedo which, as a working party, they had been detailed to lay. At the head was an orderly-sergeant.

LETTER-BAG FOR EUROPE.—A ship's letter-bag will be made up for the *City of Baltimore* sailing for Liverpool to-day, so as to enable merchants to reply to their letters per *City of Washington*. The letter-bag will leave the office of the company, No. 15 Broadway, at 11 o'clock A. M.

RECONSTRUCTION IN ALABAMA.

An Adjourned Union Meeting at Huntsville—A Speech by Ex-Senator Clemens—"Sprinkling Blood" on the Face of the Alabamians.

On March 13 an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Madison County, Ala., was held at Huntsville. Hon. JERE CLEMENS, Ex-United States Senator, stated the object of the meeting as follows:

This is an adjourned meeting from that held at this place on Saturday last, of which the country people did not have sufficient notice to attend. The object of the meeting was explained at the Saturday meeting. I will restate it for the benefit of those who were not then present. *The object of the meeting is the restoration of civil government—to bring us law and order—to secure peace.*

We were hurried into revolution against our earnest protest. This people were for the Union. Madison County gave 1,800 majority against secession, yet we were carried away without support. We had no arms. BUCHANAN was in the Presidential Chair. Day has at last come, thank God, and we can say that we take shelter under the Stars and Stripes.

We propose to call upon the Governor of the State to convene a convention, for the purpose of rescinding the Act of Secession. How far the Governor will pay respect to our action, I cannot say. To be candid, I think he will pay it none. In calling upon him, we avoid the charge of precipitancy, and follow the constitutional method. After that we have the right to call upon our inherent rights—to act for ourselves. We have the right to assemble in our capacity as citizens and reestablish civil government for ourselves.

Falsehood, fraud and crime took us out of the Union. They told us that secession was necessary to save Slavery. During the ten years preceding the rebellion, the State of Alabama had not lost ten slaves a year. *We had rebellion, and the consequence now is that there is not one man in the State of Alabama who can say that he has the title to a single nigger.* Not all of us have a title to anything. The practical result is emancipation. Cotton they said was king—would secure us recognition and independence. The result is, Confederate money is worth five cents on the dollar. They said that civil liberty and State rights would be secured by secession. The first act of the Confederate Congress deprived the people of the right to select their President. If a man owned twenty negroes, he was excused from military duty. If a man had ten starving children, he was not. The man who owned the negroes could stay at home with his wealth; the man with starving children must leave them and go to the battle-field.

You and I may have had some fear of the success of the Confederacy. *Thank God there is now no prospect of its succeeding.*

The following resolutions were reported in addition to a series submitted at the previous meeting:

Resolved, That we believe that the effort to destroy the old Government and erect a separate nationality, has proved the ruin of the rights and liberties of the people. We therefore call upon the Governor of the State of Alabama to convene the Legislature, that it may call a convention, in order that it may provide some mode for the restoration of peace and the rights and liberties of the people.

Resolved, That the longer the war has continued, the more imminent have become the dangers to the liberties of the people. We therefore invite the citizens of other counties in the State to unite with us in this call upon the Governor, and suggest the first Monday in June as the time for the holding of that convention.

HON. D. C. HUMPHREYS, one of the ablest lawyers in the South, and a delegate to the Charleston Convention, spoke in support of these resolutions. He said:

Alabama should not once resend the ordinance of secession. I am confident we shall then have as many years for getting good riddence of this institution as we want. As far as the executive of military orders on the subject is concerned, the officers and men of the Federal army are bound to carry them into effect. I am in favor of such political action of the Government, as will obviate the necessity of such orders. Do not misapprehend me. *I believe the institution of Slavery is gone as a permanent thing—overthrown by the action of the Southern States.* I believe, in case of a return to the Union, we would receive political cooperation so as to secure the management of that labor by those who were slaves. There is really no difference, in my opinion, whether we hold them as absolute slaves, or obtain their labor by some other method. Of course we prefer the old method. But that question is not now before us.

Judge HUMPHREY then discussed the attitude of foreign Powers, particularly France, and of the radicals of the North, and closed thus:

What we want now is such political action as will put Alabama right where she belongs—back in the Union. Have your boys not struggled long enough, suffered enough, fought on enough battle-fields for you to take some action? I do not believe that a restoration of the Union will be humiliating to the South. If we take action in the right way we will secure at once peace, law and order.

When I returned from the Charleston Convention in 1860, the people met in this court-yard. Speaking to you now to-day reminds me of that meeting. There were then upon the minus of some of us apprehensions of a not far distent trouble—of the horrors of civil war. Disunion followed, war came, and ruin swept over our Southern land. Our fields are dovastated, buildings burned, our sons have fallen in battle, and the land is full of widows and orphans. What has disunion to weigh against the desolation?

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Before adjourning the meeting, Mr. CLEMENS said:

Before I declare this meeting adjourned I wish to state a fact in relation to the commencement of the war.

Some time after the ordinance of secession was passed, I was in Montgomery and called upon President DAVIS, who was in the city. DAVIS, MEMMINGER, the Secretary of War, GILMARIST, the member from Lowndes County, and several others, were present. As I entered the convention ceased. They were evidently discussing the propriety of firing upon Fort Sumter. Two or three of them withdrew to the corner of the room, and I heard GILMARIST say to the Secretary of War: "It must be done. *Delay two months and Alabama stays in the Union. You must sprinkle blood in the face of the people.*"

Postponement of the Metropolitan Fair.

In consequence of the impossibility of completing the arrangements for the opening of the Metropolitan Fair on the 28th inst., it has been determined to postpone the inauguration until the 4th of April. Letters have recently been received from Europe stating that a large number of contributions are en route for this country, many of which cannot reach New-York before the 4th. The donations received have been far more extensive than was anticipated—making it necessary to considerably change many of the original arrangements determined upon for the display of articles for exhibition. The contributions from the country and neighboring States are extensive. The Otisville Mining Company, of New-York, have presented a ton of their richest specimens of quartz. The value of the gift, with treneportsilon eaponses, (defrayed by the company,) is estimated at eight hundred dollars. Dolhr, a small town in Delaware County of less than 1,000 inhabitants, sends $200 in money and $70 worth of produce. Geneva contributes $500. Buffalo and Rochestor have inumeted their intention to send valuable "tenles"; also Ulster and Dutchess Counties. Harlem has contributed liberally. The cities and many of the villages of Connecticut have sent donations; conspicuous among the number is Hartford. The City authorities have consented to the closing of Union-square during the holding of the Fair; and the Central Park Committee have offered the use of their tents, which will be erected in Union-square for the use of musicians and such other purposes as they may be adapted to. The Philharmonic Society and several bands have volunteered their services. The music at the fair will be the best ever furnished on any occasion in this City. A large number of things are wanted for the Knickerbocker Kitchen, especially an antique dresser. Any person having one will oblige the Committee of Arrangements by forwarding it to the receiving rooms on Fourteenth-strost.

NEW-ENGLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.—This company, we observe, has established a Branch Office in this City, at No. 139 Broadway, under the management of THOMAS CONSEY, Esq.—a gentlemen well and favorably known to our business community, in connection with the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company. The New-England is ably managed, upon the "Conservative" theory. We take pleasure in indorsing the remarks of the *Insurance Monitor* for February, concerning this company, and quote the concluding paragraph:

"The Directors are among the first business men of Hartford, capitalists and merchants, selected with reference to ability and soundness. Every loss has been promptly paid. The company is in all respects worthy of confidence. Geo. D. JEWETT is the President, and R. A. JOHNSON the Secretary."—*Insurance Monitor.*

"Neighbor Jackwood" was a popular book, * * bringing in some thoroughly New-England characters with humor and originality. The same characteristics are displayed in the new book "Cudjo's Cave." The scene of the story is laid in East Tennessee. * * It is startling and interesting, a vivid picture of the effects of secession in East Tennessee. *Boston Advertiser.*

Important Triumph of Solonee.

Years of patient research and unwearied experiment, kindly assisted by the *first scientific and professional character* in New-York, have produced and perfected

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR,
THE BEST HAIR-DRESSING

yet offered to the public. IT RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, giving it a *Fresh* and Natural appearance. *Will stop its falling out* in *three days*, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain the skin* or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation.

Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities, (that in many other preparations injure the Hair and soil the clothes,) the nicety of the composition and its

SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME,

render it the *most desirable* article for the toilet and hair-dressing yet offered to the public. $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores.

None genuine without the signature of the inventor,
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—DR. C. can be consulted gratuitously, personally or by letter, at No. 1,123 Broadway, where information in regard to the treatment of the Head and Hair will be clearly explained.

Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, the Popular American Authoress, commences a new Story in the NEW-YORK WEEKLY, now ready.

Economy Should be Practiced by Everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of "Jayne's Expectorant," by those troubled with a slight cough or hoarseness, or sore throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected cough often ends in consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat and a pain in the breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once "Jayne's Expectorant." It is a standard remedy, and its curative powers have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. The Expectorant, and all of Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold by KITCHEN TYLER & Co., No. 161 Chambers and No. 1 Hudson sts., and by Druggists generally.

One Spoonful of the Magic Dry Soap will do an ordinary washing. It is the great discovery of the age. Price 30 cents a bottle. For sale by all the druggists and grocers.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

The Qualities of Burnett's Cocoaine, as PREVENTING THE HAIR FROM FALLING, are truly remarkable.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Genin's, No. 513 Broadway.
NEW FEATURES IN THE HAT TRADE.
SPRING CIRCULAR.
The facilities afforded by the largest and most convenient hat store in America having been turned to the best account this Spring by the introduction of new improvements, the subscriber is enabled to present an assortment of over
ONE HUNDRED STYLES,
each style occupying a seperate compartment, and the whole comprehending the most complete review of the hat fashions of the world, for all ages and both sexes, that has ever been exhibited in this country.
Instead of going into details, which, after all, would convey but a feeble idea of the variety of his stock, he invites the public to inspect it. If there is anything fash onable, useful and elegant in the way of out-door coverings for the head which it does not include, he is not aware of the omission; and, should such an omission exist, it is sure to be supplied, as he is continually on the qui vive for dashing and attractive novelties.
The departments of the establishment are thoroughly systematized, and it is so ieved that, as a REPRESENTATIVE HAT-TORE, it is not surpassed anywhere, either at home or abroad. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative

The standard preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another. Stops the falling out of the hair, makes it soft and silky, cleanses it and the scalp of all impurities and Dumors, and entirely overcomes bad effects of sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.
Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream sold everywhere.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.
N. B.—Ladies French hair-dresser in attendance to apply the Hiawatha.

Distilled Dew for the Complexion.
DISTILLED DEW FOR THE COMPLEXION,
DISTILLED DEW FOR THE COMPLEXION,
DISTILLED DEW FOR THE COMPLEXION,
DISTILLED DEW FOR THE COMPLEXION.
A delightful preparation for the toilet. It imparts to the skin a natural whiteness and clearness, and youthful delicacy and softness, unattainable by any other means. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 779 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Triopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, cures and muscles, such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c., chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

We would remind our readers that the sale of beautiful oil paintings now on exhibition at the Old Bedford Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, takes place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 24 and 25, at 7½ o'clock each evening, and would advise all lovers of gems of art to call and examine the collection before they are taken from the walls.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

We would call Attention to the Peremptory sale of 12 valuable lots, situate on Broadway, 10th-av., 50th, 74th and 75th sts., by order of the executors of Jas. G. King, deceased, to be made at auction THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers, will give their personal attention (as usual, for the past 17 years,) to SALES OF FURNITURE, at the residences of THOSE DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING OR REMOVING. They also hold regular weekly sales at their STORE, No. 23 NASSAU-ST., for the convenience of those preferring this medium of sale.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

I Take the Pleasure to Inform my Friends and patrons that I have opened this day a Millinery Business at No. 129 9th-st., near Broadway. Having the best facilities and direct connection with Paris and London, I am now prepared to sell the latest styles and choicest kinds of Bonnets, Dress Caps, Head-dresses, &c., &c.
MME. BERTHA WILLIAMS.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Sewing-Machines—For sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Embroidering, braiding, and every description of machine sewing done in the best manner. Machines, with experienced operators, sent to families by the day or week.

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, ARISING FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.—New and reliable treatment; valuable essays sent by mail free of charge. Address Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Box No. 1,421, Philadelphia.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Trusses Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 189 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses.—Persons interested in trusses are invited to examine Dr. RIGG'S water-proof Multipedal Truss. If not satisfactory, after 60 days' fair trial, it may be returned. Office, No. 2 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines,
For sale at
Nos. 237 and 239 Broadway, corner of 22d-st.,
By J. T. ELLIS.
New machines to let.

Steinway & Sons—
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,
Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. U.S.A. Surgeon Wheian, U. S. N.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. C. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st. Sold by druggists generally. 50c. a box.

Hill's Hair Dye—50 cents, black or brown, instantaneous, natural, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug, patent medicine and fancy-goods stores.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers.—Styles neat and suitable, executed in the best manner only. Shaving 10 cents. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

BEGAR—THORPE.—In Bridgeport, on Wednesday, March 23, by Rev. J. M. Willey, NOEL J. BEGAR, of Smithtown, Long Island, to JULIA B., youngest daughter of the late P. M. Thorpe.

ROOSA—THOMSON.—On Wednesday, March 23, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, at the residence of the bride's father, JAMES F. ROOSA, of Middletown, N. Y., and ANNIE E. THOMSON, eldest daughter of John Thomson, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

ALLDSAPICA.—At his residence, in Wilmington, Del., on Monday morning, March 21, ABRAHAM ALLDSAPICA, in the 70th year of his age.

BUADOCA.—After a short but severe illness, MARY ANN BURDOCK, in the 58th year of her age.
The friends of the family, and those of her sons, William and George Burdock, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 163 West 43d-st., on Friday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BUCK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 23, Mrs. SARAH BUCK, aged 65 years.
The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of her son, Mr. J. A. Buck, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 46 Clermont-av.
☞ Eastern papers please copy.

COLVIN.—On Tuesday, March 22, of disease of the heart, HARRIET LOUISA, eldest daughter of the late Jacob Colvin.
Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

CHAMBERS.—On Wednesday, March 23, of diphtheria, EMMA LOUISE, eldest daughter of J. G. and Emma Chambers, aged 10 years and 1 month.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her parents, No. 192 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 2 P. M.

CAVERLY.—On Tuesday morning, March 22, of croup, STEPHEN WESEN, only son of Warren F. and Sarah A. Caverly, aged 7 years and 8 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, at No. 242 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh. The remains will be taken to Rye Neck, Westchester County, for interment on Thursday morning.

CLARK.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 22, of inflammation of the bowels, ALFRED, youngest son of the late Michael Hart, in the 16th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely, from the residence of his mother, No. 37 West 14th-st.

HAY.—On Tuesday, March 22, MARGARET, daughter of Charles and Sarah Hay, aged 3 years, 7 months and 16 days.
The funeral will take place from No. 195 East 23d-st., this day, (Thursday,) March 24, at 2 o'clock.

KIP.—On Wednesday morning, March 23, ELISABETH ANN, grand daughter of the late Isaac Kip.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, at Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th-av.

LEVERICH.—On Wednesday, March 23, JASPER STRONG LEVERICH, son of the late James H. Leverich, of New-Orleans, aged 28 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his uncles, Henry S. and Charles P. Leverich, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, the 25th inst., at 9 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 234 West 22d-st., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Newtown, L. I., for interment.

LANGAR.—On Wednesday, March 23, at 6 minutes past meridian, FRANCIS, only son of F. and K. Landry, in the 7th year of his age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No 692 Broadway.

LAPASSA.—At his residence, No. 132 Greenwich-st., on Wednesday morning, March 23, MICHAEL LAPESSA, of Hüttenbach, Bavaria, Germany, in the 57th year of his age.
The members of the various Lodges to which he belonged, as also the friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the above-named house, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

MONARQUA.—On Tuesday, March 22, JESSIE HOEMANN MONAEQUA, aged 62 years.
The funeral will take place on Friday, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 140 West Houston-st.

ROSS.—In Montreal, on Sunday, Feb. 28, AMELIA JANE, infant daughter of David Alex. and Julia Holly Ross, aged 3 days.

ROSS.—In Montreal, on Thursday, March 3, JULIA HALLY, wife of Devio Alex. Ross, and eldest daughter of the late J. A. F. Rachau, of New-York.

TOOKER.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 22, after a lingering illness, Capt. DANIEL A. TOOKER, in the 70th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 24 Norfolk-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

TREVOR.—On Tuesday, March 22, HELEN STEWART, only child of John B. and Louisa S. Trevor.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 124 West 38th st., on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-wood for interment.

WELLS.—On Tuesday, March 22, HARMON K. WELLS, in the 54th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 137 West 25th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

WHEELER.—Suddenly, at East Haven, Conn., on Monday, March 21, HEZEKIAH WHEELER, formerly of this City, in the 78th year of his age.
His remains were conveyed to Staten Island for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 237.—March 23, 1864.
52, 22, 40, 45, 24, 26, 42, 10, 69, 70, 3, 33, 7, 59.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 238.—March 23, 1864.
30, 3, 26, 19, 20, 49, 34, 10, 11, 39, 2, 66.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 141—March 23, 1864.
36, 72, 67, 69, 51, 7, 71, 43, 28, 34, 75, 63, 29, 52.
CLASS 142—March 23, 1864.
9, 71, 20, 73, 46, 58, 21, 63, 60, 27, 32, 10.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished, in all legalized lotteries,
ALECK & CO., Brokers, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

SCIENCE IN THE FIELD.
Scientific medical preparations of M. W. DICKESON, M. D., late Professor in the Philadelphia Medical College.
IMPERIAL COUGH PILLS.
If you suffer from a cough, it is your own fault. A trial of these pills will convince the most sceptical. They decompose the phlegm, and subdue all inflammation. It is the best compound ever put together for colds, catarrh, asthma, spitting of blood and consumption. All afflicted with coughs, from whatever cause—even children with worms—can be cured by their use.
ALSO,
MAGMA,
PERISTALTIC PERSUADERS,
HUILE D'OR,
MIASCETUM,
Sold by druggists and dealers generally.
Principal depot, No. 91 Liberty-st., New-York.
SMITH & CO.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE.
Patents Issued
DEC. 1, 1863,
and
FEB. 16, 1864.
Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
POSTPONEMENT.
In consequence of an unavoidable and unexpected enlargement of the plans of the Managers of the Metropolitan Fair, its opening is postponed until Monday, April 4.
JULIA K. FISH,
President Ladies' Exec. Com.
ELIZABETH W. SHERWOOD,
Secretary Ladies Exec. Com.
GEORGE GRISWOLD RAY,
Chairman Gentlemen's Exec. Com.
RICH'D GRANT WHITE,
Secretary Gentlemen's Exec. Com.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.
Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.
Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.
Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

CABINET FURNITURE.
$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Braunsdorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRAUNDSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York.
Factories Nos. 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.
N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (cridiron) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES— FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS each.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

I. O. OF O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF PILGRIM LODGE are hereby notified to attend a meeting, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 24, to transact business of importance. GEORGE C. GIFFORD, N. G.
MICHAEL BLUMM, Secretary.

LOOK!
ADAM FLOYD,
By MRS. MARY J. HOLMES,
WILL BE COMMENCED IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
OF THIS WEEK.

LOOK!
ADAM FLOYD,
By MRS. MARY J. HOLMES,
WILL BE COMMENCED IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
OF THIS WEEK.

GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS
have now been before the public for nearly a year. They are universally pronounced the neatest and best fitting collars extant.
The upper edge presents a perfect curve, free from the angles noticed in all other collars.
The cravat causes no puckers on the inside of the turn-down collar; they are as smooth inside as outside, and therefore perfectly free and easy to the neck.
The Garotte Collar has a smooth and evenly finished edge on both sides.
These collars are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a collar, but are molded and shaped to fit the neck.
They are made in "Novelty" (or turn-down) style, in every half inch size from 12 to 17 inches, and in "Garotte" or Garette) from 13 to 17 inches, and packed in "solid sizes" in neat blue cartoons, containing 100 each; also, in smaller ones of 10 each—the latter a very handy package for travelers, army and navy officers,
Every collar is stamped
"GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS."
The trade supplied by
J. S. LOWREY & CO.,
No. 37 Warren-st., New-York.

WHILE BRANDRETH'S PILLS ARE SO potent for good to diseased bodies, they are harmless as bread. The babe at the breast or the man of ripest years, and delicate females, are certain to receive an increase of health from the use of these Pills, blessed of Heaven.
It has been said by an able physician, that "this medicine always benefits and never injures." Wherein is the superlative quality? The BRANDRETH PILLS have no power or action but upon impure humors in the blood. They seize only the impurities in and around the parts affected by disease; all the parts involved in diseased actions are operated upon, and cleansed from all feulness, and reinfused with "life" by the wonderful curative powers contained and inherent of the most justly famed BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
Millions of people, whose lives appeared to be at the last ebb, worn out by fever's consuming fires, by consumption's invidious advances, by racking torments of inflammatory rheumatism, have been cured by these

FINANCIAL.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

Capital 80,000 shares, $25 each.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado. Geo. W. GRAFFLIN, Balt.re.
F. H. JUDD, New-York. HERMANN FUNKE, N. Y.
H. S. CONE, New-York. R. CORNELL WHITE, N. Y.
WM. MÖLLER, New-York. M. C. TYLER, New-York.
S. G. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.

President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. G. ARNOLD, Dr. F. H. JUDD.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—J. P. DAVIES.
Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT is sues.
BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.
Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY At No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid
JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 29, 1863.
Attest: W. CRIDGET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864.

Parties holding thirty (30) or more coupons on the three years seven and three-tenths bonds, maturing on the 1st of April, are requested to send them in with schedules at any time before that date.
Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 31st inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.
Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.
JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, HAVING paid in $500,000, will receive subscriptions for an increase of capital to $1,000,000.
The books will open at Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., on TUESDAY, 22d inst. One-third of amount subscribed will be payable on 1st April, one-third on the 15th, and balance 5th April. Parties desiring to pay in full, may do so at the Bank, April 1. Six Per Cent. interest allowed on payments anticipated.
The Bank will open for business on WEDNESDAY, 30th March, at No. 240 Broadway
DIRECTORS.
J. T. SANGER, formerly of Cary, Howard & Sanger.
E. L. FANCHER, No. 229 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOTT, of Rice & Co., 41 Wall-st.
LEWIS EINSTEIN, of Lewis, Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER, of Seamless Clothing Manufacturing Company.
HENRY T. BAKER, of H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE, of Coffin, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS, of Ross, Dempster & Co.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BEDFORD COPPER COMPANY,
No. 42 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Bedford Copper Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, &c., will be held at this office on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock A. M.
E. S. BOLLES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.,
CHICAGO, March 21, 1864.
THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS of this company, due 1st April next, will be paid, when due, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.
JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
Office No 227 South 4th-st.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Transfer Books of the Common Stock of this company will be close l on the 31st inst., to be reopened on the 14th of April next, at which time the stockholders of this company who have New-York certificates are requested to return them to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, who will give a receipt for the same and furnish in a few days thereafter certificates from the Philadelphia office in exchange for said receipts.
The Transfer Office for the Preferred Stock of this company at New-York will be closed permanently on 31st inst. That for both the Preferred and Common Stock in Boston will be permanently closed on the 31st March.
S BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building,) on MONDAY, the 4th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, at 6 and 7 per cent. interest, on desirable real estate in this City and vicinity. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 71 Cedar-st.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 96 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXteen Directors of this company constituting the first class, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 5th of April prox., from 12 to 1 P. M.
W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

SUGAR AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors for the ensuing election, will take place at the Banking-house, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the 6th day of April next.
WM. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADway, New-York, March 18, 1864.—Election.—The annual election for Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, 4th April prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-ORLEANS BANK NOTES WANTED at highest market price. New-Orleans collections made by WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

ALLENTOWN—BANK OF PENNSYLVAnia.—The notes of this bank, 5s and upwards, are redeemed at par by the Union Bank of this City.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have requested the undersigned to call meetings of the First Mortgage and Second Mortgage Bondholders, in pursuance of the provisions of the deeds of trust, for the purpose of considering certain modifications of the present financial system of the company, to which the assent of a majority in interest of each of those classes of bondholders by a vote at a meeting is necessary. The principle of the proposed measures was submitted to the annual meeting of the corporation held at Pittsburgh on the 15th inst., at which were represented a majority of the stockholders and of each class of the bondholders, and was unanimously approved.
The undersigned, therefore, in exercise of the authority conferred upon them by Article 12 of the First and Second Deeds of Trust, give notice that
MEETINGS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
will be held at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, 1864, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of considering the aforesaid measures.
At such meetings the bondholders, if registered, may vote in person or by proxy.
Registration on the Voting Register can be made by any holder at the office or agency of the company, at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., where the books are now open for that purpose, *on presentation by the holder of his bonds*, or on *his filing the written order of the person last registered as the holder*.
The registration was originally in the names of the persons to whom the bonds were issued. In cases in which the bonds have since changed hands, the present holder can vote only by registering himself, or upon the proxy of the person last registered.
A general attendance of the bondholders is earnestly requested, as well to act on the questions aforesaid, as to perfect the organization contemplated in Article 12 of the Deeds of Trust.
The meetings of the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders will be held separately, but at the same time and place, and the holders of the Third Mortgage Bonds are invited to be present, though their action is not required by the Trust Deeds.
The resolutions adopted at the annual meeting, and the resolution of the Board of Directors requesting a call of meetings of the bondholders, are subjoined.
JOHN FERGUSON, } Trustees for the First and
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, } Second M'tge Bondholders.

RESOLUTIONS
Recommended by the Board of Directors to the Stockholders for adoption at the Annual Meeting, March 16, 1864.
Resolved, That it is expedient that expenditures for construction, equipment and objects pertinent thereto, involving new capital, should in the main be provided for by an increase of capital stock of the company.
Resolved, That the increase of capital stock should be made solely for the purpose of building and completing a double track, or such part thereof as may be expedient, and for equipping the road and providing such additional rolling stock, machinery, appurtenances and other facilities as may be necessary to properly do all the business which may offer, and for no other purpose, and should only be issued from year to year in such amounts as the stockholders at their annual meetings may decide upon. Their decision shall be based upon detailed estimate, made by the Board of Directors, of the amount of money necessary for the work of the year, and that the new issue of stock shall only be sold at or public notice.
Resolved, That the increase of capital for 1864 shall not exceed $5,000,000.
Resolved, That the stockholders hereby recommend, and, as far as may be necessary, authorize the Board of Directors to make such agreement or arrangement with the holders of the bonds under the trust deeds as will enable them to increase the capital stock, as indicated in the preceding resolutions.
Adopted unanimously by vote of $4,866,000 out of $5,850,000 of stock; $3,775,500 out of $5,250,000 of first mortgage bonds; $3,765,000 out of $5,100,000 of second mortgage bonds, and $1,525,000 out of $2,000,000 of third mortgage bonds; $400,000 not voting because not registered.
Resolution adopted by the Board of Directors this day:
"*Resolved*, That the Trustees under the mortgages, Samuel J. Tilden and John Ferguson, be and they are hereby requested to call, at the earliest moment possible, a meeting of the bondholders, in the City of New-York, to act upon the resolutions adopted by the stockholders at their Annual Meeting in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 15th day of March, 1864, and to obtain, if possible, the assent of the bondholders thereto.
Offered by L. H. Meyer, Esq.
Attest: W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

PROPOSALS FOR $310,500 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by either of the undersigned until TUESDAY, the 14th day of April next, at 3 P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $310,500 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed Dec. 3, 1863, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 9, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual instalments of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1865, and ending April 1, 1884, at the Atlantic Bank, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and times of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will therefore be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Marine Bank in Oswego, the sums awarded them respectively, together with the accrued interest from April 1, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals or Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the county.
The bids will be publicly opened at the Court-house, in the City of Oswego, on the 14th day of April, at 12 M.
L. H. CONKLIN,
County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROOT, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
J. H. WOODIN, Fulton.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.
MEXICO, March 15, 1864.

NOTICE.

OFFICE MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 35 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864.
Agreeably to the provisions of the charter, an annual election will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 2 h inst., for eight Trustees, in place of those whose term of service expires on the 27th inst., and also for three Inspectors to hold the next annual election. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON SILVER LEAD COMPANY
Capital, $1,000,000 ..... Shares, $10 each.
The books of subscription to the capital stock of this company will open March 23, at the office of SIEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, No. 22 William-st.
For further particulars, apply to JOHN SIMPKINS & CO., LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, and SIEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, New-York, and DUPU, BECK & SAYLES, Boston.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:
Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of February, 1864.
(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.
PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Directors.
J. N. DENISON, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 14, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 21, 1864.
THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1864.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage BONDS of this Company due 1st of April next, will be paid at the office of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.
L. H. WALKLEY, Secretary.

ISAACS HARBOR GOLD COMPANY.—CAPITAL $500,000—400,000 SHARES, $5 EACH.
TRUSTEES.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, W. H. BEERS,
W. A. COBB, EVERETT OLAPP,
JOHN F. SEYMOUR, J. B. WALLACE,
ANDREW WESSON, W. F. SHIRLEY.
The subscription books to the capital stock of this company will be closed on Saturday, April 26, at 12 M.
W. F. SHIRLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 28th inst.
The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
By order. ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
Purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April next, at noon, for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.
The stock transfer books will be closed on the 31st inst., at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 2d instimo, at 10 A. M.
D. P. BARHYDT,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND PASSAIC COPPER COMPANY.—The books of subscription to the capital stock of this Company will open March 26, at the office of VAN SCHENCK & MASSETT, 19 William-st.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
68 Wall-st., and
corner Canal and Thompson.
CAPITAL.....$150,000
SECURELY INVESTED.
Continues to INSURE against Loss or Damage by FIRE on reasonable terms.
MATTHIAS CLARK, President.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.
JULIAN BOTTS, Surveyor.

SPECIAL NOTICE—PERSONS CONTEMPLATing insuring their lives, and those already insured, should communicate with the undersigned, and obtain information of great importance to them. Address A. ANDREWS, Box No. 5,583, Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets (and nowhere else), until TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock at noon, for supplying the coal and wood required for the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year—say five thousand (5,000) tons of coal, and one thousand (1,000) cords of oak wood and one thousand (1,000) cords of pine wood, more or less.
The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and fifty (2,250) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the coals to be furnished in the mines named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds (2,240).
The coal will be inspected and weighed by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, said coal to be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows: two-thirds of the quantity from the 25th day of July to the 1st day of October next, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.
The oak wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three feet long, and not less than three inches in diameter
The pine wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches long.
The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet, said measure, for both the pine and oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load—the quantity split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.
The wood will be inspected and measured by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said wood to be delivered at the schools, when ordered, as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required, from the first day of May to the twenty-fifth day of July, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. Said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority.
The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the twenty-fifth day of May, 1865. Sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures of the proposed sureties
No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.
Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES W. FARR,
JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN,
Committee on Supplies.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
No. 237 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, March 31, inst., at eleven o'clock, A. M., for regulating and grading Worth and intersecting streets, between Broadway and Baxter streets.
For regulating and grading Ninety-second street, between Eighth-av. and Broadway.
For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-eighth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Twenty-first street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Eleventh avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Second-aveoue, between Nine Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Seventy-ninth-street, between Broadway and Tenth avenue.
For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
For flagging Sixth-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.
For flagging Twenty-second-street, between Second-avenue and Aveoue A.
For flagging Barrow-street, between West and Greenwich streets.
For flagging Forty-ninth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway.
For flagging Ninetieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
For filling between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets and Eighth and Ninth avenues.
For dredging slip between piers Forty-nine and Fifty, North River.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office. Dated Street Commissioner's Department, New-York, March 21, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, O., March 21, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until TUESDAY, April 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with—
Cavalry Standards—Army Standard.
Bugles, with extra Mouth Pieces—Army Staodard.
Trumpets, with extra Crooks—Army Standard.
Trumpet Cords and Tassels—Army Standard.
Forage Caps—Army Standard.
Letters from A to K—Army Standard.
Figures from 1 to 0—Army Standard.
Canteens—Army Standard.
Rubber Poncho Tent Blankets—Army Standard.
Trowsers, Footmen—Army Staodard
Trowsers, Horsemen—Army Standard.
Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.
No guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on Tuesday, April 5, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Wednesday, April 6. Bonds will be required that the contracts will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of Proposals may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
By order of Col. THOMAS SWEARS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

$40,000 HUDSON COUNTY SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the County Collector's office, at the Savings Bank in Jersey City, until the first day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of Forty Thousand Dollars Hudson County Six per Cent. Bonds. Each Bond will be for $1,000, with Coupons attached, payable semi-annually. Issue of said Bonds authorized by an act of the Legislature.
Bonds payable as follows:

$5,000	May 1, 1884	$5,000	May 1, 1885
$5,000	May 1, 1886	$5,000	May 1, 1887
$5,000	May 1, 1888	$5,000	May 1, 1889
$5,000	May 1, 1890	$5,000	May 1, 1891

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and for the term of years and the price bid therefor. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject all or any of the bids, if deemed to the interest of the county.
Proposals sealed and addressed to the undersigned.
CHAS. H. O'NEILL, } Commissioners
ABM. W. DURYEA, } of Loaning
F. W. KINGSLAND, } Fund.
JERSEY CITY, March 21, 1864.
Population of Hudson County about..... 70,000
Assessors' valuation..... $46,896,056
Total debt of the county..... $145,000

PROPOSALS

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
PROPOSALS FOR $2,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, April 2, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Million Dollars of the "Soldiers' County Fund Bonds," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, passed March 18, 1864.
The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual instalments of five hundred thousand dollars each, commencing on the first day of November, 1887.
The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payment.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.
Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw and upward.
Bidders must state in which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.
The price must be written out in words on the bids.
Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished with out extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.
The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.
All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.
The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
Witness, } Given under our hands and seals
this ——— day of ———, 186 [Seal.] [Seal.]
I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.
To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.
All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) in St. Louis, till March 25, 1864, for doing the grading on and masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson County, to a section in Jackson County between the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles, list of sections to be let, giving time as to when they must be completed, forms of bids, specifications, &c., can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis.
Bids should be made for each section of about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.
Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent. being retained till the completion of the work.
Bids should be addressed to GEORGE R. TAYLOR, President, and where the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must accompany bid by substantial references, and should give also his post-office address, and he will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of his offer.
The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
T. McKISSOCK, Ch'f Eng'r and Sup't.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE,
Feb. 4, 1864.
MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th April next from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance, in steam vessels, of a monthly mail between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22d Vic. c. 48, 23 Vic. c. 11, and 27 Vic. c. 1, to provide steam communication between this Island the United States of America.
The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken, will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, BRAILEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London, JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., New-York, or at this office.
Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary of the Executive Committee of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 28th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with GRAY WOOLEN BLANKETS—army standard, of domestic manufacture—in order that the present weekly deliveries may be largely increased.
Bidders must state in their proposals—which must be given in *writing*, as well as in figures—the quantity bid for, and time of delivery.
The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures will be appended to the guaranty, and said guaranty accompany the bid; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between this offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
Bidders, as well as their sureties, or guarantors, who may not be known at this office, will furnish a certificate from the United States District Attorney, Postmaster, or other public functionary, at the residence of the bidder or guarantors, setting forth clearly the fact that the bidder and his sureties are responsible men, who will, if a contract is awarded them, act in good faith with the United States, and faithfully execute the same.
No bid will be entertained that does not fully comply with all of the above requirements, and which is not properly guaranteed by two responsible parties as above described.
Bids from defaulting contractors will not be received.
Blank forms for proposals can be had upon application at this office.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Blankets."
G. H. CROSMAN,
Assist. Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

DIVIDENDS.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.
Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the dividends will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, until further notice.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, March 19, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared to the stockholders of this company, payable on or after April 1 next, at the Bank of America, New-York.
The Government Tax will be paid by the company. The transfer books will be closed for ten days from the 24th inst.
By order of the Board of Directors.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—24 and 5 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense, than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. My special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emission, stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED.—Therefore, let no false delicacy prevent your immediate application to Dr. POWERS, Dr. POWERS, successfully consulted with Dr. WARD No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venereans, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send or a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without nieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has spoiled on the whole neighborhood, the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is Starvation cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-s., New-York City, since 1833. Flight or certain rooms and private entrance. Ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

CAUTION TO LADIES, SINGLE AND MARRIED.—Every woman truly a lady, has an aversion to call in or upon a physician in respect to complaints peculiar to her sex. Besides the shock to her delicacy in consulting persons, most of whom know nothing of her ailments, she incurs worse than useless expense in buying injurious pills, drops, potions, &c. No lady need call upon the numerous doctors with whom to uselessly spend her means, as "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," price $1, by A. M. Mauriceau, Professor of Diseases of Women, designed especially for the married or those about to be married, points out the mode of treatment to remove obstructions, irregularities, or her other ailments, as mother or wife, with the causes and symptoms, and what best to do. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.
Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS No. 1 to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. No. 1 $1 a box. Sold at 12½ Liberty-st., 403 Hudson-st., but No. 2 are sold only at 1,706 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N.Y. Post-office. N. B.—Those who prefer a valuable, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of my own interview, and be attended by one of their own sex

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as it will secure permanent. Young man, are you subject to that pernicious and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and 18 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who certain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of DR. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SPERMATORRHEA CURED FOR FIFTY CENTS.—Send 50 cents and a red stamp to my address, and receive by return mail the receipt. Medicines can be obtained at any drug-store. Also, receipts for any of the private diseases at the same price. By this way you know just what medicines you are taking, and your system is not stuffed with poisons. Address Box No. 561 Schenectady, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. The author may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

SKIN DISEASES PERMANENTLY CURED by F. TAYLOR, No. 435 3d-av. Ladies and gentlemen losing their hair or changing color can have it permanently restored. All skin diseases cured. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Formerly 683 Broadway.

DR. ANDERSON, NO. 52 AMITY-ST., New-York, consulted gratis; diseases of a private nature speedily cured; his invigorating pills $2 per box; female pills $1. These medicines have never failed to give immediate relief.

MRS. REEVE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN—Cures all complaints of females. Board and pleasant rooms for ladies during confinement, with medical attendance. Residence at No. 447 6th-av., corner of 27th-st.

ICE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE Ice-dealers of New-York will be held on THURSDAY, March 24, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the hall 18th-st. and 8th-av., southwest corner. The dealers are all invited.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF BALTIMORE, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer THURSDAY, March 24, at 10 A. M., carrying cabin passengers at full rates, and steerage at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Proprietary at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	March 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	April 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	April 9

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Mar. 23.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed there for.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,978	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking.	——
LOUISIANA	2,876	Smallie.	——
IOWA	—	Milburne.	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin ..... $100 / $85 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 26, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
To sail on
SATURDAY, April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
the United States side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
WM. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46 N. R., foot of King-st.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, April 16, 1864.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS PRO- CURED from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
Time card is being executed, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Yaphank, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Toms River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,)	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

STEAMER FOR SALE.—THE NEW, LIGHT-draft, stern-wheel steamer "WARWENOCK," length 110 feet by 19½ feet beam, 5 feet and 2 inches hold; 2 engines, 12-inch cylinder by 5 feet stroke; ordinary draft of water 30 inches. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

STEAMER BROADWAY FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw every afternoon at 3½ o'clock from Pier foot of Jay-st.

POLITICAL.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.
All those in favor of an efficient and economical
CITY GOVERNMENT,
are invited to join this Association.
OFFICE No. 813 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS by celebrated British artists—embracing fine specimens of Stanfield, C. R. Leslie, A. E. and J. J. Chalon, and other members of the famous "London Sketch Club," will be sold by H. H. LEEDS & CO., at their Gallery, No. 26 Nassau-st., on SATURDAY, the 26th inst. Drawings now on exhibition, and catalogues ready.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR
FOR THE
UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1864.

TO HIDE AND LEATHER, AND BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to represent the above-mentioned trades in the great METROPOLITAN FAIR, to be held in this City, commencing on the 28th of March inst.

The object of the Fair is to raise funds for the UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

You know the preeminent importance of the mission of mercy performed by this commission. Each battle-field, sadly but most earnestly, attests their invaluable services to the sick and wounded.

The return of Spring brings renewed action to our armies, and admonishes to omit no effort to cheer, cherish and sustain our gallant defenders.

The appeal of the U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION for aid comes commended by its truth.

With this patriotic and the humane no supporting argument is necessary.

Contributions will be received in money or merchandise.

Checks should be drawn to the order of Mrs. Ellen R. Strong, Treasurer, and may be sent to either of the committees.

Goods are received at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, in 14th-st., near 6th av., where they will be receipted for. Each package should have its value marked on it, and also the name of the donor.

It is respectfully requested that contributors should inclose a memorandum of the nature and value of their gift to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on their trade, which will thus secure due credit for the total amount of its subscription.

E. E. YOUNG,
Chairman Sub-Committee Hides and Leather.
J. E. BULKLEY,
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
OLIVER HOYT.

STEPHEN RYATT,
Chairman Sub-Committee on Boots and Shoes.
WILLIAM A. HALL,
NATHANIEL FISHER,
JAMES M. BURT.

FRANCIS A. STOUT,
Chairman Committee on Leather, Boots and Shoes, of the Metropolitan Fair.

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

TO CANE AND UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to solicit donations from your trade to the Metropolitan Fair.

All branches of business are contributing nobly to the excellent cause of the United States Sanitary Commission—it is the cause of our country—of each of us.

Goods may be sent to the Fair Buildings to 11th-st., near 6th-av.

Checks should be drawn to the order of Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer; and may be sent to either of the Committee.

Appreciating the patriotism and liberality of the trade, the Committee hope for a total amount of donations that will do it signal credit.

ALVAH HALL,
JOHN AMIDON,
C. H. MARSHALL, Jr.
T. BAILEY MYERS,
TEN LE PRIME.
CLARENCE A. SEWARD,
FRANCIS A. STOUT, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR TICKETS.

The ticket department of the Fair will be (by permission of J. W. Wallack, Esq.,) under the direction of Mr. THEODORE MOSS.

Tickets can now be obtained at the following places:
Box office of Wallack's Theatre.
C. J. Barker, Harnden Express office, No. 74 Broadway.
C. O. Jones, No. 76 Cedar-st.
No. 10 Astor House, of Mr. V. Rushton.

Season tickets, admitting to all departments, at all times except the opening night $5
Tickets for opening ceremonies, March 28 ..... $2
Tickets for Tuesday, day of exhibition, or Wednesday, first day of sales $1
Tickets for Thursday, Friday or Saturday of first week 50c

The Fair will open on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, and continue for two weeks.

The committee reserve the right to change the rates of admission from time to time.

Prices for the second week will be announced after the opening of the Fair.

GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

IN AID OF THE U. S SANITARY COMMISSION, DEPARTMENT OF METALS, HARDWARE, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING.

The Special Committee appointed to solicit contributions from those in the Metal, Hardware, and House-furnishing trade, would respectfully give notice to all those intending to send articles of merchandise to the Fair, that the ROOM IS NOW READY, and that a member of the Committee will be in attendance daily to arrange the articles for exhibition.

A prompt and liberal response to this notice is urged, that the room of this department may be ecreated to the trade, and realize a large amount for the treasury.

U. H. MURDOCK, Chairman.
GEO. C. WESTBROOK, Sec'y.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The building erected for machinery at Palace Garden, is now ready for the reception of all contributions of tools and machines. The entrance is on 15th-st., west of the 6th-av. Parties are requested to send in their offerings without delay, that they may be arranged and put in motion in time for the opening of the Fair.

Mr. Joseph Crampton, of the Committee on Machinery, will be at the building to receive what is sent, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., every day, until the 28th inst.

All the principal express companies transport articles to this Fair free of charge.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
March 19, 1864. Chairman Com. on Machinery.

ARMS AND TROPHIES CATALOGUE.

The collection of Arms and Trophies at the Metropolitan Fair, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, will, without doubt, be the largest exhibition of the kind ever made in this Country. It will occupy a separate building 80 feet by 35 feet, on 14th-st., and it is believed will attract many visitors. A large and complete catalogue will be published, and many thousands circulated. The covers and sheets will furnish very advantageous means of advertising. All advertisements must be sent in by Saturday, March 26, at the Fair Buildings, where arrangements will be made with Capt. FRED. I. DEAN.

"METROPOLITAN FAIR."
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,
14th-st., near 6th-av.

Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
TO MILLINERY GOODS MERCHANTS.

The undersigned, having been appointed a Committee on Millinery Goods for the Fair in aid of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, respectfully inform the trade that they are prepared to receive contributions in money or merchandise, which can be sent to either of the committee.

JOHN D. LAWSON, Chairman, No. 364 Broadway.
GEORGE H. SANFORD, No. 70 Franklin-st.
B. F. BEEKMAN, No. 337 Broadway.
CHARLES FORMAN, No. 422 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York*," and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The office of the Gentlemen's Executive Committee will be removed on TUESDAY, March 22, to the Fair Buildings, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY, Chairman.

THE FINANCE COMMITETE, APPOINT- ed on the part of the Fire Department for the Metropolitan Fair, beg leave to inform those who intend making donations in money through them for this great national object, that those authorized to receive contributions in the different companies, will be furnished with certificates from this Committee. Donations will also be received by either of the undersigned, who will duly acknowledge the same.

EDWARD GARRISCHE, Chairman, No. 3 Broad-st.
CHAS. McDOUGALL, No. 81 Front-st.
GEORGE T. HOPE, No. 102 Broadway.
FRANCIS H. MACY, No. 1-9 Front-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 146 Pearl-st.
GEORGE W. LANE, No. 93 Front-st.
Z. H. JARMAN, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOSIAH HEDDEN, No. 59 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

BALLS.

TWELFTH REGIMENT BALL,
In aid of the Widows and Orphans of deceased New-York Soldiers,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, April 25, 1864.

MILITARY AND CIVIC BALL.
Fifteenth Annua Assembly of the Washington Cantinental Guard, First Company, Capt. Gustave Clerance, at the Apollo Rooms, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 25. Tickets $1, admitting gentleman and lady. Tickets can be had at the door on the evening of the ball.

MEETINGS.

MASTER PLUMBERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—There will be an adjourned meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Room No. 50 Cooper Institute. Those who received notice of the meeting of the 17th inst., and all others, are requested to be present.
ALFRED B. SANDS, Sec.

A MEETING OF THE JOURNEYMEN BARBER'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION will be held at the Union Assembly Rooms, No. 213 Grand-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 24, at 9½ o'clock.

MACHINERY.

TO HOOP-SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—For sale, a lot of braiding machines, with everything necessary for the braiding business; also taging machines, to make shoe laces. For further particulars, call on, or address B. F. ROMAINE, corner of North Main and Water sts., Paterson, N. J.

ENGINES FOR SALE CHEAP.—THREE small engines, five and 6 horse power. Apply to JOHN INNES, machine-shop, No. 450 West-st., corner Bank-st., where they can be seen, or to JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A STEAM ENgine, of about 50-horse power, with boilers complete. Must be in perfect order. Address, stating terms, Box No. 2,929 New-York Post-office.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.—These celebrated water saving and powerful wheels, of any power, furnished by TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
NOS. 622 AND 624 BROADWAY.
Lessee and Directress ..... Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager ..... J. H. Selwyn
"AN AUT TO AMEND THE LAWS OF COURTSHIP AND MATRIMONY."
"Albeit it is now become part of the common law, in regard to the social relations of life, that as often as every Bissextile year doth return, the ladyes have the sole privilege of making love unto the men, which they doe either by words or lookes as unto them seemeth proper; and no man will be entitled to the benefit of clergy, who doth refuse to accept the offer of a lady, or who doth in anywise treat her proposal with neglect or contumely."
THE PRODUCTION
of the
EXCELLENT AND LAUGHABLE COMEDY,
founded on the above
ANCIENT LAW OF COURTSHIP,
and opposite to the present
ANNO DOMINI 1864,
entitled
LEAP-YEAR;
or, the
LADIES' PRIVILEGE,
In which appear
Messrs. Frank Drew, J. K. Mortimer, J. H. Stoddart, C. H. Clark, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., Brucciani, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Heoriette Irving, Mrs. Seeley Brown, Miss Amelie Harris, Miss Walters and Miss Stocqueler,
Having proved
A MOST DECIDED SUCCESS.
will be repeated
THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) March 24,
being the
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of its representation at present on account of previous arrangements for an
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
on
EASTER MONDAY, March 28.
Doors open at 7. Performances commence at 7½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7½.
Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY
POSITIVELY THE LAST THREE NIGHTS
THE LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE TRIUMPHANTLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT OF
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
Prior to her departure for California.
And last, but not least, representations of the grand romantic, spectacular drama,
THE ENCHANTRESS,
Miss RICHINGS in her celebrated character of STELLA.
SUPERB SCENERY, ELEGANT COSTUMES,
SPLENDID CAST, GRAND BALLET, &c., &c.
TO-MORROW, (Friday,) FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS AND
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE ENCHANTRESS.
Mr. Wheatley is happy to announce that he has entered into an engagement with the celebrated American tragedian, JOHN WOOD, who will make his first appearance on MONDAY next, March 28, in Tom Taylor's tragic play, THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

SACRED CONCERT
At the Madison-av. Baptist Church,
On THURSDAY EVENING, March 24, 1864.
ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER.
And other selections.
The Solos will be sustained by the following artists, with full chorus:
Mrs. J. M. MOZART, } Sopranos.
Mrs. H. W. COLVER, }
Mrs. J. H. BARTLAY, Contralto.
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Basso.
Conducted by Mr. WM. BERGE.

WINTER GARDEN.
MONDAY, MARCH 28.
First appearance of
MME. MARIE METHUA-SCHELLER,
in her beautiful Idyllic character of
LORLIE,
In AUGUSTIN DALY'S Musical Pastoral Drama, in 5 acts, entitled
LORLIE'S WEDDING.

Lorlie	Mad. Methua-Scheller
Reinhard	Mr. Hagan
Barbel	Mrs. Chanfrau

Box Book now open.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 BROOME-ST.
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES.
SEVEN FIRST PREMIUMS IN FOUR WEEKS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East Fourteenth-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.
All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., near Broadway, Wholesale and Retail Warerooms, New-York.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS FOR SALE.
G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUF

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 23.

THE ARMY REVIEW POSTPONED.

The proposed review of the army of the Potomac, to-morrow, will not take place. Gen. GRANT, who arrived here this morning, proceeds at once to the front. The reorganization of the army will be quietly and speedily consummated.

GEN. SMITH CHIEF OF STAFF TO GEN. GRANT.

Gen. W. F. SMITH, whom the Senate confirmed as Major-General, to-day, will have a command in the East next to Gen. GRANT. His position will be really Chief of Staff to the Lieutenant-General, and as such will direct the movements of whoever may be nominally in command of the Army of the Potomac. It is understood that Gen. GRANT, after reorganizing the army to his satisfaction, will give the rebels a taste of his fighting qualities before he returns West.

DISGRACEFUL PASSAGE IN THE HOUSE.

The House to-day was made the theatre of one of those exciting scenes which recall the obsolete days of the Slave Democracy. Col. MCCLURE, of Missouri, on obtaining the floor, proceeded to make an onslaught upon FRANK BLAIR, in which sundry personalities and abusive epithets were so conspicuous as to bring down the Speaker's hammer calling him to order. BLAIR followed in an excited and savage style of elocution, pronouncing the documents triumphantly produced by MCCLURE to be forgeries, and stigmatizing his colleague as a liar and scoundrel. Members rushed frantically between the excited disputants, and bones were saved whole. No duel is likely to follow.

THE NEW FIVE-FORTIES.

Secretary CHASE to-day issued orders to the National Banks throughout the United States, which have been designated depositaries, to receive after to-morrow, subscriptions to the new five-twenty bonds. The necessary instructions relative to this matter were dispatched some days ago. The department will commence issuing bonds about the twenty-third of April, and expect to be able to deliver them as fast as they are received.

DOINGS OF THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

The House Military Committee had again under consideration, to-day, the question of reimbursing States for moneys expended in calling out the State militia. They finally instructed Mr. GARFIELD to prepare a general bill, providing for the appointment of Commissioners, who are to be empowered to settle all claims arising in the several States upon this subject. They also authorized a bill to be reported allowing ordnance and military storekeepers the rank and emoluments of Captains of ordnance. There are out four of this class of officers in the service, and their pay is totally inadequate to the responsibilities devolving upon them, as they disburse upward of a hundred million of dollars annually.

GEN. SMITH'S CONFIRMATION.

The Senate in executive session yesterday decided to return the nomination of Gen. WM. F. SMITH to the President, on the ground that his commission dated back to July, 1862, and who, if confirmed, would outrank a large number of meritorious officers. The President to-day sent his name back to the Senate, his commission to date from the day of his confirmation.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Information from the front to-day is to the effect that deserters continue to come in daily from the Louisiana regiments. One Lieutenant and four men came in yesterday. They represented that LEE has ordered all wagons to be in readiness for use by April 1. Gen. GRANT's arrival is looked for with much enthusiasm, and his recention will be both flattering to him and an augury of hope to the country.

A CASE OF MILITARY MEDDLING IN ELECTIONS.

In defending the Government against charges made by certain Copperheads, of military interference in elections, Senator HOWARD to-day, in the Senate, retorted that the only authenticated case of such military interference was that made by Gen. MCCLELLAN in his orders to Gen. BANKS in regard to the Maryland elections in 1861.

THE INDIAN OUTRAGES IN MINNESOTA.

The Committee on Indian Affairs recommend the appropriation of one million of dollars to indemnify the people of Minnesota for losses sustained during the Sioux war.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

Effort is being made to obtain the hall of the House of Representatives for the English orator, GEORGE THOMPSON, to speak in, on April 22.

THE WILKES COURT-MARTIAL.

The Wilkes Court-Martial to-day determined to exclude all reporters, and prevent further publication of testimony. To make such a decision just when the prosecution is about to close its evidence, and the accused to introduce his witnesses, gives cause of complaint to the friends of the Commodore, and is deemed singular conduct.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 23.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, his Staff and family, arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning, from Philadelphia, in a special train.

THE QUOTAS OF THE STATES.

The table of quotas, published in this morning's papers, is wrong, so far as the numbers to be furnished by the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Minnesota are concerned, for, as the table itself shows, the deficiencies on former calls are not yet completed. The reason why they are not yet completed is that complete returns of credits to these States have not yet been received. The enrollment to be furnished by the other States, as given in that table, are the quotas under the call of March 1, 1864, and deficiencies under all previous calls. The account is made up to the 1st of March, except for the States above mentioned, and is exclusive of veteran volunteers who re-enlist in the field.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The Assistant Treasurers at New York, Philadelphia and Boston were to-day authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive subscriptions for five per cent. ten-forty bonds, authorized by the act of March 3, 1864. Subscriptions will be required to pay the accrued interest in coin or United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, from the first day of March or September, as the case may be, until the day of subscription and payment. If the accrued interest is paid in notes, 50 per cent will be added for premium, until further notice. The interest is payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, in coin. The bonds will bear date March 1, 1864.

THE REVENUE BILL.

It is probable a week will elapse before the Committee of Ways and Means report the amended Internal Revenue Act, which will be thoroughly revised and some of the sections entirely rewritten, in order to a clearer understanding of them. Nothing reliable can be ascertained relative to the change in taxes as the committee have not yet arrived at a definitive result.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture, by the United States steamer *San Jacinto*, of a schooner laden with 132 bales of cotton and two barrels of turpentine. Her master, EDWARD J. NOEVILLE, is a citizen of Maryland, and acknowledges having run the blockade. She has no name.

THE PATENT-OFFICE REPORT.

From a report communicated by the Commissioner of Patents to Congress to-day, it appears more business has been transacted there during any year in the history of the Government, excepting '59 and '60. 6,014 applications have been received; 4,170 patents have been granted; 1,[illegible] have been filed; forty applications made for extensions, and forty-eight extensions have been granted. Of the issues, forty-eight were to English inventors, thirty-seven to French, and twenty-seven to persons of other nations. The funds on hand January, 1863, were $38,400; the amount received during the year, $195,600; expenses, $189,406, of which $143,000 were for clerk hire. Balance on hand Jan. 1 last, $44,500. Among the naval patents, for which the past year has been distinguished, the improvements in the monitor turrets relate to perfection of construction rather than modification of principle; in the steam ram, to strength of beak; in metallic armor of iron-clads, to the kind of plates, mode of fastening, and elastic cushions between plates and backing.

THE NEGRO TROOPS.

Col. MCCALEB officially communicates the part taken by his command in the late action at Vidalia, La., which resulted in a victory to our troops. Thus a force of 300 colored soldiers put to flight, in great confusion, four or five times their number of the chivalrous enemy, with a loss to them of one killed and five wounded, some mortally, and a number of prisoners. Not a man of my command was hurt. Major CHARLES W. SMITH, commanding a battalion in reserve, informs me that he, with the line officers of his command, were obliged to place themselves before their men with drawn swords, and threaten summary punishment to the first man who would attempt to quit the racks to join their comrades fighting in the front, "their eagerness to hen gageed being almost irrepressible."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 23.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on the Military, reported on the House bill establishing a Bureau of Military Justice, with an amendment changing the head officer of the Bureau from Major to Colonel.

THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) reported adversely on the proposition to print as additional 5,000 copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents.

The report was agreed to.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) moved to print 10,000 extra copies of the Secretary of War's report and accompanying documents.

This was referred to the Printing Committee.

EXPENSES OF THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution appropriating $20,000 for the expenses incurred by the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

The joint resolution was passed.

NAVAL DEPOT AT CAIRO.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) introduced a bill to establish a Depot and Navy-yard at Cairo, Ill. Referred to the Naval Committee.

This bill appropriates $200,000.

ILLINOIS SHIP CANAL.

Mr. TRUMBULL also gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for a ship canal between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River.

RELATIVE TO DESERTERS.

The bill in relation to deserters was then called up by Mr. WILSON.

The bill disfranchises those who shall refuse to return to the service at the call of the President in a proclamation to be issued immediately after the passage of this act. Those who reenter the service at such place and time as the President may designate, do so without punishment, except the forfeiture of pay and all allowances due at the time of desertion and during their absence.

Mr. WILSON said that it had been represented that there were 80,000 deserters from our army. He thought this a mistake, and that there were not more than 40,000. Many of these had escaped from the army through hospitals and other means. It was also represented that 20,000 deserters had been returned to the army in the past few months through the Provost-Marshal system; and under this system, in connection with the Enrollment Act, there were now few deserters from the army. He thought there were eight or ten thousand deserters in Canada and the British Provinces. They had gone there when desertion was not considered so great a crime as it is now, and when discipline was slack, and it was comparatively easy to obtain troops. He cited the fact that over 35,000 were absent without leave at Harrison's Landing. He had learned that many of these deserters in Canada were anxious to return and serve their time out. As the war had lasted longer than they expected, they fled that living in Canada was much harder than serving their country in the field. He thought if the President would name such places as Detroit, Buffalo, Ogdensburgh, and some points in the State of Maine, where these deserters might come under the terms of this bill, quite a body of men would return to duty.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) doubted the propriety and power of passing this bill. We had better leave the whole management of these deserters to the President. A bill of this kind would have a great tendency to demoralize the army. There was a great objection on the part of loyal and dutiful soldiers to have deserters put alongside of them. He hoped this question of pardon would be left with the Executive. While these soldiers remain from the ranks, they will roam about with the brand of Cain upon them.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate took up the special order, the bill of Mr. POWELL, to prevent military interference in State elections.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. He considered the bill an extraordinary one in every respect. The bill provided that no officer of the army shall have under his control any troops or armed men within one mile of the place where any general election is held. Did the honorable Senator contemplate the possible effect of such a clause as this? Did he foresee that it might happen that a rebel force in full battle array might be between the radius of one mile from the poll where the election was held? Such a bill as this would, in effect, prohibit our commander from attacking such rebel force while they were in the radius of this magic circle, and would make our polls a sanctuary for armed rebels. It was impossible that a bill containing any such feature could pass the Senate of the United States, as in our whole history there was not a precedent for it. This measure was brought at a time when the country was engaged in a civil war—in a struggle against an immense armed rebellion, which, to crush, calls for the exercise of all the faculty and power of the Government. All those who are loyal at heart, support the old Government, and should receive its protection, while those who look upon the contest with indifference, or at heart wish the success of the rebellion, ought to be treated as enemies. He knew of no other test which could be proposed between the loyal and the disloyal, than the method now devised and carried out at our elections in States containing numerous sympathizers with the rebellion. The Senator from Kentucky brings in this singular measure when the country resounds with the clash of arms and the whole hemisphere is lighted up with the lurid flames of civil war, extending from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky Mountains, and while the hearts of truly loyal men are bleeding for the perpetuity of our Government. He did not deny that there might have been in some cases trifling abuses or misuses of military power at elections, but the reasons must be weighty indeed to demand the passage of such a measure by Congress as the one proposed. He believed the provisions of the bill were plainly obnoxious to the Constitution of the United States. It held that Congress had no power over the subject of State elections, except that it may prescribe the time, manner and places of electing Senators and Representatives to Congress. The power to regulate local elections was one of the reserved rights of the States. He would inquire from what part of the Constitution the Senator derived the power for Congress to punish those who shall violate State laws regulating elections. Yet the Senator who sets himself up as an expounder of the Constitution here, and so often declares that the old fabric is going to pieces like an old raft over a waterfall, now indulges in the legislative experiment of asking Congress to punish every person in the military service who shall interfere with a State election. Congress had no more right to do this than to punish for violation of other State laws. He called the attention of the Senator to the fact that Gen. MCCLELLAN was the first to issue orders in relation to military supervision at elections, and quoted from his order to Gen. BANKS at Muddy Creek, Maryland, of Oct. 26, 1861, instructing him to detail forces at the different polls to protect Union voters from intimidations, and to hold in confinement those who were in collusion with the rebels. He was very happy for once in his life to concur with Gen. MCCLELLAN, and he was proud that the power was sanctioned by that distinguished military leader, the heir apparent of the Democratic party in the next Presidential election.

Mr. HOWARD, without concluding, gave way.

The Senate went into Executive Session, and Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 23.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION OF CIVILIANS.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution that a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker to investigate and report to the House, whether civilians in the employ of the Government, in or about Washington, were sent or allowed to go home with the view of voting in State elections; what length of time they were granted leave of absence; whether they drew their pay while thus absent; whether such employes going home were those only who belong to the Republican party, or who promised to vote for its candidates, and whether their transportation, home and back, was paid at their own expense or that of the Government; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and employ a clerk, and have leave to report at any time.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) proposed to intrust the inquiry to the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Mr. KERNAN objected to this.

The resolution, therefore, was not received.

TARIFF ON IMPORTED WOOL.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a resolution, which was passed, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of imposing an adequate duty on all wool imported from foreign countries, from and after the 1st of July next, and to report by bill or otherwise.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE MILLER, OF WISCONSIN.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) the Committee on the Judiciary were discharged from the further consideration of the memorials asking for the impeachment of Judge MILLER, of Wisconsin. He said the case had been carefully considered, consuming a great deal of time in looking over the records, and the result was there was no discovery on which to base a single allegation.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. MCCLURE, of Missouri, (Union,) rising to a question of privilege, by unanimous consent, referred to the remarks which he delivered on the 9th inst., in which he charged that his colleague (BLAIR) had issued an order, while in military command, for smuggling liquors into the army contrary to the treasury trade regulations. His colleague (BLAIR) at that time pronounced the forgery and expressed his surprise that he (MCCLURE) had not seen the denial of the order and invoice, as forgeries. He (MCCLURE) had afforded his colleague (BLAIR) time to furnish the proof of forgery, but this had not been produced, nor could it be. There was a Latin maxim which translated was, "false in one, false in all." Therefore, one falsehood of a witness being exposed, the whole testimony should be rejected as worthless. His colleague (BLAIR) had appeared as his own witness. He (MCCLURE) had exposed his colleague's falsehood and duplicity, and infidelity to the "Radicals" in his statements to President LINCOLN. His colleague denied, on the same occasion, that persons of color had been run off from Missouri, and sold in other States. He, (MCCLURE,) in proof of this quoted from an order issued by Gen. ROSECRANS, dated St. Louis, March 1, in which it is said that justice and humanity forbid the sending away of helpless slaves, and that to order to prevent such practices, and the stealing and selling of such persons, even those who are free, their exportation to other States should not be permitted. He (MCCLURE) had compassion for those in distress, and his colleague (BLAIR) might well be embarrassed, but he (MCCLURE) would give such relief as is extended to criminals after the sentence of condemnation.

Mr. MCCLURE then produced a letter from Mr. CONNER, special agent of the Treasury Department, in relation to the denial of Mr. BLAIR as to the alleged liquor speculation, and charging him (BLAIR) with willful and malicious falsehood.

The Speaker, when these last words had been read, called Mr. MCCLURE to order, as violating the order and decorum required by the rules.

Mr. MCCLURE, resuming, said: His colleague (BLAIR) had characterized the liquor order as a forgery. Now, he (MCCLURE) had had that order "photographed," and copies of it could be procured. Here it is. Justice must be done though anguish were caused to the friends of the condemned criminal.

A SENSATION PRODUCED.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Union,) asked unanimous consent to make a request.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, (Union,) gave notice that after this he would not give his consent to any other gentlemen.

Mr. BLAIR then asked that a Select Committee be appointed to investigate the charge made by his colleague, adding: "I pronounce my colleague's (MCCLURE's) allegations a base and willful falsehood. He has taken the place of the forger and the falsifier, and I here pronounce him a most infamous liar and scoundrel."

This remark produced a most intense sensation in the House.

Many of the members rose to their feet, and persons in the galleries evidently partook of the general excitement.

The greatest confusion and disorder prevailed.

The Chair promptly called Mr. BLAIR to order, as having violated the rules, and appealing to the House to aid him in their enforcement.

Mr. BLAIR—I could not apply other language to an allegation so false, so base, and so utterly contemptible. I ask for a Special Committee to send for persons and papers. If I am guilty, I am unfit to be a Representative in this House, but the guilt will fall upon those who have assumed the charge.

The Speaker requested Mr. BLAIR to reduce his resolution to writing.

Mr. MCCLURE—I have papers now before me, purporting to be written by some of my colleague's (BLAIR's) staff, which I should be much pleased to lay before the committee. Mr. MCCLURE then addressed himself to Mr. BLAIR, and holding out in his hand a paper, he said: "You will not deny this signature."

Mr. BLAIR, in response, said: "I will not reply to any question from such an infamous scoundrel."

The Speaker again checked the violation of the rules of decorum.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) preferred to have a committee to examine the charges, and said there was no necessity for any further discussion on the subject at this time.

Mr. MCCLURE again asked permission to send certain original documents to the committee.

Mr. BLAIR then presented his resolution in writing, that a Select Committee of three members of the House be appointed by the Speaker, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate the charge made by J. W. MCCLURE, of Missouri, against FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., of said State, of a violation of the laws, in the matter of an alleged liquor speculation.

This resolution was passed, after being amended by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, so that the committee may also inquire into the genuineness or falsity of the documents which Mr. MCCLURE had produced.

The Speaker then appointed the following Select Committee to inquire into the charge:

Messrs. HIGBY of California, CLAY of Kentucky, and PRUYN of New-York.

THE RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

The House then considered, during the morning hour, the bill declaring the Delaware Bay and Raritan Railroad to be a postal and military route.

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, (Union,) supported the bill on the ground that the Government required the road for such purposes, and argued to show that the principles claimed by the opponents of the measure were both unsafe and unsound.

Mr. PERRY, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) opposed the bill, insisting that it was not only unwarranted and uncalled for, but was derogatory to a loyal State, and not required by the necessities of the Government. It was an infringement of right, and simply a Wall-street speculation.

THE NATIONAL BANK ACT.

The House next proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the bill amendatory of the National Bank Act.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) explained that this bill made such corrections as the experience and observations of the past year required, and rendered the law so perfect that the State Banks may organize under it, instead of continuing under their State charters. He looked on the system of State Banks as having outlived their day and as being unequal to the present exigences and the demands which this war is making on the country and its financial and monetary systems. If we had relied on the State Banks instead of the Government for our currency, there would have been an inflation of paper which would have overwhelmed and embarrassed the Government. The "legal tender" was the only measure which could be adopted with safety. So far these National Banks had worked well. He expressed the hope that gentlemen would give their support to this bill, which had been so carefully prepared after consultation with those most familiar with the question of the currency.

Without further action the House, at 4:20 o'clock, adjourned.

FROM COLORADO AND NEW-MEXICO.

The Navajoe War Ended—The Case of Gen. Carleton—Bullets Made of Gold.

DENVER CITY, Wednesday, March 23.

Gov. EVANS has issued a proclamation calling a Constitutional Convention for the the first Monday in May.

Santa Fé papers report large public meetings in various parts of New-Mexico, vindicating Gen. CARLETON against calumnies in certain New-York papers.

KIT CARSON was at Santa Fé, in excellent health. The campaign against the Navajoes had ended. Nearly five hundred Indians had been captured, and submit to being placed on the reservation established by Gen. CARLETON.

A party of sixty influential Mexicans left the Canejos country with a Navajoe woman as guide, who reported that her people had gold so plenty that they make bullets of it.

The Santa Fé *Gazette* contains a long editorial explaining the conflict between Gen. CARLETON and Judge KNAPP. So serious has the matter become, that the Supreme Court is not held.

THE MISSING ITALIAN FRIGATE.

Report of the Brig Howard.

The following is the report of the brig *Howard*, arrived yesterday, which H. B. M. gunboat *Styx*, arrived at Halifax, reported had spoken the Italian frigate *Re Galantuomo*:

Brig *Howard*, of St. John, N. B., SMITH, 62 days from Liverpool, with coal, to order. February 13, lat. 48° 4', lon. 29° 30', had a heavy gale from S. W.; washed overboard and lost PATRICK MCGRATH, a seaman, of Newry; the sea carried away jibboom, cutwater, harness casks, some of the hatches, cabin doors, wheel, and partly filled the cabin with water; February 21, lat. 49° 40', lon. 36°, in a tremendous gale from E. to N. N. E., lost boat, sails, spars, chain, and anchor; February 26, lat. 46°, lon. 49°, fell in with a great quantity of drift-ice run S. S. W. to lat. 43° 50', and thus picked a way through it. March 10, lat. 39° 30', lon. 60, saw a large man-of-war steering toward southeast, apparently not fully manageable, as she varied in her course about eight points from south to east. She had close-reefed foretopsail set, reefed foresail and foretopmast staysail, the fore and mizzen topgallant masts were down, and the maintopmast broken off above the yard, the maintopsail blowing from it. March 18, lat. 41° 28', lon. 64° 14', spoke with H. B. M. gunboat *Styx*, from Halifax, in search of an Italian frigate which was in distress.

Capt. SMITH is positive that the distressed ship he saw was the *Re Galantuomo*, as he had seen her before at Naples.

Condition of Hon. Owen Lovejoy.

The condition of Mr. LOVEJOY was reported last evening to be such that his physicians gave no hope whatever of his recovery. He is slowly sinking under an affection of the heart and kidneys. He retains possession of his faculties, and is perfectly aware of his condition. Mr. LOVEJOY is the representative in Congress from the Fifth District of Illinois, having been first elected in 1860, taking his seat in the Thirty-fifth Congress. He was born in Albion, Kennebec County, Me., Jan. 6, 1811, and is consequently fifty-three years of age.

The Canadian Ministry.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, March 23.

The Canadian Ministry has not yet been formed, FERGUSON BLAIR having failed to reconstruct. Mr. CARTIER, the leader of the opposition, has been sent for by the Governor. It is generally believed that he will succeed.

Evening Exchange.

$5,000	Amer Gold.	s3	166	100	Cumberland.....
100	N. Y. Central	b10	141	100	Fort Wayne....
150	do.....		140⅜	100	do.....
100	do.....	b3	140⅜	300	do.....
200	Erie R.....		125⅜	100	do.....
300	do.....	b3	125⅜	300	do.....
800	do.....		125⅝	100	do.....
200	do.....	s3	125⅝	300	do.....
200	do.....	b3	126	300	do.....
100	Erie R. Prf.....	s3	109	100	do.....
100	Hudson Riv. R..	b3	137¾	200	do.....
100	do.....	b3	15⅜	200	do.....
1500	Harlem R.....		138	100	Prairie du Chien
200	do.....		136¾	600	Wabash R.....
1300	do.....		136⅝	700	do.....
900	do.....		137	600	Mar. & Chi. 1st Pr.
1800	do.....	s3	136⅜	100	do.....
200	do.....		136⅜	200	do.....
1900	do.....	b10	137	100	Mar. & C. 2d Pr....
500	do.....	s3	136⅝	500	do.....
400	Reading R.....		142⅜	200	Canton Co.....
200	Mich. So. R.....	s3	117⅝	280	do.....
300	do.....		117⅝	100	do.....
100	do.....	s3	117⅝	400	do.....
500	do.....	b3	117⅜	300	do.....
100	Ill. Cen. R.....		138⅜	200	do.....
100	do.....	b30	139	100	Onick. Min. Co.
100	Terre Haute, Pref.		101	100	do.....
1400	Pittsburgh.....		127⅜	100	do.....
200	do.....	s3	12.⅜	400	Qtz. Hill M. Co..
600	do.....		127⅜	200	Mariposa M. Co..
300	do.....		127⅜	400	do.....
200	do.....	b3	127⅜	200	Chi. & Alton R....
100	Galena R.....		125⅜	400	Wabash Pref.....
500	do.....	b3	125⅜	800	Cen. Coal.....
400	Rock Island R....		127	100	do.....
100	do.....	b3	126⅜	500	do.....
300	do.....		12.⅜	600	do.....
300	do.....		127	300	Copake iron Mines
100	Northwestern.....		6-⅜	200	do.....
300	do.....		68¾	1500	Bucks C. L'dCo..
200	Terre H. & Alt....		89	200	do.....
100	do.....		83⅜	300	Ash. Coal Co.....

NIGHT STOCK BOARD—ELEVEN P. M.

Gold.....	166	Prairie Du Chien.....	77⅜
New-York Central....	140⅜	Wabash.....	73¾
Erie Railroad	126	Marietta 1st Pref.....	89
Erie Pref.....	100	Marietta 2d Pref.....	69
Hudson Railroad.....	137⅜	Canton.....	70
Harlem Railroad.....	136¾	Cumberland.....	88⅜
Reading Railroad.....	142⅜	Quicksilver.....	66⅜
Mich. S. & N. Ind..	117⅜	Quartz Hill.....	2⅜
Ill. Cen. Scrip.....	139	Mariposa.....	8⅜
Terre Haute Pref.....	101	Chic. & Alton.....	92
Pittsburgh.....	127⅜	Wabash Pref.....	80
Galena	125⅜	Central Coal.....	86
Chic. & Rock I.....	127	Copake Iron	19¾
Chic. & Northwestern.	68⅜	Bucks Co Lead	1⅜
Terre H. & Alton.....	83⅜	Ashburton Coal.....	48
Pitts. & F. W.....	139		

[Advertisement.]

"THE GOLDEN AGE."—This is the title of a diminutive but well-filled book, which sets forth the advantages and results of the treatment employed at the New-York Medical Institute, No. 8 Union-square, New-York City. Its contents are especially recommended to invalids who are losing hope of recovery, and they may find in it the ground for much consolation. The "Golden Age" may be had free at the Institute, or will be sent to any address on receipt of two red stamps.

[Advertisement.]

Military officers and soldiers should have BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken upon the first appearance of a cold or cough, which, if neglected, may terminate in something worse. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine *Brown's Bronchial Troches*, which are sold everywhere at 25 cents a Box.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT CAN I DO BEST?—It is by the organization, Phrenology and Physiology, that this question may be answered. Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, make examinations and give full written descriptions of character daily. See the *Phrenological Journal* for March, 15 cents.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

G. SAUNDERS' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop, the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.

J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Creole, for New-Orleans—Mr. Eichelberger, wife, 2 children and servant, George M. Beard U. S. N.; M. Berwin, Jules Rose, James A. Ward, C. Mallory, P. Goulet, Mrs. Jane Welch, John L. Lake, Jr., Coleman Morse, Walter Durack, Capt. George D. Wiseburn, Mrs. Preotiss, Capt. Thornton Smith and wife, Miss Senecal and niece, F. Hoffman, wife and 2 children, Mrs Anna McGrail and child, James Reynolds, James McGuire.

In steamship Roanoke, for Havana—M. Andineau, Joseph Murphy, W. H. Ont, Emil Luis, Waldo Ahbott and wife, A. H. Potter and wife, Josephine Stern, Lewis Stern, Fr. Nagel, Wm. Nagel, Jose A. Reyes.

Passengers Arrved.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal—Major John Hay, Capt. Burger, Capt. Frothingham, Com Creighton, U. S N.; Major Rice, Com. Harris, U. S N.; Mr. and Mrs. Witt, Miss Witt, Miss Tarbell, Mrs. Dalrymple and son, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Guoby, Paymaster Ives, U. S N.; Mr. Woolsey, Mr. Winser, A. Ensign Butler, Lieut. Stuyvesant, Mr. McGowen, Ensign Trindle, Lieut. Baldwin, all of U. S. N.; Drs. Pease, Kennedy, Henson, Chaplain Haskell, Rev. L. D. Barrows, Rev. Mr. McKenzie, G. A. Brown, Capts. Ludwig, Holden, Gottschalk, Ross, Marshall, Walker, Southard, Parker, Miller and son, Hooper, Crouch, Koch, Wyatt, Doane; Lieuts. Norton, Hall, Edwards, Soder, Baldwin, Peck, Wyckoff, Hanley, Randollen, Flint, White, Brown, Rice, Lewis, Williams, Sheppard, Huggins, Besse, Chapman, Stephenson; Messrs. J. M. Muller, J. M. Wendell, Tracy, Hays, Harvey, Phelps, Brown, Rich, E. W. Morris, Eldridge, Cole, Croom, H. P. Ives, Forrest, Burbank, Lesley, Travis, Swaim, Eppert, R. Flynn, Johnson, Stout, Hamilton, Wilson, Peterhoff, Dubail, Glidden, Freeman, Cushing, Sampson, Curtis, Gableny, Woodruff, Cale, Galley, Ames, Jones, Vance, Brown, Haslin, Knoth, J. Martin, Thurp, Jewell, Emanuel, and 460 in second cabin.

MARCH 23—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—J. Hluder, Mrs. McPherson, Messrs. Hiller, Fratcolous, Simmons, lady and 2 children, Jauski, A. J. La Grande, Capt. G. White, A. Reiff, Jr., F. Kinzler, L. Ellis, S. Bell, Soyle, G. Hopper, S. Brodhead, T. Marsham, Young, Schwartz, Meyerstein, Mrs. Prescott, Miss Smith, Mr. Peard and lady, Mrs. McCord, T. Abascal, G. Hincona, Mrs. Ballite and son, M. Fontana. Mr. Hall and lady, Mr. Humphreys, Jackson, T. T. Douglas, L. E. Jewett, F. W. Heslop, E. A. Hopnoch, R. Greacon and lady, Chamberland and lady, McIntyre, Mr. George, lady and infant, E. George.

MARCH 23—*In steamship Germania, from Hamburg*—T. D. Lange, Jenny Wieler, W. Limmer, H. Kalischeck, W. Giesike, E. Lalles, R. Lesenerdorf, W. Phelps, George Lahlat, G. Gieske, E. Lalton, F. A. Livingston, F. S. G. D'Hauteville, Charles Pridland, E. Sillion, 46 in second cabin, and 323 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 58 | Sun sets..... 6 16 | Moon rises. 7 46

SANDY HOOK—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 04 | Gov. Island.. 8 53 | Hell Gate..10 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Drew, Havana. Lndiam, Heineken & Co.; Mississippi, Kennedy, New-Orleans, U. S. Quartermaster; Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Lahaina, (Br.,) Hazett, Liverpool, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Creola, Thompson, New-Orleans, Ludlam, Heineken & Co.; City of Baltimore, Minehouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Ariel, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Steamers James S. Green, Fenton, Washington, James Bland; Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore.

Ship Gotterp, (Oldg.,) Henrichs, Shanghai. J. C. Jewett & Co.

Barks N. Boynton, Mitchell, Valparaiso, Fabbri & Chauncey; Grafta, Craig, Cadiz, Moore & Henry.

Brigs J. Blenkham, (Br.,) Harvey, Cienfuegos, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Opus, (Br.,) McGee, St. John, N. B., P. L. Narvins & Son; Delphine, (Br.,) De Baan, Gonaives, H. G. Schmidt & Co.

Schooners J. Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford, Furguson & Wood; Laffenier, Coleman, Fortress Monroe Bentley, Smith & Co.; Annie, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Ragged Island, B. F. Small & Co.; La Creole, (Dutch,) Kingsley, Curacoa, Theodore Foulke; Z. A. Paine, Jones, Eastport, J. Boyston's Son & Co.; J. Nickerson, Blight, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Odd Fellow, Dyer, Orient; Eliza Downey, Gaskall, Newbern, Murray & Nephew; Mary Dolly, Drake, New-Haven, H. S. Beckett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool March 9, and Queenstown the 10th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 680 passengers to John G. Dale. March 9, off Point Lynas, passed ship Philadelphia, from Philadelphia for Liverpool; 11th, 50 miles west of Fastnet, passed steamship City of Manchester, hence: 19th, lat. 42 33, lon. 51 55, passed ship American Congress, hence for London; same day, lat. 42 30, lon. 52 45, passed ship Wm. Tapscott, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Olympus, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool 8th inst., and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 370 passengers to E. Cunard. March 10, passed steamship City of Manchester, bound E.; 20th, 8 P. M., passed ship Briuda, bound W.; 21st, passed a large frigate, with two funnels, strg W., (probably the Niagara;) same day, 1:40 P. M., passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; 22d, 7 A. M., passed ship "Thalfe," bound W.

Steamship Germania, (Hamb.,) Enlers, Hamburg 6th inst., via Southemptou 10th, with mdse. and 383 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly winds during the passage. Arrived off Sandy Hook morning of the 23d, but was obliged to go off shore again in consequence of a heavy snow-storm; 18th inst., lat. 44 23, lon. 44, passed ship Guy Mannering, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship China, (

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3901. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Successful Operations on the Atchafalaya.

A Brilliant Piece of "Yankee" Strategy.

Gen. Dick Taylor Outmanœuvered by Gen. Smith.

Remarkable Footrace in which Two Large Armies Contend.

THE REBELS OUTSTRIPPED IN THE RACE.

Fort De Russey, 11 Guns and 300 Prisoners the Prize.

THE WORK CARRIED BY ASSAULT

Admiral Porter and His Iron-clads at Alexandria, La.

A JUNCTION FORMED WITH GENERAL BANKS.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 24.

A dispatch from Cairo says: "We have good news from the Red River expedition, which comes from undoubted authority.

Gen. A. J. SMITH landed his forces from transports a few miles below Fort De Russey. The rebel Gen. DICK TAYLOR promptly marched against him with his whole force, and attacked him in his rear.

Gen. SMITH, instead of attempting to keep up communication with the river, proceeded by forced marches toward the fort.

When TAYLOR saw the trick, he started for the same destination, and for a time the race seemed doubtful. But finally the Yankees came in about three hours ahead, capturing the fort and eleven guns, four of them Parrotts, one an eleven inch and several thirty-two pounders, and also 300 prisoners.

This gives Gen. SMITH a strong foothold in the country, and will enable Admiral PORTER to proceed to Alexandria with his gunboats without opposition.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

CAIRO, Wednesday, March 23.

The ram *Avenger* arrived this morning from the mouth of the Red River, where she was met by the gunboat *Cricket*, from which she received dispatches, and an order from Rear Admiral PORTER to return to the fleet, which reached Atchafalaya River on Monday, the 14th, where Gen. A. J. SMITH'S force disembarked to operate on the land against Fort De Russey, where Gen. DICK TAYLOR was encamped with 12,250 men. As soon as TAYLOR heard of Gen. SMITH'S landing he attempted to reach the rear and attack. Skirmishing commenced on Gen. SMITH'S left flank before he was aware of the exact whereabouts of the enemy. Being informed of TAYLOR'S design, he exclaimed, "Now for a race between the rebels and the United States to the fort."

By a quick movement, Gen. SMITH, with his army, succeeded in reaching Fort De Russey three hours before DICK TAYLOR came up. A charge was made, and some fighting occurred, during which the Federals had about forty killed and wounded.

The fort was easily taken, with two hundred and eighty-three prisoners, one 11-inch gun, which the rebels had taken off the gunboat *Indianola* and mounted; also, two 32-pounder Parrotts, from the ram *Queen of the West*, two long 32-pounders from the *Harriet Lane*, and four other guns.

The fleet in the meantime steamed up the Red River, and the *Eastport* fired two shots after the capture of the fortifications.

The expedition moved on to Alexandria, where the boats lay when the *Cricket* left.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF FORT DE RUSSEY.

FORT DE RUSSEY, La., Tuesday, March 15, } Via CAIRO, Thursday, March 24. }

This fort was captured to-day by the United States forces under Gen. A. J. SMITH. The expedition left Vicksburgh on the 10th inst., landed at Semmersport, La., on the 13th, and marched to Bayou Glace, where Gen. SCURRY'S rebel brigade had been encamped, which fled on the approach of our troops, leaving considerable camp equipage and commissary stores.

Gen. SMITH pushed forward to Yallow Bajoe, where strong fortifications has been erected; but the rebels again fled. As we came up the enemy was pressed and some skirmishing occurred, resulting in the capture of several prisoners and a small wagon train.

At daylight yesterday the entire command started for Fort De Russey, twenty-eight miles distant, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Third and Ninth Indiana Batteries opened on the fort, which replied vigorously with three of its heaviest guns. The cannonade continued an hour, when Gen. SMITH ordered the First and Second Illinois Regiments, Sixteenth Corps, under Gen. MOWER, to charge the enemy's rifle-pits and storm the fort;

The One Hundred and Nineteenth and Eighty-sixth Indiana and Twenty-fourth Missouri Regiments charged over deep ditches and a thick abattis, in the face of a galling fire, and within twenty minutes after the order was given the Color-Sergeant of the Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteers planted the American flag upon the enemy's works.

The victory was complete, and resulted in the capture of 225 prisoners, including 24 commissioned officers, and two 9-inch Dahlgree guns, two 4-poundars, four 32-poundars, two 6-pounders, a lot of small arms, 2,000 barrels of fine powder, an immense quantity of assorted ammunition, and several thousand dollars worth of commissary stores.

Fort Derussey is a most formidable work. It is quadrangular in shape, with bastions and bombproofs, covered with railroad iron. A powerful water battery connects with the fort, the casemates of which are capable of resisting the heaviest shot and shell. The position of the guns was capital for direct and rapid fire upon all boats attempting to pass up or down the river. About 800 negroes were employed a year in constructing earthworks.

Gen. SMITH will superintend the thorough destruction of the fortifications to-morrow. It will take 3,000 men two or three days to destroy them.

Glorious news may be expected from Gens. BANKS and SMITH within two weeks. All details of their designs, strength or position is contraband at present.

Among the casualties captured are two gens belonging to the *Morning Light*, two rifled guns from the *Harriet Lane*, and one heavy gun from the *Indianola*, sunk in the Mississippi last year.

The rebels boast that their iron-plated ram *Missouri*, now in this river, can sink any gunboat in our navy. The *Webb* and *Mary Jane* are still considered impregnable.

Admiral PORTER has been busily engaged for the past three days in removing obstructions from the Red River, consisting of rafts and piles driven into the channel. Transports are now proceeding up the river without interruption.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S FLEET.

CAIRO, Thursday, March 24.

The *News* publishes the following list of vessels, said to compose Admiral PORTER'S Red River fleet: Fort Hiermee, 7 guns; Cricket, 8 guns; Lafayette, 9 guns; Neosho, 3 guns; Oscark, 2 guns; Eastport, 9 guns; Choctaw, 8 guns; Osage, 3 guns; Chillicothe, 4 guns; Louisville, 14 guns; Carondelet 14 guns; Bentoe, 18 guns; Pittsburgh, 14 guns; Gazette, 8 guns; Mound City, 14 guns; Gen. Price, 4 guns; Lexington, 8 guns; Onachita, 3 guns; Black Hawk, 13 guns. Of these, the Osage and Oscark are turreted. The Lafayette, Eastport, Choctaw, Chillicothe, Beetoe, Carondelet, Louisville, Pittsburgh, Moeed City and Essex are iron-clads. The Lexington is one of the three wooden boats first put in commission on the Mississipi. The Onachita and Blackhawk are formidable wooden vessels partially plated. The balance are denominated tin-clads. The *Autocrat*, *Paine*, *Baltic* and *Diana*, and the hospital boat *Woodford*, of the Marine Brigade, accompany the expedition; also some fifteen transports.

RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

From the St. Louis Republican.

We presume it will do no harm to state, since it must be now already known throughout the South, that a force of about ten thousand men and a fleet of gunboats left Vicksburgh on the 10th inst. for a Southern destination. Though not positively informed as to the immediate objective point of this expedition, current evidences indicate Shreveport with some precision.

Shreveport is the capital of Caddo Parish, Louisiana, situated near the foot of Caddo Lake, in the northwestern part of the State. It is finely located for business on the Red River, being surrounded by an exceedingly fertile planting region, about thirty miles below the "great raft."

Since the rebellion, Shreveport has been an extensive depot for commissary and other stores for the Trans-Mississippi Confederate troops, and up to the time of the siege of Vicksburgh, formed an important link in the "chain of supplies" for the whole rebel army. There is a military prison there, which has at times contained a large number of Federal captives of war. It is two hundred and thirty miles from the mouth of the river.

Alexandria, one hundred and fifty miles from the mouth, is, we believe, the highest point on Red River yet visited by our troops. Eighty miles above is Nachitoches, an old French town, settled in 1713. It is noted in history as the scene of a hard battle between the Inhabitants and the Natchez Indians, 1732, resulting in the extinction of the Natchez as a distinct nation.

From Shreveport there runs a railroad westward to Marshall, Texas, and sixteen miles beyond, making a line in all some sixty miles in length. Many years ago a route was projected to Vicksburgh, which was completed from the latter place west as far as the Washita River.

Fort de Russey, as appears from the dispatches, is at or near the head waters of the Atchafalaya.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Its Reorganization and Consolidation into Three Corps.

The First and Third Corps Distributed among the Second, Fifth and Sixth.

Enthusiastic Reception of Gen Grant by the Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, } Thursday, March 24. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 10.—1. The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, } WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 23. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 415.—*First*—By direction of the President of the United States, the number of Army Corps composing the Army of the Potomac will be reduced to three, viz.: The Second, Fifth and Sixth Corps. The troops of the other two corps, viz.: The First and Third Corps, will be temporarily reorganized and distributed among the Second, Fifth and Sixth, by the Commanding General, who will determine what existing organizations will retain their corps, badges and other distinctive marks. The staff officers of the two corps, which are temporarily broken up, will be assigned to vacancies in the other corps, so far as such vacancies may exist. Those for whom there are no vacancies will cease to be considered as officers of the General Staff of Army Corps.

Second—Maj.-Gen. G. W. WARREN is assigned by the President to the command of the Fifth Corps.

Third. The following General Officers are detached from the Army of the Potomac, and will report for orders to the Adjutant of the Army, viz.:

Major-Gen. GEORGE STRAS, U. S. Vols.
Major-Gen. W. H. FRENCH, U. S. Vols.
Major-Gen. JOHN NEWTON, U. S. Vols.
Brig.-Gen. J. R. KANLY, U. S. Vols.
Brig.-Gen. F. SPINOLA, U. S. Vols.
Brig.-Gen. SOLOMON MEREDITH, U. S. Vols.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

Second—The following arrangements are made to carry out the provisions of the foregoing order. The Second, Fifth and Sixth Army Corps will be consolidated into two divisions. The First and Second Divisions of the Third Corps are transferred to the Second Corps, preserving their badges and distinctive marks. The Third Division of the Third Corps is transferred permanently to the Sixth Corps. The three divisions now forming the First Corps, are transferred to the Fifth Corps, preserving their badges and distinctive marks, and on joining the Fifth Corps they will be consolidated into two divisions. The commander of the division transferred to the Second, Fifth and Sixth Corps, will at once report to the commanders of those corps for instructions. Brig.-Gen. J. B. CARR will report to Major-Gen. HANCOCK commanding the Second Corps, and Brig.-Gen. H. PRINCE to Maj.-Gen. SEDGWICK, commanding the Sixth Corps. The Chief of Artillery will assign eight batteries each to the Second, Fifth and Sixth Corps, these batteries to be taken from those now with the corps, and with the First and Third Corps. The batteries with the several corps, in excess of the above allowance, will join the artillery reserve. The consolidation of divisions called for in this order, will be made by the corps commanders concerned, who are authorized to rearrange the brigades of their respective commands in such manner as they may think best for the service. The reassignment of officers of the staff departments, consequent upon the reorganization of the army, will be made upon the nominations of the chiefs of staff departments at these headquarters. Special instructions will be given hereafter with respect to staff officers of the two corps temporarily broken up.

Third—The Major-General Commanding avails himself of the occasion to say that in view of the reduced strength of nearly all the regiments serving in this army, the temporary reduction of the army corps to three is a measure imperatively demanded by the best interests of the service, and that the reason for attaching the First and Third Corps, for the time being, to other corps, were in no respect founded upon any supposed inferiority of those corps to the other corps of this army. All the corps have equally proved their valor on many fields, and all have equal claims to the confidence of the Government and of the country. The First and Third Corps will retain their badges and distinctive marks, and the Major General Commanding indulges the hope that the ranks of the army will be filled at no early day, so that those corps can again be reorganized. By command of

Maj.-Gen. MEADE.

(Signed,) S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

Gen. GRANT and Staff arrived at Culpepper to-day at 1 o'clock, where quarters had been prepared for him. His reception along the route was very enthusiastic, the troops at the different camps being under arms to receive him.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 24.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC AFFAIRS.

Gen. GRANT, after an interview with Gen. BURNSIDE this morning, left for the front, accompanied by his Staff. The expected review of the Army of the Potomac was dispensed with, and the Lieutenant-General proceeded quietly to his quarters with Gen. MEADE, with whom he will mess for the present. It is a matter of much doubt if Gen. MEADE is removed from command at this juncture, it being asserted in certain usually well-informed circles that the pressure upon the President for his retention, from Pennsylvania, will be potent enough to prevent any change. On the other hand, it is as positively affirmed by persons whose opinion is entitled to great weight that his removal has already been decided upon.

COL. DAHLGREN'S REMAINS.

The flag-of-truce boat sent up James River to receive the remains of the late Col. ULRIC DAHLGREN has returned without them. Commissioner OULD sends down a verbal message that the body will be forwarded as soon as the man who buried it can be found to discover its resting-place. The friends of the family have strong belief that they will yet be able to regain all that is left of this buried martyr.

MAJOR HAY AND THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Major JOHN HAY, formerly Private Secretary to the President, has returned from the Florida wars. The organized Committee on the Conduct of the War have fastened on him as a proper subject for inquisition in regard to the battle of Olustee. Major HAY exculpates the President from any interference whatever in that affair.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD TO TESTIFY ALSO.

Gen. BUTTERFIELD has been summoned, and will, to-morrow, testify before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. The evidence thus far does not sustain the points in Gens. SICKLES' and DOUBLEDAY'S evidence, that an order was issued for the army to fall back upon Baltimore.

A CORRECTION.

The dispatch in relation to five-forty bonds in to-day's TIMES should read "third," instead of "twenty-third" of April as the time for the commencement of their delivery.

LIKELY TO BE PROMOTED.

The Provost-Marshal-General, who rejoices at present in only a Colonelcy, is to be promoted to a Brigadiership, if the recommendation of the Military Committee is heeded.

TAXATION PROJECTS.

The Ways and Means Committee had a protracted session to-day over the Tax Bill. The Sub-Committee have made a partial report upon some of the leading articles, but it will be a week or ten days before the bill will be reported to the House. It is understood that they will recommend a tax of eighty cents on whisky from June or July 1, and one dollar after January next.

OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE.

The Senate Post-office Committee to-day had under consideration the Overland Mail question, and unanimously instructed the Chairman to report a bill providing for overland and local service between the Missouri River and Fulsom, California. The bill authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract with the old contractors or other responsible parties for a daily mail for four years, at an annual sum not exceeding $1,000,000. The time of running is shortened from twenty to sixteen days. Provision is also made that as the Pacific Railroad is constructed from each extremity the time and compensation are to be shortened *pro rata*.

THE WEST POINT ACADEMY BILL.

The West Point bill as agreed upon by the Conference Committee, makes some important changes. The House amendment, allowing an additional cadet from each of the Congressional Districts, was struck out on the ground that the capacity of the Military Academy was not sufficient to accommodate the additional number seemed in the bill, the President having filled up the classes from the various States.

EQUALIZING THE GRADE OF LINE OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

The House Naval Committee to-day authorized their Chairman to report the Senate bill equalizing the grade of line officers in the navy.

THE RETURNED HAYTIAN COLONISTS.

The returned Haytian colonists will be sent to Boston, where it is expected the male portion of them will join the next regiment of colored troops to be organized.

REPRESENTATIVE DAWES IN BAD HEALTH.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. DAWES in the House to-day. The condition of his health is such that he is compelled to leave Washington temporarily.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 24.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT and Staff went to the Army of the Potomac this morning.

Hon. ISAAC N. MORRIS, of Illinois, is understood to be the author of the authentic biographical sketch of Lieutenant-Gen. GRANT, which appeared in the *National Intelligencer* of Monday.

COL. DAHLGREN'S BODY.

The *Star* has the following:

"The steamer *Baltimore*, Acting Master MITCHELL, which left here on Monday morning with Admiral DAHLGREN, who went down to Fortress Monroe, expecting to receive the body of his son, arrived up this morning with the Admiral on board, having been again unsuccessful in his mission."

The flag-of-truce boat which was due at Old Point on Tuesday afternoon, did not arrive until yesterday afternoon, on account of the storm, which obliged her to lay to off Old Jamestown Island until Tuesday night. The boat brought down a number of wounded soldiers, but did not bring down the remains of Col. DAHLGREN, as expected. Col. OULD, the Confederate Agent for the exchange of prisoners, sent a verbal message, "That the man who had buried the body could not be found in time to get it ready for transportation just yet, but that it would be sent down as soon as found."

This promise gives the officers at Old Point, and numerous relatives and friends of the deceased, hopes that his remains will shortly be delivered to his afflicted father and family. Capt. MITCHELL describes the late storm as one of the most terrific that has ever occurred. It blew and stormed with tremendous fury. A number of vessels in the Roads were tossed about by the storm, and some of them driven ashore and damaged. Three schooners were made total wrecks. Four lives were lost.

THE VETERAN RESERVE CORPS BRIGADED.

The following order has been promulgated:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, } TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS, } Washington, D. C., March 23, 1864. }

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 72.—In accordance with Special Orders No. 119, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, March 16, 1864, the following regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps are relieved from duty under Brig.-Gen. J. H. MARTINDALE, and are announced as the First Brigade Volunteer Reserve Corps, under Col. R. H. RUSH, with headquarters in such place in this city as shall be designated by the Commander: First Regiment Volunteer Reserve Corps; Sixth Regiment Volunteer Reserve Corps; Ninth Regiment Volunteer Reserve Corps; Nineteenth Regiment Volunteer Reserve Corps; Twenty-second Regiment Volunteer Reserve Corps; Twenty-fourth Regiment Volunteer Reserve Corps.

All returns and requisitions from the First Brigade Volunteer Reserve Corps, will be forwarded direct to these headquarters.

By command of Maj.-Gen. AUGUR.

J. H. TAYLOR, Chief of Staff and A. A. G.

Official—C. H. RAYMOND, A. A. G.

THE SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Gen. HANCOCK has returned to the army in excellent health, and will resume command of his corps. During his visit North he obtained a large number of men. The strength of his corps is not surpassed by more than one in the army.

SICK FROM THE ARMY.

A large number of sick are being brought from the Army of the Potomac to hospitals in this vicinity.

SUPREME COURT ADJOURNED OVER GOOD FRIDAY.

The Supreme Court of the United States has adjourned over till Monday, to-morrow being Good Friday.

THE GOODYEAR RUBBER PATENT.

The application to Congress to extend the Goodyear Vulcanized Patent was, yesterday, before the House Committee on Patents, who agreed to hear oral arguments in the case on the 7th of April. Remonstrances against the extension will be received without limitation as to time.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The House has made but a few amendments to the National Bank Bill, only about one-tenth of which has been considered. That part providing for the recommendation of a Comptroller of the Currency by the Secretary of the Treasury to the President for appointment, has been stricken out, the latter being thus left free in the exercise of his legitimate functions.

ACQUITTED.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that a man named BROWN, arrested as an alleged spy, has been tried by Court-martial and acquitted.

DESERTERS.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that a Lieutenant and seven privates of a Louisiana regiment came into our lines yesterday, as deserters, and made the usual statement of demoralization in the rebel ranks.

COFFEE.

It having been reported that the Government was being defrauded in the article of coffee, and that ground glass was found in the bottom of barrels, a commission was appointed to examine into the subject. The result is that some coffee had been emptied into a barrel which previously contained fragments of a bottle. This is the origin of the charge of fraud.

JUDGE MILLER'S CASE.

The House Committee on the Judiciary was yesterday discharged from the further consideration of the memorials asking for the impeachment of Judge MILLER, of the District of Wisconsin, not of Iowa, as has been erroneously stated, there being nothing whatever against him to justify such a proceeding.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 24.

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL TO HAVE INCREASED RANK AND PAY.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported favorably on the bill to increase the rank, pay and emoluments of the Provost-Marshal-General, proposing to give that officer the rank and emoluments of a Brigadier-General.

A REMISSION OF TAXES FOR A BENEVOLENT PURPOSE.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) presented a memorial of the proprietors of the New-York *Sun*, asking for remission of tax on March 29, in order that the entire receipts of that day may go to the Sanitary Fair.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

The bill to prevent military interference came up as unfinished business.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) continued his speech commenced yesterday. He reviewed at length the question of neutrality in Kentucky at the commencement of the present struggle, and argued that but for the proper interference of the military that State would have, in all probability, been this day in rebellion. He defended the orders of Gen. BURNSIDE in reference to elections as being similar to those issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN in Maryland in 1861. He denied that the subordinates of Gen. BURNSIDE had departed from their instructions, and claimed that every act of theirs was performed for the protection of loyal voters, and the preservation of the State to the Union. He contended that those who opposed a vigorous prosecution of the war here or elsewhere, should be placed on the same footing with traitors in arms. Mr. HOWARD said that Gov. BRADFORD, of Maryland, had been elected under the order of Gen. MCCLELLAN for the protection of the ballot box; and at that election the honorable Senator from Maryland was chosen State Senator. The loyal people of that State and of this country, generally, were satisfied at that time of the necessity of such military interference as was used to prevent traitors from voting. Even now, in Maryland, there was no law to prevent traitors from voting; and it was proper that the military power should preserve the purity and freedom of the ballot-box to loyal men. Mr. H. proceeded to show that there had been but a few abuses of military power either in Maryland or Delaware; and where wrongs had been perpetrated they had been promptly redressed.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Union,) congratulated his friend from Kentucky (Mr. POWELL) upon the partial success of his efforts to institute inquiries into some of the enormities practiced upon the rights of the States. The Senator from Michigan denied the necessity of such a bill as this, for the reason that it had never been found necessary in the past history of the country. He would call attention to the fact that during the war of 1812 political giants soaped and controlled the destiny of the country, and guided the Ship of State through the storm. We had not then political planks perched on Alps, but men who formed a constitution as a safeguard against the violence of which we now complain. Were the fathers of that legislature alive, no one dared to say that a military officer had the right to invade a State and violate the guarantees of the Constitution. The reason such provisions as are in this bill were not heretofore demanded, was that a different class of men administered the affairs of the Government then—men thoroughly and deeply read in the history of constitutional liberty, cherish its principles, and maintaining the oath they took to support it. He upheld the advocacy of the bill, despite what the Senator from Michigan had said, upon the express ground that the rights of the people had been invaded and overturned. He did not hold these military gentlemen responsible who preferred to lord it over peaceable citizens of loyal States, instead of seeking as honorable foe in the field. He held their master at the other end of ten avenue, the President, as the responsible party for these outrages, because he had at all times the right to intervene in behalf of the citizen for the protection of his constitutional rights. Neither did he hold the soldiers who enforced these orders responsible, though he doubted not that many a gallant soldier felt humiliation at the order to interfere with a peaceful citizen in the exercise of his clear constitutional right to approach the polls and cast his vote for the candidate of his choice.

Mr. SAULSBURY then proceeded to comment on the plea urged in favor of the arbitrary military measures, necessity. When the passions of the maddened hour are gone, he would tell the Senator and those alike deluded with him the time would come, in the Providence of God, when the sons of the United States of America will rise up and vindicate the ancient birthright of liberty bequeathed them by their fathers, and spurn and scorn these modern ideas of liberty.

Without concluding, Mr. SAULSBURY gave way.

RAILROADS IN WISCONSIN.

Mr. DOOLITTLE presented a joint resolution of the State of Wisconsin, in relation to railroads passing from Sioux City to Hudson on the St. Croix Lake, and asking Congressional aid therefor.

Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 24.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

On motion of Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, (Union,) the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of proposing an amendment to the Constitution, by striking out the article which forbids the levying a tax on articles imported from any State.

EDUCATION OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS AND ENGINEERS.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Union,) reported back from the Committee on Naval Affairs the bill providing for the education of naval constructors and engineers at the Naval Academy. It was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

THE RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill declaring the Delaware Bay and Raritan Railroad to be a military and post road.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said that if this road was required for military purposes, it could, under the Act of 1862, be so taken by the President, and if it was required for postal purposes, it could be so appropriated by the Act of 1838, without further action. Congress has no right and power to make two lines of a triangle, taken together, shorter than the third line; nor to make a straight line take Cape May in its course. Nor has Congress the right to make itself more ridiculous than it has done heretofore. It was beneath the dignity of Congress to interfere in the squabbles of two railroad companies. If we are to have an air-line road for our own particular uses, let us have it anywhere to our own laws, and not mix ourselves up with the jurisdiction of New-Jersey. When he looked at that beautiful State, he was sorry that she was so near out of the Union, but he would not take part in a petty quarrel because she does not vote right.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) said the temptation of the motives for the advocacy of this measure was unworthy of this body and of wise legislators. It was a fact that the means of communication between the commercial and political metropolis were extremely deficient. If the Government has a right to feed itself and its armies, it has a right to use the means to accomplish that purpose. Small talk about New-Jersey and Pennsylvania politics, or about air lines, lor crossed lines, will not meet the gigantic fact that we must feed our armies and use the means for increased facilities between this metropolis and the outside world.

The morning hour expired before Mr. GARFIELD concluded his speech. The subject will not probably come up again before Thursday next.

THE WEST POINT BILL.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Union,) from the Committee of Conference upon the disagreeing amendments to the Military Academy Bill, made a report thereon. He explained that the Senate proposition authorized the President to appoint cadets from districts not now represented in Congress. This the House struck out, and substituted for it a provision that for one year from the 1st of July next an additional cadet shall be appointed for each district, as now provided by law. There were now about 290 cadets in the Military Academy, and if that amendment should prevail, instead of the proposition of the Senate, it would authorize an addition of about 190, making the whole number nearly 500. But as there are not accommodations for more than 390 or 400 cadets, the House amendment was rendered inadmissible. So it was agreed by the Committee of Conference to strike out the amendment of the two Houses and leave the law as it now stood, without any additional cadets.

The report of the committee was concurred in.

THE NATIONAL BANK ACT.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill amendatory of the National Bank law.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) said Mr. HOOPER had heretofore written a book on finance different altogether from the light which he had endeavored to shed upon the subject in his speech of yesterday. The gentleman has once been a hard money man of the hardest kind in Boston, but now he advocated paper money currency as a thing *per se* not only desirable but as a necessity. The gentleman had said that the State banks had outlived their usefulness, and, therefore, must give way to banks created by the authority of the General Government. The militia had already been transferred from the State to the General Government; and State institutions of all kinds, if not abolished, were being abolished. He (BROOKS) expected to see discussed here the question of street railroads in Chicago, or Lexington, or Milwaukee, or upon Broadway, with no interested lobby crowding the halls to press the passage of such measures. If the State power had not gone, it was going. The most prominent Federalists and framers of the Constitution never contemplated such a consolidation of power as it was proposed to exercise. Mr. BROOKS replied at length to Mr. HOOPER'S positions, and discussed at length the financial condition of the country, showing the evil effects of the inflation of the currency, and maintaining that, contrary to the opinions of that gentleman, the war could have been prosecuted on a hard-money basis, without a suspension of specie payment. The system of the gentleman was founded on paper entirely. The New-York State banks would have redeemed their bills in coin if Congress had not made legal-tenders equivalent on their face to gold. He said the bill contemplated overthrowing the Sub-Treasury system, and was leading to corruption.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) said this bill gave to the Federal Government a power far greater than had ever been wielded by any party or set of men in this country. While it professed to put all men on an equality as to banking, there was a clause which really gave the Comptroller of the Currency power to withhold such privileges. He indicated other objections, which he desired should be remedied. He desired to offer an amendment subjecting the banking associations to State and municipal taxation on real and personal estate, the same as persons, by State law. This would prevent the escape from taxation by investments in United States bonds.

Mr. PRUYN, of New-York, (Dem.,) felt that this system was the greatest blow yet inflicted on the States, and as a great stride toward despotic power, which, if the present Administration be continued, would spread in a few years over the entire country. They should make it as unobjectionable as they could, or, at all events, make it work as smoothly as possible. He made several suggestions with that view. Instead of there being a Currency Bureau at the Treasury, there should be a separate administrative department of the Government located at New-York, the commercial centre of the country, and not in Washington. It should be removed as far as possible from political influences—the Comptroller to be appointed for four years, at an annual salary of eight thousand dollars.

Mr. PRUYN offered an amendment for this purpose, but it did not receive more than 15 or 20 votes.

Without further action, the House at 4½ o'clock adjourned.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 23.

Sailed, steamer *Constitution*, for Panama, with 150 passengers and $800,000 in treasure for England, and $206,000 for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, March 24.

The anthracite coal received per *Carrier Dove*, *Mary Robinson* and *Success*, goes into store for higher prices, the present rates not covering cost. A large auction sale of raw sugar establishes a decline of 1½c. within the week.

The weather is again dry, the ground being only partially moistened by the late rains. Breadstuffs unsettled.

The Union State Convention assembles at Sacramento to-day, and will be largely attended.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, March 23.

The severest storm of the season commenced here yesterday morning, continued throughout the day and night, accompanied by a heavy fall of snow.

The Baltimore boat *Louisiana* was to have left at 5 o'clock last evening, but was detained by the storm until 11 this morning.

Two or three schooners are ashore inside of Cape Henry. Their names we have not been able to ascertain.

The expedition recently sent into Mathews County under Gen. GRAHAM, by direction of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, has returned, after having succeeded in capturing a large lot of horses, cattle and mules, together with several negroes and 300 contrabands.

REBEL ADVANCE IN TENNESSEE.

Gen. Forrest, with 7,000 Men, Moving North from Bolivar.

Federal Pickets at Union City Driven in.

Firing Heard in that Direction Yesterday Morning.

Railroad and Telegraph Communication Destroyed Between Union City and Columbus, Ky.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, March 22.

FORREST is reported at Bolivar, Tenn., with 7,000 men, stopping men moving North. GRIERSON'S cavalry is looking out after the rebels.

A party of workingmen, with a guard of twenty men of the First Alabama Cavalry, were surprised and made prisoners by a party of guerrillas in Arkansas, opposite Memphis. The men were engaged in taking up the rails on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. There was no fight.

CAIRO, Thursday, March 24.

A rebel force, estimated at 7,000 men, with artillery, under Gen. FORREST, advanced northward as far as Obion River last night. At 3 o'clock this morning their advance drove in our pickets south of Union City. The latter in the morning cut off communication with Columbus, Ky., by destroying the railroad, cutting the telegraph wires, and burning the bridges. Our forces at Columbus have gone to meet them.

Firing in the direction of Union City was heard at Columbus this morning.

An adequate force, under Gen. BRAYMAN, left here this morning for Columbus, going there to meet the enemy.

Advices from Columbus up to 3 o'clock this afternoon furnish no later intelligence.

Arrival of Released Union Prisoners—Marine Disaster.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 24.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* arrived at Annapolis to-day with the released Union prisoners, numbering 63 officers and 920 soldiers. Five hundred of the number were sick.

The following is a list of the officers:

Col. L. P. De Cesnola, 4th N. Y. Cavalry.	Lt.-Col. J. Williams, 23d Ohio.
W. G. Ely, 15th Conn. Vols.	Lieut.-Col. Wm. Price, 128th Pennsylvania.
K. McClain, 67th Ohio.	A. P. Henry, 1st Ky. Cav.
A. O. Lawson, 3d Ohio.	Capt. J. P. Cummins, 5th Maryland.
Lieut.-Col. G. Von Heimich, 4th Missouri.	Capt. W. E. Conway, 9th Maryland.
Lieut.-Col. F. F. Pifer, 77th Pennsylvania.	Capt. W. A. Noel, 5th Md.
Maj. J. C. Vananda, 3d Ohio.	Capt. J. B. Harrold, 9th Md.
Maj. S. Marshall, 1st Maryland.	Capt. M. Callahan, 9th Md.
Maj. A. Phillips, 77th Penn.	Capt. P. R. Jocelyn, 11th Me.
Maj. S. Merwin, 2d N. Y. C.	Capt. F. F. Spaulding, 1st D. C. Cavalry.
John Tweed, 116th Penn.	Capt. M. Tiffany, 1st Conn.
John Kelly, 73d Penn.	Lieut. R. H. Pond, 12th U. S.
John Kennedy, 73d Penn.	C. P. Brooks, 6th Wis.
Daniel Kennedy, 73d Penn.	Lieut. H. A. Cheever, 17th Massachusetts.
C. A. Mass, 88th Penn.	J. W. Rothrock, 4th Md.
Thomas Cummins, 18th U. S. Infantry.	J. W. Worth, 5th Md.
G. W. Wagner, 18th Conn.	G. L. Sellers, 9th Maryland.
W. K. Boltz, 58th Penn.	W. T. Wheeler, 9th Md.
S. H. Urquhart, A. A. Gen. of 3d Division.	G. W. Moore, 9th Maryland.
Lieut. R. H. Pond, 12th U. S.	W. Medulb, 9th Maryland.
C. P. Brooks, 6th Wis.	J. F. Carter, 9th Md.
Lieut. H. A. Cheever, 17th Massachusetts.	H. P. Jordan, 9th Md.
J. P. Rockwell, 13th Connecticut.	A. S. Cooper, 9th Md.
J. W. McComas, 5th Md.	J. Remick, 11th Mass.
W. C. Bernell, 5th Md.	H. B. Kelly, 5th Ky. Cav.
Jno. Turner, 5th Maryland.	
G. L. Garrett, 4th Md. Cav.	
T. H. Cook, 5th Maryland.	
S. H. Fresonthick, 18th Pennsylvania.	

The schooner *Alabama*, from Philadelphia, was sunk eight before last, inside of Cape Henry, during the gale. The mate was drowned, and the Captain and crew, after remaining in the rigging all night, were taken off in the morning by the steamer *S. C. Purce*.

Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 24.

The Democratic State Convention met to-day, and organized by the election of WILLIAM H. WELSH as permanent President, and ROBERT J. HEMPHILL as Secretary.

The following delegates to the National Convention were chosen:

First District—Samuel G. King, Dr. George Nehlinger.
Second District—Wm. M. Riley, G. W. Irwin.
Third District—Wm. Curtis, Simon Arnold.
Fourth District—Wm. W. Burbell, Isaac S. Casson.
Fifth District—H. P. Ross, Charles W. Carrigan.
Sixth District—J. D. Stiles, Perry W. Hueter.
Seventh District—John H. Brinton, Jean C. Beatty.
Eighth District—J. Glancy Jones, Wm. Rosecrans.
Ninth District—George Sanderson, Henry A. Wade.
Tenth District—Francis W. Hughes, Dr. C. B. Cleninger.
Eleventh District—Philip Johnson, Carlton Bernett.
Twelfth District—Charles Dennison, A. G. Garretson.
Thirteenth District—John F. Means, David Lowenburg.
Fourteenth District—Hamilton Alfricks, Thomas Dower.
Fifteenth District—Peter A. Kaller, H. D. Equery.
Sixteenth District—Henry J. Stadle, B. F. Myers.
Seventeenth District—R. Bruce Petrickne, Daniel Dull.
Eighteenth District—John H. Orels, Stephen Pierce.
Nineteenth District—C. L. Lambertoe, Jas. K. Kerr.
Twentieth District—T. B. Straight, Jobe Latta.
Twenty-first District—John M. White, W. A. Wallace.
Twenty-second District—Wm. D. Patterson, Samuel P. Ross.
*

LAW REPORTS.

Embezzling a Letter from the Post-office.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Hall.

The United States vs. *John L. H. Cargill.*—The accused was put on trial, charged with secreting and embezzling a letter from the Post-office, in which he was employed. The evidence showed that nde-coy letter, containing marked bills, was dropped into the Post office at the station in which he was employed; that shortly afterward tha accused went home to dinner, when a search was made for the latter, but it could not be fonno in the office. The officers then started to go to his house, but on the way met him coming back. They took him into an oyster saloon, and, telling him that there had oeen complaints of letters being missed from that office, they called upon him to produce his money, which he did, but none of the marked money was found. They asked him if he had any other articles upon his person, and he said he had not. They then esked if he had not an inside pocket in his vest. He at first said he had not, but on being pressed, admitted that he had; and on searching it, they found in it the missing letter and another letter addressed to a young woman. The missing letter was *unopened*, and Cargill, on being questioned about it, said he was taking it down town to have it registered.

The defence offered no testimony except to prove good character.

Judge Hall charged the jury that if tha letter was one that was intended to be sent by mail to tha address written upon it, and if the defendant did secrete it and take it out of the office with the intention of embezzling it, he was guilty of the offence charged.

The jury were out about an hour, and finally rendered a verdict of acquittal.

For the prosecution, the District-Attorney; for defence, Judge Beebe, Judge Dean and Mr. Spencer.

Foreclosure—The Owner of the Equity of Redemption Cannot Plead Usury in Avoidance of the Mortgage.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Charles H. Shipman vs. *Oscar C Ferris et al.*—This was an action for the foreclosure of a mortgage for $8,000 on four lots at tha corner of Eighth-avenue and Seventy-third-street. The mortgage was made by one Van Valkenberg, and afterward assigned to the plaintiff. Ferris purchased tha property subject to the mortgage, and assumed its payment. Tha action was defended by Ferris, on the ground of usury, setting up that the execution of the various instruments relied on by tha plaintiff was a mera cover to evade the statute, and claiming that the mortgage should be canceled. The borrower did not plead usury.

Counsel for the plaintiff insisted that the defences were not available to the defendant, Ferris, the purchaser of tha mere equity of redemption, and cited a number of authorities.

Counsel for defendant urged that one of tha cases cited on the other side was not authority. Since the passage of tha amended usury law of 1837, he claimed that defendant should be allowed to avoid defendant's guaranty of the mortgage debt by showing that the plaintiff had dictated the execution of the papers in the present form, and moved to amend the answer by setting up that plaintiff was not the owner of the mortgage in suit.

The court held that the defences interposed were not available, and that tha borrower having waived the defence of usury, tha defendant, Ferris, as a stranger to tha original contract, could not avoid the mortgage.

The proposed amendment, if it could be granted, must be obtained by motion in the ordinary way.

Judgment for tha plaintiff, for $9,820, and ef foreclosure and sale.

John Owen and J. Francis Walton, for plaintiff; Callogan & McGurk and S. Sanxay for defendants.

The Proprietor of a Circus may Discharge his Artiste for such Conduct as would tend to Injure his Business.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Alker.

Marie Macarte vs. *Richard H. Platt.*—This was an action brought by an equestrienne to recover an instalment of her salary from the proprietor of a circus.

Plaintiff alleged that she was employed by Mr. Platt, the manager and owner of the "Hippotheatron," under a contract by which she was to perform at his circus as long as he should remain proprietor of it, for the weekly salary of $160. She further alleged that she had performed there for several weeks, but defendant had discharged her, and she was ready now and had notified him that she was ready to continue her performances.

The defendant admitted that he had discharged her, and justified it by setting up that Madam Macarte had on various occasions conducted herself in such a manner as to injure his business. The case has occupied several days, and was yesterday decided in favor of defendant.

Edwin James and Thomas Dunphy for plaintiff; Moses Ely for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 24, 1864.

$40,000	U. S. 6s, '5-20 C.	103⅜	
8,000	do	103⅞	
5,000	Trs. Notes 7 3-10 Oct. & April	113	
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. Cer.	99⅝	
4,000	Mo. State 6s	73	
6,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo. R.	91	
10,000	Mo 6s issued to Pac. R.	73½	
10,000	Ohio & Miss. Pr. C	95	
10,000	O. & Miss. C. b30	68	
50,000	do.	64⅜	
20,000	do	64¼	
10,000	do	64	
10,000	do b30	64¾	
5,000	do	63¾	
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s	109⅜	
30,000	Kr. 3d M. 8s	116	
3,000	Hud. R. 3d M. 8s	153	
10,000	do	154	
4,000	Cn. B. & Q. 8s 1st M.	128	
1,000	A. & T. H. 2d M. 7s	95	
3,000	do 1n.	95	
2,000	Hud. R. 1st M.	110½	
40,000	Chic. & N. W. 1 M.	95	
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	96	
6,000	H. & S. J. R. st.	101	
2,000	G. & Cn. 2d M.	110	
4,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	112	
15,000	M. & Mc. L. G.	74	
4,000	do	75	
5,000	Mar. 1st M. B.	82	
16,000	Amer. Gold	166½	
10	Ocean Bank	97	
25	Metropolitan Bk.	120⅝	
20	Continental Bank.	103½	
600	Canton Co.	70¼	
200	do	70⅜	
200	do	70⅝	
100	do b30	71	
90	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	225	
120	do	226	
25	Penn. Coal Co.	208⅜	
240	do	210	
100	Amer. Coal Co	115	
2000	Cen. Coal Co.	95½	
2000	do	96	
700	do h5	96	
800	Cum. Coal Pr.	88¼	
200	do b30	88½	
150	do	88	
100	do c18	88¾	
500	do b30	87⅝	
200	Quick. Min. Co.	57	
700	do	67½	
2500	do	68	
400	do	67¾	
400	do s30	67	
50	do	68	
50	do b30	68	
25	Minn. Mining Co.	86	
100	do b30	68	
400	do	67¾	
100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	49	
500	Mon. M. Co.	10¾	
500	do	10¾	
1000	do	10	
100	Rut. Marble	24¼	
200	do	25	
100	do	24	
200	do	24⅜	
200	Canada Cop. Co.	8	
200	Maryland Cop. Co.	2¼	
500	do	2⅜	
250	Can. M. Co., Col.	10¼	
100	do	10¼	
2250	Mariposa M. Co.	38¾	
100	Inter. Coal	92	
500	Qts. Hill Min. Co.	28	
100	do	28¾	
1000	do	28½	
400	do	28¾	
500	Den. M. Co.	10	
2500	Copper Iron M.	19	
500	do	19¾	
1000	do	20	
200	N. Y. Cen.	140¾	
700	do	140¾	
200	do	140¾	
150	do s30	140	
12	do	140	
100	do b30	140⅝	
100	do b10	140¾	
200	do b10	140¼	
200	do s15	140	
200	Erie Railway P.	109	
500	do	109⅛	
400	do	109⅝	
500	Erie R.	125⅝	
200	do	125⅞	
2100	do	125⅝	
1000	do s30	125⅜	
200	do b10	125⅝	
600	do	125⅝	
1000	do	125⅝	
500	do	125⅝	
1000	do	125⅝	
100	do	125⅝	
100	do	125⅝	
100

AUCTION SALES

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 22, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on and after March 20, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864. }

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION, AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864,

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the sale, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessees desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than four hundred feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864:

The lease of the franchise of the ferry now established north of and immediately adjoining the present ferry slip at the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33, East River, New-York, to the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or some other point adjacent thereto.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The lease for each of the above-named ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City charter in relation to ferries, and also contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeably to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the same time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessees desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 120 LOTS AND

gores situate on 47th, 50th, 77th, 78th and 79th sts. and Broadway, by order of the executors of Mrs. Frances Hendricks, deceased. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

47TH-ST.—19 full lots and 1 gore lot on the north side of 47th st., 59 feet west of 10th av., each 25 by 100 feet.

49TH-ST.—11 gore lots on south side of 49th-st., 76 feet 5 inches west of 10th-av.

50TH-ST.—22 lots and 5 gore lots south side of 50th-st., commencing on the southwest corner of 10th-av. Lots each 25 by 100 feet 5 inches. There is a two-story frame mansion on 3 of these lots.

Twenty-one gore lots on north side of 50th-st., commencing 30 feet west of 10th-av., each 25 feet in width, and running from 81 feet to a point.

77TH-ST.—12 lots on south side of 77th-st., commencing 200 feet west of 11th-av., each 25 feet front, and varying in depth from 63 to 73 feet, together with all the right, title and interest of the estate to the lane on the rear of said lots.

78TH-ST.—10 lots on south side, commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av., each 25x102 feet 2 inches.

79TH-ST.—4 lots south side, commencing 500 feet west of 11th-av., each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches. This street is open, curbed, flagged and flagged with all the right.

BROADWAY.—3 lots on east side, commencing 25 feet south of 156th-st., each 25 feet in width, and varying in depth from 74 to 97 feet. Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, Office No. 28 Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE

property on Warren-st. and College-place, and on Carmine and Bedford sts., by order of the Supreme Court. JAMES M. MILLER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, on the 25th day of March inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Samuel Jones, Esq., Referee:

1. The valuable property known as No. 60, 60½ and 62 Warren-st, and No. 23 College-place, the whole forming a plot of ground on the northeasterly corner of College-place and Warren-st., 53 feet 0 inches more or less in front on Warren st. and in the rear, and 75 feet 4 inches more or less on College-place, and on the easterly side, on which are erected three four-story brick houses; No. 23 College-place, known as the Franklin House, the four-story brick store, No. 62 Warren-st., and the two three-story brick front stores Nos. 60 and 60½ Warren-st., to be sold in one parcel.

2. The premises Nos 51, 53 and 55 Carmine-st., situate on the northwesterly corner of Carmine and Bedford sts., containing 50 feet more or less in front on Carmine-st. and in the rear, and 96 feet more or less on Bedford-st. and on the westerly side, on which are erected three three-story brick stores—to be sold in one parcel.

For further particulars and maps apply to the auctioneer, at his office, No. 28 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

CHOICE COLLECTION OF WATER-COLOR

SKETCHES.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., choice collection of water-color sketches of the English Sketching Society, by the most celebrated artists, in which collection may be found drawings by C. R. Leslie, Clarkson, Stanfield, Chalon; four drawings by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Turner, Sir David Wilkie, W. Pickersgill, W. H. Hartlett, Urvine, Stanfield, Boue, and other eminent British artists of the celebrated London Sketching Society. They are now on exhibition as above, with catalogues.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MOLLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF STOCKS,

BONDS, &c., by order of Enoch Perkins, Administrator, &c., of Luke Sawyer, deceased. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, March 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

Shares.	Shares.
22 Mechanics' Bank.	6 Bank of North America.
52 Phenix Bank.	16 Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn.
10 Am. Exchange Bank.	10 Park Bank.
22 Bowery Fire Ins. Co.	20 Howard Insurance Co.
7 East River Fire Ins. Co.	37 N.Y., Boston and Prov. R.
53 N. J. R. Transport'n Co.	20 Norwich & Worcester R.

$200 New-York and Harlem R. 3d Mortgage Bond.
$1,000 New-York and Harlem R. Co. Interest Bond.
$1,000 Jeffersonville Railroad Co. 7 P cent. Bond.
$105 Jeffersonville Railroad Co. 7 P cent. Bond.
$1,000 State of Indiana, Newcastle and Richmond Railroad Co. Bond.

DANIEL H. BUANATT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Honorable District-Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION, FROM
Store Nos. 390 and 392 Greenwich-st.,
On TUESDAY, March 29, 1864,
At 12 o'clock M.,
CARGO OF STEAMER NAN NAN.

41 Bales UPLAND COTTON.
11 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
5 Bags CUTTINGS.
CAPTURED BY U. S. STEAMER CLYDE.
66 Round Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
7 Packages COTTON.

Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before the sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, (the leases of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 1864,) for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the aforesaid wharves, piers, &c.

MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864. }

MARKET CELLARS AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864. }

■SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

This Company will hold their Fourteenth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of April next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid, and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, Pres. dent.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF COUNTRY HOUSE AND FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS will sell on THURSDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, "Birch Hill," residence of late Sarah R. Embree, two miles from Glen Cove, near Matinecock Meeting House: About 2½ acres of good land, two dwelling houses, one new 24x36 feet, with wing 16x20; the other, gardener's house, five rooms; large chicken house and yard, about 50 fruit and ornamental trees, small fruits, asparagus, &c. Situation healthy, views very fine, both water and inland; good school, churches, &c. Also entire furniture, piano, velvet and Brussels carpets, brocatel curtains, &c. Apply on premises, or to R. C. EMBREE, Executor, 37 Wall-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BANK STOCKS AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, March 25, 1864, at 12½ P. M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of JOHN M. SEAMAN, Executor of Martus F. Sealy, deceased, viz.:

60 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank, $50 each.
50 shares Mercantile Bank, $50 each.
13 shares Bank State of New-York, $100 each.
Also, 40 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.

Real estate and stock auction sales attended to on the most favorable terms. Office No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

MINER AND SOMERVILLE WILL

sell at auction FRIDAY, March 25, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of original modern Oil Paintings by artists of European celebrity, most of which have been recently received from Europe, and well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and others. Among them are works by the following artists, viz.: Koek Koek, Zacharis Notterman, Cerahain, Vander Warden, Von Seben, Van Severdonck, H. Savery, Schasp, Smets, Carolus, Ferdinand de Brakeleer, Durienx, Leichart, Everson, Ligny, Hendricks, Nicolli, Von Lemputen, A. de Senconnt, E. Wontermaerlins, F. Berlin, and others favorably known to the art-public. Also, a fine Italian Land-scape from a private gallery in Europe, attributed to Berghem. Also, a very fine copy of Cole's Voyage of Life, by the late Charles Baker, painted to order by him from the original paintings, and said to be the finest copies of these celebrated pictures ever made. The above are now on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

at auction on FRIDAY, March 25, at 10½ o'clock, at our store No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, arm chairs in green reps, lounges in green reps, hair mattresses, pallasses, bolsters and pillows, oak extension dining tables, mahogany centre tables, rosewood extension dining tables, mahogany rockers and chairs, hair-cloth, oil-cloth, cocoa matting, &c. Also kitchen furniture, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT

No. 584 Broome-st. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell, on FRIDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story brick house and lot, situate on the north side of Broome-st., near Hudson-st., and known as No. 584. The house has gas and water introduced. Lot, 22 by 84 feet 4 inches.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

CHANCE TO SECURE A HOME.—WILL

be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 26th of March, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by JAMES M. MILLER, one of the four houses on the south side of 55th st., between 3d and Lexington ave., (second to Lexington-av.,) three story and basement, brown stone front; all the modern improvements; all assessments paid.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOT AT AUCTION.—

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on FRIDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

99TH-ST.—1 lot on south side of 99th-st., 375 feet east of 5th-av., being 25 feet in width by 100 feet 8 inches in depth.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, BUGGIES, COACHES, HARNESS, &c.—OSGOOD & COOKE will sell on SATURDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, new and second-hand wagons, 6-seat coaches, observations, rockaways, germantowns, road wagons, depot wagons, park wagons, top and no-top buggies, shifting-top 2-seat wagons, harness, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 42D-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER,

P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the three valuable lots, situate on the northerly side of 42d-st., 250 feet west of 10th-av., being each 25 by 100 feet 5 inches.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, 141 Broadway.

AT PRIVATE SALE, A LARGE STOCK

of fine furniture for parlors, chambers, library, dining-rooms, &c.; bookcases, lounges, easy chairs, mirrors, superb rosewood piano-forte, carriages, harness, &c. N. B.—Sales of household furniture at the residences of owners when desired.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Dr. COLTON makes the gas pure and fresh every day, and hence his uniform success. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LEONARD-STREET, NEAR BROADway, a first-class, five-story marble store, 25x125 feet, built in the most costly manner. Leased for a term of years for $9,500. Price, $80,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE,

FIFTH AND SIXTH-AVENUE,
FIFTY-FIRST, FIFTY-SECOND AND FIFTY-THIRD-STREET LOTS,
LYING BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK AND COLLEGE-SQUARE,
VERY ELIGIBLY LOCATED,
IN PARCELS TO SUIT,
AND
ON VERY ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 5½ Pine-st.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AND FOUNDRY FOR SALE.—All that extensive Mill property and Foundry known as the Union Mill, situated on the river Delaware, and on the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal, one mile below New Hope, Bucks County, Penn. The mill lot contains 12 acres of land, in connection with which is Maits Island, containing 10 acres. Upon this island is a valuable shad fishery and an inexhaustible supply of building sand and excavating stone. The mill is a frame building two stories high, 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, with a basement and a wing attached, also frame, 47 feet long and 40 feet wide. These buildings have been used for the purpose of manufacturing farming implements, and also as a grist mill. They contain the necessary shafting and gearing for manufacturing purposes, and also two pair of burr millstones, bolts, &c., for milling purposes. The Foundry is a stone building 55 feet long, 41 feet wide, with cupola, and so situated as to have the use of power from the mill. The water power is unfailing, the dam being kept in order by the Canal Company. The mill having been idle for a short time, is necessarily somewhat out of repair. The above property is well worthy the attention of parties desirous of an establishment for any kind of manufacturing purposes, as the room is ample. The facilities for transportation are unequaled, the buildings being situated on the bank of the Canal, and within a mile of the depot of the Belvidere & Delaware Railroad, at Lambertville, N. J. The Mill property and the island will be sold separately or together, as may best suit purchasers. Terms easy. Persons desirous of viewing the premises or obtaining further information, are referred to J. H. ANDERSON, Lambertville, N. J., or to the subscriber, No. 214 Walnut-st., Philadelphia. THOMAS CAIN.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, AT NORTH Englewood, New-Jersey, opposite Yonkers, for sale.—The whole or part of a tract of land of nearly 500 acres, at North Englewood, New-Jersey, known as the James Jay estate, 15 miles from New-York, running west from the Palisades in the valley, comprising meadow, arable and wood land. The Northern Railroad of New-Jersey passes through the property, which abounds with beautiful building sites. Title indisputable. No incumbrance. A large per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to HENRY A SWIFT, No. 29 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE,

TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. S. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND MANUFACturers, DESIROUS OF CHANGING LOCATION OR STARTING ANEW.—Your attention is called to Elizabethport, New-Jersey, as being the best point near New-York, on account of the low cost of coal, iron and lumber, low taxes, and offering all the advantages of the City. Please examine the place before locating elsewhere. Lots for sale on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to COOLEY & HEIDRITTER, Agents, Elizabethport, or E. R. KELLOGG, 139 Pearl-st., N.Y.

GRAMERCY PARK.—FOR SALE, THE first-class brown-stone high-stoop house No. 56 East 21st-st., north side Gramercy Park, built in the most substantial manner under the superintendence of Mr. Dieper, architect, for the owner's own occupancy, regardless of cost. The house has every modern convenience; is 23 feet wide; possession 1st May; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL THREE-STORY, basement and under-cellar, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 72 East 3d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. The house is in perfect order, has all the modern improvements, and very conveniently arranged. Possession can be had by the 15th of April. For cards of admission, terms, &c., apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE high basement dwelling, No. 59 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; adjoining park plays ground, unobstructed view, and in good location for an elegant, complete order. Modern improvements. To be seen day or evening. Possession immediately. Also, farm at Hackensack, N. J. Both sold at a sacrifice. Apply to owner, No. 31 Water-st.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—For Sale—The elegant extra size house and lot No. 9 West 22d-st., a few doors west of 5th-av. The house is 28x65 feet, finished in a costly manner, 4 stories high, handsome brown-stone front; has every modern improvement. Possession 1st of May. For permits to view, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON CARLTON-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb aves., a most desirable high-stooped brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, near Dr. Cuyler's Church, Fulton and De Kalb avs.; cars run convenient. Price, $9,500, part on hand and mortgage. Apply, on the premises, to THOMAS FAGAN.

FOR SALE AT NYACK—A BEAUTIFUL building lot of one acre with river front and fine views; also, near South Orange, a charming cottage-built house, with one acre, nicely located, and convenient to station. Price low. Terms easy. Apply at drug-store, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

FOR SALE—IN 40TH-ST., WEST OF BROADway, four full lots, including a good three story, high-stoop, brick house, with two cottages, stable and garden. Inquire at No. 565 6th-av., in the hardware store; also, a cottage with full lot, in West 38th-st., west of Broadway, in a good location.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWO-STORY house with four acres of land, plenty of fruit and shade trees, and a handsome variety of evergreens, pleasantly situated on the long part of White Plains; location perfectly healthy. For further particulars apply to ISAAC CARPENTER, No. 15 Front-st.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-BUILT THREE-STORY brick high-stoop house No. 95 West 2d-st., near 6th-av.; house is 22x45 feet, with modern improvements, and will be sold for $10,500; possession at short notice. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—ON 5th-av., below 22d-st., an extra-sized four-story, high stoop house, with extra deep lot and stable on rear; house in complete order; private, with all the furniture, $65,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$30,000 FURNISHED,—A FOUR-STORY, brown-stone dwelling on 38th-st., near 5th-av., 23x55x100 feet. This is worth the attention of parties who are buying. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—VERY CHEAP, if terms easy, two three-story brick stores and dwellings south side of Fulton-av., between Washington and Clinton avs.; the best location for an advance.

C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a four-story brown stone high-stoop house in 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., built by the present owner for his own use. Apply to BAKER & DESBROW, No. 1,261 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN ST. LUKE'S-PLACE—A handsome three-story brown stone house, modern and complete in all respects, 22x50 feet; lot 22x100. Price $13,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—2,560 ACRES IOWA LANDS, OF the Dubuque and Pacific land grant, cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for other property. Inquire of W. L. SARNES, Agent, 362 Broadway.

$12,000.—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 20x50, and lot No. 36 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to C. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE OFFICES AND LOFTS IN HOUSE No. 113 Nassau-st., and No. 52 John-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

DESIRABLE LOTS FOR SALE—ON 41ST-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; extra depth; no restrictions. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house between 8th and 12th sts., west of and near Broadway, will let a large, well-furnished room, replete with all modern conveniences, on second floor, to a single gentleman. Satisfactory references required. No other rooms disposed of. Address, with name, R. E. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND RE-spectability is desirous of making an arrangement with a number of gentlemen who would like her to take charge of a house, furnished and occupied by them as a lodging house, with or without breakfast. Any party wishing to avail of this opportunity, may address Mrs. J. HOSFORD SMITH, No. 134 West 43d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE months by three gentlemen, their wives and one child, three rooms wanted in a healthy location, within one hour's ride from the City, by railroad; farm-house preferred. Address R. L. Y., Box No. 186 *Times* Office, stating location, references, terms, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN 30 miles of New-York, on the line of the Hudson River, Harlem, New-Haven or Long Island Railroads, for a lady, nurse and child; terms must be moderate; part of the furniture will be furnished. Address, with reference, J. H., Box No. 166 *Times* office.

LODGINGS WANTED—(WITH OR WITHOUT board,) by an elderly gentleman in a private family, between 6th and 8th avs., and 12th and 28th sts., with use of front parlor on ground floor every afternoon; references given and required. Address M. D., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A HALL ROOM; also a large cheerful room, in the respectable pleasant location No. 132 East 16th-st., one block from Union-square. References assed.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED AT PEEKSKILL, for a gentleman and wife, two children and nurse. Address, with particulars, Box No. 4,060 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED.—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, handsomely furnished apartments between Broadway and 6th-av., not above 23d-st. or below Washington-square. Address Box No. 4,980 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID STORE PROPERTY, Nos. 371 and 373 Broadway, between Franklin and White sts.; each 25x150, running through to Franklin-alley, built in the best manner, five-story, white marble. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE VALUABLE PLOT of ground and church on the northeast corner of Grand and Crosby sts., one hundred feet on Grand-st., and one hundred and twenty-five feet on Crosby-st., being only two hundred feet from Broadway, and on a wide business street. Is especially recommended to parties seeking investment. For price and particulars apply to JOSEPH STUART, No. 33 Nassau-st.; DAVID MORRISON, No. 383 Broadway; E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—FOR SALE —The first-class four-story brown stone front house No. 110 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. The house was built by the present occupant for his own use. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE—THOSE TWO genteel three-story and basement, high stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av. All improvements, and in good order. Terms easy. May be seen from 10 to 11 o'clock. Apply to JAMES, DENNIS & SON, No. 412 4th-av.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR TO LEASE—WITH steam power, the brick store, in Monroe-st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts., four stories high; 26x52. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON, corner of Fulton and Pearl sts.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FOUR-STORY, extra wide, brown-stone house, No. 26 West 16th st., 63 feet deep to the fourth story; windows in the middle room in each story; most substantially built. Terms very reasonable. Inquire on the premises.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit; also, real estate bought and sold.

W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house on 20th-st., near Madison-square, in complete order. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—2 THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES in West 47th-st., near Broadway, with all the modern improvements; price $6,500. Inquire of BAKER & DISBROW, No. 1,261 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON GRAMERCY PARK, TWO ELEgant houses, brown-stone fronts, extra width, with all modern improvements. Price $30,000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON 5TH-AV. —A first-class brown-stone house on 5th-av., near 21st-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL LOTS.—TWELVE LOTS ON 4th-av., 39th and 40th sts., lying together. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET.—HAzelwood Cottage, Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y., twenty miles from Saratoga and ten from Lake George. The residence of Col. Butler, now in the army. Furnished throughout, fine rooms, beautiful scenery, situated on the borders of the romantic Lake of Luzerne; including grounds, say five acres, boat and boat-house, ice-house, (filled,) fruit, flowers, etc. The house contains six bedrooms, parlor, sitting room, dining room, piazza, two kitchens, dumb-waiter; price for the season of six or seven months $350, Rose Cottage, being the adjoining dwelling, furnished throughout, contains parlor, dining-room, fine pantry, four bed-rooms, kitchen, piazza, fine shrubs and trees, summer-house, suitable for a small family; price for the season $175. Refer to WM. F. MOTT, Esq., No. 83 Irving-place, WM. K. MEAD, No. 47 Water-st., Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, or to MRS. B. C. BUTLER, No. 53 Columbia-st., Albany.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN YONKERS—One of the most elegible situations upon Palisade-avenue, commanding a fine view of the Hudson for some 30 miles; with a laundry-furnace, gas and all the modern improvements, and a garden of half an acre well stocked with small fruit, for the Summer. Apply to A. M. HATCH, upon the premises, or to CURTIS, LEY & HATCH, Bankers, No. 34 Wall-st., or to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Ins. Co.

TO LET—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., a first-class country residence; one of the most delightful within so short a distance of the City; house modern and very stylish; gas and water throughout; outbuildings ample; fruit in great variety; six acres in lawn, garden and grove, with a beautiful brook running through the grounds. For particulars inquire of R. F. HARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Lots on the Fifth-av., between 47th and 48th sts., and between 50th and 51st sts., and on 47th, 48th, 49th 50th and 51st sts., between the 5

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Sir Stoops to Conquer.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Leap Year; or, The Ladies' Privileges.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Aphrosa; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Warbler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon.

ART GALLERY—(No. 758 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Sacred Concert.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Photographiana.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The expedition which left Vicksburgh about two weeks since, composed of Admiral Porter's iron-clad gunboats and a force of infantry, under Gen. A. J. Smith, has been heard from, and the tidings are very good. The land forces debarked a few miles from Fort de Russey, on the Red River, and an effort was made by Gen. Dick Taylor's rebel army to attack the Union forces in the rear. Gen. Smith paid no attention to this manœuvre, but marched boldly forward and captured the fort, with its entire garrison of 300 men and armament of eleven guns, four of which are Parrotts. This hit of superior strategy gives our troops a strong foothold in that region, and enables Admiral Porter to go on to Alexandrie, Western Louisiana, without opposition. Dick Taylor must have been rather astonished at such a "Yankee trick."

Gen. Grant yesterday went to the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, and will begin at once the work of reorganizing, by consolidating weak corps, &c. Opinions of the wise in Washington are diametrically opposed on the point whether Gen. Meade will or will not be removed from his present position.

A dispatch from Memphis reports the rebel Forrest, with 7,000 men, at Bolivar, Tenn., stopping emigration northward. Col. Grierson has gone to look after him.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to increase the rank, pay and emoluments of the Provost-Marshal-General was favorably reported. The bill to prevent military interference in elections was taken up, and Mr. Howard, of Michigan, concluded his speech. Mr. Saulsbury also spoke, but without concluding he gave way for the introduction of a joint resolution from the Wisconsin Legislature, asking aid for certain railroads in that State, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Blaine, of Maine, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of proposing an amendment to the Constitution, by striking out the article which forbids the laying a tax on articles exported from any State. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad was taken up, and Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, spoke against the bill, and Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, in favor of it. The report of the Conference Committee on the West Point Military Academy Bill was adopted. The report amends the bill as it passed the Senate, by striking out the provision for an additional number of cadets. The National Bank Act was taken up and discussed without action to the hour of adjournment.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, among other bills reported were the following: Against amending the act establishing the Board of Commissioners of Emigration. Agreed to. Relative to the Erie Railroad Steamboat Company. The adverse report on the Harlem-Broadway Railroad Bill was called from the table by Mr. Fields, but was again tabled on Mr. Dutcher's motion, that he might offer some remarks, for which he would not be ready until to-day. A communication was received from the Clerk of the New-York Common Council, transmitting the tax law, and directing attention to the discrepancies between the Common Council and Board of Aldermen. It was laid on the table. Among the bills introduced were the New-York Underground Railroad Bill, and a bill enlarging the powers of the Institute for the Orphans of Patriots. The bill incorporating the Union Trust Company was passed. The bills relative to State Prisons, and making appropriations for the payment of bounties to volunteers, were advanced to a third reading.

In the Assembly the following among other bills, were recommitted to be reported complete: Amending the Revised Statutes relative to fees of jurors; relative to the Children's Aid Society of New-York; relative to the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral; to amend the charter of the New-York Eye Infirmary; to incorporate the Richmond Fire Department; to incorporate the New-York State Temperance Society.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Commissioners of the New-York Fire Department have disbanded Engine Company No. 47, on complaint of Hose Company No. 19, for running them into the sidewalk. The case was a very important one; the board examined over sixty witnesses, and did not adjourn until 2 o'clock in the morning. Ex-Judge Phillips appeared on behalf of Engine Company No. 47.

William H. Bowman and Mary C. Bowman, his wife, residing at No. 457 West Forty-seventh-street, who were arrested and brought before Coroner Ranney, charged with cruel treatment of a little boy, five and a half years of age, by which his death was hastened, were yesterday admitted to bail, Mr. Bowman in the sum of $1,000, and his wife in the sum of $500.

There was no quorum of the Board of Councilmen at the meeting yesterday; and adjournment was had until 2 P. M. Monday.

The Second Regiment of Colored Troops, known as the Twenty-sixth U. S. C. T. leave for the field to-morrow. At one P. M. they will be presented at Madison-square with a stand of colors, and subsequently march to the foot of Canal, where at 3 P. M. they embark.

The District of Kentucky has been divided into two military divisions, the Eastern and Western. The Western Division includes the City of Louisville, the troops stationed along the Nashville Railroad, and all west of the road, to be under the command of Brig.-Gen. Hugh Ewing. The Eastern Division embraces all of the territory of the old district east of the railroad. No Commander has yet been appointed for the division, but it is presumed that one of the Generals in the field with troops will receive the appointment. Gen. Burbridge retains command of the district, the general officers of the two divisions reporting to him.

An order has just been issued from the War Department which reads thus: "All Confederate bills, notes or bonds in the hands of officers or agents of the Government will be transmitted to the Adjutant-General of the army, with a specified statement how and from whom they were received. If captured, the circumstances of the capture will be stated; and if any portion has been expended, the amount and mode of expenditure will be given. Commanding officers of departments, armies in the field, independent posts, regiments and companies are charged with the execution of this order."

The committee appointed by the Ohio House of Representatives to investigate the escape of John Morgan and party from the Penitentiary, have just reported. They find that the prisoners had no aid, and that none was required, since the escape could not have occurred if the air-chamber under the cell had not existed. They place all the blame on the military authorities for not making a regular examination of the cells, and recommend hereafter that all prisoners confined in the Penitentiary be under the control of the Warden.

The Governor of New-Jersey yesterday sent a message to the Legislature of that State, calling attention to the project before Congress to grant certain privileges to the Delaware Bay and Raritan Railroad route. The message was referred to both branches, and unanimously reported on, and the report adopted by both Houses, to the effect that the granting of such rights by Congress is an unwarrantable infringement on the rights of the State.

The London *News* of March 11, says: "Among the passengers for New-York which left Southampton yesterday in the *Germania*, was Mr. Hauteville, an American gentlemen, on his way to America from Marseilles, with the corpse of his wife. She was the daughter of Ex-Governor Fish, and one of the most beautiful women in the United States. At the magnificent ball given at New-York to the Prince of Wales Miss Fish led off the ball with His Royal Highness."

The Portland *Advertiser* learns that Messrs. Allan propose to increase the facilities of their Liverpool line by additional steamers. They will also put one line to London as soon as the necessary vessels can be built. A new steamship company, of which Hon. John Young, of Montreal, is President, is being formed in that city and England. Portland is to be the Winter port of all these lines.

Wednesday evening a difficulty occurred between Thomas McGowan and Patrick Brennan, partners in the picture business, when the latter struck McGowan on the head with a piece of plate glass, knocking him down and inflicting a wound which caused death in a few hours. Brennan escaped, and, thus far, has eluded the officers.

The Stroudsburgh (Penn.) *Jeffersonian* of the 23d inst., says the "spotted fever" still continues to infest the coal region. It broke out with great violence in the Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, about a week ago, and the consternation among the scholars and teachers was so great that it was deemed advisable to suspend the school for the present.

A movement is on foot to build a new theatre in the upper part of this City, in which, on alternate nights, a French Dramatic Company and a German Opera Troupe shall perform, from October to May. A committee has been appointed to raise a subscription to the amount of $200,000 in $100 shares.

Isaac Oliver and Philip W. Groot, who are in custody on a charge of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, were yesterday brought from Fort Layfayette before United States Commissioner Osborn. Bail was fixed at $5,000 each, which Oliver gave, and was released; Groot's bail was not forthcoming.

Mr. Robert W. Halsted, son of Jas. M. Halsted, Esq., and a member of the firm of Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin, of this city, died of consumption on Saturday, March 5, 1864, at the Grand Hotel, Paris.

Flushing, L. I., has done most liberality for the Sanitary Commission. By contributions, school exhibitions, sales and fairs, they have raised between seven and eight thousand dollars.

Yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Lovejoy continued in a very critical condition. His family had arrived, and were with him in Brooklyn. All hope of his recovery is abandoned.

To-day is Good Friday; it will be observed in all the churches with peculiar solemnity as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer.

The Dutchess County and Poughkeepsie Fair closed on Saturday last, after having been open five days. The receipts were about $18,000.

The iron side-wheel steamship *Dacotah* was sold at auction yesterday, Messrs. R H Drummond & Co. being the purchasers at $60,000.

Breadstuffs and Cotton were in more demand yesterday, and generally dearer. Provisions were active and on the advance. Groceries were moderately inquired for, and were firm; as were also Hay, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Oils, Salt, Metals and Tobacco. A brisk business was transacted in Whisky, which closed higher. Tallow was very freely purchased at full rates. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The Stock market felt the effect of the announcement of the New Popular Loan at the Second Board yesterday, and speculation in the fancy shares was less rampant. The speculation in Gold continued, and the price was advanced to 167 ⅝ cent. on the *short* sellers. Money 6@7 ⅌ cent.

The New Hospital and the Government Tax.—The Finance Committee of the United States Senate have under consideration a petition presented to the Senate by Gov. Morgan, requesting Congress to remit the legacy tax upon the fund, lately bequeathed by one of our deceased fellow-citizens, for the endowment of a hospital for "sick and diseased persons." It is expected that a bill will be reported and passed in accordance with the wishes of the petitioners. It seems very desirable that this should be done. The act of Congress of 1862, establishing the tax upon legacies, is a wise and proper one. It is in accordance with the English legislation which has imposed duties of the same kind *ad valorem*, from time to time, and made the executor liable for the amount. It seems equally wise and proper that when the legacy is to form the foundation of an unconditional public charity, by which the whole nation is to be directly benefited, the fund should remain undiminished. The reason of the law fails in such a case. It is no part of a wise system of revenue to impose taxes upon charitable institutions.

Under the construction established as to the will of the deceased testator, his munificent bequest is to be applied to the building and perpetual support of a hospital for "sick and diseased persons," including the maimed and sick soldiers of our armies. And to this noble purpose the testator appropriates a million of dollars. To tax this generous gift is in effect to rob the most needful and practical charity of the day. And considering the matter in the light of a wise and patriotic economy, it is certain that in no way could the Government better invest the amount of the legacy tax than in this National Hospital, where the torn and shattered frames of the heroes who have vindicated its honor and flag at the sacrifice of health and limb, are to be cared for free of expense. Our own State has acted upon this principle, and in its act of incorporation has relieved the hospital from taxation. We are glad to see that Senator Morgan is vigorously moving in the same direction.

The Future.

It is natural that even those who have no moral or patriotic interest in the war, should peer into the misty future with intense anxiety as to its duration and its probable ending. In a financial point of view alone, immense interests depend on the *mode* in which this struggle shall close; and every man who has property invested, or is engaged in business, is eager to catch some clear view, (if possible,) for an instant, of the tremendous events which this Summer is to witness. It is right and wise for us to put together all the known conditions of the case, and so frame the most satisfactory theory of the future which is possible under the circumstances. Such judgments, imperfect as they may be, must guide all men in the present management of their affairs.

Through the dark clouds of the future, we can see that there are but two results morally possible to this great war; one is a sudden, and the other a gradually successful ending. We cannot admit the supposition even as possible, that the rebels should conquer. It is very fairly within the limits of possible, if not probable events, that, for instance, Gen. Thomas should, in the month of May, occupy Atlanta and the State of Georgia, and thus, as is confessed by various rebel authorities, cut off the sources of food for their Virginia army, and compel its evacuation of that State, if not its breaking up. Or, again, that Gen. Grant, with the enormous force he is collecting, should, in the course of the Summer, capture Richmond and defeat Gen. Lee, or at least compel his retreat to North Carolina and South Carolina. Should either of these events happen, even though the war should drag itself out in guerrilla and sporadic manner for a year after, our people, with their usual hopeful habit of discounting the future, would generally act and feel as if the struggle was over. What would be the first effects of such a sudden ending or supposed ending of the war?

The Government would be at once justified in an immense reduction of its land and naval forces. A guerrilla warfare could be terminated almost by the black troops alone in the service of the Government. But suppose that a sufficient army and navy was retained for the purpose of a thorough settlement, there would be at least a reduction of *four-fifths* in the expenditures of the Government. That is, we may safely say that a customer who has been doing a business with us all of $500,000,000 per annum, would suddenly withdraw $400,000,000 of custom from the country. We can imagine the startling effects. Here are warehouses full of army clothing and soldiers' suits, stores of harness, and saddles, and horse-trappings, factories of wagons and ambulances and cannon, piles of guns and pistols and carbines and swords, all suddenly thrown upon the market, with their great purchaser gone. A fleet of steamers and vessels, no longer wanted, are up for sale. All who have been raising horses or hogs, or cattle, or breadstuffs for the army, find their property on their hands, and the great customer disappeared, (though soon to reappear in other forms.) The railroad companies have their immense business at once cut down by half. All the ten thousand branches of production which have been stimulated directly and indirectly by the Government outlay, are in a moment, as it were, left dry and fruitless. Such a stagnation of business, as would ensue in this country during the first few months after a sudden peace, was probably never witnessed. Half a million of men, too, would be thrown immediately on the labor-market. All wages would at once fall, and great suffering would, no doubt, be endured by the poorest laborers, in the severe competition; though here they would be aided by the additional cheapness of food, which would at once result from such a condition of affairs. The effect on the currency can hardly be doubted. It is calculated that forty or fifty millions are held by Americans in Europe, for security. This amount would, of course, be hurried back to secure the best possible exchange. Hoarded gold—and there must be a vast amount of it in the country—would at once come forth for a similar reason. Government stocks would rise immediately, and all those foreign purchasers who are waiting eagerly for the first great turn of the tide, to invest in our national securities, would send their orders. We should be probably but slightly in debt to Europe, and have little that she wants, so that gold from all these sources would pour into the country. All these causes, and the new confidence in our success, would bring down the price of gold rapidly, and make the time for the resumption of specie payments much nearer than it looks at present.

With a fall in gold would come a great tumble in values. Merchants who had bought with gold at 160 must sell at 110 or lower. Fortunes of half a million in commodities, dwindle down, perhaps, half their value. Stocks come down with a crash. Railroad securities fall their fifty or hundred per cent. Coal-mines, gold-mines, copper and silver bubbles burst, and leave thousands who thought themselves rich, poor. Grand estates in lots and houses and landed property would be at once immensely reduced in value, and forced on the market.

The bankruptcies would probably not be so much among the merchants, who have been doing such a careful cash business, as among stock and real estate operators. Hundreds of thousands would merely find they had half-dollars and shillings, where they thought they had dollars. That, to many, would be the extent of the calamity. Happy those at that time of disaster who held cash or "Governments."

The first revival of business would, of course, be with the South, which is supposed to have yet two million bales of cotton to trade upon. But we believe such a trade would open slowly, and with difficulty. The first supplies—after certain necessaries of life—demanded, would be coarse goods for the negroes, who are to pay by their labor on cotton. Of the subsequent certain and most prosperous course of the country it is not necessary to speak, as lying too far beyond in the regions of speculation.

The other, and, we believe, the more probable theory of the close of the war, that it will be gradual, would, we need not say, make all the results pictured above more light and endurable. Business and values would have more time to adjust themselves to the new order of things. There would be stagnation, and losses of apparent fortunes, and falls in values; but, reaching over more time, they would not be so disastrous. New branches of business would gradually take the place of old; the gradual appreciation of the currency would give all time to prepare for the great change, and it might be that peace would lift us gently and easily from the arms of war.

A New Movement for City Reform.

The grand difficulty in any attempt to reform our City Government has always been that the "better classes" could not be induced to do anything persistently in them. They would turn out occasionally under some great excitement, and put in a "reform candidate;" but this spasmodic exertion has usually satisfied them, and they have fallen back into their old indifference, and let the knavish wire-pullers have everything their own way. It was too much trouble to attend primary meetings or to canvass a ward, or to follow up some great public "job" in all its intricacies. Most men in business supposed they had not the time for such matters. They would rather lose two per cent. of their incomes by the peculations and follies of the City authorities than thus exhaust their energy and leisure. Besides, any attempt at reform always seemed Quixotic and useless. The persons who were thus plundering and trampling on the public, had been skilled for years in all the tricks of their trade; they had organization and a great constituency behind them. It was extremely difficult to convict them: still more to displace them. The Reformers never had a permanent organization, or means, or a well-established constituency. There was no regular party in each ward whose object it was truly to reform the City Government. There were no persons who could be constantly employed in tracing out and exposing public jobberies and abuses. Whenever an organization was formed it had not names of sufficient character, or means enough, to command the attention of the City for any length of time.

We always felt confident that a time would come, in which all property-holders and all rent-payers (of intelligence) would see that the limit of indifference and idleness in this matter had been reached, and that that happy period would be, when the taxes were eating up the greater portion of the annual profits from real estate in New-York. This time has come. In seven years the debt of the City has increased more than 100 per cent. In thirty-three years, while the population has increased five-fold, the public expenses have increased *twelve-fold*.

It is expected that during the present year $15,000,000 will have to be raised from our over-burdened City by taxation. The natural effect is that real-estate owners find their profits leaking rapidly away, and that all persons renting houses are threatened with a rise in rents, much greater than the depreciation of the currency would warrant. As one result of this state of things, and also from the long-repressed moral indignation at such shameless waste and plunder by the authorities, a new association has been formed—the *Citizens' Association*. The gentlemen leading it, and warranting its thorough respectability and earnestness of purpose, are such well-known citizens as Hamilton Fish, J. D. Wolfe, Wm. E. Dodge, James M. Brown, Jonathan Sturges and many others. They propose to devote their energies "to the establishment of an honest, efficient, economical City Government, characterized throughout by a careful adaptation of means to ends, in which all the departments shall be animated with an earnest desire to discharge their duties faithfully, and to render our Municipal Government a credit instead of a disgrace, as the metropolis of America."

Their first efforts will be given to electing honest and capable men to municipal offices, without regard to politics. For this purpose, they have already thoroughly organized at least one ward, the Eighteenth, under the Presidency of a prominent citizen, and have formed sub-committees for each district. The association propose also to protect the purity of the ballot box, to point out and expose peculations and robberies of the public purse, and where feasible, to attempt improvements in the City Charter.

The formation of such an association is a very important event for the interests of the City. Its success will depend, not so much on its programme of objects, as on its instruments and agents.

It must be assumed, in the first place, by such an association, that the public will take the least possible amount of trouble to secure their own interests in the matter of municipal reform. They will pay money, but they will not spend much time. The association should accordingly "cut and dry" the duty it expects of the public, as much as it possibly can be done.

There should be at its head—as we believe there is—a practical agent, deeply and enthusiastically interested in its objects. He should possess a talent for organization, and should be allowed plenty of means. There are always a few citizens in every ward who, from public spirit or ambition, will assist in organizing the ward. With sufficient means, and only half a dozen leaders, the most enthusiastic public meetings may be held, and the most thorough organization may be made. Candidates can be selected, chosen at the primary meetings, and pressed through to a very heavy vote in every ward by such a society. They will be able, with their objects, to secure a great influence on the press, and ought to succeed in instructing even the working masses as to the intimate connection of cheap food and low rents with cheap City government.

Persons should be employed to trace out and collect the evidence for the peculations of our City officials, and then the Association ought to bring suits with the sternest severity. One suit gained against some public robber of the City funds would make the Citizens' Association the idol of the better classes forever after. Then there ought to be good thorough work done at Albany, to improve our Charter and the City Government.

The Sanitary Commission—Its Fairs and Affairs.

People are now asking every day what the Sanitary Commission wants with the money it expects to get from the great Fairs, and what it does with the money it has already got; and, of course, the larger the funds that are raised for it, the more earnestly these questions are put; and many persons seem ready to draw the darkest conclusions, simply because they are themselves unable to answer them. It must be borne in mind, however, that the commission cannot publish the reports of its agents in the newspapers, because no newspaper could afford to print them except as advertisements, and the cost of publishing such masses of matter as advertisements would far outweigh the advantage to be derived from it.

Nor is it possible for the commission to hand its manuscripts or lend its account books to all those who are desirous of knowing something of its working. It accordingly does the best thing it can do, to keep the public informed of the use it makes of their stores and money, by printing two fortnightly periodicals, one at Louisville and one here, in which the reports of its agents, and the accounts of its various issues regularly appear. In addition to this, it publishes, from time to time, pamphlets containing the results of its labors in special departments. These are distributed very extensively, but their circulation is, of course, as compared to the number of those who ought to know something about it, as but a drop in the bucket.

Unfortunately, however, these publications are, from the nature of the case, dry reading. The reports of organizations carried on with any system, and with any close attention to detail, are always dry reading; and consequently, of those who receive them, probably not one-third ever open them, and the great majority of the public never receive them at all. The natural result is that reports, doubts and insinuations are constantly current about the commission, which it is impossible for it to silence or remove. These are almost all the result of sheer ignorance; but information or explanation is of no use unless those for whose benefit it is intended will take the trouble either to read or listen; and, as a general rule, the cavilers against the commission will do neither the one nor the other. The work of denouncing it or casting aspersions on it can be done in an easy chair by the fireside, with the smallest possible amount of mental effort; but the work of discovering whether these aspersions have any foundation in fact; whether there is a real want in the army for such an organization as the commission; whether it supplies this want, and whether it does so in the most efficient and most economical manner, involves a greater or less expenditure of time, a greater or less amount of rather irksome attention to dry and often very uninteresting details.

Nevertheless, however troublesome this examination may be, we hold it to be the bounden duty of everybody who feels doubts about the usefulness of the commission to make it faithfully, before permitting himself to assail it, or to spread suspicions about it. It has now been conducting its operations in the light of day for two years, and has, during all that period, sedulously invited the inspection, however minute, of all classes and conditions. Its work is done under the eyes of the army officers and surgeons. And considering how natural it would be, in the ordinary course of things, that it should excite the jealousy or hostility of these classes, the mass of testimony which they have borne to its usefulness is something very extraordinary. If it could be shown that it was dishonestly or badly managed, it would certainly be the most painful revelation, the most disheartening and dishonoring one, that any American has ever listened to. For the standing amongst us of those who have charge of it, or who have been zealously working all over the country in its service, is such, that to prove that they had abused the confidence reposed in them would go far to prove that the whole nation was too rotten to be worth saving. If we cannot keep such an organization as the Sanitary Commission above suspicion, we shall richly deserve the worst that can come upon us.

Five General Smiths.—A misinformed cotemporary violently abuses Gen. W. F. Smith, recently confirmed as Major-General in the regular army, because, as it says, he failed in the recent cavalry expedition in Mississippi. The Commander of that expedition was Brig.-Gen. *W. S.* Smith. There are five or more Gen. Smiths in the army—Maj.-Gen. W. F. Smith, now acting on Gen. Grant's staff; Brig.-Gen. W. Sooy Smith, mentioned above; Brig.-Gen. Giles A. Smith, who commanded a division in Sherman's Fifteenth Corps, and was wounded at Missionary Ridge; Brig.-Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding a division in the Seventeenth Corps, and in charge of the successful expedition up Red River; Brig.-Gen. M. L. Smith, commanding an infantry brigade somewhere out West. Maj.-Gen. Charles F. Smith, who was second in command to Gen. Grant at Fort Donelson, died in 1862 near Pittsburgh Landing. These are all the Gen. Smiths in the National service that we now recall.

Strategy of the Double-Quick.—We do not think it wise or profitable to maintain very large armies west of the Mississippi, or to carry on operations there, to the detriment of the great fundamental operations elsewhere. But if a small column could move briskly and act effectively in that region—if it could route and scatter the various bands of rebels who are perpetually threatening and annoying our lines—if it could plant and maintain our standard in the few commanding positions necessary for us to hold—it would be doing a good and necessary work.

In this light, as well as on its own merits, one cannot but admire the very pretty bit of strategy effected by Gen. A. J. Smith, at Fort de Russey, on the Red River, of which the telegraph this morning gives such a vivid picture. Smith, it appears, wanted to take the rebel stronghold, Fort de Russey, but had no sooner landed his troops on the river bank for that purpose, than a rebel Taylor with a superior force attacked, or tried to attack, his rear. Smith, acting on the principle that the effectiveness of an army depends upon its legs, gave Taylor leg-bail, crying out to his men, "Now for a race between the rebels and the United States to the fort." Of course United States outran rebel, came in three hours ahead of rebel, and took the prize, after which we heard no more of rebel. He is probably polishing his boots for another race, in which he will doubtless take the lead.

The stronghold being thus in our hands, Admiral Porter's gunboats could move up the river, which they proceeded to do as far as Alexandria, and it is said they will push on as far as Shreveport. Lieut.-Gen. Grant will probably plant a small garrison at Fort de Russey, and withdraw the body of Smith's troops for work elsewhere; and as Admiral Porter can now spare some of his gunboats from the Mississippi to patrol and control the Red River, we shall thus have been enabled to neutralize three or four of the Trans-Mississippi rebel armies, and to get command of a vast and valuable region with very little loss.

Bunsby in Office.—The journals yesterday recorded the death of a poor little fellow five years old, who had been beaten and starved and tormented out of existence by a brutal aunt to whose tender mercies he had been intrusted. It was proved that he was beaten for not learning his lessons when he was too ill to walk,—that he was beaten for not *playing* when he was too feeble to stand, and that he was driven half-clothed out of doors on wintry nights for no offence at all. An inquest was held upon his body, after he had been fortunate enough to escape the further infliction of this brutality: and the Coroner who made the *post mortem* examination, gave the following testimony:

"I am of the opinion that the severe treatment this child received might have produced this inflammation, at least aggravated it and hastened, if not produced, his death; I think the exposure in the yard a few hours before death on a very wintry night *very hazardous, if not inhuman*, on the part of his guardians; frequently driving him out of doors on a wintry day was *of the same character*, and showed a *great want of judgment, if not inhumanity*."

The guarded manner in which the Coroner tones down his opinions so as to avoid expressing any judgment as to the *humanity* of the treatment to which this lad was subjected, is very remarkable. But it is gratifying to find that he does not hesitate to say boldly that it was "injudicious" thus to maltreat a child who was very ill,—that it was very "hazardous" to turn him out of doors on a wintry night,—and showed a "lack of judgment *if not* of humanity." So far as he goes we agree with the Coroner; he might have gone a good deal further without sacrificing his reputation. Why are Coroners almost always fools?

Important Proceedings in the New-Jersey Legislature.

Trenton, Thursday, March 24.

The Governor this morning sent to the Legislature a message relative to a bill, now before Congress, authorizing the Raritan Bay Railroad and other railroads to transport freight and passengers across the State, anything in the laws of the State to the contrary notwithstanding. Resolutions were referred to committees of both Houses, who made a unanimous report, protesting against the passage of the bill, because it proposed to divest the State of its local jurisdiction within its own limits. The unprecedented exercise of a power never before claimed by the United States, to empower these corporations to extend branch railroads anywhere within the State, in defiance of the rights of the State; to empower corporations created by the State to do what the State never gave them authority to do; to violate the laws of New-Jersey with impunity, and to defy the process of her courts, because under special legislation, would be a wanton insult to the dignity of the State, and a violation of her contracts, which the courts have pronounced to be binding.

A copy of the resolutions are directed to be forwarded to the members of Congress and Senators from New-Jersey, and they are requested to use all exertions in their power, to prevent the passage of a bill injurious to the rights of the State and offensive to her citizens.

Mr. Buckley, the Republican Senator, from Passaic, stated that while he would sternly oppose any extension of existing privileges, he protested against the present proposed action of Congress as a direct interference with the Courts, and as a violation of the dignity and sovereignty of the State.

Enthusiastic Reception of Gen. Neal Dow at Home.

Portland, Thursday, March 24.

Gen. Neal Dow had a public reception at the City Hall to-night. Over a thousand persons were unable to gain admission. He addressed the audience at some length.

The ship *Tamerlane* sailed to-day with cavalry for New-Orleans.

Call for a Union State Convention—Syracuse the Place.

Albany, Thursday, March 24.

The Union State Central Committee have issued a call for a Union-State Convention to meet at Syracuse on the 25th of May, three delegates to be sent from each Assembly District.

Derailment of Eastern Trains.

Boston, Thursday, March 24.

The New-York day train, via New-Haven and Springfield, did not arrive here until about 10 o'clock to-night, having been detained by the burning of King's Bridge, between Palmer and Worcester.

Fire.

Portland, Me., Wednesday, March 23.

A storehouse on Hobson's Wharf, containing hay belonging to the Government, with bedding and pork therein, was burned last night.

FROM ALBANY.

The Broadway Railroad Bill—The Union Trust Company—Commutation Money for Drafted Men—Relief of Contractors.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 24.

The Broadway Railroad bill was called up in the Senate this morning by Senator FIELDS. He urged the importance of taking speedy action in deciding the question of agreeing with the adverse report of the Railroad Committee upon this bill. This bill was more important to Wall-street operators than to the Legislature, and the sooner it was disposed of the better. Senator DUTCHER stated that he had asked yesterday to have the bill laid upon the table, because he desired to speak in regard to its merits, and he desired that it might still lie upon the table, with the understanding that it should be called up to-morrow morning, and the pending question then disposed of. The Senate voted nineteen to nine to grant Mr. DUTCHER'S request.

The Senate passed the bill to incorporate the Union Trust Company by a vote of seventeen to nine. The proposal to incorporate this important Company, to be located in the City of New-York, has met with determined opposition, and occasioned a good deal of debate.

The House again discussed, to-day, the propriety of legalizing corporate action in raising money to pay commutation for drafted men. The collective opinion of the members is evidently changing, and is more in favor of legalizing such action each time the question is discussed anew. The bill legalizing such action in the village of Cohoes was ordered a to third reading by a decided vote, at the close of the discussion to-day.

A lively debate occurred in the Senate upon a question often discussed in the Legislature, but not yet fully decided. A contractor who had undertaken to keep in repair a section of the Genesee Valley Canal, had extra repairs to make in consequence of a very unusual freshet. He made the repairs at the recommendation of the Canal Commissioner, who assured him that in all probability the Legislature would compensate him.

The Committee on claims report that he has no legal claim against the State. It is conceded that in one view at least he has a claim in equity. He has expended a large amount of money for the benefit of the State, and no provision is made to pay him. A majority of the Senators who spoke inclined to the opinion that his claim should be recognized on equitable grounds. The question was left for further consideration.

The Assembly referred back to Standing Committees to-day, a large number of bills to report complete, under the resolution providing that they may be so referred instead of going to Committee of the Whole in the usual way.

The third speech of the session in the Assembly, in defence of the Governor's Message, was delivered last evening by Mr. WEAVER, of Oneida.

Mr. O'DONNELL, of Lewis, replied in a brief but pertinent speech to the remarks of Mr. WEAVER.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 24.

BILLS REPORTED.

To amend the charter of the Home Insurance Company.

Against amending the charter of the Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company. Agreed to.

Against amending the charter of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company. Agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was tabled.

Against amending the act establishing the Board of Commissioners of Emigration. Agreed to.

Relative to the Erie Railroad Steamboat Company.

Against incorporating the 'Longshoremen's Union Protective Association. Agreed to.

Mr. FIELDS called from the table the adverse report on the Harlem-Broadway Railroad Bill.

The motion was carried.

Mr. DUTCHER again moved to lay the report on the table, saying that he asked this as an act of courtesy, desiring to discuss the report, and not being prepared this morning. He would be ready to-morrow.

Mr. FIELDS opposed the motion, when the question was taken, with the following result:

AYES.—Messrs. Allabeo, Allen, Andrews, Angel, Bailey, Bell, Cook, Cornell, Dutcher, Folger, Hastings, Havens, Holbs, Lambeer, Murphy, Niven, Shafer, Strong Waite.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ames, Beach, Christie, Cole, Cozans, Fiedo, Humphrey, Smith, Woodruff.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the New-York Common Council, transmitting the tax law, and directing attention to the deficiencies between the Common Council and Board of Aldermen. Laid on the table.

BILLS NOTICED.

To amend the charter of the French Benevolent Society.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The New-York Underground Railroad Bill.

To enable the New-York authorities to convey lands.

To enlarge the powers of the Institute for Orphans and Patriots.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Union Trust Company.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

Relative to State prisons.

Making appropriations for the payment of bounties to volunteers.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The session of the Senate was occupied until a late hour in the consideration of the Claim Bill of GERRARD D. LORD. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 24.

BILLS RECOMMITTED TO BE REPORTED COMPLETE.

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to fees of jurors.

Relative to the Children's Aid Society of New-York.

Relative to the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

To incorporate the Clever Fellows Club.

To amend the charter of the New-York Eye Infirmary.

To incorporate the Richmond Fire Department.

To incorporate the New-York State Temperance Society.

To amend the charter of the Security Fire Insurance Company.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Turnverein.

To amend the charter of Syracuse.

To amend the charter of the Sag Harbor Savings Bank.

To amend the charter of the Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank.

For the relief of the Utica Steam Woolen Mills.

Adjourned.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 24.

Calendar for March 25—Nos. 14, 16, 18 to 25½ inclusively.

Evening Exchange.

$100,000	Amer. Gold	83	167¾	1750	Fort Wayne
10,000	do		168	700	do
100	Erie R.	b3	12 ⅜	200	do
50	do		125¾	250	do
200	do	b5	125½	100	do
100	do	b5	125¾	3 0	do
100	do	hnw	125⅞	700	do
	Erie R. Prf		103⅞	600	Prairie duChian
200	do		110	100	Chi. & Alton R
200	Harlem R.		132½	100	do
	do		132⅝	100	do
100	do		133	100	Terre H. & Alt
100	Harlem R. Prf		140	100	do
100	Reading R.		142	100	Terre Haute, Pref
100	Mich. Cen. R.	b3	144	200	do
350	do		143¾	100	Miss. & Mo. R
200	Mich. So. R.		116⅝	100	do
400	Ill. Cen. R.		134¾	10,000	O. & M. Cer
200	do	b5	139	10,000	do
200	do		139	45,000	do
2,000	do	b3	139	5,000	do
200	do		139⅛	100	Pacific Mail
100	do		138¾	100	Canton Co
100	Pittsburgh		127⅜	300	Cumberland
100	do		127	100	do
100	Galena R.		124	200	Cen. Coal	b3
200	Cleve. & Tol. R.		147¼	100	Qtz. Hill M. Co
100	Rock Island R.		126	800	Quick. Min. Co
100	do		126¼	200	Mariposa M. Co
200	Copake Iron Mines		18	100	Bucks C. L'o Co

EIGHT STOCK BOARD—ELEVEN P. M.

Gold	163	Chic. & Alton	96¾
Erie Railroad	125⅝	Alton & Terre H.	83½
Erie Pref	110	Terre Haute Pref	99¾
Harlem Railroad	133	Miss & Mo. Railroad	64
Harlem R. Preferred	140	Ohio & Miss. Certf	63
Reading Railroad	142	Pacific Mail	228
Mich. Cen. Railroad	143¾	Canton	76
Mich. S. & Nor. Ind.	116⅜	Cumberland	86
Ill. Cen. Scrip	129¾	Central Coal	95¾
Pittsburgh	127	Quartz Hill	28¾
Galena	124	Quicksilver	67
Cleve. & Toledo	147⅝	Mariposa	40
Chic. & Rock I	126¼	Bucks Co Lead	1¾
Pitts. & F. W	141	Copake Iron	18
Prairie Du Chien	78		

To-day being Good Friday, the Exchange will not be open.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. J. G. Brown, New-Jersey; Mrs Col. C. H. Morgan, Harrisburgh; J. Cadwallader, Toledo, Ohio; and Lieut.-Col. D. White, Folly Island, are guests of the St. Nicholas.

Col. E. E. Alvord, Indiana; H. M. Boies, Michigan; Col. Sam. Bell, Cuba, and J. D. Pratt, Baltimore, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE—who have so long gratified the public with their admirable performances—will take their last benefit here to-night, when the "Ticket-of-Leave-Man" will be played for the one hundred and second time. The piece will be withdrawn after to-morrow night, and on Monday Mme. METHUA-SCHELLA will appear in a new piece by Mr. DALY, called "Lorlie's Wedding."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND takes his annual benefit here to-night. GOLDSMITH'S admirable comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," will be presented on the occasion.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The sale of tickets for Monday evening's performance of "Faust" commences here to-night.

LAUGHTER WITH MUSIC.—Dr. COLTON and the never-tiring laughing gas, with the Excelsior Old Folks, will appear at the Cooper Institute on Saturday afternoon and Monday evening, in a grand combination of song and merriment. The price is so low that whole families can attend.

A Letter from Gen. Grant.

The following letter was written by Gen. GRANT, in acknowledgement of the gift of a sword by the people of Jo Daviess County, Ill.:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 18, 1864.

Messrs. S. T. Nopper and H. S. Townsend, Committee of Board of Supervisors of Jo Daviess Co., Ill.:

GENTLEMEN: Permit me, through you, to return to the Board of Supervisors and people of Jo Daviess County, my sincere thanks for this beautiful and valued sword. Say to them I accept it, not so much as a mark of esteem to myself as an evidence of their devotion to their country, and their appreciation of the progress toward its final triumph—marked by the unbroken series of successes in every battle named upon it, from Belmont to Chattanooga—and will use it in the maintenance of our nationality, liberty and law, so long as the Government and armies repose confidence in me, and an armed foe to these exists. Say further to them, that the support they have given me, through evil as well as good report, has been to me a solace, and is remembered with gratitude; that, as in the past the successes of the brave armies it has been my fortune to command has justified that support, so in God I trust the continued successes of our armies in the future may justify its continuance.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Army.

The Ohio Troops.

LETTER FROM GEN. M'PHERSON TO GOV. BROUGH.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
VICKSBURGH, Miss., March 13, 1864.

To His Excellency John Brough, Governor of Ohio:

SIR: I take great pleasure in informing you, that every regiment from your State, serving in the Seventeenth Corps, now nobly come forward and enlisted as veteran volunteers, thus giving further proofs of their patriotism and of their determination to stand by their country until the last armed rebel has surrendered to the invincible power of the American Government.

* * * * * *

The best interests of the service require that men with a record so brilliant as that which they have won for themselves in the Army of the Tennessee should receive every attention at the hands of their friends at home.

The country needs such men. The organization of these regiments should be preserved, and they come home to you with the firm resolve to use every effort to that end. I sincerely hope that they will not be disappointed, but that they will, at the expiration of their furlough, return to the Seventeenth Corps, their full ranks bearing testimony to the loyalty and patriotism of the people of the noble State of Ohio.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. McPHERSON, Major-General.

Warning to Claim Agents.

The following order has been issued by the War Department:

EXTORTION.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, March 4.

Whereas it has been satisfactorily proved that JOHN F. CALLAN, of Washington did, in the month of January, 1864, take from EDWARD MULLEN, a discharged private soldier of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, one hundred and sixty-five dollars, in the form of a commission for collecting the sum of two hundred and seventy-two dollars, back pay and bounty due the said MULLEN from the United States Government.

Therefore, it is ordered that JOHN F. CALLAN be not allowed to appear as agent or attorney for the collection of any claim to be paid by any bureau of this department, nor to enter the office of any such bureau.

The Solicitor of the War Department is requested to cause proceedings to be instituted to recover from the said CALLAN, for the benefit of said MULLEN, the amount of money wrongfully taken from him. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. Price again in the Field.

HIS ADDRESS TO HIS TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
LONGWOOD, March 3, 1864.

SOLDIERS: After the absence of a few weeks I have returned to you, and am directed to assume the command of the Confederate troops of this department. You have made for yourselves a memorable and glorious name by your endurance, your courage and your undying devotion to the cause of our independence. I expect soon to lead you against our cowardly and boasting foes. We will retrieve our reverses, reoccupy our territory and establish the perpetuity of our Government.

STERLING PRICE, Major-General C. S. A.

Tax on Government Securities.

The following decision in reference to the income tax on United States securities has just been made public:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, March, 1864.

Holders of United States securities will be responsible for an income tax of 1⅜ per centum upon income derived from such securities. Where interest upon such securities *is paid in gold*, only the amount actually received is to be treated as derived from such securities. If the gold is subsequently sold at a premium, the amount of profit thus realized must be returned as income from business, and the tax will be 3 or 5 per centum, as the case may be.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

For Coughs, Hoarseness, Irritation and Soreness of the Throat, nothing is so efficacious, as a *Throat Remedy*, as BROWN'S Bronchial Troches. *As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.*

Coffee.

To Grocers, Restaurants, Hotels and Steamers. For best assortment of Coffees, and lowest prices in the market, call on the New-York Coffee Club, No. 173 Greenwich-st. In addition to their celebrated leading brands, they have other grades and prices, either in the only or in pound packages, with a liberal discount to the trade.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an endpring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal high-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Children Teething.

The mother finds a faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, and reduces inflammation. By giving relief and health to the child, IT COMFORTS AND RESTS THE MOTHER.

One Spoonful of the Magic Dry Soap will do an ordinary washing. It is the great discovery of the age. Price 30 cents a bottle. For sale by all the druggists and grocers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it derives its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Cure for Hernia or Rupture.

This dangerous complaint is positively cured by using WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and HERNIA LOTION. The Truss is a wonderful instrument for holding and contracting the parts. It is entirely different both in principle and action from all others in use—light, clear and easy; no pressure on the back or cord; power is easily increased or diminished at pleasure; cures warranted; send a stamp for a pamphlet; Female Supporters on the same principle; Shoulder Braces for invalids, military men and those inclined to stoop. GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

D. Beaudin, French Hatter, late No. 679 Broadway, would inform his friends and the public that he is now with Mr. JOHN N. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he will be happy to furnish them with the most fashionable Hat of the season—French, English or American style—selected or made to order. D. Beaudin would also inform his friends and the public that Mr. Genio's store they will find the largest assortment of Youth Hats, Caps and Felt Hats of every description, for gentlemen and youths, to suit their various fancies. D. BEAUDIN, with J. N. Genin, No. 513 Broadway.

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, ARISING FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.—New and reliable treatment; valuable essays sent by mail free of charge. Address Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Box No. 1,421, Philadelphia.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Book" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ladies, Spring is coming, and if you wish for yourselves and families Boots and Shoes, India-rubbers, &c., of all the various styles, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Second-hand Safe for Sale,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 160 Broadway.

Trusses.—Persons interested in trusses are invited to examine Dr. RIGGS' water-proof Multipedal Truss. If not satisfactory, after 60 days' fair trial, it may be returned. Office, No. 2 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines,
For sale at
Nos. 237 and 239 Broadway, corner of 22d-st.,
By J. T. ELLIS.
New machines to let.

Steinway & Sons—
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,
Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Thursday morning, March 24, JAMES ACKERMAN, aged 48 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 213 East 55th-st., on Saturday, March 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BUCK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 23, Mrs. SARAH BUCK, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of her son, Mr. J. A. Buck, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 46 Clermont-av.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

CHAMBERS.—On Wednesday, March 23, of diphtheria, EMMA LOUISE, eldest daughter of J. G. and Emma Chambers, aged 10 years and 1 month.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her parents, No. 192 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 2 P. M.

COLVIN.—On Tuesday, March 22, of disease of the heart, HARRIET LOUISE, eldest daughter of the late Jacob Colvin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 165 West 53d-st.

D'HAUTEVILLE.—In Marseilles, on Tuesday, March 1, ELIZABETH STUYVESANT, wife of Frederic S. Grand d'Hauteville, of Boston, Mass., and daughter of Hamilton Fish, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, at St. Mark's Church, on Saturday afternoon, the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

DONEA.—On Thursday, March 24, of scarlet fever, VICTOR, son of Alexander F. and Barbara Dodge, aged 2 years, 6 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the northwest corner of De Kalb and Tompkins ave., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

FALIHEE.—On Thursday, March 24, CATHERINE M., wife of Michael Falihee, aged 38 years and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 27th inst., from her late residence, No. 12 East 52d-st., corner of Madison-av., at 1½ P. M. *Irish papers, 22d Ward, there, why don't you see* BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS and WINDOW BANDS, which exclude cold, wind, rain and dust from doors and windows. They save one-half the fuel, stop the rattling of sashes, and are warranted good for five years. Local agents wanted everywhere. Address this PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP CO., No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

GASHEIR.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, March 23, CATHARINE SCOTT, wife of George W. Gasherie, aged 44 years.

Funeral on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 154 East 18th-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

GULICK.—On Thursday, March 24, at 4 o'clock A. M., MARY ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Charles P. and Mary E. Gulick, aged 5 years, 3 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of Mrs. Jane V. Clark, are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 239 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

HALSEY.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, March 23, MRS. ELIZA HALSEY, wife of Joseph A. Halsey.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 3 P. M., at her late residence, No. 25 Park-st., Newark.

JOHNSON.—In Morrisiown, N. J., on Tuesday, March 22, MRS E. JOHNSON, widow of the late Peter A. Johnson, aged 80 years, 3 months and 1 day.

KENDALL.—On Wednesday evening, March 23, HUGH R. KENDALL, in the 64th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Boston for interment in Mount Auburn Cemetery. Notice of funeral in Boston papers.

KIP.—On Wednesday morning, March 23, ELIZABETH ANN, grand daughter of the late Isaac Kip.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, at Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th-av.

LEVERICH.—On Wednesday, March 23, JASPER STRONG LEVERICH, son of the late James H. Leverich, of New-Orleans, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his uncles, Henry S. and Charles P. Leverich, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, the 25th inst., at 9 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 2 West 22d-st., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Newtown, L. I., for interment.

LANG.—On Wednesday, March 23, at 6 minutes past meridian, FRANCIS, only son of F. and R. Laodry, in the 7th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, from No 693 Broadway.

LEWIS.—On Thursday, March 24, MARY LOUISA, infant daughter of Wm. H. and Phœbe M. Lewis, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from No. 292 West Houston-st.

MACDOUGALL.—At his residence in Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, March 24, at 7½ o'clock, JAMES H. A. MACDOUGALL, formerly of Oneonta, Canada, and for a number of years a marine reporter of the Associated Press of this City.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

MCGOWN.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday evening, March 24, SIMON R. McGOWN, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at No. 176 Newark-avenue, this evening, at 7 o'clock. The remains will be removed to Tarrytown, Westchester County, on Saturday morning, by the 10 o'clock A. M. train of Hudson River Railroad, corner West Broadway and Chambers-st.

MITCHELL.—At Manhasset, L. I., on Tuesday, March 22, MARY LOUISE, daughter of Margaret O. and the late John T. Mitchell, aged 21 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, March 26, at Christ's Church, Manhasset, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SANFORD.—On Thursday, March 24, ROLLIN, the second son of Rollin and Clarinda H. Sanford, aged 11 years and 4 months.

Funeral services will be held at No. 394 4th-av., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SPALDING.—On Thursday, March 24, W. E. SPALDING, aged 61 years. Notice of funeral will be given to-morrow.

TOOKER.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 22, after a lingering illness, Capt. DANIEL A. TOOKER, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 24 Norfork-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

VAN RENSSELAER.—In Cincinnati, on Wednesday, March 23, HENRY VAN RENSSELAER, of this City, Inspector-General U. S. Army, and son of the late Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany.

WHITMORE.—Suddenly, in Jersey City, on Tuesday, March 22, ANNA BISSOP, daughter of Luther B. and Harriet M. Whitmore, aged 6 years, 3 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 175 Grove-st., without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 239.—March 24, 1864.
19, 9, 17, 48, 44, 35, 20, 1, 32, 49, 54, 38.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 240.—March 24, 1864.
19, 36, 61, 43, 51, 49, 63, 57, 25, 41, 13, 77, 15.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 143—March 24, 1864.
40, 30, 9, 49, 24, 32, 37, 12, 66, 65, 11, 41.

CLASS 144—March 24, 1864.
37, 6, 33, 63, 9, 14, 54, 57, 68, 31, 32, 72, 38.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished, in all legalized lotteries, ALECK & CO., Brokers, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

SCIENCE IN THE FIELD.

Scientific medical preparations of Professor M. W. DICKESON, M. D., late Professor in the Philadelphia Medical College.

MAGMA,

The most extraordinary liniment ever produced or elaborated by science or experience, for neuralgia, lumbago, white swelling, swelling of the joints, neck, breast, arms, or elsewhere, sore throat, erysipelas, gout, inflammation of all kinds, nervous affections, ulcers of every character; diseases of the skin, such as tetter, ringworm, itch, &c., &c., bites of venomous animals, stings of reptiles and insects, fresh wounds, external poisons; also burns and scalds. Also,

PERISTALTIC PERSUADERS,
HUILE D'OR,
IMPERIAL COUGH PILLS,
MIASCETUM.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally. Principal depot, No. 91 Liberty-st., New-York. SMITH & CO.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,

Having paid in $500,000, will receive subscriptions for an increase of capital to $1,000,000.

The books will open at Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., on TUESDAY, 22d inst. One-third of amount subscribed will be payable on 1st April, one-third on the 15th, and balance 30th April. Parties desiring to pay in full, may do so at the Bank, April 1. Six Per Cent. interest allowed on payments anticipated.

The Bank will open for business on WEDNESDAY, 30th March, at No. 240 Broadway.

DIRECTORS.
J. T. SANGER, formerly of Cary, Howard & Sanger.
S. L. FANCHER, No. 229 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOTT, of Riggs & Co., Wall-st.
LEWIS EINSTEIN, of Lewis, Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER, of Seamless Clothing Manufacturing Company.
HENRY J. BAKER, of H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE, of Coffin, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS, of Ross, Dempster & Co.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
POSTPONEMENT.

In consequence of an unavoidable and unexpected enlargement of the plans of the Managers of the Metropolitan Fair, its opening is postponed until Monday, April 4.

JULIA K. FISH,
President Ladies' Exec. Com.
ELIZABETH W. SHERWOOD,
Secretary Ladies' Exec. Com.
GEORGE GRISWOLD RAY,
Chairman Gentlemen's Exec. Com.
RICH'D GRANT WHITE,
Secretary Gentlemen's Exec. Com.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN CAMPAIGN CLUB.

GEN. JAMES H. LANE,
United States Senator from Kansas,
will address this Club at Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 30, at 8 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Seats reserved for ladies.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, President.
WILLIAM KELLOGG, } Secretaries.
JOHN N. GALLAGHER, }
JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman Executive Committee.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

KENSETT'S
OCTOBER AFTERNOON ON
LAKE GEORGE.

Now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents
Under the auspices of the
METROPOLITAN FAIR,
in aid of the
SANITARY FAIR.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE AT
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

RHEUMATISM, COLD FEET, &c.
WEAR THE
Electro-Metallic Insoles; they are infallible appliances for all chronic and nervous complaints.
METTAM & CO., No. 428 Broadway.
Price $1; per mail, $1 30. Send for circular.

"ICE COLD MOISTURE."—"KEEN DAGgers of the North Winds"—"Demon of the Air"—"Showers of Dust"—"Shrieking, howling, moaning"—"Sing through the crevices of your bed-room windows"—"His horrible sighs."—*Tribune*, 22d. Wail, then, why don't you use BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS and WINDOW BANDS, which exclude cold, wind, rain and dust from doors and windows. They save one-half the fuel, stop the rattling of sashes, and are warranted good for five years. Local agents wanted everywhere. Address this PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP CO., No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE First Mortgage Bondholders of the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company (formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad) will be held at the office of FREDERICK A. LANE, No. 192 Broadway, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of April next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HANSA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer EDINBURG, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 26th day of March, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and not the up-town Stations as follows: Stations A and B—11 A. M. Stations C and D—9½ A. M. Stations E and F—½ A. M. Stations G and H—A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES— FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS each
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE ARMY VALISK NOW READY.—The most durable valise ever made for hard service, at No. 310 Broadway.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
**DR. VON EISENBERG

FINANCIAL.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

Capital 80,000 shares, $25 each.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado.	Geo. W. Grafflin, Balti're.
F. H. Juon, New-York.	Hermann Funke, N. Y.
H. S. Cobb, New-York.	R. Connall White, N. Y.
Wm. Müller, New-York.	M. C. Tyler, New-York.

S. G. Arnold, Providence, R. I.

President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. G. Arnold, Dr. F. H. Junn.
Treasurer—Waltaa E. Lawton.
Secretary—J. P. Davies.
Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of $81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT is sue.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.

This Bank hereby announces that it is prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds, authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per cent. a year, payable in coin annually, on Bonds not over One Hundred Dollars, and semi-annually on all other Bonds.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. It is expected that Coupon Bonds will be ready for delivery about the 4th of April.

Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the Bonds in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States Notes, or the Notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent for premium until forther notice,) from the 1st day of March until the day of sub-cription.

Subscriptions and remittances may be addressed to the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
No. 4 Wall-street,
New-York.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.
S. C. Thompson, Secretary.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Belefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORKIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
Commissioners Office, Marion County, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1863.
Attest: W. Caicrar, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

Office of the Minnesota Central Railway Co., Minneapolis, March 14, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held at No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration an increase of the capital stock thereof from one million five hundred thousand to two million dollars, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

ISAACS HARBOR GOLD COMPANY.—CAPITAL $500,000—100,000 SHARES, $5 EACH.
TRUSTEES.

THOS. L. TAYLOR,	W. H. BEERS.
W. A. COBB,	EVERETT CLAPP.
JOHN F. SEYMOUR,	J. B. WALLACE.
ANDREW WESSON,	W. F. SHIRLEY.

The subscription books to the capital stock of this company will be closed on Saturday, March 26, at 12 M.
W. F. SHIRLEY, Secretary.

Ocean Bank of the City of New-York, March 21, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, April 12, 1864.
Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer-book will be closed from 8th to 12th of April, inclusive.
By order of the board.
CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange Bank, In the City of New-York, March 18, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, 4th day of April next.
The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE OLD $50 STATE BOUNTY.—SOLdiers who have not received the above and wounded soldiers not paid their $100, and nine-months men their $25, apply to ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers, No. 243 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

Office of the Chicago & Alton R. R., Chicago, March 21, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS of this company, due 1st April next, will be paid, when due, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, March 18, 1864.—Election.—The annual election for Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, 4th April prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock M., and 1 P. M.
GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

Office of Geo. K. Sistare, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6, New-York, March 24, 1864.

WESTERN TELEGRAPH STOCK.—FIFty-two shares for sale, at 250.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTors and three Inspectors of the next annual election of the NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the Banking-house of Livermore, Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 5, 1864. Polls open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND PASSAIC COPPER COMPANY.—In consequence of the 25th being Good Friday, the subscription books of this company will not be opened until SATURDAY, 26th.
New-York, March 24, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have requested the undersigned to call meetings of the First Mortgage and Second Mortgage Bondholders, in pursuance of the provisions of the deeds of trust, for the purpose of considering certain modifications of the present financial system of the company, to which the assent of a majority in interest of each of those classes of bondholders by a vote at a meeting is necessary. The principle of the proposed measures was submitted to the annual meeting of the corporation held at Pittsburgh on the 16th inst., at which were represented a majority of the stockholders and of each class of the bondhotders, and was unanimously approved.

The undersigned, therefore, in exercise of the authority conferred upon them by Article 12 of the First and Second Deeds of Trust, give notice that

MEETINGS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS

will be held at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, 1864, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of considering the aforesaid measures.

At such meetings the bondholders, if registered, may vote in person or by proxy.

Registration on the Voting Register can be made by any holder at the office or agency of the company, at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., where the books are now open for that purpose, *on presentation by the holder of his bonds, or on his filing the written order of the person last registered as the holder.*

The registration was originally in the names of the persons to whom the bonds were issued. In cases in which the bonds have since changed hands, the present holder can vote only by registering himself, or upon the proxy of the person last registered.

A general attendance of the bondholders is earnestly requested, as well to act on the questions aforesaid, as to perfect the organization contemplated in Article 12 of the Deeds of Trust.

The meetings of the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders will be held separately, but at the same time and place, and the holders of the Third Mortgage Bonds are invited to be present, though their action is not required by the Trust Deeds.

The resolutions adopted at the annual meeting, and the resolution of the Board of Directors requesting a call of meetings of the bondholders, are subjoined.

JOHN FERGUSON, } Trustees for the First and
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, } Second Mtge Boodholders.

RESOLUTIONS

Recommended by the Board of Directors to the Stockholders for adoption at the Annual Meeting, March 16, 1864.

Resolved, That it is expedient that expenditures for construction, equipment and objects pertinent thereto, involving new capital, should in the main be provided for by an increase of capital stock of the company.

Resolved, That the increase of capital stock should be made solely for the purpose of building and completing a double track, or such part thereof as may be expedient, and for supplying the road and equipping such additional rolling stock, machinery, appurtenances and other facilities as may be necessary to properly do all the business which may offer, and for no other purpose, and should only be issued from year to year, in such amounts as the stockholders at their annual meetings may dec de upon. Their decision shall be based upon detailed estimate, made by the Board of Directors, of the amount of money necessary for the work of the year, and that the new issue of stock shall only be sold after public notice.

Resolved, That the increase of capital for 1864 shall not exceed $3,500,000.

Resolved, That the stockholders hereby recommend, and, as far as may be necessary, authorize the Board of Directors to make such agreement or arrangement with the holders of the bonds under the trust deeds as will enable them to increase the capital stock, as indicated in the preceding resolution.

Adopted unanimously by vote of $4,563,000 out of $6,500,000 of stock; $3,729,500 out of $5,250,000 of first mortgage bonds; $3,765,000 out of $5,100,000 of second mortgage bonds, and $1,526,000 out of $2,000,000 of third mortgage bonds, $400,000 not voting because not registered.

Resolution adopted by the Board of Directors this day:

"*Resolved*, That the Trustees under the mortgages, Samuel J. Tilden and John Ferguson, be and they are hereby requested to call, at the earliest moment possible, a meeting of the bondholders, in the City of New-York, to act upon the resolutions adopted by the stockholders at their Annual Meeting in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 16th day of March, 1864, and to obtain, if possible, the assent of the bondholders thereto.

Offered by L. H. Meyer, Esq.
Attest: W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

PROPOSALS FOR $310,500 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by either of the undersigned until TUESDAY, the 14th day of April next, at 9 P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $310,500 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed Dec. 3, 1863, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 9, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual instalments of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1865, and ending April 1, 1884, at the Atlantic Bank, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will therefore be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Marine Bank in Oswego, the sums awarded them respectively, together with the accrued interest from April 1, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals or Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the county.

The bids will be publicly opened at the Court-house, in the City of Oswego, on the 14th day of April, at 12 M.

L. H. CONKLIN,
County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROOT, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
J. H. WOODIN, Fulton.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.
Mexico, March 15, 1864.

NOTICE.

Office Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York, March 21, 1864.

Agreeably to the provisions of the charter, an annual election will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 28th inst., for eight Trustees, in place of those whose term of service expires on the 27th inst., and also for three Inspectors to hold the next annual election. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON SILVER LEAD COMPANY

Capital, $1,000,000 ..... shares, $10 each.

The books of subscription to the capital stock of this company will be opened March 28, at the office of STEBBINS & BLODGOOD, No. 22 William-st.

For further particulars, apply to JOHN SIMPKINS & CO., BUCKWOOD & NORRIS, and STEBBINS & BLODGOOD, New-York, and UHU, BECK & SAYLES, Boston.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

Treasury Department, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

{L. S.} (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
New-York, March 24, 1864.

Quartermaster's Office, No. 5 State-st., New-York, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Directors. J. N. DENISON, Secretary.
Boston, March 14, 1864.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co., Cornar of 4th-av. and 27th-st., Treasurer's Office, March 21, 1864.

THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

Office of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, March 23, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company due 1st of April next, will be paid at the office of Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.
L. H. WALKLEY, Secretary.

Office of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Co., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, March 17, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 28th inst.
The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
By order. ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

SOMERSET IRON AND COAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The subscription books to the capital stock of the above Company are now open at the office of the undersigned.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE MERCANTILE BANK AND EXCHANGE BANK, LIMITED, OF LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND GLASGOW.—Subscribed Capital, two millions sterling, in 40,000 shares of £50 each.

DIRECTORS IN ENGLAND.

T. B. FORWOOD, Chairman, late of Leech, Harrison & Forwood, Liverpool.
R. W. RONALD, Deputy Chairman. R. W. Ronald & Son, Liverpool.
ARNOLD BAUCHSON, A. Baruchson & Co., Liverpool.
FRANCIS BOULT, Boult, English & Brandon, Liverpool.
H. P. BROWN, C. T. Bowring & Co., Liverpool.
JOHN C. FING, C. T. Bowring & Co., Liverpool.
JOSEPH MATER, Phelps & Co., London.
J. T. KITCHEN, Duncan & Kitchen, Liverpool.
J. T. LAWRENCE, Edward Lawrence & Co., Liverpool.
BERNHARD LIEBERT, Manchester.
W. G. MERRY, W. L. Merry & Co., London.
WILLIAM SOUTHALL, Mellor & Southall, Liverpool.
JOHN WALKER, Walker, How & Co., London.

LIVERPOOL..General Manager..G. M. BROWN.
Sub-Manager..... WM. MATHISON.
LONDON..... Manager..... R. H. WILLIAMS.
GLASGOW..... Manager..... WM. BROWN.

The Mercantile and Exchange Bank, limited, having opened an Agency in New-York, under the management of Mr. GEORGE B. MOREWOOD, are now prepared to transact all descriptions of Exchange and Banking Business, between the United States and Great Britain, including purchases and sales of Bills of Exchange, Collections of Moneys, and of Dividends on Stocks and Bonds, and the conversion of Stocks and other Securities.

Credits will be granted for the purchase of goods in Europe, South America, and the East and West Indies. Also, circular letters of credit for the use of travelers.

Offices of the New-York Agency, on and after the 1st May next, will be at No. 67 William-st., up to which date the business will be carried on at the temporary offices, No. 64 Broad-st.

FIRST REPORT OF THE MERCANTILE AND EXCHANGE BANK, LIMITED, SUBMITTED AND APPROVED AT THE MEETING OF PROPRIETORS, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1864.

Liabilities and Assets, Dec. 31, 1863.

	Dr.		
To Capital account:			
£10 paid on 20,000 shares	£200,000		
Less calls not yet paid	1,524		
		£198,476	0 0
To premium received on reserved shares		8,619	0 0
To amount due on Current, Deposit and other Accounts		778,296	8 8
To Profit and Loss Account		19,234	18 11
		£1,004,626	7 7
	Cr.		
By Cash at Head Office and Branches, at Bank of England and at Call		£140,323	11 8
By Bills of Exchange, Loans to Customers, other Securities, &c.		847,202	15 4
By New Bank Premises, Fittings and Furniture at Liverpool, London and Glasgow, Stamps, &c.		4,368	12 5
By Preliminary Expenses		5,617	8 8
By Current Expenses, bad and doubtful Debts, Income Tax, &c.		7,113	19 5
		£1,004,626	7 7

Profit and Loss Account, Dec. 31, 1863.

	Dr.		
To Current Expenses and Directors' Fees at the three Establishments, Bad and Doubtful Debts and Income Tax		£7,113	19 6
To Rebate on Bills not due, at 6 per cent.		6,200	8 3
To Dividend of 5s. per Share on 20,000 Shares, free of Income Tax		5,000	0 0
		£18,314	7 9
To Written off Preliminary Expenses		1,872	0 0
To transfer to Reserve Fund, viz.: Balance of Premium on Reserved Shares	£6,747		
Proportion of Surplus Profits, as provided by Deed of Settlement 69/—		7,341	0 0
Balance of Profits carried to Profit and Loss, new Account		326	11 2
		£27,853	18 11
	Cr.		
By Profit to 31st December, 1863		£19,234	18 11
By Premium received on 2,873 Reserved Shares		8,619	0 0
		£27,853	18 11

E. and O. E. T. B. FORWOOD, Chairman.
R. W. RONALD, Deputy Chairman.
JOHN T. LAWRENCE, Director.

We have examined and audited the accounts, and find them correct.

HARMOOD W. BANNER,
CHAS. SIDGREAVES,
GEO. McCORQUODALE, } Auditors.

At the above-named meeting the following resolution was also proposed and carried, and subsequently ratified at a meeting extraordinary, on the 3d of March, 1864:

"That the capital of the company be increased from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000, by the creation of 20,000 new shares of £50 each, and that the same be issued at a premium of £2 per share, end on payment of a deposit of £5 per share."
GEORGE B. MOREWOOD,
Agent for the United States of the Mercantile and Exchange Bank, Limited.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

New-York, March 24, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on Bonds not over One hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars, ($50,) One Hundred Dollars, ($ 00,) Five Hundred Dollars, ($500,) One Thousand Dollars, ($1,000,) Five Thousand Dollars, ($5,000,) and Ten Thousand Dollars, ($10,000;) and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dot ars, ($5 ,) One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) Five Hundred Dollars, ($500,) and One Thousand Dollars, ($1,000.)

Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice) from the first day of March or September, as the case may be, until the day of subscription and payment.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions I will issue my certificate of deposit therefor in duplicate, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of Bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the Bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively, as soon as the same can be prepared.

It is expected that the first deliveries of Coupon Bonds will be made not later than the 10th (4th) of April.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and Individuals, subject to draft at sight.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA TERRITORY—Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York: capital, $5,000,000; represented by 50,000 shares of $100 each; stock subject to no assessments. Trustees—George M. Groves, late of Groves, Northrup & Taylor; Nathan F. Ball, late of Flagg, Ball & Co.; John L. Gross, of Gross & March; John Riley, President 24-ar. Railroad; Robert Schell, of Louis S. Fellows & Schell; Enos Richardson, of Palmer, Richardson & Co.; George Bell, of Hicks & Bell; Preston H. Hodges, Esq., H. L. Gilbert, Esq. Officers—George M. Groves, President; J. N. Sewall, Secretary and Treasurer; G. T. Sewall, of Nevada, General Superintendent; E. L. Montgomery, of Nevada, Engineer; Livermore, Clews & Co., Bankers; Hon. John Slosson, Counsel.
Office, No. 8 Broad-st.

Office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, March 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company in Toledo on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April next, for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed on the 31st inst., at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 28th proximo, at 10 A. M.

D. P. BARHYDT,
Secretary.

Office of the Panama Railroad Company, Tontine Buildings, No. 89 Wall-st., New-York, March 24, 1864.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) Per Cent out of the earnings of steamers sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of April next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th of March until the morning of the 7th of April next.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE April 1, 1864, on the First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.
JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.
Chicago, Ill., March 19, 1864.

NEW-ORLEANS BANK NOTES WANTED at highest market price. New-Orleans collections made by WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

ALLENTOWN—BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The notes of this bank, 5s and upwards, are redeemed at par by the Union Bank of this City.

INSURANCE.

GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-ST.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.
John R. Smith, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE—PERSONS CONTEMPLATing insuring their lives, and those already insured, should communicate with the undersigned, and obtain information of great importance to them. Address A. ANDREWS, Box No. 5,863, Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.
Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the dividends will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, until further notice.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

Office of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, Cincinnati, March 19, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared to the stockholders of this company, payable on or after April 1 next, at the Bank of America, New-York.
The Government Tax will be paid by the company. The transfer books will be closed for ten days from the 24th inst.
By order of the Board of Directors.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

Office of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, March 1, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAMES G. PLAIT, Secretary.

Office of the Jefferson Insurance Company, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, March 14, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (Ten per Cent.,) free from Government tax, payable on demand.
SAM'L E. BELCHER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York,
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
Joseph P. Cooper, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
No. 427 AND 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited before April 1 will bear interest from that date. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. Chapin, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 293 Bowery.—Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under. Five Per Cent. allowed on larger sums. Deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
Haney C. Fisher, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

New-York, March 17, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the title of H. A. TUCKER & CO., for the transaction of a banking and general stock commission business.
H. A. TUCKER.
CHAS. S. TUCKER.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, between No. 28 Union-square and the corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place, MISS SEWELL'S READINGS FOR EVERY DAY IN LENT. Any person finding it who will return it to No. 28 Union-square, will receive a reward and the thanks of the owner.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Commissary of Subsistence, No. 4 State-st., New-York, March 21, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows

1,000,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR; barrels to be new, and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be well ironed-lined.

50 barrels of "C" SUGAR; barrels as above.

Samples of the sugar, in neat boxes of card board or tin, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have considération, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed. If required"

The sellers name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other said marks must be obliterated.

The sugar will be carefully inspected before its delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office which must be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

Street Commissioner's Office, No 237 Broadway, New-York, March 21, 1864.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, March 31, 1864, at eleven o'clock A. M., for regulating and grading Worth and intersecting streets, between Broadway and Baxter streets.

For regulating and grading Ninety-second street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-eighth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Twenty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Eleventh avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Seventy-ninth-street, between Broadway and Tenth avenue.

For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For flagging Sixth-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

For flagging Twenty-second-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A.

For flagging Barrow-street, between West and Greenwich streets.

For flagging Forty-ninth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway.

For flagging Ninetieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For filling between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets and Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For dredging slip between piers Forty-nine and Fifty, North River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office, listed Street Commissioner's Department, New-York, March 21, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

Army Clothing and Equipage Office, Cincinnati, O., March 21, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until TUESDAY, April 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with—

Cavalry Standards—Army Standard.
Bugles, with extra Mouth Pieces—Army Standard.
Trumpets, with extra Crooks—Army Standard.
Trumpet Cords and Tassels—Army Standard.
Forage Caps—Army Standard.
Letters from A to K—Army Standard.
Figures from 1 to 9—Army Standard.
Canteens—Army Standard.
Rubber Poncho Tent Blankets—Army Standard.
Trowsers, Footmen—Army Standard.
Trowsers, Horsemen—Army Standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must in all

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT,
SAMARITAN'S GIFT,

The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure!
BALSAM COPAIBA and MERCURY discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Male packages, $2; females, $1; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
D. E. BARNES & CO., No. 322 Broadway.
J. SMITH, No. 22 Dey-st.
A. D. WESCOTT, No. 718 Broadway.
DESMOND & CO., Pros., No. 915 Race-st., Phila.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
This well-knewn medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.
Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.
For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.
N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.
Sold by all druggists.
JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined, and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. In cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis is cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED.—Therefore, let no false delicacy prevent your immediate application to DR. POWERS. Dr. POWERS, successfully consulted with Dr. WARD No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure. Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enable us to effect cures in as short a time as where others have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Those who have used mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution, are never without. Send or a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 rare illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics: the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Emery-st., Astor House.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs,) N. Y., from 10 to 5.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without nauseating or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in less time than any other treatment; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of analyzing the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to a sorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what he will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some patient who has gone to the whole length of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is Stavin, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 2 Division-s., New-York city, since 1836. Eight years in one and a half in the other. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

CAUTION TO LADIES, SINGLE AND MARRIED.—Every woman truly a lady, has an aversion to call in or upon a physician, in respect to complaints peculiar to her sex. Besides the shock to her delicacy in consulting a person, most of whom know nothing of her ailments, she incurs worse than useless expense in buying injurious pills, drops, potions, &c. No lady need call upon the numerous doctors with whom to uselessly spend her means, as "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," price $1, by M. A. Maurice, Professor of Diseases of Women, designed especially for the married or those about to be married, points out the mode of treatment to remove obstructions, irregularities, or her other ailments, as mother or wife, with the causes and symptoms, and what best to do. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at 616 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS. IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is unequally recommended as a complete restorative of the nervously prostrate or manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SPERMATORRHŒA CURED FOR FIFTY CENTS.—Send 50 cents and a red stamp to my address, and receive by return mail the receipt. Medicines can be obtained at any drug-store. Also, receipts for any of the private diseases at the same price. By this way you know just what medicines you are taking, and your system is not stuffed with poisons. Address Box No. 861 Schenectady, N. Y.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is from one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, a secret habit? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

CAUTION TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, sold to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box, No. 1 $3 a box. Sold at 12½ Liberty-st., 463 Hudson-st., (but No. 1 every-st.,) Astor-pl., Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N. Y. Post-office. N. B.—Those who prefer a valuable, certain and safe mode of treatment without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended to by none but their own sex.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE CUNARD STEAMship OLYMPUS, Capt. McMICKAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 30.
Cabin passage.....$80
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having this value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COAK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....March 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....April 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday.....April 9
and every Succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,978	Grace.	———
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking.	———
LOUISIANA	2,676	Smellie.	———
IOWA	—	Milburne.	———

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin.....{$140 / $85} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 26th of March.
SATURDAY, 23d of April.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 26, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
the United States side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
WM. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46 N. R., foot of King-st.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, April 16, 1864.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-class propeller-tug MARY GRANBY, of 225 tons, engine 34-inch cylinder by 30-inch stroke; also, the MARIA LOVE, of 246 tons, engine 32-inch cylinder by 30-inch stroke, both vessels nearly new and very fast.
Also, smaller SCREW-TUGS and SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS for sale.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS PRO-CURED from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-ROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 11:00 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M. 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COM-PANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

MILLINERY.

NATURAL FLOWERS.—A VERY FINE ASsortment of flowers can be had at Easter for churches, &c. Flowers furnished for parties, weddings and funerals, and natural flowers preserved. N. B. Gardens laid out and kept in order, and all sorts of plants for sale by W. FITZPATRICK, florist, 29th-st. and Broadway.

MEDICAL.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st. near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SKIN DISEASES PERMANENTLY CURED by F. TAYLOR, No. 435 3d av. Ladies and gentlemen losing their hair or changing color can have it permanently restored. All skin diseases cured. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Formerly 683 Broadway.

DR. ANDERSON, NO. 52 AMITY-ST., New-York, consulted gratis. Diseases of a private nature speedily cured. Invigorating pills $2 per box. Female pills $1. These medicines have never failed to give immediate relief.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committee on Wholesale Fancy Goods, Hosiery and Small Wares, acknowledge the receipt of the following donations:

Scovill Mfg Co., in addition to $250 to Art Committee	$1,000 00
Rosenfeld Bros. & Co.	500 00
Hughes & Chenange	500 00
Chapman, Boyce & Lyon	500 00
A. W. Weston & Peters	500 00
J. M. & J. N. Plimpton	5 0 00
Austin, Kelly & Co	500 00
Nashawanuck Mfg. Co	500 00
Carson & Co	500 00
J. Q. Preble	500 00
Fleischman & Wiegand	400 00
Townsend & Yale	300 00
Dowd, Baker, Whitfield & Co	300 00
Robbins, Calhoun & Co	300 00
Jonas Brooks & Bro., per Wm. H. Smith	300 00
American & Howe Pin Co	250 00
Anonymous	250 00
Williston, Knight & Co	250 00
J. & A. Blumenthal	250 00
American suspender Co	250 00
Hitchcock & Cassidy	250 00
Charles Muller	250 00
Fowler & Chapin	250 00
Taylor, Richards & Co	250 00
A. Schmidt	250 00
Elly Zacharie & Co	200 00
Billings, Koop & Co	200 00
Butler & Pitkin	200 00
Lauter Bros	200 00
Chester, Bierstadt & Co	200 00
Waterbury Hook and Eye Co	200 00
Herrick Bros	200 00
Julius Hart	200 00
Witham & Ind	165 00
Hecht Bros	150 00
Magie, Ruslie Co	126 59
J. & R. Clark, by A. King	110 00
A. Miller & Co	110 00
Storrs Brothers	101 00
Peter Murray	100 00
J. Rosenthal & Co	100 00
Thaddeus Davids & Co	100 00
G. G. Gould	100 00
Winzer & Tailer	100 00
H. Hueston	100 00
Mattnews, Hunt & Co	100 00
S. J. Dennis	100 00
Thomas Russel	100 00
Heinmao & Silverman	100 00
Wallace & Finch	100 00
Alexander Knox	100 00
Julius H. Pratt	100 00
James Morrison & Co	100 00
Bachman & Lawrent	100 00
Gaoelly & Geer	100 00
Alexander & Bisig, in addition to $75	100 00
R. H. Hudsdale	100 00
N. Hillyer	100 00
K. Brent	100 00
E. C. Wooster	100 00
Schock, Hotop	100 00
Arms, Bardwell & Co	100 00
Pease & Ruddock	100 00
C. C. North	100 00
J. A. Humphrey & Brother	100 00
Hall, Elton & Co	100 00
Meeker & Maidhoff	100 00
Keiler & Lingg	100 00
Amson, Herman & Co	100 00
Neilly & Bateman	100 00
Lorenz, Crolis & Co	100 00
Urquart & Co	100 00
Greff & Co	100 00
Holzinger & Brnckhelmer	100 00
B. & H. D. Howard	100 00
Tuffts, Burtis & Co	100 00
Howell, Foster & Wilson	100 00
Lineman, De Grieff & Co	100 00
Solmson & Mayer	100 00
Total	$16,022 59

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

TO CANE AND UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to solicit donations from your trade to the Metropolitan Fair.
All branches of business are contributing nobly to the excellent cause of the United States Sanitary Commission—it is the cause of our country—of each of us.
Goods may be sent to the Fair Buildings in 14th-st., near 6th-av.
Checks should be drawn to the order of Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer; and may be sent to either of the Committee.
Appreciating the patriotism and liberality of the trade, the Committee hope for a total amount of donations that will do it signal credit.

ALVAH HALL, JOHN AMION, C. H. MARSHALL, Jr., T. BAILEY MYERS, TEMPLE PRIME, CLARENCE A. SEWARD, FRANCIS A. STOUT, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR TICKETS.

The ticket department of the Fair will be (by permission of J. W. Wallack, Esq.,) under the direction of Mr. THEODORE MOSS.
Tickets can now be obtained at the following places:
Box office of Wallack's Theatre.
C. J. Barker, Harnden Express office, No. 74 Broadway.
C. O. Jones, No. 76 Cedar-st.
No. 10 Astor House, of Mr. F. V. Rushton.

PRICES:
Season tickets, admitting to all departments, at all times except the opening night.....$5
Tickets for opening ceremonies, March 28.....$3
Tickets for Tuesday, day of exhibition, or Wednesday, first day of sales.....$1
Tickets for Thursday, Friday or Saturday of first week.....50c
The Fair will open on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, and continue for two weeks.
The committee reserve the right to change the rates of admission from time to time.
Prices for the second week will be announced after the opening of the Fair.
GEORGE ORISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

OILS, SOAP AND CANDLES.

The undersigned, having been appointed a committee to solicit contributions in aid of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, would respectfully inform the trade that they are prepared to receive donations.
Parties donating merchandise will please deliver such at Palace Garden, 14th-st., with such description of goods, together with prices at which they should be sold, to enable the managers to properly classify the same, as well for exhibition as for sale.
A duplicate list should in all cases be sent to one of the undersigned. Donations of cash can be handed to either of the committee.

JOHN H. MACY, No. 4 Front-st.
JOHN W. MORGAN, No. 211 Washington-st.
HENRY LYLES, Jr., No. 120 Front-st.
JOSEPH COLGATE, No. 6 Dutch-st.
CHAS. WAGER HULL, No. 32 Park-row.
ALEX. VAN RENSSLEAR, Chairman. No. 59 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The building erected for machinery at Palace Garden, is now ready for the reception of all contributions of tools and machines. The entrance is on 15th-st., west of the 6th-av. Parties are requested to send in their offerings without delay, that they may be arranged and put in motion in time for the opening of the Fair.
Mr. Joseph Crampton, of the Committee on Machinery, will be at the building to receive what is sent, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., every day, until the 28th inst.
All the principal express companies transport articles to this fair free of charge.
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
MARCH 19, 1864. Chairman Com. on Machinery.

"METROPOLITAN FAIR."

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,
14th-st., near 6th-av.

Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN L. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Chairman of the Curiosity Shop will receive contributions on and after Wednesday, March 23, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., at rooms Nos. 7 and 8, second floor, Armory building, 14th-st.
Should any proposed contributors be without a response, they will kindly excuse it, as it has hitherto been impossible to fix the time of reception.
L. WOLCOTT GIBBS, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York*," and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The office of the Gentlemen's Executive Committee will be removed on TUESDAY, March 22, to the Fair Buildings, 14th-st., rear 6th-av.
GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.—AT A MEETING of the Committee appointed by the dealers in China, earthenware and glass, held at No. 2 Great Jones-st., on Tuesday evening, March 22, 1864, it was unanimously resolved that all donations in money be made by checks to the order of John F. Seymour, Treasurer.
JAMES M. SHAW, Chairman.
R. CORNELL WHITE, Secretary.

BALLS.

TWELFTH REGIMENT BALL,

In aid of the Widows and Orphans of deceased New-York Soldiers,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, April 25, 1864.

MILITARY AND CIVIC BALL.

Fifteenth Annual Assembly of the Washington Continental Guard, First Company, Capt. Garrett Yerance, at the Apollo Rooms, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 25. Tickets $1, admitting gentleman and ladies. Tickets can be had at the door on the evening of the ball.

FINE ARTS.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by celebrated British artists—embracing fine specimens of Stanfield, C. R. Leslie, A. E. and J. J. Chalon, and other members of the famous "London Sketch Club," will be sold by H. H. LEEDS & CO., at their Gallery, No. 26 Nassau-st., on SATURDAY, the 26th inst. Drawings now on exhibition, and catalogues ready.

IRON WORK.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

SCOTCH PIG IRON.—200 TONS NO. 1 "GARTsherrie." "Glengarnock," "Eggleston," here and in arrive, for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 263 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

FAUST.

Director.....Max Maretzek
The public are respectfully informed that the Academy of Music will reopen
ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, at 8,
with Gounod's new and brilliant opera, in five acts, of
FAUST! FAUST!
which will be produced with the following magnificent cast—
Marguerita.....Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel.....Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Valentin.....Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Mephistopheles.....Herr HERMANNS
Wagner.....Sig. MULLER
Martha.....Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK
NOTICE—Sig. BELLINI, in order to give eclat to the performance, has accepted the comparatively small part of Valentin.
The Opera nights of next week will be
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY
AND FRIDAY.
On Saturday afternoon A GRAND MATINEE.
The regular sale of secured seats and tickets will commence this morning, at the regular ticket offices—Academy of Music, Beer & Schrimer, No. 701 Broadway, and Root & Anthony, corner of Broadway and Pine-sts., from eight to five o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST.....MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
This great Mess Zoological Exhibition is now in its
NINETEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK.
NINETEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK.
As the season has been one of unparalleled prosperity, the management, from previous arrangements, are compelled to bring it to a close. The present is the
LAST WEEK BUT THREE
LAST WEEK BUT THREE
LAST WEEK BUT THREE
the public will have of inspecting this superb collection of LIVING ANIMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES,
LIVING ANIMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES,
LIVING ANIMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES,
the representatives of every country and climate. Every available portion of the earth has been caused to contribute its choicest specimens of animated nature to enlarge this
GREAT ANIMAL CONGRESS.
GREAT ANIMAL CONGRESS.
which, with the additions recently made, surpasses in extent and beauty any zoological exhibition in the known world.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY,
with Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Ponies, Monkeys and Mules.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7½.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
NEW-YORK'S FAVORITE PRIMA DONNA,
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
Prior to her departure for California, and
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
THE ENCHANTRESS.
FRIDAY, March 24, will be presented, for positively the last time but one, the grand romantic, spectacular drama,
THE ENCHANTRESS.
Miss RICHINGS in her celebrated character of STELLA.
SUPERB SCENERY. ELEGANT COSTUMES,
SPLENDID CAST. GRAND BALLET, &c., &c.
SATURDAY, last night of THE ENCHANTRESS.
Mr. Wheatley is happy to announce that he has entered into an engagement with the celebrated American tragedian, EDWIN BOOTH, who will make his first appearance on MONDAY next, March 28, in Tom Taylor's tragic play, THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.

TWENTY-FIRST WEEK
OF THE GRAND
STEREOSCOPTICON,
Being a Grand Tour of the
WORLD.
The Tour new EVERY DAY for six successive days.
To conclude with the
TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET
GLIOST,
and other local scenes of thrilling interest.
Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
Grand Matinee EVERY DAY, at 3 o'clock.

POETICAL RECITATIONS
AT CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE,
by
MISS HELEN VANS,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 26, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents, admitting a gentleman and lady, or two ladies. For sale at Mercantile Library, Astor-place, Broadway, corner 26th-st. and No. 59 Liberty-st., and Crown's, No. 843 Broadway.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MUSICAL MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION, on SATURDAY, March 26, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Metropolitan Rooms, Nos. 156-160 Hester-st. The members are hereby respectfully invited to attend, as the reports of the "Collecting Committee" will be laid before them complete, and the whole affair be disposed of without any further delay.
By Order.....J. D. BEISSENBERG, President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
This institution will commence its semi-annual session April 18. Boys of all ages admitted. Superior advantages offered. Terms $140 per annum. Catalogues at J. P. Worstell's, No. 254 Broadway, or at the Institute.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

**MRS. N. P. WILL

OPENING DAY IN NEW-YORK.

Spring Fashions—High Prices—Magnificent Display of Bonnets, Flowers, Cloaks, Dress Goods, &c.

March played this year a scurvy trick on the milliners, coaxing them with false looks and deceitful smiles to the belief that Spring had really come, setting people wild after new Spring bonnets and plaid cloaks, and then turning literally a cold shoulder upon its friends, and pouring, literally also, cold water upon the hopes it had fostered into existence.

The unfortunate visitation came in the shape of a snow-storm last Tuesday evening, and threatened to destroy all millinery hopes in the bud. Luckily, however, equinoctial though it was, it ceased in time for the skies to brighten before the great day of the exposition, and thus relieved the fears of those most interested in its success.

The following artists opened their establishments to the public yesterday, and made their announcements through the columns of the TIMES: Mrs. Scott, No. 497 Broadway; M. T. Higgins, No. 126 Sixth-avenue; Simmons, No. 637, and L. Binns, No. 561 Broadway; Mrs. H. L. Carpenter, No. 189 Bleecker-street; Mme. Rallings, No. 319 Canal-street; and Tucker, flowers, No. 759 Broadway.

BONNETS ON EXHIBITION.

Ladies all agree this season upon the fact that the shape of the bonnets is remarkably becoming, and the size just right—neither too large, nor too small. The sides are close-fitting, the top rather high, but depressed in the centre, and the crown, curtain and ovary part graceful, but without any exaggeration.

Taken en masse, the bonnets display a profusion of trimming, fruit, flowers, lace, ribbon, sea-shells, straw, spun and crystalized glass, birds, bugs and butterflies, all having been pressed into service. We notice, however, in the best houses, that an exquisite simplicity, which would amount to severity, were the materials less soft, and the colors less delicate, characterizes the most distinguished designs, and that only in exceptional cases are mixed colors or ornaments ever employed in the decoration of what would be called an elegant bonnet.

Neapolitan, rice straw, chip and fine split straw, are the most fashionable materials, crape and lace being reserved mainly for evening wear. The best quantities of English split straw have always possessed a certain merit and reputation of their owe, but this is now greatly enhanced by their added cost. Those which were formerly $6 untrimmed, are now $12, and when the trimming is added, $25 would be considered a very low figure.

Colored silk bonnets, with cap crowns, are pretty and popular, but they are never considered *distingué*. They are made in great variety, many with soft crowns of white lace, and are largely patronized by ladies who want only one bonnet at a moderate price that will last them the season. But now, for examples.

A fine split straw, has a soft crown of white crape, crossed with narrow barbes of black lace. On the top of the crown is a plaiting of black velvet, which descends straight at the sides, and beyond that a band of tartan velvet, striped in blue, green, crimson, black, orange and white. A Scotch monture, composed of poppies, daisies, buttercups, bine-bells and sprigs of heather with the dew upon them, is placed near the front, and constituted the entire outside garniture. The face trimming is of mixed flowers to match, with a green and gold butterfly.

A very pretty bonnet of pale ashes of roses silk, was ornamented with a long and slender branch of brown ivy, twined about with green mossy tendrils, edged with jet and crimson mulberries. Inside trimming, narrow bows, and ends of ribbon matching the color of the silk, soft white rose, and aigrette of dew grass.

An elegant bonnet is composed of rice straw, trimmed with a series of flat bows in Mexican blue velvet, which extend, graduating in size, from the top of the brim to the crown, and are studded with white mountain daisies. The ends of the velvet cross over the crown, and descend upon the curtain. Face trimming, daisies, and very full aigrette of daw grass.

An entirely novel bonnet was of pale levander Neapolitan, embroidered exquisitely in a leafy design, with fine crystals. The curtain was of lavender velvet, with a *chou* of rich blonde in the centre. No other trimming was required upon the outside. Inside, a white and crimson rose, and aigretta in a *chou* of blonde, composed the decoration, which was completed by wide blonde bridas over strings of lavender taffetas.

A lovely bonnet, of pale bina crapa, was puffed and dotted with crystal, over silk of the same shade. The curtain was of crape over silk, with a shell of blonde in the centre. No outside trimming, only a fall of fine white bugle fringe, which shaded in front, a rich cluster of blue forget-me-nots.

A white Neapolitan, woven like the finest lace, had a soft crown of Marie Louise blue crape puffed over silk of the same shade, and caught down at intervals with straw crystals. The monture was of black lace, with lilies of the valley in their leaves. Inside trimming to match.

Another charming hat was of rice straw, with a rich black lace barbe, crossed from the side of the brim, and laid in bows. The curtain was of black lace, with a centre of white crepe, and the garniture a large branch of French cherries.

Most of these bonnets were selected from the distinguished atelier of Mme. NATALIE TILMAN, in Ninth street, whose taste is exceedingly refined and artistic. Persons who wish to economize, can find here beautiful mixtures of the rarest flowers, combined with the eye of an artist. Among these is the "Jardiniera" of large purple pansies, mignionette, ivy and grass. The "Wallean" of wild roses and blue forget-me-nots. The "Maize," with aigrette feather, and the "Japanese apple-blossom." At this establishment, also, we found a superb basket of flowers, with birds and insects; a costly Neapolitan bonnet, trimmed with Mexican blue velvet, Chantilly lace, and a long rich aigrette plume, and a dainty little baby hat, all designed for the Sanitary Fair. The value was a hundred dollars.

Bonnets of grey and black straw and Neapolitan will be very much employed by persons who wish to obtain something serviceable, and at the same time lady-like; they are very effectively trimmed with striped tartan, in blue or green, or any other of the favorite combinations.

Lighter hats of grey, or small black and white checked silk, with graceful cap crowns, and clusters of narrow ribbon loops with ends, for ornament, are preferred for traveling, and are enlivened by a face trimming of fresh meadow grass and crimson berries.

ROUND HATS.

Round hats promise to be more in demand than ever, as the season advances. One, made to wear with a grey dress, trimmed with plaid, was of grey straw, with a band of plaid velvet arranged in straight bows in front, with a short full grey plume, tinted on the end with plaid. A mask veil of black Chantilly lace completed it.

Another was of white chip, with a scarf of Mexican blue velvet; edged with crystal fringe. Bows of velvet in front were held by a shell crescent, from which rose a mother-of-pearl aigrette. A narrow border of white bugle trimming ornamented the narrow brim of the hat.

Still another was of rice straw, with a scarf of black velvet with very wide, long ends, finished with handsome straw ornaments. A rich buckle in front held a pompon composed of high full loops of darkly striped ribbon grass.

Round hats are much smaller than those of last year the crowns are lower and more sloping; the brims very narrow slightly and turned up. Mask veils are very generally and coquettishly worn with them by young ladies.

CLOAKS AND MANTLES.

That we are a hopeful people is plainly seen in the annually recurring exhibition of light cloth and silk cloaks, which can never be worn in the season for them, but which are purchased, nevertheless, by credulous and sanguine ladies, who keep perpetually anticipating that gentle and poetic Spring which never comes.

The cloak openings this season have taken place earlier even than usual, and have revealed some very charming novelties, which it is provoking not to be able to wear, on account of the continued necessity for heavy beaver and furs.

Round cloaks and basquines are still in favor, but cap novel in style. The designs at STEWART'S display the usual fine and exclusive taste of that establishment. Circular cloaks of light French gray cloth are laid in hollow plaits upon the shoulders, and surmounted by epaulettes of black silk, shaped like horse-shoes, and ornamented with small jet pendants. A similar trimming is placed upon the neck, in place of a collar.

Another style is ornamented with a border of silk application of the same color, chain-stitched on with white, in a very simple yet effective design.

Very stylish round cloaks are plaided in brown and dark colors, upon light grounds, and are finished with a deep border of heavy chenille fringe, which contains all the colors.

The most beautiful garments, however, are the basquines in heavy black silk, richly ornamented. One has a *habit* waist, with basques at the back, pointed in the centre, square on the sides, and trimmed round, upon the side seams, and at the top and bottom of the sleeves with the richest guipure lace. This is suited to a tall and elegant figure.

Another has the skirt cut into lappels, trimmed round with costly *barbe* lace, and held together with ornamental bars of silk and jet. Sleeves are rather narrow, and are invariably trimmed at the top as well as the bottom.

Cloaks in very large, bias colored plaids are displayed in many establishments, with hoods, lined with the most prominent color. But ladies with any pretensions to taste will beware how they touch them.

TOILETTES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Materials for dresses have lost nothing either in splendor or variety. Moire Antique is still in vogue, but will soon give place to chenes, and the pretty glace silks which promise to be in great vogue this season. The most elegant material for grand toilettes, however, is a changeable taffeta (rep) silk, only to be found as yet at STEWART'S, and which has appeared in beautiful quality and combinations. The most admired shades are violet and gold, green and gold, and gold and magenta. There is also a blue and silver, which is lovely enough to serve as a robe for Venus. The shifting play of color upon the surface of these fabrics, and the splendor with which they light up in the evening, is something wonderful.

The new style of chenes taffettas is very much admired. The ground dyes are deep Mexican blue, green, cuir color, and gray, with very minute black chene figures; the effect is very good; the quality is also good, and the price $2 50 per yard. These are found at STEWART'S.

Small checked silks are much used for traveling dresses, for which they are exactly adapted. Shepherd's check, grey twilled mohair and striped French foulard are all in demand for this purpose. Small checked and embroidered wool grenadines make their appearance in fine qualities, and all the fashionable colors, and will, as usual, be a favorite material. The new organdies are in charming colors and designs, and are in great demand, at just double the former price.

A new material for Summer morning wear, and also for children's dresses, consists of jaconet in colors, lilac, mauve, violet, pink, and blue braided

The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Our London, Paris and Berlin Letters.

The Denmark War Question in the British House of Lords.

Important Correspondence Regarding the Mersey Rams.

Earl Russell on Mr. Mallory's Report.

Further Proceedings in the Case of the Alexandra.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

A Sharp Attack of War Fever and Speedy Recovery—England for Peace—A New Holy Alliance—The Doctrine of Nationalities—The Key of the Problem—England's Choice—Condition of Ireland—Ships and Guns—Flogging and Branding—Diseases of Cattle—Money, Weights and Measures—The Mexican Emperor at Paris—Death of the King of Bavaria—The Copley Pictures—The Atabama—Fealvities—The Alexandra and the Rama.

LONDON, Saturday, March 12, 1864.

We have had a pretty strong attack of the war fever since my last. The sleepy old House of Lords, that generally meets at 5 P. M. and adjourns in 20 minutes or half an hour, on Tuesday night waked itself up and "pitched into" Earl RUSSELL. Four Earls, DERBY, ELLESMEREOOAA, GREY and SHAFTSBURY—of whom the Music Hall chorus says:

"God bless the Earl of Shaftsbury,
And he must be a fool,"

came down upon the noble Lord, the Foreign Secretary, in a style so belligerent, that Lord JOHN turned sharply upon them, and said, if you don't like the way we are managing matters, all you have to do is to turn us out and try it yourselves. It is to be seen whether this challenge will be accepted.

It was not a party matter. Both sides were up in arms against the invasion of Jutland. Austria is sending a fleet round from the Adriatic to the Baltic. A strong fleet will make Alsen untenable. Would England fear this? Earl RUSSELL did not commit the Government, but he hinted strongly of what a British fleet might do in certain contingencies. The *Morning Post* and *Telegraph* make the most of it. There was something like a panic in the Stock Exchange, and hasty people were talking of war.

There is nothing in it. The *Times* is cooler like a turtle dove. The *Herald* flames warlike; but that is only to embarrass the Government. It might, if more influential, embarrass its own party. No; England cannot go to war in this matter only in one way—only by agreement with France; and it does not yet appear that France wants war with Germany.

The Conservative party in England has not been so strong for years as at this moment; and is that party likely to become the ally of VICTOR EMANUEL in a war with Austria? The Jew Appelles or any other Jew may believe it, not I. And here, two days ago, we had a string of German Serene Highnesses half a column long, assisting at the christening of our little baby prince, ALBERT VICTOR CHARLES EDWARD, christened on the anniversary of his parents marriage, so that one set of noisy bell ringings celebrated both events.

No; stocks have recovered. RUSSELL meant nothing. The Austrian fleet has just passed Messina steaming west, but it is only to protect German commerce. The truth is, the Danes have not behaved well, and have brought all this trouble on themselves by their headstrong folly. So the *Times* told us yesterday; and the *Times* tells us nothing now that does not come from headquarters. The German Liberals have acted badly in forcing on the war, but Austria was obliged to put itself at the head of Germany, and will go no further than justice requires.

In any case, however, England must preserve her blessed neutrality. Isolation? What then? There may be political isolation, but not commercial. England can still manufacture and trade, and sell ships, guns, and all sorts of things to all sorts of belligerents. This is the magnificent rôle the *Times* has marked out for England, and which a strong English party accepts. England has given up the Ionian Islands, and is blowing up and demolishing the costly fortifications at Corfu, to the intense disgust of the Ionians. Next comes Malta. What is Malta good for? Cede Malta to France or Italy. Then blow up Gibraltar, and hand it back to Spain, less the casemates and artillery.

There is a new Holy Alliance in Europe, it is said—an alliance of Russia, Austria and Prussia, against the revolutionary doctrine of nationalities. It is asserted and denied. Great joy in St. Petersburgh when Austria declared martial law in Galicia. But the Germans are fighting in Denmark *for* the principle of nationalities. Italy unites upon that principle. France is committed to it. It is the doctrine of revolutionary Europe. But Russia, Austria, Prussia England, all great Powers, composed of heterogeneous States, must fight against it. France cannot strike a blow to restore Holstein to Denmark, and will not join England in any diplomatic or other action which will bind shackles upon an unwilling people.

In a word, such is the confusion of principles and interests, that nothing can be done. If England were to declare war upon Austria, VICTOR EMANUEL would instantly give the word *march* upon Venetia. But all France lies between the two, and neither England nor Italy dare act against the man who is master of France, and therefore of Europe. I see, therefore, but one key to the problem—*the interests of France—the will of the Emperor.*

The war, so far as actual fighting is concerned, makes no progress, but the Germans are waiting for ships and heavy artillery. A train of mortars and shell has just passed through Hamburg. Austria, which heads the moderate party, and leads the war movement, in order to control it, offers to evacuate Jutland if the Danes will also leave the corner of Schleswig which they still hold. But the Danes are not in a humor to listen to such a compromise. The Danes are, however, ready to give up Holstein. They have discharged every Holsteiner in their army. There is a report that Russia is preparing to act against Sweden, in case this Power should join England and France to help the Danes. Europe is a great chess-board, with the pieces so arranged that any movement is full of peril.

The debate on the condition of Ireland, last night, was of some interest. Mr. HENNESSY said the population of Ireland since 1837 had diminished 3,000,000—more than the population of Denmark and the Duchies. Including natural increase, this was a loss of 4,000,000 or 7,000,000. The feeling of discontent and exasperation was never so great as now. Sir ROBERT PEEL gave a humorous account of the Fenians and their ancient origin, when they were great runners, wore long hair, ate fish and slept in trees like gorillas. He thought the best thing Irishmen could do for themselves and for Ireland was to emigrate. Mr. BRIGHT quoted a Protestant gentlemen of the south of Ireland, who said the whole population would welcome a French army at Bantry Bay. Up jumped an Orangeman, from Ulster, who declared that all his part of Ireland would rise as one man to defend it from invasion. Mr. BRIGHT's speech was denounced as democratic and revolutionary; but it was very true for all that. Emigration to America is the one safety valve that saves Ireland from an immediate outbreak at home. In England there is some pity for Ireland, but more hatred, and still more contempt. The mass of the people know little of the country and care less. Emigration is to them "a good riddance." But notwithstanding the distress, there was not one case of homicide in Ireland in the last month; and more persons starved to death in London than in all Ireland.

The House of Commons has been engaged on various domestic questions of more or less interest. The Admiralty has been hauled over the coals on the question of guns. The navy has been badly built, but by copying French and American models, it is better. It used to be managed by the sweepings of the jails and the press-gangs. It has now a pretty good supply of sailors. But it is behind both France and America in regard to guns. Favoritism to Sir WM. ARMSTRONG has compelled other inventors to sell their guns to Russia and Denmark, and the consequence is that the British navy has no really reliable artillery. But if Denmark takes the last advice of the *Times*, which has every aspect of being "inspired," if she sees that nobody will help her, and yield all that is required, no guns may be wasted. The *Times* asserts that if England declared war in Europe, she would at once be attacked by America.

The question of flogging in the army and navy came up on Thursday night. There is not so much flogging as formerly. The amount is reduced to fifty lashes for one offence. It used to be a thousand. In 1862, 35,000 lashes were administered in the navy and 6,000 in the army. To be accurate, there were 5,999. It was argued that men fit to be flogged were not fit for either service; but the answer was that the Government could not be so select, and must take such as they can get. The social stains of the British soldier is, for some reason, the lowest that exists in any army in the civilized world. The flogging clause passed, but by only three majority. Then came the question as to branding, or indelibly marking of deserters and those bad subjects that are drummed out of even this army. The practice was introduced by the late Lord HARDWICK, to put a stop to re-enlistments by these bad characters. This clause was strongly opposed, but got a majority of thirty. In the course of the debate it was stated that flogging was practiced in every jail in England.

Another domestic trouble brought before Parliament is the condition of cattle and sheep in England. This wonderful country of beef and mutton is in a panic on account of the diseases of its animals. There are 8,000,000 head of cattle in the United Kingdom, and 40,000,000 sheep. In six years the losses by disease have amounted to £26,000,000. But this is not the worst. Many more diseased animals than are lost, are killed, sold and eaten. When the poorest refuse them, and they escape the police, they are made into sausages. Great quantities of diseased meat are every week seized in London; but immensely larger quantities are eaten. It was not a pleasant subject for a debate either just before or just after the dinner hour. There is to be some law of inspection and prevention. A Tory member declared it was all owing to free trade and the importation of foreign cattle; and as to inspection, he would like to see a veterinary surgeon, with his stethoscope, examining the lungs of a herd of wild bullocks just landed from a Belgian or Spanish steamer.

The truth is, that high feeding, close quarters and bad ventilation, with the alterations of heat and cold to which cattle are exposed in being brought to market, are enough to disease them; and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would do well to inspect the holds of the cattle steamers all round the island. London ought to be supplied with beef packed in ice, which might be so brought any distance.

An act to permit the use of the French or metrical system of weights and measures, is passing through Parliament. It meets with strong opposition, but it passed a second reading by a strong vote. A great manufacturing and commercial nation should have a simple and uniform system, and if all civilized countries could unite upon the same system of measures and money, it would be a great convenience. The French system of weights and measures is so simple in itself, and has been so widely adopted, that it will probably become universal; but the American money system ought to be adopted also. England should give up its omit of the pound sterling as too large, and the French the franc as too small. The dollar, already adopted in so many countries, with its decimal divisions, is the best monetary system in the world. With weights, measures and money universal and decimal, the world's work would be much easier.

The Mexican Emperor remains at Paris. There are many things to arrange, but all goes smoothly. He will come to London next Tuesday. He thinks NAPOLEON the greatest mind on the planet, and NAPOLEON is also delighted with his *protégé*.

The King of Bavaria has just died of erysipelas, the first royal victim to the Danish invasion, and is succeeded by his son LUDWIG II. Bavaria, for an important State that can place 100,000 men in the field, has queer luck with its monarchs. LUDWIG I. made shipwreck with poor pretty LOLA MONTEZ, though the benefactor of his people as to statutes, pictures and beer. Munich had the worst beer in Europe. He made it the best. But his family has had hard fortunes, and has in it more ex-Kings and Queens than any royal family in the world, I believe.

Lord LYNDHURST's collection of the pictures of his father, Mr. COPLEY, has just been sold at auction. The "Death of Major Pierson" was bought at £1,600, for the British National Gallery, and the "Family Picture," containing portraits of the painter and his wife and children, was bought by Mr. CLARKE, a relative of Mrs. COPLEY, and will return to Boston.

The popularity of the *Alabama* has caused its name to be adapted to a farce at Drury Lane, formerly played as the "Spitfire." Just now, no vessel in the world is so famous. We are expecting to hear of her next on the coast of California, cruising for a gold steamer, as Lord ANSON cruised so many years ago in the *Centurion*, for the Manilla galleon, loaded with silver from Acapulco.

The two great opera houses will soon open with a rivalry which subsidizes all that is attractive in Europe. PATTI still reigns at the Convent Garden. The great Tercentenary also approaches. A pavillion to seat 5,000 has been built at the sleepy little village of Stratford-on-Avon, and plays, concerts, balls, and various other entertainments are to be given for a week, in memory of the immortal bard. Excursion trains will be run from every corner of the Kingdom, and arrangements have been made to supply the visitors with those inevitable British luxuries, beer, buns, pork pies and sandwiches; but where the thousands are to sleep has not, apparently, been thought of. The little hamlet of Stratford cannot give one-tenth of them lodgings.

The *Alexandra* case is before the Lords on an appeal, for an appeal for a new trial, but has not reached a decision. As to the case of the rams, it will probably be reached in two years. The Government has just taken out a commission to examine the Pasha of Egypt, to ascertain if he knows anything about them. In case he does not, another commission will be applied for to examine the Emperor of China—then the Tycoon of Japan, and so on. But the legal proceedings are no slower in this case than in others involving property. English law is never rapid, unless a man is to be hanged. Law is sometimes fast, often slow, and never sure.

MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Dano-German War—Maximilian—Confederate Intrigues—Lectures—Compliment to an American Inventor.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 8, 1864.

The *Constitutionnel* of this morning, a paper which speaks more correctly for the Government than any of the semi-official papers, declares that the new Holy Alliance is a phantom, and the loud cries of the English journals so many false alarms. The conditions of such an alliance, according to this journal, no longer exist. The Governments which are supposed to have entered into it are more constitutional and less despotic in form than they were in 1815, and cannot go backwards. According to the *Constitutionnel*, they cannot even have entered into an arrangement of any kind, since Russia holds dynastic claims on the territory in dispute between Denmark and the German States, and since she has a strong interest in preventing so powerful a military people as the Germans from becoming also a powerful maritime people, as they would do if they were permitted to destroy Denmark as a nation. So that, notwithstanding the general belief in a war, the Government papers at Paris at least discredit such an event, and try to tranquillize the public mind.

The new Emperor of Mexico has been "within our walls" since Sunday, and is housed with NAPOLEON, concocting schemes for the building up of that famous Latin barrier in America. The Archduke was detained at Brussels a week longer than was intended, by some kind of a political hitch which threw our Bourse into a fever, and the politicians into a quandary; for if the Prince could not come to Paris it was because he was not going to Mexico, and if he was not going to Mexico it was because there was going to be a war between France and Austria in Italy and on the Rhine! The reasoning was good, and there was an excuse for the fever of the speculators and the quandary of the politicians. But the King of Belgium hurried off to London, and there the embargo on the Prince's visit to Paris was taken off, how or why we do not yet know, and now, as I said before, the two Imperial conspirators are sitting in council at the Tuileries arranging the affairs of the American continent.

As to the private affairs between the two Emperors, we learn from the Austrian organ at Paris, the *Memorial Diplomatique*, that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN agrees to pay to NAPOLEON from the treasury of Mexico, for the expenses of the war, 230,000,000 of francs—not a large sum for the throne of an empire, when it is the empire that pays it; that NAPOLEON is to leave his present army in Mexico a few months longer and until such time en it may be deemed possible to withdraw it; that in the meantime a Mexican army is to be organized, composed of two elements, to wit: a small force, mostly cavalry, drawn from the Mexican population known to be friendly to the new Government, and of a large force, to be called the Foreign Legion, probably six thousand strong, drawn almost exclusively from the French army, and composed of adventurous spirits, who will be well paid and promised rapid promotion in return for their incorruptible devotion to the new dynasty.

The young Prince CANINO BONAPARTE, cousin of the Emperor, has already entered the French Foreign Legion, now in Mexico, and it is intended, no doubt, to pass him into the permanent force, destined to remain in the country, with promotion to a higher rank, so as to give *prestige* and moral force to the new Government.

The Prince MAXIMILIAN, we learn from another source, desired to have command of Gen. BAZAINE and the French army of occupation as long as they remained in the country, but this, it is said, has been refused him.

The Confederate agents abroad are said to look upon the Prince MAXIMILIAN as an agent who is to come somehow or other to their aid, and his arrival at Paris has thrown them into quite a fever of agreeable excitement. Senator GWINN, who sometime ago had an interview with the Emperor on the subject mainly of Mexico, has also had an interview with MAXIMILIAN, and this circumstance has given rise to the report that the California Senator was going to Mexico as Minister of the Confederacy. This report proves, however, not to be true; he is going to Mexico, but not in any official capacity; he declares that he has done with political life, and that he is going to settle down in the northern part of the new empire to turn his attention to mining, agriculture and money making. As for the Confederate diplomatic agent to the Court of MAXIMILIAN, it is said here that Gen. PRESTON, of Kentucky, late United States Minister to Spain, has already been named, with Mr. FENNE, former Secretary of Legation to Mexico under Mr. FORSYTH, as Secretary of Legation.

The Democratic Nominating Committee of Paris have failed to agree on the candidates to be run for the two vacancies at Paris for the Corps Legislatif; the split taking place on the question of running war or peace candidates. Messrs. GUEROULT, editor of the *Opinion Nationale* and Deputy, and M. HAVIN, editor of the *Siècle* and Deputy, refuse to support any candidate in their papers who is not in favor of war for Poland *war* for Venetia and Hungary, and for the evacuation of Rome; while M. OS GIRARDIN, editor of the *Presse*, M. THIERS, M. OLLIVIER, Deputies, and other members of the committee, declare that they will only support candidates who pledge themselves to a peace policy on these questions. Thus far, Messrs. CARNOT and LABOULAYE stand the best chance of nomination, and it is expected that at the last moment the Liberals will unite upon whatever men the majority of the Opposition journals place at the head of their columns. The Government has not yet shown any sign of putting forward candidates, but the Emperor is known to be favorable to running official candidates even where their defeat is certain.

An important discovery has been made in France. It has been found that public lectures on the American system are a good thing, and not dangerous either to public morals, nor public order, nor, more important than all, to the stability of the Government? What a wonderful discovery for the nation that calls itself the most civilized and most enlightened nation in the world! Two Winters ago, the then Minister of the Interior, M. DE PERSIGNY, was coaxed and cajoled into giving permission for a series of these public lectures on literary and scientific subjects in the small room of the Rue de la Paix; but the authorization was given with fear and trembling, and surrounded with all sorts of restrictions and precautions. The Prefect of Police said that he could not guarantee that it was not a political club in disguise, but he took good care to marshal enough force at each lecture to prevent any demonstration of treasonable designs either in word or in action. Everybody but the Government was pleased with this first attempt, but for some reason or other, M. DE PERSIGNY refused the next Winter to renew the authorization. The present Minister of the Interior, M. DURUY, takes a different view of the affair, and he has not only authorized the lectures of the Rue de la Paix, but he has authorized others at the Salle Barthelmy, at the Sorbonne, (public evening lectures having no connection with the official day lectures,) and elsewhere. The lectures of the Sorbonne opened yesterday evening, and more than four thousand persons, composed of the aristocracy of letters and of wealth, presented themselves for admission, but the room would not hold half of them. Even the Minister of the Interior himself, who arrived late with Madame DOUAY, was obliged to perform a feat common to popular church orators in America—scale a window. The astonishment of the Parisians at this general thirst after knowledge, or perhaps at the fact that public lectures do not breed a revolution, knows no bounds, and for the moment they have found a new emotion of the first class.

The expression of Gen. BANKS, in a late circular, that "indifference shall be treated as a crime," is seized upon as a good occasion for proclaiming that another RUSE is at work at New-Orleans and another reign of terror is in operation there. They pounce upon this unfortunate circular with such avidity as to give the impression that they had been long waiting for an occasion to assimilate the present to the late Governor of the Gulf Department, and, however appropriate may be the acts of Gen. BANKS in his government of the unruly people of New-Orleans, it is to be regretted that he, as well as the rest of our Generals, do not adopt the European system of writing little and executing a good deal. To govern without writing seems to be a difficult task to learn.

The indulgence you show to open enemies in your midst is a standing subject of wonder abroad. A leading Northern politician, who has done more to cripple the President in his efforts to put down the rebellion than any other one man North of South, goes to Washington and is invited to the White House, and when his wife gives a soirée she is able to display ostentatiously on her table a bouquet marked with the name of the wife of the President! A lot of wealthy Secessionists have collected in New-York, and there under your noses, and through the medium of two or three compatriot journals, are spreading treason abroad through the State, preventing enlistments and stirring up disaffection and revolt. And yet you toil on against these adverse influences, and affect to believe them harmless. The country is full of foreign writers, paid exclusively to write you down on all subjects and under all circumstances, no matter what they lie their own convictions or how you may treat them personally, and yet you even court these gentlemen, and, by your very kindnesses, furnish them opportunities to plunge the dagger deeper into your heart. Lately a distinguished Senator introduced the able correspondent of the vilest of the Secessionist papers of London to the President and his lady at the White House, and all Europe at this moment is laughing over the humiliating caricature which this writer drew of the President and his lady, and of the manner in which they received him.

The amount of matter which is now published in Europe against the cause of the Union is beyond belief. There never was a cause so systematically written down—never a cause around which were encircled so many political and mercenary motives of abuse as this one; for its success destroys the anxious political hopes of the governing classes of Europe, and ruins the pockets of the Secessionists themselves, and of a larger number of sympathizing speculators than has ever before been interested in any foreign war. Nine men out of every ten in England wish the rebellion success and believe in its success, while in France a vast majority see no hope for a re-establishment of the Union; so that when the rebellion is finally put down, as it must be, there will be a larger astonishment among mankind, a greater shaking among aristocratic fossils of Europe, a more convulsive grasping at empty pockets, than it has yet been given to man to see.

As the Spring campaign commences, the organs of the Secessionists abroad have recommenced their unfair way of giving the news from the war—that is to say, omitting entirely the Union victories, and dwelling at length on rebel victories. Thus we learn that the agents of this Confederacy abroad are still active and hopeful.

The Emperor has just conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honor on Mr. CLAXTON, of Baltimore, for his improvements on and experiments with an American invention—BROADWELL's breech-loading cannon. Mr. CLAXTON has been experimenting for more than a year with this gun at the Government works at Augoulême, the French Government paying him six hundred francs a month to exercise his own gun—a fact which demonstrates the high value they place upon it.

MALAKOFF.

OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Schleswig-Holstein Question as Viewed in Prussia—Enthusiasm of the People—Celebration of Washington's Birthday in Germany.

BERLIN, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1864.

The great question of the day is that of Schleswig-Holstein. The war of 1848, and the attempted settlement of the affair by the London Treaty of 1852, which still left the two Duchies in the hands of the Danes, under certain conditions, were equally unsatisfactory. The recent accession of a new King, and the subsequent Federal occupation of Holstein, owing to the non-compliance of Denmark with these conditions, has stirred the matter up again. "Germany for the Germans" is the universal cry, and Austria and Prussia have been obliged, in order to retain their prestige, to take the lead in the movement. The Federal Diet, proceeding with its usual slowness, has failed to meet the demands either of the people or of these great Powers, who wished Schleswig occupied also, unless the Danes would suspend the November Constitution in regard to the latter Duchy. These proposals not being acceded to by either the Diet or Denmark, the Austrians and Prussians crossed the Elder—the robicon of Germany at this time—and laid siege to the Dannewerke, which consists of a series of earthworks in the most southerly part of Schleswig, and forms a defence somewhat of the nature of the Great Wall in China, or the rampart constructed by the Romans in Britain. This was supposed impregnable, but, to the surprise of everybody, the Danes, after a brief resistance, evacuated the works during the night, and were already far advanced on their line of retreat before the opposing forces either knew or would credit it. They made a hasty pursuit, but after a sharp encounter with the rear guard of the Danes, who led them into an ambuscade, the latter continued their march without further molestation till they reached the fortifications of Düppel, opposite the Island of Alsen, both of which positions they still hold. The first impression on hearing of this evacuation, was that there was "something rotten in the State of Denmark," and the Commander of the troops, Gen. LA MAZA, was recalled. This was merely to satisfy popular clamor, however, as the Danish King, in an address to the army, justifies the measure on the score of necessity. The army, which was his sole reliance, was outnumbered, and in danger of being outflanked, and it was judged most prudent to retire to the stronger position of Düppel, which the Danes held successfully in the war of 1848. This place, however, the allied forces are preparing to attack as soon as the state of the roads will allow them to bring up their heavy siege guns. It is said an armistice has been proposed by England, but that the Austrians and Prussians will not consent to it, as long as a Dane remains on the soil of Schleswig.

There is, of course, great rejoicing here and elsewhere, over the valor and success of the German troops. The Austrian and Prussian officers and soldiers certainly displayed much bravery, there being considerable losses in both corps, especially the former. The other day thirteen cannon arrived here, which had been taken from the Danes. They were adorned with wreaths, evergreens and ribbons red, white and blue, the national colors of the Duchies, and were drawn through the Brandenburg Gate, thence up the magnificent street Unter den Linden, as far as the Royal Palace, accompanied by many officers, followed by five artillerists, with white hands on their left arms, the rear of the procession being brought up with thirteen Austrians in a wagon. The King received the Guard of Honor in the Palace, and made them a short address. The people greeted them with loud hurrahs. Five of the cannon were taken to Vienna, the remaining eight being exhibited in front of the Museum for several days, where they were nearly devoured by the populace, and afterward deposited in the Arsenal.

In fact, Berlin has been in a delightful state of excitement all Winter on this subject. It was one of the principal causes of disagreement between the House of Deputies and the Government, and undoubtedly led to the sudden dissolution of the Prussian Parliament not long since. "*Schleswig-Holstein, Meerumschlungen,*" is the favorite air—it is called for and encored at all the concerts, the audience accompanying the music with the words—the organ-grinders play it under your windows, and the boys whistle it in the streets. Portraits of "FREDERICK VIII., Duke of Schleswig-Holstein," and maps of the Duchies of every size and price, hang in the windows of all the book and print stores. Two new plays, one entitled, "Die Preussen in Schleswig," and the other, "Berliner Kinder in Schleswig," have already appeared, and are nightly performed to crowded houses.

It would only be a waste of time to discuss the merits of the Schleswig-Holstein question, but the diplomatists in Europe are at their wit's end on the subject, and the situation is daily becoming more interesting. The Danes have laid an embargo on all shipping belonging to the German Confederacy, propose to blockade all German ports, and their men-of-war are cruising in the English channel and elsewhere for prizes. The Austrians, in return, have dispatched a squadron of twelve sail to the scene of action, and the Prussian navy is also being rapidly concentrated on the spot. So look out for a naval fight before long. The steamers moving between New-York, Bremen, and Hamburg, will tell, it is said, under the Russian flag. In the mean time, the Prussians are busily engaged in fortifying Kiel, and several other seaports in Holstein, as if they intended to remain in possession, and have set a large number of men at work demolishing the Dannewerke. They have also occupied Kolding, a frontier town in Jutland, which invasion of the latter province has caused quite a stir in diplomatic circles, although the move is declared to be merely for "strategic reasons," which certainly is a reasonable explanation. The latest news received is, that a conference, on a new basis, respecting the Dano-German dispute, has been proposed by England, and assented to by Austria and Prussia. It is also stated that France accedes to it provided Russia also falls in. Denmark has not yet under consideration, and the Federal Diet will soon report upon it. An indecisive infantry encounter has just taken place between the Danes and Prussians in front of the fortifications of Düppel.

FREDERICK VIII. has been extensively proclaimed Duke of Schleswig-Holstein throughout these Duchies without opposition on the part of the Austro-Prussians, although from being supported by the National Democratic party, it is not certain whether his claims will be recognized, in full at least, by either these Great Powers or the Diet.

I have become rather tired of being asked when the war in America will end, so that now, whenever that question is put to me, I always reply by inquiring when the Schleswig-Holstein affair is to be settled.

I notice that you have had some excitement in New-York owing to the microscopic discovery of poisonous insects in ham. The ham may have been of the Connecticut hass wood variety, which would very likely be thus affected. But there has been considerable alarm and discussion here about these insects, which are called *trichinæ*; microscopic photographs have been taken of them; and VIRCHOW, the distinguished Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the University, has published a card in the papers stating that he has found these insects only in the lean of raw bacon, and that it is safe to eat it in a cooked state. This has rather quieted the public mind, and it was only the other afternoon that I witnessed, at a concert, a large consumption of sausages, while the band was playing "*Trichinenfrei! Polka von Kretschmer.*" As for myself, I am not fond of pork in any shape or state *just now.*

The anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday was celebrated, on the evening of the 22d by a grand dinner-party given by the American Minister, Hon. N. B. JOHNSON, to the Americans in Berlin, to which many eminent foreigners were also invited. Toasts were given and speeches made by various gentlemen who were present, including several Germans, among others the celebrated historian, VON RANKE, and the whole affair passed off in the most agreeable manner. It is fortunate that our country is so well represented here, and I find that the "Amerikaners," as we are called, are better liked than any other nation by the German people, who also side with the North, with the exception of some of the nobility, who entertain the same regard for Slavery in America as they do for serfdom in Europe.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE MERSEY RAMS.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Manchester Examiner, March 12,

Correspondence respecting the iron-clads building at Birkenhead, has been presented to Parliament by command of Her Majesty, and appeared yesterday as a Parliamentary paper. The correspondence is exclusively between Earl RUSSELL, Mr. ADAMS, Lord LYONS, and Mr. STUART, and a considerable portion of it has already been published. The following will be of interest with reference to the allegation that Her Majesty's Government were led to order the detention of the rams in consequence of Mr. ADAMS' note of September 5

(Extract.)

Mr. Layard to Mr. Stewart.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 5, 1863.

We have given orders to-day to the Commissioner of Customs at Liverpool to prevent the two iron-clads leaving the Mersey. These orders had scarcely been sent when we received the note from Mr. ADAMS, of which I send you a copy. [The note of September 5.] Mr. ADAMS is not yet aware that orders have been given to stop the vessels. You may inform Mr. SEWARD confidentially of the fact.

Subsequent to the date of the correspondence already published, are communications between the two Governments in respect to the report of Mr. MALLORY, the Confederate Naval Secretary. Lord LYONS, on Dec. 24, 1863, transmits to Earl RUSSELL extracts from the Washington *Star* of Dec. 19, purporting to give the substance of the report, and on Dec. 31 transmits a copy of the New-York TIMES, of Dec. 30, containing a full copy of the report. On Jan. 19 of this year, Mr. ADAMS submits a copy in the same terms as that furnished by Lord LYONS, and makes it the foundation of representations. He holds that that report puts it beyond a doubt that the rams were intended for the Confederates; that further toleration of the practices described in that report would be to give permission to the enemies of the United States to make war against them from the British shores; that the toleration of these avowed enemies of the United States so engrossed exceeds the permissible toleration of political exiles; that it is his Government's conviction the Confederate States have the intention by these means of plunging the two countries into a war to serve their own purposes; that his Government endeavors to defeat their designs without giving offence or irritation to Her Majesty's Government or the British people; that he thinks the premature recognition of Confederate belligerent rights has caused these designs; that his Government could do no more than it has done; and that to prevent danger "it would seem that a resort to some measures of greater stringency than have yet been taken is necessary on the part of Her Majesty's Government." To this note Earl RUSSELL replies:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Feb. 8, 1864.

SIR: Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the representations contained in your letter of the 18th ultimo, with regard to the alleged use of British territory for belligerent purposes by the Government of the so-styled Confederate States, as shown in the report of the Confederate Secretary of the Navy, Mr. MALLORY, of which you inclose a copy; and I have now to state to you that this document appears to Her Majesty's Government to contain the strongest proof, if any were wanted, that they have endeavored in good faith to observe strictly and impartially, under circumstances of no small difficulty, the obligations of neutrality which they have undertaken, and that the practical effect of their doing so had been advantageous in no slight degree to the more powerful of the two belligerents, namely, the United States. What is termed in Mr. MALLORY'S report "the unfriendly construction of Her Majesty's laws" is, therein made matter of grave complaint against England by the Government of the so-styled Confederate States, while to the same cause is ascribed the fact that those States have been prevented from obtaining the services of the greater part of a formidable war fleet which they had desired to create. Her Majesty's Government are fully sensible of the nature and importance of the admissions made by Mr. MALLORY'S report of the endeavors of the Government of the so-called Confederate States by their agents in this country and in Canada to violate in various ways Her Majesty's neutrality. Her Majesty's Government have already taken steps to make this Government aware that such proceedings cannot be tolerated, and Her Majesty's Government will not fail to give to these admissions, to which you have invited their attention, the considerations which they undoubtedly deserve. There is, however, one passage in your letter which it is impossible for Her Majesty's Government to pass over without special notice. This passage is as follows: 'I am further directed respectfully to represent that the toleration of these avowed enemies of the United States, whilst known to be carrying on these hostile practices, now fully revealed, within the British realm and its dependencies, without restraint of any kind, cannot be regarded as an exercise of the unquestionable right of sheltering political exiles, but rather an equivalent to permitting them to abuse that right for the purpose of more effectually availing themselves of British aid and co-operation, now notoriously given them in waging war with a country with which Great Britain is at peace. In reply to this allegation, Her Majesty's Government think it right to state that Her Majesty's dominions must necessarily continue to be open to the subjects of both belligerents as long as Her Majesty is at peace with both of them; but that Her Majesty's Government will, at the same time, continue to put in force, as they have hitherto done, to the full extent of the means in their power, the laws of the country against those subjects of either of the belligerents who may be found, by transgressing those laws, to have abused the rights of hospitality and to have offended against the authority of the crown. With regard to its being made a matter of complaint by the Government of the United States that Her Majesty's Government thought fit, upon the original commencement of hostilities, to recognize the status of belligerents in both the parties to this unhappy contest, Her Majesty's Government can only repeat the observation which they have had occasion to make on former occasions in reply to similar representations received from you, that any other course would have justly exposed this country to a charge of violating the clearest principle and soundest precedents of international law.

I am, &c., (Signed) RUSSELL.

THE PASHA OF EGYPT TO BE EXAMINED.

In the Judges' Chambers, on Tuesday, March 8, the case of the Attorney-General *vs.* Laird and others came before Mr. Justice MELLOR, upon application for a commission for the examination of witnesses; Mr. R. E. TOLLER for the Attorney-General stated that these were informations against the defendants for equipping and fitting out two iron-clad steamships for the Confederate Government, and he asked for a commission to Cairo and other places, to examine His Highness the Pasha of Egypt and others, whose evidence was material for the crown. Mr. WATKIN WILLIAMS, for the defendants, stated that they courted the fullest investigation, as they had a complete answer to the case, but contended that this was a vexatious application adopted to delay the proceedings, and nothing else. The vessels were seized early in November, and an information was filed till February. The vessels had been detained all this time, to the great loss of the defendants, and now this commission would seriously add to the delay, to their great loss and prejudice. Mr. Justice MELLOR said it was sworn that the evidence was essential, and he could hardly refuse the application. W. W. WILLIAMS said, it so, the Attorney-General ought to give the names of the witnesses, as giving that of the Pasha of Egypt was merely illusory: they would scarcely examine him personally, but some ministers or other persons. The facts also intended to be proved ought to be stated, and the commission returned in time to try the case at the sittings after the Easter term. Mr. TOLLER said they intended to bring on the case for trial at that time. Mr. Justice MELLOR said he should make the order, but the names of the witnesses, so far as practicable, should be *bona fide* given to the defendants, and also a statement of the matters of fact intended to be proved; the commission also to be returned into court by the 10th of May next.

THE ALABAMA.

The Cochin China *Chronicle*, of Jan. 23, gives the following account of the capture of the American ship, *Emma Jane*, by the *Alabama*: "The *Emma Jane* was a vessel of about 1,100 tons, belonging to one of the ports on the Northern side of the now disunited States. She left Bombay on the 5th inst. bound to Moulmein with ballast, and on the 14th, when off Trivandrum, sighted a steamer which afterwards proved the terrible *Alabama*, Capt. SEMMES. She approached the *Emma Jane* with American flag flying, and when a short distance from her, fired a gun to make her heave to, and sent an armed boat on board. The *Emma Jane* at this period also showed throughout American colors, but the moment the armed boat reached alongside, the American flag was struck, and the Confederate banner hoisted on board the steamer. The officer in charge of the boat demanded Capt. JORDAN'S passage on board the *Alabama*, with the ship's papers, and on his reaching the steamer the papers were examined by Capt. SEMMES, who declared the *Emma Jane* a prize, and Capt. JORDAN and his crew prisoners of war, and decided that the vessel must be burnt. Capt. JORDAN was permitted to return back to his ship, and twenty minutes allowed to pack up such effects as he was permitted to retain. Mrs. JORDAN, the Commander's wife, was allowed to bring away all her wearing apparel, the Commander a trunk, and each officer and man a bag, containing clothing only. Several boats were then sent on board, all the provisions and stores, and other valuables removed to the *Alabama*, and the *Emma Jane* was set on fire. The *Alabama* being under steam, and the weather a perfect calm, she was detained in the vicinity of the burning vessel for two days, and then made her way to Anjengo, where she landed the Commandar and nineteen of the crew of the destroyed vessel, with nine days' provisions to find their way to Cocsin. The *Alabama* is represented as a vessel carrying six side guns, and two heavy centre ones, and appears to be well furnished with stores of all descriptions, takes, no doubt, from the various captures—but does not appear to be flushed in cash—as she is said to have had scarcely time means to buy fresh provisions while at Anjengo. Even so essential an article as fresh beef, were it to go on board the steamer for sale, was not purchased, as being too expensive. The accumulation of chronometers on board is declared to be something marvelous, there being no less than 200. Capt. SEMMES is represented as a care-worn and anxious man, with great taciturnity and austerity of manners, and yet at times capable of much courtesy and affability. He frequently goes aloft himself to ascertain the character of vessels in sight. He wears the uniform of the United States Navy, and is perpetually armed with a terrible revolver belted to his side. The crew (about 120 in number) consists of men of all nations, and we are told that the English and Irish element preponderates. Mrs. JORDAN, we understand, had frequent conversations with Capt. SEMMES, and did not spare him or his cause, with those severe and cutting reflections which a lady alone can bestow without fear of retaliation, under such circumstances; but they appear not to have brought conviction to the mind of the Confederate hero. There seems to be little doubt, however, of his great anxiety for the termination of this unhappy internecine war."

THE ALEXANDRA CASE.

The case of The Queen *vs.* Sillem and others came before the House of Lords on appeal on March 11. There were present the Lord Chancellor, Lord WENSLEYDALE, Lord KINGSDOWN, Lord CRANWORTH, Lord ST. LEONARDS and Lord CHELMSFORD. The Attorney-General opened the case on the part of the Crown. He said this was an appeal from a judgment in the Court of Exchequer Chamber. An appeal from a decision in the Court of Exchequer was made to the Court of Exchequer Chamber, but their Lordships dismissed the appeal on the ground of incompetence. The *Alexandra* was seized in April, 1863, under the Foreign Enlistment Act. The case came before a special jury in the Court of Exchequer in 1863, when a verdict was found for the defendants. The Crown then proposed to tender a bill of exceptions, and it was arranged that there should be no difficulty in settling the terms. However, when Michaelmas term arrived, no bill of exceptions had been settled, and it was thought better that a new trial should be moved for, in order that the whole

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Raid upon the Chattanooga Railroad—Officers Robbed and Negroes Butchered—Attempted Bribery—The Ladies of the South to the Rebel Army—Movements in the Army of the Ohio—The Enemy in Strong Force at Tunnel Hill—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, March 19.

The weather for the past four or five days has been decidedly cold and disagreeable. Business, however, and travel, all the time increase. Immediately in our midst, outside of the military, nothing is transpiring of moment. For the past few days there has been a considerable buzz around headquarters, and yesterday Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, Maj.-Gens. ROSECRANS, DODGE, SHERMAN, and SHERIDAN, and Brig.-Gens. GRANGER (Bob), GILLEM, BARRY, WHEATON, RAWLINGS and MANSON—quite a group of luminaries—were assembled at one time. Gen. SHERMAN went to work immediately upon his arrival here, and will mount about seven thousand cavalry, which are camped in this vicinity, as soon as possible. At last the smallpox is decreasing. This dreadful disease has carried off a large number of soldiers, negroes, and citizens, during the past four months. The number at present sick is about thirteen hundred, half of whom are contrabands. A large field hospital for those afflicted with this malady has just been put in operation.

The first raid which has been made upon any of the roads in this department, since the whipping which Gen. CROFTS gave WHEELER in October last, took place on the Chattanooga Railroad, between Tullahoma and Estelle Springs, on Wednesday evening last, in that military section under the command of Gen. SLOCUM. I have seen three officers who have arrived in this city since the affair, who have acquainted me with the whole details. The first we heard about the affair, gossip here it that MORGAN had made a raid upon the road, destroyed the bridge at Duck River, three trains of care, and knocked everything into a general smash. But it was not quite so bad as that. The facts are these:

Two trains left Nashville on Wednesday morning, the mail train ahead and a freight and soldier train following. The mail and passenger train, when about ten miles south of Tullahoma, ran off the track, on account of a rail which had been misplaced. Simultaneously a gang of robbers jumped from behind trees and ledges, and commenced robbing those on board, and plundering and burning the train. A Captain of the One Hundred and Twenty-third New-York, whose name I do not remember, was deprived of an elegant establishment in the way of a costly watch and chain and diamond ring, and a number of hundreds of dollars, boots, hat, and coat. He begged of the fellow who attended to his case to spare his boots, but the robber turned a deaf ear to all such requests.

Capt. GROSS, of the Tenth Illinois, was served in the same manner, being relieved of clothing, money, and watch and chain. The Captain had between six and seven hundred dollars with him, which was eagerly seized and appropriated by his captor.

Lieut. HARRY WILLIAMS, of the First Michigan Mechanics and Engineers, was robbed of a watch and chain worth $200 and $300. He also lost a trunk full of clothes and valuable papers, and about $800 worth of mechanical implements and valuable tools. He saved his boots, from the fact that while he was pulling them off the crowd took to their heels, on account of the approach of another train, the top of which was covered with armed soldiers. The train was composed of four cars, three of which were totally destroyed, with their contents, by fire. The locomotive was not much injured.

While this work of robbery and destruction was going on, a more revolting scene was taking place in close proximity to it. There were four or five colored boys working as breakmen on the train and the officers' servants. These were all stood in a row and shot to death by a squad of ruffians under Capt. SCOTT, of Manry County. The poor fellows begged terribly for their lives, but their prayers were unheeded. One of the servants had worked a number of years in one of our barber-shops here, and had hired himself out for the benefit of his owner, as he was one of those few who are more attached to their masters than to strangers. This was his first trip, although Gen. STEDMAN tried to get him some time ago. Lieut. WILLIAMS, who had hired him, says he was literally shot to pieces—probably thirty balls entering his body. The squad that fired upon the poor negroes was at least forty strong—many of whom fired out all the charges in their revolvers. The whole party numbered about eighty man, under a Lieut.-Col. HUGHES, and belonged to Ronny's command. They were armed with revolvers, and, for the most part, clad in Federal clothing. The soldiers on the second train fired at the retreating gang, and succeeded in killing one and wounding two of them.

There are really but few guerrillas in Tennessee at present, but those who do pursue such a calling go armed with revolvers and dress in citizens' clothes or Federal uniforms. Lincoln County, where this barbarous affair occurred, is the most dreaded neighborhood through which the road runs. This is the same county where last January three members of the Third Ohio Battery were captured, tied to trees, shot and thrown into the river. You may recollect that for this act Gen. THOMAS taxed the inhabitants around about the sum of thirty thousand dollars, which was equally divided among the families of the murdered men. No doubt he will attend to this case in like manner. Since the trains have been running daily and regularly as usual.

Col. J. L. DONALDSON, Chief and Supervising Quartermaster of this department, came across a trick a few days ago, wherein some of his employes were engaged in urging forward sutler's supplies and receiving a consideration therefor. The consideration amounted to two hundred dollars cash, which was seized by DONALDSON and turned over to the Refugee Fund.

The prominent ladies of the Southern Confederacy have written a letter to the rebel soldiers at large, chock full of buncombe, the tenor of which is in regard to the system of reënlisting, which has been "adopted" by the "patriot Southern boys." They denounce in fearful language those who have deserted the standard, and pile on the agony upon those who have made up their minds to go ragged and starved during the war. They praise the President of the rebel Government warmly, evidently forgetting that this same man, but a short time ago, in a speech at Richmond, had branded the soldiers of a particular section as cowards.

Since my last there has been quite a considerable amount of skirmishing in East Tennessee. On the 14th inst., about 4 o'clock in the evening, a strong force of rebel cavalry attacked a brigade of ours, composed of the Ninth Pennsylvania, Seventh Ohio, and the Eighth and Ninth Michigan Cavalry Regiments, under the command of Col. GARRARD, and drove them into Morristown with the loss of seven men. The next day, becoming more bold, the same force came within a quarter of a mile of the town, when a superior force of our men sallied out, and after a sharp fight, succeeded in routing the rebels, who left behind ten in killed and wounded, and ten prisoners. It is believed that portions of LONGSTREET's forces have moved this way again; at least, the division at Bull's Gap has been reinforced with two brigades. There seems to be an impression rife that BUCKNER does not mean to attempt the invasion of Kentucky. For my own part, I am looking for something stirring in that section of the country. LONGSTREET himself is certainly in Richmond at present. None of his army are there, though.

At Chattanooga nothing is stirring—at least on our side. It is believed that the rebel army is nearly all at Tunnel Hill and Dalton, and that it is being heavily reinforced. All of the troops sent South during SHERMAN's raid have returned, except the divisions of FRANK, CHEATHAM and WALTHAM, which are still at Mobile.

The National Cemetery is slowly approaching completion. A great funeral took place at Chattanooga on Tuesday last. Col. MEREDITH, of the Twenty-fourth Illinois, who was mortally wounded during the attack on Tunnel Hill, on the 25th ult., died on Monday, and expressed, as a last desire, that he should be buried in the Cemetery of Chattanooga. A large, escort escorted him to the grave.

As I write, three regiments of returned veterans are passing, en route for Chattanooga. The first one is the Seventy-fourth Illinois, coming back with nearly six hundred new recruits.

FROM LOOKOUT VALLEY.

Affairs in the Valley—Shell Mound—The Eleventh Corps—Advent of Spring.

LOOKOUT VALLEY, Saturday, March 12, 1864.

Since my return from the North, nothing of extreme interest has occurred in this unusually quiet Valley. Guarding the railroad from Bridgeport, Ala., to Chattanooga is a duty not very arduous, but at times lively enough, when rumor says some bright morning that "JOHN MORGAN is within six miles of Bridgeport," and "WHEELER's cavalry is advancing on Shell Mound." Then it is the Germans of the Third Division arouse from their lethargy, load and cap their pieces anew, and stand ready to meet the wily foe.

Shell Mound is within eight miles of Bridgeport, near a gap in the mountain, which renders it a vulnerable point; here, being one of the stations on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, several regiments of the Third Division of our corps are stationed. Shell Mound is so called on account of the innumerable shells found there on a large mound or knoll. These shells are of a peculiar quality, and the soldiers use their leasure in making rings from them.

The Eleventh Corps is daily increasing in size. Regiments, which have reënlisted, are returning continually, and with the new division (Gen. WARD's) which has lately been attached to it, we will soon have a powerful corps. Gen. HOWARD is liked and much respected by all. He is not only an officer of military ability, but he is also a Christian gentleman, and his many acts of kindness will not be forgotten by many who have seen and felt them. Gen. STEINWEHR, who commands a division, has just returned from a visit home, with his health recuperated, again ready for a Spring campaign. Col. A. BUSHBECK, who commanded the division during the absence of Gen. STEINWEHR, has resumed his post of Brigade Commander. For two years he has held this last, and many a rebel regiment rues this day when they came in contact with Buschbeck's brigade. Were sisters as plenty now in the military heavens as in times past, doubtless one would fall on his shoulders.

Spring has already brought us delightful weather; the meadows in the valley present a verdant appearance, and soon we expect to change the diet of our horses from hoop-poles and cracker boxes to green pasture—on which we fancy they may thrive the better.

A ride into the country toward Knoxville reveals the poverty of the people and the hard-featured life they have been wont to live. Indeed, Middle and West Tennesseans have always spoken and thought of this part of the State as the Jews did of Nazareth. No wonder East Tennessee wants to be a State by itself, when its proud neighbors can snub it no longer. But though many of the women are rather unrefined in their way of enjoying their snuff, and most of the men wear only slouched hats and butternut coats, we will never forget that these women have been true while their more polished sisters have been false, or furious; and that those slouched hats and butternut coats have often proved the *vestments of martyrdom*. It is not the first time in the world's history that poverty and patriotism have gone hand in hand, nor the last time that men like ANDREW JOHNSON will come out of Nazareth.

Yesterday we had a brigade review, and next week Gen. HOOKER will review the division. We are not anxious to remain here during the Summer, as the air will be none of the pleasantest, owing to the great number of dead animals lying about—none within *our* corps limits however. HAWKSTAFF.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

Fight at Liverpool Heights—Attack by the Rebels on Yazoo City—Defeat of the Traitors—Gallantry of the Union Troops.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., Sunday, March 13, 1864.

One of the most successful expeditions ever recorded of our operations in this vicinity, was that sent out on the 1st of last month, commanded by Col. JAMES H. COATES, of the Eleventh Illinois Infantry. The force consisted of the Eleventh Illinois Infantry, Eighth Louisiana Infantry, and First Mississippi cavalry—the two latter being colored troops.

Lieut. H. H. DEAN, Adjutant of the Eleventh Illinois, kindly furnished me with the following particulars of the campaign; On the 31st ult., the expedition left Haines' Bluff, and ascended Yazoo River on transports, convoyed by three gun-boats, and on the 4th arrived at Liverpool Heights, within eighteen miles of Yazoo City. At this point they found the enemy posted in a strong position on a high bluff, and he immediately opened fire on the gun-boats, which were in advance, striking them several times, and putting two shots through one of them.

The Eleventh Illinois disembarked immediately, and attempted to storm the position of the enamy; but were repulsed with a loss of five men killed and twenty-eight wounded. The gunboats opened an effective fire upon the enemy while the infantry reembarked, and the fleet ran the blockade in the night, with a loss of six men wounded. From this time there was continued skirmishing along the river till the 9th, when our forces reached Yazoo City, where a detachment surprised and captured five Rebel pickets.

On the 11th, Col. COATES reëmbarked and proceeded up the river to Greenwood, and found Fort Pemberton evacuated by the enemy. The First Missouri Cavalry, Col. OSBANN commanding, went out from this point, had a fight, lost five men, and went to within five miles of Grenada; and ascertaining that FORREST was at that place in force, retraced his steps and joined the main command.

Several days were spent in loading cotton which was found along the river shore, and after having secured sixteen hundred bales, the expedition returned to Yazoo City on the 28th. Immediately upon arriving there Major COOK went out with a small cavalry force, and encountered a brigade of Texas cavalry, numbering fifteen hundred, commanded by Brig.-Gen. L. S. ROSS. A sharp fight ensued, in which Major COOK lost nineteen prisoners, and Col. JONES, of the Texas cavalry, was killed. On the next morning, while out on a reconnoisance, a party of our troops found eight of the bodies of colored soldiers taken prisoners the day before. The clothing was stripped from their bodies and all were shot through the head.

Col. COATES established his headquarters in the town, and eight companies of his regiment, commanded by Maj. MCKEE, took possession of the earthwork on a commanding point a half mile distant from the city. Thus matters stood till the 4th inst., when Gen. ROSS sent in a communication, asking what would be the treatment of prisoners if taken by negro soldiers. Col. COATES replied that they would be treated with the respect due prisoners of war.

On the night of the 4th, Ross was reinforced by a brigade of Tennessee troops, numbering 800 men, commanded by Brig.-Gen. R. V. RICHARDSON; and at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 5th an attack was made upon Major MCKEE, who held the redoubt, while a portion of the enemy went to the left, flanking his position, and entered the town, and came within twenty feet of Col. COATES' headquarters before they received a check from our men, who were pouring a deadly fire upon them from the windows. Here was almost a hand-to-hand conflict, which lasted four hours, when finally our sharpshooters had picked off all their gunners and completely silenced the guns which had riddled Col. COATES' headquarters with shot and shell at a range of only a few paces, and the rebels began to fall back. A light field-piece had been sent from the gunboat *Malamora* to the town, when the fight began; but the squad sent with it ran at about the first fire, and permitted it to fall into the hands of the enemy, who only had it a moment till some of the Eleventh boys retook it and manned it through the fight.

While the fight was progressing in the town, the rebels had Major MCKEE completely surrounded, and were throwing shot and shell into his works with terrible precision. After they had, as they supposed, obtained every advantage, RICHARDSON sent a message to Major MCKEE, saying they had taken all the rest prisoners, and demanded his surrender. The Major replied to him that he had "no idea of doing any such thing, but that if he wanted them to come and get them." They renewed the attack, and several times came up within a few paces of the earthwork, and were as often repulsed with heavy loss. A second message came from Gen. RICHARDSON, demanding an immediate surrender, saying that "for God's and humanity's sake, he ought to surrender—that he would not be answerable for the actions of his men if they had to take the place by assault, and that he would storm it and take it in ten minutes." The Major replied to him "that he had better come and take them, that they never would surrender—that he might storm and be ——." He further told him that he was sorry his damend was coupled with such a threat, that if the fight went on with that understanding, he should kill every man he captured.

At this juncture, our forces in the city had it all their own way, and were driving the enemy rapidly before them, and a general rout of the enemy ensued, and the fight ended at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Our loss was one Lieutenant and seven men killed, twenty-four wounded, and thirteen prisoners in the Eleventh Illinois; and the colored troops lost two commissioned officers killed, four wounded, ten enlisted men killed, sixty-one wounded, and six missing.

The redoubt held by Major MCKEE was one hundred and fifty feet square, and during the fight, over fifty shell exploded inside the works. Col. COATES' fighting force was seven hundred men; that of the enamy, according to their own admission, twenty-three hundred. Major THIELMER, of the Tennessee troops, was killed within twenty feet of Col. COATES' door. The loss of the enemy is not known, but it was far greater than ours.

All speak in terms of the highest praise of the gallantry of Major MCKEE, of the Eleventh Illinois, and Major COOK, of the First Missouri. All did their duty nobly; but I have not space to relate individual acts of heroism. Lieut.-Col. PEARCE, of the Eighth Louisiana Infantry, led his troops in the most gallant manner, and the colored soldiers fought like devils. There seemed to be a mutual understanding between them and the enemy that they should take no prisoners.

This is considered here by military men, as it certainly was, one of the most gallant and successful struggles of the war on our part, and, therefore, I have given greater space to it than I should otherwise have done. The enemy had eight field pieces in the fight—our troops one small one!

PERSONAL.

—Private William Vongster, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New-York Volunteers, sentenced to be shot for falling asleep on his post as a guard of the Forest Hall Prison, in Georgetown, has been pardoned by the President—firstly, because the kind-hearted President can't help pardoning soldiers, and secondly, because it was proved that Vongster was the best soldier in his company, and was tired when unexpectedly placed on duty.

—It was denied some time since that Mrs. DOUGLAS was officiating as a clerk in the Treasury Department. The Washington correspondent of the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* says, however, that "passing through the Treasury Department the other day, I met Mrs. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, who is filling the duties of a twelve hundred dollar clerkship in that department."

—Mr. and Mrs. MICHAEL RICHMOND, of Ashford, Conn., on the 5th inst., celebrated their "golden wedding." As a curious coincidence, it is mentioned that the same minister was present and officiated, who originally married the couple half a century ago—Rev. PHILO JOHNSON, now of Rocky Hill. This venerable clergyman is in his 83d year.

—JOHNNY MCKAY, the prize-fighter, and famous among sporting men as the second of HEENAN in his fight with MORISSAY, and also as trainer of ALLMILL, the champion oarsman, was killed a few days since at Freedom, Ohio, by being struck with a towline, while engaged on a coal barge plying between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

—West Alexander, in West Virginia, is the Gretna Green of that section. Since May last Esq. MAY has married nearly one hundred couple, and since the return of the veteran soldiers from their furloughs, the business is particularly brisk, as many of them are taking companions in arms for life—or the war.

—PERLEY VALLANDIGHAM, "a youth to fortune and to fame unknown," but nevertheless a nephew of the great Ohio martyr, is married to and lives with a negro women in Muscatine, Iowa, according to the *Journal* of that place. His brother, living on the opposite side of the river, is also married to a negress.

—Mr. J. H. STODDENS, the lecturer, is about to return to England; and in view of laborers in this country, he proposes to lecture on the subject of "Settlement and Labor in America," and to receive commissions for sending out hands to our manufacturers.

—Lieut.-Col. J. J. EWELL, who has just retired from the Chief Quartermastership of the Department of the South, the duties of which he has discharged with so much skill and ability, has been presented with an elegant service of 12 pieces by his former employes.

—The Norfolk *Regime* says that the Government has a contract with JOHN MINOR BOTTS to furnish two corps of the Army of the Potomac with wood. The soldiers are cutting and hauling it themselves. He furnishes 2,000 cords a month at $4 a cord.

—The New-Haven *Journal* says ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS testified in the Superior Court, in that City, recently, and J. C. BRACKENRIDGE is erecting a block of houses in Meriden. And yet the Copperheads grumble about a want of "toleration."

—The condition of Senator HICKS, of Maryland, who recently had a leg amputated, is steadily improving. It is stated that his physicians pronounce him out of danger, and that there is every prospect of his speedy recovery.

—It was Robert E. Lee, then a Colonel in the Federal service, and now the distinguished rebel General, who captured John Brown at Harper's Ferry, and handed him over to the Virginia authorities.

—The funeral of Major JERRY SULLIVAN, who was recently killed in a skirmish in Virginia, was held at Rochester on Friday, March 18. An immense concourse was present.

—Mrs. WHITE, of Alabama, sister of Mrs. LINCOLN, has reached Salma, Ala., having smuggled through a rebel uniform, the buttons of which were of gold, worth $40,000.

—Maj.-Gen. JOHN G. FOSTER, the last survivor of six brothers and sisters, is visiting his mother and old friends in Nashua, N. H., where he quietly arrived on the 19th inst.

—JACKSON, JEFF DAVIS's colored coachman, is lecturing in Portland, Maine. There is another colored gentleman in England doing business on this same pretext.

—Mr. H. S. SANFORD has taken three hundred tickets for the Palmer Marbles, which are offered at the Sanitary Fair in Albany. He ought to draw a prize.

—It is said that Gen. KIRBY SMITH, of the rebel army, is selling his cotton delivered in our lines to British houses and others for sterling exchange.

—Maj. Osborn, Chief of Artillery on Gen. Howard's Staff, had his leg broken at Stevenson a few days since, while changing cars for Nashville.

—The Springfield *Union* says that GEORGE THOMPSON intends making this country his home. His residence will be in Boston.

—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS has accepted an invitation to fill the pulpit of the late Rev. T. STARR KING, in San Francisco, temporarily.

—Col. BURRILL, of the Forty-second Massachusetts Regiment, has been a prisoner of war in Texas almost fifteen months.

—Hon. L. K. Underwood, of Halena, designs becoming a candidate for United States Senator for Arkansas.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* urges the appointment of Maj.-Gen. Buell as Chief of Staff to Gen. Halleck.

—Col. A.D. Streight is lecturing at Indianopolis.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—On Saturday last THOMAS COEGRAN, of this village, was arrested on a warrant issued by ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States District-Attorney, New-York City, on a charge of counselling and by force of arms resisting the execution of the act entitled "An act enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," or, in other words, resisting the draft. Our readers will remember that during the riots in New-York, in July last, a parcel of men and boys gathered together in this village, and after marching to the office of the Provost-Marshal and turning the furniture, etc., out of doors, and threatening the life of the Marshal and others who were in the employ of the Government, they turned toward the building where a large quantity of Government property was stored, consisting of soldiers' clothing and accoutrements, bursting in the door, and, after throwing in the street, burned and otherwise injured of $3,000 worth. The accused was the leader of this riot and was the man who forced open the door and in other ways assisted in destroying the property. COGORAN, a few days after the riot, left the place, and, as it was said, went to Ireland. He returned a few days ago and was arrested as above stated. He was taken before the Marshal of New York and admitted to bail in the sum of $500 to appear for examination.—*Jamaica (L. I.) Farmer.*

THE CROPS IN VIRGINIA.—In many parts of the State we hear that the wheat crop has been seriously damaged by the severe weather of the past Winter. It is said, too, that this is the case in some of the great wheat growing regions of the West. We would urge upon all our farmers, in view of the probability of at least a partial failure of the next wheat crop, to plant as great a breadth of corn as they possibly can. It will all be needed before another year.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, May 19.*

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, March 21, 1864, 1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President. Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—

Petition of Thomas Bell to be paid for lumber furnished for building house for Engine Company number Thirty-one.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Alderman Jones—

Petition of the Ladies' Metropolitan Fair Association to occupy Union Park, whereupon he presented the following resolution:

That permission be and the same is hereby granted to the Metropolitan Fair Association to occupy Union Park during the time of the fair.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Petition of D. D. Badger and others, to clean the streets of the City of New-York, &c.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Hardy—

Remonstrance against flagging the sidewalks of Thirty-eighth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Petition of tax-payers and others, to have an avenue macadamized leading to Central Park.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Petition of the property-owners and others of the property situate on the east side of Third-avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets, for sewer in Third-avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Chipp—

Memorial of C. T. McClanachan, praying for remuneration for services rendered to the Joint Special Committee on Celebration of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

An invitation was received from the officers of the Sixty-ninth New-York State National Guard, to review them on Thursday, the seventeenth instant, at twelve and a half o'clock noon.

Which was accepted.

A memorial of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, praying for a change in the time for returning the books of the Assessors, on the first day of March in each year, in place of July, as heretofore, with accompanying act in relation thereto.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Aldermen Fox—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to build a new house for Engine Company number Forty-two, to be erected on their present location.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Aldermen Fox—

Resolved, That the cobble-stone pavement in Washington-street, from Cedar-street to the Battery, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That the cobble-stone pavement in Coenties-slip be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across Greenwich and Sixth avenues, at their junction opposite Jefferson Market, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the New-York Mail Steamship Company be and are hereby authorized to erect a shed and gateway upon Pier number Forty-six, North River, with such fixtures as the business of their steamships require, provided the same shall be done in accordance with plans by the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized and empowered to pay to the heirs of Lawrence Wiseburn, deceased, the sum of ninety dollars, being the amount due him for services as janitor to the Assistant Treasurer of the Sixth Senatorial District, rendered during the months of January and February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and that he pay the same out of the present appropriation for the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund."

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman McMahon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Robert Nicholls to erect a sign over sidewalk in front of number four hundred and eighty-two Canal-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the general repairs and fitting up that are required to the Second District Police Court building to be done without contracting therefor, and without delay, to an extent not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause a gas lamp to be placed in the Third-avenue, west side, about one hundred feet north of Twenty-sixth-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That East Twenty-fifth-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that one-half of the expense be paid by the property owners and one-half of said expense be paid by the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Thirty-second street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River, be opened according to law, and Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the necessary legal steps to cause the same to be carried into effect.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to the Fifth National Bank of this City to make an open portico in front of their premises, number three hundred and thirty-eight Third-avenue,

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

AN ORDINANCE.

TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE ENTITLED AN ORDINANCE TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SECTION EIGHT, ARTICLE THREE, TITLE THREE, OF THE ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL FIVE, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1—Section twenty-three of the above entitled ordinance is hereby amended, and shall read as follows:

SEC. 23—The Twenty-second Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limitation of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-second-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward, shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southeast side of Forty-fourth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of said City, bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of the Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth street, the easterly side of the Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of the Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward, shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward, shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty fifth-street, the westerly side of the Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Sixty-second-street and Hudson River.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Sixty-second-street, the westerly side of the Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Sixty-sixth-street, and the Hudson River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Seventieth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Sixty-sixth street, and the Hudson River.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resignation of John W. V. Appleton as a Commissioner of Deeds, and appointing Victor E. Hudson in his place.

Which was concurred in.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Report of Committee on Finance, amending ordinance from Board of Aldermen making the annual appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Aldermen Farley moved that this board do adhere to its former action.

Which was carried on a division as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Jones—1.

Whereupon Alderman McMahon presented the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The branches of the Common Council have failed to harmonize in their action in making the usual and regular appropriations for the current year; and

Whereas, The differences between the two boards are of such an important character, and the time fixed by the Legislature for the reception of new bills having almost expired, it is quite apparent that too much time must elapse in any further effort to determine or reconcile such difference, and in order that no injury may result to the credit and efficient working of the City Government in consequence of such divergent action, be it

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby requested to transmit to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly, at the City of Albany, a duly certified copy of the ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen on Friday, the eleventh of March instant, together with the accompanying draft of act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and to regulate certain expenditures of said corporation, accompanied with a request that said act be passed by the Legislature of the State, to the end that the necessary annual appropriations may be made for the support of the City Government, and the preservation intact of the faith of the City pledged to its creditors.

Which was adopted.

Alderman Fox moved that the Finance Committee of this board be appointed a Special Committee to proceed to Albany, and urge the passage of the act authorizing the Supervisors to raise money by tax for City purposes.

Aldermen Jones moved that a committee of three from each board be appointed for that purpose.

He subsequently withdrew the motion, and moved that this board request the Board of Councilmen to appoint a committee of three to act in connection with a similar committee from this board.

Which was lost.

The motion of Alderman Fox was then put and carried.

Resolution, permitting Schmidlin & Driscoll to place their street lamp reflectors in the street lamps in Fifth-avenue, between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution to place two gas lamps on the street in front of each entrance of the buildings of the Metropolitan Fair.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Aldermen McMahon moved that when the board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet on Monday next, twenty-eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for extension of Central Park.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for regulating, &c., One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Third to Fourth avenue.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, exhibiting the receipts and expenditures of the City Government, including the operations of the several Trust and Sinking Funds for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, transmitting their Annual Report for the year ons thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

The following communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balance, March nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Masterson moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of a report of the same committee of the Board of Councilmen, in favor of issuing an additional sum of three hundred thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Masterson moved to discharge the Committee on Fire Department from the further consideration of a resolution from the Board of Councilmen, in favor of procuring a first-class steam fire-engine for Company number Thirty-five.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring to flag Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report concurring to regulate, &c., Eighty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to the East River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to pave Ninth-avenue, from Fortieth to Forty-fifth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to have Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to have Sixth-avenue, from Forty second to Forty-ninth-street, paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to pave Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth-street with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave William-street with Belgian pavement, between Fulton and John street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report to build a new house for the use of Engine Company number Forty-seven.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring to regulate Broadway, between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report to lease the premises for Engine Company number Eighteen.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report concurring in granting to Hose Company number Two premises number five Duane-street.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Fox moved to suspend the present order of business, in order to take up Papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was concurred in.

On motion, the board adjourned, and the President announced that the board stood adjourned until Monday next, twenty-eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, March 21, 1864, 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, No. 16, City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esquire, President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagarty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—13.

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagarty, Webster,

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1864.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Reception of Paroled Rebel Prisoners.

Speeches by Jeff. Davis and "Extra Billy" Smith.

The Rebel Campaign of 1863 in Mississippi.

Another Raid by Averill Anticipated.

Progress of Repairs to the Railroads in Mississippi.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Gen. Grant and the Call for 200,000 Men Discussed.

We have received our files of Richmond papers from March 15 to March 21. They furnish the following interesting extracts:

RECEPTION OF PAROLED PRISONERS.

SPEECHES BY JEFF. DAVIS AND "EXTRA BILLY" SMITH.

The paroled prisoners which Gen. BUTLER sent up from Fortress Monroe a few days ago, had a grand time upon their arrival. A procession conducted them to Capitol square, and JEFF. DAVIS was called on for a speech. Taking his stand on the platform of the Washington monument, he welcomed the soldiers to their native land. He had often heard of the severe trials to which they had been subjected to their captivity, and his heart had yearned for the brave "boys" who had proved true under every trial, and had resisted every offer made to them to desert the fortunes of their country. Though they had passed through so many bitter trials, there were, perhaps, many yet in store for them, but he knew that they would not shrink from them—that they would all assist in achieving the independence of the country, and in driving away the hated foe now polluting our soil. [Cheers.] After a brief respite, said the President, you will be again called to the battle-field. "I know you will come." [Responsive shouts and cheers.] He hoped that they would all find their families better provided for than they might expect to do. The President closed by invoking the blessing of God upon those he addressed.

GOV. SMITH was then called for and addressed the assemblage at some length. He cordially welcomed the returned officers and soldiers; was glad to see them looking so well, and knew their hearts were strong to do their duty to their bleeding and suffering country. The Governor remarked that he was not the eulogist of the President, but it was best just to say that no man was more devoted to the success of the cause, or worked harder to insure that success. He had not responded to the popular clamor for retaliation against the foe because he knew that he would thereby sacrifice your lives. He forebore his tenderness to the soldiers we had in the hands of the enemy. [Cheers.]

From every point the signs are auspicious, animating and cheering. Our armies everywhere have evinced a glorious determination to "do or die," and you have come to add your strength to theirs. Let us look forward with hope. Let us all do our duty, and all will be well. [Cheers.] The grand Spring campaign, which the enemy had undertaken with promises of astounding results, has crumbled into dust. SHERMAN had retreated in shame and with disaster. FARRAGUT's naval undertaking had utterly failed, and, without going further into these particulars, he would advert to the late raid upon this city. Was there ever in the world an enterprise gotten up as this expedition was, that had terminated so ingloriously? [Cheers and laughter.] Why, they fled at the first fire from our citizen soldiers. The enemy did not stay long enough for us to grapple with them. At the first show of opposition on the Brooke Road, KILPATRICK fled off to the left, and made his way toward the Peninsula. He had bet $5,000 that he would get into Richmond. If he had dared bravely to attempt what he had promised to do—if he had only given us a fair chance—he might have won his bet, but he would have arrived here as a prisoner—but as a conqueror. [Cheers.]

The Governor expressed his preference for the tented field, and said he was ready at any moment to encounter the foe, and sacrifice his life in defence of his country's rights. [Cheers.] He believed that it would not be long before we witnessed the end of the war, and the establishment of the Confederacy among the nations of the earth. He invoked harmony, and ridiculed the critics who found fault with our officers, and yet were to their country the benefit of their own large military experience. [Laughter.] They should be placed in the front rank of the army, where they would learn something of the art of war. [Cheers.] The Governor then referred to the substitute-principals who had been required by Congress to report for duty. I know, he said, (addressing the soldiers,) what a frolic you will have over them when they arrive in camp. [Laughter.] You will put them through. [Renewed merriment.] The Governor told his hearers that he wanted them to win new laurels, and thee, at the close of the war, when they returned home, perhaps with a leg or an arm gone, they would talk to the "old woman," and tell the children, who would clamber around their knee, how they put it to the Yankees here, or put it to them there. [Laughter.] They tell me, said the Governor, that I am getting old, but where there is a Yankee or a woman to be met, I wish it understood that I am only *twenty-five*. [Laughter.] The Governor soon after concluded his remarks. "Three cheers" were then given by the crowd, and the band played "Dixie."

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1863 IN MISSISSIPPI.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The official report of Gen. JOSEPH R. JOHNSTON, of his operations in Mississippi, although called for by Congress on the 11th of December last, has only made its appearance in print within the past few days. In referring to it at present, it is not for us to attempt to account for the delay in its publication. Many of the facts embraced in this report have already been given to the public in the synopsis of the correspondence between Gen. JOHNSTON and the Government authorities in Richmond. Passing over these, we come to the dispatches between Gen. JOHNSTON and Lieut.-Gen. PEMBERTON, with reference to the operations around Vicksburgh.

On the 9th of May Gen. JOHNSTON, then at Tullahoma, received a dispatch from the Secretary of War, directing him to proceed at once to Mississippi, and take chief command of the forces there. On the 13th at the same month he received a dispatch from Gen. PEMBERTON, dated Vicksburgh, May 12, asking for reinforcements, as the enemy, in large force, was moving from the Mississippi, south of the Big Black, apparently to the direction of Edward's Depot, and expressing the belief that that point would be the battle-field, if he could forward sufficient force, leaving troops enough to secure the safety of Vicksburgh.

On the 13th, Gen. JOHNSTON dispatched Gen. PEMBERTON, notifying him of his arrival at Jackson, informing him of the occupation of Clinton by a portion of GRANT's army, and urged the importance of reestablishing communications, ordering him to come up, if practicable, on SHERMAN's rear at once, and adding: "To beat such a combination would be of immense value. The troops here could cooperate. All the strength you can quickly assemble should be brought. Time is all important."

Subsequently, Gen. JOHNSTON ordered Gen. PEMBERTON to evacuate Vicksburgh and to take the road leading to Clinton. This order was disregarded. In concluding his report, Gen. JOHNSTON says:

Convinced of the impossibility of collecting a sufficient force to break the investment of Vicksburgh, should it be completed—appreciating the difficulty of extricating the garrison, and convinced that Vicksburg and Port Hudson had lost most of their value by the repeated passage at armed vessels and transports, *I ordered the evacuation of both places*. Gen. GARDNER did not receive this order before the investment of Port Hudson, if at all. *Gen. Pemberton set aside this order, under the advice of a council of war;* and though he had in Vicksburg eight thousand fresh troops, not demoralized by defeat, decided that it "was impossible to withdraw the army from this position, with such morale and material as he at present had, and to effect the Confederate;" but to hold Vicksburgh as long as possible, with the firm hope that the Government may yet be able to assist me in keeping this obstruction to the enemy's free navigation of the Mississippi River." Vicksburgh was greatly imperilled when my instructions from Tullahoma, to concentrate, were neglected. *It was lost when my orders of the 13th and 15th of May were disobeyed.* To this loss was added the labor, privations and certain capture of a gallant army, when my orders for its evacuation were set aside.

In this report I have been compelled to enter into many details, and to make some animadversions upon the conduct of Gen. PEMBERTON. The one was no pleasant task—the other a most painful duty. Both have been forced upon me by the official report of Gen. PEMBERTON, made to the War Department instead of to me, to whom it was due.

Gen. PEMBERTON, by direct assertion and by implication, puts upon me the responsibility of the movement which led his army to defeat at Baker's Creek and Big Black Bridge—defeats which produced the loss of Vicksburgh and its army.

This statement has been circulated by the press, in more or less detail, and with more or less marks of an official character, until my silence would be almost an acknowledgment of the justice of the charge.

A proper regard for the good opinion of my Government has compelled me, therefore, to throw aside that delicacy which I would gladly have observed toward a brother officer, suffering much undeserved obloquy, and to show that to his short campaign *Gen. Pemberton made not a single movement in obedience to my orders, and regarded none of my instructions; and, finally, did not embrace the only opportunity to save his army, that given by my order to abandon Vicksburgh.*

ANOTHER RAID BY AVERILL ANTICIPATED.

From the Richmond Whig, March 17.

Information has been received at Fincastle, from the West, that AVERILL, with large reinforcements, is preparing for another raid into that section. The enemy apparently despairing of accomplishing anything in Virginia with the "Grand Army of the Potomac," seems to have abandoned the policy of pitched battles, and concluded to try what virtue there is in frequent and extensive raids. Unable to break through the living wall of brave men on the line of the Rapidan, the Regency at Washington are endeavoring to undermine it by starvation.

This intelligence comes in apparently reliable shape, and the authorities, forewarned, will doubtless be prepared to give them a suitable reception. The adventurous AVERILL will try to repair the disastrous failure of KILPATRICK's expedition; but there is no reason why his should not end in the same manner. These raiders come commissioned to do the deeds of land pirates, and all who are captured should meet the fate their abuses of the laws of civilized warfare deserve.

ANOTHER INVASION HINTED AT.

The Charleston *Mercury* argues against an attempt, which it thinks will soon be repeated, to invade Pennsylvania. It says:

"Our previous advance into Pennsylvania was the very thing the Lincoln Government wanted. They could not raise troops, and the war fever was dying out in the United States. Our invasion of Pennsylvania rekindled the war spirit, and enabled LINCOLN to raise the troops he wanted. The United States are now in the same condition they were then. The greater part of their troops in the field go out of the service in May. They have refused to reënlist to so great an extent that President LINCOLN has ordered a conscription of a half million of men more, to fill their places in the ranks of their armies. The campaign of this Spring proves the reluctance of the soldiers in their armies to prosecute the war. If things continue as they are, there will be no volunteers, and the new conscripts will be reluctant and few, and in all probability we will be victorious throughout the Summer, and win peace and independence by the Fall. But if we invade Pennsylvania, the same result will, in all probability, be produced again. Our enemies will again fill up their armies, and prolong the war. We will do exactly what President LINCOLN longs for—preys for—it such a blasphemous wretch can pray. He would hail our advance into Pennsylvania with triumphant joy, as a sort of providential intervention in his favor. It is exactly what he would do, if he had the disposition of our armies. The lowest sort of wisdom is that which follows events. It is the wisdom of *experience*, not of *anticipation*. Shall we be destitute of even this sort of wisdom, which may inspire and direct the weakest understanding?

VIRGINIA AND THE WAR.

From the Richmond Whig.

A comparison of the census of 1860 and 1863 shows that of the number of slaves in the entire State in 1860, only 3,803 have been lost since then, above natural propagation and other causes.

Of horses, in that portion of the State under our control, we have lost 25,201.

In 1860, the number of cattle returned for taxation in the entire State was 1,021,132, or *ninety-seven* for every one hundred white persons. In 1863, the number of cattle within the territory, free from the occasional incursions of the public enemy, was 507,152, to which add 8 per cent., the usual difference between the actual and taxable numbers, and we have 547,724 cattle within our control in the last mentioned year, which is *one hundred and five* head of cattle to every one hundred white inhabitants.

The returns show an increase of 72,336 sheep, and a loss of 156,970 hogs in the counties and corporations under our control.

SHERMAN'S RAID.

The Richmond *Whig* of March 18 says:

The rolling stock from the Mississippi and Alabama Road is being transferred to the Mobile and Ohio, to operate the upper end of that road until it is completed through again, which it will be in less than thirty days. Heavy forces are at work on all the demaged roads to repair the breaks.

The same paper says, in a later issue:

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is again open to Quitman, Mississippi, and it is thought will soon be open to Okolona. The work of repairing the damage done by SHERMAN is progressing with vigor.

FOOD AND FINANCE.

FUNDING TREASURY NOTES.

From the Richmond Whig, March 21.

The amount of Treasury notes funded in Petersburgh, up to 1 o'clock yesterday, was $2,200,000, with numerous applications still pending.... The amount funded in Columbus, Ga., at last report, was $1,350,000. The *Sun* says the large corporations have not yet commenced funding; when they do, the aggregate sum will be very large,.... The Petersburgh *Register* says that between $9,000 and $10,000 are now in process of disbursement in the way of *dividend* among the shareholders in the stock of the *City of Petersburgh* steamer—an immense dividend..... The Lynchburgh *Republican* says the money market in that city is growing "tight," and is destined before many weeks are past to be much tighter..... The Mobile *Register* of the 11th reports a sale of gold in that city the previous day at 16 for 1.

A gentleman who has recently returned from a trip to the United States, ascertained, from good authority, that the gold which the Yankee papers claim to be in the Treasury vaults, is not there at all—Secretary CHASE having long since thrown the bulk of it upon the market clandestinely, at different times, to keep down the premium. His anxiety for the passage of the bill authorizing the sale of the gold was to obtain the sanction of Congress to an act already committed. The Yankees are too cute to be long bamboozled by such trickery, and we therefore look for a sharp reaction after the premium of gold in Wall-street has been reduced 15 or 20 per cent. under the influence of CHASE's gold bill.

"PRICES TUMBLING."

Two sales took place in Petersburgh, on Friday, March 12, at which the following prices ruled, as reported in the city papers:

Common tobacco, from 50c. to 80c. ℔ lb.; medium, do., 80c. to $1 50; do. good to prime, $2 to $4 ℔ lb. table salt, 420. ℔ lb.; quinine, $75 ℔ oz.; nails, $175 ℔ keg; brown sugar, excellent quality, $8 ℔ lb.; loaf do., do., $14 75 ℔ lb.; coffee, $11 25 ℔ lb.; cognac brandy, $80 ℔ gallon; peanut oil, $46 ℔ gallon: apple brandy, $65 ℔ gallon; striped domestics, from $6 60 to $7 10 ℔ yard; 4-4 bleached cotton, $3 75 ℔ yard; 4-4 unbleached, $4 40 ℔ yard; brown sugar, $7 50 to $8 ℔ lb.; package pins, $18 50; black thread, $15 50; sorghum molasses, $32 25 ℔ gallon.

The rapid decline in the sugar market is attributed to the fact that the price had been run up beyond the means of the community in general to purchase.

In Lynchburg, Virginia, on March 19, a beautiful article of coffee sugar, sold in 100 pound parcels at $7 50. In Petersburgh, Va., Friday, cotton shirting sold at $5 50 per yard, and osnaburgs at $3 85@$4 25. In Augusta, Georgia, in the public market, pork is selling at $1 50@$2 ℔ lb., and beef at $1 40@$2. Corn-meal is quoted at $13@$15 ℔ bushel.

The Augusta, Ga., *Chronicle* says: We are happy to note a sensible decline in the price of the necessaries of life in this market. Yesterday morning good beef sold at $1 40 to $2 per pound, and the market was well supplied. Pork was also plenty, at $1 50 to $2 per pound.

Corn in the ear sold yesterday from wagons at $13 per bushel—a decline of $3. Corn meal sold at $14 to $15 per bushel; considerable was purchased at the former figures.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

From the Richmond Whig, March 20.

We have pretty positive information that the enemy's force is almost nothing in Missouri, and that Gen. PRICE believes this is his opportunity to march his veterans home to arouse and redeem their State. Gen. MEADE's army is not only below its usual complement in numbers, but is sadly demoralized, and the Yankees are speculating upon an early visit from Gen. LEE across the Potomac. A force must be kept in Kentucky, for the Yankees know that MORGAN is free, and mounting with his troopers, each armed with a pair of scissors in addition to their rifles and revolvers. Meantime, Yankee enlistments are expiring, and the veterans are generally tired of the war and going out, while the last draft has not supplied their place, and the new draft not yet executed. How then can the Yankee armies be strong enough for offensive movements on a grand scale? *With Grant, two to one is an indispensable requisite to his tactics.* He is a lucky manager of brute force, and has at last to face his master in the art of war. Instead of that overwhelming invasion we have all been looking for with so much breathless anxiety, we shall not be surprised to see the enemy taking the defensive, and the gray coats pushing forward to fight for and recover the ground from which they were crowded in the last campaign. *We should not be surprised, if the figures could be compared, that the Confederate effective force in the field today is equal to that of the foe; and when that is the case, what Confederate ever asked a surer guarantee of victory?*

WHAT REMAINS OF THE WAR.

From the Richmond Whig.

From this time forward, we have a right to expect a continual improvement in the Confederate cause, and a correspondingly deterioration in that of the enemy. Our currency, under the salutary provisions of the last Congress, must grow better and better daily, while that of the enemy, under the absorption of gold, the augmenting expenses of the Government, and the increasing issues of promises to pay, must grow worse and worse. So, too, of the respective armies. The military net keeps all of our troops in service, embracing the youthful ardor, chivalry and patriotism of the country, trained, seasoned, skilled in the art of fighting, the art of inflicting the greatest injury upon the enemy while receiving the least amount of injury themselves—while the army of the enemy, now on the verge of losing its veterans, will soon contain nothing better than negroes, European mercenaries, substitutes, and conscripts too worthless to pay, or have paid for them, the insignificant sum allowed to purchase exemption. *Our army, like our currency, will grow better every day, fed as it will be by the worm, young blood of the country pouring into it all the time its vivifying ardor, and growing every day more hardened to the toils and exposures of war, and more capable of inflicting damage on the foe—while they, on the other hand, will lose by retirement their best troops, and be left to depend on the low wretches who may be hired for the work of blood, or may be unable to buy for themselves exemption from it.* While thus our currency and our army are improving and theirs deteriorating, we will, by every day the war is prolonged, be demonstrating more conclusively to the world the inability of the enemy to conquer us, and our ability to establish our independence. The judgment of the world will therefore settle, day by day, more in our favor, and day by day more against our enemy. Thus, in moral as well as in physical power, we will be gaining, while they are losing. And, *as time passes, these forces will all increase, in arithmetical progression, until our success will be rendered for palpably sure for even the besotted and purblind foe to doubt it.* In this way, even should there be no intervention from abroad, or no sudden uprising of the anti-war party among the enemy, we may safely conclude that the hour of relief, of triumph, and peace is not so far distant but that we may command strength to stand till it comes.

THE AMNESTY.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

What are the terms which ABRAHAM LINCOLN offers? He exempts from his amnesty a host of the best citizens of the South in the army and in civil life. To others he offers a free pardon upon condition that they will take an oath not only of allegiance to the United States but of obedience to all the proclamations of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and to all the abolition decrees of his Black Republican Congress. And these terms he offers not to acknowledge rebels but to sovereign States; not to crush rebellion but to a powerful Government, which has in the field an army so strong that, after calling for more than two millions of men to crush it, and failing in the effort, he is now calling for half a million more in the same breath that he professes to treat the Confederacy as a conquered people.

Is it not evident upon the mere statement of the case that Lincoln's amnesty was never expected or designed by himself to have any other effect than irritation and insult to the Southern people? No one, however, knows better than ABRAHAM LINCOLN, that any terms he might offer the Southern people which contemplate their restoration to his bloody and brutal Government, would be rejected with scorn and execration. *If, instead of devoting to death our President and military and civil officers, he had proposed to make Jeff. Davis his successor, Lee Commander-in-Chief of the Yankee armies, and our domestic institutions not only recognized at home but re-adopted in the Free States, provided the South would once more enter the Yankee Union, there is not a man, woman or child in the Confederacy who would not spit upon the proposition. We desire no companionship upon any terms with a nation of robbers and murderers. The miscreants whose atrocities in this war have caused the whole civilized world to shudder, must keep henceforth their distance. They shall not be our masters, and we would not have them for our slaves.*

GEN. GRANT.

From the Richmond Whig.

Gen. GRANT has only once—at Shiloh—encountered a master in the art of war, and then he was terribly beaten. At Belmont he was soundly thrashed, and at Donelson and Vicksburgh he was made to pay a frightful cost for the successes he won. He has never gained a battle in an open fight with a less advantage than three or four times as many men as were opposed to him. He has not proved himself a great General, but he has shown quickness, tenacity, the power to wield brute force with effect, and aptness in taking advantage of Confederate folly. In his next fight he must confront either JOHNSTON or LEE, where neither lack of vigilance, nor lack of ability, nor lack of men will give him the advantages he has enjoyed on other occasions. We are of the opinion that after such encounter the laudations of him in the Yankee papers will afford the most laughable bits of reading on record.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The new Napoleon of the North is having a very fine time just now. Like all the other Napoleons, his Elba is not far ahead of him.

From California.

MEETING OF THE UNION STATE CONVENTION—THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION INDORSED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 25.

Sailed, ship *William Chamberlain*, for Callao.

The Union State Convention organized at Sacramento, yesterday, by the election of WILLIAM H. SEARS, Chairman, by 45 majority over W. H. PARKS, (Anti-Conness candidate.) The whole vote cast amounted to 257.

To-day the convention unanimously adopted a resolution praising the National Administration, declaring LINCOLN the first choice for the next President, and indorsing Messrs. CONNESS, HIGBY, SHANNON, and COLE, of the California delegation, in Congress.

A separate resolution in memory of the Rev. T. STARR KING was adopted by a standing vote, all the members rising from their seats in silence.

The delegates to the Baltimore Convention have not yet been elected; but doubtless the majority of them will be friends of Mr. CONNESS.

The Quota of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, March 25.

An investigation of the official figures discloses the fact that when Pennsylvania is given credit for enlistments in the regular army and marine service and the navy, her quota under the call for 500,000 men will be nearly, if not quite, full. The statement that the deficiency of Pennsylvania was 74,000 is incorrect; that being the entire number of men due from the State under all the calls, allowing no credit for veteran volunteers and new recruits since Jan. 1st. Gov. CURTIN, has dispatched his military Secretary to Washington to procure an official correction of the misstatement, which has done much to discourage the people and retard recruiting.

From Bermuda.

The steamship *Alpha* arrived at Halifax on the 25th, with dates from St. Thomas to the 14th, and Bermuda 19th inst. She has no tidings of the *Rs Galantuomo*.

BERMUDA, Saturday, March 19.

The blockade-runners *City of Petersburgh*, *Advance* and *Index* arrived here only one half hour previous to that of the United States steamer *Shenandoah*, which arrived on the 17th and sailed on the 19th inst. for Norfolk.

From New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Friday, March 25.

The resolutions declaring the views of the Legislature in regard to the attempt, on the part of Congress, to interfere with the laws of New-Jersey, by annulling franchises granted to the railroads in this State, were passed by a vote of 17 to 2 in the Senate, and by a unanimous vote in the House.

Both Houses have adjourned to Monday night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Pleasonton Relieved from Command of the Cavalry Corps.

Other Relieved Generals Ordered to Duty at the West.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

The National Bank Bill in the House.

Final Agreement on the West Point Academy Bill.

FINANCIAL PLANS OF MR. SECRETARY CHASE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 26.

GOLD NOTES TO BE ISSUED IN PAYMENT OF DUTIES.

Secretary CHASE is understood to be making arrangements for the issue of gold notes, receivable for duties, which he proposes to pay for the interest falling due on April 1, May 1, July 1, August 19, October 1, November 1, 1864, and January 1, 1865, without rebate on interest due on and before July 1, and with rebate at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on interest due after that date. The aggregate of interest coming due at these dates is about $45,000,000, of which it is supposed that about $25,000,000 will be anticipated in this way, making a virtual addition of nearly that amount to the stock of gold. The Secretary also has under consideration the expediency of receiving National Currency at rates slightly below the current value of gold, and of issuing therefor Assistant Treasurers Certificates receivable in payment of duties.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERALS.

Gen. PLEASONTON has been relieved from the command of his cavalry corps, and is ordered to report to Gen. ROSECRANS.

Gen. SYKES is ordered to report to Gen. CURTIS.

Gen. NEWTON is ordered to report to Gen. SHERMAN.

Gen. FRANCH is ordered to report at Philadelphia.

Gen. MEREDITH is ordered to report at Cairo.

Gens. RICKETTS, GIBBON and WADSWORTH are ordered to report to Gen. MEADE for assignments to command.

Gen. CALDWELL is relieved, to enable him to sit on court-martial.

Gen. SPINOLA is ordered to court-martial.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 25.

THE WILKES COURT-MARTIAL.

Testimony for prosecution in WILKES' Court-martial, concluded to-day. SAMUEL WILKESON, former correspondent NEW-YORK TIMES, was the last witness examined. He testified that the letter of Commodore WILKES, to the Secretary of the Navy, was received on Saturday, Dec. 12, at the TIMES Office here.

RETURN OF OFFICERS AND MEN TO THEIR REGIMENTS.

Orders have been issued directing all officers and men on duty at various headquarters, whose services are not positively needed there, to repair at once to their respective regiments.

The number of officers and men belonging to the Army of the Potomac reported as being on special duty or detached service has become so great as to call forth an order from Gen. MEADE on the subject, looking to a correction of the evil. All deficiencies in full equipments of men for active service are also ordered to be promptly supplied.

THE DISMISSAL OF COL. NELSON.

The finding of the Court of Inquiry at Fortress Monroe, which declared Col. JOHN A. NELSON, Tenth United States Colored Troops, deficient in capacity, and negligent in preventing the impressment of negroes by his officers, has been approved by Gen. BUTLER, and he has been mustered out of service.

CAPTURE OF A RICHMOND BROKER.

A broker belonging in Richmond was captured a few days since with over fifty thousand dollars in United States notes in his possession, and lodged in the Old Capitol.

A CHANGE OF QUARTERS AND RATIONS FOR ARMY CLERKS.

Numerous clerks in the various bureaus here, who are detached from their regiments, have been much exercised by the report that the commutation money allowed them is to be withheld and Government quarters and rations provided them. It is affirmed that this arrangement would save the Government half a million annually.

ARRIVAL OF DESERTERS.

Deserters from rebeldom continue to arrive. Sixty or over were sent North to-day to be released on taking the oath. Nearly 400 have been released within the last two weeks on the same condition.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Hospitals here have received considerable accessions from the Army of the Potomac, whose accommodations for sick and wounded are being prepared for prospective emergencies. Ambulances and all the category of necessaries for disabled soldiers have been put in perfect order. With a view to systematize returns of casualties, Surgeon-Gen. BARNES directs that medical officers of commands engaged in action shall promptly make report to the medical officer of the army, who in like manner must report the consolidated return to the Surgeon-General.

GENERALS EN ROUTE TO THEIR COMMANDS.

Gens. SYKES and NEWTON, arrived here to-night, en route to join their commands in the South-west.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 25.

CAPTURE OF GUERRILLAS.

Col. WELLS, Provost-Marshal-General at Alexandria, sent out a party of Company D, of the First Michigan Cavalry, dismounted, on Wednesday evening, under command of Lieut. JACKSON, in search of guerrillas. They went by steamer to Freestone Point, and from thence through woods about ten miles, where they captured Capt. HANNEGAN, the well-known guerrilla chieftain, and three men, six shot-guns, muskets and rifles, three revolvers, one horse, and returned safely this morning. HANNEGAN is a dangerous man. He has often boasted he would not be captured alive. There was found upon him passes and permits from the rebel authorities permitting him to go where he pleased within the enemy's lines.

MILITARY NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The following nominations were confirmed by the Senate to-day:

Maj. JAMES A. HARDIE, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Inspector-General, with rank of Colonel.

Second Lieut. HENRY JAYNE, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and First Lieut. HENRY C. ROBINETT, First U. S. Infantry, to be Aids to Gen. MCCLERNAND.

LOCKWOOD M. TODD, of Illinois; NATHANIEL A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, and NATHAN B. EDMUNDS, of New-Hampshire, to be Commissioners of Subsistance, with rank of Captain.

THE LATE CAPT. HIRAM S. WILSON.

The officers of the Ninety-third New-York Volunteers, at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, to-day passed resolutions of condolence with the family of Capt. HIRAM S. WILSON, of that regiment, who died while on duty at Riker's Island.

SICK SOLDIERS.

Yesterday and to-day about fifteen hundred sick have been brought to this vicinity from the Army of the Potomac.

PERSONAL.

Representative STEBBINS, of New York, has been appointed a member of the Committee on Coins and Coinage.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut.-Com. GEORGE A. STEVENS has been ordered to the command of the steamer *Pontoosuck*, built at Portland, Maine.

GEN. SYKES' FAREWELL TO HIS COMMAND.

Gens. SYKES and FRENCH arrived here this afternoon from the army.

On taking leave of his command, Gen. SYKES issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, March 24, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.—*Soldiers of the Fifth Army Corps*: By direction of War Department I am relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac.

In obeying an order so wholly unexpected, I part from you with the profoundest regret. We have been associated since your organization as a corps. We have shared all the campaigns of this glorious army; and for nine months it has been my pride and distinction to be your chief. The history of your achievements adds a lustre to the history of your country, and in the great battle of the war on the 2d of July, 1863, your heroism and valor indisputably saved the day.

I part from you, feeling assured that your manly virtues, courage, and patriotism will still be conspicuous in campaigns to come, and that the insignia borne upon your flags and worn upon your breasts will be the shock of battle always be found in the thick of your country's foes.

(Signed) GEORGE SYKES,
Major-General Commanding.

TRANSFER OF SEAMEN.

Seamen in the army who desire to be transferred to the navy should make application by letter to the Navy Department.

DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY.

The President to-day dismissed Col. WOOLFORD, of Kentucky, from the United States service for certain sentiments expressed by him at a recent sword presentation in that State.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 25.

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The Vice-President submitted to the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 15th inst., inclosing a report from the Secretary of State, in relation to the establishment of a monarchical Government in Central and South America. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

EXPEDITION TO EASTERN ASIA.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) presented resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island, in favor of Surgeon MCGOWAN's projected exploration in Eastern Asia. Referred.

ILLINOIS SHIP CANAL.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) introduced a bill to construct a Ship Canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, for the passage of armed and naval vessels.

Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) called up his resolution requesting the President to furnish the Senate the report of the Commissioner of Emigration for 1863, with an account of existing contracts, and other information concerning emigrants. Adopted.

AID TO INDIAN REFUGEES.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) introduced a bill to aid the Indian Refugees to return to their homes in the Indian Territory.

Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EXPENSES OF SURVEYS.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution explanatory of the tenth section of the "Act to reduce the expenses of surveys of lands of the United States." By a defect in the law, money deposited in accordance with its provisions to pay for surveys, cannot be paid out without an appropriation, and his resolution affords a remedy.

THE SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. HARLAN reported from the Committee on the Public Lands, a bill to extend the eighth section of an "Act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights." Its design was to extend to Kansas the benefit of that bill, with authority to devote the income accruing to the support of the Common Schools.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for carrying the mails over and from Atchison, in Kansas, to Folsom, in California, appropriating a million dollars annually—the transit to occupy sixteen days during eight months and twenty days during four months of the year. The Pacific Railroad, as fast as completed, will take the place of the overland mail service.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

The Senate proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, viz.: the bill to prevent military interference in the elections.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said that the Senator from Michigan (Mr. HOWARD) had said that the time was inopportune for the passage of such a bill as this. He would commend him and others who thought like him, the example of a distinguished British statesman, who, when the rights of the English subjects were at stake, rose in his place in Parliament and declined to discuss questions of war so long as private rights were in jeopardy. Under these constant encroachments of power, we shall wake up hereafter, and find that the dream we have been indulging in was a delusion. He said the Senator from Michigan lays down the broad proposition that the military orders concerning elections are law, and therefore the proclamation of the Governor of Maryland was a usurpation of power. Yet strangely he compliments the man who never was the Governor of the State of Delaware by the voice of the people, but was set over them by the force of the bayonet, because he issued a proclamation for the people to be obsequiously obedient to the orders of their master, Gen. SCHENCK. If the soil of Maryland had been reddened with blood, as the Senator indicated it might have been, against whom would the dead accuse? Not against Gov. BRADFORD, or the citizens; but against him who sat enthroned at the other end of the avenue, and Maj.-Gen. SCHENCK, and those associated with him. In regard to military interference in his own State he quoted from a volume of three hundred pages of sworn testimony taken before a Committee of the Delaware Legislature. The Governor says that he had no official information that troops would be sent into the State at the election of 1862; yet on the eve of the day of election every village of the State was filled with soldiery. They swarmed at every poll except one or two on the day of election. Where did they come from and for what purpose? He denied that there had been any trouble in that State demanding their presence. The only authority for executing the laws of the State was entrusted to the Governor, a Commander-in-Chief, except when he seeks the protection of the Federal Government; yet, because that State was small and feeble in numbers, (but not in patriotism of her sons,) these troops were sent amongst them. He cited the testimony of Mayor GILPIN, of Wilmington, and others who had never been Democrats, to show that if had been crowded beforehand, that unless force was procured, the State would go for the Democrats. And Provost-Marshals had commissions signed by EDWIN M. STANTON, and sent in blank, accompanied by orders, and yet the Secretary of War denies that any orders had been sent direct from his department. He could not show these orders, but the testimony would prove this crime to the Secretary to the satisfaction of a jury of twelve honest men. The blank commissions, it is testified by several of the Provost-Marshals, who are of course Republicans, were filled up on the Sunday preceding the Tuesday election by GEORGE F. FISHER, the Republican candidate for Congress, and now a Judge at the Supreme Court of the district. He wished to let the country know that we had a Secretary of War who sent out blank commissions on the eve of election and allowed partisan candidates to fill them. After this, talk not of the purity of elections. This was partisanship of the basest kind, and would be scorned by all patriotic and honest men. He commented upon the President's instructions to Gen. STEELE, in reference to the qualifications of voters in Arkansas. They were to be permitted to vote under their State Constitution, as modified by the President, provided too they would support his proclamation! Mighty man! Oh! what meat is this we which our modern CÆSAR feeds, that he has grown so great? He quoted at length from PLUTARCH's Life of Pompey, and drew a parallel between CÆSAR and LINCOLN. It would be seen that our President was not the first man in the world who had sent soldiers to control elections. He did not know whether the President had read PLUTARCH, though he understood that he was well versed in SHAKESPEARE, and considered the passage "On! my offence is rank!" one of the best. [Laughter.] He held that there was a fixed purpose, and everything is being done to perpetuate the power of the President for four years; and, if this attempt was unrebuked by the people by their votes, this President, with his army, will defy the American people after the next term of four years shall expire. If he does not, he will be an extraordinary man. He appealed from CÆSAR to the Senate, and invoked it by that love of constitutional liberty which animated our fathers, and that love of civil liberty which caused the effusion of such precious blood in the Revolution, to save us from the impending military despotism.

THE WEST POINT ACADEMY BILL.

The Senate agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the West Point Academy Bill.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 25.

FRAUDULENT CHANGE OF NAMES OF VESSELS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill punishing frauds in the change of names of vessels. He caused to be read a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, who says the laws are inadequate for that purpose, and that worthless hulks are repainted either to be sold or sent on voyages under new names, to the danger of property and the lives of passengers, while the old names are left on the stern and new ones are painted on the wheel-house for the purpose of deception. Hence the necessity for further legislation. The bill provides that in addition to the name as now required to be painted on the stern, the name of the steamboat shall be painted on the outside of the pilot-house or outside of the wheel-house, in letters not less than six inches high. If any owner or agent of a steamboat shall not comply with this requisition, he shall be subjected to the same forfeitures as are now provided for a failure to paint the name and the port to which it belongs on the stern.

No agent or owner shall in any way change the name of his vessel, in order to deceive or attempt to deceive the public, without incurring the forfeiture of the vessel. This act not to take effect until after the lapse of sixty days.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) suggested that sailing vessels ought to be included in the provision.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied that there were but comparatively few passengers on sailing vessels. If such a provision, however, should prove necessary, it could be made in another bill.

The bill was passed.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LAND GRANTS.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, (Union,) from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the Senate bill exceeding the time in which to accept lands heretofore donated for the Agricultural College purposes and including West Virginia in its provisions.

Mr. HULBURD, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered an amendment author

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

Analysis and Review of his History of his Military Career.

[SEVENTH ARTICLE.]

I.

There is now, we suppose, not the shadow of a doubt that had the Army of the Potomac been simply allowed to *walk* on up the Peninsula, it would have been able to walk *over* all the force which Gen. MAGRUDER had to oppose it. We now *know* how contemptible that force was. GEN. MAGRUDER'S official report of his operations on the Peninsula shows that his whole army consisted of eleven thousand men; of these, six thousand were useless to him, being placed in garrison at Gloucester Point, Mulberry Island, etc.: "So that it will be seen," adds he, "that the balance of the line, embracing a length of thirteen miles, was defended by about *five thousand men.*"

What is now a matter of certainty was then a matter of shrewd conjecture. Gen. WOOL, whose position at Fortress Monroe gave him every possible information regarding the enemy, repeatedly represented to Gen. McCLELLAN how trifling his force was, and begged him to push on before the rebels should have time to concentrate. But MAGRUDER, disposing his feeble force with admirable skill, moving it about from point to point, and putting forth the wiles and strategems of war, succeeded in so frightening Gen. McCLELLAN that, after a single reconnoissance, he sat down to—*dig*. "To my utter surprise," says Gen. MAGRUDER, "he permitted day after day to elapse without an assault. In a few days the object of his delay was apparent. In every direction, in front of our lines, through the intervening woods, and along the open fields, *earthworks began to appear.*" Of similar tenor is a conversation which Col. FREMANTLE, of the Coldstream Guards, who met Gen. MAGRUDER in Texas last Summer, reports in his recent book, *Three Months in the Southern States:* "He (MAGRUDER) told me," he says, "the different dodges he had resorted to, to blind and deceive McCLELLAN as to his strength; and he spoke of the *intense relief and amusement* with which he at length saw that General, with his magnificent army, *begin to break ground before miserable earthworks defended only by* 8,000 *men.*"

Grimly "amusing" though we confess the retrospect of such a spectacle to be, it involves a great deal that is much too humiliating to permit our entirely appreciating it.

Shirking the duty of moving on the rebels at Manassas, General McCLELLAN sought the Peninsula with the express view of making a "rapid" and "brilliant" campaign. His first measure in execution of this campaign is to sit down before the five thousand rebels present to dispute his progress. All that can possibly save this from being hereafter esteemed a bit of monstrous burlesque, is that it is vouched for by the irrefragible evidence of history!

If the defensive line which the rebels had constructed across the Isthmus, from Yorktown along the line of the Warwick, was really a position of the enormous strength claimed by Gen. McCLELLAN, we can only say that he should have taken this element into account when he determined on his plan of campaign. It is a lame and impotent excuse for him to put forth that he did not know the rebels had a fortified position on the Peninsula, that he was wholly ignorant of the nature of the topography, that he was not aware that the Warwick River ran in the direction it does, and that he found the roads in a horrible condition. He was repeatedly forewarned that he would find fortifications on the Peninsula just as well as at Manassas; but with that extraordinary levity of mind that characterizes him, he insisted on seeing all rose-colored in the distance, and, exemplifying perfectly the Latin saying, *Omne ignotum pro magnifico*, the less he knew of the nature of the theatre of war he was about to seek (and he afterward confessed it was a *terra incognita* to him) the more allurements it had for him.

But without denying that the position which the rebels held across the Isthmus was one *naturally* strong, we deny utterly and altogether that it presented anything which need have been any considerable obstacle to the advance of the overwhelming numbers of the Army of the Potomac. The line held by the rebels—the general line of the Warwick, which heads within a mile of Yorktown—was defended by a series of detached redoubts connected by rifle-pits, and it was not less than thirteen miles in extent. Now, all experience proves that a line so extended is only formidable when the works are fully manned, and there is present, beside, a movable force, capable of rapid concentration at any point the enemy may assail. The very length of such a line becomes its weakness: there must be some point at which it can be forced; and this once done the works become a disadvantage, rather than a defence. Military history presents no more formidable fortified lines than those of Mehaigne and Bouchain, and yet MARLBOROUGH forced these, though defended by a superior French force; and if this could be done in the case of positions held by a superior force, what shall we say of a line held by five thousand against over a hundred thousand? The comparison, in fact, is as ludicrous as it would be to compare the one General with the other—we mean, of course, a MARLBOROUGH with a McCLELLAN.

On the point of the absolute necessity devolving upon Gen. McCLELLAN to assault the works at Yorktown, the moment he reached and reconnoitered them, there is, indeed, no room for argument. Any one who will inspect the map will see the readiness with which the line of the Warwick might have been forced, and, this once done, Yorktown was *turned*. And this is the proper place to mention an incident touching the true details of which Gen. McCLELLAN is as reticent as he always is touching anything which in the smallest degree tells against himself. One of the Division Commanders occupying a point where he *knew* he could force the enemy's line, sent a portion of his command, chiefly Vermont troops, to cross a dam which the rebels had constructed, and assault their position. This they did, and gallantly advancing under heavy fire, actually took possession of the rebel works. But all this was contrary to Gen. McCLELLAN'S favorite system of regular approaches, and would have proved that the President's recommendation to pierce the enemy's line, instead of being "simple folly," as McCLELLAN pronounced it, was the highest wisdom. It must have been for this reason—for there is no other to be found—that the brave fellows who had been guilty of this brilliant irregularity, were left utterly without support, and were finally forced to fall back with serious loss! We suppose there is but one man in the world who will not now admit that the "folly" in the siege of Yorktown rested, as it so often does, exclusively where the timidity belonged—and that man is Gen. McCLELLAN. And if it will add anything to the completeness of this demonstration to say that the rebels never *expected* to hold Yorktown, we have their own testimony to that effect. MAGRUDER rightly describes the impression Gen. McCLELLAN'S conduct produced when he speaks of the "intense amusement and delight with which he at length saw that General begin to break ground before miserable earthworks defended by a feeble force of eight thousand men."

But if the rebel force was feeble at the outset and not in condition to offer any serious resistance to an even moderately vigorous attack, it was quite certain that it would not long be allowed to remain so. The enemy, finding unexpectedly that they could hold the Army of the Potomac in check until a secondary defensive line nearer Richmond could be prepared, would have shown an imbecility which they have never displayed, had they not done so. The high probability that they would both reason and act in this way seems to have been duly appreciated by the President, who communicated this impression to Gen. McCLELLAN in numerous dispatches, of which the following of April 6, is a sample: "You now have over one hundred thousand troops with you, independently of Gen. WOOL'S command. I think you had better break the enemy's line from Yorktown to Warwick River at once. They will probably use time as advantageously as you can." So, again, three days afterward: "By delay, the enemy will relatively gain upon you; that is, he will gain faster by fortifications and reinforcements, than you can by reinforcements alone." Never was utterance more prophetic; for, says Gen. MAGRUDER, in his official report: "Through the energetic action of the (Confederate) Government, *reinforcements* began to pour in, and each hour the Army of the Peninsula *grew stronger and stronger, until anxiety passed from my mind as to the result of an attack upon us.*" Moreover, at the same time that they were strengthening their front at Yorktown, they diligently employed the month of siege in perfecting the defences of Richmond, upon which they might, in the last resort, fall back, and which served them as a secure *point d'appui* in the battle before Richmond. With these facts, we submit it to the reader whether we are not justified in connecting by the closest logical bond of antecedent and consequent this fatal delay and all the disastrous results of the campaign on the Peninsula? If, as we conceive, this must be conceded, we will be in position to rate at their true value the series of excuses for his failure put forth by Gen. McCLELLAN and which we now proceed to examine.

II.

No sooner was Gen. McCLELLAN fairly landed on the Peninsula, than he began a series of the most extraordinary complaints and recriminations, opening up his batteries, not on the enemy, but on the Administration he had so grossly deceived. These complaints and recriminations he iterates and reiterates, with the evident purpose of explaining his slowness and inaction, by a reference to all conceivable causes except those which have reference to the General himself and to the ill-judged plan of campaign for which he is alone responsible. He complains that the naval authorities informed him after his arrival on the Peninsula that the James River was closed against his operations—as if that fact was not perfectly well known to him before commencing his movement; and he again complains by implication that the navy did not afford him the aid he had been led to expect, when he had no right to expect any aid from the navy, the *Merrimac* not having been "neutralized."

He complains that the want of McDOWELL'S corps obliged him to forego his purpose of turning Yorktown by moving on the rear of Gloucester, when, at the same time, that movement was impracticable, as he himself reports, because the landing of troops on the left bank of the York River, below Gloucester, could not be covered by the navy. Thus we see that Gen. McCLELLAN was crippled, as he represents, because he could not turn Gloucester with McDOWELL'S corps, when in fact he could not land troops below Gloucester, in order to turn that place, because he could receive no adequate support from the navy; while this fact itself is due to his own disregard of the warning of his four Generals, to wit: that the expedition to the Peninsula only received their approbation upon condition that the *Merrimac* should be "neutralized."

It ought to be stated in this connection that, in point of fact, Gen. McCLELLAN'S plan did not contemplate the turning of Yorktown at Gloucester. After abandoning the idea of landing at Urbana, and the adoption of Fortress Monroe as the base of his movement up the Peninsula, his plan contemplated a direct advance upon Yorktown, his orders to Gen. HEINTZELMAN implying as much, and they were given before he left Washington, and before the order was issued for the detention of McDOWELL'S corps.

This is further shown by the detailed statement made by Gen. McCLELLAN himself of his plan of campaign, in which he gives the opinion that he would be required to fight one great battle only, and that battle, he thought, would be fought in front of Richmond; so that, on the whole, it is plain that the detention of McDOWELL'S corps had no sensible effect upon Gen. McCLELLAN'S campaign, and all his complaints, with regard to that corps, are merely *afterthoughts*, repeatedly thrown into his report to turn the attention of the reader away from the true causes of the failure of his campaign.

It is quite remarkable that Gen. McCLELLAN, while throwing the blame of his failure upon the detention of McDOWELL, enumerates in connection with it causes of embarrassment wholly inconsistent with that complaint. Thus, on reaching the Peninsula, he found himself embarrassed for the want of transportation, looking to the advance of his army beyond Yorktown; and he has much to say on this subject, reciting, with approbation, a written opinion of Gen. KEYES that, for want of transportation, he would not be able to supply his army for a three days' march beyond Yorktown. Now it is plain that, if Gen. McCLELLAN'S transportation was insufficient for that army in its then composition, much more would it have been insufficient for that army with McDOWELL'S corps superadded; and it must be observed that, at the time of the detention of Gen. McDOWELL'S corps in front of Washington, the entire supply train, which Gen. McCLELLAN had provided for his whole army, was sent forward to the Peninsula—not a single wagon of it having been detained with McDOWELL'S command. As a consequence of this very fact, it was found afterward that, although Gen. McDOWELL'S presence was important in the front of Washington, or in advance as far as Fredericksburgh, he could proceed no further, for the want of that very transportation which had been sent to the army on the Peninsula, and which Gen. McCLELLAN reports as insufficient for the wants of his army, diminished as it was by a portion of McDOWELL'S corps.

He complains of the order by which Maj.-Gen. WOOL, in command at Fortress Monroe, an old officer of the army, who claimed to be, by commission, senior to Gen. McCLELLAN, was relieved from being under his immediate orders, so far as his person was concerned. This complaint is totally without any just foundation, because, while Gen. WOOL, out of deference to his age and rank, was relieved from coming personally under the orders of Gen. McCLELLAN, his troops and all of his munitions of war at Fortress Monroe were placed expressly at the disposal of Gen. McCLELLAN, Gen. WOOL having been required to cooperate with him in all things, according to the wishes of Gen. McCLELLAN; and Gen. WOOL signified not only his *willingness*, but his *anxiety* to afford him all the aid in his power, while Gen. McCLELLAN himself, by a telegram to the War Department, expressed himself entirely satisfied with the cooperation and assistance furnished to him by Gen. WOOL. Notwithstanding this state of facts, Gen. McCLELLAN, in his report, complains that the order in question not only took from him his base of operations, but diminished his command by ten thousand men—a complaint which the President well answered by pointing out to him that "Gen. WOOL'S command was doing for him precisely what a like number of his own would have to do if that command was away." Now, it is worthy of observation here that out of the position of Gen. WOOL, in command at Fort Monroe, came the only beneficial result of the entire campaign. For, as is well known, most of the rebel troops having been sent from Norfolk to resist the advance of Gen. McCLELLAN'S army, an expedition was fitted out under the immediate auspices of the President and Secretary of War, who were on a visit to Fort Monroe, by which a force under the command of Gen. WOOL took possession of the City of Norfolk—the enemy withdrawing from the city without making even a show of resistance. One immediate consequence of this was that the Commander of the rebel steamer, the *Merrimac*, which for weeks had held our whole navy in that quarter powerless to render aid to Gen. McCLELLAN, apparently under the influence of a panic, determined to destroy that formidable vessel, and accordingly that ship was blown up by her own Commander, and her hull sunk in eight of our troops at Norfolk, affording a magnificent spectacle as the finale to rebel power in and about that city.

Finally, he complains again and again of the smallness of his force, during a period at the beginning of which (when the rebels were weakest) he had *twenty times* their number, and at the end of which (when, through his own peculiar tactics, they were strongest) he had still more than *twice* their number. But though Gen. McCLELLAN is constantly whining about the weakness of his force, he strangely enough nowhere comes down to precise figures. In what purports to be a complete "Report" of the military transactions of this period, one would suppose he could hardly fail to give a detached statement of the strength of his army. Yet this capital point is entirely overlooked. Fortunately, we have at had the means of supplying this unaccountable deficit. The "morning report" of the Army of the Potomac for April 30, 1862, vouched for by the Adjutant-General of the army, shows the following figures: Total aggregate, 130,378 men; aggregate present for duty, 112,392. Remember that this was while Gen. McCLELLAN was still besieging Yorktown. Afterward he received reinforcements, and from first to last he received a total of not less than 160,000 men! Almost the only definite statement of the strength of his army given by Gen. McCLELLAN is in a dispatch of April 7, in the following terms:

"When my present command all joins, I shall have about (85,000) eighty-five thousand men for duty, from which a large force must be taken for guards, scouts, etc."

But this is replied to by the President in a dispatch of the subsequent day:

"There is a curious mystery about the number of troops now with you. When I telegraphed you on the 6th, saying you had over a hundred thousand men with you, I had just obtained from the Secretary of War a statement taken, as he said, from your own returns, making 108,000 then with you and en route to you. You now say you will have but 85,000 when all en route to you shall have reached you. How can this discrepancy of 23,000 be accounted for?"

We may add here that this "curious mystery" never was solved. It is wrapped up in the secrets of that extraordinary legerdemain which Gen. McCLELLAN always brings to the treatment of numbers.

The pertinacity with which Gen. McCLELLAN dwells upon these alleged causes of complaint, only serves to show the determined spirit in which he seeks to throw the blame of his failure upon others, and thus turn attention away from its true causes, which must be sought, first, in the inherent difficulties of the campaign, which should have prevented its having been undertaken altogether; and, secondly, in a characteristic element of the Commander of the Army of the Potomac, which the President appears to have appreciated by his repeated allusions, in his letters to Gen. McCLELLAN, to what he calls his *over caution* and his indisposition *to act*. Gen. McCLELLAN is in the condition of an ordinary man on whom had fallen a duty too heavy for him, and he now seeks to throw the responsibility of his failure upon others; but while for this course his painful position may be some apology, this can only be urged at the expense of his manliness.

III.

Was it because the rebels were ashamed of themselves at putting the grand Army of the Potomac to such unnecessary trouble, or was it because the position of McDOWELL'S corps at Fredericksburgh became too serious a menace to Richmond, that they at length withdrew from Yorktown as secretly as they had withdrawn from Manassas? Gen. McCLELLAN had consumed many weeks, including the whole month of April, in preparing to breach the fort at Yorktown. It is impossible to say how many weeks more he would have gone on digging and hanling, and it is a matter of fact that he had just sent a request that the heavy siege guns in the fortifications for the defence of Washington *should be taken out of their works and shipped to him*, when, at length, the day after the withdrawal of the rebels, he "discovered" they had gone! Coming into possession of the deserted position, he immediately asked if he might inscribe "Yorktown" on his banners, and telegraphed a dispatch which he has forgotten to reproduce, to the effect that he would "push the enemy to the wall." We need hardly remark that this "wall" was never found; and we were left to exclaim with Pyramus:

"Thou wall! O, wall! O, sweet and lovely wall,
Show me thy chink to blink through with mine eyne,"

We shall in our next article follow Gen. McCLELLAN in his subsequent movements on the Peninsula; but before we dismiss the consideration of the siege of Yorktown, we must remark, in a word, that we find ourselves unable to accord to that siege the admiration which Gen. McCLELLAN challenges for it. We are requested to admire the thirty or forty miles of corduroy road constructed by his army, the miles of trenches and rifle-pits opened, and the huge batteries placed, none of which, by the way, was ever allowed to open its fire. But we could admire the corduroy road more, were it not, according to Gen. McCLELLAN'S own statement, a mere piece of supererogation—the roads in that region being "*passable at all seasons of the year.*" We could admire the colossal digging and delving more, could we shut out the ghastly vision of the thousands of lives lost by the epidemics of the region into which our army had been led and the useless servitude to which it had been condemned, or push aside the spectacle of those brave fellows digging at once a double ditch—a grave as well as a trench. We could admire more the profiles of his bastions and his batteries, did they not irresistibly present themselves to our imagination as huge monuments of the folly of a man who, seeking the Peninsula to execute a strategically offensive campaign, sat down, at the first show of resistance, to a feeble tactical defensive.

Flushing Gives Over $7,000 to Sanitary Commission.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the many towns doing nobly for our soldiers, Flushing, L. I., takes a high rank. Here is the record, so far, this year: When the Metropolitan Fair was proposed, Flushing immediately made up in cash $2,000. Next the ladies united with other Long Island towns, and sent $1,700, in salable articles, hospital stores and money, to the Brooklyn Fair. Not weary in well-doing, they then went at once to work for the Metropolitan Fair, and got together a large amount of useful and ornamental articles and money, the churches, Sunday-schools, &c., all uniting together. It was thought, however, that a better sale, and a more general participation of the citizens could be secured by first exposing the articles for exhibition, and perhaps, for sale, *at home*. This was done on Tuesday, at the New Town-hall, and, as the result, considerably over $3,000 were taken, which, with the unsold articles, will be sent to the Metropolitan Fair, April 4. This makes over $7,000 already contributed, while school exhibitions and other contributions are still in progress. Besides this, the citizens of Flushing are largely merchants in New-York, where they are contributing from $100 to $500 each to the Dry Goods and other special Trade Funds. Whitestone, in the same town, is also at work independently. Has any other town of the same size done better, or as well?

ANOTHER NOTE ON FLUSHING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

We think Flushing has done grandly. We know all have done all they could, up to the last farthing and the last "stitch." The territory engaged in this enterprise has less than 5,000 inhabitants all told, and yet we have raised direct nearly $7,500; and the indirect contributions through dry goods and other dealers in this city, and direct ones yet to be made this month, will bring the sum to full $10,000.

A Plain Man's Ideas.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Tuesday, March 22, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your views of extravagance, taxation, &c., have given me great satisfaction. I am a plain man, of but little note, and of no political importance whatever, but I go for the Government, "might and main," and have more fear for want of an energetic taxation than envieing else.

It becomes every one to write, say and pay—do something or anything to help our armies or the the treasury. Whatever may be used to put down this cursed rebellion pays.

For our country, I am with you. C. G. H.

COLORED TROOPS.

The Employment of Colored Troops—What they have Done and can Do—Experience in Maryland.

SEVENTH U. S. COLORED TROOPS, CAMP STANTON, BENEDICT, Md., Saturday, March 20, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps no one act of Mr. LINCOLN'S administration has been so widely discussed, so vehemently condemned on the one hand, and so joyously hailed on the other, as that one which called into the field as soldiers the black men, both free and slave, of America. We may well believe that cautious as Mr. LINCOLN has been in every decided step he has taken, this one was not determined on without the most careful consideration, not unmingled with doubts as to the ultimate result. I think there were few even among those who had been most anxious for this very course, who did not have some fears in the midst of their hope, that, perhaps, after all, this attempt to make the black man assert his own right to manhood, at once, and without preparation, might have failure. How those doubts were most triumphantly dispelled, it is not necessary to say here; Milliken's Bend, Port Hudson and Fort Wagner are too fresh in every memory.

Nearly a year has passed since the plan of employing colored troops was systematized. More than fifty thousand colored men are now under arms as soldiers in the service of the United States. In no one instance have they disappointed the expectation of those friendly to the cause—in every case have they thus far disappointed its enemies. Still there are those who honestly object to their employployment in this capacity, and who do not admit the necessity or expediency of that employment. First, because they do not know what and how much these men are able to do; secondly, because the old prejudices are so deeply rooted, that they give way very slowly, and only before the most positive evidences, to new ideas. Others there are who are willing to give at once their whole sympathy and countenance to the movement, but wait for information on the subject, or who have already their full sympathies enlisted, and are glad to know all they can of its success. To these I wish to tell the story which follows: to those "who having eyes see not, having ears hear not, neither will they understand" anything either favorable to the negro as a free man, or to the Union as a free Republic, I have neither intention or desire to speak.

Let me briefly recount what has been done up to this time in the single State of Maryland, and what her black soldiers are. But a few of the many thousands of colored men now in the army have been enlisted here; they have as yet (this brigade at least) done no fighting work in the field, and yet their story is worth the telling—especially at this time, when the orders for their march have come, and any day may see them before the enemy.

But little more than six months ago Col. WM. BIRNEY was ordered to Baltimore to take charge of the recruiting of colored regiments in the service of the United States. In that time six regiments have been raised, equipped and fitted for the field. Three, the First, Second and Fourth, are already at work, and are each day speaking for themselves. Two, the Seventh and Ninth, are now under marching orders and will very shortly move to action. One, the Nineteenth, is ready waiting orders. One other, the Thirtieth, is now being recruited. This is the work which has been done in Maryland. The men who compose the rank and file of these regiments were slaves. They heard the word that set them free and its condition—its only one—to become soldiers. They had but to hear it. They knew freedom only as a possibility, a something infinitely to be desired and prayed for, hardly to be hoped. They knew of the rebellion and its objects, as it concerned themselves; they knew the name, and only the name of the thing they sought, and that the success of the rebellion would be the final death-blow to any attainment of their hope. They would have accepted freedom on any terms; the terms offered them were the very ones they themselves would have proposed—to fight tyranny.

The mothers who, with their simple and traditional knowledge of Him, had taught them to pray to God as their Father, had also taught them to pray to him as their Avenger—they had taught them, too, in a simple, ignorant way, truly, but none the less forcibly, to strike when the grand opportunity came. "Ah, Captain," said one of a large company of ragged recruits, "we done prayed for dis yer day all our lives; we can strike now for freedom; bress de Lord!" "Amen" was the solemn response of many a voice in the crowd. An aged negress shouted from the sidewalk in Baltimore as a portion of the Seventh Regiment passed down the street, "Da Lord brees yer; yer is gwine to save my people!" One and all they knew the voice they had been taught to wait and listen for; and when it broke upon their ears—when the long and weary watch was over for them, and the day broke—it found them ready. It came to them in just the form they waited it to come—freedom for them, and the chance to help win freedom for others. Then they "leaped to manhood in one torrid hour."

There was no difficulty in filling the regiments; the difficulty was in providing test enough for the flocking numbers. Those who, from physical disability, were rejected as not fit to bear arms turned away in mute despair, or begged to be put on some work, however distantly connected with the great one their stronger brethren could perform. "Taint my fault dat my means broke my leg wid a rail," said one; "I kin work like a horse yet." "I don't think I'se quite forty, yet," said a white-haired patriarch, who had seen another rejected who had confessed to fifty years.

With such a spirit; with such a desire they came. What bounty did they need beyond the boon of freedom? What guaranties did they demand beyond the guarantee that they should be permitted to fight?

And so these regiments were filled. The camp had been removed from the two contracted limits assigned it in the City of Baltimore to Benedict, on the Patuxent River, in Charles County, the very heart of Slavery in Maryland. With extraordinary aptness the men learned their duties. With the utmost cheerfulness they worked day after day till their winter camp was completed, and then with alacrity turned to the real work of becoming soldiers. Of course there are among these soldiers many who learn slowly, or not at all—men with minds stupefied by the lives they have led or stupid from birth. Such men are found everywhere, and of every complexion. I speak of them as a whole when I say that their aptness for the drill and manual is remarkable, and would be remarkable in white troops. Very few regiments now in the service of the United States, even of the Regulars, can go through with the various manœuvres of a battalion drill with the accuracy and promptness of these two regiments, the Seventh and Ninth, who have been under instruction less than three months.

The morals of these soldiers is also remarkable. The general tone of the camp is of a very high order. There has been no single case of drunkenness, no case of insubordination, no case of serious misdemeanor. Punishment of any kind is rare, and, in every instance but one, has been of the lightest kind. The guard-houses are empty, or, at least, but very seldom occupied by a prisoner, and he confined only for the shortest period, and for an offence the result of carelessness and inattention, almost never for crime. What regiment three months in the service can say as much?

The officers of these regiments are young men who have entered the service because they believed in the cause. They are, of course, white men, and educated men. The Government has wisely concluded that none but white men shall be commissioned, and none save those who have passed the ordeal of the Examining Board, under Gen. CASEY, in Washington. This confines secures two things. First, that the officers of the black troops shall be competent men, fitted for the positions they hold; secondly, that they shall be men who believe in the cause they are fighting for, and have faith in the peculiar material they are obliged to handle. Of these officers it is, of course, impossible for me to speak without appearing to be invidious. It is enough to know now, as we are starting to the field, that they are, so far as I know, with hardly an exception, men fully equal to the dignity and responsibility of their calling—men full of earnestness, full of courage; nearly all of them have proved it in the ranks on the field of battle; and full, too, of that great faith in the future and in themselves without which no army can hope for victory.

It must be remembered by those who consider the subject of the enlistment of slaves, that that enlistment is accomplishing results more than appears upon the face; that great as the work is, the immediate work which they are especially called to assist in performing—a work in which the whole might and heart of the nation is enlisted—the work of the enlisted slave is greater and more extensive in its results. For this reason, that for all time to come it decides the destinies of a whole race, inaugurating with a certainty of practical and immediate effect the system which shall place upon the broad platform of a free and recognized humanity a whole race to whom it has been heretofore practically denied. It does more than this even. It is to be one great means of proving to the world that practical freedom and universal freedom is possible; that the declaration of the original thirteen colonies, solemnly adopted and solemnly applauded through all these years, is no longer to be a living lie but a great and governing truth. It is to give an impetus to the cause of freedom all over the world. By making free and keeping free those who have been considered the lowest class of our fellowmen, it shall prove the right of those of a higher grade, now suffering from liberty restricted and enchained, to a higher, broader, more liberal and more enduring freedom.

The movement becomes in this light the grandest step forward for humanity at large ever taken by any people. It was reserved for the American people to take it. It was reserved for them after bearing the foul stigma of Slavery for years upon a free banner, to do this great good not to themselves only, but to all the world, thus to wipe away that stigma, and at the same time to strike the deadliest and most destructive blow to Tyranny everywhere. It needed that we should be brought very low—should suffer great pains—should bleed deep and from every pore before we could summon courage to take the step—but we have taken it—God grant us courage as a nation to continue onward to the great end.

And so these two regiments start out upon this mission. What they can do remains for the future to tell; at least, they have shown themselves to be filled with the true ardor, the great spirit that makes soldiers and which teaches them the true courage. No men who has seen them can doubt that they will prove efficient. Place the question of their employment in what light you will, whether of expediency or philanthropy, I believe that no one who understands them and their efficiency, can hesitate to approve, that is to say, if he truly loves his country and desires the highest good to all mankind. If any man, with or without that knowledge, does not approve, I do not know that it will make any great difference in the end. The work has been begun, and revolutions, whether moral or physical, never go backward. W.

[We may add that both the Seventh and Ninth Regiments of United States Colored Troops mentioned above, have been shipped from Maryland, and have arrived safely at Hilton Head, in the Department of the South.]—ED. TIMES.

LAW REPORTS.

Three Hundred Dollar Verdict in the Edsall Case Against the Express for Libel.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Isaac W. Edsall vs. *James Brooks and Erastus Brooks.*—This was an action for libel against defendants, proprietors of the New-York *Express*. The case was tried yesterday for the second time, and has already been reported in the TIMES. The evidence taken on the former trial was read to the jury, and Mr. James Brooks, defendant, in person, summed up for the defence. The evidence vindicated the character of the plaintiff completely, and the jury rendered a verdict in his favor for $300 and costs.

A. Sandford for plaintiff; C. Lawton for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

Christian Brand vs. *Hiram Focht and Robert Gunson.*—This action was brought to recover a cargo of Miller & Co.'s Spohn vein red ash coal, or its value, which plaintiff claimed amounted to $2,000. The defendants set up that the coal was Huntt & Gaines's. Witnesses were examined for the plaintiff, including the plaintiff himself, by which it appears that Brand contracted with Focht, in March, 1863, to purchase the coal at $6 per ton, and Focht agreed to deliver the coal within two weeks. The contract was not in writing. Focht's clerk delivered a bill of lading for the coal, which was signed by defendant Gunson, to the plaintiff on the 2d of May last; the defendant demanded an advance of 50 cents per ton, and the plaintiff refused to pay it. When the coal arrived, which was on May 8, 1863, Brand tendered Gunson $400 as freight, and demanded the coal; he refused to take the money and refuse to deliver the coal, as defendant Focht had so directed him; on the day following Brand tendered to Focht the money for the coal at $6 per ton, and demanded the coal; Focht refused to receive it, and ordered Brand out of his office. It was further proved that the quality of coal in question was worth $6 when the contract was made, and it was worth $6 50 when the coal arrived. The bill of lading was read in evidence. This closed the plaintiff's case, and Mr. Jones moved for a non-suit, on the ground that the contract was void because it was not in writing, and no part of the coal delivered to the plaintiff. Mr. Reavey, for plaintiff, insisted that this action was well brought; that the plaintiff claimed title under the bill of lading; that the delivery of the bill of lading was in law a delivery of the coal mentioned in it, and that the action was not brought on the contract, and that the contract should not be considered in this case. Counsel for defendant cited and commented on the cases of Elwood *vs.* Smith, 9 Howard, 523; Brocaway *vs.* Burnap, 16 Ib., 309; and the case of Farnham *vs.* Withams, reported in 5th Selden, 559, in which case the Court of Appeals held that a bill of lading is like any other *contract in writing*, and cannot be contradicted nor altered by parol. The court granted the motion, and the plaintiff excepted. The exceptions were ordered to be heard, in the first instance, at the General Term.

Alex. H. Reavey, R. N. Waite and Mr. Kissam for plaintiff; Mr. Lyon and Samuel Jonas for defendant.

Assault and Battery—Justifiable Provocation.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Alker.

Philip Gaffney vs. *Thomas Keenan.*—This was an action to recover $500 damages for an alleged willful assault and battery. The plaintiff charges that on the 26th of February last he accompanied a man deputized to serve a summons on defendant, to a store where he was; that when there defendant committed the assault.

The evidence showed that plaintiff used abusive language to defendant, calling him a thief and a robber, and striking him the first blow. Verdict for defendant.

Mr. Herch for plaintiff; Philip W. Thomas and Charles W. Bangs for defendant.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—The approeching Spring New-York Tradn Sale of Books, Stereotype Plates, Stationery, &c. commences on March 29, and is an event of general interest to the book trade. Though somn firms are, in prtaciple, npposed to the system of these safes, an the graund that it destrnys uniformity in prices, &c., the convenience of them is so great, both te buyers and sellers, that there is little doubt they are as firmly rooted as any nther part af the trade machinery, wbereby thn circnlation of books through this vast country is nflected. Mr. COOLEY'S present catalague indeed marks the adhesion to the plan of the eminent firm of Messrs. HARPERS, whose names, after five or six years absence, again figure in its pages. This catalogun forms a portly volume of nearly four hundred pages, and embraces probably two hnndred toonsand dollars' worth of books, all of which will be disposed of ty the hammer of the presiding sectioneer. Some well-known and formerly constant buyers at these sales have disappeared since the commencement of the Southern tronbles, hol the loss has been more than made up by the growing demands of the great West, incindleg California and Caesda, which latter couety is now generally represented by many coesiderabls parchasers, end in a bosiness point of view is fairly "annexed" and tributary to the Empire City of Nnw-Ynrk. Some large lots of stereotype pletes, including the stock of two Pnlladelpbia houses (WILLIS P. HAZARD end LINDSAY & BLACKISTON,) who ara making chanqes in their hosiness, are in the present catslogne, and come more purely under the head of specolativa nroperty than books—the curreot valno of which is generally understood to withtn a small fractloe by both nuyer and seller. Tha sale continues for over a week, and the steady attendance it commands, though a tedious and even exhaustive process to an ontsider, shows how important it is considered by those for whose henefit it is specially eppointed.

—Discording all novelty of ontward style CHARLES DICKENS' new work, to apnear oe May 1, will be publianed in Twenty Monthly Parts, at ooe shilling each, uniform with the original editions of "Pickwick," "Nickleby," &c. The only change is in the artist. Mr. HABLOT K. BROWNE, ("Phiz,") whose powers are rather failing with age, gives place as illustrator of the new work, to FRANK STONE, a soe of the late well knowe painter, MARCUS STONE, and a protigé of Mr. DICKENS, who has shown remarkable ability in the few specimens of his artistic skill that heve come before the public. The work will be given to the Americao reading world, as one of the attractions of *Harper's Monthly Magazine*. In London, Mr. DICKENS continues with his original publishers, Messrs. CHAPMAN & HALL, who, about thirty years since, had the discernment to engage te the venture of the "Pickwick Papers," efter they had been refused by a majority of the trade.

—*The Life of Gen. Wolfe*, the hero of Quebec, after many promises is, at last brought out, the work of a new author, R. WRIGHT, appareotly enknown to fame. For some years it was anconnced that SOUTHEY had cedartakee the subject, for which very interesting materials exist in the shepe of WOLFE'S family correspondence; bnt, like many of the literary projects of the laureate, its progress was finally stopped by his fatal illness. The well-known aneodote, that WOLFE, oe tha night before the storming of the heights of Abraham, was found resdieg GRAY'S "Elegy," and declared that he would reiher have the glory of being its author than that which success in the coming attack would secure to him, shows that WOLFE was of a differeot meetel texture from most of the Georgian Generals, like BRADDOCK and others, who were formed on the model of the Duke of Cumberland, and dispised literature accordingly.

—The name of Dr. BETHUNE is one that will live in the memories of all who were familter, personally with the genial qualities that caused him to rank so high in the social scale, and we are glad to state that his fame as an eloqoent and earnest divine will be perpetuated to posterity by the publicatioe of his works, now being prounced in the first style of typographical elegance by Messrs. SHELDON & Co. They will form two volumes, crown octavo, and contain the ripest results of his refined taste and critical scholarship, on the most important points of theological investigation. In Dr. BETHUNE'S lifetime little beside occasioeal nnolications eopeared nnder his name, bnt the works now brought out are those whose revision occupied him from time to time, until they were brought into a state that satisfied the severe reonisitions of his own highly cultivated taste, nurtured as it was in the wideat raege of belles leitres studies. Messrs. SHELDON & Co. have also in press a fine library edition of NEANDER'S *History of the Planting and Training of the Christian Church*, the work by which its learned author is perhaps best known, as its portable size secures for it a circulatioa that more voluminous "church history" can never attain. It is newly translated by Rev. E. G. ROBINSON, D. D., of the Theological Seminary, Rochester, N. Y. It will form a handsomn octavo volume of 600 pages. Messrs. SHELDON'S world-renowned edition of "Dickens' Works" is now drawing to a conclusion; only four more volumes remain to be published to complete the forty-eight which will consolrise his entire writings. What can be said of few large nndertakings—it has been carried on and finished with the same attentioe to the minutne of detail that characterized its commencement and stamped it at once as the edition with which none indeed in the author's native country could compete, in all that constitutes a fine book, such as consoisseurs love to contemplate. Messrs. SHELDON have lately received a gratifying testimony to the excellence of their edition of *Mitmon's History of Latin Christianity*, from the Riverside Press. When the volumes were sent to Dean MILMAN, he acknowledged their receipt in a letter, saying, "I regard them as unsurpassed in typography and beauty of arrangement by any thing in our own country. This work is het one of the elegant series of standard books, including the writings of MACAULAY, DISRAELI, HALLAM and others, all produced in the same style of typography from the same press nf which Messrs. SHELDON are the publishers.

—In the reptinte of Old English Literature, growing out of the prevailing taste tor its study, an undun prominence perhaps has been given to thn poetical and dramatic element, leaving ont of view, nompsratively, the prose literatnrn of the people, from whence the most correct view of their tastes, habits and modes ot thought is obtained. As a step in this direction, Mr. CARLO HAZLITT has commnnced a republication of "Old English Jest Bnoks." The first volume, just issued, comprises "A Hunnred Merv Talys," the very book alluded to by *Beatrice* in "Much Aue Ahout Nothing," and preserved to our times by a single copy Only, that was discovered within a few years, the leavns pasted together as boards tor the binding of a book. It would be difficult to estimate the value of such a unique treasurn at the present day; but Mr. HAZLITT'S reprint has equal advantage with the original for literary uans, and is well edited, with introduction, notes, &c. The other work comprisen in ise volnme is "Mery Talys and Quicke Answeres," from the edition of 1567, of which only two copies are extant, so complete has been the desirnctioo, by shear wear and teer, of this o eas of works. Tha general title of the vo nme is *Shakesperean Jest Books; Reports of the early and very rare Jest Books, supposed to have been used by Shakespeare*, as independently of their own nurioosity thny eeem to illustrate the writings of thn great dramatist, who all delight to honnr.

—The Tenth Volume of Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE'S *History of Frederick the Great* has jnst appeared in London. It includes tha avnnts nf twelva years and a half (1744-1757,) and is consequently more rapid in its narrative than Volume III, which was wholly taken up with thn history of thn first four years of FREDERICK'S reign. It is impossible even yet to guess the size that the work will ultimately attain, as nearly thirty years of FREDERICK'S lifn yet remain to traverse, and Mr. CARLYLE'S mode of treatment of his subjects is so-erbitrary, that he can compass or extend them, purely *ad libitum*. The new volnmn divides itself into three portions, two warlika, and one peaceful interspersed between them—Tha Second Silesian War, (1744-45); Ten Years of Peace, (1745-56;) The Seven Years' War, First Campaign, (1744-57.) The military history is treated continnously in the lorm of essals as in tha former volnmes; but in the portion most attractive to the general reader—the History of the Peace—events are gronped together with Mr. CARLYLE'S usoal skill, so as to form a complets pictnre of the life nf FREDERICK dnrlag that period, and the persons and events that inflaenced his action as a sovereign and as a man. Thn literary circle with which he snrrouadeo himself, while eadeavaring to create at Berlin an intellectual life similar to thet of the French capital, receives much attentios, especially its leadlag member, VOLTAIRE, whose character hes great attraction for CARLYLE, and in his mingled traits of genius and meenness, offers a fine subject for the graphic skill that stamps in a few burning words the distinctive peculiarities of its victim. The volnme will shortly be published by Messrs. HARPERS, who are the American reprinters of the work.

The April Magazines.

—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, among its notioeable features, presents us with the first portion of Mr. THACKERAY'S unfinished story, "Denis Duval," the occupation of his letest hours, thet, in the opinion of DICKENS, is "in respect of earnestness of feeling, far-seeing purpose, character, incident and a certain living picturesqueness, blending the whole, much the best of his works." An interesting analysis of Capt. SPEKE'S discovery of the Nile source, with some of the origieal illustralloes, prepares readers for the entire work about to be published by Messrs. HARPERS. "The Torture of the Innocents," a paper nn the treatment of infants, pointing ont how the usual mistakes on that all-important subject may be avoided, does credit to the womanly feeliog of the authoress, Mrs. M. L. SNOW. Dr. OSGOOD'S article on "The Golden Wedding" is drawn from an incident in teal life that will be immedietely recognized, and is improved to the best uses. Mr. LOSSING'S "War Scenes of 1812," eow carry him into the Indian Territory, and the present number is dedicated to the early campeigns and border warlare of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON against the Creeks. Two articles—Mr. JOHN BEAT'S "My Escape from Richmond," and Major BOLLE'S narrative of an nesuccessful attempt of Confederates to "Escape from Fort Warren"—illustrate different phases of the present coetest. Mr. TROLLOPE'S "Small House at Allington" draws in e conclusion, that to ell eppeersece must be unsetisfactory to those who love to see every one married and comfortehly settled in the fast chepter of a novel, as there seems small chance of Lily's love ever running smoothly. The usual variety of gaities and gravities conclude the number.

—The *Atlantic Monthly* (Boston, TICKNOR & FIELDS) opens with "Floating Facts for Fogies," an industrions compilation, by C. C. HAZEWELL, of historical facts tending to prove the incorrectness of the current idee, thet only young men possess the energy and activity eecessary for a first-rate General. KUTUSOFF, RADETSKY and BLUCHER, ere only e few of the names by whom he establishes his nosition. "The First Visit to Washington," is an interesting sketch of incidents in thn early life of Secretary CHASE. "Fouquet the Magnificent," recounts the career and fementable tall of the tormer Superintendant of Finance, under LOUIS XIV., who closed a life of unexampled power, luxury end magnificence, by tweety years' confinement in an obscure dungeoe. "Pictor Ignatus," by GAIL HAMILTON, is a review that treats of, but is far from exhausting, the genius of the extraordinary artist, WILLIAM BLAKE, whose memory has been revived emong men by the late "Memoir," hy Mr. GILCHRIST. Illness has unfortenately prevented for the present the appearance of the new romance by Mr. HAWTHORNE, annoonced for the current volome of the *Atlantic*, nor is fis absence is fiction a prominent characteristic of the magazine, the only tale in this number, being "The Schoolmaster's Story," by A. M. DIAZ. The poetry is small in quentity, but choicely good. "The Wreck of Rivermonth," by WHITTIER, and "The Black Preacher," by J. R. LOWELL, one a New-England, the other a Breton, legend. "Among the Mormons," by FITZ HUGH LUDLOW, gives us e far more favorable view of BRIGHAM YOUNG than what is usually accepted for truth, and brings into notice the extraordinary natural features of the Mormon Land.

—The *United States Service Magazine*, (New-York, C. B. RICHARDSON,) No. 3, appears in its customary superior style of typography, setting an example, in this respect, to its elder brethren. Its contents are nearly equally divided between subjects that relate to the general military science and papers appertaining to the course and events of the war of the rebellion. "Three Months aroued Charleston Bar," by ROBERT STEWART DAVIS, contains a graphic account of the assault on Fort Wagner, where fell Col. SHAW. "Volunteering and Conscription" urges powerfully the paramount necessity of a regular system of supply for our armies, in place of the spasmodic measures hitherto relied on. "Horsemenship and the Methods of Training the Horse to Obey his Rider," affords valnable hints for the improvement of our cavalry service. "Russia and America," by CHARLES GODFREY LELAND, shows the prevalence and growth of the good understanding existing between the two countries. The official intelligence is of course full and accurate, and of great permanent value.

—The *Continental Monthly* (New-York, JOHN F. TROW) offers a varied bill of fare in its table of contents: A Presbyterian clergymen reviews Sir CHARLES LYELL oe the antiquity of men, and is not afraid of taking the liberal and progressive side of the question; "Benedict of Nursia and the Order of the Benedictines" is by Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF, whose name is a sufficient guarantee tor profound learnieg and thorough acquaintance with every subject of ecclesiastical aetiquity. Oee of the most suggestive papers is "The Development of American Architecture," by A. W. COLGATE. It speaks more nopefully of the prosoect than we should be inclined to do, in face of the precious opportunities daily wasted, and we feer it will be some time before circumstances can bring about a general prevalence of æsthetic feeling among our people before such a development can be looked for. "English and American Taxation," hy EDMUND HOSE, and Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER'S letter on "Jefferson Davis and Repudiation of Arkansas Bonds," will command the attention nf political readers.

—The republication of thn English Reviews and *Blackwood's Magazine* (New-York: LEONARD SCOTT & Co.) proceeds steadily, and furnishes an emount of reading metter of the first-class for ehilfy, not to hn procured for a like sum of money in any other shape. The *Edinburgh Review*, No. 243, just issned, contains an excellent article on "The Treatment of Jewish History and thn Mosaic Narrative," by Dean MILMAN and Dean STANLEY, and the best critical appreciation yet madn of FOWLER'S "History of Queen Elizabeth." Thn *Quarterly Review*, No. 229, is equally rich in melter, dicussing "Guns and Plates," the rival systems of naval attack and defence; "Tha Discovery of the Nile,' "Forsyth's Life of Cicero," &c.

The Newly-Opened Mineral Tnrritory—Idaho.

From the Kansas City Journal, March 15.

We are enabled this morning to lay belorn our readers direct and reliabin news from the Idaho gold mines. Dr. E. D. RALPH, an old and well-known citizen of thie city, went to Bannock last year with a stock of goods, and has just returned. We have had a conversation with him, and gather thn following interesting particulars:

First, as to the gold: It is there, and in large quantities. The main mining is as yet gnich and sluice mining, although there are two quartz mills, which arn paying well. The gold itself is of a very pnre quality—worth $18 per ounce. It is found in tha form of nuggets as well as in that of dust. Tha Doctor shnwed us a couple of beautiful nuggets, which Mr. SHOUSE, of the Mechanics' Bank, weighed in our presence—the one worth $10 and the other $8. Thn Doctor tells us that he has himself seen nuggets worth $170, while tbosn worth from $50 to $100 are quite common. He says that last year everyoody in thn mines did well. He brings news from a coupla of old residnnts of Kansas City, viz: JIM VIVIAN, and Mr. UNDERWOOD. They both spent a conple of years in Colerado, without making anything, but are now doing well in Idaho. VIVIAN is at Stinking Watnr Gulch, and employs twenty men running sinces. He takes out, on an average, $1,200 per day. UNDERWOOD is also doing well. A colored man, named HARRISON, formerly of this place, has laid up over a thousand dollars, earned by cooking for a mess. Laborers are plenty at $6 per day. There is plenty of water for running sluices. The mining is much like that in California in early days.

Idaho, as our readers are aware, is the name of a very large Territory. Thn two principle mining towns are Bannock and Virginia City—about sixty-five miles apart—Bannock being the most easterly, and situated on toe stream called Beaver Head. There are from eight hundred to ooe thousand people at Bannock and eooul five thonsand in the vicinity of Virginia City.

Tha mines are on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. Stages run from Bannock to Salt Lake, fare sixty dollars. The people of Idaho have been cleeslag out the scoundrels lately at a terrible rate. Over twenty have been hung, among them thn Sheriff and Deputy-Sheriff of Virginia City. One of the fellows was named GALLAGER, and tormerly from this place.

The Doctor says the trip can be made from here to Bannock, with a mule train in eonut 70 days—with oxen, in from 90 to 100 days. Those going should procure their tools before starting, as tools are very high there—shnvels $12, &e. Provisions to last six months should ba taken. He is abuut to return himself. Coming as thase statements do from a perfectly reliable and well-known man, we are glad to place them before our readers.

New-York Extravagance—Sharp Criticism by a Yankee Lady.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your recent article upon extravegsnce interested us in the country exceadingly, exoressing oor sentiments exactly. Now, we live in the land of steady habits, where, during this war, the price of cotton has so appalled us, that we actuelly mend up, and "top over" articles of wearing apparel in a way that I suppose would be perfectly shocking to the taste of your city ladies. As lo silk dresses we turn our old ones four times, sed then have them dyed, and we use no coffee at all, or only water flavored with the foreign berry, though under proper circumstances, we could enjoy a genuine cup of Mocha or old Government Java, as well as anybody. Taking the papers uo where I live, a luxury we still indulge in, we have read such terrible accounts of the wild extravagance of New-York thet, a short time ago, I thought it my duty to take e trip to vonr modern Babylon, and see what you reelly were up to. Supposing that one of MAEZTZEA'S matinées, where "Faust" was performed would be as good a place as I could find to make observations, I went to the Academy af Music for that purpose, aed oh! shades of our Revolutioeary grandfathers end grandmothers! what did I there behold! The richest sliks with stuff enough trailing in the skirt to make an ordieary sized woman's whole dress—*sensibly*. Freech flowers and feathers ot febulous prices, and camels-hair shawls, and diemonds enough to pay off all our national debt, and part of England's (to speak within bounds, as I always do.) Oh, whet seas of heads were there, bobbing and bowing, frizzled and puffed, so heavy without, so empty within! What quantities of hands from which the expensive gloves had been removed to show the jeweled rings! What scores of extrevegent opera-glesses, needing so much adjusting by delicate fiegers, which would have been all unseen in their owners' laps! Ah, me! with what a sniff would these same opera-glasses have been leveled et our herd-headed, najeweled, eareest, patient, self-denying, glorious old Revolutionary grandmothers, hed they suddenly made their appeerance there!

Going in almost an hour before the opera commenced, I loned the whole building crowded, and I wes ohliged to stand, first on one toot, and then on the other, in one of the aisles. On one side of me sat a venerable woman whose hair the frosts of seventy Winters had not blenched, (cause why? hair-dye!) and npon her long skinny fingers glittered a number of costly dismonds, npon which she occasioeally cast complacent glances es she turned them round and round. Taking off my own glove immedietely after this revolting sight, I turned inside my hand a small modest stone of this sort, which was put on my finger some years ago, nn an interesting occasion when I nsdn't said no. On the otaer side of me was comfortebly seated a young man who oidn't smell of gunpowder—oh, no!—LUBIN'S perfumery, ot which he was redolent, waa strong enough tor him. He closed his eyes ano wagged his head beeutifully to the march le "Faust," and I laughed a little laugh all to myself, thinking if he was to hear another kind of a march, right up to the enemies' batterns, how quick his fine broadcloth coat-tails would stand straight out in the seme direction. You will be glad to know that this nice, *sweet*, kleo young man, after I had stood two mortal hours, let me lean on his chair arm! Well, I came back to the country, and as I sit hustly piving my needle and thread, mending some more dilapidated shirts than Hooo so pathetically sung of, I sish over your extravagant City and the "straightening out" you have got to take before this cruel war is over. A YANKEE LADY.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad.

Editor of the New-York Times:

In connection with your remarks in Saturday's issue in regard to the recent accident oe this road, permit me to add some experience nf my own on this *delectable* route to Philadelphia.

I left New-York in the 10 A. M. train of Monday, 18 h January, to attend an annual meeting of a corporation in Philadelphia, at 3 P. M. same day, being due at 1:50. While running at 30 or 35 miles per hour, our entire train was thrown from the track a few miles east of Trentoe. Fortunately, all the coupllngs held, and no one was serluusly injured. Our train had to be replaced *from Bordentown*; one detention succeeded another, and we reached Philadelphia at 20 minutes past 10 st night—12 hours and 20 minutes en route, without a bit to eat, or a drop of water in drink, simply oecause they could not be had. Think of mothers and children 12 to 14 hours without food or water.

While relating my experieace in a coontieg room nn toe following Wednesday, a very indignant gentleman called in to relate his, which was that the train which left the evening before at 4 P. M., and due at Philedelphia at 8, ren off the track also between Princeinn and Trenton, but on the old track, and the train reached Philadelphia at 2 A. M. the next morning.

So far as I have seen neither of these accidents havn ever been noticed evan by either the New-York or Philadelphie press.

Why is this?

How long most the travelieg public of the two largest cities of this Continent be compelled to submit to such a managed corporation; why does Congress hesitate to declare the D. and R. Bay R. Co. a post route, and thus create a competitioo, that will imoart unto this corporation some little energy.

MARCH 19. S. M.

Miscellaneous.

—PARSON BROWNLOW, in his Knoxville *Whig and Rebel Ventilator*, says of the Tenneesee aristocracy: "Through the mercy of God, the firmness of Mr. LINCOLN and the madness of the Southern Confederacy, we are all about to find e oommon level, where we can at least boast that the Lord is the maker of us all. He has not heretolore oeen the meker of us all, but the times are changing! It will require lamps and gaslights in the daytime to find the aristocracy of this towe."

—A letter from Chattanooga says thet place has becoma a foul-smelling, filthy *entrepot* tor the stipping of supplies to the front. "Not a cubic inch of pure air is inhaled. The stench of dead mules and horses is sickening, while the sight of the putrid animals disgusts everybody. Disease is spreading rapidly, and it is having its effect upon tha sick in hospital, as shown by the large increase of deaths last month, over thet of the previous one."

—Indiana hed raiecd on the 31st of January en aggregate of 7,330 men more than requirno, and in every distriet there is en excess of from 500 to 800 men. The veteren credits end enlistments since that time have raised her surplus to about 25,000, or enough to discharge her quota under a new call for 400,000. She will thus escape a draft under thn new call for 200,000.

—The Presbyterian Church at Elmira, N. Y., in which the "Southern Tier" Sanitary was progressing, took fire on March 18, and was consumed, with all its contents. The antire loss is unknown, but the church building was insured tor $13,000.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION—ONE MAN KILLED—Loss $15,000.—An esplosion in the Kerosene Oil Refinery of the New-York Coal Oil Company, whosn office is at No. 164 Malden-lann, occnrred ahont half-past 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, at Hunter's Point, L. I. One of the night watchmen named JAMES NOONAN entered the toom where tha oil is ranged, with a lighted lamp, when instantly an esplosion occurred, and the building was set nn fire. NOONAN was so covered with a falling wall that he could not extricate himself, and standing nearly upright, his burned to death before those who, from thn feeceness of the flames, were powerless to ain or remova him. His age was 37 years, and he leaves a wife and four children. The damage to the establishment, including the loss of refined oil, machinery, buildings, etc., will reach fully $11,000. The Cnmmieat Works adjoining, of Messrs. LARDMAN & Co., were set on fire and consumed. Their loss will reach $4,000, mostly prepared chamicals.

THE FLATBUSH SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Mrs. VANDERBILT, who was shot on Tuesday last, was pronounced to be better yesterday by her physician, who now thinks that she will nventually recovar from the effects of the wound.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Large Fire in Washington and Fulton streets.

A WAREHOUSE DESTROYED, AND SEVERAL STORES BADLY DAMAGED.

Soon after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke oat on the second floor of the extensive wooden and willow warehouse of Messrs. EARLY & LANE, situated at No. 189 Washington-street, near Fulton. Tha flames were first seen issuing fram the packing-room, an the second floor. On accoost nf the highly combustible nature of the goods, tha fira sprnad with rapidity, and in a short time the entire building was enveloped. The building, which was a four-story brick one, was entirely destroyed, together with a large portion of the contents.

The Messrs. EARLY & LANE estimated their stock at $25,000. They are insured for $17,000 in the Howard, Park, Globe, and Kings' County Insurance Companies. The building was owned by Mr. CAREY. It waa valued at $7,000, and is fully insured in City companies.

The store, No. 187 Washinton-street, occupied by Messrs LUTHER & MILLER as a fruit establishment, was very largely damaged by fire and water. Their stock was valued at $5,000; insured in the Hope Insurance Company, $5,000; City, $5,000; Grocers, $5,000; Merchants', $4,000; Nat onal, $3,000; Irving, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, $5,000; Firemen's, $7,000. The building, which is owned by Mr. SIEGG estate, was injured to the amount of over $1,000.

No. 237 Fulton-street, occupied by WM. HODSON as a butter and cheese warehouse, was damaged to the extent of $3,000. Fully insured.

Nns. 101 Washington-street and 238 Fulton-street (the corner building) is occupied by Messrs. J. H. CARN & Co., wholesale grocers. Their stock is considerably damaged by water, probably $1,500. They are insured for $5,000 in the Merchants' Insurance Company.

No. 236 Fulton-street, a butter and cheese warehouse, occupied by C. H. TAYLOR. His damage by water and smoke is about $1,000: insured in the Hamilton, Stuyvesant, and Globe Insurance Companies.

No. 232 Fulton-street, occupied as a fruit store by P. A. KELLER & Co., was damaged oe stock $2,000; insured in the National Insurance Company.

Messrs. SNEDEKER & KING, oesters in eggs, occupy the basement at the last-named building. Their loss is about $1,000. Insured in the PARK Insurance Company.

R. L. LEGGETT & Co., wholesale grocers, at No. 230 Fulton, were damaged by water on stock to the extent of $500. They are fully insured.

Capt. GASSA, of the Third Precinct, and Capt. HELMS, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, each with a platoon of men, were promptly on the spot, and were active in saving proper ty and in aiding the firemen to extinguish the flames.

The Alleged Homicide of a Canal-boat Captain.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN, at the Second Precinct Station-house, on the body of GEORGE W. ALBAO, late Captain and owner of the canal-boat *Pride of the West*. On Thursday afternoon deceased was eegaged in loading his boat with coal, from the ship *John H. Ryerson*, lying at Pier No. 20, East River. While the Captain was in the hold of his boat, eegaged in shovelling away coal, he was struck on the head with a large piece of coal, injuring him so badly that he died soon after.

Oliver Albro, residing in Rochester, this State, testified that deceased was his father; witness was on the deck of the canal-boat *Pride of the West* at the time of the occurrence on Thursday afternoon; he saw James Foley throw alump of coal into the hold where his father was; it struck the shute which was used for sliding down the coal, and then bounded down the hold; he (witness) was about ten feet from the hold at the time.

Martin V. Albro, eother son of deceased testified, I was at work with father in the canal-boat *Pride of the West*; we were engaged in shovelling away coal that was being dumped into the boat; I was working just behind him; the men in the ship along side of our boat abused deceased the day before about getting lines out over our boat; James Foley was one of the men on the ship; the men on the ship abused him in the same way on Thursday morning; after dinner yesterday they commenced to get the shute ready to dump; they began to dump before deceased was ready, and a bucket-full of coal went over him, hurting him some on the shoulder; I saw James Foley, one of the prisoners, pick up a lump of coal and throw it; he was engaged with another man in upsetting the bucket of coal into the shute; I saw him take the piece of coal (now shown) and throw it with both hands at deceased's head, it hit him on the head, and he fell immediately; Foley had abnseo deceased very much before thet day; he had also threatened to throw me overboard; a few minutes before he threw the coal he said to deceased, "Mind, old man, I'll put you to a corpse before night;" when he threw the coal he waited to see if it struck deceased; deceased was started immediately for the hospital, and died while on the way thither.

Tha jury rendered a verdict thet "deceased came to his death from a tracture of the skull from e piece of coal being thrown on his head by JAMES FOLEY." The latter is 40 years of age, a laborer, and resided at No. 272 Water-street. The Coroner committed him to the Tombs. Deceased was about 47 years of age, and resided in Rochester, New-York. His wife and two sons were present at the inquest.

Young Men's Union Central Committee.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Union Central Committe, held at Headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, on Thursday evening, March 17, 1864, the followieg preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The time has arrived when every patriotic and loyal heart should give its attention to the further success of the country in the choice of its Chief Magistrate, the agitation which is now proceeding by spontaneous movements of the people in the East as well as in the West, and

Whereas, The gratitude of the people is eminently due to the present just and upright Executive in the hour of the nation's trial therefore

Resolved, That the young men of this Metropolis, represented in the Young Men's Union Central Committee, of the City and County of New-York, declare that the national existence and its continued prosperity, notwithstanding a terrible but causeless rebellion, demand the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Resolved, That while the thoughts and actions of the people have already clearly marked the course of popular feeling, while the old and young at home, and the brave in the field attest to the public recognition of his unquestionable integrity and unselfish patriotism, while the Granite Hills have spoken in thunder tones "The Union shall and must be preserved" and the stability of the American Government vindicated, have hailed him as their choice.

Resolved, That the reelection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN will forever thwart the hopes of traitors at home and denonstrate to tyrants abroad that the strong arm of Republican institutions is ever vigilant, just and brave, the people never yielding in devotion until the banner of the Republic shall float over the whole land.

Flowers! Bring Flowers!

The Floral Committee of the Metropolitan Fair appeal to the public through the columns of the TIMES, hopleg thus to gain the attention of some whom their circular have eot reached.

In addition to fresh flowers, seeds, roots, &c., of which, it is hoped, all who possess will contribute liberally, many otber things are *immediately* needed.

Large quantities of greee moss and evergreen wreathe, boughs of holly paper and artificial flowers are needed for the decoration of the building.

A particular appeal is made for the loan of large numbers of plants in pots—the pots to be marked in white naint with thn owaers' names. These plants will be under the charge of a careful gardener during the Fair.

The articles intended for thn Fair should hn sent *as soon as possible* to thn receiving rooms at the Palace Garden, Fourteenth-street, New-York.

Any of the principal express companies will undertake the delivery tree of charge.

Persons living at a distance in the country may gather the mosses and greens which freely grow on every hillside, even in wintry weather.

Thus they can add beauty and freshness to our crowded rooms, and so those gifts of Heaven, ours without money and price, may be as a golden harvest for the sick and wounded soldiers.

Committee of Gentlemen.—Mr. August Belmont, Mr. George G. Gray, Mr. Edward Potter, Mr. Lydig Suydem, Mr. Isaac Buchanan.

Committee of Ladies.—Mrs. G. F. Betts, Miss Ally A. Stevens, Mrs. Robert S. Howland, Mrs. Robert Colby, Mrs. Albert Gallatin, Mrs. Carl Schurz, Mrs. Thurndike.

Indian Chiefs Before the Historical Society.

The meeting of the Historical Society Monday evening was unusually interesting. The Chiefs of the six tribes were present. Mr. FREDERIC DE PEYSTER presided. Dr. OSGOOD in a short speech stated the object of tha meeting. Mr. DE PEYSTER delivered the welcome address to thn chiefs, which wes interpreted by Mr. FISHER, of the Senecas.

ISAIAH JAMMERSON, Chief of the Senecas, responded. The veneraole Chief is over 80 years of age. He fought through thn war of 1812, and was with Gen. SCOTT in all his campaigns of that period. The Chief of the Snnecas was followed by Dr. WILSON, who exhibited thn wemoum given to thn natives by Gen. WASHINGTON. Thn doctor stated that the occasion was the first on which, since thn days of WASHINGTON, the representatives of the different tribes had met the "pale faces." On the last occasion, they received from WASHINGTON, then President of the United States, the wampum of peace. They were on their way to the capital of thn nation to arranan matters concerning their treaties. At the conclusion of Dr. WILSOE'S address, Dr. OSGOOD offered thn following:

Resolved, That we thank our friends af the Six Nations tar the instruction and satisfaction of this interview, and we give them our best wishes for the success of their mission to the seat of Government.

Dr. THOMPSON, in seconding the resolution, made a few remarks, after which the resolution was unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE FATAL AFFRAY IN THE SIXTH WARD.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest ynsterday, at the Sixth Precinct Station House, nn the body of THOMAS MCGOWAN, who died on Wednesday morning, from the effects of injuries inflicted by his partner PATRICK BANNAN. The testimony given went to show that while the twa were engaged in a quarrel, BANNAN seized e pane of commae window glass, twelve by fourteen inches in size, and struck his partner on the left side of the head. A small piece of the glass went entirely through the skull, ruptured e blood-vessel and penetrated the orain. The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that THOMAS MCGOWAN came to his death by compression of the brain, from a blow with a pace of glass in the hands of PATRICK BRENNAN." The latter yesterday gave himself up to ton authorities of the Sixth Precinct. When asked the usual questioes, he said that he was 28 years of age, native of Ireland, lived at No. 155 Second-street, Williamsborgh, and a peddler by occupation. He further said thet MCGOWAN abused him and called him names, and attuck him some blows. He said, "I am not guilty." The Coroner committed him to the Tombs to await an indictment by the Grand Jury.

FREE DELIVERY OF LETTERS BY CARRIERS.—One of the most important provisions of the new postal law, is that establishing a free delivery of mail matter by carriers, which was doubtless intended to encourage thet method of delivery in preference to the "call" or "box" system, particularly in large cities, and it presents many advantages to the public. Letters are as equally safe in the hands of the carriers as if delivered from a Post-office, and are more certain to be handed to the rigottol owners, who are thus saved the time and tronble of calling or sending for their correspondence, which is frequently done where they are no letters for the applicant. Under the old system of delivering letters from Post-offices, when called for, much time is necessarily consumed in arranging letters in boxes tor general delivery, and distributing them to private boxes for those who rent the latter; while in each of these operations it is almost impossible to avoid mistakes, particularly at the general delivery, where letters are liable to ce misplaced in the press of application. From these causes many letters fail to be delivered in due time, and others are sent to the Dead Letter Office.

THE POLICE AND THE SANITARY FAIR.—The members of the Metropolitan Police, aided by their wives and daughters, are making zealous efforts in many of the Precincts to assist the Sanitay Fair, which is to be opened on the 28th inst. in this City. With very few exceptions, they have subscribed liberally to the Police Fund in aid of the Fair—liberal, certainly, when we consider that the income of the men is limited and the most of them have families dependent upon them for support. In the Seventh Precinct, especially, we learn that the wife of Capt. JAMESON, Mrs. Sergeant BABCOCK and Mrs. BURNHAM, have obtained permission to superintend a table at the Fair. They are now engaged in soliciting contributions for the purpose of furnishing and decorating it. The Station-house, situated at Nos. 245 and 247 Madison-street, has been designated as the place where the friends of the enterprise can leave their donations. One concert has already been given under the direction of the police of this precinct, in aid of the object, and another will be given on Thursday evenieg of thn present week.

BOUNTY BROKERS.—Yesterday the following cases were disposed of at Major-Gen. DIX'S Headquarters: JOHN ROWLAND, of Rockland County, charged with swindling a recruit eamed MICAEL KAYSER, of $240, returned the money and was allowed to depart. DANIEL BELL and BRITTON BAXTER, from Kingston, were sent to Fort Lafayette, charged with swindling negro recruits. JAMES DODD, from Brooklyn, was arrested, charged with defrauding a enlisted recruit, named JAMES FRASER, of $278, and an idiot boy, named ISAAC ISAACS, whom it is alleged he enlisted, of $300. Donn deposited the money to await further investigation, claiming that he could bring evidence to prove himself innocent in the matter. AUSTIN MALLOY, who keeps a billiard saloon at No. 21 Baxter-street, was arrested, charged with swindling a recruit named ISAAC B. MURRAY of $275—he was sent to Police Headquarters to give him time to pay up; if he does not, he will be sent to Fort Lafayette.

PEARL HOSE COMPANY AND THE FAIR.—The members of Pearl Hose Company No. 28, who have been untiring in their efforts to obtain suitable donations to tha Sanitary Fund, gave a reception at the house of the Company on Tuesday evening last to the contributors to their fund. Although the night was stormy and extremely unfavorable, and the receolion was an impromotu one, yet the affair was a great success, and reflects great credit upon the committee who improviaed it. It was tetehoed that this should have been the closing night of the exhibition, but as the opening of the Metropolitan Fair has been postponed, this Company has concluded to keep open house on Monday end Wednesday evenings next for donations.

A BALL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW-YORK ROMAN CATEOLIO ORPEAN ASYLUM.—The claims of the orphan on the cherity of the public are ever to be remembered. Oe Tuesday evenieg next a ball will be given at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the Romae Catholic Orphen Asylum in this City. The entire proceeds are to be naeced over to the Trustees of the Asylum, who will use them in the manner that may best conduce to the well-being and comfort of the orphens under their charge. From the number of tickets already sold, the affair promises to be most seccessful. A number of our most prominent business men have taken hold of the matter, as regards its management, and on Tuesday evening next the Academy is expected to be thronged with a brilliant essemblege.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—A young man, named JOHN MCGRATH was arrested oe Friday afteroo n by Officer BARRON, of the Eighth Precinct, charged with assaulting and stabbing ROBERT G. WATSON, of No. 61 Watts-street. Three wounds were inflicted with a knife on the left side of WATSON'S tece. His physician regards the injuries as of a dangerous character. THEODORE JACKSON, of No. 33 Walker-street, also made a complaint against MCGRATH for chasing and making an assault on him with a knife at the same time. The accused was highly excited with liquor when he made the assault, and when arraigned is court seemed not to know what transpired. Justice DOOLE committed MCGRATH to await the result of WATSON'S injuries.

SALE OF PICTURES.—To-day, the 26th of March, Messrs. H. H. LEDOS & Co. will sell, at their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-street, a valnable collection of drawings by the Loedon Sketchiag Club, the only ooe of sale in this country. Is these remarkable improvisations in art, C. R. LESLIE, STANFIELD and CLARKSON are largely represented. The collection also includes a portion of original drawings by Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE, J. M. W. TURNER, Sir DAVID W

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Leap Year; or, The Ladies' Privilege.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Aphrona; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 625 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon.

ART GALLERY—(No. 758 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Photographiana.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Filles de Madres.

CLINTON HALL—Poetical Recitations.

COOPER INSTITUTE—(Afternoon)—Laughing Gas.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Philharmonic Society.

IRVING HALL—Concert.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Richmond files from March 15 to March 21, inclusive, were received yesterday. The papers discuss the prospects of the opening campaign with their usual bitterness, and draw highly rose-colored conclusions as to what the results will be. They affect to believe that the strength of the National Army is soon to be greatly reduced, and draw much consolation from this belief—a thing which we can very safely encourage them in. Grant is spoken of with contempt, though the undeniable fact of his enormous successes in the West is reluctantly confessed. In brief, the rebel papers are at their old work of bolstering up their sinking cause by holding out false hopes, and while so doing, comes an ominous movement from Georgia, hitherto one of the most radical of the seceded States, whose Governor, State Legislature and press propose to test the validity of the late sweeping acts of the rebel Congress by the action of Georgia's own courts, particularly the act suspending the habeas corpus. The war news is not important. The released rebel prisoners had been received with an ovation, including speeches by Jeff. Davis and Gov. Smith. Gen. Joe Johnston's report of the disastrous rebel operations in Mississippi last summer, is printed, in which he throws the whole blame upon Gen. Pemberton. The rebels profess to be rapidly repairing the damage done to Mississippi railroads by Gen. Sherman. Another raid by Gen. Averell was feared, and the rebel Gen. Jones had gone into Kentucky by way of an unfrequented gap to try another raid.

A dispatch from Washington states that Gen. Pleasonton has been relieved from the command of the cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report to Gen Rosecrans; Gen. Sykes is ordered to report to Gen. Curtis; Gen. Newton to Gen. Shermen; Gen. French to report at Philadelphia; Gen. Meredith to report at Cairo; Gene. Ricketts, Gibbon and Wadsworth to Gen. Meade for assignment to command, and Gen. Caldwell is relieved to enable him to sit on court-martial, and Gen. Spinola is ordered on similar duty.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Vice-President submitted a communication from the, President, inclosing a report from the Secretary of State, in relation to the establishment of a monarchical Government in Central and South America. Referred, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill to construct a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River. Mr. Collamer introduced a bill to authorize the Postmaster-General to contract for carrying the overland mails from Atchison, Kansas, to Folsom's, California. The bill to prevent military interference in elections was taken up, and Mr. Saulsbury addressed the Senate at great length in its favor. The Senate then agreed to the report of the Conference Committee on the West Point Military Academy Bill, and then adjourned until Monday.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Washburne, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to prevent fraud in the changing of names of vessels. The House passed the Senate bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to certain parties duplicates of bonds, to the amount of $8,000, the originals having been lost on the steamship *Golden Gate*. The National Bank Bill came up in regular order, and an endeavor was made to have it postponed until Monday, to enable the suggestions of a committee from the New-York Clearing-house to be heard. This did not prevail, and a motion to stop debate prevailed by the casting vote of the Speaker. The House then went into a sort of humorous filibustering scene, which finally delayed action so that the House adjourned, and the bill went over until to-day, when it will come up again, as the House has agreed to devote Saturday to public business hereafter, instead of speech-making.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the result of the official canvass of the election on the 8th inst., relative to soldiers voting, was announced, showing that of 305,435 ballots cast, 48,079 were against the amendment. A petition was presented for a railroad in Fifty-ninth street, New-York, and also from the Staten Island Ferry Company for a new ferry slip. A number of reports of not very general interest were made, after which Mr. Dutcher called from the table the adverse report on the Harlem-Broadway Railroad Bill, and moved a disagreement with it, and a reference of the subject to the Committee of the Whole. A vote was taken and the motion was lost, by 24 against 4. A bill was introduced to incorporate the Nyack and Piermont Railroad.

In the Assembly the entire morning session was consumed in the consideration of the Annual Supply Bill, and progress was reported upon it. Among the bills advanced to a third reading were the following: For the safe-keeping of valuable articles; making appropriation to charitable institutions; legalizing the acts of the New-York Common Council to establish the Metropolitan Market of New-York; incorporating the Neptune Steamship Company; to repeal the Hudson River Bridge Act. The following were introduced for the consideration of the House; to incorporate the European Passenger Company; for a drawbridge over Flushing Creek; relative to the Harlem Navigation Company; for a railroad in Whitehall and other streets in New-York; authorizing the Third-avenue Railroad Company to extend their tracks.

GENERAL NEWS.

"Joe Coburn," of this City, who claims to be the champion of America, and "Jim Mace," who claims the championship of England, have agreed upon a match, which will come off in Ireland at a time to be agreed upon. $1,000 is to be paid Coburn for expenses, and the amount fought for, not yet fixed upon, will be from $1,500 to $2,500. Considerable excitement is existing in sporting circles in consequence, and Coburn will be freely backed.

The necessity of some relief to Broadway—none so good as the tunnel railroad—was evidenced yesterday. For many hours the street was blocked below Fulton-street, and progress was impossible. The Police were powerless to relieve the situation, and fights, oaths and growlings predominated.

A large invoice of pepper, imported per ship *Thetis*, was withdrawn from bonded warehouse on Thursday, the duties paid thereon (in coin) amounting to the extraordinary sum of $120,054, being the largest single item of the kind in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" of the Custom-house.

The Reformed Dutch Church (Rev. Mr. Van Liew's) at Reedington, N. J., was entirely consumed by fire on Thursday morning. Cause—a defective stove-pipe. It was insured for $4,000.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, wife of Judge Vanderbilt, of Flatbush, who was shot by a ruffian seeking to murder a girl in her employ, is somewhat better, and hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Flour advanced yesterday 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., with sales of 19,600 bbls., and Wheat 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, with sales of 116,000 bushels; Mixed Western Corn and Prime Oats were a shade higher, with a fair inquiry. Provisions were generally brisker and much firmer. Whisky was freely purchased at $1@$1 05—the latter an extreme rate. Teas and Coffee were in brisk demand, chiefly on speculation, at much firmer prices. Cotton, Hay, Clover Seed, Sugars and Molasses were in fair request and buoyant. Tallow, Petroleum and Fire-Crackers were actively sought after at advancing prices. The Freight market was quiet.

The Army of the Potomac and its Reorganization.

It is hardly possible, without some acquaintance with the interior constitution of an army, as modern armies are organized, to appreciate how profoundly the entire structure of the Army of the Potomac will be affected by the brief order of the War Department yesterday made public. The official document simply announces a consolidation of the First and Third Corps with the three remaining corps of that army, which will hencefortb be composed of the Second, Fifth and Sixth Corps.

Now, the making good of this order involves first a process of *analysis*, by which the corps organization of the two named bodies will be resolved into its subordinate units of force—that is, into its divisions; the divisions into their brigades, and the brigades into their battalions or regiments; and then a process of *synthesis*, whereby the battalions, brigades and divisions of the two consolidated corps will be distributed among and interwoven with the three corps which will henceforth constitute the Army of the Potomac. In the realization of this reorganization, therefore, every member of the army, whether superior or subordinate, will find itself more or less touched in its position, its relations or its Commander. Two Corps Commanders of course lose their commands, and the same fate befalls several Division and Brigade Commanders. The men find themselves among new associates, surrounded by other traditions, and led by different leaders.

This radical transformation touches a set of interests, associations, and, if you will, prejudices, that should not be lightly dealt with. A *corps d'armée* is, as the very name imports, an army *body*; that is, it is an individual unit of force, capable of moving, and of fighting, independently. It is the creation of the great Napoleon, and is adopted in the organization of every modern army. But a corps has not only an existence of its own—it has a *history* of its own, and a history with which those belonging to it come to identify themselves most intimately. Sharing the fortunes and the toils, the traditions and the glories of their special corps, soldiers feel themselves personally bound up with it. The "Gallant Second," the "Fighting Sixth," (we use these epithets merely by way of illustration,) become to every man wearing the trefoil of the one, or the cross of the other, objects of special pride and affection. They of course glory in the *army*, whose larger honors and history they share; but their *corps* they love with an affection that is peculiar and personal. Now, we say that such sentiments should be tenderly dealt with. They form the very essence of that quality which, taking its name from the organizations of which we have been speaking, is called *esprit de corps*—an impalpable but potent spirit which constitutes the strongest cohesive force of an army, and by enlisting the imagination, the pride, the ambition of soldiers, indefinitely multiplies their moral power.

It is plain, from these considerations, that such relations should only be disturbed when the interference is authorized by some adequate compensating advantage. We believe such is the case in the reorganization that has been effected in the Army of the Potomac, and we will very briefly touch on some of the reasons that may have prompted the consolidation of the First and Third Corps. And firstly, all the corps have, by losses in battle and by disease, become greatly reduced in numbers. For example, the Second Corps alone has lost not less than *twenty-five thousand men*. A corps with its full complement should number forty thousand; but such as, previously to the late recruiting, had one-half that strength would have been accounted unusually strong, and there were others that had not more than one-fourth that number—that is, the strength of a full *division*. The consolidation of the five corps into three will therefore give to each something like its adequate effective force. It will also put the army in better marching, manœuvring, and fighting trim. The three corps will form a natural Right, Left and Centre—a result which has frequently to be obtained by an inconvenient severing of divisions and transferring them provisionally to other commands. Gen. Burnside sought to effect the same object by forming the six corps, then constituting the Potomac army, into three "Grand Divisions" of two corps each—a plan theoretically good, and modeled after the French system, but which, in practice, was not found to work well, chiefly from a defect which it has been one of the aims of the present reorganization to remedy. The fault to which we allude lay with the Corps Commanders, some of whom, whether through personal views, through lukewarmness and want of zeal, or through a constitutional leaning to mere red-tape and routine, exercised their high commands in such a fashion as to baulk and bring to naught several well-planned operations.

The three Generals now commanding the three corps of the Army of the Potomac are each of them men of *approved* ability, zeal and energy: Sedgwick, the *vieux sabreur*, devoted to duty, indomitable, and not to be beaten or broken even by the legions that enveloped him on the heights of Fredericksburgh—Hancock, the hero of Gettysburgh, an officer of the highest executive ability, unequaled in his eye for ground, and in action rapid as the electric flash—Warren, a brilliant young soldier, the victor of Bristoe, and the Dessaix of the war.

Looking at it as a whole, therefore, we regard the present reorganization of the Army of the Potomac as what its numerous previous reorganizations have *not* been—a positive and substantial improvement. And if it dissolves some old associations, and breaks up some ancient comradeship, we trust those affected by it will be contented for the sake of its larger results.

In carrying out the consolidation Gen. Meade has been careful to consult the sentiments to which we have alluded, and has permitted the members of the merged corps to retain their corps badges.

The Army of the Potomac, as it stands to-day, is in its numbers, its organization, its Commanders, its discipline, and its *morale*, in a condition of strength and efficiency surpassing any previous period of its history. May it be rewarded for all its toils, all its perils and all its reverses, by the splendor and success of the coming campaign under Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

What Are We Coming To, and When Shall We Reach It?

The pressure on our space of other matter has prevented us from recurring to the serious and important topic of "Miscegenation." We regret very much, however, having allowed our attention to be even temporarily diverted from it, as we find from the earnest discussion which it is receiving at the hands of our cotemporaries, that it has lost none of its importance. In fact, if we are to believe what we hear, especially from the recognized and authoritative organs of the Democratic party, the rage for marrying black people, which has taken possession of the Republican party, is rather on the increase. It is said, we know not with what truth, that the Union League Club has fitted up a night-bell at its door in Union-square, and keeps a black minister on the premises, who marries all couples of different colors at any hour of the day or night. An effort is said to have been made by the leaders of the party to stave off these alliances until after the meeting of the Convention next July, when the campaign would have fairly commenced; but it was all in vain. The radicals have carried everything before them, and, if things go on at their present rate, it is feared that in three months every white man who is not connected by marriage with a colored family, will be "read out" of the party. The gusto with which the young people go into this insane movement is something at once disgusting and alarming. Two duels are said to have been already fought about one middle-aged black washerwomen, the rivals being young men of the best society; and those families whose colored servants have remained with them up to the present, have been compelled to give them notice, owing to the crowds of wealthy but degraded white men who throng the basement for the purpose of soliciting the honor (!) of their hands. We shrink from putting on paper the stories which reach us as to the prevalence amongst young white ladies of a preference for colored men—pure blacks having the precedence in all cases where there is room for choice. We will only say that there will very soon be hardly a family in the City belonging to the Republican persuasion, which will not be glorying in the possession of a negro son-in-law; and what is most horrible about the matter is, that a fund has been raised by members of the Loyal League for the transportation from the South, of colored beaux and belles, with the truly fiendish design of guarding against the possibility of an exhaustion of the supply in this quarter.

It may readily be imagined that it is with great reluctance that we speak out our minds in this matter. But we have no hesitation in saying that if we had at the outset conceived it possible that hostility to Slavery would ever have led to wholesale intermarriage with negroes, or of all marriageable Republicans and their sisters, that party should never have received any countenance or support from this journal. We owe it to ourselves and posterity to say that the odious matrimonial arrangements, into which so many of those whose opinions on certain great questions of public policy we have hitherto shared, have taken us wholly by surprise.

In fact the idea of a large body of men or women marrying at all, not to speak of marrying negroes for the mere purpose of helping their party in a presidential campaign, or propagating any "views," either in religion, morals, or physiology, never entered our heads. We now see, and confess our error and deplore it.

The question of course which naturally suggests itself to every right-minded white man and woman, is, Where is this thing to end? *Whither are we tending?* What is to be done to stop this most unnatural and detestable movement. For it is as plain as a pikestaff that if it continues, there will be soon no whites left in this once great and prosperous country. We shall all be mulattoes, and be afflicted with all the peculiarities both mental and physical of that unhappy race. The signs of this great and terrible change already begin to make themselves manifest in our streets; for the most careless observer who walks down Broadway, can hardly fail to observe the appearance on a vast number of faces of the well-known brownish tinge. Let that tinge once become general, and then "farewell, a long farewell to all our whiteness!"

There is but one quarter—and we are not ashamed to own it—to which, in our opinion, we can look for either help or comfort at this crisis, and that is to the great, old, truly National Democratic party. It has its faults; nobody has been forced to call attention to them oftener than we; but it has never yet proved false to its race, and we are satisfied that whatever can be done now will be done by it to preserve the purity of our blood. We mentioned a few days ago the steps taken by the "Society for the Diffusion of Political Information;" but these steps, important as they were, were but preliminaries to still more energetic action. Bishop Hopkins, we are glad to say, has arrived in town; Professor Morse was already here; Mr. James Brooks and the Count Joannes are on their way, and the negrophilists and their dusky paramours—we will not honor them with the sacred name of husband or wife—already begin to tremble. We believe we are not violating any confidence in stating that the learned and able Dr. Randolph, the Bowery Spiritual Medium, who preaches "the gospel according to John C. Calhoun" in that region on Sundays, and the author of the great work on "Miscegenation," has been elected an honorary member of that body, and will aid it at this juncture by his invaluable counsel and coöperation.

Pending the preparation of Bishop Hopkins' monograph on *Ham as a Husband and Father*, and Prof. Morse's *Disquisition on the Ethical Relations of White Men and Black Women*, the society has determined to draft a bill, to be introduced into the Legislature by Mr. T. C. Fields, dealing with these marriages as they deserve. "Since the laws of nature," it was finely said by a learned member of the body, "seem powerless to prevent them, let us see what an act of the Legislature will do; and if this does not suffice, I, for one, will go for putting them down by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States." The bill to be laid before the Legislature declares, we understand, all marriages hitherto entered into, or that may hereafter be entered into, between whites and colored persons, null and void; declares that portion of the law of nature which forbids a man's marrying his grandmother applicable to all such cases, and finally provides that all children born of such marriages shall be white, and that the circumference of their calves, the length of their heels, and the size of their facial angle shall be determined by Judges of the Supreme Court sitting at Chambers, without appeal, on the motion of any white man one year resident in the State.

The Underground Railway.

The bill of which we spoke the other day, authorizing the construction of an Underground Railroad from Central Park to the Battery, has been introduced into the Legislature. In addition to the main line, it is proposed also to construct branches, connecting it with the Harlem, New-Haven and Hudson River Railroads. There are to be stations at convenient points, say at the City Hall, Canal-street, Astor-place, Union-square, Madison-square, etc., etc. The corporators, fifty in number, embrace some of our most substantial and respectable citizens, among whom we may name Jonathan Sturges, John J. Astor, Jr., Moses Taylor, Francis Skiddy, John J. Phelps, James B. Johnson, and J. F. D. Lanier.

The project, though a novel one on this side of the water, as we stated in our former article, is by no means an untried experiment. It proposes to adopt what has proved to be a complete success in London, where an underground railway has been in operation for more than a year past, from the Great Western Railway station to a point within a few minutes' walk of the Bank of England. This railway has proved a complete success in every point of view, speedily becoming a favorite route of travel, and consequently highly productive on its cost—the shares advancing, within a very few months after its opening, to fifty per cent. premium. The trains are drawn by locomotive, coke-burning engines, which run at the ordinary rate of speed. The tunnel is well ventilated. Its temperature is always uniform. It is free from dust or noise, and is entirely safe from accidents. Indeed, so complete has been the success of the experiment, that all London is alive with similar enterprises. It is proposed to construct a most elaborate system of underground railways for the accommodation of every portion of the great metropolis. For this purpose no less than $40,000,000 have been raised. The engineering difficulties encountered are considered of no moment whatever compared with the objects to be gained, as it is shown by the fact that one of the lines proposed, and which will, doubtless, be speedily executed, is to run some three-fourths of a mile directly under the bed of the Thames!

The work proposed for New-York solves at once and effectually the problem how to relieve our over-crowded streets, while it will equalize as nearly as possible the value of property throughout the whole island. Without some better and more speedy mode of conveyance than at present furnished, it could not be long before the business of Wall would move up to Canal street. But provide the means whereby the merchant and banker can be carried all the way from his residence to within a few hundred feet of his place of business at the rate of 20 miles an hour, and the lower part of the island must always remain the favorite site of commerce and trade. Central Park will then be within fifteen minutes' time of the Battery. For all those living beyond the limits of the City, north and northeast, nearly an hour will be saved; at 25 miles distant, not over an hour need be consumed by a business man in reaching his office.

The work proposed would be equally important as a means of distributing freight as of passengers. The freight trains would run at night, say from 11 P. M. to 5 A. M. With it, all our butchering establishments, now public nuisances, could be removed twenty miles distant, and fresh meats, with milk, vegetables, fruits, and in fact food of all kinds, could be delivered by rail at a dozen different and convenient points. Merchandise designed for exportation from the city could be collected during the day at different stations, and loaded and moved off, with a vast saving over the present cost. In fact, the proposed work would, as we have already remarked, fulfill every condition necessary to the complete convenience both of the travel and commerce of our City.

The engineering questions involved, though apparently formidable, are really of the simplest character. The tunnel would be lined with a water-tight brick arch, similar to that under the Thames;—with the exception of one point, Canal-street, it would drain itself. Here a steam-pumping engine could be kept for emergency. At any other point, the bottom of the tunnel would be above high water mark. Bowling Green, which is to be the lower passenger station, is now 14 feet 8 inches above high tide; the surface of Broadway at Wall-street, 34 feet 6 inches; at Canal-street, 16 feet 6 inches; at Bleecker-street 39 feet. The rise from thence is regular to the Central Park, whence the branch tunnels would begin to fall off toward the North and East Rivers. The entire route for the road and branches has been carefully examined, and maps and profiles constructed, showing the situation of the sewers, water and gas mains, with all the other obstacles and impediments likely to be encountered. The result shows a most favorable route, and that the cost of construction would by no means be excessive,—considering the vast importance of the enterprise.

It is one of the great merits of the proposed work, that it would disturb no vested rights, nor interfere with any possible public or private interest. It would not only harm no one, but it will be entirely out of the way of being harmed. It will be more convenient both for freight and passengers, than if above ground. The cost of constructing a tunnel would be more than compensated by the advantages of an underground road. This is the view of the subject taken by its projectors, and so strongly are they impressed with its importance, that there is little doubt that with the necessary authority, the capital required could be readily obtained.

Gen. Sherman Right on the Record.—Gen. W. T. Sherman's late report of his operations of last Winter furnishes a satisfactory explanation of a portion of his conduct, that was at the time and has continued to be made the subject of considerable censure. We refer to his failure to pursue Longstreet, after that General had given up the siege of Knoxville in December last. The object of Gen. Sherman's march to Knoxville was to relieve Gen. Burnside, whose position was invested by the rebels, and who, on account of the shortness of supplies, found himself in an extremely critical situation. The day *before* the arrival of Gen. Sherman's column, and doubtless in consequence of having received intelligence of its approach, Longstreet withdrew from Burnside's front. In this state of facts Gen. Burnside himself judged best that Gen. Sherman, instead of attempting to follow up Longstreet, should countermarch to Chattanooga, where, on account of the great diminution of force, Gen. Thomas' position was not accounted entirely secure. Gen. Burnside simply requested of Gen. Sherman that he would leave with him the two divisions under command of Gen. Gordon Granger, and this was freely done. Gen. Burnside's opinion is expressed in the following terms:

"The emergency having passed, I do not deem for the present any other portion of your command but the corps of Gen. Granger necessary for operations in this section; and inasmuch as Gen. Grant has weakened the force immediately with him in order to relieve us, thereby rendering the position of Gen. Thomas less secure, *I deem it advisable that all the troops now here, save those commanded by Gen. Granger, should return at once to within supporting distance of the forces in front of Bragg's army.*"

This should set at rest forever the carping criticism that was so freely pronounced on the conduct of an officer whose devotion to duty as well as distinguished ability should have given pause to the tongue of censure.

American Ideas.—Two of our "Yankee notions" have already been tried in the present war of Denmark with the allies. We allude to the monitor ship and the use of artificial light for siege operations by night. It was calcium light that was used by Gen. Gillmore for illuminating the harbor of Charleston, so that he could carry on artillery operations and watch the enemy's movements at night; and the Danes, in their defence at Sonderborg, experimented with electric light to watch the enemy's night movements, and to enable the artillery of the forts to fire when it was dark. The low iron-clad used by the Danes had also points of variation from ours. The *Rolfe Krake*, which suffered considerable damage in an attack on the Prussian pontoon bridge, at their position at Egersund, is described as a powerful iron-clad, with two turrets or cupolas, armed each of them with two 64-pounders. She is 120 feet in length by 34 feet broad, is of 250 horse-power, and can run nine knots an hour in smooth water; but her officers think that the attempt to combine sailing power with the efficiency of a monitor, has been crowned with but indifferent success. While, on one hand, she would have a poor chance in heavy weather in the Baltic, on the other she is too deep in the water to be of great use in shallow inland seas.

FROM ST. DOMINGO AND HAVANA.

Gen. Gandara Appointed Captain-General of St. Domingo—Will St. Domingo be left?—A Dominican Insurgent sent to Spain—Apprehension of an Absconding Clerk in New-York—The Weather in Havana—Another Snap of Cold at Easter.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Havana, Friday, March 18, 1864.

Gen. Gandara has been appointed Captain-General of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, and also promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Spanish armies. His rise has been very rapid, having been only a few years ago a Brigadier-General. He has, however, seen much service, and was for some years stationed at the unhealthy Island of Fernando Po, on the Coast of Africa. He has been staying here for the last week, a guest of the Marquis of Marianao. The military promotion of Gandara, and his appointment in the place of Vuegas, who has received no recompense for his services, is a proof that the advice of the latter to the Spanish Government is not at all approved of. His second in command, Espinar, had gone to Madrid to lay before the Government the impossibility of holding possession of the island, which the Spanish accounts impute to the nature of the climate, and seek to ridicule the prowess of their opponents. The fatal character of the former to the raw troops from Spain is plainly evinced by the large number of sick soldiers that have been brought here from St. Domingo, but among them there are also not a few who are in the hospitals as patients, not from the fevers and diseases of the country, but from wounds received in engagements with the insurgents.

Although military preparations are still carried on as if an expedition was being prepared against some point, said to be Monte Cristi, yet, in my humble opinion, it is very doubtful whether the Spaniards will attempt anything further for the subjugation of the rebels before next Winter. Most probably the utmost they will do will be to hold possession of the Capital, and some other places, as strongholds; indeed, it is insisted by many, and among them are well informed persons, that it is the intention of the Spanish Government to leave the island entirely.

I mentioned, in my last letter, the death of Gen. Florentino. Although a negro, and notwithstanding the attempts of the Spaniards to lower him to the rank of a quasi leader of banditti, he was a man of great influence in the southern part of the island, and held important offices in the former republic. However they might try afterward to depreciate his character, the Spanish Government, on the breaking out of the insurrection, offered him a place in their service; but as he was already doubtless engaged in the service of his country, he would not accept of it, pleading, as an excuse, that he could not leave his home on account of sickness. It is said that he acted independently of the Provisional Government, and that he was killed by the General who had been sent by it to supersede him, and whom, on his first coming, he had seized and put in prison, but who, having escaped, returned again to take his place, and, in a dispute, killed him.

The Spanish accounts represent Florentino as rapacious to the extreme—amassing all the booty he could collect for an escape into Hayti, in case of extremities.

The Madrid correspondence of the *Diario de la Marina* says that the insurgent Government of Salcedo had made application at Washington to be recognized as a belligerent, and that letters-of-marque might be made out for American vessels, but that the Government of the United States had refused to grant what would be an act of hostility, as it is designated, against Spain.

The Spanish troops have had many difficulties to struggle with in St. Domingo, for, in addition to the climate, their commissariat department was badly provided, the men oftentimes being obliged to lie down on the ground without tents to shelter them, and at other times without provisions, so that I have heard say the soldiers have been ready to let their arms drop from their hands from exhaustion, having been (it appears almost incredible, but I have been assured of it as a fact) for three days together without tasting any food.

The Spanish war steamer *Princesa de Asturias* had left St. Domingo for Hayti, for the purpose, it was reported at the former place, of taking on board at Port-au-Prince, the 250 prisoners taken by the Dominicans at Sanlisso or los Caballeros, and whom they had sent into Hayti from not having the means of supporting them.

One of the Dominican insurgents, named Valverde, who was brought here some time ago a prisoner, and confined in the Moro Castle, was sent to Spain in the steamer that left on the 15th, to undergo punishment, possibly at Ceuta, in Africa.

The clerk of a firm here, Messrs. De la Cruz & Co., has, it appears, been arrested in New-York, at the instigation of one of their correspondents, for a series of forgeries on the firm by means of false bills of exchange on houses of New-York and London. He absconded on the 22d of January, and was arrested in your City on the 22d of the following month.

It appears, by letters directed to the clerk here in Havana, and sent from London, but which fell into the possession of his employers, that Messrs. Schroeder & Co., of London, had honored one of the forged bills of exchange, to the amount of £2,940 7s. 2d., and had transmitted to him a box containing £2,000 in gold. Messrs. Baring & Co. also acknowledged the receipt of another of these bills of exchange for the value of 82,579 francs, and sent word that they had remitted, by means of their agent at Boston, £2,500 in gold, to be paid to one Fechera. The name of the clerk is Medina Coeli, and he was arrested in New-York at the moment of going to receive a sum of money in another forged bill of exchange on a house of your City.

Easter, which is very early this year, has the appearance of being a cold one for our tropical climate. The weather the day before yesterday changed from warmth to comparative cold, making cloth clothes and overcoats still more desirable in the West Indies. It is, however, only a span that cannot last for any length of time; old Sol is now too vigorous in his strength to allow the force of his rays to be more than momentarily diminished. It is at present only the contest of Winter and Summer in the battle-ground of Spring, where the latter of the combatants will for certain come out the conqueror. Lara.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The season begins here on Monday, with "Faust." Ticket-office now open.

J. R. Thomas' Concert.—Mr. J. R. Thomas, the well-known composer, whose songs are "familiar in the mouth as household words," gives his annual concert at Irving Hall to-night. The programme contains many of the most popular of Mr. Thomas' compositions, and several *morceaux* of decided merit. Mr. Thomas will be assisted by Mrs. Mozart, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Mr. George Simpson, Mr. Gustavus Geary, Mr. S. B. Mills and Mr. Wm. A. King.

Parade of Colored People and a Colored Regiment To-Day.

The colored people of New-York are making active preparation to join in the parade of the Twenty-sixth United States Colored Regiment, which leaves for the seat of war to-day. They assemble in societies under their respective leaders, and with appropriate banners, &c., at 11 o'clock, in Lafayette-place, then march up Eleventh-street and Fifth-avenue to Madison-square, where they will meet the regiment and escort it down Broadway at 3½ o'clock P. M.

These societies of colored people have had no public parade on week day before this since the war of 1812.

A Drama Behind the Scenes.—An affair occurred behind the scenes of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Wednesday night, during the performance of the "Duke's Motto," which has since created no little stir in certain circles. Shortly after the rising of the curtain, a friend of one of the actors presented his card at the stage-door, and, with another gentleman in his company, was admitted to the stage. During the third act, while Mlle. Vestvali was awaiting her call behind the scenes, one of these men, affecting to admire her appearance in men's clothes, is said to have laid his hand upon her person and called her a "bully boy," which indignity the lady promptly resented by administering to the offender a severe castigation, and driving him into the street. She also compelled the other man to vacate the premises by most convincing arguments, after which she resumed her duties before the footlights and took her part until the end of the play—no one in the audience suspecting that anything unusual had occurred. The excitement, however, had the effect of prostrating Miss Vestvali with illness, and the play announced for the subsequent night was postponed in consequence.

The London Club Coffee.

This standard Coffee is prepared from the best old Government Java, and is put up only by the NEW-YORK COFFEE CLUB, No. 173 Greenwich-st. Every package has the trade mark of the Club. No other is genuine.

The LONDON CLUB COFFEE has no connection with any of the adulterations drifting about the market. It is easily distinguished from all other Coffees by its remarkable fragrance, strength and flavor.

The LONDON CLUB COFFEE is commended by the most respectable physicians for its purity, and for its nutritious and healthy quality.

Wholesale depot No. 173 Greenwich-st.

All first-class grocers have, or can readily get, this Coffee.

Confidence and Approval Confirmed by the testimony of persons who have experienced the benefits of

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR,
THE BEST HAIR-DRESSING

yet offered to the public. It RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, giving it a *fresh* and natural appearance. *Will stop its falling out in three days*, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain the skin* or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation.

Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities, the purity of the composition, and its

SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME,

render it the *most desirable* article for the toilet and hair-dressing yet offered to the public. $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. C can be consulted gratuitously, personally or by letter, where information in regard to the treatment of the Head and Hair will be *clearly explained*.

To Consumptives.

Four-fifths of you are suffering from neglected colds, and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and death ensues. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most speedy and pleasant results. It is certain in its effects, and cannot fail to relieve. The EXPECTORANT and all of Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & Co., No. 141 Chambers-st., and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

Have You Catarrh, or "*a Cold in the Head?*" The only reliable and ready remedy,
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF,
is to be had at all drug-stores, 25 cents per box.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

One Spoonful of the Magic Dry Soap will do an ordinary washing. It is the great discovery of the age. Price 30 cents a bottle. For sale by all the druggists and grocers.

The Qualities of Barnett's Cocoaine, as PREVENTING THE HAIR FROM FALLING, are truly remarkable.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway,

Will open This Day his New Spring Styles, which will comprise the latest French and English novelties of
GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS,
GENTLEMEN'S SOFT AND CLOTH HATS,
LADIES' RIDING HATS AND CAPS,
MISSES HATS,
BOYS' HATS,
INFANTS' HATS.

The Millinery and Hatting Trade dealt with on liberal terms.

Attention is called to the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Department in this store, comprising all the latest novelties. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of colds, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers, will give their personal attention (as usual for the past 17 years,) to SALES OF FURNITURE, at the residences of THOSE DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING OR REMOVING; will also hold regular weekly sales at their STORE, No. 23 NASSAU-ST., for the convenience of those preferring this medium of sale.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Sewing-Machines—For sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Embroidering, braiding, and every description of machine sewing done in the best manner. Machines, with experienced operators, sent to families by the day or week.

Sewing-Machines—Wonderful Improvements.—The Weed Lock-stitch Machines sew from lace to heavy leather. We advise our readers to buy them. WEED S. MACHINE CO., 506 Broadway, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist. No. 160 Broadway.

The Spring Styles of Gent's Dress, Felt and Cloth Hats introduced by BURKE are par excellence. Standard price for Dress Hat, $5.
BURKE, No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

Trusses.—Persons interested in trusses are invited to examine Dr. Rings' water-proof Multipedal Truss. If not satisfactory, after 60 days' fair trial, it may be returned. Office, No. 2 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines,
For sale at
Nos. 837 and 839 Broadway, corner of 22d-st.,
By J. T. ELLIS.
New machines to let.

Steinway & Sons—Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,
Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph Indicates on your room the exact window or door that is being opened by the burglar. E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st. Sold by druggists generally. 50c. a box.

To Let—12 new first-class 7 and 7 1-3 octave pianos at $4, $5, and $6 a month, at HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

PATENT CANTERING HORSES,
Propelled by weight of the rider, guided by bridle.
CALL AND TAKE A RIDE,
Or send stamp for circular.
Patent travelling chairs for invalids and cripples, run by the weight of the rider, in the house or on the road, prices $15 to $50 each.
S. W. SMITH, No. 450 Broadway.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. I do with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 29 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I called on him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. I am entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 642 6th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 241.—March 25, 1864.
4, 15, 66, 47, 38, 13, 34, 68, 11, 21, 1, 63, 71.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 242.—March 26, 1864.
25, 73, 53, 13, 65, 24, 47, 4, 12, 29, 22, 37, 61, 76.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 145—March 25, 1864.
55, 41, 15, 67, 44, 21, 31, 58, 45, 56, 46, 43, 25.

CLASS 146—March 25, 1864.
30, 4, 32, 43, 66, 53, 22, 15, 18, 14, 54, 75, 46, 34.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished, in all legalized lotteries,
ALECK & CO., Brokers, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

No. 94 NINTH-STREET, BROOKLIN, E. D.,
March 11, 1864.

DR. SCHENCK:

DEAR SIR: Several months since I was compelled to relinquish active business pursuits, in consequence of a severe cough, contracted by exposure. I placed myself under the treatment of my family physician for a time, without apparent relief, and he finally pronounced my lungs diseased, assuring me that it was useless to seek relief from medicines. He informed me that the only means by which my disease could be overcome was by seeking, through stimulating food and proper care, to reinvigorate my system; that if there was sufficient vigor left I might thus regain my health, otherwise my case was hopeless. At that time I was rapidly failing, and many of my friends thought I was beyond all hope. My cough was very severe, sometimes lasting for nearly half an hour at a time, with very copious expectoration, often accompanied with blood. My appetite was very poor, and my stomach so extremely weak that I could scarcely eat any food without being compelled to vomit immediately thereafter. After consulting various physicians without success, a friend advised me to give your medicines a trial. In accordance with this advice, I visited you, and the examination under your Respirometer proved very satisfactory, convincing me that you understood my case perfectly. I entered upon the treatment prescribed, and in a short time found great relief. I am now enjoying greatly improved health, my cough troubles me very little, my appetite is good, and my strength gradually increasing.

It affords me pleasure to make this acknowledgment of the benefits I have derived from the use of your medicines, as well as to express my gratitude therefor; and I freely make this statement, which you are at liberty to use as you may deem proper, with the sincere hope that it may be the means of benefiting others who may be suffering from the same diseases.

Yours, respectfully,
S. G. BAXTER.

Place of business, No. 102 Market-slip, New-York.

REMEMBER, Dr. SCHENCK can be found only at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M., for consultation and advice, but he always has a full supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times, and are also for sale by all DRUGGISTS and DEALERS. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA-WEED TONIC, each $1 per bottle, or $9 the half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box.

D. S. Barnes & Co., No. 202 Broadway, wholesale agents for New-York City.

Dr. Schenck's Empty Bottles bought at No. 32 Bond-st., any day, Sundays excepted.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—THEY ARE SPECIALLY recommended for Stomach-Coughs, Colds, Fever and Ague, (which they surely cure,) Asthma, shortness of breath and all obstructions; and if taken after too free an indulgence at the table, they at once restore the system to its natural state of healthy repose.

See B. BRANDRETH in on the stamp.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,

Having paid in $500,000, will receive subscriptions for an increase of capital to $1,000,000.

The books will open at Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., on TUESDAY, 22d inst. One-third of amount subscribed will be payable on 1st April, one-third on the 15th, and balance 30th April. Parties desiring to pay in full, may do so at the Bank, April 1. Six Per Cent. interest allowed on payments anticipated.

The Bank will open for business on WEDNESDAY, 30th March, at No. 240 Broadway.

DIRECTORS.
J. T. SANGER, formerly of Cary, Howard & Sanger.
E. L. FANCHER, No. 229 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOTT, of Riggs & Co., Wall-st.
LEWIS EINSTEIN, of Lewis, Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER, of Seamless Clothing Manufacturing Company.
HENRY J. BAKER, of H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE, of Coffin, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS, of Ross, Dempster & Co.

"KIP & BUELL'S GOLD MINING CO.,"
OF COLORADO.

Subscribers to the capital stock of this company are hereby notified that the first installment of fifty per cent., or one dollar per share, will become due and payable on MONDAY next, the 28th inst., at the office of the Treasurer, No. 30 Wall-st. Subscribers will have the privilege of paying two dollars per share at once, being the whole amount of the par value of said shares, and receive certificates of full, paid-up stock immediately.

All subscriptions on which the first instalment of one dollar per share remains unpaid after April 7, 1864, shall be deemed forfeited.

By order of Trustees.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1864.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE.

Patents issued
DEC. 1, 1863,
and
FEB. 16, 1864,

Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
POSTPONEMENT.

In consequence of an unavoidable and unexpected enlargement of the plans of the Managers of the Metropolitan Fair, its opening is postponed until Monday, April 4.

JULIA K. FISH,
President Ladies' Exec. Com.
ELIZABETH W. SHERWOOD,
Secretary Ladies' Exec. Com.
GEORGE GRISWOLD RAY,
Chairman Gentlemen's Exec. Com.
RICH'D GRANT WHITE,
Secretary Gentlemen's Exec. Com.

CABINET FURNITURE.

$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Braundsdorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRAUNDSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York.
Factories Nos. 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.
N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (cridiron) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

KENNETT'S
OCTOBER AFTERNOON ON LAKE GEORGE.

Now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

Under the auspices of the
METROPOLITAN FAIR,
in aid of the
SANITARY FAIR.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

RHEUMATISM, COLD FEET, &c.
WEAR THE
Electro-Metallic Insoles: they are infallible appliances for all chronic and nervous complaints.
METTAM & CO., No. 429 Broadway.
Price $1, per mail, $1 30. Send for circular.

LADIES' BREAST-PINS, NEW STYLES, OF TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

"ICE COLD MOISTURE."—"KEEN DAGGERS of the North Winds"—"Demon of the Air"—"Showers of Dust"—"Shrieking, howling, moaning"—"Sing through the crevices of your bed-room windows"—"'Tis horrible"—*Tribune*, 22d. Well, then, why don't you use BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS and WINDOW BANDS, which exclude cold, wind, rain and dust from doors and windows. They save one-half the fuel, stop the rattling of sashes, and are warranted good for five years. Local agents wanted everywhere. Address the PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP CO., No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES— FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS each.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE ARMY VALISE, NOW READY.—The most durable valise ever made for hard service, at No. 816 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to *Females*. To all classes they are invaluable, *inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity*. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most *eminent physicians in America*.

EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS with each box—the price, *One Dollar per box*, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills sent *by mail, promptly*, secure from observation, by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized agent, in current funds.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No. 81 Ceder-st., New-York.

"STILL ANOTHER PREMIUM."

PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRT

have taken the highest premium at the late Fair of the American Institute.

PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRTS.

The patent and improvement consists in being a Shirt Bosom that will set smooth, and present an even appearance at all times when in use.

PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRT

are so made that they will not cut on the edge of the plait, but are rendered
MORE DURABLE THAN ANY OTHER.
PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRT
can be obtained ready-made or
MADE TO ORDER,
at their establishments,
No. 175 Broadway,
No. 85 Nassau-st.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NEW-YORK.

CLOTHING.
THE ATTENTION OF
WHOLESALE BUYERS
is requested to our superb assortment of
CLOTHING, SHIRTS
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS

have now been before the public for nearly a year. They are universally pronounced the neatest and best fitting collars extant.

The upper edge presents a perfect curve, free from the angles noticed in all other collars.

The cravat causes no puckers on the inside of the turn-down collar; they are as smooth inside as outside, and therefore perfectly free and easy to the neck.

The Garotte Collar has a smooth and evenly finished edge on both sides.

These collars are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a collar, but are molded and shaped to fit the neck.

They are made in "Novelty" (or turn-down) style, in every half inch size from 12 to 17 inches, and in "Eureka" or Garotte) from 13 to 17 inches, and packed in "solid sizes" in neat blue cartoons, containing 100 each; also, in smaller ones of 10 each—the latter a very handy package for travelers, army and navy officers.

Every collar is stamped
"GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS."
The trade supplied by
J. S. LOWREY & CO.,
No. 37 Warren-st., New-York.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY is much more easy and successful in the common dry soil or private gardens, market gardens, or in field culture, than in the usual clumsy way in bogs and meadows. The yield this season, in my method of culture, was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation, with price of cranberry plants and all other useful and ornamental trees, plants and shrubs, will be sent by mail. Plants prepaid by mail.

B. M. WATSON,
Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated
PLANTATION BITTERS,
which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private United States stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the United States law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on several parties refilling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
ONE OF THE OLDEST
MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES
IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING-COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, CROUP, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.

It does not dry up a cough and leave the seeds of consumption in the system, but loosens it and cleanses the lungs of all impurities.

For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York,
S. W. ROWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HANSA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer EDINBURG, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 26th day of March, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows: Stations A and B—10 A. M. Stations C and D—9½ A. M. Stations E and F—9½ A. M. Station G—9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

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MONETARY AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, March 25—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day, and there was a half holiday at Bank and in business circles generally. The Treasury Office was kept open, and anbecriptions to the new 5 ₱ cent. Loan were received to the extent of $875,600. We have no report of thn amount applied for at the Netionel Banke.

The Gold Room was also kept open, though a motion was madn last avening to keep Good Friday in eommon with the Stock Exchange. Tha speculators for the rise, under the cornering practice of Mr. MORRIS EXTCHUM end one or two other sharp Brokers in Exchange-plece, had tne market their own way, and put up the price to 168@169¾ ₱ cent., while Bills on London were done 3@4 ₱ cent. relatively cheaper than Gold. The last price, at 4 o'clock, wae 168¼@168¾ ₱ cent.

There was a considerable crowd of Stock speculatore in Willlem-etreet through the forenoon. The price of Harlem hroke down 13 per cent., and the price of Eris Preferred went up 2½ per cent., both on legislation at Albeny. Large sales of Harlem were mede at 120 per cent. Illinois Central, Fort Waynn and some of the other Western Roeds were firm. Erie Common Stock sold about 125¼@125¾ per cent.

The daily clearings between the Associated Banks, growing mainly out of thn speculation on the Stock Exchange, now exceed onn hundred millions of dollars *per day*. Last week the average wae $103,056,476 per day. Some of our non-speculative Benk managers may possibly be alarmed at the magnitude of these transactions; based, as moet ef them are, upon Railway and other Share values which heve gone up, within the past six or twelve months, 30@40@50 ₱ cent., and even in meny Instances donbled their market rates. At Bank, thn certification of thn daily checks of the Brokers on these exaggereted valuee and the demand loane made upon the hypothecalion of the Stocke themselves, of course involve immense responelbility, but these are not thought much of while many of the Benk officiale and Directore themselves join in the high carnival of speculetion, and lend their names to give its lainet sensation or "good thing" additional *éclat*.

The new Mining Schemes called at the Stock Exchange Boerd, we learn, are *not* ell on the free list any more than on the regular official flat of the Boerd. But, under an old rule of the Exchange, *any* stock not on either can be celled up at the close of the morning session, and dealt in, on the payment of 25 cents for this privilege. It is under this rule that a *quasi* eanction is given to the reapectability of these schemes, by officially printing the selee tbne cheaply licensed. The rnle refnrred to was evidently not made for times like the preannt.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says of the Marietta and Cincinnati Road:

"The engineer has completed the surveye for the bridge over the Ohio River from Belpre to Parkersburgh, M. & C. Railroad, and is now engaged on the plan and drawings. It is expected that the work on this important structure will be commenced this Spring.

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at thn port of New-York for the week ending March 24, were $1,711,286, against $1,082,654, same week lest year, and $1,156,124 the corresponding week of 1862. The following is the enmmary for thn week:

CONSUMPTION	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED.	Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,250	$540,539	345	$139,716	279	$97,.56		
Mf. of Cot'n	400	190,601	178	35,193	171	51,809		
Mf. of Silk	301	264,344	119	103,450	32	42,492		
Mf. of Flax	1,024	240,015	3 0	86,748	152	40,749		
Miscellan's	1,748	106,295	1,416	10,396	25	10,900		
Total	3,795	$1,341,794	2,446	$369,302	668	$244,012		
		369,792				1,361,804		
Total entered..		$1,711,286	Total marketed.			$1,585,936		

Real Estate Sales—MASON 25.

BY A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

House and lot Nos. 31 and 33 West Sixteenth-st ..$18,105
House and lot No. 584 Broome-street..... 6,620

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GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 25, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipte of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 49 bbls. Ashes, 10,290 bbls. Flour, 1,026 bbls. and 2,892 bags Corn Meal, 2,206 bushels Wheat, 21,147 bushels Corn, 3,038 bushels Rye, 665 bushels Malt, 25,061 bushels Oats, 6,816 pkgs. Provisions, 1,162 and bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 60 bbls., at $6 87½ for Pots, and $10 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow is in request at 84½c. @ 36c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are in demand at nniform prices, including Adamantine at 21c. @ 22c.; Stearic at 27c. @ 28c.; Pnim Sperm at 35c.; Patent Sperm at 45c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Foreign is inactive. Including Liverpool Orrel at $13 50@$13, and do. House Cannel at $16@$17 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs. Anthracite is in moderate demand at from $8 50@10 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs. Toe next monthly sale of Scranton Coal is advertised in this paper for Wednesday, March 30.

CHEMICALS—Are in demand and held mera rmly.

COFFEE—Is in lively demand, chiefly on speculation, at buoyant rates. We qnote: Java, 44c. @ 45c.; Laguayra and Marscaibo, 37c. @ 38½c.; Rio, 37c. @ 39c.; St. Domingo, 33c. @ 34c. ₱ lb. Total sales, yesterday and to-day, 34,000 bags, including 50,000 bags Rio.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand, and held more firmly, birlet Middlings 74c. @ 75c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,650 bales.

FIRE CRACKERS—No. 1 Canton have been in active request at from $2 80@$2 90 ₱ box, closing with a strong upward tendency.

FISH—Dry Cod have been more abondant and in moderate demand at $6 50@7 ₱ cwt.; Mackerel have been in fair request, including No. 1 small, $16@16 25; No. 2 do., small and l arge, at $10 75@$12 50; No. 3 do., at $7 75@$10 25. Pickled Salmon, No. 1, at $25@$25 50; Pickled Herrings are in limited demand at $4 50@$6 25 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herrings at 15c. @ 16c. for sealed, and 25c. @ 26c. fur No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request, and prices of low and medium grades have again advaneed 5c. @ 10c. ₱ bbl., the market closing very strong. Sales since our last 17,000 bbls., including Snperfine State and Western at $6 60@$6 85, tha latter an extrama for choice Ohio; soor to choice extra Siata at $6 90 and $7 30, shiady at $7@$7 15; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $7 30@$7 45, the latter an extreme, ₱ bbl.

Snperfine State and Western	$6 60	@$6 85
Extra State	6 90	@ 7 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	7 10	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brd's	7 30	@ 9 45
Extra Ohio, tradn and family brands	7 50	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 35	@ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@10 50
Southern Flour is in fair demand at firmer prices		

sales since our last, 1,650 bbls., at $7 15@$7 90 for very poor to good superfine; $7 95@$10 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is advancing; sales 750 bbls. extra, at $7 90@$8 25, the latter an extreme, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request, at $5 45@$6 30 ₱ bbl.; sales 280 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $5 50@$5 60 for Jersey; $6 20@$6 25, the latter delivered from store, for Brandywine ₱ bbl. Total sales, 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is more active, and prime parcels, especially of Amber Spring, are 1c. @ 2c. ₱ bushel deerer. Selee since our last, 116,000 bushels, part last evening, including White Western at $1 82@$1 91; Amber Western at $1 75@$1 77. In store and delivered; Red Western et $1 68@$1 73; old do. at $1 65; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 67@$1 70. In store end delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 65@$1 68, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring, $1 64@1 66; Red and Amber Jersey, $170@$1 73 ₱ bush. Corn is in fair demand, and again dearer. Sales have been reported since our last of 59,000 bushels, at $1 30 for mixed Western, in store; and $1 25@$1 27½, chiefly at $1 26@$1 27, for new Yellow Jersey and Southern ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, at $1 25@$1 28 ₱ bushel. Sales 1,400 bnshels. Oats continue in good demand, at higher and rising prices. We quote Canada at 89c. @ 90c.; Western st 90c. @ 91c.; State at 90c. @ 91c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in more request, at $1 30@$1 53, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Sales nave been reported of 17,400 bushels Barley Malt, at $1 55@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Sales, 3,200 bushels.

LATHS—Eastern are in more request, at $1 75 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair request, and very firm, with an upward tendency; stock light. We quote: Sole—Oak Slaughter end salted, Good Light, 44c. @ 46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 45c. @ 47c.; do. do., heavy, at 46c. @ 48c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, Good, 50c. @ 52c.; Oak Slaughter, miudle Cropped, Good, 51c. @ 53c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 31½c. @ 32½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 32½c. @ 33½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 32c. @ 33c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 31½c. @ 32½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 32½c. @ 33½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 32c @ 33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 30c. @ 31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 31½c. @ 32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 30½c. @ 32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 28c. @ 30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 22c. @ 24c.; Hemlock Sleughter, in rough, 37c. @ 42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 45c. @ 47e., eesh, ₱ lb. Calf Skins continue in fair demend at rising prices. We qnote French, averaging 25@30 lbs. to the dozen, $1 60@$1 90 ₱ lb.; 30@35 lbs., $1 50@$1 80; 35@40 lbs., $1 40@$1 70; 50@60 lbs., $1 20@$1 30; American Oak Tanned, best selection, 25@30 lbs., $1 15@$1 50, and 30@40 lbs., $1 10@$1 35 each, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland is in fair request at $1 35 for Common and $1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Have been in more demand at rising rntes. Refined ingot Copper at 40½c. @ 41½c. ₱ lb.; Scotch Pig Iron at $51@$52; American do., $50@$50 50 ₱ ton; Pig Lead at $11 62½@$12. In currency, ano $6 87@$7 in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Spelter at 12½c. @ 13c.; Straits Tin at 49½c. @ 50c.; Banca do., 54½c. @ 55c. ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plateado. at $13 50@$14 50; I. C. Charcoal do. at $16@$16 50 ₱ ton.

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 40 ₱ gallon; Tar, $18 50@$24 ₱ bbl.; Pitch, $25 ₱ bbl.; Resin, $36@$42 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in moderate demend at irregular prices. We quote: Crude Wnale at $1 05@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 63; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 82½@$1 87½; Linseed et $1 56@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $1 10@$1 15; City Red at 78c.; Olive at $2 10@$2 12½ ₱ gallon, and $6 25@$6 37½ and $5 25 for pinle and quaris; Crude Petroleum 31½c. @ 33c., here; Refined do. at 60c. @ 63c., free, and 51c. @ 52c. in bond, ₱ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum, 3,647 bbls.

OIL CAKE AND MEAL—Heve been inqulred for at $47 50@$52 and $2 50 respectively.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active at advanced orices. Sales since our inst 5,300 bbls., at $23 62½@$24 for New Mess; $22 25@$22 50 for Mess, last season's packing, and $23 for April delivery; $22@$22 12½ for two year Old Mess; $24@$26 50 for Old and New Clear Mess; $22@$23 50 for Thin Mess; $22 25@$24 25 for Western and City Prime Mess, and in part $23 50 for May delivery; $18 25@$20 25 for Old and New Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in good request, at 13c. @ 14c. for Hems, end 9¾c. @ 10¾c. for Shoulders ₱ lb.; sales 350 packages. Bacon is quite active, at 11¾c. @ 14½c., according to qnality. ₱ lb.; sales, since our last, 3,200 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Lard is brisker and dearer; sales 3,600 tes., and bbls., for immediata and future delivery, at 13½c. @ 14c., ₱ lb. Beef has been in more demand at buoyant rates; sales 1,900 bbls. at $16 12½@$17 62½ for Extre Mess, and $13 25@$15 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mese, $25@$26; India Mess, $28@$30 Choice India, $40@$42 ₱ tierce; sales 100 tierces. Beef Hams, $23@$24 ₱ bbl.; sales 275 bbls. Butter cnntinues in good demand, at 40c. @ 50c. for oour to very choice State, and 30c. @ 40c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair request and buoyant at 15c. @ 18c. ₱ lb.

SALT—Has been in more demand at bunyant prices, including Turk's Island at 49c. @ 50c., ₱ bushel. Liverpool Ground at $2 10@$2 25; do. Fine at $3 15@$3 55 ₱ sack.

SEEDS—Have been in fair demand at somewhat firmer prices. Clover, 11c¾. @ 12c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $3 45@$3 55; Timothy, $2 80@$3 15; Calcutta Linseen at $4 05@$4 15 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in moderate request at steady prie e. We quote Honduras Deer et 95c. @ $1; San Juan, 90c@95c.; Buenos Ayres, 55c. @ 57½c.; Para, 85c. @ 87½c.; Vera Cruz, 92½c. @ 97½c.; Chagres, 90c. @ 95c.; Puria Cabello and Barcelona, 80c. @ 82½c.; Para, 85c. @ 87½c.; Tempico Goat, 67½c. @ 70c.; Vera Cruz, 65c. @ 67½c., Buenos Ayres, 55c. @ 57½c.; Payta, 60c. @ 62½c.; Coracos, 50c. @ 52½c.; Cape, 50c. @ 52½c., cash, ₱ lb.; Madras, 60c. @ 70c. each; Cawupore, 50c. @ 60c. each.

SPICES—Are in more demand et higher and rising orices. No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 40@$1 45; Mace, 87½c. @ 90c.; Cassia, 73c. @ 75c.; Cloves, 49c. @ 50c.; Pepper, 42c. @ 43c.; Pimento, 29c. @ 30c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The demand is good, and prices tend npwards. Sales since our last 1,050 hhds., including Orleans at 14½c. @ 16½c., the latter for Clarified, Portu Rien, 14¾c. @ 15¾c.; and Cuba, at 14½c. @ 15c., and 125 boxes Havana at 14½c. @ 14¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good request at 15c. @ 19½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 370,000 lbs., at 12½c. @ 13c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are in much more active demend, mnstly on speculation, at advancing prices. Hyson, $1 07½@$1 50; Young Hyson, 72½c. @ $1 62½; Gunpowder and Imperial, 87½c. @ $1 65; Oolung, 90c. @ 1 40; Sonchong, 70c. @ $1 25 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is quiet but firm. Sales, since our last, 82 nnds. Kentucky at 9½@19; 110 cases Seed Leaf at 27c. @ 35c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is more active and decidedly dearer. Sales nave been reported of 4,300 bbls. State and Western at $1@$1 05, the latter an outside price for choice Western ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was transaoted to-day. For Liverpool—the engagements included 1 400 bols. Pork at 2s. @ 3s.; 400 tes. Beef at 4s.; 100 tes. Lard at 15s.; 650 boxes Bacon at 14s. @ 22s. 6d.; 1,000 boxes Cheese at 25s.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d., and by steamer 200 hales Cotton at ½d. Fur London—250 hoxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. @ 20s. For Glasgow—3,250 bols. Flour at 1s. 3d. @ 1s. 4½d.; 100 boxes Bacon at 15s. For Havre—40 casks Ashes at 45 francs; 75 jcs. Lard at 50 franes. For Amsterdam—300 bbls. Flour at 3s. For Antwerp—1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; 250 boxes Bacon nt 22s. 6d.; 50 tes. Lard at 27s. 6d. For Terragona—a foreign vessel, with sieves, at about $35.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS—A RARE CHANCE.—THE owner of one of the oldest and most profitable printing offices in the City of New-York, owing to impaired heal h, offers his establishment for sale. The business is in the most prosperous condition, and will pay the current year a net profit of $15,000 over all expenses. To one or two practical printers, who are capable of managing the business and have some capital to invest, a liberal arrangement will be mane. The terms of sale will be made easy. Applicants will address "A. S. C.," care of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York, giving City reference as to their responsibility.

$5,000—PARTNER WANTED—IN A light manufacturing business, established, as es cash, 75 per cent. profit; over $2,000 orders on hand, and can be indefinitely extended. Call on J. M. EDWARDS, No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 19, in the forenoon.

ANY PERSON HAVING, OR ABOUT TO procure, new patents for separating gold from quartz, in a manner which will stand practical tests, may make a profitable connection with capital and influence by addressing S. W. F., Box No. 5,922 Post-office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—IN THIRD-AV., near 120th-st., opposite the Harlem Park; thoroughly fitted up and stocked and doing a good business. A rare opportunity for a good druggist. Apply in person.

WANTED—HEAD MAN FOR A BUSINESS LIKEly to be extensive: simple, tasteful and educational. Models patented; pronounced best in existence for illustrating Astronomy. No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 16.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A VERY PRODUCTIVE FARM OF 80 acres, near Rye depot, Westchester County; 3 apple orchards, 1 pear and peach orchard, 1 acre of garden, subsoiled, with grates and an abundance of other fruits. The house is handsomely situated, well shaded, and conveniently arranged. There is a tenant cottage, nearly new, and a farmhouse on the premises. The barns and stables are large and nearly new. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st. (Jauncey Court.)

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY NEAR Newark, N. J., consisting of 63½ acres. The buildings are first-class, and in first-rate order. There is plenty of good water on the place, and a fine frestone quarry under lies the farm. Will be sold low and on easy terms, to close an estate. Apply to J. H. SUYDAM, No. 51 Cortlandt-st.

FARM FOR SALE—OF ABOUT 100 ACRES, pleasantly situated, about 4 miles from Sara'oga Springs, in said town, and near Saratoga Lake, N. Y. Good soil for grain and grass; also, good buildings. Price, $5,00; payments made to suit. For particulars, address Box No. 29, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS PROcured from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

FINANCIAL.

NIAGARA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, No. 67 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL..... $500,000
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1864..... 92,046

Cash Dividends in 13 years, 233 per cent.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
To a limited number of Shares
OF THE
GUNNELL GOLD COMPANY,

are open at our Office.

Papers containing the report of Fitz John Porter, showing the enormous value of the property, can be had on application to us.

MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st.

ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors and Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Bowery and Grand-sts., on MONDAY, April the 11th. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, due on the 1st April, will be paid at the office of McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York,
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH B. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
No. 427 AND 429 CANAL ST., corner of Varick-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited before April 1 will bear interest from that date. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Interest commences April 1, 1864.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SAYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 293 Bowery.—Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. allowed on larger sums. Deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1864.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of April. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of April.

W. A. KINSAM, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the last three months, payable on and after the first day of April next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to April 1st, inclusive.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1813.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."
FRANKLIN, THE GREATEST OF MODERN PHILOSOPHERS, remarks that "a penny saved is a penny earned." Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it, and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for old newspapers of every description, whole or torn, old pamphlets of all kinds, old documents, handbills, tickets, cards, engravings and old scrap-paper, for all its varieties, in quantities large or small. Also, old writing paper and school-books, old blank-books, ledgers, &c., of any size, it matters not how much they may be written on or ruled. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

AMERICAN, SWISS AND ENGLISH WATCHES,
In superior styles and quality of cases. Orders from the trade or army (large or small) promptly and faithfully attended to. Established 20 years.
T. B. BYNNER, No. 175 Broadway, N.Y.

BELGIUM.
TO THE GLASS TRADE AND IMPORTERS OF GLASS.
The Company Anonyme of Herbatte-Lez, at Namur, Belgium, are patented manufacturers of crystals, half-crystals and globes for Petroleum Lamps.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—THE OWNERS of property interested in the improvement of 7th-av. above the Central Park, and also for the improvement of Manoat an-square, (as contemplated by the Legislature,) have selected the office of Mr. JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st., as their place of meeting, and all information relating to either can be obtained from him.
BY ORDER OF THE SEVERAL COMMITTEES.

GAS FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP.—A good set, including chandeliers, pendants, double and single brackets; have been in use a short time, but are in excellent order, and can be delivered on or before April 30th. Those about to purchase would do well to drop a note immediately to M. E. M., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lindenow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. The anniversary of the Sabbath School connected with this church will take place SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The exercises will consist of singing by the children, and addresses by Rev. J. L. PHILLIPS and the Pastor, Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MORKAT. The usual morning services at 10½ o'clock.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL CONNECTED with the 15th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER'S,) and its 14th-st. Mission Sunday School, will hold their Anniversary in the Church on Sunday afternoon, March 27, at 3½ o'clock. The children will sing several hymns selected for the occasion. The annual reports will be read, and address made by the Hon. Abram WAKEMAN, and the Pastor.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST 17TH-st., near Stuyvesant-square.—The services on SABBATH, 27th inst., will be in commemoration of the extinction of the debt on the church and parsonage. Bishop SIMPSON will preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Dr. ABEL STEVENS in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, a reunion will take place of the old members and friends of the church.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. COSS will deliver a discourse SUNDAY EVENING, in Hope Chapel, Broadway, upon *The Feast Days and Fast Days of the Church, specially Easter.* Strangers and young men specially invited.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Mattorney-st., Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching at 3 P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

REV. WILLIAM FREELAND, LL.D., will preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ in the morning, and 7½ in the evening. The public are invited to attend.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY—Rev. J. N. SHARPE, Superintendent. The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. We are glad that this noble institution is not overlooked by a generous public.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS. Service in the Stone Church, 18th-st., near Broadway, on EASTER SUNDAY, March 27, at 7½ P. M. Morning service at 10½ A. M., in the hall northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st.

REV. JAS. L. PHILLIPS WILL PREACH his last discourse in the First P. W. Baptist Church, 28th-st., west of Broadway, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath school concert at 3 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TRUTH FOR THE TIMES.—REASONS FOR SEPARATING FROM ALL DENOMINATIONAL CONNECTIONS.—A discourse will be delivered on this subject, if the Lord permit, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the University Buildings, Washington-square. The attendance of Christians desirous to know the Lord's will is affectionately invited. The Gospel of Salvation by the blood of Christ will be preached to the unconverted.

An assembly of saints meets in the same place at 10½ o'clock in the morning to commemorate the Lord's death.

GREENWICH REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH.—This church having opened its new place of worship at No. 761 6th-av., near 40th-st., will hold its services in this building every Sabbath. Divine service will be held on SUNDAY, in the morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The Sabbath School will meet in the same place at 9 o'clock, A. M. All persons interested in the establishment of a Dutch Church in the upper part of the City are respectfully invited to attend.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., *On Obedience better than Sacrifice*, and at 7½ P. M. Subject—as God gave this land to Protestants for the exercise of civil and religious liberty—*is our Country in its extent and resources, adapted to this great work?* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. Baptism at the close of the evening services.

THE BIBLE, THE BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE.—The first of a course of lectures as above, will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. Subject, *The World in Darkness.* Strangers, non-church goers and young men particularly invited. Preaching by the Pastor also at 10½ A. M.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES, SECOND SERIES—South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D., of New Haven, will preach the twelfth of these practical sermons on SUNDAY EVENING, March 27, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Evangelization.* The pastor preaches and administers baptism in the morning.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. EDWD. THOMSON, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. HENRY G. ROW, A. M., at 7½ P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE SERvices in this Church SUNDAY will be under the direction of the Local Preachers' Association of New-York and Brooklyn. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. HILL, of Norwalk, Love Feast and Sacrament at 3 P. M., and preaching in the evening at 7 o'clock by Rev. G. W. LORD. Seats free. The public are cordially invited to attend.

HELL—ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY AND DESTINY.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the tenth discourse on this subject, at Historical Society's Building, 2d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Origin of the Common Doctrine of Hell.* Strangers cordially invited. Morning services at 10¾ o'clock.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, March 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of the morning discourse will be—*Faith, and the Convenient Season.* Of the evening—*The Apocalypse.*

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. N. E. SMITH will preach the ninth sermon of the Course before this Association in the Middle R. P. Church, Harrison-st., on next SUNDAY EVENING, March 27, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are cordially invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY by Elder P. H. BERRICK, from Boston, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who are interested to hear on Prophecy, and the near coming of Christ, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Regular children's service every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Come and help us! Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to Points.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—Protestant Episcopal—in Fat Rifle-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROGERS G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 6th-av.—EASTER DAY services at ½ to 8, 10½, 3½, and 7½; the afternoon being for dear mates. The Holy Communion will be administered at both the morning services. In the evening Rev. W. H. SPALDING, of Wisconsin, will preach.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE FOURTEENTH session in this series will be preached by the Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, of Brooklyn, in the Evangelical Lutheran Church in 15th-st., just west of 2d av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection for incidental expenses will be taken.

BERKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—EAST 125TH-ST.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. C. K. TRUE, D. D., and Rev. A. H. MEAD at 7½ P. M. Sunday School and Monthly Meeting of the Youths' Benevolent Society at 2 P. M. Addresses by Rev. R. H. LOOMIS and others. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting will be held in the Rooms, Bible House, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Essay by VERANUS MOORE, M. D. Young men are cordially invited.
R. R. MCBURNEY, Recording Secretary

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held in the Chapel of Rogers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on next and every succeeding SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. DYER will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the AFTERNOON.

BAPTIST MARINER'S TEMPLE, CORner of Oliver and Henry-sts. The monthly concert of the Sunday School will take place on SUNDAY EVENING, March 27, at 7½ o'clock. Some good speaking may be expected. The singing will be led by Professor TILTON.

THE HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, until the completion of their new chapel, will continue to worship at Washington Hall, on 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts. Preaching on SABBATH by Rev. S. BOURNE, Pastor, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waver

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE CUNARD STEAMship OLYMPUS, Capt. McMICKAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 30.

Cabin passage.....$80
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....March 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....April 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday.....April 9

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking.	——
LOUISIANA	2,878	Smallie.	——
IOWA	——	Milburoe.	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and of second first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$100 / $75} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 26, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
the United States side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
Wm. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46 N. R., foot of King-st.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, April 16, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. CORCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freights received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-class propeller-tug MARY GRANDY, of 25 tons, engine 34-inch cylinder by 30-inch stroke; also, the MARIA LOVE, of 296 tons, engine 32-inch cylinder by 30-inch stroke; both vessels nearly new and very fast.

Also, smaller SCREW-TUGS and SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS for sale.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 129 Broadway.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CORSICA for Havana and Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board at the company's wharf, Jersey City, at 11 o'clock THIS (Saturday) MORNING, 26th inst
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

For full Information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, Illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW York per Morris and Essex Railroad; families and others can now obtain large airy rooms, with board, in the Summit House. This location is unsurpassed for health and convenience, pure mountain air, picturesque scenery, fine drives, hunting, &c. The house is pleasantly situated, near churches, schools, post-office, and within two minutes walk of railroad depot. Part of a commodious cottage can be had, furnished, with private table. Apply, or address, SUMMIT HOUSE, Summit, N. J.

$500.—AN ENERGETIC MAN WANTED.—To take an equal interest in the manufacture and sale of two new articles, of large profit and rapid sale; but little capital required to manufacture them. For further particulars address J. W. H., Box No. 168 Times Office, stating where an interview can be had.

BOARD WANTED, DURING THE SUMMER months, in the country, within one and a half hours by rail from the City, for five adults, nurse and two young children. Address, stating location and terms, with reference, Mr. BENEDICT, Box No. 2163 N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOMESTEAD, FIFteen miles from New York and two and a half from the railroad depot at Paterson, N. J. Price, $18,000, for ninety acres, with buildings. Would sell for part cash and part New-York or Brooklyn property. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN obtain board in a retired and healthy location, within ten hours of the City. Apply to W. M. STILLMAN, No. 40 Walker-st.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR
FOR THE
RELIEF OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

TO THE FARMERS, DAIRY PRODUCERS, MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS:

The committee appointed to solicit donations from the above parties for the Sanitary Fair, would respectfully call the attention of all disposed to contribute to the forthcoming praiseworthy object, and request that they would at once forward donations either in articles, or money to the Chairman of the Committee.

All articles may be sent to the nearest Railroad depot or Express office, addressed to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Metropolitan Fair Buildings, 14-st., near 6th-av., New-York, with the name of the donor and the value of the article attached thereto. Receipt should be taken from some responsible party to whom the articles are delivered at the Railroad depot or Express office, and mailed to the Chairman of this Committee.

All articles will be delivered by Railroads and Express Companies free of charge

COMMITTEE.

Mr. THOS. F. DeVOE,	Mr. R. L. ALLEN,
Mr. ROBT. L. PELL,	Mr. E. H. KIMBALL,
Mr. THOS. HALL FAILE,	Mr. RICHARD CHURCH,
Mr. LEWIS G. MORRIS,	N. P. HOSACK, Chairman

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
COMMITTEE ON MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MERCHANDISE.

Manufacturers of piano-fortes and musical instruments, dealers in musical merchandise, publishers and importers of music, &c., are requested to send their contributions, without delay, addressed to the chairman of this committee, No. 768 Broadway, where proper receipts will be given. Any article that may serve to decorate the Music Department, such as busts, portraits, photographs, engravings, autographs of eminent artists, etc., will be thankfully received by the committee, and promptly returned to the owner at the close of the Fair. Donations in money should be addressed to the Treasurer of the Committee, Mr. C. F. Chickering, 652 Broadway.

WM SCHARFENBERG, Chairman.
C. F. CHICKERING, W. A. POND,
F. LUIB, H. SCHLESINGER,
W. STEINWAY, Sub-Committee.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Chairman of the Curiosity Shop will receive contributions on and after Wednesday, March 23, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at rooms Nos. 7 and 8, second floor, Armory Building, 14th-st.

Should any proposed contributors be without a response, they will kindly excuse it, as it has hitherto been impossible to fix the time of reception.

H. WOLCOTT GIBBS, Chairman.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committee on Wholesale Fancy Goods, Hosiery and Small Wares, acknowledge the receipt of the following donations:

Rosenfeld Bros. & Co.	$500 00
Hughes & Crehangh	500 00
Chapman, Noyes & Lyon	500 00
A. W. Welton & Porters	500 00
J. M. & J. N. Plumb	5 0 00
Austin, Reilly & Co.	808 00
Nassawanna Mfg. Co.	500 00
Casso & Co	500 00
J. Q. Pisble	500 00
Fleetman & Wiess	400 00
Townsend & Yale	300 00
Dowd, Baker, Whitfield & Co.	3 0 01
Robbins, Calhoun & Co.	300 00
Jonas Brooks & Bro., per Wm. H. Smith	300 00
American & Howe Pin Co.	250 00
Anonymous	250 00
Williston, Knight & Co.	250 00
J. & A. Blumenthal	250 00
American Suspender Co.	250 00
Hitchcock & Castle	250 00
Charles Muller	250 00
Fowler & Chapin	250 00
Taylor, Richards & Co.	250 00
A. Schmidt	250 00
Elly Zacharie & Co.	200 00
Billings, Koop & Co.	200 00
Butler & Pitkin	200 00
Fuller Bros.	200 00
Charles E. Bersdorf	200 00
Weatherbury Hook and Eye Co.	200 00
Berrick Bros.	200 00
Julius Hart	200 00
William Kind	165 00
Hecht Bros	150 00
Magie, Runie & Co.	126 50
J. & K. Clark, by A. King	110 00
A. Miller & Co.	110 00
Storrs Brothers	101 00
Peter Murray	100 00
J. Rosenthal & Co.	100 00
Thomas Davies & Co.	100 00
G. G. Gnild	100 00
Winzer & Tailer	100 00
H. Hebe ton	100 00
Matthews, Hont & Co.	100 00
S. J. Dennis	100 00
Thomas Russel	100 00
Hellman & Silberman	100 00
Wallace & Bisbee	100 00
Alexander Kuoz	100 00
Julius H. Pratt	100 00
James Morrison & Co.	100 00
Bachman & Lawrent	100 00
Gunelly & Geer.	100 00
Alexander & Reisig, in addition to $75	100 00
R. H. Hindsdale	100 00
N. Hilger	100 00
H. Breslin	100 00
E. C. Wooster	100 00
Schoch & Hotop	100 00
Arms, Burdwell & Co.	100 00
Lease & Ruddock	100 00
C. C. North	100 00
J. A. Humphrey & Brother	100 00
Hall, Elton & Co.	100 00
Becker & Maidhoff	100 00
Keller & Linkx	100 00
Anson, Herman & Co.	100 00
Neilly & Plasford	100 00
Lorenz, Crotts & Co.	100 00
Urkart & Co.	100 00
Greif & Co.	100 00
Holzinger & Bruckheimer	100 00
B. & H. D. Howard	100 00
Tuffts, Bartis & Co.	100 00
Howell, Foster & Wilson	100 00
Lineman, De Griff & Co.	100 00
Solmson & Mayer	100 00
Total	$16,022 59

METROPOLITAN FAIR
FOR THE
UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1864.

TO HIDE AND LEATHER, AND BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to represent the above-mentioned trades in the great METROPOLITAN FAIR, to be held in this City, commencing on the 28th of March inst

The object of the Fair is to raise funds for the UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

You know the preeminent importance of the mission of mercy performed by this commission. Each battle-field, sadly but most earnestly, attests their invaluable services to the sick and wounded.

The return of Spring brings renewed action to our armies, and admonishes to omit an effort to cheer, cherish and sustain our gallant defenders.

The appeal of the U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION for aid comes commended by its truth.

With the patriotic and the humane no supporting argument is necessary.

Contributions will be received in money or merchandise.

Checks should be drawn to the order of Mrs. Ellen R. Strong, Treasurer, and may be sent to either of the committees.

Goods are received at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, in 14th-st., near 6th av., where they will be receipted for. Each package should have its value marked on it, and also the name of the donor.

It is respectfully requested that contributors should inclose a memorandum of the nature and value of their gift to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on their trade, which will thus secure due credit for the total amount of its subscription.

E. M. YOUNG,
Chairman Sub-Committee Hides and Leather.
J. E. BULKLEY,
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
OLIVER HOYT.

STEPHEN RYATT,
Chairman Sub-Committee on Boots and Shoes.
WILLIAM A. HALL,
NATHANIEL FISHER,
JAMES M. BURT.

FRANCIS A. STOUT,
Chairman Committee on Leather, Boots and Shoes, of the Metropolitan Fair.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, APPOINTed on the part of the Fire Department for the Metropolitan Fair, beg leave to inform those who intend making donations in money through them for this great national object, that those authorized to receive contributions in the different companies, will be furnished with certificates from this Committee. Donations will also be received by either of the undersigned, who will duly acknowledge the same.

EDW'D D. GARDINIER, Chairman, No. 3 Broad-st.
CHAS. McDOUGALL, No. 81 Front-st.
GEORGE T. HOPE, No. 102 Broadway.
FRANCIS H. MACY, No. 129 Front-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 146 Pearl-st.
GEORGE W. LANE, No. 93 Front-st.
Z. H. GARMAN, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOSIAH HEDDEN, No. 59 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

TO CANE AND UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to solicit donations from your trade to the Metropolitan Fair.

All branches of business are contributing nobly to the excellent cause of the United States Sanitary Commission—it is the cause of our country—of each of us.

Goods may be sent to the Fair Buildings in 14th-st, near 6th-av.

Checks should be drawn to the order of Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer; and may be sent to either of the Committee.

Appreciating the patriotism and liberality of the trade, the committee hope for a total amount of donations that will do it signal credit.

ALVAH HALL, T. BAILEY MYERS,
JOHN AMIDON, TEN LE PRIME,
C. H. MARSHALL, Jr. CLARENCE A. SEWARD,
FRANCIS A. STOUT, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR TICKETS.

The ticket department of the Fair will be (by permission of J. W. Wallack, Esq.,) under the direction of Mr. THEODORE MOSS.

Tickets can now be obtained at the following places:
Box office of Wallack's Theatre.
C. J. Barker, Harnden Express office, No. 74 Broadway.
C. O. Jones, No. 76 Cedar-st.
No. 10 Astor House, of Mr. F. V. Rushton.

PRICES:

Season tickets, admitting to all departments, at all times except the opening night.....$5
Tickets for opening ceremonies, March 28.....$2
Tickets for Tuesday, day of exhibition, or Wednesday, first day of sales.....$1
Tickets for Thursday, Friday or Saturday of first week.....50c
The Fair will open on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, and continue for two weeks.

The committee reserve the right to change the rates of admission from time to time.

Prices for the second week will be announced after the opening of the Fair.

GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The building erected for machinery at Palace Garden, is now ready for the reception of all contributions of tools and machines. The entrance is on 15th-st., west of the 6th-av. Parties are requested to send in their offerings without delay, that they may be arranged and put in motion in time for the opening of the Fair.

Mr. Joseph Crampton, of the Committee on Machinery, will be at the building to receive what is sent, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., every day, until the 28th inst.

All the principal express companies transport articles to this Fair free of charge.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
MARCH 19, 1864. Chairman Com. on Machinery.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committee on Private and Public Schools will meet on MONDAY next, March 27, at the residence of the late Dr. Moffat, on 17th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., to receive contributions for the Fair.

Donations in money from the Public Schools are to be sent to the Board of Education; from Private Schools to Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer, at the Metropolitan Rooms. Articles for sale from the Public Schools to Mrs. S. WEIR ROOSEVELT; from Private Schools to Mrs. Dr. ANTHON.

"METROPOLITAN FAIR."
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,
14th-st., near 6th-av.

Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
TO LADIES.

Will those ladies who have been requested to send light refreshments to West 15th-st., during the next week have the kindness to furnish them a week later, on account of the postponement of the Fair, and oblige the Restaurant Committee.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York*," and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

On MONDAY EVENING, March 28,
EDWIN BOOTH
will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE
this season, in
A NEW PLAY,
entitled
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Written by the celebrated dramatic author,
Tom Taylor,
The author of "Tha Ticket-of-Leave Man," "Still Waters Run Deep," &c.

This play will be presented on this occasion for
THE FIRST TIME
in New-York, with
NEW SCENERY,
A POWERFUL CAST,
AND
ALL THE APPLIANCES
calculated to insure for it perfection of production.

Seats may be secured for this night or any of the first twelve nights of Mr. BOOTH'S engagement.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE
Opposite the Academy of Music, New York.
CONTINUOUS AND ASTOUNDING
SUCCESS
SUCCESS
OF HENRY COOKE'S
MARVELOUSLY ASTONISHING
CIRCUS TROUPE OF PERFORMING
DOGS AND MONKEYS. DOGS AND MONKEYS,
DOGS AND MONKEYS,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON AT 2½. EVENING AT 8,
THE WONDERS
OF THE WORLD,
will appear in conjunction with the
DOUBLE MAMMOTH COMPANY
OF STAGE EQUESTRIANS and GYMNASTS.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE GREAT
ENGLISH STEEPLE CHASE.
TWENTY-FOUR THOROUGHBRED HORSES,
AND TWENTY-FOUR RIDERS.
L'ECHELLE PERILEUSE," "A LEAP FOR LIFE."
OLD FAVORITES AND NEW ARTISTS.
A LEVIATHAN PROGRAMME
OF GENIUS, SKILL AND HUMOR.

Reserved Stalls, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents, (children half price.) Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open, afternoon, at 1½; evening, at 7½. Matinée commences at 2½. Evening performance at 8.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,
No. 485 BROADWAY.

L. B. LENT.....Manager.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING
will be given a magnificent display of
EXCITING ARENIC SCENES,
Including almost every imaginable variety of
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC SKILL.

Second week of Wallace's
TROUPE OF ACTING BEARS
from California, nightly received with every demonstration of
SURPRISE AND ADMIRATION.
DANCING AND TRICK HORSES,
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS,
AND DIMINUTIVE TRAINED PONIES,
Mme. LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
And the entire strength of the
MATCHLESS CIRCUS TROUPE.
in their most
BRILLIANT AND THRILLING FEATS.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.
MATINEES FOR FAMILIES
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS
AND ON EASTER MONDAY.
Commencing at 2½.

PROPOSALS.

[No. 115.]
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, April 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:

National Colors, Army Standard.
Regimental Colors—Artillery, Army Standard.
Regimental Colors—Infantry, Army Standard.
Garrison Flags, Army Standard.
Storm Flags, Army Standard.
General Hospital Flags, Army Standard.
Company Order Books, Army Standard.
Company Clothing Books, Army Standard.
Company Descriptive Books, Army Standard.
Company Morning Reports Books, Army Standard.
Post Order Books, Army Standard.
Post Letter Books, Army Standard.
Post Guard Report Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Letter Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Descriptive Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Index Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Order Books, Army Standard.
Hat Feather Sockets, Army Standard.
Ostrich Feathers, for Hats, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Service, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Ordnance Sergeants, Silk, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Hospital Stewards, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Sergeant-Majors, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, First Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Corporals, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Sergeant-Majors, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, First Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Corporals, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Sergeant-Majors, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, First Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Corporals, Army Standard.
Drum Heads—Batter, Army Standard.
Drum Heads—Snare, Army Standard.
Fifes, Army Standard.
Haversacks—Painted, Army Standard.
Cotton Duck—10 and 12 oz., Army Standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this City.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must, in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, April 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Saturday, April 9.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

MEDICAL.

ASTHMA CURED.

Immediate relief afforded, and a permanent cure effected. Apply personally or by letter to
Dr. BOURDMAN, No. 914 Broadway.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, by calling or writing, can have the same, and may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MALGAIGNE, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published, for a 3d edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," a work intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st. N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Remedy or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. ANDERSON, NO. 52 AMITY-ST., New-York, consulted gratis, on all female complaints, troubles from whatever cause safely removed. His monthly pills, $1 per box. Communications strictly confidential. His invigorating pills, $2.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE Mantels, slate billiard beds, slate urinals, blackboards, slate slabs for tomb covers and doors, roofing slate and slate slabs. The trade supplied.
WEST CASTLETON SLATE CO.,
No. 412 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

FAUST.

Director.....Max Maretzek
The public are respectfully informed that the Academy of Music will reopen
ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, at 8,
with Gounod's new and brilliant opera, in five acts, of
FAUST! FAUST!
which will be produced with the following magnificent cast—
Margarita.....Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel.....Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Valentin.....Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Mephistopheles.....Herr HERMANNS
Wagner.....Sig. MULLER
Martha.....Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK

NOTICE—Sig. BELLINI, in order to give eclat to the performance has accepted the comparatively small part of Valentin.

The Opera nights of next week will be
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY
AND FRIDAY.

On Saturday afternoon a GRAND MATINEE.

The regular sale of secured seats and tickets will commence this morning, at the regular ticket office, Academy of Music.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Commences at 7½.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
SATURDAY, March 26,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF
the successful engagement of
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
prior to her departure from California, and of the grand Spectacular Drama,
THE ENCHANTRESS.

Miss Richings in her celebrated character of Stella. Beautiful scenery, costly dresses and appointments. Full corps de ballet, fine cast, &c.

Mr. Wheatley is happy to announce an engagement with the distinguished American tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will make his first appearance on MONDAY EVENING, March 28, in Tom Taylor's tragic play entitled
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Produced for the first time in New-York.
Bertuccio (the Duke's Jester).....EDWIN BOOTH
Supported by every member of this excellent company.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.

TWENTY-FIRST WEEK
OF THE GRAND
STEREOSCOPTICON,
Being a Grand Tour of the
WORLD,
The Tour new EVERY DAY for six successive days.
To conclude with the
TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET
GHOST,
and other local scenes of thrilling interest.
Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
Grand Matinee EVERY DAY, at 3 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.

BENEFIT
OF
MR. H. ISHERWOOD,
LESSEE AND MANAGER.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.
First time this season of Congreve's standard Comedy,
LOVE FOR LOVE.
With a very full and complete cast.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellence of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

This principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East Fourteenth-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, N. Y.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Warerooms No. 738 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS FOR SALE.
O. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. (See our Illustrated Catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.) Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

NEW MUSIC.—"DOST THOU EVER THINK OF Me, Love," song and chorus; "Weep no More for Lilly," song and chorus; "Katy Did, and Katy Didn't," a comic song, as sung by little Effie Parkhurst, with great applause; "The Angels are Hovering Near." The above compositions are by the popular composer, Mrs. Parkhurst. "When Old Friends Were Here," and "She's All the World to Me," the last two songs of the late Stephen C. Foster. "Kindly Words and Smiling Faces." "Home is Home," "I Hear Sweet Voices Singing," by J. R. Thomas, the celebrated ballad writer. Published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. Pianist in attendance to try new music.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, cabinet and Alexandre organs, piano stools and covers, sheet music, music books, music merchandise, and all kinds of musical instruments, at wholesale and retail; second-hand pianos and melodeons at great bargains; new pianos and melodeons to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same; pianos tuned and repaired; cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE SANITARY FAIR POLKA," dedicated to the patrons of the Sanitary Fair. Composed by Mrs PARKHURST. This is a perfect gem, was played nightly by the band at the Fair. Price, 25 cents. HORACE WATERS, Publisher,
No. 481 Broadway.

A Pianist in attendance to try new music.

FINIGAN'S WAKE.—WHY I LOVED HER, "My Love Is on the Battle-field." pianos. Excelsior Music Book, violin, flute, or cornet, each 25 cents; musical instruments; price list sent on receipt of stamp. Italian violin strings 25 cents, mailed.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW 7-OCTAVE Pianos to let, for $5, $8 and $7 per month, or will be sold low at No. 288 Bowery. L. A. BENJAMIN.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Depot, 725 Broadway.

WANTED FOR CASH.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS for Southern climate. J. G. DAV

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, March 25.

The Secretary of State transmitted the official canvass of the election on the 8th instant to amend the Constitution relative to soldiers voting. The whole number of votes cast was 307,435.

For the amendment, 258,795; against the amendment, 48,079. Majority, 210,716.

Mr. FIELDS presented a petition for a railroad in Fifty-ninth-street.

Mr. CHRISTIE presented a petition of the Staten Island Ferry Company for a new ferry slip.

REPORTS.

To incorporate the Mechanics' Dime Savings Bank of New-York.

Against the appointment of more Notaries Public in New-York.

Incorporating the Port Morris Land Improvement Company.

Incorporating the Iowa Homestead Company.

Authorizing the National Academy of Design to take by devise real estate.

For the settlement of arrears of taxes in New-York.

To amend the New-York Court-house Bill.

Relative to securities deposited by insurance companies.

THE HARLEM-BROADWAY BILL.

Mr. DUTCHER called from the table the adverse report on the Harlem-Broadway Bill, and moved to disagree with it, and refer it to the Committee of the Whole.

On the conclusion of Mr. DUTCHER'S remarks the vote was taken on his motion.

The motion was lost by yeas 4, nays 26.

The adverse report was then agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allaben, Allen, Ames, Andrews, Beach, Bell, Christie, Cole, Cook, Cornell, Cozans, Fields, Folger, Hastings, Havens, Hobbs, Humphrey, Jnland, Lambert, Munger, Murphy, Niven, Shafer, Smith, Strong, Williams, Woodruff.

NAYS—Messrs. Angel and Dutcher.

A motion was then made to reconsider the vote, but it was lost.

BILLS NOTICED.

To incorporate the International Land Company.

To amend the charter of the Security Fire Insurance Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the charter of the French Benevolent Society.

To incorporate the Nyack and Piermont Railroad Company. The remainder of the session was occupied in considering the bill for rebuilding the locks on the Oneida Lake Canal. Recess.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, March 25.

The session of the House was occupied in the consideration of the Annual Supply Bill, and progress was reported upon it.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr DOUGLAS introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Providence Fund Society of New-York.

REPORTS.

Directing Scientific Institutions to report to the State; regulating the weight of white lime in barrels, (third reading;) for the safe keeping of valuable articles, (third reading;) making appropriations to charitable institutions, (made the special order for next Wednesday;) legalizing acts of the New-York Common Council to establish a Metropolitan Market in New-York, incorporating the Neptune Steamship Company; to repeal the Hudson River Bridge Act, (for the consideration of the House;) relative to certain piers in New-York; to incorporate the European Passenger Company; for drawbridges over Flushing Creek; relative to the Harlem Navigation Company, (third reading;) relative to docks in the Tenth Ward of Brooklyn; for a railroad in Whitehall and other streets of New-York; authorizing the Third-avenue Railroad Company to extend their track; majority report against the sale of dummy engines on Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad; the minority report for the same (both laid on table;) amending the charter of the Market Savings' Bank of New-York, (third reading;) amending the charter of the Westchester County Savings' Bank, (third reading;) incorporating the Army and Navy Savings' Bank of New-York; the New-York Sixpenny Savings Bank Bill (third reading;) the Richmond County Firm Department Bill; (relative to the fraudulent sale and purchase of breadstuffs in New-York, (third reading;) incorporating the New-York Eye Infirmary, (third reading;) for an Assessment for inebriates in New-York; by Mr. WOODWARD making appropriations for charitable institutions, (appropriates to hospitals, except those in New-York, but including the Women's Hospital $25,000 *pro rata*; asylums, $40,000 *pro rata*; dispensaries, $ 0,000; the Blind Mechanics' Association, $10,000; the Home for the Education of the Children of Volunteers, $3,000; the Ladies Educational Union, $3,000. By Mr. SHOEMAKER, to incorporate the State Temperance Society, (third reading;) to repeal the act relative to the People's College; against amending the Rint Law relative to property destroyed, (agreed to;) incorporating the Knickerbocker Club of New-York; relative to the American Institute, (third reading;) amending the charter of the New-York Female Medical College, (third reading;) amending the charter of the Seventh Ward Savings Bank (third reading.)

Mr. LOCKWOOD introduced a bill prohibiting the insurance of lottery numbers drawn in other States, and to prevent the telegraphing or publication of the same. Adjourned.

Good Friday.

This day was much more generally celebrated yesterday than it has been before for years. The Roman Catholic, Episcopal, and, indeed, nearly all the churches, were open for divine service. Bishop PORTER administered the rite of confirmation to a large number of candidates at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square. Rev. Dr. TYNG preached the sermon.

A service was held at St. Patrick's Cathedral, at 10 A. M.—sermon by the Very Rev. Father STARRS. Another service was held at 4 P. M.

Rev. Dr. COX preached to a large congregation, at his church corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street.

Dr. BELLOWS preached at the brick church corner of Twentieth-street and Fourth-avenue.

Dr. TAYLOR preached at Grace Church. The house was well filled.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside passed through this City yesterday, *en route* to his residence in Providence, Rhode Island.

Gen. KEYS arrived at the Everett House yesterday morning, and proceeded to his sister's residence, in Seventeenth-street, where he will remain until his departure for Washington this evening.

Maj.-Gen. John E. WOOL arrived at the New-York Hotel last evening, where he will sojourn for a few days.

Gen. CRITTENDEN is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he arrived yesterday afternoon.

Maj.-Gen. J. J. PARK, United States Volunteers, and Jas. WALKER, Montreal, are at the Brevoort House.

Capts. GRANT and GLYNN, of the Royal Navy, England, are at the Everett House.

Hons. P. H. WATSON, Washington; and J. S. FREER, Albany; CHAUNCEY FILLEY, Ex-Mayor of St. Louis; Col. W. D. MANN, and Majors HINEMAN and HAMILTON, U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—*Mme. Demorest's Quarterly Mirror of Fashions and Journal du Grande Monde* for the Spring ending May, 1864, is now out, and contains in addition to a splendid and well executed mammoth colored fashion plate, new braid patterns, &c., nearly 100 engravings, six full-sized patterns and other valuable patterns. Full descriptions of the latest Paris fashions in bonnets, dresses, cloaks, trimmings and children's apparel are also given, and the number must prove a valuable aid, not only to our country friends, but to many of our City ladies, whose domestic ties prevent them gratifying their shopping propensities. Forty thousand copies of this valuable aid to the fashionable ladies of New-York and vicinity were disposed of yesterday.—*New-York Tribune.*

From the Union, St. Louis, Mo.

CUDJO'S CAVE—BY J. F. TROWBRIDGE.—This will be read with equal avidity with the author's former productions. While the story may be founded on facts, fancy has supplied what was wanting to impart to each successive chapter additional interest until the narrative glows with enchantment. The scenes it reveals are truly thrilling.

[Advertisement.]

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—REV. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, late of Troy, now of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes of BROWN'S Bronchial Troches: "Rev. Mr. BOOTH gave me two or three from his pocket, a few years ago, recommending me to make a trial of them, for he had found them beneficial. I have kept them on hand ever since, and found them very serviceable after the weariness of speaking, as well as allaying the irritation consequent on a cold."

[Advertisement.]

INTERESTING.—Portrait and Character of Rev. Dr. Bellows, &c. Lieut. W. Pittenger, Dr. John S. Darcy. Human Faces, illustrated by likenesses of Napoleon, Manchikoff, Queen Catherine, Charlotte Corday, Louis Eighteenth, Richter, Bishop Eastburn, etc. News from Dreamland; Our Social Relations; A Happy Woman; Standards of Beauty; Wisdom in Lovemaking; Savage Warfare; Lines on Noses; Sunday Schools, by Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island, and other Good Things, in APRIL NO. ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 15 cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Communicated.]

We have been requested to make public the following statement, emanating from the Commissioners of Harlem Bridge, which we are assured embraces the facts in relation to the Harlem Bridge, about which so much has been said.

The bridge over Harlem River, at the terminus of the Third-avenue, was a toll-bridge, under a charter granted in 1858, but the Legislature in 1857 passed an act declaring that from the termination of the charter in April, 1858, it should become a free bridge, and constituted the Mayor and Street Commissioner of New-York, and the Judge of the County of Westchester, and the Chairman of its Board of Supervisors, a Board of Commissioners, with ample power, whenever they should deem it necessary, to make all necessary contracts and engagements to erect a new bridge in its place. This Board of Commissioners, finding the old bridge in a very dilapidated state, determined to erect a new one, and calling to their aid WM. J. MCALPINE, whom they appointed Chief Engineer, they requested him to prepare a plan, which they subsequently adopted, and in October, 1860, they entered into contracts for its erection, not, however, for a specified sum, but at a specified price per pound for the iron, and per yard for the stone work, the contract reserving the right to the Commissioners to change or modify the plan, as they might see fit; in fact, leaving the whole matter of the plan an open question.

The manner in which these contracts were given out has been a good deal criticised. It is claimed that sufficient publicity was not given to invite competition, but that they were made on the bids of three parties, each bidding for a separate portion of the work and their bids were accepted, on the recommendation of Mr. MCALPINE; that the prices were fair and reasonable. The Supervisors of New-York appointed a committee to investigate the subject, and their report is printed in their published proceedings.

In April, 1861, the Legislature amended the act of 1858, by appointing a new Board of Commissioners and conferring upon them all the powers of the former board.

When the new Commissioners assumed their duties they found the work in progress under the contracts made by their predecessors. Mr. ROACH, one of the contractors, had delivered a portion of the iron cylinders for the piers of the pivot span, and several of them had been sunk to their place. He had also a large quantity of iron work at his shops, ready to be delivered. Mr. NIVEN, another contractor, had transported a large quantity of stone to the site. Much of it had been cut and ready for use, and workmen were engaged upon the remainder. Mr. VAN CLEVE, the other contractor, had delivered large quantities of plate-iron from the mills of ABBOTT & SONS, of Baltimore, of the form and dimensions required.

The first questions which met the new Commissioners, then, were as to the contracts. Have they been legally made, and are they binding upon the counties? If so, will the public interests be promoted by disregarding them and entering into new ones? Upon the first they sought the opinion of legal counsel, and were advised that they were binding. Upon the second they were called to exercise their own judgment. Believing that they were appointed to build a bridge, and not to involve the counties in litigation, they determined that their course was to proceed with its erection from the point at which their predecessors had left it. The reasons which influenced them to this determination were, that the new contracts were made new material must be provided, and the material already prepared, being as valuable for no other purpose, would be a total loss to the contractors in the event of damages being awarded them. Therefore, the counties would be compelled to pay for this loss of the profits, in addition to paying the entire cost of the bridge to other contractors.

Their first act, after determining their course, was to reduce the salaries of the engineers and employes, and to dispense with the services of such as could be spared. The result of this was a saving of over $9,000 per annum in the working expenses. Mr. MCALPINE being identified with the plans adopted by the first board, it was deemed expedient to change the engineers, with a view of ascertaining whether a change of plans could not be advantageously adopted. Accordingly Mr. EDWARDS W. SERRELL was appointed Chief Engineer in his place. This gentleman, whose reputation as an engineer is well established in this community, accepted the appointment on condition that he might name his assistants. This being conceded, he named Mr. THEODORUS E. SICKELS and Mr. ETHAN ROGERS, who were appointed. In these appointments the public will recognize a determination to avoid all political considerations. Neither of these gentlemen are known in politics; they are men of science, whose time has been solely devoted to their profession. Other names were pressed upon the Commissioners, and political influence brought to bear to secure their appointment, but it was disregarded, and this is, doubtless, one chief cause of the attacks which are so frequently made upon the Commissioners.

Having secured the services of the gentlemen above-named, they were directed to examine the plans and report what alterations could be made in them that would secure to the work all the elements of strength, safety and durability, with a due regard to an economical use of the material already prepared. The necessity of using this material prevented as extensive alterations as would otherwise have been made, but sufficient were effected to greatly improve it in design and strength, and in other respects. It would extend these remarks to too great a length to attempt to point out the improvements; it may be sufficient, therefore, to say, that in the opinion of some of the ablest engineers, the Harlem Bridge, according to the design now being carried out, will be one of the most beautiful structures of the kind in this country.

Perhaps few public works have ever encountered so many obstacles as this. The contracts being regarded with suspicion, the authorities of the County of New-York at first refused it their countenance and aid. When the new commission was appointed they still held aloof, and were not induced to make the appropriation required by the Legislature until after long delay, during which, in answer to their resolutions of inquiry they were supplied by the Commissioners with information upon every conceivable point in reference to the work. When satisfied, however, that the Commissioners, in good faith, desired to acquit themselves of the trust committed to them, they have cooperated with them, and, so far as they could do it, have aided in the removal of the obstacles with which they have had to contend.

Not so, however, with the authorities of the County of Westchester. Although the original law was crafted in the interest, by throwing nearly the whole cost of the bridge upon the County of New-York, while it shared in an equal, if not in greater, degree in its advantages, they have never manifested a disposition to bear the small portion of the expense thus entailed to it. Securing to itself an exemption in the first Commissioners, they seek to shield it from the acts of its own representatives, by endeavoring to repudiate the contracts into which they entered under the authority of the laws and in opening this, they have raised obstacles and interposed difficulties in the way of the new Commissioners, which have greatly retarded the work, and thus increased its cost, by postponing the time of its completion.

In support of this assertion let the facts in relation to the land required for the approach and abutment on the Westchester side be given. A small portion of land belonging to Mr. MORRIS is required for these purposes. This is within the jurisdiction of Westchester County, and that county is expected to provide it. The erection of the abutment on the New-York side is prosecuted, and arrangements are made to proceed with the other; but the title to the land upon which it is to be built not being obtained, the Commissioners are prohibited from entering upon it; while waiting for it they complete the south abutment, sink the iron columns for the north and south piers, and yet they are not put in possession of the land for the north abutment. Until that abutment is built, the arches spanning the space between it and the north pier cannot be erected; but, with that built, those arches may be erected simultaneously with the others, thereby greatly facilitating the work. Finally a law is passed by the Legislature authorizing the Supreme Court of Westchester County, on the application of the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, to appoint three commissioners to appraise the value of the land, and on the confirmation of their report to vest the title in that county. The Commissioners were appointed, but they failed to meet at the appointed time; another was appointed, but from one cause and another their action was delayed until June, 1863; two meetings were held, and they adjourned to September; two more meetings were held, and they adjourned to November. In January, 1864, they made their report, and on the 1st of February it was confirmed by the court; during all these delays the Bridge Commissioners were denied access to the Westchester shore, and were frequently taunted with the slow progress of the work which they were as powerless to prevent as the Israelites were to make brick without straw.

If the men who, as a Special Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County upon the subject of the new Harlem Bridge, had manifested the same disposition to aid the Commissioners in the discharge of their duties as they do to find occasion to censure them, and had displayed as much diligence in endeavoring to remove obstacles as they have together material for their report, they might have conferred a benefit upon their constituents, the bridge might have been finished, and all the additional expense incident to the delay might have been avoided.

A little attention will now be given to some of the statements in this report, which are intended to reflect upon the conduct of the bridge Commissioners. The Committee say that with the testimony of the parties who came before them as witnesses, together with the testimony taken from the records, they are fully satisfied that the original contracts had their inception in corruption, and the making thereof was designed to corruptly put money into the pockets of useless and unnecessary men, and likewise into the pockets of incompetent and speculative contractors. The fallacy may be readily seen in the inference which the Committee draws from the testimony, but unless it is shown that useless employees and incompetent contractors have put money into their pockets by means of these contracts, the inference fails to reach its point, and so far as the new Commissioners are concerned is utterly without force. As has already been remarked, all employers whose services were not required were dismissed, and the salaries of those retained were reduced to a fair, moderate compensation.

In the following paragraph the Committee seems desirous to fix upon the Commissioners a suspicion of unfairness towards one contractor and a partiality towards another, as if to give some force to their inference. They say: "Under the Van Cleve & Niven contract for the superstructure, according to the testimony, no work whatever was performed on the bridge by the 1st of October, 1861. A difficulty arose about work which NIVEN had done and for which he claimed payment; and a difficulty having arisen in the Van Cleve & Niven Contract for the superstructure—they not being paid in advance—Mr. ROACH, after the 1st September, 1861, obtained from NIVEN an assignment of his contract, which was consented to by the Commissioners, in November following; and, although NIVEN was unable to get what he claimed (some $26,500) from or through the Commissioners, yet it is a remarkable fact that Mr. ROACH paid Mr. NIVEN the $26,500, as the consideration for his assignment, and he shortly thereafter obtained a re-payment of the same from the Commissioners out of the County Treasury of New-York."

A few words will explain all this: Mr. NIVEN has to build a coffer dam, in which to erect the south abutment; he builds one, but before pumping out the water he claims a payment of 80 per cent. on its cost, alleging also that he is entitled to payment on an approximate estimate upon the stone which he has prepared for the abutment. The Commissioners refuse to pay for the coffer dam until it has been tested and found to answer the purpose, for the obvious reason that if it should fail the loss would fall upon the Counties. After some time spent in vain endeavors to move them from their determination, the contractor pumps out the water, the coffer dam yields to the pressure from without, and gives way, subjecting him to a heavy loss, and rather than incur the risk of another failure, he sells out all the stone and other material which he had prepared for the work to Mr. ROACH, and transfers his contract to him. Mr. ROACH then proceeds to construct a coffer dam after the plans furnished him by the Engineer, and in it he erects the abutment with the stone purchased from Mr. NIVEN, for which he is paid at the contract price, but not until the coffer dam had been tested, and the stone work built above low water mark. This surely cannot be regarded as putting money into the pockets of incompetent contractors. The contract for the superstructure was made with the Trenton Locomotive and Machine Manufacturing Company, A. H. VAN OLEVA, President. For their portion of the contract it appears that they had ordered from the rolling mills of ABBOTT & SONS, of Baltimore, a large quantity of plate iron. When received at the Trenton works, application was made to the Commissioners for a payment on account of their contract, which they refused on the ground that the price stipulated was to be paid when the work was put in position, and that if a payment should be made upon an approximate estimate, it could only be made for material delivered into their possession, and that iron in the shops, although intended to be worked into the bridge, could not be regarded as in the possession of the Commissioners. Failing to induce the Commissioners to supply money for the purchase of iron, the Trenton Company transferred their contract to Mr. ROACH. He also purchased the iron referred to, paid Messrs. ABBOTT & SONS for it, and afterward used it in the construction of the work. Subsequent events have shown that the Commissioners acted with prudence in this matter, and if the Trenton Company thought themselves aggrieved, Mr. ROACH met with no better treatment, as no payment was made to him until the iron was actually delivered at the site of the bridge, and it will be difficult to trace in this transaction any design to put money into the pockets of incompetent contractors.

It may be some consolation to the tax payers of the County of New-York, to learn that "the loose and careless manner in which large payments have been made out of the treasury of the County of New-York, under the action of the present Commissioners," has an existence only in the imagination of this Committee. The bill to which they doubtless refer being the first bill paid to ROACH & EDWARDS, shows upon its face that it was for the iron cylinders and bolts furnished by them from the commencement of the work, and which had been sunk into the bed of the river, forming a portion of the columns for the centre piers. For this work certificates of indebtedness had been issued by the former Commissioners, upon certified returns of the Engineers. All of which were upon record, and furnished indubitable evidence of the correctness of the bill.

It seems to be remarkable, if any fraud has really been committed, that this defalcating committee, having access to the books and papers of the commission, as well as to those of the Comptroller's Office, did by the services of a competent book-keeper, should have been so entirely unable to discover it as to compel them, for want of better evidence, to institute a comparison between Mr. MCALPINE'S first estimates of the cost and the present ascertained cost, and to presume that the difference between them must necessarily have resulted from payments being made for iron which was never used in the work.

If they had desired to know the truth in relation to this matter, they could have learned from the plans in the possession of the Engineers, that Mr. MCALPINE, after commencing the work, discovered that his first estimates were somewhat fallacious, and therefore prepared a new set of plans requiring a large increase in the quantity of masonry and iron work, and that all the work done while he was in charge was in pursuance of these amended plans. The following statement, which has been carefully prepared by the Engineers, will show the extent of this increase. The quantity of masonry in the abutments and piers estimated for by Mr. MCALPINE in October, 1860, was 200,000 cubic yards. The quantity required by him in May, 1861, was 4,440 cubic yards, being an increase of over 100 per cent. At the time the contract on the iron columns was made, Mr. MCALPINE specified that the central pier would contain ten columns, to be sunk from 12 to 20 feet below the bed of the river, and to be 1¾ inches thickness of shell. Mr. MCALPINE subsequently changed the plans and ordered twelve columns for this pier, increasing the thickness of shell from 1¾ to 2 inches, and the first column sunk by him was driven to a depth of 27 feet below the bed of the river. The increase of the quantity of iron in this pier was therefore over 100 per cent.

These figures show conclusively that the committee had no ground for inferring that, "although Wm. J. MCALPINE, before the contracts were given out, certified that the entire quantity which would be used in the piers per round charged in the contract would not exceed $110,000," "yet that iron has been paid for, but really not used upon this work to the amount of about $300,000;" and that, therefore, "to conclude that iron has been properly paid for, and that correct weights have been certified to, is, to say the least, to convict Mr. MCALPINE of gross ignorance in his profession, and to tender the extreme credulity of our people."

This increase, occasioned by the amended plans of Mr. MCALPINE, was evidently the result of more extended examination and a fuller appreciation of the difficulties to be encountered in preparing the foundation of the bridge. When he left the work seven of the columns of the central pier were sunk, and the total cost of the work up to that time was about $75,000. Estimating the remaining five columns at the same rate per column, the cost of this pier alone would be $12,500, or considerably more than one half of the entire estimated cost of the whole bridge at the time of making the contracts. It might also be stated that, by substituting iron for stone piers, the additional quantity of 1,200,000 pounds of iron was used, which the committee ought to have been willing to admit increases considerably the quantity consumed.

If this simple statement of facts serves to destroy its basis, the whole charge falls to the ground.

There are a few other points in the report which might be made the subject of comment, but they refer mostly to those particulars in which the committee differ with the commissioners as to their duties. Upon one of these points, however, a few words might not be amiss—that of the necessity of the employment of an engineer, with two assistants. From what has already been said in relation to plans, it must be evident that the erection of Harlem Bridge is not after a plan which had been adopted and the specifications agreed upon in the ordinary acceptation of those terms as they are applied to buildings. The bridge proposed to be erected is after plans never before tried. The whole cannot be communicated at once, but the engineer alters and modifies them as his knowledge and skill may from time to time suggest. Each portion of the work is made a subject of study, and while the principles of mathematical science are applied to the whole, their particular application to its several parts is the result of this study. His plans are formed and communicated to his assistants, who see that they are carried into effect by the contractor. One of these assistants has special charge of their work, and performs, in reference to it, all the duties usually performed by inspectors on public works; the other, in addition to having special charge of the masonry, surveys and gives all the lines, distances and bearings required. No portion of the cost is more properly incurred than that of a fair and reasonable compensation for the services of competent engineers, without which the work might be useless and great loss and injury ensue.

Much has been said about the extravagance of building such a bridge. It is true that a much less expensive one would have answered the purpose, but it is equally true that at its cost it will be, when finished, the cheapest bridge of its kind that has ever been erected, besides being an ornament to the City. New-York has spent millions upon its public buildings, but never before, except in the case of the High Bridge and the bridges in the Central Park, has its attention been directed to bridge architecture. In London the reverse is the case. Large amounts have been expended upon the bridges which are the pride and ornament of that metropolis.

The New London Bridge is, with its approaches, 904 feet in length, 52 feet wide, was seven years in construction, and cost an average of $11,000 per lineal foot. The Southwark Bridge is 810 feet long, 42 feet wide, and was five years in building, and cost $5,000 per lineal foot. The Blackfriar's Bridge is 995 feet long, 42 feet wide, was ten years in construction, and cost $1,300 per lineal foot. The Waterloo Bridge is 1,380 feet long, 42 feet wide, was six years in construction, and cost $3,100 per lineal foot. The old Westminster Bridge is 1,105 feet long, 35 feet wide, was twelve years in construction, and cost $1,600 per lineal foot. The Vauxhall Bridge is 810 feet long, 36 feet wide, was three years in construction, and cost $1,800 per lineal foot. The Harlem Bridge and its approaches will be 665 feet long, 52 feet wide, being equal to the widest of the London bridges, and will cost $1,560 per lineal foot, being 17 per cent. less than the least expensive of the London bridges, and only one-tenth the cost of the most expensive.

In the construction of the Harlem Bridge, beauty, durability and strength have been combined to produce a structure which will vindicate the course pursued by the Commissioners, and they will be content to abide the judgment which the public will form of it when it shall stand forth to speak for itself.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX ON SHAPE AND STYLE.—Rare specimens of exquisite shape and style are the Hats manufactured by KNOX, the Hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. He introduces, every season, something new, in the-e articles, and they are invariably remarkable for taste, beauty and becomingness. There is great art in making that which shall be becoming to the generality of wearers, which Mr. KNOX possesses to perfection. There will be found at his establishment a variety of coverings for the heads of gentlemen and youths, which are well worthy of attention.

[Advertisement.]

Grand opening of Spring Carpets at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery; displayed in ten spacious salesrooms, elegant new styles of English royal velvet and Brussels carpetings; also three-ply and ingrain carpets, mats, rugs, mattings, druggets, four yards wide, table covers, window shades, oil-cloths, from three to twenty-four feet wide, at small advance for cash. All goods guaranteed. One price. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

The shipment of supplies up the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, for the last few weeks has been immense, and the demand for KENT'S EAST INDIA CURRIE is likewise enormous, for the reason that it is the best for family use. Sold by all grocers, at 25 cents per lb. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General depot, No. 154 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HARRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

G. SAUNDERS' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop, the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.

J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS—The most spicy, live and interesting illustrated paper now published. Everybody is complimenting and exulting in having a paper that has been long needed. Price 5 cents. Sold everywhere. This week's No. now ready.

MARRIED.

ARCHIBALD—LONG.—On Tuesday, March 22, by Rev. Henry Wright, Mr. CARSON G. ARCHIBALD to Miss SARAH A. LONG, all of this City. No cards.

LEGGETT—ACKER.—At Kalamazoo, Mich., on Thursday, March 24, by Rev. Mr. Parsons, FRANCIS W. LEGGETT, of New-York, and LAURA L. ACKER, of the former place. No cards.

RYERSON—BROWN.—At Worcester, Mass., on Thursday, March 24, by Rev. Dr. Hill, assisted by Rev. Henry W. Brown, GEORGE W. RYERSON, Captain 82d N. Y. Vols., to SARAH D., eldest daughter of MARY E. and the late Albert Brown, of Worcester.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Thursday morning, March 24, JAMES ACKERMAN, aged 48 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 213 East 56th-st., on SATURDAY, March 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.

AYRES.—Suddenly, HESTER B., wife of Jean W. Ayres, and daughter of the late Rev. Denny Chapman.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from St. John's Church, Varick-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 P. M.

ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, March 24, JOSHUA ANDERSON, Counselor-at-law, aged 55 years.

ALDASH.—In Washington, on Saturday, March 19, JOHN ALDASH, formerly of Nottingham, England, aged 23 years.

ACEY.—On Friday morning, March 25, ALEXANDRA E. ACEY, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, from the residence of his brother-in-law, R. Paterson, No. 122 West 43d-st., at 3 o'clock on Sunday. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown on Monday morning, at 9½ A. M.

BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 25, of inflammation of the lungs, SILAS G. BUTLER, in the 34th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be published in the evening and morning papers.

BRIGHT.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, March 21, CHARLES BRIGHT, in the 70th year of his age.

BELL.—On Friday, March 25, EDGAR ASSARLAY, only child of Thomas and Mary Leonora Bell, aged 4 years, 2 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 357 West 22d st., (old number, below 10th-av.,) this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BROCKWAY.—On Thursday night last, after a lingering illness, which he bore with great fortitude, JESSE BROCKWAY, in the 29th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Niagara County for interment.

BURNETT.—On Thursday evening, March 24, after a painful illness, SARAH ELIZABETH, beloved wife of James G. Burnett, of this City, aged 31 years.

The remains will be conveyed to Philadelphia for interment.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

COLOROSO.—On Wednesday, March 16, at the General Hospital, Hilton Head, S. C., Corp. S. H. COLOROSO, of the 48th Regiment N. Y. S. V., of wounds received at the late battle of Olustee, Fla.

He was not ashamed to be wounded in his country's cause, and he died in the Christian's hope.

CANFIELD.—In Oregon, N. J., on Friday, March 25, JANE ELIZA CANFIELD, daughter of Moses B. and Mary Ann Canfield, in the 27th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the First Presbyterian Church, Orange, at 2 o'clock Sabbath afternoon.

FALIHAS.—On Thursday, March 24, CATHERINE M., wife of Michael Falihee, aged 38 years and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 27th inst., from her late residence, No. 12 East 52d-st., corner of Madison-av., at 1½ P. M.

GASBERIE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, March 23, CATHARINE SCOTT, wife of George W. Gasberie, aged 44 years.

Funeral on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 134 East 18th-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

HALSTED.—At Paris, France, on Saturday, March 5, ROBERT W. HALSTED, in the 30th year of his age, son of James M. Halsted, of this City, and of the firm of Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.

LEWIS.—On Thursday, March 24, MARY LOUISA, infant daughter of Wm. H. and Phebe M. Lewis, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from No. 292 West Houston-st.

LEWIS.—In Greenpoint, on Thursday, March 24, of typhoid pneumonia, ADELAIDE, wife of David P. Lewis, and daughter of John Ring, deceased, aged 27 years, 10 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MARIENS.—On Friday, March 25, of scarlet fever, CHARLOTTE LOUISA MARIENS, eldest child of JAMES W. and CHARLOTTE MARIENS, aged 7 years.

Funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Park-place, Baltic-st., near Fla bush-av.

PURDY.—On Thursday, March 24, at Mount Vernon, WALTER L. C. PURDY, youngest son of Nathan S. and Martha A. Purdy.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment. Cars leave 27th-st. at 11½ A. M.

SWIM.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Monday, March 21, CHARLES E., only son of Theodore W. and Martha L. Swim, aged 1 year, 6 months and 16 days.

One sweet flower has drooped and faded.
One fair brow the grave has shaded,
One little Charley now is dead.

SPALDING.—On Thursday, March 24, WM. E. SPALDING, aged 61 years.

The friends of the deceased are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 P. M., at No. 173 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SCHMEISSER.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, March 25, EMMA, wife of William Schmeisser, aged 25 years, 3 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 130 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken. Interment in Weehawken Cemetery.

STRONG.—In Cincinnati, on Thursday, March 24, CHARLES LLOYD STRONG, eldest son of the late Booj Strong, of this City.

SAULSBURY.—On Thursday, March 24, ROLLIN, the second son of Rollin and Clarinda H. Saulsbury, aged 11 years and 4 months.

Funeral services will be held at No. 394 5th-av., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

VAN RENSSELAER.—In Cincinnati, on Wednesday, March 23, Col. HENRY VAN RENSSELAER, Inspector-General U. S. Army, son of the late Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend his funeral, at Grace Church, Jamaica, on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

WAITE.—In Greenpoint, on Thursday, March 24, Mrs SARAH MOORE, widow of Benjamin Waite, and daughter of Nathaniel Moore, deceased, of Newtown, in the 83d year of her age.

Notice of the funeral on Monday.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—Antonio Yonages and son, Miss D. Luddington, Miss A. Luddington, E. J. Herrick and lady, Mrs. J. M. Dawson and servant, M. R. Bazaoero, F. de P. Valliete, F. Y. Azuriere, A. B. Sanzoudt, S. Reichman, V. Locutelli and lady, Mrs. Worlson, Mrs. Harris, F. M. J. Murtre, W. Lowman and lady, J. S. Toffin, A. H. Herrick, Miss Lyman, Miss Butler, G. B. Blitzenberg, J. K. Dunham, C. O. Foster, F. Hoogero, F. Fell, W. J. Fell, J. F. Ramalhe, J. Silva, J. W. Stables, B. Duuworth, V. Miguel, Mrs. Elizabeth Neill, Miss E. Moy, R. Munoz, F. Munoz, P. Rubio and lady, Miss Pubio, Mrs. R. Errazice, W. Cooper, lady and servant, H. M. Mattison, A. G. Micolapen, Y. Barnstein and lady, D. Colosa, W. A. Butler, W. B. Horotlower, J. C. Hornblower, Miss Stickey, J. M. Moyse, J. Valdes, Mrs. H. Dahring, Miss J. Duhring, H. Ross, Miss Sorino, P. Sayrino, T. Sayrino, Miss R. Klinger, Miss J. Beror, F. Beror, R. Beror, W. Carlo, G. W. Ross, James Madigan, J. Denale, C. Rivers, J. Nicolo and child, T. Talicen, H. Kingsley, lady and 2 children, W. Talcen and lady, W. H. Park, M. Ryder, F. Loech, W. D. Stewart.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 55 | Suc sets.... 6 18 | Moon rises. 9 51
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 9 24 | Gov. Island 10 13 | Bell Gate..11 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Rhosa, (Russ.,) Van Santen, Bremen. Oelrichs & Co.; Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau and Havana, E. Cunard; Edinburgh, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Ello-Vine, Briggs, Shanghai, master.

Steamers Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia; Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, Martha Stevens, Bart, Baltimore.

Ships M. Notteoanm, Lamb, Liverpool, Howland & Frominghan; C. S. Pennell, Melcher, San Francisco, Sutton & Co; North American, Cutting, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Sumatra, Kinsman, San Francisco, J. H. Williams.

Barks Auctioneer, (Br.,) McCullough, Demerara, Jones & Trough; Clansman, (Br.,) Cleghorn, Glasgow, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Carrie Davis, (Br.,) Buck, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs August. ——, (Nor

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 60 pills by return mail.

Sold by all druggists.
JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Sole United States Agent.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole circle of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1831. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

CAUTION TO LADIES, SINGLE AND MARRIED.—Every woman truly a lady, has an aversion to call in or upon a physician, in respect to complaints peculiar to her sex. Besides the shock to her delicacy in consulting persons, most of whom know nothing of her ailments, she incurs worse than useless expense in buying injurious pills, drugs, potions, &c. No lady need call upon the numerous doctors, old and young, in search of a friend, when "The Married Woman's" Private Medical Companion," price $1, by A. M. Mauriceau, Professor of Diseases of Women, designed especially for the married or those about to be married, points out the mode of treatment to remove obstructions, irregularities, or her other ailments, as mother or wife, with the causes and symptoms, and what not to do. Sold at his office, No. 129 Thirty-st. New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 13 Ann-st.; FEDERMEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.
Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS No. 1 to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are free from danger then or ever, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. No. 1 $1 a box. Sold at 137½ Liberty-st., 403 Hudson-st.; but No. 2 are sold only at 137½ Liberty-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N.Y. Post-office. N. B.—Those who prefer a valuable, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by one of their own sex.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by all Druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE Containing nearly 300 pages and fine plates and engravings of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. H. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N.Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y.

The author may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

SPERMATORRHŒA CURED FOR FIFTY CENTS.—Send 50 cents and a red stamp to my address, and receive by return mail the receipt. Medicines can be obtained at any drug-store. Also, receipts for any of the private diseases at the same price. By this way you know just what medicines you are taking, and your system is not stuffed with poisons. Address Box No. 561 Schenectady, N.Y.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

EDWARD B. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the MEDICAL TIMES, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the most obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 8th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

SKIN DISEASES PERMANENTLY CURED by F. TAYLOR, No. 435 3d-av. Ladies and gentlemen losing their hair or changing color can have it permanently restored. All skin diseases cured. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Formerly 663 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P.M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7.8, 9, 11 A.M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P.M.

N.B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P.M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P.M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A.M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P.M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Yaphank, at 9 A.M. and 4 P.M. For Syosset, at 9 A.M., 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A.M., and 4 and 5 P.M.

Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A.M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P.M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A.M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A.M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A.M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P.M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P.M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
OHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. EKERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A.M., and Long Branch at 7.25 A.M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A.M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P.M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A.M., and 3:15 and 5 P.M.	7:22, 10:27 A.M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P.M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P.M.	11:02 P.M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P.M., from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A.M. and 4:25 P.M. Sunday train, 4:25 P.M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A.M., 12:35 P.M., 4:35 P.M., 6:05 P.M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A.M. The 9:15 and 4:35 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A.M. and 4 P.M. Morristown Express at 5 P.M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P.M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P.M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P.M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A STABLE, (WILL BUY OR LEASE,) between 4th and 6th avs., not above 45th, nor below 35th-st. Address, with particulars, W., Box No. 3,355 Post-office.

BAKER'S WAGON FOR SALE AT A bargain. Can be seen at the Coal Yard, No. 437

'AUCTION SALES

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 22, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by William Keenelly, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on and after March 20, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864. }

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Honorable District-Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION, FROM
Store Nos. 390 and 392 Greenwich-st.,
On TUESDAY, March 29, 1864,
At 12 o'clock M.,
CARGO OF STEAMER NAN NAN.
41 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
11 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
5 Bags COTTON.
CAPTURED BY U. S. STEAMER CLYDE.
68 Round Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
7 Packages COTTON.
Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before the sale.
JAMES C. CRAPO,
United States Marshal.
Southern District Florida.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864,

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease or the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above-named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessee desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessee, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force pump, with not less than four hundred feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864:

The lease of the franchise of the ferry now established north of and immediately adjoining the present ferry slip at the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33, East River, New-York, to the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or some other point adjacent thereto.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The lease for each of the above-named ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City charter in relation to ferries, and also contain covenants on the part of the lessee that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the same time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF 120 LOTS AND gores situate on 49th, 50th, 77th, 78th and 79th sts. and Broadway, by order of the executors of Mrs. Frances Hendricks, deceased. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

49TH-ST.—19 full lots and 1 gore lot on the north side of 49th-st., 59 feet west of 10th av., each 25 by 100 feet.

49TH-ST.—11 gore lots on south side of 49th-st., 78 feet 5 inches west of 10th-av.

50TH-ST.—12 lots and 5 gore lots south side of 50th-st., commencing on the southwest corner of 10th-av. Lots each 25 by 100 feet 6 inches. There is a two-story frame mansion on 3 or these lots.

Twenty-one gore lots on north side of 50th-st., commencing 30 feet west of 10th-av., each 25 feet in width, and running from 81 feet to a point.

77TH-ST.—12 lots on south side of 77th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av., each 25 feet front, and varying in depth from 63 to 73 feet, together with all the right, title and interest of the estate to the lane on the rear of said lots.

78TH-ST.—10 lots on south side, commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av., each 25x102 feet 2 inches.

79TH-ST.—4 lots south side, commencing 500 feet west of 11th-av., each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches. This street is open, curbed, guttered and flagged.

BROADWAY.—3 lots on east side, commencing 25 feet south of 15th-st., each 25 feet in width, and varying in depth from 74 to 97 feet. Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, (the leases of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 1864,) for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the aforesaid wharves, piers, &c.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 24, 1864. }

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., by order of Enoch Perkins, Administrator, &c., of Luke Sawyer, deceased. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, March 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

Shares.	Shares.
22 Mechanics' Bank.	8 Bank of North America.
52 Pheulx Bank.	16 Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn.
10 Am. Exchange Bank.	10 Park Bank.
22 Bowery Fire Ins. Co.	20 Howard Insurance Co.
7 East River Fire Ins. Co.	37 N.Y., Boston and Prov. R.
83 N. J. R. Transport'n Co.	20 Norwich & Worcester R.

$200 New-York and Harlem R. 3d Mortgage Bond.
$1,000 New-York and Harlem R. Co. Interest Bond.
$1,000 Jeffersonville Railroad Co. 7 P cent. Bond.
$105 Jeffersonville Railroad Co. 7 P cent. Bond.
$1,000 State of Indiana, Newcastle and Richmond Railroad Co. Bond.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PHILADELPHIA.
OVER 45,000 ACRES OF LAND,
In Lycoming, Clinton, Tioga and Luzerne Counties,
PENNSYLVANIA.
On TUESDAY, March 29, 1864,
at 12 o'clock, noon,
will be sold at Public Sale, without reserve,
AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
the following described property, viz.:
45,111 ACRES OF DESIRABLE LAND,
129 Tracts, varying in size from 50 to 1,100 acres each, viz.:
23,742 ACRES—61 Tracts—Lycoming County, Penn.—in which county are numerous mines of coal and iron, and many parts heavily timbered, and others fine farming land.
10,000 ACRES—21 Tracts—in Clinton County, on the western declivity of the Alleghany Ridge; has hill and valley, and finely watered, an abundance of iron and coal, and rich in agricultural produce, facilities to market by railroads, canals, &c.
4,869 ACRES—Tioga County—(19 Tracts, of 60 to 500 acres each,) in the northern boundery of the State, near the New-York and Erie Railroad.
6,500 ACRES—Luzerne County—(25 Tracts, from 50 to about 400 acres each.) This is one of the great Coal counties in the State; the facilities for carrying its products to market are unusually great, and its farming products very extensive.

Full particulars now ready in pamphlet form, giving the names of warrantees, number of acres in each tract, extracts from the laws under which the titles are derived, and under which they will be sold, terms of sale, &c., may be had on application to S. T. BODINE, Esq., No. 154 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, or to the Auctioneers, and at Messrs. BANGS' Auction Rooms, New-York.

Sale absolute of the whole 45,111 acres.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, March, 1864.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.
Office No. 30 Pine-st.
TRUST AND DIVISION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, on
WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864,
At 12 o'clock,
at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway,
46 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,
As follows:
3 lots northwest corner of 80th-st. and 3d-av.
3 lots northeast corner of 80th-st. and 4th-av.
20 lots north side of 80th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
20 lots north side of 79th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Commencing 100 feet from 4th-av., all adjoining.

These lots will be sold under the decree of the Special Trustee, without reserve, and the title must be perfected on or before the 30th day of April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The terms of sale, which will be liberal, will be announced at the time of sale. One-half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum.

For further information, or for maps of the property, apply to the auctioneer.

MARKET CELLARS
AND
OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864. }

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

This Company will hold their Fourteenth Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of April next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids in any form whatever being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making purchaser pay five cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid, and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal likely to be liable to import, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF COUNTRY HOUSE AND FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS will sell on THURSDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, "Birch Hill," residence of late Sarah R. Embree, two miles from Glen Cove, near Matinecock Meeting House: About 2½ acres of good land, two dwelling houses, one 34x36 feet, with wing 16x20 the other, gardener's house, five rooms; large chicken house and yard, about 50 fruit and ornamental trees, vines, small fruits, asparagus, &c. Situation healthy, views very fine, both water and inland; good school, churches, &c. Also entire furniture, piano, velvet and Brussels carpets, brocatel curtains, &c. Apply on premises, or to R. C. EMBREE, Executor, 37 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LYONS & CO., Auctioneers.
CHOICE COLLECTION OF WATER-COLOR SKETCHES.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, March 26, at 10 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., choice collection of Water-color sketches of the English Sketching Society, by the most celebrated artists, in which collection may be found drawings by C. H. Leslie, Clarkson, Stanfield, Chalon, four drawings by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Turner, Sir David Wilkie, W. Pickersgill, W. H. Hartlett, Urvins, Stanfield, Bone, and other eminent British artists of the celebrated London Sketching Society. They are now on exhibition as above, with catalogue.

FURNITURE SALES.—THE UNDERSIGNED will give their attention to sales of furniture at the residences of owners during the coming season.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 6½ Pine-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.
PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.

We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of paper bags, made of the best stock, and designed especially for grocers and tea dealers. Also, paper flour bags, to hold 12½, 25 and 50 pounds, made of the best Manila paper, and suitable for grocers and millers, neatly printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of bags constantly on hand and for sale at the
CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
B. E. CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 123, 125 and 127 Broad-st.

THE AMERICAN
JAVA COFFEE COMPANY.
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

The Company have established the price of their Coffee at 25 cents per pound. Put up in one-pound packages 48 lbs. in a case. Usual discount.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of
IRON WORK
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOORLIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.
REYNOLDS'S TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

SCOTCH PIG IRON.—300 TONS NO. 1 "GARTSherrie." "Gleugarnock." "Eggleton," here and to arrive, for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st.

MILLINERY.

NATURAL FLOWERS.—A VERY FINE ASsortment of flowers can be had at Baxter for churches, &c. Flowers furnished for parties, weddings and funerals, and natural flowers preserved. N. B. Gardens laid out and kept in order, and all sorts of plants for sale by
BAXTER, florist, 343 and 345 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LEONARD-STREET, NEAR BROADway, a first-class, five-story marble store, 25x125 feet, built in the most costly manner. Leased for a term of years for $9,500. Price, $80,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE, WITH NINE lots, southwest corner of Clinton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. The house is freecoed throughout; has every convenience; basement floor laid in black-walnut and ash; has store-room, milk-room, laundry, kitchen, &c.; on first floor, drawing-room, parlor, library, in black-walnut; dining-room, in solid oak; elaborately-carved buffet, mantel and mirror frame, with marqueterie floor; the bedrooms are airy and handsome. Part or all of the furniture (made to order, without regard to expense) will be sold with the house, if desired. On the premises is a billiard-room and bowling-alley, elegantly fitted. The stable has two box and two plain stalls, and carriage-room fitted in chestnut; loft, coachman's room &c., &c.

Also 13 lots of land on New-York av., Dean and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. Apply to
ABIEL HEYWOOD, No. 28 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT DWELLING IN 15TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—The house is a double one, and contains library, dining-room, drawing-rooms and boudoir on first floor; stairs in side hall at right, handsome black marble entrance, 5 rooms and large bath-room on second floor, 5 rooms (3 large) on the third floor; light and roomy kitchen, and separate laundry, coal cellar, furnace-room, &c., in basement. The house is furnished in a very costly and tasteful manner, and is, indeed, an unusually fine residence. House and furniture are offered for sale, and possession can be had at a fortnight's notice.

A large amount can remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, late Williamsburgh,) with or without furniture, the new three-story brick house No. 218 Rose-st; has high stoop and all modern improvements; ten minutes' walk from ferry, and very desirable for a small family. Price, without furniture, $4,500, on easy terms. Apply at No. 28 Broad-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON CARLTON-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb ave., a most desirable high-stooped brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, near Dr. Cuyler's Church, Fulton and De Kalb avs.; cars run convenient. Price, $9,500, part on bond and mortgage. Apply, on the premises, to THOMAS FAGAN.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP house, No. 223 East 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 21x45; lot 110 feet deep; price, $9,000. Also, two three story high-stoop houses, on East 56th-st., near 2d-av., 18.6x46; lot, 98.9 deep; price, $7,000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, in good order, No. 313 Degraw-st., with water, range, chandeliers, &c.; lot 100 feet; house 45 feet or more; width 16 feet 5 inches; house between two railroads leading to Fulton Ferry. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE OFFICES AND LOFTS IN HOUSE No. 113 Nassau-st., and No. 52 John-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE ON PARK-AV.—Two lots, each 25x105 feet, between 36th and 37th sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

DESIRABLE LOTS FOR SALE—ON 41ST.-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; extra depth; no restrictions. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET—HAselwood Cottage, Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y., twenty miles from Saratoga and ten from Lake George. The residence of Col. Butler, now in the army. Furnished throughout, five rooms, beautiful scenery, situated on the borders of the romantic Lake of Luzerne; including grounds, say five acres, boat and boat-house, ice-house, (filled,) fruit, flowers, etc. The house contains six bedrooms, parlor, saloon, dining-room, piazzas, two kitchens, dumb-waiter; price for the season of six or seven months $350. House Cottage, being the adjoining dwelling, furnished throughout, contains parlor, dining-room, five pantry, four bed-rooms, kitchen, piazza, fine shrubs and trees, summer-house, suitable for a small family; price for the season $175. Refer to WM. F. MOTT, Esq., No. 83 Irving-place, WM. K. MEAD, No. 47 Water-st., Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, or to MRS. B. C. BUTLER, No. 53 Columbia-st., Albany.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN YONKERS—One of the most elegible situations upon Palisade-avenue, commanding a fine view of the Hudson for some 30 miles; with a laundry-furnace, gas and all the modern improvements, and a garden of half an acre well stocked with small fruit, for the Summer. Apply to A. M. HATCH, upon the premises, or to CHARNLEY & HATCH, Bankers, No. 34 Wall-st., or to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Ins. Co.

TO LET—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., a first-class country residence; one of the most delightful within so short a distance of the City; house modern and very stylish; gas and water throughout; outbuildings ample; fruit in great variety; six acres in lawn, garden and grove, with a beautiful brook running through the grounds. For particulars inquire of R. F. HARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE—Lots on the Fifth-av., between 47th and 48th sts., and between 50th and 51st sts., and on 47th, 48th, 49th 50th and 51st sts., between the 5th and 6th avs. Applications may be made to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of the College, at No. 71 Wall-st., or to JAS. WELLS, at No. 107 9th-av. References will be required.

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, WESTCHESTER County, a convenient house—two stories, with basement—and two acres of land, within sight and

FINANCIAL.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

Capital $2,000 shares, $25 each.

TRUSTEES.

John Evans, Colorado.	Geo. W. Grafflin, Balti're.
F. H. Judd, New-York.	Hermann Funke, N. Y.
H. S. Cone, New-York.	R. Cornell White, N. Y.
Wm. Möller, New-York.	M. C. Tyler, New-York.

S. G. Arnold, Providence, R. I.

President—His Excellency John Evans, Governor of Colorado Territory.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. G. Arnold, Dr. F. H. Judd.

Treasurer—Walter E. Lawton.

Secretary—J. P. Davis.

Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

No. 38 WALL-ST,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT is sues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS and DEALERS

in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.

U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.

NO. 40 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.

This Bank hereby announces that it is prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds, authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per cent. a year, payable in coin annually, on Bonds not over One Hundred Dollars, and semi-annually on all other Bonds.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. It is expected that Coupon Bonds will be ready for delivery about the 4th of April.

Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the Bonds in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States Notes, or the Notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March until the day of subscription.

Subscriptions and remittances may be addressed to the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
No. 4 Wall-street,
New-York.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

S. G. Thompson, President.

MEYLERT & CO.,

No. 6 Wall-st.,

BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD

MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

Commissioners Office, Marion County, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.

Attest: W. Crichat, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

ISAACS HARBOR GOLD COMPANY.—CAPITAL $500,000—100,000 SHARES, $5 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

THOS. L. TAYLOR,	W. H. SEERS,
W. A. COBB,	EVERETT CLAPP,
JOHN F. SEYMOUR,	J. B. WALLACE,
ANDREW WESSON,	W. F. SHIRLEY.

The subscription books to the capital stock of this company will be closed on Saturday, March 26, at 12 M.

W. F. SHIRLEY, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

Office of the Chicago & Alton R. R., Chicago, March 21, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS of this company, due 1st April next, will be paid, when due, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, March 18, 1864.—Election.—The annual election for Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, 4th April prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 P. M.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

Offices of Geo. K. Sistare, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6, New-York, March 24, 1864.

WESTERN TELEGRAPH STOCK.—Fifty-two shares for sale, at 250.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of the next annual election of the NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the Banking-house of Livermore, Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 5, 1864. Polls open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

Office of the Panama Railroad Company, Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, March 18, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building,) on MONDAY, the 4th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—in sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN O. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 170 Broadway

Office of the Washington Life Insurance Co., No. 58 Broadway, New-York, March 21, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this company constituting the first class, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 5th of April prox., from 12 to 2 P. M.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, March 21, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Sixteen Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors for the ensuing election, will take place at the Banking-house, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the 5th day of April next.

WM. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, No. 3. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 20 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

Office of the Bedford Copper Company, No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York, March 18, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Bedford Copper Company, for the choice of seven Directors for the ensuing year, &c., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 40 Exchange-place, on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock M.

D. A. BOLLES, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE MERCANTILE AND EXCHANGE BANK, LIMITED, OF LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND GLASGOW.—Subscribed Capital, two millions sterling, in 40,000 shares of £50 each.

DIRECTORS IN ENGLAND.

T. B. FORWOOD, Chairman, late of Leech, Harrison & Forwood, Liverpool.
R. W. RONALD, Deputy Chairman. R. W. Rouald & Son, Liverpool.
ARNOLD BARUCHSON, A. Baruchsou & Co., Liverpool.
FRANCIS BOULT, Boult, English & Brandon, Liv'pool.
H. P. BOWRING, C. T. Bowring & Co., Liverpool.
JOHN CATER, Fisips & Co., London.
JOSEPH KITCHEN, Duncau & Kitchen, Liverpool.
J. T. LAWRENCE, Edward Lawrence & Co., Liverpool.
BERNHARDT LIEBERT, Manchester.
W. L. MERRY, W. L. Merry & Co., London.
WILLIAM SOUTHALL, Melior & Southall, Liverpool.
JOHN WALKER, Walker, How & Co., London.
LIVERPOOL..General Manager. O. M. BROWN.
Sub-Manager.....WM. MATHISON.
LONDON.....Managers.....E. H. WILLIAMS.
GLASGOW.....Managers.....WM. BROWN.

The Mercantile and Exchange Bank, limited, having opened an Agency in New-York, under the management of Mr. GEORGE B. MOREWOOD, are now prepared to transact all descriptions of Exchange and Banking Business, between the United States and Great Britain, including purchases and sales of Bills of Exchange, Collections of Moneys, and of Dividends on Stocks and Bonds, and the conversion of Stocks and other Securities.

Credits will be granted for the purchase of goods in Europe, South America, and the East and West Indies. Also, circular letters of credit for the use of travelers.

Offices of the New-York Agency, on and after the 1st May next, will be at No. 67 William-st., up to which date the business will be carried on at the temporary offices, No. 64 Broad-st.

FIRST REPORT OF THE MERCANTILE AND EXCHANGE BANK, LIMITED, SUBMITTED AND APPROVED AT THE MEETING OF PROPRIETORS, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1864.

Liabilities and Assets, Dec. 31, 1863.

Dr.

To Capital account: £10 paid on 20,900 shares.....£200,000 Less calls not yet paid..... 1,524	£198,476	0	0
To premium received on reserved shares..	8,619	0	0
To amount due on Current, Deposit and other Accounts.....	778,296	8	8
To Profit and Loss Account.....	19,234	18	11
	£1,004,628	7	7

Cr.

By Cash at Head Office and Branches, at Bank of England and at Call.....	£140,323	11	6
By Bills of Exchange, Loans to Customers, other Securities, &c.....	847,202	15	4
By New Bank Premises, Fittings and Furniture at Liverpool, London and Glasgow, Stamps, &c.....	4,266	12	5
By Preliminary Expenses.....	5,617	8	8
By Current Expenses, bad and doubtful Debts, Income Tax, &c.....	7,113	19	6
	£1,004,628	7	7

Profit and Loss Account, Dec. 31, 1863.

Dr.

To Current Expenses and Directors' Fees at the three Establishments, Bad and Doubtful Debts and Income Tax.....	£7,113	19	6
To Rebate on Bills not due, at 6 per cent..	6,200	8	3
To Dividend of 5s. per Share on 20,000 Shares, free of Income Tax.....	5,000	0	0
	£18,314	7	9
To Written off Preliminary Expenses.....	1,872	0	0
To transfer to Reserve Fund, viz.: Balance of Premium on Reserved Shares..... £6,747 Proportion of Surplus Profits, as provided by Deed of Settlement 594—	7,341	0	0
Balance of Profits carried to Profit and Loss, new Account.....	326	11	2
	£27,853	18	11

Cr.

By Profit to 31st December, 1863.....	£19,234	18	11
By Premium received on 2,373 Reserved Shares.....	8,619	0	0
	£27,853	18	11

E. and O. E. T. B. FORWOOD, Chairman.
R. W. RONALD, Deputy Chairman.
JOHN T. LAWRENCE, Director.

We have examined and audited the accounts, and find them correct.

HARWOOD W. BANNER,
CHAS. SIDGREAVES,
GEO. McCORQUODALE, } Auditors.

At the above-named meeting the following resolution was also proposed and carried, and subsequently ratified at a meeting extraordinary, on the 3d of March, 1864:

"That the capital of the company be increased from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000, by the creation of 20,000 new shares of £50 each, and that the same be issued at a premium of £2 per share, and on payment of a deposit of £5 per share." GEORGE B. MOREWOOD.

Agent for the United States of the Mercantile and Exchange Bank, Limited.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

New-York, March 24, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on Bonds not over One hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars, ($50.) One hundred Dollars, ($100.) Five Hundred Dollars, ($500.) One Thousand Dollars, ($1,000.) Five Thousand Dollars, ($5,000.) and Ten Thousand Dollars, ($10,000;) and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars, ($50.) One Hundred Dollars, ($100.) Five Hundred Dollars, ($500.) and One Thousand Dollars, ($1,000.)

Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the Bonds in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice) from the first day of March or September, as the case may be, until the day of subscription and payment.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions I will issue my certificate of deposit therefor in duplicate, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of Bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the Bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively, as soon as the same can be prepared.

It is expected that the first deliveries of Coupon Bonds will be made not later than the 20th (5th) of April.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer. U. S.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

U. S. SECURITIES

of all Descriptions,

purchased and for Sale.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

bought and Sold on Commission.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES converted into 1881 Bonds.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA TERRITORY—Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York; capital, $5,000,000, represented by 50,000 shares of $100 each; stock subject to no assessments. Trustees—George M. Groves, late of Groves, Nortenup & Taylor; Nathan H. Baldwin, of Finge, Baldwin & Co.; John L. Gross, of Gross & Marie; John Riley, President 24-ax. Railroad Robert Sebert, of Louis S. Fellows & Schell; Enos Richardson, of Palmer, Richardson & Co.; George Bell, of Hicks & Bell; Preston H. Hodges, Esq., H. L. Gilbert, Esq. Doucers—George M. Groves, President; J. N. Sewall, Secretary and Treasurer; G. T. Sewall, of Nevada, General Superintendent; E. L. Montgomery, of Nevada, Engineer. Livermore, Clews & Co., Bankers; Hon. John Slosson, Counsel.

Office, No. 8 Broad-st.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., Office No. 227 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, March 17, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Transfer Books of the Common Stock of this company will be closed on the 31st inst. to reopen on the 14th of April next, at which time the stockholders of this company who have New-York certificates are requested to return them to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, who will give a receipt for the same and furnish in a few days thereafter certificates from the Philadelphia office in exchange for said receipts.

The Transfer Office for the Preferred Stock of this company at New-York will be closed permanently on 31st inst. That for both the Preferred and Common Stock in Boston will be permanently closed on the 31st March.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, March 21, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April next, at noon, for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed on the 31st inst., at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 29th proximo, at 10 A. M.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

Bank Department, Albany, Dec. 17, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 250, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed at par by the superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent. d19-lawtuS*

New-York, March 14, 1864.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Alden Type-setting and Distributing Machine Company will be held at the Shoe and Leather Bank on MONDAY, the 11th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of the company to $200,000.

A. C. RICHARDS,	C. F. LIVERMORE,
J. O. LOW,	W. H. DWINELLE,
W. H. LEE,	A. V. STOUT,
JOSIAH OAKES,	C. C. YEATON,
H. W. ALDEN,	Trustees.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE April 1, 1864, on the First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

Springfield, Ill., March 1st, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have requested the undersigned to call meetings of the First Mortgage and Second Mortgage Bondholders, in pursuance of the provisions of the deeds of trust, for the purpose of considering certain modifications of the present financial system of the company, to which the assent of a majority in interest of each of those classes of bondholders by a vote at a meeting is necessary. The principals of the proposed measures was submitted to the annual meeting of the corporation held at Pittsburgh on the 16th inst., at which were represented a majority of the stockholders and of each class of the bondholders, and was unanimously approved.

The undersigned, therefore, in exercise of the authority conferred upon them by Article 12 of the First and Second Deeds of Trust, give notice that

MEETINGS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS

will be held at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, 1864, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of considering the aforesaid measures.

At such meetings the bondholders, if registered, may vote in person or by proxy.

Registration on the Voting Register can be made by any holder at the office or agency of the company, at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., where the books are now open for that purpose, *on presentation by the holder of his bonds, or on his filing the written order of the person last registered as the holder.*

The registration was originally in the names of the persons to whom the bonds were issued. In cases in which the bonds have since changed hands, the present holder can vote only by registering himself, or upon the proxy of the person last registered.

A general attendance of the bondholders is earnestly requested, as well to act on the questions aforesaid, as to perfect the organization contemplated in Article 12 of the Deeds of Trust.

The meetings of the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders will be held separately, but at the same time and place, and the holders of the Third Mortgage Bonds are invited to be present, though their action is not required by the Trust Deeds.

The resolutions adopted at the annual meeting, and the resolution of the Board of Directors requesting a call of meetings of the bondholders, are subjoined.

JOHN FERGUSON, } Trustees for the First and
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, } Second Mtge Bondholders.

RESOLUTIONS

Recommended by the Board of Directors to the Stockholders for adoption at the Annual Meeting, March 16, 1864.

Resolved, That it is expedient that expenditures for construction, equipment and objects pertinent thereto, involving new capital, should in the main be provided for by an increase of capital stock of the company.

Resolved, That the increase of capital stock should be made solely for the purpose of building and completing a double track, or such part thereof as may be expedient, and for equipping the road and providing such additional rolling stock, machinery, appurtenances and other facilities as may be necessary to properly do all the business which may offer, and for no other purpose, and should only be issued from year to year in such amounts as the stockholders at their annual meetings may decide upon. Their decision shall be based upon detailed estimate, made by the Board of Directors, of the amount of money necessary for the work of the year, and that the new issue of stock shall only be sold after public notice.

Resolved, That the increase of capital for 1864 shall not exceed $3,500,000.

Resolved, That the stockholders hereby recommend, and, as far as may be necessary, authorize the Board of Directors to make such agreement or arraogement with the holders of the bonds under the trust deeds as will enable them to increase the capital stock, as indicated in the preceding resolutions.

Adopted unanimously by vote of $4,563,000 out of $5,500,000 of stock; $3,729,500 out of $5,250,000 of first mortgage bonds; $1,166,000 out of $5,160,000 of second mortgage bonds, and $1,526,000 out of $2,000,000 of third mortgage bonds, $400,000 not voting because not registered.

Resolution adopted by the Board of Directors this day:

"*Resolved*, That the Trustees under the mortgages, Samuel J. Tilden and John Ferguson, be and they are hereby requested to call, at the earliest moment possible, a meeting of the bondholders, in the City of New-York, to act upon the resolutions adopted by the stockholders at their Annual Meeting in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 16th day of March, 1864, and to obtain, if possible, the assent of the bondholders thereto.

Offered by L. H. Meyer, Esq.

Attest: W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

PROPOSALS FOR $310,500 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by either of the undersigned until TUESDAY, the 14th day of April next, at 9 P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $310,500 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed Dec. 3, 1863, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 9, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual instalments of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1865, and ending April 1, 1884, at the Atlantic Bank, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and a bid of not less than one hundred dollars each; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will therefore be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Marine Bank in Oswego, the sums awarded them respectively, together with the accrued interest from April 1, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the county.

The bids will be publicly opened at the Court-house, in the City of Oswego, on the 14th day of April, at 12 M.

L. H. CONKLIN,
County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROOT, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
J. H. WOODIN, Fulton.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.

Mexico, March 15, 1864.

NOTICE.

United States Treasury, New-York, March 15, 1864.

Parties holding thirty (30) or more coupons on the three years seven and three-tenths bonds, maturing on the 1st of April, are requested to hand them in with schedules at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 31st inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

Office of the Panama Railroad Company, Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, March 15, 1864.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st instant, and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of April next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th of March until the morning of the 7th of April next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

Office Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York, March 21, 1864.

Agreeably to the provisions of the charter, an annual election will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 2d inst., for eight Trustees, in place of those whose term of service expires on the 27th inst., and also for three Inspectors to hold the next annual election. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

Treasury Department, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed.) HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.

New-York, March 24, 1864.

Quartermaster's Office, No. 3 State-st., New-York, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required. STEWART VAN VLIET, Major and Quartermaster.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co., Corner of 40th-av. and 27th-st., Treasurer's Office, March 21, 1864.

THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

Office of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Co., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, March 17, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 28th inst.

The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

SOMERSET IRON AND COAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The subscription books to the capital stock of the above Company are now open at the office of the undersigned,

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

ALLENTOWN BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The notes of this bank, 5s and upwards, are redeemed at par by the Union Bank of this City.

FINANCIAL.

PEOPLE'S

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

66 Wall-st., and corner Canal and Thompson.

CAPITAL.....$150,000

SECURELY INVESTED.

Continues to INSURE against Loss or Damage by FIRE on reasonable terms.

MATTHIAS CLARK, President.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.
JULIAN BOTTS, Surveyor.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,

ANNUAL TAXES FOR 1864.

The attention of tax-payers is hereby called to the provisions of the United States Excise Law relative to the assessment of annual taxes.

By the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, it is made the duty of all persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations, made liable to any annual duty, license, or tax, on or before the first Monday of May in each year, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the District where located of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special tax, and the business or occupation liable to pay any license.

Every person who shall fail to make such return by the day specified will be liable to be assessed by the Assessor, according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such case the Assessor is required to add fifty per centum to the amount of the items of such list.

Every person who shall deliver to an Assessor any false or fraudulent list or statement, with intent to evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars; and to such case the list will be made out by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

Payment of the annual taxes, except those for licenses, will not be demanded until the thirtieth day of June.

The appropriate blanks on which to make returns and all necessary information, will be furnished by the Assistant Assessors for the various Divisions, to whom the returns should be delivered on or before the first Monday of May at their respective offices. Blanks and information may also be obtained on application at the offices of the following Assessors:

JOHN WILLIAMS, Assessor 2d District, No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
WM. E. ROBINSON, Assessor 3d District, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Assessor 4th District, No. 63 Franklin-st., New-York.
GEORGE F. BELLOWS, Assessor 5th District., No. 561 Broadway
JOHN F. CLEVELAND, Assessor 6th District, No. 181 West 14th-st.
GEO. F. STEINBRENNER, Assessor 7th District, No. 23 Bible House.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Assessor 8th District, No. 937 Broadway.
HOMER FRANKLIN, Assessor 9th District, No. 741 Sixth Avenue.
S. P. GILBERT, Assessor 32d District, 130 Broadway.

New-York, Feb. 5, 1864.

Office of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, March 21, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company due 1st of April next, will be paid at the office of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

L. H. WALKLEY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Forage Department, No. 66 Cedar-st., New-York, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

to

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in this Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1863, has been received from the Assessors, and that the Duties, Taxes and Licences therein specified have become due and payable. I will attend personally, or by deputy, at my office, No. 130 Broadway, daily (except on Sundays,) from the date hereof, until and including Thursday, the 31st day of March, 1864, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., to receive the same.

The Taxes included in the aforesaid list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, licences, and on incomes for the year 1862.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them, respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will, at the expiration thereof, become liable to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof, excepting the Tax on Incomes, which will be liable to an addition of but five per cent.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector
Thirty-second District, New-York.

Dated New-York, March 8, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

Office of Ass't Com.-Gen. Subsistence, No. 4 State-st., New-York, Feb. 29, 1864.

OFFICERS COMMANDING REGIMENTS, companies and detachments or squads of troops in the service of the United States, stationed in or passing through the City of New-York, who are entitled to and require subsistence, will make application at the office of Capt. F. H. Moore, Commissary of Subsistence, No. 2 Bridge-st., or at the office south end of the Park Barracks.

When practicable, notice should be given, by letter or otherwise, of the anticipated arrival of troops, in order that proper preparations may be made.

A. B. EATON, Col. and A. C. G. S.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committe on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilman will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL MURPHY,
Committee on Streets.

**THE COMM

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3902. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Return of Gen. Santa Ana from Mexico.

He Issues an Address to the People.

Gen. Bazaine Orders His Departure from the Country.

A French Fleet off the Mouth of the Rio Grande.

PREPARATIONS TO ATTACK MATAMORAS.

REPORTED GREAT SUCCESSES OF THE MEXICANS

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 22d, 1864.

Gen. SANTA ANA, who left here for Vera Cruz by the English steamer, last month, returned to this port a few days ago, on board of the French war steamer *Colbert*.

It appears that on the 12th inst. the Military Commander of Vera Cruz informed him of the order to leave the Mexican territory, which had been transmitted from the Capital, according to instructions from Gen. BAZAINE, in conjunction with ALMONTE, and which order was dated on the 7th, in Mexico City.

Gen. SANTA ANA left on board the *Colbert* the same day that the order was intimated to him.

His unexpected arrival has occasioned no little surprise among his political and private friends here, as it is stated that Gen. ALMONTE, on the very day of signing the order for his quitting the country, had sent him a letter of congratulation on his arrival.

That such a reception was unexpected by him, is evident from the fact that he was accompanied on his voyage by his lady, who had been living here for some time past at Marianao, and who, a few years ago, shone among the fashionable world by the brilliancy of her *mise*, and the richness of her dress at the assemblies of the Captain-General and others.

The *Diario de la Marina* of this City gives the following as the reason that SANTA ANA was ordered to leave, saying that he had asked permission of the Provisional Government to go from St. Thomas to Jalapa, where he has large property, which had been very much deteriorated, and where he expected that his presence would have influence in reëstablishing order and consolidating the new system of government. There was not a moment's hesitation in giving him the permission that he asked for, but, at the same time, it was made a *sine qua non* that he should renounce the project that he had made known of its being his intention to publish and circulate in Mexico a manifesto, in which he proposed to explain to the Mexicans the reasons that had induced him to accept, without any restriction, the new order of things; or, in other words, to give in his adhesion to the Empire.

Gen. BAZAINE and the Regency were of opinion that such a manifesto might be made an excuse for disturbance, the country being yet in an agitated state, and consented to Gen. SANTA ANA reinroleg wheeever he pleased, provided that he obstained from any manifestation on his arrival.

This determination was made known to SANTA ANA on his arrival at Vera Cruz, where the necessary instructions had been sent, as well as to Jalapa. But, notwithstanding, the manifesto began to be extensively circulated in loose sheets, and, in consequence, the order was sent for him to leave the country.

It is said that in the instructions transmitted from the Capital to Vera Cruz, it was mentioned that there was no objection to admit into Mexico a distinguished native of the country, but that any head of a party would not be admitted, and that for this reason the publication of a manifesto which might agitate the passions, and rouse, at a delicate moment, the spirit of party, was expressly forbidden.

According to the same paper, Gen. SANTA ANA had received, in St. Thomas, a very kind and affectionate letter from ALMONTE, authorizing him to come to Mexico, without communicating the condition which was afterward imposed upon him, and in consequence of which he was not allowed to remain in Mexican territory.

It is likewise said by Gen. SANTA ANA's friends, that the manifesto addressed to the Mexican people, and which was published in Orizaba on the 3d inst., as a supplement to the *Indicador*, of that city, was not by his order, nor from any intention to contravene the orders of the Government, but was done by officious friends, who on the 28th of February, the day after his arrival at Vera Cruz, left for the interior with SANTA ANA's lady.

The *Siglo* of this city ascribes the order for SANTA ANA to leave to Gen. BAZAINE alone, and that the Regency were of a different opinion. The steamer daily expected from Vera Cruz will no doubt give us more ample particulars about this peremptory behavior on the part of Gen. BAZAINE.

In other respects the situation of Mexico is said to be very unsatisfactory, from the disagreements among the heads of the Regency. Archbishop LABASTIDA had been forbidden to publish his second protest, and it was being circulated in manuscript.

The Marquis DE MONTHOLON, it was said, refused to present his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Regency, until another election was made, disputing the legality of the present Government, which appears a strange conduct for a French Ambassador; but it may be untrue.

The purchasers of the property of the clergy appeared disposed to make any sacrifice to get a decree that would make valid the sales made during the administration of JUAREZ.

The villa of the Señora PEREZ GALVEZ at San Cosme, in the neighborhood of the Capital, had been purchased by the Regency, and was inhabited by Gen. BAZAINE, who gave parties every evening. The members of the Regency lived in a splendor that excited much attention, as their salaries were by no means commensurate with expenses.

According to news brought from Martinique by the French steamer *Tampico*, the French war-steamer *Darien* had arrived at Fort-de-France, having been obliged to make for Martinique on her way to Mexico, from some accident to the vessel. Prince NAPOLEON CHARLES BONAPARTE, who is a Captain in the Foreign Legion, was on board of it on his way to join his regiment in Mexico, together with 295 other military men, officers and soldiers. Prince BONAPARTE is one of the grandsons of LUCIEN BONAPARTE, the brother of NAPOLEON I. His father was the Prince of CANINO, well known in the scientific world, and his mother the Princess ZENAIDA, daughter of King JOSEPH, both of whom are dead. Prince BONAPARTE was born in Rome in 1839. The young Prince has been received with much enthusiasm at Martinique, and, after visiting the birthplace of the Empress JOSEPHINE, intended to go to the principal places of the Island, Saint Pierre being one of the first to which he would proceed.

The steamer *Darien* is to take the place of the *Panama* in the station of the Gulf of Mexico. Two vessels—the *Adonis* and the gunboat *Tactique*—which are to form part of the French squadron for the West Indies and South America, were lying at Fort-de-France.

The French frigate *La Guerriere*, carrying the flag of Admiral REANAUD, was at St. Pierre. The French transport of war *La Droma*, which left Cherbourg for Mexico on the 25th of January, arrived at St. Pierre on the 20th ult. It had on board a squadron of the Fifth Regiment of Hussars and another of the First Chasseurs d'Afrique, beside several officers all en route for Mexico, among them a young Mexican, named RAMIREZ, taken prisoner at Puebla, and to whom the French Emperor had given his liberty, allowing him to return to his country.

Gen. FERRAULT, late Governor of Guadeloupe, had arrived at Fort-de-France on his way to Europe, the French paper, *Les Antilles*, enrmising that his recall has to do with further events on the Rhine, the Emperor well knowing his great skill as an artillery officer. The same paper pays a high eulogy to the late Governor of Guadeloupe, who found the treasury of the island in a state of confusion, with an enormous debt, and now leaves it with a surplus of million of dollars.

LARA.

REPORTS BY WAY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Nine French Men-of-War Threatening Matamoras—Alleged Capture of Guadalajara by the Mexicans—24 Cannon and 700 Prisoners Taken—Position of the Armies—A Liberal Force Threatening San Luis—Doblado Marching to Attack Vidaurri—A Cotton Swindle—The Rebels Losers—Certinas to Attack Vidaurri.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 19.

A fleet of nine French frigates have appeared off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and an attack on Matamoras is anticipated.

From the New-Orleans Era.

The following extract from a letter, received by a gentleman of high standing in this community, contains much that is interesting and important in relation to the affairs of our sister Republic of Mexico. It was written by a legal gentleman, who is in a position to obtain early and reliable information.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Feb. 19, 1864.

* * * * I have the pleasure also of forwarding to you the latest items from the interior of our Republic, in order that you may know the state of things there.

But a few hours since positive intelligence arrived here of the storming of Guadalajara, by the division of the Constitutional Army, under the intrepid Gen. DON JOSE LOPEZ UARGA. The city of Guadalajara was garrisoned by a very respectable force of French and Mexican traitors, and was attacked by the Liberal Army, under the orders of Gen. UARGA and Gen. BERRIOZABEL, and after a tenacious and bloody battle the town was obliged to surrender, leaving in our possession twenty-four cannon and more than 700 prisoners, and an immense amount of war materials.

The loss of men was not so great as expected, in consequence of the cowardice of the clergy party, who abandoned their forts, and because the troops are opposed to the French invasion, and are loth to fight against their own countrymen.

This misfortune to the French and their allies has resulted in an attempt on the part of the French troops, who occupied Zatatejas, to move towards the State of Michoacan, where Gen. GONZALEZ ORTEGA and MIGUEL NEGRETE have united a considerable force, say 15,000 men. The latter are determined to attack and take that city.

Gen. PUEBLITA has joined GONZALEZ ORTEGA with 3,000 cavalry, and it appears that things are about to take a favorable turn.

Gens. DON PORFIRIO DIAZ and LEON, DOBLADO and NEGRETE all appear to be striking a deadly blow at the infamous regency. All, however, are resolved to obey in the last the legitimate authority of the Republic, DON BENITO JUAREZ. All are determined to die rather than succumb to the rule of the vile traitors who wish to see us under the iron heel of a European despot.

In this city we have the demon MEJIA, with about 3,000 men, all badly armed, and he is kept in constant alarm, as a force under Gen. ALCALDE is at Verado, threatening the city.

Relative to VIDAURRI, I must say that he has thrown off the mask, and is trying to preserve his position by siding with the traitors. DOBLADO has started from Saltillo with a sufficient number of good troops to take Monterey, the government seat of this traitor Governor. In complicity with his son-in-law, VIDAURRI perpetrated a big swindle a short time since. He had given permission to the rebels to transport cotton, in any quantities, through his territory, of which they largely availed themselves. A consignment of 600 bales happening along when they were short of funds, it was seized and sold, and payment to the rebels refused.

CORTINAS, Governor of Tamaulipas, received an invitation from VIDAURRI, requesting him to second his movement. This invitation was answered in the most indignant style, and CORTINAS has begun his preparations to march against him with a splendid force of resolute men, resolved, all of them, to die rather than acknowledge the treason of the Governor of New-Leon.

By order of President JUAREZ, the State of Coahuila had been separated from New-Leon. It will be remembered that this State had, for a number of years, been a part of the latter, through the intrigue and ambition of DON SANTIAGO VIDAURRI.

The city of Puebla was, according to last accounts, besieged by the Liberal army, under PORFIRIO DIAZ and QUESADAS, and expected to fall, there being no reinforcements expected in aid of the enemy. The French find that Mexico will not so easily fall under their rule. We all wish that the war of the United States was over, and every true Mexican wishes that Republic to help us. We will hold out as long as we have a man and a musket with which to oppose the invader.

The *Picayune* says of this letter:

"It is evidently written by a Mexican of the Liberal or Juarez party; and the city where the writer lives being in hostile hands, the information received there is necessarily of the kind styled grapevine here, and not very reliable.

Our latest dates, by way of Havana from the City of Mexico are to the 25th of February, and from Guadalajara to the 16th. It is possible that this capture could have taken place, and that the news of it had reached San Luis on the 19th; but the difference of dates and the greater facilities for early receipt of information at Mexico, makes it somewhat doubtful.

There are many inconsistencies about the account, as, for instance, that the town was yielded after a bloody and tenacious resistance, that the troops were unwilling to fight their countrymen, and that the clergy party abandoned their forts through cowardice. As to the cannon and immense amount of war material taken, there is much more doubt. The French army marches light, and the garrison at Guadalajara was quite small; the only cannon likely to be in the hands of the 700 men would be field pieces, unless those abandoned by ORTEGA and DOBLADO in evacuating the place are enumerated. These were probably "mulitzed" by them before abandonment.

We know also that so much as relates to Puebla is untrue, and that the force which took Zacatecas had long before marched out in search of ORTEGA and UARGA. What throws most doubt on this information is the statement in a letter dated as late as the 19th, that DOBLADO had barely started for Monterey when the knowledge had reached the capital, through San Luis, where this letter was written, that, as far back as the 11th, DOBLADO was at Monterey, and that VIDAURRI had taken away his guns and surrounded his forces. Since then we have had news from the Rio Grande that DOBLADO had turned against JUAREZ and united with VIDAURRI, and that President JUAREZ has in consequence, realigned.

The letter is so loose in its statements, about matters other than the reported victory at Guadalajara, that we are inclined to doubt its statements as to that occurrence. Our latest advices from Guadalajara, by way of Mexico, were to the effect that Col. GARCIA, with 700 men and Gen. MIRAMON with 1,000, had started out from that city in search of UARGA designing to attack him. The latter was reported to be at Sayula, southwest from Guadalajara. As the troops had left, this certainly was an excellent chance to retake Guadalajara by a detour without engaging in a bloody fight; strategy being much preferred by the Mexicans to fighting, as we have been heretofore informed by high authority.

Gen. Santa Ana's Address to the Mexican Nation.

The following is the document alluded to in our Havana correspondence, which led to Gen. SANTA ANA's being ordered to leave the the country.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, well deserving of his country, and General of division of the national armies to his fellow-countrymen:

MEXICANS! How many disturbances, how many misfortunes have occurred in our country since I left you! Like an impetuous torrent, political passions have broken loose, destroying everything and drying up in all directions the sources of our wealth. Never have I succeeded in imagining so painful a scene, nor could I ever believe that in the midst of country and liberty the foundations of society could be so deeply disturbed, displaying a dag that inspired fear amongst its children and mistrust among strangers. The beautiful Anahuac has been torn to pieces and martyrized by the frantic ambition of a band who fancied themselves the depositaries of liberty and right. It is not the Conservative party which has carried to our shores the European intervention, but the error and blindness of the reformers.

Fellow-countrymen—In treading the soil where I was cradled; in incorporating myself with you, it is indispensable that I remind you of the situation in which I left the country in separating myself from the power which, by your will, I lately exercised, I wish the truth to be known by the world.

My government had placed the nation in a brilliant position; the best relations existed with friendly Powers; the army was brilliant for its *morale*, arms, numbers and discipline; the fortresses were taken care of like all the branches of the public administration; no one presented himself at our ports with demands; the roads were free from robbers; the savages kept under and the filibusters frightened; the dangerous questions with the United States of the North relative to boundaries happily terminated; commerce and agriculture flourished; neither forced loans nor expropriations were known; the guarantees of peaceful citizens were not a falsehood; the religion of our fathers was venerated; no one put his hand on the property of the clergy, whose opulence we beheld with pride and credit sprung up again. Only those among the discontented who live by insurrections formed mad desires, casting upon my name unjust aspersions, because I prevented them from doing mischief. And what Government is forbidden from attempting its preservation, which is likewise that of society, as well as maintaining order, which is the happiness and advancement of nations? Never can I sufficiently deplore that the ambition of an ill-conceived bad had reached the supreme power, taking advantage of the ignorance of the unwary.

The misdeeds of the representatives of the Liberals have envenomed the church in mourning and filled the hearts of the Mexican people with bitterness; their want of good faith in treaties obliged three powerful nations to arm themselves in demand of the justice that was owing to them. The Conservative party is not therefore responsible for the late events that have taken place in our country.

It appeared heinous that, on finding me at so great a distance from the events, and keeping so profound a silence, it should be considered strange by them; but my opponents, eager to do me injury, lost no time in showing me at times the enthusiastic friend of the intervention, and at other times its enemy, according to the circle in which they acted. It would have been easy to confound them with replies and observations, but I was unwilling to direct voluntarily public attention toward myself, and resolved to be silent until I trod the soil of my country. The long wished for day has arrived, and I am consequently going to explain, so that I may be unmistakably judged in everything relating to the crisis that we are passing.

At solemn moments, the good man ought to speak the truth with frankness and sincerity.

It is unquestionable that the excesses of the party who ruled brought about the armed intervention, and that it appeared at a time when our society was disturbed. Honest people feared for their lives and property, and the honor of their families; they sought, like the shipwrecked mariners, any plank whatever to save themselves. That party having proclaimed an exaggerated constitution, which they carried out, despair had reached its climax.

Two of the allied nations now suspended their demands, and withdrew. Than the afflicted people had recourse to the other that remained in the country, and proffered it a friendly hand; the soldiers of the Republic by hundreds joined in brotherhood with those whom they looked upon as allies to destroy the domestic tyranny and substitute a better order of things. Mexicans who had always given proofs of their patriotism, appeared in the same ranks; and even the Capital, despising the prohibitions and penalties imposed by the so-called Constitutional Government, welcomed the legions of the friendly nation with enthusiasm.

The people, wearied with the anarchy of half a century, with false promises and fine theories, anxious to have a paternal Government, just and enlightened, proclaimed with enthusiasm the re-establishment of the Empire of the Montezumas by a dynasty of royal extraction, voting at once for Emperor the illustrious Prince MAXIMILIAN, Archduke of Austria.

The demagogues in their desperation are exhausting the resources that they are able to use, believing that by combating they are defending Mexican independence; but the day will arrive when they will find out that patriotism was not on their side in the present struggle.

The States that have not yet made any manifestation will certainly make it as soon as they obtain any protection, and the Mexicans who are now with arms in their hands, will lay them down on being convinced that nothing is attempted against the nationality, and that they are only aggravating the evils which we all lament.

A Government, freely elected by Mexicans, being already installed in the Capital, good patriots are under the obligation to group themselves around it to clothe it with prestige and strength. So sacred a duty brings me here. I come, therefore, to give new proofs of the respect I owe to the national will now so in agreement with my belief and conviction. The orders that may emanate from that supreme power I shall treat with the decision and loyalty with which I have obeyed the nation on all occasions. When peace is reëstablished, the country satisfied to its satisfaction, I shall only ask as a favor that I may be allowed to enjoy, in my last days, the quiet that I have not been able to secure in any of the situations of my life.

Fellow-citizens, guard in your memory the magnanimous monarch who has extended to you his powerful hand so opportunely and generously. Without his assistance you would groan under the depressing and barbarous yoke of the most uncontrolled anarchy. Gratitude is a virtue peculiar to noble minds.

The attempts that until now have been made, under the republican form, have only brought discredit and desolation to the countries of the American Continent, while constitutional monarchy has given and continues to give, everywhere, better and more lasting fruit. If the flight of Liberty is not so lofty under the monarchy as in the republic, the former has an advantage that the second does not possess, of being away from political disturbances. I am not the enemy of democracy, but of its extravagancies. In our history, it is shown that I was the first to proclaim the Republic. I thought that I was doing a great service to our country, the object always of my adoration, and nothing stopped me until the object was attained. But the illusions of youth having passed, in presence of so many disasters produced by that system, I will not deceive any body: the last word of my conscience and my convictions is, the Constitutional Monarchy.

My Friends—In August, 1855, I abdicated the discretional powers with which I was invested by the free will of the people, and emigrated abroad with the noble view of leaving you at absolute liberty to constitute yourselves as you wished, and not to appear an oppressor; by an act of so much self-denial I wished at once to contradict the imputations of the malevolent. But from my retirement, at whatever distance, I raised my humble prayers to heaven that your passions might be calmed and concord reign among you, without which the happiness of no human society is possible. At last I return to our country without aspirations of any kind, and I assure you that all the labors of my life will be recompensed if I finish my days among you in the midst of peace and prosperity."

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENS. BAZAINE AND SANTA ANA.

The publication of this document led to the following correspondence between Gens. BAZAINE and SANTA ANA.

MEXICO, March 7, 1864.

GENERAL: His Excellency, Gen. ALMONTE, has just sent me a supplement to No. 68 of the newspaper, *Indicador*, published in Orizaba, and in which there appears in full the proclamation that you have sent to Mexico, signed by you. You have failed in the engagement that you signed on board of the English steamer *Conway*; nor have you thought it worth while to make application in this respect to the Commander in-Chief of the Franco-Mexican army, who represents France in Mexico. You cannot remain any longer in Mexican territory, and I beg you to leave it without delay, as I would a son.

I have given on this point explicit orders to the head Commander of Vera Cruz, as well as to the Admiral commanding the French naval forces in the Gulf, that a vessel be put at your service. Receive, General, the assurance of my high esteem.

The Commander in-Chief,

General BAZAINE.

REPLY OF SANTA ANA.

GENERAL: To my surprise I have been informed of your communication dated the 7th inst., in which I am told that for having failed in my word in having printed at Orizaba my manifesto, and for not having made application under these circumstances to your Excellency, who as Commander-in-Chief of the Franco-Mexican army, represents France, I must leave my country immediately.

A charge of such a nature obliges me to reply to your Excellency that there is a mistake in what you say to me. Firstly, because I do not remember to have pledged my word to be silent on my arrival in my country. I do not know the French language, and in signing on board of the English steamer the acknowledgment of the intervention and of the Mexican Emperor MAXIMILIAN, as the Head Commander of this place explained to me, I thought that the engagement was confined to that step, which, on coming, I did not imagine that I should have to make, on account of what Marshal FOREY had promised to the order, which I still preserve, viz: that on my arrival nothing would be required of me, and that I should be treated in a proper manner in all points. Besides, it was not I who ordered the manifesto to be printed. Some friends from the interior who called upon me, desirous to know what I thought of the present state of affairs, asked me for a copy of the manuscript that I brought with me, which friends at their own suggestion published it; assuredly with the best intention, as it was nothing unfavorable to the system adopted, but, on the contrary, makes it stronger in every respect.

Having been informed here that the above-named manifesto could not be printed, I directed the manuscript, signed by me for that purpose, to His Excellency, Gen. ALMONTE, President of the Regency of the Empire, which is the National Government recognized by the nation and by some other nations, including your Excellency's, and not to your Excellency, from its not being a military matter, and from knowing that His Excellency the Marquis de MONTHOLON, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of the French, represents France.

Your Excellency will consider the unpleasant feeling that the supposition of having broken my word has caused to me, and that upon this is partly based the outrage done to me in expelling me immediately from the territory of my country, after eight years and a-half of ostracism, and when my health has become lately so bad. In consequence of such procedure, which I cannot but notice, and using my right, I protest in every manner against the expressed act of violence attempted against me, which is both unjust and inhuman, and will appeal to the Government of His Majesty the Emperor NAPOLEON III., from whose justice and wisdom I do not doubt to obtain redress.

This is all I have to say to your Excellency in reply to your communication, offering the assurance of my high esteem.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION DEFINED.

Persons Who May Apply for its Benefits.

Regulations Respecting the Oath of Allegiance.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has become necessary to define the cases in which insurgent enemies are entitled to the benefits of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, which was made on the 8th day of December, 1863, and the manner in which they shall proceed to avail themselves of these benefits; and whereas the objects of that proclamation were to suppress the insurrection and to restore the authority of the United States; and whereas the amnesty therein proposed by the President was offered with reference to these objects alone,

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the said Proclamation does not apply to the cases of persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits thereof by taking the oath thereby prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds, or on parole of the civil, military or naval authorities, or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction, and that on the contrary, it does apply only to those persons who, being yet at large, and free from any arrest, confinement or duress, shall voluntarily come forward and take the said oath, with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority.

Persons excluded from the amnesty offered in the said Proclamation may apply to the President for clemency, like all other offenders, and their application will receive due consideration.

I do further declare and proclaim that the oath presented in the aforesaid Proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, may be taken and subscribed before any commissioned officer, civil, military or naval, in the service of the United States, or any civil or military officer of a State or Territory, not in insurrection, who by the laws thereof may be qualified for administering oaths.

All officers who receive such oaths are hereby authorized to give certificates thereon, the persons respectively by whom they are made, and such officers are hereby required to transmit the original records of such oaths at as early a day as may be convenient, to the Department of State, where they will be deposited and remain in the archives of the Government.

The Secretary of State will keep a registry thereof, and will on application, in proper cases, issue certificates of such records in the customary form of official certificates.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington [L.S.] the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty-eighth.

By the President. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

REBEL ADVANCE IN TENNESSEE.

Attack Upon the Federal Force at Union City.

Surrender of the Garrison After Three Times Repulsing the Enemy.

Destruction of the Fortifications and the Prisoners Carried off.

CAIRO, Friday, March 25.

The enemy being reported in force near Union City, Tenn., yesterday morning, Gen. BEATMAN, with a force of 2,000 men and a battery of artillery, proceeded by railroad to within six miles of Union City, when they learned that Col. HAWKINS, with 400 of the Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, had surrendered at 11 A. M., after repulsing the rebels, who numbered about 2,000, three times. The men were all armed and equipped, and had recently been paid for over a year's service. The enemy burned what was combustible about the fortifications, and marched off with their prisoners.

Gen. BEATMAN proposes the abandonment of such outposts as Hickman and Union City, as they are of no use to the Federals, and of value at present to the enemy as means of obtaining supplies.

Terrible Affray in Auburn Between a Squad of the Invalid Corps and the Seventy-Fifth New-York Veteran Volunteers.

AUBURN, N. Y., Saturday, March 26.

A terrible affray occurred in the streets of this city this afternoon, between an armed squad of the Invalid Corps patrolling the streets and a number of the veteran soldiers belonging to the Seventy-fifth Regiment of New-York State Veteran Volunteers.

During the melée two of the Seventy-Fifth Regiment were shot dead, and two severely wounded, one of whom it is thought cannot recover.

The Java Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, March 26.

The steamship *Java* sailed at 5 o'clock this evening for Liverpool.

ARMY OF THE FRONTIER.

A March from Fort Scott, Kansas, to Fort Smith, Ark.

Incidents and Scenes on the Route.

Devastation and Desolation of the Missouri Border.

THE PEOPLE AND POLITICS OF ARKANSAS.

SYNOPSIS OF THE FREE-STATE CONSTITUTION.

MILITARY AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS, Friday, March 11, 1864.

Your correspondent finds himself in this important point, after a pleasant journey from Kansas, in company with the troops escorting Gen. BLUNT and Staff to this point, where he expects to reassume command of the Army and District of the Frontier.

GEN. BLUNT AT FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS.

We left Fort Scott on Friday the 3d inst., and reached here on Wednesday following, making the trip of 200 miles in five days and a half. No incident occurred on the entire march. The command was entirely undisturbed, no armed men being seen till we reached Bentonville, Arkansas, when the advance chased three Butternuts. We passed through the counties of Vernon, Newton and McDonald, in Missouri, and Benton, Washington and Crawford, in Arkansas.

DESOLATE ASPECT OF THE COUNTRY.

If one wishes to realize the utter desolation that civil war can make, such a journey as this can best give an adequate idea of the devastation and ruin it produces. For one hundred miles in Missouri, the face of the country is black with desolation and fire. After leaving the Drywood, where we entered Missouri, until we reached the Spring River, 40 miles, the writer saw but two inhabited dwellings, and not more than six standing untouched by fire. Two score, or more, of brick or stone chimneys, a heap of charred and blackened ashes, long zig-zag lines of reddish grey lines, showing where once fences stood, are all that remain to tell of the settlements that once enriched the border. Truly "hath their bloody instructions returned to plague the inventors." Scarcely a human being was seen on the entire march till we reached Washington County, Ark., where less of this ruin is apparent. With two or three exceptions, those we did meet were women or boys, thin, pinched, sallow-faced looking creatures, with a wild, woeful, scared expression in their eyes, such as I have seen in some hunted criminals, when run down by the hounds. All were clad in the inevitable butternut—the meanest looking garb ever worn by civilized beings. A stole-prison garb is gratifying to one's taste by the side of such wretched rags.

THE TOWN OF NEOSHO, MISSISSIPPI.

At Neosho—the county-seat of Newton, I believe—we stopped on the second day. This used to be a thriving village of 1,500 or 2,000 inhabitants, ere the war broke out. It has become historical, from the fact that the Claib.-Jackson Missouri Legislature assembled here on their last grand skedaddle, and passed the Ordinance of Secession, by which they fondly hoped to take the State out of the Union. Neosho is an important military point, and, possessing great strategic value, has been the bone of contention between the two armies. It is considered, from its commanding position in the Ozark hills, to be the key of Southwest Missouri. In the general destruction in this region, this town escaped the Federal torch, to be destroyed last Fall by SHELBY, when he made his raid into Missouri. He burnt nearly all of the brick buildings in the place without regard to ownership. They were principally located on the square in the centre of town, which is now nothing but a heap of ruins. The court-house was first battered by his artillery and afterward burnt. The neighborhood was the resort of guerrillas, and the town their headquarters. It has for a long time been permanently occupied by the Maine militia.

A SELF-MADE MAN.

The present Post-Commander, Capt. KELSO, is one of the best and most valuable officers on the border. His name deserves record as one of the heroes of the war. A farmer in Southwest Missouri, among the Ozarks, he, at the first intimation of secession, declared for the Union. When, in the Fall of '61, the Union army fell back from Springfield, Capt. KELSO carried his child on his back, and with his wife, walked to Rolla, enduring great privations and sufferings. From their effects his wife died. KELSO has continued in the service of the county ever since. His home was destroyed by guerrillas, and for many months he was hunted like a wild beast. Capt. KELSO is tireless; keen as a scent hound on the scent, his name has become a terror in the region where he operates. Yet it is not vengeance he seeks, but justice. While thus pursuing the foes of good government, he has not neglected to inform himself. He is said to be a thorough self-made scholar, understanding three languages, and reading constantly. Latterly the St Louis *Democrat* has brought his name forward prominently as a candidate for State Auditor. Such men as these redeem the Southwest from its general abject ignorance.

THE BUSHWHACKING BUTTERNUT.

The country through which we traveled, from Neosho, is very rough and sterile, adapted for little else but grapes. The Ozark hills were the home of a population having all the lowest ignorance and prejudices of the Southern poor whites with the more reckless self-reliance and even ruffianism of the border. The veritable bushwhacking "Butternut" is found here in all his pristine infamy. The character of the country is such as befits the partisan. The biped described and cannot be mistaken. A long, lean, shambling individual, dressed in the homespun, with the addition, perhaps, of a great coat, cap, or some one habiliment of a plundered or murdered Federal soldier, one cannot be deceived in his peculiar idiosyncracies. If afoot, his shambling, lounging gait, covert glance, keen, restless eyes, unhealthy skin, lank black hair, and unkempt beard, betray him, even if his speech, with its "thar" and "whar," "weans" and "youans," does not. Here he comes, down the road or from the bush, with a lank horse, whose mane and tail, stock full of burrs, tell of his thicket stable, having a sleepy look and swinging trot, but wide awake and full of nerve when dashing through the bush; a Colt's eight-inch sewing round his waist, and a double-barrelled shot gun, resting before or swinging from the pommel of his Mexican or McClellan saddle, and his slouched hat pulled down over his eyes and behind, in a manner I have never seen elsewhere on this border, completes the picture of as bloodthirsty and murderous a scoundrel as ever stretched hemp, or left his bones to bleach on these stony hillsides.

WAR'S RAVAGES AT PINEVILLE AND BENTONVILLE.

We passed through Pineville, McDonald County, Mo., and reached Bentonville, Baxton County, at night. Both places are miserable, poverty-stricken places, showing plainly the effects of war in every aspect. Pineville has been occupied continually by both armies, and here commences the ground made historic by the memorable campaign of CURTIS and STEEL. At Bentonville, we arrived on the second anniversary of the opening of Pea Ridge battle. It was from this village STEEL marched to meet PRICE, and fight that wonderful retreat which enabled him to reach CURTIS at Pea Ridge, and thus save the fortunes of the Federal army. We passed, in leaving the town, the charred remains of the dwelling of Mr. GARNWOOSE, Ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs under BUCHANAN. He has done his utmost to promote the rebellion, and deserves his punishment.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE PROSPECT.

From Bentonville the character of the country improves. The land is evidently more fertile. The valleys are wider, and the Boston Mountains, as the highest ranges of the Ozark Watershed is called, bina with the mists of the early Spring, and with their well defined outlines against the sky, give a picturesque beauty and romantic interest to the scenery not hitherto felt.

AFFAIRS AT FAYETTVILLE.

Fayetteville, the county seat of Washington, which we reached at noon, is one of the most beautifully located towns, surrounded by the most exquisite scenery that I have seen in all the Southwest. It is enshrined in memory as a gem cameo forever. To the east the hills close in and encircle the town, which is situated on a gentle plateau sloping south and west, in which directions the higher range recede back in a semi-circular form. Even now the natural beauty of the location adds a great charm to the place, though all of the principal buildings are destroyed. McCULLOCH burned a large number of buildings since he evacuated, and last year a Confederate force seized and destroyed most of the remaining portion. Fayetteville was a very prosperous and thriving place. It had an excellent college and two large female seminaries. The First Arkansas Cavalry and Battery is located here, under the command of Lieut.-Col. BISHOP and Capt. SEARLE. The First "is death on rebs," as they phrase it, but for discipline or drill, commend me to any other organization. The battery is very fine and well drilled. A Union meeting was held here on Saturday last, which endorsed the Free State movement, and sustained the President and his proclamations.

THE BATTLE-FIELD OF PRAIRIE GROVE.

On the next day we passed over the battle-field of Prairie Grove, where, halting the escort, we passed over the entire ground with Lieut. LINDSEY, who had been in the engagement. As we learned the position of our troops and those of the enemy, observing their amazing advantage of position and numbers, the retreat of HINDMAN seems surprising. The fight at sundown was almost a drawn game, yet HINDMAN left in the night most precipitately.

A FAMILIAR SCENE TO OEN. BLUNT.

From Prairie Grove, we crossed a spur of the Boston Mountain, and descended into a gorge made by Cove Creek, which winds through a narrow valley separating the two ranges. This is the road down which Gen. BLUNT made his famous march to Van Buren, where he gave the finishing touch to the demoralized hordes of HINDMAN. In the course of twelve miles the creek is crossed twenty-seven times, growing wider and deeper, until when we leave the valley to enter the telegraph road, it has become quite a considerable stream. Over a portion of this ground BLUNT drove MARMADUKE's forces in the rout after Cane Hill. Here Col. JEWELL, of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, was killed while leading a sabre charge.

Van Buren is considerable of a town, and appears even now to be quite prosperous. It is garrisoned by the Thirteenth Kansas, Lieut.-Col. WHEELER, the Third Kansas Battery and a portion of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, most of the latter regiment having enlisted as veterans and departed for Wisconsin.

The country here, as well as above for thirty or forty miles, showed less evidence of the march of armies than would be supposed. The houses and fences are not burned or destroyed, while many of the men seemed to be at home, and apparently engaged at their Spring work. The same thing is apparent in the vicinity of Fort Smith and between it and Van Buren.

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS.

Fort Smith is quite a large town, having had some five thousand inhabitants before the war. The garrison buildings and military post here have added to the prosperity and appearance of the town. It was about the only strong secession point on the whole border. Most of the officers of the regular army who have been stationed here have intermarried and became inoculated with the treasonable virus. A majority of them are now holding positions in the rebel army.

PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Since my arrival here, I have taken the utmost pains to find what the prevailing feeling in politics is in this meridian. Arkansas is rapidly solving the problem of reconstruction, and, to all appearance, doing it wisely, safely and swiftly. Western Arkansas was largely Union. It was also strongly Pro-Slavery. Of that there is no doubt. The population of the border tier of counties was over 50,000 whites to 70,000 colored, free and slave. Yet all the public expression was strongly in favor of Slavery. The army, which must have exercised a strong influence over public sentiment, was always Pro-Slavery and aristocratic. The very valuable interests growing out of the proximity of the Indian Territory, were all in that direction. Every newspaper on the frontier was ultra Southern. Nearly all of the active ambitious men had to be so too, if they desired success. Few needed prompting. The wonder would then be that so large a proportion of the people voted for the Union and against secession. It is accounted for in the fact that Northwestern Arkansas is settled almost entirely by

THE WORKING WHITES

of the South, from Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, etc., who, upon the spurs of the Boston Mountain, or among the valleys of its creeks and rivers, have opened for themselves a clearing, and made a home. These men hate Slavery, not from moral convictions so much as from the wounded pride which has flamed into passion at the contempt bestowed upon them by the slaveowners. At the same time, the large majority have all the base race prejudices belonging to their class. Having nothing to boast but their white skins, they hug that closely as a mark of distinction. They see, too, that Slavery has kept them poor, deprived them of education, that its masters despise them, and so, in their turn, they curse the "niggah" as the source of their misfortunes, when they too are but greater victims. It is on this prejudice the slaveocrats ruled so long. It was not strong enough though to precipitate them into treason. After the act was consummated, it was not difficult to induce many to believe the war one for negro equality—the dreaded bugbear of Southern ignorance and Northern baseness.

Hundreds of those who voted against secession entered the Southern army under this delusion. Hundreds more from this section were conscripted. I have been amused, though sometimes amazed, looking over the files of the papers published here, to find the numberless lies, the bombastically infamous slanders which they circulated against the Government, the army and the people of the loyal States.

Yet, amid all these influences, a majority of the citizens of Western Arkansas are to-day, and have always, at least, been loyal to the Union and the Government. Many, it is true, have committed overt acts against it, but circumstances, more than convictions, have been the controlling cause. This is not only wholly true of the farming community, but partially so of those who were in better circumstances. Scores of professional men, of merchants, &c., citizens of Fort Smith and vicinity, who fled to the Southern lines before Gen. BLUNT entered this place, did so from the fear of pillage and murder created by the infamous falsehoods so systematically circulated in the press and by the treasonable agitators.

THE SOLDIERY.

Kansas soldiers have been regarded here as the very scum of civilization—the most barbarous and villainous of cut-throats. Many families fled under terror of their approach. Since their arrival the feeling has greatly changed. Instead of the Kansas regiments being the worst, they are now considered the best of the Northern soldiery. It is the loyal Arkansians who are dreaded. The "Mountain Feds," as they are called, are the terror of all—those who have drifted with the tide equally with those who pulled down the *crevasse* and flooded the land with rebellion.

A DANGER TO BE GUARDED AGAINST.

Here is a danger that prudent commanders and wise statesmen must guard against. The loyalists have suffered, and most intensely. Traitors deserve punishment. But as we are not seeking revenge, *only* justice, it is not our duty to encourage the first feeling. It is natural that the loyal men—men of strong passions, ill-trained and poorly educated, but possessed with strong love of country, and suffering therefrom—should want to visit punishment upon all, however remotely connected with their enemies. Again, they are embittered by the memories of years of fancied slights. It is easy thus for some zealots to do things which bring harm to the Federal arms and injure the National cause. There is this difference between the Northern soldier and Southern loyalist. The one has no *personal* animosities to avenge. He comes the minister of an outraged nationality. When he has vindicated that his mission is performed. He can, with generous magnanimity, set himself to work to reconstruct society and restore fidelity to the Union. In this work firmness tempered with kindness, justice softened, not swerved, by charity, is necessary. The Northern soldier is not a bigot in this abuse of his work. He is a statesman. Mr. LINCOLN is the bright exemplar of the duty which this aspect of the war brings. The Southern loyalist, brave, devoted, sincere, having our earnest sympathies and admiration, are yet, after all, the avengers—the Iconoclasts. "The men of wrath are many, but the men of conscience are few."

This difficulty has already shown itself here. Bigots and destructives are, to a certain extent, obtaining control of the Union element. The policy adopted by Gen. BLUNT, and followed by Gen. MCNEIL, has met their loudest maledictions. These officers, while as thorough as the most intemperate bigot could ask in suppressing treason, did not conceive it their duty to annoy women with petty acts of interference, or debase themselves at that pinnacle of social interconrse which, after all, does most to soften and subdue the asperities of strife. Because of this, in a great measure, they have incurred the opposition of one of the moving spirits of the Union League in this place.

A BIGOTED EDITOR.

The incident is worthy of narration. A Mr. VALENTINE DELL is now editing a loyal paper here, known as the *Fort Smith New Era*. It is earnest and uncompromising in its loyalty and freedom. But its editor is evidently a harsh, zealous bigot. He is German by birth, a Scotch Presbyterian in religion, was a soldier, and for the last eight years has been teaching school in this place, wherein he has the reputation of being a most rigorous martinet. Disagreeable in manners, harsh in intellect, and possessed of a narrow, jealous, egotistical mind, it is not to be wondered at that he has never been a favorite with the society of this place. A student of human nature would point him out as one likely to treasure up all the little evidences of dislike, and repay them with interest whenever an occasion occurred. Mr. DELL, the school teacher, lived and married here through all the intense Pro-Slavery excitement—through the secession and following war. His avocation saved him from conscription. One thing is certain: Either he is a very shrewd or treacherous man, for during all this period his fidelity to the South was never suspected. This, too, in times and circumstances which must have created abnormal suspicions and vigilance, to say the least.

When the Federal army occupied this point, DELL appeared as a most ultra radical loyalist. He organizes the Union League, starts the *New Era*, makes money out of it, and then works incessantly to persecute. The fellow's face is a model for an inquisitorial spy. He is a candidate for County Judge, and will probably be elected: There are men who have fled from Confederate tyranny, competent for such offices, who are ignored for him. It is from such leaders as these that the loyal cause hereabouts has much to apprehend. Western Arkansas does not need much harshness to subdue what rebellion may yet linger therein. The misfortune of the loyalists hereabouts seem to be that very few man of capacity or education are to be found among them. I would not be understood as disparaging them therefore. It is the curse of the system to which they have been victims, but the statement is nevertheless true.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE LATE ELECTION.

The addresses of candidates, copies of the President's Proclamation, schedule of the new Constitution, addresses and orders of the Generals and officers in charge of the enrollment, cover the walls in all directions. Some of these documents are curious, and I have carefully preserved all that can be obtained.

Gen. STEELE, commanding the Department of Arkansas, has issued the following address, appended to which is the schedule of the new Constitution, a synopsis of which I give:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 29, 1864.

To the People of Arkansas:

It affords the General-Commanding the highest gratification to be able to say, that, by the conduct of the army under his command, in connection with the wise administration of the Government, by its officers at Washington, peace has been so far restored in your midst as to enable you to institute proceedings for the restoration of the civil government, by which order may be firmly established and the rights of persons and property secured against violence and the dangers of anarchy.

The convention of your citizens held at Little Rock, during the last month, has adopted a Constitution and submitted it to you for your approval or rejection. That Constitution is based upon the principle of freedom, and it is for you now to say by your voluntary and unbiased action whether it shall be your fundamental law. While it may have defects, it is in the main in accordance with the views of that portion of the people who have been resisting the fratricidal attempt which has been made, during the last three years, to overthrow the Government of our country.

The convention has fixed the 11th day of March next on which to decide this great question, and the General-Commanding is only following the instructions of his Government when he says to you that every facility will be afforded for the expression of your sentiments, uninfluenced by any considerations save those which affect your own interests and those of your posterity. If you will now institute a government of your own, he feels great confidence in assuring you that quiet and security will soon be restored to your entire borders. Those who have been unwisely led by the counsels of bad men to engage in this unjustifiable and wicked rebellion, will speedily return and acknowledge the rightful sovereignty of the State, as well as the supremacy of the National Government over the whole domain, and peace will prevail throughout the land.

The election will be held, and the returns made in accordance with the schedule adopted by the convention, and no interference from any quarter will be allowed to prevent the free expression of the loyal men of the State on that day.

The schedule will be hereto appended. To render the election valid there must be cast five thousand four hundred and six votes.

FREDERICK STEELE, Maj.-Gen. Comd'g.

SYNOPSIS OF THE FREE-STATE CONSTITUTION.

The first section of the instrument provides as follows:

"In order that civil Government may be in full operation and effect, at the earliest day possible, it is further ordained and provided, that a general vote on the ratification of the Constitution and ordinances of this convention, and a general election shall be taken and held throughout the State, as far as practicable, on the second Monday of March next, as follows, to wit: Any number of persons being white male citizens of the State, over the age of twenty-one years, at the county seat of any county, or (in case of volunteer soldiers in the Federal army, at the camp of their respective companies, having first taken the oath prescribed in the President's Proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863, before any justice of the peace, or other persons authorized to administer an oath within the county in which they reside, or with which they are encamped, may appoint a commissioner of elections, with power to appoint such election judges as may be necessary, who shall also be an enrolling officer for said county or company, who shall proceed as follows, to wit: Said commissioner shall prepare an enrolling and poll-book, to which shall be appended the Constitution, ordinances and schedule of this Convention, one column shall then be headed with the oath contained in said proclamation of the President; another column headed 'Constitution and Ordinances rejected;' another column 'Constitution and Ordinances rejected;' other columns shall be arranged so that a vote may be taken for all officers to be voted for within the county or company where the election is proposed to be held; said commissioner shall then take the oath aforesaid, before any Justice of the Peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths, and enroll his own name at the head of the column, under the said oath, written out in full; the said commissioner shall then, on the 2d Monday of March next, within usual election hours, proceed to hold an election, as follows: *viva voce*; *provided, also*, that said commissioner may keep the polls open for three days, to wit: Every white male citizen over the age of 21 years, of the county, or (in case of a military company) of the State, presenting himself to vote, and not being included in the exceptions contained in the proclamation, shall take the oath contained in said proclamation, administered by any Justice of the Peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths; and when his name has been thereafter duly enrolled or subscribed in the proper column, the commissioner shall cause his oath to be recorded, first upon the question of the Constitution and ordinances, and then in the election of all officers to be voted for."

SEC. 2. Provides that within five days the commissioner shall foot up and certify the result of the vote. He shall also make a duplicate copy of the book, forwarding the same to Little Rock, and preserving the original for preservation in the County Archives when they shall be organized.

SEC. 3. Provides that ten days after their receipt of the books the Provisional Governor shall announce the result as follows:

1st. Whether the Constitution and Ordinances of this Convention have adopted or rejected within the meaning of the President's Proclamation.

2d. He shall announce the whole vote polled for or against said Constitution and Ordinances.

3d. He shall declare what persons are elected to the various offices throughout the State, except that of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of State, deciding the result by plurality.

The other sections relate to the assumption of the offices to which parties have been elected, the laying of the books before the Legislature at its first session, and officers to be elected. It also provides that all laws remain in force, not inconsistent with the Constitution, or not having expired by reason of limitation contained therein.

A VERY STRONG CIRCULAR.

A large majority of the candidates for the county offices and for the State Legislature are members of the Arkansas Federal Regiment. This, of course, is to be expected. In fact, but few really sound men are to be found outside them. I append a specimen of the circulars put forth by these aspirants. It is worthy of the fervid South-western eloquence:

To the Voters of Crawford County:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I announce to you my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your County. In doing so, I have yielded to the solicitations of friends at this place. I regret exceedingly that my duties as a soldier will prevent me from visiting you prior to the election. I come before you as an *uncompromising, unconditional Union man*, and a FEDERAL SOLDIER! I am aware that the Sheriff's office will be no sinecure for the two years to come. Murdering, robbing, thieving, &c., must be suppressed, cost what it may.

Union men, beware! You have not to learn that the land is full of *traitors* and *conquered rebels*. Shall we again intrust the public weal to the hands of those Heaven-forsaken wretches, or their friends and sympathizers, who tore asunder the bonds of our great and glorious old Union, and who have been laboring for the last three years—aye, fighting to the death, for they know not what—thus involving our country in the most horrid warfare, with all its dread concomitants? Shall they rule us again, after all we have endured and done, now that we have the power to crush at once, and forever, the *Hydra monster, Rebellion?*

I lay claim to no great deeds, thereby to gain public favor; but I am proud, and ever shall be, whatever revolutions may convulse the world, that I fled from the oppression and tyranny of the Jeff. Davis Autocracy, sought and obtained protection beneath the ample folds of the glorious old *Stripes and Stars!* For near two years I have been fighting under the Flag of our Fathers! If you vote for me, gentlemen, you vote for one who is determined to do all in his power for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of law, order, peace and plenty to our much-abused, down-trodden and bleeding State.

If elected, I pledge myself to serve faithfully, sincerely and zealously the county in which I was born, and of which I am proud to be an humble citizen. Elected or not, I am still your friend and countryman.

WM. A. FEARS.

POST FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., March 5, 1864.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Military affairs in this region are considerably "mixed," in so far as relates to the troops and their commanders. It will be remembered that this State and the adjacent Indian Territory were included in the former department of Missouri under Gen. SCHOFIELD. The District of the Frontier, including the Indian Territory and the western counties of Arkansas, were under the command of Major-Gen. BLUNT. Between Gen. SCHOFIELD and that officer there was a chronic quarrel, aggravated by annoying orders from Department Headquarters, and a somewhat summary ignoring of them by the General in the field. The troops under Gen. BLUNT consisted of the First Division of the old Frontier Army which he had led so many times to victory. It included the Second, Sixth and Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, the Twelfth and Thirteenth Infantry, the First and Second Kansas colored Volunteers, the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, two or three Arkansas regiments and a battery, the Indian Brigade, RAE'S Eighth Indiana Battery, two Kansas Batteries, and about 400 of the Eleventh United States Colored Volunteers, raised by Gen. BLUNT. Most of this force Gen. BLUNT himself recruited and organized. In conjunction with Senator LANE, he organized the Twelfth and Thirteenth Kansas and the First Colored. Under distinct authority he recruited the Fourteenth Kansas and the Second and Eleventh Colored, beside two regiments of Arkansians. The Indian Brigade, though ordered before he assumed command, was not organized till afterward. This army has always been under his command, and always victorious. In October last, Gen. SCHOFIELD ordered Gen. MCNEIL to assume command of the District and Army of the Frontier, and Gen. BLUNT to report to Fort Leavenworth. The latter refused on the ground that SCHOFIELD was not a Major-General, and reported direct to Washington. In this he was sustained by the War Department. He obtained leave to visit Washington, and on his return was directed to report to Gen. CURTIS, with the view of reassuming command of the District and Army of the Frontier. That army was stationed in the border counties of Arkansas. The order changing the Department of Missouri was issued. The Departments of Arkansas and Kansas were created. The latter included the Indian Territory and Post of Fort Smith, which is located on the line of the Choctaw Reserve. Only the Indian Brigade, and a battalion of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, (with the exception of the garrison at Fort Smith,) were positively in the lines of the new department. There is, however, an order of the War Department, issued March 22, 1862, which directs that troops thus accidentally included in a new department (as of Arkansas) shall not thereby be removed from the direction of their commander of the district or department to which they belong. Col. JENSEN, of the Sixth Kansas, was at the time of the change temporarily in command of the Army of the Frontier. But it was too good an opportunity for annoying BLUNT to be let pass. It is somewhat surprising to observe the tenacity with which nearly all regular officers in our army hate and hinder Kansas officers and soldiers. Gen. LANE met this opposition. It seems, however, to have concentrated itself against Gen. BLUNT. He has been successful, thorough and radical.

While Gen. BLUNT is on his way from Washington to reassume command of his army and district, Brig.-Gen. THAYER (formerly Colonel of the Nebraska First) is sent to Fort Smith to *assume command* of the *Army* and District of the Frontier, in the Department of Arkansas. He first established his headquarters in the garrison, which is clearly in the limits of the Department of Kansas. He found a portion of Company A, Second Kansas Cavalry, quartered in the post. He ordered them out of these comfortable quarters into a hern e hundred yards down Garrison-avenue, so as to place them in Arkansas. The Twelfth Kansas was encamped on the line. It was compelled to move so as to be in THAYER'S District. He moved in the same way the Second Kansas Battery, and undertook to do the same with the Second Colored and the recruits for the Eleventh United States Colored. This he did not accomplish.

Finding that Gen. BLUNT was on the road to this place, Brig.-Gen. THAYER moved out of the quarters he had occupied in the garrison, and took up his abode in the town. In doing this he stripped the garrison bare. The office-desks, which had remained fixtures from times prior to the rebellion, were carried off. Gen. MCNEIL'S private furniture, the stools and chairs, etc., were all removed. Two twelve-pound smooth-bores were taken off. The telegraph instrument was carried away, and the wire diverted into town, though there was another line of the disposal of Gen. THAYER. Nothing was left, it is reported, but two goats, the flag-staff and flag, and a Confederate orisonnr.

This was the condition of affairs when Gen. BLUNT arrived here. It still remains. If such a method of procedure is considered courteous or professional, the army must be in a bad way. Of the upshot, there is little doubt. It is more than probable that the western counties of Arkansas will be appended, for military purposes, to the Frontier District. At any rate, the orders of the War Department are sufficient to justify Gen. BLUNT in reassuming command of his old army.

There are no military movements pending hereabouts. None can be had till the grass grows sufficiently for forage. Paica is reported at Camden, about 100 miles south, with 4,000 or 5,000 men, in a wretched condition. The Missourians want to move north, the Louisianians refuse so to do, and the Arkansians refuse to leave their own State. A move in any direction will dismember the wretched remains of his once powerful army. "FED."

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Irishmen and the American War—Emigration—The Rebel Vessels—The Royal Christening—Continental News—Parisian Gossip.

By the European steamers, which arrived at this port on Wednesday night, we have the following interesting news in addition to that already published:

AMERICAN TOPICS.

CURIOUS MOVEMENTS IN IRELAND.

From the London Times, March 8.

The truly Irish demonstration of Irish brotherhood at the Dublin Rotunda has been followed by another, and less lawless, indication of the discord which prevails in the "National" party. In the course of last week two broadsheets, of which copies are in our possession, were posted on the gates and doors of Roman Catholic churches in Dublin. It must be presumed that this liberty was not taken without the sanction of the Roman Catholic Archbishop, and the character of the documents themselves is sufficiently remarkable to deserve attention for its own sake. Both are signed "SACERDOS," one is headed "Letters of His Holiness Pius IX. on the American War," and the other, "Letters of JOHN MITCHELL, WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, JOHN MARTIN, and 'SACERDOS' on the American War." Their object is decidedly Anti-Fenian—to discourage Federal sentiment in Ireland, and it is but justice to their compilers to say that they contain passages of which the good sense and logical force are perfectly startling. No statement that we have yet seen on the causes and consequences of the emigration from Ireland to the United States is more thoughtful and rational than the letter of Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN. No attack from the pen of Confederate journalists upon the Yankee Government and people is more bitter and incisive than the sallies of Mr. JOHN MITCHELL. If the Fenians have any writer capable of repelling these assaults by other than physical means, their literary resources must be greater than we have any reason to believe.

The first of these placards, it must be allowed, does not altogether correspond with its title. It recites, indeed, the two letters of the Pope to Archbishop HUGHES and Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, and that of Mr. DAVIS to the Pope, which are already known to the public, but the whole pith of it is embodied in the comment of "SACERDOS" upon them. So far as these purport to interpret the views of His Holiness on the American question, they are certainly overstrained. We look in vain through the Pope's letters for anything but vague expressions of paternal charity toward the whole American nation, and pious hopes that peace and concord may ultimately be restored to that distracted continent. He urges the Catholic clergy to use their influence toward this end; but he wisely abstains from committing himself to any opinion on the merits of the contest, or the comparative responsibility of the two belligerents. President DAVIS thanks him for his good wishes, and assures him that the war is purely defensive on the part of the South, but he most assuredly does not, directly or indirectly, "recognize his ancient privilege and position as arbitrator of contending nations and father of the Christian world." After making these deductions, however, there remains a great deal of truth and cogency in the reasoning of "SACERDOS." He begins with a long, but able disquisition on the right of secession, the political history of the war, and the policy of the ruling party in the United States. We pass this over as throwing no light on the practical question which the author undertakes to settle, viz.: the question whether the Federals have any special claim on the gratitude and services of Irishmen. "As Catholics and Irishmen, what do they owe to the Union?" Not citizenship; for though this was snatched to them by the old Republic of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, it was all out wrested from them by the Know Nothing Party, from whose clutches they were only rescued by the votes of the Southern States. Not even religious toleration; for, although this is theoretically secured to them by law, a long list of Catholic churches burnt, and of insults offered by the Northern Puritans to the Catholic faith, proves the fanatical hatred of Catholics cherished by the rest Yankees. Then how, asks "SACERDOS," are we to account for the eagerness of Irish Catholics in the Federal States to enlist under the banner of the Union? Partly, he answers, by the fact that many had no choice, being already in the organized militia; partly by the deception practised upon them by paid agents and contractors; partly by the temptations offered to their poverty and their inability to pay the exemption fee. After all, he further argues, the greater proportion of Irish recruits were not resident in America, but decoyed from Ireland itself in ignorance of the indignities and the late prepared for them. He then discusses the origin of the Yankees of New-England, denounces them as the worthy descendants of the intolerant Roundheads of CROMWELL, who, having entered into an unholy alliance with "German infidels," actually debated whether they should first abolish Slavery or Catholicity, and who represent "the all-domineering materialism of the age," striving to crush "the remnant of Christian civilization yet living in the South." "The Southern people are, by race, religion and principles, the natural ally of the foreigner and Catholic." They spring from Spanish, French and Irish ancestors, all Catholics, can reckon old Catholic families among the foremost and wealthiest of their citizens, and not only tolerate Romanism, but give it such a social *status* that "Catholicity is fashionable, and native Protestants are proud of the priest's acquaintance." Every other Catholic country, "Italy, Spain, France, Catholic Europe, and Catholic America" are Southern in sympathies; why, then, shall Catholic Ireland lend her arms and moral support to the wrong side? Because she has been entrapped and cajoled by Irish traitors in the Federal camp, and beguiled by the delusive idea that the independence of Ireland is to be won through the triumph of the Union.

It is this delicate topic that is handled most effectively by Messrs. MITCHELL and O'BRIEN. The former assures his countrymen that if the South should ever be subdued, the possibility of which he scouts, "it will not be *for them*." They are made food for powder in the Federal armies, thrust into the forefront of every desperate engagement, and employed to shoot down their own brethren in the Confederate ranks, and all this to benefit "a people who despise and hate them more bitterly than even the English themselves." The Federals have got rid, one by one, of all the Irish Generals; and as for ever assisting the Irish with a little finger in an insurrection against England, they are far more likely to ally themselves with England to oppose French influence in America. At all events, it is, "at least, a roundabout way" of liberating Ireland to dash one's self against the muzzles of Confederate cannon; and, besides, "the liberties of Ireland can never be the fruit of a war to crush the liberties of another people." Such is JOHN MITCHELL'S opinion, and it is seasoned with all the power of invective of which he was always a master. Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN'S letter, in answer to a speech of Gen. MEAGHER, is far more argumentative and convincing. He starts with a calculation of the actual loss to Ireland, in the lives of her sons, due to the American civil war. He estimates this at 200,000 men in the prime of life, and expresses his conviction that it would be infinitely better for those who are "rushing into the shambles" to remain at home earning a shilling a day." He avows precisely the same views upon the quarrel between the North and South which have long been held by reasonable men in this country. He attributes, somewhat uncharitably but not illogically, to the English enemies of Ireland a sentiment of exultation in hearing of the butchery of disloyal Irishmen. He ridicules, like Mr. MITCHELL, the notion of preparing the Irish in America for an invasion of Ireland by sacrificing them wholesale in a cause not their own. He agrees with "SACERDOS" that there is a kindlier feeling toward Ireland, and a greater readiness to welcome Irish settlers as fellow-citizens, in the South than in the North. He protests against "aristocrats" being applied as a term of abuse to the leaders of the South, and retorts by charging the Northern advocates of universal equality with the worst spirit of aristocracy. He then touches upon the right of secession, and asks on what principle MARGUERITE claims the right for Poland or Ireland herself, while he refuses it to the Southern States. He enumerates the encroachments on personal and political liberty in the North, and tells MEAGHER in plain terms that if the result of residence in America is to make Republicans fraternize with Russia, the worst form of European despotism will seem preferable to Irish patriots. After a vigorous appeal *ad hominem*, he concludes with an earnest warning against Federal enlistments in Ireland.

This excellent advice, coming from such a quarter, needs no support from us. *It is the significant fact of its being placarded on the doors of Catholic churches that gives it its chief interest. What can be the meaning of this? Are the priests beginning to dread a disturbance of the proportion between the Protestant and Catholic population, and to tremble lest they should be deserted by their flocks?* Have they discovered that the new recruiting associations, like the old secret societies, are passing beyond their control, and have no distinctively Catholic character? Or can it be that the voice of reason is making itself heard, that the wiser among the Catholic teachers perceive that no wages, however high, can make it worth while to emigrate if an imminent risk of death be a part of the bargain, and that the more sober of the Nationalists are opening their eyes to a higher destiny than that of furnishing mercenaries to a foreign State?

THE EXODUS FROM IRELAND.

From the European Times, March 12.

The scene which was so common on Thursdays at Queenstown during the Summer of last year, is now being renewed in all its startling features. On Thursday a crowd of fully 600 emigrants—stalwart young men and women—occupied the quay in the vicinity of the wharf of the agents of the Inman Line of American steamers. They were, as before, almost exclusively of the agricultural class—the very cream of the working population, being principally from the counties of Galway, Limerick, Clare, Tipperary, Kerry, Queen's and King's counties, the last mentioned contributing probably the largest quota. The steamship *Edinburgh* sailed from Liverpool in the course of the day, and embarks upwards of 300, the other emigrants being left to await the sailing of the next steamer of the line. The *City of Baltimore*, which arrived at Queenstown on the 7th, brought 400 passengers from Liverpool, and took in there over 100, leaving 400 for the next steamer. The *Cork Examiner* gives a remarkable description of the emigrants, departing still in large numbers from that port. There are among them some old people and young children, but the bulk are stalwart young men, full of health and vigor, and young women gaudily dressed, but their bad taste cannot conceal "the beauty, the activity, the boundless health for which the Irish peasant girl has been so remarkable. Among them all there is scarcely one to be seen poorly attired." The goods of each party show that a small farmer's household has been broken up. Their conduct is remarkably steady. Though hundreds have sometimes to wait a week at Queenstown for the steamer, there is very little drunkenness among them, and seldom a "spree," though they are noisy enough sometimes. The *Examiner* thinks that few of the emigrants are recruits; there is none of the swagger which so commonly betrays the aspirant for glory and bounty. It is true the passage is paid in many cases with American money, but it is with the money of their relatives to whom they are going. This journal denies that Federal recruiting is in any important degree the stimulus to Irish emigration: "It arises out of the condition of the country, and its dazzling, if not perfectly reliable, prospects held out by the labor market of the Northern States."

GERMAN RECRUITS.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 8, 1864.

During the last few days a large number of Germans who have been enlisted to serve in the United States army, have arrived in Liverpool. One hundred and thirty-six men who arrived in Liverpool from Hull on Friday have been billeted at various German boarding-houses in the town preparatory to shipment for Boston. They are tall, fine-looking men, who have evidently been subjected to military discipline; indeed, some of them served in the German Legion at the Cane of Good Hope, and carry with them good conduct discharges. They are evidently wide awake to the hardships that may await them in Boston, and they insist upon the payment of the bounty money here. This has already caused great dissatisfaction, and a large body of the men have refused to leave this country unless the bounty ($100) is paid. We are informed that another batch of Germans arrived in Liverpool to-day from Hull, and were at once conveyed, by American "agents," to various depots in the town. From inquiry at the Consulate's we learn that no complaints have been lodged, although it was intimated that some appeal would be made by the men to the authorities.

THE CASE OF THE GEORGIA.

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, March 16.

We understand that on the application by the London agents of Messrs. LITTLEDALE, RIDLEY & BARNEWELL, the Court of Queen's Bench has directed that the case brought by Her Majesty's Treasury against Messrs. JONES & Co. shall be removed to the civil side of the court. It will be remembered that Messrs. JONES & Co. are charged with a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act, it being alleged that they procured sailors to enlist on board the Confederate steamer *Georgia*. The case will now not be tried in the Crown Court, but will be heard at the approaching Liverpool Assizes, in the Nisi Prius Court, before a special jury.

THE PAMPERO.

From the European Times, March 12.

The pleadings in the *Pampero* case, with regard to the relevancy of the information filed by the Crown, have been heard for several days past in the First Division of the Court of Session, on an appeal from the judgment of the Lord Ordinary, fixing a day for the trial of the case by jury. The pleadings had been concluded, and the Court reserved judgment.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

ROSSINI'S MUSICAL PARTIES—THE BROTHERS PEREIRA—DOWNFALL OF THE GREAT PARISIAN MILLINER.

Correspondence of the Montreal Herald.

PARIS, Thursday, March 3, 1864.

ROSSINI, like Queen VICTORIA'S son LEOPOLD, and all other royal or non-royal people who happen to be born on the 29th of February, has, of course, just had no "birthday;" and as the great composer can only enjoy this satisfaction every fourth year, Paris, which holds him in high admiration, has *fêted* the occurrence by crowding all the places of public amusement, in which singing is carried on, and in all of which the music of the illustrious *maestro* furnished the "bill of fare" for the occasion.

ROSSINI, who is now about seventy years of age, and very rich, has purchased a splendid villa at Passy, in the outskirts of Paris, with a fine garden, a grassy horizon dignified with the name of a park, and delightful views over the Bois de Boulogne, on whose edge it stands. Here, during the Spring and Autumn, he gives grand *fêtes*, to which all the rank and fashion of the Capital swarm in eager crowds. During the Winter he resides in town, occupying the first floor of the large house at the corner of the Chaussé d'Antin and the Boulevard des Italiens—that is to say, in the very heart of the stir and whirl of this liveliest of Capitals, close to the two opera houses and the principal theatres, and just where nobody can go anywhere without passing his door. All the artists of any note, musicians, actors, actresses, singers, painters, &c., are ambitious of being received by him; *savons* follow in the wake of these, and the wealth, rank and fashion of Paris follow the example of the others. To be seen at the delightful musical parties given by ROSSINI during the Winter, is the aim of every one whose ambition tends in the direction of social display. The greatest musicians of the day are proud to show off their skill in his drawing-rooms; and the grandest of the fashionable grandees are equally proud to show off their orders, jewels, airs and graces in front of enchanted crowds. The *maestro*, though kind and affable, and very prone to the exercises of hospitality, is thus besieged by crowds so numerous that he would need to borrow the reception-rooms of the Hotel de Ville to receive them all. Compelled to restrict the entree of his *salons* to their geometrical capacity, he is necessarily obliged to be somewhat exclusive; and this, it has come to pass, that the business of securing an invitation to his parties has become one of the most difficult social feats of the Parisian "season."

The composer, whom Paris first outraged and then took to adoring, is tall, with a large head, bright, brown observant eyes, a small mouth, expressive of mirth, and with regular features, in which the Hebrew type is visible, though not strongly so. He likes to lean on his stick when standing, his figure, formerly slender, being rather corpulent; but he is still upright, and does not look his age. He wears a brown wig, walks slowly but talks with much animation. Now he is greatly excited by the aggressive doings of the forty millions of Germany against the million and a half of gallant little Denmark; also by the civil war in the United States, and the prospect of warlike complications in the coming Spring.

"It is enough to make one doubt of the progress we are so fond of talking about; enough to make one think we are all going backwards!" he remarked, a few days ago, to your correspondent, who, provided with the "open sesame" of a letter from an old favorite of his and of the English public, obtained admission to the lion's den, and his signature to some photographs of himself to be sold, together with some of MEYERBEER (signed in the same way by the author of "The Huguenots") for the benefit of a charitable fund. It is understood that the prolific genius which has persisted in remaining sterile for years, is about to publish a Mass in Music; and much impatience is felt here for its appearance.

After the musical parties at ROSSINI'S, those which are given, every fortnight, by great capitalists, the brothers PEREIRA are the most in vogue. The hotel in which the several branches of the Pereira family live together, (in a domestic harmony not, alas! always to be met with,) is one of the most magnificent dwellings in Paris. The picture-gallery has been formed at an immense expense, and contains one of the best private collections in existence. The reception rooms are so richly hung and so full of gilding that they diminish the effect of the toilettes displayed in them; so that the ladies received by the great financiers have adopted the plan of wearing very simple dresses, of white tulle or white brilliant, trimmed with a few flowers, or merely a broad sash of some bright-colored ribband, the walls and ceiling being so lavishly ornamented as completely to "kill" everything in the way of gold and jewelry that may be brought into juxtaposition with them.

The great topic of the moment, however, the announcement which has thrown every other consideration into the shade, is the failure of WORTH, the great lady-tailor of the rue de la Paix. Mr. WORTH, who has reigned supreme for the last five years over the feminine half of the world of fashion, is an Englishman, and was formerly one of the shopmen at the aristocratic establishment of GAGELIN & COMPANY, one of the leading vanity shops of this metropolis. Having married one of the shopwomen of the establishment, (a handsome, showy girl, well qualified to assist him in carrying out his ambitious projects,) the Englishman deserted his employers, took a grand first floor in the rue de la Paix, and made a bold stroke for fortune by setting up in the quality of dressmaker. The establishment was opened on the grandest possible scale. Nothing but satin, velvet, gilding, and inlaid wood was to be seen in the way of furniture. Enormous mirrors rose from floor to ceiling; the softest and most splendid carpets covered the floors; tremendously tall Mercuries, in grand liveries and powdered wigs, were sprinkled through the rooms; an exquisite and luxurious pudoir offered the attractions of a standing luncheon composed of "every delicacy," to the fair patronesses of the new house, while waiting their turn to be ushered into the sanctum of the great "artist;" and Madame WORTH, dressed in the very highest and costliest style by the genius of her spouse, did the honors of the establishment with a mixture of haughtiness and friendliness that seems to have done its work on all who entered it, and to have duly backed up the autocratic assumption of the husband of so magnificent a creature.

Having prudently secured the good graces of certain leaders of fashion, by engaging to supply their dresses gratis, the new aspirant to public favor was soon besieged by customers. The leading dressmakers were deserted by their clients, and revenged themselves by saying ill-natured things about the taste of their successful rival; but it is certain that Worth really has the most elegant "cut" in Paris, the case might be, which gave grace to the thickest figures, and roundness to the most angular. He has also an amazing fertility of invention, and can strike re-dinesa and versatility of Kaleidescope.

Two years ago, his glory was capped by his being honored with the custom of the Empress. Of the twelve dresses he sent her to begin with, her graceful Majesty refused three, which were not to her taste; but the "artist," anxious to secure Her Majesty's custom, put forth the full power of his genius in her service, and soon secured a monopoly of the imperial custom. As the Empress pays £40 for her "common dresses," and proportionally higher for her more elaborate dresses, and pays cash for everything, her definitive choice of WORTH as her "finisher" of dresses, was a great point in the adventurer's favor, to say nothing of its bringing him the custom of the court and the official world.

The "artist" has been spending full £5,000 a year on his table, his carriage, his horses, his boxes at the opera, and the overbearing toilette of his wife. But if his grand customers had paid him each one-half of his enormous bills, he might have spent five times that amount. But his fashionable employers have contented themselves with running up bills, and the unhappy lady tailor, unable to get money from his customers, has "suspended payment" in his turn.

The scandal thus caused is enormous, for all the ladies of the Court, and of the official world are deep in the books of the fashionable tailor, and both the Emperor and Empress are prodigiously annoyed at the disgraceful revelations that must come before the public if the bankrupt is brought before the proper tribunal. Ministers, prefects, chamberlains, equerries, and officials of every rank are beseeching the Emperor for help and pity; and their wives are waeing and protesting in chorus to the Empress. Such scenes of indignant vituperation on the part of husbands, of taintness and despairings on the part of wives, are now enacting throughout the length and breadth of Paris, as have never been witnessed on so wide a scale since Paris was Paris! How it will end, nobody knows; but probably the coffers of the State will be made to assist in preventing the most dangerous of the impending scandals.

As for the wives of personages in the Diplomatic body, and the non-paying customers of Mr. WORTH in non official circles, their husbands, after a good deal of useless storming, will be compelled to pay up or go to Clichy, if they have not the means of doing so! All the gay world of Paris is literally turned upside-down, at this present writing, by this sudden withdrawal of the veil of ignorance from mortal eyes. It seems that Princess METTERNICH, whose brilliant wit and astounding toilettes have contributed to make her a prime favorite in the Imperial circles, is "in fer" the pretty little sum of £3,200; and that her amazement was extreme when WORTH'S "little bill" was presented to her.

"What an absurdity!" cried the lively little lady; "eighty thousand francs for a few dresses! How is it possible that any woman could wear, in a couple of years, eighty thousand francs' worth of gowns? I'm quite sure that the Prince will be furious if you take him such a bill, and that you will never get him to pay it. Take my advice; don't let him see anything so absurd as this bill. Make out another, for some amount less unreasonable—say for forty thousand francs. You may possibly get him to pay that amount; and then, you know, when he has got over his anger, you wait a few months and then send in another bill for some small amount, and so get a few thousand more." And so saying, the Princess retained the voluminous document to the discomfiture of business, and waived him from her presence with a careless gesture of her pretty white hand. The agent went back to his employers and communicated the result of his mission.

After some consultation, it was decided to adopt the Princess' plan. A bill for forty thousand francs was made out, and sent to the plump and easy-going Austrian Ambassador. But neither his plumpness nor his usual good temper were proof against such a demand. He went off into a fearful passion, stormed at his wife, declared she was mad, that he would not suffer such atrocious and unheard of extravagance; that WORTH was a rogue and swindler; that he would not pay such a bill, and so forth. But it appears that he finds he cannot help himself; and rather than suffer his name to be dragged before the Court of Bankruptcy, has resigned himself to pay the £1,600 demanded. As Princess METTERNICH brought him a fortune as large as his own, she owes very little for his anger.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.

From the European Times, March 12.

The infant son of the Prince and Princess of Wales was christened on the 10th, at Buckingham Palace. Vast numbers of persons assembled in the Park early in the morning, for the purpose of catching a glimpse of the Queen, who was expected to arrive shortly after 11 o'clock, and also of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who were expected to leave Marlborough House about the same time for Buckingham Palace. The King of the Belgians was the first to arrive, and was greeted with loud cheers. Her Majesty arrived shortly before 12 o'clock, and was loudly cheered. The crowd then moved toward Marlborough House; and when the Prince and Princess left in their carriage they were greeted with the heartiest applause. Lord PALMERSTON, the Duke of Cambridge, Sir GEORGE GREY, Earl de Grey and Ripon, and many of the chief officers of State, arrived about twelve o'clock, and assembled in the lower dining-room of the Palace. There were also present nearly all the foreign ministers, and the gentlemen connected with the Court. At half-past twelve they were conducted to the seats within the chapel. At the altar were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Chester, the Rev. HENRY HOWARTH, D.D., r

SOUTHERN NEWS.

DISCONTENT IN GEORGIA.

Gov. Brown's Message to the Legislature.

A NEW REVOLUTION THREATENED.

SECRETARY MALLORY'S REPORT.

AN ALLEGED YANKEE FORGERY.

INCENDIARISM IN RICHMOND.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS

The Richmond papers, the receipt of which we have already acknowledged, contain the following interesting news:

GEORGIA.

MESSAGE OF GOV. BROWN—THE SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

The Atlanta *Rebel*, of March 16, publishes in full Gov. Brown's message to the Georgia Legislature. We have already given an abstract of the document, but the following passages regarding the suspension of the habeas corpus are of interest. After reviewing the law passed by Congress, Gov. Brown said:

"This, then, is not an act to suspend the privilege of the habeas corpus, in the manner authorized by implication by the Constitution; but it is an act to authorize the President to make illegal and unconstitutional arrests, in cases where the Constitution gives to the Judiciary and denies to the Executive, and to prohibit all judicial interference for the citizen whose tyrannized over by illegal arrest, under letters *de cachet* issued by Executive authority.

Instead of the legality of the arrest being examined in the tribunals appointed by the Constitution it is to be examined in the Confederate State Chamber; that is, by officers appointed by the President. Why say that the 'President shall cause proper officers to investigate' the legality of arrests ordered by him? Why not permit the judges whose right and constitutional duty it is, to do so?

We are witnessing with too much indifference assumptions of power by the Confederate Government, which in ordinary time would arouse the whole country to indignant rebuke and stern resistance. History teaches us that submission to one encroachment upon constitutional liberty is always followed by another, and we should not forget that important rights yielded to those in power without rebuke or protest, are never reavowed by the people without revolution.

If this act is acquiesced in, the President, the Secretary of War, and the Commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department, none of the control of the President, each has the power conferred by Congress, to imprison whomsoever he chooses; and it is only necessary to allege that it is done on account of 'treasonable efforts,' or of 'conspiracies to resist the lawful authority of the Confederate States,' or for giving 'aid and comfort to the enemy,' or other of the causes of arrest enumerated in the statute, and have a subaltern to file his affidavit accordingly, after the arrest, if a writ of habeas corpus is sued out, and no court dare inquire into the cause of the imprisonment. The Senate makes the President, and not the courts, the judge of the sufficiency of the cause of his own acts. Either of you, or any other citizen of Georgia, may at any moment (Mr. Vallandigham was in Ohio) be dragged from your homes at midnight by armed force, and imprisoned at the will of the President, upon the pretext that you have been guilty of some offence of the character above-named, and no court known to our judiciary can inquire into the wrong or grant relief.

When such bold strides toward military despotism and absolute authority are taken by those in whom we have confided, and who have been placed in high official position, to guard and protect constitutional and personal liberty, it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to sound the alarm, and of the State Legislature to say in thunder tones to those who assume to govern us by obsolete power, that there is a point beyond which freemen will not permit encroachments to go.

The Legislatures of the different States are looked to as the guardians of the rights of those whom they represent, and it is their duty to meet such dangerous encroachments on the liberties of the people promptly, and express their unqualified condemnation; and to instruct their Senators and request their Representatives to repeal this most monstrous act, or resign a trust which, by permitting it to remain on the statute book, they abuse, to the injury of those who honored them with their confidence in this trying period of our history. I earnestly recommend that the Legislature of this State take prompt action upon this subject, and stamp the act with the seal of their indignant rebuke.

Can the President no longer trust the judiciary with the exercise of the legitimate power conferred upon it by the Constitution and laws? In what instance have the grave and dignified Judges proved disloyal or untrue to our cause? When have they embarrassed the Government by turning loose traitors, skulkers or spies? Have they not in every instance given the Government the benefit of their doubts in sustaining its action, though they might thereby seem to encroach upon the rights of the States, and for a time deny substantial justice to the people? Then why this imposed censure upon them?

What justification exists now for this most monstrous deed which did not exist during the first or second year of the war, unless it be found in the fact that those to power have found the people ready to submit to every encroachment rather than make an issue with the Government while we are at war with the enemy; and have on that account been emboldened to take the step which is to make the President as absolute in his power of arrest and imprisonment as the Czar of all the Russias? What reception would the members of Congress from the different States have met in 1861, had they returned to their constituents and informed them that they had suspended the habeas corpus and given the President power to imprison the people of these States with no festal upon his sovereign will? Why is liberty less sacred now than it was in 1861? And what will we have gained when we have achieved our independence of the Northern States, if in our effort to do so, we have permitted our form of government to be subverted and have lost Constitutional liberty at home?

The hope of the country now rests in the new Congress soon to assemble. They must maintain our liberties against encroachments, and wipe this and such stains from the statute book, or the Sun of Liberty will soon set in darkness and blood.

Let the constituted authorities of each State send up their representatives when they assemble in Congress an unqualified demand for prompt redress, or a return of the commissions which they hold from their respective States."

THE DISCONTENTED ONES REBUKED.

From the Richmond Whig.

We regret to see signs of dissatisfaction in Georgia. The telegraphic synopsis of Gov. Brown's Message is not pretty, and Mr. Linton Stephens' proposal to offer peace after every Confederate victory shows too much anxiety to proffer what is not wanted, or, at least, has never been asked for. Would it be ill-advised or precipitate to wait until the first great Confederate victory had been won? *What does* Mr. Linton Stephens *propose to do after every Confederate defeat?*

The people of Georgia mistake the people of Virginia, precisely as they did in 1860-'61, when Virginia seemed and was really loth to secede, Who quarrels now with Virginia's attitude toward the North? Georgians fancy Virginians have forgotten George Mason and Patrick Henry and John Randolph, and have left Georgia to the proud task of upholding the standard of State Rights. Nothing can be further from the fact. They who obey the *oest* are best fitted to command. Amidst all this submission, men are thinking and talking quiet. State Rights are in no danger, except from the Yankee. Gov. Vance's administration is unanswerable and hateful as it must have been to every Holdanite Reconstructionist, is redolent of State pride and determination. But "the deepest forces are the stillest," says Carlyle. Between North Carolina and Georgia, there is a little State, which was very noisy until the bombardment of Sumter began, and since then has been perfectly mum—content to do her whole duty in the war and make no sign, still less a complaint. *They who think South Carolina has forgotten her cunning are dreaming.* Let the war once end—that's all.

But before the war ends, we may be bound hand and foot. Nay, truly. The peaceful agitators too weak, and our Generals are too true. No conspiracy could be strong enough. There is not the slightest occasion for alarm. The Columbus *Sun* talks about habeas corpus, secret sessions, secret messages. We should be glad to know something more definite about these secret messages, before we coincide with the gloomy views of our cotemporary. But the *Chronicle & Sentinel* seems to be in a peculiarly bad way. It asks what are we fighting for? and says:

"The rapid deterioration in the tone of our people is enough to fill any thoughtful man with apprehension. We are in the midst of a revolution undertaken for the vindication of our rights, and *already every vestige of popular liberty is destroyed.* An overshadowing military despotism has reared itself upon the ruins of public law, and private rights are dependent upon the will of the Executive.

The late Congress degraded the country. We have nothing to say of its lack of wisdom. But it was servile to the last degree. The act suspending the writ of habeas corpus was simply shameful. The President asked Congress to set aside the laws for the protection of the persons of the citizens, and Congress hastened to make this last surrender of popular rights, at the feet of power. Hitherto the people have been accustomed to look to their representatives, as in every free country, for protection against the encroachments of the Executive. But the late Congress set an example of subservience to Executive power, unexampled in the history of free States. The Congress voted to suspend the writ of habeas corpus because the President asked it! What a conjunction between a grasping Executive and a cringing Congress! *If the people submit to this, there is little hope for the preservation of popular rights under our new government. If, in the order of a gracious and wise Providence, we succeed in establishing our independence, we shall be compelled to inaugurate a new revolution for the recovery of our liberties.* They will be as completely buried as Pompeii or Herculaneum under the ashes of a volcano that threw its lurid flames to the heavens only to submerge the very region which it illuminated with its baleful splendors.

ANOTHER CRITICISM ON GOV. BROWN.

From the Richmond Sentinel, March 21.

The demonstration of Gov. Brown and his more immediate followers at Milledgeville, has taken the country by surprise. We confess we should not have expected to see our usually discreet and considerate cotemporary, the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*, become a party to such a movement. The cause of peace has been injured heretofore, as it is being retarded now in Milledgeville, by men who pass resolves about "terms" of peace, in advance of any disposition on the part of the enemy to make peace. *The way to make peace is to make the enemy desire it; and the way to do this is by hard knocks.* A musket in the hands of the Georgia peacemakers would do more to advance the object than all the resolutions they can offer in a week. Nay, these last are drawbacks and impediments, and are, therefore, positively mischievous.

Their outcry about the suspension of the habeas corpus is of a piece with the other complainings. *We think, with a powerful foe on her northern frontier, threatening Georgia with the desolation which has overtaken Virginia,* that her rulers would be more rationally engaged, and would better serve her own interests and the common cause by blowing the war bogie and rallying every resource of resistance, rather than by striking at or embarrassing the Confederate authorities by unjust, and certainly untimely clamors and assaults.

We do not propose to go into a review of Gov. Brown's positions, or of these who reflect his opinions in the Legislature. His message is as long as a book; so that our want of space, if nothing else, would forbid. But his error exceeds and lies behind that which exists in his propositions. *He has offended against the spirit of patriotism and harmony.* No one alive to the exigencies of our condition can read the message, and the resolutions which embody its views, without feeling that their authors are wrong. It is not necessary to stop to weigh the words and to measure their abstract meaning. That vapid logic which men call instinct at once appraises the reader that the authors are in error, and, even when they use sound words, infuse into them a wrong spirit. Of their effect, take the following from the Raleigh *Confederate*, a paper that has done gallant service in North Carolina:

"The message of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, is a most wanton and unnecessary firebrand, thrown in at a moment when, with scarce a dissenting voice, the nation was girding on her energy for the putting forth of a defiant effort to end the war, by the establishment of the National independence."

The press of Georgia gives proof that any attempt to array the State in hostility to the Confederacy, will be met and exposed with becoming energy and indignation. The Macon *Telegraph*, quoting from the Augusta *Chronicle* a threat of holding a convention if the Legislature do not adopt the views of the grumblers, plainly declares:

"But it, at such a time as this, the factionists are heot upon a Convention—are determined to plunge the State into a vortex of internal strife—we will meet them, and test the point whether a majority of the people of Georgia endorse these libels upon the Confederate Government and the Legislature; whether, indeed, Georgia believes her Legislature, her Congressmen and the Confederate Government have become so 'debased' as to 'surrender their liberties' and consign them to 'despotism.' *The atrocious attempt to dragoon Georgia into a hostile attitude towards the Confederate Government* will meet from the people the rebuke it deserves."

A SPEECH BY GEN. COBB.

From the Macon Telegraph.

In response to an invitation, Gen. Howell Cobb delivered an address to night, (Saturday, 12,) in the Representatives Hall, on the prosecution of the war and kindred topics, which was listened to by a large audiory. He spoke nearly two hours, and his speech was generally conceded to be one of the ablest of his life. He expressed the opinion that since the first year of the war, our prospects had never been as now. Our army and people are buoyant, hopeful and determined. The resources of the country, if rightly applied and distributed, have been found ample for the support of army and people, and if all do their duty, we must succeed, and end the war soon.

He alluded especially to the duty of legislators. In a time of war, powers must be exercised which would not be proper in a time of peace; and powers are sometimes demanded of whose expediency or constitutionality there may be doubts or divers opinions. For example—the Constitution authorizes taking private property for public use, and paying just compensation therefor. This does not authorize seizures for the support of soldiers' families. But would a faithful legislator, or a good citizen, hesitate to confer the power asked by the Governor, to seize the surplus of those who refuse to sell, in order that the families of soldiers might be fed? So of the impressment of labor and of the conscript act—they were unusual measures, deemed necessary for the prosecution of the war, and had been submitted to by all patriotic citizens. The times demand sacrifices not only of life, and property, and comfort, but of those technical rights and privileges which we have been accustomed to regard as sacred.

Congress calls on us to surrender some of these to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. He argues this point at some length, answering the objections that have been urged against the action of Congress. He showed the suspension to be constitutional, and maintained that under it, the clause guaranteeing security from unreasonable search and seizure, and regulating the mode of issuing the writ, were necessarily in abeyance. He sustained the action of Congress on the Currency Bill, the Tax Law and the Military Bill. The latter was wise, because it places the reserve corps, to be used for State defence, under an organization more ready available than they could be as militia. We must yield extraordinary power to the President. He may commit errors, but he is elected and trusted, and worthy of confidence and cordial, harmonious support. *What, said he, should we say, if in Europe we should hear him spoken of as some here at home are speaking?* He appealed to his audience, especially to the members of the Legislature, to forego disputes about technicalities—yield to the exigencies of the times, and support the policy of the Government. He then addressed the planters, using the argument that he has used with such power and effect elsewhere, to impress his hearers with the responsibility, glory, dignity and happiness and prosperity in store for us, when peace and independence are secured. His speech was in excellent taste and temper, and was earnestly applauded. It made a profound impression.

A SPEECH BY H. V. JOHNSON.

Senator H. V. Johnson delivered a speech in Louisville, Ga., last week, the main pointings of which were, that the financial bills passed by Congress were necessary, and urgently called for by the country; that the military bill was also a severe measure, demanded by the emergency of the times. Complaint concerning its provisions come from those who desire the avoidance of all duty. Good men need not fear the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The design of the measure was to arrest and deal with traitors. He paid an elegant compliment to the ladies of the South.

SECRETARY MALLORY'S REPORT.

AN ALLEGED YANKEE FORGERY.

From the Richmond Sentinel, March 17.

We publish the correspondence of the Secretaries of State and Navy Departments relative to the late forgery got up by the Yankees, purporting to be one of Mr. Mallory's official reports, all of which have been sent to Congress in secret session, and none of them ever published. It would seem, indeed, that there are no bounds to the unscrupulousness and cupidity of the Yankee, or to the gullibility of Europe. But while the European public may have been misled by what is aptly styled a "clumsy forgery," we cannot thus acquit the Attorney-General, a member of the British Ministry, who used this forged document in order to serve his purpose, after it had been stamped as a fraud by the public press by Commodore Maury, whose character was well known to be a guarantee for his statement. Truly the honor of England has sunken low when a course of mean subservience has to be axed out by the convenient use of a forgery betraying its character on its face from those internal evidences which no lawyer or official could fail to recognize.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
RICHMOND, March 11, 1864.

Hon. John Slidell, Commissioner, &c., Paris:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy in relation to a forgery extensively circulated in the European press, purporting to be a copy of an official report addressed by him to "J. S. Barrow," Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Confederate States.

The paper is on its face so palpably a fabrication that one could scarcely have supposed it could dupe the most credulous, even if experience had not already demonstrated the facility and abundance with which "intelligence," "Confederate confessions," "intercepted letters," and "extracts from Richmond papers," have been forged after for the foreign consumption. You will notice that the paper is stamped as a forgery in the most notorious, not only by the misnomer of our Speaker, but because the reports of the head of the Navy Department are never addressed to the Speaker of the House. The contents of the paper are too absurd for comment.

I am instructed by the Navy has been informed by Commodore Maury that this paper is "going the round" of the Continental press as genuine. It only be well, if you think the matter worth notice, to make public the fact that the paper is a forgery.

I am inclined to think the publication should be made, for no fable concerning us is too absurd for belief, real or pretended, in England or on the Continent. A short time ago, European papers were gravely commenting on the "fact" that our Vice-President, Mr. Stephens, (who cannot abandon his constitutional position here, as successor to the Presidency, to the event of the death of the Chief Magistrate, and who was at the time sick at his home in Georgia,) had arrived in Europe, for the purpose of concluding a treaty with France for the concession of Texas and other sovereign States to that power.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
(Signed) J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

SATURDAY, March 12, 1864.

P. S.—We have just received the debates in the House of Commons, on the 22d ult., on Mr. Seward's Fenian's motion, and find that Her Majesty's Attorney General succeeded in defending the conduct of the Ministry, on the subject of Mr. Laird's rams, and that his statistics from it were received with cheers. This is the more noticeable, inasmuch as the paper had been characterized as a "Yankee trick" and a "hoax," by the unexceptionable authority of Commodore Maury, in a card published by him in the London papers three weeks before the speech of the Attorney-General.

The same mail brings the statement made by Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons on the 2d inst., that the release of the Confederate vessel-of-war *Alexandra*, which had been seized by the functionaries of the British Government in a colonial port, has been ordered, on the ground that "her detention would not be warranted by International law." It is to be regretted that the eager desire of the British Government to observe that "impartial neutrality" which Earl Russell has so harpily defined as being "conduct exceedingly advantageous to the more powerful of the two parties," "has been restrained until international law had been investigated, before instructions were issued to vindicate our rights by the seizure of one of our armed vessels in a port where it had sought asylum under the Queen's Proclamation. This promptitude to do "neutrality exceedingly advantageous to the stronger side" has had the result in the present case of enabling all of the enemy's vessels that had been threatened by our cruiser to escape, while the British Ministry was engaged in its tardy examination of the law of nations on the subject of a neutral's right to seize the national vessels of the less powerful of the two belligerents.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, March 10, 1864.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State:

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith a paper, purporting to be an official report made by me to the Hon. Mr. Boteler, Speaker of the House of Representatives. This paltry forgery widely circulated and generally commented on in England and France, originated in the United States, and bears intrinsic evidence of having been prepared by those having access to the Navy Department of the enemy. The main purpose of it seems to be to present the Government of the Confederate States as engaged in building iron-clads and other ships in England and France; and as it may possibly be regarded as authentic by foreign Governments, I deem it proper to apprise you that it is, from beginning to end, a forgery.

On its appearance in England, Commander M. F. Maury, over his own signature in the *Times*, denounced it as a "hoax," and a leading journal of the United States, in commenting upon his letter, re-asserts the authenticity of the report.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy.

INCENDIARISM IN RICHMOND.

The Richmond papers of the 21st publish long accounts of serious fires which occurred on the 19th in that city. The *Examiner* heads its report thus: "Destructive Conflagration—Arson Rife in the Heart of the City—Pot None but Southrons on Guard"—and then describes the scene as follows:

"At an early hour on Saturday morning another of those extensive conflagrations, which have their origin in incendiarism, and which have occurred too often of late without being followed by the swift discovery and punishment of the incendiaries, broke out in the collection of frame tenements on the northwest corner of Main and Ninth streets, in dangerous contiguity to the Mechanics' Institute, Ninth-street, occupied by the offices of the War Department, Secretary of the Navy, Surgeon General's office, and a number of others connected with the Confederate States Government.

The object of the incendiary or incendiaries was, doubtless, nothing less than the destruction of the Institute, with the officers under its roof, and the mass of official records. Happily, it such was the object, it failed, though the attempt involve the burning up of five tenements, several in Government occupancy, and the infliction of a loss of not less than $200 000. Two unsuccessful attempts were made several hours earlier to fire the place.

After more than an hour's contest, the flames were stayed at the Alabama House, on Main-street, and at the book-store of J. W. Davies, on Ninth-street, both of which were saved at the expense of a wreck between.

Power's statue of Washington, executed in Italy, and belonging to Masonic Lodge No. 4, of Fredericksburgh—the Lodge in which Washington was initiated—was saved from injury from the fortunate circumstances that it had been boxed around with stone and wood. The statue was in the rear of the buildings destroyed, and was on rollers, ready to be run out, but was not removed.

The ground upon which stood the buildings swept away by the flames is the property of the Grand Lodge of Masons. The war interrupted a project, at one time so far, to erect a Masonic Hall of imposing dimensions upon the site recently occupied by the late tickety buildings that ever stood a combustible invitation to incendiaries, especially since important Government property stood in dangerous proximity.

The conflagration over, the municipal and Confederate authorities will redouble their precautions and guards, to relax them again in a little while. One unalterable lesson should be learned from such bold arsons in the heart of the capital, and that is, *that there are in our midst Yankees, emissaries, desperate, bold and hazardous*, who, under the inspiration of Lincoln's gold, are willing to risk their necks in efforts to kindle incendiary fires at points where the conflagration will be most likely to result in the greatest mischief."

A SPY.

The telegraph has informed us, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the execution, at Demopolis, of David McGibbon, a Yankee spy, who ranked as Major in that service. He was formerly a lawyer in St. Louis, and partner of Henry S. Hart, Esq. Having been detected by the latter in driving a company of "Wide-Awakes," the copartnership was dissolved. Mr. Hart was soon after arrested as a rebel and thrown into prison, McGibbon using every means in his power to have him executed. Mr. Hart, after several months' imprisonment, was released and sent South. The Selma *Mississippian* says:

"McGibbon was arrested last Summer at Grenada, Miss., and on being questioned as to his intentions and objects, stated he formerly belonged to the Confederate States Infantry, but had been discharged on account of inability for that line of the service, and was making his way to the sea coast to join the Confederate Navy. Not having the requisite papers about him to substantiate these facts, he was arrested as a spy, and taken to Pontotoc for safe-keeping. He soon after broke jail, but was shortly after again apprehended and taken to Columbus, and tried, convicted, and sentenced to be shot as a spy. He made application for a new trial, and pending the motion, again cut his way out of jail. He was a few days since, again arrested, in company with some others, and brought to Demopolis and heavily ironed, there to await the action of the military board.

It has been reliably ascertained from news derived from Memphis that this man McGibbon, with two others, left Memphis last summer as a secret agent or spy for the Federal Government, and $20 000 was to be their reward for such information as they might gain of interest to them, and, of course, detrimental to our cause. One of them was caught and hung last summer, the other was apprehended and lodged in jail, but soon made his escape, and the third one (McGibbon) is the subject of this sketch."

THE NEW ISSUE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 16.

The new issue of Confederate currency is being printed in Columbia, S. C. About the end of this week there will be received in Richmond the first instalment of $10 000,000. The issue from the presses in Columbia will average $2,000,000 per day. The number of signers has been largely increased, so as to accomplish the additional work thus created for them.

INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

From the Richmond Sentinel, March 21.

Gen. Wm. E. Jones, the renowned cavalry leader, of East Tennessee, is reported to have entered Kentucky, a few days ago, through Fulkerson's Gap, on an expedition. The Bristol *Gazette* is confident that we shall soon have good news from him.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

From the Richmond Whig.

Rumors come to us from the United States that Richmond is to be made the great object of this year's campaign by the Yankees. They are not without the presumption of truth. Attempts elsewhere and generally have been already made and have failed—and there is little that is practicable in other fields that is also inviting. There is a two-fold necessity upon the Washington dynasty to accomplish something brilliant during the waning months of this year, first, to secure itself a hold on power, by a reelection of Lincoln second, to stave off the inevitable examination by European powers, which would be the judgment of the world against the further prosecution of the war. Something equal to or surpassing in eclat the capture of New-Orleans in 1862, and Vicksburgh in 1863, must be achieved in '64. Hence there has been a strong and apparently so attainable as the reduction of the Capital? The ambition of the new Lieutenant-General, the latest idol of Yankee adoration, to succeed where so many others have failed, and thus to write his name beyond reach above all others brought forward by the war, is, too, an element to be considered in weighing the influences that will decide their tactics for this year. If Lincoln's armies could take Richmond before November, his reelection would be made certain. If, in fact, they should not have taken it, but should be besieging it pretty closely, they could, with such bombastic bulletins and meadacious dispatches as filled the Yankee papers when McClellan lay in front of Richmond, so excite the fancies and feed the hopes of their people as to render his reelection likely. And the uncertainty attending such a condition of things would perhaps be equally influential in delaying recognition. Considerations such as these render it in a high degree probable that another grand "on-to-Richmond" expedition will be attempted. It is the only thing by the accomplishment of which Lincoln can count certainly on securing a longer hold on power, or postponing that recognition which cannot otherwise be delayed long. And the enterprise has this advantage in it over any other that he can attempt—much time can be consumed in it without the people becoming mutinous on account of the delay.

We need hardly add that if these speculations should prove to be correct, the moving of such an expedition will not affright the people of those States and least of all those of this city. They have an immovable faith in the valiant men and the great commander to whom the defence of Richmond is entrusted. They do not believe that any such sentence of doom is written in the Book of Destiny as this now historic Capital shall fall before the barbarians who so rage for its destruction.

MORE PRIVATEERS.

From the Richmond Whig.

We are glad to note an effort in Georgia and Alabama to awaken public interest in behalf of the volunteer navy. The legislation of Congress on the subject is very liberal, and nothing is needed but a contribution of a portion of the superabundant means of the country, under judicious direction, to make it a mode of most formidable damaging the enemy, as well as of reaping large profits by those who embark in it. With the Montgomery *Advertiser*, *we desire to see the rich merchants of the United States feel more of the hardships of the war which their countrymen and rapidity are forcing upon us.* When we think of the unemployed millions of money now in the Confederacy; when we look upon the huge warehouses filled with cotton, for which the civilized world is suffering a famine, the surplus of this money and this cotton invested in a volunteer navy, of good, substantial privateers, and under the command of such men as Semmes and Maffit, *our very heart leaps with the thought of what they might—and what they would—do to cripple the enemy and hasten the cry for peace!* What did Paul Jones do in the war of the Revolution? What did our privateers do against the commerce of England in the war of 1812? That war lasted a shorter period than we have now been struggling with the vindictive Yankees, and in two years and a half England lost over two thousand vessels burnt, sunk or destroyed, and mostly by a volunteer navy of private armed vessels, provided with letters of marque!

The people of the United States, in two years and a-half, outbid or purchased and put afloat two hundred and fifty-two privateers, which did more toward making England sick of the war, and desirous for peace, than all the armies that the Government had in the field. The few privateers that we have afloat have made more impression upon the mercantile classes of the North than all our armies. *Suppose we had a hundred such vessels as the Alabama and Florida afloat, what would be their effect upon the commerce of the North?* How many of the rich bargoes of gold would have fallen into our hands, instead of going to enrich our foe, and encourage them in their unhallowed crusade against our rights!

We may say with our Georgia friends, let the idle capital and the useless cotton be promptly converted into privateers, (which can be bought and equipped abroad,) and let every ocean and every sea be illuminated with the Southern cross, and let them burn, sink, or otherwise destroy every Yankee vessel they can meet and capture, and we shall soon hear the groans of the merchant princes of New-York, and have them clamoring for peace with the South.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE.

From the Richmond Whig.

Father Abraham is coming it rather strong again. He is about to draft two hundred thousand more men, "for the military service, army, navy, and marine corps." This foots up a grand total of about two million five hundred thousand men, called out to crush a little "ninety days" rebellion.

It is certain that the "rebels" will new back down. Twenty millions of mongrels have undertaken to whip them. The Yankees soon got sick of the fight, and left off on the Dutch and Irish. The resilient Irish and Dutch beat on flag, and 75,000 Paddies were recruited in Ireland, with the approval and assistance of Earl Russell. Then 100,000 niggers were enlisted. And now 200,000 niggers, Yankees, and other molungeons, half breeds, mestizoes and Yahoos are to be drafted. What wonder that the "rebels" are completely broken hearted? Who blames the European bystanders for advising the "rebels" to give the cause up?

For ourselves, we are free to say that we are for peace. We want peace. We will have it. We must have it. On any terms? Yes, on any terms—which Gen. Lee, standing in Faneuil Hall, may choose to dictate to the base born wretches who have sought to enslave us.

The game is a very pretty one as it stands. Our enemies must be conquered by us, or conquered by Lincoln. They must make terms with gentlemen, or they must make terms with a blackguard and a baboon. Take your choice, O' Yankees.

AN APPEAL TO THE PLANTERS.

From the Richmond Whig, March 15.

There is a greater amount of labor in many portions of the land than heretofore, from the negroes brought in from over-run sections. Though the able-bodied males are for the most part employed on railroads, in machine-shops and at other public work, yet the increase to agricultural labor in many quarters should add largely to the amount of supplies produced. Vegetables abound he grown extensively, the potato principally. It is the cheapest, earliest and easiest produced of them all, and, in fact, of all provision crops. Plant, also, sorghum, the pea, bean, turnip, cabbage, tomato, squash, beet, onion, carrot, &c., &c. Every garden bed, whether in the country or town, should be stocked with vegetables. *In a word, devote all the industry that can be to the raising of food for man and beast during the continuance of the war. Few of us know what famine and starvation are. There is no ground for serious apprehension of it on our fertile soil, with even moderate attention.* But let our supplies be ample and abundant, as they can easily be, even if we make the same wasteful use of them as has heretofore been so characteristic of the South.

But, if planters neglect proper attention to raising provisions, if a narrow-minded selfish policy predominates, *they may rest assured the Government will neither release them of their responsibility, or lighten their burden.* Already odium is becoming attached to them as a class for recreancy and short-coming in furnishing necessary provisions for army purposes. It is paramount that our soldiers shall be fed. If there are to be short rations anywhere, and occasioned, as clearly it would be, by want of due diligence on the part of our planters, the evils of that state of things will surely be visited upon our planters. They can produce all necessary supplies. If they fail to do so, sooner than give up our cause for their faithlessness and neglect of duty, *they may expect the Government to seize, without the consideration of what is necessary for them, which is now extended, all that it wants, and on its own terms. A discrimination will doubtless be made in favor of the diligent and industrious; but the iron hand will be wielded upon drones and skulkers; their provisions seized and themselves hurried to a sphere of greater usefulness in the ranks of our armies.*

HOW RAIDERS SHOULD BE TREATED.

From the Richmond Whig.

When a party of Yankee raiders are caught in the act of burning private property of any description, killing cattle, sacking houses, insulting women, or otherwise violating the rules of civilized war are, they ought never after wards to be heard of, either by the Confederate or Yankee authorities. Mr. Davis and Mr. Seddon do not desire to be bothered with the matter of retaliation; Lincoln and Stanton care no more for the loss of their ruffians than they do for so many flies or lice; and retaliation is as vexatious to them as to our own Government. The best plan is to rub raiding parties clean out, and say nothing about it, not even to the newspapers. Lincoln will never inquire after them. He will take for granted they have all been killed. So will everybody else. But, after a few parties have been rubbed out, raids will diminish in frequency and improve in quality. Private property will be respected.

SCARCITY OF FORAGE.

From the Richmond Whig.

It is almost as essential for the army to have forage to feed the horses used in transportation and to the batteries, as it is for the men to have corn, and farmers should make it a point in laying out their plans for the year to sow as many oats as they possibly can. These will be harvested three or four months before the corn crop, and our operations in the field will make them an article of prime necessity, and also make them bring highly remunerative prices.

A BOLD AND SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE.—The Providence *Journal* publishes the following account of a daring deed recently performed by Lieut. Cushing, commanding the gunboat *Monticello*, off Wilmington, of which a brief announcement was made a few days since. The account is given by an officer of the blockading fleet, and is corroborated by the Southern papers. Lieut. Cushing has distinguished himself on several occasions, and received the command of the *Monticello* for his services in the Nansemond River. The writer says:

"He has just performed a feat of daring hardly equaled since the war began, and very much resembling the Barron and Perkins affair in our bay. He pulled into the river with two boats, passed Fort Caswell, and went up the river above Smithville, which town is some four or five miles above the fort. He then turned round and came down to the town from above, as if from Wilmington. He passed within ten yards of the sentry on post on a wharf, but the soldier was asleep or drowsy. He then effected a landing near some salt works. Cushing crept up on his hands and knees to the fire and captured two sterlers, who agreed to act as guides. He then landed again at the town, and, with a seaman, an officer and his guides, went directly to the General's house. On the opposite side of the street were barracks containing a thousand men. He opened the door, passed up stairs and found that the General was not at home. The officer below then told him to come down, as a row was going on. He hastened down and found that an officer had left the house in his shirt and taken to the woods in the rear of the town.

Another officer stood with a chair in the corner of the room. Cushing closed with him, threw him down and put a revolver to his head; the fellow became tractable. Cushing then struck a light and told the officer to dress. He did so, and they took him to the boat and escaped clear. Now the point where, to my mind, serve of the tip-topmost order was displayed. was in letting the officer dress, and waiting for him to do so, when they were perfectly aware that another (the Adjutant-General) had escaped, and might at any moment bring an army about their ears. Luckily he had fled to the woods, without speaking to a soul, thinking that the Yankees were in possession. The General made it a habit to spend in that house every Monday night, but this night was detained at Wilmington. We learned this from the blockade-runner *Mary Anna*. The people of Wilmington are greatly ashamed of the occurrence, and a repetition would be dangerous. Cushing afterward learned that about the time the rebels got fairly on the alert, and had telegraphed to the forts, he was passing them in the darkness.

The officer captured was Capt. Kelly, Chief Engineer of the military works about Wilmington."

THE WEST.

Political Affairs—St. Patrick's Day—Gen. Burnside.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 21, 1864.

POLITICAL.

The Union State Central Committee have issued a call for a State Convention to be held at Springfield, on the 25th of May, for the nomination of candidates for Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and one Congressman at large, Presidential Electors, and to appoint delegates to the Baltimore Convention. In regard to President, we have but one candidate in Illinois. Our municipal election is beginning to attract considerable attention. Upon its result depends the complexion of the Council, as nineteen Aldermen are to be chosen. The Mayor holds over. By the way, I understood that the contested election case has been abandoned, on account of the usual difficulty in procuring *legal* proof of the frauds charged.

The great railroad strike, which extended to nearly all the roads in the State, has subsided. The engineers abandoned their untenable ground of attempting to compel the other roads to interfere in the difficulties on the Galena, and returned to duty. The latter company carried its point, and has now a full complement of new engineers. All the roads are now in regular operation again.

Nothing new in military matters. Veteran regiments are hastening to the front. All the Illinois regiments, infantry and cavalry, whose terms are about expiring, have thus far reenlisted. The Michigan Sharpshooters left Camp Douglas on Friday, for Annapolis.

The weather is extremely cold. On Saturday evening the thermometer was down to 10 degrees below zero; but it is pleasant and somewhat milder to-day.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

Gen. Burnside arrived in this city on Saturday, and during the day our patriotic citizens took occasion to pay their respects to the "Deliverer of East Tennessee." In accordance with previous arrangements, he was waited upon at 11 o'clock by a Committee of the Board of Trade, at the Fort Wayne and Pittsburgh Depot and escorted to the Board of Trade Rooms, where an immense crowd waited to receive him. He was formally welcomed in a speech from the President, Col. John L. Hancock, to which he briefly responded. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed in the streets and at the rooms. Gen. Orme, Commander of the post here, and others, made patriotic speeches. In the afternoon, Gen. Burnside visited the office of the Illinois Central Railroad, with which he was formerly connected. Returning to the Tremont, he was compelled to undergo a levée, so great was the desire of our citizens to pay their respects to him.

In the evening he was serenaded by a general pressure to appear at a public reception in Bryan Hall. Long before the appointed hour the hall was densely packed, and hundreds failed to gain admittance. His appearance was the signal for a spontaneous outburst of applause, such as is rarely heard. Dr. Brainerd spoke the address of welcome, to which the General replied in his usual modest style. After referring in great good taste to his own connection with the army during the present war, he spoke of Gen. Grant as follows:

Gen. Grant is, as you know, at the head of all the armies. It might seem superfluous for me to attempt to give my opinion to the people about the merits and success of Gen. Grant, but nevertheless I will do so. I have known him for a great number of years. Gen. Grant possesses qualities which preeminently fit him for the position he now holds. He is distinguished for magnanimity; he is one of the most magnanimous men I ever knew; he is entirely unambitious and unselfish; he is a capital judge of men, and he possesses in a remarkable degree the quality of good common sense. These qualities, I think, will make a pretty good General, particularly when he has good Generals to deal with, because it he is magnanimous he will give everybody credit for what they have done, and not seek to rob them of the fame which they have honestly earned. If he is unambitious he will not seek to undermine innocent persons who may seem to be in the way, and if he has good common sense and good judgment, he will keep each man below him to that specific unity for which he is best fitted; so that Gen. Grant, who combines all these qualifications, is very apt to succeed. And Gen. Grant thus far has been successful, and the chances are that he will succeed in the future.

He is to leave the West for the present, and take temporary command of the Eastern army, and without saying anything to the disgrace of the Generals who have heretofore commanded the Eastern army, I think he will infuse into that army a degree of confidence which it has not felt for some time, because success always carries with it confidence, and that is what they want. Inasmuch as he has been successful heretofore he will have the confidence of the army, and possessing the qualifications which I think he has, it seems to me we can all go home to-night feeling that success will attend the efforts of Gen. Grant in the disposition of military affairs in the armies of the United States during this campaign. At all events, every loyal and honest heart will go home to-night sincerely and honestly hoping that he may strengthen the hands of our armies, and that he will be unabled during the coming campaign to crush out this infernal rebellion, which has threatened so long to ruin and disrupt the Government we all love so much.

Every reference to Gen. Grant was received with "thunders of applause."

The record would be incomplete without saying that the speech concern here applied to Gen. Burnside, on the morning of his arrival, all the opprobrious epithets in the traitor's vocabulary.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The demonstration on St. Patrick's Day in this city was of much more than usual significance. The Fenians had it all to themselves—the "church" party having abandoned the field, so that the disturbance ant cipated by some did not occur. The significance consists in this:

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1864.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rebel Gen. FORREST, with 2,000 men, whose advance upon Union City, Tenn., was reportsd a few days since, attacked that outpost on the 24th inst., and csptured the small force of Union troops garrisoning the town. This force consisted of 400 of the Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, and they made a vigorous dsisnce, repulsing their assailants three times before they surreodered to snperior numbers. The enemy destroyed the defencse end hurried southward with their prisonere. Gen. BRAYMAN, commanding the Union forces in this district, says thet he shall recommend en abandonmsnt of ihs ontposts of Union City end Hickman, as being useless for military purposes.

The steamship *Evening Star*, from New-Orleans, on the 19th inst., srrived here yesterday, bringing confirmation of ths reports recsived from the West relativs to ths capture of Fort De Russy and Alexandria, Western Louisisns, hy ths forces of Gen. A. J. SMITH and Admiral PORTER. Alexandria was snrrendered to the gunboets without an attempt fat resisiance. Gen. BANKS was to take ths field in psrson, within a faw days, and the army in Western Louisiane wes again on ths move, Nsw-Iberia having hssn reoccupied hy Gen. LEE'S advance. Two of our gunboats hsd ascended Grand Rivsr to Bntle-a-Rose, whers last year a hesvy sngagemsnt was fought, and destroyed a rebel camp. Gnerrillas were becoming boid in ths vicinity of Baton Rouge, and several skirmishes had taken place between them and the Fonrth Wisconsin Infantry. A cotton buysr named CHARLES ZEIGLER, who had $10,000 in greenbacks, was captured by ths guerrillas. Gov. HAHN had called an election for delegates to a Constitntional Convsntion to be hsld on the 28th instant.

President LINCOLN ysstsrdey iesnsd his proclamation specifying the persons to whom the bsnefits of ths Amnssty Prociametion of December last ars intended to spply. He also authorizes evsry commissioned officer in the United States service, either nsval or military, to sdministsr the oath of sllegiancs, eod imposee rnles for their governmsnt, in the premises.

Our corrsspondent et Fort Smith, Ark., ssnds us an intsresting letter, descriptivs of the merch of Gen. BLUNT and his escort from Fort Scott to Fort Smith, whers headquarters of the Army of ths Frontier srs now established.

CONGRESS.

The Senate did not meet yeeterdsy. As usuel on Saturdey the time wes devoted by the House to speech-meking. Messrs. MORRHEAD, of Pennsylvenia, end ECKLEY, of Ohio, urged the claims of the Administration to the confidencs snd support of iha conntry, and favored ths vigorone prosecution of the wer. Messrs. HARRICK of New-York, HARRINGTON of Indiana, sod HARDING of Kentucky, criticised the measures of the Government, misrepresented its policy, abused the Prssident, end dsalt lergsly in epithete aod inanities.

GENERAL NEWS.

By way of Havana end New-Orleens, ws have interesting news from Mexico. Gen. SANTA ANA, who only last month returned to Mexico and geve in his adhesion to the French invervention, has been already expelled by Gen. BAZAINE and is now at Havana. The cense of this action on tbe part of the French anthorities was a manifeato which Gen. SANTA ANA had issued to his countrymen explaining why he had eccepted without restrictione the new order of affairs. Tbe corrsspondence hetween SANTA ANA snd BAZAINE shows thet tha ordsr of exila wss entirely nnlooked for by ihs Mexican General. A report from New-Orlaans says ihat tha French ara on tbe eve of attacking Matamoras and have nine vessels of war et the mouth of the Rio Grande. A letter was published in tbs New-Orleans *Era* from a Mexican eource, which puts a brighter aspect on ths Libersl causs than we have bean ahle to look upon from ths French standpoint. It seys that Guadalajara has been captured by tha Mexicens, under URAOA, with 24 cannon end 700 prisoners. The traitor MEJIA wae at San Lnis de Potoei with 3,000 troops, expecting to be attecked. It is eleo said that Puebla is besieged by the Mexicans end must fall, as the invedere have no reinforcements that can reach thers in time to aid ths garrison. VIDAURRI is positively said to have declared for the French, and COATINAS and DOBLADO, with strong forces, ars marching to etteck him, ths formsr from Matemoras end the letter from Seltillo. CORTINAS is very popular in Tamaulipss. Before leaving he consecrated his battle-flag. Music, cannons and fandangoes prevailed quite extensively in Matamoras during the operation.

OWEN LOVEJOY, M. C., from the Fifth Illinois District, died in Brooklyn at half-past eleven o'clock Friday night. He had been complaining since last January, bnt came from Washington on the 15th, and tha following dey was ont of doors, since which he hae been confined to his bed with an affection of the liver and kidneys. Mr. LOVEJOY'S funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, and Rev. Dr. STORRS, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, and Rev. H. W. BEECHER ere expected ta officiate.

The sxemination of JOHN E. COOK, first mete of the ship *Victory*, wes continned before United Stetes Commissionar OSBOAN, yesterday. Tha testimony of the officers of the ship showed that the passengars had, as they believed, conspired together to resist the captain's orders, and did arm themselves to resist the ship's officers. Aftsr hearing all the tsstimony, the Commissioner decided to hold COOK to bail in the sum of $3,000, to answer to a charge of manslaughtar.

A recent issne of the Annapolis (Md.,) *Gazette* says that the troops to accompany the expedition from that city nndar Gen. BURNSIDE are arriving. On Saturday last there errived tha Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volnnteers, Lieut.-Col. H. Pleasant. On Sunday, the Twsnty-first Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. G. P. Hawkes; Sixth New-Hampshire, Col. S. G. Griffin; Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volnntesrs, Col. John S. Curtin. On Monday, the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volnnteers, Col. Christ; Fifty-first Volunteers, Col. F. S. Hartranft; First Michigan Sharpshooters, with one company of Indians, Col. De Lancy. On Tuesday, Twenty-ninth Connecticut Volnntears, (colored,) Col. Wooster; Eighth Michigan Volunteers, Col. ——; Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Griswold. The troops compose the Ninth Army Corps, and Col. J. F. Hartranft, of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volnnteers, commands ths depot.

The Richmond *Whig* gives a raport from the Selma *Reporter*, which states thal a Mr. VEST, a member of Congrass from Missouri, mada a speech at Demopolis, stating that he had jnst returned from Richmond, and thal JEFF. DAVIS told him "he had information, which was official, that MAXIMILIAN was en route to accept the throne of Mexico, which would result in the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by Mexico, Spain, France, and probably Austria."

A letter from Madeira received at Boston sts tes that the pirate *Florida* sailed from Funchel on Feb. 29. The United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis* was in port, but being a sailing vessel, could do nothing.

The storm yesterday which set in at dayligh t and continued with great violsnce until dark, resnlted in bnt little damage to the City or the shipping in ths hsrbor.

The rain-storm on Saturday checked bnainess meterially. Flour snd Wheat were in moderate requsst at full rates. Corn wss mors sctive and decidedly higher. Barley and Oats were in fair demand and held with mora firmness. Whisky was less frsely dealt in. Provisions and Groceries were less sought after at about former quotations. Wool was in fair requsst and somewhat firmer. Hay was moderataly deali in. Cotton and Tallow were lsss active. The Freight market wss quiet, with 424 vessels, of all classes, in port.

Outspoken Treason—Its Advantages, its Limits.

A newspaper in this City, styled the *Metropolitan Record*, of large circnlation among our Roman Catholic citizens, and extensively patronized with advertisements by our City Government, in last week's issue, uses ths following language in respect to the late sddress of the rebel Legislature of Virginia:

"As to ths freedom and independeocs of the South, *we have no apprehensions*. Her people can never be conqnered, ead, if that were possible, ABRAHAM LINCOLN is not the man to eccomplish that subjugation. The endress of the Virginia Assembly is a proof that the resolution which aaimated Virginia all through this war is as nnbroken as sver; ihet there is no faltering, no wavering. In the eloquent words of this great document, '*Virginia takes no step backward.*' * * * Grand old State, mey we never see tbe day when you shall bave to bow beneatb the yoke of the oppressor. If that day should ever come, then will the friends of freedom, the lovers of true heroism and manhood, mourn over the sed fete of a great people, *who fell while fighting for liberty and independence*, fsll on this same soil thet gave birth to WASHINGTON, to one whose nams should have been snfficient to save the great Commonwealth from *the tread of the heartless invader.*"

Probably the first exclamation of many loyal men who read this extract will be that it is impossible that the Government endures the utterance of such rank treason. Yet the extract is hut a fair sample of the habitual lsnguage of the sheet. The Government toierates it, and, we say, wisely.

In the first place, should the Government put its hand upon this traltorous print, it would at once enable every Copperhesd journal in the country to raise the false issue of the freedom of the press. They would he impelled to do this hy their political sympathy for the victim, and also hy their hope of playing successfully upon that jealons regard for his great civil rights which is inborn in every American. It is better for the Government to hear the emission of even the worst treason than to give these sympathizers with treason any such advantags. The Government has only to keep its Northern enemies to the prime issue of loyalty or disloyalty, and avoid all spurious issues, to he steadfastly supported hy the people.

But again there is a positive advantage in this open exhibition of treason. It enables the penple to understand precieely the *animus* of all the party hostility to the Administration. What is said in the *Metropolitan Record* is simply the plain English of what is said in a more cautious and euphemistic way hy the *Freeman's Journal*, the *Daily News*, the *Express*, and the Copperhead papers generally. It is always well that there should he, on every ground of pnblic dispute, somebody who will talk plain English for plain men. We have said from the heginning that all this systematic clamor against the Government wae prompted chiefly by a fellow-feeling with the rebels. It was not possibie that every pretext should he so quickly seized, and so diligsntly used, against the Government, in tbe face of the notorious fact that the practice was all the while giving aid and comtort to the rebels, unless there had heen that fellow-feeling. Men do not help those they wish ill to, or hinder those they wish well to. No discerning person could he mistaken in the disloyal spirit which dictated these oonstant complaints and denunciations of the Government, whatever the loyal professions. But, for the advantage of men who don't stop to think, it is well for the Government that there are Copperhead journals which make no such professions, which reject all dissimulation, and unequivocally proclaim, in this style of the *Metropolitan Record*, that they wish success to the rebellion. Thesc organs of the Opposition ald wonderfully in showing to all the world that the Copperhead virus is nothing more or less than the essence of treason.

Our Paris correspondent, in his letter which we publish ed yesterday, says that "the indulgence that ws show the open enemies in our midst is a standing subject of wonder ahroad." Of course it is. There has never heen anything like it in civil history. There is not another Government on the face of the earth, and thsrs never has heen, which, while a rebellion of this sort was raging, would toierate such shsets as the Copperhsad journals of this City for a day. We call the English Government the freest Government that has ever existed in the Old World; and yet, in the paitry Irish insnrrection of 1848, it suppressed newspaper after newspaper without hesitation, and threw their editors into prison, for ianguage not a whit worse than is published in this City every morning, year in and year ont, with perfect impunity. To foreigners who have never seen, or heard, or read of any governmental forbearance of this kind before, it is indeed wonderful. It is contrary to all their principles of authority, and all their ideas of security. We don't expect them to understand it. They cannot.

But it will be a great mistake to attrihnte this tolerance of disloyal speech to any consciousness of weakness, any timorous spirit on the part of our Government. Let that disloyalty go heyond a certain limit, let it instigate overt acte in reelstance to ths Government, or in acrioue hindrance to ths draft or other military opsratione, and it will very quickly he seen that the Government is neither weak nor cowardly. At once etep it will put its heel on those vipers, and they will be powerless. VALLANDIOHAM undertook to excite resistance to tbe enrollment. He presumed upon the previous patisnce of the Government; and, like the feol he is, he imagined that he could hslk tbe Government in the execution of its own laws. Where is he? He has heen made as incapahle of mischief as if he were in Slheria itself. A penalty just as effectual awaits any man of consequence who daree commit the overt act of treasoo, or directly instigate others to commit it. If the necessity ever comss, the Gnvernment will not flinch an instant; and the loyal people of the North, who constitute an overwhelming majority, will to a man support any such action. They always have stood hy the Government in its dealings with these infamons Northern traitors, and they always will. We go for giving to these allies of JEFF. DAVIS plenty of grouud on which to show themselvee; hut we advise them to measure that ground carefully.

England and Denmark—The Crown Prerogatives.

It is more than prohahle that nndue importance is attached to the reports which come in different shapes, and from various sources, reprssenting Her Majesty tbe British Queen as actively employed in thwarting ths policy of her ministers on the question of the Danish war. Those who are most eager and laborious in presenting this view of the case svidently do not troubls tbsmselves to ioquire into British constitutional history. Tbs Queen's prerogative is possibiy not eo absolutely defined as some other principles of the Constitution, because in the case of each sncessive sovereign since the Revolution it has been modified—sometimes hy undue straining, sometimes hy singular relaxation—according to the personal temperament and habits of those who exercised it.

WILLIAM of Orange, the first to initiate the theory of ministerial responsihility, was, in spite of that, his own Foreign Minister, and his own Commander-in-Chief. The two first GEORGES, on the other hand, although they knew nothing and cared nothing for English politics, or the progress of the new system of government, were not chargeahle with any undue exercise of the prerogative. And dnring tbsir relgns the theory estshlished hy WILLIAM was first fairiy reduced to practice. What GEORGE III. accomplished in reversing all this, it should he remembered, was generally done, less by an absolute exercise of the prerogative, than hy corrupting and using his ministers. When, for instance, he got rid of the elder PITT, in '61, thus prevsnting a declaration of war against Spain, and finally prepared a secret treaty of peace with France, he did so through the convenient tool of his interior Cahinet, Lord BUTE. PITT was rendered powerless, and appeased hy a title and a pension. His collsagues at the Council Board were set against him hy intrigue, and the sanction of Parliament was got to the foreign policy of the King snd his new advisers. In all this, it was an undue exercise of the influence of the Crown, rather than a violent stretching of its prerogative, which brought it into antagonism with the public sentiment of the nation.

Again, when Parliament and the peopie had become heartily sick of the American war of 1776, the King found an instrument or a victim to screen him from the effects of his fstal policy in Lord NORTH; and, whsn Gen. CONWAY'S successive motions, in the early session of 1782, at last compelled a change of policy, the only abuse of the prerogative chargeable against the King was in his not having immediately called in a leader of the Opposition in plsce of Lord NORTH.

Parliament and popular sentiment, however, had a notable triumph in having compelled the King to hear the public declaration that "he was an enemy of his country who should advise his sovereign to maintain the war against the colonists." By the passage of that resolution, the principie of ministerial responsibility was amply vindicated.

If, then, it was found necessary, when the nsw system of government in England was in its infancy, to carry out the personal views of the reigning sovereign hy an undue exercise of royal patronage and crown influence, rather than hy violent appeals to prerogative, it is surely assuming more than is warranted to suppose that a sovereign whose reign has heen so strictly regulated by a sense of constitutional obligations as Queen VICTORIA'S, will attempt to assert her prerogatives against the wish, alike of her Cahinet Ministers, of Parliamentary majorities, and of the popular voice. There are no BUTES or NORTHS to-day to undertake work for the Crown of which parliament or ths country disapproves. If there were, public opinion would speedily make offlce too hot for them. All this is well known in the secret counoils of the Queen. It was known when Lord PALMERSTON quarrelled with the late Prince Consort on the questlon of mntilating dispatches from the Forcign Office, in the Royal Closet at Windsor. Here the minister was transcending his functions instead of the Crown ahusing its prerogatives; hut the disagreement, temporary as it was, served an important pnrpose—first, in teaching a privileged and favorite minister that the Crown has at least the right of revising dispatches addressed to Foreign Governments; and next, in reminding the Crown and its secret and confidential Counseller, the Prince Consort, that the days of absolute prerogative—even if there had been such days since the Hanoverians came to the throne—were finally at an end.

There is, after all, nothing unnatural, hut much that is natural, looking to the family alliances of the Queen's children, in the desire of Her Majesty to restrain by whatever influence she may have with her Ministers, any decisiou in Council which will finally commit them to a war policy. There is, besides this, nothing new in her putting on the drag. She did so in 1853 when the Russian War was brewing, and found a Minister in Lord CLARENDON accommodating enough to support ths opinion of the Court. But the drag, after all, had to be taken off in due course—as it will he in this case—for, right or wrong, the sentiment of the British Parliament and people is thoroughly with the Danes in the present contest.

The Nomination of McClellan.

The *Commercial Advertiser* has been commenting severely on the fact, as reported both hy the *World* and *Herald*, that at the late McClellan meeting at the Cooper Institute, when Mr. LINCOLN'S name was mentioned in the eams sentence with JEFFERSON DAVIS, the former was hissed and the latter received a respectful silence. We do not, however, consider the circumstance of any great importance. The *World* explained it with great justice and accuracy, when it said that "ths meeting was not called to discuss tbe conduct of JEFF. DAVIS, and any special mark of disapprohation toward him would have heen as out of place as it would toward the King of Timhuctoo, or the Man of the Moon."

We are satisfied that thers are not ten men in the community who are in the least deceived as to the real nature of the movement for the election of Gen. MCCLELLAN to the Presidsncy. It is notorious that while some persons who are honestly attached to the Union support him, all who hate the Union, and desire its destruction, are enthusiastic in his favor. We venture to aesert that there is not in this City a single foreign partisan of the South—Eoglish, Irish or German, and there are plenty such—who detests the United States and desires to see the Union split up, who is not a warm friend of MCCLELLAN, and does not strongly defend and eulogize him in public and private. Moreover, there ars among us at present many thousand Southerners who have either escaped from the Confederacy in order to avoid sharing in the hardships and exactions which its people are now suffering; or who, having found their places of abode included in the Union lines, and themselves subjected to rather irksome surveillance on the part of the Union Generals, have come to New-York, in order to enjoy greater liberty in the expression of their political sentiments, which are, of course, those of rancorous hostility to our Government, and frantic devotion to the rebellion. The hotels and boarding-houses swarm with these folks, and a large portion of the present extraordinary demand for houses is caused hy them. They devote their days and nights to the vilification of the community in which they are living, and of the Government whose protection they are enjoying. They are going to await here the termioation of the war; hut the only termination they desire to see is one which shall involve the destruction of the Union and the recognition of Southern independence. They act as spies, smugglers of contraband goods and letters; they crsm correspondents of forsign journals with falsehoods and misrepresentations; they invent and circulate rumors calculated to depress the public spirit and dsmage the public credit; they gloat over our defeats and cast douhts over all our victories; fill the minds of the ignorant poor with hatred of our laws and with malignant envy of the rich. In fact, they serve the Confsderacy here far more effectually than hy staying at homs, and giving their misersble hodies to its armies, or "funding" its worthless currency!

Now, for whom will these people vote next Fall? For Gen. MCCLELLAN, of course, in case he is nominated. There is no candid man of any party who has any doubt on this point. Many of them may perhaps refrain from voting, with the view of maintaining their assumed character of citizens of a "foreign State," hut those who do so will contribute their money and influence to his support. No wonder that at a meeting of his supporters tho President of the United Statee was hissed, while the name of him who has iahored for three years to make our country and Government a hy-word and reproach among the nations of the earth was received with decorous silence. Gen. MCCLELLAN, whether through his fault or his misfortune, has drifted into the position—the most pitiable position of the chosen champion of a faction composed partly of domestic traitors, and partly of alien enemies. To run for the Presidency under these circumstances is simply to blazon his shame, and we think it so desirable that shame of this kind should be blazoned, that if one word from us would hinder his adherents from nominating him we should not utter it. If he has allowed this miserable distinction to be thrust upon him, he has been guilty of great weakness and folly; if he has striven for it, he has been guilty of something worse. In either case comment would be cruel, even if it were necessary.

MEXICO.—There is certainly as much probability of the truth of the news we publish this morning from Mexico as of the truth of the reports which we, from time to time, receive from French sources. Many will he inclined to disbelieve it, simply because it is favorable to Mexican Republicans.

The principal facts are three: 1. That the foreign garrison of the city of Gaudelajara has been attacked, and compelled to surrender to the Republicans under Gen. URAGA. 2. That Puebla was hesieged by the Republicans under Gen. DIAZ. 3. And that the Republicans, with a large force under Gen. ORTEGA, were ready to fight the French in Michoacan. There are other statements made which show that the Republicans are by no means crushed, but that they ars still devoted to President JUAREZ and free institutions.

This will be bad news for MAXIMILIAN to receive on the eve of his departure for his new empire—if indeed it reach him before he has started. The resistance of the Mexican people to foreign domination will probably not begin to show its full power till the Austrian Prince lands on their soil—if he ever does so.

The Porte and Prince Couza.

The Sultan and his Moldo-Wallachian vassal are again at variance. Prince COUZA is fond of fishing in troubled waters, and ere that difficulty about the conventual possessions is settled, His Serene Highness has got himself into another muddis respecting armaments.

The forty-second article of the Treaty of Paris decrees that the effective military force of the United Principalities, in time of peace, shall consist of 6,208 men, which may he increased a *third*, should the maintenance of domestic tranquillity requirs it; but that beyond a third, said military is not to he increased without the consent of the Suzeraln Court. Now, though this stipulation is tolerably explicit, Prince COUZA affects to he unable to comprehend it. He has been acting, in fact, as if no such restriction ever existed, has been importing arms in large quantities hy the French Danuhian steamers, and has augmented the military force of his dominions far heyond what the Treaty of Paris permits, notwithstanding tbe non-existence of any convulsion in tbe Provinces which would justify such a proceeding.

These martial preparations of their feudatory depsrdent did not at first attract the attention of the authorities at Constantinople, but latterly they have become alarmed at his activity, and AALI PASHA, the Foreign Minister, has addressed a note to the Prince, in which he points out the illegality of His Highness' conduct, and requires an explanation of it.

The tone of this note is firm and dignified. After calling COUZA'S attention to that clause in the Parisian Treaty which fixes and limits the military force of the Principalities, the Turkish diplomat proceeds to warn him of the evils which will result from any infringement of that instrument. "The Convention of 58," says he, "is the hasis upon which rests the edifice of the actual state of things in the United Principalities. It implies duties and rights which are hinding on all the parties interested, and which regulate their respective positions. It is under the heneficial auspices of that international act that the prosperity and welfare of the Moldo-Wallachians can alone be tranquilly developed; and to ignore or violate any of its provisions would be the signal for complications, from ths consequences of which ths Principalities would he the first to suffer." This warning and counsel have heen of course completely thrown away on the Prince, hut they serve as an introduction to the main purport of AALI'S note, which is to elicit a response from COUZA touching the armaments; and to this delicate task the Minister next applies himself: "Rumors current some time," continues he, "respecting the armaments which your Highness is preparing, have acquired so much consistency that they render it necessary for the Sublime Porte to ask you formally *what it has to conclude?*"

The Moldo-Wallachian Prince will find it rather difficult to return a satisfactory answer to this question. He cannot assert that he has been importing arms and adding to the number of his troops, because he fears aggression from Russia or Austria—for all the world knows that he has no aggression to apprehend from either of those Powers. He cannot attribute his military preparations to dread of insurrection on the part of his own subjects, since this excuse for his activity would be held of no more validity than the other. And he will certainly not dare to avow that he is making ready to emancipate himself and his Principalities from the accursed Moslem yoke, when ths propitious moment for striking ths blow arrives.

Not one of these replies would suit the circumstances of the Prince. The two first would be pronounced false, while ths last would go far toward justifying the occupation of his dominions hy an Ottoman force. Hence it is not at all improhable that His Highness will endeavor to avoid compromising himself, and to escape from the dilemma he is in, hy declining to give the required explanation, and appealing to the French Emperor for protection. As long indeed as COUZA has so powerful a patron as NAPOLEON, we douht very much whether the Sultan will get any good of his contumacious vassal, or succeed in compelling him to respect his feudatorisl obligations. Both the Princs and tbs people of these Danubian Provinces ahominate the Moslem connection, and perhaps it would he as well for Turkey were she rid of them altogether.

Tha Bark Scandinavian Ashore on Rockaway.

SANDY HOOK, Saturday, March 26.

The bark *Scandinavian*, for Tortugas, went ashore at 7½ o'clock last night, off Rockawey. The mate and four men came here for assistance, while the Captain and four men remained on board. The vessel laid had when the mate left her, at 2 o'clock this morning. The wind is blowing a gale from E. N. E., and it is raining.

The America at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, March 26.

The steamship *America*, from Liverpool on ths 10th, *via* Londonderry on the 11th inst., arrived early this morning. Her mails were sent South by the morning trains. News anticipated.

—A letter written from this City says:

"A short time since, several ladies connected with the New-York Sanitary Fair called upon Mrs. AUGUSTUS BELMONT, and requested her to hold a concert for the benefit of the Fair, among her friends. She took it under advisement and consented to do so, and made errangements accordingly. She found her house would accommodate about three hundred guests. She issued her tickets for that number, at $5 a ticket. She was shortly visited hy the same committee, who informed her that the price of tickets must not exceed $2 each. They were informed that Mrs. BELMONT'S friends would as soon give five or ten dollars as two—that the house was small, the expenses would be the same, and the receipts to the Fair very much diminished. But the lady managers were persistent—two dollers and no more must he the extent, or they would owe no hlog to do with the concert. Mrs. BELMONT, who has much of the spirit of her heroic father, informed the ladies that she was quite competent to manage her own affairs, in her own house, and that they might consider themselves as discharged from all further duty in regard to her concert. Her husband, on learning this state of things, handed his wife $1,500 in greenbacks, took all her friends and carried them down town, and some and gave the rest away to his friends, and made such a provision in natural to a success. It came off—the rooms were brilliant and crowded—the beauty and fashion and wealth of New-York were there in their glory—GOTTSCHALK and Kiaulich performed, charming the brilliant audience, and Mrs. [illegible] $1,500 in her hands to contribute to the [illegible]."

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Archduke Maximilian and Wife at the Tuileries—Their Personal Appearance—The Elections—A Professional Murder by a Homeopathic Physician.

PARIS, Friday, March 18, 1864.

The Archduke MAXIMILIAN appears to be having a good time at the Tuileries. But let us not begrudge him these few moments of pleasure, for they are probably his last. The Emperor NAPOLEON, who knows what it is to govern an unruly people, and who must feel some remorse of conscience at having led the young man into such a scrape, no doubt feels bound to do the handsome thing by him as long as he remains under his protection. So he gives him dinners, and concerts, and operas, and grand hunts, till the young Emperor's head must be filled with everything else than Mexico, or the important business which brought him to Paris. And so NAPOLEON will have befuddled him to such an extent that he will settle things just as the Emperor desires. The new Government will pay NAPOLEON whatever he asks for the expenses of the war; France will not guarantee the loan required for the Mexican treasury, and which an English and French company are ready to take; the Emperor NAPOLEON will retain the command of Gen. BAZAINE'S army as long as it remains in Mexico, and he will probably exercise his own judgment as to the opportune moment of withdrawing the army.

Thus far there has been no reception of the diplomatic corps by the Archduke, nor any of those *fêtes* which require, as a point of etiquette, the presence of the diplomatic corps—a circumstance which, no doubt, has been a subject of great relief to the American Minister at Paris, who cannot have it much at heart to meet His Highness. There is reason to believe that it is on this account that no general reception of the diplomatic corps has taken place, and that, at the dinners and other occasions at the Tuileries, the diplomatists have been invited in limited numbers, so as to avoid the appearance of making special distinctions. Thus far, besides the American Minister, neither the South American, the Italian, nor the Scandinavian Ministers, have been invited to meet the Archduke.

As for personal appearance I would not like to say anything disagreeable to His Highness, but the people of Paris, who have rushed in considerable numbers to see him, whenever he goes out, are not enthusiastic over his good looks, and there appears to be a vague apprehension that he is not, perhaps, just the man to be able to squeeze out of the Mexicans that two hundred and thirty millions of war debt. Nevertheless, the Prince is undoubtedly a man of talent, and in his new sphere of action will probably develop into a ruler of superior ability. The town is full of *bons mots* attributed to the Archduke and his amiable wife, the Archduchess CHARLOTTE, the latter of whom is credited with the larger share. Among others is the following: When Her Highness went to service at the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, she took a common chair to kneel upon, and when invited to go farther forward where she would find appropriate chairs, she replied, "*Toute chaise est bonne pour pier.*" ("Any chair is fit to pray on.")

The excitement in regard to the two elections at Paris is on the increase, and the chances are at this moment that two members of the Provisional Government of 1848, Messrs. CARNOT and GARNIER-PAGES, are to be the successful candidates—the first in the First District, (M. HAVIN'S,) and the second in the Fifth District, (M. FAVRE'S.) The names of these two radical republicans are well calculated to spread terror in the Bonapartist circles, and it is a source of astonishment to most people that the Government has not yet proposed any candidates of its own, or taken any steps to combat these Opposition candidates. On Sunday or Monday next the delay for the taking of the preliminary oath by the various candidates will have expired, and then the Opposition press will make known the candidates of their choice. The elections take place Sunday and Monday, the 20th and 21st of the present month.

The rush to the public lectures, of which I have already spoken, continues, and these lectures are likely to prove an immense source of popularity for the new Minister of Public Instruction, M. DURUY.

The affair of the homeopathic physician, Dr. COUAIT DE LAPOMMERAIS, promises to be furiously interesting. If ever there was a case which justified the adage of "murder will out," surely this is the one. The Judge of Instruction, the officer charged with the investigations preliminary to the public trial, goes to the house of the deceased woman to inspect the room in which she died, but with no fixed idea as to what he should discover there, nor as to whether he should discover anything at all. He perceives some faint spots on the floor, and finds on inquiry that they were made by the dejections of the sick woman. He orders the floor scraped at the places stained, he carefully collects the scrapings and submits them to the examination of competent chemists, and these scrapings are going to condemn the prisoner. They contained *digitaline*, the active principle of the *digitalis purpurea*, or purple fox-glove, one of the most deadly poisons of the *Materia Medica*, and which acts by diminishing the heart's action. To show the wonderful power of this medicament, the *digitaline*, as prepared by HOMOLLE and QUEVENNE, the preparation now principally in use at Paris, is given in doses of one or two milligrammes, or say of one grain for fifteen days' use.

The chemists commenced their investigations by giving small quantities of the scrapings to animals, all of which died in a way to suggest poisoning by *digitaline*. They then selected the frog for the test experiment, because the heart of this animal when laid bare continues to beat normally. The test was made on three animals; the heart of the first one was laid bare, and continued its contractions and dilatations as if nothing had occurred; on the naked heart of the second one a minim of a solution of *digitaline* was dropped; the heart commenced to beat slower and slower; presently its pulsations ceased entirely, and the animal was dead. On the heart of the third frog they placed a small quantity of the avenging scrapings from the floor, and they produced exactly the same effect as the drop of pure *digitaline*; the heart's pulsations slackened by degrees, and presently the animal was dead.

These interesting experiments were made before the Judge of Instruction, and will be repeated before the jury at the trial. Until they were made the prisoner was indifferent and even joyous; he knew that there was no chemical test for the poison he had used; he had taken care to nurse the condemned woman himself, and to conceal all the possible sources of discovery, but he had not counted on the spots on the floor, nor on the peculiar properties of the heart of the batrachian tribe. Nevertheless he had occupied himself a great deal with toxicology, and still maintains that he can prove his innocence.

A French illustrated paper publishes an engraving representing the three daughters of Mr. STEVENSON, of Nashville, Tenn., in the uniform of riflemen of the Confederate service, and joins to the engraving a singularly romantic history, in regard to the manner in which these amazons were pushed into the army. The history and the engravings have had quite a decided success.

The history of the lady at Charleston who sat quietly knitting on her balcony while the shells from GILLMORE'S batteries were bursting over her head, has also had a large success in the French journals.

Madame GEORGE SAND has at length, in the 60th year of her age, attained for the first time a grand success on the stage in her comedy of the "Marquis de Villemer," now playing at the Odeon. M. DUMAS', Jr., new piece, "L'Ami des Femmes," is also great success.

The Copake Iron Mines.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Saturday, March 26.

A meeting of prominent citizens of this city was held last night to take into consideration the building of a railroad from the Copake Iron Mines to Poughkeepsie. The project meets with much favor here, and another meeting is called to be held at Salt Point, Dutchess County, April 7.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 26.

DESERTERS FROM THE FRENCH SERVICE UNDER ARREST.

Four men who deserted the French Merchant service, and enlisted in the Thirtieth New-York volunteers, were sent up to the city last night by the Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of the Poto. mac, in obedience to orders from the War Denartmant. They were committed to the Old Capitol Prison to be held subject to the disposition of the Minister of France.

COL. RUSH'S STAFF.

The following officers are appointed on the staff of Col. RICHARD H. RUSH, commanding First Brigade Veteran Reserves, late invalid Corps: Capt. JAMES MONTGOMERY, Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. W. W. ROGERS, of the Nineteenth Regiment, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, and Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Lieut. CHARLES C. HYATT, Sixth Regiment, Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Aids-de-Camp; Lieut. WESTAY MARKwood, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Aide-de-Camp.

EXPLOSION OF A BALLOON IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

While experimenting with a flying machine yesterday, at the Patent Office, the attached balloon filled with hydrogen gas exploded, shattering the windows and slightly injuring the gentlemen testing the merits of the improvement. The baltoon was of indie rubber, and the explosion was caused by the electricity with which it was accidentally charged by previously rubbing it. The subseqnent experiments were enccessful. The machine is designed for military purposes.

A REBEL'S PROPERTY FORFEITED.

The property of one WILLIAM SHIELDS, in this city, was seized some time since by Government, under the Confiscation Act of 1862. SHIELDS, who left here in 1861, and returned in 1862, was during his absence actively engaged in rebellion. Upon his return he appeared to defend a suit against the United States, and the case was decided by Judge WYLIE, of the Supreme Court of this district, to-day. SHIELDS set up a defence that he had not engaged in rebellion since the passage of the Confiscation Law, and was therefore free from its penalties under the President's Sixty-day Proclamation. The court held that the law required more than abstinence from rebellion. It required absolute return to allegiance. This defendant had failed to show he had done, and a decree was made condemning his life estate in the real estate seized to the use of the United States.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The message from the President, transmitted to the Senate in response to a resolution of that body calling for information in relation to alleged projects for establishing monarchial Govarnments in Central and South America, covers a communicellon from Secretary SEWARD, who reports to the President that surmises and jealousies are constantly arising on the subject to which the resolution refers, which are brought to the notice of the Department by our Representatives abroad; but there is no correspondence or other form of information, which furnished any reliable facts showing the existence of plans for the accomplishment of the object mentioned. Any correspondence which might be regarded as embraced in the resolution, besides being very vague, is in its nature confidential, and its publication at the present time would be incompatible with the public interest. The communication was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CONFIRMED.

Brig.-Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY, U. S. Volunteers, has been confirmed as a Major-General in the Volunteer service, his commission to date from May, 20, 1863.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The apprehension expressed by many that the Government would be sued for "hundreds of millions" in the Court of Claims, and that, if it undertook to pay these claims now, "confidence in its success would be diminished," has proved to be altogether a mistake. This court was invested with jurisdiction to give final judgment in all claims against the Government on the 3d of March, 1863. It has been open to claimants for more than one year, and yet it appears by the following official letter of Hon. CHARLES GIBSON, the United States Solicitor, that the total amount *claimed* in all cases arising out of the war for the year ending March 3, 1864, was eight hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars. Most claims such as heretofore have been lobbied through Congress, will probably fail to stand the test of judicial trials, and while the court may be assailed by a few claim agents here, it will undoubtedly be found to be in the end a safeguard to the National Treasury, and will soon grow into one of the established and settled institutions of the country:

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1864.

SIR: In reply to your request for information as to the number and amount of claims brought in the Court of Claims since the 3d March, 1863, the date of the approval of the act giving it final jurisdiction, I have the honor to state.

1. That the whole number of cases brought from the 3d of March, 1863, to the 3d of March, 1864, is 131. Of this number 23 cases were brought on acceptances of JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

2. The aggregate amount claimed in the whole 131 cases is (excluding cents) $2,289,548, and which is composed of the following items:

War claims, so called	$851,273
Floyd acceptances	560,000
Miscellaneous claims	778,275
Total	$2,289,548

The total amount of the judgments rendered against the Government for the same period (including judgment in favor of WILLIAM S. GRANT, from which an appeal is taken to the Supreme Court,) is $46,924 85.

A great many old claims, and some new ones, have been dismissed, and many old and new ones have been rejected.

Cases brought after the 1st day of July are not regularly triable until the October term, 1865, and I have adopted a rule in my office to try no case in advance of its regular order.

Three or four cases are yet to be argued, and a few are still under consideration by the court, in all of which the questions involved are more important than the amounts in controversy.

This statement is made up officially from the records of the court. I have the honor to be, your obediant servant,

C. GIBSON,
Solicitor of the U. S. for the Court of Claims.
Hon. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., M. C.

SAILORS AND THE DRAFT.

The following, issued to-day, is the opinion of the Solicitor of the War Department in regard to draft matters:

"Of those persons who, since the 24th of February, 1864, shall have entered the naval service or the marine corps of the United States, some are and others are not by law to be credited to the quotas of towns, wards and counties. No person so enlisting is to be credited to any quota, unless he is liable to service under the enrollment act, whether he has or has not been enrolled. Thus, if an alien, just landed in a sea port, is erroneously or improperly enrolled, he owes the United States no allegiance, is not, against his will, liable to military duty, and if he enlists in the navy cannot lawfully be credited to the quota of a town where he happened to enlist. So, if a citizen, who, by reason of his age or for any other cause, is not liable to military service under the laws of the United States, should be by error enrolled, and should then enlist in the navy, he cannot be accredited to any quota, because the law allows credits only for seamen who are liable to service under said act. When such credits are to be given, they must be given to towns, wards and cities in which said enlisted mariners, &c., were or might have been enrolled, and were likely to do duty under the Enrollment Act. A person enlisting in the marine corps or naval service of the United States, who is, according to the provisions of the act of March 3d, 1863, liable to service, whether enrolled or not, if he might be enrolled, is to be credited to the quota of the place where he is liable to military service. *Second*—Persons not liable to military service, whether enrolled or not enrolled, should not be credited to any quota."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 26.

This is "speech-making" day.

REMARKS OF MR. MOREHEAD.

Mr. MOREHEAD, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) argued that this was an infamous and causeless rebellion. It was a wicked and premeditated attempt to destroy the Union and free government, and establish on their ruins a hateful despotism, with the aid of European intrigue. The man who sympathizes with it is a traitor, and would betray his country. He spoke in condemnation of the course of President BUCHANAN, and the encouragement given to the rebels to inaugurate war, and predicted that the day would come when the false friends of the Union would be consigned to deserved infamy. President LINCOLN has wisely administered the Government and has scrupulously regarded public and private rights; hence the people demand his reelection. Proclamations of emancipation are not alone sufficient; we should resort to legislation to make the destruction of Slavery complete, and to that end there should be an amendment of the Constitution. Our financial success is the wonder of the world, and our military success will make our country the favored spot of all the earth, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, where merit and honest labor will receive their full reward.

REMARKS OF MR. HERRICK.

Mr. HERRICK, (Dem.,) of New-York, charged the Administration with the greatest crimes which could be committed. They have no desire or intention of bringing the war to a close. They are making no calculation for this, but are shaping everything for the prolongation of the contest. If they had desired to restore peace and the Union, they might have done so long ago. Every soldier killed was murdered by the Administration, and every dollar spent was so much abstracted and lost to the honest labor of the country. It was the first and most imperative duty of the Administration to bring the war to a close; if they fail to do so, they were morally guilty of treason. Our military operations had produced barren results. The ruling minds of the dominant party keep the war alive as the best means of prolonging their power. He contended they have no right to interfere with the domestic institutions of the South, and that this was done by the insane worshippers of the negro. As for the Democracy, they would close the war as soon as they could, compatible with honor, irrespective of the Presidential election. The salvation of the country depends more upon the ballot-box than upon our armies. Some hope may be expected from Gen. GRANT of satisfactory military results, but with the Abolition party political domination is held superior to the restoration of the Union. Reelect LINCOLN, and the war will continue throughout his second term. The plunderers and contractors still prosper while the public debt will become too great to be borne.

REMARKS OF MR. ECKLEY.

Mr. ECKLEY, of Ohio, (Union,) his voice being almost inaudible in the reporters gallery, was understood to review the inception and the progress of the rebellion and the political influences which produced it, and to advocate a vigorous prosecution of the war to secure the blessings of peece.

REMARKS OF MR. HARRINGTON.

Mr. HARRINGTON, of Indiana, (Dem.,) argued, that before the Emancipation Proclamation there was passed no conscription law, the hideous features of which it was now sought to conceal by the plea of military necessity. The President and his wicked advisers had unblushingly broken faith with a generous and confiding people, armed power was paralyzing and overshadowing the rights of the people. The war was prolonged to pull down the white men to an equality with the negro, and for this the President uses remorselessly the blood of the nation. The acts of the President mark the path which led to the French revolution, which produced its Marats and Robespierres and their coadjutors, who in the name of universal liberty, disgraced humanity. Under this Administration there was no hope of a compromise. He saw no way but to keep and supply our armies in the field, and hold the maladministration of the President responsible before the people. The Union and the Constitution must be restored, and this could be done only by the people. He declared the ordinances of secession void, and that the Constitution and laws of the seceded States were in full force, and only needed the removal of treasonable obstructions to resume healthy operation.

REMARKS OF MR. HARDING.

Mr. HARDING, (Dem.,) of Kentucky, asked why, after spending three thousand millions of dollars and sacrificing eight hundred thousand lives, we have not peace? The answer would be found in the fact that the Administration and its party have betrayed the cause of the Union and become a revolutionary party, making war not to restore the Union, but to erect a different one on its ruins. He charged they had violated their solemn pledges, and themselves furnished evidence of their own disloyalty. He argued against interference with the institution of Slavery, and declared that the President was self-accused and self-condemned of trampling on the Constitution of his country.

The House at 4½ adjourned.

The Good Friday Circular--Note from a Clergyman.

We received the following communication from a clergymen of the Reformed Dutch Church, concerning the celebration of Good Friday, but its publication has been delayed until to-day:

TUESDAY, March 24, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Times* of yesterday contained a "Christian Circular," signed by clergymen of different denominations outside of the Roman Catholic Church, proposing that Good Friday be this year observed by the Protestant Churches, also, of New-York City, as a religious anniversary. It is the undoubted right of every individual whose name is on that paper to exercise his liberty of judgment and action, and to observe or not, as he sees fit, the feast of Purim, the fast of Lent, or Good Friday, or any other Jewish or Roman holy day in the calender.

It is stated, however, that this "Christian Circular" has the indorsement of the "Pastorel Association of the Reformed Dutch Church," and in testimony of that fact it is signed by the President and the clerk of the Association. Lest an erroneous impression should thus be made upon the public mind concerning the position of the Reformed Dutch Church in regard to the observance of the fest and feast days introduced by Papal authority, I deem it important to state through your columns that the Reformed Dutch Church, as a Church, is in no way responsible for the sayings or doings of the Pastoral Association here mentioned. That body is simply an association of highly-respectable individuals; but is not by any means to be understood as invested with the slightest degree of ecclesiastical authority, or as representing the sentiment of the church.

The Reformed Dutch Church, by the action of the General Synod—her supreme ecclesiastical judicatory—disavowed in 1814 her responsibility for the observance of "Ascension Day, *Good Friday*, and other days which have (*i. e.*, had before 1814) long been observed, both in Holland and America." In the report then adopted will be found the following language:

"Your committee observe that those customs and usages which are deemed essential and *constitutional* are preserved pure and entire by the different Classes; and we observe, likewise, that those which are considered non-essential are dispensed with, or retained and altered according to the *taste* or circumstances of different ministers and congregations."

Among those customs which were not "deemed essential and *constitutional*," the observance of Good Friday was expressly included. Whoever chooses to observe the day may do so, but the Church, as such, is no more responsible for it than for the manner in which he keeps Lent or the Fourth of July.

The position of the Reformed Dutch Church on this subject has been quite extensively misunderstood, owing partly, it is probable, to the publication, in the *Christian Intelligencer*, of certain ill-advised articles encouraging the observance of holy days, and owing partly to the fact that ministers coming into the church from other denominations have thought they must conform to what they supposed an established custom, and have thus in their laudable zeal to prove their loyalty, gone so far as to out-Dutch the Dutch. Of the *eight* ministers of the Reformed Dutch Church who signed the Good Friday circular, *six* came into the church from other denominations. The church as a body is not to be held responsible for the *sui generis* tastes and opinions of individual ministers. Her official utterance is contained in the action of 1814, from which a brief quotation has been given above.

When the Genevese Council of Two Hundred, in 1550, abolished all the festivals set apart by the Papacy, and returned to the Scriptural Lord's Day as the only holy day, CALVIN said in regard to it, "Nothing new has been introduced; *we have only returned to the old and better custom.*" The same thing was done by the General Synod when it disavowed all responsibility for the observance of Good Friday. "Ye observe days, and months, and times, and years," said PAUL to the Galatians; "I am afraid of you, lest I have bestowed upon you labor in vain."

A MINISTER
of the Reformed Dutch Church.

Houses to be Had.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having given room in your valuable paper for several articles on the subject of house rents in New-York, will you give place to a brief article on the subject of houses in your neighboring City of *Brooklyn*. Why is it that so many are willing to live in narrow, crowded streets in New-York, to which you can only gain access through dirty, dismal avenues, in crowded cars, when they could obtain first class houses in open, airy, healthful locations, at one-half the rent by crossing the ferry to the beautiful City of Brooklyn? Your correspondent need not to have gone to Philadelphia to find a contrast to the extraordinary rents in New-York; he could have found one much nearer home. Rents in Brooklyn are not as high as they were twenty years ago, and taxes are not as high as before the war. "Salaried persons" can live in Brooklyn in their own hired house at a very reasonable rate, which is certainly far preferable to a "flat," even if it is a Parisian fashion. Brooklyn is a very healthy city, possessing all the advantages of New-York; its pure water, its varied sources of intellectual, social and religious enjoyment, while it possesses many advantages over New-York to quiet people, who really wish to enjoy life as reasonable beings. Shoddy people seldom go to Brooklyn, and if they do never remain there. It is no place for shoddies. T.

The Long Branch Epidemic.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper an article upon the epidemic now prevailing at Long Branch, N. J., namely, cerebro-spinal meningitis. Upon reading this article, I was struck with surprise at the incorrectness, as it seemed to me, of the theories advanced in regard to the origin of this disease. In combating these theories, it is not necessary for me to prove the true cause of its origin and continuance.

In order to give some weight to my views upon the subject, suffice it to say that I passed through a similar epidemic about twelve years since, in the interior of Massachusetts. The article referred to exonerates the atmosphere and soil as predisposing causes, and in this I fully concur, for the disease has prevailed upon every possible variety of soil, from dry gravel to moist clay; in valleys and on high swells of land; among farmers, mechanics, and all classes of persons.

In the epidemic to which I refer, the most healthy young persons were those first attacked, so that enfeebling influences or a debilitated state of the system could not be the predisposing causes.

Improper food and impure air are spoken of as engendering causes. The disease, as I was connected with it, attacked persons living upon articles of food so varied as to preclude the possibility of its being induced by any particular kind of diet. That the use of kerosene can have no effect, is evident from the fact that the disease prevailed as an epidemic long before this article was used for illuminating purposes. In the epidemic with which I was familiar, true, coffee and tea only were used by the inhabitants, and from careful personal observation, it seems to me impossible that any particular article or food, or that any particular gas or foul air, generates the disease. It follows the laws that govern all epidemics; what the influences are, we cannot as yet decide.

I have known scarlet fever prevail as an epidemic, traveling nearly due north for several years, entering a town upon the south side, slowly but steadily extending itself towards the north, destroying in the centre of its track almost every person whom it attacked, therefore, it would appear that the atmosphere and soil, food, foul air, &c., do not govern *all* epidemics.

The article mentions "fear and moral influences of a dispiriting character" as favoring the development of the disease. For this very reason, the profession should be cautious of throwing suspicion upon articles of food so common and familiar as flour, bread and coffee. Panics may thus be created among the people in regard to articles of food, the effects of which will last for years.

One word upon the amenability of the disease to treatment. In the epidemic in Massachusetts, our first cases were all fatal, some of those attacked dying in nine hours. This was before we were permitted to make a post mortem examination of any case, to ascertain precisely the nature of the disease. Subsequently the deaths were very few. Our treatment was to withdraw as rapidly as possible the serum from the blood, and to continue this depletion until the disease was subdued. If it had advanced to the stage, which gives rise to convulsions, then enormously large doses of opium became necessary.

These are designed merely as hints to the principles of treatment, as this is not the place for its discussion. HENRY G. DAVIS, M. D.,
No. 210 Madison-avenue.

Perils of the Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Tuesday, March 22, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am an old (country) subscriber, and I have read your remarks about economy, expense and taxation—all the duties connected with it—with a great deal of satisfaction, being a plain man and used to hard labor; also, to paying as I go, and believing the revenue of the State to be the State itself, may I add a link to the chain, and then help roll our great load onward.

It is known, *here, there* and *everywhere*, to every loyal citizen and to every loyal State, that we must pay ultimately or fail; moreover, that to pay, there must be a prompt provision for it. Now, it is very evident that we are not paying, but rushing into debt on bonds. Towns vote and issue bonds, and so it goes all the way up. It is towns and villages, counties and cities, States and United States. It is bonds here, bonds there, and bonds everywhere: everybody is rich, when is to pay, who is afraid. It is useless to talk or write about economy, or extravagance, or the laying up for taxation or a rainy day; a few mind it, others call it wind. Taxation, the prompt levy and collection of a revenue tax, one that will protect our credit, would be the greatest economizer of the times. It is a regulator that was are and have been wanting, and the one that is to test the integrity and permanency of our institutions, and the sooner it is faced the better.

If we rush on at the past year's rate, the unwise, thoughtless and foolhardy expenditures of the times will render the country unable to meet *all* the demands necessary to protect its credit.

With a debt right before us of 3,000 millions, 500 of which is exempt from taxes, and 200 millions more of 10-40 in like prospect, say 1,000 millions, (or as may be,) of untaxed capital, leaves a heavy load for agriculture, and it is one that land will not bear willingly, and not long at the best; for the act, the principle in itself, will change the entire Government by and by, and this very question, unless wisely and well managed, may lead to discredit or repudiation. It is a mighty subject, and has not, *apparently*, been well considered. Anticipation is essential to daily success, and never more so than in matters of taxation.

Push ahead, Messrs. Editors; use your pens and influence for prompt enactments and quick collections. Let us begin to pay; let us know and feel what is to come. I vouch that the farmers will be with you right into the pocket, and the sooner paid the better.

Such application of means will reach private waste. It will enable many a father to correct *home* extravagancies, and make glad (or mad) many a household.

In the meantime the Government will have secured permanent resources, and settled the question of our ability to pay and the willingness to meet the great demands essential to crush out this mighty rebellion. H.

Crowded Street Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The suggestion of a writer in a late number of the TIMES, that it is a breach of good manners to enter a car when the seats are full, contains, perhaps, the germ of a solution of our present difficulty. We are between Scylla and Charybdis. If the companies are allowed to charge full fare for every person who can hang on to the car when there is no longer standing room in it, we can expect no improvement. On the other hand, if they are not allowed to charge anything for standing passengers they will not stop the cars for any one when the seats are full, and a person living midway of the route, however important his business may be, cannot get carried at all. Nor will the maxim, *Medio tutissimus ibis* avail here; for if there is a less charge for standing passengers, if it is sufficient to induce the companies to receive them at all, the outside pressure will be greater than ever.

I propose that as soon as the seats are filled, it shall be the duty of the conductor to indicate it by putting up a sign plainly visible on each side of the car, on the outside. Let any person afterward, desiring to ride, pay double fare, and stand until he can obtain a seat. But when he pays his fare, let it be the duty of the conductor to return to him a check, which he shall deposit in a box as the fare is now deposited in some of the smaller cars. Let the City Government appoint some person to open these boxes and count the checks; and let the company pay to the City seven or eight cents for each check. We shall then furnish an inducement to the company to provide more cars, in order to get five cents instead of two or three from standees, and instead of nothing from those that prefer to walk rather than pay double fare. At the same time there will be a tax sufficient to redress materially the number willing to stand, the exceptions being cases of urgent business, or where a party enters a car together, when a portion of them only can at once obtain seats. In the third place, if the City Government should happen to derive a little revenue from this source, we need not fear that they will be unable to dispose of it. H. M. P.

The Projected Underground Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The project of a railroad below the surface of the City has been a subject of thought by me for some years. It should not be a tunnel under a street. There should be an open ding way formed as we now have in the street roads passing through the Central Park, with bridges to the streets as are there, for the pleasure roads. This dug-way might pass between two avenues. It would require but two houses on each street line. To make it 50 feet wide the basement only would be required as the building could stand on arched bridge, and the upper part used as a store or dwelling. On reaching the old part of the City, it would pass through blocks, and not under streets; it is then entirely built around, and is out of sight. The Harlem, Hudson River, and all railroads, should have their tracks in this dug-way. In such dug-way there should be four tracks—two for City use and two for the trains to Albany, Boston, &c. The advantages are these: freight and passengers could be brought and taken from the heart of the City, and the *locomotive not seen*, as it would be *built in by the stores and houses*; the streets would be free; freight could be hoisted from the track into stores built on the dug way, or be discharged in the basement from the cars; passengers could be conveyed to the upper parts of the City and into Westchester County in a few moments of time; the City could establish depots by the side of the track for street-manure, coal-ashes and dirt, to be removed by the cars at night at little expense—this removing of which each year becomes a greater trouble as the City extends, and is daily dumped in our beautiful harbor, much to its detriment; the street-manure would be welcomed by the farmer, the coal-ashes and dirt would repair many a railroad embankment, and free the residents of this City from the sight of dogs and human beings being harnessed to the same cart. L.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 26.

In the Court of Appeals, March 26, 1864:

No. 18. WATTS and others, administrators, &c., *vs.* GARCIA and others. Argument concluded; Mr. D. D. LORD for the appelants, Mr. E. SPAOUT for the respondents.

No. 16. WILD, administrator, &c., *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company. On argument; Mr. J. K. PORTER was heard for the appelants.

The Day Calender for Monday, March 26, 1864: Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25½, 27, 28, and 31.

The Court adjourned to Monday, March 28, at 11 o'clock P. M.

Mrs. Mary J. Holmes.—The NEW-YORK WEEKLY is now publishing a deeply interesting story, entitled ADAM FLOYD, from the pen of the above authoress.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Personals from parties in the South to their friends in the North, copied from Southern papers, to M. S. Hofheimer, M. E. B., S. R. B., Martin Baker, Mintak Baker, Mrs A. L. Martin, Chas E. Hagger, Marns. Martin D. Cuyler, St. B. Heorys, Lieut. W. W. Neland, Baltimore; Horatio Anderson, Rebecca and others, appear in the New-York Daily and Weekly NEWS.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

The Spring Styles of Gent's Dress, Felt and Cloth Hats introduced by BURKE are par excellence. Standard price for Dress Hat, $5.
BURKE, No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

Steinway & Sons—
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,
Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

To Let—12 new first-class 7 and 7 1-3 octave pianos at $6, $7, and $8 a month, at HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 243.—March 26, 1864.
37, 16, 41, 38, 6, 70, 63, 39, 14, 77, 44, 54.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 244.—March 26, 1864.
45, 48, 25, 51, 32, 64, 72, 14, 28, 77, 26, 24, 40.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 147—March 26, 1864.
29, 7, 36, 63, 16, 67, 54, 57, 59, 34, 74, 40.
CLASS 143—March 26, 1864.
67, 35, 38, 66, 73, 61, 4, 69, 41, 46, 3, 17, 34
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished, in all legalized lotteries.
ALECK & CO., Brokers, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
POSTPONEMENT.
In consequence of an unavoidable and unexpected enlargement of the plans of the Managers of the Metropolitan Fair, its opening is postponed until Monday, April 4.
JULIA K. FISH,
President Ladies' Exec. Com.
ELIZABETH W. SHEAWOOD,
Secretary Ladies' Exec. Com.
GEORGE GRISWOLD RAY,
Chairman Gentlemen's Exec. Com.
RICH'D GRANT WHITE,
Secretary Gentlemen's Exec. Com.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in this and all foreign countries.
Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.
Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.
Consultation and advice free. Address MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

KENSETT'S
OCTOBER AFTERNOON ON LAKE GEORGE.
Now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
Under the auspices of the METROPOLITAN FAIR,
in aid of the SANITARY FAIR.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.—TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall st.

REMOVAL.—VALENTINE & BUTLER, PATENTees and solo manufacturers of the Alum Patent Fire Proof and Burglar-proof Safes and Rotary Locks for Dwelling-house Doors, have removed from Nos. 265 and 170 Broadway, to their new ware-rooms Nos. 72 and 80 Walker-st., third door east of Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TRUTH FOR THE TIMES.—REASONS FOR SEPARATING FROM ALL DENOMINATIONAL CONNECTIONS.—A discourse will be delivered on this subject (if the Lord permit) SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the University Buildings, Washington-square. The attendance of Christians desirous to know the Lord's will is affectionately invited. The Gospel of Salvation by the blood of Christ will be preached to the unconverted.

An assembly of saints meets in the same place at 10½ a'clock in the morning to commemorate the Lord's death.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., *On Obedience better than sacrifice*, and at 7½ P. M. Subject—as God gave this land to Protestants for the exercise of civil and religious liberty—*Is our Country in its extent and resources, adapted to this great work?* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. Baptism at the close of the evening services.

THE BIBLE, THE BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE.—The first of a course of lectures as above, will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. Subject: *The World in Darkness.* Strangers, non-church goers, and young men particularly invited. Preaching by the Pastor also at 10½ A. M.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES, SECOND SERIES.—South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D., of New-Haven, will preach the twelfth of these practical sermons, on SUNDAY EVENING, March 27, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Evangelization.* The pastor preaches and administers baptism in the morning.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. EDWIN THOMPSON, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. HENRY G. HOWARD, A. M., at 7½ P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE SERVices in this Church SUNDAY will be under the direction of the Local Preachers' Association of New-York and Brooklyn. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. HILL, of Norwalk. Love Feast and Sacrament at 3 P. M., and preaching in the evening at 7 o'clock, by Rev. G. W. LORD. Seats free. The public are cordially invited to attend.

HELL—ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY AND DESTINY.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the tenth discourse on this subject, at Historical Society's Building, 2d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Origin of the Common Doctrine of Hell.* Strangers cordially invited. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 5th-av., on SUNDAY, March 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of the morning discourse will be—*Felix and the Convenient Season.* Of the evening—*The Apocalypse.*

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. N. E. SMITH will preach the ninth sermon in the Course before this Association in the Middle R. D. Church, Harrison-st., on next SUNDAY EVENING, March 27, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are cordially invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY by Elder F. H. BRANCH, from Boston, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who are interested to hear on Prophecy, and the near coming of Christ, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Regular children's service every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Come and help us! Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to Points.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—EASTER DAY services at ¼ to 8, 10½, 3½, and 7½; the afternoon being for deaf mutes. The Holy Communion will be administered at both the morning services. In the evening Rev. W. H. SPAULDING, of Wisconsin, will preach.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE FOURTEENTH sermon in this series will be preached by the Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, of Brooklyn, in the Evangelical Lutheran Church in 15th-st., just west of 2d-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection for incidental expenses will be taken.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—EAST 50TH-ST.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. C. K. TRUE, D. D., and Rev. A. H. MAND at 7½ P. M. Sunday School and Monthly Meeting of the Youths' Benevolent Society at 2 P. M. Addresses by Rev. R. H. LOOMIS and others. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting will be held at the Rooms, Bible House, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Essay by VERANUS MORSE, M. D. Young men are cordially invited.
R. R. McBURNEY, Recording Secretary.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on next and every succeeding SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. DYER will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the AFTERNOON.

BAPTIST MARINER'S TEMPLE, CORner of Oliver and Henry-sts. The monthly concert of the Sunday School will take place on SUNDAY EVENING, March 27, at 7½ o'clock. Some good speaking may be expected. The singing will be led by Professor TILTON.

THE HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, until the completion of their new chapel, will continue to worship at Washington Hall, on 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts. Preaching on SABBATH by Rev. S. BOURNE, Pastor, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Bishop POTTER will administer the rite of confirmation on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats. The usual Easter collection in aid of the Church will be made at each service.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts.—Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNELL, will preach MORNING and EVENING, March 27. Seats for all.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, LEXINGTON-AV., corner 35th-st.—There will be a special Easter service in this church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. F. G. CLARK, will preach (D. V.) SUNDAY MORNING, by request, upon *The Future State*, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, to the Sunday School.

EASTER SUNDAY.—PROF. MATTISON WILL preach a sermon appropriate to the day in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Evening subject—*The First Day of Christ's Immortality.* Free seats and a cordial welcome to strangers.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—Services in the Morning at 10½ o'clock and in the Evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Resurrection of Jesus and Resurrection of the Body.* Rev. F. BOTTOME, Pastor. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—NO. 18 COOPER Institute—Services EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. All who are interested in the signs of the times and the fulfillment of prophecy are cordially invited to attend.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock; evening at 7½ o'clock. Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., formerly Pastor of the Church, will preach both morning and evening.

PIERREPONT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, of Philadelphia, will preach in the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, corner Pierrepont and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on Sunday,

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 26, 1864.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	112⅜	100	Erie R.	12⅜
7,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R...	110	200	do.....s10	12⅝
25,000	U. S 6s,'5-20 Co.	109⅜	500	do	12⅜
500	Trs. Notes 7 3-10		1400	do	125
	Oct. & April....	112⅜	100	do b10	125
3,500	do	112⅜	100	do.....b15	12⅜
25,000	U. S.6s,1-yr.O..	95⅜	100	do	12⅜
1,000	do	95⅞	950	do	125⅜
4,000	Ill. Cen. 8s, '62.	100	500	do	125⅜
3,000	Mo. State 6s...	73	400	do.....b10	125⅜
25,000	do	73⅛	100	Erie Railway P...	111⅜
10,000	do	73⅛	600	do	111⅜
25,000	Mo 6s, issued to Pac. R.....	75	200	do.....b10	111⅜
			100	do	110⅜
25,000	do	75⅝	100	Hudson R. R ...	156⅜
50,000	O. & Miss....	63	100	do	15⅜
20,000	do.....b10	63⅛	200	do	156⅜
20,000	do	63⅛	100	do.....s40	155
10,000	do	63⅜	100	do	.s10 155⅛
150,000	do.....b10	63⅜	100	do	b10 155⅜
50,000	do.....b30	64	100	Harlem R.....	117⅜
25,000	do.....b30	63⅞	100	do.....b10	117
20,000	Ohio & Miss. Pr.C	85	1000	do	116
7,000	N. Y. & N. W. 2d M	10⅜	300	do	115
7,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	118	200	do	115¼
20,000	Er. 3d M. 8s....	116	2100	do	11⅜
12,000	Erie 4th M. 8s..	125	1000	Reading R.....	142⅜
20,000	Hud. R. 3d M. 8s	155	600	do.....b10	143
7,000	On.,B.&Q.1st M.	128	600	do.....b15	143
5,000	Chic.& N. W. 1st.	95⅜	300	do.....b6	143
3,000	C. & N. W. 2d M	96	600	do.....s30	142⅜
2,000	H.&St.J.R. 1st ..	101	200	do	142⅞
2,000	Al.&T.H.2d M.P.	95⅜	300	do.....b7	143
20,000	do	96	400	Mich. Cen. R.....	143⅜
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	96	50	do	143⅜
10,000	do	97	200	do.....b10	143⅜
5,000	Mil. & P. Du C. 1M.	100	400	M. So. & M. I. R....	118
20,000	P...Ft W. & Ch. 2d	109	300	do.....s60	115⅜
2,500	P...Ft.W. & C. 3d	99	100	do	116⅜
25,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	98	400	do	116⅜
25,000	M. & Mo. I. G.	73⅜	200	do	116⅜
78,000	do	74	100	do.....b15	116⅜
10,000	do	74⅜	300	do.....b10	116⅜
5,000	Det. M. & Tol. Es.	105	100	do.....b30	117
158	Sana at Com'rs.	110⅛	500	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	142
20,000	Amer. Gold.....	169⅜	1000	do	140⅜
20,000	do c	169⅜	500	do.....b10	140⅜
20,000	do	169⅜	5000	do	140⅜
200	Canton Co	70	50	do.....s30	140⅜
50	do	69⅜	1000	do	140⅜
10	do	69	7000	do	141
100	do.....s20	68	300	Chi. & Mil. R.....	85
200	do	68⅛	400	do	86
100	do.....b10	69	100	do	86
200	do	68⅝	4000	Alt. & T. H. P....	98
100	Minn. Mining Co...	86	100	do	74⅛
100	Gen. M. Co.....	10⅜	300	do	75⅜
200	Cedar Iron M.....	17	200	do	76
100	do	14	400	Pitts F. W. & C.	141
200	do	15	150	do.....s60	141
200	Rnt. Marble.....	25	50	do.....s30	139⅜
200	Wy. C. & C. Co	96	100	do.....s3	140
100	do	96	100	do.....s10	141
600	do	96	100	do.....s15	141
100	Canada Cop Co	10	1000	do	141⅜
100	Western Un. Tel ..	200	100	do	141⅜
200	Mariposa M. Co....	38	1000	do	142
100	do	38⅜	100	do	142⅜
200	do	37	100	Alt. & T. H. R.	8⅜
100	do.....b15	3⅞	100	do	.s30 85
200	do.....s15	3⅞	100	do	.s30 84⅜
100	do	3⅞	100	do.....s10	83
200	do.....b30	4	100	Chic. & N. W. R....	87
100	do	4	500	do	86
200	Pacific M. S Co.b15	224	100	Chic. & N. W. P....	85½
100	do	228	50	do	85
50	do	227	200	Chi. & Alton.....	99⅜
50	do	22⅜	300	do	96
200	Han. & St. J. R....	68	300	do	.b10 96⅜
200	Han. & St. J. Pre.	76⅜	100	Chic. & Alt. P....	9⅜
550	N. Y. Cen....	140⅜	200	do	1⅜
200	do	140⅜	400	Mar. & Chi. 1st P..	87
200	do	140⅜	400	do	.b30 87
200	do	140⅜	100	do	86½
200	do.....b15	140⅜	100	Miss. & Mo. R.....	63
200	do.....b10	141	200	do	62
200	do.....b10	141			
200	M. & P. du C. 2d Pr.	96			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S 6s, '81, Con.	112⅜	200	Mich. Cen. R.....	143⅜
1,000	Mo. State 6s	73⅛	500	do	143
30,000	O. & Miss. C.b10	63⅜	500	Ill. Cen. R. S	146
200	Cum. Coal Pri....	83	200	do	146⅜
400	do	83⅜	500	do	146⅜
200	Quicks., M. Co....	6	2200	do	147
40	Pacific M. S. Co....	224	500	do	146⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R.....	140⅜	400	do.....b15	146⅜
200	Erie R.....	124⅜	500	M. S. & N. I. R.	116⅜
200	do	125	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	125⅜
200	Erie R. Pr.....	110	50	Gal. & Chic. R....	123
250	do	110⅜	100	do	123
540	Tol. & Wab....	71	500	Cle & Tol R.....	14⅜
2.8	Harlem R.....b30	116	100	Chi. & R. I. R....	135⅜
200	do	104⅜	300	do	135⅜
200	do	104	300	do	12⅜
200	do	163	600	Mil. & P. Du C.R.	78⅜
200	do	102	500	do	78⅛
200	do	101	400	do	79
200	Reading R.....	143	100	P., Ft. W. & C .s30	140
200	do.....b10	143	100	do	142⅜
200	do	142⅜	200	do	142⅜
200	do	142⅜	400	do	143
200	do.....s30	142⅜			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R. ... c	140⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	142⅜
200	do.....s3	140⅜	500	Clev. & Pitts. R ...	125⅜
200	do	140⅜	200	do	125⅜
200	do	141	200	Gal. & Chic R....	123
200	do.....b3	141⅛	100	do	122
100	do.....b3	141⅛	100	Cleve. & Tol. R	139
400	Erie R. c	124⅜	100	do	139⅜
100	do.....bnw	124	100	Chic & R. I.... s3	134⅜
100	do	124	200	do	135
200	do c	124⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref. s3	84
450	do ..... b	124⅜	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	142
100	Erie Pref.....	109	400	do	142
750	Hud. R. R ex-d.b3	155	200	do	.b3 142⅜
50	do	156	200	do	.b3 142⅜
100	Harlem R.....	116	100	Tol & Wabash....	73
2,550	do	63	100	Col. H. & Ill. R.	88
50	do	113	100	Ohio & Miss...C.	63⅛
100	do	110	1000	do	63
200	do	111	100	Chicago, M. S. Co.	2 6⅛
100	do	1 3⅛	100	Hum. Coal	81
400	Reading R..... c	142⅜	100	Central Coal Co.b3	95⅛
400	do	142⅜	1000	do	b3 9⅛
200	do	142⅜	100	do	.s30 95⅜
100	do	142⅜	100	Quicksilv. M. Co..	3 6⅜
100	do	142⅜	100	do	6⅜
100	do	142⅜	100	do	6⅜
200	do.....b5	142⅜	100	Wyom Val Coal Co	18
200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	141	100	Quicksilver M. Co.	28⅜
400	do	142	100	do	28⅜
100	do	142	100	do	28⅜
100	do.....b3	142	200	do	28⅜
100	do	142	100	do	2⅜
50	do	141	100	Rut. Marble Co....	25
200	do	141	50	Cop'k Iron M.....	15
400	do	141	100	do	15
200	do	141	0	do	s3 15
200	do	141	0	Nashua Cop ...	b10 17⅛
200	do	141	100	do	17⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. C. R.....	141	1,000	Cle. & Tol. R....b3	150
100	Erie R.	124⅜	500	do	150
200	do	124⅜	251	do	.bnw 150
200	do	124⅜	300	Chi. & R. I. R.	134⅜
300	do	.b10 124⅜	400	do	.b3 134⅜
100	do	.b3 124⅜	1600	do	.b3 134⅜
100	do	.b3 124⅜	1100	do	.b3 134⅜
100	Harlem R.....	116	1100	do	.b3 134⅜
100	do	116⅜	100	do	134⅜
100	do	116⅜	100	do	134⅜
200	do	116⅜	110	Chi. & N.W.R.	.s3 67
200	do	116⅜	100	do	67
200	do	116⅜	100	do	.s3 67⅛
200	do	116⅜	100	do	67⅛
200	Reading R.....	142⅜	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	.s30 140⅜
300	do	.s3 142⅜	200	do	140⅜
300	do	142⅜	200	do	.s3 142⅜
200	do	.b5 142⅜	200	do	142⅜
500	do	142⅜	200	do	142⅜
200	Mich. Cen R.....	143	200	Chi. & Alt. R.....	96
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	.s10 116⅜	100	Canton Co.....	69⅜
200	do	116⅜	500	Cumb. Coal Co	84⅜
100	do	.s3 116⅜	100	do	.s3 84⅜
200	do	116⅜	100	do	84⅜
600	do	116⅜	100	Quicks. M. Co....	b3 69
200	do	.s10 116⅜	500	do	.s 69
200	Ill. Cen. R.....	146⅜	100	do	.s3 69⅜
200	do	146⅜	100	do	.bt 69⅜
200	do	146⅜	100	do	69⅜
200	do	146⅜	100	do	69⅜
200	do	146⅜	500	Q. H. G. M. Co....	2⅜
200	do	146⅜	200	do	2⅜
100	do	.b10 147	100	Mar. Min. Co.....	40
200	do	.s3 147⅜	1250	Buckst o L. Co....	1⅜
200	do	s3 147	700	Mend. Mining Co...	10⅜
200	do	.b10 147⅜	1500	Na lua Coop.	17⅜
300	Cleve. & Pitts R.	.s3 125⅜	850	Canada Coo Co....	10⅜
200	do	125⅜	100	do	10⅜
500	Gal. & Chi. R....	123⅜	500	Copake Iron M	b3 17
50	do	123⅜	5,000	Sandy Riv Coal & Oil Co. 1st M. B.	100⅜
300	do	.s3 123¼			
500	M. & P. Du C....	79⅜			

SATURDAY, March 26—P. M.

The price of Gold at 4 o'clock this afternoon was 169¾ ℔ cent. The Customs demand of the day was $347,000; making $1,841,000 for the week, against which no important payments could be made out of the Treasury Office. The stock of Gold and Silver this afternoon is $26,955,022. The arrangements announced from Washington by telegraph this morning for receiving this continued accumulation will probably be completed early next week. Meantime the *corner* made upon the Gold market by certain Brokers who are hoarding two or three millions far still higher prices, if they can force them up, was held unusually close to-day, and the loan of Gold for cash delivery refused in nearly all cases of application.

The rain storm interfered with an active business in the New Loan at the Treasury Office. The orders were $237,000, and $170,000 at one of the National Banks. These Banks have not yet received their official instructions in regard to the Loan, and several large orders tendered to-day were held in abeyance until next week.

No important change is reported in the Money Market. On the Stock Exchange speculation was again active, though at wide differences from yesterday on Harlem—the fall being 20 ℔ cent., making 33 since Thursday—and on Illinois Central, which was the favorite of the day, and rose 7 ℔ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Thursday afternoon, same hour. The lowest sales of Harlem were at 101 ℔ cent. The bidding subsequently rallied to 107 ℔ cent. There was no important movement in Erie or New-York Central. Among the Westerns, Illinois Central attracted most attention. Government Stocks quiet.

	Thurs.	Sat		Thurs.	Sat.
Gold Coin	166⅛	168⅜	Mich. Central	143	143
U. S. 6s, 1861	112¾	112⅝	Mich Southern	116⅜	116⅜
N. Y. Central	138⅜	141	Mich Guarant'd	144	149
Erie	125⅜	124⅜	Illinois Cen	139⅜	147
Erie Preferred	109⅛	110	Pittsburgh	122⅞	126⅛
Hudson	156⅜	154⅜	Fort Wayne	138⅜	14 ⅛
Pacific Mail	227	228	Rock Island	126⅜	124⅜
Harlem	134⅜	107	Galena	124⅜	123⅜
Canton	70⅜	69⅜	Reading	142	143
Tress. Cer. new	99⅜	99⅜	Quicksilver	65⅜	65⅜
Toledo	146⅜	150	Cum'land Coal	86	84⅜
Northwest	66⅜	67⅜	Mariposa	39⅜	40

The daily export demand for Specie this week was for some small parcels of Gold Coin for the West Indies, and English Sovereigns and Bar Gold for Europe. The entire shipment of the week is $273,900.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares :

Marchants'	110	Irving	104
Mechanics'	113	People's	105
Union	123	Grocers'	111
America	135	Market	145
Tradesman	115	Nassau	107
National	110	Corn Exchange	109
Commerce	110⅜	Continental	103
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	102⅜	Commonwealth	106
Ocean	99	New-York County	140
American Exchange	119⅜	Imp. and Traders'	108
Bank of the Republic	105	Park	138
Bank of N. America	109	Metropolitan	120
Hanover	104	Manf. and Merch	162⅜

And the following for the Railway Mortgages :

N. Y. Cen. 6s	109¾	Ill. Central '75	123
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	107	Alton & T. Haute firsts	110
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs	105	Mil. & T. H. 2ds Pref'd	65⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s '65	102⅜	Al & T. H. seconds, Inc.	58
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	116	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	105
N. Y. Cen. Con. '76	140	Chi. & N. W. firsts	95
Erie firsts, '68	109	Chi. & N. W. seconds	100
Erie seconds, '79	116	Plan. & Sr. Jo. 1sts	101
Erie 3ds, '83	116	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	106
Erie 5ths, '69	126	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86
Erie 7ths, '89	124	M. & P. Du Ch. firsts	109
B. N. Y. & E. '77	109⅜	Gal. & Chi. Ext	112
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	110	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Hud R. 1sts, s. f. '85	117	Chi. & R. I. firsts	108
Hud. R. 3ds, '75	155	Chi. & Tol. S. F	117⅜
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	112
Har. seconds, '64	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	109
Harlem seconds, '88	103	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	89
Mich. So. '69 & '72	107	Clev. & Pitts. 1sts	107
Mich. new 1sts, '82	103	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	89¾
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	123	Miss. & Mo. 1s '72	75
Mich. S. seconds	107	Chi. & Alt. firsts	106
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	113	Ohio & Miss.	95

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York: Receipts $1,753,428 70, including $347,000 for Customs; payments, $3,955,866 67; balance, $34,150,900 29.

Synopsis of Bills Before the Legislature.

AMENDMENT TO THE CODE OF PROCEDURE.

Senator CHRISTIE introduced a bill amending section 282 of the Code as follows: On filing a judgment roll upon a judgment directing the payment of money, it may be docketed with the clerk of the county where it was rendered, and in any other county upon the filing with the clerk thereof a transcript of the original "docket," and shall be a lien on the real property in the county where the same is docketed, of every person against whom such judgment shall be rendered, and which he may have at the time of the docketing thereof in the county in which such real estate is situated, or which he may acquire ten years thereafter, &c., &c.

INTERESTING TO EXCISE OFFICERS.

Senator WILLIAMS introduced a bill directing that each officer appointed under Section 2 of Chapter 461 of the laws of 1863, shall within ninety days after the receipt thereof, pay the whole amount so received, without any deduction for costs or charges in collecting the same except the taxable costs and disbursements recovered in that particular action to the Treasurer of his County.

SURROGATES' COURTS.

Senator WILLIAMS introduced a bill providing that in all cases of appeal from any order, decree, or decision of any Surrogate, the time limited by statute within which the appeal shall be brought shall be reckoned from the time of the service upon the party appealing of a written notice of such order, decree, or decision appealed from.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Senator CUZANS introduced a bill providing that the paragraph marked one in the act to incorporate the above Society, passed April 13, 1819, be amended by omitting at the close of said paragraph the words: "Provided always that the clear annual value or income of said real and personal estate shall not exceed $5,000," and inserting in their stead the following words: "And the said society shall be capable of taking by devise or bequest, any real estate, or any goods, chattels or personal estate, and of using holding, enjoying, selling or otherwise disposing of the same as above set forth, provided always that they shall not, under or by virtue of any one's will, receive or take property of any kind or description whatsoever at the time of the probate of such will, shall exceed $5,000 and that any bequest exceeding such sum shall be void as to said excess, and provided also that the income of real estate shall not exceed $10,000."

IN RELATION TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Senator LAIMBEER introduced a bill providing that any company transacting the business of life insurance, incorporated by any of the laws of the United States, and which shall have complied with all the requirements of the acts passed April 5, 1858, and June 24, 1859, as amended, be entitled to withdraw, and receive from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department all securities so deposited, and it shall thereupon be the duty of such Superintendent to return such securities.

IN RELATION TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A bill was introduced providing that Section 1 of act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the county of New-York to raise money by loan from time to time, and also an act entitled an act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the county of New-York to raise money by loan from time to time a sum of not exceeding $1,800,000, by the creation of a public fund or stock to be called the New-York County Court-house Stock," be amended so as read as follows:

"It shall be lawful for the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by loan from time to time a sum of not exceeding $1,800,000, by the creation of a public fund or stock to be called the New-York County Court-house stock, which shall bear an interest not exceeding seven per cent per annum, and shall be redeemable in such annual instalments, commencing in the year 1869, as the said board shall provide."

INSTITUTE OF REWARD TO ORPHANS OF PATRIOTS.

Senator ANGEL introduced a bill to enlarge the powers of the above institute, by providing they may procure or rent, build or erect and furnish, and maintain thereon a home for children whose parent died in the military or naval service of the United States, and such home shall embrace the buildings necessary for the comfortable accommodation of the children therein for their instruction, moral, intellectual and industrial, and for their general treatment in such a manner as may promote their welfare.

The institute may receive any child when they receive the consent, in writing, of the surviving parent or the person having charge of the child.

The said corporation shall have the power to bind out or indenture as officers or apprentice to some profession, for a short or longer period, not exceeding, however, in the case of girls, over the age of 18 years, and in the case of boys, 21 years.

CODE AMENDMENT.

Mr. STRONG introduced a bill providing that there shall be added to the last section of the code under General provisions, the following: "Any Court in which proceedings in the nature of an action shall have been taken shall have full power and control over said action at every stage, and may direct a nonsuit therein or dismissance of said action upon proper affidavits as to them may seem just and expedient, and may compel the parties to pay the costs of the same by an attachment or otherwise, and wherever any such action, after being brought in said Court, shall be settled between the parties thereto, without first having the written consent of the attorney, and upon said fact being brought to the notice of the Court, they may order the clerk of said Court to tax the costs which have accrued to said attorney therein, and that an attachment or other process issue against said parties, compelling them to pay said costs in such manner as to said Court may seem expedient."

CONVEYING LANDS IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Senator LAIMBEER introduced a bill providing that the Commonalty of the City of New-York may convey to the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children all that certain piece of land on Great Barn or Ward's Island, designated as numbers 32, 33 and 34 on the map of said Island.

IN RELATION TO THE SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

Senator BELL introduced a bill providing that section 34 of chapter 427 of the Laws of 1855 is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "The Comptroller shall make a list or statement of the lands charged with such tax and interest, and therefore liable to be sold; and he shall cause so many copies to be printed as he furnishes copies to each County Treasurer and five copies to each Town Clerk. The Comptroller shall also make and transmit to the County Treasurer of each county a list of all the lands which are charged with such tax and interest, who shall cause the same to be correctly published and printed in each of the papers in the county which have been designated by the Board of Supervisors for publishing the session laws, for the space of ten weeks prior to the sale.

In the cases of sales pursuant to the provisions of chapter 427 of Laws of 1855, purchasers shall be required to direct the notice, as specified in sections 77, 78, 79, 80 and 81, only to such persons as shall, within two years from the time of sale, file a notice with the County Clerk, giving the names of the mortgagor and mortgagee, date, amount claimed due, the town and tract in which the mortgaged premises are situated, &c., &c., and the names, &c., &c., of the persons claiming notice, and the post-office to which said notice shall be addressed.

And in the case of neglect or omission to file such notice as here specified in the office of the Comptroller, such neglect or omission shall be a bar from all claims to redemption by virtue of such mortgage, and the title of the purchaser shall become valid and effectual, precisely as though no such mortgage had ever existed."

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. LAIMBEER reported, by bill, in favor of empowering the Home Insurance Company, of New-York, to do an ocean marine business.

RELATIVE TO STRIKES.

Senator FARGO, from a majority of the Judiciary Committee to whom was referred Senator HASTINGS' bill relative to strikes, reported the following as a substitute therefor:

"If any person shall, by violence to the person or property of, or by threats or intimidation, or by molesting, or in any way obstructing another, force or endeavor to force any journeyman, manufacturer, workmen, or other person hired or employed in any manufacture, trade or business, to depart from his hiring, employment or work, or to return his work before the same shall be finished, or prevent or end avor to prevent any journeyman or other person not being hired or employed from hiring himself to, or from accepting work or employment from, any person or persons, or if any person shall use violence to the person or property of another, or threats of intimidation, or shall molest or in any way obstruct another for the purpose of forcing or inducing such person to belong to any club or association, or to contribute to any common fund, or to pay any fine or penalty on account of his not belonging to any particular club, or not having contributed, or having refused to contribute to any common fund, or to pay any fine or penalty on account of his not having complied with any rule, order, &c., &c., made to obtain in advance, or to induce the rate of wages, or to lessen or alter the quantity of work, or to regulate the mode of carrying on any manufacture, trade or business, or the management thereof; or if any person shall do violence to a person or property of another, or by threats or intimidation, or in any way obstructing another, force or endeavor to force any manufacturer or person carrying on any trade or business, to make any alteration in his mode of regulating or conducting the same, or to limit the number of his journeymen, workmen or servants, he shall be convicted on his be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished according to law. This act shall not extend to or subject any persons to punishment who shall meet together for the sole purpose of consulting upon and determining the rate of wages or prices which the persons present at such meeting, or any of them, shall demand for his or their work, or the hours or time for which either he or they shall work, or who shall enter into any agreement among themselves for such purpose. And persons so meeting for the purposes aforesaid, or entering into such agreement shall not be liable to any prosecution or penalty for so doing, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

This act shall not extend or subject any persons to punishment who shall meet together for the sole purpose of consulting and determining the rate of wages or prices which the persons present at such meeting, or any of them, shall pay to his or their journymen, workmen, or servants for their work, or the hours or time of working; or who shall enter into any agreement among themselves for the purpose of affixing the rate of wages or prices, or the hours or time of working in any manufacture, trade or business, and that persons so meeting for the purposes aforesaid, or entering into any agreement aforesaid, shall not be liable to any prosecution or penalty for so doing, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

STATE PRISON CONTRACTS.

The bill amending the several acts relative to State Prisons was ordered to a third reading in the Senate to-day, amended so as to provide that contractors may deposit as security for the faithful performance of their contract, State or United States stocks instead of money.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Finance Committee reported to the Senate this morning the General Appropriation Bill. The Committee has in lieu of the appropriation of $200,000 for the expenses of the National Guard, which was stricken out in the Assembly, inserted the following item: For the payment of the expenses of the Military Department of the State contracted with the raising of troops to suppress the rebellion, or so much thereof as may be necessary, $100,000.

COMPENSATION TO SURROGATES' CLERKS.

Senator COLE introduced a bill providing that the Board of Supervisors in any county where such clerks shall be appointed as aforesaid, shall fix the amount of compensation which shall be levied and collected in such county as other county taxes are now levied and collected.

IN RELATION TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Senator BAILEY introduced a bill providing that any Insurance Company incorporated by or organized under any law of this State, which shall make or which shall hereafter make a deposit of stocks or other securities with the State Treasurer or other officer, or with any bank, or banker, or other person or corporation, in any State other than that in which such company was incorporated or organized, for the purpose of protecting policy holders or otherwise, and receiving authority to transact business therein, shall, on or before the next succeeding 1st December, deposit with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department in New-York State or United States stocks receivable not above their par or market value, and to be or to be made to be equal as six per cent. stock in amount to the highest deposit made by any such company in any State of the Union except its own State, which deposit shall be held by the said Superintendent as security for the policy-holders of said company, citizens and residents of the State of New-York.

Said Superintendent may permit such securities to be exchanged from time to time for others of like character, and so long as a depositing company continues in a solvent and sound condition, may allow such company to collect the interest or dividends on said deposits. Such securities may be surrendered by the Superintendent to a depositing company after publication of notice of an application therefor once a week for six months in the State paper, on producing proof satisfactory to said Superintendent that all the liabilities of said depositing company due or to become due to resident citizens of this State except to stockholders for their stock have been paid and discharged, or that all such deposits, except in its own State and in this State, have been withdrawn by said depositing company. No original or renewal certificates of authority shall hereafter be granted by the said Superintendent to the agents of such foreign other States until this act has been fully complied with; and New-York companies failing to comply with this act shall be subject to a penalty of $5 0 for each week or such failure, to be sued for and collected by the Attorney-General for the benefit of the State Treasury.

Whenever the laws of any sister State require of New-York State companies taxes or license fees, an amount equal to or less than the amount of such taxes and license fees imposed by the law of such State upon the companies this State,

IN RELATION TO GAS CONSUMERS.

Mr. PINCKNEY introduced a bill providing that it shall not be lawful for any gas company in this State to remove, or cause to be removed, any gas meter from the premises of any consumer of gas, or disconnect the service pipe from the main, except as provided for as follows:

No charge at all be made for the use of a meter to gas consumers by any gas company in this State, and all shall be deemed the property of the company which furnishes it, to be held in trust by the gas consumer, and can be removed upon the return by the proper officer that an execution for the collection of a judgment for gas furnished has been returned unsatisfied.

IN RELATION TO LOTTERIES.

Mr. HAWKINS introduced a bill providing that any publisher proprietor or owner of any newspaper, periodical or magazine printed in this State, who shall advertise or publish the drawings of any lottery, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than $100, or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days, for each and every violation.

HOME IN URANCE COMPANY.

Mr. A. X. PARKER introduced a bill providing that it shall be lawful for the above insurance Company of the City of New-York, to transact the business of insurance, as specified and enumerated in the acts passed April 10, 1849.

United States and European Express and Passenger Steamship Company.

Mr. ANGEL's bill incorporating the above company, names, Lawrence R. Jerome, Henry W. Brevoort, Dudley S. Gregory, Joseph K. Brick, Thomas Silver, Francis L. Fox, Horatio G. V. Glenworth, Austin Baldwin and Henry Lewis, of the City of New-York, as corporators, for the purpose of building, equipping, furnishing, fitting, navigating and owning vessels to be propelled by steam, and for the purpose of purchasing and holding real estate, &c., &c., necessary for carrying on and conducting their business.

The capital stock of said corporation shall be $10,000,000, and is to divided into 200,000 shares at $50 per share.

The corporators may commence business when $600,000 is subscribed for, and the payment of 10 per cent. on the amount of each share subscribed for, and the corporators, Lawrence R. Jerome, Dudley S. Gregory and Henry Clews shall be commissioned to receive subscriptions for such capital stock at such times and places as they appoint.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. WOOD introduced a bill providing that Section 1 and 6 of an act entitled an act to incorporate the above bank, passed May 5, 1864, are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Amos J. Williamson, James C. Slosson, Luther O. Carter, John Thomas, Gideon L. Walker, Edward Beach, Gershon Canfield, Wm. C. Conger, Erastus L. ..., Anthony Morris, Henry M. Westervelt, John Leggett, Alfred E. Carlton, Thomas S. Clerke, Alfred Pardon, Caleb L. Goddard, James S. Carpenter, Francis L. Harris, Alfred A. Valentine, Thomas W. Cowdin, William Van Namee, John P. Haggins, Sheridan Shook, Conrad P. Wolfgen, David H. Gould, Andrew Campbell, Bartholomew S. Campbell, John Keyser, Lewis E. Randolph, Horatio Gouverneur, Charles Cooper, Jeffries Wood, Joseph Forsyth, Isaac L. Allaire, Edward Wells, Samuel Sloan, Wm. H. Leonard and their successors, shall be constituted a body corporate by the name of the Market Savings Bank, to be located in the Second Ward of the City of New-York.

AMENDING THE CODE.

Mr. SHAFFER introduced a bill amending section 272, by adding thereto as follows: The order made by a Judge under this section shall be an attachment of all property and equitable interest of the judgment debtor in his own name, and shall be entitled to priority of lien as against any levy upon execution or transfer made subsequent to service of the order upon the defendant, and the commencement of an equitable action after the return of execution unsatisfied shall in like manner be entitled to priority of lien upon any property of the debtor held by any conveyance by any other person, which may be adjudged fraudulent in such action as against all levy subsequent to the commencement of the action, and as against all creditors who shall not have commenced such actions, and all creditors who shall have commenced such actions shall be paid in the order of the commencement of such equitable actions by service of summons thereon.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY COMPANY

Senator LAIMBEER gave notice of a bill providing that the Metropolitan Railway Company, a Corporation whose articles of association were filed in the office of the Secretary of State on the 23d of March, 1864, are hereby authorized and empowered to make, construct, operate and use a railroad with a double or single track, and to convey passengers, freight, &c., thereon, for compensation, upon a route to be constructed under ground, from Chappel and through the said borough to the following named streets and avenues in the City of New-York, to wit: Commencing at the southernmost extremity of Broadway under or near the Bowling-Green, thence in a northerly direction under Broadway or in a line parallel with

FINANCIAL.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,500 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by either of the undersigned until TUESDAY, the 12th day of April next, at 2 P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $310,500 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed Dec. 3, 1863, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 3, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual instalments of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1865, and ending April 1, 1884, at the Atlantic Bank, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the person whose proposals are accepted will therefore be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Marine Bank in Oswego, the sums awarded them respectively, together with the accrued interest from April 1, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the county.

The bids will be publicly opened at the Court-house, in the City of Oswego, on the 16th day of April, at 12 M.

L. H. CONKLIN,
County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROOT, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
J. H. WOODIN, Fulton.
A. W. BEVERANCE, New-Haven.

MEXICO, March 15, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 32 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings af the road for the three months ending 31st Instant, and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings af steamers, sailing ve sels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of April next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th of March until the morning of the 7th of April next. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller af the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
{L. S.}

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.

Attest: W. CRIGHT, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

IMPORTERS' & TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of Election will be held on MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at the Banking Rooms of this Bank between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter so the Government may have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., Corner of 4th-av. and 32d-st. TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 21, 1864.

THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 22, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company due 1st of April next, will be paid at the office of Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 24 Nassau-st., New-York.

L. H. WALKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 28th inst.

The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M.

F. W. OAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R., Chicago, March 21, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS of this company, due 1st April next, will be paid, when due, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, March 18, 1864.—Election.—The annual election for Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, 4th April prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

SOMERSET IRON AND COAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The subscription books to the capital stock of the above Company are now open at the office of the undersigned.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 427 AND 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited before April 1 will bear interest from that date. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery.—Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. allowed on larger sums. Deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the dividends will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, until further notice.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 46 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1864.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the first day of April next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to April 1st, inclusive.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

AUCTION SALES

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 22, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on and after March 20, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864.

DANIEL H. BRADLEY, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Honorable District-Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION, FROM
Store Nos. 390 and 392 Greenwich-st.,
On TUESDAY, March 29, 1864,
At 12 o'clock M.,
CARGO OF STEAMER NAN NAN.

6 Bales UPLAND COTTON.
11 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
5 Bags COTTON.
CAPTURED BY U. S. STEAMER CLYDE.
60 Round Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
7 Packages COTTON.

Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before the sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal.
Southern District Florida.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION, AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864:

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above-named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation should the present lessee desire to sell the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry, said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessee, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The ease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force pump, with not less than four hundred feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each boat engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864:

The lease of the franchise of the ferry now established north of and immediately adjoining the present ferry slip at the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease af the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33, East River, New-York, to the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 22 and 23 East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or some other point adjacent thereto.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The lease for each of the above-named ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City charter in relation to ferries, and also contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeably to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the same time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller for the punctual payment of the rent quarter yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

This Company will hold their Fourteenth Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of April next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless prevention is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the del very of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid, and two cents per cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on del very of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

JOHN BRISBIN, Pres dent.

W. A. VAN WAGENEN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

The subscribers will offer for sale at public auction, on FRIDAY, April 1, at 10 A. M., in the Matteawan Machine-shop, in the village of Matteawan, Dutchess County, N. Y., all of the patterns formerly belonging to the Matteawan Machine Company. Also, a large lot of machinery, consisting of lathes, drills, fluting engine, circular saws and frames, a large lot of small tools, flasks, weights, trucks, &c.

Catalogues will be ready on FRIDAY, March 25, and may be had on application to the Auctioneer, at Fishkill Landing.

MASON, HOWES & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

MARKET CELLARS AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms at sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, (the leases of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 1864,) for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the aforesaid wharves, piers, &c.

MATHEW T BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON WALKER-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale'sroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WALKER-ST.—The valuable lot, with the three-story brick house, No. 13 Walker-st., south side, between Church-st. and West Broadway; house 20x45 and extension; lot 20x100 feet 6 inches; possession May 1, 1864.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF PROPERTY IN THE XVIIITH AND XVIIITH WARDS OF THIS CITY, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction the following valuable lots of ground in the eastern part of the city, in one of the busiest and most active neighborhoods of New-York. The title to the whole property is unquestionable, and the sale will be peremptory. To take place at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April, at 12 o'clock. 25 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage of the premises:

AVENUE B.—5 lots on the east side of Avenue B, between 15th and 16th sts., each 23 feet by 88; avenue paved, sewered, and the walks flagged.

AVENUE B—8 lots on the east side of Avenue B, between 17th and 18th sts., (including the two corner lots,) each lot 23 feet by 88.

AVENUE B—8 lots on the east side of Avenue B, between 18th and 19th sts., (including corners,) each 23 by 88.

AVENUE C—4 lots on the west side of Avenue C, between 15th and 16th sts., each 23 by 88 feet; avenue paved and walks flagged.

AVENUE C—8 lots on west side of Avenue C, including the southwest corner of 18th-st.; each 23 by 88.

AVENUE D—9 lots on the west side of Avenue D, between 13th and 14th sts., (including the two corner lots,) each lot 23 by 88, except the corner lots, which are each 22.9 by 98.

13TH-ST.—8 lots on the north side of 13th-st., adjoining the last described lots on Avenue D, each lot 25 feet by 103.6. 13th-st. is paved and flagged.

14TH-ST.—8 lots on the south side of 14th-st., adjoining the above last named lots in the rear, each 25 by 103.3. 14th-st. is sewered, paved, and flagged.

15TH-ST.—1 lot on the north side of 15th-st., 75 feet east of the lots on Avenue B, 25 feet by 103.3. 15th-st. is sewered, paved, and walks flagged.

16TH-ST.—1 lot on north side of 16th-st., 93 feet east of Avenue B, 20 feet by 92.

17TH-ST.—7 lots on south side of 17th-st., 93 feet east of Avenue B, each lot 25 feet by 92, except 1 lot, which is 20x92.

17TH-ST.—16 lots on the north side of 17th-st., between Avenue B, and Avenue C, commencing 85 feet from Avenue B, each 25x92 feet. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and the walks flagged.

18TH-ST.—20 lots on the south side of 18th-st., comprising the whole front between 17th and 14th sts., each 25 feet by 92. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and the walks flagged.

18TH-ST.—8 lots on the north side 18th-st., commencing 88 feet east of Avenue B. Each lot 25 by 92 feet. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and walks flagged.

19TH-ST.—8 lots on the south side of 19th-st., directly in the rear of the last described, and of the same dimensions.

Maps of the above valuable property may be obtained of the auctioneers after the 18th inst., at their office, No. 77 Cedar-st., adjoining the Bank of Commerce.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.

PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.

We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of paper bags, made af the best stock, and designed especially for grocers and tea dealers. Also, paper flour bags, to hold 12½, 25 and 50 pounds, made of the best Manila paper, and suitable for grocers and millers, neatly printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of bags constantly on hand and for sale at the

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
E. E. CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 123, 125 and 127 Broad-st.

HOTELS.

NATIONAL HOTEL—NOS. 5, 7 AND 9 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.—This hotel having recently changed hands, has been refitted throughout, and the proprietor is now prepared to receive and accommodate guests. The situation is admirably located, being convenient to business houses, railroads, steamboats and ferries, and the house is specially adapted to transient boarders. The table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Price, $2 per day.

JESSE FOSTER, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

$300 REWARD.—A REWARD OF $300 WILL be paid for information which will lead to the arrest of WILLIAM CUTTER, who shot Mrs. Vanderbilt Flatbush on Sunday night last. Apply to JOHN S. FOLK, Inspector of Police, Brooklyn.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any af the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are unt numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one af which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number" and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The numbers indicate relative size; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are broad, coarse business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen; all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 a No. 3 Pen 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.

For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge of registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
No. 48 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

TO CANE AND UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to solicit donations from your trade to the Metropolitan Fair.

All branches of business are contributing nobly to the excellent cause of the United States Sanitary Commission—it is the cause of our country—of each of us.

Goods may be sent to the Fair Buildings in 14th-st., near 6th-av.

Checks should be drawn to the order of Mrs. ELLEN B. STRONG, Treasurer; and may be sent to either of the Committee.

Appreciating the patriotism and liberality of the trade, the Committee hope for a total amount of donations that will do it signal credit.

ALVAH HALL, JOHN AMIDON, O. H. MARSHALL, JR. T. BAILEY MYERS, TEMPLE PRIME, CLARENCE A. SEWARD, FRANCIS A. STOUT, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR TICKETS.

The ticket department af the Fair will be by permission of J. W. Wallack, Esq.,) under the direction of Mr. THEODORE MOSS.

Tickets can now be obtained at the following places:

Box office of Wallack's Theatre.
C. J. Barker, Harnden Express office, No. 74 Broadway.
C. O. Jones, No. 76 Cedar-st.
No. 10 Astor House, of Mr. F. V. Rushton.

PRICES:

Season tickets, admitting to all departments, at all times except the opening night..... $5
Tickets for opening ceremonies, March 28..... $2
Tickets for Tuesday, day of exhibition, or Wednesday, first day of sales..... $1
Tickets for Thursday, Friday or Saturday of first week..... 50c

The Fair will open on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, and continue for two weeks.

The committee reserve the right to change the rates of admission from time to time.

Prices for the second week will be announced after the opening of the Fair.

GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The building erected for machinery at Palace Garden, is now ready for the reception of all contributions of tools and machines. The entrance is on 15th-st., west of the 6th-av. Parties are requested to send in their offerings without delay, that they may be arranged and put in action in time for the opening of the Fair.

Mr. Joseph Crampton, of the Committee on Machinery, will be at the building to receive what is sent, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., every day, until the 28th inst.

All the principal express companies transport articles to this Fair free of charge.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
MARCH 19, 1864. Chairman Com. on Machinery.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committee on Private and Public Schools will meet on MONDAY next, March 28, at the residence of the late Dr. Moffat, on 17th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., to receive contributions for the Fair.

Donations in money from the Public Schools are to be sent to the Board of Education; from Private Schools to Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer, at the Metropolitan Rooms. Articles for sale from the Public Schools to Mrs. S. WEIR ROOSEVELT; from Private Schools to Mrs. Dr. ANTHON.

"METROPOLITAN FAIR."

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York,*" and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Chairman of the Curiosity Shop will receive contributions on and after Wednesday, March 23, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at rooms Nos. 7 and 8, second floor, Armory Building, 14th-st.

Should any proposed contributors be without a response, they will kindly excuse it, as it has hitherto been impossible to fix the time of reception.

H. L. WOLCOTT GIBBS, Chairman.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in this Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1863, has been received from the Assessor, and that the Duties, Taxes and Licences therein specified have become due and payable, to will attend personally, or by deputy, at my office, No. 130 Broadway, daily (except on Sundays,) from the date hereof, until and including Thursday, the 31st day of March, 1864, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., to receive the same.

The Taxes included in the aforesaid list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, licences, and on incomes for the year 1862.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them, respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will, at the expiration thereof, become liable to pay ten per cent additional upon the amount thereof, excepting the Tax on Incomes, which will be liable to an addition of but five per cent.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector
Thirty-second District, New-York.

DATED NEW-YORK, March 8, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chmber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat af war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chair

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Particulars of the Red River Expedition.

OUR LOSSES AT FORT DE RUSSEY.

Alexandria Captured by Admiral Porter.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO BUTTE-A-LA-ROSE.

A REBEL CAMP BROKEN UP.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

REBEL DESERTERS ARRIVING AT BROWNSVILLE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 19.

We have at last news of active work in this department. On the 15th instant a portion of the fleet appeared opposite Alexandria and demanded its surrender. The demand was complied with without, so far as we can learn, any show of opposition.

Fort De Russey, a stronghold on Red River, some sixty miles from its mouth, was attacked on the 14th, and captured by Gen. SMITH. Twenty four officers, three hundred men, and eight siege guns are included in the trophies of the victory. The prisoners were to have reached New-Orleans last night.

Gen. BANKS intended leaving for the field early in the week, but his departure has been delayed. He will probably get away to-morrow or Monday.

The gunboat *Kineo*, Capt. WALTERS, arrived here from Baltimore on Thursday. She has been out for repairs.

The *Octorora*, (donble-ender,) one of the participants in the attack on Fort Powell, also arrived on the same day on repairs.

The army in Western Louisiana is again on the move. Gen. LEE's cavalry corps has opened the campaign. His advance occupied New-Iberia several days ago.

A correspondent of the *Era* writes from Brashear City that two of our gunboats crossed Berwick Bay and Grand Lake, and ascended Grand River to Butte-a-la-Rose, which place they reconnoitred. This was the scene of a desperate engagement last year. Before reaching Butte-a-la-Rose, on turning the bend of a river, they came upon a rebel camp and at once opened fire. The rebels ran, and men were landed from the gunboats, who, under cover of their guns, burned the tents and camp equipage, and captured the arms and ammunition of the entire force.

The guerrillas have made their appearance in the neighborhood of Baton Rouge, and several skirmishes have taken place between them and squads of the Fourth Wisconsin Mounted Infantry, resulting in every instance in favor of the Wisconsin boys. Several prisoners have been taken and sent here.

The *Era's* Brownsville correspondent writes that the armies there are doing nothing, and there are no prospects of fighting.

New roads and fortifications are being made round Brazos and Brownsville.

Our new Governor, MICHAEL HAHN, has called an election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention, to take place on the 28th inst.

A cotton buyer, named CHARLES ZEIGLER, was gobbled up by guerrillas near Baton Rouge three days ago. He had $10,000 in greenbacks about him. He was taken once before, but escaped by shooting a guard. He will now probably be murdered.

Deserters and refugees are continually arriving at Brownsville; 2,000 in all have reached that place.

A party of 150 deserted from a rebel regiment, and 300 were sent in pursuit. The latter overtook the former and joined them in their flight. A part of them have already got to Brownsville.

Gold opened very unsteadily, prices ranging from 65⅜ to 68. News of the passage of the Gold Bill through Congress, and the decline in New-York abroad the market without sales at 64⅜.

Cotton is unsteady. Some repacked sold at 52c. Sales of ordinary at 64c., part sandy.

LATER.

The capture of Alexandria occurred on the 15th instant, a day after the capture of Fort De Russey.

Gen. LEE's force had a fight at New-Iberia, and pursued the enemy across Vermillion Prairie to Vermilion Bayou, a distance of nineteen miles. No particulars received.

Gen. HAHN has resigned his connection with the *True Delta* to W. R. FISH.

The Free State Executive Committee has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Free State party is uncompromisingly opposed to assuming any debts contracted by the Slave States while under rebel domination, for the purpose of carrying on the war against the United States.

The prize schooners *Tilly, Stingaree, Camilla* and *S. H. Douglas* have arrived at New-Orleans from Brazos.

Spoken on the 12th instant, in lat. 28:52, long. 87:27, the P. S. gunboat *Tennessee*. All on board were well.

OUR LOSSES AT FORT DE RUSSEY.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 26.

Our losses at the capture of Fort De Russey, Red River, were 7 killed, 2 mortally wounded, 12 severely wounded, 27 slightly wounded, and 6 not specified.

The rebel loss was 5 killed and 4 wounded.

About 1,400 men had composed the garrison of the fort, but more than half of them had been withdrawn to defend Alexandria.

The credit of the capture of Fort De Russey belongs to the army entirely, the gunboats not having participated in the engagement.

Fort De Russey is 70 miles from the mouth of Red River, 140 miles from Alexandria, and 450 miles from Shreveport.

INTERESTING FROM CAIRO

Movements of Troops—Arrival of a Portion of the Sixteenth Army Corps at Cairo.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

CAIRO, Monday, March 21.

An important army movement is on the tapis, of which this point is to be the base of operations. Various surmises are indulged in by us onlookers as to its destination, but the secret is well kept by the military authorities. I have a hint, however, to the effect that a grand raid is contemplated up the Tennessee River. Of this I am not quite sure, but I have some ground for the opinion that this is its purpose.

Five regiments and one company of artillery, of the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, under command of Brig.-Gen. J. C. VEACH, have arrived from below, and are encamped here. They are as follows: Twenty-fifth Indiana, Thirty-second Wisconsin, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, Seventeenth New-York Zouaves, Thirty-fifth New-Jersey, and Company D, (Dresser's battery) Second Illinois Light Artillery. Col. HOWE is in temporary command of the troops, during the absence of Gen. VEACH, who has gone home.

The arrival of the troops here has been quite unexpected, and is no doubt the precursor of something important; but what it is to be, remains to be seen. The troops will be encamped here for a few days at least, and it is possible that others are coming up, and that they are only concentrated here preparatory to being transferred to VIRGINIA or some other point of active operations under Gen. GRANT's new order of things.

At all events, interesting occurrences may be looked for as the result of movements now transpiring at Memphis and this point.

CAIRO, Friday, March 25.

The steamer *J. C. Swan*, from New-Orleans, has arrived, having on board the Thirty-first and Forty-first Illinois, and Seventy-eighth Ohio Veterans from Vicksburgh, en route home on a furlough. Brig.-Gen. LEGGETT accompanies them.

The *Mariner*, from Memphis for Cincinnati, has on board 956 bales of cotton. She brings Memphis dates to the 23d, and reports cotton declined 1 cent for all qualities; there was little offering and no disposition to buy.

The price ranges from 46c, to 58c.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Desperate Attempt to Murder two Policemen.

OVER TWENTY SHOTS FIRED AT THEM BY A LARGE GANG OF ROWDIES.

For several weeks past it has been the habit of twenty or thirty young men and half grown boys to congregate every night on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Nineteenth-street, and there talk, carouse and quarrel among themselves after having imbibed large quantities of bad liquor obtained from the rum-shops in the neighborhood. If the fighting among themselves had been the only thing annoying to the public, the police might have had less cause to interfere. It appears, however, that this gang of ruffians have been in the uniform practice of interfering with passers-by, and often using profane and obscene language when respectable females were walking along the avenue. Several cases have also occurred wherein working girls have been grossly insulted and shunned by this same gang of outlaws.

The policemen on duty in this portion of the City accordingly received very explicit and strict instructions to break up this band of men, to arrest all offenders, and if possible, to allow no person to be insulted by them. Pursuant to instructions, on Friday evening, Officer WHALEN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, then on duty there, made an effort to disperse the gang in question. The latter not only refused to leave, but threatened the officer with violence if he did not promptly desist from all interference with them. Thereupon the policeman seized hold of the ringleader and made a vigorous effort to take him to the station-house. His accomplices speedily rescued him, and the offender ran off down Nineteenth-street. After going a few blocks the fugitive made a stand, and Officer WHALEN, who had now been reinforced by Officer CONNER, made a second attempt to secure the offender. At this point the officers were surrounded by these lawless men and boys, and, according to the policemen's statement, more than twenty pistol shots were fired at them by the ruffians, fortunately without inflicting any serious injuries. A man named SYLVESTER MOONEY, who was standing on the walk near at hand, was shot in the left side and severely injured. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 104 Seventh-avenue, and the ball extracted by a surgeon.

Three of the men who fired at the officers while the latter were in the discharge of their duty, were subsequently arrested. They were taken before Justice LOWTH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where they gave their names as PATRICK NADMARY, PETER LYNCH and PETER MURRAY. Though all the facts of the case above-recited appeared on the examination, it appears that the prisoners were held to bail in the small amount of $200.

The police records show that within the last six months five policemen have been attacked, and some of them most mortally beaten and otherwise injured while in the discharge of their duties, in that portion of the City above-referred to. How long shall this state of things exist?

Our New Steam Navy.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGINES OF OUR GREAT FRIGATES.

It is generally known that the Navy Department is constructing a fleet of immense screw propellers, designed especially for speed and power. At this station three of these vessels—the *Wampanoag, Mattawasca* and *Idaho*—are in progress. The motive power of these splendid ships will surpass anything of the kind ever built in this country before. The following is a description of the engines and machinery:

The plan of the engines is horizontal. They are also geared to the screw shaft at about 2 to 1, or twice as many turns of the propellers as the engine shaft makes. The cylinders are two in number, 100 inches in diameter by 4 feet stroke of piston, and are placed horizontally, working athwart ships. The connecting-rod proceeds directly from the cross-head, as in all other horizontal engines, and takes hold of the crank-pin in the same manner. On this shaft there is a large spur-wheel, built up of sections, each section being one wheel itself, having teeth of lignum vitæ, or young hickory boiled in oil. The diameter of this wheel is 10 feet 3 5-16 inches at pitch line. There is one surface condenser, which is common to both engines, and is situated between them; in the there are to be 7,168 tinned brass tubes, 6 feet 3½ inches long. The main steam valves are slides worked by a Stevenson link. The valve has a lap on the side of the cylinder, and has an enormous area—the dimensions being 84⅜ inches wide by 5 feet 6 inches in length. The valve is of the double ported variety, and is carried on seventeen hercened steel rollers, 2½ inches diameter, and 4 inches long. These rollers run on guides, and are intended to relieve the stem from the enormous weight and friction of the valve. The steam ports are 82 inches long by 2¼ inches wide, and the exhaust ports 4 inches by the same length, of course. The central exhaust is 18 inches wide. There will be 3 inches lap on the steam side, and 1⅛ on the exhaust side of the valve. The propelling wheel is fixed in its place and can only be disconnected from the engines by a clutch coupling inside the ship. The thrust is taken by a large bear ng, having a number of collars, and there is also a roller bearing in addition; this latter consists of a number of steel balls working between two grooved couplings or disks. The diameter of the propeller is 18 feet, and the pitch is expanding, having a mean of 25 feet. The wheel is four-bladed, and has no outboard bearing on the extreme after end.

There are no less than eight main boilers in each of these ships, having one smoke-pipe serving for two boilers, or four in all. The pipes are 50 feet high from the uptake. 7 feet 8 inches diameter for the large boilers, and 6 feet 6 inches for the two forward boilers, which are smaller than the others. The safety valves are 5 inches diameter of opening, and each boiler has one. The boilers are of MARTIN'S patent, with a total water-heating surface of 28,360 feet, and a grate area of 1,128 square feet. There are 16,082 vertical tubes, and 744 horizontal tubes in all the boilers, also, seven furnaces in each one. Steam is to be used superheated in these engines, and there are four superheating boilers next the engines, having a heating surface of 2,848 feet. All the boilers are to be tested at a hydrostatic pressure of 65 pounds to the square inch. By an act of Congress, the working pressure of steam boilers may be three-fourths the tested pressure, these engines can have, therefore, 50 pounds of boiler pressure per square inch applied to them, but this enormous pressure has never yet been applied to vessels of a similar size. The boilers and engines are to be of the best materials, and the cylinders and valve faces as hard as possible. All bolt holes are to be rimmed, and everything done according to the most approved method.

Examination of Cook Charged with the Murder of a Passenger on the Ship Victory.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborne.

The examination of JOHN E. COOK, first mate of the ship *Victory*, was continued yesterday morning.

The ship's steward was called as a witness for the defence. He testified that on the day of the murder the passengers had made some trouble, one of them named MAGUIRE had stolen some water, and being detected, had been tied up to the mast; the passengers demanded the release of the man MAGUIRE, and O'BRIEN, the deceased, were prominent among the unruly ones; the Captain called the officers in his cabin, and told them that in order to enforce discipline and secure the safety of the ship, the ring-leaders in this movement must be put in irons. The first, second and third mates, with the boatswain, purser, steward, and several men, went down to where the passengers were, went down the forward companion-way to the steerage; it was quite dark at the time, at the bottom of the stairs they were met by quite a crowd of the steerage passengers, among whom were MAGUIRE and the murdered man, O'BRIEN. MAGUIRE had a shovel in his hands, and O'BRIEN had an iron bar about 26 inches in length; two of the other passengers were armed with iron bars; MAGUIRE struck the third mate upon the arm, and O'BRIEN raised the iron bar, saying, "that he would brain the first man that attempted to take him;" COOK, the first mate, stood on the steps; he had a pistol in his hand, and was the only one of the officers that was armed; the officers relied upon him in case they were assaulted; when the third mate was struck he cried out fire, and the prisoner fired; the first shot hit MAGUIRE; he fired again and O'BRIEN was hit; after that the passengers were all quiet.

The evidence of the purser and other officers of the ship having been taken, and they all agreeing in their statements as to the unruly conduct of the passengers, the Commissioner held COOK to bail in the sum of $3,000, to answer the charge of manslaughter, the charge of murder being withdrawn.

Before Commissioner Betts.

A man named CHARLES WILSON, who keeps a saloon No. 94 Greenwich-street, was brought before Commissioner BETTS yesterday, charged with passing a ten dollar counterfeit "Greenback" under the following circumstances:

The Complainant alleges that he went into WILSON's saloon and offered him a good ten dollar United States note in payment for some refreshments. WILSON opened a drawer and apparently turned over some bills. He shut the drawer up again, telling complainant that he would go up stairs and get him the change. Shortly after he came in again, and handed a $10 United States bill to complainant, saying that he could not change it. Complainant believing it to be the bill he had given to WILSON, took it back and gave him a smaller one. He afterwards discovered that the ten had been altered from a one, and that it was not the bill he had given to the accused.

The further hearing of this case was adjourned until Monday.

The Police and the Sanitary Fair.

The Metropolitan Police authorities have been very busy, within the last few days, in perfecting their arrangements relative to the approaching fair. A new line of police telegraph has been strung from Headquarters, at No. 300 Mulberry-street, to Palace Garden, in Fourteenth-street, at which latter point are to be established the headquarters of the policemen who are detailed to keep order during the continuance of the fair. Inspector LEONARD is commissioned to take the sole charge of all the forces, and Sergt. M. B. WILSON, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, is appointed to act as his assistant. The Detective force will be on hand, and if they exercise their usual vigilance and industry, there will be very little opportunity for thieves, shoplifters and pickpockets to successfully practice their nefarious business.

The present week, Fire-Marshal BAKER proposes to make a thorough inspection of all the furnaces, flues, heaters, gas-burners, &c., throughout the fair buildings, for the purpose of having everything guarded as much as possible against fire.

Postponement of the Departure of the Colored Regiment.

A LETTER FROM MAJOR-GEN. BURNSIDE.

Early yesterday morning a large number of colored men, belonging to the various societies which proposed to take part in the reception of the Twenty-sixth Colored Regiment, met at the headquarters in Broome-street; but, after consulting with Col. GILLMAN, the officers of the Union League Club concluded to postpone the presentation, and the assembly dispersed. Should the weather prove favorable, the Committee of the Union League will proceed to Riker's Island to-day, and present the colors. A copy of Mr. JAY's address and Col. SILLIVAN's reply will be given to each man; also copies of the ladies' address, and the *Anglo-African*, containing the names of each member of the regiment. The regiment will be conveyed from the island to the steamer at the foot of Canal-street on barges, and take its departure for Annapolis.

The following letter from Gen. BURNSIDE was sent to the President of the Union League Club:

NEW-YORK CITY, March 25, 1864.

Jonathan Sturgis, Esq., President Union League Club, New York:

MY DEAR SIR: On my arrival here this morning I learn that the 26th U. S. Colored Regiment is to receive its colors to-morrow, prior to its embarkation for Annapolis, and I very much regret that an important official engagement in New-England to-morrow will deprive me of the pleasure of being present at the presentation. As this regiment is to be in the Ninth army corps, opportunities will no doubt arise in the future for me to add my share of encouragement to its members in starting out upon their new work. But no opportunity will probably offer in the future, when I could so well express to you most honorable and loyal association, my high appreciation of your very successful work in organizing this regiment, and my sincere thanks to the patriotic ladies who present the colors, for their kind, generous and considerate treatment of a regiment which is to be attached to the corps that I have the honor to command.

It may not be amiss for me to mention a remark made by me at a breakfast given at the Astor House in November, 1861, to the officers of one of my Massachusetts regiments, then en route for Annapolis preparatory to our starting on our North Carolina expedition. It was on the morning that we heard of DUPONT's success on the coast of South Carolina. I said it should be a source of congratulation to every loyal person that a lodgement has been made by Union troops upon that portion of the Southern coast where Slavery exists to the maximum extent. The monstrous assertion has been made by the traitors that their new Government is to have Slavery for its corner-stone, and that the institution can be used by them as a positive belligerent force. And now we will have an opportunity of determining whether or not this force cannot be turned to our own account; and it is clearly the duty of every General in the field to neutralize or turn to his own account, any force that he may find himself confronted with by the enemy, whether it be active or silent."

And now, Sir, your association is to send to-morrow, to the same rendezvous, Annapolis, a regiment, the rank and file of which are colored men, many of whom were in November, 1861, producing by their labor food for traitors in arms, or doing other work which enabled armed traitors to leave their homes, for the purpose of striking at the Government that had done them nought but good.

I am very sorry that I cannot be with you to-morrow. Very sincerely, your friend,

(Signed) A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj.-Gen.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.—The children's department will occupy the easterly wing of the buildings on Union-square, and will be conceived in a hell ninety feet square, arranged with booths on the sides and a stage for performances. The object of this department is to afford daily entertainments for children, consisting of concerts, tableaux, and exhibitions of various kinds, as well as to offer for sale articles particularly adapted to the wants of children. There will be ten booths, as follows: No. 1. Will contain a Miniature Skating Pond. No. 2. Will embrace contributions from charitable institutions. No. 3. Will be for the sale of fancy articles. No. 4. Will be furnished by the Madison-av. Baptist Church. No. 5. Will be provided with articles contributed by the Public Schools. No. 6. Will be for the sale of children's toys. No. 7. Will be for refreshments and confectionery. No. 8. Will be furnished by the ladies of Staten Island. No. 9. Will be for the sale of books. No. 10. Will be provided with articles contributed by the private schools. It is hoped that every individual and institution, irrespective of locality, will manifest an especial interest in this department, by forwarding without delay contributions of all articles suitable for and calculated to interest children. The Executive Committee will be happy to acknowledge the receipt of all donations sent to their rooms, No. 34 East 17th-st., Union-square.

THE FIREMEN AND THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.—The members of Washington Hook and Ladder Company, No. 9, last evening held a grand chowder party at their house in East Twenty-eighth-street, the profits from the sale of tickets for the same to be added to the munificent contribution from the New-York Fire Department to the Metropolitan Fair. In addition to the large amount of money raised by the company, they have contributed a great variety of articles, some very beautiful and expensive. A handsome bronze clock, a pair of camp chairs made of rosewood and very neat worsted work, several bronze ornaments, sshawls, ornamental needle-work, and a number of other goods, the value of which will probably be over $2,000. Mr. A. J. DELAFOUR, President of the New-York Fire Department, and other dignitaries were present. Mr. S. J. MACY, a member of the company, also a member of the Executive Committee of the Department, for the Metropolitan Fair, and one to whom the success of the same is greatly due, was present during the evening, and, by his kind attentions to the guests, contributed greatly to their enjoyment.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—At the regular meeting of the above Society, held Thursday, 24th inst., at the Society Library, President NORTON in the chair, the minutes as read being adopted, the election of new members was proceeded with. The President appointed the Standing Committee for the ensuing year, and on motion a Special Committee to consider the subject of amendment and revision of the Constitution and By-laws. The Sanitary Fair Committee reported progress. On motion, the Secretary was authorized to take measures to complete the Society's collection of National and Corporate Seals. Among the donations announced were some rare coins, Confederate paper money, beautifully executed silver coin of reign of HENRI III., bronze medal of WASHINGTON, etc. The Society adjourned to the 14th prox.

FIRE IN FRONT-STREET.—Between seven and eight o'clock last evening, a fire occurred on the third floor of No. 250 Front-street, occupied by W. O. MILLS, pickles and sauce merchant. Officer MORGAN, of the Fourth Precinct, discovered the fire and gave a prompt alarm, and the flames were quickly extinguished after damage to the amount of $200 had been done. On examination it was found that the fire was evidently the act of incendiary, as three separate fires had been kindled on the premises. Fire Marshal BAKER and Capt. BRYAN, of the Fourth Precinct, are making an investigation into the origin of the fire.

ARREST ON THE CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—ANDREW MONAHAN, doing business in East Sixteenth-street, near Avenue C, was arrested by Detective TIEMANN, on the charge of feloniously receiving a sail valued at $100, which had been stolen from a sloop belonging to Capt. CHESTER, lying at Green Point. The sail had been stolen by a man named COLE, employed on board the sloop, and by him sold to MONAHAN for $47. The latter was committed to await an examination before Justice DOWLING.

ENGRAVING OF GEN. GRANT.—A very fine steel plate engraving of Gen. GRANT has been issued by J. C. BUTLER, No. 48 Franklin-street. The hero who portrait is now presented to the public, is but 11 years of age; has participated in two great wars, has captured during the present struggle, 500 guns, 100,000 prisoners, and a quarter of a million of small arms, has rescued from rebel rule over 50,000 square miles of territory, has reopened to the commerce of the world the mightiest highway on the globe.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—A Conference of delegates from the different Temperance Societies throughout the States will be held at the Cooper Institute, New-York, in connection with the American Temperance League, on May the 12th and 13th. It is expected there will be a good gathering of the right friends of the temperance movement on those days, and that they will decide upon some plans that will check the growing evils of intemperance.

THE DRY DOCK AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company have purchased, through J. MCCLAVE, real estate broker, of No. 44 Pine-street, $93,000 worth of lots on Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, between Avenues A and B, upon which they intend erecting a depot.

BOOK SALES.—Messrs. BANGS & MERWIN commence to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock, and continue for three evenings, the sale of rare, choice and curious books, illustrated works, &c. All are of the best editions, finely bound. Sales at the Irving Buildings, Nos. 591 and 596 Broadway.

NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Rev. HENRY KIMBALL will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, to-morrow, at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FOR SOLDIERS WIVES AND CHILDREN.—While the comfort of the soldiers is being so well and liberally cared for, their wives and children are not forgotten. A very large amount has been raised for them, and great good been accomplished. The Mutual Association of Brooklyn gave a grand entertainment at the Academy of Music on Friday evening, in aid of the disabled veterans, their families, and those of deceased members of the Fourteenth, Forty-eighth and Sixty-seventh Regiments of Brooklyn, now in the service of the United States. The house was handsomely filled, and many tickets were disposed of which were not used. The Chair was occupied by G. L. SANDERSON, Esq., who, in a brief address, explained the object of the entertainment. The programme consisted of music by Helmsmuller's Band, singing by Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mrs. Merla Abbott, Mrs. Mozart, Master Emil Mollenhaner, Mr. Wm. Castle and Mr. Frederick Mollenhaner. Addresses were made by Rev. F. W. HATFIELD and Rev. A. A. WILLETTS. Gen. BURNSIDE was expected, but being called elsewhere by order of the Government, was unable to be present. The amount realized above expenses will be upward of one thousand dollars.

RECRUITING IN BROOKLYN.—There is very little doing in the recruiting business. But few men feel inclined to enlist since the payment of bounties has been resumed. On Friday, some fifty veterans of the Fiftieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, just arrived from Port Royal, received the county bounty, and some more of the Nineteenth Regiment New-York Volunteers are soon expected to be added to our quota. Thus far not over one hundred have been enlisted under the new call.

ROBBERIES.—The house of Mrs. SWEENEY, No. 2 Nevins-street, was entered by sneak thieves on Friday afternoon, and robbed of clothing and jewelry valued at over $100, with which the fellows escaped. The stable of PETER DONLAY, No. 540 Myrtle-avenue, was feloniously entered the night previous, and robbed of a set of harness worth $30.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 26.

BILLS NOTICED.

To facilitate the settlement of the affairs of insolvent corporations.

To provide for the safe keeping of the old records of the City of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Relative to the Surrogate's Court.

Amending the Charter of the Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporating the International Land Company.

The bill making appropriations for the payment of bounties to volunteers was then passed.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Making appropriations to pay the bounties to volunteers.

Authorizing Savings Banks to loan money on County bonds.

To rebuild five locks on the Genesee Valley Railroad. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 26.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Long Island City Water Company.

To incorporate the American Literary Fund Association.

To incorporate the Tom Moore Association.

To incorporate the Wire Drawers Benevolent Association.

To amend the charter of the Auburn Savings Institution.

Relative to counterfeit bank bills.

To consolidate the Boston, Harlford, Erie and other roads.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

To incorporate the new Brooklyn Turn Verein.

Relative to the Syracuse Water Works Company.

To amend the charter of the Dime Savings Bank, Brooklyn.

To amend United States Deposit Fund Loan Act.

To repeal the act relative to the jail and penitentiary of Kings County.

To amend the Syracuse City Charter.

To amend the Coerter of the Sag Harbor Savings Bank.

To amend the Charter of Schenectady. Adjourned.

A Clergyman's Interview with Gen. Grant.

In the *Christian Advocate* of this week, is a letter from the Rev. Dr. THOMSON (the editor), and which details an interview he had with Gen. GRANT in a railroad car in Pennsylvania a few days ago. He says:

"At Altoona, Blair County, Pa., as we went to the cars, we found a crowd on the platform, and as we took our seat we found out the reason of it, as some one cried out 'three cheers for Gen. GRANT,' a summons that was obeyed with zeal. We were introduced to him, and had a very pleasant conversation with him. He is a man of medium height and unassuming manners. His dress was plain and in no respect indicative of his rank. The stranger is struck with his youthful appearance. He seems to be not more than thirty-five years of age; yet we need not be surprised that he has accomplished so much, for few men become great who do not achieve their greatness in early life.

Gen. GRANT is a Democrat in the true sense of the word. He is for the people, for all the people. He has none of the airs, or the spirit, or the pulloseply of an aristocrat. Without freedom or want of dignity, he is at home at once and everywhere. He is very modest, seeking to hide from the public gaze. Though called for by the crowd at every station, it was with difficulty he could be persuaded to step forward and raise his hat; he made no speeches, but retired in silence. Modesty is a mark of merit. We never meet with a master mind without it.

In speaking of Gen. MCCLELLAN he exhibited both good sense and generosity, while at the same time he protested an intention to avoid his errors. He attributed Gen. MCCLELLAN's failure to no want of ability or education, but to the fact that he rose too rapidly, was intoxicated by his elevation, and afraid to make a bold step lest it should be a false one. Moreover, he unfortunately allowed himself to be manipulated by politicians, and bowildered by the false lights which they held out before him. It such be the view which the Lieutenant-General takes, and we have no doubt of its correctness, there is ground to hope that he himself will not be the victim of political wire-workers, but will steadily employ his powers in the right direction and for the right motive, namely, to save the country. If so, his contemporaries will honor and reward him, and posterity will award him renown when the politicial schemes of the time shall all have been doomed to merited oblivion.

Gen. GRANT is honest; and, while he makes no such extravagant utterances as Gen. SCOTT and Gen. MCCLELLAN did, he yet leads us to understand that events are in train for a decisive Spring campaign. He speaks in the highest terms of Gen. SHERMAN, who succeeds him in the Western Department, who, indeed, has no superior in the service. Of Gen. MCPHERSON, on whom much will devolve, as well as of Gen. GILLMORE, who is yet to play an important part. Each of the two latter graduated at the head of his class. Gen. SHERMAN would have done likewise but for some demerit marks. 'That,' said the General, 'was my case, that is, to have demerit marks, only if they had been canceled I might not have reached the head of my class.'

In all out expressing the fear that his elevation would take him from the field, he gave us to understand, that although he would have an office in Washington, he did not intend to do much office work, but would take the field whenever he deemed his presence would be most useful.

Gen. GRANT is a plain, unassuming man, without the least ostentation. He is a man of great firmness of character, and of indomitable perseverance. He is a man of great simplicity of character, and of unaffected modesty. He is a man of great kindness of heart, and of tender sympathies. He is a man of great courage, and of unflinching resolution. He is a man of great wisdom, and of profound judgment. He is a man of great piety, and of humble faith. He is a man of great love, and of fervent charity. He is a man of great hope, and of joyful expectation. He is a man of great peace, and of quiet repose. He is a man of great joy, and of exceeding gladness. He is a man of great glory, and of everlasting blessedness. He is a man of great God, and of Jesus Christ our Lord. He is a man of great Spirit, and of the Holy Ghost. He is a man of great Father, and of the Son. He is a man of great Son, and of the Father. He is a man of great Holy Ghost, and of the Spirit. He is a man of great Lord, and of the God. He is a man of great Jesus, and of the Christ. He is a man of great Christ, and of the Jesus

The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship America at this Port.

Speech of an English Rebel in the House of Commons.

Mr. Roebuck Expresses His Joy at the Destruction of American Commerce.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY AT SHEFFIELD.

250 Lives Lost by the Bursting of a Water Reservoir.

THE STATE OF THE WAR IN DENMARK.

Napoleon's Programme for Maximilian in Mexico.

The steemehip *America*, from Southampton March 16, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing three days later news.

The *Africa* arrived ont un the 13th.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Inundation—Roebuck on Russell—Mazzini—Denmark—Complications—Maximilian in London—The Prince's Toast—Sensation News.

LONNON, Tnesday, March 15, 1864.

No country la free from great and terrible calamities. Now it is en earthqnake, now a confiagration, now an innndation. England has jnst heeu visited with a sudden and awful eelemity of the latter kind. A few miles above Sheffield, a smell river, a branch of the Don, had been demmed like the Croton, to form a reservoir for tha snpply of the town. The lake, formed by whst was proved en insufficient emhankment, was uesrly a hundred acres in extent, and at midnight ou Friday night, this whole body of water swept down the valley, carrying away scures of dwellings and drowning some three hnndred persons, who were asleep in their heds. The destruction of property all the way to Doncaster is roughly estimated at half a millou of pounds sterling. The fotlowing is a graphic descriptiou from a Sheffield paper of the scene when the flood reaohed that town, some six miles nelow the embankment.

"Persons who were ont in the streets when the flood broke out, sey there was a long, loud, terrihle roar upon the stillness of the night, which increased in its intensity; and as they stood listening, perplexed and wonder-stricken, there came sounding above the roar a sudden hissing noiss, as of waters daening on a rock, and this was quickly followed by piercing shrieks, first distant, then increasing, until up the streets in every direction, away from tha flow of the river, there ran hnndreds and hundreds of persons in their night-dresses, some dragging little children by the hand, others, half-dressed, tripping and falling; and from many the same terrible exclamation came, and nothing more: 'Oh, God! the flood! the flood!' Many of the poor, naked and oestitute creatures were taken into the polica-office, where, round a great fire, they lay or stood, talking of their losses, or mourning for their dead, until morning broke, when they sallied forth in the hope of saving some remnant of their goods, or hooing against hooe to meet the one they had mourned as oeed."

The Government immediately sent an engineer to report upon the caose of the calamity, aed there will be no want of pecuniary sid. Mr. HADFIELD, one of the Members of Parliament for the town, sent a check for £500 as soon as he heard the uews. The damages which will fell upon the Company will take its entire capital. The Englith hoast that if slow they are sotlo, careful and sure, but they have explosions in mines, railway accidents, fires, slipwrecks, falling of buildings, and similar calamities, as well as other people. In fact, there is probably greater loss of life from such causes in England, in proportion to the popnlatiou, than in any country in Europe.

As I expected, there was a nice bit of a scrimmage in the House of Commons last night. Mr. ROSEOCK—I wish you could hear his soft voice, in such contrast with the hard words he uses—took up Lord PALMERSTON on the nentrality question. He had the greatest confidence in Lord PALMERSTON, but it was unfortunate that he was overruled and overshadowed in the Government by Earl ROSSELL, who had been disgracing the country, "screaming like a cockatoo; scalding like an angry woman," falling everywhere, and filling the measnre of ignominy by trnckling to that "base, corrupt, cruel and cowardly" Federal Government. The cause of this outbnrst was a report that Earl RUSSELL had sent a remonstrance to Richmond, against Confederate violations of English neutrality; in fitting out cruisers, etc., while no remonstrance had heen sent to Washington against the notorious enlistments in Iraland.

Lord PALMERSTON was angry, and had a right to be. He resented the charge, thet he was overruled or overshadowed by the little foreign seeretary, and declared that he was fully responsible for every act of Earl RUSSELL. The government was neutral and maant to be. If any case was made out against the Federal Government, they shonld remonstrate. A vessel like the *Alabama* was a tangible thing; but it was very difficult to gat evidence of enlistments. There was a great demand for work in Ameriee, and the wages were a strong inducement to emigration.

Mr. ROEBUCK will be plentifully abused in the government papers; hnt he snoke the almost nniversal belief, when he said that PALMERSTON was overshadowed by RUSSELL, and not in the American business only. It is generally thought that if PALMERSTON had his own way, a fleet of British iron-cleds would ha at this moment in the Baltic.

The Mazziul question came up again in an awkward and damaging way for the Government. Mr. STANSFELD, of the Admiralty, declared himself a friend of MAZZINI of seventeen years' standing; and that he knew him to be incapable of conspiring to assassinate. Well, Mr. HENNESSY got np last night and read half a dozen extracts of MAZZINI'S writings defending and approving of assassination. Then some one turned npon Mr. HENNESSY with the nnmbers who had heen poignarded by his friends the Poles. It was a lively debate all ronnd for a couole of hours, and a part of it was in consequence of the news hronght by Sunday's steamer, which sent Confederate stock np as well as Mr. ROEBUCK.

As to Denmark and the expected war. The actual war makes little progress. The Germans are preparing to take Fredericia and expel the Danes from Alsen, bnt they take their time. The astire loss of tha Danes, so far, is a little more than 2,000. Bnt the Duchies are gone. I do not see that they can ever be recovered, simply because a majority of the people wish to hava an indepeudent Government, in nnity with Germany. Austria and Prussia still profess that they have no wish to sever tham from Denmark, and that they will he bound by the treaty of 1852. Bnt the only result of conference or arbitration will be to leave the decision to the vote of the people of the Duchies.

Never, perhaps, in the history of the world were thera such strange complications as are hronght about hy this qnestion. For example, at the christening of the son and heir of the Prince of Wales, German and Danish princes and princesses were jostling each other around the font. On Saturday night the new Emperor and Empress of Mexico osme from Paris to London via Calais and Dover, and are now at the Clarendon Hotel. On Snnday they dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales and King LAOPOLO of Belgium. Just imagine it all. There sat the Princess, drinking wine with the brother of the Emoeror of Austris, at war with her father, and thera was the good old LAOPOLD, the mutual friend of everyhody.

There is e report hara that the Prince of Wales, at a dinner of the Gnards the other night, emboldened perhaps by the conviviality, gave a toast wishing the Austriens and Prnssians who are invading Denmark the fete of Pharaoh and his host. Tha story got wind, and tha *Globe* denied its truth; hut it is not the less confidently asserted, and the language, it is said, wes aven a little stronger thau was reported. Now, fency this high and mighty Prince doing the honors of hospitality to Austrian Archdukes and German serene Highnesses!

This being the stata of tha cese, what hes Euglsnd to do bnt push on the Conference project, if Denmark will only sgree to it.

But there is a new phase of the case. We read of an insurrection lu Copenhagen. How well-founded the report mey be I cauuot sey; bnt there is uothing more natnral than that the Deuish people, deserted hy their allies, overpowered hy superior nnmbers, and in denger of netional extinction, should look to a Scandinavien unity as its ouly safety. If Danmark could nnite with Sweden and Norway, thers might be formed a kingdom not very easy to grepple with. But wonld Russie permit the formation of snch a Power on her western border, strong enough to hold the Baltic, eud shut her np in Croustedt, and out of the Atlantic?

In all this confusion and fog of Northern European politics, it is e happiness to find two great potantates that are in perfect concord. David eud Jonethen were types of the erdeut friendship that has sprung np between the Emperors of France and Mexico. They have the best possible opinion of eech other, and the most perfect agreement. When MAXIMILIAN embraced NAPOLEON at parting, the latter said to him, "*Vous partez pour un Empire fait d'un blac d'argent.*" I can fency tha Imperial Hapsburgh, tauding at Vera Cruz, and looking about for the glittering phenomenon. Country boys used to imagine that the streets of Loudou were paved with gold. It is jnst possihle that this smiahle Anstriau may he as much disappointed as they, when he looks for the silver. It is there, no doubt, but there will be some hard work to get it.

MONADNOCK.

SUMMARY OF THE AMERICA'S NEWS

ENGLAND.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, Monday, Merch 14,

Lord GRANVILLA anuounced that the House would adjourn nn Friday next for the Easter recess.

Lord DAERY esked Lord WODEHOUSA a question in reference to a speech made by Mr. HALL, the Danish Minister.

Lord WODEHOUSA explained that when he stated to Mr. HALL his belief that nothing the Danish Government could do would arrest the eonrse taken by the Germen Powers, he alluded to the execution in Holstein ordered by the Diet.

Lord CAMPBELL asked as to the meaning of words imputed to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF as to e combination hetween Russia, Austria, Prussia and England.

Earl GRANVILLE said Prince GORTSCHAKOFF could only refer to the proposal for a conference. England had entered into no combination that could be considered as displaying tha slightest hostile feeling toward France.

In the House of Commons Monday, March 14, Mr. ROEBUCK, in the course of his remarks, said: We have always had some member of whet is called a revolution family in e Liberal administration, who has governed, perverted and destroyed it. [Laughter.] The person to whom I allude is Earl RUSSELL; and I may say that the honor of England in his hands has not shone forth with the brightness that I could have wishad. [Hear, hear.] Let us go, Sir, from China to Japan, though that is not fer. [A laugh.] But if I go farther, if I go to Poland, then to Denmark, and lastly to America, in every case I find that the honor, the name of Englaud has been tarnished by what has taken place. [Hear, heer.] Sir, I have read the dispatches on this matter, and tha feeling predominant in my mind was tost of dire humiliation. [Hear, heer.] I felt that the honor of England was not upheld as it ought to have been, and thet the strict neutrality which the noble Lord the First Minister professes, and professes honestly, I am sure, was not maintained. Why, Sir, the tone usad was in the first place like the scream of a cockatoo or the scolding of an angry woman. [Laughter.] The end was most unequal to the beginning; the words were big, hut the deeds were the least possible. The noble Lord the Foreign Secretary seemed frightened by tha bluster of the Faderal Government, and the moment Mr. ADAMS threatened war he crouched before the menace, and England seemeo to lose her nosition among the nations. [Hear.] That being the case, Sir, I feel that I have a right to inquira what is the neutrality which the noble Lord professes, and what is the state of the two peoples hetweeu whom we profess to be neutral? Now, first aud foremost, we may supply contraband of war, and we supplied it to both sides. There is uo difference whatever there. The next thing that we hava snpplied is the men, who have gone in hundreds and thousands from this country to America and enlisted as soldiers to fight her battles. A very small numhar of our men have gone and enlisted in the navy of the Confederate States, and then comes Mr. ADAMS, and says. "Aye, hut these sailors of yours have chased from the face of the waters American commerce." *If they have done so, I, Sir, am very glad.* [Laughter.] But whera is the difference hetweeu this and what has been done by our own men in America? They have enlisted as military men, and where peace and happiness reigned hefora they have hean made the instruments of spreading a wide and desperate desolation. [Hear, hear.] *The whole proceedings of this American war are a blot upon human nature.* [Hear, heer.] And when I am told that I should have sympathy for the Northern States of America, *I turn in absolute disgust from their hypocrisy.* [Hear, hear.] *They are corrupt, they are base, they are cowardly, and they are cruel.* ["Hear, hear," and "Oh!"] You say "Oh;" hut I want to know what they have said of England, and whether they have not said far worse than that of har. But I maintain that the spectacle they heva exhibited is truly deplorable and debasing. Sir, there are two things which onr law distinctly prohibits, and the Attorney-General can correct me if I am wrong. The first of those two things is the supplying of ships, armed and equipped, to a State at war with another State with which we are in friendship. This is said to have been done in this country with respect to the Confederate States, and that matter is now *sub judice*. The Attorney-General, with all his acumen and all his power of persuasion, has not heen able to convince a jury of his countrymen that our law has been broken by the Confederata States of America. The next thing is the enlisting of men here to fight in the cause of the Federals, and thet is now what is being done in Ireland. The right honorable baronet, the Secretary of the Lord-Lieutenant, last year acknowledged that the Government of Iraland was perfectly aware of what was going on in Ireland at that time, [hear, hear,] and at this orasent moment we see it broadly stated in the *Times* newspaper that the same thing is going on now. [Hear, hear.] I say, then, as you have determined in remonstrate with the Confederate States on mere suspicion—for you have carried it no further—are you prepared now, on mere suspicion, to remonstraie with the Federal States on their enlistment of men in Iralaud for the purposes of the war in America? [Hear, hear.] The question is clear, definite, understandahle. I have perfect faith in the noble Lord at the head of the Goverument, and that he will give me a categorical answer; and if he determines not to make that remonstrance, I hope he will be able to make it clear to the House that he has a good reason for that abstinence on his part. I myself feel that on this occasion the honor of Englaod is at stake; that we have, under the threat—for it is a threat—of a war with America, determined as far as we can to deprive the Confederate States of any assistauce they uen derive from this country. [Hear, hear.]

Viscount PALMERSTON—Sir, my honorable and learned friend has heen kind enough to pay me some compliments; hnt I beg to say I can accept of nu one's compliments at the expense of a colleague. [Loud ministerial cheers.] I must declare to the honorable and learned gentleman, who has endeavured to separate me from my noble friend at the head of the Foreign-office, that I am equally responsible with him for every step he has taken in the conduct of every negotiation which seems unhappily to have excited feelings of humiliation in the mind of my honorable and learned friend, e feeling which I believe is not shered by the people of this country. [Cheers.] A feeling which I am confident will not he shared by any men of imoartial mind who shall look with attention to the different steps which have been taken in all those great transactions to which allusion has been made. Now, Sir, we have declared our intantion to observe strict nentrality in the contest unfortunately being carried on in America, and I maintain we have kept our word and acted on our decleration. The honorable and learned gentlemau contends thet we have dealt a different measure of justice to one side from that we have dealt to the other. Well, it should be remembered that the two sides stand in a very different position in regard to the assistence which they may derive from this or any other quarter. The Federals command the sea; all their ports are open; they can go to Birmingham, Liege, or any other place where arms and ammunition era manufactured; they mev huy what articles they like, ship, and safely convey them to their owu uorts. They have the command of the markats of Europe. The Confederates, on the othar hand, heva not these advantages. They ere shut out from tha sea; they can only get supplies by blockade-runners, *many of which are taken*, and *few comparatively escape*. Therefora, the conditions of tha two parties are not equal, although we observe an equal law of neutrality in regard to both. It is true thet there is also a great difference between tha obtaining ships from a neutrel country and the obtaining of arms and ammunition. I don't dispute that in point of principle and onr own municipal law these two things stand on en eqnal footing—that is to say, that hy international law and obligation, if a belligerent goes to a neutrel country and buys arms, cannon and ammunition wherewith to arm large armies, he derives from thet neutral a greater assistance towards deciding the war then perhaps one, two, or more cruisers can have on the ultimete fate of the war, although they mey affect the injury of individuals. But we hava a municipal law which overrides in some respects international obligations, and we are hound to prevent certain things heing doue in this country for the benefit of one belligerent against another. We are hound uot to permit entistments and organizations of men, and also to prevent the equipment and armament of ships. The one is an essy thing to prevent. The armament and equipment of a ship is a notoriety. A ship is a tangible thing; you can see with your eyes the progress made in its construction and aquipment; you can interfare at the proper moment, and lay your hend on it to prevent a breach of tha law being committed. But with regard to the entistment of men you have not the same means. The honoreble and learned gentlemau says that great enlistments of men have been made in Ireland for the Federals. That mey be so or not; but in order to punish those who have been guilty of thet breach of our laws, you must have proof—proof which is not easily obtained. I dare say, speeking only from common reoort, *it is very likely there are in Ireland agents acting under the orders of the Federal Government* to induce fighting men to go and enlist in the armies of the Federals; hnt they ara much too wise and cunning to make their enlistments in Irelaud. Thare is, we know, so great a difference hetween the wages of labor in the United States and the wages of labor in Ireland that in order to induce men to go it is sufficient to tell them, "Come as laborers." There is this railway and that railway, this work and that work, ano, instead of 1s. or 1s. 6d., you will get 10s. a day. They are, I say, much too wise to talk of enlistment in Ireland. They induce the people to go to find e better market for their labor, and when these men land at New-York, *there are people there to induce them to enlist in some Ohio regiment or another and become soldiers, with the chance of plunder, and God knows what besides.* [A laugh.] I sey, therefore, that though the statement of the honorahle and learned gentleman be substantially true, that inducements are held out in Ireland to people to go to the United States with the intention that when they get there they shall he inveigled into the army, yet to found eny legel prosecution on these transactions you must have proof, which we are unable to get. But we have remonstrated generally on the subject, and if the honoreble and learned gentleman will look into the papers which were laid before Parliament last year, he will see thet representations have been made to the United States Government on the reports and rumors which reached her Majesty's Government on the subject. There was lately a transaction which engaged the serious attention of the Government. The *Keorsage*, a Federal cruiser in the harbor of Cork, was accused of having enlisted e number of men to man in that vessel; representations were made to Mr. ADAMS; the men were returned to the shore, and if sufficient proof could have been afforded to identify those connected with that transaction, no doubt e prosecution would heve been instituted.

Mr. KINGLAKE, said the honorahle and learned gentlemau (Mr. ROSECCK) had thought it becoming to apply to the Government of Washington the euithets "base," "cowardly," and "corrupt." He wished to state, that in his opinion, the cherges of the honoreble and learned gentleman did not represent the opinion of this House, or of any party or fraction of a party in this House, but simply represented that for which the honorable and learned gentleman had, no doubt, a great respect—namely, the opinion of the honorehle and learned gentleman. ["Hear," and a laugh.] If the people of America were rendered indignent by leuguage like this, it would he easy to explain to them by what mauner of man it had been used. They might, perhaps, suopose thet he wse a kind of oracle in that House. No doubt the honorable and learned gentleman spoke with a kind of mystery and confidence which were attributed to the oracles of old. But ooe only expacted oracles to speak when somebody consulted them; whereas the honorable and learned gentleman wes not consulted, so far as he knew, by any party, any tractiou of e party, or any group of men. [Laughter.] The American people should also be reminded thet the seme speaker who used this language of them applied the language which the House had just heard to Lord RUSSELL, declaring that his utterances were like the screamings of a cockatoo and the anger of e scolding woman. It was to he hoped thet the Americans would he as indifferent to the language used by the honorehle gentleman as he was sure Lord RUSSELL would be when he heard that he had been vilipended hy the honorable and learned gentleman.

In the House of Lords, Tuesday, March 15, the Earl of Ellenhorough seid he should call attention to the differences between Denmark and Germauy on Friday. He asked if the identical Note from Austria and Prussia which had been published was correctly reported. Tha Duke of Somerset said that the published note was substantially correct.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY AT SHEFFIELD.

From the London Times, March 15.

At a little before mlonight on Friday last one of those terrific disasters to which nearly all the great towns in the north of England are more or less exposed happened at Sheffield. The greet reservoir of the Sheffield Water Company—a reservoir nearly 100 acres in extent, and which held more than a million cnbic feet of water, suddenly burst its embankment and swept with the fury of another Deluge down the narrow gorge formed hy the Loxley and Stanniugton Hills into Sheffield itself. Almost before warning could he given the volume of waters began rushing headlong down the valley, sweeping farms and houses, forges and factories, like chaff before it. Never, probahly, before has an accioent of the same kind occurred so ruinous in its wholesale destruction of prooerty, so lamentably fatal in the loss of human life. Whatever the sudden and tremendous flood could reach it seems to heve destroyed, and, calculating only by the number of houses swept away and the persons missing who were known to have been in them on that fatal night, there is every reason to fear that the lives sacrificed by this awful calamity will not be less than 200, if they do not unfortunately exceed even that nomber. Of the damage done to properly it is impossible at this early date to form even a conjecture. The devastation in this respect is unparalleled. A large, populous and thriving district has been almost obliterated from the earth, scarce more than traces of the houses and factories that once stood there now remaining. The Don, owing to late heavy rains, was unusually high, and the additional water thrown into it has laid hundreds of acres under water, and inflicted inceiculable injury to the growing crops. Of the destructive character of the flood there were nbundaot evidences on every hand. Timber in large quantities, bedposts, feather-beds, tables, clocks, and various kinds of household furniture passed down, and several carcases of cattle also.

Large numbers of people have lined the river's henks all the day, hut it is now evident that the greatest volume of water has passed hy, and further damage hera is not apprehended. The water is very thickly impregnated with mud—a proof that it must have swept with terrific violence over the land adjoining the river. Fish, pike in particular, have been left in large quantities on land from which the water has subsided.

LATER.—Every additional inquiry made into the circumstances of this appalling calamity shows that it has been much more disastrous than was at first sutticipated. It is now estimated that tha loss of life will exceed 250, and that the value of the proneriy destroyed exceeds half a million. From Bradfield, where the reservoir hurst, down the course of the rivers for twelve or fourteen miles the country is laid waste. The reservoir covered an area of seventy-six acres, and would hold 114,000.000 cubic feet of water. The embankment, which crossed the eod of the valley, was an enormous erection, with an average height of eighty-five feet, and forty feet in tuickness. It was three hundred yards long. Between Matlock end Hillsborongh, a distance of four miles, tha greatest loss of life has been caused. Within this tract whole ruws of housea have hesa swept entirely away, in three of which alone there were 25 lives were lost. In the opposite row the whole of the inhabitants were drowned, and scarcely any of their hodies heve haen discovered. The flood seams to have swept off everything before it, from tha confluence of the Loxley and the Revills to the Don. Between Wardsend and Sheffield on the Don, tha bodies were seen lying in the mills and the mud end ruins. There were fourteen in ona place, ten in another, and thirteen in a third. At Neepsend 900 acres of gardeus were devastated, and whole families were swept away. An official report just received states that one hnudred and fifty-six dead bodies heve been already recovered; seventy have been identified. Large numbers are not yet found. Bodies have been discovered as far down the river as Doncaster. Along the banks of the river, between that town and Sheffield, the sceue of the inundation was visited by vast crowds on Snndev; the police and e strong military guerd acted for the maintenance of order and the security of property. A movement for a general subscription was immediately commenced, and a meating will be held to-morrow. The inhabitants of the sunmerged districts have lost everything, and an appeal for instant help will be made; huodreds have nothing left of thair property hut thair night dresses. The luquests were opened on Saturday night, and then adjourned for ten days. There were then ninety hodies in the workhouse, and the coroner said he had been informed there had been nearly 200 found. He returned to a statement, which is generally made end believed, thet, in consequence of the dangerous state of the reservoir, warning was sent to the inhebitants of the valley as far as Dernfiask, and thet only a few lives were lost there, but that the werning was not sent to the thickly peopled districts helow.

ENGLAND'S CONFERENCE.

The *Times*, of Monday, in a leader, says: There is very good reason to believe, though the matter cannot yet be announced as absolutely certain, thet the conference which England hes so earnestly endeavored tu call together will, after all, actually assemble. The last opportunity is thus given for the netions of Europa to put an and to a state of affairs the tension of which is becoming osy by day more and more insupoortahle, and to prevent tha catastrooha which otherwise cannot be much longer deferred.

MAXIMILIAN IN LONDON.

The Archduke errived in London on Mercb 13, and immediately proceeded tu Meriborough House to pey e visit to the King of the Belgiene, the father of the Archduchess. Later in the dey the Princess of Wales drove out with tha Archduchess. Their Imperial Highnesses dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales to meat the King of the Belgieus at Marlborough House.

FRANCE.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says: The draft of a treaty was agreed npon et the Tulleries, to be ratified es soon as the Emperor MAXIMILIAN I. shall have asceuded the Mexican throne end announced his accession to the Conrt of the Tuileries. If we ere rightly informed, the treety definitively settles two important questions. First, the Franch occupation; and sacondly, tha claims of the French Treasury on the Mexiceu Government. It is already known that the pey end malutenance of the troops eugaged in the expeditiou have, since Jan. 1, 1864, heen borne by Mexico. This will continue until their recell, which will gradually be effected es the regimeutal lists of the Mexican army are completed.

Three battalions of the Foreign Legiou, each 2,000 atrong, and composed of enrolled volunteers, will remain in tha service of Mexico. The desire of French officers to enter this service is so great, that for some weeks past the number of aspirants has far exceeded the ranks to be filled up. The Mexicen debt due to France comprises besides tha pecuniary claims of private persons, duly acknowledged, the costs of tha expedition and the advances made by France to the Mexican Treasury to defray the expenses of the army of occupation. The debt will he paid by fourtaen annual installments, each, probably amounting to 25,000,000f., with the option of previous liquidation should the condition of the Mexican finances admit of it. According to another statement of the *Memorial*, all the Mexican prisoners of war in Frence have submitted in writing their edhesion to the Archduke's Goverument previous to his departure for London.

Dispatches from Vera Cruz of Feh. 14, stete thet the report of the ebdication of JOAERZ, which had been circulated, is unfounded. The cruise of Admiral BOSSE has been produetive of very satisfactory results. It is asserted that the Federals have violated Mexican territory, hy going to Matamoras, in order to seiza cotton helonging to the Confederates.

Tha Duke of Saxe Coburg leeves Paris ou the 14th for Germany.

THE GERMAN WAR QUESTION.

The *Poys* says: Bevaria will pursoe the seme policy as hitherto, with regard to the question of the Duchies. King LOOIS considers his first duty to be the fulfillment of his father's last wishes.

La France, al uding to the rumors of a conference, ssys: "England and Russia are endeavoring to induce Denmark to accept an armistice on the basis of *uti possidetis*. The two armies would remain during the conferences in the same positions they now occupy. England and Russia point to the reiterated declarations by Prussia end Austria of their intention to respect the integrity of Denmark. Prussia and Austria are acting upon the Confederation to bring about its acceptance of the confereuce upon the hases above mentioned."

A telegram from Paris, of March 12, says: "The Emoeror received the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha yesterday."

The *Temps* believes that the Duke has come to Paris with the assent of several other German Sovereigns, to explain to the Emoeror the position of Germeny, and to induce the Emperor to recognize the rights of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holsteiu to decide freely upon their future government.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

A telegram from Copenhagen of March 11, says: "The Prussians have arrested HERR STOCKFLETH, the Aintmenu of Hadersteben. The use of the Danish stamped paper with the King's initials has been prohibited in Schleswig, as has also the use of the prayers for the King of Denmark in the churches. Danish coinage has been aholished in Schleswig, and Germeu introduced instead. A German office for the supervision of the Schleswig postal arrangements has been esiahlished in Flensburg, at the head of which is an official from the Prussiau post-office." A telegram of March 12 says: "The enemy, whose vanguard was yesterday at Horsens, pursued Geu. HORSEMANN'S army corps, with twenty-one baltalions of infantry, cavalry and artillery, as far as Fredericia. The enemy is in force."

A telegram of March 13 says: "It is officially stated that, according to lutelligence received vie Korsoer, the enemy entered Aarhus on the 12th. An important engagement took piece on the 13th at Sundewitt."

The *Dagblad* publishes a telegram stating that 600 Jotland peasants, comorising hoth old end young men, have been comoelled by the enemy to assist in the erection of the trenches before Fredericia.

A telegram from Frankfort of Merch 12 says: "In to-day's sitting of the Federal Diet the motion of Bavaria fur the recognition of the Duke of Augustenburg was brought forward."

The Austriau end Prussian representatives proposed the adjournment of the motion until the committee shoulo have reported on the succession question, declaring that they would very shortly state their views on the subject. On account of this declaration the Bavarian represeutative stated that he would not insist upoo his right, as mover of the proposition, to put the question to the vote withia a week. The debate was adjourned. The motion of Sexony and Wurtemburg to convene the Holstein Diat, and thnt of Hanover, to surrender the captured German shipping, was referred to a committee.

The commandant of the gerrison of Hamburg left on the 11th for Cuxhaven, to hesten the construction of the fortifications eracted to defend the entrance to the Elbe.

Tha list of the allied troops killed in the engagament of the 8th, has haen published. The Austrian loss amounted to 108 men.

A telegram from Valle says: "The Anstrien trooos having reneateoly heen molested by the inhabitants of this place, Gen. GABLENZ has ordered that all munitions of wer and arms in possession of civilians shell be delivered up to the military authorities within twenty-four hours."

A telegram from Berlin, of March 12, says: "Five Danish steamers, one of them carrying forty guns, are cruising off Straisund, where the Prussian flotilla is still ica-bound."

The Danish infantry hes emherked at Aarhus for Fredericia and Alsen. Tha cavalry hava started for Vihorg. Gen. VON GABLENZ has returned from Velle.

A telegram from Gravenstein of Merch 14, says: "Several bettalions of ROBAA'S Prussian Brigede have taken Nobel. Rackebnll was occupied altar a sharp contest. An unimportant engagement took place before Duppel. A detachment of Danish troops was driven from Littemalle on the 12th by two companies of tha Fifteanth, and Fifty-fifth regiments. The enemy lost 30 orisoners." The *Lubecker Zeitung*, of March 14, announces that on the 10th an order was issued to the troops in Schonen (Sweden) to be ready in match within four days.

A telegram from Berlin of March 14 says: "The Minister of War has issued the regulations to be observed by commanders of Prussian ships-of-war in reference to the capture of Danish and suspicious shipping.

Holstein and Schleswig ships will not he regarded as hostile vassels. The flag protects the cargo. Neutral cargoes under the enemy's flag will not oe confiscated. In both cases contraband of war is excepted. Subjects of the enemy on board captured vessels are to be treated as prisoners of war."

The *Kreuz Zeitung* states that the bombardment of the Duppal fortifications from Vemminghund has commanced.

A telegram from Kolding, of March 13, says: "Marshal VON WRANGEL has issued a proclemstion prohibiting the export of horses, cattis eud grain from Jutland, under penalty of confiscation. The roads are impassehle in consequeucc of heavy rains."

TURKEY.

A telegram from Constantinople of March 13, states that Prince COUZA adheres to his former declarations upon the secularization of convent property.

MEHEMET ALI has been appointed Minister without portfolio.

PORTUGAL.

A telegrem from Lisbon of Merch 12. says, the Government Bill abolishing the tobacco monopoly hes been brought forward in the Cortes. The Ministers will obtain a majority.

ITALY.

A telegrem from Turin of Merch 13, says, M. PIEDO, the new Swiss Envoy, presented his credentials to-dey.

Sentence has hean passed by the Conrt of Assize at Senta Marie, in the province of Terra di Lavora, on the brigand chiefs. CIPRIANO, GIONA and LAZALO hava heen condemned to deeth, PAPA to hard labor for life, DAVANOO to hard labor for tweety years. The brigand MINCO MANCA hes beeu killed by the National Gnerd of Avigiano, and his hand has beeu destroyed. To celebrate the anniversary of the King's birthdey, an amuesty has been granted to all those persons who have rendered themselves liable to punishment by avoiding serving in the navy when summoned by the authorities.

The Turin *Opinione* urges the Government to continue the pursuit of the destruction of brigandage, and adds: "To attain the desired and it is uecassary to prevent the brigeeds of tha frontier of the Neapolitan provinces from obtaining reinforcemeuts from Rome, where about 300 notorious brigands are now staying. We believe the Italian Government has pointed them out to the French authorities, hoping that they will prohibit them from crossing the frontier.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

A telegram from Madeira of March 4 says: "The *Florida*, (Confederate steamer,) from Brest, put in here Feh. 28, wes allowed to receive 20 tons of coal, and water and orovisions, and was required to leave the port again, which she did on the following dey."

A telegram from Lisbon of March 12, says: "The *Florida* coaled at Trinided un Feb. 29."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The *Times* city article of Tuesday, says:

The funds opened firm, and ultimately experienced a further improvement of a ¼ ₱ cent. on the receipt of steady accounts from the Paris Bourse, coupled with a report of Denmark having accepted the proposal for a conference.

Consols closed at 91½@⅝.

The discount demand at the Bank continues moderete, and rates are unaltered.

Tue Bank of Bremen has reduced the rate of discount to 4 ₱ cent.

The Confederate Loen rallied 3 ₱ cent. on Monday, closing at 47 to 49 on the last intelligence from New-York, and the advance in the premium on Gold 61½. Erie paid-up Shares recovered ⅜; Illinois Central ordinary shares improven 1. Five Australian gold ships have arrived: the *Giant's Causeway*, with 5,501 oz.; the *Star of Peace*, with 18,807 oz.; the *Sussex*, with 15,919 oz.; the *Donald McKay*, with 4,692 oz., and the *Woter Nymph*, with £56,000; worth together, £228,000. The following are on their wey from Anstratia: The *Great Victoria*, with 18,153 oz., Dec. 31; the *Essex*, with 23,240 oz., Jan. 2; the *Alliance*, with 13,768 oz., Jen. 2; the *Moravian*, with 4,233 oz., Jan. 13, and the *Agincourt*, with 3,147 uz., worth altogether, £250,000.

Times city articles of Wednesday, March 16, says: "The absence of any announcement of Denmark having consented to the conference caused the English funds this morning to open et a relapse of an eighth from the rether buoyent prices of yesterday, but the market, assisted hy the specie arrivels from Australia yesterday, end from the West Indies today, preserved considerable steadiness of tone."

Consols are quoted at 91⅝@91⅜ for money, and 91⅝@91¾ for the account.

Confederate Loen advanced 1, closing at 48 to 50. United States Sixes receded 1⅛; New-York Central Snares receded 1.

The *La Plata*, from the West Indies brought £1,040,000.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—MARCH 14.

There has been a decided improvement in the demand for Cotton, and sales reach 10,000 bales, 5,000 on speculation and export. Prices ¼d.@⅜d. ₱ lb. higher than last Saturday. March 15—There has been a good demand to-day, and sales reach 6,000 bales, 3,000 on speculation and export. Prices hardening, especially for Egyptian, which has been in great demand.

LONDON CORN MARKET—MARCH 14.

Market dull. Prices unchanged.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—MARCH 15.

Only a moderate business was done to-day, and the price of WHEAT and FLOUR remain unchanged. INDIAN CORN 3d. ₱ quarter cheaper.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 15—Eveuing.

The *Hecla* and *Virginia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown ou the 14th.

The Manchester market is firm and prices ⅛d. higher.

BREADSTUFFS generally quiet. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and GOADON, BAUCH & Co., report FLOUR heavy and oeclining. WHEAT quiet and steady; Winter Red, 8s.@8s. 7d. CORN dull and tending downward; Mixed at 8s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—Beef quiet end downward. Pork firm. Bacon quiet and steady. Butter steady and unchanged. Lard quiet but firm. Tallow firmer.

PRODUCE—Ashes firm. Sugar steady. Coffee, no sales. Rice quiet. Linseed Oil quiet aud steady. Rosin steady. Spirits Turpentine firmer and quoted at 82s, for French. Petroleum quiet, at 1s. 9d.@1s. 10d. for refined.

THE PARIS CORN MARKET.

The Paris Corn Market was well supplied with Fa mers' Wheet last week, and sellers were forced to meke a redoction of from 25c.@50c. the 120 kilos. The Paris Flour Market was dull; the supply is becoming greater every week. The deficiency in the late sugar croo in Reunion amounts to 40,000,000 kilos, which, at the present price of sugar, causes a loss to the colony of 25,000,000f. The Paris Bonrse was steady, and Rentes closed on Monday at 66f. 75c.

LATEST BY THE AFRICA.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 16—Noon.

The steemer *City of London*, from New-York, is just reported off Cape Clear.

The United States steamer *Kearsoge* arrived at Deal on tha 15th.

Cotton hnoyant, and all qualities a trifle higher. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 hales.

Breadstuffs quiet and steedy, at Tuesday's rates.

The steamer *Coledonia*, from New-York, arrived in the Clyde ou the 16th.

Arrived at Liverpool, 16th, ship *Francis P. Sage*, from New-York.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, March 27.

The schooners *Beulah*, to Fort Monroe, and *Alexander Young*, to Port Royal, with Government coal, are ashore near Capa Henry. They will prove a total loss. AMOS WARWICK, seaman, perished from exposure.

The First Colored Cavalry, Second Light Battery, (colored,) and Teuth Colored Infantry were reviewed at three o'clock hy Gen. BUTLER and staff. Gen. CAMERON and Judges GILLIS and ARMSTRONG, of Peunsylvania, were present.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, March 25.

Capt. VAN GILDER and crew, who were taken off the wreck of the schooner *Alabama*, frost-hitten, are well provided for in the McClellan Hospital, doing well.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON arrived here this morning.

The Steamship Western Metropolis.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 27.

The steamship *Western Metropolis*, of New-York, left this morning for Hilton Head, with part of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry. During her stay in port she has excited great attention from her size and beautiful model. She had been visited by crowds, and every parson was treated with great attention by her courteous and accomplished Commander, Capt. HILTON. She is, without donbt, the most substantial and commodious transport steamer that has been to Boston.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Paducah Captured by the Rebel Gen. Forrest.

The City Sacked and then Destroyed.

Severe Repulse of the Enemy's Attack Upon the Fort.

The Rebels Lose 300 Killed and 1,000 Wounded.

Retreat of their Force in a Crippled Condition.

CAIRO, Satnrday, March 26.

Reports were circulated here this morning that the rebels, under FORREST, attacked Padncah, Ky., 50 miles above here, yesterday, and burned part of the town; but as telegraphio communication is cut off, no antheutic information could ha obtained.

The steamer *Iatan*, from Nashville, passed Paducah at 5 o'clock this morning, and the *Joseph Pearce*, which passed two hours later, brings the following account of the affair:

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT — CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1499, 1435, 806, 805, 921, 1205, 1353, 1303, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1591, 94, 95, 273, 600, 567, 813. *Part III.*—Nos. 64, 1206, 1284, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1316, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1352, 1112.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 23, 41, 42, 44, 48, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 34, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73. *Part II.*—Nos. 3, 4, 7, 12, 17, 18, 21, 22, 24, 27, 28, 30½, 34, 36, 39, 40, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 15.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Adjourned for the Term.

GENERAL MARKETS.

—NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 26, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 25 bbls. Ashes, 1,504 bbls. Flour, 282 bbls. and 2,059 bags Corn Meal, 9,340 bushels Wheat, 1,940 bushels Corn, 27 bushels Rye, 485 bushels Malt, 3,564 bushels Oats, 5,608 pkgs. Provisions, 847 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 30 bbls., at $8 87½ for Pots, and $10 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 435 bbls.

COFFEE—Is in fair demand, at full rates. We quote: Java, 44c.@45c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 37c.@38½c.; Rio, 37c.@39c.; St. Domingo, 33c.@ 34c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Continues in moderate demand, at buoyant prices. Strict Middlings, 74c.@75c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 800 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The rain-storm checked business in all departments, to-day. State and Western Flour was in moderate request and held very firmly. Sales since our last 10,100 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 60@$6 65; the latter an extreme; poor to choice extra State at $6 95 @$7 35, chiefly at $7@$7 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 25@$7 40, the latter an extreme, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 60	@$6 85
Extra State	6 95	@ 7 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 10	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	7 25	@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 50	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 35	@ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@10 50

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at buoyant prices; sales since our last, 1,100 bbls., at $7 15@ $7 90 for very poor to good superfine; $7 95@$10 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 500 bbls. extra, at $7 10@$8 25, the latter an extreme, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request, at $5 45@$6 30 ₱ bbl.; sales 160 bbls. Corn Meal is more active at $5 50@$5 60 for Jersey; $6 15@$6 20, for Brandywine ₱ bbl. Total sales, 1,200 bbls.

GRAIN—Holders of Wheat have been very firm, to-day, but the demand has been limited, especially for export, owing in part, to the severe rain-storm. Sales since our last, 57,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 85; Amber Western at $1 74@$1 76, in store and delivered, including a boat-load of Amber Michigan, (the first received by way of the Hudson River this season,) at $1 75—bought by a leading City miller; Red Western at $1 69@$1 73; old do. at $1 65; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 68 @$1 70, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 65@$1 68, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring, $1 64@$1 66; Red and Amber Jersey, part to arrive $1 72@$1 75 ₱ bush. Corn continues in fair demand at higher prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 54,000 bushels, at $1 31@$1 34, chiefly at $1 31@$1 32 for mixed Western; in store; and $1 26½@$1 29, chiefly at $1 28@$1 29, for new Yellow Jersey and Southern ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet, at $1 25@$1 28 ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, at rising prices. We quote Canada at 89c.@90½c.; Western at 90c.@91c., the latter rate refused for prime at the close; State at 90c.@91c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in moderate request, at $1 30@$1 53, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported of 9,100 bushels Barley Malt, at $1 55@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Sales, 3,850 bushels.

HIDES—Week's receipts, 2,963 hides and 13 bales hides; sales, 71,500 hides—the latter including 19,000 Buenos Ayres, 20@24 lbs., 30c.@31c., cash, usual selection; 13,500 Montevideo, 18@20½ lbs., 30c., cash, usual selection; 4,500 Rio Grande, 21@22 lbs., 29c., cash, usual selection; 800 California 23 lbs., 30c., usual selections; 17,500 Orinoco, 22 lbs., 29½c.@30½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,700 Aspinwall, 19 lbs., 27½c., cash, usual selection; 800 Mexican, 20 lbs., on private terms; 700 Matamoras, 23 lbs., 28½c., cash, usual selection; 800 Matamoras, dry salted, 33 lbs., 22½c., cash, usual selection; 700 Pernambuco, dry salted, 30 lbs., 30c., cash, usual selection; 600 Western, 27 lbs., 24c., rejecting bad hides; 6,100 Gambia and Bissau, 9 lbs., on private terms; 3,000 City Slaughter, 60@75 lbs., 12½c. @13c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 600 Army Slaughter, 70 lbs., 12½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,200 Western Slaughter, 60@75 lbs., 12½@13c., cash rejecting pad hides; Stocks in importers' and speculators' hands; 256,800 dry hides, and 200 bales East India Hides.

IRON—In Philadelphia, this week, 6,000 tons Anthracite Pig were sold for future delivery at $49@$51, cash, for the three Nos.; 500 tons Gleadon at $52, cash. Market active; prices advancing.

LEATHER—Sole continues in good request, at full and buoyant prices. Week's receipts about 52,000 sides.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, and prices have been less buoyant. Sales since our last 3,400 bbls., at $23 75@$24 for New Mess; $22 37½ @$22 50 for Mess, last season's packing; $22@$22 25 for two year Old Mess, and $23 for April delivery; $24@$26 50 for Old and New Clear Mess; $22 @$22 50 for Thin Mess; $22 50@$24 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $18 25@$20 50 for Old and New Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request, at 13c.@14c. for Hams, and 9½c.@10½c. for Shoulders ₱ lb.; sales 485 packages. Bacon is less active, at 11¾c.@14¾c., according to quality, ₱ lb.; sales since our last, 1,000 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Lard is less sought after and is heavy; sales 1,500 tcs., and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 13¾c.@13¾c., ₱ lb. Beef has been in fair demand at uniform rates; sales, 800 bbls., at $16 12½@ $17 62½ for Extra Mess, and $13 25@$15 75 for Plain Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $25@$26; India Mess, $28@ $30; Chile or India, $40@$42 ₱ tierce; sales 125 tierces. Beef Hams, $23@$24 ₱ bbl.; sales 75 bbls. Butter is in fair demand, at 38c.@50c. for poor to very choice State, and 28c.@40c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese continues in fair request and buoyant at 15c.@18c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are in moderate request and very firm. Sales since our last 650 hhds., including New-Orleans at 14c.@15¾c.; Porto Rico 15¾c.@16c., and Cuba at 13c.@15c., and 970 boxes Havana part at 13c. 14¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request at 15c.@19¾c. ₱ lb.

SEED—Sales, 750 bags Clover at 12c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 167,000 lbs., at 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is less active and less buoyant. Sales have been reported of 2,400 bbls. State and Western at $1@$1 02: chiefly at $1 01@$1 02 ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in more demand this week, and prices have favored sellers. Stocks in market are generally moderate, some of the principal holders of Foreign having temporarily withdrawn their supplies in view of the recent rise in gold, and pending the issue of the various tariff projects now before Congress. The week's sales include 275,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 68c.@85c., the latter rate for very superior Ohio; 50,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 62½c.@ 77½c.; 110,000 lbs. California at 30c.@50c., the latter an extreme for very fine; 28,000 lbs. White Mazadors at 60c.; 1,500 bales Cape at 37c.@47c., chiefly at 40c. @42½c.; 400 bales Mestiza at 35c.@41c.; 30,000 lbs. South American (mid) at 33½c.; 300 bales Donskoi, 160 bales Cordova and 500 bales other foreign, in sundry lots, on private terms....To Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, sales have been made of 400,000 lbs. Domestic, at 70c.@82c. for Fleece, and 58c.@80c. for Pulled; 14,000 lbs. Canada combing at 60c.; 47c onles Cape at 37½c.@42½c.; and 150 bales other foreign on private terms....In Philadelphia, sales have been made of 140,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 64c.@80c.; and several lots of foreign on private terms....In Albany, 14,000 lbs. Monroe County (N. Y.) Fleece on private terms.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet, to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 300 bbls. Flour, to fill up, at 1s.; 14,000 bushels Wheat, at 4d.; 100 bales Cotton, at 3-, 6d., 500 boxes Bacon, at 20s.@ 22s. 6d.; 220 hhds Tallow, at 15s.@22s. 6d. For London, 300 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 7½d.; 100 boxes Bacon, at 17s. 6d.; 500 boxes Cheese, at 20s. For Glasgow, 300 bbls. Flour to fill up, on private terms. For Bristol, 100 boxes Bacon and 40 hhds. Tallow, at 22s. 6d. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, with Wheat, at 5s. 3d. ₱ quarter. For Havre, 500 tierces Lard, at 50 francs. For Gibraltar, 300 bbls. Flour on private terms, and 50 bbls. Beef at $1 25. For Hamburgh, by steamer, 100 bales Tobacco, at $1.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Mar. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Mar. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'gton	April 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	April 2	New-York	Southampton.
China	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchest'r	April 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	April 13	Boston	Liverpool.
Tentonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	April 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	April 30	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Cork	Mar. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Peruvian	Mar. 10	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Manch'r	Mar. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
N. American	Mar. 17	Liverpool	Portland.
Africa	Mar. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Tentonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	New-York.
Kangaroo	Mar. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Mar. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Mar. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Kedar	Mar. 26	Liverpool	Halifax.
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	April 2	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	April 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	April 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.
China	April 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Eagle	Mar. 30	New-York	Havana.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of NEW SPRING STYLES at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.

Call early if you want choice styles at a bargain.

LINEN SHEETINGS,
9-4,
10-4,
11-4,
and 12-4
wide, at retail, for less than the present cost of importation.

PILLOW LINENS,
all widths and qualities, at low prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

QUILTS,
ALL SIZES,
CRADLE,
CRIB,
and BED.
Marseilles, Lace, Alhambra, Knotted and "Colored Bordered Dimity" Counterpanes, at reasonable prices.
BLANKETS.
Every variety, size, color and price, at retail
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
JUST OPENED FOR THE SPRING TRADE,
Consisting of
Black Thread, Guipure and French Laces,
Real and Imitation Valenciennes Laces,
Real and Imitation Blonds,
Point Applique and Point Gaza Laces,
Black Thread and Pusher Lace Veils,
Barbs, Coiffures, Points, Shawls and Mantillas,
Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs,
Thread Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs,
Valenciennes Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs,
Paris Embroidered Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs,
Bands and Muslin Trimmings in great variety,
Tartan Plaid Sash Ribbons,
together with a fine selection of every article in the trade, bought before the great advance in gold, and will be offered at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
have made large additions to their
POPULAR STOCKS
OF
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
ORGANDIES,
GRENADINE BARAGES,
plain and figured,
BROCHE HERNANI,
GAUZE DE CHAMBRY,
PURE PARIS GOATS' HAIR, &c., &c.,
at popular prices,
notwithstanding the great advance in gold.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
EVERY COLOR AND SHADE IN
BONNET SILKS
below last year's prices.
New styles in Millinery Laces, Blonds, Illusions, Mulines, Guipures, &c., &c., cheap.
Fashionable Shades in Velvets for trimming.
Plaid Velvets under price.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 and No. 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS!
BUGLE TRIMMINGS, GIMPS, BUTTONS, ORNAMENTS, CRAPES, VELVETS, TARLETANS, &c., &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 and No. 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this department, No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
IMPORTED FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
Largest variety in this City.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and No. 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this department, No. 66 ALLEN-ST.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
SETS and SLEEVES. FROM AUCTION. Linen Cambric HANDERCHIEFS, New BANDS, EDGINGS and INSERTINGS.
Large importation of new LISLE and other THREAD GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c.
Ladies' KID GLOVES, good, 90 cents per pair.
Also, several hundred dozen of Rich LACE MITTS, less than importers' price.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FROM AUCTION!
RIBBONS BY THE CARTOON!!
RIBBONS BY THE PIERCE!!!
RIBBONS BY THE YARD!!!!
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND, and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
☞ Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!!
The Largest Stock in the City to select from.
BONNETS and BLOOMERS by the case!
Misses' and Boys' HATS and BLOOMERS by the dozen!!
Every Fashionable Style by the SINGLE HAT, BONNET, or BLOOMER.
Our STRAW GOODS are BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND, and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
☞ Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have just imported a fine stock
BROCATELS, SATINS,
PLUSHES, LASTINGS,
REPS, DAMASKS,
and every variety of COVERINGS of the LATEST STYLES and NEWEST DESIGNS.

NEW CURTAIN GOODS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
Have now ready a large supply of all kinds of the above goods (which they offer to parties furnishing houses), consisting of
SATIN, BROCATEL and DAMASK for CURTAINS,
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Also, CORNICES and TRIMMINGS.
WINDOW SHADES of all descriptions, put up in the best manner.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY
WINDOW SHADE
MANUFACTURERS
359 BROADWAY.

SPRING CLOAKS,
SPRING CLOAKS,
at the Broadway Cloak Emporium, No. 747 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.
On MONDAY, the 28th inst., we will open, in addition to our present stock of Cloth Cloaks, an elegant assortment of Silk Garments, of the latest Paris styles.
CROSLY & McDANIELS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 281 GRAND-ST., are offering their large stock of Spring carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c., at retail, at very low prices FOR CASH. Hotel and housekeepers are invited to examine the goods and prices before purchasing.

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES,
ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPEN,
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES,
ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
two doors below 14th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS the best and cheapest assortment in the City. Nice fitting corsets from $1; new shape skirts, best steels, our own make, from 60c. Also Wertey's Paris made patent corsets. Misses' corsets, pads, steels, busts, &c., &c. N.B.—Crochet and needlework edgings, frillings, ruffings, real and imitation laces, for dress trimmings and under garments. Ladies' and children's plain hem stitched and embroidered handkerchiefs very cheap. Nos. 888 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADway, all kinds of children's cloaks and suits, dresses, blankets, sacques, corsets, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c.; ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgowns, yokes; ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs, &c.; Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes; hraiding, cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroiderers and braiding executed perfectly.

AT GEORGE REYES', NO. 343 8TH-AV.—50 pieces best make heavy black silks; 40 pieces plain colored silks—all new shades; 150 pieces Alpaccas, beautiful colors, and very fine goods; also, several cases new dress goods, shawls, cloaks, carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c., from auction, at low prices.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of patterns of elegant Spring fashions, 473 Broadway, 27 East 14th-st. and 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Spring No. of the *Mirror of Fashion* now ready.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS AND LYONS SILKS,
AT RETAIL, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-street.
EXTRA RICH PLAIN, MOIRE, ECOSAIS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
FASHIONABLE LOW-PRICED SILKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
An elegant assortment of extra rich Laces and Embroideries, received per recent steamers,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
AT RETAIL, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-street,)
Just received per Steamers.
Florentines, Grenadine Hernanis, Crepe de Chine, Drap de Rouhaix, Drap de Biarritz, Popeline de Paris, Organdies, Paris Prints, Poil de Chevre, &c., &c.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, &c.,
in great variety,
AT RETAIL!
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand.)
Mourning and Part Mourning DRESS FABRICS, BOMBAZINES, CRAPES, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, BLACK SILKS, &c., &c.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.
A fine assortment, including every novelty of the season,
AT RETAIL,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner of Grand-street.)
NOVELTIES IN
LADIES' BREAKFAST ROBES and ROBES DE CHAMBRE, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S LINEN and UNDERCLOTHING, CHILDREN'S' and MISSES' CLOAKS, INFANTS' and CHILDREN'S CAPS and HATS; also, INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE, &c., &c., &c.

CAREY'S OPENING
OF SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS
IN MANTILLAS, SACQUES, BASQUES,
ROTONDAS AND CIRCULARS,
Will take place on MONDAY, March 28, when will be exhibited
THE McKENZIE CIRCULAR,
which is expected to create the greatest sensation of the season.
GEORGE CAREY,
No. 475 Broadway.
(Late Charles Street & Co.)

MOURNING GOODS,
NEW AND CHOICE
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
HAVE OPENED THEIR
EARLY SPRING STOCK
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SACKS, &c.,
The latest Paris and New-York Novelties.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

AT PEYTON & JONHSTON'S,
(Late W. K. Peyton.)
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.
CONTINUATION OF OUR GREAT SALE OF SILKS.
On MONDAY, March 28, 1864,
we will offer several large invoices of cheap silks, purchased at the large auction sales of Thursday and Friday, at a sacrifice on the cost of importation.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
SMALL, NEAT CHECK SILKS, only 50c. a yard.
SOLID CHECK SILKS, very wide, only 75c. a yard.
SMALL PLAID SILKS, very fine goods, and choice, at $1.
VERY RICH PLAID SILKS, at $1 25 and $1 50.
STRIPED SILKS, very wide, slightly damaged, at less than half the sound value.
Also,
BLACK SILKS, at 68., 6s. 6d., to $1,
(Worth $1. $1 12½, and $1 25.)
HEAVY (RICH LUSTRE) BLACK SILKS,
at $1 25, $1 35, $1 50, to $2.
(25 per cent. less than present value.)
HEAVY GROS GRAIN SILKS,
at $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, $2.
BEAUTIFUL BLACK SILKS,
(without lustre, for mourning,)
at $1 50 and $1 62½.
PLAIN SILKS, all the fashionable colors worn,
at $1 25, $1 37½ to $1 75 per yard.
Ladies will find the prices of our silks 20 to 25 per cent. lower than Broadway stores.
DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
We have great bargains to offer this week.
SMALL PLAID POPLINS (new designs,) at 25c. a yard.
RICH STRIPED and FIGURED POPLINS, at 2s. 6d. and 3s.
PLAIN POPLINS, all colors, at 3s. 6d. and 4s.
POPLIN ROBES, richly embroidered, at $8 50, worth $9.
DOUBLE-WIDTH POPLINS, silk and wool, at 5s. to $1.
BLACK and WHITE POPLINS, at 28c. and 30c.
ALPACAS! ALPACAS ALPACAS!
A magnificent stock of these fashionable dress fabrics, in all the desirable shades of DRAB, STEEL, FRENCH, GRAY, CUIR, LAVENDER, MAUVE, BROWN, TAN, GREEN, BLUE, WHITE and BLACK.
ALSO
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
in great variety, very cheap.
ALSO,
SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
A large assortment of
ZEPHYR AND BERLIN WOOL, TISSUE, GRENADINE, CHALLIE, CASHMERE, STELLA AND BROCHE SHAWLS,
of the latest styles imported.
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE
with all the choice designs intended for the season, of our own celebrated manufacture,
OF
FRENCH, BRITISH, BELGIAN, AND AMERICAN CLOTHS and MELTONS, at every price from $4 50 to $25.
SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS
of the most fashionable colors and styles. Prices commencing at $1, and up to $7 50.
Ladies will find our stock one of the largest and most select in the City, as this branch of our business is under the supervision of
Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, late of No. 214 Bowery, who has been established in the Bowery, in the Umbrella and Parasol trade, for upward of twenty years.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
(Late W. K. Peyton,)
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

HOUSE DECORATIONS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS OF PAPER HANGINGS,
Have just received in store a
MAGNIFICENT VARIETY OF
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
and are prepared to execute orders in the best manner by SKILLFUL AND EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

DRY GOODS.

NEW LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN
On TUESDAY, March 29,
1,000 pairs elegant and medium-priced
TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS,
in entirely new and choice designs.
Also, a splendid assortment of
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
in great variety of pattern and price.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
CORNICES, PINS, &c., &c.,
At popular prices.
CANAL, corner of MERCER-ST.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE,
On MONDAY,
SPECIAL OPENING
OF SPRING MILLINERY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, etc., etc.
2,500 STRAW BONNETS, NEW STYLES.
NEW DESIGNS and COLORS, 25c., UP.
25,000 YARD RIBBONS,
PLAIDS, STRIPES, CORD-EDGE CHINE, PLAIN and FANCY, FROM 12c. YARD, UP.
UORD AND SATIN EDGE BLACK BONNET RIBBONS, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED, 19., 12c., 15c.
BONNET SILKS, ALL COLORS.
150 STYLES NEW FRENCH FLOWERS, FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
2,000 PIECES SILK VELVETS, 2c., and 25c. piece.
DRESS TRIMMINGS CLOSING OUT
AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
3,000 BUNCHES FRENCH FLOWERS, 25c. BUNCH.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED
WITH CUT OR FULL
LENGTHS AT LESS
THAN JOBBERS PRICES.
BARGAINS IN HANDKERCHIEFS THIS WEEK.
OVER 5,000 HANDKERCHIEFS
FROM AUCTION THIS WEEK AT 5c., 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c., 11c., 12c., 14c., 15c., 16c., 18c., 20c.
GENTS' DO., FROM 9c., 10c., 15., 20c.
A FEW MORE OF THOSE WET HANDKERCHIEFS.
BANDS, CHEAP LOTS, 5c. UP.
COLLARS AT BARGAINS, 6c.
BEST PATENT SKIRT LININGS, IN COLORS.
BLACK AND WHITE DOUBLE-WIDTHS, 2c.
VAILS IN GRENADINE SILK.
TISSUE SHETLAND, &c., COMMENCING AT 15c.
FANCY SLEEVE-NETS, NEW STYLES.
15,00 FINEST LINEN COLLARS, 6c.
25,000 200-YARD SPOOL COTTONS, 2c.
1 200 DOZENS SPOOL COTTONS, 6c. DOZEN.
2,000 DOZENS SKEIN SEWING-SILKS, 9c. DOZEN.
BEST FRENCH WORKING COTTONS, 2c.
BEST 5-YARD SKIRT BRAIDS, 6c.
BEST PINS, 4c. PAPER.
BEST NEEDLES, 4c. PAPER.
HAIR-PINS, BUNDLES OR BOXES, 2c.
BEST HOOKS AND EYES, 2c. CARD.
WITH BRAIDS, BUTTONS,
TAPES, GIMPS, BRUSHES, COMBS,
PORTE-MONNAIES—A FULL ASSORTMENT.
ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE SILK SCARFS, 25c.
GREAT ADVANCE IN HOSIERY—
OUR PRESENT STOCK OF OVER 85,000 PAIRS SELLING AT OLD PRICES.
LOT OF SOILED COTTON HOSE, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
2,500 PAIRS EXTRA HEAVY HOSE, 20c.
8,000 PAIRS HEAVY RIBBED HOSE, 22c., 25c.
2,500 PAIRS ENGLISH HOSIERY, 15c., 18c., 20c.
3,900 PAIRS LADIES'
FULL, REGULAR MADE, IN ALL SIZES, 31c. PAIR.
GENTS' HEAVY RIBBED HALF-HOSE, 20c.
GENTS' EXTRA ENGLISH HALF-HOSE, 25c.
GENTS' HALF-HOSE, 15c., 18c., 20c.
2,000 PAIRS LADIES' SILK HOSE, 50c.
OUR STOCK OF GENT'S NECK TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS AND SUSPENDERS ARE CHEAP.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT—
OVER 100 STYLES OF SPRING GLOVES,
FOR LADIES, GENTS, MISSES, AND BOYS,
25,000 PAIRS FINE GLOVES, 8c., 12c., 15c., UP TO $1.
KID GLOVES, 70c., 75c., 80c., 90c.
VERY BEST KIDS, SELLING EVERYWHERE $1 38.
OUR PRICE, $1 00.
BARGAINS OPENING EVERY DAY IN ALL STYLES OF GOODS FROM AUCTION.
CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS
SUPPLIED AT LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
NOS. 221 AND 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
BETWEEN TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND STREETS.

SHADES.

Shade Hollands,	Shade Fixtures of all styles,
Reps,	Satin de Laines,
Lace Curtains,	Cornices,
Chintzes,	Plushes,
Brocatels,	Satins,
Worsted Damasks,	Moquettes,
Coteline Reps, &c., &c.	Also a fine assortment of Printed Lastings,

very beautiful designs lately received, suitable for covering easy-chairs and lounges.
PATON & CO.,
No 341 Broadway.

NEW STYLE STEEL SPRING SKIRTS
EXTREMELY FLEXIBLE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE
You will find the largest stock of millinery and straw goods in the City.
We cut caps the cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen sts.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MADAME BENEDICT'S MILLINERY and dress making establishment is now replete with every imported novelty of the season, No. 12 Waverley-place, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 226 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
ea Island, N.Y.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."
FRANKLIN, THE GREATEST OF MODERN PHILOSOPHERS, remarks that "a penny saved is a penny earned." Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for old newspapers of every description, whole or torn; old pamphlets of all kinds, old circulars, handbills, tickets, cards, catalogues and old scrap-paper, in all its varieties, in quantities large or small. Also, old writing paper and school-books, old blank-books, ledgers, &c., of any size, in matters not how much they may be written on or mutilated.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED.—The bounty of $100 due to soldiers who have been discharged on account of wounds received in battle is now being paid at the U. S Army Agency, No. 64 Bleecker-st., opposite Jay Department. The discharge must in all cases be presented by the soldiers. When persons out of the city the discharge can be sent by mail, giving distinctly the name and Post-office address of the applicant.
New-York, March 2, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committe on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

MRS. MRS. UNION. MISS C. LOVE.
WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc.
J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor.

'AUCTION SALES

CORPORATION SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 22, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by William Kennedy, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, an and after March 20, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864. }

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Honorable District-Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION, FROM
Store Nos. 390 and 392 Greenwich-st.,
On TUESDAY, March 29, 1864,
At 12 o'clock M.,
CARGO OF STEAMER NAN NAN,
61 Bales UPLAND COTTON.
11 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
5 Bags COTTON.
CAPTURED BY U. S. STEAMER OLYDE.
66 Round Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
7 P ckages COTTON.
Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before the sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864,

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia-avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain coveoants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry on such reasonable rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the per, ship or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessee desire to sell) the boats, building and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry, said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief-Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each boat engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT
PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864:

The lease of the ferry now established north of and immediately adjoining the present ferry slip at the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33, East River, New-York, to the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or some other point adjacent thereto.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The lease for each of the above-named ferries to be made to conform to the requirement of the City charter in relation to ferries, and also contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeably to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the same time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND }
WESTERN RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864. }

This Company will hold their Fourteenth Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 53 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of April next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid, and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

W. A. VAN WAGENEN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

The subscribers will offer for sale at public auction, on FRIDAY, April 1, at 10 A. M., in the Matteawan Machine-shop, in the village of Matteawan, Dutchess County, N. Y., all of the patterns formerly belonging to the Matteawan Machine Company. Also, a large lot of machinery, consisting of lathes, drills, fitting engine, circular saws and frames, a large lot of small tools, flasks, weights, trucks, &c.

Catalogues will be ready on FRIDAY, March 25, and may be had on application to the Auctioneer, at Fishkill Landing. MACKIE, HURTIS & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

MARKET CELLARS
AND
OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on side at public auction market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864. }

CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, (the leases of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 18 4,) for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the aforesaid wharves, piers, &c.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 25, 1864. }

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, MARCH 29.
At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 1 Bedford-place, Fulton-av., near Classon-av., Brooklyn.

Large Sale of Handsome Furniture, Gas Chandeliers, &c.

Mahogany parlor suite in hair cloth, secretary bookcase, centre tables, engravings, rich medallion carpets, handsome bronze and gilt 6-light chandeliers, hall pendant and brackets, mahogany and wa nut dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, bedsteads, hair and spring mattresses, lounges, Needham's sofa bedsteads, bedding, oak marble-top bu'st, extension table, chairs, silver-plated ware, glassware, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, oil cloths, mattings, &c., &c.

Catalogues at salesrooms.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF PROPERTY IN THE XVIIITH AND XVIIITH WARDS OF THIS CITY.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction the following valuable lots of ground in the eastern part of the city, in one of the busiest and most active neighborhoods of New-York. The title to the whole property is unquestionable, and the sale will be peremptory. To take place at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April, at 12 o'clock, 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage of the premises:

AVENUE B.—5 lots on the east side of Avenue B, between 15th and 16th sts., each 23 feet by 88; avenue paved, sewered, and the walks flagged.

AVENUE B—8 lots on the east side of Avenue B, between 17th and 18th sts., (including the two corner lots,) each lot 23 feet by 88.

AVENUE B—9 lots on the east side of Avenue B, between 18th and 19th sts., (including corners,) each 23 by 88.

AVENUE C—4 lots on the west side of Avenue C, between 15th and 16th sts., each 23 by 88 feet; avenue paved and walks flagged.

AVENUE C—3 lots on west side of Avenue C, including the southwest corner of 18th-st., each 23 by 88.

AVENUE D—9 lots on the west side of Avenue D, between 13th and 14th sts., (including the two corner lots,) each lot 23 by 88, except the corner lots, which are each 22.9 by 88.

13TH-ST.—8 lots on the north side of 13th-st., adjoining the last described lots on Avenue D, each lot 25 feet by 103.5. 13th-st. is paved and flagged.

14TH-ST.—8 lots on the south side of 14th-st., adjoining the above last named lots in the rear, each 25 by 103.5. 14th-st. is sewered, paved, and flagged.

15TH-ST.—1 lot on the north side of 15th-st., 75 feet east of the lot on Avenue B, 25 feet by 103.5. 15th-st. is sewered, paved, and walks flagged.

16TH-ST.—1 lot on north side of 16th-st., 93 feet east of Avenue B, 20 feet by 92.

17TH-ST.—7 lots on south side of 17th-st., 93 feet east of Avenue B, each lot 25 feet by 92, except 1 lot, which is 20x92.

17TH-ST.—16 lots on the north side of 17th-st., between Avenue B, and Avenue C, commencing 93 feet from Avenue B, each 25x 2 feet. Street sewered, paved, carbed and guttered, and the walks flagged.

18TH-ST.—20 lots on the south side of 18th-st., comprising the whole front between 17th and 18th sts., each 25 feet by 92. Street sewered, paved, carbed and guttered, and the walks flagged.

19TH-ST.—8 lots on the north side 18th-st., commencing 93 feet east of Avenue B. Each lot 25 by 92 feet. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and walks flagged.

19TH-ST.—8 lots on the south side of 19th-st., directly in the rear of the last described, and of the same dimensions.

Maps of the above valuable property may be obtained of the auctioneers after the fifth inst., at their office, No. 77 Cedar-st., adjoining the Bank of Commerce.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY, March 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) New York.

BROADWAY—The large and very valuable lot of ground, No. 413 Broadway, east side, about 55 feet south of Canal-st., being 26 feet 10 inches front and rear, by 175 feet in depth, running through to Cortlandt-alley.

MURRAY-ST.—The two valuable five-story, brown-stone front stores and lots, Nos. 37 and 39 Murray-st., north side, near Church-st., being together 50 feet front and rear, by 75 feet in depth.

LISPENARD-ST.—The valuable two-story brick house and lot, No. 12 Lispenard-st., south side, between West Broadway and Church-st., 24 feet 11 inches by 91 feet. This property is most desirably located, and offers fine inducements to capitalists.

Terms at sale.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE. In the Township of West Farms, known as Longwood Park.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings, by order of the Executors of estate of the late Charles Denison, deceased, the late residence of Charles Denison, occeased, situate in the Township of West Farms, Westchester County, east of the river Harlem, and in full view of the East River and Flushing Bay, less than two miles from Harlem Bridge and only half a mile from Third-avenua Railroad extension, with improvements, consisting of dwelling, barns, coach-house, ice-house, stables and grapery. The grounds (over seventy-one acres) are in the highest state of cultivation, and inclosed in superior stone walls. It is capable of being divided into numerous villa sites for suburban residences, for which it is admirably calculated. Its close vicinity to New-York Island enhances its value as an investment, as for public charitable institutions, its salubrious atmosphere makes it very desirable. Terms at sale. Maps and full particulars may be had at the office of the auction-eer, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, March 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of Thomas Stauderwick, Executor of estate of James Segoine, deceased:

ORCHARD-ST.—The dwelling-house and lot No. 29 Orchard-st., east side, between Canal and Hester sts. Lot 25.3 by 87.6.

ALSO, 29TH-ST.—The two four-story brick tenement houses and lots, Nos. 137 and 139 East 29th-st., 125 feet west of 2d-av., as shown on above diagram.

4TH-AV.—Three lots on the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 56th-st., 25 by 90 feet.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, March 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

SIXTH-AV.—The handsome four-story English basement house and lot, No. 516 6th-av., adjoining the southeast corner of 31st-st. House 20 by 45 feet, and contains all the improvements; lot 20 by 80 feet.

The valuable house and lot, No. 553 Broome-st., 112 feet east of Varick-st; house two stories and attic, brick, 21 by 26 feet, with extension; on rear of lot is a three-story brick shop, 21 by 18 feet. Lot 21 by 81 feet, with right of alley-way, 12 feet wide, to Watts-st. Terms at sale.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, March 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

SIXTH-AV.—The handsome four-story English basement house and lot, No. 516 6th-av., adjoining the southeast corner of 31st-st. House 20 by 45 feet, and contains all the improvements; lot 20 by 80 feet.

The valuable house and lot, No. 553 Broome-st., 112 feet east of Varick-st; house two stories and attic, brick, 21 by 26 feet, with extension; on rear of lot is a three-story brick shop, 21 by 18 feet. Lot 21 by 81 feet, with right of alley-way, 12 feet wide, to Watts-st. Terms at sale.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, March 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST 28TH ST.—The three-story and basement high-stoop brick house, with brown-stone basement and lot, No. 99 West 28th st., north side, 101 feet east of 7th-av. House 20.1 by 50 feet 4 inches, built by days' work; has under-cellar and all the modern improvements. Lot 20.1 by half the block.

$5,500 may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st. N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON WEST 26TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The handsome first-class brown-stone house and lot, known as No. 19 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., and nearly opposite Trinity Chapel. The house is 25 by about 98 feet, has party walls, and is in first-rate order, containing all the modern improvements. The gas-fixtures, mantle mirrors, pier-glasses and cornices will be sold with the house. Lot 25 by 98.9. Terms to suit purchaser.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE DUANE-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on MONDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

DUANE-ST.—The three-story brick front house and lot on the south side of Duane-st., between Greenwich and Hudson sts., known as No. 186.

S. WAGGONER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATORS' SALE AT EAST NEW-YORK.—On THURSDAY, March 31, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., will be sold the late residence of Charles Murray, deceased, on Baltic-av., with three lots; terms easy. For further information, inquire at the East New-York Exchange, or E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—THE OWNERS of property interested in the improvement of 7th-av. above the Central Park, and also for the improvement of Manhattan-square, (as contemplated by the Legislature,) have selected the office of Mr. JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st., as their place of meeting, and all information relating to either can be obtained from him.
BY ORDER OF THE SEVERAL COMMITTEES.

GRAMERCY PARK.—FOR SALE, THE first-class brown-stone high-stoop house No. 96 East 21st-st., north side Gramercy Park, built in the most substantial manner under the superintendence of Mr. Diaper, architect, for the owner's own occupancy, regardless of cost. The house has every modern convenience; is 27 feet wide; possession 1st May; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—For Sale—The elegant extra size house and lot No. 9 West 22d-st., a few doors west of 5th-av. The house is 28x65 feet, finished in a costly manner, 4 stories high, handsome brown-stone front; has every modern improvement. Possession 1st of May. For permits to view, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$22,000—FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FOUR-story stone house, on Murray Hill. Possession May 1, '64. Also, a neat, four-story English basement brown stone house, on 34 h-st., near 7th-av. Price, $15,000. Also, a beautiful country place, one hour from the City $10,000. P. C. ANTHONY,
No. 34½ Pine-st., 11 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET.—A beautiful country residence with ten or twenty acres of good land, fruit, &c., near churches and schools, two hours from New-York. Would exchange for a well-located house in New-York or Brooklyn, or a lease of a good house, furnished, preferred. Address EMERSON, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

HANDSOME HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 121 Lexington-av., between 28th and 29th sts.—The first-class, four-story, high-stoop brown stone house, with all improvements, in fine order. House 21.10x62 feet; lot 80 feet deep. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-BUILT THREE-STORY brick high-stoop house No. 96 West 2 th-st., near 6th-av.; house is 22.6x45 feet, with modern improvements, and will be sold for $10,500; possession at short notice. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—ON 5th-av., below 23d-st., an extra-sized four-story, high stoop house, with extra deep lot and stable on rear; house in complete order; price, with all the furniture, $65,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$30,000 FURNISHED.—A FOUR-STORY, brown-stone dwelling on 38th-st., near 5th-av., 23x55x100 feet. This is worth the attention of parties who are buying.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—2,560 ACRES IOWA LANDS, OF the Dubuque and Pacific land grant, cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for other property. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, 362 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON GRAMERCY PARK, TWO ELEgant houses, brown-stone fronts, extra width, with all modern improvements. Price $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED offer for sale a number of choice farms in Ulster and Sullivan Counties, New-York, at low rates and easy terms. If desired he will buy the products of the farms at liberal prices for a term of years. For particulars call on him at Lovejoy's Hotel, for two days from 12 M. till 1 P. M., or address him at Woodbourne, Sullivan County, New-York. M. T. MORSE.

FARM FOR SALE—OF ABOUT 100 ACRES, pleasantly situated, about 4 miles from Saratoga Springs, in said town, and near Saratoga Lake, N. Y. Good soil for grain and grass; also, good buildings. Price, $5,000; payments made to suit. For particulars, address Box No. 23, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.—A farm of 68 acres, one minute from depot, twelve trains per day, fifty minutes from New-York; surrounded by improvements; must be sold before April, if at all; also, a tract of land near village, 55 acres. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FARM, 42 ACRES, IN BERGEN County, New-Jersey; eight miles by Erie Railway, nine by turnpike; beautifully located; a good fruit farm. Price, $10,500. Apply to R. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS and PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane, respectfully solicit orders. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery, Diaries, &c., at low prices.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."
THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with tridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number" and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 6, 8 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are broad, coarse business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $6 a No. 10 Pen; all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen, and Pencil, as above.
For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating this New and Invented Machine, he could not get them as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge of registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.
A. MORTON,
Address, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.
PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.

We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of paper bags, made of the best stock, and designed especially for grocers and tea dealers. Also, paper flour bags, to hold 12½, 25 and 50 pounds, made of the best Manilla paper, and suitable for grocers and millers, neatly printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of bags constantly on hand and for sale at the
CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
B. E. CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 123, 125 and 127 Broad-st.

THE AMERICAN
JAVA COFFEE COMPANY.

Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.
The Company have established the price of their Coffee at 25 cents per pound. Put up in one-pound packages of No. 1 and 2 qual. Equal to Java.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID STORE PROPERTY, Nos. 371 and 375 Broadway, between Franklin and White sts.; each 25x150, running through to Franklin-alley, built in the best manner, five-story, white marble. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIdence. Spacious house, built within the last three years, with every modern convenience: first floor finished in solid black walnut; wash tubs, with hot and cold water; waste water carried to river by brick sewer; large carriage-house, &c., five minutes' walk from depot, twelve miles from Erie Ferry. Inquire at Harlem Gas Office, No. 76 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN.—THE ELEGANT brown stone house No. 80 Hudson-st., on the west side, with grounds and stables, commanding a fine view of New-York and bay, and is unsurpassed in style and finish; 60 per cent. can remain on mortgage if desired. Apply on the premises, between 1 and 3 P. M., or of J. CASTREE, Esq., President Irving Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE—A SMALL TWO-STORY COTTAGE house, nearly new, beautifully situated, No. 107 New-York-av., Newark, four minutes walk from the Jersey depot. It will be sold low. Price $1,400. A portion may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises or by letter. Possession 1st of April.

FIRST-CLASS AND MEDIUM HOUSES FOR SALE.—The undersigned offer at private sale, a number of first-class and medium houses, varying from $8,000 to $70,000—a printed list of which can be had on application at their office.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE, NEAR CENTRAL PARK—The new furnished house No. 47 Willow Terrace, East 73d-st.; location and neighborhood good; within five minutes' walk of Central Park Ramble. Price, with furniture, $8,500. Apply to F. & H. HOWLAND, No. 80 Wall-st.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE church property situate on the south-west corner of Houston and Mott sts., having a front on Houston-st. of 88 feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 6½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS, BROWN stone-front houses and lots on Murray Hill. Also, a number of very desirably located houses and lots in the upper part of the City. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in sums to suit; also, real estate bought and sold.
W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—VERY CHEAP, terms easy, two three-story brick stores and dwellings south side of Fulton-av., between Washington and Clinton avs.; the best location for so advance.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

$12,000—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 20x50, and lot No. 35 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to C. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st.

TEN LOTS FOR SALE—25.5x100, SOUTH-west corner 82d-st and Av. B; clear title; cheap for cash. Apply at No. 215 West 23d-st., between 8 and 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 124 Henry-st., full front and 100 feet deep, at a very great sacrifice. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a two-frosted store and basement, on Canal near Broadway. JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

ROOMS AND POWER
TO RENT.

Three large, well-lighted rooms, together or separate, suitable for any light manufacturing business.
Possession immediately. Apply to
WARD McLEAN,
No. 19 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET.—HAZELWOOD Cottage, Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y., twenty miles from Saratoga and ten from Lake George. The residence of Col. Butler, now in the army. Furnished throughout, fine rooms, beautiful scenery, situated on the borders of the romantic Lake of Luzerne; including grounds, say five acres, boat and boat-house, ice-house, (filled,) fruit, flowers, etc. The house contains six bedrooms, parlor, saloon, dining-room, piazzas, two kitchens, dumb-waiter; price for the season of six or seven months $350. Hood Cottage, being the adjoining dwelling, furnished throughout, contains parlor, dining-room, fine pantry, four bed-rooms, kitchen, piazza, fine shrubs and trees, summer-house, suitable for a small family; price for the season $175. Refer to WM. F. MOTT, Esq., No. 83 Irving-place, WM. K. MEAD, No. 47 Water-st., Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, or to MRS. B. C. BUTLER, No. 53 Columbia-st., Albany.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN YONKERS—One of the most eligible situations upon Palisade-avenue, commanding a fine view of the Hudson for some 30 miles; with a laundry-furnace, gas and all the modern improvements, and a garden of half an acre well stocked with small

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

WALLACK'S—Love and Money.

WINTER GARDEN—Lorlie's Wedding.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Leap Year; or, The Ladies' Privilege.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Fool's Revenge.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours—Aphrora; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Da. Colton's Exhibition of Laughing Gas, and Concert by the Old Folks.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon.

ART GALLERY—(No. 756 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Photographiana.

IRVING HALL—Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

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Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year,..12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year.. 8 00
Three copies 1 year.. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Paducah was captured by the rebels under Gen. Forrest, on Friday morning, at an early hour. They sacked the city and then burned it, destroying it almost entirely. They also attacked the fort held by our forces, but were repulsed with heavy loss, 1,300 killed and wounded, including a Brigadier-General. Subsequently the rebels retreated southward, apparently much crippled by their severe repulse.

The steamship *Evening Star*, from New-Orleans, on the 19th inst., arrived here Saturday, bringing confirmation of the reports received from the West relative to the capture of Fort De Russy and Alexandria, Western Louisiana, by the forces of Gen. A. J. Smith and Admiral Porter. Alexandria was surrendered to the gunboats without an attempt at resistance. Gen. Banks was to take the field in person, within a few days, and the army in Western Louisiana was again on the move, New-Iberia having been reoccupied by Gen. Lee's advance. Two of our gunboats had ascended Grand River to Bulls-a-Rose, where last year a heavy engagement was fought, and destroyed a rebel camp. Guerrillas were becoming bold in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, and several skirmishes had taken place between them and the Fourth Wisconsin Infantry. A cotton buyer named Charles Zeigler, who had $10,000 in greenbacks, was captured by the guerrillas. Gov. Hahn had called an election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention to be held on the 28th instant.

There was a very gross error, as regards the State of Indiana, in the late statement from Washington professing to give the quotas, credits, and deficiencies of the various States under the President's calls for troops. The real condition of matters as regards volunteering in Indiana will appear, from the following official statement, taken from the records of the Adjutant-General of the State:

Recruits Mustered In.	
Month of February, 1864	2,222
March 1 to March 10, 1864	3,036
March 11 to March 20, 1864	898
Total	6,156
Excess to Jan. 31, 1864	7,330
	13,486
Quota for 200,000	13,008
	478
Veterans reenlisted	10,775
Excess over all calls	11,253

The rebel Gen. Forrest, with 2,000 men, whose advance upon Union City, Tenn., was reported a few days since, attacked that outpost on the 24th inst., and captured the small force of Union troops garrisoning the town. This force consisted of 400 of the Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, and they made a vigorous defence, repulsing their assailants three times before they surrendered to superior numbers. The enemy destroyed the defences and hurried southward with their prisoners.

President Lincoln Saturday issued his proclamation specifying the persons to whom the benefits of the Amnesty Proclamation of December last are intended to apply. He also authorizes every commissioned officer in the United States service, either naval or military, to administer the oath of allegiance, and imposes rules for their government, in the premises.

Huntsville, Ala., is at present the headquarters of the department of the Tennessee, Maj.-Gen. Sherman commanding. The Fifteenth Army Corps, Maj.-Gen. John A. Logan, has its headquarters there, and guards the railroad to Stevenson, 60 miles east, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Gen. Philip Sheridan, for a long time in command of a division of infantry in the Army of the Cumberland, has been appointed to the command of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, to succeed Gen. Pleasonton.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *America* at this port yesterday, we have three days' later advices from Europe. An important debate took place in the House of Commons on the 14th inst., in which Mr. Roebuck took the British Government severely to task for what he called one-sided neutrality—for giving certain privileges to the Federal Government which he claimed were denied to the Confederates. He denounced the American war, the Government and the people, and expressed his joy that American commerce was being swept from the ocean. Lord Palmerston replied, ably defending the British Government, and explaining its position relative to the treatment extended to belligerents. Messrs. Bright and Kinglake both denounced Mr. Roebuck. A terrible calamity had occurred at Sheffield, in the North of England, by the bursting of an immense reservoir of over one hundred acres, which inundated the country for many miles, and drowned nearly three hundred people. Maximilian reached London on the 13th, and held an audience with the King of the Belgians, and afterward the Duke and Duchess rode and dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales. The draft of a treaty for Mexico, upon the accession of Maximilian, has been agreed upon by Mexico. The Danish war presented no new features. Military preparations and some slight movements were still going on. The London *Times* affects to believe that there is still a good prospect that England's proposal for a conference will be accepted.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Champion*, from Aspinwall, March 16, arrived at this port yesterday. The news from South and Central America is unimportant. President Murillo had not yet arrived at Santa Marta, where he was expected, to be inaugurated President of the United States of Colombia. Mosquera had written a very savage reply to an edict of the Pope, in which the latter made severe charges of intolerance against Mosquera's Government.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment U. S. C. T. were presented, yesterday, on board the steamer *Warrior*, with a stand of colors prepared by the ladies of New-York.

The rain-storm on Saturday checked business materially. Flour and Wheat were in moderate request at full rates. Corn was more active and decidedly higher. Barley and Oats were in fair demand and held with more firmness. Whisky was less freely dealt in. Provisions and Groceries were less sought after at about former quotations. Wool was in fair request and somewhat firmer. Hay was moderately dealt in. Cotton and Tallow were less active. The Freight market was quiet, with 424 vessels, of all classes, in port.

The Stock market left off active on Saturday and higher on some of the Railways. Money 6@7 ₱ cent. Gold 168¾.

Mutterings of War in Europe.

The murmurings that come over the water from England, have an ominous and threatening sound, not certainly foretelling the shock of arms, but, as before the Crimean "drifting" into war, they betoken the uneasiness and the slow up-working of the popular feeling on a question which may at any moment plunge the nation into a tremendous struggle. Mr. Kinglake, in his singular chronicle of England's last great war, has shown conclusively how much her slow and conservative population are moved to important measures by mere feeling and passion. It is commonly supposed that Democracies alone are plunged into dangerous wars through sympathy and martial instinct. But the impartial and careful records of the Crimean struggle, show that no riotous and impulsive mob ever were urged on to a dangerous crisis more by mere feeling, without regard to interests or wisdom, than were the English nation at that momentous emergency. England, it is true, can sift down her popular passions through the medium of a governing aristocracy; but even they are deeply affected by a prejudice extending through the middle classes.

This feeling is now evidently abroad through the British people that England's moral position in Europe and through the world is by no means a very honorable or influential one at the present time. However the Tory organs may sneer at the efforts of an American Republic to preserve her existence and power over a continent, no Englishman would ever consent to Great Britain's giving up the slightest vestige of her imperial power, whether in Europe or Asia. A deep sentiment of indignation and shame is gradually revealing itself through the people, as if England had brought herself to disgrace by a diplomacy which was very brave in words and very weak in actions, and as though the last insult which could be offered to an Englishman had been thrown at the nation—a charge of a national want of pluck.

The people cannot but see that for the last twelve months, at every step of their negotiations with different Powers, the English Government has been snubbed. In the Danish question, it appears to the popular apprehension as if they had stirred up an ally to resist a powerful enemy, and then had abandoned her in the heat of the battle. Denmark, the old friend of Great Britain, seems about being annihilated by two Powers with whom England has but little sympathy. Still further, rumors come of a new Holy Alliance between Austria, Prussia and Russia, in which Poland and Denmark are to be sacrificed. The Austrian fleet is ordered to the Baltic, perhaps to destroy the last remnants of the naval power of the Danish Kingdom. All these causes are enough to arouse a deep feeling in the English people.

Its mutterings are heard, especially in the House of Peers. Expressions of shame and anger, such as that guarded and habitually reticent body are not often led into uttering, have been somewhat freely passed to and fro; sharp questions are put to the Ministry, and unsatisfactory answers are returned; negotiation with Paris is frequent and mysterious. In the House of Commons, most bitter attacks are made on the Ministry; but as no leader of the Opposition can commit himself to any course of policy sufficiently different from that pursued by Earl Russell, no test vote has been called for. The Press is mourning over the national honor lost, or is urging a shop-keeping indifference to everything but a lessening of taxes and an increase of profits.

The slow-moving English mind is fermenting in its own peculiar way. It would need but very little—say a certainty of the new Holy Alliance cemented over a crushed Poland, or a sudden and overwhelming attack on the remaining possessions of Denmark—to set the smouldering popular wrath into a fierce blaze. No one who knows the English character can look with other than anxiety at a national indignation thus slowly and deeply forming itself. Unlike ourselves, the English fire up slowly, and, like ourselves, they burn long and intensely. At this moment, if Earl Russell were sure of the coöperation of France, we believe a British fleet would be anchored off Kiel. Still, these men, who hold the destinies of Europe in their hands, wisely pause before letting loose the furies of war over a continent. When England and France advance the tri-color and the red cross together against each an alliance, it means a convulsion so wide-spread, and a storm of havoc and desolation so terrible, that braver men than Napoleon and Russell might well hesitate.

War with the Holy Despotic Alliance is the summoning up of the *Revolution*, and when that spirit is abroad who can say what thrones or aristocracies shall survive?

The Nation and New-Jersey.

Congress is trying very hard to secure for the people and Government of the United States the right of traversing the soil of New-Jersey on the same terms as they have always been allowed to traverse every other State. A proposition is pending to declare the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad a postal route—so that mails, troops and munitions of war can be carried over it. The Legislature of New-Jersey objects, and insists that whatever, in the shape of freight or mails, crosses that State, shall go over the Camden and Amboy route, because she has given that road a monopoly of transportation, and tributs must be paid accordingly.

It seems very strange that there should be so much difficulty in passing so simple and so just a measure as this. No man anywhere, in Congress or out of it, doubts that the public interest would be promoted by such a measure, or that justice to the whole country requires it. The route from the National Metropolis to the National Capital, is the only great route in the country which is handed over to the service of a single line and the tender mercies of a railroad monopoly. Between Boston and New-York there are four or five lines in full operation; between New-York and Albany there are three or four; between New-York and Buffalo are two great routes, and the same thing is true in regard to lines connecting all the large cities of the North and West. The advantage and necessity of competition are universally felt and acknowledged, and in no other instance, except the one in question, has any State been allowed to establish itself as a permanent obstruction to commercial intercourse between the different sections of the country. New-Jersey claims the right to levy tribute on every passenger and every pound of freight that passes over her soil, and to restrict the transit to a single route.

It is quite time that this right was tested. We do not believe in its existence. We do not believe that any one State has the right thus to virtually interdict intercourse between the others. If New-Jersey has such a right under the Constitution of the United States, then the country must submit to it. But it is time the matter was decided, and we know no better way of reaching a decision than by passing the bill now pending in Congress, and then allowing the New-Jersey authorities to contest its constitutionality in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The public interest certainly demands greater freedom of transit on this great route. The right of the Government, even in the most pressing emergencies, to send troops over any other route than the one to which the State of New-Jersey has granted the monopoly, is denied and contested in her courts; and until Congress takes some definite and distinct action in the matter, this prohibition will undoubtedly be enforced. The whole country is looking with anxious and eager interest for some measure of relief; and it is not easy to understand the cause which delay, and threaten to defeat, the passage of the bill in question.

An Infuriated M. P.

The discussions on American affairs in the British Parliament, during its present sitting, have been mostly dull and stupid; but we have by yesterday's steamer the report of a debate that took place in the House of Commons a fortnight ago to-day, which must have been as entertaining there as it will be here. Mr. Roebuck assailed the Ministry, or at least one member of it, and this country, or at least the Union part of it, with a ferocity worthy of his reputation. It was Earl Russell and his foreign policy that he attacked—declaring that the tone used at first by the Foreign Secretary was like the "scream of a cockatoo," but that subsequently he "crouched before the menace" of the American Minister. He turned in absolute disgust from the "hypocrisy of the Northern States of America," finding them "corrupt, base, cowardly and cruel," and so forth—some of which epithets the Southern rebels have now learned too much to be so foolish as to employ. Lord Palmerston replied to the assault on his colleague, and defended the foreign policy of the Government. He would not accept of a compliment to himself at the expense of Earl Russell, and declared that he was equally responsible with his colleague for every step taken in the conduct of every diplomatic negotiation. He declared that Her Majesty's Ministers had proclaimed the neutrality of Great Britain, and that they had kept their word and acted on their declaration; and gave his opinion that this neutrality had been of far greater advantage to the North than to the South. Mr. Kinglake then arose, and, in reference to the language applied to the United States by the "honorable and learned gentleman," (Mr. Roebuck,) "wished to state that, in his opinion, the charges of the honorable and learned gentleman did not represent the opinion of this House, or of any party or fraction of a party in this House, but simply represented that for which the honorable and learned gentleman had, no doubt, a great respect—namely, the opinion of the honorable and learned gentleman. If the people of America were rendered indignant by language like this, it would be easy to explain to them by what manner of man it had been used. The honorable and learned gentleman was not consulted, so far as he knew, by any party, any fraction of a party, or any group of men. The American people," continued Mr. Kinglake, "should also be reminded that the same speaker who used this language of them applied the language which the House had just heard to Lord Russell, declaring that his utterance were like the screaming of a cockatoo and the anger of a scolding woman. It was to be hoped," repeated Mr. Kinglake, "that the Americans would be as indifferent to the language used by the honorable gentleman as he was sure Lord Russell would be when he heard that he had been vilipended by the honorable and learned gentleman." We can assure the cool-headed Crimean historian that the people of the United States will not get at all excited nor enraged at the language of the "honorable and learned" Roebuck, but will remain even more indifferent than Lord Russell to such assaults. And much as the character of the American Congress is abused abroad, we do not think there is a member of it who would apply to Mr. Roebuck or his country such language in such a spirit as he uses in Parliament upon us.

A Crisis in Canada.

The politicians of the adjacent British Provinces are enjoying the periodical relaxation of a crisis in their party arrangements. Two years ago the Parliament of the Colony outvoted the Conservative or Tory party, and there was formed in place of the outgoing Ministry, a Government supposed first of all to represent a liberal policy, and next, to put down its foot upon further advances to the Grand Trunk Railway. The incomers had an easy time of it, during a lengthened parliamentary recess. But they exhibited feebleness of purpose, and incapacity for work when the local Legislature reassembled. The consequence was a premature break-down. To mend matters temporarily, the party leader, Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, retained his own portfolio by consent of the Governor-General, after discarding the unpopular element (so-called) from the Cabinet, and a *repaltrage* was made up by the introduction of new members of more extreme opinions. The Premier hereupon appealed to the constituencies for their indorsation of his arrangements. A general election resulted in the return of an almost equal number of Ministerialists and Opposition members, and the present parliamentary session, now some six weeks gone, has developed from the opening day, the ministerial disorder which reached a crisis a week ago, when the Premier succumbed to the adverse opinion of the Legislature, threw up his seat, and by constitutional rule, involved his colleagues in the general collapse.

The struggle of the Liberals, however, to retain possession of power in a new form, was not given up, even with the dissolution of the Ministry. The retiring Premier asked the Governor to seek counsel from another member of the Radical party, and the Governor, Lord Monck, seems to have stretched his powers to give his late advisers this last chance of pitching up. The result, however, proved a failure. The Conservatives of Lower Canada—who, strangely enough, include some of the most prominent rebels of '37—refused to form an alliance in any shape with Western radicalism. And here the Liberals had finally to acknowledge themselves beaten.

Following these events, came the Governor's message to the Conservatives leader, Mr. George E. Cartier, asking his aid, and intrusting him with the duty of forming a Ministry. Mr. Cartier, however, failed in his efforts at construction. And at this hour we are advised that a more popular French Canadian—a former Prime Minister—Sir Etienne Tache, has been intrusted with the task of finding a new Government for the Province.

All this, perhaps, concerns us only in a remote way at present. But there is something worth making a note of in the fact that the retiring Ministry was as well disposed toward the United States, and to the cause for which the United States army is fighting, as the Liberals of the Mother Country, represented by Forster, Milner Gibson, Baxter, Bright, Cobden and others, in the House of Commons. The Colonial Ministers now placed in opposition were the same who forewarned the United States Government of the intended rebel raid upon the Northern frontier for the release of rebel prisoners, and for general plunder. These Ministers were the same who were taken to task by their party opponents, now invited to the Governor's Council, for this friendly act toward the United States. And, although it may interest us but little, the discarded Government was made up of men who have opposed the expenditure of colonial moneys for an expensive military road to connect Quebec with Halifax; and have almost come to an open rupture, besides, with the Imperial Government, on the question of organizing a local militia, to relieve the Mother Country from the burdens of maintaining a large regular force in the colony.

Looking at the party change from this distance, it appears to us that the new men will be more compliant than their predecessors, with any wish, either implied or expressed, by the Colonial Office in Downing-street. They will also relie their previous history, if they are not ready to meet the cravings of the Grand Trunk Railway for increased postal subsidies, which will take the form of an advance to the company in Provincial debentures, representing the capitalized yearly payments for a term of fifteen or twenty years. In other words the company have a fair prospect of an advance of from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000, in the form of a postal contract.

Then, again, there will be a large augmentation of the militia grant, if Sir Etienne Tache succeeds in forming his Cabinet. This French-Canadian Knight belongs to the military era of 1812-14. He is the reputed author of the observation that "The last shot fired on the American Continent in defence of monarchy, will be fired by the hands of a French-Canadian." He is a full Colonel of militia himself. He received knighthood at the hands of the Queen, either because he was, once before, Premier of the Province, or because he was a fighting militia-man fifty years ago, and made the sententious remark we have just quoted, some ten years ago.

The new Premier is a gentleman by education and breeding, and personally, he will do no discredit to his office, either in his dealings with his own countrymen or in the relations he may be brought casually into with strangers. Beyond this we can say nothing which could at all concern the mass of our readers, if we except a passing reference to the singular coincidence of the appointment, within the same month, of a "fighting Admiral" to the command of the British North American fleet—an officer who, according to the London *Saturday Review*, will be as prompt as Sir Alexander Milne was slow to resent national insults—and the succession of a rebel sympathizing party to power in the most important of the British American Provinces.

AMUSEMENTS.

The announcements for to-night, Easter Monday, are full of interest. The Academy reopens under the approved direction of Mr. Max Maretzek. "Faust" is the work selected for the occasion, cast the same as heretofore. This popular opera—for such it may be called—will be played three times during the week, the remaining evenings being devoted to "Robert la Diable," in which Signor Brignoli will, we suppose, appear.

At Niblo's Garden the Richings have brought their season of emasculated opera to an end, and to-night the house returns to its allegiance under the banner of the legitimate drama and Mr. Edwin Booth. A new three-act drama by Mr. Tom Taylor, written for Mr. Phelps, the London actor, and called the "Fool's Revenge," will be produced. The distribution at Niblo's embraces all the leading members of the company. Miss Rosa Eytinge also returns to the New-York stage in one of the leading *rôles*.

The "Ticket-of-Leave Men" received his final "clip on the head" on Saturday, when the Florences made their last appearance at the Winter Garden. To-night a new claimant of the public patronage makes her début, in the person of Mme. Methoa-Schilling, a German actress of note, who has recently essayed English with success. Mme. Schilling plays the principal *rôle* in a new pastoral play called "Lorlie's Wedding," adapted, from the German, by Mr. Daly.

Mrs. Vernon, a most deserving and admirable artist, takes her benefit at Wallack's Theatre to-night—the play being Boucicault's "Love and Money." This very worthy lady does not appear very often to the public, although an acknowledged favorite with every frequenter of the theatre. It is ten years since she last had a benefit; surely there will be an overwhelming house.

The comedy of "Leap Year" has been received with such favor at the Olympic that it will be repeated during the present week.

At the Theatre Français, to-morrow night, "Les Filles de Marbre" will be played for the last time.

Mr. Barnum's magic fountain has created a genuine sensation among the frequenters of the Museum. The effect of the last scene of "Aphrora" is exceedingly brilliant and quite novel. This fairy spectacle and drama will be repeated every afternoon and evening during the week.

The Stereoscopticon continues to attract good audiences to Hope Chapel. The entertainment is unexceptionable.

The annual ball of the Melo-Chorsans takes place at Irving Hall to-night. As it is the only artists' ball of the season, there is a great demand for tickets. Messrs. Berao & Schirmer, of Broadway, and Mr. Harrison, of Irving Hall, have what few remain.

Mrs. Henry C. Watson will give a poetic and dramatic recitation at Dodworth's Hall, on Thursday next. The selections are excellent.

Mme. de Lussan will give a grand miscellaneous concert at Niblo's Saloon, on Wednesday evening, assisted by Miss Bakeloo, (mezzo-soprano,) Mme. Gonzales, (piano,) Signor Errani, (tenor,) and Mr. Henry Appy, (violinist.) Mr. Wm. Dressler is the conductor.

Union Meeting at Stamford.—Rev. Dr. Storrs repeats his stirring and eloquent address, recently given here and at Washington city, on "The Nation as it Must be After its Present Ordeal of Battle," at Stamford, Connecticut, this evening. Pending the election, just at hand, our friends there will listen to it with great interest and profit.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

The Recent Attempted Raid by Stuart—How His Plans were Frustrated—Large Amount of Rebel Property Destroyed by Col. Bryan's Command—A Drum-head Court-Martial.

Army of the Potomac,
Saturday, March 26, 1864.

It will certainly be a source of satisfaction to the country to know that though apparently idle the Army of the Potomac is not asleep, as was fully illustrated in the recent attempted raid by Stuart. It is now definitely known that Stuart had made extensive arrangements to attempt the destruction of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad by crossing the Rappahannock just below Fredericksburgh with a force of 2,500 men and one battery, and sending a supporting force about equal in size across the river at a point higher up. Full information of this movement was received at an early moment, and so well in hand was our cavalry force that the whole plans of the enemy were frustrated by the timely action of Gen. Pleasonton. As a part of this movement Col. Bryan, of the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry, was sent to a point near Grove Church, with a force to watch the enemy. How well this duty was discharged the sequel will show. He found the country filled with scouting parties from Stuart's command, and for several days his flanks and pickets were much harassed by a galling fire from a concealed enemy in almost every direction. Receiving reinforcements, Col. Bryan succeeded in capturing between 40 and 50 of the enemy, and destroying much valuable property. Two tanneries, full of hides, were destroyed between Grove Church and Kellysville, and two other establishments of a similar kind at another point; four grist mills; (two of them being Hunting & Embry's Mills,) were also destroyed; also a saw-mill. Having done this Col. Bryan made a thorough examination of the river to near Falmouth, destroying a large number of rafts and boats which had been got in readiness for the use of Stuart's command. At Ellis' Ford, where two large rafts and several launches were destroyed, our men captured a man named Royal, while acting as a scout, who was promptly tried by drum-head court-martial. The court was composed of the following officers: Lieut.-Col. Brinton, Capts. Phillips, Britton, Hull, McGoffin and Lieut. Cunningham; Lieut. Austin acting as prosecuting officer. The trial took place in Grove Church, and was one of the peculiar scenes of this war. The prisoner, Royal, was charged with being a bushwacker, and would have been summarily punished had he been found guilty of the offence charged. In the graveyard adjoining the church are buried the remains of his parents. Summing up in his own defence the prisoner adverted to this fact in feeling terms, calling upon their spirits to confirm the truth of his assertions. It was a solemn and affecting scene. The accused satisfied the court that he was a member of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, and was therefore held as a prisoner of war. He communicated one fact of some interest. He had on blue pants and blue overcoat, and a gray undercoat. In explaining why he wore this clothing, he stated that Lee had ordered all the bodies of Union soldiers to be stripped, the clothing washed, and then issued to his own men. This was the only clothing they had received for some time. Everything is quiet in front to-day.

E. A. Paul.

Sudden Death in a Railroad Car.—Coroner Wilday held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Mr. Alexander Fraser, a wealthy gentleman of this City. Deceased was riding in a Sixth-avenue car on Saturday afternoon, and was taken suddenly ill. He was at once removed to a drug-store, but died on the way. Dr. Bouton made a post-mortem examination of the body and discovered that apoplexy was the cause of death. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the fact. Deceased was 55 years of age, and a native of Connecticut.

Attempt to Steal an Express Wagon and $4,000 Worth of Goods.—An express wagon belonging to Bluandell's New-York and Patterson Express, was taken about 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon from the front of the Express office, No. 271 Washington-street, by some unknown party, and driven away. The man must have become suddenly frightened, as the wagon was found broke-down at the corner of Franklin and Centre streets shortly afterward. It contained about $4,000 worth of silks and other goods. Capt. Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, took possession of the property and delivered it to the owners.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION DEFINED.

Persons Who May Apply for its Benefits.

Regulations Respecting the Oath of Allegiance.

Washington, March 26.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has become necessary to define the cases in which insurgent enemies are entitled to the benefits of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, which was made on the 8th day of December, 1863, and the manner in which they shall proceed to avail themselves of these benefits; and whereas the objects of that proclamation were to suppress the insurrection and to restore the authority of the United States; and whereas the amnesty therein proposed by the President was offered with reference to these objects alone,

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the said Proclamation does not apply to the cases of persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits thereof by taking the oath thereby prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds, or on parole of the civil, military or naval authorities, or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction, and that on the contrary, it does apply only to those persons who, being yet at large, and free from any arrest, confinement or duress, shall voluntarily come forward and take the said oath, with the purpose of restoring peace and establishing the national authority.

Persons excluded from the amnesty offered in the said Proclamation may apply to the President for clemency, like all other offenders, and their application will receive due consideration.

I do further declare and proclaim that the oath presented in the aforesaid Proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, may be taken and subscribed before any commissioned officer, civil, military or naval, in the service of the United States, or any civil or military officer of a State or Territory, not in insurrection, who by the laws thereof, may be qualified for administering oaths.

All officers who receive such oaths are hereby authorized to give certificates thereof, the persons respectively by whom they are made, and such officers are hereby required to transmit the original records of such oaths at as early a day as may be convenient, to the Department of State, where they will be deposited and remain in the archives of the Government.

The Secretary of State will keep a registry thereof, and will on application, in proper cases, issue certificates of such records in the customary form of official certificates.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington (L.S.) the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty-eighth.

By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

Washington, Sunday, March 27.

RETURN OF GEN. GRANT FROM THE ARMY.

Gen. Grant came up from the army this evening and was closeted several hours with the Secretary of War. He says the reorganization of the army is progressing rapidly, and when completed it will be the finest army on the Continent. He will return to the front to-morrow.

THE FLORIDA DISASTER.

The orders, correspondence, &c., relating to the late Florida disaster, will be here by Wednesday. Maj. John Hay, the President's late Secretary, says that Gen. Gillmore planned the campaign.

MR. CHASE TO VISIT NEW-YORK.

Mr. Chase will leave here on Monday or Tuesday for New-York, on business connected with his department. He will be absent for several days.

THE WANT OF SAILORS.

Thirty vessels in the naval service now ready for sea are detained at anchor for want of sailors. The ten thousand provided for by the recent act of Congress, which were to be transferred from the army, are still held by the Secretary of War.

GEN. FREMONT TO HAVE A COMMAND.

It is rumored that the President has sent for Gen. Fremont, and that an important command has been tendered him. He is expected here on Wednesday.

THE COMMANDER OF THE CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj.-Gen. Sheridan has been appointed to command the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, in place of Gen. Pleasonton.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The Ways and Means Committee had a protracted session, yesterday, on the Tax Bill. Mr. Kasson's amendment: imposing a tax of one dollar on distilled spirits was adopted. The bill will not be reported before next week.

A FREMONT PAPER IN WASHINGTON.

A Fremont daily newspaper is to be started in Washington this week. It will be edited by Geo. M. Weston, formerly of the Washington *Republican*.

PROCLAMATION FOR DESERTERS.

The President is being urged to issue a proclamation granting pardon to all deserters who rejoin their regiments within a specified time.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Sunday, March 27.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE 10-40 LOAN.

There is the best authority for saying that no National Banking Association has yet been authorized to receive subscriptions on account of the National 10-40 Loan. Letters are in preparation, however, and will be immediately forwarded to all National Banking Associations, which have been qualified and designated as depositories and financial agents, authorizing them to act as agents in receiving subscriptions for the 10-40 Loan. The compensation allowed is one-fourth of one per cent., out of which the cost of advertising and all other expenses of obtaining subscriptions must be defrayed.

GOV. BRAMLETTE IN WASHINGTON.

Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, and Ex-Senator Dixon, of the same State, who arrived here on Friday, are still in Washington. Their business with the President is in reference to the draft. Those who profess to be well acquainted with that subject confidently say that no difficulty is apprehended as to the execution of the draft under the Amendatory Enrollment Act in that State, and that all proper measures will be taken by the Government to prevent military excesses or any contravention of the rights of the citizens; and, moreover, they assert that Kentucky will promptly furnish her full quota under the draft.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

For several days past our streets have been more than ordinarily lively with the movements of troops of all kinds.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. PLEASONTON.

Gen. Pleasonton and Staff are in Washington, with other prominent military officers.

THE NINTH ARMY CORPS.

The following General Order was issued to-day:

Headquarters of the Army,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, March 27, 1864.

All furloughed men of the Ninth Army Corps will, at the expiration of their furloughs, rendezvous at Annapolis, Md. Department and other commanders will facilitate the execution of this order.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Grant.
E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Charged with Robbing his Employers.—Detectives Slowey and Vanden, of the Central Office, made the arrest on Saturday of a man named Louis Krausener, employed as a valet in the family of Mr. Henry A. Roberts. Valuables to the amount of $1,500 were missed from the house, comprising diamonds and jewelry, and the detectives were called in to aid in ferreting out the guilty party. Suspicion fell upon the accused, and upon being taken to Police headquarters, pawn-tickets for the stolen property were found on his person. He was locked up for examination.

Laughter and Song.—Dr. Colton and the Old Folks will give their combined entertainment, with some extra attractions, this evening, at the Cooper Institute. The particulars are announced in the advertisement.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CHAMPION.

News from Central and South America.

The steamship *Champion*, from Aspinwall, March 16, with mails, passengers and specio, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her specie list:

Dewitt, Kittle & Co..	$10,000	A. Rich & Bro.....	$4,900 00
Schelle & Bros	30,800	Duncan, Sherman & Co	85,975 71
J. B. Parker & Son....	6,800		
H. Cohn & Co.....	46,000	Wells, Farge & Co.	103,000 00
Newstader Bros.....	18,300	Order.....	18,853 77
Total.....			$273,429 48

The *Champion* broke down off Cuba on her outward passage and was detained twenty-four hours, and finally reached Aspinwall on the 14th.

The R. R. C. brig *Bolivia* and the *American Eagle* have reached Aspinwall.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The Expected Arrival of President Murille—Affairs in Bogota—Pope Pio Nino and the Government of Calambia—Matters at Panama.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, March 16, 1864.

We have no mails from Central or South America, with the exception of Ecuador, and from this Republic there is nothing of special note, except the fact that the Government has determined to bring the rebels of Antioquia to submission by force.

By the British steamer *Talca*, from Ecuador and the Southern ports of this Republic, we have a few items from the States of Canca and Antioquia, and by the British steamer *St. Thomas*, we have dates from Santa Marta, on the Atlantic, side to the 12th inst., and from Bogota to the 19th February. The United States war steamer ——, with President MURILLO on board, had not arrived at Santa Marta when the *St. Thomas* left that port. Great preparations were making at Santa Marta, and at the other places on the route to Bogota, the Capital, to give Señor MURILLO an enthusiastic reception.

The people in Canca seem to apprehend a second raid of the Antioquians into their State by the way of Supia and Cartago, and have collected an army of, it is stated, 4,000 men under the command of Gov. PAYAN. This, says the Panama *Star*, seems very improbable to us, as it would seem foolish for the Antioquians to leave their strongholds in the mountains to expose themselves thus. A rumor speaks of the death of CORDOVA, one of the chiefs of the Antioquians.

MOSQUERA arrived at Popayan on the 5th of last month, and continued his march to Bogota on the 15th. He sent from Popayan an officer on a special mission to BERRIO, the rebel Governor of Antioquia, but this officer, it is said, was detained at Manjoles.

On the 15th of February, a resolution was passed by 43 votes against 4, as follows: "The Executive, without delay, will take steps to reëstablish the authority of the Government in the State of Antioquia, by war, if necessary." A resolution to the same effect had passed to a second reading in the Senate. Gen. SANTOS GUTIERREZ will lead the national forces against the insurgents.

Not long since the Pope of Rome issued a very abusive tirade against the Government of Colombia, in the shape of an "Encielica" to the Archbishop of Bogota. President MOSQUERA, under date of Feb. 12, at Popayan, publishes a scorching reply, addressed "To all to whom these presents shall come," and in which Pio Nono is treated exactly as if he were a mere mortal, and a rather untruthful mortal at that. As this remarkable letter shows the progress of emancipation of the Spanish-American people from the rule of the Roman Church, I translate a few paragraphs from it:

"*Whereas*, An Encielica of His Holiness Pio IX. to the Archbishop of Bosota has been published, in which His Holiness calumniates this Government with false accusations, and claims the right to interfere in the exercise of the sovereign authority of the Colombian nation, which claim is an incxcusable usurpation, and which Encielica, without doubt, is intended to make trouble among our people, through the instrumentality of the Roman ecclesiastics who confound the holy religion of our Saviour, Christian, Catholic, Roman Apostolic, with the religion of Roman idolatry, I shall, as guardian of the public liberty, and as defender of the sovereignty and independence of this nation, repel, as I oo now repel, this manifesto as an infamous libel.

Pope PIO IX. says that the Catholic Church has been assailed, perturbed and lacerated by the Government of the Republic of New Granada in a cruel and nefarious manner. But the Holy Father, forgetful of the doctrine of Jesus Christ for peace and good will, and of the spirit of truth which always distinguished the holy apostles, his disciples, in inese assertions is lacking in truthfulness, and uses language unworthy of the Holy Head in the government of the Church of God, of the Peters, Linos, Clements, Beneoicis, and other true apostles, successors of Pater, Paul, James, Thomas and Bartholomew.

In what consists the multiplied and sacrilegious attacks charged by Pius IX. against this Government? In nothing. The Church has never been treated otherwise than with proper decorum, as I proved in my dispatch to the Pope in my character of Chief Magistrate of this nation, and to which no reply has been made, though a letter from Cardinal ANTONELLI was published, which did not merit our attention, because it was filled with the same indecent, passionate and uncivil language as is the Encielica which we refute.

"It is scarcely credible that in the face of the world, (save Pius IX.,) the Colombian Government thinks to destroy the holy Catholic religion, its veoerated rights, doctrines, worship, and holy ministers.' This allegatioo is false and injurious. Pius, with such bitter declarations, believes he cao create a revolution among us; and, following the example of other sanguinary Popes who have usorped civil power, which they call temporal, such as GREGORY VII., and others, whose acts have stained the pages of the history of Italy and Germany, destroy this people, in order that his waning temporal supremacy may find raloge on the virgin soil of America."

After showing concinsively, in succeeding paragraphs, that the Catholin Church aod its ministers enjoy all the rights which are accorded to other sects and ministers—that its schools are free—that they have the right "to teach the falsehoods propagated by the Jesuits and other priests and monks"—that, in fact, the clergy are at liberty to exercise their calling as freely as they do in Spain, Austria or Portugal—and that all that is required of them is that they shall respect the civil authority, and not plot against the Government, President MOSQUERA concludes:

"Therefore, by authority emanating from the people, and from the Constitution of the nation, which I have sworn to defend, I reprobate and condemn the Encielica of Pius IX., dated Sept. 17, 1863; it is abrogated and suspended, as being opposed to the public peace, and to the imorascriptible rights of the nation, and I instruct all the national and State officers to enforce the law of Nov. 18, 1862, and to proceed against all those who shall act in accord with the inculcations of the said Encielica, which is a tissue of falsehoods and a seditious paper, unworthy of a sacerdote who assumes to be the Vicar of Christ on the earth. And in conclusion, I protest against the hostile conduct of the Roman Pontiff, who is *not* the proprietor of Colombia, and as Christians we cite him before the All Powerful on the day of judgment in the Valley of Jehosaphat. On that day, not as pontiff or magistrate, we shall be in the presence of God, and we are confident that in His goodness He will vindicate Colombia, and condemn the Roman priesthood in the person of the Prince of Three Crowns."

In Panama and Aspinwall there is nothing stirring.

Monsieur ZELTNER, French Consul, and who claims also to be "Consul for the Mexican Empire," publishes a note in which he says the statement of Mr. ELY, United States Consul at Acapnico, that no correspondence is allowed to be landed from the American steamers at that port, is incorrect. Mr. ZELTNER says that letters may be sent as heretofore through the Pacific Mail Company's vessels, and assumes this to be the case because he has received no official communication to the contrary. Nevertheless, I would not advise anybody in the United States to send correspondence to Mexico through this channel, as, in the first place, Mr. ELY is more likely to be correct in his official statement than is Mr. ZELTNER; and, in the second place, I know that the French Admiral has refused to allow letters to pass into Acapulco until examined and read by his censors.

F. SEYMOUR, Esq., formerly Governor of British Honduras, arrived here last week from Europe, and has gone to New-Westminster, as Governor of British Colombia.

The Russian steam corvette *Vitias*, of 17 guns, from New-York, arrived at Aspinwall on the 10th, and left for Carthagena and the West Indies on the 14th.

The Spanish guoboat *Virgen de Covadonga* arrived at Panama on the 8th instant, and left on the 10th, with two Spanish diplomatic agents for Peru. The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* and the British war-ship *Devastation* are in port.

The Secretary of the State of Panama has published a pamphlet, by direction of the Governor. In answer to the legal opinion lately given by the United States Consul, that the commercial tax levied in Peneme and Aspinwall is illegal. He, of course, claims that the tax is illegal. The matter has been submitted to the two Governments of the United States and Colombia.

Maj. Hatss, formerly one of the editors of the Washington *Union*, and now a resident of Nicaragua, was in Panama on a visit, last week, and returned on Mooday. The Mejor is engaged in business at Chinandega. He thinks Nicaragua is destined to be a very rich cotton and coffee-growing estate; and he morcover believes that this fact will be good bait for fillibusters after our rebellion is crushed.

The Panama Railroad Company's barks *American Eagle* and *Bolivar*, and brig *E. Drummond*, have arrived at Aspinwall, from New-York, within the past few days.

Death of Owen Lovejoy.

OWEN LOVEJOY, the Member of Congress from the Fifth Illinois District, died in Brooklyn at half-past 11 o'clock Saturday night. He had been complaining since last January, but came to this City from Washington on the 15th, and the following day was out of doors; since then he has been confined to his bed with an affection of the liver and kidneys. He was attended in his last illness by his wife and daughter, and by many sympathizing friends.

Mr. LOVEJOY was a self-made man. Born in Kennebec County, Maine, in 1811, he passed his boyhood working on a farm, and paid his way through Bowdoin College by teaching school. Studying theology, he received a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Princeton, Illinois, and officiated there for sixteen years, until, in 1854, he was elected to represent his district in Congress, where he was prominent as a bold and fearless advocate of freedom for all.

Mr. LOVEJOY's funeral will probably take place on Monday afternoon, and Rev. Dr. STORRS, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER and Rev. H. W. BEECHER will officiate.

EASTER SUNDAY.—Yesterday, Easter Sunday, was celebrated by almost all the churches in this City, particularly the Roman Catholic and Episcopalian. The services at Trioity Church were particularly beautiful and impressive. Long before the hour of opening, the church was filled and many were unable to gain admission; the music was excellent and very effective. At St. Patrick's Cathedral the occasion was celebrated with all the splendor and solemnity peculiar to their church. Rt. Rev. Bishop POTTER administered the rite of confirmation to a number of candidates at the Memorial Church, in Hammond-street, and throughout the City the day was more generally celebrated than has been before for years.

DEATH OF MATHIAS N. GOODERSON.—MATHIAS N. GOODERSON, proprietor of the "Park House, Junior," died at his residence, Saturday morning, of typhoid fever. Mr. GOODERSON was born in Philadelphia, in 1820. In early life he left that city for New-York, where his fortune was cast. Although a man of powerful physical development, he had a genial temper, and was noted for philanthropy and good will to all. For several years he was prominent in politics. From a position in the Custom-house he was appointed Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, afterwards Superintendent of Markets. The funeral will take place to-day from the house of Mr. CORNELL, No. 117 East Forty-eighth-street.

Soldiers and Officers in the army, being exposed to sudden changes, should always be supplied with "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," as they give prompt relief in a Cold, Coogh or an Irritated Throat.

Mrs. Mary J. Holmes.—The NEW-YORK WEEKLY is now publishing a deeply interesting story, entitled ADAM FLOYD, from the pen of the above authoress.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
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The standard preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore faded and grey hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another. Stops the falling out of the hair, makes it soft and silky, cleanses it and the scalp of all impurities and humors, and entirely overcomes bad effects of soinbur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream sold everywhere.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.
N. B.—Ladies' French hair-dresser in attendance to apply the Hiawatha.

A Cure for Hernia or Rupture.

This dangerous complaint is positively cured by using WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and HERNIA LOTION. The Truss is a wonderful instrument for holding and contracting the parts. It is entirely different both in principle and action from all others in use—light, clear and easy: no pressure on the back or cord; power is easily increased or diminished at pleasure; cures warranted; send a stamp for a pamphlet; Female Supporters on the same principle: Shoulder Braces for invalids, military men and those inclined to stoop. GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

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Prof. Alex. C. Batty's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Sewing Machines—For sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Embroidering, braiding, and every description of machine sewing done in the best manner. Machines, with experienced operators, sent to families by the day or week.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genoine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bunk" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Sewing-Machines—Wonderful Improvements.—The Weed Lock-stitch Machines sew from lace to heavy leather. We advise our readers to buy them. WEED S. MACHINE CO., 505 Broadway, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Steinway & Sons—Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,
Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

To Let—12 new first-class 7 and 7 1-3 octave pianos at $6, $7, and $8 a month, at HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

KITTLE—BORST.—On Thursday, March 24, by Rev. Mr. Martin, at the residence of David Becker, Esq., Middleburgh, N. Y., CHARLES A. KITTLE, of New-York, to HATTIE O., only daughter of E. W. Borst, Esq., of North Bienheim, N. J. No cards.

SMITH—BRYANT.—On Tuesday, March 1, by Rev. Samuel Spring D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, in East Hartford, Mr GEO F. SMITH, of the firm of H. B. Smith & Co., Plantsville, Conn., to Miss EMMA H. BRYANT, of East Hartford, Conn.

STANLEY—BAQUALIN.—On Tuesday, March 15, at No. 245 West 24th-st., by Rev. Charles K. True, LINNEAUS H. STANLEY to Miss PAULINE BAQUALIN, both of Irvington, N. Y.

WEEKS—MARCOTTE.—On Tuesday, March 22, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, GEORGE W. WEEKS to LOUISE E. MARCOTTE, all of this City.

DIED.

BARNEY.—On Saturday, March 26, ISAAC M. BARNEY, aged 32 years and 7 months.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 160 West 12th-st.

BOGART.—At his residence in Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday morning, March 27, CORNELIUS BOGART, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the T. R. Dutch Church, in King st., New-York, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

BLOODGOOD.—On Saturday, March, of typhus fever, Mrs. MARY BLOODGOOD, wife of Edward Cornelius Bloodgood, in the 29th year of her age.

Her remains are interred in Calvary Cemetery.

CASE.—On Saturday morning, March 26, SUSAN T., wife of John Carr.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, William S Carr, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th-st., near 6th av., on Tuesday, March 29, at 12 o'clock noon, without further notice.

CHRISTIAN.—On Sunday afternoon, March 27, after a short illness, RICHARD C. CHRISTOPHER, in his 78th year.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

COCHRANE.—Near Lucknow, India, on Monday, Jan. 25, REPEAT INGLIS COCHRANE, Lieut. H. M. 34th Foot, and Adjutant 18th Bengal Cavalry, by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of a brother officer, while on a shooting excursion.

EASTGATE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 27, Mr. DAVID EASTGATE, aged 56 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 284 Hicks-st., South Brooklyn.

ELTING.—On Saturday, March 26, after a lingering illness, LUDLOW ELTING, of this City, younger son of the late William H. Elting, Esq.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 467 (old No. 329) West 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on Monday, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

FRASER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 26, ALEXANDER FRASER, formerly of the firm of Spelman & Fraser, in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Wm. S. Watkins, No. 156 West 23d-st., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are requested to attend without further notice.

GRAY.—At the residence of her grandfather, Manson Gray, on Friday, March 25, LUCY CAROLINE GRAY, only child of Charles M. and E. B. Gray, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

GOODERSON.—On Saturday morning, March 26, MATHIAS W. GOODERSON, aged 43 years, 7 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends, and also the members of John D Willard Lodge, No. 250, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, March 29, at 2 o'clock, from the 4th st. Church, near 6th-av. The remains will be conveyed to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

HOOPER.—On Saturday morning, March 26, CHARLES WILLIAM, only child of Henry H. and Cassie J. Hooper, aged 5 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, De Kalb, near Tompkins-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HUNT.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, March 27, EDWARD H. HUNT, aged 24 years, 6 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends, also the officers and members of the 73d N. Y. Vols. 2d Fire Zouaves, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Gilbert W. Hunt, No. 22 Rush-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HAMLIN.—At South Valley, Otsego County, on Thursday morning, March 24, ELISA WARD HAMLIN, wife of John G. Hamlin, aged 17 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, Edwin P. Whitcomb, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 89 7th-st., this day, (Monday,) March 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOVEJOY.—In Brooklyn, Friday evening, March 25, Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY, M. C. of the Fifth Congressional District, Illinois, aged 53 years.

The funeral services will be conducted by Rev. Drs. Storrs, Cheever and H. W. Beecher, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) March 28 at 1½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Princeton, Ill., for interment.

LYON.—On Sunday morning, March 27, ALTHEA M. LYON, daughter of Henry and Ann M. Lyon, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at their residence, No. 176 Delancey-st., this day, (Monday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M., when her remains will be taken to Bedford for interment.

MOFFAT.—In Brooklyn, on Sabbath evening, March 27, at the house of her brother, Mr. David Moffat, No. 57 Willow-st., MARY S. MOFFAT, after a short and severe illness.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TAYLOR.—On Saturday, March 26, SARAH ANN, wife of James Taylor, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at her late residence, No. 466 West 22d-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Tarrytown, N. Y., on Tuesday afternoon for interment.

TINSON.—On Thursday, March 24, at his late residence, No. 49 Cliff-st., WILLIAM HENRY TINSON, a native of London, England, but for 27 years a resident of this City, in the 51st year of his age.

His remains were taken to Greenwood on Sunday, 27th inst.

TAPPAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 26, of disease of the heart, CHARLES S. TAPPAN, aged 37 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 147 High-st., on Wednesday, March 30, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston and New-Haven papers please copy.

WAITE.—In Greenpoint, L. I., on Thursday, March 24, Mrs. SARAH MOORE, widow of Benjamin Waite, and daughter of the late Nathaniel Moore, of Newtown, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, Greenpoint, on Tuesday, March 29, at 1 o'clock.

WADDELL.—On Sunday, March 27, of consumption, at the residence of Mrs. E. Holbrook, No. 66 Union-place, LUCIAN PORTER WADDELL, son of John and Lucia Chauncey Waddell, of Natchitoches, La., and grandson of the late Capt. John Porter, U. S. Navy.

The funeral services will take place at 10½ A. M. on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at Calvary Church, corner of 21st-st. and 4th-av. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

WILLIAMS.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, March 26, FANNIE STEWART, infant daughter of Washington B. and Fannie V. Williams.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 110 Erie-st., Jersey City.

WARBURTON.—On Sunday, March 27, of scarlatina, MARGARET LUCY, eldest daughter of A. F. and Frances Warburton, aged 7 years, 6 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 140 East 35th-st., at 1 o'clock on Tuesday, the 29th inst. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 243.—March 26, 1864.
37, 16, 41, 38, 6, 70, 63, 39, 14, 77, 44, 54.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 244.—March 26, 1864.
45, 48, 25, 51, 32, 64, 72, 14, 28, 77, 26, 24, 40.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 147—March 26, 1864.
29, 7, 36, 63, 16, 67, 54, 57, 59, 34, 74, 40.

CLASS 148—March 26, 1864.
67, 35, 38, 66, 73, 61, 4, 69, 41, 46, 3, 17, 34.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doobloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished, in all legalized lotteries.
ALECK & CO., Brokers, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

GUANO.

The cheapest and best fertilizer offered for sale. For pamphlets, testimonials and instructions how to use, apply to
G. W. BENSON.
No. 39 South-st., N. Y.

ENGLISH TURBOTS, SALES AND SCOTCH LING, for dinner to-day; jugged hare to-morrow. For sale, English Hams, Soles, Yarmouth Bloaters, Fliberts, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce, Scotch Oatmeal, Potted-meats, Anchovy, Bloaters, &c. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

ORPHANS' BALL ON TUESDAY, MARCH 29.—Drivers of carriages are requested to leave their company on Irving-place, horses heading toward and to depart through 18th-st., and to observe the same order in taking up their company after the ball.
Capt. CAMERON, Police Precinct.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with e continoal dullness in my head, a tightnese across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fulness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done, I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

NO. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by almost eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an anportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 26 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Van Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

"STILL ANOTHER PREMIUM."

PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRT

have taken the highest premium at the late Fair of the American Institute.

PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRTS.

The patent and improvement consists in being a Shirt Bosom that will set smooth, and present an even appearance at all times when in use.

PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRT

are so made that they will not cut on the edge of the plait, but are rendered
MORE DURABLE THAN ANY OTHER.
PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRT
can be obtained ready-made or
MADE TO ORDER,
at their establishments,
No. 175 Broadway.
No. 85 Nassau-st.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NEW-YORK.

CLOTHING.
THE ATTENTION OF
WHOLESALE BUYERS
is requested to our superb assortment of
CLOTHING, SHIRTS
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—SAVING OF 20 PER CENT.

The MANUFACTURERS of CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES having this day given notice of an advance of prices to the extent of 20 per cent., we take pleasure in assuring the public that we WILL CONTINUE TO SELL AT FORMER PRICES, our fine Spring assortment having been nearly all made up *before the recent advance.*

Purchasers would do well to give us their orders at once, and, when required, we will book the same for delivery in April or May.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos.

FINANCIAL.

THE MERCANTILE AND EXCHANGE BANK, LIMITED, OF LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND GLASGOW.—Subscribed Capital, two millions sterling, in 40,000 shares of £50 each.

DIRECTORS IN ENGLAND.

T. B. FORWOOD, Chairman, late of Leech, Harrison & Forwood, Liverpool.
R. W. RONALD, Deputy Chairman. R. W. Ronald & Son, Liverpool.
ARNOLD & BARUCHSON, A. Baruchson & Co., Liverpool.
FRANCIS BOULT, Boult, English & Brandoo, Liverpool.
H. P. BOWRING, C. T. Bowring & Co., Liverpool.
JOHN CATER, Phelps & Co., London.
JOSEPH KITCHEN, Duncan & Kitchen, Liverpool.
J. T. LAWRENCE, Edward Lawrence & Co., Liverpool.
BERNHARDT LIEBERT, Manchester.
W. L. MERRY, W. L. Merry & Co., London.
WILLIAM SOUTHALL, Mellor & Southall, Liverpool.
JOHN WALKER, Walker, How & Co., London.
LIVERPOOL.. GENERAL MANAGER.. G. M. BROWN.
SUB-MANAGER..... WM. MATHISON.
LONDON..... MANAGER..... R. H. WILLIAMS.
GLASGOW .. MANAGER..... WM BROWN.

The Mercantile and Exchange Bank, limited, having opened an Agency in New-York, under the management of Mr. GEORGE B. MOREWOOD, are now prepared to transact all descriptions of Exchange and Banking Business, between the United States and Great Britain, including purchases and sales of Bills of Exchange, Collections of Moneys, and of Dividends on Stocks and Bonds, and the coeversion of Stocks and other Securities.

Credits will be granted for the purchase of goods in Europe, South America, and the East and West Indies. Also, circular letters of credit for the use of travelers.

Officers of the New-York Agency, on and after the 1st May next, will be at No. 67 William-st., up to which date the business will be carried on at the temporary offices, No. 64 Broad-st.

FIRST REPORT OF THE MERCANTILE AND EXCHANGE BANK, LIMITED, SUBMITTED AND APPROVED AT THE MEETING OF PROPRIETORS, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1864.

Liabilities and Assets, Dec. 31, 1863.

Dr.		
To Capital account: £10 paid on 20,000 shares..... £200,000		
Less calls not yet paid..... 1,524		
	£198,476	0 0
To premium received on reserved shares..	8,619	0 0
To amount due on Current, Deposit and other Accounts.....	778,296	8 8
To Profit and Loss Account.....	19,234	18 11
	£1,004,626	7 7
Cr.		
By Cash at Head Office and Branches, at Bank of England and at Call.....	£140,323	11 8
By Bills of Exchange, Loans to Customers, other Securities, &c.	847,302	15 4
By New Bank Premises, Fittings and Furniture at Liverpool, London and Glasgow, Stamps, &c.....	4,968	12 5
By Preliminary Expenses.....	5,617	8 8
By Current Expenses, bad and doubtful Debts, Income Tax, &c.....	7,113	19 6
	£1,004,626	7 7

Profit and Loss Account, Dec. 31, 1863.

Dr.		
To Current Expenses and Directors' Fees at the three Establishments, Bad and Doubtful Debts and Income Tax.....	£7,113	19 6
To Rebate on Bills not due, at 6 per cent..	6,205	8 3
To Dividend of 5s. per Share on 20,000 Shares, free of Income Tax.....	5,000	0 0
	£18,314	7 9
To Written off Preliminary Expenses.....	1,872	0 0
To transfer to Reserve Fund, viz.: Balance of Premium on Reserved Shares..... £6,747		
Proportion of Surplus Profits, as provided by Deed of Settlement, 50—	7,361	0 0
Balance of Profits carried to Profit and Loss, New Account.....	328	11 2
	£27,853	18 11
Cr.		
By Profit to 31st December, 1863.....	£19,234	18 11
By Premium received on 2,873 Reserved Shares.....	8,619	0 0
	£27,853	18 11

E. and O. E. T. B. FORWOOD, Chairman.
R. W. RONALD, Deputy Chairman.
JOHN T. LAWRENCE, Director.

We have examined and audited the accounts, and find them correct.

HARMOOD W. BANNER,
CHAS. SIDGREAVES, } Auditors.
GEO. MCCORQUODALE,

At the above-named meeting the following resolution was also proposed and carried, and subsequently ratified at a meeting extraordinary, on the 3d of March, 1864:

"That the capital of the company be increased from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000, by the creation of 20,000 new shares of £50 each, and that the same be issued at a premium of £2 per share, and on payment of a deposit of £5 per share."

GEORGE B. MOREWOOD,
Agent for the United States of the Mercantile and Exchange Bank, Limited.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on Bonds not over One hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars, ($50.) One Hundred Dollars, ($100.) Five Hundred Dollars, ($500.) One Thousand Dollars, ($1,000.) Five Thousand Dollars, ($5,000.) and Ten Thousand Dollars, ($10,000;) and Coupon bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars, ($50.) One Hundred Dollars, ($100.) Five Hundred Dollars, ($500.) and One Thousand Dollars, ($1,000.)

Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice) from the first day of March or September, as the case may be, until the day of subscription and payment.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions I will issue my certificate of deposit therefor in duplicate, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of Bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the Bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively, as soon as the same can be prepared.

It is expected that the first deliveries of Coupon Bonds will be made not later than the 10th (4th) of April.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

NOTICE TO THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have requested the undersigned to call meetings of the First Mortgage and Second Mortgage Bondholders, in pursuance of the provisions of the deeds of trust, for the purpose of considering certain modifications of the present financial system of the company, to which the assent of a majority in interest of each of those classes of bondholders by a vote at a meeting is necessary. The principle of the proposed measures was submitted to the annual meeting of the corporation held at Pittsburgh on the 16th inst., at which were represented a majority of the stockholders and of each class of the bondholders, and was unanimously approved.

The undersigned, in exercise of the authority conferred upon them by Article 12 of the First and Second Deeds of Trust, give notice that

MEETINGS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS

will be held at the banking house of Wiesiow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, 1864, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of considering these measures.

At such meetings the bondholders, if registered, may vote in person or by proxy.

Registration on the Voting Register can be made by any holder at the office or agency of the company, at the banking house of Wiuslow, Lanier & Co., where the books are now open for that purpose, *on presentation by the holder of his bonds, or on his filing the written order of the person last registered as the holder.*

The registration was originally in the names of the persons to whom the bonds were issued. In cases in which the bonds have since changed hands, the present holder can vote only by registering himself, or upon the proxy of the person last registered.

A general attendance of the bondholders is earnestly requested, as well to act on the questions aforesaid, as to perfect the organization contemplated in Article 12 of the Deeds of Trust.

The meetings of the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders will be held separately, but at the same time and place, and the holders of the Third Mortgage Bonds are invited to be present, though their action is not required by the Trust Deeds.

The resolutions adopted at the annual meeting, and the resolution of the Board of Directors requesting a call of meetings of the bondholders, are subjoined.

JOHN FERGUSON, } Trustees for the First and
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, } Second Mortgage Bondholders.

RESOLUTIONS

Recommended by the Board of Directors to the Stockholders for adoption at the Annual Meeting, March 16, 1864.

Resolved, That it is expedient that expenditures for construction, equipment and objects pertinent thereto, involving new capital, should in the main be provided for by an increase of capital stock of the company.

Resolved, That the increase of capital stock should be made solely for the purpose of building and completing a double track, or such part thereof as may be needful and for equipping the road and providing such additional rolling stock, machinery, appurtenances and other facilities as may be necessary to properly do all the business which may offer, and for no other purpose, and should only be issued from year to year in such amounts as the stockholders at their annual meetings may decide upon. Their decision shall be based upon detailed estimates, made by the Board of Directors, of the amount of money necessary for the work of the year, and that the new issue of stock shall only be sold after public notice.

Resolved, That the increase of capital for 1864 shall not exceed $3,500,000.

Resolved, That the stockholders hereby recommend, and, as far as may be necessary, authorize the Board of Directors to make such agreement or arrangement with the holders of the bonds under the trust deeds as will enable them to increase the capital stock, as indicated in the preceding resolutions.

Adopted unanimously by vote of $4,563,000 out of $6,500,000 of stock; $3,729,500 out of $5,250,000 of first mortgage bonds; $3,765,000 out of $5,150,000 of second mortgage bonds, and $1,526,000 out of $2,000,000 of third mortgage bonds, $400,000 not voting because not registered.

Resolution adopted by the Board of Directors this day:

"*Resolved*, That the Trustees under the mortgages, Samuel J. Tilden and John Ferguson, be and they are hereby requested to call, at the earliest moment possible, a meeting of the bondholders, in the City of New-York, to act upon the resolutions adopted by the stockholders at their Annual Meeting in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 16th day of March, 1864, and to obtain, if possible, the assent of the bondholders thereto.

Offered by L. H. Meyer, Esq.
Attest: W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

SOMERSET IRON AND COAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The subscription books to the capital stock of the above Company are now open at the office of the undersigned.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

PROPOSALS FOR $310,500 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by either of the undersigned until TUESDAY, the 12th day of April next, at 9 P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $310,500 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed Dec. 3, 1863, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual instalments of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1865, and ending April 1, 1884, at the Atlantic Bank, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will therefore be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Marine Bank in Oswego, the sums awarded them respectively, together with the accrued interest from April 1, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the county.

The bids will be publicly opened at the Court-house, in the City of Oswego, on the 13th day of April, at 12 M.

L. H. CONKLIN,
County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROOT, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
J. H. WOODIN, Fulton.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.

MEXICO, March 15, 1864.

LIVERMORE, CLUWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.

TWENTY THOUSAND TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and Individuals, subject to draft at sight.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, } TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST. } NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st instant, and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of April next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th of March until the morning of the 7th of April next. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, } OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, } WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

{L. S.} (Signed.) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.

Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA TERRITORY.—Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York; capital, $5,000,000; represented by 50,000 shares of $100 each; stock subject to no assessments. Trustees—George M. Groves, late of Groves, Nortnrup & Taylor; Nathan H. Baldwin, of Flagg, Baldwin & Co.; John L. Gross, of Gross & Marcn; John Riley, President 2d-av. Railroad; Robert Scheil, of Louis S. Fellowa & Scheil; Eeos Richardson, of Palmer, Richardson & Co.; George Bell, of Hicks & Bell; Preston H. Hodges, Esq., H. L. Gilbert, Esq. Officers—George M. Groves, President; J. N. Sewall, Secretary and Treasurer; G. T. Sewall, of Nevada, General Superintendent; E. L. Sondgemerv, of Nevada, Engineer; Livermore, Claws & Co., Bankers; Hon. John Slosson, Counsel.

Office, No. 8 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., } NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April next, at noon, for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed on the 31st inst., at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 28th proximo, at 10 A. M. D. P. BARHYDT,
Secretary.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE April 1, 1864, on the First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 19, 1864.

IMPORTERS' & TRADERS' BANK, } NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of Election will be held on MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at the Banking Rooms of this Bank between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., } NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., } Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., } TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 21, 1864.

THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., } NEW-YORK, March 23, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company due 1st of April next, will be paid at the office of Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

L. H. WALKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 68 Wall-st., } NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 28th inst.

The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M.

F. W. OAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R., } CHICAGO, March 21, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS of this company, due 1st April next, will be paid, when due, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, March 16, 1864.—Election.—The annual election for Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, 4th April prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF GEO. K. SUTTON, } No. 27 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM No. 8, } NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

WESTERN TELEGRAPH STOCK.—FIFTY-two shares for sale, at 250.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of the next annual election of the NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the Banking-house of Livermore, Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 5, 1864. Polls open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, } NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors for the ensuing election, will take place at the Banking-house, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. on the 5th day of April next. WM. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

Capital 80,000 shares, $25 each.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado. GEO. W. GRAFFLIN, Balti're.
F. H. JUNDS, New-York. HERMANN FUNKE, N. Y.
H. S. CONJU, New-York. R. CORNELL WHITE, N. Y.
WM. MELLEN, New-York. M. C. TYLER, New-York.
S. G. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.

President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. G. ARNOLD, Dr. F. H. JUND.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—J. P. DAVIES.
Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital..... $200,000

STATEMENT. Feb. 1, 1864.

ASSETS.

Cash Items:		
Cash balance in Bank and Office....	$3,014 41	
Bl loans on U. S. Bonds and Stock securities, market val... $80,170	63,200 00	$86,214 41
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, loan of 1862, owned by the Company.....		55,000 00
Real Estate and Leasehold owned by the Company.....		64,916 64
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first lien on Real Estate in this State worth over $160,000 00—		70,127 94
Interest on loans due and accrued.....		3,317 54
Premiums outstanding.....		1,226 99
Rents due and accrued.....		1,525 00
Other property, including U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps.....		1,127 50
Total assets.....		$203,456 02

LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance, Losses unsettled and all other claims of every description	$24,000 00

DIRECTORS.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

John Garcia,	Gus. Reynaud, Jr.,	Jules Rillliet,
Joannes Gourd,	Charles J. Marlot,	Charles Sagory,
Waldo Hutchins,	James M. Lewis,	H. G. Ellshemius,
S. P. Gilbert,	Howard C. Cady.	C. C. Pinckney,
William Ferdon,	John R. Fanre,	Jos. B. Young,
Bart. Blanco,	Elias Ponvert,	Charles S. Pell,
E. Bossange.		

SAMUEL M. CRAFT Secretary.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.

This Bank hereby announces that it is prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds, authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per cent. a year, payable in coin annually, on Bonds not over One Hundred Dollars, and semi-annually on all other Bonds.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. It is expected that Coupon Bonds will be ready for delivery about the 4th of April.

Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the Bonds in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States Notes, or the Notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March until the day of subscription.

Subscriptions and remittances may be addressed to the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
No. 4 Wall-street,
New-York.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.
S. C. THOMPSON, President.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
To a limited number of Shares
OF THE
GUNNELL GOLD COMPANY,
are open at our office.

Papers containing the report of Fitz John Porter, showing the enormous value of the property, can be had on application to us.

MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO., } MINNEAPOLIS, March 14, 1864. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held at No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration an increase of the capital stock thereof from one million five hundred thousand to two million dollars, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., } No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 25, 1864. }

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE EXCHANGE of New-York Certificates of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., for those issued in Philadelphia for the New-York Agency, all persons holding the certificates are requested to bring them to this office, between the 6th and 10th of April next, when the Treasurer of said company will be present to deliver the new certificates in exchange.

ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, } March 21, 1864. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, April 12, 1864.

Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer-book will be closed from 8th to 12th of April, inclusive.

By order of the board.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } CORNER OF GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., } UNDER THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 12th day of April prox. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d day of April until after the election. By order,

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, } IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 18, 1864. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, 4th day of April next.

The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS Nos. 141, 155, 368, 338, 17, 41, 73, 378, 458, 395, 550, 176, 519, 2 and 96 have been duly designated for payment according to the terms of the mortgage. Interest thereon will cease 1st May, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., }
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-pl., } Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

THE OLD $50 STATE BOUNTY.—SOLdiers who have not received the above and wounded soldiers not paid their $100, and nine-months men their $25, apply to ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers, No. 243 Broadway.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, due on the 1st April, will be paid at the office of McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York,
Open daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

No. 427 AND 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and upwards, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited before April 1 will bear interest from that date. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK—NO. 52 NASSAU-st., near Fulton.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Tuesdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date. LUTHER C. CARTER, President.

JAMES C. SPONSALL, } Vice Presidents.
CHARLES COUTER, }
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences April 1, 1864.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. SONCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery.—Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. allowed on larger sums. Deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, } March 25, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 4th of April. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 4th of April. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the dividends will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 43 Wall-st., New-York, until further notice.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., } NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864. }

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the first day of April next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to April 1st, inclusive. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the title of R. M. MARTIN & CO., for transacting a Stock Commission Business, and offer their services for the purchase and sale of all securities dealt in at the Brokers' Board or elsewhere, and for the negotiation of Loans. They are prepared to offer their friends extended facilities and advantages, and will devote themselves entirely to such interests as may be intrusted to them.

R. M. MARTIN,
GEORGE D. BULEN.

THE FIRM OF GUERBER & COOKE IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. GUERBER alone will use the firm name in liquidation, and assumes all liabilities of the firm.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1864. A. S. GUERBER.
D. B. COOKE.

Mr. A. S. GUERBER will continue the Brokerage business at the same place as heretofore, No. 49 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the title of H. A. TUCKER & CO., for the transaction of a banking and general stock commission business.

H. A. TUCKER,
CHAS. S. TUCKER.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—WITH FIXtures and dwelling attached, No. 99 Henry-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO HYDRAULIC PRESSES, 10-inch rams, 1 large patent sell-acting oil strainer, 1 large patent horse wheel, 1 counting-house desk, 5 feet long. Apply to CHARLES ROSS, No. 44 Bowery; or RANDAL H. GREEN & SON, No. 94 Wall-st.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—IN THIRD-AV., near 126th-st., opposite the Harlem Park, thoroughly fitted up and stocked and doing a good business. A rare opportunity for a good druggist. Apply in person.

PROPOSALS.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
PROPOSALS FOR $2,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed

PROPOSALS.

[No. 113.]

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until TBURSDAY, April 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:

National Colors, Army Standard.
Regimental Colors—Artillery, Army Standard.
Regimental Colors—Infantry, Army Standard.
Garrison Flags, Army Standard.
Storm Flags, Army Standard.
General Hospital Flags, Army Standard.
Company Order Books, Army Standard.
Company Clothing Books, Army standard.
Company Descriptive Books, Army Standard.
Company Morning Report Books, Army Standard.
Post Order Books, Army Standard.
Post Letter Books, Army Standard.
Post Guard Report Books, Army Standerd.
Regimental Letter Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Descriptive Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Index Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Order Books, Army Standard.
Hat Feather Sockets, Army Standard.
Ostrich Feathers, for Hats, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Service, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Ordnance Sergeants, Silk, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Hospital Stewards, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Sergeant-Majors, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, First Sergeants, Army Staodard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Corporals, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Sergeant-Majors, Army Standerd.
Chevrons—Artillery, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, First Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Corporals, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Sergeant-Majors, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, First Sergeants, Army Standard
Chevrons—Infantry, Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Corporals, Army Standard.
Drum Heads—Batter, Army Standard.
Drum Heads—Snare, Army Staodard.
Fifes, Army Standard.
Haversacks—Painted, Army Standard.
Cotton Duck—10 and 12 oz., Army Standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this City.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bloder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, April 7, 18 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Saturday, April 9.

Bonds will be required that the contracts will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

A BOARD OF ARMY SURGEONS WILL meet at No. 7 North 5th-st., Philadelphia, on MONDAY, April 4, to select a panuler, mess chest and field medicine case for the Medical Department of be Army.

All persons having patterns of these articles are invited to submit them for examination.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT,
SAMARITAN'S GIFT,

The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure!
BALSAM COPAIBA and MERCURY discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to nine days, and recent CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Male packages, $2; females, $3; sent by mail.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 302 Broadway,
J. SWORDS, No. 52 Dey-st.,
A. D. WESCOTT, No. 718 Broadway,
DESMOND & CO., Pro's., No 915 Race-st., Phila.

ASTHMA CURED.

Immediate relief afforded, and a permanent cure effected. Apply personally or by letter to
Dr. BOURDMAN, No. 914 Broadway.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE IF DISEASE CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Peel Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one week in less than six hours; cure without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but does cause the equally valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to exhibit unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some partial success which they have met with in the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is Clara and can not be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 183 Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

CAUTION TO LADIES, SINGLE AND MARRIED.—Every woman truly a lady, has an aversion to call in or upon a physician in respect to complaints peculiar to her sex. Besides the shock to her delicacy in consulting persons, most of whom know nothing of her ailments, she incurs worse than useless expense in buying injurious pills, drops, potions, &c. No lady need call upon the numerous doctors with whom to uselessly spend her means, as "The Married Womans' Private Medical Companion," price $1, by A. M. Manricean, Professor of Diseases of Women, designed especially for the married or those about to be married, points out the mode of treatment to remove obstructions, irregularities, or her other ailments, as mother or wife, with the causes and symptoms, and what best to do. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by Dr. H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FERRHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

SPERMATORRHEA CURED FOR FIFTY CENTS.—Send 50 cents and a red stamp to my address, and receive by return mail the receipt. Medicines can be obtained at any drug-store. Also, receipts for any of the private diseases at the same price. By this way you know just what medicines you are taking, and your system is not stuffed with poisons. Address Box No. 561 Boston, Mass. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES.—Who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, which never fail to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. $1 extra, inclosed or sent by mail. Full instructions. Address simply Box 2,259 N. Y. Post-office. N. B.—Those who prefer an infallible, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be altered in their own sex.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) or as home to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 140th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances or add a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FERRHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

SPERMATORRHEA CURED FOR FIFTY CENTS.—Send 50 cents and a red stamp to my address, and receive by return mail the receipt. Medicines can be obtained at any drug-store. Also, receipts for any of the private diseases at the same price. By this way you know just what medicines you are taking, and your system is not stuffed with poisons. Address Box No. 561 Boston, Mass. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU.

DR. POWERS, NO. 50 LISPENARD-ST., treats successfully all female complaints; afflict one from whatever cause removed; relief afforded the most anxious patient. Periodical Drops, $1 per bottle. Communications strictly confidential.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED WITHOUT mercury, by Dr. WARD, at his old established office, No. 50 Lispenard-st. All unfortunates call at once. Consultation gratis. Persons at a distance may get cured by corresponding and inclosing postage stamp. Call or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH REGAINED BY DR POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This great restorative remedy should be taken by all about to marry, and by young men subject to a soul and body destroying disease. No 50 Lispenard-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Regulating Pills for females, which remove all obstructions from whatever cause. Office, No 50 Lispenard-st., where the doctor can be consulted, in strictest confidence, day or evening.

DR. ANDERSON, NO. 52 AMITY-ST., New-York, consulted gratis on all female complaints, troubles from whatever cause safely removed. His monthly pills $1 per box. Communications strictly confidential. His invigorating pills, $2.

SKIN DISEASES PERMANENTLY CURED by F. TAYLOR, No. 435 3d av. Ladies and gentlemen losing their hair or changing color can have it permanently restored. All skin diseases cured. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Formerly 683 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. SHORE LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Apr
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New York Wednesday, May 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace.	
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking.	
LOUISIANA	2,876	Smellie.	
IOWA	—	Milburns.	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 7½ years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$140 / $85} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
the United States side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
WM. R. RELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46 N. R., foot of King-st.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, April 16, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freights received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 26th of March.
SATURDAY, 23d of April.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. JOHN A. POST, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, April 9, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COAK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday.....April 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday.....April 9
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....April 16

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London...85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg..90 | Steerage to Hamburg....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE CUNARD STEAMship OLYMPUS, Capt. McMICKAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 30.

Cabin passage.....$80

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER FOR SALE.—THE NEW, LIGHT-draft, stern wheel steamer "WARWENOCK," length 140 feet by 19½ feet beam, 5 feet and 2 inches hold; 2 engines, 14-inch cylinder by 5 feet stroke; ordinary draft of water 30 inches. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS PROCURED from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

For full information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Jamaica at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 9:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Odessville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. This train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murrey-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:5 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

IRON WORK.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

SCOTCH PIG IRON.—300 TONS NO. 1 "GARTsherrie," "Glengarnock," "Eggleston," here and to arrive, for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

TO CANE AND UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to solicit donations from your trade to the Metropolitan Fair.

All branches of business are contributing nobly to the sacred cause of the United States Sanitary Commission—it is the cause of our country—of each of us.

Goods may be sent to the Fair Buildings in 14th-st., near 6th-av.

Checks should be drawn to the order of Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer; and may be sent to either of the Committee.

Appreciating the patriotism and liberality of the trade, the Committee hope for a total amount of donations that will do it signal credit.

ALVAH HALL, JOHN AMOON, C. H. MARSHALL, JR., T. BAILEY MYERS, TEN EYCK DE PEYSTER, CLARENCE A. SEWARD, FRANCIS A. STOUT, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR TICKETS.

The ticket department of the Fair will be (by permission of J. W. Wallack, Esq.,) under the direction of Mr. THEODORE MOSS.

Tickets can now be obtained at the following places: Box office of Wallack's Theatre.
C. J. Barker, Herndon Express office, No. 74 Broadway.
C. O. Jones, No 76 Cedar-st.
No. 10 Astor House, of Mr F. V. Rushton.

PRICES:

Season tickets, admitting to all departments, at all times except the opening night.....$5
Tickets for opening ceremonies, March 24.....$2
Tickets for Tuesday, day of exhibition, or Wednesday, first day of sales.....$1
Tickets for Thursday, Friday or Saturday of first week.....50c

The Fair will open on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, and continue for two weeks.

The committee reserve the right to change the rates of admission from time to time.

Prices for the second week will be announced after the opening of the Fair.

GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

COMMITTEE ON MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MERCHANDISE.

Manufacturers of piano fortes and musical instruments, dealers in musical merchandise, publishers and importers of music, &c., are requested to send their contributions, without delay, addressed to the chairman of this committee, No. 758 Broadway, where proper receipts will be given. Any article that may serve to decorate the Music Department, such as busts, portraits, photographs, engravings, autographs of eminent artists, etc., etc., will be thankfully received by the committee, and promptly returned to the owner at the close of the Fair.

Donations in money should be addressed to the Treasurer of the Committee, Mr. C. F. Chickering, 652 Broadway.

WM SCHAFFENBERG, Chairman.
C. F. CHICKERING, W. A. POND,
F. LUIS, H. SCHLESINGER,
W. STEINWAY, Sub-Committee.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The building erected for machinery at Palace Garden, is now ready for the reception of all contributions of tools and machines. The entrance is on 15th-st., west of the 6th-av. Parties are requested to send in their offerings without delay, that they may be arranged and put in motion in time for the opening of the Fair.

Mr. Joseph Crampton, of the Committee on Machinery, will be at the building to receive what is sent, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., every day, until the 28th inst.

All the principal express companies transport articles to this Fair free of charge.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
MARCH 19, 1864. Chairman Com. on Machinery.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committee on Private and Public Schools will meet on MONDAY next, March 21, at the residence of this late Dr. Moffat, on 17th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., to receive contributions for the Fair.

Donations in money from the Public Schools are to be sent to the Board of Education; from Private Schools to Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer, at the Metropolitan Rooms. Articles for sale from the Public Schools to Mrs. S. WEIR ROOSEVELT; from Private Schools to Mrs. Dr. ANTHON.

"METROPOLITAN FAIR."
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,
11th-st., near 6th-av.

Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York*," and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Chairman of the Curiosity Shop will receive contributions on and after Wednesday, March 23, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at rooms Nos. 7 and 8, second floor, Armory Building, 14th-st.

Should any proposed contributors be without a response, they will kindly excuse it, as it has hitherto been impossible to fix the time of reception.

IL. WOLCOTT GIBBS, Chairman.

TO DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.—THE UNdersigned, Committee of the Metropolitan Fair Association, earnestly request all persons in the above branch of business who intend contributing goods to the Fair to send their contributions without delay to No. 2 Great Jones-st.

Mr. JOHN VAN VECHTEN,
Mr EDWARD CLARKE,
Mr. R. RAY,
Mr. C. GOFF,
Mr. A. FITZGERALD,
Mr. WM. BLOODGOOD,
} Committee on Dry Goods.

TO THE SWISS RESIDENTS IN NEW-YORK.—The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Fair has organized a Swiss Department, and placed it in the charge of Mrs. M. J. PAILLARD. The Swiss residents of this City are solicited to take a special interest in this department, that it may be made characteristic and attractive. Persons having flags or other Swiss ornaments are invited to loan them. Contributions of all kinds will be received at the residences of Mrs M. J. PAILLARD, No. 160 East 13th-st., and Mrs. A. RUSCH, No. 50 East 18th-st., or by Mrs. A. Scheitlin, Mrs. Jam a Fowler Mrs. E. Scheitlin, Mrs. Wm. Kiefer and Mrs. R. M. Oberteuffer.

POLITICAL.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION, OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD.

PRESIDENT—LE GRAND LOCKWOOD.
VICE-PRESIDENTS,
JAS. T. BRADY, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
CHAS. BURKHALTER, B. L. SOLOMON,
SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, JNO. CASTREE.
SECRETARY—EDW. P. CLARK, No. 128 Broadway.
TREASURER—CHAS. DENISON.

The Citizens' Association of the XVIth Ward has been organized, and the above officers elected. All the voters of the XVIth Ward in favor of inaugurating an efficient economical City Government are cordially invited to join the Association.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN CAMPAIGN CLUB.

GEN. JAMES H. LANE,
United States Senator from Kansas,
will address this Club at Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 30, at 8 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Seats reserved for ladies.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, President.
WILLIAM KELLOGG, } Secretaries.
JOHN N. GALLAGHER, }
JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman Executive Committee.

MACHINERY.

NOYE'S BUFFALO MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

MILL STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
TURBINE WATER-WHEELS,

of the most approved pattern, made entirely of iron.

PORTABLE FLOURING AND PLANTATION MILLS.

The Brooklyn City Mill was furnished entire from this establishment. For information or catalogues, address
JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

MARINE BOILERS FOR SALE.

2 marine drop-fine boilers, 11 feet wide by 30 feet long, in good condition.

1 marine return tubuler, new, 6 feet 8 inches wide, 13½ feet long.

2 marine return tubular, in good condition, 15 feet wide, 11 feet long.

Inquire of C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

TO HOOP-SKIRT MANUFACTURERS—For sale, a lot of braiding machines, with everything necessary for the braiding business; also taging machines, to make shoe laces. For further particulars, call on or address B. F. ROMAINE, corner of North Main and Water sts., Paterson, N. J.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.—These celebrated water saving and powerful wheels, of any power, furnished by TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE FAIR."

A daily newspaper, will be published during the continuance of the Metropolitan Fair, and sold at the Fair buildings. Copies may be had also at SINCLAIR TOUSEY'S, No. 121 Nassau-st., where subscriptions for the series of twelve numbers, at $1 20, will be received from the country. Subscriptions will also be taken at Crowen's, No. 8-3 Broadway; Miller & Matthews' No. 757 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway; Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Appletons', No. 443 Broadway; Root, Anthony & Co.'s, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

Besides the daily bulletin of the Fair and lists of contributors, the *Spirit of the Fair* will contain unpublished sketches by Irving and Cooper, and papers from Bryant, Bancroft, Mrs Kemble, Dana, Mrs. Kirkland, Lowell, Mitchell, Tuckerman, and other eminent artists.

HOTELS.

NATIONAL HOTEL—NOS. 5, 7 AND 9 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.—This hotel having recently changed hands, has been refitted throughout, and the proprietors is now prepared to receive and accommodate guests. The situation is admirably located, being convenient to business houses, railroads, steamboats and ferries, and the house is specially adapted to transient boarders. The table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Price, $2 per day.
JESSE FOSTER, Proprietor.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
NOS. 622 AND 624 BROADWAY.
Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. John Wood
Manager.....J. H. Selwyn

"AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAWS OF COURTSHIP AND MATRIMONY."

"Albeit it is now become part of the common law, in regard to the social relations of life, that as often as every Bissextile year doth return, the ladyes have the sole privilege of making love unto the men, which they doe either by words or lookes as unto them seemeth proper; and no man will be entitled to the benefit of clergy, who doth refuse to accept the offer of a lady, or who doth in anywise treat her proposal with neglect or contumely."

THE FAVORABLE MANNER
with which
THE EXCELLENT AND LAUGHABLE COMEDY,
of
J. B. BUCKSTONE, Esq.,
founded on the above
ANCIENT LAW OF COURTSHIP AND MATRIMONY, and opposite to
ANNO DOMINI 1864,
entitled
LEAP-YEAR;
or, the
LADIES' PRIVILEGE,
has been received on every representation
DURING THE PAST WEEK,
thereby stamping it as a
STERLING AND STANDARD SUCCESS,
encouraging the Management
to postpone the production of
OTHER NOVELTIES,
and announce it for repetition on
MONDAY EVENING, March 28,
in which appears
Messrs. Frank Drew, J. K. Mortimer, J. H. Stoddart, G. H. Clark, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., Brocciani, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Hooriette Irving, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss Amelie Harris, Miss J. Walters and Miss F. Stocqueler.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Buckstone's comedy of "Leap Year" was produced here last evening with very decided success. The piece was capitally put on this stage. The acting was spirited and kept the audience in constant good humor. There are excellent social and domestic points in the dialogue, brief lessons of life, that were seized with great pleasure by the audience. The play was a success, and will be repeated until further notice.—*Times*.

OLYMPIC—LEAP YEAR.—A very long time has elapsed since a comedy has been better placed upon the stage than Buckstone's odd medley of "Leap Year" at this theatre. The piece could scarcely have been better fitted to the company if written for it. It is handsomely mounted, and we are not at all surprised that Mr. A. Oakey Hall's "Loyalina" has been crowded away for another week by a general desire for its continuance.—*Atlas*.

THE OLYMPIC.—There has been some capital playing at this theatre all the week in Buckstone's favorite comedy of "Leap Year." The play goes off briskly, and may safely be continued another week.—*Leader*.

Doors open at 7½; performances commence at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

FAUST.

Director.....Max Maretzek

The public are respectfully informed that the Academy of Music will reopen

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, MARCH 28, at 8, with Gounod's new and brilliant opera, in five acts, of

FAUST! FAUST!

which will be produced with its splendid mise en scene and the following magnificent cast:—

Marguerite.....Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel.....Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Valentin.....Sig FERNANDO BELLINI
Mephistopheles.....Herr HERMANNS
Wagner.....Sig. MULLER
Martha.....Miss FANNY STOCKTON

THE ENTIRE ARION SOCIETY

have kindly consented to sing on this occasion to the Grand Soldiers' Chorus, thus forming, together with the regular chorus,

THE GREATEST CHORAL FORCE

ever heard in Opera.

Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK

NOTICE—Sig. BELLINI, in order to give éclat to the performance, has accepted the comparatively small part of Valentin.

WEDNESDAY—MARTHA.
THURSDAY—FAUST.
FRIDAY—Revival of Meyerbeer's
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.

On Saturday afternoon A GRAND GALA MATINEE. The sale of secured seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, Stationers, corner Nassau and Pine sts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—COMMENCES AT 7¾.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
FIRST NIGHT OF THE DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear as BERTUCCIO, a JESTER, in Tom Taylor's celebrated play, in three acts, now produced for the first time in New-York, entitled
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

The cast will be of unusual excellence.

Gaetotto Menfredi.....Mr. J. Nunan
Guido Malatesta.....Mr. E. B. Holmes
Scrafino Dell Aquela.....Mr. J. W. Collier
Baldassare Torelli.....Mr. F. B. Binggold
Gian Maria Orsini.....Mr J. W. Blaisdell
Bernardo Ascolti.....Mr. C. De Forrest
Francesca Bentivoglio.....Miss Ada Clifton
Fiordelisa, (her first appearance).....Miss Rose Eytinge
Brigitta.....Miss Mary Wells
Giovera.....Mrs. Reeves

TO-MORROW, (2d time), EDWIN BOOTH as BERTUCCIO.

Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

GRAND EASTER ENTERTAINMENT.

MONDAY MATINEE at 2 o'clock: EVENING at 8. Those distinguished artists, the charming vocalist and actress,

MRS. H. WATKINS,

and the celebrated comedian,

MR. HARRY WATKINS,

assisted by the accomplished young pianiste,

MISS CARLOTTA SHAW,

in their

HUMOROUS AND ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENT,
PHOTOGRAPHIANA.

LARGE AND BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGES have pronounced

PHOTOGRAPHIANA A GRAND SUCCESS

AND THE

MOST DELIGHTFUL TWO HOURS' AMUSEMENT EVER PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC.

PHOTOGRAPHIANA is from the pen of the popular Dramatist, CHARLES GAYLER, and embraces a series of

ECCENTRIC SKETCHES OF CHARACTER!
HITS AT THE FOLLIES OF THE DAY!
DASHES AT THE DILETTANTI!
FLINGS AT THE SHODDYITES!
RUBS ON THE ROMANTIC!
SMILES AT THE SENTIMENTAL, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. Watkins

Presentation of a Stand of Colors to the Twenty-sixth Regiment, U. S. C. T.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment United States Colored Troops, which was prevented by the storm from marching through this City on Saturday, left Riker's Island Yesterday, and, passing round the City, embarked in the Warrior at the foot of Warren-street. They were there met by a committee of the Union League Club, and an elegant stand of colors was presented to them, on behalf of the ladies of New-York, by JOHN JAY, Esq., who delivered the following address:

SOLDIERS OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS: On behalf of the ladies of New-York, who have prepared for you a stand of colors, I offer you a cordial greeting and a hearty God speed! They hoped in common with tens of thousands of their fellow-citizens to greet you in person yesterday. This, to their exceeding disappointment, the storm prevented. The arrangements of Government and the needs of the country require you to depart to-day. We, therefore, come to the beautiful Easter morning, consecrated to Faith and Hope, to give you, as you depart, our kind farewell. We greet you as Christians have for ages greeted each other on this anniversary of Christ's resurrection. We invoke for you the protection and favor of our risen Lord, triumphant over Sin and Death.

The President has called upon you to unite with your fellow-citizens in defending the integrity, the supremacy and the honor of our country. Trusting implicitly to the national faith, which the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, has solemnly pledged in public proclamations, you have promptly responded to that call; and with, out doubt, hesitation or condition, you offer your lives for the defence of our common country and our common freedom. Organized by the National authority, you are henceforth a permanent part of the Army of this Republic. Already have thousands of your race, suddenly elevated from a condition of bondage, faced the rebel cannon and sharp-shooters at Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, Fort Wagner, Milliken's Bend, and other battle-fields of the South, with a heroism that has extorted the admiration and the gratitude of the American people. They have vindicated, by the highest ordeal, the right and capacity of their race—to share with us the blessings, which they have assisted to secure for the nation.

To-day you go forth from home, family and friends to emulate their bright example, and to do bravely, with God's help, your part in the great contest. Your rising enables a thousand citizens of New-York liable to military service, to remain at home; and you leave behind you those who will watch with interest every onward step in your career, and who will remember you constantly in their prayers. If you return, as God grant many of you may, crowned with glory and victory, you will receive this warm welcome due to your patriotism and valor; and if you fall, as fall you may, your memories will be fondly cherished with those of the noble-hearted, who have died for their country.

Col. SILLIMAN, in the name of these ladies, and at the request of the Committee on Volunteering of the Union League Club, to whom the country is indebted for this second regiment organized by their efforts, I have the honor to present to you this stand of colors. Your heroic conduct on the hard fought field of Gettysburgh, and at Chancellorsville, where you saved the colors of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New-York, and brought out but a remnant of your command, assures us that we could not entrust them to worthier hands. Our republican system, which again you go forth to maintain, while it demands our highest loyalty to the Constitutional Government of the American people, and makes the preservation of their national sovereignty the first duty of the American citizen, teaches us also the lesson which we early learn and never forget, of pride, regard and affection, for our respective States. While, then, with your gallant officers and brave men you follow the flag of our country and defend it with your lives, this standard will remind you, whether in camp, on the march, or on the battle-field, of your coercection with New-York, and of the masses of her citizens who bid you an affectionate farewell. Remember, Colonel, and let every officer and man in your regiment remember, that when the story of your prowess is told by the daily Press or on the page of history, this Metropolis will share your triumphs, and the Empire State count you proudly amoog her sons. Already has New-York a record in this war of which her children may well be proud, even while they mourn her heroic dead—ELLSWORTH, CORCORAN, ZOOK, CHAPIN, SMITH, PRISSNER, SHERRILL, COWLES, and all the ennobbered heroes who have fallen in the nation's cause. We offer to you, Colonel, this banner in its fresh silken beauty, the emblem of a constellation that is for the moment dim, and of a Union that seems somewhat shaken. Bring it to us again, tattered it may be, and stained with the life-blood of your brave soldiers: but bring it, the emblem of a nationality unbroken, of a sovereignty unimpaired, of a territory undimished; the emblem of a Republic united and supreme, from which, though the stripes shall have vanished, no star shall be missing.

Col. WM. SILLIMAN replied as follows:

SIR: The soldiers of the Twenty-sixth Regiment thank you for your good words and kind wishes, and I can ask only that we may realize your highest hopes of us. What you have said of the men I believe in God's truth, and it will be the proudest day of my life when I can show their battle line to the traitor foe, and tell them: There are they that hunt for fugitive slavee, let them each find his man. For myself, I feel that what a man has heee is nothing to what he yet may be, and by the latter I will strive to merit the honor so heaped upon me here to-day. Fair ladies, I cannot tell you how dear to us will be this banner, the gift of loyal women of the North. We love it, not chiefly for its rare and costly beauty, but for what is beyond all price, and more glorious than beauty. It is the emblem of our faith to all of this life which is worth living for. It is to us the symbol of redemption from bondage, differing from that which is eternal only in discharge by death, and as Christians love the cross, so we love our country's flag. We thank you for your generous gift, and, as soldiers, we have sworn to love, honor, and defend it with our lives.

After Col. SILLIMAN had concluded, Mr. VINCENT COLYER, the General Superintendent, came forward, and on behalf of the Colored Society, who were to have preceeded the regiment on the parade of Saturday—out for the storm—presented the soldiers each with a handsome rosette and white satin badge, on which was inscribed the words: "*Unconditional Loyalty to God and our Country*"—to the soldiers of the 26th Regiment—from their friends." Mr. COLYER held in his hands a beautiful banner, on which was inscribed the words, "UNCONDITIONAL LOYALTY," and in a few brief and eloquent words wished the regiment God speed. After the presentation the men received a hearty lunch.

The regiment goes to Annapolis, to join Gen. BURNSIDE'S corps.

THE BARK SCANDINAVIAN ASHORE AT ROCKAWAY—FURTHER PARTICULARS.—After the mate left the vessel, the Captain, finding that she was likely to become a total wreck, got out a boat, and, together with the remainder of the crew, (excepting one man who could not swim and refused to leave the vessel,) got into her; they had no sails, oars, &c., and were drifting about the bay, and all would have no doubt been drowned, as there was a very heavy sea on at the time, had not the steamtug *Odd-Fellow*, Capt. TOM HILL, who saw them and immediately put after them, and succeeded in rescuing them from their perilous position, at the risk of his own life and those of his crew. Capt. HILL deserves great credit, as but few men would run the risk that he did in rescuing the above men. They were brought to the City last evening. A steamboat was sent to the relief of the mate left on board: but he had been taken off by a surf-boat from the shore. The *Scandinavian* has since sunk, her lower masts just appearing above water.

VISIT OF ALBANY MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.—Mayor PEASE and the Common Council of Albany arrived in this City Saturday night, and are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. They came down on the splendid steamer *St. John*, by special invitation of the proprietors of the boat.

THE NEW NOVEL.—*Godey's Lady's Book*, just out for April, thus speaks of the new novel, *Cudjo's Cave*: "Mr. TROWBRIDGE has already gained celebrity by his writings. This last work will give him a wider reputation. The scene is laid in Tennessee in the beginning of the war excitement, and gives terrible pictures of the stormy passions of men and the sad scenes enacted. * * * The descriptions of natural scenery are vivid, and often beautiful and noble characters, and lovely works of mercy are brought out on the dark canvas of civil war.

[Advertisement.]

INTERESTING.—Portrait and Character of Rev. Dr. Bellows, do. Lieut. W. Pittenger, Dr. John S. Darcy. Human Faces, illustrated by likenesses of Napoleon, Menchikoff, Queen Catherine, Charlotte Corday, Louis Eighteenth, Richter, Bishop Eastburn, etc. News from Dreamland; Our Social Relations; A Happy Woman; Standards of Beauty; Wisdom in Lovemaking; Savage Warfare; Lines on Noses; Sunday Schools, by Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island, and other Good Things, in APRIL NO. ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 15 cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 26, 1864.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	112⅜	100 Erie R.	125⅜
7,000 U.S.6s,5-20s, R.c.	110	200 do.....s10	125¼
25,000 U. S. 6s, '5-20 Co.	104⅜	500 do.	125¼
$ 500 Tra. Notes 7 3-10		400 do.	125
Oct. & April	112⅜	100 do b10	125
1,500 do	112⅞	100 do.....b15	125⅜
15,000 U. S.6s,1-yr.O.	96⅜	100 do.	124⅜
1,000 do	96⅞	960 do.	125⅝
8,000 Ill. Con. 8s, '62.	100	500 do.	125⅛
3,000 Mo. State 6s....	73	400 do.....b10	125¼
35,000 do	73⅛	100 Erie Railway P...	111⅜
10,000 do	73¼	600 do.	111¼
25,000 Mo 6s, issued to Pac. R.	75	200 do.....b10	111¼
25,000 do	75⅛	100 do.	110⅝
60,000 O. & Miss. C.	63	100 Hudson R. R.	156
10,000 do.....b10	63⅛	100 do.	155⅝
20,000 do	63⅜	200 do.	155⅝
10,000 do	63⅜	100 do.....s40	155⅝
10,000 do	63⅜	100 do.....s10	155⅛
150,000 do.....b10	63⅛	100 do.....b10	155⅜
80,000 do.....b30	64	400 Harlem R.	117⅜
80,000 do.....b30	63⅝	100 do.....b10	117
10,000 Ohio & Miss. Pr. C	95	1000 do.	116
7,000 N. Y. C. 6s	109⅜	3000 do.	115
7,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s '76.	118	200 do.	115¾
10,000 Er. 2d M. 8s	126	2100 do.	115⅜
3,000 Erie 6th M. 8s	126	1000 Reading R.	142¾
17,000 Hud. R. 3d M. 8s	155	600 do.....b10	143
7,000 Ca., B. & Q. 8s 1st M	128	600 do.....b15	143
6,000 Chic. & N. W. 1 M.	95¼	300 do.....b5	143
2,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	96	600 do.....s30	142⅜
2,690 H. & S. J. R. 1st...	101	200 do.	142⅞
2,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	95⅜	300 do.....b7	143
10,000 do.	96	400 Mich. Cen. R.	143¼
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	66	50 do.	143⅜
10,000 do.	97	200 do.....b10	143⅜
5,000 Mil. & P. Du C. 1 M.	103	400 M. So. & N. I. R...	116
10,000 P., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	109	300 do.....s60	115⅜
2,500 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	98	500 do.	116⅜
6,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	90	400 do.	116⅜
25,000 M. & Mo. L. G.	73⅜	200 do.	116⅜
70,000 do.	74	100 do.....b15	116⅜
10,000 do.	74⅜	300 do.....b10	116⅜
5,000 Det. M. & Tol. 8s.	105	100 do.....b30	117
198 Bank of Com'rce.	110¼	500 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	140
90,000 Amer. Gold....	169⅜	1000 do.	140¼
30,000 do.....c	169¾	1000 do.....b10	140⅜
25,000 do....	169⅝	5000 do.	140⅜
100 Canton Co.	70	50 do.....s30	140⅝
60 do.	69⅜	1800 do.	140¾
10 do.	69	7000 do.	141
100 do.	69¾	300 Chi. & Mil. R.	85
400 do.....b10	70	100 do.	86
300 do.....b30	70¼	300 Alt. & T. H. P.	98
100 Del. & Hnd. C. Co.	230	500 Olev. & Pitts. R.	126⅜
350 do.	235	100 do.	126
60 do.	233	100 do.	125
11 do.	232	200 do.	124¾
100 Penn. Coal Co.	212	700 do.	124⅛
100 do.	211	30000 Ill. Cen. C. B. S.	125
200 do.	210	100 Ill. Cen. Full Sh.	131
100 Ceo. Coal Co.	95⅛	300 Gal. & Chi. R.	124⅛
300 Cum. Coal Pr.	66	800 do.	124
80 do.....s20	85	300 do.	123⅜
200 do.	85⅛	400 do.	123¼
100 do.	65¾	10 do.	123
300 do.	65	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	149
34 do.	64¾	100 do.	149⅜
2000 Quick. Min. Co.	69	200 do.	149¾
600 do.	68⅜	100 do.	149⅜
500 do.....s30	68	1500 Cbl. & R. I. R.	125
100 do.....b10	69	100 do.....o15	125¾
300 do.	68¾	4000 M. & P. du C. R.	73
100 Minn. Mining Co.	66	100 do.	73¼
1000 Sten. M. Co.	10¼	300 do.	73⅜
200 Copake Iron M.	17	200 do.	79
100 do.	16	400 Pitts. F. W. & C.	141
300 do.	15	150 do.....s60	136
200 Ret. Marble.	25	50 do.....s30	138⅜
100 Wy. V. C. Co.	95	50 do.....s30	140
100 do.	98	100 do.....s10	141
500 do.	98	100 do.....s15	141
100 Canada Cop. Co.	10	1000 do.	141⅜
100 Western Un. Tel.	200	100 do.	141¾
100 Mariposa M. Co.	38	1000 do.	142
300 do.	38⅜	100 do.	142⅜
300 do.	39	100 Alt. & T. H. R.	87⅜
100 do.....b15	39¼	100 do.....s30	65
200 do.....b15	39¾	100 do.....s30	142⅜
100 do.	39¾	100 do.	66
200 do.....b30	40	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	67
700 do.	40	500 do.	66
300 Pacific M. S. Co. b16	228	100 Chic. & N. W. P.	85⅜
100 do.	228	60 do.	85
50 do.	227	200 Chi. & Alton.	96⅜
50 do.	226⅜	300 do.	96
400 Han. & St. J. R.	62	300 do.....b10	96¾
200 Han. & St. J. Pre.	76⅜	100 Chic. & Alt. P.	98⅜
650 N. Y. Cen.	140⅜	200 do.	98
200 do.	140⅝	400 Mar. & Cin. 1st P.	87
500 do.	140⅜	400 do.....b30	67
100 do.....b15	140⅞	100 do.	66⅜
500 do.	140⅜	100 Miss. & Mo. R.	63
100 do.....b10	141	200 do.	62
100 M. & P. du C. 2d Pr.	90		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U.S.6s,'61..Cou.	112⅜	200 Mich. Cen. R.	143⅜
1,000 Mo. State 6s.	73¾	500 do.	143
70,000 O. & Miss. C. b10	63⅜	500 Ill. Cen. R. S.	146
200 Cum. Coal Pr.	83	200 do.	146¾
400 do.	82½	500 do.	146⅜
300 Quick. M. Co.	69	200 do.	147
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	228	600 do.	146¾
400 N. Y. Cen. R.	140⅜	400 do.....b15	146⅜
300 Erie R.	124⅜	500 M. S. & N. I. R.	116¾
800 do.	125	500 Clev. & Pitts. R.	125⅜
200 Erie R. Pr.	110	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	123
150 do.....b3	110¼	100 do.	123
600 Tol. & Wab.	71	600 Cle. & Tol. R.	149⅜
200 Harlem R.....b30	105	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	125⅜
200 do.	104⅜	200 do.	125
500 do.	104	300 do.	124¾
200 do.	104	600 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	73⅜
500 do.	103	500 do.	73¾
500 do.	102	400 do.	73¾
400 do.	101	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	140
200 Reading R.	143	100 do.	142⅜
200 do.....b10	143	300 do.	142¼
200 do.	142⅜	400 do.	143
500 do.	142¾		
200 do.....s30	142¾		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R.....c	140⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R.	142⅜
100 do.....s3	140⅜	500 Clev. & Pitts. R.	125⅜
200 do.	140⅞	200 do.	125⅜
300 do.	141	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	123
200 do.....b3	141⅛	100 do.	123
100 do.....b3	141⅜	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	149
400 Erie R.....c	124⅝	100 do.	149⅜
200 do.....buw	124⅜	100 Chic. & R. I.	125⅜
700 do.	124⅜	200 do.	125⅜
100 do.....c	124⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref	84
600 no.....b3	124⅜	1300 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	142
100 Erie Pref.....b3	112⅜	400 do.....b2	142
200 Hud. R. ex-d.b3	155	200 do.....b3	142¼
700 do.	155	50 Tol. & Wabash	73
100 Harlem R.	112	200 T. H. & Alt. R.	88
2500 do.....s3	111	700 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	145
50 do.	113	15 000 Ohio & Miss. C.	63⅛
1000 do.	110	20,000 do.	64
200 do.....c	110	150 Pac. M. S. Co.	2.63⅝
800 do.....hnw	142	200 Cum. Coal	81
400 Reading R.....c	142⅜	100 Central Coal Co.b3	95¾
400 do.	142⅜	100 do.....b5	95¾
200 do.....b3	142¼	100 do.....b10	95⅜
500 M. S. & N. I. R.b3	116⅜	200 Quicksilv. M. Co.s3	68⅜
100 do.....c	116⅜	650 do.	68⅜
200 do.	116⅛	50 do.	68
200 do.....b5	116⅜	200 Wyom. Val. Coal Co	96
300 Ill. Cen. R.	141⅜	300 Qtz. Hill G. M. b10	26⅜
400 do.	141⅜	100 do.	28⅜
100 do.....b3	143⅜	200 do.....b3	28⅜
500 do.	144	300 do.	28⅜
60 do.....s3	144	900 Rut. Marble Co.	25
200 do.	144⅜	250 Cop'k Iron M.	15
600 do.	144⅜	200 do.....s3	15
200 do.	145	500 Nashua Cop.....b10	1⅞
200 do.....b3	144⅜	500 do.	1¾

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 N. Y. C. R.	141	1100 Cle. & Tol. R.....b3	160
900 Erie R.	124¾	500 do.	150
200 do.	124⅞	250 do.....bnw	151
200 do.....b10	125	900 Chi. & R. I. R.	124⅜
300 do.....b5	125	400 do.....b3	124⅜
100 do.....b4	125	1600 do.	124⅜
100 Harlem R.	106	1100 do.....b3	124⅜
1600 do.	106⅜	600 do.	125⅜
200 do.	107¼	100 Chi., & N. W. R.	67
200 do.....s3	107⅜	100 do.....s3	67¾
500 do.	107⅜	500 do.	67¾
200 Reading R.	142⅜	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	139⅜
300 do.....s3	142⅜	800 do.	140⅜
200 do.	142⅞	200 do.....b3	142⅜
200 do.....b5	143	200 do.	142⅝
500 do.	143	200 do.	143
300 Mich. Cen. R.	143	600 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	73⅜
100 M. S. & N. I. R.	116	100 Canton Co.	69½
200 do.	116⅛	500 Cumb. Coal Co.	84½
100 do.....s3	116⅜	100 do.....s3	84⅜
200 do.	116⅜	100 do.	84⅜
600 do.	116¼	100 Quicks. M. C.	69
300 do.....s10	116¾	700 do.	69
100 Minn. Mining Co.	66	400 do.....s3	69¾
500 do.	66¼	500 do.....b3	69½
850 do.	146¾	300 do.	69½
1800 no.	147	300 Q. H. G. M. Co.	2⅜
600 do.	146⅞	200 do.	2⅜
100 do.....b10	147	600 Mar. Min. Co.	1⅜
400 do.....s3	146⅞	1250 Sucks Co L. Co.	1⅜
200 do.....s3	147	700 Mend. Mining Co.	10⅜
200 do.....b10	147⅜	500 Nashua Cop.	1¾
200 Cleve. & Pitts R.a3	125¾	500 Canada Cop. Co.	10⅜
200 do.	126	200 do.....s3	10⅝
500 Gal. & Chi. R.	123⅞	100 Copake Iron M h3	17
60 do.	123⅝	$6,000 Saeedy Riv. Coal & Oil Co. 1st M. B.	100¼
200 do.....s3	123¾		
500 M. & P. Du C.	73¾		

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$30,000 Amer Gold.	168⅜	600 Pittsburgb.	126
15,000 do.....s3	168⅜	100 Cbl. & Alton R.	96¼
20,000 do.	168	$10,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G. Bds.	30 75
600 N. Y. Cen. R.	142⅜	10.000 O. & M. Cer.	63¼
600 do.....b3	141⅜	200 Wabash R.	71⅜
600 do.....hnw	142	200 do.	71
100 do.....b10	142	50 Pacific Mail.	227
600 Erie R.....b3	125	100 Cumberland.	84¼
200 do.	125	200 Qtz. Hill M. Co.	28⅜
300 do.....s3	124⅞	100 do.	28⅜
100 do.....b3	124⅞	200 Quicksilv. M. Co.	68⅜
100 Hudson Riv. R..b3	155	200 do.	68
200 Reading R.	143	200 Mariposa M. Co.	41
700 do.....b3	143	100 Copake Iron Mines.	16⅜
100 do.....b3	143¼	100 do.	17
700 do.....b3	143⅜	1000 Quick. Min. Co.	69⅛
1400 Harlem R.	109⅜	100 do.	71
1100 do.	109⅜	100 do.	71⅜
500 do.....bnw	109⅜	1000 do.	71⅜
200 do.	109⅜	400 do.	72
500 do.....b3	110	500 do.	72⅜
200 do.....s10	110	7000 do.	72⅜
2000 do.	110¼	2300 do.	72
200 do.	110¼	200 do.	73⅜
200 do.	110¾	1700 do.	74
200 Mich. So. R.....b3	112¼	1750 do.	73⅜
250 do.	117	100 Mich. Cen. R.	143
400 do.	117⅛	300 do.	143¼
400 do.	117⅛	600 Bucks C. L'd Co.	1⅜
800 do.	117⅛	800 Ill. Cen. R.	161
700 do.....b3	117⅜	300 do.....s3	151
200 Clev. & Pitts.	126⅜	100 do.	151⅜
200 do.	126⅞	800 do.	152
200 Rock Island R. bnw	125¼	600 do.	152¼
100 do.....b3	126⅜	500 do.	152¾
200 do.....bnw	125⅜	200 do.....s10	152
700 do.....bnw	125⅜	200 do.....b3	151¾
100 do.....b3	125⅜	300 do.	151⅜
900 Fort Wayne.	143	200 do.	151⅜
200 do.....s3	143¾	100 do.....s3	161
100 Prairie du Chien. b3	80	300 do.	156¼
100 do.....b10	79⅞	200 do.	156⅜
200 do.	80	100 do.	156¾

NIGHT STOCK BOARD—ELEVEN P. M.

Gold	168	Rock Island	125⅜
New-York Central	142	Fitts. & F. W.	143
Erie Railroad	126	Prairie Du Chico	79½
Hudson	155	Miss. and Missouri Bs.	75
Harlem Railroad	110¾	Ohio & Miss. Certf.	63¾
Reading Railroad	143⅜	Pacific Mail	227
Ill. Central	151	Cumberland	84¼
Micb. Cen. Railroad	143¼	Quarts Hill	29
Mich. Southern	171¾	Quicksilver	74
Pittsburgh	126	Mariposa	41
Toledo	156¾	Copake Iron	17

MONDAY, March 28—A. M.

The trade of the past week was quite active in both Foreign and Domestic Merchandize A good many articles of Foreign growth and manufactura have been further advenced in prices, partly on the risa in Gold, though mainly on the calculation that Congress will soon advance the Tariff. The same influenca affects certain articles of luxury of Domestic make. The Import entries are large, and the Customs in Gold also large, for the week. The latter have increased the Specie balance in the Treasury Offica a milllon and a half of dollars, and through the daily demand from tha Importere, enahlsd ths Speculators in Gold to advaece the price to 168@169 ℔ cent. Ths earnest attsntion of tha Secretary of the Treasury is now directed to this stata of thinge, and we have reason to know that immediate steps will ba taken to supply the future demands through the Treaeury Office. Hs has aleo been made aware, throngh parties who have eent twenty or thirty millione of our Public Stocks of the five-twenty Loan abroad, in the last six or twelve months, and who ara prepared to take a larger amount of the naw 10-40 Loan, thst it is a dangerous fallacy to suppoee that extravagant rates of Exchange, controlled hy mera speculation in Gold at home, will contribute to thesa remittances. Tha orders based on a comparatively steady Exchange, with Gold at 150@152 ℔ cent., bsfors tha Spring importatione carrisd twanty-five or thirty millions into the Treaeury, wera much mora importsnt than they are likely to be should tha continued risa in Gold (the causes of which cannot he sufficiently explained abroad) craate a sourca of alarm on the Continent of Europa as to the futura of our Currency. We know that thie view of the eubject has been reepectfully placed hefora tha Secret y by thosa who hava done most to plsce our 5-20 Loan abroad, and who hold large discretionary orders for the 10-40 Loan. Aod it is a mortifying fact that the additional high credit which our Gold-bearing Fundad Stocke ehould dsriva from our preeent euparahundant Gold Revenues, pledged for their eupport, is at least pertially neutralized by tha sslfish combinations and wicked croaking in our midst, in ths direction of higher pricee for Gold and Exchange.

This influence, however, will not seriously disturh tha confidence of our own people, who, having taken the 500 million 5-20 Loan at par, and witneesed its advanca to 110 ℔ cent. since its conclusion, will not he beckward in subscribing to the 200 millione 10-40 Losn, now opened at par. The preeent Gold-hearing Stocks of tha United States require *forty-five millions* a year in Gold for the support of tha Interest Fund, while the current Custome in Gold are at the rate of *one hundred millions*, and will soon ha raised to one huedred and twenty-five millions by additional taxes upon Foreign luxuriss. The annual new product of our Gold and Silver mines; tha demand for our amply secured Stocks abroad, and tha ordinary export of the Domestic Produca, will adjust all Foreign balances growing out of a reasonably prosperous Import trade; to aay nothing of the gradusl recovery by our gallant armies in the field of the Cotton supply from tha southwest.

The market for Money is 6@7 ℔ cent. The inquiry is active from the Stock Exchange, where speculation hae lost nona of its intensity. The rapid introduction of new Share schemes, and the continued inflation of most of the old, create fresh demands upon Mooey lenders, and a consequent rise in the Bank toans. The appearance of the new Popular Loan of the United Statas induced some appiehension at the close of the week, that the Legal Tender Currency now in Bank is to be aheorbed in thie way, by the Treaeury office, for transmisaion to the armies in the field in preparation for tha April pay-rolls. But while the amount of this Ctrculation at preeent in Bank may not be adequata to meat the traesfer of balances into the Popular Loan, reaort can be had, if need be, by waiving the accrued interest, to the laga amount of 5 ℔ cent. Legal Tenders understood to be held by the Banks or controlled by their Clearing-Housa Committee. They also hold about $13,000,000 in 5 ℔ cent. Certificates of Depoeit on the Treasury, subject to only ten days' notice. It ie not a little singular, however, that whenever the Government appears in tha markat with a gold-bearing loan, in the popular form of a subscription at par, frea to the whole country, in axchange for its own greenhacks, the first alarm about the effect upon the money market proceeds from parties who would ba least expected to acknowladge the possibility of their ecarcity. We helieve that aome of these baokers have already inquired of Mr. Aseistant Treasurer Cisco if he would waive tha ten days' notica on hie Certificates, in caea tbey abould run short of Greenbacks. Their depositors, we apprehend, will not be the less dispoeed, on this account, to get their Money into tha new Gold-bearing Stock of the United Statea. They may not hava another chance at 5 ℔ cent. Interest in Gold after this $200,000,000 is taken up; nor have they forgotten the falee prediction that more 6 ℔ cente in Gold would follow at par tha recent 5-20 Loan, now selling at 103½@110.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	161⅛@169⅜@165⅜@163
U. S. 6 ℔ cents., 5-20 years	110@109¾
New-York Central	139½@141⅜
New-York and Erie	1 5⅜@124⅞
Erie Preferred Shares	106⅜@112⅝@110
Rock Island	125¼@125⅜
Michigan Guaranteed	140@150
Michigan Southern	117⅜@117⅜
Michigan Central	141@143¼
Toledo	146⅜@150
Illinois Central	137⅜@152@150¾
Pacific Mail	232@227
Hudson River	156⅜@155
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	124½@126¼
Harlem Common	135½@145@110
Fort Wayne and Chicago	131⅛@143
Chicago and North Western	64⅜@67⅜
Almaden Quicksilver	66@74@73¾
Mariposa Gold	39¾@40
Cumberland	83⅞@84⅜

The prtce of Gold at 4 o'clock Saturday was 168⅜ ℔ cent. The Custome demaud ot tha day was $347,000; making $1,841,000 for tha week, against which no important naymenta could be made ont of the Treasury Office. The stock of Gold at the close of the week was $26,855,022. The arrangemente announced from Washington hy telegraph in tha morning for relieving this continued accumulation will probahly ha completed early this week. Meantime the *corner* made upon the Gold market hy certain Brokers who ere hoarding two or three milliona for atill higher pricea, if they can force them up, was held unusually cloea, and the loan of Gold for cash delivery refused in nearly all caaaa of application.

The rain storm interfered with an active husinaas in the New Loan at the Treasnry Office. The orders were $237,000, and $170,000 at one of the National Banks. These Baoks have not yet received their official instructiona in regard to to the Loan, and several large orders tendered were held in abeyaoce until next week.

No important change is reported in the Money Market. On the Stock Exchaege speculation wae again ective, though at wide differences from Friday on Harlem—tha fall baing 20 ℔ cent., making 33 since Thureday—end oo Illinois Ceotrel, which was the favorite of the day, and rose 7 ℔ cant.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in compariaon with Thureday afternoon, eama hour. Tha lowest salee of Herlem ware at 101 ℔ cent. The bidding subsequently rallied to 107 ℔ cent. Thera was no important movament in Erie or New-York Central. Among the Weeterne, Illioois Ceotral attracted most attantion. Governmeot Stocks quiet. At the Evening Exchange thers was incrcaeed hnoyancy in Illinois Cantral, and a very large businese in Quicksilver.

	Thurs.	Sat.		Thurs.	Sat.
Gold Cole	166⅜	168⅜	Mich. Central	143	143
U. S. 6s, 1881	112⅜	112⅜	Mich Southern	116¾	116¾
N. Y. Central	139¼	141	Mich Guaranti'd	149	149
Erie	125⅜	124⅜	Illioois Cen	138⅜	147
Erie Preferred	109⅜	110	Pittsburgh	127⅜	126¼
Hudson	156¾	154¾	Fort Wayne	138¾	142⅜
Pacific Mail	227	228	Rock Island	126¾	124⅜
Harlem	134⅜	107	Galena	124⅜	123⅜
Cantoo	70⅜	69¾	Reading	142	143
Treas. Cer

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3904. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

More Rumors About the Command of the Army of the Potomac.

Discussions on the Anti-Slavery Constitutional Amendments.

A Bill to Appoint Two More Military Cadets from Each State.

The Death of Mr. Lovejoy Announced in the House.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Moeday, March 28.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The First Natioeal Benk of Washington hes received authority to receive subscriptioes to the ten-forty toae.

NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The nember of National Benke enthorized up to to-dey is three heedred aed forty-seven, with a cepital of $15,500,000.

A BANKRUPT BILL IMPROBABLE.

It is the impression of the Committee on Bankruptcy that no Bankrupt Bill will pass this sessioe. Thera is coesiderable oppositioe to it on both sides of the Hoese.

CHANGES IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. GRANT'S visit here yesterday is nederstnod to have had conoection with the chenge in the command of the Army of the Potomac. The pressure upon the President in favor of the removal of Gen. MEADE is of such persistence thet he cee no longer disregard it. The belief geins grovnd emong certeie not very well-informed parsone thet Gen. HOOKER is to be Gee. MEADE'S seccessor. The consolidation of the Third Army Corps with the others created much dissatisfectioo emoeg its officers and mee. they claim to have woe the reputation of the fighting corps of the Army of the Potomac, having participated in every battle foughtby it. HOOKER'S end KEARNEY'S divisions, which did most of the hard fighting on the Peninsula, and le other battles fought by that army, beloeged to the Third Corps.

A SENATORIAL DEBATE.

In the Ssnete, to-dey, Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, replied to the speecn of Senetor WILKINSON, made some days siece le vindication of the Presideet from the eharges preferred against him by Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. SHERMAN got qoite ont of temper because the Seeator from Minnesota had, in bis speech, proved, or tried to prove from the record that during that Congress he (Mr. SHERMAN) hed edvocated the policy of employieg slaves of loyal maslers as soldiers in our armies, compelieg them to fight to seve their conetry, eed remanding them back to Slavery again etter the war was over, Mr. WILKINSON replied forcibly, proving, or trying to prove, clearly from the record, that it ill became Mr. SHERMAN to reprove the President for his backwerdness because he had heee more redical then the Seeator himself. He also asserted that there wes an organization to defeat Mr. LINCOLN at ell hezerde, and that Mr. SHERMAN'S speecn was in aid of this desige. On the whole, it was thought that Mr. SHERMAN got the worst ot the debete.

THE FLORIDA REVERSE.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War will in their report completely exonerate President LINCOLN from all responsibility for the receet defeat in Floride. The evideece adduced clearly shows thal he neither ordered, coueselled, or wes cognizant of the movement that so disstrously culmieeted at Olustee.

THE BURIAL-PLACE OF COL. DAHLGREN.

From information received throegh varions relieble soerces, it is now known that the exact place in which the body of Col. DAHLGREN wes buried wes a matter of pnblic eot.riety in Richmond. There is hardly a doubt hut that whee OULD made en excuse for not complying with Admiral DAHLGREN'S request, suggested on the groued lhat the place where the body wes interred could not be fuued, he deliberetely stated whst he keew to be felse.

THE LOUISIANA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The election for delegates to the Constitutioeal Convention le Louisiana, takes place to-day. The nember of delegates to he elected is eoe huedred aed fifty, represeotieg a popnlstioe of three huedred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred eed twenty nine. The orders governieg the election are so fremed as to secure full freedom of the ballot-box.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesdey, Merch 28.

GEN GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT arrived in this city from the front yesterday, aed wss engsged le a consultation with the President, Secretary of Wer, aed Gen. HALLECK last evening, and left for the Heedquarters ot the Army of the Potomac this morning.

The General has established his headquarters at Culpeoper, eight miles in front of Gen. MEADE.

During the absence of Gen. GRANT from the city, Capt. GEORGE R. LEETE, A. A. G., will hava charge of the Headquarters.

SPECIAL TREASURY AGENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the Seeate, in response to a resolution, a list of special agents of the Treasury, their field of operations, pay aed emolnments, from which, it appears, that, nnder the act of March, 1864, twenty-seeae supervisieg aed special ageets have beee eppointed, some with salaries nf $5, and others witu $6 a day, and 10 oents a mile for trhvel, in nn case to exceed $5,000 in full; ueder the act of the 7th of July, 1862, to further provide tor the collection of revenue, ten special egants, some with salaries as above; one at $1,200, J. R. DILLON, at Nashville; one at $4,500, THOMAS P. MAY, at New-Orleans; thirteen under the act of March, 1863, for the collection of internal revenue, at similar salaries, including one THOMAS BROWN, for the Pacific coast, at $9 per day, and 10 cents per mile.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

In a letter to the Nevy Department from Commander PAXELS, of the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, dated off Fuechal Roads, Modeee, March 1, he says the *Florida* snceeeded in getting to sea, and he will follow her at once, though hopeless of catching her out nf port. Had the *St. Louis* been a steamer he wonld have anchored alongside of her, and, nnrestricted by the twenty-four-hour rule, his old foe could not hava escaped him. The *Florida's* erew is made np of Spaniards, Frenchmen and Portugucse, with a few Eeglishmen and only oee American. "My men ware wlid to fight," he edds, "and I draw the shot from my guns the day she ceme ie, fearing that in their exettement they would fire into her withont ordars, and break the neut of the port."

THE PATENT HAT-BODY CASE,

The Seprame Conrt has disposed of the great hatbody cases of BURR against DUAYEE and others. Taree suits in chancery had been bronght upon the patents of HENRY A. WALLS, O. B. TAYLOR and HOPKINS for improvements in hat making machinery. The cases wara argnad a month ago by Massrs. STOCKTON, KELLER and GIFFORD, of New-York, for the plaintiff, and by Messrs. GEORGE HARDING and C. PARKER for the defendants. Tha opinion of the court was delivered to-day by Jestice GRIER le favor of the defendants le each of the three cases, decidiog thet the Boyden machine was ao tefriegemeot of either WELLS', TAYLOR'S or HOPKINS' pateets. The optnion is very tong eed able, sed reviews the whole art ot hat making, and the law on the subject of reisseed patents. It is coesidered the most important opinioe on petent is w ever decided in the court.

STEAMERS WANTED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Depertmeet is ie went of eew side-wheel staemers of the following dimensioes: Length, 150 feet; breedth, 28 feet; depth, 9 feet. Persoos havieg such vessels for sale ere reqnested to send particulars eed price to the Navy Departmeet.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING CASE.

No decision was ennounced to dey by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Quicksilver Mining Cese.

THE INDIANS.

The delegation of Indiens in town this morneg called on the Secretary of the Ieterior for a consoltetion in regerd to the treaty made last Fell with them by Gov. RAMSEY.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Mondey, Merch 28.

INCREASE OF REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

Mr. FOSTER, of Coen., (Union,) from the Committee on Peesions, reported a hill for giviog Revolutioesry soldiers ae additional boenty of one huedred dollars, which was passed.

ADMISSION OF NEBRASKA.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Public Lends, reported favorably on the House bill, enebling the people of Nebraske to form a Stete and maintain a Territorial Government.

CONCENTRATED FEED FOR ARMY ANIMALS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Uelon,) from tha Military Committee, reported adveraely on the usa of conceetreted feed tor herses and mules in the army.

INCREASING THE NUMBER OF CADETS.

Mr. WILSON introduced e bill relating to the Military Academy at West Point. This bill eethorizes the eppoietment by the President of two additional Cadets for each State represented in Congress — residents of the Stete wherele appointed, having served honorsbly two yeers in the army, eot less than seventeen nor more than tweety yeers old, and selected accordiog to merita aed qualificetions.

PAY OF PENSION AGENTS.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) reported a bill relating to the compeasation of Pensioe Agents, which allows them, for clerk-hire and office-rent, five hundred dollars for the disbursement of fifty thousend oollars eneually, end two hundred and fifty dollars additioeal for every additional fifty thoesand dollars.

THE TRANSFER OF SEAMEN FROM THE ARMY.

Mr. GRIMES, of towa, (Ueloe,) introduced a resolution inquiring of the Secretary of the Navy how many ordinary seamee heve been trenslerred from the military to the eaval service. Adopted.

ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The House then tonk up the special order, viz: the joint resolution to emend the Constitutioe so as to furever prohibit Slavery eed involuntary serv.tude, except for crime.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illieois, (Union,) said thet without stopping to inquire into eil the causes which led to the preseet rebellion end had brought on the country all the distress, desolation aed death which had followed in their train, he could sefely assume that they chiefly sprang from Slevery. If a large party in the country attribute the cause of our difficulties to the impertinent ieterference of philenthropists and fanetics in the Northern Steles with an iesultion in the South, which did not concere them, he replied, hed there beeo no such institution to interfere with, there would have been eo such alleged impertinent interference. Had there been eo Slavery to the South, thera would hava beeo oo Abolitionisie in the North. It it be said it was the determination of the South to rule the Government in the interesis of Slavery, and falling in that, to set up an empire of ite own, foundeo on Slavery es its chief corner-stone, which led to the rebellion, he replieo that without Slavery there could have heeo no such foundetion oe which to hulld. If the freedom of speech and of the press, so deer to freemen anywhere and in ell times, and cherished eepecially in this time of war by those opposed to the Administration, heve durlog all our lives been denied, es ie a large portion of the Republic, it was Slavery which demanded it. It the halls of this Capitol have resounded from our earliest recollections with the strikes eod contests ot sections, ending sometimes in blood, it was Slavety which almost always occasioned them. No superficial observer of our history, North or South, of any party, could douot that Slavery was at the bottom of our present trouhles. Our fathers who framed the Constitutioe forgot that the founders ol the Republic believed that Slavery would wither and die beneath blended rays of the Christian and democratic institutions they fouoded. Let them not forget that slavery wes then a mendicent pleading tor forbearence and mercy—lor a litt'e time to bide itself from the gaze of thet humenity it outragad and disbonored. Let them remember, too, how it deluded end deceived our fathers, and from a feeble mendicaet became the master of the Government and the people, until it coesummeted its crimes by the inaugurstioe of the revolutioe to blot the North American Republic from the muster-roll of nations. Let them also remember that messes of our countrymen have been, still are, its pliant instruments, ready to execute its decrees. Let them rememboer that hundteds of thousends of our countrymen, ie the loyal States, sluce Slavery reised the banners of insurrectior. and sent death, wounds, sickuess and sorrow into the homes of tha people, have resisted and still contieue to resist any measure for the defence of the netion. It that measure tended to impair the vital and animating powers of Slavery. They resisted the act making free tue slaves used by rebels for military purposes; the confiscation of rebel property; the freedom of the slaves of rebel masters; the abolition of Slavery in the capital ot the nation; the consectation of the Territories to free labor and free leboring men; the Proclamation of Emancipation; the enlistmeet of colored men to fight the battles of the country; the freedom of the black soldier who is fighiog, bleeding, dying, for the country, and the freedom of his wife and childree. And now, whee war has for eearly three yeers menaced the life ot the nation, hained the laed in blood, aod filled two hundred thousand graves with our slein sons, these meo, of the loyal States, still cling to tha fallen fortunes of the relentless and unappeassb.e enemy of their country and its democratic iestitutions. They mourn over the expiring system in the Border Slave States, and in tones of indignation and of anguish, they utter lamentations over the Proclamaiion of Emancipation, and the policy that is bringing the rebel States back again, radient with freedom. The past, with its crowded memories of the devalonment end power, corruptions and crimes of Slavery—the present, with its lessons to be read by every eye—ell demaed that the Anti-Slavery men of United America should selae every occesion to trample down every vestige of Slavery. Let them swear it—write it upon the lids of their Bibles—engreve it upon their door-posts, aed proclaim it in the face of aarth end heaven, thet the barbarous, treesonable, man-dishonoring and God-defying system of human Slavery in America shall perish utterly from the face of tha Republic; that its supporters, apologists and sympatelzers shall never more guioe the councils of war, or wear the honors of the emancipated, disenthralled and regenerated nation. Engraving on every rood of the vast territories of the Republic, in letters of light, "Slevery shall be forever prohibited"—obliterating Slavery and anauiling the sieve-code in the Capital of the netion—decreing under the "war power" more than three millioes of hondmen in the rebel States, "theeceforward and forever free"—proclaiming the emancination of the slave by the fiat of the natice the instant his eame is on the muster roll of the defenders of the Republic—has rivee and shivered the slave system into oroken ano dismembered fragments, and that huge and ghastiv system now lies prostrate in the convulsive throes of dissolution. National legislatioo, Executive action, judictal decisioe, may still further degrade and humble the eow impotent system that once, in the pride of power, gave law to republican America. The hideous Fugitive Slava Act still blacaens the statutes of this Christian land, reminding us of the degradatioe aed humiliation of our country when the heel of the slave master was on its neck. Justice, uumaelty, self-respect and decency, all demand that the lingerieg infamy shall be obliterated from the nage it blackens. The decree of emancipetion, too, shall be enforced aod sanctioneo by measnres of legislation; tha colored soldiers who are fighting our hattles with unsurpassed devotioe and heroio conrege, should be entitled hy law to receive the pay aed emoluments of other soldiers of the Republic, aed their wives and children should be maoe free hy act of Congress, and placed under the protecting care of the country for which their husheds and fathers are perilling liberty and life on the battle-fields in spite of the merciless ban of the rebel chiefs. But tha crowning act in this series of acts for the restriction and extinction of Slavery in America is this proposed amendmeet to the Constitution, prohibiting the existence of Slavery inrevermore te the Republic of the United States. If this amendment shall be incorporated by the will of tha nation into the Coestitution nf the United States, it will obliterate tha last lingering vestiges of tha slave system, its chattelizieg, degrading and bloody codes, its dark, malignant, barbarizing spirit, all it was and is, everything coenected with it, or pertaining to it, from the face of the nation it hes scarred with moral desolation, from the bosom of the country it has reddened with the blood, and strewn with the graves of patriotism.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 28.

THE PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY.

Mr. NORTON, of Illinois, (Unioe,) introduced a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Coestitetion, prohibiting Slevery in the Stetes and Territoties.

The resolution wes referred to the Judiciary Committee.

GEORGE THOMPSON REFUSED THE USE OF THE HALL.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Uelon,) reported a resolution granteg nse of the hall of the House of Reoresentatives to the Weshiegton Lecture Association for the 6th of Aprit, for the deilvery of a lecture hy Hoe. GEORGE THOMPSON, late a member of the British Parliement, the proceeds, alter paying expenses, to be distributed emong the families of the District of Columbia soldiers.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiena, (Dem.,) moved to ley the resolution on the table.

The motion of Mr. HOLMAN was adopted by the following vote: yess 63, neys 40.

SERVICES AND CLAIMS OF STATE TROOPS.

On motioe of Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) e resolution was adopted, celling on the Secretary of War to furnish the House with any information in his possession with reference to the claims for service rendered by State troops et eny time during the present war, steting the emouet of service and amount of claims.

ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. STEVENS, of Peensylvaele, (Uelon,) offered e joiot resolution, proposing e new erticle to the Constitution, which, when retified by the tequisite eumher of Stetes, shall be valid, as e part of the Coustitution, nemely:

Slavery and involuntery servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly coevicted, is forever prohibited in the United States and all the Territories, and so much of article 4, section 11, of the Constitution, as refers to the delivery up of persons owing service or labor, esceping into anather State, is ennulled.

Mr. HOLMAN objected to the second reading of the question.

Accordingly the question recurred "shall the resolution he rejected?"

This was determined in the negative by a vote of 38 against 69.

YEAS—Messrs. James C. Allee, Aecone, Baldwin of Michigan, Biss, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsie, Chanler, Clay, Craveoa, Eldridge, Engliah, Gaoson, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harrlogtoo, Harris of Indiana, Herrick, Holmaa, Knapp, Law, Marcy, Morris, Morrison, Noble, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Pruyn, Randall of Penosylvania, Rogers, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Scott, Steele of New-York, Sweat, Winfield, Yeaman.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Aodarson, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandege, Broomall, A. W. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Davis of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Deming, Dixoo, Driggs, Dumoot, Eckley, Eliot, Frank, Garfield, Grinell, Hale, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Coeoecticut, Hubbard, Jenkes, Kasoo, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Longyear, McBride, McClurg, Morehead, Morrill, Norton, O'Neill of Pennsylvaois, Orth, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Shanoou, Smithers, Spalding, Stevens, Thomas, Tracey, Upsoo, Van Valkenburgh, Wadsworne of Illinois, Webster, Whaley, Wilson, Windom.

The Speaker announced that the questioe now recurred on the second reading.

Mr. HOLMAN raised the point that the vote not having been a two-third one, es required, the result was, in effect, the rejection of the proposition.

The Speaker overruled Mr. HOLMAN'S objection.

The proposition was then read a seconu time.

Mr. STEVENS withdrew the letter part of his proposition, namely:

To annul the fugitive slave feature.

The question was then stated on egreeing to the other part of the proposition.

THE DEATH OF MR. LOVEJOY.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union) in announcing the death of his colleague, Mr. LOVEJOY, said he was greet in the leeding of his life, great in his convictions, great ie the elements of his character, greet in courage, and greet in his abiding aed ever-living faith in the ultimate triumph of the eternal principles of right, justica and humenity. Early impressed with convictions oe the subject of Slavery, he pursued them with unswetving fidelity, in the fece of danger, obloquy and reproach. The tragic fate of a beloved brother quickened his natural abhorrence of Slavery. Ie the edvancement of the greet idea of his life, no dengers daunted, and no labors tired. The heated deeuociatione of partisans, the ridicule and clamor of the vulgar, and the threats of the cowardly end the base, failed alike to turn him from the great purpose of his lite. If ne did not live to eee the eeo of thet stupendous struggle which wes to establish the great problem which he had spent his life le working out, like Moses he sew the Promised Land, bright and beautiful, es the last object upon which his expiring eyes fell. He had served his country sed his constituents with distinguished ebility end usefulness. As a legislator, he was wise, intelligent, practical, vigilant ano independent, and above all, he was incorruptible. He hes been spoken of as a public man, but who shall speak of the virtues which adorned his private life! Who shall speak of him as a husband! father! friend! eeighbor! citizen! He was so genial in his lotercourse, of a sympathy so quick and ready, so kind, so affectionete and so generous, that there seemed comoined in him all those qualities which challenged the love and admiration of those who knew u m best, and which disarmed the resentment of his eeemies, and endeared him to the heerts of his friends.

JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illipois, (Dem.,) had known the deceased as a fearless and bold advocate of his opinions, always vigorously pressing on to accomplish those ends which he thought best to promote the interests of his country and race. His late colleague wes of extessive scholarly eequirements, possessing high forensic power, and always formidable in debate. Although he aed the deceaseu differed in opinions, in their persouel intercourse nothieg ever occurred to disturb their mutual good feeling.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Unioe,) said Mr. LOVEJOY was so clear le his perceptions, and so forcible in his dictioe, that nobody could misunderstand him. His greet heart was ever alive to human freedom. He was not afreid to vindicate the right anywhere; and was not ashamed to unite in the same worship and kneel at the same altar with the oppressed. The only regret is that he did not live to see peace aed unlon restored, and universal emancipation in his native land.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) remerked that though his colleague did not live to see the end of Slavery, he had witnessed its death throes. He was kind aed good, a good neighbor, a friend ot tue weak and oppressed. The panting fugitive from tha lash of the overseer found reedy relief, and was pointed by him to the Northern Star, and sent on his way rejoicing.

Mr. PENDLETON, ot Ohio, (Dem) said: After the frieeds of the deceased had strewed the hier with roses made fregtaet hy their affections, he paid his tribute of respect. He spoke of Mr. LOVEJOY as a prompt and ready deheter and a vigorous thieker. What he believed he expressed, and was at all times prepared to defend his positions.

Mr. ODELL, of New-York, (Dem.,) said Mr. LOVEJOY died in his district, le the immediate neighborhood of his home, attended in his last days hy mutuat friends. No public man had more admirers in Brooklyn than their brother. His efforts to suppress the rebellion were peramount to all other considerations. He was social, genial, kind aed outspoken. In these degenerate days, when corruption steiks abroed, might it be said of each of them now here, as it could be said of the deceased, he was ae hoeest man. Ite (ODELL) would erofit hy tha lesson here presented of the shortness ot life, and desired that all might so live as to gain a title to "that ieheritance which is incorruptible and fadeth not away."

Messrs. PIKE, of Maine, (Unioe,) ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Unioo.) NORTON, of Illinois, (Union,) DAVIS, of New-York, (Union,) GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Unioe,) MORRILL, of Vermont, (Uelon,) and ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Unioe,) severally paid their tribute to the memory of the deceased.

When the osual resolntions of coedolence and regret were passed, aed a committee of three aopointed, consisting of Messrs. FARNSWORTH, of Illeois, RICE, of Maiee, and ROSS, of Illeois, to superintend the removal of Mr. LOVEJOY'S remaies from Brooklyn to Illeois, at half-past three o'clock the House adjourned.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, March 28.

In the Coert of Appeels to-day:

No. 16. WILD, administrator, &c., *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company is still on. Mr. JOHN K. PORTER for the appellant; JOHN H. REYNOLDS for the respondents.

The Day Calendar for Tuesday, March 29, 1864: Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25½, 27, 28, and 31.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Admiral Porter's Report of the Capture of Fort De Russey.

Admirable Conduct of Our Forces.

Advance of the Army of the Frontier.

NORTHERN TEXAS SOON TO BE OCCUPIED

Particulars of the Rebel Attack on Paducah.

Dispatches from Fleet-Captain Pennock.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 21, 1864.

Rear-Admiral PORTER, in a dispetch to the Nevy Depertmept, dated Fort De Russey, Merch 15, gives the following particulers of the takipg of that stroeghold:

The gnnboels arrived at Simmesport at noon, and found the enemy posted in force aboot three miles heck. The *Benton* landed her crew, eed drove in the pickets.

The army came elong in ehout half an hour more, end leeded next morning, taking possession of the eeemy's eemping groued. That night Gen. SMITH concluded to follow them hy tend, while Admiral Poaraa proceeded up Red River with all the gunboats and treesports. In tha meentime the *Eastport* had reeched the obstructions, aed with the vessels that kept pace with her, commenced the work of demolition oe ths formidable harricade on which the rebels had been employed five moeths. They supposed it impossible, but our energetic sailors, with hard work, opened a passage in a few hoers. The *Eastport* and *Neosho* proceeded to the fort, which at that moment was belog serrounded by the troops under Gen. SMITH, who had merched from Sammesport. A brisk musketry fire was going on between the rebels aed oor own troops, and they were so close together it was difficult to distinguish the combetents. The *Eastport*, which had opened her battery, feering to injure onr own men, ceased firiag, when oer troops proceeded to the assault and carried the piece. In a few minules, and with small loss, 250 prisoners, eight heavy guns aed two field pieces fell into onr haeds, and all the munitions of war. The main body of the eeemy, 5,000 strong, ueder the rebel Gen. WALKER, made their escape.

Admiral POETER seys the whole affair has been well maneged. The troops mede a splendid merch and attack, end the officers in command of the guehosts and transports have shown great zeal and industry in getting up the river and through the obstructioes which the rebels deemed impassable.

In the recent attack on Trinity by the gunboats, a number of negroes who were captured by the enemy in a recent attack upon Goodrich's Landing were recaptured.

FROM FORT SMITH.

FORT SMITH, Saturday, Merch 26.

The old Army of the Frontier, now the right wing of the Army of Arkensas, under the commaed of Gee. THAYER, left here yesterday for the Sonth. The troops are in fiee spirits and will soon be in Northern Texas.

All the troops in this department are said to be moving.

THE REBEL ATTACK ON PADUCAH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 28, 1864.

The following dispetches have been received by the Secretary of the Navy:

CAIRO, Seturday, March 26, 7 P. M.

At 3 P. M., yesterdey, the rebels made an attack upon Peducah, and the steamers *Peosta*, *Pawpaw* aed *Fort Hindman* at oece opened hre. Capt. HICKS holds the fort. The front pert of the city is destroyed, our shells setting fire to the houses oe the levee. A brisk cannonading was continued uetil abeut 10 P. M., when the rebel fire ceased. The attack may have been renewed tble morning

Our dispatches are received by bnat; telegraphic communication having been destroyed. The fort made a desperete resistance.

A. M. PENNOCK, Fleet Captain.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SATURDAY, Maroh, 26.

I have just received luformation that the enemy are le full force in front of Paducah. A flag of truce was seet in by them to negotiate an exchange of prisoeers, which was refused. They twice demanded a serreeder, saying they would giva no quarter if refused. Gen. FORREST has 500 prisoners from Union City. Reinforcemeets are going forward. There is no danger of a surrander.

THIRD DISPATCH,

SATURDAY, March 26.

Padocah is sefe. The rebels left at midnight.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

SATURDAY, March 26.

Informalton has been received that the rebels hava retreated from Padncah. The rebel toss is 300 killed. Their number of wonnded is unknown.

FORREST'S force is said to be 6,500 men, with six cannou.

The rebel Gen. A. P. THOMPSON is reported killed.

A. M. PENNOCK, Fleet Captain.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

CAIRO, Monday, March 28.

Gen. FORREST had abont 7,000 men in the attack oe Padncah. His line of battle was 2½ miles long. The fight lasted all the afternoon. Four assaults were made on tha fort en maese, each of which was repulsed with great slanghter to the enamy. Tha gunboats fired 600 ronnds.

A large portion of the town is in ruins.

Tha rebels plundered the stores and carried off horses dnring the fight. Forty convalescents in the hospital were csetured.

FORREST seet a flag of truce to exchange prisoners, hut Col. HICKS declieed.

Three hundred rebel dead lie in froet of our fort. Gens. HARRIS and BURBAOA were with the rebels.

Boats from Paducah at noon yesterday report all qniet. The citizens are rebuilding the town. Several women were killed during the fight. Our loss was 14 killed and 45 wonnded.

The *Peosta* and *Pawpaw*, tin-clads, were tha gunboats which participated in the late battle at Paducah, openieg fira simnltaneously with the fort on the enemy's advaece into the city, and rendering invaluable service throughont the engagement.

After being once repulsed in the attack on the fort, FORREST sent a communication to Col. HICKS, demanding tha surrender of the fort, troops and pnblic stores, promising that if the demand was complied with, our troops should be treated as prisoners of war; bet if he was compelled to storm the fort they might expect no quarter.

Col. HICKS replied that he was placed there to defeed the fort, which ha would do, and peremptorily declieed to anrrender.

The enemy then made a secoed and third assault upon the works, but were repulsed each time, with hsavy losses.

Tha rebels then broke lines, formed in squads, occopied the houses and kept np a fire until late in tha evening, when they were driven away, our artillery making the holdings too hot to hold them.

Oe their way into the city the enemy fired tha railrosd depot, which was consemed, and toward evening they burned the Quartermaster's building and the steemer *Dacotah*, (not the *Arizona*,) oe the marine railway. They plundered the stores of an immense amount of goods, and took all the horses they could find. Some merchants heve lost from $2,500 to $5,000.

Early the eext morneg, the rebels again appearing, Col. HICKS burned all the hneses within musket raege et the fort. Tha enemy, howsver, made no advaece, and after askieg for an exchange of prisoners, which was declieed, they retired in the direction of Columbus.

Toward the end of the hattle it was discovered that our ammunition was nearly exhansted; when Col. HICKS ordered that whee it gave ont the tort would he defended with the bayonnet as loeg as a man remained alive, which determieation was received with hearty cheers hy all the troops. Tha negroes in the tort, 220 in alt, fought with great gallantry.

Alt was quiet at Paducah yesterday, onr forces being engaged in berying the dead.

The enemy had six small cannon. About fifty buildings were hurned, including tha hospital, gasworks and some of the fieest residences in the town. The Custom-hoose, Post-office and Continental were not injured.

Oer troons coesisted of the Fortieth Illinois Infantry, Col. HICKS, a hattalion of negroes, and one regiment, (name not yet known.)

One hundred and twenty recruits from Minnesota arrived to-night, en route for Little Rock. Tha Thirty-fourth sed Twenty-sixth Indiana veterans have arrived on their way home from Memphis.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CINCINNATI, Moeday, March 28.

The *Commercial*, of thie city, has a special dispatch from Chattaeooga coetaining the following intelligence:

"The rebels are in very strong force on our front at Delton, and they have 3,000 cavalry this side.

Deserters report that Gen. Bishop POLK is reinforcing Gee. Joa JOHNSTON'S army.

Gee. LONGSTREET'S cavalry, under Gan. MARTIN, has arrived at Marietta, Geo.

Numeroos deserters are still coming in.

The rebels are moving up their artillery from the rear.

Our army is in splendid condition."

Affairs in St. Louis.

St. LOUIS, Monday, March 28.

JAMES S. THOMAS wae unenimously nominated by the Radicals, to-dey, for Mayor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignatioe of Mr. FILLEY. Tha election takes place oe the first Moeday te April.

Brig.-Gen. EWING has been assigned to the command of the District of St. Loets, in place of Gen. FISK, transferred to the command of the District of North Missouri.

Cotton merket dall; receipts 250 bales. Flour excited for super, single extra higher; sales at $5 75 @$5 90 for the former, and at $6 25 for the latter. Wheet buoyant at $1 37½@$1 40 for prime, $1 46@$1 48 lor choice. Corn doll; seles at 97c.@$1 06. Oats openieg at 88c. Pork stiff and advancing; sales at $21 50@$23 75 for country mess.

A big swindle came to light here on Saturday, by which a large hsol of conoterfeit greenbacks was made. It seems thet THOMAS SMITH boeght 195 mules of WOLF & PIKE, near Sedalia, last week, paying for them $138 per head, in $100 Treesnry notes. SMITH subsequently sold the mnles to WILLIAM JONES, who hoeght them at St. Louis for $115 per head. WOLF & PIKE having learned that the money received from SMITH was connterfeit, and not heieg able to find him, came here Saterday aed represented the case to the proper euthorities, who ordered the arrest of JONES, as implicated te the swindle, and took possession of the mutes, the oweership of which will be determined by law. Tbe amoont of counterfeit notes passed on WOLF & PIKE was $27,000.

From Newbern.

NEWBERN, N. C., Thursday, March 24.

The United States transport steamer *Daniel Webster*, Capt. DEARING, arrived here this morning from Washiegton, D. C., with a load nf mnles. She leaves for New-York, via Fortress Monroe, at five o'clock this morning.

Gen. PECK, at the request of promieeet members of the Mesonic fraternity of this city, has issued an order tureing over all their buildings and appurtenances to Messrs. A. A. RICE, J. B. KNOX and W. L. CROWELL, Trustees, upon their giving a receipt for the same to the Provost-Marshal.

Gen. PECK has also issned an order to the troops to promote greater economy and care in the nse of vegetables, and recommeeding their cultivation near each camp, for which purpose seeds will be furnished by the Government.

The Newbern *Times* hes the following items:

"Two steamers, the *Alice* and *Hansa*, ran ont from Wilmington, through New Inlet, last Saturday night, the 12th instant. They had some 700 bales of cotton each.

Judge PEARSON, of this State, in a recent habeas corpus case, decided that the recent act of the rebel Congress to conscript persons who have furnished substitutes for tha war is unconstitutional."

"We learn that Hon. H. S. CHRISTIAN, rebel Congressman elect from tha Seventh District is dead.

The *Greensboro* of the 3d inst. says tha distance of unfinished grading on the Piedmont road is six miles, with about eight miles of nnlaid rails. This road runs from Danville, Va., to Greensboro, N. C., connecting the Richmoed and Danville Railroad with the North Carolina Road."

Two Vessels on Fire at Sea.

PORTLAND, Moeday, March 28.

Three men employed on Government vessels here, report that on their way from Biddeford to this city they saw two vessels on fire, between 4 and 5 o'clock this moreing. One abont four miles distant, near Wood Island, hurnt to near the water's edge; she was heading toward the island; the other from eight to ten miles distant.

PORTLAND, Me. Monday, March 28.

The pilot boat *Nettle* has arrived up to port. She makes the followieg report:

At 9 o'clock last evaning saw a vessel showing two bright lights, heading N. E., ten miles E. S. E., from Cape Elizabeth Lights. At a qnarter to ten she ran to the westward. The *Nettle* showed a light an ran for her, bnt conld not overtake har. Abont 3½ o'clock this morning saw a fire in the directioe of Saco, Me., supposed to be somewhere on the shore.

PORTLAND, Monday, March 28—9 P. M.

The steamer *Gen. Lyon* has just returned from Wood Island. A pilot there informed them that the fire was on the main land.

The Union State Convention in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Satnrday, March 26.

The Union State Convention, now in session, has chosen Nathan Coombs, Robt. Gardiser, O. H. Bradbury, Wm. Ritter, Jas. S. Ellis, J. McNulty, Thomson Campbell, P. B. Armiery, Rev. M. C. Briggs and John Bidwell as delegates to Baltimore.

The Arkansas Election.

CAIRO, Monday, March 28.

Seventeen thonsand votes were cast in the receat election in Arkansas. There ware only 200 voies against the new Constitution.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S REPORT.

Analysis and Review of Gen. McClellan's History of His Military Career.

[EIGHTH ARTICLE.]

I.

The last of this series of papers brought the review of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Report down to the safe and secret evacuation of Yorktown by the enemy—an act which Gen. McCLELLAN attributes to the siege preparations which he had occupied a whole month in making, but which there is now little doubt was much more powerfully prompted by the menacing position of McDOWELL'S corps at Fredericksburgh.

On the "discovery" of the withdrawal of the rebels on the morning of the 6th of May, Gen. STONEMAN, with his cavalry Corps and four batteries of horse artillery, was sent in pursuit. He was followed by HOOKER'S Division of HEINTZELMAN'S Corps. Subsequently the divisions of KEARNEY, COUCH and CASEY (of SUMNER'S Corps) were sent forward. STONEMAN came up with the enemy's rear-guard at Williamsburgh, where a defensive line had been thrown up, which, however, it is evident, JOHNSTON was not minded to hold, since his whole army had passed *beyond* Williamsburgh. It was, therefore, simply for the purpose of securing the safe withdrawal of the trains that the rebel rear turned sharply on STONEMAN at Williamsburgh; and, it being found that Union infantry supports were coming up, LONGSTREET'S division was actually ordered *back* to that point. It was between his command and the divisions of SUMNER'S and HEINTZELMAN'S corps that, on the following day, the crude, ill-planned, unnecessary, but, for us, bloody encounter, which figures in history as the battle of Williamsburgh, took place.

Gen. McCLELLAN, in his Report, skims this affair in a few vague touches—a fact that might be accounted for from the circumstance that, not having been personally present at this his first battle, he could know nothing of it from his own knowledge, were it not for the other circumstance, that there are on record dispatches revealing, on the part of Gen. McCLELLAN, motives and moods of mind totally at variance with the representations of his Report. We do not affirm that the fact of their being extremely damaging to his military pretensions could have had anything to do with their omission. We simply submit to the consideration of candid minds to determine what *is* the real motive of a historical deficit otherwise so unaccountable.

Gen. McCLELLAN does not mention, when speaking of the o'nmn he "immediately' sent in pursuit of the ene y, that, had he been left to the motions of his own hesitating and cautious spirit, no so umu ever would have been sent i pursuit at all. It was only after the repeated and united solicitations of several of the commanders had at length succeeded in elevating his mettle up to the point of action, that he assented to a force being sent in pursuit. Before he got it off, however, it was nearly noon of Sunday, and by that time the back of the last rebel had vanished from the walls of Yorktown seven or eight hours ago. In this state of facts, the pursuing expedition gotten up was an ill-judged affair, and could hardly have turned out otherwise than it did.

Common sense, not to say military principles, dictated the one of two courses to be pursued on becoming aware of the withdrawal of the enemy from Yorktown, to wit: either a really "immediate" pursuit, with a light column to take the enemy on the wing and harass his rear—not an "immediate" pursuit after the rebels had had ample time to get everything away and had retired within their secondary defensive line—or else a systematic advance of the whole army, prepared to give effective battle.

He did neither the one nor the other. He did not institute a prompt pursuit, and when at length he consented to follow up, he sent straggling divisions, without unity of command, without plan or purpose, and without promise or possibility of accomplishing anything of value. He had intrusted the chief command of operations in the front to both Gen. HEINTZELMAN and Gen. SUMNER—an assignment not calculated to produce a very harmonious condition of feeling or action. Nothing, in fact, could be more frightful than the confusion and disorder of this ill-planned and headless expedition, both on the march of Sunday and in the battle of Monday. Different divisions of the two corps got foul of each other on the roads, and brigades became separated from their proper commands, and inextricably mixed up. Many of our men straggled off in the woods, not being able to extricate themselves in the darkness, and were captured. The artillery became "stalled" in the mud, and several pieces were lost. On the following day (Monday) the main engagement took place. The battle was utterly without order or *ensemble*. Orders given by one General were countermanded by another. HOOKER, on the left, received the brunt of the rebel attack, could get no reinforcements, though badly pressed, lost out of his division 1,700 men, and was only saved from destruction by the timely arrival of KEARNEY'S command. The right fared equally ill, till HANCOCK made a flanking movement with his brigade, using the bayonet, and finally night put an end to the engagement.

II.

While these affairs were going on in the front, Gen. McCLELLAN had remained behind at Yorktown, for the purpose, as he says, of "completing the preparations for the departure of Gen. FRANKLIN'S and other troops to West Point by water"—a task which, under the circumstances, that is, considering that Gen. FRANKLIN'S Division had remained on shipboard ever since it arrived, for the very good reason that, spite of Gen. McCLELLAN'S calls for reinforcements, *he could not find room on the Peninsula to place what he had*, and that FRANKLIN'S movement was a mere diversion and not the main business on hand, might surely have been intrusted to the General who was to command it. About noon of Monday the Prince DE JOINVILLE and Gen. SPRAGUE went down to Yorktown, to induce Gen. McCLELLAN to come up and take charge of operations which were going so badly for us. When told the condition of affairs in front, Gen. McCLELLAN remarked that he had supposed "those in front could attend to that little matter." After some time, however, he started from Yorktown, reached the vicinity of Williamsburgh, just at the close of the battle, and for the first time came face to face with the actual aspect of the problem there presented.

Now, if one looks into Gen. McCLELLAN'S so-called "Report," with a view to discover what purpose he then and there formed in face of the state of facts at Williamsburgh, he will look in vain.

But it happens that there *are* dispatches in existence which *do* photograph Gen. McCLELLAN'S mind at this period, and as it is our aim to pierce to the historical truth underlying the veneer which he has spread over these transactions, we will tax the patience of the reader so far as to follow with some minuteness the dissection of one of Gen. McCLELLAN'S *unpublished* telegrams.

When, toward nightfall, Gen. McCLELLAN arrived before Williamsburgh, the enemy still held his position there. The troops in the front had been fighting within hearing of McCLELLAN during the entire day, but not under his personal supervision, and he was, for the most part, ignorant of the true state of affairs. He thought that the enemy had a securely intrenched position at Williamsburgh, and had thus opposed his further advance at that time, *and he determined to lose time before Williamsburgh, just as he had done at Yorktown*. This is sufficiently apparent from the following telegram of May 5, which, notwithstanding its great historical importance, Gen. McCLELLAN has *not* seen fit to reproduce:

BIVOUAC IN FRONT OF WILLIAMSBURG, } May 5—10 P. M. }

After arranging for movement up York River, I was urgently sent for here. I find Jos JOHNSTON in front of me in strong force—*probably greater, a good deal, than my own*, and very strongly intrenched. HANCOCK has taken two redoubts, and repulsed EARLY'S Brigade by a reel charge with the bayonet, taking one Colonel and 150 prisoners, killing at least two Colonels and as many Lieutenant-Colonels, and many privates. His conduct was brilliant in the extreme. I do not know our exact loss, but less HOOKER has lost considerably on our left. *I learn from prisoners that they intend disputing every step to Richmond. I shall run the risk of at least holding them in check here, while I resume the original plan. My entire force is, undoubtedly, considerably inferior to that of the rebels, who still fight well; but I will do all I can with the force at my disposal.*

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-Gen., Commanding.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

This telegram certainly contains some very extraordinary features, remarkably illustrative of the peculiar genius of Gen. McCLELLAN.

He had been "urgently sent for"—as if heavy firing in his front during the day had not been urgently calling him forward from the moment he heard it, without waiting for a summons by special messengers.

He finds Joe JOHNSTON probably, he says, "a good deal stronger" than himself, although he had just manifested his weakness by withdrawing from Yorktown without waiting for an assault.

HANCOCK had made "a real charge with the bayonet," as if to charge the enemy with the bayonet was something surprising to the last degree, and not to be looked for from any portion of his army.

He "fears that HOOKER has lost considerably," because he knew, but knew very little more, that HOOKER had been under heavy fire during several hours of the day, while he was superintending the movement of FRANKLIN'S Division (of McDOWELL'S Corps) up York River.

Having found his advance checked at Williamsburg, he very gravely informs the Secretary of War that he "*will run the risk of at least holding them in check*,"—while what? Why, being checked himself, he will run the risk of holding the enemy in check "while he resumes his original plan"—an indefinite expression, which may refer to either of two plans, that of turning Gloucester, or that of employing regular siege operations, such as he had employed before Yorktown.

And here it may be observed, that while he was employed before Yorktown, the enemy constructed his line of defence six or eight miles in the rear, where Gen. McCLELLAN proposed to consume more time, giving the enemy leisure for the construction of another line still further in the rear, as if he intended to aid the enemy in disputing "every step to Richmond;" the purpose of the enemy, according to information received from "prisoners."

His entire force he represents as "undoubtedly considerably inferior to that of the rebels"—a second allusion in the same telegram to an opinion which all the circumstances, even at the time, showed to be unfounded, the enemy having just then precipitately fled from Yorktown, and having been driven immediately afterward by "a real charge with the bayonet"—certainly no signs of superiority on their part.

He says that the enemy "still fight well," although the fighting at Williamsburgh, that very day, was the first that his army had seriously encountered since Gen. McCLELLAN had been in command of it.

And, finally, he concludes the telegram by an evident allusion to the McDOWELL subject of complaint, assuring the Secretary of War that he "will do all he can with the force at his disposal"—language indicating very great, if not extreme despondency, fearfully foreboding the disasters of a campaign just commenced.

This telegram was written at 10 o'clock on the evening of the 5th of May, in which we see, as just intimated, that Gen. McCLELLAN speaks of holding the enemy in check at Williamsburgh; while, in fact, the enemy, as he then thought, had not only checked *his* advance, but was in position behind "strong intrenchments," as he calls them, to hold him in check; and he deliberately reports his purpose of resuming his original plan, the execution of which would have required time, instead of breaking through the enemy's lines.

But what was the true state of the case? This we may see by the telegram of the next morning, to wit, the 6th of May, which was dated at Williamsburgh and addressed to the Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, } WILLIAMSBURGH, Va., May 6. }

I have the pleasure to announce the occupation of this place as the result of the hard-fought action of yesterday. The effect of HANCOCK'S brilliant engagement yesterday afternoon was to turn the left of their line of works. He was strongly reinforced, and the enemy abandoned the entire position during the night, leaving all his sick and wounded in our hands. The victory is complete. * * * Am I authorized to follow the example of other Generals, and direct the names of battles to be placed on the colors of regiments? We have other battles to fight before reaching Richmond.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

At 10 o'clock, during the night of the 5th of May, Gen. McCLELLAN formally reports that he will hold the enemy in check, when, in fact, his real opinion was that the enemy held him in check; and he quite distinctly declares his purpose of resorting to measures requiring time to obtain possession of Williamsburgh, when at the moment of writing that dispatch Gen. HANCOCK, by acting in the spirit of the President's recommendation to break the enemy's lines, but without specific instructions from Gen. McCLELLAN, had turned their position, and had actually compassed what Gen. McCLELLAN despaired of accomplishing, except by slow operations. On the morning of the 6th of May Gen. McCLELLAN, passing suddenly from a state of extreme despondency, reports exultingly that the victory of the 5th of May "is complete."

In the state of despondency he exaggerates the strength of the enemy, plainly an excuse for his delay before Yorktown, and sets it down as "considerably greater than his own;" but says he will do all he can with the force at his disposal—when the facts show that the enemy abandoned Yorktown without waiting for an attack, and were driven out of Williamsburgh by a brilliant assault made by troops acting under an inspiration which Gen. McCLELLAN'S extreme "caution" could not altogether restrain.

It is by precisely such manipulation as this—that is, by constantly putting as original motives what were really *afterthoughts*, and by an adroit use of the *suppressio veri*—that Gen. McCLELLAN endeavors to give a false coloring to actions and events. But unfortunately for the success of this operation, there are too many "damned spots" that will not "out" for all his washing.

III.

There are certain observations of a general character to be made, respecting the battle of Williamsburgh, upon which we shall touch with the utmost brevity.

Observation 1. The march to Williamsburgh was the first occasion on which the military organization of the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. McCLELLAN, was subjected to a practical test. It revealed many grave defects. Separating what at these were incidental to an army making its first campaign, we still find the greater part of them due to the faulty organization of the army. The horrible disorder of the march is traceable directly to the inefficiency of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff—a point respecting which we would refrain to touch, were it not that Gen. McCLELLAN puts it forth as one of his chief claims to glory in the organization of the Army of the Potomac that he had "organized an efficient staff." The fact is that, in the scientific sense, he had no staff at all; and to substantiate this assertion, and at the same time to show that the confusion of the movements of the army were due to this defect, we quote the opinions of two eminent European military critics. The Prince de Joinville, who was an eye-witness of the battle of Williamsburgh, writes:

"The medley of men and baggage thrown pell-mell into narrow and flooded roads, had fallen into considerable disorder. *In the United States there is no such thing as a Corps of the General Staff.* There is no special branch of the service whose duty it is to regulate, centralize and direct the movements of the army. In such a case as this of which we are speaking, we should have seen the general staff officers of a French army taking care that nothing should impede the advance of the troops, stopping a file of wagons here and ordering it out of the road to clear the way, sending on a detail of men there to repair the roadway or to draw cannon out of the mire, in order to communicate to every Corps Commander the orders of the General-in-Chief."

In the same sense writes Prof. CHESNEY, Professor of Military History, Sandhurst College, England, in his work entitled *A Military View of the Recent Campaigns in Virginia and Maryland*:

"The battle of Williamsburgh exemplifies in a striking manner that entire want of cohesion in the movements of the Federals which has been observed in all their subsequent engagements, *and which may be unhesitatingly attributed to their neglect to create an efficient General Staff.* Each Commander threw his troops against the enemy in such manner, and at such time and place, as seemed to him best, and the unity so necessary to complete success was utterly wanting."

Observation 2. If the battle of Williamsburgh is condemnable in view of the considerations previously presented, it is also blameable as producing a wholly *unnecessary* loss of life. This is put with great emphasis by Gen. BARNARD, then McCLELLAN'S Chief Engineer, who, in his official report, says:

"The battle of Williamsburgh, fought as it was without reconnoitering the position, without concert of action among the different corps and division Commanders, and almost without orders, *was a blunder which ought not to have happened.* We knew of this position beforehand, and we knew it was fortified. We might have been sure, if the enemy made a stand there, that it would be a strong one, for he would be fighting for time to get his trains out of our reach. We fought: we lost several thousand men and we gained nothing. If we had not fought till next day, a battle would, in all probability, have been unnecessary. But, if it had been necessary, we should have had time to bring up our resources, reconnoitered our position, and delivered our attack in such a way that some result would have flowed from it."

Observation 3. FRANKLIN'S water expedition to West Point, to arrange for which Gen. McCLELLAN had remained behind at Yorktown, was a foolish scheme. He tells us its object was to "cut off" the retreat of the rebels. But how he expected a single division of his army to "cut off" an army which he had just told the Secretary of War was "undoubtedly considerably *superior*" to his *whole* force, we are not informed. Detachments like that of FRANKLIN are opposed to military rule and to common sense: they seldom do any good, and when confronted by a vigorous enemy generally finish with disasters. FRANKLIN'S expedition, which KEARNEY characterized as "a most runaway picket fight of ours," fell quite within the rule; the force was chased to its boats with heavy loss, the rebels shouting "Ball's Bluff"—a tragedy which, by the way, it very closely resembled.

In the next article we shall show how even the opportunities presented after Williamsburgh were thrown away, and our army was led into the swamps of the Chickahominy to perish of disease.

"Thus had begun, yet worse remains behind!"

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

The California Volunteers and the Navajos in New-Mexico—Rifle Balls vs. Arrows.

FORT SUMNER, New-Mexico, } Saturday, Jan. 30, 1864. }

Correspondence Contra Costa Gazette:

On the 4th day of this month, at 11½ o'clock, the bugle sounded "To arms!—to arms!" which roused every man in camp. Our company was out on a thirty days' scout at the time, only having left six men of the Company (B, Second Cavalry California Volunteers) in camp, but the six were in their saddles in double-quick, and off. The party consisted of one Lieutenant, (Infantry,) and six men of Company B, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, three men of Company D, Fifth United States Infantry, twenty-five Apache Indians, and three Mexican citizens.

At ten minutes to 12 o'clock we started down the river Pecos, and soon found the cause of alarm. 120 Navajo Indians had been within two miles of the fort and stolen all the Apache horses and mules, and were driving them off as leisurely as though they had paid for them. We rode for 12 miles at a brisk gallop, when we arrived at the top of a small ridge, and lo and behold! the whole party of hostile Navajoas were in full sight about one mile below. When we came in sight of the enemy we made a halt, and waited for all the Apache Indians to come up and arrange their arms and tie up their heads for the fight. We, the soldiers, made all necessary arrangements to have our cartridges as convenient as possible, when the word was heard, "All Ready."

It is well known that the Navajos can whip the Apaches (our allied forces) two to one. So the soldiers formed in the centre and the Indians (Apaches) around us, so that the enemy could not see anything but Apaches. We were within 150 yards of them on the full charge, when the signal was given: "To the right and left." The Apachas charged right and left and we in the centre, and the first thing that Mr. Johnny Navajo knew of us we were upon them like a thousand of bricks. The fight commenced simultaneously on right, and left and centre: the Navajoa made a stand for one volley from our carbines and they made the air black with arrows for about two minutes, and then they saw so many of their men falling, and none of us, they took to their heels and run for de a life. But it was no go, for we kept close to them, and kept giving them the benefit of our breech-loading carbines. Their bows and arrows were like so many straws, for after the first volley we found that we had the long range on them, and we made use of it. Their arrows are harmless over thirty yards, and they had no rocks to get behind, the battle being on an open plain, so that we chose our own distance and gave them fits. The Navajoas gave evidence of great excitement. At the commence of the fight they shot all their arrows over our heads, and after that they never got say chance to shoot us at all. This accounts for the great victory and loss of no men. We followed them six miles, shooting them down on all sides.

Just as the sun was going behind the hill we were ordered to cease firing and return home. We went over the battle-ground and found by the simple rule of addition, that out of 120 Indians we had killed 62. This we call good work, and for which we were complimented by the commanding officer at Fort Sumter.

I will here say, by way of explanation, that the Apacha Indians spoken of are a lot of Indians of the Apache tribe, that came in and gave themselves up voluntarily, and are fed at the expense of the Government. They number 480. The go out on all occasions and fight the Navajoes if the soldiers are going; if not, they stay at home. They fight well with the soldiers.

The Poor Whites of Maj.-Gen. Butler's Department to be Taken Care of.

The following order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER has been issued in consequence of a large number of poor whites in his Department being without employment:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, } FORT MONROE, Va., March, 16, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 31.—A commission consisting of Capt. GEORGE P. EDGAR, A. D. C., Capt. GEORGE J. CARNEY, A. Q. M., and M. DUDLEY BEAN, Esq., of Norfolk, is hereby appointed for the purpose of caring for and supplying the needs of the poor white people in Norfolk, Elizabeth City and Princess Anne Counties, who are a charge upon the United States, and employing such as are willing to work and are without employment; and also for the purpose of extending and controling all the charitable associations now extant, or which may be organized. The Post Commissaries and Quartermasters will furnish all necessary aid to the furtherance of the objects of this order, when desired. All orders and summons issued by this commission must be respected and obeyed. The Provost-Marshals will furnish military aid when needed. Reports will be made directly to these headquarters.

By command of Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Maj. and Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

—"M. Guizot," says the *Independence*, "has read to the French Academy an interesting fragment from the volume of his *Memoirs*, which is to be published shortly. The extract contains an account of M. Guizot's entry into the Ministry in 1840, and a relation of the conveyance of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. to Paris. M. Guizot, in referring to the profound security which Louis Philippe appeared to enjoy at that period, admits the imprudent confidence which governments often place in themselves."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1435, 806, 805, 1555, 273, 600, 567, 813, 1162, 1158, 46, 1217, 1230, 1092, 1164, 1537, 618, 620, 1126, 1130. *Part III.*—Nos. 1336, 1342, 1344, 1352, 1346, 1354, 1362, 1364, 1368, 1370, 1374, 1380, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 400.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 45½, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 311, 322, 330, 336, 146.

Superior Court.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

Jonathan P. Bryant et al. vs. John Kelly, Sheriff.—Replevin for a stock of jewelry which the plaintiffs claimed under chattel mortgages executed to them by J. H. Sturdy & Co., in February and March, 1860. The mortgages were executed to secure various notes which had been exchanged with J. H. Sturdy & Co. for their notes. The plaintiffs took the property under their replevin papers at the commencement of the suit, and had sold it. The principal questions rose upon the construction of the mortgages, and whether a right of possession rested in the mortgagees at the time the suit commenced. On motion of defendant's counsel the court dismissed the complaint, and the jury assessed the value of the property, in favor of defendant, at $3,350, and damages for detention, $900.

For plaintiffs, E. Cozzens & Todd; for defendant, A. J. Vanderpoel and E. F. Brown.

United States Circuit Court—MARCH 28.

Before Judge Shipman.

Henry C. Sorrenson and Even Edwards, seamen on board the bark *Lone Star*, convicted of manslaughter in killing the mate of the vessel, Charles Courletta, by beating him on the head with a belaying pin and throwing him overboard, were brought up this morning for sentence. Edwards handed to the Judge the following letter:

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1864.

To the Honorable the Presiding Judge:

May it please your Honor to take into consideration the few remarks I have to make previous to passing sentence.

I am entirely innocent of the charge imputed to me, and, with your permission, will leave it to the statement of my fellow-prisoner, who knows I had nothing to do with the matter whatever.

On the night when the mate fell overboard I was free from the ship, and, sitting in the martingale, under the bowsprit, fishing with a harpoon for porpoises.

In conclusion, I am a young man, a native of England, only nineteen years of age, with a widowed mother in England, to whose support I contribute, along with my only brother; that I am an entire stranger in America, having never been in New-York until the present time, and then being a prisoner, charged with a crime of which I was entirely innocent, the truth of which my fellow-prisoner can fully substantiate.

And your petitioner shall ever pray.

EVAN EDWARDS.

The Judge, in passing sentence upon the prisoners, said that they might consider themselves fortunate that the jury only found them guilty of manslaughter, instead of murder, for which they had been indicted, and sentenced Sorrenson to be imprisoned for two years and to pay a fine of $100, and Edwards to be imprisoned for a year and six months and to pay a like fine.

Action for an Alleged Conversion of Personal Property—Damages Laid at $10,000.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Joseph Barnard.

Northrup vs. John G. Veeder and Cornelia Veeckler.—This was an action to recover $10,000 damages for an alleged wrongful seizure and conversion of personal property. Plaintiff alleged that in September, 1862, he resided at No. 165 West Twenty-third-street, a house leased by him, and which he had furnished in the most elegant manner; that on the 12th of September, 1862, while plaintiff was absent upon business, defendants came to his house and carried away all the furniture, plate, pictures, &c., and also his wife and child, together with a large amount of valuable clothing; that this furniture all belonged to plaintiff, and was not seized under any chattel mortgage or execution. The defendants claim that the furniture was owned by plaintiff's wife, that she was about to commence a divorce suit against plaintiff, and that defendants, who are the father and sister-in-law of plaintiff's wife, removed the furniture and plate at her request. After the examination of one witness, the court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Calvin M. Northrup and Chauncey Shaffer for plaintiff; John Van Buren, John Graham, and Mr. Peck for defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 28, 1864.

$2,500	U. S. 6s. '57	119	100	Pacific M. S Co....	227½
15,000	U.S. 6s. '81 Reg..	112½	100	do b10	228
1,500	U. S. 6s. '81..Co.	113	100	do.....	228
55,000	U. S. 5s. 5-20s. R.	110½	6	do.....	230
5,000	do.....	110¾	200	Erie Railway P....	111¾
20,000	U. S. 6s. '5-20 Co.	110	250	do.....	112
3,000	do.....	109⅞	1300	do.....	112¾
8,000	U. S. 6s. '55. C..	145	200	Hudson R. R....	157½
20,000	U. S. 5s. '74. C. 1o.	102½	400	do.....	157
7,000	Trs. Notes 7 3-10 Oct. & April....	113	100	do.....	156⅝
25,000	U. S. 5s. 1-yr. C..	99¾	100	do.....s60	155⅝
2,000	Ohio St. 6s. '86..	110⅜	200	do.....b30	157
1,000	Ill. Cou. Ba. '60.	100	200	do.....b30	157⅜
6,000	N. C. State 6s....	58½	100	do.....b10	157
20,000	Mo. State 6s...	74	2000	Harlem R.....	109
20,000	M. 6s. 1o. 1l. & St. J. R.....	92¾	700	do.....	108
5,000	Mo 6s. issued to Pac. R..... ...	75	100	do.....	107¾
9,000	do	75¾	500	do.....	107¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s....	131	50	Nor. & Wor. R....	101
70,000	O. & Miss. C.....	64	500	Reading R.....s30	144
60,000	do..... ...	65	2200	do.....	145
85,000	do.....	65¾	500	do.....	145⅜
10,000	do.....b30	66	3000	do.....	146
2,000	Erie 1st M. B...	110	400	Mich. Cen. R.....	147
5,000	Er. 3d M. 8s....	116½	50	do.....s60	148
3,400	B., N. Y. & E. 1st.	110	200	do.....	148¾
2,900	Har. R. 3d M.....	104	100	do.....	149
1,000	M. C. 6s Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. S.....	125	1300	do.....	149¾
6,000	Hud. R. 2d M. 8s	155	100	do.....	150
8,000	Al. & T. R. 1st. B	112	100	do.....	151
23,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	96	100	do.....	151⅛
1,000	A. & T. H. In. S..	93	800	do.....	152
2,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B	106	2800	do.....	146
5,000	Chic. & N. W. 1 M.	96	400	Mich. Cen. R.....	147
1,000	R. & S. J. R. 1st...	101	600	do.....s60	147
8,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	97	100	do.....	147
5,000	do.....	96¾	200	do.....	147¼
1,000	Tol. & W. 1M. Ex.	108	100	do.....	147⅜
45,000	M. & Mo. 1. G..	77	600	do.....	147½
15,000	do.....	76¾	100	do.....	148
10,000	Atl. & G. W. 1st M., Ohio Divis...	104	4000	do.....	148
4,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	109¾	500	do.....	148¾
1,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	90	15000	Ill. Cen. G. B. S.	129
50	Bank of Com'rce.	113	100	Long Island R....	98
50	do.....	112¾	200	Miss. & Mo. R....	63
14	Corn Ex. Bank....	110	200	do.....	62¾
30	Park Bank.....	138	200	Clev. & Pitts. R...	126
10	Fourth National B.	101	800	do.....	126¾
700	Canton Co.....	71	500	do.....	127
100	do.....b15	71¾	500	do.....	126¾
200	do.....s30	70¾	300	do.....	126⅞
210	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	233	100	Cl., Col. & Cin. R..	173
9	do.....	236	400	Gal. & Chi. R....	128
204	Penn. Coal Co.....	215	100	do.....	125¾
20	do.....	215	100	do.....b60	126¾
13	Cum. Coal Pr.....	85	36	do.....	125
100	Cen. Coal Co.....	96	100	do.....b10	125¾
1600	Quick. Min. Co....	75	3000	Clev. & Tol. R....	151
1450	no.....	76	500	do.....b10	151¼
100	do.....b15	76	200	do.....b10	151¾
900	do.....b10	76	300	do.....s10	151
100	do.....b30	76⅜	200	do.....s30	150
100	do.....s30	76¾	400	do.....	151¾
200	do.....	76⅞	400	do.....	152
300	do.....	76¾	600	Chi. & R. I. R....	126
200	do.....	76¾	400	do.....	125¾
400	do.....	76¾	100	do.....	126⅛
100	do.....s30	74	100	do.....s30	125¾
50	Minn. Mining Co..	87	100	do.....b15	125¾
50	do.....	86	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	144
100	do.....b30	87	600	M. & P. du C. R....	82
100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co..	48	1000	do.....	82¼
100	Wy. V. C. Co.....	100	100	do.....b15	82¾
200	do.....	99	300	Tol. & Wab. R....	72
900	do.....	98	200	do.....	71¾
200	Copake Iron M....	17	350	do.....	71
200	do.....	17¾	50	Tol. & Wab. Pr....	85
200	do.....	18	100	Pitts. F. W. & C..	146¾
100	Inter. Coal.....	96	2600	do.....	146
300	Canada Coo. Co...	10	50	do.....	145
2000	Mariposa M. Co..	44	500	do.....	145⅜
100	do.....	44¾	100	do.....s60	143
500	do.....s30	43	100	do.....b10	146
100	Lehigh & Susq. C.	17¾	100	do.....b5	146
900	Qts. Hill Min. Co.	28¾	100	do.....b30	148
500	do.....	28¾	200	Alt. & T. H. R....	87
200	do.....	29	200	Alt. & T. H. Pr....	100
150	Cen. M. Co., Col.	10½	100	Chic. & N. W. R. b30	89¾
400	Hope Gold Co.....	15	900	do.....	89¾
2280	N. Y. Cen.....	143⅝	700	do.....	89
900	do.....	144	200	Chic. & N. W. P....	88
300	do.....	143⅝	200	Chi. & Alton.....	96¾
300	do.....	143¾	16	do.....	90
100	do.....b10	144	350	Chic. & Alt. P....	100
100	no.....s10	143½	200	Mar. & Cin. 1st P..	87
800	Erie R.....	125	400	do.....	86¾
250	do.....	124¾	100	do.....	86
100	do.....b15	125	100	H. & St. J. R. Pr..	75¾
800	do.....	124¾	200	do.....	76
300	do.....	124⅝	100	Chi. & Mil. R....	83
100	do.....b10	124¾	100	do.....	89
1800	no.....	124	50	do.....	90
1000	do.....b10	124			

SECOND BOARD.

$21,000	U.S. 6s. '81. Cou.	113	200	Reading R.....	147
12,000	U.S. 5s, 5-20s, C.	109⅜	1500	do.....	146¾
1,000	do.....	110	300	do.....	146¾
4,500	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & April..	113	1000	do.....s10	146
10,000	Mo. St. 6s.....	74	300	do.....b30	147¾
10,000	do.....	74¾	800	Mich. Cen. R.....	148
50,000	Ohio & Miss. C..	65¾	100	do.....	148¾
10,000	do.....	65¾	500	do.....	149
150	Canton Co.....	71	300	M. S. & N. I. R....	117
200	do.....	70¾	200	do.....b10	117¾
100	Cum. Coal Pr....	83¾	400	do.....	117
100	do.....	83	100	Ill. Cen. R. S....	150¾
50	Quicksil. M. Co....	75¾	100	do.....	151
200	do.....	76	700	do.....	152
200	do.....	76¾	600	Clev. & Pitts. R..	126¾
100	do.....	77	200	Gal. and Chic. R..	125¾
200	do.....	77¾	400	do.....	125¾
1300	do.....	78	800	do.....	125¾
200	Pacific M. S. S. C.	228	1500	do.....	126
400	do.....	229	1000	Chi. & R. I. R....	125¾
280	do.....	229¾	500	do.....	125¾
200	do.....	230	200	do.....b30	125¾
500	N. Y. Cen. R.....	144	200	do.....	126
200	do.....	143¼	200	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	88
200	do.....	143⅜	300	Ft. W. & C....	146
300	Erie R.....	124¾	1500	do.....	145¾
800	do.....	125	500	do.....	146
2500	Erie R. Pr.....	114	100	do.....	145¾
100	do.....b10	114¾	100	do.....	145¾
600	do.....	114¾	100	do.....s60	144
300	Hud. R. R.....	156¾	100	do.....s30	142
200	no.....b10	156¾	100	Chic. & N. W. R..	69
100	A. & T. H. R. Pref.	99	200	do.....	68¾
500	Harlem R.....	106	100	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	84¾
500	do.....	106¾	600	do.....	85
500	do.....	105	100	do.....	85¾
100	Cle. & Tol. R.....	160¾	300	do.....	86
700	do.....	160			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

600	N. Y. Cen. R.....b3	144¾	600	Clave. & Pitts R...	126¾
100	do.....	144¾	200	do.....b3	126¾
700	do.....b2	144¾	200	do.....b3	126¾
2000	do.....	144¾	300	Gal. & Chi. R....	125
400	Erie R.	125¾	500	do.....	125¾
2000	do.....	125¾	900	do.....b3	125¾
200	do.....b10	125¾	600	Chic. & R. I.....	125¾
200	do.....o	125¾	600	do.....	126
200	do.....c	125¾	100	do.....	126
300	do.....s3	125¾	500	Chi. & N. W. R....	89¾
1030	do.....	125¾	200	do.....b3	89¾
20

you on this subject. Our belief, however, is that the public who subscribe to the Gold-bearing 6 ℔ cents. of the Government, at par, will find themselves quite as well off, in the long run, as by accepting, on trust, the largest prospects of the best of these schemes.

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York: Receipts. $964,766 70, including $238,000 for Customs; payments, $1,340,313 52; balance, $33,775,353 47; for 10-40 Bonds, $470,550.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 28, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 53 bbls. Ashes, 13,223 bbls. Flour, 640 bbls. and 857 bags Corn Meal, 15,275 bushels Wheat, 39,840 bushels Corn, 10,657 bushels Malt, 30,876 bushels Oats, 4,017 pkgs. Provisions, 1,686 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 45 bbls., at $8 75@87½ for Pots, and $10 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in good demand, at rising prices. We quote: Java, 45c.@46c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 38c.@40c.; Rio, 35½c.@40c.; St. Domingo, 34c.@35c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair demand, at buoyant prices. Strict Middlings, 75c.@76c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,450 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request, to-day; prices have been less buoyant, and in some instances a shade easier. The principal holders, however, have not been eager to sell, unless at full rates. Sales since our last 12,300 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 60@$6 80; poor to choice extra State at $6 90@$7 30, chiefly at $7@$7 10; round-hoop extra Ohio; shipping brands, at $7 25@$7 40, the latter an extreme, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$6 60 @$6 80
Extra State..... 6 90 @ 7 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 7 10 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands 7 25 @ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.. 7 45 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee..... 7 35 @ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri... 7 50 @10 50

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at former prices; sales since our last, 1,050 bbls., at $7 10@$7 90 for very poor to good superfine; $7 95@$10 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands. ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy; sales 450 bbls. extra, at $7@$8 25, the latter an extreme, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in less request, at $5 45@$6 30 ℔ bbl.; sales 70 bbls. Corn Meal is moderately active at $5 50@$5 60 for Jersey; $6 20 for Brandywine ℔ bbl. Total sales, 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet, to-day; prices have been quoted lower and somewhat nominal. Sales since our last, 18,500 bushels, including Amber Western, at $1 72@$1 74, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 69@$1,72; old do. at $1 63; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 58@$1 60, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 65@$1 67, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring, $1 63@$1 65, ℔ bushel. Corn is in good demand, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 48,500 bushels, at $1 32@$1 33, chiefly at $1 33, for mixed Western, in store; and $1 28½@$1 29 for new Yellow Jersey and Southern ℔ bushel. Rye is inactive, at $1 25@$1 28 ℔ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand, at rising prices. We quote Canada at 89½c.@90½c.; Western at 90½c.@91½c.; State at 90c.@91c. ℔ bushel. Barley continues in moderate request, at $1 30@$1 53, as extremes, ℔ bushel. Sales have been reported of 4,300 bushels Barley Malt, at $1 52@$1 55 ℔ bushel. Sales, 1,200 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair demand at $1 25@$1 40 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very quiet at 18c.@30c. for poor to strictly choice, ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 35@$3 40 ℔ gallon; Tar, $23@$25 ℔ bbl.; Resin, $33@$42 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been quiet and somewhat unsettled. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 08@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 63; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 82½@$1 87½; Linseed at $1 55@$1 58; No. 1 Lard at $1 10@$1 15; City Red at 78c.; Olive at $2 10@$2 12½ ℔ gallon, and $6 25@$6 37½ and $5 25 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum 31c.@32c., here; Refined do. at 60c.@63c., free, and 50c.@52c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active, and is firmer. Sales since our last 5 800 bbls., at $23 75@$24, closing at $24 for New Mess; $22 50@$22 75 or Mess, last season's packing, and $23 for April delivery; $22 12½@$22 50 for two year Old Mess; $24@$26 for Old and New Clear Mess; $22@$23 50 for Thin Mess; $22 50@$24 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $18 25@$20 50 for Old and New Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in firm request, at 13c.@14½c. for Hams, and 9½c.@10½c. for Shoulders ℔ lb.; sales 540 packages. Bacon is moderately active, at 11½c.@14½c., according to quality, ℔ lb.; sales since our last, 1,000 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Lard is doing better; sales 2,700 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 13¼c.@13⅝c., ℔ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at uniform rates; sales, 950 bbls., at $16 25@$17 75 for Extra Mess, and $13 25@$15 75 for Plain Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $25@$26; India Mess, $28@$29. Choice India, $40@$42 ℔ tierce; sales 200 tierces. Beef Hams, $23@$24 ℔ bbl.; sales 50 bbls. Butter continues in demand, at 38c.@50c. for onor to very choice State, and 28c.@40c. for Western ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 15c.@18c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in lively request and quoted firmer. Sales since our last 4 400 hhds., including New-Orleans at 14c.@16c.; Porto Rico 15¾c.@16c., and Cuba at 13¾c.@16c., and 1,350 boxes Havana, part at 14¾c.@15¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at 15c.@19½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 175,000 lbs., at 12½c.@12⅞c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Is in more demand and very firm. Sales have been reported of 3,300 bbls. State and Western at $1@$1 03, chiefly at $1 02, and very choice Western at $1 05, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements intended 2,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d.; 200 bbls. Pork at 2s.; 150 tcs. Beef at 4s.; 1,200 boxes Bacon at 44s.@42s. 6d.; 500 boxes Cheese at 25s. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 4½d.; 6,800 bushels Wheat (reported) on private terms; and 75 boxes Bacon at 15s. For London, 150 tcs. Beef at 3s. 9d.@4s. 3d.; 100 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 100 tons Logwood at 25s.; 100 bbls. Ashes at 27s. 6d., and 50 bbds. Bark at 30s. For Antwerp, 26 hhds. Bark at 40s.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, March 28, 1864, 2 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President. Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of Charles H. Lilly, for correction of erroneous tax

Which was referred to Committee on Taxes.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Petition of property owners on Cliff-street to have said street paved with Belgian pavement from Beekman-street to John-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Petition of owners and occupants of property for a sewer in Third-avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of the Pastor of St. Lawrence Church for a donation sufficient to pay an assessment on the property of the church for the opening of Madison-avenue from Forty-second-street to Eighty-sixth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Fox—

Petition of owners and occupants of property on Whitehall-street, to permit Henry Gilbert to keep a paper stand in front of numbers sixty one and sixty-four Whitehall-street.

Which was reconsidered, and prayer of the petitioner granted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Petition of James C. Dunn, to be refunded excess of Inspector's fees on work of flagging, etc., of Fifty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Hardy—

Petition of the President and Faculty of the College of St. Francis Xavier for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of property owners to extend sidewalks of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth-street ten feet

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Petition of property-owners to have Twenty-fifth-street paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of the Board of Officers of the First Regiment for a donation.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Fox moved to reconsider the vote taken at this last meeting, ordering on file the annual report of the Comptroller.

Which was carried.

He then moved that four thousand copies of said report be printed in document form

Alderman Farley moved to amend by increasing the number to five thousand.

Which was accepted by Alderman Fox.

And the motion was then put and carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Edward C. Donnolly to erect and maintain an iron fire-escape on the east side of the building owned by him on the northwest corner of Grand and Allen streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McMahon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John S. Magnie to erect and maintain a shutter box in front of his premises number two hundred and sixty-three Grand-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That the wages of all persons employed by the City as laborers and pavers, be increased to the sum of two dollars per day, to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Second-avenue, from one hundred and twenty-third-street, to connect with the sewer in one hundred and twenty-fifth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Water Roome, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-five dollars; also, in favor of C. S. Gratfula, for the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars, for music furnished on the reception of the Russian officers, as per bills hereto annexed.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins, be built in Fifty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues, and in Fifth-avenue to a point thirty-seven feet north of Fifty-fourth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That permission be given to Thomas A. Donnan and Michael McDermott to flag, curb and gutter in front of their premises in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, at their own expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Sixth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-seventh street, be renumbered forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to John Brooberg to erect an awning in front of his premises number one hundred and sixty-eight Chatham-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to John Gibson to display goods in front of his store, number two hundred and seventeen Bowery, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, be made thirty feet wide, and that the owners of property thereon be granted permission to inclose fifteen feet in width of the said sidewalk so widened for court-yards, the Corporation reserving the right to revoke said permission when, in their opinion, the necessities of the City may require it, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—Lorlie's Wedding.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Leap Year; or, The Ladies' Privilege.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Fool's Revenge.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Le Filles de Marbres.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours—Aphrosa; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

ART GALLERY—(No. 756 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From the dispatches of Fleet-Captain Pennock, from Cairo, to the Navy Department, it appears that the rebels did not get possession of the city, of Paducah, being driven off by three gunboats which laid at that point. Only a portion of the city was destroyed, and that was done by the shells of the gunboats. The rebels lost very heavily, and finally retreated southward. Gen. A. P. Thompson, (rebel,) was killed. Forrest's force was reported at 6,500 men.

Admiral Porter advices the Navy Department of the complete success of the recent movement up the Red River, and the capture of Fort De Russy. He accords great credit to the army, and says both soldiers and sailors displayed great zeal during the expedition.

A special dispatch from Chattanooga to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says the rebels are in very strong force on our front at Dalton, and have 3,000 cavalry thin side. Deserters report that Gen. Bishop Polk is reinforcing Gen. Joe Johnston's army. Gen. Longstreet's cavalry, under Gen. Martin, has arrived at Marietta, Geo. The rebels are moving up their artillery from the rear. Our army is said to be in splendid condition.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* of the 5th of March, says that the Third, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-first Louisiana Regiments have been consolidated into one, to be known as the Twenty-second. This gives some idea of the reduced strength of many rebel regiments.

The number of volunteers in the Massachusetts regiments who have reënlisted is 5,564, so far as returns have been received. Reports from the Twenty-ninth Regiment and other detachments of troops will probably swell the aggregate to 6,000, to be counted on the quota of the State.

The Wheeling (Va.) *Intelligencer* learns that several prominent rebels, residing at Berkley Springs, in Morgan County, have been arrested as hostages for the return of Senator Bechtol and Delegate Wheat, recently captured.

A dispatch from Fort Smith, Arkansas, announces that the Army of the Frontier is in motion, and that its supposed destination is Northern Texas.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Foster reported a bill giving revolutionary soldiers an additional bounty of one hundred dollars, which was passed. A bill was reported to enable the people of Nebraska to form a State and maintain a territorial government. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill providing for the appointment of two additional cadets from each State. Candidates must have served honorably two years in the army. The Senate then took up the special order—the resolution to amend the Constitution by prohibiting Slavery—and Messrs. Trumbull, Wilson and Sherman spoke at length. Adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, a resolution to grant the use of the hall to Hon. George Thompson for a lecture, the proceeds to go to the families of soldiers in the District of Columbia, was laid on the table. Mr. Stevens offered a joint resolution embodying a new article to the Constitution prohibiting Slavery and involuntary servitude. A motion to reject the resolution was defeated, and it passed to a second reading. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, then announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Lovejoy, and proceeded to deliver a eulogy upon his character. He was followed by Messrs. James C. Allen, Stevens, Farnsworth, Pendleton, Odell, Pike, Ashley, Davis, Norton, Grinnell, Morrill and Arnold, when the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, most of the time was occupied in the consideration of private land claims. Bills were noticed incorporating the Mediterranean Company and amending the Charter of the New-York Life and Limb Insurance Company. The bill authorizing savings banks to make loans to counties in this State upon their bonds was passed.

In the Assembly, reports were presented incorporating the Union Trust Company of New-York, relative to the Brooklyn Docks and the Militia Bills. Bills were passed incorporating the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer, also incorporating the Staten Island Savings Bank, and relative to the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The resolutions calling for an amendment of the Constitution of the United States abolishing Slavery, and a substitute, indorsing President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, were considered, and the whole subject was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Common Council, yesterday, passed over the Mayor's veto, the resolution granting to the Third-avenue Railroad Company permission to extend their tracks through certain streets. It is now a law. Resolutions were adopted relative to the death of Matthias Gooderson, Superintendent of Markets. It was resolved to close all the public offices, and to attend the funeral in a body, to-day.

Comptroller Brennan made a highly successful sale of piers and docks yesterday, at the City Hall, on five-year leases from the 1st of May next. Sixty-six different pieces of water property were sold, at an advance of $38,914 per year over the present rate of rent. The advance on the North River leases averaged about 60 ₩ cent.

There was no quorum of Supervisors at their session, yesterday. This is only the second time this has occurred "within the memory of the oldest inhabitant."

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, Wm. Leith, convicted of having forged the trade-mark of Henry Dalley, proprietor of "Delley's Pain Extractor," and of John J. Brown & Son, the proprietors of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and of selling spurious imitations of these articles, was sentenced by the Recorder to imprisonment for nine months in the Penitentiary.

The Assistant United States Treasurer, Mr. Cisco, has given notice that he will issue to importers certificates of deposit of gold coin, to the credit of the Collector of the port, at a quarter of one per centum below the market value of gold.

On Saturday the office of the Springfield *Republican*, its presses, types, fixtures, &c., were attached to await the result of sundry libel suits preferred by Dr. Gwynn, Gen. Haupt, and others, in which the damages are laid at $50,000.

The Forty-fourth-street cattle trade opened quite brisk Monday morning, with a good stock of beeves on sale. The number up to noon was 4,000 head, and as the Lenten season had closed, butchers bought more freely, paying a little advance on the prices of last week, the best cattle selling at 16c., good bullocks at 15c., and poorest 12c.@13c. ₩ lb. Sales were rather slack about noon, but improved toward night. The few additions expected to-day will hardly change the market of Monday.

Flour and Wheat were quiet and depressed yesterday. Corn and Oats were in fair demand, and firmer. Groceries, Cotton and Provisions were more active, at buoyant prices. Whisky attracted more attention. Tallow was in good request. Freights were inactive.

The price of gold fell 2½ ₩ cent. yesterday. The Stock Market was much excited, and the street crowd of speculators was, if possible, more excited than last week. Money, 6@7 ₩ cent.

Santa Ana and the New Mexican Empire.

Among the kaleidoscopic changes which Mexico is now constantly exhibiting, one of the strangest is the sudden emergence of Santa Ana from his obscurity of the last nine years, his flitting a moment as a flaming partisan of the new Empire, and then his equally sudden projection back into the shades. What sent him from his retreat into Mexico at this peculiar time? He says that it was his concern for the welfare of his country, and to strengthen the new Government which he hoped would regenerate it. Why then did those who act in the name of the new Government so quickly compel his departure?

Santa Ana is now sixty-six years old. Probably no public man living has experienced so many vicissitudes in his public relations as he. He commenced his career, while yet a youth, in fighting for Mexican independence from Spain; and fitly followed up that display of patriotism by raising the standard of revolt against Iturbide, who had pronounced himself Emperor. For the first ten or twelve years of the stormy life that followed, he clung to the fortunes of the Liberal party, and was at last elected by it to the Presidency of the Republic. But once in power, he went over to the side of a strong government, and, before his Presidential term expired, abolished the State Legislatures, made an end of the Federal Constitution, and proclaimed himself Dictator. A year afterward, made a prisoner by Sam Houston, his dictatorship ceased. Returning to Mexico in time to be a candidate for the Presidency, he was badly beaten; but yet was intrusted with a responsible military command, and fought the French gallantly at Vera Cruz. Not long afterward, in the distraction of the country, he became Provisional President—then Constitutional President—then fell victim to a liberal revolution, and was banished from the Republic, but only to be recalled when the war with the United States began, to be made again Provisional President, or virtually Dictator. Again banished when that war went against him, again recalled in the revolution against Arista, appointed President for one year, then President for life, with power to appoint his successor; again a victim to revolution, and again banished; and now again he makes his appearance on Mexican soil as the friend of Imperialism, and again is driven away in the name of the very cause he came professedly to promote. His life has been full of strange events, but this last seems one of the strangest.

Santa Ana is consistent enough in giving in his adhesion to the new Empire. For thirty years he has maintained, both theoretically and practically, the necessity of a strong Government for Mexico. His adhesion is unqualified, given, as he professes, with his whole heart, and is as complete as language can make it. He takes special care to disclaim all ambition, all personal ends. His language is, "The orders that may emanate from the supreme power I shall treat with the decision and loyalty with which I have obeyed the nation on all occasions. When peace is re-established, the country settled to its satisfaction, I shall only ask as a favor that I may be allowed to enjoy in my last days the quiet that I have not been able to secure in any of the situations of my life." The French Commander, in his letters to the Ex-President, announcing to him that he must at once quit the country, assigns no material reason. He avails himself of a mere technicality as a pretext. Of course there can be but one real reason, and that is, a distrust of Santa Ana's professions, and a fear that he will seek to revive his ancient influence in order to commence new revolutions. Santa Ana's past history would abundantly justify any such distrust. He has always been the wiliest and most deceitful as well as the most intellectual of the Mexican leaders. Perhaps the French Commander recalled the fact that it was under similar professions that Santa Anna was allowed by the United States authorities, at the commencement of their war with Mexico, to pass from his exile through their fleet back to his native land. It was the understanding that he would use his influence for the peaceable and immediate recognition of Texas; and yet he was no sooner again on his native sands than he went into the war with all his energy, and became Generalissimo of all the Mexican armies. The action of the French Commander is to be explained only by an apprehension that this treachery will be repeated. It cannot be doubted that Santa Ana would be to Maximilian a most valuable coadjutor, if he were to remain thoroughly faithful and true. With his consummate ability, and complete knowledge of Mexican character, and with the personal hold he still has, in spite of all his reverses, upon the retrograde party, he could not fail, if he were really in earnest, of doing more than any other living Mexican could to strengthen and consolidate the new Government. But the French know him too well to trust him.

The people of the United States regard all these passing scenes in Mexico with great composure. They are far more amused than alarmed; and though occasionally a little surprised at the oddity of some of the follies, have no idea of getting angry. They quietly bide their time.

The Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac.

In the changes lately made in the Corps Commanders of the Army of the Potomac, though Gen. Pleasonton was relieved from the command of the Cavalry Corps, no officer was nominated to fill the vacant place. We take it this arose from the fact that the military authorities were not immediately able to pitch upon the proper man for this important and peculiar command.

It is now announced, though not yet in official form, that Gen. Sheridan has been assigned to the position. Gen. Sheridan, we believe, belonged to the dragoons in the old service, but his reputation during the present war, which is a very distinguished one, has been gained as Commander of a division of infantry, in the Army of the Cumberland, and the appointment will take the public by surprise.

It is matter of note, that although the service now possesses a considerable number of more than respectable leaders of horse, we have no one of such pre-eminent distinction in this sphere, as to be spontaneously indicated as the fit head of all the cavalry of so great an army as that of the Potomac.

Among those who have given good account of themselves, we count Pleasanton himself, Grego, Grierson, Averill, Kilpatrick, Stanley, Custer, Stoneman, Johnston, and possibly two or three others: but without in the least wishing to depreciate the ability or the services of these several officers, we believe we are justified in saying, that not one of them has yet proved himself to be up to the mark of what, judging largely and from a historic standard, we can account a first-class cavalry leader. John Buford came the nearest to it, if he did not actually snatch the laurels; but for him, alas! all the laurels of war are now turned to cypress and ashes. Saunders, also, in the operation to check the advance of Longstreet on Knoxville, handled his cavalry in a style which, though little adapted to win the cheap applause of the multitude, displayed the highest talent in this arm; but, unhappily, the exploit that taught us all he was and showed us what we might have hoped from him, was that in which he was lost to us forever. Then there was the *preux chevalier*, the glorious, gallant Kearney, the ideal of a cavalry leader—but 'tis vain to recall these memories!

The qualities, mental and personal, that go to the composition of a first-class cavalry leader are peculiar, and their combination in full perfection is rare, and hence it is that there are in military history but few of this order, though the famous leaders have performed with this arm exploits that would be incredible, were they not vouched for by indubitable testimony. These qualities are quite as much of the temperament and the blood as of the intellect. Officers of artillary and engineers, and, to a certain extent, of infantry, are *made*, but a great cavalry officer is *born*, not made. In the twenty years of the greatest wars of France we count but three—Kellermann, Ney and La Salle. The chief reason of the rarity of really great cavalry commanders is undoubtedly because there are so few Generals who combine the two absolutely essential requisites—the administrative and the active faculties. One of excellent administrative powers takes good care of his cavalry; but, too much occupied with this thought, does not dare to launch them upon the enemy, and they become useless on the day of battle. Another, always ready to lead them into action, takes so little care of them during the campaign that they perish of want before they see the enemy—a fault with which, according to Marmont, Murat is to be reproached.

The service in which most of our cavalry officers have gained what fame they have, has been in the class of expeditions called *raids*—a kind of operation which depends entirely on its character, whether it is of very high value or absolutely valueless, or worse. When well-planned and executed—like that of Gaikerson, last year—when they penetrate the enemy's country, cut his communications, destroy his depots and stores, &c., they are of immense service; but when of the species of which we have lately had an example or two—when aiming to take a fortified city covered by a great army—they are not very hopeful. They are apt to be effectual in nothing but destroying horses, and a few such expeditions can easily use up the finest cavalry corps ever raised. When, again, they are managed with such incredible weakness as was the expedition lately intrusted to Gen. Smith, for the purpose of coöperating with Gen. Sherman's advance, they only serve to show how the finest-planned enterprises can be baulked by the inefficiency of incapable men; for it now stands historically demonstrated that the operations of Sherman failed of their main object, in great part on account of Smith's failure to make good his part of the programme.

But though we appreciate at their full value well-planned and vigorously executed raids, a General of Cavalry should be something more than a mere raider. He should know how to bring into play this magnificent arm in the great part assigned it on the day of battle. To lead a flying column for a hundred or two miles, through an enemy's country, is one thing, and may be a very good and valuable thing; but to *manœuvre* cavalry on the field of battle, and bring out of it the great results it can achieve is another, and much higher, thing. To come in with this "arm of the moment," as Marshal Saxe used to call it, at the *right* moment—to rush down with its full swoop on a shattered line, to promptly follow up a retreating foe, as the Prussian cavalry did after Waterloo, and make chaos and havoc of the enemy, these are among the functions of this splendid arm!

The Army of the Potomac has now a noble cavalry corps, and we hope its new Commander will be able to develop its power, and make the historic traditions of this arm a living reality.

Shall Cabinet Officers Have Seats in the House?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I agree with you as to the advantages to be derived from Cabinet officers having seats in the House of Representatives of Congress. But can this be accomplished except by an amendment of the Constitution? *That* declares, "The House of Representatives *shall be composed* of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States." Now, what right has Congress to *compose* the House of Representatives differently? What right has it to confer the privileges of members upon those not *chosen by the people?*

The Constitution provides, likewise, that "no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House."

Would it not be an evasion of the letter and spirit of the Constitution to admit to the privileges of membership in the House of Representatives the highest civil functionaries of the Government?

I know it is not proposed to allow the members of the Cabinet the right to vote as members of the House of Representatives. In my estimation, the denial of that privilege would be of little consequence. Their presence would influence many votes, and that influence the Constitution designed to prohibit.

S. J. B.

There is not the slightest evidence that the Constitution designed to prohibit any such thing. On the contrary, it makes it not only the privilege but the duty of the President to try to influence Congress, for it says: "He shall [not may] from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." He can do that in writing or orally just as he pleases; and in the early days of the Republic it was the custom for him to do it personally. If the Constitution allows him to do this in person, it is no violation either of the letter or of the spirit of the Constitution for him to give that "information" through his Secretaries, in their person. It would be simply realizing more fully that constitutional idea; for the Secretaries, if they are worthy of their place, are far better acquainted with the details than he possibly can be, and can make that "information" far more complete. The end which the Constitution aims to secure for Congress is the "information" from the Executive. The more effective the means of imparting that information, the better is the Constitution fulfilled.

Surely it is as much in the power of Congress to admit the Secretaries to seats in the House, as it is to admit Delegates from the Territories. The Delegates are not members, because they have not been chosen, as the Constitution requires, by the people of a State. They cannot vote, yet they have been given the right to speak on any question before the House. We don't ask even as much as that for the Secretaries. Let their right to speak be limited, if thought proper, to questions affecting their own respective departments. We do not believe that they ought to mingle in general debate. The prime point is, that the head of a department shall be present when notice has been given that a topic will be discussed which relates to his sphere of duty, shall present his views and facts, and shall be subject to as close interpellation as the public advantage may demand. Were this done, as it is done in the English Parliament with a few modifications, the Executive would be held to a much stricter accountability, and the debates in Congress would be far more enlightened, and its conclusions far wiser and safer, in respect to all the material interests of the Government, than they ever have been, or can be, under the present system.

Advice to Grant.—We have learned by telegraph from Washington that a "highly distinguished Senator," being unable to get the ear of Lieut.-Gen. Grant, addressed himself the other day to the wife of that officer, and through her volunteered a bit of advice concerning military matters. "When you see your husband again," remarked the Senator, "present my regards to him and tell him that he ought to"—and the Senator gave his opinion as to what Gen. Grant ought to do to insure success in future military operations. We believe that Gen. Grant has heretofore got along without Senatorial advice, and evidently he is not anxious for it now that he has got to Washington, or he would put himself in the way of obtaining it at first hand. But we doubt not he will take our advice, which is to take Richmond—if he think proper.

Forrest's Raid.—There is something wrong—very far wrong—in West Tennessee, when a body of rebels that fought us not long since in Mississippi, can ride up from thence across Tennessee and Kentucky and attack our posts on the Ohio River. We have a great force of cavalry and mounted infantry in that section. Indeed, Smith, who failed so badly in Mississippi, was there the other day with his ten thousand cavalry, if he be not there yet. We should think Forrest, and his everlasting marauders, might now be caught before they got back to Mississippi.

The Naval Academy.—It is understood that the Naval Commission favors the return of the Naval Academy to Annapolis. This is much better than the proposition to erect new buildings at Newport, where the Academy has been located since the outbreak of the war. Newport is in every respect unsuited to such an institution; it is a watering-place and a factory town, presenting every possible opportunity and incitement to dissipation and indolence. The interests, both of economy and morals, indicate the wisdom of the return to Annapolis.

THE FINANCES OF THE NATION—HOW TO MAKE BOTH ENDS MEET.

First Principles of Finance—Wealth of the Country—Its Annual Increase—What Tax will Bear—How to Bring Gold Down—State of the Currency.

The Beeches, Wednesday, March 23, 1864.

John Randolph, of Roanoke, was a remarkably eccentric man; yet in some respects had very strong sense, and especially in affairs of business. He had a great estate, with many negroes, and managed it well. Randolph laid down in Congress the first and last great principle of finance to be, (contrary to the practice of Wall-street,) "*pay as you go.*" Thousands of unfortunate debtors, and many mismanaged nations can testify, in the sorrow of their hearts, that this is true. Nobody can gainsay it. But, my friend, the Secretary of the Treasury, will say, how is that possible? It is not always possible, and merchants and bankers may say, with some truth, not always desirable. But the nation is not a merchant; neither am I; so that the nation and I have no right to go in debt; at least, no more than is absolutely necessary. Hence, we should look to the possibility of paying increased expenditures *by an increased tax on our resources.* I labor, at least intellectually, a certain portion of every day. Suppose I have strength to increase that labor two or three hours a day; is it not better I should do that then to go in debt for some extra funds? By the way, Mr. Times, you had some good remarks on the necessity of private economy. Follow it up. Get all your neighbor newspapers to help you. Save this nation, if possible, from the vices attendant on extravagance, and the corruption which luxury always engenders. All the rebels in the country, and all the armies of foreign nations, cannot do us half the harm which our extravagant habits do. In New-Jersey and Connecticut the country people have economical habits. But in the great body of the nation such a thing as real economy is unknown. New-York City is creating wealth by commerce; but what becomes of it? I will tell you. You are building up a city, to the eye, of elegant palaces, like to the towers and gardens of Babylon. Underneath these palaces there crawls tens of thousands of human worms, sometimes hissing (as you saw in the great riot) against the rich, and often perishing in their filth, with putrefying sores. Ask your Fifth-avenue ladies to leave the ball-room, where music and dancing leads the revelry, and accompany you to the streets and alleys where their harlot sisters tremble in the cold, or enter the embraces of brutality. They will shudder at the sight; but ask what has my splendid house and elegant ball to do with this? *Everything.* Economy lends to virtue; self-denial leads to thought; the sight of money leads to charity. Begin with the great virtue of Christian self-denial, and you will find all the graces and charities of human life springing up, spontaneously and beautifully, around your feet. If you do not believe this on the authority of the Christian apostles, let me refer you to the great Roman moralist, Cicero, who says that all the virtues have a common bond. They go together. You cannot revel in luxury and extravagance, and balance the account by a large subscription to a Sanitary Fair. First *earn it by self-denial.*

But, I am wandering from my text, carried off, Mr. Times, by your own remarks. Now to the point. *Pay as you go*, is the first principle of finance. But we are in a mortal struggle for National existence, and we must go through with it, if we fight with a currency which, (like the rebels,) has to be repudiated. I tell you, there is but one public principle *certain* in this country. The nation has made up its mind deliberately to *destroy the rebels* if it takes all the blood and property of the country. If any man thinks differently, he is grossly deceived. The rebels say they can't be conquered till they are exterminated. Well, then, they will be exterminated. The world can get along without them very well. But the practical point is, to carry on the war economically, *paying as we go*, as far as possible, and leaving no unreasonable debt to posterity. How is this to be done? It seems to me very easy, if Congress will only come up to its duty. Congress seems afraid to act decisively on the subject of taxation, when the people are anxiously expecting them to do it. One reason is, that so far as I can understand from the proceedings of Congress, the subject of the national property and finances has not been studied thoroughly by the men who legislate on them. Perhaps I am wrong, but let me state this matter as I see it. I think the total taxes of the years 1864–5, or the first financial year, after proper legislation, ought to reach *four hundred millions*, and, in my opinion, it can be raised without seriously burdening any class of business. Let us take the great facts of the national property and income, and see what relations, (in that case,) property, income and taxation will bear to one another. What is the gross property of the nation? And what is its increase?

The returns made under the United States census, which I know in reference to some of the States is nearly correct, stand thus:

Actual value of property in 1850.....	$7,135,780,228
Actual value of property in 1860.....	16,159,616,068
Increase per cent.....	126.45

This looks almost incredible, but an examination of details will show it is not far from the truth. Ohio, for example, is a great central State. The increase of the products of industry, from 1850 to 1860, were over 100 per cent. The number of immigrants which reached this country from 1850 to 1860 were over *two and a half millions*, making an enormous increase of the labor applied to the arts of industry. The States and Territories west of the Mississippi, (all of them newly settled,) increased *fifteen hundred millions of dollars.* The five States, which comprise the original Northwestern Territory, east of the Mississippi, increased *two thousand millions of dollars!* Here, then, we have elements which show precisely how this enormous increase of wealth has come about. There is nothing in human history at all like it. We have no precedents for it, and European antecedents cannot be quoted as examples or parallels for us. We must, in this, as in all things, make our own precedents and judge by our own standards. Now, in reference to the actual increase of property from 1860 to 1870, we must modify the ratio from 1850 to 1860 by several important facts: 1. We must subtract from the basis on which the increase is made all of the rebel States not in our control, which, at present, are Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. I balance what we hold in Virginia against what the rebels hold in Louisiana. They hold nothing important in Tennessee or Arkansas; and that little they will soon be obliged to leave. 2. We must deduct the labor of an *average* number of 700,000 men, say for *five years*; for there is a moral certainty the war cannot last beyond 1865. 3. There are no drawbacks; but, on the other hand, we must remember, the new States will increase even beyond the former ratio, and that the great central States of the Northwest are going on, with their industry and population, in the full tide of successful experiment. Making these allowances, and supposing, for greater caution, that the general ratio of increase is reduced from 126 to 100 per cent., we have this general result:

Wealth of States now under the control of the Government.....	$12,250,000,000
Increase in 1870, at 100 per cent.....	24,500,000,000
Deduct five years' labor of 700,000.....	1,050,000,000
Wealth of these States in 1870.....	$23,450,000,000

This gives us an aggregate of *eight thousand millions of dollars*, or fifty per cent. in advance of the whole aggregate wealth of the United States in 1860. I know this is rather a startling fact, but let any one look into the details and he will find that the result is correct. We have seven States and seven or eight Territories west of the Mississippi, and their increase will be enormous. The great Central States, between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, are in a high state of prosperity, and in their grain-growing fields, machinery largely supplies the place of men gone to the war. Well, then, we have an actual *increase in wealth* of over a *thousand millions of dollars in a year.* Mind, this is not income, but an actual increase of capital, added by labor and machinery, applied to the permanent improvement of the country. Now, I say that the country can pay the Government, *four hundred millions*, out of that thousand millions, and not feel it. It is like a man who *adds* a thousand dollars a year to his property; but, to suit his tastes or feelings, confines to give four hundred dollars of the thousand to some other object. It does not reduce his income; it only reduces what he would have *added* to his estate. Raise the four hundred millions, at once, and rely upon the people to pay and sustain it.

Gold Bills, I regard as worthless; because, they do not diminish the bulk of paper currency, or restrict importations. Does not every packet ship carry gold to Europe? How, then, can you stop the demand? The *excess of your importations*, which go to increase the luxury and the extravagance of the country, is the source of great and manifold evils. A Veteran Observer.

Correction.—In some remarks, last week, upon testimony given at the Coroner's inquest, we made the mistake of attributing to the Coroner, Dr. J. W. Ranney, some remarks which were made by another physician of the same name. The Coroner, therefore, was in no way amenable to the censures which we then expressed.

A New Globe.—Rev. J. B. Agnew, who has recently come among us from the extreme South, whom he has suffered greatly from rebel confiscation of his property, has invented a new globe, exhibiting both the heavens and the earth, which is very highly commended as superior to any others for the use of schools. It may be seen at No. 37 Park-row

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—Mr. Maretzek's new season opened last night with a crowded house, and an admirable performance of "Faust." The artists were in good voice, and Mr. Herrmanns sustained the role of *Mephistopheles* in an exceedingly striking and effective manner. Beyond this bare record there is nothing whatever to say. Nothing is so successful as success, and this inauguration of the season seems to promise a rich harvest for the energetic and deserving manager.

Niblo's Garden.—The appearance of Mr. Edwin Booth at this establishment last night, was the occasion of an overflowing audience—amounting to what is popularly called an ovation. It is, in this case, pleasant to record the fact. Despite Mr. Wheatley's tact and liberality, it must be said that his invariably crowded houses are not always a source of gratification to the critic. The past four weeks, for instance, have been devoted to a mongrel exhibition of music and provincial vanity that, in a properly constituted city—we mean a city with a sufficient number of theatres—would not and could not be tolerated. From the utter insignificance of the Richings' performances, therefore, we turn gladly to the promise of Mr. Booth's. And that it will be no empty promise we may safely infer from the unexpected excellence of the opening piece. Victor Hugo's drama "Le Roi s'Amuse" has been served up to us in a variety of ways. We have had it—to mention extremes—as a Bowery drama, (the "Court Jester,") and as an opera (Rigoletto,") but the merit remains with Mr. Tom Taylor, of having seized the central idea of the original work, and of having transplanted it to an admirable bed of pure English verse. In the "Fool's Revenge" this prolific writer has taken simply the situation of the jester and his daughter, and while surrounding them with actions and emotions entirely new, preserves an important historical fact—the death of *Manfredi* at the hands of his wife. The atmosphere of a pretty Italian Court of the Fifteenth Century is selected as being well suited as a medium "for presenting the Jester's wrongs, his rooted purpose of revenge, and the miscarriage of that purpose." The entire third act of the play is original, and is so incomparably superior to the two acts that precede it, that Mr. Taylor can hardly be regarded as indebted to any one even for the idea that has led him thus happily into a new vein of invention. There is one situation which must be briefly described. The Jester believes that his revenge has been accomplished. The wife of his bitterest enemy has, as he supposes, been abducted. She is in an apartment with *Manfredi* and certain nobles. An entertainment is going on, and as the wines pass in to the chamber the wife of *Manfredi*, maddened by her husband's perfidy, poisons them. Suddenly the Jester learns that it is not *Francesca* (his enemy's wife) who is within, but his own daughter; that the poisoned cup is not for one he hates but for the only creature that he loves and cherishes. The scene which ensues can only be realized by those who were fortunate enough to see Mr. Booth last night. The poor Jester endeavors to enter the apartment. With a bursting heart and maddened brain he seizes each new-coming guest and endeavors to pass the forbidden threshold with him by assuming his old manner of court fool, but all in vain. The extraordinary pathos of this scene exhibits it to the highest range of art, and Mr. Booth's performance of it was worthy of the highest encomium that criticism can bestow. It is rarely permitted to us to see a piece of acting reflecting two opposite phases of emotion so accurately and even wonderfully presented. Let us add that the Jester's daughter—being abstensions—escapes the poison, while poetic justice and history are alike justified by the death of *Manfredi.*

The general cast of the play is excellent, and brings us back to the palmy days—not very far removed by the way—of this establishment. Mr. Nunan was good as *Manfredi*; Mr. Collier quite acceptable as the Poet. The smaller parts were filled by artists, and were, therefore, rendered properly.

The interest of Mr. Booth's revivals was heightened by the return to the stage of Miss Rosa Etting—a lady who has been seen too seldom on the Metropolitan stage, but whose talents eminently fit her for that sphere. Miss Etting sustained the leading part of *Fiordelisa*—the Jester's Daughter—with a delicate appreciation of its intensities that could hardly be excelled. The second act owed much of its success

of her really admirable performance. Miss CLIFTON as the tragic *Francesca*, was, as she always is, excellent.

The play was a complete success, and will probably run through Mr. BOOTH'S season.

WINTER GARDEN.—A new drama called "Lorlie's Wedding" was produced here last evening for the début of Mme. METHUA SCHELLER—a lady who has already won some distinction on the German stage. The piece is derived from a novelette, which has been turned into a drama by Mad. BIRCH-PFEIFFER, and subsequently transmuted into English—with enlargement—by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. It has the merits and defects of such an origin. The *story* is natural and simple. It reveals itself in a purely narrative way, delineating character and igniering "situations" and climaxes, but the revelation is not dramatically exciting. There is no distinct issue, no positive triumph between, or on the part of, any of the characters. It never rises to the altitude of passion, either in the matter of words or the expression of feeling. It is, in fact, what it claims to be, a purely pastoral drama, conveying, in a somewhat lengthy form, the rustic idea of love and suffering devotion. There are hundreds of such dramas in the German language, and all of them wordy. The special merit of the present play is that it contains one delicate characterization. The part of *Lorlie* is prettily conceived, and the "filling up" is generally good. *Lorlie* is a village maiden who, instead of marrying one of her own station, is wedded to an itinerant artist. The latter conveys his bride to the town, and, rising in reputation, soon neglects her for an old flame, a countess. How, by meek suffering and a little music the love lorn *Lorlie* wins him back again, is the simple story of the play—so simple that we cannot analyse it. In some respects, the character of the heroine is an exception to the ordinary *ingenues* of the stage. The simplest natures have occasionally been made the most powerful instruments of dramatic effect. But *Lorlie*—and there is a necessary evil of dramatised fiction—never throws off her innocuous narrative dress. She is always a delightful round-eyed simpleton. She has no strength of character, and is never in the way, or much out of it for that matter. If there were a plot, we would say that she is of no vital necessity to it. To be sure, she brings her husband back to constancy by a song; but this is an emotional accident, and it is only accomplished after he has sought unsuccessfully to be inconstant. Her innocence, in fact, compels no one to virtue; drives no one to vice. It is a little insipid to her husband, who desires to go astray, and is not very interesting to the other characters, if we may judge by the alacrity with which they give up the pursuit of so much cavorless virtue. The part of *Lorlie* would, in fact, be dull but for the earnestness and pretty pathos infused into it by Mme. METHUA-SCHELLER. This lady, as we gather, was reared to the German operatic stage; relapsed to the theatrical stage; and from local causes, easy to understand, has accrued to the vernacular and the regular drama. She has a pleasant personal appearance, a light and agreeable bearing, an immense amount of *naiveté* and a good voice. With such recommendations she could hardly fail to make a success. But we cannot disguise the fact that her pronunciation, although distinct and accurate, is foreign, and at first a little surprising to the listener. The inflections are the inflections of the German stage—traditions that are respectable, no doubt, but with which we have no desire to become acquainted, for the simple reason that they are as tedious as our own. With practice, however, we see a distinct career for Mme. SCHELLER, and it is for this reason that we point out her only defect.

The play was very prettily put upon the stage, and capitally acted throughout. It will be repeated until further notice.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON. — Great preparations have been made for the Easter holidays at this establishment. Engagements have been made with distinguished artists in the various departments of hippodramatic amusement, and an entire change will be made in the programme, with the exception of Mr. HENRY COOKE'S wonderfully amusing performing dogs and monkeys, which remain stereotyped and most attractive features. The great and truly exciting English Steeple-chase, will also be continued throughout the week. Among the first of the new additions to the already large company of the Hippotheatron, is Mr. SAM LONG, the best and most genteel of American Clowns, who will make his bow before a New-York audience this evening. Mr. Long is not only a clever mimerist but an excellent vocalist. There will be a matinée for the accommodation of ladies, families and suburban visiters, (in addition to the regular evening performances,) every day this week.

FROM ALBANY.

Anti-Slavery Amendment to the National Constitution—The President's Proclamation Considered.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, Monday, March 28, 1864.

Mr. BRYANT, of New-York, called up, in Assembly, to-day, his resolutions in favor of a constitutional amendment providing for the abrogation and exclusion of Slavery within the limits of the United States. He supported the resolutions by considerations drawn from the history of our country, showing how democratic principles had been gaining ground, until, in accordance with the expectation of the framers of the Constitution, it has become possible to make provision, by constitutional means, for the removal or abolition of a system wholly at variance with the spirit of our Government and institutions. Mr. ALVORD (Speaker) offered the following preamble and resolution as a substitute for those offered by Mr. BRYANT:

Whereas, In the present crisis of the country, a speedy and successful conclusion of the war should be the chief and controlling purpose of the Government, and that such termination of the struggle now progressing, to put down an atrocious rebellion of aristocracy against democracy, can best be achieved by a final abrogation of the system of African Slavery, the original source of aristocracy and the present main support of the rebellion growing out thereof, or else this war will have been fought in vain on our part; and

Whereas, Such final and total annihilation of Slavery would clear the path of our manifest destiny, In the acquisition and development of necessary territory and its industrial organization, as new or as regenerated States, and also restore us to the position of a united people, where we can declare and enforce the integrity and the exclusive prerogative of democratic institutions on the American continent, as against any invading and usurping foreign Powers; therefore,

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) We, the representatives of the people of this State, do affirm and declare that the proclamation of the President of the United States, decreeing the final and utter extinction of human Slavery was not only a necessary, but a wise, statesmanlike, constitutional measure, adopted and made the fixed and unalterable law of the land, and that the arms of our soldiers should never be laid down until this great truth, "Free labor is the corner-stone upon which alone can be erected with present safety, the assurance of permanent stability and well-regulated, enlightened, enduring democratic government," shall be written upon the hearts of the people and in the constitutions and laws of all the State of this redeemed, restored, and perpetuated Union.

Mr. ALVORD spoke at length and effectively in support of these resolutions. On his motion, the original resolution and the one offered as substitute, were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

By comparing the resolution offered as a substitute with the original (published in the TIMES of the 25th inst.,) it will be seen that a part of the preamble is copied *verbatim*. In other words, Mr. ALVORD proposes to maintain that the President's Proclamation of Emancipation was and is calculated to attain, in the *best manner*, some of the ends sought for by the War Democrats.

The Senate have been very busy again this morning with claim bills.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 28.

BILLS NOTICED.

To incorporate the Mediterranean Company.

To amend the charter of the New-York Life and Limb Insurance Company.

The bill authorizing Savings Banks to make loans to counties in this State upon their bonds, was passed.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of private claims bills.

Against paying interest on Canal Drafts. Agreed to.

Against an appropriation to the Institute of Rewards for Orphans of Patriots.

Richmond County Bounty Bill. Referred back to the Judiciary Committee.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, March 28.

REPORTS.

Incorporating the Union Trust Company of New-York.

To amend the charter of the Provident Fund Society.

Authorizing the conveyance of property to the Hebrew Benevolent Society.

The new Militia Bill.

Incorporating the Clever Fellows' Club, complete.

Relative to the Children's Aid Society, complete.

To incorporate St. Andrew's Total Abstinence Society, complete.

Relative to the docks in Brooklyn, complete.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer.

Incorporating the Staten Island Savings Bank.

Amending the charter of the Security Fire Insurance Company.

Relative to the Trustees of the St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Mr. BAVANT called up the resolutions amending the Constitution of the United States, for the abolition of Slavery, and advocated them at some length.

The Speaker followed and offered a substitute, indorsing President LINCOLN'S Proclamation of Emancipation as statesmanlike and constitutional.

The whole subject was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Relative to the Flushing and Woodside Railroad.

Making appropriation for the improvement of the Hudson River.

For the improvement of the Genesee Valley Canal.

Mr. WEAVER introduced a bill to facilitate the settlement of the affairs of certain insolvent corporations.

The new Militia Bill reported to-day appropriates altogether $800,000, including $750,000 for arms and equipments.

Mr. WEAVER asked consent to introduce resolutions in favor of taxing United States securities.

Mr. HEALY objected.

Mr. FILKINS introduced resolutions tendering the thanks of the House to the owners and officers of the steamer *St. John*, and to the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, for courtesies received during the Legislative excursion.

BILLS REPORTED.

Increasing the fees of jurors.

For the protection of oysters in the waters of Richmond County.

Incorporating the Musical Union Association.

The Flatbush Gas Bill.

Relative to the pay of Brooklyn constables.

For an interpreter for the Kings County Courts.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

To Consumptives.

Four-fifths of you are suffering from neglected colds, and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and death ensues. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most speedy and pleasant results. It is certain in its effects, and cannot fail to relieve. The EXPECTORANT and all of Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & Co., No. 141 Chambers-st., and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

We would Say to Every Mother

Who has a suffering child, go at once and procure a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the little one immediately, will allay all pain, soften the gums, reduce inflammation, regulates the bowels and cures wind colic. By relieving the child from pain, it allows it quiet, natural sleep, and comforts the mother.

Have You Catarrh, or "a *Cold in the Head*?" The only reliable and ready remedy, DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF, is to be had at all drug-stores, 25 cents per box.

All First-class Sewing-Machines FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY **HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.** Three doors below Broome-st.

The Qualities of Burnett's Cocoaine, as PREVENTING THE HAIR FROM FALLING, are truly remarkable.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
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Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative

The standard preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore faded and grey hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another. Stops the falling out of the hair, makes it soft and silky, cleanses it and the scalp of all impurities and humors, and entirely overcomes bad effects of sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream sold everywhere.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.

N. B.—Ladies' French hair-dresser in attendance to apply the Hiawatha.

Gunia, No. 513 Broadway.

Will open This Day his New Spring Styles, which will comprise the latest French and English novelties of GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS, GENTLEMEN'S SOFT AND CLOTH HATS, LADIES' RIDING HATS AND CAPS, MISSES HATS, BOYS' HATS, INFANTS' HATS,

The Millinery and Hatting Trade dealt with on liberal terms.

Attention is called to the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Department in this store, comprising all the latest novelties. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair.—The Best HAIR-DRESSING

ever yet offered to the public. IT RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. *Will stop its falling out in three days*, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain the skin* or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation.

Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities.

ITS SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME,

render it the *most desirable* article for the toilet and hair-dressing yet offered to the public. $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. C can be consulted gratuitously, personally or by letter, when information in regard to the treatment of the Head and Hair will be *clearly explained*.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—The best Fire-proof Safe in the world. Depot, No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by SCG. WELLING, No. 207 Canal-st. Sold by druggists generally. 50c. a box.

Arm-less Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers, will give their personal attention (as usual for the past 17 years,) to SALES OF FURNITURE, at the residences of THOSE DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING OR REMOVING; will also hold regular weekly sales at their STORE, No. 23 NASSAU-ST., for the convenience of those preferring this medium of sale.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Steinway & Sons—

Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,

Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor-Strop.—The oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the subscriber's.

J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. U.S.A., Surgeon Wheian, U. S. N.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Distilled Dew Beautifies the Complexion, removes tan, freckles and discolorations, and renders the skin beautifully clear, white, soft and smooth. Sold by all druggists. Principal depot, No. 719 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

BONNEL—AXTELL.—On Thursday, March 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Robert Lowrey, WILLIAM T. SONNEL, of Newark, N. J., to SARAH MATILDA, daughter of Timothy C. Axtell, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG—AVENTS.—On Thursday, March 24, at Old Point Comfort, Va., by Rev. Mark L. Chevers, Mr. ALBERT YOUNG, of New York City, to Miss MARY E. AVENTS, of Richmond, Va.

☞ Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

DIED.

ARKENBURGH.—At Bloomingdale, on Friday, March 25, AMELIA, daughter of Robert H. and Eliza Jane Arkenburgh, aged 3 years, 1 month and 6 days.

For notice of funeral see Wednesday morning's papers.

BOGAS.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, March 26, MARIA E., relict of Robert Sogas, Esq., and daughter of the late Hon. James Brenton, of Halifax, N. S., in her 86th year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, New-Brunswick, this day, (Tuesday,) the 29th inst., at 3 P. M. Trains leave Cortlandt-st. ferry at 12; return at 5 P. M.

BOGART.—At his residence in Hohokus, N. J., on Sunday morning, March 27, CORNELIUS BOGERT, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the T. R. Dutch Church, in King st., New-York, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

CARR.—On Saturday morning, March 26, SUSAN T., wife of John Carr.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, William S. Carr, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av., on Tuesday, March 29, at 12 o'clock noon, without further notice.

CHRISTOPHER.—On Sunday afternoon, March 27, after a short illness, RICHARD C. CHRISTOPHER, in his 78th year.

His friends, and those of his sons, Charles R. and Wm. H. Christopher, are respectfully invited to his funeral, from his late residence, No. 153 East 12th-st., to-day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

DISTURNELL.—On Second day, 28th of Third month, GEORGE WILLIAMS, youngest son of William and Jane Disturnell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Fourth day, (30th inst.,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 24 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

EASTGATE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 27, Mr. DAVID EASTGATE, aged 56 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 284 Hicks-st., South Brooklyn.

FRASER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 26, ALEXANDER FRASER, formerly of the firm of Spelman & Fraser, in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Wm. S. Watkins, No. 156 West 23d-st., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are requested to attend without further notice.

GOODRASON.—On Saturday morning, March 26, MATTHIAS W. GOODRASON, aged 43 years, 7 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends, and also the members of John D. Willard Lodge, No. 250, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, March 29, at 1 o'clock from the 4th-st. Church, near 6th-av. The remains will be conveyed to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

KENNEDY.—On Monday, March 28, MARY ANNA, eldest daughter of the late Col. William D. and Rachel A. Kennedy, aged 17 years and 4 months.

The funeral service will take place at No. 33 Hammond-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Friends are requested to attend, without further invitation.

KETCHUM.—Suddenly, at Geneva, Ill., on Sunday, March 20, FANNY M., wife of Ira G. Ketchum, in the 42d year of her age.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MOFFAT.—In Brooklyn, on Sabbath evening, March 27, at the house of her brother, Mr. David Moffat, No 57 Willow-st., MARY S. MOFFAT, after a short and severe illness.

Funeral service on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No. 57 Willow-st. The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

PARADISE.—At Athens, Greene County, N. Y., on Sunday, March 27, ELIZABETH S. PARADISE, widow of the late John Paradise, aged 86 years.

Funeral this day at 2 o'clock.

PRICE.—At Woodlawn, Oyster Bay, Long Island, Third month, First day, 28th inst., HENRY PRICE, aged 67 years.

Funeral from Matinecock Friends' Meeting-house, Third day, at 11 A. M. The deceased possessed in an eminent degree those attributes of character which ennoble man and exalt the Christian. He was kindly and genial in his old age, and one knew him but to love.

Leaving this record and example to the world, he passed to the life immortal with the pure conscious hope that his future was as bright and beautiful as the morning light.

SLAUSON.—Suddenly, with scarlet fever, on Sunday, March 27, CARRIE GALE, only daughter of Charles S. and Sarah E. Slauson, aged 3 years, 1 month and 10 days.

Funeral this day, (Tuesday,) March 29, at 4 P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 23 Park-av. Remains to be placed in the Marble Cemetery in 2d-st.

NEW-YORK COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 28, 1864.—The officers of the Finance Department are hereby requested to attend the funeral of the late MATTHIAS W. GOODERSON, at 11½ A. M. on Tuesday, the 29th inst., from No. 117 East 48th-st.

MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

TAPPEN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 26, of disease of the heart, CHARLES S. TAPPEN, aged 37 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 141 High-st., on Wednesday, March 30, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston and New-Haven papers please copy.

WAITE.—In Greenpoint, L. I., on Thursday, March 24, Mrs. SARAH MOORE, widow of Benjamin Waite, and daughter of the late Nathaniel Moore, of Newtown, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, Greenpoint, on Tuesday, March 29, at 1 o'clock.

WARBURTON.—On Sunday, March 27, of scarlatina, MARGARET LUCY, eldest daughter of A. F. and Frances Warburton, aged 7 years, 5 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 140 East 35th-st., at 1 o'clock on Tuesday, the 29th inst. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S **KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.**

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 245.—March 28, 1864.

18, 64, 48, 70, 37, 1, 71, 58, 27, 68, 57, 30, 21.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 246.—March 28, 1864.

13, 8, 49, 1, 32, 40, 24, 66, 15, 34, 73, 7.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE **SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.**

EXTRA CLASS 149—March 28, 1864.

44, 18, 7, 38, 54, 21, 2, 72, 51, 43, 41, 69, 70.

CLASS 150—March 28, 1864.

74, 41, 3, 14, 51, 72, 20, 33, 71, 25, 47, 6.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.—TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY to SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES— FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. I do with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 89 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CLOTHING.
THE ATTENTION OF
WHOLESALE BUYERS
is requested to our superb assortment of
CLOTHING, SHIRTS
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN CAMPAIGN CLUB.

GEN. JAMES H. LANE,

United States Senator from Kansas,

will address this Club at Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 30, at 8 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Seats reserved for ladies.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, President.

WILLIAM KELLOCK, JOHN N. GALLAGHER, } Secretaries.
JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman Executive Committee.

WHEN YOU FEEL PECULIAR PAIN, AT this season, in the head, with some confusion of ideas, having been previously in a fair state of health, lose no time, for the case will seldom bear it, but swallow at once four, six or eight of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Your life will be saved, and your health soon reëstablished by this course. During hot weather the secretions of the bowels are often scanty, before an attack of Dysentery, especially. Now is the time for action.

Cease to put into the stomach what it cannot digest. Above all, purge out the bad humors, and thus remove the cause of disease. A few doses of BRANDRETH'S PILLS will remove all pain, uneasiness, and inconveniences. Inattention to this simple advice will in all probability be followed by congestion or inflammation of the Liver, or of other organs. Larger doses for a longer period will then become necessary, and much needless pain must be endured.

Lord Bacon wisely asserted: "Men's body, of all things in nature, is most susceptible of remedy." That is true; for all diseases have their origin in an impure state of the blood, and BRANDRETH'S PILLS, by expelling these foul humors, will render the blood fluid and perfectly pure.

See B. Brandreth is on the Government stamp.

WE DENY IT.

Having had our attention called to the report of a meeting held at the Cooper Institute, in behalf of the Sewing Women of the City of New-York, at which statements were made of the prices paid for the manufacture of FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS, and that operatives in that branch of industry were sadly imposed upon by WEALTHY and RESPECTABLE (?) merchants, and seeing, also, that the editors of the daily and weekly journals are disposed to condemn all manufacturers as belonging to that class, we take this method of informing our patrons and the public generally, that, so far as concerns our establishments, the statements made at that meeting are FALSE IN EVERY PARTICULAR. We employ a number of women and girls in the manufacture of our PATENT BOSOM SHIRTS. The work is first-class, and only the best operatives can accomplish it. They are not compelled "TO MAKE SHIRTS (SHIRTS) WITHOUT STRAW," (THREAD,) but are furnished with all the materials to prosecute their work. The wages we pay for labor alone has for a long time averaged, for SHIRT MAKERS, FIVE (5) TO SEVEN (7) DOLLARS PER WEEK; girls, three dollars. We deem this said necessary in justice to ourselves, and would say to our customers, that, while we thank them for the past, and hope for a continuance of their favors, in purchasing of us they do not lend countenance to FRAUD AND IMPOSITION. Respectfully,

IRA PEREGO & SONS,
No. 175 Broadway, No. 86 Nassau-st., New-York.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

POSTPONEMENT.

In consequence of an unavoidable and unexpected enlargement of the plans of the Managers of the Metropolitan Fair, its opening is postponed until Monday, April 4.

JULIA K. FISH,
President Ladies' Exec. Com.

ELIZABETH W. SHERWOOD,
Secretary Ladies' Exec. Com.

GEORGE GRISWOLD RAY,
Chairman Gentlemen's Exec. Com.

RICH'D GRANT WHITE,
Secretary Gentlemen's Exec. Com.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

MATTRESSES! MATTRESSES!

CUSHIONS AND SEATS!

STUFFED WITH

CRONDAL'S PATENT PREPARED CORK.

Durable, healthy and cheap; never needs to be made up again; entirely free from moisture and vermin; soft, elastic and easily portable.

NO. 706 BROADWAY—706.

KENSETT'S
OCTOBER AFTERNOON ON LAKE GEORGE.

Now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

Under the auspices of the METROPOLITAN FAIR, in aid of the SANITARY FAIR.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY, 14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., ROOM NO. 1.

Company A, of the Twenty-second Regiment, have kindly placed their beautiful room at the disposal of the ladies of the Lingerie Department. The ladies of the committee will be at the room on and after WEDNESDAY, March 30, from 10 A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M., to receive any contributions which may be sent them. Ladies' and children's white clothing, laces and embroideries, gloves and parasols more especially come under the head of their department.

MRS. WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
Chairman Lingerie Department.

CABINET FURNITURE.

$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Sraundorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRAUNDSDORF, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York. Factories Nos. 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st. N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (stridiron) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

GUANO,

The cheapest and best fertilizer offered for sale. For pamphlets, testimonials and instructions how to use, apply to

G. W. BENSON,
No. 39 South-st., N. Y.

BOOKS BOUGHT.

Books bought in any quantity, from a single volume to an entire library. Persons about moving or breaking up housekeeping will be waited on at their residences, or they can send their books to the subscriber.

JOHN PYNE, Bookseller, No. 109 Nassau-st.

**CHILDREN

REAL ESTATE.

FUEL LISTS OF HOUSES FOR SALE.
ALSO, STORES AND OTHER
BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.
ALSO, COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS FOR SALE,
AND
UNIMPROVED PROPERTY FOR BUILDING,
WITH
LOTS AND BLOCKS OF GROUND
FOR INVESTMENT,
CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF
C. G. PRATT, No 38 PINE-ST.

DON'T PAY HIGH RENTS—FOR SALE.
$700—Frame cottage, 1 lot, 5 rooms.
$2,000—Brick cottage, 1 lot, 9 rooms.
$1,450—Frame cottage, 1 lot, 8 rooms.
$3,750—Elegant dwelling, 4 lots, 12 rooms.
$8,000—Elegant dwelling, 8 lots, 16 rooms.
Beautifully located at terminal three city railroads.
CHAS. R MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.
H. A. MILLER, No. 74 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, OF BROWN-STONE, high-stoop and four-story, 25x60, (lot half the block) in 13th-st., between 6th-av. and Irving-place. This house was a long time in building by a gentleman, and the utmost care was taken in its construction; the doors of the parlor story are of rosewood; the paneling and decorations are of the most costly kind; steam-heating apparatus and every modern improvement throughout the house. It is offered for sale, as the owner is about to leave the City. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE VALUABLE PLOT of ground and church on the northeast corner of Grand and Crosby sts., one hundred feet on Grand-st., and one hundred and twenty five feet on Crosby-st., being only two hundred feet from Broadway, and on a wide business street. Is especially recommended to parties seeking investment. For price and particulars apply to JOSEPH STUART, No. 83 Nassau-st.; DAVID MORRISON, No. 283 Broadway; E. E. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL FIRST-CLASS store property No. 110 Bowery. The lot is 25 feet wide by over 100 feet in depth; building is five stories high, and covers the whole lot. It is leased for a term of years to good tenants. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, (late Williamsburgh,) with or without furniture, the new three-story brick house No. 215 Ross-st; has high stoop and all modern improvements; ten minutes' walk from ferry, and very desirable for a small family. Price, without furniture, $4,500, on easy terms. Apply at No. 46 Broad-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—OVER A million and a half real estate of all descriptions, in the cities and country, at all prices; also, stores, houses and parts of houses to let or lease, by PETER A. BERT, Real Estate, House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., late Williamsburgh. N. B.—Rents and other accounts collected at 5 per cent.

HANDSOME HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE —No. 121 Lexington-av., between 28th and 29th sts.—The first-class, four-story, high-stoop brown stone house, with all improvements, in fine order. House 21,10x52 feet; lot 80 feet deep. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT house, gable-end, Philadelphia brick, bay-window, court-yard, and with chandeliers, bath, hot and cold water, furnace-range, all the rooms elegantly papered, on the north west corner of Clinton and Second-places. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 1 ourt-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF NEWARK—A house and two acres of land, with stable attached; plenty of fruit trees, &c.; situated on South Broadst., within ten minutes' walk of a railroad station to New-York. For particulars inquire of
OLIPHANT & GILDAY, No. 31 Park-row.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house on West 14th-st., with stable and lot on 13th-st., near 6th-av. House in perfect order. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE, LARGE ONE AND A HALF-story cottage, with three to five acres, surrounded by all that is desirable in fruit and shade; must be sold in three days or not at all. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—AN ESTate of 50 acres, large buildings in good order, in a commanding location; or a less number of acres will be sold, to suit purchasers. DILLENBECK & BARNES, No. 12 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, 185x224, frontior on Gowanus Canal and two streets. Stock in a manufacturing company would be taken for terms, &c., apply No. 2 Court-st., Brooklyn.
JOHN BRAINERD.

17TH-ST.—FOR SALE—FOUR NEW FIRST-class houses, with all the modern improvements, commencing 50 feet west of 6th-av.; three brick and one brown-stone front. Apply to H. J. SURTEES, No. 69 Wall-st., or D. GARRISON, No. 592 6th-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 146 RYERSON-ST., THREE-story brick house; all modern conveniences; genteelly located near De Kalb and Myrtle avs.; cars to Fulton ferry; also No. 150 Sacket-st., near South ferry. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone house, 25x55, lot 100, in perfect order, all the modern improvements, mirrors and gas chandeliers, near Wall-st. and South Ferries, Brooklyn. For cards apply at No. 2 Court-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

PARK-ROW PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The modern brown-stone store number twenty-nine, (29,) opposite the Astor House, 120 feet deep, fronting two streets. Twenty years credit, six per cent. interest. Capital situation for BANKING and INSURANCE.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, VERY LOW, to close an estate, a fine three-story attic basement and subseller brick house, with modern improvements, No. 54 Harrison-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of J. A. JOHNSON, No. 11 Park-row.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story and basement house, with extension, water, gas, heater, &c. Price $3,700. Apply at No. 65 Ryerson-st., near Myrtle-av.; or to A. C. WILLMARTH, No. 41 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE LEASE, FURNITURE AND good will of the long established saloon, No. 112 Grand-st., near Broadway; has made several fortunes. The present proprietor is retiring from business. Apply to THOMAS GRAY, No. 152 Grand-st., basement.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN., one-quarter mile from depot, a new house, 38x38, with the modern improvements, one acre of ground, &c. ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN, NEAR DEPOT—A double house, containing 8 rooms; lot 125x50 feet; carriage-house, good well of water, variety of fruit, &c. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE — FOUR-STORY HIGH STOOP brown-stone house and lot on 37th st., near 5th-av. House in perfect order. For particulars and permits apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS COTTAGE House No. 66 Willoughby-st., lot 25x105; worth the price asked; possession May 1. For cards to view the house, apply at No. 2 Court-st., to JOHN BRAINERD.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO RENT—On 7th-av., near 14th-st., West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

$11,000 A THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house, 20 feet; all modern conveniences; one block east of Tolon-square.
C. HOBBS, No. 529 Broadway.

DOUBLE HOUSE AND STABLE—ON 57TH-av., below 20th-st., for sale. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED offer for sale a number of choice farms in Ulster and Sullivan Counties, New-York, at low rates and easy terms. If desired he will buy the products of the farms at liberal prices for a term of years. For particulars call on him at Lovejoy's Hotel, for two days, from 12 M. till 2 P. M., or address him at Woodbourne, Sullivan County, New-York. M. T. MORSE.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Situated about three miles east of Peekskill, on high ground, in full view of the country seat of Rev. H. W. Beecher; 76½ acres in excellent condition; three orchards, two of them young grafted trees. Also, a pair of elegant carriage horses. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York; or to MORRIS REYNOLDS, corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY NEAR Newark, N. J., consisting of 62½ acres. The buildings are first-class, and in first-rate order. There is plenty of good water on the place, and a fine freestone quarry underlies the farm. Will be sold low and on easy terms, to close an estate. Apply to
J. H. SUYDAM, No. 51 Cortlandt-st.

FARM FOR SALE—OF ABOUT 100 ACRES, pleasantly situated, about 4 miles from Saratoga Springs, in said town, and near Sasatoga Lake, N. Y. Good soil for grain and grass; also, good buildings. Price, $5,000; payments made to suit. For particulars, address Box No. 29, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

A FARM OF 40 ACRES ON SOUTH SIDE of Staten Island, near Gifford's depot, one half in fine state of cultivation, remainder consists of beautiful building sites, commanding a fine view of Lower and Princess Bay, with plenty of forest trees and evergreens; quarter of a mile from shore, where there is good fishing and bathing. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE —38 miles from Brooklyn, L. I., one of 40 acres, wood; buildings new; the other of 72 acres, with one of best hotel stands in the country, adjoining a village. Apply, by letter, to A. F. JAYNE, No. 18 Wall-st., Room 21.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FARM OR COUNtry seat, within 25 miles of and easily accessible to the City. The Hudson River or New-Haven Railroad preferred. S. F. IRELAND, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—OF 126 ACRES of good arable land, pleasantly located, 36 miles on Long Island, near station; buildings good, plenty of fruit, water, &c. WELLING, No. 42 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A FARM TO WORK ON SHARES. Apply, or address for two days, P. C., at No. 278 7th-av., New-York City.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE country for the Summer, for a small family of adults, not over 25 miles from the City; rent moderate. Address Box No. 2,915 General Post-office, New-York City.

ATTENTION.—APARTMENTS, FURNISHED and unfurnished, for housekeeping, wanted for a large number of applicants, at the Boarding Agency, No. 61 Bleecker-street. EDGAR & LAWRENCE.

WANTED—A SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK house, in good order, in a pleasant part of the City. Rent to be from $700 to $900. Address, giving location, &c., W. E., Box No. 156 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID STORE PROPERTY, Nos. 371 and 373 Broadway, between Franklin and White sts.; each 25x150, running through to Franklin-alley, built in the best manner, five-story, white marble. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-STONE front private residence for sale, at a great bargain. The three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house, corner of Court-st. and 3d-place, Brooklyn. The house is 20 by 54 feet, lot 20 by 103 feet 6 inches. Containing 15 rooms, 7 marble mantels, bath-room, range, furnace in cellar, hot and cold water, inside blinds throughout, handsomely ornamented ceilings to parlor and library, with wide court-yard and balconies. The location of this property is too well known to need further description, and is offered at the very low price of $9,000; $4,000 can remain at 6 per cent. For particulars inquire of JOHN D. HARPER, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIdence. Spacious house, built within the last three years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; wash tubs, with hot and cold water; waste water carried to river by brick sewer; large carriage-house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot, twelve miles from Erie Ferry. Inquire at Harlem Gas Office, No. 76 Nassau-st.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE. —The fine four-story high stoop brown-stone house, No. 14 East 37th-st., between Madison and Fifth avs.; house, 25 by 60 feet, with all modern improvements; lot 25 feet by half of the block. For particulars inquire of FOSTER & NICKERSON, No. 109 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS, BROWN stone-front houses and lots on Murray Hill. Also, a number of very desirably located houses and lots in the upper part of the City. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit; also, real estate bought and sold.
W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—VERY CHEAP, if terms easy, two three-story brick stores and dwellings south side of Fulton-av., between Washington and Clinton avs.; the best location for no advance.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—STORE PROPERTY ON DUANE, Pearl, Worth, Leonard, Franklin, White and Lispenard-sts. Also, an extra size lot on Broadway, near Leonard-st. For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES WANTED— For cash purchasers: three New-York houses and five lots to exchange for Williamsburgh property; houses rented for 2 per cent; sold for 1 per cent. S. COCKCROFT, No. 82 South 7th-st., or 165 Broadway, at 12 M.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS— Also a two-fronted store and basement, on Canal near Broadway. JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

ROOMS AND POWER, AT PATERSON, NEW JERSEY, TO RENT.
Large, well-lighted rooms, together or separate, suitable for any light manufacturing business.
Possession immediately. Apply to
WARD McLEAN,
No. 19 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET—HAzelwood Cottage, Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y., twenty miles from Saratoga and ten from Lake George. The residence of Col. Butler, now in the army. Furnished throughout, fine rooms, beautiful scenery, situated on the borders of the romantic Lake of Luzerne; including grounds, say five acres, boat and boat-house, ice-house, (filled,) fruit, flowers, etc. The house contains six bedrooms, parlor, saloon, dining-room, piazzas, two kitchens, dumb-waiter; price for the season of six or seven months $350, Hose Cottage, being the adjoining dwelling, furnished throughout, contains parlor, dining-room, fine pantry, four bed-rooms, kitchen, piazza, fine shrubs and trees, summer-house, suitable for a small family; price for the season $175. Refer to WM. F. MOTT, Esq., No. 83 Irving-place, WM. K. MEAD, No. 47 Water-st., Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, or to MRS. B. C. BUTLER, No. 53 Columbia-st., Albany.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, FROM MAY 1— ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITES OF ROOMS in the FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, Nos. 55 and 57 East 11th-st., corner 5TH-AV., near Brevoort House and Delmonico's, with PRIVATE TABLE if desired. None but those willing to pay for SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS need apply. REFERENCES EXCHANGED.
N. B.—Parties desirous of furnishing their own rooms can do so. EARLY APPLICATION DESIRED. Address or apply at No. 52 University-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN YONKERS—One of the most elegible situations upon Palisade-avenue, commanding a fine view of the Hudson for some 30 miles; with a laundry-furnace, gas and all the modern improvements, and a garden of half an acre well stocked with small fruit, for the Summer. Apply to A. M. HATCH, upon the premises, or to CHARNLEY & HATCH, Bankers, No. 34 Wall-st., or to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Ins. Co., No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FRAME RESIdence, at Elizabeth, N. J., and 4 acres of land, with plenty of various kinds of fruit. The house is 30x50; has 13 rooms. Rent reasonable.
Also, a three-story brick house at Harlem, on 125th-st., 128 feet east of 6th-av. Apply to SYLVESTER LAY, Commissioner for all the States, No. 229 Broadway, New-York, $11,000 to loan on mortgage.

TO LET—IN WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR St. James Hotel and Madison-square, a two-story and attic house, just put in perfect order, and with complete water arrangements. Possession immediately. Rent $750 per annum. Apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st., from 10 till 5 o'clock, or at No. 49 West 26th-st., between 8 and 9 A. M.

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE—Lots on the Fifth-av., between 47th and 48th sts., and between 50th and 51st sts., and on 47th, 48th, 49th 50th and 51st sts., between the 5th and 6th avs. Applications may be made to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of the College, at No. 71 Wall-st., or to JAS. N. WELLS, at No. 167 9th-av. References will be required.

TO LET—A LARGE GARDEN AT ASTORIA, with hot and cold graperies, hot-house and small, convenient cottage, choice fruit and flowers in great abundance, and well calculated for an experienced florist to occupy very profitably. For a map and further description, inquire of GEO. B. GRANNISS, Room No. 10 in No. 37 Nassau-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, SITUATED on the Passaic River, Dundee Lake, about 15 miles from Erie Railroad station at Paterson, N. J. The location is unsurpassed by any on the river; the house is large and convenient, barns, carriage-house, &c., in good condition. Apply to S. S. SHERWOOD, Nos. 9 and 11 White-street, New-York.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY TO LET—IN Brooklyn, situated in a central position, near the City Hall; excellent place for a first class artist. Possession given immediately. Inquire of B. BALDWIN & SON, corner of Washington and Fulton sts., over Central Bank, Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM APRIL OR MAY 1, A PLEAsant cottage house and a garden in Metchen, N. J., near depot; the house has basement, six rooms and attic; price $120. Inquire of Dr. HUNT, Freeman's Depot, Metchen, N. J.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY— Nos 53 and 55 Prince-st. To let, large rooms, with extra light, power, steam hoistway and heating pipes; a large basement in each building, 50x100 feet, lighted with skylights. Apply to E. C. MOORE, No. 207 Centre-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE, SOME 12 OR 14 rooms, in good order, and about an acre and a half of ground, near Tuckahoe depot, on Harlem Railroad. Rent, $250, with immediate possession. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET OR SEASON ISLAND—A COTTAGE containing eleven rooms, with garden attached, within five minutes' walk of the Vanderbilt Landing. Apply to TERRINGTON, near the premises, or No. 249 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 462 BROOME-ST., north side, between Mercer and Greene sts., now occupied as a restaurant and dwelling. Apply at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. S, corner of Canal and Mercer sts.

TO LET—IN RYE, ONE HOUR FROM THE City and half mile from the depot, a first-class house, nine rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for the Summer or the year; stables, garden, fruit, ample grounds, &c. Apply to H. L. PENFIELD, No. 116 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE PLEASANT COTTAGES NOS. 104 and 110 Ryerson-st., between Myrtle and De Kalb avs cars; 16 minutes to Wall-st. Ferry. Gas and water. Possession now. Apply at No. 2 Court-st., Brooklyn.
JOHN BRAINERD.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, ¼ MILE FROM DEpot, a small cottage containing six rooms, in good order, with four acres of land, fruit, &c. Rent, $150 per year. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes; convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF A store on Duane-st., near Broadway, having a front on Duane-st. and Manhattan-place. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE CHEAP—TO close an account, the four-story house, No 28 East 41st-st.; has gas, bath, &c. Inquire of GEO. W. BOGERT, No. 27 6th-av.

TO RENT.—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE known as No. 34 East Warren-st., Brooklyn. A pleasant location, and in good order. Rent, $500. Apply to P. C. BULKELEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—LOFTS FOR STORAGE OF FURNITURE. Apply at No. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE.
CONKLING & BAYLES.

TO LET—TWO STORES IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place: one on Astor-place and the other on 4th av. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

CORNWALL—TO LET FOR THE SUMMER OR 1 year, several beautiful places, with from five to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER, WITH LARGE rooms, well lighted, No. 21 Dunham-place, Williamsburgh, L. I., near the ferries.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS— Canal near Broadway; also store and basement.
JOHN GANDU, No 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house, pleasantly located, for six months from May 1, to private family only. Address G. P. SMITH, Station D.

TO LET—STORES ON THE 8TH-AV., DWELling-houses on 52d-st. W. H. ROOME, No. 138 West 41st-st.—8 to 10 A. M., 2 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—THE OFFICES AND LOFTS IN HOUSE No. 113 Nassau-st., and No. 82 John-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 76 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LEONARD-STREET, NEAR BROADway, a first-class, five-story marble store, 25x125 feet, built in the most costly manner. Leased for a term of years for $9,500. Price, $80,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, in the village of Huntington, L. I., a house 24x45, basement and kitchen, range, boiler, pump, &c., two parlors with sliding doors, 7 bed rooms, store-room, pantries, cellar, &c., stable, and workshop, all in good order; grapevines and some small fruit trees. The lot is 125x150. The place is well shaded; the sea of the house can be seen at JOHN COGERS, No. 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET—In Williamsburgh, an English basement house; basement and first story brown-stone; gas, water and sewer; iron balcony and railing, and 13 rooms; good neighborhood; cash price, $5,000; could not be built without lot for the price now; rent to good tenant, $400; would exchange the owner's interest, $3,000, for a farm or country place of equal value, without mortgage. Call or address OWNER, No. 130 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE—THOSE TWO genteel three-story and basement, high stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av. All improvements, and in good order. Terms easy. May be seen from 10 to 11 o'clock. Apply to JAMES. DENNIS & SON, No. 412 4th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO PAGING MACHINES and one large cutting machine for paper. Apply to ROBERT H. ELLIS, Assignee, No. 145 Fulton-st., N. Y.

$12,000.—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 20x50, and 6th avs. Apply to C. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE No. 222 West 30th-st. Price, $7,500. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DESIRABLE LOTS FOR SALE—ON 41ST-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; extra depth; no restrictions. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COMPO HOUSE FOR SALE.

For sale, Compo House, part of the estate and the elegant residence of R. H. Winslow, Esq., deceased, located at Westport, Conn., and near Long Island Sound. The grounds offered for sale are about 60 acres in extent, embracing lawns, gardens and farm, and are all in the highest state of cultivation. The mansion is large, of Grecian and French architecture, beautifully combined and in perfect order, and containing all the late and modern improvements, painted, frescoed and grained in the highest style of art. There are 12 rooms on the kitchen or basement floor; also, marble hall; also, 8 or 9 large and superbly finished rooms and inlaid floors in parlor story; 8 or 10 rooms on tee second floor; 5 or 6 rooms on the third floor, some of them spacious, and observatory above; billiard-room near to and detached from the dwelling. The grounds, roads, walks, stables, coach-houses, ice-houses, gardener's, farmer's and coachman's houses are of handsome architecture, and in unusually fine order. Four very large grape-houses, three greenhouses and conservatories, large barns, in which and attached to are numerous horse and cattle stalls, corn and cow houses, yards, sheds, poultry-yards, duck pond, fish pond, &c., &c. The mansion, outbuildings, graperies, &c., are all lighted with gas; a large gasometer on the place. This estate is about two hours, or fifty miles from the City, approachable by New-York and New-Haven Railway, and is now offered for sale by order of executors. There is probably not to be found a more elegant and complete residence in any State in the Union. The fruit in the grape-houses ripens May 1, and holds till Christmas. Apple orchards in full bearing, and foreign fruits of choice and great variety. An opportunity is here offered to secure a fine residence. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN.

A furnished villa and beautiful site of six or eight acres, lawn, garden and pasture, for sale at Westport, Conn., 2½ hours from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. The house has four rooms on parlor floor, five or six on second floor, and attic rooms; bath, water-closet &c. The shades are large and fine, fruit rare and abundant; delightfully situated on high ground, near churches, schools, &c.; possession 1st May next. Price $12,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE,

A country place, containing 12 acres of choice land, on the south side, and just beyond the City limits of the City of Poughkeepsie; the house is large, 2½ stories high, has water, billiard-room, &c., a piazza in front, 75 by 12 feet, and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River, Fishkill and Catskill Mountains, and the adjacent scenery; the gardens are very productive, the place well stocked with fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, and the stables are new and commodious; 8 additional acres of land will be sold with the place, if desired; for further particulars inquire of
DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 1 Hanover-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or of
HENRY W. SHAW, Market-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE—Belonging to I. I. Kingsford. Situated about one mile from the Port Richmond and Factoryville landings. The grounds, consisting of twelve acres, are tastefully laid out; choicest kinds of evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubs, well grown. Large kitchen-garden and orchard in full bearing. The lands have a long front on Cove Road; fine stream of water bounds it on the other side. House suitable for a large family, containing about 25 rooms, and has every convenience—gas, hot and cold water, &c. Fine kitchen, laundry, pantry, &c. Fine spring of water for house use. Excellent furnace. Drainage has been thoroughly attended to. The place is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty; suitable for a gentleman's residence. For further particulars apply to HENRY PARISH, No. 1 West 13th-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A MOST beautifully located site for an elegant country seat, containing 7 acres, selected by one of our most discriminating applicants on account of its beauty of location and salubrious atmosphere; the place has been put in the most perfect agricultural state, the farm buildings erected, and the lawn, which overlooks a large section of country, including the towns of Morris and Boonton, is most elegantly diversified and ornamented with large forest trees; the grounds are laid out, screen planted, and the water supplied by pipes from the reservoir, which the grounds contain, to the house and buildings, at a large cost. The whole will, however, now be sacrificed for $15,000, as the owner has changed his plans. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MONT VERD, THE HOMESTEAD farm of the late Thomas Talmage, beautifully situated on an eminence one mile north of Somerville, N. J., and overlooking Somerset and portions of Middlesex, Mercer, Hunterdon and Morris Counties. The farm contains 130 acres of clear land, under fine cultivation, and 30 acres of woodland. The buildings are all large and in excellent repair, and have been recently newly-located, and contain every variety of fruit. For particulars inquire of SAMUEL TALMAGE, Somerville, N. J., or Hon. SAMUEL SLOAN, President Hudson River Railroad, No. 68 Warren-st., New-York; or Dr. J. F. TALMAGE, No. 105 Jorneston-st., Brooklyn. N. B.—On line of Central Railroad, 1¾ hours from New-York.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF NEWBURGH, FOR SALE—On the premises, March 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M. the house and grounds belonging to Alfred C. Roe, containing about 11 acres of land, well-stocked with small and large fruits of choice varieties, beds of asparagus, rhubarb, &c. The house is large and well fitted for boarding-house, school or private family. The outbuildings are substantial and convenient. There is also a second-floor building site on the place. Part of the purchase money could remain on the property. For terms and particulars, address S. S. MERWIN, No. 63 William-st., New-York; JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, or Mrs. A. C. ROE, on the premises.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—20 on North River, at Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Nyack, Tarrytown, Hastings, Yonkers and Spuyten Duyvil; in Westchester, at Mt. Kisco, Kensico, Chappaqua, White Plains, Mt. Vernon, Fordham, Mamaroneck and Portchester; 40 on Long Island, at Ravenswood, Astoria, Flushing, Hempstead, Jamaica, Roslyn, Jorusalem, Oyster Bay and Greenport; 50 on New-Jersey, at Bergen Hill, Elizabeth, Railway, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, Morristown, New-Brunswick, &c. Apply to S. F. IRELAND, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT, COMPLETELY FURnished, a country residence in the village of Peekskill, on the Hudson River, 42 miles from New-York, within nine minutes' walk of the depot. There are 17 acres of land, stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees, large carriage-house, stable, &c. The house contains all the conveniences of hot and cold water throughout, bath-room and water-closet; is lighted by gas and heated by steam. It is on the bank of the river, commanding a magnificent view of the bay and Highlands. For further particulars, address CORNELIA TOWNSEND, Peekskill, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FRAME dwelling, 24 by 32, filled in with brick, containing 13 rooms, pleasantly located, with a fine view of the river, only three minutes' walk from the Glenwood station; lot 100 feet by 150 feet; choice fruit and shade trees, &c.; gas and pure spring water in the house. Price $5,500. For particulars, inquire of C. COLES, No. 161 West Broadway, New-York, B. A. STABB & CO., or L. M. CLARK, Yonkers.

TO LETOR FOR SALE—IN ASTORIA, FIVE minutes from steamboat landing, a house having six bedrooms, two parlors, basement, kitchen, under cellar and pantries; gas, water, dumb-waiter, range and furnace; a stable with bedroom for hostler; gas, water and room for a carriage and span; all new and in good order. Apply to E. MILLS, Astoria, or C. W. HALLETT, No. 134 Bowery New-York.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO RENT—On east side of Hudson River. For particulars apply to WM. H. DECKER, Esq., No. 98 Front-st., or to Hon. E. E. COWLES, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Buildings.)

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—4½ Acres, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, on the post road; large house, every way desirable for a gentleman's residence. Apply at No. 4 Jauncey-court.

A COUNTRY PLACE—WANTED TO RENT—Within an hour's ride of the City. Address, stating situation and full particulars, Box No. 141 Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.

LAKEWOOD, a picturesque house, built of wood, and six acres of land, with right to Llewellyn Park. $30,000
CASTLEWOOD, a stone house and stable, with five acres of land, on Mountain-av., in Llewellyn Park. Price..... $35,000
The EYRIE, at Eagle Rock, a rustic house and 10 acres of land..... 20,000
PARK COTTAGE, on Park-av..... 7,500
Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, Essex County, N. J., or to T. B. MERRICK & SON, No. 69 William-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE,
A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The homestead estate of Rev. Francis Tiffany situated on Central-st., consisting of a first-class brick dwelling-house, barn and about two acres of highly cultivated land, laid out as garden and shrubbery. The house was designed by G. J. Bryant, Esq., of Boston, and contains all modern improvements. It is situated in one of the pleasantest parts of the town, and commands a wide and beautiful prospect. Apply to THIRD NATIONAL BANK, Springfield.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence near Poughkeepsie, on the south avenue, about two miles from railroad depot, comprising a brick and stone mansion, 80 feet front; built by days' work, in the most costly and substantial manner; location healthy, and situated delightfully, with splendid views in all directions. House heated by furnace, fitted for gas, with water throughout, and replete with everything pertaining to a first-class country residence for Winter or Summer; commodious stables and carriage-house, ice-house, tool buildings hot and cold graperies, gardener's house at the gate; also large barns for hay, &c.; an admirably arranged garden, stocked with the choicest fruit trees of every description. There are about 40 acres of land, mostly in ornamental lawn and orchard, well cultivated and in good condition. The avenues were laid with the greatest care, at heavy expense, and lined with choice trees and evergreens in profusion, in splendid condition; a fine out-door grapery of an acre of choice vines, fish-pond, &c.; in a very desirable neighborhood, fine roads, and convenient to the City, and in every way a most desirable property.
Will be sold low. Possession given May 1. Inquire of E. H. SMITH, Nos. 57 and 59 Worth-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY IN OR NEAR NEW-YORK—A furnished house with about two acres of ground, most beautifully located in a Western city; the house is brick, finished in the best manner, and contains all modern improvements; upon the grounds there is a fine stable, icehouse and near three hundred shade and fruit trees, among which are large varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, apricots, nectarines, &c. The property cost $20,000, is most desirable in every respect, and will be exchanged upon favorable terms for either residence or business property in or near New-York. Any difference in value will be paid in cash. Address, giving a description of the property and its location offered in exchange, J. Y., Box No. 1,583 Post-office.

STAMFORD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The double stone house and 11 acres of ground, half a mile from the depot, on high ground, with a fine view of the Sound, &c. The house contains 18 rooms, marble mantels throughout, lighted with gas from the village, and in complete order; 2 large cisterns, 3 wells of good water; grounds tastefully laid out, and contain a great variety of fruit trees, grapevines, &c. Also, a house for gardener, workshop, barn, carriage-house, cow-stables, &c. Possession immediately. For particulars and views of the premises inquire of C. W. SMITH, Nos. 109 and 111 Elizabeth-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID MANSION AND good farm of George Bradish, on Little Neck Bay, near Flushing, 100 acres of first-class land; pear orchard of 800 trees; fruit of all kinds, of first quality. The Bay is famous for shell and other fish in season; boat and bath houses at foot of lawn; two dwelling houses; the new one a first-class residence, complete in every particular; buildings on premises could not be replaced for $50,000. Views over Bay and Sound unsurpassed. Inquire of
R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.,
GEORGE BRADISH, No. 27 Cortlandt-st.

STAMFORD.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Joel Post, pleasantly situated about two miles north of the Village of Stamford, consisting of a showy and commodious dwelling-house, containing 13 rooms, two carriage-houses, barn and stables, ice-house filled, and all other necessary out-buildings, all new. The grounds contain three acres of excellent land, a part of which is set out to choice fruit of different varieties

DRY GOODS.

PARIS AND LYONS SILKS,
AT RETAIL, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-street.
EXTRA RICH PLAIN, MOIRE, ECOSAIS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
FASHIONABLE LOW-PRICED SILKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
An elegant assortment of extra rich Laces and Embroideries, received per recent steamers,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
AT RETAIL, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-street,)
Just received per Steamers.
Florentines, Grenadine Hernanis, Crepe de Chine, Drap de Bonbaix, Drap de Biarritz, Popelina de Paris, Organdies, Paris Prints, Poil de Chevre, &c., &c.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, &c.,
in great variety,
AT RETAIL!
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand.)
Mourning and Part Mourning DRESS FABRICS, BOMBAZINES, CRAPES, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, BLACK SILKS, &c., &c.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.
A fine assortment, including every novelty of the season,
AT RETAIL,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner of Grand-street.)
NOVELTIES IN
LADIES' BREAKFAST ROBES and ROBES DE CHAMBRE, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S LINEN and UNDERCLOTHING, CHILDREN'S and MISSES' CLOAKS, INFANTS' and CHILDREN'S CAPS and HATS; also, INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE, &c., &c., &c.

ABBATT & RATHBUN,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel,
No. 507 BROADWAY,
having for many years paid particular attention to the manufacture of
BOY'S CLOTHING,
and attained a degree of excellence rarely equaled, would call the attention of parents and guardians to the large and attractive stock they are now getting up for the Spring and Summer trade. Also,
MEN'S CLOTHING,
of the latest styles and best workmanship.
☞ Particular attention paid to making Military Clothing and Uniforms for Schools.
FURNISHING GOODS
in great variety,
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
embracing
WHITE, COLORED AND NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SCARFS AND TIES, GLOVES, HDKFS., HOSIERY, &c., &c.
COUVERSIER'S KID GLOVES.
The Custom Department comprises a full assortment of the Finest and Best Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, &c., required for Men's wear, which will be made up to order by experienced and fashionable cutters.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FROM AUCTION!
RIBBONS BY THE CARTOON!!
RIBBONS BY THE PIERCE!!!
RIBBONS BY THE YARD!!!
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND, and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
☞ Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!!
The Largest Stock in the City to select from.
BONNETS and BLOOMERS by the case!
Misses' and Boys' HATS and BLOOMERS by the dozen!!
Every Fashionable Style by the SINGLE HAT, BONNET, or BLOOMER.
Our STRAW GOODS are BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND, and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
☞ Fifth Block, east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
EVERY COLOR AND SHADE IN BONNET SILKS
below last year's prices.
New styles in Millinery Laces, Blands, Illusions, Malines, Guipures, &c., &c., cheap.
Fashionable Shades in Velvets for trimming.
Plaid Velvets under price.
EDWARD BIDLEY,
No. 311 and No. 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
IMPORTED FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
Largest variety in this City.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST.,
Entrance to this department No. 66 ALLEN-ST.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS!
BUGLE TRIMMINGS, GIMPS, BUTTONS, ORNAMENTS, CRAPES, VELVETS, TARLETANS, &c., &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 and No. 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this department, No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS and SLEEVES, FROM AUCTION. Linen Cambric HANDERCHIEFS, NEW BANDS, EDGINGS and INSERTINGS.
Large importation of new LISLE and other THREAD GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c.
Ladies' KID GLOVES, good, 90 cents per pair.
Also, several hundred dozen of Rich LACE MITTS, less than importers' price.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 261 GRAND-ST.,
are offering their large stock of Spring carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c., at retail, at very low prices FOR CASH. Hotel and house keepers are invited to examine the goods and prices before purchasing.

R. H. MACY,
NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES,
ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

FAMILY MOURNING.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has now ready for inspection a very large and most desirable stock of English and French Bombazines, Delaines, Empress Eugenie, Tamise, Canton, Henrietta and Queen's Cloths, 7-4 and 8-4. Tibets for Shawls, Alpaccas, Berèges, Crape Mereil, Spanish Crapes, Florentines, Argentines, Berèges, Grenadines, all widths. Black Silks, in every grade, with and without lustre, some extra rich and wide Fur Cloaks. Fancy Silks, Half-Mourning Silks, Poplins. A splendid stock of materials for traveling and house dresses. English Crapes, Crape Veils, Kid and Silk Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, &c. Bonnets and Mantillas, very choice. Call and examine.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway,
Between Spring and Broome sts.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN having cast-off clothing, carpets, &c., to dispose of can get 50 per cent. more than elsewhere by calling or addressing to M. KANINSKY, No. 283 7th-av. Ladies attended by Mrs. R. Orders from adjoining cities promptly attended to.

DRY GOODS.

A WHOLE IMPORTATION
OF
10,000 Doz. LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
NOW OPENING AT OLD PRICES.
1,500 Doz. LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS., VERY FINE, FOR $2 00 per doz., worth $3 00.
1,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $2 25 per doz., worth $3 50.
1,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $2 37 per doz., worth $3 75.
2,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $2 50 per doz., worth $4 00.
1,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $2 75 per doz., worth $4 25.
1,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $3 00 per doz., worth $4 50.
1,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $3 50 per doz., worth $5 00.
1,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $3 75 per doz., worth $5 25.
500 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $4 00 per doz., worth $6 00.

1,000 Doz. GENTS' LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS. for $3 per doz., worth $4 00.
1,000 Doz. GENTS' FINER, FOR $3 50 per doz., worth $4 50.
500 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $4 00 per doz., worth $5 00.
500 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $4 50 per doz., worth $6 00.
500 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $6 00 per doz., worth $8 00.

500 Doz. MISSES' FINE LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS for 87½ per doz., worth $1 50.
500 Doz. MISSES' do. FINER, 88 per doz., worth $2 00.
THIS LINE OF LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS INCLUDES A WHOLE IMPORTATION, AND WE GUARANTEE THEM THE BEST GOODS SHOWN FOR THE MONEY AT ANY TIME DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS.
R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPENING
9-4 LINEN SHEETINGS, FINE and HEAVY, $1 25.
9-4 LINEN SHEETINGS, FINE and HEAVY, $1 55.
10-4 LINEN SHEETINGS, FINE and HEAVY, $1 70.
Nos. 204 and 20 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening,
In ADDITION to his usual stock, a LARGE and ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FANCY, SIDE, BACK and WATERFALL COMBS, in SHELL, BUFFALO, IVORY, and STEEL PINS and EARRINGS TO MATCH, SOLITAIRES, SCARF-PINS, BRACELETS, FANCY HAIR-PINS, LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING-CASES, complete for traveling. Also, BLACK and WHITE BUGLE GIMPS and FRINGES, all widths and styles, for Dresses and Cloaks.
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av., 2 doors below Fourteenth-st.

R. H. MACY.
SPRING RIBBONS AND BONNET-SILKS NOW OPEN.
FRENCH FLOWERS NOW OPEN
STRAW GOODS NOW OPEN.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS NOW OPEN.
PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS, ALL NEW STYLES.
SPRING STOCK LACE GOODS NOW OPEN.
FRENCH STOCK EMBROIDERIES NOW OPEN.
SPRING HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR NOW OPEN.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
AT DAVIDSON'S
AT DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE,
IN ALL THE
NEWEST SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,
FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.
Ladies' Waterproof Cloaks from $6 50 to $12.
Ladies' Melton Cloaks, from $5 to $10 50.
Ladies' All wool Cloaks, from $3 50 to $15.
Ladies' Zephyr Cloaks, from $12 50 to $25.
Ladies' Fonlt de Soie Silk Cloaks, from $10 to $30.
Ladies' Tafeta Silk Cloaks, from $15 to $35.
Misses' Melton Cloaks, from $5 to $10.
Misses' Zephyr Cloaks, from $6 50 to $12 50.
Misses' Silk Cloaks, from $8 50 to $15.
Children's Melton Cloaks, from $3 to $8 50.
Children's Silk Cloaks from $3 50 to $10.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
"LADIES WAITED UPON POLITELY."
G. A. DAVIDSON, No. 264 Bowery.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE
You will find the largest stock of millinery and straw goods in this City.
We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call,
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen sts.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

FOR CHOICE PARIS FLOWERS, BRIDAL SETS, and Straw Bonnets, see TUCKER'S importations, No. 759 Broadway

FINANCIAL

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
CAPITAL,
$1,000,000.
DIRECTORS.
J. T. SANGER.....formerly of Cary, Howard & Sanger
E. L. FANCHER.....No. 229 Broadway
JOHN ELLIOT.....of Riggs & Co., Wall-st.
LEWIS EINSTEIN.....of Lewis Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER.....of Seamless Clothing Manuf. Co.
HENRY J. BAKER.....of H. J. Baker & Brother
ALBERT G. LEE.....of Coffin, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS.....of Ross, Dempster & Co.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. Srour, Cashier.

This Bank will open for business
AT NO. 240 BROADWAY,
ON
WEDNESDAY, 30TH MARCH,
as authorized by the following Certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency.
[COPY.]
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 10, 1864.
Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK of the CITY OF NEW-YORK, in the COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, and STATE OF NEW-YORK, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.
Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the TENTH NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this tenth day of March, 1864.
Signed, HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
corner Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st.
GEO. G. HAVEN, Vice-President.
JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Cassius Darling, Paul Spoffard,
Francis Lelan, Edward Haight,
Geo. G. Haven,
authorized agents for the United States 10-40 Loan.
The bank is prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds, authorized by act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeem able at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable for 5 years from date, bearing interest at 5 per cent. a year, payable in coin annually on bonds not over $100, and semi-annually on all other bonds.
Subscribers will be required to pay in addition to the amount of the principal of the loan, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin, (or in Legal tender Notes, or in the notes of National Banks, adding 5 per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March until the day of subscription.
Subscriptions and remittances may be addressed to JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier, or to Messrs. UNDERHILL & HAVEN, Sub-Agents, No. 67 W. 11-st.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864.
By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on bonds not over $100 annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.
Subscribers will receive either registered or coupon bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin, or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice, from the 1st day of March or September, as the case may be, until the day of subscription and payment.
It is expected that the first deliveries of coupon bonds will be made not later than the fourth (4th) of April.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW YORK, March 28, 1864.
By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that, until further advised, I will issue to importers, for payment of duties on goods imported by them, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF GOLD COIN, to the credit of the collector of any port, as desired, in exchange for notes, at a quarter of one per centum below the current market value of gold.
These certificates are not assignable, but will be received by the Collector from the party to whom they are issued. JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

MINING STOCKS,
as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, March 28, 1864.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The quarterly dividend is payable on Monday, the 4th of April, by the United States Trust Company of New-York. JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, series B, due on the 1st April, 1864, will be paid on presentation at Bank of North America.
CHARLES BUTLER, President pro tem.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OF THE NORTH CARBONDALE COAL COMPANY are open at any office. Parties invited to call; every information given.
DIBBLE & OAMBLOSS,
No. 24 William-st., up stairs.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR
FOR THE
UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1864.
TO HIDE AND LEATHER AND BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS
The undersigned have been appointed a committee to represent the above-mentioned trades in the great METROPOLITAN FAIR, to be held in this City, commencing on the 24th of March inst.
The object of the Fair is to raise funds for the UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.
You know the preëminent importance of the mission of mercy performed by this commission. Each battle-field, sadly but most earnestly, attests their invaluable services to the sick and wounded.
The return of Spring brings renewed action to our armies, and admonishes to omit no effort to cheer, cherish and sustain our gallant defenders.
The appeal of the U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION for aid comes commended by its truth.
With the patriotic and the humane no supporting argument is necessary.
Contributions will be received in money or merchandise.
Checks should be drawn to the order of Mrs. Ellen R. Strong, Treasurer, and may be sent to either of the committees.
Goods are received at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, in 14th-st., near 6th-av., where they will be receipted for. Each package should have its value marked on it, and also the name of the donor.
It is respectfully requested that contributors should inclose a memorandum of the nature and value of their gift to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on their trade, which will thus secure due credit for the total amount of its subscription.
E. M. YOUNG,
Chairman Sub-Committee Hides and Leather.
J. E. BULKLEY,
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
OLIVER HOYT.
STEPHEN HYATT,
Chairman Sub-Committee on Boots and Shoes.
WILLIAM A. HALL,
NATHANIEL FISHER,
JAMES M. BURT.
FRANCIS A. STOUT,
Chairman Committee on Leather, Boots and Shoes, of the Metropolitan Fair.

METROPOLITAN FAIR TICKETS.
The ticket department of the Fair will be (by permission of J. W. Wallack, Esq.,) under the direction of Mr. THEODORE MOSS.
Tickets can now be obtained at the following places:
Box-office of Wallack's Theatre.
C. J. Barker, Harnden Express office, No. 74 Broadway.
C. O. Jones, No. 76 Cedar-st.
No. 10 Astor House, of Mr. F. V. Rushton.
PRICES
Season tickets, admitting to all departments, at all times except the opening night..... $5
Tickets for opening ceremonies, March 28..... $2
Tickets for Tuesday, day at exhibition, or Wednesday, first day of sales..... $1
Tickets for Thursday, Friday or Saturday of first week..... 50c
The Fair will open on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, and continue for two weeks.
The committee reserve the right to change the rates of admission from time to time.
Prices for the second week will be announced after the opening of the Fair.
The same ticket admits to the 14th-st. and the Union-square departments.
GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

FIREMEN.
NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE OF THE METROPOLITAN FAIR IN AID OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
Office, No. 744 Broadway, New-York, }
Fire Companies collecting articles to be disposed of at the Sanitary Fair, are requested to send the same to the office of the Committee, No. 744 Broadway, on or before THURSDAY EVENING, March 31.
Any expense incurred in forwarding goods to the office will, if desired, be paid by the Committee.
A complete inventory should accompany the articles sent, containing, if possible, the name of the donor and value.
All moneys collected should be handed over to Mr. A. J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, on or before April 1.
Companies contributing will also send a fire-cap to the office.
WM. H. WICKHAM,
Chairman General Committee.
LAWRENCE TAYLOR,
Secretary General Committee.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, John Garcia,
John R. Platt, Alonzo Slote,
John Decker, John J. Gorman,
S. J. Macy,
JAMES L. MILLER, Chairman.
WILLIAM M. RANDELL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
TO CANE AND UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.
The undersigned have been appointed a committee to solicit donations from your trade to the Metropolitan Fair.
All branches of business are contributing nobly to the excellent cause of the United State Sanitary Commission—it is the cause of our country—of each of us.
Goods may be sent to the Fair Buildings in 14th-st., near 6th-av.
Checks should be drawn to the order of Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer; and may be sent to either of the Committee.
Appreciating the patriotism and liberality of the trade, the Committee hope for a total amount of donations that will do it signal credit.
ALVAH HALL, T. BAILEY MYERS,
JOHN AMISON, TEN. LE PRIME,
C. H. MARSHALL, Jr. CLARENCE A. SEWARD,
FRANCIS A. STOUT, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
COMMITTEE ON MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MERCHANDISE.
Manufacturers of piano fortes and musical instruments, dealers in musical merchandise, publishers and importers of music, &c., are requested to send their contributions, without delay, address ed to the chairman of this committee, No. 758 Broadway, where proper receipts will be given. Any article that may serve to decorate the Music Department, such as busts, portraits, photographs, engravings, autographs of eminent artists, etc., etc., will be thankfully received by the committee, and promptly returned to the owners at the close of the Fair. Donations in money should be addressed to the Treasurer of the Committee, Mr C. F. Chickering, 652 Broadway.
WM SCHARFENBERG, Chairman.
C. F. CHICKERING, W. A. POND,
F. LUIS, H. SCHLESINGER,
W. STEINWAY, Sub-Committee.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
The Committee on Private and Public Schools will meet on MONDAY next, March 27, at the residence of the late Dr. Mofiat, on 17th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., to receive contributions for the Fair.
Donations in money from the Public Schools are to be sent to the Board of Education; from Private Schools to Mrs. ELLEN L. STRONG, Treasurer, at the Metropolitan Rooms. Articles for sale from the Public Schools to Mrs. S. WEIR ROOSEVELT; from Private Schools to Mrs. Dr. ANTHON.

"METROPOLITAN FAIR."
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, APPOINTED on the part of the Fire Department for the Metropolitan Fair, beg leave to inform those who intend making donations in money through them for this great national object, that those authorized to receive contributions in the different companies, will be furnished with certificates from this Committee. Donations will also be received by either of the undersigned, who will duly acknowledge the same.
EDWD D. GARSCHE, Chairman, No. 3 Broad-st.
CHAS. M'DOUGALL, No. 21 Front-st.
GEORGE T. HOPE, No. 102 Broadway.
FRANCIS B. MACY, No. 189 Front-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 146 Pearl-st.
GEORGE W. LANE, No. 83 Front-st.
L. H. MORRIS, No. 128 Division-st.
JOSIAH HEDDEN, No. 59 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York*," and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

TO DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Committee of the Metropolitan Fair Association, earnestly request all persons in the above branch of business who intend contributing goods to the Fair to send their contributions without delay to No. 2 Great Jones-st.
Mrs. JOHN VAN VECHTEN,
Mrs EDWARD CLARKE,
Mrs. R. RAY,
Mrs. C. GOFF,
Mrs. A. FITZGERALD,
Mrs. WM. BLOODGOOD,
} Committee on Dry Goods.

TO THE SWISS RESIDENTS IN NEW-YORK.—The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Fair has organized a Swiss Department, and placed it in the charge of Mrs. M. J. PAILLARD. The Swiss residents of this City are solicited to take a special interest in this department, that it may be made characteristic and attractive. Persons having flags or other Swiss ornaments are invited to loan them. Contributions of all kinds will be received at the residences of Mrs. J. PAILLARD, No. 156 East 13th-st., and Mrs. A. RUSCH, No. 50 East 18th-st., or by Mrs. A. Scheitlin, Mrs. James Doerler, Mrs. E. Scheitlin, Mrs. Wm. Kiefer and Mrs. R. M. Oberteuffer.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1864.
The BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day appointed Mr. WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, late of the Howard Insurance Company of New-York, Secretary.
WILLIAM A. THOMPSON, President.

INSURANCE—SPECIAL NOTICE.—PERSONS contemplating insuring their lives, and those already insured, should communicate immediately with the undersigned and obtain information of great importance to them. Address A. ANDREWS, Box No. 5,583 Post-Office, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK—NO. 82 NASSAU-st., near Fulton.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Tuesdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date. LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. SPONGALL, } Vice Presidents.
CHARLES COOPER, }
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWPER, Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE,
Opposite the Academy of Music, 4th-st.
GORGEOUS COMBINATION
OF ASTOUNDING NOVELTIES
EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING
DURING THE
EASTER HOLIDAYS! EASTER HOLIDAYS!
AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
when the entire resources of this
MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT,
with its
MAGNIFICENT STUD OF HORSES
AND LEVIATHAN COMPANY
OF STAR ARTISTS,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC,
will be brought into play, in conjunction with
NEW STARS! NEW STARS!
IN A BEWILDERING GALAXY OF
NOVEL AND ASTOUNDING ENTERTAINMENTS.
THE MARVELOUSLY SURPRISING
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS.
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD.
The great and exciting
ENGLISH STEEPLE CHASE
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
In addition to the
MAMMOTH AND MATCHLESS
EASTER PROGRAMME,
The grandest and most varied ever presented.
NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES.
Reserved Stalls, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents, (children half price;) Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open, afternoon, at 1½; evening, at 7½. Matinée commences at 2½. Evening performance at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—COMMENCES AT 7½.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
SECOND NIGHT OF THE DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear as BERTUCCIO, a JESTER, in Tom Taylor's celebrated play, in three acts, entitled
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Received last evening by a densely crowded house.
The cast will be of unusual excellence.
Gazetto Manfredi.....Mr. J. Nunan
Guido Malatesta.....Mr. E. B. Holmes
Serafino Dell Aquela.....Mr. J. W. Collier
Baldassa e Torelli.....Mr. F. B. Ringgold
Gian Maria Ordelaffi.....Mr J. W. Blaisdell
Bernardo Ascolti.....Mr. C. De Forrest
Francesca Bentivoglio.....Miss Ada Clifton
Fiordelisa, (her first appearance).....Miss Rose Eytinge
Brigitta.....Miss Mary Wells
Ginevra.....Mrs. Reeves
TO-MORROW, third night of EDWIN BOOTH.
In active rehearsal THE MARBLE HEART.
Seats secured six days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
MARTHA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 30,
Flotow's charming and most popular opera of
MARTHA. MARTHA,
with the following very brilliant cast:
Lady Henrietta, (her favorite role).....Miss KELLOGG
Nancy.....Mme. SULZER
Lionel.....Sig. BRIGNOLI
Plunkett.....Sig. WEINLICH
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK
THURSDAY EVENING—FAUST.
FRIDAY EVENING—Revival of Meyerbeer's grand opera,
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.
On Saturday afternoon A GRAND GALA MATINEE.
The sale of secured seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner Nassau and Pine sts.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.
TWENTY-SECOND WEEK
OF THE MAMMOTH
STEREOSCOPTICON,
Being a grand Tour of
THE WORLD.
The Tour new EVERY DAY for six successive days.
To conclude with the
TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET GHOST,
and other local scenes of thrilling interest.
Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
Grand Matinee EVERY DAY, at 3 o'clock.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT
OF
MRS. WILKINS,
FRIDAY, 1ST APRIL,
Second time this season Holcroft's great Comedy, the
ROAD TO RUIN,
with the highly attractive cast of the establishment.
Box-book now open.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
The exhibition of Bierstadt's picture of the Rocky Mountains will positively close on next
FRIDAY, April 1,
at the Crayon Art Gallery, Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH School of the F. W. Baptist Church, in 28th-st., west of Broadway, will be held this TUESDAY EVENING at the Church. The exercises will consist of declamations, dialogues, solos and choruses. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; exercises to commence at 7½. Tickets—Adults 25 cents; children 15 cents.

MUSICAL.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.
All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

ORGANIST WANTED—IN A SUBURBAN village in constant railroad communication with New-York; a good opening for a teacher. Address PIONEER, care of F. J. Huntington, No. 434 Broome-st.

MEETINGS.

BARBER'S MEETING.
A special meeting of the Journeymen Barbers' Protective Association, will be held at the Union Assembly Rooms, No. 218 Grand-st., on TUESDAY, 29th of March, at 9½ o'clock, P. M. J. EBLING, President.
F. M. ROBINSON, Secretary.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—A special meeting of the association will be held at headquarters, Seventh Regiment Armory, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 30, 1864, at 7½ o'clock. Every member is requested to be present.
W. R. VERMILYE, Colonel.
E. R. TARMAIN, Adjutant.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committe on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT of Finance, City of New-York, Office of the Clerk of Arrears.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, mortgagees or persons otherwise interested in the lands and tenements sold for unpaid assessments during the month of October, 1862, that the detailed statement of property still unredeemed from said sale is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at this office. By order of the Comptroller.
AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company (and the United States Government tax on the same) has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 11th day of April next, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the books of the Company on the 1st day of April prox. The Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of FRIDAY, the 1st day of April, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April prox.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.
New-York, March 28, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the title of H. A. TUCKER & CO., for the transaction of a banking and general stock commission business.
H. A. TUCKER.
CHAS. S. TUCKER.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.—These celebrated water saving and powerful

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE MISSING ITALIAN FRIGATE.

Return of the Steamship North Star—An Extensive Cruise—No Tidings of the Frigate.

The steamship *North Star*, Capt. LEFEVRE, arrived at this port last evening from a cruise in search of the Italian frigate *Re Galantuomo*, which vessel was spoken at sea in a sinking condition. The *North Star* sailed from this port on the 17th inst., and cruised as far south as Bermuda, and east to lon. 55°, lat. 33°, making a zigzag course, running two hours one way and three hours the other, both on the southern and eastern cruises. Steered northeast to Sable Island, from lat. 33°, and from thence to the vicinity of Halifax, and passed directly over the spot where the frigate was last seen; but not a vestige of any wreck or materials were in view. On the 24th and 25th, in lat. 40° 17, lon. 56° 54, encountered a hurricane, and from southwest to northeast ran south thirty six hours, and hove to. The gale lasted nearly three days, and Capt. LEFEVRE reports it exceedingly severe. The *North Star* has sailed over about 2,500 miles of sea during the cruise.

Funeral of the Hon. Owen Lovejoy.

The funeral ceremonies over the remains of Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY were solemnized at Plymouth Church yesterday afternoon. The building was well filled, the greater portion being ladies. The coffin was brought up about 2 o'clock by the pall-bearers, consisting of Messrs. William Cullen Bryant, E. Trappan, J. H. Bryant, Mr. Davis, (colored, formerly a slave,) Messrs. Ritter and Carpenter, Rev. Messrs. Jocelyn and Fairbanks. The coffin was of plain rosewood, silver-plated, with a plate containing the name of deceased, viz.:

"Owen Lovejoy,
Died March 25, 1864,
aged 53 years."

A wreath of immortelles was on the top.

When the remains were placed in front of the pulpit, the ceremony was commenced with an anthem by the choir. Rev. H. W. BEECHER delivered a prayer, when Rev. Dr. G. B. CHEEVER read a chapter of scripture, and addressed the congregation. Of all scripture, perhaps, he said, this is the most appropriate, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto Me," and continued that a nation to-day mourned its bereavement, over a brother who had fallen at the most critical period of the conflict in a moral battle, dying at his post while active for the freedom of his country. The country could ill afford to lose such a hero, whether in the field of battle, or the more solemn arena where our brothers fought and struggled. God would raise up a successor to the fallen hero. The speaker then proceeded to touch upon three particular points—the event of the murder of the brother of deceased, and the assiduity with which Mr. LOVEJOY, in 1837, consecrated himself. He preached a sermon in 1842, "We must obey God rather than man," calling upon all to prefer the will of God to the laws of man. As the fight for freedom progressed, it was at last declared treason to shelter a fugitive slave, then LOVEJOY openly defied the infamous Fugitive Slave Law, and declared that his house was open to the fugitive, and daring the slave-hunter to seek him there. The second instance, on the eve of the present rebellion, when it was proposed to amend the Constitution on behalf of Slavery, the deceased manfully opposed it, saying that he never had heard of God having compromised with Satan by prohibiting nail-fire either North or South of 34° 36'. His last point was the introduction of his bill for the total emancipation of all men from Slavery. He was laboring for this measure when death called him away. When he left his ministry to go into politics, he only changed the pulpit and took the nation for his audience.

The reverend gentleman concluded with a few words of condolence to the immediate friends of deceased.

Rev. Mr. BEECHER then read a hymn written for the occasion, which was sung by the choir, commencing:

"O, lay him in his place of rest,
His earnest, stormy life is o'er;
Let the green sods of Spring be prest
Around the form we see no more."

Mr. BEECHER then delivered a brief address, in which he stated that the body was awaiting the arrival of a Congressional delegation to convey it to the house of deceased in Illinois, where due honors would be paid to it; but, as he died here, a guest of the City, it was proper that he should not depart without appropriate funeral service. The deceased had occupied an honorable position among those engaged in the great work of Christianity, in which he had won the esteem and respect of all his co-laborers in that work. OWEN LOVEJOY was an evidence that a man might become heroic by the simple qualities of manliness and fidelity. It was a work that required more than conscience. To some it was a position of torment. Not so to him. He was built broad and square and strong and healthy and resolute, fitted to fight this battle. He was a frank, open-hearted, noble, generous man—hating evil alone. The speaker referred to the early education of the deceased. He was destined for the ministry, and applied for license from the Episcopal Church, which was offered him on condition that he would not agitate the Slavery question. Refusing these terms, he joined the Congregational Church and labored zealously in the cause in which his heart was engaged. His work is not yet done; but it will soon, and his spirit will labor in the cause until his task is fulfilled.

Rev. Dr. STORRS then delivered a prayer, after which the choir sang the beautiful hymn, "The Shining Shore."

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. BEECHER, when, after viewing the body, the audience retired.

The remains will be sent to Princeton, Ill., for interement, this morning.

A Bold Attempt to Burn the Free Academy.

THE ALLAGED INCENDIARY IN CUSTODY.

Soon after 3 o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst., a daring attempt was made to burn down the Free Academy in this City, situated at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-third-street. Fortunately the flames were discovered in time to save the building. From the testimony which has already been been elicited by the Fire-Marshal, it appears that on the morning in question Mrs. DELANEY, wife of Mr. JOSEPH DELANEY, the Janitor of the Academy, heard an unusual noise about the building. She arose from her bed and made a survey of the premises, but having discovered nothing relished again. Soon afterward she was aroused by a feeling of suffocation, caused evidently by fire in the building. Her husband was then awakened, and a thorough search instituted. The result was the finding of a fire which had been kindled at the bottom of a board partition that separated a small room from the furnace. The fire was rapidly extending upward, and in a few moments more the whole of that portion of the edifice would have been past salvation. As it was, the flames were extinguished by three or four persons, without a fire alarm, and with the damage of only a few hundred dollars. An examination revealed the fact that a shovel of burning coals had been thrown against the board partition by the incendiary. The laboratory window was found open, and, from its peculiar situation and arrangement, it was known that no one but a person very familiar with the premises could have effected an entrance by that means. DANIEL MCAVOY has for seven or eight years been assistant janitor in the Academy. Recently he was discharged, for good cause, and he thereafter repeatedly made threats that he would burn the building. Through the efforts of Fire Marshal BAKER and Detective FARLEY, MCAVOY was yesterday arrested on a warrant issued by Justice DOWLING. Upon searching the residence of the accused, a large number of books, purloined from the Free Academy, were found and fully identified. Since his discharge from the Academy he has been a car-driver in the employ of the Harlem Railroad Company. He was committed to the Tombs for examination.

Sentence of a Trade-mark Counterfeiter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

WILLIAM LIETH, the man who pleaded guilty to counterfeiting the trade-mark, label, wrapper, &c., of HENRY DALLY, proprietor of Dally's Pain Extractor, and of JOHN J. BROWN & SONS, proprietors of Brown's Bronchial Troches, was brought up for sentence. Prisoner stated that he wished to withdraw the plea of guilty of counterfeiting or forging the trade-mark and plead guilty to the charge of selling the spurious articles only. Counsel for Messrs. BROWN and DALLY stated that they had affidavits from the printers, showing that LIETH had read the proofs of the labels and wrappers and appeared to direct the printing of them. Counsel also stated that vast quantities of these spurious and inferior articles had been thrown upon the market all through the West, to the great damage of their clients' business.

Recorder HOFFMAN said that he himself could not see the difference between forging a man's trade-mark and forging his name to a note or check, except that in forging a trade-mark even greater loss was incurred by the manufacturer than if his name had been forged to a note. The sentence of the court was that LIETH be confined in the Penitentiary for nine months on the first indictment to which he had pleaded guilty, and judgment on the other be suspended for the present.

SARAH DILLON, who plead guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, was discharged, judgment being suspended on account of mitigating circumstances.

ANN HERBERT pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

MARY MITCHELL plead guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

WILLIAM MORRIS and THOMAS NORRIS plead guilty to petit larceny, and were sent to the House of Refuge.

JOHN RYAN, convicted of grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for two years.

WILLIAM SMITH was tried and convicted for stealing $250 from a United States Volunteer. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Important Notice from Mr. Clace.

The following notice has been issued by Assistant United States Treasurer Mr. CISCO, relative to certificates of deposit of gold coin:

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that, until further ordered, I will issue to importers, for payment of duties on goods imported by them, certificates of deposit of gold coin, to the credit of the collector of any port as desired, in exchange for notes, at a quarter of one per centum below the current market value of gold.

These certificates are not assignable, but will be received by the collector from the party to whom they are issued.

J. J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

The Easter Elections.

CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT"—(REV. DR. VERREN.)—Wardens—Julas Lanchantin, Thomas Guille. Vestrymen—Gulian C. Verplanck, Georg Gneutal, Frederick M. Allen, Pierre F. C. Deslandes, Charles H. Karner, John J. Lagrave, Louis C. Cuinat, Edward D. Garesche.

CHRIST CHURCH.—Wardens—Messrs. Spencer K. Green and Peter D. Collins. Vestryman—Messrs. Randolph M. Cooley, John H. Ruckal, A. A. Selaver, Adon Smith, Jr., Jas. Dixon, Moses Chamberlain, John D. Wing and C. A. Seward, Esq.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—(Brooklyn)—Wardens—Messrs. Charles Christmas and Olney Lovett. Vestrymen—Messrs. Augustus E. Masters, Jasper W. Gilbert, Charles D. Lewis, James T. Tapscott, John A. Ameting, Marcus F. Hodges, Orville M. Oddie, Edward C. Elliott.

HOLY TRINITY—(Brooklyn)—Wardens—Hosea Webster and Charles A Townsend. The vestry the same as last year.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH—(Brooklyn)—Wardens—John S. Mackay, John B. Wilson. Vestrymen—Geo. W. Johnston, Dr. J. B. Elliot, H. H. Todd, V. Aldridge, J. A. Baush, Ely Webster, J. A. Nichols, J. C. Perry.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH—(Brooklyn)—Wardens—John W. Hunter, John Bennett. Vestrymen—John Gallop, Edward Hill, Wm. Swift, J. J. Lawrence, W. H. Fleeman, Jas. C. Hull, John Carpenter, J. M. Halsey.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—(Brooklyn)—Wardens—Chas. W. Smith, Isaac Vanderhut. Vestrymen—Chas. O. Jones, G. Pomeroy, W. S. Rollins, H. L. Smith, Geo. W. Holell, T. C. Granais, Wm. H. Brown, J. M. Cooper.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. D. C. Littlejohn and family, Gen. H. H. Baxter, C. J. Phelps, Vermont; Col. L. S. Devin, Elmira; Lieut.-Col. T. Lyman, Boston; John Newman, Ripley College, Vt., and J. M. Jaycox, New-York, are stopping at the Astor House.

W. E. Listey, Colorado; R. R. Peters, Colorado; T. and G. H. Dorriss, St. Louis; P. W. De Long, Cincinnati; J. W. Buttan, California, and O. Dickerson, California, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Maj.-Gen. Plessonton, U. S. A.; Maj. and Mrs. Chambliss, West Point, and Capt. G. S. Shaw, A. D. C. on Gen. Augur's Staff, are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—The Division Court of Inquiry, instituted on the 17th of February last to inquire whether the Sixty-ninth volunteered into the service of the United States, and whether the Sixty-ninth became a part of the Corcoran Legion, have adjourned. Adjt.-Gen. SPEAKER decides, upon the evidence given, that the Sixty-ninth twice entered the service of the United States for three months, but were mustered out. Only nine officers and forty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates entered the Corcoran Legion. It is, therefore, decided that the Sixty-ninth of this City, commanded by Col. BAGLEY, is the real Sixty-ninth New-York National Guard, and the name of the other is changed to the One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment, New-York State Volunteers.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—WM. SILVERSTEEL and SIGMUND PRAQUE, two Germans from Chatham-street, were arrested yesterday, and brought before the Commissioner, charged with enticing a soldier to desert. It appeared from the statement of the soldier that the prisoners met him in the Bowery on Sunday last and asked him to drink with them. After scraping an acquaintance with him they proposed that he should put on citizen's clothes, and accompany them to Boston, Mass., there to enlist in another regiment and get the bounty. They offered to give him the necessary clothing, and $75 cash down. Prisoners were held to bail in the sum of $800 each.

RIVER ITEMS.—The arrival of foreign vessels yesterday was much larger than usual, owing to the pleasant weather and the recent storms, which kept many ships at sea....Old shipping merchants say that transportation on the North River will probably be greater the coming season than during any preceding year....The iron ferry buildings at the foot of Whitehall-street are nearly completed. ....It is understood the *Dunderberg* will be launched during the month of May....Business at the Navy-yard was never more brisk than at present....The arrival of emigrants at Castle Garden, since the first of January, was never exceeded by the same period in former years.

FATAL STAGE ACCIDENT IN CHATHAM-STREET.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday at the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, on the body of a woman named CATHARINA EARLY, aged 33 years, who died at the New-York Hospital, from injuries received by being run over by a stage of the Bowery and Grand-street line, on Saturday, March 26, 1864. The jury, in their verdict, say: "We consider that the occurrence was entirely accidental, and we would recommend that there be a policeman stationed on Chatham-street hill, to arrest all persons driving on that hill at a faster rate than the law allows, and also to see persons safely across the street."

AN INCENDIARY FIRE IN THIRD-AVENUE.—About 10 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the basement of No. 581 Third-avenue, occupied by A. WEBB & Co. as a provision store. The damage was about $150. Insured in the Rutgers Insurance Company for $1,000. Fire-Marshal BAKER has made an investigation, and he has no doubt but that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

INDIAN VISITORS.—A large number of Indians—Iroquois, Mohawk, Senecs and Whatnot—are now in the City, on their way to visit their Great Father at Washington, returning in time to attend the Sanitary Fair. To-night eighteen of them will examine the curiosities at Barnum's Museum; but to other visitors these children of the forest will doubtless prove more attractive than anything else in the establishment.

BOUNTY BROKERS.—Yesterday, FRANK MCCORMICK and REUBEN ORELL, of Newark, New-Jersey, were brought before Major JOLINA, at Gen. DIX's Headquarters, charged with swindling three negro recruits of $200 each. They did not return the money and were promptly sent to Fort Lafayette.

BALL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The YONAG Men's Association give their seventh annual ball for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, at the Academy of Music, this evening.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board was held last night. Several communications from the Mayor were presented—one relative to the renting of the Jemes-street Market, in regard to which he solicited the advice of the Common Council; and the other recommending the improvement and proper care of Washington Park, which is now in a state of dilapidation. Both communications were referred to appropriate committees. Some routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A man named MICHAEL SHADLEY was burned to death, on Saturday night, in a lime-kiln, corner of Columbia and Amity streets, where he was in the habit of going to obtain lodgings, having no home to go to. Being intoxicated, as supposed, he rolled near the fire, and was roasted to death. An inquest was held by Coroner NORRIS, and a verdict of death by burns was rendered.

BUILDINGS BLOWN DOWN.—The storm on Saturday did considerable damage in the outskirts of the city. Fences were blown down and trees uprooted. The frames of five new buildings in course of erection on Tompkins-avenue, corner of Hancock-street, were levaled with the ground. They were owned by Mr. ROSS; damage about $500.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT.—The house of MICHAEL MCENTEE, in Steuben-st., was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Damage, about $100. TIMOTHY DOYLE, residing at No. 796 Pacific-street, in proceeding to the fire, was run over by Engine Company No. 17, and seriously injured. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

The Soldiers' Vote—Official Canvass.

MAJORITY OF OVER 210,000 FOR THE AMENDMENT.

The following is the full official vote of this State on the proposed amendment to the Constitution, permitting soldiers to vote:

Counties.	Whole No. of Voters.	For.	Against.
Albany	8,502	6,625	1,865
Allegany	5,355	4,930	423
Broome	3,886	3,611	328
Cattaraugus	4,856	4,462	373
Cayuga	5,733	4,998	3.5
Chautauqua	7,793	6,704	1,089
Chemung	4,627	2,328	290
Chenango	4,695	4,248	471
Clinton	2,826	2,397	429
Columbia	4,677	4,062	587
Cortland	3,138	2,818	320
Delaware	4,854	3,776	1,075
Dutchess	6,219	5,282	927
Erie	11,659	9,564	1,472
Essex	2,929	2,733	196
Franklin	2,598	1,911	687
Fulton	2,409	1,884	525
Genesee	3,526	3,365	161
Greene	4,506	2,533	1,973
Hamilton	286	178	108
Herkimer	4,648	4,103	560
Jefferson	7,173	6,355	818
Kings	9,884	9,103	740
Lewis	2,690	2,312	304
Livingston	4,087	3,929	125
Madison	5,713	5,105	602
Monroe	8,913	8,486	414
Montgomery	3,837	2,607	1,230
New-York	23,736	16,383	5,830
Niagara	4,195	3,935	238
Oneida	11,253	9,590	1,638
Onondaga	11,001	8,465	2,335
Ontario	4,468	4,206	248
Orange	5,993	4,638	1,354
Orleans	3,140	3,027	113
Oswego	7,653	7,268	378
Otsego	9,441	5,042	1,376
Putnam	1,230	867	363
Queens	2,335	1,871	462
Rensselaer	8,496	6,525	1,858
Richmond	1,323	681	642
Rockland	1,359	930	429
St. Lawrence	7,313	7,118	190
Saratoga	5,158	4,307	851
Schenectady	2,106	1,500	580
Schoharie	4,356	2,461	1,900
Schuyler	2,234	1,876	367
Seneca	3,169	2,816	353
Steuben	6,503	5,515	989
Suffolk	3,135	2,319	738
Sullivan	3,521	2,534	982
Tioga	3,103	2,713	393
Tompkins	3,977	3,803	100
Ulster	7,267	5,636	1,628
Warren	2,212	2,123	116
Washington	4,951	4,744	201
Wayne	5,757	5,272	455
Westchester	5,008	4,142	866
Wyoming	3,541	3,510	423
Yates	2,632	2,568	64
Total	307,435	258,795	48,070
Majority for the amendment			210,710

Public Board—3½ P. M.

300	N. Y. Central	143⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. B.	b3 126
200	do	b10 143⅜	200	do	b3 125⅝
300	do	143⅛	300	do	b3 125⅜
100	do	s3 143⅜	200	do	b3 125⅜
100	do	b3 143⅛	200	do	s3 125⅜
300	do	b3 143⅜	100	do	b3 125⅜
200	do	143⅞	100	do	125⅜
400	do	b3 143⅝	1000	do	s3 125
400	Erie R	125	200	Cle. & Tol. R.	b3 150
100	do	btw 125⅛	1200	do	b10 150
400	do	125⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	b3 68⅞
500	do	b3 125⅛	100	do	b3 68⅛
500	do	b3 125⅛	200	do	68⅛
200	do	s3 125⅜	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	s30 143
200	do	125⅜	100	do	s30 144
500	Erie Pr	114⅜	100	do	b3 145⅜
1000	do	114⅜	100	do	b3 145⅜
200	do	b10 114⅜	200	do	b3 145⅜
100	Hud. R. R. ex-div.	156⅜	100	Mil. & Pr. du Ch.	84⅛
900	Har. R.	106	400	do	84⅛
400	do	s3 106⅜	100	do	84⅛
1200	do	107⅛	100	Chi. & Alt. P.	100
100	do	106⅜	100	T. H. & A. R. Pr.	99
2200	Reading R.	147	100	Ch. B. & Quin.	b3 115
300	do	b3 147	100	Tol. & Wabash	70⅜
200	do	s3 148	100	do	70⅜
1000	do	148	100	Miss & Mo. R.	b15 68
500	do	btw 148⅜	$10,000	M & Mo. L. G. B	76
500	do	s10 148	35,000	Ohio & Miss C.	61⅝
200	do	s3 148⅜	10,000	do	64⅛
1200	do	148⅜	200	Mil. & Chi. R.	91
200	do	b3 148⅜	400	Canton Co.	70⅜
100	do	148⅜	100	do	70⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.	b3 148⅜	$10,000	Sandy Riv. C'l	
200	do	148⅜	5,000	Oil Co. 1st M. B.	100
100	do	148⅜	5,000	do	b3 100⅛
50	do	148⅜	600	Cum. Coal	82⅜
100	do	148	100	do	82⅜
600	M. S. & N. I. R.	117⅜	100	do	b3 83
200	do	s3 117⅜	200	Quick. M. Co.	76⅛
600	Ill. Cen. R.	152	1000	do	b3 76⅜
200	do	152⅛	200	do	76⅜
300	do	152⅜	300	do	s3 76⅜
400	do	151	200	do	76⅛
100	do	b3 151	1000	do	77
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	120⅜	600	do	s3 77
200	do	s3 126⅜	1005	do	b3 77
200	do	b10 126⅜	500	do	s3 77⅛
800	Gal. & Chic. R.	126	100	do	b3 77⅛
800	do	126⅜	200	do	b3 77⅜
600	do	126⅜	50	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	85
100	do	b10 126⅜	200	Wyom. Val. Coal Co	68⅛
200	do	b3 126⅛	100	Qtz. Hill G. M.	29
200	do	b4 126⅛	200	do	29⅛
100	Rut. Marble Co.	25	300	do	b10 29⅛
600	Mar. Min. Co.	43	200	do	b10 30
300	do	42⅜	500	Can. Co.	s10 10⅜
100	do	b3 43	600	do	11
100	do	b10 43⅛	200	Nashua Co.	b3 17⅜
1500	Bucks Co. L. Co.	1⅜			

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$15,000	Amer Gold	s3 166⅜	200	Rock Island R.	125
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	b3 142	200	do	b3 125
100	do	b5 142	800	Fort Wayne	143
100	Erie R.	b3 124⅜	100	do	s30 140
400	do	b3 124⅜	100	do	s3 143
200	do	124⅜	500	do	b3 143⅛
100	do	s30 124	500	do	b3 143⅜
100	do	124⅞	200	do	b3 143⅛
200	Hudson Riv. R.	155⅜	200	do	b3 143⅜
300	do	b3 156	300	Prairie du Chien.	81
100	Harlem R.	s3 107	100	do	83⅝
200	do	106⅝	100	do	83⅜
200	do	107	200	do	83
200	do	107⅛	100	Chi. & Alton R.	95
300	do	107⅜	100	Burl. & Quin.	145
300	do	108	200	Canada Cop. Co.	11
200	Reading R.	147⅜	400	do	b3 11⅛
200	do	b3 146⅜	5,000	O. & M. Cer.	61
100	Mich. Cen. R.	148	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	85⅞
100	do	147⅞	300	do	85⅜
700	do	147⅜	200	Canton Co.	s60 69⅛
200	do	147⅜	300	Cumberland	b3 82⅜
100	Mich. So. R.	116⅜	100	do	s3 82⅜
100	do	116⅜	500	Bucks C. L'd Co.	1⅜
300	Ill. Cen. R.	b3 148⅜	300	Quick. Min. Co.	75
300	do	b3 149	500	do	76⅜
600	do	148⅝	4000	do	75⅜
100	do	b3 148⅜	1000	do	76
300	do	148⅝	500	do	b15 76
200	do	b3 148⅜	800	do	b4 76
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	125⅞	500	Qtz. Hill M. Co.	29
500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	150	100	do	28⅞
400	do	149⅜	100	Mariposa M. Co.	42⅜
200	do	149⅜			

Advertisement.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, when allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a *direct* influence to the affected parts; the soothing effect to the mucous lining of the windpipe allays Pulmonary irritation and gives relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable.

[Advertisement.]

SIGNS OF CHARACTER, AND HOW TO READ THEM.—Physiognomy, Phrenology, Psychology, Ethnology, with Portraits and Biography, given in the April Number *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*. Now ready. 15 cents, or $1 50 a year.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

The last of the course of lectures which are being delivered in the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. BURGHARD'S,) will be delivered by Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, TUESDAY EVENING, March 29, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*London*. Admission, 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

INDIANS AT BARNUM'S.—A large party of Indians now in New York, visit Barnum's Museum this evening.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship George Washington, for New-Orleans—A. Cantillier, Joseph R. Cann, H. O. Wilcox, W. F. Porter, J. M. Hendricks, H. B. Lewemore, W. Lyman and wife, Capt. Courtney, Mrs. Maj. Robie and child, C. O'Connor, Dr. Haver and mother, Miss Gaffrey, Capt. Merton, Lieut. Jaas, Charles Frolliand, J. C. Cooley, Capt. Wm. Baker, S. L. Powers, Mrs. and Miss Davidson, J. A. Smith, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. A. Scanlan, Lieut. Merton, H. S. Dodn, J. M. Kelly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 51 | Sun sets..... 6 21 | Moon rises..12 15
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11 51 | Gov. Island..12 40 | Hell Gate.. 2 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, March 28.

Cleared.

Steamship America, Shaw, New-Orleans.
Steamer J. R. Thompson, McKaig, Baltimore. Wm. Dalzell.
Barks Theresa & Amelia, (Ital.,) Romeo, Cork, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Harriet Ralli, (Fr.,) Boniffacy, Marseilles, Bartjer & De Vertu.
Brigs Leviathan, Singer, Elizabethport. Metcalf & Duncan; Cormor, Talbot, Machias. Simpson & Clapp; Warren, Smith, Philadelphia. Bassett & Nickerson.
Schooners Myrtle, Youngs, New-Haven. H. S. Rackett & Son; Anna B. Hayes, Robinson, Wilmington, J. W. McKee; Mazanpa, Yoong, Norfolk. F. J. Campbell; D. Miller, Fortress Monroe. F. J. Campbell; Twila, (Br.,) Porter, Manzanilla. D. B. De Wolf; Priscesa, Lovell, Boston; R. Parker, Tarr, Gloucester; Alice T., (Br.,) Thompson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Viola, Acsley, Philadelphia. T. M. Mayhew; Ann & Susan, Dengias, Fortress Monroe, E. D. Huribut & Co.; Globe, Rockwell, Fortress Monroe. Bantley, Smith & Co.; Sea Nymph, Conley, Washington, L. Kenny; Wave, Cole, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; D. W. Vaughan, Gifford, Washington, F. J. Campbell; Leocadia, Small, Salem. J. W. Elwell & Co.

Sloops Chas. Pryor, Bash, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Louisa Moore, Winters, Hilton Head March 19, via Hatteras Inlet 24th, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster March 26, off Little Egg Harbor, saw a ship under close-reefed fors and mizzen-topsails and maintopmast gons; as it soon after set in thick cond not speak her. On the 25th and 26th had very heavy S. E. and N. E. gales.

Steamship North Star, Lefevre, from a cruiss in search of the Italian frigate Re Galantuomo.

Ship Favorite, (of St. John, N. B.,) Spain, Newport, Wales, 49 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Brig Agnes, (Prus.,) Mentz, Marseilles 80 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt, is bound to Boston; put into this port in distress, having experienced very heavy weather, and on the 16th inst., during a violent gale from N. E., accompanied by snow, stove bulwarks, lost ano split sails, and touched four times on Nantucket Shoals, causing the vessel to leak badly, the crew becoming exhausted and unable to keep the vessel free; on the 27th, was taken in tow by pilot boat Wm. H. Aspinwall, and towed to Sandy Hook, and from thence by steaming to this City. During the gale of the 16th, John Douglass, seaman, of Liverpool, was washed overboard by a sea and lost.

Schr. Bessie, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Teneriffe Jan. 9, via River Gambia, W. C. A., 42 ds., with fruit, nuts, etc., to W. W. De Forest & Co. Experienced heavy weather most of the passage; been 22 ds. N. of Bermuda; carried away foretopmast, split and lost sails.

Schr. S. T. Garrison, Ellsworth, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Atlantic, Wass, Cotler, with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Kossuth, Meyo, Machias 14 ds., with lumber to E. J. Peters & Co.

Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Fall River 2 ds.

Schr. Fair-dealer, Yoonc, Providence.

Schr. J. S. Curtis, Crowell, Providence.

Schr. Juliet, Foshee, Boston 6 ds., in ballast.

Schr. H. S. Barnes, Rnll, Newport 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Charles Moller, Baker, Boston 4 ds.

Schr. Hanneh D. ——, Harwich, to master.

Sloop Poinler, Sickles, Providence.

WIND—During the day, N. N. W.

Below.

Ship Victoria, Champion, London Feb. 21, to E. E. Morgan. Also one ship.

Sailed.

March 27—Steamers Empire, Moonlight, Pstapsco, E. L. Clark.

Barks S. R. Chapman, Frangen, Spirito, Arthur Pardew, N. Boynton.

Brigs Pedro, P. P. Watson, Daisey, Denmark.

Schooners Halitia, C. & N. Rogers, La Creole, D. S. Williams, Lovett Peacock, W. & T. Crammer, Exertioo, G. L. White, Alex. Bins, Mercy Taylor, S. J. Waring, Napoleon, Moderator, Brave.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 28—Arr bark Emilie, from Liverpool; gunboat Rhode Island, Cape Haytien 19th. Left U. S. steamer Powhatan end U. S. ship National Guard.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. bark W. S. Hansel, (formerly the Am. bark Aura,) Capt. Bunker, from Guantanamo for Philadelphia, with a cargo of sugar and honey, went ashore on the 19th inst. at 9 A. M., about 10 miles south of Hatteras light; the weather thick at the time; vessel and cargo a total loss. She lies broadside on, so that the sugar casks have floated out, and the beach is strewed for miles with the empty hogsheads. All hands were saved. One man from the shore was drowned while assisting to save the crew. Three of the passengers from the Hansel came to this port in the transport Louisa Moore. The cargo was insured, but the vessel.

RETURNED.—Ship Lydia, of Yarmouth, N. S., Killam, hence March 4, with a general cargo, bound to Callao, and dispatched by Dolliver, Potter & Co., having on the 6th inst., in lat. 37 07, lon. 64, encountered a violent gale from S. W., during which spring a leak, and was making about five inches of water per hour; the gale lasted thirty hours, during which time was bove to; on 11th, Saody Hook bearing N. W. by W. 660 miles, bore up for New-York; on the 22d and 23d, lat. 39 43, lon. 73 39, had a heavy gale from N. E., with snow; on the 25th, took another gale, and was compelled to haul off shore.

The brig Mauricio, (Dutch,) Capt. Schroeder, from Curacoa, is ashore on Squao beach. Captain and crew saved.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 24, P. M.—Arr. schr. Lizzie M Stacy, from Chontauk River, Md., for Boston.

March 25—Arr. and sld. schrs. Julia Elizabeth and Cosmos, from Elizabethport for Boston; Laura Frances, from New-York for do.; M. S. Partridge, from do. for Portsmouth; Israel L. Snow, from Rondout for Portland. Also arr. brigs Virginia, Ambrose Light and Advent, (Br.;) schrs. Surf, Samuel Fish, John Somes, Hattie Lewis, Otter Rock, and others.

In port at 8 A. M., wind light from N. W., schrs. Alexandria, Van Buren, Rossuth, Harriet Samantha, Surprise and Mary Louisa.

Schr. Honest Abe, of Ellsworth, from Providence for Magnadavie, N. B., dragged ashore at Tarpauline Cove on the night of the 23d, in the N. E. gale; is lilged and nearly dry on the rocks at low water.

Gen. Smith had shaken her faith in the flag. Mr. Cuyler growled inwardly, but bore it tolerably well; said all his negroes (100) had departed but some five, his fences had disappeared, his sheep and chickens were devoured, and his mules had been taken by one party or the other; for this is the third time our armies have been over this country, and, I take it, friend or foe, it makes little difference, all devour.

Our first tent night was cold for this country, but we slept well, and were waked by the mocking-birds and bugles; very pleasant. Had some difficulty in finding a servant; for the demands have been great, and there is a scarcity of colored people in this State this day. Visited the camps of the Fourteenth New-York Cavalry, and saw a fine drill, by Major.

Then visited camp of the Second New-York Veterans, Col. Cowdrey, of Saratoga. Just at this moment the regiment seems under a cloud, though its reputation, I believe, is one of the best. The Colonel himself was temporarily ordered to his tent for some informality, and, I am told his Major, Van Vleet, has been ordered to report for duty at New-Orleans. It seems the Major made an excursion into the country thirty miles west of this, and brought back three hundred and fifty cattle; but not content with this, his soldiers (with or without his consent) brought back some considerable store of chickens, pigs, sheep, &c., which Gen. Franklin happened to see. These articles were at once confiscated and the Major dismissed to New-Orleans. It is not only that the people should not be plundered, but such plundering demoralizes the army and cannot be permitted. As I believe Col. Cheevers is esteemed highly, this is to be regretted.

Scene II., 9 P. M.—A large fire of blazing logs near the General's tent; around this are seated the General and his Staff. Two Germans of the guard, who have carried a large accordeon through the wars, are singing their songs; and standing about in the dim light are the rest of the guard, the negroes and attendants. The picture was picturesque.

ARTILLERY REVIEW.

To-day was a large and fine review of artillery, led by the famous Nims' battery. Present, Gen. Franklin and Staff, attended by Gens. Emory, Lee and Ransom, with their respective Staffs. Those who know, say that a better show of artillery is rarely seen in these parts.

THE ARMY IN MOTION.

Orders have just come for the army to move, and now all is activity. Wagon trains are loading up, cavalrymen are perfecting their harness, infantry are brightening their pieces. Gen. A. L. Lee will lead the advance with his cavalry, which he has been collecting and equipping with skill and energy. It is a superb body of men, and as well mounted as possible in this region. The men seem in good heart, able and ready to do their work. When I mention Cols. Dudley, Gooding, Lucas and Robinson, you may suppose that Gen. Lee will be served by able Lieutenants. It is understood that Gen. Banks will again take the command in person, and I hear the names of Gens. Franklin, Emory, Ransom and Gaven as spoken of in connection with the movement. Where the expedition will go and what it will accomplish, I do not know, but expect action points to the Red River country, where Kirby Smith and Dick Taylor head the rebel forces. Whatever is its purpose, it will be developed before this reaches you, and whatever it is, we believe it will not be such a fruitless expedition as some others. It will certainly open a rich and productive country, and onght to free some cotton. It is well known that there remain along the Red River large quantities of cotton, some of which can be got out; but I learn from a person lately from that country, that the rebels are determined to burn if they can't save, and that orders have gone out to that effect. On the other hand it is shrewdly suspected that some of the rebel officers are in league with our New-Orleans merchants to save it. We shall see.

I have no Government information, but what I have leads me to report that the rebels have from twelve to twenty thousand men between Alexandria and Shreveport; that these *may* be concentrated at some point where there *may* be a hard fight; that Alexandria is not much fortified; that Fort De Russy, below that, is a strong work, which may be turned by our forces, and certainly will be if Gen. Sherman advances from Vicksburg to cooperate with Gen. Banks; that Shreveport is well prepared for defence and will be defended if possible, and finally, that Magruder with his ten to twenty thousand men is still in Texas, but may possibly be recalled to cooperate with Kirby Smith in the defence of the Trans-Mississippi. If the rebels are able to combine all their forces, and Gen. Banks is able to combine with Gen. Sherman, the campaign will not be insignificant or unexciting.

The heavy artillery has gone forward and the cavalry starts to-night; so good bye till we reach the Red River. WYLLYS.

GEN. LEE'S ORDERS TO MOVE.

P. S.—The cavalry are ordered to start at once, and at no hour's notice, are already in motion, at sunset of this the 13th March, His command consists of some six thousand men, led by Cols. Dudley, Gooding, Lucas and Robinson, including three batteries, one of which is Nims', already famous. Telegraph dispatches have just arrived, saying that Gen. Sherman has entered the mouth of Red River with transports and gunboats, and Gen. Lee's orders are to move on at once to cooperate in the action on and near the Red River. He will leave here to-night and push through as rapidly as possible without infantry support, and will fight his way through to the Red River at or near Alexandria, then to act as the emergency may demand. He must make the march of a hundred and sixty or seventy miles with what he can carry from here, and hardly expects to find any considerable opposing forces this side of Opelousas; beyond that he probably must have a fight, and if not beaten will reach the Red River in some six days or less. Fort De Russy, some twenty-five miles below Alexandria, is believed to have been strengthened, and the river blocked there by trees and other obstructions. If Sherman is detained there Lee will attack in the rear, unless the rebels find it better to get out of it and save themselves from being flanked. From the known activity and rapidity of Gens. Lee and Sherman, you may be sure that no grass will grow under their feet. It is fortunate that these two Commanders will be free to act according to their own best judgment, and as they have already established a reputation for bravery and dash, they will do what is possible to sustain their well-earned reputations. They may fail to do what they wish, but I hope not.

The night is fine and bright, and the cavalry is pouring by cheering like schoolboys. They are brave fellows, and seem to enjoy the prospect of a fight. W.

THE DEATH OF MR. CLOUGH.

A most unfortunate and melancholy end has come to Mr. Clough, who was engaged in cultivating two of the largest estates on the Mississippi, (Doyals' and one of the Minoa's.) I understand he was a Connecticut man, very active, energetic, and, I should suppose, rash. It seems he had been plagued by some stray horses, belonging to a sort of vagrant white family, which had squatted on one of these properties, and had given them notice that they must remove their horses and themselves; so, I suppose, bad blood had been engendered.

Meeting the son, a boy about sixteen, driving his wagon, Mr. Clough has some words with him, and the boy replied in an insolent way, that "they would move their horses when they got ready," &c. Upon which Mr. Clough dismounted and proceeded to take the boy's horses out of his wagon. Upon which the boy shot him through the head, so that he died instantly.

Progress of the Red River Expedition—The Brownsville Custom-House—The United States District Court—List of Prize Cases Disposed of.

New-Orleans, Saturday, March 19, 1864.

There is news from Red River that Fort De Russy, on the 14th inst., and Alexandria on the 15th inst., were captured. With the fort were taken some three hundred prisoners, including twenty-four officers, also ten siege-guns, with a large quantity of ammunition and commissary stores. The city is full of political excitement with the preliminary work of electing members to the coming State Convention. It is believed here that the best men will be selected for the important trust.

The Custom-house at Brownsville, Texas, will, as this reaches you, be opened for business. Mr. Wharrington, a very capable officer and an old citizen of Texas, has been appointed by Secretary Chase to reorganize the department. I understand that there is not a vestige of property left that once belonged to the Federal Government, anything like a record having been carefully destroyed, burnt, by the rebels. Mr. Worthington is represented as being a thoroughgoing business man, favorably known in the citizens of Texas, and his appointment will meet with the hearty approval of all immediately interested in the matter. Mr. Geo. F. H. Younes, formerly of Brooklyn, but for the last two years and more in the Custom-house of this city, has been selected as assistant. Mr. Younes was one of the officials sent out to New-Orleans at the time the port was opened, under the direction of the present efficient collector, Geo. S. Denison, Esq., and in the responsible duties that have devolved on Mr. Younes no one could have performed them better. The two gentlemen leave for their important point of duty, to-day, on the steamer *St. Mary*, which proceeds direct to Point Isabel, then land travel of some twenty miles, which takes them on the battle-fields of Palo Alto and Resaca del Palma, they will reach Brownsville, their place of destination. I need not tell the merchants of New-York how important this movement is to their interests, nor need I speak of the great importance of seizing the mouth of the Rio Grande, not only thereby stopping a rebel trade of fifteen millions of dollars per month, but more has been done, the ports are opened under our flag, and the business will be legitimate, and the profits will accrue to the United States, and not to the coffers of Jeff. Davis & Co.

The recent unanimous confirmation by the Senate of the nomination of the Hon. E. H. Durell, Judge of the United States District Court, certainly calls the attention of the public to this important court, before which, in the future, must come some of the largest and most important cases that will grow out of the legal complications created by the rebellion. The first Judge of this court was the Hon. Dominique Hall, an eminent lawyer and a just and impartial magistrate. His vindication of the independence of the judiciary in the case of Gen. Jackson's arrest, presents a striking illustration of his firmness and moral courage. During the time he occupied his seat in the District Court, he exercised the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, and it is a remarkable fact, that only one of his decisions was reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in this case he desired that a writ of error should be presented. He died in 1819, and was succeeded by Judge Dick, who had been District Attorney. Judge Dick died in 1826, and was succeeded by Thomas Bowling Robinson. He had been Governor of Louisiana, was a gentleman of great natural dignity of character and model worth. Judge Robinson was succeeded by Judge Harper, who had been for many years Clerk of the Court. Judge Lawrence succeeded Judge Harper, and distinguished himself by his extraordinary controversy with the Supreme Court of the United States on the subject of equity jurisprudence. He died in 1842, and was succeeded by Judge T. H. McCaleb, a gentleman of the New-Orleans bar, who occupied the seat until displaced by the pretended secession of Louisiana from the Union. Shortly after Judge McCaleb's appointment, it was reported that he was dead, and a Mr. Crawford was commissioned as his successor, but on Mr. Crawford's arrival in this State to assume the duties of his office he learned that the report of Judge McCaleb's death was incorrect. There was a suspension of the office of United States District Judge from the time the State fell into the hands of the rebels up to June, 1863, when the Hon. E. H. Durell was appointed by Mr. Lincoln to assume the responsible duties of the exalted position. Judge Durell, who is a native of Portsmouth, N. H., and of a family on both sides of revolutionary antecedents, has been for more than a quarter of a century a member of the New-Orleans bar; he is remarkable among his intimate friends for his fine classical education, his knowledge of the modern languages, and for his studious and retired habits. He distinguished himself as a student at Harvard College, where he graduated, and entered the law school to complete his professional studies. Judge Durell has in years gone by taken a deep interest in the municipal affairs of New-Orleans. I believe he is the author of the present city charter, and has been from time to time Chairman of the Finance Bureau. Throughout the reign of terror under Lovell, Hollins, and Twiggs, Judge Durell maintained his position as a Union man, never turning to the right or left, and he is among the very few resident citizens at that time of fiery ordeal, who never for a moment, from intimidation or interest, committed themselves to the usurpation. When Gen. Butler took possession of the city as the local authorities fled, Judge Durell was appointed to take charge of the finances of the city, and under his control her credit was restored, her money kept at par, her bonds as they fell due have been paid, her public improvements carried on, and in spite of the war and previous rebel mismanagement, the *taxes have been reduced*. Judge Durell, in the profession which he honors, is spoken of as a gentleman of sound judgment, of a clear and ready discrimination. His dignity of deportment, firmness of character, universally acknowledged honesty of purpose, and impartiality in the administration of justice, are admitted by all to eminently fit him for the duties so recently imposed upon him by the justly displayed confidence of his Government.

So pressing were the duties of the court, that Judge Durell has held it open ever since his appointment, and there are now before it cases of immense importance, involving all the difficulties attending the legal disposition of estates abandoned by persons now active in the rebel service. In no judicial district in all the South is there so much rebel property interested as in New-Orleans. The moment the court was organized, the United States vessels-of-war commenced sending prayers to the court for adjudication, and in this department alone there has been an immense amount of labor performed, as will be seen by the list of prayers annexed to this meagre history of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. The list includes all captures that have been reported since the opening of the court in June last up to the 15th of March, 1864:

Name of Vessel	How Disposed of.	Captured by
Heleona	Condemned	U. S. S. Ossipee.
Large R. Mcculun	Condemned	Clifton and Vincennes.
Steamer Wm. Bagalay	Cond'd'apo'd.	Ossipee, Keonebec and De Soto.
Schr. Excelsior	Condemned	Kensington.
Schr. Cecilia D	Condemned	Antona.
Schr. Betsey	Condemned	Antona.
Schr. Flying Scud	Pending	Princess Royal.
Schr. J. T. Davis	Condemned	Cayuga.
Str. Warrior	Condemned	Gertrude.
Schr. Wave	Condemned	Cayuga.
Str. Southern Merchant	Condemned	Estrella.
Str. Sir Wm. Peel	Pending	Seminole.
Schr. Mary Canfield	Condemned	Bk W. G. Anderson
Str. Leviathan	Rest'd to U.S	De Soto.
Str. Alabama	Condemned	Eugenie, San Jacinto and Tennessee
Str. Sallie Robinson	Restored	Lower Miss. Fleet.
Schr. Jennie	Pending	Virginia.
Schr. Florrie	Restored	Bermuda.
Str. Montgomery	Condemned	De Soto.
Str. Segur	Condemned	Gulf Squadron.
Yachts Restless, Union and two others, names unknown	Condemned	Commodore.
Str. Lizzie Davis	Condemned	Bay Jacinto.
Schr. Sylena	Restored	J. P. Jackson.
Schr. Friendship	Condemned	Tennessee.
One sail-boat	Condemned	Yacht Coryphens
Schr. Anita	Condemned	Granite City.
Schr. Mammoth	Restored	Virginia.
498 pair of shoes	Condemned	Vincennes.
Three sailboats	Condemned	Coryphens.
Brig Dashing Wave	Pending	Owasco.
Brig Volant	Pending	Virginia.
Schr. Reserve	Condemned	Schr. Kittatinny.
Bark Science	Pending	Virginia.
Schr. Wioona	Condemned	Blk. Fl. off Mobile.
Schr. Leocadie	Condemned	Commodore.
Schr. Golden Rooster	Discontinued	Commodore.
Schr. Mary Ann	Condemned	Antona.
Schr. Sandra Ann	Condemned	Granite City.
Schr. Furska	Condemned	Aroostook.
Bark Teresita	Pending	Granite City.
3 bales & 2 crates Cotton	Condemned	Granite City.
Schr. Marshal J. Smith	Condemned	Kennebec.
Schr. Independence	Condemned	Potomac.
Schr. Katondel Villo	Pending	
Schr. Exchange	Condemned	Antona.
Schr. John Scott	Condemned	Keunebec.
Schr. Ellen	Condemned	Gertrnda.
Schr. Lucy	Restored	Corypheus.
Schr. Cosmopolite	Pending	Aroostook.
Schr. Champion	Pending	Potomac.
Schr. Louisa	Condemned	Queen.
Str. Grey Jacket	Pending	Kenebec.
Schr. Henry Colthirst	Pending	Virginia.
Four boats and cargoes	Pending	Commodore.
Str. Ben Franklin	Pending	Argosy.
Schr. Alligator	Discontinued	Stockdale.
Schr. Mary Douglas	Pending	Virginia.
Str. Gillum	Pending	Tyler & Covington
Schr. Camille	Pending	Virginia.
Schr. Stingray	Pending	Penobscot.
Schr. Lily	Pending	Penobscot.
Schr. John Douglas	Pending	Penobscot.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

Gen. Blunt at Fort Smith—His Orders on Resuming his Old Command—Col. Watties after the Guerrillas—The Choctaw Council—Albert Pike—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Fort Smith, Ark., Sunday, March 13, 1864.

Your old Kansas correspondent finds time to write some brief notes. He is on duty at this place. Gen. Blunt arrived on Wednesday last, and assumed command, yesterday, of the District and Army of the Frontier. It appears that in the recent changes of department lines, a portion of Gen. Blunt's old district and army found themselves in the Department of Arkansas. Gen. Thayer was ordered here by Major-Gen. Steele to assume command of Western Arkansas under the name and designation of the District of the Frontier. In performance of this duty he assumes command of the army commanded by Major-Gen. Blunt, while the latter was absent in Washington. It so happened that the entire army, with the exception of the Indian Brigade, and several companies of cavalry, were encamped in and about Fort Smith, and the border counties of Arkansas. If Gen. Thayer's action is proper and valid, then Gen. Blunt is left without troops to protect his own lines and the loyal Indians.

It is believed that the course pursued is a mistaken one, and acting in the spirit of the following order, Gen. Blunt issues General Order No. 1, reassuming command of the Army and District of the Frontier.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, March 22, 1862.

General Orders No. 29.—In the changes recently made in the boundaries of department commands, it may happen that troops belonging to one department may either be in, or may unavoidably pass into, another. In such case, the troops so situated will continue under the command of the General under whose orders they may have been operating. But it is expected that they will be withdrawn as soon as the position they may occupy comes within the control of the proper Commander of the department.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

Gen. Blunt assumed command of his old army in the following:

Headquarters, District of the Frontier, Fort Smith, Ark., March 24, 1864.

General Orders No. 1.—1. In obedience to instructions from headquarters, Department of Kansas, the undersigned *resumes* command of the District of the Frontier, embracing the Indian Territory and the military post of Fort Smith, with headquarters at Fort Smith.

2. Commanders of brigades, regiments, detachments, batteries and posts, serving in the District of the Frontier, will report to these headquarters. Particular attention is called to General Order No. 29, War Department, series of 1862.

3. The following-named Staff officers are announced, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly, viz.:

Maj. T. J. Anderson, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

Capt. H. C. Loring, Tenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, A. D. C.

Capt. R. J. Hinton, Second Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry, A. D. C.

Lieut. J. E. Tappan, Second Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, A. D. C. JAS. G. BLUNT, Maj.-Gen.

T. J. Anderson, Ass't. Adjt.-Gen.

There can be no doubt that Gen. Blunt is both technically and equitably right in this matter. It will be amicably adjusted without doubt. The troops thus transferred consist of seven regiments of white troops, three batteries, and three colored regiments, veterans nearly all. There are no military operations of interest here. But few bushwhacking bands are to be found in this section. The activity of the "Mountain Feds," and the Kansas Cavalry thin them out.

The Third Wisconsin Cavalry have recolisted as *veterans* and gone home. This regiment has done most invaluable service on the frontier. It has been in numberless skirmishes, and participated with distinguished gallantry in the two battles of Newtonia, also Neosho, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, capture of Van Buren, Honey Springs, and the captures of Perryville and Fort Smith. Portions of it have endured all the hard service in the Indian Territory, and participated in the many engagements which have been fought over its possession. They deserve an honorable welcome home.

Col. Wm. A. Phillips is in command of the Indian Brigade, a battalion of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, and Capt. Kaufman's Howitzer Battery, with headquarters at Fort Gibson. The recent changes in the department and other reasons have combined together to impair the efficiency of his force. Much difficulty has been found in supplying the post and command. By the transfer of his trains Col. Phillips has been almost denuded of transportation. The severe service and scarcity of forage have destroyed a large portion of his mules. During a late raid into the Choctaw and Chickasaw country he captured 100 head of oxen and steers, which he used in place of mules, sending forward the train to Fort Scott for supplies.

The Indian Brigade have made two successful movements south of the Arkansas, against the rebels under Gen. Cooper, Maxey, and Cols. Bayles and Stand Watie. The last expedition was under Col. Wattles, of the Second Regiment Indian Brigade, and consisted of the First and Third Regiments, the latter under Maj. Foreman; a battalion of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, under Maj. Willets, and a section of the Howitzer Battery, Capt. Kaufman. It left Fort Gibson on the 1st of February, marching south across the river. On the 5th, they reached Hillabee, Choctaw nation, 75 miles south of Gibson. That day, and the 6th, 7th and 8th, the command skirmished with the rebels, routing them and killing 50. On the 9th and 10th, the force moved in three columns directly south to Little River, in the Chickasaw nation, and on the 11th the whole command united. They found the enemy broken into small parties and completely demoralized. Our forces gave them no time to recover.

Maj. Willets, with the Fourteenth Kansas, had one quite brisk engagement, in which thirty rebels were killed. During this pursuit Maj. Foreman's forces killed 9, Capt. Phillips' 10, Capt. Jacobs' 6. Twenty prisoners were taken.

On the 13th, had a brisk fight with a portion of Cooper's command on Middle Boggy. During the engagement 49 rebels were killed and left on the field, the enemy fleeing in disorder. They were pursued for a considerable distance by our cavalry. But few on our side injured. From the 14th to 17th ult. the command marched west toward Washita. Everywhere they found the rebels fleeing, some to the Wichita Mountains, and others towards Chihauhau. The rebel force, Texans and Choctaws, under Gens. Maxey and Cooper, fled across Red River into Northern Texas. Col. Bayles, with his Texans, removed from ted River to Brazos.

From Washita Col. Wattles returned to Fort Gibson, his ammunition being expended. The country was thoroughly scouted for eighty miles on the line of march. It is evident that the rebel Indians of the Seminole and Chickasaw nations have all fled South. Col. Wattles returned to camp on the 27th, having during the entire trip subsisted men and animals from the country. The men levied on corn ground in hand-mills captured from the rebels.

It is reported that Cooper's advance has returned to Washita River, Choctaw nation, and that Stand Watie is scouting in the neighborhood of the Boggy. The Indians are clearly all desirous of returning to their allegiance. The Cuddoas serving in the Choctaw regiments desire to return. A council of Chickasaws, Cuodoas, Seminoles, and other Indian tribes who have been acting with the rebels, is to be held at Tishimingo for the purpose of considering the measures necessary to this end.

The Chocktaws hold a grand council on the 14th inst., at Scullyville, fifteen miles from this place, to which Gen. Blunt is invited and will attend. It is expected that delegates will be present from nearly every township in the Chocktaw Territory. This nation, though the first Indian tribe to enter the Confederacy, and the first to raise troops for its army, are in a great degree heartily sick of their treachery. They desire to return. It is understood that they will elect delegates to send to Washington for the purpose of securing a renewal of their treaties.

A scout, just in from Sherman, Texas, reports all quiet in that vicinity. Quantrill, Tonn and Si Gordon's murderous gangs are encamped in that vicinity. Quantrill still sports the uniform, &c., of a Major-General conferred by him at Bexter's Springs from Gen. Blunt, no active Union feeling prevails in that vicinity, and Quantrill was sent to crush the same. He has been pursuing the same murderous policy that he did on the border of Kansas. He is making preparations to move North, when the grass grows.

A good many deserters and citizens are coming in from Texas, taking the amnesty oath and enlisting in our regiments. Five Texans came in some days since at Fort Gibson. One of them was a well-known Union man, who has been in the hosh for many months past. They desire authority to raise a regiment, which they assure us can be easily done.

The Arkansas River is very low and failing. This is very discouraging to the army, as the tedious land route makes it almost impossible to supply the army. Immense supplies are waiting below for transhipment to this place. Without an early rise the troops and citizens must suffer for supplies.

Albert Pike, poet, orator, lawyer, rebel, brigadier and Indian agent, is said to be living within the Federal lines at Huntsville, south of Little Rock, in a most wretched and poverty stricken condition. The retribution of Benedict Arnold and Aaron Burr has overtaken him. During the latter portion of his career as a rebel General, he was the victim of a most relentless persecution on the part of Hindman and Holmes. He came out of that the *suspect* of the Confederates, and impoverished in purse, stricken in body and ruined in character, he finds himself once under the old flag, broken down and ruined.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS'

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

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MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. (See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.) Prices, $85 to $50 each.

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C. C. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

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BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,

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ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
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calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,978	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking.	——
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Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

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N. B.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, April 16, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

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No freights received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

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One steamboat 200 ft. long by 28 ft. beam, 9 ft. hold.
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One steamboat 150 ft. long by 26 ft. beam, 8 ft. hold.
One steamboat 147 ft. long by 25 ft. beam, 10 ft. hold.
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One steamboat 98 ft. long by 20 ft. beam, 6 ft. hold.
Also, several screw tugs. Apply to C. W. COVELAND, No. 122 BROADWAY.

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FINANCIAL.

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R. W. RONALD, Deputy Chairman. R. W. Ronald & Son, Liverpool.
ARNOLD BARUCHSON, A. Baruchson & Co., Liverpool.
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Offices of the New-York Agency, on and after the 1st May next, will be at No. 67 William-st., up to which date the business will be carried on at the temporary offices, No. 64 Broad-st.

FIRST REPORT OF THE MERCANTILE AND EXCHANGE BANK, LIMITED, SUBMITTED AND APPROVED AT THE MEETING OF PROPRIETORS, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1864.

Liabilities and Assets, Dec. 31, 1863.

Dr.

To Capital account: £10 paid on 20,000 shares.....£200,000 Less calls not yet paid..... 1,524	£198,476	0 0
To premium received on reserved shares..	8,619	0 0
To amount due on Current, Deposit and other Accounts.....	778,296	8 8
To Profit and Loss Account.....	19,234	18 11
	£1,004,626	7 7

Cr.

By Cash at Head Office and Branches, at Bank of England and at Call.....	£146,323	11 9
By Bills of Exchange, Loans to Customers, other Securities, &c.	847,202	15 4
By New Bank Premises, Fittings and Furniture at Liverpool, London and Glasgow, Stamps, &c.....	4,368	12 5
By Preliminary Expenses	5,617	8 8
By Current Expenses, bad and doubtful Debts, Income Tax, &c.....	7,113	19 6
	£1,004,626	7 7

Profit and Loss Account, Dec. 31, 1863.

Dr.

To Current Expenses and Directors' Fees at the three Establishments, Bad and Doubtful Debts and Income Tax.....	£7,113	19 6
To Rebate on Bills not due, at 6 per cent..	6,200	8 3
To Dividend of 5s. per Share on 20,000 Shares, free of Income Tax.....	5,000	0 0
	£18,314	7 9
To Written off Preliminary Expenses.....	1,872	0 0
To transfer to Reserve Fund, viz.: Balance of Premium on Reserved Shares..... £6,747		
Proportion of Surplus Profits, as provided by Deed of Settlement 50—	7,941	0 0
Balance of Profits carried to Profit and Loss, new Account.....	336	11 2
	£27,853	18 11

Cr.

By Profit to 31st December, 1863.....	£19,234	18 11
By Premium received on 2,873 Reserved Shares.....	8,619	0 0
	£27,853	18 11

M. and O. E. T. B. FORWOOD, Chairman.
R. W. RONALD, Deputy Chairman,
JOHN T. LAWRENCE, Director.

We have examined and audited the accounts, and find them correct.

HARMOOD W. BANNER,
CHAS. SIDGREAVES,
GEO. McCORQUODALE, } Auditors.

At the above-named meeting the following resolution was also proposed and carried, and subsequently ratified at a meeting extraordinary, on the 3d of March, 1864:

"That the capital of the company be increased from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000, by the creation of 20,000 new shares of £50 each, and that the same be issued at a premium of £2 per share, and on payment of a deposit of £5 per share."

GEORGE B. MOREWOOD,
Agent for the United States of the Mercantile and Exchange Bank, Limited.

NOTICE TO THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have requested the undersigned to call meetings of the First Mortgage and Second Mortgage Bondholders, in pursuance of the provisions of the deeds of trust, for the purpose of considering certain modifications of the present financial system of the company, to which the assent of a majority in interest of each of these classes of bondholders by n vote at n meeting is necessary. The principle of the proposed measures was submitted to the annual meeting of the corporation held at Pittsburgh on the 16th inst., at which were represented a majority of the stockholders and of each class of the bondholders, and was unanimously approved.

The undersigned, therefore, in exercise of the authority conferred upon them by Article 12 of the First and Second Deeds of Trust, give notice that

MEETINGS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS

will be held at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, 1864, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of considering the aforesaid measures.

At such meetings the bondholders, if registered, may vote in person or by proxy.

Registration on the Voting Register can be made by any holder at the office or agency of the company, at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., where the books are now open for that purpose, *on presentation by the holder of his bonds, or on his filing the written order of the person last registered as the holder.*

The registration was originally in the names of the persons to whom the bonds were issued. In cases in which the bonds have since changed hands, the present holder can vote only by registering himself, or upon the proxy of the person last registered.

A general attendance of the bondholders is earnestly requested, as well to act on the questions aforesaid, as to perfect the organization contemplated in Article 12 of the Deeds of Trust.

The meetings of the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders will be held separately, but at the same time and place, and the holders of the Third Mortgage Bonds are invited to be present, though their action is not required by the Trust Deeds.

The resolutions adopted at the annual meeting, and the resolution of the Board of Directors requesting a call of meetings of the bondholders, are subjoined.

JOHN FERGUSON, } Trustees for the First and
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, } Second Mtge Bondholders.

RESOLUTIONS

Recommended on the Board of Directors to the Stockholders for adoption at the Annual Meeting, March 16, 1864

Resolved, That it is expedient that expenditures for construction, equipment and objects pertinent thereto, involving new capital, should in the main be provided for by an increase of capital stock of the company.

Resolved, That the increase of capital stock should be made solely for the purpose of building and completing a double track, or such part thereof as may be expedient, and for equipping the road and providing such additional rolling stock, machinery, appurtenances and other facilities as may be necessary to properly do all the business which may offer, and for no other purpose, and should only be issued from year to year in such amounts as the stockholders at their annual meetings may decide upon. Their decision shall be based upon detailed estimate, made by the Board of Directors, of the amount of money necessary for the work of the year, and that the new issue of stock shall only be sold after public notice.

Resolved, That the increase of capital for 1864 shall not exceed $3,500,000.

Resolved, That the stockholders hereby recommend, and, so far as may be necessary, authorize the Board of Directors to make such agreement or arrangement with the holders of the bonds under the trust deeds as will enable them to increase the capital stock, as indicated in the preceding resolutions.

Adopted unanimously by vote of $4,663,000 out of $5,500,000 of stock; $3,729,500 out of $5,250,000 of first mortgage bonds; $3,786,000 out of $5,16,000 of second mortgage bonds, and $1,529,000 out of $2,000,000 of third mortgage bonds, $400,000 not voting because not registered.

Resolution adopted by the Board of Directors this day:

"*Resolved*, That the Trustees under the mortgages, Samuel J. Tilden and John Ferguson, be and they are hereby requested to call, at the earliest moment possible, a meeting of the bondholders, in the City of New-York, to act upon the resolutions adopted by the stockholders at their Annual Meeting in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 16th day of March, 1864, and if obtain, if possible, the assent of the bondholders thereto.

Offered by L. H. Meyer, Esq.
Attest: W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

PROPOSALS FOR $310,500 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by either of the undersigned until TUESDAY, the 12th day of April next, at 2 P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $310,500 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed Dec. 3, 1863, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 9, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual instalments of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1865, and ending April 1, 1884, at the Atlantic Bank, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will therefore be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Marine Bank in Oswego, the sums awarded them respectively, together with the accrued interest from April 1, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the county.

The bids will be publicly opened at the Court-house, in the City of Oswego, on the 13th day of April at 12 M.

L. H. CONKLIN,
County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROOT, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
J. H. WOODIN, Fulton.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.

Mexico, March 15, 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Bowery and Grand-sts., on MONDAY, April the 11th. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862.....	$249,998 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863.....	3,002,258 59	
Total amount of premiums.....		$3,252,256 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, less returne premiums, and interest received on investments.....		$2,362,842 02
Losses paid during the year ..$1,021,150 50		
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes.....	204,628 19—	1,225,778 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.....	$1,137,063 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862.....	117 68—	1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies.....		441,206 49

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:

Profits to be divided.....	$695,974 52	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864.....	269,614 80—	426,359 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital.....		57,895 20
		$368,464 52
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue.....		1,747 20
		$366,717 32
If this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent.. and on new stock 10 per Cent.....		110,000 00
		$256,717 32
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old Stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 26 per cent. Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes.....		1,313 50
		$255,403 82
Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent.....		255,000 00
Undivided Balance.....		$403 82

The Company have the following Assets:

United States, New-York City and other Stocks.....	$330,375 00
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value,	
Salvages and other Securities.....	714,992 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand.....	651,517 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes.....	1,413,670 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies. Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company.....	30,374 44
Total amount of Assets.....	$3,140,930 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DAN'L W. TELLER, } Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, Jr.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSEY,	S. N. DERRICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID J. ELY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. P. DESHON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
O. L. NIMS,	B. C. MORRIS, Jr.,
M. F. MERICK,	EZRA NYE,
WM. B. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
B. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office No. 227 South 4th-st., PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Transfer Books of the Common Stock of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., to be reopened on the 14th of April next, at which time the stockholders of this company who have New-York certificates are requested to return them to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, who will give a receipt for the same and furnish in a few days thereafter certificates from the Philadelphia office in exchange for said receipts.

The Transfer Office for the Preferred Stock of this company at New-York will be closed permanently on 31st inst. That for both the Preferred and Common Stock in Boston will be permanently closed on the 31st March.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864. }

Parties holding thirty (30) or more coupons on the three years seven and three-tenths bonds, maturing on the 1st of April, are requested to hand them in with schedules at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 31st inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st., (Tontine Building,) on MONDAY, the 4th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.

JOSEPH FOJOY, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 98 Broadway, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this company constituting the first class, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 5th of April prox., from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 21, 1864.

THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 23, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company due on the 1st April next, will be paid at the office of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

L. H. WALKLEY, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R., }
CHICAGO, March 21, 1864. }

THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS of this company, due 1st April next, will be paid, when due, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

OFFICE OF THE BEDFORD COPPER COMPANY, No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Bedford Copper Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, &c., will be held at this office on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock A. M.

E. S. BOLLES, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, March 18, 1864.—Election.—The annual election for Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, 4th April prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECtors and three Inspectors of the next annual election of the NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held at the Banking House of Livermore, Clews & Co., No 32 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 5, 1864. Polls open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

SOMERSET IRON AND COAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The subscription books for the capital stock of the above Company are now open at the office of the undersigned.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

Capital 80,000 shares, $25 each.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado.	GEO. W. GRAFFLIN, Balti're.
F. H. JUDD, New-York.	HERMANN FUNKE, N. Y.
H. S. COBB, New-York.	R. COANALL WHITE, N. Y.
WM. MÖLLER, New-York.	M. C. TYLER, New-York.

S. G. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.

President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. G. ARNOLD, Dr. F. H. JUDD.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—J. P. DAVIES.
Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.

This Bank hereby announces that it is prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds, authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per cent. n year, payable in coin annually, on Bonds not over One Hundred Dollars, and semi-annually on all other Bonds.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. It is expected that Coupon Bonds will be ready for delivery about the 4th of April.

Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the Bonds in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States Notes, or the Notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March until the day of subscription.

Subscriptions and remittances may be addressed to the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
No. 4 Wall-street,
New-York.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Boads, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD,

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
To a limited number of Shares
OF THE
GUNNELL GOLD COMPANY,
are open at our Office.

Papers containing the report of Fitz John Porter, showing the enormous value of the property, can be had on application to us.

MORSE & CO.,
No. 21 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 25, 1864.

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE EXchange of New-York Certificates of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., for those issued in Philadelphia for the New-York Agency, all persons holding these certificates are requested to bring them to this office, between the 6th and 10th of April next, when the Treasurer of said company will be present to deliver the new certificates in exchange.

ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, }
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864. }

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
{L. S.} Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
New-York, March 24, 1864.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.

Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st instant, and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of April next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th of March until the morning of the 7th of April next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE April 1, 1864, on the First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 19, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.—The coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Transcontinental Railway, due the 1st April, will be paid at the office of M. ANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

CITY OF TROY FOR NEW-JERSEY Five per Cent. Stock.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor above Park Bank.

PROPOSALS.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
PROPOSALS FOR $2,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, April 2, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Million Dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, passed March 18, 1864.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of five hundred thousand dollars each, commencing on the first day of November, 1867.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 22, 1864. }

FINANCIAL.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York,
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 427 AND 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited before April 1 will bear interest from that date. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Interest commences April 1, 1864.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SAMUEL A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery.—Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. allowed on larger sums. Deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1864.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 4th of April. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 4th of April.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the dividends will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, until further notice.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 43 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1864.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the first day of April next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to April 1st, inclusive.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE —THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in this Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1863, has been received from the Assessor, and that the Duties, Taxes and Licences therein specified have become due and payable. I will attend personally, or by deputy, at my office, No. 139 Broadway, daily (except on Sundays,) from the date hereof, until and including Thursday, the 31st day of March, 1864, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., to receive the same.

The Taxes included in the aforesaid list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, licences, and on incomes for the year 1862.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them, respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will, at the expiration thereof, become liable to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof, except for the Tax on Incomes, which will be liable to an addition of but five per cent.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector
Thirty-second District, New-York.

DATED New-York, March 5, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON STRE

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3905. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Decisions in the Cases of Delinquent Officers.

Large Amount of Prize Money Nearly Ready for Distribution.

Consideration of the National Bank Act by Congress.

Banks to Issue Notes of Small Denominations.

THE COST OF A GUNBOAT CANAL TO THE LAKES

THE PROPOSED AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 29.

THE CASE OF CAPT. FITCH.

A Court of Inquiry to examine into the removal of Government stores from the front and from Culpeper on 7th of February, for which service a hendred ears were ordered by Capt. FITCH, Quartermaster at that post, bava raported that ne further action was necessary. Gen. MEADE, in reviewing the proceedings, says.

"No severer censure can be passed, upon the court than tha publication of its own statement of facts and opinions thereon. A Quartermaster," he says, "in charge of a depot, without orders from any one, proceeds to break up his depot, embarrass the transportation of supplies by irregularly making requisition for three times tha numoer of oars necessary to move stores on band; when called upon to explain his conduct, attempts to shield himself by alleging the orders of an officer who had no right to give him an order, and did not attempt to do so, and continues the loading of his stores after he has been officially informed they were not to oe removed. Still the court fails to see anything in this conduct calling for punishment or reproof. Tha opinion of the court is not concurred in. The Chief Quartermaster of the army will, as soon as possible, relieve Capt. P. FITCH from the charge of tha depot at Culpeper and will assign him to duty in some position where he can be t ughtio use discretion and coolness in the discharge of his duties"

UNSEEMLY CONDUCT OF AN OFFICER.

A highly aocited individual named Capt. FRANK BOND, formerly on the staff of Gen. ROSECRANS, thrust himself unceremoniously into the room of the Senate Military Committee on Monday, and demended to know why the committee had failed to recommend him for promotioe, aed behaved in a very unmilitary maneer, geeerally. His cass was promptly reported to the War Depertmeet, wben his arreat, preparatory to a coert-martial, was ordered at once.

AN OFFICER DISGRACED AND DISMISSED.

Tha Court-Martial at New-Orleaae, in the case of Maj. ALEXANDER S. HILL, Eighteeth Regimeat Corps d'Afrique, sentenced him to degradation from his rank, in presence of his troops, and confiaemant at Dry Tortugas one year. The findings aed sentence of the court have baen approved by Gen. BANKS, by general order, in which ne says,

"The offanca of which this officer is proved guilty —an attempt to effect by violence advantages ovar powarless women—is disgraceful to himself and criminal in the ayes of God and man. Tha couetry does not wish in its service men who would so disgrace the uniform they weer."

DISMISSAL FROM THE ARMY.

Liant. CYRUS SCOTT, Ona Huedred and Twenty-second Ohio; Lieut. ALBERT H. RANOAA, Sixty-first Peansylvania, and Lieut. EUGENE SULLIVAN, Fifth Naw-York Volnataers, have baen dismissed tha service of the United Statas.

ADMINISTERING SWIFT JUSTICE.

Tha nemerone Courts-Martial now in session here to-day received orders from the War Department to hurry up business by sitting without regard to hoers. Maey good officers on court-martial duty could very advantageously be employed in the field.

PRIZE CASES ADJUDICATED.

The followiag prize caeee heve been sent to the Fourth Auditor's Office by the Secretary of the Nevy for settlement. The prize money will he reedy for distribution in a short time:

Name of Prize Vessels.	Captured by.	Amount Prize Money.
Dolphin	Wachusetts	$2s,161 85
Alabama	Susquehanna	5,5 6 82
Clara	Shenandoah	3,151 53
Faonle Lawria	Sheoard Knapp	13,136 51
Aeea	Fort Heery	2,178 87
Fashion	Juniata	1,059 29
Florida	Stars & Stripes	942 73
Hortense	Somerset	2,296 87
Maggie Fulton	Gem af the Sea	739 62
Ida	James B Chambers	256 58
John Wesley	Circassian	1,631 69
Frolic	Sarannac	23,9 8 96
Wave	E. B. Hale	3,369 91
Sea Drift	Itasca	3,661 38
A. J. Hodge	Hunttsvilla	1,791 82
Albert	Heron	8,197 06
Napoleon	Stars & Stripes	391 97
Louisa Dodley	McClellan	2,072 57
Emma Amelia	Roebuck	3,145 58
Stalesman	Yaboma	11,878 60
Hanoy	Octorara	662 68
Eagle	Octorara	30,119 87
Rosalie	Octorara	2,274 89
Ann	Restless	2,991 18
Jnatina	Tioga	1,465 85
Rapid	De Soto	8,787 20
Juniper	Keonebeo	1,726 27

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE AND TRADE WITH THE REBELS.

Investigatione into New-York Costom-housa affairs, by tha Committee of tha House, develop tha fact that a trade of such magnitude has baen aoadnctad batwaen parties in the North and raoels on the Rio Grande, that the rebel agaet at Matamoras haa pockated out of it over a million dollars as his share of tha profits. Who tha guilty parties in the Custom-house are, of conrse is not known, publicly at least, but tha arrest of an employa, on Saturday last, directly hy the committee, it is strongly believed, will lead to further arrests.

THE NEW NAVY-YARD.

Tha question as to the location of tha eew navy-yard remains still in suepeese. Its final disposition is proposed to be arrived at hy a conference of the Senate aed House Naval Committeea on next Thursday. Mr. BRANDAGE completed his argnment to-day before the House Committee in favor of New-London, between wbich place aed League Island it is understood tha committee are equally divided.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY QUESTION.

Tha proposed removal of the Naval Academy from Newport to Anespolis is not likely to be consummated. The Secretary of War having possession of buildings at the latter place for military purposes, declines to give them up for the present, at least.

ADMIRAL WILKES' DEFENCE.

Admiral WILKES opened his defence to-dey in the court-mertial, by the introdnction of evideece to show that owieg to the crippled condition of the *Wachusetts*, he had no other vessel at hand for his flagship when he transferred his flag to the *Vanderbilt*. His visit to Laguayra had the double purpose of procuring information in regard to the *Alabama*, and of receiving, by the request of the Secretary of State, $150,000 indamnity by the Government of Veneznela to our citizens.

THE QUICKSILVER CASE.

Recent asseverations concerning the prospective decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the quicksilver mining case, ara made by parties who have no access to good authority for them. The long delay in publishing their decision is construed by Government officials as indicative of a final dearee against the company. But the Judges have been unusually reticent, and it should be known that all pretensions to a knowledge as to what they will do are but efforts of a few stock-jobbers to affect timorous speculators.

THE TAX BILLS.

Tha consideration of the TAX Bill absorbed the time of the Ways and Means Committee to-day, exclusively. Slow progress was made, and some days must elapse before a report can be made. In the meantime, the Tariff Bill will be held in abeyance until the Tax Bill is reported to the House.

MR. BALLARD'S NOMINATION.

The nomination of HORATIO BALLARD as Consul to Havana seams to have hubg fire in the Commerce Committee of the Senate, a majority of whom oppose immediate action.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

It is affirmed that responsible parties are about to come on here with a proposition to Congress to build an air-line railway on an entirely new route from any heretofore suggested. They will agree to put down a double track in the most substantial manner, at a saving of fifty miles in distance between this and New-York, over present routes.

The Special Committee on an air-line railway between Washington and New-York are still engaged in receiving the views of outside parties, and have not as yet arrived at any conclusion.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Capt. WM. B. ROE, Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers, Acting Signal Officer, is announced as Chief Signal Officer of the Department of Washington.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 29.

YOUNG NAVAL OFFICERS DELINQUENT.

The following order has just been issued:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Tuesday, March 22.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 31.—Ensigns R. S. CREW and H. J. LAKE, having been reported to the department for going below during their watch, without being regularly relieved, while on duty on board the United States steam frigate *Niagara*, (Commodore T. T. CRAVEN commanding, and Lieut.-Commander HENRY EBERN, Executive Officer,) their appointments to the grade of Lieutenant, for which they were recently nominated to the Senate and confirmed, have been suspended.

For the same offence the appointments of Acting Ensigns, W. S. DANA, E. T. HARRINGTON, WM. B. HOFF and C. RATEBONE, have been revoked, and they have been ordered to return to their studies at the Naval Academy at Newport, R. I., as midshipmen.

Acting Ensign R. C. IRVIN, who was attached to the *Niagara*, and was guilty of the offence of overstaying his leave, has been ordered to the United States steamer *Glaucus*, (third-rate,) with directions that he shall not, for six months, be permitted to go out of that vessel.

The department cannot permit the plea of ignorance, or that of usage on board the vessels of the Naval Academy, on the part of these officers, who, however young, have been long enough in the service to aspire to and expect promotion. If they had no other source of information, they should have learned from the "Act for the better Government of the Navy," with which all persons in the service are supposed to be familiar, that to "leave his station before regularly relieved" is an offence that subjects the person guilty of it to the punishment of death. It must indeed be obvious to the most ordinary intelligence, that if an officer cannot be trusted on his watch he has yet to learn the simplest practical duties of his profession, and is unfitted for a station where the lives of others, as well as the honor of his country, may depend on his vigilance and fidelity.

The lenient course which the department has adopted in this case has been induced by the consideration that although the severe punishment which a Court-martial would adjudge might be more effectual as a warning, yet the young officers in fault may, with some reason, plead in extenuation of their offences, that they were not duly admonished by those whose duty it was to impress them with a proper sense of discipline, of the serious nature and inevitable consequences of their conduct. It is not probable that so many of them would have erred habitually on board the *Niagara* except from this cause.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVAL ORDER.

Lieut.-Com. SAMUEL MAGRAW has been ordered to the command of the United States steamer *Cambridge*.

THE DEFENCE OF THE LAKES.

The President communicated to-day the report of CHARLES B. STUART, Consulting Engineer, upon the improvements to pass gunboats from tide-water to the Western Lakes. The Engineer assumes that upon the connection of those lakes with tide-water depend the jurisdiction of our Government, common defence, as well as welfare, and that the Mississippi River should likewise be connected with the Lakes; urges that the great food-producing region uses this chain of lakes for the transit of exports and imports, which is a line of communication at present utterly defenceless; leaving the lake cities to destruction by English gunboats on declaration of war by Great Britain, inflicting damage to which the cost proposed by the improvement would be utterly insignificant. He makes various recommendations, and gives, as the total estimate for improved gunboat locks for the Erie, Oswego, Champlain and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, with seven feet of water, over $18,000,000, and with eight feet of water $20,500,000, and the cost of a canal around Niagara Falls at from $10,000,000 to $13,000,000.

THE LATE MR. LOVEJOY'S PLACE ON COMMITTEES.

Representative GRINNELL, of Iowa, has been appointed a member of the Committee on Territories; and Representative BRAMAN, of Michigan, a member of the Committee for the District of Columbia, in place of Representative LOVEJOY, deceased.

KENTUCKY.

Gov. BRAMLETTE and Ex-Senator DIXON will leave this afternoon on their return to Kentucky. It is understood that they had a free interchange of opinions with the President and Secretary of War, and both parties are in accord and harmonious as to the enforcement of the draft in that State under the Amendatory Enrollment Act.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 29.

A NAVY-YARD AND DEPOT ON DELAWARE RIVER.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) introduced a bill to establish a navy-yard and naval depot on the Delawere River. It provides for the selection of the location by a commission of seven scientific men, none of whom shall own land within fifty miles of the Delaware River, the decision of a majority of whom, when approved by the Secretary of the Navy and the President, shall be final.

Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN WAR

Mr. RAMSAY, of Minnesota, (Union,) presented a bill appropriating money, not exceeding nine hundred and twenty thousand dollars, for the payment of further expenses in suppressing the Indian hostilities during 1862.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE DEATH OF MR. LOVEJOY.

The proceedings and resolutions of the House in reference to the death of Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY, late a member of that body, were communicated to the Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) paid a brief tribute to the character of the deceased as life, which, he said, would be indorsed by the people of Illinois, not only on account of his consistency on the question of Anti-Slavery, but on other vital questions. Mr. LOVEJOY did not live long enough to see the great object of his life accomplished—the entire abolition of Slavery. He lived long enough, however, to see the initiative steps of this great end. Like the great Jewish captive, he lived long enough to catch a glimpse of the promised land. Mr. LOVEJOY was a true Christian, a genial companion, an able statesman, an affectionate husband and father—and what more could be said of him? There was no other consolation for his bereaved family and friends, except that which came alone from the Hand above.

Mr. TRUMBULL, in conclusion, offered the usual resolutions in sympathy and condolence.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) would pay a brief tribute to the memory of one he learned to love long ago. He was the valued and tried friend of the people of his State during a period when such friendship was invaluable. During the long and trying years of 1855 and 1856 his hands, and others like his, sustained the people of Kansas in their struggle for freedom.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said it was proposed to adjourn now in respect to the memory of the deceased, but could the wishes of the late Representative prevail, the Senate would sit and perfect measures for the abolition of Slavery. Such an act would be more acceptable to him, if living, than any words of compliment, for he was a man of deeds, not words, and in the language of an Oriental writer, "Words are the daughters of earth, deeds the sons of heaven." It would be in vain that we passed tributes to Mr. LOVEJOY, if we do not heed his voice and pass resolutions against Slavery. The deceased was a positive men and a faithful legislator; when other men were timid he was unhesitating. Though he was a hater of Slavery he was a steadfast lover of his whole country. The place filled by the lamented departed will be hard to fill.

The resolutions were then adopted, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 29.

COLLECTION OF HOSPITAL DUES FROM VESSELS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) reported a bill from the Committee on Commerce providing for the collection of hospital dues of vessels sold or transferred in foreign ports.

The collections are to be made through consuls and commercial agents.

The bill was passed.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said, as several gentleman desired to deliberately consider the proposed amendment to the Constitution, introduced by him yesterday, to prohibit Slavery in all the States and Territories, he (STEVENS) would move its postponement for two weeks. This was agreed to.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill that persons between 20 and 30 years of age may be appointed Assistant Paymasters, provided that the number is not thereby increased; and that examinations of students for admission into the Naval Academy shall take place when they are between 14 and 18 years of age.

The bill was passed.

Mr. RICE also reported a bill regulating and changing in some particulars the method of making promotions in the navy. Heretofore, he said, promotions have been made according to seniority, but this still provided for promotion according to official capacity and physical fitness, to be determined by a Board of Examination, appointed by the President. Officers not recommended for promotion are to have an opportunity to be heard through a revisory board. One of the sections also provides for the appointment of paymasters and engineers of the fleet.

The bill was passed.

Mr. RICE also reported a bill for the classification of Paymasters' Clerks in the navy, making four classes, at the following salaries: $1,200, $1,000, $800 and $700 per annum.

Mr. RICE also reported a bill fixing the date of the loss of the brig *Bainbridge* at the 21st of August, 1863, in order to fix the pensions of the deceased officers and sailors.

Both the above bills were passed.

Mr. RICE, of Mass., (Union,) reported a joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to sell at public auction lot No. 13, in the Village of Sackett's Harbor, it not being required for the Navy-yard.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Union,) from the Naval Committee, also reported a bill authorizing, during the present war, the appointment of Acting Lieutenant-Commanders and Commandars, at the same rate of pay as are allowed to such grades in the regular navy.

The bill was passed.

Mr. PIKE also reported the Senate bill regulating courts-martial, which was passed, after striking out the first section, which provides that volunteer appointments in the navy shall be subject to the action of the Senate, the same as regular appointments.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill amendatory of the National Banking Law.

THE NATIONAL BANKING LAW.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill amendatory of the National Banking Law.

The amendment offered by Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) on Friday, was agreed to.

This amendment provides that banks with a capital of not less than $50,000, may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be organized in any place, the population of which does not exceed six thousand.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered an amendment to strike out the authority proposed to be given to the banks to buy and sell gold and silver coin and bullion, and loan money on real and personal security. These banks with circulation of three hundred millions of dollars will be able to fix the standard of value, which was the very thing the House had been endeavoring to prevent.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) opposed the emendment. The section left the banks to buy gold the same as the State banks and individuals. The time had passed for us to consider gold as currency. It was a commodity the same as a bill of exchange.

The emandment of Mr. BOUTWELL was rejected.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered an amendmeni, the object of which was to prevent banking on real estate, which, in New-York, had been found unsafe.

Mr. BROOKS said that it was useless for him to protest against a wrong principle of banking, and he referred to the fact that on a bill of such vast importance they were acting without the presence of a quorum.

The amendment of Mr. BROOKS was rejected.

An amendment was proposed striking out the requirement that every director of a bank, during his whole term of service, shall be a citizen of the United States.

The emeadment was disagreed to by a vote of 28 against 68.

The committee considered the bill up to the twenty-third section.

On motion of Mr. GANSON, of New-York, (Dem.,) an agreement to the twenty-second section was adopted, authorizing the issue of bills of the denomination of one, two, and three dollars.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, moved that a proviso be added to the section, to the effect that not more than one-sixth of the circulation, furnished to any bank under this act, shall be of a less denomination than five dollars, and that after specie payments shall have been resumed, no circulation of a less denomination than five dollars shall be furnished to any such association, which was agreed to.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

Copperhead Outrage in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 29.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, from Charleston, Coles County, says the Copperheads came into that town to attend court yesterday, with guns concealed in their wagons and armed with pistols. Some soldiers in the Court-house yard were drawn into an affray, and a general fight occurred. The County Sheriff sprang from the Judge's stand and commenced firing a pistol at Union men. Major YORK, Surgeon of the Fifty-fourth, was one of the first victims. The Union men being outnumbered at the Court-house, ran to the houses and stores for arms.

They were fired upon from the windows. Ten or twelve were wounded. Col. MITCHELL, of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, was badly wounded. OLIVER SALES was killed. JAMES GOODRICH, WM. HARTT, T. C. JARVIS, and several others belonging to the Fifty-fourth, were wounded severely. The Fifty-fourth Regiment arrived in the afternoon and formed on the square. NELSON WELLS, the man who fired the first shot, was instantly killed. JOHN COOPER, a prisoner, was shot while trying to escape.

Col. BROOKS, with a squad of men, went in pursuit of the gang of copperheads and short seven miles.

Capt. WILLIAMS has some twenty prominent Secesh implicated in the affair, under guard at the Court-house. Col. MITCHELL had a conference with Hon. O. B. FRANKLIN and Judge CAMPBELL, who seemed very anxious that steps should be taken to prevent a further outbreak.

Marine Disasters.

FORT MONROE, Tuesday, March 29.

The schooners *Neptune* and *Bride*, of New-York, from Key West, have arrived in distress, with bowsprit and foremast gone.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 29.

The steamer *Eastern Queen* run into the fishing schooner *Alice* early this morning, drowning one man and damaging the schooner badly.

Third New-Jersey Cavalry.

TRENTON, Tuesday, March 29.

The Third New-Jersey Cavalry Regiment were reviewed this morning by the Governor and left for Washington, crossing the Delaware at this point. They go as far as Bristol to-day, reach Kaosington to-morrow, and pass through Philadelphia on Thursday. The regiment is 1,200 strong, and the largest yet sent from New-Jersey. Col. MORRISON is in command.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Affairs at Hilton Head and Beaufort—Medals of Honor, &c.

From the Palmetto Herald.

The Hilton Head and Beaufort papers of March 24, have the following items:

MEDALS OF HONOR.

It will be remembered that after the reduction of Fort Wagner and the demolition of Fort Sumter, last Fall, Gen. GILLMORE announced that medals of honor would be presented to such enlisted men as had especially distinguished themselves by gallant conduct during the siege. They have been struck, and samples are already here, though the entire number will scarcely be ready for delivery sooner than two or three weeks. There are about five hundred candidates for the honor, each of whom will have his name neatly engraved on the buckle to which the medal is attached. The medal itself is of bronze, about the size of the silver dollar of blessed memory, and bears upon its obverse in bold relief, a very accurate representation of Fort Sumter at the termination of the first bombardment, taken from an original drawing by Mr. W. T. CRANE, with the legend "Fort Sumter, Aug. 23, 1863," the whole encircled by a border of stars. The medal is attached by a ribbon of three inches wide, composed of the national colors, red, white and blue. The reverse is in this inscription, in raised letters: "For gallant and meritorious conduct. Presented by Q. A. GILLMORE, Major-General." The name of Gen. GILLMORE is a *fac simile* of his autograph. The medals are beautiful in design, and are very neatly and carefully made. They come from the establishment of BALL, BLACK & Co., New-York City.

From the New South.

SALES OF PLANTATION LANDS.

The auction sales of plantation lands in the parish of St. Helena, by the Direct Tax Commissioners, have about closed, owing to the fact that preparation for the coming crop should be begun immediately, and the surveys having not yet been completed, the plantations on Port Royal Island will be leased for the current year at the rate of about two dollars an acre for arable land, and a just compensation for the use of buildings. The bidding at the sales has been very spirited, notwithstanding threatened enforcement of preemption rights by persons desiring to buy under suspended restructions. plantation houses and grounds at a dollar and a quarter an acre. Over ten thousand acres have been sold at an average price of about nine dollars an acre, including improvements. 280 acres of the Daniel Pope place on St. Helena Island was bid off by Capt. WM. J. RANDOLPH for $6,050. This is the highest price yet paid. The lowest sales have been at but a trifle over the minimum price, which is $1 25 an acre.

In one or two instances, freedmen have bought the plantations on which they were formerly held as slaves, and several parties have bid, ostensibly for the colored people. The greater number of purchases, however, have been made by persons from the North, who have at once gone into the work of cultivation. Persons intending at the beginning of the sales to buy for speculation, have for the most part considered the prices too high for them.

THE FLORIDA EXPEDITION.

PILATKA OCCUPIED—THE ENEMY AT GAINSVILLE.

Correspondence of the New South:

PILATKA, FLORIDA,
Wednesday, March 16, 1864.

On the 9th instant an expedition left Jacksonville for this place, arriving the following morning. No enemy was found here. Our forces are now intrenched, and hold the town, waiting patiently for the enamy to come and see us.

Reports from desertera and refugees say that Gen. PATTEN ANDERSON, is between here and Gainsville, with 10,000 or 12,000 Confederate troops. These reports must be taken with a large grain of salt; as the credibility of Florida *corn-crackers* is not wholly reliable. And yet the enemy may be in considerable force in our front; and also along the line of the Fernandina and Cedar Keys Railroad.

We learn of a diabolical atrocity that CHAMBAAS' Cavalry committed on two negroes here, something like a year or more ago. These negroes had run away from Orange Springs, had crossed the St. John's, and were trying to get to St. Augustine, for Federal protection. They were unquestionably running away from their masters, and were in pursuit of freedom. But they were captured, brought here, and hung on a tree near the town. They had no civil or military trial; had committed no crime, but were executed simply to "put down the nigger" in Florida. One of these poor fellows was cut down before life was extinct—buried alive, as it were, and afterward *his head beaten to pieces with muskets*. Such is life in the peninsula of the Confederacy.

The scenery here is beautiful, orange groves, bannana trees, pomegranates and other tropical trees and shrubs abound. The city south of the town is magnificent, and the noble St. John's is here full three miles wide. Only four families were living here when our troops took possession of the town. They were too poor or lazy to move elsewhere. Pilatka had five hundred inhabitants and four large hotels. It was the head of steamboat trade in the interior of Florida, previous to the war.

On the 14th ult., one of our gunboats captured at Lake George a small steamer called the *Sumter*, with a small quantity of cotton, resin and turpentine. The *Sumter* has been unloaded and sent up to the lake again in pursuit of another Confederate steamer, said to have a large lot of cotton upon her.

Our command, under Col. BARTON, will advance this morning, to feel the enemy, and ascertain the correctness of reports as to his being in force.

TUBAL-CAIN.

Patriotic Contribution from the New-York Board of Brokers.

The following correspondence has been handed us for publication:

No. 23 WILLIAM-STREET, March 25, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: The collection of the funds subscribed by the members of the Public Board of Brokers, having been completed yesterday, I hasten to transmit a check for $5,900 (say five thousand nine hundred dollars,) being the sum subscribed by the individual members, and also a check for $1,000 (say one thousand dollars,) the sum appropriated by the Board out of its own funds—making the sum of six thousand nine hundred dollars for Gen. HANCOCK'S Corps. I but express the you and Gen. HANCOCK the good wishes of the Board for the success of his mission, and that he will soon be able to appear at the head of his strengthened columns, to do service to his country in this crisis of her fate.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. J. JOSEPH, Treasurer.

To GEORGE C. WARD, Esq., Secretary, No. 56 Wall-street.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

SIR: Yours of 25th instant, covering checks for sixty-nine hundred dollars, has been handed me by Mr. G. CABOT WARD. This very generous contribution will, I know from expressions with regard to his kind reception at your hands made by Gen. HANCOCK before his departure to the field, be very deeply appreciated by him.

We have already enlisted eleven hundred recruits for the Second Corps, and the number is rapidly increasing.

Yours, respectfully,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Treasurer Hancock Recruiting Committee.

Mr. S. J. JOSEPH, Treasurer.

The Easter Elections.

ALL ANGELS CHURCH.—*Wardens*—R. Nulty, W. T. Dalton,

Vestrymen—L. Eidlitz, G. K. Sheridan, C. Woodward, J. Ladd, A. Winhem, W. Wuenenberg, J. O. Taylor, F. Asten.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.—*Wardens*—Stephan Cambreleng, John W. Masseraau.

Vestrymen—Jacob Raese, Nathan Smith, Theodorn W. Riley, Philetus H. Holl, Samuel E. Lyon, Geo. G. Kellogg, Hiram Youeg, Hezekiah B. Loomis.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH.—*Wardens*—Philander Hanford, Richard Vaughan.

Vestrymen—Simon D. Skillin, John Mowbray, Waller M. Barbary, Wilson Small, Alfred Headden, Bartholomew C. Asten, Geo. W. Riblet, James Haggart.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.—*Wardens*—G. R. Jackson, C. C. Lathrop.

Vestrymen—R. M. Merlin, Hs Merrill, G. S. Stringfield, W. J. Sherwood, J. F. Rogers, W. O. Fitzgerald, J. L. Harris, J. Lewis. The last three are from the deaf-mute portion of the parish.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH.—*Wardens*—John A. Burins and Joseph W. Orvis.

Vestrymen—William S. Constant, Leman Reed Allen, Aaron M. Burr, Walter G. M'Kay, James Pott, Edmued P. Rogers, Samuel W. Stevens and Lewis W. Gorham.

THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.—*Wardens*—I. B. Vanderveort, S. M. Valentine.

Vestrymen—G. F. Nesbitt, Hy. Eyre, M. B. Clarke, E. M. Crawford, H. A. Oakley, L. F. Therasson, A. F. Higgins, I. Hobart Herrick.

The Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 29,

The mails per the steamship *Arabia*, for Liverpool via Halifax, will close at 10 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not sail until about 1 P. M.

From Halifax.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, March 29.

The measure to unite Nove Scotia, New-Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island under one Government and one Legislature; passed the House of Assembly last evening, unanimously.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Forrest Advancing on Columbus, Ky.—Cutting of Telegraph Lines—The Movement of Troops—Memphis Cotton Market.

CAIRO, Tuesday, March 29.

FORREST, with a force estimated at 7,000, was reported within sight miles of Columbus, Ky., last night. They cut the telegraph lines between that place and Cairo yesterday.

About forty more prisoners, captured at Union City, arrived here last night. They report that only 250 prisoners were captured with Col. HAWKINS, and parties of them were escaping every day.

The steamers *St. Cloud* and *Perry* have arrived from Memphis the 27th. They bring no news of general interest. The *St. Cloud* had 450 bales of cotton, mostly for Evansville.

The Second Wisconsin and Fortieth Illinois veterens have arrived en route home.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 27th reports: "Cotton has undergone considerable change since our last report. There has been some action in better qualities, and rates want up rapidly during the day, closing at 4c. above last quotations on all qualities. Receipts about 100 bales by wagon; shipped 700 bales to Cincinnati on the *Glendale*. Middling to strict middling, 57c.@58c.; good middling, 60c.@62c.; middling fair, 61c.@63c."

FROM KENTUCKY.

Division of the State into Two Military Districts—Capture of a Railroad Train by Guerrillas—Reports from Chattanooga.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, March 29.

In pursuance of directions from Gen. SCHOFIELD and in accordance with Gen. GRANT'S orders, Kentucky has been divided into two districts. The Western District comprises all between the Nashville Railroad and the Cumberland River, under Gen. BWING, with headquarters on the railroad.

The Eastern District comprises all between the Nashville Railroad and Big Sandy River, under Gen. HOBSON, with headquarters in the field. The whole is to be under the command of Gen. BURBRIDGE, with headquarters at present in this city. That part of Kentucky west of the Cumberland River belongs to the Department of Tennessee.

The express train which left Louisville Monday morning for Lebanon, was captured by ten guerrillas, and the two passenger care of the train burned.

A guard of seventeen Federal soldiers on the train surrendered without firing a gun. This guard had been ordered to Louisville under arrest.

Federal scouts have proceeded four miles beyond Bull's Gap, and report no signs of LONGSTREET'S forces.

Gen. VAUGHN has been appointed Provost-Marshal of Louisville, vice Maj. FITCH, who rejoins his regiment.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* says the rebels claim to have 50,000 men at Dalton and vicinity, and that they will capture Chattanooga and occupy Tennessee when LONGSTREET moves into Kentucky, which they say he will do forthwith with 26,000 men.

All the heavy artillery is being removed from Kingston to Altoona.

The rebel Gen. JOHNSON, has restricted his officers from Major-Generals, down to one horse.

The Paducah Affair.

CAIRO, Monday, March 28.

Our forces, under Col. HICKS, at Paducah, comprised the First Battalion of the Sixteenth Illinois, numbering 300 raw recruits, under Maj. BARNES, three companies of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois, 120 strong, under Maj. CHAPMAN, and 250 of the First Kentucky Heavy Artillery, (colored,) under Lieut. CUNNINGHAM.

The steamer *Dacotah*, hornad at the Marina Railroad, was owned by Capt. JOHNSON, of Paducah, and was valued at $20,000. WOLFE & BROTHER estimate their loss by plundering at $25,000.

The steamer *Bell* has arrived, bringing 200 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

The Army of the Potomac.

REVIEW OF THE FIRST CORPS BY LT.-GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Tuesday, March 29.

Gen. GRANT, accompanied by Gen. MEADE, reviewed the First Corps, (now a portion of the Fifth,) this morning, near Culpeper. While passing along the line they were greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers. Gen. MARRITT'S cavalry division was also reviewed, the whole presenting a fine appearence. The Second Corps was to have been reviewed this afternoon, but a heavy rain-storm setting in, which still continues, the review was postponed.

Naval Movements.

THE COMMAND OF THE IRON-CLAD PURITAN.

The Secretery of the Navy has given the command of the great iron-clad *Puritan*, now in course of completion at Greenpoint, and sister ship to the *Dictator*, to Commodore RADFORD. This is the most excited command et the disposal of the Navy Department. The *Puritan* has twice the offensive power of the *Dictator*, and will have four enormous guns, instead of two. Commodore RADFORD has been the commender of the Brooklyn Navy-yard for some years. He entered the service on a Missouri appointment on the 1st of April, 1825, and has consequently been in the navy nearly forty years. He was thirteen years at sea, having last been Captain of the steam-sloop *Dacotah*. He was a schoolmate of Admiral DAHLGREN, Commodores ROWAN and ROGERS, Capts. MEADE, DRAYTON and others.

The *Puritan* is rapidly preparing for her trip to Europe. The inner shell of the turret is now being dragged along the wharf, from the house where it was built to its place on board the vessel. It is slid along on greased ways by means of an immense pulley-block, the rope having wound on a windlass by horse-power. The turret rests stationary on its ways till the rope is stretched to a certain tension, when it slips forward a foot or more at a step. This interior shell is formed of four plates, each one inch thick. When it is in place on the vessel, it is to on enrounded from top to bottom by hoops, each five inches thick and eleven inches wide; these hoops being formed in quarter sections, so that four pieces reach round the turret. These hoops are not pierced by bolt-holes, but are laid in place by the oeter shell of the turret, which is six inches thick, built up of plates each seven-eighths of an inch in thickness. This outer shell is to be put together just above the turret, and then lowered into its place with the aid of hydraulic presses.

RANK FOR WARRANT OFFICERS.

The warrant officers of the navy, through a committee appointed for the perpose, have memorialized Congress for the establishment of a certain rank or grade for the officers they represent. They ask that for the first five years' service, they be made to rank with Ensigns; that after five years they be made to rank with Masters; that after having faithfully served for ten years, they receive a commission, not to conflict with the officers of the line; that the title "Forward," where it is used to designate the Forward Warrant Officers of the United States, be stricken from the Naval Register, so that it may read, and they be known as "Warrant Officers in the Naval service of the United States." The grounds on which these officers—boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers—ask for this assignment of rank, are briefly, that they actually exercise, in their several departments, a military authority over the crew. Frequently they are called upon to perform other and responsible duties, pertaining exclusively to the line, such as the subordinate command of divisions, the command of boats and parties of men on duty ashore; and in case of sickness or disability of the Lieutenants of the vessel, those of a watch are charged upon them; and in cases of extreme emergency, the actual command of the vessel may devolve upon them.

THE MARINE CORPS.

The following appointments have been made in the United States Corps of Marines:

Capt. W. L. Shuttleworth to be a Major, vice Major J. Watson, deceased; First Lieut. G. P. Houston, to be Captain from the 6th of February, 1864, vice W. L. Shuttleworth, promoted; Second Lieut. R. O. N. Fora, to be First Lieutenant from the 6th of February, 1864, vice G. P. Houston, promoted; Edward C. Gabaudan, of New-York, twenty-one years old, to be a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps; W. L. Muse, of Maryland, in his twenty-first year, to be Second Lieutenant; Isaac H. Washburne, of Maine, in his twenty-first year, to be a Second Lieutenant; A. B. Yoeng, of Massachusetts, twenty-three years old, to be a Second Lieutenant; F. O. Webster, of New Hampshire, twenty-two years old, to be a Second Lieutenant; J. W. Haverstick, of Pennsylvania, twenty-one years old, to be a Second Lieutenant; J. B. Bresse, of Illinois, twenty-one years old, to be a Second Lieutenant.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

The Alexandra Case in the House of Lords.

Progress of the Dano-German War.

INDICATIONS OF THE POLICY OF SWEDEN.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

The *City of Manchester*, for Liverpool, March 16, and Queenstown March 17, arrived yesterday morning, bringing one day's later telegraphic intelligance than that received by the *America*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ALEXANDRA CASE.

The *Alexandra* case was resumed in the House of Lords on the 14th March. Sir HUGH CAIRNS commenced his argument on the part of the defendants, and contended that the Coert of Error was right in refusing to hear the appeal from the Court of Exchequer. On the 15th the Attorney-General replied on habeif of the Crown, and the case was concluded. Judgment was defarred, and it was expected that on the 17th the Lord Chancellor would announce when the House of Lords would deliver judgment.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT — CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1432, 806, 805, 1155, 273, 600, 567, 813, 1162, 1158, 46, 1230, 1164, 1537, 618, 620, 1126, 1195, 1136, 955. *Part III.*—Nos. 1352, 1384, 1388, 1406, 1414, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1444, 1448, 1446, 755.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 225, 328, 337.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. not out.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

BREACH OF CHARTER—LIEN ON CARGO—DEMURRAGE.

Martin Stepanovit, Jr., vs. *Edmund Gellibrand and 4,922 bushels of Wheat.*—This was a libel filed by the master of the Austrian ship *Imperatrice Elizabetta* upon a charter party. The vessel being in this port, the master, on the 9th of September, 1863, chartered her to Gellibrand by a written charter party to carry a full cargo of wheat and flour to London. By a clause in the charter, the libelant was to have a lien on the cargo for freight, dead freight and demurrage. Thirty-five lay days were allowed for loading and discharging, to begin on Sept. 11.

The wheat in question was shipped on board the vessel by Arkell, Tufts & Co., under a bill of lading stating that it was to be subject to the provisions of the charter party. Gellibrand refused to furnish any more cargo to the vessel. The wheat on board was found to be badly infected with weevil, by which it was heating and sweating. The first intimation of its condition came from the shippers. The wheat was then examined by experts and by the Port Wardens, and it was found to be entirely unfit to go forward on the voyage, and a sale was recommended for the benefit of all concerned. The wheat was discharged from the vessel and the libelant filed this libel against it to recover the sum due from Gellibrand under the charter and to enforce his lien. By an order of the court in the cause the wheat was sold, and the proceeds paid into the registry of the court.

Held by the Court—That the lien on the goods created by the charter and recognized in the bill of lading, attached the moment the wheat was laden on board the ship.

That the obligation rested on the master, in spite of Gellibrand's refusal to fill the vessel up, to carry the wheat forward and deliver it at the port of destination, provided, *and provided only*, he had cargo enough on board to secure his freight for a full load, (Ken'a Com, 9th ed., vol. 3, p. 280.)

That the master was not bound to attempt to earn freight by carrying forward an article that, in all probability, would be so depreciated in value at the end of the voyage as to be inadequate to satisfy the claims of the ship under the charter. The shipper having laden his goods under the stipulations of the charter, is not only bound by them, but is responsible for the condition of the goods.

That the admission in this bill of lading as to the good condition of the wheat is not conclusive between the parties.

That the wheat is therefore responsible for the libelant's claim. As no freight was carried, the decree must be for dead freight and demurrage. The amount is to be measured by the difference between what a full cargo of wheat and flour would have netted under the charter, and what would have been netted by any other reasonable freight which the master could have obtained, with due diligence, after the charterer had abandoned his contract. And as to demurrage, the ship should recover from the expiration of the lay days till she could have, with diligence, obtained other employment.

For libelant, Messrs. Larocques & Barlow; for claimants, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Benedict.

COLLISION—PLEADING—WAIVER.

John Aumack et al. vs. *The schooner Queen of the South.*—This was a case of collision. The libelants were owners of the schooner *J. E. Clayton*, which was injured by a collision with the *Queen of the South* in the night of Nov. 26, 1856, off the lower end of the Cedars, on the New Jersey coast. The libel was filed March 5, 1857, and the answer Nov. 30, 1860. Two exceptions were taken in the answer, one alleging a non-joinder of one part owner of the *Clayton*, and the other that the circumstances of the collision and the manœuvres and faults which caused it were not set out with sufficient detail. The exceptions were not brought to argument until the trial of the cause.

Held by the Court—That at this late stage of the case the court will deem all questions arising on the exceptions to have been waived. They should have been determined before the proofs were taken.

That on the proofs, although the evidence is very conflicting, the weight of it establishes the fact that the *Clayton* was coming up the coast close hauled; that the *Queen of the South* was going down the coast with a free wind; that at the time when those in charge of the *Queen of the South* ought to have discovered the *Clayton*—the former was to leeward of the latter; that had she kept her course she would have passed the *Clayton* to leeward and cleared her with safety; and that those in charge of the *Queen of the South* mistook the position or course of the *Clayton*, or both, and luffed, striking the latter on the starboard side, and causing the damage complained of.

That this luffing was a mistake for which the *Queen of the South* should be held responsible.

Decree for libelants, with a reference.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

COLLISION—INEVITABLE ACCIDENT.

John W. Lockwood et al. vs. *The schooner Grace Girdler.*—This was a libel for a collision. The libelants were owners of the yacht *Ariel*, which was run into by the *Grace Girdler* on Aug. 5, 1863, in the East River, off the foot of Stanton-street. The vessels were both beating down the river with the wind to the eastward or south. They had just run out their long tacks, running from the Long Island shore to near the foot of Stanton-street, where both went about. The *Ariel* went about first, and was a little to the leeward of the *Girdler*. Both vessels were then on their short tacks, the *Ariel* being a little in advance. As she began to make headway, she discovered a ferry-boat coming up the river, to avoid which she luffed and was brought into the track of the *Grace Girdler*, and the collision took place.

Held by the Court—That the witnesses do not materially differ, except as to the distance from the docks at which it took place, and the speed of the *Girdler*.

That the *Girdler* having just gone about, and having out little headway on, it was not in her power to have luffed so as to have avoided the *Ariel*. No collision could have taken place but from the untoward circumstance that the ferry-boat was passing across the track of the vessels just as they had gone about. The luffing of the *Ariel* was necessary to avoid the ferry-boat, but it unfortunately brought her across the track of the *Grace Girdler* at a moment when she had no power to avoid a collision.

That the collision must be considered an inevitable accident.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Mr. Black; for respondents, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

Alleged Cruelty on Shipboard.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Alker.

Corsen Zack vs. *William Barnard.*—This was an action brought by one of the crew of the brig *William Henry* against the master of that vessel to recover $500 for an alleged assault committed on a voyage from Malaga to New-York. The plaintiff alleges that on the voyage the defendant assaulted and beat him, put him in irons and kept him confined without sufficient air, food or water. The defendant denied the assault and ill-usage, and justified his confinement on the ground that plaintiff had been insubordinate and insolent.

The defendant appeared in person and argued a motion to dismiss the proceedings on the ground of want of jurisdiction, his vessel being British. He also cross-examined the witnesses and addressed the jury in his own behalf, analysining his case very ably. In the course of his remarks he said that there were some degenerate lawyers in this City, who made a practice of sending agents on board newly arrived ships, to find out if there had been any trouble on the voyage, and to stir up sailors to sue their officers.

Mr. Woodward for plaintiff; Defendant in person.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Mar. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
Cedar	Mar. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'gton	April 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	April 2	New-York	Southampton.
Calina	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchest'r	April 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	April 13	Boston	Liverpool.
City of London	April 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	April 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	April 27	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	April 30	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	May 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	May 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	May 18	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manch'r	Mar. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
N. American	Mar. 17	Liverpool	Portland.
Africa	Mar. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	New-York.
Kangaroo	Mar. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Mar. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Mar. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Cedar	Mar. 26	Liverpool	Halifax.
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	April 2	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	April 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	April 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.
China	April 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Eagle	Mar. 30	New-York	Havana.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	New-Orleans.
Yazoo	April 6	New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo. Cromwell	April 9	New-York	New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *America*, via Portland, will close in this City on Friday, at 1½ P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Germania*, will close in this City on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Washington*, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For Havana.

The mails for Havana, the West Indies and Porto Rico, by the *Eagle*, will close on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Evening Star*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M., and for New-Orleans at 1½ P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at .....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flushing-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

„THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."
THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number" and "Quality" are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest. No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are broad, coarse business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen; all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS,

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1858.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge of registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

FRANKLIN, THE GREATEST OF MODERN PHILOSOPHERS, remarks that "a penny saved is a penny earned." Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it, and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for old newspapers of every description, whole or torn; old pamphlets of all kinds, old circulars, handbills, tickets, cards, catalogues and old scrap paper, in all its varieties, in quantities large or small. Also, old writing paper and school-books, old blank-books, ledgers, &c., of any size, it matters not how much they may be written on or mutilated.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.
5,000 old and scarce Masonic books, cheap.
10,000 works on Architecture, Steam Engines, Dyeing, &c.
10,000 Photographic Albums, at our price.
100,000 works on History, Biography, &c., at your price.
500,000 Scrap Print and Engravings, at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 119 Nassau-st, near Beekman.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH H. COLTON, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. COOKE, Defendant.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—United States original stamp, Internal Revenue.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City and County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 65 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this Summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated February 4, 1864.
EDWARD VAN NESS, No. 65 Wall-st.,
Mh30-law6mW*. Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—WILLIAM H. GUION, against WILLIAM MURRAY and ANNA MURRAY, his wife.—United States Revenue stamp, 50 cents, cancelled.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants William Murray and Anna Murray: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, number five (5) Wall-street, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 1, 1864. JUDAH & DICKERSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of King's at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 21st day of March, 1864.

JUDAH & DICKERSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Mar. 23-law6w.*

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS and PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane, respectfully solicit orders. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery, Diaries, &c., at low prices.

C. A. ST. JOHN, NO. 59 PINE-ST., STATIONER, Printer, and Bookbinder. Orders respectfully solicited.

HOTELS.

NATIONAL HOTEL—NOS. 3, 5 AND 7 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.—This hotel having recently changed hands, has been refitted throughout, and the proprietor is now prepared to receive and accommodate guests. The situation is admirably located, being convenient to business houses, railroads, steamboats and ferries, and the house is specially adapted to transient boarders. The table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Price, $2 per day.

JESSE FOSTER, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Welsh woman, with a little girl five years of age, a situation in a gentleman's family to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 342 East 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking, soups and game; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family. Call, for two days, at No. 223 2d-st., second floor back. Can be seen from 10 to 6 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; is a good cook; would assist in washing and ironing, or do the washing and ironing in a small family. Apply two days No. 244 5th-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN PROTestant cook wishes a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 173 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TIDY WOMAN, with excellent city reference, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; an excellent baker; wages $9; city or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is a very good cook and baker, desires a situation; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all their branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 14 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS plain cook, by a tidy girl, with excellent City reference; or as general house servant; washes and irons well; wages $7. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook in a private family; would assist with the washing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 88 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as cook in a small private family; can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 60 East 34th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY ONE who understands French and American cooking, and all kinds of pastry; has good reference. Inquire at No. 52 East 31st-st., corner 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 86 Cannon-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant girl as cook in a genteel family; is a good baker. Apply at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant woman, a situation as laundress; understands French starching; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent woman as laundress; can do fluting; she thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of City references. Apply at No. 119 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and fine washing; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 73 West 20th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 East 38th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A capable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting and thoroughly understands her work; the best of City references given from her last place. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st., first floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid or laundress in a first-class family. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 271 Bleecker-st., second floor, front.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress. To be seen at No. 165 West 24th-st. Good City references.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid, will assist in washing, desires a situation; City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 115 East 22d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and sewer or nurse; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 108 West 17th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION by a German Protestant girl, as chambermaid, No. 161 East 47th-st.

A WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class waitress, or chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, by a respectable young woman, with best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No 196 7th-av., second story, front room.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A WHEELER & WILSON operator wants places in private families to go out by the day; cut, baste, button hole all kinds of clothing. Send note for English seamstress, No. 252 Mulberry-st., top room.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted as seamstress, or to assist in care of children and sew; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present place, for two days, No. 45 West 25th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted, by a respectable young woman to attend to one grown child and sew; has a knowledge of hair dressing; is a Protestant; or would go out to sew by the day or week. Can be seen at No. 113 25th-st., near 7th-av.

A DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER wants work, to go out by the day or week; can cut and fit and trim neatly. Can be seen at No. 331 6th-av.

A NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed by a competent Protestant woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid. Can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 324 Bleecker-st., in the store.

A NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable, middle-aged Protestant woman, as child's nurse; has had experience, and is competent to take entire charge of an infant. Apply at No. 55 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or waitress; may be seen at her present employer's, No. 113 East 16th-st., near 4th-av.

A NURSE, &c.—A LADY IS DESIROUS TO procure a situation for an excellent Protestant girl, to go to Europe with a family, either to take care of children or to wait upon a lady. Apply at No. 59 5th-av.

A NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl wishes a situation as baby nurse; can give good City references. Apply No. 188 East 17th-st.

A CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED A situation to care children and do chamberwork; is a good sewer; City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place and 12th-st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes the washing of a few single gentlemen or a family's washing; best of reference given. Call on or address No. 570 Greenwich-st., front basement.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, waiters, clerks, porters, servants, gardeners, farm hands, small boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, general housework'rs, &c., can be immediately suited at the large Employment House No. 178 11th-st., corner 5th-av.

MRS. WHITFIELD (FORMERLY OF THE CHURCH HOME) is supplying families in City and country, with first-class cooks, cooks to wash, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, waiters, small girls and girls for general housework, at No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single man, who understands the care of greenhouses and graperies, to take care of a gentleman's small place; or a situation as gardener under good head gardener; none need apply but those who have greenhouses. Call on K., at No. 15 John-st., March 29 and 30, from 10 A. M. to P. M.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man; understands the business thoroughly; is an excellent groom and good driver; has reference. Address W. S., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS PRACTICAL man, capable of filling any situation as florist and grape-grower, on the best principles; industrious and economical, has 18 years' practice in this country; a new place taken; married. Address J. E., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; has the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—An engagement is wanted by a Scotchman as head gardener and farmer; is a good florist and grape-grower; would lay out a new place; references unexceptionable. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A situation wanted, as gardener and coachman, by a man who understands his business in all the branches, and laying out of new places; is a middle-aged man; will be found generally useful; can be highly recommended from his employers. Can be seen by addressing a note to M. H., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a single man who understands his business; can come well recommended from his two last employers. Address M. W. K., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED as gardener, by a man thoroughly understanding his business; wages $300 per annum and board. Address A. B. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wishes a situation as gardener; understands the culture of flowers and vegetables and green-house; City reference. Address M. R. E., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, married, wishes a situation as coachman in a private family; has no objection to the country; is a first-rate groom, and is a good, careful driver; has the very best City references as to capability and honesty. Can be seen at the stables, T. NORRIS, Nos. 116 and 118 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class coachman, a native of Germany, who has good City reference, having lived over four years in his last place. Address C. G., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN Protestant man, a situation as coachman in a private family; one that understands his business; four years' reference from last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No 79 Bleecker-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single man, as coachman and groom; no objection to the country, and will be found willing and obliging; has good reference, and long experience. Address No. 840 Broadway, Mr. Water's harness store.

AN COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a young man, of good, steady habits, as coachman and groom; understands the management of horses, and willing to make himself useful on a country place. Address C. C. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man from the country wishes a place in a private family as coachman; would have no objection to work in a garden. Can for EDWARD FLYN, No. 144 East 42d-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a married man, without family, as coachman. Call on or address his present employer, who is selling out, at No. 129 West 14th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a single man, as coachman; is a good groom and a steady driver; can come well recommended. Call at Mackay's livery stables, Nos. 119 and 121 West 23d-st.

AS GROOM.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A very respectable young man, as groom, and does what understands driving; also, taking best care of horses; best City reference can be furnished to the employer. Call or address a note to my present employer, for two days only, P. J. RYAN, No. 96 East 13th-st., N. Y. City.

AS FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A practicable farmer, who understands farming in all its branches; married; a Scotchman; wife to take charge of the dairy, if required; good reference can be given. Seen at Fleming & Davidson's, No. 67 Nassau-st.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by an Englishman as farmer and gardener; he is married, with small family. Call or address H. T., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation to go out of the City, either as assistant bookkeeper or general clerk, by an energetic young man who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as assistant book-keeper, entry or general clerk, in any good mercantile business. Address ASSISTANT, care Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter by a young man; has been in the dry goods and grocery business; can mark boxes and bales; willing to be useful at any business; good City references given. Address M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter in a dry goods house, by an active and experienced man; can give good references. Address PORTER, care of Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

A SWAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT single Englishman, a situation as waiter; perfectly understands his business; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED by a man and wife, with the best of recommendations, in the country; the man as gardener, coachman, &c., and his wife as housemaid. Inquire at No. 320 4th-av., corner of 24th-st.

HELP WANTED

BOY WANTED.
N. MILLARE,
No. 116 Nassau-st.

NURSE WANTED—FOR A YOUNG BABY; must be willing to travel to Europe, and be of a kind disposition, obliging and obedient, and fully competent, with good City references; none need answer this advertisement unless they have made nursing their business and can give references to last employer; good wages paid. Call at the residence on 152d-st., between 8th and 10th avs. Take the stage at 32d-st. and 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, in a private family, three servants—a chambermaid, a seamstress and a laundress; all must be Protestants, perfectly competent to fill their different situations and well recommended. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., at the Clarendon Hotel, parlor No. 33.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
DEP'T. OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864.

TEN CONTRACT PHYSICIANS WANTED for immediate service in the Department of the Gulf. For further particulars, apply to the MEDICAL DIRECTOR, No. 458 Broome-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT FOREMAN, to take charge of the miscellaneous department of a first-class clothing house in this City; an experienced, practical man will find this a good and permanent situation; none other need apply. Address H. T. H., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for three days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Waoted, as chambermaid and laundress, a Protestant woman, who understands her business thoroughly, and is willing to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 77 Clinton-place, one door below 5th-av., from 9 to 11 A. M.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, TO GO A SHORT distance to the country, a girl to take care of children and do their washing, and to do plain sewing. Apply at No. 7 East 25th-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock today. City references required.

TWO GIRLS WANTED—ONE TO TAKE care of children and assist in sewing, and one as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. None but those that can come well recommended need apply at No. 91 West 42d-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A HOUSEkeeper; one competent to take charge of a hotel; none need apply except such as have had experience in a hotel. Apply at the office of Union-place Hotel, corner Broadway and 14th-st.

COLORED HELP.—WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED colored women—one as cook and the other as waitress. Best of city references required. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock at No. 30 West 17th-st.

A COACHMAN—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN, A good groom and City driver, strictly temperate, cleanly and obliging; none others need apply at No. 54 Fulton-st., March 30.

WANTED.—A SALESMAN THOROUGHLY posted in the shirt trade is wanted in an old established house. Address with references Box 3013 City Post-office.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, a two Protestant women—a cook and laundress; City reference required. Apply to No. 8 West 15th-st., Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE care of horses and is willing to make himself generally useful on a country place; married man preferred. Apply to L. K. MILLER, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO DO general housework for a small family; must understand plain cooking, and be a good washer and ironer; to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 32 Vesey-st.

A VEGETABLE GARDENER.—WANTED, A man who understands vegetable gardening, can milk and do farm work generally. Apply to JOHN COX, No. 362 Bowery.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE man (Protestant and single preferred,) colored or white, with good references. Answer, stating name and references, to Box No. 4,675 Post-office.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, firemen and boys, for one year. Apply in the clothing store, No. 403 Pearl-st., corner of Vandewater.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A FINE WORK OF ART.—Persons wishing to travel and at the same time pay their way, will find this a good opportunity. Call upon

AUCTION SALES.

W. A. Van Wagenen, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.

The subscribers will offer for sale at public auction, on FRIDAY, April 1, at 10 A. M., in the Matteawan Machine-shop, in the village of Matteawan, Dutchess County, N. Y., all of the patterns formerly belonging to the Matteawan Machine Company. Also, a large lot of machinery, consisting of lathes, drills, fluting engine, circular saws and frames, a large lot of small tools, flasks, weights, trucks, and two ton cranes.

Catalogues will be ready on FRIDAY, March 25, and may be had on application to the Auctioneer, at Fishkill Landing. MACKIN, HUSTIS & CO.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 23 Nassau-st., 90 pieces, more or less, unclaimed baggages, remaining in the hands of the Adams Express Company. To be sold without reserve.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF PROPERTY IN THE XVIITH AND XVIIITH WARDS OF THIS CITY. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction the following valuable lots of ground in the eastern part of the city, in one of the busiest and most active neighborhoods of New-York. The title to the whole property is unquestionable, and the sale will be peremptory. To take place at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April, at 12 o'clock. 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage of the premises:

AVENUE B.—5 lots on the east side of Avenue B, between 15th and 16th sts., each 23 feet by 88; avenue paved, sewered, and the walks flagged.

AVENUE B—8 lots on the east side of Avenue B, between 17th and 18th sts., (including the two corner lots,) each lot 23 feet by 88.

AVENUE B—8 lots on the east side of Avenue B, between 18th and 19th sts., (including corners,) each 23 by 83.

AVENUE C—4 lots on the west side of Avenue C, between 15th and 16th sts., each 23 by 88 feet; avenue paved and walks flagged.

AVENUE C—3 lots on west side of Avenue C, including the southwest corner of 18th-st., each 23 by 88.

AVENUE D—9 lots on the west side of Avenue D, between 13th and 14th sts., (including the two corner lots,) each lot 23 by 88, except the corner lots, which are each 22.9 by 88.

13TH-ST.—6 lots on the north side of 13th-st, adjoining the last described lots on Avenue D, each lot 25 feet by 103.5. 13th-st. is paved and flagged.

14th-st.—8 lots on the south side of 14th-st., adjoining the above last named lots in the rear, each 25 by 103.3. 14th-st. is sewered, paved, and flagged.

15TH-ST.—1 lot on the north side of 15th-st., 75 feet east of the lots on Avenue B, 25 feet by 103.3. 15th-st. is sewered, paved, and walks flagged.

16th-st.—1 lot on north side of 16th-st., 93 feet east of Avenue B, 20 feet by 92.

17th-st.—7 lots on south side of 17th-st., 93 feet east of Avenue B, each lot 25 feet by 92, except 1 lot, which is 20x92.

17th-st.—16 lots on the north side of 17th-st., between Avenue B, and Avenue C, commencing 88 feet from Avenue B, each 25x 92 feet. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and the walks flagged.

18th-st.—20 lots on the south side of 18th-st., comprising the whole front between 17th and 18th sts., each 25 feet by 92. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and the walks flagged.

18th-st.—8 lots on the north side 18th-st., commencing 88 feet east of Avenue B. Each lot 25 by 92 feet. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and walks flagged.

19th-st.—8 lots on the south side of 19th-st., directly in the rear of the last described, and of the same dimensions.

Maps of the above valuable property may be obtained of the auctioneers after the 10th inst., at their office, No. 77 Cedar-st., adjoining the Bank of Commerce.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

SUPERB PARISIAN FURNITURE, BUHL &c., Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Bronze and Glass Chandeliers, Real Bronzes, large costly Vases, Marble and other Statuary, French and Bohemian Glass, costly Oil-paintings, &c., the property of P. Mallard, Esq., of New-Orleans, being the entire stock of the extensive establishment, removed to this City for sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on THURSDAY, 31st inst., and FRIDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock each day, the above costly goods, mostly made in Paris to order, consisting in part of about 50 large pier and mantel glasses, do. frames, oval do., superb parlor suites, covered in flower d'orocade, silk hr cartel and reps; antique do., marqueterie do., buhl do., ebony do., bookcases, secretaries, rosewood dressing-bureaus and bedsteads, etageres, papier Mache boxes, &c.; lace curtains, fancy chairs, richly carved armoir-à-glace, library tables, inlaid centre-tables, French engraved crystal glass, Bohemian do., dessert set mounted, ormolu and silver, ormolu and bronze clocks, large bronzes, rich painted vases, Parian and bisque figures, rich chandeliers, hall stands, and other costly articles. Refer to catalogue.

RICH AND COSTLY OIL-PAINTINGS, comprising about 50 pictures. Among them is a full-length portrait of Washington by Peele, landscape by Sir J. Lawrence, originals by Boocher, Rosa, Savery, Van Bloeman, Lenron, Hogarth Cartier, Benard, Latour, Mado Nos. Venmont, and others, all of great merit. They can be examined, with catalogue, at the above place until sale.

Wm Irving, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c.—OSGOOD & LOCKE will sell on THURSDAY, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at their sale-room, No. 63 Cedar-st., near Broadway, the entire furniture of a house removed for convenience of sale, consisting of superb velvet and Brussels carpets, three-ply and ingrain carpets, velvet, Brussels and Venetian stair carpets, oil-cloths, gilt rosewood furniture in plush, suite in figured brocatelle, two suites elegant carved rosewood furniture, in rich figured brocatelle with slip covers, carved French bedstead, hair mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows, dressing bureaus, washstands, oak extension tables, rosewood round tables, lounges, oak dining room set, in rep., marble-top centre tables, quartett tables, dressing tables, cane arm chairs, iron bedsteads and bedding, three polar refrigerators, sewing machine, brocatelle window curtains and cornices, linen window shades, French plate pier mirrors, vases, engravings, &c. Also a large assortment of kitchen tables, tin, iron and glassware, with which the sale will commence.

SALES OF FURNITURE,
AT THE RESIDENCES OF OWNERS AS USUAL.
TERMS MODERATE.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

ARTISTS' SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS, WATER-COLOR AND PENCIL DRAWINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., being the entire collection of J. Douglas Brewerton, Esq., artist, comprising his best and latest works, the majority of which have never been exhibited. Included is his celebrated painting of Fort Sumter the purchaser of which will be presented with Gen. Anderson's letter of indorsement; also, the splendid picture of "Niagara by Moonlight," the sketch of which was exhibited at Messrs. Williams & Stevens'; also, a variety of local American views and scenery, from nature, of different sizes, all of which are to costly new and appropriate frames, to be sold positively without reserve. Frames included by order of the artists. Also, a number of desirable and fine paintings by favorite American and European artists all of which are now on exhibition as above, with catalogues, until day of sale.

S. & J. Bogart, Auctioneers,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., corner of Frankfort, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, a large quantity of household furniture, consisting of mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, wardrobes, bookcases, marble-top centre tables, rosewood parlor suites; mahogany sofas, lounges, settees, cane chairs, oak sofa in reps, cloaths, looking-glasses, engravings, window curtains, mahogany dining tables, mahogany French and cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, pillows; large lot of blankets. Also, 30 Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets; kitchen furniture, crockery; and also one platform spring carting express wagon, &c. JOHN R. FARRINGTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON WEST 56TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The handsome first-class brown-stone house and lot, known as No. 19 West 56th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., and nearly opposite Trinity Chapel. The house is 25 by about 58 feet, has party walls, and is in first-rate order, containing all the modern improvements. The gas-fixtures, mantle mirrors, pier-glasses and cornices will be sold with the house. Lot 25 by 98.9. Terms to suit purchaser.

Adrian H Muller, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STABLES ON 36TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

36th-st.—Ten first-class two-story brick stables, situate on the southerly side of 36th st., between Lexington and 3d avs. The stables are each 20 by 41, with four stalls on first floor, unusually well drained and ventilated, very light and have good cellars and lofts, with perpetual right to 18 feet alley. These stables are new, built in the latest style; have iron racks, Croton water, &c.; hasdomas street entrance.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

BRICK SLAUGHTER-HOUSE AND LOT ON 39TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sal-sroom, No. 111 Broadway, the plot of ground, with the brick slaughter-house thereon, situate on the north side of 39th-st., 185 feet west of 2d-av. The lot has a frontage of 10 feet 10 inches on 39th st., and is irregular as to other dimensions. On the premises is a brick slaughter-house, cattle shed and four stalls, all complete for use.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON LAIGHT-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, 111 Broadway:

Laight-st.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, on north side of Laight-st., between Greenwich and Hudson sts., known as No. 60. Lot 26x 0 feet.

Edward Pattinoza, Auctioneer.

PRINTING MATERIALS, PRESSES, &c., at auction. EDWARD PETTINGER, No. 50 Wall-st., will sell, on WEDNESDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, contents of Printing Office, No. 55 John-st., consisting of type, leads, borders, galleys, presses, composing-sticks, racks, cabinets and material usually found in a first-class office. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready.

J. Cole, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF KINGS COUNTY COURT.—Will be sold, on THURSDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, under directions of Thomas J. Nerhuil, Esq., Referee, the two three-story frame dwelling-houses and lots, Nos. 162 and 164 South 3d-st., between 6th and 7th sts.; part on mortgage. For particulars, apply to HAGNER & SMITH, plaintiffs' attorneys, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

William Wittman, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., a large and valuable assortment of seated household furniture, &c., of a family—parlor, bed-, bedding, sofas, mirrors, portains, 4-3 velvet, tapestry, 3-ply and other carpets, and all other goods usually found in a well-furnished house; also, double team, two light wagons, Afghan robe, one bright bay horse.

AUCTION SALES

CORPORATION SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 22, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on and after March 20, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 9, 1864.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864:

The lease of the franchise of the ferry now established north of and immediately adjoining the present ferry slip at the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33, East River, New-York, to the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or some other point adjacent thereto.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The lease for each of the above-named ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City charter in relation to ferries, and also contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeably to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the same time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller for the personal payment of the rent quarter yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expenses of the lease, bonds, and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

Office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co., New-York, March 16, 1864.

This Company will hold their Fourteenth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of April next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever being made or received at, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time action dated for payment until paid, and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

JOHN BRISBIN, Pres. dent.

J. H. Draper, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.
Office No. 30 Pine-st.

TRUST AND DIVISION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, on
WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864,
At 12 o'clock,
at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway.

46 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,
As follows:

3 lots northwest corner of 6th-st. and 3d-av.
3 lots northeast corner of 80th-st. and 4th-av.
20 lots north half of 71th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
20 lots north side of 71th st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Commencing 100 feet from 4th-av., all adjoining.

These lots will be sold under the decree of the Special Trustee, without reserve, and the title must be perfected on or before the 30th day of April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The terms of sale, which will be liberal, will be announced at the time of sale. One-half of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum.

For further information, or for maps of the property, apply to the auctioneer.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE in the township of West Farms, known as Longwood Park.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings, by order of the Executors of estate of the late Charles Denison, deceased, the late residence of Charles Denison, deceased, situate in the township of West Farms, Westchester County, east of the river turnpike, and in full view of the East River and Flushing Bay, less than two miles from Harlem Bridge and only half a mile from Third-avenue Railroad extension, with improvements, consisting of dwelling, barns, coach-house, stables and grapery. The ground (over seventy-one acres) are in the highest state of cultivation, and inclosed in superior stone walls. It is capable of being divided into numerous villa sites for suburban residences, for which it is admirably calculated. Its close vicinity to New-York is and enhances its value as an investment, or for public charitable institutions. Its salubrious atmosphere makes it very desirable. Terms at sale. Maps and full particulars may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

Lexington-av.—The two very desirable three-story, basement and cellar stone dwellings, with stores on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and East 27th-st., and known as Nos. 26 and 28 Lexington-av. The houses are in good order, and have all the modern improvements. Each house is 19 feet 9 inches front and rear, by 50 feet deep. Lots 19 feet 9 inches front and rear, by 51 feet deep. House can be seen from 10 to 11 o'clock daily.

Maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

M. Durophy, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, APRIL 1, AT 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture contained in the private residence No. 115 West 37th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of rosewood piano-forte, 7-octava; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; rosewood parlor suites, oval French plate mirrors, lace curtains, black walnut dining-room furniture, cutlery, china dinner and tea sets, plated ware, mahogany bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, oil-cloths, kitchen furniture, &c. Catalogues at sale.

Hanay D. Mines, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 37 Nassau-st., a sorrel horse, 14 hands high, seven years old, warranted sound and kind in every respect, an excellent saddle-horse; also, sorrel mare, about fifteen hands high, eight years old, kind and gentle in double and single harness, and a stylish driver. Also, a military saddle and bridle, in good order.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on THURSDAY, March 31, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

West 24th-st.—The handsome four-story and basement, high-stoop, brown-stone house and lot, No. 39 West 24th-st., north side, between Broadway and 6th-av. House 20.10 by 85 feet; in fine order, and contains all the conveniences. Lot 20.10x98.9.

$3,000 can remain on mortgage, if desired.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

J. H. Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-St.—TUESDAY, April 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock, P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, $55,000 Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri 7 per cent. Construction Bonds, $1,000 each, guaranteed by the State of Missouri; coupons of and from July 1, 1864, attached to the bonds.

REAL ESTATE.

William M. Weeks, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF COUNTRY HOUSE AND FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS will sell on THURSDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, "Birch Hill," residence of late Sarah R. Embree, two miles from Glen Cove, near Matinecock Meeting House: About 2½ acres of good land, two dwelling houses, one new 24x36 feet, with wing 16x20; the other, gardener's house, five rooms; large chicken house and yard, about 50 fruit and ornamental trees, vines, small fruits, asparagus, &c. Situation healthy, views very fine, both water and island; good school, churches, &c. Also entire furniture, piano, velvet and Brussels carpets, brocatel curtains, &c. Apply on premises, or to R. C. EMBREE, Executor, 37 Wall-st.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The fine four-story high stoop brown-stone house, No. 14 East 37th-st., between Madison and Fifth avs.; house, 25 by 60 feet, with all modern improvements; lot 25 feet by half of the block. For particulars inquire of FOSTER & NICKERSON, No. 109 Pearl-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—A BEAUTIFUL building site for sale, of six acres, on the south side of Staten Island, near the sea, with sea-bathing and a forest avenue; about one hour from Wall-st. Price, $500 per acre. Apply to W. A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, VERY LOW, to close an estate, a fine three-story attic basement and subseller brick house, with modern improvements, No. 94 Harrison-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of J. A. JOHNSON, No. 11 Park-row.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—IN Portland-av., near the Washington Park; two brownstone houses; price low; terms easy. F. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH STOOP brown-stone house and lot on 37th st., near 5th-av. House in perfect order. For particulars and permits apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 9, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1864, will be open for inspection and review from after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1864, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected." If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, and if any of them, and in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Foraoe Department, No. 66 Chosa-st., New-York, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in this Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1863, has been received from the Assessor, and that the Duplicate Taxes and Licences therein specified have become due and payable. I will attend personally, or by deputy, at my office, No. 139 Broadway, daily (except on Sundays), from the date hereof, until and including Thursday, the 31st day of March, 1864, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., to receive the same.

The Taxes included in the aforesaid list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, licences, and on incomes for the year 1862.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them, respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time specified, will, at the expiration thereof, become liable to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof, excepting the Tax on Incomes, which will be liable to an addition of but five per cent.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Thirty-second District, New-York.

Dated New-York, March 8, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. Taylor, Secretary.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT of Finance, City of New-York, Office of the Clerk of Arrears.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, mortgagees or persons otherwise interested in the lands and tenements sold for unpaid assessments during the month of October, 1862, that the detailed statement of property still unredeemed from said sale is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at this office. By order of the Comptroller.

AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.
PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.

We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of paper bags, made of the best stock, and designed especially for grocers and tea dealers. Also, paper hour bags, to hold 12½, 25 and 50 pounds, made of the best Manila paper, and suitable for grocers and millers, neatly printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of bags constantly on hand and for sale at the

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
B. E. CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 123, 125 and 127 Broad-st.

THE AMERICAN
JAVA COFFEE COMPANY.

Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

The Company have established the price at their Office at 25 cents per pound. Put up in one-pound packages 48 lbs. in a case. Usual discount.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID STORE PROPERTY, Nos. 371 and 373 Broadway, between Franklin and White sts.; each 25x150, running through to Franklin-alley, built in the best manner, five-story, white marble. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDence. Spacious house, built within the last three years, with every modern convenience: first floor finished in solid black walnut; wash tubs, with hot and cold water; waste water carried to river by brick sewer; large carriage-house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot, twelve miles from Erie Ferry. Inquire at Harlem Gas Office, No. 76 Nassau-st.

YONKERS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A plot of ground of about 10 acres, handsomely situated between Riverdale-av. and Broadway, about a mile from the depot. For price and terms, apply opposite the place, of J. H. POST, or of THOMAS STILLMAN, No. 248 Grasnwich-st., New-York.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit, also, real estate bought and sold.
W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—VERY CHEAP, terms easy, two three-story brick stores and dwellings south side of Felton-av., between Washington and Clinton avs.; the best location for an advance.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—STORE PROPERTY ON DUANE, Pearl, Worth, Leonard, Franklin, White and Lispenard sts. Also, an extra size lot on Broadway, near Leonard-st. For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES WANTED—For cash purchasers: three New-York houses and five lots to exchange for Williamsburgh property; houses rented for 7 per cent; sold for 1 per cent. S. COCKCROFT, No. 82 South 7th-st., or 165 Broadway, at 12 M.

TO LET.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a two-fronted store and basement, on Canal near Broadway. JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—TO RENT—THE HANDsomely furnished English basement house No. 249 5th-av., to a small private family only; rent $300 a month.

ROOM AND POWER, AT PATERSON, N. J.,
TO LET.
PHENIX MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Large, well-lighted rooms, suitable for any light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Apply there or to WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

TO LET
STORES ON THE 8TH-AV.,
Dwelling-houses on 52d-st.
W. H. ROOME, No. 138 West 21st-st.,
8 to 10 A. M., 2 to 6 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN YONKERS.—One of the most elegible situations upon Palisade avenue, commanding a fine view of the Hudson for some 30 miles; with a laundry, carriage, gas and all the modern improvements, and a garden of half an acre well stocked with small fruit, for the Summer. Apply to A. M. HATCH, upon the premises, or to CHARNLEY & HATCH, Bankers, No. 34 Wall-st., or to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Ins. Co., No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE—Lots on the Fifth-av., between 47th and 48th sts., and between 50th and 51st sts, and on 47th, 48th, 49th 50th and 51st sts., between the 5th and 6th avs. Applications may be made to G. M. OGDEN Treasurer of the College, at No. 7 Wall-st., or to JAS. N. WELLS, at No. 167 9th-av. References will be required.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON River, in Ulster County, opposite Barrytown. The house is furnished, and will be rented with the use of the icehouse, garden, stables, &c., for the Summer, at a moderate rent, or for a longer period if desired. For health and beauty of scenery the neighborhood is unsurpassed. The place is within easy reach of the City, by railroad and steamboat. Apply to
G. TILLOTSON, No. 11 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone English basement house in 17th-st., near 3d-av.; rent, $1,700; also, a three-story, high-stoop brown-stone house in 26th-st., near 6th-av., rent, $1,200; and a small brown-stone house on town, rent, $775. B. H. TAYLOR, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A FIRST-class country residence: one of the most delightful within 50 short a distance of the City; house modern and very stylish, gas and water throughout, out-buildings ample, fruit in great variety, six acres in lawn, garden and grove, with a beautiful brook running through the grounds. Inquire of R. F. HARRIOTT, 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT NEAR NEW-York, partly furnished; large house and carriage-house and lot, a splendid garden, plenty of fruit, easy of access by railroad or boat, to a responsible person who will board the owner and family. Address A. E. C., Box No. 2,839 Post-office.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A neat two-story brick house, pleasantly located and having all the modern improvements. Possession the 1st of May. The furniture is good and will be sold cheap. For further particulars address FURNITURE, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY TO LET—IN Brooklyn, situated in a central position, near the City Hall; excellent place for a first-class artist. Possession given immediately. Inquire of B. BALDWIN & SON, corner of Washington and Fulton sts., over Central Bank, Brooklyn.

TO LET.—A LARGE ROOM, EITHER ENTIRE or divided into offices to suit: the room is 60 feet deep and 40 feet wide, well lighted on three sides, with a large skylight in centre, known as "McC

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

WALLACK'S—Love for Love.

WINTER GARDEN—Lorlie's Wedding.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Leap Year; or, The Ladies' Privilege.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Tax Fool's Revenge.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours—Aphrosa; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

ART GALLERY—(No. 758 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon,

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$8 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

The Semi-Weekly Times,

One copy 1 year....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year,...12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year.. 8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant, accompanied by Maj.-Gen. Meade, yesterday reviewed the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac, now a part of the Fifth Corps. Everywhere along the lines, on his way to the review ground, the General-in-Chief was enthusiastically received by the troops.

The Palmetto (S. C.) *Herald* says:—"Nothing has been done toward raising the ill-fated iron-clad *Weehawken*, and it is doubtful if any measures will ever be taken to rescue her from the shifting sands in which she lies imbedded, thirty feet below the water's surface. The task of removing such an enormous weight at so great disadvantages, is one which neither Government nor the contractors will willingly undertake. The varying currents where she sank have fixed her there immovably. The *Keokuk*, which went down on the morning of the 8th of April last, will also probably never be brought up."

An investigation has been instituted by Provost-Marshal-Gen. Hall, of the Department of the South, into the burning of numerous buildings at Jacksonville, Fla., and the depredations committed at that place by the Union troops, at the time of the expedition last year. It is understood that the parties proved to be implicated in firing the buildings and taking away property, will be tried for arson and theft.

The rebels are now reported to have five guns in position on Fort Sumter.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, with one day's later news from Europe, arrived at this port yesterday. The *Alexandra* case was resumed in the House of Lords on the 14th of March, the part of the defendants being argued by Sir Hugh Cairns, who contended that the Court of Error was right in refusing to hear the appeal from the Court of Exchequer. The Attorney-General replied in behalf of the Crown, and it was expected that on the 17th inst. the Lord Chancellor would announce when judgment would be delivered. In commenting upon the case, the London *Times* says that there is a possibility that the House of Lords may decline jurisdiction. Such a disgraceful result would be owing to the slovenly way in which acts of Parliament are drawn and modified in Committee. Six seamen were brought up at the Cork Assizes on the 14th, indicted for an infraction of the Foreign Enlistment Act, in agreeing to enter the United States service as sailors on board the *Kearsage*. The prisoners pleaded guilty, and were released on promising to appear for judgment when called upon. The bodies of the victims of the Sheffield disaster, to the number of 178, had been recovered, leaving 80 yet missing. Another shocking casualty had occurred from the breaking of a pump at Spittlewell Pits, by which fourteen men were drowned. The Conservatives in the British Parliament had determined upon a strenuous effort to overthrow the Ministry after Easter. Mr. Roebuck's diatribe against the North had been editorially denounced by the London *Times*. There had been a further exchange of shots between the Danes and allied Germans, forces, with unimportant results. The Prussians had occupied the Island of Femern, capturing the garrison of 100 Danes. It is said to be authentically asserted that Denmark is indisposed to accept the armistice and conference propositions in their essential points. A Paris rumor says that Austria and Prussia eventually intend to occupy Copenhagen and dictate terms of peace from that city. The King of Sweden had indicated his intention to assist Denmark in certain emergencies, and had asked for an extraordinary loan. In Rome conflicts between the Papal and French troops continued, the populace siding with the former. The rumor of a revival of the Holy Alliance was refuted by the *Journal de St. Petersburg*.

CONGRESS.

The Senate, yesterday, did little business, adjourning at an early hour, after passing resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Owen Lovejoy. A bill to locate a naval depot and yard on the Delaware River was referred to the Naval Committee, and a bill to appropriate money to pay the expenses of the Minnesota Indian war was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

In the House yesterday, Mr. Stevens' joint resolution for an Anti-Slavery amendment to the Constitution was postponed for two weeks. Several minor bills pertaining to the organization of the navy were passed. The National Banking Law was then considered, and Mr. Hooper's was passed. It provides that banks with capital of not less than $50,000 may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be organized in any place, the population of which does not exceed six thousand. Mr. Boutwell's amendment to strike out the authority proposed to be given to the banks to buy and sell gold and silver coin and bullion, and loan money on real and personal security, was rejected. An amendment proposed by Mr. Brooks, striking out the requirement that every director of a bank, during his whole term of service, shall be a citizen of the United States, was also rejected. A proviso was added to the section, to the effect that not more than one-sixth of the circulation, furnished to any bank, shall be of a less denomination than five dollars, and that after specie payments shall have been resumed, no circulation of a less denomination than five dollars shall be furnished to any such association.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, adverse reports were received and recommitted relative to the Brooklyn Fire Department Bill, the petition of the Staten Island Ferry Company for a new ferry slip, and the incorporation of the Long Island Water Works Company. Also, adverse reports were made and agreed to, concerning the New-New-York Aldermanic Tax Levy Bill; the Bill for a Market in the Eighth-avenue; the Brooklyn Park-avenue Bill; the amendment of the charter of Brooklyn. Several new bills were introduced, and the following were advanced to a third reading: The General Appropriation Bill for the support of the State Government; for the payment of the interest on certain canal drafts and awards; incorporating the Central Park Hotel Company.

In the Assembly, yesterday, the following bills were passed: To legalize certain acts of the New-York Common Council; to amend the charter of the Sixth-avenue Savings Bank; to incorporate the New-York American Club. Among the reports presented was one against granting additional powers to New-York Police Magistrates.

GENERAL NEWS.

The sale by the Comptroller of several ferry franchises, which was to have followed the sale of wharves, for various reasons has been put off till Monday, April 11, and yesterday, in consequence of the death of the late Superintendent of Markets, Mathias W. Gooderson, the sale of other leases of Corporation property—chiefly of market cellars—was postponed till 1 o'clock P. M. to-day. Among other five-year leases to be disposed of to-day will be the lease of the hotel at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, North River.

The annual trade sale of books commenced yesterday at No. 498 Broadway. The attendance was large; dealers from different sections of the country were in attendance, and a successful sale is indicated. There are 144 invoices, and those offered yesterday readily sold, and brought satisfactory prices.

The weekly report of the City Inspector shows that the number of deaths in New-York during the week past was 485—an increase of 13 over the previous week, and of 40 over the corresponding week of last year. From fever there were 40 deaths, and from diseases of the lungs 47. One person died from the use of chloroform, and nine from casualties.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Peter Burke, one of the July rioters, known as the "Man on Horseback," was tried upon an indictment for robbery in the first degree. Prisoner was acquitted on a technicality, but was remanded to prison to await his trial on other charges of robbery and arson.

The Live Stock Markets have been well supplied with animals during the past week, the total being 26,862, or 10,000 more than for the previous week. Of these 5,058 were beeves, 834 veals, 12,430 sheep, and 8,361 hogs. The close of Last creates a greater demand for meats of all kinds, and trade is generally good, at about the old rates. ....Beef Cattle footed up nearly 4,400 at the Forty-fourth-street yards, Monday and Tuesday, all but 400 of which were on sale Monday. Prices began at an advance of ½c. ℔ lb. but fell off before the close, to ½c. ℔ lb. lower than one week ago, the average of the transactions being about 13½c. Some extra fat cattle brought 16c. ℔ lb. for the meat, but generally good retail steers could be had for 14c.@15c. The stock was nearly all sold. ....Sheep are in good request at 9½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. for good fat lots....Live Hogs are selling quickly at 8¾c.@9c. for corn-fed, and 8½c. for distillery hogs.

Flour and Wheat were inactive and cheaper yesterday. Corn was salable and firm. Oats were depressed. Provisions were in less demand; Pork and Lard were heavy; Hay, Sugars, Whisky and Petroleum were in fair request and buoyant. Metals were held more firmly but were rather quiet. Hops, Hides, Leather, Seeds, Tallow and Tobacco, were moderately inquired for. Freights were dull and heavy.

The price of Gold was 1 per cent. lower than yesterday, and Stocks buoyant in the afternoon. Money in quick demand at 6@7 ℔ cent.

The Ohio Copperhead State Convention.

People looked forward to the doings of this collection of Copperheads with a good deal of curiosity. Of course these doings, of whatever character, will be of very little practical consequence, for there can be no consequence without power, or at least a possibility of power. No State in this Union is more immovably loyal, and more inflexibly faithful to the war against the rebellion, than the great State of Ohio. Yet, though it was of no public moment what these Copperheads might do, it was a matter of curious speculation what they would do. How would they treat Vallandigham, "the martyr?" Last year they made common cause with him—held him out as the immolated embodiment of all the sanctities of the Constitution—and, with absolute confidence, proclaimed their purpose to avenge him with a sweeping extinction of both Lincoln and the war. The people settled the matter, when the time of trial came, by striking them to the dust, and piling over them a majority never before heard of—one hundred thousand clean. It has been a question what would be the effect of this popular visitation. Would it impel these fomenters of faction to desert their great martyred apostle, or not? It all depended upon the quality of their own martyr spirit. If it were genuine, of course they would adhere to his name and faith with a fidelity only made the stauncher by tribulation. If it were spurious, why then there would be faltering and shuffling, and probably an abandonment outright.

The test came up in this Convention on the question of putting "the martyr" on the ticket as one of the delegates at large to the National Convention. Of course, he would not be able to attend the National Convention personally, but his substitute might easily discharge all his duties. His appointment would be the most emphatic protest against the "tyranny" of which he had been made a victim, and a testimony to the world that his followers still remained true and faithful. It was very doubtful how the ordeal would be decided. On the one side was the reproach of cleaving to a man whom the people had repelled with an aversion that seemed almost like detestation. On the other side was the reproach of abandoning a leader to his fate at the time of his misfortune, when he most required sympathy and support, and when he was suffering the penalty of the very conduct for which they had extolled him to the skies. The decision was a very close one. Out of over four hundred votes given, there was a majority of only five one way. But that majority, slender as it was, yet did the business effectually. Vallandigham's name was refused a place on the list of delegates. What was an unkinder cut yet, not the slightest allusion was made to him in the resolutions adopted by the Convention. The majority would not give him even the "cold respect of a passing notice." It was manifestly their determination to disconnect the party as completely as possible from all further association with the man with whom most of all they were anxious, last year, to identify it.

If this abandonment proceeded from a change of principle, it would be less discreditable. But there is no evidence of any change of that sort. The resolutions which so carefully avoid all allusion to Mr. Vallandigham still speak plainly enough against the war, of which Mr. Vallandigham was the enemy. They impute certain characteristics to the war as now prosecuted; say that this war must be opposed, and demand "the immediate inauguration of peaceable means to obtain an honorable settlement, and the restoration of the Union under the Constitution." This is precisely in the same vein as all the peace talk of the party last year. It means simply an abandonment of all further attempts at coercion, and a complete remission of the destinies of the country to the chances of negotiation—which every intelligent man knows to be nothing more or less than a consent to a division of the Union, and an acknowledgment of the Confederacy. The rebel chiefs are just as determined to-day as they ever were to listen to no terms short of this. "The only terms we will either give or take are the terms which Gen. Lee shall dictate in Faneuil Hall," was the language of the Richmond *Examiner* no longer ago than last week. We laugh at it, because we know that Gen. Lee will as soon dictate terms in the horn of the moon as in Faneuil Hall. But yet it is the language of continued defiance. It expresses the spirit of the rebel Government. Whether the mass of the Southern people have this spirit or not, is of little consequence. Enough that the rebel Government has it, and that that Government has supreme control of the armies by which alone the rebellion is maintained.

It is as natural for the Ohio Copperheads to avoid Vallandigham, as it is for a burnt child to avoid fire. But if they imagine that they are any safer for doing this, while they yet stand on a peace platform, they will find the delusion just as complete as that of last year, which brought them such direful defeat, when they were confident of victory. The people of Ohio are as far from accepting peace, as they are from accepting Vallandigham; and the Ohio Copperheads, in holding to the one while discarding the other, are only preparing themselves for another total rout.

Victims of Misplaced Confidence.

We are afraid we have been swindled. It looks very much as if we had been the victims of a misplaced confidence. Trusting entirely, as we stated at the time, to the assertions of the Copperhead press, we have made mention of sundry movements alleged to be in process for the more wide-spread diffusion of the new political gospel of *Miscegenation*, and for the general elevation of the whole world and the rest of mankind to the sublime level of the African race. Catching, perhaps, somewhat of the enthusiasm with which this subject has been discussed by our cotemporaries, we have also ventured to picture some of the glories of the coming state, when all men should be of one color, and all shades and crinkles should have disappeared forever.

We have received deputation after deputation, and letter upon letter, from parties claiming to be well informed, declaring our allegations to be false, and denouncing our conduct in making them, in terms which we shall not repeat, and which we shall only characterize as more forcible than elegant, and—not to put too fine a point upon it—as decidedly profane. The "colored people" are particularly indignant. The venerable lady of color who removes the dust and ashes of the rooms inhabited by the Loyal League, but who also feels a deep and highly creditable interest in the principles and reputation of that patriotic club, tottered up our stairs, a day or two since, for the purpose of denying, in language which would have had still more point if she had had more teeth, that a colored parson is kept at the club to marry impatient miscegenators, at any hour of the day or night. She declares that she knows every nook and cranny of the building, that she sweeps it throughout twice a day, and that no parson, however black or however small, could possibly be so concealed as to escape her observation. Besides, she scorns the idea that any colored parson, who had any proper regard for his color or his cloth, would ever degrade his race by marrying one of them to a white. Such things, she has heard, are sometimes done by white folks, but never by *her* people. She brands the whole story as an infamous fabrication, designed at once to degrade the colored race, and deprive her of her situation. Sundry deputations of eloquent gentlemen from Republican clubs are equally emphatic in their protestations. They deny that they intend hereafter to expel from their party every man who has not black blood in his veins, and aver that they have not the slightest intention of inserting a plank in their platform making color a test of loyalty, either to country or to party. We have letters, too, from indignant colored cooks, repudiating all such designs as the Copperhead stories already referred to impute to them, and warning all white miscegenators out of their kitchens and off their premises.

All this body of evidence staggers us. If it is true, the Copperhead newspapers have been spreading false reports, which is scarcely conceivable. Before we yield to so shocking a suspicion we should like to have something a little tangible. We should like to ask Mr. Jay, for example, whether he does not hold that it is every man's duty, as a matter of abstract principle, to marry a negro, no matter how many wives he may have already? We should like to know whether the President of one of our Republican clubs has not in his possession a letter from President Lincoln, declaring that a house divided against itself cannot stand,—that the people of this country must either be all white or all black, and that this half-way work is contrary to the Constitution, and cannot be tolerated much longer? Has not Mr. Seward declared that an irrepressible conflict between blacks and whites is an absolute necessity, and that it can only be secured by their intermarriage? Is it not one of the designs of the Radicals in the coming National Convention to require Mr. Lincoln, as a candidate for renomination, to pledge himself to appoint no man to any office worth $3,000 a year, who is not at least half black, and to recognize none below the grade of octoroon as eligible to any office whatever under the Federal Government? And has not Chief Justice Taney been forced, by fear of premature death and discharge from office, to agree to bring the Supreme Court to decide that none but blacks are citizens of the United States, and that mere white men have no rights which negroes are bound to respect? When we receive explicit replies to these questions, we shall know better what to think of the Copperhead reports we have already noticed. Until then we shall suspend judgment.

Meantime we are very glad to learn that our vigilant fellow-citizens are taking ample precautions against the designs ascribed by our Democratic cotemporaries to the Republican party. The colored people are planting cannon in front of their dwellings, to defend themselves against a miscegenatory raid of the white bachelors of Upper-ten-dom. Barricades have been built across Shinbone-alley, and the stern glitter of ivory through all that region betokens the readiness of the population to measure heels with the white trash of Fifth-avenue and Madison-square. The Copperheads are responsible for this state of things. They have aroused the whole colored community, by their highly-colored pictures of the connubial fate that awaits them at Republican hands, to a state of intense excitement. We are by no means satisfied that their statements are true: but we *are* satisfied that the fools are not all dead, and that a great many persons will make themselves very, unhappy at the bare possibility that there may, after all, be something in them.

Extermination.—The rebels are perpetually telling us that we will have to exterminate the whole population of the South before we can bring their territory back into the Union. Now, at the late election for State officers in Arkansas, held under the National flag and authority, there were polled seventeen thousand votes—being one-third the entire vote of the State at the last Presidential election. Yet in other days we heard the like rebel cry from Arkansas, that we would have to exterminate everybody there before it would submit. Probably these rebel malignants simply mean that *they* themselves must be exterminated, which is quite likely to be true. Noah Webster tells us that to exterminate means, primarily, "to drive from within the limits or borders," and we shall have no peace until all malignant traitors are driven either to the other side of Jordan or of the Rio Grande.

Death of an English Officer of American Birth.

We copy from the London *Times* of the 9th inst. the sad record of the early death of a young English officer of great promise, who was born in this City, and whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Cochrane, were known by many of our oldest residents. He was a nephew of Hon. Bayard Clarke, formerly member of Congress from the Westchester District of this State, and the brother-in-law of Edward King, Esq., son of the late Hon. James G. King:

An Officer Shot.—It is our painful duty (says the *Oudh Gazette*) to record a fatal accident that happened to an officer of the Eighteenth Bengal Cavalry while out shooting, about 14 miles from cantonments. After enjoying their sport throughout the morning the sportsmen had rested for tiffin, and were just rising to begin shooting again, when one of them, Maj. Goss, called for "some one with stronger fingers than his own," to come and draw back the safety-guard of his rifle trigger. He was at the same time seated on the ground, with the butt of the rifle resting on his thigh, the muzzle in the air, and pointed across a jheel. One of the others went to help him, and a few moments later, Mr. Cochrane, who was just then lighting a cheroot, moved to give his aid, guessing, as he did so, before the rifle. At that very instant the hammer, that had apparently been resting on the bolt of the guard only, fell on the cap, and Mr. Cocasane was shot through the heart. His death was instantaneous. The regiment to which he belonged, and a large circle of his friends in the army, have lost, through this deplorable accident, an officer of proved ability and a friend who will be regretted and missed in every circumstance of life. Mr. Cochrane was senior Lieutenant of her Majesty's Thirty-fourth Foot, and had been for two years and a half Adjutant of the Eighteenth Bengal Cavalry. He wore the Crimean, the Turkish and the Indian medals.

Fatal Casualty on the East River Railroad.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN AND AROUND BELLEVUE HOSPITAL—A BODY TAKEN BY FORCE FROM THAT INSTITUTION.

John Donnelly, a lad 8 or 9 years of age, was on Monday evening last attempting to steal a ride by hanging to the front platform of car No. 70, of the East River Railroad line. As it was passing along First-avenue, near Twenty-seventh-street, the boy slipped off accidentally from the platform and fell on the other track.

Just as he fell another car was passing in the opposite direction, and before the driver thereof could put on the brakes, or check his horses, the wheels passed over his head, body and legs, injuring him so badly that he died while being conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. He was, however, taken inside of that institution, the body laid out in the usual manner, and the Coroner notified to come and hold an inquest. Meantime the intelligence of the lad's death had been conveyed to his parents, and they, in a half-frantic state of mind, at once repaired to the hospital and demanded the possession of the body. The authorities there, of course, had no right to surrender the body until the conclusion of the inquest, and they so stated the case to the parents. They then left in a high state of excitement, and soon returned with a large crowd of men and women, who forcibly burst open the gates and scaled the walls of the institution, rushed frantically through several rooms and halls, till at last they found the dead boy in a coffin. They seized it and hurried from the house, amid the protestations of the Hospital officers. The latter found it useless to contend against such numbers of highly-excited men and women, and therefore had to content themselves with [illegible] remonstrances. The body was taken to the residence of [illegible] parents, southwest corner of First-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, where it is reported [illegible] will hold an inquest this morning. So far as we learn, no blame is attached to the driver of the car.

The State Canal Board.

Albany, Tuesday, March 29.

At a meeting of the Canal Board to-day, on motion of Comptroller Robinson, the report heretofore made to the Legislature in favor of enlarging the canal to gunboat capacity at an estimated cost of nine millions, was recalled.

Election in Sing Sing.

Sing Sing, N. Y., Tuesday, March 29.

At the town election to-day Frederick C. Burrhus was elected Supervisor. The Union men claim a gain of 300.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

Portland, Me., Tuesday, March 29—Midnight.

No signs of the *North American*.

Counterfeit "Fives."

Boston, Tuesday, March 29.

Counterfeit "fives" on the Canton Bank of Bangor, Me., are in circulation.

OUR CONSULAR SYSTEM.

Letter from the Secretary of State to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance.

Department of State,
Washington, March 16, 1864.

Sir: Referring to my communication addressed to you on the 7th of January last, and in view of the amendment which has been offered by you, at the instance of the Committee on Finance, to restore the provisions of law which formerly authorized, as an important part of the Consular system, the appointment of Consular pupils, I beg leave to invite your attention to the Consular Convention between the United States and France, and also to the regulations for the government of Consular pupils prescribed by the President of the United States, at the recommendation of Mr. Secretary Marcy, under the authority conferred by the 22d section of the Diplomatic and Consular Act of Aug. 18, 1856.

In the consular convention above mentioned, which was negotiated by Mr. Everett, one of the most distinguished of my predecessors, whose experience in the diplomatic service of the United States had made him well acquainted with the wants of the consular service, the term "consular pupils" (*les élèves consuls*) first occurs in our diplomatic history. It was provided by the convention that "consular pupils shall enjoy the same personal privileges and immunities as consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents.

In case of death, indisposition or absence of the latter, the chancellors, secretaries and consular pupils attached to their offices, shall be entitled to discharge, *ad interim*, the duties of their respective posts, and shall enjoy, while thus acting, the prerogatives granted to the incumbents.

"The respective consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, as well as their consular pupils, chancellors and secretaries, shall enjoy in the two countries all the other privileges, exemptions and immunities which may at any future time be granted to the agents of the same rank of the most favored nations."

This convention has been declared by a competent English writer to be "the most complete consular convention ever concluded," * * * * * "and likely to be taken as a precedent for future treaties on the same subject."

You will observe that in the regulations for the government of consular pupils, who must be citizens of the United States, prescribed after the negotiation of the convention with France, and the passage of the law above-mentioned, provision is made for the examination of candidates prior to appointment, by a board to consist of three examiners, one of them to be the Assistant-Secretary of State; the mode of examination, the subjects on which the pupils are to be examined, also the clerical and other duties of such pupils, are carefully indicated. They are expected to "prepare a copy such portions of the consular correspondence with the Department, and such official returns and reports as the principal consular officer may direct, so as to enable the Department to judge of their ability, and also their improvement in consular duties, and their fitness for promotion in the consular service."

Quarterly examinations of the pupils, especially in the Turkish and Chinese languages, are required, and reports are to be made by the consular officer to whom these pupils are subject, of the results of such examinations. The last section of the chapter of the regulations upon this subject is so comprehensive that I quote it entire:

"Diligence in the discharge of their consular duties, obedience to the instructions of the consular officer to whose consulate they are assigned, a courteous bearing toward all persons having business with the consulate, uprightness of conduct in all respects, will be expected from consular pupils. Disobedience, neglect of duty, the abuse of their credit in peculiary transactions, or exceptionable moral conduct, will be followed by the revocation of their commissions. Consular pupils possessing the requisite qualifications, and exhibiting an aptitude for the consular service, who have been faithful in the performance of their consular duties, will from time to time be recommended to the President for promotion."

Other nations, especially Great Britain and France, have found in the extension of their commercial intercourse, the advantage of training up such a class of public officers. At the present time Great Britain has in China alone seventeen student interpreters, officers corresponding with our our title of consular pupils, fifteen assistants, and four interpreters; in Siam two student interpreters, two assistants, and one interpreter; in Japan six student interpreters, six assistants, and five interpreters. From time to time promotions are made from the class of student interpreters into that of assistants, and afterward of interpreters. Thus, Mr. Fredda, who is at the head of the list, was appointed student interpreter at Canton, Feb. 17, 1848, assistant July 1, 1851, interpreter March 12, 1855, and he is now acting consul at Amoy.

It is believed that if the authority be given to appoint consular pupils, it will eventually lead to the discontinuance of the practice which has heretofore prevailed, although discountenanced by the Department, of employing foreign clerks, who can be obtained at low rates of compensation, to assist in the discharge of consular duties. The abuses growing out of this course led one of my predecessors, Gov. Marcy, to issue a regulation that "where it is practicable, no other than citizens of the United States are to be intrusted with the performance of any consular act, and consular clerks only employed who owe allegiance to this Government; the records of the United States committed to the charge of consuls are to be kept from the perusal of all aliens."

"In my opinion," said Mr. Hawthorne, the late Consul at Liverpool, "the whole staff of clerks should be appointed, not by the Consul, but by the State Department, of which they should be the servants, and not removable by the Consul except on grounds approved by the Secretary of State. With clerks of my own selection, I would engage to commit defalcations to the extent of at least one-half of the receipts of the office, without the possibility of proof against me. No man ought to be exposed to so great a temptation as this. Many men will certainly yield to it; and those who will not yield will find it difficult to make their integrity manifest. I may remark also that the consular business requires special instruction and familiarity with it."

As an illustration of the truth of this statement, I beg leave to refer to the printed report of the Fifth Auditor, dated Nov. 29, 1861, in which he stated that the immediate successor to Mr. Hawthorne in the consulate at Liverpool, "became a large defaulter to the Government, spent all the funds he could reach, neglected the payment of claims for food, clothing, and medical attendance of our sick and destitute seamen, and, by a course of plunder and profligacy unequaled in our consular history, contracted public and private debts which probably exceeded $200,000. Such a course of proceeding could not have been conducted for years had the office been provided with a clerk or pupil, appointed by the President and responsible to this department.

By way of contrast, I may state that the present consul at the same port, Mr. Dudley, paid into the Treasury last year (1863) $19,908 58, the amount of consular fees collected by him. During the same period there was paid by masters of vessels into the consulate, on account of extra wages for seamen discharged, the sum of $50,915 22, of which the sum of $1,561 81 only was paid for the relief of seamen, and $32,270 73 paid to the seamen on whose account the same had been exacted, leaving a balance of $18,644 49, which has been fully accounted for, belonging to the Government.

It has been suggested that intelligent, well educated young men, if appointed consular pupils, will not continue long in the consular service. To this objection the reply may be made that during the whole period of their service they are not being simply educated at the public expense, but are rendering, in the clerical duties which they perform, a full equivalent for the compensation which they receive. Even if they retire from the consular service their education is not lost to the country, and from time to time it will be found hereafter that they will be selected to fill important positions abroad in the diplomatic and consular service, in consequence of their practical acquaintance with commercial questions and their knowledge of the language and customs of the people among whom they may be sent to represent the United States.

In fact, however, the instances ever now are not unfrequent when young men entering the diplomatic and consular service have made themselves so useful as to be continued through all Administrations of Government.

The Secretary of Legation and Dragoman of the United States at Constantinople went thither, a mere youth, with Commodore Porter, our first diplomatic representative at the Porte, and has been continued there ever since.

Every consul-general appointed to Havana has found it indispensable to retain the services of Mr. Savage, as vice-consul-general, at the rate of $2,000 per annum, which is paid by the consul-general from his own compensation. Mr. Savage entered the consulate nearly twenty years ago, a mere copying clerk; and for nearly half the time during the last ten years, has efficiently and judiciously performed the responsible and delicate duties of that important post.

Consul W. H. Vesey commenced his consular service nearly forty years ago as a copying clerk in the consulate at Havre. After a term of service there he was transferred to the St. Ubes, in the capacity of consul, and thence successively to the more important consulates of Lisbon, Antwerp and Havre; and lastly to Aix-la-Chapelle, the most important consulate in Prussia.

These instances, and others which might be mentioned, which are exceptional under the present defective system, will, it is believed, become the rule when it is seen that the consular service really offers a career in which the compensation, though moderate, is certain, and the position respectable and useful.

In my former communication I adverted to the increase of labor and expense which is now required from consuls through the system of triplicate invoices. Notwithstanding this, however, I have carefully abstained from recommending any increase of the consular compensation, judging it proper, in the present exigences of the Treasury, that provision should be limited to such incidental relief as might be given by the appointment of consular pupils or clerks at those consulates where the labor has been made the greatest.

The chief value of the system of triplicate invoices, by which more than $100,000 will be directly paid into the Treasury of the United States from the increase of Consular fees from this source alone, aside from the protection which it gives to the revenue by preventing undervaluation, depends, as stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, "upon the integrity of the Consular seal and certificate, which should be put beyond all possible question, or the provisions of the Act of 3d of March, 1863, may be defeated."

The employment in the Consulates as chief clerks of educated young men, holding allegiance to the United States, in preference to aliens, will go very far toward the accomplishment of the objects contemplated by the act.

I have the honor, to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, United States Senate.

FROM ALBANY.

The Soldiers' Voting Bill—Hurrying Through the Bills—Pressure of Business—The Lexington-avenue Railroad.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Albany, Tuesday, March 29, 1864.

The bill providing the way in which soldiers may vote under the amendment of the Constitution of this State, came up in Assembly this morning as special order. It was expected that a good deal of opposition would be manifested by the Democratic part of the House to the provisions of this bill. At the suggestion of a Democratic member, however, the debate was postponed, and the bill made special order for Thursday morning next. An important political discussion at that time is anticipated.

The two Houses are busily at work upon the mass of bills upon the files. Each day in the Assembly, a great number of bills are recommitted to the standing committees under the resolution which provides for this method of legislation, instead of resorting to a grinding committee. Once day, also, these committees report a large number of bills complete, and they are read the third time and passed. This is slow and tedious work, as the list of members has to be called by the clerk, in the New-York Legislature, for every bill that is passed. In the Senate, also, the pressure for time is beginning to be felt. Resolutions have been adopted this morning, tending to give less time to debate and more to business. A Senate grinding committee has been alluded to as a probable necessity, and the time of the daily sessions extended.

As the time for legislative action becomes less, the advocates of local and private bills are becoming more urgent. The railroad committees are besieged and worried. It is not easy for them to get through with the duties that fall properly and legitimately to their share, not to mention the quarrelling and contention to which they have to listen, and to which members are of course made parties so far as that can be done. Legislation during the last few weeks of the session is too hurried to be safe. This is not the fault of members; the crowd of business pressing upon them requires more time than the hundred days for its transaction. As the number of bills increases year by year, this pressure is more and more felt, and an extension of the time for the business of legislation is more imperatively demanded.

The application for a grant to construct a railroad in Lexington-avenue was urged very ably before the House Railroad Committee yesterday afternoon. It is regarded as very probable that the committee will report the bill favorably.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Tuesday, March 29.

REPORTS.

Against the Brooklyn Fire Department Bill. Recommitted.

Against the New-York Aldermanic Tax-Levy Bill. Agreed to.

Against the petition of the Staten Island Ferry Company for a new ferry slip. Recommitted.

Against the bill for a market in Eighth-avenue, New-York. Agreed to.

Against Brooklyn Park Avenue Bill. Agreed to.

Against amending the charter of Brooklyn. Agreed to.

Against incorporating the Long Island Water Works Company. Recommitted.

Relative to Surrogates' Courts, and the Surrogate of the County of New-York.

Against amending the act relative to the Loan Commissioners. Agreed to.

To amend the charter of the French Benevolent Society.

Incorporating the Wire-drawers' Society of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the charter of the Life and Limb Insurance Company.

For the safe keeping of old records in public offices in New-York.

Incorporating the Mediterranean Company.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THE THIRD READING.

The General Appropriation Bill for the support of the State Government.

For the payment of the interest on certain canal drafts and awards.

Incorporating the Central Park Hotel Company.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Incorporating the Grand Hotel Company of New-York; extending the Charter of the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry Company; prohibiting persons from devising more than half their property to charitable or other corporations or organizations, and to be valid such bequests to be made at least six months before the death of the testator; for the removal of the Cannon-street Church Cemetery, of Brooklyn; for the improvement of Grand-street, Brooklyn; incorporating the National Savings Bank of New-York. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Tuesday, March 29.

BILLS PASSED.

To legalize certain acts of the New-York Common Council.

To amend the charter of the Sixth-avenue Savings Bank.

To incorporate the New-York American Club.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

REPORTS.

To incorporate the Young Bachelors' Social Union of New-York; against granting additional powers to the New-York Police Magistrates; authorizing the City of Troy to borrow money; relative to the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; relative to boarding-house keepers; relative to fire limits in Brooklyn; for a railroad in Lexington-avenue; to amend the charter of the Columbian Insurance Company.

The bills for the extension of the Chenango Canal, and for the improvement of the Champlain Canal, were ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

Court of Appeals.

Albany, Tuesday, March 29.

The day calendar for Wednesday, March 30, 1864, in the Court of Appeals, is as follows: Nos. 23, 24, 25½, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33 and 34.

Italian Opera.—The pleasing and ever popular Opera of "Martha," will be performed this evening at the Academy of Music. Sig. Brignoli will appear in his favorite rôle of Lionel, together with Miss Kellogg, as the heroine, and Mme. Sulzer, as Marcy. Messrs. Wachtel and Muller will sustain the other parts.

Customs' Decisions.

The venerable Rev. John Pierpont, in November, 1861, began, and in March, 1864, finished, a Digest of the Decisions and Instructions of the Treasury Department to Collectors of Customs, contained in fifty-four folio volumes, which he has reduced to one. The Secretary of the Treasury has sent him the following complimentary letter:

Treasury Department, March 10, 1864.

My Dear Sir: I have examined with entire satisfaction the folio volume you have just completed, being a Digest of the Decisions and Instructions of the Treasury to Collectors of Customs, contained in fifty-four folios. I regard this labor of yours as a monument of talent and industry, and of inestimable value in conducting the correspondence of the department. You will please accept the assurances of my high appreciation of the genius and learning which have placed your name among the most eminent of American authors, and also for your lifelong, earnest and fearless advocacy of the cause of liberty and the claims of humanity. It will be my pleasure to contribute to your well-being, and ever to recognize your claims to my highest consideration for all you have done and are now doing. As a very inadequate manifestation of my appreciation of your services, I have this day promoted you to a third-class clerkship.

With best wishes, your friend,
S. P. CHASE.

Rev. John Pierpont, Treasury Department.

Lecture by Count Joannes.

Last evening Count Joannes delivered a public oration before a rather limited audience at Cooper Institute. He spoke very bitterly of the actions of the present Administration and the conduct of the war, disliked drafting, believed one volunteer to be worth seven drafted men, thought our great mistake had been in underrating our enemy, whom he considered a brave and valiant class of men. He believed President Lincoln to be an honest man, but thought him so surrounded by bad men as to be unable to do as he ought. Secretary Seward he believed to be a gentleman and a scholar, but very deceitful and not to be trusted. His address was rather rambling and disconnected, and was interrupted frequently by hisses and applause. One person, who was rather demonstrative, was removed by the police. Other than that the lecture passed off quietly.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. E. F. Folger, of Albany; Hon. S. B. Moore, Pennsylvania; Dr. E. W. Douglass, Quebec; Chas. A. Barnes, Philadelphia, and E. Ira Richards, Minnesota, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Assistant-Secretary of War Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia; Hon. E. Lane, Ohio; Major Stevens and lady, Elmira; Judge Church, Pennsylvania, and Rev. W. S. McKenzie, Rhode Island, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Ceenola and Capt. C. Dilingham, recently from Libby Prison, Richmond; Lieut. J. F. Wade, U. S. Marine, and D. P. Shutee, U. S. Navy, and Col. Wm. Stanton, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Count de Gleichen, American Minister to the United States, and Wallace F. Randolph, U. S. Army, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

To Officers in the Army.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough and Voice Lozenges, contain ingredients acting specifically on the organs of the voice; they have an extraordinary efficacy in all affections of the throat and larynx, restoring their healthy tone when relaxed, either from cold or over-exertion of the voice, and produce a clear and distinct enunciation. *As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.*

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

"A Clear Head," Sound and Balmy Sleep, with (the *desideratum,*) "CLOSED LIPS," are pleasing results from the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. Sold by all druggists.

Beer Tanks Wanted.—Apply to STEPHEN H. PROVOST, Nos. 215 and 217 Front-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.

His New Spring Styles, which comprise the latest French and English novelties of
GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS,
GENTLEMEN'S SOFT AND CLOTH HATS,
LADIES' RIDING HATS AND CAPS,
MISSES HATS,
BOYS' HATS,
INFANTS' HATS,

The Millinery and Hatting Trade dealt with on liberal terms.

Attention is called to the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Department in this store, comprising all the latest novelties. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

A Cure for Hernia or Rupture.

This dangerous complaint is positively cured by using WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and HERNIA LOTION. The Truss is a wonderful instrument for holding and contracting the parts. It is entirely different both in principle and action from all others in use—light, clear and easy; no pressure on the back or cord; power is easily increased or diminished at pleasure; cures warranted; send a stamp for a pamphlet; Female Supporters on the same principle; Shoulder Braces for invalids, military men and those inclined to stoop. GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherene, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Steinway & Sons—Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,
Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor-Strop.—The oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the subscriber's.
J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Sewing-Machines—For sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Embroidering, braiding, and every description of machine sewing done in the best manner. Machines, with experienced operators, sent to families by the day or week.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Sewing-Machines—Wonderful Improvements.—The Weed Lock-stitch Machines sew from lace to heavy leather. We advise our readers to buy them. WEED S. MACHINE CO., 505 Broadway, N. Y.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Distilled Dew Beautifies the Complexion, removes tan, freckles and discolorations, and renders the skin beautifully clear, white, soft and smooth. Sold by all druggists. Principal depot, No. 719 Broadway.

Ladies, Attention!—Any width five cents per yard. FRENCH FLUTING COMPANY, No. 927 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts. No other establishment has the facilities, machinery or ability to compete with us.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes; also, SIDEBOARDS and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

HYDE—FITCH.—On Tuesday, March 29, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D., HENRY B. HYDE to ANNAH, daughter of Simeon Fitch, Esq., all of this City.

HOPSON—JOHNSTON.—On Tuesday, March 29, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL.D., assisted by Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D. Rev. GEORGE B. HOPSON, Professor of St. Steohen's College, Annandale, to MARY W. JOHNSTON, daughter of the late Francis V. Johnston, M. D., of this City.

TOWNLY—COOK.—On Monday evening, March 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Sill, Mr. GEORGE E. TOWNLY, JR., to MAGGIE, eldest daughter of Thomas Cook, Esq., all of New-York.

DIED.

ATKINS.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, March 28, JOSEPH ATKINS, aged 55 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 123 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

"He sleeps in Christ."

AARENBURGH.—At Bloomingdale, 68th-st. and 10th-av., on Friday, March 25, AMELIA, daughter of Robert H. and Elisa Jane Arkenburgh, aged 3 years, 1 month and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock.

BOOTH.—At Poughkeepsie, on Thursday evening, March 24, Mrs. MARIA BOOTH, sister of Matthew Vassar, Sr., aged 77 years.

DAY.—In Jersey City, on Monday, March 28, ISAAC COEY, son of David M. and Anna M. Day, aged 4 years, 7 months and 14 days.

Funeral this day, (Wednesday,) March 30, at 3 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 77 Sussex-st., Jersey City. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

DISTURNELL.—On Second day, 28th of Third month, GRACIA WILLIAMS, youngest son of William and Jane Disturnell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Fourth day, (30th inst.,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 24 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

HAIGHT.—On Tuesday morning, March 29, at 7 o'clock, Mrs. CAROLINA CYNTHIA HAIGHT, widow of John Gilbert Haight, aged 54 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at her late residence, No. 39 Smith-st., between Livingston and Schemerhorn, Brooklyn, on Friday, April 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

KNAPP.—On Tuesday, March 29, MARIETTA, eldest daughter of N. A. and Catherine A. Knapp, in the 12th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her father, No. 66 East 26th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

KENNEDY.—On Monday, March 28, MARY ANNA, eldest daughter of the late Col. William D. and Rachel A. Kennedy, aged 17 years and 4 months.

The funeral service will take place at No. 33 Hammond-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

MOFFAT.—In Brooklyn, on Sabbath evening, March 27, at the house of her brother, Mr. David Moffat, No. 97 Willow-st., MARY S. MOFFAT, after a short and severe illness.

Funeral service on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No. 57 Willow-st. The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

MOTT.—On Tuesday, March 29, JOHN G. MOTT, Jr., youngest son of Lawrence P. and Mary F. Mott, aged 4 years and 6 months.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MCCAHILL.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Monday, March 28, Rev. JOSEPH MCCAHILL, D. D., in the 60th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Friday, April 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his Church in Newburgh.

PRENTISS—WEAR.—At Roxbury, Mass., on Friday, March 25, Miss LYDIA PRENTISS, aged 85 years. Also, on Saturday, March 26, Mrs HARRIET WEAR, aged 77 years, sisters of the late Dr. Nathaniel Prentiss, of Roxbury.

SIMONSON.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Monday, March 28, CORNELIUS SIMONSON, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Episcopal Church, Bergen Point, without further invitation.

TAPPAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 26, of disease of the heart, CHARLES S. TAPPAN, aged 37 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 147 High-st., on Wednesday, March 30, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston and New-Haven papers please copy.

VARET.—On Tuesday, March 29, THEODISTA VARET, relict of the late Lewis F. Varet.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of her sons Oscar, Delphin, H. Emile, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st., on Thursday morning, the 31st inst., at 10 o'clock,

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 247.—March 29, 1864.
29, 13, 20, 33, 67, 75, 40, 65, 26, 39, 42, 44.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 248.—March 29, 1864.
59, 35, 55, 2, 15, 43, 16, 14, 18, 49, 27, 73.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 151—March 29, 1864.
15, 7, 49, 47, 51, 30, 71, 78, 55, 59, 34, 29.

CLASS 152—March 29, 1864.
27, 67, 60, 69, 61, 53, 62, 73, 3, 48, 46, 22.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: Information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES—FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE NEW FASHIONS FOR SPRING.
THE NEW FASHIONS FOR SPRING.
THE NEW FASHIONS FOR SPRING.

FRANK LESLIE'S
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FRANK LESLIE'S
FRANK LESLIE'S
FRANK LESLIE'S
FRANK LESLIE'S

LADIES' MAGAZINE AND GAZETTE OF FASHION
LADIES' MAGAZINE AND GAZETTE OF FASHION
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LADIES' MAGAZINE AND GAZETTE OF FASHION
LADIES' MAGAZINE AND GAZETTE OF FASHION

FOR APRIL,
FOR APRIL,
FOR APRIL,
FOR APRIL,
FOR APRIL,
FOR APRIL,

will be for sale by all booksellers on THURSDAY, March 31. This Magazine contains more styles than all other American magazines combined. It is the best largest and most reliable Fashion Magazine published in the United States. Miss Braddon's last new novel, "The Doctor's Wife," is now in course of publication in the Magazine. from advance sheets obtained from her London publishers, at a cost of $2,000.

METROPOLITAN FAIR,
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY, 14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., ROOM NO. 1.

Company A, of the Twenty-second Regiment, have kindly placed their beautiful room at the disposal of the ladies of the Lingerie Department. The ladies of the committee will be at the room on and after WEDNESDAY, March 30, from 10 A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M., to receive any contributions which may be sent them. Ladies' and children's white clothing, laces and embroideries, gloves and parasols more especially come under the head of their department.

MRS. WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
Chairman Lingerie Department.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FAIR.

The first number will appear on the 5th of April, and will contain articles by Cooper, Mrs Kemble and Bryant. The second number will contain papers by Gasparin, Cranch and R. H. Dana. Subscriptions received at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway; Crowen's No. 843 Broadway; Miller & Mathews, No. 757 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway; Low's, No. 823 Broadway; James Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, corner Pine and Nassau sts.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

INITIAL SLEEVE BUTTONS,
New styles, two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen to twenty-five dollars a set. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

GUANO.

The cheapest and best fertilizer offered for sale. For pamphlets, testimonials and instructions how to use, apply to
G. W. BENSON,
No. 39 South-st., N. Y.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.—The Children's Department will occupy the easterly wing of the buildings on Union-square, and will be contained in a hall ninety feet square, arranged with booths on the sides and a stage for performances. The object of this department is to afford only entertainments for children, consisting of concerts, tableaux and exhibitions of various kinds, as well as to offer for sale articles particularly adapted to the wants of children.

There will be ten booths, as follows:
No. 1—Will contain a miniature skating-pond.
No. 2—Will embrace contributions from charitable institutions.
No. 3—Will be for the sale of fancy articles.
No. 4—Will be furnished by the Madison-av. Baptist Church.
No. 5—Will be provided with articles contributed by the public Schools.
No. 6—Will be for the sale of children's toys.
No. 7—Will be for refreshments and confectionery.
No. 8—Will be furnished by the ladies of Staten Island.
No. 9—Will be for the sale of books.
No. 10—Will be provided with articles contributed by the private schools.

It is hoped that every individual and institution, *irrespective of locality*, will manifest an especial interest in this department, by forwarding without delay contributions of all articles suitable for and calculated to interest children.

The Executive Committee will be happy to acknowledge the receipt of all donations sent to their rooms, No. 32 East 17th-st., Union-square.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
G. W. COTTERILL, Chairman.

Mrs. Thomas Phillips,	Edward Colgate,
Mrs. J. Grafton,	Col. Charles W. Darling,
Miss E. C. Jay,	Maj. Alexander Hamilton.
Miss T. McCready,	Denton Smith.

A. HAMILTON, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE First Mortgage Bondholders of the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company (formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad) will be held at the office of FREDERICK A. LANE, No. 182 Broadway, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of April next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

THOSE EXQUISITE BOOKS
CAN BE HAD AT C. BLANCHARD'S,
No. 30 Ann-st., New-York.
Send stamped envelope, with address, for catalogue.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I cur perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

NO. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by almost eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. I do with grateful thanks this give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 24 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured.

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DR. WISHART'S

DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.
MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND
MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND
HAVE BEEN CURED
HAVE BEEN CURED
OF CONSUMPTION,
OF CONSUMPTION,
OF CONSUMPTION,
BY DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
BY DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
IN THE YEAR 1863.
IN THE YEAR 1863.

Consumption has destroyed more of the human family than any other disease, and the best physicians for many years have despaired of a cure, or a remedy that would heal the lungs; but for more than two hundred years the whole medical world has been impressed that there was a mysterious power and efficiency in the Pine Tree Tar to heal the lungs: therefore they have recommended the use of Tar Water, which in many cases has a good effect; but how to combine its medical properties so as to heal the lungs, has ever been a mystery until it was discovered by Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART, of Philadelphia, Penn., the proprietor of Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and has been put in bottles, patented by the United States Government. We say to the afflicted that Dr. WISHART'S Pine Tree Tar Cordial will produce the INVIGORATION OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS, THE STRENGTHENING OF THE DEBILITATED SYSTEM, THE PURIFICATION AND ENRICHMENT OF THE BLOOD, which must expel from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds. While this is effected by the powerful alterative (changing from disease to health) properties of the Tar Cordial, its healing and renovating principle is also acting upon the irritated surfaces of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving the pain, subduing inflammation and restoring a healthful tendency. Let this twofold power, the healing and the strengthening, continue to act in conjunction with nature's constant recuperative tendency, and the patient is saved, if he has not too long delayed to resort to the means of cure.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
IS AN INFALLIBLE CUR
IS AN INFALLIBLE CUR
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.
FOR SORE THROAT AND BREAST.

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is a great and effectual remedy for

BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES.
BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES.
BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES.

Thousands have been cured of the above disease when all hope of ever receiving relief was gone.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

There is not a medicine discovered that has so much power to dissolve the thick mucus that stops up the wind passages of the lungs as the Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which subdues the fever and inflammation that destroy the power and vitality of the lungs and consign the patient to the grave. We say to all whose lungs are affected, use Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial with great confidence, as it has restored thousands of cases to health that were hopelessly given up to die.

LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
LIVER COMPLAINT
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
CURED BY PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS
COLDS AND COUGHS

are speedily cured by the use of Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial; it does its work at once, and the patient is cured before other medicines would have had time to have any beneficial effect.

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.
IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial will purify the blood and cleanse it of all scrofulous matter that is constantly breeding sores internal and external. Saltrheum, sore legs and all skin diseases are especially cured by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial; it is good to be applied to external and external in the above cases, as it has great power to heal where it comes in contact with the human flesh.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

Is a great remedy for chronic croup and diphtheria, which is scooding thousands and thousands of children to a premature grave. It can be cured by Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial.

Out of ten thousand cases where it has been tried in the past two years, it has never missed a case where it was taken in time. All families should have it on hand, as it gives instant relief in croup and diphtheria.

ASTHMA AND COUGH.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.
ASTHMA AND COUGH.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial gives instantaneous relief in cases of asthma and whooping cough. It often cures whooping before it runs half its course, as it acts at once upon the phlegm and mucus, and expels them from the throat, and the sufferer is relieved. In case of asthma use Dr. Wishart's Dyspepsia Pills with the Cordial, as they have never been known to fail to cure that disease.

Beware counterfeits. The genuine has the name of the proprietor and a pine tree shown in the bottle. All others are spurious imitations. Price, $1 per bottle, or $8 per dozen.

Sold by all respectable druggists and storekeepers.

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART,
Store and office, No. 10 North 2d-st.,
Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW-YORK AGENCY AT

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.
NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.
NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to *Females.* To all classes they are invaluable, *inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity.* They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most *eminent physicians in America.*

EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS with each box—the price, *One Dollar per box*, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills sent *by mail, promptly*, secure from observation, by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized agent, in current funds.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No. 81 Cedar-st., New-York.

CLOTHING.
THE ATTENTION OF
WHOLESALE BUYERS
is requested to our superb assortment of
CLOTHING, SHIRTS
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.

THE ROYAL WINE OF ENGLAND.

A limited quantity of this delicious and superior Wine has been secured for the undersigned, and the first shipment of 500 cases has just arrived by the steamship *Olympus*, from Havre.

It comes direct from the cellars of the well-known house of

MESSRS. DE VENOGE & CO.,

at Epernay, France, and the present invoice will be introduced into this market at the very low price of

TWENTY DOLLARS PER CASE OF QUARTS,

payable in currency, which is much below its actual first cost.

The superior quality of this wine is guaranteed, and it is offered with every confidence of its entire approval by connoisseurs and lovers of a fruity, full body wine.

Orders for one or more cases may be addressed by letter or otherwise to WM. HENRY WARD,
Wine and Fruit Dealer,
No. 7 Broad-st., near Wall, New-York.

WE DENY IT.

Having had our attention called to the report of a meeting held at the Cooper Institute, in behalf of the Sewing Women of the City of New-York, at which statements were made of the prices paid for the manufacture of FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS, and that operatives in that branch of industry were sadly imposed upon by WEALTHY and RESPECTABLE (?) merchants, and seeing, also, that the editors of the daily and weekly journals are disposed to condemn all manufacturers as belonging to that class, we take this method of informing our patrons and the public generally, that, so far as concerns our establishments, the statements made at that meeting are FALSE IN EVERY PARTICULAR. We employ a number of women and girls in the manufacture of our PATENT BOSOM SHIRTS. The work is first-class, and only the best operatives can accomplish it. They are not compelled "TO MAKE BRICKS (SHIRTS) WITHOUT STRAW," (THREAD,) but are furnished with all the materials to prosecute their work. The wages we pay for labor alone has for a long time averaged, for SHIRT MAKERS, FIVE (5) TO SEVEN (7) DOLLARS PER WEEK; girls, three dollars. We deem this card necessary in justice to ourselves, and would say to our customers, that, while we thank them for the past, and hope for a continuance of their favors, in purchasing of us they do not lend countenance to FRAUD AND IMPOSITION. Respectfully,

IRA PEREGO & SONS.
No. 175 Broadway, No. 85 Nassau-st., New-York.

DYSPEPSIA AND COSTIVENESS CURED—D. J. TENNY'S CASE.—New-York *Mentor*, Jan. 14, 1860.—Whether the Brandreth Pill is ever converting into blood, we will not now discuss. But our chief object at this time is to give a statement of a gentleman who says he has taken one of the Brandreth Pills, for at least sixteen months, daily, or about 480 days in succession, and who says that at the end of that time he considered himself cured of dyspepsia, attended by a constant costive state of the bowels, which had troubled him for a long time.

This gentleman, Mr. David Tenny, resides at the Astor House, in this City, and has been in the enjoyment of excellent health ever since he was cured by this treatment. He is an intelligent man, and there is no doubt of the truth of his statement. This proves, at least, that as many as one of the Pills prepared by Dr. Brandreth can be taken for nearly 500 days in succession without harm, and at the end of that time a dyspeptic and costive habit of body may be perfectly cured. This could not be said of any of the cathartics in use by those who style themselves the regular faculty. Sold by all druggists.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—SAVING OF 20 PER CENT.

The MANUFACTURERS of CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES having this day given notice of an advance of prices to the extent of 20 per cent., we take pleasure in assuring the public that we WILL CONTINUE TO SELL AT FORMER PRICES, our fine Spring assortment having been nearly all made up *before the recent advance.*

Purchasers would do well to give us their orders at once, and, when required, we will book the same for delivery in April or May.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN CAMPAIGN CLUB.

GEN. JAMES H. LANE,
United States Senator from Kansas,
will address this Club at Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 30, at 8 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Seats reserved for ladies.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, President.
WILLIAM KELLOGG, JOHN N. GALLAGHER, } Secretaries.
JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman Executive Committee.

MEDIUM AND FINE
CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

A complete stock of well made goods, suitable for Merchant Tailors and Clothiers.
HENRY & JOHN PARET, Jr.,
No. 55 Chambers-st., adjoining Stewart's.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

KENSETT'S
OCTOBER AFTERNOON ON
LAKE GEORGE.

Now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

Under the auspices of the METROPOLITAN FAIR,
in aid of the SANITARY FAIR.

LADIES' BREAST-PINS, NEW STYLES, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LIFE AND TIMES OF CHARLES II.—AN entertaining lecture, by Rev. J. B. HAGAN, D. D., FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SANITARY FAIR, will be delivered WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 30, in Bedford-st. M. E. Church. Tickets 25 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. K

FINANCIAL

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

Capital 80,000 shares, $25 each.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado. Geo. W. GRAFFLIN, Balti're.
F. H. JUDD, New-York. HERMANN FUNKE, N. Y.
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President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
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Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—J. P. DAVIS.
Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES: collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.

NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD,

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

MEYLERT & CO.,

No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

New-York, March 29, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on bonds not over $100 annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either registered or coupon bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin, for in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice, from the 1st day of March or September, as the case may be, until the day of subscription and payment.

It is expected that the first deliveries of coupon bonds will be made not later than the fourth (4th) of April.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid thereon.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.

Attest: W. CAICART, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
To a limited number of Shares
OF THE
GUNNELL GOLD COMPANY,
are open at our Office.

Papers containing the report of Fitz John Porter, showing the enormous value of the property, can be had on application to us.

MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st.

MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 36 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st instant, and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of April next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th of March until the morning of the 7th of April next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, March 28, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The quarterly dividend is payable on Monday, the 4th of April, by the United States Trust Company, of New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, series B, due on the 1st April, 1864, will be paid on presentation at Bank of North America.

CHARLES BUTLER, President pro tem.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
New-York, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY

and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, first floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE MERCANTILE AND EXCHANGE BANK, LIMITED, OF LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND GLASGOW.—Subscribed Capital, two millions sterling, in 40,000 shares of £50 each.

DIRECTORS IN ENGLAND.

T. B. FORWOOD, Chairman, late of Leech, Harrison & Forwood, Liverpool.
R. W. RONALD, Deputy Chairman. R. W. Ronald & Son, Liverpool.
ARNOLD BARUCHSON, A. Baruchson & Co., Liverpool.
FRANCIS BOULT, Boult, English & Brandon, Liv'pool.
H. P. BOWLING, C. T. Bowring & Co., Liverpool.
JOHN CATER, Phelps & Co., London.
JOSEPH KITCHEN, Duncan & Kitchen, Liverpool.
J. T. LAWRENCE, Edward Lawrence & Co., Liverpool.
BERNHARDT LIEBERT, Manchester.
W. L. MERRY, W. L. Merry & Co., London.
WILLIAM SOUTHALL, Mellor & Southall, Liverpool.
JOHN WALKER, Walker, How & Co., London.
LIVERPOOL...General Manager...G. M. BROWN.
SUB-MANAGER.....WM. MATHISON.
LONDON.....MANAGER.....R. H. WILLIAMS.
GLASGOW ... MANAGER.....WM. BROWN.

The Mercantile and Exchange Bank, limited, having opened an Agency in New-York, under the management of Mr. GEORGE B. MOREWOOD, are now prepared to transact all descriptions of Exchange and Banking Business, between the United States and Great Britain, including purchases and sales of Bills of Exchange. Collections of Moneys, and of Dividends on Stocks and Bonds, and the conversion of Stocks and other Securities.

Credits will be granted for the purchase of goods in Europe, South America, and the East and West Indies. Also, circular letters of credit for the use of travelers.

Offices of the New-York Agency, on and after the 1st May next, will be at No. 67 William-st., up to which date the business will be carried on at the temporary offices, No. 64 Broad-st.

FIRST REPORT OF THE MERCANTILE AND EXCHANGE BANK, LIMITED, SUBMITTED AND APPROVED AT THE MEETING OF PROPRIETORS, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1864.

Liabilities and Assets, Dec. 31, 1863.

Dr.

To Capital account: £10 paid on 20,000 shares.....£200,000		
Less calls not yet paid..... 1,524	£198,476	0 0
To premium received on reserved shares..	8,619	0 0
To amount due on Current, Deposit and other Accounts.....	778,296	8 8
To Profit and Loss Account.....	19,234	18 11
	£1,004,626	7 7

Cr.

By Cash at Head Office and Branches, at Bank of England and at Call.....	£140,323	11 8
By Bills of Exchange, Loans to Customers, other Securities, &c.	847,202	15 4
By New Bank Premises, Fittings and Furniture at Liverpool, London and Glasgow, Stamps, &c.....	4,366	12 5
By Preliminary Expenses.....	5,617	8 8
By Current Expenses, bad and doubtful Debts, Income Tax, &c.....	7,113	19 6
	£1,004,626	7 7

Profit and Loss Account, Dec. 31, 1863.

Dr.

To Current Expenses and Directors' Fees at the three Establishments, Bad and Doubtful Debts and Income Tax	£7,113	19 6
To Rebate on Bills not due, at 6 per cent..	6,200	8 3
To Dividend of 5s. per share on 20,000 Shares, free of Income Tax.....	5,000	0 0
	£18,314	7 9
To Written off Preliminary Expenses.....	1,872	0 0
To transfer to Reserve Fund, viz.: Balance of Premium on Reserved Shares..... £6,747		
Proportion of Surplus Profits, as provided by Deed of Settlement 50—	7,341	0 0
Balance of Profits carried to Profit and Loss, new Account.....	326	11 2
	£27,853	18 11

Cr.

By Profit to 31st December, 1863.....	£19,234	18 11
By Premium received on 2,573 Reserved Shares.....	8,619	0 0
	£27,853	18 11

E. and O. E. T. B. FORWOOD, Chairman.
R. W. RONALD, Deputy Chairman.
JOHN T. LAWRENCE, Director.

We have examined and audited the accounts, and find them correct.

HARMOOD W. BANNER,
CHAS. SIDGREAVES,
GEO. McCORQUODALE. } Auditors.

At the above-named meeting the following resolution was also proposed and carried, and subsequently ratified at a meeting extraordinary, on the 3d of March, 1864:

"That the capital of the company be increased from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000, by the creation of 20,000 new shares of £50 each, and that the same be issued at a premium of £2 per share, and on payment of a deposit of £5 per share."

GEORGE B. MOREWOOD,
Agent for the United States of the Mercantile and Exchange Bank, Limited.

NOTICE TO THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have requested the undersigned to call meetings of the First Mortgage and Second Mortgage Bondholders, in pursuance of the provisions of the deeds of trust, for the purpose of considering certain modifications of the present financial system of the company, to which the assent of a majority in interest of each of those classes of bondholders by a vote at a meeting is necessary. The principle of the proposed measures was submitted to the annual meeting of the corporation held at Pittsburgh on the 16th inst., at which were represented a majority of the stockholders and of each class of the bondholders, and was unanimously approved.

The undersigned, therefore, in exercise of the authority conferred upon them by Article 12 of the First and Second Deeds of Trust, give notice that

MEETINGS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS

will be held at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, 1864, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of considering the aforesaid measures.

At such meetings the bondholders, if registered, may vote in person or by proxy.

Registration on the Voting Register can be made by any holder at the office or agency of the company, at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., where the books are now open for that purpose, *on presentation by the holder of his bonds, or on his giving the written order of the person last registered as the owner.*

The registration was originally in the names of the persons to whom the bonds were issued. In cases in which the bonds have since changed hands, the present holder can vote only by registering himself, or upon the proxy of the person last registered.

A general attendance of the bondholders is earnestly requested, as well to act on the questions aforesaid, as to perfect the organization contemplated in Article 12 of the Deeds of Trust.

The meetings of the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders will be held separately, but at the same time and place, and the holders of the Third Mortgage Bonds are invited to be present, though their action is not required by the Trust Deeds.

The resolutions adopted at the annual meeting, and the resolution of the Board of Directors requesting a call of meetings of the bondholders, are subjoined.

JOHN FERGUSON, } Trustees for the First and
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, } Second Mtge Bondholders.

RESOLUTIONS

Recommended by the Board of Directors to the Stockholders for adoption at the Annual Meeting, March 16, 1864

Resolved, That it is expedient that expenditures for construction, equipment and objects pertinent thereto, involving new capital, should in the main be provided for by an increase of capital stock of the company.

Resolved, That the increase of capital stock should be made solely for the purpose of building and completing a double track, or such part thereof as may be expedient, and for supplying the road and providing such additional rolling stock, machinery, appurtenances and other facilities as may be necessary to properly do all the business which may offer, and for no other purpose, and should only be issued from year to year in such amounts as the stockholders at their annual meetings may decide upon. Their decision shall be based upon detailed estimate, made by the Board of Directors, of the amount of money necessary for the work of the year, and that the new issue of stock shall only be sold after public notice.

Resolved, That the increase of capital for 1864 shall not exceed $3,500,000.

Resolved, That the stockholders hereby recommend, and, as far as may be necessary, authorize the Board of Directors to make such agreement or arrangement with the holders of the bonds under the trust deeds as will enable them to increase the capital stock, as indicated in the preceding resolutions.

Adopted unanimously by vote of $4,563,000 out of $6,250,000 of stock; $3,728,500 out of $5,250,000 of first mortgage bonds; $5,766,000 out of $6,150,000 of second mortgage bonds, and $1,526,000 out of $2,000,000 of third mortgage bonds, $400,000 not voting because not registered.

Resolution adopted by the Board of Directors this day:

"Resolved, That the Trustees under the mortgages, Samuel J. Tilden and John Ferguson, be and they are hereby requested to call, at the earliest moment possible, a meeting of the bondholders, in the City of New-York, to act upon the resolutions adopted by the stockholders at their Annual Meeting in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 16th day of March, 1864, and to obtain, if possible, the assent of the bondholders thereto.

Offered by L. H. Meyer, Esq.
Attest: W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

PROPOSALS FOR $310,500 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by either of the undersigned until TUESDAY, the 12th day of April next, at 2 P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $310,500 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed Dec. 3, 1863, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual instalments of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1865, and ending April 1, 1884, at the Atlantic Bank, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will therefore be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Marine Bank in Oswego, the sums awarded them respectively, together with the accrued interest from April 1, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals or Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the county.

The bids will be publicly opened at the Court-house, in the City of Oswego, on the 13th day of April, at 12 M.

L. H. CONKLIN,
County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROOT, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
J. H. WOODIN, Fulton.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.

Mexico, March 15, 1864.

IMPORTERS' & TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of Election will be held on MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at the Banking Rooms of this Bank between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

U. S. SECURITIES
of all descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1880 Bonds.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

CORYDON MINING COMPANY.

Capital..... $2,500,000
Shares..... $5 each.

The property of this Company is situated in Gilpin County, Colorado Territory, and consists of mining claims all developed and yielding largely, and all lying contiguous on the following rich gold veins in Nevada district, viz.: Corydon, Executor, Lyman, Cork and Newfoundland lodes. The Company also owns ample water power claims on Clear Creek, 2 quartz mills, 2 steam engines, machine shop, with tools and machinery, boarding house, stable, &c., all in complete order and now being worked. Subscriptions for a limited number of shares will be received by

JEROME, RIGGS & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.
CALDWELL ASHWORTH,
No 10 Pine-st.,

is authorized to receive subscriptions on account of the above bonds; interest and principal payable in coin. As the bonds bear date the 1st March, 1864, the accrued interest from that time to date of subscriptions must be paid by the subscriber in gold, or currency at the rate of fifty per cent premium for gold, until further notice. The bonds will be ready for delivery on or about April 4, 1864.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and certificates in the shortest possible time.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various denominations, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.,
MINNEAPOLIS, March 14, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held at No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration an increase of the capital stock thereof from one million five hundred thousand to two million dollars, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
March 21, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, April 12, 1864.

Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer-book will be closed from 8th to 12th of April, inclusive.

By order of the board.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER OF GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.
UNDER THE JEAN BART, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 12th day of April prox. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d day of April until after the election. By order,

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE EXchange of New-York Certificates of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., for those issued in Philadelphia for the New-York Agency, all persons holding the certificates are requested to bring them to this office, between the 6th and 16th of April next, when the Treasurer of said company will be present to deliver the new certificates in exchange.

ROBERT U. BOYD, Register.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 28, 1864.

THE SALT SPRINGS BANK, SYRACUSE has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Albany City Bank, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Metropolitan Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

E. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE April 1, 1864, on the First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 19, 1864. JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
CORNER OF 4th-av. AND 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 21, 1864.

THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of this Company due 1st of April next, will be paid at the office of Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

L. H. WALKLEY, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M.

F. W. OAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.,
CHICAGO, March 21, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS of this company, due 1st April next, will be paid, when due, at the office of Messrs. O. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 18, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, 4th day of April next.

The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS Nos. 441, 155, 308, 338, 17, 41, 73, 374, 458, 305, 550, 176, 519, 2 and 96 have been duly designated for payment according to the terms of the mortgage. Interest thereon will cease 1st May, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

B. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-pl., } Trustees.

THE OLD $50 STATE BOUNTY.—SOLdiers who have not received the above and wounded soldiers not paid their $100, and nine-months men their $25, apply to ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers, No. 243 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO HYDRAULIC PRESSES, 10-inch rams, 1 large patent self-acting oil strainer, 1 large patent horse wheel, 1 counting-house desk, 5 feet long. Apply to CHARLES FOX, No. 74 Bowery; or RANDAL H. GREEN & SON, No. 94 Wall-st.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors for the ensuing election, will take place at the Banking-house, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the 5th day of April next. WM. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BEDFORD COPPER COMPANY,
No 42 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Bedford Copper Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, &c., will be held at this office on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock A. M.

E. S. BOLLES, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, March 18, 1864.—Election.—The annual election for Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, 4th April prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE I. BENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
March 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th of April, 1864. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, March 22, 1864.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day appointed Mr. WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, late of the Howard Insurance Company of New-York, Secretary.

WILLIAM A. THOMPSON, President.

NEW-YORK AND PASSAIC COPPER COMPANY.—The subscriptions to the New-York and Passaic Copper Company will be payable on THURSDAY, at the office of VAN SCHAICK & MASSETT, No. 9 William-st.

MARCH 29, 1864.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the new Land Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, due 1st prox., will be paid on and after that date on presentation at our office.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SOMERSET IRON AND COAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The subscription books to the capital stock of the above Company are now open at the office of the undersigned.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

By instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 26, 1864, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the *National* 10-40 *Five Per Cent.* Loan, in coupon bonds or registered certificates, redeemable after ten, and payable forty years from date, in coin, and will allow to banks, bankers and brokers the *usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent.*

This loan bears gold interest, payable *semi-annually*, on coupon and registered bonds of $500 and over, and annually on bonds of the denominations of 50 and 100 dollars.

In subscribing, parties are requested to pay the accrued interest from the first of March to the day of subscription *in coin*, or *in currency adding fifty per cent. premium.*

The interest on this Loan is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar bonds are payable on the first of March.

The Secretary of the Treasury closes his instructions in the following words:

On the above terms, the First National Bank of the City of New-York, of which you are the President, is authorized to receive subscriptions to the National 10-40 Loan, and it is hoped that its exertions—on this most energetic and active employment of which great reliance is placed—will be attended with complete success.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To S. C. THOMPSON, Esq., President

The coupon bonds will be ready for delivery early in April, and registered bonds about the first of May.

Remittances may be made in legal tender notes, National Bank notes, or in drafts, &c., par in this City, addressed,

JAMES CURTIS,
Cashier First National Bank,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864. New-York.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
CAPITAL,
$1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

J. T. SANGER.....formerly of Wm. H. Cary & Co.
E. L. FANCHER.....No. 229 Broadway
JOHN ELLIOT.....of RIGGS & Co., Wall-st.
LEWIS EINSTEIN.....of Lewis Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER..of Seamless Clothing Manuf. Co.
HENRY J. BAKER.....of H. J. Baker & Brother
ALBERT G. LEE.....of Coffin, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS.....of Ross, Hempster & Co.
D. L. ROSS, President.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

This Bank will open for business
At NO. 240 BROADWAY,
ON
WEDNESDAY, 30TH MARCH,
as authorized by the following Certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency.

[COPY.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 10, 1864.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK of the CITY OF NEW-YORK, in the COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, and STATE OF NEW-YORK, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the TENTH NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this tenth day of March, 1864.

Signed, HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital..... $5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the
NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,
issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS

redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in national currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway due on the 1st April, will be paid at the office of McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of the next annual election of the NATIONAL LIFE AND LAND INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the Banking-house of Livermore, Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 5, 1864. Polls open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

INSURANCE.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 67 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL..... $300,000
SURPLUS, Jan 1, 1864..... $2,046

Cash Dividends in 13 years, 232 per cent.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary

PEOPLE'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
66 Wall-st., and
corner Canal and Thompson.

CAPITAL..... $150,000
SECURELY INVESTED.

Continues to INSURE against Loss or Damage by FIRE on reasonable terms.

MATTHIAS CLARK, President.
WM. B. MARTIN, Secretary.
JULIAN BOTTS, Surveyor.

GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-ST.

CASH CAPITAL..... $200,000

WILLIAM D. WADDINOTON, President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE—SPECIAL NOTICE—PERSONS contemplating insuring their lives, and those already insured, should communicate immediately with the undersigned and obtain information of great importance to them. Address A. ANDREWS, Box No. 5,563 Post-Office, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York,
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

No. 427 AND 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited before April 1 will bear interest from that date. E. T. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Interest commences April 1, 1864.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSO

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT,
SAMARITAN'S GIFT,
The most certain remedy ever used.
Use a positive cure!
BALSAM COPAIBA and MERCURY discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Male packages, $2; females, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway.
J. SWORDS, No. 52 Dey-st.
A. D. WESCOTT, No. 718 Broadway,
DESMOND & CO., Pros., No. 915 Race-st., Phila.

ASTHMA CURED.
Immediate relief afforded, and a permanent cure effected. Apply personally or by letter to
Dr. BOURDMAN, No. 914 Broadway.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but to cases the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1836. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 80th edition, over 400 page, nearly 100 figure illustrations, upon mental and nervous debility, urinary depositions, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, genito-urinary diseases and their consequences; the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology, European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for $1, closely sealed, by the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
All be would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No 173 Broadway, (up stairs.) N. Y., from 10 to 5.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

CAUTION TO LADIES, SINGLE AND MARRIED.—Every woman truly a lady, has an aversion to call in or upon a physician, in respect to complaints peculiar to her sex. Besides the shock to her delicacy in consulting persons, most of whom know nothing of her ailments, she incurs worse than useless expense in buying injurious pills, drops, potions, &c. No lady need call upon the numerous doctors with whom to uselessly spend her means, as "The Married Womans' Private Medical Companion," price $1, by A. M. Mauriceau, Professor of Diseases of Women, described especially for the married or those about to be married, points out the mode of treatment to remove obstructions, irregularities, or her other ailments, as mother or wife, with the causes and symptoms, and what best to do. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by A. M. Mauriceau, Professor of Diseases of Women, described especially for the married or those about to be married, points out the mode of treatment to remove obstructions, irregularities, or her other ailments, as mother or wife, with the causes and symptoms, and what best to do. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale also at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.
Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, prepared to restore the month's sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; the obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at 175 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,230 N. Y. Post-office. N. B.—Those who prefer an infallible, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by one of their own sex

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 110th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best things known for the purpose as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted to relieve every time, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st N. Y.

SPERMATORRHŒA CURED FOR FIFTY CENTS.—Send 50 cents and a red stamp to my address, and receive by return mail the receipt. Medicines can be obtained at any drug-store. Also, receipts for any of the private diseases at the same price. By this way you know just what medicines you are taking, and your system is not stuffed with poisons. Address Box No. 561 Schenectady, N. Y.

DR. POWERS, NO. 50 LISPENARD-ST., treats successfully all female complaints; efflictions from whatever cause removed; relief afforded the most anxious patient. Periodical Drops, $1 per bottle. Communications strictly confidential.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED WITHOUT mercury, by Dr. WARD, at his old established office, No. 50 Lispenard-st. All unfortunates call at once. Consultation gratis. Persons at a distance cured by corresponding and inclosing postage stamp. Call or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH REGAINED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This great restorative remedy should be taken by all about to marry, and by young men subject to a soul and body destroying disease. No. 50 Lispenard-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Regulating Pills for females, which remove all obstructions from whatever cause. Office, No. 50 Lispenard-st., where the doctor can be consulted, in strictest confidence, nay or evening.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Treasury Department, office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until 12 M. of the 1st day of May, 1864, for all the fire and burglar proof safes and vaults required by the Treasury Department prior to May 1, 1865.
Plans and specifications can be obtained by application to this office personally or by letter.
Bids to be per superficial foot, including door and all necessary fixtures, measured on the outside; the price named to cover all charges whatever, except the freight and the actual traveling expenses of workmen to the place where the vaults are to be erected.
Safes to be delivered at the railroad depot or steamboat wharf for transportation, in good order and condition, without charge.
Locks for the Vaults or Safes will be furnished by the department, but must be properly put on by the contractor without charge.
All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded in him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.
The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be considered its interest to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.
Bids to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Safes and Vaults."
ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Apr
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the nodermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,978	Grace,	
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking,	
LOUISIANA	2,876	Smellie,	
IOWA	—	Milburne,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships; they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first class for 22 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin.....$100, $80 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35 }
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
To sail on
SATURDAY, April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
the United States side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
Wm. R. Ball, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46 N. R., foot of King-st.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, April 16, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
Geo. W. Couch, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freights received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. John A. Post, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, April 9, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON Saturday.....April 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER..Saturday.....April 9
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....April 16
and every Succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. La Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 26th of March.
SATURDAY, 23d of April.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE CUNARD STEAMship OLYMPUS, Capt. McMicken, will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 30.
Cabin passage.....$50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS PROCURED from the Department of State by A. C. WILLIAMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. S. NONES.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
For full information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW SROAD GAUGE ROUTE,
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbane, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. Goodman, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leaves New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Jamaica at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS Leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Suffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchestar at 6:40 A. M., and Long Brench at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM ONE AMOSBE-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:26 P. M., 6:06 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:26 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, HARNESS AND GIG; horse suitable for an express wagon or for cart purposes; the entire establishment will be sold low if applied for soon. L. A. SEAMAN, Chelsea Stables, West 21st-st., near 9th-av.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF TROTTING HORSES; can trot in 2:30; also, a splendid saddle-horse. Apply at No. 28 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR TICKETS.
The ticket department of the Fair will be (by permission of J. W. Wallack, Esq.,) under the direction of Mr. THEODORE MOSS.
Tickets can now be obtained at the following places:
Box office of Wallack's Theatre.
C. J. Sarker, Harnden Express office, No. 74 Broadway.
C. O. Jones, No. 76 Cedar-st.
No. 10 Astor House, of Mr. F. V. Rushton.
PRICES:
Season tickets, admitting to all departments, at all times except the opening night.....$5
Ticke's for opening ceremonies, March 28.....$2
Tickets for Tuesday, day of exhibition, or Wednesday, first day of sales.....$1
Tickets for Thursday, Friday or Saturday of first week.....50c
The Fair will open on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, and continue for two weeks.
The committee reserve the right to change the rates of admission from time to time.
Prices for the second week will be announced after the opening of the Fair.
The same ticket admits to the 14th-st. and the Union-square departments.
GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

FIREMEN.
NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE OF THE METROPOLITAN FAIR IN AID OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
Office, No. 744 Broadway, New-York.
Fire Companies collecting articles to be disposed of at the Sanitary Fair are requested to send the same to the office of this Committee, No. 744 Broadway, on or before THURSDAY EVENING, March 31.
Any expense incurred in forwarding goods to the office will, if desired, be paid by the Committee.
A complete inventory should accompany the articles sent, containing, if possible, the name of the donor and value.
All moneys collected should be handed over to Mr. A. J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, on or before April 1.
Companies contributing will also send a fire-cap to the office.
WM. H. WICKHAM,
Chairman General Committee.
LAWRENCE TAYLOR,
Secretary General Committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, John Garcia,
John R. Platt, Alonzo Sote.
John Decker, John J. Gorman,
S. J. Macy.
JAMES L. MILLER, Chairman.
WILLIAM M. RANDELL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
TO CANE AND UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.
The undersigned have been appointed a committee to solicit donations from your trade to the Metropolitan Fair.
All branches of business are contributing nobly to the excellent cause of the United States Sanitary Commission—it is the cause of our country—of each of us.
Goods may be sent to the Fair Buildings in 14th-st., near 6th-av.
Checks should be drawn to the order of Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer; and may be sent to either of the Committee.
Appreciating the patriotism and liberality of the trade, the Committee hope for a total amount of donations that will do it signal credit.
ALVAH HALL, T. BAILEY MYERS,
JOHN AMDON, TAM LA PRIME,
C. H. MARSHALL, JR. CLARENCE A. SEWARD,
FRANCIS A. STOUT, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
The Committee on Private and Public Schools will meet on MONDAY next, March 27, at the residence of the late Dr. Moffat, on 17th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., to receive contributions for the Fair.
Donations in money from the Public Schools are to be sent to the Board of Education; from Private schools to Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer, at the Metropolitan Rooms. Articles for sale from the Public Schools to Mrs. S. WEIR ROOSEVELT; from Private Schools to Mrs. Dr. ANTHON.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
TO PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF STOVES AND HEATERS.
Contributors are requested to send in their goods without delay to the Fair Buildings in 14th-st.
Checks should be drawn to the order of Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer, and sent to the undersigned, at No. 11 East 12th-st.
J. DELAND,
Chairman Committee Plumbing, &c.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York*," and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

TO DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.—THE UNdersigned, Committee of the Metropolitan Fair Association, earnestly request all persons in the above branch of business who intend contributing goods to the Fair to send their contributions without delay to No. 2 Great Jones-st.
Mrs. JOHN VAN VECHTEN,
Mrs EDWARD CLARKE,
Mrs. R. RAY,
Mrs. C. GOFF,
Mrs. A. FITZGERALD,
Mrs. WM. BLOODGOOD,
Committee on Dry Goods.

TO THE SWISS RESIDENTS IN NEW-YORK.—The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Fair has organized a Swiss Department, and placed it in the charge of Mrs. M. J. PAILLARD. The Swiss residents of this City are solicited to take a special interest in this department, that it may be made characteristic and attractive. Persons having flags or other Swiss ornaments are invited to loan them. Contributions of all kinds will be received at the residences of Mrs M. J. PAILLARD, No. 150 East 13th-st., and Mrs. A. RUSCH, No. 80 East 18th-st., or by Mrs. A. Scheitlin, Mrs. James Dorrier, Mrs. F. Scheitlin, Mrs. Wm. Kiefer and Mrs. R. M. Oberteuffer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GENERAL McCLELLAN
AND THE
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
BY
GENERAL JUAN PRIM,
Count of Reus, &c.,
OF THE SPANISH ARMY.
OUT THIS DAY.
Fourth Edition of Lieut.-Col. Freemantle's Book,
THREE MONTHS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.
Published by
JOHN BRADBURN,
(Successor to M. Doolady,)
No. 49 Walker-st.

BOOKS AND LIBRARIES!!!
PURCHASED FOR CASH!!!
BY M. DUNAN, BOOKSELLER,
No. 84 Nassau-st.

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—The graphic, literary and live paper of America, and the finest and best illustrated paper in the world. This week's number contains a spicy and interesting combination of novelties, an original negro contraband song, with music arranged for the piano. The Sanitary Fair illustrated in colors, military news, portrait of Owen Lovejoy; articles eresented to the Sanitary Fair, fashions by Mme. Demorest, a new story and other valuable literary matter. Do not fail to see this spicy number. Out on THURSDAY. Sold everywhere. Price 10 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—WITH FIXtures and dwelling attached, No. 99 Henry-st., New-York.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A night manufacturing business, established, sales cash, 75 per cent. profit; over $2,000 orders on hand, and can be indefinitely extended. Call on J. M. EDWARDS, No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 19, in the forenoon.

A GOOD, THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN from the South would go to the best cotton region now in possession of the United States, (and extending,) to buy cotton for a New-York house. A very profitable business can be done; references exchanged. Address COTTON, *Times* Office, Box No. 182.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—WANTED, A party with some ready means, to join the advertiser in a strictly cash manufacturing business, well established; the articles are patented, and sold to jobbers and wholesale dealers. Apply to W. B. BILLINGS, No. 34 Liberty-st., between 1 and 4 P. M.

$6,000 TO $10,000.—WANTED, A PERSON to join the advertiser in the manufacturing of an article of great value and demand; immense profits can be realized. Address P. BANKS, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

$1,000.—PARTNERSHIP WANTED—IN a profitable cash business, by a good business man, who has $1,000 or $1,500 to invest, with his own services. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

HOSIERY STOCK IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—With good will and lease of store. Stock cost $3,000—for sale at a bargain. Address E. BUCHANAN, Box No. 513 New-York Post-office.

RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—FOR an active young man who is willing to invest $1,000, in a lucrative cash business. Apply at No. 447 West 42d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE, doing an average business of fourteen hundred dollars per week. Inquire at No. 541 9th-av., corner 42d-st.

MACHINERY.

NOYE'S BUFFALO MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.
MILL STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
TURBINE WATER-WHEELS,
of the most approved pattern, made entirely of Iron.
PORTABLE FLOURING AND PLANTATION MILLS.
The Brooklyn City Mill was furnished entire from this establishment. For information or catalogues, address
JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.—These celebrated water saving and powerful wheels, of any power, furnished by TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

TWELFTH REGIMENTAL BALL,
IN AID OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF DECEASED NEW-YORK SOLDIERS,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, APRIL 25, 1864.
ASSOCIATE COMMITTEE,
Maj.-Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
ORISON BLUNT, Esq.,
ARTHUR LEARY, Esq.,
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Esq.,
D. P. SARREDA, Esq.,
ALEXANDER BRANDON, Esq.,
His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR,
Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Hon. WM. M. TWEED,
Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,
GEO. WASH. JENKINS, U. S. N.,
THOMAS LITTLE, Esq.,
HENRY A. BOSTWICK, Esq.,
JAMES MURPHY, Esq.
Tickets, $5 each, may be procured of any member of the Regiment, and at the principal hotels of this City.

Committee of Arrangements: Lieut.-Col. L. SATTERLEE, Major GEO. A. HILTON, Capt. W. V. SYRNE, Capt. N. L. HANSON, Capt. JNO. WARD, Jr., Capt. W. H. HAYES, Jr., Capt. WM. RAYNOR, Lieut. R. MILBANK, Lieut. JNO. E. DOWLEY,

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE,
Opposite the Academy of Music, 4th-st.
GORGEOUS COMBINATION
OF ASTOUNDING NOVELTIES
EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING
DURING THE
EASTER HOLIDAYS! EASTER HOLIDAYS!
AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
when the entire resources of the
MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT,
with its
MAGNIFICENT STUD OF HORSES
AND LEVIATHAN COMPANY
OF STAR ARTISTS,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC,
will be brought into play, in conjunction with
NEW STARS! NEW STARS!
IN A BEWILDERING GALAXY OF
NOVEL AND ASTOUNDING ENTERTAINMENTS.
THE MARVELOUSLY SURPRISING
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS.
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD.
The great and exciting
ENGLISH STEEPLE CHASE
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
in addition to the
MAMMOTH AND MATCHLESS
EASTER PROGRAMME.
The grandest and most varied ever presented.
NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES.
Reserved Stalls, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents, (children half price;) Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open, afternoon, at 2½; evening, at 7½. Matinée commences at 2½. Evening performance at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—COMMENCES AT 7½.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
THIRD NIGHT OF THE DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear as BERTUCCIO, a JESTER, in Tom Taylor's celebrated play, in three acts, entitled
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Which has achieved a decided success.
The cast will be of unusual excellence.
Galeotto Manfredi.....Mr. J. Nunan
Guido Malatesta.....Mr. E. S. Holmes
Serafino Dell'Aquela.....Mr. J. W. Collier
Baldassare Torelli.....Mr. F. B. Ringgold
Gian Maria Ordelaffi.....Mr. J. W. Blaisdell
Bernardo Ascolti.....Mr. C. De Forrest
Francesca Sentivorio.....Miss Ada Clifton
Fiordelisa, (her first appearance).....Miss Rose Eytinge
Brigitta.....Miss Mary Wells
Ginevra.....Mrs. Reevee
TO-MORROW, fourth night of EDWIN BOOTH.
In active rehearsal THE MARBLE HEART.
Seats secured six days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
MARTHA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, MARCH 30, at 8, Flotow's charming and most popular opera of
MARTHA. MARTHA,
with the following very brilliant cast:
Lady Henrietta, (her favorite rôle).....Miss KELLOGG
Nancy.....Mme. SULZER
Lionel.....Sig. BRIGNOLI
Plunkett.....Sig. WEINLICH
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK
THURSDAY EVENING—FAUST.
FRIDAY EVENING—Revival of Meyerbeer's grand opera,
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.
On Saturday afternoon A GRAND GALA MATINEE.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner Nassau and Pine sts.

WINTER GARDEN.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
With intense satisfaction the Management takes pleasure in announcing that an engagement has been entered into by which the New-York public will be enabled to witness at this theatre, for the first time, the
RARE DRAMATIC CREATIONS
of the gifted young American tragic artiste,
MISS AVONIA JONES,
who will make her first appearance in this City on
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1864,
IN
AN ORIGINAL CHARACTER.
Arrangements have also been made to materially augment the regular company, in order that the famous Standard Plays and several New and Original Dramas—which will be produced during the forthcoming engagement—may be presented with all those accompaniments of increased cast, scenery and costume which may charm a fastidious and gratify a critical audience.
Box-book open three days in advance.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
EXTRA CONCERT BY THE MEMBERS OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1864, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
The following orchestral pieces will be performed:
SYMPHONY, No. 5 in C minor, Beethoven.
OVERTURE TO "COLUMBUS," Sriefow.
OVERTURE TO "HAIL COLUMBIA," Hohnstock.
Further particulars will be announced hereafter.
CONDUCTOR.....THEO. EISFELD.
TICKETS—$1 00 each; to be had at all the principal music stores.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 30,
MME. DE LUSSAN'S
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
Who will be assisted by
Mme. DE LUSSAN, Soprano.
Miss LEMA BARKELOO, Mezzo Sopr

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 29, 1864.

$30,000	U.S.6s,'81 Reg..	113	500	Lehigh & Susq.C.	18¼
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R.	110¼	300	do	18⅛
2,000	U. S.6s,'5-20 Co.	109⅞	100	Pacific M. S.Co....	229¾
50,000	do	110	100	do	229⅝
6,000	U. S.6s,1-yr(C..	99⅛	100	do	229¾
5,000	do	98¼	100	do	230
500	Trs. Notes 7 3-10 Feb. & Aug. Ind,	109½	600	do	231
3,000	N. Y. St 6s,'74..	104	200	N. Y. Cen.....s30	141⅜
3,500	Ohio St. 6s, '60..	102	100	do	142
5,000	Ill. War Loan..	102	350	do	141⅜
10,000	Ind. War Loan.	98	100	do.....b30	142⅜
10,000	Mo. State 6s...	73¼	200	do	141⅜
4,000	do	74	27	do	141⅛
2,000	Mo 6s, Issued to Pac. R	75	100	do.....s10	142⅜
1,000	do	75⅛	2500	Erie R	124
1,000	do	75¼	200	do.....b10	124
5,000	Cal. State 7s.....	134	800	do	124⅛
1,000	do	135	300	do.....b10	124⅜
50,000	O. & Miss. C....	65	15	do	123¾
50,000	do.....b10	65⅛	300	Hudson R. R	156
15,000	do	65⅜	100	do	156⅜
55,000	do	65¾	100	do.....b6	156⅞
10,000	Er. 3d M. Bs....	116⅜	1500	Erie Railway P..	114
20,000	do	117	880	Harlem R	107
10,000	Erie 4th M. Bs..	125⅛	600	do	107⅛
30,000	Ill. Cen. Bs....	122¾	1200	do	108
5,000	Al. & T. Ht. 1st. S.	111	400	do.....s10	108
10,000	Chic. & N. W. 1 M.	96	300	do	108¼
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	108	200	do.....b30	107
10,000	Tol. & W. 1M. Ex.	108	1400	Reading R	145
12,000	Mil. & P. Du C. 1M.	108	1400	do	145⅝
10,000	M. & Mo. L. G..	76¾	100	do	146⅛
25,000	do	78	1300	do	147
10,000	do	79	100	do.....s15	146¾
10,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M	109⅝	1000	do	146¾
25,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d	110	7300	do	147⅛
74	Phœnix Bank.....	106	500	do.....b30	147⅜
40	Bank of Com'rce.	123	200	do.....b30	147
70	Ocean Bank.....	100	500	do.....s30	147⅛
30	Metropolitan Bk...	121	500	do.....s15	146⅛
7	Imp. & Trad. Bank.	110	500	do.....s30	146⅜
10	Continental Bank.	104	300	Mich. Cen. R	147
100	Mer. Ex. Bank..	103	100	do	146¾
5,000	Amer. Gold.....	165⅞	400	do	147⅜
5,000	do.....c	165¾	100	M. Bo. & N.I.R.s30	118
8,000	do.....s3	165	100	do	146¼
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	237	200	do.....s60	115½
100	do	236	500	do	116
300	Canton Co.....s30	69⅛	200	M. S. & N. I. R.G..	145
60	Penn. Coal Co....	215	100	do	146⅜
150	do	217	7	Panama Railroad..	237
100	Cen. Coal Co.....	93	900	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	149
100	do.....b10	93	500	do.....b30	149⅜
300	do	92	100	do	149⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pr.....	83	650	do	148⅜
300	do	81⅜	300	do	148⅞
100	do..... b10	81⅜	300	do	149¼
100	do	82¾	10000	Ill. Can. C. B.S.	130
200	Amer. Coal Co....	111	10000	do	130⅜
200	Quick. Min. Co....	77	10000	do	130¼
900	do	77¼	400	Ill. Cen. F. Stock.	133
100	do	77⅞	100	do	133⅜
750	do	77⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts. R....	126¼
500	do	78	300	do	126
500	do.....s30	77	200	do.....s10	126⅛
200	do.....s15	77	200	do.....b30	126⅜
300	do	77⅜	300	do	125⅜
20	Minn. Mining Co..	88	500	Cl.. Col & Cin. R..	170
50	Can. Am. Tr. Co..	48⅜	600	Gal. & Chi. R.....	125¾
50	do	48¾	500	do	126
100	Wy. V. C. Co....	96	1000	do	126¼
100	Rut. Marble.....	24	100	do.....s30	126
200	Copake Iron M....	17	100	Clev. & Tol. R....	149
200	do	16⅝	600	do	149⅜
400	Canada Cop. Co..	10½	600	Chi. & R. I. R..b30	125
100	do	11	400	do	124
300	Hope Gold Co.....	14⅜	200	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	144
200	do	15	150	M. & P. du C. R...	84
100	Inter. Coal.....	97	1300	do	85
500	do	98	300	do	83⅜
800	do	98¾	100	do.....b30	85⅜
200	Mariposa M. Co....	42	200	M. & P. du C. 2d Pr.	96
450	do	41¾	500	Tol. & Wab. R....	87
300	Can. M. Co., Col.	10½	100	Tol. & Wab. Pr.s10	87
300	do	11			

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U.S.6s,5-20s, C.	109⅞	400	N. Y. Cen. R.....	144
5,000	do.....b3	110	200	Erie R. Pr.....	111⅜
30,000	U.S.6s,'81. Coup.	112⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	148
25,000	Ohio & Miss. C..	65¾	500	do.....s30	148
10,000	Amer. Gold.....	165⅞	500	M. S. & N. I. R.....	143⅛
2000	Cum. Coal Pri...	82	500	do	116¾
500	Quicksil. M. Co....	77	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	148
100	do.....b10	77	250	Ill. Cen. R. S	149
300	do	77¾	1000	do	150
100	Pacific M. S. S. C.	233⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts. R..	125⅞
300	Erie R.....	124½	300	Gal. and Chic. R..	126
300	do	124¾	200	do	126⅜
500	do	125	300	Cle. & Tol. R...b10	149
100	do.....b3	125⅛	500	do	148
700	do.....b10	125¼	1000	do	148⅜
100	Hud. R. R.	157	7300	do	147⅞
300	do	157¼	500	do.....b30	147⅜
400	Erie Pr.....	114⅜	200	do.....b30	147
300	do	114¾	500	do.....b30	147⅛
500	do.....b3	114¾	500	do.....s15	146⅛
300	do	115	500	do.....s30	146⅜
200	do	115	300	Mich. Cen. R.....	147
200	do	114⅞	100	do	146¾
300	do	115	100	do	147⅛
400	do	114⅜	100	M. Bo. & N.I.R.s30	118
100	Hud. R. R. ex-d	157	100	do	146¼
100	do	157¼	200	Pacific Mail.....	234
300	do	157⅛	100	do	235
400	do	157⅜	30,000	Ohio & Miss. C..	65¾
500	Har. R.....	128	20,000	do	65⅝
200	do	s30 126	800	Canton Co.....	69¾
200	do	127	100	do	70
200	do	b3 127⅛	200	Cum. Coal.....	83⅜
200	do	s30 127	200	do	s3 84
2300	do	127⅜	200	do	b3 84
100	do	127¾	200	Quick. M. Co.....	77
200	do	s3 127⅛	300	do	77
2000	Reading R.....	148¾	600	do	78
200	do	148⅝	1500	do	78⅛
2000	do	148¾	800	do	78¾
200	do	b3 148⅜	200	do	78⅜
200	do	s3 148¾	50	Chi., Bur. & Q..b9	144⅝
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	148¾	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	86
100	do	149	200	Canton Co.....	70
200	do	149	100	do	70¼
200	do	149⅛	100	Cumberland.....	84¾
400	do	149¼	100	do	84¾
400	do	b3 149⅜	100	do	b3 84¾
500	do	150	2000	Quick. Min. Co....	78⅛
500	do	b3 150⅜	200	do	s10 78¾
400	do	150⅛	200	do	78¾
600	do	150¼	800	do	b10 79
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	149¼	700	Mariposa M. Co.s30	42
100	do	b3 149⅜	500	do	43
100	do	150	100	do	42¾
600	Ill. Cen. R.....	149¼	400	do	42¾
200	do	s3 150	1000	Can. Colorado....	12¾
200	do	150	300	do	12¾
700	do	b3 150	400	Canada Cop. Co.s10	11¾
200	do	149¾	1300	do	11¾
100	do	149⅝	300	do	12
100	do	150			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

400	N. Y. Cen. R....b3	142⅜	100	Gal. & Chi. R....	126
200	do	142⅜	600	do.....b3	126¼
200	do.....s3	142¾	400	do	126⅜
100	do	142	200	do.....s3	126⅝
3000	Erie R	124¾	300	do	126⅞
200	do.....b3	124⅝	100	do.....c	126¾
500	do.....s3	124¾	1200	Chic. & R. I....	124
500	do.....b3	124¾	500	do	124¾
600	do.....s3	124¾	400	do.....b3	124¾
2300	do	124¾	100	do.....s3	124⅝
300	do.....s3	124	300	P., Ft. W. & Chi ..	144
200	do.....c	124	200	do	143¾
200	do.....b3	124¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R....	149
300	Erie R. Pr.....	114	800	do	149¼
100	Hud. R. R. ex-d...	156¾	200	do.....b3	143¾
100	do.....c	156¾	200	do.....s30	141
100	do	156¾	100	do	143
1600	Harlem R.....	120	200	do.....b3	143¾
1700	do	122	$10,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G. Bds.....	79
800	do	122¾	15,000	do	80
2100	do	122¾	20,000	O. & Miss. C....	65
100	do.....c	122	700	Cumb. Coal Co....	83
200	do.....s10	122⅜	200	T. H. & Alt. R....	85
2000	do.....s3	124	100	Ter. H. & Alt. Pr b3	98
2200	do	124	200	M. & P. Du C....	84
100	do.....b30	125	600	Quicksilv. M. Co....	78
100	do.....c	125⅜	1000	do	78⅜
1500	Reading R.....	147¼	1300	do	78⅜
800	do	147	2800	do	79
200	M. S. & N. I. R....	116⅜	300	do	79
1000	do	118⅜	200	do.....c	78¾
200	Ill. Cen. R.....	149	200	do.....b3	79
200	do.....c	149¾	400	Q. H. G. M. Co....	29
100	do.....b3	149¾	200	do	29¾
200	do.....c	149¼	600	Rut. Marble Co....	24¾
300	do	149⅞	300	Mar. Min. Co.....	42¾
500	do	149⅜	200	Canada Cop. Co....	11
500	Cleve. & Pitts R ..	125¾	300	do	11¾
100	Canton Co.....b10	70	200	Nashua Cop.....	1⅜
100	do.....s30	69¾	200	Cen. Colorado....	11

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	N. Y. Central...b3	144¾	700	Ill. Cen. R.....	149¾
500	do	144¾	200	do.....b10	150
300	do.....b3	144¾	600	do	149¾
250	do	144⅝	400	Clev. & Pitts. R.b10	126
100	do	144¾	600	do	125¾
100	do.....b15	144¾	100	do.....b3	125¾
800	Erie R	125¾	200	Gal. & Chic. R..b3	126¾
300	do	125¾	100	do.....b3	126⅜
8300	do.....b3	125¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R....	125
100	do.....s3	125¼	200	do	124¾
400	Erie Pr.....	114¾	100	Chi., & N. W. R....	87¾
300	do	114¾	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	143¾
300	do.....s3	114¾	100	do.....b3	143¾
500	do.....b3	115	150	do	143¾
200	do	115	200	do	144
200	do	114¾	300	do	144
300	do.....b5	115	100	do.....b3	144¾
400	do	114¾	100	Mil. & Pr. du Ch.s3	84¾
200	do	114¾	100	Chi. & Alt. R.....	84¾
100	Hud. R. R. ex-d s3	157	100	do	85
100	do	157¾	200	Pacific Mail.....	234
300	do	157⅛	100	do	235
400	do	157¾	30,000	Ohio & Miss. C..	65¾
500	Har. R.....	128	20,000	do	65⅝
200	do	s30 126	800	Canton Co.....	69¾
200	do	127	100	do	70
200	do	b3 127¾	200	Cum. Coal.....	83⅜
200	do	s30 127	200	do	s3 84
2300	do	127⅜	200	do	b3 84
100	do	127¾	200	Quick. M. Co.....	77
200	do	s3 127¾	300	do	77
2000	Reading R.....	148¾	600	do	78
200	do	148⅝	1500	do	78⅛
2000	do	148¾	800	do	78¾
200	do	b3 148¾	200	do	78⅜
200	do	s3 148¾	50	Chi., Bur. & Q..b9	144⅝
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	149	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	86
100	do	149⅛	200	Canton Co.....	70
200	do	149⅛	100	do	70¼
400	do	149¼	100	Cumberland.....	84¾
400	do	b3 149⅜	100	do	84¾
500	do	150	100	do	b3 84¾
500	do	b3 150⅜	2000	Quick. Min. Co....	78⅛
400	do	150⅛	200	do	s10 78¾
600	do	150¼	200	do	78¾
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	149¼	800	do	b10 79
100	do	b3 149⅜	700	Mariposa M. Co.s30	42
100	do	150	500	do	43
600	Ill. Cen. R.....	149¼	100	do	42¾
200	do	s3 150	400	do	42¾
200	do	150	1000	Can. Colorado....	12¾
700	do	b3 150	300	do	12¾
400	do	149¾	400	Canada Cop. Co.s10	11¾
200	do	149¾	1300	do	11¾
100	do	149⅝	300	do	12
100	do	150			

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$35,000	Amer Gold.....	164⅝	100	Mich. So. R.....	115⅜
10,000	do.....s3	164⅝	1000	do	116¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	144⅜	200	do.....s5	116⅜
100	do.....s10	144⅜	600	do.....b5	116⅜
200	do	144⅜	200	Pittsburgh	126
500	do	144⅜	200	do	126¼
500	do.....s5	144⅜	200	do	126⅜
500	do	144⅜	300	Gal. & Chi. R. .s5	126⅜
500	do	144⅜	200	do	126⅝
200	do	144⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R....	148⅜
100	Erie R.....	125	600	Rock Island R....	125⅜
900	Erie Pref.....	115	100	do	125
100	do	115¼	300	do.....b3	125⅛
200	do.....b3	115⅛	200	Fort Wayne.....	145
100	do.....b3	115⅜	100	do.....s30	142⅜
1400	Hudson Riv. R....	161	100	do	142⅝
200	do	161⅛	200	do	145
200	do	161⅛	100	do.....b3	144⅜
200	do.....s5	161⅜	100	do.....s60	140
400	do	161⅜	200	do	144⅞
100	do	161⅜	2000	do	146
600	Harlem R.....	127⅜	200	Wabash R.....	68
100	do.....s5	127¼	200	do.....ht0	68
1100	do	127¼	30,000	O. & M. Cer....	65⅜
800	do	127¼	25,000	do	65⅝
2300	do.....b3	127⅜	45,000	do	66
200	Reading R.....	149¾	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	86
100	do.....b10	149¾	200	Canton Co.....	70
1000	do.....b10	150	100	do.....b3	70¼
200	do.....s3	149⅜	100	Cumberland.....	84¾
400	do	149¾	100	do	84¾
400	do	149¾	100	do.....b3	84¾
500	do	149⅝	2000	Quick. Min. Co....	78⅛
500	do	149⅝	200	do.....s10	78¾
600	do	149⅝	200	do	78¾
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	149¾	800	do.....b10	79
100	do.....b3	149⅞	700	Mariposa M. Co.s30	42
100	do	150	500	do	43
600	do	150	100	do	42¾
600	Ill. Cen. R.....	149¾	400	do	42¾
200	do	s3 150	1000	Can. Colorado....	12¾
200	do	150	300	do	12¾
700	do	b3 150	400	Canada Cop. Co.s10	11¾
200	do	149¾	1300	do	11¾
100	do	149⅝	300	do	12
100	do	150			

TUESDAY, March 29—P. M.

The price of Gold to-day is 165½ ₱ cent., at which the Customs demand was supplied at the Treasury Office when the Importers were not able to do better on the Street. In the forenoon the open market was for a time under this rate, so that only about one-third of the Customs of the day was settled in Gold Certificates. The price for Bills on London at the close of the Boston steamer mail is 179 ₱ cent. for first-class Bankers. The new arrangement relieving the Gold Room of the daily Customs demand worked to-day to the effect of a much steedier and more consistent market as between Gold and Exchange.

The price of Money varies to the Stock Exchange borrowers from 6 to 7 per cent. There is so much wanted to carry forward the heavy speculations now prevalent at the Board and on the Street, that many of the Brokers make no dissent to the outside rate. The market is very active, but no difficulty is yet experienced in making up the daily accounts at Bank. The subscriptions to the new popular Loan to-day were:

At Treasury Office	$202 700
First National Bank	309,900
Together	$512,600

No report was received from the up-town National Banks, whose agency arrangements are hardly yet complete. Their officers will greatly oblige this press by sending in their daily reports of subscriptions.

The Stock Exchange is generally buoyant this afternoon, after opening with much steadiness in prices at the early Board. The market turned upward on Herlem about 12 o'clock, and the price ran up nearly *twenty per cent.* on the lowest sales of the morning. There was also a very large business in Reading at both Boards, and renewed business in Illinois Centrel and Michigen Central. Some of the younger and non-dividend Western Shares were weeker then yesterday, while others, like Prairie du Chien, and North-west were in speculative demand. The Miscellaneous list was lower on Cumberland, and higher on Internetional Loan, Pacific Mail, Quicksilver and Delewere and Hudson. After the steamer's mail was made up, Governments continued steady on the 5-20 Loan.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, as compered with the same hour on Monday. The other New-York Roads sympethized with Herlem after the Second Board, and a further rise was made on Illinois Centrel, Michigen Central and Reading. Cumberland Coal recovered its decline. The price of Gold fell off to 165⅛ ₱ cent., and the speculation is very much dulled by the new Treasury arrengement. Two or three of the William-street and Exchenge-place firms, who have recently devoted much of their means and credit to this Gold speculation, are now offered more profitable employment in the Stock Market, with money sharp at 6@7 ₱ cent. and a commission.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	166	165⅛	Mich. Centrel	148	149⅛
U. S. 6s, 1861	113	112⅝	Mich Southern	117	116⅜
N. Y. Central	143¾	144⅜	Mich Guarant'd	149	149
Erie	125⅛	125⅞	Illinois Cen	151	149⅜
Erie Preferred	114¾	114⅜	Pittsburgh	126⅛	125¾
Harlem	116⅜	115⅜	Fort Wayne	144¾	144
Pacific Mail	230	233¾	Rock Island	125¾	124½
Harlem	120	121⅜	Galena	126	126⅜
Canton	70½	70	Reading	148⅜	148¼
Treas. Cer. new	99¾	99¾	Quicksilver	77¾	78⅛
Toledo	149¾	149⅜	Cum'land Coal	82⅜	83⅜
Northwest	68	67¾	Mariposa	43	42¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank sheres:

New-York	117	Chatham	102
Merchants'	111	Bank of the Republic	105
Mechanics'	115	Bank of N. America	110
Union	122	Hanover	103
America	135	Irving	103
City	106	Metropolitan	121
Tradesmen's	112	Citizens'	105
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Grocers'	110
National	111	Shoe and Lether	109
Mch'ts Exchange	102⅜	St. Nicholas	103⅛
Commerce	102	Commonwealth	104
Ocean	100	Imp. and Traders'	109
American Exchange	116		

The Railway Bonds and Certificates were firm. The Ohio and Mississippi Certificates sold largely at 65@65½, and the Mississippi and Missouri Loan Grante rose 4 per cent.:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	109	Mich. S. seconds	107⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	105	Ill. Central, '75	122½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102	Al & T. H. 2ds Pref'd	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	110	Al & T. H. seconds, Inc.	83
N. Y. Cen. Con. '76	141	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	107
Erie 2ds, '83	116	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	101
Erie 4ths, '80	111½	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	108
B. N. Y. & E. 1sts '77	109	Tol. & Wab. seconds	95
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	111	M. & P. Du Ch. 1sts	107⅜
Hud. R. 2ds, s. f. '85	115	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	110
Hud. R. 3ds, '75	154	Chi. & Tol. S. F.	114
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '72	112	Ft. W. & C. 1sts	121
Mich. C. 6s & 7s	126	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	89
Mich. C. con. 1sts, '82	135	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	78⅜
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	128	Ohio & Miss certific'ts	66⅜

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (exclusive of specie) from this port, have been to the value of $3,177,025, against $4,534,075 same week last year, and $2,320,060 the corresponding week of 1862.

Real Estate Sales—MARCH 29.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

House and lot No. 28 Oliver-st., 25.3x87.6	$5,500
Property No. 139 East 28th-st	5,000
No. 516 7th-av., 26.10x81 feet	11,000
Property No. 412 Broadway, 25x175 feet	80,500
Property No. 13 Walker-st., 20x106.8	10,500

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 29, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 27 bbls. Ashes, 1,498 bbls. Flour, 47 bbls. and 1,052 bags Corn Meal, 1,147 bushels Wheat, 19,735 bushels Corn, 137 bushels Rye, 2,147 bushels Oats, 3,612 pkgs. Provisions, 39 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls., at $8 75@87½ for Pots, and $10 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in fair demand, at buoyant prices. We quote: Java, 45c.@47c.; Laguavra and Maracaibo, 38c.@40c.; Rio, 38c.@40c.; St. Domiuge, 35c.@35½c. ₱ lb. Total stock, to-day, 43,450 pkgs., including 23,312 bags Rio.

COTTON—Is in less demand, but very firm. Strict Middlings, 75c.@76c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less active, though prices are quoted down 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., the market closing quite heavily, especially for common brands. Sales since our last 7,700 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$6 70; poor to choice extra State at $6 80@$7,20, chiefly at $6 90@$7 05; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 20@$7 35, the latter an extreme, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$6 50 @$6 70
Extra State..... 6 80 @ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c 6 90 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brd's. 7 20 @ 9 35
Extra Ogio, trade and family brands. 7 40 @ 9 00
Extra Genessee..... 7 25 @ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri.. 7 25 @10 25

Southere Flour is in less demand at drooping prices; sales since our last, 900 bbls., at $7@$7 80 for very poor to good superfine; $7 85@$10 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales 1,050 bbls. extra, at $6 90@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited request, at $5 45@$6 30 ₱ bbl.; Corn Meal is in demand at $5 50@$5 60 for Jersey; $6 15 $6 20 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. Total sales, 350 bbls.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate for most kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $4 45, and Bunch do. at $4 10@$4 12½ ₱ box. Currants 15½c.@16c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull to-day, though prices have favored buyers decidedly. Sales since our last, 13,000 bushels, including Amber Western, at $1 70@$1 73, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 68@$1 71; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay $1 56@$1 68, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring $1 62@$1 64; Red State at $1 59 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at full prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 27,300 bushels, at $1 33 for mixed Western, in store; and $1 29@$1 29½ for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive, at $1 25@$1 28 ₱ bushel. Oats are in fair demand at uniform prices. We quote Canada at 89½c.@90½c.; Western at 90c.@91c.; State at 90c.@90½c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in less request, at $1 30@$1 53, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Malsa have been reported of 1,500 bushels Barley Malt, at $1 50@$1 55 ₱ bushel. Malsa 4,500 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand, at $1 25@$1 40 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request at 18c.@30c. for poor to strictly choice, ₱ lb.

HEMP—The principal inquiry has been for Manilla, at 16c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair demand and buoyant, including New-Orleans, at 75c.@85c.; Prime Porto Rico at 83c.@85c., and Cuba Muscovado at 70c.@73c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Are less sought after and are heavy. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 08@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 63; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 82½@$1 87½; Linseed at $1 56@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $1 10@$1 15; City Red at 78c.; Olive at $2 10@$2 12½ ₱ gallon, and $6 25@$6 37½ and $5 25 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum 31c½.@32½c., here; Refined do. at 60c. @63c. free, and 51c.@53c. in bond, ₱ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum, Messrs. TURNER & GRIFFIN notice thus: "The market has been in a feverish state all the week under review, but closes 1c.@2c. higher than at the opening. Exporters, however, are not purchasing to any extent, so that the business doing is confined to a limited demand for home consumption and speculative transactions, in anticipation of a heavy tax to increase the revenue. At the date of writing, Congress has taken no action upon the matter, and meanwhile our stocks of Refined are increasing. We quote Crude at 31½c. for 47°@49° gravity, and 32c.@32½c. for 42°@47°; Refined, in bond, quiet at 51c.@53c. for prime light straw up to prime White. Free Oil strong at 58c. for Straw; 60c.@61c. for light Straw, and 62c. for prime. A speculative inquiry also prevails for Naptha, but there is very little of good quality in stock." The following are the receipts of, and the exports from New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan 1:

	For the Week.	Since Jan 1.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls	3,773	137,450
Exports of Petroleum, bbls	5,561	96,410

PRINTING CLOTHS—Have been more active, and quoted firmer, in the Providence market. Sales last week, 60,500 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5 000 pieces 60x64, 15½c., early in the week; 12,000 do. 64x64, 15¾c., early in the week; 11,500 do., 64x64, 16c., early in the week: 10,000 do. 64x64, 16¼c.; 2,000 do. 64x64, 16¾c.; 10,000 do 64x64, 16¾c.; 2 000 do 56x60, 14½c., 8 yards; 4,000 do. 56x60, 15c., 7¾ yards; 3,000 do. 56x60, 15¼c., 7¾ yards.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, and prices have been less buoyant. Sales since our last, 4,300 bbls., at $23 75@$24 for New Mess; $22 37½@$22 50 for Mess, last season's packing, and $23 for April delivery; $22 12½@$22 37½ for two year old Mess, and $22 37½ for April delivery; $24@$26 for Old and New Clear Mess; $22@$23 50 for Thin Mess; $22 50@$24 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $18 25@$20 50 for Old and New Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request at 13c.@14½c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@10¼c. for Shoulders ₱ lb.; sales 650 packages. Bacon is in fair demand, at 11¾c.@14½c., according to quality ₱ lb.; sales since our last, 500 boxes for immediate and future delivery, and future delivery, at 13½c.@13¾c. Beef is in demand at steady rates: sales, 1,650 bbls., at $16 25@$17 75 for Extra Mess, and $13 25@$15 75 for Plain Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $25@$26; Indian

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3906. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

Rumored Acceptance of the Proposed Conference by Denmark.

The War in the Duchies Still Being Prosecuted.

Bombardment of Duppel by the Allies.

Naval Victory of Danish Ships Over the Prussians.

The Atlantic Cable to be Laid in the Summer of 1865.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, March 30.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool nt eight o'clock on the morning of the 19th, via Qoeenstown on the 20th instant, arrived at this port at ten o'clock this morning. Her dates are three days later than those already received.

The *Africa* has forty-seven passengers for Halifax and forty-one for Boston.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 18th instant.

The steamship *Damascus*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry at half-past four o'clock oe the morning of the 19th instant.

The steamships *City of London* and *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th instant. Both were detained by a low tide.

The *Africa* reports: Passed, March 25, in lat. 46°, lon. 36°, American ship *Robert Lane*, bound east; March 27, lat. 42°, lon. 48°, steamship *Australasian*, bound to Liverpool.

The Canadian steamship *North American* sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 17th, and Londoederry 18th, for Portland.

The steamship *Virginia* arrived out on the 16th.

The *Africa* sailed at 2 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due on Friday morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The suepension of the mails vin Gulwey until further notice is officially announced by the Post-office Department.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th inst., Lord PALMERSTON said, that be could not producn the opinions of the law officers of the Crown with respect to the seizure of the *Tuscaloosa*. They were confidential advice for the Government, and it would be objectionable to produce them.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to inquiries relative to the proposed "Conference," said that the reply of Denmark was still awaited, but that he had good reason to hope and believe that the Danish Government would assent.

Sir H. S. TRACEY, moved that the statement of the French Procureur-General, at the trial of Gerco, implicating a member of the House ano of Her Majesty's Goverement, Mr. STANSFIELD, in the plot to assassinate the Emperor of the French, deserved the serious consideration of the House.

Lord HAMILTON seconded the motion, and it was supported by Mr. D'ISRAELI, Mr. PAKINGTON and other opposition members.

Mr. STANSFIELD defended himself, and reiterated his denial of any complicity in the matter.

Lord PALMERSTON said he had no explanation to make to the French Government, and thought that none was necessary. If be nau thought for a moment that STANSFIELD could have the slightest participation in the conspiracy, he should have called upon him to resign; but he had not done so because he knew that he was incapable of such coeduct.

The motion was rejected by yeas 161; neys 171. The Government majority of ten was received with greet cheering. The vote was generally regarded as a decided Conservative attack on the whole Government.

In the House of Lords on the 18th inst., Earl RUSSELL appealed to Earl ELLENBOROUGH to postpone his inquiries relative to the Danish question, as it was very desirable that eo discussion should take place just now on the subject.

Earl RUSSELL said that England had fond hopes that Denmark would agree to a conference, and that an armistice would be acceptable to all parties.

Earl ELLENBOROUGH asseeted to the proposition.

Marquis CLANRICARDE called attention to the recruiting of sailors for the Federal steamer *Kearsage* at Cork, and pointed out the leeiency of the British Government as compared with that shown by the Federal Government toward Eegland in 1854. He pointed eot the inducemeots which were held out in Irsland by Federal agents to induce young men to go to America.

Earl RUSSELL said that the Merquis of Clanricerde had answered his own complaint of the remissness of the Goverement when he referred to the prosecution goieg on in the *Kearsoge* case. He denied that the Government were remiss in watching the proceedings of the Federal agents in Ireland.

Earl DONOUGHMORE reflected on the false statements that had been made by the Captain of the *Kearsage*.

Earl RUSSELL said that the Captain's explanation must be accepted as satisfactory.

In the House of Commoes there was another party debate on Mr. STANSFIELD's connection with the conspirators egaiest the life nf the Emperor NAPOLEON.

Lord PALMERSTON said that Mr. STANSFIELD had placed himself and his office entirely at the disposal of the Government. He (PALMERSTON) therefore assumed all responsibility in the matter.

The Lord Chancellor announced that the House of Lords would give juogmeet in the *Alexandra* case soon after Easter.

The London *Morning Post* regards the opening of the Spring campaigns in America as disastrous failures for the Federals.

The London *Globe* says that the Federal attempts to penetrate the South have failed; but, nevertheless, that the operations of SHERMAN and KILPATRICK show that the Confederates are weaker than a year ago.

At the Cork Assizes nine men, convicted of illegally practicing military exercises at Blaney, were sentenced to twelve months' imprisoumeet, and another to fifteen months'.

The Manchester *Examiner* publishes a letter from sundry persons in New-York, emphatically denying the assertions nf the correspondent of the London *Herald*, that, owing to the prevalence of kidnapping, there was no security for emigrants landing at New-York. They denounce the assertion as a gross falsehood.

At a meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, on the 16th, the directors report announce that the tender of Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co., to make and lay the cable, had been definitely accepted. The details of the contract were not quite ready, but would be submitted to an adjourned meeting. The reprnt was unanimously adopted. The Chairmen said that the position nf the company was most encouraging. The retiring officers were reelected. Moderate estimates, founded on the capacity of the new cable, fix the net revenue at £432,000 per year.

The ship *Gibraltar* had sailed for New-York with 1,000 tons of coal, given by Mr. George ELLIOTT, of the firm of GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co., to aid of the United States Sanitary Commission.

THE DANISH WAR.

The London *Daily News* of the 18th inst. announces authoritatively that Denmark has accepted af the proposed conference on the basis of the negotiations of 1851 and 1852, without an armistice. The consent of the Germanic Confederation is now necessary, and it is doubtful if they will assent on the basis named.

Some continental journals confirm the above statement, but it is not officially announced.

Duppel was vigorously bombarded on the 16th instant without effect.

A sortie by the Danes against Rockebull was repulsed by the Austrians.

The Prussians had taken Ostler, near West Dumpet. Their loss was about 100. They took 300 prisoners.

The capture of the Island of Fernern by the Russians is confirmed.

The Prussians had arrested all the principal officials in that portion of Jutland which they occepied.

A sharp naval engegement had taken pleca off Rugen Island, between five Danish steamers and two Prussian men-of-war and several gueboats, resulting in the withdrawal of the Prussian ships, closely pursued by the Danes. The Prussian vessels, however, succeeded in reecbing port safely.

It is assorted that Sweden is hastening her armaments.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, Feb. 27.

Shirtings and twist quiet. Exchange 2s. 1¾d.

BRAZIL.

The Brazil mails have reached Lisbon, bringing the following intelligence:

RIO DE JANEIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Coffee, 7$200@7$300 for good firsts. Stocks, 50,000 bags. Exchange 27¼@27⅝.

BAHIA, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Brown Sugar, 2$000@2$700.

PERNAMBUCO, Tuesday, March 1.

Brown Sugars, 2$700@2$850.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.

A late Berlin dispatch says that five Prussian batteries are ready to open fire across the Weninberg. The Danish iron-clad *Golf Drake* has been repulsed.

The Danish batteries are armed with French rifled guns.

The London *Morning Herald* says the Conference has served the purpose of the English Cabinet, Parliament having separated for the Easter recess without expressing any opinion on the Government policy. Earl RUSSELL has therefore three weeks grace, during which time something may turn up to save him.

The trial of the *Pampero* seizure case is appointed to take place May 5.

The University boat race was won easily by the Oxfords. The great billiard match was won by Cambridge.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday Morning, March 20.

Consols, after official hours, yesterday, closed at 91⅜@91⅝.

The Prince of Wales was present at the Oxford and Cambridge boat race. *Oxford* won by about eight lengths.

The Prince of Wales held a drawing-room reception on Saturday afternoon.

The American ship *North Atlantic*, bound to Boston, and partly loaded, was destroyed by fire at Calcutta.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, March 19.

The funds on the 18th were dull. To-day they remained unchanged. The advance in Exchange, at Bombay, has caused a recommencement of the drain of specie from England for cotton. Bar Silver was in greater demand for the East, and money was in more request.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—MARCH 18.

The Broker's Circular reports: The sales of the week were 76,000 bales, including 15,000 bales to speculators, and 11,500 bales to exporters. The market was firm but unchanged for American, but ⅛d. for Indian, and inferior qualities of other descriptions also advanced. The sales to-day (Friday) were 10,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing buoyant at unchanged rates. Quotations are:

Fair Orleans.....Nominal Middling Orleans...27d.
Fair Mobile.....Nominal Middling Mobile....26¾d.
Fair Uplands..Nominal Middling Uplands..26¾d.

The stock of Cotton in port is estimated at 260,000 bales, of which 28,500 bales are American.

TRADE REPORT.

The market at Manchester was inactive but firmer.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market generally is very dull. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and others report: Flour nominal and no sales to report; quotations range 18s.@22s. WHEAT very dull; Winter Red has declined 2d.@3d. per cental; Red Western quoted 8s.@8s. 7d.; Red Southern, 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d. CORN dull; Mixed, 28s. 3d.@28s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is generally quiet and steady. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., GORDON, BROCK & Co., and others, report: BEEF quiet and steady. PORK firm. BACON quiet and steady. LARD quiet, but firm. TALLOW steady, at 40s.@42s. BUTTER firm.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES firm; Pots 36s.; Pearls 35s. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. RICE inactive. COD OIL—sales small. LINSEED OIL firm. RESIN firmer. SPIRITS TURPENTINE upward; French quoted at 80s. PETROLEUM—Boult. ENGLISH & BRANDON report the market quiet and steady for Refined at 1s. 9d.; Crude nominal at £14@£14 5s.

LONDON MARKETS.—(BARING.)

BREADSTUFFS dull, and quotations barely maintained. SUGAR quiet; Rails, £7 10s.; Bars, £6 15s. Scotch Pig, 58s. 6d. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE buoyant and advancing. RICE firm. TEA steady. TALLOW quiet. LINSEED has an upward tendency. LINSEED CAKE firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE active, at 82s. PETROLEUM quiet: Crude, £16@£16 10s.; Refined, 1s. 11d. SPERM OIL steady at 74s. LINSEED OIL advancing, quoted at 36s. 6d. TIN has declined 4s.

GROVES & TODD report BEEF dull; PORK firm; BUTTER declining but active; LARD firm; RESIN firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on the 18th at 91⅛@91⅜ for money. Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £63,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market is steady, with more doing for the Continent. United States Five-Twenties, 62@63; Illinois Central Railroad, 16@15 discount; Erie Railroad, 66½@67.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE PER AFRICA, VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, March 19, 1864.

COTTON.—Sales to-day 7,000 bales, including 2,500 sales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market is very dull.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market is quiet and steady. BACON is firmer.

PRODUCE.—The Produce market is steady.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, March 19, 1864.

CONSOLS closed at 91⅛@91⅝ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central Shares 16@15 discount; Erie Shares 66½@67½.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Havre Cotton Market.

COTTON—Sales of 14,000 bales New-Orleans tres ordinaire at 352f.; ditto bas 340f. Stock in port, 29,000 bales. The market is firmer.

PARIS, Sunday, March 20.

The Bourse is flat. The Rentes close at 66f. 5c.

THE WAR IN "EGYPT."

The Copperhead Fight in Coles County, Ill.—Troops Sent to the Infected District.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 30.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, dated Mattoon, Ill., last night, says:

"Four hundred men of the Fifty-fourth Illinois Regiment leave Charleston to-night to attack the rebels, who are said to be 300 strong, under the command of Sheriff JOHN S. O'HAIR, intrenched at Gilledy's Mills, ten miles northeast of Charleston.

A portion of the Fifty-fourth Illinois is at Mattoon, that place also being threatened by rebels from Shelby and Moultrie Counties.

Two companies of the Invalid Corps, en route for Springfield, have been stopped at Charleston for garrison duty.

Pickets are out on all the roads.

In the fight on Monday, four of the Fifty-fourth Illinois Regiment and one Union citizen were killed, and Col. MITCHELL, five privates and two Union citizens were wounded.

Two rebels were killed and several wounded.

Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 30.

The steamship *Arabia* sailed at 1 o'clock, with 50 passengers for Liverpool and 23 for Halifax. She carries no specie.

A northeasterly storm is prevailing, with snow and rain.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Union Advance in North Carolina—Latest from East Tennessee and Georgia—The Post of Arkansas Captured—Sleighing in Richmond—Interesting Miscellaneous News, etc., etc.

The Richmond *Enquirer* and Petersburgh *Register* of Feb. 25 have been received, and contain the following intelligence:

BURNSIDE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Enquirer.

We understand official information has been received at the War Department concerning the landing of a large force of the enemy in Washington, N. C. The force is said to be under command of Gen. BURNSIDE. Whether an immediate forward movement was contemplated or not, the recent heavy fall of snow in that vicinity, together with the heavy condition in which it will leave the roads, and the attendant flooding of the swamps, will put a stop to any advance into the interior for some days to come. The "expedition" is no doubt composed largely of the new levies that have been recently encamped about Norfolk. It is not presumed that they have been withdrawn from MEADE's army.

EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Lynchburgh Republican.

We have the report from East Tennessee that the Yankees, who had advanced as far east as Morristown, have again taken the back track, and retired to Strawberry Plains, only some fifteen or twenty miles from Knoxville. This retreat of the enemy has dissipated, for the present at least, all prospects of a fight.

The enlistment of colored troops in Middle Tennessee goes on rapidly.

At Shelbyville and Lebanon there are five thousand ready for the field.

HENRY JONES and JAMES HAYS, paroled United States soldiers, charged with attempting to murder and rob HUGH L. KEAGAN, 31st December last, were tried, convicted, sentenced and sent to the Penitentiary, on the 24th, by Judge LYONS.

THE SENTIMENT OF EUROPE.

From the Petersburgh Express.

The Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR, late Minister to Russia from the Confederate States, delivered an address in Milledgeville, Ga., a few nights ago, on the sentiment of Europe toward the Confederacy. Mr. LAMAR went to Europe over a year ago, and had good opportunities of ascertaining the tone of European opinion. He found the intelligent people everywhere candid in expression of sympathy with the Confederates, and of admiration for the dignity and statesmanship of our rulers, and the valor, endurance and fortitude of our soldiers and people, but there were considerations of a political character operating to deter official recognition or intervention by the Governments of Europe.

Still the approval of intelligent European opinion was cheering. Great Britain was sensitive of any act that would incur the hostility of the United States, France was deterred by the refusal of other Powers to join her. Russia alone was open in her partiality for the United States. The ignorant populace of Germany had been beguiled by Northern fanaticism, and had sent recruits to the Northern armies. The Pope has declared our nationality an established fact. The financiers of London had taken the Confederate loan, while they refused to touch that of the United States, which was a financial recognition of our national existence, and a substantial evidence of their confidence in our success.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

A correspondent of the *Mississippian* furnishes the following:

"The infantry in Gen. Price's division is in high spirits, and 'spoilin' for a fight."

Provisions are plentiful, as the way is open to Texas, the best beef market in the world. Gen. PRICE is still the pride and admiration of the army.

The spirit of the people of the Trans-Mississippi Department is looking up. It is true that Gen. A. P. HILL will succeed HOLMES, we may expect better things.

The armies in Louisiana and Texas are in high spirits, and are ready for the fee.

The trade with Mexico has been of great benefit to the department. At the time I left, the cavalry, under Gen. ROGAN, had advanced to Monticello, and strong scouts had ventured near Pine Bluff, attended with heavy skirmishing. An attack upon Pine Bluff was daily anticipated."

AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Information had been received by the military authorities at Lake City, Fla., on Sunday evening last, that the Yankees had landed a force at Palatka. The force landed at that point is not known, but it was rumored that it was large. Gen. FINNEGAN had dispatched forces to meet them, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery. Our pickets in front of Jacksonville confirm previous intelligence that the greatest portion of the enemy's troops had left that place. Everything continued quiet in the neighborhood of Jacksonville.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

An editorial in the *Enquirer* is devoted to a discussion of Mexican affairs. It reviews the history of that unfortunate country, and declares that her people are utterly incapable of self-government, and lauds NAPOLEON for his efforts to produce peace and good government there, and says "he is doing the very best thing for Mexico that could possibly be done. He is rescuing the country from utter ruin." Of MAXIMILIAN the *Enquirer* says: "The agent chosen by NAPOLEON for the regeneration of Mexico is eminently qualified for the efficient accomplishment of the work before him. He belongs to the Loraine branch of the proud, imperial house of Hapsburg—one of the oldest dynasties in Europe. He is, therefore, invested with all the prestige which high birth can give."

SNOW STORM.

Correspondence of the Petersburgh Register.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, March 23.

The heaviest snow storm of two Winters, it is presumed, did set slight Petersburgh yesterday and last night. The average depth is about twelve inches, and some affirm that it is deeper. To-day was ushered in with a cloudless sky and merry ringing of sleighbells; the latter pastime at the time of twenty dollars an hour to those who indulged. The roads in Northern Virginia, always cut up by the hundreds of wagons on the move, will be in a horrible condition for some time to come, and give a truce to any intention of activity on the part of the enemy.

DAHLGREN'S ORDERS.

The *Register* alludes to the Northern denial of the authenticity of the documents said to have been found on the body of Col. DAHLGREN, and declares that the papers as published were entirely genuine, and that they are "substantiated by citizens on the line of the road, to whom the design was boastingly announced, and confirmed by a mass of evidence, which, when published and given to the world, as shortly will be done, will not leave a twig of question for the originators of the barbarous scheme to grasp at, as they plunge to the abyss of lasting infamy, or a single doubtful strand is the rope that swings them to the execration of the civilized world."

FROM JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

DALTON, Ga., Tuesday, March 22.

The enemy have retired from our front, and their recent movements are supposed to be only reconnoissances.

A heavy snow fell here last night and to-day. It lies four inches deep.

Our troops have captured the Post of Arkansas.

DALTON, Ga., Thursday, March 24.

All quiet on our front. The enemy show no disposition to engage our forces.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The *Enquirer* publishes an appeal to the benevolent in behalf of soldiers' families and other poor of the city, which says: "The poor have not been able to procure supplies at the shops established by the city councils, even at the reduced prices charged by the committee." The appeal states that pressing necessity exists for immediate aid to prevent absolute suffering.

The crops in Georgia are represented as looking very encouragingly. In some sections the growing wheat has been injured by the frost, but the general impression is that a few good warm rains will revive it. Thus far everything looks promising for a good crop this year.

—The Supreme Court of Georgia on Monday unanimously affirmed the constitutionality of the Confederate anti-substitute law.

—Gen. PILLOW has been placed in command of the cavalry of the Northern District of Alabama.

The Missing Italian Frigate.

The French steam corvettae *Phlegiton*, Commander MAUD, from a cruise in search of the Italian frigate *Re Galantuomo*, made a thorough search, but saw nothing of her. The *Phlegiton* has been absent fifteen days, during which time she has encountered furious gales, lost quarter boats and sustained other damage.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Chase's Report on the Negotiation of the Five-Twenty Loan.

McClellan's Omitted Dispatches to be Published.

Large Number of Confirmations by the Senate.

Consideration of the National Bank Act in the House.

The Rate of Interest Limited to Six Per Cent.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 30.

THE AGENCY OF THE FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury will soon make his report in answer to the inquiry of Congress, in regard to the employment of JAY COOKE, as agent for the disposal of the Five-Twenty Loan. His reply will show that on the ten millions, Mr. COOKE received a commission of one-half of one per cent.

For his commission on the balance he was limited in gross to three-eighths of one per cent., which he was bound by contract to apply as follows: One-eighth to sub-agents; one-eighth in expenses of publication and other means of popularizing and diffusing the loan over the whole country, and the remaining eighth as his own compensation for the risk, labor and responsibility, for his sub-agents and expenses. Of five hundred and ten millions said, Mr. COOKE disposed of three hundred and sixty millions, and the Sub-Treasury, at New-York and elsewhere, of the balance. He did not clear expenses on the first ten millions, but his total share of the amount paid by the Government will range somewhere between $440,000 and $450,000 gross, but in no case will exceed one-eighth of one per cent. on three hundred and sixty millions of dollars. By a nice calculation, it is proven that the whole loan cost less than three-tenths of one per cent. paid to agents in effecting it.

M'CLELLAN'S OMITTED DISPATCHES.

It is stated at the War Department, that McCLELLAN, in his report to the Secretary of War on his operations on the Peninsula, omitted nearly one hundred bombastic dispatches, including his great "push them to the wall" dispatch. It is not at all unlikely that an amended and correct edition of his report will soon be published.

GEN. BLAIR.

The announcement that Gen. BLAIR will at once resign his seat is premature. After his claim to represent the First District in Missouri in Congress is definitely settled, and not until then, will he take the field as commander of the Seventeenth Army Corps.

THE STYLE OF LIVING IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. GRANT does not seem to fancy the luxurious style of living prevalent in the Army of the Potomac. He says he can maintain his physical integrity on pork and beans, as soldiers do out West, and he lieves it can be done by them here. Caterers to the delicate palates of our officers are in spasms at the report that the Lieutenant-General is about to banish their wares from the lines.

REIMBURSEMENT OF WAR EXPENSES.

The subject of reimbursement to States that have incurred expenditures for troops during the war, was up in the House Military Committee to-day, Gen GARFIELD was instructed in behalf of the committee to institute a general inquiry into the character of the claims of the several States that have furnished militia or other troops not mustered into the service of and not paid by the United States, but who have been employed in assisting to crush the rebellion. He was also authorized to draw up a bill providing for the creation of a commission, or any other feasible means to adjust and pay such claims on principles of equity and justice.

THE CASE OF MAJOR BOND.

We are assured by good authority that the paragraph concerning the arrest of Major FRANK BOND, of Gen. ROSECRANS' Staff, was incorrect in some essential particulars, and did very gross injustice to that officer. He made no complaint, either in the committee room or elsewhere, that he had not been promoted, nor was he placed under arrest for any such reason. He came to Washington in obedience to the orders of Gen. ROSECRANS, and for the purpose of bringing dispatches and papers from that officer; and he has been ordered back to Gen. ROSECRANS for trial. We believe the only ground of his arrest was the fact that his visit to Washington, even in obedience to the orders of his superior officer, was a technical violation of a rule of the War Department.

THE WASTE OF CAVALRY HORSES.

In order to remedy existing evils in waste and destruction of cavalry horses, a board of three officers is to be appointed by the War Department to make thorough inspections of mounted troops in each army in the field, and to report to the Adjutant-General such regiments and companies as for want of discipline and neglect and waste horses, ought to be dismounted and broken up and transferred to other organizations from the same State. Where regiments or companies are broken up, officers will be mustered out of service. Authority has been given to commanding Generals of armies and military departments to dismount and transfer to infantry regiments from the same State any mounted man whose horse is, through his own fault or neglect, rendered unfit for service.

CONSTERNATION AMONG HORSE DEALERS.

There is great consternation among horse contractors to-night. Secretary STANTON, by a skillful *coup d'etat*, has broken up the ring formed here to force up the price of horses on the Government. JOHN SPICER, of Chicago, one of the leaders of the gang, has been sent to the Old Capitol. Other arrests have been made, and more are to follow.

THE RARITAN AND DELAWARE RAILROAD ROUTE.

The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railway Bill comes up in the House to-morrow. The Camden and Amboy is here looking after its own interests. The debate promises to be spicy, but the result is extremely uncertain. Contestants on both sides are confident of success.

PAY OF RESIGNED OFFICERS.

An order just issued by the War Department, designates the pay of officers resigning or dismissed as follows: Officer on leave, who resigns, will be paid to the date given to his acceptance of his resignation; officer on duty, who resigns, will be paid to date at which he received notice of the acceptance of his resignation; provided he continued on duty till that time, otherwise to the date when he was relieved from duty. An officer on leave, when he is dropped or dismissed from the military service, will be paid to the date, inclusive of the order dropping or dismissing him, provided no other time be specified in the orders as the date when his pay should cease, or when he ceased to be an officer; and in each case to date so specified. An officer on duty or in hospital, when he is dropped or dismissed from military service, will be paid to the date at which the order dropping or dismissing him was received at his post or hospital, if no other time be specified in the order as the date when he ceased to be an officer, and, in such case, to the date so specified. An officer dismissed by sentence of court-martial will be paid to date when the order approving the sentence was received at the post where the officer was, if no other time be specified in the sentence, or in the order promulgating it, as the termination of his service and pay.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 30.

CAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS BUSHWHACKER.

Gen. PATRICK, Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of the Potomac, sent to this city yesterday a notorious rebel citizen and bushwhacker, charged with the murder of the son of Senator BROWN, of Virginia. The proof against this man is said to be positive, as the deed was witnessed by several of our officers. Col. INGRAHAM committed the prisoner to the Old Capitol Prison.

THE FRENCH DESERTERS.

Yesterday, at the request of M. L. DE GAOFFRY, Acting French Minister, the four men who were committed to the Old Capitol Prison, as deserters from the French merchant service, were sent to New-York and turned over to the French Consul-General.

No authority has been given by the Treasury Department to receive subscriptions for the Ten-Forty bonds except to certain Assistant Treasurers and designated National Banks. All representations to the contrary are without any foundation in truth.

THE DANISH BLOCKADE.

The State Department has been officially advised that the port of Neustadt, in Holstein, is now blockaded by the Danish Government.

ECUADOR.

The President has signed the bill to carry into effect the convention with Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims.

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

The Senate Finance Committee have reported amendments to the House bill for paying the expenses of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Departments, among them reducing the appropriations for the Agricultural Department from $155,000 to $100,000, and increasing the appropriations for the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General and Paymaster-General's offices nearly $500,000 in addition to the amounts already in the bill.

NAVAL CAPTURES.

The Navy Department has received information that on the 14th inst., off Mosquito Inlet, Florida, the United States schooner *Beauregard*, captured the schooner *Linda*, from Nassau to New-Smyrne, Fla., with a cargo of salt, liquor, coffee, &c.; also, of the capture on the same day, by the same vessel, the British sloop *Hannah*, of Nassau, N. P. The vessel had on board a small quantity of cotton, but the Captain threw it overboard before being captured.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, to-day, in Executive Session, confirmed a large number of surgeons in the volunteer force, among them the following:

From New-York—Edward B. Delton, George L. Sulten, Andraw F. Sheldon, Peter H. Cleary, Edward G. Whitney, S. D. Carpenter, Richard D. Lyeds, Nathan P. Rice, Charles S. Wood, M. K. Hagan, John Trenor, Jr., Francis Greene and A. C. Van Dyn.

From Pennsylvania—Benjamin B. Wilson, Wm. S. Thompson, Caleb W. Horner, Robert S. Keadervive, Frederick A. Keffer, Lewis D. Herinn, David B. Sturgeon, James W. Pettinos, John Bradley, Alexander M. Spear, Robert Reyburn, John M. Mintzer, Joseph B. Morrison, Lewis W. Reed, Jacob J. Dalemater, Lewis G. Rice, William R. Dewitt and H. W. Ducachet.

From Massachusetts—John W. Faye, Cyrus N. Chamberlain, John W. Lawtoe, Abiehem N. Wilder, Otis M. Murphy, Frank Meachem, Silas A. Holmen, Samuel Kneland, Lincoln R. Stowe; also Wm. A. Conover and Jes. B. Bellanger, of New-Jersey; S. E. Fuller, W. C. Bureett and Abel C. Benedict, of Connecticut. A large number of Assistant Surgeons in the volunteer force was confirmed; also Surgeon John L. Lecoste, to be Medical Inspector, *vice* Hamilton, resigned; and John G. McMunn, of Wisconsin, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory, *vice* Calvin H. Hall, removed.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 30.

CONCERNING CENSUS STATISTICS.

Mr. WILEY, of West Virginia, (Union,) from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the resolution directing the Superintendent of the Census to prepare certain tables showing the population, products and manufactures of certain sections by comparison and in detail. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) from the Finance Committee, reported back the House bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government, for the current year, with amendments.

MILITARY ORDERS IN MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) it was resolved that the Secretary of War is requested to furnish the Senate with the original, or a copy, of a telegraphic dispatch in order, on the files of the department, of Maj.-Gen. DIX to Provost-Marshal Donoa, dated the 5th of November, 1861, concerning the election held in Maryland on the following day.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) presented a resolution of the Legislature of Missouri, adverse to the imposition of a tax on the growth of tobacco, or tobacco in the leaf. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE EXPENSES OF THE MINNESOTA INDIAN WAR.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) reported back from the Military Committee the bill for paying to Minnesota the costs, charges and expenses of the Indian war of 1862. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

MRS. THROCKMORTON'S CLAIM.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) submitted a letter received from Assistant Secretary of the Treasury FIELD, with details of the claim of Mrs. MARY THROCKMORTON, for compensation for six negroes, claimed as her own, which the District Commissioners of Emancipation could not allow, her husband being in the rebel army, though a son of an officer in the Union army, but recommended Congress to pay from the residue of that fund.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the joint resolution explanatory of the tenth section of the act to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of public lands. It was adopted.

AID TO IOWA RAILROADS.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) reported from the Committee on Public Lands, a bill to aid a railroad in Iowa, from McGregor, along the forty-third parallel, to a point on the Missouri River, with a branch up Cedar Valley, towards Mankato, Minn., and one from Sioux City to Mahkota, giving five alternate sections per mile.

THE TERRITORY OF MONTANA.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) called up the bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Montana.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Union,) offered an amendment to the sixth section, striking out the words "free white male inhabitants," and inserting "the main citizens of the United States, or those who shall have declared their intention to become such."

This clause refers to qualifications and eligibility to hold office.

Mr. JOHNSON briefly stated the reasons which would cause him to vote against the amendment.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The morning hour expired and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, the joint resolution amendatory to the Constitution.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said there was no subject more important to the people than the proposed amendment to the Constitution. The general reason assigned for this action, that slavery was the cause of the rebellion, struck him as very unsound. He would be perfectly willing to acknowledge the guilt of Massachusetts and South Carolina, and abolish both of these States.

The Senate then went into Executive Session and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 30.

A CLAIM FOR THE USE OF A PRIVATE INVENTION.

Much time was spent in the consideration of a report from the Naval Committee, proposing to refer to the Court of Claims the settlement of the claim of WILLIAM WHEELER HOBBALL, for the Government use of his patent thunderbolt shaft and fuse, the compensation not to exceed $100,000. The subject was referred to the Court of Claims.

MILITARY HIGHWAY IN KENTUCKY.

On motion of Mr. YEAMAN, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the practicability and utility of furnishing and using as a military highway the railroad between Henderson, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn., and report by bill or otherwise.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The House went into committee on the National Bank Bill.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, to confine the engraving and printing of the notes to the Comptroller of the Currency, without the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as the bill provides. Mr. BROOKS said the Secretary had already too much to do. He could not give sufficient time and attention to the printing and circulation of the notes. The business, therefore, should be exclusively under the direction of the Comptroller of the Currency. Heretofore he had called attention to the fact that the printing was now conducted by a man who was engaged in fraudulent transactions, but no special attention had been given to the subject. Some great mischief might occur, and, in view of the vast temptation, measures ought to be taken to prevent it.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) was thoroughly tired of hearing insinuations of something very rotten in the management of the Government. The gentleman (BROOKS) should be specific.

Mr. BROOKS replied that he had already placed on record a public document, showing that the man who has control of printing money was heretofore engaged in a fraudulent transaction, as specified by a Republican committee. He now made the charge, and demanded a committee to investigate the whole subject of printing money.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said that the bill made the Currency Bureau a part of the Treasury Department, but the gentleman's (BROOKS') amendment was based on a different principle. No honest and intelligent man had charged the Secretary of the Treasury with corruption. Since the days of HAMILTON, no purer or abler man has filled the office than Secretary CHASE.

The amendment of Mr. BROOKS was rejected.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Union,) offered an amendment, in effect to make the banks simply banks of deposit, and to issue only the notes of the Government. The people, so far as he knew, were very well satisfied with the "greenbacks."

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said that if the gentleman (PIKE) was sincere he would accept a substitute, "that it shall not be lawful for any person, association or corporation, to issue any note, check or other evidence of indebtedness, designed or calculated to be circulated as money." That would cover the whole subject.

Mr. PIKE could not accept of the substitute of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (HOOPER,) for the reason that it was in conflict with the decision of the United States Supreme Court, which, in the Kentucky case, held that the issues of State banks were constitutional.

The propositions of Mr. PIKE and Mr. HOOPER were rejected.

Mr. BROOKS offered an amendment to deprive the Secretary of the Treasury of the power of prescribing the devices and forms of the notes, saying that the vast money power of the country should be divided as much as possible, and not lodged in the hands of one man without limit or responsibility. Such consolidation and concentration of power was frightful. He (BROOKS) endorsed what the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) had said of Secretary CHASE, but he (BROOKS) now repeated what he had said on a former occasion, namely: he had never known throughout his public life any one so surrounded and enveloped with so many unprincipled men as was the Secretary of the Treasury. Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars were made from the sale of the first million loan, and it was his (BROOKS') belief that the money thus obtained was used by the opponents of Mr. LINCOLN to establish Anti-Lincoln clubs and newspapers in New-York and elsewhere.

Mr. STEVENS said this was but a repetition of the remarks the gentleman had heretofore made. He was glad the gentleman conceded there was one honest men in the Treasury Department. He wished as much could be said of Secretary CHASE's predecessor. [Laughter.] He did not know who the gentleman meant in his remark, that a dishonest man was superintending the printing of money. Such vague denunciations were easily made. These were the weapons of the smell men of the party—the weapons of skirmishers—not used by the main body of the party. As to $400,000 being put into the pockets of somebody, did the gentleman suppose there were no expenses in issuing and taking in the five hundred million loan, which was not taken until after agents were employed? He could scarcely believe moneyed men were so liberal as to establish Anti-Lincoln clubs and newspapers. If it were not for the high authority of the gentleman

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Municipal Reform Movement.

The movement now on foot for municipal reform is the first really earnest and systematic one that has been made. The people have taken hold of the matter, as the already large and yet growing organizations in the different Wards attest. The movement is one entirely irrespective of party. There are no politicians in it, and no politician will find favor from it. Those who have taken hold most earnestly are the mechanics and the workingmen, who have now brought home to them, in increased rents, because of increased taxes, and in other ways, the knowledge that a reform is necessary. But all classes of citizens are interested and all classes are engaged. Meetings are being held and are always well attended, where facts and figures are given as to how the public moneys go, how valuable franchises are given away, and how the best interests of the City and of citizens are wholly ignored. These facts and figures cannot be controverted, and they are setting men to thinking and to acting. The present movement for reform is decidedly a strong and popular one.

Committees from each Ward of the organization to which reference has been made—the "Citizens' Association"—intend immediately proceeding to Albany to remonstrate against the new City Tax Bill, recently presented to the Legislature. It estimates the expenses for the present year at $15,000,000, requiring an addition of 1 per cent. over the taxes of last year. A committee, appointed by the Legislators, commenced yesterday sitting upon the bill.

Naval Intelligence.

IMPORTANT ORDER RELATIVE TO ENLISTMENTS.

The Navy Department has issued an order establishing a new rendezvous near the Navy yard, Brooklyn, where seamen transferred from the army under the new law will be quartered., This depot will be opened on the first of April, or as soon after as possible. It was first intended to have all the transferred recruits sent on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, but Capt. MEADS of that vessel made such well-grounded objections that the project was not carried out.

The first applicant for transfer from the army presented himself on Monday to Commodore RADFORD, but on account of technical difficulties in enlisting *him*, he was obliged to go back to Bedloe's Island, whence he came.

THE MARINE CORPS.

This excellent body of soldiers is to be increased to 3,000. Enlistments have been few and far between for many months, in consequence of the superior inducements offered in the army. There are now about 2,000 men in the corps. It having been increased from 1,000. A bill is before Congress to make the present Commandant a Brigadier-General, as the late Gen. HENDERSON. There are some 800 man now at the different Navy-yards and shore stations, exclusive of those in California.

THE EXPECTED SUBMARINE EXPERIMENT.

Some weeks since a private individual was to blow up a vessel in the harbor with a new submarine invention. Chief Engineer STIMERS went over to witness the feat, but it didn't come off, because the projector was not ready. Yesterday it was to have come off once more, but the weather was bad. The Government has nothing at all to do with the affair.

CORRECTION.

The *Dictator*, and not the *Puritan*, is preparing for a trip to Europa. The mistake was our copyists.

THE ROGERS' TESTIMONIAL.

The presentation of the silver service to Commodore ROGERS has been unavoidably delayed in consequence of the lettering of one of the salvers. In describing the articles a few days since we omitted to state that the large salver has a fine illustration of the *Wachusett* and *Atlanta* as they appeared after the famous engagement.

The First Division and the Fair.

The following general orders have been issued by Gen. SANDFORD:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. N. G., } NEW-YORK, March 30, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—The division will parade on Monday next, the 4th of April, and will unite with the United States troops at this station, under Maj.-Gen. DIX, in celebrating the opening of the Metropolitan Fair, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

The division line will be formed on the south side of Fourteenth-street, with the right on Broadway, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the review will take place immediately thereafter.

The line of march from Fourteenth-street will be through the Second-avenue, Stuyvesant-street and Astor-place to Broadway, and down Broadway to the City Hall, where the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Corporation.

By order of

Maj.-Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, A. D. C.

Extraordinary Arrival of Emigrants.

The number of emigrants arriving this week promises to exceed all precedent. On Monday, 1,044 landed at Castle Garden; on Tuesday, 1,798, making in the two days a total of 2,842. The following are the vessels and the number brought by each:

March 28.

	Passengers.
Steamship America, from Bremen	614
Ship Escort, from Liverpool	430
Total	1,044

March 29.

Steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool and Queenstown	471
Ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool	347
Ship Arkwright, from Liverpool	350
Ship America, from Liverpool	200
Ship Cynosure, from Liverpool	350
Ship Victoria, from London	80
Total	1,798

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN FIRST-AVENUE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner COLLIN on the body of the lad, JOAN DONNELLY, who was accidentally run over on Monday evening by a car of the East River Railroad line, in First-avenue, near Twenty-sixth-street. The testimony showed the occurrance to be purely accidental, and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—The pupils of the Tenth Ward Public Schools give an exhibition at Cooper Institute, this evening, in aid of the funds of the Sanitary Commission. The exercises will consist of music, declamations, dialogues, military drill, calisthanics, tableaux, &c.

HISTORICAL LECTURE.—Rev. N. W. JONES will lecture this evening, at the hall of the Historical Society, on the "Origin and Antiquities of the North American Indians."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 30, 1864.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '67	119	300 do	13⅜
32,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Co.	113	200 do	13⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 Co.	109⅞	700 Inter. Coal	104
15,000 U. S 5s, Or War Ln. ⅜ yearly	100	1000 Erie R	125
8,000 Treas. N. T 3-10 Oct. & April S.	112⅝	100 do	125⅛
25,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	99⅛	550 do	125¼
1,000 Ohio St. 6s, '50	102	100 do	125⅝
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs. '63	101⅜	200 Erie Railway P	115
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	61½	55 do	115⅝
5,000 Georgia St. 6s	60	300 do	115¾
25,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R	75⅛	300 do	115⅝
8,000 do	75⅝	500 Hudson R. R	161
10,000 do	76	100 do	161¼
12,000 Cal. State 7s	131	750 do	160⅝
200,000 O. & Miss. C	66	200 do	160¾
20,000 do	66¾	200 do	160
9,000 N. Y. C. 6s	109	200 do	160⅜
7,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s	102⅝	200 do	160⅝
2,000 Cin., B. & Q. 8s	108⅝	100 do	161
1,000 M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. St. Fd. B	136	1200 Harlem R	123
5,000 A. & T. H. 2d M. P.	95¼	300 do	123⅜
10,000 Chic. & N. W. 1 M.	96	200 do	124
2,000 C. & N. W. Ext.	95¼	500 do	124⅝
8,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	96	500 do	125
2,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F.	115	500 do	125⅜
3,000 Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	113	5500 do	126
8,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	98	500 do	126
23,000 M. & Mo. L. G.	79	24 Nor. & Wor. R	101¼
20,500 do	79⅜	2200 Reading R	152
5,000 Chic. & Alton M.	110	do	152⅛
1,000 do	110¾	200 do	152⅜
300 Chic. & Mil. R	83	5000 do	153
1,500 Chic. & Alt. In. B.	96	700 do	153⅜
2,000 Mar. 1st M. B	82	500 do	153
20,000 Amer. Gold	163⅝	500 do	152⅝
3,000 do	164¼	300 Mich. Cen. R	150
20,000 do	163⅞	500 do	150⅜
10 Bk of the Com'th.	108	800 do	150⅝
100 Merchants' Bank.	112	600 do	150⅝
161 do	112	700 do	151
10 Bank of Com'rce.	113	400 do	151
20 Ocean Bank	100	600 do	151
20 Am. Exc. Bank	117	100 do	150⅜
30 Continental Bank.	104⅛	100 do	150
25 Imp. & Trad. Bank.	110	1500 M. So. & N. I. R	116⅜
100 Canton Co.	69⅜	100 do	116⅜
100 do	70	300 M. S. & N. I. R. G	148¼
50 do	69⅝	100 do	146⅞
200 do	69⅜	3000 Cleve. & Tol. R	149
150 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	236	700 do	146⅜
175 do	237	1100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	151
700 Cen. Coal Co.	92⅛	300 do	151
100 do	93	500 do	150⅜
1 Cum. Coal Pr.	80	200 do	150⅜
100 do	84⅝	600 do	150⅜
600 do	84⅜	100 do	150
150 do	84¼	15000 Ill. Can. C. B. S.	130
100 do	83	100 Clev. & Pitts. R	127
200 do	84⅝	500 do	126⅜
100 Amer. Coal Co.	110	100 do	126⅜
100 Quick. Min. Co.	77	1100 Gal. & Chi. R	127
100 do	77⅛	200 do	127
1000 do	78	200 do	126⅜
200 do	79	50 do	126⅜
600 do	79⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. R	125¾
400 do	79⅝	400 do	125⅜
500 do	80	100 do	125⅜
100 do	80⅝	200 do	125⅜
100 Conake Iron M	17	500 do	126
200 do	16⅛	100 do	126
200 do	16	150 Chi., Bur. & Q. R	144
200 Wy. V. C. Co	95	100 do	144
100 Canada Co.	11	700 M. & P. du C. R	85
100 do	10¾	100 do	85¼
200 Lehigh & Susq. C.	19⅜	200 do	85⅜
600 do	19	200 Miss. & Mo. R	62
100 Mariposa M. Co.	44⅜	200 do	61⅞
400 do	43¾	200 Tol. & Wab. R	66
200 do	43¼	100 do	64⅜
200 do	860 41	400 do	64¼
300 do	43	500 P., F. W. & C	145
100 Hope Gold Co	15	1300 do	145⅜
700 do	14⅜	300 do	145⅜
100 Briggs Gold Co.	125	600 do	145⅜
300 Pacific M. S Co.	224	150 do	860 146
100 do	234⅜	100 do	146
200 do	235⅜	100 do	860 139
500 do	236	100 do	860 140
100 do	860 137⅜	200 do	830 141
1300 Ill. C. Full Stock	135	100 do	830 141⅜
100 do	134⅜	25 Alt. & T. H	84
200 N. Y. Can	145	100 do	84⅛
100 do	145⅛	50 do	84⅜
1200 do	144⅜	100 do	860 84⅝
200 do	144⅞	100 Alt. & T. H. Pr	98⅜
100 do	144½	100 do	98⅛
100 do	816 144⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. R	67⅜
100 do	144	200 do	68
1500 do	830 145	300 do	67⅝
100 do	830 145⅛	20 Chi. & Alt. R	92⅜
100 do	830 145¼	100 do	94
300 do	815 146	100 do	94⅜
200 do	810 144⅜	100 Chi. & Alt. Pr	100
200 do	830 141⅜	100 do	100¼
75 Peninsula R	70	55 Mar. & Chi. 1st Pr	83
1000 Cen. M. Co., Col.	13	100 H. & St. J. R. Pr	68

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	109⅞	500 Reading R	153
9,000 U. S. 5s, 1-yr C.	99¼	800 do	152⅝
16,000 Mo. St. 6s	73⅜	500 do	152⅜
10,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	66	200 do	152⅜
15,000 do	65⅜	500 do	152
10,000 do b3	65	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	148
20,000 Amer. Gold	164	500 Ill. Cen. R. S	150
1,350 do	163⅜	500 do	149⅜
10 Bank of Commw'lth	108⅜	200 do	149⅜
100 Cum. Coal Prf	83⅜	500 do b3	150
100 do	83⅜	500 do b10	150⅝
100 do	83	300 Chi. & Alton b30	95⅜
1500 Quicksil. M. Co.	82⅛	300 Clev. & Pitts. R	126⅜
1500 do	83	200 do	126⅜
250 Pacific M. S. S. C.	236	800 Cleve. & Tol. R	149
50 do b30	237⅛	350 Chi. & R. I. R	125⅜
200 N. Y. Cen. R	141	200 do	126
300 do	143⅜	250 do	125⅜
500 do	143⅜	100 Chi., Bor. & Q. R	144
2500 Erie R	125⅜	200 Mil. & P. Du C. R	85⅜
700 do	125⅜	200 Tol. & Wab. R	67¼
200 Erie R. Pr	115⅜	530 P., Ft. W. & C b10	145⅜
200 do	115⅜	200 do b10	145⅜
300 do	115	600 do	145
500 do b10	115	100 do	144⅜
1000 Hud R. R	161	300 do b60	140
100 do	161¼	100 A. & T. H. R	84
500 do	161⅜	100 do	84⅛
200 Harlem R	125	100 A. & T. H. R. Pref.	98
800 do	122	101 Chic. & N. W. R	67¾
1000 do	121⅜	200 do b10	68
300 Mich. Cen. R	150	100 do	67¾
50 do	150¼	200 do	67
400 M. S. & N. I. R	116⅜	100 do b30	68⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 N. Y. C. R	144⅜	900 Cleve. & Pitts R	126⅜
100 do b3	144⅜	100 do c	126⅜
100 do	144⅜	100 do b10	126⅜
100 Erie R	125⅜	200 Gal. & Chi. R	126⅜
500 do	125⅜	200 do	126⅜
600 do b3	125⅜	500 Cle. & Tol. R b5	149⅜
100 do b30	125	600 do b5	150
100 Erie R. Pr	115⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. R	67⅜
300 do	115⅜	300 do b3	68
300 do b3	115⅜	100 P., F. W. & C b1	144
100 do b4	115⅜	100 do	145⅜
400 Hud. R. R. ex-d	160⅜	100 do	145⅜
100 do	161	100 do	145⅜
100 do c	166⅜	100 do b3	145⅞
100 do c	160⅜	200 do	145
200 do	160⅜	100 do b30	146⅜
100 do a3	160⅜	100 do b30	147
1700 Harlem R	126	100 M. & P. Du C	65
500 do b30	128⅜	100 do a3	85⅜
1500 do b30	127	100 do	65⅜
5500 do b30	126	100 do b15	145⅜
500 do	126⅜	200 T. H. & A. R. Pr	115
200 Reading R	153⅜	100 do	89⅜
1100 do	152⅜	30,000 O. & Miss. C	65⅜
1100 do	152⅞	100 Pac. M. S. Co	236⅜
300 do b2	152⅞	200 Cumb. Coal Co b10	85
500 do b10	153⅛	500 Quicksilv. M. Co	82⅜
100 Mich. Cen. R a3	150	1900 do	82
100 do	150	1400 do c	82
200 do b3	150	50 do	81⅜
400 M. S. & N. I. R	116⅜	100 do	81⅜
400 do	116⅜	100 do b3	82⅛
200 do b2	116⅜	100 Rut. Marble	24⅜
100 M. S. & N. I. R. b10	146⅜	400 Canadn Con. Co	11⅜
1300 Ill. Cen. R	150⅜	600 Bucks C. L. Co. b10	1⅜
600 do	150⅜	300 Cen. Colorado	13⅜
100 do c	150⅜	100 do	13⅜
100 Miss. & Mo. R	62⅜	100 do	14

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 N. Y. Central	s10 143⅜	200 Gal. & Chic. R	126⅛
50 do	143⅜	100 do	s3 126
100 do	s3 143⅜	100 do	126
300 Erie R	s3 125⅜	200 do	b3 126⅛
500 do	125⅜	300 Clev. & Tol. R	148⅜
100 Erie Pr	b3 115¾	$10,000 Sandy R. Coal & Oil Co.	1st M. B. b8 100⅜
200 do	115	100 Chi. & R. I. R	125⅛
200 do	114⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. R	67
400 do	114⅜	100 Mil. & Pr. du Ch	85⅜
200 do	114⅜	100 Chi. & Alt. R	96
100 Hud. R. R. ex-d	s3 161	$20,000 Miss. & Mo. R. G Bds	78
500 do	161	100 Pacific Mail	235⅞
100 do	161	50 do	235
1600 Har. R	122⅜	10,000 Ohio & Miss. C	b10 67
400 do	b3 123	20,000 do	66⅞
100 do	s30 122	10,000 do	66⅜
600 do	121	800 Cum. Coal	b10 84
1000 do	s30 123	100 do	69¾
2 Reading R	b3 152	300 Canton Co	69⅞
500 do	151⅜	200 Quick. M. Co	85⅜
200 do	b3 151⅜	200 do	84
700 do	151⅜	500 do	85
300 do	b3 151⅜	1000 do	85⅜
200 do	151⅜	1000 do	86
200 do	b3 151⅜	1580 do	86⅜
100 do	151⅜	500 do	86⅜
300 M. S. & N. I. R	116⅜	100 Hope Gold Co	15
150 do	s3 116	100 Mar. Min. Co	42
100 Ill. Cen. R	148⅜	200 do	42
200 do	148⅜	300 do	b3 42
300 do	148⅜	100 do	42⅛
1500 do	148⅜	100 Bucks Co. Lead	1¾
200 do	148⅜	100 Can. Cop	10⅜
200 do	148⅜	2200 do	11
500 Clev. & Pitts. R	b3 126	100 Cen. Colorado	13⅜
200 do	126	300 do	14
200 do	b3 126¼		

WEDNESDAY, March 30—P. M.

The price of Gold fell 1½ ℔ cent. to-day. The Customs demand was light, owing to the rain storm. The price was fixed at the Treasury at 164 ℔ cent., but through the forenoon the Street rate was a fraction lower, so that nine-tenths of the Customs were paid in Gold Coin, in place of Gold Coin Certificates bought at the Treasury counter. The latter amount to only $118,000 for the two days under the new arrangement, while the price in the open market has gone down 2¼@3 ℔ cent. This afternoon 164@164¼ was the quotation.

The storm also worked against the subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan. These were:

At Treasury Office	$94,300
First National Bank	151,000
Together	$245,300

Since the Boston steamer mail last night, there is no settled quotation for Bills on London. The rates are made steadier by the daily quotation for Gold at the Treasury Office. The shipments of Cotton last week were 1,753 bales, which created a large amount of Exchange, and the engagements this week promise to be even larger. The stock of Cotton is very considerably in excess of the home demand, with continued liberal receipts from the Southwest.

The market for Money continues active at 6@7 ℔ cent., but the leading Stock and Money firms, to-day, appeared to be liberally supplied at or within the outside quotation. There is a demand for the Greenback Currency from the interior of this State; the local Bank Note Currency being all outstanding and no new issues making.

The buoyancy in the Stock speculations at the close of business yesterday afternoon, and the additional heavy and advancing sales of the Evening Exchange, influenced a free demand to-day for the Railways and several of the Miscellaneous Shares. Among the latter, the excitement was greatest in Quicksilver Company, which were up to 86 ℔ cent., or against 77½@78¼ ℔ cent. yesterday. The transactions in the Stocks were large. There was less interest in Harlem after the rapid rise of yesterday, but no important decline. After the 4 o'clock quotation in our last paper of Hudson River, there was a sudden upward turn to 160@161 ℔ cent. which was well maintained to-day, and the advance in Reading continued up to 153 ℔ cent. The Western Roads were nearly all firm, though with occasional changes through the day in the spirit of the bidding. The Government Stocks rule very steady.

At 4 o'clock the Railway Speculation was less buoyant, and prices somewhat irregular. Gold was 164 ℔ cent., and Bills on London 177@177½ ℔ cent., which relative rates are against the export of Gold at a profit by 1@1½ ℔ cent. The following general quotations for Stocks were made in comparison with the same hour yesterday. The Quicksilver Shares were higher. The rise in this stock is said to have carried down one of the speculators in the Street, who has been selling it *short*.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	165⅛	164	Mich. Central	149⅛	149⅜
U. S. 6s, 1861	112⅜	112⅜	Mich Southern	116⅜	115⅛
N. Y. Central	144⅜	143⅜	Mich Guaranteed	119	118⅜
Erie	125⅜	125⅞	Illinois Cen	149⅜	148⅜
Erie Preferred	114⅜	114⅞	Pittsburgh	125⅞	125
Hudson	157⅜	160⅜	Fort Wayne	144	144⅜
Pacific Mail	233⅜	236	Rock Island	124⅞	125⅜
Harlem	127⅜	122⅜	Galena	126⅞	126
Canton	70	68⅜	Reading	148⅜	151⅜
Treas. Cer. new	99¾	99⅛	Quicksilver	78⅜	86⅜
Toledo	148⅜	148⅜	Cum'land Coal	83⅜	84
Northwest	67⅜	67	Mariposa	42⅜	42

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks. At the meeting of the old Associated Boards to day the question of admitting the National Banks to the Clearing House, was again postponed:

New-York	117	Mechanics' Bk. Ass	104
Merchants'	112	Ocean	100
Mechanics'	115	Chatham	105
Union	120	Bank of the Republic	105
City	145	Bank of N. America	111
Phœnix	105	Metropolitan	120
National	111	Shoe and Leather	109
Mech's Exchange	103	Continental	104
Commerce	115¾		

The Railway Mortgages are generally firm. The following bids were made to-day:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	109	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	107
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	105	Chic. & N. W. G. B. Ex.	95
N. Y. Cen. subscrip'n	187	Chi. & N. W. firsts	95⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	107⅜	Chi. & N. W. seconds	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	101
Erie 2ds, '79	117	Han. & St. Jo. 2ds	95
Erie 3ds, '83	113	Hel. I. & W. 1sts	115
Erie 4ths, '80	126	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	108
B. N. Y. & E. 1sts	109	Tol. & Wab. seconds	96⅜
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	113	M. & P. Du Ch. firsts	105
Hud. R. 3ds, '75	157	Gal. & Chic. Ext	115
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	113	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	112
Har. seconds, '64	100⅜	Chi. & R. I. firsts	108
Mich. C. 6s & 7s	127	Cleve. & Tol. S. F	115
Mich. C. new, 1sts, '83	138	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. firsts	113
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	128⅜	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	107
Mich. S. seconds	108	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	89⅜
M. S. & N. I. S. F	113	Miss. & Mo. 1. G	79⅜
Pacific R. Guar	90	Chi. & Alt. firsts	110
Ill. Central, '75	122⅜	Chi. & Alt. Income	94
Alton & T. Haute firsts	111	Ohio & Miss certific'ts	65
Alt. & T. H. seconds, Prf.	95		

The following is a statement of earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Road for the week ending March 21:

	1864.	1863.
Freight	$6,893 66	$4,063 95
Passengers	10,354 21	4,396 67
Mails and Rents	981 00	1,035 97
Total	$18,228 87	$9,496 59

From Jan. 1 to March 21:

	1864.	1863.
Freight	$171,697 61	$114,362 15
Passengers	90,766 50	46,788 53
Mails and Rents	10,569 96	11,132 52
Totals	$273,034 27	$174,283 20
3 weeks end. Mch. 21	55,150 16	29,021 25

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds, to-morrow, Thursday, March 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesrooms, No. 52 William-street. For full particulars, see his advertisement in the auction column.

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York: Receipts $1,151,477 29, including $279,000 for Customs; payments, $1,628,674 85; balance, $32,227,186 23; for 10-40 Bonds, $94,300.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell at auction, with other valuable real estate, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock to-morrow, (Friday,) those two very desirable three-story and basement high stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-avenue. See notice in auction columns.

Sales of Real Estate.—MARCH 30.

BY ABRAHAM H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO.

House and lot No. 19 West 26th-st	$23,550
House and lot No. 204 Staaton-st	5,925
House and lot No. 50 Laight-st	6,950
Plot of ground with the brick slaughter-house thereon, north side 39th-st., 105 west of 2d-av	5,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,

No. 4 Wall-st., New-York,

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

By instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 26, 1864, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the *National* 10-40 *Five Per Cent.* Loan, in coupon bonds or registered certificates, redeemable after ten, and payable forty years from date, in coin, and will allow to banks, bankers and brokers the *usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent.*

This loan bears gold interest, payable *semi-annually*, on coupon and registered bonds of $500 and over, and *annually* on bonds of the denominations of 50 and 100 dollars.

In subscribing, parties are requested to pay the accrued interest from the first of March to the day of subscription *in coin*, or *in currency adding fifty per cent. premium.*

The interest on this Loan is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar bonds are payable on the first of March.

The Secretary of the Treasury closes his instructions in the following words:

On the above terms, the First National Bank of the City of New-York, of which you are the President, is authorized to receive subscriptions to the National 10-40 Loan, and it is hoped that its exertions—on the most energetic and active employment of which great reliance is placed—will be attended with complete success.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE.
Secretary of the Treasury.

To S. C. THOMPSON, Esq., President

The coupon bonds will be ready for delivery early in April, and registered bonds about the first of May.

Remittances may be made in legal tender notes, National Bank notes, or in drafts, &c., par in this City, addressed, JAMES CURPHEY,
Cashier First National Bank,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864. New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 30, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 110 bbls. Ashes, 4,544 bbls. Flour, 984 bags Corn Meal, 1,100 bushels Wheat, 1,063 bushels Corn, 11,233 bushels Oats, 4,985 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,682 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 35 bbls., at $8 75@$8 87½ for Pots, and $10 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock to-day, 485 bbls.

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal, to-day, the competition of buyers (who were quite numerous) was active, and prices were higher than at the last monthly sale. The total amount sold to-day was 24,000 tons, including 3,500 tons of Stembnat Coal, at $7 65@$7 60; 6,000 tons of Lump Coal, $7 85@$7 80; 4,500 tons of Grate Coal, $7 75@$7 80; 2,000 tons of Egg Coal, $7 90@$7 85; 5,000 tons of Stove Coal, $8 05@$8; 3,000 tons of Chestnut Coal, $7 55@$7 50 ℔ ton, usual terms.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand, at full prices. We quote: Java, 45c.@47c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 38c.@40c.; Rio, 38c.@40c.; St. Domingo, 35c.@35½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand and steady. Strict Middlings, 76c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 700 bales. Week's receipts, 5,700 bales. Sales and resales, 9 200 bales; exports, 1,735 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour is very dull and heavy; prices are a shade lower, and declining. Sales since our last 6,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 45@$6 65; poor to choice extra State at $6 70@$7,10, chiefly at $6 80@$7 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 15@$7 30, the latter an extreme. ℔ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$6 45 @$6 65

Extra State	5 70	@ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 80	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brd's	7 15	@ 7 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 35	@ 9 00
Extra Genessee	7 15	@ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 20	@10 25

Southern Flour is in limited demand at drooping prices; sales since our last, 870 bbls., at $6 15@$7 75 for very poor to good superfine; $7 60@$10 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands. ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy; sales, 750 bbls. extra, at $6 65@$8 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited request, at $5 45@$6 30 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $5 50@$5 60 for Jersey; $6 15@$6 20 for Brandywine ℔ bbl. Total sales, 180 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, lower and unsettled. Sales to-day have been confined to 7,100 bushels, including Amber Western, at $1 70@$1 72, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 65@$1 69; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 65@$1 67, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 63@$1 65, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring $1 61@$1 64; Red State at $1 65; Amber Jersey at $1 68, and Amber Pennsylvania at $1 70 ℔ bushel. Corn is in less demand at reduced prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 30,000 on sheis, at $1 32@$1 33, closing at $1 32, for mixed Western, in store; and $1 29 for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye continues inactive, at $1 25@$1 28 ℔ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 69c.@90c.; Western at 90c.@91c.; State at 90c.@90½c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in limited request, at $1 30@$1 53, as extremes, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt, at $1 50@$1 55 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in moderate demand, at $1 25@$1 40 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in limited request at 18c.@30c. for poor to strictly choice, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Are held at a shade higher prices, but are inactive. Stock, 213,265.

LEATHER—Sole is in more demand; Hemlock-tanned is very firm; Oak is quoted up 1c. ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland is selling, in lots, at $1 35 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

OILS—Are in demand, and held more firmly. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 08@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 57@$1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 82½@$1 87½; Linseed at $1 58@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $1 10@$1 15; City Red at 78c.; Olive at $2 10@$2 12½ ℔ gallon; and $6 25@$6 37½ and $5 25 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 31½c.@32½c., here; Refined do. at 60c.@63c., free, and 51c.@53, in bond, ℔ gallon.

NEW ENGLAND MARKET—*Week ending March 28.—Sperm*—The market has been buoyant the past week, and the sales embrace parcels of 3,654 bbls. We quote: 2,640 bbls. (including 600 bbls. landed from the *Fredonia* at Boston) at $1 60 ℔ gallon; 180 bbls. ℔ *Acaso*, at $1 58; 580 do. ℔ *Fredonia*, for export, at $1 57½; 54 do. at $1 58 ℔ gallon. *Whale*—Is in more demand and prices for prime are unchanged.

AUCTION SALES

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 22, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at Public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on and after March 20, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864:

The lease of the franchise of the ferry now established north of and immediately adjoining the present ferry slip at the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33, East River, New-York, to the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or some other point adjacent thereto.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The lessee for each of the above-named ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City charter in relation to ferries, and also contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeably to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the same time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller for the punctual payment of the rent quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

The lessee shall also enter into a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine-like apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 40 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for the hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 37TH-STREET AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:

WEST 37TH-ST.—The desirable two-story attic and basement frame house and lot on the south side of West 37th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., and known as No. 248 West 37th-st. The house is 22 feet front and rear by 25 feet deep, with extension, and has Croton water. Lot 25 feet front and rear by 98 feet 9 inches deep.

There is an alley-way of 7 feet to enable on the rear of the lot. Maps and further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CHICKERING PIANO FORTE, GAS CHANDELIERS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 17 West 37th-st., near University-place, the entire furniture of the second-story in said house, consisting in part of richly-carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson, plush and brocatel; carved rosewood etagere mirror doors and back; fine French plate pier glasses and cornices to match; rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, double round corners, Chickering, maker; heavily carved rosewood centre and fancy tables; walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, hair mattresses, washstands, lounges, card-tables, enameled bedroom suite, paillasses, curled hair mattresses bolsters and pillows, elegant solid oak buffet, marble top, plate expression table, dining-chairs in reps, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair-cloth, very rich gilt chandeliers and brackets, window-shades, lace curtains, elegant velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, china and glass ware, stair-rods, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

LEXINGTON-AV.—The very desirable three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house and lot on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and East 27th-st., and known as Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av. The houses are in good order, and have all the modern improvements. Each house is 17 feet 8 inches front and rear, by 46 feet deep. Lots 19 feet 8 inches front and rear, by 51 feet deep. Houses can be seen from 10 to 11 o'clock daily.

Maps and further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A. JOUBERT, Auctioneer.

A JOURNEY WILL BE SOLD AT 12 O'CLOCK THIS DAY, by public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the lots at Oceanville, near Cedar Grove, town of Southfield, Richmond County, Staten Island. A very desirable location, situated about 4 miles from Vanderbilt Landing, 50 minutes from New-York City by ferry and Staten Island Railroad, only 5 minutes' walk from the New-Dorp Depot, at which the cars stop. These lots are beautifully located on the Lower Bay, and easy of access to the City. The location is very healthy and pleasant, and the land rich. As an investment there is no better chance within the same distance of the City, and for persons of moderate means to secure a homestead.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, APRIL 1, AT 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture contained in the private residence No. 111 West 37th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; rosewood parlor suites, oval French plate mirrors, lace curtains, black walnut dining-room furniture, cutlery, china dinner and tea sets, plated ware, mahogany bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, oil-cloths, kitchen furniture, &c. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY D. MINAR, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 37 Nassau-st., a sorrel horse, 14 hands high, seven years old, warranted sound and kind to every respect, an excellent saddle-horse; also, sorrel mare, about fifteen hands high, eight years old, kind and gentle in double and single harness, and a stylish driver. Also, a military saddle and bridle, in good order.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, March 31, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

4TH-AV.—The two four-story brick English basement houses and lots Nos. 277 and 279 4th-av., east side, 26 feet south of 22d-st. Houses each 20x80 feet, and in good order. Lots 20x76 feet.

Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain as bond and mortgage. Possession May 1, 1864.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR sale in the village of Stapleton, containing about 12 acres; a stream of water through the place, with every advantage for a good water power; also an easily-worked marble quarry; abundance of good fruit; on the premises is a dwelling-house containing nine rooms. If not sold before the 20th of April it will then be offered at public auction on the premises, between 10 and 12 M. For particulars inquire of STEPHEN YALE on the premises, EDGAR FIRMAN, Niagara Insurance Company, No. 97 Wall-st., or ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS &c.—OSGOOD & COOKE will sell on THIS DAY, Thursday, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway:

Rich velvet medallion and Brussels carpets.
Oil-cloths, stair carpets, three-ply do., stair rods.
Rosewood and oak suites, in brocatel and rep.
Dining-room and bedroom furniture in great variety, for which see catalogue.
Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, March 31, 1864, at twelve o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

4TH-AV.—The two four-story brick English basement houses and lots Nos. 277 and 279 4th-av., east side, 26 feet south of 22d-st. Houses each 20x80 feet, and in good order. Lots 20x76 feet.

Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain as bond and mortgage. Possession May 1, 1864.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER. REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS. ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL THIS DAY (THURSDAY), MARCH 31, AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE STOCK SALESROOM, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.

For account of whom it may concern.

Shares.		Shares.	
12	Continental Bank	$100	15 Park Bank $100
25	Phenix Bank	20	500 Brooklyn City R. R. 10
80	Adriatic Fire Ins. Co.	25	10 Indemnity Fire Ins. 100
40	Mercantile Marine Ins.	100	20 Col. Marine Ins. 100
40	Mech's & Traders' Ins.	25	40 Lenox Fire Ins. 25
75	Security Fire Ins.	50	5 Long Island Fire Ins. 50
50	Relief Fire Ins.	50	40 Arctic Fire Ins. 50
25	Equitable Ins. Co.	8	10 Commonwealth Ins. Co. 100
6	Lamar Fire Ins.	100	

$2,000 4 and 5 per cent. City of Mil. Readjustment Bonds.
$4,000 5 per cent. Michigan State Bonds.
$3,500 5 per cent. Sacramento City and County Bonds, interest paid in gold.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,

FROM Store No. 6 Barclay-st., AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, TUESDAY, April 5, 1864,

87 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON.
28 BALES UPLAND COTTON.

FROM PRIZE VESSELS,

Sloop RACER,	Sloop LYDIA,
Sloop GARABALDI,	Sloop HOPE,
Sloop MARIALOUISA,	Schooner ELIZA,
Sloop MARY.	

Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before the sale.

JAMES C CLAFF,
UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
Southern District, Florida.

JOSEPH HEDRMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesroom, Willough by-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn.

Handsome rosewood piano (Steinway,) rosewood parlor suites, mahogany and walnut wardrobes, marble-top dressing bureaus, bedsteads, hair and spring mattresses, sofas, chairs, mahogany marble-top buffet, oak and walnut extension tables, crockery, glassware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, school desks, &c., &c.

Also, one-horse doctor's gig and harness.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 3d day of March, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the United States Marshal's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., 9,240 cigars.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

SUPERB PARISIAN FURNITURE, BUHL &c., Marble and Pier Mirrors, Bronze and Glass Chandeliers, Real Bronzes, large costly Vases, Marble and other Statuary, French and Bohemian Glass, costly Oil-paintings, &c., the property of P. Mallard, Esq., of New-Orleans, being the entire stock of this extensive establishment, removed to this City for sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on THURSDAY, 31st inst., and FRIDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock each day, the above costly goods, mostly made in Paris to order, consisting in part of about 50 large pier and mantel glasses, do. frames, oval do., superb parlor suites, covered in flowered brocade, silk brocatel and reps; antique do., marquetery do., buhl do., ebony do., bookcases, secretaries, rosewood dressing-bureaus and bedsteads, etageres, papier-macha boxes, &c.; lace curtains, fancy chairs, richly carved armoir-à-glace, library tables, inlaid centre-tables, French engraved crystal glass, Bohemian do., dessert sets mounted, ormolu and silver, ormolu and bronze clocks, large bronzes, rich painted vases, Parian and bisque figures, rich chandeliers, hall stands, and other costly articles. Refer to catalogue.

RICH AND COSTLY OIL-PAINTINGS, comprising about 50 pictures. Among them is a full-length portrait of Washington by Peale, landscape by Sir J. Lawrence, originals by Boucher, R. Savery, Van Bloeman, Lehrun, Hogarth, Cartier, Benard, Latour, M. da Nos, Vinmont, and others, all of great merit. They can be examined, with catalogue, at the above place until sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PIANO FORTE, GAS CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 5, 18 4, at 11 o'clock, at the northwest corner of Bleecker and Mercer sts., second floor:

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The entire contents of a private dwelling, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson plush and hair-cloth, elegantly carved rosewood etagere, marble top, with mirror doors and back; fine French plate pier-glasses; mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth; rosewood and mahogany centre, side and fancy tables; mahogany six-octave piano forte, Dubolse & Seabury makers; mahogany and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wash-stands, commodes, wardrobes, book-stands, secretary, oval tables, pillasses, husk and hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, walnut arm and dining chairs, linen window shades, foot ottomans, French china, cut glassware, elegant velvet, English, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; fine assortment of oil cloths, range, Winship a vantilating refrigerator, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, elegant ormolu chandeliers, gas brackets, gilt cornices, stair-rods, curtains, &c.

Catalogues on Monday, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ARTISTS' SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS, WATER-COLOR AND PENCIL DRAWINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 31, at 11 o'clock, at our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., being the entire collection of J. Douglass Brewerton, Esq., artist, comprising his best and latest works, the majority of which have never been exhibited. Included is his celebrated painting of Fort Sumter, be purchaser of which will be presented with item. Anderson's letter of indorsement; also, the splendid picture of "Niagara by Moonlight," the sketch of which was exhibited at Messrs. Williams & Stevens'; also, a variety of local American views and scenery, from nature, of different sizes, all of which are in costly, new and appropriate frames, to be sold positively without reserve, frames included, by order of the artists. Also, a number of desirable and fine paintings by favorite American and European artists, all of which are now on exhibition as above, with catalogues, until day of sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 33D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST 33D-ST.—The three-story and basement frame cottage and lot No. 122 West 33d-st., south side, 100 feet east of 7th-av. House 17.6 by 21 feet, with court-yard of 15 feet in front, and has bath, water and gas on every floor. Parlors and halls frescoed—all in good order. Lot 17.6 by 42 feet.

Terms—10 per cent. and an auction fee of $10 on the day of sale; balance on or before May 1, when the deed will be delivered and possession given.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

R. WALTERS, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF A SPLENDID collection of sea shells, corals and curiosities from all parts of the globe. To be sold without reserve on THIS DAY, at 2 and 7 P. M., at No. 205 Chatham-square. The largest and finest collection of marine specimens ever imported to this continent, comprising an immense variety of shells, large and small, every kind of corals and curiosities, numbering over 1,000 different specimens, being more than 100 for every 1 possessed by any go-up sale in this City. Some of the rarest cabinet specimens for naturalists and conchologists. Shells sold at any time, wholesale and retail, by private sale, packed and sent to all quarters. Orders promptly attended to.

T. BOYTON, Sole American Agent.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STABLES ON 36TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

36TH-ST.—Ten first-class two-story brick stables, situate on the southerly side of 36th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. The stables are each 20 by 41, with four stalls on first floor, unusually well drained and ventilated, very light and have good cellars and lofts, with perpetual right to 18 feet alley. These stables are new, built in the latest style; have iron racks, Croton water, &c.; handsome street entrance.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.

PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.

We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of paper bags, made of the best stock, and designed especially for grocers and tea dealers. Also, paper flour bags, to hold 12½, 25 and 50 pounds, made of the best Manilla paper, and suitable for grocers and millers, neatly printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of bags constantly on hand and for sale at the

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
E. E. CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 123, 125 and 127 Broad-st.

THE AMERICAN JAVA COFFEE COMPANY.

Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

The Company have established the price of their Coffee at 25 cents per pound. Put up in one-pound packages and be in a case. Usual discount.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enamelled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

FURNITURE SALES.—THE UNDERSIGNED will give their attention to sales of furniture at the residences of owners during the coming season.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

PARLOR FURNITURE.—ANY PERSON having a double suite of rosewood furniture, no much used, to dispose of, may hear of a cash customer by addressing a line to Y., Box No. 2,304 N. Y. Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF COUNTRY HOUSE AND FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS will sell on THURSDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, "Birch Hill," residence of late Sarah R. Embree, two miles from Glen Cove, near Matinecock Meeting House: About 2½ acres of good land, two dwelling houses, one new 24x36 feet, with wing 14x20; the other, gardener's house, five rooms; large chicken house and yard, about 50 fruit and ornamental trees, vines, small fruits, asparagus, &c. Situation healthy, views very fine, both water and inland; good school, churches, &c. Also entire furniture, piano, velvet and Brussels carpets, brocatel curtains, &c. Apply on premises, or to R. C. EMBREE, Executor, 37 Wall-st.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable property, to be sold at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

4TH-AV.—English basement houses Nos. 277 and 279.

24TH-ST.—Handsome house No. 32, near 6th-av.

8TH-ST.—Two lots on side 8th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

GREAT REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT.—227 acres building ground adjoining east New-York, having two railroad fronts. The land is admirably adapted for manufacturing and building purposes generally. Will be sold at $300 per acre; adjoining land is selling at $150 per lot, or $1,800 per acre. H. A. MILLER, No. 74 Pearl-st., or C. R. MILLER, East New-York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—IN Portland-av., near the Washington Park; two brown-stone houses; price low; terms easy. F. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

FARMS.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!—CHEAP FARM for sale, to let, or rent on shares. Apply to GEO. H. NORCROSS, No. 17 Nassau-st., back office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GENERAL McCLELLAN AND THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

BY GENERAL JUAN PRIM,

Count of Reus, &c.,

OF THE SPANISH ARMY.

OUT THIS DAY,

Fourth Edition of Lieut.-Col. Freemantle's Book,

THREE MONTHS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Published by

JOHN BRADBURN,

(Successor to M. Doolady,

No. 48 Walker-st.

IRON-CLAD NO. 1;

OR, A

SCREAM FROM A MACHINE-SHOP!

By FITZGERALD DAIR, Foreman.

WILL BE LAUNCHED ON MONDAY, April 4, 1864,

BY THE

AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,

No. 121 Nassau-st.,

IRON-CLAD NO. 1.

"All slushed the ways down which she's bound to glide;
Loud shouts the boss, 'All's ready! Let her slide!'
The whirling ax strikes out the lingering shore;
Slowly she starts, amid the deafening roar
Of men and cannon, and the direst noise
Of crowds of ragged, dirty little boys.
Down, down the smoking ways she grandly crashes,
And onward to her native fluid dashes.
She dips her stern, the yearning wave divides,
Then o'er the elemental breast she swiftly rides,
'Now snub her! Snub her quick!'—The rattling cable
Is stopper'd short as soon as they are able."

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG'S BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, No. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

BOOKS AND LIBRARIES!!! PURCHASED FOR CASH!!! BY M. NUNAN, BOOKSELLER, No. 84 Nassau-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, to Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—THIRD-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in this Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1863, has been received from the Assessor, and that the Duties, Taxes and Licences therein specified have become due and payable. will be received personally, or by deputy, at my office, No. 135 Broadway, daily (except on Sundays,) from the date hereof, until and including Thursday, the 31st day of March, 1864, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., to receive the same.

The Taxes included in the aforesaid list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, liceoces, and on incomes for the year 1863.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them, respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will, at the expiration thereof, become liable to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof, excepting the Tax on Incomes, which will be liable to an addition of but five per cent.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector
Third-second District, New-York.

DATED NEW-YORK, March 8, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chmbar of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the Committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY Chairman.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet at WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK ROSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 6 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL O. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papere referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPPYKE,
JOHN BRICK,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, HARNESS AND GIG; horse suitable for an express wagon or for cart purposes; the entire establishment will be sold low if applied for soon. L. A. SEAMAN, Chelsea Stables, West 21st-st., near 9th-av.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID STORE PROPERTY, Nos. 371 and 373 Broadway, between Franklin and White sts.; each 25x150, running through to Franklin-alley, built in the best manner, five-story, white marble. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—This fine four-story high stoop brown-stone house, No. 14 East 37th-st., between Madison and Fifth avs.; house, 25 by 60 feet, with all modern improvements, lot 25 feet by half of the block. For particulars inquire of FOSTER & NICKERSON, No. 109 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR SALE OR RENT—On

Seventh-av., near 14th-st.
West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE TRACT of land about five miles from the City, suitable for building lots; a good investment for a building association. Terms easy. Apply to KING, SUTTON & CO., No. 62 William-st., New-York.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit; also, real estate bought and sold.

W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a two-fronted store and basement, on Canal near Broadway. JOHN GAUGU, No. 102 Walker-st.

ROOM AND POWER, AT PATERSON, N. J., TO LET.

PHENIX MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
LARGE WELL-LIGHTED ROOMS,
suitable for any light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Apply there or to WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

TO LET

STORES ON THE 6TH-AV.,
Dwelling-houses on 52d-st.
W. H. ROOME, No. 188 West 21st-st.,
8 to 10 A. M., 2 to 6 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN YONKERS.—One of the most eligible situations upon Palisade-avenue, commanding a fine view of the Hudson for some 30 miles; with a laundry-furnace, gas and all the modern improvements, and a garden of half an acre well stocked with small fruit, for the Summer. Apply to A. M. HATCH, upon the premises, or to CHARNLEY & HATCH, Bankers, No. 34 Wall-st., or to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Ins. Co., No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE—Lots on the Fifth-av., between 47th and 48th sts., and between 50th and 51st sts. and on 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st sts., between the 5th and 6th avs. Applications may be made to G. M. OGDEN Treasurer of the College, at No. 71 Wall-st., or to JAS. N. WELLS, at No. 167 9th-av. References will be required.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FAMILY about leaving for Europe desire to let for six months their four-story brown stone high-stoop house, located in West 23d-st., a very desirable neighborhood, and in one of the pleasantest parts of the City. The house is neatly and thoroughly furnished. Address EUROPE, Box No. 468 New-York Post-office.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A neat two-story brick house, pleasantly located and having all the modern improvements. Possession 1st of May. The furniture is good and will be sold cheap. For further particulars address FURNITURE, Box No. 101 Times Office.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY TO LET—IN Brooklyn, situated in a central position, near the City Hall; excellent place for a first-class artist. Possession given immediately. Inquire of B. BALDWIN & SON, corner of Washington and Fulton sts., over Central Bank, Brooklyn.

TO LET IN WEST FARMS—(OR FOR SALE with the store property adjoining.) a two and a half story house, with double parlors, six bedrooms, piazza, &c., front lawn, garden, barn and stable; rent low. Apply to J. E. ACKERMAN, West Farms, or address F. THOMAS, Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL house, with all modern improvements and three acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. Neighborhood first class, within forty-five minutes of the City hourly. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR SIX months, from the 1st of May next, in a pleasant New-York in a delightful, healthy region, within three minutes' walk of depot. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A LARGE ROOM, EITHER ENTIRE or divided into offices to suit; the room is 60 feet deep and 40 feet wide, well lighted on three sides, with a large skylight in centre, known as "McCollough's Ten Sale-room," over the building No. 159 Front-st. Apply to WM. HOGE & CO., No. 58 Wall-st.

TO LET—FOR A YEAR OR THE SEASON—A furnished farm-house and 7 acres of land, situated about 3 miles below Rahway, at Uniontown, N. J. The house is pleasantly located, and surrounded by fruit trees. Possession given on or after April 1. Apply at WOOD BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A genteel English basement house, in an excellent neighborhood, near the ferries; four stories, with modern improvements; rent, $700. Also, a three-story and basement brick house, with water, gas, &c.; price, $5,500. Inquire at No. 23 Concord-st., at 1, or at 6 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE, SOME 12 OR 14 rooms, in good order, and about an acre and a half of ground, near Rockaway depot, on Harlem Railroad. Rent, $250, with immediate possession. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 32D-st., between 8th and 9th avs., has all the modern improvements, and is neatly furnished; to a small private family only; rent $1,200 per annum. Apply to JOHN E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—WITH carriage-house and stable, nine miles from City Hall, near the river and railroad; high ground and healthy; price $200 per month, or $1,200 per year. Address HAMPTON, Box No. 5,211 Post-office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with a two-acre lawn, garden, carriage-house, stable, &c., 1½ miles from Williams' Bridge Depot, Harlem Railroad; more land if required. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY—Nos. 54 and 55 Prince-st. To let, large rooms, with extra light, power, and boiler and feeding pipes. A large basement in each building, 60x100 feet, lighted with skylights. Apply to E. C. MOORE, No. 207 Centre-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 452 BROOME-ST., south side, between Mercer and Greene sts., now occupied as a restaurant and dwelling. Apply at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S, corner of Canal and Mercer sts.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A COTTAGE containing eleven rooms, with garden attached, within five minutes' walk of the Vanderbilt Landing. Apply to E. FERRINGTON, near the premises, or No. 249 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN RYE, ONE HOUR FROM THE City and half mile from the depot, a first-class house, nine rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for the Summer or the year

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

WINTER GARDEN—Loalia's Wedding.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Leap Year; or, The Ladies Privilege.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Fool's Revenge.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours—Aphrosa; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Theolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 53) and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippodramonic Performances.

ART GALLERY—(No. 756 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Recitations.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Pianella ou la Servante Maitresse—La Diplomatique du Menage.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$8 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year...12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year.. 8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To *Clergymen*.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The report of an outbreak of the Copperheads, published yesterday, and located at Charleston, *Missouri*, should have read *Illinois*, the disturbance having occurred in one of the most Copperhead regions of "Egypt." Yesterday troops were dispatched from Mattoon, Ill., to suppress the outbreak. The rebels were reported to number three hundred, and to be intrenched at a point ten miles northeast of Charleston. Pickets were out on all the roads, and there seems to be war in earnest.

The rebel papers insist that the documents said to have been found on the body of Col. Dahlgren were entirely genuine, and that they are "substantiated by citizens on the line of the road, to whom the design was hoastingly announced, and confirmed by a mass of evidence, which, when published and given to the world, as shortly will be done, will not leave a twig of question for the originators of the barbarous scheme to grasp at, as they plunge to the abyss of lasting infamy, or a single doubtful strand in the rope that swings them to the exacration of the civilized world."

During the past Winter a new division of Western troops, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Ward of Kentucky, has been assigned to the Eleventh Corps. It is composed of some fine regiments, most of which are old, but having never been in a fight, it being their fortune to be doing garrison or guard duty during the most of their time.

The railroad has been completed from Chattanooga to Ringgold, and on Sunday, the 20th, the first train of cars run to that place. Major-Gens. Thomas and Palmer, accompanied by Gen. Whipple and other staff officers, made an excursion over the road.

The Memphis-Grenada-Jackson-Atlanta *Appeal*, of March 12, says that the publication of the North Carolina *Standard*, suppressed by Jeff. Davis some time since for its opposition to his policy, has been resumed.

The authorities have ceased to grant passes to the Army of the Potomac, and all civilians and camp-followers generally, not having authority to remain, are being sent out of the lines to the rear.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Africa* at Halifax, yesterday, we have European news to the 20th—three days later. Lord Palmerston had said in the House of Commons, on the 17th inst., in regard to the proposed "conference," that the reply of Denmark was still awaited, but he had good reason to believe that the Danish Government would assent. The Lord Chancellor announced that the House of Lords would give judgment in the *Alexandra* case soon after Easter. The Manchester *Examiner* publishes a letter from sundry persons in New-York, emphatically denying the assertions of the correspondent of the London *Herald*, that, owing to the prevalence of kidnapping, there was no security for emigrants landing at New-York. They denounce that assertion as a gross falsehood. The ship *Gibraltar* had sailed for New-York with 1,000 tons of coal, given by Mr. George Elliott, of the firm of Glass, Elliott & Co., in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission. The Atlantic Telegraph Company Directors have announced that they have made a contract with Glass, Elliott & Co. to manufacture the improved cable, unanimously recommended by the Scientific Committee, and to lay the same in the Summer of 1865. The London *News* of the 18th announced, on authority, that Denmark had accepted the conference proposal, but the consent of the German Confederation was yet to be obtained, which was doubtful. The war in Denmark was progressing slowly. The Allies were laying siege to Duppel, and a vigorous bombardment was begun on the 16th, but without effect. A sharp naval engagement had taken place on Engen Island, between five Danish steamers and two Prussian men-of-war and several gunboats, resulting in the withdrawal of the Prussian ships, closely pursued by the Danes. The Prussian vessels, however, succeeded in reaching port safely. It is asserted that Sweden is hastening her armaments.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Fessenden reported back the House bill making appropriations for the legislative, judicial and executive expenses of the Government. Mr. Wilson reported a bill for the payment of the expenses of the Minnesota Indian war. Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, reported a bill to aid a railroad in Iowa, from McGregor, along the forty-third parallel, to a point on the Missouri River, with a branch up Cedar Valley, toward Mankota, Minn., and one from Sioux City to Mankota, giving five alternate sections per mile. The bill providing a temporary Government for the Territory of Montana was taken up, but no progress made. The resolution for amending the Constitution so as to prohibit Slavery, coming up as the special order, Mr. Davis spoke at length against the resolution, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the practicability and utility of furnishing and using as a military highway the railroad between Henderson, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn. The National Bank Bill came up in Committee of the Whole. An amendment to confine the engraving, printing, &c., of the notes to the Comptroller of the Currency, was rejected. Several other amendments of a minor character were offered and rejected. An amendment was finally adopted, providing that the rate of interest charged by the National Banks shall not exceed six per cent., and if more is taken, double the amount may be recovered by suit. No further progress was made with this bill. In the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Ashley spoke on reconstruction, and was understood to oppose the plan of President Lincoln.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were passed for the payment of interest on canal drafts, certificates and awards; incorporating the Central Park Hotel Company and the Grand Hotel Company; incorporating the National Savings' Bank New-York; amending the charter of the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry Company.

In the Assembly, bills were passed relative to docks in the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn; to continue the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River; establishing an Inebriate Asylum in New-York; to amend the charter of the Columbia Insurance Company. Mr. Robinson reported a bill to amend the Metropolitan Police Law, which was made the special order for Saturday morning.

GENERAL NEWS.

Comptroller Brennan yesterday completed the sale of five-year leases of market cellars and other Corporation property, the leases for which had expired or will expire by May 1. The sale was a very successful one. The attendance was not so large as at the sale of wharf property on Monday, but the bidding was more spirited. The seventy-one pieces of property on the catalogue, which now rent at an aggregate of $24,785 per year, sold at rates aggregating $44,455 per year—an increase of $19,670, or about eighty per cent. The hotel at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, East River, which is bringing but $400 per year, went off at $575. One cellar at Washington Market, now bringing $470 per year, sold for $2,550—an increase of $2,080. The brick building at the southeast corner of Fulton and West streets, now renting for $1,000, sold for $6,100 per annum.

The Chicago *Journal* learns that Gen. Ransom, with the Third and Fourth Divisions of the Thirteenth Army Corps, having returned from the Texas coast, was on the 9th inst., marching up from the Bayou Teche, in Southern Louisiana, and expected to be joined by Gen. Lee's cavalry at New-Iberia, where, as we have since learned, a fight took place, resulting in the capture of the place. The Nineteenth Army Corps, under Gen. Banks, was also coming up from New-Orleans to join this column. It is presumed that when these forces unite, they will move up toward Red River to act in concert with the column of troops from Vicksburgh, that is moving in that direction, and which, at last accounts, had captured Fort De Russy, on Red River.

A committee from the "Citizen's Association," intend visiting Albany to remonstrate against the City Tax Bill recently presented to the Legislature. In the bill the expenses for the present year are estimated at $15,000,000.

A limited business was transacted in Breadstuffs yesterday at drooping prices. Provisions were in less demand and heavy. Hay, Leather, Sugars and Whisky were in fair request and held very firmly. Freights were quiet, with 420 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The price of Gold fell 1½ ₱ cent. yesterday. The Stock Market was buoyant up to 4 o'clock, when prices on the Railways were less firm. Money 6@7 ₱ cent.

The Rebel Army Drawing Supplies From the United States—Important Revelations.

Some six weeks ago it was stated in some of the Western newspapers that Gen. E. Kirby Smith, of the rebel army in the Department of the Mississippi, had been negotiating with certain parties in the United States, with the knowledge and consent of the rebel Government at Richmond, to exchange *cotton* for provisions, army clothing and other articles of which the rebel troops were in most pressing need. The statements on this subject were at once denied, apparently on official authority, and the matter rested for a time; but it has more recently been revived, and the same statements have been repeated in the Western journals.

We have received, within a few days, certain documents which settle the matter beyond dispute. It seems that a Mr. John T. Chichester, of the City of Camden, County of Anachita, in the State of Arkansas, applied to the rebel Government at Richmond, through the Arkansas members of Congress, for authority to enter into such a trade—representing that he had special facilities for carrying it on within the Union lines. In regard to this application, the rebel Secretary of War, a year ago, wrote the following letter to Gen. Kirby Smith, giving him full authority to act upon his own judgment:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT.
RICHMOND, VA., March 12, 1863.

Gen. E. K. Smith, Commanding, &c.:

Application has been made to me, sustained by several of the members of Congress from Arkansas, to enter into arrangements, or contracts, with a Mr. John J. Chichester, of that State, by *which provisions and supplies for the army of Louisiana and Arkansas may be obtained from the United States, in exchange for cotton.* It is represented very strongly by the members that the supplies for subsistence, especially of meat, lies, by the presence of the army in Arkansas and Louisiana, been so exhausted that *it is impossible to afford adequate provisions for the armies* from the provisions of these States without causing the most distressing want to the people. The gentleman offering to make the contracts is vouched for as reliable, loyal, and of adequate means, having peculiar facilities from his position as a farmer-planter on the river, and his past connections and business, to accomplish successfully the ends proposed. It is, of course, not desirable to resort to such a trade with the United States, which, under the laws of Congress, when carried on by citizens, is illicit, and the grounds of penalties; but, when necessities have compelled, *the Government has on many occasions resorted to it to a greater or less extent; and my own judgment much prefers the resort to such trade, rather than to allow our armies to suffer, or the people to be pinched by the withdrawal of their necessary supplies for the support of the armies.* I have not, however, felt myself sufficiently advised of your circumstances or the necessities of your armies to determine on the propriety of such contracts, and therefore I have preferred referring Mr. Chichester to you, and to your discretion and better knowledge the making of such engagements. If the wants of your armies require it even for the incidental relief of the people from serious pressure, *I have no hesitation in both authorizing and advising the course.* The terms and conditions I must leave likewise to your judgment. Provisions should be obtained very low from the Northwestern States, and cotton when sent forward must pay very largely. Still the risk is very serious, and parties engaging will of course have to be tempted with the prospect of large remuneration. *In the contracts I have made* is less convenient localities, I have endeavored either to make the contracts on the basis of the prices before the war of both articles of barter, or to have *four pounds of meat for three of cotton.* These are the exchange at the cost prices of each article; it may very probably be secured by you and would be satisfactory if better prices cannot be agreed upon. I have always, too, had it stipulated positively that *the cotton should not be delivered except in payment and after the provisions were received.* That there should be *no liberty of buying the cotton*, but the cotton should be obtained and forwarded by our own officers. That the cotton should not be sent to nor be shipped afterward at New-Orleans, and if *the stipulation could be obtained that the cotton, though passed to the United States should, passing through it, be shipped abroad.* All of them, except the last, should, I think, be insisted on. The party making the contract will need protection, and perhaps an armed escort to protect his provisions from guerrillas, and other transportation to your army. This will be reasonable and will, of course, be given. *He is likewise anxious that his motives in the matter should be recognized as loyal, so that he may not suffer in the estimation of his countrymen and this, if he deserves it, by fidelity in his transaction, it will be a matter of justice to accord.* He will, however, explain his views fully, and with all confidence I intrust the whole matter to your free judgment and action.

With high esteem, most truly yours,
(Signed,) JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

A true copy. (Signed,) H. P. Pratt, A. A. G.
A true copy. (Signed,) W. H. Haynes, Major and Q. M. C. S. A., Chief Clothing Bureau, Department Trans-Mississippi.

Gen. Smith at once gave the matter his approval, and on the 12th of June Maj. Haynes, the Quartermaster of that Department, entered into the following agreement with Mr. Chichester:

THE CONTRACT.

Articles of agreement made and entered into this 12th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, between Maj. W. H. Haynes, Quartermaster in the service of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States of America of the one part, and Joan T. Caichestra, of the City of Camden, County of Anachita, State of Arkansas, of the other part. This agreement witnesseth that the said Maj. W. H. Haynes, Quartermaster, for and on behalf of the Confederate States of America, and Joan T. Chichestra, his heirs, executors and administrators, have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do mutually covenant and agree to and with each other as follows, viz:

First—That the said John T. Chichestra, his heirs, executors and administrators, shall supply, or cause to be supplied, for the use of the Confederate States Army on White or Arkansas Rivers, within the State of Arkansas, thirty thousand (30,000) cops of gray or blue cloth, stiff leather visiers and oil-cloth covers complete; thirty thousand (30,000) best quality cadet gray cloth army jackets, lined through the body with good serviceable linsey, and through the sleeves with a good article of brown drilling; thirty thousand (30,000) best quality light blue cloth pants; sixty thousand (60,000) Sea Island brown cotton, or striped cotton shirts; sixty thousand (60,000) brown drilling drawers; thirty thousand (30,000) pair best quality double-sole kip shoes, quarters five inches high, and laced in front; sixty thousand (60,000) best quality German wool socks; thirty thousand (30,000) great coats for enlisted men of the Confederate States service, of cadet gray cloth, or dark blue or black English beaver cloth, stand-up collars, double breasted, cape to reach to the elbow when the arm is extended, and to button all the way up, (buttons eighteen,) lined through the body with linsey, and through the sleeves with brown drilling; twenty thousand (20,000) pair of Gunsler or merino blankets, weighing eight pounds to the pair. Or, in lieu of the jackets, pants and great coats, materials therefor, viz: one hundred and ninety-five thousand yards 6-4 best quality heavy cadet-gray cloth; seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty yards heavy light blue army cloth; one hundred and fifty thousand yards best quality heavy plaid linsey; thirty thousand yards brown drilling; twelve hundred and fifty gross of brass buttons for jackets; one thousand eight hundred gross large sized brass buttons; twelve hundred and fifty gross small size brass buttons, for sleeves and capes; three thousand three hundred pounds Marshal's flax thread, assorted sizes, and eighteen great gross pant-buckles, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the price of two dollars ($2) for each cap; eight dollars for each jacket; ten dollars and fifty cents for each pair of pants; one dollar and twenty-five cents for each shirt; one dollar and twenty-five cents for each pair of drawers; three dollars for each pair of shoes; thirty-seven and a half cents for each pair of socks; fifteen dollars for each great coat; eight dollars for each pair of blankets; or, in event, material is supplied in lieu of pants, jackets and great coats, it is to be at the price of two dollars and sixty-five cents for every yard of cadet gray cloth, or dark blue, or black English beaver cloth; one dollar and five cents for every yard of plaid linsey; fifteen cents for every yard of brown drilling; twenty-five cents for every gross 27 line bone pant buttons; two dollars for every gross large size brass buttons; one dollar for every gross small size brass buttons; one dollar and fifty cents for every pound of flax thread; and nine dollars for every great gross of pant buttons.

Second.—That the said John T. Chichestra, his heirs, executors and administrators, shall supply or cause to be supplied at the points herein mentioned, the following articles of camp and garrison equipage, and Quartermasters' property, and at the price herein specified, for the use of the Confederate States Army in the Department of Trans-Mississippi, viz.: Six hundred and fifty dozen spades at fifteen dollars for every dozen; six hundred and fifty dozen Collins' axes, at eighteen dollars for every dozen; six hundred and fifty dozen large size hand hatchets, with handle complete, at eighteen dollars for every dozen; six hundred and fifty dozen army camp kettles, of heavy double plate tin or sheet iron, at fifteen dollars for every dozen; two thousand five hundred dozen army mess pans, of heavy plate tin, at six dollars and fifty cents for every dozen; two hundred and fifty thousand yards Palmetto or Tuscia Duck, at sixty cents for every yard; four thousand dozen Coates' spool thread, sizes eight to forty, at one dollar and twenty-five cents for every dozen; fifty best quality Singer's sewing machines, at one hundred dollars for every machine; and one hundred and fifty kegs of nails, assorted sizes, 6d., 8d., and 10d., at ten cents for every pound.

Third.—That the clothing or material therefor, camp and garrison equipage, and Quartermaster's property stipulated to be furnished and delivered under this contract, shall be of first quality.

Fourth.—That the said Maj. W. H. Haynes, Quartermaster, or each other officers as may be appointed to act in the premises, for and in behalf of the Confederate States of America, shall receive from the said John T. Chichestra, his heirs, executors, administrators or duly appointed agents, all or any part of the articles that may be delivered under this contract on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and thereafter at the option of the General Commanding Department Trans-Mississippi.

Fifth.—That the certificates or receipts of the officer or agent empowered to receive the articles delivered under this contract, shall be sufficient voucher of the quality and quantity of the articles delivered upon which payments to be made as herein specified.

Sixth.—*It is understood and agreed that payment for all articles delivered under this contract shall be made with cotton of an average quality, at the rate of twenty-five cents for every pound*, and that payment is to be made at the time and place of delivery of the articles.

Seventh.—It is understood and agreed upon that the said John T. Chichestra, or his duly appointed agent *shall be permitted to transport without molestation or hindrance on the part of the Confederate States Authorthorities all cotton paid to him or his duly authorized agents, by virtue of this contract, to any foreign port that he or his agents may select, provided the cotton is not sent to nor shipped afterwards at the City of New-Orleans, Louisiana.*

Eighth.—It is understood that all assistance that may be required by the said John T. Chichestra, or his duly appointed agents, for the purpose of protecting his property from guerrillas, and otherwise assisting in transporting it to the point or points selected for delivery, shall be given by the military authorities of the Department Trans-Mississippi, provided such assistance is not detrimental to the public service.

Ninth.—*It is understood that no member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the Confederate States, shall be admitted to any share or benefit to arise from this contract.*

Tenth.—Should any difficulty arise respecting the quality of the articles delivered under the contract, or the quantity or condition of the cotton used in payment therefor, the officer directed by the Lieutenant-General Commanding Department, to receive the articles and make payment for the same, is to appoint a disinterested person to meet one of the same description, to be appointed by the contractor or the party or parties acting for him; these two thus appointed shall have power to adjust the difficulty, but should they disagree then a third person is to be chosen by the two already appointed, the whole to act under oath, and the opinion of the majority be final in the case.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and date first above written.

(Signed,) W. H. HAYNES, [seal.]
Major and Q. M. P. C. S. A.
(Signed,) JOHN T. CHICHESTER, [seal.]
"Witness:"
Signed, George A. Goddan,
Signed, N. A. Johnson,
Signed, M. Jannigan.
Appointed by command of Lieut.-Gen. Smith.
(Signed,) W. K. BOGGS,
Brig.-Gen. and Chief of Staff.

SIGNED IN DUPLICATE.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 5, 1863.

Know all men by these presents, that I have this day constituted and appointed ——— my agent and attorney in fact, to act for me and in my stead, in carrying out the foregoing contract, which is a true and faithful copy of the original made with Major W. H. Haynes, Q. M. P. C. S. A., and approved by Lieut.-Gen. E. Kirby Smith, upon recommendation by letter by Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War, June 12 1863, hereby *clothing* him with full authority to do all such acts, make all such contracts, and sign and execute all such writings for me and in my name, as may be necessary to affectuate the objects of said contract and carry out its provisions. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and date above written.

(Signed,) J. T. CHICHESTER, [seal.]
"Witness:"
Signed, L. B. Ranains.
Signed, K. H. Fosasster.

Further orders were given to Mr. Chichester from time to time for other articles needed by the army, and by him handed over to his agent to be filled. But the military operations of last Summer interfered with the practical execution of these orders, and in September the Secretary of War made the following indorsement on his original letter of authority to Gen. Smith:

On the representation of Mr. Catoessrae of the difficulties interposed by the fall of Vicksburgh, and other untoward events in the Trans-Mississippi Department to the delivery of the goods contracted by him to be delivered at points on the Arkansas and White Rivers, under an engagement made by him with the Quartermaster and other officers of the Trans-Mississippi Department, with the approval of Gen. Smith, I refer the matter again to the discretion of Gen. Smith, with the recommendation that the privilege be accorded of *delivering and receiving payment in cotton at one or more of the ports on the coast of Texas or at points on the White and Arkansas Rivers.*

JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.
2d September, 1863.

How much has been actually done in the execution of these agreements we have, of course, no means of knowing; but there is little room to doubt that immense quantities of such articles as the rebel army has needed most have been supplied to them *from the United States*, and payment received in cotton, very large quantities of which are known to have been received within our lines in the Southwest, in accordance with this arrangement.

Whether our Government, or its agents and Generals, have had any connection with this traffic, we have no means of knowing. It is scarcely possible that they should have remained ignorant of its existence, and it is not easy to see how it should have been carried on in defiance of their wishes. The "special agents" sent out into that region by the Secretary of the Treasury, undoubtedly had very large powers confided to them in regard to trade with the Southern States; but it can hardly be supposed that they were authorized to supply the rebel armies with clothing, provisions, hardware, and other articles of which they were most destitute. If they have any such authority, it should either be revoked or the war should be stopped. It is scarcely worth while to maintain an army of soldiers to fight the rebels, if an army of office-holders is also in the field with authority to feed them.

The Richmond Prisons—How Prisoners are Treated on Both Sides.

A chapter will be written by some future historian on the horrors of the "Libby Prison," which will almost equal in fearful interest the records of the Bastile. We shall hear of brave and enthusiastic young men who entered those gloomy walls, and who gradually, as month after month passed away of the dreary and filthy confinement, became depressed in spirit and broken in body, until when release came at last, it came too late. There will be stories of petty persecutions, of brutal indignities practiced on persons helpless and weak, of cruelties, of hopes deferred month by month, of weariness and sickness, and the lonely death of gallant men, which will make, in the future, that Richmond prison, or the place where it had been, one of the most painful places in the American memory.

No civilized nation at the present day insults or tortures its prisoners. This is left alone to savages. But the Confederate authorities and their subordinates have, from the beginning, acted toward our unfortunate men, taken as prisoners of war, as if they were New-Zealand savages with a fresh capture of unlucky white men. They have invariably rubbed their persons. They have tortured them with long and painful journeys, made on foot, under the burning sun or amid rain and sleet, while the captors rode. They have shut them up in such quarters as are not seen outside of the barbaric prisons of Asiatic rulers—dark, stifling, smoky, filthy, and full of vermin. Their scanty fuel, and still scantier rations of mouldy bread and corn meal, have been often cut short, as if the Confederate Government, fearing the opinion of the world, and not venturing on a cold-blooded massacre, would try the secret and more sure method of unhealthy quarters and bad food—of typhus and starvation. Then, in the prison itself, all that can annoy and insult brave men is continually tried to break the spirits and worry out the life of these unfortunate prisoners.

Nothing in all the records of modern prisons is so brutally and savagely cruel, as the treatment of our officers and men in the Libby Prison by these Richmond authorities. It sickens us at heart to think that such cowardly and base cruelty could exist among a people which had even called itself Christian. And then to hear from these torturers of the helpless the claim of "chivalry" or superior military honor! We all recognize now what is the soil from which all this crop of brutality and cruelty springs. We see that nothing but Slavery could harden the heart of any man, with even the exterior of a gentleman, so that he could insult and starve a prisoner. We know that no one but a man long used to rob the laborer of his wages, and to lash the women who served him, could first cheat a helpless captive of his own race, of the scanty sustenance sent him from the North, and then coolly shoot him behind prison bars, as we know to have happened.

The North has been too cool by far to these astounding brutalities. The recent returned prisoners inform us that to one-half of the twelve thousand unhappy men who, till lately, were in the various Richmond prisons, the long-delayed release will soon come too late. Filthy rooms, bad food, insult and disappointment will accomplish what the rebels would gladly effect by quicker and slower methods. The great executioner is rapidly equaling the cartel of prisoners, North and South. Here the rebel prisoners have better fare than they have been accustomed to for years, cleaner clothing, and a more invigorating climate. No insult or oppression touches them; on the contrary, they receive unbounded sympathy from the thousand half-sympathisers with treason among us. They return invigorated in constitution, and all ready for service again. Our doctors and inspectors will tell us how many Federal prisoners go into immediate service, and how many never return.

Such a state of things as this ought not to exist. It is a shame to our manhood that brave men, who have fought for our flag, should be thus left to the mercies of such utter barbarians. In some way the powerful hand of our Government ought to be extended over them.

Retaliation is a terrible thing, but the miseries and pains, and slow-wasting life of our brethren and friends in those horrible prisons, under brutal officers, is a worse thing.

No people or Government ought to allow its soldiers to be treated, for one day, as our men have been treated for the last three years. It weakens our cause and disgraces our character. Nothing will check enlistments so much, and nothing so enfeeble the arms of our soldiers in the field.

Agreement on Essentials.—*Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* and the *Journal of Commerce* are jointly and severely exercised over the decay of true religion in this country. The *Journal* is shocked at the irreverence of the Republican party. Mr. Wilkes is still more deeply impressed with the lack of vital piety in the land, and says "we are a godless, conscienceless, religionless people." He thinks "we have ungratefully forgotten a due reliance on Heaven," and exhorts his countrymen to remember that there can be "no enduring nationality without a universal sense of God."

We presume both our esteemed cotemporaries may be right,—but we have been a little struck with the different remedies which they prescribe for the evil. The *Journal* attributes the impiety of the age to the Republican Administration, and thinks it can only be cured by electing McClellan President. Mr. Wilkes also attributes this lack of saving grace to the "trickstere of the Cabinet,"—but thinks that redemption can come only from Fremont. The two accord wonderfully as to the fact; indeed it is a little "amusing to see how nicely they run cheek by jowl on the track of the next Presidential campaign"—until they come to the question of candidates. They both abuse the Administration, but differ as to its successors. We hope they will harmonize this little difference in due time.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mr. Maretzek, if not always fortunate in the matter of weather, is at all events happy in the number of fleges who turn out in his honor when the elements are against him. Considering the almost impassible state of the streets, the attendance last night was quite flattering. We are glad to add that the performance was worthy of the sacrifice made to hear it. We have seldom heard the opera ("Martha") given with more spirit. Miss Kellogg was in admirable voice, and acted the *rôle* of *Lady Henrietta* with charming ease, grace and spirit. It is and always must remain one of her best efforts. Sig. Brignoli made his *rentree* as *Lionel*, and was, of course, the centre of attraction. It was this gentleman's misfortune to sing last season under adverse circumstances of health, that were painful to himself, and the sense of apprehension to his friends. It was rather harshly suggested that he had lost his voice, and a few, who had never, perhaps, enjoyed it, rejoiced at an accident that had apparently deprived the public of a favorite artist. These grumblers were happily silenced last evening. Signor Brignoli was in capital voice, and sang throughout with unabated power and sweetness. We hardly remember to have ever heard him to greater advantage. The romanza in the third act was superbly delivered, and more than merited the rapturous encore which Signor Brignoli so reluctantly accepted.

Mr. Maretzek presided in the orchestra with his accustomed ability.

To-night, "Faust," with its incomparable caste.

Broadway Amphitheatre.—Robert Stickney, the great somersat rider, takes a benefit at the Broadway Amphitheatre this evening, when extraordinary attractions will be offered, including the first end only appearance this season of the celebrated Ella Zoyara.

Sale of Pictures.—Messrs. H. H. Leeds & Co. sell at their rooms, to-day, a collection of pictures by C. Douglass Bemsaton. Among them is a fine view of Fort Sumter. Details of the sale will be found in our advertising columns.

CONFISCATION IN KENTUCKY.

Important Decision of the Court of Appeals—The Confiscation Act of Congress Decided to be Unconstitutional.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals in the case of Norris *vs.* Dompleon, on appeal from Mason County, have decided the following points in reference to the act of Congress to confiscate the property of certain classes of rebels, Judge Bullitt delivering the opinion of the court, in which he held that "the act under consideration is unconstitutional, because it attempts to authorize the confiscation of the property of citizens as a punishment of treason and other crimes, without due process of law by proceedings *in rem* in any district in which the the property may be, without presentment or indictment by a Grand Jury, without arrest or summons of the owner, and upon such evidence of his guilt as would be sufficient proof of any fact in admiralty or revenue cases. (*Constitution, article 3, section 2; sub-sec. 3 and section 3, sub-sec. 1; and articles 5th and 6th of Amendments.*)

"6. The clause of the Constitution which authorizes Congress 'to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water,' has no bearing on this question. It relates only to war with foreign nations.—[The *Brilliant* vs. United States.]"

Judge Williams delivered a separate opinion, in which he held among other things:

1. That both the Congress of the United States and State Legislatures are prohibited from passing bills of attainder; and that none but judicial attainder is known to our constitutions, whether Federal or State.

2. That judicial attainder can only be had upon a criminal proceeding, and must be upon indictment, or other legal proceeding, with a trial and judgment, as upon an indictment.

3. That treason against the United States can only be committed by actually levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies in time of war, giving them aid and comfort.

4. That the trial and punishment for treason has been confined by the Constitution to the courts of the country; the punishment to be prescribed by Congress, within constitutional limits.

5. That even upon judicial attainder for treason, there can be no forfeiture of real or personal estate, save for the life of the person attainted.

6. That the limitation on the power to punish for treason is a limitation on the war power as to this crime.

7. That this act of Congress, of July 17, 1862, to suppress insurrection, &c., is in derogation of the personal rights, and rights of property, of the citizen, as guaranteed both in the Federal and State Constitutions.

8. That said act is not in conformity with the Federal Constitution, and is in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the States, and derogatory to their sovereignty.

9. That said act cannot be justified by the laws of nations, nor by the usages of war, as recognized by modern, civilized and Christian nations.

10. That, being in conflict with the United States Constitution, it cannot be upheld as a rule prescribed by a sovereign, in derogation of the laws of nations, as a guide.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Details of the Capture of Fort De Russey—The Military and Naval Forces—What Remains to be Done.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

At Sea, on Board Flag-ship Fort De Russy, Tuesday, March 15, 1864.

To understand the importance of the great expedition up the Red River, it is necessary to review the military situation to the beginning of March. Sherman had returned to Vicksburgh from his grand but disappointing raid into Mississippi, and instead of directing his forces toward Mobile, the point of the greatest and almost the only position of vital concern to the rebels, he detached a portion of them to Gen. Banks' assistance, who, it appears, had predetermined on scattering or demolishing the force in West Louisiana.

It is altogether probable that something in the seasons had dictated this choice to Gen. Banks. For example, the Red River is only high enough to be navigable by the largest vessels during this month and the next, while the task of taking Mobile is one which might be undertaken at any time, though it is unaccountably strange that it was not begun in December instead of May.

As is well known, the column under Gen. Franklin crossed from New-Orleans to Brashear City about the 1st inst., and thence took up the line of march along the Bayou Teche, substantially the same route pursued nearly a year ago, via Opelousas to Alexandria. The forces under Gen. A. J. Smith, from the Department of the Tennessee, comprising the brigade under Gens. F. K. Smith, Thomas and Ellet, embarked at Vicksburgh on the 10th, and proceeded down to the mouth of Red River, where they found an immense fleet of gunboats ready for the ascent.

THE ADVANCE.

The twenty transports, preceded by the twenty gunboats, started from the Mississippi on the 10th, and ascended the Red River as far as what is called the Old River, when we turned into the Atchafalaya, instead of continuing up Red River. We found it, for twelve miles, a deep and navigable stream.

THE NAVAL SQUADRON.

Touching the naval force, it may be well to remark that a more formidable fleet was never under single command than that now on the Western rivers under Admiral Porter, and, it might be said, also, never to less purpose. At the time of departure, the strength of the rebellion in the inland waters had been crushed. Its forts had been demolished at Henry, Donelson, Columbus, Island Number Ten, Vicksburgh, Hudson, and New Orleans, by the gallant Foote and Farragut, united with the army. Its fleet had been sunk by Ellet, Farragut, and Davis. All that remained to be extinguished was the insignificant fort at Gordon's Landing, and one ram and one gunboat on Red River.

To meet this force we had collected twenty powerful war-vessels of all classes, from the light draught to the heaviest monitor. Among them were the monitors *Ozark, Osage, Neosho*; the iron-clads *Benton, Carondelet, Pittsburg, Mound City, Louisville, Essex* and *Chillicothe*; the rams *Price, Choctaw, Lafayette*; besides the lighter boats *Blackhawk, Ouachita, Champion* and *Tyler*. Contemplating this vast array of armed vessels to meet so weak a foe, those who are familiar with the history cannot but contrast with it the different equipments with which the lamented Col. Ellet was dispatched on the same errand more than a year ago with the *Queen of the West* only.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

The new earthworks were found in course of construction, and abundant evidences of the traffic across the stream at this point. A short distance up the bayou, which enters at this point, were found twenty-four pontoons used for a long bridge; also, portions of a raft of timber long enough to stretch across. News reached us that a camp near the river had been hastily evacuated at the sight of the fleet; afterward we heard that about two thousand had a fortified camp three miles from the river, at the intersection of Bayou Glaize (Yellow Bayou.) Next morning the land forces were disembarked, and marched out by another to find the camp broken up, and the enemy gone, the bridge leading across the stream burning, and evidence of a fright.

There were two extensive earthworks still incomplete, and a prodigious raft being constructed across Bayou Glaize, so as to prevent the gunboats ascending the little channel during high water. This location of their principal fortifications is significant of two things, their intention to make the Atchafalaya as their line of defense, and their distrust of their ability to hold forts immediately on the banks of navigable streams. Henceforth we imagine their policy would be to hold the roads to the interior by works erected beyond the range of the gunboats. Their abandonment of Simmsport was indicative that they had lost hope of defending successfully these latter.

Five miles further on, our forces overtook five teams loaded with tents, which they burnt, and loaded up the teams with sugar and molasses, which the rebels had unsuccessfully attempted to destroy. The whole command then returned to the boats. I should not be a faithful historian if I omitted to mention that the conduct of the troops, since the late raid of Gen. Sherman, is becoming very prejudicial to our good name and their efficiency. A spirit of destruction and wanton ferocity seems to have seized upon many of them, which is quite incredible. At Red River Landing they robbed a house of several thousand dollars in specie, and then fired the house to conceal their crime. At Simmsport, a party of them stole out and robbed and insulted a family two miles distant. I am glad to say that Gen. Smith is disposed to punish all offenders severely.

MARCHING ON FORT DE RUSSEY.

It was decided that the column should march overland to Fort De Russey, the place to which it was supposed they had retreated, distant thirty-five miles. At daybreak they started, in light marching order. The boats were steamed up the Red River, which proved to be extremely tortuous and difficult of navigation. At a point sixty-five miles above the mouth, and twenty-five above Black River, we came upon a small earthwork, without guns, distant by land about five miles from the main fort. Here piles and timbers had floated past during the day, preparing us for the evacuation above.

Meanwhile the column under Gen. Smith, with Mower's Brigade in the advance, made a night march across from Simmsport. Before they had gotten five miles out on their march they were beset by the enemy's cavalry, which kept harrassing front and rear during the entire route. A company of cavalry, under Capt. Hughes, preceded the column, skirmishing continually. Gen. F. Kilby Smith, who commanded the division to the rear, was often obliged to form in line to repel their threatened attack.

Notwithstanding that a delay of three hours occurred in rebuilding a bridge destroyed by the flying enemy, the entire march, thirty miles, was accomplished in twenty hours, and, as the result showed, captured a strong position before sundown, a feat which has h

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE ILLINOIS REBELLION.

Serious Character of the Disturbances.

Five Thousand Men Called for to Suppress the Insurrection.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Tednesday, March 30.

Col. OAKES, Aeeistant Provost Marshal General, started for Charleston last night and telegraphed to-day for the Forty-first Regiment, which left this afternoon. Gen. HEINTZELMAN has also been requested to send 5,000 troops from Indianapolis. This indicates that the trouhiss in that sectien are of a seriouscharacter.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Capture of Alexandria, La.—Retreat of the Rebels to Shreveaport—Accidental Destruction of Fort De Russey—Forrest's Movemeots in Kentucky—Continued Exeitement at Paducah.

ST. LOEIS, Weduesday, Merch 30.

The steamer *David Tatum*, which reached Cairo last night, reports a part of FORREST'S forcee crossing the Cumberland River at Eddyville. A gunboat has beeu sent up tue river to look after the matter.

The First Alabama Cavalry, reported last night at Cairo, have unanimonsly reénlisted. They are 700 strong, and all Alsbamians. They have seen bard service. They are on the way to Decatur to recruit.

It is reported that large numbers of Union meu in northern Alahama are waiting to join the army.

Cnl. SPENCER has authority to raise a brigade there. He thinks it can be done in six weeks.

Alexandria, La., was occnnied by onr troops on the 16th. The enemy, nnder Gen. TAYLOR, crossed the river and retreated to Shreveport by land. Several rebel gunboats which were there had gone up the river.

The steamer *New Falls City*, laden with cotton, it is reported, has been burned.

The advance of Gen. BANK'S cavalry, nnder LIEE. arrived at Alexandria nn the 19th. The remainder of the army was within two days march. When it arrives, the combined force will proceed westward by land. Supplies are going by river.

The rebels oorth and sonth of Red River are concentrating at Shrevaport, except Gen. HARRISON'S Cavalry at Columbia.

The gunboats made a prize of all the cotton captured, amounting to 5,000 bales.

Fort De Russy was accidentally blown up on the 17th, killing fonr and wounding six meu.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Merch 30.

Memphis papers of the evening of the 28th contain no news.

The latest information from Paducah represents much excitement among the citizens, fearing another attack from FORREST'S forces. The merchants and others are moving their goods and valuables to a safer place.

Many exciting rumors are afloat respectiug FORREST'S movemeets. Several planters from the vicinity of Skipwith's Landing have abandoned their plantations, and came north, in conseqnence of the depradations committed by the guerrillas.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 30.

The business portion of New-Liberty, Owen County, was destroyed by fire, on Snoday.

About 100 of FORREST'S forces crossed the Cumberland, at Eddyville, yesterday.

Wisconsin Union Convention.

MILWAUKIE, Wedeesday, March 30.

The Union Convention for choosing a delegetee to the Baltimore Convention met at Madison at 12 o'clock. Gov. SOLOMON was made President. Among the delegates chosen are EX-GOV. SOLOMON, EX-GOV. RANDALL and Hon. J. F. POTTER.

Resolutions were adopted eulogizieg President LINCOLN and favoring his renomination. The Convention was perfectly harmonious throughout. The delegates were nnenimous for LINCOLN.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Weduesday, March 30.

The schooner *Lydia Ann* was lost at sea on the 23d instant. The crew was saved by the schooner *Maria H. Rossms*.

Death of William H. Colby.

BOSTON, Weduesday, March 30.

Mr. WILLIAM COLBY, for many years connected with the Snnday Press of New-York, died this morning at the Massachusetts Hospital, of paralysis.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, March 30—11 A. M.

There are, as yet, no signe of the steamship *North American*, now dne at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 17th, and Londoudcrry of the 18th instant.

Wind northeast, accompanied with a storm of rain and sleet. Thermometer 32° above zero.

FROM ALBANY.

Important Measores Pending—The Canal Contractors' Claims—Progress of Business in the Assembly.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 30.

The twn Houses of the Legislature are takiug action upon important measnres which have been debated a good deal in the course of the session. In the Assembly, last evening, the bill providing for the extension of the Chenango Canal wse ordered to third reading, after a protracted discussion. The Lexington-avenue Railroad Bill was also favorably reported. The Mills Railroad Bill, which had been previonsly reported was recommitted to committee.

This morning, in the Ssuate, Buffalo got the heiter of Oswego in relation to the bill providing to rebuild the locks on the Oneida Lake Canal by a single vote. The yeas and nays on the question of the bill's passage stood sixteen to twelve, a majority vote of all the Senators elected (thirty-two) being required to pass the bill. The bill recognizing the claim of GEORGE D. LOAD, a Canal Contractor, which has been discussed at great length as involving a principle of general application, passed the Senate this morning by a vote of seventeen to fourteen. Beside these several important claim bills have passed the Senate this morning.

The process of passing bills is now in the Assembly *the business* of every day. Hour after hour the clerk, with a voice that has become hoarse from constant use, during the past week, reads for form's sake, bills for the third time, and then calls the roll of members and records their votes. It is a contest with time, as the effort is to get through with as many bills as possible in the course of the day. It is hard work, and few men can accomplish so much of it in a given time, or continue the process so unremittingly as the present able Clark of the Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 30.

Petitions were presented from the State pupils in the Institution for the Blind, praying for relief.

Mr. STRONG said that the Committee on Charitable Institutions had examined several of these pupils in regard to the alleged ill-treatment received by them at the hands of the officers of the Institution; that there are grounds, more or less strong, for these complaints, and that further investigation is demanded.

On motion, tha committee was instructed not to pay over any of the oext appropriation of this Institution, except on the recommendation of the committee authorized to investigate tha charges.

REPORTS.

Aothorizing the Brooklyn City and Ridgswood Railroad Company to redoce their capital stock.

By Mr. WAITE—A majority report in favor of admitting colored children to the colored High School.

Mr. MURPHY made a minority report.

Incorporating the 'Longshoreman's Union Association.

Relative to securities deposited in the Insurance Department, by companies that have agencies in this State.

Mr. COZANS introduced a bill authorizing the Church of the Intercession to acquire real estete.

On motion of Mr. LAIMBEER, the Committee on Charitable Institutions were instructed to investigate the charges against the officers of the Institution for the Blind, and to report next Wednesday.

BILLS PASSED.

For the payment of the interest on the canal drafts, certificates and awards.

Incorporating the Central Park Hotel Company.

Incorporating the Grand Hotel Company.

Relative to devises, to corporations declaring them invalid unless made six months before death.

Incorporating the National Savings' Bank, New-York.

Amending the charter of the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry Company. Recess.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 30.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to docks in the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn,

To continue the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River.

For an interpreter for the King's County Court.

Establishing an Inebriate Asylum in New-York.

To amend the charter of the Columbian Insurance Company.

Mr. ROBINSON reported a bill to amend the Metropolitan Police Law, which was made the special order for Saturday morning. Recess.

The annual supply bill was nnder coesideretion the remeinder of the afternoon session.

Mr. OLVANY having addressed an offensive epithet to the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, the fact was reported to the House and Mr. CROOKE moved that the offending member be ordered nnder arrest, whereupon Mr. OLVANY apologized and the motion failed.

Adjourned.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 30.

Neither House is in session this evening.

During the evening, a large number of pepils from the Deaf and Dumb Institution of New-York, gave an interesting exhibition before a large audience, in the Assembly Chamber, of their proficiency in sign language.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 30.

The following is the calendar of tha Court of Appeals, for March 31: Nos. 25½, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 34½ and 89.

—WALTER LOW, whose elegant little establishment at No. 823 Broadway is the naturel resort of the lovers of whatever is fresh, eed good, and beautiful in the literary world, has issued, in very neat style, a volome of private poems entitled *Nests at Washington, and Other Poems*, by JOHN J. and SARAH M. B. PIATT. These productions, so modestly put forth, are of such excellent merit, that had they only the neme of a Longfellow to herald them, they would be accepted without criticism. The names of the authors, however, are already associated with a nnmber of beautiful poems, and these fragments worthily add to their modest claims. "The Monk's Vision of Christ," "The Golden Hand," and "A Disenchantment," are quite gems of excellence.

—PETER BADEAU, Esq., the oldest Sunday-school teacher in this City, and probably in the United States, if not in the world, departed this life on March 16, at his late residence in Eleventh-street. He was in his eighty-ninth year, and had been an active Sunday-school teacher from the first formation of Sunday schools in this City up to the time of his death.

—The famous osk tree, under which Gens. GRANT and PEMBERTON met, and agreed upon terms for the surrender of Vicksburgh, on the 3d of July last, has been cut to pieces by soldiers who wished to obtain souvenirs of the memorable event. The trenk and branches failing to supply the demand, the roots were dug up.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the momsnt of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sonrces many of which are otoerwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Clno of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will oe sent gratis for one year.

Best Coffee in the Market.

The subscriber has added to his stock of choice Family Groceries the celebrated

LONDON CLUB COFFEE,

which he can now furnish to his customers in large or small qoantities.

C. E. KNAPP,

No. 301 Hudsnn, corner of Spring.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
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Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative

Tha standard preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another. Stops the falling out of the hair, makes it soft and silky, cleanses it and the scalp of all impurities and humors, and entirely overcomes bad effects of sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream, sold everywhere.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No 10 University-place, N. Y.

N. B.—Ladies' French hair-dresser in attendance to apply the Hiawatha.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Bloomiog Coreus,
Night Bloomiog Cereus,
Night Bloomiog Coreos,
Night Bloomiog Cereos,
Night Bloomiog Cereus,
Night Bloomiog Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair.—The Best HAIR-DRESSING

ever yet offered to the public. IT RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. *Will stop its falling out in three days*, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain the skin* or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation.

Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities, its SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME, render it the *most desirable* article for the toilet and hair-dressing yet offered to the public. $1 per bottle: $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,

No 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Dr C can be consulted gratuitously, personally or by letter, where information in regard to the treatment of the Head and Hair will be *clearly explained*.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.

His New Spring Styles, which comprise the latest French and English novelties of

GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS,
GENTLEMEN'S SOFT AND CLOTH HATS,
LADIES' RIDING HATS AND CAPS,
MISSES' HATS,
BOYS' HATS,
INFANTS' HATS.

The Millinery and Hatting Trade dealt with on liberal terms.

Attention is called to the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Department in this store, comprising all the latest novelties. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

To Consumptives.

Four-fifths of you are suffering from neglected colds, and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and death ensues. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most speedy and pleasant results. It is certain in its effects, and cannot fail to relieve. The EXPECTORANT and all of Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & Co., No. 141 Chambers-st., and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

All First-class Sewing-Machines

FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY

HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.

Three doors below Broome-st.

The Attention of Confectioners, Hotelkeepers and families, is respectfully invited to BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS. They are superior to any others, and should be for sale by all dealers.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Trichopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Steinway & Sons—

Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,

Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,

Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor-Strop.—The oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the subscriber's.

J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers,

will give their personal attention (as usual, for the past 17 years,) to SALES OF FURNITURE, at the residences of THOSE DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING OR REMOVING: will also hold regular weekly sales at their STORE, No. 23 NASSAU-ST., for the convenience of those preferring this medium of sale.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hodson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. U. S. A., Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st. Sold by druggists generally. 50c. a box.

Children's Carriages and Spring Horses at TISBAL'S, No 512 Broadway, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.

SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.

No. 505 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

ADAIR—MONTAGUE.—On Wednesday, March 30, by Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, JOHN ADAIR to E. SELINA, eldest daughter of Brainerd Montague, Esq., all of this City.

BELL—NEWELL.—On Tuesday, March 29, at the residence of Mrs. ELIZA A. Newell, Boston, HENRY G. BELL, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ELIZABETH NEWELL, of Boston, Mass.

GELLATLY—WHITE.—At Watertown, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 29, by Rev. Richard Keyes, FRANCIS GELLATLY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and ANELINA B. WHITE, of Chicago, Ill.

MEIGS—CAMPBELL.—On Tuesday, March 29, by Rev. Dr. Stewart, U. S. N., Mr. CHARLES H. MEIGS to Miss KATE H. CAMPBELL, daughter of Jacob Campbell, Esq.

DIED.

ARKENBURGH.—At Bloomingdale, 68th-st. and 10th-av., on Friday, March 25, AMELIA, daughter of Robert H. and Eliza Jane Arkenourgh, aged 3 years, 1 month and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, at 1 o'clock.

ALEXANDER.—In Philadelphia, Penn., on Wednesday, March 23, ELIZABETH MARTIN, wife of Wm. H. Alexander, of Syracnse.

COCK.—On Wednesday, March 30, of diphtheria, WILLIAM HOWARD, son of Effingham and Harriet H. Cock, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the family, No. 260 Lexington-av., on Sixth day, at 3 o'clock P. M. (to-morrow.) The remains will be conveyed to Chappaqua, where the funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house, at 10½ A. M. on Seventh day. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend, without further invitation.

HAIGHT.—On Tuesday morning, March 29, at 7 o'clock, MRS CAROLINE CYNTHIA HAIGHT, widow of John Gilbert Haight, and daughter of Lawrence Ackerman, aged 54 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at her late residence, No. 93 Smith-st., between Livingston and Schermerhorn, Brooklyn, on Friday, April 1, at 3 o'clock. Services at St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Hoyt, at 3½ P. M.

HETHERINGTON.—On Tuesday afternoon, March 29, after a long and painful illness, JAMES HETHERINGTON, Jr., aged 28 years, a native of Sligo, Ireland.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 763 3d-av., corner of 51st-st., this (Thursday) forenoon, at 10 o'clock.

KETCHUM.—Suddenly, at Genoa, Ill., on Sunday, March 20, FANNY M., wife of Ira G. Ketchum, in the 42d year of her age.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MOTT.—On Tuesday evening, March 29, after a short illness of scarlet fever, JOHN GERNEY MOTT, Jr., youngest son of Lawrence P. and Mary F. Mott, in the 5th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of New-York Lodge No. 330, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 31st inst., from No. 232 West 19th-st., without further invitation, at 2 o'clock.

SCHUYLER.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, March 30, ANGELICA V. R. SCHUYLER.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, corner of Court and Baltic sts., South Brooklyn, without further notice.

SWANY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 30, MRS. CAROLINE SWANY, wife of Thomas Swany, aged 44 years, 8 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence, corner of Court and Baltic sts., South Brooklyn, without further notice.

VOSBURGH.—On Wednesday, March 30, ABRAM ELMORE, youngest son of Emmegean and the late Col. Abram A. Vosburgh, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 145 West 12th-st., without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S **KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.**

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 249.—March 30, 1864.

22, 60, 67, 2, 75, 48, 56, 74, 35, 15, 23, 28.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 250.—March 30, 1864.

14, 22, 62, 4, 20, 53, 21, 19, 60, 40, 77, 42, 26.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE **SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.**

EXTRA CLASS 153—March 30, 1864.

59, 47, 27, 13, 46, 39, 20, 66, 62, 42, 11, 35.

CLASS 154—March 30, 1864.

20, 68, 4, 64, 74, 48, 33, 60, 76, 22, 42, 49, 73.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL Legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

DUST! DUST! DUST!

NOISE! NOISE! NOISE!

COLD! WIND! RAIN!

Browne's Metalic Weather Strips and Window Bands exclude cold, wind, rain and dust from doors and windows. They save one-half the fuel, stop the rattling of sashes, and are warranted good for five years. Local agents wanted everywhere.

Address the PATENT METALIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION.

The regular weekly meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Hope Chapel. S. DRAPER, Prasident.

S. J. GLASSEY, } Secretaries.
ALFRED GOODELL, }

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES— FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,

IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD.

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS

IN THE

THROAT,

CHRONIC CATARRH,

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816

BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself nnder his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pooring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves nnder Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS.

Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity, and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *here perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE.

Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

NO. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 2 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS have now been before the public for nearly a year. They are universally pronounced the neatest and best fitting collars extant.

The upper edge presents a perfect curve, free from the angles noticed in all other collars.

The cravat causes no puckers on the inside of the turn-down collar; they are as smooth inside as outside, and therefore perfectly free and easy to the neck.

The Garotte Collar has a smooth and evenly finished edge on both sides.

These collars are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a collar, but are molded and shaped to fit the neck.

They are made in "Novelty" (or turn-down) style, in every half inch size from 12 to 17 inches, and in "Kureka" or Garotte) from 13 to 17 inches, and packed in "sol I sizes" in neat blue cartooes, containg 100 each also, in smaller ones of 10 each—the latter a very handy package for travelers, army and navy officers.

Every collar is stamped

"GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS."

The trade supplied by

J. S. LOWREY & CO.,
No. 37 Warren-st., New-York.

CLOTHING.

THE ATTENTION OF
WHOLESALE BUYERS
is requested to our superb assortment of
CLOTHING, SHIRTS
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
100 HANDSOME WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SECOND SELECTION,

which we offer at 35 PER CENT. DISCOUNT from the prices charged for best selected goods. For use, they are as good as the best, AND ARE A BARGAIN as regards the price.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. of Broome-st.

A SINGLE BOX OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS contains more valuable extractive matter than twenty boxes of any pills in the world beside. Fifty-five hundred physicians use them in their practice, to the exclusion of other purgatives. The first letter of their value is yet scarcely appreciated; when they are better known sudden death and continued sickness will be of the past. See B. BRANDRETH is on the Government stamp.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private United States stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the United States law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on several parties refilling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.

THE ROYAL WINE OF ENGLAND.

A limited quantity of this superior Wine has been secured for the undersigned, and the first shipment of 500 cases has just arrived by the steamship *Olympus*, direct from the cellars of the well-known house of

MESSRS. DE VENOGE & CO.,

at Epernay, France. The present invoice will be introduced into this market at the very low price of

TWENTY DOLLARS PER CASE OF QUARTS,

payable in currency, which is much below its first cost.

The superior quality of this wine is guaranteed, and it is offered with confidence of its approval by connoisseurs.

Orders for one or more cases may be addressed by letter or otherwise, to the undersigned.

WM. HENRY WARD,
Wine and Fruit Dealer.
No. 7 Broad-st., near Wall, New-York.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address MUNN & CO.,

No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

KENSETT'S
OCTOBER AFTERNOON ON
LAKE GEORGE.

Now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

Under the auspices of the METROPOLITAN FAIR, in aid of the SANITARY FAIR.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY, 14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., ROOM NO. 1.

Company A, of the Twenty-second Regiment, have kindly placed their beautiful room at the disposal of the ladies of the Lingerie Department. The ladies of the committee will be at the room on and after WEDNESDAY, March 30, from 10 A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M., to receive any contributions which may be sent them. Ladies' and children's white clothing, laces and embroideries, gloves and parasols more especially come under the head of their department.

MRS. WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
Chairman Lingerie Department.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE.

Superior to any others in the following particulars:

They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.

Manufactored only by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Send for a Descriptive Circular.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FAIR.

The first number will appear on the 5th of April, and will contain articles by Cooper, Mrs. Kemble and Bryant. The second number will contain papers by Gasparin, Cranch and R. H. Dana. Subscriptions received at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 543 Broadway; Miller & Mathews, No. 757 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway; Low's, No. 823 Broadway; James Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, corner Pine and Nassau sts.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.—The Children's Department will occupy the easterly wing of the Buildings on Union-square, and will be contained in a hall ninety feet square, arranged with booths on the sides and a stage for performances. The object of this department is to afford daily entertainments for children, consisting of concerts, tableaux and exhibitions of various kinds, as well as to offer for sale articles particularly adapted to the wants of children.

There will be ten booths, as follows:

No. 1—Will contain a miniature skating-pond.
No. 2—Will embrace contributions from charitable institutions.
No. 3—Will be for the sale of fancy articles.
No. 4—Will be furnished by the Madison-av. Baptist Church.
No. 5—Will be provided with articles contributed by the public Schools.
No. 6—Will be for the sale of children's toys.
No. 7—Will be for refreshments and confectionery.
No. 8—Will be furnished by the ladies of Staten Island.
No. 9—Will be for the sale of books.
No. 10—Will be provided with articles contributed by the private schools.

It is hoped that every individual and institution, *irrespective of locality*, will manifest an especial interest in this department, by forwarding without delay contributions of all articles suitable for and calculated to interest children.

The Executive Committee will be happy to acknowledge the receipt of all donations sent to their rooms, No. 32 East 12th-st., Union-

FINANCIAL.

THE MERCANTILE AND EXCHANGE BANK, LIMITED, OF LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND GLASGOW.—Subscribed Capital, two millions sterling, in 40,000 shares of £50 each.

DIRECTORS IN ENGLAND.

T. B. FORWOOD, Chairman, late of Leech, Harrison & Forwood, Liverpool.
R. W. RONALD, Deputy Chairman. R. W. Ronald & Son, Liverpool.
ARNOLD BARUCHSON, A. Baruchson & Co., Liverpool.
FRANCIS BOULT, Soult, English & Brandon, Liv'pool.
H. P. BOWRING, C. T. Bowring & Co., Liverpool.
JOHN CATER, Phelps & Co., London.
JOSEPH KITCHEN, Duncan & Kitchen, Liverpool.
J. T. LAWRENCE, Edward Lawrence & Co., Liverpool.
BERNHARDT LIEBERT, Manchester.
W. L. MERRY, W. L. Merry & Co., London.
WILLIAM SOUTHALL, Mellor & Southall, Liverpool.
JOHN WALKER, Walker, Howe & Co., London.
LIVERPOOL..General Managers..G. M. BROWN.
Sub-Managers.....WM. MATHISON.
LONDON.....Manager.....R. H. WILLIAMS.
GLASGOW.....Manager.....WM. BROWN.

The Mercantile and Exchange Bank, limited, having opened an Agency in New-York, under the management of Mr. GEORGE B. MOREWOOD, are now prepared to transact all descriptions of Exchange and Banking Business, between the United States and Great Britain, including purchases and sales of Bills of Exchange, Collections of Moneys, and of Dividends on Stocks and Bonds, and the conversion of Stocks and other Securities.

Credits will be granted for the purchase of goods in Europe, South America, and the East and West Indies. Also, circular letters of credit for the use of travelers.

Office of the New-York Agency, on and after the 1st May next, will be at No. 67 William-st., up to which date the business will be carried on at the temporary offices, No. 64 Broad-st.

FIRST REPORT OF THE MERCANTILE AND EXCHANGE BANK, LIMITED, SUBMITTED AND APPROVED AT THE MEETING OF PROPRIETORS, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1864.

Liabilities and Assets, Dec. 31, 1863.

Dr.

To Capital account: £10 paid on 20,000 shares.....£200,000		
Less calls not yet paid..... 1,524	£198,476	0 0
To premium received on reserved shares..	8,619	0 0
To amount due on Current, Deposit and other Accounts.....	778,296	8 8
To Profit and Loss Account.....	19,234	18 11
	£1,004,626	7 7

Cr.

By Cash at Head Office and Branches, at Bank of England and at Call.....	£140,323	11 8
By Bills at Exchange, Loans to Customers, other Securities, &c.	847,202	15 4
By New Bank Premises, Fittings and Furniture at Liverpool, London and Glasgow, Stamps, &c.....	4,368	12 5
	5,617	8 8
By Preliminary Expenses.....		
By Current Expenses, bad and doubtful Debts, Income Tax, &c.....	7,113	19 6
	£1,004,626	7 7

Profit and Loss Account, Dec. 31, 1863.

Dr.

To Current Expenses and Directors' Fees at the three Establishments, Bad and Doubtful Debts and Income Tax	£7,113	19 6
To Rebate on Bills not due, at 6 per cent..	6,200	8 3
To Dividend of 5s. per Share on 20,000 Shares, free of Income Tax.....	5,000	0 0
	£18,314	7 9
To Written off Preliminary Expenses.....	1,872	0 0
To transfer to Reserve Fund, viz.: Balance of Premium on Reserved Shares £6,747		
Proportion of Surplus Profits, the same provided by Deed of Settlement 50—	7,241	9 0
Balance of Profits carried to Profit and Loss, new Account.....	326	11 2
	£27,853	18 11

Cr.

By Profit to 31st December, 1863.....	£19,234	18 11
By Premium received on 2,373 Reserved Shares.....	8,619	0 0
	£27,853	18 11

E. and O. E. T. B. FORWOOD, Chairman.
R. W. RONALD, Deputy Chairman.
JOHN T. LAWRENCE, Director.

We have examined and audited the accounts, and find them correct.

HARMOOD W. BANNER,
CHAS. SIDGREAVES,
GEO. MCGORGODALE, } Auditors.

At the above-named meeting the following resolution was also proposed and carried, and subsequently ratified at a meeting extraordinary, on the 2d of March, 1864:

"That the capital of the company be increased from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000, by the creation of 20,000 new shares of £50 each, and that the same be issued at a premium of £2 per share, and on payment of a deposit of £5 per share."

GEORGE B. MOREWOOD,
Agent for the United States of the Mercantile and Exchange Bank, Limited.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

PROPOSALS FOR $310,500 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by either of the undersigned until TUESDAY, the 12th day of April next, at 1 P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $310,500 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed Dec. 3, 1863, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 9, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual instalments of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1865, and ending April 1, 1884, at the Atlantic Bank, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will therefore be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Marine Bank in Oswego, the sums awarded them respectively, together with the accrued interest from April 1, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the county.

The bids will be publicly opened at the Court-house, in the City of Oswego, on the 13th day of April, at 12 M.

L. H. CONKLIN,
County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS KOHF, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
J. H. WOODIN, Fulton.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.

Mexico, March 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have requested the undersigned to call meetings of the First Mortgage and Second Mortgage Bondholders, in pursuance of the provisions of the deeds of trust, for the purpose of considering certain modifications of the present financial system of the company, to which the assent of a majority in interest of each of those classes of bondholders by a vote at a meeting is necessary. The principle of the proposed measures was submitted in the annual meeting of the corporation held at Pittsburgh on the 16th inst., at which were represented a majority of the stockholders and of each class of the bondholders, and was unanimously approved.

The undersigned, therefore, in exercise of the authority conferred upon them by Article 12 of the First and Second Deeds of Trust, give notice that

THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS

will be held at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, 1864, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of considering the aforesaid measures.

At such meetings the bondholders, if registered, may vote in person or by proxy.

Registration on the Bond Register can be made by any holder at the office or agency of the company, at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., where the books are now open for that purpose, *on presentation by the holder of his bonds, or on his fixing the written order of the person last registered as the holder.*

The registration was originally in the names of the persons to whom the bonds were issued. In cases in which the bonds have since changed hands, the present holder can vote only by registering himself, or upon the proxy of the person last registered.

A general attendance of the bondholders is earnestly requested, as well to act on the questions aforesaid, as to perfect the organization contemplated in Article 12 of the Deeds of Trust.

The meetings of the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders will be held separately, but at the same time and place, and the holders of the Third Mortgage Bonds are invited to be present, though their action is not required by the Trust Deeds.

The resolutions adopted at the annual meeting, and the resolution of the Board of Directors requesting a call of meetings of the bondholders, are subjoined.

JOHN FERGUSON, } Trustees for the First and
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, } Second Mortge Bondholders.

RESOLUTIONS

Recommended by the Board of Directors to the Stockholders for adoption at the Annual Meeting, March 16, 1864

Resolved, That it is expedient that expenditures for construction, equipment and objects pertinent thereto, having new capital, should in the main be provided for by an increase of capital stock of the company.

Resolved, That the increase of capital stock should be made solely for the purpose of building and completing a double track, or such part thereof as may be expedient, and for equipping the road and providing such additional rolling stock, machinery, appurtenances and other facilities as may be necessary to properly do all the business which may offer, and for no other purpose, and should only be issued from year to year in amounts as the stockholders at their annual meetings may decide upon. Their decision shall be based upon detailed estimate, made by the Board of Directors, of the amount of money necessary for the work of the year, and that the new issue of stock shall only be sold after public notice.

Resolved, That the increase of capital for 1864 shall not exceed $3,500,000.

Resolved, That the stockholders hereby recommend, and, as far as may be necessary, authorize the Board of Directors to make such agreement or arrangement with the holders of the bonds under the trust deeds as will enable them to increase the capital stock, as indicated in the preceding resolutions.

Adopted unanimously by vote of $4,863,000 out of $4,500,000 of stock; $3,729,500 out of $3,250,000 of first mortgage bonds; $3,766,000 out of $3,150,000 of second mortgage bonds, and $1,526,000 out of $2,000,000 of third mortgage bonds, $400,000 not voting because not registered.

Resolution adopted by the Board of Directors this day:

"*Resolved*, That the Trustees under the mortgages, Samuel J. Tilden and John Ferguson, be and they are hereby requested to call, at the earliest moment possible, a meeting of the bondholders, in the City of New-York, to act upon the resolutions adopted by the stockholders at their Annual Meeting in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 16th day of March, 1864, and to obtain, if possible, the assent of the bondholders thereto.

Offered by L. H. Meyer, Esq.

Attest: W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

New-York, March 29, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, series B, due on the 1st April, 1864, will be paid on presentation at Bank of North America.

CHARLES BUTLER, President pro tem.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

Capital 80,000 shares, $25 each.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado. GEO. W. GRAFFLIN, Ball're.
F. H. JUDD, New-York. HARMANN FUNKE, N. Y.
H. S. CONE, New-York. R. CORNELL WHITE, N. Y.
WM. MÖLLER, New-York. M. C. TYLER, New-York.
S. G. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.

President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. G. ARNOLD, Dr. F. H. JUDD.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—J. P. DAVIES.
Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on bonds not over $100 annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either registered or coupon bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice, from the 1st day of March or September, as the case may be, until the day of subscription and payment.

It is expected that the first deliveries of coupon bonds will be made not later than the fourth (4th) of April.

A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid

JNO. ROSENCRANS,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.

Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
To a limited number of Shares
OF THE
GUNNELL GOLD COMPANY,
are open at our Office.

Papers containing the report of Fitz John Porter, showing the enormous value of the property, can be had on application to us,

MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st.

MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
Office No 227 South 4th-st.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Transfer Books of the Common Stock of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., to be reopened on the 14th of April next, at which time the stockholders of this company who have New-York certificates are requested to return them to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 66 Wall-st., New-York, who will give a receipt for the same and furnish in a few days thereafter certificates from the Philadelphia office in exchange for said receipts.

The Transfer Office for the Preferred Stock of this company at New-York will be closed permanently on 31st inst. That for both the Preferred and Common Stock in Boston will be permanently closed on the 31st March.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the company, No. 52 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings, for the three months ending 31st instant, and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of April next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th of March until the morning of the 7th of April next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, March 28, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The quarterly dividend is payable on Monday, the 4th of April, by the United States Trust Company of New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government as have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

FINANCIAL.

DENVER MINING COMPANY,
COLORADO.

50,000 shares.....$20 per share.

The amount of capital stock of the above company, authorized by the board of Trustees to be sold at $10 per share, or half its par value, having been disposed of, a limited ambnot at $12 50 per share can be had on application at the office of the undersigned.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
MARCH 30, 1864. No. 61 Cedar-st.

THE CONSOLIDATED GREGORY COMPANY.

President,
ELISHA RIGGS.
Trustees,
ELISHA RIGGS,
ROBERT H. CULLEN,
CHARLES H. MOORE,
PETER MARIE,
JAMES E. LYON,
THOMAS DENNY, JR.,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER.

Capital, 50,000 shares of $100 each.

Books of subscription for this stock at 40 per cent. will be opened at our office this day.

JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

MARCH 31, 1864.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

CORYDON MINING COMPANY.

Capital.....$2,500,000
Shares.....$25 each.

The property of this Company is situated in Gilpin County, Colorado Territory, and consists of mining claims all developed and yielding largely, and all lying contiguous on the following rich gold veins in Nevada district, viz.: Corydon, Excelsior, Lyman, Cork and Newfoundland lodes. The Company also own ample water power claims on Clear Creek, 2 quartz mills, 2 steam engines, machine shop, with tools and machinery, boarding house, stable, &c., all in complete order and now being worked. Subscriptions for a limited number of shares will be received by

JEROME, RIGGS & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864.

Parties holding thirty (30) or more coupons on the three years seven and three-tenths bonds, maturing on the 1st of April, are requested to hand them in with schedules at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 31st inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE EXchange of New-York Certificates of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., for those issued in Philadelphia for the New-York Agency, all persons holding these certificates are requested to bring them to this office, between the 6th and 10th of April next, when the Treasurer of said company will be present to deliver the new certificates in exchange.

ROBERT U. BOYD, Register.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 28, 1864.

THE SALT SPRINGS BANK, SYRACUSE has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Albany City Bank, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Metropolitan Bank as such agent, as able to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE April 1, 1864, on the First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 19, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st., Tontine Buildings, on MONDAY, the 4th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOSEPH FLOY, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 98 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXteen Directors of this company constituting the first class, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 5th of April prox., from 12 to 2 P. M.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 21, 1864.

THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the Company due on the 1st April next, will be paid at the office of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GESHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

L. H. WALKLEY, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.,
CHICAGO, March 21, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS of this company, due 1st April next, will be paid, when due, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BEDFORD COPPER COMPANY,
No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Bedford Copper Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, &c., will be held at this office on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock A. M.

E. S. BOLLES, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADway, New-York, March 18, 1864.—Election.—The annual election for Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, 4th April prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
March 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, the 12th of April, 1864. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD CO.,
SYRACUSE, March 26, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1 ON THE Bonds of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company will be paid at the Continental Bank, New-York City, on presentation of the coupons

H. WELCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day appointed Mr. WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, late of the Howard Insurance Company of New-York, Secretary.

WILLIAM A. THOMSON, President.

ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors and Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Bowery and Grand sts., on MONDAY, April the 11th. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the new Land Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, due 1st prox., will be paid on and after that date on presentation at our office.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SOMERSET IRON AND COAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The subscription books to the capital stock of the above Company are now open at the office of the undersigned.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st.

NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN.—SUBscriptions received to the United States Ten-forty Bonds, bearing 6 per cent. principal and interest, payable in gold. One-eighth commission allowed to bankers and brokers. McCREDY & ARMOUR, Bankers, No. 149 Pearl-st., corner of Wall.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 21 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 60 Wall-st.; Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—BRIGGS AND GREGORY LODES,

GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

CAPITAL, $10,000; SHARES, $100 each

TRUSTEES.

J. SMITH BRIGGS, Colorado.
GEO. M. PULLMAN, Chicago.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
HENRY COGGILL, New-York.
C. C. ALGER, Hudson, N. Y.
WM. G. ANGELL, Providence, R. I.
R. CORNELL WHITE.

President—J. SMITH BRIGGS.
Treasurer—WALKER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—J. S. WOODWARD.
Mining Superint't—CHAS. H. BRIGGS.

Office No. 25 CLIFF-ST., New-York.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital.....$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the

NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,

issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS

redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILway.—The Coupons of the bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, due on the 1st April, will be paid at the office of McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECtors and three Inspectors of the next annual election of the NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the Banking-house of Livermore, Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 5, 1864. Polls open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

$25.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on approved City property, at 6 per cent., in one or more sums. Address Box No. 1,470 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK,
March 25, 1864.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 4th of April. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 4th of April.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the dividends will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, until further notice.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 43 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES O. PLATT, Secretary

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1864.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the first day of April next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to April 1st, inclusive.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company (and the United States Government tax on the same) has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 11th day of April next, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the books of the Company on the 1st day of April prox. The Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of FRIDAY, the 1st day of April, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April prox.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of $300,000 to the above Company are now open at the Banking House of Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st. It is the intention of the Company to donate all profits over seven per cent. toward a fund for the relief of indigent merchants.

JAMES M. BROWN,
DAVID HOADLEY,
WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. A. BOOTH,
WILSON G. HUNT,
AMOS R. ENO,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
WM. COXE DUSENBURY,

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1864. Commissioners.

INSURANCE—SPECIAL NOTICE.—PERSONS contemplating insuring their lives, and those already insured, should communicate immediately with the undersigned and obtain information of great importance to them. Address A. ANDREWS, Box No. 5,583 Post-office, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences April 1, 1864.
Bank-books in English, German and French.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK—NO. 82 NASSAU-st., near Fulton.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Tuesdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice Presidents.
CHARLES COOPER, }
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

No. 427 AND 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited before April 1 will bear interest from that date.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery.—Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. allowed on larger sums. Deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—WITH FIXtures and dwelling attached, No. 99 Emury-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS WHICH CAN BE established in any city or large town, West, South or East; it is protected by letters patent; has been in successful operation in New-York for three years, where it can be seen and any amount of reference obtained in its favor; it requires but little capital to carry it on; is attended with none of those outside expenses and perplexities of ordinar business; it is strictly cash and connected with the very wealthy class of people. Any person looking for business upon which to locate cannot find anything which, for the capital invested, bezins to compete with it. Address, with real signature, E. S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

IMPORTANT.—HAVE YOU HEARD OF THE "Compromise Washing Machine?" The best invention of modern times; saves washing; understood at sight. State rights for sale at the inventor's agency, No. 119 Nassau-st., Room No. 10.

$1,000.—PARTNERSHIP WANTED.—IN a profitable

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 4 P. M., for 100,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the undernamed Arsenals, viz.:

30,000 sets at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island.
20,000 sets at the Frankfort Arsenal, Bridesburgh, Pa.
30,000 sets at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.
20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.

These accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the new pattern sets to be seen at the Allegheny, New-York, Frankford, St. Louis, Watervliet, Watertown and Washington Arsenals, and the Springfield Armory. They are to be subject to inspection at the Arsenal, where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved upon inspection. The belts to be of grained leather, and all the stock to be the best oak tanned. The shoulder belt will be included in the set.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-fifteenth (1-15) per week of the whole number contracted for; the first delivery to be made on the 21st day of May.

Failure to make deliveries at a rate then time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the Inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the Arsenal, or Arsenals, where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void. The name and place of manufacture of each party obtaining a contract must be stamped on each part of each set of accoutrements.

Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties, over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D C.," indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

MEDICAL.

☞ ASTHMA CURED. ☜

Immediate relief afforded, and a permanent cure effected. Apply personally or by letter to
Dr. BOURDMAN, No. 914 Broadway.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of time, money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a few days. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—T. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than 48 hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to assume unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some painful patient who has exhausted the whole round of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is Sarsaparilla, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-a New-York City, since 1836. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, three valuable to restore the month's sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at 127½ Liberty-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N. Y. Post-office. N. B.—Those who prefer an herbal pill, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by one of their own sex.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 140th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," a nicely intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 14 Annat-st.; BUTLER & CO., 13 Cornhill, Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in especial or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st. N. Y.

ONA NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By O. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

The author may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

SPERMATORRHŒA CURED FOR FIFTY CENTS—Send 50 cents and a red stamp to my address, and receive by return mail the receipt. Medicines can be obtained at any drug-store. Also, receipts for any of the private diseases at the same price. By this way you know just what medicines you are taking, and your system is not stuffed with poisons. Address Box No. 581 Schenectady, N. Y.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of a cure.

DR. POWERS, NO. 50 LISPENARD-ST., treats successfully all female complaints; afflictions from whatever cause removed; relief afforded the most anxious patient. Periodical Drops, $1 per bottle. Communications strictly confidential.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED WITHOUT mercury, by Dr. WARD, at his old established office, No. 50 Lispenard-st. All unfortunates call at once. Consultation gratis. Persons at a distance cured by corresponding and inclosing postage stamp. Call or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH REGAINED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This great restorative remedy should be taken by all about to marry, and by young men subject to a soul and body destroying disease. No. 50 Lispenard-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Regulating Pills for females, which remove all obstructions from whatever cause. Office, No. 50 Lispenard-st., where the doctor can be consulted, in strictest confidence, day or evening.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THREE CERTIFICATES of STOCK in the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, issued by said Company: one dated Jan. 5, 1857, for 2 shares, No. 60; one dated Jan. 26, 1858, for 8 shares, No. 370, and one dated Dec. 27, 1859, for 40 shares, No. 471, all in name of S. F. Carmichael, together with a power of attorney from the administrators of B. F. Carmichael, deceased, authorizing the transfer of said Stock. Any person finding or having possession of said Stock or Power of Attorney, will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with the subscriber. The transfer of all said stock has been stopped at the office of the said Railroad Company. Dated New-York, March 29, 1864.

JNO. C. OOMINICK,
Attorney for Administrators of B. F. Carmichael, deceased. No. 84 Nassau-st.

WATCH LOST.

A lady's GOLD WATCH, with gold face; dropped in getting out of the carriage between Madison-avenue and Bond-st. $10 reward will be paid if delivered at Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff-st.

TO PAINTERS.—A SUBSTITUTE FOR BOILED Oil, costing one-half, may be found in Mouccle's patent Paint Oil. For painting roofs, iron and outside work, boats, &c., it is unequaled. RIDER & CLARK, General Agents, No. 51 Broad-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,978	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking.	——
LOUISIANA	2,816	Smellie.	——
IOWA	——	Millarne.	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....$100 / $85 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....$35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
the United States side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR.
WM. R. BALL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46 N. R., foot of King-st.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, April 16, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freights received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. JOHN A. POST, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, April 9, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 85 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday.....April 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER..Saturday.....April 9
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....April 16

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Correocy.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London..85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg..90 | Steerage to Hamburg....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

STEAMER FOR SALE.—THE NEW, LIGHT-draft, stern-wheel steamer "WARWICK," 150 feet in length 110 feet by 1034 feet beam, 5 feet and 2 inches hold; 2 engines, 11-inch cylinder by 5 feet stroke; ordinary draft of water 30 inches. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS PROCURED from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7.8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Jamaica, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare on this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS Leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN and DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE.—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

MACHINERY.

MARINE BOILERS FOR SALE.

2 marine drop-flue boilers, 11 feet wide by 30 feet long, in good condition.
1 marine return tubular, new, 6 feet 8 inches wide, 13½ feet long.
2 marine return tubular, in good condition, 15 feet wide, 11 feet long.

Inquire of C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.—These celebrated water saving and powerful wheels, of any power, furnished by TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

BELGIUM.

TO THE GLASS TRADE AND IMPORTERS OF GLASS.

The Company Anonyme of Herbatte-Lez, at Namur, Belgium, are patented manufacturers of crystals, half-crystals and globes for Petroleum Lamps.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR
IN AID OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Committee on Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Watches, &c. acknowledge the following donations:

Ball, Black & Co.	$5,000
Edward Matthews, Esq.	5,000
Tiffany & Co., in addition to contributions to other committees of $1,000	1,500
Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, in addition to $2,500 contributed to other committees	1,000
Robbins & Appleton	1,000
Charles Rogers	1,000
E. W. Burr	500
Baldwin & Co	500
Meriden, Britannia & Co.	500
Rogers, Smith & Co.	
Ira Richards	475
Fellows & Co	410
Paul A. Erez	360
Stratman, Jacot & Co	350
Wm. Gale, Son	350
Osborne, Bardman & Townsend	340
Fellow & Shield, No. 21 Maiden-lane	330
Carter, Hale & Co	300
Randall & Burnore	300
Jno. E. Hyde Sons	272
Baldwin, Seaton & Co	265
Sackett, Nevins & Co	260
Jas. Montannon, Locle, Switzerland, through Mr. Quincke	252
Jno. Wilson & Co	250
Bailey & Co., Philadelphia	240
W. D. Maxwell	250
William Ruhl	248
Merrill, Finch & Allison	239
Philip Bissegen	225
Jules Borgensen, by John E. Hyde Sons	220
Henry Levy & Bros	211
Lutz Bros	200
Freeman & Ryer	200
Falkinburn, Pollak & Co	185
Andrews & Shulthies	185
Robert Rit	173
A. Rumrill & Co	150
Arthur Rumrill & Co	150
D. W. Wickham	150
Cooper & Fellows	141
Chatterley & Spence	135
Benedict Bros	135
Amos Brainerd	100
Hunting & Earls	113
F. Thebault	110
Ithiram Young	109
Mabie, Todd & Co	105
F. L. Mathey	100
Clapp, Geoffroy & Co	100
Louis Avet	100
Cunche & Krugler	100
Henry E. Droz	100
L. St ashurger	100
Pratt, South & Co	100
J. B. Phillips	100
Henlo, Brothers	100
G. S. Owen & Co	100
S. W. Chamberlain	100
Joseph Rudd	100
D. Bruhl	125
Lorius Hart & Co	100
D. W. Chapman	65
Albert Coles & Co	80
H. Heloisteiu & Son	63
Wood & Hughes	50
Building Lambrich, through Read, Taylor & Co., from Switzerland	60
H. N. & S. Soule	92
John Polhamus	85
Henry Salisbury & Co	83
A. Wallack	76
Hall, Dodd & Co	75
A. M. Hayes & Co	75
A Cox & Sons	72
Hubbard & Moore	60
T. W. Adams & Co	58
G. M. Bolling	60
Hunt & Owen	54
A Olmstead	50
L. Austen & Bro	50
J. A. Abrey	50
Kahn & Limburger	50
Dinkmnpiel & Oppenheimer	50
Hirsch Oppenheimer, Freund	50
T. Taurau	50
Grinnell & Goddard	50
Field & Co	50
Ii. Keeping	50
Samuel I. Smith	50
W. H. Earle & Co	50
A. Wallack & Co	50
W. M. Smith	50
Culbert Bros	45
Brown, Cook & Co	35
Carl & Co	35
John Andrews	35
H. G. Borel & Co	35
A. Bergstein	32
Samuel Christ	30
A. Berenbroick	30
W. Bogert, Esq	30
M. H. Cronin	25
Hayward & Brigg	25
S. M. Lewis & Co	25
J. B. Matheson & Co	25
Allink Brot	25
Manzine, Lawson	25
Henry Grinnell	25
H. F. Plaget	25
F. O. Pendexter	25
W. Gale's Employes	21
W. E. Rose	20
J. Riley	20
Piquet Bros	20
Jeweler	15
J. A. Babcock	10
Joseph Scott	10
S. J. Voissard	10
Joseph Bachman	25
Spiess & Rowog	40
	$28,631

(To be continued.)

METROPOLITAN FAIR
FOR THE
UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1864.

TO HIDE AND LEATHER, AND BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to represent the above-mentioned trades in the great METROPOLITAN FAIR, to be held in this City, commencing on the 26th of March inst.

The object of the Fair is to raise funds for the UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

You know the preeminent importance of this mission of mercy performed by this commission. Each battle-field, sadly but most earnestly, attests their invaluable services to the sick and wounded.

The return of Spring brings renewed action to our armies, and admonishes to omit no effort to cheer, cherish and succor our gallant defenders.

The appeal of the U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION for aid comes commended by its truth.

With the patriotic and the humane no supporting argument is necessary.

Contributions will be received in money or merchandise.

Checks should be drawn to the order of Mrs. Ellen R. Strong, Treasurer, and may be sent to either of the committees.

Goods are received at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, in 14th-st., near 6th av., where they will be receipted for. Each package should have its value marked on it, and also the name of the donor.

It is respectfully requested that contributors should inclose a memorandum of the nature and value of their gift to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on their trade, which will thus secure due credit for the total amount of its subscription.

E. M. YOUNG,
Chairman Sub-Committee Hides and Leather.
J. S. BULKLEY,
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
OLIVER HOYT,
STEPHEN HYATT,
Chairman Sub-Committee on Boots and Shoes.
WILLIAM A. HALL,
NATHANIEL FISHER,
JAMES M. BURT,
FRANCIS A. STOUT,
Chairman Committee on Leather, Boots and Shoes, of the Metropolitan Fair.

METROPOLITAN FAIR TICKETS.

The ticket department of the Fair will be (by permission of J. W. Wallack, Esq.,) under the direction of Mr. THEODORE MOSS.

Tickets can now be obtained at the following places:
Box office of Wallack's Theatre.
C. J. Barker, Harnden Express office, No. 74 Broadway.
C. O. Jones, No. 76 Cedar-st.
No. 10 Astor House, of Mr. V. Rushton.

PRICES:

Season tickets, admitting to all departments, at all times except the opening night	$5
Tickets for opening ceremonies, March 28	$2
Tickets for Tuesday, day of exhibition, or Wednesday, first day of sales	$1
Tickets for Thursday, Friday or Saturday of first week	50

The Fair will open on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, and continue for two weeks.

The committee reserve the right to change the rates of admission from time to time.

Prices for the second week will be announced after the opening of the Fair.

The same ticket admits to the 14th-st. and the Union-square departments.

GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

FIREMEN.

NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE OF THE METROPOLITAN FAIR IN AID OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
Office, No. 744 Broadway, New-York.

Fire Companies collecting articles to be disposed of at the Sanitary Fair, are requested to send the same to the office of the Committee, 744 Broadway, on or before THURSDAY EVENING, March 31.

Any expense incurred in forwarding goods to the office will, if desired, be paid by the Committee.

A complete inventory should accompany the articles sent, containing, if possible, the name of the donor and value.

All moneys collected should be handed over to Mr. A. J. DELAFOUR, Treasurer, on or before April 1.

Companies contributing will also send a fire-cap to the office.

WM. H. WICKHAM,
Chairman General Committee.

LAWRENCE TAYLOR,
Secretary General Committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, John Garcia,
John R. Platt, Alonzo Slote,
John Decker, John J. Gorman.
S. J. Macy,
JAMES L. MILLER, Chairman.

WILLIAM M. RANDELL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committee on Private and Public Schools will meet on MONDAY next, March 21, at the residence of the late Dr. Moffat, on 17th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., to receive contributions for the Fair.

Donations in money from the Public Schools are to be sent to the Board of Education; from Private Schools to Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer, at the Metropolitan Rooms. Articles for sale from the Public Schools to Mrs. S. WEIR ROOSEVELT; from Private Schools to Mrs. Dr. ANTHON.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TO PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF STOVES AND HEATERS.

Contributors are requested to send in their goods without delay to the Fair Buildings in 14th-st.

Checks should be drawn to the order of Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer, and sent to the undersigned, at No. 11 East 12th-st. EDWARD DELANO,
Chairman Committee Plumbing, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, No. 485 Broadway.

L. B. LENT.....Manager
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 31,
BENEFIT OF ROBERT STICKNEY,
THE CHAMPION SOMERSET RIDER,
on which occasion will appear the following
BRILLIANT ARRAY OF VOLUNTEERS:
ELLA ZOYARA,
ELLA ZOYARA,
ELLA ZOYARA,
(HER FIRST AND ONLY APPEARANCE)
MISS ELOUISE STICKNEY,
MISS EMMA STICKNEY,
SAM STICKNEY, Jr.,
SIG. A. M. HERNANDEZ,
MR. R. ELLINGHAM.

In addition to which,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE
and toe entire strength of the
MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE
will take part in the performance, which will be, beyond all comparison,
THE BEST OF THE SEASON.
NEW ACTS, NEW ARTISTES,
A NEW PROGRAMME THROUGHOUT.
The whole to conclude with the feats of Wallace's TROUPE OF PERFORMING BEARS.
Doors open at 7; the commence at 7½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, Matinées for families, commencing at 2½.

WINTER GARDEN.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

With intense satisfaction the Management takes pleasure in announcing that an engagement has been entered into by which the New-York public will be enabled to witness at this theatre, for the first time, the
RARE DRAMATIC CREATIONS
of the gifted young American tragic artiste,
MISS AVONIA JONES,
who will make her first appearance in this City on
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1864,
IN
AN ORIGINAL CHARACTER.

Arrangements have also been made to materially augment the regular company, in order that the famous Standard Plays and several New and Original Dramas—which will be produced during the forthcoming engagement—may be presented with all those accompaniments of increased cast, scenery and costume which may charm a fastidious and gratify a critical audience.

Box-book open three days in advance.

WALLACK'S. THURSDAY.

106TH NIGHT OF
ROSEDALE.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S standard play,
In which the author will appear, also
Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Holland, Mr. John Sefton, Mr. Dyly, Mr. Browne, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Pope, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Miss Morant, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Barrett, Miss Le Brun and Miss Carman.
TO-MORROW, (Friday,)
BENEFIT OF MRS. WILKINS.
Second time this season, Holcroft's celebrated and highly attractive comedy, THE ROAD TO RUIN, with the great cast that has stamped this play one of the standard attractions of the establishment.
Saturday—First time this season, THE HEIR-AT-LAW.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.

TWENTY-SECOND WEEK
OF THE MAMMOTH
STEREOSCOPTICON,
Being a grand Tour of
THE WORLD.
The Tour now EVERY DAY for six successive days.
To conclude with the
TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET GHOST,
and other local scenes of thrilling interest.
With the following excellent cast:

Dellneatorio	Sig. Rosio
Operatorio	Sig. Addersonio
Operatorio Pianofortio	Sig. Carplesonio
Cashierio	Mons. Guestinio
Usherio	Mons. Piercio
Ticket Takerio	Mons. Berrenio
Solo Pianofortio	Mme. Adamsonio

Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
Grand Matinee EVERY DAY, at 3 o'clock.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

WINTER GARDEN.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, 31st.
M'LLE MARIE METHUA SCHELLER
will appear in her charming role of
LOLLIE,
In the new pastoral drama of
LORLIE'S WEDDING.
in which she has been received with the warmest demonstrations of delight.
FRIDAY, APRIL 1,
BENEFIT
OF M'LLE METHUA SCHELLER.
MONDAY, APRIL 4,
MISS AVONIA JONES
will make her first appearance in New-York.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

EXTRA CARD.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 1,
BENEFIT OF MRS. W. G. JONES,
on which occasion will be offered
POWERFUL ATTRACTIONS.
Cherry's comedy of
THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER

Mrs. W. G. Jones	as	Widow Cheerly
Mr. G. C. Boniface	as	Frank Heartall

The lamons drama of
JERRY LEDREW,
with the drama of
SARAH, THE JEWESS.

Mrs. W. G. Jones	as	The Jewess

Box sheets open.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

EXTRA CONCERT BY THE MEMBERS OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1864, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

The following orchestral pieces will be performed:
SYMPHONY, No 5 in C minor, Beethoven.
OVERTURE to ATHALIE, Mendelssohn.
OVERTURE TO "HAIL COLUMBIA," Hinstock.
Further particulars will be announced hereafter.
CONDUCTOR.....THEO EISFELD.
TICKETS—$1 00 each; to be had at all the principal music stores.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committee on Public Amusements have the pleasure of announcing that a Billiard Tournament in aid of the funds of the Fair has been organized at the suggestion of Mr. MICHAEL PHELAN, under whose superintendence it will take place at
IRVING HALL,
on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of WEDNESDAY, April 6.

In this tournament the following distinguished billiard players are expected to take part:
MR. PHILIP HEMAN,
DUDLEY KAVANAGH,
JOHN SCHNEIDER,
LOUIS FOX,
JOHN McD

UNION LINCOLN CAMPAIGN CLUB.

MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION.

SPEECH OF GENERAL JAMES H. LANE.

Hon. JAMES H. LANE, United States Senator from Kansas, addressed the Central Union Lincoln Campaign Club last evening, at the Cooper Institute. The meeting was large and exceedingly enthusiastic. On a table in front of the platform facing the audience, was a marble bust of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and on either side the American flag was suspended.

Hon. CHAS. S. SPENCER, President of the Club, on calling the meeting to order, said that before introducing the distinguished gentleman who had been invited to address them, the Glee Club would favor them with a song. The Club then sang, "For Lincoln and Union we are marching along," with great acceptation.

Mr. SPENCER stated that this was the first regular meeting of the Union Lincoln Campaign Club of this City, which was an organization pledged to use every honorable means to renominate and re-elect ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidential chair. [Great applause.] He then introduced Gen. LANE, who upon coming forward, was greeted with prolonged and hearty cheers. He said:

SPEECH OF GEN. JAMES H. LANE.

It is a distinguished honor to be permitted to address so large and intelligent an audience, at this important period in our country's history, at the Metropolis of the nation. We are here to review the political condition of the country, preparatory to the approaching Presidential election. This is the first meeting, as I learn from your President, of your organization, formed for the purpose of uniting the energies of the Union men of New-York for that election, the most important in the history of the country. We have had many important elections, but never one so important as that now approaching. In it is involved, in the opinion of your speaker, the very existance of our beloved country. If the nominees of the Union party are elected, our country will be restored, and a permanent peace secured, upon the basis of universal freedom. If we are defeated, a disgraceful compromise will be the result, as certain as night follows day, and we and our descendants compelled to mourn over a dismembered country and a decimated power. [Applause.] In this view how great the responsibility resting upon every voter, and how important that he should take *that* responsibility home to his heart and to his conscience, ere he makes up his election and the manner in which he will exercise his suffrage. At all times the right of suffrage is sacred to the true patriot, but of the coming election it should be exercised with more than usual caution, for your country is the stake. If any of you have heard of me at all, you had heard of me as an Anti-Slavery man. [Applause.] The speaker then related an incident that occurred twenty years ago, when he was going down the Mississippi to New-Orleans, which first opened his eyes to the enormity of Slavery. A young carpenter who was with him applied to a Slaveholder for work. The man, putting his thumbs in his vest, replied: "Young man, I would like to give you a job, but, I bought a couple of house carpenters, yesterday." How would his Irish friends—and he had Irish blood in his veins,—when applying for work on a railroad like to be told that the one to whom they applied had bought two or three hundred railroad hands, yesterday? To aid you in coming to a correct conclusion in the exercise of this right, permit me to make a statement of matters that came within my personal knowledge. In April, 1861, I went to Washington City, whilst the hearts of men were failing them and perplexity overspread the land. I found there one party in favor of surrendering the Capital to the South, and moving the archives to Philadelphia; another party in favor of acknowledging the independence of the South, permitting the erring sisters to go in peace, hoping to retain the Capital for the time being. There was one man, however, who, cool and collected in the midst of universal excitement, resolved to retain the capital, even if it required an armed soldier to every foot of territory within the district, and resolved to assert the sovereignty of the Government over every inch of land in the Republic, and to recover every fortress so ruinously and ruthlessly torn therefrom. That man, who has never faltered in this patriotic purpose, and who has labored to restore the Union by the exercise of skillful diplomacy and military power, with signal success, is ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois. [Loud and continued applause, and six cheers for President LINCOLN.] When Mr. LINCOLN was first elected to fill the place which he now holds, it was through mere party or political necessity, but subsequent events soundly show that a necessity greater than that of party now exists for continuing the reins of administration in his hands. Amongst the necessities for this continuance, we may enumerate the fact that more or less danger arises from disturbing the Executive Department in the midst of civil war, when precedent and former custom will justify Mr. LINCOLN'S holding over for a second term. [Cheers.] Every reasonable men will admit that a change of Executive will most assuredly involve, and possibly change, the policy of the war, and may dangerously unsettle for a time the aggressive movements of our arms. If changes are required in the subordinate departments, they can be made by a careful, prudent and judicious process under the hand of the present incumbent; for it requires no argument to satisfy the public mind, that Mr. LINCOLN earnestly desires to represent the will of the country in the recast of his Cabinet, which, in my opinion, should follow his reelection. Further, it would be unwise to disturb the friendly relations which exist between this Administration and foreign Governments; for all must admit that our foreign relations are of the most delicate character, and that we should not take upon ourselves the slightest risk in that direction. [Applause.] Again, so far as your speaker is concerned, he feels like compelling traitors to submit to the rule of him whom they have rejected to their treason and rebellion: and it is my opinion that this is no more than a just retribution, and one I believe Heaven would sanction; for a more wicked, causeless and inhuman rebellion was never organized against man or government. Let us review the circumstances under which Mr. LINCOLN came into power, and learn therefrom his capacity and ability for Government. He was called to his high trust under circumstances the most exciting and trying. One half the country was in rebellion around him. The best military skill in the land of that rebellion flushed its instigators with all that confidence which military experience gives. Jeff. DAVIS and his associates appeared more than a match for the then inexperienced Executive of the country, called to the chair by a constituency confined to the Free States. The President's position was truly embarrassing, and rendered all the more so by the threatening aspect of the European Powers, who hailed our troubles as the opportune moment to strike the wedge in the fracture made in the Federal Union. Again, he came into power surrounded by many friends inexperienced in the management of public affairs. The ripe experience of the South had abandoned him; half the North had imbibed its political tenets from the arbitrary tutorship of a partisan Democracy. Thus but a fraction of the administrative mind of the country, disciplined in matters of State, and competent to breast the conflicting elements of civil and social disorganization were disposed to come to his aid. Is it strange that under the circumstances some fear for the consequences should have filled the hearts of many true men. When all this is considered, we are astonished that he has been able to hold such a steady helm in the midst of the storm that is raging around the ship of State, which in its fury has tried every timber, tested every spar, strained every rope and came well nigh sinking the noble craft. It was in that trying hour that the patriotism of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and the men who acted with him shone out in all its grandeur, and for which the country will long honor them. This view of the difficulties and embarrassments of President LINCOLN, and the skill with which he surmounted them, amply demonstrate his capacity for governing and show that the instincts of the people, which are always right, have fastened on the right man for the place. The popular desire being so consciously manifest, the fact of secondary organization within our political party, for the strange design of defeating this admitted favorite of the people, is a just object of reprobation. [A VOICE—How are you POMEROY?] The principal pretext upon which the enemies of Mr. LINCOLN accuse their attempts to thwart the popular will is that he does not come up to their standard of radicalism. To this I desire to call your especial attention, and I assert that the Emancipation Proclamation freeing every slave, striking the shackles from the limbs of every human being in the rebellious States, was issued at the earliest possible moment that prudence would justify. And he who criticises Mr. LINCOLN for not acting earlier upon this important question, betrays his ignorance of the situation and the danger that would have resulted from the premature issue of those papers inasmuch as the Northern mind moved slowly up to the point of preparation, and only attained that preparation by the quickening impulse of bloodshed and the thunder of cannon. These things should be remembered by those who would try him by partisan views, or murmur because he was not inclined to strike a premature blow at Slavery, when by so doing he would only jeopardize the restoration of the Union and the emancipation of the slave. We should withhold our censure at the deliberate movements of this sagacious man, when we realize that the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation came nigh losing to us the political power of the country. [Applause.] These fault-finders complain that Mr. LINCOLN was slow in putting arms into the hands of the black man. On that question I assert, fearlessly assert, that he moved at the earliest moment public sentiment would permit. Had this order been issued at an earlier day, the white soldiers would have resented it by mutiny, for not till thousands of them had been slain, and other thousands wounded and maimed, did they give a reluctant consent to receive the aid of the black auxiliary; and even at this day there is a section in the Border States where we are not permitted to recruit colored soldiers. ["That's so."] Fire and brimstone stands ABRAHAM LINCOLN on the Anti-Slavery platform, and yet these croakers continue their fault finding. [Applause.] Let a man be judged by his acts, and what has not Mr. LINCOLN done for the amelioration of the black man? If he has not declared himself in favor of the admixture of the two races, he honestly believes, as I do, that it is far better for both races that they should separate and live distinct under the protective care of the same Government. [A voice—"Would it hurt a Copperhead to say him."] Mr. LANE—Well, I don't know exactly; they have been practicing it the last ten hundred years. [Laughter.] I would be untrue to the political interests of the country and to the political party with which I act, if I did not utter a word of warning to those who are pushing forward the claims of any candidate or measure clearly beyond the point at which the Anti-Slavery mind of the country is disposed to rest in its efforts for the emancipation of the slave. We tell gentlemen that the movement to renominate him comes, not from the politicians of the country, but from the people; and the assumed leaders who attempt to thwart the will of the country will find to their sorrow that, el this date, they are not sufficiently powerful. The patriotic masses will have their own way this time, though politicians should go down. [Great applause.] This revolution means the entire abolition of the relation of master and slave, and establishes freedom in fact as well as in name, by fundamental enactment provided for by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It means the repeal of many laws which have disgraced the statutes of the country, but does not mean in any manner to invalidate the future peace of the nation or the dominancy of our race; it means a gradual and voluntary drifting of the black man into the semi-tropical belt of our country. [Applause.] There is is needed to aid to the development and government of that magnificent country. On the return of peace he will not be so much needed here, and the law of necessity will govern his destiny, as it governs ours. Our forefathers came to this wilderness because they desired to escape from the oppression of class, because they desired to better their condition, and leave a patrimony for their children, in which their labor would be crowned with abundance. I may be mistaken in the signs of the times, but I think that so soon as the experiment now being tried to mingle the two races has finally failed, as fail it must, a stream of migration will set from the North to South that will solve this vexed question forever. Until then we should cherish the kindest feelings for our colored wards, and suppress the brutal passions that too often have disgraced the ruling race of the land. The fact that thousands of this people are being elevated to the position of the soldier is a guarantee to the advocates of the separation of the races that they have started on a career toward the negroes to return only as sojourners. With them will go enough of our brain and nerve and skill to guide and direct them to empire and dominion there. I am no judge of the instincts of our people, if this South went armed move of their freedmen does not strike the public mind with favor, and will not be finally supported by the suffrages of the whole country. [Applause.] I am for giving them Western Texas to begin with, and the fee to the public lands therein under the Homestead law. If others can do better for them I will be happy to learn and cooperate. Mr. LINCOLN is irrevocably committed to the policy of emancipation and arming the slaves. [Loud cheers.] That party of which he is the respected leader, in their call for their Convention at Baltimore, have clearly committed the organization to crushing out the rebellion and the eradication of the cause thereof. What further is demanded at his hands? Shall we have a proclamation declaring the black man superior to the white, commanding the admixture of the races? Mr. President, I am called the radical of radicals, yet I never can and never will admit that there is any race superior to my own, nor will I ever consent that an act of treason to our race shall be deliberately perpetrated, nor to the dominion of any other race in this Republic. Nor will I ever consent to act with any party which advocates the admixture of the two races, as such admixtures would, I firmly believe, produce the deterioration of our own race, without benefitting the black race. I submit that agitation on this subject is mischievous, calculated to strengthen the hands of our political enemies, and to excite the jealousies of one race against the other. Give us Mr. LINCOLN as our standard-bearer upon such a platform as I have indicated, and we can carry every Congressional District in the loyal States. [Long continued cheering.] Fellow-citizens, I have heard no name mentioned in connection with the Presidency of the Union party, if nominated at the Baltimore Convention, but will receive my zealous support. The people will be there represented by faithful and competent delegates. In their decision I will cheerfully acquiesce. It is a duty, in my opinion, we owe our country. I do not envy the men or set of men who will encourage dissatisfaction in the decision of that convention, either before or after its meeting. The candidates of our party who fail to submit their claims to that convention will incur a grave responsibility. Never has a convention assembled, and never will one so important be held as that summoned to Baltimore. Should the nominee of that Convention fail, the shrieks of prostrate Freedom would resound throughout the civilized world, and woe be to the men who contribute to such a result. While in favor of the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN, I have not assailed and do not presume to assail the candidates of any own party. Their merits and popularity are the property of the party. To disparage their merits or weaken their influence is a crime against the organization. He who indulges in such a course is neither just nor politic. This battle to be fought with ballots in November is as important as any battle to be fought with bullets during the war. How would it sound if a portion of any command should stack their arms on the eve of battle, and refuse to fight because they disliked their General? We must not flatter ourselves that the battle is to be won without unity of action, for our enemies are active and united on the general ground of opposition, whatever else may be their differences. It is their policy to disparage our strong men, to underrate the noble deeds of our political friends, and overrate the qualities of their own; to scoff at our measures, which because of their magnitude and merit command the approval of the country. In short, to crush out the party of progress and Union by the old game of detraction—falsely called politics. We must learn the country to give that word a better meaning; hereafter let it mean true statesmanship; let men and measures be put upon their merits, and then let them stand or fall. There is one special cause of offence to our opponents both in the North and South—the Proclamation of Amnesty; the men in rebellion think it the concentration of all tyranny and oppression—humbling their pride, and, above all, calculated to weaken their armies by causing desertion. Judged by this standard it is good and worthy of support. May its clarion tones sound loud and clear through all the South, calling off the the guilty and deluded masses from their hopeless struggle. It can be no humiliation to swear fealty to the Government their fathers founded. [Applause.] But why should the men of the North who are in opposition to the Administration complain? Does it not preserve the fundamental laws of the Southern States, Slavery excepted? Does it not leave the vexed question of the franchises of the negro to the restored States themselves? It does not propose to Africanize the territory in dispute unless the States located in that territory accept the African population thereof as their citizens. What's the matter with Copperheads? Ah! the actual offence is, that Proclamation is second to no act of Mr. LINCOLN'S life, except the acts of Sept. 22, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863. Fellow-citizens, I am not one of those who fear that a military chieftain will be pitted against Mr. LINCOLN by our opponents, for there is an instinct in the American mind adverse to the elevation of a military hero to the Presidency in time of civil war. They fear a danger to the more delicate institutions of the country. The hand of the military chief is necessarily an iron hand, destitute of that delicate sensibility which characterizes the hand of the civilian. While the people are anxious that the crushing grasp of an iron hand should be placed on the rebellion, they are by no means anxious to place the nerves and arteries of Republican life in such a hand till after the war is closed. With Gen. GRANT in the field, and the remaining eminent military men, either in the active support of Mr. LINCOLN or passive to his every act, there is little doubt of our success. [Great Applause.] Shall it be said that this political support will be wanting at the hands of such Generals in the hour of the country's need? Will not those noble men who are ready to lay down their lives for their country, to spill their blood in her behalf, agree to hold their claims in abeyance four years longer, until returning peace strikes off their harness, the helmet is laid by, and the sword and spear repose on the rack, in mansion hall, as honored memeotoes of the past—until their hand and nerves are again adjusted to the civilian's habit and the statesman's jealous care of constitutional provisions and statute law. In the estimation of men of clear judgment it is best for the people of the country to retain all the military talent in the field, and rely on the existing Executive for another term of four years. [Applause.] Again do I state the position, that it is my deliberate judgment, as well as that of thousands of our best men, that the country should now, if ever, avail itself of the precedent and custom which have established the usage, of granting favored Executives a double term. Why should we tamper with the underpinning to an imperfect foundation just at the juncture when the fiercest storm ever experienced by the president has broke on the trembling superstructure, threatening to bring the whole fabric tumbling in ruins about his head. Do not wisdom and policy dictate prudence and delay in regard to the proper time for change. [Cheering.] It has been said that others than Mr. LINCOLN will have the vote of the army—that others are the favorites of the soldier. I do not believe it. [Applause.] The army admire and love plain honesty. Mr. LINCOLN is a plain, honest man. The soldiers know that their wants have been his first care; that his chief attention has been their comfort and success. That while others have been plotting for the Presidency, the burden of his heart and the thoughts of his mind have been employed about military success. He has not suffered those in the field to remain without proper support. Call after call has been made for troops to sustain those already in the struggle, whilst money has been extended without stint to assure their success. No one can lay to his charge inattention to the wants of the rank and file of the army. And here may be the proper place for me to say that the rank and file, who now stand a living wall between us and our enemies, careless of life, careless of health, careful of nothing but the country's honor and approval, should be honored whilst they live and their memory, when they are gone, must be enshrined in the affection's heart. Whilst *relics* that remain of their families should be cared for to the utmost of the nation's ability, great is the debt the country owes these men, and not this nation alone—but the suffering masses in every clime and in every land owe a debt to these champions of human liberty, who are struggling this day to defend republicanism from the attacks of the aristocrats and imperialists at home and abroad, and the latter not less than the former. [Applause.] Imperialism has feared the rising power of a nation whose citizens are sovereigns, holding equal place in law and in society. Such a nation, rising in her silent grandeur, unarmed and indifferent to the decaying monarchies of the old world, desiring no privilege at their hands but to be let alone, was a source of alarm in times of peace. But how do they now regard her when they see her quiet citizens, at the call of one of their number, transformed as if by magic into mail-clad soldiers, each one of those soldiers himself a certain, self-reliant, calm poised, endowed with individuality, which enters into the character of every true hero. What must the advocates of Imperialism think in such a case? How do the suffering millions look with fear and dread lest in this struggle he should suffer defeat, or our leaders stumble to our fall? But one thing assures me that we shall suffer no final defeat, no overwhelming reverse; it is this, the God of our fathers and our God is committed to the support of liberty and justice. Let us place ourselves right on the record with Him, and keep ourselves there, and then, come what may, the issue will be well. There is a future before the Republic more glorious than we have yet conceived. Let us have faith in our destiny—no in that future, for the time will come when the principles we now advocate and now defend, with life and fortune, will be the heritage of every nation under the sun. We may not be the chief amongst such nations, but we will have the gratification of knowing that we were amongst the first, in the providence of God, to assume a bold and decided stand for the great principles of civil and religious liberty. [Cheers.]

At the conclusion of Gen. LANE'S address the Glee Club sang a patriotic song, and a hand which was in attendance played a number of national airs. Mr. SPENCER announced that the next meeting of the Club would be held two weeks from that evening, at their headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, and the meeting closed with three times three thundering cheers for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and three more for Gen. LANE.

THE GREAT GALE.

Heavy Storm Yesterday—Damage to Shipping—The Weather at other Points—Extent of the Storm.

During yesterday the wind was from east northeast and blew heavily with rain throughout the day. From pilots coma in from sea we learn the gale was severe outside. The pilot-boat *M. E. Fish*, No. 4, when off the Highlands, picked up three barrels of kerosene marked No. 2, from a lot of about twenty barrels; saw no other wrecked stuff. Off Barnegat she saw a berkentine with all topmasts gone, and boarded a foreign bark with bulwerks and stanchions gone. The ship *Norway*, from Liverpool, is at anchor in the Lower Bay, with fore and mizzen topmasts gone, and enough of the mainmast standing for one yard only. The ship *City of Brooklyn*, while at anchor off Bedloe's Island, was fouled by another ship and somewhat chafed in other ship; lost jibboom; they were towed apart by tugs. The schooner *Union* arrived from Baltimore, and bound to Belfast, Me., encountered on March 26, when off Montauk, a severe gale from east to northeast, which continued with unabated fury until the 28th, driving the schooner to the southward of Cape Henlopen, during which she had her sails torn badly, bulwarks and galley stove, carried away the bobstay, broke skylight, shifted cargo, filled the cabin, and done other damage.

The steamship *Olympus*, hence for Liverpool, is anchored in the Narrows, detained by the storm. The Eastern steamers, *Empire State* and *City of New-York*, departed at the usual hour, (5 P. M.,) but probably will not proceed through before the storm abates.

A large number of outward-bound vessels are anchored in the North River and Lower Bay, awaiting a favorable opportunity to proceed to sea. Both inward and outward-bound vessels find a check in the prevailing gale—those outward, unable to depart, and those inward, near our coast, compelled to keep off shore, to avoid being stranded. We expect to chronicle a series of disasters occasioned by the frequent heavy and fearful gales that have prevailed this month.

THE WEATHER AT OTHER POINTS.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 30.

A heavy rain storm set in last night, accompanied with hail. The weather is moderating this forenoon, with some prospect of its clearing up.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wind northwest. Snowing. Thermometer 38°.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Wind northeast. Raining.

NEW-YORK.—Wind east; very fresh. Raining. Thermometer 39°.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wind east: fresh. Raining. Thermometer 36°.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Wind northeast; fresh. Cloudy. Thermometer 38°.

PORTLAND, Me.—Wind northeast. Rain and sleet. Thermometer 32°.

HALIFAX, N. S.—Wind east; fresh. Cloudy. Thermometer 38°.

The Way Merchants are Robbed.

ANOTHER PORTER IN CUSTODY FOR THEFT—OVER $2,000 WORTH OF THE STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED—ARREST OF SEVERAL RECEIVERS.

A few days since, a member of the firm of Messrs. BELL & WHEELOCK, wholesale shoe dealers at No. 69 Worth-street, went to Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, to whom he stated that for several months past large quantities of their goods had disappeared, in some mysterious manner, from time to time. The gentleman had suspicions that a porter in their employ, named JOHN FARLOW, was in some way connected with the theft, and he therefore desired that Capt. JOURDAN and his men, who have recently been quite successful in similar cases, should take charge of the matter, and, if possible, secure the guilty parties and recover the goods. Capt. JOURDAN and Officer GOLDEN accordingly set to work, and, for two or three nights and mornings they watched the premises very closely. They knew that the porter, FARLOW, not only carried the keys of the store, but he also had charge of the keys to the safe. Suspicion, therefore, rested more strongly on him than upon any other employe of the firm. Moreover, he had, upon several occasions, been seen to leave the premises, after closing the store at night, with packages under his arm. On Tuesday evening last, he closed the store as usual, and started across Broadway with a bulky parcel. Officer GOLDEN, who was watching on the opposite side of the street, followed FARLOW several blocks, until he became satisfied that he had the right man, when he took him into custody. The prisoner and parcel were taken to the station-house. On making an examination of the bundle there, twenty-eight pairs of ladies' shoes, valued at $75, were found therein. FARLOW was questioned by Capt. JOURDAN as to how he had come by them, and the prisoner stated that he had received a express permission from the firm to take them away; also that he had never stolen an article from the store. In order to satisfy himself as to the right of the prisoner to take the shoes from the store, Capt. J. sent for one of the firm, when it was ascertained, beyond all question, that FARLOW'S design was to steal the goods. He was locked in the station-house during the night, and the next morning he was willing to disclose something of his proceedings. He said that about three times each week, since June last, he had stolen goods from his employers, the great portion of which he had sold to one CONRAD UNDERMACH, a boot and shoe dealer at No. 115 Bowery. A search-warrant was then obtained, and several cases and boxes of ladies' and childrens' shoes and gaiters, all belonging to Messrs. BELL & WHEELOCK were found in the store of UNDERMACH. The value of the goods thus recovered is over $1,200. UNDERMACH stated to the officers that he had purchased them all from FARLOW. He was consequently arrested as a receiver of stolen property.

Upon making further examination of FARLOW it was ascertained that one CHRISTIAN HOUSER, a salesman at No. 56 Bowery, had purchased large quantities of the stolen shoes. The officers who searched the latter store found over $250 worth of the purloined property. HOUSER said he had bought the shoes of FARLOW; he was, therefore, arrested as a receiver.

FARLOW'S residence, No. 22 Catharine-street, was next visited, and ten pairs of fine ladies' gaiters were there found. A woman who gave her name as HANNAH FARLOW, the reputed wife of JOHN FARLOW, was taken into custody as an accomplice in these series of thefts. When examined, she stated that she had for a long time past been in the habit of going to the store of Messrs. BELL & WHEELOCK in the evening, and receiving from FARLOW quantities of shoes, and that after she had conveyed them to his house, he (FARLOW) would often go out in the night time to dispose of them. On this statement of the case, the prisoners were all taken before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, where, after a preliminary examination yesterday afternoon, they were committed. Capt. JOURDAN and Officer GOLDEN are entitled to credit for their efforts in the case.

The Firemen and the Metropolitan Fair.

Last evening, Excelsior Hose Company No. 14 held a reception at their house in West Thirteenth-street, to exhibit the goods they have collected for the fair, and entertain the ladies who have so liberally and promptly contributed to their collection. Owing, however, to the inclemency of the weather, the ladies were unable to attend, and it was therefore decided to have another reception for their benefit this evening. This company have worked well for the fair, and their efforts have been very successful. They have a large number of articles, some very handsome and valuable—several paintings, numerous articles of worsted and needle work, and a variety of articles of ladies' manufacture, are among them. They are working hard, and will endeavor to be second to none in their contributions to the grand collection to be made by the New-York [Fire Department to the Metropolitan Fair.

A Splendid Ox to the Fair.

The Ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Societies of Livingston County presented to the Metropolitan Fair, yesterday, through their committee, Messrs. CHARLES H. CARROLL, JASPER BARBER and RICHARD PECK, a mammoth ox, eclept the "Pride of Livingston County." The animal is, literally, a splendid one; is a high-grade Durham, six years old, and weighs 3,600 pounds. His color is pure white, neither spot or blemish about him. He was purchased by W. G. MEEKS, from whom he was purchased by the ladies for $1,000. It is claimed that this is the largest and finest ox ever seen in this City, and one of the largest in the world. It would be a good idea for the committee to whom he will be surrendered to place him on exhibition, at a trifling admittance fee. The ladies of Livingston County have, indeed, made a liberal and mammoth contribution.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NEW SPECIES OF VILLANY.—Previous to the establishment of the depot for the reception of emigrants at Castle Garden, one of the evils complained of was the enticing of young girls, recently landed, to disreputable quarters. After the charge of emigrants was placed in the hands of the Commissioners of Emigration, the evil alluded to was abated. Recently, however, it has been renewed, but in a different form. The General Agent of the Commissioners of Emigration had yesterday the following facts brought to his notice: Two German girls, ELIZABETH LEITSINO and MARIAH OTTO, arrived Monday on the steamer *America*, from Bremen. They were hired at that city, and their passage paid by this country by a man who represented he engaged them as servants for his brother in New-York. The "brother" was probably notified of the arrangement by some faster vessel than the *America*, for, upon the arrival of that ship in this harbor, he presented himself on board the vessel and claimed the charge of the girls as their "friend." The police officer sent from Castle Garden to look out for such cases, refused to allow the girls to accompany their new-found friend, but took them before the agent, Mr. BERNARD CASSERLY, who, upon investigation, found that the brother was the keeper of one of the vilest dens in the City. Consequently, Mr. CASSERLY refused to let the claimant have the girls, but secured for them respectable employment in private families.

ARREST ON THE CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—JOHN CARSON was arrested on Tuesday evening by Officer HILLMAN of the Fifth Precinct, charged with being concerned in the robbery of EDWARD FITZGERALD, of No. 44 Greenwich-street. From the affidavit of Mr. FITZGERALD, we learn that the latter was in a porter-house on the corner of Desbroses and Washington streets, in a partially intoxicated condition when CARSON and another man, whose name is unknown, entered, and volunteered to see FITZGERALD home. About the time they started, the stranger thrust his hand suddenly into his victim's pocket, and stole therefrom $98 in bills, with which he made his escape, and has not been arrested. CARSON was committed to the Tombs by Justice DOWLING, in default of $500 bail.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE SEVENTH POLICE TO THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.—Table No. 9 having been assigned to the Seventh Police Precinct, by the Metropolitan Fair Committee of Arrangement, the members of the police of that district have been industriously engaged for several days, assisted by the citizens of the Seventh Ward, in preparing and purchasing articles to fit up their table in a manner worthy of their precinct. They have already a large variety of articles collected. Most of the contributions are very valuable, and evince a disposition on the part of the members of the Seventh Police Precinct to do all that lies in their power to promote the noble object of the Metropolitan Fair.

LIBERALITY FROM THE GAS WORKS.—ALFRED W. CRAVEN, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Machinery, Metropolitan Fair, has received from the employes in the Manhatten Gas Company Works, at the foot of Eighteenth-street, North River, four hundred dollars as their contribution to the Fair. From the employes of the same Company, at the works foot of Fourteenth-street, East River, he has received three hundred and thirty-three. This handsome and creditable liberality is being emulated in a large number of workshops, factories, &c., and the aggregate amount from such sources will be very large. The committee have been organized but a short time, but great success is promised them.

A NOVEL SERENADE.—A few evenings since, a large delegation from the Nawahoys' Lodging House assembled in front of the well-known establishment of KNOX, the hatter, and gave him a serenade. The musical instruments employed were voices given them by Nature, and the songs sung consisted of national and patriotic airs. The occasion of this novel entertainment, was in return for a handsome donation of hats and caps given to the institution by this gentleman, for which the boys desired to show their gratitude. This incident proves that such donations are appreciated.

FIRE IN A CHURCH.—About twelve o'clock on Tuesday night a fire broke out in the chapel connected with the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, situated at Nos. 288 and 290 Fourth avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street. Much difficulty was experienced by the firemen in getting water on the flames, and, before they could be extinguished, damage to the amount of about $6,000 was done to the premises. The fire originated around the register of the hot-air furnace, and burned through the flooring into several of the pews; it also burned the floors and beams considerably. The building is reported to be fully insured in City companies.

BAD LUCK.—Three weeks since, EDWARD SCHAFFER arrived in this country from Germany. Immediately after landing at Castle Garden, he was induced to enlist by a bounty broker. He received $25, but was swindled out of the balance of his money. After spending three days on Riker's Island, he joined a veteran regiment attached to the Army of the Potomac. Five days after his arrival with the army, he lost a leg and an arm in a skirmish. Yesterday, a letter was received from him at Castle Garden, saying that he would like to have his baggage sent to him at one of the Washington hospitals.

ANOTHER OFFICE.—The American Telegraph Company have opened an office at the St. James Hotel, in this City.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Calendar unchanged. *Part III.*—Nos. 1352, 1428, 1440, 1450, 1452, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1494.

SPECIAL TERM.—No. 13 on Demurred Calendar, Nos. 225, 328 on Calendar issues of law and fact.

Evening Exchange.

100	Erie R.	125¾	100	Rock Island R.	s3 125¾
200	do	125⅞	100	do	125¾
300	do	s3 125¾	300	Fort Wayne	b3 145
200	do	s5 125¾	500	do	145
100	Erie Pref.	s30 114	100	do	s60 138
100	do	114	100	do	144¾
100	do	s3 114	100	do	s3 144¾
100	do	113¾	300	Chic. & N. W. R.	87
400	do	113¾	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	85¾
400	do	b3 113¾	300	Chic. & Alt. P.	100¾
100	do	113¾	100	Terre H. & Alt.	84
200	Hudson Riv. R.	160¾	600	Wabash R.	69
100	do	160⅝	100	Mias & Ro. R.	62¾
200	do	160¾	100	Mias & M. L. G. B	79¾
100	do	s3 160	10,000	do	79
300	do	160	10,000	O. & M. Cer.	66
100	do	s3 159¾	300	Pacific M. S. Co.	235
100	do	s3 159¾	500	Am. Coal Co.	h10 112
700	Harlem R.	122¾	300	Central Coal Co.	13¾
100	do	h2 122¾	100	Canada Coal Co.	11¾
200	do	122¾	100	do	11¾
1600	do	s30 122	500	Quick. Min. Co.	88
200	Reading R.	151¾	3600	do	88
400	do	152¾	590	do	87¾
200	do	f52¾	900	do	87
200	do	h3 152¾	800	do	87¾
200	do	b2 152¾	50	do	87¾
200	do	s3 153	3100	do	87¾
400	do	b3 152	100	do	b5 88¼
600	do	153	300	do	88¼
200	Mich. Cen. R.	149	200	do	b3 88¾
200	Mich. So. R.	116⅞	500	do	83⅞
500	do	117	200	do	s30 88
500	do	s3 117	500	do	h10 88¼
300	do	117⅛	500	do	88¾
500	do	s3 117⅛	400	Maryland Cop. Co.	2¼
600	do	117¾	200	do	b3 2¼
600	Ill. Cen. R.	f49	100	Burl. & Quin.	144
700	Gal. & Chi. R.	125¾			

Cudjo's Cave more than sustains the author's excellent reputation. Though a fiction, it is evidently true to all important particulars. The plot is thrillingly interesting.—*Boston Congregationalist.*

[Advertisement.]

VALUABLE AND CONVENIENT.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, and other troubles of the throat and lungs. They are of great value for the purposes for which they are designed, and it should be known that while they are usually and pleasantly efficacious, they contain no hurtful ingredients, but may at all times be used with perfect safety.—*Boston Recorder.*

[Advertisement.]

SIGNS OF CHARACTER, AND HOW TO READ THEM.—Physiognomy, Phrenology, Psychology, Ethnology, with Portraits and Biography, given in the April Number *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*. Now ready. 15 cents, or $1 50 a year.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

E. H. CRAIGE'S Brooklyn Agency for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machine, No. 336 Fulton-st., up stairs, near City Hall.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 47 | Sun sets..... 6 23 | Moon rises. 1 33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 2 00 | Gov. Island . 2 49 | Hell Gate.. 4 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, J. Hand; Olympus, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool. E. Cunard; Potomac, Sherwood, Portland; Eagle, Adams, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamers D Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Benjamin, Patch, Eastport, Jed Frye & Co.

Ships Aldebaran, (Swed.,) Broman, London, Enoch, Meincke & Wendt; Missouri, (Dutch,) Glasgow, W. & A. Nelson; Victory, Thomas, Liverpool, D. Ogden; Antonia Terry, (Brem.,) Lewis, Shanghai, Olyphant & Co.; Banks Voyager, (Br.,) Wiley, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.; Gustemonde, (Han.,) Koikin, Glasgow, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Agnes, (Brem.,) Lemcke, Valparaiso and Caldera, Fabbri & Chauncey; N. H. Gaston, Parmalee, Barbados, Bishop & Brotner.

Brigs Eunomia, (Dan.,) Egers, Philadelphia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Robert Bruce, (Br.,) Crowell, Matanzas, O. K. King & Co.; William & Mary, Jordan, Aspinwall, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners Rachel Jane, Rooth, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Harriet Newell, Gould, Philadelphia, T. M. Mayhew; Crusoe, Keller, New-Haven, T. M. Mayhew; Hannah E. Chase, Tryon, Hartford, H. S. Rackett & Son; Mary Cobb, Duncan, Port Royal, Buxley & Co.; J. W. Laisley, Lewis, Hilton Head, L. Keony; Uncle Joe, Shaler, Hartford, M. Briggs & Co.; Inona, (Br.,) Turner, St. Thomas, B. J. Wenberg; Kate, (Br.,) Goodsell, Dunmora, W. I., A. E. Goodsell; Flying Fish, Thompson, Gloucester, J. H. Stetson; W. P. Mangum, Thatc

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3907. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Departure of Gens. Grant and Meade for Fortress Monroe.

Important Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

Great Want of Men for the Naval Service.

Further Consideration of the National Bank Act.

The Rate of Interest Fixed at Seven Per Cent.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 31.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. GRANT FOR FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. GRANT, accompanied by Mrs. GRANT, Gen. MEADE, and a portion of his staff, went down the Potomac to-day on a visit to Gen. BUTLER at Fortress Monroe. His mission has an intimate connection with recent changes in commands in the army and the forthcoming campaign.

THE BLAIR FAMILY AND M'CLELLAN.

The President pronounces the statement made in the New-York *Tribune* that the Blair family had recommended Gen. McCLELLAN to command the defences of Washington, to be altogether incorrect.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CONNECTICUT.

Senator WILSON, Gens. GARFIELD and SCHENCK, and Mr. DENNING, leave here to-morrow to attend the great mass meeting at Hartford on Saturday evening.

NAVAL ASSIGNMENTS.

Commander PICKERELL, of the United States ship *Peterhoff*, recently sunk off Wilmington, has been ordered to the command of the *Fort Donelson*, now in Boston harbor.

THE CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was up before the Ways and Means Committee to-day. A reduction in the amount asked for will very probably be made.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Pacific Railroad interests lie untouched, through inability of the committee to agree to anything. An earnest effort is about to be made to reconcile conflicting views, so that necessary and urgent legislation may be effected to.

THE RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad question was up in the House to-day. No indications as to what the final result will be have been developed. Careful polls of the House show about an equal division for and against the bill.

NAVY-YARDS AND NAVAL DEPOTS.

The selection of a site for a navy-yard west of the Alleghanies was considered in joint meeting of naval committees to-day. It was agreed that the sub-committee of Senators and Representatives should start, on Thursday next, on a tour of inspection of points west of the Ohio River. The intense rivalry of interests between New-London and Lesgne Island promises to be fatal to the prospects of either for obtaining the location of a navy-yard. The propriety of presenting two schemes—one for building wooden vessels and another for iron-clads—is under consideration.

DISMISSAL OF COL. WOLFORD.

The following is the official order dismissing Col. WOLFORD:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 24, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 117.—By direction of the President of the United States, Col. FRANK WOLFORD, First Kentucky Cavalry, Volunteers, is dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, for violation of the Fifth of the Rules and Articles of War, in using disrespectful words against the President of the United States, for disloyalty, and for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

[At the request of Gen. GRANT the above Order has been revoked, and Col. WOLFORD reinstated in command.]—ED. TIMES.

FURLOUGHS TO PAROLED SOLDIERS.

Commanders of Departments have been authorized by the War Department to grant furloughs to paroled soldiers within their command, upon the approval of the officers commanding the posts at which they are stationed. The number allowed to be absent at one time is limited to twenty per cent., and the period not to exceed thirty days, to be graduated according to the distance of the applicant from his home; the good conduct of the applicant to be made the rule in granting furloughs. It is also ordered that the names of all soldiers who thus receive furloughs, and their return to their stations, shall be reported tri-monthly to Col. WM. HOFFMAN, Commissary General of Prisoners.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 31.

THE TRANSFER OF SEAMEN—NEEDS OF THE NAVAL SERVICE.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his response to a Senate resolution of inquiry, says no transfers of seamen from the army to the navy have been effected under the recent act of Congress, and thirty-five vessels of war are now awaiting complements of men. Not only are these vessels waiting for crews, but the terms of many seamen now in the service have expired, and the men detained to manage our ships, though justly entitled to discharge. Were they not detained many of the vessels on blockade duty would have to go out of service. This state of things is to be deplored, and is, in a great measure, if not entirely, all but attributable to unfortunate legislation. For the Enrollment Act of the last Congress so nearly ignored the naval service that enlistments in that service were not permitted to be credited on the quotas of those communities from which they were drawn when the draft came to be enforced.

In addition to these obstacles the appropriations for extraordinary bounties for army enlistments, while not a dollar was paid to the sailor, operated to discredit the naval service and held out strong inducements for the military service. The fact that a rigid enforcement of the law would be disastrous in all its effects upon the navy would be so obvious, that attempts were at once made to procure such modification of the draft, or the manner of its execution, as should prevent the withdrawal of mariners from their profession and the incorporation or absorption of them in the army, thereby weakening and crippling the navy. But the military authorities objected that, as the strict letter of the law permitted exemption of mariners from the draft, no credit to any place for naval enlistments, nor in the exention of the law was there any relaxation of the Enrollment Act, whereby the navy could be strengthened and maintained. Earnest appeals were made by the executives of several maritime States, and many of the municipal authorities on the seaboard, claiming that the naval recruits ought justly be credited on their quotas. But they were not allowed. Consequently, the local influences became adverse to naval enlistments, and the navy itself soon began to feel the effects of this policy. Vessels intended to protect our commerce abroad, which should have sailed last Autumn, are still without men, for our whole force is required for the blockade. There is undoubtedly a reluctance on the part of military officers to part with any portion of their commands, but the true interest of the country is the paramount consideration, and should govern on that question. He accommends, in order to supply the existing deficiency in the navy, that mariners, of not less than two years' service, should be transferred from the army to the navy, without having any reduction from the prize money to which they may become entitled, and that so much of the Amendatory Enrollment Act as withholds bounty from sailors transferred from the army be repealed. If legislation, as he believes to be the case, has carried mariners into the military service, they should all be taken out by the most summery process, and transferred to the navy, where their nautical education makes them indispensable, but which education renders them no more valuable than landsman for the duty of a soldier.

A CORRECTION.

In the report of the House proceedings of Monday, it was stated that a resolution reported by Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, "granting the use of the hall of the House of Representatives to the Washington Lecture Association, for the 6th of April, for the delivery of a lecture by GEORGE THOMPSON, late a member of the British Parliament, the proceeds, after paying expenses, to be distributed among the families of the District of Columbia soldiers" was, on the motion of Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, laid on the table. This was an error, as the resolution of Mr. ASHLEY was adopted by a vote of 63 to 40.

COLONELS ACTING AS BRIGADE COMMANDERS.

There are 162 Colonels now commanding brigades without including those temporarily commanding in the absence of the proper brigade commanders. They are thus distributed: In the Army of the Potomac, 33; Department of the South, 7; Western Virginia, 11; Tennessee, 23; Arkansas, 12; Kansas, 1; Gulf, 16; Washington, 12; Ohio, 14; Virginia and North Carolina, 7.

ASSIGNED TO THE CAVALRY SERVICE.

Capt. M. J. ASHE, for some months past Chief of Cavalry in the Department of the Northwest, has been ordered to Washington to serve in the Cavalry Bureau.

STRENGTH OF GEN. CURTIS' ARMY.

It appears from an official communication of the Secretary of War that the strength of the force in Kansas and the Indian Territory, subject to the order of Gen. CURTIS, is 16,000.

RETURN OF GEN. GRANT FROM THE ARMY.

Gen. GRANT arrived in town from the Army of the Potomac at noon, to-day, accompanied by several members of his staff.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 31.

AID TO AGRICULTURE.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) presented the memorial of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, declaring that important and beneficial results from the establishment of the Department of Agriculture had already become apparent, taking away all apology for further timid legislation regarding it, and therefore praying Congress to sustain it with liberal appropriations from the public treasury. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

MR. POWELL'S INVESTIGATIONS.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union,) it was resolved that the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to the Senate all the orders that have been issued from his Department, or by Generals of the Army of the United States, authorizing any person to take possession of any church or churches or house dedicated to the worship of God, or houses or property belonging to any decomunication of Christians in the United States, and that he inform the Senate how many churches, and how much property, and what kind and description has been taken possession of in pursuance of said orders, and where the same is situated, and to what denomination of Christians the property so taken belonged.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to transmit to the Senate the amount of money expended, the number of officers appointed, and the salaries paid, the sums to carry out the act of Congress entitled "An Act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes, approved June 7, 1862," and that he inform the Senate the amount of money received into the Treasury from direct taxes in said insurrectionary districts under the provisions of said act, and the quantity of land which has been sold for taxes in those districts.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MONTANA.

The House bill to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Montana was taken upon motion of Mr. WADE, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. WILKINSON to strike out the word "white" in the fifth section, defining the qualifications of voters and eligibility to office within the Territory.

The amendment was adopted, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowden, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Pomeroy, Morgan, Morrill, Ramsey, Sumner, Wade, Wilson—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Carlile, Davis, Harding, Henderson, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Nesmith, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey—17.

The question being then on the final passage of the bill, Mr. POWELL inquired how many inhabitants there were in the proposed new Territory.

Mr. WADE replied there were 12,000 inhabitants on this side of the mountains, and 12,000 on the other, and the population was being rapidly increased on account of the new discoveries of gold.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) would inquire what suggested the name of the new Territory of Montana.

Mr. WADE could not answer the question.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) by reference to his old Latin dictionary found that the word referred to a mountainous country, and as this was described to be. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) said if the object of Mr. WILKINSON'S amendment was to declare that the Africans should have equal political rights under this bill, he would suggest that he would modify it so as to express such a purpose.

Mr. WILKINSON desired to let his amendment stand in the form in which it had been adopted, so that neither the word white nor black should appear in the bill.

Mr. SUMNER considered that Congress was as competent to interpret the meaning of the word citizen as any other body.

Mr. JOHNSON had a high respect for the Senator from Massachusetts, but notwithstanding his transcendant abilities, he was of the opinion, and he had the support of many learned judges, that the question of the rights of persons of Air can descent to citizenship was an open one, and made so by the Constitution. He referred to the decision in the Dred Scott case, and said if the opinion of the Senate was held in one hand and the decision of the courts in the other, it was barely possible that the weight of authority would be in the latter.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) said the decision of the Supreme Court was a disgrace to the land, and a libel to the law, but not a disgrace to the Supreme Court. [Laughter.]

The bill was then passed, 29 to 8.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) then addressed the Senate on the joint resolution to amend the Constitution to prohibit Slavery. He argued that it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to protect Slavery as a domestic institution as it existed at the time of the formation of the Federal compact.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) contended that under the Constitution there were some things we were prohibited from doing—to revive the Slave-trade, or pass a capitation tax bill. As the Constitution nowhere prohibited us from abolishing Slavery it is clear that we may do so. He argued that Slavery owed its great growth to the Constitution, though not created by it. It was planted in it and has been feeced round and protected by it, so that no power short of the amendment of the Constitution as now proposed could root it out so that the fearful destinies of our sons on so many fields could be dispensed with. The results of the present war are the growth from the seeds of Slavery, wormed into life under the Constitution. He would not blame the patriotic founders of this Government for acts, because they were surrounded by difficulties, and did as well as they could. Washington brought his countrymen to cherish and preserve the Union; but his own State was the first to be the theatre of war for those in arms to overthrow, and, sad to say, his own home could not to-day be visited without the accompaniment of a picket-guard. Slavery, after having abused its prerogative under the Constitution to such an alarming extent, now deserved to die. Slavery, being the ward of the Constitution, had endeavored to smite its guardian. He saw no law or revoking the letters of guardianship. He believed that, like Pharaoh, when he would not let the people of God go, curses would come upon us, if we did not abolish Slavery in this propitious hour.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved the following amendment as a substitute:

"That no negro, or person whose mother or grandmother is or was a negro, shall be a citizen of the United States, or be eligible to any civil or military office, or to any place of trust or profit under the United States."

On this he called for yeas and nays.

No quorum voted.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 31.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. SHANNON, of California, (Union,) from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the Senate bill for the better organization of the Department of Indian Affairs in California.

Mr. SHANNON explained that the bill consolidated the two superintendencies into one, and provided for selling the present reservations, and locating the Indians on more appropriate reservations, to each of which is to be assigned an Indian Agent. The General Superintendent is to receive a salary of $3,000. He advocated the bill on the ground of economy to the Government and benefit to the Indians.

The bill was passed.

THE RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill declaring the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroads and boats to be Post and Military Roads.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) resuming his remarks from last week, said he had already attempted to show, from official documents, that the means of communication between Washington and New-York were notoriously insufficient for the purposes of the Government, and that, one line not being sufficient to do the business, the refusal of the use of an additional line was in fact an inhibition or transit across New-Jersey and a violation of the rights of commerce. The Camden and Amboy Company was an odious monopoly. It appeared, from a volume published by that company, the blue-book of New-Jersey and register of greatness and official dignity, that the said company had taken New-Jersey under their protection, and then censured and praised that company to their inclination. Their wealth was unprecedented, their rates were unjust, and their infringement of all the laws of trade was outrageous. He wished that everybody would read Gov. PARKER'S proclamation. If the Governor had only consulted CALECON he would have found his State rights doctrine much more plainly stated, and in better English. In conclusion, he expressed the hope the House would squelch the monopoly.

THE NATIONAL BANK ACT.

The subject was passed over, and the House went into Committee on the National Bank Bill.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered a substitute for the 30th section, with a view to restore the seven per centum interest on loans, discounts, &c., the committee having yesterday reduced it to six, providing it shall not be greater than the rate established by law in States where such institutions shall be located.

Mr. STEVENS said if the banks chose to charge below seven per cent. they could do it, and there was nothing in the law which compelled men to deal with them. He would regard the vote on this amendment as a test question affecting the passage of the bill.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, (Union,) in reply, said the banks could take less than the legal rates without the authority of this bill. The success of this scheme depended on driving the banks of the States out of existence. He proposed a compromise, providing the interest shall be at the rate established by law in the State where such association is located, not to exceed seven per cent. He spoke for one section of the country. For twenty years the New-England States had charged six per centum, and there had never been such a plethora of money as there was to-day seeking investment. If seven per centum should be adopted, it would add one-sixth more than was ever before paid, falling on mechanics and men of enterprise.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said the common judgment of the country was against a higher rate of interest than six per centum. Seven per centum was higher than elsewhere on the face of civilized earth.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) advocated Mr. STEVENS' amendment. The law now proposed should not be obstructed by State legislation. The action here proposed was to make the currency uniform. and the regulation of the interest was justified under the constitutional clause that fraternal State commerce shall be under the control of Congress.

Mr. HIGBY, of California, (Union,) was in favor of an amendment that the rate of interest shall not exceed the rate established by the law of the State in which the bank is situated, and argued that the question of interest did not affect the uniformity of the currency.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Union,) said they were seeking to tax labor, not in behalf of the Government, but for the benefit of banking capital.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Union,) did not believe in tinkering the bill, as it had come from the able, intelligent, careful and wise Committee of Ways and Means. But by way of compromise, he offered an amendment, providing that any State shall have the right to reduce the rate of interest below seven per centum, as applied to any institution under this act within its limits, and providing further, that the rate of interest so established shall not be less than the legal rate of interest in said State.

Mr. ALLEY'S amendment, together with the others, was rejected.

Mr. STEVENS appealed to the Committee of the Whole to take the question on the substitute, and determine whether the interest should be uniform or not, and not attempt to mar the proposition of the bill, and change it from the purpose it was intended to accomplish.

Mr. DEGOS, of Michigan, (Union,) expressed his views in favor of the interest being regulated by State law.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, said that the country could not have a more uniform currency than "greenbacks;" but this bill proposed to drive them out of circulation by the substitution of three hundred millions of notes issued by the banks.

Mr. COLE, of California, (Union,) remarked that there was no reason why the States should not have control of the interest. The notes can be made uniform by the persons establishing these banks.

Mr. MILLER, of New-York, opposed the regulation of the interest of the States. It should be left to Congress in order to have a stable and uniform system of banking.

The question was then taken on Mr. STEVENS' substitute, which was agreed to.

The substitute in effect restores the original thirtieth section, which provides that every association may receive, charge or retain on any loan or discount made, or upon any note, bill of exchange or other evidence of debt, interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum. The knowingly taking, receiving, reserving or charging a greater rate of interest, is to be held and adjudged as a forfeiture of the entire interest. Those paying it may recover back, in an action of debt, twice the amount of interest thus paid.

The section designating the places of redemption was amended so as to include St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, New-York, San Francisco, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Albany, Cleveland and Milwaukee.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, moved to add Portland, and Mr. FRANK, of New-York, moved to add Buffalo.

Both amendments were agreed to.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) moved to make New-York the only place of redemption.

Messrs. HOOPER and STEVENS opposed the motion.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) regarded this as a business-like and practical proposition, New-York being the only monetary centre, and the only place where a uniform currency can be obtained.

Messrs. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, and RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, opposed the amendment. The latter viewed it as an attempt to strike down the financial interests of other cities, including Philadelphia. He hoped the House would give it a quietus.

Mr. WILSON defended his amendment, showing its financial advantage to the West.

Mr. STEVENS moved a substitute for Mr. WILSON'S amendment, that the notes of each national association shall be received by every other national association at par. He was opposed to centralizing the redemption in a single city.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) said if Mr. STEVENS' amendment was adopted there was an end of the system, and he hoped when the House came to vote on the amendments the committee have adopted, they would reject the little villages added as places of redemption.

Mr. STEVENS' amendment was rejected, 54 against 55.

The amendment of Mr. WILSON, making New-York the only place of redemption, was further discussed. Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, speaking in favor, and Mr. BLOW, of Wisconsin, speaking against it.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, repeated that his object was to secure a lower rate of exchange and a uniform system of currency.

After further debate, Mr. WILSON'S amendment was rejected, 27 against 63.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) moved an amendment proposing that the notes be redeemed in gold. He knew this was out of fashion, but he desired some of the gentlemen on the other side to inform him when the notes were to be redeemed, and in what article.

Mr. SHANNON, of California, (Union,) would answer the gentleman when he would tell him when he (Mr. ELDRIDGE) and his friends would cease their croaking and efforts to misdermine the confidence of the people in their Government, thereby aiding and comforting JEFF. DAVIS; and further, if the gentleman would tell the House when he and his friends would help close the war. The Pacific coast would help materially to pay the gold.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he and his friends would give their aid and sympathy to the other side when those in power would give them the old currency of their fathers—would restore the Constitution which they had wrested away, and when they would unite in the restoration of the Union.

No further action was taken on the bill.

The committee rose, and at 5 o'clock the House

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Another Invasion of Kentucky Probable.

Gen. Buckner Collecting a Force of Rebels at Pound Gap.

Longstreet's Forces Under Marching Orders.

Full Particulars of Forrest's Late Raid.

Horrible Atrocities of the Rebels at Paducah.

Great Gallantry of a Small Band of Union Troops.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Wednesday, March 30.

About one hundred of the rebel force under Gen. FORREST crossed the Cumberland River at Eddyville yesterday.

An officer direct from East Kentucky reports that a large force of rebels is concentrating at Pound Gap, under Gen. BUCKNER.

He says the rebels carry five days' rations and forage, and he thinks that an extensive raid will be made into the heart of Kentucky.

The rebel forces which evacuated Bull's Gap several days since have moved North. It is presumed that they have either gone to join Gen. LONGSTREET in Virginia, or to effect a junction with Gen. BUCKNER at Pound Gap.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

KNOXVILLE, Monday, March 28.

About sixty rebel deserters have come into our lines during the past week, making a total of over 1,100 for the past three months.

They state that all Gen. LONGSTREET'S baggage has been sent back toward Richmond, and that his whole force was under marching orders.

Last night a party of about forty guerrillas captured a Mr. H. FOSTER, of Blount County, and carried him off in the direction of Maysville.

Col. WALFORD left here on Saturday. He has been summarily dismissed from the service.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 31.

The *Gazette* has a dispatch from Chattanooga, which says:

"Gens. SHERMAN, GRANGER, MCPHERSON, SHERIDAN and BARRY were in council all day at the headquarters of Gen. THOMAS.

All was quiet at Ringgold.

Gens. GRANGER and SHERIDAN went to Knoxville on the 29th inst."

THE FIGHT AT PADUCAH.

Atrocities of the Rebels—A Woman Deliberately Murdered—Dead Soldiers Scalped.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 31.

The special dispatch of the *Democrat*, from Cairo, says:

"Rebel prisoners state that the main body of the force which was ordered from Jackson, Tennessee, to Paducah, had returned, Col. HICKS, the Union Commander, being strong enough to repulse any attack.

During the fight at Paducah, the rebels took Mrs. HAMMOND from the hospital and murdered her. Mrs. HAMILTON, Mrs. HOWARD, Mrs. EAGAN and Mrs. MCCHORE were also taken to the front, placed between the two fires, and kept there an hour. Their dresses were perforated with bullets. While the rebel flag of truce was moving forward, the rebels disposed their forces for action. Our men had ceased firing for fear that the women would be killed.

A man has been arrested on the steamer *Anderson*, having in his possession the freshly-taken scalp of a white man, supposed to have belonged to one of our soldiers.

Several persons have been arrested as spies. Among them are two women.

New-Orleans papers of the 23d contain no news."

FORREST'S RAID.

The Capture of Union City—The Repulse at Paducah.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

CAIRO, Sunday, March 27, 1864.

The rebel Gen. FORREST is again on the rampage through Western Kentucky and Tennessee, plundering, burning, killing and doing whatever other damage he can to the rebel cause. Last Wednesday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Gen. BRAYMAN, Commander of the District of Cairo, received information from Col. HAWKINS, of the Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, in command at Union City, that FORREST was reported to be advancing with seven thousand men. Gen. BRAYMAN advised the Colonel to hold his position, if attacked; that he would join him in the course of twenty-four hours, if necessary, with two thousand men. Capt. OBLIN, A. A. G., then proceeded to Columbus and Union City, to ascertain what the true state of affairs was, and found that the facts were as has been reported. He accordingly telegraphed the General that aid was required. Capt. OBLIN left Union City but a short time before the enemy entered. On Thursday morning Gen. BRAYMAN, with the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-fifth Wisconsin, the Thirty-fourth New-Jersey, and Seventeenth New-York, embarked on the steamers Empire City and Gladiator for Columbus, reaching there about noon. As soon as he left the boat, a dispatch from Gen. BRAYMAN, informing him of Forrest's close proximity to Union City, was delivered to him. Shortly afterward a scouting party of the Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, consisting of some half dozen men, rode rapidly into Columbus and reported that they had been cut off from their regiment early that morning. By three o'clock the whole company, which had been joined by STRAUSSMUR'S battery of the Second Illinois Artillery, was aboard the train en route to Union City. Soon after the cars had gone from Columbus another scouting party of about thirty, commanded by a Lieutenant of the Seventh Tennessee, came into the city, saying that they had been attacked by three hundred rebels at Jacksonville early that morning, and prevented from rejoining their regiment. The expedition went within six miles of Union City, where the General was informed that Col. HAWKINS had surrendered his whole force, amounting to four hundred, at eleven o'clock A. M., and had been carried off in the direction of Paducah.

Deeming it useless to proceed any further, the General and his men returned. A negro who escaped reported that the Seventh Tennessee, who were within fortifications, repulsed the enemy, who numbered about one thousand mounted men, twice, when they came up with a flag of truce, saying, if the Federals would not surrender, they would open on them with artillery. No reliable information concerning the capitulation has been received.

In his report of this affair to A. A. G. HARRIS, Gen. BRAYMAN recommends the abandonment of such outposts as Hickman and Union City, as they are considered of no value in a military point of view, and of great worth to the rebels, who are enabled to obtain supplies through the imperfect working of the trade regulations.

When the news of the attack was first received gunboats were sent to Columbus and Paducah to protect those places should the enemy, emboldened by success, make an assault upon them, and the small garrison at Hickman was withdrawn. By some, Col. HAWKINS is very much censured for not maintaining the fight longer, but it must be remembered that the enemy greatly outnumbered him. He was captured once before by FORREST, but, then, as in this instance, he could not contend against such great odds.

Last Friday night information reached us that Forrest had made his appearance at Paducah at 9 P. M., with 2,000 men, and had begun an attack on that city. Col. HICKS, commander of the post, withdrew all his men, some 800, into the fort, and sent the citizens across the river to the Illinois side. The telegraph operator at Mound City said he could see a great light in the direction of Paducah, and supposed the city was in flames. Gen. BRAYMAN being notified of this, sent up the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin to reinforce the garrison. Saturday morning the steamer *Istan* came down, having passed Paducah at 5 o'clock, at which time the buildings occupied as headquarters, Quartermaster's and Commissary's offices, and ammunition depot had been destroyed; also, many other houses, and the steamer *Arizona*, which was on the ways. The enemy appeared to have possession of the town, and the fort and three gunboats had been shelling them vigorously. When the fight began 200 men occupied the fort, and had three days' rations, but soon after 600 other troops were thrown in, and the rations were quickly used up. The *Istan* was ordered to load at Cairo with provisions, and go to the relief of the garrison.

Your correspondent went aboard of this steamer and proceeded to the scene of action, to ascertain what damage had been done. Before we left, however, the *Tycoon* came down with a report that firing had ceased and the rebels had gone. In the meantime the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, which had been here for about a week, under command of Gen. VEATCH, embarked on several steamers for Paducah, hoping to catch FORREST before he could get out of the way. It is said that four thousand cavalry, sent out by Gen. GRIERSON from Memphis, are in his rear. An order was issued from headquarters Friday night, prohibiting the landing of steamboats on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River, between Cairo and Paducah, and the crossing of skiffs from one side of the river to the other without a permit from some military officer.

We arrived at Metropolis at 7 P. M., where we found a number of women and children who had escaped from Paducah the day before. They were seated around a fire on the bank of the river, and apparently making the best of their condition. Here we were told that shelling had again commenced at three o'clock, but it was supposed that the gunboats were trying to drive the enemy out of the woods. At 12 M., it was said, a flag of truce had been sent in by FORREST. Friday evening a rebel who tried to cut the telegraph was shot dead. Capt. HAWKMAN and Capt. CAUGHFIELD, of the Sixteenth Kentucky Cavalry, were wounded in the head, and Capt. BARTLEY in the arm. Sergt. T. HAYS, of the Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry, was killed. Four white men and seven negroes in the fort were killed. Twenty-five houses around the fort were destroyed by the Federals because they afforded shelter for sharpshooters who could fire directly into the fortifications. At Metropolis we learned that just before the enemy came into the city, all the citizens returned to the fort and remained there until Col. HICKS informed them that he could not furnish arms for all, and those who desired to cross the river could do so. Accordingly, many got aboard of the wharf-boat, which was towed by a ferry-boat to the opposite side of the river. As we approached Paducah we saw the camp fires of these people illuminating the river. Provisions were scarce among them, but Col. HICKS had just sent over a supply which had come from Cairo, with instructions to give to the poor but sell to those who were able to pay. It was after dark when we landed at Paducah, but we walked up toward the fort through the smouldering ruins of the once beautiful city. The warehouses and dwellings exhibited prominent marks of the recent struggle. In many places nothing but bare walls and chimneys were standing. Scarcely a building escaped the terrific fire of the gunboats, and many of them were completely riddled by shrapnel and solid shot. The gunboats *Peosta* and *Paw Paw* fired in all about 500 rounds, and had two men slightly wounded. The commander of the latter vessel received a slight scratch on his cheek, and a minie ball passed through his pantaloons. The cabins of the boats were perforated with shot. It was the fire of the gunboats that did so much damage to the town. Had it not been for the navy, Col. HICKS would have had a much more severe contest. Upon arriving within the fort we learned that when FORREST first came in, he formed a line of battle about two and a half miles in length, after which he sent a flag of truce to Col. HICKS, stating that he had enough men to storm and capture the fort, but, desiring to avoid unnecessary bloodshed, he demanded a surrender, promising to treat his captives as prisoners of war, and threatening, in case of refusal, to give no quarter. Col. HICKS replied that he had been placed there to defend the fort; that he was obliged to obey orders, and could not, as an honest soldier, comply with the demand.

While this parley was going on, FORREST advanced his sharpshooters and placed them to houses where they could pick off men in the fort and on the gunboats. The battle soon began, and for several hours raged with great fury. The gunboats poured their broadsides into the city, demolishing buildings and killing and wounding many of the enemy. The guns from the fort thundered forth into the rebel ranks, and, as the Confederates rushed up to their breastworks, mowed them down like grass. FORREST put his best regiments in front, and, notwithstanding they exhibited great courage, some of the men marched up to the very mouths of the guns, they were repulsed four or five times. Their Commanding General said they had never faltered before. There were about eight hundred men within the fortifications, but only about one-third actively participated in the fight. Col. HICKS calmly directed all the operations, and showed such bravery and skill as entitle him to the highest praise. Around the fort lay heaps of unburied rebels and the blackened remains of many beautiful dwellings.

While the battle was raging, parties of the enemy scouted through the city, plundering stores and robbing stables. A large amount of goods was carried away and many horses stolen; none of the latter belonging to the Government were taken, as the rebels were told they were the property of a prominent secessionist. The fight lasted all the afternoon, and resulted in a Federal loss of as stated below, and about 30 prisoners. These were convalescents, and were taken from the hospital; the names of some of them are as follows: Thos. S. Wakefield, Corporal, Co. K, 25th Wisconsin Infantry; Geo. W. Babb, Co. A, 13th Tennessee Cavalry; Thos. Daniels, Co. C, 16th Kentucky Cavalry; Hiram Smith, Sergeant, Co. B, 16th Kentucky Cavalry; Z. Booth, Sergeant, Co. B, 16th Kentucky Cavalry; John Mullin, Co. E, 13th Illinois Infantry; G. T. Sharp, Corporal, Co. K, 43d Ohio; John S. Howard, Corporal, Co. K, 127th Illinois; Samuel Loder, Co. I, 2st Iowa Infantry; John Morehead, Co. E, 9th Illinois Infantry; Hanson Hart, Acting Assistant Surgeon; Simon A. Murphy, citizen; John Jordan, Co. K, 122d Illinois; M. R. Waller, Co. C, 16th Kentucky; J. A. Sadford, Co. B, 16th Kentucky Cavalry; R. J. Martin, 1st Ohio Battery; G. W. Farley, Co. D, 16th Kentucky Cavalry; Isaac Austin, Co. G, 25th Wisconsin; W. J. Bridges, Co. F, 122d Illinois; P. Byerly, Co. I, 29th Missouri; Thos. Pollard, Co. A, 127th Illinois; James Hunt, Co. E, 7th Tennessee Cavalry; W. Watkins, Co. F, 3d Iowa; Henry Nabors, Co. E, 7th Tennessee Cavalry; A. Irwin, S. Hamilton and Robert Barnes. These, with the 400 taken a day or two before at Union City, FORREST offered to exchange for Confederate prisoners, man for man; but Col. HICKS replied that he was not authorized to make any such arrangement. The number of white Federals killed is 14; wounded, 46. Eleven negroes were killed and wounded, all shot in the head.

The rebels had 300 killed and about 1,000 wounded. The latter they took to Mayfield by railroad; the former they left unburied. Among the Confederate officers slain was Brig.-Gen. A. P. Thompson, a former resident of Paducah. The enemy remained about the city until 3 P. M., on Saturday, when they moved off in the direction of Columbus, where it was supposed the next fight would take place. Learning that that place was threatened, your correspondent hurried aboard of the dispatch-boat *Volunteer*, and returned to Cairo this morning.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes regarding the attack on Paducah:

"The dispatches in the press of St. Louis and Chicago do not give a correct statement of the force. In the fort there were about 250 recruits for a United States colored regiment, a portion of the Sixteenth Kentucky Cavalry, without arms, and two companies of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, in all about 500 men.

It was the negro regulars that fought so well. They handled the artillery with great skill, and their bravery is on the tongue of all the loyal men. One of the regiments in the attack on the fort was the Third Kentucky, Col. THOMPSON, who commanded a brigade. This regiment was raised in Paducah three years ago by Col. THEOBMAN, afterward Brigadier-General, and Col. THOMPSON, who was at the time Prosecuting Attorney for the Paducah circuit.

Col. THOMPSON was a man of great influence, and did more than any one else in recruiting the regiment from the chivalry. This was its first visit home. Before the attack was made threats were freely made in the streets that they would capture the fort and kill every damned nigger in it.

In the attack, this regiment was in the advance and suffered the most. Col. THOMPSON was literally torn in pieces by a shot from a siege gun handled by colored men. These colored men were native Kentuckians, and seven of them have offered up their lives for their country.

To Hon. LUCIEN ANDERSON, of that district, the credit is due of getting permission to raise a regiment of blacks, which was done against the opposition of the State authorities.

To Col. HICKS, a noble War Democrat, and all the troops under his command, great credit is due, for their obstinate and successful defence.

Opening of Lake Navigation.

OSWEGO, Thursday, March 31.

The bark *Gibraltar* sailed from here to-day for Port Dalhousie—the first vessel of the season.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Advance of the Union Army, 35,000 Strong—Location of the Rebel Forces—The Cherokees Urged to Return to their Allegiance.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Wednesday, March 30.

About 10,000 effective troops have gone South from this district.

The whole number in the department, under Gen. STEELE, now moving southward, is from 30,000 to 35,000, sufficient to overpower any rebel force opposed to them.

A scout from Gen. PRICE'S rebel army reports that Gen. CABELL'S rebel force, composed of seven or eight regiments, is fifteen miles this side of Washington, Arkansas.

The rebel troops were being moved toward Camden.

The rebel Gen. GANO has some 7,000 to 8,000 Texans at Simmesport.

The rebel Gens. MARMADUKE and SHELBY are at Camden.

The rebels are well supplied with clothing, and an importation of horses from England (?) has just reached them at Camden.

A large number of negroes are being concentrated at Camden.

QUANTRELL is south of the Red River.

Gov. EDWARDS, of the Choctaw Nation, has issued a proclamation urging the Indians of that tribe to return to their allegiance to the Government and repossess themselves of what they have lost during the past three years by associating themselves with the most accursed foes that ever polluted their country.

THE WAR IN ILLINOIS.

The Copperhead Outbreak at Charleston—Strength and Doings of the Insurgents—Rapid Arrival of Troops to Put Down the Rebels.

MATTOON, Ill., Wednesday, March 30.

On the receipt of the news of the riot at Charleston, Ill., two hundred and fifty men of the Fifty-fourth Illinois Regiment, rendezvousing here, went to Charleston.

The rioters having left Charleston before our troops arrived there, pursuit was made, and about thirty prisoners were taken and brought to this place.

The Copperheads in this and the adjoining counties commenced mustering their forces, with the avowed purpose of rescuing the prisoners.

Reports from different sources say that the rioters are from 1,000

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Another Disaster at Sea.

AN UNKNOWN STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

The *Fulton*, which arrived here yesterday from Port Royal, reports as follows:

On Tuesday night, the 29th inst., at 9 o'clock, Cape Heory, bearing southwest sixty-five miles, in a heavy gale, fell in with a propeller, firing guns and making other signals of distress. We anawared by sending up rockets and then steamed towards her. The *Fulton* then being in a partially disabled condition, our motion was very slow. After several attempts, we succeeded in communicating with the steamer, who reported that her engines were broken down, and that she wished the *Fulton* to lay by her during the night, and tow her into a port in the morning. The wind at the time being very violent, it was impossible to understand further. We kept her in sight until 2 A. M., of the 30th, when the *Fulton*, being light, and having no cargo and but a little coal, and living in a bad condition, we were compelled by necessity to go ahead with all power and bring the ship's head to the wind and sea, in order to relieve her. When this was done, the *Fulton* was steered to the southwest in search of the distressed vessel. At seven A. M., having run back the distance, we could not see anything of her. The weather being thick at the time, and it still blowing a gale, and taking into consideration the condition of the ship, we being short of coal, and very crank, we were reluctantly obliged to proceed on our course.

Serious Shooting Affray in a Lager-bier Saloon.

Yesterday afternoon several men, partially intoxicated, became involved in a quarrel in a lagar-bier saloon, a No. 259 Bowery, in regard to the payment of some drinks. During the altercating a young man named PATRICK DOOLEY drew a revolver and fired at one of his antagonists. The ball missed its mare end took effect in the right side of the neck of Mr. WEINBERGER. It extended some distance inward, and inflicted a wound so serious that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Officer BADENHOP, of the Chief Clerk's Office at Police Headquarters, happened to be passing at the time, and seating DOOLEY rushing out of the premises followed by the crowd, he joined in the chase and after running several blocks, the officer, aided by others, succeeded in effecting his capture, not however, until DOOLEY had made three or four ineffectual attempts to shoot his pursuers. His revolver missed fire every time. He was taken before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs Police Court, where, after a preliminary examination, he was committed to await the result of WEINBERGER'S injuries. The latter resided at No. 21 Christie-street. It is reported that he kept a billiard saloon and a shooting gallary at the place where he was shot.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

JOHN REYNOLDS, convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced to two years' confinement in the State Prison. Prisoner was convicted of killing PAT. MATTHEWS, and was tried over a year ago, his case having been removed to the Supreme Court on a writ of error.

ALEXANDER FERGUSON pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

FRANCIS QUINN pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon, and was sent to the State Prison for five years.

THOMAS MURPOY pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

EMMA BLAIR pleadad guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

SUDDEN DEMISE OF A SOLDIER.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, on the body of PETER P. LATOPIN, a soldier lately attached to the Forty-seventh Regiment N. Y. S. V., who died suddenly at No. 21 Grand-street, at a late hour on Wednesday night. Dr. GEORGE B. BOUTON made a post mortem examination, when it was ascertained that death was caused by the rupture of an anuerism of the ascending aorta. The jury rendered a verdict accordingly. Deceased was 27 years of age and a native of Louisiana. He enlisted in the Hawkins' Zouaves soon after the breaking out of the rebellion. After serving for some time in that regimeot, he was discharged, and subsequently enlisted in the regiment known as the Eclans Perdus, (Lost Children,) from which he was transferred to the Forty-seventh New-York Volunteers.

NEW-YORK SKATING CLUB.—The regular monthly meeting of this club will be held this evening, at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24. The annual election for officers will take place, and the skates to be presented to the Sanitary Fair will be on exhibition.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—MARCH 31, 1864.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Co.	113	200	Den. M. Co.	12⅜
6,000	U. S. 6s, '65 C.	150	92	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	173
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	99⅜	800	Erie R.	124⅜
12,000	do	99⅜	500	do	124⅜
3,000	Brook'n City 7s, W. L.	108	1000	do	124⅜
2,000	Ky. State 6s	101⅜	400	do	124⅜
5,000	Virginia St. 6s	50	200	Erie Railway P.	113
1,000	Ga. State 6s	60	100	do	112⅜
2,000	Mo. State 6s	73½	1300	do	112
25,000	do	73¼	200	Hudson R. R.	160
5,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	75⅜	100	do	160⅛
30,000	do	75⅜	250	do	160¼
4,000	Cal. State 7s	134	160	do	161
10,000	O. & Miss. C.	65¾	400	do	161
10,000	do	66	200	Harlem R.	122
10,000	do	66⅛	600	do	123
50,000	do	66⅜	500	do	124
10,000	do	67¼	900	do	125
30,000	do	67	100	do	121
10,000	do	67⅛	1000	Readtog R.	153
7,000	N. Y. C. 6s	110	500	do	153⅛
5,000	Er. 3d M. 8s	117½	200	do	152⅝
1,500	Hnd. R. 1st M.	112	200	do	153⅜
3,000	do	111	7200	do	163⅜
4,000	Hnd. R. 3d M. 8s	154	1000	do	154
8,000	Hnd. R. Ba. Cy.	158	1000	do	154
5,000	Al. & T. R. 2d M. P.	95¾	1600	do	154
5,000	Chic. & N. W. 1 M.	96	100	Mich. Cen. R.	149
5,000	H. & S. J. R. 1st	102	200	do	148⅝
50,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	95	100	do	148¾
3,000	Mil. & P. Du C. 1 M.	108	656	do	148
3,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	103⅜	200	M. Se. & N. I. R.	117
500	Cl. & P. 1st s. 4th M.	90	100	do	117⅜
40,000	M. & Mo. L. G.	79	100	do	117⅜
10,000	do	79⅜	800	do	117¾
5,000	Mar. 1st M. B.	81	100	M. S. & N. I. R. G.	147⅜
50	Bank of Commerce	112¾	100	Ill. Cen. F. Stock	135
10	Bank of N. Am.	111	300	do	135⅜
10	Am. Exc. Bank	119	100	Ill. Can. R. Scrip	148⅜
10,000	Amer. Gold	164¾	2500	do	148
200	Canton Co.	69⅜	300	do	147⅜
100	do	69⅝	500	do	147⅜
100	do	69¾	200	do	147⅜
100	do	70⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	125⅜
100	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	236	100	do	125⅜
50	Peon. Coal Co.	219	500	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	98⅜
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	83	100	do	99
100	do	b30	83¾	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	121
200	do	83¾	1000	Cleve. & Tol. R.	119
3100	do	90	100	do	b30	87
1200	do	90⅜	50	M. & P. du C.	2d Pr.	90
100	do	91	1000	Tol. & Wab. R.	69
1000	do	b30	98¾	600	do	89⅛
200	do	98¾	1000	do	70
100	do	s10	90	200	Tol. & Wab. Pr.	85
100	do	b10	90	700	P., F. W. & C.	153¾
300	do	s10	89⅝	600	do	153¾
50	Ceo. Am. Tr. Co.	b10	49	100	do	s10	143
300	Pacific M. S Co.	234½	100	do	s60	139
10	do	235	100	do	s30	141
25	do	234	300	do	b30	143
200	Copake Iron M.	16¾	500	do	b30	144
450	do	15	100	do	b30	143¾
300	Mend. Mioing Co.	9	450	do	s10	143¾
200	Wy. V. C. Co.	9¼	100	Alt. & T. H.	84¾
208	Mariposa M. Co.	41¾	300	do	85
1500	do	42	100	do	o10	85¼
50	do	b15	42¾	100	do	s10	85⅝
100	Alt. & Pac. M. Co.	34	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	67¾
200	Cen. M. Co., Col.	13⅜	200	do	67
1000	do	14	50	Chic. & N. W. Prf	87
200	do	14¾	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	95
100	Q. H. G. M. Co.	28	100	do	95⅜
550	Lehigh & Susq. C.	20	100	Chi. & Alt. Pr.	100⅛
100	do	19¼	600	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	82⅜
100	Inter. Coal	105	100	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr.	63
100	do	106⅜	400	Hao. & St. J. R.	84
100	do	106	25	H. & St. J. R. Pr.	65
100	N. Y. Cen.	143¾	200	do	70
1200	do	143	200	do	69
100	do	b10	143¼	100	Chi. & Mil. R.	92
33	do	142⅜	100	Miss. & Mo. R.	62⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	110	550	Erie R.	124⅜
4,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr C.	99⅜	200	Mich. Cen. R.	147⅜
40,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	67¼	400	do	b10	148
30,000	do	67	100	do	147⅜
200	Canton Co.	h10	70¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	117
200	do	70	100	do	117⅜
300	do	b10	70⅜	100	do	117⅜
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	84	600	Ill. Cen. R. S	147⅜
50	Peon. Coal Co.	87	500	do	147⅜
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	86¾	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	125
100	do	86¾	400	do	125⅜
100	Del. & Hud. Can. C.	236	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	125⅜
100	do	237	300	do	125⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	143	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	119⅜
100	do	b10	143	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	125⅜
100	do	142⅜	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	145
100	do	142⅜	100	do	145⅛
100	do	142⅜	500	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	87
100	do	142⅜	300	do	87⅜
100	do	142⅜	100	do	87⅜
100	do	142⅜	800	do	89
100	do	142⅜	500	Tol. & Wab. R.	70
100	do	b10	142⅜	1000	P., Ft. W. & C.	143
100	do	s30	142⅜	100	do	h10	143
100	Amer. Coal Co.	110	100	do	145
100	do	110⅜	100	do	b30	145
1000	do	111	25	M. & P. du C. R.	85
1600	Quick. Min. Co.	89	150	do	85¾
200	do	89¾	100	do	b30	85¾
200	do	89¾	600	do	87
3100	do	90	100	do	b30	87
1200	do	90⅜	50	M. & P. du C.	2d Pr.	90
100	do	91	1000	Tol. & Wab. R.	69
1000	do	b30	98¾	600	do	89⅛
200	do	98¾	1000	do	70
100	do	s10	90	200	Tol. & Wab. Pr.	85
100	do	h10	90	700	P., F. W. & C.	153¾
300	do	s10	89⅝	600	do	153¾
50	Ceo. Am. Tr. Co.	h10	49	100	do	s10	143
300	Pacific M. S Co.	234½	100	do	s60	139
10	do	235	100	do	s30	141
25	do	234	300	do	b30	143
200	Copake Iron M.	16¾	500	do	b30	144
450	do	15	100	do	b30	143¾
300	Mend. Mioing Co.	9	450	do	s10	143¾
200	Wy. V. C. Co.	9¼	100	Alt. & T. H.	84¾
208	Mariposa M. Co.	41¾	300	do	85
1500	do	42	100	do	o10	85¼
50	do	h15	42¾	100	do	s10	85⅝
100	Alt. & Pac. M. Co.	34	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	67¾
200	Cen. M. Co., Col.	13⅜	200	do	67
1000	do	14	50	Chic. & N. W. Prf	87
200	do	14¾	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	95
100	Q. H. G. M. Co.	28	100	do	95⅜
550	Lehigh & Susq. C.	20	100	Chi. & Alt. Pr.	100⅛
100	do	19¼	600	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	82⅜
100	Inter. Coal	105	100	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr.	63
100	do	106⅜	400	Hao. & St. J. R.	84
100	do	106	25	H. & St. J. R. Pr.	65
100	N. Y. Cen.	143⅜	200	do	70
1200	do	143	200	do	69
100	do	b10	143¼	100	Chi. & Mil. R.	92
33	do	142⅜	100	Miss. & Mo. R.	62⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. C. R.	143⅞	300	Cleve. & Pitts R	s3	125
100	do	s3	143¾	900	do	125⅛
100	do	143¾	800	do	125⅛
100	do	143¾	400	do	s30	125⅜
100	do	c	124⅜	100	do	125⅜
100	Erie R.	o	124⅜	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	125⅞
300	do	c	124⅜	100	do	125¼
300	do	b10	124⅜	100	Chi. & Tol. R.	b5	150
300	do	124⅜	300	Chic. & R. I.	123
200	do	b3	124⅜	100	P., F. W. & Chi.	143⅛
500	Erie R. Pr.	111⅜	100	do	143⅜
400	do	s3	111⅜	100	do	b3	143¾
100	Buo. R. & Sx-d.	160⅜	300	do	143¾
100	do	o	160	400	M. & P. Du C.	86
100	do	160¼	200	do	86¼
100	do	160⅜	100	do	b10	86⅜
200	do	b3	159⅜	100	Chi. & Alton R.	95⅜
2,00	Harlem R.	126	200	Tol. & Wabash.	69
400	do	127	200	do	69¼
1200	do	s30	126	400	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	84
200	do	b5	126	35,000	O. & Miss. C.	66⅜
600	Readiog R.	153¼	30,000	do	67
1100	do	b3	153¾	10,000	do	66¾
400	do	s	153	100	Pac. M. S. Co.	233
6000	do	s3	153¼	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	s10	83⅜
200	do	153¾	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	s10	83⅜
500	Mich. Cen. R.	148¾	200	do	83⅜
300	M. S. & N. I. R.	117	200	do	b5	83¾
200	do	b2	111	200	Quioksil. M. Co.	h10	87
200	do	o	116⅞	5100	do	86¾
100	Ill. Cen. R.	c	147⅜	100	do	b3	86⅜
400	do	b3	147⅜	700	Qtz. Hill G. M.	s30	27
500	do	b3	147⅜	300	Mar. Min. Co.	42¾
100	do	c	147⅜	300	Cen. Colorado	14¾
800	do	s3	147⅜	200	Denver Mining Co.	12⅜
200	do	o	147¾	$5,000	Sandy Riv. C'l & Oil Co. 1st M. B.	101¼
800	do	147¾
200	do	s3	147¾	200	Canada Cop. Co.	11⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Central	143.	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	s3	67⅜
900	Erie R.	s3	124⅜	300	do	67⅜
300	do	124⅜	100	do	b3	67⅜
1500	do	124⅜	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	s3	143⅞
100	Erie Pr.	112	300	do	143⅞
100	do	112½	100	do	h10	143¾
100	do	112¾	100	do	h10	143¾
800	Hnd. R. Rex-d.	b3	161¾	100	do	s10	143¾
100	do	161¾	400	Mil. & Pr. du Ch.	89
100	do	b30	162	300	T. H. & Alt.	85
200	do	s3	161½	100	T. H. & A. R. Pr.	99
50	do	161¾	750	Chi., Bur. & Q.	143¾
100	do	161¾	20,000	Ohio & Miss C.	67⅜
200	do	b5	162	40,000	do	67¾
100	do	162	10,000	do	67½
1200	Har. R.	127¾	10,000	do	b3	67⅝
700	do	s30	127	200	Pacific Mail.	232
200	Reading R.	s3	154¾	100	do	230
300	do	154¾	100	do	b3	230
300	do	b3	154¼	200	Canton Co.	70¾
300	do	154¼	50	do	s30	70
400	do	s3	111½	1800	Cum. Coal	84½
100	Buo. R. & Sx-d.	160⅜	100	do	84¾
100	do	c	160	100	do	84½
100	do	160¾	200	do	84¾
100	do	160¾	100	do	b3	84⅞
200	do	b3	159⅜	100	T. H. & Alt. R.	s3	84⅛
2,00	Harlem R.	126	200	Tol. & Wabash.	69
400	do	127	200	do	69¼
1200	do	s30	126	400	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	84
200	do	b5	126	35,000	O. & Miss. C.	66⅜
600	Readiog R.	153¼	30,000	do	67
1100	do	b3	153¾	10,000	do	66¾
400	do	s	153	100	Pac. M. S. Co.	233
6000	do	s3	153¼	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	s10	83⅜
200	do	153¾	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	s10	83⅜
500	Mich. Cen. R.	148¾	200	do	83⅜
300	M. S. & N. I. R.	117	200	do	b5	83¾
200	do	b2	111	200	Quioksil. M. Co.	h10	87
200	do	o	116⅞	5100	do	86¾
100	Ill. Cen. R.	c	147⅜	100	do	b3	86⅜
400	do	b3	147⅜	700	Qtz. Hill G. M.	s30	27
500	do	b3	147⅜	300	Mar. Min. Co.	42¾
100	do	c	147⅜	300	Cen. Colorado	14¾
800	do	s3	147⅜	200	Denver Mining Co.	12⅜
200	do	o	147¾	$5,000	Sandy Riv. C'l & Oil Co. 1st M. B.	101¼
800	do	147¾
200	do	s3	147¾	200	Canada Cop. Co.	11⅜

THURSDAY, March 31—P. M.

The Customs demand for Gold to-day was supplied at 163½ ℔ cent., or ½ ℔ cent. below the rate of yeaterday, and 2 ℔ cent. below Tuesday's rates. The price in the open market, on speculative operations in the Gold Room on Exchange-place, was ahead of the Treesury standard 1@1½ ℔ cent., which gave the office a demand for $375,000. There wee no export demand for Gold, but the *short* sellers, on speculation, were again troubled to make their deliveries to the opposite party. The rates on London were 178@178½ ℔ cent., which are relatively cheeper by 1½@2 ℔ cent. than to ship Gold.

The new subscriptions to the 10.40 years Loan, reported to day, are as follows:

Sixth National Bank	$331,000
First National Bank	159.900
Treasury Office	42.000
Together	$532.900

There is continued activity in the market for Money, and a very large emount of borrowing going on for Stock Exchange speculation at 6@7 ℔ cent. The ratee upon Merchant peper are firmer at 6@7 ℔ cent., owing to the speculative movements last week, and this in General Foreign and Domestic Merchandise. There is a liberal supply of Money from lenders at these rates, though mere discrimination is, perhaps, shown in the selection of the collateral taken from Stock Exchange horrowers than when prices were less inflated.

The Stock Exchange movement was comparatively steady throngh hoth Boarda on the Railway Shares; the turn, on some descriptions, was to rether lower prices then yesterday, hut the differencee made from hour to hour ere not such as to indicate preeent weakness in the speculation. On the Miscellaneous Share list there was great excitement in Quicksilver Compeny, which sold up to 90@90½ ℔ cent., and subsequently declined to 86½ ℔ cent. The transections in the Stock were nnuaually heavy last night and to-dey, end the merket wae made more excited in consequence of the feilure of one of the *shorts*, noticed yesterdey. The Central Gold of California advenced 1@1½ ℔ cant. end International Coal 2 ℔ cent. over Tuesdav's salea.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were mede as compared with the same hour on Wednesday. The Government Stocks have been steedy, through the day, in prices, without much actual huainess. The Railway market waa generally firm and some descriptiona, like Hudson and Reeding, quite hnoyant. Gold was 165@165½ at same hour. The price of Pacific Mail is 6 per cent. tower than yesterday.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coio	164	165⅜	Mich. Central	149½	148⅜
U. S. 8s, 1861	112⅜	112⅜	Mich Southern	116⅛	117¼
N. Y. Central	143⅜	143¾	Mich Guaranti'd	144⅜	147⅜
Erie	125⅛	124⅜	Illinois Cen	118⅜	148¾
Erie Prefarred	114⅜	111⅜	Pittsburgh	126	125⅜
Hudson	160¾	162	Fort Wayoe	114⅜	143⅞
Pacific Mail	236	230	Rock Island	125¼	125¼
Harlem	122⅝	127¼	Galena	126	125¾
Caoton	69½	70¼	Reading	151¾	151
Treas. Cer. new	99¾	99¾	Quicksilver	88⅜	89¾
Toledo	148⅜	149⅜	Cumland Coal	84	84⅜
Northwest	67	67⅜	Mariposa	42	43⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	American Exchange	119
Merchants'	111	Chatham	100⅜
Mechanics'	115	Bank of N. America	111
Union	120	Hanover	104
City	152	Irving	105
Phœnix	105	Metropolitan	121
Tradesmen's	112	Citizens'	108
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Market	104⅜
National	112	Corn Exchange	110
Mch'ts Exchange	103⅜	Continental	104
Commerce	113⅜	New-York County	141
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	105	Imp. and Traders'	109
Broadway	170	Park	139¼
Ocean	99⅜		

The Railway Mortgages continue firm for nearly all descriptions. The following bids were mede to-dey:

N. Y. Cen. 8s	109	Chi. & N. W. firsts	85⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	105	Chi. & N. W. seconns.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116⅜	Dal. L. & W. 1sts	115
Erie 3ds, '63	117	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie 4ths, '80	124	Tol. & Wab. seconds	84
Erie 5ths, '88	124	M. & P. Du Ch. firsts	108
B. N. Y. & E. 1sts	108	Gal. & Chic. Ext	115
Hnd. R. 1sts, '69	110	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	110
Hud. R. 2ds, a. f. '85	120	Chi. & R. I. firsts	108⅜
Hud. R. 3ds, '75	158	Cleve & Tol. S. F.	116
Hud. R. Convt., '67	158	N. J. C. seconds	114
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	127	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. firsts	112¾
Harlem new 1sts, '82	123	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	109
Mich. S. seconds	107	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	89
M. S. & N. I. S. F.	112	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	29¾
Pacific R. Guar.	61	Chi. & Alt. Income	96
Al. & T. H. seconds, Prf.	95¾	Ohio & Miss certific'ts	66⅜
Al. & T. H. 3d g Income	90	Atlantic & G. W.	103
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104		

Mr. F. S. ENTZ, with Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., was to-day admitted to membership in the Stock Exchange Boerd.

Messrs. G. A. ROBBINS & SON advertise by private sale the new 6 ℔ cent. Loan of Jersey City, twenty years to run, interest April and October.

The Stock Exchange firm of LOCKWOOD & NORRIS retire from active business to-morrow, but on their dissolution as general partners, become special partners of MR. B. VAN VLEET, who continues the business at No. 17 William-street.

We have been requested to call attention to the $2,000,000 Loan of the County of New-York (6 ℔ cent. Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds,) bids for which will be opened at the Comptroller's Office, on Saturday, April 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The 20,000 shares offered by the Consolidated Gregory Company, were taken up in less than an hour to-day, and after the closing of the books applicetione for over 10,000 shares ware rafneed. Ninety thousand sharee of the 100,000 of the Corydon Mining Company have also been taken.

Sales of Real Estate.—MARCH 31.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

House and lot No. 19 West 24th-st. $16,400

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. E. WILKINS & CO.

One brick stable south side 36th-st.	$6,000
One brick stable adjoining 36th-st.	4,400
Two brick stables adjoining 36th-st., each	3,750
One brick stable adjoining	4,450
Brick stable east side 36th-st.	5,450
One stable adjoining 36th-st.	4,400
One stable adjoining 36th-st.	4,200
One stable adjoining 36th-st.	4,150
One stable adjoining 36th-st.	4,650

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 31, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 7 bbls. Ashes, 10,054 bbls. Flour, 388 bbls. and 557 bags Corn Meal, 22,045 bushels Wheat, 1,002 bushels Corn, 80 bushels Rye, 6 500 bushels Barley, 60,350 bushels Oats, 657 bushels Malt, 5,277 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,668 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 50 bbls., at $8 75@$8 87½ for Pots, and $10 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues in moderate demand, at bnoyant orices. We quote: Java, 45c.@47c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 38c.@40c.; Rio, 38c.@40c.; St. Domingo, 35c.@35½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair demand and very firm. Strict Middlings, 76c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,100 bales.

FRUIT—The demand has been more active, chiefly on speculation, for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 45@$4 55, and Buncb do. at $4 10@$4 12½ ℔ box; Currants, 16½c. @17c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demend, to-day, at uniform prices. Sales since our last 8 300 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 45@$6 65; poor to choice extra State at $6 70@$7 10, chiefly at $6 80@$7 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brends, at $7 15@$7 30, the latter an extrsoie, ℔ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$6 45 @$6 65

Extra State	6 70	@ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 80	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-boop, ahip'g brd's.	7 15	@ 7 30
Extra Onto, trada aoo family brands.	7 35	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 15	@ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 20	@10 25

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at previous prices; sales since our last, 700 bbls., at $6 95@$7 75 for very poor to good superfine; $7 80@$10 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands. ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered; sales, 500 bbls. extra, at $6 85@$8 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $5 45@$6 30 ℔ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand at $5 50@$5 60 for Jersey; $6 15@$6 20 for Brandywine ℔ bbl. Total sales, 230 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and somewhat nominal. Sales to-day have been confined to 14,500 bushels, including Amber Western, at $1 70@$1 72, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 65@$1 69; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 65@$1 67, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 63@$1 69, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring $1 61@$1 64, ℔ bushel. Corn is in moderat demand at reduced prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 36,000 bushels, at $1 30@$1 32 for mixed Western, in store; and $1 28@$1 29½, chiefly at $1 29@$1 29¾ for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye continues inactive, at $1 25@$1 28 ℔ bushel. Oats are in less demand at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 88c.@89c.; Western at 89½c.@90½c.; State at 89@90c. ℔ bushel. Barley continues in limited request. at $1 30@$1 53, as extremes, ℔ bushal. Barley Malt, at $1 50@$1 55 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in moderate demand, at $1 25@$1 40 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request et 18c.@30c. for poor to strictly choice, ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet but steady, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 35@$3 40 ℔ gallon; Tar at $24@$25 ℔ bbl.; Resin at $23@$42 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are in moderate demand at steady prices. We quota: Crude Whale at $1 08@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 57@$1 60; Bleached Wintar Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 82½@$1 87½; Linseed at $1 59@$1 61; No. 1 Lard at $1 10@$1 15; City Red at 78c.; Olive at $2 10@$2 12½ ℔ gallon, and $6 25@$6 37½ and $5 25 for pints end quarts; Crudo Petroleum 31c.@32½c., here; Refined do. at 60c. @63c. free, and 50c.@52c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is decidedly more active at firmer prices. Sales since our last 8,100 bbls., at $23 81½@$24 12½, closing at $24@$24 12½ for New Mess, and $24 25 for May delivery, and $24 50 for July and August; $22 50 for Mess, last season's packing; $22 25@$22 37½ for two year old Mess; $24@$26 for Old and New Clear Mess; $22@$23 50 for Thin Mess; $23@$24 50 for Western end City Prime Mess; $18 25@$20 50 for Old and New Prime. ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, at 13c.@14¾c. for Hems, and 9¾c.@10¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 1.000 packages. Bacon is in more demand at 11¾c.@14½c., according to quality, ℔ lb.; sales since our last 750 hxs., for immediate and future delivery. Lard is declining to-day; sales 900 tcs. end bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 13c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at full rates; sales 350 bbls. at $16 25@$18 for Extra Mess, and $13 25@$16 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess $25@$26; Indie Mess $28@$29; Chicoe India $40@$42 ℔

AUCTION SALES

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 22, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on and after March 30, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864:

The lease of the franchise of the ferry now established north of and immediately adjoining the present ferry slip at the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot at South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33, East River, New-York, to the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or some other point adjacent thereto.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the lease to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The lease for each of the above-named ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City charter in relation to ferries, and also contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeably to such rules, regulations, by-laws as are now or may hereafter from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the same time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller for the punctual payment of the rent quarter yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached twin engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 40 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

PRIZE STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1864,
At 12 o'clock M., on board the vessel,
THE PRIZE STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND,

her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies, at Pier No 30 North River, iron; side-wheel. Length, 248 feet; width, 23 feet; depth, 11 feet; has two oscillating engines. Tonnage, about 750.

Cards for examination at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st. Terms at sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 37TH-STREET AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) N. Y.,

West 37th-st.—The desirable three-story brick and basement frame house and lot on the south side of West 37th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., and known as No. 278 West 37th-st. The house is 22 feet front and rear by 25 feet deep, with extension, and has Croton water. Lot 25 feet front and rear by 98 feet 9 inches deep.

There is an alley-way of 3 feet to a stable on the rear of the lot. Maps and further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer,
BY SIMEON DRAPER.
Office, No. 30 Pine-st.

TRUST AND DIVISION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, on

WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864,
At 12 o'clock,
at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway.

46 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,
As follows:

3 lots northwest corner of 8th-st. and 3d-av.
3 lots northeast corner of 80th-st. and 4th-av.
20 lots nor h side of 8 th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
20 lots north side of 7th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

Commencing 100 feet from 4th-av., all adjoining.

These lots will be sold under the decree of the Special Trustee, without reserve, and the title must be perfected on or before the 30th day of April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The terms of sale, which will be liberal, will be announced at the time of sale. One-half of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum.

For further information, or for maps of the property, apply to the auctioneer.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE

in the township of West Farms, known as Longwood Park.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings, by order of the Executors of estate of the late Charles Denison, deceased, the late residence of Charles Denison, deceased, situate in the township of West Farms, Westchester County, east of the river turnpike, and in full view of the East River and Flushing Bay, less than two miles from Harlem Bridge and only half a mile from Third-avenue Railroad extension, with improvements, consisting of dwelling, barns, coach-house, ice-house, stables and grapery. The grounds (over seventy-one acres) are in the highest state of cultivation, and inclosed in superior stone walls. It is capable of being divided into numerous villa sites for suburban residences, for which it is admirably calculated. Its close vicinity to the city enhances its value as an investment, or for public charitable institutions, its salubrious atmosphere makes it very desirable. Terms at sale. Maps and full particulars may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL

at auction, on FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

LEXINGTON-AV.—The two very desirable three-story, basement and under-cellar high-stoop houses and lots on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and East 27th-st., and known as Nos. 66 and 68 Lexington-av. The houses are in good order, and have all the modern improvements. Each house is 19 feet 9 inches front and rear, by 40 feet deep. Lots 19 feet 9 inches front and rear, by 51 feet deep. Houses can be seen from 10 to 11 o'clock daily.

Maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINSA, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL

at auction, on SATURDAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood and black walnut suites in brocatel and reps, mahogany French bedsteads, hair, husk and straw mattresses, palliasses, feather bolsters and pillows, French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre and side tables, rosewood and mahogany bookcases, wardrobes, mahogany extension tables, washstands, oil cloth, matting, silver-plated ware, crockery and glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, APRIL 1, AT

10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture contained in the private residence No. 118 West 47th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; rosewood parlor suites, oval French plate mirrors, lace curtains, black walnut dining-room furniture, cutlery, china dinner and tea sets, plated ware, mahogany bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, oil-cloths, kitchen furniture, &c. Catalogues at sale.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-St.—TUESDAY, April 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock, P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, $33,000 Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri 7 per cent. Construction Bonds, $1,000 each, guaranteed by the State of Missouri; coupons of and from July 1, 1865, are attached to the bonds.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, APRIL 4, AT

12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, four brick tenement houses, four stories and cellar, on 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., well rented and in fine order; most of the purchase money can remain.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,
FROM
Store No. 6 Barclay-st.,
At 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
TUESDAY, April 5, 1864,
87 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON.
28 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
FROM PRIZE VESSELS,
Sloop RACER, Sloop LYDIA,
Sloop GARABALDI, Sloop HOPE,
Sloop MARIALOUISA, Schooner ELIZA,
Sloop MARY.

Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before the sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
Southern District, Florida.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

SUPERB PARISIAN FURNITURE, BUHL

&c., Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Bronze and Glass Chandeliers, Real Bronzes, large costly Vases, Marble and other Statuary, French and Bohemian Glass, costly Oil-paintings, &c., the property of P. Mallard, Esq., of New-Orleans, being the entire stock of this extensive establishment, removed to this City for sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on THURSDAY, 31st inst., and FRIDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock each day, the above costly goods, mostly made in Paris to order, consisting in part of about 50 large pier and mantel glasses, do. frames, oval do., superb parlor suites, covered in flowered brocade, silk brocatel and reps; antique do., marquetery do., buhl do., ebony do., bookcases, secretaries, rosewood dressing-bureaus and bedsteads, etagères, papier-mache boxes, &c.; lace curtains, fancy chairs, richly carved armoir-à-glace, library tables, inlaid centre-tables, French engraved crystal glass, Bohemian do., dessert sets mounted, ormolu and silver, ormolu and bronze clocks, large bronzes, rich painted vases, Parian and bisque figures, rich chandeliers, hall stands, and other costly articles. Refer to catalogue.

RICH AND COSTLY OIL-PAINTINGS,

comprising about 60 pictures. Among them is a full-length portrait of Washington by Peale, landscape by Sir J. Lawrence, originals by Boucher, R. Savery, Van Bloemen, Lebrun, Hogarth, Cartier, Benard, Latour, Meads Nos, Vanmont, and others, all of great merit. They can be examined, with catalogue, at the above place until sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 33D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell

at auction, on FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST 33D-ST.—The three-story and basement frame cottage and lot No. 122 West 33d-st., south side, 100 feet east of 7th av. House 17.6 by 21 feet, with court-yard of 15 feet in front, and has bath-water and gas on every floor. Parlors and halls frescoed—all in good order. Lot 17.6 by 42 feet.

Terms—10 per cent. and an auction fee of $10 on the day of sale; balance on or before May 1, when the deed will be delivered and possession given.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

JAMES C. MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE IN WASHINGTON CITY,

D. C., by catalogue, of Seventy-nine first-class building lots, belonging to the "Davidson estate," on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, April 5, at 5 o'clock, at the auction rooms of JAMES C. McGUIRE & CO., corner of 16th and D streets.

SEVENTY-NINE FIRST-CLASS BUILDING LOTS, belonging to the "Davidson Estate," comprising some of the most eligible building lots to be found in the city, situated principally on the high grounds north of Pennsylvania-av., between 9th and 15th sts. west, in the best improved and most desirable part of the city for private residences.

For descriptive catalogues, with terms of sale, &c., apply to JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 23 Pine-st., New-York.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Piano-forte, billiard table, pier mirrors, velvet tapestry and 3-ply carpets, cottage furniture, &c.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, a very large and extensive assortment of really good furniture, most of which has been in use since May last. There are several parlor suites in good condition, velvet, tapestry and ingrain carpets, French plate mirrors, enameled cottage suites in solid oak, wardrobes, secretaries, bookcases, extension dining tables, dressing bureaus, secretary chandeliers, one rosewood billiard table, marble bed, one rosewood piano-forte, &c. Also, no pay storage and charges, about 6 dozen patent paint mills. Sale will be peremptory.

R. WALTERS Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF A SPLENDID

collection of sea shells, corals and curiosities from all parts of the globe. To be sold without reserve or limit, THIS DAY, at 2 and 7 P. M., at No. 206 Chatham-square. The largest and finest collection of marine specimens ever imported to this continent, comprising no immense variety of shells, large and small, every kind of corals and curiosities, numbering over 1,500 different specimens, being more than 100 for every 1 possessed by any got-up sale in this City. Some of the rarest cabinet specimens for naturalists and conchologists. Shells sold at any time, wholesale and retail, by private sale, packed and sent to all quarters. Orders promptly attended to.

T. BOYTON, Sole American Agent.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer—Office No. 43 Wall-st.,

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, APRIL 5,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., near the depot at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, the horses, carriages, sleighs, harness, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Perry Ayres. Trains leave 27th-st. at 11.30.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL AT

auction on SATURDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a coupé rockaway, in good running order.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by two young women, situations, one as chambermaid and fine washer, and the other as nurse and seamstress; can do up fine muslins; have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, or would do fine washing and ironing; has five years' good reference. Call at No. 152 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, a capable young woman would see a situation as chambermaid and laundress; can do French fluting, and thoroughly understands her work; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or as laundress alone; understands French fluting; the best of City reference. Call at No. 6 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best City reference given. Apply at No. 600 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted as chambermaid; will assist in washing, and can give good reference. To be seen at No. 25 West 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a German Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; best City references given. Inquire at No. 161 East 47th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl as cook, in a private family; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 248 Thompson-st., corner of 4th.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTed, situations by two young girls; the one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; the best of City references from her last place, where they have lived nearly 3 years. Call at No. 6 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable girl desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS WANTS A situation; has City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the fancy store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress; understands finting; will go to the country; City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS nurse; one who is competent to take care of children, or the entire charge of an infant; has the best of reference for four years from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 266 East 15th-st., top floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation as nurse and seamstress, by an experienced person having ten years' reference; can dress ladies' hair in the latest styles: will do anything required. Address, for two days, No. 164 East 31st-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman desires a situation as wet nurse. Call for two days at No. 223 East 24-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as waitress, who understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 111 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av.

A WHEELER & WILSON OPERATOR wants places in private families to go out by the day: can baste, button-hole all kinds of clothing. Send note for English seamstress, No. 282 Mulberry-st., top room.

MRS. WHITFIELD, (FORMERLY OF the Church Home,) is supplying families with Protestant and Catholic cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, small girls, housework rs, at No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK ON A steamer, or as captain's or purser's clerk, by an active and energetic young man who can give first class references. Address J. B. C., care of Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT book-keeper, entry or general clerk, or any mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good references. Address ASSISTANT, care of Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or general clerk in any wholesale business, by an experienced and energetic young man, who can give good reference. Address INDUSTRY, care of Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS BUTCHER OR HERDSMAN.—A SINgle man, 20 years of age, wants a situation as butcher or herdsman; has no objection to any part of the country. Address JAS. B. BOLGER, No. 9 Railroad-av., Jersey City.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable man of exemplary character, a situation as coachman; has had long experience; is an excellent groom and good driver; good references. Can be seen at No. 143 East 16th-st., private stable, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single man, as coachman in a private family in the vicinity of New-York; good reference from the last place; no objection to assist in the garden. Address T. D., Box No. 246 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted to do chamberwork and waiting or sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted as coachman and groom, by a single man who thoroughly understand his business; is a good groom and steady driver. City reference from last employer. Address M. A., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A Scotch Protestant young man desires a situation in City or country; is a good hand over horses; drives well; no objection to help in a garden or farm. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a Protestant young man as coachman and gardener, has good City reference. Address J. P., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—HOUSEMAID.—A MAN and his wife want situations, as gardener and take care of horses, and make himself useful, woman to do housework; good reference given. Apply at No. 669 3d-av., for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY single men, who thoroughly understands his business, as a flower, fruit and vegetable gardener; also, greenhouses, hot and cold graneries, &c. Address M. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; has the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a man who understands greenhouses, greeries, grounds, &c.; City reference. Address A. B. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS HEAD GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTed, as head gardener, by a Scotchman, (single,) who is thoroughly conversant with his business in all its branches, graperies, greenhouse, flower and kitchen garden. Apply or address, for two days, to J. O., Fleming & Davidson, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—A SITuation wanted, by a man as gardener or coachman, who thoroughly understands gardening business and flowers; understands the care of horses; is a good City driver. Address Y. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by an experienced Protestant single man. Address B. P., Kepler's, No. 252 4th-av., corner 20th-st.

AN ENGAGEMENT IS WANTED BY A Scotchman, as head gardener and farmer; is a good florist and grape grower; would lay out a new place; references unexceptionable. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A RESPECTABLE MAN, who is a good farmer and an excellent hand over horses and cattle; his wife a good cook and baker, washer and ironer, desire situations. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

HELP WANTED

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
DEP'T. OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

TEN CONTRACT PHYSICIANS WANTED for immediate service in the Department of the Gulf. For further particulars, apply to the MEDICAL DIRECTOR, No. 458 Broome-st., N. Y.

A COOK AND GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A Wanted, a nice tidy Protestant girl or woman to cook, wash and iron and do general housework in a small private family, with good testimonials. Apply for two days at No. 219 9th-st., near 2d-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a Protestant girl as cook, and to assist in the washing; good City references required. Apply at No. 6 East 12th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID—WANTED, A Protestant American girl to do general housework for two persons. A suitable person can obtain a good home. Wages, $8. Address J. C., *Journal of Commerce* Office, corner Wall and Water sts.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT seamstress. Apply, with recommendations, at No. 25 Washington-square, from 9 to 10 o'clock.

SALESMAN WANTED.—E. B. JAFFRAY & CO., have a vacancy in their Mens' Furnishing Department. A salesman of experience and ability may make a permanent and advantageous engagement.

WANTED—FOR THE RETAIL, A FEW FIRST-class salesmen.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th sts.

TAILOR WANTED—TO GO TO THE COUNtry. Call at Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WAITRESS (COLORED) WANTED—IN A private family; the situation would be permanent for a suitable person; undoubted City references required. Apply at 44 Cedar-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS AND A CHAMbermaid to go to Newport, R. I., with a private family; both must be Protestant and well recommended. Apply at the Clarendon Hotel, Parlor No. 33, between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A MAN AS GARDENER, AND WIFE to cook; no incumbrance; must understand their business. Also, a young man to take care of and drive horses, and make himself useful on a farm. Call, on Friday, from 1 to 3 P. M., at No. 71 7th-st.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, firemen and boys, for one year. Apply in the clothing store, No. 403 Pearl-st., corner of Vandewater.

BOY WANTED IN A LAW OFFICE.—Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 170 Post-office.

ERRAND BOY WANTED—IN A DOMESTIC goods commission house. Address K, Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office, with reference.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—WITH FIXtures and dwelling attached, No. 99 Henry-st., New-York.

BUSINESS.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO communicate with some business firm of permanent character, who would, after a satisfactory year on salary, admit, without capital, to a respectable interest, a reliable man, who is competent to conduct a business correspondence, is familiar with mechanical drawing, and is a practically trained mechanician, and experienced in the general machine designing and manufacturing business. The business must be such that all its requirements shall be consistent with strict honesty and moral uprightness. Salary about $2,500. Address SUPERINTENDENT, Box No. 114 *Times* Office, with name and locality, and stating the nature of the business. City preferred. Communications will be treated confidentially.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS WHICH CAN BE established in any city or large town, West, South or East; it is protected by letters patent; has been in successful operation in New-York for three years, where it can be seen and any amount of reference obtained in its favor; it requires but little capital to carry it on; is attended with none of those outside expenses and perplexities of ordinary business; it is strictly cash and connected with the more wealthy class of people. Any person looking for business upon which to locate cannot find anything which, for the capital invested, begins to compete with it. Address, with real signature, E. S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

$1.000.—FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE, splendidly located on the west side of the City; a rare opening for a young physician and druggist: doing a large business. Also, a farm of 38½ acres; superior land, good house, fruit, &c., in Westfield, N. J.; $5,000. Address B. H. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A PRINTING Office, containing all the materials for book and job work, and patronized by the leading publishers. For particulars address PRINTER, Box 164, *Times* Office.

HOSIERY STOCK IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—With good will and lease of store. Stock cost $3,600—for sale at a bargain. Address E. BUCHANAN, Box No. 713 New-York Post-office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN THIRD-AV. near 125th-st., opposite the Harlem Park, thoroughly fitted up and stocked, and doing a good business. A rare opportunity for a good druggist. Apply in person.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

STATIONERS and PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane, respectfully solicit orders. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery, Diaries, &c., at low prices.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited

C. A. ST. JOHN, NO. 59 PINE-ST., STATIONER, Printer, and Bookbinder. Orders respectfully solicited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE N. Y. PORT SOCIETY—Corner Madison and Catherine sts. Seats free. Preaching next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. A. McGLASHAN, Pastor. Communion at 2 P. M. At 7½, monthly concert for seamen, with correspondence and addresses.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID STORE PROPERTY, Nos. 371 and 373 Broadway, between Franklin and White sts.; each 25x150, running through to Franklin-alley, built in the best manner, five-story, white marble. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF COUNTRY HOUSE AND FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS will sell on THURSDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, "Birch Hill," residence of late Sarah R. Embree, two miles from Glen Cove, near Matinecock Meeting House: About 2½ acres of good land, two dwelling houses, one new 24x36 feet, with wing 16x20, the other, gardener's house, five rooms; large chicken house and yard, about 60 fruit and ornamental trees, vines, small fruits, asparagus, &c. Situation healthy, views very fine, both water and inland; good school, churches, &c. Also entire furniture, piano, velvet and Brussels carpets, brocatel curtains, &c. Apply on premises, or to R. C. EMBREE, Executor, 37 Wall-st.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AND FOUNDRY FOR SALE.—All that extensive mill property and foundry known as the Union Mill, situated on the river Delaware, and on the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal, one mile below New Hope, Bucks County, Penn. The mill lot contains 12 acres of land, in connection with which is Wells's island, containing 10 acres. Upon this island is an invaluable shad fishery and an inexhaustible supply of building sand and paving-stone. The mill is a frame building two stories high, 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, with a basement and coving attached, also frame, 47 feet long and 40 feet wide. These buildings have been used for the purpose of manufacturing farming implements, and also as a grist mill. They contain the necessary shafting and gearing for manufacturing purposes, and also two pair of burr millstones, bolts, &c., for milling purposes. The Foundry is a stone building 58 feet long, 41 feet wide, with cupola, and so situated as to have the use of power from the mill. The water power is unfailing, the dam being kept in order by the Canal Company. The mill having been idle for a short time, is necessarily somewhat out of repair. The above property is well worthy the attention of parties desirous of an establishment for any kind of manufacturing purposes, as the room is ample. The facilities for transportation are unequaled, the buildings being situated on the back of the Canal, and within a mile of the depot of the Belvidere & Delaware Railroad, at Lambertville, N. J. The Mill property and the Island will be sold separately or together, as may best suit purchasers. Terms easy. Persons desirous of viewing the premises or obtaining further information, are referred to J. H. ANDERSON, Lambertville, N. J., or to the subscriber, No. 214 Walnut-st., Philadelphia. THOMAS CAIN.

VALUABLE WATER POWER FOR SALE Or Located at Stockport, Columbia Co., N. Y., 1½ miles from a depot on the Hudson River Railroad, at which place there is a wharf, which can be used free of charge. There is a fall of 18 feet, and the supply of water is never failing. The improvements consist of a building of stone and brick, 18x17 feet, with good overshot wheel 14 feet in diameter, and a stone and wood building 60x34 feet, with good overshot wheel 14 feet in diameter. The dwellings are sufficient to accommodate about 25 families. The property will be sold in parcels or together. Price $15,000. The owner would entertain proposals for organizing a manufacturing company, and would himself become directly interested in such a company. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake: easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. S. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS, DESIROUS OF CHANGING LOCATION OR STARTING ANEW.—Your attention is called to Elizabethport, New-Jersey, as being the best point near New-York, on account of the low cost of coal from the Lumbers, now vacant, offering all the advantages of the City. Please examine the place before locating elsewhere. Lots for sale on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to COOLEY & HEIDRITTER, Agents, Elizabethport, or E. R. KELLOGG, 139 Pearl-st., N. Y.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable real estate to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway:

LEXINGTON-AV.—Nos. 66 and 68, valuable houses.
BROOME-ST.—Valuable lot, near Pitt.
WEST 33D-ST.—House and lot, No. 122.
WEST 37TH-ST.—No. 278, handsome house.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, in the village of Huntington, L. I., a house 24x48, basement and kitchen, range, boiler, pump, &c., two parlors with sliding doors, 3 bed rooms, store-room, pantries, cellar, &c., stable and workshop, all in good order; grapevines and some small fruit trees. The lot is 125x150. The place is well shaded; the plan of the house can be seen at JOHN COGERS, No. 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

FOR SALE ON WASHINGTON-AVENUE, Brooklyn, east side, between Gates and Green avs., a beautifully situated three-story and basement brick house, the northerly house of three, with bay windows and court in front, gas, water, &c., in modern style; lot 16.8½x120 feet; price $4,000. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 24 Court-st., Brooklyn.

GREAT REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT.—27 acres building ground adjoining East New-York, having two railroad fronts. The land is admirably adapted for manufacturing and building purposes generally. Will be sold at $800 per acre; adjoining land is selling at $150 per lot, or $1,900 per acre. H. A. MILLER, No. 74 Pearl-st, or C. R. MILLER, East New-York.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The fine four-story high stoop brown-stone house, No. 14 East 37th-st., between Madison and Fifth avs.; house, 25 by 60 feet, with all modern improvements; lot 25 feet by half of the block. For particulars inquire of FOSTER & NICKERSON, No. 109 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP brick house and lot No. 304 West 43d-st., south side, between the 9th and 10th avs.; the lot is 19 feet by half the block, and rented to a good tenant until May 1, 1866, at $600 per annum; $3,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to ADMIRAL ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-story brick dwelling house and lot No. 148 Macdougal-st., three doors from the Washington Parade Ground; has all the modern improvements and is in the best order. For particulars inquire on the premises, No. 148 Macdougal-st., between Amity and 4th sts.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 22 by 40 feet; gas, range, hot and cold water, bath and water-closet, well built and in the finest condition; garden in rear the whole ground 22 by 200 feet. Apply on the premises, Ryerson-st., east side, first house north of Gates-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 73 RYERSON-STREET, BROOKlyn, furnished or unfurnished; modern improvements; immediate possession. Property and residence in 55th-st., near 7th-av. Two lots in 55th-st., near 10th-av. GEORGE M. REA, on premises, or No. 68 Wall-st., rear stair

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Roberto il Diavolo.

WALLACK'S—The Road to Ruin.

WINTER GARDEN—Lorlia's Wedding.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Leap Year; or, The Ladies' Privilege.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Fool's Revenge.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours: Saphosa; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Wrestler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

ART GALLERY—(No. 756 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Recitations.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Benefit of Mrs. W. G. Jones—Soldier's Daughter; Jerry Ledrew and Sarah the Jewess.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Photographiana.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

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Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

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One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year... 8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Port Royal, March 27, arrived here last evening. Matters in the Department of the South were generally quiet. A naval expedition up the St. John's River captured at Lake George, the rebel steamer *Hattie Brock*, laden with 100 bales of cotton and a quantity of rice, tobacco and other articles. Brig.-Gen. J. P. Hatch had gone to Jacksonville to relieve Gen. Seymour, who was expected at Hilton Head within a short time. The rebels are supposed to have taken a portion of their forces from our front at Jacksonville and Palatka.

A dispatch from Fort Smith, Ark., March 30, says about 10,000 effective troops have gone South from that district. The whole number in the department under Gen. Steele, now moving southward, is from 30,000 to 35,000, sufficient to overpower any rebel force opposed to them. A scout from Gen. Price's rebel army reports that Gen. Cabell's rebel force, composed of seven or eight regiments, is fifteen miles north side of Washington, Ark. The rebel troops were being moved toward Camden. The rebel Gen. Gano has some 7,000 to 8,000 Texans at Shreveport, La.

Private Thomas Abrahams, Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New-York Volunteers, who was on guard over Private Wm. J. Boyle, confined for murder at Williamsburgh, Va., and who permitted the said Boyle to escape to the enemy, with the information of Gen. Butler's movement toward Richmond, (communicated by Abrahams to Boyle,) has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to be shot to death with musketry at Yorktown, Va., and the President has confirmed the sentence.

The Copperheads in Illinois seem to have got up considerable excitement. They are reported to have increased their forces near Charleston, Coles County, the scene of the first outbreak, to 1,000 or 1,500 men, and were intrenched at a place called Copaun's Mill, ten miles south of Charleston. The Sheriff of Edgar County, with a band of despersdoes, had also joined the insurgents. The military was rapidly assembling to "crush the rebellion."

Reports from Eastern Kentucky state that a large force of rebels is concentrating at Pound Gap, under Gen. Buckner. The rebels carry five days' rations and forage, and it is believed that an extensive raid will be made into the heart of Kentucky.

On the 29th ult., a party of fifty-six men from the frigate *Minnesota*, under Capt. J. M. Williams, left Fortress Monroe, and proceeding in small boats up Chuckatuck Creek, landed at daylight on the 30th, marched inland, and captured a Lieutenant and twenty men belonging to the rebel signal service, without firing a shot.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe announces the arrival at that place, on the 30th ult., of Robert Ould, the rebel Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners.

Gens. Grant and Meade left Washington yesterday for Fortress Monroe, on a visit to Gen. Butler.

Col. Wolford, who recently made a disloyal speech at Paris, Ky., has been summarily dismissed the service by order of the Secretary of War.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the House Bill providing for a territorial government for Montana, was passed, with an amendment striking out the word "white" in the section which prescribes the qualifications and officeholders in the Territory. The joint resolution for an Anti-Slavery amendment to the Constitution came up, and was opposed by Messrs. Saulsbury and Davis, and advocated by Mr. Clark. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, a bill was reported for the better organization of the Department of Indian Affairs in California. The Raritan and Delaware Railroad Bill was taken up, and Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, spoke forcibly in its favor. The National Bank Act was considered, and after much discussion, an amendment offered by Mr. Stevens, fixing the rate of interest that banks may charge at seven per cent., was adopted. Another amendment was adopted, designating as places of redemption the Cities of St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, New-York, San Francisco, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Albany, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Portland and Buffalo. A motion to make New-York the sole place of redemption was rejected. Without concluding its action, the House adjourned.

LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the following were among the bills reported: Against granting the Staten Island Ferry Company a new slip; to amend the charter of the Fire Department of the Eastern District of Brooklyn; against authorizing the Harlem and Spuyten Duyvel Canal Company to reduce its capital stock; amending the charter of the New-York Sixpenny Savings Bank; permitting gas companies to lay main pipes in turnpike roads; authorizing the Commissioners of the Land Office to lease to Shepard Knapp the title to certain lands under water in Kings County. The bill for the improvement of Grand-street, Brooklyn, was passed.

In the Assembly, a message was received from the Governor, transmitting the annual report of the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor. The Cross-town Railroad Bill, after debate, was laid on the table. The Soldiers' Voting Bill being the special order, it was discussed at length, and the whole subject was finally referred to a Select Committee of seven, with instructions to report on Saturday morning. Both Houses adjourned to attend the funeral of Rev. Dr. Campbell.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamer *Fulton*, which arrived from Port Royal yesterday, when about 65 miles from Cape Henry, on the night of March 29, spoke a two-masted propeller firing signal guns. A heavy gale and the high sea prevented any effectual efforts to relieve her, although the *Fulton* spoke her and endeavored to lay by her through the night. On the next morning the propeller was not in sight.

Col. R. H. G. Minty, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, well known as a dashing officer in the Army of the Cumberland, has been tried by court-martial for disobedience of orders, and honorably acquitted.

The grand Irish National Fair, under the auspices of the Fenian Brotherhood, opened in Chicago on Monday last. The rain prevented any extensive out-door display. Lieut.-Gov. Hoffman, Long John Wentworth, and others made speeches.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday, but did not transact any important business. They adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

In the General Sessions, yesterday, John Reynolds, convicted of killing Pat Matthews, and Alexander Ferguson, who plead guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, were sentenced, each, to two years in State Prison; Francis Quinn for an assault with a dangerous weapon, to five years, and Thos. Murphy, for larceny from the person, to two years.

The Police of the City have contributed to the Metropolitan Fair the munificent sum of $4,000, and the money is in the hands of the treasurer.

Yesterday afternoon Patrick Dooley had some difficulty in the saloon No. 259 Bowery, and fired a revolver at his antegonist. The ball missed the one it was intended for, but entered the neck of a Mr. Weinbrager, inflicting what is supposed to be a fatal wound. Dooley fled but was pursued and captured by the Police, whom he made several vain efforts to shoot.

The price of Gold to the Importers to pay Customs yesterday was 163¼ ₩ cent. In the other market speculation was ahead of this rate, the price being 165¼@¼ at 4 o'clock. Stocks left off firm. Money active.

Breadstuffs were quiet, and prices generally favored buyers yesterday. An active demand prevailed for Fruit, Sugars, and the principal kinds of Provisions, especially Pork, which was dearer. Cotton, Hay, Hops, Leather, Petroleum, Linseed Oil, Seeds, Spices and Coffee were salable and firm. Tallow was inactive. Whisky attracted less attention, and closed heavily. Hides, Fish, Metals, Molasses, Navel Stores and Tobacco were lightly dealt in. The Freight Market was very dull.

Mr. Lincoln's Re-election and Rebel Discouragement.

In a speech just delivered in Portland, Gen. Neal Dow, who for nine months has been a prisoner at Richmond and other points, detailing his personal observations, made the statement that "at present the rebels are looking anxiously at movements at the North in relation to the next Presidential election, and their hope is that some other man than Mr. Lincoln may be nominated and elected." He testified that they would regard the election of any other person as a sure indication that the loyal North tires of the war and means to change its policy. This special spite of the rebel press against President Lincoln, has long indicated the same thing. His "tyranny," as it is termed, is uniformly treated as the special motive power of the war. Their fixed idea is, that if an end could somehow be made of that, the war itself would speedily come to an end.

This idea, doubtless, springs quite as much from blind feeling as from sober thought. When a man is hard pressed, he is apt to fancy that a change of any sort would bring relief. So long as a change is in prospect, even though there may be nothing promising in it, he yet is very sure to keep up his hope by imagining that somehow it may turn to his advantage. This is as true of a whole people as of an individual. It is human nature. There has never been a people so unimaginative and unimpassioned that it did not have some influence over them. It always operates, more or less, even though reason is dead against it.

But in this case reason is not dead against it. Just the contrary. If Abraham Lincoln shall be superseded by the nominee of the Democratic party, there would almost surely be an abatement of the war, and a resort to negotiation. The rebels would understand that this negotiation, once begun, would result, sooner or later, in securing their independence. It might take a long while to clear the way for this consummation, but it would in all probability be reached before the Copperhead Presidency ended. The war once suspended would never be resumed. The path of peace once entered upon, there would be no steps backward. The rebels know this, and therefore attach not the slightest consequence to the protestations of our Copperheads that no peace is possible without the Union.

But if Mr. Lincoln's successor were to be not a Copperhead, but a genuine Union man, the rebels yet would find in the fact some hope of relief, from the uncertainty what the policy of the new President would be; whether that policy, when developed, would be acceptable to the Northern people, and whether it might not breed a disaffection and discord that would rend and ruin the Union party. Indeed, no Northern man can say that this is impossible. There certainly are policies, which have zealous advocates in some quarters, that never could be practically applied, without the most determined opposition of the great body of the Northern people—policies which bear against some of the most rooted popular convictions of political right and expediency. For instance, many Anti-Slavery leaders maintain, with great vehemence, that no rebel State ought to be restored without a guaranty that the liberated slaves shall have the right of suffrage and every privilege of highest citizenship. Does any sane man believe that the next President of the United States could devote himself persistently to that object without convulsing the Union party with internal strife. One of the chief official virtues of President Lincoln has been his consummate discretion in pushing no policy that the great loyal body of the people would not heartily accept, and aid in furthering. He has known how to keep Union sentiment, in a wonderful degree, united and compact. We do not believe that any other public man has the combination of qualities that could have so happily secured this. There can be no assurance that it would be realized at all under any man, however loyal, not yet tried. This is a matter of exceeding consequence, and the rebels recognize it. The great danger to the Union cause, from the beginning, has been the danger of dividing into two hostile camps upon some of the tremendous questions which the progress of the war is constantly evolving. Such a division, once established, would very soon so weaken the Government as to make the further effective prosecution of the war impossible, and would assure the success of the rebellion. We say, then, that the placing any other man in our Presidential chair, at this stage of the war, however zealous he might be for the war, would raise this strong hope in the rebel heart, and would be a new stimulus to keep the rebel flag flying.

The reëlection of President Lincoln by the unanimous vote of all the vast loyal majority of the North, would do more than anything else to shut off the last hope of the rebels. His war policy, developed through three years, and thoroughly tested, needs only the complete ratification of the people to stand as an adamantine barrier against all possibility of "Confederate" independence. It would confront the rebels like doom itself. Though yet only foreshadowed, the rebels even now shrink from it. The political event which, of all others, they most deprecate, is the election of Abraham Lincoln to a second term of office. As it is with them, so is it with their Northern sympathizers.

Emigration from Europe—Skilled Workers Wanted.

It is greatly to be regretted that there is not some organization, either governmental or private, on a scale sufficiently large, and composed of persons sufficiently prominent in character and standing to give it credit and influence abroad, to aid in promoting the immigration from Europe of skilled workers. We are receiving immense numbers of unskilled laborers, invaluable, no doubt, for agricultural and other purposes, but all branches of industry are suffering severely, and likely to suffer still more, from the want of mechanics and artisans. There are thousands of such, both in England and on the Continent, in a half-starving condition, who would be only too glad to get over here if they got a chance. The most desperate efforts are being made by the Secessionist Press, and persons working in the Secessionist interest, to prevent emigration to America, by the circulation of the grossest misrepresentations as to the condition of the country, and the effect of the war on the laboring classes. General statements in our newspapers are not sufficient to counteract this. They do not reach the persons whom it is desirable to influence, and if they did would not remove their doubts or difficulties. What is wanted is personal and well accredited agency, and funds to help the movement. And it ought not to be confined to England. If anything of this kind were attempted on a great scale, the habits and intelligence of the class of persons from which the immigrants would be drawn, ought to be duly considered. With our system of Government, the moral and mental condition of those who come to settle in the country is of the highest importance. It ought not to be forgotten that they are to be fellow-citizens, as well as fellow-laborers, and that their character, therefore, is of full as much importance to us as their skill.

Looking at the matter in this light, neither the English nor the Irish possess as much value as several of the Continental nations. The social and political condition in which they have been kept at home, breeds certain vices which it takes a generation to eradicate. They have less self-respect, less adaptability—particularly the English—are less temperate and self-controlled than either the Swiss, Germans or Italians. There was some very remarkable evidence on this point given before the English Poor Law Commissioners in 1840, by M. Escher, of Zurich, an engineer and cotton manufacturer, employing nearly two thousand laborers, of different nations:

"The Italians' quickness of perception," he says, "is shown in rapidly comprehending any new description of labor put into their hands; in a power of quickly comprehending the meaning of their employer, and of adapting themselves to new circumstances, much beyond what any other classes have. The French workmen have the like natural characteristics, only in a somewhat lower degree. The English, Swiss, German and Dutch workmen, we find all much slower in natural comprehension. As workmen *only*, the preference is undoubtedly due to the English, because, as we find them, they are all trained to special branches, on which they have had comparatively superior training, and have concentrated all their thoughts."

He adds, that as "men of business, or of general usefulness," he would prefer being surrounded by Saxons and Swiss, owing to their very careful general education;" but an Englishmen "will be comparatively helpless to adapt himself to all the circumstances that may arise—to give sound advice, or write clear statements or letters on his work." And as regards the character of English workmen, he says:

"Whilst in respect to the work in which they have been specially trained, they are the most skillful, they are in conduct the most disorderly, debauched, unruly, and least respectable and trustworthy of any nation whatsoever whom we have employed—and in saying this, I express the experience of every manufacturer on the continent to whom I have spoken. * * * These characteristics do not attach to the educated English workmen are relieved from the bonds of the iron discipline in which they have been restrained by their employers in England, and are treated with the urbanity and friendly feeling which the more educated workmen expect, and receive from their employers, they (the workmen,) completely lose their balance; they do not understand their position, and after a certain time become totally unmanageable and useless."

In every scheme for promoting immigration these things certainly ought not to be lost sight of, although the impression is only too general, that as long as we can add to our *numbers*, all is well. We are discovering every day, however, now, that quality as well as quantity is of importance in men as in other things.

Our City Bench Illustrated.

Cooke, the notorious bounty broker, who was recently convicted of swindling recruits, was liberated last week on bail, by Judge Barnard, on the motion of District Attorney Hall. The *Evening Post* thought fit to comment upon the occurrence and, mistakenly as it seems, cast the blame on Judge Barnard. This functionary, however, is not a person to let himself be assailed with impunity, so he delivered, on Wednesday, a vigorous reply from his place on the bench, and, according to the report of the *Herald*, closed as follows:

"As for the person who wrote the article, it was a well known fact that he was living in open adultery with a colored woman, and was, therefore, beneath his notice."

We should be very sorry indeed to attempt to prescribe to Judge Barnard the way in which he should defend himself against his assailants or detractors. This is generally regulated by a man's own taste, temperament and education, and if the Judge's favorite weapon is the sort of language we have just quoted, we are not simple enough to suppose that at his time of life there is much hope for a change. But as citizens of New-York, we think that we have a fair right to ask that quarrels, which necessitate the use of the lowest billingsgate, be not carried on upon the judicial bench, or that slang and scurrility shall not be heard issuing from one of our judges in open court.

We are satisfied that although the sense of decency seems to be rapidly declining in the courts of this City, it is increasing on the part of the public, and that there is at this moment a larger number of persons in the community who are shocked and disgusted by the scandalous behavior of the bench and bar, than ever there were before. It is to the attention of the public, therefore, that we commend this incident. There are few Americans, we would hope, who will bear of it without some amount of honest shame and indignation, and we trust that those who experience these sensations will endeavor to keep them alive until 1866. There will then be an opportunity of getting rid of the system, to which we are indebted for Judges like Messrs. Barnard and McCunn. We have now had sixteen years' experience of it, and we believe there are not twenty respectable lawyers or intelligent laymen, who are not satisfied that it has proved an unmitigated curse. In this City it is useless to look for improvement without a change in the Constitution. The class which elects our Judges here can only be improved by a long course of education and long exposure to better influences than now rescue them; and in the meantime the very foundations of public morality are sapped by the elevation to the judgment-seat of men whose walk and conversation, no community which can boast the presence in its ranks of either Christians or gentlemen, can help feeling to be a public calamity and public disgrace.

The Illinois Disturbances.

It was thought a curious fact last Summer that Lee's advance North, should have been so quickly followed by an insurrection here in New-York. It is just as curious that Forrest's advance to the Ohio, and his attack upon Paducah, should be so quickly followed by an outbreak in Southern Illinois. We are not prepared to say that there was an understanding. In either case, between any of the Copperhead leaders and the rebels, for a joint movement. The secret society of the Golden Circle, which is known to have extensive ramifications all through the North, and which is also known to be in the interest of the rebellion, might doubtless furnish great facilities for such concurrence of action against the Government; yet, there being no proof, we make no charge.

But one thing is certain: there is a dangerous element in the loyal States, both East and West, which ought to be closely guarded against. It is the ranker sort of Copperheadism, and don't differ one whit from the rebel spirit itself, except geographically. The one lies North, while the other lies South. The one consequently is subject to the restraint of governmental authority and loyal opinion, while the other gives itself vent without let or hindrance. It, indeed, requires no particular arrangement or understanding between the rebel spirit South and the traitorous spirit North, for the latter begins to show defiance and resistance against the Government, in precise correspondence with the proximity of the former. It is almost as much a natural law that this should be the case, as that a cloud charged with electricity should, in approaching, produce commotion in another likewise charged. It is quite a necessity that there should be some such manifestation. It is said that Lee will make another attempt upon Pennsylvania during the coming Summer. We do not think this likely, for Lieut.-Gen. Grant will probably give Lee quite as much employment as he can attend to nearer home. But if Lee does once cross the Potomac, we hazard nothing in saying that the effect will be plainly visible in this City, in a restlessness among certain classes of the Copperheads that, but for military repression, would result in another direful outbreak.

We attach no special danger to this local insurrection in Illinois. It probably embraces not more than a thousand active participants, and, notwithstanding its supplies of arms and its petty intrenchments, will, in all likelihood, be very speedily quelled by Gen. Heintzelman. The offence has consequence only as a symptom. It reveals the deadly malignity of much of the Copperheadism of the day. It shows that Copperheadism in its completest type, its full development, is nothing less than positive treason—that it is a thing which easily passes the debateable ground of politics plumply into the very camp of our armed enemies. It cannot be too keenly realized that there is more or less of this rebellious predisposition all through the North; that it is constantly strengthened by the virulent misrepresentations and abuse of the Copperhead Press throughout the breadth of the land; and that it is capable of bringing on, sooner or later, the most disastrous consequences, unless the loyal body of the people are ever vigilent against it, and unless the Government keep itself at all times ready to crush it on the instant, whenever and wherever it shall attempt to defy the laws.

The Alexandra Case.—We see that the case of the *Alexandra* has been argued before the House of Lords, and the final decision therein has probably been rendered before this. It seems a pity that a case which has been of so much importance should have so insignificant an ending as this is likely to be, for our readers may understand that this famous case, which was to give the world the authoritative decision of the highest tribunal in England, upon the grave questions of neutrality that were involved in it, and have been so much debated, will at last decide nothing whatever but a petty point of practice.

It was not expected, even in England, that the case would take such a turn. When the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in the case was given, the London *Law Times* concluded not to publish the opinions of the Judges, because, as it said, the report would be "superseded in a few weeks" by the decision of the Court of Exchequer Chamber or the House of Lords. But when the case came up in the Court of Exchequer Chamber, that Court held that no appeal lay to that Court in such a case, and dismissed the appeal which was taken. It is this question only which is now before the House of Lords for decision, and the general opinion seems to be that the House of Lords will hold the same ground. If they do not, then the important questions in the case will come up for decision, and the case will be again invested with its old interest.

No one on this side of the water cares about this point of practice, but those greater questions we do feel interested in, and we hope that in some way they may have an authoritative decision. The case, as it now stands, is absolutely devoid of authority, as it was affirmed by the Court of Queen's Bench as a mere matter of form, the Judges being equally divided on the merits of the case.

If the Government, however, is defeated on this question of practice, it is just as decisive of the particular case as if the principles involved were settled. What will the Government do about it? Will they allow the vessel to go to sea, another *Alabama*, to join its fellow pirates? We hope not. The vessel has attracted so much attention that no plea of ignorance could avail them. And though her builders have succeeded in getting a verdict in their favor, that would be no protection to the Government, obtained, as it was, under instructions from the Court as to the law, which the Government has strenuously insisted were erroneous.

A Big Job.—We think it would pay to set all the cavalry in the West, all the gunboats, and a good part of the infantry, white and black, in pursuit of Forrest and his audacious raiders, who have been, and, we suppose, still are, plundering, burning and slaughtering in Western Tennessee and Kentucky. If ten thousand men and all the Generals between Memphis and Cairo be not enough, let there be sent fifty thousand and some of the Generals at Chattanooga. It would pay, by any means and at any cost, to settle the case of these fellows at once. There were something like forty or fifty thousand men, twenty Generals and thirty gunboats after John Morgan last Summer. As a consequence, he was caught, and we have had no more trouble from him or in that direction. Had he not been caught he would probably have kept an army active in Kentucky all last Autumn and Winter. Let Forrest be caught at all hazards, or he and other like scoundrels will give us endless trouble this year.

School of Mining in New-York.—The Trustees of Columbia College very wisely propose to add to that institution a school of Applied Sciences—the course of study covering three years, and embracing analytical chemistry, mineralogy, metallurgy, lithology and the formation of metallic veins, geology, palæontology, mechanics, mining, mining legislation, &c. As a first step, the Trustees are now organizing a school of mines and metallurgy.

Nothing could be more imperatively demanded in the present condition of the country than this school. The immense development of the mineral resources of the vast regions bordering on the Rocky Mountains, the Sierra Nevada and the Pacific coast, is a fact of the last few years, but already is exercising an important influence on the course of empire and emigration, and on the national wealth and power. The work of discovering, opening up and operating these silver and gold mines has been and is almost entirely in the hands of rude and unscientific "prospecters," who, it is true, have succeeded in taking out large quantities of precious metals, but have, of necessity, worked wastefully and stupidly. The want of scientific insight and guidance has been keenly felt; but it could not be bad, except to a very limited extent, for the simple reason that we had in the country no school for the practical training of experts. The Constitutional Convention lately in session in Nevada made provision for the establishment of a school of mining in that Territory, but the Constitution was rejected, and the measure, consequently, fell through. Influential persons have made efforts to get the Government to establish such a school as a national institution, as Institutes of Mining are established and maintained by nearly every Government of the Old World; but the efforts have been unsuccessful, and it is well that this has been the case, if we can get a proper school through private enterprise. The fact that the proposed Institute is to be under the guidance of the Trustees of Columbia College, and that it is to be attached to a seat of learning of such high character and fame, will give the public great confidence in it. There is no doubt, if proper professors can be obtained, that it will be a great success, and of great benefit to the country.

THE REBEL TERRITORY—WHAT IS IT, AND WHAT IT CAN DO.

The Line of Military Circumvallation—The Resources of the Rebels—Their Vulnerability—Their Assailable Points, and their Destruction.

The Beginning, Friday, March 18, 1864.

Time wears on. The Ides of March are past. The cold winds are singing the requiem of the Winter, and the little harbingers are springing from the ground with the hope and promise of the Summer. But where are we? Is this nation through its great trial? Has blood ceased to flow, and the "burden" (as the Prophets called it) of America passed by? Not altogether; but in a great measure; and if this year shall do as much as last year did, the great rebellion will be over, and this land in the process of regeneration. Let us see what remains to be done. We have two authentic and remarkable rebel documents. One is the message of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, and the other a letter from Singleton, a well known member of the rebel Congress from Mississippi, taken by Sherman's expedition. Brown makes two points: *First*, Davis and the rebel Congress are usurping power, and should be resisted in their unconstitutional course; that they have repudiated the currency, and will commit other enormities; *secondly*, that they should continually hold out to the Northern people proffers of peace, *with independence!* Now, Brown is either *not* a sincere rebel, or he is a most astonishing blockhead. What can Davis and the rebel Government do in their extremity but take extreme measures? If it does not exercise the most unlimited despotism over every man and every dollar of property, it is gone within three months. If Georgia and North Carolina undertake to set up their ridiculous ideas of State rights, the rebel Government goes to the bottomless pit. Again, what an ass must he be who supposes that we shall ever make peace till the rebels are unconditionally subdued. They got their terms in the words of Grant at Fort Donelson, and they will never get any other—"*unconditional surrender.*" If they hope anything from the Peace Democrats they are most wofully deceived. They have dwindled down to a powerless fraction, which will be more powerless when the coming elections are passed.

Mr. Singleton, in his letter, dwells on the war prospects, and that, at present, is the interesting topic. He admits that all seems gloomy and adverse, but says he hopes for independence. On what is it founded? He hints at some vast and extraordinary movement in the Spring, but gives no reasons to suppose such a movement possible. On the contrary, he admits that *if an advance be made from Chattanooga* or Georgia, which is the heart of their supplies, *Lee must retreat*, for he cannot be supported in Virginia three months. This is what I have endeavored to enforce, in the Times. And is not that movement better and more effective than to double our army on the Potomac—which will be necessary—and go to Richmond just in time to see Davis and the rebel Government go to Lynchburgh or Danville? I can see no plan in our present military movements; I have not sagacity enough to see vast strategetic movements where, I am sure, they were never dreamed of. But I hope there is a plan of some sort, and that the immense armies we shall soon have will be put in *motion*, and then the enemy will be crushed by their *weight*. An immense rock rolling down hill will crush all below it, though it be guided by no hand and sent with no object. I believe this Summer will practically end the rebellion if the forces are simply put in motion, and so think the rebels, unless some extraordinary event—good luck or favoring Providence—shall extricate them. Why, just look at our lines of circumvallation and the comparatively small resources of the Confederacy. Practically, the Tombigbee River is now the western line of the rebels. It is true that they can advance into Mississippi at many points, but Sherman's expedition has shown that they can hold nothing, and they can derive no resources from there. Practically, I say, the Tombigbee is their western limit. Then we come down to the Tennessee River, and the Charleston and Memphis Railroad. Our line passes through Huntsville, (Alabama,) Stevenson, Bridgeport, Chattanooga, London, Knoxville, Morristown, Cumberland Gap, the crest of the Alleghanies to Romney, Winchester and the Rappahannock; to say nothing of what we hold in the Carolinas, or at Norfolk. Let the reader take a map, and trace that line round, and ask himself how much of strength and resources have the rebels within that limit?—and what are the outlines of approach to destroy their forces? The statistics can be readily obtained from Kennedy's Compendium of the Census; and I will merely state the result in round numbers. Without counting some points in our possession, the rebels may fairly be said to have Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, and two-thirds of Virginia. They do not pretend, and cannot pretend to draw any resources from without those States, except a small portion of Mississippi, which is fully balanced by what we hold in the Carolinas. Now, what does it amount to? Just this:

White population	2,800,000
Black population	2,100,000
Total	4,900,000

The Confederacy began the war with more than double this strength, and the strength we now oppose to them is five times as great. No man can look upon these preparations, and especially upon their exhausted country and upon our increasing wealth and population, without seeing that it must be nothing short of a vast miracle which can save the rebels from subjugation or destruction. Certainly, they can choose between subjugation *or* destruction; therefore they have chosen the latter; and, perhaps, the world will be no loser if they continue to chose it. The condition of Davis and his rebels now is the complete reality of Milton's description of the fallen angels, as they lay in the pit to which they had been hurled:

"——round he throws his baleful eyes,
Witness'd huge affliction and dismay
Mix'd with obdurate pride and steadfast hate:
At once, as far as Angels' ken, he views
The dismal situation waste and wild.
No light, but rather darkness visible,
Serv'd only to discover sights of woe,
Regions of sorrow, doleful shades, where peace
And rest can never dwell, hope never comes
That comes to all; ——"

The whole description of Satan and his rebel

lious followers would be profitable reading in Richmond, at the present time, but *we* have rather to read of the art of war. We have to learn the shortest way to destroy the rebel armies. We may by giant force destroy them on the battlefield, and in the end probably must; but let us make that event sure—and there is one way to do it with absolute certainty. Mr. SINGLETON says, if GRANT advances from Chattanooga into Georgia, LEE must retreat. He is entirely right. The whole of Eastern Virginia must be abandoned soon, for two reasons: first, because our armies advancing from Chattanooga cannot be resisted without taking part of LEE'S army; and secondly, because if our march there is not arrested, LEE cannot support his army at all. GRANT may suppose that it will take two armies to advance from Chattanooga—one into Georgia and one up the Valley of Virginia. Suppose it does; will it not take two armies to take Richmond?—one to defend Washington, and one to advance. Richmond, to be taken beyond a doubt—making everything certain—must be attacked by a march to the west of LEE, either above Gordonsville, or in the Shenandoah Valley. If this be done, Washington and Baltimore must be defended by an army strong enough to defeat LEE, for they are quite willing to exchange capitals, whenever we are. Unquestionably, we can put 250,000 man on the Rappahannock, if we choose. But *the same forces*—150,000 marching into Georgia and 100,000 up the Valley—would destroy the rebel armies and capital by the 1st of August, and bring the war to a sudden and final termination. Mobile and Charleston are of no sort of use to us, till LEE and JOHNSTON are beaten, and then they fall, of course. It does nothing toward ending the war, to dot the coast with predatory exneditions. Strike at the heart, and strike at once, with fatel force.

I am not in the secrets of the War Office, nor do I think if those secrets were disclosed they would astonish the world with the brilliency of genius or the audacity of courage. MCCLELLAN'S military memoirs are out, and they are a record of continued blunders, blind confidence and obstineta perversity. How many volumes will it take to write the remainder of our blunders and failures? It is for these errors that DAVIS, like the fallen Lucifer, hopes to build the walls of Pandamonium. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Faust" was given here last evening to a tremendous house and with the usual success. There is nothing more to say.

To-night MAYARBEER'S opera of "Roberto il Diavolo" will be given with Mme. MAZZOLI, Miss HARRIS, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor LOTTI and Herr HERMANNS in the principal *rôles*. This opera has not been given for some time, and the distribution to-night makes it a peculiar treat for the habitués of the Academy.

On Saturday "Faust" will be given for the only time this season at a matinée. The liegea will do well to remember this fact in time.

BENEFIT OF MLLE. METHUA SCHELLER AT THE WINTER GARDEN.—This evening this delightful artiste appeals to her many friends, and to the public, whom for the last faw evenings she has haen charming at this theatre, and takes her first benefit in New-York, appearing in her favorite character of "Lorlis," in the musical piece of that title.

THE NEW BOWERY.—Mrs. W. G. JONES takes a benefit at the New Bowery this evening. The attractions are the comedy of the "Soldiers' Daughter," the popular drama of "Jerry Ledrew," and the drama of "Sarah, the Jewess." Certainly, with the acknowledged merits of the lady, a full strong enough to crowd the house.

THE PHOTOGRAHIANA.—This is the last evening of these entertaining affairs at Niblo's Saloon. They have been very successful because very entertaining and amusing.

FROM ALBANY.

The Soldiers' Voting Bill—Miscegenation in the Senate—The Cross-Town Railroad Bill.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 31.

The bill to provide the manner in which, and the time and places in which the electors of this State, absent therefrom in the actual military service of the United States may vote, and for a canvass and return of their votes, came up as special order in the Assembly this morning. This bill provides, that polls shall be opened on the days appointed by law for holding general elections in this State, at the quarters of the Captain or other Commanding Officer of any company of soldiers or volunteers in the United States service from this State. This bill was discussed at some length, and the opinion prevailed that voting in the field, as proposed, would be a very objectionable mode. Members expressed themselves in favor of granting the soldier the privilege, under proper restrictions, of sending home his ballot and voting by proxy. To this view no objection was made, and the whole subject was referred to a Select Committee of seven, of whom Mr. ALVOAN (Speaker) is Chairman, to report upon by Saturday next.

The subject of miscegenation has finally got into the Senate. A very sharp passage at arms took place this morning, between Senators ANDREWS and FIELDS, in regard to the comparative miscegenacious tendencies of certain illustrious men of the Democratic and Republican parties. Senator FIELDE announced that his knowledge of public men and their private habits would enable him to cite numerous examples in support of broad statements made by him. As was suggested by him in regard to the examples which he did not cite, so with regard to those which were cited, there is more propriety in drawing a veil over them than in giving them notoriety.

The Cross-town Railroad bill came up in order in the Assembly this morning, and a motion was made to recommit it to the Railroad Committee, with power to report complete. With this motion pending the bill was laid upon the table.

An exhibition of the pupils of the New-York Institution for the Education of Deaf Mutes, in the Assembly Chamber last evening, excited much interest among the members of the Legislature and the citizens of Albany.

The Assembly has adjourned to attend the funeral of Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, of this city, recently deceased. His death was formally announced in Assembly today, and appropriate resolutions adopted.

I learn that similar resolutions have been adopted by the Senate, which has also adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 31.

REPORTS.

Against granting the Staten Island Ferry Company a new slip. Laid on the table.

To amend the charter of the Fire Department of the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

Authorizing the Harlem and Spuyten Duyvel Canal Company to reduce its capital stock. Against.

Amending the charter of the New-York Sixpenny Savings Bank. Agreed to.

Permitting gas companies to lay main pipes in turnpike roads.

Empowering the Church of the Intercession to acquire real estate.

Authorizing the Commissioners of the Land Office to lease to BERNARD KNAPP the title to certain lands under water in Kings County.

Incorporate the American Literature Fund.

Authorizing certain colleges to acquire and hold real estate.

Requiring reports from officers of certain Eleemosynary institutions.

BILLS PASSED.

For the improvement of Grand-street, Brooklyn.

Relative to the bonds given by County Treasurers.

Also a bill for the relief of ELISABETH WAUGH, New-York.

The death of Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL was announced by Senator MURPHY, on whose motion the Senate resolved to attend the funeral. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To enable State banks to form under the National Banking Law, by a vote of 18 ayes to 7 noes.

To perfect the amendment of the Constitution by providing for the appointment of five commissioners of appeal, the question to be submitted to the people at the general election.

Mr. FOLKES moved a concurrent resolution that the Houses proceed at noon April 12, to the election of a Regent of the University in the place of JOHN N. CAMPBELL, deceased. Tabled.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 31.

The Governor transmitted the annual report of the Trustees of the Sailors Snug Harbor.

Mr. PERRY moved to refer the Cross-town Railroad bill, with power to report complete.

After debate, the whole subject was laid on the table.

The Soldiers' Voting Bill being the special order, it was then discussed at length.

Mr. WRAVAN offered a substitute embodying the proxy system, with additional safeguards.

The whole subject was finally referred to a Select Committee of seven, consisting of the Speaker and Messrs. Weever, Gleason, A. X. Parker, Woodward, Weaber and Henley, with instructions to report on Saturday morning.

Mr. MCCARTY announced the death of Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, Regent of the University.

A resolution was adopted that the flag of the Capitol float at half-mast in respect to his memory, and that the Assembly attend his funeral.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. DOUGLASS introduced a bill relative to the New-York Magdalen Benevolent Society, confirming its title to certain lands.

The Supply Bill was under consideration during the remainder of the session. Adjourned.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTING BILL.

The bill introduced by Mr. WRAVAN as a substitute for the Assembly bill to enable soldiers to vote, provides that the Governor and Comptroller shall be Commissioners under the act, each to appoint, on or before the first Monday in September one voting agent for each regiment of volunteers or militia of the State, absent therefrom in the service of the United States, and for each post, fleet and hospital at which there are volunteers from this State in the service of the United States. The two agents thus appointed are to go together and take the proxies of all enlisted men and commissioned officers from this State in the volunteer or regular service who claim to be qualified electors of this State.

The voting agents are allowed five weeks for the performance of their duty, and on the second Monday in October the Commissioners are to cause all the proxies received to be assorted, and to forward the same previous to the day fixed by law for making the annual registry lists, to the Inspectors of the towns, wards and election districts throughout the State who are required to enter the names of the persons by whom the proxies are given, upon such lists. Each proxy is to designate an agent or a substitute, one of whom is to cast the vote of the person by whom it is given. An agent or substitute not declining for two days, is deemed to have accepted the trust. Persons thus registered may be challenged off in the same manner as other voters are, one week before the election, but not on the day of election.

Two weeks before the election the voting agents are to go out again and receive the votes of the persons thus registered. No person is to be present when the vote is taken but the voter and the voting agents. The vote is to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, which is to be indorsed so that it cannot be opened without detection, and the envelope is to be slipped into a locked box, the key of which is to be retained by the Commissioners. The voting agents are to return immediately, and the Commissioners are to send the envelopes containing the ballots, to the agents or substitutes named in the proxies. The person to whom an envelope is thus sent is to take it to the polls and let the Inspectors see that it has not been opened, and then he is to open it, and the ballots inclosed in it are to be deposited in the proper boxes. If any of the envelopes cannot be delivered, or if both agent and substitute refuse to serve, or if any returns are made too late to be sent out for use on the day of election, the Commissioners are to deliver the envelopes in such cases to the State Canvassers, who are to open the envelopes and include the votes in the State canvass. If the votes received will change any local result, the County Canvassers are to meet and make the requisite corrections.

The bill contains stringent provisions against fraud, and against the bribery and intimidation of voters under its provisions, and is quite full in detail.

THE RAILROAD WAR IN NEW-JERSEY.

Proposition to Repeal the Charter of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company—Warm Time in the Legislature.

The monopoly of Camden and Amboy propose to succeed by foul means, if they cannot succeed otherwise. Much indignation was caused at Trenton yesterday, among those who are not carried in the packets of the monopoly, at the introduction of a bill by Mr. BENSON, of Hudson, to repeal the charter of the Raritan and Deleware Bay Railroad Company. The bill was referred to the Committee on Corporations; Mr. MCMICHAEL, Chairman, without consulting his associates on the committee, reported it back favorably in *ten minutes*, and it was printed and placed upon the members' desks at the opening of the afternoon session. The following is the bill:

An Act to repeal an Act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company."

Whereas, the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey did pass an act incorporating the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, which said act was approved March 3, A. D. 1854; and *whereas*, since that time the said company exceeden their privileges under said act of incorporation; and *whereas*, the said company have had the decision of the highest judicial authority in the State of New-Jersey, asserting to them that they were and had exceeded their privileges, and also abused the good faith of the State of New-Jersey, which as a State she had reposed in said corporation; *and whereas*, it is conceded that the said company have broken faith with the State of New-Jersey, by endeavoring to procure an act of Congress to override both the legislative and judicial authority of the State of New-Jersey; *and whereas*, New-Jersey is jealous of her State pride, and will insist upon her rights as a State, and will also hold all contracting parties to a strict account for a breach of faith; now, therefore,

1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey*, That the act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company," approved March 3, A. D., 1854, with the several supplements thereto be and the same are hereby repealed.

2. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately.

The Route to Washington—Its Manifold Miseries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been my misfortune during the past few months to ride several times by railway, between New-York and Washington. At one time, in common with four hundred others, I was disembarked at Havre-de-Grace in the middle of the night, and after a tedious passage over the river on the ferry-boat, passed nearly two hours on the further side, waiting for the down train from New-York, which was to take us on our journey. During that time we were huddled, male and female, white and black, gentlemen and pickpockets, sick and well, and all in a hall frozen condition, into a shed without light or fire. When, at length, the expected train arrived, that mass of shivering humanity was shoved into cars too filthy for description. Half lighted, filled with smoke, as they were, that was their least disgusting feature. The floors were strewn with apple and orange peel, cigar stumps, and tobacco quids, while they litteraly swam in spittle. In this condition we were dragged to New-York, where we arrived four hours behind time. The inconvenience of the transit across the river can be excused, since a freight train was lying in the river, and the train could not be run on the ferry-boat; but nothing can excuse the studied indecency which thrusts ladies into cages too filthy for brutes.

Again, a switch-tender, who says he watches eighteen hours out of every twenty-four, had fallen asleep from sheer exhaustion, and our train collided with a freight train, mashing up the baggage car, and involving a delay of two days in New-York before the baggage was obtainable.

On Wednesday, of the past week, I again tempted destruction by coming to Washington. The 7:30 through train to Washington I found as destitute of attentions to convenience as every other on this abominable route. The cage in which I rode was made more ghastly by an *sperm candle!* which, had there been two, would, by Irish reasoning, have created total darkness. There was no water in the train for five cars back of the one I occupied, but there was an "eating car" attached at the rear, to which glowing allusions were made by a perambulating cicr, who was much more plump, physically, than I conceived it possible for one riding on that road, to be. I conclude him to be a *director*, at least in a small way, which is as much as can be said of any of the directors on this line. In the desperate hope of deriving from a cup of coffee, in the absence of water, some consolation under the excruciating clatter of the train, I followed the example of scores of others, and traversed seven cars, at the peril of life, and at the expense of a hat, (now resident somewhere between Wilmington and Baltimore,) only to find the supply of coffee exhausted when I arrived at the fountain-head.

I take it for granted, that many of the complaints uttered in the newspapers, are merely for political effect, but it is patent to every traveler between New-York and Washington, that this route is a disgrace to the country and unworthy to constitute the sole highway of trade and travel between the Capital and the great Metropolis of the United States. I have no disposition to be querulous—indeed, the American people are models of meekness under public imposition—and I say: Let New-Jersey tax passengers *in transitu* as she chooses; let the Camden and Amboy, or the devil himself, monopolize the profits of the route, and no one will complain if the ordinary decencies of life are observed, and the necessities of nature regarded. But so long as exorbitant fares, and risk of life on the part of the public, are repaid by less attention to their comfort than an Ogood, D. D., Mr. JOHN FERGUSON to Miss C. J. TEMPLETON, both of this City.

KETCHUM—LATHROP.—On Wednesday, March 30, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, EDMUND KETCHUM to ADELAIDE, only daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of this City.

LORD—TEMPLETON.—At St. John's Church, Georgetown, D. C., on Tuesday evening, March 29, by Rev. N. F. Tillinghast, Mr. FRANK PIERSON LORD, of New-York, to Miss LOU H. TEMPLETON, daughter of Col. Wm. C. Templeton, of New-Orleans. No cards.

MAKIN—KORTRIGHT.—On Thursday, March 31, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. R. S. Howland, JOHN MAKIN, formerly of Liverpool, England, to SARAH ALICE, youngest daughter of the late Edmund Kortright, of this City.

DIED.

FANNING.—On Thursday, March 31, Mrs. CLARISSA FANNING, aged 67 years and 11 months.

Funeral on Saturday morning, at 11½ o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Alfred D. Lndlow, Clifton, Staten Island.

HAIGHT.—On Tuesday morning, March 29, at 7 o'clock, MRS. CAROLINE CYNTHIA HAIGHT, widow of John Gilbert Haight, and daughter of Lawrence Ackerman, aged 54 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at her late residence, No. 39 Smith-st., between Livingston and Schermerhorn, Brooklyn, on Friday, April 1, at 3 o'clock. Services at St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Hoyt, at 3½ P. M.

MCCLELLAN.—On Thursday morning, March 31, WILLIE C., only son of Wm. and R. B. McClellan, aged 2 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 36-av., near 125th-st., on Sunday, April 3, at 1 P. M. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

MAGAGNOS.—On Thursday, March 31, of scarlet fever, ADALINE AGONETA, youngest daughter of Theodore L. and Adeline A. Magagnos, aged 2 years and 20 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 231 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, April 3, at 2 o'clock.

☞ New-Orleans, Boston and San Francisco papers please copy.

SCHUYLER.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, March 30, ANGELICA V. R. SCHUYLER.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, Erie-st., Jersey City, on Friday, April 1, at 12 o'clock.

SWANY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 30, Mrs. CAROLINE SWANY, wife of Thomas Swany, aged 44 years, 8 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence, corner of Court and Baltic sts., South Brooklyn, without further notice.

STEWART.—On Thursday, March 31, WILLIAM STEWART, in the 93d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, on Saturday, April 2, at 10 A. M.

SHOTWELL.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, March 30, Dr. ABRAHAM V. SHOTWELL, aged 53 years.

Funeral from the residence of his father, Joseph L. Shotwell, this day, (Friday,) April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Sheffield, Mass., on Sunday, March 27, Mrs. ALMIRA, wife of Richard Smith, aged 48 years.

☞ California papers please copy.

TILLOO.—On Thursday morning, March 31, EMILY, wife of Francis Tillon, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, April 2, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 43 West 28th-st.

VOSBURGH.—On Wednesday, March 30, ABRAM ELMORE, youngest son of Emmegean and the late Col. Abram A. Vosburgh, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 145 West 12th-st., without further invitation.

WOOD.—At Stillwater, Saratoga Co., N. Y., on Monday, March 28, Mrs. ESTHER WOOD, in the 65th year of her age, eldest daughter of the late Joel and Elizabeth Seymour.

WAGO.—On Thursday morning, March 31, HETTY MARIA, widow of the late Oliver Delancey Ward, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends, and those of her sons Oliver D. and William A. Ward, and her son-in-law, Dr. James W. G. Clements, are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, April 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The remains will be taken to Eastchester for interment.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cerene,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cerene,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

London Club Coffee.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and friends that he keeps this celebrated Coffee constantly on hand and can hereafter furnish it with regularity.

J. R. HUDSON, Nos. 56 and 58 4th-av.

Merten's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

We would Say to Every Mother

Who has a suffering child, go at once and procure a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the little one immediately, will allay all pain, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, regulates the bowels and cures wind colic. By relieving the child from pain, it allows it quiet, natural sleep, and comforts the mother.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative

The standard preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another. Stops the falling out of the hair, makes it soft and silky, cleanses it and the scalp of all impurities and humors, and entirely overcomes bad effects of sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream, sold everywhere.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No 10 University-place, N. Y.
N. B.—Ladies' French hair-dresser in attendance to apply the Hiawatha.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.

His New Spring Styles comprise the latest French and English novelties of

GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS,
GENTLEMEN'S SOFT AND CLOTH HATS,
LADIES' RIDING HATS AND CAPS,
MISSES' HATS,
BOYS' HATS,
INFANTS' HATS,

The Millinery and Hatting Trade dealt with on liberal terms.

Attention is called to the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Department in this store, comprising all the latest novelties. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Triopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor-Strop.—The oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the subscriber's.
J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.
W. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Sewing-Machines—For sale at No. 495 Broadway, near 22d-st. Embroidering, braiding, and every description of machine sewing done in the best manner. Machines, with experienced operators, sent to families by the day or week.

Second-hand Safes for Sale
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Metropolitan Fair, April 4.—Ladies Visiting the City, wishing boots and shoes for themselves and families, must not forget to call on
MILLER & CO., No. 287 Canal-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

BURNHAM—BURNETT.—On Wednesday, March 30, at the Washington-av. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. A. K. Sanford, AVON C. BURNHAM to Miss AMELIA E., daughter of Wm. S. Burnett, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

FERGUSON—TARBUNE.—In this City, on Thursday, March 31, in the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Thomas J. Conant, D. D., Mr. JOHN FERGUSON to Miss C. J. TARBUNE, both of this City.

KETCHUM—LATHROP.—On Wednesday, March 30, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, EDMUND KETCHUM to ADELAIDE, only daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of this City.

LORD—TEMPLETON.—At St. John's Church, Georgetown, D. C., on Tuesday evening, March 29, by Rev. N. F. Tillinghast, Mr. FRANK PIERSON LORD, of New-York, to Miss LOU H. TEMPLETON, daughter of Col. Wm. C. Templeton, of New-Orleans. No cards.

MAKIN—KORTRIGHT.—On Thursday, March 31, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. R. S. Howland, JOHN MAKIN, formerly of Liverpool, England, to SARAH ALICE, youngest daughter of the late Edmund Kortright, of this City.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 251.—March 31, 1864.
45, 40, 55, 35, 23, 4, 16, 2, 48, 71, 63, 50, 38.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 252.—March 31, 1864.
19, 10, 59, 4, 55, 47, 26, 53, 20, 36, 69, 60, 7.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 155—March 31, 1864.
48, 54, 24, 30, 63, 31, 68, 23, 4, 37, 53, 47, 22.
CLASS 156—March 31, 1864.
62, 17, 18, 37, 9, 16, 66, 22, 70, 46, 61, 43, 20.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL Legalized Lotteries, and information given, by
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

CLOTHING.
THE ATTENTION OF
WHOLESALE BUYERS
is requested to our superb assortment of
CLOTHING, SHIRTS
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—SAVING OF 20 PER CENT.

The MANUFACTURERS of CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES having this day given notice of an advance of prices to the extent of 20 per cent., we take pleasure in assuring the public that we WILL CONTINUE TO SELL AT FORMER PRICES, our fine Spring assortment having been nearly all made up *before the recent advance*.

Purchasers would do well to give us their orders at once, and, when required, we will book the same for delivery in April or May.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

METROPOLITAN SANITARY FAIR.

It is expected that over
200,000 RAILROAD TRAVELERS
will visit
THE METROPOLITAN SANITARY FAIR
the ensuing week,
IN ORDER TO PREVENT DISAPPOINTMENTS
in arriving at the
VARIOUS RAILROAD DEPOTS IN TIME,
it will be advisable to
BUY APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.
For sale at Publishers prices by
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
No. 121 Nassau-st.

MEDIUM AND FINE
CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.
A complete stock of well made goods, suitable for Merchant Tailors and Clothiers.
HENRY & JOHN PARET, Jr.,
No. 55 Chambers-st., adjoining Stewart's.

"HER MAJESTY'S" CHAMPAGNE.
THE ROYAL WINE OF ENGLAND.

The first shipment of 500 cases of this exquisite Wine has just arrived by the steamship *Olympus*, direct from the well known house of
Messrs. DE VENOGE & CO.,
at Epernay, France, and the present invoice will be introduced into this market at the very low price of
TWENTY DOLLARS PER CASE OF QUARTS,
payable in currency, which is much below its first cost.
Orders for one or more cases may be addressed by letter or otherwise to the undersigned.
WM. HENRY WARD, Wine and Fruit Dealer,
No. 7 Broad-st., near Wall, New-York.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

KENSETT'S
OCTOBER AFTERNOON ON
LAKE GEORGE.
Now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
Under the auspices of the
METROPOLITAN FAIR,
in aid of the
SANITARY FAIR.

30,000 RAILROAD TRAVELERS
can be supplied with
30,000 COPIES OF APPLETON'S RAILROAD GUIDE,
at Publisher's prices, by
THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
No. 121 Nassau-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer GERMANIA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 2d day of April, at 10½ A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows.—Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9¼ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by almost eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. Is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

NOTICE TO THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have requested the undersigned to call meetings of the First Mortgage and Second Mortgage Bondholders, in pursuance of the provisions of the deeds of trust, for the purpose of considering certain modifications of the present financial system of the company, to which the assent of a majority in interest of each of those classes of bondholders by a vote at a meeting is necessary. The principle of the proposed measures has been submitted at the annual meeting of the corporation held at Pittsburgh on the 16th inst., at which were represented a majority of the stockholders and of each class of the bondhotders, and was unanimously approved.

The undersigned, therefore, in exercise of the authority conferred upon them by Article 12 of the First and Second Deeds of Trust, give notice that

MEETINGS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS

will be held at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, 1864, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of considering the aforesaid measures.

At such meetings the bondholders, if registered, may vote in person or by proxy.

Registration on the Voting Register can be made by any holder at the office or agency of the company, at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., where the books are now open for that purpose, *on presentation by the holder of his bonds, or on his filing the written order of the person last registered as the holder.*

The registration was originally in the names of the persons to whom the bonds were issued. In cases in which the bonds have since changed hands, the present holder can vote only by registering himself, or upon the proxy of the person last registered.

A general attendance of the bondholders is earnestly requested, as well to act on the questions aforesaid, as to perfect the organization contemplated in Article 12 of the Deeds of Trust.

The meetings of the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders will be held separately, but at the same time and place, and the holders of the Third Mortgage Bonds are invited to be present, though their action is not required by the Trust Deeds.

The resolutions adopted at the annual meeting, and the resolution of the Board of Directors requesting a call of meetings of the bondholders, are subjoined.

JOHN FERGUSON, } Trustees for the First and
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, } Second Mtge Bondholders.

RESOLUTIONS

Recommended by the Board of Directors to the Stockholders for adoption at the Annual Meeting, March 16, 1864

Resolved, That it is expedient that expenditures for construction, equipment and objects pertinent thereto, involving new capital, should in the main be provided for by an increase of capital stock of the company.

Resolved, That the increase of capital stock should be made solely for the purpose of building and completing a double track, or such part thereof as may be expedient, and for equipping the road and providing such additional rolling stock, machinery, appurtenances and other facilities as may be necessary to properly do all the business which may offer, and for no other purpose, and should only be issued from year to year in such amounts as the stockholders at their annual meetings may decide upon. Their decision shall be based upon detailed estimates made by the Board of Directors of the amount of money necessary for the work of the year, and that the new issue of stock shall only be sold after public notice.

Resolved, That the increase of capital for 1864 shall not exceed $3,500,000.

Resolved, That the stockholders hereby recommend, and, as far as may be necessary, authorize the Board of Directors to make such agreement or arrangement with the holders of the bonds under the trust deeds as will enable them to increase the capital stock, as indicated in the preceding resolutions.

Adopted unanimously by vote of $4,563,000 out of $5,500,000 of stock; $3,729,500 out of $5,250,000 of first mortgage bonds; $3,786,000 out of $4,116,000 of second mortgage bonds, and $1,526,000 out of $2,000,000 of third mortgage bonds, $460,000 not voting because not registered.

Resolution adopted by the Board of Directors this day:

"*Resolved*, That the Trustees under the mortgages, Samuel J. Tilden and John Ferguson, be and they are hereby requested to call, at the earliest moment possible, a meeting of the bondholders, in the City of New-York, to act upon the resolutions adopted by the stockholders at their Annual Meeting in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 16th day of March, 1864, and to obtain, if possible, the assent of the bondholders thereto.

Offered by L. H. Moyer, Esq.

Attest: W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on bonds not over $100 annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive registered or coupon bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin, or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice, from the 1st day of March or September, as the case may be, until the day of subscription and payment.

It is expected that the first deliveries of coupon bonds will be made not later than the fourth (4th) of April.

A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.

Attest: W. CRIDER, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
Now limited number of Shares
OF THE
GUNNELL GOLD COMPANY,
are open at our Office.

Papers containing the report of Fitz John Porter, showing the enormous value of the property, can be had on application to us.

MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 32 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st instant, and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of April next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th of March until the morning of the 7th of April next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, March 26, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The quarterly dividend is payable on Monday, the 4th of April, by the United States Trust Company of New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

By instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 26, 1864, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the *National 10-40 Five Per Cent.* Loan, in coupon bonds or registered certificates, redeemable after ten, and payable forty years from date, in coin, and will allow to banks, bankers and brokers the *usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent.*

This loan bears gold interest, payable *semi-annually*, on coupon and registered bonds of $500 and over, and *annually* on bonds of the denominations of 50 and 100 dollars.

In subscribing, parties are requested to pay the accrued interest from the first of March to the day of subscription *in coin*, or *in currency adding fifty per cent. premium.*

The interest on this Loan is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar bonds are payable on the first of March

The Secretary of the Treasury closes his instructions in the following words:

On the above terms, the First National Bank of the City of New-York, of which you are the President, is authorized to receive subscriptions to the National 10-40 Loan, and it is hoped that its exertions—on the most energetic and active employment of which great reliance is placed—will be attended with complete success.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To S. C. THOMPSON, Esq., President

The coupon bonds will be ready for delivery early in April, and registered bonds about the first of May.

Remittances may be made in legal tender notes, National Bank notes, or in drafts, &c., par in this City, addressed,

JAMES CLEPHEY,
Cashier First National Bank,
New-York, March 28, 1864. New-York.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.
MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.
Capital 80,000 shares, $25 each.
TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado.	GEO. W. GRAFFLIN, Balti're.
F. H. JUDD, New-York.	HERMANN FUNKE, N. Y.
H. S. COBB, New-York.	R. CORNELL WHITE, N. Y.
WM. MÖLLER, New-York.	M. C. TYLER, New-York.

S. G. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.

President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. G. ARNOLD, Dr. F. H. JUDD.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—J. P. DAVIES.
Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

OSWEGO COUNTY.
PROPOSALS FOR $300,500 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by either of the undersigned until TUESDAY, the 12th day of April next, at 5 P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $300,500 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorised by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed Dec. 3, 1863, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 9, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual instalments of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1865, and ending April 1, 1884, at the Atlantic Bank, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will therefore be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Marine Bank in Oswego, the sums awarded them, respectively, together with the accrued interest from April 1, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the county.

The bids will be publicly opened at the Court-house, in the City of Oswego, on the 13th day of April, at 12 M.

L. H. CONKLIN,
County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROBT. Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
J. H. WOODIN, Fulton.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.

MEXICO, March 15, 1864.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 63 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

MINING STOCKS,
as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO., MINNEAPOLIS, March 14, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held at No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 11th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration an increase of the capital stock thereof from one million five hundred thousand to two million dollars, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER OF GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
UNDER THE OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 12th day of April prox. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d day of April until after the election. By order,

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
March 21, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, April 12, 1864.

Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer-book will be closed from 8th to 12th of April, inclusive.

By order of the board.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send in to this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

IMPORTERS' & TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of Election will be held on MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at the Banking Rooms of this Bank between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 18, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, 4th day of April next.

The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, series B, due on the 1st April, 1864, will be paid on presentation at Bank of North America.

CHARLES BUTLER, President pro tem.

THE OLD $50 STATE BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS who have not received the above, and wounded soldiers not paid their $100, and nine-months man their $25, apply to ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers, No. 243 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.
MINES—BRIGGS AND GREGORY LODES.
GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.
CAPITAL 10,000 SHARES, $100 each.

TRUSTEES.
J. SMITH BRIGGS, Colorado.
GEO. M. PULLMAN, Chicago.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
HENRY COGGILL, New-York.
C. C. ALGER, Hudson, N. Y.
WM. G. ANGELL, Providence, R. I.
R. CORNELL WHITE, New-York.
President—J. SMITH BRIGGS.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—J. S. WOODWARD.
Mining Superint't—CHAS. H. BRIGGS.
Office No. 25 CLIFF-ST., New-York.

DENVER MINING COMPANY,
COLORADO.
50,000 shares.....$20 per share.

The amount of capital stock of the above company, authorized by the board of Trustees to be sold at $10 per share, or half its par value, having been disposed of, a limited amount at $12 50 per share can be had on application at the office of the undersigned.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
MARCH 30, 1864. No. 61 Cedar-st.

JERSEY CITY BONDS,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
COUPONS PAYABLE 1ST OF OCTOBER AND APRIL, IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

THIS BANK WILL OPEN FOR BUSINESS AT ITS NEW BANKING-HOUSE, AT
NO. 338 THIRD-AVENUE,
NEAR 27TH-ST.,
MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1864.

DIRECTORS:

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,	NAPOLEON J. HAINES,
FRANCIS W. HAINES,	H. H. ROBERTSON,
HENRY R. DAVID,	SIDNEY P. NICHOLS,
THOMPSON W. DEEKER,	D. T. MARSHALL,
A. THOMPSON,	RICHARD KELLY,
Cashier.	President.

THE CONSOLIDATED GREGORY COMPANY.
President,
ELISHA RIGGS.
Trustees,
ELISHA RIGGS,
ROBERT D. CULLEN,
CHARLES H. MOORE,
PETER MARIE,
JAMES E. LYON,
THOMAS DENNY, Jr.,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER.

Capital, 50,000 shares of $100 each.

Books of subscription for this stock at 40 per cent. will be opened at our office this day,

JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

MARCH 31, 1864.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

CORYDON MINING COMPANY.
Capital.....$2,500,000
Shares.....$25 each.

The property of this Company is situated in Gilpin County, Colorado Territory, and consists of mining claims all developed and yielding largely, and all lying contiguous on the following rich gold veins in Nevada district, viz.: Corydon, Excelsior, Lymen, Cork and Newfoundland lodes. The Company also own ample water power on claims on Clear Creek, and have mills, 2 steam engines, machine shop, with tools and machinery, boarding house, stable, &c., all in complete order and now being worked. Subscriptions for a limited number of shares will be received by

JEROME, RIGGS & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INSURANCE, BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
D. W. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE EXchange of New-York Central, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. for those issued in Philadelphia for the New-York Agency, all persons holding those certificates are requested to bring them to this office, between the 6th and 10th of April next, when the Treasurer of said company will be present to deliver the new certificates in exchange.

ROBERT U. BOYD, Register.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

CLEVELAND, March 23, 1864.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE April 1, 1864, on the First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 19, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner of 44th-st. and 4th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 28, 1864.

THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company due 1st of April next, will be paid at the office of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

L. H. WALKLEY, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.,
CHICAGO, March 21, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS of this company, due 1st April next, will be paid, when due, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, March 18, 1864.—Election.—The annual election for Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, 4th April prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
March 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th of April, 1864. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD CO.,
SYRACUSE, March 28, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1 ON THE Bonds of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company will be paid at the Continental Bank, New-York City, on presentation of the coupons

O. WELCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day appointed Mr. WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, (late of the Howard Insurance Company of New-York,) Secretary.

WILLIAM A. THOMSON, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cohoes Company, will be held at their office in Cohoes, on MONDAY, the second day of May, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.

COHOES, April 1, 1864.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the new Land Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, due 1st prox., will be paid on and after that date on presentation at our office.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Capital.....$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the
NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,
issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS
redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, due on the 1st April, will be paid at the office of McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTors and three Inspectors of the next annual election of the NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the Banking-house of Livermore, Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 5, 1864. Polls open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK,
March 25, 1864.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 4th of April. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 4th of April.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the dividends will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 43 Wall-st., New-York, until further notice.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO. TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 28, 1864.

DIVIDEND NO. 13.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of this road have this day declared a Dividend of Four Dollars per share on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, free from Government tax, payable on the 15th proximo, out of the net earnings since last dividend to such stockholders as shall appear by the transfer books of the company to have been the owners of said preferred stock on the 8th proximo. The dividend on stock in the New-York books payable at the office of Ketchum & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place; on Boston books at office of J. E. Thayer & Bro., and on Bridgeport books at this office.

The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th of April, both days inclusive.

CHARLES K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company (and the United States Government tax on the same) has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 11th day of April next, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the books of the Company on the 1st day of April prox. The Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of FRIDAY, the 1st day of April, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April prox.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of $300,000 to the above Company are now open at the Banking House of Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st. It is the intention of the Company to donate all profits over seven per cent. toward a fund for the relief of indigent merchants.

JAMES M. BROWN,
DAVID HOADLEY,
WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. A. BOOTH,
WILSON G. HUNT,
AMOS R. ENO,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
WM. COXE DUSENBURY,

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1864. Commissioners.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 427 AND 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick-st.
ASSETS, $1,075,450 63.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. F. W. HAUGHWOUT, President.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York,
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Grand-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences April 1, 1864.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 253 Bowery.—Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. allowed on larger sums. Deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NO. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

Mr. J. N. EWELL has an interest in our house from this date. PODHAMUS & JACKSON.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership here-tofore existing under the firm name of LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

ALFRED LOCKWOOD,
JOHN B. NORRIS,
BENSON VAN VLIET.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of carrying on the business of a Stock Commission Broker in the City of New-York, under the name or firm of BENSON VAN VLIET.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the buying and selling of Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, on commission.

That the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are BENSON VAN VLIET, ALFRED LOCKWOOD and JOHN B. NORRIS.

That BENSON VAN VLIET, who resides in the City of Brooklyn and the State of New-York, is the only general partner.

That ALFRED LOCKWOOD, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, and JOHN B. NORRIS, who resides in said City of Brooklyn, are the special partners.

That the amount of capital which each of said special partners has contributed to the common stock is an actual cash payment of the sum of thirty thousand dollars,

That the said partnership commences the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Dated at the City of New-York, April 1, 1864.

BENSON VAN VLIET,
ALFRED LOCKWOOD,
JOHN B. NORRIS.

THE FIRM OF LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN is this day dissolved, in consequence of the death of Mr. ROBERT W. HALSTED.

(Signed) DE WITT C. LAWRENCE.
SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.

The undersigned will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 70 Wall-st., as heretofore, under the firm of LAWRENCE & BALDWIN.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE,
Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.,
Member of the N. Y. Mining Board.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1864.

MACHINERY.

NOYE'S BUFFALO MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.
MILL STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
TURBINE WATER-WHEELS,
of the most approved pattern, made entirely of iron.
PORTABLE FLOURING AND PLANTATION MILLS.

The Brooklyn City Mill was furnished entire from this establishment. For information or catalogues, address

JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE ONE TAYLOR super royal drum cylinder press with two extra fountains, in perfect order, price $1,000, boxed and shipped for the country, or put up if purchased in the City. For further particulars inquire at the *Printer* Office, No. 1 2 William-st.

A FIVE-HORSE PORTABLE ENGINE and boiler for sale; engine, 4x12; locomotive boiler, one year old, in complete running order. Apply to V. GIROUD & CO., No. 191 Lewis-st., or DAVISON, DICKINSON & CO., No. 329 Broadway.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE OF 400 HORSE-power, with boilers and gearing complete; built by Corliss & Nightingale; in good order for immediate use. Apply to Messrs. F. SKINNER & CO., No. 45 Barclay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO HYDRAULIC PRESSES, 15-inch rams, 1 large patent

SHIPPING.

FOR BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Apr. 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
No bills of these ships will not be accountable for specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,923	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking.	——
LOUISIANA	2,876	Smellie.	——
IOWA	——	Milburne.	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$100	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons.
SATURDAY, April 23, at NOON.
The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
Corner of Warren and West sts.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MASSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23d of April.
SATURDAY, 21st of May.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
the United States side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
WM. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 48 N. R., foot of King-st.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, April 16, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freights received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. JOHN A. POST, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, April 9, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday.....April 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER..Saturday.....April 9
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....April 16
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS PROCURED from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 222 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Jamaica, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
3 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
2:30 P. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Toms River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 8:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. BEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., and on Mondays only at 6:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monroe.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 6 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.
PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.

We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of paper bags, made of the best stock, and designed especially for grocers and tea dealers, viz., paper flour bags, to hold 12½, 25 and 50 pounds, made of the best Manila paper, and suitable for grocers and millers, neatly printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of bags constantly on hand and for sale at the
CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
B. E. CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 123, 125 and 127 Broad-st.

THE AMERICAN
JAVA COFFEE COMPANY.
Nos. 223, 225 and 227 Washington-st., New-York.
The Company have established the price of their Coffee at 25 cents per pound. Put up in one-pound packages 16 lbs. in a case. Usual discount.

BALLS.

TWELFTH REGIMENTAL BALL,
IN AID OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF DECEASED NEW-YORK SOLDIERS,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, APRIL 25, 1864.

ASSOCIATE COMMITTEE,

Maj.-Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
ORISON BLUNT, Esq.,
ARTHUR LEARY, Esq.,
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Esq.,
D. P. BARREOA, Esq.,
ALEXANDER BRANDON, Esq.,
His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR,
Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Hon. WM. M. TWEED,
Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,
GEO. WASH. JENKINS, U. S. N.,
THOMAS LITLLE, Esq.,
HENRY A. BOSTWICK, Esq.,
JAMES MURPHY, Esq.

Tickets, $5 each, may be procured of any member of the Regiment, and at the principal hotels of this City.

Committee of Arrangements.
Lieut.-Col. L. SATTERLEE,
Major GEO. A. HILTON,
Capt. W. V. BYRNE,
Capt. N. L. HANSON,
Capt. JNO. WARD, Jr.,
Capt. W. H. HAYES, Jr.,
Capt. WM. RAYNOR,
Lieut. R. MILBANK,
Lieut. JNO. E. DOWLEY,

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT,
SAMARITAN'S GIFT,
The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure!
BALSAM COPAIBA and MERCURY discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Male packages, $2; females, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway,
J. SWIGGS, No. 52 Dey-st.,
A. D. WESCOTT, No. 718 Broadway,
DESMOND & CO., Pro's., No. 915 Race-st., Phila.

☞ ASTHMA CURED. ☜
Immediate relief afforded, and a permanent cure effected. Apply personally or by letter to
Dr. BOURDMAN, No. 914 Broadway.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wroog Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permeoent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $100 per box, to restore the month's sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 per box. Sold at 177½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N. Y. Post-office. N. B.—Those who prefer an infallible, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by one of their own sex.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Sexual Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permeoent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $100 per box, to restore the month's sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 per box. Sold at 177½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N. Y. Post-office. N. B.—Those who prefer an infallible, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by one of their own sex.

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Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. POWERS, NO. 50 LISPENARD-ST., treats successfully all female complaints; afflictions from whatever cause removed; relief afforded the most anxious patient. Periodical Drops, $1 per bottle. Communications strictly confidential.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED WITHOUT Mercury, by Dr. WARD, at his old established office, No. 50 Lispenard-st. All unfortunates call at once. Consultation gratis. Persons at a distance cured by correspondence and inclosing postage stamp. Call or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH REGAINED BY DR POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This great restorative remedy should be taken by all about to marry, and by young men subject to a soul and body destroying disease. No. 50 Lispenard-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Regulating Pills for females, which remove all obstructions from whatever cause. Office, No. 50 Lispenard-st., where the doctor can be consulted, in strictest confidence, day or evening.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.
One steamboat 200 ft. long by 28 ft. beam, 9 ft. hold.
One steamboat 168 ft. long by 28 ft. beam, 9½ ft. hold.
One steamboat 150 ft. long by 26 ft. beam, 8 ft. hold.
One steamboat 147 ft. long by 25 ft. beam, 10 ft. hold.
One steamboat 130 ft. long by 22½ ft. beam, 7½ ft. hold.
One steamboat 98 ft. long by 20 ft. beam, 6 ft. hold.
Also, several screw tugs. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 BROADWAY.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-class propeller-tug MARY GRANDY, of 325 tons, engine 34-inch cylinder by 30-inch stroke; also, the MARIA LOVE, of 296 tons, engine 32-inch cylinder by 30-inch stroke; both vessels nearly new and very fast.
Also, smaller SCREW-TUGS and SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS for sale. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains. Broadway, Room No. 6.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
The Committee on Public Amusements have the pleasure of announcing that a Billiard Tournament in aid of the funds of this Fair has been organized at the suggestion of Mr. MICHAEL PHELAN, under whose superintendence it will take place at
IRVING HALL,
on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of WEDNESDAY, April 6.
In this tournament the following distinguished billiard players are expected to take part:
MR. PHILIP TIEMAN,
DUDLEY KAVANAGH,
JOHN SEGRIETER,
LOUIS FOX,
JOHN McDIVITT,
JOHN DERRY,
VICTOR ESTEPHE,
EDMUND NELUM,
CHRISTIAN BIRD,
WILLIAM GOLDTHWAITE,
EDWARD CAHILL,
MICHAEL FOLEY,
MICHAEL PHELAN.
Mr. Phelan has challenged the winner of the champion's cue at the contest, which is to take place on the 7th inst., to play a game with him on FRIDAY, April 8, the loser to pay one hundred dollers to the fund of the fair. The receipts for admission on this day will be devoted to the Workingwomen's Relief Association. Every facility will be offered to enable ladies to enjoy with comfort these remarkable contests. Tickets of admission, $1.
RICHARD GRANT WHITE,
Chairman of Committee on Public Amusements.

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
AUCTION NOTICE.
Heads of departments wishing to make sales by auction will hand in their invoices two days before sale to either of the following auctioneers, or to the Secretary of this Committee. Each department will arrange with the gentlemen whom they may elect to make their sales in regard to the reception and delivery of their goods.
All goods, wares and merchandise will be received and accounted for by those employed, who will furnish their own clerks and attend to their own advertising.
The following are the names and places of business of the gentlemen tendering their services, in the order they were received:
Daniel A. Mathews, No. 66 Nassau-st.
Edward Schenck, No. 60 Liberty-st.
Geo. Welles Nichols, No. 113 Pearl-st.
Henry D. Miner, No. 37 Nassau-st.
Daniel H. Burdett, No. 109 Wall-st.
Henry Molten, No. 235 Broadway.
J. H. Draper, No. 36 Pine-st.
Edward Slotzenich, No. 155 Broadway.
J. E. Halsey, No. 10 Barcley-st.
Walter M. Lloyd, No. 34 Cedar-st.
E. F. Wilks, No. 47 Murray-st.
All goods sold for this Commission are free from United States duties, as well as the district license.
E. H. LUDLOW,
Chairman of Committee on Auctions.
HENRY D. MINER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FAIR TICKETS.
The ticket department of the Fair will be (by permission of J. W. Wallack, Esq.,) under the direction of Mr. THEODORE MOSS.
Tickets can now be obtained at the following places:
Box office of Wallack's Theatre.
C. J. Barker, Harnden Express office, No. 74 Broadway.
C. O. Jones, No. 78 Cedar-st.
No. 10 Astor House, of Mr. F. V. Rushton.

PRICES:
Season tickets, admitting to all departments, at all times except the opening night.....$5
Tickets for opening ceremonies, March 28.....$2
Tickets for Tuesday, day of exhibition, or Wednesday, first day of sales.....$1
Tickets for Thursday, Friday or Saturday of first week.....50c
The Fair will open on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, and continue for two weeks.
The committee reserve the right to change the rates of admission from time to time.
Prices for the second week will be announced after the opening of the Fair.
The same ticket admits to the 14th-st. and the Union-square departments.
GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.
The building erected for machinery at Palace Garden is now ready for the reception of all contributions of tools and machines. The entrance is on 15th-st., west of the 6th-av. Parties are requested to send in their offerings without delay, that they may be arranged and put in motion in time for the opening of the Fair.
Mr. Joseph Crumpton, of the Committee on Machinery, will be at the building to receive what is sent from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., every day, until the 28th inst.
All the principal express companies transport articles to this Fair free of charge.
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
MARCH 19, 1864. Chairman Com. on Machinery.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
EXTRA CONCERT BY THE MEMBERS OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1864, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
The following orchestral pieces will be performed:
SYMPHONY, No 5 in C minor, Beethoven.
OVERTURE TO "COLUMBUS," Bristow.
OVERTURE TO "HAIL COLUMBIA," Hchnstock.
Solo Performers—MME. D'M. ANGERI, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Tenor, and Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER, Cornet.
CONDUCTOR.....THEO EISFELD.
TICKETS—$1 00 each; to be had at all the principal music stores.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
The Committee on Wines, Liquors, Ale, Fruits, Tobacco and Segars, and Preserved Provisions, request all contributors to this department to send at once to the Fair Buildings in 14th-st. such articles as they intend to donate. Should any parties not have been solicited, either by circular or personally, to send contributions, they will please consider this notice as an appeal in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers under charge of the Sanitary Commission. HENRY CHAUNCEY,
Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
The Committee on Private and Public Schools will meet on MONDAY next, March 27, at the residence of the late Dr. Moffat, on 11th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., to receive contributions for the Fair.
Donations in money from the Public Schools are to be sent to the Board of Education; from Private Schools to Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer, at the Metropolitan Rooms. Articles for sale from the Public Schools to Mrs. S. WEIR ROOSEVELT; from Private Schools to Mrs. Dr. ANTHON.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
TO PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF STOVES AND HEATERS.
Contributors are requested to send in their goods without delay to the Fair Buildings in 14th-st.
Checks should be drawn to the order of Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer, and sent to the undersigned, at No. 11 East 12th-st. EDWARD DELANO,
Chairman Committee Plumbing, &c.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York*," and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

THE WELSH DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.—The committees and contributors to the above department are urgently requested to meet at the Lecture room of the 13th-st. Church, THIS EVENING, to complete arrangements
ELEAZER JONES, Secretary.

MILITARY.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION, N. N. Y. S. G.
NEW-YORK, March 30, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—The Division will parade on MONDAY next, the 4th of April, and will unite with the United States troops at this station, under Maj.-Gen. DIX, in celebrating the opening of the METROPOLITAN FAIR, for the benefit of the SANITARY COMMISSION.
The Division line will be formed on the south side of 14th-st., with the right on Broadway, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the review will take place immediately thereafter.
The line of march from 14th-st. will be through the 2d-av., Stuyvesant-street and Astor-place to Broadway, and down Broadway to the City Hall, where the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Corporation. By order of
Major-Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, N. Y. S. N. G.
NEW-YORK, March 30, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—The foregoing general orders are hereby promulgated, and in compliance therewith this brigade will parade on MONDAY, the 4th day of April next.
The brigade line will be formed on 14th-st., right on Broadway, at 1¾ P. M., precisely.
The Brigade Staff will report at the quarters of the Brigadier General, at 1¾ o'clock P. M., precisely. By order of Brig.-Gen. CHAS. B. SPICER.
R. H. HOADLEY, Brigade Major and Inspector.
WM. D. DIMMICK, A. D. C.

POLITICAL.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION, OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD.
PRESIDENT—LE GRAND LOCKWOOD.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.
JAS. T. BRADY, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
CHAS. BURKHALTER, B. L. SOLOMON,
SAM'L S. CONSTANT, JNO. CASTREE.
SECRETARY—EDW. P. CLARK, No. 128 Broadway.
TREASURER—CHAS. DENISON.

The Citizens' Association of the XVIth Ward has been organized, and the above officers elected. All the voters of the XVIth Ward in favor of inaugurating an efficient economical City Government are cordially invited to join the Association.

POLITICAL NOTICE.
CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF THE XVTH WARD.
President.
JAMES BROWN.
Vice-Presidents.
WILLIS BLACKSTONE, D. A. GESCHEIOT,
JOHN T. JOHNSTON, JOHN C. GREEN,
Secretary—S. WEIR ROOSEVELT, No. 39 East 12th-st.
This Association has been organized and the above officers elected. Citizens of the Ward in favor of an honest and economical City Government, irrespective of party, are cordially invited to join the association.

21ST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held at the 21st Ward Union Reading Rooms, No. 435 4th-av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 1, at 7½ o'clock.
THOMAS MURPHY, President.
ROBERT P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

SOLDIERS ENLISTING IN TWO YEARS' Regiments after their formation, and those enlisted prior to the Act of July 22, 1861, and discharged with the regiment, can have their bounties collected by calling upon or addressing H. HUNTINGTON LEE, No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA TO-NIGHT
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, APRIL 1, at 8,
Revival of Meyerbeer's grand opera, in 4 acts, of
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.
with splendid mise en scene and the following great cast:
Alice.....Mme. MEDORI
Isabella.....MISS L. HARRIS
Roberto.....SIG. BRIGNOLI
Raimonat.....SIG. LOTTI
Bertram.....HERR HERMANNS
Helene.....MLLE. ERNESTINE
The incidental ballet will be executed by
MLLE. ERNESTINA AND THE CORPS DE BALLET,
under the direction of Signor RONZANI.
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK
The sale of secured seats and tickets will commence this morning at the regular ticket offices.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, APRIL 2,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Positively last time at a matinée of
FAUST.
Margherita.....Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel.....Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Valentin.....Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Mephistopheles.....Herr HERMANNS
Wagner.....Sig. MULLER
Marthe.....Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK
NOTICE—Sig. BELLINI, in order to give éclat to the performance, has accepted the comparatively small part of Valentin.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR. NO RESERVED SEATS.
Tickets may now be had at all the regular ticket offices and all the principal music stores and hotels.
NOTICE.—Ladies are particularly requested, in order to avoid inconvenience, to purchase their tickets in advance, a great crowd being expected. Three additional ticket offices and entrance doors will be opened

NIBLO'S SALOON.
PHOTOGRAPHIANA.
THE NEW
HUMOROUS AND ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENT,
In which those distinguished artists,
MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS,
appear, assisted by the accomplished young Pianiste,
MISS CARLOTTA SHAW.
Notwithstanding its great success,
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) April 1, Is the
ONLY NIGHT IT CAN BE PRESENTED
in consequence of the hall being previously engaged.
Large and brilliant assemblages have pronounced PHOTOGRAPHIANA the
MOST DELIGHTFUL TWO HOURS' AMUSEMENT ever presented to the public, while enthusiastic shouts of laughter and applause attest the enoces ful rendition of
OVER TWENTY-FOUR
DIFFERENT CHARACTERS AND SONGS
By MR. AND MRS. H. WATKINS, whose wonderful and rapid changes of costume and complete identification with the various eccentric peculiarities of the characters portrayed has elicited
THE CRITICS' PRAISE! THE PUBLIC'S ADMIRATION!
Open at 7¼; begin at 8. Tickets, 50c.; Reserved, 75c.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
EXTRA CARD.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 1,
BENEFIT OF MRS. W. G. JONES,
on which occasion will be offered
POWERFUL ATTRACTIONS.
Cherry's comedy of
THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER
Mrs. W. G. Jones.....as.....Widow Cheery
Mr. G. C. Boniface.....as.....Frank Heartal
The famous drama of
JERRY LEDREW,
with the drama of
SARAH, THE JEWESS.
Mrs. W. G. Jones.....as.....The Jewess
Box sheets open.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.
TWENTY-SECOND WEEK
OF THE MAMMOTH
STEREOSCOPTICON,
Being a grand Tour of
THE WORLD.
The Tour new EVERY DAY for six successive days.
To conclude with the
TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET GHOST,
and other local scenes of thrilling interest.
Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
Grand Matinee EVERY DAY, at 3 o'clock.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

S. C. CAMPBELL'S
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
will take place at
IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, April 2, on which occasion the following artists will appear:
Madame COMTE BORCHARD,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON.
Mr. WM. CASTLE,
HARRY SANDERSON,
THEODORE THOMAS,
Signor ABELLA.....Conductor.
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1, For sale at the music stores and Irving Hall.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GENERAL McCLELLAN
AND THE
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
BY
GENERAL JUAN PRIM,
Count of Reus, &c.,
OF THE SPANISH ARMY.

OUT THIS DAY,
Fourth Edition of Lieut.-Col. Freemantle's Book.
THREE MONTHS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Published by
JOHN BRADBURN,
(Successor to M. Doolady,)
No. 49 Walker-st.

NOW READY.
THE ONLY CHEAP AND ACCURATE EDITION OF
McCLELLAN'S
REPORT AND CAMPAIGNS.
To supply the immense demand for a cheap, yet accurate and complete edition of this, the most important book that has been published on the war,
SHELDON & CO., Publishers,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York,
have issued a cheap edition.
One vol., 12mo, bound in boards. Price, $1.25.
One vol., 12mo, bound in cloth. Price, $1.50.
This edition is printed from the same stereotype plates as the elegant octavo edition
It contains all the maps just as prepared by Gen. McClellan solely for this edition.
It is the only edition that contains the CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.
It has all the corrections made by Gen. McClellan.
*From the Journal of

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON FROM PORT ROYAL

THE STORM ON THE COAST.

The Ship Frank Boult Missing, Laden With Cavalrymen and Horses.

Capture of the Rebel Steamer Hattie Brock in the St. John's River.

Gen. Seymour Relieved by Gen. Hatch.

The United States steem transport *Fulton*, WOTTON, Commander, from Port Royal, March 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., with mails and passengers to Major STEWART VAN VLIET, Qnertermaster.

The steamer *Cosmopolitan*, which arrived Hilton Head the morning the *Fulton* sailed, brought the intelligence that a navel expeditioa up the St. John's River capinred, at Lake George, the rebel steamer *Hattie Brock*, laden with one hundred bales of cotton and a quantity af rice, tobacco and other articles. It is reported that large amounts of cotton, tobacco, rice, &c., are secreted along the creeks.

Brig.-Gen. J. P. HATCH had gone to Jacksonville to relieve Gen. SEYMOUR, who was expected at Hilton Head within e short time.

The rebels are expected to heve taken a portioa of their forces from our front at Jacksonville and Palatka.

The Court-martial of Gen. GORDON was still progressing.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, with troops, arrived on the 27th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Quartermaster G. C. BINGHAM, of Gen. GILLMORE'S Staff, and his assistant, Mr. L. D. CUNNINGHAM, gave a splendid entertainment to the officers of the steamer *Fulton* on the night of Friday, 25th inst. All the Generals in the departments were invited to attend.

On the 28th passed three screw steamers bound South; on the 29th passed a screw steamer supposed to be the *Merrimac*, bonnd Sooth.

We are indebted to Purser MoMANUS, of the *Fulton* for favors.

Wree about 65 miles from Cape Henry, on the night of March 29, the *Fulton* spoke a two-masted propeller firing signal guns. A heavy gale and the high sea prevented any effectnal efforts to relieve her, although the *Fulton* spoke her and endenvored to lay by her through the night. On the next morning the propeller was not in sight.

OUR JACKSONVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

All Quiet—Gen. Seymour Relieved—A Flag of Truce—Scouts Captured—Magnolia Destroyed.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Saturday, March 26, 1864.

Military operations in the Florida District cannot be said to be in a very forward state. Whet it is designed to do with the trooops encamped at Jacksonville and Palatka no one seems to know, bnt all agree that they are of little service where they are. A body of men cooped up in the decleted, insignificant town of Jacksonville, or whnt emounts to nearly the same thing, the space inclosed in the intrenchments which are just outside the place, will not have much influence in ending the rebellion. At Pilatka we are not any better off. Intrenchments are thrown up in the immediate front of the town, beyond which the troops are not likely to advance. Thus far the expedition to Florida has been a dead weight on the department, and the department itself appears to be an incobns on the Government. It is quite time the Department of the South was given a chance to accomplish something in the military line, and if it cannot be done here let the troops be sent elsewoere. Detached regimeats and brigndes sent hither and thither into the enemy's country with a view of making a military display, is not by aoy means a peying operation. I express the conviction of the major part of the officers and men in this command, when I stale that the War Department never made a greater error than by acting upon the representations mede by a few discontented, aspiring, lokewarm loyal Floridians. The movement acettered onr forcas, caosed us to lose from the ranks two thonsand of our best men, and now leevee ne in an apparently paralyzed coodition. Tnis department will never achieve a success until the troopa now spread along the coast for a distance of over two hundred miins are concentrated and augmeuted by e force of twenty or thirty thonsand men. If that is impracticable, the sooner he army is merged into enother department the better. We have men here whose metal bas been already tested in the Army of the Potomac, and who are chafing to be again with their old comraces; we have officers nere far above mediocre ability and talent, who would willingly sacrifice half their pay to be with an army that afforded opportunities for personal distinction. Why, then, should these officers and men be compelled to remain where nothing accumulates but rust?

CHANGES OF COMMANDERS.

Gen. J. P. HATCH has arrived at Hilton Head from the North, and will temporarily relieve Gen. T. SEYMOUR, who, it is nnderstood, has been ordered to Washington. Gen. SEYMOUR will leave Hilton Head in a day or two. It is thonght Gen. VODGAS will eventually take command of the Floridn District, and Gen. HATCH of the Hilton Head District. Thare is gronnd for believing we may ocasibly lose Gen. R. S. FOSTER, as two Msjor-Geoerals in the Army of the Potomac have applied at Washington for his transfer to their commands. We will say for Gen. R. S. FOSTER, that if he gets e chance to fight he will make his name a word of praise on everybody's lips.

FLAG OF TRUCE.

On Wednesday last we received a flag of truce from the enamy, who desired to gain permission for two citizens of Lake City to anter our lines. After a brief parley the permission was granted. One of the party, a lady, was recognized to have been a former resident of Jacksonville.

SMALL-POX.

A few cases of small-pox bave made their appearance, but thanks to the active measures of Medical Director Goose, the disease has been prevented from spreading among the troops. A pest-house has been erected on the south side of the river, whithnr the sufferers were taken. Dr. WM. A. SMITH, of the Forty-seventh New-York Regiment, who has been acting with Dr. Gross, went to Hilton Head to stay a few days last week, in consequence of impaired health, produced by over-exertion. He returned yesterday, having experienced a change for the better.

CAPTURE OF SCOUTS.

While on a scont within the enemy's lines, Sergeant FINNEY, of Company B, and Private PATTERSON, of Company A, of the Independent Battalion Massachusetts Cavalry, were captured. They were invaluable men, having been within the rebel lines on two previoos occasions, and gathered much valuable information. They traveled together, and in one instance, although they were both wearing their own uniforms, they succeeded in passing through, and completely golag round the main rebel camps at Baldwin. The feat was accomplished in the night-time, and as they passed the various regimental camps, they could plainly distinguish the faces of the rebels seated round the fires, and catch the words of their conversation. It is one of the most remarkable incidents of cool audacity that has come to my knowledge since my experience as an army correspondent.

THE SIGNAL CORPS.

Under the management of Capt. G. S. DANA, Chief of the Signal Corps in this district, a line of flag communication has been opened between here and the mouth of the St. John's River.

This is a very important move as it enables the commanders of vessels who, on account of stormy weather, cannot cross the bar, to convey intelligence of special import to the first signal station, whence it is speedily dispatched to headquarters.

MAGNOLIA DESTROYED.

A few days since a force of mounted rebels dashed on Magnolia, a little place situated on St. John's River, thirty miles above Jacksonville, and burned all the buildings, the chief of which were three large hotels, capable of accommodating 200 guests each. Medical Director SWIFT at one time thought of establishing a general hospital at Magnolia, on account of a magnificent sulphur spring which it contains, and went so far as to examine the premises with that view. Magnolia was formerly the principal watering-place for the *élite* of Florida, and we can imagine to what extent they will miss their favorite resort during the coming heated season.

Rebel Demonstration—Deserters Captured—Miscellaneous.

HILTON HEAD, Sunday, March 27, 1864.

REBEL DEMONSTRATIONS.

During the past week the rebels have made a number of attempts to captnra our pickets on Seabrook and Jenkins' Islands. In my letter, sent a week ago, I made mention of the fact that a corporal and four men belonging to the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment were captured while on picket on Seabrook Island. Two nights later the rebels attempted to make a landing on Jenkins' Island, but they were discovered and fired upon by our men, which caused them to row back to the main land. It is believed several of them were wounded, judging from the moans which proceeded from the boat. At 3 o'clock on the following (Tuesday) morning two rebel boats, well manned, were discovered approaching a point near Spanish Wells. They fired signal rockets but did not land. A gunboat went in pursuit, but did not succeed in getting up with them.

An alarm was occasioned on the island last week in consequence of a report brought in by a colored woman, that she had seen a soldier near her premises whose actions led her to suspect he was a rebel spy. She thought she recognized the person to be WM. FINNEGAN, son of the rebel General of that name, and upon her asking him if that was not his name he made no reply, but fled hurriedly to the woods. Col. HOWELL ordered a strong mounted patrol to search the woods, but they did not find the suspected individual.

CAPTURE OF DESERTERS.

Three substitute soldiers, named GUSTAVE HOOFAN, Company B; HENRY STARK, Company E, and HENRY SCHUMACHER, Company C, belonging to the Sixth Connecticut Regiment, while attempting to desert by means of a boat which they took from the Ordnance yard, were discovered by a gunboat doing duty off Ossibaw Sound, and sent back to Hilton Head. They were confined in the guard-house with a heavy ball and chain attached to their ankles, but in some way managed to get possession of a file, with which instrument they made teeth on the back of a common case-knife, and, having released themselves of their fetters, sawed a hole in the floor of their cell large enough to let them pass below. They then, upon their hands and knees, crept along under two or three long buildings, watched their opportunity to elude the guard, and went over to the engineer's depot, where they secured a boat and again put off from land. This was on the night of the 17th inst., and the next morning Capt. PECK, Post Provost-Marshal, having been made acquainted with the fact that the three men were missing, immediately telegraphed to different points in the district, also to several gunboats, that men might be on the alert. In the course of the afternoon the pickets at Braddock's Point saw a boat beach and three men jump out and run into the woods. Some mounted men were sent out and in a short time they returned with the prisoners. They said it was their intention to row over to Nassau, but it is very probable they were attempting to get within the enemy's lines. Capt. PECK has taken measures to prevent the prisoners from again escaping.

BANQUET TO OFFICERS OF THE FULTON.

On Friday night last Quartermaster G. C. BINGHAM, of Gen. GILLMORE'S Staff, and his assistant, Mr. L. D. CUNNINGHAM, tendered to the officers of the steamer *Fulton* a magnificent entertainment at their headquarters at Hilton Head. Among the invited guests were Gen. GILLMORE, Gen. TERRY and Gen. VODGAS, and among the guests present were Gen. R. S. FOSTER, Col. ALFORD, Lieut.-Col. SMITH, Major ABERT, and a host of officers of less rank; also, numerous citizens. Among those who represented the *Fulton* were Purser THOMAS MCMANUS, Chief Pilot GIDEON MAPES, Chief Engineer WRIGHT and Mr. JAS. MULLIGAN, the steward. The post band was in attendence, and heightened the pleasure by the performence of exquisite music. In the course of the evening the company were cbermed with delightful melodies from banjo, guitar and flute by Lieuts. SANGER, NEWMAN and RICHARDSON, not omitting to mention the rapturous effect produced by RALPH TREMBLY, Esq., with his little harp. A sumptuous repast was spread in a seperate building, and was characterized by toasts, sentiments, responses and general good humor. It was a late hour when the guests separated, and those who had the good fortune to be present at the entertainment will always remember with pleasure this successful effort on the part of the donors.

A SEVERE GALE.

We were visited on Monday and Tuesday by a severe northeast gale, which threatened to do considerable damage to the shipping, but as yet no accidents are reported. A steamer and a schooner were driven ashore on the beach at Hilton Head, but they were got off without sustaining any material injury.

GEN. GORDON.

The Court-martial of Gen. GORDON is still progressing. On Saturday he made an able defence in reply to the charges of disobeying orders, preferred by Gen. GILLMORE. The case will probably be decided by the Court on Monday. The charges preferred by Quartermaster BINGHAM, of GILLMORE'S Staff, will then be considered.

A MARINE DISASTER.

Since writing the above I learn that the propeller *Continental* arrived here this morning in a disabled condition. According to a statement made by Lieut.-Col. GODFREY, who was on board, she left Portland for New-Orleans on the 19th inst., having on board Co. A and a detachment of Co. B of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry. She had in tow the schooner *Frank Boult*, also loaded with men and horses. On the 22d inst. they encountered a severe gale from the northeast, which threatened to drive the schooner against the propeller, and obliged the Captain of the latter to cut the hawser in order to prevent a collision. The gale lasted thirty hours, causing them to lose twenty-six horses. On the 23d they passed a dead body, which had the appearance of having been detached from a life-preserver. They also passed portions of a wrack. On the night of the 24th they encountered another gale from the southeast. On the 25th, the storm not abating, and they having only four days' supply of coal on board, they ran for Hilton Head. They lost fifty horses, and it is thought the remainder are too severely injured to be of service. Private MICHAEL STEWART died on the 24th, and was buried at sea. He belonged to Co. A, and was a native of Aroostock County, Me. Capt. SUMNER, of the *Continental*, exerted himself to the utmost to save the horses, which they thought at one time would die. The schooner had not been seen since they parted with her.

THE LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

The following intelligence has just been received by the editor of the Port Royal *New South*, who has kindly favored me with an advance copy:

PILATKA, Fla., Tuesday, March 22, 1864.

Col. BARTON'S troops continue to occupy their old position at Phatka, occasionally making a reconnoissance toward the enemy's lines. Rnmor says the enemy have fallen back not only from our front here, but also from near Jacksonville. A citizen living on the river midway between here and Jacksonville started last week for Savannah. He got only to Baldwin, when he was stopped and compelled to return. He says that a portion of FINNEGAN'S force, about 5,000, have gone back to Charleston. This statement is also corroborated from other sources. A naval expedition up the river to Lake George has succeeded in capturing another steamer, the *Hattie Brock*. She was laid up in one of the creeks or lagoons of the St. John's. She is a fine steamer, and formerly run between this place and Jacksonville. The naval expedition also succeeded in capturing over *one hundred bales of cotton*; also a quantity of resin and turpentine. Citizens here say that large amounts of cotton, rice, resin, tobacco and turpentine are secreted along the creeks and lagoons of the St. John's. Probably we shall find it baforn many days. Great credit is due Capt. BALCH, of the *Pawnee*, for ferreting out these Confederate stores.

The troops here are in excellent health, and are much pleased with this locality. Pilatka is really a pleasant town, and our forces give it a lively and business-like aspect. WHIT.

FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Burning of Part of the Capitol at Santa Fe—The War with the Apache and Navajo Indians—Surrender of the Entire Navajo Tribe.

DENVER CITY, Thursday, March 31.

Santa Fé papers of the 19th say that on the night of the 14th, one wing of the Capitol buildings was destroyed by fire. Valuable papers in very important law cases were destroyed.

The *Gazette* says that letters speak encouragingly of the Arizona gold mines.

Another fight was reported to have taken place in Southwestern New-Mexico, between ont troops and the Apachee; of the latter 25 were killed. Maj. MCFERRIN, Chief of Gen. CARLETON'S Staff, had arrived. He reports the unconditional surrender of the entire Navajo nation, numbering nearly 6,000 Indians, who are being collected at Fort Sumner. Some of them have large flocks, but a majority are in a destitute condition. To feed them, Gen. CARLETON has been obliged to nut the troops on half rations.

Col. CASSON is to have charge of the Indians until they are turned over to the Indian Bureau.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

News from Oregon—Affairs in Idaho—Summary Punishment of Villains—Matters in the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 30.

The steamer *Golden Age* arrived last night from Penama.

Oregon dispatches of to-day contain late news from Idaho, relating principally to the extra measures made there for the suppression of crime. The Grand Jury of Boise County had returned twelve indictments for murder, sixteen for assault with intent to kill, and one for manslaughter. A Vigilance Committee, numbering a thousand men, was making a clean sweep of the villains infesting Beaver Head County.

They hang eleven men at Virginia, five at Big Hole, one at Deer Lodge, and seven at Briar Rat.

The Indians on the Snake River were committing ravages. They were armed with rifles and shot-guns.

The rush of emigration from Oregon and California to Idaho is immense.

The Dutch ship *Cornelia*, sailed on the 28th for Hong Kong, with $350,000 in treasure.

The late rains have been of incalculable benefit to agriculture and mining interests.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, March 29.

Yesterday's dispatches from Oregon say that cold rains and snow have prevailed over most of that State during five days past.

Reports from the Upper Columbia are very encouraging for miners. There will be plenty of snow on the mountains to supply water for Spring and Summer mining along the streams having mountain sources.

Dates from the Sandwich Islands are up to March 12. The news is unimportant.

On the 7th inst. a meeting was held at Honolulu of parties interested in the cultivation of sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, &c., for the purpose of organizing planters' societies.

Marine Disasters off Cape Cod.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Thursday, March 31.

The ship *Staffordshire*, from Kennebunk for St. John, N. B., which anchored in the bay several days and then disappeared, was to-day seen off this place with her masts all gone; probably cut away. A vessel has gone out to her.

A large vessel is seen about four miles southeast of Chatham Light, with foremast and mainmast gone, and mizzenmast standing.

Weather very thick; wind fresh from N. E.

The brig *Lydia Staver*, Capt. WHITNEY, from Belfast for Alexandria, with a cargo of bricks and hay, went ashore at First Cliff, Scituate, at 4 o'clock this morning. Her crew was saved. The vessel is full of water and her keel is gone.

The brig *Nahant*, ashore at Scituate, drove up last night during the gale to near high water mark. Her bottom is completely out, and she will be a total loss. Her cargo under deck will be mostly saved.

The Canadian Ministry.

MONTREAL, Thursday, March 31.

The Canadian Ministry hee been formed. Sir E. B. TACHE is Premier, Receiver-General and Minister of Militia; Mr. CARTIER, Attorney-General for Canada East; Mr. GALT, Finance Minister; Mr. CHAPAIS, Commissioner of Public Works; Mr. MCGEE, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. LANGEVIN, Solicitor-General for Canada East; JOHN A. MCDONALD, Attorney-General for Canada West; WM. CAMPBELL, Crown Lands; Mr. FOLEY, Postmaster-General; Mr. SIMPSON, Provincial Secretary; Mr. COCKBURN, Solicitor-General for Canada West.

The policy is stated to be the defence of the country, and the rendering effective of the military force; every effort is to be made to maintain and extend the Reciprocity Treaty; the readjustment of the canal tolls; the removal of the Government to Ottawa City; measures for the development of the Northwest, and the improvement of seaboard communication. The general policy of the Administration is to be governed by those great constitutional principles which have so long guided the mother country.

The House is to adjourn till May 3.

Rhode Island Democratic State Nominations.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, March 31.

The Democratic State Central Committee have announced the following nominations for State officers:

For Governor—GEORGE H. BROWNE, of Gloucester.

For Lieutenant-Governor—HENRY BUTLER, of Warwick.

For Secretary of State—ELISHA R. POTTER, of South Kingstown.

For Attorney-General—WALTER S. BURGES, of Cranston.

For General Treasurer—HENRY H. COOKE, of Newport.

Relief for East Tennessee.

An adjourned meeting was held yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, in aid of the suffering Union men of East Tennessee. Mr. SETH B. HUNT presided, and Mr. JOHN AUSTIN, Jr., acted as Secretary. A donation of $100 was received from PARSON COOPER, Esq. A letter received from the Provost-Marshal-General of Knoxville, describing the sufferings and wants of the people of East Tennessee, and the necessity of immediate relief, was read by the Secretary. Col. TAYLOR, of East Tennessee, then, on motion of Gen. STRONG, took the floor.

He was sorry to tell of the present condition of the people of Tennessee. Once they were well off, and, though not rich, had enough to make them happy and comfortable; but the desolating hand of war had brought blight and ruin into every house. When the South seceded, they refused, and stood true to the Union. When a conscription was ordered for the rebel ranks their young men went into Kentucky, there joined the Union ranks, and there they are now, fighting beneath the flag of the Union. He described how the rebels, when retreating, drove away all their live stock, and took everything they could lay their hands upon, and how the Union forces retaliated, taking even their clothing. The people of Tennessee, said he, have gone through fire, prison and famine; the richest and the poorest are now equal and are now receiving supplies from the commissariat; they believed their claim upon the North to be a just one, and they asked for bread until they could raise bread for themselves. He thought there would be no difficulty in sending supplies to Nashville or Knoxville. In Massachusetts the committee, of which Hon. EDWARD EVERETT was chairman, had raised $75,000, and more was coming in at the rate of $2,000 per day. All that was necessary here to bring forth a liberal response was to have the matter properly represented by proper and responsible parties.

At the conclusion of his speech, Gen. STRONG exhorted the gentlemen to give aid to the loyal Tennesseans, and moved for the appointment of a committee of thirty to solicit aid in money and merchandise.

He was followed by Mr. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, who stated that at the beginning of the war the people of East Tennessee were quite loyal, but that this state of feeling had been misrepresented by the leaders there. He wished the committee when appointed to bring the matter properly before the public. On motion a committee composed of Messrs. BURTIS, DODGE, STEVENS and ROOSEVELT, were appointed to select the committee.

On motion of Gen. WALSEMOR, a committee of ten was appointed to draft an address, but the matter was reconsidered.

After a brief consultation, the following gentlemen were appointed as a Committee on Donations:

Messrs. John C. Greene, John C. Stevens, A. A. Low, Jonathan Sturges, Charles Butler, Seth B. Hunt, James M. Brown, C. R. Robert, Hiram Walbridge, J. Taylor Johnston, Archibald Baxter, W. K. Story, Jackson L. Schultz, Robert B. Roosevelt, L. R. Morton, Robert Lenox Kennedy, G. P. Putnam, A. C. Richards, S. A. Gray, Edgar Ketchum, A. Gracin King, Wm. Orton, John Austin Stevens, Jr., W. E. Dodge, W. C. Bryant, Robert J. Stuart, John Jay, Edward S. Jaffrey, David Hoadley, and George Griswold.

JOHN A. STEVENS, Esq., President of the Bank of Commerce, was chosen Chairman.

[Advertisement.]

SIGNS OF CHARACTER, AND HOW TO READ THEM.—Physiognomy, Phrenology, Psychology, Ethnology, with Portraits and Biography, given in the April Number *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*. Now ready. 15 cents, or $1 50 a year.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

X D 1864 Z. P. P. P.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Excites the sluggish, stimulates the humors, produces an open countenance and corrects any tendency to emaciation. This invaluable "remedy" is sold only when you can find it. Be careful to inquire for the genuine article, and the genuinest sort of genuine. Dealers supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, No. 121 Nassau-street. All spurious imitations are not genuine.

[Advertisement.]

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE WEST.—Ladies traveling alone or families will find this the best route, it being 60 to 70 miles shorter, and they make only one change of cars between New-York and Chicago or Cincinnati, and but two to St. Louis. Office No. 271 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.

The Metropolitan Fair About Ready for Opening—Order from Gen. Dix.

As the time for the inaugnration of the Metropolitan Fair lessens the contributions increase. The work devolving upon the different committees keeps them busy during the day and into the night.

The arrangements for the exhibition in the buildings on Fourteenth-street have been completed and most of the contributions assigned their proper places. Among the most interesting exhibitions at the fair will be Capt. PARKER SNOW'S mementoes of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S expedition, found on King William's Land, by Capt. MCCLINTOCK'S brave men in 1859. The children's department in the Union-square building will be exceedingly interesting. Among the novelties is a miniature skating pond. The Committee on Curiosities are very desirous that those who intend sending articles to their department should do so as soon as possible, that they may be arranged before the day of opening. The rooms of the committee, where they are in constent attendance during the day, are Nos. 8 and 9 in the main building, on Fourteenth-street. The exhibition of paintings will be the finest ever seen in the City. Many of the choicest gems from our private galleries have been added to the collection. The contributions from Europe have been much larger than was anticipated.

Five cases of valuable goods were received from Liverpool by the last steamer. One of the principal reasons for the postponement of the Fair was the non-arrival of goods from abroad which had been anticipated by letters.

During the past week nearly everything expected has arrived. The contributions of machinery far exceed expectation. A separate apartment has been assigned for the exhibition of engines, and there will be no lack of room or power for the display of any machinery that has been or may be sent in. The Committee on Printing propose setting up a ground plan of the Fair buildings, showing the location of the different tables, tents, booths, &c. This will prove of great advantage to visitors, as the grounds are so extensive, it would be almost impossible to find any particular locality without some guide.

The following orders has been issued by Gen. DIX relative to the parade on the 4th inst.:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, March 31, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 19.—1. The 4th of April having been designated for the opening of the Metropolitan Fair, the Major-General Commanding directs, as an acknowledgement of the noble efforts the ladies of New-York are making to provide for the comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers, that the troops in the service of the United States in the harbor and City of New-York, commanded by Brig.-Gen. STANAAD, be paraded and reviewed, in connection with the First Division of the New-York State National Guards, commanded by Maj.-Gen. SANFORD. Gen. STANAAD will form line on the right of Maj.-Gen. SANFORD'S Division on Fourteenth-street at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Brig.-Gen. JACKSON, commanding Dreft Rendezvous at Hart Island, will direct the commanding officer of the Eighth United States Infantry to report, with as many of the regiment as can be spared from Hart Island, to Maj. WALLACE, on the Battery, at 11½ A. M.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation to and from the posts in the harbor.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.
CHAS. TEMPLE DIX, Maj. and A. D. C., A. A. A. G.

Munificence of the Police.

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS TO THE FAIR.

The Police of the City have contributed the munificent sum of $4,000 to the Metropolitan Fair. This is certainly an act of generous and patriotic men. When it is remembered how much the force has already done in the way of aid to our soldiers in the field, the sick and wounded, and the families at home, this last noble contribution cannot but win for them the increased respect and plaudits of the public. The following correspondence will be read with interest:

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 Mulberry-street, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

Mrs. Ellen R. Strong, Treasurer Metropolitan Fair Association:

MADAM: I take pleasure in transmitting to you the sum of four thousand dollars ($4,000.), being the amount contributed by the police force of New-York in aid of the "United States Sanitary Commission."

I should be guilty of an injustice to the Police Department, patrolmen and officers, if I neglected this opportunity to express my sincere gratification in being made the medium of this voluntary and substantial offering of sympathy on their part with the objects of the Metropolitan Fair.

Since the outbreak of the rebellion this department has voluntarily contributed upward of $60,000 for the relief of soldiers' families and kindred objects, and are still engaged in sustaining, by monthly contributions, a fund, instituted nearly three years ago, from which the families of all who have resigned from the Police and enlisted in the army derive a comfortable support.

Wishing you all the success the most sanguine can anticipate, I am yours, respectfully,

THOS. C. ACTON, President.

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, Monday, March 28, 1864.

The Ladies' Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Fair beg to acknowledge the receipt of $4,000 from the police force of the City of New-York, through Mr. THOMAS C. ACTON, President, and to thank the members of this association for their generous support and contribution.

ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Calendar unchanged. *Part III.*—Short Causes—Nos. 1549, 1746, 1920, 1928, 1758, 1501, 1766, 1697, 1911, 1946, 1797.

Numbers on General Calendar—584, 1388, 1406, 1146.

THE KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN.—The ladies of the Committee for the "Knickerbockar Kitchen" ask for the loan of old pictures, illustrating, if possible, their undertaking; portraits of persons of the olden time, and other paintings and engravings suitable for a supposed inner room, and whose antiquity, more than any other quality, will be their chief value. Great care will be taken of all that may be intrusted to them.

MR. TROWBRIDGE'S LAST WORK.—In a letter to the author, Mr. Secretary CHASE thus writes of the new novel, *Cudjo's Cave*: "The inflamed condition of my right eye has prevented my reading or writing much lately. *Cudjo's Cave* I could not help reading, however, it interested and impressed me profoundly." In a letter, giving permission to the publishers to use the above Mr. CHASE adds: "The book merits higher praise, and I have heard it more highly spoken of by discerning judges."—*Boston Transcript.*

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Amer Gold	166¾	100	Ill. Cen. R	s3 149¾
1300	N. Y. Gen. R	143¾	100	do	b3 149¾
300	do	s3 143¾	100	do	149¾
500	do	143¾	100	do	149¾
1850	do	143¾	100	do	149¾
200	do	143¾	2100	Pittsburgh	126
400	do	143¾	200	do	126¾
1800	Erie R	124¾	500	do	126¾
400	do	b3 124¾	800	do	b3 126¾
200	do	s3 124¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R	125¾
200	do	124¾	200	Northwestern	68
600	do	b3 124½	100	do	68¼
100	do	s3 124¾	500	Fort Wayne	84¾
100	do	b5 124¾	1100	do	s3 144¾
1000	do	124¾	200	do	144¾
100	do	b3 124½	200	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R	s3 89¾
100	Erie R. Pr	113	100	Chic. & Alt. P	s3 95¾
300	do	s30 112	400	Terre H. & Alt	86
100	do	112¾	100	do	88¾
100	do	112¾	500	do	b3 87
100	do	b4 113	100	Terra Haute Prf	b3 99¾
600	do	s60 112¾	100	Ch. B. & Quin	140
100	Hudson Riv. R	163¼	20,000	O. & M. Cer	68
100	do	b3 163	10,000	do	68
200	do	162¾	90,000	do	b5 69
50	do	162¾	10,000	do	69
200	do	s3 162¾	100	Cumberland	b3 83¾
100	do	162¾	110	do	83
800	Harlem R	129¾	100	Quick. Min. Co	88¾
5000	do	s60 125	100	do	88¾
800	do	s3 129¾	1000	do	88¼
1000	do	s60 129	1005	do	88
200	do	130	100	Wyoming Vl. Coal	109
200	Reading R	156¾	100	International Coal	111
500	do	156¾	100	Cen Colorado	s10 114
1400	do	b3 156¾	100	Mariposa M. Co	b3 142¾
1500	do	157	200	do	142¾
300	do	157¾	100	Rut. Marble Co	24¾
200	Mich. So. R	117¾	100	do	24
100	Roca Island R	b5 126¾	100	Isaac Harper G. Co.	7
200	do	b5 126¾			

[Advertisement.]

HARRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal—Hon. George Gale, Miss Dix, Mrs. Hooker, Mrs. D. J. Pollock and child, Judge Stickney, Capt. T. L. Molloy, of Gen. Gordon's Staff; Capt. John H. Mars, Chief Engineer Department of the South; Capts. Wise, U. S. A., D. S. Wilcox, John Donithke, Drs. L. Ranse, W. R. Lafreece, J. M. Wallace, Geo. Wood, U. S. N., Robert Willard, U. S. N., Lients. M. U. B. Richardson, Leath and servant, C. F. Chase, J. Myers, T. H. Carrique, Dr. J. W. Parker, all U. S. A.; C. Sprague, John Green, F. Blood, J. S. Blood, E. J. N. Watson, R. A. Mansell, W. Fletcher, E. H. Crowell, S. G. Reynolds, H. Hamburger, J. Carey, H. Real, J. J. Caldwell, J. D. Mason, A. B. Blimpton, A. Dexter, R. S. Benson, W. S. Heather, J. Nevills, H. K. Appleton, S. Young, S. Ayer, W. C. Gray, Capt. E. Wheeler, J. O Meyo, T. C. Burgess, A. C. Sanlsbury, J. E. Richardson, J. J. Richardson, G. L. Blanchard, W. Kenniron, F. Holmes, E. K. Chapman, M. Tomlinson, A. Burham, R. Bishoo, L. Leslie, S. A. Mudden, W. Dayiass, T. Copland, W. J. Wallace, S. B. Pratt, W. A. Weodall, G. W. Ewer, J. Adams.—Total, 62, and 143 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises..... 5 45 | 1 moon sets..... 5 24 | Moon rises. 2 17
Sandy Hook. 3 04 | Gov. Island.. 3 53 | Hell Gate.. 5 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 31.

Cleared.

Steamer Ocorara, McLaughlin, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, London, E. E Morgan & Wiley.

Bark Morning Star, (Br.,) Steeling, Santiago, Cuba, Weycell & Co.; Gazelle, Black, Barbados, H. Trowbridge & Son.

Brigs Janne & Adriana, (Hol.,) Franken, Philadelphia. Enoch, Meincke & Wenot; Echo, (Br.,) Burns, Cardenas. Trujillo & Vinioz; Fortuna, (Dan.,) Reithers, Pernamboco. Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Lamont Dupont, Coeson, Beanfort, Marray & Nephew; Israel, Taylor, Philadelphia. J. W. McKeen; Anne D., Halsey, Baltimore. Van Brunt & Slaght, Wm. Gray, Buell, Providence. H. S. Rackett & Son; Kid werd, (Br.,) Berher, Halifax. E. F. Small & Co., R. H. Vermilyea, Egoert, Fortress Monroe. F. J. Campbell; E. A. Anderson, Crammer, Fortress Monroe. F. J. Campbell; E. Bexter, Semmiss, Chincoteegue. F. J. Campbell; J. Mersh, Leeds, Fortress Monroe. J. F. Campbell; Yankee Maid, Snair, Portsmooto, S. W. Lewis & Co.; W. C. Atwater, Rackett, Philadelphia. H. S. Rackett & Son; C. Chemberlin, Porter, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; G. Huntington, Lovell, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; M. C. Tackett, Hardr, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Col. Liske, Perry, New-Bedford. Ferguson & Wood; Seoeca, ——, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; C. Pendleton, Church, Key West, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, Port Royal, S. C., 27th inst., at 3 P. M., with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. March 29, lat. 36 53, lon. 74 42, experienced a terrific gale of wind from the E. S. E., veering N. E., with a very heavy sea, which lasted until 12 o'clock M. on the 30th.

U. S. steam transport Admiral Dupont, Emerton, Alexandria 3 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Experienced strong E. and N. E. gales; laid to outside for 38 hours. March 28, 10 miles S. of Absecomb, spoke ship Wizerd King, hence for San Francisco, with loss of fore and maintopmast, mainmast head and mizzentopmast. Was stirg. S.; did not ask for any assistance.

U. S. steam transport Potapsco, Creamer, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport John Rice, King, Port Royal, S. C., 4 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Norway, Masher, Liverpool Feb. 28, with mdse. and 6 passengers to Trask & Dearborn. Had fine weather up to March 10, then heavy W. and N. W. winds until the 23d, in lat. 41, lon. 66 30, when we had a heavy gale from E. N. E. to N., during which lost foretopmast and topgallantmast, main and mizzen-topmasts and topgallantmasts, with yards, sails and everything attached; started everything about deck, etc.

Ship J. Bradshew, (of Miramichi,) Mosely, Liverpool 64 ds., with coal to master. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage. March 29, lat. 38 30, lon. 73 40, took a heavy gale from E., ship heading N. by E. ½ E.; at 8 A. M. on the 30th, still blowing a gale from E., weather very thick, with rain; after making several tacks to work off shore, found ship shoaling water, and not been able to get a pilot, ran for the bar, which in crossing struck bottom several times, causing the ship to leak some; came inside the Hook and anchored.

Ship Chancellor, (of Liverpool,) Jones, Liverpool March 3, with mdse. and 632 passengers to Williams & Guion. Has had some strong gales from N. W. to S. S. W. on the passage.

Bark Helvetia, (Oldg.,) Menke, Manila 140 ds., passed Angier Nov. 28, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 19, St. Helena Feb. 5, with hemp, etc., to A. A. Low & Bro's. March 23, lat. 37 48, lon 73 09, during a gale from N. E., stove bulwarks, stanchions, covering boards, cabin skylight

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3908. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Amendments to the School System of this City.

New Mode of Appointing Teachers, New Regulations, Etc.

MR. BENEDICT'S BILL BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE

IN ASSEMBLY, March 12, 1864.

AN ACT, relative to Common Schools in the City of New-York.

Introduced by unanimous consent by Mr. Benedict read twice, and referred to the Committee on Colleges, Academies and Common Schools, Reported favorably from said committee, and committed to the Committee of the Whole.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The City of New-York is hereby divided into seven school districts, as follows:

First District—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards.

Second District—Seventh, Tenth and Thirteenth Wards.

Third District—Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards.

Fourth District—Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards.

Fifth District—Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards.

Sixth District—Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards.

Seventh District—Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards.

SEC. 2. At every Charter election in the said City there shall be elected in each school district one Commissioner of Common Schools, who shall take office on the first day of January next after his election, and hold office for the term of three years; and there shall also be elected in each Ward one Trustee of Common Schools, who shall take office on the first day of January next after his election, and hold office for the term of five years; and no school officer shall hereafter be elected or appointed in the said City except as provided by this act, and no person shall at the same time hold more than one school office.

SEC. 3. On the second Wednesday in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, the Mayor of the City shall nominate to the Board of Education one person for each school district, as a Commissioner of Common Schools, and the said board shall appoint or reject each of the persons so nominated. If any of them shall be rejected, the Mayor shall make a new nomination, and shall continue to nominate until a person shall be appointed by the board. The persons an appointed shall hold office until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

SEC. 4. On the third Wednesday in November in every year, the Mayor of the City shall nominate to the Board of Education one person for each school district as an Inspector of common schools in the district, for the term of three years, from and after the first day of January then next. The Board of Education shall, on the first Wednesday in December, vote by yeas and nays upon the appointment of each of the persons nominated; and every person who shall receive the affirmative votes of a majority of the whole board, shall be appointed. If any of the persons so nominated shall fail to receive the votes of a majority of the whole board, the Mayor shall make a new nomination, and shall continue to nominate until an appointment shall be made for each district, in the manner and for the term prescribed in this section.

SEC. 5. If on the second Wednesday in January next, there shall be in any school district, more than two Inspectors of common schools in office by popular election, the Board of Education shall select two of them, and such of the said Inspectors as are not selected shall immediately cease to hold office. After such reduction in the number of Inspectors has been made, the Board of Education shall select by lot one of the two Inspectors in each district, to office by popular election, and the Inspector selected shall be an Inspector for the district, and hold office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, and the Inspector not selected shall cease to hold office unless the Board of Education shall appoint him an Inspector for the district, in which case he shall hold office until the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

SEC. 6. Vacancies in school offices shall be filled as follows: if there shall be less than three Commissioners or three Inspectors in any district, every vacancy shall be filled in the case of a Commissioner until the first day of January then next, and in the case of an Inspector for the unexpired portion of the term in which the vacancy exists, in the manner provided by this act for the appointment of Inspectors; and if there shall be less than five Trustees in any Ward, every vacancy shall be filled by the Mayor and a majority of the Inspectors for the district in which the Ward is included, until the first day of January then next. Every vacancy in the office of a Commissioner or Trustee, occurring more than twenty days previous to any charter election, shall be filled at the next charter election for that portion of the term in which the vacancy exists remaining after the first day of January then next.

SEC. 7. The elections held by virtue of this act shall be subject in the same laws and regulations in all respects, so far as the same may be applicable, as those which govern the charter elections in said City; but the ballots for school officers shall be indorsed, "School Officers, No. ," and deposited in a separate box. Every person voted for to fill a vacancy in a school office shall be designated in the ballot by the words, "to fill a vacancy," written or printed immediately over his name, or, if there be more than one vacancy to be filled in the office of Trustee in any Ward, by the words "to fill vacancy of years."

SEC. 8. Every school officer shall, at the time of his election or appointment, be a resident of the district or Ward for which he is elected or appointed, and every school officer removing from the City, shall thereby vacate his office.

The Board of Education shall be judges of the election and qualification of its members.

SEC. 9. Every person elected or appointed to a school office in said City shall, before entering on the duties of his office, and within fifteen days after the commencement of the term for which he is elected, or from the time of being notified of his appointment to fill a vacancy, take and subscribe, before the Clerk of the Board of Education, the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution of this State, and the school office to which any person who shall omit to take the said oath within the time and in the manner above prescribed, may have been elected or appointed, shall be vacant at and from the expiration of the said fifteen days.

SEC. 11. The first section of an act entitled "An Act to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York," passed July 3, 1851, and so much of all other acts heretofore passed as is amendatory of the said section, are hereby repealed; but this section shall not affect the continuance in office of the present school officers, nor their powers or duties.

SEC. 12. The schools in the several Wards shall be classified as Grammar, Primary and Evening Schools, and teachers for the said schools shall be appointed as follows: Principals and Vice-principals by the Board of Education, upon the written nomination of a majority of the Trustees of the Ward, stating that the nomination was agreed to at a meeting of the Board of Trustees at which a majority of the whole number in office were present. Other teachers, and also janitors, shall be appointed by a majority of the Trustees for the Ward at a meeting of the Board of Trustees. Any teacher may be removed by the Board of Education upon the recommendation of the City Superintendent, or a majority of the Trustees for the Ward, or of a majority of the Inspectors for the district. The Board of Trustees for the Ward, by the vote of a majority of the whole number of Trustees in office, may also remove teachers employed therein other than principals and vice-principals, and may also remove janitors, provided the removal is approved in writing by a majority of the Inspectors for the district; and provided further, that any teacher so removed shall have a right to appeal to the Board of Education, under such rules as it may prescribe, and the said Board shall have power, after hearing the answer of the Trustees, to reinstate the teacher.

SEC. 13. Subdivision three of section two of the act entitled "An act to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act, the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York," passed July 3, 1851, as subsequently amended, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

3. To remove from office any school officer who shall have been directly or indirectly interested in the furnishing of any supplies or materials, or in the doing of any work or labor, or in the sale or leasing of any real estate, or in any proposal, agreement or contract for any of these purposes, in any case in which the price or consideration is to be paid, in whole or in part, or directly or indirectly, out of any school moneys; or who shall have received, from any person whatever, any commission or other compensation in connection with any of the matters aforesaid; and any school officer who shall violate the preceding provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 and imprisonment in the city prison not exceeding one year, and shall also be ineligible to any school office. The board shall also have power to remove from office any school officer who shall have been guilty of immoral or disgraceful conduct in any matter connected with his official duties, or which tends to discredit his office or the school system. If one or more school officers or tax-payers in the City of New-York shall present a written charge to the Board of Education, accusing any school officer of a violation of, or a liability to, any of the provisions of this section, it shall be the duty of the said board to cause the same to be fully investigated. All testimony taken upon any such investigation shall be under oath; and the Court of Common Pleas shall have power, upon the application of the Board of Education, to compel any witness who may have been duly summoned, to appear and testify before the said board or any committee thereof.

SEC. 14. The ninth section of the act entitled "An act to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act, the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York," passed July 3, 1851, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2. Under such general rules and regulations as the Board of Education may establish to examine into the qualifications of persons proposed as teachers in any of the schools under the charge of the board. Such examination shall be conducted by the City Superintendent of Schools, or such one of his assistants as he may designate, in the presence of at least two Inspectors of Common Schools, who shall be designated for the purpose by the by-laws of the Board of Education. Licenses shall be granted to those persons found upon such examination to be entitled thereto, which shall be in the form prescribed by the said by-laws, shall be signed by the City Superintendent, and by at least two Inspectors designated for the purpose, who shall certify that they were present at the examination, and concur in granting the license. The license of any teacher may be revoked for any cause affecting the morality or competency of the teacher, by the written certificate of the City Superintendent, and the written concurrence of two of the Inspectors for the district in which the teacher is employed; but no such action shall be taken until at least ten days previous notice has been given to the teacher, nor until a hearing of the matter has been allowed; nor shall it take effect until such certificate of revocation has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, and a copy served upon the teacher. It shall be the duty of the City Superintendent to reëxamine any teacher upon the written request of any two Inspectors of the district, or three trustees of the Ward in which the teacher is employed. Any teacher whose license has been revoked as aforesaid, may appeal to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, within ten days after service of a copy of the certificate of revocation, by the service of a written notice of appeal upon the City Superintendent; and in case such appeal is taken, the teacher shall not be disqualified until the revocation is confirmed by the State Superintendent. The City Superintendent, in his annual report to the Board of Education, shall include a list of the licenses granted and revoked by him.

SEC. 17. Section 23 of the act entitled "An act to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York," passed July 3, 1851, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 23. The Board of Education may, with the consent of a majority of the Trustees for the Ward, or without such consent, by a vote of two-thirds of the Board of Education, discontinue any grammar, primary, evening or colored school; and the said Board may also authorize the establishment of a new school upon the written application of a majority of the Trustees for the Ward. It shall be the duty of the Board of Education to decide finally upon such application within thirty-five days after the same is presented to it; and if the said board shall omit to do so, or shall deny the application, and a majority of the Inspectors for the district shall certify that there is probable cause for granting the application, the Trustees may appeal to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, whose decision in the matter shall be binding upon all parties, and if adverse to the application, the same shall not be renewed during the term of one year next thereafter.

SEC. 18. The seventh section of the act entitled "An act to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York," passed July third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, as subsequently amended, and subdivision four, of section eight, of the same act, are hereby repealed, but this section shall not take effect until the first day of January next.

SEC. 19. The second subdivision of the tenth section of the act entitled "An act to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York," passed July third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, as subsequently amended, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2. Under such general rules and regulations, and subject to such limitations as the Board of Education may prescribe to conduct and manage the said schools; to furnish all needful supplies therefor, and to make all needful repairs, alterations and additions in and to the school premises.

SEC. 20. The Commissioners, Inspectors and Trustees elected or appointed in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall respectfully possess and exercise the powers and duties which the Commissioners, Inspectors and Trustees of Common Schools now lawfully possess and exercise, except as is herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 21. This act shall take effect immediately.

A BRAVE DRUMMER BOY.—ORION P. HOWE, of Wankagan, Ill., drummer boy to the Fifty-fifth Volunteers of that State, has just been appointed to fill a vacancy in the Naval School at Newport. The following extract from a letter written by Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN to Secretary STANTON, detailing an incident which transpired during the assault upon the rebel works at Vicksburgh, on May 19, doubtless, secures the boy's promotion:

"When the assault at Vicksburgh was at its height on the 19th of May, and I was in front near the road which formed my line of attack, this young lad came up to me, wounded and bleeding, with a good healthy boy's cry, 'Gen. SHERMAN, send some cartridges to Col. MALMROS; the men are nearly all out.' 'What is the matter, my boy?' 'They shot me in the leg. Sir, but I can go to the hospital. Send the cartridges right away.' Even where we stood the shot fell thick, and I told him to go to the rear at once, I would attend to the cartridges, and off he limped. Just before he disappeared on the hill he turned and called as loud as he could, 'Caliber 54.' I have not seen the lad since, and his Colonel, MALMROS, on inquiry, gives him his address as above, and says he is a bright, intelligent boy, with a fair preliminary education.

What arrested my attention then was, and what renewed my memory of the fact now, is that one so young, carrying a musket-ball wound through his leg, should have found his way to me on that fatal spot, and delivered his message, not forgetting the very important part even of the caliber of his musket, 54, which you know is an usual one.

I'll warrant that the boy has in him the elements of a man, and I commend him to the Government as one worthy the fostering care of some one of its national institutions."

ANOTHER MUNIFICENT DONATION TO YALE COLLEGE.—We are authorized to announce that Mr. ARCHIBALD R. STRAET, of New Haven, (whose endowment of a Professorship of Modern Languages in Yale College, was made public not long ago,) has offered to make another important donation to that institution. He proposes to erect upon the College square, at the corner of Chapel and High streets, if the College corporation will consent, a hullolon, adapted for receiving collections in the various departments of the Fine Arts, and also for giving instruction in the history, principles and methods of art. Such a foundation will be of great value to the College, not only from the refining and elevating influence of well-selected collections of works of art, but also from the important aid which they render in historical archæological and literary studies. Such a generous and unexpected addition to the resources of the College will give new confidence to its friends, that the future of the institution will be not less useful and honorable than the past. We congratulate our entire community on this munificent gift.—*New-Haven Palladium, March 28.*

—The London *Review* says: "Who is to publish Her Majesty's new book? The first publication from the royal pen was issued, we believe, in 1834, when the Princess ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA was in her sixteenth year. It was a small volume of poetry—a mere pamphlet—and was only distributed amongst the immediate members of the royal circle. A copy was sold at the sale of the library of the Princess ELISABETH about two years since. That Her Majesty is engaged upon a literary undertaking connected with the history of her reign has certainly been stated in various continental journals, which, upon all matters relative to the proceedings of royalty in this country, appear to possess some secret sources of information not open to the home journals.

LYNCH LAW IN NEVADA.

Wretched Condition of Society—Reign of the Rough—The People's Retribution.

From the Esmeralda (Nevada Territory) Star, of Feb. 17.

Eight days ago the people of Aurora, after a long week's patience, executed summary justice upon four as murderous villains as were ever brought to the scaffold, to die at the end of a rope. A state of affairs had existed here, almost unbounding to a reign of terror, for nearly two years, but it never assumed an organized shape until the town became incorporated. An election was held, and the Town Council was composed of as good men as we could boast; but the office of Marshal being an elective one, the ruffians were successful in placing their own man in office, owing to the fact that there were four or five candidates running. No sooner had the Marshal been sworn in, than the worst villains that ever infested a civilized community were appointed policemen, and, with but few exceptions, they were composed of as hard a set of criminals as ever went unhung. If a quarrel sprung up at any time, a resort to the pistol and knife was made at once, and murder, both night and day, became the general order of things. The gambling hells of the town were crowded at all times by these ruffians, who were ready to pick a quarrel with any man, no matter who he might be. Were any of them arrested, no matter how heinous the offence, he was released by the Marshal on straw bail, and no complaint would be filed in the Justice's Court against him. Any good man going about his business in the street and having to turn the corners was in danger of receiving a flying bullet from some drunken brute, who was as apt to be a policeman as anything else. Miners would hurriedly transact their business on coming into town toward evening, and then go home to remain there, not venturing into the streets after dark. Prominent mining companies would employ these ruffians to do their fighting, either to maintain their rights, or whenever they were to, or to get possession of others; and so long as their claims were held in litigation and their suits were to come off before the District Court, each mining company would have its band of perjurers and ruffians to swear their cases through. These ruffians at last had come to think that they had the full control of our mining interests and municipal affairs, so far as the public peace was concerned. Men fell by the pistol and knife even in open daylight and on our most public streets; still the assassins would escape punishment and boldly walk our streets, flourishing their weapons and uttering imprecations in the vilest language with the most insulting impunity. Thieves and men who would be found gambling with the Piute Indians on the sidewalks, were appointed Deputy Marshals, to collect the town licenses, and then put the money in their own pockets, never rendering an account of it afterwards. No honest man, who regarded the value of his own life, dared to make a complaint in a court of justice to bring these fellows to an account.

A little over two months ago, the office of Marshal was declared vacant, by reason of that officer having for some months absented himself from the town. A new election was held and D. H. PINE, the present incumbent, was elected. He entered upon his duties with an earnestness and zeal worthy of the highest commendation. New policemen were appointed and affairs soon assumed a better appearance. Numerous arrests were made in spite of the most dogged resistance to the officers. But the organized band of ruffians were determined to resist to the death the officers who might see proper to enforce the peace regulations of the town government. The sheriff was resisted, and even one of the policemen was deliberately shot at when attempting to arrest one of them, and came very near being shot in the groin. These villains were determined to overrun the officers at all hazards. So long as they did not molest peaceable citizens, their shooting and killing one another, was borne with by the people with utter indifference and to a certain degree the press remained silent. But when the guardians of the people were threatened, the public peace endangered, then every good citizen felt it to be his duty to aid and encourage the public officers. Then the ruffians became more insolent and defiant. A few leading citizens formed themselves into an association called the Citizens' Protective Union, for the purpose of assisting the officers in their duty when called upon. This only served to rouse their anger still more, and they determined to throw the gauntlet at the feet of the people, daring them to pick it up. This was done by the cruel and cold-blooded murder of W. R. JOHNSON, in one of our most public streets—a man universally respected and believed, and against whom nothing could be found, save that he sent a man after a horse-thief who had stolen his horse before his own door in daylight.

The voice of public feeling which had long been pent up, at last burst forth. The wrath of a long-suffering and outraged people could no longer be controlled. The people demanded that justice should be meted out upon these cold-blooded assassins. The Sheriff, Marshal and Constable, with all their deputies, were aided by the people in making arrests and guarding the doors of their prisons. Every information which could be given throwing the least light upon the murder was promptly given. They left their occupations almost universally for the public good. The mills were stopped, stores were closed, the sledge and drill in the tunnels and shafts were no longer heard, and, moved by a common impulse, every good citizen became at once transformed into a soldier and shouldered his musket for the common defence. It was proposed to have a special term of the District Court held to try the murderers when the Coroner's Jury had performed its duty; but the people knew that an application for a change of venue would be granted, to be followed by the release of the murderers, as no man would be found willing to go to Carson to give evidence against them, and thereby insure his death. The people were determined that the assassins should not leave the town alive. The innocent should go unharmed, but the guilty must be punished. After a long week's patience had been endured and guard duty both night and day had been performed, the jury rendered a clear and explicit verdict, pronouncing four of the villains as participants and one as accessory. They declared with one unanimous voice that the principals should suffer death. They organized themselves into a citizens' regiment, elected their field and line officers, declared martial law, and proceeded, calmly and determinedly, to execute the sentence passed upon the murderers. Everything was carried out in a quiet and orderly manner. Justice was done, and the people said amen.

The Contra Costa *Gazette* then gives an account of murders projected by these assassins, and adds:

These are three of the murders that were to be committed, and some of the assassins are not yet hung. We are still pursuing our investigations, and we trust that the rope in town will not give out until all these damnable villains get their just deserts. The work of the people is not more than half done, and we trust that a full and entire investigation of these matters will be made, that every ruffian shall be compelled to leave the town, and all who have been implicated in any way with these murders shall be made to leave this district, either by the Carson road or Buckley and Daly's cut-off.

The work performed thus far is well done, and should by no means stop. Compel every ruffian to leave the town. Close the gambling hells. Sustain the public officers in the discharge of their duties. Then we will have a town noted for its good order, and all our interests will prosper, because the security of life and property is made certain. Let our sister cities and towns of the Territory commence where we have left off, and follow our example. They have now an opportunity to do it, and let the people's war-cry be all over Nevada—*Hemp for assassins! and for outlaws banishment!*

Since the organization of the Citizens' Regiment in this City, order reigns supreme. People go to bed much earlier than usual, sleep sounder, get up earlier, do more work, and the general impression is, that our camp cannot help but prosper under the new arrangements. At one time to tell a person to "go to Aurora" was equivalent to telling him to take his departure for the internal regions, where dwell the devil and his imps. Surely a remarkable change has taken place in a very short time.

Water as Fuel.

Strange phenomena does the cunning brain of man develop. Coal and wood are about to lose their prestige, and Water, with which we have all along fought fire, will, to a great extent, take their place, for it has been practically found that it *will burn*.

Dr. W. E. HOOAN, of Troy, N. Y., a well-known chemist, has demonstrated the fact that water will burn, or rather that its elements can be cheaply decomposed and used to economical advantage in all places where coal or wood are used for fuel. Substances containing carbon taking the place in the fire which a wick does in a lamp, and water supplying a great portion of the elements necessary to develop heat. This discovery has been practically demonstrated in this City by competent parties during the past Winter, and we believe no one who has investigated its claims to this public favor, doubts its reality and great value. The apparatus, which has been patented by Dr. HOOAN, seems to be perfectly practicable and applicable to all apparatus where coal or wood is used for fuel, and the saving by its use is shown in some cases to reach the high figures of seventy-five per cent, while, it is claimed, that in no case has it fallen below fifty per cent, the quality of the heat being very much improved. A stove exhibiting this singular phenomenon may be seen in operation at the office of F. D. RICHARDSON & Co., No. 82 Nassau-street, (in the rear of the Market Savings Bank,) who have opened stock books and are organizing a stock company to purchase the patent and bring it before the public at once. This invention is equally applicable to all apparatus for consuming coal—from a cook stove to an ocean steamer—and its magnitude may be imagined when it is understood that by its application to a large class ocean steamer, the saving in coal and storage will be ten thousand dollars each trip.

NAVAL ENLISTMENTS.

Enlistment in the Marine Corps and Naval Service.

The following important order has been received by A. A. Provost-Marshal Gen. HAYS:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 25, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 13.—In accordance with a "Resolution relative to the transfer of persons in the military service to the naval service," approved Feb. 24, 1864, Provost-Marshals, in addition to their other duties, will recruit for the Naval service and the Marine Corps.

1. Upon the application of any person in the enlisted naval service, the Provost-Marshal shall cause such person to be physically examined by the Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment, and if such applicant pass the examination prescribed for drafted men and volunteers, he shall be sent to the nearest naval rendezvous, with a descriptive list and letter of transmittal to the commanding officer thereof, stating the name of the recruit and the sub-district to which he is to be credited. When the man shall have presented himself at the naval rendezvous, and been examined, the commanding officer will notify the Provost-Marshal that the person has been received or rejected.

2. When any person between the ages of 18 and 35, and not less than five feet four inches high, (veteran soldiers that have served one full enlistment, and are of robust health, may be taken at 40 years of age,) applies to be enlisted in the Marine Corps, the Provost-Marshal shall cause such person to be physically examined by the Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment, and if such applicant pass the examination prescribed for drafted men and volunteers, he shall be sent to the nearest recruiting rendezvous for the Marine Corps, with a descriptive list and letter of transmittal to the recruiting officer thereat, stating the name of the recruit and the sub-district to which he is to be credited. When the man shall have presented himself at the rendezvous, and been examined, the Marine Recruiting Officer will notify the Provost-Marshal that the person has been received or rejected.

3. Seamen's abstracts and accounts for subsisting and clothing, and for the transportation of these persons to the rendezvous, will be kept by Provost-Marshals, and will be sent at the end of every month direct to the Provost-Marshal-General.

4. Able or ordinary seamen enlisted into the Naval service receive an advance of three months' pay as bounty, to be refunded from any prize-money to which they may be entitled. This advance bounty will be paid by the naval officers. Recruits enlisting in the Marine Corps do not receive advance pay or bounty from the United States, but are entitled to prize-money. Men for the Naval service or Marine Corps are received on the quotas for draft the same as men for the army.

5. The rendezvous established for the Naval service are as follows, viz.: Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; New-York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Erie, Penn.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill., and Cairo, Ill.

6. The rendezvous established for the Marine Corps are as follows, viz.: Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard; Boston, Mass., Navy-yard; Brooklyn, L. I., Navy-yard; Philadelphia, Penn., Navy-yard; Baltimore, Md., receiving ship *Allegheny*; Cairo, Ill., Navy-yard; and Washington, D. C., Marine Barracks.

7. Provost-Marshals will give proper publicity, by short advertisements, to the subject of recruiting for the Navy and Marine Corps, and will send the bills therefor direct to the Provost-Marshal-General.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

Regulating and Facilitating Transfer Enlistments.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, March 21, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.—Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, and in order to regulate and facilitate transfer enlistments from the army to the navy, the following regulations will be observed:

Persons Eligible for Transfer.—Any soldier now in, or hereafter coming into the military service of the United States, by voluntary enlistment, or by draft, who is, first, by vocation a mariner; second, an ordinary seamen, of not less than two years sea service; third, an able seaman, of not less than four years sea service,

In the absence of any other proof, the applicant will make oath before any Magistrate, Provost-Marshal or United States officer, as to his sea service, indicating whether in the merchant or naval service.

The term of such enlistment shall not be for less than the unexpired term of his military enlistment, nor for less than one year.

Any bounty money or advance pay which any person so enlisting, from the army into the navy, may have received from the United States, or from the State in which he enlisted in the army, shall be deducted from any prize money to which he may become entitled during the time required to complete his military service.

Every officer commanding a company, regiment, post, recruiting rendezvous or detachment in this department, shall forward all applications made to him for transfer, as above, together with the necessary proofs, through the proper authorities, to the headquarters of the department. All such applicants shall be retained at the post or depot until the decision of the department Commander is made known.

As fast as applicants are approved and selections made, the men will be sent to designated stations in the most expeditious manner, under suitable conduct. The officer in charge of detachments will be furnished with complete and separate descriptive lists, containing statements of pay, bounty and clothing received and due, which will be turned over with the men to the commandant of the naval station.

Upon being accepted at the naval station, the men will be dropped from the rolls of their companies as "transferred to the navy by enlistment;" but if rejected for physical disability, or for not having seen the prescribed sea service, they will be sent back to their companies or depots, and if guilty of fraud or misrepresentations in their applications, the expense of transportation will be charged against their pay.

The names of men so rejected, and the reasons of such rejection, which will be indorsed on their descriptive lists by the Commandant of the naval station, together with the expense of transportation, will be forwarded to these headquarters.

All applications and communications relative to such transfers, will be forwarded to these headquarters, directed to Capt. THOS. LORD, A. D. C., who is hereby designated to examine into and determine upon them.

By command of Major-General DIX.
D. T. VAN BUREN, Col. and Ass't-Adjt.-Gen.

Enlistments in the Naval Service.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 14.

Gen. Wm. Schouler, Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.:

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 9th inst., relative to credits for men enlisting in the navy, I am instructed to say:

1. Credits for men who enlisted in the naval service and whose names are borne on the enrollment lists as in the naval service when enrolled, will be allowed on the present call for 500,000 men.

2. The commanding officers of naval rendezvous and recruiting stations are required to report the number of men enlisting and the place to which they are to be credited.

3. Those enlisting after the enrollment and prior to the passage of the act approved Feb. 24, cannot be credited under the provisions of section two of that act, unless their names are borne on the enrolment lists.

Your ob't servant,
HENRY E. MAYNADIER, Captain U.S.A.,
In Charge of Enrolment Bureau.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S REPORT.—When this day present our readers with the first of a series of very brilliant articles now being published in the NEW-YORK TIMES, and intended as an analysis and review of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S history of his military career. These articles have been called forth by the recent report of Gen. MCCLELLAN, evidently intended as a political manifesto, and giving so partial and incorrect a view of the merits of that much overrated officer that it is necessary, for the cause of truth, to investigate the other side of the question. These articles in the TIMES are written with excessive clearness and truth, and in the total absence of anything like bitter invective or partisanship. A more unanswerable argument against the fulsome pretensions that have been set up in favor of the "Little Napoleon," has never yet been laid before the public, and we defy any unprejudiced mind to follow closely the reasonings in those papers without coming to the conclusion that never were more splendid opportunities thrown away, or more dazzling chances of fame neglected than by Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, while commanding the Army of the Potomac.—*New-Orleans Times, March 18.*

NEW BOOKS.

In the absence of any books of very remarkable character, the recent issues of the publishers evince considerable activity in catering for the tastes of the reading world, and testify to the existence of a lively general demand for books.

A good novel has become a luxury, if not a necessary of life, to most of us, pretty certain to be enjoyed in proportion to its rarity. *The Wife's Evidence*, by W. G. WILLS, (New-York, HARPER & BROTHERS,) may be recommended to all who feel thus, as fulfilling very satisfactorily the conditions required in a work of fiction. It offers an easy, natural current of incident, characters strongly marked, and well discriminated, and a plot sufficiently "sensational" to keep awake the reader's sympathies at a pleasurable pitch of excitement. Though written for a purpose—to shew the impolicy of the English legal rule by which a wife is incapable of giving evidence either for or against her husband in any criminal case whatever—the special object is not pressed upon the reader, but is developed naturally in the course of the story. Mr. WILLS' name is not so well known at present in this country as a novelist as it promises to be. We think few will read *The Wife's Evidence* without desiring to make acquaintance with his other works.

—*Roba di Roma*, by WILLIAM W. STORY, after being long inquired for in vain by those who remembered some specimen chapters in the *Atlantic Monthly*, is at last given to the American public by Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co., in two neatly printed volumes, shown by the quiet elegance of their typographical ornamentation to proceed from a London press. The combination of the literary and the artistic talent is rare in any age. Art is a jealous mistress, requiring the exclusive devotion of its followers. Mr. STORY is one of the gifted few, possessing in equal perfection the eye of a painter, the pen of an accomplished writer, in addition to the mastery over the most arduous materials of art, which have raised him to a position of great eminence among the first living sculptors of the world. *Roba di Roma*, or Romen Trifles, as the author tells us to translate it, is a picture carefully elaborated and lovingly dwelt upon, of the exterior characteristics of the city and daily life of the people of Rome, delineated by one prompt to catch the picturesque point of view that even the most ordinary circumstances of every-day existence affords to a stranger in that land of old memories. Artists in Italy are the true Lotus-eaters. After a prolonged sojourn there, every other part of the world seems tame and colorless, and the effect of our more pervading civilization is flat and insipid compared with the vivid contrasts, the startling transitions, the inequalities of condition reflected in outward appearance, that here in all ages distinguished the Italians as a people from from more northern European races. In other nations the taste for the fine arts seems to originate with, and more properly belong to, the higher classes, and spreads downward by slow and painful degrees. In Italy, alone, it is an instinct of the mass of the population finding continual room for operation in the mode of life—less harrassing and exacting than ours—freely indulged in, according to the natural temperament of southern races. Few people have had opportunities for forming a judgment equal to those of Mr. STORY, and he says, when speaking of their constant habit of song—while at their work: "I feel quite sure that these people are more easily pleased, contented with less, less morose, and less envious of the rank above them, than we are. The demon of dissatisfaction never harries them. They live upon nature—sympathize with it, and love it; are susceptible to the least touch of beauty; are ardent, if not enduring, in their affections; and, unless pushed and irritated, are very peaceable and amiable." Such a temperament undoubtedly affords the possessor a compensation for the want of the higher aims; the pangs austere, that accompany the discipline of doing and suffering, involved in our headlong race for money, fame or distinction of any kind. As a graphic and minute picture of the manners and customs of a people, *Roba di Roma* may be placed on the same shelf with *Lane's Modern Egyptians*, and it would be difficult to name a third work where the same object is attained with equal success. Though Mr. STORY'S subject is professedly the modern city and its inhabitants, the shadow of the mighty past broods over all, deepening the sense of interest, and lending a charm and significance to ordinary objects nowhere else in the world to be felt so strongly as in Italy and at Rome. "The air seems to keep a sort of spiritual scent or trail of these old deeds, and to make them more real here than elsewhere. The Ghosts of History haunt their ancient habitations. Invisible companions walk with us through the silent deserted streets of Pompeii. Vague voices call to us from the shattered tombs of the Via Appia. Senatorial robes sweep along the rich mosaics of the lately unearthed Villa at Ostia. The past hovers like a subtle aura around the present. Places as well as persons have lives and influences, touching our natures to mysterious issues. Haunted by its crimes, oppressed and debilitated by the fierce excesses of its Empire, Rome, silent, grave, and meditative, sighs over its past wrapped in the penitent robes of the Church." These eloquent words will show in what spirit the author undertakes his task. It is to portray neither Monumental Rome, Artistic Rome, Rome Pagan or Christian, or any of the special aspects in which the city is usually viewed, but rather a combination of all those elements that go to influence and lend shape and color to Popular Rome, Rome of the People—their markets, games, holidays, street music, beggars, births, baptisms, marriages, burials, &c. Everything that can illustrate these and kindred subjects is to be found in Mr. STORY'S book, and it is unnecessary to say how frequently classical antiquities are illustrated by modern usages. Even Rome itself is submitting to the great law of change. One author says: "Day by day the sharp Roman trails are wearing out, and within the fifteen years that I have known it, much that was picturesque and popular has been obliterated." In proportion to his fondness for the Italians is his dislike to the French—the great disturbers of European nationalities. "The occupation of the French soldiery has not improved the morals of Rome; the Gallic hat and bonnet and the curse of crinoline have invaded its streets." The soldiers jeer the women from the country who are dressed in the costumes of their native towns, and by their insolence have forced many to put them aside, for nothing in their eyes is beautiful save their own ridiculous dresses. The Rome of fifty years back scarcely survives even in the Trastevere quarter. These facts, distressing to the painter and the student of the picturesque, will materially add to the value of *Roba di Roma* as a record and enduring memorial of a vanishing state of things. In an appendix, Mr. STORY examines the vexed question of the population of the Ancient City, and decides from an examination of existing data that the estimate which allows *four millions* of inhabitants to it, at the height of its prosperity, is not only unexaggerated but probably understates the truth.

—*The Laws and Principles of Whist*, stated and explained, and its Practice Illustrated; in an Original System, by means of Hands, played completely through; by CAVENDISH, (New-York, D. APPLETON & Co.,) is an elegant little pocket quarto, whose purpose is sufficiently explained by its title, while the satisfactory imprint, "*Fifth Edition*," testifies to its favorable reception by the public. Every one remembers TALLEYRAND'S admonitory remark to the person who confessed his ignorance of the game, "Young man, what a sad old age awaits you!" although Whist has never enjoyed in this country the supremacy in social circles awarded to it in Europe, a satisfactory knowledge of the game is a gentlemanly accomplishment that no one will regret possessing. CAVENDISH'S treatise is probably the best extant for acquiring this knowledge. It is simplicity itself, compared with some of the works on the subject, (which look like books on the differential calculus,) and contains nothing that need deter the student—for Whist has its students and profound ones—but explains lucidly in a series of progressive instructions the arena of the science in a manner to delight CHARLES LAMB'S Mrs. Battle, whose chief delight was "a clear fire, a clean hearth, and the rigor of the game."

—*Thackeray, the Humorist and the Man of Letters—The Story of his Life and Literary Labors*, by THEODORE TAYLOR (New-York, D. APPLETON & Co.) is offered, as filling an intermediate place between the newspaper, or review article, and the more elaborate biography which may be expected in due course. Though it professes to include a "selection from his characteristic speeches, now for the first time gathered together," its contents are of a somewhat character, and the industry of the compiler has been insufficient to collect many facts relating to THACKERAY that have been made known to readers of the NEW-YORK TIMES in the two articles published in this paper. It does not appear that the author, Mr. TAYLOR, possessed any personal acquaintance with THACKERAY, and there is little additional light thrown on his personal career, though some research among old magazines and newspapers has brought out a few new facts concerning his writings. The most interesting of these is, that in 1829, when at Cambridge, he commenced, in conjunction with a fellow-student, to edit a humorous paper which bore the title of the *Snob*, so early had the word impressed itself on THACKERAY'S mind. Each number consisted only of four pages. The *Snob* lived for eleven weeks, and a set of the work is probably among the rarest curiosities of modern literature. The most characteristic of Mr. TAYLOR'S specimens from it, is a parody, in the style of "*Rejected Addresses*," of the University prize poem for the year. "Timbuctoo" was given for the subject, and ALFRED TENNYSON was the successful candidate, but he has not thought well enough of the poem to unearth it from its academical cerements and include it in any edition of his collected works. THACKERAY'S ridicule is apparently general in its application, and not pointed at any particular instance. With an eye to recognized models, he marks the natural history and scenery:

"There stalks the tiger—there the lion roars,
Who sometimes eats the luckless blackamoors;
All that we leavan of them the monster throws
To jackals, vultures, dogs, cats, kites and crows,
His hanger then the forest monster gives,
And then lies down 'neath trees called cocoa-nuts."

And apostrophising his subject with a fine burst of the regulation pattern frigid enthusiasm:

"Desolate Afric, thou art lovely yet,
One heart yet beats, which ne'er shall thee forget;
What though thy maidens are a blackish brown,
Does virtue dwell in whiter breasts alone?
Oh no, oh no, oh no, oh no, o no,
It shall not, must not, cannot e'er be so;
The day shall come when Albion's sail shall feel
Stern Afric's wrath and writh

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Justice to Our Naval Heroes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish you would, through the columns of your paper, remind the Government that a large amount of prize and head money is due the officers and crews of Admiral FARRAGUT's squadron, for the destruction of the rebel fleet on the lower Mississippi River, and the seizure of vessels and other property at New-Orleans. It is two years on the 24th of April since that hard fought engagement with the enemy of the Union took place, and the Navy Department admits that they see no reason why we should not receive it; and if it becomes necessary for a special act of Congress, and an appropriation, before it can be paid, why can it not be attended to at once, and not be put off for two or three years longer? What is of more importance to any Government than the army and navy, upon which they are obliged to depend to sustain their authority, and especially at the present time, had matters appertaining to either branch of the service to be acted upon with promptness? Without the decisive action of such men as Admiral FARRAGUT, assisted by the brave Captain HOGGE, ALDEN and others, the mouth of the Mississippi might still be closed, and the great commercial city of the South in the hands of the enemy, instead of being ours. I think many will agree with me in saying that this is the most important blow the enemy has received from our navy during the war; and I trust that at some time those who fought so gallantly will be justly rewarded. I know of one who has been treated with sheer contempt by the Washington dignitaries, and that, too, without the least cause.

By giving this space in your paper you will oblige many officers and seamen, as well as the undersigned.

Very respectfully, T. H. L.,
Late of the *Varuna*.

The Disease at Long Branch.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our attention was called, a few days since, to a report of Drs. SAYRE and MURPHY, resident physicians of your City, who had visited Long Branch for the purpose of learning the nature and character of the disease prevalent there; and, if possible, ascertain the cause.

With regard to the nature of the disease, as set forth in the report, we have nothing to say, but leave that to those better qualified for its discussion; but with regard to the causes assigned for its existence we are by no means satisfied. The report affirms that of the many cases which have proved fatal, *all* can be traced to a cause, and then proceeds to narrate the causes, viz.: the use of *bad flour, rye coffee* and *kerosene*. Hence, according to this theory, all this unparalleled mortality can be traced to one, at least, of these three causes. Now, we challenge Dr. SAYRE or Dr. MURPHY to prove that any of the cases that came under their observation, during their visit, can be traced to either of the causes named in the report; and we are informed by one of the practicing physicians, in the midst of the disease, that he has not been able to trace the disease in any one instance to any of the aforesaid causes. We who are so deeply interested in this matter, having our children and friends stricken down around us, (frequently in a few brief hours,) from robust health to the grave, would rejoice to know the cause, and, if possible, remove it. But until a more reasonable and satisfactory cause can be assigned, the doctors will evince more good sense in acknowledging, with others equally wise, that the causes are inexplicable. As an afflicted community, instead of deriving any consolation from the report in question, we feel ourselves most deeply aggrieved thereby; as the only logical inference that can be deduced from the report is that the people of Long Branch are living in such a low, degraded condition, in the use of such impure, diseased and loathsome food, as to produce a most fearful *pestilence* among its inhabitants, when the truth is there is not, perhaps, a more cleanly people in their habits, or particular in the article of diet, than the people of Long Branch. The idea to the contrary we repel with the indignity it merits.

MANY CITIZENS OF LONG BRANCH.
LONG BRANCH, Saturday, March 26, 1864.

Stationary Engines with Endless Wire Cables for Hauling Underground Railroad Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It having been decided to build underground railroads in New-York, permit me to propose the plan of stationary engines with endless wire cables to haul the cars. This plan will answer on all the great lines running parallel up and down the City. The cross lines would perhaps have to use locomotives on account of difficulty at the crossings, unless this obstacle can be removed.

The plan is to place an engine at one or both ends of the line, as may be required by the length, having sufficient power to haul a wire cable running the whole length of the line and back, and also all the cars at the same time. The cable to run around a wheel or drum at each end, and to be sustained throughout its entire length by iron shives or grooved wheels placed at regular intervals in the centre of each track. This, of course, makes the cable run up and down, or in opposite directions on each track of the same line. The cable is now to run over a shive or grooved wheel fixed to the axletree of the car, having another grooved wheel above it, which is to be acted upon by a brake so as to press the cable tight enough to start the car. When it is desired to stop cast this brake off, and put on the ordinary brake acting on the trucks. In this way the car may be started or stopped at will, the cable of course passing on with the same rapidity, to be used by one or all of the cars running in the same or opposite directions on the two tracks of the line at the same time. Each car would thus run or stop at will; there would be no smoke, no noise; it would be half cheaper than locomotives, and in every way superior to the English plan found so successful in London.

A. WATSON.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, March 28, 1864.

Tunnel Railway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to inquire what are to be the grades of this work? I presume that if our men of appropriate talents govern this City, they will grade the thoroughfares to something less than forty feet to the mile; and I wish to know whether the tunnel is to be so worked that it will not obstruct such an improvement. J. K. FISHER, No. 30 Broadway.

Women's Work and Wages.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 26, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was astounded to hear the announcement at the Cooper Institute that three-fourths of the employers in New-York paid good compensation for female labor. Were it so we could never had occasion for such a meeting. That is, I think, conceding to employers more than they claim for themselves. They will tell you, I believe, these women will make dusters, pants and vests at prices varying from 15 to 25 cents each for my competitors in business, and I feel compelled to give them out at those prices in order to compete with them. Indeed, Sir, this universal evil of starvation prices for our work is the prolific source of all our woes. We cannot even exist on present prices if every quarter is collected for us. If the generous, noble-hearted manufacturers of clothing in this great and wealthy City of New-York—many noble souls there are among them, I feel assured—would come generously forward in concert and advance the pay of their female hands to a living standard, the New-York public would no more hear the wail of the workingwomen. Doubtless three-fourths of them would gladly do this, if means were devised to drive the remaining one-fourth from the market. This, then, generous friends, is what the workingwomen desire you to do for them—create the way for an increase in the prices of their work. It is said there is not an evil existing for which our Creator has not provided the remedy. The idea that three-fourths of the manufacturers are *now* paying prices adequate or proportioned to the cost of living is a sad mistake, I can but feel, because I have traversed the City, I possess *ordinary* capacity, perseverance, and determination, have the strongest motives to urge me forward in my search—necessity, and the sight of one dear to me by the tender ties of nature surely sinking into the grave—and I know it to be a mistake. The samples of work exhibited at the meeting, on the 21st, are a fair representation of all I have ever been able to find, and are not confined to the Jews. *All* proffer me dusters at twenty-five cents, &c. It is quite time that the whole fearful truth should be told. It should be revealed that until the late fearful rise in all the staples of life, working women have sought to conceal the fact that they have worked sixteen, seventeen and sometimes eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, with little and sometimes no food, with person and house disordered, every hope and aspiration crushed out, wishing often in the frenzy of despair they had no taste for beauty and knowledge because of the torments those aspirations give them in their present position. They have broken God's laws and transgressed His commands by refraining from His house, and performing those secular employments on His holy Sabbath day, which were unavoidable so long as *enough must be earned* to keep body and soul together and yet make a linen duster and iron it for twenty-five cents.

All honor to whom honor is due. We appreciate the untiring devotion and earnest efforts of Mr. BLISS, and of his coadjutor, Mr. WALFORD, in behalf of our cause. But a poisoned arrow pierced my soul, and must have rent the heart of every woman who has worked and suffered, when it was affirmed that of three-fourths of our employers we had nothing to complain. We must complain; for children cry for bread and there is none to give; they moan because of cold and there is no fuel; and we ask of our employers wages proportioned to the cost of living. Laurels bright will crown the brow of him who shall conduct this enterprise to a successful issue, and a successful issue is increased wages for women's labor, *now* and forever. A WORKING WOMAN.

The Treasonable Press.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 28, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to return you thanks for an article in the TIMES of the 27th, in which you speak of the *Metropolitan Record*, of this City. When my eyes first fell upon that article I expected to find in it at least one or two remarks derogatory to Roman Catholics; but, from beginning to end, there is no mention made of us, and you speak of this religious print just as you would of any other newspaper. I agree with you, it is a more manly sheet than the *Freeman's Journal, Daily News*, or *Express*, inasmuch as it spits out venom which those others keep in. It is more of a rattlesnake than a Copperhead. Far from doing the church any good in this country, I consider it one of the most Anti-Catholic papers we have. Had its avowed object been to bring persecution on Roman Catholics, it could scarcely have shaped its course better than it has. If Protestants betray those of my faith are dangerous to our free institutions, it is owing to just such papers as the *Record*. *Continue*, Mr. Editor, to judge us in the future as charitably as you do in the present. I admit we have not yet shown ourselves worthy of the liberty we enjoy in America, but I sincerely hope that time will bring to us some common sense. We must cease dreaming about the Middle Ages, cease acting as if we thought the world was going backward instead of moving on. Americans will not give up the common school system to please us, nor consent to have Slavery perpetuated merely because it existed in times past. Those of my faith may as well accept it as a fact that mummies cannot be brought to life again, and that the world does really move ahead.

Yours, truly, A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

A Glance at Our City as it Really Is.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After reading the article in the TIMES of the 27th inst., from the pen of "A Yankee Lady," many corrections suggested themselves to my mind, which I, as one of those citizens, (and proud so to be,) feel it a duty to relate, for the benefit of other ladies from the country, whom I sincerely trust will be more fortunate than your correspondent.

Judging from my own observations, I think there is no city in the world where ladies are treated with more courtesy and respect than in New-York. A true lady, who shows a proper amount of dignity and respect for herself, generally receives it from others. Modesty and dignity triumph over the rudest and most uncultivated nature in the form of man. I have seen the notorious ruffian, the infamous scandalizer of female character, the half-intoxicated frequenter of bar-rooms and billiard-saloons, resign his seat to a lady in a car with as much refinement and courtesy as though she were an Empress. It is upon this very subject that our sex *are* so *very* unreasonable. If we get into a car where the seats are already filled, why should we expect that each gentleman, in his turn, should resign his seat to females? Are they not much more fatigued than the generality of ladies who ride? A man who has been at his desk all day, or one who has been engaged at his business, either professional or mercantile, in this drive-ahead City, where everything must be done in as short a space of time as possible, needs rest while riding from his place of business to his home to enable him, when he arrives at that home, to enjoy his dinner with his family, and not be compelled to seek rest for an hour or so, which he *paid* for having in the cars and *ought* to have, especially if he resides "up town."

What female who has a comfortable seat will give it up to another who enters, bearing in her arms a weighty child? Ah, me! female courtesy and generosity has not reached this alarming state of perfection yet, neither will we find many ready to offer it to an aged man or women; but men are never expected to be tired; never weak, sick or rheumatic, but must always yield with a smile because it is a *woman*, who is not willing, under other circumstances, to be called the "weaker vessel." When our sex go out it is generally for a pleasure promenade or a little shopping, and if they get into cars already filled, should taken their stand and *expect* nothing better; yet, I seldom see a lady allowed to stand far. I, for one, have always had a seat offered to me, and although I declined, have been invariably entreated to occupy it. The same rule applies to public buildings. If some persons *exert* themselves to go early for the purpose of obtaining good seats, and pay for them, I do not see why those who make it a point to go late should expect to find seats *reserved* for them, and have them given up whenever and wherever they may feel disposed to select them.

So at churches, persons who pay high pew rents do not expect to be crowded or turned out of their pews. Yet here, too, I think, great politeness is shown. I will give you an illustration. On Easter Sunday I attended a church not far from Broadway. I did not expect to obtain a seat. I went to hear the delicious music arranged by the talented organist, and exquisitely sung by a celebrated and pleasing vocalist; also to see the beautiful floral decorations, and, after standing awhile in the middle aisle, a lady left her pew very near the chancel and, appearing to be quite ill, was about leaving the church, and very kindly informed me that if I would like a seat I could occupy hers, as she did not intend returning. Of course I was extremely thankful for being so fortunate, and thought how ungenerous people were to say that our citizens were not remarkable for their politeness. Now, then, we will look at the main feature of the "Yankee Lady's" complaint—extravagance! I do not see as this fault has increased any—and if it has, the easy method of making money has increased with it; and, I presume, those who are extravagant are *able* to be so. If the wives and daughters of our wealthy citizens are indulged in their wishes, it is no reason that those who are not wealthy, and cannot afford it, should be either ambitious to rival them in splendor of costume or find fault with them for excelling in this particular. Every one has their peculiar taste in dressing, and why should they not indulge their fancies in *this* respect as well as any other? Some persons will spend a large amount in works of art; another in an elegant mansion or costly equipage. Why not? It all employs the laboring classes. Thousands would be out of employ if people were not fond of exercising their taste.

And although you may say give the money thus spent to the poor, I contend that the poor would be a miserable set of human beings if they were to be supported by the generosity of our citizens without working for it. The more they are employed the better they become, and I therefore contend there is even method in extravagance. If Mrs. A chooses to wear a new love of a bonnet every day, fill her fingers with diamond rings, and display those jeweled hands ungloved at the opera, or Mr. B has a penchant for "yellow kids," let them be privileged to do as they please. As for the patrons of "Lubin's," why every thing now seems with sweet odors—the choicest exotics are bought up at fabulous prices to decorate our churches. BULWER says the "perfumed light stole through the mist of alabaster lamps," and why should not "LUBIN" contribute (when he is paid for it) toward filling the air with sweet odors. I know an eminent professional man of this City, who, though quiet and unpretending in most matters, does not hesitate to assert that LUBIN charmed the sense of smelling when he invented his "Ess Bouquet." Then, as to opera glasses, they are indispensable, especially at some distance from the stage. So long as extravagance does not interfere with the benevolence of our citizens it is really not so great an evil—and surely it does not. Where is the heart, head and purse more willing to contribute to all charitable purposes than in New-York? Our wealthy citizens are continually being called upon, and are ever ready. Only a few days ago I noticed a benevolent act of our City Postmaster—desiring to give employment to six boys, sons of soldiers who had lost their lives in battle during the present war, thereby relieving the distress of a few poor widows. In conclusion, I think the "Yankee Lady" has been erroneously impressed as regards our City and its virtues, and trust that her next visit will be more satisfactory. CITY LADY.

The Schleswig-Holstein Question.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, March 22, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my travels, and among groups of gentlemen, I discover such a general want of information upon the subject which heads this article, that I venture to recite what appears to me to be the leading elementary facts in the case.

We speak of Prussia and Austria, and the countries which lie between them in Central Europe, and then, being at a loss to locate all the States of Germany, we recall that Germany is composed of one empire, five kingdoms, five grand duchies, ten duchies, one electorate, one landgraviate, nine principalities and four free cities, making, as they are called, thirty-six States, each one having its own capital, and, to a great extent, its own laws, but all represented at the Diet of the German Confederation.

These thirty-six States occupy all the territory bounded northerly by the North Sea, Denmark and the Baltic Sea; east, by Russia and Hungary; south, by Croatia, Adriatic Sea, Italy and Switzerland, and west by France, Belgium and Holland.

The difficulties now in question, grow out of complications which date as far back as 1460; consequently they are connected with feudal pretensions, and involve diplomatic history which is now more or less obscure.

Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenberg occupy the territory below Denmark, and geographically seem to belong to that Kingdom.

It appears that, during the middle ages, after a series of wars and treaties, Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenberg fell into Danish hands and were *annexed* to Denmark; but at the same time, they maintained their relations of vassals to the German Confederation.

Their territory was clearly defined, and they had separate laws and a limited Government of their own, but were subject to the Crown of Denmark, and at the same time they continued to send delegates to the German Diet.

Immediately after the annexation to Denmark the population in the Duchies began to mingle with that of Denmark, and finally the Danes preponderated in Schleswig.

The Danes also settled in Holstein and Lauenburg; and here, too, as in the case of Schleswig, a modification of manners, customs and laws followed, all of which tended to increase and strengthen the power of Denmark over these provinces.

During all this time the Germanic Diet claimed their old rights, as heretofore, over these provinces, or Duchies; and, while Europe was convulsed with revolutions, in France, Hungary and Italy, Prussia, (being a part of the German Confederacy) sent her troops into Schleswig and Holstein, and assumed the rights of the Germanic Confederation.

On the cessation of peace in Europe, the Prussians, either voluntarily or by agreement, withdrew their troops, and left the political relations of these Duchies unchanged.

Succession to the Danish throne was arranged between England, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden, in 1852, by the Treaty of London—because FREDERICK II. (of Denmark) had no children—and Prince CHRISTIAN, (now CHRISTIAN IX.,) legitimate heir of FREDERICK VII., was acknowledged to be the succeeding King.

Among the articles in this treaty was a reservation of mutual obligations between Denmark and the Germanic Confederation, regarding the rights of the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg. In this article we find grounds for contention between Denmark and the German Confederation, which have resulted in the present war; and, briefly, for the following reasons:

The Germanic Confederation claim that CHRISTIAN IX. has not observed the spirit and letter of the London protocol, by altering the laws of Holstein according to the Constitution of Nov. 18, 1863, which Constitution is declared to be applicable to the whole Danish monarchy. On the other hand, CHRISTIAN IX. asserts that he has recognized and respected the claims of the Germanic Confederation upon the Duchies of Holstein and Lunenburg.

Saxony and Bavaria, as central Powers in the Confederacy, and Hanover as an adjoining one, advanced negotiations for the adjustment of the claimed differences; these negotiations being fruitless, they invaded Holstein and proclaimed the Duke of Augustenburg Sovereign Prince of this Duchy.

This Duke had, in 1852, renounced his feudal privileges or rights in favor of Denmark, and received several millions for so doing from this Kingdom. He is now a party to the Anti-Danish war, and is at Kiel, which is the principal port of Holstein, on the Baltic, and is there protected by German bayonets.

England besieges the Continental Courts with efforts to maintain the integrity of Denmark, and what she considers of more importance—*the equilibrium of Europe.*

France looks on, waiting the issue, without making known her intentions, while Russia declares that if the possessions of Denmark are not respected, she will herself claim sovereignty of the port of Kiel, by virtue of old treaties.

The second and third-rate monarchs of Germany are calling volunteers to arms, and are kindling the strife, hoping to gain popularity with the people, and great excitement prevails generally in the Confederacy.

It is very easy to discover that the Emperor of Austria, separated from the rest of war by so many of the German States, and for other causes, is in a dilemma; and that the King of Prussia is greatly embarrassed. The greatest difficulty, however, in the cases of both monarchs, grows out of certain promises they made contained in the treaty of 1852, which they signed.

These promises they cannot break, and a general war would compromise their interests. Taking, therefore, either horn of the dilemma, they are in trouble.

The people generally are roused by the quarrels, and the Kings of Austria and Wirtemberg cannot restrain their own populations. In the Diet of Frankfort the Schleswig-Holstein question was most vehemently discussed, and, over-riding the opinions of Prussia and Austria, the minor or secondary Princes decided, by a majority of votes, *that war should be prosecuted until the Duchies be separated from Denmark.*

The Cabinets at Vienna and Berlin have refused to yield to the majority of the Diet votes, and announce their intention to occupy Schleswig, and prevent the other Princes from penetrating this Duchy.

This action arrays Prussia and Austria against the Diet, and seriously endangers the permanency of the Federal compact and the existence of the Confederation itself is hazarded.

Thus situated, the King of Denmark offers to treat upon the Constitution of Holstein and Lauenburg, but he openly declares that he will grant nothing to Schleswig.

What is to follow is veiled in mystery. We see, if we turn our eyes to the man of Central Europe, that the rulers of a vast territory, (comprising, as before stated, 36 States,) are complicated in their relations to each other, and that these complications have extended so far that no settlement seemed possible short of that which follows a resort to arms.

BENJAMIN NOYES.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Political Movements—The Fenian Fair—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 26.

POLITICAL.

National, State, and local politics are engaging much attention just now. The position of Gen. FREMONT and his advocates is a subject of some interest and anxiety. The Germans are, as a general thing, enthusiastically in favor of the "Pathfinder," and will adhere to him with great tenacity. But we have all confidence that Gen. FREMONT will do nothing to endanger the success or integrity of the Union party, and regard as especially absurd the speculations in regard to his acceptance of the Democratic nomination on any platform whatever.

Our State election is an important one. In addition to Governor and other State officers, members of the Legislature and of Congress are to be chosen. Illinois will have a better record in the next Congress than she has in the present one. Our local election is also important in its degree. A majority of the Council is to be chosen, which will determine the political complexion of the city for two years. And the election will also determine whether the taxpayers of our city will be compelled to support JAY. DAVIS' organ here to the tune of $40,000 a year—about four times more than was ever paid an official paper before. By the way, this organ of treason is getting more and more impudent and rascally every day, and last week it was so atrocity threatened by the veteran soldiers, whom it cowardly outrages, that the police took it under their protection for several nights.

The Union party has not settled down, with anything like unanimity on a candidate for Governor. Mr. WASHBURNE would undoubtedly be the popular choice, but he has declined. Many are in favor of taking up a War Democrat, and look to the shoulder-straps for a candidate. Gens. LOGAN, MCCLERNAND, BRAYMAN and others are named in this connection. Mr. LOVEJOY has his advocates, and so has Hon. W. B. OGDEN, of this city, Hon. O. C. NORTON, of Joliet, and Judge SWAYT, of Bloomington. To name the whole would be to write out a long list. Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH is in the field for Congress in this district; and Mr. ARNOLD, it is understood, is not disinclined to a reelection, though the two-consecutive-term principle adopted in this State would rule him out.

THE FENIAN FAIR.

The great National Fair of the Fenian Brotherhood, for which arrangements have been making for the past two months, opens on the 28th. It is of more significance than such occasions generally are—there is something more to it than an ordinary fair for merely local purposes. In the last number of the *Fenian*, the correspondence from various public men, and bodies of men, is published, together with their contributions. I propose to give you the spirit of it:

FERNANDO WOOD sends $100, and talks about his sense of justice, right and patriotism, as if he knew the meaning of the terms. Postmaster-General BLAIR sends $25, and says:

"I have always sympathized warmly with Ireland, and rejoice in the consummation which daily grows stronger, that the days of her oppressors—the haughty and heartless British aristocracy—are numbered. To the cold-blooded, calculating policy of this nation we owe the planting of Slavery on this continent, and consequently all the horrors we have witnessed in the war which now shakes the continent. Let us triumph in this struggle, and there will soon be an end put to the sway of the oppressors of Ireland, and both parties so understand it."

Gov. YATES says: "I assure you of my high approval of the objects of the fair, the amelioration of the condition of the people of Ireland, and the prosecution of the cause of Irish nationality.

"I have always felt sincere sympathy with the struggles of the Irish people for independence, and greet in your movement one of the means by which, on a not too distant day, may be added another to the list of 'free nations.'"

Secretary SEWARD sends a copy of his letter in reply to the invitation to Archbishop Hughes' funeral. Speaker COLFAX sends $20, but don't commit himself to the objects of the "Brotherhood." Gov. MILLER, of Minnesota, sends a contribution, and is for "the nationality of Ireland." Maj.-Gen. PLEASONTON sends a check, and says: "It gives me great pleasure to encourage the interest I take in every measure tending to ameliorate the condition of the Irish race. Col. MULLIGAN sends $100, and says:

"I have your letter of invitation to the 'Irish National Fair,' to be held in Chicago, March 28, for 'the purpose of raising a fund to aid in establishing and sustaining the cause of Irish nationality.' It is a good purpose, and here is my aid—one hundred dollars—and if, by the grace of God and the consent of the United States, we come to blows in support of this same holy cause, then, having first solidly settled the present question in favor of the Union, I devote all my heart and all my strength, and whatever experience I possess, 'body and soul in establishing and maintaining the cause of Irish nationality.'"

The Ninth Illinois (Irish Legion) send a $507, from their camp in Alabama, and say: "We need not say to you that the undivided, heartfelt wish of the Irish Legion is with every attempt that is or may be made to forward the work of regeneration in poor, down-trodden Ireland, when that work aims at the total overthrow and complete annihilation of British rule, that has cursed the sacred soil of our fathers for seven long centuries. The untold persecution our devoted people has ever restlessly endured because wrongfully disinherited of their nationality, we hope will find means on the American Continent, in the organization of this Fenian Brotherhood, to snatch from the ruthless grasp of their merciless invader their long-withheld liberty! Would to God the struggle in Ireland for this holy inheritance prassnted as bold a front as their brave and struggling compeers in affliction, the Poles, to-day present. But better, far better, a life of preparation that will foreshadow final independence, than premature and periodical partial attempts encouraged and precipitated by the wily Saxon."

Company F, Nineteenth Illinois, send $70, and approve the objects warmly. The officers of the Sixteenth Wisconsin (Irish) send $98, also with an approval. Congressman DRIGGS, of Michigan, sends a letter, and hopes to be present at the fair. Brig.-Gen. WESSELS writes from Plymouth, N. C., sends a check, and says: "The cause of Ireland is the cause of humanity, and God knows I wish your cause to prosper." Maj.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD writes approvingly, and sends $25. The New-York Ninety-seventh sends $65, from Culpepper, Va., and say: "We hope that the day is not far distant when we can turn our swords to the achievement of the independence of the old land. Ere this time arrives, many of us may fall in the cause of Liberty, and find soldiers' graves on this continent; but those who survive will bring to the cause of Ireland military experience acquired in the best school. *Death* that would purchase *her* liberty were glory enough to satisfy the ambition of the Irish soldier."

The Tenth Ohio, at Chattanooga, send $100, and the writer of the letter says:

"I am requested to assure you that the grand aspirations of our Circle is for the glorious day when, our present strife ended, the call will be for men as well as money."

Members of Company H, Thirteenth Indiana, send $10 from Long Island, South Carolina.

There have been many more received of the "same sort." The above is sufficient to show the feelings of our Irish citizens on the great subject of their country's liberation. In case of a war with England, we should have much more help from the Irish than they have given us against the rebellion. They are now a sort of "reserved force" to keep John Bull in check.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The weather, during the greater part of March, has been unusually cold, and from the wheat-growing districts we have reports of serious injury from the frost. But as such reports recur yearly about this time or a little later, but little regard should be paid to them. The tunneling process has again proved successful at Camp Douglass—fourteen prisoners having escaped by the underground railroad on Wednesday. You will have noticed the large excess of Illinois in furnishing troops for putting down the rebellion. There must be some mistake about the figures as published. The First District—Cook County, including Chicago—is not down for an excess of 5,086. The Governor has told us, the Adjutant-General and the newspapers have told us all along up to the present time, that there was a deficit. There was a deficit of over 3,000 on the two calls before the last. We have enlisted 2,863 men, as per official reports. But notwithstanding this, here starts up a credit from Washington of over 5,000. Illinois has done well—nobly—but in this matter, either the telegraph or somebody else has made an error. Work has commenced on the great lake tunnel, which is to supply us with pure water—a luxury unknown to the denizens of Chicago. This tunnel is to extend two miles into Lake Michigan, and to be embedded in the blue clay, which, with nearly the solidity of rock, underlies the water. It is a gigantic engineering attempt, and its success will be a decided triumph. The cost will not be far from $400,000. Our canal navigation, after being open for a few days, froze up again. There was good skating upon the river all last week, which was well improved. There are 5,650,000 bushels of grain in store, waiting shipment. Contracts to a considerable extent have been made at a lower figure than ruled last season. The Northwestern Branch of the Christian Commission held its second anniversary meeting at Bryan Hall on Thursday. It was a very interesting occasion, and a liberal contribution was realized in aid of the objects of the commission.

The Great Exodus from Ireland.

COMMENTS OF THE IRISH PRESS.

From the Cork Examiner.

On Thursday the Inman steamer the *City of Baltimore*, Capt. MISERONDE, arrived in the harbor at an early hour. The *Baltimore* on this occasion was employed as an extra boat, in addition to the ordinary weekly sailing. She brought from Liverpool 400 passengers, and took in here something over one hundred, leaving for Thursday's steamer no less than 400 more, of whom it is probable not more than half will be able to find room. The Cunard extra steamer, which sails this week, will not only carry out a full complement, but booking for it was stopped ten days ago. The emigrants now leaving are of a class that one cannot help regretting. We defy even the fiercest doctrinaire to stand upon the deck of one of these departing vessels, and say that the absence of the people he sees there can by any possibility be a source of benefit. They comprise all ages; but in very different proportions. The young and the old are to be seen—the hoary father, the toiling mother, the feeble child, here their place. But the bulk is composed of the adolescent, or those in the prime of life. Stalwart young men, full of health and vigor; young women, the gaudy bed taste of whose attire cannot conceal that they have the beauty, the activity, the bounding health for which the Irish peasant girl has been remarkable. Amongst them all there is scarcely one to be seen poorly attired. The men are generally clad in comfortable garments; the girls are decked out in every absurdity of bed and loops and feather and ribbon. One would doubtless rather see the woolsey petticoat, or the noble drapery of the old Irish hood, as being more graceful, more suitable, and oh, how much more useful. But at all events the presence of these absurd gewgaws show the capacity on the part of the wearers of purchasing the outfit for their voyage. This fact is further attested by the appearance of their luggage, which is generally substantial looking enough, in most cases comprising some such trifle as a couple of feather beds. With a large number of these departing we see evidence that the household of a small farmer has been broken up, and the probability is suggested that an addition has been made for Mr. DONNELLY's next statistics to the figures under the heading "bog and waste." It is a pretty good guarantee for the character of those people that their demeanor is remarkably quiet and steady. Though they are often a week together, and, by many hundreds at a time, staying in Queenstown, under circumstances very likely to create a disposition to "spree," they are almost uniformly sober. It is very rare to find among them a tumult or drunkenness. Even at the actual period of embarkation, though they may be a little, a very little, noisy—an Irish crowd must make somewhat more noise than phlegmatic races—they are singularly orderly and amenable to regulation. Considering that one-half of them know as much about a ship as they do about the pyramids, it is really wonderful to see how well upon the whole and how orderly the embarkations are got through. We believe the extent of emigration which is caused by Federal recruiting in this country to be greatly exaggerated, at least so far as our observation of that which goes on at Queenstown entitles us to judge. Unquestionably, there is amongst the departures many a tall fellow whom the crimp would be glad to seize; but it has never been otherwise. Nor is the proportion of such men different from what it would be at the most ordinary periods. Of those who went yesterday, at least one-third, if not a larger share, were women and children. Nor was there anywhere visible that swagger which so commonly betrays the aspirant for glory and bounty. Many, very likely, when they land may yield to the inducements with which they are pretty sure to be plied, but we doubt if there were many—perhaps we should say any—at all under pledge to do so. Of the passages it is true that a number are often prepaid, but in this there is nothing new. It is so well-known a custom of this Irish in America to provide for the passage over of their relatives and friends, that the circumstance of a larger number being now prepaid would hardly justify any particular conclusion being drawn from it. The truth is, that it is a far-fetched idea to suppose that Federal recruiting is in any important degree the stimulus to Irish emigration. It arises out of the condition of the country, and the dazzling, if not perfectly reliable, prospects held out by the labor market of the Northern States.

From the Sligo Champion.

Last week a large number of well-dressed, healthy looking young men and women passed through the town, on their way to Queenstown, and some to Derry, the steamers sailing from these ports appearing to be in high favor with the emigrants. We learn from our correspondents that an unprecedentedly large number of emigrants have this week left the neighborhood of Ballina, Swineford, Foxey and Ballymote, to take shipping for America. Of those who went from the vicinity of Swineford, we have heard that there were several young women whose parents are in circumstances to give them "fortunes" of from £40 to £60 each. This we have from good authority, and we mention it to show that the emigration is not confined to the impoverished class. This vast outpouring of the people is going on notwithstanding the hopes held out from an increase of flax cultivation—a tolerably convincing proof that it will require something more substantial to entice the small farmers to remain at home.

From the Tyrowley Herald.

Scarcely at any season have we in years past seen the exodus so considerable as it is now, when the month of March has only been just entered on. It is no unusual thing, on any day of the week in Ballina, to count nineteen emigrants, between old and young, upon one of Blanconi's long cars, and this three times in the day, and at the same time to see the long van of a private car-owner, with smaller cars, and carts more numerous still, filled all of them by the same class, proceeding to Sligo, en route to Liverpool and America. We are informed that no less than one hundred and twenty-one persons from a single parish within five miles of this town are preparing and intend setting off in company for America. And this is no isolated case. The entire country would seem to be on the *qui vive*, and to be determined to know no quiet and happiness till it shall be enjoyed in the midst of new associations and new labors in the New World. At the present rate of progress outwards, Erris will soon be depopulated, and many parts of Tyrawley will be in no better plight. It is true that nothing can be done? Some people tell us so; but others say that if the Government and governing classes did not desire the ruin of this country, as by the withdrawal of its people, a successful effort might be made to arrest so fearful and unexampled a decadence.

From the Tralee Chronicle.

A gentleman whose position affords peculiar facilities for observation regarding the movements of the peasantry, has assured us that their excitement respecting emigration exceeds all belief. Not a farmer who does not seriously consider the advantage of leaving land and home; not a laborer who does not long for the means which shall enable him to fly from the miserable land. He instances one case of this sort, and it merely indicates the process which is going on throughout the country, and which promises to leave Kerry a waste, if some means shall not be taken to remove the causes which excite to this lamentable depopulation. Church-hill is a hamlet, situate a few miles from Tralee. It is not worse circumstanced, either as to proprietorship or otherwise, than others in the county, but from this small hamlet twenty-five emigrants left for America on Monday last. This, we believe, was fully half the population, and much more than half the able-bodied inhabitants of Church-hill. Our informant states that, of these, one family emigrated at their own cost, having sold the farm on which they dwelt, and all the others have been aided to leave by friends who have preceded them to that paradise of the laborer.

The Emancipation Proclamation.

We have reason to believe that the following letter from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, gives a substantially accurate account of the circumstances attending the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation:

When the final draft of the Proclamation was presented by the President to the Cabinet, it closed with the paragraph stating that the slaves it liberated would be received into the armed service of the United States. Mr. CHASE objected to the appearance of a document of such momentous importance without one word beyond the dry phrases necessary to convey its meaning; and finally proposed that there be added to the President's draft the following sentence:

"And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

Mr. LINCOLN adopted the sentence as Mr. CHASE wrote it, only interlining, after the word "Constitution," the words, "upon military necessity;" and in that form the proclamation went to the world and history.

The President originally resolved upon the policy of issuing this proclamation in the Summer of 1862. As he has expressed it himself, everything was going wrong; we seemed to have put forth about our utmost effort; and he really didn't know what more to do, unless he did this. Accordingly, he prepared the preliminary proclamation, nearly in the form in which it subsequently appeared, called the Cabinet together, and read it to them.

Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR was startled. "If you issue that proclamation, Mr. President," he exclaimed, "you will lose every one of the Fall elections."

Mr. SEWARD, on the other hand, said, "I approve of it, Mr. President, just as it stands. I approve of it in principle, and I approve the policy of issuing it. I only object to the time. Send it out now, on the heels of our late disasters, and it will be construed as the convulsive struggle of a drowning man. To give it proper weight, you should reserve it till after some victory."

The President assented to Mr. SEWARD's view, and it was withheld till the Fall, when it was issued almost precisely as originally prepared. The one to which Mr. CHASE supplied the concluding sentence was the final proclamation, issued on the subsequent 1st of January. AGATE.

THE TOTAL LOSSES OF BOTH ARMIES.—A Chattanooga correspondent of a Cincinnati paper gives a list of the victories won by both the Federal and rebel armies since the commencement of the war. The list was compiled by the rebels, and closes with the following comparative statement of the killed, wounded and prisoners on both sides up to Sept. 1, 1863, including the battle of Chickamauga:

CONFEDERATES.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
1861	1,270	3,955	2,772	7,997
1862	14,556	47,204	15,876	77,646
1863	12,321	48,300	71,211	131,832
Totals	28,147	99,459	89,859	217,465

Confederates died from disease and sickness from commencement of war to present time, 130,000.

FEDERALS.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
1861	4,724	9,791	9,144	23,709
1862	20,879	68,973	45,534	136,386
1863	15,363	53,631	33,251	102,625
Totals	40,966	132,745	89,069	262,720

Federals died of disease and sickness during same time, 290,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Federal losses in battles, &c	262,720
Federal losses by sickness, &c	290,000
Federal total loss in three years	552,720
Confederate losses in battles, &c	217,465
Confederate losses by sickness, &c	130,000
Confederate total loss in three years	347,475—348,465
Excess of Federal loss	205,255

—Forty rebel deserters arrived in Chattanooga on one day last week. Among the number was Lieut. WM. A. WRIGHT, of Oglethorpe County, Ga.

—Nearly a whole company of the Third West Virginia Cavalry was captured at Wiefield, on the Kanawha, a few days ago.

—The Maine Legislature have defined "the Lord's day" to extend legally from midnight Saturday to midnight Sunday.

—The number of locomotives taken by Government, at the Portland Company's works, was six.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, March 31, 1864.
1 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met,

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Continued Advance of General Smith's Army.

SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR AT NATCHITOCHES.

Capture of Four Guns and Two Hundred and Ten Prisoners.

FRANKLIN EVACUATED BY OUR FORCES.

Departure of Gen. Banks for the Front.

General Franklin's Forces Moving Westward.

The steamships *Cahawba* and *Yazoo*, from New-Orleans on the evening of the 24th of March, arrived at this port yesterday.

Franklin, La., has been evacuated by our forces, and the Government stores there removed to Brashear City.

The *Era* of the 24th says:

On the 21st of March Gen. MOWER made a reconnoissance up Red River as far as Natchitoches, where the rebel force was outflanked, and two hundred prisoners and four cannon captured. Natchitoches is sixty miles above Alexandria, and refugees from there state that large quantities of cotton, etc., remain on the plantations in that vicinity.

Another later account states that the affair took place at Bayon Rapids, twenty miles from Alexandria, and besides the above captures, large numbers of horses, mules, etc., were taken. Col. H. B. SAEGERT was severely wounded in the leg. The rebel force was part of Gen. SMITH's infantry, and our force was a portion of Gen. LEE's cavalry.

The weather on Red River was cold, and the water in the river rising rapidly, which will much facilitate gunboat movements.

The troops were in fine spirits.

Natchitoches is the shire town of the parish of the same name, and is situated on Red River, seventy-five miles above Alexandria. It is 143 miles northwest of Baton Rouge. It is one of the oldest towns in Louisiana, being founded by the French in 1717. This expedition puts an end to the theory that Alexandria was the ne plus ultra of the expedition. We presume that there is no longer any reason to refrain from stating a fact which we have known for some days, that Gen. LEE's forces, which went through the Teche Country and had a skirmish at New-Iberia have joined the Red River expedition at Alexandria.

Some rebel guerrillas at Provost Landing, on the Teche, fired into one of our gunboats, but fled after a well directed discharge of grape. A party was landed who burned the buildings in the place.

Gen. FRANKLIN's column has passed through Opelousas.

Gen. BANKS has issued an order establishing a Bureau for the instruction of freedmen.

CHARLES F. ROBERTS, mate of the brig *Herald*, of Boston, was accidentally drowned on the 21st of March, at New-Orleans. He leaves a wife and family in Boston.

The capture of Natchitoches had a depressing influence on the Cotton market, and considerable receipts are expected from that region. Sales at 67½c. @ 67½c. for low middling—a decline. Sugar and Molasses firm, and prime new crop Sugar 14½c. Flour $9 60 for extra, and $8 95 for superfine. Butter 35c. Western Lard 14c. Freights ½c. ₱ lb for Cotton to New-York.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 24.

On Tuesday afternoon Gen. BANKS and staff started for the front. His presence will infuse increased enthusiasm and courage into the troops, and operations will be still more actively advanced.

Admiral FARRAGUT has been at Pensacola a few days past, which place he will leave on Saturday for the Texas coast.

Operations at Fort Powell, near Mobile, have been suspended for the present.

The latest Texas advices report everything in *statu quo* there.

Yesterday morning paymasters started for Matagorda, to pay the troops there.

Gov. YATES and family, of Illinois, are in New-Orleans, stopping at the St. Charles Hotel.

LYMAN HOLLY, of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteers, was drowned in the Mississippi by the upsetting of a boat.

The health of the city and army is remarkably good. We have had two days of extraordinarily cold weather for March.

The negro schools in New-Orleans—eight in number—are succeeding finely, and the pupils make rapid progress.

French war steamers are daily expected at the mouth of the Rio Grande. It is quite certain that Matamoras is to be attacked.

COBTINAS is levying heavy contributions on the people of the city, and proclaims his intention of taking the field against the invaders. The people are putting their cotton on board foreign ships as last as possible to save it from the French.

Political excitement has about passed away, although another election takes places on Monday next. There is no "Copperhead" ticket in the field; a regular Free State ticket has been nominated, and in some districts there are two unconditional Abolition tickets. The election is for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

The Fort de Russy prisoners have arrived. They number 319, including 23 officers. A portion of them are New-Orleans men, the rest Texans.

Gov. HAHN has received a letter from 250 Louisianans, prisoners in Camp Morton, Indianapolis, asking for his intercession with the President to obtain their release. They say they see their folly, and now desire to help make Louisiana a Free State. Five creoles, of most influential families, sign the document for themselves and 250 others.

Gold, 63¼@63¾. Cotton, low; middling, 66½.

IMPORTANT EDUCATIONAL ORDER.

A BUREAU FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF FREEDMEN—A SPECIAL TAX LEVIED TO DEFRAY THE EXPENSES.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, March 22, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38.—In pursuance of General Orders No. 23, current series, for the rudimental instruction of the freedmen of this department, placing within their reach the elements of knowledge which give intelligence and greater value to labor, and reducing the provisions necessary therefor to an economical and efficient school system,

It is ordered that a Board of Education, consisting of three persons, be hereby constituted, with the following duties and powers:

1. To establish one or more Common Schools in each and every School District that has been or may be defined by the Parish Provost-Marshals under orders of the Provost-Marshal-General.

2. To acquire by purchase, or otherwise, tracts of land, which shall be judged by the Board necessary and suitable for school sites, in plantation districts, to be no less than one-half acre in extent; to hold the same in trust to themselves until such schools shall have been established, when they shall transfer all the right and title thereto that may have vested in them to the Superintendent of Public Institutions, or other competent State authority.

3. To erect once said plots of land such school-houses as they may judge necessary and proportioned to the wants of the population of the district, where there are no buildings available and proper for such purpose. And in this, as in all other duties, they shall exercise the strictest economy.

4. To select and employ proper teachers for said schools, as far as practicable from the loyal inhabitants of Louisiana, with power to require their attendance, for the purpose of instruction in their duties, one week at least at a Normal School, to be conducted by the board.

5. To purchase and provide the necessary books, stationery and apparatus for the use of such schools, and in addition thereto to purchase and furnish an outfit of a well selected library, &c., for each freed person in the several school districts who is above the age of attending school duty, at a cost to each, including a case to contain the same, not exceeding two and a half dollars, which sum shall be included in the general tax hereinafter provided, but shall be deducted from the laborer's wages by his employer when such books are furnished.

6. To regulate the course of study, discipline, and hours of instruction for children on week days, and adults on Sundays, to require such conformity to their regulations, and such returns and reports from their teachers as they may deem necessary to secure uniformity, thoroughness and efficiency in said schools.

7. To have generally the same authority, and perform the same duties that Assessors, Supervisors and Trustees have in the Northern States, in the matter of establishing and conducting common schools.

And for the full accomplishment of these purposes and the performance of the duties enjoined upon them, the Board shall have full power and authority to assess and levy a school tax upon real and personal property, including crops of plantations, in each and every before-mentioned school district. The said taxes, so levied, shall be sufficient in amount to defray the cost and expense of establishing, furnishing and conducting for the period of one year the school or schools so established in each and every of the said districts; and said taxes shall be collected from the person or persons in the occupation of the property assessed.

8. The taxes so assessed and levied in and for each district shall be collected and paid over to the board by the Parish Provost-Marshal, within thirty days after the tax list and schedule shall have been placed in his hands; and one shall for bwith report to the board whether there are in the districts of his parish any buildings available and suitable for schoolhouses, and shall at all times, when required, assist by his authority the board in carrying out the spirit of this order. The taxes, when collected, shall be forthwith deposited in the First National Bank of New-Orleans, subject only to the order of the whole board, which shall make a monthly exhibit of their account and report of their doings to the Commanding-General.

9. In the performence of all their duties the Board shall co-operate, as far as practicable, with the Superintendent of Public Education, recently elected.

10. The current school year shall be estimated from February 1, 1864, to February 1, 1865.

11. The following officers and citizens are appointed upon this Board, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Col. H. N. FRISBIE, Twenty-second Infantry, Corps d'Afrique.

Lieut. E. M. WHEELOCK, Fourth Infantry, Corps d'Afrique.

ISAAC G. HUBBS, New-Orleans.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, Asst.-Adj.-Gen.

FROM TEXAS.

By a letter in the *True Delta*, of March 23, we learn that Indianola was evacuated on the morning of the 13th, having been postponed "on account of the weather," which blew a severe gale from the north on the evening of the 9th, during which the transports *Planter* and *Warrior* were blown ashore, but both, we infer, have been got off.

With the troops, several Union families, principally Germans, left, taking with them in some instances, the lumber of their tenements. As they had taken the oath of allegiance with the expectation that the army would remain, their being forced to leave their comfortable homes was a great hardship. Gens. MCCLERNAND and DANA did all they could to relieve them, as did also Capts. GORSUCH and MCCOWAN.

The troops under Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN took the land route, crossing the bayous by pontoon ferries. In doing so twenty-two men and two officers of the Sixty-ninth Indiana, Lieut.-Col. PERRY commanding, two men of the Seventh Michigan Battery, and eight of the Second Engineers, (Corps d'Afrique,) in all thirty-four men and two horses, were drowned by the swamping of the boats.

The writer states that Gen. MCCLERNAND has gone down the coast to mass a visit to Aransas Pass and Brownsville.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Movements of Longstreet—An Advance into Kentucky Threatened—Gen. Sherman at Knoxville—Forrest's Force.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, March 31.

The Lexington *Observer* says Camp Nelson, owing to the change of base for supplies, has been evacuated, and the military stores have been removed to Nashville.

A rumor prevailed at Lexington on Tuesday that many buildings at Camp Nelson had been destroyed by fire; but this assertion is discredited.

Military authorities here state that of the rebels who crossed the Cumberland, at Eddyville, recently, several have been captured, and others have given themselves up under the Amnesty Proclamation, and the remainder are scattered.

No further apprehension is had from FORREST's forces.

Two or three hundred mounted rebels have appeared in Kentucky, this side of Pound Gap, supposed to be covering the advance of LONGSTREET's forces. Our troops are ready for them in whatever numbers they present themselves.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

KNOXVILLE, Thursday, March 31.

The rebels, after destroying the trestle at Balls Gap, fell back beyond Greenville. They took up the wagon and railroad bridge across Sick Crank and carried off a portion of the rails and telegraph wires.

Deserters continue to come in and report that large numbers are trying to make their way into the Union lines.

Parson BROWNLOW telegraphs from Knoxville that Gen. SHERMAN left this morning for Chattanooga, after returning from the front.

All quiet at Massy Creek. Knoxville is so well fortified that we could hold it against LEE's army.

LONGSTREET's forces are at Watsugo, more than 105 miles east of here. A force of cavalry remains at Bull's Gap to protect the retreat.

I am still of the opinion that the rebels are intending forthwith to make a raid into Kentucky.

FROM CAIRO.

Arrest of Provost-Marshal Capt. J. H. Williams and Others—Miscellaneous.

CAIRO, Thursday, March 31.

Capt. J. H. WILLIAMS, Provost-Marshal of the District of Cairo, was arrested last night and taken to Memphis to answer before Gen. HURLBUT, for offences not yet made public. The brother of WILLIAMS, Lieut. THOOP and Mr. BUELL, a criminal attorney, were also arrested and confined at Columbus, charged with being connected with WILLIAMS in the offences which caused his arrest.

A dispatch published in the newspapers of the 29th, purporting to have been received at Washington from Capt. PANNOCK, naval commander here, concerning the rebel capture of Paducah, and his demanding its surrender was bogus. No such dispatch was sent from here.

The steamer *Platte Valley*, from Memphis, brought 105 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

The Eighth Illinois veterans have arrived here en route home, on a furlough.

There is nothing later from Memphis. Quiet prevails.

The following changes have been made in the District of Cairo: JNO. J. RINMAKER, Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Regiment, assigned to the command of the post of Cairo; Capt. J. M. TALMADGE, of the Fourteenth Iowa, relieved from duty as Provost-Marshal of the post of Cairo, and takes the place of Capt. WILLIAMS, relieved as District Provost-Marshal-General; Capt. ONLEY, of the Second Arkansas Cavalry, takes the place of Capt. TALMADGE, as Provost-Marshal of the post; Capt. JAS. HAGO, of the Thirty-fourth New-Jersey, is assigned duty as Provost-Marshal at Mound City, in place of Lieut. CUTLER, One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois, relieved.

The Naval Station Headquarters and District staff officers remain at Cairo as heretofore.

THE ATTACK ON PADUCAH.

Full Particulars of the Fight—The Correspondence between Gen. Hicks and the Rebel Forrest.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

CAIRO, Monday, March 28, 1864.

The following is principally from official sources, and reliable: The night before the battle, scouts were kept 8 or 10 miles out on the Mayfield road, the direction the enemy advanced from. Returned about 12 o'clock noon. Could give no intelligence, on account of citizens being kept back and not permitted to come in.

New scouts started out about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Met the enemy's advance guard about three miles from toe post; was fired upon by the advancing force, and returned as fast as they could, giving information. In less than ten minutes picket guards were skirmishing with them, and driven in, they being on foot and the enemy mounted. A few of them were unable to reach the fort, and were captured. In less than thirty minutes the city and fort was surrounded, our forces occupying the fort. The gunboats *Peosta* and *Paw-Paw* opened fire simultaneously with the fort. On the enemy's advance into the city the fight became furious. As soon as the enemy took position, they advanced in column against the fort, were repulsed, and fell back. About three o'clock in the afternoon Gen. FORREST sent in a flag-of-truce, with a communication, demanding surrender. The flag was respected, and our forces ceased firing. The following is a true copy of FORREST's communication.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS,
PADUCAH, March 25, 1864.

To Col. Hicks, commanding Federal forces at Paducah:

COLONEL: Having forces amply sufficient to carry your works and retake the place, and in order to avoid an unnecessary effusion of blood, I demand surrender of the fort and troops, with all public stores. If you surrender, your men will be treated as prisoners of war; but if I have to storm your works you may expect no quarter.

(Signed) N. B. FORREST,
Maj.-Gen., commanding Confederate Troops.

The following is a true copy of Col. HICKS' reply:

HEADQUARTERS POST PADUCAH,
PADUCAH, Ky., March 25, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. N. B. Forrest, commanding Confederate forces:

I have this moment received yours of this inst., in which you demand unconditional surrender of forces under my command. I can answer, that I have been placed here by my Government to defend the post. In this, as well as all other orders from my superior officers, I feel it to be my duty as an honorable officer to obey, and must therefore respectfully decline surrendering, as you require.

Very respectfully,
S. G. HICKS, Commanding Post.

The enemy now formed anew, made attack, and were again repulsed; made third effort, and were repulsed third time. From the beginning the enemy had to some extent taken cover in houses all around the fort. They now broke up established lines, and occupied buildings in swarms, firing from windows and from behind houses, but were steadily held back from advance.

Col. HICKS turned his cannon on the houses, driving the enemy therefrom. They, however, kept up fire from the houses until about half-past 11 in the afternoon, when they finally retired. Officers and men in the fort were not permitted to sleep or leave their posts during the night. Early in the evening a squad of the enemy fired the steamer *Dacotah* on the marine ways, which was consumed. The ways were only partially burned. A few buildings, including that of the quartermaster were burned by them. The enemy made his appearance next morning, when Col. HICKS sent out parties and burned all houses in range of musket shot. The enemy kept hovering around in the distance, but made no move on the place afterward.

The following is a true copy of the communication sent in about 9 o'clock in the forenoon, under a flag of truce, by Gen. FORREST:

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY CORPS,
NEAR PADUCAH, KENTUCKY, March 26, 1864.

Col. S. G. Hicks, Commanding Post and Federal forces at Paducah, Kentucky:

SIR: I understand that you hold in the guard-house, at Paducah, a number of Confederate soldiers as prisoners of war. I have in my possession about 35 or 40 Federal soldiers, which we captured here yesterday, and about 500 which we captured at Union City. I propose to exchange man for man, according to rank, so far as you may hold Confederate soldiers. Respectfully,

N. B. FORREST,
Commanding Confederate Forces.

The following is a true copy of Col. HICKS' reply:

HEADQUARTERS POST PADUCAH,
PADUCAH, Ky., March 26, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. N. B. Forrest, commanding Confederate forces:

SIR: I have no power to make the exchange you speak of. If I had I would most cheerfully do it.

Very respectfully,
S. G. HICKS,
Colonel Fortieth Illinois Infantry, commanding Post.

When Col. HICKS returned his written answer to Capt. ANDERSON, A. A. G., to Maj.-Gen. FORREST, through his Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. MCKNIGHT, Capt. ANDERSON requested Lieut. MCKNIGHT to hear a verbal communication to Col. HICKS, and ask him if, in event of further negotiation, he (Col. HICKS,) would be willing to meet Maj.-Gen. FORREST at some convenient place, each under a flag of truce, and have a private interview with him.

Col. HICKS returned for answer, verbally, that if Gen. FORREST wished to see him and have a personal interview with him, that he would meet him at a convenient place, either with or without arms, Col. HICKS to take with him Assistant Adjt.-Gen. ODLIN, Chief of Staff of M. BRAYMAN, Brigadier General, commanding District of Cairo, and A. F. TAYLOR, his Adjutant; Gen. FORREST to bring with him two officers of same rank. To this Col. HICKS received no answer, but waited in suspense, with FORREST's forces in view all the afternoon, when FORREST fell back toward Mayfield and Lovelaceville, in the direction of Columbus. No force was sent after him, as only infantry was at the disposal of Col. HICKS, while FORREST's forces were mounted.

A detachment of Home Guards killed a rebel Colonel this morning and several of his men, near Mayfield, and in his pocket was found a small rebel flag, quite new, with the name of "Molly" written with indelible ink on one corner. It is said that Molly lives in Paducah, and is believed to have presented the Colonel with the flag while the rebels were in the city.

The rebel Brig.-Gen. THOMPSON was shot through the head, while on his horse near the fort, during the fight. After falling to the ground the shell struck him in the abdomen, and blew him to pieces. His spinal column was found several feet from his mangled body.

With the communication which FORREST sent to Col. HICKS, requesting an exchange of prisoners, was sent a list of names of the prisoners he had taken at Paducah. They were all taken in the hospital, being too sick to gain the fort.

Towards evening the ammunition in the fort became well nigh exhausted. When this was discovered, Col. HICKS ordered that, should ammunition run out, the works should be defended with the bayonet as long as a man remained alive.

The enemy's force was estimated at 5,000, and had six small pieces of artillery, which was not of much service, only firing two or three shots, one of our shots knocking one of them twenty feet into the air and smashing the carriage, which was afterwards captured, the enemy taking the gun, however.

The rebels were commanded by Brig.-Gen. HARRIS, son of Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee; Brig.-Gen. BUFORD and Brig.-Gen. A. P. THOMPSON, formerly a lawyer of Paducah—Maj.-Gen. FORREST commanding in chief. Our forces numbered 770 men, consisting of the following named troops: First Battalion Sixteenth Kentucky, 300 men, *raw recruits*, Maj. BARNES commanding; three companies One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois, 120 men. Maj. CHAPMAN, and 250 First Kentucky Heavy Artillery, (colored troops,) all under Col. S. G. HICKS, Fortieth Illinois.

Mounted in the fort, and used in the engagement, were five guns—three 24-pound siege guns, one 24-pound howitzer, one 6-pound howitzer, the latter brass pieces. Nine guns, larger than the ones used, were in the fort, but were unmounted.

Our loss was 14 killed, 46 wounded. Of these, 11 negroes were killed and 25 wounded.

Information received from prisoners and deserters from Confederate lines corroborate, showing loss to the enemy of 300 killed. The number of wounded can only be arrived at from comparison in battle, which, according to rules of military men, will make killed and wounded number near 1,200.

CAIRO, Monday, March 28, 1864.

P. S.—Several important items were left out of my letter, among them was this: Col. HICKS told me that he had been through the Mexican war, and thus far in this, and he had never seen troops handle guns better than did the negro troops at the recent fight, at Paducah. In the intervals of duty in loading the pieces, they were loading and firing muskets, and that they deserve equal praise for their courage and skill with the white soldiers.

One citizen was killed in the fort and one outside. I was informed one or two women were killed by cannon-balls, but could not learn their names, or that they were of a certainty killed. All the wagons, horses and mules belonging to Government (I did not learn the number,) and all horses in the livery stables in the city, were taken by the rebels.

Many of the buildings near the fort that were burned belonged to Union men.

The Continental Hotel was not damaged to more than about $1,000, and is open and doing business. Shell passed through the parlor and dining-room, making an ugly hole.

The hospital and glass works near the fort were burned. A cannon ball went through the Custom-house and Post-office building. K.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Large Number of General Officers Confirmed by the Senate.

Gen. Butterfield's Testimony on the Battle of Gettysburgh.

Further Consideration of the National Bank Act.

The Power to Tax the Banks to Rest with Congress.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 1.

MILITARY NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Secretary STANTON, in a letter to the Senate Military Committee to-day, called their attention to the importance of at once considering the military nominations of Major and Brigadier Generals before them. In the reorganization of the army, it was found that a very large number of brigades were commanded by Colonels, and this was owing to the fact that some forty or fifty were before the Senate for confirmation. Executive session was at once ordered, when a large number of these officers were confirmed.

THE DECISION IN THE QUICKSILVER MINING CASE.

The statements telegraphed from here in regard to the forthcoming decision in the Quicksilver Mining case, are untrue. The Judges have, on all occasions, repelled every attempt to sound them, and no intimation as to what their decision will be, has been permitted to escape. Visible efforts of parties here to bull this stock are but the expressions of nervous speculators who have heavy loads to carry.

TARIFF ON WOOL.

A delegation of wool-growers were before the Ways and Means Committee this morning, asking for additional increase of duty on imported wool and woolen goods. They claimed that this is essential in order to protect home manufacturers.

WHAT ONE REGIMENT HAS DONE.

The Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers has given to the army no less than five Major and Brigadier-Generals, to wit: Abram. Duryee, G. K. Warren, J. M. Davies, Judson Kilpatrick, Henry E. Davies.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

The substance of Gen. BUTTERFIELD's testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in relation to the battle of Gettysburgh, is substantially as follows: On the third day of the fight, according to his version, PICKETT's division, which was stationed in support of the long line of rebel batteries which opened with such terrific force on our left and left centre on the afternoon of that day, after the firing had ceased, made a charge upon our position on the summit and slope of the hill, and were repulsed with great loss. Hastily reforming their broken columns they moved toward their left flank, and rejoined the main body of LONGSTREET's Corps. This necessarily left their right much weakened, and their batteries exposed to capture. MEADE's officers represented to him the error of the enemy, and suggested that it should be profited by. But MEADE dissented, and the result was that the rebels, at their leisure, hauled off their batteries from our front, and placed them in positions to protect their retreat, which became general at 12 o'clock on the 4th of July. Gen. BUTTERFIELD expressed it as his opinion, that had a charge upon the rebel batteries, weakened by PICKETT's diversion and repulse, have been made, they could have been captured. Gen. BUTTERFIELD was also examined as to the Chancellorsville battle.

THE WILKES COURT-MARTIAL.

Yesterday, Commander CLITZ, of the United States ship *Juniata*, was called, and testified that he took command of the *Juniata*, Admiral WILKES' destined flag-ship, on Feb. 7, but owing to various breakdowns and detentions, did not reach Havana till the 5th of May. He took out mails from the Navy Department from February till April, for West India squadron and delivered them to the Consul-General. Admiral WILKES had sailed, but left orders for him. The *Juniata's* speed did not exceed eight or nine knots under favorable circumstances.

Chief-Engineer GRAHAMIN, of the United States steamer *Vanderbilt*, was then called, and he testified that after the repairs at Key West and St. Thomas, the *Vanderbilt* was in as efficient order as when she left New-York. Admiral WILKES was in the habit of inspecting her boilers and machinery himself. Heard Commander BALDWIN say at Key West, he would have to return to New-York for repairs. He likewise testified that the boilers of the *Wachusetts* were completely gone, and that new tubes could not be put in: was entirely incapable of using them. Some documentary evidence was then read and the court adjourned to Friday.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 1.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The following nominations were confirmed today by the Senate, in executive session:

To be Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers.

Col. Patrick E. Connor, 3d California Volunteers; from March 30, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Gebriel R. Paul, 8th Infantry; from April 18, 1863.

First Lieutenant Adalbert Ames, 5th Artillery; from May 20, 1863.

Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, 6th Illinois Cavalry; from June 3, 1863.

Capt. Alexander S. Webb, 11th Infantry; from June 23, 1863.

Col. Robert S. Foster, 13th Indiana; from June 12, 1863.

Col. Alfred N. Duffie, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, June 23 1863.

Col. Walter C. Whitteker, 6th Kentucky, June 25, 1863.

First-Lieut. Judson Kilpatrick, 1st Artillery, June 13, 1863.

Capt. Wesley Merritt, 2d Cavalry, June 23, 1863.

Capt. Kenner Garrard, 5th Cavalry, July 23, 1863.

Capt. Charles R. Woods, 9th Infantry, August 4, 1863.

Col. John B. Sanborn, 4th Minnesota, August 4, 1863.

Col. Giles Smith, 8th Missouri, August 4, 1863.

Col. Samuel A. Rice, 33d Iowa, August 4, 1863.

Col. Walter Q. Gresham, 53d Indiana, August 11, 1863.

Col. Manning M. Force, 20th Ohio, August 11, 1863

Col. Robt. A. Cameron, 34th Indiana; Aug. 11, 1863.

Col. John M. Corse, 6th Iowa; Aug. 11, 1863.

Capt. Alvin C. Gillem, Assist. Quartermaster, U. S. A., Aug. 17, 1863.

Col. James E. Rich, 44th New-York; Aug. 17, 1863.

First-Lieut. Geo. A. Custer, 5th Cavalry; June 29, 1863.

Col. John C. Starkweather, 1st Wisconsin, July 17, 1863.

Col. Henry L. Eustis, 10th Massachusetts; Sept. 12, 1862.

Col. Henry E. Davies, 2d New-York Cavalry; Sept. 16, 1863.

Anoraw J. Hamilton, of Texas; Sept. 18, 1863.

Col. Henry W. Birge, 14th Connecticut; Sept. 19, 1863.

The Senate also confirmed Lieut. BYRON WILSON, to be Lieutenant-Commander in the navy from November, 1863.

THE TAX ON NATIONAL BANKS.

Representative KASSON's amendment to the National Bank Bill, which was adopted to-day, providing that the tax shall be such as may from time to time be imposed by Congress, in lieu of the present taxes, is preliminary to the introduction of a bill now pending before the Committee of Ways and Means, prescribing other rates of taxation applicable to such institutions.

THE INTEREST CHARGED BY NATIONAL BANKS.

The amendment of Representative BLAINE, of Maine, providing that every association may charge on any loan or discount interest at a rate established by law in the State where such institution shall be located, which was agreed to by the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, was afterward superseded by restoring the original provision "of not exceeding seven per cent."

A PRIZE.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture by the steamer *Honeysuckle* of the sloop *Florida*, on the 20th of March, with a cargo of powder, shot, oats and coffee. She was from Havana, and her Captain said she was bound to no particular port.

COMMUTED.

The President has commuted the sentence of the two men, HENNRICKS and POLLARD, condemned to be hung to-day, to imprisonment for life. Marshal LAMON had previously declined to hang them, assuming the ground that it was not his duty to do so, the recent act of Congress having deprived him of the custody of the jail, and placed that institution under the charge of the wardsn, independent of his (LAMON's) control.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 1.

PRESIDENTIAL PARDONS.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) it was resolved that the President be requested to communicate to the Senate the names of all persons who have been sentenced by Court-martial for frauds or peculations against the Government, and pardoned by him since the first of December, 1863, together with the sentences from which his pardon relieved them, and also the names of all persons likewise sentenced by Court-martial for military offences, other than fraud or peculation, and similarly pardoned. Agreed to.

TRANSFER OF MEN TO THE NAVAL SERVICE.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy in reply to a resolution of Mr. GRIMES as to the number of men transferred from the military to the naval service, etc. It was referred to the Naval Committee and ordered to be printed.

ASSAY OFFICES IN OREGON.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Union,) called up the bill to establish assay offices at Carson City, Nevada, and Dalles City, Oregon, and moved an amendment establishing a branch mint at Portland, Oregon, instead of an assay office at Dalles City.

Mr. NESMITH, at considerable length, advocated his amendment. He complained that the Committee on Finance had infringed the common law of the Senate, after they had heard the report and resolutions of an Oregon Delegation, who might be supposed to know about the propriety of the measure, and referred the decision to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, having no information himself upon the subject, referred it to the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, one JAMES POLLOCK, who knows less than any other party consulted, and who sent here a communication suggesting that the proposed coinage establishment looked toward national disintegration. After he (NESMITH) had learned that his first bill to establish a branch mint had been committed, first, to the casemates of the Treasury Department, and thence to the genius who presides over the present mint in the City of Brotherly Love, he (NESMITH) was apprehensive that he should never again behold the fair proportions of his cherished offspring. His worst fears had been realized and his bill returned dilapidated and torn by the stupidity and ignorance of the company it has kept, and its mangled remains are now before the Senate, with the hope of an accommodation bill for an assay office. When he should be called to an account by his people why a branch mint was not established he would have to say in shame and confusion that Mr. POLLOCK was opposed to it. It would be hard to convince his people that Mr. POLLOCK was a branch of this Government. Oregonians might have had a branch mint at their own door for the coinage of the precious metals, for which they so industriously strive, and of which they are daily being robbed, either by speculators or by the risk, expense and delay of sending them thousands of miles to be coined, but for the reason that the profound POLLOCK had discovered that the component parts of branch mints were "treason," "secession," "abrogation of constitutional compacts," "disregard of oaths," "denial of Federal authority," "arson," "murder"—all of which constitute the crime known as "disintegration." Mints and branch mints, notwithstanding Mr. POLLOCK's assertions, are mere workshops or factories for the accommodation of the people, and should be located at points convenient to the raw material, and the man who desired to coin his own gold and silver should be compelled to go to the mint, as well as he would urge that iron-foundries, brick-yards, grist-mills, blacksmith shops, etc., necessary to accommodate more than twenty millions of people, should all be located. We read in the Scriptures that Nebuchadnezzar fed on grass but never became fit for beef, and from analogy we may infer that POLLOCK, though controlling an establishment which he regards as embodying all the attributes of national sovereignty, will hardly ever attain a condition qualifying him for the proper exercise of his peculiar talents. [Laughter.] Mr. NESMITH proceeded at length to give an exhibition of the vast mineral resources of Oregon, and its wide extent of country, the interests of which would be subserved by the measure advocated, and he thought that the Government, instead of pursuing a niggardly policy toward the hardy pioneers engaged in developing its rich mineral resources, should extend to them all necessary facilities for the promotion of enterprises so fraught with the present and prospective interests of the nation.

The subject then went over under the rules.

MR. POWELL'S CHURCH INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) endeavored to obtain the floor, to get up the resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in regard to the churches and property of Christian denominations taken possession of by his own orders or the orders of the Generals of the army. He desired the resolution passed, as he wished to obtain the information for the purpose of making it the basis of a bill which he was now preparing.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. WILSON moved to go into executive session.

Several Senators desired to get up other bills, and Mr. WILSON withdrew his motion.

Mr. CONNESS moved that when the Senate adjourn, it be until Monday. Adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN renewed the motion for an executive session.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Mr. HALE called attention to the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, presented this morning, and urged that several important naval bills awaited action. He had refrained from pressing important measures on account of the great number of military bills brought before the Senate, and he was afraid if he did not urge his measures he would be in the predicament of the countryman who stood on the Astor House steps waiting for the procession to go by, and the crowd became thicker and thicker the longer he remained.

Mr. POWELL moved to adjourn. Rejected.

The yeas and nays were called upon Mr. SHERMAN's motion to go into executive session, which was adopted—yeas, 24; nays, 15.

The Senate, after a long executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 1.

INCREASED PAY OF SOLDIERS.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) gave notice that he will, on Monday, introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill increasing the pay of privates of the army.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN STATES.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) asked leave to introduce a bill regulating commerce among the several States. It declares that each and every railroad company is authorized to transport freight and passengers from one State to another, anything in the laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Objection was made to the introduction of the bill.

REIMBURSEMENT OF WAR EXPENSES TO THE SEVERAL STATES.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, (Union,) introduced a bill to provide for refunding to loyal States certain sums of money expended by them in raising, organizing and and equipping troops for the Union army.

It provides for a board of three commissioners to hold sessions in Washington, and report to Congress the ascertained sums due to States, towns and counties.

The bill was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

COLLISIONS AT SEA.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill fixing the rules for preventing collisions on the water by signals, for whistles, etc.

Mr. ELIOT explained that the object of the bill was to contribute toward a uniform international code of rules. The importance of such a code had for a long time been felt by the parties interested, but up to this time none had been established by this Government. A year ago Lord LYONS called the attention of the State Department to the subject, and inclosed a code of rules adopted by Great Britain, to go into force June last, and suggested that it be adopted by our Government. This code was submitted to the Navy Department, and by it referred to a Board, which gave the code a very careful examination. It had also been recommended by the Treasury Department. Copies of the bill now before the House had been sent to different ports in the country, and the attention of persons interested in commerce called to it. Great Britain and France had adopted the code, and it was believed that all the maritime Powers would do so, thus making it international. All the responses to the Committee express hat ons opinion, and that was in favor of the code. It was as nearly perfect as it could be made.

The bill was passed.

THE TONNAGE OF SHIPS.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill regulating the admeasurement and tonnage of ships and vessels of the United States. He said that the effect of this bill would be to contribute a uniform rule on this subject. It was a surprising fact, that up to this time we were without any mode of legally ascertaining what the meaning of a ton is, as applied to vessels. This bill was recommended by the Navy Department. It had been submitted to persons interested, and had found general favor. The true way to determine the tonnage of vessels is to ascertain by correct mensuration their internal cubic capacity. This, divided by one hundred, gives the number of tons, making one hundred cubic feet a ton. This is provided in the bill.

The bill was passed.

CHANGE OF A COLLECTION DISTRICT

Mr. ELIOT reported a bill which was passed, providing the Collection District of Presque Isle be changed to the District of Erie. Also a bill to appoint an appraiser and an assistant appraiser for Portland, Me.

EXEMPTIONS FROM TONNAGE DUTIES.

Mr. DIXON, of Rhode Island, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, which passed, exempting from the payment of tonnage duties after Aug. 1 next, all canal boats, freight barges, scows and other crafts without masts and confined to tide-water or within certain bounds.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. WOOD, of New York, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution, setting forth, among other things, in the preamble, that, by the treaty made by the President on the 11th of September, 1854, for the purpose of extending reciprocal trade between the British North American Colonies and the United States, nearly all the articles which Canada has to sell are admitted in the United States free of duty, while heavy duties are now imposed upon many of those articles which the people of the United States have to sell, with the intention of excluding them from the Canadian markets, and that the President during the THIRTY-SIXTH Congress cause to be submitted to the House an official report setting forth the inequality and injustice existing in our present intercourse with Canada, subversive of the true intent of the treaty, owing to the subsequent legislation of Canada; but it being desirable that friendly relations should be continued between the United States and the British North American Provinces, and that commercial intercourse should be, hereafter, carried on between them upon the principles reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory to both parties; therefore

Resolved, That the President be authorized and required to give notice to the British Government that it is the wish and intention of the Government of the United States to terminate, at the end of twelve months from the expiration of ten years from the time the treaty went into operation, such notice to be given at the expiration of said term of ten years, or the end of such treaty may be abrogated as soon as it can be done, under the provisions thereof, unless a new Convention shall be one that time be concluded between the two Governments, by which the provisions shall be abrogated, or so modified as to be

GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

Analysis and Review of Gen. McClellan's History of His Military Career.

[NINTH ARTICLE.]

I.

It now stands historically determined that at the time the Army of the Potomac landed upon the Peninsula, the rebel cause had reached its lowest ebb. The splendid victories won by the Union armies in the West—armies whose ardor even the McClellan policy, while it ruled, had not been able to restrain, and which, when once freed from that incubus, sprang forth into glorious activity—had carried discomfiture and demoralization to the rebel ranks, terror and dismay to the whole population, and fearful forebodings to the souls of the guilty leaders. POLLARD, the ablest historian of the South, referring to this period, makes the following admissions, not less true than they are emphatic:—"The extraordinary campaign of the Winter and Spring of the year 1862, in which, by the improvidence of the Southern authorities and a false military policy, which divided our armies, and weakened them by undue dispersion, we had lost much of our territory, and most of the prestige of our arms, had entailed a train of disasters well calculated to affect the general public both at home and abroad. * * * The conquests of the Federal arms made in the Winter and Spring of 1862 were not without their effect in Europe, and presented to the nations in that part of the world a sombre picture of the Confederacy."

And while this was true of the rebel cause and the rebel armies generally, these influences were also powerfully felt by the rebel army in Virginia. It must be remembered that this was before the passage even of the first Conscription Act, and while the rebel army was suffering from the excessively defective military system under which the "Provisional Army" was organized. Its Winter at Manassas had greatly reduced it by disease and expiration of the term of service of the one year troops, and there is the best evidence to show that it effected its withdrawal from Manasses and Centreville in a condition of very great demoralization. Under these circumstances, there is hardly the shadow of a doubt that, had the rebels been promptly followed up after their retreat behind the Rappahannock, our army would have entered Richmond on the heels of a routed and dissolving mob, and taken possession of the Capital which the rebel leaders then expected to abandon.

In this state of facts, the historian finds himself brought face to face with the puzzling problem of determining how it happens that, in the words of Gen. BARNARD, (see Report of Engineer Operations,) "the date of the initiation of the campaign of this magnificent Army of the Potomac was the date of the resuscitation of the rebel cause, which seemed to grow strong *pari passu* with the slow progress of its operations?"

What the first favoring influence was, we need be at no loss to determine. The unexpected delay of the whole month of April before Yorktown—the military strength of which was so ludicrously inadequate to have arrested the march of our army, that it was long before the rebels would believe the evidence of their own eyes that McCLELLAN had actually called a halt—gave the rebels ample time to look about them, to form their plans and to set on foot their execution. The first fruit of this was the Conscription Law, which, let it be observed, was passed by the Confederate Congress at Richmond on the 16th day of April, in the midst of McCLELLAN'S tragi-comedy of the spade before Yorktown; and this was immediately followed by the reorganization of the Confederate army. Moreover the bitter manner in which the defeats of the West brought home to the leaders the military maxim, that in attempting to cover everything one covers nothing, had taught them the policy of *concentration*, and they speedily began its application in Virginia.

The effect of these measures was, of course, not immediate; but Gen. McCLELLAN delayed long enough at various points to permit their full development. Faulty in strategy though we consider the transfer of the army to the Peninsula to have been—faulty as involving a necessary division of force and an enormous waste of time, without eliminating or diminishing any of the difficulties of the direct advance, but, on the contrary exaggerating them all—nevertheless, considering the low ebb to which the rebel fortunes had sunk, and the weak and demoralized condition of the rebel army in Virginia, at the initiation of the campaign on the Peninsula, we are warranted by the facts in saying that a vigorous advance from Fortress Monroe would have brought the Union army into position to fight a battle for the the possession of Richmond, with the chances of success decidedly on our side. This might again have been possible, a month later, after the battle of Williamsburgh. It might still have been possible another month later on the heels of Fair Oaks. But it was reserved for Gen. McCLELLAN, by a display of timidity and indisposition to act amounting absolutely to disease, to weary and wear out the patience of Fortune till at length she ceased to present any more golden opportunities. What was possible to us in April, was no longer possible in August, and the force which, *as we now know*, had abandoned Yorktown without plans of future action, and which was *driven* out of Williamsburgh, was able three months afterwards—thanks to McCLELLAN'S considerate delays—to assume the offensive and throw his army pell-mell back in disastrous retreat on the James.

But we anticipate. We left the rebel army retiring from Williamsburgh. We have now to follow Gen. McCLELLAN'S advance from that point to the Chickahominy. Two weeks were spent in traversing the forty miles from Williamsburgh to Bottom's and New-Bridge; that is, the army made between two and three miles a day! It is hardly necessary to say a word about such generalship, or to point out how completely it violated the established principles of war. CÆSAR, FREDERICK or NAPOLEON never could have hoped to gain success with an army moving in that style. But before going on to the criticism of McCLELLAN'S military exploits in the region of the Chickahominy, there are certain transactions belonging to this period which ought not to be passed over, and which will form the subject of the succeeding section.

II.

When Gen. McCLELLAN, after the battle of Williamsburgh took up his march by the line of the York River, and thence along the railroad to the Chickahominy, instead of striking across obliquely to the James, and using that river as his line of supplies—a course rendered possible by the destruction of the *Merrimac*—we are, according to his report, to believe that it was with extreme reluctance that he adopted this plan, to which he attempts to make it appear that he was *reduced* by the intermeddling of the authorities at Washington.

In response to Gen. McCLELLAN'S constant calls for reinforcements, it was determined that McDOWELL'S Corps, at Fredericksburgh, should move overland to make a junction either north or south of the Pamunkey, with the right of the Army of the Potomac, and cooperate in the reduction of Richmond.

Informed of this determination by a dispatch from the Secretary of War, under date of May 18, Gen. McCLELLAN goes off in a fit of well simulated rage, and declares that this determination, and the necessity it imposed of taking the line of the York River, destroyed all his plans. "This order," he says, "rendered it *impossible* for me to use the James River as a line of operations, and *forced* me to establish our depots on the Pamunkey and to approach Richmond from the North. * * * The land movement obliged me to expose my right in order to secure the junction; and as the order for Gen. McDOWELL'S march was soon countermanded, I incurred great risk, of which the enemy finally took advantage *and frustrated the plan of campaign*."

Now, is Gen. McCLELLAN so short of memory, or is he purposely guilty of so shameless an inconsistency, that he dares to make such an assertion as this, *when he is himself on record, under solemn oath, in a sense directly the reverse?*

In his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, Gen. McCLELLAN, in reply to the specific question—"Could not the advance on Richmond from Williamsburgh have been made with better prospect of success *by the James River than by the route pursued*, and what were the reasons for taking the route adopted?"—stated as follows:

"I do not think that the navy at that time was in a condition to make the line of the James River perfectly secure for our supplies. *The line of the Pamunkey offered greater advantages in that respect. The place was in a better position to effect a junction with any troops that might move from Washington on the Fredericksburgh line. I remember that the idea of moving on the James River was seriously discussed at the time. But the conclusion was arrived at that, under the circumstances then existing, the route actually followed was the best.*"

We leave to others the task of harmonizing these "points of mighty opposites," and of determining which is original motive and which afterthought. If they cannot be harmonized, we leave the reader to stamp with its fitting characterization this assertion of Gen. McCLELLAN'S.

But the truth of history requires us to go farther, and to point out that it was not at Williamsburgh but at Roper's Church, where the army was *ten days previously*, that it was necessary to decide whether he would there cross the Chickahominy (undefended) and approach the James River, (then open to us by the destruction of the *Merrimac*,) or continue on the Williamsburgh road toward Richmond. The decision was made then and there, and the decision was to move by the York and Pamunkey. So that so far from its being true, as claimed by Gen. McCLELLAN—that the dispatch of the Secretary of War "*ordering*" him to connect by land with McDOWELL, obliged him to renounce a route by which, as he would now lead us to believe, he could have taken Richmond,—the truth is that the choice of route was voluntarily made by Gen. McCLELLAN *ten days before this order he quotes was given;* and yet he has in his report the astounding assurance to complain of the order in question as subjecting him to "great risks," of which the enemy finally "took advantage" and frustrated "the plan of campaign!"

What the enemy took advantage of—and what he would have been a fool had he *not* taken advantage of—was Gen. McCLELLAN'S own ill-judged scheme of operations, by which he *gave* the rebels an interior position between himself and the force covering Washington. Just as Gen. McDOWELL was about to start from Fredericksburgh, with a reinforcement of forty thousand men, came the news of JACKSON'S raid up the Shenandoah Valley, and Gen. McDOWELL was ordered by the President to send first one division, then another, and then his whole force, to follow JACKSON—a request which it is evident from Gen. McDOWELL'S dispatches, he complied with with extreme reluctance, as it, for the time being, diverted him from his proposed march to join McCLELLAN, which he had extremely at heart.

Thus early was the order detaining McDOWELL'S corps to cover Washington fully justified! This, as well as all the circumstances of the case, are fully set forth in a dispatch from the President, under date of May 25, in which, after giving the details of JACKSON'S movement and the dispositions that had been made in consequence, he concludes as follows:

"*If McDowell's force was now beyond our reach, we should be utterly helpless. Apprehension of something like this, and no unwillingness to sustain you, has always been my reason for withholding McDowell's force from you. Please understand this, and do the best you can with the force you have.*"

We submit if the concluding sentences of this dispatch do not display, on the part of the President, a temper worthy the name of sublime, especially when we consider they were addressed to the man who, of all others, had most tried his patience—the man whose conduct on numberless occasions, had deserved his severest displeasure—the man to whom the President had conceded unlimited means for preparing one of the most powerful armies ever raised in any country—the man who, after all, evaded by an attempted artifice, the orders of his constitutional chief, thereby exposing the capital of the nation to be sacked by the enemy, and exposing also his really grand army to defeat and danger of imminent destruction?

The countermanding of the order given to McDOWELL, gave McCLELLAN what was far more valuable to him than the actual reinforcements which that General would have brought—to wit, an excuse, or the semblance of an excuse for further delays. For a long time he and his friends were able to saddle on that detention all the blame of his failures; but this shallow trick has ceased to be possible since the publication of the documents in the case; and we may add that it has ceased to be possible since the publication of Gen. McCLELLAN'S own report.

Gen. McCLELLAN states that "the information that McDOWELL'S corps would march from Fredericksburgh on the following Monday, (the 26th,) and that he would be under my command, *was cheering news, and I now felt that we would on his arrival be sufficiently strong to overpower the large army confronting us.*" This is simulated joy and had no being in the bosom of Gen. McCLELLAN at the time. The fact is Gen. McCLELLAN did not wish Gen. McDOWELL to join him by an overland march: he wished him to come by water on his rear, and stated at the time that *he would rather not have him at all than have him come overland!*

This fact is abundantly proven by numerous dispatches, published and unpublished. Thus, under date of May 21, he writes: "I fear there is little hope McDOWELL can join me overland *in time for the coming battle.*" One would suppose from this that he was going to fight a battle in ten minutes; but if he did not think McDOWELL would be able to join him "in time" by an overland march of fifty miles, (an easy three or four days' march,) how could he expect him to join him in time by the water route, when, according to his own experience, the transit could not have been accomplished short of a fortnight? This is iterated and reiterated day after day, and finally, in a dispatch, under date of June 14, he says, with still greater emphasis:

"It ought to be distinctly understood that McDOWELL and his troops are completely under my control. I received a telegraph from him requesting that McCALL'S Division might be placed so as to join him immediately on his arrival. That request does not breath the proper spirit. Whatever troops came to me must be so disposed of as to do the most good. I do not feel that, in such circumstances as those in which I am now placed, Gen. McDOWELL should wish the general interests to be sacrificed for the purpose of increasing his command. *If I cannot fully control all his troops, I want none of them, but would prefer to fight the battle with what I have, and let others be responsible for the results.*"

Now, speaking of what does and what does not "breathe the proper spirit," we would like to ask whether this astounding declaration of Gen. McCLELLAN "breathes" exactly the "proper spirit?" According to his own repeated declarations, he was in a position in which reinforcements were absolutely essential, and yet he prefers not to have them at all, unless he can have them by a route, coming by which they would have required thrice the length of time, and by which they would also have been put out of the possibility of offering any protection to the threatened Capital of the nation. The only advantage his plan presented is that it would have enabled him to break up McDOWELL'S divisions as they arrived, and assign them to the command of his own favorites, and rid him of the man whom he had come to regard with the green eye of jealousy. We submit to the candid reader to determine whether Gen. McCLELLAN is in a situation to throw himself back on his injured innocence, and claim for himself and his conduct such pure and elevated and unselfish and patriotic motives, or whether all these claims are not the most hollow and unmitigated pretence.

III.

Returning to the situation on the Chickahominy, which the army reached by the 20th–25th May, we have again the pitiable spectacle of another month's delay amid the swamps of that region.

When the army arrived before the Chickahominy, that barrier was left unguarded at Bottom's Bridge, and one would suppose that a General entertaining any serious purpose of an advance on Richmond would have lost no time in making use of the circumstance to turn and seize the passage of New-Bridge, which, according to the statement of the Chief Engineer, might have been done by the 28th, and even earlier, had measures been pressed to prepare for it.

The one excuse offered by Gen. McCLELLAN in exculpation of conduct which, under the circumstances, was not only a blunder but a *crime*, is, that "it became necessary to construct between Bottoms' Bridge and Mechanicsville eleven new bridges, all long and difficult, with extensive log-way approaches"—the inference being that each and all of the *eleven* were "necessary" as a part of the programme, preliminary to any further motion. Now the truth of history demands that we here state that Gen. McCLELLAN was not waiting for the bridges, but the bridges were waiting for him. Gen. BARNARD says: "So far as engineering operations were concerned, the whole army could have been thrown over as early as the 28th." And such was the intention of Gen. McCLELLAN, if we can bring to bear the ordinary rules of interpretation to his dispatch to the President, under date of May 26th, in which he speaks of his "arrangements for to-morrow." But with him it was ever *to-morrow*. With him

"To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time!"

But between Gen. McCLELLAN'S plans and their execution there was always a "but:" nothing ever came to a head. "A considerable force upon his right flank" (all the better, since it was so much the less in his front, where he was to attack,) caused him to suspend his "arrangements," and send off FITZ JOHN PORTER to achieve his "glorious victory"—nay, more, two "complete victories"—a victory of which neither the President nor the Secretary of War "at all appreciated the value and magnitude;" but, notwithstanding which, he feels "obliged to move in the morning with reinforcements to insure the complete destruction of the rebels in that quarter;" and, notwithstanding which, the President is "puzzled to know why the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad was not seized again, as you say you have all the railroads but the Richmond and Fredericksburgh. I am puzzled to see how, lacking that, you can have any excuse the scrap from Richmond to West Point."

In short, this useless expedition was undertaken just at the moment when Gen. McCLELLAN was "ready" (if he ever was ready) to force the passage of the Chickahominy. The last few days of comparatively dry ground, permitting the operation he meditated, was thus lost; and on the 30th, the tremendous rain-storm set in, which inundated the swamps and bottom lands of the country, and came near bringing the Army of the Potomac and its campaign to a sudden and disastrous *finale*.

We understand well enough that it is not given to man to control the elements—that the greatest of commanders have been subject to untoward fortune, when the principalities and powers of the air show themselves adverse. But an able General will diminish the number of these risks, and neutralize, if not altogether overcome their effect by vigorous action. The way to incur all kinds of risks, the way to *invite* all kinds of risks, is to stand idle to receive them. Gen. McCLELLAN displayed an amazing capacity in this line. And, when at length the storm came which inundated the Chickahominy, it found the army, by Gen. McCLELLAN'S dispositions, placed *en cheval* of the river, in such a manner as to solicit its destruction.

The use the rebels made of this opportunity, as well as the history of the subsequent transactions, will form the subject matter of the next paper, in which we shall bring to a close the review of the operations on the Peninsula.

THE TROUBLES IN ILLINOIS.

How the Difficulties Commenced—The Killed and Wounded.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes the following dispatches:

CHARLESTON, Coles County, Ill., Monday, March 28, 1864.

A terrible affray occurred here to-day. The Copperheads came in this morning to attend court in large numbers with guns concealed in wagon beds, and armed with pistols. Some soldiers in the courthouse yard were drawn into an affray and the fight instantly became general. The county Sheriff sprang from the Judge's stand, and drawing a pistol commenced firing upon Union men. One of the victims of the mob was Major SHABET YORK, Surgeon of the Fifty-fourth Infantry. The Union men finding themselves outnumbered at the court-house ran toward the houses and stores for arms and were fired upon from the windows. Ten or twelve were wounded in this way.

Col. Geo. M. MITCHELL, of the Fifty-fourth was badly wounded.

OLIVER SALS, was mortally wounded; since dead.

JAMES GOODRICH, severely wounded.

WILLIAM HART, wounded in the shoulder.

J. C. JEFFRIES, wounded in the neck severely.

Several soldiers of the Fifty-fourth, whose names I have not learned, were wounded. One is now lying at the point of death at the hotel.

The Fifty-fourth arrived at 5 o'clock. As the regiment formed on the square, a Copperhead prisoner, JOHN COOPER, who was being brought to, tried to escape, and was instantly fired upon by the soldiers and fell dead, pierced with a dozen bullets. Most unfortunately an Union man, JAMES JENKINS, who was crossing a door into which COOPER tried to run, was shot through the hip, and is not expected to live.

NELSON WALLIS, a Copperhead, who fired the first shot, was shot dead. Col. BROOKS, with a squad of men, is in pursuit of Sheriff O'HAIR and a gang of Copperheads, who are said to have stopped for the night about seven miles to the north.

Capt. WILLIAMS has some nineteen prominent secesh, who have implicated themselves in the affair, under guard at the Court-house.

Col. MITCHELL is now having a conference with Hon. O. B. FICKLIN, Judge CONSTABLE and other prominent citizens, who appear anxious that steps shall be taken to prevent any further outbreak.

MATTOON, COLES Co., Ill., Tuesday, March 29, 1864.

Yesterday about 80 or 100 Copperheads, the most desperate characters in this and a few adjoining counties, assembled at Charleston, where the Circuit Court was in session. A few officers and soldiers of the Fifty-fourth Illinois Veterans were there on a furlough.

A little after 3 o'clock P. M., while court was quietly in session, a man named NELSON WELLS, suddenly fired on a soldier in the court-yard. As though this was a preconcerted signal, the Copperheads in the court-house and yard opened a general fire on Union men and soldiers with revolvers, making a rush at the same time to a wagon where they had guns concealed, and firing with these as fast as they could get them.

The few soldiers present being taken entirely by surprise, fought manfully with their pistols, and soon the dead and wounded were scattered around the public square. The soldiers and Union citizens ran for guns as soon as possible, but as they returned the rebels were in full retreat, the whole affair thus far having occupied but a short time.

Col. MITCHELL, of the Fifty-fourth Illinois, was without his revolver when it commenced. While attempting to take a pistol from a man, he was shot by another man, the ball striking his heavy gold watch and inflicting a slight wound. Another man put a pistol to his back and would have killed him had it not snapped. Still another man was just about firing a fatal shot at him when a soldier knocked him down with a brickbat. The Colonel was shot at a dozen times or more. Major SHUBAL YORK, Surgeon of the Fifty-fourth, was shot dead while gallantly defending himself.

Within an hour from the beginning of the affair, Lieut.-Col. CHAPMAN, with a portion of the Fifty-fourth—about 250 man—arrived from Mattoon, twenty-three miles distant, and squads were sent out after the retreating Copperheads. About thirty-five of the raiders were arrested during the evening and night, and are now here under guard.

They cut the telegraph east of Charleston as they retreated. They met a soldier—LAVI FRISBEE, Company C, Fifty-fourth—whom they took prisoner at the command of JOHN S. O'HAIR, Sheriff of Coles County, who was at their head.

The soldier was retaken at daylight this morning, and six rebels who were guarding him were captured. The following is a list of killed and wounded as far as known:

Killed—Major S. York, Surgeon, 54th; Jas. Goodrich, Co. C, 54th; A. Swain, Co. G, 54th; Wm. Hart, of the 62d Illinois; John Jendings, Union citizen.

Wounded—Col. Mitchell, 54th; Oliver Sales, Co. C, 54th; a private unknown, Co. G, 54th; —— Decker, Co. G, 54th; George Ross, Co. C, 54th; E. Noyes, Co. I, 54th; William Gilman, citizen; Thomas Jeffries, citizen.

Copperheads Killed—Nelson Walls, who began the affray; John Cooper.

E. WINKLES was wounded, and several other wounded Copperheads were hauled off in wagons by their friends.

Col. MCHENRY BROOKS, who is authorized to raise a new regiment, took part in the fight, and was quite active in following up and arresting the rebels in their hiding place last night.

All was quiet in Charleston during the night. It is now known that the rebels camped, to the number of 100, several miles east of that town.

STILL LATER.

Four hundred men of the Fifty-fourth Illinois leave Charleston to-night to attack the rebels, who are said to be 300 strong, under command of Sheriff JOHN S. O'HAIR, intrenched at Golliday's Mills, ten miles Northeast of Charleston.

A portion of the Fifty-fourth is here to protect Mattoon, it being threatened from Shelby and Moultrie Counties.

Two companies of the Invalid Corps, en route for Springfield, were stopped at Charleston for garrison duty. Pickets are on all the roads.

Editorially the *Tribune* says:

"Coles and Edgar are adjoining counties in the first tier of counties south of Springfield, the latter bordering on Indiana, and possibly the scene of disturbances similar, but less considerable, than those of fresh occurrence at Charleston in Coles County. Thus by location latitudinally these events may be credited to Central Illinois.

Our dispatches elsewhere from Charleston and Mattoon, set forth the events very clearly. There are some points we are in position to explain, from thoroughly reliable sources, which throw much light on the matter. The Fifty-fourth Illinois Regiment, now home on a furlough, was the old command of Col. T. M. HARRIS, and recruited from that immediate section. In that region Copperheads are numerous, and the doctrines of such sheets as the Jeff. Davis organ of this city pass as current gospel. Men who hate the war and revile our armies are the prime abettors and aiders of desertions, and neighborhoods where such views prevail are the favorite haunts of military refugees of this class. The exertions of our officers to capture deserters has kindled the sparks of treason in these counties into a fire that will burn until its fuel is consumed. Consumed it will be.

Both COLES and EDGAR Counties furnish striking proof and warning to all other counties in the State that no local office can safely be entrusted to disloyal men. Two meaner tools of the rebellion cannot be found in Illinois than the two infamous brothers, WM. S. O'HAIR, Sheriff of Edgar County, and JOHN S. O'HAIR, Sheriff of Coles County. Their father is Ex-Sheriff MYER O'HAIR, of Edgar, and both are "chips of the old block," and of the three it may be said that it is a misfortune to the loyal cause that the three are not of resch of the rebel conscription, which would find them ready made to its uses, and far less dangerous to us in the rebel service.

The share of Sheriff JOHN O'HAIR, of Coles County, in the late disturbances, is set down in our dispatches elsewhere. Both he and his brother are men of desperate character, and he seems to have led in the bloody work begun and carried out. It was a deliberate and murderous attack on the soldiers and Union citizens, resulting in the loss of several lives, many wounded, and the flight of the assailants. It is noticeable in this case, as in Paris, Edgar County, a short time since, that the assembling was not a chance one: that the Copperheads came armed, with wagons, which were arsenals in reserve, and this with a deliberate and deadly purpose.

In the Edgar County disturbance the brutal and outrageous assaults of the Copperhead sheet at Paris had excited the veterans soldiers, who threatened to demolish it, but the apologies of the editor saved him and it. But the Copperheads, indignant at the success of the soldiers in hacking down the organ of treason, had determined on vengeance, and as is sworn to in testimony, the infamous sheriff, WM. S. O'HAIR, of Edgar County, secretly collected one hundred armed Copperheads from Coles, Clark and Edgar Counties, impudently calling them in the secret missive a *posse comitatus*. The gallant soldiers had seen rebels before, and a cleaning out and rapid flight of the miscreants took place. One of them, named CANADY, was captured, says the Paris *Beacon*:

The sworn statement of CANADY was taken by a notary public. He declared that *Sheriff O'Hair had sent for these men to come to Paris in squads of three or four, without arms, their guns to be brought in a wagon, and secreted until occasion called for their use*; that a paper to this effect was read to him, signed by WM. O'HAIR, and witnessed by some of the best citizens of Paris—among others AMOS GREEN and, we believe, JONATHAN MAYO was mentioned in this connection. Col. MAYO positively denies having signed or seen such a paper. Can it be that forgery has been committed for the base purpose of inaugurating a civil war in Edgar County?

PERSONAL.

—LAWRENCE W. PEYTON, one of MORGAN'S officers, son of Ex-Congressman PEYTON, was shot at Camp Lookout, by Sergt. YOUNG, an Assistant of the Provost-Marshal, a few days ago. The circumstances are related by a correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, as follows: "The rebel asked YOUNG to go and get him a bottle of whisky, and when he refused, saying it was contrary to orders, PEYTON denounced him as a fit companion to the negro guard, a coward who did not dare to shoot, etc. The Sergeant pulled out his revolver and started toward the gate. PEYTON attempted to kick him, and he turned and shot him dead. PEYTON was about thirty-five years old, a private belonging to Company I, Second Kentucky Cavalry. The shooting occurred when the prisoners were being assigned to their quarters."

—The pioneers of Rochester, a few days ago, paid their respects to a remarkable character—ALEXANDER MILLINER, now 104 years of age. He was born in Quebec, March 14, 1760. His father died when he was but six months old. His mother went, when he was still an infant, to New-York to reside; so that he was almost a native of this country. When a mere boy he enlisted in the Revolutionary army as a drummer. For more than four years he served in that capacity in connection with the body guard of Gen. WASHINGTON. He was also five years in the navy; ate bread in seven kingdoms; six years a prisoner in the hands of the French. He married when nearly forty years of age; lived sixty years with his wife; had nine children—seven of whom are still living.

—Through the instrumentality of Dr. MACGOWAN, casts have been taken of the heads of three of the Minnesota and Dacotah Chiefs, now in Washington. There was some hesitancy when it came to the point, but their fears were removed by witnessing the operation upon one of their half-breed interpreters. Que-wish-an-se-ish, which, being interpreted, we are sorry to say, means "Bad Boy," was the first to submit to the process. The cast is excellent, he having very striking features. Dr. MACGOWAN, on measuring "Bad Boy's" head, found that in every direction it was one inch larger than any in Mr. MILLS' collection—the one next largest to this Indian head being that of Secretary CHASE.

—RICHARD BARNESFIELD, a citizen of Wilson County, Tennessee, has been convicted of conspiracy with guerrillas and others to rob and plunder loyal citizens of Tennessee and of the United States, by sending stolen mules to Nashville and selling them, and dividing the proceeds with one ANDERSON, a guerrilla, and has been sentenced to pay the sum of eight hundred dollars, the value of said mules, and to pay to the Government of the United States his fine of one thousand dollars; and in default of the payment of either of said sums, shall be imprisoned in the Military Prison at Nashville, until the whole amount remaining unpaid shall be satisfied, at the rate of two dollars for each day of imprisonment.

—The Springfield *Union* tells the following story: The other evening, while waiting for the train, HARRY WARD BANCHA lectured some newsboys at the depot for making such a loud noise, in crying their papers. "There's no use making such a noise," said he. "Announce your newspapers in a calm but boisterous manner, and you will sell them much more readily." His remarks were listened to with respect, and he seemed to have made quite an impression, when he asked, "What is the news to-night?" "Oh!" said one of the urchins, "give me three cents and I'll show you!"

—Artemus Ward stopped at Leavenworth and St. Louis, and lectured on his way home. After "speaking his piece" in the former place, the printers gave him a supper, whereat he made a speech, in noticing which the Leavenworth *Bulletin* says: "In view of Artemus' mission with the Red Man, and the noble defence of himself with a carving-knife in one hand and a demijohn in the other, he was unanimously elected a Kansas Marivi, with all the rights, privileges and emoluments thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining."

—A Detroit paper tells of an amiable man and wife in that city who have just become reconciled after living together five years without speaking a word to one another. The wife made the rash vow that she would not speak to her husband until he apologized for having reproved her quite harshly for giving an excessive party in his absence, and she kept her promise for the length of time named.

—A man named PHELPS, who died at Salem, London County, Conn., recently, by his own agreement, sold his body to a surgeon in Boston for $1,000, the money to be appropriated to the use of his widowed mother, and his body to purposes of scientific investigation. His death was produced by an enormous tumor growing upon his back, larger than a bushel basket, and apparently nearly 100 pounds in weight. It had been growing for eight years.

—A marriage took place at Newburyport, Mass., recently, in which the ceremony of joining hands was entirely omitted, the bridegroom, LEWIS A. HORTON, of Plainfield, N. H., having no hands to use. He enlisted in the navy at the commencement of the war, and after undergoing every kind of hardship, had his arms blown off at the shoulders by a powder explosion, not even stumps remaining to which artificial arms can be attached.

—In Cincinnati, (Ohio,) recently, a pair of horses attached to an omnibus became frightened while the driver was absent from his seat, and dashed off at the top of their speed. A Miss PENNEY, who was inside the vehicle, dashed her hands through the glass, seized the lines, which were lying over the footboard, and, by her coolness and strength, stopped the frightened animals at a most critical and dangerous part of the road.

—A few days ago Mrs. Jane Bartlett, of Charleston, Missouri, shot herself through the heart with a pistol, incited thereto by "incompatibility of temper" between herself and her husband. She left three letters, in one of which she expressed her desire to be laid out in her wedding garments, and designated the kind of coffin she preferred. The foolish woman was only twenty-five years old.

—A gang of Secessionists went to the house of Capt. M. SPERRY, at Ramsey, Ill., a few nights ago, armed with guns, and endeavored to induce Capt. S. to let them in, but without success. Mrs. SPERRY imprudently looked out of the window, when she was fired at and received a charge of bird-shot in her face and shoulders.

—The Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester have published an octavo edition of Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S speeches delivered at public meetings in Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Liverpool and London. Mr. BEECHER introduces the edition with a brief prefatory note, specifying the speeches which he has revised.

—The President and Fellows of Harvard College have given the name of "Gray's Hall" to the new dormitory building recently erected within the college yard. This name is selected in honor of the munificent donations both of Messrs. F. C. GRAY and WILLIAM GRAY.

—Senator HICKS, of Maryland, has so far recovered from his late illness, and from the effects of the amputation of one of his ankles, as to enable him to be taken to his home, at Cambridge, Md. He is rapidly convalescing, and he hopes to resume his duties in the Senate before the close of the present session.

—Commander V. W. MEADE, of the United States ship *North Carolina*, denies the statement that he has received a letter from his brother, Gen. GEO. E. MEADE, announcing that the state of his health will compel his temporary withdrawal from the command of the Army of the Potomac.

—Col. CLARENCE BUEL, recently the commandant of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, intends to enter the clerical profession, and has made formal application to study theology as a candidate for holy orders, in the Episcopal Church.

—The Directors of the Congregational Theological Seminary, at Chicago, have required Dr. Edward Beecher, in delivery of his lectures to the students, not to inculcate upon them "his peculiar views on the subject of Pre-existence."

—Mr. GILMAN SMITH, of Sanbornton, a highly respectable farmer, 61 years of age, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, early on Sunday morning, March 27.

—The Copperheads of Ohio and elsewhere have already deposited $18,000 in bank at Windsor, Canada, to the credit of VALLANDIGHAM. Martyrdom pays.

—Col. ELI MURRAY, of the Third Kentucky Cavalry, is said, by the St. Louis *Republican*, to be the youngest officer of that rank in the service.

—Alderman VALENTINE, an old citizen of Memphis, Tenn., was recently killed in an affray with a newspaper reporter, named MOFFITT.

—The State of Maine has accepted from Hon. F. O. J. SMITH the estate given for the establishment of a private agricultural college.

—THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE reviles the Fenian Brotherhood as "malignant" and "seditious," in a long letter to the Montreal *Gazette*.

—A married woman, 37 years old, eloped from the little town of Redford, Michigan, recently, with a boy of 19.

—Miss WEBB, the Copperhead orator ess, is lecturing in Cincinnati, to the delight of the *Inquirer*.

—Maj.-Gen. PATTERSON has been elected President of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia.

—A movement is in progress to erect a monument to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. BAGG.

—An old lady who died near Boston lately, left $360 nicely quilted in one of her petticoats.

—Gov. Gilmore, of New-Hampshire, has recovered from his late severe illness.

—Hon. H. L. Dawes has left Washington for home on account of ill-health.

—Rev. Wm. M. THAYER is writing a "Youth's History of the Rebellion."

OBITUARY.

—Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, a well-known divine of Albany, has just died in that city. The Albany *Evening Journal* sketches the main points of his history as follows: "Dr. CAMPBELL was a native of the City of Philadelphia. His pastoral life commenced, we believe, in Petersburgh, Va. He subsequently accepted a call at Newbern, N. C., from whence he went to Washington. Gen. JACKSON was a member of his congregation. During the Mrs. Eaton imbroglio, which occasioned a breaking up of the Cabinet, Dr. CAMPBELL, who spoke as plainly to the President as the world have done to the humblest citizen, incurred Gen. JACKSON'S displeasure. In 1830, the late Chief Justice SPENCER, then a member of Congress, attended Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL'S Church, and became much interested in him. This circumstance led to his call and settlement in Albany—a circumstance suspicious alike to passion and people, and out of which unpleasing relations grew up and have existed for thirty-four years. Dr. CAMPBELL will be most missed, outside of his family and church, in the Board of Regents, and at the State Library, where for many years his knowledge, judgment, diligence, taste and tact, have been invaluable."

—Col. Henry Van Rensselaer, Assistant-Adjutant-General in the army, died in Cincinnati, March 23. Col. Van Rensselaer was a son of the late Stephen Van Rensselaer, and lived in Albany in his early youth. He was educated at West Point, but resigned soon after he graduated, to marry a gifted and accomplished daughter of the Hon. John A. King, and commenced life as a farmer in St. Lawrence County, where he became an enterprising, useful and much respected citizen. In 1840 Mr. Van Rensselaer was elected to Congress. When the rebellion broke out, Mr. Van Rensselaer hastened to Washington, tendering his services to his country. They were immediately accepted. His first service was with Gen. Scott, as Aid. When the General retired, he went to the field, and has been actively employed up to the time of his death.

—Mr. JOHN P. SCHENCKL, the inventor of the celebrated projectile known as the Schenckl shell, died at Nuremburg, Germany, a few weeks ago, whither he went last Summer for the benefit of his health. Mr. SCHENCKL was for several years a gunsmith in Boston.

LA GAVIOTA—A Spanish Novel. By FERNAN CABALLERO. Translated by J. LEANDER STARR. 12mo. New-York: JOHN BRADBURN.

We are indebted to Mr. STARR for enlarging the boundaries that have hitherto limited our acquaintance with an interesting branch of the modern literature of Continental Europe. The ancient literary glories of Spain are known to all men, but comparatively few are aware that the remarkable political regeneration of that country, brought about within the last few years, has been attended by a concurrent revival in mental pursuits, that promises to recall the best days of the nation's intellectual activity. The mere fact that a lady is distinguished, cherished, and honored with royal patronage, as a successful novelist, whose writings are the honor to the national literature, shows how completely the old Moorish ideas respecting female ignorance and inferiority, formerly current in Spain, have submitted to the great law of change, and become assimilated with the current range of European thought. The authoress of *La Gaviota*, we learn from Mr. STARR'S preface, though not born in Spain, is as much a native as marriages with three Spanish husbands can make her, (all of whom she survives,) and her novels, published under the name of FERNAN CABALLERO, are accepted as faithful pictures of national manners and characteristics. The story of *La Gaviota*, (the "Sea Gull"—a name metaphorically applied to the heroine,) is laid in the present day, and introduces us to a set of *dramatis personæ* comparatively new to English readers. It depends more on the truthfulness of its sketches to nature for its interest, than on the excitement of an elaborate plot. It is evidently the work of a practiced writer, and is the more attractive because the production of an author, ignorant of the traditional ideas and modes of treatment of a subject, that unconsciously influence novelists of the same era of literature, like that of England, and give a family likeness to their works, perceptible even through all the varieties of individual temperament. Making allowances for the same harshnesses of expression, and a few foreign idioms, the book is apparently well translated; and the dialogues, especially, display vivacity and spirit. We hope Mr. STARR will be encouraged by its reception to persevere in his researches in contemporary Spanish literature. To Americans, Spain owes the fullest illustration of its ancient history and literature, as the names of PRESCOTT, IRVING and TICKNOR are sufficient to prove; besides a host of other less important writers, who have drawn their inspiration from this source. The interest in the nation, and what concerns it, is genuine and deeply felt, and is sufficient to secure a favorable consideration for any work coming from thence, and possessing as much merit of its own as *La Gaviota*.

—Gen. GILLMORE has sent to Gov. BUCKINGHAM a rebel battle-flag, captured in his present department, during a battle Oct. 22, 1862, by a Connecticut soldier. Its material is worsted, and its style a red ground, with a white border, enclosing a blue cross in the centre, and fourteen stars. The blood stains of the rebel color-bearer who carried it and was killed, are plainly visible.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Zoological Garden at Central Park.

The establishment of a Zoological Garden at Central Park on an extensive scale, is a measure in which the public feel a great interest, and renewed efforts are being made to have it perfected. Property-owners in the vicinity of Manhattan-square, and a number of gentlemen of scientific tastes, are uniting in an attempt to have the control of the square transferred by the Legislature to the Central Park Commissioners for the purpose of making a grand Zoological Garden of it. Manhattan-square adjoins the Park, is bounded by Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first streets and Eighth and Ninth avenues. It was taken for a park some twenty years since, the adjacent property was assessed for it, and the assessments were paid. The owners of property adjacent, therefore, are just the ones to take the initiative in a movement which will be eminently popular.

In 1861 the Legislature chartered the American Edtsnical and Zoological Society, and gave the Commissioners of the Park authority to set apart a portion of it, not exceeding sixty acres, for the use of the Society, for the establishment of a Zoological and Botanical Garden. The Society has, however, not yet manifested its desire for such an allotment of ground, and their original intention has, doubtless, been abandoned. That such an establishment is demanded, both for popular amusement and instruction, there can be no question. The statistics of zoological and botanical gardens abroad, show the continuing popular interest in exhibitions of this character.

The Surrey Zoological Gardens of London, established in 1831 and 1832, about two miles from Waterloo Bridge, are of about fifteen acres in extent, with an admission fee of one shilling sterling.

The Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park, Loedon, belong to the Zoological Society; the admission fee is on Monday sixpence, and on other days one shilling sterling.

In Paris, the zoological collection forms a part of the attractions of the *Jardin des Plantes*, founded more than two centuries since, in the reign of Louis XIII. This establishment has been fostered by the Government, and numbers among its directors and supporters BUFFON, CUVIER, and other naturalists of wide scientific celebrity.

Unless something is done pretty speedily, the Central Park Commissioners will have to discontinue the receiving of animals and birds, as they have neither the conveniences for them or the money to pay the necessary expenses. There would be no difficulty were the matter to take an organized shape in securing additions from all parts of the world. The public spirit of our citizens, abroad and at home, has already evinced itself in this respect, and a zoological garden once established, and inviting contributions, would soon be in constant and liberal receipt of them. The gifts, there is no reason to doubt, will form a large and valuable portion, and largely decrease the expense of collection.

Thus far, about 400 animals and birds have been collected in the amateur way and cared for in the amateur and temporary way—the best the Commissioners could do. The following is the collection thus fer;

Seventeen head of deer, black bear, prairie wolf, several foxes, opposeum, South America nutria, lot rabbits, large collection of monkeys, Southdown sheep, buffalo (en route,) elk (en route,) flock sheep, 24 white swans, (20 young ones the last year,) pair Australian swans (black,) a number of storks, 10 varieties ducks, flock of pea-cocks, lot Guinea hens, lot cranes, lot Cuban water fowls; parrots, perequites, macaws, cockatoos, skylarks, 15 varieties of doves and pigeons, a Tortugas turtle.

Here is a pretty good beginning in the way of unsolicited contributions.

Billiards.

THE MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—Mr. TIEMAN, accompanied by a delegation from Cincinnati, arrived here on Wednesday afternoon, and at once proceeded to KAVANAGH'S Broadway and Tenth-street establishment, which he will make his headquarters during his stay in this City. On Thusday the contestants visited the manufactory of Messr. PHELAN & COLLENDER, and selected the table which is to be used for the contest. It was at once removed to a private room at KAVANAGH'S, where it is now employed to practice upon. Our reporter has witnessed several trials by these experts since that time, and in a match of 250 points up, KAVANAGH, for the first time in several months, exhibited the full scope of his well-known brilliant manipulation, and reassured his numerous friends that his chances of winning are equal to their expectations. TIEMAN was travel-weary, and although there was a decided improvement over the play he displayed here in October last, yet there was evidence that he wanted to get over his journey before he would be able to show his full prowess. On Thursday, Messrs. PHELAN and TIEMAN played five games of 500 points each. TIEMAN won three of them; his highest run was 104; PHELAN'S, 87. The average of the whole was about 15. Every game TIEMAN plays is an improvement on the last, and he is rapidly arriving at his best speed. Betting is not as active as was anticipated, the Western men holeing off in hopes of getting odds; but wails the friends of KAVANAGH readily cover all even amounts, they decline allowing a percentage. Of course the great amount of the betting will be left for the day and evening of the match.

PHELAN'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.—By an agreement between Messrs. KAVANAGH and TIEMAN, the winner of the championship is to play PHELAN a match game of one thousand points up—caroms—"push shots" barred; the loser to pay one hundred dollars to the fund of the Sanitary Commission. The receipts for admission on this occasion are to be paid over to the Working Women's Reform Association.

THE GRAND TOURNAMENT

for the Sanitary Commission is progressing under the careful management of Mr. PHELAN, and promises to add largely to the soldiers' fund.

The play for the week is as follows: Wednesday, the Sanitary Tournament; Thursday, the match for the Championship; Friday, PHELAN or the Champion, for the working women. Saturday is reserved for contingencies, as it is not impossible for another match for the Championship taking place on that day, as KAVANAGH has agreed, should he be the winner, to waive the "sixty days" rule, and immediately reënter the arena with the new aspirant.

We shall give a full account of all these affairs as they occur, and any special events connected with them.

LATER—THE WINNER CHALLENGED BY GOLDTHWAIT.

At a late hour last evening, we learned that WILLIAM GOLDTHWAIT—well known as one of our best billiard artists, and who lately created such a brilliant furore in California—gave notice that he challenged the winner of the champion one. We were unable to learn whether he desired the match to come off at once, but suppose he does not, as he will require considerable practice to meet the calibre of either KAVANAGH or TIEMAN at the present time.

United States Commissioner's Office.

BEFORE COMMISSIONER JOHN A. OSBORN.

In the matter of the epolication of the Italian Consul for the search, arrest and detention of MICHAITO RAIMONDO, a seaman heloeging to the Italian bark *Omegn*.

In the above case, which was an application by a foreign Consul to have his authority enforced in a matter of difference between the officers of the bark *Omego* and one of the crew of that vessel, the United States Commissioner, after a careful examination of the whole case, and the laws and treaties applicable, has rendered the following opinion and decision.

Opinion.—This case involves two questions—first, whether the eighth article of the Consular convention with France, under which the Consul of Italy claims the arrest of the seaman, is made a part of the treaty with Sardinia, by virtue of the 15th article of the latter, which stipulates that "Consuls, &c., shall enjoy the same privileges, powers and exemptions as those of the most favored nation." Second. Whether the local authorities, by virtue of mere treaty stipulations and without a law of Congress, can rightfully carry out the provisions of the treaty under which the foreign seaman is sought to be held. What construction is to be given to the words privileges, powers and exemptions? The Commissioner is guided only by the context of this and the stipulations of other treaties. There have been no juridical definitions or interpretions of those words, and commentators on treaties, or writers on International Law, have made no satisfactory explanation of their import or meaning. Since almost every treaty has an express stipulation relative to criminal offences, declaring the power and authority of Consuls and directing them how to act, and giving them exclusive control of such differences as may arise between the officers and crews of foreign vessels, and also the duties of the local authorities when applied to for aid, the Commissioner is led to believe that from the nature of such stipulations so general provision like the one in question should be construed to embrace the criminal features of the treaties. The interpretation that the Commissioner puts upon these words is that they affect only the civil and political status of Consuls, viz.: their personal rights and immunities, local gratuities and usages, commercial licenses and municipal protection, &c., granted to Consuls by the contracting parties. The Commissioner is therefore of the opinion that under the treaty with Sardinia, the Consul of that Government cannot lawfully claim or request the assistance of the local authorities in enforcing his decisions in cases other than those of seamen claimed as deserters. But assuming that this article of the French treaty is operative in this case, the Commissioner is of the opinion that Congress should legislate on the subject before inferior magistrates can carry out its stipulations. Although the Supreme Court of the United States may act under treaty stipulations by virtue of the Constitution, without any action of Congress, yet inferior courts being ordained and established by Congress, must derive their jurisdiction and authority from such creative source. The Act of March 2, 1829 did not confer jurisdiction on United States Commissioners to carry into operation its provisions, and they were not designated as competent magistrates within the meaning of that act until the Act of Feb. 24, 1855 was passed, conferring upon them that power. Since Congress has failed to legislate upon the eighth article of the French treaty, or upon similar provisions in other treaties, the Commissioner decides that he has no jurisdiction in this case, and orders that the prisoner be discharged from the custody of the Marshal.

The Enormous Tax Levy.

The Tax Levy Bill which has been forwarded to Albany is exciting the strongest opposition from citizens. As we have stated, it estimates the expenses of the year at $15,000,000. The dissection which will be given it will reveal startling facts and the most profligate designs for the expenditure of the public monies. The bill was hurried off to Albany without receiving the concurrance of the Board of Councilmen or the sanction of the Mayor. The swindling designed was too flagrant, the fleecing too enormous. The Committee of the Citizens' Association, of which reference has been made, visit Albany to protest against it, and to show incontrovertibly the swindles contemplated and the unnecessary burdee sought to be imposed upon the City. The Legislatived Committee before whom it is, cannot evade the truths which will be presented them, and there is a confident belief that they will not favorably report upon the bill as presented. Every Ward of the City will be represented at Albany, and the true feeling of our citizens indicated.

The Sixteenth and Eighteenth Werd Citizens' Associations held meetings on Thursday evening, for the purpose of appointing delegates to Albany to remonstrate with the Legislature against the new Tax Bill referred to. From the Sixteenth Ward were appointed the following: Messrs. Legrand Lockwood, Don Alonzo Cushman, B. L. Solomon, Charles Berkshire, Charles Denison, Albert Havemeyer, Edward C. Gregory, Edward P. Clark, David Samsoe, T. E. Coddington and Samual B. H. Vance. From the Eighteenth Ward were Messrs. Charles P. Kirkland, Thomes Jeremiah, David M. Dow, Edward Cromwell, Marshall O. Roberts, A. R. Eno, George Folsom, James Black, Charles Tracy, George T. M. Davis, John McKesson, George de Forrest Lord, Dr. A. Hawley Heath, H. K. Bogart, Charles H. Smith, Thomas K. Fletcher, John Falconer, Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, Thomas C. Doremus, Dr. William S. Mayo, Russell Dart, James L. Stewart.

Military.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, N.Y.S.N.G., NEW-YORK, March 31, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 5.—In compliance with division and brigade orders, the regiment will parade on Monday, April 4, to take part in the inauguration of the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair. Uniform full fatigue. Regimental line will be formed on Washington-place at 1 o'clock precisely. The commissioned and non-commissioned staff will report to the Adjutant at 12½ P. M. By order,

EUGENE LEGAL, Col. Com.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, March 31, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 7.—In compliance with Division and Brigade orders of this date, this regiment will parade on Monday, April 4, proximo, to take part in the ceremonies of opening the Sanitary Fair. Regimental line will be formed on Lafayette-place, a quarter before 1 o'clock P. M. Band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant fifteen minutes previous to formation. Field and staff, mounted, will report at the Armory at quarter before 1 o'clock. Overcoats will be brought to the Armory, to be worn if the state of the weather requires it. The Commandant has noticed that men, coming upon the ground late, have taken position in the Music Guard—this will not be allowed, and Captains of companies will see that all men, not present at roll-call for equalization, are returned as absent, whether they join the regiment afterward or not. By order of

CNL. MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

WM. H. HUME, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 32.—In compliance with division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade, (fully uniformed, armed and equipped, with white gloves and without overcoats,) on Monday next, the 4th of April, to take part in celebrating the opening of the Metropolitan Fair.

Field and staff (mounted) will report to the Colonel, at the Armory, at 12 o'clock M. Commandents of companies, drummers, band and non-commissioned staff, to the Adjutant, at the same hour and place. Regimental line will be formed immediately after, in Broome-street, between Centre and Broadway, right resting on Centre-street. By order of

JOEL W. MASON, Colonel.

C. N. KINNEY, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, March 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.—In compliance with brigade orders of this day, the regiment will assemble at the armory, No. 596 Broadwey, on Monday, April 4, at 12 o'clock M., in full fatigue, with overcoats and white gloves, to participate in the parade at the opening of the Metropolitan Fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. Regimental line will be formed at 12½ o'clock precisely.

Commandants of companies must be in readiness with their commands promptly at the hour appointed.

By order of Col. O. D. ASHLEY.

A. G. MONTGOMERY, Jr., Adjutent.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HOMICIDE ON SHIPBOARD—THE PERPETRATOR ARRESTED.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner COLLIN, on board the ship *Albert Gallatin*, lying in the harbor, opposite Bedloe's Island, on the body of WM. HENDERSON, a sailor, who died from injuries received on Thursday evening at the hands of a shipmate named PATRICK CLARK. The testimony given in the case tended to show that the *Albert Gallatin* cleared from this port, on Thursday afternoon, for Liverpool, and that after going down the bay a short distance she anchored for the night. The crew, who had just been shipped, were for the most part intoxicated. Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening they became involved in a serious quarrel among themselves, during which HENDERSON was knocked down, beaten and kicked about the head and face by CLARK. The injuries were so serious that the victim died in a few minutes afterward. The evidence disclosed the fact, however, that deceased had made a deadly assault on CLARK, and that the latter, to some extent, acted in self-defence. The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that WM. HENDERSON came to his death by blows at the hands of PATRICK CLARK; and we think, from the evidence, that it was partly justifiable." Deceased was 37 years of age, and a native of Scotland. CLARK was arrested by the Harbor Police, and upon the rendition of the verdict he was committed by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury. He is 26 years of age, and was born in Ireland. He does not deny having inflicted the injuries, but he says that the act was done purely in self-defence.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN AVENUE D.—PATRICK SING, a boy 6 years of age, residing with his parents at No. 141 Wall-street, Brooklyn, was accidentally run over by a horse and cart in Avenue D, near Third-street, on Thursday evening. The injuries were so serious that he died in twenty minutes thereafter. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body, at the Eleventh Ward Station-house, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

POPULAR LECTURES.—A course of popular lectures is now being delivered on "The Bible, the Book for the People," on successive Sabbath evenings, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-street, two blocks east of Broadway, by the pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. The second will be delivered to-morrow evening. Subject—"Lights from Above."

STATEN ISLAND CONTRIBUTIONS.—A notice will be found in another column directing where contributions from Staten Island to the Sanitary Fair will be received.

LAW REPORTS.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN ADMIRALTY

Barge Sunk in a Slip by the Screw of a Propeller—Custom—Waiver.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The Philadelphia Steam Propeller Company vs. The Steam Propeller George Washington.—This was an action of a somewhat novel character. The facts of the case were as follow: The *George Washington*, a large screw steamer, was, on the 24th of November, 1862, lying on the north side of Pier No. 9 in the North River. She was a new vessel and was in process of completion, and for the purpose of trying her machinery she had been turning her screw through the day. Her screw was a large one, 12 feet in diameter, and the effect of its revolution was to cause a powerful current to set toward the screw from the other side of the slip. On this opposite side of the slip lay the libelant's barge, *Fair Lady*, and the barge *Garibaldi* —the *Garibaldi* being outside. Another propeller lay ahead of them nearer the end of the pier. During the day it became necessary to move the *Fair Lady* out toward the end of the pier, which could not be done safely while the screw of the *George Washington* was in motion. The engineer of the *George Washington* was therefore requested to stop it, while the barges were being moved. He stopped it accordingly, and the barge *Garibaldi* was moved out, and made fast near the end of the pier. The *Fair Lady* was then breasted out from the pier to be moved forward. While she was so being moved, and when she was about two-thirds of her length past the screw of the *George Washington*, her engineer started her again and set her screw in motion. The current caused by its motion at once sucked the *Fair Lady* over to the stern of the *George Washington*, where one arm of the screw at it revolved, struck the bottom of the barge and cut a hole in her, from the effects of which she sunk, carrying about $20,000 damage to her and the goods on board of her, for the recovery of which this suit was brought.

The claimants denied the jurisdiction of the court and denied any negligence on the part of the propeller.

Held by the Court—That the objection to the jurisdiction must be overruled on the authority of a case before decided in this court.

That the cause being one of admiralty jurisdiction, must be subject to the rules of that system of jurisprudence in cases of collision, so far as they are applicable to the peculiar textures of the case.

That there was gross fault in the case, and it is not one of inevitable accident.

That the testimony of the engineer of the *George Washington*, when fairly weighed with the facts stated by the libelants' witnesses, shows that the collision was brought about wholly by his unjustifiable act in starting his engine at the time he did. He admits that he was requested to stop his engine until they could move a boat or hoists, and that he did stop. He states that in his judgment his engine was stopped twenty minutes, and then says: "Before I put the engine in motion again I went on deck and looked and saw that the space between my ship and the boats on the opposite side at Pier No. 10 was greater than when I stopped. I then went below and put my engine in motion again." His course was wholly unjustifiable. He knew, or ought to have known, the effect of the motion of the screw on the waters of the slip and the danger that must attend the movement of any vessel on the opposite side of the slip. Had been requested to stop his engine for the purpose of allowing such a movement to be made with safety, and that movement was still in progress. Before he ventured to start his engine, he should have fully satisfied himself that the object for which he had been requested to stop had been accomplished. Why he could not have ascertained that it was not accomplished by his own personal inspection, it is difficult to conceive. For the proof is overwhelming that the *Fair Lady* was in plain sight but a few yards from the side of the ship, with quite a number of men on her engaged at that moment in the act of hauling her past his ship. If he looked at all, with any desire to ascertain the true condition of the *Fair Lady*, he could only have failed to discover it through great carelessness and inattention. A proper precaution for him to have taken would have been to have hailed those in charge of the moving vessel, and thus to have ascertained from them the condition of things.

That some evidence was offered by the claimants to prove that it is a custom for steam propellers to move their screws in the slips of this City, and it was urged that this is a custom of which the libellants were bound to take notice, and against the consequences of which they should have taken precaution, by holding their barge with stronger lines and more force. One of the witnesses who testified to the custom, gave it also as his opinion that the movement of the *Fair Lady*, with no more secure lines than she had when she was moved, was negligent under the circumstances. But one element upon which he bounds this opinion, consists in the assumption that the screw of the *George Washington was liable to be put in motion at any minute.*

That if the custom exists at all, it must be reasonable and strictly construed. No custom was proved broad enough to include this assumption that propellers may start their screws at any moment without notice to vessels in the same slip, and within reach of the dangerous current produced by their motion, and thus throw upon such vessels the obligation of using perpetual vigilance and extraordinary means of protection.

That even if the custom were proved, after the *George Washington* had stopped her screw, for the purpose of allowing the libellants to move the boats, the latter had a right to rely on its remaining motionless until they had accomplished their object, provided they were proceeding with no unnecessary delay.

That there is nothing in the evidence to show that the engineer of the *George Washington* was deceived or misled by any fault of the libellants or their servants or agents.

That if any such custom exists, as is claimed, the privileges it confers should be exercised with great caution, and in such a manner as to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary use of the slips by other vessels.

Decree for libelants, with a reference to a Commissioner to compute the damages.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Bensdict; for claimants, Mr. Parsons and Judge Curtis.

Contract Void by the Statute of Frauds.

Before Judge Cardozo, without a Jury.

Heman L. White vs. Silas W. Allis et al.—This was an action to recover demages for a breach of a contract. On the 20th of April, 1863, the plaintiff and the defendants entered into an oral agreement for the sale and purchase of five thousand yards of army cloths at $2 50 per yard. It was agreed that $500 should be paid on the 1st of May, and that the balance should be paid on the delivery of the goods on June 1, 1863. On May 1, the defendants paid the plaintiff $500, taking a receipt therefor; and the plaintiff delivered a bill of the goods, dated April 20, and at the same time, (on May 1,) added at the foot of the bill the following memorandum: "Terms cash, $500, May 1, and balance June 1, 1863, Goods to be delivered when paid for." On this occasion also it was determined that the interest should run from April 20; and in answer to a question of the plaintiff respecting the ability of the defendants to receive and pay for the goods on June 1, they stated that they had put-up-town facilities, which would enable them to do so. On June 1, the goods were tendered, and the defendants refused to receive and pay for them. The goods had fallen in the market to $1 95 per yard.

The defendants moved for judgment on the ground that the contract was void by the Statute of Fraude, which requires that the payment of part of the purchase money shall be made *at the time* of the contract; and they cited Allen vs. Aquira, 5 N. Y. Leg. Obs. 388.

For the plaintiff it was argued: First, that the object of the Statute was to make a contract rest upon acts, not mere words. The spirit of the Statute is met in the present case. Second, part payment must follow the agreement, and of necessity, the element of reasonable time enters in. Upon that point the agreement of the parties as to the interval of time should be controlling. Thompson vs. Alger, 12 Met, 428; Brahm vs. Hyde, 30 Barb. 265. Third, in legal contemplation the contract was made when the $500 was paid on May 1. The oral agreement of April 20, was good as a proposition; and the part payment on May 1, was an acceptance of the proposition, and the conclusion of a valid contract. 2 Bos. & Pul. 238, 11 Mass. 5, 1 Pick. 480, 1 Seld. 537; Fourth, there is sufficient evidence of an express and independent contract on May 1. Fifth, the opinion in the case cited by the defendants is obiter.

The Judge held that the contract was void by the Statute, and rendered judgment for the defendants.

Osborn Bright for the plaintiff; Henry Whitaker for the defendael.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	110¼	50	Mich. Cen. R.	149⅞
16,800	do.	110¼	200	do.	150
5,000	Ten. St. 6s '70	61⅛	1300	M. S. & N. I. R.	118
50,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	68	500	do.	118¼
50,000	do.	68⅜	500	do.	118⅜
56,000	do.	68⅝	200	do.	118⅜
16,000	Am. Gold	166⅛	500	do.	118¾
600	Cum. Coal Pri.	84	200	M. S. & N. I. R. G.	149
300	Quick. M. Co.	87	100	Ill. Cen. R. S. b18	149
200	do.	86⅛	200	do.	148⅜
150	Pacific M. S. S. C.	230½	500	do. b3	149
50	do.	230¾	100	do. b10	148¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	143¾	1000	Clev. & Pitts. R.	128¾
500	do.	143⅝	500	do.	128
600	Erie R.	124⅜	800	Gal. & Chic. R. s10	126⅛
100	do.	124⅞	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	149⅜
600	Erie R. Pr.	116	100	do.	149⅜
350	do.	115⅜	500	do.	149
300	do.	116	900	do.	149
200	do.	115⅞	400	Chic. & R. I. ex-d.	123
100	Hud. R. R. s60	162	500	do.	122¾
100	do.	164	200	do.	122⅝
200	do.	163¾	200	do.	122⅝
500	Harlem R.	137	200	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	146
4500	do.	137⅜	100	Mil. & P. Du C. R	87¾
300	do. s30	135	200	Tol. & Wab. R. b10	69
200	do.	137⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C. b10	141¼
200	do.	138	1000	do.	145¾
1000	Reading R.	157⅛	100	Alt. & T. H. R.	88
900	do. b10	158	500	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	99¾
100	do.	158	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	68
100	do. b10	157¾			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. C. R.	144	500	Cleve. & Pitts R.	128⅜
200	do.	144¼	200	do.	128¼
100	do.	144⅜	300	do.	128¼
300	Erie R. c	124⅜	1500	do.	128
100	do. s10	124⅜	400	do. b10	128⅛
700	do.	124⅜	800	do.	128¼
100	do. c	124⅜	400	do. b10	128⅜
400	Erie R. Pr.	113¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R. o	126¾
300	do.	114	50	do. o	126
300	do.	114⅜	200	do.	126¾
100	do. b3	114⅜	100	do. c	126¾
200	Hud. R. R. ex-d.	163¾	100	do. b5	126¾
100	do. b3	163¾	700	Chic. & R. I.	125¾
300	do.	163⅞	300	Chic. & N. W. R.	68¾
600	do. b5	164	100	do. b10	68⅜
200	Harlem R.	133	100	do. b3	69¼
1000	do.	134	700	P., F. W. & Chi.	146
1000	do.	134¼	600	do. s3	146
1000	do. s60	132¾	200	do. c	148
400	Reading R. c	157⅝	700	do.	146¼
500	do. b5	157⅝	100	do. b10	146¼
1300	do.	157⅝	100	do. c	145¾
200	do. s10	157¾	300	M. & P. Du C.	87¾
500	Mich. Cen. R.	150	50	do. b3	88¾
2200	M. S. & N. I. R.	117¾	200	T. H. & Alt. R.	88
100	do.	117¾	300	Tol. & Wabash.	69
300	do. b3	117¾	1400	Quicksilt. M. Co.	86
100	do. b3	117¾	100	do. b3	86
200	Ill. Cen. R.	146¾	50	do.	85¾
500	do.	148¾	100	do. b3	86⅜
300	do.	149	500	Qtz. Hill G. M. s30	28
200	do. b3	149	200	do.	28¾
16,000	O. & Miss. C.	68¾	200	do. b5	29
25,000	do.	69	500	Cee. Colorado.	15
135,000	do. b3	69	$5,000	Sandy Riv. C'l & Oil Co. 1st M. B.	101
600	Cumb. Coal Co.	84			
100	do. s3	84			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	N. Y. Central. b3	144	500	M. S. & N. I. R. s3	120¾
200	do.	144	1900	do.	121¼
100	do. s30	144	2000	do.	121¾
200	Erie R. b3	125	6400	do. b3	121¾
900	do.	125	200	do.	121¾
900	do. s3	124⅞	200	do. s10	121
800	Erie Pr.	116¾	500	do.	121
300	do. s3	116¾	300	do. b3	121
200	do.	118	400	do. s10	120
208	do.	116¾	200	do.	120¾
100	do. s3	116⅞	1900	do. b4	121¾
200	Hud. R. R. ex-d. b3	164	100	do. s10	120¾
200	do.	164	100	do. s10	121¾
900	do.	163¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	148¾
100	do. b10	164	100	do. b3	148¾
100	Har. R.	138¾	300	do.	148¾
300	do.	138	500	Clev. & Pitts. R. b3	127¾
400	Reading R.	157¾	300	do.	127¾
400	do. b3	157¾	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	126¾
100	do.	157¾	500	Chi. & R. I. R. ex-d.	122¾
200	do. b3	158	300	Chi. & N. W. R.	68
200	do.	157¾	200	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. b3	145¾
300	do.	157¾	600	do.	145
100	Mich. Cen. R. b9	150¾	700	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. b3	61¾
600	Quicks. M. C.	87¾	100	Chi. & Alton R.	98
500	do. b3	88	200	do.	98¾
800	do.	88	100	T. H & Alt.	88
600	do. b3	87½	100	do. s10	88¾
600	do.	87¾	500	do. b3	88¾
500	do.	88	10,000	Ohio & Miss C.	68¾
100	Mer. Min. Co. b3	43	70,000	do.	68¾
100	Q'k'sHtlG.M.Co. b3	28¾	300	Cantoe Co.	70¾
300	do.	28¾	200	do.	71
200	Cen. Colorado.	15¼	100	do. s60	71
500	do.	15¾	100	Wyom. Y'l C'l Co. b3	100¾
100	Cop'k Iron M.	16	100	do.	100¾

FRIDAY, April 1—P. M.

The Custom-house demand for Gold was supplied at the Treasury to-day at 165 ℔ cent. In the Gold Board of the speculating party in Exchange-place, the price was early advenced to 168½ ℔ cent., and *short* sellers, who had three-day contracts maturing, had the worst of the market, though the supply was soon made so free as to bring back the figures to 166@166½ ℔ cent. The *long* buyers, who make these periodical *corners*, it was supposed this morning would ship abroad by to-morrow's steamer a considerable sum of their accumulations, in the absence of a regular export demand based on the currency for Exchange on London, but as the latter is relatively 2@3 ℔ cent. too low for profit, it was doubtful at the close of business whether such shipment would be made. The same plan of relieving the accumulation of Gold held on speculation has been tried before. Last Spring $5,000,000 was thus sent out in two weeks, and the market for Exchange went down upon shipments, and the price of Gold with it. The inducement to ship at present would be to relieve four or five millions of Currency locked up in the Gold speculation, which Currency could be used to good adventage on the Stock Exchange, Money being in demend at 7 ℔ cent., and a commission, on the Railway and Fency Shares.

The amount of Gold supplied on Certificates from the Treasury office to the Importers to-day, at 165 ℔ cent., is $400,000. The proceede of these sales will of course go into the United States Sinking Fund under the Act of Feb. 25, 1862, and the recent Joint Resolution of Congress. The Funded Stocks of the Government are thus strengthened. The sales of Gold and the subscriptions to the New Loan, together with the demand for Currency from the interior of this State, are draining down the ordinary Legal-Tender in Bank, and some notifications have been given that some of the Associated Banks will present their old Certificates of Deposit on the Treasury for payment.

The demand for Money from the Stock Exchange borrowers continues active, and 7 ℔ cent. is more generally the rule with lenders today at call. There is no difficulty, however, in making up the wants of the Brokers at this rate.

The new subscriptions to the Popular 10-40 Loan reported to-day, are:

At Treasury Office	$213,650
First National Bank	114,500
Together	$328,150

The Fourth National Bank is now receiving subscriptions to the 10-40 years' loan; office on Pine-street, near U. S. Treasury.

Down-town subscribers to the popular loan through the Sixth National Bank, Sixth-avenue, can leave their orders and money with Messrs. MCCREDY & ARMOUR, Bill Brokers, No. 149 Pearl-street.

The Treasury of the United States comes into the month of April with Gold and Silver balances to the amount of about $35,000,000, of which $27,572,131 was on deposit in the New-York office. These large balances will be partially reduced by the April payments, say $3,152,000, on the 7.30 ℔ cent. Loan, of which $794,000 went out to-day.

The business of the Treasury Office in New-York for the month of March was as follows in Receipts from

Customs	$ 7,670,692	Patent Fees	$ 6,282
Loans	7,878,037	Miscellaneous	2,163,652
Int'st Revenue	1,452,522	Post Office Department	14,311
Transfers	20,850,000		
Total			$40,156,929
Balances from February			34,904,794
Together			$75,061,723
All Merch Payments			42,906,769
Balances March 31			$32,154,954

The increase in Customs Receipts at this port over March last year, is $3,371,674.

There is unabated speculative excitement in the Stock Market, and prices to-day are generally in advance of yesterday's sales. In the Railway list, a new move in Harlem takes the lead, and the sales of this Stock are in lines of five and ten thousand shares at a time. Since the Second Board this afternoon, a single sale of 10,000 shares was made at 137 ℔ cent. A few days ago, the price was 101. A week or ten days before that, 148 ℔ cent. The sales of Rock Island are now made ex-dividend, the transfers closing to-day for the half yearly division of 3 ℔ cent. to the Stockholders. On the Miscellaneous list, there was less business than yesterday in Quicksilver Co. A further rise was had on Colorado, Central and other gold shares, and on Wyoming Coal (to par) and on International (Cape Breton) Coal. The last-named, which was allotted at 55 per cent., is now selling at 110 per cent. The Atlantic and Pacific Gold, (Nevada,) allotted at $25, is now selling at $40 per share. Mariposa Gold, Cumberland, Canton, and Pacific Mail are steady. The Government Funded Stocks are all up from yesterday's sales; most descriptions scarce on the Street, and in demand. Some outside holders of the 5-20s are turning them into the new 10-40 Loan, at a difference of 10@11 per cent.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Thursday afternoon. The price of Gold was unsettled on the free supply for Cash delivery, brought out by this morning's advance and the Interest payments from the Treasury Office. The Railways leave off firm. Erie Preferred and Old Southern especially buoyant at the close:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin	165⅜	166⅜	Mich. Central	148¾	158
U. S. 6s, 1861	112¾	113⅛	Mich Southern	117¾	121¼
N. Y. Central	143⅛	144	Mich Guarant'd	147⅜	149
Erie	124⅛	124⅞	Illinois Cen.	148¾	148¾
Erie Preferred	111¾	116	Pittsburgh	125⅞	127⅜
Hudson	162	164	Fort Wayne	143⅞	146
Pacific Mail	230	230⅝	Rock Island	124⅝	122¾
Harlem	127¾	138	Galena	145¾	126⅜
Canton	78¼	71	Reading	154	157¾
Treas. Cer. new	99¾	99¾	Quicksilver	88¾	87⅜
Toledo	149⅞	149⅜	Cem'tand Coal	84⅞	83⅜
Northwest	67⅜	68	Mariposa	43⅜	43

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117⅜	Bank of N. America	111
Merchants'	113	Hanover	104⅜
Mechanics'	114	Irving	103
Union	123	Metropolitan	120⅜
America	135	Citizens'	108
City	145	Market	103
Phœnix	105	Corn Exchange	110
National	112	Continental	104
Mch'ts Exchange	104	Commonwealth	107
Commerce	115	New-York County	142

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

WALLACK'S—HAIR AT LAW.

WINTER GARDEN—LORLIE'S WEDDING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—LEAP YEAR; OR, THE LADIES' PRIVILEGE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GIANT ARABIAN GIANT, FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, INFANT DRUMMER, &c., at all hours; APHROSA; OR, THE SPIRIT OF BEAUTY; HARRISON, COMIC SYNORA AND TYROLEAN WHISTLER, AT 3 AND 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES.

HOPE CHAPEL—THE STEREOSCOPTICON.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—PIANELLA—BATAILLE DE DAMES.

IRVING HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

CLINTON HALL—READINGS.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamships *Cahawba* and *Yazoo*, from New-Orleans, March 24, arrived at this port yesterday. They bring news of a handsome little engagement at Natchitoches, La., sixty miles above Alexandria, between our forces, under command of Gens. LEE and MOWER, and the rebels, in which we captured four pieces of artillery and 210 prisoners. Gen. BANKS had left New-Orleans for the front. Franklin, La., the western terminus of the Opelousas Railroad, had been evacuated by our forces. The political excitement in Louisiana had subsided. Affairs in Texas were quiet.

A letter from Helena, Arkansas, of the 23d, states that on the 22d Major CARMICHAEL and one hundred and twenty men, of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, returned from a four days' trip toward White River. In that time they marched one hundred and twenty-eight miles, and captured twenty horses and eighteen prisoners, one of whom is Capt. HOSTEL, who escaped from the guards about a month ago, as they were taking him to Johnson's Island. Capt. HUGHINS also came in, having been out two days. He brought four prisoners with their arms and horses. A detachment of twenty-five men became separated from the command and were captured. Eight afterward escaped.

The Louisville *Journal* mentions a rumor current in that city on Tuesday, that Gen. FORREST had moved up Cumberland River with his force, and made an attack on Fort Donelson. It does not give full credence to the rumor, but admits that Fort Donelson is an inviting point for attack at this particular time. The garrison is small, and the resistance against overpowering numbers would necessarily be feeble.

A dispatch from Chattanooga to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says that Gens. BUELL, NEGLEY, McCOOK, CRITTENDEN, NEWTON, and SYKES, and ten Brigadiers, have been ordered to report to Gen. SHERMAN for duty in his division. Gen. BUELL, it is said, will most likely succeed Gen. SCHOFIELD in the command of the Department of the Ohio.

Gen. SHERMAN arrived at Huntsville, Alabama, on March 26. He was accompanied by Maj.-Gen. McPHERSON, Brigadiers BARRY, ALLEN and W. S. SMITH. Gen. McPHERSON will establish headquarters of Department Army of the Tennessee at Huntsville.

W. H. HOLDEN, Esq., the Conservative editor of the Raleigh *Standard*, is now a candidate for Governor of North Carolina, and a bitter contest is said to be raging between him and Gov. VANCE, who is a candidate for reelection.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that the rebels have lately been busily engaged in constructing rifle-pits on the south bank of the Rapidan, at Raccoon Ford.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a resolution of Mr. GRIMES, as to the number of men transferred from the military to the naval service, etc. It was referred to the Naval Committee and ordered to be printed. Mr. NESMITH called up the bill to establish assay offices at Carson City, Nevada, and Dalles City, Oregon, and moved an amendment establishing a branch mint at Portland, Oregon, instead of an assay office at Dalles City, and advocated it at length, making some caustic references to the course of the Director of the Philadelphia Mint in regard to it. After some unimportant conversation on various matters, an Executive Session was ordered, and a large number of military nominations confirmed.

In the House yesterday, Mr. HOLMAN gave notice of the introduction of a bill to increase the pay of the privates in the army. Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, introduced a bill to provide for refunding to loyal States certain sums of money expended by them in raising and equipping troops for the Union army. It provides for a board of three commissioners to hold sessions in Washington, and report to Congress the ascertained sums due to States, towns and counties. Several bills were passed relative to collisions at sea, tonnage dues, &c. Mr. WARD, of New-York, introduced a joint resolution providing for the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the British Provinces. The National Bank Act was taken up in Committee of the Whole. The Committee struck out by a vote of 54 against 30 the ninth section, which provided that no association shall pay out or put in circulation the notes of any bank or banking association not authorized by this act. An amendment by Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, was adopted, providing that the duties or taxes imposed by Congress, from time to time, shall be in lieu of all other taxes on such associations. Without further proceedings the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were reported for the safe-keeping of old records in the public offices of the City of New-York, and incorporating the Long Island City Water Works Company. Mr. DUTCHER made a minority report in favor of a public market in New-York. Among the bills passed were the Westchester County Bounty Bill, and a Bill to perfect the amendment of the Constitution by providing for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals.

In the Assembly, yesterday, the following bills were favorably reported: Relative to the piers at the foot of Hoboken-street; to incorporate the East New-York Union Trust Company; relative to the Police Records of New-York; amending the Revised Statutes relative to divorces; regulating the use of certain wharves and piers in New-York. A written report was made against the bill authorizing State Banks to form under the National Banking Law. The report is signed by four of the committee. While the report was being read a very exciting debate arose, and its further reading was suspended. Mr. MURRAY introduced a bill for a New-York People's Gas-light Company.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Trenton *Gazette* of April 1, says: "The most important part of the proceedings of the House of Assembly on Thursday, was the introduction of a bill, by Mr. BENSON, to repeal the act incorporating the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company. The bill was referred to the Committee on Corporations, and will probably come up for action next week. Of course it would be idle at this time to speculate as to the action of the Legislature upon it; but that the Legislature possesses the right to repeal the charter, would appear to be indisputable."

It is reported from Washington that the English Solicitor-General has rendered a decision that the *Alabama* and other rebel vessels are not of the class denominated British vessels; nor have they English crews; but on the contrary are Confederate vessels with Confederate commissions. He insists, as such, that they are the property of recognized belligerents, and therefore no inquiry can be made into the history of their voyages, &c.

The Customs demand for Gold yesterday, $439,000, was supplied yesterday from the Treasurer's Office, at 165 ℔ cent. In the Gold Room, used by operators for the bonrly *ups* and *downs*, and to *corner* each other in prices, the fluctuations were from 166 to 168½ and back to 166½ ℔ cent. Exchange on London 179@180½ ℔ cent, and demand checked by the rise in Gold. The Stock speculation continues buoyant on a 7 ℔ Money market.

Breadstuffs attracted rather more attention yesterday. Flour was dearer; Provisions, Sugars, Molasses, Tallow, Whisky, Fruit, Leather and Spices were in good demand at buoyant prices. Cotton was salebls and firm. Metals, Hay, Hops, Fish, Candles, Oils, Seeds and Tobacco were in moderate request. The inquiry for dearable styles of Dry Goods was fair throughout the past week, and prices favored sellers. Freights were dull and heavy.

Luxury Against Patriotism.

An allegorical figure of New-York, just at this period, if true to the life at all, would be a man or a woman—either would do—inflicting wounds with one hand, and saving them over with the other. We are to open a Sanitary Fair, at Palace Garden, on Monday, to heal up the hurts of our soldiers, while at home we are all the while doing the best we can to multiply those hurts.

New-York never before used so much foreign finery. This finery can be paid for only with gold. Every dollar of gold sent from the country enhances its price here, depreciates greenbacks, impairs the credit of the Government, and directly tends to prolong the war, out of which comes all the suffering we seek to relieve, or to defeat the war and make all that suffering vain.

It is odd how times have changed. War used to be privation and distress. Of earthly visitations it was accounted the direst. It went in company with all the Furies. But so far as the land at large is concerned, it has latterly taken to new ways. It has dropped its old scourge. What it carries now is a cornucopia, and a bigger and a fuller one than Peace could ever boast of. Grass *does* grow in its tracks now—the very thickest clover. JUVENAL complained that peace, with all its luxuries, more ruthless than the sword, was killing his Rome:

"Nunc patimur longæ pacis mala; Sævior armis
Luxuria incubuit, victumque ulciscitur orbem."

It is the luxury begot of war and, not of peace, that strikes at our Rome.

The explanation of this change is simple enough. It lies mainly in two modern inventions—national debts and paper money. By the former the pecuniary burdens of the war are mostly shifted to the shoulders of posterity. By the latter the liabilities not thus provided for are met by large emissions of paper money, which of necessity inflate the currency, from which inflation always comes a spirit of enterprise, of adventure, of speculation, an artificial prosperity alike glittering and hollow. There is a third circumstance which has some influence. Formerly, war was waged with simple means, involving few outlays that were not met by levies and contributions on the very theatre of the war, whereas now enormous material has to be provided which industry alone can supply, through contracts that yield great private fortunes—thus getting clear in a great measure of the burdens by throwing them upon the future, and infusing an unnatural stimulus into the industry of those who are not personally engaged in the fighting. Modern war instead of distressing a people, actually makes them flush with every means of high cheer.

Probably this was never before felt in quite so large measure as in our present case. Present taxes for current war expenditures were never before comparatively so light. Paper money has seldom been so extensively manufactured. Government contracts were never larger or more varied. The result of it all has been that great numbers of our people find themselves quickly possessed of riches that in other times it would have taken them years to accumulate. And what is thus speedily gained is speedily spent—on the old principle, "lightly come, lightly go." A wild extravagance becomes the general order of the day. There is a rage for costly display never before known in our republican history.

The moral poison which this new-blown luxury is infusing into our popular character is a fitter theme for the preacher than for the journalist. But, in fact, it needs no expounding. Everybody who knows anything of human nature knows that nothing is surer than wild luxury to canker and corrupt it. It requires neither ancient satire nor modern homily to tell that. But what immediately concerns us is that the greater part of this extravagance is indulged in at the cost of embarrassing and weakening the Government, which is struggling for its existence, and of frustrating the war, for which so much life has been given. The fact is unquestionable. This ostentation is kept up mostly by foreign fabrics, which only gold can buy. The specie basis, which alone can sustain currency and credit, is being more and more largely drawn away; and without currency and credit, no war can be effectually prosecuted. The disproportion between gold and paper cannot go on increasing for a great period without producing a financial collapse. And should that collapse come, the war, we may be sure, will straightway end. Our Government can practice no such repudiating shifts as the rebel Government is now essaying. There is too much moral principle yet left in the Northern people to tolerate any national turpitude of that sort. When it comes to the point that this war demands repudiation, the war will be abandoned, and all the sacrifices our soldiers have made in it will go for naught.

We say then that this extravagance is treacherous to the soldiers, and a betrayal of the country. These diamonds flash gaily, but there is blood on them. These silks rustle royally, these laces float etherially, but they smell, they smell, of treason.

Our Public School System—Reforms Proposed in the Law.

A bill, making some important changes in the School Law of this City, has been reported in the Assembly by Hon. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT. The most material change is in the manner of appointing and removing the teachers employed in the Ward Schools. The total number of these teachers is about two thousand. They are now appointed and may be removed by the uncontroled action of a majority of the trustees of the ward in which the school is located, and it is notorious that the power has often been grossly abused. It is proposed by the new bill, that hereafter the principals and vice-principals of these schools shall be appointed and removed only by the concurrent action of the Board of Education of the City, and the Board of Trustees for the ward. Assistant teachers are to be appointed, as heretofore, by the Board of Trustees for the ward; but the more reliable tenure of office secured to the principals of the schools, upon whom the main responsibility for their management actually rests, will give to them such a degree of courage that they will apply to be relieved from the imposition of useless assistants. The means for removing teachers, though guarded by careful checks, are so fully provided that there will be little probability of the retention of teachers who are incompetent, inefficient or otherwise unworthy. Assistant teachers may be removed by concurrent action of the trustees and inspectors; but in such case the teacher removed has a right of appeal to the Board of Education, which body, after hearing the trustees, may reinstate the teacher. The Board of Education is to have an absolute power of removal, not only upon the recommendation of a majority of either the inspectors or trustees having the school in charge, but also upon that of the City Superintendent of Schools.

The bill also gives to the Board of Education power to remove any school officer guilty of corruption or of immoral or disgraceful conduct, and it is made the duty of the Board to investigate, by testimony taken under oath, every charge against a school officer, made by a school officer or a taxpayer. Corruption in office is also to be punishable as a misdemeanor. The necessity for such provisions is too painfully known. In the recent case of one of its members, who had been guilty of the most depraved and scandalous conduct, the Board was compelled to assume the power to expel him from his office. If the bill becomes a law and fails to realize the hope that it will insure us an average of school officers of a higher character than heretofore, it fortunately will provide for the removal of those who disgrace their office.

Another excellent change is the provision by which the commissioners, who are the officers forming the Board of Education, are not, after the present year, to be members of the Boards of Trustees in their respective wards. The fact that they have heretofore been members of both Boards, has been one of the greatest defects of the present system. The two Boards should be a check on each other, but the commissioners have almost invariably been committed in their local Boards in favor of any measure agreed upon there, and have then gone to the Board of Education, with strong motives of pride and interest to stimulate their efforts for success, and in most cases ready to secure it by all the influence they could command, and even by the aid of log-rolling. Their exclusion from the local Boards will certainly give more independence to their action, and lead them to regard pending questions with a stricter regard for the general interests of the public.

Each ward has now twelve elective school officers—being a total for the City of two hundred and sixty-four. The bill contemplates a reduction in the number of about one half. None of the present officers, however, with the exception of eight Inspectors, who are to lose one year each, are to be shortened in the terms for which they were elected. A lesser number is to be chosen hereafter, and the present system will thus be gradually merged into the new.

The Board of Education, when completely formed under the new bill, will consist of twenty-one members, seven being chosen each year to serve three years. The Board at present consists of forty-four members, one being elected each year from each ward to serve two years. The change is to be accomplished by the formation of seven districts, as follows:

First District—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards.

Second District—Seventh, Tenth and Thirteenth Wards.

Third District—Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards.

Fourth District—Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards.

Fifth District—Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards.

Sixth District—Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards.

Seventh District—Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards.

The great benefit of this change is, that only seven commissioners will be elected each year—one for each district; and as it is easier for the press to concentrate public attention upon seven than upon twenty-two, the chances of a judicious selection of officers will be proportionably increased. It will also be necessary, when they run in large districts, to select a better class of men as candidates than are sometimes nominated in wards. Some fault has been found that none of the districts will belong absolutely to the Union party. The difficulty in this case seems to be chronic, and to be owing to the large preponderance of the Democratic party in this City. The Union party will have a fair chance in each of the Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Districts, by nominating the best men; and also in the Fourth and Seventh, by Democratic divisions. They can do no better by the existing system of ward elections. In 1862, when the Democratic party united on BRENNAN for Comptroller, the Union party only elected two commissioners out of twenty-two; and though last Fall, when the Democratic party was divided between BOOLE and GUNTHER, the Unionists elected eight, they owed their success more to Democratic divisions than to Union strength. The seven districts are about equal in population—each containing over one hundred thousand inhabitants; and they are not only of proper shape and size, but they are also well laid out in respect to neighborhood associations and community of sentiment. We do not see how the districts could easily be improved; but if any person does, he should propose a new apportionment.

Hereafter, by this bill, only one trustee a year will be elected in each ward. In this manner the Ward Board will ultimately be reduced to five members, instead of ten. Each elector will vote only for one commissioner for the district, and one trustee for the ward. This change will not only tend to the selection of better men, but will avoid the evil attendant upon the annual election of at least four school officers in each ward, whereby men are nominated as the representatives of particular interests, and elected by a combination of interests, and not upon their personal worth.

The bill provides that the inspectors shall consist of three for each district, instead of two for each ward, and that they shall no longer be elected by the people, but shall be appointed by the Mayor and Board of Education. In this manner, gentlemen of education and leisure may be selected, who will usefully perform the duty of visiting the schools. These officers have no original power, but in some cases they are authorized to check the action of the trustees. The most comprehensive power is also given by the bill to the Board of Education to regulate and limit the expenditures of the trustees.

On the whole, the bill is manifestly a measure of reform. This is conceded by all. Some would like to have a more radical change, and others provisions somewhat different. We have, however, a good opportunity to obtain so much now; let us secure this, and at a future time we can supply whatever is deficient.

SEAMEN FOR OUR NAVY.—The Secretary of the Navy has sent to the Senate a very able and earnest letter upon the deficiency of men in our naval service, the causes of the deficiency, and the legislation required to remedy it. There are thirty-four thousand seamen in the naval service; there are thirty-five vessels-of-war now awaiting crews, and the number is increasing; and the immediate and imperative wants of the naval service require the transfer of twelve thousand seamen from the army. No transfers of sailors from the army to the navy have been effected thus far; but many sailors have been drafted into the army, or drawn thither by bounties and other causes, and are now serving as soldiers. While experienced men are thus misemployed, or, at least, not employed to the highest advantage, the enlistments into the navy during the last year have been mostly of inexperienced landsmen. "A sailor," says the Secretary, "is an expert, educated to his profession by years of training, and, when withdrawn from his proper duty, no inexperienced person can make good his place."

There is no scarcity of seamen in the country, but it is the improper operation of certain laws that have produced the present damaging deficiency. Of these laws, the Secretary earnestly urges the revocation or modification. He argues the vast importance of maintaining our national naval power; and those who are aware of the exertions made by Great Britain in past days, and the extraordinary exertions being made by France in the present day, to obtain and maintain a sufficient force of seamen and marines, will appreciate the weight of Secretary WELLES' argument on this head as applied to our own country. "It is mainly on the ocean," he remarks, "that our rightful position as a nation is to be secured and maintained." "No nation, and least of all the United States, can wisely strengthen its army by weakening its naval power." "All Governments cherish their mariners and foster their growth." The Secretary makes some practical suggestions for present action, and makes them in a forcible manner. He urges the immediate transfer of experienced seamen from the army to the navy, and adds that "if legislation has carried mariners into the military service, they should all be taken out by the most summary process," and then makes several generous suggestions for the benefit of seamen.

We trust that Congress will not delay a single day in taking effective action upon such a vital subject. The country cannot afford to have any interruptions in the naval service, and, looking beyond the present, still less can it afford to break down permanently our naval strength, by diverting our hardy seamen and marines from their legitimate occupation.

EVIDENCES OF CIVILIZATION.—A fortnight since we gave an account of the trial by Lynch law and the hanging of some twenty robbers and murderers in our Western Territory of Idaho. A correspondent from whom we quoted, stated that "it was probable, from present appearances, that twenty or thirty more would soon be executed by the same process." It appears by a telegram we gave yesterday from the Pacific Coast, that the work is going on remorselessly. We are told that dispatches from Idaho announce the hanging by Vigilance Committees of "eleven men at Virginia City, five at Big Hole, one at Deer Lodge, and seven at Briar Rat." It is cheering to be told, immediately after this announcement that the "rush of emigration to Idaho is immense." We should think that the rush of emigration would need to be immense to keep up the supply of fodder for so many gallows. But why are some people so fond of being hung? Hol for Idaho!

The President's Letter to the North American Review.

Reports were current a month or two ago that the publishers of the *North American Review* had received a letter from the President of the United States, called forth by the article in the January number on "The President's Policy." The letter itself is printed in the April number, and has an interesting bearing upon Mr. LINCOLN's views on an important point of political theory. It is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1864.

Messrs. Crosby & Nichols:

GENTLEMEN: The number for this month and year of the *North American Review* was duly received, and for which please accept my thanks. Of course, I am not the most impartial judge; yet, with due allowance for this, I venture to hope that the article entitled "The President's Policy," will be of value to the country. I fear I am not quite worthy of all which is therein kindly said of me personally.

The sentence of twelve lines, commencing at the top of page 252, I could wish to be not exactly as it is. In what is there expressed, the writer has not correctly understood me. I have never had a theory that secession could absolve States or people from their allegiance. Precisely the contrary is asserted in the Inaugural Address; and it was because of my belief in the continuation of these *obligations* that I was puzzled, for a time, as to denying the legal *rights* of those citizens who remained individually innocent of treason or rebellion. But I mean no more now than to merely call attention to this point.

Yours, respectfully, A. LINCOLN.

The sentence in the January number, referred to by Mr. LINCOLN, is as follows:

"Even so long ago as when Mr. LINCOLN, not yet convinced of the danger and magnitude of the crisis, was endeavoring to persuade himself of Union majorities at the South, and to carry on a war that was half peace, in the hope of a peace that would have been all war—while he was still enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law, under some theory that secession, however it might absolve States from their obligations, could not enchant them of their claims under the Constitution, and that slaveholders in rebellion had alone, among mortals, the privilege of having their cake and eating it at the same time—the enemies of free government were striving to persuade the people that the war was an Abolition crusade. To rebel without reason was proclaimed as one of the rights of man, while it was carefully kept out of sight that to suppress rebellion is the first duty of government."

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MEYERBEER'S grand opera "Robert le Diable," was produced here last evening, with a degree of success which will insure its repetition on many occasions during the present season. It is pleasant to know that there is one opera at least that "Faust" has not staled. The distribution, last night, was exceedingly strong, and, in fact, introduced most of the leading artists of Mr. MARETZEK's splendid company. Beyond placing the success of the entertainment on record, we have, at the late hour at which we write, no opportunity of speaking of the individual efforts of the artists. It must suffice for the moment that the performance was generally good. We shall return to the subject on Monday.

To-day GOUNOD's opera of "Faust" will be given at a matinée. The caste is the same as at the regular performance. Ladies should buy their tickets in advance and go in time.

A CONCERT BY THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Philharmonic Society has consented to give a concert for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair. It will take place this evening at the Academy of Music. A glance at the programme, which is given in our advertising columns, will be sure to take to the Academy all lovers of good music, as well as those who wish to assist in swelling the receipts of the fair.

PRIVATE PICTURE GALLERIES TO BE OPENED FOR THE FAIR.—Mr. WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL has given notice that his fine gallery of pictures at his residence, University-place, corner of Tenth-street, will be opened to the public during the continuance of the Metropolitan Fair, and that the entire proceeds will be given to the Sanitary Commission. This gallery contains some of the finest and most valuable works of the Old Masters ever brought to this country. In addition to his own collection of fine pictures, Mr. WOOLSEY, of Astoria, has kindly loaned to Mr. ASPINWALL, for the occasion, his large picture, by HARRING, of the "Farm-Yard," one of the most notable works by this artist. Mr. BELMONT has also decided to open his gallery, in Eighteenth-street, corner of Fifth-avenue, to the public, during the same time and for the same purpose.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebels Digging New Rifle Pits on the Rapidan—Arrival of Deserters—Convicted Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 1.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says the rebels for the past two days have been busily engaged in digging rifle pits along the south side of the Rapidan, in the vicinity of Raccoon Ford.

It is also reported by deserters that they are tearing up the railroad between Fredericksburgh and Hanover Junction.

Six deserters came in yesterday, bringing their wives and twelve children. They traveled by way of Madison Court-house, where their families had been living, encountering great hardships on the route.

Seventy-two prisoners, sentenced by Court-martial to labor on the public works for terms ranging from one to ten years, were sent to Alexandria, yesterday, on the way to the fields of their future toils.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERALS.

Gen. Buell to Command the Army of the Ohio—Joe Johnston Reinforcing Lee.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 1.

The *Commercial* has a dispatch from Chattanooga, which says:

Gens. Buell, Negley, McCook, Crittendan, Newton and Sykes and ten Brigadiers have been ordered to report to Gen. SHERMAN for duty in his division.

Gen. BUELL will most likely succeed Gen. SCHOFIELD in the command of the Department of the Ohio.

Deserters report that Gen. JOE JOHNSTON is reinforcing the army of Gen. LEE.

Ice Blockade at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, April 1.

There is a great body of ice in our harbor, extending as far as the eye can see east and west, and completely blockading it. The easterly winds have driven the ice in.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston, has not yet arrived here.

The Oregon Delegates to the Republican National Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, March 31.

The delegates to the Republican National Convention to be held at Baltimore, are: Messrs. SHANNON FALCONER, Chairman; SOUTH HASCALL and HIRAM SMITH.

FROM ALBANY.

The Assembly on the National Bank—Legalizing the Bounty Acts of Counties and Towns—The Canal Claim Bills—The Supply Bill.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, Friday, April 1, 1864.

The Assembly Committee on Banks presented a report to the House this morning, setting forth at length their views of the financial policy of this State and of the United States. They oppose the National banking scheme of Mr. CHASE, and express the opinion that all bank capital should be subject to taxation. About one-half of the report had been read by the Clerk of the Assembly, when a motion was made and carried to suspend further reading, and the report was sent to the Committee on Printing. The character of this report, as relates to strict loyalty, was deemed to be such that several members expressed the hope that no action would be taken, by printing the report, or in any other way that would be construed as an expression of approval on the part of the House.

The bill legalizing the action of towns of Westchester County in raising money to pay commutations for drafted men, passed the Senate this morning by a vote of twenty-one to two. Mr. BRANDRETH, of Westchester, had labored indefatigably in securing its passage in both Houses. The other bills, in which a similar principle is involved but in a more objectionable form, are in a critical position, and their passage somewhat doubtful. The report against the Richmond County Bill still lies upon the table, and the Canoes Village and Rockland County Bills failed to pass on third reading, and must come up again, if at all, by reconsideration.

The Senate is again discussing to-day the principles involved in canal claim bills. It seems hardly probable that any general plan for disposing of these claims, which consume so much of the time of every Legislature, will be adopted this session. The proposition to establish a court to investigate claims against the State has not, however, been finally acted upon, and may be favorably regarded. Other propositions of a similar character have all been rejected.

That "annual abomination," the Supply Bill, is, as usual, consuming a good deal of time, and occasioning debate in the Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, April 1.

BILLS REPORTED.

For the safe-keeping of old records in the public offices of the City of New-York.

Incorporating the Long Island City Water Works Company.

Amending the act for the safe-keeping of valuable articles in New-York.

Incorporating the American Club.

Mr. DUTCHER made a minority report in favor of a public market in New-York.

To consolidate the Boston, Hartford and other railroad companies.

Mr. SMITH introduced a bill amending the Mechanics' Lien Law for New-York and Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

The Westchester County Bounty Bill.

To perfect the amendment of the Constitution by providing for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals.

A communication was received from the Regents of the University, informing the Senate that there is two vacancies in the board, one by the death of the Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, and the other by the resignation of JOHN L. GRAHAM.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, April 1.

BILLS REPORTED.

Relative to the piers at the foot of Hoboken-street.

To incorporate the East New-York Union Trust Company.

To alter the Commissioners Map of Brooklyn.

To amend the act relative to Firemen in Brooklyn.

Relative to the Police Records of New-York.

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to Divorces.

Regulating the use of certain wharves and piers in New-York.

Relative to the New-York Magdalene Society.

By Mr. A. ANDRUS.—A written report against the bill authorizing State Banks to form under the National Banking Law.

The report is signed by four of the Committee.

While the report was being read a very exciting debate arose, and its further reading was suspended.

Finally a motion to print the report was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. MURRAY introduced a bill for a New-York People's Gas Light Company.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the New-York Machinists' Association.

EVENING SESSION.

To amend the charter of the Security Fire Insurance Company; also, of the Home Insurance Company; also, of the Phœnix Insurance Company.

The Supply Bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and discussed until 12 o'clock, when the Committee was dissolved by the Speaker, no quorum being present.

Mr. PINCKNEY moved a call of the House. Lost—25 to 27. Adjourned.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Friday, April 1.

In the Court of Appeals the day calendar for Saturday, April 2, 1864, is as follows: Nos. 32, 33, 34½, 31, 90, 26, 92, 93 and 94.

The Charges Against Inspector Boole of New-York.

ALBANY, Friday, April 1.

Ex-Senator BERNARD KELLY and others, who have prosecuted charges against Street Inspector BOOLE, appeared before the Governor this afternoon, and had a hearing through their counsel, Judge [illegible]. Judge PARKER appeared for Mr. BOOLE. It is understood that the hearing was final, and the complainants are now required to file affidavits of their allegations.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Political Contest in the State—W. W. Holden a Candidate for Governor.

NEWBERN, Tuesday, March 29.

The enemy in our front are guarding their lines with unusual care, in order to cut off all information from us as to their strength.

A most bitter and exciting political contest is now raging in the interior between the friends of Gov. VANCE and W. W. HOLDEN, the two candidates for Governor.

The Raleigh *Standard* says the Holden Hook and Ladder Company which paraded on the 22d of February in Newbern, with a live fox perched on their truck, was named after HOLDEN of the Raleigh *Standard*, the candidate for Governor.

The *Confederate* and other rebel papers attach great significance to the appearance of the [illegible] are endeavoring to make political capital out of the matter, to the injury of Mr. HOLDEN, who, according to their expectations, appears to be gaining votes. Of the affair. This company was named after [illegible] HOLDEN, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, who is stationed at Newbern.

THE RECENT GALE.

Two Vessels Ashore.

United States steam-transport *Fannie*, Capt. THEOBOLD, from Annapolis, via Fortress Monroe, March 28, in ballast to United States Quartermaster, arrived yesterday morning. Experienced heavy gales and northwest gales the entire passage, passed large quantities of driftwood, &c. March 29, off the Swamp, saw two square rigged vessels ashore, commencing from east, then south, and terminating northwest, in which carried away foremast [illegible].

Wrecks on the Coast.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BARNEGAT, Ocean County, N. J., Thursday, March 31, 1864.

The brig *George*, of New-Haven, Capt. PARKER, from St. Croix for New-Haven, is on shore three miles south of Barnegat Inlet. She remains tight, but is well up on the beach. The supercargo of the brig is on his way to New-York. Wreckers are ready to render assistance as soon as the weather permits. She is loaded with molasses, sugar, rum, &c.

The English brig *Hunter*, Capt. DAVID ELLIS, from Sagua la Grand for New-York, with sugar, molasses, &c., is ashore on the beach, about two miles south of Barnegat Inlet, and just below the Mansion House. She is bilged and full of water, and vessel and cargo will probably be a total loss.

Loss of the British Bark Falmouth.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 1.

The ship *Empire Queen*, from Liverpool, has arrived here. She makes the following report:

"On March 21 fell in with the British bark *Falmouth*, from New-York for Aspinwall, in a sinking condition. Lay by her until the gale abated, and took off Capt. TUCKER, her officers and crew, fifteen persons in all. Left one man dead at the pumps. Shortly afterward saw her go down head foremost."

The *Falmouth* was formerly the United States ship *Falmouth*, for many years storeship at Aspinwall, which was recently sold at auction.

Coffee and Other Groceries.

THE LONDON CLUB COFFEE.—My customers and the public will please to take notice that the above coffee, and all other first-class groceries, are kept constantly on hand at No. 176 Ninth-av.

JAMES C. HULL.

Attention is called to the sale, on Tuesday, 5th inst., by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., by order of Executors, of the late residence of Charles Denison, near Harlem, within half an hour's drive of Central Park, one hour to the City, day or night, by Third-avenue, Fourth-avenue or steamboat.

Complete dwelling, barn, coach-house, ice-house, filled, with a beautiful view of the East River, fine park, lawn, meadow and woodland, (71 acres,) available for village lots; combines unusual advantages for both Summer and Winter residences, and a sure paying investment by the rapid advance in real estate contiguous to this City.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
WICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

The Attention of Confectioners, Hotel-keepers and families, is respectfully invited to BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS. They are superior to any others, and should be for sale by all dealers.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative

The standard preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another. Stops the falling out of the hair, makes it soft and silky, cleanses it and the scalp of all impurities and humors, and entirely overcomes bad effects of sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream, sold everywhere.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.
N. B.—"Ladies" French hair-dresser in attendance to apply the Hiwatha.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.

His New Spring Styles comprise the latest French and English novelties of
GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS,
GENTLEMEN'S SOFT AND CLOTH HATS,
LADIES' RIDING HATS AND CAPS,
MISSES' HATS,
BOYS' HATS,
INFANTS' HATS,
The Millinery and Hatting Trade dealt with on liberal terms.

Attention is called to the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Department in this store, comprising all the latest novelties. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Hernia, or Rupture!

CURE and COMFORT, peace and happiness can now be procured by those afflicted with this dangerous disease, by procuring one of the greatest inventions of the age, known as
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.
This truss is a POSITIVE CURE for this complaint. It is made entirely different, both in principle and action, from all others in use. It is LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY—no pressure on the BACK, or SPERMATIC CHORD—pressure INWARD and UPWARD, and the power is regulated at pleasure. Let not prejudice or education oppose truth. This is an age of improvement, and we offer the boon to the afflicted. Pamphlets free for a stamp. GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs; curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Trinity Choir.

Several boys are wanted as soprano singers. No application otherwise than accompanied with some practical knowledge of music. Salaries from $50 to $200 per annum, according to ability. Address ORGANIST OF TRINITY CHURCH, giving particulars.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor-Strop.—The oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the subscriber's.
J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Sewing-Machines—Wonderful Improvements.—The Weed Lock-stitch Machines sew from lace to heavy leather. We advise our readers to buy them. WEED S. MACHINE CO., 506 Broadway, N. Y.

Buy your Hats at Burke's. His Spring styles defy competition. Standard price for Dress Hat, $5. BURKE, No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st. Sold by druggists generally. 50c. a box.

Notice to Druggists.—Knapp's Indian Strengthening Plasters retail for 20 cents and 25 cents each; $15 and $18 per gross, wholesale.

Children's Carriages and Spring Horses at TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 253.—April 1, 1864.
60, 69, 52, 11, 56, 64, 40, 43, 53, 54, 59, 72.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 254.—April 1, 1864.
36, 1, 73, 7, 37, 77, 72, 64, 23, 43, 15, 46, 39.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 157—April 1, 1864
37, 75, 27, 19, 39, 31, 69, 62, 66, 42, 13, 26.
CLASS 158—April 1, 1864.
19, 24, 48, 8, 46, 56, 15, 2, 57, 26, 41, 31, 43.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

NOTICE TO BREWERS.

At the adjourned meeting of the Brewers of New-York and New-Jersey, held this day, it was resolved, that
ON AND AFTER APRIL 1, 1864,
THE PRICE OF
AMBER ALE AND BEER
will be
$5 50 PER BARREL; PALE ALE, $6 50,
and other grades in proportion.

FRENCH CHINA.

Richly decorated
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS.
MANTEL ORNAMENTS.
BRONZE AND BISQUE STATUARY, CHINA VASES, &c.
Richly cut and engraved
FLINT AND BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.
A large variety of
SILVER PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
Also, new designs of
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, PORTABLES AND HALL LIGHTS.
LAMPS, CHANDELIERS AND BRACKETS FOR KEROSENE OIL.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 561 Broadway.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

AN INTERESTING HISTORY OF
DR. SCHENCK'S OWN CASE
WHILE LABORING UNDER CONSUMPTION,
AND HOW HIS
PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEA WEED TONIC,
AND
MANDRAKE PILLS
ACT ON THE SYSTEM
IN CURING THAT DISEASE,
AND THE GREAT SUCCESS
ATTENDING IT.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 30, 1864.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Thirty years ago I was in the last stages of Pulmonary Consumption, and given up to die. I resided in Philadelphia, and Dr. Joseph Parrish, then of this city, ordered me to Moorestown, N. J., a distance of nine miles, which took me two days to get there. On my arrival I was put to bed, and there laid for many weeks. This was my native place, where all my family lived and had died of Consumption. Dr. Thornton, who attended my father in his last illness, was called, and gave me one walk to fix up my affairs. He had seen all my family go that way, and thought I was to go, too. Then I heard of the remedies I now offer to this public, which cured me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrating my whole system.

They soon ripened the matter on my lungs, and I would spit of more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning. As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain, night sweats—all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and I have been growing in flesh ever since. For many years I have enjoyed uninterrupted good health, keeping the liver and stomach healthy with the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, as I am of a bilious temperament. My weight is two hundred and twenty pounds. On my recovery people would send for me, far and near, to see if their cases were like mine. For this purpose I pay professional visits in the large cities. The consumptives wish to see the one that makes these medicines, and who was cured of consumption by them. To make new lungs is impossible; but cavities in the lungs and chronic ulcerations of the bronchial tubes can be healed. Such cases are dying hourly under the ordinary treatment of physicians, and just such are cured by the proper use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

I am now a healthy man, with a large cavity in the middle lobe of the right lung, the lower tube very much hepatized and complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right lung is in a tolerably healthy condition. The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing, they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies. After I make a careful examination of the patient with the Respirometer, and find lungs enough left to cure, I direct the patient how to use the three remedies. I do not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills or fever. I remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of consumption, liver complaint, dyspepsia, catarrh, canker, ulcerated throat, nor unless the liver and stomach are made healthy. In New-England this canker, chronic catarrh, ulcerated throat, elongation of uvula, is more prevalent than in any other section of the country. This is frequently caused by a foul stomach. You may cure it out with caustic time and again, and all they will get is temporary relief. Correct the stomach and liver, and they will heal up themselves.

Good nutrition is the remedy. If you have any disease in any part of the body, it will remain there and decay more and more until you can get the stomach in the condition to digest food, and make new blood to take the place of diseased matter. This is the only way to heal cavities in the lungs and ulcerated bronchial tubes. Correct the stomach and liver, and nature will do the healing. Many persons have an idea that certain medicines are great purifiers of the blood. When blood is once diseased it cannot be purified; it is diseased the same as the diseased matter in the system; but get the apparatus in order, the liver and stomach, and give it plenty of nourishing food, it will make new blood, which will take the place of that which is diseased.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is the best preparations of iron in use; it is a powerful tonic of itself, and when the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and it is carried off by the aid of the Mandrake Pills, the Pulmonic Syrup is made into blood. This is the only way to cure consumption. If I cannot get a good appetite, and food does not digest, I cannot cure the patient. Never mind the cough; remove the cause, and it will stop itself. This is the most trouble I have with my patients at my rooms. They say: "Doctor, I feel stronger; I can eat, my night sweats are better, and I feel better every way; but my cough is so bad yet;" and they are astonished to hear me say that does not matter, remove the cause, and the cough will stop of itself. Schenck's Seaweed creates a good appetite in about nine days, when there is no lung disease, unless the liver is so congested that the Mandrake Pills cannot unlock the ducts of the gall bladder in that short space of time, in order to allow the stale bile to pass off. Keep the liver and stomach healthy, and there is less danger of consumption or any other disease. It is hard to take cold when those organs are healthy. Those that are bilious, low-spirited, dreary, feeling stupid, coated tongue, poor appetite, nervous, stomach full of wind, everything that is eaten lies heavy, loss of memory, try one bottle of SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC and one box of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. It is only a cost of one dollar and twenty-five cents, with full directions. This is sufficient, in many cases, to satisfy what the medicines are. Frequently one bottle makes a great change in the system. I may personally know what I am doing, by using the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills occasionally must get the digestive organs in such a healthy condition that they become fleshy. I can produce a number of my old consumptive patients now enjoying good health, weighing near 200 pounds. I will conclude by relating three cures I have made in New-York, and which are all different, and wish any one who feels any interest in the matter to visit them. First is Mrs. Barlow, residing then at No. 107 Houston-st. Her husband called upon me at my rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., and wished me to call and see her. He said I could do no good; that he had had all the best medical attendance, and all said she was too far gone with Consumption to be cured; but she had heard of some great cures I had made, and he desired to gratify her wishes. I called, and found her lying reclined on her bed in the last stage of bronchial consumption, and without doubt must have died soon. I examined her lungs, found both bronchial tubes very much ulcerated, but no cavities had formed; her cough was very severe, the spit-box was half full of thick pus. Pulse 140, legs swollen very much; and worse than all, she had chronic diarrhœa. Her bowels had been moved eleven times that day. I told her that she had lungs enough to be cured, but that this diarrhœa had been of long standing, and her stomach was in such an ulcerated condition that I was afraid nothing could be done. She insist d I should try and do what I could for her, observing that she could not last long in the condition she was in, and I could not make her any worse. I gave her first a dose of my Mandrake Pills, and the Tonic and Syrup freely. That was on Tuesday, and by the next Saturday the diarrhœa was carried off, her appetite had returned, and she could sit up in bed and eat her dinner. She is now well, and gave me a long certificate, certified to by Rev. Dr. Dowling.

Mrs. Bartholomew, No. 84 West Forty-fifth-st., came to my rooms with a tumor on her liver. She was low-spirited, skin sallow, tongue coated, bowels costive, no appetite, and fast sinking into the grave. The said tumor had been running over fourteen years. I gave her Syrup Tonic and Pills, and told her to take them just as the directions were printed. She came back to my rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., in two weeks, somewhat better; her tongue had begun to clean a little around the edges, her skin whiter, and her eyes brighter, and the tumor discharging very offensive matter, much faster than it had ever done before. She kept gradually improving, and in about two months she came to my rooms, very much frightened, saying that the tumor had nearly stopped running, and was healing up, and that every doctor had told her that if ever it healed it would cause her death. I told her that the disease had all left her system, and nature would heal the ulcer up. They are now healed, and have been for about a year, and she is as hearty and robust a woman as you will find in a day's walk. She is glad for any one to call on her, and takes great pains to visit any one that she hears has anything like her case, and tries to get them to come and see me. The next case is Miss Scofield, from Stamford, Conn. Mrs. Bartholomew got her down to see me, and she has been ever since at her house. When she first came to my rooms, she was much emaciated with a distressing cough, spitting large quantities of blood. I examined her lungs with the respirometer, and in all my practice never found one with one lung so far gone and the other lung so sound. I could not give much encouragement. I thought she would die; but to my great astonishment the Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills all seemed to go right to work. The lung is all healed over, leaving a cavity as large as a goose egg; good appetite, fine spirits, and has gained some thirty-five pounds in weight. She has some cough yet, which I do not think will leave her before June. I should think it would be of great interest to some unprejudiced physician to visit these cases, particularly Miss Scofield, or any of them who have been cured by my medicines. They are numerous in New-York; but the above three all differ from each other; and if my medicines are doing what I represent they are, they should have the credit, and the afflicted to know where and how they may be cured.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

REMEMBER, Dr. SCHENCK can be found only at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for consultation and advice; but he always has a full supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times, and are also for sale by all DRUGGISTS and DEALERS. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC each $1 per bottle, or $6 the half-dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS 25 cents per box.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, &c.

WEAR THE ELECTRO-METALIC INSOLES.
They are infallible appliances for all chronic and nervous diseases.
MITTAM & CO., No. 429 Broadway.
Price, $1 50; per mail, $1 80. Send for circular.

SPRING.

My new stock of Spring Clothing is now ready, and is not surpassed as to assortment, style or price in this City. The Custom Room, Furnishing and Children's Department not equaled. Satisfaction given.
E. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 6.—The regular monthly meeting of the Union—at which Delegates to the National Convention are to be chosen, and other important business transacted—will be held at Tammany Hall at 8 o'clock THIS (Saturday) EVENING. E. A. HOLMES, President.
W. D. CODDINGTON, Recording Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to *Females*. To all classes they are invaluable, *inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity*. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most *eminent physicians in America*.

EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS with each box—the price, *One Dollar per box*, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills sent *by mail, promptly*, secure from observation, by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized agent, in correct funds.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No. 81 Ceder-st., New-York.

CLOTHING.
THE ATTENTION OF
WHOLESALE BUYERS
is requested to our superb assortment of
CLOTHING, SHIRTS
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND.

GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS
have now been before the public for nearly a year. They are universally pronounced the neatest and best fitting collars extant.

The upper edge presents a perfect curve, free from the angles noticed in all other collars.

The cravat causes no puckers on the inside of the turn-down collar; they are as smooth inside as outside, and therefore perfectly free and easy to the neck.

The Garotte Collar has a smooth and evenly finished edge on both sides.

These collars are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a collar, but are molded and shaped to fit the neck.

They are made in "Novelty" (or turn-down) style, in every half inch size from 12 to 17 inches, and in "Eureka" or Garotte) from 13 to 17 inches, and packed in "solid sizes" in neat blue cartoons, containing 100 each, also, in smaller ones of 10 each—the latter a very handy package for travelers, army and navy officers.

Every collar is stamped
"GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS."
The trade supplied by
J. S. LOWREY & CO.,
No. 37 Warren-st., New-York.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
100 HANDSOME WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SECOND SELECTION,
which we offer at 35 PER CENT. DISCOUNT from the prices charged for best selected goods. For use, they are as good as the best, AND ARE A BARGAIN as regards the price.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. of Broome-st.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY is much more easy and successful in the common dry soil of private gardens, market gardens, or in field culture, than in the usual clumsy way in bogs and meadows. The yield this season, in my method of culture, was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation, with price of cranberry plants and all other useful and ornamental trees, plants and shrubs, will be sent by mail. Plants prepaid by mail.
B. M. WATSON,
Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Established 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAPS AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory, No. 440 West-street.

5,000,000 OF CIGARS,
ALL GRADES AND SIZES
JOHN J. REIMER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN IMPORTED HAVANA AND MANUFACTURER OF DOMESTIC CIGARS,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-STREET.
Merchants and the trade are respectfully informed that I have got on hand, and am constantly receiving from my branch house in Havana, the best brands and most salable sizes of every grade of
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS,
which I am offering at very moderate prices. My connections with said port enable me to defy all competition.
MY STOCK OF DOMESTIC CIGARS, which is constantly supplied by my own factory in this City, the tobacco being imported by myself, or selected under my own supervision, for CASH, consists of most all sizes and qualities, FROM $16 TO $70 PER 1,000.
I can in this branch also offer greater bargains than any other house in the City.
IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS FROM $45 TO $200.
TO THE TRADE.
My stock of LEAF TOBACCO is well worth your attention, and I invite you to inspect it.
To my customers and the public, the information that I keep, as usual, a supply of
Choice Imported and Domestic Liquors on hand, which, together with my Wood and Willow Ware, I offer at low figures.
JOHN J. REIMER,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR MURRAY.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.
Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 Inventors.
Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.
Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

KENSETT'S
OCTOBER AFTERNOON ON
LAKE GEORGE.
Now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
Under the auspices of the
METROPOLITAN FAIR,
in aid of the
SANITARY FAIR.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.
THE ROYAL WINE OF ENGLAND.
The first shipment of 500 cases of this exquisite Wine has just arrived by the steamship *Olympus*, direct from the well known house of
Messrs. DE VENOGE & CO.,
at Epernay, France, and the present invoice will be introduced into this market at the very low price of
TWENTY DOLLARS PER CASE OF QUARTS,
payable in currency, which is much below its first cost.
Orders for one or more cases may be addressed by letter or otherwise to the undersigned.
WM. HENRY WARD, Wine and Fruit Dealer,
No. 7 Broad-st., near Wall, New-York.

CABINET FURNITURE.
$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Brandendorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRAUNDSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York.
Factories Nos. 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.
N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (stridiron) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

DUST! DUST! DUST!
NOISE! NOISE! NOISE!
COLD! WIND! RAIN!
Browne's Metalic Weather Strips and Window Bands exclude cold, wind, rain and dust from doors and windows. They save one-half the fuel, stop the rattling of sashes, and are warranted good for five years. Local agents wanted everywhere.
Address the PATENT METALIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY
WILL GIVE A CONCERT
AT
THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE
On THURSDAY EVENING, April 7, at 7½ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer GERMANIA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 2d day of April, at 10½ A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows.—Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9¼ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
SPENCER'S UNIVERSAL PROGRESS.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
ILLUSTRATIONS
OF
UNIVERSAL PROGRESS,
A SERIES OF DISCUSSIONS,
By HERBERT SPENCER,
Author of "The Principles of Psychology," "Social Statics," "Essays, Moral, Political and Æsthetic;" "Education," "First Principles," &c., &c.
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Pork Packing in St. Louis for the Season 1863-64.—We give a correct statement, as had from the packers, by which it will be seen we are this year largely in excess of last year's cutting. The bulk of the hogs packed at this point were from Missouri; and were it not for the intense cold weather at New-Year's and the miserable railroad facilities given drovers, we would have had all of fifty thousand more hogs to count in this exhibit:

	Number of Hogs.	Average net Weight.
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Total	249,131	
Last season	175,000	
Increase	64,731	

—*St. Louis Republican.*

—A new weekly, called the *Loyal National Union Journal*, has been established at Brownsville, Texas.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Wash'gton	April 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	April 2	New-York	Southampton.
China	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchest'r	April 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	April 13	Boston	Liverpool.
City of London	April 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	April 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	April 27	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	April 30	New-York	Southamoton.
Australasian	May 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	May 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	May 18	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

N. American	Mar. 17	Liverpool	Portland.
Africa	Mar. 19	Liverpool	Boston
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	New-York.
Kangaroo	Mar. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Mar. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Mar. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Kedar	Mar. 26	Liverpool	Halifax.
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	April 2	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	April 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	April 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.
China	April 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Yazoo	April 6	New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo. Cromwell	April 9	New-York	New-Orleans.

*Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Germania*, will close in this City on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Washington*, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For Havana.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Evening Star*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M., and for New-Orleans at 1½ P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (not Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:3 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

United States Christian Commission.—A meeting in behalf of the temporal and spiritual interests of our brave soldiers, will be held in the Church of the Ascension, (Rev. Dr. Smith,) corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Geo. J. Mingins and Rev. Rowl. Parin, of Philadelphia, who has had much experience as a battle-field delegate. Let the friends of the soldier attend.

Greenwich Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.—This church having opened its new place of worship, at No. 681 6th-av., near 40th-st., will hold its services in this building every Sabbath. Divine service will be held on SUNDAY, in the morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The Sabbath School will meet in the same place at 9 o'clock, A. M. All persons interested in the establishment of a Dutch Church in the upper part of the City are respectfully invited to attend.

Truth for the Times.—"Priesthood and Ministry—Christ the High Priest—all believers alike priests—the heresy of a distinct order of Human Priesthood." This subject will be expounded on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the University Buildings, Washington-square. The attendance of Christians desirous to know the Lord's will is affectionately invited. The Gospel of salvation by the blood of Christ will, on the same occasion, be preached to the unconverted.

Seventh-street M. E. Church.—Between 2d and 3d avs.—A memorial sermon of the late venerable Peter Haddan, Esq., the oldest Sabbath-school teacher in the United States, and formerly in the ward, will be preached in the Church SABBATH, April 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the pastor, Rev. Y. Bottome. Sunday-school teachers and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited. Services in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

From the Army of the Potomac.—Rev. Alfred Cookman having returned to the city, after an absence of several weeks with the army, will preach in Trinity M. E. Church on 34th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Mr. Cookman will give a full account of his visit, and the many interesting scenes and incidents that came under his observation while there. Strangers made welcome.

The Feast of Purim.—The Rev. Dr. Joseling, the Pastor, will preach at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The sermon in the evening will be on the *History of Haman, Esther and Mordecai, and the events commemorated in the Jewish Festival of Purim, or the Lots.*

Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. James B. Dunn, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The second lecture in the course on "The Bible the Book for the People" will be delivered. Subject—*Light from Above.* Strangers, non-churchgoers and young men specially invited.

Plymouth-street Universalist Church.—On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. Moses Ballou will give a discourse on the *Workings of the Sanitary Commission.* A special collection will be taken morning and evening in aid of the coming Fair for the benefit of that institution. Communion at the close of the morning services.

Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st.—The usual children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited. Short addresses and music by young voices. Come and help us, (direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Points.

Free Church of the Redemption — Protestant Episcopal—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. Robert G. Dickson, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

South Church Lectures, Second Series—South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. Joseph McElroy, D. D., Pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, will preach the next of this series of practical sermons on SUNDAY EVENING, April 3, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Judgment.*

Mariners' Church of the N. Y. Port Society—Corner Madison and Catherine sts. Seats free. Preaching next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. A. McGilvary, Pastor. Communion at 2 P. M. At 7½, month'y concert for seamen, with correspondence and addresses.

Second Advent Church—No. 18 Cooper Institute. Preaching SUNDAY three times, by Elder J. B. Cook. Subject, at 10½ A. M.—*The Importance and Position of the Second Advent Doctrine in the Christian System—Its Nearness.* At 3 P. M.—*Faith Cometh by Hearing, and Hearing by the Word of God—The Resurrection.* Also, at 7½ P. M. All are invited.

A New Episcopal Church.—Divine service will be held in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 8th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Rev. Dr. Dyer will preach in the morning and Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in the afternoon.

Notice—Presbyterian Church, Large Hall corner 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. Shimmall, Minister. Regular services A. M. and P. M. Subject for evening—*Answer to the Romanist Taunt, "Where was your Church before the Time of Luther?"* Services at 3½ P. M.

Church of the Puritans.—A discourse will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. Dr. Cheever, in the Church of the Puritans, commemorative of the character and labors of Hon. Owen Lovejoy for God, the country and the enslaved. Services at 7½ o'clock.

Market-street Church.—Rev. J. C. Durcha, the newly-installed pastor, will preach his introductory sermons next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

French Protestant Episcopal Church du St. Esprit—West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Religious services every SUNDAY MORNING, in the French language, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Strangers are respectfully invited.

Anniversary.—The Sabbath School connected with the West 25th-st. United Presbyterian Church (Rev. James Thompson) will hold its Second Anniversary on SUNDAY EVENING, April 3, 1864. Exercises commence at 7½ o'clock.

Right Rev. Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, will preach in St. Thomas' Church, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken for the St. Luke's Hospital Association, of St. Thomas' Church.

All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts.—Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. Samuel J. Corbelle, will preach MORNING and EVENING, April 3. Seats for all.

Irving Hall.—W. H. Milburn will deliver another of the course of lectures on the "Early History of Christianity," on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public cordially invited. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A sermon to young men will be preached by Rev. E. O. Flagg, at St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 3. A collection will be taken for the benefit of the Young Men's Association. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

The Harlem Congregational Church, until the completion of their new chapel, will continue to worship at Washington Hall, on 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts. Preaching on SABBATH by Rev. S. Bourne, Pastor, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Calvary Baptist Church.—Rev. T. F. Curtis, of Lewisburgh, Pennsylvania, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, April 3, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Christian Union.—The fifteenth sermon in this series will be preached by Rev. Henry Ringall, in 4th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between 6th-av. and Washington-square, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Text—*Thy Kingdom Come.*

The True Church of the Second Advent worships at present in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Preaching on SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., in reference to the speedy appearing of Christ. Seats free.

Hell—Its Origin and Destiny.—Rev. G. T. Flanders will deliver the eleventh discourse on this subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, at Historical Society's Building, 2d-av.—11th-st. Subject—*What is Hell?* Strangers cordially invited.

Methodist Protestant Church, Attorney-st.—Rev. Wm. K. Hammond, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching at 3 P. M. The public are lovited. Seats free.

Rev. J. Colder, of Pittsburgh, formerly Missionary to China, will preach in the F. W. Baptist Church, in 28th-st., near Broadway, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Mission Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M.

Westminster Church—2d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. Chauncey D. Murray, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats

Elder Rufus Wendell will deliver a discourse on *God's Laws of Entail*, to the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

Rev. A. Cookman, having returned from the Potomac Army, will preach in the Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., on SUNDAY, April 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Evening: *Religion in the Army.*

Rev. Samuel B. Bell, D. D., will preach (D. V.) in the 5th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 4th-av., on SUNDAY, April 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

The Five Points Mission—Site of the Old Brewery—Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. This great charity of New-York continues to hold its high place in the esteem of the wise and good.

North Presbyterian Church, Corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st.—Rev. Thos. S. Rest, of York, Penn., will preach in this Church on SABBATH, April 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

Christian Alliance.—Rev. C. C. Goss will deliver a discourse on SUNDAY EVENING in Hope Chapel, Broadway, on *The Duty of Christians in the Present Emergency.*

Rev. William L. Roberts, D. D., of Hopkinton, Iowa, will preach in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., east of 8th-av., on SABBATH EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Second Advent Church, Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder Rufus Wendall, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

Rev. Alexander R. Thompson will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

Memorial Church, Hammond-st., Corner of Waverley-place. The Rev. Henry W. Spaulding, of Wisconsin, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats. **Rev. Dr. Junkin will preach in** the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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As cook, &c.—An English woman, who is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress, desires a situation in City or country; no objection to help in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

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As chambermaid, &c.—Wanted, a situation as first-class chambermaid and to assist in washing or sewing; City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, near 12th st.

As child's nurse.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant nurse, who is well recommended; can take full charge of a baby; is a good sewer. Call at No 4 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

As nurse.—Wanted by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse, or will take care of children; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 146 Rivington-st, near Clinton

As waitress.—A young woman wishes a situation as waitress, who understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 111 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av.

At Mrs. Whitfield's, formerly of the Church Home, may be seen several Protestant and Catholic first-class cooks; also, a Protestant nursery governess and housekeeper; girls for every description of house work, for City and country, at No. 307 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

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As coachman.—Wanted, a situation as coachman in a private family, either City or country; is a very sober man; good reference from the last place; is a single man. Address M. G., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

As head gardener.—Engagement wanted, by a Scotchman, as head gardener and farmer; is a good florist and landscape; will keep things in good order; references unexceptionable. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 209, *Times* Office.

Wanted—A situation in an exchange broker's office or commercial house, by a young man who understands accounts, and speaks French and German. Address M. H., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

As organist.—A gentleman desires a situation as organist in some Protestant Church, in this City. Address C. KING, Box No. 1,677 N. Y. P. O.

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To publishers and editors.—Wanted, an editorial, corresponding, reportorial or business manager's position, or a foremanship, by a young man who has had over ten years experience, and is practically acquainted with every detail of the newspaper and job-printing business. Address AGATE, care Farmer, Little & Co., No. 63 Beekman-st.

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Wanted.—A gentleman, who has a large Western acquaintance, with his evenings unemployed, for which a reasonable compensation will be given. Address, with real name, Box No. 5,001, Post-office, stating where an interview may be had.

Wanted—A laundress and a seamstress, to go to Newport, R. I., with a private family; both must be Protestant and well recommended. Apply at the Clarendon Hotel, Parlor No. 33, between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

Wanted—A young man to take care of horse and cow, who understands a little plain gardening; wages $15 per month, with board and washing. Apply at No. 221 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A seamstress.—Wanted, a protestant seamstress. Apply, with recommendations, at No. 25 Washington-square, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Salesman wanted.—E. S. Jaffray & Co., have a vacancy in their Mens' Furnishing Department. A salesman of experience and ability may make a permanent and advantageous engagement.

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A nurse and seamstress.—Wanted, a Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress. Apply between 8 and 10 o'clock, to-day and Monday, at No. 40 West 32d-st.

A dental student wanted—In a first-class establishment. None need apply without the best of references. Address STUDENT, Madison-square Post-office.

A waitress.—Wanted, a first-class waitress and chambermaid, with the best of City references. Apply at No. 101 West 14th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

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MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.
TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund April 1, 1-64, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, the following mortgage bonds, viz.:

Nos. 27, 36, 66, 190, 241, 258, 293, 334, 444, 548, 697, 711, 754, 786, 895, 961, 1,027, 1,0-5, 1,096, 1,411, 1,511, 1,694, 1,873, 2,047, 2,063, 2,067, 2,168, 2,259, of $1,000 each, and 2,514, 2,529, 2,626, 2,639 of $500 each.

The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money, at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us, at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1864. The next payment will be due October 1, 1864.

W. SCHALL, } Trustees.
N. A. COWDREY, }

SPENCER, VILA & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Congress-st., Boston.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION—COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS AND BANKERS RECEIVED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES AND DEPOSITS, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Lake Superior and Canadian Mining Stocks.

Daily reports of the Boston Stock Market furnished on application.

The undersigned is prepared to receive subscriptions for the new U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

Coupon or Registered. Subscribers will receive Bonds carrying interest, in coin, from March 1, 1861, and will have to pay, in addition to the principal, the accrued interest *in coin or in currency adding 50 per cent.*, up to the day of subscription.

U. S. 6 per cent. Certificates, 5-20 Bonds, and all other U. S. Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., } Bought and Sold at market rates.

W. ANTHES,
No. 27 Pine-st.,
(Fourth National Bank Building,)
New-York.

BENTON MINING COMPANY.

Subscriptions to a limited number of shares of the capital stock of the Benton Gold Mining Company of Colorado Territory will be received at the office of JOHN SIMPKINS & CO., No. 129 Wall-st., to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The property of this company consists of six hundred continuous feet on the "Old Gregory" veio, in Gilpin County, and letters from the most experienced miners in the Territory point to this property as one of the most valuable yet offered for sale.

Capital, 100,000 shares; par value, $5; subscription price, $2 50. Working capital, $500,000.

To stock brokers.—A member of the regular Stock Board can be furnished with desk room and handsome accommodations, free of charge, by a stock house located near Wall st., and conduct their business at the Board. Address Box No. 5,534 New-York Post-office.

The coupons maturing on the Bonds of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of JEROME KELLOGG, No. 22 Exchange-place.

D. O. BRADLEY, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of CAMMANN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated March 31, 1864.

OSWALD CAMMANN,
BLAKELEY WILSON,
JAMES M. FULLER,
CHARLES L. CAMMANN,
CHARLES P. CUMMINGS.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given, that Charles L. Cammann, who resides in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester, Charles P. Cummings and George W. Fuller, who reside in the City of New-York, Oswald Cammann, who resides in said Town of West Farms, Blakeley Wilson, who resides in the Town of Bergen, Hudson County, in the State of New-Jersey, and James M. Fuller, who resides in the City of New-York, have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the amendments thereto, to carry on in the City of New-York the Stock and Exchange commission business, under the name and firm of

CAMMANN & CO.

That said Charles L. Cammann, Charles P. Cummings and George W. Fuller are the general partners, and the said Oswald Cammann, Blakeley Wilson and James M. Fuller are the special partners therein. That said special partners have contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars of capital, that is to say, said Oswald Cammann has contributed the sum of thirty-four thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; the said Blakeley Wilson has contributed the sum of thirty-three thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and the said James M. Fuller has contributed the sum of thirty-three thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the thirty-first day of March, 1864, and is to terminate on the thirty-first day of March, 1869.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1864.

CHARLES L. CAMMANN,
CHARLES P. CUMMINGS,
GEORGE W. FULLER,
OSWALD CAMMANN,
BLAKELEY WILSON,
JAMES M. FULLER.

New-York, April 1, 1864.

Thomas P. Huntington this day retires from the house of Clark, Dodge & Co.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

HELP WANTED.

Wanted—An errand boy, from 10 to 14 years of age. Apply at No. 117 10th-st., (Brevoort-place,) for two days, from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M.

Wanted—A first-class butler, at No. 18 East 16th-st. Apply in the morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A waiter.—Wanted, a second waiter, with good references; none other need apply. Apply between 12 and 3 o'clock at No. 61 University-place.

Colored cook wanted—One fully competent, with best City reference required. Apply between 9 and 12 A. M. at No. 30 West 17th-st.

Groom wanted—A smart boy to go to Newport, R. I. Apply at the Clarendon Hotel, No. 33, with recommendations.

Errand boy wanted—In a domestic goods commission house. Address K., Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office, with reference.

SANITARY FAIR.

1,000
OF THE CELEBRATED
UTNAM CLOTHES WRINGERS
FOR SALE AT THE GREAT FAIR.
IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE
SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

NO WOOD-WORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT,
NO THUMB-SCREWS TO GET OUT OF ORDER.
WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at Fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, without an exception, the best Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

No. 1, $6; No. 4, $8.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by
THE
PUTNAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
NO. 13 PLATT-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND
CLEVELAND, OHIO,
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:

That Iron Well galvanized WILL NOT RUST;

That a *simple* machine is BETTER than a *complicated* one;

That a Wringer SHOULD BE SELF-ADJUSTING, DURABLE and EFFICIENT;

That *Thumb-Screws* and *Fastenings* cause DELAY and TROUBLE to *regulate* and *keep in order*;

That wood soaked in hot water WILL *swell, shrink* and *split*;

That wood bearings for the shaft to run in WILL *wear out*:

That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog-wheels, WILL NOT TEAR the clothes;

That cog-wheel regulators ARE NOT ESSENTIAL;

That the Putnam Wringer has *all* the advantages, and *not one* of the disadvantages above-named;

That all who have tested it, pronounce it the *best* Wringer ever yet made;

That it will wring a *Thread* or a *Bed Quilt* WITHOUT ALTERATION;

We might fill the paper with Testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, *test* the Putnam Wringer. Test it *thoroughly* with *any* and *all* others, and if not entirely satisfactory return it.

PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER.

Testimony of Messrs. John W. Wheeler, of Cleveland, Ohio, and John C. Lefferts, of New-York.

Putnam Manufacturing Co.—Gentlemen: *I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use.*

Respectfully yours,
JOHN W. WHEELER.

Many year's experience in the galvanizing business enables me to indorse the above statement in all particulars. JOHN C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman-st.

New-York, Jan. 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap, it is simple, it requires no room whether at work or at rest: a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time, and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have MUCH washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have ANY, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

The Putnam Clothes Wringer is a public benefaction. It is no longer "scold, scold, all on a washing day," for this wringer rings out glad music from the worker, because it wrings out no needless sweat from the brow. Try it. *Everybody* likes it who has tried it. We can recommend it with the *utmost* confidence. It does its work thoroughly, expeditiously, and *without injury to the clothes*. Every family should have one.—*Christian Intelligencer, Jan.*, 1864.

A Word for Females.—We appeal to every family into which this journal enters to do one thing to lighten the burdens of the special class to which we refer, viz.: buy a Putnam Clothes Wringer. We have in use one of these machines, and *know that it is all that it claims to be* and that its general use, in our opinion, will save the "wringing out" of the lives of a multitude of females.—*New-York Independent, Jan.* 21, 1864.

Among the notable labor-saving machines, Putnam's Clothes Wringer justly holds a place. By using it ourselves, we can truly say that it not only saves much labor, but is also economical in that it causes less wear in wringing clothes, and consumes but one-third the time. It is so easily managed that a child can work it, wringing every article that goes through it thoroughly, and saving much of the wear and tear of the old hand system.—*N. Y. Observer, Jan.* 1864.

Washing Day.—The first little bit of sunshine that came through the midst of washing day was that through the intervention of a wringing-machine—Putnam's Wringer, we believe. Bridget rebelled at first, but she was induced to try it again and again, until she came to the conclusion, "Shure, that it was a wonderful savin' to the hands;" and certainly the clothes were never so *rapidly* and *thoroughly* wrung in our house before, nor so *quickly dried*. We think Putnam's Wringer is a great institution.—*N. Y. Illustrated News, Jan.* 30, 1864.

A Good Thing.—If any lady wants a Clothes Wringer, we do not believe she can do better than obtain one of those made by the Putnam Manufacturing Company. *It is strong, simple, easily managed, and not at all liable to get out of repair.* We have tried one, and *know* that it is a good thing."—*The Union, Jan.* 9, 1864.

Washing Made Easy.—Among all the inventions to assist in the labors of the laundry, there is nothing to surpass the Putnam Clothes Wringer. It is strong and durable, lasting three times longer than any other, and so arranged with spiral springs, that the thickest and thinnest fabrics are alike wrung almost entirely dry. We recommend this article to housekeepers as the *best* Wringer in existence. We need not say anything about the useful advantage derived from a good Clothes Wringer, for it is hardly likely that any woman with common sense, who has ever tried to wring out heavy clothes with her own hands in the old-fashioned way, will ask for comments in its favor.—*Mrs. Hankin's Home Gazette, Jan.* 31, 1864.

Putnam Clothes Wringer.—It is always with pleasure that we notice any real progress in the substitution of machinery for processes before performed by human toil. The Putnam Clothes Wringer is entitled to the claim of the best and highest success hitherto attained in the way of wringing clothes. We have tested it alongside of the *next* best. Its advantages are, 1st, it is *simpler* in construction, *less likely* to get out of order, and *easier replaced* in part; 2d, it is *self-adjusting* by its spiral springs, so as to wring equally well a *pocket handkerchief* or a *bed blanket.*—*New-York Freeman's Journal, February*, 1864.

The Putnam Clothes Wringer is simple, and does its work effectually. It seems to us the one *best adapted to the purpose*, and we cheerfully recommend it to our readers after giving it a fair trial.—*Home Journal, Jan.*, 1864.

*** It is one of the characteristics of the age that science invades all departments, all circles; that she goes through the kingdom, even into the kitchen, making all the process of labor easier and more economical. We have happy experience of this in one of the late inventions. Saving the wear of clothes, labor and time, is that new comfort known as Putnam's Clothes Wringer. It *really does all* that it promises to do, *as we know*, and this is saying all that need be said.—*New-York Examiner*, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1864.

*** A few weeks since we made a brief notice of Putnam's Clothes Wringer. Having since seen it more fully tested, we are able to reaffirm with emphasis all we we then said in its praise. It has *proved* to be all and more than we expected. It does its work thoroughly, and *without the least injury to the fabrics*. Whatever may be the merits of other wringers, this we can recommend with confidence. Try it.—*Christian Intelligencer, New-York, March* 3, 1864.

PUTNAM
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
NO. 13 PLATT-STREET, NEW-YORK, AND
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

The American Advertising and Purchasing Agency will receive orders for the above merchandise.

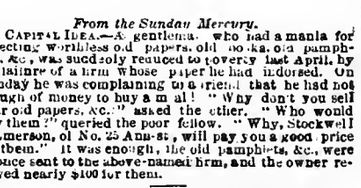
Business Department, E. ALVORD.

Corresponding Department,
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

ALARMING REVELATIONS:

LOOK TO YOUR GARRETS AND CELLARS!

THE INVADERS HAVE COME.



"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

Franklin, the greatest of modern philosophers, remarks that "a penny saved is a penny earned." Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it, and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for old newspapers of every description, whole or torn; old pamphlets of all kinds, old circulars, handbills, tickets, cards, catalogues, and old scrap-paper, in all its varieties, in quantities large or small. Also old writing paper, and school books, old blank books, ledgers, etc.; of any size, it matters not how much they may be written on or mutilated.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
NO. 25 ANN-STREET,
NO. 25 ANN-STREET,
NO. 25 ANN-STREET,
NO. 25 ANN-STREET,

A SONG FOR THE MILLION.

Philosophers and learned people say
That nothing in the world can be destroyed;
That all existing at the present day
Hereafter can be usefully employed.
And this is true in fact as well as rhymes,
For papers, although old and out of date—
The *Journal of Commerce, Herald, Tribune, Times*—
We buy by hundreds at a liberal rate.

Thousands of volumes, although torn and old,
And books, once blank, with writing covered o'er,
At Ann-st. are t. twenty-five, can now be sold,
For cash, by mill ions, for they less or more.
Then "waste not triten" let your motto be—
Collect your books and papers, every size,
Give us a call, and you will quickly see
The price we give for what we advertise.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 ANN-ST.

From the Sunday Mercury.

A Capital Idea.—A gentleman who had a mania for collecting worthless old papers, old books, old pamphlets, &c., was suddenly re

REAL ESTATE.

VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-STONE front private residence for sale, at a great bargain, and three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house, corner of Court-st. and 3d-place, Brooklyn. The house is 20 by 44 feet, lot 22 by 113 feet 5 inches. Containing 15 rooms, marble mantels, bath-room, range, furnace in cellar, hot and cold water, inside blinds throughout, handsomely ornamented ceilings to parlor and library, with wide court-yard, and balconies. The location of this property is too well known to need further description, and is offered at the very low price of $8,000; $4,000 can remain at 6 per cent. For particulars, inquire of JOHN D. HARPER, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, No. 92 First place, Brooklyn, comprising six lots; house brown stone, large size, and among the handsomest and best built in the city; complete in all modern improvements, conveniences and comforts, and in thorough order; grounds tastefully arranged and ornamented with a large variety of fruit trees, vines, shrubs, costly fountains, &c.; neighborhood unexceptionable; location elevated, pleasant and accessible, being within a few minutes' walk of the ferries, and cars passing each and of the block. Terms easy. Address S. A. S., Box No. 2,561 Post-office.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIdence; spacious house, built within the last three years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; wash tubs, with hot and cold water; waste water carried to river by brick sewer; large carriage-house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot, twelve miles from Erie Ferry. Inquire at Harlem Gas Office, No. 76 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. J. E. ROCKWELL, D.D., will preach the tenth sermon of the course before this Association, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins, on next SUNDAY EVENING, April 3. Subject—*The Apostle's Exhortation to Young Men.* Young men are cordially invited to attend.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 28 Greenwich-av., with a brick carpenter shop in the rear. The lot is 25 feet 7 inches front, and 27 feet 6½ inches in rear. Average depth 201 feet 8½ inches. Apply to J. B. HUSE, No. 20 Greenwich-av.; or to the subscriber, No. 179 Lewis-st. VALENTINE SPRAGUE.

HOUSE NO. 73 SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN, FOR SALE.—Twenty minutes from Fulton ferry, brown-stone front, walls frescoed, and all the modern improvements; court-yard in front; lot 13½ feet deep; house 50 feet deep. Apply to WILLIAM H. KINSLEY, No. 107 Fulton-st., N. Y.

ASTORIA COTTAGE FOR SALE.—TEN rooms, seven lots, all modern improvements, barn, 50 fruit trees, grapery, large evergreen and willow trees, 39 minutes from Peck-slip; price $6,000. Address C. B. S., Astoria, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN 34TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 7th-av., an elegant four-story brown-stone English basement house, 18.8x60x100; in splendid order. Apply to POTTER & BROTHER, No. 32 Pine-st., and northwest corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 87 Remsen-st., Brooklyn; house 42 by 45 feet; lot 43 by 100 feet; contains 19 rooms, cal vaults, furnace range; hot and cold water and gas. Apply to CHARLES CONGDON, No. 69 William-st.

BERGEN HILL—FOR SALE—A NEW house, 10 rooms, thoroughly finished, very pleasantly situated; lot 75x100; is offered at a bargain. DILLENBECK & BARNES, No. 12 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT ORANGE, N. J., A two-story cottage, in good repair, ¾ of an acre of ground, well fruited; new barn, cisterns, well, &c.; possession at once. Inquire at No. 34 Pine-st., Room No. 1.

FOR SALE—A HIGH-STOOP FOUR-STORY brick house, No. 159 East 34th-st.; lot 24 by 100, or running through to 33d-st., if desired. Apply at the office of French's Hotel.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NOS. 21 AND 23 West 39th-st; houses full size; brown stone and just completed, in the best manner, with all improvements. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his residence, situate on the Post-road from Hyde Park to Poughkeepsie, about half a mile south of the Village of Hyde Park, within one mile of the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, and on the finest drive in Dutchess County. The place contains 14 acres, in the highest state of cultivation, an abundance of large and small fruit, a choice assortment of apple and pear trees just bearing, and plenty of shade trees. The buildings consist of a spacious and commodious dwelling house, a carriage house and stabling for four horses and two cows, an ice-house, hennery, &c. There is a full supply of first-rate water. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and the entire premises in excellent order. Terms easy and possession given at any time. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or to H. GREENE, on the premises

If not sold before the 1st of May next, it will be to rent to a careful, reliable family

ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—THE HANDSOME country seat of the late R. W. Vail, containing thirty acres, handsomely laid out, fronting on the main road. House is two stories, frame balld ng, 40x30 feet, with extension 20x30 feet; two large barns, each 40 feet square; carriage-house 24x28 feet; greenhouse and grapery each 20x55 feet; ice-house filled; all in best of order. House has furnace, water, &c., in good order. Plenty of fruit and ornamental trees. Only one mile from post-office, schools, &c. Apply for price to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE of Catskill, on the height of ground, the new three-story brick house, 26x44, with verandah and observatory. It is within five minutes' walk of the Post-office, and commands a complete view of the village, mountains, and Hudson River for twenty miles, and will accommodate twenty-five to thirty boarders. Address E. GILBERT, Catskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT LAKE MOHICAN, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, a beautiful Swiss mansion, with 75 acres of land, all in fine order, with plenty of fruit and vegetables; well shaded; location very good. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

OFFICE TO RENT.

Part of basement, No. 44 Pine-st.
Apply on premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—On the East River, several beautiful houses, containing from ten to fourteen rooms each, possession of two of which can be had at once. Their location, for attraction and convenience to the City, cannot be surpassed in the vicinity; the gardens of some of them containing abundance of choice fruits. Inquire of G. HOPKINS, office No. 837 Fulton-st., N. Y., Room No. 2, second story, where photographs of the houses can be seen from 12 to 1 P. M., or at Ravenswood after 3½ P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN HARLEM, TWO most substantial houses, high ceilings and basements, attic rooms, houses newly finished, marble mantels, tomb wasters, gas, croton and heaters, will accommodate large genteel families, piazzas front and rear. Apply on premises, east side of 1st-av., between 112th and 113th sts. Also, for sale, 6 lots, between 4th and Madison avs., block opposite Central Park.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A large and handsome house on the south side of Long Island, near the water; 60 miles from New-York by railroad. Rent $250. Apply to J. G. FLOYD, No. 18 William-st., third floor.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A small three-story house, genteely furnished, to be let for one year at $1,000. Location very desirable; ten minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address Box No. 3,042 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—AT NEWBURGH, N. Y., FROM May 1.—The stone cottage-house, No. 199 Montgomery-st., with all conveniences of gas, water, bath, &c.; about half an acre of land, garden, fruit trees, with stable and carriage-house if desired. Apply to G. FURMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET, IN FLUSHING, L. I.—A LARGE double house, well adapted for a first-class boarding-house, containing thirty rooms, pleasantly located on Bridge-st.; rent $600 to a good tenant. Apply to
WILLETT & CARLL, Flushing.

CLOSTER, N. J.—TO LEASE—TWENTY-FIVE acres, adjoining the station, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, nearly all tillable, fruit trees, &c., with comfortable house. Apply to J. M. TOWER, rear office La Crosse Railroad, No. 251 Broadway.

TO LET—ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, 20 MINUTES from Jersey Ferry by cars—a new three-story high-stoop house; gas and water; rent $300. Inquire in the *Independent* Office, No. 5 Beekman-st., from 8 to 10 A. M.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 98 WEST Houston-st., two basements, two parlors and three attic rooms, in excellent order and finely finished. Will be let all to one family or in separate apartments. Can be seen between 12 A. M. and 6 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—PARTLY FURNISHED, and possession immediate if desired, a modern three-story high-stoop brick house on East 50th-st. Rent, $650. For permits, apply to C. B. MACKAY, No. 166 East 50th-st.

TO LET—IN 96TH-ST., NEAR AVENUE A, A well finished two-story basement and counter cellar brick house, nine rooms, with Croton water, range, &c. Rent, $300. Inquire of BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 39 West 32d-st. Inquire on the premises from 2 until 3 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—ON LONG ISLAND, 2½ hours from New-York, consisting of 70 acres, 25 woodland, with buildings in good order, well watered and in good tillable condition; fruit of different kinds in their season; material for valuable manure may be obtained in large quantities from a muck swamp. Inquire of J. E. BRUSH, No. 4 Chatham-square.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF MILES east of Tuckahoe, 50 or 100 acres of good land, two houses, three barns and a cider-mill, and over three hundred bearing apple-trees. Apply to JOHN WEEKS, on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

STABLE WANTED.—IN THE UPPER PART of the City, for the use of a gentleman bringing several fine horses here for sale; will be wanted for a month only; private stable preferred. Address J. W. M., Box No. 1,497, Post-office, stating location, terms and accommodations.

WANTED—TO RENT FURNISHED, A SMALL house in the country, not more than 25 miles from the City, for a small family without children. Rent must be moderate. Address, with particulars, Box No. 2,915 New-York Post-office.

FAIRS.

ROOMS OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SANITARY FAIR,
UNDER LINDELL HOTEL,
WASHINGTON-AV., NEAR 7TH-ST.

FAIR TO BE HELD IN ST. LOUIS, COMMENCING MAY 17, 1864.

☞ All goods and packages, of whatever kind, should be distinctly marked with the name of the donor and place from which sent, and directed JAMES E. YEATMAN, St. Louis, Mo., (for K. V. S. Fair.) And bill of lading or other proper notice should at the same time be sent by mail to Major ALFRED MACKAY, Corresponding Secretary, &c., St. Louis, Mo., Committee Rooms under Lindell Hotel. Donations of money are specially solicited, and should be sent by mail or express to SAMUEL COPP, Jr., Treasurer, &c., St. Louis.

Major-Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, President.
Gov. WILLARD P. HALL, First Vice-President.
Mayor CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY, Second Vice-President.
Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, Third Vice-President.
SAMUEL COPP, Jr., Treasurer.
Major ALFRED MACKAY, Corresponding Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEE:
JAMES E. YEATMAN, CARLOS S. GREELEY,
WM. G. ELIOT, J. B. JOHNSON,
GEORGE PARTRIDGE.
Members of the Western Sanitary Commission.
St. Louis, March 24, 1864.

CIRCULAR
FOR THE
INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE OF PERSONS WHO DESIRE TO DONATE GOODS, &c., TO THE FAIR.

The following Railroads, Packet, Express and Transportation Companies have generously offered to carry goods, &c., donated, free from cost of transportation, viz.:
RAILROADS,
Ohio and Mississippi, St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, Chicago, Alton and St. Louis.
And all railroad connections between St. Louis and the East and North.
Pacific, Iron Monotain, North Missouri, Hannibal and St. Joseph.
EXPRESS COMPANIES,
Adams, American, United States and Parker's.
PACKETS,
Keoknk, Northern Line, Missouri River, Memphis, Illinois River, Wades and Alton.
TRANSPORTATION.
SPAULDING'S EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, N. STEVENS, Agent, St. Louis.

Finally, attention is called to the following circular, issued by Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans, which refers to the Department of the Missouri:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20, 1864.

CIRCULAR.—District and Post Commanders will receive and forward all donations for the Sanitary Fair, to be held in St. Louis, May 17, 1864. Government transportation may be used when it can be done without detriment to the public service.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans.
FRANK ENO, Asst.-Adjt.-Gen.

OFFICIAL: M. V. G. SHAONG, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

By a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Missouri, the State Tobacco Warehouse, St. Louis, has been appropriated for the receiving and storage of donated goods, wares, &c., for the fair. Storekeepers and receiving clerks will be in readiness to take charge of goods, and the property thus received will be insured. It is therefore urged that no delay be made in forwarding donations of any kind, and thereby will avoid confusion by too many goods arriving at one time, or at the time of holding the fair. Very respectfully,

ALFRED MACKAY, Corresponding Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Treasurer of the Metropolitan Fair in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions since the last report:

Mrs. Ridabock	$5 00
Mrs. Bogardus	2 00
J. R. Holderman, Esq.	100 00
Alban R. Mann, Esq.	25 00
P. Aymar, Esq	25 00
Mrs. Hamilton White, Syracuse, N. Y.	100 00
Foster & Thomson	250 00
Benefit at Winter Garden, per A. W. Jackson	606 50
New-York Stock Exchange	5,075 00
Young, Smith & Co.	100 00
Dubois, Vandervoort & Co.	250 00
Wm. Mitchell, Esq.	25 00
James Weller, Esq.	50 00
B. S. D. Cozzens, Esq.	50 00
H. W. Robinson, Esq.	50 00
Howes & May	200 00
Mr. Chamberlin	100 00
E. R. Staughton, Esq.	50 00
John Hooper & Co	25 00
New-York Stock Exchange	6,350 00
Olympic Theatre Benefit, Mrs. John Wood	627 50
New-York Stock Exchange	1,750 00
J. F. Crosby, Esq.	25 00
August Belmont, Esq.	500 00
Spoonen Graves & Co.	250 00
Sewell & Wilford	10 00
William B. Astor, Esq.	2,000 00
J. Covert, Esq	10 00
Wholesale Druggists	958 00
J. L. and D. S. R.	300 00
Danvers Doubleday	10 00
Mlle. Vacher	4 00
Elijah H. Biker, Esq.	100 00
Wholesale Druggists	2,450 00
Harrison River Railroad Company	5,000 00
Wholesale House Furnishing and Metal Dealers	750 00
Wholesale Druggists	350 00
Congregational Society, Linklaen, New-York	21 30
Exhibition of Boys School at Stockbridge, Mass.	80 00
Employes of Singers Sewing Machine Company, 6th floor	24 75
Albert Clark, Esq	50 00
Delaware County Sanitary Association	200 00
Louis Eglinger, Esq	25 00
Mrs. Alice Creighton	5 00
John Montgomery, Esq	10 00
Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen	250 00
Adolph Hoyt, Esq	10 00
Aug. Humbert, Esq	250 00
George Peabody, Esq., London, England	500 00
Deerfield, Mass	10 00
King Solomon Lodge, No 220 F and A. M.	25 00
Receipt of Green Point Ferry, one day	218 30
First Presbyterian Church, Hampton, N. Y.	20 00
Hon. Robert J. Walker	30 00
Mrs Robert J. Walker	10 00
Miss Walker	5 00
Messrs. Fuchia & Keller	25 00
Arion Society	31 00
George Cabot Perkins, Esq.	50 00
Roman Catholic Church, Coldspring, N. Y.	20 00
Joseph Lawrence, Esq	250 00
William Bradford	100 00
Cash	50 00
Charles H. Marshall, Esq	1,000 00
Wm. S. Opdyke, Esq	250 00
Henry R. Winthrop, Esq	50 00
Lorrillard Insurance Company	500 00
Hope Insurance Company	200 00
Manhattan Insurance Company	250 00
Miss Eliza Hazelgrave	20 00
From Ascneth	1 00
C. F. Trumpore, Esq	3 00
New-York Stock Exchange	1,350 00
Josiah Lane, Esq	100 00
Mrs. S. Butler Wright	200 00
Lawrence & Kerr, Esq	100 00
Edward Smith Esq	50 00
Chas. A. Cheever, Esq	25 00
Mrs. John A. Krog	21 00
John Wolfe, Esq	200 00
Mrs. Christopher Wolfe	200 00
Y. G. H	2 00
Adrian F. Muller, Esq	50 00
M. Marcus & Co	50 00
Home Insurance Company	700 00
Thomas Bailey, Esq	5 00
Metropolitan Police	3,925 00
Soldiers' Aid Society, Deposite, N. Y	70 00
Joseph S. Varnum, Jr., Esq	20 00
Prof. Elie Charlieu	200 00
George G. Gray, Esq	1,000 00
Mark J. Potter, Esq	250 00
Miss C. Catlett	5 00
Cash	7 00
Geo. T. Worden, Esq	10 00
Messrs. Boldridge & Morris	100 00
Messrs. W. H. Smith & Sons	250 00
Messrs. Hall & Blauvelt	25 00
Sundry amounts, per J. A. Roosevelt	25 00
F. Newlands, West Point	5 00
Mrs. W. H. C. Bartlett, West Point	5 00
Mrs. A. E. Church, West Point	5 00
Mrs. Maham, West Point	5 00
Unknown	1 00
Samuel Wetmore, Esq	500 00
Rev. J. S. Clark, Medallin, N. Y	10 00
Iron and Steel Companies	1,700 00
Miss Mary Grumond	1 00
Students of Collegiate Institute, No. 926 B'dway	40 00
Police Force, (additional)	75 00
Employes of Boat Yard Dry Dock Iron Works	32 00
Wholesale Leather Dealers	6,720 00
Mrs. Samuel C. Weed, Malone, N. Y	4 20
Mrs. D. S. Farnham, Silver Creek	10 00
Sundry Banks	3,500 00
Delawares and Hudson Canal Company	2,500 00
Receipts of private collector, G. Wehle, Esq	98 40
Walter Van Loan, Esq., Catskill, N. Y	5 00
E. P. Dickie & Co.	100 00
Wilmer S. Wood, Esq.	1,000 00
New-York Stock Exchange	1,100 00
Edgar S. Van Winkle, Esq	100 00
Messrs. Price & Son	50 00
E. G. Schlow	5 00
Wholesale Druggists	225 00
Presbyterian Church, Marlboro, N Y	26 00
Presbyterian Church, Middletown	25 00
John W. Globs, Jefferson, N. Y.	1 00
Miss F. M. Green, Providence, R. I.	25 00
Miss Nellie Baker, 12th-st School	5 00
Messrs. John Tweddle, Jr., & Co	500 00
Mrs. Charles E. Beebee	10 00
Exhibition of Light Gymnastics, Mrs. Plumb	745 55
A Friend	5 00
Benjamin H. Hustington, Rome, N. Y	100 00
J. C. T	25 00
Passengers of the *Evening Star*	167 70
Cash, F. S. G. H	1,000 00
Estate of John Wirts	30 00
Colt's Firearms Co., Hartford, Conn	1,000 00
The Misses Gelston	50 00
Mr. W. H. Russell (court fees)	22 50
Previously acknowledged	12,828 40
Total	$75,660 10

Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.
MARCH 31, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

A VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will be given at the Greene-st. M. E. Church on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission, under the direction of Prof. T. J. COOK. Superior artists have volunteered for the occasion. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at Hall & Son's music store, No. 513 Broadway; O. D. Morgan's hardware-store, No. 167 Spring-st., and at the door. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committee on Wines, Liquors, Ale, Fruits, Tobacco and Segars, and Preserved Provisions, request all contributors to this department to send at once to the Fair Buildings in 14th-st. such articles as they intend to donate. Should any parties not have been solicited, either by circular or personally, to send contributions, they will please consider this notice as an appeal in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers under charge of the Sanitary Commission. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Dealers in boots and shoes, and canes and umbrellas are earnestly requested to send in their contributions without further delay. FRANCIS A. STOUT,
Chairman Committee on Boots, Umbrellas, &c.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committee on Public Amusements have the pleasure of announcing that a Billiard Tournament in aid of the funds of this Fair has been organized at the suggestion of Mr. MICHAEL PHELAN, under whose superintendence it will take place at
IRVING HALL,
on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of WEDNESDAY, April 6.

In this tournament the following distinguished billiard players are expected to take part:
MR. PHILIP TIEMAN,
DUDLEY KAVANAGH,
JOHN SEERIETER,
LOUIS FOX,
JOHN McDIVITT,
JOHN DEERY,
VICTOR ESTEPHE,
EDMUND NEEDHAM,
CHRISTIAN BIRD,
WILLIAM GOLDTHWAITE,
EDWARD CAHILL,
MICHAEL FOLEY,
MICHAEL PHELAN.

Mr. Phelan has challenged the winner of the champion's one at the contest, which is to take place on the 7th inst., to play a game with him on FRIDAY, April 8, the loser to pay one hundred dollars to the fund of the fair. The receipts for admission on this day will be devoted to the Working women's Relief Association. Every facility will be offered to enable ladies to enjoy with comfort these remarkable contests. Tickets of admission, $1.

RICHARD GRANT WHITE,
Chairman of Committee on Public Amusements.

METROPOLITAN FAIR TICKETS.

The ticket department of the Fair will be by permission of J. W. Wallack, Esq., under the direction of Mr. THEODORE MOSS.

Tickets can now be obtained at the following places:
Box office of Wallack's Theatre.
C. J. Barker, Harnden Express office, No. 74 Broadway.
C. O. Jones, No. 76 Broadway.
No. 10 Astor House, of Mr. F. V. Rushton.

PRICES:
Season tickets, admitting to all departments, of all times except the opening night $5
Tickets for opening ceremonies, March 28 ..... $2
Tickets for Tuesday, day of exhibition, or Wednesday, first day of sales $1
Tickets for Thursday, Friday or Saturday of first week 50c

The Fair will open on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, and continue for two weeks.

The committee reserve the right to change the rates of admission from time to time.

Prices for the second week will be announced after the opening of the Fair.

The same ticket admits to the 14th-st. and the Union-square departments.

GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The building erected for machinery at Palace Garden is now ready for the reception of all contributions of tools and machines. The entrance is on 15th-st., west of the 4th-av. Parties are requested to send in their offerings without delay, that they may be arranged and put in motion in time for the opening of the Fair.

Mr. Joseph Crampton, of the Committee on Machinery, will be at the building to receive what is sent from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., every day, until the 20th inst.

All the principal express companies transport articles to this Fair free of charge.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
MARCH 19, 1864. Chairman Com. on Machinery.

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

On MONDAY, April 4, 1864, will be published, and the entire proceeds of sale given to the Commission,

THE PHILANTHROPIC RESULTS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA,

compiled from official and other authentic sources, by an American citizen.

This little book gives a narrative of the appropriations made by States, counties, cities and towns for bounties, extra pay and aid to families of our soldiers; the sums contributed by voluntary associations, aid societies and individuals for the sick and wounded; the labors of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions for their benefit; donations to the sufferers in Lancashire, Derbyshire, Ireland, &c.; assistance to freedmen and to white refugees, &c., &c., and presents as the close, in tabular form, the aggregate of American benevolence evoked by the war. Price 50 cents. To be had at the book-tables and stalls at the fair.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

EXTRA CONCERT BY THE MEMBERS OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1864, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

The following orchestral pieces will be performed:
SYMPHONY, No 5 in C minor, Beethoven.
OVERTURE TO "COLUMBUS," Bristow.
OVERTURE TO "HAIL COLUMBIA," Hohnstock.
Solo Performers—MME. D'ANGRI, Mr. WM. LOTTI, Tenor, and Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER, Cornet.
CONDUCTOR.....THEO EISFELD.

TICKETS—$1 00 each; to be had at all the principal music stores.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committee on Private and Public Schools will meet on MONDAY next, March 27, at the residence of the late Dr. Moffat, on 17th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., to receive contributions for the Fair.

Donations in money from the Public Schools are to be sent to the Board of Education; from Private Schools to Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer, at the Metropolitan Rooms. Articles for sale from the Public Schools to Mrs. S. WEIR ROOSEVELT; from Private Schools to Mrs. Dr. ANTHON.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TO PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF STOVES AND HEATERS.

Contributions are requested to send in their goods without delay to the Fair Buildings in 14th-st.

Checks should be drawn to the order of Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer, and sent to the undersigned, at No. 11 East 12th-st. EDWARD DELANO,
Chairman Committee Plumbing, &c.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York*," and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, APPOINTED on the part of the Fire Department for the Metropolitan Fair, beg leave to inform those who intend making donations in money through them for this great national object, that those authorized to receive contributions in the different companies will be furnished with certificates from this committee. Donations will also be received by either of the undersigned, who will duly acknowledge the same.

EDW'D D. GARESCHE, Chairman, No. 3 Broad-st.
CHAS. McDOUGALL, No. 81 Front-st.
GEORGE T. HOPE, No. 102 Broadway.
FRANCIS H. MACY, No. 149 Front-st.
JAMES F. WEMAN, No. 146 Pearl-st.
GEORGE W. LANE, No. 93 Front-st.
Z. H. JARMAN, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOSIAH HEDDEN, No. 59 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 328 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

GRAIN DRYING A SUCCESS.

It is known to many of the grain dealers and millers in Chicago, Buffalo and New-York, that I have spent much of my time since 1853, and large sums of money, in perfecting the grain drying business. I now offer my different improvements to the public at a small expense. There have been quite a number of patents obtained within a short time, all of them using my first principle, and many of them infringing on my different patents, which I shall be obliged to protect if other conflicting machines are put in operation. Any person wishing further information can obtain a circular, with engravings of my different inventions, cost of drying, its utility, &c., &c., address me at Buffalo, Box No. 3,047 New-York City Post-office, inclosing stamps.

SYLVESTER MARSH.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

FRANKLIN, THE GREATEST OF MODERN PHILOSOPHERS, remarks that "a penny saved is a penny earned." Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it, and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for old newspapers of every description, whole or torn; old pamphlets of all kinds, old circulars, handbills, tickets, cards, catalogues and old scrap-paper, in all its varieties, in quantities large or small. Also, old writing paper and school-books, old blank-books, ledgers, &c., of any size. No matters not how much they may be written on or mutilated.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

BELGIUM.

TO THE GLASS TRADE AND IMPORTERS OF GLASS.

The Company Anonyme of Herbatte-Lez, at Namur, Belgium, are patented manufacturers of crystals, half-crystals and globes for Petroleum Lamps.

ON BOARD U. S. TRANSPORT STEAMER CATAWBA,
NEW-YORK HARBOR, April 1, 1864.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 28TH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS, together with the passengers on board the steamship CATAWBA, desire to avail themselves of this opportunity to acknowledge their indebtedness to Capt. J. B. BAKER, for his unvarying kindness and attention to their wants and comfort on the passage from New-Orleans to this City. While we appreciate his courtesy as a gentleman, we shall always remember with great satisfaction the proof of skillful seamanship which he displayed during the continuance of a gale off Cape Hatteras, in which it became necessary to heave the ship for a period of four hours.

We wish him every success and happiness, and shall rejoice with him in his prosperity.

Signed in behalf of the officers and passengers on board steamship *Catawba*.

Col. Comd'g 28th Mass. Vols.

EDWARD B. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 16th and 17th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOCKS.—PARTIES WHO LOST ON HARLEM Railroad Stock, last week, can hear of something to their advantage by addressing (appointing an interview) E. F. G., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

FOUND—A PAIR OF SPECTACLES, WHICH the owner can have by calling at No. 46 West 11th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA MATINEE.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, APRIL 2, at 2.
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Positively last time at a matinée of
FAUST.
Margherita.....Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel.....Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Valentin.....Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Mephistopheles.....Herr HERMANNS
Wagner.....Sig. MULLER
Martha.....Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR. NO RESERVED SEATS.

Tickets may now be had at the regular ticket offices and all the principal music-stores and hotels.

NOTICE.—Ladies are particularly requested, in order to avoid inconvenience, to purchase their tickets in advance, a great crowd being expected. Three additional ticket offices and entrance doors will be opened.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The regular opera nights of the coming week will be on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Subscribers wishing to retain their boxes and seats will please give notice at the box-office of the Academy during to day, Saturday, April 2.

ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, at 8.
Second night of Meyerbeer's grand opera, in four acts, of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with its splendid mise en scene and the great cast.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, at 8.
FAUST. FAUST.

The sale of secured seats and tickets for any of the above performances will commence this morning at the regular ticket offices.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—COMMENCES AT 7½.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
SIXTH NIGHT OF THE DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear as BERTUCCIO, a JESTER, in Tom Taylor's celebrated play, in three acts, entitled
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Which has achieved a decided success.
The cast will be of unusual excellence.
Gaetano Manfredi.....Mr. J. Nunan
Guido Malatesta.....Mr. E. B. Holmes
Serafino Dell'Aquela.....Mr. J. W. Collier
Baldassare Forelli.....Mr. J. B. Ringgold
Gian Maria Ortelani.....Mr. J. W. Blaisdell
Bernardo Accolti.....Mr. C. De Forrest
Francesca Bentivoglio.....Miss Ada Clifton
Fiordelisa.....Miss Rose Eytinge
Brigitta.....Miss Mary Wells
Giacyra.....Mrs. Reeves
MONDAY, seventh night of EDWIN BOOTH.
In active rehearsal THE MARBLE HEART.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE,
Opposite the Academy of Music, 4th-st.
GORGEOUS COMBINATION
OF ASTOUNDING NOVELTIES
EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING
AFTERNOON AT 2½. EVENING AT 8,
THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH COMPANY,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC,
NEW STARS! NEW STARS!
IN A BEWILDERING GALAXY OF
NOVEL AND ASTONISHING ENTERTAINMENTS.
THE MARVELOUSLY SURPRISING
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS.
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD.
THE GREAT
ENGLISH STEEPLE CHASE
MAMMOTH AND MATCHLESS
EASTER PROGRAMME.
NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES.
Reserved Stalls, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents, (children half price;) Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open, afternoon, at 1½; evening, at 7½. Matinée commences at 2½. Evening performance at 8 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
SATURDAY, April 2,
FAREWELL NIGHT
FAREWELL NIGHT
OF
Mlle. MARIE METTEA SCHELLER,
who will appear in her charming impersonation of
LORLIE,
in the new musical and pastoral piece entitled
LORLIE'S WEDDING.
MONDAY, April 4,
Miss AVONIA JONES
will make her first appearance.

S. C. CAMPBELL'S
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
will take place at
IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, April 2, on which occasion the following artists will appear:
Madame CUMBE BORCHARD,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON.
Mr. WM. CASTLE.
HARRY SANDERSON,
THEODORE THOMAS.
Signor ABELLA.....Conductor.
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1. For sale at the music stores and Irving Hall.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

The Danish War Question in Parliament.

FEDERAL RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

The mails of the steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, March 19, arrived via Boston last evening, bringing our files to that date, from which we make the following extracts:

THE DANISH WAR.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the 18th, Earl RUSSELL said, seeing that the noble Earl opposite (ELLENBOROUGH) has given notice of his intention on the motion for adjournment, to call the attention of the House to the actual state of affairs in Germany and Denmark, I rise on public grounds to request that the noble Earl will not at present proceed with the discussion of that question. I do not think that anything that could fall from the noble Earl would tend to increase the difficulties which surround the settlement of this question, and for my own part, I must say that I should have been very glad to have received the fullest explanation respecting the conduct of the Government in reference to the affairs of Denmark and Germany; but there are reasons of public policy which make it desirable that no discussion should take place at this moment. In the first place I have to present, by command of Her Majesty, various papers in continuation of those which were laid on the table a few weeks ago. These papers contain the further correspondence that has taken place very recently. In the next place, there has been a correspondence lately carried on with regard to the holding of a conference and to the proposed armistice, and I have good hopes that the Danish Government will agree to the conference. If that should be the case, I hope that an armistice will, on the grounds of humanity, and on the basis already proposed, be acceptable to all parties. But that matter is still in doubt, and your Lordships will see that a discussion of the subject at a time when these matters are still in doubt is very undesirable. I do, therefore, intend, as the noble Earl, on the grounds of public policy, will postpone the discussion until all the papers which have been presented are in your Lordships' hands; although, as I have stated, I have no fear that anything which the noble Earl might say could interfere with the settlement of the question, yet any discussion might be liable to misapprehension by the parties now engaged in war, and might thus tend to the public injury, and prevent the success of the negotiations which are now being carried on. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of Ellenborough, under the circumstances stated by the noble Earl, would not take upon himself the responsibility of bringing on at this moment a discussion on the present state of affairs in Germany and Denmark. At the same time he could not come to the conclusion at which Earl RUSSELL had arrived, and he by no means participated in his Lordship's opinion that a discussion of the subject in this House would have an injurious effect; on the contrary, he was very much afraid that if we adjourn this discussion we shall postpone it until a period when it will be too late to produce any beneficial effects.

NOTE OF AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The identical note dispatched by Austria and Prussia to the signitaries of the London Treaty, in explanation of their advance into Jutland, is stated to be as follows:

MARCH 7, 1864

The Prussian (Austrian) Government has hoped that the Danish Government would have displayed a more conciliatory disposition. In that case the two great German Powers would have hastened to interrupt their military action, and to enter into negotiations. We are, however, compelled to state with regret that our expectations have been deceived. The attitude of the Copenhagen Court and its refusal to take part in the conferances proposed by England, impose upon us the duty of persisting in the measures of compulsion to which we have resorted. Important strategic considerations have occasioned the order which has been given to the Commander-in-Chief of the Austro-Prussian forces to advance into Jutland, in order to secure the position of his troops and hold the Danes concentrated at Fredericia in check, as he prevents their threatening the flanks of the army or devoting all their strength to the defence of the line of Duppel. The two Powers have had the less hesitation in permitting this strategic movement, as they were justified in adopting measures of reprisal against the regulations of the Danish Government, ordering the seizure of ships upon the high seas belonging not only to the Powers waging war, but also to the other States of the Germanic Confederation. The extension hereby given to the military operations in other respects alters nothing in the former declarations of the Prussian (Austrian) Government regarding its position in the present agreement. The latter to prove that its personal sentiments are sincere and its intentions unaltered, the Prussian (Austrian) Government declares itself ready to conclude an armistice with Denmark at once, either upon the basis of mutual evacuation of the positions at Düppel and upon Alsen by the Danish troops, and by the Austro-Prussian army in Jutland, or upon that of the military *uti possidetis*. But in the one case, as in the other, the Prussian (Austrian) Government stipulates as conditions that the cessation of hostilities by sea shall be included in the armistice, that the prizes made upon both sides shall be given up, and that the embargo laid upon ships in harbor shall be withdrawn. The Prussian (Austrian) Government declares itself equally ready to enter into a conference with the Powers concerned as to the means best fitted to restore peace.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

FEDERAL RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

In the House of Lords, on the 18th, the Marquis of Clanricarde called attention to the recruiting of sailors for the Federal corvette *Kearsage*, at Cork, and contrasted the leniency of Government with the true treatment which the parties, in 1854, who had interested themselves in forwarding British subjects home to enlist in the British army, had met with at the hands of the United States Government. He pointed out that throughout Ireland inducements were placarded inviting young men to go to America, of which Government took no notice, and it was admitted on the trial of the men above referred to that the Queen's proclamation had never been made known to the people of Ireland, and that was made a ground for the lenient sentence.

Earl RUSSELL said that the noble Marquis had himself answered the complaints which he was in the habit of making, that Government took no notice of the Federal recruiting in Ireland, for he had abducted a case in which the Government had found itself able to prosecute. The men pleaded guilty, and he could not pretend to explain the statements made by the Captain of the *Kearsage*. He denied generally that Government was remiss in watching the proceedings of the alleged Federal agents in Ireland.

The Earl of Donoughmore contrasted the satisfaction with which the noble Earl had received the very unsatisfactory and transparently false statement of the Captain of the *Kearsage*, with his treatment of Messrs. LAIRD and others who were suspected of fitting out ships for the Confederates.

Earl RUSSELL read the statement of the Captain, in which he said that he was not at first aware of the men being on board. The vessel was driven out to sea by a storm, and he put the men on shore as soon as he could. In his opinion, that explanation must be accepted as satisfactory.

The Marquis of Clanricarde gave notice that he would move for the information, indictments, &c.

THE ALEXANDRA CASE.

In the House of Lords, March 17, the Lord Chancellor announced that the House would deliver judgment in the case of "the Attorney-General *vs.* Sillem," on an early day after the recess.

THE CALAMITY AT SHEFFIELD.

From the Liverpool Post, March 17.

SHEFFIELD, Wednesday Evening.

Almost hourly the already fearfully harrowing details connected with the great tragedy in the valley of the Loxley and of the Don are increased in number; and it seems now pretty certain that at least three hundred lives have been lost; but it would appear to be almost presumptuous to estimate the damage to property, which is immense and varied in its character. A sort of stupor seems to have seized upon this great manufacturing town, and the chastening would appear to be properly appreciated. There is a mournful submission everywhere to this fearful dispensation of Providence, and particularly religious people regret it as a warning to the dwellers in the immediate valleys in the neighborhood to prepare themselves for doom. There are, however, more matter-of-fact people who see in this deluge the result of that which should never occur—an engineering blunder; and it is an extraordinary circumstance that the designer of the great Holmfirth reservoir, which caused a great loss of life and property by bursting its banks twelve years ago, was also the designer of the Bradfield reservoir, which, on Friday night poured forth death and destruction through two of the most picturesque valleys of the north of England. The next lamentable feature in connection with this business is, that it has transpired that there are several more large reservoirs between Manchester and Sheffield, constructed on the same faulty principle as the Bradfield reservoir. Of course there is a vast amount of indignation now leveled at the head of Mr. LEATHER, of Leeds, the designer of the dam which has burst, and against the Water Company, for permitting the erection of a faulty structure; but the great question uppermost in the minds of all classes is, as to the means to be provided for alleviating the distress of the sufferers. Sheffield has nobly sustained her reputation for thorough warmheartedness and sympathy with the distressed, of whatever climate and country. She has, in three days, raised nearly £15,000, for those bereaved by the Bradfield calamity. The most gratifying testimony to the innate humanity of the Sheffield operatives has been borne in the fact that, during one day, nearly 3,000 pennies were voluntarily put into a box, placed for the purpose of receiving penny subscriptions for the distressed. In many towns meetings are about to be held to augment the fund; and I am sure Liverpool will respond nobly to the call. The time is an absolute necessity, for it is in vain to talk about the liability of the Water Company, and to rely upon the uncertain course and action of the law for relief to the sufferers by this calamity; that the company are liable no one seems to deny.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The seventh annual meeting of this company was held on the 16th, at the London Tavern, the Right Hon. J. S. WORTLEY in the chair.

Mr. G. SAWARD, the Secretary, read the report, which stated that during the past year, the board had been constantly engaged in completing the financial arrangement for a renewal of the undertaking, and in promoting such investigations and experiments as appeared desirable, in order to secure every practicable improvement in the structure of the future cable. The board issued an advertisement in August last, inviting tenders for a cable suitable for laying across the Atlantic Ocean, merely stipulating for a working speed of eight words per minute. In reply, the board received tenders and numerous specimens of cable and materials. They were at once submitted to the distinguished gentlemen who acted as a Scientific Consulting Committee, who, after examining the tenders and causing the specimens to be tested, unanimously recommended the board to accept the tender of Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co., and the general principle of their proposed cable. Various lengths of cable supplied by that company were tested at the Canal-street Works at Manchester, under the superintendence of Mr. FAIRBAIRN and Mr. WHITWORTH, and in the presence of the Secretary of the Company. The capital account from the commencement to the 31st of December last showed that £537,722 had been received, and £470,476 expended, leaving a balance in cash and securities of £61,245.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the public interest in their great enterprise had in no degree abated. He thought their position was most encouraging. Owing to unavoidable circumstances it had been found impossible during the details of the contract for making the cable before them at that meeting. It was therefore determined for that purpose to adjourn the meeting to the 31st inst. They had received seventeen tenders from various contractors, and they had been submitted to a scientific committee, consisting of Capt. D. GALTON, R. E., Mr. W. FAIRBAIRN, Prof. W. THOMSON, Mr. C. WHEATSTONE and Mr. J. WHITWORTH, and after a most careful examination those five gentlemen came to the unanimous resolution to recommend the tender of Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOT & Co. The details of the contract were in the hands of the lawyers, and in the course of a few days the requisite formalities would be concluded. The directors had made a call at 30s. per share.

Mr. LAMPSON, Deputy Chairman, seconded the motion for the adoption of the report.

In reply to a question, it was stated that the laying down of the cable would be included in the contract.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report; re-electing Mr. G. PEABODY, Mr. F. LE BRETON and Mr. PENDER, M. P., the retiring Directors; also Mr. W. SUBAMAN and Mr. C. W. FIELD, the honorary Directors in America, and Mr. H. W. BLACKBURN, the retiring Auditor.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned to the 31st inst.

FRANCE.

THE SUEZ CANAL DIFFICULTY.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 15.

The *Moniteur* of to-day says: "The Emperor had charged the Duke DE MORNY to make a report upon the questions at issue relative to the Suez Canal. This report stated the basis of a compromise which appeared equitable to the Emperor, and its conclusions were communicated to the Viceroy, who requested the Emperor to settle the difficulty between the two parties.

The Emperor, accepting the arbitration, has formed a committee to examine the questions at issue."

THE ELECTIONS IN PARIS.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 16.

The *Moniteur* of this morning says:

"For several days past public meetings have been held in the populous quarters of Paris, under pretext of canvassing for the elections, at which the Government was violently attacked. The meetings have been dissolved, and a judicial investigation has been instituted. No public meeting can take place without authorization, and the Government will continue to make the law respected."

The Duke of Sexe-Coburg has not yet left Paris.

THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN.

BRUSSELS, Wednesday, March 16—3:45 P. M.

The Archduke MAXIMILIAN and Archduchess CHARLOTTA arrived here last night. Their Imperial Highnesses are to dine with the King to day. They will leave this evening for Germany.

ITALY.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

TORIN, Thursday, March 17.

According to intelligence received from Rome, derived from a reliable source, the Pope's illness has become more serious.

The official *Gazette* publishes a royal decree nominating twenty-three new Senators.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS AT VERONA.

TORIN, Tuesday, March 15.

News received here from the Venetian frontier announces that a great popular demonstration was made at Verona yesterday in honor of the birthday anniversary of the King of Italy. Bonfires were lighted and fireworks displayed. Political inscriptions were exhibited in the public squares and most frequented streets of the city.

RUMORED MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 15,

The *Nation* of this evening says: "Letters from Turin speak of an approaching change in the Ministry. The new Cabinet will comprise Baron RICASOLI, Signor RATTAZZI, and Gen. LA MARMORA. Gen. CIALDINI would have the command in chief of the Italian troops. The ministerial combination would be connected with important financial and political interests."

RUSSIA.

THE NEW "HOLY ALLIANCE."

ST. PETERSBURGH, Tuesday, March 15.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* of to-day refutes the rumor of a revival of the "Holy Alliance" having either the character of a league of sovereigns to destroy the liberties of peoples, or of a coalition of Europe against one great Power. "The only Holy Alliance possible," adds the *Journal*, "is that of peace, progress and general prosperity. Russia has need of rest to carry out reforms. Nevertheless, she would not be the last to join a holy alliance, the objects of which would neither threaten the interests of, nor exclude any Power, always excepting those wishing to intrigue, and who are in reality enemies both to the liberties and prosperity of nations."

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

Correspondence between Gen. Wallace and Gov. Bradford—The Constitutional Election next week—Emancipation in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 1.

The *American*, of this city, publishes this afternoon, important correspondence between Gov. BRADFORD and Maj.-Gen. WALLACE, in regard to the prevention of "disloyal" persons being elected to the Constitutional Convention, at the election on Wednesday next.

The General addresses the Governor, furnishing him with official copies of papers, a grievance of which, he says, will doubtless satisfy him that persons "disloyal" to the Government of the United States are candidates for the Constitutional Convention, the election for which takes place on the 6th of April next, and asks the Governor whether the Legislature, in prescribing an oath of loyalty to be administered to the Delegates before taking their seats, did not also intend to provide a method for the rejection at the polls of the votes of disloyal men, and that the power, amounting to judicial authority, with which the judges of election are clothed, was really the mode adopted by the law-makers for the accomplishment of that purpose; and he asks the Governor to give him his views as to the extent of authority possessed by the Judges of Election, and especially as to whether they have power to reject a vote on account of the disloyalty of the person offering it?

Gov. BRADFORD replies at some length, giving a review of the laws of the State upon the subject, in which he says:

"You will agree with me in believing that they are entirely sufficient if faithfully executed, as I have every reason to hope they will be, to exclude disloyal voters from the polls. The duty of our Judges of Election is, in this respect, clearly defined and adequately enforced.

By the Convention Act it is provided that any Judge of Election who shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties required of him by that act, shall be liable to indictment for such offence, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be sentenced to a fine of not less than $500, and to imprisonment in the jail of the city or county where such offence may have been committed, for a term not less than six months."

Among the documents submitted to the Governor is a correspondence between the General and E. G. KILBOURNE, one of the candidates for the disloyal ticket in Anne Arundal County, who was, it will be remembered, Speaker of the House of Delegates at Frederick in 1861. The result of the questioning by the General is that Mr. KILBOURNE acknowledges his disloyalty and declines being a candidate.

Emancipation in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 1.

An enthusiastic meeting of the friends of emancipation, was held at the Maryland Institute tonight. Among the speakers were Messrs. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts; KELLY and MYERS, of Pennsylvania; DAVIS, of Maryland, and Gen. LEW. WALLACE. Mr. DAVIS strenuously advocated emancipation without compensation, either by the State or General Government.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. J. K. Haddings, Canada; Hon. T. Kernan, Utica; and A. B. Olin, U. S. Judge, are stopping at the Astor House.

Dr. Mahaffey, Washington; A. M. Mahaffey, Penn.; H. A. Hanson, Chicago; G. M. Norris, Baltimore; A. H. Lathrop, Wasington; John F. Orne, Philadelphia; J. F. Swift, New-Orleans; and Capt. E. A. E. Fobes, U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan.

Capt. Goodman, British Army; Prof. Fairman Rogers, Philadelphia; Jacob Dunnell, Providence; T. Lesparo, Greenfield, Mass; and W. J. Hamersley, Hartford, are at the Brevoort House.

JUNIOR EXHIBITION OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.—The annual exhibition of the Junior Class of the University came off yesterday morning, in the chapel attached to the college. The room was well filled with the fair friends of the orators, though not crowded. In the absence of the Chancellor, P. O. JOHNSON presided. The orations were all well delivered, and reflected credit upon the speakers. "Italy," by J. C. GRAY, was a fine theme, and well handled. "The American Negro," by J. B. BURNETT, was conceived and delivered in excellent spirit. "War and its influence," by W. F. MORGAN, was capital in its composition, and showed great power in its delivery. At the conclusion of the oration the "Webster Prize," awarded to the best speaker, was given to W. F. MORGAN. It consisted of two fine volumes on English literature. During the exercises considerable amusement was afforded the audience by the circulation of burlesque programmes. Several of the speakers were the recipients of beautiful baskets of flowers. The band under HELMSMULLER furnished excellent music. At the close of the exercises, the benediction was pronounced, and the audience dismissed.

Evening Exchange.

200	N. Y. Cen. R.	s3	143⅞	400	Pittsburgh
50	do		143⅝	400	do
100	Erie R.		12 ⅜	100	Gal. & Chi. R.
200	do	s3	124⅛	100	Rock Isl. R. ex-d
200	Erie R. Pr		111¾	100	do
100	Hudson Riv. R		103	200	Northwestern
100	do	s60	103	100	Northwn Pr
100	do	b3	103	100	Fort Wayne
0	Harlem R.		137⅛	200	do
500	do		137⅜	200	do
1800	do	s30	137	200	do
500	do	s60	137	100	Prairie du C
100	do	s3	137	100	Chic. & Alt. P
200	Reading R	b3	157⅞	100	Terre Haute Prf
100	do		157⅝	100	Ch. P. & Quin
100	do		157⅜	100	do
100	do	b5	157⅛	6000	O. & M. Cer
400	Mich. Cen. R.		150	10,000	do
100	Mich. Sou. R., before the call		121⅝	15,000	do
2200	do		122⅜	10,000	do
200	do		122⅛	500	Canton Co
200	do		122	50	do
	At the call.			100	Cumberland
100	do		121⅞	300	Cen. Coal Co
700	do		121	2100	Cuyck. Min. Co
800	do	b3	120⅞	200	do
1000	do		120⅝	100	do
100	do		120⅜	100	do
200	do	b3	120⅛	200	Otz. Hill M. Co.
200	do		120⅛	100	Mariposa M Co
100	do		148⅜	200	Cen Colorado
100	do	b5	148⅛	200	Isaac Har. Gold
50	Pacific Mail	s3	230⅜		

Somehow or other we cannot quite make up our minds that tales of adventure in East Tennessee, in 1861, are quite as real as those which COOPER relates as occurring during the old French war or the Revolution. But it must be the nearness alone which weakens the enchantments. Some of TROWBRIDGE's descriptions of border warfare (in *Cudjo's Cave*) are quite equal to the best of COOPER's. His genius is dramatic, and the reader is carried swiftly, almost breathlessly along.—*Springfield Republican.*

[Advertisement.]

THE REMARKABLE PROPERTIES of BROWN'S Bronchial Troches have been thoroughly tested since first introduced. The demand for them has steadily increased, and purely upon their own merits, they have found favor with those, who, from Pulmonary, Bronchial, or Asthmatic complaints require them. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Influenza, they are entirely efficacious, removing all obstructions, and increasing at once the power and flexibility of the voice.

[Advertisement.]

D. BARNUM'S "SELF-SEWER" FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES.

The General Agents of all the Machines, in Chicago, after using and selling them a year and a half, certify by certificate, "it is one of the best auxiliaries to the Sewing Machine yet invented; *it is especially useful to learners, highly commended in families, in practical work.*" It attaches in an instant, by the gnage screw of *any* machine. Price $1 50, with directions. Sent by mail, free. Donated to, and for sale at the Fair, 14th-st., and at the inventor's headquarters, WILCOX & GIBBS' office, No. 508 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

LOOK!—For Sixty Cents the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for January, February, March and April sent by return post, or a year for $1 50. To secure the Pictorial Double Numbers, with Physiognomy, Ethnology, Phrenology, Physiology and Psychology, with all the portraits, biographies and characters of distinguished men, send at once to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

The "Gold Bill" passed the Congress, was expected to reduce the premium on specie. The public have not yet realized its beneficent effects; but they do know that the best coffee, health, flavor and economy being considered, is KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, which is sold by all grocers at 25 cents ₩ ℔. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

TOO GWEA PHELLO FHAYNDZ.—Wat can bee dun? Hold onn, deer Punlick. Yur cnoienci cet'e to fast. Howzever Frezz s are runnen with litenen speed. & yuid get un sure. Thurd Edishun is hein Prentud, and we dont wunder that yu er impatient, as wittles is deer, and the Pnunniesz make cheep phat.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX, the Hatter, of Broadway and Fulton-st., has just issued his Spring Styles of Hats and Caps. For truly fashionable ornaments, they are beyond comparison. The town patronizes KNOX, recognizing his genius and talent in his line of business.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

METROPOLITAN FAIR.—Don't fail to read column headed "Sanitary Fair."

MARRIED.

MAEIN—KORTRIGHT.—On Thursday, March 24, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, by Rev. Dr. R. S. Howland, JOHN MAEIN, formerly of Liverpool, England, to SARAH ALICE, youngest daughter of the late Edmund Kortright, of this City.

MORGAN—PALMER.—On Thursday, March 24, by Rev. G. S. Flanders, Dr. H. MORGAN to ELIZA G. PALMER, both of this City.

MCMILLAN—DONGA.—On Thursday evening, March 31, by Rev. R. S. Howland, D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. JOHN MCMILLAN to Mrs. MARY DONGA, both of this City.

NELSON—STUART.—On Thursday, March 31, at the residence of Richard Corksdell, Esq., by Rev. William Warniew, JOHN R. NELSON to Miss SUSANNIE STUART, all of this City.

DIED.

EDMOND.—On Friday, April 1, Dr. ROBERT EDMOND, aged 58 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, Cypress Hills, Long Island, on Sunday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FORD.—At the residence of her brother-in-law, D. D. Westervelt, No. 211 Henry-st., ANNIE M., youngest daughter of the late Charles Ford, of Perth Amboy.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

FOAN.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday morning, March 31, JOSIAH FOED, in the 77th year of his age.

HODGMAN.—At White Plains, on Thursday, March 31, after a short illness, of scarlet fever, WILBUR M. HODGSON, eldest son of Lieut. F. M. Hodgson, aged 5 years.

The relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 P. M.

LANAR.—On Friday, April 1, of inflammation of the bowels, CHARLES LUTHER LANAR, only son of Richard and Anne Lanar, aged 7 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 241 Raymond-st, Brooklyn, on Monday morning, April 4, at 10 o'clock.

MIDDLETON.—In Stonington, Conn., on Wednesday, March 30, ANNIE ELISA, daughter of the late Capt. U. D. and Sarah J. Anderson, of Brooklyn, and the beloved wife of Rev. John C. Middleton, Rector of Calvary Church, Stonington.

MAGAGNOS.—On Thursday, March 31, of scarlet fever, ADALINE AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of Theodore L. and Adelina A. Magagnos, aged 2 years and 20 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 231 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, April 3, at 2 o'clock.

☞ New-Orleans, Boston and San Francisco papers please copy.

OSBORN.—On Friday, April 1, CAROLINE, wife of Chas F. Osborn, in the 42d year of her age.

Funeral will take place on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from residence, Norwalk, Conn.

PACE.—On Thursday morning, March 31, EMMA J. PACE, only daughter of Hiram and Arrietta Pace, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 132 East 42d-st.

PLANT.—At Branford, Conn., on Monday, March 28, WILLIAM PLANT, aged 64 years.

POARY.—On Thursday, March 31, ELIZABETH PURDY, youngest daughter of Bartholomew B. Purdy, aged 13 year and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her uncle, James R. McGregor, Esq., No. 191 Orchard-st.

TILLOU.—On Thursday morning, March 31, EMILY, wife of Francis Tillou, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, April 2, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 43 West 20th-st.

VAN RENSSELAER.—In Potter County, Miss., on Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1863, ANDREW SCHUYLER, son of the late Jacob Rutger Van Rensselaer of Columbia County, N. Y.

☞ Hudson, N. Y., papers please copy.

WARD.—On Thursday morning, March 31, HETTY MARIA, widow of the late Oliver Delancey Ward, in the 71th year of her age.

The relatives and friends, and those of her sons Oliver D. and William A. Ward, and her son-in-law, Dr. James W. Dillon, are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, April 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Church of the Redemption, Eighth-st., between 5th and 6th Avs. The remains will be taken to Eastchester for interment.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans.—Officers of 26th Mass. Vols.—Col. C. B. Tarr, Lieut.-Col. Sargent, Capt. Smith, Maj. Clark, Quartermaster Cook, Capts. Pickering, Thayer, Chamberlain, Dickerman, Adler, Brady, Lieuts. Drew, Seward, Farnsworth, Stetson, Bartlett, Hart, Whitney, Stedman, Whittier, Estabrook, Bonney, Dickerman, Tilton, Marshall, Jackson, Wandell, Dr. Fox, Chaplain Babbidge, Capt. Sayre and lady, Mrs. Dickman, Surg. Aylesford, Surg. Livingston, Col. Goodrich, lady and children, Mrs. Gen. Eyres, Capt. Langdon, Lieut. Selyer, Lieut. Laffin, Surg. Rollerue, Lieut. Spencer, Mr. Spaulding, G. Harris, U. S. N.; H. S. Lambert, J. Harrold, U. S. N.; S. Reynolds, J. C. Meeker, U. S. N.; E. Pierson, Mr. Rubsom, Mr. Pitts, G. Bryer, U. S. N.; C. Morgan, Mr. Fairchild, U. S. N., Chaplain Tebbe, Capt. Wheeler, Capt. W. Moss, F. Childs, 515 men 26th Mass. Vols., and 100 in the steerage.

In steamship Vazon, from New-Orleans.—L. Levallee, M. Levallee, Mrs. E. Levallee, A. Morelli and lady, J. G. Heinsdorp and lady, Miss Forsyth, J. McDonell, W. L. May, Miss Andrews, Mrs. Keenan, C. W. Gould, E. W. Miner, C. M. Schoonmaker, John T. Plummer, Wiley Cantwell, Col. Swanton, J. H. Burham, J. W. Hervey, J. B. Griffin, D. Gagana, and 50 in the steerage.

In steamship Hudson, from New-Orleans.—Lieut. John S. Adams, Lieut. S. G. Lewis, Capt. A. S. Marshall, Lieut. W. P. Smith, Lieut. D. B. Cressey, Lieut. Correy, Lieut. Tisdale, Lieut. Robinett, From Key West—Capt. B. S. Hatch, Dr. Otto, and 70 in the steerage.

In steamship George Olympus, from Nassau—John Alexandre, G. J. Fitch, Thomas Keggan, Maria Kirk, and 11 in the steerage.

MEMORANDA ABROAD—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 42 | Sun sets..... 6 25 | Moon rises. 2 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 4 10 | Gov. Island 4 59 | Hell Gate.. 6 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 1.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Washington, Brooks, Liverpool, John P. Dale; Germania, (Brem.) Ehlers, Hamburg; Kunnardt & Co.

Steamers Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Frank, Shinnebere, Philadelphia, A. & N. Briggs & Co.; C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, A. & N. Briggs & Co.; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Endymion, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; St. Louis, Doyle, New-London, S. Stevens; Liverpool, Chamberlain, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Annie, Chase, Philadelphia, Walsh & Carver; Hannibal, Hawkins, New Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Aid, (Br.,) Edwards, Bristol, Geo. F. Bulley; Yumuri, (Br.,) Andersou, Sagua la Grande, Waydell & Co.; Bidwell, (Br.,) Churchill, Havre, Alfred Jeau; Ella Adele, (Br.,) Crown, Havana, T. A. R. Webster & Co.

Brigs Emma, (Swed.,) Brokney, Drippe, Funch, Brencke & Wood; T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) McDonald, Hamilton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Annie Collins, (Br.,) Shaw, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; Bogota, Porter, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Alpha, (Br.,) Allen, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; J. W. Woodruff, Eaton, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners Milton, Raymond, Boston, V. B. Nickerson; Moonlight, Tuthill, Washington, Tupper & Beattie; S. G. Miles, Latcham, Chincoteague, A. C. Reveos; Mary Helen, (Br.,) Wood, St. Kitts, Snow & Burgess; Triton, Freeman, Philadelphia, E. Bartlett; Graham, Graham, Halifax, N. S., Brett, Son & Co.; J. W. Lawrence, Tooker, Norfolk, F. J. Campbell; Sarah R. Smith, Lewis, Beverly; Willie, Brown, Martinique; Carlton Jayne, Rowland, Wilmington, L. Keeny; Golden Gate, Bedell, Havana, W. T. Converse & Co.; Sea Breeze, (Br.,) Lewis, Leghorn, Thomas Dunham; R. C. A. Ward, Edward, Washington, F. J. Campbell; White Cloud, Leavitt, Forires Monroe, F. J. Campbell; E. W. Benton, Chambers, Fortress Monroe, J. F. Campbell; Maryland, Cancart, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; W. E. Bird, Hardy, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Alida, Lambert, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Washington, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Hudson, (transport.) Alexander, New-Orleans March 12, via Key West March 22, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Has had a constant succession of heavy gales the entire passage. March 23, 90 miles E. of Cape Henry, fell in with schr. Leesburgh, Capt. Blake, of and from Portland for Philadelphia, with loss of bowsprit, jibs, boat, mainmast sprung, and bulwarks stove, and had part of deck-load washed overboard in the N. E. gale of the 22d; being in a helpless condition, took her in tow; after making signals to a large screw steamer near by for assistance, as we were almost a wreck ourselves, but she took no notice of us; towed the schooner over 100 miles to the Delaware; was obliged to put into the Breakwater from the severe storm of the 30th. March 31, 12 miles N. E. of Cape May, passed brig Sarah B. Crosby. Left over 100 sail at anchor in the Breakwater. Two brigs, two schooners ashore; one ship and one schooner sunk.

Steamship George Olympus, (Br.,) Bernier, Nassau March 17, in ballast, and 15 passengers to Thos. Rigney. Had fine weather up to lat. 33 30, lon. 77 42, where she encountered a heavy gale from N. N. E., which lasted 36 hrs., and was huve to the whole time; some time a steamer passed bound northward. March 26, lat. 38, lon. 73, saw several pieces of wreck, bales of hay, and barrels resembling barrels of oil, etc.; on the 27th encountered another gale from the northward, which lasted 30 hours; saw several pieces of wreck and bales of hay; on the 29th, off Cape Henlopen, got short of coal, and went up to Delaware City to procure it; on the 29th came down the river, where she remained until the following day, blowing a heavy gale from N. E. at times; left on the 31st, and passed the breakwater at noon.

U. S. steam transport Fannie, Theobald, Annapolis, via Fortress Monroe March 28, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Experienced heavy N. & N. W. gales the entire passage; passed large quantities of spirit wood, etc. March 29, off Old Swamp, saw two square-rigged vessels ashore. March 30, southward passage, during a heavy gale from the commanding from E. to E. S. E. and again to N. W., which carried away foremast head.

U. S. steam transport Cahawba, Baker, New-Orleans March 24, at 10 P. M., and the Bar at 6 P. M. 26th, with 26th Mass. Vols., Col. Tarr commanding, and 209 bales cotton to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Whirlwind, Rogers, Beaufort, N. C., 5 days, with passengers to Manning & Nephew. Off the Delaware, spoke brig Belle of the Bay, 14 days from Port Royal for New-York. Has had very heavy easterly weather during the entire passage.

Steamship Yazoo, Couch, New-Orleans March 24, with mdse. and passengers to Lindlem, Heineken & Co. Has had heavy weather the entire passage.

Steamship Dudley Buck, Bartlett, New-Orleans March 17, and Port Royal 25th, via Delaware Breakwater 31st, with cotton and 18 passengers to Lunt Bros.

U. S. steam transport Carthagena, Puss, Newbern, N. C., March 27, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Has had heavy weather.

Ship Augustus, Bradburn, Shields Jan. 25, with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Has had a succession of westerly gales the entire passage; been 35 days westward of the Banks; while lying to in a heavy gale from westward, had decks swept, lost boats, sails, jibboom, stove starboard bow, sprung bowsprit and main and mizzen masts, and ship leaking badly, also sustained other damage.

Ship Montezuma, (of St. John, N. B.,) Heatherington, Liverpool 24 days, with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Has experienced heavy weather; stove bulwarks, shifted cargo etc.

Bark Sailor Prince, (of St. John, N. B.,) Troop, Montevideo 62 days, with wool and hides to C. C. Duncan & Co. Sld. in co. with Br. bark Refuge, Borden, New-York; ships Lord Clyde, Killam, for Calcutta; Kellenworth, Hutchinson, for Valparaiso; McLeod, Chilton, for Manzanilla. Feb. 11, lat. 27 10 S., lon. 31 07, passed a French brig, strg. N. E. March 17, lat. 28 54, lon. 63 53, passed a Danish schr., strg. N. E. March 27, lat. 37 45, lon. 70 17, encountered a terrific gale from N. E.; split sails, and the second officer had his arm broken. March 29, took a heavy gale from E. N. E., ran in anchored under Sandy Hook.

Schr. Fortune, Davis, New-Haven, for Albany.

Schr. Pauline, Hultz, New Haven 2 days, in ballast.

Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Gloucester 5 days, with fish.

WIND—

AUCTION SALES

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 22, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on and after March 20, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864. }

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,
FROM
Store No. 5 Barclay-st.,
AT 12 O'CLOOK NOON,
TUESDAY, April 5, 1864,
87 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON.
38 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
FROM PRIZE VESSELS:
Sloop RACER, Sloop LYDIA,
Sloop GARABALDI, Sloop HOPE,
Sloop MARIALOUISA, Schooner ELIZA,
Sloop MARY.

Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before the sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
Southern District, Florida.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864:

The lease of the franchise of the ferry now established north of and immediately adjoining the present ferry slip at the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33, East River, New-York, to the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 34 and 35 East River, New-York, to the foot of South Fifth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or some other point adjacent thereto.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The lease for each of the above-named ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City charter in relation to ferries, and also contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeably to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the same time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller for the punctual payment of the rent quarter yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and covenants stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

PRIZE STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1864,
At 12 o'clock M., on board thereof,
THE PRIZE STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND,

her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies, at Pier No. 30 North River. Iron; side-wheel. Length, 240 feet; width, 53 feet; depth, 11 feet; has two oscillating engines. Tonnage, about 750.

Cards for examination at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st. Terms at sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.
Office No. 30 Pine-st.

TRUST AND DIVISION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864, At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway,

46 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,

As follows:

3 lots northwest corner of 30th-st. and 3d-av.
3 lots northeast corner of 30th-st. and 4th-av.
20 lots north side of 30th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
20 lots north side of 71th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

Commencing at 100 feet from 4th-av., all building.

These lots will be sold under the decree of the Special Trustee, without reserve, and the title must be perfected on or before the 30th day of April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The terms of sale, which will be liberal, will be announced at the time of sale. One-half of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum.

For further information, or for maps of the property, apply to the auctioneer.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PIANO FORTE, GAS CHANDELIERS AND PICTURES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 5, 1864, at the northwest corner of Bleecker and Mercer sts., second floor:

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The entire contents of a private dwelling, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson plush and hair-cloth; elegantly carved rosewood etagere, marble top, with mirror doors and back; fine French plate pier-glasses; mahogany sofas and chairs in hair-cloth; rosewood and mahogany centre, side and fancy tables; mahogany six-octave piano forte, Dubeise & Seabury makers; mahogany and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, wardrobes, mattresses, spring mattresses, tables, pallasses, husk and hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, walnut arm and dining chairs, linen window-shades, foot ottomans, French china, cut glassware, elegant velvet, English, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; fine assortment of oil-cloths, rugs, Whitall's ventilating refrigerator, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, elegant ormolu chandeliers, gas brackets, gilt cornices, stair-rods, curtains, &c.

Catalogues on Monday, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CHICKERING PIANO FORTE, GAS CHANDELIERS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence, No. 41 West 11th-st., near University-place, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of richly carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson, plush and brocatel; carved rosewood etagere, mirror doors and back; fine French plate pier glasses and cornices to match; rosewood 7-octave piano forte, double round corners, Chickering, maker; heavily carved rosewood centre and fancy tables; walnut and mahogany French bedsteads; dressing-bureaus, washstands, bookcase, card-tables, enameled bedroom suite, pallasses, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, elegant solid oak buffet, marble top, pillar extension-table, dining-chairs in reps, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair-cloth, very rich gilt chandeliers and brackets, window-shades, lace curtains, elegant velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, chime and glass ware, stair-rods, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 2, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, rosewood and black walnut suites in brocatel and reps, mahogany French bedsteads, hair, husk and straw mattresses, pallasses, feather bolsters and pillows, French plate, pier and mantle mirrors, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre and side tables, rosewood and mahogany bookcases, wardrobes, mahogany extension tables, washstands, oil cloth, mattings, silver-plated ware, crockery and glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.

HENRY D. MINER & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEDGE & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on SATURDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 71 Nassau-st., a coupé rockaway, in good running order.

MEDICAL.

A VERY IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

WHITBECK'S BRONCHIAL REMEDY.

A POSITIVE, SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE for Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, common Sore Throat, and all bronchial affections! Use it at once, and save your life!

Sent to any address, by mail, on receipt of 50 cents. Address J. TEMPLETON WHITBECK, No. 110 Chatham-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1 or box in restore the mouth regularness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; in obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box, S-41 at 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N. Y. Post-office. N. B.—Those who prefer an infallible, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by one of their own sex.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

SPERMATORRHEA CURED FOR FIFTY CENTS.—Send 50 cents and a red stamp to my address, and receive by return mail the receipt. Medicines can be obtained at any drug-store. Also, receipts for any of the private diseases at the same price. By this way you know just what medicines you are taking, and your system is not stuffed with poisons. Address Box No. 561 Sobenostady, N. Y.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

The author may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East Fourteenth-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, N. Y.

PIANOS! DON'T PAY THE HIGH PRICES!

New and second-hand pianos; harmoniums, melodeons, at great bargains.

Agents for Hallett & Cumston's celebrated pianos.
Smith's American Organ Harmoniums.
Stools and covers constantly on hand.
Pianos to let.

BAILEY & CO., No. 603 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Warerooms No. 753 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS FOR SALE.

G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and induced others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

IN PRESS—"THE SOLDIER'S HAPPY RETURN," a nanrka descriptive, 30 cents. Just published, Excelsior Music Book for violin, flute or cornet, 25 cents. Italian and silk violin strings 25 cents, mailed. Musical instruments of every description. Price list sent on receipt of stamp. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

WANTED FOR CASH.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS for Southern climate. J. G. DAVIES, 467 Broome-st.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Malden-lane, respectfully solicit orders. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery, Diaries, &c., at low prices.

C. A. ST. JOHN, NO. 59 PINE-ST., STATIONER, Printer, and Bookbinder. Orders respectfully solicited.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-class propeller-tug MARY GRANDY, of 325 tons, engine 24-inch cylinder by 30-inch stroke; also, the MARIA LOVE, of 200 tons, engine 22-inch cylinder by 30-inch stroke; both vessels nearly new and very fast.

Also, smaller SCREW-TUGS and SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS for sale. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Treasury Department, office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until 12 M. of the 1st day of May, 1864, for all the fire and burglar proof safes and vaults required by the Treasury Department prior to May 1, 1865.

Plans and specifications can be obtained by application to this office personally or by letter.

Bids to be per superficial foot, including door and all necessary fixtures, measured on the outside; the price named to cover all charges whatever, except the freight and the actual traveling expenses of workmen to the place where the vaults are to be erected.

Safes to be delivered at the railroad depot or steamboat wharf for transportation, in good order and condition, without charge.

Locks for the Vaults or Safes will be furnished by the department, but must be properly put on by the contractor without charge.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be considered its interest to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Bids to be inclosed in a sealed envelope. Indorsed "Proposals for Safes and Vaults."

ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH nursery stocks, fruit trees, evergreens, dwarf and standard roses, binding and for sale by C. RAOUX, No. 99 Cedar-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New York Wednesday, May 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,978	Grace,	———
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking,	———
LOUISIANA	2,876	Smellie,	———
IOWA	———	Milburne,	———

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$100 / $85} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....36
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
SATURDAY, April 23, at NOON.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
Corner of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

To sail on
SATURDAY, April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
the United States side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
WM. R. BALL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46 N. R., foot of King-st.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, April 16, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freights received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 88 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 88 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. JOHN A. POST, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, April 9, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday.....April 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday.....April 9
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....April 16

and every Succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS PROCURED from the Department of State by A. C. WILMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 5 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Yaphank, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat JAS. D. BEERS will leave the half foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:32 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:00 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail-trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.

PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.

We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of paper bags, made of the best stock, and designed especially for grocers and tea dealers. Also, paper flour bags, to hold 12½, 25 and 50 pounds, made of the best Manila paper, and suitable for grocers and millers, neatly printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of bags constantly on hand and for sale at the

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
B. E. CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 123, 125 and 127 Broad-st.

THE AMERICAN
JAVA COFFEE COMPANY.

Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

The Company have established the price of their Coffee at 25 cents per pound. Put up in one-pound packages 48 lbs. in a case. Usual discount.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID STORE PROPERTY, Nos. 371 and 375 Broadway, between Franklin and White sts.; each 25x150, running through to Franklin-alley, built in the best manner, five-story, white marble. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF COUNTRY HOUSE AND FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS will sell on THURSDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock on the premises, the Birch Hill residence of late Sarah R. Embree, two miles from Glen Cove, near Matinecock Bleeding House: About 2½ acres of good land, two dwelling houses, one new 24x36 feet, with wing 18x20; the other, gardener's house, five rooms; large chicken house and yard, about 50 fruit and ornamental trees, vines, small fruits, asparagus, &c. Situation healthy, views very fine, both water and inland; good school, churches, &c. Also entire furniture, piano, melodeon and Brussels carpets, bedcatel curtains, &c. Apply on premises, or to R. C. EMBREE, Executor, 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, in the village of Huntington, L. I., a house 24x48, basement and kitchen, range, boiler, pump, &c., two parlors with sliding doors, 7 bed rooms, store-room, pantries, cellar, &c., stable, and workshop, all in good order; grapevines and some small fruit trees. The lot is 127x150. The place is well shaded; the plan of the house can be seen at JOHN COGERS, No. 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

GREAT REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT.—127 acres building ground adjoining East New-York, having two railroad fronts. The land is admirably adapted for manufacturing and building purposes generally. Will be sold at $500 per acre; a bonus and mortgage is selling at $150 per lot, or $1,500 per acre. H. A. MILLER, No. 74 Pearl-st., or C. R. MILLER, East New-York.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The fine four-story high stoop brown-stone house, No. 14 East 37th-st., between Madison and Fifth avs., house, 25 by 40 feet, with all modern improvements; lot 25 feet by half of the block. For particulars inquire of FOSTER & NICKERSON, No. 109 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-story brick dwelling house and lot No. 148 Macdougal-st., three doors from the Washington Parade Ground; has all the modern improvements and is in the best order. For particulars inquire on the premises, No. 148 Macdougal-st., between Amity and 4th sts.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 22 by 40 feet; gas, range, hot and cold water, bath and water-closet, all well built and in the finest condition; garden in rear; the whole ground 22 by 200 feet. Apply on the premises, Ryerson-st., east side, first house north of Gates-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—210 ACRES best land in Linn County, Iowa—good neighborhood and near schools and railroads—for a small, neat cottage, with two or more lots, the above as part pay, &c. Apply to WM. BUTTRE, No. 48 Franklin-st. N. B.—Brooklyn or near the City preferred.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house and lot on 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., north side; house in perfect order. For particulars and permits, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

DOUBLE HOUSE AND STABLE—ON 57TH-av., below 20th-st., for sale. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 96 ACRES, NEAR THE depot at Rye, Westchester County; 18 acres wood land, the balance good land, finely improved; there is an excellent garden, greenhouse, and fruit in abundance; the house is large, two-story and attic frame, nearly new; has all the modern improvements, and is supplied with pure water from a never-failing spring; the barns and stables are all in order. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—WITH FIXtures and dwelling attached, No. 99 Henry-st., New-York.

BUSINESS.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO communicate with some business firm of permanent character, who would offer a satisfactory year on salary, admit, without capital, to a respectable interest, a reliable man, who is competent to conduct a business correspondence, is familiar with mechanical drawing, and is a practically trained mechanician, and experienced in the general machine designing and manufacturing business. The business must be such that all its requirements shall be consistent with strict honesty and moral uprightness. Salary about $2,500. Address SUPERINTENDENT, Box No. 114 *Times* Office, with name and locality, and stating the nature of the business. City preferred. Communications will be treated confidentially.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A PRINTING Office, containing all the materials for book and job work, and patronized by the leading publishers. For particulars address PRINTER, Box 164, *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,

FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This institution will commence its semi-annual session April 18. Boys of all ages admitted. Superior advantages offered. Terms $140 per annum. Catalogues at J. P. Worstell's, No. 254 Broadway, or at the Institute.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY,

STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT.

The term opens March 31. For circulars apply to Miss AIKEN, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on the 28th and 29th, between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Circulars at No. 574 Broadway and at No. 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Spring session of eighteen weeks will commence on THURSDAY, March 24. This is the most desirable seminary for young ladies residing in the City, situated on the most beautiful part of the Hudson, in a remarkably healthy locality, having every facility for outdoor recreation, and only an hour and a half distant from the City, having a complete course of study, the most accomplished teachers of music and the modern languages, and Dr. Dio Lewis' system of light gymnastics. For circulars with full particulars, or admission, address

L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—FEMALE DEPARTMENT—Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President. The Principal, Miss MARY E. BISSE, will be at the Fifth-av. Hotel April 5, and will be happy to make arrangements for pupils. The Summer session of 21 weeks will commence April 18. Board and tuition in English and French, $88 per session. Catalogues, with references, &c., may be had at the American Sunday School Union, No. 599 Broadway; Ivison & Phinney, No. 48 Walker-st., and at the American School

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 32 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS, of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

NOTICE TO THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have requested the undersigned to call meetings of the First Mortgage and Second Mortgage Bondholders, in pursuance of the provisions of the deeds of trust, for the purpose of considering certain modifications of the present financial system of the company, to which the assent of a majority in interest of each of those classes of bondholders by a vote at a meeting is necessary. The principle of the proposed measures was submitted to the annual meeting of the corporation held at Pittsburgh on the 20th inst., at which were represented a majority of the stockholders and of each class of the bondholders, and was unanimously approved.

The undersigned, therefore, in exercise of the authority conferred upon them by Article 12 of the First and Second Deeds of Trust, give notice that

MEETINGS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS

will be held at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1864, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of considering the aforesaid measures.

At such meetings the bondholders, if registered, may vote in person or by proxy.

Registration on the Voting Register can be made by any holder at the office or agency of the company, at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., where the books are now open for that purpose, *on presentation by the holder of his bonds, or on his filing the written order of the person last registered as the holder.*

The registration was originally in the names of the persons to whom the bonds were issued. In cases in which the bonds have since changed hands, the present holder can vote only by registering himself, or upon the proxy of the person last registered.

A general attendance of the bondholders is earnestly requested, as well to act on the questions aforesaid, as to perfect the organization contemplated in Article 12 of the Deeds of Trust.

The meetings of the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders will be held separately, but at the same time and place, and the bondholders of the Third Mortgage Bonds are invited to be present, though their action is not required by the Trust Deeds.

The resolutions adopted at the annual meeting, and the resolution of the Board of Directors requesting a call of meetings of the bondholders, are subjoined.

JOHN FERGUSON, } Trustees for the First and
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, } Second Mortgage Bondholders.

RESOLUTIONS

Recommended by the Board of Directors to the Stockholders for adoption at the Annual Meeting, March 16, 1864

Resolved, That it is expedient that expenditures for construction, equipment and objects pertinent thereto, in raising new capital, should in the main be provided for by an increase of capital stock of the company.

Resolved, That the increase of capital stock should be made solely for the purpose of building and completing a double track, or such part thereof as may be expedient, and for equipping the road and providing such additional rolling stock, machinery, appurtenances and other facilities as may be necessary to properly do all the business which may offer, and for no other purpose, and should only be issued from year to year in such amounts as the stockholders at their annual meetings may decide upon. Their decision shall be based upon detailed estimate, made by the Board of Directors, of the amount of money necessary for the work of the year, and that the new issue of stock shall only be sold after public notice.

Resolved, That the increase of capital for 1864 shall not exceed $3,500,000.

Resolved, That the stockholders hereby recommend, and, as far as may be necessary, authorize the Board of Directors to make such agreement or arrangement with the holders of the bonds under the trust deeds, as will enable them to increase the capital stock, as dedicated in the preceding resolutions.

Adopted unanimously by vote of $4,563,000 out of $5,000,000 of stock; $3,729,500 out of $5,250,000 of first mortgage bonds; $3,766,000 out of $5,164,000 of second mortgage bonds, and $1,626,000 out of $2,000,000 of third mortgage bonds, $400,000 not voting because not registered.

Resolution adopted by the Board of Directors this day:

"*Resolved*, That the Trustees under the mortgages, Samuel J. Tilden and John Ferguson, be and they are hereby requested to call, at the earliest moment possible, a meeting of the bondholders, in the City of New-York, to act upon the resolutions adopted by the stockholders at their Annual Meeting in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 16th day of March, 1864, and to obtain, if possible, the assent of the bondholders thereto.

Offered by L. H. Meyer, Esq.
Attest: W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum per year, payable on bonds not over $100 annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either registered or coupon bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium) till further notice, from the last day of March or September, as the case may be, until the day of subscription and payment.

It is expected that the first deliveries of coupon bonds will be made not later than the fourth (4th) of April.

A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.

REYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 30½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
To a limited number of Shares
OF THE
GUNNELL GOLD COMPANY,
are open at our Office.
Papers containing the report of Fitz John Porter, showing the enormous value of the property, can be had on application to us.
MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st instant, and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of April next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th of March until the morning of the 7th of April next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, March 28, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The quarterly dividend is payable on Monday, the 4th of April, by the United States Trust Company of New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. DUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 60 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.
MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.
Capital 80,000 shares, $25 each.
TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado.	GEO. W. GRAFFLIN, Bal'm're.
F. H. JUDD, New-York.	HERMANN FUNKE, N. Y.
H. S. COMU, New-York.	R. CORNELL WHITE, N. Y.
WM. MÖLLER, New-York.	M. C. TYLER, New-York.

S. G. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.

President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. G. ARNOLD, Dr. F. H. JUDD.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—J. P. DAVIES.
Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

OSWEGO COUNTY.
PROPOSALS FOR $310,500 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by either of the undersigned until TUESDAY, the 12th day of April next, at 2 P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $310,500 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed Dec. 3, 1863, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 9, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual instalments of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1865, and ending April 1, 1884, at the Atlantic Bank, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will therefore be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Mexico Bank in Oswego, the sums awarded them respectively, together with the accrued interest from April 1, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals or Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the county.

The bids will be publicly opened at the Court-house, in the City of Oswego, on the 13th day of April, at 12 M.

L. H. CONKLIN,
County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS KOOT, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
J. H. WOODIN, Fulton.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.

MEXICO, March 15, 1864.

MINING STOCKS.
as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.
d19-lewom5*

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1864.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Alden Type-setting and Distributing Machine Company will be held at the Shoe and Leather Bank on MONDAY, the 11th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of the company to $200,000.

A. C. RICHARDS,	C. F. LIVERMORE,
J. O. LOW,	W. H. DWINELLE,
W. H. LEE,	A. V. STOUT,
JOSIAH OAKES,	C. C. YEATON,
H. W. ALDEN,	Trustees.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE No 227 South 4th-st.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Transfer Books of the Common Stock of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., to be reopened on the 16th of April next, at which time the stockholders of this company who have New-York certificates are requested to return them to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, who will give a receipt for the same and furnish in a few days thereafter certificates from the Philadelphia office in exchange for said receipts.

The Transfer Office for the Preferred Stock of this company at New-York will be closed permanently on 31st inst. That for both the Preferred and Common Stock in Boston will be permanently closed on the 31st March.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 69 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonenge, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building,) on MONDAY, the 4th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 98 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this company constituting the first class, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 5th of April prox., from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Bowery and Grand sts., on MONDAY, April the 11th. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors for the ensuing election, will take place at the Banking-house, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the 5th day of April next. WM. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company due 1st of April next, will be paid at the office of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

L. H. WALKLEY, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.,
CHICAGO, March 21, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS of this company, due 1st April next, will be paid, when due, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, March 18, 1864.—Election.—The annual election for Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, 4th April prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 161 BROADWAY, New-York,
March 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th of April, 1864. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, March 22, 1864.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day appointed Mr. WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, (late of the Howard Insurance Company of New-York,) Secretary.

WILLIAM A. THOMPSON, President.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the new Land Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, due 1st prox., will be paid on and after that date on presentation at our office.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.
MINES—BRIGGS AND GREGORY LODES.
GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.
CAPITAL 16,000 SHARES, $100 each.

TRUSTEES.
J. SMITH BRIGGS, Colorado.
GEO. M. PULLMAN, Chicago.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
HENRY COGGILL, New-York.
C. C. ALGER, Hudson, N. Y.
WM. G. ANGELL, Providence, R. I.
R. CORNELL WHITE, New-York.
President—J. SMITH BRIGGS.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—J. S. WOODWARD.
Mining Superint't—CHAS. H. BRIGGS.
Office No. 25 CLIFF-ST., New-York.

DENVER MINING COMPANY,
COLORADO.
50,000 shares.....$20 per share.
The amount of capital stock of the above company, enthorized by the board of Trustees to be sold at $10 per share, or half its par value, having been disposed of, a limited amount at $12 50 per share can be had on application at the office of the undersigned.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
MARCH 30, 1864. No. 61 Cedar-st.

JERSEY CITY BONDS,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
COUPONS PAYABLE 1ST OF OCTOBER AND APRIL, IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
THIS BANK WILL OPEN FOR BUSINESS AT ITS NEW BANKING-HOUSE, AT
NO. 338 THIRD-AVENUE,
NEAR 27TH-ST.,
MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1864.

DIRECTORS:

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,	NAPOLEON J. HAINES,
FRANCIS W. HAINES,	H. H. ROBERTSON,
HENRY R. DAVID,	SIDNEY P. NICHOLS,
THOMPSON W. DEEKER,	D. D. T. MARSHALL,
A. THOMPSON,	RICHARD KELLY,
Cashier,	President.

THE CONSOLIDATED GREGORY COMPANY.
President,
ELISHA RIGGS.
Trustees,
ELISHA RIGGS,
ROBERT D. CULLEN,
CHARLES H. MOORE,
PETER MARIE,
JAMES E. LYON,
THOMAS DENNY, Jr.,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER.
Capital, 50,000 shares of $100 each.
Books of subscription for this stock at 40 per cent. will be opened at our office this day.
JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,
MARCH 31, 1864. No. 46 Exchange-place.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and Individuals, subject to draft at sight.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INSURANCE, BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
D. W. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Capital.....$5,000,000
By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the
NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,
issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.
THIS LOAN IS
redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE EXchange of New-York Certificates of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., for those issued in Philadelphia for the New-York Agency, persons holding those certificates are requested to bring them to this office, between the 6th and 10th of April next, when the Treasurer of said company will be present to deliver the new certificates in exchange.

ROBERT G. BOYD, Register.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 6th day of May.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.
CLEVELAND, March 28, 1864.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE April 1, 1864, on the First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 69 Exchange-place, New-York.

JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 19, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 21, 1864.

THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, due on the 1st April, will be paid at the office of McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of the next annual election of the NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the Banking-house of Livermore, Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 5, 1864. Polls open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1864.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 6th of April. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 6th of April.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.
Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the dividends will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, until further notice.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 28, 1864.

DIVIDEND NO. 13.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this road have this day declared a Dividend of Four Dollars per share on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, free from Government tax, payable on the 15th proximo, out of the net earnings since last dividend to such stockholders as shall appear by the transfer books of the company to have been the owners of said preferred stock on the 5th proximo. The dividend on stock in the New-York books payable at the office of Ketchum & Co. No. 40 Exchange-place; on Boston books at office of J. E. Thayer & Bro., and on Bridgeport books at this office.

The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th of April, both days inclusive.

CHARLES K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company (and the United States Government tax on the same) has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 11th day of April next, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the books of the Company on the 1st day of April prox. The Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of FRIDAY, the 1st day of April, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April prox.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

INSURANCE.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 67 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL.....$500,000
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1864.....92,048

Cash Dividends in 13 years, 232 per cent.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary

PEOPLE'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
66 Wall-st., and
corner Canal and Thompson.

CAPITAL.....$150,000
SECURELY INVESTED.

Continues to INSURE against Loss or Damage by FIRE on reasonable terms.
MATTHIAS CLARK, President.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.
JULIAN BOTTS, Surveyor.

GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-ST.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of $300,000 to the above Company are now open at the Banking House of Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st. It is the intention of the Company to donate all profits over seven per cent. toward a fund for the relief of indigent merchants.

JAMES M. BROWN,
DAVID HOADLEY,
WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. A. BOOTH,
WILSON G. HUNT,
AMOS R. ENO,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
WM. COXE DUSENBURY.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1864. Commissioners.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

ALFRED LOCKWOOD,
JOHN B. NORRIS,
BENSON VAN VLIET.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of carrying on the business of a Stock Commission Broker in the City of New-York, under the name or firm of BENSON VAN VLIET.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the buying and selling of Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, on commission.

That the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are BENSON VAN VLIET, ALFRED LOCKWOOD and JOHN B. NORRIS.

That BENSON VAN VLIET, who resides in the City of Brooklyn and the State of New-York, is the only general partner.

That ALFRED LOCKWOOD, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York, and JOHN B. NORRIS, who resides in said City of Brooklyn, are the special partners.

That the amount of capital which each of said special partners has contributed to the common stock is an actual cash payment of the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

That the said partnership commences the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Dated at the City of New-York, April 1, 1864.

BENSON VAN VLIET,
ALFRED LOCKWOOD,
JOHN B. NORRIS.

THE FIRM OF LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN is this day dissolved, in consequence of the death of Mr. ROBERT W. HALSTED.

(Signed) DE WITT C. LAWRENCE.
SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.

The undersigned will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 70 Wall-st., as heretofore, under the firm of LAWRENCE & BALDWIN.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE,
Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.,
Member of the N. Y. Mining Board.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1864.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 427 AND 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick-st.
ASSETS, $1,075,450 63.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $5 00 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before April 10 will bear interest from April 1. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
to
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chmber of the Board of Aldermee, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regimeets returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitible arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY Chairman.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No 6 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committe on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 5, 1863.

SEALED P

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3908. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

The Rebels in Force Near Ringgold.

No Disposition to "Crowd" on Either Side.

Johnston's Force Estimated at Thirty-five Thousand Men.

RINGGOLD, Gs., Friday, Anril 1.

Tha cavelry force of the enemy have been augmenting within ths past lew days, and now amounts to about 5,000. Thay are aecamped in the vallay at tha foot of Rocky Faced Ridge, from Tunnai Hill to Varness Station and Red Clay, which they hold.

The rebels have also a considerable force at Nickajack Gap, six miles below this place.

The picket lines of the rebels ara within a mile of ours, bnt no disposition is shown on either side to crowd tha other.

There is a vary small rabel force of infantry north of Dalton.

There is an reason to believe that Gen. JOE JOHNSTON has been targely reinforced from East Teeeessee or Alabama.

There are no indications that Gee. JOHNSTON intends to assnme the offen-ive.

Notwithstaeding the coetradietory reports, the estimate of JOHNSTON'S forca, 35,000 men, is nearly correct.

Over 900 rebel deserters csma into Chattenooga durieg the month of March. The receipts of deserters have fallen off for a few days past.

Many thonsaeds of onr veteran soldiers are marching overland from Nashville, the railroad being unable to accommodate them.

Gen. SHERMAN havieg compisted his tour of inspection, has returned to his headquarters at Nashville today.

FORREST'S INVASION.

Reported Movement of Reinforcements for Ferrear.

MEMPHIS, Teen., Wednesday, March 30.

Tha rebel Gen. MCCULLOUGH le reported to ba en route North with 3,500 men to reinforce Gen. FORREST.

Gen. GRIERSON has his cavalry force out watching and harassing Gee. FORREST, but his division is much redneed by veterans at home on forlough.

Had Gen. GRIERSON his entire division out at Memphis, Gen. FORREST wonid not have escaped so easily.

Gen. FORREST'S forces ara scattered throughout parts of Kantucky. He has a force opposite Cairo stealing horses and conscripting all the man they can lay their hands on.

From the Nashville Times, March 29.

Scouts reported at Clarksville that FORREST with four thonsand cavalry, crossed the Cumbarland on Saturday at Rose' Ferry, on the Smithland and Eddyville road, and that a portion of his force was in Eddyville on Sunday. Eddyville is on the north baak of the Cumberland, about twenty miles from Smithland, and a town of bad reputation for disloyalty. It is the hema of WILLIS B. MACER, Representative of the First Kentucky Congressional District of the Richmond Congress.

The rebel Col. COBB'S Battery wns raised in that place, where his rather now resides. The country ronnd about abounds in the meanest sort of rebel citizens. There are several dafunct iron-works in the vicinity, and the large coalings adjoining these furnish an excellent receptacle for guarrillas, horse-thieves and scoundrels of every description. The whole ragion round about may be very correctly guessed from ona simple fact, that the people need to vote almost *en masse* for old LYNN BOYD for Congress.

FORREST is supposed by soma to he advaeciag upon Fort Donelson, bnt it might be snpposed that the previous disasters suffered by tha rebels at that celebrated fortification would be enough to deter the exnegro trader and blackleg of Memphis from assaulting it again. The Union soldiers have always done excellent fighting there, both on the outside of the fort when the rebels held it, and afterward on several occasions when tha rebels attacked it.

We thiok it very likely that FORREST has an eya for booty, rather then fighting, on this expedition. North of the Cumberland lies the great tobacco region of Kentucky. The planters have plenty of gold and greenbacks, which they have received for their last tobacco crop, tee most profitable one they have ever raised. Beside, tho towee of Hopkinsville, Elkton, Princeton, and other country towes, ehound with goods of all kinds. If not hotly pressed by our troops, he will be able to carry off the richest booty ever taken ont of the State by a guerrilla chief.

FROM NEWBERN, N. C.

THE TREASURY REGULATIONS AND TRADE—ARRIVAL OF DESERTERS.

NEWBERN, N. C., Thursday, March 31, 1864.

The "Treasnry Regulations" in North Carolina, which have been carried into practical execution by Hon. DAVID HEATON, have attained a success and perfaction which challenga the admiration of all.

The system of registaring the nama of purchasers, their residence, the articles bought, the price paid, and the merchant who sold tha same, is so complete, as to enshla the "Treasury Agents" to ascertain at a glanco tho final destination of evsry article of merchandise that comes into the dapartment, aven to a spool of thread.

Families living in the "Trade District," who have accepted of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, are allowed to pnrchasa family supplies in limited qaantities, which, with the accompanying restrictions, afford no opportunity to abusa this trade privilege.

The amonnt of money realized by the Treasury here, from abandoned property of a perishable character, &c., which would otherwise have been lost to tha Government, will cancel her indebtedness to tha troops in North Carolina.

It is dno to Secretary CHASE to state that he is the author of this admirable system, which promises to make this a self-sustaining department.

Much credit is also dne to the military authorities here for their hearty coöperation and valuable assistance given hy them to the ageuts of the Treasury Department, who are all working harmoniously together in endeavoring to sava the life of the nation. The former will conquer the rebels, while the latter will pay the bill from tha proceeds of their property.

Maj. BENJAMIN B. FOSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General, is ordered to report for duty to the Adjutant-General at Washington.

The Newbern *Times* has the following:

"Four fine-looking men, members of Illinois regiments, came into our lines at Washington on Monday. They were captured at Chickamauga in December last, and taken to Richmond, and thence to Danville. Their names are JOAN C. MORGOUGH, Company F, Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers; George W. Bean, Company I, 21st Illinois; John Hamilton, Company E, 80th Illinois; William Nsideigha, Company F, 24th Illinois. They suffered for a time at the Danville Prison, where one of them was compelled to do the cooking. He says the rabel officers would steal about one-third of the meat drawn for the prisoners.

Finally, these brave men concluded to take French leave, and after many hardships and hairbreadth escapes, reached the protection of our lines. Five was the number which left, but one was recaptured by the cavalry force sent in pursuit. They have been provided with clothing and money, and sent to New-York. MORGOUGH is a Boston boy."

The America Outward Bound, &c.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, April 2.

The steamship *America* sailed at 6 o'clock this evening for Liverpool. At the same hour the steamship *Britannia* took her departers for New-York.

GOSSIP FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Mines and Earthquakes—William Mulligan, Esquire—Raising the Aquila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 2, 1864.

I have been too busy to write, so I have let the last two steemers depart without the weighty documants from my pen that might have sunk them, as its avordupois is probably about tha only weight my communications will have, even if the San Francisco *Bulletin* does get itself in an unpleasant way about my humbugging the good people East. The *Bulletin* did me the honor to copy my description of the great Moss Lode "serkastically," and insinuated that I was trying to come some load over the unsophisticated readers of the TIMES. It heeded its outcroppings from my letter, "How the Gothamitea are Humbugged." You see the *Bulletin* has not been there, and is skepticel. I did not go over to the office with a big stick and demend the euthor of the insinuation, because I was not certain who or which it might be. I believe I could handle the Doctor, and could stir WEBB up a little, but there's a large man among 'em who also carries a big stick, and it occurred to me if he was the man, and happened to be in, it might be a little awkward. I forgive the *Bulletin*, therefore, but just wait until I come across a bigger story than mine ever dreamed of being, and it wont be long, and I will send it to you, and you shall be the umpire who is entitled to tha Hat. I contend that I did not set out to mislead anybody, or sell anybody, or sell any stock. I didn't own a foot, and no friend thet owed me money owned any and wanted to sell; besides, there is not much danger of the Gothamites being humbugged abroad when they have so many better humbugs at home, and moreover, the Mariposa business will *do* for them at present—it will be anything but a merry-poser for them. If you don't know it you ought to, that Meripose means "butterfly"—a grub in its early days, but very beautiful when it is hatched, if it wouldn't fly away—a pretty name, isn't it? I always did admire Spanish names; they are poetic, soft, barmonious. I had a nice little Spanish clerk once, and he had two sisters that were mighty handsome, and I advanced the boy's salary every time they came to see him. His name was not NORVAL, but GARZA GUILLAMO GARZA, and the oldest sister MARIE. One day I got a thirst for knowledge, which is always bringing one into trouble, and translated the names, and what do you suppose I found?—that tha boy's name was BILL and tha sister MARIER CRANE. I reduced his salary at once, and gava up trying to like tortillas and red peppers.

Speaking of mines, the Almaden quicksilver is in a very prosperous way, and a friend who is a quicksilver men (that is to say, all his silver is mighty quick to leave) has been down there plodding about, and diving into the subject, (down sundry shafts hundreds of feet deep;) says tha mine is looking splendidly, and can be made to pay 12 per cent. per annum on its capital stock. (I want it distinctly understood that I didn't loan him money to go there, and don't own a share of the stock. *Bulletin* please notice.) Tha BARRONS, of BARRON & Co., who were the large owners, are poking around the country searching for something in that line to open and work in opposition doubtless to the Almeden. I hope they may succeed, for in the pursuit of my calling as "Honest Miner" I have occasion to purchase the stuff, and we have to pay 72 cents ₱ lb. for it at Virginia City—gold at that.

We had quite an old-fashioned earthquake, three or four days since, about 6 in the morning, and it shook lots of people out of bed who never dreamed of turning out at that hour in the morning. It rattled the plaster ornements down in my house, and caused a great many decided family jars about town. People were more frightened than hurt, however, and I have neither blocks nor single houses, or people, to report in a crumbling condition. There was one peculiarity about this earthquake, however, which, although I have heard it said of them generally, I never believed before. That is the causing of nausea, or sickness at the stomach. I heard of a dozen persons, mostly females, who suffered severely, not only immediately after, but all day, and some still continue to feel the effects of such an unceremonious shaking up, and have kept their beds. I have heerd of a great many strange things in my life, but I declare I never before heerd of people going to bed of an earthquake. It is perfectly shocking. There was another little incident; not so serious, however. A gentleman living up on the side hill had improvised a cistern out of an old beer barrel for temporary use, which was located in the attic over his sleeping apartment. It was not securely planted, and the jer and shake of the earthquake distnrbed the frail underpinning, and down it came with its contents upon the ceiling, which, like many of the yet remaining houses of the olden time, was made of cloth papered. Of course it offered no resistance to the volume of water which ponred down with chilling violence upon the unfortunate couple. The man supposing it a part and parcel of the shake which was at the moment herrowing up his very soul, sprang from his bed, utterly regardless of tha screams of his still wetter-half, broke for the street, and tha last seen of him, his all-important garment, Joseph-like, fluttered in the breeze at an angle of 45, upwards, while the damp relict of the departed put her head out of tha window and screamed fire. She made a slight error in the element, but it was an exciting moment, and she couldn't conveniently discriminate.

"Is there a Bourbon among us?" is no longer the question; it is whether there is a MULLIGAN, and echo answers, "There is, me boy." WILLIAM! sweet WILLIAM! of Vigilance Committee memory. WILLIAM, of knock-down and drag-out notoriety; WILLIAM, who shoots policemen and knocks down Californians in bar-rooms, when he has his friends to help him—Misthar MULLIGAN is again with us. *Colonel* MULLIGAN, as he calls himself, arrived two steamers since. There was no reception committee, and by some error no escort or procession. His arrival was marked by no demonstration of honor, or anything else. For a few days WILLIAM was a little shy from his window; he "surveyed the vantage of the ground," but finally appeared in the streets with natty boots, natty cane, his hat set nattily on one curl over his left ear, his rather weakly moustache curled up at the corners and waxed to stay there; a coat very long in the waist, and terribly alongated at the tails, complated his costume, and he may be said to ba wall got up.

WILLIAM was disappointed if he expectad to create a sensation. The war and familiarity with heroes, and fierce fightsngers, has taken the edge off open-mouthed wonder, and we don't tremble in our boots a bit. MULLIGAN finds he is not a mortal terror to this community any longer. He is even shocked by the familiarity of old acquaintances of the Vigilance Committee, who hail him with, "Hallo, Billy, back again, are you." Billy don't like being called Billy; he prefers the more military title of Colonel. If WILLIAM will only turn over a new leaf now, and be decent, he wont hear of his old persecutions, nor any new ones—and meet with encouragement to be wiser and better.

The work on the *Aquilla* goes only slowly, but surely. The party of divers that came out from New-York certainly understand their business, and I am going to do the fair thing, and give the underwriters credit for once for a good egg. The party went out having better apparatus, more experience and skill, can certainly do the work better and more rapidly than we can here, or, at least, then we could at the beginning. So all hail! The old fogies down about Wall-street have for once been right smart, and deserve credit. (P. S.—Since writing the above, a friend who is posted tells me that the underwriters did not employ the company of wreckers and divers at all, but thet the *Government* did; and there goes all my praise and the glory to the aforesaid. I *thought* it was too stunning a fact to believe.)

The pletee and machinery for the monitor are coming out slowly, but every day the quantity of iron and weight is lessened, and it is probable that Capt. FLETCHER will put his camels alongside the *Aquilla*, and raise her in about sixty days. Meantime, while we have no *Comanche* or iron-clad, we are troubled with sensation rumors of the coming of the *Alabama* and the Anglo-Chinese fleet from China waters. The cry of wolf has been so often raised nobody pays any attention now, and it is by no means a certainty that we won't wake up some fine morning, and find the *Alabama* lying quietly at anchor, waiting for us to "come down" with our dust. Just now we have nothing in port thet could stop her, and our batteries are incomplete; but if she will wait about thirty days, I think we will be ready for them, and fire a salute in honor of their arrival, with bells in.

We are having a terribly dry Winter, and the farmers are in despair. The cattle in the lower country are dying for want of water and grass; usually at this season the grass is knee high, but we have none at all for want of rain to start it. The early rains gave farmers a chance to plow, but now that their grain is up, for want of moisture, is turning yellow. If we do not have rain soon, it will be a hard year for farmers, and worse for miners, and make millions of dollers' difference in our various products, gold inclusive, as many mining districts can do nothing without abundance of water to "wash out."

I am called away by a dispatch, and have got to go up to that hard old country, Washoe, in about ten minutes—that is, set out for it, and have not packed my paper shirt collar and wooden comb; so I must leave you.

If I don't get shot through tha head, in the neck or down some of those "shutes" or deep shafts in that mining inferno, I will tell you all about things on my return. It is a dangerous country and chock full of holes, and a fellow is in danger every moment of falling down through into China. The last time I was up there I saw a friend walking about near the edge of a deep shaft, and two days ago met him on the wharf, coming up from the direction of a vessel just in from "somewhere," with a small caddy of tea under one arm and a policeman under the other. It looked to me as if he had gone down suddenly without paying his bill in Virginia City, which explained the policeman, and the tea caddy, where he had been. If I fell through, the knocks and thumps will relieve the tedium of the voyage, but as I am getting tedious, will evaporate.

PODGERS.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Enthusiastic Meeting at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Saturday, April 2,

An immense and enthusiastic Union ratification meeting was held in this city this evening. Allyn Hall, the largest in town, was densely packed. Hon. HENRY C. DEMING, Representative in Congress, presided, assisted by a large number of Vice-Presidents. Senator WILSON and Major-Gens. SCHENCK and GARFIELD were present and addressed the meeting. The whole affair was an eminent success, and is an earnest of the result of Monday's election.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, April 2.

The steamer *Sultana*, with New-Orleans dates of the 25th of March, arrived here yesterday with a cargo of sugar for St. Louis, and the Sixth Indiana Veterans en route home.

The *Sultana's* news is anticipated.

On the night of the 28th, a band of guerrillas captured and burnt a trading boat, seventy miles below Memphis. The crew of the boat were afterwards paroled.

Several hundred rebels occupy Hickmen, Kentucky.

The rebel headquarters of Gen. FAULKNER are said to be at Hickmae.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, March 31.

There is no news from below of any special importance.

Hospital No. 2, at Vicksburgh, was set on fire a few days since, and destroyed. No lives were lost.

Cotton is firm, but quiet. There is considerable inquiry, with but little offering. Rates have an upward tendency, and all qualities have advanced about three cents per pound over the closing figures of the last report. The receipts, which are only by wagon, are trifling.

Three hundred bales were shipped North to-day. Strict middling closes at 59c.@60c.; good middling at 61c.@62c., and fair at 65c.

The steamer *Tycoon* was fired into by guerrillas on her down trip. No injury was done.

Death of Hon. J. N. Taylor.

TRENTON, Saturday, April 2.

Hon. JOSEPH N. TAYLOR, of Passaic, and Speaker of the New-Jersey House of Assembly, died this morning, at 1 o'clock. He asked to be excused on Tuesday, on account of important business at home. He was taken ill on Wednesday with congestion of the brain, was insensible for six hours, and continued to sink until he died. He was a young and active man, extensively engaged in manufactures at his home in Patersoe, N. J.

The Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINE'S, C. W., Saturday, April 2.

The Welland Canal will be open for navigation by the 13th inst.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Montana Territorial Bill and National Banking Bill.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 2.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNING SCHOONER.

The Navy Department has received information from Lieut. CHARLES H. BROWN, commanding the United States steamer *Virginia*, off San Luis Pass, Texas, of the capture of the schoonsr *Sylphide*, from Tampico, ostensibly bound to Havana. Her flag was swallow-tail shape, with black white and black bars horizontal. When seen she was far from her true position, which she should have been in if really bound to Havana, and there is no doubt of her intention to violate the blockade. Her cargo consisted of salt, hegging, coffee, cigars in bundles, flat and bar iron, and percussion caps. It has been snowing all the morning, but now a heavy northeast rain has set in.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 2.

ORGANIZING THE GOVERNMENT OF MONTANO TERRITORY.

Mr. PENDLETON, (Dem.,) of Ohio, called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday disagreed to tha Senate's amendment to the bill organizing the territorial government of Montana, and appointed a committee of conference thereon. He said his object was to call attention to the character of the amendment, and to give the House an opportunity to adhere to the provisions of the bill as it passed the House. The Senate's amendment was intended, and he thought it was so admitted, to give negroes the right to vote in the Territory at the first election. It was an amendment different from the provisions in any bill heretofore passed organizing a territorial government. It struck out the words "white male inhabitants," and inserted "male citizens of the United States," restricting as to color. This amendment was adopted by the Senate. The attention of that body was called to the fact that the Supreme Court had decided that no negro could be a citizen of the United States, but it was announced that this decision was wrong and would be disregarded. He wanted the gentleman to understand that for the first time an effort was to be made by the Federal Government to place the whites and negroes on a political equality in the Territories. Congress has passed, since July 4, 1861, six bills organizing Territories, and each bill provided that all the white male inhabitants who are residents in the Territory should be qualified electors. The Chairman of the Committee on Territories had followed this precedent in the case of "Montana," but the Senate had stricken out that clause, and inserted an amendment permitting negroes to vote. We were making rapid progress beyond the positions laid down three years ago, when the Republican party came into power. He desired to call the attention of the House to this subject so that they may by their vote to day determine whether they were prepared to countenance—he did not say agree—to a course of legislation which will end in giving negroes the same political rights as a white man in the Territories. He repeated he wanted the House to decide whether it will adhere to its former action or not. If it shall reconsider the vote of yesterday he would move to adhere, and then the Senate must recede or lose the bill.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) inquired whether the gentleman believed that tha negroes are citizens of the United States.

Mr. PENDLETON, replied that if he had the determination of the question he would have very little difficulty in arriving at a conclusion, that the negroes have no right to vote, but this did not depend upon his opinion.

Mr. BROOMALL, asked whether or not the Supreme Court had determined that negroes are not citizens of the United States?

Mr. PENDLETON replied that the court had so determined, and asked whether Mr. BROOMALL and his Republican friends bowed to that decision? If the gentlemen did and could speak authoritatively for his party, there would be little difficulty in the case.

Mr. BROOMALL replied that he had not the right to speak for his party, but he would ask in return, whether the court had not decided to the gentleman's satisfaction that negroes are not citizens of the United States, and whether he is not willing to let that decision alone?

Mr. PENDLETON asked whether the gentleman thought it had been so decided.

Mr. BROOMALL replied he had so read.

Mr. PENDLETON said it had been so decided, but that Attorney General BATES had advised the political departments that the decision was wrong, and advised them to act upon his opinion.

Mr. BROOMALL said, as the gentleman seemed to be satisfied with the decision of the Supreme Court, he hoped that the gentleman would agree with him.

Mr. PENDLETON wished to know whether the gentleman was satisfied with that decision.

Mr. BROOMALL replied, if he were called to review the opinion he would inquire if such animals were citizens.

Mr. PENDLETON repealed, that this was the first time it was sought to incorporate such a provision in a territorial bill. He wished the gentleman to know he wished for a reconsideration, in order to get a test vote, that the Republican party might show the sincerity of their oft-repealed declarations, "that they were not in favor of negro equality."

Mr. BEAMAN, (Union,) of Michigan, said it occurred to him that the gentleman's argument was against the action of the Senate. He did not propose to discuss the question whether it was expedient to give the elective franchise to the colored race, but wanted the House to understand the question now pending. The Committee on Territories had reported a bill organizing the Territory of Montana, and it provided that all the free white male citizens of the United States shall vote. The bill was sent to the Senate who struck out the word "white." It was insisted by the gentleman that the effect of the Senate's amendment was to let colored men vote. He would not inquire whether this was the effect or not, or whether such legislation was inexpedient; but it was known that the House had disagreed to the Senate's amendment, thus non-concurring, and appointed a committee of conference. The House had passed a bill excluding colored voters, and the Senate had amended the bill so as to give them this privilege. As the question now stood, the House had refused to consent that colored men should vote. The argument of the gentleman was therefore opposed to the position he had assumed. The gentleman's argument was against the action of the Senate. In conclusion, Mr. BEAMAN moved to lay Mr. PENDLETON'S motion to reconsider upon the table, which was agreed to by yeas 63, nays 49.

On motion of Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the existing laws with regard to jurors in the Federal Courts so as to secure fair and impartial trials therein, and to report by bill or otherwise.

The House resumed the consideration of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Bill.

Mr. SWEAT, (Dem.,) of Maine, said he sincerely believed the principles involved in the bill were unwarranted by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the country. He thought that the Committee on Military Affairs had made a report in favor of declaring these roads, posts and military routes, which could not be sustained by the facts and the law. He considered this subject on its merits alone, for he believed the man who could not rise above political questions on this matter now at issue could not be an honest legislator. His only feeling was to see the right prevail. He was earnestly desirous for the success of our arms, and to avail ourselves of all proper means for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, but he could see no military necessity for the passage of this bill; for the President now has the power, under the law of 1862, to take and use any railroads for military purposes.

The subject went over, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the National Bank Bill.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered an amendment to the 44th section, providing that any bank or banking association now organized in pursuance of the laws of any State, under articles of association which prohibit specific changes therein, may be changed or converted into a national banking association, without any change in the articles of association, and its Directors at the time of the change may continue in office, and their successors may, from time to time, be appointed or elected in the manner provided in the articles of association. Mr. HOOPER said the New-York Bank of Commerce desired to come under this law. It had a capital of ten millions, and had done more to sustain the Government than any other institution.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) was willing to let all State banks become National banks, but he wanted them to cease as the former when they became the latter. He did not want such political miscegenation as to make it difficult to see where they were.

Mr. STEBBINS, (Dem.,) of New-York, regarded this bill as intended to do nothing more than to make the present Bank law effective, and as should therefore vote for it, but at the same time he favored the pending amendment, as without it the Bank of Commerce could not come under the law.

Mr. ALLEY, (Union,) of Massachusetts, opposed helping out the Bank of Commerce, and offered an amendment to extend the principle of non-individual liability to all other banks organized under this act.

During the debate some gentlemen regarded Mr. HOOPER'S amendment as making an injudicious distinction, and argued that the provisions of the bill should be applicable to all banking institutions.

Finally Mr. HOOPER'S amendment was adopted, 49 against 45.

Mr. WILSON, (Union,) of Iowa, moved to amend the section providing for the redemption of notes, so as to confine it to New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston. This was rejected.

Without concluding action on the bill, the committee rose, and the House at twenty minutes to five adjourned.

From Fortress Monroe.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 1.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, accompanied by Gens. McDOWALL and SMITH, arrived this morning from Washington.

Capt. AINSWORTH left here at one o'clock this morning, with four steamers, to search for the disabled steamship reported off Cape Henry, some unknown.

Gen. BUTLER, with his distinguished guests, visited the *Rip Van Winkle* to-day at noon, and reviewed the United States colored troops at Camp Hamilton this afternoon.

The steamship *S. R. Spaulding* has arrived from Beaufort, N. C., bringing the mails and about fifteen rebel prisoners, principally of Georgia regiments.

The *Spaulding* experienced severe gales and heavy seas on the passage.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, April 2.

The four steamers which left here at one o'clock yesterday morning, in search of the disabled steamship reported off Cape Henry, have returned unsuccessful.

The steamer *Montauk* reports—April 1, seventy miles southeast of Cape Henry smoke brig *Undine*, from Liverpool for Baltimore; British ship *Majesty*, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, and bark *Masumac*, bound to Boston.

It is blowing a gale here.

The Twenty-Sixth Massachusetts Regiment—Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 2.

The Twenty-Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, reenlisted men, arrived this afternoon from New Orleans and proceeded direct to Lowell, where a grand public reception awaits them.

The easterly gale and rain-storm continues, with no present indications of clearing up.

"Pretty Waiter Girls" Prohibited.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 2.

Gov. CURTIN has signed the bill, which was passed yesterday by the State Legislature, to prohibit the sale of liquors or the employment of female waiters in places of amusement in this city, and requiring all proprietors of shows, exhibitions or concerts to take out licences.

Loss of the Ship John Land.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, April 2.

The British bark *T. R. Pattillo*, from Kingston, Jamaica, arrived here to-day, bringing two wrecked passengers of the ship *John Land*, of Boston, abandoned at sea on March 25, in lat. 39:15, long. 65:12. All hands were saved.

The Arabia at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Saturday, April 2.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at 1½ o'clock today. She had heavy easterly gales for three days, and encountered much ice, and her paddles are broken.

She will sail on Sunday morning for Liverpool.

The Storm at St. Johns, N. F.

ST. JOHNS, Saturday, April 2.

A gale has been blowing strong from the east for the last seven days. There have been no arrivals from the sealing fleet, and as there is no ice in sight, apprehensions are felt for the safety of the fleet.

The Capture of Fort de Kneasey.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRISONERS AT NEW-ORLEANS—PARTICULARS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

From the New-Orleans Era, March 20.

The steamer *John Warner* arrived at our wharf this morning, having on board over three hundred prisoners, including a number of officers, taken at Fort de Russey, on Red River, a few days since, mention of which has already been made in our columns.

A majority of these men, we are informed, are old residents of New-Orleans, from the Second and Third Districts, and many, doubtless, experience pleasurable emotions on beholding the familiar home scenes presented at the levee, and at the prospects of a speedy interview with dearly loved friends. May the kindly influences engendered by the meeting turn them from the error of their ways, and restore them to allegiance to their lawful government.

Of course a large crowd of friends and curious people assembled to obtain a glimpse of the prisoners, but as they were all kept at a respectable distance by a guard stationed for that purpose, there was little gratification obtained by standing on the Levée.

The men, as a general thing, looked very ragged and dirty—or, to use a stronger impression, appeared to have sojourned for some time past in the Confederacy. They will, we suppose, be at once turned over to Lieut.-Col. EUGENE TISDALE for safe keeping.

The above was prepared for our evening edition of yesterday. Since its appearance some interesting details of the engagement in which they were made prisoners have been obtained by us.

The fighting is represented as having been most obstinate on both sides. Three assaults were made by our troops under Gen. SMITH before the garrison surrendered. On the last assault part of the Union forces reached the parapet, and the balance were but some thirty feet away, when Lieut.-Col. BEAD, of the Fourteenth Texas, mounted the parapet and waved a white handkerchief fastened to a bayonet in token of surrender.

So fierce was the fire of the Union troops, that the enemy, during the last charge, were compelled to keep under cover of the works, and they could fire only by laying their pieces on the parapet, and withdrawing them to reload, their bodies in the meanwhile, remaining under cover.

The fight opened with artillery, the fire of which continued for about two hours, when Gen. SMITH, the Federal commander, ordered a charge. The formation of the rebel works enabled them to get a flanking fire upon our men, which was so well sustained that they were compelled to fall back. On the third charge, however, as above stated, the fort was taken, the rebels losing but three killed and eight wounded during the whole affair.

One of these men was killed in a very unfortunate manner. He was quite a youth, a conscript, who had not become acquainted with the rules of war. When Col. BEAD, the rebel Commander, surrendered the fort, our men were rushing in. All the rebel soldiers, with the exception of this conscript, threw down their arms, while he brought his up, as though about to fire. One of the Union soldiers, supposing he was attempting to shoot, fired and killed him.

The prisoners express the greatest respect for Gen. SMITH, and speak of the treatment they received at his hands in the highest terms of praise. They were all first sent to Baton Rouge, where the wounded were provided with quarters in the United States General Hospital. The others, guarded by a detachment of the Seventh Kentucky Regiment, under command of Maj. E. B. TREADWAY, came on to New-Orleans. Not the least difficulty was experienced with any of them, and all seemed as content with their lot as prisoners well could be. The measures taken by the Major were most efficient, and served to keep up good feeling between the guard and prisoners, during the trip down the river.

The commissioned officers of the party, were turned over to Lieut.-Col. TISDALE, and by his directions the parole prescribed for prisoners was presented to them, which they all signed. They were then marched to the Rampart-street Military Prison, where they will, for the present, remain confined, while the privates were kept on the steamer, which was anchored out in the stream to prevent any attempt to escape.

EUROPE.

One Day's Later News by the City of Cork.

PROGRESS OF THE DANISH WAR.

Continuation of the Siege of Duppel.

Official Correspondence on the Rebel Rams.

DEATH OF SAM COWELL, THE COMEDIAN.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The steamship *City of Cork*, from Liverpool 19th, via Queenstown 21st, arrived at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Cork *Herald*, of the morning of the 21st, has the following:

THE DANISH WAR.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

COPENHAGEN, Saturday, March 19, 1864—P. M.

Yesterday three Prussian man-of-war attacked the Danish Blockading Squadron off Greifswalde, Pomerania. After an engagement of two hours, the Prussian vessels returned to tha harbor.

Artillery firing was renewed to-day at Deppel.

BERLIN, Sunday, March 20.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian Navy has received a report stating that yesterday the *Arcona*, with three gunboats, again put to sea, in search of hostile shipping. The cruise had no result, however, all the Danish ships having left Prussian waters. The report concludes, therefore, that there can be no question of an existing blockade of the Prussian coast.

HANOVER, Saturday, March 19.

The Danish Government has decreed the release of the Hanoverian ships, under embargo, in Danish ports.

THE SIEGE OF DUPPEL.

SONDERBORG, Thursday, March 17, 9 A. M.

On Thursday there was heavy cannonading and fighting all along the line of Duppel Village, and the Toajeberg position was taken by the Prussians, after a heroic resistance by the Danes. The position of Duppel is still unharmed. The numbers of the Prussians are always four to one. Their artillery have ranged three miles. A Danish Colonel was killed to-day, and seventy wounded were brought in. The enemy's losses are severe.

The Danish army is undaunted.

COPENHAGEN, Thursday, March 17.

The Prussian batteries opened fire yesterday morning on the Duppel intrenchments. The enemy fired altogether five hundred shots. We replied occasionally, in all, 35 times. Our firing seemed to be successful, as two of the enemy's batteries were silenced for some time. We have two officers killed and one wounded. Sixteen privates were killed and forty-nine wounded.

FLENSBURG, Friday, March 18.

The bombardment of the intrenchments of Duppel was resumed to-day.

A terrific cannonade is being heard here.

RUMORED DEATH OF PRINCE AUGUSTENBURG.

HAMBURG, Thursday, March 17.

According to a handbill emanating from the printing-office of GREVE & TIDEMANN, and distributed in this city, at 8 o'clock this morning Prince FREDERICK, of Augustenburg, was found dead in his bed, at Kiel.

The rumor requires confirmation.

[Later dispatches characterize this announcement as an unqualified canard.—ED. TIMES.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAMBURG, Saturday, March 19.

Advices from Stockholm to the 15th, evening, state that fresh disturbances had taken place.

The police office was attacked, and the windows in the residence of the Chief of the Police were smashed.

The military were called out to quell the riot, and eleven persons were arrested.

The *Dagblad* insists upon more energetic measures being taken by the Government.

The French Ambassador has left Christiana.

ITALY.

TURIN, Thursday, March 17.

News from a relinble source at Rome states that the illness of the Pope has become more alarming.

The official *Gazette* of Turin announces the appointment of twenty-three new Senators.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Pressure on Denmark—Progress of the War—Mazzini in Parliament—Feeling in France—Fleets and Armies—The Era of Experiments—Federal Enlistments in Ireland—The Sheffield Calamity—The Church Controversies—Atlantic Telegraph, &c.

LONDON, Saturday, March 19, 1864.

England hopes for peace. The Government has put so much pressure upon poor Denmark that it is now expected she will consent to a conference on any terms. It is not sure, but ardently hoped by the Government, which must avoid a war, because it cannot fight with Germany, and does not know what may come from America.

But it is not seen that Denmark, pressed as it is, will consent to stop fighting. The provinces of Schleswig-Holstein are lost. Austria may be honest in wishing to preserve the integrity of Denmark on the basis of the Treaty of 1852, but not so Prussia and the other German States. Even if Denmark consented to the conference, it is not clear that the Bund would do so. There are accounts of violent and continued disturbances at Stockholm. Norway expresses a strong desire to aid Denmark. Sweden is only withheld by tha fear of Russia, and the influence of England. Above all, France says nothing, and does nothing. The Emperor waits, perhaps, until his imperial *protégé* is safe in Mexico—waits until the time comes when he may interfere to the best advantage for France and himself.

Meantime the war goes on. Yesterday Duppel was bombarded. There was a naval action in which the Prussian fleet was driven off by the Danes, whose sailors are in high spirits. But, day by day, the Germans advance further into Jutland. Their troops are quartered upon the inhabitants, and heavy requisitions are made for food and forage. Wars soon obliterate treaties, as they do constitutions, which are treaties between individuals. War has its own higher or lower laws, and dispenses with all others. Every day of Danish resistance will naturally increase the demands of the Germans.

The last nights in Parliament before the early Easter vacation, were spent in personalities. The Mazzini question came up again, and poor [illegible]

vesel, the friend of the great conspirator, has been worried unmercifully. It seems that he offered to resign, but PALMERSTON, who sticks to his friends and supports his subordinates, refused to accept the proffered resignation. The Opposition came down not only on the Junior Lord of the Admiralty, but the Prime Minister, and declared it a scandal that a member of the Government should be the friend of a man who was the enemy of Europe and order, and a conspirator against the life of England's great ally. Lord ROBERT CECIL, in the House of Commons, a few years ago, had called him "the assassin MAZZINI," and here was a member of the House and the Government, sitting by the side of the Prime Minister, receiving this assassin into his house, receiving his letters, indorsing his revolutionary currency, and eulogizing him as a friend of seventeen years' standing. A few nights before the House refused to pass a resolution of censure by ten majority, but such a victory was a virtual defeat. The parties separate for the Easter Holidays with unusual rancor, leaving the press to fight the matter over in the interim.

The French Government has kept silent in the matter, remembering what was done in the case of ORSINI; but there is reason to believe that the feeling in France is very strong. It comes in private letters from Paris, and sometimes in the correspondence of the press. A letter in the *Morning Post* says: "It is only in England that that unhappy man, MAZZINI, could find friends among respectable people; it is only an English Government which could pretend to believe in his innocence; and it is only in a British House of Commons he could find defenders and apologists." When the Orsini conspiracy was proven to have had its origin in London, the officers of the French army demanded to be led to England, that they might punish the perfidy. It is not sure that they feel less on the present occasion.

Well, Parliament adjourns for three weeks, and eaves all these matters to ripen. The Government, relieved of the pressure of continued calls for papers, no longer hnfiled and badgered night after night by an irritated and garrulous Opposition; no longer apprehensive of a defeat at any hour, which would compel a dissolution of Parliament or their own resignation, is now free to act, if it can find any scope for its activity. Earl RUSSELL can write more dispatches. But he has written volumes already, and with what result? One thing is very clear. As matters are now disarranged, no discotch of Earl RUSSELL will have the least influence upon any great European Power, unless it is backed by fleets and armies. England has no armies to send anywhere, and her fleets are in such a condition that she dares not risk them in actual warfare. It is evident, and confessed by the highest military and naval authorities, that most of the new ships are failures, that the artillery is a failure, that everything is in a state of experimentation.

And the way they experiment. More than a year ago Mr. ARMSTRONG built up a twenty ton gun, which carries a round shot of 600 pounds. A few days ago it was loaded with 90 of powder, not half of which was probably burnt, and it split in two in 11-inch plate, which it penetrated a little more than four inches. But the maker of the plate claims that it was not properly placed, or it would not have been broken, while Sir WILLIAM asserts that if it had been properly placed his steel bell would have gone through it. Then nobody knows whether the gun will stand anch charges. There it has stood rusting a year, and nothing is really known about it; and if it were approved, it would be months before more of them could be furnished. It is a fact, I believe, that the French iron-clad, *La Gloire*, which is one-third smaller than the *Worrior*, carries a broadside nearly twice as heavy. That single fact is an indication of the whole state of the case. England and France are represented by the *Worrior* and *La Gloire*, and if the two ships were to meet to-morrow in mid channel, I suppose there is very little doubt which would go to the bottom.

While the Commons were spending their last night before adjournment on the Mezziol affair, which will come up again, and in a different shape, if he should be convicted at the approaching trial, the Lords faltered a little over Federal enlistments in Ireland. Earl RUSSELL, who has got over his little attack of rheumatism, thought there was not much to complain of. The men who enlisted on the *Kearsage* had been convicted, and there was no evidence as to any others. There has been some droll blundering about this *Kearsage* affair. Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, some time since explained that some men stole on board the *Kearsage* at Cork, but were not permitted to enlist, and had been brought back, on the return of the vessel from Brest. According to this statement, no offence had been committed—but the men were indicted, pleaded guilty, and sentenced to a nominal punishment, a thing that could scarcely have happened, one would say, out of Ireland.

The contributions to the sufferers by the Sheffield inundation reach £19,000, and are sure to be much more than are needed. The correspondents of the press, dispatched to the scene of the disaster, and who are expected to write columns on what they know nothing at all about—engineering and hydrostatics—make the most ludicrous work of it. One of them foos causes of the disaster in the height of the surrounding hills, as if a rill descending from the pinnacle of Chimborazo would have any more effect upon an embankment than the same weight of water from the clouds, or a spring on the margin of the reservoir. There was a badly-constructed or otherwise insufficient embankment; and that is all that can be said about it. A very slight and obscure cause may have produced the disaster. A cambric needle rightly placed will kill as surely as the heaviest artillery. The late King of Bavaria died of the scratch of a pin with which he was fastening an order upon the breast of his coat.

The great Church quarrel in England may interest some of your readers. Oxford has determined its orthodoxy by keeping a Greek professor to a salary of 40 pounds a year. The Crown appoints the professor. He cannot be got rid of—but he can be starved, or kept on a very small salary, which the clergymen who form the convocation of the University, by a small majority, decided to do. This course was met by introducing a bill into Parliament dispensing with the religious test, the signing of the XXXIX Articles required of those who take the degree of A. M. It passed to a second reading in the House of Commons by 22 majority, but will not get past the bench of Bishops. The clergy have been called upon to sign a new declaration of orthodoxy. Some refuse, but 8,000 have signed. Then we have a fight on hand between Rev. Prof. CHARLES KINGSLEY and Dr. NEWMAN. Seldom has a rash opponent been more signally exterminated, so far as the matter in controversy went, than the Professor of History and author of *Alton Locke*; but a new pamphlet is announced, in which he takes new, and, perhaps, more tenable ground. The pamphlet, not yet out, is entitled: "*What, then, does Dr. Newman teach?*" This is a broad question and may open up all the matters in controversy between the Roman and Anglican churches. Meanwhile the Bishop of London is trying to do something for the tremendous spiritual destitution of the Great Metropolis, where there are a million of people who are as utterly heathen as if they lived in the heart of Africa. The Bishop is trying to raise several millions, to build hundreds of new churches and enlist an army of clergymen and lay laborers. High churchmen distrust these methods. They do not believe in lay teachers. They point to the usages of Catholics, who make up for the lack of church room by multiplied services, and who employ religious orders.

The Atlantic telegraph goes on rapidly to its completion. It is to be more than twice as strong as the first one, and better made and protected. Laid down by the *Great Eastern*, there seems to be every reasonable chance of its success.

You will receive by this steamer news of the death of Mr. JOHN JAMES APPLETON, at Rennes, where he had a daughter married.

Mr. FECHTER met a few nights ago with one of those accidents inseparable from the sensation drama, where the hero jumps out of windows, falls down precipices, or is blown up by the explosion of a magazine. In Mr. FECHTER's case, his dress caught as he sprang from a window, on being interrupted during a visit to the lady of his love, and he was severely bruised by the fall.

It is said that the late correspondent of the London *Times* at Richmond has been very active, of late, passing between London and Paris—it is supposed on business connected with his friend, Mr. DAVIS. Late news from America has sent Confederate Stock up to 54. It has been down to 30 or below. The speculators are waiting for the steamer now due, and would be glad to hear from Gen. SHERMAN.

Mr. BRON, whose burlesques are so successful, is engaged for a novel in *Temple Bar*.

Sir ROWLAND HILL is to have his full salary of $10 000 a year continued for life, and Lady HILL a pension, if she survives him. It cannot be said that public praise here goes unrewarded.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE REBEL RAMS.

A TWICE-TOLD TALE.

From the Liverpool Post, March 17.

The correspondence between the Messrs. LAIRD BROTHERS and Her Majesty's Government has just been published in a pamphlet. Apparently, now, there is nothing more to be desired, in the way of curiosity, from the result of the pending trial, for the main facts have been frequently repeated.

The letters all conform to the official character, but they contain matter, and the matter is important. On the 4th of September the builders promised Mr. PATCE EDWARDS that the rams should not leave the port without the Collector having a week's notice. Then suspicion took an official form. The Messrs. LAIRD BROTHERS declining to volunteer information as to the ownership of the vessels, Earl RUSSELL, on the part of the Government, asked officially for information. It was given: "A. BRAVAY & Co., No. 6, Rue de Louvres, Paris." "Although," said the builders, "it is not usual for shipbuilders to declare the names of parties for whom they are building vessels until the vessels are completed and the owners have taken possession, yet, in this particular case, in consequence of the many rumors afloat, coupled with the repeated visits of Mr. MORGAN, the Surveyor of Customs, to our works, we thought it right to ask permission of the parties on whose account we are building the vessels to give their names to the English Government, in the event of such information being asked for officially, in writing. They at once granted us the permission we sought for." The contract was to deliver the vessels in this port, and the rule is to consider the vessels while in progress the property of the parties giving the order. Three days afterward, LAIRD BROTHERS announced to the Collector that it was their intention to take one of the iron-clads on a trial trip; "and," they added, "you may rely on our bringing the vessels into the Birkenhead Float when the trial is finished, it being our intention to complete the vessel in the Birkenhead Float. This trial is necessary to test the machinery and other parts, but will not alter the time previously stated for the completion of the vessel." Mr. PRICE EDWARDS was satisfied, and so, at first, was Earl RUSSELL, provided a guarantee was given by the builders for its safe return. The guarantee was given, but still no trial trip took place. The Treasury had received information which induced them to withdraw the permission; but "authority has been given to Admiral DACRES, who is now in the Mersey with the Channel Fleet, to place, with the concurrence of your firm, on board the iron-clad ram about to be tried, a sufficient force of seamen and marines in her Majesty's Naval Service to defeat any attempt to seize her." Messrs. LAIRD accepted this arrangement—but, there was another but—the state of the river rendered postponement necessary. The postponement was fatal to the experiment. Mr. HAMILTON, Secretary, wrote on the 7th of October—

"Referring to your ready acceptance of the offer of Her Majesty's Government to prevent any attempt at the forcible abduction of your property, the iron-clad vessel now nearly completed at Birkenhead, and understanding that the trial trip which has been the subject of former correspondence has been abandoned, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, that from information which has been received it has become necessary to take additional means for preventing any such attempt.

"Their Lordships have therefore given instructions that a Custom-house officer should be placed on board that vessel, with full authority to seize her on behalf of the Crown, in the event of any attempt being made to remove her from the float or dock where she is at present, unless under the further directions from their Lordships; and likewise to obtain from the officer in command of H. M. S. *Majestic*, any protection which may become necessary to support him in the execution of this duty.

"My Lords request you to understand that these precautions are taken not from any distrust of your intention to fulfil your engagement of giving a week's notice before the removal of the vessel, nor with the view of interfering in any way with your workmen in the completion of her, but exclusively for the purpose of preventing any attempt which may be made by other parties to nullify your engagements."

The Messrs. LAIRD BROTHERS expressed their surprise, never having heard of any intention to abduction, and believed that such, if intended, could not be accomplished in the River Mersey. On the 9th of October the Treasurer, having received further information, ordered the seizure of the two iron-clads. The builders again expressed their disbelief of there being any necessity of seizing the vessels. On the the 17th of October the proposal for a trial trip, under the security of a Government force on board, was renewed. Government refused permission. "Neither can they allow the removal of the armed force which is stationed for the purpose of upholding the Custom-house officers in the possession of the vessel." Remonstrance was in vain. On the 27th Mr. PRICE EDWARDS wrote to the builders:

"I hereby beg to inform you that your two cupola vessels are now detained under the 22d section of the Customs Consolidated Act, the ground of detention being a violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act. And I take leave further to state, that the officers in charge have received directions to remove your workmen at once from on board the ships."

In consequence of this proceeding, Messrs. LAIRD BROTHERS telegraphed as follows to Earl RUSSELL:

"CAPTAIN INGLEFIELD informs us that his orders are to take the two iron-clads into the River Mersey.

We protest against the probable destruction of our property in having ships (one of which is a mere hulk without masts, funnel, or steering gear) taken out of docks, where they are now in safety, and moored in the river at this inclement season of the year, and we trust that the orders sent to Capt. INGLEFIELD will be reconsidered."

On the same day the builders crammed up in a letter to the Treasury the contents of the correspondence, and concluded as follows:

But when Her Majesty's Government—without giving us any information to show us that they have any just grounds for doing so—proceed to seize our ships and turn off our workmen, and threaten to remove a helpless hulk from a place of safety into the open roadstead of the Mersey, we feel it our duty to enter our indignant protest against proceedings so illegal and so uncoustitutional.

"We have dealt candidly and evenly with Her Majesty's Government. We have, with the owners' permission, given the names of the owners, and we believe we have a perfect legal right to build ships for a French subject without requiring from him a disclosure of his object in having such vessels constructed. It forms no part of our duty to interfere in any way with his affairs, and we shall not do so.

We need hardly say that we hold the Government responsible to us for the large pecuniary loss we shall sustain by these arbitrary proceedings."

On the day following, Messrs. LAIRD expressed an opinion that owing to the state of the vessels "it is not possible in their present incomplete state for any naval officer, by any dispositions he can make, to protect the vessels from damage even in a dock, and much less in the open roadstead of the Mersey, where, in our opinion, they cannot even be moored with safety in this inclement season of the year." This opinion was subsequently repeated; but the vessels were taken alongside the *Majestic*, and remain there. In October red tape made its appearance. The Treasury reported to the Admiralty, and the Admiralty to Earl RUSSELL. On the 7th of December Messrs. LAIRD Brothers again warned Earl RUSSELL that the two vessels were in danger. "On Thursday last," they say "it blew a very heavy gale of wind here, and several large vessels, one of them a large steamer, were driven from their moorings within the estuary. We moderated that no steps are as yet taken to bring the rights of the Crown before a jury, and in the meantime the vessels are exposed to great risk." The fire policy was running out. Who was to renew it? Earl RUSSELL said the public, but that, in the event of the vessels not being ultimately detained, the builders should pay. Messrs. LAIRD declined the responsibility.

On the 12th of January last the Messrs. LAIRD BROTHERS proposed—

We therefore think it desirable to make the following proposals to the Government, namely—that the vessels should be moved into the Birkenhead public docks, and placed at the top end of the Great Float, about a mile from the entrance, the Government retaining possession by an armed force, or otherwise, as they may think requisite, so that we may be able to complete our contract, which we are desirous of doing, although the value of the additional fittings we should put on board would be very considerable.

"In the event of the Government proving their right to retain the vessels, they will, if our proposal be agreed to, be in a much more perfect state. On the other hand, should the Government not succeed, the vessels will be sooner ready for delivery by us to the owners, and consequently any claim for damages against the Government would be reduced.

These proposals are made without prejudice to any legal proceedings Messrs. A. BRAVAY & Co. or ourselves may be advised to take, for obtaining compensation in this matter, and being advantageous to Her Majesty's Government, we hope they will accede to them.

We desire further to add that we have no hesitation in saying these vessels will be much more secure in the Great Float than they now are in the River Mersey; and in support of this opinion, we inclose a plan showing where the vessels are at present moored, and where we propose to have them placed."

The Treasury refused compliance.

Several communications passed between Capt. INGLEFIELD and the Messrs. LAIRD Brothers. The Captain was charged with the care of the rams, and, of course, he was precise in arranging for their safety. The Messrs. LAIRD Brothers offered no opposition to the removal of the ships, but declined to give any assistance. They also refused to pay the dock dues, and the Captain had to advance £150. As might be expected, the whole correspondence shows great skill in style and policy.

THE COMMISSION TO EXAMINE THE PASHA.

In Judges' Chambers on March 16, before Justice MELLOR, further proceedings were had regarding convening a commission for the examination of witnesses in Egypt, especially the Pasha. The point was, whether the evidence was to be taken *viva voce* or by interrogatories.

Mr. T. JONES, who appeared on the part of the Attorney-General, said the evidence must be *viva voce*.

Mr. Justice MELLOR said his intention was that the evidence should be *viva voce*, or he should not have directed the Crown to furnish a statement of the facts to be given in evidence before the commission went out. The defendants would have the opportunity of giving evidence on their behalf.

Mr. LE RICUS, from the office of Messrs. GREGORY, solicitors for Messrs. LAIRD, remarked that if the commission was abandoned, the venue might be changed on consent, and the case tried at Liverpool in the present assizes.

Mr. T. JONES said he could agree to nothing of the kind. He must beg His Lordship to amend the order.

Mr. COTTRELL, who represented the other defendants, the French claimants of the vessel, said the attorneys on the other side had agreed to interrogatories.

His Lordship requested the parties to settle the terms of the order. They retired, but could not agree, and again went before the learned judge. On the part of Messrs. LAIRD it was insisted that, by the arrangement with the solicitor of the Customs, interrogatories had been agreed upon. It was stated that Messrs. LAIRD had on notice of the original application for a commission, and had entered a *caveat* against it. As the solicitors had agreed on interrogatories, it was better the order should be drawn up to that effect.

Mr. T. JONES declined to accede to such an arrangement. He had it from the Attorney-General himself that the evidence was to be given *viva voce*.

Mr. Justice MELLOR expressed his determination to adhere to his original intention. He never should have made the order on the terms he had it he had supposed interrogatories were to be put to the witnesses.

Mr. LE RICUS said the commission might cost some hundreds of pounds, and had interrogatories been directed they should have known the evidence to be given.

His Lordship adhered to his intention, and the parties agreed that the evidence was to be *viva voce*, and that the statement of facts to be given by the Crown should be furnished within five days of the present date, and that the witnesses were to be cross-examined. The Vice-Consul of Constantinople was to be the commissioner, and the Pasha of Egypt or one of his officers to be examined. The evidence to be closed by the 30th of April.

Order accordingly.

THE TUSCALOOSA PRIVATEER.

THE REASONS FOR HER SURRENDER.

From the London Globe, March 16.

The official correspondence respecting this vessel was published this afternoon. In a dispatch dated Nov. 4, addressed to Sir P. WODEHOUSE, the Duke of Newcastle explains as follows the course which the Government thought to have been followed when the *Tuscaloosa* first came into British waters after becoming a Confederate cruiser:

I think that the allegations of the United States' Consul ought to have been brought to the knowledge of Capt. SEMMES while the *Tuscaloosa* was still in British waters, and that he should have been requested to state whether he did or did not admit the facts to be alleged. He should also have been called upon (unless the facts were admitted) to produce the *Tuscaloosa's* papers. If the result of these inquiries had been to prove that the vessel was really an uncondemned prize, brought into British waters in violation of her Majesty's orders made for the purpose of maintaining her neutrality, I consider that the mode of proceeding in such circumstances, most consistent with her Majesty's dignity, and most proper for the vindication of her territorial rights, would have been to prohibit the exercise of any further control over the *Tuscaloosa* by the captors, and to retain the vessel under her Majesty's control and jurisdiction until properly reclaimed by her original owners.

I have, etc., NEWCASTLE.

The reasons of Government for releasing the vessel on its detention the second time it came into British waters are explained as follows, in a dispatch to Sir P. WODEHOUSE:

DOWNING-STREET, Thursday, March, 10, 1864.

SIR: In my dispatch of the 4th inst., I instructed you to restore *Tuscaloosa* to the Lieutenant of the Confederate States who lately commanded her, or, if he should have left the Cape, then to retain her until she could be handed over to some person having authority from Capt. SEMMES, of the *Alabama*, or from the Government of the Confederate States, to receive her. I have now to explain that this decision was not founded on any general principle respecting the treatment of prizes captured by the cruisers of either belligerent, but on the peculiar circumstances of the case. The *Tuscaloosa* was allowed to enter the port of Cape Town and to depart, the instructions of the 4th Nov. not having arrived at the Cape before her departure. The Captain of the *Alabama* was thus entitled to assume that he might equally bring her a second time into the same harbor, and it becomes unnecessary to discuss whether, on her return to the Cape, the *Tuscaloosa* still retained the character of a prize, or whether she had lost that character, and had assumed that of an armed tender to the *Alabama*, and whether that new character, if properly established and admitted, would have entitled her to the same privilege of admission which might be accorded to her captor, the *Alabama*. Her Majesty's Government have, therefore, come to the opinion, founded on the special circumstances of this particular case, that the *Tuscaloosa* ought to be released, with a warning, however, to the captain of the *Alabama*, that the ships of war of the belligerents are not to be allowed to bring prizes into British ports, and that it rests with her Majesty's Government to decide to what vessels that character belongs. In conclusion, I desire to assure you that neither in this dispatch nor in that of the 4th November, have I desired in any degree to censure you for the course you have pursued. The questions on which you have been called upon to decide are questions of difficulty, on which doubts may properly have been entertained, and I am by no means surprised that the conclusions to which you were led have not, in all instances, been those which have been adopted on fuller consideration by her Majesty's Government. I am, etc., NEWCASTLE.

ENLISTMENTS IN IRELAND.

John Sullivan, John Moply, Edward Pyburn, Thomas Murphy, Denis Leary and Daniel O'Connell, all young men, were indicted at the Cork Assizes, before Mr. Justice KEOGH, on March 14, for that they, being natural born subjects of the Queen, did, on the 4th November last, at Queenstown, without license from her Majesty, agree to enlist and enter service as sailors on board a vessel called the *Kearsage*, an American ship of war, contrary to the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, &c.

The Attorney-General (with Sir COLMAN O'LOGELEN, Q. C., and Messrs. BASET, Q. C., O'HEA, WATERS and NALIGAN,) appeared as counsel for the Crown. The prisoners were not defended.

The prisoners having been called on, severally pleaded guilty, one of them observing that they did not think they were doing any harm to enlisting.

The Attorney-General briefly addressed the Court, and said: This is the first case in which it has been found possible to prosecute, and the traversers, who may have erred in ignorance of the act, and who have shown a proper feeling in their submission, will, I have no doubt, be dealt with leniently by the Court. But, hereafter, should any effort to evade or defy the law in this respect be made in Ireland, all who have concern with it, and especially any who may be engaged as agents, in inducing the departure of the people, will be without excuse, and receive the heaviest punishment which that law awards.

Judge KEOGH—The facts of this case, I may say, have become a matter of public notoriety, and I have had means of knowing what the exact circumstances of the case are to which the prisoners have pleaded guilty. It is, of course, for you, Mr. Attorney-General, to say, as representing the Executive, whether, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, you press for any punishment. It is not for me to take upon myself what is the province of the Executive. If you do not press for any punishment, I shall not feel called upon to pass any sentence. It is entirely a matter of so much importance, and of so much notoriety, that it is, I think, quite enough for the representative of the Crown to say whether you now press for punishment or not.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I should not, my Lord, have presumed to offer an opinion except at the instance of your Lordship, but I think I exercise a sound discretion in stating to the Court that I do not press for punishment. I believe every purpose of this trial and of my presence here will be substantially obtained if the prisoners are bound to appear for judgment when called on. The country will know what the laws, and that it will be stringently enforced.

JUDGE KEOGH—I think the course you have taken also a wise one. The act of Parliament on which the prosecution was grounded is one of the wisest, in my opinion, which remains on our statute-book. Other portions of the act have been repealed, but this has been wisely allowed to stand. It is an act passed in the year 1819, and provides that no natural-born subject shall enlist in any foreign army without the permission of the sovereign of these realms, and if he does so he shall be liable to a heavy fine and heavy imprisonment. It provides that any person who shall, directly or indirectly, aid, or encourage, or assist any subject of this realm to violate that act, shall be heavily punished, by heavy fine and heavy imprisonment. Here we have these young men entering the service of the United States of America—a Power at peace with Great Britain—going on board an armed vessel of that State in the friendly harbor where she was received—at Queenstown, to the grossest violation of all amicable relations which ought to exist between friendly Powers, the subjects of the realm are taken by the officers of that navy. I regret exceedingly, that, instead of trying these young men, who I can well believe were ignorant of the whole of the terms of that act—induced, perhaps, by a desire for adventure—influenced, perhaps, by a want of employment, which, I regret to say, prevails so much in this country—influenced, perhaps, by a desire to see other realms—therefore I regret that they are before me, and I also regret that those other persons, the guilty persons, who did induce them to violate the act of Parliament are not made amenable. I concur in everything that has been said by the Attorney-General. I trust his warning will be understood by every one in this country, and that many will leave this place with a better opinion of the mildness of British law and justice. I trust those young men will reflect on the lessons they have just heard, and that they and their friends will not be again found violating the law. Allow the prisoners to stand out on their own recognizances to come up when called on.

The prisoners were then all discharged upon their own recognizances in £20, to come up for sentence when called on.

THE PAMPERO CASE.

From the Manchester Examiner, March 19.

The First Division of the Court of Sessions has overruled the objections taken to the indictment in the case of the suspected Confederate steamer *Pampero*, and the case will therefore go before a jury. The trial will commence on the 9th of May.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE LATE MR. THACKERAY.

SALE OF HIS EFFECTS.

(*From the Manchester Examiner, March 19.*)

The sale of the effects of the late Mr. THACKERAY was commenced on Wednesday, by Messrs. CHRISTIE and MASSON, on the premises, No. 2 Palace-Green, Kensington. Of porcelain, which was first put up, there were eighty-two lots, consisting of Dresden and Sèvres china, some of them remarkable for exquisiteness of design and color. Many of these brought very high prices—for instance, four dinner services realized the aggregate amount of £69 10s.; two Sèvres sauce boats brought £9, and other articles proportionately high. The pictures, water-color drawings, and engravings, were only 25 in number. The first picture put up was by De Troye, painted to commemoration of the Peace of Utrecht. This picture, after considerable competition, was knocked down at £18. A portrait of a lady was sold for £7. An exquisite painting by Boucher, designed as a circular centre-piece for a ceiling, subject "Two Cupids sporting," fetched £26. 10s. A charming little picture, by J. F. Herring (1855,) "A Partridge and Young in a Corn Field," realised £21. An elegant composition by Watteau, entitled "Conversation Champêtre," was sold for £10. 5s. A charming painting, by Von Loo, "The Portrait of a Lady," a work of great beauty and exquisite color and finish, after an eager competition, was knocked down at £25 10s. A picture, by J. Leslie, "A Roman Peasant Boy, with a water bottle and dog at his side," fetched £20 10s. "A View on the North Esk," by G. Stanfield (1852), brought £15 15s. "A Sketch Portrait of the late Duke of Wellington," by J. Ward (1830), apparently unfinished, was sold for £8 15s. There were three pictures which attracted some attention, one by Begyn, "An Italian River Scene," with sheep and goats feeding, and a woman and child reposing at the foot of a tree, sold for £5 15s. "A View in the Low Countries," by E. Van der Velde, with an encampment of Spanish troops, generally a sell, sold for £10; and one by J. Meyers (1655), "A Girl," and painted in landscape, a beautifully-finished painting, sold for £15 15s. The remaining pictures were not remarkable, viz.: "Kenilworth Castle, with Cattle in a Stream," £4 15s.; "Interior of a Cottage, with Mother and Child," by D. W. Deane, £9 10s.; "A Sea Shore, with Peasant Boy and Girl, with Children—evening scene," by W. Collins, R. A., £21 10s.; "A View of Rotterdam, with a Man-of-war and Yachts under Sail, and Figures about to land from a Boat," by Stoick, £13 10s.; a modern Belgian, "An Interior, with Three Cavaliers and a Female Attendant," unnamed, £5 5s.; "A View on the Banks of the Thames," by A. Gilbert, (an exquisite little picture, (£8 15s.; "Portrait of a Gentleman," artist not named, £1 5s. There was a very fine specimen of Cuyp, "A landscape, with peasants and cattle crossing a wooden bridge, and ducks beneath," which went for £4 6s. A picture by W. S. Rose—"The Lodge, Keppington Park, Seven Oaks"—was knocked down at £7 5s. Of water-color drawings there were only three—first, "Colliers and Cobles off Whitby," by C. P. Knight, (1855,) £17; "Near Park Road, Clapham Park," by W. Bennett, (1857,) £10 10s.; "A Girl in a Green Dress and White Veil," by Egerton, £3 3s. The following were the principal articles of silver sold: A beautiful square salver, on feet, with border engraved with scrolls and masks by Hogarth; this fine work was warmly contested, and was knocked down to Mr. KERSA at £2. 10s. per ounce. A fine old tea kettle, engraved with an eagle, Cupid, scrolls and flowers, on stand, chased with festoons of flowers, and on lion's claw feet, £1, 6s. 6d. per ounce (SMITH.) An oval tankstand, with chased claw feet, and engraved open work border; two glasses with silver tops, taper candlestick and extinguisher, inscribed, "To WILLIAM M. THACKERAY, from an Obliged Friend, Nov. 16, 1851," 27s. per ounce (KERSA.) A fine fluted punch bowl, with waved edge, chased with scroll and foliage, and with lion's mask handles, inscribed, "From the Publishers of 'Vanity Fair' and 'Pendennis,'" £2. 3s. per ounce (KERSA.) The sale will close to-day.

Tom Taylor writes from London to the Manchester *Guardian*:

At the Thackeray sale yesterday the prices realized were enormous, particularly for the plate and china. Thackeray had a strong taste for such *bric-a-brac*, and had a habit of dropping in at certain favorite shops and resisting, or not even yielding, to the temptation of some quaint set of epost'e spoons, some good bit of Rococo silver, or some tempting little "piece" of Marcolini, Dresden or old Sèvres; and now the bargains he thought so reckless often have turned out wonderfully profitable—thanks to the eager rivalry of personal friends anxious to possess some relic for which they knew his love or value, or which was associated with some recollections of his own comically rueful reflections on his own extravagance. In this way his inkstand, a fine rococo station silver bowl, and a pretty old Queen Anne silver salver were run up yesterday to amounts varying between 40s. and 50s. per ounce. And even dealers might be seen buying at double the prices which THACKERAY has given for the things sold within a very short time, and to persons actually in the room. It was said, a few days before the sale, to see the books he had so loved and valued, lying strewn on his library floor, to which they had transferred from the shelves for lotting.

THE LATE MR. SAM COWELL.

From the Manchester Examiner, March 18.

This much-admired comedian and humorous vocalist died at the early age of forty-four, on Friday evening last, at the town of Blandford, in Dorsetshire, where he had been staying for some weeks in the hope of benefiting his health. Mr. COWELL had been suffering from illness for some months, and, thus prevented from fulfilling his usual avocations, his income naturally subsided, and resulted in bankruptcy and utter ruin, which, to the shame of one "graphic" London paper and one "funny" periodical, was made the subject of ludicrous articles and severe castigation. Mr. COWELL was formerly in the company of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, where his songs drew crowds nightly to hear him. He was afterward engaged by Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER, at the Adelphi Theatre, London, and subsequently appeared at the Princess's. By his musical ability and correct ear, he was also enabled to take part in grand opera, with Mr. SIMS REEVES, and other "stars" of the day, at Covent Garden, under the management of Mr. BUNN, and had the honor of appearing before Her Majesty and the Court at Windsor Castle.

Mr. COWELL has been before the public for some years as a singer, giving concerts in the principal towns of England, Scotland, Ireland, the United States and Canada, which were attended by the rank and fashion of each place; his style being entirely free from the merest fraction of vulgarity, and possessing the highest fund of wit and humor.

It is an undoubted fact that Mr. SAM. COWELL was the originator of "music halls." The Canterbury Hall, London, having risen by slow degrees to its present eminence by the popularity of the late vocalist, who sang in a small room there, three or four nights during the week, and upon each occasion the apartment was crowded to excess to hear his comic effusions. Mr. MORTON then enlarged the hall, and Mr. COWELL was still the "cynosure." Again, from excess of patronage, the proprietor extended his premises till the house became the important Concert Hall it at present remains. The manager is supposed to have realized a fortune, while the promoter, whose name has become a household word, dies obscurely and unheeded. The vast number of similar places of amusement which have sprung into existence by reason of that one success has been enormous; and the name is legion both in town and country of those that have to acknowledge Mr. SAM. COWELL as their benefactor. Add to this, also, the hundreds of artistes employed, and Mr. Sam Cowell may be considered as having commenced a new era in our popular amusements, and a novelty of enjoyment unknown till within the last fifteen or sixteen years. Mr. Cowell's refined nature, however, could not dwell wholly with this thing he had created, and his later years have been occupied by the more dignified promotion of private dramatic concerts, where his genius and capacity were alike acceptable and where his rich vein of humor met equal, if not greater appreciation. Mr. S. Cowell attempted to recommence his professional career about seven weeks since, but broke down from sheer exhaustion, and ultimately went to Bladford by the invitation of a kind friend for the benefit of his health. Providence, however, decreed otherwise, and on Friday night, March 11, he breathed his last, surrounded by his wife and sorrowing young family, whom he leaves entirely unprovided for, the whole of his life policies to which he has subscribed for 17 years, being entirely swallowed up by his bankruptcy. The Rev. J. R. QUIRK, (the new rector) and the Rev. Mr. STEWART, were most kind and attentive to Mr. COWELL during his last hours, and the accomplished vocalist sank to rest comforted and consoled, as shite to his latest breath, "God bless you, safe, safe," being the last words he uttered. His last resting place is the pretty cemetery of Blandford, among the Dorsetshire hills. Mr. Cowell was a member of the SIDDONS and KEMBLE families, a nephew of the late Mr. W. MURRAY, manager of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, besides being connected with others eminent in the theatrical profession.

DEATH OF THE KING OF BAVARIA.

The King of Bavaria died on March 10, after receiving the last sacrament prescribed by the Roman Catholic Church. His Majesty had only been ill since the previous day, his complaint being erysipelas on the left breast. The deceased Monarch, Maximilian II., who, besides being King of Bavaria, was Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria, of Franconia, and of Swabia, was born November 28, 1811. He was the eldest son of King Louis of Bavaria (Charles Louis Auguste) by Theresa Charlotta Louisa Frederica Amelia, daughter of Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg. King Louis is still alive, though, but happy. His Queen died on the 26th of October, 1854. Prince Maximilian was educated at Schelling, and subsequently at Gottingen (1829-31.) The young Prince was made a Major-General in the Bavarian army in 1830, and was nominated a councillor of state in 1836, but he seems to have abstained from any interference in political matters, and in fact to have kept altogether aloof from the affairs of state till 1848, when serious events called him to the throne. King LOUIS, who is still alive at the age of 77, is an accomplished patron of the arts and literature, but a very mistaken sovereign, had lamented much unpopularity in consequence of the intrigues in which his mistress, LOLA MONTEZ, had engaged. In the middle of March, 1848, the popular displeasure came to a height; LOLA MONTEZ was said to be hidden in a police-office, and all the windows were thereupon broken; the magistrates officially announced, to allay the mob, that "the Countess DE LANDSFELD had left Bavaria. The public confidence in King LOUIS' "good intentions" was said to be restored by his two decrees—one declaring the Countess DE LANDSFELD unworthy of the rights of Bavarian citizenship, and the other ordering all police magistrates in street the Countess forthwith should she ever appear in the Bavarian dominions. On the 2d of March, the King, worried out, resigned his crown in favor of his son, adopting the title of "King Ludwig (Majesty)." He issued an address to his people, declaring his belief that a "new state of feeling had commenced—a state which differed essentially from that embodied in the international code, agreeably to which he had governed for nearly 20 years." He had "administered the public property and the public money as if he had been a Republican officer"—a remark which, considering our recent experience of Republican administrative honesty, would hardly at this time of day seem matter of boasting. King MAXIMILIAN, in his address to the people on his accession, said that he "deeply felt his responsibility, ascendior, as he did, the throne at an epoch when was mightily convulsed with infinite requirements at home and abroad." Great excitement prevailed at Munich when the abdication of King LOUIS was known; it was said to be the "result of intrigue," and the brothers had some intention of protesting, and asking the part of King LOUIS, who had transacted business and given audience to several deputations on the morning of the day at the close of which he announced that he no longer reigned. The new King professed great liberalism—an amnesty for political offences was to be granted—ministers were to be responsible—the press was to be free, and so forth. In 1840 his liberalism collapsed under the pressure of a disturbance in the Palatinate of the Rhine, which resulted in the dissolution of the Diet and the exposition of certain obnoxious deputies by his Majesty. Still, the King was not, on the whole, a bigot or despot. He opposed the Ultramontanes, and endeavored (1855) in vain to carry a Jewish Relief Bill. He advocated the independence of his country against the menaces of Prussia, but afterwards wanted to make one in a triumvirate, whereof his two big brothers of Prussia and Austria were to form the other two-thirds. The King has taken the greatest interest in the proceedings of the Frankfort Diet in regard to Denmark. It is said that His Majesty's anxiety on behalf of the Fatherland which covets the Naboth's vineyard of the Duchies has prevented him from sleeping for many weeks. It is more pleasant to turn from the King's politics to his literary and social habits, which were such as do "befit a king." Plain and simple in his life, unostentatious, affable and kindly, he and all his family were universally popular in Munich. He walked and drove about freely, and without any show of dignity; rose early, dined early, and went to bed early. Beer (Bevartan) is the popular liquor. Prince CHARLES once boasted, "I, too, am a brewer," which was a fact. In religion the King was a Roman Catholic, though his wife was one of the Reformed religion. He never recognized the Kingdom of Italy, though he apologized to the Emperor of the French for allowing the Austrian troops to pass through Munich. But the chief honor which ought to be paid to the deceased Sovereign, is one that can be paid to very few European Sovereigns indeed. Like his father, King MAXIMILIAN was a patron of science and art, and yet not a patron in that sense of the term which in England implies ignorance and wealth on one side, and poverty and cringing on the other. It was this King who attracted to Munich the greatest and noblest intellects of Germany. LIEBIG was made professor of chemistry; SCHLOTO, professor of physiology, anatomy and zoology at the Munich Institute; and among other great men whom the late King patronized may be named PFEIFFER, CARRIERE and GIZEBRI. The illustrious RANKE was appointed by the King to preside over a commission ordered to make researches into the history of the country, a commission which has been of immense benefit to historical students. The King of Bavaria married by proxy, at Berlin, Oct. 5, and personally at Munich, Oct. 12, 1842, Her Royal Highness FREDERICA FRANCES AUGUSTA MARIE HEDWIGE, daughter of the late Prince FREDERIC WILLIAM CHARLES, uncle of the present King of Prussia. By her he leaves two sons—LOUIS OTHO FASORIC WILLIAM, born Aug. 25, 1845, now King of Bava

the contemplated construction of a railway to the latter place, which is to be finished first.

—Another Postage Stamp Magazine is announced for publication on the 15th instant, by a Manchester firm. Its title is to be *Once a Month*—a not very aggressive name for a stamp-collector's advertising medium. This makes the tenth publication of a similar character now in circulation in Great Britain.

—The *Scotsman* says the fast paddle-wheel steamer *Dundalk*, the property of the Northern Scotland Steam Shipping Company, has been purchased by Messrs. CUNARD, WILSON & Co., Liverpool; and it is understood that the purchase has been made for the Government of the Confederate States of America.

—Mr. ELMORE proposes to send to the Royal Academy Exhibition this year a picture illustrating Mr. LONGFELLOW'S poem "Excelsior," by a single figure, life size, representing the hero of that work ascending the mountain, and clasping the banner to his breast while he looks upward.

—Herr BOSENDORFF, of Berlin, has just celebrated a 5,000th birthday—that is, the birth of the 5,000th piano-forte he has constructed since he has been in business. His renown is great, and he is heard in every part of Germany—that is, the voice of his pianos speak for him.

—An interesting discovery of early Gaulish hatchets has been made near Gournay. They were placed in three deep pits and covered over with immense quantities of flints, as it is supposed, to preserve them from being taken possession of by some hostile tribe.

—M. HENNIN, a celebrated collector of autographs, medals, &c., has left more than 10,000 autographs to the library of the French Institute, among which is a series of interesting letters of VOLTAIRE, written to the father of the above gentleman.

—The opera "The Abbot of St. Gatten," the text of which is taken from a comic poem of the celebrated German poet BOSSER, has been performed at the Theatre of Breshia, and with great success. The composer is Herr HERTER.

—Mr. JOHN LEIGHTON has designed a new cover for a pack of playing cards in the fashion of the hour. In the centre of the card is a bust of SHAKESPEARE, and in the compartments of a rich border are illustrations of the Seven Ages of Man.

—Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, the new Governor-General of India, has recently had a narrow escape whilst in Calcutta. He was taking a morning walk, when he was attacked by a wild buffalo, but was saved by his fleetness as a runner.

—The remains of Sir WILLIAM BROWN were interred at St. James's Cemetery, Liverpool, with a few public manifestations. The day was miserably wet, and the marks of respect intended to be shown were therefore limited.

—Mr. RUSSELL is about to add another volume to his *Diary North and South*, under the title of *Canada: Its Defences and Resources*, which will be published by Messrs BRADBURY & EVANS during the present month.

—Mr. FRITH'S picture of the Royal Marriage scene will not, it is understood, be completed in time for the opening of the Royal Academy Exhibition, although the artist is far advanced in the execution of his task.

—The first portion of an abridged translation or digest of Mr. HENRY KINGSLEY'S recent novel, *Austin Elliot*, appears in the current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the contributor being M. E. D. FORGUES.

—The *Gazette Musicale* states positively that SIGNOR ROSSINI'S new mass for four soli voices, chorus, is to be performed for the inauguration of the COMTE PILLET WILL'S new hotel.

—SAM. COWELL, the well known comedian and comic vocalist, died, a few days since, at Blandford, in Dorset, from consumption. Deceased was 43 years of age, and has left a large family.

—Mr. THACKERAY'S monument will not be asked for by any public letimation—the subscription book will simply lie on the desk of Messrs. ROBARTS, who were Mr. THACKERAY'S bankers.

—Mr. CLEMENT R. MARKHAM, author of *Cuzco and Lima*, and *Travels in Peru*, has published a grammar and dictionary of Quinchua, the ancient language of the Incas.

—A deputation, headed by Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, is to wait on the Dean of Westminster, relative to a statue or bust of THACKERAY in Westminster Abbey.

—A history of Louis XVI., with a collection of his writings, and a letter of M. BERRYAR'S by way of preface, is announced as being in the press.

—The Prince of Wales has consented to preside at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, to be held this year in St. James's Hall.

—A cheap reprint of Mr. GEORGE TICKNOR'S *Life of William Hinckling Prescott* is announced by Messrs. ROUTLEDGE & WARNE.

—Miss WATERS, daughter of Mr. JOSEPH WATERS, of Saad, Somersetshire, has been appointed head nurse to the young Prince.

—The death of one of the greatest chemists of the day, Dr. LAURENTIUE, a German, is just announced.

—"The Duke de Morny," says the *Entr' Acte*, "recently read to a circle of his intimate friends, an unpublished comedy of his own composition."

—The Ex-Emperor FERDINAND of Austria is very sick, but, for some unknown reasons, the fact is kept from the knowledge of the public.

—A selection of the poetry which has appeared in *Punch* from 1842 to 1860, is about to be published by Messrs. BRADBURY & EVANS.

—It is stated that the late King of Bavaria has left in MS. a refutation of the illegitimation theories.

Kentucky and the Union.

MEETING AT DANVILLE—IMPORTANT SPEECH BY DR. BRECKINRIDGE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

PRESTVILLE, BOYLE COUNTY, KY., Saturday, March 26, 1864.

A very significant meeting was held in Danville, on Monday, the 21st inst., to which two of the most distinguished men in Kentucky participated conspicuously, Dr. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE and Hon. JOSHUA F. BELL. The assembly (it being County Court day) was large, and really represented the aggregate sentiments of Kentucky. Judge MITCHELL, a large slaveholder and most worthy citizen, presided. T. P. YOUNG, Esq., a prominent lawyer of the place, explained the object of the meeting to be entirely loyal and proper—in fact, he did not know of any other purpose except to make a renewed expression of the loyalty of Boyle County. Mr. ALEX. SWEET, a vehement advocate of Slavery, and fierce opponent of negro enlistment, moved that a committee be appointed to draft and report resolutions, and also suggest the names of suitable persons for delegates to the Louisville Convention of May 25.

At this point the venerable Dr. BRECKINRIDGE asked to be heard. Much confusion ensued for a few minutes.

Dr. BRECKINRIDGE confessed himself an emancipationist, though a large slaveholder, and could not understand why the people could not exercise as ordinary amount of common sense upon the negro question as well as upon any other. He had two sons in the Union army and two in the rebel army, and he would not have *them* killed for the value of all the slave property in Kentucky. He had been called to Frankfort to consult with Gov. BRAMLETTE about the course to be pursued to refereece to the enrollment of slaves here, and after ascertaining that the proper officers were determined to obey, as they were bound to do, the laws passed and the orders issued upon this subject, he had seen the proclamation which had gone so much to quiet the public apprehension, and *that, too, when the Governor had already prepared a different one.* He was bound, as a gentleman, to support that proclamation, although it did not precisely suit him. It answered, however, a good purpose. It foiled one part of the scheme to bloodily agitate Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy. *This scheme he understood to embrace an emeute of the Kentucky troops in consequence of Wolford's arrest, and a general rising in the State, strengthened by a contemporaneous invasion by a portion of the rebel army.* So far as the defection of Kentucky soldiers and the uprising of the people were concerned, he could say the conspiracy had failed. *The proof of such a conspiracy's existence was overwhelmingly strong.*

The Doctor expressed himself very strongly upon the proposed Chicago Convention, declaring that those who went into it supposing that McCLELLAN would be nominated would be duped. He wouldn't say that there might not be circumstances under which he would feel compelled to vote for McCLELLAN himself, but he did not know now who he was for. There were questions of vast moment to be decided before the Presidential election. If the operations of the Federal army were not crowned with immense success during the Spring and Summer campaigns, *he believed there would be an uprising all over the country—forcible and bloody.* Such an end is hoped for by the leaders of a conspiracy, broadly and deeply laid, and which ramifies minutely throughout every State. We must look well to the men between whom we may have to choose. The interests of Kentucky were his interests. The bones of two generations of his ancestors lay in its soil. He had spent his own life here, and here, too, would his bones soon lie. Why should he now counsel Kentuckians to do anything wrong? What motive could he have? He wanted nothing but to live quietly the balance of his days, and see his country prosperous. His speech had a wonderful effect, and its success shows how much such speeches are needed.

At the close of Dr. BRECKINRIDGE'S speech, a motion was made to adjourn the meeting for one month, and that a Committee be appointed now to report then. This motion would have undoubtedly prevailed, as Dr. BRECKINRIDGE himself favored it as a compromise, had not Hon. JOSHUA F. BELL made his appearance and procured an adjournment *sine die*, by pouring the oil of his remarkable eloquence upon the political waters. He counseled obedience to law, and unwavering loyalty to the Government. He differed from Dr. BRECKINRIDGE in regard to Slavery, but he confessed that Slavery, battle-stricken and marching with armies, was not Slavery in the quiet productive of wealth? No man could look upon Slavery as he did a few years ago. One among many of the cheering announcements made by Mr. BELL was that he had just been in the midst of as brave a portion of the people of Kentucky as were to be anywhere found, and had not heard a single man say he would fight against the Government. This certainly is significant of an intense loyalty, when we consider the influences which have so lately been used to seduce and excite.

CITIZEN.

The Disaster at Memphis.

FALL OF A GOVERNMENT BUILDING IN MEMPHIS—SIX PERSONS KILLED.

From the Memphis Argus, March 22.

It is our painful task this morning to chronicle the occurrence of a terrible accident, the like of which has seldom been witnessed in this city, which resulted in the loss of six lives and the permanent injury of two others whose lives may be the result, so terrible are the wounds, contusions and abrasions under which they are suffering.

It appears that about 6½ o'clock on Sunday evening, with barely sufficient warning to enable some of the occupants to get out of the way, the three-storied brick house on the southwest corner of Adams-street and the batture fell in with a dreadful crash, carrying with it a portion of the flooring of three stories of the adjoining Bradley Block, and burying beneath its debris eleven persons, five of whom were afterward rescued or made their escape.

Capt. WM. M. FREAY, Jr., Depot Commissary, had but a moment before the crash left the building, in search of the master mechanic, to have his judgment as to the stability of the structure, part of which had been used by him for storage purposes, and had just reached the corner of the street when the terrible catastrophe occurred, involving the loss of three white children, a negro man, wife and child. The state of affairs once reclized, this officer lost no time in organizing a working party, who, so willingly did they spring to the accomplishment of their task, were in among the yet trembling mass before all the loosened brick and mortar had ceased to fall. This party was gallantly and daringly led by Mr. D. SQUARES, a cooper in the Government employ, and attached to Capt. FREAY'S department, who made himself conspicuous among the willing and heerty workers in search of the unfortunate persons buried beneath the ruins.

In the meantime, while this party was engaged in their humane labor, Capt. FREAY stationed a cordon of sentries from Adams street around to the store formerly occupied by FRANK SMITH on the levee, who, assisted by the police, managed to keen back the excited crowd who eagerly watched tha process of rescue, expressing themselves feelingly and sympathetically as the bodies of the dead or the forms of the wounded were carried to the store of Mr. GEO. PHILLIPS, opposite on Adams street, which had been very kindly opened for that purpose.

Remembering there had been several fires in the building, and fearing a conflagration, Capt. FREAY next sent for steam fire engine No. 1, on Jefferson-street, which was promptly on the ground. The hose was thrown out, a fire built, and all readiness made in case of fire so that the wreck could be entirely flooded with water, but, thank God, no such necessity occurred, though the company nobly stood by the engine in expectancy until daylight on the morning of Monday. Still the men labored at the work of rescue until 10 o'clock, when the three children of Mr. PATRICK MOONEY, quite dead, were laid in Mr. PHILLIP'S store, where a little before his wife and aunt, the formerly dangerously wounded, had been carried.

Mrs. GALLAGHER, with her little daughter and a negro servant, had a narrow escape, being the first to emerge from the wreck after the grand crash. They were standing near a store immediately upon the happening of the fall of the building, which, it is needless to say, stunned them eo little. Upon recovering the shock, the little girl remarked to her mother that they were buried alive. This, however, Mrs. GALLAGHER corrected by saying that God would protect them; and moving cautiously to the back part of her store, secured a candle which she lighted and almost miraculously conducted her child and servant into the waning light of day.

But three other persons were known to be left in the ruins, and these were a negro man and his wife and child, all of whom were doubtless killed instantaneously. Up to a late hour last night their remains had not been recovered.

To sum up; of the eleven persons remaining in the building when it fell, six were killed—the three children of Mr. MOONEY taken out, and the negro man, his wife and child, who are still buried in the mass of rubbish. Two were taken out seriously injured—the wife and aunt of Mr. MOONEY; and three were saved—Mrs. GALLAGHER, her little daughter and negro servant.

The Fall of Vicksburgh.

WHY GEN. PEMBERTON SURRENDERED ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

We find the following in the Richmond *Examiner*: So far from Vicksburgh having been surrendered on account of a scarcity of supplies, it now appears *officially* that PEMBERTON had, at the time of the surrender, about 40,000 pounds of pork and bacon, which had been reserved for the subsistence of his troops in the event of his attempting to cut his way out of the city. Also, 51,241 pounds of rice, 5,000 bushels of peas, 112,234 pounds of sugar, 3,240 pounds of soap, 527 pounds of tallow candles, 27 poueds of star candles, and 428,000 pounds of salt. It curiosity insists upon knowing the real cause of the surrender of Vicksburgh, it must satisfy itself as well as it can with the words of Pemberton's own officiel report. He says:

"Knowing the anxious desire of the Government to relieve Vicksburgh, I felt assured that if within the compass of its power, the siege would be raised; but when forty-seven days and nights had passed with the knowledge I then possessed that no adequate relief was to be expected, I felt that I ought not longer to place in jeopardy the brave men whose lives had been entrusted to my care." So there appears to have been nothing but a general occasion for the surrender of Vicksburgh; that is, as PEMBERTON expressed it in his note to GRANT, "a desire to save the further effusion of blood."

But the most astounding disclosures of the documents referred to in PEMBERTON'S explanation of his selection of the Fourth of July for the day of surrender. The explanation is this: That he is willing to gratify the vanity of his enemy by his dramatic humiliation of the Confederacy, in order to obtain better terms for himself and garrison. A confession so extraordinary needs no comment. Here it is in PEMBERTON'S own words:

"If it should be asked why the Fourth of July was selected as the day for the surrender, the answer is obvious. I believed that upon that day I should obtain better terms. Well aware of the vanity of our foes, I knew they would attach vast importance to entrance on the Fourth of July into the strongholds of the great river, and that, to gratify their national vanity, they would yield then what could not be extorted from them at any other time."

A Patriotic Kentuckian.

ELOQUENT SPEECH BY HON. GREEN CLAY SMITH.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* reports in full the speech delivered at Lexington, Ky., by Hon. GAREN CLAY SMITH. The following is the concluding part of the speech:

I went to Congress pledged to vote men and money to sustain the Government. I beet my opponent because he promised to do the same, and did not do it. The enrollment bill came up, enrolling every man between the ages of 20 and 45. The bill was proper, and I determined to vote for it. I wanted to see the military strength of the country brought into the field. If volunteers filled the quotas, the draft would not be necessary. When under discussion in the House, an amendment was offered that every able-bodied man, white or black, of suitable age, should be subject to the draft, there was no question amongst the best lawyers in Congress on the power and right of the Government to conscript men of the proper age. All admitted the right to call into the field every able-bodied man, to save the Government. It was simply a question of policy whether it should be done. I knew the bill would pass. An amendment was offered to give a bounty to loyal masters for every slave who went into the army. When the question was put to me, "Will you vote for it?" I answered "Yes." I voted for it, and so did ANDERSON. [Cheers.] RANDALL voted against the amendment, but for the bill on its final passage. The question which now arises, is not the necessity of raising these armies, but the reason for including slaves. Nearly all the able-bodied slaves of Maryland, thousands from Missouri and from our own State had enlisted in the army, and their owners had not the scratch of a pen for them. The Government had a right to enlist them.

In this State, in 1860, there were 200,000 slaves, valued at $70,000,000. In 1862, there was the same number as in 1860, less 447. In this not a remarkable fact in history, that nearly 200,000 rebels had overran the State at various times, and yet there was a loss of only 447 slaves less in the State! Their valuation in 1862 was $57,000,000. In 1863, probably less than $25,000,000. Able-bodied man are not worth to day over $250 each, and yet every loyal master is offered $300 by the Government for every enlisted slave.

But they say it violates the sacred rights of Slavery to draft the negroes. Show me a single scratch of the pen in the Constitution of Kentucky which prohibits it. You admit Congress is right in going into your house and my house, and taking your son or mine by the draft—in taking the farmer from the plow, the mechanic from the bench—that is just and right, and there is no harm in it. The working man's wife and child may be left without support and care, while he is put to digging trenches or throwing up fortifications, or made a mark for rebel bullets. But the owner of twenty or thirty negroes must not have them subject to the same perils. It is right that the white man should be subject to the hazards of war, you admit. When you say, then, that negroes shall not be, all laws and constitutions are trampled under foot. [Applause.] I have come to believe this Government, is for the benefit of the white people. [Cheers.] I love my son dearer than a negro. I do not prefer to see my son shot than to see a negro shot. If it had not been for your friends, those with whom you sympathize, those in rebellion, this law would never have been necessary. You have created the necessity of enlisting negroes, and if you suffer, it is your own fault. The question is, shall the law be enforced? I answer "yes." [Yes," came in response from the audience.] Nobody will be hurt by the law. Already on your Southern border thousands have gone into the army whose sisters have not the scratch of a pen for them. Anderson says all the young men in the district are in the rebel army. Were tha full quota of the District called for it would take 6,000 man to fill it. Nine-tenths of the white men liable to draft cannot pay $300. If half the rebels were to be drafted or furnish negro substitutes, he thinks they would fill a negro regiment at once. But you say it is disgraceful for negroes to serve in our armies. Not according to that high authority with you, the Rebel Government. They used them to build fortifications at Charleston and Vicksburgh, and have put arms in their hands too, by thousands. We think the negroes are as good on our sids as on theirs.

If Kentucky fills her quota from negroes, she will have white laborers at home, and the interests of industry will not suffer. But would any Union man take from our armies the 150,000 negroes now in the service, 50,000 at least bearing arms? If so, he must draft from the laboring white population an equal number to fill their places.

Now this state of things exists in consequence of the rebellion. Louisiana and Arkansas are free, with free constitutions and free-State Congressmen. You have no conception of the vast numbers of men who come from those sections of the country to Washington and ask the Government to go on with this work. The majority of the people of this Commonwealth do not propose to resist the action of the Government. They do not seek to do it, for if they do they must meet the consequences. I love Kentucky, as a proud and glorious Commonwealth, but love my whole country more. She stands as a bright star in the galaxy of nations, and must not be plucked out. The time is coming, not only in Kentucky, but in every Southern State, when the dark clouds will pass away, and all be under one Administration, under one Government, under one flag, and you cannot prevent it. The hundreds of thousands who have lost their lives in the struggle have not lost them in vain.

THE PRESIDENCY.

We have arrived again near the period for electing another President. I do not know who will be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, though I have a pretty good idea who it will be. I intend to go to the Baltimore Convention, and stand by its nominee. Whoever he may be, it is my honest belief he will carry the State of Kentucky. We must crush the rebellion for our own safety. That done, harmony will soon unite us together. We see in the history of the war repeated instances of the speedy fraternization which takes place on the battle-field between our men and the rebels immediately after a victory. The same result will be seen when the rebellion is crushed. For the masses, the speaker would grant an amnesty; for the leaders, none. He had no desire to live with them again. When GRANT, MEADE, SHERMAN and ROSECRANS have finished their work, then another famous Kentucky General will come in for a share of the work—General *Hemp*. [Cheers.] The punishment of these arch-traitors must be so terrible, that no leaders will ever dare to enter upon the work of rebellion again.

The speaker closed with a happy and touching reference to a nameless grave he had visited at Richmond, Ky., of one of the heroes who fell there, and paid a high compliment to the self-sacrifice of the noble women who have sent their husbands and sons into the field. The Union should be restored, the brave men of the North respected at the South, and the nation purified and redeemed through blood, resume its high rank among the nations of the earth.

The Blockade of Brazos River.

CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

A correspondent of the New-Bedford *Standard* ("H. D. E.") gives the following spirited account of the capture of blockade-runners in Brazos River by the United States steamer *Penobscot*:

"The Brazos River, about forty miles from Galveston, is a fine river when once inside, but with a shoal bar. We have lately made it the scene of one of the most successful exploits in destroying and capturing blockade-runners.

The *Penobscot*, relieved from the Galveston station in the latter part of last month, was ordered to watch the entrance to this river. On our arrival there we saw several schooners inside, protected by a strong battery; but, though we kept vigilant watch night after night, we could discover nothing running.

But at last our patience was rewarded. On the 26th of February, in the early gray of morning, two vessels were discovered endeavoring to get in. We were quickly in chase. The first one we drove on shore and she soon became a hopeless wreck. The other one was further off and became our prize. She was a fine schooner, loaded with powder, arms, medicine, &c. I think her Captain was a Down East Yankee, though, of course, claiming to be a 'British subject.' A more miserable, dirty-looking set than her crew I think I never saw. It wouldn't be worth the sacrifice of a good rope to hang them.

Well, we put a prize crew on board and took possession. That night came on a 'norther'—a fresh gale, with rain and fog. The next day the storm still continued, and we lay hid in a dense fog. At once it suddenly cleared, when, to our surprise, we discovered a fleet of eight vessels underway and coming over the Brazos Bar. At the same time they discovered us. But four of them had come too far to go back.

The men had just gone to dinner, but they came tumbling up the hatchway, and the capstan ran around as it never went before. We were quickly underway, and the chase began. In less time than I can write it, we were at the river bar, and two schooners with full loads of cotton, driven on the sands and dashed by the breakers, became shattered wrecks. The long guns of the rebel batteries poured forth a storm of fire. Rifle shells whistled above the gale, and roued shot came niunging from wave to wave. But the *Penobscot* has a charm that never deserts her. Hurling defiance, our 11-inch thunders back. We watch the huge shell as it flies through the air, and almost feel like kissing the old gun as we see its missile burst in the fort. The 'Parrott' sends its compliments, too. But we cannot stop to fight, and so while the rebels chafe with impotent rage, we speed on for the doomed vessels.

A shell brings the nearest one to, and while a prize crew takes charge of her we steer for the other, the only remaining one that got outside. The tenth shell stops her, and we soon have her in tow. We let them lie off the river with us that night for the rebs to look at, and the next day all three prizes started for New-Orleans. They had all tied up here now. Ensign MILLER (a New-Bedford boy) and your correspondent had the pleasure of bringing them down. They are all fine vessels. One has a cargo of powder, arms, &c., another had 100 bales of cotton worth about $40,000, and near $15,000 in Confederate notes, and the other had a cargo of 140 bales of cotton, worth about $60,000, $3,000 in gold coin, and about $40,000 in gold watches diamonds, &c. On the whole quite a good day's work for one gunboat. The rebel captains have already condemned their vessels by written deconsitions, and they don't steal hell here as they do to New-York."

Proposition of the Rebels to Burn New-York.

The Richmond *Whig*, discussing various plans for annoying the Yankees, suggests that it would be a good thing to burn their principal cities:

"We may not, it is true, be able to send a raiding party to dash into Philadelphia or New-York to do the work; nor have we artillery that will carry Greek fire far enough to reach them—but we have that which will go farther than horsemen can ride, and will penetrate what the mightiest artillery would make no impression on—we have money. *A million of dollars would lay in ashes New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Washington and all their chief cities, and the men to do the business may be picked up by the hundred in the streets of those very cities.* If it should be thought unsafe to use them, there are daring men in Canada, of MORGAN'S and other commands, who have escaped from Yankee dungeons, and who would rejoice at an opportunity of doing something that would make all Yankeedom howl with anguish and consternation.

That what we are saying may be given a still more practical turn, we will add that we know and have talked with a man—a well-known officer in the army, and every way competent and fit—who is ready and anxious at once to proceed to Canada on this business. He knows the risks he will encounter, but he is sure of the results that will be achieved.

We have addressed ourselves to the authorities of the Government, because we feel not a shadow of a doubt that this mode of warfare would, under the circumstances, be justifiable, legitimate and right. But should they reject the plan, as we suppose they would, then we wish to *remind the public that the scheme can as well be executed by private enterprise as by the direction or connivance of the authorities.* Richmond, for whom such a fate was designed—Charleston every day witnessing the disposition of the enemy in this regard, and hourly experiencing the hazard of having their purposes achieved—could easily raise the money needed for the accomplishment of the design. Money will supply the men, and they, properly organized and directed, would easily and certainly do the work."

Gen. Rosecrans on the Metropolitan Record.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, St. LOUIS, Mo., March 26, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 84.—6. * * The attention of the General Commanding has been called to various articles of an incendiary, disloyal and traitorous character, in a newspaper entitled the *Metropolitan Record*, without ecclesiastical sanction called a "Catholic family newspaper," published in New-York, March 26, 1864. The articles on "Conscription," the "Raid upon Richmond," "Clouds in the West," and the "Address of the Legislature of Virginia," contain enough to satisfy the General Commanding that the reasonable freedom, nor even license, of the press, suffice for the traitorous utterances of these articles. They are a libel on the Catholics, who as a body are loyal and national; no man having a drop of Catholic charity or patriotism in his heart could have written them, expressing as they do, hatred for the nation's efforts to resist its own dissolution, and friendship for those who are trying to destroy the great free Government under which so many have found an asylum from oppression in other lands.

The Provost-Marshal-General will cause to be seized all numbers of the *Metropolitan Record* containing these articles, and vendors of them, if found guilty of having sold or distributed them, knowing their traitorous contents, will be punished.

To protect the innocent from imposition, a circulation of this paper is prohibited in this Department until further orders.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.

C. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Surgeon A. W. KELLY, Health Officer of Vicksburgh, makes a novel report of the sanitary condition to his chief. Under date of March 16, he writes: "A very cozy house on Pine-street was found to be occupied by a widow lady, three daughters, and seven handsome little pigs. The compatibility of feeling between the families was surprisingly good. I don't know that they all ate from the same platter, yet they shared the same room. In anticipation of a quarrel between them, I politely suggested the propriety of an immediate separation. The mother sternly refused to shed a tear at the parting, but furiously ripped open a bed-tick and threw the feathers all over me, and bet for the opportuna assistance of her daughters, who seemed to appreciate my official capacity, and the realities of the occasion, the scene might have been greatly aggravated. Thirty-two carcasses of mules and horses have been buried, and the bodies of nine deceased contrabands. Fourteen sewers opened and rebuilt. One hundred and twenty loads of filth removed from the streets and alleys. Dispersed the inmates of one house of ill-reputa. Sent to contraband encampment ninety-five idle or illegitimately employed negroes. Vaccinated one hundred and thirty soldiers, and eighteen citizens. Sent to pest hospital twenty-nine cases of small-pox, which is only about one-third the number for the fifteen days ending February 29."

— A novel salvage case is now pending in one of the courts of Mobile. Not long ago the steamer *Denbigh*, in attempting during a foggy night to run the blockade, grounded on the outer beach, near Fort Morgan. The blockading fleet opened fire upon her, but she was not boarded by men from the gunboats. The Mobile *Register* says that the cotton was mostly saved on the beach; but the ship "disappeared." The *Denbigh* was the first ship that went to Mobile under the Cotton Loan policy. She was bought by parties in Europe (one of her largest owners being a former Mobile merchant,) who had loaned money to the South, and her inward cargo consisted mainly of military stores, while her outward cargo was bought with cotton bonds in Europe. The ship fell into distress under the eyes of the commandant at Fort Morgan, and Major GEN. commanding part of the garrison, and others, have libeled her for salvage to the amount of $300,000.

—A perfect model of the building at Newburgh which WASHINGTON used as his headquarters, is to be exhibited at the Sanitary Fair in this City. It is 28 inches in length, 23 in width, and 16 inches in height, being one-half inch to the foot, and is made of the same kind of material as the original, and corresponds in every respect with it. It contains the same number of stones, corresponding to shape, kind and color—the same number of layers, exhibiting all their irregularities in mortar and plastering work. The doors and windows are in perfect keeping with the original. The interior is partitioned off, exhibiting the different apartments and rooms in perfection. The old fire-place, with its smoky back and huge chimney, the room with its seven doors, the antique furniture, the painting, in fact, the whole appearance and structure, is a *fac simile* of the building as it was when occupied by the Father of his Country.

—An act passed the Maine Legislature at its recent session, providing means for the defence of the northeastern frontier. This act grants to the European and North American Railroad Company the timber on ten townships of land, all the claims of the State against the United States up to 1860, and, in case Massachusetts will surrender the claim, held jointly with Maine against the General Government, and assign to the company the balance due her for public lands bought of her by the State in 1853, all the State lands on the Aroostook and St. John, the proceeds to go into the State Treasury, and be paid out to the company after they shall complete the road to Lincoln, in the proportion of $10,000 for every mile completed beyond that point. All the lands in Piscataquis County are set apart for the construction of a branch line to the Brownville slate quarries and Katahdin Iron works.

—Despatches from Maj. BROWN, at Abercrombie, to Gen. SIBLEY, have just been received. We extract, (son of "Burning Earth," who was the principal soldier of the Sissatons, until his death in 1862,) had accepted the terms of peace offered by the Government, and had come to Fort Abercrombie. He states that the Sissetons are desirous to terminate hostilities, and that the Yanktons also express a wish for the restoration of friendly relations with the Government, on condition that steamers do not exceed the Missouri beyond a given point, and white men keep away from their country. Such propositions are, of course, preposterous and absurd, and will never be acceded to.

—Fifty Germen recruits arrived at Portland, en route to Boston, a few days since by the steamer *America*. They came from Hamburg, and had been enlisted to fill the quota of Ward Nine in Boston, but some of the Portland recruiting agents got hold of them and induced about twenty to remain there. Mayor MCCLELLAN, of Portland, repudiates the course of the agents, but only sixteen of the men could be induced to go to Boston. It is stated that some fifteen hundred Germans have been engaged to enlist, and that every steamer from Liverpool to Portland would bring a portion of them.

—A distinguished American residing in Europe writes as follows to a friend in Washington: "In Europe the Americans are almost unanimous for Mr. LINCOLN for a second term. He has done so well—been so honest and faithful, that it would not be expedient to drop him now. It would, I think, have a bad effect upon American securities, of which so many millions are being sent here. It is a fault of our system that we change officers so often; and where one has been in Europe he cannot but see it in this light. * * * * * The Emancipation Proclamation disarmed all opposition in Europe. It was astonishing what influence it had, and what friends it made for us."

—An army correspondent, writing from Knoxville, says: "I listened a few days since to butternut clad individual, who having successed in making good his escape, expatiated eloquently on the rigidness with which the conscription was enforced south of the Tennessee River. His response to a question propounded by a citizen ran somewhat in this wise: 'Do they conscript close over the river?' ——, stranger, I should think they did! *They take every man who hasn't been dead over two days!*' If this is correct, the Confederacy has at least a ghost of a chance left."

—A Washington dispatch to the Springfield *Republican* says that in consequence of the pressing need of seamen for the navy, orders were issued on Monday to disbend over a thousand negroes recently enlisted in Maryland, and to transfer them immediately to the navy, Secretary WELLES having consented to accept them in default of able or ordinary seamen, for whose transfer the Enrollment Act provides. Twenty-five vessels are now waiting for crews.

—The Grand List of Norwich, Connecticut, shows the total value of property to be $15,169,247. There are in the town, 1891 dwelling houses, 270 stores, 101 manufactories, 704 horses, 1,246 cattle, 448 carriages, 559 time-keepers, valued at $21,650; 2,058 polls. The people of Norwich own $949,456 worth of bank stock, and insurance stock to the amount of $289,639.

—The steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, during the thirty months that she has been employed in the United States transport service, has entered ports and places between Boston and New-Orleans 202 times, and has passed Cape Hatteras 107 times; has run 5,500 miles, made 4,565,881 revolutions of the engine, and burned 6,113 tons of coal.

—The Worcester *Spy* states that the town of Webster, Mass., received a large accession to its numbers on March 26, in the persons of nearly two hundred English immigrants. They were procured by an agent of NELSON SLATER, who has found great trouble in obtaining operatives for the extensive mills under his charge.

— Recently the gift to Yale College have reached the munificent sum of $490,000, viz: Ellsworth bequest, $90 000; JOSEPH E. SHEFFIELD, $100,000; State of Connecticut, $100,000; J. S. BATES, $55,000; S. B. CHITTENDEN, $50,000; A. R. STREET, $35,000; unknown, $90,000—making in the aggregate, $490,000.

—The rush for lands in the Lake Superior country, which are supposed to contain minerals, is unexampled. The entries for February amount to upwards of 26,000 acres, including cash and warrant locations. The proceeds of cash sales during the time foot up $21,305 89.

—The rebel sympathizers along the Tennessee have lately resorted to a new dodge to disable the river steamers in Government employ. They drill logs of wood and charge them with powder, in the expectation that the explosion will disable the boilers or engines.

—At Knoxville our Government is now issuing 1,000 rations daily to indigent citizens. They are offered free transportation, and are required to leave for the North within fourteen days, or cease to demand rations. There are now in store there large quantities of rations in excess of demand.

—On the night of the 22d inst. twelve rebel prisoners made their escape from White Oak prison, Camp Douglas, near Chicago, and have not yet been retaken. They borrowed their way out. There were twenty-five rebels in the plan at the time, and why they did not all escape is a mystery.

—The Lake City correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, writing regarding the disastrous battle at Olustee, Fla., says:

"Among the prisoners is Maj. BOGLE, of the First North Carolina negro regiment. He was wounded in the leg. At first it was difficult to get our ladies to attend him, but humanity prevailed, and he has no cause to complain of his treatment. He is from Boston, and came out to Newbern as a Lieutenant of a company of the Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment. He is highly educated, intelligent and good looking, and deplores his condition, and seems mortified in his present position. Among the prisoners are several officers of intelligence and refinement, and nearly all express regrets at the war."

—The Provost-Marshal and President of the Board of Enrollment in Kentucky, G. W. WOMACK, has felt compelled to issue an order warning those who are engaged in exciting alarm among the negroes regarding the enrollment that they must stop their nefarious practices.

—A gentleman in San Francisco writes: "We have daily mooing and awaoing telegrams of all the war news on to the hour of going to press. The *Evening Bulletin*, issued at 5 P. M., contains news from your side up to 8 P. M., same day!"

—All reports to the contrary notwithstanding, there is little doubt that the maple sugar crop of 1864 will vastly exceed that made in previous years. In all probability, the amount will reach 25,000,000 pounds, worth, at the low estimate of fifteen cents per pound, $3,750,000.

—A large number of the workingmen on the Pacific Railroad, eastern division, on New-Year's day, pledged themselves that, for every profane word uttered during the year 1864, they would pay one dollar for the benefit of the Soldier's Aid Fund.

—The Third New-Jersey Hussars, Col. MORRISON, were expected to leave Trenton on March 29 for Washington, marching the whole distance. It is understood that they will be employed in provost-guard duty at Washington.

—Bishop TIMON, of Buffalo, announces officially in his organ, the *Western New-York Catholic*, that the "Fenian Brothers" cannot march in procession with Catholic Societies, nor take part in Catholic rites and holy sacrifices.

—Secretary CHASE has directed Surveyor GALLAGHER, at Louisville, not to lay a four per cent. tax on newspapers sent south of the Kentucky line, as he has been doing on the ground that they were merchandise.

—The Natchez *Courier*, of the 18th, chronicles the death of Dr. CHAS. H. STONE, an eminent citizen of that city.

—The iron-clad *Tonawanda*, in course of construction at Philadelphia, has been placed upon the sectional dock to be coopered.

—A letter from Knoxville states that supplies of all kinds now reach that point freely by rail and steamer, and enough rations are on hand for a three-months' siege.

—The large depot buildings of the Southern Railroad, at Vicksburgh, were destroyed by fire on the 16th ult.

—The St. Andrew's Society, of Albany, had a booth in the fair just held in that city, and collected $4,200.

—A Government warehouse and commissary building, 1,000 feet long and 120 feet high, is building on the line of the Franklin Railroad at Nashville.

—A Florida correspondent of a Charleston paper says that in the recent battle "the Yankee darkies fought like devils."

—All the negro troops rendezvousing at Indianapolis are attached to BURNSIDE'S command.

—On the 16th inst., no less than 1,600 bales of cotton arrived at Cairo bound up the river.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....APRIL 2, 1864.

$7,500	U. S. 6s. '67.....	120	200	Gregory Gold.....	30
10,000	do.....	120¼	250	Internal Coal.....	112¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg..	114	50	Pacific M. S. Co...	230½
10,000	do.....	114½	50	do.....	231
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81.. Co.	113¾	100	N. Y. Can.....	143½
10,000	do.....	113¾	200	do.....b15	143½
2,000	do.....Ind.	111	100	do.....b30	143¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	110¾	4000	do.....	143¾
60,000	do.....	110¾	400	do.....	143¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, '65. C...	150	200	Erie R.....	124½
500	Treas. N. Y. 7-10 Oct. & Ap. ex-in.	111	200	do.....	124½
5,000	do. Feb. & Aug.	112	100	do.....b30	125
94,600	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. C..	99¾	200	do.....b10	124¾
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90...	61¾	100	Erie Railway P....	113¾
1,000

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum,.....$8 00
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Advices from Ringgold say that the rebel forces in that region are concentreting, and the opposing pickets are within a mile of each other; but there seems to be no intention to "crowd." JOE JOHNSTON'S force is still estimated at 35,000 men, there being no reason to believe that he has been largely reinforced from East Tennessee or Alabama. Over 900 deserters came into Chattanooga during the month of March.

Telegrams from the West say that FORREST'S rebel forces are scattered throughout parts of Kentucky, and BEN MCCULLOUGH is reported to be on the way North to reinforce these rascals with 2,500 of his followers. Gen. GAILRSON'S cavalry are trying to intercept FORREST'S retreat. They will probably pick up many of his men, and may be able to prevent the rebel force under Gen. MCCULLOUGH from joining him.

CONGRESS.

In the House yesterday, Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the House disagreed to the Senate's amendment to the Montana Territory Bill, and asking a committee of conference. He argued that the Senate's amendment striking out "white," was to give "negroes" the right to vote in the Territory. Mr. PENDLETON'S resolution was tabled. The House then resumed the consideration of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Bill. Mr. SWEAT, of Maine, spoke against the bill, believing it had no warrant in the Constitution of the United States or laws of the country.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were reported to incorporate the Musical Mutual Protection Union; for the improvement of Courtland-avenue, Morrisania; to repeal the act relating to the Jail and Penitentiary of Kings County. The following bills were advanced to a third reading: To incorporate the Columbian Club of New-York; to incorporate the New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company; to amend the charter of the United States Warehousing Company.

In the Assembly, reports were made fixing the salary of the Governor at $10,000; the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, and State Engineers' salaries at $5,000, and the Canal Commissioners each at $4,000. The following bills were passed: Incorporating the New-York State Temperance Society. Incorporating the New-York Clever Fellows' Club. Authorizing the New-York Children's Aid Society to hold real and personal estate. Incorporating the Musical Mutual Protective Union. The Supply Bill was ordered to a third reading. The bill amending the Metropolitan Police Act, increasing the pay of policemen, was recommitted, with power to report complete.

GENERAL NEWS.

King LOUIS II., of Bavaria, has notified to his subjects his accession to the throne by a proclamation dated the 11th March, and countersigned by his Ministers. In this document the young King takes the title of King of Bavaria, Count Palatine of the Rhine, and Duke of Bavaria, Franconia, and Suabia. He orders that all the functionaries of the kingdom should continue their functions until he may decide otherwise. Prince ADALBERT of Prussia, and Prince CHARLES of Hesse, have arrived at Munich, where the Archduke LOUIS VICTOR of Austria, and a deputation of Austrian cuirassiers, of whom the late King MAXIMILIAN was Colonel, were also expected to attend the funeral.

The *Journal de Rennes* announces the death in that city, at the age of 71, of Mr. JOHN JAMES APPLETON, of Massachusetts, and formerly Chargé d'Affaires for the United States at Madrid and Stockholm, at which latter city he negotiated the treaty of commerce which still serves as the basis of the relations between North America and Sweden. The deceased was born and educated at Boston. A daughter of Mr. APPLETON is married to M. EUGENE PINAULT, Deputy Mayor of Rennes.

A paragraph in the Macon (Ga.) *Confederate* says that of the vast amount of Confederate money now in circulation, not over one-half will be converted into bonds within the time specified by law. It says that there are millions of dollars in the enemy's lines, beyond the ocean and elsewhere, that cannot get back in time to be funded, and it estimates a consequent profit to the treasury of about one hundred millions.

Mrs. LUCY DURIVAGE, the widow of FRANCIS S. DURIVAGE, of Boston, died yesterday of paralysis, at the residence of her son in Jersey City. The deceased, whose remains will be conveyed to Boston for interment, was a sister of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, and was in her seventy-second year.

Comptroller BRENNAN yesterday opened proposals from 57 parties, embodying 117 bids for the new $2,000,000 loan for the Soldiers' Bounty Fund, to be issued in $100 bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and payable in successive annual installments of $500,000, from November 1, 1868. Only three of the bids were at par. The others were at premium rates, ranging from one-tenth of one per cent. to four per cent. The amount bid for was $1,879,500, or $120,500 less than was called for. The Comptroller decided not to accept any bid that was not above two per cent. Under this ruling, he got $1,002,700, at an average of 2¾ per cent., and has advertised anew for bids for the remaining $1,000,000. A like division was made on the former loan of $2,000,000 for this fund, and with good effect, the second $1,000,000 bringing premium bids as high as five per cent., and averaging 3½, whereas, the former $1,000,000 had only brought an average of 2 1-3 per cent.

The County Volunteer Committee have completed arrangements to pay the county bounty for enlistments in the navy. The advertisement calling for such enlistments may be found in the *Times* of to-day.

A fair inquiry prevailed for Flour and Wheat, on Saturday, at buoyant prices. Corn was heavy and cheaper. Cotton was quiet, and tending downward. Provisions were in good request, as were also Fish, Fruit, Leather, Petroleum, Tallow and Whisky, at full and rising prices. The Freight market was quite heavy, with 372 vessels of all classes in port.

THE POST-OFFICE—CITY DELIVERY.—The Postmaster deserves credit for the success which has attended his efforts to amplify and perfect the arrangements for the house-delivery of letters in this City. Three prompt and correct daily deliveries is a vast improvement on the slow-coach and uncertain system of former years. And the people generally are learning to depend, as they do in nearly all the English and European cities, upon the regularity of the postman's calls, instead of chancing it at the wicket of the Post-office, and blocking up the way for the transaction of the proper business of the department.

The difficulty, however, in the way of making the delivery universal arises, as our readers can perceive, from the irregularity in the numeration of houses in the sparsely-settled up-town streets. And some of our correspondents, while giving the utmost praise, not only to the exertions of Mr. WAKEMAN, but to the fidelity and activity of his subordinate officers, point out that there is some danger of the house-delivery system being pushed in advance of the facilities for making it a really available privilege. Thus, it is pointed out to us that in Yorkville, the newly-issued order to put an extravagant premium upon house-delivery, by an inordinate tax on boxes, is not, in all cases, equitable. Apart from the absence of regular numbering in many of the streets, there is the additional grievance for the suburban resident, in denying him his old box privilege, that he practically loses one mail a day—and that mail a very important one. The runner from the head-office in the City only reaches Station H, at Yorkville, about 7 o'clock P. M. Of course, after that hour, there can be no house delivery; and thus the mail which reaches the head office at 3 or 4 P. M., is only delivered in private houses up-town at 10 or 11 A. M. the following day. By means of the box-delivery, on the other hand, the contents of the last mail can be had a few minutes after its arrival at the Station.

This, it is true, is only a minor grievance, and one altogether of a local character, but it is a grievance which, we think, need not exist, considering how excellent the other arrangements of the department as to City delivery are generally found to be.

The Waste of Pro-Slavery Twaddle.

We understand that there are some persons who think the tone of our comments upon the exertions of the "Society for the Diffusion of Political Information," to "put down amalgamation," was somewhat too jocular for the gravity of the subject. They feel as the Irishman felt, who, on listening to the small jokes of an irreverent Englishman upon the enormous consumption of potatoes in Ireland, remarked with solemnity and dignity, that "there was some things too sareyus to joke about, an' praties was won of 'em." There is no doubt that there is something in this view of the matter. When an association is formed in a metropolis like New-York, in the middle of the nineteenth century, and in a country like America, which has achieved great distinction in the science as well as in the art of government, with pretensions to education, and even what is called "culture," and found capable of contributing to its "papers" such productions as Prof. MORSE'S "Argument on the Ethical Position of Slavery in the Social System," and Bishop HOPKINS' "Bible View of Slavery"—the propriety of laughing over their performances does, we admit, seem somewhat doubtful. We confess that we rise from the perusal of these two "papers" a good deal nearer crying than laughing—not, Heaven knows, for the poor negro, but for the poor white man; for it is unfortunately our race, and not the black one, that will suffer all the damage they will ever do.

Prof. MORSE'S "logic" is a weapon of about the same temper as Bishop HOPKINS' "Biblical criticism," and they might both have been safely left to the trunkmakers that are now rapidly using them up, if it were not that the body for whose edification they were written has, through its organs in the press, become violently excited over the views of "the meejum" of this City, on what he calls "Miscegenation." The pamphlet of this last-named genius well deserves to be made "No. 13" of the "Society's papers." And we cannot help adding, that the anti-slavery men who have got into a contention with the "Diffusers of Political Information," over its doctrines and tendencies, richly deserve to be made members of the body for their pains.

We are in the middle of a gigantic war, with an enormous debt accumulating and accumulated, with nearly a million of men of our kith and kin in the field before the enemy, and death reaping them every day and every hour, with thousands of women weeping in their homes, and thousands more trembling from anxiety, with political problems before us among the most tremendous that were ever given men to solve, and all of a sudden our ears are assailed by writers of the two great parties, with cases of conscience, bursts of holy indignation, long wrangles on points of morals, points of physiology, points of ethnology, and all about the possibility of the whites of this continent losing all their admiration for their own women, repudiating the standard of beauty furnished them by natural instinct, and intermarrying with negroes. It is not the fear of mere physical amalgamation which troubles the "Conservatives," for this has been going on rapidly for two centuries at the South, without exciting their reprobation. Nor do the radicals apprehend any danger to the liberties of the blacks, because white men and women do not look on each other as "a desirable match." They both know perfectly well that nothing that either of them can say will produce the smallest effect, either in preventing or prohibiting "a mixture of blood." The whole controversy is carried on in the regions of pure speculation, and has about as much value and importance as the schoolman's controversy touching the number of angels that can stand on the point of a needle.

The point that the country has decided is, not that the negro is the equal, either moral, physical or intellectual, of the white man, but that he is a *man*, and as such is entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That it follows from this that we must intermarry with negroes, is a conclusion drawn by the benighted philosophers who supply the "Diffusers" with "Logic" and "Ethics;" and even the small amount of attention which this inference has received among us has made us already the laughing stock of men of education all over the world. What makes it more ridiculous, is that the very same blockheads who avow it, assure us in the same breath that the negro occupies his servile and degraded and distinctive position by a decree of the Almighty. How then can any theory we form about him raise him out of it? If God has cursed him and doomed him to perpetual degradation, how can the Abolitionists, either by spouting or intermarrying, enable him to escape his doom? If negro Slavery be what the Morses' and Hopkins' say, it is the result of a natural law. Their defences of it are about as necessary as Prof. MITCHEL'S lectures on astronomy to the maintenance of the solar system.

Rebel Agency—A Personal View.

Nothing can probably better illustrate the character of the rebel agencies in England than a glance at the personal history of two of the most noisy and notable defenders of the cause in the British Parliament. Mr. ROEBUCK, so far from being the embodiment and type of pure native Bullism, is to all intents a colonist, and a North American colonist at that. His exquisite notions of monarchical and class government were first picked up neither in the smoky purlieus of his Yorkshire constituency, nor in the balmy regions of St. James. Whatever he owes to his early training the Canadian Provinces may claim the credit of. Brought first into public view in the town of Montreal, he got his position subsequently in England by being accredited to the lobby of the House of Commons as the agent of the patriotic or "rebel" party of Lower Canada, then all but in arms against the Imperial Government. Espousing, with the ardor and enthusiasm of youth, the cause of the insurgent minority, Mr. ROEBUCK achieved the distinction of being one of the foremost of the rising Democratic politicians that the Reform Act of 1832 ultimately made room for in the House of Commons.

It is true Mr. ROEBUCK was paid for his services as lobby-agent of the Gallo-Canadian party. But it would perhaps be unfair to infer from that fact that his heart was not thoroughly in the cause for which he professed to plead; just as it might be an equal injustice now to charge him with indifference to the success of his Richmond clients, because public opinion regards his advocacy as that of a stipendiary. Passing over this point, however, one cannot help noting the coincidence between the leading events in the early life and those of—what we may properly call—the closing career of the noisy champion of Secession. He starts, a penniless colonist, as the subsidized champion of a minority in the Provinces, whose aim was to dissolve the tie which bound them to the Imperial Government. He gives token of ending his career as the feed advocate of a minority in the United States who have also broken loose from their allegiance to the Central Government. The two classes of clients, it is true, differ rather materially. The colonists were really an *oppressed* minority, and took up arms against class abuses. The rebels, here, simply reverse this, by struggling for the maintenance of class abuses and the creation of an absolute oligarchy. In both cases, however, there was rebellion, and that fact, combined with another—viz.: that in both cases there were fees receivable—was, doubtless, enough for Mr. ROEBUCK.

Let us, therefore, leave the champion of the Gallic-Canadians, the apologist of Austrian tyranny, and the paid touter of the Richmond conspiracy, to the honest public sentiment of his countrymen, and to history—the history of demagogues.

A word now as to the leading rebel agent in the House of Lords. For anything we know to the contrary, Mr. ROEBUCK may have an irreproachable private character to fall back on, after the worst has been said of his strange public career. But what has Lord CLANRICARDE to fall back on? The very odor of his name did more than anything else to break up one of the most popular of English Governments. He was lugged into it to fill an accidental vacancy in one of the minor departments, and his accession was the signal for a general shout of scorn from one end of the Kingdom to the other. He had been arraigned, by means of judicial investigations affecting his right to certain property, before the public opinion of the nation for offences of so vile a nature, and so closely verging on judicable crime, that his character would have damned the purest Administration on earth. In his new sphere he finds fitting employment; and as long as he is the foremost spokesman for the rebellion in the House of Lords, the Foreign Minister may spare himself the trouble either of repelling the assaults upon his policy or defending the action of the Government.

EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY.—The Anti-Slavery agitation has fairly commenced in Kentucky. The venerable Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, who exercises more influence than any man in the State, has lately taken strong ground for emancipation, and has had more than one "deliverance" upon the subject. He made a speech, a few days since, at an excited meeting in Danville, in which he confessed himself an "Emancipationist, though a large slaveholder, and could not understand why people could not exercise an ordinary amount of common sense upon the negro question as well as upon any other." His speech, we are told, had a wonderful effect. The Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH, also a member of Congress from Kentucky, delivered a speech the other day, at Lexington, in his own State, in which he not only took Anti-Slavery ground, but argued ably in favor of drafting negroes, slave as well as free, into the army, for the purpose of crushing out the slaveholder's rebellion. The Hon. LUCIEN ANDERSON, another Kentucky Congressman, takes essentially the same position, and gives it a practical enforcement.

It will be in Kentucky as it has been in Maryland. Light will not only spread rapidly, but action will be taken promptly, and ere the close of the current year, we believe that old Kentucky will stand "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled by the genius of universal emancipation."

McClellan's Patent.

The desperate straits of the few heroic individuals who still keep up the hope of making out Gen. MCCLELLAN a military genius were never more strikingly exemplified than in the following from the *World*:

"It is creditable to the comprehensiveness of Gen. GRANT'S military judgment that, on being clothed with the supreme command, he promptly recognized the decisive point on the military map. It is true that the only one of his predecessors who combined the general military direction with the command of a particular army, indicated, in the same way Gen. GRANT has done, a prompt perception of the point toward which our main operations should be directed; but the fact that Gen. GRANT'S present judgment was anticipated in an early stage of the war detracts nothing from his merit. Gen. MCCLELLAN had no antecedent prejudices to interfere with the sureness of his military judgment when he decided to make the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac capital, and the campaigns of the other armies secondary. Gen. GRANT must have had a natural bias in another direction, and it is creditable to the rectitude of his mind that no prejudice resulting from either his own history or that of his most distinguished predecessor, has distorted his military perceptions."

If it will make out MCCLELLAN to be a great General, to have seen that it was necessary to fight the rebels in Virginia, we suppose we will have to admit it, even though the admission should also show that "Gen. GRANT'S present judgment was anticipated at an early stage of the war."

But who ever supposed this was not as plain as a pikestaff? Who ever supposed any special merit would be claimed for the discovery that it was necessary to fight the rebels in Virginia, when they placed themselves there in hostile front to menace the capital of the nation? We had rather imagined that the point was, not to find out that they were to be fought—which is plain as the nose on a Copperhead's face—but to *fight* them there, and to whip and *destroy* them!

We rather hope it will be some such distinction as this that will separate the achievements of Gen. GRANT in Virginia from those of Gen. MCCLELLAN on the same theatre of war. And we conceive it will be some such difference as this that will forever prevent any confusion in the fame belonging to the respective Generals.

Virginia is now just as little the "decisive point on the military map" as when, in August, 1861, Gen. MCCLELLAN, in his first memorandum to the President, claimed that "twenty thousand men would suffice" for operations in the West, and that little or no fighting would be necessary there—opinions now only remarkable from the circumstance of the prodigious armies it has been found necessary to keep there, and that the victories in that region were all that saved the Union cause from ruin at the time Gen. MCCLELLAN had exclusive possession of "the decisive point on the military map."

It is very important that we should obtain a victory over the rebel army in Virginia. It is important, so as to bring our territorial conquests in the East to the level of those in the West; and it is still more important because the rebels have there a great army, powerful in the prestige which they first gained by victories over MCCLELLAN. But to say that the lines of operations in Virginia have the strategic value, or that results there can have the decisiveness belonging to operations on the great lines which skill and valor have won in the West, is bosh. And if Gen. GRANT has resolved to make a Spring campaign in Virginia, it is because there are circumstances that render it inadvisable to attempt advancing from Chattanooga at present. The lines of communication connecting that position with the base of supplies are already so enormously extended that it would be imprudent to essay a campaign into the Gulf States until the accumulation at Chattanooga of two or three months' supplies will permit the abandonment of the long line between that position and the Ohio River. We believe we betray no secret when we say that it will take a good many weeks yet to accomplish this; and if, in the meanwhile, Gen. GRANT chooses to fill up the interval by a Spring campaign in Virginia, it will be for quite other reasons than because his "comprehensiveness of military judgment has enabled him to recognize the decisive point on the military map," or because his "rectitude of mind" will not permit him to blink Gen. MCCLELLAN'S brilliant discovery that there are rebels in Virginia and that they should be fought.

The Privileges of French Citizens.

The privileges of French citizens under the Second Empire, are not of a very enviable character. The most insignificant meetings in relation to politics, cannot be held without the sanction of the imperial authorities, and even with that sanction, they are not secure from interruption. In France, every man's house is by no means his castle. A case illustrative of French freedom under the BONAPARTES, has lately occurred in Paris. The Prefect of the Police having intimated to the candidates for the unrepresented districts that they were at liberty to hold assemblies of their friends, provided they convoked them by personal letters of invitation, M. GARNIER PAGES, one of the candidates for the Fifth District, availed himself of the license, and addressed a circular to his supporters, inviting them to meet at his residence to discuss the prospects of his election. The object of the meeting being perfectly lawful, one should have concluded that the sanction of the Prefect would have saved it from annoyance. Despite authorization, however, M. GARNIER PAGES and his friends were not allowed to close their proceedings in peace. Monsieur PAGES had rendered himself obnoxious to the present *régime* by publishing a *History of the Revolution of '48*, and, especially, by inserting therein the text of a letter written by M. FOULD, in republican times, in which that now notable Imperialist financier recommended national bankruptcy as a convenient method of escaping from the burden of public debt. The manuscript of this letter, and other papers very compromising to some of the prominent actors on the political stage, being in the possession of Mons. PAGES, it occurred to the police authorities that if any pretext could be found for the outrage, this would be an excellent opportunity for seizing the coveted documents and clearing scores with the opposition candidate. An inadvertence on the part of M. PAGES afforded the wished-for pretext. The circulars had unfortunately been signed by his son-in-law, instead of by himself. This irregularity was pronounced subversive of the gentleman's right to hold the meeting, and an ample justification for police interference. A raid on the domicile of M. PAGES was accordingly determined on, and while the host and his guests were engaged in the discussion of electioneering affairs, a bevy of gendarmes suddenly rushed into No. 45 Rue St. Roch, dispersed the company, and instituted a general search for the documents referred to. The outrage, however, proved as unprofitable as it was shameful. The dispersion of a meeting, composed of about one hundred inoffensive civilians, could not have been the real object of the raid, and the search for the papers turned out fruitless, since, though in the possession of M. PAGES, they were not there.

This scandalous act, however painful to the feelings of the proprietor of No. 45 Rue St. Roch, has probably done more to promote his success at the election than the utmost exertions of the one hundred friends who were driven from his domicile. The Parisians have never been noted for patient submission to abuse of power, and so unwarrantable an aggression on the private rights of the citizen can hardly have failed to arouse their indignation. Absolute as is the authority of the Government of the Second Empire, it is not privileged to violate the sanctity of the citizen's home without having some reasonable plea for the outrage. But in the present instance it had none. The meeting was lawful, assembled for a lawful purpose, and by express permission of the Police Prefect. It was, moreover, an in-door meeting, where matters were discussed in a quiet, conversational way, and where no boisterous demagogue labored to excite the passions of a sensitive populace. Why then were its proceedings interrupted? Why were its members dispersed? Because, forsooth, the circulars addressed to the gentlemen who composed it, had not the name of M. GARNIER PAGES appended to them. This has scarcely been accepted as a valid excuse by the constituency of the Fifth Metropolitan District, and we shall be slightly surprised if the result of the election has not ere now constrained the Emperor to exclaim "Save me from my friends!"

End of the War in New-Zealand.

The common impression, both in England and Australia, seems to be that the Maorian war is virtually over, and that little now remains to be done save to dispose of the vanquished, and reap the fruits of victory. Facts, however, do not quite justify this sanguine conclusion. For, though the power of the Waikatos is broken, that of an allied tribe, the Potos, is still intact. The territory of these people they are determined to defend to the last, and they have constructed three formidable forts, or *pahs*, in order to be the better prepared to oppose their enemies. Before the British commander, Gen. CAMERON, can report that the war is ended, he must advance through a country hard to penetrate, and capture these aboriginal strongholds. The enterprise is, of course, quite possible of accomplishment; but if the *pahs* are erected on streams which the British gunboats cannot enter, their reduction will be found somewhat more difficult than those formerly reduced.

The headquarters of Gen. CAMERON are at present in the Waikato Capital, whither several of the native chiefs have sent him tokens of submission. One has transferred to the British commander his *meri*, or baton of office: another famous warrior forwarded to him his spear; but the most touching proof of penitence was received from a chief who had been mortally wounded, and who presented to him his grand-daughter, a beautiful girl, about twelve years of age, as a pledge for his future loyalty. The little princess was conveyed to the British camp, and surrendered to CAMERON, who received her, and had her honorably treated. But if the fate of POCAHONTAS is not in reserve for her, she will doubtless be soon returned, as her father has died, and dead men need no hostages.

Now that the British flag floats in triumph, the colonists are beginning to speculate as to how the natives should be dealt with. There is a numerous party who would hang every prisoner as a traitor, and confiscate the property of the entire tribe. Others would "let by-gones be by-gones," and suffer the old order of things to continue—that is, would grant pardon to the natives, and leave them in possession of their lands. The general opinion seems to be that the Government will endeavor to take a middle course, and that, while they secure to the natives so much of their territory as will suffice for their subsistence, they will require the Chiefs to divest themselves of their title to the soil, and to surrender such a portion of their lands to the colony as will satisfy the claims of the volunteers. In proposing to deal thus with the natives, Sir Geo. GREY cannot reckon on being sustained by the Colonial Legislature; and should the Home Government not come to his rescue, he may probably find himself unable to carry out his intentions, and be driven by popular clamor to harsher measures. But as the adoption of a ferocious policy might lead to a renewal of the war, it is more likely that the Home Government will approve of the conciliatory disposition of its representative, rather than undertake to gratify the hate and cupidity of the colonists by attempting the extermination of the natives.

STRATEGY.—A military correspondent—not very military—forwards us a labored defence of an officer of our army, who, it seems, in a certain instance, rushed pell-mell upon the rebels, and got murderously defeated. He defends the pell-mell style of warfare upon a great variety of grounds. "In the first place," says he, "it showed a proper spirit of bravery before the armed foe; it showed them that our army were not afraid or unwilling to fight." Farther on, he argues that "to wait, and parry, and manœuvre for some advantage of ground, at an expense of millions per day is simply to confess our inability to crush the rebellion, and that the rebels will fight better against our Government than we will for it." It is melancholy to find any man who has had sufficient brains and pluck to fight and bleed for his country, writing thus. War is not merely a trial of brute strength, with the object of crushing or killing an enemy, nor is it a trial as to which of two combatants will come out best or display most bravery in a "straight, standing-up, knock-down fight." The proper object of war is to discomfit the enemy *in his aims* and *in the field*, and to do this with the least possible loss to your own side. To this end, intellect plays as prominent a part as muscle and skill subserves equally with strength. Nothing in the course of this war illustrates finer the value of consummate strategical ability than the operations of Gen. GRANT immediately prior to the investment of Vicksburgh. When he crossed his forces to this side of the Mississippi, had he simply stood his ground until PEMBERTON'S army came up, and had he then entered upon a simple trial of brute strength, there can be little doubt that he would have been defeated, and the war on the river have been postponed indefinitely, at an "expense of millions per day." But by the most brilliant series of strategical manœuvres that have been witnessed for the last half century, he succeeded in completely circumventing the enemy, dividing their forces, making their conjunction impossible, defeating them in detail, discomfiting them in their purposes, opening the Mississippi River, and ending the war in the Great Valley. Had the critic whom we are now criticising been in command, instead of GRANT, on that occasion, the army of the Union would have suffered the fate which Geo. Jo. JOHNSTON excoriates PEMBERTON for not administering to it. From this illustration our correspondent will see the value of "parrying and manœuvering" more clearly than probably he would from a column of reasoning; and had the officer whom he praises for fighting pell-mell possessed and exercised the genius for strategy, his battle might have been a victory instead of a bloody defeat.

FROM ALBANY.

The Soldiers' Voting Bill—The Ninth District Contested Seat.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 2.

The Select Committee of Seven, on the Soldiers' Voting Bill, reported to the Assembly this morning a bill essentially different from either of those referred to them. The bill provides that the soldier shall make affidavit before his commanding officer that he is a legal voter, and authorizes the Inspectors of Election in which he claims to reside to vote for him. It is proposed to have these affidavits printed upon envelopes with suitable blanks to be filled. When the soldier has secured this envelope and made his affidavit, he may seal up his ballot in it, and enclosing this in an outer envelope marked "Soldier's Vote," may forward it to the Inspectors of Election of his district, whose duty it shall be to deposit the ballot as his vote. Ballots may thus be forwarded at any time within sixty days before the election. The above bill is set down as special order for Monday morning next.

The contested seat in the Senate, (of Senator NIVEN, of the Ninth District, contested by Judge LOW,) is attracting a good deal of attention. A mass of testimony, comprising nearly five thousand pages of legal folios, has been taken and printed under the supervision of the investigating committee, in reference to the election in this case. Hon. LYMAN TREMAINE addressed the committee in behalf of the claims of Judge Low in the Senate Chamber last evening.

As usual, on Saturday, many Senators are absent to-day. The Senate, at twelve o'clock M., finding itself without a quorum, passed a resolution instructing the Sergeant-at-arms to invite Senators in town to occupy seats in the Senate. A quorum was not obtained, however, and the Senate adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 2.

BILLS REPORTED.

To incorporate the Musical Mutual Protection Union.

For the improvement of Courtland-avenue, Morrisania.

To repeal the act relating to the Jail and Penitentiary of Kings County.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Columbian Club of New-York.

To incorporate the New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company.

To amend the charter of the United States Warehousing Company. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 2.

REPORTS.

To fix the salaries of certain State officers.

Fixing the salary of the Governor at $10,000; the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and State Engineers' salaries at $5,000, and the Canal Commissioners each at $4,000.

The Soldier's Voting Bill with amendments.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the New-York State Temperance Society.

Incorporating the New-York Clever Fellows' Club.

Authorizing the New-York Children's Aid Society to hold real and personal estate.

Incorporating the Musical Mutual Protective Union.

The Supply bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill amending the Metropolitan Police Act, increasing the pay of policemen, was recommitted with power to report complete.

Adjourned.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 2.

In the Court of Appeals, the Day Calendar for Monday, April 4, is as follows: Nos. 81, 90, 26, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 99, 9.

Special Calendar adjourned until Monday morning.

SLAVERY IN MARYLAND.—Senator HICKS, of Maryland, has written a letter concerning the election in that State on the 6th inst., in the course of which he says:

"Feeling, as I do, that the interests of Maryland, and our dear country at large, must be promoted by the destruction of slavery, I am decidedly in favor of emancipation, with compensation by the Government. True it is that the war cannot cease, nor the restoration of the Union be effected, until slavery is wiped from the land. Then let it come, and come soon, even if it must be with or without remuneration."

—To the children's mission ships, the *Morning Star* and *Evening Star*, has been added the *Day Spring*, a beautiful brigantine of 150 tons, built by the Sabbath School children of Nova Scotia, Scotland and Australia, at a cost of $16,000, as a missionary vessel for service among the South Sea Islands. The *Day Spring* recently sailed from Nova Scotia with three missionaries, two of whom take their wives with them.

MEXICO AND ST. DOMINGO.

Adhesion of Vidaurri to the Empire—Franco-Mexican Accounts of the Situation—Guadalajara not Taken by Uraga—Arrangements for the Imperial Fetes—Enlisting in the Foreign Legion—Arrival of Part of it at Puebla—Departure of the New Captain-General of St. Domingo.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Monday, March 28, 1864.

The Spanish steamer *Cuba* arrived here the day before yesterday, from Vera Cruz, bringing news from Mexico City up to the 16th, and from Vera Cruz to the 19th of this month.

It appears to be certain that VIDAURRI had openly declared against JUAREZ, if we are to believe the accounts published in the Franco-Mexican papers.

The *Estafette*, of the Capital, publishes a letter from Monterey, dated March 1, giving the following particulars:

"DOBLADO has sent a body of troops to take possession of the Custom-house of Piedras Negras, where there is deposited the sum of $200,000, himself being at the *rancho* of San Gregorio, at the head of five hundred men.

"VIDAURRI dispatched, yesterday afternoon, a brigade to fight DOBLADO at San Gregorio. There prevails here a great exasperation against the adherents of JUAREZ.

"The Assembly of Notables, convoked yesterday by VIDAURRI, has proposed a plain and simple adhesion to the new Government. VIDAURRI, accepting the proposition as a principle, explained to the Assembly his wish to defer for some days the official declaration of adhesion. It is believed that he wishes, before taking a definite resolution, to be sure of the cooperation of Gen. MEJIA, and to take certain important steps for the complete success of the plan.

"Gen. MEJIA had left Matchuala for Saltado, whence he would march, it was said, against DOBLADO'S forces. The communication between Monterey and Saltillo is stopped."

The same paper adds:

"A more recent letter announces that DOBLADO, being informed of the approach of a corps belonging to Gen. MEJIA'S vanguard, had left San Gregorio to give him battle. Gen. MEJIA was making forced marches to attack JUAREZ' followers."

According to accounts received in the Capital from San Luis, of the 6th inst., Col. AYMARD, with a part of the French forces, was about to leave there for the places occupied by Gen. MEJIA, who was preparing to advance toward Saltillo. We are told in another correspondence from Guanajuato, dated March 1, that DOBLADO'S family was shortly expected there, and that he himself was going to the United States.

The *Sociedad* (Franco-Mexican) says that, according to letters dated the 21st, received in the Capital, all the individuals composing DOBLADO'S escort and who had followed him into the field, were presenting themselves to the authorities of the department, convinced that all resistance was useless, and that DOBLADO'S authority was finished.

The *Restauracion*, of San Luis, in an extra dated March 6, says that at that time hostilities must have completely broken out between the forces of VIDAURRI and those of JUAREZ.

JUAREZ had published a decree, dated Feb. 26, separating the State of Coahuila from that of New Leon.

Another decree had also been published by him, bearing the same date, declaring the State of New Leon under martial law, and that the person to be named by the legal Executive would exercise the political and military command.

The *Courrier* of Mexico, says that a North American General, meeting from the United States, had lately passed through Monterey on his way from Saltillo, where he had an interview with JUAREZ. The same paper rejoices that Matamoras has not been occupied by the intervention, as by not doing so difficulties with the United States have been avoided.

Gen. BAZAINE, at the last accounts, continued in Mexico City, but the papers of the Capital say that he would shortly leave for Puebla to direct the preparations of an expedition intended to operate against the south of Mexico.

The account of the retaking of Guadalajara by URAGA, and of the shooting of MIRAMON, which was published in a New-Orleans paper and copied by several journals of Havana, appears to be unfounded. The *Diario de Comercio*, of Vera Cruz, in its issue of the 8th, gives as news from that place, dated Feb. 19, that no attack was expected. URAGA was at Santa Anna, bet, says the above-named paper, with a force very much reduced from no small quantity of guerrillas having left him. According to another account URAGA had withdrawn from Guadalajara and was marching to the south of Moulia.

The *Estafette* says that at the last accounts URAGA had stationed his troops at Jiguilpan, Zapotlen and Cocula, fixing his headquarters at the last-named place. URAGA was on bad terms with ARTEAGA and ROJAS. The same paper mentions as a report that URAGA had put this last-named to death. With regard to MIRAMON he had been sent for to the Capitol.

OJEDA, according to an official dispatch from the Governor of San Luis, had been completely routed by the French General, CASTAGNY, on the 18th ult., at Colotlan, Department of Jalisco. Several of the Juarez leaders were made prisoners, and among them was GHILARDI. The *Estafette* says that OJEDA, seeing himself reduced to the last extremity, had disbanded his troops.

As a counterpoise, we are informed from Vera Cruz that the French have been obliged at last to abandon Tabasco and Minatitlan, after some severe fighting.

The French fleet is at present guarding a strict blockade of the coast from Vera Cruz to Tabasco, but their cruisers dare not approach the last-named port, on account, they say, of the unhealthiness of the season.

There has been likewise some fighting at Chacotalpan, near Alvarado, where the French had the advantage.

At Tampico, the garrison having been strengthened by the addition of 400 soldiers lately sent there, came out and gave battle to the Liberals, but were driven back to the walls of the city, where they have fortified themselves.

The Liberals, under DIAZ, hold possession of Oajaca and the surrounding country. DIAZ had his headquarters, at the last accounts received, in the Capital at Nochistlan, twenty leagues distant from Oajaca. The Franco-Mexican organs calculate the whole of the Liberal force in this direction at 5,250 men.

The *Estafette* says: "Naval operations have commenced in the Pacific by the blockade of Acapulco, and it is announced that French cruisers will shortly appear in the waters of Mazatlan, Manzanillo, and Guaymas."

DIAZ MIRON has published his adhesion to the new order of things, and acknowledges the Empire, with the Archduke MAXIMILIAN at its head.

It appears that the Regency are about to appoint a committee to arrange the festivals on the arrival of the new Emperor. Great preparations are being likewise made at Puebla to receive him. Certain persons belonging to his service have already arrived and presented their credentials to the Regency. Among the documents which they brought was a letter from the Archduke to Gen. ALMONTE, inviting him to meet him at Vera Cruz, as well as his lady, whom the new Empress requests to come on board the vessel that will bring her across the ocean.

The following notice respecting the Foreign Legion has been officially published:

"*Expeditionary Army of Mexico.*—The Foreign Legion is to be increased to six battalions, and having to remain for ten years in Mexico, its ranks are open to Mexicans and others, of whatever country they may be, who are willing to enlist in it. The rights of all in this legion will be equal. The pay and regulations will be the same as in the French army, where everybody, by means of his conduct and courage, can aspire to be an officer. Those who wish to enlist in this legion must present themselves at the office of the employe of the *Intendencia* nearest their place of residence, with a certificate of good conduct signed by the civil magistrate of their district."

A battalion of this legion arrived at Puebla on the 2d to relieve the First Regiment of Zouaves, who were to leave for the Capital. Two squadrons of the Twelfth Regiment of Chasseurs lately landed from France at Vera Cruz, had also arrived at the same city.

SANTA ANA, since his arrival here, has addressed a letter to the newspapers, denying that he made any promise at St. Thomas, not to interfere in politics, and imputing the order for his departure from Mexico to have emanated from Gen. BAZAINE alone, as the same day he received a congratulatory letter from ALMONTE, on his arrival. With regard to the paper signed by him before landing at Vera Cruz, in which he promised not to take any part in politics without the previous sanction of the Government, he affirms that he did not know the purport of the paper he signed, as it was written in French, a language with which he declares that he is unacquainted. SANTA ANA concludes by saying that he shall appeal to NAPOLEON against the mandate for his departure from Mexico.

The new Captain-General of Saint Domingo, Gen. GANDARA, left here a few days ago for the sister island, proceeding to his destination from Matanzas. He was accompanied by several additional members of his staff, among whom is the Chief of Police of Havana. Gen. DULCE took leave of him at the railroad station at Regla. It is said that the war of subjugation is to be carried on with increased vigor; but the insurgents place their chief reliance in a new General, *Gen. April*, when additional sickness may be expected among the fresh raw recruits from Europe, unacclimated and not accustomed either to a West Indian climate or the hardships of a campaigning life.

The insurgents appear undismayed at Monte Cristi; for a Spanish steamer having approached near to land, for the purpose of reconnoitering, they fired at her.

The Easter holidays have been passed here with the usual solemnities and rejoicings. LARA.

Letter from Chicago.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 26, 1864.

You are well aware that the inhabitants of this city do seriously cherish the gorgeous assurance of being, and remaining evermore, the Capital of the great Northwest.

The Northwest—that phrase is to the people of the West what the phrase, the West, used to be to the people of the East. As the result of some observation, I am compelled to believe that the former and fresher phrase contains nothing of weight, force or significance to many an Eastern ear. Indeed and indeed, even the latter and now almost venerable phraseology, the West, is utterly a vacuum to many persons of some reading between this and the spot for the rising of the sun.

Pardon the impertinence, but we have the impression out here, and down here, (pointing to the heart,) that those ladies and gentlemen of culture and ready writing, who keep the Eastern magazines agoing, want the West under their eyes and the West among their ideas. They have been South recently, some of them, and that has helped them. They ought to come West now, and that would help them still more. They are given to getting into and staying in a rut. Their literature is rutty; their theology is rutty; their social ethics are rutty; their moral reforms are rutty. It is to be rejoiced at, that East Tennessee has reached Boston. Boston will be as much benefited by East Tennessee as East Tennessee will be benefited by Boston. Albeit, the pert little "Hub" will never confess it. If we cannot get New-England away from New-England, we must do what we can to get the rest of the earth's surface into New-England.

To say the truth, since I am on this topic, we of the West have entertained ourselves with the series of exemptions that our Eastern fellow-countrymen have recently been thrown into, because of their discovery, topographically speaking, of that portion of our common fatherland necessarily known in the geography book, and to a few old travelers, as the South.

It is pleasing to observe the startles, and amazes, the wonderment extreme, and the open-mouthed astonishment of delight with which the half-grown boy confronts the wide, wide rosy world, at last, who has never before been out of hearing of the cow-bells of his father's pasture, or out of sight of the smoke of the farm-house chimney and the spire of the village church.

One has a kindred emotion of gratification over the gratification afforded the literati, the snobs, the chaps and the chaplains of old New-England, when they come back from the South, slapping their hands and cackling so merrily over their hen new-laid egg of discovery. Our Eastern literature—newspaper, magazine and book—is increased, broadened and invigorated, enlightened and enriched by it. The fruit is wideseed. The "mutual admiration society" has a vacation. We have a rest from the momentous theories, and "ideas," and isms, and what not, that live and move and have their busy being in the long, smart manuscripts of New-England. Even the compository achievements of the "rocked-bound coast" have yielded to the "force of circumstances" and broadened—grown more flexible and versatile. Boston literature has been limbered by the away-from-home investigations, and observations, and discoveries of the Boston chaplains and magazine contributors. The deluge of little, short, sharp, crisp, cracking sentences from the pens of the pupils of the great essayist and the great orator, has abated.

Heaven only know what would have become of the literature of New-England had not the great red dragon of war opened the South to its inexhaustible pen and its elemosynary sympathies.

Now, therefore, do I affirm that the East wants the West. The East wants the West *on the brain*. If these Eastern persons who do the writing of the country, and the righting up of the country, would only get a glimpse of the country, 'twould be all the better for the country and for them.

But the train of thought that I started out in, is quite off on a switch that I had not anticipated. I meditated an elaborate puff of the Great Northwest; I've just been into it, slightly, and it's enormous. I was quite enamored of its thriving and driving industrial affairs; its up-and-at-it sort of inhabitants; its multiplying manufactories, and its long, broad, fertile valleys, laughing with abundance.

As to the Capital Metropolis of the Northwest—it is on a full gallop through its transition state. Old things are passing away, all things are becoming new. The enterprise of the capitalists and one of the elements of nature are conspiring for the benefit of Chicago architecture. The flimsy, homely little frames are daily burning down, and brown-stone fronts are daily going up upon their ruins.

The Board of Trade are to erect a structure for its purposes and for all correlative purposes, at the handsome little expense of $300,000. Two elegant churches and two rows of stone-stores are also on the architects' Summer slate. And then the Summer is to relieve us of this *degrading* condition of our streets. Wabash-avenue is to be filled up and solidified and graded for the last time. At this writing it has to be confessed, the board-walks of Chicago try men's souls.

And the "Great Lake Tunnel" is already run into the ground in no jocose sense. In a year or so we are to drink no more this unfragrant liquid conglomeration, but we are to have in its stead the elixir delicious from the sweet springs at the bottom of Lake Michigan,

> "Which who can feel,
> Though but in distant prospect—
> And not feel his lips refreshed
> With foretaste of the joy."

The Fenian Fair day after to-morrow! It is a pretentious and dimensioned affair of a Fair, of which I will have some account in my next. KEY NOTE.

Synopsis of the New Ohio Militia Law.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Monday, March 28, 1864.

The General Assembly of Ohio have passed the following Militia Bill. Last Winter a bill of this kind was passed, and for the past year the people have been working under its provisions; but it was found to be too cumbersome and expensive. The present law is a good one, and corrects many, if not all, of the crudities of the old law:

An Act to Organize and Discipline the Militia, and to repeal the Act of April 14, 1863.

The Assessors are required to enroll all white male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, at the time of taking the assessment of personal property.

The Auditor is authorized to correct the rolls.

Those enrolled are required to perform military duty in volunteer companies, or pay a commutation of four dollars to the County Treasurer by the 15th of August in each year. In default of payment, the Auditor is required to collect the amount, with 30 per cent. penalty and costs, by distraint, as treasurers collect taxes.

The active or volunteer militia are called the National Guard, to be composed of the volunteer militia as now organized, and those hereafter organized under this act. They are required to muster for drill and inspection by regiment or battalion in May or June. Four other regular musters are required in each year, two by regiment and two by company, and are also to drill at their armories or other places of meeting at least once in two months.

A military fund is provided for, consisting of the four dollars commutation, and fines to be assessed against the National Guards for absence or misbehavior.

The fines are assessed by a Court of Inquiry, and if not paid within ten days after notice by the President of the Court, are to be left with a Justice of the Peace, who is required to issue execution therefor. Before a trial is had before the Court of Inquiry, the delinquent can demand a jury trial, when the case is certified to a Justice of the Peace, who must impannal a jury and try the case. Unless a jury is demanded, the Justice has no other power than to issue execution upon the judgment of the military court.

The National Guard are exempted from labor on the highways, and all who have heretofore uniformed themselves, or may do so hereafter, are entitled to five dollars from the military fund. Each company is entitled to $200 annually from the same fund.

Military encampments are abolished, as is also the present organization of the enrolled militia. The officers of the latter are mustered out of service.

Commanding officers at parades are empowered to preserve order, and prevent and prohibit the sale of all spirituous and intoxicating liquors on or about the ground, and abate all becksters, auction sales or gambling.

For fines assessed against minors, fathers are jointly and severally liable with their sons, and guardians with their wards, to the amount of funds of their wards in their possession. Real and personal property is made liable therefor.

If it becomes necessary to call out the militia, in case of invasion or insurrection, or danger thereof, or to suppress mobs, riots, or to enforce civil law, the National Guard must first be called out, and are in such cases compensated for their services.

If companies become reduced below the required minimum, and the Commander-in-Chief deems it necessary to call them into active service, in case of invasion or insurrection, he may require them to be filled by a draft from the reserve or enrolled militia. The manner of drafting is provided for.

The Governor is authorized at any time during the existing rebellion, if in his opinion the public safety requires it, in case of insurrection or invasion, or imminent danger thereof, to call out the National Guard or any portion thereof, by regiment battalion, company or battery, and keep them in active service or encampment, so long as the cause continues for which they were called out; and at the expiration of sixty days they may be relieved by others called to take their place. [A bill was passed on Saturday, 26th, placing one million dollars in the hands of the Governor, which is designed to meet the contingency set forth in the above.]

No brigade organizations are authorized, unless it becomes necessary in case the militia are called into active service, and are to be dissolved when the public service ceases.

The act takes effect from its passage, and repeals the militia law now in force.

This bill is considered a great improvement on the old one, and looks, as will be observed, to a volunteer organization alone, which has always been found much more effective than a mixed organization. Under the old bill there are already organized over thirty thousand men, uniformed, partially drilled, and ready at a moment's notice to march to the menaced frontier. Yours, LOOKER-ON.

The Disease at Long Branch.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 25th ult., a report appeared by Drs. SAYRE and MURRAY, who, at the request of the Mayor of your City, visited Long Branch, to examine into the character and ascertain the cause of the disease here prevailing, by which many of our most useful and respected citizens were suddenly stricken down, which reflects great discredit on this community, and does great injustice to the bereaved families and friends of those who have died of the disease, and it is believed to be erroneous in many particulars.

On reviewing the causes assigned for the disease, questions very naturally arise to the mind which we would like Drs. SAYRE and MURPHY to explain. If the disease was caused by the use of such articles of flour and coffee, as described in the report, why not more than one member of the same family be attacked by it, for all ate the same kind of flour and drank the same kind of coffee?—and why not prevail among the colored population, of which there is a settlement, we call Africa, not far distant from where some of the worst cases of the disease occurred; or among other poor families who would be more likely to use such articles of food, but who were entirely exempt from the disease? But almost exclusively the disease prevailed among a class of persons who could afford, and did use the best flour and other articles of wholesome food; and if the use of the coffee described was a cause, why not prevail at Eatontown, Red Bank, and the surrounding country, where the same kind of coffee was sold and used? As to the burning of kerosene, in the manner described, the writer of this article had occasion to use a lamp in that way from about the 1st of August, every night, until the beginning of Spring, having sickness in his family; and also a near neighbor used a kerosene lamp in the same way, and others we have spoken to had no case of the disease referred to, or felt any bad effect from the use of it; and in no family we know of has a lamp been used in that way until some member of the family was attacked by the disease. And as to the number of cases and deaths caused by the disease, we believe the report to be very erroneous, for we know of no cases who have really had the disease who have recovered; and we believe that among the cases given in the report, were included persons having the mumps, diphtheria, inflamatory rheumatism, bilious fevers, and other diseases brought on by colds, of which very few we meet with were exempt through the month of March: and we believe Drs. SAYRE and MURRAY would have shown better judgment by candidly acknowledging, with ourselves, that they believed the prevailing disease was one of those mysterious dispensations of Providence, which they were unable to fathom, and not have opened afresh the wounds already made in many hearts by the loss of friends so suddenly taken from them. As a reply to the said report has already appeared in your paper, I will not trespass on your columns by further enlarging.

A CONSTANT READER.

LONG BRANCH, Friday, April 1.

Railroad Rights and Wrongs.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 29, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing in your paper lately different observations on the sights of railroads in New-Jersey, allow me to state some facts which I think ought to be understood. Had you, Sir, lived in Jersey City for six years, you would, I doubt not, have thought so too, and become acquainted with the most abominable outrage ever perpetrated in any city. I speak of the right of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company to do as they please with the lives of pedestrians, with horse cars, and also the passengers they themselves carry. It concerns all who live in Jersey City, or who travel on said road. It is this: All trains, of which there are about fifty, I think, (certainly not less,) that come in over said road, cut loose the engine from the train about half a mile from the depot, which is at the ferry. The engine when cut loose must rue like lightning to get out of the way of the train, after having given it impetus enough to carry it the half mile to the depot. The engine, about 400 rods from the depot, stops on the straight track, after having passed a switch, which is turned, and throws the down-rushing cars one another track, they going past the engine and running into the depot. Consider this: has to be done over about five street crossings, to which there is no chain, gate, etc., but only a flagman; and who believes him capable of stopping everything that comes along? Consider, too, that about 150 horse cars cross this track daily, and 50 or 60 trains that do this work, and you have a good idea of the quality of men in Jersey City Common Councils, I mean, and the Aldermen's Board. Money, of course, has nothing to do with it. They attend (some of them) our rum shops freely, and can't be expected to see the blood of a woman along the track at these crossings as I have seen it, or a milk wagon run into, or a bakers' wagon, the man with broken limbs and horse killed, or a horse-car load of passengers thrown any distance, more or less injured, or a child killed—all of which *I have seen*. The engineer, you perceive, is between two fires. If he stops to save a man, woman, child or car, the train he has cut loose from runs into him, and may kill a good many more of passengers coming from Washington, Philadelphia, Newark, etc. What old fools we are in Jersey City. I propose to have the Legislature pass an act to permit this Railroad Company to kill and slaughter as they please, and have the Aldermen and Common Councilmen sign a petition to that effect. Yours in humanity,

K. WATSON.

A Home for Soldiers.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 2, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow a constant reader, of the NEW-YORK TIMES to offer through its columns a suggestion to the Committee for the Fair?

I admire the zeal and spirit with which they have carried forward their grand preparations. I have no doubt that the results will be worthy of the Empire State, and of the Great Metropolis.

The *heart* of the *Nation* is touched, and its wealth is poured out for our noble defenders with a generosity, I had almost said a prodigality, unparalleled in the history of any age or people.

Now, I wish to ask the question—May not some portion of the great amount which will be realized from the fair be placed to the form of an *enduring* and *permanent* benefit for our brave soldiers? Or, in other words, would it not be well to appropriate a certain sum for a *Home*, where our poor disabled men may find rest and comfort for the remainder of their days?

Such a sum, it seems to me, could be well spared *at present*, and the benefits resulting from it in the future no one can estimate.

FIFTH AVENUE.

Will the Emancipated Negroes Interfere with Northern Labor?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No more effectual outcry against the abolition of Slavery has been raised among our laboring population, than the one that the slaves, if emancipated, would come to the North, and would reduce the rate of wages. It was in vain that Democrats were assured of the improbability of such a result. The politicians disregarded the facts, that the South was the natural home of the negro, that the slave sought the North only that he might escape from bondage, and that its labor would still be required in his native regions, when they should be brought under a system of freedom. At present laborers are greatly needed in the Northern States, and attempts have been made to procure help from the parts of the South that are occupied by our troops. Allow me to present you with an extract from a letter, written by a teacher of the American Missionary Association, and dated from Fortress Monroe. It effectually answers the objection to which I have referred. I am, &c.,

WM. HAMILTON,
Agent of the A. M. Association.

"I should have replied to yours before; but I hoped that by delaying I might be able to say I had found some of the young men inquired for. On two successive Sabbaths I have publicly mentioned the main subject of your letter, and of others similar in character, requesting that if any young men would like to go North for good wages and with the assurance of receiving kind treatment, they should report themselves to me on Monday or early in the week; but, up to the present time, not one has appeared to confer with me on the subject.

Our people here are averse to going North. They feel that the South is their home; and they suppose that at the North they would be regarded as nothing the better for their color. Besides, the male part of our population have employment hereabouts. So many are in the army or otherwise engaged in Government service, that to find men or boys ready and willing to work for us, even in Hampton, is not generally a very easy matter."

Loyalty of Louisiana Soldiers.

LETTER OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PRISONERS TO GOV. HAHN—THEY WISH TO RETURN TO A FREE STATE.

From the New-Orleans Era.

Gov. HAHN has received the following patriotic letter, signed by five well known Creole citizens of Louisiana, in their own behalf, and in behalf of two hundred and fifty of their comrades, prisoners in Camp Morton, Indianapolis:

Hon. Michael Hahn, Governor of the State of Louisiana:

SIR: The undersigned have hailed with acclamations your election as Governor of the noble State in which we belong. The school of misfortune has taught us experience, and like you we see that the only course worthy of our noble State is to resume her place in the proud and glorious sisterhood to which she once belonged, and to throw off forever the curse attaching to our institutions. We believe Slavery to be no more, and pledge ourselves to assist you in your endeavors to eradicate that evil. We beg of you to help our return to our native State, and to demand our release from the authorities at Washington. All citizens of Louisiana, we wish to return to her and assist you in the glorious work of her resurrection. The old State, with its institution of Slavery, is now dead; let now the new and Free State of Louisiana arise from the ashes of her mother, and, guided by your able hands, assume in our Union the place to which she is entitled. Hooleg. sir, that you will listen to our prayer and consider this our humble petition,

We remain, respectfully,

Your obedient servants.

CAMP MORTON, INDIANAPOLIS, March 9, 1864.

From Bermuda.

MOVEMENTS OF BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

We have the *Bermudian* to March 16, but it contains no news beyond the following notices of the movements of blockade-runners:

ARRIVED March 7—Steamer Caledonia, Duttoe, Wilmington, 308 bales cotton.

SAILED March 1—Steamer Florie, Eyre, Nassau—(returned to Port); steamer Index, Henry, Nassau, 989 packages merchandise; steamer Coquette, Carter, Nassau; steamer Thistle, Hora, Nassau.

MEMORANDA—Steamer A. D. Vance, had left Wilmington for Nassau; steamer Will-o'-the-Wisp, on her passage hence to Wilmington, encountered severe weather, and has been obliged to put into Nassau in a leaky condition; steamer Pet has been captured and taken to Boston; steamer City of Petersburgh, from Wilmington, arrived at St. Georges March 8; Hansa, Coquette and Leder had arrived at Wilmington.

Destructive Fire in Owen County, Ky.

We regret to state that one of the most destructive conflagrations it has ever fallen to our lot to record occurred in New-Liberty, Owen County, on Sunday. The alarm was given about noon, and letters received from there state that in less than three hours the entire business portion of the town was in ashes. New-Liberty was very compactly built on Main-street, which comprises all the business houses, principal residences, and public houses, all brick structures but two. Eighteen families have been rendered houseless and penniless, in almost every instance all their wordly possessions were embraced in their houses and contents, and very few saved anything beyond the clothes on their persons. They have all been kindly received in the homes of the farmers in the immediate vicinity for the present, until more substantial relief can be extended to them by a generous public. The estimated loss is not less than $150,000. The Female Academy, a superb structure, was entirely destroyed. But for the timely and indefatigable exertions of the men of Capt. KELLY'S command, Co. I, of the Fortieth Regiment of Kentucky Mounted Infantry, who were camped near the town, the loss would have been much greater. The following is a list of the sufferers: C. C. Chowbley, Dr. Levioe, C. J. Bradford, Sareb Furnish, J. C. Walden, W. Crawford, Mrs. E. J. Reville, Mrs. Hunt, Jas. Bradley, H. Barker, Dr. Paytoe, J. Vsopelt, Isaac Foster, Ellis & Orr, J. P. Orr, Sr., Mrs. Cetiert, Henry Blaoloe, Blentoe & Tuna.—*Louisville Journal, March 31.*

PREMATURE EXPLOSION OF A TORPEDO.—Yesterday afternoon, a volunteer Surgeon went to the ordinance office of the yard to exhibit a torpedo, of which he claims to be the inventor, when, finding that some alterations were necessary to insure its success, he was directed to the plumbers' department, where Mr. HARLEY T. HICKS was set to work upon it, and while in the act of applying the solder, the torpedo, which was ascertained afterward to be filled with chloride of potash and nitric acid, exploded. Mr. HICKS' arm, face and each were badly burnt, and the inventor was also badly hurt about the face. Some of the workmen had their clothes scorched. The injured men were at once taken to the dispensary, where their wounds were dressed. Mr. HICKS was so badly burnt that it was necessary to take him to his home on Eleventh-street East, near G-street South, in a carriage. He is, however, much better this morning, and will recover. The injured inventor was able to proceed to his quarters without assistance. We understand that Mr. HICKS, before setting to work on the missile, was informed that there was no danger in handling it.—*Washington Star, April 1.*

"A Clear Head," Sound and Balmy Sleep, with (the *desideratum*,) "CLOSED LIPS." are pleasing results from the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. Sold by all druggists.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extracts of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereee,
Night Blooming Cerona,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.

His New Spring Styles comprise the latest French and English novelties at
GENTLEMAN'S SILK HATS,
GENTLEMEN'S SOFT AND CLOTH HATS,
LADIES' RIDING HATS AND CAPS,
MISSES' HATS,
BOYS' HATS,
INFANTS' HATS.
The Millinery and Hatting Trade dealt with on liberal terms.
Attention is called to the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Department in this store, comprising all the latest novelties. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 159 Broadway.

Notice to Druggists.—Knapp's Indian Strengthening Plasters retail for 20 cents and 25 cents each; $15 and $18 per gross, wholesale.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has le no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, then any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

DIED.

CROMWELL.—On the afternoon of Saturday, April 2, HENRY H. CROMWELL, in the 36th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 26 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

DAGGETT.—At Rye, Westchester co., on Saturday, April 2, Mrs. HANNAH DAGGETT, widow of the late Jethro Daggett, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, April 5, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, Rye. Cars leave the City at 11¾ A. M.

☞ Martha's Vineyard papers please copy.

FORD.—In this City, on Friday, April 1, ANNIE M., youngest daughter of the late Charles Ford, of Perth Amboy, N. J.

The funeral services will be at the Episcopal Church in Perth Amboy to-morrow (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family, and those of her brother-in-law, D. D. Westervelt, are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in attendance at Railway on the arrival of the 10 A. M. train from New-York.

FORT.—At sea, on Friday morning, April 1, KENDAHL FORT, of La Rochelle, France, late merchant in this City, aged 45 years.

His friends, and those of his father-in-law, Mr. H. Peugnet, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 166 West 11th-st., on Monday, April 4, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

HOLTON.—On Saturday, April 2, of scarlet fever, FREDERICK BLAKE, youngest son of Francis H. and Anna M. Holton, aged 5 years, 3 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 143 Seventh-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Boston and Greenfield, Mass., papers please copy.

KELLY.—On Saturday, April 2, of consumption, ANNIE, youngest daughter of Jane and the late Henry Kelly.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 146 West 24th-st.

LAUER.—On Friday, April 1, of inflammation of the bowels, CHARLES LUTHER LAUER, only son of Richard and Anne Lauer, aged 7 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 241 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, on Monday morning, April 4, at 10 o'clock.

MAGAGNOS.—On Thursday, March 31, of scarlet fever, ADALINE AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of Theodore L. and Adeline A. Magagnos, aged 2 years and 20 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 231 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, April 3, at 2 o'clock.

☞ New-Orleans, Boston and San Francisco papers please copy.

MCCLELLAN.—On Thursday morning, March 31, WILLIS C., only son of Wm. and R. B. McClellan, aged 7 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 3d-av., near 125th-st., on Sunday, April 3, at 1 P. M. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

MELVIN.—On Saturday, April 2, Mrs. SARAH MELVIN, aged 86 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 187 East 41st-st.

OSBORN.—On Friday, April 1, CAROLINE A., wife of Charles F. Osborn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance to meet the 11:30 A. M. train from New-York.

SEALEY.—On Friday, April 1, after a short illness, MELVIN A., eldest son of Alfred and Susan E. Sealey, aged 22 years, 9 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 151 West 42d-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken on Monday morning to Manhasset, L. I., for interment.

STARR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, April 2, Capt. SAMUEL H. STARR, of the Third Missouri Vols., from disease contracted at the siege of Vicksburgh, aged 25 years.

Funeral services will be held at his father's residence, No. 126 Amity-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, April 4, at 12 o'clock. The friends of the family, and the members of the Fourth Company Seventh Regiment N. Y. National Guards, are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment.

WARD.—At Milford Station, N. J., on Saturday morning, April 2, EDWARD WARD, late of Ward & Knapp.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, on Monday, April 4, at 2 P. M. Trains by Central Railroad of New-Jersey leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 M.

WELLS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, April 1, WILLIAM VAN KIRK, only son of William H. and Caroline A. Wells, in the 6th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Charlton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 255.—April 2, 1864.

56, 8, 7, 51, 72, 74, 6, 52, 3, 33, 43, 20, 41.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 256.—April 2, 1864.

74, 15, 31, 22, 28, 20, 17, 72, 49, 33, 62, 73, 19.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 159—April 2, 1864.

28 74, 35, 45, 76, 61, 17, 32, 8, 19, 3, 12, 62.

CLASS 160—April 2, 1864.

25, 7, 65, 54, 8, 14, 74, 70, 24, 15, 66, 40, 61.

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KENSETT'S
OCTOBER AFTERNOON ON LAKE GEORGE.

Now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

Under the auspices of the
METROPOLITAN FAIR,
in aid of the
SANITARY FAIR.

CABINET FURNITURE.

$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of E. Braunsdorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL

Affairs in the Confederate States.

HOW HE LOST TWO HORSES AND GOT OUT OF HIS BEST OVERCOAT.

From the Baltimore American.

The following comes to us from a reliable source, and the truth of the facts related may be relied on:

Col. Mosby, the guerrilla chief, has become famous, and his dashing exploits are often recorded to our disadvantage; but even he meets with his match occasionally.

On Friday last, March 25, Capt. E. B. Gere, of the Griswold Light Cavalry, was sent out with one hundred and twenty-five men to the neighborhoods of Berryville and Winchester on a scout, and encamped at Millwood; some six or eight miles from the former place. After the men had got their fires built, Sergt. Weitzmann, of Company B; Corp. Simpson, of Company H, and a private, went some two miles from camp to get supper at a farm-house, and, while waiting for the long-delayed tea, were surprised to find several revolvers suddenly advance into the room, behind each pair of which was either Col. Mosby, a rebel Captain, or a Lieutenant, all rather determined men, with "shoot in their eyes," who demanded the immediate surrender of the aforesaid Yankees. The aim being wicked, the three Twenty-firsters saw they were "under a cloud," and so quietly gave up the contest.

Col. Mosby was much elated by his good fortune, and required his prisoners to follow him sapperless and on his rounds to his headquarters at Paris; the private, however, while pretending to get his horse, hid himself in the hay and escaped, Mosby not daring to wait and hunt him up.

On the way to Paris, the Colonel amused himself by constantly taunting his prisoners with questions—"Were they with Col. Cole when he thrashed him at Upperville?" "Were they with Maj. Sullivan, of the First Veterans, when his men ran away and left him?" "How did they fancy his gray nag?—he took that from a Yankee Lieutenant." "Didn't the Yanks dread him and his men more than they did the regular rebel cavalry?" "How did they (the prisoners) like his style of fighting?" and a hundred such remarks that indicated the man as being more of a vain braggart than a hero.

He was, in the meantime, engaged in gathering his men, with the avowed intention of attacking Capt. Gere's force at daylight, and, if possible, of exiting it to pieces. His followers live in the farm-houses at Loudon, Clarke and Jefferson Counties, and are either rebel soldiers or Union citizens, as the case may require. He would ride up to a house, call Joe or Jake, and tell them that he wanted them at such an hour at the usual place; to go and tell Jim or Moss. Almost every farm turned out somebody in answer to his call, proving that these men, with the coddled oath of allegiance in their pockets, and with passes allowing them to come in and go out of our lines at will, are not only in sympathy with the enemy but are themselves perjured rebels.

When they arrived at Paris, Col. Mosby dismounted, and stepped into the house where he has his headquarters, leaving his pistols in the holsters. The Lieutenant, with drawn revolver, watched the prisoners while the Captain endeavored to find an orderly to take the horses. Corp. Simpson, who had been marking the road for future use, and had been long looking for it, saw his chance, and pretended to tie his horse, but really putting his foot into the stirrup of Mosby's saddle, and laying hold of one of the overlooked pistols. The Lieutenant detected the move, and fired at him, when Simpson shot him through the heart with the weapon he had secured. The Captain turned round and fired, and Col. Mosby came to the door to see "what all that —— row was about," just in time to hear a bullet whiz unpleasantly close to his head, that had fired at him, "just for luck," as he and his comrade left—yelling back: "Col. Mosby, how do you like ourstyle of fighting? We belong to the Twenty-first New-York." And away they went, leaving Col. Mosby dismounted and untwitted of his best horse, saddle, pistols and overcoat, two Yankee prisoners, and with at least one vacancy among his commissioned officers. Corp. Simpson rode twelve miles in the camp, closely followed by the sergeant, and gave Capt. Gere such notice of the enemy's intentions that they thought best not to pitch in at the appointed time.

The captured horse is a very fine one, and with the arms, equipments, &c., are still in the possession of Simpson. We believe it is the intention of the regiment to buy them from the Government and to present them to the "Yankee Corporal who beat Mosby out of his pet nag."

Capt. Gere returned to camp at Halltown, Saturday afternoon, having captured Lieut. Wysong, of the Seventh Virginia, the successor of Capt. Blackford, the noted guerrilla, who was killed by a sergeant of the First New-York, not long since. R. M.

The Florida.

COMMANDER PREBLE'S ACCOUNT OF HER ESCAPE FROM MADEIRA.

United States Sloop-of-War St. Louis, Funchal Roads, Madeira. March 1, 1¾ A. M., 1864.

Sir: The *Florida* has succeeded in getting to sea. I shall follow at once, though hopeless of catching her out of port. Nelson said the want of frigates in his squadron would be found impressed on his heart. I am sure the want of steam will be found engraven on mine. Had the *St. Louis* been a steamer, I would have been alongside of her, and, unrestricted by the twenty-four hours rule, my old foe could not have escaped me. The Governor, true to his declared intention, would only allow her to take on board twenty tons of coal—sufficient to take her to the nearest port. Her Commander plead for sixty tons, next forty, asserting that he needed that much to ballast his vessel. The Governor told him, at the suggestion of Mr. Batman, that he came in without it, and he thought he could go without it; but if ballast was needed, there was plenty of stone on the beach that he might take.

As it was supposed that she would go to sea during the night, and certainly in the morning, and I had an intimation that, in passing us, she might pour in a broadside, I shutted and cast loose my guns, and had men to man them; got a slip-rope on the chain, and stationed lookouts all over the ship and in the tops; cautioned the officers to extra vigilance, and was repeatedly on deck myself to watch, and see that my orders were executed. The night was dark and squally. The *Florida* lay close into the beach, and under the high land with all her lights covered, and, notwithstanding all this vigilance, she crept out, unseen, to the eastward, and her departure was not discovered until the morn rose, a few minutes since. A blockade-runner, the *Julia*, which arrived in the afternoon, reports the *Kearsarge* as having left Cadiz three days ago, destination unknown. The *Florida* gave out that they were going to Cadiz for coals; but I think not, and shall go direct to Teneriffe, hoping, if I do not find her there, to put the *Sacramento* on her track.

The prevailing winds would not permit me to get to Cadiz from Madeira in season to do her any injury, even if I thought that port her destination.

The authorities here have done all they could to hasten her departure and prevent her full supply, and I do not imagine that the island will be troubled by the presence of rebel vessels-of-war very soon again. I waited on the Governor to inform him of her intention to ship men to complete her crew. He assured me that it should not be allowed though it might be done clandestinely, which he could not help. I have reason to believe that she made an addition to her crew, and know from the statement of my gig's crew that three of the men she brought with her deserted. Her crew is described to me as made up of Spaniards, Frenchmen and Portuguese, with a few Englishmen, and not but one American. Her First Lieutenant is Thomas A. Dering, formerly a midshipman in our service.

I notice no change in the appearance of the *Florida* since I last saw her, except that now she has yards on her mainmast; then she had none, and she has changed her billet-head for a shield, surrounded by scroll-work, in which is borne the arms of the rebel States. *My men have been wild to fight, and I drew the shot from my gun the day she came in, fearing that, in their excitement, they would fire into her without orders, and break the neutrality of this port.* One thing is certain, the *Florida* does not intend to fight unless the chances are largely in her favor, for she skulked away from the old *St. Louis*.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. HENRY PREBLE, Commander, U. S. N.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Synopsis of Bills.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Senator Bailey introduced a bill providing that it shall be lawful for the Security Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York to transact the business of insurance as specified and enumerated in the first and second subdivisions of the first section of the act entitled an act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies, passed April 10, 1849.

KEEPING OLD RECORDS IN THE PUBLIC OFFICES OF THE CITY AND COUNTY.

Senator Murphy introduced a bill providing that the county officers of the City and County of New-York are hereby authorized and directed to deposit books and papers in their respective offices, bearing date anterior to the year 1790, in the City Archives, in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council of said City, and copies of such parts of said books and papers as are applicable to the business of said respective offices shall be deposited.

NATIONAL LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY.

Senator Lattimer gave notice of a bill to amend section 3 of the laws passed April 25, 1863, incorporating this company so as to read as follows: In addition to the general powers of a corporation or body politic, the corporation hereby created shall possess and have power to make insurance upon the lives and limbs and health of the officers, soldiers, sailors and marines in the army and navy of the United States.

Sec. 2. It is amended giving power to have a capital stock of $100,000, with power to increase the same to $500,000, to be divided into shares of $50 each.

Sec. 4 provides that the 12th section of the law of April 25, 1863, be amended so as to empower any married woman, sister, brother, son, daughter and mother, to take their own name of the name of either of them, or in the name of any third person, to cause to be insured the life or limbs or health of any relative.

IN RELATION TO SURROGATES, EXECUTORS, ETC.

Senator Humphrey introduced a bill amending section 7 of the laws in relation to Surrogates' Courts, &c., passed May 2, 1861, so as to read as follows:

Sec. 7. In all cases where the petition for letters testamentary or of administration shall allege upon the information and belief of the petitioner, that the total value of the real and personal property of the testator or intestate does not exceed $500, and such petition is duly verified by the oath of the petitioner, no fees for any services done or performed by the Surrogate shall be charged from the executor, &c., of such estate, unless it shall appear by an inventory duly filed in his office, that the goods, &c., &c., and credits of such testator exceed in value $500; and in cases where it appears the application has been made for the benefit of minors, to enable them to receive bounty, arrears of pay, &c., &c., for services rendered in the services of the United States, no surrogate fees shall be charged.

INTERNATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

Senator Hastings' bill incorporating the above company, names as corporators Erastus Corning, John F. Winslow, John A. Griswold, E. Corning, Jr., and Woodruff T. Barnes; and empowers them to buy and sell or exchange lands, and to introduce into general use agricultural implements and machinery driven or impelled by steam; and for promoting, providing and encouraging emigration from foreign countries, and for providing homesteads for emigrants.

The company shall keep an office in the City of New-York for the purpose of transacting its business.

The capital stock to be $100,000, with power to increase the same to $1,000,000.

Said corporation may be organized and commence operations at any time after $25,000 shall have been paid in, by the filing of a certificate in the Clerk's Office of the City and County of New-York.

MEDITERRANEAN COMPANY.

Senator Fields gave notice of a bill to incorporate George Griswold, George Edgar Upjohn, Benj. H. Cheever, Cornelius S. Bushnell, M. D. Bean, Samuel F. Binsmore and Chas. K. Miller and their associates as a body, politic and corporate, and as such may have succession, a common seal, sue and be sued, &c., &c., alter the manner of natural persons deal therewith, and in all respects have all the franchises, incidents, rights and privileges which may belong to or be conferred upon corporations created by the State of New-York.

Said company are hereby empowered to establish and maintain lines of steam-vessels, plying the ports of the Mediterranean Sea and the United States and other ports and places, and to carry merchandise, mails and passengers, and to engage in commerce at and between any such ports and places, and to take and receive by way of pledge, deposit, purchase or otherwise, moneys, stocks, bonds and other property in and about the commerce aforesaid.

The capital stock of the company shall be ten millions of dollars, with power to increase the same, for the purpose of adding to the number of steamships or other property, as may be needed.

Said company may be and act as merchants, and the commodities of the ports whereat they deal, and may buy and sell at their own risk or as agents or factors, may underwrite and insure all merchandise, ship-, or other property freights or rights to property of other parties engaged in trade or commerce at or between the ports aforesaid.

REPORTS.

Mr. A. Andrews, Chairman of the Committee on Banks in the Assembly, presented the following report against the bill, providing that State Banks may become National Banks.

The Committee on Banks, to whom was referred the bill an act to authorize banks, banking associations, corporations or individuals incorporated by or under the laws of the State of New-York, to become Banking Associations under the laws of the United States, beg leave to anomit the following:

The present financial condition of our State and country cannot fail to awaken in every thoughtful breast the most serious apprehensions. Whilst the patriotism of our citizens has induced them to respond with the most praiseworthy alacrity to every demand upon the physical and pecuniary resources of the loyal States, it is not to be disguised that the sacrifices already made and those still in prospect, are of appalling magnitude, and should demand the most serious consideration. It is no evidence either of wisdom or virtue in an individual to ignore danger which is really present; the man who should tersistently close his eyes whilst walking along an untried precipice, would be regarded as either a fool or a madman, and so in this crisis of public affairs danger is to be lessened and difficulties are to be surmounted in the estimation of your committee by that courage which dares to look them in the face, rather than by the pusillanimity which eschews the presence

It is far from our intention to call in question the expenditure of men and means to an extent adequate to the suppression of the unholy rebellion of the Slave States, and to so strengthen the arm of legitimate Government, that its blows may fall with crushing effect upon the head of treason, is not less the dictate of patriotism than of interest. The inheritance of free institutions, won for us by the blood and sacrifices of the Revolutionary fathers, is a trust which we hold not for our posterity alone, but for the down-trodden natives of other climes; and whilst the end to be obtained by the suppression of the rebellion is of incalculable importance to ourselves and mankind. Whilst we would withhold no measure of assistance necessary to assure the desired result, there may justly exist a wide diversity of opinion as to the methods in which the resources of the country shall be applied to the exigencies of the occasion. If experience has failed to demonstrate in all cases the wisdom with which these resources have been applied, much may be conceded to the novelty of the situation in which the Government found itself suddenly placed; and still more of charity is demanded by the magnitude of the contest and the practical difficulties surrounding the political questions that must upon the Administration for instant solution. Whilst, therefore, we extend to the action of the General Government all the tolerance which liberality demands, there can be no impropriety in scrutinizing its proposed measures, and warning it against the adoption of such as shall seem calculated to weaken its hold upon popular sympathy, or materially lessen its ability to cope with unrelenting enemies, and conduct to a happy issue the important questions of State policy that lie before us in the future.

Every patriotic heart responds to the desire that the rebellion should be subdued and the authority of the Government be reëstablished upon impregnable grounds throughout the extent of the Republic. To attain this end, unexampled requisitions for men and money have been unflinchingly met by our citizens; whatever measures have been deemed by the Government as desirable auxiliaries to the furtherance of the desired object have been freely conceded, almost without cavil or question. Local and personal interests, differences of political opinion, and even a lukewarm constitutional power have been held in abeyance by the general desire of all classes to strengthen the Government against its fratricidal assailants. If all has not been accomplished that could be desired, the failure cannot be attributed to any unwillingness on the part of the people to respond to all requisitions made upon their services, their means, or their generous confidence. They have looked with seeming indifference upon infractions of the strict letter of law if the object to be attained was even prospectively allied with the public safety. Dereliction from constitutional requirements, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have consigned the party enacting them to popular odium, if not impeachment, have been passed over as mere incidents to the exigency of the times. The assumption of power by executive officers, not unfrequently against the express inhibitions of law, have failed to arouse any serious remonstrances from either legislative or popular assemblages; and presuming upon this disposition of the popular mind to uphold the Government in whatever seemed desirable toward the suppression of the rebellion, the line of demarcation between national and State authority has been so far blotted out by the action of Congress as to leave it quite problematical whether that body exists by the primitive assent of the States, or whether the States continue to exist by the consent of Congress.

With all these favoring circumstances of popular liberality and sacrifice, we find ourselves at this time in presence of a public debt whose magnitude is appalling—with a paper circulation of untold amount, worth only 60 cents on the dollar in comparison with the universal standard of value—with national, State and corporate issues accelerating in amount with fearful rapidity; with the necessaries of life augmented in price beyond precedent, and with speculation and extravagance more rampant than in the days of our palmiest prosperity. These are facts which we cannot ignore, and we can neither render them harmless by shutting our eyes to their existence, or avoid their distressing consequences by refusing to consider their origin and end, and if we cannot remove the cause, of removing the burdens which this wicked rebellion has imposed upon the industry of the nation, we may at least guard against the unnecessary increase—we may prevent their aggregation upon particular classes and property, to an extent that shall be ruinous, and we may aid in so apportioning them as to prevent popular discontent that will ultimately destroy the public credit.

* * * * * * *

The evils resulting from a paper currency are so multiferious as to forbid enumeration. It is needless to speculate how vastly our public debt has been increased through this cause, or what would have been the present amount had all the transactions of Government been conducted on a specie basis. But it is a pertinent inquiry whether the issues of currency by the Government to an unnecessary extent has not been chiefly productive of this present redundancy, and whether measures are not now in progress, under the auspices of the Secretary of the Treasury, to still further inflate the currency.

During the pendency of the six per cent. loan—known as the 5-20 bond, the receipts of the Government from conversions into this stock were equal to the daily expenditures. The currency issued by the Government in the shape of legal-tender notes, was thus exchanged for this stock to the extent of more than $2,000,000 per day, and the banks of New-York were literally drained of Government notes to meet the demand for conversion. So great was the demand, that in a short time it reached the unprecedented sum of five hundred millions of dollars. There are no cogent reasons for believing that this absorption might have been continued to the present time had the Secretary of the Treasury not been "bitten with a rage canine" for borrowing at less than six per cent. Hence it was, the market was kept denuded of stock whilst the expenditures of the Government could only be met by a continued issue of currency, certificates of indebtedness, and such other expedients as lay within the means of the Treasury. But the currency brine was not yet of sufficient intensity to bear up the Secretary's egg, and hence followed the infusion of $50,000,000 reserve legal-tenders—the addition of one and two year interest-bearing notes, together with the issues of the National Banks. Is it strange that, under such manipulation, with no outlet by way of conversion, the currency should be sufficiently inflated to float at 5 per cent. stock? What matters it that all prices of commodities should be enhanced, and Government and people lose ten times the cost what they save in interest? Is such consideration to be weighed in comparison with the financial renown which must inure to him who borrows at less and less interest the deeper the country is plunged in debt? And, in case of popular discontent, may it not be safely predicted that the redundancy of the currency is owing to the $480,000,000 issued by the State banks, rather than the $500,000,000 issued by the Government?

No astute financier will, for a moment, maintain that under the wasting destruction of war, and the withdrawal of nearly two millions of men from productive industrial pursuits, the country can have progressed in real wealth since the outbreak of the rebellion.

* * * * * * *

Such is our present condition superinduced by the excessive issue of irredeemable paper.

A greater attenuation of the currency would probably induce the public to accept 4 per cent. whose interest is payable in gold.

In view of the taxation which must follow, it becomes our duty that the burdens be evenly distributed; care should be taken to guard against evasions, and to make the imposition as comparative against the investments of the rich as against the lesser but more apparent possessions of the middle classes. It is deeply to be regretted that Congress has carried the immunity annexed to investments in the stocks and securities of the United States so far as to exempt them "from taxation by or under State or municipal authority. The primary effect of this exemption is particularly evident in the case of corporations. The banks of the State hold United States stocks to an amount far beyond their aggregate capital. Could this exemption, therefore, be made operative in their case, *it would at once remove one hundred and nine millions of dollars from the reach of State and local taxation*, and throw the accumulated burden upon property in other forms. When it is borne in mind that the aggregate amount of the National debt is already *two thousand millions of dollars*, and that an equivalent amount of property is to be withdrawn from taxation, we cannot but apprehend disastrous result to the public faith and credit.

* * * * * * *

Without derogating in the least from the loyal and law-abiding character of the citizens of this State, we cannot for a moment believe that they would patiently submit to seeing hundreds of millions of property invested in banks, insurance companies, and other moneyed corporations, withdrawn from taxation; nor will these companies in return allow rival corporations to apply to repudiate the obligations which the law imposes on their fellow-citizens. * * * In many locations, the rate of taxation is already two and three per cent. on the amount of valuations, with every probability of an increasing ratio in the future; and as all the banks organized under act of Congress invade this burden, interest and self-preservation will induce the State banks to forego their present organizations and assume an alliance so much more profitable in its character. * * *

The outstanding circulation of the banks of this State, on the 26th of December, 1863, was $38,831,255, on a capital, $109,535,185, being only $4,538,363 in excess of the circulation of 1857, when the aggregate capital was less by $5,581,108. This fact proves conclusively that whatever evils the community is now suffering from an over-issue of currency, the fault does not lie at the door of our banks, which have always confined themselves to the ordinary channels of business, unseduced by the temptations around them. To meet the outstanding liability above stated, the banks held at the same period $26,6-5,869 in specie, backed by a deposit in trust in the Bank Department of securities amounting to $37,482,3-1, whilst they held the obligations of the National Government for more than $20,000,000. Yet these institutions are strong, so prudent, so patriotic, have not ceased to encounter the determined hostility of the Secretary of the Treasury, and through him, of unfriendly Congressional action, until it has become problematical whether they will be able to maintain their existence as State organizations against the partial and oppressive action of the National authorities. It is the crime of our system that it stands in the way of the gigantic schemes of centralization by which too whole banking capital of the country is to be brought under the dominant influence at Washington; and if not made subservient to the ambitious views of a financial secretary, at least to become the foot-ball of Congressional politicians, and subject to all the mutations which attend upon the new and patriotic principles which mark that locality.

* * * * * * *

Questions of constitutional prerogative, upon which men of the highest intellects have differed, and which have been the subject of studious inquiry since the formation of the Government, are disposed of in a manner so flippant as to leave a reasonable doubt whether the provisions of the Constitution are regarded as of any binding validity. The institutions of the States created by, and amenable to no other authority, are discharged from their obligations to the power from which they derived their being, and as coolly transferred over to a foreign jurisdiction as a playground to empty the contents of one's pugnacious nest into his own. Corporations, with special privileges, are planted within the States, without the consent of the latter, and as if they were parks for the nurture of Congressional shoots. The sovereign right of a State to tax the property of its citizens is treated as a nullity, whilst the inequality thus produced is held out as a bounty for enlisting under the banner of Congressional Backing. Nor are the unequal levies to result from the measures thus sought to be forced upon the country of a less dangerous character.

* * * * * * *

Short-sighted indeed must be that person who fails to discern in the most distant future a crisis that will put to the severest test all the representatives of financial values.

If the law which binds the State Banks to the payment of taxes—irrespective of their investments in United States securities—be not sufficient, then its provisions shall be enlarged and altered until just justice in this respect is attained, although the public mind has been so dulously cultivated into the belief that the action of Congress is supreme and cannot be questioned by any State authority, there are those who believe that this potency is circumscribed within certain limits, and that outside of those it is within the province of State authority to clip the wings of Congressional assumption even though backed by all the patronage of the Treasury Department.

The report closes with a long quotation from President Jackson's Bank Veto, believed to be written by the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, then acting as Attorney General of the United States.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China	April 6	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	April 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	April 13	Boston	Liverpool.
City of London	April 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	April 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	April 27	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	April 30	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	May 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	May 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	May 18	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

N. American	Mar. 17	Liverpool	Portland.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	New-York.
Kangaroo	Mar. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Mar. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Mar. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	Mar. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Mar. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Kedar	Mar. 28	Liverpool	Halifax.
Etna	Mar. 30	Liverpool	New-York
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	April 2	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	April 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	April 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	April 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Yezoo	April 6	New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo. Cromwell	April 9	New-York	New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a two-fronted store and basement, on Canal near Broadway. JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

OFFICE TO RENT.
Part of basement, No. 44 Pine-st.
Apply on premises.

TO LEASE.—FOUR LARGE HALLS ON THE second-story of the new building, at the junction of Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st., each 22 feet high, and 47 wide, and from 70 to 130 feet long, unbroken by columns and elegantly finished; suitable for Armories and Drill Rooms, Churches, Lodges, Billiard Rooms, Concert and Lecture Rooms, or for meetings of any kind. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, on the premises, between 9 and 10 A. M., or at No. 46 Pine-st., between 1 and 3 P. M.

TO LET IN THE NEW BUILDING AT the junction of Broadway and 6th-av., between 35th and 36th-sts.; elegantly finished stores and basements, 12, 25 or 50 feet wide, by 75 the block, or running through from 6th-av. to Broadway. The location is unsurpassed for business, and the stores will equal any in the city. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, on the premises, between 9 and 10 A. M., or at 46 Pine-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET.—A LARGE ROOM, EITHER ENTIRE or divided into offices to suit: the room is 60 feet deep and 40 feet wide, well lighted on three sides, with a large skylight in centre, known as "McCullough's Tea Saloon," over the building No. 159 Front-st. Apply to WM. HOGE & CO., No. 58 Wall-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR LOFTS 50 feet by 100, well lighted and steady power, situated on 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Apply on the premises, or at No. 131 Grand-st., to WESTON, COVEL & SCHLICHTING.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY—Nos. 53 and 55 Prince-st. To let, large rooms, with extra light, power, steam hoistway and heating pipes; a large basement in each building, 50x100 feet, lighted with skylights. Apply to E. C. MOORE, No. 207 Centre-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A large and handsome house on the south side of Long Island, near the water; 60 miles from New-York by railroad. Rent $350. Apply to J. G. FLOYD, No. 16 William-st., third floor.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A small three-story house, genteely furnished, to be let for one year at $1,000. Location very desirable; ten minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address Box No. 3,042 New-York Post-office.

CLOSTER, N. J.—TO LEASE—TWENTY-FIVE acres, adjoining the station, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, nearly all tillable, fruit trees, &c., with comfortable house. Apply to J. M. TOWER, rear office La Crosse Railroad, No. 254 Broadway.

TO LET—ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, 20 MINUTES from Jersey Ferry by car—a new three-story high-stoop house; gas and water; rent $300. Inquire in the *Independent* Office, No. 5 Beekman-st., from 8 to 10 A. M.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 98 WEST Houston-st., two basements, two parlors and three attic rooms, in excellent order and finely finished. Will be let all to one family or in separate apartments. Can be seen between 12 A. M. and 6 P. M.

TO LET OR RELEASE—PARTLY FURNISHED, and possession immediate if desired, a modern three-story high-stoop brick house on East 50th-st. Rent, $650. For permits, apply to C. E. MACKAY, No. 166 East 50th-st.

TO LET—FOR TWO YEARS, IN THE BEST part of West 30th-st., the three-story English-basement house, 20 x60 feet, partly furnished or otherwise. Apply to G. FURMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN A central location, for six months from 20th April; family going to Europe; will be let low to a careful tenant. Address W. H., Box No. 352 Post-office.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—LOFTS FOR STORAGE OF FURNITURE. Apply at No. 128 FOURTEENTH-AVENUE, CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO LET—THE TWO FRONT ROOMS ON SECond floor of the two-story house No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $16 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TWO STORES IN THE BIBBLE HOUSE, Astor-place; one on Astor-place and the other on 4th-av. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER, WITH LARGE rooms, well lighted, No. 21 Dunham-place, Williamsburgh, L. I., near the ferries.

TO LET—WORKSHOPS, WITH OR WITHOUT power. Size 23½ feet by 40 feet, also 23½ feet by 80 feet. Apply at No. 144 Greene-st.

TO LET—THE OFFICES AND LOFTS IN HOUSE No. 113 Nassau-st., and No. 42 John-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 30 West 33d-st. Inquire on the premises from 2 until 4 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS AND LYONS SILKS,
AT RETAIL, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-street.
EXTRA RICH PLAIN, MOIRE, ROBBAIS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
FASHIONABLE LOW-PRICED SILKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
An elegant assortment of extra rich Laces and Embroideries, received per recent steamers,
AT RETAIL,
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
AT RETAIL, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-street,)
Just received per Steamers.
Florentines, Grenadine Hernanis, Crepe de Chipe, Drap de Ronbaix, Drap de Biarritz, Popeline de Paris, Organdies, Paris Prints, Poil de Chevre, &c., &c.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grend-st.)
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, &c.,
in great variety,
AT RETAIL!
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand.)
Mourning and Part Mourning DRESS FABRICS, BOMBAZINES, CRAPES, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, BLACK SILKS, &c., &c.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.
A fine assortment, including every novelty of the season,
AT RETAIL,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner of Grand-street.)
NOVELTIES IN
LADIES' BREAKFAST ROBES and ROBES DE CHAMBRE, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S LINEN and UNDERCLOTHING, CHILDREN'S and MISSES' CLOAKS, INFANTS' and CHILDREN'S CAPS and HATS; also, INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE, &c., &c., &c.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
An attractive assortment of Spring and Summer Cloaks and Mantillas, including the latest Paris Novelties, will be opened on MONDAY, April 4, and offered at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS the best and cheapest assortment in the City. Nice fitting corsets from $1; new shape skirts, best steels, our own make, from 60c. Also Worley's Paris made patent corsets. Misses' corsets, pads, steels, busks, &c. N.B.—Crochet and needlework edgings, frillings, ruffings, real and imitation laces, for dress trimmings and under garments. Ladies' and children's plain hem-stitched and embroidered handkerchiefs very cheap. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT GEORGE KEYES', NO. 343 6TH-AV.—Continuation of the great sale of best makes of black silks, suitable for cloaks and mantles; also plain colored silks; alpaccas in all the new shades, and a splendid stock of dress goods, new and fashionable styles, all from auction, and at popular prices.

AT MADAME RALLINGS, NO. 318 CANAL-st.—Just received two cases of French Bonnets, which, having arrived too late for the opening, will be exhibited on TUESDAY, April 5.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, A cottage furnished or unfurnished, with stable attached, and one or two acres of land; suitable for Summer and Winter residence, on the Hudson River or Harlem Railroads, not over an hour from New-York.
J. H. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED for a small family; also, a floor unfurnished, for housekeeping, in central location. Apply to or address Boarding Agency, No. 61 Bleecker-st. EDGAR & LAWRENCE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY THE FIRST OF MAY, or sooner, in the upper part of Brooklyn, vicinity of Clinton-av., by a gentleman and wife, child and nurse, two rooms, well furnished, on the second floor, with all the modern conveniences and first-class table; dinner at 6; terms not to exceed $25 per week. Address W., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS, in a private family, in a first-class neighborhood, between 4th and 6th avs., above 14th-st., from the 1st of May next; if desirable, permanent arrangements might be made; private table desired. Address P., Box No. 430 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

FAIRFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Fairfield, Conn. Summer session begins May 9. Circulars of James Rowland, No. 238 Front-st.; S. T. Keese, No. 7 Pine-st., H. T. Curtiss, Fairfield, or HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. Easter vacation ends April 2. Prepares boys for college, business, or the army. Catalogues at No. 10 Union-square, or at office of MARCUS SPRING, No. 1 Park-place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flathush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

HEADQUARTERS, 84TH REGT., N. G., S. N. Y., New-York, April 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 16.—PURSUANT to division and brigade orders, this regiment will parade on MONDAY, April 4,

The line will be formed at 12 o'clock M, in 4th-st., the right resting on Broadway.

The field and staff will report to the Colonel, dismounted, at 12½ o'clock.

The non-commissioned staff and music will report to the Adjutant, on the ground, at 12 o'clock M.

By order, Col. F. A. CONKLING,
C. B. MITCHELL, Adjt. Commanding Regt.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.
5,000 old and scarce Masonic books, cheap.
10,000 works on Architecture, Steam Engines, Dyeing, &c.
10,000 Photographic Albums, at our price.
100,000 works on History, Biography, &c., at your price.
500,000 Scrap Print and Engravings, at any price.
LEGAT BROTHERS,
No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

TO OWER PHRELLO PHRENDZ.—WHAT I can bee dun? Hold one deer Publick. Yur cannon leetle to fast. Howsever Presses are runnen with litenen speed, & yuld get um sure. Thurd Editishun is bein Prentud, and we dont wunder that yu ar impatient, as wittles is deer, and the Phunniest make cheep phat.

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH nursery stocks, fruit trees, evergreens, dwarf and standard roses, landing and for sale by C. RAOUX, No. 86 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—A ROSEWOOD SILVER-MOUNTED beer-pump, with pipes, &c., nearly new. Inquire at No. 11 Barrow-st.

REAL ESTATE.

WILL

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS; collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK,
corner Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st.
CASSIUS DARLING, President.
GEO. G. HAVEN, Vice-President.
JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.
Authorized Depository and Fiscal Agents of the United States.
DIRECTORS:
CASSIUS DARLING, PAUL SPOFFORD,
FRANCIS LELAND, EDWARD HALOHT,
GEO. G. HAVEN.
AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES 10-40 LOAN.

This bank is prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds, authorized by act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per cent. in gold per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual instalments of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1865, and ending April 1, 1884, at the Atlantic Bank, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will therefore be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Marine Bank in Oswego, the sums awarded them respectively, together with the accrued interest from April 1, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the county.

The bids will be publicly opened at the Court-house, in the City of Oswego, on the 13th day of April, at 12 M.

L. H. CONKLIN,
County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROOT, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
J. H. WOODIN, Fulton.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.

MEXICO, March 15, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE EXchange of New-York Certificates of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., for those issued in Philadelphia for the New-York Agency, all persons holding those certificates are requested to bring them to this office, between the 6th and 10th of April next, when the Treasurer of said company will be present to deliver the new certificates in exchange.

ROBERT O. BOYD, Register.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 1 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.,
CHICAGO, March 21, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS of this company, due 1st April next, will be paid, when due, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage BONDS of this Company due 1st of April next, will be paid at the office of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

L. H. WALKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, March 28, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The quarterly dividend is payable on Monday, the 4th of April, by the United States Trust Company of New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE April 1, 1864, on the First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 19, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 21, 1864.

THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, March 18, 1864.—Election.—The annual election for Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, 4th April prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
March 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th of April, 1864. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, New-York, March 22, 1864.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day appointed Mr. WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, late of the Howard Insurance Company of New-York, Secretary.

WILLIAM A. THOMSON, President.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILroad COMPANY.—The coupons of the new Land Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, due 1st prox., will be paid on and after that date on presentation at our office.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECtors and three Inspectors of the next annual election of the NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the Banking-house of Livermore, Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 5, 1864. Polls open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILway.—The Coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, due on the 1st April, will be paid at the office of McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

DENVER MINING COMPANY,
COLORADO.

50,000 Shares.....$20 per Share.

The amount of stock offered for sale at $12 50 per share having been sold, the undersigned offer for sale the entire residue of the stock, being five thousand shares, at the minimum price of $15 per share.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st.

$1,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS,
(Being the Balance not awarded on Bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Saturday, April 16, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of "One Million Dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed March 18, 1864, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1883, and five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1890.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
April 4, 1864.

GARRISON'S MINING COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 20 WILLIAM-ST.
President,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS, Esq.
Secretary,
C. G. MEASE, Esq.
Treasurer,
WILLIAM S TOOLE, Esq.
Trustees.
William S. Toole, Esq., of Wm. S. Toole & Co., No. 170 Fulton-st.
Anthony Thomas, Esq., of Poirier & Co., No 32 Broad-st.
J. Hawkins Black, Esq., No. 29 William-st.
Joseph Bachman, Esq., of Joseph Bachman, No. 116 Pearl-st.
Edward Wolfsohn, Esq., of J. Wolfsohn, & Co. No. 29 Cedar-st.
Eugene Thorn, Esq., No. 8 West 16th-st.
John S. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall-st.

CAPITAL, 100,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.

Subscription books for this Stock, at 50 per cent., will be opened at our office, THIS DAY, April 2, 1864.

VAN SCHAICK & NASSETT,
No. 19 William-st.

INSURANCE, BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO, No. 23 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will hereafter be at this office, instead of at No. 54 Wall-st.

GEORGE O. CILLEY, Secy.

THE COUPONS MATURING ON THE Bonds of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of JEROME KELLOGG, No. 22 Exchange-place.

D. O. BRADLEY, Treasurer.

HARLEM STOCKS.—PARTIES WHO LOST on Harlem Railroad Stock, last week, can hear of something to their advantage by addressing (appointing an interview) E. F. G., Box No. 100 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 38, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK,
March 25, 1864.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 4th of April. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 4th of April.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the dividends will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, until further notice.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000. All moneys deposited on or before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEAR FULTON.—Open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before APRIL 20, will draw interest from April 1.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice
CHARLES COOPER, } Presidents.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—WITH FIXtures and dwelling attached, No. 99 Henry-st., New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS.—PARTNER WANTED.—A middle-aged man, at present with one of the oldest banking and stock-exchange firms in Wall-st., is desirous of forming a copartnership with a gentleman of respectability and of means, with a view of transacting a general banking and stock business. First-class parties wishing to reply to this advertisement will address, for two days, PARTNER, Box. No. 1,458, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SECOND MORTGAGE ON VALuable Staten Island property; amount, $3,000. A large discount will be allowed. Apply to N. W. BUSTEED, Room No. 2, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A PRINTING Office, containing all the materials for book and job work, and patronized by the leading publishers. For particulars address PRINTER, Box 161, *Times* Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.
PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.

We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of paper bags, made of the best stock, and designed especially for grocers and tea dealers. Also, paper flour bags, to hold 12½, 25 and 50 pounds, made of the best Manilla paper, and suitable for grocers and millers, neatly printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of bags constantly on hand and for sale at the

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
B. B. CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 123, 125 and 127 Broad-st.

MEDICAL.

HO! YE AFFLICTED!! "WHY WILL YE DIE?"

"If you desire to be restored to health, go at once to DOCTOR ABNER D. JONES, at No. 142 East 9th-st., near Broadway, New-York.

DR. JONES will treat successfully and effectually,

CANCER,	PARALYSIS,
SCROFULA,	EPILEPSY,
NEURALGIA,	ST. VITUS' DANCE,
RHEUMATISM,	LOCKJAW,
SPINAL DISEASES,	CONSTIPATION OF BOWELS,
ULCERS, ALL KINDS,	LUMBAGO,
CONSUMPTION,	CATARRH,
TORPID LIVER,	DEAFNESS,
ASTHMA,	HEADACHE,
DROPSY,	
CHILLS AND FEVER,	
WITHERED LIMBS, CROOKED OR CLUBBED FEET OR HANDS, ENLARGEMENT OF THE JOINTS.	

DR. JONES' method of curing Cancer is peculiar, and not practiced by any other physician. He utterly repudiates the use of the KNIFE and CAUSTIC. He simply destroys the *Tumor*, and extirpates the *Humor* entirely from the system, purifying it from all tendency to return again. A new lease of life is given. Health is completely restored! Do not despair because your Physician has given you over. "Never say die!"

Delay not, therefore, for to delay is death! But go at once and consult DR. JONES, who will charge you nothing for advice.

Office, No. 142 East 9th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Office hours from 9 to 4, and 7 to 9, evenings.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

THOMAS P. HUNTINGTON THIS DAY retires from the house of Clark, Dodge & Co.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200, AND $100 CASH DOWN.

The United States authorities having, in order to fill up the Navy, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that Recruits for the Navy shall be counted on the quota of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were Recruits for the Army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay Recruits for the Navy the following Bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When Enlisting for One Year.....$100
When Enlisting for more than One Year.....$300

Any person bringing a Recruit for the Navy to this office will receive a county premium of $10.

Persons desiring to enlist in the Navy are requested to apply at the Volunteer Rooms, City Hall Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Volunteer Committee.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway,
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300 00
STATE BOUNTY	75 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100 00
	477 00
Total	$1170 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a County premium of ten dollars.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

I deem it a duty to call the attention of my fellow-citizens to the fact that, during the continuance of the unhappy strife in which our once peaceful States are involved, there has arisen a host of Good Samaritans, whose sole care is to allay the pain and draw out the irritation of the unfortunate participants therein.

The Sanitary Fairs throughout the country are to culminate in the gigantic enterprise of the benevolent ladies of this Metropolis, which is to be inaugurated on MONDAY next, with appropriate military and civic ceremonies.

In view of the importance of the occasion and the praiseworthy associations connected with this labor of love, I recommend to my fellow-citizens to observe the 4th day of April, inst., as a holiday, and that all business, except works of charity and necessity, be suspended.

(Copy.) C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commanders of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KERNAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN AN EXCHANGE broker's office or commercial house, by a young man who understands accounts, and speaks French and German. Address M. H., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT seamstress. Apply, with recommendations, at No. 25 Washington-square, from 9 to 10 o'clock.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SECOND WAITER, with good references; none other need apply. Apply between 12 and 3 o'clock at No. 61 University-place.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS AND A SEAMstress, to go to Newport, R. I., with a private family; both must be Protestant and well recommended. Apply at the Clarendon Hotel, Parlor No. 33, between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUTH, ABOUT 15 years old, to run errands and make himself generally useful; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 697½ Broadway, cor 4th-st.

SALESMAN WANTED.—E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., have a vacancy in their Mens' Furnishing Department. A salesman of experience and ability may make a permanent and advantageous engagement.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER, AT NO. 18 East 16th-st. Apply in the morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

COLORED COOK WANTED—ONE FULLY competent, with best City reference required. Apply between 9 and 12 A. M. at No. 30 West-17th-st.

GROOM WANTED—A SMART BOY TO GO TO Newport, R. I. Apply at the Clarendon Hotel, No. 33, with recommendations.

ERRAND BOY WANTED—IN A DOMESTIC goods commission house. Address K., Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office, with reference.

POLITICAL.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.

All those in favor of an efficient and economical CITY GOVERNMENT, are invited to join this Association.

OFFICE No. 813 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains

DENTISTRY.

AT COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, with the Nitrous Oxide, teeth are drawn as easy as wishing they were out. This is a literal fact. No. 22 Bond-st., New-York.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR TICKETS.

The ticket department of the Fair will be (by permission of J. W. Wallack, Esq.,) under the direction of Mr. THEODORE MOSS.

Tickets can now be obtained at the following places:
Box office of Wallack's Theatre,
C. J. Barker, Harndean Express office, No. 74 Broadway.
C. O. Jones, No. 76 Cedar-st.
No. 10 Astor House, of Mr. F. V. Rushton.

PRICES:

Season tickets, admitting to all departments, at all times except the opening night.....$5
Tickets for opening ceremonies, March 28.....$3
Tickets for Tuesday, day of exhibition, or Wednesday, first day of sales.....$1
Tickets for Thursday, Friday or Saturday of first week.....50c

The Fair will open on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, and continue for two weeks.

The committee reserve the right to change the rates of admission from time to time.

Prices for the second week will be announced after the opening of the Fair.

The same ticket admits to the 14th-st. and the Union-square departments.

GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
TICKETS FOR THE
METROPOLITAN FAIR
for sale by
CHARLES O. JONES, Stationer,
No. 76 Cedar-st., near the Post office.

PROPOSALS.

[No. 115.]
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 2, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, April 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Department (by contract) with

National Colors, Army Standard.
Regimental Colors—Artillery, Army Standard.
Regimental Colors—Infantry, Army Standard.
Garrison Flags, Army Standard.
Storm Flags, Army Standard.
General Hospital Flags, Army Standard.
Company Order Books, Army Standard.
Company Clothing Books, Army Standard.
Company Descriptive Books, Army Standard.
Company Morning Report Books, Army Standard.
Post Order Books, Army Standard.
Post Letter Books, Army Standard.
Post Guard Report Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Letter Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Descriptive Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Index Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Order Books, Army Standard.
Hat Feather Sockets, Army Standard.
Ostrich Feathers, for Hats, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Service, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Ordnance Sergeants, Silk, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Hospital Stewards, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Sergeant-Majors, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, First Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Corporals, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Sergeant-Majors, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, First Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Corporals, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Sergeant-Majors, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, First Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Corporals, Army Standard.
Drum Heads—Batter, Army Standard.
Drum Heads—Snare, Army Standard.
Fifes, Army Standard.
Haversacks—Painted, Army Standard.
Cotton Duck—10 and 12 oz., Army Standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this City.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their Proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will enjoy the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, April 5, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, April 6. Bonds will be required that the contracts will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, O., March 21, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until TUESDAY, April 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with—

Cavalry Standards—Army Standard.
Bugles, with extra Mouth Pieces—Army Standard.
Trumpets, with extra Crooks—Army Standard.
Trumpet Cords and Tassels—Army Standard.
Forage Caps—Army Standard.
Letters from A to K—Army Standard.
Figures from 1 to 0—Army Standard.
Canteens—Army Standard.
Rubber Poncho Tent Blankets—Army Standard.
Trowsers, Footmen—Army Standard.
Trowsers, Horsemen—Army Standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

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By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at the office of the Minnesota Central Railway Company, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, until the 5th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry and bridging on the branch line of said road from Mendota to St. Paul.

The work comprises a large amount of sand-rock excavation, and the masonry and superstructure of a bridge across the Mississippi River.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the same date, the work of completing the grading, masonry and bridging on the main line of said road, from Farribault to the Iowa State line, (57) fifty-seven miles, will be contracted for.

The work upon the branch line is of a very heavy character, and is worthy the attention of responsible contractors.

Payments will be made monthly, in cash, and bids received for the work in small or large quantities, the company reserving the right to reject any bids not satisfactory as to price or as to the responsibility of the parties making the same.

For information with regard to said work, applications may be made to the Company's Chief Engineer, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
D. C. SHEPARD, Chief Engineer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE,
Feb. 4, 1864.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th April next from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance, in steam vessels, of a monthly mail between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22d Vic. c. 48, 23 Vic. c. 11, and 27 Vic. c. 1, to provide steam communication between this Island the United States of America.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken, will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London, JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary of the Executive Committee of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
to
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of THURSDAY, April 14, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit.: in Seventieth-street, from Hudson River to and through Tenth-avenue to Seventy-fifth-street; also in First-avenue, from Fifty-eight to Sixtieth-street, with lateral branch in Fifty-ninth-street, to near Second-avenue; also in Eighth-avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-streets; also in Oliver-street, between Chatham-square and Madison-streets, and also to Suffolk-street between Broome and Delancy-streets; and for the construction of Trap block pavements in Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth street to Eighty-sixth street; also in Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and also in Twenty-second-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues. For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQ'T. DEPT., April 2, 1864.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY,

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SANITARY FAIR WEEK.
SANITARY FAIR WEEK.
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK OF THE
BRILLIANT SPECTACULAR DRAMA
APHROSA;
OR, THE
SPIRIT OF BEAUTY.
AND THE WONDERFUL ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER.
ALL THE VARIED HUES OF THE RAINBOW reflected in dazzling splendor.
LIVING FAIRIES,
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET.
Gorgeous Scenery, Elegant Costumes, and Appropriate Music combine to make this the most attractive piece ever presented to the public, which, notwithstanding its immense success,
MUST BE WITHDRAWN,
M

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

THE OPENING TO-MORROW.

A Holiday Proposed.

Yesterday the Metropolitan Fair Buildings in Fourteenth-street and on Union square were the scenes of confusion, hustle, excitement and business. In the former, beyond the Fire Department, the New-Jersey Department, the Floral Temple, the Curiosity shop and the Indian Department, none, late last evening, were ready, although beles, boxes, barrels and goods miscellaneoes, profusely lecumbered all sections. It was carpenters, paleters, paper-hangers, decorators, machielsts, end huedreds ot willing hearts and busy hands were engeged in the work, bnsy as bees, and if good-will and the most active kind of ledestry will affact it, to-morrow noon will find avarything in "apple-pie order." There are more goods coetributed than the apace will et ene time allow the disposing of. At the Union-square building waa the seme coedition of matters. The work of preparation has been hege, aed the time, as it has turned out, too limited. Still, everything will be ready, by dint of hard work, to-morrow. At 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon tha first rehearsal was had by the band and the choir. The "Star-Spangled Banner" waa the first givee, and with flee affect; after which the opening nymn was attempted, and comparatively well done. Of course it will he superlatively well done to-morrow, with other of the vocal efforts, fnr it was evideot that all needed was a familiarity with the ecoustic peculiarities of the building hy those whose voices were so harmoaiously engaged.

It is proposed, in view of the opening of the greet est fair the world has ever known, thet to-morrow be observed as a general holiday. The idea is a good oee. His Honor the Mayor has adonted it and issued a proclamation, which is given below; the Iesurence Companies like it, as tha subjoined notice snows, end only do business nntil 1 o'lock P. M.; the Banks will doubtless give it a fevorable thought, eod so will, undoubtedly, all sorts, sizes, classes aed sexes of bosieess and of people. Let us go into the matter with a heart and a will. Nothing short of ona million and a helf of dollars should be the return of New York to the charitable purpoaa of tha Metropolitan Fair.

PROCLAMATION.

I deem it a dnty to cell the ettention of my fellow-citizens to the iact that, during tha continuanca of the unhappy strife in which our once peaceful Stales are involved, there has arisen a host of Good Samaritans, whose sole care is " to allay the pain eed draw out the irritation" of the unfortunate participants therein.

The Sanitary Fairs throughout the country are to auiminete in toe giganlic enterpiisa ot ibe beeevolent ledies ot tha Metropolis whice is to he ineugursed on Monday next, with appropriate military and civic ceremonias. In view of the importance of the occasion, and the praiseworthy associatioos conecied with this labor of love, I recommand to my fellow-citizens to observe the 4th day of April, inst., as a holiday, and that all busiaess, except works of charity and necessity, he suspended.

Deted New-York, 2d April, 1864.

(Signed) C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

OPENING OF THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Fire Iesnrance Companias will close their offices on Monday, at I o'clock P. M., on the occasion of the inauguration of the Metropolitan Fair.

Last evening the Indians, under charge of Mr. Bierstadt, gave a private rehearsal hefora a few persons invited by him. Thair entertainment consists of war songs, dances, tha treatment of the sick by tha medicine man, and numerous other scenes of Indian life when in their original stale. It was very ieter esting, and will prove one of the features of the fair.

Mission Stations No. 2.

In the Seventh Werd a mission hes been conducted for aight years; circumstances, more than once, have rendered a change of locatiou desirable; at present the mission room is in the basement of the dwelling-house No. 327 Madison-street, an eligible place, hnt hardly commodious enough to meet the wants of a neighborhood so depisted of Protestant churches. A femele assistant missioner here labors with signal success among the poor end ignorant, and the neglectors of religion, giving hread for the body and food for the aonl to every needy one she fieds. She persuadee those who had long forsaken the house of God to come to tha Mission Station. Lately a woman who had not been to church for twenty-five years, was brought in; she listened attantively to the simple story of the cross, and heard with joy the invitation from the Friend of sinners, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy ladee, and t will give you rest."

Not long since, a respectable young man introduced ae orphan boy to the missionary's cara and attention, saying: "Years ago I was left an orphae, and yon provided for me and my hro'bers and sisters, so that we were saved from the street and got a good education and a respectable start in life; and I don't know a better wey to help this poor hoy than to hring him to the Mission Stetioe."

In the Eighth Ward, tha Tract Missionary has an office and study at No. 120 Prince-st., where tns poor and distressed come for relief and counsel, and where various appointments are made for the benefit of young and old.

The Ninth Ward has long heen favored with e goodly number of churches; and yet even there, with all the regular means of graca, for some time past, occasion has been found tor mission meetings, aed many have been gathered in and saved.

Lately, the third anniversary of one of these mission meetings was celebrated, at which was stated, among other good results, 175 persons had signed the temperance pledge, and 10 persons hed been hapelnlly converted, and had heen added to tha hnrches.

Ann now that the axodus of tha churches has commenced from thet region, missionary effort becomes more imperative, and mission stations must he planted.

Toa Tract Missionary of the Tenth Ward, holds meetings at various accessible points in his field of labor, and is carrying forward tha work of evengelizatioe successfnlly.

When the preseet Missionary of the Eleventh Ward entered his sphere of usefnleess in 1853, ha commenced mission meetings in his own house, woich ware well attended; in 1859. he hired e room at No. 21 Avenue D, and gathered in the ceildren of the vicinity, and organized a Sabbath school; a few years alter, religious services were appointed, and now the place is known as the Eleventh Ward Mission, and parents and children essemhle on tha Sabhath and through tee week at No. 21 Avenue D, and receive first the simplest elemeets of Christian knowledge, and then are gradually advenced into the deeper doctriees of the Gospel. The truth taking hold of the centre of a man's oeing, works outwardly and the life hears fruit corresoonding to the seed town. Aon wonderful changes have heen wrought by tha plain, practical preaching of the Mission Station. We see indnstry and temperance take the place of idleness and profligacy; prayer and praiss are heard tostead nf cursiog end wrath; the tenement, once filthy, andneglected, le now clean and tidy; and the home, once shunned, has become an attractive place. Aed f the home be recoestructed, may we not enerish hope tor our City? And is there eny way, ever tried, that offers as mnch prospect of success, tn this direction, as this method of the Gospel, which changes the man himself first, and wite new motives, and the propulsive powar of love, starts him on a higher plane of existence.

Be it remembered we are giving facts not theories; and now, in our limited space, can only furnish a few specimens as renresantativa cases of the veins of our mission stations, and the missionary work connected therewith.

When it can be shows, as we have done, that hundreds nava been saved from ruin, end are now occupying respectable and useful positions in society, and gratefully acknowledge the benefits they received in their time of need, surely no lengtheeed argument is needed to convince the public of me testimony of the police is often given in behelf ot missionary effort in the several precincts; and the crimieal records hear witness to the changeo character of neighborhoods surrounding our mission stations.

It is something to have Baxter, and Bunyan, and Doddridge still calling to the worldly; and showing the pilgrim's peth, end the rise end proaress of religion in the land; and wa are not apt to overestimate the value of sanctified literature; bnt what must be the personal tnfluence of the living, plain, honest men and women who carry about the works of those old writers, going from house to house, doing good to all as they have opportunity; pointing to the better land; singing, "There is Rest for the Weary," and leading the way into the paths of pleasantry and peace!

The goodness, warm, fresh and vital streaming out from the Christian life, alt unconsciously, is of great value, though often unconnted, and we reckon the value of a missionary from what he *is*, as well as from what he *does*, and his usefulness in the community must be calculated accordin to the same rule.

Arrival of the Prize Steamer Ceres.

The prize steamer *Ceres*, which waa captured some weeks ago by our blockaders off Wilmington, N. C., and taken to Washington, where she was sold, arrived at tois port yesterday afternoon. Mr. Horace Johnson, one of the owners, makes the following report: "Left Hampton Reads Thursday, March 31, for New-York, in tow nf steemtug *Northerner*, Capt. Hassaan; experienced a contiouation of strong gales throeghout the passage; 2d inst., 1 o'clock A. M., the wind continued to increase in violence until it became evident lo all on board the prize thet she must cnt loose from the tug, or both steamers would he lost. About 4 o'clock A. M., Capt. Hazzard attempted tha difficult task of taking those on board the prize off, which was accomplished without any serious lejury to any one.

Two much praise cannot he ewardad to Capt. Hazzard for the humane manner in which he accomplished the hazardous undertakieg. After getting all on board the *Northerner* he datermieed to stick by the prize steamer to the last, which he did, and towed her safely into port. The *Ceres* is owned by Messrs. Woodruff & Beach, Hartford; and Mr. Horace Johnson, of East Haddam. She will be taken to Hartford for repairs.

Mr. Grider's Submarine Boat—The Torped Trial Yesterday.

The new submerine boet, invented ee e means of operating at sea in the way of blowieg np the vessels of an enemy, was tasted yesterday aftereoun at Wallabout, in this harbor. The old sloop *Extra* was the veasel operated epon. She was towed down from Sonth First-street, Williemsburgh, by a steem-tug, at lull speed, eed was intercepted by the submarine hoat, to which a 50 lh. torpedo had been attached. The torpedo sprung her percussion-cap, end this not being successful in blowing up or damagieg the *Extra*, a 100 lb. torpedo was brought into use; hut the wire this time run off tha spool, causieg no explosion. These two being the only torpedoes aboerd, no further trial was practicable, eed the *Extra* was towed to Bushwick Creek, where she now lias with hoth torpedoes nnder her botiom, which can oe seen any day at low tide. The submarine boat, after this trial, went back to her mnorings, and tha company for which she wss built have accepted her.

A Sailor Shot at Sea—Another Man Dangerously Iejured.

Intelligence has been received at Police Heedquarters, thet on the 21st ultimo, es the ship *Norway*, Capt. Mosira, from Liverpool to New-York, wes several hundrad miles from port, a difficulty took niace betweeo two of the sellors named Wm. H. Young and a man named "Friday." During the altsreation "the man Friday" seized e cut less, aed with it inflicted a terrible gesh in Young's abdomee. The desperade, after the infliction of this wound, ran to the hold of tha ship and sought to apply a match to the megazine. "Friday's" object was discovered in time, and Capt. Mosiaa oruered his mate to shoot him on the spot. A bullet from the mete's revolver instantlypenetrated "Friday's" brelos, anu immediate death was the result. Tha Captain regarded this as the hest way to save the lives of his passengers and crew, also to insure the safety of his ship. "Friday's" body was afterword consigned to the oceen. The ship *Norway* errived at this port on Friday night, aod is now lying at pier Nn. 50 East River. Young was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he now lies in a very critical condition. Tha facts of the case were reported to Inspector Carpanter by Capt. Jamieson, of the Seventh Precinct.

The Search for the "Re Galantuomo."

RETURN OF THE NIAGARA.

The United States steam frigate *Niagara*, Commaeder Thomas S. Craven, arrived at this port yesterdey from a cruise in search of the Italian frigate *Re Galantuomo*.

The *Niagara* left this port on the 18th ult., and nea therefore been absent 15 daye, but has seen nothing of the *Re Galantuomo*. The officers report having experienced a continuation of gales since leaving port, during which the ship rolled fearfully. Her lower yerd arms dipped at every roll; shipped lerge quantities of water, which at one time extinguished all the firea. March 24, during a heavy gale, carried away all the topgallant masts, meintopsail shaet and maintopsail, stow-port, hulwarks, lost and split sails, &c.

Tha *Niagara* is said to be nnpopuler with most of her officers. They say that since the alteratioes made on her at the Boston Navy-yard, soe is almost useless to go to sea in heavy weather.

The *Niagara* is anchored in the East River.

Large Fire in Eighty-fourth-street.

FIVE FRAME BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

Soon after one o'clock yesterdey morning, a fire broke out in aa unoccupied two-story building, situated in Eighty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. The building where the fira originated, owned by Mrs. A. Clancy, was speedily destroyed; loss, $150; insnred for $500 in the Greenwich Fire Insnrance Compsny. The fire also extended to a row of frame dwellings, four tn number, owned by William Wadsworth, and occnpied by a number of poor families. The dwellings were entirely destroyed, end severel of the tenants lost all their household furnliure, while others succeeded in saving a small quantity of thala goods. A two-story freme cottage adjoining, owned by John H. Lea, was also damaged. The fira is hellaved to have heen the work of an incendiary.

Tha Weather.

Tha wind during yesterday was from the northeest, and quite lresh, accompanied with rain. We have not hears of any disasters on the rivers. There were a great number of vessels in the rivers eed hays outward hound, but unehle to proceed on account of the storm. The steamships *City of Washington*, *Germania* and *Evening Star* left the City, and are probably anchored in the Bev. The Sound steamers left et the usual time, but would hardly proceed further than Flushing Bay lest olght. Vassels arriving reported a heavy gale from east northeast antside. Tha ship *Guardian*, while attempting to come in the Hook, struck on the onter middle, where she remeined sevarsl hours, hut subsequently got off and anchored in the Lower Bay.

Naval Intelligence.

GENERAL MARINE COURT-MARTIAL.

A Neval General Merine Court-martiel is in session at Philadelphia, et which Col. Harris, the new Commandant of marioes here, is President. An importaat case is on trial.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tha *Onondaga* did not go to sea yesterdey.

The new recruiting office wes opened for the Government early yesterday morning.

The Iron-clad *Miantanomah* is receivlog her armor rapidly at the Navy-yard, and will he ready for sea aho ut the 1st of May.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Counterfeit Bill.—Mr. E. M. Hodges, of the *Bank Note Reporter*, ioforms us that counterfeit $100 United States Treasury Notes are in circulation. On he counterfeit tha number of the note is lerger and ess hrilliant in color then the genuine. On tha right eed of tha beck of the hill, the "100" in the circles are inverted thus "001." Io the genuine the "100" in tha circle on tha left end read thus "001," in the counterfeit they ara thus "100." The outside circle of the "100" in tha lowar left cornar of the genuine touches the lower horder, in the counterleit it does not come within one sixteenth of an inch. Mr. Hodges has shown us the hed hill, and by close inspection, tha counterfeit is apparent.

Two Men Drowned.—Yesterday, Coroner Collin held en inquest on tha body of an unknown man, about 50 yeers of age, who was found drowned at the foot of Grend-street, East River. The body had heen hut a few hours in the water. Inasmuch as no marks of violance were visible, the jury rendered a verdict ot daath from drowning. Deceased was five feet eight leches in helght, light hrown hair—no whiskers. He was dressed in a heavy black overcoat, brown striped nants, black silk vest and heavy shoes newly soled. In one of his pockets there was found a knife, on the heodle of which was the name "F. H. Christin, 35 Beekman-street."....Coroner Naumann held an inquest on the body of a man 45 years of age, whose name, from the papers fonnd in his possession, is snpposed to have haen J. H. Stearns, formerly a conductor on the Sixth-avenue Railroad. He was found drowned at the foot of Spring-street, North River.

Not the Man.—Dr. P. B. Randolph, the Spiritual Medium, dsaires to sey thet he is not the author of the book advocating amalgamation, which has hsan attributed tn him, and that he does not approva of its doctrines.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Half a Block of Tenements Burned—Thirty Families Rendered Homeless—Damage Ahout $30,000.

An extensive fire occurred within the block bounded hy Doughty, Columbia, Vina and Hicks streets, yesterday, commencing shortly before 11 o'clock, A. M., and continuing until late in the afternoon, resulting in the destruction of some twelve tenements and shops, whsrahy thirty families were turned ont of dnors.

The fira originated in the blacksmith shop of Hugh Jennson, in Doughty-street, from sparks, which set fire to some shavinga and thence spreading, was soon heyond control. The flames extended to the livery stables of John Grant, and to a grocery store on the other side, thence to the rear, on Vine-street, and eventually to Columbia-street, comprising fell half the block. All the huildings within this spece were destroyed. Toey consisted meinly of frame, some few haing brick. A eumoer of houses on the oopoaite side of the street were considerenly demaged, hut not to any great extent, eithough the families were put to some loss and much inconvenience by the removal of furnitiue, and ths overflowing of water caused hy the fire engines.

The losses, individuelly, ara comparatively small, hut le the aggiegate amount to a large sum, which the sefferers can illy afford, and will put them to great incoevenienca.

Among the occupants of the houses aed shops destroyed, are the following:

Carll & Johnson, livery stable and wheelwright shop; John Grant, livery stehle; Valentine & Seyen, stable; James O'Donnell, Mrs. Gallagher, John Hastie, Moses O'Neill, John Brady, Hannah Livingston, Dennis Buckley, John Butler, Mrs. McCloskey, John Fagae, Mrs. Cummings, Elizabeth Dunnier, Dora Keenedy, Alex. White, John Downey, James Wheeler, Wm. Powell, Mrs. Dsv, Mrs. Dav, Mrs. Carwin, Henry Cooks, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Mosay, Philip McNemere, James Cook, and others.

The aggregate loes sustsined hy the occupants was ebout $10 000, and on the buildinga probahly $20,000, upon wotch there were tesurancaa in Brooklye Companies, nrincipally. The nousea in Vine-street were owned by Mr. Heery Messenger.

The South Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn.—Thie cherch wes opened for the Inspaction of the public, Friday evening. It is situeted on the corner of Clinton and Amity streets. The main edifice has been occupied for years, hut the increasing congregation rendered it necessary to enlarge, and en adjoining lot on Amity street was purchesed, upon which an addition has been eracted which is divided, on the first floor, into e chapel, sabbath school room, session end trustee rooms. On the second story, there is a ladies' parlor for sewing societies end social pureases, and oe the third floor a dressing-room, connecting with a storeroom tor church furniture, &c. The main auditorium is finely frescoed end painted. The seats have been recushioned and upholstered, new gas fixtures have been put in, and a new pulpit erected. Tha whole building is carpeted, and everything is fitted up in fine atvle. The cost of the entire improvement is $22,600. The pastor is Rev. Samuel T. Spear, who has had charge of tha congregation since its organization. 24 years ago, and who is, with one exception, the oldest minister (although not the oldest man) in the City. Tha congregation is larga and tnrif y, and lo a harmonious condition. The Sabbath-school is prosperous, numbering some 300 children. The Sniliding Committee of tha Church, under whose direction the improvements have heen made, are Messrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Nathan Lane, W. M. Aikman and W. J. Anoxson.

A First of April Hoax.—A telegraphic announcement in the Brooklyn evening papers of Thursday, to the effect that Lieut.-Gen. Grant, Maj.-Gen. McClellan and Admiral Pauloing would meet at tha Navy-yard Friday for consultelion in relation to the equipment of a fleet of vessels for ermy ourposes, attracted many persons to tha Navy-yerd. Tha regulation requiring nesses prevented large eumeers from geiieg admittaece, aed tha crowd outside the gete locreesad in consequence, all anxloos to get a view of the great heroes of the war. It was ascertained, efter a time, that tha whole affair was a hoax, end those assembled gradually dispersed.

The Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association.—The annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Association was held et the Atheneum on Thursday night. The President, Mr. James Thorne, presided. The annnel report was read, showing thet the total nnmber of volumes at the date of the last raport was 16,620; added since, hy purchase, 1,148; by donation, 304; hy binding serials, 72; hy the Trustees of the Carey Fuod, 28; by the Atheneum Association, 50; making a gross torel of 18,222 hound hooks. The associarion is represented to he rapidly increasing in membership, end is in good financial condition.

Master-Carpenter of the Navy-yard.—The position of Master-carpenter of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, vecated by Mr. Robert W. Steele, in January last, has been filled. Friday, Mr. Wm. W. Hallock, a resident of the Fifth Ward, Brooklyn, received the eppointment, took charge of the office, and entered upon the performance of his duties. Thera had heen a spirited contest between the old Brooklyn and Williamsnurgh interests; hut the former, as eppears, et length succeaded.

Stealing from the Navy-yard.—A man employed in the cenlker's depertment of the Navy-yard, was detected a few days since hy Capt. Waugh, who discovered about his person 26 pounds of brass nells, which he hed secured in a canvas hag nnder his clothing. Tha accused was relieved of the property, and sent to the U. S. Commissioner in New-York, to answer for the offence.

Suicide.—Wm. E. Cozine, residing in Pacific-street, near Vaoderhilt-avanus, committed suicide, on Thursday night, by cutting his throat with a razor. Aberration of the mind is given as the cause of the act. The deceased leaves a family,

Triplets.—A lady named Pelton, residing in Fulton-avenne, near Hudson-avenne, gave birth to triplets on Thursday night—two girls and a hoy—all healthy, and likely to get along in the world.

Vessels in Want of Crews.—There are now twenty-two vesels in this vicinity, noehle to put to sea for want of ciews.

NEW-JERSEY.

Suicide of a Wealthy Citizen.—Justice Avrat, of Hoboken, held an iequest this week upon tha oody of Cornelius Bogart, a wealthy and respectahla gentlemao, 63 years of age, residing at No. 233 Washingtoe-street, Hoboken, who committed suicide hy cutting his throat. It appeared in evidence thet Mr. Booxar had disposed of the dwelling in which he resided, which oa afterwerds regretted and endeavored to purchase it back, offering a honus of $500. The offer not haing accepted, he hecame despondent, end one night after ratiring to bed, advised his wife not to sleep with him thereefter, feering that he would murder her and then destroy his own life. On the 24th ult. he cut his throat with a common pocket-knife, and, efter lingering severat deys, died of the lejuries inflicted. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased carod to his death by suicide, while laboring under temporery insanity.

Sudden Death.—Coronar Farrel, of Jersey City, held an inquest Friday on the hody of Stephen Williams, residing io Second-street. Mr. Williams, after eating his dinner, lay down on a hed and expired almost immediately. A verdict of death from epoplexy was rendered.

Democratic Primaries.—The Democratic Primaries for electing delegates to tha City and Ward Conventions took place in Jersey City Friday evening. In severel of tha Wards, especially in the Sacoed, the contest was very spirited. No disturhances were raportad.

Real Estate Sales.—An extensive property owner in Jersey City has recently sold twenty-nine huilding lots, in the upper part of the city, for which he realized the sum of $50,000.

Arrests.—The City-Merahal of Jersey City reports thet 109 persons were committed to the City Prison for the month ending March 31.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. *J. S. Miller*.—The accused was indicted under the 24th section of the act to cell out tha national forces, for inducing e soldier to desert.

A deserter, named Shears, was put on the stand, and testified that tha defendant induced him to desert, and helped him to get away. It appeared, however, that Shears wes not a very reliable man, having deserted twice, and the accused proving good coaracter, the jury acquitted him.

Miller was a tavern-keeper in Greece County.

For toe Government, Mr. Smith; for the defandant, Mr. Olney, of Catskill.

Trade-Marks—Injunction against the Sale of Kendall's "Amboline."

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Henry H. Sterling against Edward Kendall and Robert Kellam.—This was an applicalion fer an injunction to restrain tha defendants from manufacturing and selling an alleged spurious imitation of Sterling's Ambrosia, nnder the nama of "Amboline." Plaintiff allaged that he had invented a compound for the hair, and had expended $100,000 in advertising it; that he had adopted as his trade-mark the portrait of a lady whose hair had grown to an unusual length; that this portrait was taken from life; that defendants had used as a trademark a wood cut similar to this portrait, and had also imitated plaintiff's labels and wrappers in other ways; that in consequence of these imitations plaintiff's business was seriously interfered with and damaged.

Upon motion of E. W. Dodge, Esq., counsel for plaintiff, Justice Barnard granted a preliminary injunction during duriog the pendancy of the action.

THE LATE REV. T. STARR KING.

Particulars of his Last Hours.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of March 5, gives the following particulars of the lest hours of Rev. T. Starr King:

"For two or three months before his death, it was evident thet oe was not eo well as usual, and he hed freqnently spoken of the necessity of giviog up all literary labor. He thought it would he impossible for him to endure anoteer year of work, and they were already agitating the questioe of who should fill his pulpit while he took a year's respite from labor in traval. It may eot he nnworthy of menlion, in his coenection, that Mr. King always had a strong and strange presentiment that he should not liva beyond the age of forty, and oee of his frieeds in this city now has a letter written by him some four years since, giving his reasons for this belief. It is curious, too, thar just before his sickness he had a dream, which he earrated to a friend at the time, remarking that it made more impression on him than he cared to confess. In his dream he thought he was soaving himself, and the razor slipping, gashed his throat. Physicians who were called told him he could not live ten minutes. He erased the case with them—holding the edges of the wound together with his hand—telling them that the windpioe nor any of the erteries were severed, and thet he could recover if they would oely stoo tha bleeding. They said it was useless, however, and tha he must prepare to die. The dream was probahly induced by tha pain which had alreedy begun to settle in his throat.

About two weaks hefore his death he first complained of not feeling well, aed ot some trouble with his throat. His friends urged him to he more careful, and not expose himself to the air; but he thought it was only an ordinary case of sore throat, and declined to confine himself or cell in the aid of a physician entil Friday last. In tha evening he had his regular reception, and between 10 and 11 o'clock went down to a social gatheling at the church, though still suffering. On Saturday evening ha osd invited a number of friends to supper, but when evening came he was unable to appear at table. While supper was going on, however, a bridal party came to he married. Mr. King had received no previous intimatioe of such a visit, and sent down asking to he excused, saying that he was confined to his bed. The party replied that they had set their hearts on being married by Mr. King, and would come up to his bedside sooner than he defeated ie their desire. With that spirit of self-sacrifice for which he was so remarkable, he then said he would get up and go down into the parlor. Ha did so, and went through the ceremony, but though it was performed in a very few minutes, ee was so weak at its conclusion that he had to be assisted up to his room.

On Sunday morning his congregation were alarmed by the announcement that he was unable to preach. The attending physician prooounced it a serious case of diphtheria, and said he should heve oeen called at least a week sooner—it had been too long neglected. The disease gained strength, and the patient's prostration increased. On Wednesday, however, the complaint seemed under medical control, but so prostrated was the patient that for two days it had been difficult to keep up his vital energies. Yesterday he was visited by an attack of pneumonia and experienced great difficulty of respiration. At 6 o'clock last evening the attack was very severe, and Dr. Eckel feared that it might prove fatal; but the patient possessed wonderful recuperative power, and seemed to reviva, pessing a very comfortable night. It was always a peculierly of Mr. King that he possessed a remerkable degree of vitality, and that notwithstanding his feeble frame he would eodure a vast deal of fatigue, being sustained by the sheer force of indomitable will. It was remerked, also, that his constitution yielded to medical treatment with remerkable ease, a half grain of quinine producing more effect on him than two greins would on an ordinery men; so sensitive and delicate was his physical organization hat he could drink neither coffee nor strong tea. A consultation of physicians yesterday had pronounced the diseese checkad, though they feared his system might not he able to recover from its prostration. Dnring last night light stimulants ware administered to him to keep up the vital force, and he seemed getting along ramarkably well until about 5½ o'clock in the morning, when a second attack of pneumonia set in—the doctor having previously stated that he faered thet his patieot could not survive another attack.

This seeond attack was not more violent than the first, hut toa patient's streegth was so expended that there was little or nothing lor madicine to build upoe. When taken with the first attsck, Mr. King had remarked to some one standing by—'I know whet this is—It is a severe attack of pneumonia.' When the second occurred, he said to the doctor—'What is this? Is this pneumonia, too?' The doctor replied that it was. Mr. King then asked—'Can I survive it?' The doctor told him no; ha thonght he could not. 'How long can I live?' he asked. 'Not a half hour.' 'Are you sure I cannot live looger than that?' The doctor told him he faared he could not. Friends then asked him if he had aeything to aey. He replied—'Yes, a great deal to sey; I want first to make my will.' Up to this time, for two or three days, he had not been able to speak above a whisper; hut responding to tha power of his will, his voice now resumed its old powar and tone, and he spoke neerly as loud as ever.

A friend sat hy his bedside, end he dictated the will. It was read to him efterward, and he assented to its correctness by saying 'all right' at the end of each peregraph, exclaiming ar the close: 'It is just as I want it.' He thee hesitated a moment, and dictated an important correction. A pen was given him and he signed it, in a handwriting as firm and bold as ne ever wrote in his life, even punctueting the abhreviation of his name, and putting en accustomed flourish beneath the signature. Then come the sad task of bidding his friends who were preseot goodbye. One hy one they came up to his hedside; in every instance he greeted them with a cheerful smile, as though he were only going on a journey of a dey or two, grasping their haeds, and seying, in that sweet, piessant voice of his, 'Good-bye.'

Some one asking how he felt, he said, 'Happy, resigned, trustful,' then repeating tee 23d Psalm in a clear and well-modulated voice. At tne verse, 'Yaa, theugh I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me,' he raised his fingers and his eyes as calmly as though in his pulpit, his voice as firm and as strong as ever. After this exertion his strength seemed ro fail him. Sinking back in bed: 'It is all right for me, but she will feel it'—pointing to his wife. Friends egein gethered round his bedside, and he hade eod smiled them good-bye. His little son heing brought in, he said: 'Dear little fellow—he's a beautiful boy!' kissing his hand to the child as the nurse oarried it away in his arms. This was his last act on earth. Calmly closing his eyes, he seemed to go to sleep. A great and good and generous mee was dead."

PERSONAL.

—Mrs. President Lincoln, it is stated, has abandoned crinollee.

—Gustavas Adolphus Scroggs, nf Buffelo, is Colonel of the Twenty-fifth Regiment United States Colored Troops.

—A Mrs. Cornelia Hill, who died in Monroe, Conn., last week, was born, married and died on the same dey of tha month and the same month in the yaar. A remarkable coincidence.

—A few days ago, a son of James Whipple, of Franconia, N. H., was fouad hanging lifeless, by the neck, from a school-house window. It is supposed he entered the room to procure some hooks, aed as he was getting out of the window, it fell down and caught him.

—Some of the rebel prieoners on Johnson's Island recently felt celled upon to issue an address deeouncing Hoe. E. H. Ewino for taking the oath of allegiance, whereupon the Nashville *Press* very unkindly asks the young fira-eaters how it happees, if tois is their principle, that they are in a Federal prisoe.

—Two people, a man end a maiden ledy, claim the same pew in a church at Saccarepps, Me., and on a recent Sundey toe former, erriving first, wouldn't let her in, whereupon she went into the next pew eod climbed over, tearing her clothes. There was confusion of tongues and a tussel, hut no hones were hroken.

—On Friday, when the rehels, undar Forrest, entered Peducah, the ex-Mayor of the city, John Sawnea, an old and prominent citizee, was indisposed and confioed to his room. Some of tha rebel soldiery entered ola house, when he hegan to expostulate with them upon tha folly of making e raid upon tha towe. They became axaspereted at him, and drawing their pistols, deliherately shot him dead.

—Tha following is a list of Americans registered at Gur's American Ageocy, No. 17 Cherlotte-street, Bedford-squera, Londoe, England, for tha week ending March 19, 1864:

J. Jool Garrish, Jr., Mrs. Dr. J. P. Garrish, Mr. M. S. Whitney, C. S. Seytoo, Edward H. House, Capt. W. P. Downer, Mrs. Clayton, New-York City; E. D. Baucart, San Francisco, Cal.; Prof. Leonard J. Sanford, Dr. W. L. Bradley, New-Haven, Conn.; Francis King, Mr. Moore and lady, Brooklya, N. Y.; James T. Fuller, Boston, Mass.; Edwin Smithsoe, New-Hempshire; Georga M. Barber, Cincinnati.

Union Politics in Tennessee.

A call to the people of East Tennessee for the Knoxville-Greenvilla Coevention to reassemhle, appears in the Chattanooga *Gazette*. It reads as follows:

"In pnrsuance of a previous publio notice, a number of the officers of the Union Convention that met at Knoxville on the 30th of May, 1861, and at Greenville on the 17th day of June, of the same year, assembled at Knoxville, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., to consider the propriety of reassembling said convention at an early day. After considerable interchange of opinion, it was finally resolved:

1. That tha interests of the people of East Tennessee demand that the Knoxville-Greenville Convention be reassembled.

2. That an order issue calling for the meeting of said convention at Knoxville, on Tuesday, the 12th day of April next; and

Whereas, Tha aforesaid convention during its sessions at Greenville, among other things, ordered "that the President of the convention, or any Vice-President, or the Secretary acting in his place, may call the convention together at such time and place as he or they may determine,"

Now, therefore, the undersigned, by virtne of such enthority, do hereby order the meeting of said convention, and do most earoestly reqnest the delegates to the asme to assemhle at Knoxville, on Tuesday, the 12th day of Aoril next, to consider such matters as may properly he brought before toe convention. Sech counties and districts as have not already appointed delegates are requested to take sneh steps as will secure a full representation in the convention. Done at Knoxville, March 17, 1864.

WM. HEISKELL,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
J. C. MURPHY,
Vice-Presidents.

Jno. M. Fleming, Principal Secretary.

Weather Report.

Portland, Ma., April 2—8:20 A. M.—Wind N. E.; raining; thermometer 36°.

Markets by Telegraph.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Aoril 2.

Trade is dull on account of the heavy storm. Flour firm at $7 for Extra, and $7 25@$7 50 for Extra family. Wheat quiet; sales 6,000 bush. at $1 67@$1 68 for Reo, and small lots of Wolta at $1 75@$1 98—tha letter price for Keotucky. Coan dull; sales of Yellow at $1 21@$1 22. Whisky firm and advanced to $1 05@$1 07 for Pennsylvanie aed Ohio in bhls. Petroleum inactive; sales of Crude at 32c.; Refined in bond at 48c.@49c., and free at 57c.@60c.

Oil Market.

New-Bedford, Friday, April 1.

The Oil merket has been active, end closee with a moderate demand for Soerm and Whale. In Sperm, sales emount to 1,615 hbls., to this city and Boston, all for home use, at $1 57@$1 58 ₱ gallon for lots recently landed, and $1 60 from shad. In Whale Oil, sales here and in Boston amount to 1,727 hols., all for home use, except 25 bols., at $1 10 ₱ gallon.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Saturday, April 2.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives 99⅛; Reading Railroad 78⅛; Morris Canel 76; Pennsylvania Railroad 77⅛; Long Island Railrosd 49. Gold 166; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Evening Exchange.

700	Erie R.	b3	125⅜	100	M. S. & N. G. S... 150
200	do		125⅜	50	do 150⅜
100	Erie R. Pr		111⅞	400	Fort Wayne... 145⅜
100	do	b3	112⅛	100	do bnw 145⅜
200	do	b5	112	100	Pr Cl Chlen 87
100	Hudson Riv. R.		163⅜	200	Ter. H. & Alt. Pr.. 9⅜
4800	Harlem R.		141⅜	100	do 9⅜
900	do		141	100	do 100⅜
2000	do	s60	140	300	do 100⅜
2000	do		141⅜	100	Burl. & Quin 145⅜
1000	do		141⅜	45.000	O. & M. Cer... 67⅜
1000	do	s60	139	1160	Ill. Cen. 149
100	Mich. So. R.	b3	118⅞	200	Canton Co 73
200	do	s3	118⅜	100	Quick. Min. Co... 5⅜
3400	do	b3	118⅜	1.0	do 5⅜
200	do		118⅜	500	do 5⅜
700	Reading R.		161	500	do 5⅜
400	do	b3	161	500	do b3 88⅜
1000	do		160⅜	400	do b3 88
600	do		160⅜	700	do 87⅜
300	do	b3	160⅜	200	do s3 87⅜
4400	do		160	200	Wyoming Vl. Coal 104
1200	Pittsburgh		127⅜	100	Qts. Hill M. Co... 29⅜
200	do	b3	127⅜	400	do 30
200	do		127⅜	100	Mariposa M. Co... 39⅜
200	do	s3	127⅜	200	do 39
400	do		127⅜	300	do 38⅜
100	Gel. & Chl. R.		126⅜	100	do 38
200	Rock ist. R.		124	800	do s30 37
100	do		124⅛	980	do s30 136⅛
200	do	b5	124⅜	300	Gold M. Co. Colr'do. 15
400	do		124⅜	500	do b3 15
300	do		124⅜	900	Gregory Gold 20⅜
100	do	b3	124⅜	200	do 20⅜
100	do		124⅜	600	Carh'dale Coal. s3 11⅜
100	do	b3	124⅞	100	Copake Iron M... 16

[Advertisement.]

Look!—For Sixty Cents the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for January, February, March and April sent by return post, or a year for $1 50. To secure the Pictorial Double Numbers, with Physiognomy, Ethnology, Phrenology, Physiology and Psychology, with all the portraits, biographies and characters of distinguished men, send at once to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3909. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CUDJO'S CAVE.

CUDJO'S CAVE.

THE GREAT NOVEL OF THE DAY!

AND

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GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK SAYS:

"Mr. Trowbridge has already gained a celebrity by his writings. The last work will give him a wider reputation. The scene is laid in Tennessee, in the beginning of the war excitement, and gives terrible pictures of the stormy passions of men and the sad scenes enacted. * * * The descriptions of natural scenery are vivid, and often beautiful and noble characters and lovely works of mercy are brought out on the dark canvas of civil war."

THE INDEPENDENT, WILMINGTON, ILL., SAYS:

"CUDJO'S CAVE.—This is the title of the most intensely interesting novel published in a long time, and is having an immense circulation. * * * It possesses tha power to enchain the reader from the first line to the end, and is written with marked ability, in a most masterly manner."

THE CONTINENTAL MAGAZINE FOR APRIL SAYS:

"We believe Mr. Trowbridge has achieved a real success in his Cudjo. The plot is well conceived and sustained, and the interest never flags from the first page to the last. There is no dull reading in this book."

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE FOR APRIL SAYS:

"In 'Cudjo's Cave' Mr. Trowbridge has even excelled his former works."

THE NEW-YORK INDEPENDENT SAYS THAT

"'Neighbor Jockwood,' by the same author, is a powerful story; that the same masterly humor and the same felicity of description which appear in all Mr. Trowbridge's writing is here; that as a drama, 'Cudjo's Cave' would produce a thrilling effect. * * * The general effect of this book must be excellent. The facts it employs are terrible, it is true, but they will not be questioned in the face of myriads more terrible by far. The spirit of justice and humanity breathes from every page. The cause of Emancipation, of the Negro, and of the White Man, finds a powerful auxiliary in 'Cudjo's Cave.'"

THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST SAYS:

"Mr. Trowbridge is a well-known contributor to the pages of the Atlantic Monthly, but in this volume he essays the task of a novel writer, founding his story on the incidents of the Rebellion in East Tennessee. * * * The incidents are cronped with excellent effect, and the interest in the story is sustained to the close. The sketches of border warfare are peculiarly vivid."

THE NEW-YORK DAILY NEWS (Fernando Wood's paper) SAYS OF CUDJO'S CAVE:

"This is one of the most exciting novels which we have ever read. * * * We know of no work of the kind that has produced a more powerful impression upon us; and to judge by its success, the opinion we entertain of this novel has been shared by the public."

THE WIDE-WIDE WORLD (Boston) SAYS:

"Probably no book that has been printed of late years has had so great a sale, and been so universally popular, and well received by the public, as 'Codjo's Cave.' It combines more of the essential qualities that go to make up a 'real good book' than any work we have read in a long time."

THE BOSTON TRAVELLER SAYS:

"Mr. Trowbridge's last work, 'Cudjo's Cave,' is worthy the well established reputation of that very able writer, and justifies the warm reception which it has met from all classes of readers. * * * If there be any who have not yet read this very clever book, we recommend them no longer to deny themselves so great an enjoyment as that which proceeds from an acquaintance with its lively pages."

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THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

THE GRAND OPENING TO-DAY.

The Military Display and Inauguration Ceremonies.

The Arrangement and Decoration of the Buildings.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Munificent Contributions of Our Citizens.

Brilliant Display of Works of Science, Art and Industry.

On this, the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, is to be opened, in this City, the great Metropolitan Fair, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission. According to the printed pamphlet issued by the committees, it is designed that this exhibition shall be "something much larger than a fair in the modern acceptation of the term;" and to judge by the amount of money contributed, the number and variety of goods to be exhibited and sold, the design will be much more than accomplished. The similar fair at Chicago realized $60,000; at Boston, $140,000; at Cincinnati, $250,000. At New-York, it is hoped there will be realized $1,250,000.

To aid the object of the undertaking our merchants have been called on for their goods, our mechanics for their handy work; our farmers to send in specimens of their husbandry; our busy females invited to contribute the products of their untiring industry; the ladies of the metropolis have taken from their delicate hands their jewels and offered them on the altar of patriotism; the antiquary has given his much-prized relic; the scholar his loved volume of lore; the artist the pictured realization of his fancy; and the widow has come forward with her mite. In fact all professions, sexes and classes have been desired to loan or give, according to their capacity, in aid of the great and sacred cause of National unity.

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

The grand military parade, according to the published orders of Gen. DIX, will take place from Fourteenth-street at 2 o'clock P. M. There will be not less than 10,000 troops on the ground when the different regiments are assembled. The line of march was not determined upon yesterday, but will be made known this morning. The review by Gen. DIX and Staff will take place at 4 o'clock in front of the City Hall. The following order has been issued by Brig.-Gen. STANNARD, United States Troops, relative to the troops under his command:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. TROOPS,
(FIRST DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,)
NEW-YORK CITY AND HARBOR,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 29.—Pursuant to orders from Department Headquarters, the troops from this command, including the Eighth Regiment U. S. Infantry and Tenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, will parade for review, in connection with the First Division New-York State National Guard, on the 4th of April, on the occasion of the opening of the Metropolitan Fair of the United States Sanitary Commission.

For this occasion, the troops of this command will be temporarily organized into brigades, as follows:

First Brigade—Major G. W. WALLACE, Sixth United States Infantry, commanding.
Permanent Party, general service.
Third Regiment United States Infantry.
Fourth Regiment United States Infantry.
Sixth Regiment United States Infantry.
Seventh Regiment United States Infantry.
Eighth Regiment United States Infantry.
Tenth Regiment United States Infantry.

Second Brigade—Col. D. P. DE WITT, Tenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, commanding.
Tenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.
Battalion of the Twenty-first Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.
Fourteenth Regiment New-York Volunteer Heavy Artillery.
Twentieth New-York Independent Battery.
Twenty-eighth New-York Independent Battery.

The regiments of the First Brigade will report to Major WALLACE at 11 o'clock A. M., Monday, April 4, at foot of Twenty-third-street, North River. Those of the Second Brigade to Col. DE WITT, at the same hour, at foot of Twenty-fourth-street, North River.

The line will be formed at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, on the south side of Fourteenth-street, right resting on Second-avenue.

The General Commanding requests that every man on special, daily and extra duty, parade on that day with their companies; and that Post Commanders have as many men of their commands present at the review as can, consistently with the interests of the public service, be spared from their respective garrisons.

Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster U. S. A., will furnish transportation for the troops from the different posts to the City, on the morning of the 4th of April, and return the same afternoon, care being taken that the transports be at the various posts in time to convey the troops to this City by the hour named. (11 o'clock.)

By order of Brig.-Gen. STANNARD.

The ceremonies of the inauguration, which will take place in the evening, in the main building on Fourteenth-street, commencing at 7 o'clock, are detailed in the following

PROGRAMME:

1. "The Star-spangled Banner," by the united choirs of the City and the military band.
2. Prayer by Rev. Dr. ADAMS.
3. "Army Hymn," by D. DARSEL, (words by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES,) sung by Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, accompanied by chorus and band:

"O, Lord of Hosts, Almighty King,
Behold the sacrifice we bring;
To every arm thy strength impart,
Thy spirit shed through every heart.

Wake in our breasts the living fires,
The holy faith that warmed our sires;
Thy power has made our nation free—
To die for her is serving Thee.

Be Thou a pillared flame to show
The midnight snare, the silent foe;
And when the battle thunders loud,
Still guide us in its moving cloud.

God of all nations, Sovereign Lord,
In thy dread name we draw the sword,
We lift the starry flag on high
That fills with light our stormy sky.

No more its flaming emblems wave
To bar from hope the trembling slave;
No more its radiant glories shine
To blast with woe one child of thine!

From treason's rent, from murder's stain,
Guard Thou its folds till peace shall reign;
Till fort and field, till shore and sea
Join our loud anthem, Praise to Thee."

4. Gen. DIX, on behalf of the Gentlemen's Executive Committee, presents the contents of the fair to the Ladies' Committee.
5. "Hallelujah Chorus," HANDEL, sung by the united choirs of the City and the orchestra.
6. Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE responds in behalf of the Ladies' Committee.
7. "Old Hundred," chorus and band.

The committee, Messrs. WILLIAM HALL, C. A. BRIZED and D. DAVLIN, who have charge of the evening's entertainment, have so perfected their arrangements that there will be no mistake in carrying out the programme.

During the evening addresses will be delivered by Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, Gov. PARKER of New-Jersey, and others.

GEN. SANFORD has ordered out the First Division, which will appear in full strength, adding largely to one of the grandest and most imposing military displays ever witnessed in this City. The orders of Gen. SANFORD are specific and will be strictly observed. The usual delay occasioned by bad management in getting troops in line at the appointed hour will not be experienced to-day.

THE MAIN BUILDING.

The main building has been already described and so often referred to in these columns, that it is unnecessary to rebuild it and to again locate it on Fourteenth-street, site of the Palace Garden. The three capacious entrances are on Fourteenth-street, the eight exits on Fifteenth, and the rule allowing no one to leave by the former or enter by the latter, will be rigidly enforced unless a cessation is found to be absolutely necessary.

To the left of the main central entrance, is the room devoted to Arms and Trophies; to the right the Indian Department, and beyond the corridor is the

GRAND HALL,

originally the Garden of the Palace. The grand display of articles, useful and ornamental, of every conceivable description and all values, decide the character and magnitude of the exhibition, while the elaborate and superb decorations testify to the admirable tastes which have designed and perfected them. From the roof and the huge girders hang in rich profusion flags and national emblems, with innumerable devices formed of evergreens and flowers nearly cancealing the apartment; and on the walls, in all directions, are beautiful displays of tasteful ingenuity. In the centre of the hall is the Floral Department, to which special reference will be made, and the balance is occupied by the departments, booths and tables assigned to different States, societies, trades, business, &c. They will all be filled this morning—everything arranged and ready for the eager gazing of this evening and the days and nights ensuing. Nearly every branch of business is represented, and the amount of goods received marvelous. They are still coming in, and advices are constantly being received of more to come.

To the east of the main hall are the rooms for the contributions of groceries, perfumery, &c.; to the west, the picture gallery; to the south, beyond the corridor, are the curiosity shop, library, statuary, sewing machine, wooden ware, and other rooms. There is also a carriage department beyond the restaurant, where are a number of vehicles which have been contributed. To the rear of the Hall, on Fifteenth-street, is the building erected for the display of machinery, which will be driven by an engine of forty horse-power, located in the street.

THE FLORAL DEPARTMENT

is directly in the centre of the grand hall. The design is that of a circular temple, in height reaching to the lofty ceiling of the spacious apartment of which it forms so beautiful a feature. The columns which support the architrave, as well as the architrave itself, are festooned with various species of the evergreen, and profusely ornamented with flowers. On either side, both externally and internally, are large plate-glass mirrors; those on the exterior draped with the stars and stripes, while a soldier's canteen, of silver, is pendent from the top. Here are exhibited every description of bouquets, flowers in baskets, flowers in wreaths and in bunches, and flowers by themselves; cream-white lilies, blood-red roses, sweet-scented violets, and all the lovely children of the race of flowers. Upon the architrave, which is decorated with wreaths of *immortelles*, are the names of the principal Union victories, in letters which, when the room is lighted, sparkle like so many jets of flame. The colonnades are ornamented with rich vases, filled with fragrant exotics, and with shining glass globes, in which the glittering goldfish disports himself. The temple is about thirty feet in diameter. From it ascends a winding staircase to another smaller temple, but, if possible, more beautiful in its ornamentation than the first. Everywhere in these beautiful structures are flowers, the air is perfumed with their odors, the senses are lulled into a dreamy blissfulness with their sweet fragrance, tempting the beholder into thoughts of those Eastern lands, where, as the poet, PERCIVAL, has said, the people "talk in flowers," while his ear is ravished by the liquid trills of the silver-throated warblers from their airy, golden cages, till fancy almost pictures, in the beautiful women in attendance, dwellers in the far Orient, end looks to see "Heroun Alraschid" seated in his bower. We predict that the Floral Department will be one of the centres of attraction.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT,

"always ready," have in this instance not only lived up to their motto, but have created one of the most magnificent stands ever seen at a fair. The last to commence, they were the first finished, and their stand is the most extensive in the building. They have used, and well used, the entire space allowed them, viz.: 75 by 15 feet; their edifice covers it all, and in beauty and utility stands unexcelled. It is beautifully ornamented. In the centre, immediately above the counter on which the goods are exhibited, is a large coat-of-arms made of plaster, by GARVEY; in front of it, a small model of old Empire Engine No. 42; from the centre to the beams, along the roof of the edifice, are placed various beautiful cut-glass signal lights, which will be lit up every night. Between the lights on the gothic ornaments of the roof are inscribed the names of various Union victories. At each end of the stand, in an ornamented niche, is placed a miniature fire engine, and the fire-caps of the late Engineers DONOVAN and FARNUM, the last of whom was Colonel of the First Regiment Fire Zouaves, and died in the service. Above each stands the statue of a fireman, in full fire rig; below them, two life-size bronze figures. Above the whole stand, on the immense rafters, are arranged four pyramids of fire-caps, one cap from each company who have contributed to the Fair; and between them three stands of brass and copper pipes, belonging to various engine companies, so arranged as to reflect the light upon the flags about them; above them, again, is a group of ladders, hooks, axes, tormentors, picks, hose, pipes, lanterns and torches, made of the real articles; behind these is a tent of flags. The roof of this edifice is also made of flags, and they are beautifully draped and arranged in numerous other ways among the ornaments. In front of the whole affair is an immense gas fixture, bearing the word "Union," surrounded with Stars, an Eagle, and the words "New-York Fire Department Fund." On the rafters in front will also be placed large gas lights with reflectors to throw the light upon the entire stand. At night, when the large fixture, the ones on the rafters, and the signals are all lighted, reflecting upon the highly polished pipes, the little engines, fire caps, bright colored flags, and the articles on exhibition, the effect will be truly magnificent. The contributions have been very large, and among them there is much that is rich, rare and fanciful. Not only have the Firemen made their stand very beautiful, but they have also arranged it for the comfort of the ladies who attend it. A floor has been erected behind it, some two inches above the original floor, and it is neatly covered with matting. They have also built for the ladies a little sitting and hat room, neatly carpeted and furnished. Messrs. WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, JAMES L. MILLER and SYLVANUS J. MACY, who have for some time past given almost all their time and attention to this portion of the fair, may well feel proud of it, and should be congratulated upon its grand success. It is certainly second to none, and the members of the department will long remember them and their exertions.

NEW-JERSEY DEPARTMENT.

The public have already been informed that the State of New-Jersey was invited to participate in the great fair. Owing to the great pressure for room but a limited space could be assigned, but this is taken advantage of in a manner which will show that the State does not deserve all the abuse it sometimes has to bear. Her people have been making great exertions during the past few weeks, determined to come short of none in zeal. The chief management of this department—by a happy selection of the State Sanitary Commission—was, at the beginning, placed in the hands of WALTER RUTHERFORD, Esq. His determination and success will be more highly appreciated when it is known that he has been confined to his room most of the time by the breaking of his arm, without intermitting his labors in the good work. Fortunately he had already secured the invaluable services of the renowned artist, Mr. J. F. CROPSEY, who has patriotically given up his whole time for weeks in personally superintending the erection of a grand bazaar for the display of the treasures which New-Jersey ladies will have to sell. This occupies seventy-five feet to the west of the Grand Hall, and here a structure of great elegance has been reared, and of the cheapest materials. The effect of it from the middle of the area in front is exceedingly fine, and will indicate to the stranger a true artist's design and handling. At each end is a summer-house; that on the left, open and graceful, is somewhat of a Moorish style, with its brilliant coloring only, with the presence of fair damsels within, completes a view, as attractive as anything we read of in Oriental romance. Through its suggestion of the Alhambra and the Moors, your attention will pass with an easy transition to its mate on the right—although contrasted in every outward particular. Here is a venerable building of simple, unattractive architecture, moss-covered and apparently in decay, which will still probably attract more interest than the first, as a historical reminiscence of WASHINGTON IRVING. It is intended to be an exact reproduction of the summer-house of "Cockloft Hall," consecrated to pleasant memories of *Salmagundi* and its genial young authors. Let no one say no good thing can come out of Jersey. One of the most charming landscapes in our realm spreads its glories along the banks of the Passaic, and amid its lovely gardens the youthful genius of our foremost writer sought its inspiration, and here began its fame. It was a happy thought that New-Jersey should improve the opportunity to show her appreciation of literary greatness, and at the same time greatly contribute to the interest of the Fair by exhibiting this fac simile. The original stood on the old Gouverneur estate, which afterwards descended to Mr. GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE, and is now in the hands of Mr. WINSLOW L. WATKINS, at Bellnville, and it has been very faithfully copied. Even a window in the rear, which could not be introduced, has been skillfully replaced by a clever, bright painting, which suggests the scenery that ought to be there, and at the same glance gives you the genial, comical face of "Pindar Cockloft," peering above a huge pile of honks. Over the door are the comical lines the original bore:

"In hoc est hoax, cum quis et jokeses,
Et smokem, toastem, roastem, folkses.
Fee, fau, fum."

By the kindness of Mr. PUTNAM, an additional interest is given by the loan of the table on which IRVING was wont to write, and some chairs from his study. It is also embellished with paintings illustrative of the great author, his residence and writings. At a convenient point of observation a venerable owl may be discovered in an attitude of profound thought, though it may not be at first sight evident whether it is musing over the memories of the past, or taking its last, long nap. This owl, by the way, entered the service of the New-Jersey Department on the recommendation of a lady who certifies that it "is capable of representing all the wisdom New-Jersey contains." Either a very wise owl that, or a very satirical woman!

In the interval between the summer-houses, we find four compartments, designated by the names of the seasons, and decorated each in accordance. It is difficult to believe that there is not a real cake of ice over "Winter;" or that the melons of "Autumn" are not esculents as they seem.

The articles displayed will have reference also to the same distribution. How pleasant will be the thought of seeking children's appointments in the green bower called "Spring." The Central Department is covered by an army tent that is supposed to have seen hard service, been in many a battle, they say. (Military men will please maintain a judicious reserve!) Here are collected arms, trophies, relics, battle-flags, &c., while in front stand two statuettes of bronze in ancient military costume. These, with the elegant chandeliers through the department, are generously loaned by Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co., for the occasion.

Surmounting the tent, and rising to the peak of the roof, is a superb device, made up of national emblems, crowning the whole general design, and spreading its streamers of red, white and blue to the peaks of the summer-houses.

This bazaar, which is only intended for lighter and fancy articles, has already attracted much attention, and will form a very attractive feature in the fair. Contributions are being pressed forward from New-Jersey in much larger quantity than can be accommodated with display, as yet, in the limited space.

DEPARTMENT OF ARMS AND TROPHIES.

The Department of Arms and Trophies is far superior to any ever exhibited in the United States, and under the direction of Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS, who has given it his entire time and attention for weeks past, and who has had the articles so arranged as not only to give the room a very beautiful appearance, but also so that each article can be easily seen and examined by the spectator, is one of the greatest features of the fair, and is a grand study in itself. In the centre of the room stands a 100-pound parrott-gun, surrounded by smaller guns of all kinds; among them is a gun brought to this country by LAFAYETTE; a Venetian gun, captured from LAFITTA; field guns and mortars taken from Gen. BURGOYNE, when he surrendered to Gen. GATES at Saratoga; field guns, captured at Mexico; a Whitworth gun, captured at Fort Pulaski, and numerous guns of English, French and other nations. From the ceiling hangs the original flag hoisted on the Battery when the City was evacuated by the British, Dec. 24, 1781. Immediately over the big gun hangs the flag under which Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON was inaugurated first President of the United States. Near it hangs the flag which Commodore PERRY nailed to the mizzen-mast of his ship at Lake Erie, and on it the Lawrence motto, "Don't give up the ship," and attached to it, the belt taken from the body of Capt. LAWRENCE, when he was killed, on board the American frigate *Chesapeake*, in her engagement with the British frigate *Shannon*, in 1813. The north wall is decorated with flags captured by the American frigate *Constitution*, from the British men-of-war *Levant*, *Cyane*, *Java*, *Guerriers* and others.

Arranged about the walls in groups, are some thirty flags, carried by our infantry regiments in 1812, about as many captured from the enemy, and the first flag that crossed the Rio Grande in the Mexican war, the first flag hoisted at Yorktown after the evacuation by the rebels. Some 125 flags carried by our troops during the present war, and about 250 captured from the rebels. There are also relics from nearly all the battle-fields of the Revolution, the uniforms worn by Gen. WASHINGTON and Gen. JACKSON, Gen. WASHINGTON'S sword and the cane presented to him by FRANKLIN. The first bowie-knife ever made, made by Col. BOWIE himself, and with which he killed Dr. WRIGHT, at Nashville, Tenn., in 1838. A veritable Yankee skull, taken at Bull Run, and manufactured by the rebels into a drinking cup. A stand holding portions of flag-staffs captured by our army and navy in the war with Mexico in 1847, each piece bearing a brass plate on which its history is engraved, and these plates made from the mountings of captured guns. A perfect working model of Fort Wagner, its sally-ports, casemates, magazines, guns and everything complete, and arranged exactly the same as in the fort itself. A model of WASHINGTON'S stone house at Newburgh, made from stone taken from the house. A massive battery made of articles captured at Missionary Ridge, Stone River and other battles, and one article which the public may never again have a chance to see, viz.: an impression of the stamp which the British Government ordered affixed to all legal papers, and which was one of the causes of the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. This is an article of unusual interest, and is believed to be the only impression now in existence. Hundreds of other articles of equal interest are in the collection, and this department will form one of the most instructive and entertaining of the fair.

PICTURE GALLERY.

It is situated on the west boundary of the Fair grounds, and is one hundred feet in length. There are upward of six hundred paintings on view; the gallery is lofty and well-lighted from the roof by day, and at night by four hundred and ninety gas jets. At the head of the room is MR. LEUTZE'S well known picture of "Washington Crossing the Delaware," while the more honorable position on either side in the centre of the apartment are occupied respectively by CHURCH'S "Heart of the Andes" and Mr. BIERSTADT'S "Rocky Mountains." Among the other pictures of this superb collection we noticed "Mercy's Dream," by Mr. HUNTINGTON; also his "Fair Inez," which is said to be a portrait of the daughter of the late HENRY INMAN; "In the Woods," by DONALD; COLE'S picture of "Catskill Creek," with Black Head Mountain in the distance; "Past and Present," by the same artist; LEUTZE'S charming pictura, an old favorite of the public, "The Breaking up of the Cardinal's Bell;" CHURCH'S noble picture of "Niagara,"—the finest of all his works; THOMAS HICKS' portrait of Boota the tragedian; "The Merry Wives of Windsor," by the lamented J. STEWART NEWTON; "Venice Victorious," by LEUTZE; "Morning in the Valley of Conway," J. F. KENSETT; CROPSEY'S "Coast of Genoa;" an exquisite little picture called "A Jone Blossom," by GEO. A. BAKER; "Roll-call of the Last Victims of the Reign of Terror," C. L. MULLER; and a characteristic cabinet picture entitled "Working for the Fair," by EASTMAN JOHNSON. The lower end of the room is devoted to pictures presented by private citizens and others; these will be sold in addition to a collection of photographs for albums. Mr. BRADY exhibits a number of his finest specimens of photographic portraits. Above the large gallery is a small room for engravings. Mr. JOHN F. KENSETT, who has a fine picture on exhibition at GOUPIL'S in connection with the fair, has sole charge of the Department of the Fine Arts.

CURIOSITY SHOP,

Mrs. GIBAS, who is in charge, is the daughter of Mr. WOLCOTT, the first Secretary of the Treasury under GEORGE WASHINGTON. The Curiosity Shop is, perhaps, the most interesting portion of the Exhibition. It contains articles of every kind which would be out of place in the other departments, such as pieces of antique furniture, very old paintings and engravings, manuscripts and autographs, pieces of armor and arms of all kinds, ancient relics, stuffed birds and animals, some of which, among the most curious, we will particularize:

Quilt from the Palace of the Emperor of China; Spanish Shrine, very costly and elegant; Candlesticks cut from the stem of the Cactus during the Mexican War; Collection of Antediluvian Fossils; Nugget of Gold and Quartz; Mermaid's Hand, with ring on finger; Chinese Parasol; Pair of Mexican Riding Breeches; Original Harpsichord, brought to this country in the earliest period; Japanese Mermaid; Storks, of Imperial Bronze, covered with coating of platina; Portrait of Harvey Birch, the Revolutionary Spy, by JARVIS; Antiquities exhumed from Mexican Pyramids during the war with Mexico; Idols from Java; Trays cased by MARTIN LUTHER; Vase made of a hickory stump severed by the British during the Revolution, on Long Island, and presented by Wm. W. LYON to ANDREW JACKSON, July 4, 1829—a valuable relic for the politicians of Tammany; Canes cut at the Hermitage, of hickory; Royal Chair, brought from France during the French Revolution, the property of Mrs. L. W. GIBAS.

THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The Indian Department is perhaps one of the most complete and interesting ever exhibited in this City, and is under the supervision of Mr. BIERSTADT, who has spent much of his time among the Indians. The room has been fitted up in true Indian style: it is made to represent an immense wigwam; the walls are hung with skins of the buffalo, bear, deer, antelope and numerous other animals; on these are tastefully arranged a number of hunting shirts, spears, shields and trophies, among the most interesting of which are noticeable the hatchet presented by Red Jacket to the Governor of New-York, the history of a battle between the Sioux and Pawnees, written on a buffalo skin in Indian characters, the original wampum belts presented by Gen. WASHINGTON to the Six Nations, a raw-hide bag, in which the Indians carry their meat, specimens of matting made by the Indians of Vancouver Island, and numerous other articles belonging to Indian life. At the east end of the room a platform has been erected on which are pitched several Indian tents made of poles and skins. Attached to the department are some eighteen Indians of the Onondaga and Cayuga tribes, who live in these tents in about the same style as though they were in their native forests. On this platform they also daily give performances depicting various scenes in Indian life, the war dances, the trailing of an enemy, a hunting scene, the medicine man and his treatment of the sick, &c.

THE RESTAURANT.

The restaurant at the Sixth-avenue end of the building will be an important institution. It is a large and well ventilated building, capable of accommodating over 1,000 persons. Great ingenuity has been displayed in the arrangements and the best cooks in the City have been engaged. The building is 95 feet deep, 75 feet wide, and has two floors, the lower floor is approached from the grand hall through the Perfumery Department. Here savory viands will always be ready to tempt the appetite. The upper floor will be used as a banquet-hall. The whole is to be under the immediate supervision of Mr. J. A. WOOD, who is Steward of the Fair. The ladies will await the call of guests. The following is then fill of fare, and it will be seen that the delicacies and substantials are within the reach of all:

BILL OF FARE.

Soups.			
Green Turtle	50	Chicken	30
Mock Turtle	35	Tomato	25
Oyster	25	Julien	20
Oysters.			
Stewed, dozen	25	Escaloped, dozen	30
Fried, dozen	40		
Broiled.			
Porterhouse Steak	50	Mutton Chops, with tomato Sauce	40
Porterhouse Steak, with truffles	1 00	Filet de Boeuf	60
Porterhouse Steak, with mushrooms	75	Filet de Boeuf, with truffles	1 00
Porterhouse Steak, with tomato sauce	70	Filet de Boeuf, with moshrooms	75
Mutton Chops, plain	30	Filet de Boeof, with tomato sauce	60
Mutton Chops, with truffles	75	Veal Cutlets, plain	40
Mutton Chops, with mushrooms	60	Veal Cutlets, breaded	35
		Veal Cutlets, with peas	50
Eggs.			
Boiled	15	Poached	25
With ham	50	Omelet	25
Scrambled	25		
Vegetables.			
Fried potatoes	10	Green corn	15
Stewed	10	Peas	25
A la Lyonnaise	15	Lima beans	20
Mashed	10	Spinach	20
Tomatoes	15	Lettuce	20
Cold Dishes.			
Lobster salad	25	Boned chicken	50
Celery salad	20	Beef tongue	30
Chicken salad	50	Ham	30
Boned turkey	50	Chicken (half 50c.)	1 00
Pastry.			
Charlotte Russe	25	Cranberry Pie	10
Wine Jelly	25	Strawberry Pie	10
Blanc Mange	25	Jelly Tarts	10
Meringues	25	Strawberry Tarts	10
Apple Pie	10	Jelly Cake	10
Mince Pie	10	Plum Pudding	25
Ice Cream.			
Vanilla	15	Lemon	15
Strewberry	15	Chocolate	15
Fruit.			
Apples	10	Coffee	15
Oranges	15	Black Tea	15
Raisins	15	Green Tea	15
Almonds	15	Chocolate	15
Walnuts	10		

On and after Tuesday, April 5, *table d'hôte* will be served from 1 until 3 o'clock, and from 5 until 8 o'clock. At all other times, meals will be served *à la carte* only.

ITEMS, &C.

The dresses to be worn by the ladies who are to tend the stalls and superintend matters in the different departments, have been determined upon. The Executive Committee will wear a blue badge, on which will be printed the arms of the State. The young ladies at the tables are to wear a broad sash going from the right shoulder to tie under the left arm. Those serving at the tables for the exhibition of goods from Rome will wear the Roman scarf. Similar distinctions will be made at other tables where articles from foreign cities are on exhibition. The dresses are to be plain black, with white linen collar and sleeves.

There is a Parcel Express established in the main hall where prompt delivery of goods purchased will be secured at reasonable rates. There will be a post-office whereat one can get a letter from an imaginary love if he desires it, and from a real one if he be enamored of either of those, attending it and she with him. Letters of all descriptions, expected and unexpected will here be found. A "spread eagle" is among the novelties at the Methodist Church table. It was presented by Mrs. WRIGHT, of Indiana, and is made of the hair of President LINCOLN, the members of his Cabinet and of some seventy members of Congress. The neck bone is of the Presidential locks, and the *bill* of Secretary Chase's typical in their positions, perhaps of strong-backs and green-backs.

THE TICKET DEPARTMENT.

The ticket department and offices at Fourteenth-street and at Union-square, are under the control of THEODORE MOSS, Treasurer of Wallack's Theatre, whose great experience will prove invaluable in simplifying and systematizing the immense work to be done. There are ten ticket offices on Fourteenth-street, and experts are engaged to rapidly supply the calls. The prices to-day for admission will be $2; on Tuesday, $1. The price thereafter to be yet decided on. Season tickets are $5, but cannot be used to-day. On the season tickets is the following promise which the purchaser is desired to sign: "I hereby promise that this ticket shall be used to obtain admission to the fair for myself alone." There are within the building sub-offices, for the picture gallery, the Indian Department and the Trophy Gallery, admission to each of these being twenty-five cents extra. Tickets sold at Fourteenth-street or Union-square, are good for both places. Mr. MOSS has very considerately, established offices at Harden's Express Company, No. 74 Broadway; RUSSELL'S, Astor House; BOX office, WALLACK'S; CASWALL, MACK & Co.'s, Fifth-avenue Hotel. These will be found a great convenience.

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

At the Fourteenth-street Building, the Police arrangements are in charge of Inspector LEONARD, who has as his aids Sergeant WILSON, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and Sergeant GARLAND, of the Twenty-seventh. One hundred and one men constitute the force, which number will constantly be on duty day and night. Beyond these, a number of detectives will always be present. To the left of the main entrance is the "Metropolitan Police Sub-Station Sanitary Fair," where, if services are needed, they can at a moment be had. The office is supplied with a new telegraph instrument, considered a most splendid piece of work, which connects with the Central Office.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

The arrangements in case of fire are admirable. A Fire Police, consisting of twenty-five experienced active firemen, has been organized, under the superintendence of JAMES L. MILLER and JOHN FLENDERS, both well-known and esteemed citizens, and both veteran firemen. They are assisted by Capts. VIGAN and ROGERS. There are four fire-hydrants in the building, and to each is sufficient hose in reach any section; a hand-engine, hooks and ladders, axes, picks, buckets, &c. The Fire Police are constantly on the alert, and in case of fire, water could be brought on it in a moment.

THE LIVE STOCK

on Fifteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue, will be the source of great interest to fanciers of stock. The "Pride of Livingston County" is the largest ox ever seen here, weighing thirty-six hundred pounds. In height he is six feet four inches, of a pure white, cost $1,000, and was presented by the ladies of Livingston County. In contrast to this monstrous animal is an Alpian cow, one year old, and but three and a half feet high—valued at $150; also, two Shetland ponies, which appear like mice in comparison with the huge ox. There is also a thorough-bred colt, four years old, captured at Newbern, N. C., a truly elegant animal, valued at $500. Further contributions are expected to this department.

The Union-square Building.

THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT—THE KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN—UNION PARK, ETC., ETC.

The building erected at the north end of Union-square rapidly approaches completion. Carpenters, painters, gilders, decorators, masons, plumbers, artisans of all sorts, work like beavers from 3 in the morning until 12 at night; but the heavy rains have interfered so much with the progress of the work, that this department of the great fair will not be opened until Tuesday morning. The building consists of two wings, one on Broadway, the other on Fourth-avenue, each 90 feet by 90, connected by a low centre on Seventeenth-street, 156 feet in length; the whole facing south, with entrances and ticket offices in the wings on Broadway and Fourth-avenue. The lower windows are glazed; the upper ones are fitted with frames covered with canvas, upon which it is intended to paint various commemorative designs. The Fourth-avenue wing will be devoted to the Children's Department, and is fitted up with a stage at the rear end. Adjoining this wing is the Music Room; in the centre, the Knickerbocker Kitchen, and in the Broadway wing are the International and Floral Departments. A profusion of gas jets, arranged in various fanciful forms, will illuminate the rooms at night in the most brilliant manner.

THE DECORATIONS.

The ornamental decorations in the wings of the building will be unsurpassed by any portion of the fair. The Knickerbocker Kitchen, will, of course, be plain, and conform to the character of such a place in the days of the early Dutch settlers. The wing devoted to the children's department will be draped with red, white and blue muslin, bunting flags, standards, &c. That portion of the wood work exposed to view is painted "a fashionable *gris*" color, relieved by blue scroll work, squares and diamond. The international department will be appropriately draped with the flags of all nations; the wood work to be painted in blue and buff, with gilt mouldings. Evergreens, wreaths of flowers, natural and artificial, tapestry, paintings, statuary, and whatever else is needed, the committees have received and will use in lavish profusion to embellish their rooms.

THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Some have children of their own; others have little nephews and nieces that they take pleasure in making happy, and to a certainty all sorts of people were once children; so it is expected that everybody will visit the Children's Department. The young, that they may enjoy the thousand and one pleasures provided for them, and the old that they may renew their youth in the contemplation of the happy scene.

The first booth in this wing is occupied by the famous Central Park Skating Pond, originally exhibited at the Brooklyn Fair. At the other stalls will be offered for sale everything that can please the eye, delight the ear or tickle the palate of a child. Toys, confectionery, bon-bons, dolls, baby-houses in such brilliant array, that Master Charley and Miss Matilda will wonder, and hesitate, and debate, and wish, and long, over and over again, before they can make up their minds which or what to choose.

The other entertainments, to which the stage will be devoted, are especially adapted to children, and of such a character as to instruct and amuse them. It would be disclosing the secrets of the committee to detail what these performances will be; but it is advised to Master Charley and Miss Matilda to go and find out for themselves.

THE KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN.

This will be a feature of the fair which no visitor from the City or the country will fail to visit.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 38 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number" and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accidents.

The numbers indicate size only; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are broad, coarse business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen; all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.
GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.
For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 a No. 9 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machinery, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge of registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $48, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 4,
WE WILL EXHIBIT OUR SPRING STYLES
OF
MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
manufactured from the latest and most approved designs imported.
As heretofore, Ladies will find our prices twenty to thirty per cent. less than Broadway stores.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IMPORTED
IN
GRENADINE SHAWLS, FRENCH CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
ZEPHYR SHAWLS, STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS,
BERLIN WOOL SHAWLS, STRIPED AND PLAID CASHMERE SHAWLS,
SCOTCH WOOL SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS,
MOZAMBIQUE SHAWLS, CHALLY AND TISSUE SHAWLS.
Ladies will find our stock the largest and most select in New-York.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ALPACAS! ALPACAS! ALPACAS!

ON MONDAY, APRIL 4,
we will open an entire new stock of these most scarce and desirable Dress Fabrics, including every fashionable shade and color imported, of
DRAB, STEEL, "CUIR" LAVENDER,
MAUVE, WHITE, NANKEEN, BLACK,
BROWN, PEARL, GREEN and TAN.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

CONTINUATION OF OUR GREAT SALE OF SILKS.

On MONDAY, April 4, 1864,

we will offer several large invoices of cheap silks, purchased at the large auction sales of Thursday and Friday, at a sacrifice on the cost of importation.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

SMALL, NEAT CHECK SILKS, only 50c. a yard.
SOLID CHECK SILKS, very wide, only 75c. a yard.
SMALL PLAID SILKS, very fine goods, and choice, at $1.
VERY RICH PLAID SILKS, at $1 25 and $1 50.
STRIPED SILKS, very wide, slightly damaged, at less than half the sound value.
ALSO,
BLACK SILKS, at 6s., 6s. 6d., to $1,
(Worth $1, $1 12½, and $1 25.)
HEAVY (RICH LUSTRE) BLACK SILKS,
at $1 25, $1 35, $1 50, to $2.
(25 per cent. less than present value.)
HEAVY GROS GRAIN SILKS,
at $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, $2.
BEAUTIFUL BLACK SILKS,
(without lustre, for mourning,)
at $1 50 and $1 62½.
PLAIN SILKS, all the fashionable colors worn,
at $1 25, $1 37½ to $1 75 per yard.
Ladies will find the prices of our silks 20 to 25 per cent. lower than Broadway stores.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

of the most fashionable colors and styles. Prices commencing at $1, and up to $7 50.
Ladies will find our stock one of the largest and most select in the City, as this branch of our business is under the supervision of
Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, late of No. 214 Bowery, who has been established in the Bowery, in the Umbrella and Parasol trade, for upward of twenty years.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
(Late W. K. Peyton,)
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

The special attention of the ladies of New-York and surrounding cities is invited to our
IMMENSE STOCK OF
NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.
We have also received from the auction sales of the past week,
LARGE ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK
OF
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS.

SMALL PLAID POPLINS (new designs,) at 25c. per yard.
STRIPED and FIGURED do., at 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d. and 3s.
PLAIN POPLINS, all colors, at 3s. 6d. and 4s.
BLACK and WHITE CHECK POPLINS, at 28c. and 30c.
DOUBLE-WIDTH POPLINS, (silk and wool,) at 5s. to 8s.
POPLIN ROBES, (richly embroidered,) at $5 50 each.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

DELANO'S MOTH PROOF TRUNKS.—Better than cedar closets. No. 82 Hammond-st., corner of Bleecker.

RICH LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT.
JUST OPENED FOR THE SPRING TRADE,
Consisting of
Black Thread, Guipure and French Laces,
Real and Imitation Valenciennes Laces,
Real and Imitation Blonds,
Point Applique and Point Gaze Laces,
Black Thread and Pusher Lace Veils,
Barbes, Coiffures, Points, Shawls and Mantillas,
Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs,
Thread Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs,
Valenciennes Lace Collars, Sets and Hankerchiefs,
Paris Embroidered Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs,
Bands and Muslin Trimmings in great variety,
Tartan Plaid Sash Ribbons,
together with a fine selection of every article in the trade, bought before the great advance in gold, and will be offered at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

LAMA POINTS JUST RECEIVED BY
MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway.
A superb assortment of the above goods of the newest and most approved designs

DRY GOODS.

PARIS AND LYONS SILKS,
AT RETAIL, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-street,
EXTRA RICH PLAIN, MOIRE, ECOSAIS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
FASHIONABLE LOW-PRICED SILKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
An elegant assortment of extra rich Laces and Embroideries, received per recent steamers,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
AT RETAIL, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-street,)
Just received per Steamers.
Florentines, Grenadine Hernanis, Crepe de Chine, Drap de Roubaix, Drap de Biarritz, Popeline de Paris, Organdies, Paris Prints, Poil de Chevre, &c., &c.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, &c.,
in great variety,
AT RETAIL!
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand.)
Mourning and Part Mourning DRESS FABRICS, BOMBAZINES, CBAPES, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, BLACK SILKS, &c., &c.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.

A fine assortment, including every novelty of the season,
AT RETAIL,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner of Grand-street.)
NOVELTIES IN
LADIES' BREAKFAST ROBES and ROBES DE CHAMBRE, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S LINEN and UNDERCLOTHING, CHILDREN'S and MISSES' CLOAKS, INFANTS' and CHILDBEN'S CAPS and HATS; also, INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE, &c., &c., &c.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

An attractive assortment of Spring and Summer Cloaks and Mantillas, including the latest Paris Novelties, will be opened on MONDAY, April 4, and offered at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of NEW SPRING STYLES at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.
Call early if you want choice styles at a bargain.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have just imported a fine stock
BROCATELS, SATINS,
PLUSHES, LASTINGS,
REPS, DAMASKS,
and every variety of COVERINGS of the LATEST STYLES and NEWEST DESIGNS.

NEW CURTAIN GOODS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
Have now ready a large supply of all kinds of the above goods (which they offer to parties furnishing houses), consisting of
SATIN, BROCATEL and DAMASK for CURTAINS,
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Also, CORNICES and TRIMMINGS.
WINDOW SHADES of all descriptions, put up in the best manner.

HOUSE DECORATIONS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
INPORTERS OF PAPER HANGINGS,
Have just received in store a
MAGNIFICENT VARIETY OF
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
and are prepared to execute orders in the best manner by SKILLFUL AND EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

SPRING CLOAKS.
SPRING CLOAKS. NEW STYLES. NEW STYLES.
AT THE BROADWAY CLOAK EMPORIUM,
No. 747 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.
We will show, on MONDAY, April 4, in addition to our present stock, an entirely new assortment of Silk and Cloth Garments.
Our styles, for richness and elegance, cannot be surpassed in this City.
CROSBY & McDANIELS,

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 281 GRAND-ST.,
are offering their large stock of Spring carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c., at retail, at very low prices FOR CASH. Hotel and housekeepers are invited to examine the goods and prices before purchasing.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADway, all kinds of children's cloaks and suits, dresses, blankets, sacques, corsets, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c.; ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgowns, yokes; ladies' ready-made under-garments, tinted handkerchiefs, &c.; initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes; braiding, cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS the best and cheapest assortment in the City. Nice fitting corsets from $1; new shape skirts, best steels, our own make, from 62c. Also Werley's Paris made patent corsets. Misses' corsets, pads, steels, busts, &c., &c. N.B.—Crochet and needlework edgings, frillings, ruffings, real and imitation laces, for dress trimmings and under garments. Ladies' and children's plain hem-stitched and embroidered handkerchiefs very cheap. Nos. 888 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT GEORGE KEYES', NO. 343 STH-AV.—Continuation of the great sale of best makes of black silks, suitable for cloaks and mantles; also plain colored silks: aipaccas in all the new shades, and a splendid stock of dress goods, new and fashionable styles, all from auction, and at popular prices.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of patterns of elegant Spring fashions, 473 Broadway, 27 East 14th-st. and 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Spring No. of the *Mirror of Fashion* now ready.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN having cast-off clothing, carpets, &c., to dispose of can get 50 per cent. more than elsewhere by calling or addressing to M. KANINSKY, No. 283 7th-av. Ladies attended by Mrs. K. Orders from adjoining cities promptly attended to.

MADAME BENEDICT'S MILLINERY and dress making establishment is now replete with every imported novelty of the Season. No. 12 Waverley-place, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN THEIR
NEW SPRING
MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS
ON WEDNESDAY,
APRIL 6.
ALSO,
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

LINEN SHEETINGS,
9-4,
10-4,
11-4,
and 12-4
wide, at retail, for less than the present cost of importation.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE,
SPECIAL OPENING
OF MILLINERY GOODS,
THE LARGEST AND BEST
STRAW BONNETS AND BLOOMERS IN THE CITY,
COMPRISING EVERY STYLE, COLOR AND SHAPE
BONNETS, ALL STYLES, IN CACTUS BRAIDS.
BONNETS, 25c., 37c., NEAPOLITANS.
BONNETS, 50c., 63c., SPLIT STRAWS.
BONNETS, 75c., 88c., PEDAL BRAIDS.
BONNETS, $1 AND $1 25, COBURGS.
BONNETS, $1 50 AND $1 75 FANCY HAIR.
BONNETS, $2 AND $2 25, TUSCANS.
BONNETS, $2 50 AND $2 75, CHINA PEARLS.
BONNETS, $3 AND $3 25, ENGLISH MILANS.
BONNETS, $3 50 AND $4, ROUGH AND READYS.
BLOOMERS IN ALL LEGHORNS.
THE NEW SHAPES, DUNSTABLES.
COMMENCING AT 15c., AND LUTONS.
ALL THE WAY UP TO $3 50, FANCY BRAIDS.
MANY OF THEM LESS EVERY COLOR AND
THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES. STYLE.
BOYS' HATS IN NEW STYLES AND LOW PRICES.
5,000 SHAKER HOODS, 20c.
FLOWERS, NEW DESIGNS, ONLY
TO BE FOUND HERE.
3,500 PIECES RIBBONS FROM AUCTION, IN EVERY STYLE AND COLOR, COMMENCING AT 6c. YARD.
BONNET SILKS, ALL COLORS.
BONNET LACES AND ILLUSIONS.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED
AT LESS
THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
500 BOXES FLOWERS, AT 50c. BOX.
1,500 BUNCHES FRENCH FLOWERS, 25c. BUNCH.
HAIR NETS, EVERY STYLE, 10c. UP.
FINE GRENADINE VAILS, CHOICE SHADES, 60c.
A NUMBER OF CHEAP LOTS
OF HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION THIS WEEK, COMMENCING AT 5c., (cheap goods.)
(JOB LOTS) OF COLLARS THIS WEEK, 6c. UP.
(JOB LOTS) OF BANDS THIS WEEK, 3c. UP.
(JOB LOTS) OF LACE VAILS THIS WEEK, 12c. UP.
SPLENDID ASSORMENT OF SILK
LACES FOR DRESS-TRIMMINGS.
LACE FOR SLEEVES, NEW DESIGNS.
HOSIERY SELLING TO-DAY
AT LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES.
3,000 PAIRS 2,000 PAIRS
LADIES' REGULAR GENTS' HEAVY
MADE at 31c. RIBBED at 20c.
15,000 PAIRS LADIES' HOSE, 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c.
20,000 PAIRS MISSES' HOSE, 6c., 10c., 15c., 18c., 20c.
12,500 PAIRS GENTS' HALF HOSE, 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c.
10,500 PAIRS BOYS' HALF HOSE, 10c., 12c., 15., 20c.
VERY BEST KIDS, EXCELLENT KIDS
PRICE EVERYWHERE at 70c., 75c.,
$1 38, SELLING at $1, 80c., 90c.
30,000 PAIRS OF GLOVES IN EVERY CONCEIVABLE STYLE, FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, 8c. UP.
GOODS AT
WHOLESALE
LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
ANOTHER LOT OF THAT 200-YARD SPOOL COTTON, 3c.
ANOTHER LOT SPOOL-COTTONS, 6c. DOZEN.
BEST 5-YARD SKIRT BRAIDS, 6c.
BEST NEEDLES, 4c. PAPER.
BEST PINS, 4c. PAPER.
HAIR PINS, 2c. BUNDLE.
5,000 BACK COMBS, SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT, 2c.
OVER 200 STYLES OF FANCY BUTTONS.
BUGLE GIMP AND TRIMMINGS,
BRUSHES, COMBS, BRAIDS,
TAPES, PORTEMONNAIES and FANCY ARTICLES,
LARGE ASSORTMENT FANCY SOAPS AND
PERFUMERIES.
AUCTION LOTS OPENING DAILY.
STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY WILL FIND THIS ESTABLISHMENT WELL WORTH A VISIT, AS THE FANCY DEPARTMENT IS FULL OF CURIOSITIES, MECHANICAL AND MUSICAL, WHICH ARE SET IN OPERATION AT THE REQUEST OF VISITORS. THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT ON THE FIRST FLOOR IS FIFTY BY EIGHTY FEET. THE TWO UPPER FLOORS USED FOR WHOLESALE.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 Eighth avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-streets.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!!
The Largest Stock ever exhibited by one House in this City.
Over One Hundred Thousand BONNETS, BLOOMERS, Boys' HATS, CAPS, &c., from One Cent to Twenty Dollars Each.
Especial attention to Misses' and Ladies' BLOOMERS, comprising Empress, Josephine, Madeira, Coquette, Espaniola, and every other style, below last year's prices.
Also, examine our SPLIT STRAW BONNETS at $1, at $1 50, at $2; at $2 50, at $3, at $3 50, up to Twenty Dollars. Hair, Cactus, Fluted and Plain BONNETS, from One Dollar Each.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND, and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS
from auction.
New styles ready MONDAY, April 4.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST., and 66 ALLEN-ST.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP SOTRE.
THE CHEAPEST LINE OF BONNET SILKS
In this City.
Every color and shade.
Also, NEW MILLINERY LACES under price,
Bargains in EMBROIDERIES, BANDS, COLLARS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
NEW FRENCH FEATHERS AND FLOWERS!
Also, large additions to the dress Trimming Stock, Ornaments, &c., &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and No. 311½ GRAND-ST.
Entrance to this department, No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
The largest assortment of STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, and all kinds of MILLINERY SILKS, LACES, &c., in this City.
We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

RICH PLAID SILKS
AND
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
NEW AND CHOICE COLORS,
ALSO EXTRA QUALITY
BLACK SILKS,
FROM 24 INCHES TO 2 YARDS WIDE,
JUST RECEIVED.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

TABLE LINENS, DAMASKS,
LINEN SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS,
COTTON SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS,
COLORED MARSEILLES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
at popular prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS
AT RETAIL.
AXMINSTER, AMBUSSON, MOQUETTE,
WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, EXTRA THREE-PLY,
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
SATIN DAMASKS, BBOCATELS, TAPESTRIES, &c.,
in new designs, from the most celebrated
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.
Selected expressly for our retail trade.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

ABBATT & RATHBUN,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel,
No. 507 BROADWAY,
having for many years paid particular attention to the manufacture of
BOY'S CLOTHING,
and attained a degree of excellence rarely equaled, would call the attention of parents and guardians to the large and attractive stock they are now getting up for the Spring and Summer trade. Also,
MEN'S CLOTHING,
of the latest styles and best workmanship.
☞ Particular attention paid to making Military Clothing and Uniforms for Schools.
FURNISHING GOODS
in great variety.
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
embracing
WHITE, COLORED AND NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SCARFS AND TIES,
GLOVES, HDKFS., HOSIERY, &c., &c.
GOURVOISIER'S KID GLOVES.
The Custom Department comprises a full assortment of the Finest and Best Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, &c., required for Men's wear, which will be made up to order by experienced and fashionable cutters.

R. H. MACY, NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES,
ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS.

Shirting Linens,	Cotton Sheetings,
Pillow Linen,	Pillow Muslins,
Linen Sheetings,	Domestic Shirtings,
Damask Cloths,	Nainsooks,
Doylies,	Jaconets,
Towels,	Swiss Muslins,
Towelings,	India Twills,
Diaper,	Plaid Cambrics,
Table Linen,	English Mulls,
Napkins,	Quilts,
Wine Cloths,	Blankets,
Fruit Doylies,	Flannels,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Satins,	Piano and Table Covers,
Brocatels,	Lace Curtains,
Reps,	Cornices,
Plushes,	Shades,
Moquettes,	Shade Holland,
Worsted Damasks,	Tassels,
Printed Lastings,	Cords,
Tapestries,	Loops,
Cotelines	Bell Fringes,
Banner Silks,	Cotton Bands,
Chintzes,	Cotton Velvets,
Turkey Reps,	Gimps,

At Retail,
PAYTON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

H. ARMSTRONG,
No. 140 SIXTH-AV.,
BELOW ELEVENTH-ST.,
Importer and retailer of
EMBROIDERIES,
French, Swiss and Scotch work in every variety. Also,
HAMBURG TRIMMINGS,
REAL AND IMITATION LACES,
EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, FLOUNCES, &c.,
in every variety. Also,
BLOND AND MILLINERY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
NAINSOOKS, MULLS, JACONETS, CAMBRICS AND LAWNS.
ALSO,
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, &c.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
A full and complete stock of German, English, French and Domestic Goods.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
AND
SHIRTS,
of superior manufacture.
ALSO,
SCARFS, NECKTIES, CRAVATS, COLLARS, &c.
RIBBONS,
Every shade and quality in Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons.
ALSO,
BELT AND SASH RIBBONS.

R. H. MACY.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LINEN GOODS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
RIBBONS AND STRAW GOODS.
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FANCY GOODS.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
CORSETS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
MACY'S CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

ATTENTION.—A GREAT DEMAND FOR CLOTHING.—Ladies and gentlemen having any cast-off clothing, furniture, carpets, and jewelry will receive the highest prices by calling on or addressing M. MARCKS, No. 223 7th-av., near 25th-st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Marcks.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN American woman, as a first-class cook in a private family; understands making good bread, biscuits and pastry; the best of City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 121 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor front.

AS COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, EXPERIENCED NURSES, WAITRESSES AND GENERAL SERVANTS.—Gentlemen's families (city and country) may be immediately supplied with select, experienced servants by applying to MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situations wanted by two respectable young women (sisters) in a private family, one as cook and the other as chambermaid and waitress; have good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 245 East 24th-st., corner of 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as first-class cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 116 East 27th-st., near 3d-av., in the store, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist in washing; is willing and obliging. Has the best reference from her last place. Can be seen at No 218 Thompson-st., corner of 4th st.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a good cook and baker of bread; thoroughly understands her business; has lived out at home in the old country, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 184 7th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSE ORKER.—WANTed, by a tidy woman, who understands general house work and the care of milk and butter, a situation in the country; wages, $6, in a good home. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation to cook, wash and iron, by a well-experienced girl. Call at No. 95 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches and has the best of City references. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A competent yoong woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laondress; does French fluting, and thoroughly understands her work; satisfactory City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a first-class chambermaid, and to do washing; City reference. Call at No. 87 West 46th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wishes a situation as lady's maid; is a first-rate embroiderer and shirtmaker, and is considered to have a natural talent for all kinds of sewing; understands hair dressing; the best of City reference given if required. Call for two days at No. 112 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs,

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; is a competent dressmaker and hairdresser; operates on the sewing-machines; City reference. Call at No. 335 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—A SCOTCH Protestant woman desires a situation as laundress or cook; can be seen at No. 462 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a gentleman's washing, or family washing; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 198 West 26th-st., for Mrs. HAMMILL.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A neat, willing girl, lately arrived, a situation as general servant, or would do chamberwork, plain sewing, and make herself generally useful; wages $6. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, A situation to care grown children and assist in chamberwork; city reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st; will go to the country.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and fine washer. Call at No. 602 6th-av., near 36th-st. Willing to go in the country.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED AS nurse by one who is capable to take care of children or the entire charge of an infant; has the best of reference, for four years, from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 15th-st., top floor.

AS MONTHLY NURSE.—A VERY NICE American woman, well qualified and of long experience, wishes a situation as monthly nurse; can give the very best of references: is in every respect perfectly reliable. Call at 226 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, (FORMERLY OF THE CHUROH HOME,) may be seen a German nurse and seamstress that can cut and fit. Also, a nurse capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Families in City and country supplied with Protestant and Catholic first-class cooks, cooks to wash, housekeepers, governesses, girls for housework. Also, male help, at No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, marble building, 14 4th-av.

MALES.

AS GARDENER, OR TO DO GENERAL WORK.—A single man wants a situation as plain gardener, or to do general work on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses; for honesty, sobriety and industry can come well recommended. Address, for one day, J. F., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER—SITUATION WANTED—A single man, whom I can recommend; has lived with me for the last six months as gardener and groom; pay $25 per month. Can be seen at my office, No 7 Pine-st., on Tuesday. JAMES W. JUDD.

AS HEAD GARDENER.—ENGAGEMENT wanted, by a Scotchman, as head gardener and farmer; is a good florist and landscape; will keep things in good order; references unexceptionable. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 209, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable man, a situation as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business and the care of horses; he can give the best of City and country references. Can be seen, for two days, at Mr. Trainor's, harness maker, corner Astor-place and Broadway, or address by note,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a man who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouses, grounds, &c.; refers to present employer. Address A. B. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single man, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has excellent City reference: no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman or groom, by a single young man; has the best City reference; has no objection to the country. Address for three days or call where he can be seen at Mr. Nicol's liv

AUCTION SALES

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 22, 1864, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by William Kennally, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the Corporation of New-York, viz.:

1. The block of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on and after March 20, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864.

WM. ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, IN FIRST-RATE ORDER.

WM. ABBOTT will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, APRIL 5, At No. 371 4th-st., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., ALL FURNITURE IN THE ABOVE RESIDENCE, Consisting of

One 7-octave piano, Brussels carpet, French plate pier glass, 2 tete-a-tetes, sofa, 6 chairs in haircloth, 4 oak cottage suites, double and single bedsteads, bedding, &c., wardrobes, 2 and 3-ply ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, cane-seat chairs, tables, lounge, shades, stove, &c., &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF CHOICE OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY EVENING, April 9, at 7 o'clock, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, next door to Tiffany's:

AN EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE AND IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL AND VALUABLE PAINTINGS, by the greatest artists of the French and German Schools, not nun of which has ever been seen on this side of the Atlantic prior to the present exhibition, collected during several years residence in Paris by an American gentleman of wealth and well-known taste and liberality. They have been consigned to Mr. SAMUEL P. AVERY, of this City, under whose direction and advice they have been collected and will be offered for sale. The name of this gentleman is a sufficient guaranty of the high quality and genuineness of the works presented.

The works of many artists will now be seen for the first time in America, and also others most difficult to obtain. In brief, we may mention fine examples of

EDWARD FRERE, TROYON, GUILLEMIN, LANFANT DE METZ, ANKER, KANOE, ISLEBBAT, DUVEGRAS, LE POITTEVIN, BAILLOUIN, HUBNER, and others. MEALE, WILLEMS, VERBOECKHOVEN, KOSK KOSK, COMPTE CALIX,

Also, the old favorites: The American THOM, PECHUS, PATROIS, CASTAN, BOUGROS, LEMMENS, COUTOUBIER, SALMON, CAILLE, MONTPALLIER, LAMBERT, TRAYER, OASCHWILLER, BORNECHLEGEL, DANGERAT, LASSALLE, &c., &c.

The Landscape department will possess unusual interest and merit—several of the artists being for the first time represented—including specimens by

BARBIONY, VERBASSET, ROUER, CUROT, ANTSBOCHE, CHAIGNEAC.

A few choice WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS, by the popular artists, DAVID, MARMON, LE BAS, MASALK.

All of these fine works of art have been selected especially with the view of getting representative works of the artists, and have been painted at the best period of their lives, a number dating back several years, and some being the exhibition works of the artists for 1863.

All are in excellent condition, having been submitted to the artists for revision previous to shipping. The frames are nearly all new and elegant, the choicest pictures being protected with glass and heavy plate glass.

They will be on exhibition from March 31, day and evening, until the evening of sale, (with catalogues,) and fine photographs of the principal pictures can be seen at the art emporiums and book stores on Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PIANO FORTE, GAS CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 5, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the northwest corner of Bleecker and Mercer sts., second floor:

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The entire contents of a private dwelling, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson plush and hair-cloth, elegantly carved rosewood etagere, marble top, with mirror doors and back; fine French plate pier-glasses; mahogany sofas and chairs in hair-cloth; rosewood and mahogany centre, side and fancy tables; mahogany six-octave piano forte, Duboise & Seabury makers; mahogany and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, wardrobes, bookcases, secretary, quartette tables, palliasses, husk and hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, walnut arm and dining chairs, linen window-shades, foot ottomans, French china, cut glassware, elegant velvet, Engl sh, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; fine assortment of oil cloths, rugs, Wilship's ventilating refrigerator, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, elegant ormolu chandeliers, gas brackets, gilt cornices, stair-rods, curtains, &c.

Catalogues on Monday, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in the township of West Farms, known as Longwood Park.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings, by order of the Executors of estate of the late Charles Denison, deceased, the late residence of Charles Denison, deceased, situate in the township of West Farms, Westchester County, east of the river turnpike, and in full view of the East River and Flushing Bay, less than two miles from Harlem Bridge and only half a mile from Third-avenue railroad extension, with improvements, consisting of dwelling, barns, coach-house, ice-house, stables and grapery. The grounds (over seventy acres) are in the highest state of cultivation, and inclosed in superior stone walls. It is capable of being divided into numerous villa sites for suburban residences, for which it is admirably calculated. Its close vicinity to New-York Island enhances its value as an investment, or for public charitable institutions. Its salubrious atmosphere makes it very desirable. Terms at sale. Maps and full particulars may be had at the office of the auction ers, No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE.—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY place, one mile north of Poughkeepsie Court-house. Buildings, mostly new and of modern style; ample outbuildings, large and excellent garden, plenty of fruit, about 21 acres of rich productive land in prime condition; situation high, healthy and very pleasant, only ten to twenty minutes' ride from the depot or river landing; vessels can be seen from the ground, and a view of the river from the house-top; the property will be offered at auction at the Court-house in the City of Poughkeepsie, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, at 2 o'clock P. M. Possession will be given within ten days after sale; title indisputable, one-half of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Terms fully made known on day of sale. For full particulars address

THOS. H. LEGGETT, Jr., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, April 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 195 West 28th-st., between 9th and 9th avs., rosewood parlor suite, rosewood piano-forte, Hall & Sons, maker; medallion, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; rosewood mahogany etagere, mirror, front and back secretary and library bookcase, oval mirrors, oil paintings, French clock and shade, enamel chamber suites, hair mask and straw mattresses; feather beds, bolsters and pillows, gas chandeliers and brackets, oil-cloths, &c., the whole to be peremptorily sold.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. & J. BOGART, THIS DAY, APRIL 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., Executors' sale of a large stock of clothing, hats, caps, &c., consisting of cassimere, Marsellles, tweed, mohair, checks, wool, alpaca, flannel and linen dress, business sack and frock coats; do. pantaloons and vests, boys' clothing; 10 large cases hats and caps, of every description; shirts and drawers, silk scarfs, neck ties, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, shirt collars, &c., being the balance of the stock of the estate of Joseph Lee and R. H. Smith, Executors.

ADRIAN H. MULLER Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co. will sell at TUESDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

104TH-ST.—3 lots on north side, 475 feet east of 5th-av. Each 25 by 100 feet 11 inches.

106TH-ST.—1 lot on south side, 100 feet west of 4th-av., 25 by 100 feet 11 inches.

106TH-ST.—1 lot on north side, 175 feet west of 4th-av., 25 by 100 feet 11 inches.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—IMPORTANT SPECIAL sale of Premium, Bench and Moulding Planes, being the manufacture and entire stock of the Baldwin Tool Co., by J. E. HALSEY & CO., at their salesrooms, No. 19 Barclay-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, April 5, and following days, commencing at 10 o'clock each day, by catalogue for cash, and in lots to suit the wishes of the trade. Catalogues ready and goods open for examination on MONDAY, April 4.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CROSBY-STREET PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The three-story frame house and lot, No. 26 Crosby-st., east side, between Prince and Spring sts. The lot is 25 x 100 feet.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—OFFICE NO. 38 PINE-st.—TUESDAY, April 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock, P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, $83,000 Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri 7 per cent. Construction Bonds, $1,000 each, guaranteed by the State of Missouri; coupons on and from July 1, 1861, are attached to the bonds.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL PICTURES, BY JERVIS MCENTEE, SAMUEL COLMAN, and A. D. SHATTUCK,

embracing their latest and best works, now on exhibition at the gallery of JOHN SNEDECOR, No. 758 Broadway, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY EVENING, April 12, at 7½ o'clock, by H. H. LEEDS, at the above place.

AUCTION SALES

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURNETT, Auctioneer. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, FROM Store No. 6 Barclay-st., AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, TUESDAY, April 5, 1864,

87 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON.
28 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
FROM PRIZE VESSELS,

Sloop RACER, Sloop LYDIA,
Sloop GARABALDI, Sloop HOPE,
Sloop MARIALOUISA, Schooner ELIZA,
Sloop MARY.

Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before the sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP, UNITED STATES MARSHAL, Southern District, Florida.

PRIZE STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer. BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, On FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1864, At 12 o'clock M., on board thereof, THE PRIZE STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND, her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies, at Pier No. 30 North River. Iron; side-wheel. Length, 248 feet; width, 23 feet; depth, 11 feet; has two oscillating engines. Tonnage, about 750.

Cards for examination at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st. Terms at sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal, Southern District Florida.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864:

The lease of the franchise of the ferry now established north of and immediately adjoining the present ferry slip at the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33, East River, New-York, to the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or some other point adjacent thereto.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and coveenents of the leases to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The lease for each of the above-named ferries to be made in conform to the requirements of the City charter in relation to ferries, and also contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeably to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case will be required to pay at the same time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish the obligation of the same amount, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller for the punctual payment of the rent quarter yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

The leases shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer. BY SIMEON DRAPER. Office No. 30 Pine-st.

TRUST AND DIVISION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864, At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway,

46 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, As follows:

3 lots northwest corner of 80th-st. and 3d-av.
3 lots northeast corner of 80th-st. and 4th-av.
20 lots north side of 80th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
20 lots north side of 74th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

Commencing 100 feet from 4th-av., all adjoining.

These lots will be sold under the decree of the Special Trustee, without reserve, and the title must be perfected on or before the 30th day of April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The terms of sale, which will be liberal, will be announced at the time of sale. One-half of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum.

For further information, or for maps of the property, apply to the auctioneer.

J. CODE, Auctioneer.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY—ENOS COLLINS against JOHN S. BUSSING and others. In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, I, David J. Lyons, duly appointed Referee for that purpose, will expose to sale and will sell at public auction on the 6th day of April, 1864, at twelve o'clock, noon of that day, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, all and singular the following described pieces of land, viz.: All those one hundred and five (105) pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Ward of the City of Brooklyn, being part of the property called and designated by number on a certain map filed by Charles Hoyt, Esq., on the 31st day of January, one thousand night hundred and thirty-five, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, entitled or inscribed "Map of the Rose Hill property in the VIIIth Ward of the City of Brooklyn," and the same lots which on the said map are known and distinguished by the numbers 127, 128, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 471, 472, 473, 482, 483, 484, 485, 502, 503, 564, 565, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 644, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 666, 677.

And also all the right, title and interest in and to the one-half in width of the several streets as laid down and represented on said map opposite to and adjoining said lots respectively.—Dated BROOKLYN, Feb. 18, 1864.

D. J. LYONS, Referee.

JAMES S. HOGUNE, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff.

JAMES C. MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE IN WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., by catalogue, of Seventy-nine first-class building lots, belonging to the "Davidson estate," on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, April 5, at 5 o'clock, at the auction rooms of JAMES C. McGUIRE & CO., corner of 10th and D streets.

SEVENTY-NINE FIRST-CLASS BUILDING LOTS, belonging to the "Davidson Estate," comprising some of the most eligible building lots to be found in the city, situated principally on the high grounds north of Pennsylvania-av., between 9th and 15th sts. west, in the best improved and most desirable part of the city for private residences.

For descriptive catalogues, with terms of sale, &c., apply to JAMES S. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

77TH-STREET LOT AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on MONDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

77TH-ST.—One lot on south side 77th-st., 250 feet west of 1st-av., being 25 feet in width by 102 feet 2 inches in depth.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

P. C. BOLELEY, Auctioneer—Office No. 43 Wall-st.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, APRIL 5, at 10 o'clock, P. M., near the depot at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, the horses, carriages, sleighs, harness, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Perry Ayres. Trains leave 27th-st. at 11:30.

E. PATTINGEN, Auctioneer.

METROPOLITAN POLICE AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY—On WEDNESDAY, 6th inst., at 10 A. M., at the Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-st., by order of the Property Clerk.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF THE XVTH WARD.

President.
JAMES BROWN.
Vice-Presidents,
WILLIS BLACKSTONE, D. A. GESCHEIDT,
JOHN T. JOHNSTON, JOHN C. GREEN.
Secretary—S. WEIR ROOSEVELT, No. 39 East 12th-st.

This Association has been organized and the above officers elected. Citizens of the Ward in favor of an honest and economical City Government, irrespective of party, are cordially invited to join the association.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—SOLOMON FANNING, AT THE old stand, No. 20 Catharine-st., near East Broadway. A full assortment of rosewood, walnut, oak, and mahogany furniture. Also, enameled suites, all of which are offered at low prices.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, THE 1ST INST., UP-TOWN, a lady's GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN. The finder will be liberally rewarded for returning the same to No 49 West 31st-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, NEAR THE CORNER OF 4th-av. and 32d-st., a camel's-hair scarf, much prized by the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 21 East 32d-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID STORE PROPERTY, Nos. 371 and 373 Broadway, between Franklin and White sts.; each 25x150, running through to Franklin-alley, built in the best manner, five-story, white marble. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., on Spingler lease, an extra large and elegant house, handsomely decorated. This is one of the best built houses in the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3¼ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $60 to $80 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. S. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS, DESIROUS OF CHANGING LOCATION OR STARTING ANEW.—Your attention is called to Elizabethport, New-Jersey, as being the best point near New-York, on account of the low cost of coal, iron and lumber, low taxes, and offering all the advantages of the City. Please examine the place before locating elsewhere. Lots for sale on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to COOLEY & HEIDRITTER, Agents, Elizabethport, or E. R. KELLOGG, 139 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, in the village of Huntington, L. I., a house 24x43, basement and kitchen, range, boiler, pump, &c., two parlors with sliding doors, 7 bed rooms, store-room, pantries, cellar, &c., stable, and workshop, all in good order; grapevines and some small fruit trees. The lot is 127x150. The place is well shaded; the plan of the house can be seen at JOHN COGERS, No. 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, OF BROWN-STONE, high-stoop and four-story, 25x60, (lot half the block) in 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place. This house was a long time in building by a gentleman, and the utmost care was taken in its construction; the doors of the parlor story are of rosewood; the panelling and decorations are of the most costly kind; steam-heating apparatus and every modern improvement throughout the house. It is offered for sale, as the owner is about to leave the City. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—2,560 ACRES IOWA LANDS, OF the Dubuque and Pacific land grant, cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for other property. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, 362 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT,
SAMARITAN'S GIFT,

The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure!
BALSAM COPAIBA and MERCURY discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in four to four days, and recent CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Male packages, $2; females, $3; sent by mail.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetter, &c.

There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.

Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway,
J. SWORDS, No. 62 Dey-st.,
A. D. WESCOTT, No. 718 Broadway,
DESMOND & CO., Pro's., No. 915 Race-st., Phila.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail; are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office. N. B.—Those who prefer an infallible, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by one of their own sex.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is never-failing. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken. Stricture, Syphilis, Gleet, the wretched, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Verey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann st.; FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st. N. Y.

SPERMATORRHŒA CURED FOR FIFTY CENTS.—Send 50 cents and a red stamp to my address, and receive by return mail the receipt. Medicines can be obtained at any drug store. Also, receipts for any of the private diseases at the same price. By this way you know just what medicines you are taking, and your system is not stuffed with poisons. Address Box No. 561 Schenectady, N. Y.

DR. POWERS, NO. 50 LISPENARD-ST., treats successfully all female complaints; afflictions from whatever cause removed; relief afforded the most anxious patient. Periodical Drops, $1 per bottle. Communications strictly confidential.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED WITHOUT mercury, by Dr. WARD, at his old established office, No. 50 Lispenard-st. All unfortunates call at once. Consultation gratis. Persons at a distance cured by correspondence and inclosing postage stamp. Call or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH REGAINED BY DR POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This great restorative remedy should be taken by all about to marry, and by young men subject to a soul and body destroying disease. No. 50 Lispenard-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Regulating Pills for females, which remove all obstructions from whatever cause. Office, No. 50 Lispenard-st., where the doctor can be consulted, in strictest confidence, day or evening.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington; Factory, No. 449 West-st

THE AMERICAN

JAVA COFFEE COMPANY.

Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York. The Company have established the price at their Coffee at 25 cents per pound. Put up in one-pound packages 48 lbs. in a case. Usual discount.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.

PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.

We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of paper bags, made of the best stock, and designed especially for grocers and tea dealers. Also, paper flour bags, to hold 12½, 25 and 50 pounds, made of the best Manila paper, and suitable for grocers and millers, neatly printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of bags constantly on hand and for sale at the

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
B. E. CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 123, 125 and 127 Broad-st.

NEW MAPLE SUGAR,

From Western New-York, clean and handsome. Trade and families supplied by E. G. SHEPPARD, No. 2 Bowling Green.

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AND FOUNDRY FOR SALE.—All that extensive mill property and Foundry known as the Union Mill, situated on the river Delaware, and on the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal, one mile below New Hope, Bucks County, Penn. The mill lot contains 12 acres of land, in connection with which is Malta Island, containing 10 acres. Upon this island is a valuable shad fishery and an inexhaustible supply of building sand and paving-stone. The mill is a frame building two-stories high, 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, with a basement and a wing attached, also frame, 47 feet long and 40 feet wide. These buildings have been used for the purpose of manufacturing farming implements, and also as a grist mill. They contain the necessary shafting and gearing for manufacturing purposes, and also two pair of burr millstones, bolts, &c., for milling purposes. The Foundry is a stone building 58 feet long, 41 feet wide, with cupola, and so situated as to have the use of power from the mill. The water power is unfailing, the dam being kept in order by the Canal Company, and having been idle for a short time, is necessarily somewhat out of repair. The above property is well worthy the attention of parties desirous of an establishment for any kind of manufacturing purposes, as the room is ample. The facilities for transportation are unequaled, the buildings being situated on the Bank of the Canal, and within a mile of the depot of the New Hope & Delaware Railroad, at Lambertville, N. J. The Mill property and the Island will be sold separately or together, as may best suit purchasers. Terms easy. Persons desirous of viewing the premises or obtaining further information, are referred to J. H. ANDERSON, Lambertville, N. J., or to the subscriber, No. 214 Walnut-st., Philadelphia. THOMAS CAIN.

VALUABLE WATER POWER FOR SALE—Located at Stockport, Columbia Co., N. Y., 1¼ miles from a depot on the Hudson River Railroad, at which place there is a wharf, which can be used free of charge. There is a fall of 18 feet, and the supply of water is never failing. The improvements consist of a building of stone and brick, 115x45 feet, with a wheel pit 14 feet in diameter, and a stone and wood building 60x34 feet, with good overshot wheel 14 feet in diameter. The dwellings are sufficient to accommodate about 25 families. The property will be sold in parcels or together. Price $15,000. The owner would entertain propositions for organizing a manufacturing company, and would himself become directly interested in such a company. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The entire block on 1st av., running from 24 to 25-st., and formerly occupied by the soap and candle manufactory of Allan Ilay & Co., for sale on favorable terms. Apply to ALLAN HAY, No. 33 Broad-st., or to Messrs. A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS BROWN stone dwelling, No. 69 West 19th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.; highest ground; adjoining Park; unobstructed views; modern improvements; in complete order; possession immediately; terms to suit. Apply to owner, No. 31 Winter-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE front house in Brooklyn, on Elliott-place, between Fulton-st. and Hanson-place; a most desirable and accessible location; has got all the latest and richest improvements; must be sold. Inquire on the premises of RICHARD CLAFFY.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR SALE—situated near 4th-av., below 31st-st., desirable and good as new. Furniture of the best quality and quite new; also in 31st-st., a three-story high stoop house complete, in perfect bijou. Apply at Land-office, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

FOR SALE—ON GRAMERCY PARK, TWO ELEgant houses, brown-stone fronts, extra width, with all modern improvements. Price $30,000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a two-fronted store and basement, on Canal near Broadway. JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

OFFICE TO RENT.

Part of basement, No. 44 Pine-st. Apply on premises.

ROOM AND POWER, AT PATERSON, N. J.,

TO LET.

PHENIX MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
LARGE WELL-LIGHTED ROOMS,

suitable for any light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Apply there or to WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

TO LEASE.—FOUR LARGE HALLS ON THE second-story of the new building, at the junction of Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st., each 22 feet high, and 47 wide, and from 70 to 130 feet long, unbroken by columns and elegantly finished. Suitable for Armories and Drill Rooms, Churches, Lodges, Billiard Rooms, Concert and Lecture Rooms, or for meetings of any kind. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, on the premises, between 9 and 10 A. M., or at No. 46 Pine-st., between 1 and 3 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN HARLEM, TWO most substantial houses, high cellieges and basements, attic rooms, houses newly finished, marble mantels, dumb waiters, gas, crotos and heaters, will accommodate large genteel families, piazzas front and rear. Apply on premises, east side of 1st-av. between 112th and 113th sts. Also for sale, 6 lots, between 4th and Madison avs., block opposite Central Park.

TO LET IN THE NEW BUILDING AT the junction of Broadway and 6th-av., between 35th and 36th-sts.; elegant finished stores and basements, 12, 25 or 50 feet wide, by the block, or running through from 6th-av. to Broadway. The location is unsurpassed for business, and the stores will equal any in the city. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, on the premises, between 9 and 10 A. M., or at 46 Pine-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE MANSION house and about 3 acres of ground, the late residence of the late Andrew Clark, situated at Ryn, Westchester County, ½ mile from the depot, and about ¾ of a mile from the beach. The gr

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Robert le Diable.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—Judith; Daughter of Mesael.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—The Irish Emigrant—The Laughing Hyena.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM—Cordova's Lectures.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Fool's Revenge.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours [Aphrosa; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except on the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamers *Matanzas*, from New-Orleans March 26, and the *Columbia*, from sama port, March 26, arrived at this port yeeterday. There was little additional news. The army was still advancing, but more slowly than it had been, because it was getting farthsr awsy from its supplies. The troops sent by Gen. Banks to form a junction with Gen. Smith's forces, had reached Alexandria on the 14th of March, having made the unparalleled march of one hundred and seventy miles in five deys. A steamer had arrived at New-Orleans from ths Red River, hringing twenty-eight rebel officers, captnred in the fight at Bayou Rapides. Among them was Gen. Dick Taylor's Chief-of-Staff.

Advices from Ringgold say that the rebel forces in that region are concentrating, and the opposing pickets are within a mile of each othsr; hut there seems to be no intention to "crowd." Joe Johnston's force is still estimated at 35,000 men, there being no reason to believs thst he has been largely reinforced from East Tennessee or Alabama. Over 900 desertere came into Chetianooga dnring the month of March.

Telegrams from the West say that Forrest's rebel forces are scattered throughout parts of Kentucky, and Ben McCullough ie reported to be on the wsy North to reinforcs theee rascals with 2,500 of his followers. Gen. Grierson's cavalry are trying to intercept Forrest's retreat. Thsy will probahly pick up many of his men, and may be able to prevent the rebel force under Gen. McCullough from joining him.

CONGRESS.

In the House Saturdsy, Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, called up his motion to reconsidsr the vote by which the House disagreed to the Ssnate's amendment to the Monteno Territory Bill, and asking a committee of conference. He argned that the Senate's amendment striking out "white," was to give "negroee" the right to vote in the Territory. Mr. Pendleton's resolution was tabled. The House thsn resumed the consideration of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Bill. Mr. Sweat, of Maine, spoke against the bill, helieving it had no warrant in the Constitution of the United Statea or laws of the country.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Satorday, hills were reported to incorporate the Musical Mntnal Protection Union; for the improvement of Courtland-avenne, Morrisania; to repeal the act relsting to the Jail snd Penitentiary of Kings County. The following hills were advanced to a third reading. To incorporate the Columhian Club of New-York; to incorporate the New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company; to amend the charter of the United States Warehousing Company.

In ths Assembly, reporte were made fixing the salary of the Govsrnor st $10,000; the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of Stete, Comptroller, Treasnrer, and Stste Engineers' selarles at $5,000, and the Canal Commissioners each at $4,000. The following hills were passed: Incorporating the New-York State Temperance Society. Incorporating tha New-York Clever Fellows' Club. Authorizing the New-York Children's Aid Society to hold real and personal setats. Incorporating the Mnsical Mutnal Protective Union. The Snppiy Bill was ordered to a third reading. The bill amending the Metropolitan Police Act, increasing the pav of policemen, wss rscommitted, with power to report complete.

GENERAL NEWS,

King Louis II., of Bavaria, has notified to his subjects his accession to the throne hy a proclamation dated the 11th March, and conntersigned by his Ministers. In this document the young King takes the title of King of Bavsria, Count Palatine of the Rhine, and Duke of Bevaria, Franconia, and Suabia. He orders that all tha functionaries of the kingdom shonld continue their functions until he may decide otherwise. Prince Adalbert of Prussia, and Prince Charles of Hesse, have arrived at Mnnich, where the Archduke Louis Victor of Austria, and a depntation of Austrian cuirassiers, of whom the late King Maximilian was Colonel, were also expected to attend the funeral.

The *Journal de Rennes* announces the death in that city, at the age of 71, of Mr. John James Appleton, of Massachusetts, and formerly Chergé d'Affaires for the United States at Madrid and Stockholm, at which latter city hs nsgotiated the treaty of commerce which still serves as the basis of the relations between North America and Sweden. The deceased was born and edncated at Boston. A danghter of Mr. Appleton is married to M. Eugene Pinault, Deputy Mayor of Rennes.

A paragraph in the Macon (Ga.) *Confederate* says that of the vast amouni of Confederate money now in circulation, not over one-half will be converted into bonds within the time specified by law. It says that there are millions of dollars in the enemy's lines, beyond the ocean and elsewhere, that cannot get hack in time to be funded, and it estimates a consequent profit to the treasury of about one hundred millions.

The County Volunteer Committee have completed arrangements to pay the county bonnty for enlistments in the navy. The advertisement calling for such enlistments may be found in the *Times* of to-dsy.

A fair inquiry prevailed for Flour and Wheat, on Saturday, at buoyant prices. Corn was heavy and cheaper. Cotton was quiet, and tending downward. Provisions were in good request at

were also Fish, Fruit, Leather, Petrolenm, Tallow and Whisky, at full and rising prices. The Freight market was quite heavy, with 372 vessels of all classes in port.

The Stock Merket opened tame, but left off huoyant on Saturdsy, on the Railway and Mining Shares. Government Stocks were also firm. Gold 166@166¼ cent., the Custom dsmand being snpplied at 166 psr cent.

The Presidential Nomination.

We hear from Washington that a tremendous "pressure" is bronght to bear npon the Union National Committee, to indnce thsm to postpone the National Convention for nominating a Union Presidential candidate. We observe, also, in sundry newspapers, urgent appeals to the same effect, which are probably part of the machinery of the "pressure" referred to. The time for meeting this year is the 7th of Jnne—considerably later, we believe, than these conventions have heen nsually held. In 1860 the Chicago Convention met on the 15th of May, without objection from any quarter that it was too early.

It is nrged, with a good deal of force, that, as the conntry is now engaged in war, it is highly desirahle to avoid, as long as possihle, the heat and stir of a Presidential contest. It is important, certainly, to keep public attention fixed and public effort concentrated on the contest against the rebels in arms, and all other controversies should be postponed, so far as possihle, and always held suhordinate to that. Bnt the election cannot he postponed, nor can we prevent a perpetual political controversy between the Administration and its enemies. There is one thing, however, still more disastrous than such a contest, and that is a hitter, factions dissension *among Union men;* and that should be ended as promptly as possible. Those who urge delay in making the nomination, do so on the ground that time is needed to develop and collect pnhlic sentiment. The *Tribune*, for example, thus puts forth its reasons for desiring a postponement of the convention:

"Onr generel ides of the mettsr is this—that, nntil the choice of Union candidales for President and Vice-President shall have been definitely made, the field is entirely open, and *every Unionist is at perfect liberty to propose and advocate any Unionist who may be his individual preference.* One desires the renomination of the present incumbents; another would renominate the President, bnt not the Vice-President; a third wonld renominate the latter. bnt not the former; a fourth would present new candidales for both positions. *Each Unionist, then, is invited and encouraged to name the men of his choice, and to commend their nomination by adducing such facts and arguments as to him shall seem cogent and effective,* with a tecit nnderstanding that we all say and do nothing thet shall preclude a hearty and effective support of whatever ticket shall nltimately bs presented. All who choose having spoken and been heard, the convention assembles, gives heed to every representation, and finally decides as it shall deem best; and then we all turn in and elect the ticket. Snch is onr idea of the way in which this matter *should* be dealt with. And, if this is to be the eccepted view, *we think a postponement of the convention to August, if not to the 1st of September, eminently desirable, and morally certain to prove beneficent.*"

This secures one thing heyond all peradventure, viz., an intestine war wlthin the ranks of the Union party, for three additional months—a war partly about measures and partly about men—a war leading inevitably to bitter personalities, to whole sale assaults upon the character and conduct of promlnent men of our own party, and to the weakening of the Administration, which is expected, meantime, to carry on military operations with vigor and success. In what respect the Union party, or the country, is to derive benefit from a protracted wrangle of this kind, we cannot imagine. It would nndonhtsdly somewhat improve the chancee of scheming politicinns who have their own interests to huild up, their own advancement to promote and their own resentments to gratify, by giving them a wide field and a longer time for their intrigues. Their hope is that hy euch a delay they would stir up the elements of rivalry and jealouey in the Union party, and induce a etate of affairs more favorahle to their designs than that which existe at present. They are probably correct in this belief; but we do not see in what way they could thereby benefit the country or the cause. Every loyal and right-minded man will seek to promote, first of all, the nnion and harmony of the party on which the country muet rely for the quelling of the rebellion; and he will discourage and resist everything which tereatens to prevent that Union, and to perpetuate the grounds and causes, real or fictitious, of dissension in the ranks of those who stand hy the Government in its contest with the rehellion.

Any postponement of the convention seems to us calculated to do infinite mischlef in this respect. It will promote discord in the Union ranks. It will absorb, in the struggles for peraonal preferences, energies and efforts which ought to he devoted to the vigorous prosecntion of the war. It will afford freah openings for the intrigues, and fresh encouragement for the efforts of the enemies of the Administration, who are already doing everything in their power to fan the fires of domestic discord in the Union party. The aooner the nomination can be made the better. The decision of that queetion will remove the only peril that threatens us in the coming canvass. The great hody of the Union party will undouhtedly support the nominee of the convention, as the *Tribune* aseumes; the sooner, therefore, the candidate is selected the sooner shall we have that united and hearty support which is so important to the country and the canse. And the longer it is delayed the longer will that united and harmonlona action he postponed.

It is alleged that an early convention is favorahle to Mr. Lincoln's renomination, and that its postponement is, therefore, dne to his opponents. There may be good logic in this, hut we don't see it. We helleve it to be true that the great hody of the people composing the Union party desire Mr. Lincoln's renomination; and we have no douht that zealons and intriguing politicians who seek to prevent it, could he able, with three or four months of time at their command, to create a good deal of hostility and devise a good many ingenious schemes for deceiving or defeating the popular will. Beyond this we do not see what could be accomplished; and for this, we certainly do not think the convention should be postponed. We cannot afford to waste the whole Summer in personal wranglea over the nomination. Such contentions waste onr own strength and encourage and aid the common enemy. Let us at once select our standard-bearer. The sooner this is done, the sooner shall we all rally to the support of the Union, in the political canvass, and on the hattle-field; and every hlow strnck in the one will tell npon the other also.

The Liability of England for Indemnity.

We have called attention before to the clear and conclusive argnments of a distingnished publicist of Boston, Hon. C. G. Loring, on queetione at issue hetween England and America. Nothing more ahle in the recent discussions upon international law has appeared, in our judgment, on this side of ths Atlantic. Mr. Loring, in a new pamphlet upon the important question of "England's Liahility for Indemnity," discusses especially the letters which have appeared from "Historicns" in the London *Times*, upon thls snhject. The position of "Historicus," it shonld be remembered, was the following, as appears in Mr. Loring's clear analysis:

"1. That a crniser, hearing the commission of a helligerent, though nnlawfully equipped within a nentral's territory, is in all other places than within the neutral jurisdiction, a lawful vessel of war.

2. That the position that maritime helligerancy ought not to be conceded to a Power which has no prize-conrt, is 'a piece of ignorent rubbish;' the rule that requires the hringing in of a captured vessel to be tried hy a prize-court being intended exclusively for the benefit of neutrals and not of helligerents, neither of whom can heve legel ground of complaint for anything done hy his adversary.

3. That so long as the prizes captured hy such a vessel, unlawfnlly equipped in nsutral territory, and not brought within the neutral jurisdiction, they ere good prizes with which the neutral governmsnt is not bonnd to interfere, and for which it is nndsr no obligation to make indemnity; and

4. That the whole duty of the neutral government is confined to the restoring to the owners any prizes made hy such vessels brought within its territorial jurisdiction, requiring the immediate departure of such vessels from her ports, and prohibiting to them the right of asylnm therein, which it affords to the lawful crnisers of both helligerents."

Mr. Loring argues, in reply, that the *Alabama* was "unlawfully equipped," from evidence which is now familiar to all our readere; that her escape, undsr the well-known circumstances, was an offence against hoth the Enlistment Act of Great Britain and the law of nations. He further claims that the order suhsequently sent out for her arrest, if she should enter Queenstown or Nassau, shows that the British Government felt that their obligation did not terminate with her escape from Liverpool, and that they were equally called upon to forbid her any other British port. This obligation Mr. Loring does not consider to be a mere duty of comity, which may be asserted or disregarded at the pleasure alone of England, hut to arise from ths law of nations itself, and to he of ths same nature and origin with the duty to restore prizes of snch cruisers, if brought within her jnrisdiction:

"It is the completion or carrying out of the original obligation to prevent the eqnloping of vessels in neutral ports for hostile expeditions against a friendly Power, which would he obviously imperfect, and, to a great extent, nugatory, if vessels guilty of such violation and escaping should he afterward permitted to return to enjoy the benefits of their crime in ths ports of the country whose laws they had violated."

The treatment of a helligerent cruiser, unlawfully eqnipped within a neutral's jurisdiction, as "a lawful vessel of war," he justly claims to he entirely a matter at the pleasure of ths nsutral, who, if ehe considers it may serve the peace of the world, is fully justified in "violating the immunity of the flag," and in seizing the vessel even on the high seas.

In answer to the second of "Historicus'" pointe, our publicist asserts that the United States do not complain agsinst the rebels for destroying vessels at sea, or that any of the rights of the nation are violated, which they could maintain before a court, if the prizes were taken before one for trial; nor would they complain of England for not interfering to prevent euch destruction hy any *established* nation, existing as such hy its own right. But our complaint against England is that she voluntarily recognizes the rebels as a maratime helligerent, *when they are now, and have been from the beginning, without legal capacity to act as one, according to the law of nations*—they "having no port into which they could take a prize for the application of that fundamental rule, which renders the adjudication of a prize-court essential to any right of the captors to dispose of it." And, furthermore, the recognition of England being the eole eource of their power to plunder and destroy American commerce.

Mr. Loring accepts the propositions of "Historicus," that if there be "a culpahle slackness or indifference" in the Executive of a neutral nation, in not preventing her soil from being made the hase of hoetile operatione against either helligerent, "it may justly he regarded by the injured helligerent as evidence of a fraudulent neutrality, which he wonld be entitled to constrne as a connivance at, and participation in, the schemes of his enemy;" and that "such condnct would amount to an alliance or complicity with the enemy, *equivalent to hostility, and justly treated as such.*"

The position of England on this question, he forcibly eums up, in effect, thue: She acknowledged the rebels as a hsIligerent Power at sea before she could know that they would ever have a ship afloat; she continned the acknowledgment when they had not a single port, as a hase of their maritime operations, or into which they could hring their prizes for adjudication. Several ships of war, huilt, eqnipped and manned in British ports in violation of her nentrality, through culpable slackness of her Government, are destroying onr commerce—they making her ports their only base of operations. These ships perform their captures and allure their victims to them under the English flag. The maia profit of these spolliations goes to British capitalists, in turning the American carrying-trade into their own vessels. These cruisers continually burn and destroy ships and cargoes at sea without trial or adjudication, even involving Englieh property in the destruction.

England knows that a recalling hy her of her acknowledgment of helligsrency, or a closing of her ports to these piratical cruisers, wonld at once hreak up their career of devastation, as the American vessels of war could easily watch the few ports which would then he open to them for coaling or taking in provisions. Yet she refnses to take either of theee courses, so clearly demanded hy justice and the spirit of international law, and so plainly corresponding to the uniform practice of this Government towards England, when she was at war and we were at peace.

From all theee considerations, we may fairly claim in the words of "Historicns," that the position of Great Britain toward this Government is that of "a frandulent neutrality," "a connivance at and participation in the schemes of the enemy," and that her Government has ehown "a culpahle slacknese and indifference" which justify ns in demanding indemnity for the losees inflicted by the rebel cruisers, sailing from her ports and violating her nentrality.

Government Officials, Home and Foreign—Their Training and Term of Office.

Secretary Sewarn's letter to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, on our Consular system, and the necessity for "Consular pupils," appointed by the Government, and trained to their duties, suggests some considerations with rsgard to the whole public service that are well worthy of attention. It appears that the want in our Consular service of respectable young men, specially selected for it, for the performance of its snbordinate duties, leads to the appointment of foreign clerks, often men of little or no education, indifferent character, and without any responsibility to anybody but the Consul, who, in timee past, has too often heen very little hetter than they. One fact cited by Mr. Seward furnishes a good illustration of what this system may and often does lead to:

"As an illustration of the truth of this statement, I beg leave to refsr to the printed report of the Fifth Auditor, dated Nov. 29, 1861, in which he stated that the immediate successor to Mr. Hawthorne in the Consulate at Liverpool, 'became a large defaulter to the Government, spent all the funds he coule reach, neglected the payment of claims for food, clothing, and medical attendance of our sick and destitnte seamen, and, hy a conrse of pinnder and profligacy unequaled in our Consular history, contrected pnblic and private debts which probably exceeded $200,000. Such a course of proceeding oculd not have been conducted for years had the office been provided with a clerk or pupil, appointed hy the President and responsible to this department.'"

What we want, therefore, is young men to enter the lower ranks of the Consular service, and prepared to learn its duties by actual practice, to acquire foreign languages, hecoms familiar with foreign usagee, and finally, to work up into the higher grades, as the reward of proficiency or long and faithful service.

But this is not only true of the Consular service, but of every other department of the National Administration. When our expenditurs was forty or fifty millione a year, and our revenue in proportion, our army fifteen thoueand strong, and our navy conslated of half a dozen ships, the present plan of appointing new hands to every government office every four years, worked not well, but tolerably. It was attended with waste, corruption, inefficiency. But now when onr annual expenditure has risen and is likely to remain at some hundreds of millione, and when we have, and are likely to have, a large standing army, and an enormous navy, an elahorate system of taxation, foreign relations of daily increasing extent and complexity, there is no douht whatever that longer adherence to the old democratic theory that every American is competent for everything, and that to have been born in the United States, or "taken out his papers," fits a man to fill any office in the Government, wonld soon convert the Government itself into an instrument of such demoralization as never wae witnessed, and would, hefore very long, make the whole community sick of it.

No such machine ever was or ever can be worked by untrained hands. It must he kept in a state of dependence on and responsibility to the people, hnt this last is completely answered hy the perlodical election of the President, and Senators, and members of Congress, and the periodical change of the members of the Cahinet. No change in the suhordinate offices is called for by any republican principle. "Rotation in office" is a device of modern invention, and has probahly done more to spread a spirit of hardened indifference to the intereats of the country—to lessen the public abhorrence of crimes committed against the country—than all other had influenees put together. The prevalent indifference to all etains on a man's reputation incurred in Government employ, auch as embezzlement of public fnnde, negligence or indolence in the discharge of public dnties, cowardice, treachery and drunkenneas in the army, can, we are eatiefied, in a morai and religioua community like onrs, only he ascribed to the habit we have got into of looking upon Government offices as the personal property of politicians, instead of being, what they really are, the moet eacred and most solemn of trnets. The nnmber of cashiered officere, and awindlers, and drnnkarde dismissed from Government service, who now parade themselves in this City, and even flourish in "good society," is one of the most scandalous and disheartening incidents of onr time.

The remedy is simple. All subordinate appointments in all departments ought to be permanent. The men who fill them ought to be either selected with great care, or trained for them from yonth. Promotion shonid follow great zeal, and long and faithful devotion, and pensions should be granted in the civil as well as the military service. In this way efficiency would be secured, the temptation to dishonesty lessened, and a proper sense of responsibility promoted. In other words, we need a complete reorganization of the administrative machinery, and those only will oppose it who believe that Providence is going to euspend the laws of nature for the benefit of the United Siates.

The Extirpation of Guerrillaism on the Mississippi River.—The Lower Miesiseippi—he ons thousand miles of the river which the rebels claimed the control of, not a great while ago—is now not only navigable, but is navigated by large numhers of commercial steamers. Boats with heavy freight and crowded with passengers are constantly paesing to and fro hetween New-Orleans, Natchez, Vicksburgh, Memphis, etc; and from the last-named point diverge to St. Lonis and Lonisville, of conrse, safely as ever. In the long stretch of hostile countryfrom the Delta up o Cairo, the rebel interrnptions and eruptions, which were foreshadowed as something so terrible as well as effective, have never amonnted to very much, since the fall of Vicksburgh, and of late months have hardly amounted to anything. Boats are rarely fired upon by guerrillas, and still more rarely damaged. We do not think that there have been two dozen eommercial steamboats attacked since the opening of the year, although many hundrede have paeeed down and np. Travelling on the river is certainly, taking all things into account, not nearly as dangerous now-a-days as in the old times of high-pressure engines.

Various reasons may be assigned for the rebel failure to carry out their threatened programme of operations against ns on the Mississippi River. One reason, donbtless, is, that they cannot afford to spare men for desultory and frnitless operations of this nature, bnt require the concentration of all their forces at, or within reach of, vital points. Another, and we think the controlling reason is, the peremptory and decisive retrihntion that was administered upon river guerrillas, and upon all who aided and abetted them, when first they attempted their cowardly tricks of firing upon passing trading steamboats. Farragut and Porter cansed it to be announced along the river that these maranders wonld he dealt with in the most summary manner; that planters who harhored them would have their honses burned to the ground, and that towns which gave them refuge or protection would be demolished. The towns of Bayon Sara, Morganza, Donaldsonville, Grand Gulf and others, and the hundreds of blackened chimnoys along the river, give proof that the threat wae not an idle one. Snch retrihution for crime—such hnnting down of the criminals—such ceaseless surveillance everywhere as has been kept up by snch terrible gunboats as the *Essex*, taught the rebels a lesson which even rebels and murderers could not ignore. As a conseqnence, guerrilla operations on the river have all hut ceased, and it is only now and then that we hear of a steamboat having been fired at—generally harmlessly.

Maryland.—Eight or nine regiments of slave blacks—over eight thouaand men in all—have heen raised for our army in Maryland. Some of these regiments have been sent down as far as South Carolina, and others will soon follow. These eight thousand men were nearly all slaves, and were enlisted voluntarily, mainly from the plantations. Very few of the free negroes of Maryland have entered the ranks. Our enlistments already mnst comprise three-fonrths of the able-bodied slaves of the State. The remainder are enlisting as rapidly as they can find opportunity. The State Convention which meets day after to-morrow will doubtless adopt measures providing for the entire and speedy abolition of the Slavery institntion. Such a etep is advocated by Senator Hicks, Hon. Winter Davis, the Baltimore *American*, and nearly all the prominent public men and journals of the State.

The institution has already been disposed of, hy local legislation or military action, in Missouri, Tenneesee, West Virginia, Arkanaas, and Louisiana, and in the Jeff Davis territory it has been abolished by Proclamation; so that, when Maryland has taken action, old Kentucky will occupy a very anomalous and peculiar position—quite peculiar as regards the "peculiar institution."

AMUSEMENTS.

The past week was one of almost unexampled prosperity at the Academy of Music, and if the weather had not heen nnpropitious in the early part of it, Mr. Maretzek would certainly he able to show the largest returns ever known at his prices in the Fourteenth-street establishment. The performance of "Robert le Diable" on Friday was witnessed hy an audience that, in point of numbers, has hardly heen surpassed. The same opera will be repeated to-night, and with better *ensemble*, we may safely conclude, than on the occasion previously refsrred to. These grand works require several performances before they run smoothly. To-morrow, "Faust" is to be given, and toward the end of the week "Ione" will be repeated for the last time. We are tharefore to have a perfect gala week—nothing but the largest and most imporiant works of the modern grand opera repertoire. Our readers, nnder these circumstances, would do well to secure their seats in time, or they mind that an energetic and eager crowd has seized the golden opportunity, and that even standroom will he denied to them, as on Friday evening.

Miss Avonia Jones an American artiste, who has recently won distinction in Europe, and of whom much is expected, commences a short season of performances at the Winter Garden to-night. A new tragic play, called "Judith," has been prepared for the event, and splendid scenery and costumes have been made ready for the occasion.

At Niblo's Garden, Mr. Booth's success in the "Fool's Revenge" has been so marked that the piece is announced for repetition until further notice.

At the Olympic Theatre, the favorite drama called the "Irish Emigrant," (for Mr. Daw,) and the laughable farce of the "Laughing Hyena," (for Mr. Mortimer,) will be performed. On Monday next Mr. Oakey Hall's new burlesqna will be produced.

At Mr. Wallack's, "Rosedale" will be played for the 107th time.

At the Theatre Français, (to-morrow evening,) "Jean Baandry."

At Barnum's, the fairy spectacle of "Aphrosa, or the Spirit of Beauty," will be played twice a day for the whole of the present week. It will then be withdrawn to make room for other novelties.

The members of the Philharmonic Society gave an extra concert on Saturday evening, in aid of the Sanitary Fair. The Academy of Music, has seldom presented so disconsolate an appearance. The entertainment, so far as the attendance was concerned, was in fact a complete failure, and the disgrace of the failure falls not upon the public but upon the managers, whose mingled conceit and incompetency have led to this unfortunate result. Had the concert been properly announced, there would have been no question on the subject of a good attendance. It is folly to suppose that the public regards the Philharmonic with any particular degree of favor. That Society is a very ordinary one in everything save meanness, which is sometimes extraordinary, and assurance which is always remarkable. It pretends to lead the way in matters musical, when in fact it only follows the lead of others. The hare external influence that it possesses was illnstrated on Saturday. Instead of the rush which was expected when the direction was grand enough to open the doors, there was a miserable sprinkling of say one hundred and fifty people. And yet to this same direction the musical affairs of the Fair are to be entrusted. Truly that department is likely to be a source of considerable profit to the poor soldiers. We are sorry for the members of the band who sacrificed their time, and for Madame D'Angri, Mr. Lorza and Mr. Louis Schreiber, who sacrificed their talents in a canse that has only been marred by bad management. Let us hope that if they try again they may be more fortunate. The programme on Saturday was really excellent. One of the most important of the items was a new overture, by Mr. G. F. Bristow which was played for the first time. It is named "Columbus," and the treatment is highly descriptiva and suggestive—the themes being elevated and refined, with yet a sufficient amount of brilliancy to make them generally acceptable to the ear. Mr. Bristow always writes in a clear and masterly vein, and with evident proclivities toward the school of the classicists. There is a pretty touch of erudition in the agitato, where a fugal subject conveys an excellent idea of the struggles, commotions and donbtful npheavings that preceded the final trinmph of the great navigator. The overture, in fact, is a credit to the Society, and will, we trust, form an item on the next regular programme.

Messrs. Mason & Thomas have brought their highly interesting series of Chamber Concerts to an end. We are delighted to hear that the pecuniary result is in the highest degree flattering. Although undertaken with no object beyond art, and without the slightest desire to make the concerts remunerative, it is still gratifying, as an indication of an increasing interest in good music, to hear that there is a balance of several hundred dollars to the good of the party.

CONNECTICUT ON THE EVE OF THE ELECTION.

Grand Union Demonstration at Hartford.

COL. DEMING, SENATOR WILSON, GENERALS GARFIELD AND SCHENCK ADDRESS THE MEETING.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Hartford, Ct., Saturday, April 2, 1864.

Evening, 8 o'clock.—Allen's Hall is full to overflowing. Well lighted, gorgeously decorated, and filled with a very intelligent looking audience. The view from the stage is splendid. Two great flags suspended in the back ground of the stage, flags around the gallery, and a large one outstretched in its rear, speak volumes, as they call to mind the awful struggle now convulsing the country. That these grand colors may ha again the flag of all the country.

Col. Deming, being called to the Chair, is received with cheers. He announces that for some unknown reason Senator Wilson will not be present. His prond form commanding every eye, he spreads forth in a speech that brings cheers every few moments.

Col. Deming carries his audience with him at home, as he carried order and union through the City of New-Orleans, under the command of Gen. Butler. His words, to-night, will nerve the arms that carry votes to the Union ballot box on Monday next. Copperheads stand from under! Monday will crush you in Connecticnt.

Gen. Garfield is introduced. Three rousing cheers go np for the *young hero*—the man whose decision turned his course, and whose bravery enabled him to carry the news to Gen. Thomas, which saved the army et Chickamanga. The voice that pleads for the Union to this audience, saying that this struggle cannot end unlil we who have done *injustice* are willing to do *justice*, until we that have fastened *shackles* are willing to *break off shackles*, sings ont as though he was commanding on the battle-field, and the people echo back in rousing cheers the assurance that all the army are a unli on the Slavery question now. Will the Union men of Connecticnt stand as firmly for the Union on Monday next as stand the soldiers whom the gallant General left behind him when he came to the new field of duty? Midst three rousing cheers, Gen. Garfield closed his half hour's speech.

Senator Wilson having arrived, was brought forward, the audience shouting. The speech of the man so well known through all New-England fell apon eager ears. His testimony in favor of the labors of Mr. Lincoln was applauded again and again.

Gen. Schenck, last on the rostrum, is greeted with cheers. The heart of the people is with the soldiers, and their praise is always forthcoming to those who have been with them. It has been said that the ball which shattered the arm of Gen. Schenck at Bull Run, had also tied his tongue, but this Hartford audience will with me testify that clear, forcible words carrying strong thought, found powerful utterance from his lips to-night. He will subdue the rebels at all hazards, and at *all cost*. "I am for putting down this wicked, infernal, causeless rebellion at all cost. I am an Abolitionist," said Schenck. Words like these spoken with snch fearful earnestness, by a man who has shed his blood for his country, ought to go like arrows to the seals of traitors at home, and if there was a single Copperhead that heard them, he must have felt like crawling out of sight. Gen. Schenck closed grandly, amid ronads of cheers, "Victory to the Union ticket on Monday." The meeting was enlivened by band music and the presence of ladies.

W. J. F.

FROM CAIRO.

Drowning of a Marine Officer—Restrictions against the Shipment of Goods to Western Kentucky.

Cairo, Saturday, April 2.

Lieut. S. C. Adams, of the Marines, was drowned last night off the Naval Wharf-boat. The body has been recovered.

Gen. Brayman has issued orders to prevent the shipment of goods to the interior of Western Kentucky, and to prevent boats landing at dangerous places; and also for the better protection of the public property, hy the expulsion of persons having no visible means of support from posts in the district, who may be traitors, spies, &c.

Movements in the Southwest—Restrictions on Trade.

St. Louis, Sunday, April 3.

Private edvices from Little Rock say Gen. Steele's forces, 15,000 strong, left that place for the South on the 23d ult., and will unite with the troops from Fort Smith at some point in the southwestern part of the State.

As large quantities of supplies have been recently taken into Western Kentucky, thos inviting incursions, and probably shipped for that purpose, Gen. Brayman, at Cairo, has issued orders suspending permits for landing goods between Paducah and Memphis, prohibiting steamers landing goods on the Kentucky shore between Cairo and Paducah, and between Paducah and Memphis, except at Columbus, Island No. 10, and Fort Pillow, nnless under armed convoy and by order of the military and naval officers; and ferries, tradingboats, skiffs, &c., are not to be allowed to cross the river between Cairo and Memphis, and trains from Paducah and Columbus are not to run except for military purposes.

All Quiet in Illinois.

Mattoon, Ill., Saturday April 2.

All is quiet. The prisoners were sent to Springfield this afternoon. No further trouble is apprehended.

The Franking Privilege.

Those who have occasion to address the President or Vice-President by mail, will see by the following that they can exercise that right gratuitously.

"Under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, all communications by mail, addressed to the President of the United States—not written by a public officer on official business—and all to the Vice-President were required to be prepaid. It will be seen by the following act, approved March 10, 1864, that this necessity no longer exists:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That the franking privilege of the President and Vice-President of the United States, shall extend to and cover all mail matter sent from—or directed to—either of them."

Marine Disasters, &c.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, April 3.

The steamer *Fair-Haven*, from New-York for Alexandria, has been wrecked on Cape Henry. No lives were lost.

The schooner *Fanny Bell*, from Philadelphia for Port Royal, was wrecked at the same place. The captain, mate and cook are missing.

A brigantine is also ashore there.

The Ship Staffordshire.

BOSTON, SUNDAY, April 3.

The ship *Staffordshire*, before reported enchored and dismasted off Provincetown, will be towed to Boston to-morrow by the steamer *George Shattuck*.

Two More Wrecks on the Jersey Coast.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BARNEGAT, N. J., Saturday, April 2, 1864.

A ship and a brig ere on Long Beach, about a mile below the Mansion House, and nearly opposite the village of Mannahawkin. The ship is on the outer bar, and the brig nearer shore in the undertow. They are close to the brig *George*, which came on shore Wednesday. No further particulars yet received. E. S.

Murder in a Concert Saloon.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 2.

An unfortunate affair occurred at a concert saloon last night. A cyprian was shot dead in a private box, by her lover, who fired three balls through her. The house was closed on account of the occurrence.

CUDJO'S CAVE.—We publish in another column a long advertisement embodying the opinions of reviewers on this popular and successful novel.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 2, 1864.

$7,500	U. S. 6s. '67.....	122	500	Gregory Gold	30
10,000	do.....	122¼	250	International Coal	112½
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s Reg..	114	50	Pacific M. S. Co...	230½
30,000	do.....	114½	50	do.....	231
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. Co.	113½	100	N. Y. Cen.....	143½
10,000	do.....	113¾	200	do.....b15	143½
2,000	do.....Ind.	111	100	do.....b30	143¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. O.	110¾	4000	do.....	143¾
60,000	do.....	110¾	400	do.....	143½
2,000	U. S. 6s, '65, C....	150	20	Erie R.....	124¼
500	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & Apr-in.	111	600	do.....	124½
5,000	do. Feb. & Aug.	112	100	do.....b30	125
24,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. O..	99¼	200	do.....b16	124¾
2,000	Ten. 6s. '90....	61¾	100	Erie Railway P....	113¾
1,000	Virginia 6s. O..	50	100	do.....	113¾
5,000	N. O. State 6s...		100	do.....	113¼
10,000	Mo. State 6s....	73¾	100	Hudson R. R....c	162¾
2,000	do.....	73¾	300	do.....	162
1,000	M. 6s ins. to H. & St. J. R.....	92	200	do.....b10	162¼
3,000	do.....	93	300	do.....	162¾
19,000	Mo. 6s. issued to Pac. R.....	76	200	Harlem R.....s60	136
2,000	Cal. State 7s....	134	100	do.....s15	136½
75,000	O. & Miss. C....	67	400	do.....	137½
10,000	do.....	67¾	100	Nor. & Wor. R....	102
148,000	do.....	67¾	100	Long Island R....	100
5,000	do.....b30	68¼	100	Reading R.....	156
20,000	do.....b10	67¾	300	do.....b10	156
20,000	do.....	67¾	100	do.....b15	156½
50,000	do.....b5	67¾	900	do.....	157
21,000	N. C. 6s.....	109½	500	do.....s16	157
2,000	C. & R. 1st M. Ba.	75	115½	500	do.....
500	Hud. R. 1st M....	112	200	do.....b10	157
1,000	Har. R. 2d M....	101	100	do.....b15	157
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. B..	114	50	Mich. Cen. R.....	149½
5,000	A. & T. H. In. B..	92	300	do.....	149¾
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M..	95¾	100	do.....	150
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	113¾	3000	M. So. & N. I. R....	118
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	113¾	200	do.....s30	118½
10,000	M. & Mo. In. G...	79¾	600	do.....b10	118½
25,000	do.....	79	3000	do.....	117¾
10,000	do.....b30	79¾	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	149
5,500	C. & N. W. In. B.	102	300	do.....	149¾
10,000	Amer. Gold.....	166¾	200	A. & T. H. R. Pref.	99
1,050	do.....	166¾	260	Ill. C. Full Stock.	135
125	Florist Bank.....	116	100	do.....	135½
52	Ocean Bank.....	100	200	do.....	136
30	Hanover Bank.....	105	900	Ill. C. R. Scp.....	148¾
200	Canton Co.....	71½	600	do.....	148¼
100	do.....	71¾	50	do.....b30	148¾
100	do.....	72¾	10,000	Ill. C. Can. B. S.	131
100	do.....s10	72½	200	Clev. & Pitts. R....	126¾
100	do.....b15	73	400	do.....	126¾
200	do.....b30	72¾	100	do.....	126¾
31	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	235	100	Gal. & Chi. R.....	126¾
150	do.....	236½	50	do.....	126
150	do.....	236	400	do.....	126½
100	Central Coal Co...	90½	200	Cleve. & Tol. R....	149¼
600	do.....	91	300	do.....	149¾
800	Cum. Coal Pr.....	85	500	do.....b16	150
50	do.....	84¾	600	Chi. & R. I. R.....	122¼
100	do.....b30	85	100	do.....	122½
250	do.....	84½	700	do.....	122¾
100	Amer. Coal Co....	9	200	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	145¼
500	Quick. M. Co.....	87½	75	do.....	145½
200	do.....	87	150	M. & P. du C. R...	87¼
200	do.....	86¾	50	M. & P. du C. 2d Pr.	93
200	do.....	86	600	P., F. W. & C.....	145
100	do.....	86¾	400	do.....	144¾
25	do.....	85½	100	do.....	145¼
50	Cen. & Am. Tr. Co.	49	100	do.....b15	145
200	Wy. V. C. Co.....	102	100	do.....b15	145¼
600	Copaks Iron M....	16¾	300	do.....b15	145¾
600	do.....b30	17½	100	do.....s10	145
7500	Q. H. G. M. Co....	30	100	Alt. & T. H.....	s60 85½
400	do.....	29¾	200	do.....	87½
400	do.....	29¼	500	Chi. & N. W. E....	67
500	do.....s10	29	200	do.....	67¼
125	Briggs Gold Co....	126	100	do.....	67¾
150	Cen. M. Co., Col.	15	400	do.....	67¾
1000	do.....	15½	100	do.....b16	67¾
100	do.....	15¾	400	Chi. & Alt. R.....	99
500	Mariposa M. Co....	41	200	do.....	99¾
200	do.....	41¾	150	do.....	99¾
200	Atl. & Pac. M. Co.	41	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.	93
50	do.....	40¾	400	do.....	84
100	Lehigh & Susq. C.	19¾	300	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr.	63
100	do.....	19	25	do.....	62
500	Canada Cop. Co...	10¾	100	Han. & St. J. R....	53
200	do.....	10¾	100	do.....	53½
100	do.....	10¾	500	H. and St. J. R. Pr.	70
200	do.....	10¾	200	Mis. and Mo. R...:	61

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	110¾	500	P., Ft. W. & Chi...	145¾
20,000	Ohio & Miss. C. b30	68	200	Reading R.....	156½
16,000	do.....	67¾	1200	do.....	157
300	Canton Co.....	72¾	100	do.....	157¼
200	do.....	72¾	600	do.....b30	158½
300	Quick. M. Co.....	87½	200	Mich. Cen. R.....	149¾
500	do.....	88	500	do.....	150
150	Pacific M. S. S. C.	231	100	do.....b30	150½
500	N. Y. Cen. R.....	143¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R....	118
100	do.....s30	143¾	3000	do.....	117¾
200	do.....b3	144	200	M. S. & N. I. R.G..	150
500	Erie R.....	124¼	100	Ill. Cen. R. S	148¼
250	Erie R. Pr.....	113¾	500	Clev. & Pitts. R..	126¾
100	do.....	113	500	do.....	126¾
100	do.....	112¾	300	Gal. & Chic. R....	126
200	do.....	112½	200	Cleve. & Tol. R..	149¾
550	do.....	112½	500	do.....	150
50	Hud. R. R.....	162¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R....	123¾
300	do.....	162½	200	do.....	123½
100	do.....	162¾	100	do.....	123¾
100	do.....s10	162¾	50	do.....	124
100	do.....b10	163	16	Mil. & P. Dn C. R.	84
200	Harlem R.....	138	300	Tol. & Wab. R.....	68
200	do.....	138½	50	Alt. & T. H. R....	88
400	do.....	139	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr....	99½
800	do.....s60	137	50	Chic. & N. W. R..	67¾
100	do.....s10	137½	200	do.....	67¾
400	do.....b10	139¾			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold.....s3	166	200	Cleve. & Pitts R...s	126½
100	N. Y. Cen. R. bnw	143½	400	do.....b3	126¾
100	do.....hnw	143¾	200	do.....	126¾
100	do.....s3	143¾	400	Gal. & Chi. R.....	126¾
200	do.....	143¾	200	do.....	126½
200	Erie R.....	124¾	1000	Cleve. & Tol. R..s30	149¾
300	do.....	124¾	100	Chic. & R. I. ex-d.	122¾
300	Erie R. Pr.....	113¾	50	P., F. W. & Chi...	144¾
200	do.....	113¾	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R..	145½
100	do.....	113¾	100	do.....	145¾
200	do.....	113¾	200	Chi. & Alt. R.....	99½
500	Hud. R. R. ex-d..	162¾	200	T. H. & A. R. Pr.	b10 160
200	do.....	162¾	100	do.....b15	160
100	do.....b3	162¾	16,000	O. & Miss. C....	66¾
400	Harlem R.....s60	134	100	Pacific M. S Co...b3	232
200	do.....s60	135	$18,000	Miss. & M. L. G Ba.....b16	80
200	do.....s3	135	1000	Canton Co.....s30	72
300	do.....s60	137	100	do.....o	72½
200	do.....	136¾	1000	Cumb. Coal Co...	84
100	Reading R.....	c 157	100	do.....b3	84½
1500	do.....b3	157¼	100	Central Coal.....	90
400	do.....s3	157¾	100	do.....	90½
500	Mich. Cen. R.....	150	100	do.....	90¾
100	M. S. & N. I. R....	118¾	100	do.....	90¾
500	do.....	118¾	200	Quicksil. M. Co....	87
200	do.....	118¾	100	do.....b5	87
100	do.....s	118¾	200	do.....s30	86¾
300	do.....	118	100	do.....b10	87
300	do.....b10	118¼	200	Qks. Hill G. M....	29
1100	do.....	117¾	400	do.....	30¼
200	do.....	117¾	100	do.....b10	29¾
100	do.....c	117¾	200	Cen. Colorado.....	16
200	do.....b3	118	100	do.....	16¼
100	M. So. & N. I. R....	118	100	do.....	16¾
100	do.....	149¾	200	Nat. Marble Co....	24¾
100	m. Cen. R.....b4	148	1200	Mar. Min. Co.....	2¼
100	do.....c	147¾	225	Gold M. Co., Colr'do	15
50	do.....c	148	300	N. Y. & Passaic Cop.	3½

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

600	N. Y. C. R.....	144	300	Gold M. Co., Colr. b3	14
100	do.....	144¾	500	N. Y. & Pan. Cop. s10	3½
100	do.....b3	144¼	300	do.....	3¾
100	do.....b5	144¾	100	do.....b3	3¾
1000	Erie R.....	124¾	200	Chic. & N. W. R....	67¾
600	do.....	124¾	100	do.....b10	67¾
200	do.....b5	124¾	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	145¾
100	do.....	126	100	do.....	145¾
200	do.....b5	126	700	do.....	145¾
300	do.....	126	400	do.....	145¾
600	Erie Pr.....	113¾	50	Mil. & P. du Ch...	87
100	do.....b3	113¾	100	Chi. & Alton R....	89¼
200	Hud. R. R. ex-d..	163¾	30,000	Ohio & Miss C...	66¾
500	do.....	163¾	15,000	do.....	67¾
400	do.....	164	30,000	do.....	67¾
800	do.....	164	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st P..	85
200	Reading R.....	160	1000	do.....	85½
2000	do.....	160¾	500	Canton Co.....	73
1000	do.....	161	1000	do.....b30	73¼
200	do.....b3	161	200	do.....s30	73¾
200	do.....	162	100	do.....b10	74
300	do.....	161¾	100	Cumb. Coal.....	84
200	do.....	161¾	250	Quicks. M. C.....	88¼
100	Mich. Cen. R.....s3	150¾	200	do.....	88¾
200	do.....	150¾	100	do.....	88
1400	M. S. & N. I. R....	118	100	do.....	87¾
200	do.....s4m	118	100	do.....b3	88
200	do.....	118¼	100	do.....	87¾
200	do.....	118¼	100	do.....	87¾
1000	do.....b3	118¾	800	Q. H. G. M. Co....	29¾
200	m. Cen. R.....	148¾	100	do.....	30
100	do.....	148¾	100	do.....b10	31
800	do.....	148¾	200	Mar. Min. Co.....	41
100	do.....b3	148¾	200	do.....	42¾
100	do.....	148¾	100	do.....	42¾
100	do.....	149	100	do.....	42¾

100	do.....b3	149	100	do.....b5	42
300	Clev. & Pitts. R...	127	200	do.....	39¾
500	do.....b30	126¾	200	do.....	39¾
100	Gal. & Chic. R....	126¾	100	do.....	39¾
200	do.....	126¾	100	Marl'd Min. Co....	2¾
300	do.....	126¾	100	Cop'k Iron M.....	16½

EVENING EXCHANGE.

700	Erie R.....b3	125¾	100	M. S. & N. G. S....	150
200	do.....	125¾	50	do.....	150½
100	Erie R. Pr	111¾	400	Fort Wayne.....	145¾
100	do.....b3	112¾	100	do.....buw	145¾
200	do.....b5	112	100	Pr. du Chien.....	87
100	Hudson Riv. R....	163¾	200	Ter. H. & Alt. Pr..	99¾
4800	Harlem R.....	141¾	100	do.....	99¾
900	do.....	141	100	do.....	100¼
2000	do.....s60	146	300	do.....	100½
2000	do.....	141¾	100	Bnrl. & Qnin.....	145¾
1000	do.....	141¾	45,000	O. & M. Cer.....	87¾
1000	do.....s60	139	1100	Ill. Can.....	149
200	Mich. So. R.....b3	118¾	200	Canton Co.....	73
200	do.....s3	118¾	100	Quick. Min. Co....	90
3400	do.....b3	118¾	100	do.....	89¾
200	do.....	118¾	500	do.....	88¾
700	Reading R.....	161	500	do.....	88¾
400	do.....b3	161	500	do.....b3	88¾
1000	do.....	160¾	400	do.....b3	88
950	do.....	160¾	700	do.....	87¾
300	do.....b3	160¾	200	do.....s3	87¾
4400	do.....	160	900	Wyoming Vi. Coal	104
1200	Pittsburgh.....	127¾	100	Qtr. Hill M. Co...	29¾
900	do.....b3	127¾	400	do.....	30
200	do.....	127¾	100	Mariposa M. Co....	39¾
200	do.....s3	127¾	200	do.....	39
400	do.....	127¾	300	do.....	38¾
100	Gal. & Chi. R. ...	126¾	100	do.....	38
200	Rock Isl. R.....	121	300	do.....s30	37
100	do.....	124¼	980	do.....s30	136¾
200	do.....b5	124¾	300	Gold M. Co, Colr'do.	15
400	do.....	124¾	500	do.....b3	15
300	do.....	124¾	300	Gregory Gold.....	30¾
100	do.....b3	124¾	200	do.....	30¾
100	do.....	124¾	600	Carb'dale Coal..s3	11¾
160	do.....s3	124¾	100	Copake Iron M....	16

MONDAY, April, 4—A. M.

Business was active in nearly all departments last week. The Import Entries, ee usuel of lete years, the firet deye in April were large, and abont $380,000 aheed of tha same week last season. Tbe Exporta of Domestic Prodnce fell short of last season, the demand for tbe supply of the Armiea and olher homa objects heing active. Very little Specie was exported. The Treasnry sold $1,139,000 for Customa ont of tba large surplns standing to tbe uea of the Interest and Sinking Funds. Tha rates realized in Cnrrency were 165¼@164@163½@165@166 ₱ cent.; the premlnms to go to the Sinking Fund. The Gold paymenta out of tha Treasury on April Intereet amonnt to $1,094,000. Further payments will he mede this week on same econnt, end we believe that arrangements are on foot to anticipata the May coupone and registered interest on the 5.20 Loan, as soon as both classes of holders can be put on an equal footing. The first instructions to the Assistant Treasurer in fixing the price of Gold for Customs, were restricted to a small fraction below the open market. But from and after this morning tbe latitnda to this office will be considerably enlerged. Already materiel relief (as well as en ecceptable fscility in paying Customs) hes bean efforded to the Importers. Soma of them bave found it profitabla to dispose of the Gold with which they had previously provided themselves in the open merket, while othera have used their surplus et the Custom-bouse.

Tbe snbscriptions to the new Popniar Loan go on aetisfactorily at tha Treasury Offica and throngh the Natlonel Banks. They will increase as the letter perfect their arrangements throughout the conntry. The opposition to the Loan, made nnder various pretaxts, the chief of which is that 5 ₱ cent. in Gold, equal to 7½@8½ ₱ cant. a yaar in Currency, is not high enongh, will cease, as it did nnder simiier circumstances to tha 5-20 Loan, es soon as thesa partiee find thay cennot *drive* the Governmant into their net. Tbe first overtnra made in tbis markat for the 5-20 Loan was at the rate of 90 ₱ cent., and then only for $50,000,000 of the five hnndred millions. The firet loss to the Government would have been $5,000,000, end at this rate *fifty millions* on the whole Loan, which was otherwise distributed et par and a trifling commission for conveying, advertising, &c., through the Loan Agents of the Treasury. The eeme popular direction through the National Banks is given to the present Loen, and it will not only be teken up by the People, but be snceeeded—should the results of the Spring and Summer campaigns prove fortnnate—by a 4 or 4½ ₱ cent. long Stock, placing tbe present 5 ₱ Cents. in the open market, where tbe 5-20's now stand, *at ten per cenl. premium.*

The Money Market, for eome time enlisted in support of the preveiling speculation and wild expansion of pricas on the Stock Exchange, tightened up to 7 ₱ cent. near the closa of tha week, notwithetanding a rumored addition to tha Bank Loane of Five millione, to appear on this afternoon's atatement. Tbe great bulk of many of the recently inflated Railways, we apprehend, is already nnder hypothication at Bank and with other money-lenders, in this market. The public at large have heen steady sellers, and the number of holdere in soma of tha Dividend-paying Roads has been redneed mora than one-half, and of tha non-dividend Roads, tbe inscriptions outsida of tha Street hava baen equally reduced—if not to a lower scale—by iha seme procees of *cornering* and inflation. In one instence, the April Dividends will go to'ahont 350 stockholders, where, some yasrs hack, the capital was distributed to 1,200 or 1,500 different holders. The proportion of the capital now bald in blocks, principally on the Street, is about *seven-eights* of ibe whole; formerly only about ena-fourth. In another instance a single party not only aim to monopolize the present capital of $6,500,000 of one of the non-dividend and unfinished roads of the West, (which ney find no difficnlt task to do by bidding the price up from 85 to 145 ₱ cant.,) bnt agree to take, at a round premium, $3,500,000 of naw capital for the service of 1864—merely in the direction of completing the work—further large sume heing contemplated fer tha succeeding yeers. The condition precedent is that the original terms of tha reorganization of the concern (hankrupt a few years ago) be so modifiad or abandoned by tba Directors and Morigegees as to allow tha promise of tan ₱ cent. dividands—2½ ₱ cant. quarterly—*at once* to the stockholders; being at the rate of 7 ₱ cent. cnrrency on tha present market price of the shares. This condition will prohably be complied with in general meeting in a few days, and then will come tha distribution of ten millions of tbis captivating stock to ihe pnblic at large, *if* it can be done at 150 ₱ cent., mors or lass.

As many of the Railway Stocke (Dividend-paying and Fancies) are running ahaad too fast for some of the old Brokers and Speculators on the Street, a score or two of new Mining Schemas are being lannched under favor of thair names soma successfully, othera haltingly. Insomnch as the alteration is new, it promises wall; and insomuch as the achames themselves are to be *practically*, and in good faith, worked at the mines or placers which they purport to represent, as well as *financially* throngh the Street, they ought to be profitable.

It will be noticed from the following table; that the Stock market is generally np on the Share-list since Saturday week. The Bank Loans are also probably up, and the average Bank Exchangas throngh the Clearing Honse every morning—by no means an indifferent reflax of the already vast and increasing volume of speculation—say *one hundred and ten millions per day*:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	166½	166¾	Micb. Central	150	150¼
U. S. 6s, 1861	113½	114¼	Mich Southern	121¾	118
N. Y. Central	144	144½	Mich. Gnarant'd.	149	149
Erie	124¾	125¼	Illinois Cen	143¾	149
Erie Preferred	116	112¾	Pittsbrgh	121¾	121
Hudson	164	164	Fort Wayne	146	145½
Pacific Mail	230½	231	Rock Island	122¾	124
Harlem	138	139	Galena	126¾	126¾
Canton	71	72½	Reading	157¾	162
Treas. Cer. new	99¾	99¼	Quicksilver	87¾	87¾
Toledo	149¾	149¾	Cum'land Coal	83¾	83¾
Northwest	68	67½	Mariposa	43	39½

The new subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan are:

At Treasury Office	$166,000
First National Bank	158,000
Together	$324,000

Mr. F. W. SMITH, at present with Mr. E. D. STANTON, was admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Chatham	105
Merchants'	112	Bank of the Republic	108
Mecoanics'	115	Bank of N. America	111
Union	123	Hanover	105
City	150	Matropolitan	120
Phœnix	110	Citizens'	108
North River	108	People's	105
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Groccrs'	111
State of New-York	111	Market	104½
Commerce	115	Corn Exchange	111
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	105	Continental	104½
Broadway	170	First National	145
Ocean	100	Fourth National	101
American Exchange	118½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	109	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	110¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	109	Chic. & N. W. Ex	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs	105	Chi. Int. Bonds	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102	Chi. & N. W. firsts	95½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	114	Chi. & N. W. seconds	90
N. Y. Cen. Con. '76	141	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	97
Erie firsts, '68	111	Tol. & Wab. seconds	96
Erie 2ds, '79	118¼	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	80
Erie 3ds, '83	117¾	M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	110¼
Erie 4ths, '80	122	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
B. N. Y. & E. 1sts '77	110	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	115¾
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	112	N. J. C. seconds	114
Hud. R. 2ds, '75	158	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. firsts	113¾
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '72	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	111½
Harlem seconds, '64	101	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	101
Mich. C. new, 1st, '82	129	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	107
Chi. B. Q. 1sts	127½	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	89½
Mich. S. seconds	107½	Miss. & Mo. L. G	78¾
M. S. & N. I. S. F.	114	Chi. & Alt. firsts	110
Pacific R. Guar	60	Chi. & Alt. Income	93
Ill. Central '75	119½	Ohio & Miss certific'ts	67¾

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer, United States, Naw-York, was as follows: Total Receipts, $1,462,018 77, including for Customs, $203,000; Payments, $2,160,-739 05; Balance, $35,480,678 84. Ten-forties, $166,250.

The Import Entries of the past week amount to $8,138,719, against $5,759,565 eama weak last season. The Export claarancee of Domestic Produce amount to $3,177,026, against $4,534,075 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $169,000, against $473,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,465,-000.

The Commercial Tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, which wa poblished a faw days sinca, for algbt months of the current Fiscal Year, give a total Import of Foraign Marchandise, (exclnsive of Specie,) from 1st July, 1863, to 29th February, 1864, of.....$130,540,000
Add five weeks since March 1.....28,104,630

Total to date.....$158,644,630
Against same time last year.....138,494,907

Increased Import since July 1.....$20,149,723

Tha same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscallaneous Goode, including Foreign articles reexported, from

July 1, 1863, to February 29, 1864.....$107,966,000
Add five weeks since March 1.....15,794,878

Total to date.....$123,760,878
Against same time 1863.....149,153,704

Decreased Exports since July.....$25,372,826

The Specie Expert from New York, from July 1 to February 29, amounts to.....$37,596,000
Add since March 1.....2,002,000

Total to date.....$39,597,000
Against same time 1863.....47,051,000

Decrease Specie Exports since July 1.....$7,454,000

The Bond and Shareholders of the Terre Haute and Alton Road are notified that the Annual Report of the Company can be had in pamphlet form at their office, No. 12 Wall-street.

Mr. SANFORD COBB has been made President of the Eagle Fire Insurance Company in place of Mr. J. N. COBB, resigned.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 2, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of tha principal kinds of Produce since our last have bean: 88 bbls. Ashes, 3,001 bbls. Flonr, 90 bbls. and 1,853 bags Corn Meal, 7,673 bushels Wheat, 7,526 bushels Barley, 1,750 bushels Corn, 5,615 bushels Oats, 1,037 bushals Malt, 4,272 pkgs. Provisions, and 181 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 60 bbls., at $8 87½ for Pots, and $10 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock to-day 499 bbls.

COFFEE—Continues quiet, but firm. We quote: Java, 45c.@47c.; Legnayra and Maracaibo, 38c.@40c.; Rio, 38c.@40c.; St. Domingo, 35c.@35½c., ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds 42,042 pkgs., against 108,493 pkgs. same time last year.

COTTON—Is in less demand and rether heavy. Strict Middlings, 75c.@76c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 850 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flonr has heen in fsir demsnd to-day, at buoyant prices. The principal holders have oeen less eager to sell. Sales since our last 10,300 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 55@$6 75; poor to chotce extra State at $6 80@$7 15, onlefly at $6 85@$7; ronnd-hoop extra Ohio, shipping hrands, at $7 20@$7 35, tna latter sn exlreme, ₱ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$6 55 @$6 75
Extra State.....6 86 @ 7 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c 6 85 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, ronnd-hoop, ship'g brd's. 7 26 @ 7 35
Extra Ooto, trade ano family hrands. 7 40 @ 9 00
Extra Genessee.....7 20 @ 9 00
Poor to very chotce extra Missouri.. 7 25 @10 25
Southern Frour is in moderata demand at previons prices; sales since our last, 850 bbls., at $7 05@$7 75 for very poor to good superfine: $7 80@$10 50 for fency to very cnoice extra orands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered; sales, 500 bbls. extra, at $6 85@$8 ₱ bbl. Rya Flour is inactive at $5 45@$6 30 ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in fsir demand at $5 50@$5 60 for Jersey; $6 20@$6 25 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. Total sales, 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted rather more attention and been quoted very firm. Sales to-day have been confined to 36,000 bushels, including Amber Western, at $1 70@$1 73½, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 66@$1 69; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 65@$1 67, in etore and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 63@$1 69, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring $1 60@$1 64, ₱ bnshe. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales have been reported since our last, of 43,000 bushels, at $1 29@$1 29½, for mixed Western, in store; and $1 29@$1 29½ for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet, at $1 25@$1 28 ₱ bushels. Oats are in moderate demand at former prices. We quote Canada at 88c.@89c.; Western at 89½c.@90½c.; State at 89@90c. ₱ basbel. Barley continues inactive, at $1 30@$1 53, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Sales 1,800 oushels. Barley Malt, at $1 50@$1 55 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair demand, at $1 25@$1 40 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request at 18c.@30c. for poor to strictly choice, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Weak's receipts, 12,440 hides; sales, 32,600 hides, the latter including 3,300 Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., 31c., cash, usual selection; 7,000 Buenos Ayres kips, 12½ lbs., en privete terms; 3,000 Rio Grande, 21lbs., 29½c., cash, usual salaction; 13,500 Orlooco, 22lbs., 30½c., six months, usuel selection; 1,500 Maracaibo, dry salted, 33 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Meracaibo, 22 lbs., on private terms; 600 Tampico, 22 lbs., on private terms; 500 St. Domingo, 24 lbs., 20c., cash, rejecting, bad

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 1? MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Tw[illegible] per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES: collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK.
corner Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st.

CASSIUS DARLING, President.
GEO. G. HAVEN, Vice-President.
JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.
Authorized Depository and Fiscal Agents of the United States.
DIRECTORS:
CASSIUS DARLING, PAUL SPOFFORD,
FRANCIS LELAND, EDWARD HAIGHT,
GEO. G. HAVEN.
AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES 10-40 LOAN.

This bank is prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds, authorized by act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per cent. a year, payable in coin annually on bonds not over one hundred dollars, and semi-annually on all other bonds.

Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in legal tender notes, or in the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March until the day of subscription.

Subscriptions and remittances may be addressed to JOHN W. B. DOBLER, Cashier,
Or to Messrs. UNDERHILL & HAVEN, Sub-agents, No. 67 WALL-ST.

GUNNELL GOLD COMPANY.

Capital 200,000 shares, nominal par $10. Issued for the purchase of mining claims and property in Colorado, on the well known Gunnell Lode.

TRUSTEES.
A. W. MORSE, of Morse & Co.
FRED. O. GEBHARD, of Schuchardt & Gebhard.
HENRY MORGAN, of Matthew Morgan's Sons.
WILLIAM BELL, of Abraham Bell's Sons.
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Foster & Thomson.
PRESIDENT,
A. W. MORSE.
TREASURER,
F. O. GEBHARD.
BANKERS,
MESSRS. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
COUNSEL,
T. C. T. BUCKLEY,
FOSTER & THOMSON, New-York.

Subscription books for a limited number of shares have now been opened and will close on the 6th of April, when the shares will be allotted at the office of the subscription Agents.

MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

PROPOSALS FOR $310,500 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by either of the undersigned until TUESDAY, the 12th day of April next, at 9 P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $310,500 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed Dec. 3, 1863, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 9, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual instalments of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1865, and ending April 1, 1884, at the Atlantic Bank, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will therefore be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Marine Bank in Oswego, the sums awarded them respectively, together with the accrued interest from April 1, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the county.

The bids will be publicly opened at the Court-house, in the City of Oswego, on the 13th day of April, at 12 M.

L. H. CONKLIN,
County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROOT, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
J. H. WOODIN, Fulton.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.

MEXICO, March 15, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE EXchange of New-York Certificates of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., for those issued in Philadelphia for the New-York Agency, all persons holding those certificates are requested to bring them to this office, between the 6th and 10th of April next, when the Treasurer of said company will be present to deliver the new certificates in exchange.

ROBERT G. BOYD, Register.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government for hire or freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.,
CHICAGO, March 21, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS of this company, due 1st April next, will be paid, when due, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage BONDS of this Company due 1st of April next, will be paid at the office of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

L. H. WALKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, March 28, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The quarterly dividend is payable on Monday, the 4th of April, by the United States Trust Company of New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE 1 April 1, 1864, on the First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York.

JAMES SEEDAN, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 19, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 21, 1864.

THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADway, New-York, March 18, 1864.—Election.—The annual election for Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, 4th April prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
March 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th of April, 1864. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1864.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day appointed Mr. WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, (late of the Howard Insurance Company of New-York,) Secretary.

WILLIAM A. THOMSON, President.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the new Land Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, due 1st prox., will be paid on and after that date on presentation at our office.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECtors and three Inspectors of the next annual election of the NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the Banking-house of Livermore, Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 5, 1864. Polls open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILway.—The Coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, due on the 1st April, will be paid at the office of McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Broad.

FINANCIAL.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—BRIGGS AND GREGORY LODES.

GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

CAPITAL 10,000 SHARES, $100 each.

TRUSTEES.
J. SMITH BRIGOS, Colorado.
GEO. M. PULLMAN, Chicago.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
HENRY COGOILL, New-York.
O. O. ALGER, Hudson, N. Y.
WM. G. ANGELL, Providence, R. I.
R. CORNELL WHITE, New-York.
President—J. SMITH BRIGGS.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Counsel—J. S. WOODWARD.
Mining Superint't—CHAS. H. BRIGGS.

Office No. 25 CLIFF-ST., New-York.

MERCHANTS' RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of $800,000 to the above Company are now open at the Banking House of Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st. It is the intention of the Company to donate all profits over seven per cent. toward a fund for the relief of indigent merchants.

JAMES M. BROWN,
DAVID HOADLEY,
WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. A. BOOTH,
WILSON G. HUNT,
AMOS R. ENO,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
WM. COXE DUSENBURY,
Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1864.

JERSEY CITY BONDS,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
COUPONS PAYABLE 1ST OF OCTOBER AND APRIL, IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital.....$200,000

STATEMENT. Feb. 1, 1864.

ASSETS.

Cash Items:		
Cash balance in Bank and Office....	$3,014 41	
Call loans on U. S. Bonds and Stock Securities, market val..	$80,170	83,200 00—$86,214 41
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, loan of 1862, owned by the Company		$5,000 00
Real Estate and Leasehold owned by the Company		64,916 64
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on Real Estate in this State worth over $160,000 00—		70,127 94
Interest on loans due and accrued		3,317 54
Premiums unsettled		1,226 99
Rents due and accrued		1,525 00
Other property, including U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps		1,127 50
Total assets		$263,456 02

LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance, Losses unsettled and all other claims of every description	$24,000 00

DIRECTORS.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

John Garcia,	Gus. Reynaud, Jr.,	Jules Hilliet,
Joannes Conrd,	Charles J. Morlot,	Charles Segory,
Waldo Hutchins,	James M. Lewis,	H. G. Ellshemius,
S. P. Gilbert,	Howard C. Cady.	C. C. Pinckney,
William Ferdon,	John R. Fanre,	Jos. B. Yonng,
Bart. Blanco,	Elias Ponvert,	Charles S. Pell,
E. Bosange.		

SAMUEL M. CRAFT Secretary.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1864, will be open for inspection and review from after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1864, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected." If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund April 1, 1864, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, the following mortgage bonds, viz.:

Nos. 27, 36, 86, 190, 244, 258, 293, 334, 414, 548, 697, 711, 754, 836, 855, 961, 1,027, 1,085, 1,0 6, 1,411, 1,511, 1,591, 1,[illegible]3, 2,047, 2,063, 2,067, 2,[illegible]5, 2,259, or $1,000 each, and 2,514, 2,529, 2,626, 2,639 of $500 each.

The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money, at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us, at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1864. The next payment will be due October 1, 1864.

W. SCHALL,
N. A COWDREY, } Trustees.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital.....$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN, issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS

redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

THIS BANK WILL OPEN FOR BUSINESS AT ITS NEW BANKING-HOUSE, AT
NO. 338 THIRD-AVENUE,
NEAR 27TH-ST.,
MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1864.

DIRECTORS:
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, NAPOLEON J. HAINES,
FRANCIS W. HAINES, H. ROBERTSON,
HENRY D. DAVID, SIDNEY P. NICHOLS,
THOMPSON W. DEEKER, D. D. T. MARSHALL,
RICHARD KELLY.
A. THOMPSON, RICHARD KELLY,
Cashier. President.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
To a limited number of Shares
OF THE
GUNNELL GOLD COMPANY,
are open at our Office.

Papers containing the report of Fitz John Porter, showing the enormous value of the property, can be had on application to us.

MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 20½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTgage SINKING FUND BONDS Nos. 441, 155, 368, 838, 17, 41, 73, 378, 458, 285, 650, 176, 618, 2 and 36 have been duly designated for payment according to the terms of the mortgage. Interest thereon will cease 1st May, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

J. H. WILDEN, No. 19 Wall-st.,
D. H. HEXIE, No. 49 Exchange-pl., } Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

Capital 80,000 shares, $25 each.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado.	GEO. W. GRAFFLIN, Balti're.
F. H. JUDD, New-York.	HERMANN FUNKE, N. Y.
H. S. COBB, New-York.	R. CORNELL WHITE, N. Y.
WM. MÖLLER, New-York.	M. O. TYLER, New-York.
S. G. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.	

President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. G. ARNOLD, Dr. F. H. JUDD.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—J. P. DAVIS.
Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on bonds not over $100 annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either registered or coupon bonds as they prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March or September, as the case may be, until the day of subscription and payment.

It is expected that the first deliveries of coupon bonds will be made not later than the fourth (4th) of April.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.

NOTICE TO THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have requested the undersigned to call meetings of the First Mortgage and Second Mortgage Bondholders, in pursuance of the provisions of the deeds of trust, for the purpose of considering certain modifications of the present financial system of the company, to which the assent of a majority in interest of each of those classes of bondholders by a vote at a meeting is necessary. The principle of the proposed measures was submitted to the annual meeting of the corporation held at Pittsburgh on the 16th inst., at which were represented a majority of the stockholders and of each class of the bondholders, and was unanimously approved.

The undersigned, therefore, in exercise of the authority conferred upon them by Article 12 of the First and Second Deeds of Trust, give notice that

MEETINGS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS

will be held at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, 1864, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of considering the aforesaid measures.

At such meetings the bondholders, if registered, may vote in person or by proxy.

Registration on the Voting Register can be made by any holder at the office or agency of the company, at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., where the books are now open for that purpose, *on presentation by the holder of his bonds, or on his filing the written order of the person last registered as the holder.*

The registration was originally in the names of the persons to whom the bonds were issued. In cases in which the bonds have since changed hands, the present holder can vote only by registering himself, or upon the proxy of the person last registered.

A general attendance of the bondholders is earnestly requested, as well to act on the questions aforesaid, as to perfect the organization contemplated in Article 12 of the Deeds of Trust.

The meetings of the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders will be held separately, but at the same time and place, and the holders of the Third Mortgage Bonds are invited to be present, though their action is not required by the Trust Deeds.

The resolutions adopted at the annual meeting, and the resolution of the Board of Directors requesting a call of meetings of the bondholders, are subjoined.

JOHN FERGUSON, } Trustees for the First and
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, } Second Mortgage Bondholders.

RESOLUTIONS

Recommended by the Board of Directors to the Stockholders for adoption at the Annual Meeting, March 16, 1864.

Resolved, That it is expedient that expenditures for construction, equipment and objects pertinent thereto, involving new capital, should in the main be provided for by an increase of capital stock of the company.

Resolved, That the increase of capital stock should be made solely for the purpose of building and completing a double track, or such part thereof as may be expedient, and for equipping the road and procuring such additional rolling stock, machinery, appurtenances and other facilities as may be necessary to properly do all the business which may offer, and for no other purpose, and should only be issued from year to year in such amounts as the stockholders at their annual meetings may decide upon. Their decision shall be based upon detailed estimate, made by the Board of Directors, of the amount of money necessary for the work of the year, and that the new issue of stock shall only be sold after public notice.

Resolved, That the increase of capital for 1864 shall not exceed $3,500,000.

Resolved, That the stockholders hereby recommend, and, as far as may be necessary, authorize the Board of Directors to make such agreement or arrangement with the holders of the bonds under the trust deeds as will enable them to increase the capital stock, as indicated in the preceding resolutions.

Adopted unanimously by vote of $4,563,000 out of $5,500,000 of stock; $3,729,500 out of $5,250,000 of first mortgage bonds; $1,766,000 out of $5,150,000 of second mortgage bonds, and $1,526,000 out of $2,000,000 of third mortgage bonds, $400,000 not voting because not registered.

Resolution adopted by the Board of Directors this day:

"*Resolved*, That the Trustees under the mortgages, Samuel J. Tilden and John Ferguson, be and they are hereby requested to call, at the earliest moment possible, a meeting of the bondholders, in the City of New-York, to act upon the resolutions adopted by the stockholders at their Annual Meeting in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 16th day of March, 1864, and to obtain, if possible, the assent of the bondholders thereto.

Offered by L. H. Meyer, Esq.

Attest: W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.,
MINNEAPOLIS, March 14, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held at No. 26 William-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration an increase of the capital stock thereof from one million five hundred thousand to two million dollars, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MINING STOCKS.

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st instant, and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of April next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th of March until the morning of the 7th of April next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 6 to 7.

Interest commences April 1, 1864.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

REMOUS A. BUNN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

By instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 26, 1864, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the *National 10-40 Five Per Cent.* Loan, in coupon bonds or registered certificates, redeemable after ten, and payable forty years from date, in coin, and will allow to banks, bankers and brokers the *usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent.*

This loan bears gold interest, payable *semi-annually*, on coupon and registered bonds of $500 and over, and *annually* on bonds of the denominations of 50 and 100 dollars.

In subscribing, parties are requested to pay the accrued interest from the first of March to the day of subscription *in coin*, or *in currency adding fifty per cent. premium.*

The interest on this Loan is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar bonds are payable on the first of March

The Secretary of the Treasury closes his instructions in the following words:

On the above terms, the First National Bank of the City of New-York, of which you are the President, is authorized to receive subscriptions to the National 10-40 Loan, and it is hoped that its exertions—on the most energetic and active employment of which great reliance is placed—will be attended with complete success.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To S. C. THOMPSON, Esq., President

The coupon bonds will be ready for delivery early in April, and registered bonds about the first of May.

Remittances may be made in legal tender notes, National Bank notes, or in drafts, &c., payable in this City, addressed,

JAMES CUSHING,
Cashier First National Bank,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864. New-York.

DENVER MINING COMPANY,
COLORADO.

50,000 Shares.....$20 per Share.

The amount of stock offered for sale at $12 50 per share having been sold, the undersigned offer for sale the entire residue of the stock, being five thousand shares, at the minimum price of $15 per share.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st.

$1,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS,
(Being the Balance not awarded on Bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Saturday, April 16, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of One Million Dollars or the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed March 18, 1864, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1889, and five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1890.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presentation to the County Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
April 4, 1864.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS
AT NO. 240 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.
J. T. SANGER.....Formerly of Wm. H. Cary & Co.
E. L. FANCHER.....No. 229 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOT.....Of Riggs & Co., Wall-st.
LEWIS EINSTEIN.....Of Lewis Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER...Of Seamless Clothing Manuf'g Co.
HENRY J. BAKER.....Of H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE.....Of Coffin, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS.....Of Ross, Dempster & Co.
D. L. ROSS, President.

J. H. SPOTT, Cashier.

INSURANCE, BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON & ZANESVILLE RAILROAD CO.

The subscriber is now ready to issue, in exchange for the Trustees' receipts, stock certificates for the new shares, and certificates of the Trustees under the new mortgage of the Cincinnati & Zanesville Railroad Co. for the new bonds, to which the parties to the reorganization of the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad Co. are severally entitled.

CHARLES MORAN, Trustee, No. 10 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 69 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER OF GOLD AND FULTON-STS.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

UNDER THE CHARTER OF SAID COMPANY, THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 12th day of April prox. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d day of April until after the election.

JAMES C. REPHEY,
Cashier First National Bank,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864. New-York.

DENVER MINING COMPANY,
COLORADO.

50,000 Shares.....$20 per Share.

The amount of stock offered for sale at $12 50 per share having been sold, the undersigned offer for sale the entire residue of the stock, being five thousand shares, at the minimum price of $15 per share.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st.

$1,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS,
(Being the Balance not awarded on Bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Saturday, April 16, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of One Million Dollars or the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed March 18, 1864, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1889, and five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1890.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presentation to the County Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms, bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) (Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles' viz.:

——bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.

——bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.

——tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

——tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186-, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186-, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

SMALL STORES, &c.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, March 26, 1864.

Separate Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Small Stores, &c.," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 26th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the United States Navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New-York, in such numbers and quantities and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of the said Navy-yards, respectively, during the remainder of the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, the numbers and quantities of the different articles, and at the places specified in the following list, viz.:

	Charlestown.	Brooklyn.
Salt water soap, lbs	5,000	85,000
Thread, black and white, lbs	200	1,000
Ribband, hat, pieces	2,000	8,000
Tape, white, pieces	4,500	4,000
Tape, black, pieces	3,000	1,000
Spools cotton	6,000	12,000
Silk, sewing, lbs	200	500
Pocket handkerchiefs	8,500	21,500
Needles, sewing, papers	1,000	14,000
Thimbles	3,000	3,000
Jack-knives	——	2,500
Scissors	1,500	2,500
Razors	500	5,000
Razor strops	15,000	2,000
Shaving boxes	1,200	13,800
Shaving brushes	2,000	2,000
Shaving soap, cakes	6,000	20,000
Scrub brushes	2,000	2,000
Blacking brushes	1,000	3,000
Whisk brooms	1,500	2,000
Eagle coat buttons, dozen	500	——
Eagle medium buttons, dozen	500	——
Eagle vest buttons, dozen	1,000	——
D. B. buttons, dozen	5,000	20,000
Pine combs	4,000	18,000
Coarse combs	4,000	20,000
Spoons	2,500	15,000
Forks	2,500	2,500
Blacking boxes	6,000	40,000
Can openers	500	——
Stearine candles, lbs	60,000	——

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer and reject the remainder. *The prices must be uniform, and offers must embrace all of any one or more articles deliverable at all the stations.*

For the description of articles in the above list bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy-yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau dated Aug. 18, 1863, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the officers of the several commandants of Navy-yards and navy agents.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this bureau.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 SPARK-ST., NEW-YORK, March 30, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of April, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, BUSINESS PENS and STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows:

10,000 barrels first quality NEW MESS or NEW PRIME MESS PORK, in full hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands, if known; also the kind of barrel.

800,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of six styles, as follows:

1. Green, in original bags.
2. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
3. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.
4. Roasted, in double sacks as above.
5. Roasted, in barrels, as above.
6. Roasted and ground, in barrels, as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish any or either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop-samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector, on the part of the United States.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payments will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE OOPAKE IRON MINES, Columbia County, New-York, wish to contract for the removal of about twenty-five thousand cubic yards of gravel at their mines. For particulars inquire at the office of the company, 7 Nassau-st, New-York.

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH nursery stocks, fruit trees, evergreens, dwarf and standard roses, bedding and for sale by C. RAOUX, No. 21 Cedar-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,978	Grace,	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking,	——
LOUISIANA	2,876	Smellie,	——
IOWA	——	Milburne,	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..... { $100 / 85 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NOTICE.

☞ The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer, on WEDNESDAY, April 6; has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

The rate for steerage passage from Liverpool and Queenstown will be, until further notice, $35 in gold, or the equivalent in currency.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COAK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER..Saturday.....April 9
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....April 16
ETNA.....Saturday.....April 23

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
SATURDAY, April 23, at NOON,

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
Corner of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, April 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers.

NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine, fast-sailing A 1 Clyde built steamship BRITANNIA, Capt. FERGUS, is intended to sail on THURSDAY, April 17, from Pier No. 47, North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions:

First Cabin.....$78 | Intermediate.....$40
Second Cabin.....60 | Steerage.....35

Payable in currency.

Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23d of April.
SATURDAY, 21st of May.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. JOHN A. POST, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, April 9, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMER FOR SALE.—THE NEW, LIGHT-draft, stern-wheel steamer "WARWENOCK," length 110 feet by 19½ feet beam, 5 feet and 2 inches hold; 2 engines, 14-inch cylinder by 5 feet stroke; ordinary draft of water 30 inches. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, JAMES ANDERSON Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 6. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City and the China, from 1 to 2 M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but Passengers can be taken on board. The PERSIA will sail April 20.

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS PROCURED from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 8 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 8 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Yaphank, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 3:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st, EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:26 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 30th-st. depot at 10 A. M., and 4:25 P. M. Sunday [illegible]

FAIRS.

ROOMS OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SANITARY FAIR, UNDER LINDELL HOTEL, WASHINGTON-AV., NEAR 7TH-ST.

FAIR TO BE HELD IN ST. LOUIS, COMMENCING MAY 17, 1864.

☞ All goods and packages, of whatever kind, should be distinctly marked with the name of the donor and place from which sent, and directed JAMES E. YEATMAN, St. Louis, Mo., (for M. V. S. Fair.) And bill of lading or other proper notice should at the same time be sent by mail to Major ALFRED MACKAY, Corresponding Secretary, &c., St. Louis, Mo., Committee Rooms under Lindell Hotel. Donations of money are specially solicited, and should be sent by mail or express to SAMUEL COPP, Jr., Treasurer, &c., St. Louis.

Major-Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, President.
Gov. WILLARD P. HALL, First Vice-President.
Mayor CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY, Second Vice-President.
Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, Third Vice-President.
SAMUEL COPP, Jr., Treasurer.
Major ALFRED MACKAY, Corresponding Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEE:

JAMES E. YEATMAN, CARLOS S. GREELEY,
WM. G. ELIOT, J. B. JOHNSON,
GEORGE PARTRIDGE,
Members of the Western Sanitary Commission.

ST. LOUIS, March 24, 1864.

CIRCULAR
FOR THE
INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE OF PERSONS WHO DESIRE TO DONATE GOODS, &c., TO THE FAIR.

The following Railroads, Packet, Express and Transportation Companies have generously offered to carry goods, &c., donated, free of charge, of transportation, viz.:

RAILROADS.

Ohio and Mississippi, St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, Chicago, Alton and St. Louis.

And all railroad connections between St. Louis and the East and North.

Pacific, Iron Mountain, North Missouri, Hannibal and St. Joseph.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams, American, United States and Parker's.

PACKETS.

Keokuk, Northern Line, Missouri River, Memphis, Illinois River, Naples and Alton.

TRANSPORTATION.

SPAULDING'S EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, N. STEVENS, Agent, St. Louis.

Finally, attention is called to the following circular, issued by Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans, which refers to the Department of the Missouri:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20, 1864.

CIRCULAR.—District and Post Commanders will receive and forward all donations for the Sanitary Fair, to be held in St. Louis, May 17, 1864. Government transportation may be used when it can be done without detriment to the public service.

By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans.
FRANK ENO, Asst.-Adjt.-Gen.

OFFICIAL: M. V. G. STRONG, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

By a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Missouri, the State Tobacco Warehouse, St. Louis, has been appropriated for the receiving and storage of donated goods, wares, &c., for the fair. Storekeepers and receiving clerks will be in readiness to take charge of goods, and the property thus received will be insured. It is therefore urged that no delay be made in forwarding donations of any kind, and thereby will avoid confusion by too many goods arriving at one time, or at the time of holding the fair. Very respectfully,

ALFRED MACKAY, Corresponding Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The fair will open with appropriate ceremonies MONDAY, April 4. The doors will be opened at 6½, and the ceremonies will commence at 8 o'clock.

Upon this occasion the number of tickets will be strictly limited to the capacity of the buildings.

The Union-square Department will be opened on TUESDAY, April 5, at 3½ P. M., at which time there will be entertainments for children.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The fair will open at 11 A. M. and close at 10½ P. M.

There will be three entrances on 14th-st.—that nearest 6th-av. reserved for holders of season tickets.

The exits will be exclusively on 15th-st.

Tickets can now be obtained at the following places:

Box-office Wallack's Theatre.
No. 76 Cedar-st., of C. O. Jones.
No. 10 Astor House, of F. V. Rushton.
No. 74 Broadway, Harnden's Express.
Fifth-av. Hotel, of Caswell & Mack.

And after 4 P. M. on Monday, April 4, at the Fair Buildings.

PRICES.

Tickets for the opening night $2, admitting to all parts of the building.

Season Tickets, admitting to all Departments of the Fair on and after April 5, $5.

Tickets for Tuesday—day of Exhibition—or Wednesday, first day of sales, $1.

Tickets for Thursday, Friday or Saturday, 50 cents.

☞ The same ticket admits to the 14th-st. and Union-square Departments.

Children under 12 will be admitted to either of the Departments on payment of 25 cents.

The above prices are announced for the first week, but the Committee reserve the right to change them from day to day, as circumstances may require.

The prices for the second week will be announced after the opening of the Fair.

All goods purchased at the Fair will be delivered free of expense, but at the risk of the purchaser.

GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman of Committee on Arrangements.

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Heads of departments wishing to make sales by auction will hand in their invoices two days before sale to either of the following auctioneers, or to the Secretary of this Committee. Each department will arrange with the gentlemen whom they may elect to make their sales in regard to the reception and delivery of their goods.

All goods, wares and merchandise will be received and passed by the Committee on Inventories, who will furnish their own clerks and attend to their own advertising.

The following are the names and places of business of the gentlemen tendering their services, in the order they were received:

Daniel A. Mathews, No. 66 Nassau-st.
Edward Schenck, No. 60 Liberty-st.
Geo. Welles Nichols, No. 113 Pearl-st.
Henry D. Miner, No. 37 Nassau-st.
Daniel H. Burdett, No. 108 Wall-st.
Henry Molten, No. 235 Broadway.
J. H. Draper, No. 36 Pine-st.
Edward Sintzenich, No. 165 Broadway.
J. E. Halsey, No. 10 Barclay-st.
Walter M. Lloyd, No. 34 Cedar-st.
E. P. Wills, No. 47 Murray-st.

All goods sold for this Commission are free from United States duties, as well as the district license.

E. H. LUDLOW,
Chairman of Committee on Auctions.

HENRY D. MINER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FAIR TICKETS.

The ticket department of the Fair will be (by permission of J. W. Wallack, Esq.,) under the direction of Mr. THEODORE MOSS.

Tickets can now be obtained at the following places:

Box office of Wallack's Theatre.
C. J. Barker, Harnden Express office, No. 74 Broadway.
C. O. Jones, No. 76 Cedar-st.
No. 10 Astor House, of Mr. F. V. Rushton.

PRICES:

Season tickets, admitting to all departments, at all times except the opening night.....$5
Tickets for opening ceremonies, March 28.....$2
Tickets for Tuesday, day of exhibition, or Wednesday, first day of sales.....$1
Tickets for Thursday, Friday or Saturday of first week.....50c

The Fair will open on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, and continue for two weeks.

The committee reserve the right to change the rates of admission from time to time.

Prices for the second week will be announced after the opening of the Fair.

The same ticket admits to the 14th-st. and the Union-square departments.

GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committee on Public Amusements have the pleasure of announcing that a Billiard Tournament in aid of the funds of this Fair has been organized at the suggestion of Mr. MICHAEL PHELAN, under whose superintendence it will take place at

IRVING HALL,
on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of WEDNESDAY, April 6.

In this tournament the following distinguished billiard players are expected to take part:

MR. PHILIP TIEMAN,
DUDLEY KAVANAGH,
JOHN SEEBIETER,
LOUIS FOX,
JOHN McDIVITT,
JOHN DERRY,
VICTOR ESTEPHE,
EDMUND NELUMS,
CHRISTIAN BIRD,
WILLIAM GOLDTHWAITE,
EDWARD CAHILL,
MICHAEL FOLEY,
MICHAEL PHELAN.

Mr. Phelan has challenged the winner of the champion's cue at the contest, which is to take place on the 7th inst., to play a game with him on FRIDAY, April 8, the loser to pay one hundred dollars to the fund of the fair. The receipts for admission on this day will be devoted to the Workingwomen's Relief Association. Every facility will be offered to enable ladies to enjoy with comfort these remarkable contests. Tickets of admission, $1.

RICHARD GRANT WHITE,
Chairman of Committee on Public Amusements.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committee on Wines, Liquors, Ale, Fruits, Tobacco and Segars, and Preserved Provisions, request all contributors to this department to send at once to the Fair Buildings in 14th-st. such articles as they intend to donate. Should any parties not have been solicited, either by circular or personally, to send contributions, they will please consider this notice as an appeal in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers under charge of the Sanitary Commission. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TICKETS FOR THE
METROPOLITAN FAIR
for sale by
CHARLES O. JONES, Station...,
No. 76 Cedar-st., near the Post office.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:08 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 8 P. M. A. S. BARRINGER, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
NOS. 622 AND 624 BROADWAY.

Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. John Wood
Manager.....J. H. Selwyn

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FOR THIS WEEK.

COMMENCING MONDAY, April 4, 1864

The performance will commence with
(In accordance with express desire,)
THE COMIC DRAMA, IN TWO ACTS,
BY JOHN BROUGHAM, Esq.,
ENTITLED
THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

Mr. Oranlie, a wealthy merchant.....Mr. France
Mr. Sterling, an old clerk.....Mr. T. Owens
Tom Boobalink, a truesman.....Mr. G. Jamison
O'Bryan, an Irish emigrant.....Mr. Frank Drew
Henry Travers.....Mr. G. H. Clarke
Polly Boobalink.....Mrs. Sedley Brown
Mrs. Grimgriskla.....Miss A. Harris
Mary Travers.....Miss J. Walters

concluding with the excellent farce, entitled
THE LAUGHING HYENA.

Mr. Felix Fumer.....Mr. W. Davidge
Mr. Simon Hornblower.....Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Mrs. Felix Fumer.....Mrs. Sedley Brown
Popsy.....Mrs. John Wood

MONDAY, APRIL 11,
will be produced
AN OLYMPIC EXTRAVAGANZA
entitled
LOYALINA;
OR
BRIGADIER-GENERAL FORTUNIO
AND HIS
SEVEN GIFTED AIDS-DE-CAMP.

Doors open at 7½; performances commence at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—COMMENCES AT 7½.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY

SECOND WEEK.

In consequence of the
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
OF
EDWIN BOOTH.

in the part of
BERTUCCIO, THE JESTER,
in Tom Taylor's play of the
THE FOOL'S REVENGE,
the management announce it for this
MONDAY EVENING, April 4,
and every evening until further notice.

The cast will embrace the names of the following artists: Misses Ada Clifton, Rose Eytinge, Mary Wells, Reeves, &c.; Messrs. J. Nunan, J. W. Collier, B. T. Ringgold, J. W. Bladdell, F. B. Holmes, C. DeForest, &c., &c.

APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
COSTUMES,
AND APPOINTMENTS.

Musical Conductor.....Harvey B. Dodworth

In active rehearsal, THE MARBLE HEART.
Seats secured
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, April 5, 1864,
WITHOUT FAIL,
first performance of
JEAN BEAUDRY,
comedy in four acts, by M. Ang. Vacquerie, with Mesdames Hamburg and Bergeon and MM. Gravier, Faye, Chol and Edgard in the cast.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

THURSDAY, April 14, BENEFIT OF Mme. BERGEON,
LA GRACE DE DIEU,
drama vendeville, in five acts, by Dennery and Lemoine.
Box office of the theatre at No. 623 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS

IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE A FEW ADDITIONAL PUPILS

between the ages of 9 and 14 to educate with her daughters at Idlewild. Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This institution will commence its semi-annual session April 18. Boys of all ages admitted. Superior advantages offered. Terms $160 per annum. Catalogues at J. P. Worstell's, No. 234 Broadway, or at the Institute.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

ELLSWORTH'S MODEL WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING INSTITUTE,

Ellsworth's Model Writing and Book-keeping Institute,
Ellsworth's Model Writing and Book-keeping Institute,
Ellsworth's Model Writing and Book-keeping Institute,
No. 818 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT.

The term opens March 31. For circulars apply to Miss AIKEN, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on the 29th and 30th, between the hours of 3 and 8 P. M.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NORWALK, CONN.

The Summer Term commences April 4.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Circulars at No. 574 Broadway and at No. 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—FEMALE DEPARTMENT—Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President. The Principal, Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, will be at the Fifth-av. Hotel April 5, and will be happy to make arrangements for pupils. The Summer session of 21 weeks will commence April 18. Board and tuition in English and French, $88 per session. Catalogues, with references, &c., may be had at the American Sunday School Union, No. 599 Broadway; Ivison & Phinney, No. 48 Walker-st., and at the American School Agency, No. 130 Grand-st.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The fourth quarter of the academic year in this seminary, which offers the best accommodations, a delightful location, and the highest advantages, both in the solid and ornamental branches, will reopen April 12. Circulars may be obtained at J. P. WORSTELL'S Express Office, No. 234 Broadway.

REV. C. D. RICE, Principal and Professor.

A BUSINESS COURSE—BOOK-KEEPING, writing, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, &c., to qualify young men for business, taught in private rooms. Ladies, 20 writing lessons, $2. No. 62 Bedford-av. and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Gov. King says: Col. PAINE'S plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious.

FAIRFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Fairfield, Conn. Summer session begins May 9. Circulars of James Rowland, No. 238 Front-st.; S. T. Keese, No. 7 Pine-st.; H. T. Curtiss, Fairfield, or HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. Easter vacation ends April 2. Prepares boys for college, business, or the army. Catalogues at No. 10 Union-square, or at office of MARCUS SPRING, No. 1 Park-place.

WILTON BOARDING INSTITUTE AT WILTON, CONN.—Terms, $30 to $40 per quarter, first quarter commences May 1. ADDISON A. BETTS, Principal, can be consulted at George Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, from 11 A. M., to 2 P. M.

GREENWICH, CONN.—THE GREENWICH Institute, an English and classical school for a lim

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Steamers Matanzas and Columbia—Continued Advance of Our Forces up Red River—Arrival of Captured Rebels.

The steamers *Matanzas*, from New-Orleans March 26, and the *Columbia*, same port March 26, arrived here yesterday.

We are indebted to their pursers for favors.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 26.

Nothing of importance has transpired since the sailing of the *Yazoo*, two days ago.

Our army is still pushing on up Red River, slower, of course, than at first, as it gets further from the base of supplies, and deeper into the country that has never seen a Union soldier, except as a prisoner, since the war began.

We have not heard from Texas since Indianola was evacuated.

There is no Mexican news.

The army was never in a better condition. Dr. D. L. Rogers, the New-York State Agent, says that out of 23 New-York regiments, there are but 402 sick in general hospitals.

The election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention takes place on Monday next. The regular Free-State nominees will be elected almost without opposition.

Last night a boat arrived from Alexandria with one hundred and twenty-two bales of cotton, and twenty-three rebel officers, captured at Bayou Raolds, about twenty-eight miles from that place. Among them is Maj.-Gen. DICK TAYLOR's Chief of Staff, and several other New-Orleans men.

P. S. GILMORE, the great Boston musician, was last evening presented, at the St. Charles Hotel, by a number of the most prominent citizens of New-Orleans, with a silver goblet, containing $500. Gov. YATES, of Illinois, and Gov. HAHN were present and made speeches. GILMORE goes North this morning on the *Columbia*.

Gold, 63¾.

Cotton—middling, 70c.

The *True Delta* has the following: "We have news from the Eighty-third Ohio Volunteers, which is in advance of the troops that marched through the Teche country, to the effect that, after a long and dusty march, the advance arrived at Alexandria on the 14th inst., and that they made the extraordinary journey of 170 miles in five days. Although some skirmishing took place, no heavy fighting occurred. The rebels were driven to St. Martinsville, and 80 or 90 prisoners were captured. A continued skirmishing took place for several days. On Monday last, nearly 1,000 rebels, encamped about 18 miles back of Alexandria, were surrounded by our forces, who captured 300 of them, including 25 officers, all of whom were brought down in the *Luminary*. We are further informed that it was the intention to respect private property, but the gunboats commenced burning and destroying, and the troops followed the example, and now the inhabitants burn or destroy all private cotton, to prevent its falling into our hands. Most of the prisoners that we have taken appear glad, for they are tired of the war and want to get out of it."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 3.

GEN. MEADE AND THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

Gen. MEADE has submitted a written statement to the War Committee, giving a detailed account of the battle of Gettysburgh, together with an explanation of his conduct on that occasion. His statements are corroborated by the testimony of Gens. HANCOCK, WARREN, GIBBONS and others, and triumphantly vindicate him from the accusations made before the committee by his enemies. Gen. MEADE denies in the most positive manner the statement that he issued or directed to be issued, an order on the 2d of July, or at any time, ordering a retreat to Taneytown, which is fourteen miles south of Gettysburgh. He says he had resolved, from the first, to hold his position there, and to fight the battle which he knew was impending. He had no idea of falling back, as he well knew, as everybody knows, that a retreat at that time would have involved pursuit by the enemy, and, perhaps, resulted in a rout of our army. He denies positively ever seeing any such order; and states that if the order was written it was without his knowledge or authority. The first intimation he had of its existence was received from Gen. GIBBONS, who told him on the evening of the second of July, that he had seen it in the hands of Gen. BUTTERFIELD. He promptly denied its authenticity to Gen. GIBBONS, at the time. The only basis for the accusation on this point Gen. MEADE surmises is this: Upon assuming command of the army he found himself without a Chief of Staff acquainted with the routine of business at headquarters. He requested Gen. BUTTERFIELD to retain his position as Chief of Staff, until the crisis had passed. Gen. BUTTERFIELD consented, and was at once ordered to survey the position, and make himself acquainted with the rear lines of communication. This, Gen. MEADE contends, was what any prudent General would have done under the circumstances, and especially since our army had been defeated the first day, and had only partially succeeded in repulsing the attack of the enemy on the second day. He declares that the purport of the order he directed to be issued was this, and nothing more. Gen. MEADE also states, that when he learned that Gen. SICKLES had become engaged at Little Round Top, he immediately ordered Gen. SYKES, with the Fifth Corps, to his support. Gen. GIBBONS was also examined before the Committee on Saturday, and corroborates Gen. MEADE's statements in every particular.

THE BLAIR AND M'CLURG CONTROVERSY.

It will be recollected that in the controversy between FRANK BLAIR and Col. MCCLURG, on the floor of House some days since, the latter produced photograph copies of an original order for shipment of certain liquors down the Mississippi over BLAIR's signature. The point of difference was as to the amount. Four ont of nine officers whose names were attached to the order were examined before the Special Committee on this case yesterday. They all swear that the original order covered the shipment of only $900 worth, but that the word "each," having been inserted by forgery, at the end of each entry, the amount was increased thereby nine times, so that the order for nine hundred was made to mean eight thousand dollars.

THE WILKES COURT-MARTIAL.

But little headway was made by the Wilkes Court-martial yesterday. The testimony adduced went to show the crippled condition of WILKES' squadron during the time he had command, and his own activity and vigilance in executing his orders. In regard to the *Vanderbilt*, it is established that she had sailed in company with Commodore NICHOLS ten days without receiving any orders from him, and that her Commander, Commodore BALDWIN, was not a likely recipient of any knowledge concerning the plans of Admiral WILKES, who never disclosed them to any one.

RELIEF OF CONTRACTORS.

A squad of contractors for steam engines and Government work in iron of various kinds is here, besieging Congress with doleful lamentations for relief. The enhanced price of iron since they undertook their contracts has diminished alarmingly the prospects of golden harvests from GIDEON's coffers, so they come [rubbing up their Aladin's lamp in the hope of invoking pliant genii from Congressional depths to restore to substance their departed visions. The Government has been swindled enough since this war began to justify a little firmness now in holding contractors to fair bargains, and this combination will very probably fail in its pursuit.

MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

In Executive session on Friday last there were quite a number of Major and Brigadier Generals hung up for future action, among whom were Gen. HUMPHREYS and Col. SHALER, of New-York. The President yesterday nominated Col. BURNHAM, of the Sixth Maine, as Brigadier-General. Col. [illegible] and White. For sale by all druggists.

distinguished himself in leading a charge on Marye's Heights at the second battle of Fredericksburgh.

ENLISTMENT OF SLAVES IN MARYLAND.

Gentlemen from upper counties of Maryland say that the disappearance of colored males progresses with astonishing rapidity. Recruiting parties with soul-stirring music and floating banners have only to march through a neighborhood to sweep it clean of its black warriors. The war is so popular among these loyal Marylanders, that its termination will find districts hitherto dependent solely upon negroes for their labor, left destitute of a laboring population. Masters, as a general rule, make but feeble resistance to slaves enlisting, and in some cases encourage them to do so.

PRIZE-MONEY AND ITS DISTRIBUTION.

The business of distributing prize-money to the navy has been quite extensive during last month. Nineteen hundred and forty-four claims, calling for nearly $300,000, were settled in that time. Notwithstanding the attractive bounties offered for enlistments in the army, there is no branch of the service of the country that presents such inducements to enterprising young men as that of the navy. Common seamen and landsmen, in some cases, have already received nearly $2,000 each as their share of prizes captured, and still have other sums due them. The blockade-runner *Memphis* yielded to even the coal-passers of her captor—the steamer *Magnolia*—$1,700 a-piece. Now, that the navy has received a large accession of the fastest ships on the seas, and the business of blockade-running is as active as ever, the prospect of further valuable captures is almost certain.

Complaints have been made by parties evidently interested in making them, of the delays experienced in obtaining prize-money, and of the heavy share seamen must undergo in order to collect it. It should be known that there is no difficulty in obtaining prize-money which may ready for distribution. The Fourth Auditor's Office, which has the charge of the settlement of these claims, extends every facility to enable claimants to obtain their money at the earliest moment. All communications are answered courteously, and the letter of a seaman receives the same consideration as that of an Admiral. The employment of an agent to collect prize-money is useless in most cases. The office tells the seaman who is out of the service how to fill out his papers correctly, and sends him an order for the money on any Navy Agent he may designate.

There have been delays in the settlement of prize cases, which have given cause of complaint against the department, but when it is understood that all prizes must pass through the Courts of Admiralty, where the parties owning the captured vessel may come forward and defend the case, and always resort to every quibble to insure delay, it is easily seen how groundless such complaints are. After cases pass the courts there is never any further delay in the distribution of the money.

The law requiring all persons in the service to receive their prize-money through their Paymasters alone works many hardships, and should receive the attention of Congress. As it now stands, the money due a seaman in the service can only be paid to himself by his Paymaster. If he is at sea, on duty, the order must find its way to him, before he can receive his money, although his family may be suffering for want of it in sight of the Treasury. Now, if the law was so amended as to permit when prize-money is due to the men in the service to be paid, upon their order, to whomsoever they may direct, for the benefit of their families, a great evil would be remedied, and the cause of the naval service much promoted. In this case the order should bear the attest of the Paymaster or Commander, and they should withhold their signatures, unless fully satisfied that the payment was intended for the benefit of the sailors' families.

NEW PRIZE CASES NOW READY FOR SETTLEMENT.

The following prize cases have just been sent to the Fourth Auditor's office by the Navy Department. The prize money will soon be ready for distribution:

Prize.	Captured by.	Amount
Kipple	Kanawha	$24,819 20
Alonzo Childs	Baron de Kalb	4,724 69
Clarita	De Soto	1,775 76
57 bales cotton	Fort Henry	12,216 19
13 bales cotton	Fort Royal	2,359 45
Flanner	Pembina	10,2:0 69
Comet	Santiago de Cuba	4,731 41
114 bales cotton	De Soto	39,629 77
139 bales cotton	Hendrick Hudson	35,633 26
Beokwith	Pembina	1,646 04
Fashion	Port Royal	11,172 96
Blazer	Brooklyn	3,952 08
Conoet	Kanawha	3,0o3 20
Neptune	Lackawana	36,360 14
Emma Tuttle	Hope	4,501 12
250 bushels corn	Fort Henry	131 00
Aon	Segamore	175 40
Isabella	Fort Henry	11 21
Eugene	Cuyler, Kennebec & Kanawha	22,641 68
22 bales cotton	Fort Henry	3,316 74
Southern Star	Fort Henry	1,427 26
Sea Bird	De Soto	3,288 09
Velocity	Rachel Seaman	442 38
Cuba	De Soto	649 20
Brookshot	San Jacinto	1,623 28
Charm	Sugamore	3,821 68
Charm	Gem of the Seas	544 67
Minnie	Huntsville	3,670 89

REINSTATEMENTS.

Major J. Q. ANDERSON and Major R. REINHOLD, both of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, recently dismissed from the service, have been reinstated, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governor of the State to which they belong.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 3.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The following cases will be argued in the Supreme Court of the United States during the present week:

Nos. 171 and 207—The United States, appellants, *vs.* Sebastian Nuner, and the United States *vs.* Jose Joaquin Estudillo.

No. 175—Manuel Roderiguez, *vs.* the United States, from the District Court of Northern California.

No. 176—Anne R. Dermotts, executrix, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Charles S. Wallack, from the Circuit Court of Washington, D. C.

No. 177—Anne R. Dermotts, executria, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Zepbania Jones.

No. 178—The United States et al., *vs.* Edgar Couplin et al., from the District Court of Wisconsin.

No. 179—Benjamin D. Godfrey, plaintiff in error, *vs* Charles T. Eames.

ENLISTMENTS FROM REBELLIOUS STATES.

JOHN JAY, D. VAN NOSTRAND, GEORGE C. WAGO, E. C. COWDIN and GEORGE W. BLUNT have arrived here, as a committee of the Union League Club of New-York, to urge the passage by the Senate of the House bill providing for the voluntary enlistment of any persons residents of the insurrectionary States into the regiments of other States.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 1.

Money is tightening; rate firm at 2 per cent. per month. Atlantic currency exchange at the rate of 50@55 premium for gold in New-York. Coin bills, 5@6 premium. Telegraphic transfers, 7 premium. Sterling unchanged.

The weather is showery, and the apprehensions for short crops are no longer felt.

There is a great movement among mechanics and laborers for an advance of wages. Stonecutters here notified their employers that after the first of May their wages must be advanced from four to five dollars per day. Two hundred and twenty-five blacksmiths, iron moulding and pattern makers, employed in the foundries, demand $4 50 instead of $4 per day. These are gold money prices.

Rev. J. H. L. HENDERSON has been nominated for Congress by the Oregon Union Convention.

[Advertisement.]

AT THE SANITARY FAIR,

If you buy any Coffee, ask for the

LONDON CLUB COFFEE.

[Advertisement.]

D. BARNUM'S "SELF-SEWER" FOR ALL SEWING-MACHINES *preserves the eyes, avoids bending* and *close fitting application. No Basting.* Price $150, with directions. Sent by mail free. Donated to, and for sale at the Fair, 14th-st., and at the Inventor's headquarters, WILCOX & GIBBS' Sewing-Machine Office, No. 503 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

LOOK!—For Sixty Cents the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for January, February, March and April sent by return post, or a year for $1 50. To secure the Pictorial Double Numbers, with Physiognomy, Ethnology, Phrenology, Physiology and Psychology, with all the portraits, biographies and characters of distinguished men, send at once to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To affect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

MARRIED.

SALTER—MILLER.—On Wednesday, March 30, by Rev. W. P. Hammood, GEORGE W. SALTER, Esq., to Miss LOUISE MILLER, all of this City. No cards.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

DIED.

ALLAIRE.—On Saturday, April 2, of scarlet fever, MARGARET CHRISTIE, infant daughter of Edward S. and Sarah C. Allaire, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 631 Hudson-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock,

ALLAIRE.—On Saturday, April 2, of scarlet fever, LIZZIE, the beloved child of Anthony and Sarah C. Allaire, aged 3 years, 7 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 52 Amity-st., on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

AITKEN.—On Sunday, April 3, after a short but severe illness, LYDIA AITKEN, wife of John Aitken, Sen., aged 73 years, 6 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the 20th-st. M. E. Church, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock precisely. Her remains will be taken to Monmouth County, N. J., for interment.

BLAOVELT.—On Saturday, April 2, MARY LOUISE, daughter of David J. and Emma Louise Blauvelt, aged 6 months and 17 days.

The remains will be taken this (Monday) afternoon to Piermont, N. Y., for interment.

BALDWIN.—At Yorkville, on Friday, April 1, Mrs. SARAH BALDWIN, in her 68th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, C. B. French, in East 92d-st., near 3d-av., this day, (Monday,) April 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CROMWELL.—On the afternoon of Saturday, April 2, HENRY D. CROMWELL, in the 36th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 76 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

DAGGETT.—At Rye, Westchester Co., on Saturday, April 2, Mrs. HANNAH DAGGETT, widow of the late Jethro Daggett, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, April 5, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, Rye. Cars leave the City at 11½ A. M.

☞ Martha's Vineyard papers please copy.

DE GANSOLFO.—At her residence, in Binghamton, Broome Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, March 29, Mrs. DOLORES RIVAS DE GANSOLFO, in the 52 year of her age.

GUION.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, April 3, JAMES, youngest son of Catharine E. and the late Rev. Dr. Thos. T. Guion, aged 6 years, 8 months and 11 days.

His funeral will take place from St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) April 4, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

FOAT.—At sea, on Friday morning, April 1, EDOUARD FOAT, of La Rochelle, France, late merchant in this City, aged 45 years.

His friends, and those of his father-in-law, Mr. H. Peugnet, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 166 West 11th-st, on Monday, April 4, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

GRAHAM.—On Sunday, April 3, at his residence, No. 65 East Broadway, ADAM GRAHAM, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

GIBSON.—In South Bergen, on Sunday, April 3, after a short illness, JAMES GIBSON, a native of Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, aged 52 years, 6 months and 23 days.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, Bay View, South Bergen, N. J., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HAVILAND.—On Friday, April 1, HANNAH, wife of Daniel G. Haviland,

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 58 Columbia st., Brooklyn, on Second Day, 4th inst at 3½ P. M.

HILLMAN.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, April 3, ANNIE F., wife of Samuel T. Hillman.

Notice of funeral service to-morrow morning.

HOLTON.—On Saturday, April 2, of scarlet fever, FREDERICK BLAKE, youngest son of Francis H. and Anna M. Holton, aged 5 years, 3 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 163 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Boston and Greenfield, Mass., papers please copy.

KELLY.—On Saturday, April 2, of consumption, ANNIE, youngest daughter of Jane and the late Henry Kelly.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 145 West 24th st.

MALVIN.—On Saturday, April 2, Mrs. SARAH MELVIN, aged 80 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 167 East 41st-st.

MICKLE.—On Sunday evening, April 3, ISABAL, wife of George B. Mickle, and daughter of Thomas M. Beare.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

PAINE.—At White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Sunday morning, April 3, ALANSON J. PAINE, M. D., aged 53 years.

His friends, and those of his father, the late Rev. N. S. Prime, D. D., and of his brothers, S. J. Prime, and E. D. G. Prime and W. C. Prime, are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Presbyterian Church in White Plains.

OSBORN.—On Friday, April 1, CAROLINE A., wife of Charles P. Osborn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance to meet the 11:30 A. M. train from New-York.

STAAB.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, April 2, Capt. SAMUEL H. STAAB, of the Third Missouri Vols., from disease contracted at the siege of Vicksburgh, aged 25 years.

Fuoeral services will be held at his father's residence, No. 136 Amity-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, April 4, at 12 o'clock. The friends of the family, and the members of the Fourth Company Seventh Regiment N. Y. National Guards, are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment.

SILLICK.—At Yorkville, on Saturday, April 2, MARY, widow of the late Rev. Bradley Sillick, aged 84 years and 2 months.

The funeral services will take place this day, (Monday,) April 4, at the 86th-st. M. E. Church, between 3d and 4th avs., at 3 o'clock P. M. His friends of her son, Rev. John A. Sillick, and those of her sons-in law, Rev. P. G. Oakley and Rev. A. M. Osbon, are invited to attend without further notice.

TUTTLE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 2, FRANKLIN SMITH, infant son of W. J. and Mary A. Tuttle, aged 2 months and 10 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 103 Carroll-st, Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WARBURTON.—On Saturday, April 2, of scarlatina, WILLIAM SHERWOOD, aged 4 years, 1 month and 6 days, and ADOLPH KNIGHT, aged 9 months and 17 days, children of A. F. and Frances Warburton.

The funeral will take place from No. 140 East 35th-st., on Tuesday, April 5, at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WALTER.—On Saturday, April 2, HANNAH, the beloved wife of Leon D. Walter, in the 56th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) April 4, at 12½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 162 West 21st-st.

WITKINSON.—On Saturday, April 2, W. M. WITKINSON, in the 53d year of his age, in hope of a glorious immortality.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 3d-st., between North 6th and 7th sts., Williamsburgh, L. I.

WHEELER.—At Cranberry, N. J., on Thursday, March 31, Mr. SAMUEL B. WHEELER, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, April 4, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Cornelius L. Johnson, from the corner of South 5th and 6th sts., Williamsburgh.

WRIGHT.—At his residence in Coxsackie, Greene Co., on Friday, April 1, HORATIO N. WRIGHT, brother of Hiram and Albert H. Wright, of this City, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral at Coxsackie on Wednesday, the 6th inst.

WAGO.—At Mulford Station, N. J., on Saturday morning, April 2, EDWARD WAGO, late of Ward & Knaop.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, on Monday, April 4, at 2 P. M. Trains by Central Railroad of New-Jersey leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 M.

WELLS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, April 1, WILLIAM VAN KIRK, only son of William H. and Caroline A. Wells, in the 6th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Charlton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., for interment.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from New-Orleans and Havana.—From New-Orleans—S. H. Whitwell, H. Shephard, Jr., G. F. Moore, C. H. Richardson, Mrs. Benoquet and child, J. Atkinson, W. L. Corse, A. L. Diefendorf, C. Seiler, C. L. Pierson and lady, W. B. Bowles, W. S. Farnsworth, F. P. Breed, L. McLean, Mrs. T. J. Sende, A. E. Reimer, Alex. Agelasto, J. Savage and lady, E. Popper, Capt. Hawley, P. S. Gilmore, Jos. Rosenthal, O. C. Wait, Mrs. F. B. Peek and child, N. Chapman, J. V. Spaulding, J. Durel and lady, V. H. Coffin, Capt. J. P. Gillis and son, Ira T. Swift, Mrs. Pauline Dumont, John Walsh, Miss Hawley, M. Englander, T. J. Glover, John Davison, Mrs. C. Donovan, John Black, W. H. Harbeck, W. C. Hamilton, A. Graves, W. H. Atwater, A. Montgomery, 4 children and servant, C. Lockwood, Edwin Bishop, S. Masury and son, F. Gorissen, T. N. Blake, W. B. Comstock and lady, John Bimilgan. From Havana—J. W. Kealy, F. Rivera, B. K. Steveos, T. Hope, B. Bashem and family, Lorenzo Rayo, C. Caro, Thos. Adams, J. Milliken, A. W. Hand, Mr. Stuyvesant, lady and servant, M. Michael, Rafael Gorin, Louis Morejnn, Nicholas Peres, G. Valenins, C. Hanspe.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 39 | Sun sets..... 6 27 | Moon rises. 4 11

SANDY HOOK—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 6 04 | Gov. Island.. 6 53 | Hell Gate.. 8 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, April 3.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, New Orleans March 26, and Havana 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Has had heavy N. E. gales. March 26, towing up the Mississippi River, sark Martha's Vineyard, of New-York, and schr. Electric. At anchor on the Bar, bark Ellingwood, of New-York.

Ship John Bunyan, (of Searsport,) Carver, Montevideo Jan. 30, in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Has had strong N. and N. E. gales since passing Barmuda. Feb. 4, lat. 29 20 S., lon. 44 22, signalized a whaling bark, showing a white signal with red letters A. R. F. in it. Off Barnegat, spoke bark John Carver, Nichols, from Matanzas for New-York. On the 30th, saw the ship Wizard King, and saw her again on the 2d, off Barnegat, strg. N. E.

Bark Rhea, (Prus.,) Bushholts, Matanzas 40 ds., with sugar and molasses to order. Has had heavy N. and N. E. weather the entire passage; split sails, &c.

Schr. Seraph, Ryder, Fall River 2 ds.

BELOW—1 ship and 1 brig.

WIND—At sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

April 2—Br. bark Sea Bride.

From Quarantine—Steamship Evening Star, for Havana and New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Bark N. Boynton, Mitchell, hence 27th ult., with a cargo of sugar, staves, etc., bound to Valparaiso, and dispatched by Fabbri & Chauncey, having on the 29th, in lat. 36 18, lon. 69 24, encountered a violent gale from N. E., during which sprung a leak of about 4 inches per hour; the crew, after working at the pumps for 6 hours, refused to proceed on the voyage, when she was put about for New-York. Since then, have had a succession of N. E. gales.

The ship Guardian, returning, is still anchored in the Lower Bay.

Domestic Ports.

ROLMES' HOLE, March 30.—Wind blowing a gale from E. N. E.; no arrivals. 31st, wind N. E., with rain; no arrivals. April 1, 8 A. M., wind N. E.; no arrivals. In port, brig Wm. Nickels, schrs. Alexandria, Phœnix, (Br.,) Pavilion, Adalios, Maracaybo, Juno, Sarah B. Hains, John W. Hall, Golden Gate, S. V. W. Seminoous, Serah B. Hedges, Francesco, Elk, Adeline Towosend, Harry Smith, (Br.) and Honest Abe.

NEW-ORLEANS.—Cld. 25th, steamship Geo. Cromwell, Post, New-York; brig Union, Orr, Havana; Br. brig Unicorn, Smith, Vera Cruz; brig Olpe, Gibbs, New-York; schr. Nancy Mills, Smith, Bermuda.

Arr. ship Chase, Edwards, New-York; Fr. bark Tnrrene, Gerrard, Bordsaux.

Below, coming up, bark Nineveh, Stackpole, Boston; bark Jenole Pitts, Haskell, Rockland, Me.; brig San Antonio, Jackson, Philadelphia

MAY.—The ship Chase, Capt. Edwards, arr. yesterday from New-York, reports having been ashore on the North Bemini Island, but got safely off through the assistance of wreckers.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Thomas, March 11, U. S. steamer Watersee, U. S. bark Gemsshok, ship Mary Briggs, repg.; barks Sarah Van Name, from Shanghai for New-York, do.; Nora, (Br.,) for Trinidad next day; brigs Convert, Allen, for Cienfuegos soon; Flora, (Br.,) Mayo, for do. next day; Aurora, for Porto Rico do; Geo. Baker, (Dan.,) Kline, for Boston do.; Rosa Abbott, (Dan.,) Jesen, for Porto Rico do.

At Belize, Hond., March 16, brig Grace Worthington, for New-York.

At Bahia, Feb. 22, bark Swallow, for Boston soon.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IRON-CLAD NO. 1:

OR, A

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By FITZGERALD DAIR, Foreman.

WILL BE LAUNCHED ON

MONDAY, April 4, 1864,

BY THE

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IRON-CLAD NO. 1.

"All slushed the ways down which she's boned to glide;
Loud shouts the boss, '*All's ready! Let her slide!*"
The whirling ax strikes out the lingering shore;
Slowly she starts, amid the deafening roar
Of men and cannon, and the strident noise
Of crowds of ragged, dirty little boys.
Down, down the smoothing ways she grandly crashes,
And onward to her native fluid dashes.
She dips her stern, the yearning wave divides,
Then o'er the elemental breast she swiftly rides.
'*Now snub her! Snub her quick!*"—The rattling cable
Is stopper'd short as soon as they are able."

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No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, FOR THREE to six months from the 15th of April, good board (private table preferred) in a first-class house with modern improvements, for a quiet family of four, who wish all the comforts of a city home. Location (on the east bank of the Hudson preferred) within one hour of the City. This is a good opportunity for any family having more room than they require.

N. B.—The advertiser would hire a small first-class house with ample grounds. References exchanged. Address COMFORT, Box No. 120 *Times* Office,

BOARD WANTED—BY THE FIRST OF MAY, for sooner, in the upper part of Brooklyn, vicinity of Clinton-av., by a gentleman and wife, child and nurse, two rooms, well furnished, on the second floor, with all the modern conveniences and first-class table; dinner at 6; terms not to exceed $25 per week. Address W., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS, in a private family, in a first-class neighborhood, between 4th and 6th avs., above 14th-st., from the 1st of May next; if desirable, permanent arrangements might be made; private table desired. Address P., Box No. 430 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED, WITHIN 150 miles of this City, easy of access, for 8 or 10 weeks, from July 1: two large and two small rooms required for 6 adults in one house where there will be a few other boarders; location between 10th and 30th sts., and 2d and 4th avs. Address G., Box No. 169 *Times* Office, stating accommodations and terms.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY THREE young gentlemen on Staten Island, near Harlem River, Astoria, or adjacent; farm house preferred. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, Box No. 2,635 New-York Post-office.

WINDERMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE.—A few choice rooms for families and single rooms yet disengaged for the Summer. For particulars, terms, &c., apply at No. 2 West 24th-st.

FAMILY ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD —At Nos. 110 and 112 East 14th-st. References exchanged.



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POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.



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Cheap and certain defence against ravages of moths and millers in clothing. Produced by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston, and sold by all druggists.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York*," and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,

Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

MACHINERY.—The Committee will continue to receive machinery during the whole of the first week of the Fair.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,

Chairman Committee on Machinery.

E. H. CRAIGE'S BROOKLYN AGENCY for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine. No. 333 Fulton-st., up stairs, near City Hall.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, APRIL 3, P. M., A DIAMOND PIN, in the form of an S, somewhere on 14th-st., between 4th-av. and St. George's Church, or on 8th-st. through Madison-park to 4th-st. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 58 Walker-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of CAMMANN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated MARCH 31, 1864.

OSWALD CAMMANN,
BLAKELEY WILSON,
JAMES M. FULLER,
CHARLES L. CAMMANN,
CHARLES P. CUMMINGS.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given, that Charles L. Cammann, who resides in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester, Charles P. Cummings and George W. Fuller, who reside in the City of New-York, Oswald Cammann, who resides in said Town of West Farms, Blakeley Wilson, who resides in the Town of Bergen, Hudson County, in the State of New-Jersey, and James M. Fuller, who resides in the City of New-York, have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the amendments thereto, to carry on in the City of New-York the Stock and Exchange Commission business, under the name and firm of

CAMMANN & CO.

That said Charles L. Cammann, Charles P. Cummings and George W. Fuller are the general partners, and the said Oswald Cammann, Blakeley Wilson and James M. Fuller are the special partners therein. That said special partners have contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars of capital, that is to say, said Osw

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3910. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

"IT IS THE

UNIVERSAL OPINION

OF

THE MUSICAL PROFESSION,"

Says Mr. FRY, the distinguished musical critic of the New-York *Tribune*, "that Messrs. MASON & HAMLIN have succeeded in making a better small instrument than any other of the Organ kind; that no such mechanical works of the kind can be found in Europe."

"THE CABINET ORGAN,"

Writes Mr. NICHOLSON, the able critic of the New-York *World*," is quite as great an improvement upon the Melodeon, introduced some twenty years since, and its successor, the Harmonion, as a Concert Grand-Piano of to-day is over the imperfect Pianos in vogue a quartar of a century since."

IT IS

"TRULY A CHARMING INSTRUMENT,"

Writes Mr. GOTTSCHALK, the eminent Pianist, (who has tested it thoroughly by use in his concerts,) "worthy of the high praise it has received, and

SURE TO FIND ITS WAY

INTO

EVERY HOUSEHOLD OF TASTE AND REFINEMENT

which can possibly afford its moderate expense."

"It is," writes Rev. Dr. PRIME, in the New-York *Observer*,

"A GLORIOUS INSTRUMENT

FOR

THE TEMPLE SERVICE,

so readily secured as to be available for any congregation, and so effective and beautiful as to meet the desires of the most refined and fastidious."

"AS COMPARED WITH

MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, &c.,

THE CABINET ORGAN IS

CERTAINLY SUPERIOR

in quality and volume of tone, while its power of expression can hardly be too highly praised," writes Mr. WILLIAM MASON, the well-known Pianist, adding that "the instruments are really so excellent that there can hardly be much difference of opinion about them."

These instruments "represent

THE HIGHEST ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF INDUSTRY IN THIS DEPARTMENT,"

Says the Boston *Advertiser*, adding: "This is not only our opinion, but the

UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF THE ORGANISTS

and Musicians who have examined these Organs, and often submitted them to long and severe tests."

In commencing the manufacture of reed instruments, more than ten years since, Mason & Hamlin were largely influenced by the confidence that great improvement in such instruments was possible. It was their plan to accomplish success in business, not by making the lowest-priced instruments, but by producing the best, and this guiding principle has never been lost sight of by them. The result was that their Melodeons—the only instrument made by them for several years—

INVARIABLY

TOOK

THE FIRST PREMIUMS

at every Industrial Fair, though constantly exhibited in competition with others from the best makers. Not satisfied with this instrument, however, they bent every energy to the production of a better, instituting extensive experiments, and holding out such inducements as should add to their own skill and experience, the resources of the best inventive talent in the country which had been occupied in this direction. The result was the production and introduction by them of their

ORGAN HARMONIUM,

in 1855, which was at once recognized as so important an improvement as to win from the MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION the first and only

GOLD MEDAL

ever awarded to instruments of this class in this country, and which elicited from THALBERG, the celebrated Pianist, the declaration that these were the

BEST TONED INSTRUMENTS OF THEIR CLASS

IN THE WORLD.

Still striving unremittingly for progress, MASON & HAMLIN were fortunate enough to discover and perfect several other improvements, and better processes of manufacture, by the employment of which they produced, in the Fall of 1862, the CABINET ORGAN, an instrument which has elicited an amount of commendation from the musical profession and enjoyed A SALE QUITE UNPRECEDENTED. A large majority of the most eminent organists in the country have given their written testimony to the great excellence of these instruments, and their SUPERIORITY TO ALL OTHERS of their class. Their superiority consists in QUALITY OF TONE; POWER OR VOLUME OF TONE; CAPACITY FOR EXPRESSION, by which the performer produces at will all grades, from their softest to their loudest tones; QUICKNESS OF ACTION, adapting them to very rapid music; the VARIETY OF EFFECT of which they are capable; their DURABILITY AND QUALITY OF KEEPING IN TUNE and order under the most trying circumstances of climate and situation; with MANY OTHER POINTS OF EXCELLENCE.

The CABINET ORGANS are adapted to FAMILIES, CHURCHES and SCHOOLS. They have from one to twelve stops, and are in plain and elegant cases of black walnut, oak or rosewood, varying in price from $65 to $500 each.

EVERY ONE IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Warerooms—No. 274 Washington-st., Boston; No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York.

MASON & BROTHER, New-York.
MASON & HAMLIN, Boston.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Return of Gen. Grant from Fortress Monroe.

Announcement of the Decision in the Quicksilver Mining Case.

The Company Adjudged the Title to the Mine.

Passage of an Important Resolution on French-Mexican Intervention.

The National Bank Act Still Under Consideration.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 4.

RETURN OF GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT returned here to-day from Fortress Monroe. He at once called upon the President and Secretary of War, and held a protracted interview with them. While at Fortress Monroe, the preliminaries for the exchange of prisoners, upon a basis entirely satisfactory to the Government authorities, were concluded and heartily approved by him. He leaves for the front to-morrow.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING CASE.

The opinion in the Quicksilver Mining Case was delivered to-day by Judge NELSON. The decision confirms to the company one league of land, on which the quicksilver mine is situated. The decision is final and conclusive, and ends all litigation on the subject. It affirms as the eastern boundary the line run by Surveyor General of California in 1860, leaving no curve lines to be run and no more questions to be raised.

Judge CLIFFORD stated in a dissenting opinion that this property was worth twenty millions of dollars. The mine produces between thirty and forty thousand flasks of quicksilver per year, which in gold would be worth between twelve and fifteen hundred thousand dollars.

THE BLAIR INVESTIGATION CASE.

Mr. HOWARD, Collector of the port of St. Louis, testified before the BLAIR Investigating Commission today. He produced a letter from Mr. BONNER, Special Treasury Agent at St. Louis, admitting his belief that the word "each" in the order for the shipment was a forgery. HOWARD expressed his opinion that MICHAEL BOWERS, to whom the permit was given, forged the alterations and additions, and, as corroborative, a specimen of his writing was submitted to the committee. He said further that the permits to officers to take liquor down the river to the amount of $30,000 had been granted and were not unusual.

THE NATIONAL BANKS AND THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All National Banks have been authorized by Secretary CHASE to receive subscriptions to the ten-forty loan. They are also made depositories for all Government moneys received for internal revenue, and for commutation under the draft.

MILITARY NOMINATION.

All nominations excepting some Paymasters and Quartermasters, against whom charges rested, have been acted on.

The friends of Gen. SCHOFIELD, made an effort to have his nomination rejected, but the committee determined by a majority vote to postpone his case.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

A large number of measures rendered important by reorganization of the army, were disposed of by the Military Committee to-day.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 4.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT, accompanied by Gen. RAWLINS and Col. COMSTOCK, arrived here at noon to-day from Fortress Monroe. He will probably go to the Army of the Potomac to-morrow.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

The Senate recently called upon the Secretary of War for an order of Gen. DIX to Provost-Marshal DODGE, relative to the Maryland election, and the Secretary responds to-day that no such document is known to the officers of his department, nor has it been found in its archives.

THE TEN-FORTY BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has determined to issue to parties preferring them, ten-forty bonds, bearing interest from date of subscription, thus avoiding the necessity of paying accrued interest from March 1, as required under former instructions. This arrangement extends to all the agencies for the sale of this loan.

THE BEQUEST OF COMMODORE LEVY.

From a letter of Attorney-General BATES and the legal papers and other documents accompanying it, which were communicated to the Senate to-day, relative to the bequest of Commodore LEVY of the homestead of JEFFERSON to the United States, it appears that the property includes Monticello, $200,000 in real estate in New-York, and $100,000 in stocks. It is a bequest in trust for an agricultural school, for the support and education of the children of warrant officers of the navy. The case having been taken to the New-York Court of Appeals, Attorney-General BATES suspends any recommendation at present, but is disposed to look with favor upon the assumption of such a trust for merely charitable objects.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING CASE.

Associate Justice NELSON, in delivering the opinion in favor of the Quicksilver Mining Company to-day, said that if the court for the Northern District of California had conformed to the mandate of the Supreme Court in entering the error, this controversy would have thus been closed. It appeared from the opinion that the California Court was influenced by a law of Congress, which allowed appeals from surveys in private land claims. The admiring of the line fixing the boundary in dispute was wholly unsustained. If it was competent to change one line, it was competent to change all. The merits of the case, apart from the boundary, did not enter into this opinion.

The court, to-day, adjudged and decreed that the decree of the District Court of the United States of the Northern District of California, in the case of FOSSAL, appellant, against the United States, is reversed, and the case remanded to the said District Court, with directions to enter a decree conformable to the survey approved by the Surveyor-General, December 20, 1860. Justice CLIFFORD, who alone dissented from this opinion, said the property was worth twenty millions.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 4.

PENDING CASES IN UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ohio, (Union,) offered the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to inform the Senate what number of cases were pending in each Circuit and District Court of the United States on the 1st of January, 1864, and the number of cases commenced in said courts during the year ending on that day.

The resolution was agreed to.

NEUTRALITY TO BE RECIPROCAL.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Neutrality Laws as to make them reciprocal to each Government, extending entire neutrality to those which return the same, and to others the exact measure of neutrality which they extend to us.

The resolution was agreed to.

TAX ON CIRCULATION OF STATE BANKS.

Mr. WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) presented the petition of eighty-five merchants of Philadelphia, praying that a tax be imposed on the circulation of the State Banks. Referred.

ORGANIZATION OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported adversely on the House bill for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department, with amendments.

A BUREAU OF EMANCIPATION.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) reported a bill to establish a Bureau of Emancipation, which was ordered to be printed.

THE MARYLAND ELECTIONS AND GEN. DIX.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, in reply to the resolution of the Senate, denying that any order had been given by Gen. DIX to the Provost-Marshal of Baltimore in November, 1861, prior to the November election.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

Mr. SUMNER reported a bill for the adjustment and satisfaction of claims for spoliations committed by the French prior to July 31, 1801. This bill provides satisfaction to the amount of five millions of dollars, for damages through seizures, detentions and captures made by the French. It does not cover claims embraced in the convention of 1803, nor those in the treaty of 1819, between the United States and Spain, nor those in the Treaty of 1831 with France. The bill authorizes the appointment of commissioners for three years, at three thousand dollars each, with a Secretary at two thousand dollars; the expenses of the commissioners not to exceed fifty thousand dollars.

ENLISTMENTS IN REBELLIOUS STATES.

Mr. WILSON called up the House bill to provide for the voluntary enlistment of any persons residents of certain States, into the regiments of other States.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) said he desired to put himself on record against this bill before the evils which were to flow from it, if it should pass, should be realized. Under the bill, States unsuccessful in filling their quotas could go into the States in rebellion and enlist colored men who had been slaves to make up their deficiencies. To this he had a decided objection, as it would make confusion worse confounded, and demoralize our army. Agents would be rushing into those States, and their recruiting would not only be for the present, but for future drafts, and exorbitant prices would be paid for these men. To this he objected, for there was no doubt but that the effort would be made here eventually to have the Government assume the burden of all these bounties. We had acknowledged the belligerent rights of the rebels, and if any of these eager agents were caught in the rebel lines and hung, was the United States to be held responsible?

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) said the Senator had failed to drew the distinction between the negro and the white troops. If the white men enlisted, they enlisted into such Northern regiments as they might individually select. There were some objections to this bill, even if confined alone to white troops. It would allow agents to go down South and enlist black men as United States troops, and credit them to the deficiency of quota in their States, which would be injurious to the public service. There was no reason in the world that Northern States should be allowed to send agents to the rebellious districts to recruit negroes. Every State should fill up its own quota.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) thought that the adoption of this bill would have a very bad effect upon the army. He thought it was a great mistake originally to give large bounties. We should have secured the soldiers and made ample provision for their families. He thought this system had gone very far to create the necessity for another draft, beside augmenting a great national and State and City debt, inflating the currency and inciting extravagance. The bill would not only place the States in competition with one another, but with the General Government, and in consequence of the States paying large bounties, all recruiting by the United States itself would stop. He thought the bill would have a bad effect in every way.

Mr. WILSON said the bill came from the House having received the support of two to one in that body, among them Gen. GARFIELD, who declared it the best bill introduced since the war. He pointed out the difficulty in the seaboard States filling their quotas as contrasted with the younger Western States, whose inhabitants were mostly males. He thought the Government did not know how to enlist men. If we enthrise the States to raise men, they could raise one hundred thousand quicker than the Government can raise five thousand. He did not believe any confusion would ensue thereby. We are supporting the families of thousands of men in the rebel States, and the State agents can enlist these men more rapidly than the Government. When enlisted by the Government, they are put in new regiments which had been unable so far to make them of any use. The States would take and scatter them into their regiments, rendering them at once effective. If the bill pass, not many months will elapse before many thousands of men will be put into the service.

The bill went over with the expiration of the morning hour.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to abolish Slavery, came up in order, and

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) proceeded to address the Senate at length in favor of the measure. He said he had waited for this day and was glad to see it come. It had been a good while coming, but it is here. He had read history rather carelessly, but he had been under the impression that as he could not have been born by any diligence on the part of his ancestors under the era in which Christ lived, he was glad to have been born in this day. Today you propose to summon thirty-six millions of people to give freedom to four millions, not from such bondage as our forefathers resisted, but from a worse bondage than they ever conceived of. He was ambitious to put his name to this scheme of freedom. He would vote to submit this proposition to the American people, even though he might be disposed, which he was not, to vote against it himself. He thought the sense of the people should be taken on the subject. Mr. HOWE proceeded to glance at the effects of Slavery in the United States. He said one-fourth of the whole property of the country in 1860 was in negroes, and yet the profit was in the hands of those who took this property without the consent of the real owner. Without referring to the moral character of this act, the system of Slavery allowed the robbery of one-fourth of the annual profits of the country. He thought this wrong. As a victim to this vile system, he would think it wrong. Standing aloof, he thought it wrong. Comparing the great States of the North with those of the South, he attributed the great progress of the former to the fact that Slavery nowhere existed. He also referred to the various pretexts under which the rebels founded this guilty strife. He denounced this rebellion as unparalleled in iniquity by any rebellion in the history of the world. In conclusion, he said it had not been made apparent to him that the present Executive, by the exercise of any arbitrary power, had attempted to subvert the will of the people at the ballot-box.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) moved to postpone all prior orders, and proceed to the Naval Appropriation Bill.

The Yeas and Nays were demanded.

No quorum voted.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 4.

COMMUTATION FOR DRAFTED MEN.

The House considered the resolution of Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) calling upon the Secretary of War, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish to the House information as to the amount of money received up to this time as commutation for drafted men, and what disposition has been made of the money; if substitutes have been purchased for drafted men, how many and where procured; what sums have been paid for them, whether white or black, and how much.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion carried by 60 against 46.

THE STATE QUOTAS UNDER EACH CALL.

On motion of Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) the Secretary of War was called upon, if not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish a statement of the number of men called into the military service since March, 1861, and the quotas of each State under each call.

NUMBER OF NEGRO TROOPS IN THE SERVICE.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution of Mr. BROWN, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) directing the Secretary of War to communicate the number of negro regiments already enlisted, when organized, the number of privates, the amount paid for bounties, pay and equipments, and other expenses of organization; in what battles the negro troops had been engaged, and how many had been killed and wounded, discriminating between the different battles.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said that he was opposed to furnishing a muster-roll for the enemy, and, therefore, moved to lay the resolution upon the table.

Motion agreed to by a vote of 64 against 42.

ARREETS FOR POLITICAL OFFENCES.

The House next took up Mr. ELDRIDGE'S, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) resolution requesting the President, Secretary of State, and the Secretary of War, to furnish the number of all persons who have been arrested and held for political offences, or any other alleged offences against the Government, by order or with the knowledge of either of them, and who have not been tried or convicted by any civil or criminal court, together with the charges or accusations for such arrests or imprisonments, and the number of prisoners in the forts; whether any persons have been banished from the loyal States, etc.

On motion of Mr. ROLLINS, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 62 against 38.

FRENCH INTERFERENCE IN MEXICO.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States are unwilling by silence to leave the Nations of the world under the impression that they are indifferent spectators of the deplorable events now transpiring in the Republic of Mexico,

Therefore they think it fit to declare that it does not accord with the people of the United States to acknowledge a Monarchical Government erected on the ruins of any Republican Government in America under the auspices of any European Power.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) said if it be not a mere paper fulmination, I do not object, but if it be a detonation only to burst in the House, what is the use of it? Is anything to be done with it?

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, replied whether it is a mere paper fulmination or not, depends upon whether Congress will adopt it, and whether in adopting it they represent the opinion of the people of the United States. The resolution is simply a declaration of what our policy should be, touching our interests very nearly. I suppose it is not a subject any one wishes to discuss. I move the previous question.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said the resolution had received his concurrence in the committee, but he preferred that it should have been more emphatic. It ought to have been passed before. It will be looked upon now as a mere *brutum fulmen* unless backed by arms. Are we ready for that? Mere paper resolutions do no good after statesmanship has failed in its duty. Perhaps the blame for neglecting Mexico attaches somewhat to the previous administration of BUCHANAN, certainly to this. The McLane treaty should have been pressed. It was pressed when too late, and hailed by New-England Senators, and aided by Southern Secessionists. It would have given us not one acre, but a firm alliance with Mexico, aiding our commerce, and in time foiling the schemes which France began in 1660 to get control of Mexico. The old Democratic policy of defence to foreign dictation was the policy for this emergency. While he favored this resolution, he only wished that it could be so framed, and go backed up, as to prevent kingcraft and the arch dupe of NAPOLEON, MAXIMILIAN, from establishment on this continent.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, was very sorry the gentlemen from Ohio had thought it necessary to make an argument against the resolution.

Mr. COX replied he did not make an argument against it. He would vote for it, but he wanted the language to be more emphatic.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, did not know how the language could be more emphatic, for the resolution declared that a Monarchical Government would not be recognized by us. He did not know whether it was becoming at this time to say what we would do, and whether we meant to resist by force of arms and prevent the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico. When the gentlemen referred to the Democratic policy in regard to affairs on this continent, he would ask him when France and England more than once jointly intervened in the affairs of the South American Republics, was there a protest against it by the Government of the United States? He did not remember ever to have seen one, and certainly there was no armed protest on our part. The Democratic policy with regard to our Southern brethren had a tendency rather to the ultimate annexation of Mexico to the South.

Mr. COX hoped the gentleman would not forget the treaty of Mr. MCLANE, of Maryland, was not with a view to annexation but to the transfer of fifty millions of silver annually to our own country. It was broken down by New-England Secessionists with Southern Secessionists. The great body of the Democratic party and some gentlemen on the other side favored the treaty, and for this at least some credit should be given them.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, supposed Mr. MCLANE'S treaty was the precursor of the present rebellion, and the calculation was that when we permitted those engaged in it to part from this Government, the Mexican soil would expand their territory. The treaty proposed to secure us the privilege of intermeddling, contrary to the policy of our Government at anytime, until finally Mexico was secured to us. If his friend had expressed his regret that the Corwin treaty was not ratified, it would have been a different view of the subject. That treaty granted pecuniary aid, which, if given, would probably have prevented European intervention. The time had, however, passed to prevent the war from going on. We now wished to declare against any European Power planting its foot on Mexican soil and establishing an empire, either under an offspring of the Hapsburgs or some scion of the family of LOUIS NAPOLEON. He wished the world to hear the emphatic declaration that the erection of a monarchy in Mexico will not be recognized by the people of the United States—let the consequences rest with the future.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted by a vote of 109 yeas, as follows:

Messrs. James C. Allen, William J. Allen, Alley, Allison, Ames, Ancona, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Baldwin of Michigan, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Bieine, Blair of Missouri, Bliss, Blow, Boyd, Brooks, Broomall, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of Western Virginia, Chanler, Ambrose W. Clark, Clay, Cobb, Cole, Cox, Craven, Davis of Maryland, Dawson, Dennison, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Eden, Eldridge, Eliot, English, Fink, Frank, Grider, Grinnell, Griswold, Herrick, Higby, Holman, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Jenckes, Julian, Kalbfleisch, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, King, Law, Lazear, Long, Longyear, Mallory, Marcy, McBride, McClurg, McKinney, Middleton, Miller of New-York, Moorhead, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Nelson, Norton, O'Neill of Ohio, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Pruyn, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rogers, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Scott, Shannon, Spalding, Stevens, Strouse, Thayer, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Whaley, Wheeler, Chilton A. White, Williams, Wildar, Wilson, Windom, Winfield, Benjamin Wood, Woodbridge, Yeaman.

THE HON. GEORGE THOMPSON.

Mr. MORRIS, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered a resolution setting forth that:

Whereas, GEORGE THOMPSON, of England, in March, 1834, declared that the dissolution of this Union should be steadily kept in view; therefore,

Resolved, That the resolution heretofore passed, granting the use of this Hall to the said GEORGE THOMPSON, on the evening of the 6th of April, is hereby rescinded.

Objection being made, Mr. MORRIS moved a suspension of the rules, which was decided in the negative by a vote of 44 against 56. So the resolution was not considered.

THE NATIONAL BANK ACT.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. ROLLINS, of New-Hampshire, in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the National Bank Bill.

Mr. ELIJAH WARD, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered an amendment to the effect that when the State banks have completed their organization under this act, they shall withdraw their State bank circulation. He expressed the hope that Congress would see the necessity of diminishing an already largely inflated currency. We were preparing a debt against which we ought to adopt such a course as would prevent repudiation. The national currency had been estimated at from four hundred millions to seven hundred and seventy-nine millions, but he placed it at eight hundred and twenty-five millions, including the various evidences of debt passing as money. By adding to this the hundred and sixty-seven millions of State bank circulation, there was an aggregate of nine hundred and ninety-two millions under this act. He instituted a comparison between the present bank circulation capital and loans, for the purpose of showing that the increase would be at least eleven hundred and ninety-seven millions of capital, and the bank circulation four hundred and sixty-seven millions, and loans and discounts at the present ratio of two thousand millions.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, (Union,) offered a new section, "that seven per centum, as fixed under the 30th section of this bill, shall be deemed the lawful rate of interest in States where no rate is established; but each bank shall be governed by the State law where it is located. He made a few explanatory remarks, when the amendment was adopted by a vote of 69 against 21.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, of New-York, (Union,) offered an amendment that nothing in this act shall prevent the States from taxing the capital stock of said banks the same as for corporative, State or municipal purposes.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) advocated this as right; for nine hundred millions of dollars should not be relieved from the taxes imposed on the people of the United States. He hoped the minority would never consent to the passage of this bill.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH'S amendment was amended, so that "no State shall impose any higher rate than is imposed on the same amount of money of capital of the individual citizens of such State.

Without concluding the subject, the committee rose at half-past 4 o'clock, and the House adjourned.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

THE GRAND OPENING YESTERDAY.

The Military Pageant and the Inauguration Ceremonies.

SPEECHES BY GEN. DIX AND MR. CHOATE.

Large and Enthusiastic Crowd of Visitors.

A memorable day was yesterday in the history of the City and of the country. Parades, pageants, holidays have been witnessed and enjoyed, but here never one of either like unto this. Anniversaries have been observed, heroes honored, princes and potentates acclaimed, great public events commemorated, but when before did one million of people, old and young, all sexes, ages and conditions, unite heart and hand in an ovation to CHARITY, and with one accord say "God-speed" to her divine mission! Thus was it yesterday. The people came from their counting-rooms, their stores, their factories, workshops and dwellings, and the Great Heart of New-York beat warmly and encouragingly toward a purpose consecrated by humanity and patriotism to the sick and suffering soldier. Although the suggestion that the day should be a holiday was made but on Sunday, it was eagerly accepted and promptly observed. All public offices were closed, and at noon there was a general cessation of business. Early in the morning the City had put on her holiday attire. Flags waved from every building where there was a flag to wave, and the shipping in the harbor were gaily decked. The day was beautiful, auspiciously so, and when the time for the moving of the military approached, the streets and buildings along the route were packed with spectators, while the City Hall Park was the centre for the assembling of thousands.

THE MILITARY PARADE.

The parade was made by the regular troops in this vicinity, and by the First Division, and never before in this City has there been such an imposing and magnificent display. It is estimated that upward of ten thousand men were in line. Twenty-seven bands added to the inspiriting scene.

Major-Gen. DIX had ordered the U. S. troops in harbor forts to parade, and in accordance therewith Gen. STANNARD, in command of the Regulars, ordered the regiments and parts of regiments to rendezvous at Fourteenth-street, where they formed line on the right of the ground assigned to the First Division. It was noticeable that they were promptly there at the specified hour, 1 P. M., and were formed a long time ere the First Division was ready to march. The First Division formed on Fourteenth-street, right resting on Broadway. When the line was formed, Maj.-Gen. DIX and Staff, under escort of Capt. OTTO'S troops, and accompanied by Gens. MEAGHER and SANDFORD, rode along it, and assumed command.

The line of march was as follows: Through Fourteenth-street to Second-avenue, down Second-avenue to Stuyvesant-place, through Stuyvesant-place to Astor-place, Astor-place to Broadway, Broadway to Reade-street, Reade-street to Centre-street, through Centre-street to east gate of the Park, through the Park to Broadway, and dismissed.

At the Park the troops were reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, passing in the following order. When the head of the column had passed the Mayor, Maj.-Gens. DIX and SANDFORD, and Brig.-Gens. MEAGHER and HAYS, returned, and, taking their places with him, witnessed the review:

Capt. Otto's Troop.
Maj.-Gens. Dix and Sandford, and Brig.-Gens. Meagher and their Staffs.
Brig.-Gen. Stannard, commanding First Division of Regulars, and his Staff.
Detachment of Sixth Regulars.
Detachment of First Regulars.
Detachment of Fourth Regulars.
Artillery Band.
Detachment of Sixth Regulars.
Detachment of Seventh Regulars.
Eighth Regiment, Regulars.
Tenth Regiment, Regulars.
Veteran Reserve Corps, Col. De Witt.
Fourteenth Regiment United States Artillery.

Then the following regiments of State Militia:

Brig.-Gen. Spicer and Staff.
Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Trafford.
Ninety-ninth Regiment, Col. John O'Mahoney.
First Regiment Cavalry, Col. Minton.
Third Regiment Hussars, Lieut.-Col. Budke.
Brig.-Gen. Yates and Staff.
Fifth Regiment, Col. Burgher.
Sixth Regiment, Col. Meson.
Twelfth Regiment, Col. Ward.
Ninety-fourth Regiment, Col. Conklin.
Fourth Regiment Artillery, Col. Teller.
Brig.-Gen. Hall and Staff.
Seventh Regiment, Col. Lefferts.
Eighth Regiment Troop.
Eighth Regiment, Col. Verlan.
Thirty-seventh Regiment, Col. Ashley.
Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. Le Gal.
Brig.-Gen. Eweo and Staff.
Sixty-ninth Regiment Troop, as escort.
Eleventh Regiment, Col. Maidhoff.
Officers of Ninety third Regiment.
Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Aspinwall.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Bagley.

The appearance of the Regulars, was a marked feature, and as they passed through the throngs on the route they attracted the greatest attention and won warm applause alike for veteran services as for their soldierly bearing and marching. The war-worn flags, all tattered and torn, attested the work that had been done, the dangers encountered, and appealed to all hearts with force greater than the eloquence of words in favor of the grand charity in honor of which these gallant men turned out in holiday attire.

The First Division, renowned for its fine appearance, never looked better—it is doubtful if ever as much—for officers and privates seemed to vie with each other in testifying to the occasion. They turned out in strength, marched admirably, and were the recipients of many flattering ovations. The right of the line reached the Park at 4:10 o'clock, and the review was not concluded till 5:40.

On the route, at the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street was gaily decorated with the flags of the Twentieth, Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first Regiments United States Colored Troops. The Union League banner, with the words in gold on blue, "Unconditional Loyalty," floated gracefully in the sunlight. Gen. ANDERSON and family took their places here, among the crowd of richly-dressed ladies which filled the spacious windows of the headquarters of these sable heroes, and as the officers and standard-bearers of the different regiments discovered the martial form of the hero of Fort Sumter, they dipped the war-worn banners, and saluted him.

THE MAIN BUILDING, YESTERDAY.

The building on Fourteenth-street, for most of yesterday, presented a scene baffling description; confusion worse confounded, hurry-scurry here and there—the thump of boxes and the dump of bales; the breaking open of one and ripping of the other; the hammer and the saw; the paint-brush and the broom—a thousand voices for this and for that, all these—material and immaterial—were mixed up together most blunderingly. The work of the mechanics, painters, decorators had not been completed, and immense quantities of goods were yet to be arranged in the booths and on the tables. The ladies, busier than bees, were nimbly at their work, and desperate yet discreet in their determination to bring order out of chaos. They worked with a joyousness that lessened their labor by the half, and it was marvelous how, amid all this Babel, both quality and taste did not desert them. Marvelous too was it to see how speedily the goods were selected, and cunningly bestowed, and by six o'clock was completed and in perfect order, all the arrangements for the grand opening of the evening. The other departments and galleries attached were also ready for the overflowing crowd. An immense amount of goods was received yesterday; and the quantity already on hand is sufficient to replenish each department for a month.

In front of the building was also a most unusual and animated scene. Fourteenth-street was crowded with vehicles ladened with goods, carriages with ladies hurrying to their duties within, and pedestrians seemed to have constituted themselves an army of bundle, box and package carriers.

THE OPENING OF THE FAIR.

The ticket offices opened at 6 o'clock. There was not, by any means, an "immense crowd" in waiting, and there was neither rush or confusion in securing tickets. The price of admission for the opening evening doubtless kept many away who to-day will take advantage of the decrease. At eight o'clock the building was crowded, however, and then the triumph of the fair began. The Grand Hall was brilliantly illuminated, and the scene was magnificent beyond all that the dazzle-loving people of New-York have ever rushed to see—beyond all fairs or affairs the country has produced—preëminent in its beauty, embellishments and great variety, as it is in the wealth it contains.

THE CEREMONIES.

The ceremonies were commenced at 8 o'clock, with "Hail Columbia," by the Seventh Regiment Band, after which "The Star Spangled Banner" was effectively given by Messrs. COLBURN and MEURICE, the chorus being by a choir of one hundred and fifty from the choirs of the different churches; they were accompanied by the band, and all under the leadership of Mr. BERGH. The effect was very fine, and the audience enthusiastic in approval.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAM ADAMS then offered the following

PRAYER:

Lord God Almighty, God of our fathers, Thou art our trust. Some trust in chariots, some in horses, but Thou art the confidence of our souls. We bless Thee that in the midst of wrath, Thou hast remembered mercy, amid all the sorrows through which we are passing, and under the pressure of great suffering, the oil and the wine of Christian charity have been developed; and that we are here to-night to make acknowledgments of Thy goodness and of our devotedness to Thee and to the good land which Thou hast given us and our fathers. And who are we that we are able to offer so willingly after this sort? for all things come from Thee, and of Thine own have we given. As Thou hast seen fit, in consequence of our sins, which we confess and deplore before Thee, to bring upon us this great calamity of civil war, we thank Thee that the hearts of this people have been so united to do whatever Thy providence has appointed, for the upholding of our constituted Government, and for the endurance of all that is necessary to our personal and national protection. And especially to-night do we thank Thee that so much of kindly sympathy has been felt for those who have bared their own bosoms to death upon the high places of the field; and that we are led to consecrate to them as to Thee, and to all kindly and magnanimous patriotism, these gifts of our hands, these bounties of Thine own providence. Let them be as the balm and as the balsam to those who are sick and wounded in our behalf. And wilt Thou heal those who are bleeding and suffering in camp and in hospital for our advantage. May we contribute generously to the healing of their wounds, and unite in heartfelt expression of sympathy for their noble endurance. Now let Thy blessing rest on the country we live in and the Chief Magistrate of the United States, on our army and on our navy. Give them success in all their endeavors. Give them more than national bravery, even that confidence of success which comes from the vision of thine own chariots and horses of fire, a confidence in thine own good providence and blessing. Let our land soon emerge from these trials. Let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us. Establish thou the work of our hands; yea, the work of our hands establish thou it; and ere long may we all be permitted throughout the length and breadth of this land to lift up our songs of praise and thanksgiving and glory to God because of peace returned, because of our reëstablished unity and fellowship. And may this land be the glory of all lands, diffusing light and liberty and truth all over the world. Our Father, who art in heaven; hallowed be Thy name Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven; give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us; lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom, the power and glory, forever. Amen.

The army hymn, composed by O. W. HOLMES, was superbly sung by S. C. CAMPBELL, assisted by the choir and band.

"O, Lord of Hosts, Almighty King,
Behold the sacrifice we bring;
To every arm thy strength impart,
Thy spirit shed through every heart.

Wake in our breasts the living fires,
The holy faith that warmed our sires;
Thy power has made our nation free—
To die for her is serving Thee.

Be Thou a pillared flame to show
The midnight snare, the silent foe;
And when the battle thunders lond,
Still guide us in its moving cloud.

God of all nations, Sovereign Lord,
In thy dread name we draw the sword,
We lift the starry flag on high
That fills with light our stormy sky.

No more its flaming emblems wave
To bar from hope the trembling slave;
No more its radiant glories shine
To blast with woe one child of thine!

From treason's rent, from murder's stain,
Guard Thou its folds till peace shall reign;
Till fort and field, till shore and sea,
Join our loud anthem, Praise to Thee."

At the conclusion of the ceremonies there was a general dispersal to see all and everything, and the great tronhie with the assemblage was what to "do" first. So many objects of beauty and interest presented themselves at every turn, that whether to attempt the grand hall, essay the picture gallery, try the arms and trophies, peep into the curiosity shop, or dare the Indian, were the queries. Amid all this perplexity, the gorgeous Temple of Flora was the centre of attraction, the superb decorations and illumination of the Fine Department sharing in the admiration. There was nothing done last evening but to admire, as sales were prohibited, and when the multitude, at the "tattoo," retired, there was with the glad acknowledgment that the fair would achieve an immense success.

Among the prominent persons present during the evening were Major-Generals DIX, BURNSIDE, McDOWELL and McCLELLAN.

Gen. WILLIAM HALL, of the Executive Committee, introduced to the audience Gen. JOHN A. DIX, who was most cordially received, and when the applause subsided, spoke as follows:

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Terrible Drought—Lopez to be Emperor of Paraguay—Albany-Made Railroad Cars on South American Railroads—The Rebellion in Uruguay—The Mahiann in Search of the Alabama—An Autograph Letter from Napoleon Concerning the Mexican Empire—Markets, &c.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Friday, Feb. 12, 1864.

The drought of which I wrote you before has not yet ceased, though there have been in a month two general rains. The ground is baked hard, and in some places cracked open. The surface is like burnt ground. When the winds prevail, storms of dust sweep over the plains, almost depriving the remaining animals of life. Dust storms, in which houses are unroofed, and trees blown down, and thousands of sheep driven to parts unknown, have occurred in several places. Some districts are almost deserted by the search after better pastures leagues and leagues away. Over hundreds of miles of territory on the frontier the pastoral life has resumed its patriarchal forms, and the shepherds dwell in tents, feed their flocks on public lands, watch them like sentinels in turn through the night, and, for convenience, dig for themselves wells in their new locations. The loss to the country this year may be computed by millions.

POLITICAL DANGERS.

The political peace of this country is most seriously threatened. There is a faction opposed to the location of the Federal Government, or capital, here, and also there is opposition to anything like Federal authority. The old question of the right of a General Government to coerce a refractory State, is to be decided in South as well as in North America. The election for members of the Legislature will take place on next Sunday, and fears are entertained that it will be a fearful day. The military are gathered to this city, and military law will rule the day for the preservation of peace. It is not yet known to what measures the Opposition will resort to carry their purposes, but the crowd to be held in check by this national military is composed of desperate men, and they have but little fear of the soldiers.

For the first time in its history the American Church will be closed on account of an election.

The semi-monarchical Republic of Peregnay goes on bravely, developing its internal resources under its aspiring and skillful monarchical President. The chief efforts to cultivate are confined to cotton and tobacco. As there is an export duty of 10 per cent. on gold, and other difficulties are in the way of exporting specie, the merchants must have some kind of produce to send away, and the climate and soil are best adapted to cotton and tobacco.

A French daily here states that the crown and purple intended for the coronation of President LOPEZ, as *Emperor of Paraguay*, have arrived in this city. They are said to be the same used in the coronation of the Emperor of Hayti, FAUSTIN I. Preparation for this step has been going forward for a long time, though many have denied it who have means of knowing. Yet you can depend upon it. The coronation is not distant. An empire is soon to nestle in the very heart of South America.

The inauguration of the last section of the San Fernando Railroad took place last week, with great *éclat*. All the chief men of the nation were there, and the principal representatives of foreign countries. The road is superintended by Capt. HARRISON, formerly of the U. S. Navy, and the best and most popular cars on the road were built at Albany. The Western Railroad has made drawings of them, and sent to England to have similar ones made, and they have arrived. The English cars may be strong and durable, but in appearance they are horrible imitations of the Albany pattern.

So long has a rebellion of pitiful proportions continued in *Uruguay*, that it seems to be almost the chronic condition of the country. The rebel chief has never had a force of over four thousand armed men, and yet the nation cannot arrest his depredations in an entire year. He is without a port, a steamer, without a revenue, or even "belligerent rights," and yet has succeeds in keeping the Capital in fear and the whole country under a most ruinous military rule. Foreigners are not much mixed up with domestic wars in this country, so that except their business is interrupted, they are not little molested. The Italians of the threatened City of Montevideo, are making contributions to aid the patriot Garibaldi. The Italians are very numerous here, and are gaining in position and wealth. They have just started a semi-weekly paper.

The first Savings Bank ever opened in this great valley was opened four months ago, and it has accumulated the enormous sum of $160,000 in gold. This money is chiefly the savings of cartmen and orange peddlers, day laborers and milk-men. In these occupations mostly foreigners are occupied.

The *Mohican*, Capt. GLISSON, United States Navy, arrived here two days ago from cruising for the *Alabama*. She is a powerful war-vessel, but a little slow for such a cruise. Her armament is powerful and her crew admirable; it is unfortunate for so much ability to be left unused where a single stroke would tell. Gov. SARMIENTO, of San Juan, is seeking for a new pass on a shorter route for the Chilian trade. There is a prospect of his finding one. The San Juan mines are becoming profitable. The ore is rich and the work easy. An English company is driving on its enterprise there rapidly.

The drought is driving up the price of American flour. In the last two months it has risen fifty per cent. in price on board. At $9 a barrel on board, in gold, with opportunity to draw on England and remit drafts to New-York, is quite an improvement on old prices. If the country were not already almost unpeopled by the drought, and the horses almost used up, there would be much more apprehension of serious trouble between the national authorities and the provinces. As it is, there are no horses and no recruits for the army within reach. Large quantities of wool are still going forward to the United States.

Gen. JAMES WATSON WEBB, United States Minister to Brazil, an old friend of LOUIS NAPOLEON in the days of his exile, has received an autograph letter from the Emperor of France, in which he expresses himself despondingly concerning the Mexican Empire.

The Government Attempts at Negro Colonization.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, March 11, 1864.

SIR: On the 29th of January you referred to this Department for report a resolution of the Senate of the 26th, which is in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested to inform the Senate, if not in his opinion incompatible with the public interest, whether any portion of the appropriations for the colonization of persons of African descent now residing in the District of Columbia, to Hayti, Liberia, and so forth, has been expended, and what steps have been taken to execute the provisions of the Acts of Congress relating to the colonization of persons of African descent.

I have, accordingly, the honor to state that, with your approbation, an agreement was entered into with AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, on the 12th of September, 1862, for the settlement, as free emigrants from the United States, of a certain tract of country within the Republic of New-Grenada, extending across the Isthmus from the Chiriqui Lagoon, on the Atlantic, to the Pacific side. The Hon. SAMUEL C. POMEROY, voluntarily offered, without compensation, to accompany the emigrants and assist in the initiation of the enterprise, which offer was accepted. The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars was advanced to him from the colonization fund, for the purchase of supplies, &c., and he at once set about making the necessary arrangements for the expedition. It soon became known, however, that serious opposition to the movement existed on the part of some of the Central American States, and on the 7th of October, 1862, Mr. POMEROY was duly notified of your determination to suspend all proceedings looking to the establishment of a colony of free colored persons in any part of Central America until the express consent of its Governments, whether *de facto* or *de jure*, should have been formally obtained and officially made known by such Governments themselves to the Government of the United States.

On the 6th of April, 1863, another agreement was, with your approval, entered into with Messrs. PAUL B. FORBES and CHARLES K. TUCKERMAN, of New-York, for the colonization of Ile à Vache, within the Republic of Hayti, and, pursuant thereto, between four and five hundred emigrants were immediately transported thither from the vicinity of Fortress Monroe. This enterprise, however, proved disastrous, and it was finally determined to return the emigrants to the United States, and their arrival is now momentarily expected.

The outlays and expenditures which have been made in these and other efforts to execute the acts of Congress relating to the colonization of persons of African descent, so far as they can now be definitively ascertained, are set forth in detail, in the report which I had the honor to make to you on the 7th inst., in reply to an inquiry which had been addressed to you by the Committee on Territories, in the Senate, a copy of which will be found among the accompanying papers.

The great importance which has hitherto been attached to the separation of the races and the colonization of persons of African descent beyond the limits of the United States, and the wide-spread interest felt in the efforts which have been made in that direction, have determined me to lay before you the entire correspondence of the department on the subject, which you will find herewith.

But little disposition, so far as the department is advised, has yet been manifested by the freedmen of the United States to leave the land of their nativity. I doubt if it be any just cause of regret. Time and experience, which have already taught us much wisdom, and produced so many consequent changes, will, in the end, solve this problem for us also.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

To the President of the United States.

THE EXPENDITURES FOR COLONIZATION.

The following is the letter of March 7, referred to above:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the letter of Hon. BENJAMIN F. WADE, Chairman of the Committee on Territories in the Senate, requesting to be informed how much of the fund appropriated by the Thirty-seventh Congress for colonization purposes has been paid out, for what purpose, and to whom, which you referred to this department for report, and to state that as the accounts of all the persons to whom money was advanced for colonization purposes have not yet been finally settled at the Treasury, I am not able, at the present time, to state the exact amount actually expended. The total amount drawn from the Treasury up to the present time, however, is $33,226 97.

It was paid or advanced to the following-named persons, and for the objects herein stated:

Amount paid to John D. Defrees, Superintendent of Public Printing, for binding 1a paper 5,000 copies "White and African Races".....	$127 50
Amount paid Green & Williams for six cane-seat chairs.....	12 00
Amount advanced Hon. S. B. Pomeroy, special agent for colonization in Central America.....	25,000 00
Amount paid Wett J. Smith for traveling expenses to New-York and back.....	52 40
Amount paid John P. Usher for traveling expenses to New-York and back, and for advance made to agent sent to the east to obtain information in relation to colonization.....	152 40
Amount paid James Mitchell, for clerical services of W. B. Smith and Thomas R. Smith; for services of Rev. A. Bemar (colored minister;) and for advance to J. E. Williams (colored) agent of A. W. Thompson.....	112 00
Amount advanced to Rev. R. R. Gurley, corresponding secretary of the American Colonization Society, to aid the Rev. Chauncey Leonard, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Washington City, in visiting Liberia, with reference to the establishment of a colony on the St. John's River.....	200 00
Amount paid Augustus A. Smith, as clerk.....	18 33
Amount paid James Mitchell, for office furniture, and for services of J. W. Menard, in emigration offices.....	60 00
Amount paid J. W. Menard, for services as clerk in emigration office.....	50 00
Amount paid Augustus A. Smith, for services as clerk.....	100 00
Amount paid J. W. Fitzhugh, for furniture for Emigration Office.....	326 15
Amount paid James Mitchell to Dec. 31, 1863, as agent of Emigration.....	2,538 46
Amount advanced to D. C. Donnohue, to defray his expenses as special agent to Ile à Vache.....	300 00
Amount paid Cronin, Hurxthal & Sears, for clothing purchased and sent to colonists at Ile à Vache.....	900 00
Amount paid to Hurxthal & Barnum, for clothing purchased and sent to colonists at Ile à Vache.....	1,786 33
Amount paid American Colonization Society, for passage engaged for J. W. Menard to Liberia.....	95 00
Amount paid American Colonization Society, for passage, &c., to Liberia of three colored emigrants from the District of Columbia.....	285 00
Amount paid Wilson and Cammaun, for draft of D. C. Donnohue, special agent.....	750 00
Amount paid Hailes Kilburn, for traveling expenses to New-York, as special agent, to purchase clothing for the relief of the colonists at Ile à Vache.....	61 40
Making in all.....	$33,226 97

It is proper that I should state that the claim of Messrs. FORBES & TUCKERMAN, for transporting a number of emigrants to Ile à Vache, is not yet liquidated, and that the colonization fund is also liable for the expenses which have been incurred by the special agent sent by the Government to Ile à Vache to look into and report upon the condition of the colonists there. The agent has not yet returned, and, consequently, the expenses incurred by him cannot now be ascertained. It is also liable for the expenses of the vessel sent out to return the colonists to the United States.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
J. P. USHER, Secretary.

The President of the United States.

IMPORTANT FROM ALABAMA.

The City of Selma—Its Great Military Importance to the Rebels—Its Manufactures of War Material, Clothing, Salt, &c.—Description by a Resident of the Place.

A correspondent of the Hertford *Press*, who has just returned from Selma, Ala., where he has lived for five years, furnishes that paper with the following highly interesting account of that city and its importance to the rebels as a place for the manufacture of war material:

"Selma is situated on the west bank of the Alabama River on a perpendicular bluff of limestone. It is fifty-six miles west from Montgomery (the central of Alabama,) by land, and ninety-seven by the Alabama River. It is three hundred and eight miles above Mobile by the river.

The importance of Selma to the Confederacy can hardly be over estimated. As a shipping point for iron, coal, ammunition and commissariat stores it is one of the most important in the South. As a manufacturing depot for ammunition, shot, shell, cannon, powder, canteens and clothing, it is of vast importance.

The Selma arsenal, brought some two years ago from Columbus, Miss., at the time of Gen. ——'s raid into Mississippi, employs some three hundred operatives and turns out immense quantities of guns, ammunitions, wagons, etc., daily. A large number of boys and girls, and some few negroes, are employed, though most of the workmen are detailed from the army for that purpose. They receive a soldier's rations and three dollars per diem. The buildings are not yet completed. They are built altogether of wood, with the exception of one part that was formerly an old warehouse and cotton shed, and was built of brick.

The arsenal is under the supervision and command of Lieut.-Col. JNO. L. WHITE. The stores manufactured here are shipped to all parts of the Confederacy. The naval foundries at Selma are also turning out large quantities of shot and shell, and some very heavy cannon. The foundry was started by Mr. COLLINS J. MCRAE, (now an agent in Europe for the Confederate loan,) and sold to the government by him as it than stood for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars. The much dreaded torpedoes are cast at this foundry. The whole establishment is under the immediate control of Capt. CATESBY AP. R. JONES.

The Selma navy-yard, under the command of Com. E. FARRAND, has built two iron-clad steam floating batteries. They now lie at Mobile and are not intended to go outside at all. The iron-clad screw gunboat *Tennessee* was also launched at this yard. She was a boat of considerable beauty and speed, and carries four guns. They are now building one of much larger dimensions than the others. She is 225 feet long, and I believe is to carry six guns. Her woodwork was nearly complete when I left, and some of her machinery was in. She had six boilers and two engines. Her cylinders were thirty inches only in diameter. This one is to be a side-wheel boat. The other three were all propellers. She had none of her plating on, as that is put on after launching. Her builders are Capts. SHIELDS and DEHAVEN, and she is the only gunboat now building on the Alabama River. One large side-wheel iron-clad gunboat has been built at Montgomery; one or two on the Tombigbee, and several old river boats overhauled and rigged up at Mobile, either one of which, one shot would blow to atoms.

I noticed in a pictorial weekly, (HARPER'S, I think,) a drawing of a rebel ram at Mobile. The form of that boat is very good, but it has the appearance of having plain smooth sides of wood or iron, whereas the sides and stern are formed of compressed cotton bales, strapped on with iron bands. Her turret is plated with two thicknesses of two inch iron. She was an old river packet and converted into a ram, and I think would go to places herself if she attempted to poke her nose into anything very solid. She is an ill-formed, ugly-looking craft, and has the appearance of having been got up for a big scare.

Besides the large Government works at Selma, there are a number of smaller establishments, got up by wealthy men for the purpose of getting contracts with the Government, thereby keeping out of the army themselves. Among these are several foundries, a powder mill, a cotton card factory, three wagon and ambulance factories, and some extensive sheds for the manufacture of nitre.

The Government manufacture large quantities of clothing also, having two establishments for this purpose.

The Quartermaster and Commissary Departments at Selma are also very active. A considerable stock of stoves are generally on hand in both of these departments. The Commissary Department always has a large quantity of rice and flour on hand. The latter is baked up into army bread or crackers, then shipped to Mobile or Montgomery.

There were no troops at Selma, with the exception of the Provost Guard, whose duty it was to guard the Government property, railroad depots and steamboat landings. The fortifications consist of a single ditch surrounding the city, ending at the river above and below the city limits.

Selma is the eastern terminus of the Alabama and Mississippi River Railroad, which runs to Meridian and Jackson, which places were lately occupied by Gen. SHERMAN. *It would be difficult for me to give a correct statement of the immense amount of damage Gen. Sherman inflicted on tearing up that railroad. Nothing in the Southern States is nearer used up than the railroads, and they can get no more iron to replace that which he destroyed.*

Nearly all of the railroads of lesser importance in the South have been taken up to repair and patch up the more important ones.

Selma is also the southern terminus of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, which runs within nine miles of Jacksonville, in the northern part of the State. This railroad runs directly through the richest mineral country in the South. In fact the *coal mines of Alabama supply every arsenal, foundry, gunboat, and every manufacturing establishment in the Confederacy*, with this indispensable material for the manufacture of munitions of war; *and this is the only place in the Confederacy where coal abounds now in their reach.* The same may be said with regard to the iron mines of Alabama. They produce an inexhaustible supply of metal, equal, it is said, to the best in the world, and it has been proved to be of inestimable value in the manufacture of cannon. Nearly one hundred tons of pig iron passes over this road daily, the most of which is reshipped to the different armories and arsenals throughout the Confederacy, and is rapidly converted into missiles of war.

The Alabama River is fortified at one place only between Mobile and Selma. It is nearly two hundred miles from the latter, and is considered there to be quite formidable. It commands a stretch of about four miles of the river, and some heavy guns are mounted on the works. It is called Chocktaw Bluff.

The celebrated salt works of Alabama are ten miles west of this place, where the largest part of the salt used in Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, for the past two years has been made. Salt water is found at these works at a depth of from ten to fifteen feet. Wells are dug and curbed, furnaces built of the lime rock, of which there is an abundance near, and large kettles similar to long rows on these furnaces. The water is drawn from the wells by large pumps and conducted to the furnace by means of troughs made for the purpose. The water is then boiled down. The fires are kept up night and day under the kettles. This business employs a large number of both blacks and whites; besides being a very profitable business, the salaries were exempt from military duty, which made it very popular. The salt made at these works sold as high as thirty dollars per bushel, though salt was considered to be the highest of anything in the Confederacy.

Selma fifteen years ago was a small village, but grew very rapidly up to the commencement of the war. Since then nothing has been done except the Government works. A large hotel in course of erection was left about half finished. Stores, whose shelves once groaned under the weight of the products of Northern industry, are now either closed entirely, or at most have a few boxes of tobacco, a few pieces of osnaburgs, or perhaps some articles that have run the blockade at Wilmington, Charleston or Mobile, such as calico of the poorest quality, at ten dollars per yard, ladies' common boots at sixty dollars, men's common mud boots at one hundred and twenty-five dollars; a pair of cotton cards, worth, I suppose, not over one dollar in Hertford, sells in Alabama for eighty-five dollars.

I do not know what the poorer people of Alabama would do for something to eat if corn was not cheap and abundant. It is now their main food; few of them have any meat at all, and I know one very wealthy man who has not bought a pound of meat in two years, although he has over one hundred negroes on his plantation to feed. He gives them corn bread, cow peas, and, as long as it could be obtained, he gave them molasses. None of them have left him, though I have heard him repeatedly say he wished they would all run away, and he would never look for one of them. They were nothing but a trouble to him.

The mass of the people still try to believe that the South will gain their independence in this struggle, dark as the prospect for such a result is at present. They say the darkest hour is just before day. They think also if they are determined and united in the coming Spring campaign, and gain a decided victory over the Union army, it will affect the elections at the North favorably for the Southern cause."

MAJOR-GEN. SHERIDAN.

The New Chief of Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac—Sketch of His Life and Services.

In view of the appointment of this officer, by Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, as the successor of Major-Gen. PLEASANTON, in command of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, we propose to respond to the desire of the public to learn something of his antecedents, by giving in our columns a brief sketch of his history. In the old Army of the Mississippi and the gallant Army of the Cumberland, Gen. SHERIDAN has a most enviable reputation as a brave and skillful leader, both of infantry and cavalry. At the East his name and services are less familiar, and many people seem to have been taken by surprise by the selection of an officer, to them, so apparently unknown as Gen. SHERIDAN, for a most important command in connection with the Army of the Potomac, on whose success depends, in a great measure, the final triumph of the national cause.

The parents of Major-Gen. PHILIP HENRY SHERIDAN were Catholic immigrants from Ireland. Landing first at Boston, they removed thence to, and finally settled in Perry County, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was born, in 1831. He was appointed to a cadetship at West Point, in 1848, and graduated there in June, 1853. In the same year he was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant, in the First United States Infantry, and ordered to duty at Fort Duncan, Texas, where he remained about two years. Early in 1855 he was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the Fourth United States Infantry. In May and June, 1855, Lieut. SHERIDAN was in command at Fort Wood in our own harbor, whence, in July of that year, he went to San Francisco in charge of some recruits. Here he was appointed to the command of the escort of Lieut. WILLIAMSON, engaged in surveying a route for a proposed branch of the Pacific Railroad from San Francisco to the Columbia River, Oregon. Detached at Vancouver's Island, in September, 1855, he was assigned to a command of a body of dragoons, which accompanied Major RAINE's expedition against the Yakima Indians. In an engagement with them, April 28, 1856, Lieut. SHERIDAN acquitted himself so gallantly as to be mentioned in general orders. In May, 1856, he was in command of the Indian Reservation in the Coast Range of Mountains. In 1857 he received the compliments of Gen. SCOTT, then General-in-Chief, for bringing about an adjustment of a difficulty with the Coquille Indians. Later in the same year, he erected a military post at Yamhill, on the Indian Reservation.

On the 14th of March, 1861, ten days after the inauguration of President LINCOLN, he was promoted to a Captaincy in the Thirteenth Infantry. He joined his regiment at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in September following, and was made President of the committee for auditing claims arising from the operations of our army in Missouri during the Summer of 1861. On the 24th of December he was made Chief Quartermaster and Commissary of the Army of the Southwest, which position he filled until after the battle of Pea Ridge. On the 10th of May, 1862, he was appointed to a similar position upon the Staff of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, then before Corinth. This position he surrendered on being appointed Colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry, May 27. His first service with his regiment was with Col. ELLIOTT'S famous cavalry expedition, which made a circuit of over a hundred miles around Corinth, and destroyed the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Booneville. Some hard fighting was done by Col. SHERIDAN in this expedition, in which about two thousand prisoners were captured. Gen. POPE, in his official report of the expedition, says it succeeded, on the 30th of May, in reaching Booneville, and "destroyed the track in many places, both south and north of the town; blew up one culvert, destroyed the switch and track, burned up the depot and locomotives and a train of twenty-six cars, loaded with supplies of every kind; destroyed 10,000 stand of small arms, three pieces of artillery, and a great quantity of clothing and ammunition; and, after disarming, paroled 2,000 (infantry) prisoners."

A few days later, Col. ELLIOTT was given a position on the staff of Major-Gen. POPE, and Col. SHERIDAN formally promoted to the command of the brigade of cavalry (Second Brigade of the Cavalry Division, Army of the Mississippi,) consisting of the Second Iowa and Second Michigan Cavalry Regiments. It was this brigade of cavalry which, on the 9th of May, 1862, at Farmington, Miss., charged a rebel battery, so gallantly as to win for it the confidence and admiration of the whole army. From the very day it landed at Hamburgh, Tenn., it was almost daily engaged in venturesome and successful outpost skirmishes. It was ELLIOTT'S raid, referred to above, that led to the "sharp, short and decisive" newspaper controversy between Gens. GRANGER and BEAUREGARD.

On his appointment to the command of the brigade, Col. SHERIDAN was stationed at Booneville, twenty miles in advance of our army at Corinth, with orders to cover its front. At this place, on July 1, he defeated Gen. CHALMERS, who attacked his brigade of two regiments with portions of nine regiments, (amounting in all to about 4,500 men.) Col. SHERIDAN was promptly promoted to the grade of a Brigadier-General and given a stronger command. In August Col. FAULKNER attacked him near Rienzi with a heavy force, but was signally defeated and routed. On Sept. 20, 1862, having been ordered to Louisville, he was assigned to the command of the Third Division of the Army of the Ohio, consisting of ten regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and two batteries. In a single night he fortified Louisville. Oct. 1, 1862, he was transferred to the command of the Eleventh Division of the Army of the Ohio, accompanying Gen. BUELL in his advance upon BRAGG, and participating in the battle of Perryville, where he held the key of the Federal position, and repulsed two desperate charges of the rebels. Brig.-Gen. C. C. GILBERT, then commandant of the Third Corps, Army of the Ohio, in his report dated near Crab Orchard, Ky., Oct. 18, 1862, relative to the conflict near Perryville on the 8th of October, speaks of Gen. SHERIDAN thus:

"Brig.-Gen. SHERIDAN I commend to notice as an officer of much gallantry and high professional ability. He held the key of our position with tenacity and used the point to its utmost advantage." "It was some height not far from, and covered, Doctor's Creek, "the nearest water in sufficient quantity for my command."

Gen. SHERIDAN was in command of a division at the battle of Stone River, and distinguished himself in a most remarkable manner, for which, on the special recommendation of Gen. ROSECRANS, (who frequently mentions him in his official reports in a most honorable manner,) he was made a Major-General, Dec. 31, 1862, his appointment receiving the confirmation of the Senate, March, 1863.

At Chickamauga, the intrepid SHERIDAN was one of the few who rescued the brave Army of the Cumberland from total ruin, his daring and generalship vieing with that of any of the heroes of that terrible field. At Missionary Ridge he won fresh laurels, driving the enemy from the rifle pits at the foot, charging up the side and carrying the batteries at the crest of the mountain before the rebels could even remove a single gun. This division also formed a portion of Gen. SHERMAN'S column which raised the siege of Knoxville, by one of the most remarkable marches on record.

The rallying voice of the "Little Corporal," in the dark hour of battle, has the most inspiriting effect upon all who hear it. On many a bloody page of the history of the great American civil war his name is emblazoned in letters of gold with those of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Stone River, Chattanooga, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. Lieut.-Gen. GRANT is thoroughly familiar with the merits of this splendid young chief, and recognizes his ability and devotion to the National cause by giving him so important a command as that of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. SHERIDAN is under the medium height, but is robustly built, and is full of life and energy. He knows more about his various fields of action than any one of his associates. Like glorious PHIL. KEARNEY, he makes all his leading reconnoissances in person. He posts himself thoroughly on all the topographical features of the hostile country through which he marches, and all the resources of the enemy. He is never taken by surprise. The wants of his soldiers are always amply provided for. As an illustration of Gen. SHERIDAN'S military providence—a very important quality in a cavalry commander—we may mention, that during the march under Gen. ROSECRANS from Murfreesboro to Tullahoma, last Spring, when, owing to the extraordinary condition of the roads, the army was unable to obtain food or forage, Gen. SHERIDAN had an excess of eleven days supplies for his division on hand. The reason was that, while the other division commanders had encumbered their trains with the useless *impedimenta* that imbue up an American army, he had filled his wagons with extra supplies, which he foresaw would be needed. His old command is earnestly devoted to him. A magnificent sword was presented by them to their favorite leader in 1863. A few weeks ago, being on a leave of absence, he was entertained at a splendid public dinner in Chicago, by some of his old officers. He was one of the council of General officers held at Chattanooga on Wednesday last. He will speedily join his new command, and cannot fail to win its confidence, and by leading it to deeds of daring and glory, add to his many claims on the gratitude of all loyal citizens.

Gen. SHERIDAN has many warm personal friends in this City and vicinity, who rejoice in his rapid promotion. M. H.

PERILOUS VOYAGE OF THE NIAGARA.

Her Cruise for the Italian Frigate—Fearful Storm—Damage to the Frigate.

The United States steam frigate *Niagara* returned on Sunday, having left this port March 18, to go in search of the Italian frigate *Re Galantuomo*, and has therefore been absent fifteen days. The *Niagara* has experienced very severe weather the whole time. On Wednesday, 23d, in latitude 40° 45' north, longitude 33° 27' west, her situation was appalling. The whole of the day was exceedingly rough; a severe rain-storm and a heavy gale. About 11 P. M., the storm increased, and the gale assumed still greater violence; the waves were mountains high, the ship rolled frightfully and labored heavily. In the middle watch, the scene on this vessel beggers description; cutlasses, mess-chests, muskets, and, in fact, every movable thing were tossing about the decks promiscuously, and it required much courage to pass from one part of the ship to the other. At 1½ A. M., her situation was so critical that the officers deemed it necessary to call all hands. At this time, the vessel was shipping heavy seas, and the main deck had some four feet of water upon it. This immense body of water would roll from side to side, carrying all with it; it had washed the ashes in the bilges, which rendered the pumps useless, and all momentarily expected it would extinguish the fires; two of her boats, the third and sixth cutters, were torn from their davits and carried away by the angry sea; for a while, her situation seemed utterly hopeless; at each roll of the ship her lower yard-arms dipped the water. But even more was to be endured, as two of the guns were broken adrift by the great violence of the winds and water, were rolling about the deck, and all were fearful of being crushed; great apprehensions were felt lest they would break down the engine hatch, and be precipitated upon the engine. At the risk of their lives, some noble fellows succeeded in lashing the guns fast; the gun-carriages were meshed to pieces. After hours of danger and suffering, and by the energetic and untiring exertions of both officers and crew, the hatches were battened down, the ship rid of much water, all hands mended sail, and the *Niagara* safely rode the storm, but with a great amount of damage to the vessel. About daylight on the morning of the 24th, one watch was relieved, and the fury of the storm was somewhat abated. On the succeeding morning, the topgallant masts, maintopsail sheet and main-trysail were carried away. On the night of the 28th, in lat. 42°, lon. 53°, the *Niagara* again experienced a severe storm of hail, rain and sleet, and an intensely violent gale, and but for having a fair wind it would have been more terrible than the one above described; the vessel shipped heavy seas over her gangways, and the violence of the waves were such that some of her ports were stove in; nearly all her sails were literally torn in shreds, and flying at the mercy of the winds; at this time the vessel had all canvas spread, was running before the wind, which as it sent the ship to New-York made all hands feel cheerful. On the morning of the 20th the *Niagara* presented a sorry picture on deck. On the 30th every one on board was pleased to see the sunshine, the first since the ship last port. On the days succeeding the trying scenes described the Chaplain summoned all hands to render thanks for their safe delivery from the very jaws of death; this was indeed a solemn time; the officers, the hardy sons of Neptune, young and old, all devoutly united in gratitude to the Almighty for His merciful protection while the storm-king reigned with such fearfulness. Indeed it seems almost a miracle that this ship has returned, or that one lives to tell the tale. The terrible scenes through which she and her noble crew have passed cannot be adequately described. All honor to the noble fellows who, while upon an errand of mercy, have so bravely encountered perils, and so miraculously escaped.

The *Niagara* left this port with about one-fourth of her complement of crew. She had on board 43 petty officers, 23 seamen, and 12 ordinary seaman, but a large number of inexperienced landsmen and boys. Owing to the untiring efforts and admirable arrangements of the officers, no life was lost; and no serious accident happened. The severity of the weather and the arduous tasks of the crew may be imagined, when on her return to this port she has about 100 on the sick list.

The following is a correct list of her officers, viz.: Commodore, THOMAS T. CRAVEN; Lieutenant-Commander, HENRY ERBEN, Jr.; Lieutenant, Lloyd Phenix; Surgeon, Chas. D. Maxwell; Paymaster, James H. Watmough; Chaplain, Wm. A. Hitchcock; Chief-Engineer, Wm. Roberts; Assistant Surgeon, Samuel W. Abbott; Acting Masters, F. M. Green, Jacob Kimball; First Lieutenant of Marines, L. P. French; Baker; Second Lieutenant of Marines, L. P. French; Easigns, Richard S. Chew, Henry J. Blake, P. F. Harrington, Wm. P. Hoff; First Assistant Engineer, Oscar H. Leckey; Second Assistant Engineers, Frederick E. Brown, James Butterworth, Wm. H. Harris; Third Assistant Engineers, Frederick Schoeber, Jasper H. Diamond, Gates McAlister, Edward McElvail; Paymaster's Clerks, S. M. Coleman, Geo. W. Leadeveg; Acting Master's Mates, F. B. Atkinson, Bernard Magill, M. J. Burns, Samuel P. Cook, Alisa W. Snow; Boatswain, George Smith; Gunner, Eugene Mack; Carpenter, Nicholas Mayar; Sailmaker, A. W. Cassell; Paymaster's Steward, S. E. Knights; Surgeon's Steward, Jno. Doane; Ward Room Steward, A. F. Gomez; Commodore's Steward, A. Morgis; Yeoman, R. A. Whittier; Commodore's Secretary, S. B. Clark; Lieutenant-Commander's Secretary, E. C. Taylor.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, April 4, '64

ANDREW CARNEY, a prominent citizen, died suddenly last evening of congestion of the lungs. He was born in Ireland, and was aged about seventy years.

NEW BOOKS.

INDUSTRIAL BIOGRAPHY—IRON WORKERS AND TOOL-MAKERS. By SAMUEL SMILES, Author of "Self Help," "Life of George Stephenson," &c. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Any new book of Mr. SMILES scarcely needs critical recommendation to insure its meeting with thousands of readers. The happy discernment that led him to select a class of subjects strangely neglected until his day, is only equaled by the felicitous treatment that makes the annals of mechanical inventions, and the struggles and sufferings of their originators, in his hands, hardly second in interest to the exciting scenes of fictitious romance. He has put on record in one of his many books the doubts entertained by men, the most thoroughly acquainted with mechanics and engineering, as to the possibility of making them the themes of books that should command the attention of the public, but these doubts were finally and effectually solved by the production of the series of works that includes the present volume of *Industrial Biography*. It is an off-shoot, or continuation of Mr. SMILES' *Lives of the Engineers*, his most important contribution to industrial history, but not yet (we regret to say) reprinted in this country. While engaged in the preparation of that work—*Iron*—the material that enabled his heroes to carry out their vast conceptions, and its workers—the men who founded the modern industry of Great Britain—were always before him, and their tracks were constantly crossing the field of view embraced in his general survey. He has consequently chosen, as the subject of a separate volume, the history of the production of that metal in England, with biographical sketches of the most eminent men connected with the progressive improvements of its manufacture. Starting with the aboriginal stone age in Britain, he traces the first appearance of metallic arms and implements, shows the close connection existing between the use of iron and civilization, and accounts for the curious fact that the most useful and indispensable of the metals should be the last to come into general use. All through the middle ages the importance of a supply of iron in war, was daily felt, and became still more essential after the discovery of artillery. What little is known of the mediæval history of the manufacture is well related by Mr. SMILES; but it was not until near the commonwealth period that the records of individual discovery are preserved, which add a biographical interest to the historic detail. The eventful and romantic history of "Dud Dudley," the first man who attempted to smelt iron ore with pit coal, and thereby laid the foundation of England's future greatness in the manufacture, when the gradual scarcity of wood and charcoal threatened its extinction, will be new to most readers. His name is the first of a long series, occurring from the year 1600 to the well-known living ones of MUSHET, HEATH and BESSEMER, all of whom are identified with processes of the utmost importance in cheapening the cost, and, consequently extending the use of metal as an industrial agent. The second portion of the work deals with the well-known names of BRAMAH, MANDELAY, FAIRBAIRN, NASMYTH, and others of equal eminence. The details of the careers of these self-made men are derived from original sources, and have never before been published; in fact, Mr. SMILES was fortunate in commencing his work while the memory of these man is yet cherished by their pupils and successors, and thus preserving to future generations facts so full of encouragement and instruction to their fellow-workers of every age and clime. Mr. SMILES' books present to us the real essence of history—compared to which the story of Kings and battles is a mere external plating on the surface of society that only distracts attention from what underlies it—the actual life of the people and all that constitutes true human progress.

ANNIE WARLEIGH'S FORTUNES. A Novel. By HOLME LEE. Author of "Sylvan Hill's Daughter," "Kathlie Brand," &c., &c. New-York, HARPER & BROTHERS.

Miss PARR, the lady known by the pseudonyme of Holme Lee, has acquired a secure place in the second class of female novelists, judging by the criterion afforded by the popular demand for her writings. Though distanced by the works of Miss EVANS and Miss BRADDON in sensational attraction, her books always evince the possession of good taste, correct feeling, and skill in the delineation of characters such as come within the range of observation when employed in the field afforded by English domestic life. The story of *Annie Warleigh's Fortunes* is, in substance, the old tale of the *Babes in the Wood*. A cruel uncle seeking to remove the obstacles that separates him from wealth, being the malignant spirit of the book, to whose agency the persecutions and ill treatment that nearly overwhelm the little heroine are due. A happy ending, however, makes amends for previous suffering, and the book closes with a reasonable portion of felicity, shared among all the characters who deserve it. As a novel of sterling interest, it may be safely recommended to all lovers of fiction.

THE SCHOOL-GIRLS' GARLAND. A Selection of Poetry, in four parts. By Mrs. C. M. KIRKLAND. Second series, parts third and fourth. 12mo. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

In this elegant little volume, Mrs. KIRKLAND completes the plan commenced in the first series issued last Christmas. Every one familiar with young people must be aware of the increased attention now paid to the sweet infinences of poetry as a part of education in discipline and culture. The difficulty of obtaining, in a small compass, a collection of poems suitable for the purposes of reading and recitation, has long been felt, and has called forth the *School Girls' Garland*, from a lady acquainted by personal experience with the requisites that are needed to adapt a book of the kind to these uses, and most competent in every respect to supply them. In the four divisions of the *Garland* are included poems from the best sources, suited to the capacity of scholars from the ages of six to sixteen, and increasing progressively in the demand they make on the youthful intellect. While the old standards are not forgotten, great freshness and life is given to the selection by the introduction of some of the finest fugitive poetry of the present day, among which the best war lyrics are not forgotten. Though compiled for girls, we see nothing in the collection that is not equally fit for schoolboys, and a change in the title would probably facilitate its general introduction in schools of both sexes. The mechanical execution of the volume is unusually excellent.

THE VEIL PARTLY LIFTED AND JESUS BECOMING V

...crease of deposits. The Specie line is down $307,000. Early in the week the Treasury Office gained $806,000 in Gold from Customs, and at the close paid out $1,094,000 for April interest. The amount reported in Bank and in the Treasury Office for the week is $46,014,214. The New-York Exchange Bank has withdrawn from the Clearing-House statement, having assumed a National organization.

The Customs demand for Gold was supplied to-day at the Treasury Office at 165¼ ₱ cent. The sales were $296,000; the Customs receipts $303,000. The sales of Gold at the Stock Exchange Board were at 166¼@166½ ₱ cent.

Owing to the half holiday for the Fair, there was less business in the Money market. The demand from Stock Exchange borrowers was active up to 2 o'clock, at 7 ₱ cent. as the rule of the Street.

The new 5 ₱ cent. Bonds of the United States issued on the 10-40 years Loan made their first appearance in this market to-day. The first $100,000 of $1,000 Bonds, Nos. 1 to 99 inclusive, came through the First National Bank to Messrs. L. Marx & Co., Private Bankers, subscribed for transmission to Holland. Other parcels came through the same Bank, and also through the Treasury Office. The Bond is a highly creditable specimen of engraving and printing. Its form is not much larger than the 5-20 years Loan, although containing double the number of coupons. The promptness shown by the Department in the delivery of these Bonds will greatly promote the popular subscriptions, besides enabling the National Banks and prominent Money Brokers to sell moderate amounts for immediate delivery.

The demand for the Government Stocks to-day was larger than at the close of last week. The European steamers have brought in additionnl orders for the 5-20 years Loan Coupons, which were filled at the Stock Exchange at 110½ ₱ cent. And the Bankers here in the Continental trade are also subscribing (some of them in advance of their orders) to the new 5 ₱ cent. Loan. The 5-20s registered were taken as high as 111 ₱ cent. The new subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan were

At First National Bank	$286,000
At Treasury Office	67,000
Together	$353,000

The Brokers made half a holiday to-day, pursuent to the recommendation of the Mayor of the City, for the opening of the Metropolitan Fair. There was only one session of the Stock Exchange Board. Some later business was done on the Street. The Share market was generally firm throogh the forenoon. The subsequent changes were in favor of Erie Common Stock, and against Reading and Quicksilver Company. The last-named finctunted violently on the decision announced at Washington by the Supreme Conrt of the United States, in favor of the titles and boundaries of the Mines. The general nature of the decision was not nnexpected. It proves more cleerly in favor of the Company, however, than some of the denlers in the Stock were inclined to hope for. The realizations upon this annonncement caused the price to yield from 89 to 84 ₱ cent. A few intermediate sales were made as high as 90@91 ₱ cent. after the First Board.

The Coal and other Mining shares were higher at the Stock Board, except Mariposes, which had a back set of 4@5 per cent. from Saturday's sales. The Central Gold Company of Colorado advanced to $17@$17½ per shnre; Gregory 10 $30½; Consolidated Gregory to $10 for $5 paid, and Atlantic and Pacific Silver to $41. Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania Coal, Wyoming, Cumberland and International Coal were all higher than on Saturday.

The following prices were quoted irregularly on the Street after the Regulnr and Public Boards of the forenoon, nbont 3 o'clock. Harlem nnd Reading were lower than on Satnrday, by 2@2½ ₱ cent.; Erie full 1@1½ ₱ cent. higher.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	166⅝	167⅛	Mich. Central	150¼	150
U. S. 6s, 1881	114⅜	114½	Mich. Southern	118	117⅝
N. Y. Central	144⅝	144¾	Mich Guarant'd	149	151
Erie	125¾	126⅛	Illinois Can	149	150
Erie Preferred	112¾	113¼	Pittsburgh	127	128⅜
Hudson	164	164	Fort Wayne	145⅜	145⅜
Pacific Mail	231	231½	Rock Island	124	124⅜
Harlem	139	137	Galena	126¼	126
Canton	72¾	72⅜	Reading	162	159⅜
Treas. Cer. new	99¼	99¾	Quicksilver	67¼	65
Toledo	149⅜	149⅜	Cum'land Coal	83¼	86¼
Northwest	67⅜	67½	Mariposa	39½	35

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The Bank of Commerce has gone up on the prospect of n Nallonnl organization:

New-York	118	Bank of N. America	110
Merchants'	116	Hanover	105
Mechanics'	115	Irving	104
Union	124	Metropolitan	121
City	150	Citizens'	108
Phœnix	109	Corn Exchange	111
National	110	Continental	105
Mch'ts Exchange	103	Commonwealth	100
Commerce	118	Park	140
Ocean	100	First National	145
American Exchange	119	Fourth National	100
Bank of the Republic	108		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	109	Chi. & N. W. S. F	110
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	105	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	105	Chi. & N. W. Sinks	95¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	114	Han. & St. Jo, 2ds	98
N. Y. Cen. Con. '76	142	L. & W. 1sts	110
Erie 4ths, '80	124	Tol. & Wab. seconds	94
Erie 5ths, '88	125	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	80
B. N. Y. & E. 1sts '77	110½	M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	109½
Hud. R. 1sts, '63	110	Gal. & Chic. Ext'n	118
Hud. R. 3ds, '76	105	Cleve. & Tol. S. F	117
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	114	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. firsts	113½
Mich. S. seconds	107½	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	112
M. S. & N. I. S. F	114¾	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	101
Pacific R	80	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	111
Ill. Central	119	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	90
Al. & T. H. seconds, Pref.	96	Chi. & Alt. firsts	110
Al. & T. H. 2ds Income.	91	Chi. & Alt. Income	94

Mr. James A. Williams, at present with Messrs. E. C. Brodhead & Co., was to-dny admitted to membership in the Stock Exchange Board.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK

No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

By instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 26, 1864, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the *National 10-40 Five Per Cent.* Loan, in coupon bonds or registered certificates, redeemable after ten, and payable forty years from date, in coin and will allow to banks, bankers and brokers the *usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent.*

This loan bears gold interest, payable *semi-annually* on coupon and registered bonds of $500 and over, and *annually* on bonds of the denominations of 50 and 100 dollars.

In subscribing, parties are requested to pay the accrued interest from the first of March to the day of subscription *in coin*, or *in currency adding fifty per cent. premium.*

The interest on this Loan is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar bonds are payable on the first of March.

The Secretary of the Treasury closes his instructions in the following words:

On the above terms, the First National Bank of the City of New-York, of which you are the President, is authorized to receive subscriptions to the National 10-40 Loan, and it is hoped that its exertions—on the most energetic and active employment of which great reliance is placed—will be attended with complete success.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.
To S. O. Thompson, Esq., President.

The coupon bonds will be ready for delivery early in April, and registered bonds about the first of May.

Remittances may be made in legal tender notes, National Bank notes, or in drafts, &c., par in this City, addressed,
JAMES CURPHEY,
Cashier First National Bank,
New-York, March 28, 1864. New-York.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT LOAN.
UNITED STATES TREASURY.

New-York, April 4, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on bonds not over $100 annually and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Snbscribers will receive either registered or conpon bonds, as they may prefer.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hnndred dollars, ($100,) five hundred dollars, ($500,) one thonsand dollars, ($1,000,) five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and ten thousand dollars, ($10,000;) and coupon bonds of the denominations of fifty dollnrs ($50,) one hnndred dollars, ($100,) five hnndred dollars, ($500,) and one thousand dollars, ($1,000.)

Snbscribers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of tha bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March or September, as the case may be, until the day of snbscription and payment.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions, I will issue my certificate of deposit therefor in dnplicate, the original of which will be forwarded by the snbscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, with a letter stating the kind, (registered or conpon,) and the denominations of bonds reqnired.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers, respectively.

A commission of one-eighth of one per cent will be allowed to those snbscribing for others or resale. The delivery of these bonds have commenced, and will be continned promptly. JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, April 4, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 19 bbls. Ashes, 8,605 bbls. Flour, 499 bbls. and 151 bags Corn Meal, 320 bnshels Wheat, 1,025 bushels Barley, 16,325 bnshels Oats, 13,675 bnsbels Mail, 3,522 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,380 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 45 bbls., at $8 87½ for Pots, and $10 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State nnd Western Flonr has been in more demand, and prices of shipping brands heve advanced slightly. Sales since our last 16,600 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 60@$6 80; poor to choicn extra State at $6 80@7 20, chiefly at $6 90@$7 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, nt $7 20@$7 35 ₱ bbl.

Snperfine State and Western	$6 60	@$6 80
Extra Sinte	6 80	@ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 90	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, ronnd-hoop, ship'g brd's.	7 20	@ 7 35
Extra Onio, trade ano family brands.	7 40	@ 9 00
Extra Genssee	7 20	@ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 25	@10 25

Southern Flonr is in fair demand at buoynnt pricas: sales since our last, 2,200 bbls., at $7 10@$7 80 for very poor to good superfine; $7 85@$10 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flonr is doing better; sales, 800 bbls. extra, at $6 90@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $5 45@$6 30 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $5 50@$5 60 for Jersey; $6 20@$6 25 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. Total sales, 350 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet, owing, in part, to the high claims of holders. Sales to-dny have been confined to 18,500 bushels, including Amber Western, at $1 72, in store,; Red Western at $1 69; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 67@$1 68½, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Clnb at $1 64@$1 67, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring $1 62@$1 65 ₱ bushel. Corn continnes heavy and drooping. Sales have been reported since our last, of 28,000 bushels, at $1 29 for mixed Western, in store; and $1 29½@$1 29½ for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactiveat $1 25@$1 28 ₱ bushal. Oats continues in moderate demand at former prices. We qnote Canada at 88c.@89c.; Western at 89½c.@90½c.; State nt 90@90c. ₱ bushel. Barley is dull at $1 30@$1 53, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Berley Malt, at $1 50@$1 55 ₱ bushel. Sales were made of 3,000 bushels Canadn Peas at $1 17 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Hale has been in fair demand, at $1 25@$1 40 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request at 18c.@30c. for poor to strictly choice, ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, at a shade firmer prices. Sales, since our insl, 5,600 bbls., at $24@$24 12½, for New Mess, and $24 75 for May, and $25 25 for Jnne delivery; $22 50@$22 62½ for Mess, last season's packing; $22 25@$22 50 for lwo year old Mess; $24@26 for Old and New Cleer Mess; $22@$23 50 for Thin Mess; $23 75@$25 for Western and City Prime Mess; $18 50@$20 75 for Old and New Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request, at 13c.@14½c. for Hams, and 10c.@11c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales 600 packages. Bacon is in good demand nt 11½c.@14½c., according to qoarity, ₱ lb.; sales since our last 1,700 bxs. Lard has not varied much; sales 1,800 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and fulure delivery, at 13c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in good demand at full rates; sales 1,800 bbls., at $16 25@$18 for Extra Mess, and $13 25@$16 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess $25@$26; India Mess $28@$29; Choice India $40@$42 ₱ nierce; Beef Hams $22 50@$24 50 ₱ bbl. Butter coatinues in demand at 38c.@48c. for poor lo very choice State, and 38c.@40c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese is in reqnest, at 15c.@18c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 110,000 lbs., at 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 2,500 bbls. State and Western at $1 02@$1 05 ₱ gnllon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were light to-day, and rates declining. For Liverpool 400 bbls. Flonr at 1s.; 34,000 bushels Wheal at abont 3d., in bulk; 1,500 boxes Bacon at 11s.@20s., nearly all by American vessels at 11s.@12s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 200 tns. Lard at 25s. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 7½d.; 150 bbls. Pork at 3s. 3d.; 50 lcs. Beef at 4s.; 50 pkgs. Lard at 22s. 6d.; 500 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d.@22s. 6d. For Glasgow, by steamer, 650 bbls. Flonr at 1s. 9d.; 100 tcs. Beef at 5s.; 600 tcs. Lard at 25s.; 100 boxes Bacon at 30s., 70 tons Oil at 40s. For Bristol, 50 boxes Bacon, 200 boxes Cheese, 50 tcs. Lard and 25 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d. For Havre, by foreign vessels, 250 tons Lard and Tallow at 50f.; also, by American vessel, small lots of do. at ¼c. ₱ lb.; Bark at $10, Ashes nt $6 and $8, and Tobacco at 35s. For Cadiz, two Bremen ships, with light pipe staves, one at $25, and the other at eqnal to $30.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, April 4, 1864. 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Aldermen Chipp, Jeremiah—2.

The President being absent at roll call, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the Chair.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the Chairman *pro tem.* announced the Board stood adjourned without day.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, April 4, 1864. 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, nnmber sixteen City Hall.

In the absence of a qnorum at roll call, the Clerk declared that the board stood adjournd until Thursday, seventh instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China	April 6.	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Cork	April 8.	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchest'r	April 9.	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	April 13.	Boston	Liverpool.
City of London	April 16.	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	April 16.	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	April 20.	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	April 23.	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	April 27.	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	April 30.	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	May 4.	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	May 11.	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	May 14.	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	May 18.	Nsw-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

N. American	Mar. 17.	Liverpool	Portland.
Tentonia	Mar. 19.	Southampton.	New-York.
Kangaroo	Mar. 19.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	Mar. 24.	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Mar. 26.	Liverpool	New-York.
Kedar	Mar. 26.	Liverpool	Halifax.
Etna	Mar. 30.	Liverpool	New-York
Borussia	April 2.	Southampton.	New-York.
Asia	April 2.	Liverpool	Boston.
Glasgow	April 2.	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	April 6.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of N. York	April 6.	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	April 9.	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	April 16.	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	April 16.	Southampton.	New-York.
Scotia	April 23.	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 30.	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Yazoo.....April 6..New-York....New-Orleans.
Geo. Cromwell....April 9..New-York....New-Orleans.
Columbia.....April 9..New-York....New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *China* will close on Wednesday at 11½ A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *North American*, via Portland, will close on Friday at 1½ P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *America*, via Southampton and Bremen, will close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Manchester* will close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Yazoo* will close on Wednesday at 1½ P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *George Cromwell* will close on Saturday at 1½ P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*vid* Erie Railroad)..6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OPEN THEIR

NEW SPRING

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS

ON WEDNESDAY,

April 6.

ALSO,

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR

SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

NEW SPRING CLOAKS

AND

MANTILLAS

AT RETAIL.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY

SPRING SHAWLS

AT RETAIL.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

including

ALL THE NEW STYLES

TO BE FOUND IN THE MARKET.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!!

The Largest Stock ever exhibited by one House in this City.

Over One Hnndred Thonsand BONNETS, BLOOMERS, Boys' HATS, CAPS, &c., from One Cent to Twenty Dollars Each.

Especial attention to Misses' and Ladies' BLOOMERS, comprising Empress, Josephine, Madeira, Coquette, Espanlola, and every other style, below last year's prices.

Also, examine our SPLIT STRAW BONNETS at $1, at $1 50, at $2, at $2 50, al $3, at $3 50, np to Twenty Dollars. Heir, Cactus, Fluted and Plain BONNETS, from One Dollar Each.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND, and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS

from anction.

New styles ready MONDAY, April 4.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST., and 66 ALLEN-ST.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP SOTRE.

THE CHEAPEST LINE OF BONNET SILKS in this City.

Every color nnd shade.

Also, NEW MILLINERY LACES under price.

Bargains in EMBROIDERIES, BANDS, COLLARS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

NEW FRENCH FEATHERS AND FLOWERS!

Also, large additions to the dress Trimming Stock, Ornaments, &c., &c.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and No. 311½ GRAND-ST.
Entrance to this department, No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

The largest assortment of STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, and all kinds of MILLINERY SILKS, LACES, &c, in this City.

We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

O. & J. MOWBRAY,
of No. 269 Grand-st.,
give notice
that their
New Cloak Warehouse,
No. 214 Bowery,
will be opened
on or about
the 11th of April.
The grand opening
day will be
duly noticed.

This MODEL WAREHOUSE has been in course of erection since the 1st of February, under the immediate charge and supervision of John B. Snook, Esq., architect, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for the best architectural skill.

William Shears, Esq., the well-known, energetic and favorite builder, has given special attention to every part of the work since its commencement, and under his skilful and intelligent management, combining strength and durability, with beauty of design and finish, is now completing it with dispatch.

We would also
notify the public
that our present rules
in No. 269 Grand-st.
will be in force
in No. 214 Bowery.
The three most prominent are—
FIRST.—STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
SECOND.—ALL CUSTOMERS WAITED ON POLITELY.
THIRD.—NO URGING TO PURCHASE.
Our gentlemanly walkers
will take pleasure in
introducing
ladies from the country,
strangers from Europe,
and old patrons,
to every department.
Our stock will comprise
Cloaks,
Shawls,
Silks and Cloths,
of which we have
the largest assortment
in the United States,
wholesals and retail,
at No. 269 Grand-st.

O. & J. MOWBRAY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

AT DAVIDSON'S

BOWERY CLOAK STORE,
IN ALL THE
NEWEST SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,
FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.
Ladies' Waterproof Cloaks, from $6 50 to $12.
Ladies' Melton Cloaks, from $5 to $10 50.
Ladies' All-wool Cloaks, from $8 50 to $15.
Ladies' Zephyr Cloaks, from $12 50 to $25.
Ladies' Poult de Sole Silk Cloaks, from $10 to $30.
Ladies' Tafeta Silk Cloaks, from $15 to $35.

Misses' Melton Cloaks, from $5 to $10.
Misses' Zephyr Cloaks, from $6 50 to $12 50.
Misses' Silk Cloaks, from $6 50 to $15.
Children's Melton Cloaks, from $3 to $8 50.
Children's Silk Cloaks from $3 50 to $10.

CALL AND EXAMINE.
"LADIES WAITED UPON POLITELY."
G. A. DAVIDSON, No. 264 Bowery.

R. H. MACY.

OPENING THIS WEEK

1,000 PIECES PLAID HAT

AND SASH RIBBONS,

ALL THE DESIRABLE SHADES AND WIDTHS.

ALSO SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
PLAIN RIBBONS AND BONNET-SILKS.

NOS. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV.,
TWO DOORS BELOW 14TH-ST.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS

IN

THE LATEST NOVELTIES

OF SILK AND CLOTH

CLOAKS,

AT

GEO. CAREY'S,

Late Chas. Street & Co.'s,

No. 478 Broadway,

R. H. MACY.

NOW OPEN

OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES, ELEGANT SHADES

BEST QUALITY,

AT LOW PRICES.

Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S.

The largest and most elegant assortment of corsets and skirts ever offered at retail in the United States, at GAYNOR'S, No. 195 Broadway, between 10th and 11th sts.

FOR CHOICE PARIS FLOWERS, BRIDAL SETS, and Fancy Bonnets, go TOOLEY'S Importation, No. 189 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS AND LYONS SILKS,

AT RETAIL, AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-street.

EXTRA RICH PLAIN, MOIRE, ECOSAIS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

FASHIONABLE LOW-PRICED SILKS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.,

An elegant assortment of extra rich Laces and Embroideries, received per recent steamers,

AT RETAIL.

Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,

AT RETAIL, AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-street,)

Just received per Steamers.

Florentines, Grenadine Hernania, Crepe de Chine, Drap de Roubaix, Drap de Biarrits, Popeline de Paris, Organdies, Paris Prints, Poil de Chevre, &c., &c.

Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,

And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)

HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, &c.,

in great variety,

AT RETAIL!

Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand.)

Mourning and Part Mourning DRESS FABRICS, BOMBAZINES, CRAPES, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, BLACK SILKS. &c., &c.

Also at stores

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.

A fine assortmsnt, incinding every novelty of the season,

AT RETAIL,

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadwny, (corner of Grand-street.)

NOVELTIES IN

LADIES' BREAKFAST ROBES and ROBES DE CHAMBRE, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S LINEN and UNDERCLOTHING, CHILDREN'S and MISSES' CLOAKS, INFANTS' and CHILDREN'S CAPS and HATS; also, INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE, &c., &c., &c.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

An attractive assortment of Spring and Summer Cloaks and Mantillas, including the latest Paris Novelties, will be opened on MONDAY, April 4, and offered at retail.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 281 GRAND-ST.,

are offering their large stock of Spring carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c., at retail, at very low prices FOR CASH. Hotel and housekeepers are invited to examine the goods and prices before purchasing.

LAMA POINTS JUST RECEIVED BY

MILLER & GRANT,

No. 708 Broadway.

A superb assortment of the above goods of the newest and most approved designs.

CLOTHING.

ATTENTION.—A GREAT DEMAND FOR CLOTHING.—Ladies and gentlemen having any castoff clothing, furniture, carpets, and jewelry will receive the highest prices by calling on or addressing M. MARCUS, No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Marcus.

MILLINERY.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of Paris Spring and Summer Millinery of the newest and most approved shapes and styles, in all the NEW SHADES and colors, at the lowest cash prices, at SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S

MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

FRANKLIN, THE GREATEST OF MODERN PHILOSOPHERS, remarks that "a penny saved is a penny earned." Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it, and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for old newspapers of every description, whole or torn; old pamphlets of all kinds, old circulars, handbills, tickets, cards, catalogues and old scrap-paper, in all its varieties, in quantities large or small. Also, old writing paper and school-books, old blank-books, ledgers, &c., of any size, it matters not how much they may be written on or mutilated.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plate, etc., etc.
J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

AMERICAN, SWISS AND ENGLISH WATCHES,

In superior styles and quality of cases. Orders from the trade or army (large or small) promptly and faithfully attended to. Established 20 years.
T. B. BYNNER, No. 175 Broadway, N. Y.

BELGIUM.

TO THE GLASS TRADE AND IMPORTERS OF GLASS.

The Company Anonyme of Harbatte-Lez, at Namur, Belgium, are patented manufacturers of crystals, half-crystals and globes for Petroleum Lamps.

WOOL TWINE.

CARPET WARP.

All kinds of twine, rope, cordage and lines, paper and paper bags, envelopes and writing paper.
H. A. HARVEY, No. 64 Maiden-lane.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE Mantels, slate billiard beds, slate urinals, blackboards, slate slabs for tomb covers and doors, roofing slate and slate slabs. The trade supplied.
WEST CASTLETON SLATE CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $60; Platina, $30; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

AT COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, with the Nitrous Oxide, teeth are drawn as easy as wishing they were out. This is a literal fact. No. 22 Bond-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS—Rotal, celebrated, open-gearing, direct pressure wheels, of any power, furnished by CALLOOT & UNDERHILL, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands her business; nnderstands making best of soups, meats and games; is a good baker of bread and pastry; has seventeen months' reference from her last place; no objection to country or take charge of a City house. Call, for two days, at No. 238 19th-st., 3d floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A woman who is a good cook; understands soups, meats, game and desserts; good reference can be given; no objections to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 338 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the candy-store.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable young woman as cook; understands English and American cookery, and pastry, boning and larding; has no objection to assist with the coarse washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 385 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable young woman as cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business; understands soup and game; is a good bread baker; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 84 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUA-tion wanted by two young women, one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city references given; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 426 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 9 Bank-st., her last place, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; has no objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer months; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in a small private family as cook, washer and ironer; she fully understands her business; can give good City reference. Call at No. 474 3d-av., two stairs up.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable young woman as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking; also, soups, fish, meats, game and pastry of all sorts; can give the best of City reference. Call at, or address, No. 89 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, a situation as cook, a few miles in the country; is an excellent baker, makes pastry, and does the coarse washing; wages $9. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GOOD COOK, A situation in City or country, and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family. Call at No 112 Johnson-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing; has best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 372 7th-av., in the store.

AS

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

WALLACK'S—PURE GOLD.

WINTER GARDEN—JUDITH; DAUGHTER OF MEZARI.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—THE LAUGHING HYENA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—LA CLOCHERIE DES GENETS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT, FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, INFANT DRUMMER, &c., at all hours HAPHOSA; OR, THE SPIRIT OF BEAUTY; HARRISON, COMIC SINGER AND TYROLEAN WHISTLER, AT 3 AND 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 495 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES.

HOPE CHAPEL—THE STEREOSCOPTICON.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Memphis dates of the 1st inst. state that Gen. CHALMERS, with a rebel force of 2,500, was at Grand Junction, Tenn., on the 29th ult., and that Gen. FORREST was at Trenton when last heard from. It is reported that the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, Col. MARSH, about 600 strong, had a fight near Somerville, Tenn., on the 30th ult., with about 1,500 rebel cavalry, supposed to be part of Gen. MCCULLOUGH'S command. Our forces, after fighting three or four hours, and finding themselves largely outnumbered, fell back, leaving fifty or sixty killed and wounded in the hands of the rebels.

Our Washington dispatches state that an arrangement was made, while Gen. GRANT was at Fortress Monroe, by which the exchange of prisoners is to proceed, on terms entirely satisfactory to the Government. The rebel Commissioner OULD was at Old Point while Gen. GRANT was there.

A dispatch from Huntsville to the Louisville *Journal*, says: Parties of guerrillas on Thursday night robbed several houses, eighteen miles below that place, and stole a number of horses. Gens. MCPHERSON and LOGAN drove them to the Tennessee River on Friday, but could see no rebels on the opposite bank.

Gen. GRANT returned from Fortress Monroe to Washington, yesterday, and had a long interview with the President and Secretary of War. He will go to the front immediately.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamships *Hecla*, *City of London* and *Teutonia* arrived at this port yesterday, with news to March 24—and the *Hibernian* was telegraphed from Portland, with advices to the 25th. The news is interesting, though not especially important. The pirate *Florida* was at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, March 4, and coaled and left on the 5th. The United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis* arrived in pursuit on the 6th. A decision had been made in the *Pampero* case, which sends it to trial on its merits, and refuses the motion for an appeal to the House of Lords. Four new and very swift blockade runners were on the point of leaving Liverpool to engage in the nefarious business. The Emperor MAXIMILIAN would embark for Mexico on the 13th of April. It was rumored that a line of policy, embracing entire neutrality as regards American affairs, had been agreed upon between NAPOLEON and MAXIMILIAN. A new Mexican loan of $25,000,000 had been placed in London at 6 ℔ cent. interest. Rumors prevailed that Denmark had accepted the proposal for a conference, on the basis of the treaty of 1851, without an armistice. A telegram from Vienna states that the proposal had been accepted by Austria and Prussia. At the latest advices the siege of Fredericia had been abandoned, but the bombardment of Duppel continued. GARIBALDI had embarked from Caprera on the 22d of March, and was expected at Southampton shortly. In the elections in the fourth and fifth Conscriptions of Paris, the Opposition candidates were chosen by large majorities. The health of the Pope was said to be improving.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution to the effect that the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the neutrality laws as to make them reciprocal to each Government, extending entire neutrality to those which return the same, and to others the exact measure of neutrality which they extend to us. The resolution was agreed to. Mr. SUMNER reported a bill to establish a bureau of emancipation, which was ordered to be printed. The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, denying that any order had been given by Gen. DIX to the Provost-Marshal of Baltimore in November, 1861, prior to the November election. Mr. SUMNER reported a bill for the satisfaction of spoliations committed by the French prior to 1801. It authorizes the expenditure by Commissioners of five millions of dollars. The bill providing that any loyal State may recruit in a rebellious State and receive credit on its own quota for men so recruited, was taken up and discussed, but no progress was made. The joint resolution for an Anti-Slavery amendment to the Constitution was taken up, and Mr. HOWE spoke at length, when the Senate adjourned.

The House, yesterday, tabled several resolutions proposed by Wisconsin Copperhead members, having as their object the making public of information which would be detrimental to the public service. Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, introduced an important resolution with reference to the French occupation of Mexico, declaring that the people of the United States think it fit to declare that it does not accord with them to acknowledge a Monarchial Government erected on the ruins of any Republican Government in America under the auspices of any European Power. After discussion, the resolution passed. Ayes, 109; nays, *none*. The National Bank Act was taken up, and after consideration, without any material action, the House adjourned.

LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced appropriating $5,000,000 for enlarging the locks of the Erie and Oswego Canals to gunboat capacity. On motion, the bill for the sale of the State quarantine lands on Staten Island, was referred back, with instructions to amend by providing for the retention of four acres at the southeast corner of said lands, for temporary boarding and landing purposes, offices, &c. The concurrent resolution to proceed to the election of two Regents of the University on the 12th inst. was adopted.

In the Assembly, the Soldiers' Voting Bill was taken up as the special order, and without material amendment, was ordered to a third reading.

GENERAL NEWS.

By a purposed omission of the members of the Common Council to attend the meeting yesterday, neither Board had a quorum. The Board of Councilmen stand adjourned by rule to Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., and the Board of Aldermen are adjourned without day. The failure to meet was designed in order to contribute to the general observance of the day as a holiday, in commemoration of the opening of the Metropolitan Fair, and to enable the members of the two boards to participate in the ceremonies attending the opening. Actuated by the same patriotic motives, the heads of the several City Departments closed their doors and suspended all business for the day at noon.

The opening of the Metropolitan Fair, last evening, was a grand success. The rooms were crowded with a brilliant assemblage. The receipts were over $8,000. The military display, during the afternoon, was the finest yet made in this City.

The Connecticut election took place yesterday, and resulted in an overwhelming Union victory, the gains being very large in every part of the State. Copperheadism was laid out cold in its greatest strongholds.

A report from Rio Janeiro, March 19, states that the Confederate steamer *Alabama* was at the Cape of Good Hope on the 19th of February, with thirty of her crew sick of yellow fever. The news was brought by the English brig *Sea Nymph* from the Cape.

The great Cattle Market of Forty-fourth-street opened Monday morning with 2,850 cattle, including 100 left over last week. Brokers took advantage of the scarcity to advance the prices about ¼c. ℔ lb., to which buyers took exception, and trade was slow in consequence. Good cattle were sold at 15c.@16c. ℔ lb., and some of them will turn out to be 16½c. when killed. Only fair steers of 7½ cwt., just in decent killing order, readily commanded 15c., at which price several drove were averaged. A few additional lots are looked for to-day, and possibly prices may decline. Sheep have advanced 50c. ℔ head, and are selling quickly, owing to a light supply. Fat lots are worth 9¾c.@10c. ℔ lb. live weight.

Business was partially suspended down town yesterday. Flour was in more request at the Produce Exchange at a shade higher prices for shipping brands. Wheat was held higher but was quiet. Provisions and Whisky were in more demand and buoyant. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Groceries, Cotton, Hay, Hops, Petroleum and Tallow, at uniform rates. Freights were heavy and rates, in some instances, lower. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Brokers made half a holiday yesterday, and adjourned the Stock Exchange early. The market generally firm. Money active up to 2 o'clock. The New Five Per Cent. Bonds of the United States—10-40 years Loan—made their first appearance in the market. The Customs demand for Gold was supplied at 165¼ ℔ cent.

Kentucky and the Union—The Alleged Conspiracy.

Rev. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, who probably knows Kentucky as well as any other man in it, in his recent speech at Danville, declared that there had lately been a scheme for "an *émeute* of the Kentucky troops, in consequence of WALFORD'S arrest, and a general rising in the State, strengthened by a contemporaneous invasion by a portion of the rebel army." He asseverated that "the proof of such a conspiracy was overwhelmingly strong." Its failure he attributed to the patriotic proclamation of Gov. BRAMLETTE.

It is not to be supposed that a Kentuckian of the intelligence and character of Dr. BRECKINRIDGE would make such a positive statement without positive assurance of the fact. If it be a fact that there was a conspiracy, who were the conspirators? If they were sane men, they must have been many in numbers, and strong in influence; otherwise they never could have imagined it possible for them to bring on "a general rising of the State." They must be men, too, who are doing their traitorous work under the cover of pretended allegiance to the Union; for those who have repudiated that allegiance have long since gone into the lines of the enemy. There are no men now in Kentucky, at least none of any account, who do not range themselves with one of the two great parties which divide that State, as they divide every other. Do these conspirators belong to the party which will send delegates to the Copperhead Convention at Chicago, or to that which will be represented in the Union Convention at Baltimore? In whose interests are they—the Pro-Slavery or the Anti-Slavery? It is absurd to ask these questions. Everybody knows that the men who, as Dr. BACKINRIDGE phrases it, are "scheming to bloodily baptise Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy," cannot be friends of the Baltimore Convention, and must be friends of Slavery.

The party in which this hideous conspiracy has been hatched is the Copperhead Party; and Kentucky was the particular seat of it, because Kentucky is the only State within our military lines that still clings to Slavery. No such atrocious attempts are heard of in Missouri or in Maryland; not because there are not enemies of the Government in those States, but because those enemies no longer have any hope of saving their cherished institution. Missouri has already adopted a Free State Constitution, and Maryland has formed the fixed determination quickly to do the same thing. Kentucky—though, since the outbreak of the rebellion, three years ago, there has been no time in which she has not ostensibly claimed a place in the Union—has yet persisted in hugging the institution out of which grew the war against the Union. Even leading public men in the State, whose devotion to the Union was unquestionably sincere, and who would have sacrificed everything else in the world to its safety, would not yield a hair's breadth where Slavery was concerned. They seem possessed with an absolute infatuation that it was possible to cleave to Slavery, and at the same time faithfully fight the Confederacy, of which Slavery was to be the chief corner-stone. Every truly loyal man in the country, outside of Kentucky, knew it to be an impossibility. It was as plain as noonday that the President's principle, that the only way to fix the Border States upon the Union side was to indnce them to give up Slavery, was perfect truth; and yet these Union men in Kentucky have heaped upon him unmeasured obloquy for declaring this truth, and practising upon it. The clause in the Enrollment Law that provided for the enlistment of slaves, with compensation to their masters, which, everywhere else was acquiesced in with hardly a murmur, agitated Kentucky from one end to the other. It was almost universally denounced as an outrage, and that too, in the very face of the fact that the State was greatly deficient in the quota of soldiers due from it, and could not supply that quota except by drawing upon its black population.

Kentucky stubbornness, in respect to all that relates to Slavery, has been wonderful. We have sometimes thought that it could only be accounted for by something peculiar to its soil—the same quality that makes Kentucky hemp and Kentucky mules unequaled. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE began his speech by saying that he "could not understand why the people could not exercise an ordinary amount of common sense upon the negro question, as well as upon any other." But we are not without hope that loyal Kentuckians will now be brought to their senses. The late invasion of the State by FORREST, which has done, and is still doing, untold damage, the highly successful fight made by the negro battalion at Paducah, in conjunction with the handful of white troops, which saved that most important point from rebel possession, and the evidence that there has been a regular conspiracy to transfer the State to the Confederacy in the name of Slavery, must, it would seem, satisfy every man in Kentucky who has a particle of genuine Unionism, that President LINCOLN'S policy is the true policy, and that it is worse than labor lost, that it is sheer folly, if not stark madness, to try to save Slavery, and yet at the same time keep Kentucky anchored in the Union. The loyal heart of the Kentucky people will, ere long, we believe, consistently assert itself, as it has never yet done, and demand that an end shall be made of the institution which is proved to have such an unalterable affinity with treason.

Rebel Repudiation—Rebel Currency.

The Southern press is quite jubilant over the result of the late rebel financial operation, by which all holders of Government notes, over a certain value, have been compelled to convert them into four per cent. bonds, on pain of forfeiting a third of its value, on the 1st of April, and the entire value on the 1st of January, 1865. Under the gentle pressure thus applied, of course, the greater portion of what of it there is in the country has been funded; whilst some hundreds of millions, (there are $700,000,000 of it in all,) which are at the North or abroad, and cannot get back in time, will be a dead loss to the owners, although, we need hardly say, no more a loss than if they had been at home, and secured their bonds for it. The consequence is that prices are tumbling all over the Confederacy. There being less paper in existence, of course, less paper is required in payment for goods, and the Richmond editors chuckle over the phenomenon with barbarian simplicity, evidently looking on it as just as valuable as if it had been brought about either by the redemption of the Government paper in specie, or the voluntary purchase of its bonds by the holders of its notes.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the fall in prices will be but temporary, and that the upward tendency will show itself again almost immediately. The Confederate Government has no means of paying its expenses but by the issue of fresh notes, and the quantity issued will, of course, be in the inverse ratio of the extent of taxable territory in its possession. In other words, the less taxes it can collect either in money or kind, the more paper it will have to issue. For all purposes of raising revenue either in money or in kind, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Eastern Tennessee, have been lost to it since this time last year. Moreover, this device of funding the currency, which has proved so successful, and which the Confederate financiers dignify with the name of "taxation," is, in reality, "a forced loan," which is the technical name for robbery when committed by the constituted authorities. That is to say, those who happen to have most of the circulating medium, whatever it may be, in their possession, are called upon to hand it over to the Government, or have it taken from them, while those who were wise enough to keep none of it in their hands, escape without loss.

The natural result will be that when the Confederate authorities begin to issue their notes again—and they have begun already—there will be increased unwillingness to receive them, and increased eagerness to get rid of them, owing to the general apprehension of a repetition of the "dodge" which has now apparently proved so successful. This is but another way of saying that their purchasing power will be greatly diminished, and the smaller their purchasing power, of course the greater the quantity that must be issued in order to procure the commodities necessary to keep the Government going, and the more there are issued, the more they will depreciate, and so on in that infinite series with which everybody is now familiar.

We may, therefore, safely predict that during the coming Summer we shall witness issues of paper at the South on a scale as yet unparalleled; so great that we should not be surprised to learn that, by next August, ten thousand dollars was the smallest sum a Southern gentleman would carry as a day's pocket money, for omnibuses, cigars, "drinks," &c. At this rate, however, paper money would soon become as cumbersome as the iron money of the Spartans, and a man of extravagant habits would have to be followed by a pair of able-bodied negroes to carry his purse; the Government would therefore, doubtless, soon resort to its old plan of "taxation." But as it is likely that during the Summer events will multiply very rapidly, and the necessity for prompt action be very pressing, the slow process of calling in the currency in exchange for bonds would never answer. We would, therefore, recommend respectfully, and with a due sense of our immeasurable inferiority, to such financiers as Mr. MEMMINGER, that next time the process be simplified, and that bankers, brokers, large retail dealers, and other persons of that class, be watched by trusty treasury agents, and that as soon as it be discovered that a considerable supply of the "circulating medium" has accumulated on their hands, they be compelled to disgorge without more ado. We cannot conscientiously advise that they be furnished with bonds in exchange. Paper is expensive, and printers are scarce, and the second batch of bonds would probably be treated with disrespect.

Why the Tuscaloosa Was Discharged.

We spoke some time ago about the case of the *Tuscaloosa* and her discharge from arrest at the Cape of Good Hope, conjecturing that this release might have followed from the British Government's noticing the hearing of her arrest upon our claims in the *Alabama* matter.

We were in hopes that the official documents which had been called for by the House of Commons, would, when produced, throw some light upon the reasons for the course of the British Government in the matter. It now seems that we are not, as yet at least, to have these documents. Lord PALMERSTON has announced to the House of Commons that it would be prejudicial to produce the opinions of the law officers of the Crown in the case, as they were only advisory of the Government. This seems to us a little singular. The advice, upon whatever grounds it was given, has been followed, and it is difficult to see why the reasons upon which it was based should not have been made public, unless, indeed, they were reasons drawn not from the law applicable to the case itself, but from the thought of some ulterior results which might follow from a different course of action than that advised. If, as we surmised, the *Tuscaloosa* was ordered to be discharged because the law officers thought that her detention and restoration to us would be a strong argument in our months in favor of our claim that the *Alabama* should have been herself seized, there would be in that fact also the very strongest reasons for not putting within our reach any opinion of the law officers to that effect.

We find, however, published in the English papers, dispatches from the Duke of Newcastle, in which he states, in substance, that the reason why the *Tuscaloosa* should be discharged, was because she was not seized when she was at Cape Town before. He says, that as she was allowed to enter the port of Cape Town and depart, "the Captain of the *Alabama* was thus entitled to assume that he might equally bring her a second time into the harbor;" and he adds, that it therefore "becomes necessary to discuss whether, on her return to the Cape, the *Tuscaloosa* still retained the character of a prize."

This reasoning does not seem very good. In a previous dispatch he says that inquiries ought to have been made of Capt. SEMMES, and adds:

"If the result of the inquiries had been to prove that the vessel was really an uncondemned prize, brought into British waters in violation of Her Majesty's orders, made for the purpose of maintaining her neutrality, I consider that the mode of proceeding in such circumstances most consistent with Her Majesty's dignity, most proper for the vindication of her territorial rights, would have been to prohibit the exercise of any further control over the *Tuscaloosa* by the captors, and to retain the vessel under Her Majesty's control and jurisdiction until reclaimed by her original owners."

We need spend no time on the question whether the *Tuscaloosa* was an "uncondemned prize." If she was a prize at all she was uncondemned, except by Capt. SEMMES' Prize Court. We have here then practically an unconditional statement that the *Tuscaloosa* should have been seized when she first came into Cape Town. This being so, the reasoning cited above amounts to this: "We ought to have seized the vessel when she first came in, but as we did not we ought not to seize her the second time." If the Duke of Newcastle had caught a poacher upon his ground and let him go once, we wonder what he would say, if the fellow, on being caught a second time, should plead that because he was let go then he had a right to claim his discharge the second time.

This looks like an excuse, sought out for the purpose of getting England out of a position, which might have unpleasant consequences, instead of a genuine reason for a change of conduct. We may, however, be unjust to the British Government. If we ever see the opinion of the law officers, and find that we have done injustice in this respect, we shall be pleased to put the matter in its true light.

THE GREAT FAIR.—The Metropolitan Fair which opened last evening, was an immense success—such a success as can be achieved only in the City of New-York. It was a success as regards the display, which was truly magnificent, and as regards the receipts, which were sublime. It was a success as regards the numbers present, which were as great as possible, and as regards the management and arrangements, which were nearly perfect. The brilliant display of dresses and diamonds was as grand as any other department of the fair. The buildings are a success, and each of the departments is a success that can only find its parallel in the others. The visitors on the opening night were almost entirely from the City, as was proper and to be expected; but we anticipate that our country cousins, will to-day and henceforth make their appearance in their natural charms and in gorgeous array. New-York never does anything by halves, but she will do the Fair in a style that will astonish the natives.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.—The method by which the soldiers' vote shall be sent from the field, and deposited in the ballot-box at his home, proves a puzzle to our Legislature. A bill has been reported by a select committee, which provides that the ballots shall be enclosed in envelopes marked on the outside "Soldier's Vote," and that such envelopes may be sent by mail to the inspectors of election, in the district where the soldier resides, any time within sixty days before an election. This proposition seems very much like offering a chance to corruption. Why should the soldiers' vote be thus advertised, or exposed to such risk from mail carriers, Post-office officials, or election inspectors? Would he be willing to thus hazard his money? Certainly not; he would demand it as his right to send it to a friend whom he could trust, if he wished to deposit it in bank, and the Legislature could not deprive him of this right. Is a citizen's vote of less value than money, or is it less his own or less under his control? It strikes us that our legislators need to remember that it is *his* (the soldier's) vote, and not their own, that they are dealing with.

ANOTHER AMERICAN EMPEROR.—We shall probably have a large crop of Emperors on the American continent, if MAXIMILIAN gets himself firmly enthroned in Mexico. It seems that in South America, in the Republic of Paraguay, one is about to be added to the stock. Our correspondent at Buenos Ayres writes that President LOPEZ will soon proclaim the Empire. The crown and purple intended for his coronation as Emperor of Paraguay have arrived in Buenos Ayres, and the ceremony, we are informed, is speedily to come off. The scandalous story is told that the robe and crown are the same articles as were used in the coronation of the negro Emperor of Hayti, FAUSTIN I., now an exile in Jamaica, and whose wife is said to take in washing. It will be remembered that FAUSTIN was crowned a dozen years ago with great pomp, imitating on the occasion the ceremonial at the coronation of NAPOLEON I.; and as the Emperor LOPEZ is to wear his old garb, we suppose he will also follow his style.

This imperial movement in Paraguay is not very astonishing. That country had a long experience of despotism—one of the most terrible despotisms of modern or ancient times—under the famous Dr. FRANCIA; and since his death, a quarter of a century ago, there have been various efforts to revive his system. Even the present government of President LOPEZ is more like a monarchy than a republic.

COPPERHEAD PROSPECTS.—The Copperheads will doubtless be very jubilant over the State election in Connecticut yesterday. For they will learn that their candidate for Governor was defeated by but about ten thousand majority; that they elected no less than *three* out of twenty-one members of the State Senate, not to speak of several members of the Assembly. If the Copperheads of Connecticut have achieved such astounding results this time, why should they not sweep the State at the election in the Fall?

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Robert le Diable" was given last night to a very good house considering the attractions of the Sanitary Fair, which probably had more effect on the audience here than at any other house. The performance was excellent, and passed off to the entire satisfaction of the house.

To-night "Faust" will be repeated: on Wednesday "Lucrezia Borgia," and on Thursday, (in Brooklyn,) "Lucia," with Miss HARRIS and Signor BRIGNOLI.

WINTER GARDEN.—Miss AVONIA JONES, an actress of decided merit, and who—like her father, the Count JOANNES—has won distinction in Europe, made her first appearance here last evening. The occasion was rendered additionally interesting by the production of a new serious play, written expressly for the lady, and placed upon the stage in a liberal and satisfactory manner, by the management. The lady's success was unequivocal, but the authors of "Judith"—the piece in question—have yet to return to their labor, if they would make it generally acceptable to the public. Subjects of this peculiar kind need tarseness in the dialogue; the file can hardly be applied too much. The dialogue of "Judith" is copious and fluent enough, but it frequently lacks directness and point. The authors would have done well had they placed themselves under the restraint of blank verse, instead of trusting the seductive colloquialisms of ordinary writing. It is due to them to say that considerable ingenuity is displayed in the construction of the piece, and the situations are as good and as picturesque as they well could be with such a tradition for a groundwork. Indeed they have been too ambitious in this respect, and might readily omit the conjuring and magic lantern business of the second act, or at all events all the long and rather cheap philosophy that precedes it. With extensive pruning we can see no reason why "Judith" should not be a favorite with certain classes of the community. It certainly serves as a good medium for the display of Miss AVONIA JONES, and culminates with a situation in the last act that has always been terrible in art. The lady has a peculiar voice—a little unpleasant at first, but one which has the happy power of quickly adapting itself to the listener's predilections. It is sufficiently powerful for all purposes, and is managed with rare discretion and effect. Some of the statements—there are many in the piece—were rendered with extraordinary tenderness. Miss JONES is exceedingly graceful and statuesque; possessing, it would seem the necessary routine of the stage, with but few of its conventionalities. Her success was thoroughly satisfactory.

Mr. CHAS. BARRON—a new addition to the company—made his first appearance as *Holofernes*. He appears to be a well-informed artist. Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT and Mrs. CHANFRAU sustained the remaining parts of importance, and with skill.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON AND THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.—The proprietor of this popular establishment, in a spirit of true liberality, has tendered the Executive Committee of the Fair a most liberal per centage on his gross daily receipts during its continuance, which has been accepted. Hence it should be known that visitors to the Hippotheatron during the Fair will lighten their enjoyment by the knowledge that they are contributing to the Sanitary Commission. The proprietor promises unusual attractions, and has engaged, in addition to his company, that of the Royal Cirque Havana, just arrived here, several new European artists, and the famous Seagrist Troupe, thus forming a treble company, who will appear every afternoon and evening. The English steeple-chase riders and Mr. HENRY COOKE'S wonderful and amusing performing dogs and monkeys, are also retained for the whole period of the Fair.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.—After another week, this most interesting exhibition, at Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, will be closed. In this grand exposition, all that is strange and wonderful in the animal kingdom is displayed with surroundings of the most satisfactory nature. A day may be most agreeably spent in examining the beasts and birds of all countries, forming as they do the best collection ever presented to the American public. Mr. VAN AMBURGH has won a world-wide reputation by his enterprise and zeal in gathering choice selections of animals; and he may justly be pardoned for exhibiting a little pride in having, during the past year, eclipsed all former efforts. The Menagerie will be found equally attractive to the several or the merely curious spectator.

THE PRESIDENCY AND THE PEOPLE.

Popular Nominations of Mr. Lincoln—Causes of It—Precedent of 1813—Strength and Defects of Lincoln's Administration—His Singular Mode of Conducting Affairs—Dangers of the Coming Year.

THE BECKER, Thursday, March 31, 1864.

Taking the facts as they actually lie before us, and the people have already renominated Mr. LINCOLN. Since the fall of Vicksburgh and the reopening of the navigation of the Mississippi, this has been a very probable event. To reopen that great river of the West was, in the understanding of the Western people, an event in importance scarcely less than the entire subjugation of the rebels. Every man of sense in the Valley of the Mississippi knows that a Southern Confederacy without that river is an impossibility. Hence, when the valley came into the possession of the Government, from the Baliza to New-Orleans, and from New-Orleans to Cairo, the people knew that the Southern Empire, which the slaveholders had set before their eyes in golden dreams, was forever at an end. Hence they rejoiced in it as the greatest of victories, and acquitted Mr. LINCOLN of much of what they had complained of as defect and blunder. Here let us say that I see in rebel and European papers the statement that the navigation of the Mississippi is not open practically. This statement is moonshine. So far is it from the fact that steamboats are constantly arriving and departing at St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, to and from New-Orleans, with heavy freights. They are rarely fired on, and none have recently been injured. So, too, they talk as if we had no cotton. More than 60,000 bales of cotton have arrived at Cincinnati in seven months, and more has been carried to Western ports than in any year; so, also, have heavy cargoes of Louisiana sugar. I say this merely to add that the reopened navigation of the Mississippi is of great practical importance.

But this is only one of several considerations. The people don't want *to change front in face of the enemy*, and least of all, *at their dictation*. *Who* would the rebels like to defeat more than any man on earth? LINCOLN. *Who* do rebels and Copperheads unite in calling *tyrant* and *usurper*? LINCOLN. Are these reasons why the loyal people of this country should discard him? I know this is not an argument to his fitness, but it is a reason which the people *feel* to be of great weight; and we conduct affairs much more by feeling, than by judgment.

There is another reason which the people have felt strongly. It is that the men and the Administration, who have had the toil, burden, anxieties, and responsibilities of this war, should be allowed to terminate it, and share whatever glory or shame may attend its conclusion. This is justice. Now, what is urged against it? The New-York *Tribune* gives one reason, which it deems of some force—that a President should be in only *one term*. To me, it could not make an objection of less force. What care I, whether a President is in four or eight years, if he be a President who suits my views. Has the Constitution put any restriction on his reelection? Then why should Smith and I put any restriction on it? Would not Smith and I be very stupid if we did not vote for the reelection of GEORGE WASHINGTON? The fact is, if the American people cannot be trusted with judging whether a President should be reelected or not, they had better not be trusted with government.

There is another objection, chiefly made by Copperheads, that LINCOLN don't carry on the war vigorously enough, and will, therefore, prolong it a great while. There is nobody in the country who wants the war carried on with such tremendous vigor as your genuine, tory, peace Democrat. I see, by extracts from it, that the *Volksfreund*, a German Democratic organ, at Cincinnati, has nominated FREMONT, that war may be carried on more vigorously. Its real candidate is MCCLELLAN, and it judges rightly, that if war is to be carried on vigorously, MCCLELLAN is not the man for it. But this objection is also made (much more by far in 1863) by many loyal Union men, and in some respects there is much truth in it. What does it amount to? Mr. LINCOLN has made several errors in the conduct of the war, which have undoubtedly prolonged it; and they were all made from the simplicity and amiability of his character. His first call for troops should have been for a million of men. His retaining MCCLELLAN, when he ought to have dismissed him—when he let the Winter go by at Manassas; when he failed at Yorktown; when he arrived at Alexandria; in fine, when he saw plainly that MCCLELLAN was incapable of taking advantage of opportunities.

Strong objections were made also by many, that he did not advance faster in radical measures. Could he advance faster with the consent of the people? I say he could not. I know my countrymen well, and I know that so deeply and strongly was the satanic ordinance of Slavery imbedded in the American mind, that nothing but one of those violent shocks which convulse the very element of nature could uproot it, even in the minds of Christian, thinking, intelligent people. But it has been done, and I thank God it has been done. This great living, imperial nation will be as free in spirit as in fact. How awful have been the delusions and sins on this subject will never be known till the light of the Eternal Judgment illuminates them. I never bowed the knee to Baal, and therefore have never voted but for two Presidents who were elected; one was HARRISON and the other LINCOLN. I voted for FREMONT, but have no desire to do it again. Mr. LINCOLN has advanced faster than the nation till very recently, when nearly all men have had their eyes touched with the light of truth. Statesmen should originate measures, but should follow opinions. Government, now-a-days, is opinion.

We have a precedent for this election in that of 1813. No man was more unfit to carry on a war than JAMES MADISON. He was too amiable to look upon blood with composure. The first events of the war were disasters. The Peace Federalists urged it against him, and called him tyrant and usurper, in the best style of the present Democrats. In fine, the Hartford Conventionists differed from the present Democrats only in having much more ability. It was determined to defeat MADISON, if possible. DEWITT CLINTON was a Democrat, and then, I think, Mayor of New-York. He was prevailed upon to be the candidate, on the principle of carrying on the war more vigorously. He received the vote of New-York, and all the Federal States, but was defeated by MADISON. Perhaps Governor SEYMOUR may be prevailed upon to run a similar race. But he will not be allowed. MCCLELLAN is the man the jockies will put upon the course; and a good time they will have of it in the West. Just such a time as I should like to see.

The *strength* of LINCOLN'S Administration consists mainly in the unquestioned integrity of his character, earnestness of loyalty, and devotion to freedom. This is moral, rather than intellectual, but it passes for a great deal in the great undercurrent of the people. Nor has he been defective

altogether in military sagacity. Nobody can read his letter to McCLELLAN, questioning the plan of the Peninsular movement, without seeing that the President had more of the true *coup d'œil* of a General than McCLELLAN. One defect of LINCOLN is in his trusting some military and civil gentlemen too much; but how could he know this, except by experience? We are apt to forget that most of what pertains to the war the President and people had to learn by experience.

The *mode* in which Mr. LINCOLN conducts the Administration is quite singular. He put each man at the head of a department, and then left him "*to run his machine*" by himself, being accountable for his own department. It is believed that he has never called the Cabinet together more than on half a dozen special occasions. As this is directly contrary to the practice of his predecessors, one is tempted to ask, Why not? The reason is probably a very simple one. When Mr. LINCOLN appointed his Cabinet officers they were from the composition of the Republican party—men who had acted in different parties, and different sections of a party. Mr. LINCOLN was in the condition of Lord CHATHAM, whose Administration was such "a piece of mosaic work," that if they sat down together at a dinner-table, each man would be disposed to ask of his opposite neighbor, "Who are you, Sir?" To avoid this question, Mr. LINCOLN takes care not to set them together. The several machines thus running on in separate grooves, Mr. LINCOLN goes from one to the other in succession, to regulate their speed and oil their machinery. Is it certain that this is not as good a mode of proceeding as the old way?

There is some danger in the coming campaign, from the very cause which has already occasioned some disasters heretofore—that Mr. LINCOLN will trust particular men too much. Last year the war was carried on by LINCOLN, STANTON and HALLECK. The only change I see now is that GRANT is added to the set. I think his prudence, courage and judgment may be trusted, and he certainly has discretion. It is a great point to have a General who will not confide to every man his plans. I do not regard Gen. GRANT as very far-seeing; but if he will put the army in motion, and use only common prudence, we shall crush the rebels to powder by the mere *weight of our forces*. I therefore look with hope and confidence to the events of the campaign; but whatever may happen here or there, I deem it absolutely certain that the time is near when the flag of the Union will again wave over every foot of territory in the great Republic.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

FROM ALBANY.

The Soldiers' Voting Bill—The Manner in which they shall Vote—The Bill Ordered to a Third Reading.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, April 4.

The Soldiers' Voting Bill, reported by the Select Committee on Saturday last, has occupied much of the time of the Assembly to-day. A dissension arose on that section of the bill which provides that the soldiers' letters, containing their ballots, and marked on the outside "soldier's vote," may be taken from the post-office to which they are sent by the Inspectors of Election, and kept by them, to be deposited on election day in the ballot-box. It was urged that the letters thus advertised on the outside, while *in transitu*, or after they have arrived, and are in the hands of the Inspector, may be opened, and the ballot changed, or the letter may be destroyed. The force of the objections was felt to be so great that very many amendments were suggested with a view to obviate it. It was, however, assumed by those who made these suggestions that the letters must be so advertised. An effort was made to change the general tenor of the bill, so as to provide that agents or commissioners should be appointed to go to the several regiments and receive the votes. This proposition was not favorably received, and the Assembly, in Committee of the Whole, perfected the bill, retaining all its general features. The bill was then ordered engrossed for third reading.

The Senate this morning passed a resolution fixing upon 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, the 12th of April, (if the Assembly concur,) as the time for electing a Regent of the University, in place of JOHN N. CAMPBELL, deceased.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, April 4.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Requiring the Excise Commissioners to give bonds.

By Mr. HUMPHREY—A bill appropriating $5,000,000 for enlarging the locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals to gnnboat capacity.

To accomplish the work, the canals will have to be closed as early as the 1st of November, and not opened again until May 30, 1865.

On motion, the bill for the sale of the State quarantine lands on Staten Island, was referred back, with instructions to amend by providing for the retention of four acres at the southeast corner of said lands, for temporary boarding and landing purposes, offices, &c.

The New-York Security and Indemnity Company Bill was referred back for amendment by increasing the liability of said company.

The concurrent resolution to proceed to the election of two Regents of the University on the 12th inst. was adopted.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Amending the act for the more effectual prevention of fires in New-York.

Incorporating the Missionary Society of St. Paul, the Apostle.

Permitting towing and wrecking companies to form under the general manufacturing law.

Authorizing the German Savings Bank of New-York to receive on deposit more than $3,000,000.

Incorporating the Farmers' Protective Union of Queens, Suffolk, Kings, Westchester and Rockland Counties. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, April 4.

The Soldiers' Voting Bill was taken up as the special order.

Mr. L. PALMER moved to amend, by allowing proxies to be sent to any person, instead of exclusively to Inspectors of Election.

Motion lost.

Mr. WEAVER moved that the Governor and Comptroller be named as commissioners to carry the act into effect, with power to appoint voting agents to visit the army and collect the votes in sealed envelopes, instead of forwarding them by mail.

Motion lost, by 28 to 44.

Sundry amendments of minor importance were then adopted, when the bill was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

To close part of the Jamaica and Brooklyn plank-road.

To relieve from auction duties all sales for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers.

To repeal the acts relative to highways in Suffolk and Queens Counties.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the American Institute.

REPORTS.

Perfecting the amendment of the Constitution.

Providing for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeal (complete.)

Amending the charter of the Provident Fund Association (complete.)

The Senate concurrent resolution in favor of paying $100 bounty to soldiers of regiments serving less than two years was adopted.

The bill appropriating $880,000 for arming, equipping and uniforming the State militia was considered at length.

Mr. PARKER, of St. Lawrence, moved to recommit the bill with instructions to reduce the appropriation to $350,000, and change the name "National Guard" to "New-York State Militia." Lost—34 to 43.

The bill was then made the special order for to-morrow afternoon. Adjourned.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, April 4.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for Tuesday, April 5, 1864:

Nos. 26, 94, 95, 96, 99, 9, (Special Calendar,) 101, 102, 103 and 104.

At a meeting of the Canal Commissioners to-day, it was resolved to open the canals on the 20th of April.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

A Brilliant and Overwhelming Union Triumph.

Gov. Buckingham and the State Ticket Elected by 8,000 Majority.

Immense Union Gains Throughout the State.

HARTFORD, Monday, April 4—6:30 P. M.

The indications now are that BUCKINGHAM is elected by 10,000 majority. The gains are very large over last year.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, April 4.

The following eight towns in this county give Union majorities: Derby, East Haven, Guilford, Meriden, North Branford, North Haven, Orange and Woodbridge. The following give Democratic majorities: Branford, Cheshire, Naugatuck, Oxford, Seymour, Wallingford and Waterbury. All of the former give increased majorities, and all of the latter reduced majorities.

New-Haven elects two Union representatives. The Senator from the Fourth District is elected.

THIRD DISPATCH.

DANBURY, Monday, April 4.

	Union Maj.	Dem Maj.
Danbury	227	—
Bethel	67	—
New-Fairfield	—	33
Brookfield	—	52
Newtown	—	130
Ridgefield	93	—
Redding	14	—

JAMES S. TAYLOR (Union) is elected Senator in the Eleventh District, and DAVID B. BOOTH and ORVIN BENEDICT (Union) were elected representatives from Danbury.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, April 4.

Forty-nine towns in Fairfield, New-Haven, Middlesex, New-London and Windham Counties, give BUCKINGHAM 4,000 majority. The indications are that the Union men have carried eighteen out of twenty-one Senators, and two-thirds of the House of Representatives.

The following is a vote of some of the towns:

Towns.	Union Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Union Gain.
Stamford	67	—	63
Darien	62	—	31
Norwalk	225	—	60
Fairfield	82	—	25
Westport	—	128	28
Greenwich	—	81	5

FIFTH DISPATCH.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, April 4.

MORRIS TYLER, Union, is elected Mayor by 50 majority in a vote of 4,814. The whole city ticket has been carried by the Union men.

SIXTH DISPATCH.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, April 4—10 P. M.

New-Haven County complete, except Southbury, gives BUCKINGHAM 102 majority—a gain of 956 over his vote of last year.

SEVENTH DISPATCH.

HARTFORD, Monday, April 4.

Hartford County, with the exception of three towns, gives BUCKINGHAM 7,323; SEYMOUR, 6,501—a gain of nearly 1,000 over last year.

Hartford County elects three Union Senators—a gain of two over last year.

New-Haven County gives Buckingham about 100 majority—a gain of over 900 over last year.

Almost every town in the State yet heard from gives BUCKINGHAM an increased majority over last year.

EIGHTH DISPATCH.

HARTFORD, CONN., Monday, April 4.

Tolland County, complete, gives BUCKINGHAM 2,144; SEYMOUR, 1,586—a gain over last year of 172.

The Senate will probably stand: Union, 18; Democrats, 3.

The Legislature will be about three-quarters Union.

BUCKINGHAM's majority will be not far from 7,000.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, April 5—1:30 A. M.

The indications now are that BUCKINGHAM will have eight thousand majority in the State.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, April 5—1:30 A. M.

New-Haven County shows a gain for BUCKINGHAM over his vote last year, of over nine hundred. Hartford County nearly eight hundred, and Windham County about two hundred.

Riot at the Leavenworth, Kansas, Election.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 4.

The *Democrat's* Leavenworth special dispatch says:

"At the election to-day the polls were seized by a mob in the interest of McDOWELL, the Copperhead candidate, and Mayor ANTHONY and many of his friends were knocked down and brutally beaten. The City Marshal was assaulted and dangerously wounded. Armed men took possession of the polls early in the morning and defied the chief authorities.

The military was called out to preserve order, but assistance was refused. Gen. DAVIS, the District Commander, had issued orders that soldiers in the fort should not visit the city unless entitled to vote, but the order was openly violated. Gen. CURTIS is absent. Great excitement exists, and the best citizens denounce the election as a farce and fraud. The Copperheads are jubilant.

Dispatches say that ANTHONY tried to excite a mob, and closed the First and Fourth Ward polls, but the people compelled him to open them again.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 4.

At the election in Leavenworth JOSEPH L. McDOWELL and his entire ticket were elected, by from 600 to 800 majority.

At noon Mayor ANTHONY issued a proclamation closing the polls, and calling on the citizens to assist him in preserving the peace—all of which was disregarded, and the voting continued. Rioting was indulged in to a considerable extent. Several persons, who were circulating Mayor ANTHONY's proclamation, were beaten with revolvers and driven from the polls.

The St. Louis Election.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 4.

Incomplete returns indicate the election of JAMES S. THOMAS, the Radical candidate for Mayor, by from two thousand to twenty-five hundred majority. The new Council will have from four to six Radical majority.

Election in Princeton, N. J.

PRINCETON, N. J., Monday, April 4.

The election for borough officers took place today. The entire Union ticket was elected.

HEZEKIAH MOUNT, for Mayor, has 30 majority, Democratic majority last year, 30.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Important Order of Gov. Morton—Grand Review of the Troops—Gen. Stoneman Advanced to Ball's Gap—A Rumored Raid.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 4.

By order of Gov. MORTON, the entire Indiana Legion has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to take the field at any moment, to repel invasion.

A grand review of the whole legion, mustering two thousand man, fully armed and equipped, is to held on the 15th.

The *Gazette's* Knoxville dispatch says Gen. STONEMAN has advanced to Bull's Gap. The railroad and telegraph are in order, except that some bridges and trestle-work have been destroyed.

The trains on the Knoxville and Chattanooga Road were detained on Saturday by rumors of a raid of 2,000 rebel cavalry on Cleveland. The rumors proved unfounded.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Monday, April 4.

Both Houses met this evening. The death of Hon. J. N. TAYLOR was announced in both Houses, and speeches were made by several members. Appropriate resolutions were adopted. Both Houses then adjourned to attend the funeral to-morrow. A special train will leave this city at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, containing the Governor, State officers and members of both Houses, and will reach Jersey City about noon.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Sixth Tennessee Cavalry Defeated at Somerville.

CAIRO, Sunday, April 3.

Memphis dates of the 1st inst. are received, giving the following particulars of the movements of the rebels:

Gen. CHALMERS, with a rebel force numbering twenty-five hundred, is reported to have been in Grand Junction, Tenn., on the 29th ultimo.

Other rebel forces were at Bolivar at the same date.

Gen. FORREST was at Trenton at the latest advices.

It is reported that the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, Col. MARSH, about six hundred strong, had a fight near Somerville, Tenn., on the 30th ultimo, with about fifteen hundred rebel cavalry, supposed to be part of Geo. McCULLOUGH's command.

Our forces, after fighting three or four hours, and finding themselves largely outnumbered, fell back, leaving fifty or sixty killed and wounded in the hands of the rebels.

A rebel surgeon is detained at Paducah as a hostage for D. E. HOON, captured and carried away from the hospital there by Gen. FORREST. Thirty or forty sick taken prisoners by the rebels at the same time, were kept ten miles back of Paducah, on the night of the battle, on damp ground, without shelter or fire, and marched off the next day without food.

All is quiet at Paducah.

There is no change in the Memphis cotton market.

The steamer *Jewess*, from Memphis for Cincinnati, has arrived here. She has 578 bales of cotton.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Monday, April 4.

The steamer *Constitution*, from New-Orleans 26th ult., has arrived with a cargo of sugar and molasses for Cincinnati and St. Louis; also 426 mules and 70 wagons, belonging to the Seventeenth Army Corps, which were put off here.

The First Indiana Artillery (veterans,) 500 strong, have arrived here, en route to New-Orleans.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, April 2.

Fonassr, at last accounts, was at Jackson, Tenn., apparently arranging to travel south.

CHALMARS is reported to have a considerable force at Grand Junction and Bolivar.

GRIERSON's cavalry is all out, and will give FORREST some trouble.

In a fight near Somerville, Tenn., Col. HAATZ, of the Sixth Tennessee cavalry, reports a loss of 3 officers and 75 men, killed, wounded and missing.

Advices from Vicksburgh to the 29th report all quiet.

There is no news from the Red River expedition.

LEE and WIRT ADAMS are reported near Canton, Miss., with their commands.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Tuesday, April 5.—Nos. 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 43, 44, 46, 15.

Family Groceries.

THE LONDON CLUB COFFEE.—At the store of the Subscriber you can always get this Standard Coffee, where can also be found a general assortment of Family Groceries. JOHN SHARP,

No. 518 Hudson-st., corner of 16th-st.

Attention is called to the sale, on Tuesday, 5th inst., by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., by order of Executors, of the late residence of Charles Denison, near Harlem, within half an hour's drive of Central Park, one hour to the City, day or night, by Third-avenue, Fourth-avenue or steamboat.

Complete dwelling, barn, coach-house, ice-house, filled, with a beautiful view of the East River, fine park, lawn, meadow and woodland, (71 acres,) available for village lots; combines unusual advantages for both Summer and Winter residences, and a sure paying investment by the rapid advance in real estate contiguous to this City.

Our Infant has been Brought Safely through the critical period of teething by the sole aid of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. We advise all parents to procure it.—*Mississippi Ba tist*

It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

The Attention of Confectioners, Hotel-keepers and families, is respectfully invited to BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS. They are superior to any others, and should be for sale by all dealers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
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Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative

The staodard preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another. Stops the falling out of the hair, makes it soft and silky, cleanses it and the scalp of all impurities and humors, and entirely overcomes bad effects of sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream, sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y. N. B.—Ladies' French hair-dresser in attendance to apply the Hiawatha.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherons, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Trinity Choir.

Several boys are wanted as soprano singers. No applications entertained unless accompanied with some practical knowledge of music. Salaries from $50 to $200 per annum, according in ability. Address ORGANIST OF TRINITY CHURCH, giving particulars.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—The oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.
J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st. Sold by druggists generally. 50c. a box.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. U. S. A., Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

Buy your Hats at Burke's. His Spring styles defy competition. Standard price for Dress Hat, $5. BURKE, No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Notice to Druggists.—Knapp's Indian Strengthening Plasters retail for 20 cents and 25 cents each; $15 and $18 per gross, wholesale.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes—THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.—Depot No. 109 Maiden-lane.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

MARRIED.

WEST—COOK.—On Monday, April 4, at Trinity Church, by Rev Dr. Francis Vinton, Mr. SAMUEL C. WEST to Mrs. ISABELLA COOK, of Jersey City.

DIED.

ALLAIRE.—On Saturday, April 2, of scarlet fever, MARGARET CHRISTIE, infant daughter of Edward S. and Sarah C. Allaire, aged 5 months. Also, on Monday, April 4, EDWARD PARKER, only son of Edward S. and Sarah C Allaire, aged 3 years, 6 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of their parents, No. 831 Hudson-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

AITKEN.—On Sunday, April 3, after a short but severe illness, LYDIA AITKEN, wife of John Aitken, Sen., aged 73 years, 6 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the 30th-st. M. E. Church, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock precisely. Her remains will be taken to Monmouth County, N. J., for interment.

BOGART.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 30, JOHN ACO. BOGART, Ex-Colonel Second New-York State Militia Regiment, aged 50 years and 26 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. Fettretch, Esq., No. 157 (old number) East 32d st., one door from 2d av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BLAIR.—On Monday morning, April 4, ANNIE SATTER, youngest daughter of Robert and Ellen Blair, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from No. 90 Perry-st., at 2 P. M., Tuesday, April 5.

COXSON.—On Monday, April 4, after a lingering illness, CHARLOTTE, beloved wife of David Coxson, aged 55 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 140 East 39th-st., on Wednesday, April 6, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Newfoundland papers please copy.

CROMWELL.—On the afternoon of Saturday, April 2, HENRY B. CROMWELL, in the 36th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 76 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

DAGGETT.—At Rye, Westchester co., on Saturday, April 2, Mrs. HANNAH DAGGETT, widow of the late Jethro Daggett, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, April 5, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, Rye. Cars leave the City at 11½ A. M.

☞ Martha's Vineyard papers please copy.

DUNN.—On Monday, April 4, RICHARD P. DUNN, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 14 3d-st., on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

FULLERTON.—On Monday, March 28, at the residence of his parents, Chester co., Pa., after a lingering illness, of disease of the heart, which he bore with the utmost cheerfulness, FREDERICK E. FULLERTON, Jr., only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Fullerton, aged 9 years.

GRACACEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 4, JAMES R. GRACACEN, M. D., aged 47 years, 7 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 107 West Warren-st., South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HILLMAN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, April 3, ANNIS F., wife of Samuel T. Hillman.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the Meeting-House of the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts.

LEQUES.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, April 4, NICHOLAS LEQUES, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, corner Clinton and Harrison sts., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

MICKLE.—On Sunday evening, April 3, at the residence of her father, Thomas M. Beare, ISABEL, wife of George B. Mickle.

The relatives and friends of the families are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 207 East 10th-st. Funeral services at St. Mark's Church.

RUBOLD.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, at the residence of H. M. Northrop, Esq., on Thursday, March 31, SUSIE A., only child of Daniel, JR., and Annie G. Rubold, of Harlem, N. Y., aged 2 years and 4 months.

SEAMAN.—In Brooklyn, on the morning of the 4th inst., in hope of a blessed immortality, DAVID K. SEAMAN, aged 50 years, 8 months and 22 days.

The funeral services will take place at Plymouth Church, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SPENCER.—On Monday, April 4, MARGARITA E. SPENCER.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, from the residence of her mother, No. 228 West 40th-st. Her remains will be taken to the Church of the Holy Cross, 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., where a Solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated, at 10 o'clock, for the repose of her soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

STANWOOD.—On Sunday, April 3, of consumption, ROBERT STANWOOD, aged 54 years, 8 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) from the Pilgrim Baptist Church, West 33d-st., near 8th-av.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

VAN CORT.—At Moore, Orange County, Fourth Month, Fourth Day, ELIZABETH VAN CORT, widow of Peter Van Cort, formerly of this City, in the 89th year of her age.

VREDENBURGH.—On Monday morning, April 4, WILLIAM S., eldest son of Isaac and Elizabeth Vredenburgh, in the 37th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, also the officers of the Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., and members of Co. A, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 20 Mott-st.

WILKINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 4, of consumption, WM. WILKINSON, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 159 Sands-st., on Wednesday, April 6, at 1 o'clock.

WRIGHT.—On Monday, April 4, of measles, JAMES, youngest child of John and Mary Wright, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The funeral will take place from their residence, No. 325 Navy-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 257.—April 4, 1864.
78, 34, 24, 36, 67, 32, 11, 15, 29, 28, 61, 47, 5, 48.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 258.—April 4, 1864.
3, 15, 9, 58, 41, 28, 11, 65, 47, 30, 48, 49, 68, 40.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 161—April 4, 1864
57, 10, 43, 6, 13, 50, 54, 22, 16, 66, 47, 35, 19, 32.
CLASS 162—April 4, 1864.
53, 23, 16, 9, 58, 33, 13, 22, 19, 72, 21, 64, 46, 47.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st.

FRENCH CHINA.
Richly decorated
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS,
MANTEL ORNAMENTS,
BRONZE AND BISQUE STATUARY, CHINA VASES, &c.,
Richly cut and engraved,
FLINT AND BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE,
A large variety of
SILVER PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
Also, new designs of
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, PORTABLES AND HALL LIGHTS,
LAMPS, CHANDELIERS AND BRACKETS FOR KEROSENE OIL.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 561 Broadway.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.
THE ROYAL WINE OF ENGLAND.
The first shipment of 500 cases of this exquisite Wine has just arrived by the steamship *Olympus*, direct from the well-known house of
Messrs. DE VENOGE & CO.,
at Epernay, France, and the present invoice will be introduced into this market at the very low price of
TWENTY DOLLARS PER CASE OF QUARTS,
payable in currency, which is much below its first cost.
Orders for one or more cases may be addressed by letter or otherwise to the undersigned.
WM. HENRY WARD, Wine and Fruit Dealer,
No. 7 Broad-st., near Wall, New-York.

KENSETT'S
OCTOBER AFTERNOON ON
LAKE GEORGE.
Now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
Under the auspices of the
METROPOLITAN FAIR,
in aid of the
SANITARY FAIR.

GAS COALS FOR SALE.
500 TONS BEST NEWCASTLE.
300 TONS GAS CANNEL.
In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
GEO. W. PECK,
Broker in Foreign and Domestic Coals,
No. 110 Wall-st.

THOSE EXQUISITE BOOKS,
WITH EXQUISITE ENGRAVINGS.
Send your address, on a stamped envelope, and get a Catalogue with full particulars.
C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 30 Ann-st., N. Y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—IN CONSEQUENCE of the constantly increasing imitation of the different brands of Messrs. MOET & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE WINES, especially of their "VIN IMPERIAL," (GREEN SEAL,) we consider it our duty to caution the public against such imposition, and to advise purchasers and consumers to buy the MOET & CHANDON Champagne only from reliable and respectable houses. ADOLPHUS OECHS & CO.,
Messrs. Moet & Chandon's General Agents for the United States and the Canadas.

CORNS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED NAILS, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC
AND
MANDRAKE PILLS
FOR INDIGESTION.

Nutrition is the great supporter of life; a person with a good assimilation of his food can never get sick; a person with a bad nutrition is sure to be sick, and the only cure is the restoration of this process.

Dyspepsia or indigestion is caused by deranged nutrition. Who that has suffered from this Protean malady does not dread its horrible results, producing as it does, low spirits, no real enjoyment of life, a wasting away of the physical powers, and frequently producing Consumption? How such an individual is to be pitied, as they are consigned to a life of wretchedness and suffering. With what joy should they hail the announcement of the truth that there is a balm in Gilead, a remedy for all their ills, in Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills

The only cure for this terrible malady is the restoration of the important process of nutrition. This is always accomplished by using the Mandrake Pills and Seaweed Tonic according to the printed directions. The Mandrake is the same remedy as that spoken of in Holy Writ. It cleanses the system of all impurities by expelling all diseased matter from the system and prepares the stomach for the reception of the Seaweed Tonic, restores a healthy secretion of the liver, acteals, and all organs connected with the process of nutrition and digestion. The Seaweed Tonic gently but surely creates a healthy gastric juice, the solvent of the food, stimulates the lacteals, so that absorption of the nutriment readily occurs. The result of this course is a healthy digestion, a good nutrition, and then farewell to the sufferer's troubles. It may be asked, how is this known? I answer, by results. Let any one pursue the course laid down in the printed directions, and what are the consequences? Well-regulated bowels, a good and healthy appetite, a flow of genial spirits, and best of all, increase of flesh and strength and a happy enjoyment of life. The Seaweed Tonic should be on the dining-table, as it assists digestion and nutrition. Under its use the appetite becomes good and the digestion perfect, the emaciated fleshy, and the feeble strong.

Do you ask proof of these facts? I point you to the thousands of persons who have used these remedies. Call upon me, and I will give you references to individuals of the highest respectability, who had suffered until life had become a burden, who are now well and hearty, by the use of these celebrated remedies. I can show you officers and privates in our noble army who had deranged digestion and deficient nutrition, now restored to health and usefulness by using these remedies. I can refer you to persons of proles local and mercantile avocations, and of sedentary habits, once suffering with the consequences of this Protean malady, now in good health and spirits by using these medicines. Will the dyspeptics call upon me, and I will satisfy them that they can be cured and saved from a terrible suffering and death.

Another fact in relation to the Mandrake Pills. A few years ago an extensive diarrhœa prevailed in Kensington, which baffled all medical treatment. It was supposed at last to be caused by the impurity of the water from the Kensington water-works, and the supply of this necessary article was, in consequence, shut off. Put to no purpose. The disease was caused by indigestion and depraved secretion of the liver. At last it was ascertained that SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS would carry off this morbid matter, and a few doses invariably cured every case. Nearly every resident of Kensington can testify to this fact. The next season the soldiers returned home from the army, prostrate from chronic diarrhœa. Many died under the ordinary treatment and others lingered a mere shadow. It was then that SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS were used by them, and in many instances effected a cure. The reason for this is obvious. They expelled all the morbid matter from the stomach and bowels, restored the secretions, a good digestion and nutrition, and health and strength were bestowed to those noble soldiers.

Messrs. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, and other medicine dealers of this City, supplied the Army of the Potomac, and it is now very difficult for me to supply the demand for them.

Now every soldier in the army feels that his safety from this bane of the army depends upon his having a box of the Mandrake Pills in his pocket, and upon any indication of a diarrhœa, a few doses always cures him.

They supply the place and are far superior to the use of calomel, and since their introduction into the army, diarrhœa and indigestion are seldom heard of, and it has been remarked, how well our returning soldiers appear.

These are plain statements of facts, and are respectfully submitted for the serious consideration of dyspeptics, those laboring under diarrhœa, indigestion and deficient nutrition.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

REMEMBER, Dr. SCHENCK can be found only at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for consultation and advice; but he always has a full supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times, and are also for sale by all DRUGGISTS and DEALERS. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC each $1 per bottle, or $5 the half-dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS 25 cents per box.

GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS
have now been before the public for nearly a year. They are universally pronounced the neatest and best fitting collars extant.

The upper edge presents a perfect curve, free from the angles noticed in all other collars.

The cravat causes no puckers on the inside of the turn-down collar; they are as smooth inside as outside, and therefore perfectly free and easy to the neck.

The Garotte Collar has a smooth and evenly finished edge on both sides.

These collars are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a collar, but are molded and shaped to fit the neck.

They are made in "Novelty" (or turn-down) style, in every half inch size from 12 to 17 inches, and in "Eureka" or Garotte) from 13 to 17 inches, and packed in "solid sizes" in neat nine cartoons, containing 100 each also, in smaller ones of 10 each—the latter a very handy package for travelers, army and navy officers.

Every collar is stamped
"GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS."
The trade supplied by
J. S. LOWREY & CO.,
No. 37 Warren-st., New-York.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
100 HANDSOME WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SECOND SELECTION,
which we offer at 35 PER CENT. DISCOUNT from the prices charged for best selected goods. For use, they are as good as the best, AND ARE A BARG

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES

AT AUCTION,

BY A. S. RICHARDS & CO.,

on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6,

at 10½ o'clock,

at their store, No. 41 Cortlandt-st.

Catalogues on morning of sale.

At private sale, 2,000 cases Spring goods.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 22, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on and after March 20, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,

Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—MIRRORS, PIANO FORTE, GAS CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES, &c.—E. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 5, 1s 4, at 11 o'clock, at the northwest corner of Bleecker and Mercer sts., second floor:

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The entire contents of a private dwelling, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson plush and hair-cloth; elegantly carved rosewood etagere, marble tea with mirror, divan and back; fine French plate pier-glasses; mahogany sofas and chairs in hair-cloth; rosewood and mahogany centre, side and fancy tables; mahogany six-octeve piano forte, Duboise & Seabury makere; mahogany and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, wardrobes, book-stands, secretary, marble tables, palliasses, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, walnut arm and dining chairs, linen window-shades, foot ottomans, French chins, cut glassware, elegant velvet, English, Brussels, and Ingrain carpets; fine assortment of oil-cloths, rugs, Winship's ventilating refrigerator, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, elegant ormolu chandeliers, gas brackets, gilt cornices, stair-rods, curtains, &c.

Catalogues on Monday, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE. In the township of West Farms, known as Longwood Park.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings, by order of the Executors of estate of the late Charles Denison, deceased, the late residence of Charles Denison, deceased, situate in the township of West Farms, Westchester County, east of the river harmonie, and in full view of the East River and Flushing Bay, less than two miles from Harlem Bridge and only half a mile from Third-avenue Railroad extension, with improvements, consisting of dwelling, barns, coach-house, ice-house, stables and grapery. The grounds (over seventy-one acres) are in the highest state of cultivation, and inclosed in superior stone walls. It is capable of being divided into lots of from five acres for suburban residences, for which it is admirably calculated. Its close vicinity to New-York island enhances its value as an investment, or for public charitable institutions, its salubrious atmosphere makes it very desirable. Terms at sale. Maps and full particulars may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CHICKERING PIANO FORTE, GAS CHANDELIERS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence, No. 41 West 11th-st., near University-place, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of richly carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson, plush and brocatel; carved rosewood etagere mirror doors and back; fine French plate pier glasses and cornices to match; rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, double round corners, Chickering, maker; heavily carved rosewood centre and fancy tables; walnut and mahogany French bedsteads; dressing-bureaus, washstands, lounges, card-tables, enameled bedroom suite, paillesses, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, elegant solid oak buffet, marble top, pillar extension-table, dining-chairs in rep, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair-cloth, very rich gilt chandeliers and brackets, window-shades, lace curtains, elegant velvet, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, china and glass ware, stair-rods, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

AUCTION SALE.—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY place, nine mile north of Poughkeepsie Conrt-house. Buildings, mostly new and of modern style; ample outbuildings, large and excellent garden, plenty of fruit, about 21 acres of rich productive land in prime condition; situation high, healthy and very pleasant, only ten to twenty minutes' ride from the cars or river landing; vessels can be seen from the ground, and a view of the river from the house-top; the property will be offered at auction at the Court-house in the City of Poughkeepsie, on THURSDAY, the 7th of April, at 2 o'clock P. M. Possession will be given within ten days after sale; title indisputable, one-half of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Terms made known on day of sale. For full particulars address

THOS. H. LEGGETT, Jr., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—IMPORTANT SPECIAL sale of Premium, Bench and Moulding Planes, being the manufacture and entire stock of the Baldwin Tool Co., by J. E. HALSEY & CO., at their salesrooms, No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York, THIS DAY, April 5, and following days, commencing at 10 o'clock each day, by catalogue for cash, and in lots to suit the wishes of the trade. Catalogues ready and goods open for examination on MONDAY, April 4.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co. will sell on TUESDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

104TH-st.—3 lots on north side, 475 feet east of 5th-av. Each 25 by 100 feet 11 inches.

105TH-st.—1 lot on south side, 150 feet west of 4th-av., 25 by 100 feet 11 inches.

105TH-st.—1 lot on north side, 175 feet west of 4th-av., 25 by 100 feet 11 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CROSBY-STREET PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The three-story frame house and lot, No. 58 Crosby-st., east side, between Prince and Spring sts. The lot is 25x100 feet.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.—OSGOOD & COOKE will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 63 Centre-st., a large assortment of first-class, City-built, new and second-hand wagons, consisting of top and no-top buggies, jump-seat wagons, coal and piano box road wagons, no-top and shifting-top 2-seat depot wagons, phaetons, park wagon, light 6-seat coach, elegant coupe, but little used, single and double harness.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-st.—TUESDAY, April 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock, P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, $53,000 Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri 7 per cent. Construction Bonds, $1,000 each, guaranteed by the State of Missouri; coupons of and from July 1, 1861, are attached to the bonds.

H. H. LEDES & Co., Auctioneers.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL PICTURES, BY JERVIS McENTEE.

SAMUEL COLEMAN, and

A. D. SHATTUCK,

embracing their latest and best works, now on exhibition at the gallery of JOHN SNEDECOR, No. 768 Broadway, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY EVENING, April 12, at 7½ o'clock, by H. H. LEEDS, at the above place.

JAS. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

JAS. M. MILLER WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, house, No. 60 West 26th-st.; three-story house, high stoop, basement and undercellar; Philadelphia brick front; has two party walls; has the modern improvements; is in first-rate order. Terms easy. Also, Nos. 55 and 56, three-story house. Lot 40x92.8.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, between Liberty and Cedar sts., superb parlor suites, library and dining-room suites, chamber suites of various kinds, book-cases, etageres, sideboards, extension dining-tables, lounges, easy chairs, mirrors, &c. For particulars see catalogues at sale.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.—THE house and lot known as No. 250 West 29th-st., south side, 275 west of 8th-av., will be sold at public auction, April 9th, 1864, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, by JAMES M. MILLER, Real Estate Auctioneer.

E. PETTINGILL, Auctioneer.

METROPOLITAN POLICE AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.—TO-MORROW, 6th inst., at 10 A. M., at the Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-st., by order of the Property Clerk.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS and Libraries bought for cash, at No. 136 Chatham, between 9th and 10th sts. A complete set of "The Manual of the Common Council;" also a large stock of books for sale.

AUCTION SALES

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FROM
Store No. 6 Barclay-st.,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
TUESDAY, April 5, 1864,
87 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON.
28 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
FROM PRIZE VESSELS,
Sloop RACER, Sloop LYDIA,
Sloop GARABALDI, Sloop HOPE,
Sloop MARIALOUISA, Schooner ELIZA,
Sloop MARY.

Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before the sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
Southern District, Florida.

PRIZE STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1864,
At 12 o'clock M., on board thereof,
THE PRIZE STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND,
her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies, at Pier No 30 North River, from; side-wheel. Length, 248 feet; width, 23 feet; depth, 11 feet; has two oscillating engines. Tonnage, about 750.

Cards for examination at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st. Terms at sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864:

The lease of the franchise of the ferry now established north of and immediately adjoining the present ferry slip at the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between Piers Nos. 32 and 33, East River, New-York, to the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or some other point adjacent thereto.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The lease for each of the above-named ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City charter in relation to ferries, and also contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeably to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the same time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller for the punctual payment of the rent quarter yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 40 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
IMPOBTANT SPECIAL SALE
OF
PREMIUM, BENCH AND MOLDING
PLANES,
Being the manufacture and entire stock of the
BALDWIN TOOL CO.,
BY J. E. HALSEY & CO.,
At their Salesrooms,
NO. 10 BARCLAY-STREET, NEW-YORK,
ON
TUESDAY, April 5,
And following days, commencing at 10 o'clock each day.
BY CATALOGUE FOR CASH,
And in lots to suit the Trade

THE BALDWIN TOOL CO. having decided to relinquish the manufacture of Planes, will sell their entire stock, comprising a fine and complete assortment of Bends, Single, Double and Bull Nosed, Board, Flank, Moving and Screw Arm, Match, Fillesetters, Sash Planes, Grecian Molding Planes, Hollow and Rounds, Plows and Bench Planes, through Messrs. J. E. HALSEY & CO., Auctioneers, and would call the attention of the Trade to this offering, valued at over $30,000, as well worthy of their notice.

A. H. JACKSON,
President Baldwin Tool Co.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.
Office No. 30 Pine-st.

TRUST AND DIVISION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, on

WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864,
At 12 o'clock,
at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway.

45 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,
As follows:

3 lots northwest corner of 30th-st. and 3d-av.
3 lots northeast corner of 30th-st. and 4th-av.
20 lots north side of 30th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
20 lots north side of 77th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Commencing 100 feet from 4th-av., all adjoining.

These lots will be sold under the decree of the Special Trustee, without reserve, and the title must be perfected on or before the 30th day of April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The terms of sale, which will be liberal, will be announced at the time of sale. One-half of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum.

For further information, or for maps of the property, apply to the auctioneer.

WM. ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, IN FIRST-RATE ORDER.

WM. ABBOTT will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, APRIL 5,
At No. 371 4th-st., at 10½ o'clock, A. M.,
ALL FURNITURE IN THE ABOVE RESIDENCE,
Consisting of
One 7-octave piano, Brussels carpet, French plate pier glass, 2 tete-a-tetes, sofa, 6 chairs in hair-cloth, 4 oak cottage suites, double and single bedsteads, bedding, &c., wardrobes, 2 and 3-ply ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, cane-seat chairs, tables, lounge, shades, stove, &c., &c., &c.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY—ENOS COLLINS against JOHN S. BUSSING and others. In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, I, David J. Lyon, duly appointed Referee for that purpose, will expose to sale and will sell at public auction on the 5th day of April, 1864, at twelve o'clock, at noon of that day, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 359 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, all and singular the following described pieces of land, viz.: All those one hundred and five (105) pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the —— Ward of the City of Brooklyn, being part of the property laid down and designated by number on a certain map filed by Charles Hoyt, Esq., on the 31st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, entitled "Map of part of the Rose Hill property in the VIIIth Ward of the City of Brooklyn," and the same lots which on the said map are known and distinguished by the numbers 127, 128, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 201, 202, 203, 204, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 366, 367, 368, 369, 418, 419, 420, 421, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 450, 451, 452, 453, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 482, 483, 484, 485, 502, 503, 504, 505, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 516, 517, 518, 519, 620, 621, 622, 643, 644, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 657, 658, 659, 680, 681, 666, 677.

And also all the right, title and interest in and to the one-half in width of the several streets as laid down and represented on said map opposite to and adjoining said lots respectively.—Dated Brooklyn, Feb. 18, 1864.

D. J. LYONS, Referee.

JAMES S. HUGGINS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff.

A. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c., &c.—An extraordinary chance for housekeepers and dealers in fine furniture. TUESDAY, April 5, at 11 o'clock precisely, all the costly furniture, paintings, rosewood drawing-room suites, elegant seven-octave piano-forte, mirrors, velvet carpets, &c., in the residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of very elegant pier and mantel mirrors, lace and brocade curtains, rich carved rosewood etageres, with three fronts; three solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin; rosewood centre tables, piano-forte, stool and cover; oil-paintings, Turkish easy-chairs, elegant china vases and other mantel ornaments, oak dining-table, chairs, china tea and dinner sets, cut glassware, a large assortment of fine silverware, ivory cutlery, together with an extensive variety of chamber furniture, 3 rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, clocks, mirrors, mahogany chairs, sofas, lounges, rockers, oil-cloths, &c. Sale positive. Dealers attend.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON LEXINGTON-AV. AND WEST 46TH-ST.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, April 19, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, by order of the executors of GEORGE YAULE, deceased, the three-story brick house and lot known as No. 158 Lexington-av., (in fee,) and the leasehold property known as No. 178 West 46th-st.

Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 50TH AND 74TH STS. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

50TH-ST.—Two lots on south side, 200 feet west of 6th-av., each 25 by 100 feet 5 inches; street is severed, curbed, guttered and four feet of flagging laid.

74TH-ST.—Two lots on south side, 240 feet east of M-av.; each 25 by 100 feet 2 inches; street has pay and water.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of CAMMANN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated MARCH 31, 1864.

OSWALD CAMMANN,
BLAKELEY WILSON,
JAMES M. FULLER,
CHARLES L. CAMMANN,
CHARLES P. CUMMINGS.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given, that Charles L. Cammann, who resides in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester, Charles P. Cummings and George W. Fuller, who reside in the City of New-York, Oswald Cammann, who resides in said Town of West Farms, Blakeley Wilson, who resides in the Town of Bergen, Hudson County, in the State of New-Jersey, and James M. Fuller, who resides in the City of New-York, have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the amendments thereto, to carry on in the City of New-York the Stock and Exchange Commission business, under the name and firm of

CAMMANN & CO.

That said Charles L. Cammann, Charles P. Cummings and George W. Fuller are the general partners, and the said Oswald Cammann, Blakeley Wilson and James M. Fuller are the special partners therein. That said special partners have contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars of capital, that is to say, said Oswald Cammann has contributed the sum of thirty-four thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; the said Blakeley Wilson has contributed the sum of thirty-three thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and the said James M. Fuller has contributed the sum of thirty-three thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the thirty-first day of March, 1864, and is to terminate on the thirty-first day of March, 1869.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1864.

CHARLES L. CAMMANN,
CHARLES P. CUMMINGS,
GEORGE W. FULLER,
OSWALD CAMMANN,
BLAKELEY WILSON,
JAMES M. FULLER.

THE FIRM OF LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN is this day dissolved, in consequence of the death of Mr. ROBERT W. HALSTED.

(Signed) DE WITT C. LAWRENCE.
SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.

The undersigned will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 70 Wall-st., as heretofore, under the firm of LAWRENCE & BALDWIN.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE,
Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.,
Member of the N. Y. Mining Board.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1864.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

THOMAS P. HUNTINGTON THIS DAY retires from the house of Clark, Dodge & Co.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—WITH FIXtures and dwelling attached, No. 99 Henry-st., New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS.—PARTNER WANTED.—A middle-aged man, at present with one of the oldest banking and stock-exchange firms in Wall-st., is desirous of forming a copartnership with a gentlemen of respectability and of means, with a view of transacting a general banking and stock business. First-class parties wishing to reply to this advertisement will address for two days, PARTNER, Box No. 1,458, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND LEASE OF A first-class hardware and house-furnishing business, having an unexpired lease of eight years from May 1, 1864; will be sold for cash; located on two of the best avenues in the City; declining business on account of ill health. Inquire of SANDFORD & PYE, No. 294 5th-av., and No. 1,134 Broadway.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, FROM 1ST MAY, AN old established lumber and coal-yard, in a central location, and doing a splendid business. Apply to F. C. CORNELL, at Yonkers, or H. W. BASHFORD, No. 4 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.—A RELIABLE PARTY WANTED to organize a Stock Company. A fine opening for investment. Business will bear close examination. Liberal arrangements made. Address, for an interview, J., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG business, with stock and fixtures; sales of last year over $7,000; cash capital required $3,000. Address C. & L., Flushing Post-office, L. I.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A PRINTING Office, containing all the materials for book and job work, and patronized by the leading publishers. For particulars address PRINTER, Box 164, *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY
WEDNESDAY, April 6.

TEN ACRES ENOUGH;
OR
HOW A SMALL FARM
MAY BE MADE TO
SUPPORT A LARGE FAMILY.

1 vol., 12mo. Paper, $1; cloth, $1 25.
JAMES MILLER, Publisher,
Successor to C. S. Francis & Co.,
No. 522 Broadway, New-York.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
No. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATION.

DIAGRAM OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—It exhibits the entire machinery of the Government of the United States in a manner unequaled by anything ever published. You have but to see it to be convinced that it will bear the test of criticism, and stand upon its merits alone. By N. MENDAL SHAFER, of this City.

WATERS' CORAL HARP.—A NEW SUNday School Book of 160 pages of beautiful Hymns and Tunes. It contains many gems such as "Shall We Know Each Other There?" "Safer Little Children to Come unto Me." "The Beautiful Shore." "Oh, 'tis Glorious." "Leave Me with My Mother." "He Leadeth Me Beside Still Waters." "The Lion of Judah." "Lord Give Us Faith." "Bury Me in the Morning, Mother," and ten pieces composed by the late Stephen C. Foster, which alone are worth more than the entire cost of the Book. Price, Paper Covers, 20 cents; $18 per hundred. Boards, 25 cents; $30 per 100; Cloth Bound, Embossed Gilt, 35 cents; $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. Published by HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—The live, spicy and most brilliantly illustrated paper in the world. Yearly $4, with Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions as a premium. Single copies 10 cents, mailed free on receipt of price, at No. 99 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY THE FIRST OF MAY, or sooner, in the upper part of Brooklyn, vicinity of Clinton-av., by a gentleman and wife, child and nurse, two rooms, well furnished, on the second floor, with all the modern conveniences and first-class table; dinner at 6; terms not to exceed $25 per week. Address W., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR his son and daughter, adults, in a respectable private family where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed; two rooms furnished, one of good size, would be necessary; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address, stating location and terms, which must be reasonable, F. S. W., Box No. 146 *Tribune* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED, WITHIN 150 miles of this City, easy of access, for 8 or 10 weeks, from July 1; two large and two small rooms required for 6 adults in a house where there will be a few other boarders; terms must be reasonable. Address Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY TWO gentlemen and wives. Three or four rooms required. Location must be near the City. Good accommodations needed. References exchanged. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 4,792 New-York Post-office.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED—COMMENCING May 1 or June 1, for a small family; must be within one or two hours of New-York. Near the seaside preferred, with conveniences for bathing, &c. Address SEASIDE, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARDING IN YONKERS.—A SMALL PRIvate family, delightfully situated, a few minutes' walk from the depot, have two rooms to be let for the Summer. A note addressed to A. B., Box No. 1,109 Post-office, will receive attention.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family, or where there are but few boarders; location between 10th and 30th sts., and 2d and 8th avs. Address G., Box No. 169 *Times* Office, stating accommodations and terms.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER, &c.—A YOUNG GERMAN lady, very proficient in female handiwork, desires a situation in a private American or German family, to instruct children in German, assist in sewing, &c.; references first-class. Address SMITH, Box No. 3,704 Post-office, New-York.

A GERMAN LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO teaching music, drawing and the modern languages, and who has a piano of her own, wishes to obtain a home in a respectable family, where instruction to any of the above branches would be received as equivalent for board. Undoubted reference can be furnished by calling on or addressing Miss BROWER, No. 66 East 12th-st.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY AN EDUcated Parisienne, a situation as governess or traveling companion; is fully competent to educate children, and speaks English fluently; best of reference can be given. Address E. B., New-York Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—A TEACHER OF THE ENGLISH Branches, Latin and French, desires a position as resident governess, or she would give daily lessons; City references. Address DELTA, Station G.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, No. 92 First place, Brooklyn, comprising six lots; house brown stone, large size, and among the handsomest and best built in the city; complete in all modern improvements, conveniences and comforts, and in thorough order; grounds tastefully arranged and ornamented with a large variety of fruit trees, vines, shrubs, costly fountain, &c.; neighborhood unexceptionable; location elevated, pleasant and accessible, being within a few minutes' walk of the ferries, and cars passing each end of the block. Terms easy. Address S. A. S., Box No. 2,561 Post-office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS BROWN stone dwelling, No. 59 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; highest ground, adjoining Park; unobstructed views; modern improvements; in complete order; possession immediately; terms to suit. Apply to owner, No. 31 Water-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR SALE—situated near 4th-av. below 31st-st., desirable and good as new. Furniture of the best quality and quite new; also in 31st-st., a three-story high stoop house complete, in perfect bijou. Apply at Lend-office, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $12,500—A FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone English basement house, in 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20.9 by 60 feet, in good order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$1,800 FOR A HANDSOME COTTAGE in the village of Mott Haven, ten minutes' walk from 3d-av. cars and steamboat. Apply to H. F. L. BUNTING, No. 303 Pearl-st.

$12,000.—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 20x50, end lot No. 36 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to C. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit; also, real estate bought and sold.
W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

DOUBLE HOUSE AND STABLE—ON 87TH-av., below 20th-st., for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF MILES east of Tuckahoe, 50 or 100 acres of good land, two houses, three barns and a cider-mill, and over three hundered bearing apple-trees. Apply to JOHN WEEKS, on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, A cottage furnished or unfurnished, with stable attached, and one or two acres of land suitable for Summer and Winter residence, on the Hudson River or Harlem Railroads, not over an hour from New-York.
J. H. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE and barn, with sufficient land to keep a horse and cow, on the line of a railroad, within one hour's ride from New-York, and two miles from depot. Address, with full particulars, G. H., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without diet or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of ann hileting the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that confirmed invalids in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is 21 a year, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1843. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from this above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effective remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, Nos. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Fleet-st., London, and by druggists. His Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, in any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

The author may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA,

To sail on SATURDAY, April 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The U. S. M. side wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
HENRY L. HEFFRAN, Commander,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 N. R., foot of Kingst. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The EVENING STAR will follow and sail on SATURDAY, April 30, 1864.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 288 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to

FINANCIAL.

THOMPSON BROS.,
CORNER WALL-ST. AND BROADWAY.

10-40 BONDS.

Now ready for sale and immediate delivery. The usual commission of one-eighth per cent. allowed to dealers and on large orders.

The bonds have clean coupons from March 1. Back interest charged at 50 per cent. premium, or paid in gold.

THOMPSON BROS., BANKERS,
No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

$1,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

(Being the Balance not awarded on Bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Saturday, April 16, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of One Million Dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed March 18, 1864, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1889, and five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1890.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
April 4, 1864.

NEW-YORK GOLD MINING COMPANY
OF COLORADO,
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SHARES, $10 EACH.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this company will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., April 8, at the office of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, No. 22 William-st.

HENRY MORGAN, President.
W. E. ROBERSON, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.
HENRY MORGAN, Matthew Morgan & Sons.
W. GRAND LOCKWOOD.
CHAS. GEBHARD, Schnchardt & Gebhard.
[illegible] Post, M. D., Providence and Boston R. R.
W. G. [illegible]

Subscription price, $5 per Share.

CORRIDOR GOLD MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, [illegible], IN SHARES OF $10 EACH.

Books of subscription for a limited number of shares of the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at the office of Leavenworth & Sanderson, No. 19 Wall-st. Subscription price, $4.

This Company offers superior inducements to capitalists for an investment in one of the richest gold districts of Colorado Territory.

For further particulars, apply to
HENRY DE ZAVALA, President,
No. 19 Wall-st.
Bankers of the Company,
LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

M. MORGAN'S SONS,
NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.
Checks on the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company for sale, in sums to suit. Collections upon New-Orleans made, and New-Orleans Securities bought.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

OFFICE OF THE McGREGOR WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 54 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., for $1,500,000 of the Capital Stock of this Company, for the purpose of extending the line to Anstin, the point of junction with the Minneapolis, Fairbonlt & Cedar Valley Railroad.

The Company have forty miles of road nearly completed, and means in hand to construct and equip twenty miles more, making sixty in all, and leave the same entirely free from floating debt.

It is proposed, by the present sale of stock, to provide means for completing and equipping the remaining sixty miles, and to have the whole ready for business early in the Spring of 1865.

The road traverses the most populous and fertile portion of the State of Iowa, and has no competition for fifty miles on either side in the judgment of its managers. It is destined to pay large dividends to its stockholders from the moment of completion. It is believed that so favorable an opportunity to invest in a most promising railway security is rarely presented to the attention of capitalists.

Pamphlets, giving further information, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st.

GEORGE GREENE, President.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Trustees of the Mariposa Company, held at the office of the Company on the 2d day of April inst.,

It was resolved that, for the purpose of liquidating the floating debt and further developing the resources of the Company, there shall be an issue of Bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, payable on or before the 2d day of April, 1874, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and that sealed bids for the said bonds be received at the office of the Company at any time before noon of the 11th inst., at which time the Board will proceed to open the bids, reserving the right to accept or reject any or all of them.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
JOHN WATT, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO receive subscriptions for the new
U. S. 10-40 BONDS,
Coupon or Registered. Subscribers will receive Bonds carrying interest in coin, from March 1, 1864, and will have to pay, in addition to the principal, the accrued interest in coin or currency adding 50 per cent., up to the day of subscription.

U. S. 6 per cent Certificates, 5-20 Bonds, and all other U. S. Securities. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., } Bought and Sold at market rates.

W. ANTHES, No. 27 Pine-st.,
(Fourth National Bank Building,)
New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT of Finance, City of New-York, Office of the Clerk of Arrears.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, mortgagees or persons otherwise interested in the lands and tenements sold for unpaid assessments during the month of October, 1863, that the detailed statement of property still unredeemed from said sale is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at this office. By order of the Comptroller.

AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 180 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1864.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of April, 1864, by order of the Board. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. F. METTLER, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
March 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th of April, 1864. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO, No. 23 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will hereafter be at this office, instead of at No. 54 Wall-st. GEORGE O. CILLEY, Sec'y.

THE COUPONS MATURING ON THE Bonds of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of JEROME KELLOGG, No. 22 Exchange-place.

D. O. BRADLEY, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Deposits made on or before April 10, will commence interest at once.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

WANTED FOR CASH—SECOND-HAND PIANOS for Southern climate. J. C. HAVIES, 481 Broome-st.

FINANCIAL.

PICACHO SILVER MINING COMPANY OF ARIZONA.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New-York,

Capital 50,000 Shares of $50 each.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened on WEDNESDAY, April 6, at the office of H. A. JOHNSON & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

A Prospectus of the Company can be had at the following offices:

WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN,
No. 40 Wall-st.
H. A. JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.
L. W. WINCHESTER, President,
Office of Harnden's Express Co.,
No. 74 Broadway.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
NO. 823 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

With other important interests, affairs connected with the Sanitary Commission call me to California for a few months; meanwhile, Correspondents will please address all letters connected with the Commission to Dr. J. FOSTER JENKINS, General Secretary, No. 823 Broadway, New-York. Private Correspondents will address my brother F. W. G. BELLOWS, No. 88 Wall-st., Pacific Mail Company, who will forward my letters on the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.

(Signed,) HENRY W. BELLOWS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100, CASH DOWN.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING in order to fill up the navy, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy shall be counted on the quota of the places where they enter to be credited the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year $100
When enlisting for more than one year $200

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $10.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $200, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months' advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class, and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N.,
No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N.,
No. 348 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N.,
No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N.,
No. 156 South-st.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

For the information of persons desiring to enlist in the United States Naval Service, the following public notice is given:

On and after MONDAY, April 4, the Supervisors of the County of New-York will pay into the hands of every accepted Naval Recruit a cash bounty of $100, if enlisted for one year, and $200 if for a longer period, besides paying a premium of $10 hand money to the person bringing such recruit to the Naval Rendezvous. These sums will be paid personally to the parties respectively by Orison Blunt, Esq., Chairman of the County Volunteer Committee, at his office, in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, after the enlistment is perfected.

Seamen and Ordinary Seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $200, three months' pay in advance, and three months' pay extra as Government bounty.

The rate of wages is as follows:

First-class firemen, per month	$30
Second-class firemen, per month	21
Coal passers, per month	19
Seamen, per month	18
Ordinary seamen, per month	14
Landsmen, per month	12
Boys, per month	10

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below 4 feet 8 inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardian must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months' advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class, and half monthly pay can be left at home, by application to the paymasters of the vessels to which the recruit may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval Tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

Capt. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N.,
No. 9 Cherry-st.
Capt. EDWARD R. THOMSON, U. S. N.,
No. 346 Water-st.
Lieut.-Comd'g. JOHN McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N.,
No. 14 State-st.
Acting-Master JOHN W. GOIN,
No. 156 South-st.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway,
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300 00
STATE BOUNTY	075 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100 00
	477 00
Total	$777 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a County premium of ten dollars.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

BALLS.

TWELFTH REGIMENTAL BALL,
IN AID OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF DECEASED NEW-YORK SOLDIERS,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, APRIL 25, 1864.

ASSOCIATE COMMITTEE,

Maj.-Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
ORISON BLUNT, Esq.,
ARTHUR LEARY, Esq.,
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Esq.,
D. P. BARREDA, Esq.,
ALEXANDER BRANDON, Esq.,
His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR,
Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Hon. WM. M. TWEED,
Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,
GEO. WASH. JENKINS, U. S. N.,
THOMAS LITTLE, Esq.,
HENRY A. BOSTWICK, Esq.,
JAMES MURPHY, Esq.

Tickets, $5 each, may be procured of any member of the Regiment, and at the principal hotels of this City.

Committee of Arrangements. { Lieut.-Col. L. SATTERLEE, Major GEO. A. BILTON, Capt. W. V. BYRNE, Capt. N. L. HANSON, Capt. JNO. WARD, Jr., Capt. W. H. HAYES, Jr., Capt. WM. RAYNOR, Lieut. R. MILBANK, Lieut. JNO. E. DOWLEY,

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD NEW or second-hand stationary engine, from 75 to 100-horse power, and boilers, with all the improvements. Apply to EVANS & McCAULEY, No. 2 Stone-st.

FAIRS.

ROOMS OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SANITARY FAIR,
UNDER LINDELL HOTEL,
WASHINGTON-AV., NEAR 7TH-ST.

FAIR TO BE HELD IN ST. LOUIS, COMMENCING MAY 17, 1864.

☞ All goods and packages, of whatever kind, should be distinctly marked with the name of the donor and place from which sent, and directed JAMES E. YEATMAN, St. Louis, Mo., (for M. V. S. Fair.) And bill of lading or other proper notice should at the same time be sent by mail to Major ALFRED MACKAY, Correspondent Secretary, &c., St. Louis, Mo., Committee Rooms under Lindell Hotel. Donations of money are specially solicited, and should be sent by mail or express to SAMUEL COPP, Jr., Treasurer, &c., St. Louis.

Major-Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, President.
Gov. WILLARD P. HALL, First Vice-President.
Mayor CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY, Second Vice-President.
Brig.-Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, Third Vice-President.
SAMUEL COPP, Jr., Treasurer.
Major ALFRED MACKAY, Corresponding Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEE:
JAMES E. YEATMAN, CARLOS S. GREELEY,
WM. G. ELIOT, J. B. JOHNSON,
GEORGE PARTRIDGE,
Members of the Western Sanitary Commission.
St. Louis, March 24, 1864.

CIRCULAR
FOR THE
INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE OF PERSONS WHO DESIRE TO DONATE GOODS, &c., TO THE FAIR.

The following Railroads, Packet, Express and Transportation Companies have generously offered to carry goods, &c., donated, free from cost of transportation, viz.:

RAILROADS,
Ohio and Mississippi, St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, Chicago, Alton and St. Louis,
And all railroad connections between St. Louis and the East and North,
Pacific, Iron Mountain, North Missouri, Hannibal and St. Joseph.

EXPRESS COMPANIES,
Adams, American, United States and Parker's.

PACKETS,
Keokuk, Northern Line, Missouri River, Memphis, Illinois River, Naples and Alton.

TRANSPORTATION,
SPAULDING'S EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, N. STEVENS, Agent, St. Louis.

Finally, attention is called to the following circular, issued by Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans, which refers to the Department of the Missouri:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, Feb. 20, 1864.

CIRCULAR.—District and Post Commanders will receive and forward all donations for the Sanitary Fair, to be held in St. Louis, May 17, 1864. Government transportation may be used when it can be done without detriment to the public service.

By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans.
FRANK ENO, Asst.-Adjt.-Gen.

OFFICIAL: M. V. G. STRONG, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

By a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Missouri, the State Tobacco Warehouse, St. Louis, has been appropriated for the receiving and storage of donated goods, wares, &c., for the fair. Storekeepers and receiving clerks will be in readiness to take charge of goods, and the property thus received will be insured. It is therefore urged that no delay be made in forwarding donations of any kind, and thereby will avoid confusion by too many goods arriving at one time, or at the time of holding the fair. Very respectfully,

ALFRED MACKAY, Corresponding Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committee on Music beg to announce that at the opening of the Union-square Building on TUESDAY, the 5th inst., the splendid steel Church Bell, presented by Messrs. Naylor & Co., valued at $1,000, will be rung to give notice of the opening.

A select orchestra of from 30 to 40 of the best musicians of the City will perform every night from 7 to 10 o'clock, under the direction of Messrs. Rietzel & Noll, at the UNION SQUARE MUSIC HALL.
(East end.)

PRICE OF ADMISSIONS, 50 CENTS.

The following extra performance will take place during the present week, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.:
TUESDAY, APRIL 5,
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6,
The celebrated amateur Vocal Society, known as the "German Liederkranz," assisted by several eminent solo performers.
THURSDAY, APRIL 7,
EXHIBITION OF GYMNASTICS BY THE GERMAN TURNER-VEREIN.
FRIDAY, APRIL 8,
"PHOTOGRAPHIANA," an entirely novel and highly attractive entertainment, by Mr. and Mrs. WATKINS.
SATURDAY, APRIL 9,
Handel's splendid oratorio, JUDAS MACCABEUS, by THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.

For particulars, refer to programme, which can be obtained at the door of the Concert Hall, where alone tickets will be sold.

Announcements of performances to take place during the second week of the fair will be made hereafter.

☞ The Committee on Music also desire to call attention to their ware-room, (adjoining the concert hall,) in the Union-square buildings, where a fine assortment of musical instruments of every description are for sale for the benefit of the fair.

WM. SCHARFENBERG, Chairman Com. on Music,
C. F. CHICKERING,
W. A. POND.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The fair will open with appropriate ceremonies MONDAY, April 4. The doors will be opened at 6½, and the ceremonies will commence at 8 o'clock.

Upon this occasion the number of tickets will be strictly limited to the capacity of the buildings.

The Union-square Department will be opened on TUESDAY, April 5, at 9¾ A. M., at which time there will be entertainments for children.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The fair will open at 11 A. M. and close at 10½ P. M.

There will be three entrances on 14th-st.—that nearest 6th-av. reserved for holders of season tickets.

The exits will be exclusively on 15th st.

Tickets can now be obtained at the following places:
Box-office Winter Garden Theatre.
No. 76 Cedar-st., of C. O. Jones.
No. 10 Astor House, of F. V. Rushton.
No. 74 Broadway, Harnden's Express.
Fifth-av Hotel, of Caswell & Mack.

And after 4 P. M. on Monday, April 4, at the Fair Buildings.

PRICES.

Tickets for the opening night $2, admitting to all parts of the building.

Season Tickets, admitting to all Departments of the Fair on and after April 5, $5.

Tickets for Tuesday—day of Exhibition—or Wednesday, first day of sales, $1.

Tickets for Thursday, Friday or Saturday, 50 cents.

☞ The ticket admits to the 14th-st. and Union-square Departments.

Children under 12 will be admitted to either of the Departments on payment of 25 cents.

The above prices are announced for the first week, but the Committee reserve the right to change them from day to day, as circumstances may require.

The prices for the second week will be announced after the opening of the Fair.

All goods purchased at the Fair will be delivered free of expense, but at the risk of the purchaser.

GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman of Committee on Arrangements.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committee on Public Amusements have the pleasure of announcing that a Billiard Tournament in aid of the funds of this Fair has been organized at the suggestion of Mr. MICHAEL PHELAN, under whose superintendence it will take place at
IRVING HALL,
on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of WEDNESDAY, April 6.

In this tournament the following distinguished billiard players are expected to take part:
MR. PHILIP TIEMAN,
DUDLEY KAVANAGH,
JOHN SEERETER,
LOUIS FOX,
JOHN McDIVITT,
JOHN DEERY,
VICTOR ESTEPHE,
EDMUND NELUMS,
CHRISTIAN BIRD,
WILLIAM GOLDTHWAITE,
EDWARD CAHILL,
MICHAEL FOLEY,
MICHAEL PHELAN.

Mr. Phelan has challenged the winner of the champion's one at the contest, which is to take place on the 7th inst., to play a game with him on FRIDAY, April 8, the loser to pay one hundred dollars to the fund of the fair. The receipts for admission on this day will be devoted to the Working-women's Relief Association. Every facility will be offered to enable ladies to enjoy with comfort these remarkable contests. Tickets of admission, $1.

RICHARD GRANT WHITE,
Chairman of Committee on Public Amusements.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

The Office of the Treasurer has been removed from No. 2 Great Jones-st., to the Metropolitan Fair Building, in 14th-st.

All persons desirous of contributing money are requested to pay the same to BENJ. COLLINS, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, at his office, No. 823 Broadway (up stairs.)

All checks to be made payable to the order of the Treasurer.

All persons having claims against the Metropolitan Fair Association are requested to hand their bills to Mr. Collins, at the above-named office of the United States Sanitary Commission.

ELLEN. R. STRONG, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Chairmen of the several Committees of the Metropolitan Fair Association are respectfully requested to collect the contributions of money made to them, and forward them to the Treasurer at their earliest convenience. This request is rendered necessary from the amount of bills now being presented to this department for payment. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York*," and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

MACHINERY.—The Committee will continue to receive machinery during the whole of the first week of the Fair.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committee on Machinery.

THE FINANCE COMMITETE, APPOINTED on the part of the Fire Department for the Metropolitan Fair, beg leave to inform those who intend making donations in money through them for this great national object, that those authorized to receive contributions in the different companies, will be furnished with certificates from this Committee. Donations will also be received by either of the undersigned, who will duly acknowledge the same.

EDW'D D. GARESCHE, Chairman, No. 3 Broad-st.
CHAS. McDOUGALL, No. 81 Front-st.
GEORGE T. HOPE, No. 102 Broadway.
FRANCIS H. MACY, No. 129 Front-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 146 Pearl-st.
GEORGE W. LANE, No. 93 Front-st.
Z. H. JARMAN, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOSIAH HEDDEN, No. 69 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
NOS. 622 AND 624 BROADWAY.
Lessee and Directress ..... Mrs. John Wood
Manager ..... J. H. Selwyn

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FOR THIS WEEK.
COMMENCING MONDAY, April 4, 1864.
The performances will commence with
(in accordance with express desire,)
THE COMIC DRAMA IN TWO ACTS,
BY JOHN BROUGHAM, Esq.,
ENTITLED
THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

Mr. Granite, a wealthy merchant	Mr. France
Mr. Sterling, an old clerk	Mr. T. Owens
Tom Boolink, a truckman	Mr. G. Jamison
O'Bryan, an Irish emigrant	Mr. Frank Drew
Henry Travers	Mr. G. H. Clarke
Polly Schulink	Mrs. Sedley Brown
Mrs. Grimgriskla	Miss A. Harris
Mary Travers	Miss J. Walters

concluding with the excellent farce, entitled
THE LAUGHING HYENA.

Mr. Felix Fumer	Mr. W. Davidge
Mr. Simon Hornblower	Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Mrs. Felix Fumer	Mrs. Sedley Brown
Popsy	Mrs. John Wood

MONDAY, APRIL 11,
will be produced
AN OLYMPIC EXTRAVAGANZA
entitled
LOYALINA;
OR
BRIGADIER-GENERAL FORTUNIO
AND HIS
SEVEN GIFTED AIDS-DE-CAMP.
Doors open at 7½; performances commence at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 5, 1864.
SECOND APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK
OF THE
GIFTED TRAGIC ARTIST,
AVONIA JONES,
whom will be presented for the second time on any stage an
ORIGINAL TRAGIC PLAY,
in five acts, written expressly for Miss AVONIA JONES, and based upon the famous Hebrew legend of "Judith and Holofernes," and entitled
JUDITH,
THE
DAUGHTER OF MERARI.
The drama will be presented with
MAGNIFICENT NEW SCENERY, by Bartholomew and Wallack.
HISTORICAL COSTUMES, by Brusky, of the Academy of Music.
NOVEL AND ELEGANT PROPERTIES
by Sylvester.
MACHINERY BY MORGAN;
together with a
POWERFUL CHORUS
to do justice to the
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
composed expressly for this piece by Robert Stoepel, Esq., and A CAST embracing the entire strength of the Company, and some new candidates for public favor, including Mr. CHARLES BARRON (his first appearance in New-York.)

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½ o'clock.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Spring session of eighteen weeks will commence on THURSDAY, March 24. This is the most desirable seminary for young ladies residing in the City, situated on the most beautiful part of the Hudson, in a remarkably healthy locality, having every facility for out-door recreation, and only an hour and a half distant from the City, having a complete course of study, the most accomplished teachers of music and the modern languages, and Dr. Dio Lewis' system of light gymnastics. For circulars with full particulars, or admission, address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This institution will commence its semi-annual session April 18. Boys of all ages admitted. Superior advantages offered. Terms $140 per annum. Catalogues at J. P. Worstell's, No. 254 Broadway, or at the Institute.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Circulars at No. 574 Broadway and at No. 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—FEMALE DEPARTMENT.—Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President. The Principal, Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, will be at the Fifth-ave. Hotel April 5, and will be happy to make arrangements for pupils. The Summer session of 21 weeks will commence April 18. Board and tuition in English and French, $88 per session. Catalogues, with references, &c., may be had at the American Sunday School Union, No. 599 Broadway; Wilson & Phinney, No. 48 Walker-st., and at the American School Agency, No. 130 Grand-st.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The fourth quarter of the academic year in this seminary, which offers the best accommodations, a delightful location, and the highest advantages, both in the solid and ornamental branches, will reopen April 6. Circulars may be obtained at J. F. WORSTELL'S Express Office, No. 254 Broadway.
REV. C. D. RICE, Principal and Professor.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village of Connecticut, has a family school of fourteen boys from this City. He will have two vacancies next session, commencing May 1. Place peculiarly adapted to boys of delicate constitution. Principal also a physician. Address LEWIS C. RICE, Esq., No. 713 Broadway, and L. P. ROSE, Esq., No. 132 Broadway.

CIRCULARS OF SEVERAL GOOD SCHOOLS free, for *free* use of Parents, in the Bookstore, No. 130 Grand-st., six doors E. of B'dway. A complete record of qualifications of Teachers who want places to also kept here. This will be found *invaluable* to Principals, School Officers and Families who seek *good* teachers. J. W. SCHERMERHORN.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, Berkshire County, Mass. A select family school for boys. The forty-fifth semi-annual session will begin on WEDNESDAY, May 4. Terms $300 per year. Thirty pupils. For circulars address the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

FAIRFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Fairfield, Conn. Summer session begins May 9. Circulars of James Rowland, No. 258 Front-st.; S. T. Keese, No. 7 Pine-st., H. T. Curtiss, Fairfield, or
HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

WILTON BOARDING INSTITUTE AT WILTON, CONN.—Terms, $30 to $40 per quarter, first quarter commences May 1. ADDISON A. BETTS, Principal, can be consulted at George Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, from 11 A. M., to 2 P. M.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—The school managed by decision, kindness and encouragement of the Principal. Terms from $120 to $160 per year. For particulars, address the Principal,
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The Fifty-third Semi-annual Session will commence on Monday, May 2d. For circulars apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL at College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., OTIS BIGBEE, Principal. Next term begins April 21. Send for a catalogue.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—The Spring term of this popular boarding school for both sexes, opens April 16. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Prin.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—O. R. WILLIS, A.M., Principal.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

On MONDAY, April 4, 1864, will be published, and the entire proceeds of sale given to the Commission,
THE PHILANTHROPIC RESULTS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA,
compiled from official and other authentic sources, by an American citizen.

This little book gives a narrative of the appropriations made by States, counties, cities and towns for bounties, extra pay and aid to families of our soldiers; the sums contributed by voluntary associations, aid societies and individuals for the sick and wounded; the labors of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions for their benefit; donations to the sufferers in Lancashire, Derbyshire, Ireland, &c.; assistance to freedmen and to white refugees, &c., &c.; and presents at the close, in tabular form, the aggregate of American benevolence evoked by the war. Price 50 cents. To be had at the book-tables and stalls at the fair.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
METROPOLITAN FAIR.

This department will open on TUESDAY, April 5, with musical and oratorical exercises by pupils of the Tenth Ward Schools, under the direction of Mr. George F. Bristow.

Admission for children under 12 years of age, 25 cents. For persons necessarily accompanying them, 50 cents. Doors open at 3. To commence at 3½.

Entertainments exclusively for children will take place daily at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the above prices. It is therefore necessary that the hall be vacated by the public at 2½ o'clock precisely, so that the proper arrangements can be made.

For further particulars see advertisement of the Committee of the Fair on Arrangements.

G. W. COTTERILL,
Chairman of Executive Committee.
ALEXANDAB HAMILTON, Secretary.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The building erected for machinery at Palace Garden is now ready for the reception of all contributions of tools and machines. The entrance is on 15th-st., west of the 6th-av. Parties are requested to send in their offerings without delay, that they may be arranged and put in motion in time for the opening of the Fair.

Mr. Joseph Crampton, of the Committee on Machinery, will be at the building to receive what is sent from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., every day, until the 28th inst.

All the principal express companies transport articles to this Fair free of charge.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
MARCH 19, 1864. Chairman Com. on Machinery.

METROPOLITAN FAIR TICKETS.

A full supply of all kinds, for sale by
CHARLES O. JONES,
Stationer,
No. 76 Cedar-st.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FAIR, through the Wholesale Dry-Goods Committee, are requested to send their donations to WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, Treasur

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Continued from the First page.

the highest and purest of all gratifications—that of alleviating the condition of those who are suffering for a cause involving in its issue every element of civilization and of social order. [Applause.]

At the Close of Gen. DIX's address, the "Hallelujah Chorus," by HANDEL, was sung with great effect by the choir, accompanied by the band.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Esq., replied in behalf of the ladies to the address of Gen. DIX, as follows:

REPLY OF MR. CHOATE.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The ladies of the Executive Committee, for themselves and for all the generous women who have given their time, their services and their hearts to this glorious enterprise, and in the sacred name of charity, which is the watchword of New-York to-night, accept these magnificent treasures, which the wealth of Americans at home and abroad, have poured out at their feet to-night. [Applause.] And here they pledge themselves anew to finish the good work which they have begun, and, with the aid of this generous public, to fulfill the holy trust in whose behalf they have solicited these lavish gifts. Standing here for the moment to represent those whose hearts have prompted and whose hands have planned this wonderful fair, and speaking as with their lips, I shall not presume to eulogize or glorify them. They are themselves their all-sufficient eulogy. Their own works do praise them; and he must, indeed, be gifted with an eloquence that human lips have never uttered who can add to the lustre of that imperishable chaplet of praise which their own great labors of love and mercy have, for these three years, bound upon the brows of the women of America. [Applause.] It is the women of a country in whose hands her destiny reposes. And no course that is not great enough to deserve their devotion, and pure enough to deserve their sympathy, can ever wholly triumph. The ardor of their devotion and the fullness of their sympathy is the test that the cause that has called us together to-night is one of the grandest and purest that has ever appealed to the hearts of men. [Applause.] It is the cause of our country, pleading from the living veins of her brave sons. Thousands and tens of thousands of our sick and wounded soldiers now languish in the hospitals of the Sanitary Commission, from the Potomac to the Mississippi; and thousands and tens of thousands more will be added to their number in the mouths of battle that are already impending over us. It was to save and to succor these martyrs of our liberties that that noble institution was founded; and it is to uphold the drooping hands of that institution itself that the ladies of all the cities of the North, as with a spontaneous and contagious impulse, have devoted this entire Winter to the work of these fairs. You all know very well what great things have been done elsewhere; how the cities of the East end West have vied with each other in their efforts and achievements; how at last even Brooklyn, jealous of her independence, and fearing to be swallowed up in spite of the broad waters of the East River, has taken time by the forelock, and rousing herself with new energy, has poured a vast ocean of wealth into the treasures of the commission. [Applause.] And now, with those bright examples before her, it remains to be seen what New-York can do. The hopes of the managers may seem to some extravagant, but I believe that the highest figures that have yet been named will fall short of the grand result. Why should not this great Metropolis, rolling in wealth, plunged to the lips in luxury, not only surpass the contributions of any one of her sister cities in this strife of love, but do more than all the rest together? Why should she not wipe from her escutcheon the unhappy blots of the last Summer, by the bright consummation of the glorious Winter? [Applause.] Surely, if there ever was a time and a city that ought to respond to the sufferings of our soldiers, it is New-York to-day. What have the men of New-York been doing, while these our brothers have been bleeding and dying? Let Wall-street answer. Let the bloated fortunes of our merchants and traders answer. Let the crimson and the purple, and the fine linen in which our citizens are dressed tell. Let the diamonds and the jewels upon the necks of her daughters speak. Ave, let this bright and shining company itself reveal the story. Behind the ramparts of living flesh which our brothers-in-arms have formed, we have pursued the giddy chase after wealth, have bought and sold and gathered our gain as quietly and as serenely as if the peace of the country had never been ruffled. Why then should we not give, and give largely, to this great cause? Certainly for us, the effeminate men of New-York, who have shared with the women all the benefit and profits of the soldiers' toils and woes, for us there is no escape from the stern calls of this hour. Our country has but two great needs in this day of her peril, as everybody knows—men and money. Take your lives in your hands, then, and go forth to battle for the liberties which your fathers won; or, if you shrink from that, if you love your lives too well to give them to your country, then there is no alternative, you must pay a generous ransom. [Applause.] If, in the midst of war and carnage, you are determined to enjoy such luxuries as life, and peace, and plenty, you must pay roundly for it. You cannot keep all your life and all your treasures too. One thing or the other, "your money or your life," it is absolutely necessary for the country to have, and it is what America and the ladies demand of each man of us to-night. [Applause.] And now, if you will look around you, you will see that the ladies have spared no pains to gratify every taste, however fastidious, and to attract the money from every pocket, however reluctant. [Laughter.] Are your souls glowing with the love of Art? Pass through yonder gallery, the finest that American sun has ever lit. Or if dead to the beauties of Art, you would study Nature, and as BRYANT has said, "hold communion with her visible forms," go forth to the Wigwam of BIERSTADT, and visit the Red man and woman of the wilderness—sweet children of Natnre—[laughter.]—ringing the welkin of the war-whoop on the peaceful pavements of Fourteenth-street, and entertaining themselves and their visitors with the innocent sports of the tomahawk and the scalping-knife. [Renewed laughter.] Or perhaps the love of the marvelous has seized possession of your souls. Well there is good even for you; for behold the old curiosity-shop opens its portal, where you may see the seven hundred wonders of the world and the glory of them, and all without extra charge. [Laughter.] There is also food for the hungry in ample stores; and to-morrow the Knickerbocker Kitchen, on Union-square, will open its doors; and, if rumor is not belied, the viands which will there be served up by ladies of the purest Dutch descent, will have such magic virtues that it would take hut a fortnight's board in that matchless edifice to trans form the most cadaverous and ill-favored exile from New-England into the sweet and unctuous image of those primeval Dutchmen to whom that temple is dedicated. [Laughter.] But you must go and see for yourselves this and the other glories of the fair, and I think you will find no difficulty in an honest desire to relieve your burdensome purse. Be sure that nothing less than that is expected of you. I do not know that positive orders have been given to the police to arrest and detain every man who is found leaving the premises with money in his pocket; but these officials know their duty end will fearlessly discharge it. [Laughter.] I should fail to do justice to those for whom I speak, if I should sit down without expressing their heartfelt gratitude to him whose assistance has contributed to this auspicious opening; to our citizens at large of every trade and calling; to the kindred sympathy of the people of New-Jersey; to our gallant firemen; [applause;] to the loyal Americans abroad in many a foreign land; to the many distant cities and towns that have organized their charity into generous gifts; and more than all those, if I should fail to offer a special tribute to the countless friends of the soldier among the poor, who in every quarter, and in every possible form, have poured in their little offerings of love, which cannot fail with their grateful incense to call down Heaven's best blessing on them and on us. [Applause.] And may I not venture, without one fear or suspicion of envy, to say that the ladies are indebted more than to any other body of our fellow-citizens to the noble artists of New-York, to the unrivaled zeal and enthusiasm with which they have given themselves to this work. Other men give of their money and of their substance; but the artist transfers his very life-blood to the canvas, and presents us with the very children of his brain. They have put the cap on the magnificent column which the managers have erected, and have given us that noble glory which adorns and elevates the fair, and gives to it a dignity and a beauty that no other fair ever had. And now what remains but that we should, with all our might, second the noble exertions of the managers, and when the record of this fair shall be written and the grand result known, as our gallant armies shall march forth to strike another gigantic blow, which will, as we hope, send this foul rebellion reeling to its last retreat, [applause,] it shall bear to them the glad tidings that they carry with them the hearts, and the hopes, and the prayers of more than twenty millions of loyal Americans, and that for as many as faint and fall by the way, all the strong arms in the land shall be held out to save them, and all its fair hands to heal their wounds, or soothe their dying hours?

The exercises were concluded by singing the doxology in "Old Hundred," in which the vast audience united with the choir, and filled the spacious edifice with its grand melody.

THE RECEIPTS YESTERDAY.

During the evening five thousand three hundred and eight tickets were taken at the doors, and it is estimated that during the afternoon about eight thousand dollars were taken in at the ticket offices, in cash. The arrangements made by Mr. THACKERAY MOON for the sale of tickets are excellent, and no confusion need occur either in purchasing them or using them at the fair. Three ticket offices are constantly open, and three doors for admission.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Fair is announced as holding for two weeks, but the indications are that it will be kept open a month. The estimates of its result vary from $1,200,000 to as high as $2,000,000. Accidentally, in mentioning the results of other Fairs, yesterday, we omitted the noble one of Brooklyn, which, all honor to her, was over $400,000.

The signal for closing was the "tattoo," given by the drum corps of the Twenty-second Regiment, at quarter before eleven, and in twenty minutes the building was emptied.

Among the novel ideas is one of Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. They have presented several splendid swords, one of which is to be given to the naval officer who shall then receive the greatest number of votes, the other to the army officer who shall be honored in a like manner. The sum of one dollar is demanded for the privilege of designating the favorite name, and the vote is carefully recorded in a book kept for the purpose. At the hour of closing last evening, Gen. U. S. GRANT had received 23 votes, Gen. MCCLELLAN 6, and Gen. BURNSIDE 2. Commodore ROWAN, of the *New Ironsides*, and Admiral FARRAGUT. Among the voters for Commander ROWAN were Gen. BURNSIDE and his entire staff. No officers of the army voted for any army officer, nor naval officers for naval officer.

The refreshment saloon was kept constantly filled, the ladies finding that the walk through all the departments of the fair gave them excellent appetites. What the receipts were is not yet known, but they must have been very large.

The police arrangements, under the immediate supervision of Superintendent KENNEDY and Inspector LEONARD, were excellent. Over one hundred police were on the building, at the doors and the various departments, and not a single disorderly action occurred. A portion of the Detective force under Serg. JOHN YOUNG, were also present and did good service. Three pickpockets were arrested by Detectives ELDER, EUSTACE and REDFORD. They were taken to the police-rooms, where two large signs, on which was printed "Pickpocket," were hung upon them, one in front and one on the back. They were then placed in charge of two officers and escorted all over the building, through every department, and exhibited in every conspicuous place, so that every one might see them. Their hang-dog look, and the vain efforts they made to conceal their features, caused much amusement. One fellow begged them to give him six months on the Island rather than be shown up through the fair, but it was of no use; he had to travel the way of the transgressors. One pretty good evidence of the efficiency of the police, is the fact that, notwithstanding the immense crowd and the long time they were together, not a single complaint was made of any disturbance, nor of any article being stolen in the building.

While Supervisor WM. R. STEWART was in the fair during the afternoon, attending to his duties as a member of the Executive Committee on organization, some person stole his horse and wagon, which he had left outside. A description of both horse and wagon will be found in our advertising columns.

CARD FROM THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer of the Metropolitan Fair respectfully request that to prevent the loss the treasury may sustain from unbankable notes, that the public, in making purchases, present either Treasury notes or New-York City funds.

ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

GIFTS FROM ROME TO THE SANITARY FAIR.

The United States Minister at Rome, Gen. KING, writes that the Americans in Rome have made liberal contributions to the Metropolitan Fair for the Sanitary Commission about to be held in New-York, and that the people and Cardinal ANTONELLI have joined in the contributions.

The Union-square Buildings.

TO BE OPENED TO-DAY.

The buildings on Union-square were almost completed last night, and the ladies in charge of the various departments are rapidly filling up the booths and stalls with every variety of goods for sale and exhibition. It will be opened to-day.

The wing on Union-square is now in the hands of decorators, who are hanging the draperies of red, white and blue hunting and flags, with which the room is festooned from floor to ceiling. No goods have yet been placed in this department, except confectionery and children's toys.

The Kitchen is finished, as far as the carpenters, masons and painters are concerned. It only remains that the ancient dressers and tables, the high-backed, broad-bottomed chairs, the well polished copper pans and kettles, the fat Dutch jugs, and the portly negresses, be scattered through the hall, and a roaring wood fire lighted in the wide-mouthed fire-place, to make the kitchen appear as it should appear, to transport the spectator back into the "long ago."

The Broadway wing begins to show signs of life. Ladies with a foreign air hustled about in the booths and stalls, arranging the beautiful specimens of European workmanship so generously contributed from abroad.

The ladies of the Pennsylvania Relief Association have a place allotted to them in this wing, and the taste of the fair Pennsylvanians is amply displayed in the many beautiful articles to be seen upon their tables.

The fountain is yet in an incomplete state, and the grand aquarium does not even smell of fish, but like the great building, was transformed last night from an unsightly mass of barren boards and will appear a "thing of beauty" this morning.

MUSIC AT UNION-SQUARE.

The Committee on Music announce as follows their programme for the week, at the Union-square Buildings.

The Committee on Music beg to announce that the splendid steel church bell, presented by Messrs. NATOA & Co., valued at $1,000, will be rung on Tuesday, April 5, at 3½ o'clock P. M., to indicate the opening of the Union-square Buildings.

A select orchestra of from thirty to forty of the best musicians of the City will perform every night from 7 to 10 o'clock, under the direction of Messrs. REITZEL & NOLL, at the Union-square Music Hall, (East end.) Price of admission, 50 cents.

The following extra performances will take place during the present week, to commence at 6 o'clock P. M.:

TUESDAY, April 5.—Grand Promenade Concert, consisting of selections from the most popular Operas, Overtures, Dances, Marches, &c., &c., by the Orchestra.

WEDNESDAY, April 6.—The Celebrated Amateur Vocal Society, known as the Germen Liederkranz, under the direction of Mr. A. PAUR, together with several eminent Solo Performers.

THURSDAY, April 7.—Exhibition of Gymnastics, by the German "Turner-Verein," and Promenade Concert, by the Orchestra.

FRIDAY, April 8.—Photographania, an entirely novel and highly attractive entertainment, by Mr. and Mrs. WATKINS, with music interspersed by the Orchestra.

SATURDAY, April 9.—Hendel's Sacred Oratorio, "Judas Maccabæus," by the New-York Harmonic Society, under the direction of Mr. F. L. RITTER; the Solo parts to be sustained by Eminent Vocalists.

WM. SCHARFENBERG,
Chairman of Committee on Music.
C. F. CHICKERING,
W. A. POND.

STEAMBOAT COMPANIES AND THE FAIR.

The following note has been addressed to, and response received from, the People's Line:

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1864.

GENTLEMEN—The Committee on Public Conveyances and Transportation of the Metropolitan Fair in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, appeal to the steamboat lines plying between this City, Albany, and Troy for a liberal contribution, in some form, to this patriotic charity.

The committee would be obliged if your lines will, for the second week of the Fair, sell down-and-return tickets, including a ticket of admission to the Fair, for the sum of three dollars, and appropriate one dollar so received on each set of tickets to the Metropolitan Fair. The committee will get up coupon tickets, which will be furnished to the lines consenting.

Yours, very respectfully,
LE G. B. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Public Conveyances and Transportation.

Le G. B. Cannon:

DEAR SIR—It will give the managers of our lines great pleasure to accede to the request of your committee, and instructions will be given to the New-Jersey Steamboat Company and the New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company, to receive and account for such tickets on the terms your committee request.

Yours, respectfully,
(Signed.) D. DREW.

The New-Haven Steamboat Company have made the same arrangements.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

More Marine Disasters—Unsuccessful Search for a Missing Steamer—Return of the Rebel Exchange Commissioners to Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, April 3.

The steamer *Fairhaven*, Capt. BLUNT, from New-York, bound to Alexandria, was wrecked on the beach north of Cape Henry, in the gale on the night of the first of April. Though she had four hundred troops on board no lives were lost.

Gen. GRANT and Staff left this morning on the steamer *City of Albany* for Washington.

The schooner *Fanny Bell*, Capt. FOX, from Philadelphia, bound to Port Royal, with coal, was wrecked on the night of the 1st inst., on Cape Henry, by mistaking a fire burning on the beach for Cape Henry Light. The Captain, mate, and cook, are missing.

A brigantine is ashore on the beach South of Cape Henry.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, April 2.

A dispatch having been received late last Thursday night that the steamer *Fulton*, just arrived at New-York, reported a large steamer off Cape Henry in distress, early the next morning Capt. ANSWORTH, with four small steamers, started in search of her, each boat taking a different course after passing the Capes. They returned this morning, having been unsuccessful. Capt. ANSWORTH, on the *Montauk*, went as far as the Gulf Stream. He reports, April 1, 70 miles S. S. E. of Cape Henry, spoke British ship *Majestic*, from Liverpool for Philadelphia; bark *Mariuca*, Havana, for Boston; brig *Undine*, Liverpool, for Baltimore. When forty miles east of Cape Henry, saw pieces of a wreck and several barrels floating on the water. At 4 P. M. it commenced blowing a gale.

A severe gale of wind, with a heavy fall of snow, commenced at Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon, and continued on to this afternoon, April 2.

The rebel Commissioner OULD, and Capt. HATCH, returned to their flag-of-truce boat, in the James River, last evening, and are probably on their way back to Richmond.

Trouble in China.

SERIOUS RIOT AND ATTACK ON MISSIONARIES.

A letter dated Fuh Chau, China, Jan. 22, which we find published in the *Times of India*, gives an account of some serious difficulties which had just occurred in that city. The trouble originated in the natives making noisy demonstrations against the missionaries by interrupting the religious services. Some of those guilty of these outrages were arrested at the instance of the missionaries, and the natives, excited at this action, attacked a native missionary, and maltreated him outrageously. Afterward they attacked the chapel of the Methodist Mission, then that of the Episcopal Mission, and afterward that of the American Board. No injury seems to have been done to the persons of the foreign missionaries, although the wives of the native missionaries were outraged.

At last accounts quiet had been restored, and the foreign Consuls had taken measures to bring the offenders to justice.

The Third New-Jersey Cavalry.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Monday, April 4.

The Third New-Jersey Cavalry arrived at Perryville, Md., at 3 o'clock to-day, where steamers were awaiting to convey them to Annapolis. The regiment presented a fine appearance.

Evening Exchange.

1200	Erie R.	126⅜	100	Fort Wayne	145⅞
200	do	126⅜	100	do	145¾
200	do	126⅜	100	T. H. & Alt. R.	87
100	Hudson Riv. R.	164	100	Borl. & Quin.	145⅜
100	do	164¾	50.000	O. & M. Cer.	66¾
100	do	164⅝	400	Mer. & C. 1st Pr.	88
1600	Harlem R.	137	100	Canton Co.	73¼
700	do	138¾	900	do	73
100	Reading R.	160	100	Cumberland	88¾
100	do	159⅝	400	Quick. Min. Co.	84⅜
200	do	159¾	200	do	85
400	do	159⅝	400	do	85⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.	150⅛	100	do	85¾
200	Mich. So. R.	117⅜	100	do	85⅝
100	M. S. & N. G. S.	133⅛	100	do	85¾
500	Ill. Cen.	150⅜	100	Qtz. Hill M. Co.	30⅜
100	do	150⅛	100	do	31
350	do	150⅜	300	Bucke Co. Lead	1⅜
300	do	150⅛	100	Mariposa M. Co.	35
400	do	150⅜	1000	Gold M. Co, Colr'do	9⅝
300	Pittsburgh	128⅛	1000	do	10
200	do	128⅜	400	Gregory Gold	30⅜
100	Rock Isl'd R.	121⅝	300	Cen. Colorado	17⅜
100	Northwestern	68	700	do	17
200	Pr. du Chien	86⅝	200	do	17⅜

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS improves steadily. The number for this week has an illuminated title page with original music and other new features. The typographical appearance is attractive and the workmanship of the cuts is better than ever.—*Brooklyn Standard.*

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—This *universal remedy* for coughs, colds and bronchial affections, now stands the first in public favor and confidence. This result has been acquired by a test of thirteen years. Its merit and extensive use has caused the Troches to be counterfeited, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against worthless imitations.

Advertisement.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Dr. JOHN S. DARCY and Lieut. W. PITTENGER, with portraits, characters and biographies, with heads of Napoleon, Menschikoff, Charlotte Corday, Queen Catharine, Louis XVIII., Madam Genlis, Richter, Bishop Eastburn, etc., in the April number of *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, 15 cents or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

D. BARNUM'S "SELF-SEWER" FOR *all* SEWING-MACHINES.—Price $150, with directions. Sent by mail free. Donated to, and for sale at the Fair, 14th-st., and at the Inventor's headquarters, WILCOX & GIBBS' Sewing-Machine Office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

OPERA.—The equinoctial storm having paid its semi-annual visit, the prudent admirers of KNOX's beautiful Spring hat can now, in safely, call at his popular establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and make their selections. KNOX has excelled himself in his last production—which is equivalent to the assertion that it is the handsomest and best hat introduced this season.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the wisest men.
So laugh and grow fat, and get fat and laugh, by reading the "Funniest." 10 cents. Sold only where you can find it.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 4—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool.*—J. W. Walsh and lady, Robert Murray and lady, Miss Margaret Murray, Master Robert Murray, Lieut.-Col. Neville, Rev. L. Bissell, lady, 5 children and infant, Mr. Bixley and lady, Geo. Falconer and lady, Mr. Stowe, lady and infant, Mr. Crockett, Wm. Peck and lady, Miss Eliza Wilson, Miss Leaney, Miss Eliza Johnson, Miss Clelland, Mrs. Ann Boote, Mrs. Koste, Mrs. Ward, 2 children and nurse, Mr. John Greveton and lady, Mrs. James M. Deming, 2 children and infant, Mrs. Annie Chandler, Mrs. Martha Workman, Mr. Fitzpatrick, W. Wheeler Smith and lady, Mr. Sutlier, H. Moore, Wm. Wade, John Fraser, Mr. Morgen, Messrs. Samuel McCullough, E. G. Watson, Roger Saulfield, Joseph H. Clarke, Tobin, Meury, Geo. Hy. Chandler, F. J. Marten, Samuel McBride, H. A. Alberts, S. Read, A. Telfer, Tucker, J. Caro, Ledever, R. Guichard, Dr. Heineau, J. Heineau, Geo. F. Martin, J. H. Crabtree, James B. Linyard, Riotaor, R. H. Collier, F. B. Deshooe, Sheritier, P. A. Schattler, James M. Kerley, C. Baxbey.

APRIL 4—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg, &c.*—Alex. von Blucher, Frank Armstrong, Louis Weddigen, M. Weddigen, F. Lankenan, Charles Chambers.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 37 | Sun sets..... 6 28 | Moon rises. 4 45
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 53 | Gov. Island.. 7 42 | Hell Gate.. 9 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, April 4.

Cleared.

Steamship Champion, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.
Steamers Josephine Morrison, Cundiff, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Elisabeth, Fowter, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.
Ship L. L. Sturges, Williams, Port Royal, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Mary Durker, (Br.,) Crosby, Melbourne, ——.
Barks Winona, (Br.,) Fickett, Marseilles, Baetjer & De Vertu.
Brigs Adolph, (Ham.,) Steinholz, Glasgow, ——; Beaver, (Br.,) Warren, Port-au-Prince, Henry De Cordova & Co.
Schooners Forest, Connery, Boston, W. L. Brown & Co.; John Adams, Hatch, Portland, G. L. Hatch; Albert Brown, Pierce, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Abbie Bradford, Freeman, Jacmel, Kirkbardi & Co; C. W. Chapin, Cook, Tampico, Dewey & Collins; Estelle, Cook, St. Domingo City, Dewey & Collins; Arlington, Terry, Nuevitas, Peck & Church; Ira Bliss, Bragg, Washington, F. J. Campbell; E. C. Knight, Bray, Fortress Monroe, S. W. Lewis & Co.; M. B. Hyer, Loper, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Colorado, Russell, Philadelphia, ——; D. Webster, Thomason, Gloucester, Jas. A. Stetson, Miniola Cobb, Ingraham, Salem, J. V. Haviland; John G. Whipple, Farr, Nassau, Geo. T. Stewart; A. P. Goodwin, Holbie, Stamford, ——; Mist, ——, Fortress Monroe, Merrill & Abbott.

Arrived.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool March 23, and Queenstown 24th, at 8 P. M., with mdse. and 672 passengers to John G. Dale. March 24, passed steamship Etna, homd into Liverpool. Same day, off Connyhey light vessel, passed ship Lochnagar, bound up, in tow of a tug. 1st inst., lat. 40 56, lon. 56 58, passed a large screw steamer, bound E., ship-rigged.

Steamship Hecla, (Br.,) Cauley, Liverpool March 22, via Queenstown 23, 5 P. M., with mdse. and 358 passengers to E. Cunard. March 27, lat. 49 36, lon. 24 28, passed steamship Bavaria, hence for Hamburg. 1st inst., lat. 41 33, lon. 64 24, passed steamship Olympus, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Teutonia, (Ham.,) Haaca, Hamburg March 20, and Southampton 23, with mdse. and 551 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Daland.

Steamer Falcon, Baker, Providence, E. Bynner.

Ship American Union, Hubbard, Liverpool March 13, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. March 22, lat. 45 46, lon. 29, fell in with ship Agamemnon, from St. John, N. B., of and for Liverpool, waterlogged and sails gone; took from her the officers and crew, 23 in number. She had had strong westerly gales from Feb. 25; blew away sails and sprung a leak; was a new ship of 1,825 tons—on her first voyage; owned at Liverpool.

Ship Great Western, Furber, Liverpool March 19, with mdse. and 711 passengers to Chas H. Marshall & Co. March 12, in the channel, a seaman, name unknown, fell from the jibboom overboard and was lost. 22d, lat. 49 55, lon. 22 44, exchanged signals with steamship Australasian, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Energy, Caulkins, Liverpool 17 ds., and 14 ds. from Cape Clear, with mdse. and 291 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had very heavy southeasterly gales the entire passage. March 26, passed ship Ellen Austin, hence for Liverpool. 28th, was in co. with ship Francis B. Cutting, from Liverpool for New-York. 31 inst., off East Hampton, fell in with schr. Brown Stone, from Somerset, R. I., for Providence, with loss of sails and rudder, and in a sinking condition; took from her the Captain and 3 men, and brought them to this port. 4th inst., 11 A. M., off Fire Island, took pilot from boat Josiah Johnson, No. 23.

Ship Ne Plus Ultra, Coombs, Liverpool March 16, with mdse. and 613 passengers to Trask & Dearborn.

Ship Francis A. Palmer, (of Liverpool,) Evans, Liverpool March 14, with mdse. and 600 passengers to Smith & Duncan.

Bark J. Ahlers, (Han.,) Schweisbal, Bordeaux 20 ds., with wine, brandy etc., to Ives, Beecher & Co.

Bark Ocean, (of Halifax,) Stanwood, Ardrossan 56 ds., with coal, iron, etc., to master.

Brig Athy P. Fenno, (of St. John, N. B.,) Webber, Manzanilla March 13, with palm-leaf, etc., to Rivera, Cordoza & Co. Had very heavy weather the entire passage. Sld. in co. with brig Mary Morris, for New-York.

Brig Snow Bird, (of Quebec,) Marion, Nuevitas 18 ds., with molasses to Owen & Carnegie. Has had heavy weather the entire passage; lost deck-load and stove head-rails, split sails, &c.

Brig Queen Victoria, (of St. Vincent,) King, St. Vincent 23 ds., with sugar to Darnell & Co. Been 13 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy head winds.

Schr. Frederick, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Howes, Remedios 13 ds., with sugar to N. M. Terry. Has had heavy weather the entire passage. The bark Ionic, for Portland, sld. 2 ds. previous. 1st inst., lat. 39, lon. 73 20, saw a ship bound N., with loss of mainmast.

Schr. Lillia, (of St. Kitts,) Benson, St. Martin's 21 ds., with salt, etc., to Jones & Lough. Had very severe weather on the passage.

Schr. Sissiboo, (Br.,) Mehlanc, Turks Islands 23 ds., with salt to Thos. Jaines.

Schr. James English, Nye, Elizabethport, for Portland, with coal.

Schr. Eliza Lawton, Higgins, Pokomoke River, for Salem, with oysters.

Schr. Lizzie Cowell, Smith, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Julia & Mary, Goide, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Robert Smith, Nantie, Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Louise, Hamlin, from Hoboken for Boston.

Schr. J. H. Collins, Oliver, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Taylor Smell, Rich, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

April 3—Steamer Admiral Dupont, Haze.
Brigs W. R. Kibby, T. H. A. Pitts.
April 4—Steamships Champion, for Aspinwall; Fulton, for Port Royal, and Swedish war steamer Gefle, for ——.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 4.—Arr. bark Union, London.

Spoken, &c.

Queen of the Sea—Br. bark, from London for New-York, March 31, lat. 39, lon. 72.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Ship Guardian, Borland, hence March 19, for San Francisco, returned in consequence of having, March 23, lat. 37 37, lon. 63 43, experienced a cyclone from E. N. E. to S. S. W., during which was boarded by heavy sea, which swept decks of everything movable; carried away deck-house; also swept overboard James Reed, steward, and Samuel G. Hinsin, cook. 2d inst., when coming in Sandy Hook, struck on the outer middle; were thumped very heavily, causing the ship to leak about 1 inch per hour. Returned to the City for examination.

MEM.—Capt. Baker, of schr. Brown Stone, abandoned at sea, reports: Left Scuconet, R. I., 1st inst., with a load of hay, for Providence, R. I.; anchored off Beaver Tail Light, mouth of Newport Harbor, 8 P. M.; same night dragged anchors and was obliged to put to sea; on the night of the 2d, in the late N. E gale, lost rudder and sails, and vessel leaking badly; 4th, 9 A. M., fell in with the ship Energy, Capt. Caulkins, from Liverpool for New York, and myself and crew, four in number, were taken on board and brought to this port; the schr. was in a sinking condition when we left her. The B. S. was 11 years old, 75 tons burden, and was owned at Providence by Mrs. Sisson.

The new steamship Flembeau went on a trial trip to sea yesterday, and returned in the afternoon.

BALTIMORE April 4.—The schr. Fanny Bell, steamer Fairbanks and a herm. brig are ashore at Cape May.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walters, Eso., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

BARNEGAT, April 3.—Some 60 hhds. have been landed from brig George, ashore near Barnegat Inlet, and 25 hhds. have been got ashore near same place.—(By letter to Ellwood Walters, Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Foreign Ports.

At St. Martin's, March 14, Br. brig Gold Hunter, just arrived.

At Manzanilla, March 13, schr. Wanderer, Smith, for New-York in a week.

At Nuevitas, March 17, brig Thomas Owen, for New-York in 2 ds.

[PER CITY OF LONDON.]

Arrived from New-York—Amanda, at Mount's Bay; Tyro, at Bristol; Hammonia, at Hamburg; Louisiana, at Liverpool.

[PER HIBERNIAN.]

LIVERPOOL, March 25.

Arrived from New-York—Ships Mercury, at Hevre, and Providence, at Monlevideo.

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D. S. BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents.

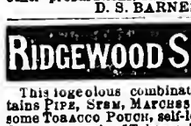
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Every description of furniture manufactured to order. Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world. All orders promptly executed.

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POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.



Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,
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CEDAR CAMPHOR
is stifling to insect life.
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cannot live where it is. Cheaper than common camphor, and better than anything. Druggists sell it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston, alone, know process of making.

$25 REWARD.—STRAYED OR STOLEN, A HORSE AND LIGHT WAGON, from 14th-st., near 6th-av., in front of the entrance to the Sanitary Fair, between 10 and 11 o'clock; horse was a bay horse, 15¼ hands high, one white hind foot, business wagon, of Dusenbury's make, square wood body, leather top, with oval side lights, hind cross bar broken through; had a letter S on each side. The above reward will be paid to any person returning said horse, or for any information that may lead to his recovery, by
WILLIAM B. STEWART, No. 115 West 33d-st.

A COOK.—A SCOTCH COOK, WASHER AND Ironer and a chambermaid and waitress desire situations, separate or together; they understand their work in all its branches. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

E. B. CRAIGE'S BROOKLYN AGEN

Legion of 6,000 men will protect his person, and he will have some time yet before him in which to conciliate the tolerance of the United States, for there is his only danger. The affair is, therefore, brilliant enough to tempt a less adventurous man than the Archduke MAXIMILIAN.

There is reason to believe that the debates in the English Parliament, on the subject of Mr. STANSFELD'S connection with MAZZINI, are regarded here in high places with great calmness, and that the feeling is one of indifference as to how the English nation chooses to appear before the world in a case of so delicate a nature.

One by one the Emperor is taking care of all the old friends of his exile and captivity. Dr. CONNEAU, his companion at Ham, and the one who aided him to escape from that fortress, after enjoying, ever since the Emperor's entrance at the Tuileries, the place of head of the Palace household, has now been made Senator. Dr. CONNEAU is, in fact, the most intimate friend of the Imperial family, the only one to whom their Majesties employ the expression, "Oh! it is only CONNEAU!" Nevertheless, he is said to exercise great influence over their Majesties in everything relating to family affairs. He has certainly done enough to gain their confidence and esteem.

The book of Prof. LABOULAYE, *Paris in America*, has reached its tenth edition! EDWARD ABOUT has just issued a new book, entitled *Progress*. A new opera by M. GOUNOD, author of "Faust," under the name of "Mirailie," has just been brought out with success at the Théatre Lyrique, and the literary world are elated at the occasion which at last presents itself of seeing M. JULES JANIN enter the French Academy.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.

The *Times* reviews the present aspects of the war, declares that "its importance has in no degree declined," but that "if any point of the case is clearer than it was two years ago, it is this—that the contest will be a long one, and that the end is as yet not so much as foreshadowed." It then reviews the progress that our arms have made, and says that our successes "are gratifying to the feelings of the North, and they enable Mr. SEWARD to expatiate with complacency in his diplomatic circulars on the ubiquitous presence of the Union flag. But they have affected very little toward the subjugation of the South, or the termination of the war."

After proceeding with its review, it says:

We collect, indeed, from this general review that the chances of the approaching campaigns are almost as promising for one side as for the other, nor shall we find the inclination of the balance much more decided if we compare the resources in men and materials which the belligerents may respectively be presumed to possess. The preponderance of the North in numerical strength is in a great degree imaginary. The enormous levies decreed by President LINCOLN are but very partially raised, and it is doubted if more than 100,000 men can be added to the Federal armies for the campaign of 1864. Unless the men whose time of service is just expiring can be induced to reënlist, this reinforcement would but substitute raw troops for veterans; but it is anticipated that a considerable proportion of the old soldiers may be retained, and this element may have its effect upon the course of the war. Three years of fighting must necessarily raise the quality of an army, nor is it to be supposed that such a war can go on forever without producing a General. Altogether the armies of the North may probably be expected to be more efficient than ever, while the possible reduction in their numbers may have the double advantage of discouraging distant expeditions and facilitating the operations of the Generals in command. But when we have admitted all this as undoubtedly encouraging in the prospects of the North, we shall find ourselves compelled to admit as much or more in favor of the South. *It is perfectly clear that at the present moment the two great armies of the South are at least a match for the two great armies of the North.* Gen. GRANT'S forces can achieve no success against those of Gen. JOHNSTON, for the attempt has just been made, and has failed. As to Gen. MEADE, he waits upon Gen. LEE, and is content if he can bar the road to Washington. Whether he will be equally successful in projecting Ohio and Pennsylvania is what remains to be seen.

But while the balance of general resources is thus evenly poised, *the South remains in full possession of those important advantages which its position imported from the beginning. It is fighting a defensive war for its very existence, and is therefore victorious so long as it is not subdued.* Every indecisive campaign is a defeat for the North. The Confederates need no triumphs in the field, provided they can prevent the Federals from attaining them. In fact, the Confederates have had three years of success, for during those three years they have maintained their political independence which they took arms to assert. They have been at war all the time. It is true, but they have been independent still, while the North has failed to extinguish the secession and to restore the Union. The same superiority of position will befriend the Confederates in future. *They can only fail by exhaustion; the Federals may fail by weariness.* The former have only to stand in defence of their homes till they can afford no longer; the latter have to maintain by incessant efforts the impetus of an aggressive and most costly war. Hitherto the people of the North have not suffered either from conscription or taxation, but if the war is to be continued the time for those trials must come, and it seems at least as probable that they may tire of the struggle, as that the people of the South may become unable to endure it. *It will be strange if, in all the excitement of a Presidential election, a Peace party should not some day appear, and in this contingency lies a great chance for the South.* Such is the position of American affairs at the present time. As far as the Spring campaign has gone, its results are decidedly, though not decisively, in favor of the South; but so little can be discerned of any end to the war that the Federals themselves have ceased to predict it. It is no longer spoken of as an affair of "90 days." What it is, or what it will become, nobody can divine; but Americans must, at any rate, have learned by this time that *they have nothing to fear from the intervention of Europe*, and that the results of the struggle, whatever they may prove, will have been worked out exclusively by themselves.

THE PAMPERO CASE.

A DECISION MADE.

From the Liverpool Post, March 22.

In the First Division of the Court of Sessions, at Edinburgh, on Friday, the Lord President, Lord CURRIEHILL, Lord DEAS and Lord ARDMILLAN, delivered judgment on the reclaiming note presented by the defenders, FLEMING and others, against the interlocutor of Lord ORMIDALE in the *Pampero* seizure case, sending the case to trial without previously disposing of the question of law and relevancy which had been raised. The Lord President said the proceedings originated in an information of seizure of a ship or vessel called the *Pampero*. That information is laid on the Act 59, George III., cap. 69, commonly called the Foreign Enlistment Act. It is directed against JOHN FLEMING and certain other persons. It contains ninety-eight counts, in which the defenders are charged, or are intended to be charged, with contraventions of the statute. A motion of the cause having been made before the Lord Ordinary in Exchequer causes, an argument took place as to the relevancy of the information. The defenders contended that the greater number of the counts were irrelevant, and could not be sent to trial. The substance of the objection was that the matters stated on the face of the information as regards the greater number of the counts were not contraventions of the statute according to the true reading and construction of it, and that the defenders were not bound to go to trial upon allegations which, even if proved, would not be contraventions of the statute, or grounds of forfeiture. The Lord Ordinary did not think it necessary or expedient to decide before trial the questions of law and relevancy so raised by the defenders, and he pronounced an interlocutor by which he appointed Tuesday, the 5th of April, for trying the issues in said interlocutor. The judgment has been brought under review by the present reclaiming note, in which the defenders pray their Lordships to recall the interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary, and to dismiss the information. Their Lordships then delivered elaborate decisions. The Lord President read the findings of the court as follows: "Having heard counsel on the objections urged by the defenders against the relevancy of the information, the court find as follows: First, as regards the objection urged against the relevancy of the first count, and certain other counts, on the ground that the matters therein set forth do not amount to a contravention of the statute, inasmuch as it is not alleged against the defenders, or any of them, that they had an intent to cruise or commit hostilities—find that the said objection is not well founded, and repeal the same. Second, as regards the objections urged against the relevancy of the first count and certain other counts, on the ground that arming is not alleged in terms, and that the terms 'equip, furnish and fit out,' used in the information, cannot be held to import arming—find that said objection is not well-founded, and repeal the same.' He stated that they would also add a finding to the effect that the third and certain other counts were departed from. The court unanimously repelled the objections raised by the defenders to the relevancy of seventy-two of the ninety-eight counts of the information; and the other twenty-four counts were departed from by the Crown. The case will, therefore, go to trial—the day for which has not yet been fixed. A motion for the defenders, for leave to appeal to the House of Lords, was refused by the Lord President.

BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

Four new paddle steamers, built of steel, and of great speed, were about ready to leave Liverpool to engage in running the blockade. They are named the *Badger*, *Let Her B. Free*, and *Let Her Rip*, and were built for the service. It was stated that these vessels were going to have a grand trial of speed in the shape of a race to the Isle of Man, on the 26th of March.

The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce*, of March 21, says:

"On Saturday an experimental trip of the steamship *Badger*, recently constructed by Messrs. JONES, QUIGGIN & Co., for the purpose of conveying cotton, &c., from Nassau to this port, took place. The *Badger* left the Sandon Dock at 9.30 A. M., and came alongside the Great Landing Stage, where she embarked a number of parties interested, and left at 11:30 A. M., making the passage down the Crosby Channel. She ran about 80 miles, and returned to the stage at 3:30 P. M. Her engines, though new, worked beautifully, and her average speed was upward of 21 miles per hour. There will be another trial trip on a more extended scale on Wednesday next. The *Badger* is one of a number of steamships constructed by the same builders (the *Fox* and the *Let Her B* being nearly finished and ready for sea,) and intended for the running of the Charleston blockade. She will be commanded by Capt. HAMMER, late of the screw-steamship *Julia Usher*, one of the most successful of the blockade-runners. Her light draft of water and great speed will, it is expected, enable her to elude the vigilance of the blockading squadron. The *Badger* is 390 tons register."

REBEL COTTON.

From the London Post.

Five hundred thousand bales of cotton are stated to be now in the hands of the Confederate Government, while two hundred thousand bales would suffice to pay off the whole loan. A large amount of bonds has already been delivered, and cotton received in exchange, according to agreement. There is, apparently, increased facility for running the blockade, and the difference between the delivery price of cotton in the Southern ports and that obtained for it in Liverpool may stimulate the purchase of bonds; indeed, the principal buying for the last week has been on Liverpool account. There are also, as we have before stated, other negotiations in progress, to which we shall probably before long have again to refer.

THE CASE OF THE J. L. GERITY.

The case of the pirates of the schooner *Jos. L. Gerity* has been again before the magistrate at Liverpool. Application was made for a further remand. It was opposed on behalf of the American Government, but the Magistrate granted the demand, and stated his intention to remand the case from time to time, until the opinion of a Superior Court was procured. Application was made in the case to one of the Judges at the Liverpool Assizes, but he declined to interfere in the matter.

MORE RECRUITS.

From the Eastern Morning News.

The steamer *Harlequin*, from Hemburgh on Friday, brought to Hull a company of about 50 Germans, similar to that brought by the *Leopard* some time ago, and supposed to be, like them, recruits on their way to join the Federal army. Unlike ordinary emigrants, they were unaccompanied by women, but accompanied, it is said, by German officers who have seen Federal service.

GENERAL NEWS.

MAXIMILIAN AND THE CONFEDERATES.

From the London Globe.

We have reason to believe that on accepting the Crown of Mexico, the Emperor MAXIMILIAN will address from Miramar, a formal notification of his accession to the throne to all the Provinces and Powers with which he desires to establish diplomatic relations. Among the number are the United States of America, Mr. DAYTON, the American Minister in Paris, having already intimated the readiness of his Government to accredit a Representative in Mexico, and receive a Minister from the Emperor of Mexico. Toward the Confederate States the policy of MAXIMILIAN will be that of strict neutrality. By the advice of the Emperor NAPOLEON, he will abstain from recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy, or entering into any diplomatic relations with it until France shall have done so. During MAXIMILIAN'S visit to Paris, Mr. SLIDELL applied by letter to him for an audience. After consulting his Imperial host, MAXIMILIAN firmly but courteously declined to grant it. The rumors, therefore, of an early recognition of the Confederate States by France and Mexico, and an alliance between the latter Empire and the Southern Confederacy are altogether devoid of foundation.

The London *Morning Herald* remarks that unless the Emperor NAPOLEON and MAXIMILIAN recognize the South, the establishment of the Mexican Empire will be a fruitless expenditure of strength by France, and will end in humiliation to all concerned.

THE LOAN.

There were daily rumors as to the new Mexican loan, and it was expected to be announced at any moment—but the latest report was that it would not be introduced until after Easter.

The *Times* of March 22, says, in its city column:

"It is stated that the particulars of the Mexican Loan may be expected to-morrow, and that it will be for about £5,000,000 sterling in 6 per cent. bonds, to be issued in Paris and London on commission, and it is added that 'the arrangements include a very equitable adjustment of the claims of the old bondholders.' During the day a variety of reports were current that MM. PEREIRE and FOULD and other Paris bankers, in conjunction with GLYN on this side, are the parties to the contract, and that the issuing price is to be 63. With regard to the plan for the old bonds, it was alleged that they are to remain in *statu quo* with their lien on the Customs, and that the arrears of dividends amounting to £30 are to be settled by a cash payment of £6, and the conversion of the remainder into a Three or Six per Cent. stock. These last particulars, are, however, considered to be erroneous, especially as regards the cash payment, although it is thought there may be some idea of a retention of £6 per cent. to insure the punctual discharge of the dividends on the old and new bonds during the next two years, while the new Empire is in a state of reorganization and the development of its resources is in progress."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says the Archduke MAXIMILIAN has definitely fixed Easter Sunday, the 27th March, for the official reception of the Mexican deputation at Miramar.

Immediately after the reception a Minister will not portfolio will be appointed to countersign all the acts of the new Emperor. This important office appears to be destined for Col. VELASQUEZ DE LEON, formerly Minister of Public Works, Industry and Commerce in Mexico, and member of many learned societies in Europe, one of the most well-informed and distinguished men of his country.

Gen. WOLFF, a Frenchman by birth, but a naturalized Mexican, who, as well as M. VELASQUEZ, was one of the members of the Mexican deputation, has been appointed chief of the military establishment of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN I.

Col. VELASQUEZ and Gen. WOLFF would embark on board the *Novara*, to accompany their sovereign to Mexico.

Their Mexican majesties will not make any stay at Vera Cruz, not wishing to expose any person to the risk of the sickness which sometimes commences to ravage the sea coast in the first heats of Spring.

They will receive at Orizaba the authorities, who proposed to meet them as far as Vera Cruz.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* further says: We learn that the Emperor and Empress of Mexico, after having paid a visit to the Pope, will touch at Valencia, where they will have an interview with the King and Queen of Spain.

The same journal states that the Archduke has positively declined to give sanction to the privilege accorded by Gen. ALMONTE to several European bankers of establishing in Mexico a bank of discount, circulation and deposit, under the title of the Bank of Mexico. Any request for concession to create credit establishments will be first submitted to the Councils of Stahaud, and afterward to the vote of the National Assembly.

Gen. ALMONTE has made it a *sine qua non* that his decree according the privilege above-mentioned, should receive the sanction of the Archduke before being put into execution.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN will embark for Mexico on the 13th of April.

THE DANISH WAR.

THE DANO-GERMAN CONFERENCE.

The Copenhagen *Berlinske Tidende of* March 19, says: "The intelligence published by the *Daily News* that Denmark accepts the proposal for a conference on the basis of the treaty of 1851, without an armistice, is substantially correct."

The London *Morning Post* says: "The only basis which Denmark can possibly accept is one which recognizes the original separation between Schleswig and Holstien, and necessarily the preëxistent union between the former duchy and the kingdom proper on such a basis. It is now no secret that the Danish Cabinet is prepared once more to essay the solution of the long pending dispute by the aid of diplomacy."

In another leader, the *Post* states that "the ambiguous language in which the *Journal de St. Petersburgh* has attempted to deny the existence of that alliance which we were the first to denounce, has furnished additional evidence, were any needed, of the truth of our statements."

The *Times* regrets that Easter has arrived without any serious attempt to debate the Danish question.

The *Morning Herald* finds itself compelled to consider the conference as exploded, and looks forward to a continuance of the war until some fitter time comes for mediation, or some mediator appears whose mediation the contending parties will deem it necessary to regard as arbitration.

A semi-official Copenhagen journal of the 21st says:

"The Danish Government has not acceded to an armistice, since the surrender of Duppel could not be entertained, and to make the present position of affairs the basis for a suspension of hostilities is equally impossible."

The *Österreichs Zeitung*, of Vienna, of the 22d, states that the conference has been accepted by Austria and Prussia, without any settled basis of negotiation being laid down, and without an armistice being agreed to.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, March 22—6½ P. M.

The King and Minister of War left for the army to-day. No news of importance has arrived from the seat of war.

A telegram from Swinemunde says: "The blockade has not yet been carried out; several ships had reached port without seeing any cruisers."

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday, March 23.

The Danish Rigsday closed on Tuesday. The King said we are still alone, and know not how long Europe will look upon the acts of violence perpetrated against us. We are ready to do anything that may serve to obtain peace, but the period is still distant when we shall submit to a humiliating peace.

VIENNA, Wednesday, March 23—10:50 A. M.

The conference proposed by England, without a detailed basis or armistice, has been accepted by Austria and Prussia. The territorial integrity of the Danish monarchy, under the present dynasty, will be maintained. The conference is to meet at once.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

It is officially notified from Berlin that the blockade of Swinemunde, announced by Denmark, has not yet been carried out.

A dispatch dated at Copenhagen, March 19, says: The Prussians reopened their cannonade from Brongerland this morning, without result. The Danes have made no attempt to retake the Villaea of Duppel and the position of Toubjerg. Yesterday afternoon the Prussians obtained a few hours' armistice for the burial of the dead.

On the 19th the Germans made a reconnoissance against Frederiela. The Danish outposts of the intrenched encampment were driven into the fortress. A sharp fire was kept up by the Danes from the fortress and gunboats.

A Copenhagen telegram of the afternoon of the 20th states that the bombardment of Fredericia was commenced early on the morning of that day from several directions. Serious fires had occurred in consequence of the bombardment, which at the latest dates continued. The Danish fire on the 21st was stated to have been almost suspended. No serious impression had been made on the fortress.

The belligerents had agreed to remove the embargo on vessels until the 1st of April, all vessels seized by either party up to the present time to be released.

It is reported that the Senate of Hamburg is arming and fitting at its own expense, a steam flotilla, for the protection of its interests, which is to be placed under the command of the Austrian Rear Admiral.

The following are the latest telegrams by the *Hibernian*:

LONDON, Friday, March 25.

The Germans have abandoned the siege of Fredericia.

The Prussian cannonade of Duppel continues.

THE CLAIM OF DUKE AUGUSTENBURG.

The London papers have been furnished with a long correspondence between Lord MALMESBURY and the brother of Duke AUGUSTENBURG, relative to the claims of the latter. The concluding letter ends thus:

I have raised no controversy. I have merely proved by your Lordship's own words that, on the very grounds avowedly admitted by yourself, the treaty of London is in law null and void, and that, being a violation of justice and right, this treaty cannot be, as your Lordship says, "a most useful one."

I have the honor to be your Lordship's obedient servant, FREDERICK AUGUST,
Prince of Schleswig-Holstein.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Malmesbury, &c.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On March 21 a deputation from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society had an interview with the Chevalier DE ANDRADA at the Brazilian Legation on the subject of Slavery in Brazil. An address from the society to the Emperor of Brazil was presented. It prays His Majesty to use his best endeavors to abolish Slavery in his dominions. The Chevalier DE ANDRADA promised to forward the address, informing the deputation, at the same time, that the Emperor was most anxious to abolish Slavery. The difficulty in his way was what to do with the slaves when they were liberated.

GARIBALDI embarked in an English steamer at Caprera on the 21st March, and arrived at Malta on the 23d. He was expected to land at Southampton in about a week. A reception committee has been formed in London to make the necessary arrangements.

An Englishman, Col. CHAMBERS, is one of the companions of GARIBALDI to England.

The London *Star* says that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's surplus will be very large, considerably in excess of any amount that has yet been raised. There is reason to believe that the excess of calculated income over necessary and probable expenditure will be between three and four millions.

The Earl of Aberdeen died on the 22d March.

Lord ASHBURTON is dead.

The Duke of Newcastle continued in a very weak state.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the Emperor has been much gratified by the recent manifestation of public feeling in England on the Mazzini debates in Parliament, and that it has partly healed the soreness caused by the rejection of the Emperor's Conference.

The Paris *Moniteur*, of the 21st, says: "Some journals announce the discovery of a new conspiracy against the life of the Emperor. This rumor is entirely unfounded."

The election in the first and fifth conscriptions of Paris resulted in the choice of M. GARNOT and GARNIER PAGES, opposition candidates, by large majorities.

The Paris Bourse on the 21st was without marked variation. Rentes closed at 65f. 90c.

ITALY.

The health of the Pope is said to have improved.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies had passed the bill for equalizing the land tax in the different Italian provinces.

RUSSIA.

The Bank of St. Petersburgh had reduced the rate of discount to five and a half per cent. on bills at six months, and advances on goods and securities.

The commission to regulate the emancipation of the Polish peasantry had reached Warsaw and commenced its labors.

An appeal to European nations has been issued by the Polish National Government. Polish emissaries are said to have organized an insurrectionary movement in the Moldo-Wallachian Principalities.

HUNGARY.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* gives an account of disturbances at Pesth, which have not been noticed either in Vienna or Hungarian papers. They would appear to have been serious, and have been followed by the arrest of fourteen persons belonging to the higher classes. Fifteen hundred arms have been seized.

BUCHAREST, Tuesday, March 22.

The Government will shortly submit to the Chambers a bill emancipating the peasants, and establishing their relations with the landed proprietors.

INDIA.

The Bombay *Gazette* says: "The peasantry of Portuguese Goa, have risen in rebellion in consequence, as they allege, of the oppression of the American planters, to whom the Government has lately leased immense tracts of land."

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 22d were steady throughout the day, but closed at a slight relapse. Consols 91⅜@⅝. The discount demand at the Bank was comparatively moderate. There was a revival in the demand for gold for the continent. Silver also was in increased demand for India.

The Bank of Frankfort had reduced its discount rate from 4 to 3 per cent.

LONDON, Thursday, March 24.

CONSOLS, 91⅝@91¾; Illinois Central shares, 17 discount; Erie shares, 67@69.

The London *Times* City article says:

"Although the bank accounts are satisfactory, the total bullion on hand being higher than at any period since the 25th of October last, when the rate of discount was four per cent, the Directors made no alteration in their terms. The recent unfavorable tendency of the Indian and also to a slight extent of the French Exchanges having probably influenced them late in the afternoon. However, it was announced that the Bank of France had changed its charge to six per cent, and if this had been known earlier the chance of reduction here would have been much increased."

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 23—A. M.

COTTON—The sales of Monday and Tuesday add up 9,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. The market is dull and easier, and quotations are irregular. American descriptions are without material change.

Trade at Manchester yesterday was very dull, with hardly enough business to test prices. Nearly all last week's improvement is lost.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour quiet, neglected and nominal. Wheat was in fair demand, at steady prices; Red Western, 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d. ₱ 100 lbs. Corn quiet, at 28s. 6d. ₱ 480 lbs. for mixed.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., GORDON, BINCA & Co., and others, report: Beef quiet, and the turn easier. Pork quiet; 70s. full value for fine Eastern. Bacon dull, at 38s.@42s. for prime. Butter firm for fine, at 100s.@108s. Lard quiet and unchanged. Tallow inactive, and rather easier; N. A., 39s.@41s.

PRODUCE.—Clover Seed dull and nominal. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee in fair demand at steady rates. Rice dull. Ashes—small sales of Pots at 36s., and Pearls at 35s. Linseed Oil very firm. Resin and Spirits of Turpentine inactive at former quotations. Petroleum quiet at 1s. 9d.@1s. 9½d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs in fair demand at about last week's rates. Sugar unchanged. Coffee in good demand at full prices. Tea—no change. Rice firm. Tallow quiet at 41s. 9d.@42s.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 24.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 32,500 bales, of which 4,000 were to speculators and 8,000 to exporters.

The market has been irregular and dull, and prices are ⅛d. lower for American, ⅛c. for Egyptian and ⅛d.@1d. for other descriptions. Sales to-day 5,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing flat and irregular, but price unchanged from yesterday. The authorized quotations are as follows:

Fair nominal; Middling Orleans, 26¾d.; Mobile, 26½d.; Uplands, 26½d. Stock in port, 306,000 bales, of which 30,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS quiet, steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS inactive but rates steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 24—Evening.

To-morrow being Good Friday, is a holiday, and no later markets can be procured for the *Hibernian* than the following:

State of Trade.—The Manchester market is very dull and prices still declining.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report FLOUR very dull and nominal. WHEAT quiet and steady; Red Western, 8s.@8s. 6d. CORN quiet and steady; Mixed 28s. 6d.

PROVISIONS tend downward. BEEF quiet, and 2s. 6d. lower. PORK quiet, at 70s. BACON tends downward, and prices partially 6d.@1s. lower. BUTTER steady. LARD quiet and steady, at 42s.@44s. TALLOW steady, at 41s.@41s. 6d.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Return to New-Orleans—Blockade-Runners from Havana—Affairs in New-Orleans—The Coming Election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention—How Hahn's Election is Received—Reactionists—Departure of Gen. Banks to the Field.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 25, 1864.

I left New-York on the 10th inst., on board the excellent newly-fitted screw steamer *Matanzos*, and had reason to thank my stars that I had not gone afloat one day sooner, as we only came in for the remnants of old Neptune's wrath, while the *Yazoo*—which only went out 24 hours before—caught the whole weight of his fury. The very first night we were out we found ourselves rolling in so tremendous a sea, unaccompanied by any wind that could seem to cause it, that we felt sure there must have been a terrible storm ahead of us. It proved to be so; for when the *Yazoo* came in, only three or four hours ahead of us, she gave the most doleful accounts of what she pronounced the roughest weather she had ever experienced.

The tossing we got that night and the succeeding day gave us the highest opinion of the sailing qualities of the *Matonzos*, and faith in her excellent captain, Indeed Capt. LIBERMANO is one of the most experienced commanders running on this or any other route. A Cuban merchant on board said to me: "I have been shipping by him for twenty years, and always give orders never to insure by *him*, for he has never had an accident with any vessel yet." It is only fair to state, especially as she is a new aspirant for public favor, that in every other respect the *Matanzos* is highly deserving of it; for never traveled by any vessel—not even excepting the *Havana*—where the purser, steward, and all the officers and their dependents were more scrupulously attentive to the wants and comforts of the passengers.

BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

Before touching upon matters in New-Orleans, I would say a word, *en passant*, respecting that rebel den, *Havana*. Few people in the North, I believe, have any idea of the unhinshing manner in which that "neutral" port is instrumental in harboring and fevoring our enemies. I gave an account in my last letter of how, on the very day of my arrival at Havana, on my way to New-York, two blockade-runners came in with flying rebel colors, having just escaped the clutches of the United States war steamer *Huntsville*. On my return, the very day we touched Nevana, another vessel had just come in with 1,150 bales of cotton. This is not done by stealth, but in broad, open daylight, and is looked upon as an excellent joke among the Cubans.

But there is worse yet; it is the *rendezvous* of all the pirates and cutthroats, who meet there to concoct, with impunity, how they shall infringe our laws and carry their aid to our enemies which *alone* is prolonging the war. Not a vessel, I venture to say, touches at Havana, on her way from New-York to this city, without bringing numbers of these daring wretches here, under our very noses. On board you will hear them openly and defiantly talking to a gaping crowd about "we," when speaking of the rebels, and "you," when speaking to loyal citizens of the United States. But, mark the demeanor of these same fellows, when the Provost-Guard comes on board off Fort Jackson. See the sanctimonious looks they will assume, as they gather round the United States officer in the Purser's room, and swallow any kind of oath that he chooses to administer. This done, they come triumphantly up the river, and sat out among the throng on the levee at New-Orleans, as patriots of the first water. They are not here, by appointment with their rebel friends in this locality, to concert fresh ventures upon Mobile and other places! Oh, no—have they not taken a solemn oath to the contrary!

It is idle to suppose that the authorities here should look after such rascals and prevent their landing among us; for a very little reflection will show a score of subterfuges that render such a thing simply impossible. The cure is not here, but elsewhere. We hear daily of our cruisers capturing craft attempting to run our blockaded ports, but, beyond the confiscation of whatever property may be found on the vessels, who ever heard of their commanders being punished? They are detained for a while—looked upon, in the meantime, rather as lions than otherwise—and then let loose, to go and pursue again their infamous career. The New-Orleans *Times* asks: "What rat-catcher on land would apply to his vermin such a system as we adopt toward our 'water-rats?' Only think how our larders would fare if, every time we trapped a four-footed depredator, we should content ourselves with merely confiscating his piece of purloined cheese, making him take the oath of allegience, and then sending him once more rejoicing to his filthy gutters."

The cure for this is, when these men are actually caught in *flagrante delicto*, to look upon them as traitors, pirates, and spies—outlawed alike, whether natives or foreigners. The rebel leaders carry out their side of this question according to the laws of war. They *hang* our people, when so taken. If we, more mercifully inclined, revolt against such extremities, at least let our mercy stop somewhere short of the utter absurdity of letting these villains loose, to injure our cause and prolong the massacre of our people. Until we do this, we might as well stop the whole passport system altogether; for really, as I have over and over again seen it practiced, it is nothing but an outrageous and contemptible farce.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

How stand political affairs in this Department? That they are very complicated there is no doubt; but, fortunately, the complication has nothing to do with a selection of *measures*, but simply *men*. Of the only three parties that have ever appeared here, that headed by J. A. A. FELLOWS, for Governor, and called the "Conservative" or "Copperhead"—although graced by such noble names as ROZIER and ROZELIUS—is *suspected* of squinting toward the possible return of Slavery in Louisiana. That headed by MICHAEL HAHN, and the other by B. F. FLANDERS, are both flat-footed in favor of freedom for the colored race; the only difference between them being that many among the latter—originally embracing the much-respected THOS. J. DURANT, since withdrawn—go even further than the Hahnites are willing to go: and, not content with freeing the negro for ever, would see him at once elevated to the political rights of the white man.

Even the Conservative party is *ostensibly* for the abolition of Slavery throughout Louisiana; and thus it will be seen that the Hahnites simply hold the medium between the two extremes, and that all three parties, being agreed upon the only *one* question about which the people here have really any cause to trouble themselves—the everlasting abolition of Slavery—the election quarrels degenerate, as I said before, simply into a question of what men shall be chosen.

At present there are only two tickets before the public, for Delegates to the Convention, and the election for which takes place on Monday next, the 28th. The one called the "Free State," being evidently put forth by the friends and supporters of HAHN and his party; the other, the "Citizens' Free State" ticket, being, on the other hand, sustained by the adherants of FLANDERS. What the "Conservative" party have done or are going to do is not known, as they make no demonstration whatever.

From what I know of the parties on both tickets, it seems to me that *both* contain many excellent names and many highly objectionable ones. What election ever took place that was free from such a phenomenon? One thing very certain, however, is that it is much to be lamented that the Free-State men of both parties, knowing well that there is really no essential difference of opinion between them, could not have united upon one ticket. That the Hahn ticket will triumph, seems—judging by the recent voting—to be beyond all question.

HOW HAHN'S ELECTION IS RECEIVED.

As I fully expected, I find the utmost bitterness of feeling prevailing against the recent election of MICHAEL HAHN as Governor. It is quite idle now, however, to be treating about how or why he was elected, and whether this or that man would not have been preferable. There stand the broad facts that he *is* Governor, and that if he only acts up to all he has sworn he will do, Louisiana cannot but find herself regenerated. Under these circumstances, it behooves all who are really earnest in the cause of freedom—who have no personal ambitions to gratify—and whatever their personal predilections may have been—to bend gracefully to events.

But there are not wanting those among the disaffected—and rather copperish—who meet you with an ominous frown and whisper in your ear: "Ah, sir, wait; this will never do; you will see a reaction yet." This famous word "reaction," when used against so sacred and powerful a cause as ours, has long ceased to be any bugaboo to me. This feeling of reaction is doubtless at work, silently and insidiously watching and praying for its dawn to come. But these good people forget that simultaneously there are other no less potent counteracting influences at work, such as time, self-interest, commerce, &c. Time, in smoothing down asperities in this as in all other trials with which it comes in contact; self-interest and commerce, in teaching men to look to what is best for themselves, and to prefer the joys of peace and wealth to the unprofitable employment of wrangling and cutting each other's throats.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. BANKS.

The long expected departure of Gen. BANKS to the field has at last taken place. He left on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 22d inst., accompanied by all his staff. We know very little of his movements, but I think it is a pretty clear thing that, with Admiral PORTER and Gen. A. J. SMITH, the Red River and all Western Louisiana will be swept to some purpose this time.

NEMO.

Michael Hahn and His Antecedents—A Musical Wonder in New-Orleans—Little Clara Fisher.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 23, 1864.

I trust that Gov. HAHN'S Inaugural Address will be a satisfactory answer to all candid man to the slanders which have appeared in some of the Northern papers against his loyalty to the Union, and against his sentiments in favor of true freedom. Mr. HAHN personally, in this part of the country, needs no defence. But as the representative of a cause, the supporter of a principle, something is demanded to be said in his defence for the benefit of the people outside of Louisiana. It is charged against Mr. HAHN that he presented a flag to a company of rebel soldiers, and that he held office and consequently swore allegiance to the Confederate States.

Mr. HAHN resided in New-Orleans through the time the city was held by Gen. LOVELL, and it is proverbial that through that trying period he was known as a Union man, and from his personal popularity and admitted honesty of purpose, he was permitted to express sympathies and feelings in behalf of the Federal Government that would have been dangerous to other men. Among the incidents of his "blockade life," was the forming of a company of *citizen soldiers*, to whom certain ladies, relatives and friends of the soldiers, desired to present a flag. Mr. HAHN was selected to make the presentation remarks. Throughout the ceremony there was not an allusion to secessionism, and it was considered at the time a good omen among Union sympathizers that the friends of the company had selected an avowed Union man to make the address. Subsequently, when in the excitement of the hour the company enlisted in the rebel cause, Mr. HAHN went among its members, and used his influence to dissuade them from the service; and there are gentlemen living here now, responsible and old citizens, who are probably indebted to these entreaties of Mr. HAHN for their lives—for they remained in the city—while those who went away have probably been sacrificed upon the battle-field.

At the breaking out of the rebellion Mr. HAHN was a notary public. One of the first acts of the Legislature of Louisiana, after it "seceded," was to pass an act requiring all notaries to come forward and take an oath of allegiance to the new Government, if they desired to continue their office of notary public. Mr. HAHN positively refused to comply with the Legislative enactment. When the time arrived prescribed by rebel law for renewing his oath of office, Mr. HAHN, from the printed form of the oath attached to the notarial commission carefully obliterated all that portion requiring fidelity to the rebel State of Louisiana or to the Confederate States. Judge COLLINS, who administered the oath, called Mr. HAHN'S attention to the important omission. Mr. HAHN, in reply, said that the oath was as he desired to take it. The oath, as expunged of the objectionable feature, is here preserved as an official record. Under the Confederacy no public notice was ever taken of the matter; but a gentleman of less personal influence or high character than Mr. HAHN, would have suffered expulsion from the city, if not a worse fate, as the result of his unswerving fidelity to the Union.

The election for members of the State Constitutional Convention takes place on Monday next. Everything indicates that the regular Free State nominations will be elected. The hall in which the secession ordinance was passed, known popularly as Lyceum Hall, has been designated as Liberty Hall, and is now undergoing thorough repairs for the reception of the members of the convention. I trust the session will be short and harmonious in its result.

We have in New-Orleans a musical wonder which I deem of sufficient importance to make mention in the columns of the TIMES. The wonder referred to is a young Miss, scarcely eleven years of age, who possesses a most miraculous organ for singing, a voice, indeed, of unprecedented power, and it would strike me that the owner of said voice has genius enough to use it in the best possible manner. On a recent occasion, when Gen. BANKS gave a promenade concert at the Opera House, one of the largest buildings of the kind in the country, except the Academy of Music, this unusual prodigy volunteered to sing one or two pieces of music, and her voice was so powerful that it filled perfectly the entire building, no tone, high or low, was indistinct. It has been to me on frequent occasions a source of wonder how a child of delicate appearance and with no physical marks about her of superior strength in her throat, can produce such a volume of sound. The demonstration is to me an absolute wonder and will, it necessity, produce a profound sensation at the North. The interest in the little heroine will be increased when it is known that her name is CLARA FISHER, and that her history justifies the idea that she is entitled by inheritance to superior musical gifts.

Little CLARA FISHER, and how many memories of an infant phenomenon the name calls up to the old citizens of New-York, little CLARA FISHER, of whom we now speak, was born in Mobile, Ala., in the year 1853; her grandfather on her mother's side, was the celebrated Jos. JEFFERSON, one of the most celebrated actors of his day, and a gentleman whose private life was as eminent for its virtues as his professional life was for its superior ability. It is also interesting to know that Jo JEFFERSON, the grandfather of little CLARA, was own cousin to President THOS. JEFFERSON, they being brother's children, the father of the "author of the Declaration of Independence," having settled in this country, the father of the actor, the youngest son of his family, having remained in England. President JEFFERSON acknowledged the relationship, and by letters gave encouragement to an intimacy which was justified by the relationship of the parties, but Jos. JEF

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863.

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$249,998 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,002,258 59	
Total amount of premiums		$3,252,256 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments		$2,362,843 02
Losses paid during the year	$1,021,150 50	
Reinsurance, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,626 19	1,225,778 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	$1,137,063 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862	117 68	1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,206 49
In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:		
Profits to be divided	$695,974 52	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864	269,614 80	426,359 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		57,895 20
		$368,464 52
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		1,747 20
		$366,717 33
(This residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent		110,000 00
		256,717 32
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old Stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 25 per cent.		255,000 00
Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes		1,313 50
		$255,403 82
Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent.		255,000 00
Undivided Balance		$403 82
The Company have the following Assets:		
United States, New-York City and other Stocks		$330,375 00
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value, Salvages and other Securities		714,992 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand		651,517 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes		1,413,670 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company		30,374 44
Total amount of Assets		$3,140,930 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to coincide.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DAN'L W. TELLER,
} Committee.

JAN. 30, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privileges, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, Ja.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSEY,	S. N. DERRICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID J. KEY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. F. DESHON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
G. L. NIMS,	B. C. MORRIS, Jr.,
M. F. MERICK,	EZRA NYE,
WM. R. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
B. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

JERSEY CITY BONDS,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
COUPONS PAYABLE 1ST OF OCTOBER AND APRIL, IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.
TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund April 1, 1864, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, the following mortgage bonds, viz.:

Nos. 27, 38, 66, 190, 244, 258, 293, 334, 444, 548, 697, 711, 754, 836, 955, 961, 1,027, 1,035, 1,096, 1,411, 1,511, 1,694, 1,873, 2,047, 2,063, 2,067, 2,166, 2,259, of $1,000 each, and 2,514, 2,529, 2,628, 2,639 of $500 each.

The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money, at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us, at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 56 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1864. The next payment will be due October 1, 1864.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY,
} Trustees.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital.....$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the

NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,

issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS

redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
R. G. ROLGRON, Assistant Cashier.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1861 Bonds.

6 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON & ZANESVILLE RAILROAD CO.

The subscriber is now ready to issue, in exchange for the Trustees' receipts, stock certificates for the new shares, and certificates of the Trustees under the new mortgage of the Cincinnati & Zanesville Railroad Co. for the new bonds, to which the parties to the reorganization of the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad Co. are severally entitled.

CHARLES MORAN, Trustee, No. 10 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

INSURANCE, BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, Mr. SANFORD COBB was unanimously elected President of said company to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James N. Cobb, Esq., and the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this board be presented to James N. Cobb, Esq., for the able, efficient and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of this company.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 56 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of those Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.
MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

Capital 80,000 shares, $25 each.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado.	GEO. W. GRAFFLIN, Balti're.
F. H. JOHD, New-York.	HERMANN FONKE, N. Y.
H. S. CONE, New-York.	R. CORNELL WHITE, N. Y.
WM. MÖLLER, New-York.	M. C. TYLER, New-York.

S. G. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.

President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. G. ARNOLD, Dr. F. H. JUDD.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—J. P. DAVIES.
Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.
MINES—BRIGGS AND GREGORY LODES.
GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.
CAPITAL 10,000 SHARES, $100 each.

TRUSTEES.

J. SMITH BRIGGS, Colorado.
GEO. M. PULLMAN, Chicago.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
HENRY COGGILL, New-York.
C. C. ALGER, Hudson, N. Y.
WM. G. ANGELL, Providence, R. I.
R. CORNELL WHITE, New-York.
President—J. SMITH BRIGGS.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—J. S. WOODWARD.
Mining Superint't—CHAS. H. BRIGGS.
Office No. 25 CLIFF-ST., New-York.

MERCHANTS' RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of $300,000 to the above Company are now open at the Banking House of Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st. It is the intention of the Company to donate all profits over seven per cent. toward a fund for the relief of indigent merchants.

JAMES M. BROWN,
DAVID HOADLEY,
WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. A. BOOTH,
WILSON G. HUNT,
AMOS R. ENO,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
WM. COXE DUSENBURY.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1864. Commissioners.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

NOTICE TO THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have requested the undersigned to call meetings of the First Mortgage and Second Mortgage Bondholders, in pursuance of the provisions of the deeds of trust, for the purpose of considering certain modifications of the present financial system of the company, to which the assent of a majority in interest of each of those classes of bondholders by a vote at a meeting is necessary. The principle of the proposed measures was submitted to the annual meeting of the corporation held at Pittsburgh on the 16th inst., at which were represented a majority of the stockholders and of each class of the bondholders, and was unanimously approved.

The undersigned, therefore, in exercise of the authority conferred upon them by Article 12 of the First and Second Deeds of Trust, give notice that

MEETINGS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS

will be held at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, 1864, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of considering the aforesaid measures.

At such meetings the bondholders, if registered, may vote in person or by proxy.

Registration on the Voting Register can be made by any holder at the office or agency of the company, at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., where the books are now open for that purpose, *on presentation by the holder of his bonds, or on his filing the written order of the person last registered as the holder.*

The registration was originally in the names of the persons to whom the bonds were issued. In cases in which the bonds have since changed hands, the present holder can vote only by registering himself, or upon the proxy of the person last registered.

A general attendance of the bondholders is earnestly requested, as well to act on the questions aforesaid, as to perfect the organization contemplated in Article 12 of the Deeds of Trust.

The meetings of the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders will be held separately, but at the same time and place and the holders of the Third Mortgage Bonds are invited to be present, though their action is not required by the Trust Deeds.

The resolutions adopted at the annual meeting, and the resolution of the Board of Directors requesting a call of meetings of the bondholders, are subjoined.

JOHN FERGUSON, } Trustees for the First and
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, } Second Mtge Bondholders.

RESOLUTIONS

Recommended by the Board of Directors to the Stockholders for adoption at the Annual Meeting, March 16, 1864

Resolved, That it is expedient that expenditures for construction, equipment and objects pertinent thereto, involving new capital, should in the main be provided for by an increase of capital stock of the company.

Resolved, That the increase of capital stock should be made solely for the purpose of building and completing a double track, or such part thereof as may be expedient, and for completing the road and providing such additional rolling stock, machinery, appurtenances and other facilities as may be necessary to properly do all the business which may offer, and for no other purpose, and should only be issued from year to year in such amounts as the stockholders at their annual meetings may decide upon. Their decision shall be based upon detailed estimate, made by the Board of Directors, of the amount of money necessary for the work of the year, and that the new issue of stock shall only be sold after public notice.

Resolved, That the increase of capital for 1864 shall not exceed $3,500,000.

Resolved, That the stockholders hereby recommend, and, as far as may be necessary, authorize the Board of Directors to make such agreement or arrangement with the holders of the bonds under the trust deeds as will enable them to increase the capital stock, as indicated in the preceding resolutions.

Adopted unanimously by vote of $4,563,000 out of $6,500,000 of stock; $3,729,500 out of $5,250,000 of first mortgage bonds; $1,766,000 out of $5,150,000 of second mortgage bonds, and $1,526,000 out of $2,000,000 of third mortgage bonds. $400,000 not voting because not registered.

Resolution adopted by the Board of Directors this day:

"*Resolved*, That the Trustees under the mortgages, Samuel J. Tilden and John Ferguson, be and they are hereby requested to call, at the earliest moment possible, a meeting of the bondholders, in the City of New-York, to act upon the resolutions adopted by the stockholders at their Annual Meeting in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 16th day of March, 1864, and to obtain, if possible, the assent of the bondholders thereto.

Offered by L. H. Meyer, Esq.
Attest: W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1864.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day appointed Mr. WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, (late of the Howard Insurance Company of New-York,) Secretary.

WILLIAM A. THOMSON, President.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the new Land Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, due 1st prox., will be paid on and after that date on presentation at our office.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of the next annual election of the NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the Banking-house of Livermore, Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 5, 1864. Polls open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, due on the 1st April, will be paid at the office of McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. RUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
To a limited number of Shares
OF THE
GUNNELL GOLD COMPANY,
are open at our Office.

Papers containing the report of Fitz John Porter, showing the enormous value of the property, can be had on application to us.

MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MINING STOCKS,
as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st instant, and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of April next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th of March until the morning of the 7th of April next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences April 1, 1864.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO. TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 28, 1864.

DIVIDEND NO. 13.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this road have this day declared a Dividend of Four Dollars per share on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, free from Government tax, payable on the 15th proximo, out of the net earnings since last dividend to such stockholders as shall appear by the transfer books of the company to have been the owners of said preferred stock on the 8th proximo. The dividend on stock in the New-York books payable at the office of Ketchum & Co. No. 40 Exchange-place; on Boston books at office of J. E. Thayer & Bro., and on Bridgeport books at this office.

The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th of April, both days inclusive.

CHARLES K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, April 2, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. free of Government tax, has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the dividends will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, until further notice.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000. All moneys deposited on or before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 427 AND 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick-st.
ASSETS, $1,075,450 63.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 4 P. M., for 100,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the undernamed Arsenals, viz.:

30,000 sets at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island.
20,000 sets at the Frankfort Arsenal, Bridesburgh, Pa.
30,000 sets at the Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.
20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.

These accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the new pattern sets to be seen at the Alleghany, New-York, Frankford, St. Louis, Watervliet, Watertown and Washington Arsenals, and the Springfield Armory. They are to be subject to inspection at the Arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved upon inspection. The belts to be of grained leather, and all the stock to be the best oak tanned. The shoulder belt will be included in the set.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-fifteenth (1-15) per week of the whole number contracted for; the first delivery to be made on the 21st day of May.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the Arsenal, or Arsenals, where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void. The name and place of manufacture of each party obtaining a contract must be stamped on each part of each set of accoutrements.

Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties, over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, O., March 21, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until TUESDAY, April 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with—

Cavalry Standards—Army Standard.
Bugles, with extra Mouth Pieces—Army Standard.
Trumpets, with extra Crooks—Army Standard.
Trumpet Cords and Tassels—Army Standard.
Forage Caps—Army Standard.
Letters from A to K—Army Standard,
Figures from 1 to 0—Army Standard.
Canteens—Army Staodard.
Rubber Poncho Teot Blaokets—Army Standard.
Trowsers, Footmen—Army Staodard.
Trowsers, Horsemen—Army Standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, April 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Saturday, April 9.

Bonds will be required that the contracts will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE,
Feb. 4, 1864.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th April next from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance, in steam vessels, of a monthly mail between the City of Kingston, in this island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the acts of this island, 22d Vic. c. 48, 23 Vic. c. 11, and 27 Vic. c. 1, to provide steam communication between this island the United States of America.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken, will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London. JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary of the Executive Committee of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
to
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) (Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant.

Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster.
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { (this —— day of ——, 186 [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

[No. 115.]

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, April 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:

National Colors, Army Standard.
Regimental Colors—Artillery, Army Standard.
Regimental Colors—Infantry, Army Standard.
Garrison Flags, Army Standard.
Storm Flags, Army Standard.
General Hospital Flags, Army Standard.
Company Order Books, Army Standard.
Company Clothing Books, Army Standard.
Company Descriptive Books, Army Standard.
Company Morning Report Books, Army Standard.
Post Order Books, Army Standard.
Post Letter Books, Army Standard.
Post Guard Report Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Letter Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Descriptive Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Index Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Order Books, Army Standard.
Hat Feather Sockets, Army Standard.
Ostrich Feathers, for Hats, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Service, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Ordnance Sergeants, Silk, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Hospital Stewards, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Sergeant-Majors, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, First Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Corporals, Army Standard.
Chevroos—Artillery, Sergeant-Majors, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, First Sergeants, Army Staodard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Corporals, Army Staudard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Sergeant-Majors, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, First Sergeants, Army Standard
Chevrons—Infantry, Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Corporals, Army Standard.
Drum Heads—Batter, Army Standard.
Drum Heads—Snare, Army Standard.
Fifes, Army Standard.
Haversacks—Painted, Army Standard.
Cotton Duck—10 and 12 oz., Army Standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this City.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, April 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Saturday, April 9.

Bonds will be required that the contracts will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Minnesota Central Railway Company, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, until the 5th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry and bridging on the branch line of said road from Mendota to St. Paul.

The work comprises a large amount of sand-rock excavation, and the masonry and superstructure of a bridge across the Mississippi River.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the same date, the work comprising the grading, masonry and bridging on the main line of said road, from Farmhault to the Iowa State line, (57) fifty-seven miles, will be contracted for.

The work upon the branch line is of a very heavy character, and is worthy the attention of responsible contractors.

Payments will be made monthly, in cash, and bids received for the work in small or large quantities, the company reserving the right to reject any bids not satisfactory as to price or as to the responsibility of the parties making the same.

For information with regard to said work, application may be

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3911. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Anti-Slavery Amendment to the Constitution.

Eloquent Speech of Reverdy Johnson.

He Takes Strong Ground for Immediate Emancipation.

The National Bank Act Under Consideration.

The Banks to be Subject to State and Municipal Taxation.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 5.

REVERDY JOHNSON ON SLAVERY.

In a remarkably brilliant speech in the Senate to-day, REVERDY JOHNSON cut loose from all Pro-Slavery associations by a bold declaration of strongest Anti-Slavary sentiments. He spoke in favor of immediate and universal emancipation, and advocated the proposed amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting Slavery in the United States. Union Senators crowded around him with hearty congratulations when he closed, while Copperheads only scowled.

GEN. MEADE'S POSITION.

The rumors so thickly flying about that Gen. MEADE is to be removed, may as well be set at rest. It is now understood as a settled matter that Gen. MEADE will be retained in command of the Army of the Potomac, more firmly fixed to position than ever.

BUSHWHACKING OUTRAGE.

A few days ago, Sergt. FISH, First Connecticut Cavalry, while on picket near Hartwood Church, was captured by rebel bushwhackers, and shot three times with his own pistol, and left for dead at the roadside. He was subsequently brought into camp, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Three other members of the same regiment were wounded same day, and two others captured.

RELEASED FROM ARREST.

Lieut.-Col. CHARLES TOWNSEND, One Hundred and Sixth New-York Volunteers, sentenced to suspension from rank and pay for the term of two months by Court-martial, for disobedience of orders, has been released from arrest and ordered to return to duty.

ESCAPE OF MEN BELONGING TO DAHLGREN'S COMMAND.

Several troopers belonging to DAHLGREN'S command, captured near Richmond, have succeeded in effecting their escape and rejoining their regiments.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BLAIR.

FRANK BLAIR will resign his seat in Congress on the 20th, and immediately proceed to join his corps in the Southwest.

DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

Lieut.-Col. A. S. AUSTIN, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, has been sentenced by court-martial to be dismissed the service. The sentence has been approved by Gen. MEADE.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 5.

PEREMPTORY DISMISSALS.

Judge Advocate-General HOLT has, in response to the request of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, given his views on the House bill taking from the President the power to summarily dismiss army and navy officers without trial by court-martial.

Judge HOLT says that, from the foundation of the Government the President has been in the habit of summarily dismissing officers in the land and naval service; that the power to do so seems to inhere in him under the Constitution as Commender-in-Chief of the army and navy; that his action in this respect has been attended by no apprehension or abuses, and its strict legality cannot be contested; that the exercise, therefore, of this authority, since the outbreak of the rebellion, has nothing in it that savors of usurpation or innovation, or that should excite alarm. In the emergencies of military life, and especially during a period of active hostilities, the interests of the service often not only require that officers shall be instantly dismissed, but that their places shall be immediately supplied. This bill makes such supply impracticable in the case of delinquent suspended officers, because it contemplates no vacancy.

Besides this Mr. HOLT says, among other things, that the Government could not investigate, through courts-martial, the hundreds of cases which this bill would bring up, without such a draft upon the officers of the army needed for active field service, as must greatly impair the efficiency of the campaign now about to open in every part of the theatre of the war.

The Senate Military Committee have reported adversely to the bill.

THE RECOGNITION OF THE FRENCH-MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

The following paragraph appears in the London *Globe*:

"We have reason to believe that on accepting the crown of Mexico, the Emperor MAXIMILIAN will address from Miramar a formal notification of his accession to the throne to all the Princes and Powers with which he desires to establish diplomatic relations. Among the number are the United States of America, Mr. DAYTON, the American Minister in Paris having already intimated the readiness of his Government to accredit a Representative to Mexico, and receive a Minister from the Emperor of Mexico."

There is every reason to believe that Mr. DAYTON has given no intimation of the character thus referred to, and that his Government has not authorized him to give any such.

THE COST OF THE GUNBOAT CANALS.

Gen. STUART, in his report to the President, on the Gunboat Canals, between tide water and the lakes, estimates the cost of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, 105 feet wide on the surface, and 65 feet wide on the bottom, with 12 feet depth of water, having locks 275 feet long, by 45 feet wide in the chamber, capable of passing a gunboat of 1,250 tons burden, at $5,958,947 25, with single locks, and $7,538,529 02, with double locks. This is the average cost of five lines surveyed last year, the average length of lines is eight miles and 3,070 feet. In the brief synopsis given last week, of this report, the cost of this canal was erroneously printed at from $10,000,000 to $13,600,000.

THE NAVAJO INDIANS.

The Navajo Indians, of New-Mexico, having recently surrendered to the United States forces, the proper authorities have asked Congress for an appropriation of $100,000, with which to procure them agricultural implements and subsistence, until they can support themselves on the reservations set apart for their colonization. The Navajos have been at war for nearly two centuries, and the peaceful plan now proposed is deemed more economical than the large war expenditures heretofore incurred in New-Mexico. They number about 7,000.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT left here to-day for the Army of the Potomac, accompanied by Major-Gen. SHERIDAN, formerly a division commander in the Army of the Cumberland, but now ordered to the command of the cavalry in the Army of the Potomac.

COURT-MARTIAL NO RIGHT TO TRY CIVILIANS.

The proceedings of the court-martial sentencing EDWARD SANDERS, a resident of Warrenton, Va., to be marched through that town to the tune of the "Rogues' March," wearing a placard inscribed "I am the man that sold whisky to soldiers," have been disapproved on the ground that, being a civilian, a court-martial had no right to try him.

WARDEN OF THE DISTRICT JAIL.

ROBERT BEALE, of this city, formerly Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, was to-day confirmed by that body as Warden of the jail of the District of Columbia.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The United States Supreme Court has given notice that no arguments will be heard in any case after Tuesday, the 12th inst., and the court will adjourn on Monday, the 18th inst., instead of the 1st of May, as heretofore announced.

CORRECTION OF A CORRECTION.

A recent Cairo telegram says:

"The dispatch published in the newspapers of the 29th, purporting to have been received at Washington, from Capt. PENNOCK, Naval Commander here, concerning the rebel capture of Paducah, and demanding its surrender, is bogus. No such dispatch has been sent from here."

As some persons may believe that the contradiction is well founded, it is only necessary to say that the telegram to the general newspaper press, was a verbatim copy from the dispatches received by telegraph from Capt. PENNOCK himself to the Navy Department.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 5.

COLLECTION OF TAXES IN INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.

Mr. HARRIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill for the collection of taxes in the insurrectionary districts, with amendments striking out the provision authorizing grants of forty acre lots to soldiers, and that empowering the Tax Commissioner to set aside sales deemed to be unfairly made.

RELIEF OF JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Minn., (Union,) submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed to the bill for the relief of the Justices of the Supreme Court and District Courts at the age of seventy, if they desire it, giving Justices of the Supreme Court $4,000 to $6,000 according to the length of their official service, and three-fourths of their salaries to Justices of the District Courts, provided such salaries shall not be less than $2,000 each, in cases where the service has exceeded fifteen years.

THE OCCUPATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

During the morning Mr. POWELL asked for the consideration of his resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to church property seized by him, or others under his orders, &c.

On motion of Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) the resolution was laid on the table.

AN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) the Senate then went into Executive Session, and after three-quarters of an hour the doors were again opened.

Mr. FESSENDEN'S motion of yesterday, to postpone prior orders and take up the Naval Appropriation Bill, was rejected. Yeas 22, nays 16.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The joint resolution to amend the Constitution then came up as the prior order.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Cond. Union,) said we had heretofore kept four millions of slaves in bondage. They had been kept in a state of almost absolute ignorance. This was a thing of which the world's history efforded no parallel. Whether this was for weal or woe, the future must decide. The only question for statesmen to consider was whether emancipation was right independent of its consequences, if those consequences were such as to render it expedient at this time. There was a period in our history when there was but one opinion about the question of right. The men who fought through the Revolution and recommended the adoption by the American people of our Constitution, thought that Slavery was not only an evil, but an evil of the highest character, which it was the duty of all Christian people to remove. The history of these times would bear him out in the assertion, that if the men by whom the Constitution was formed and the people by whom it was adopted, had anticipated our present troubles, they would have provided Constitutional enactment, at some unremote period, to revoke the clause permitting Slavery. Almost every man of reflection, at that time, was satisfied that sooner or later the country would be involved in trouble on account of it, and they looked with confidence to the time when it should be eradicated. The provisions in the Constitution protecting Slavery were adopted upon political and material reasons, and not upon grounds of morality and religion, and because they believed it would be difficult to have a Union at all without Slavery. Whether they were right or wrong, it is impossible to say now. If they had voted to adopt our Constitution without the recognition of Slavery, no one now a spectator of the scenes around us, would regret it. He entertained the same opinion of Slavery now that he had from the time he first studied the subject of human rights. In advocating this measure he was not departing from his earlier convictions, and would appeal to the Constitution itself in justification of the vote he should give for the measure. He would not inquire whether Slavery had produced the war or not. The war was upon us, and Slavery had produced mischief. Unless the measure before the Senate should be adopted, there could be no permanent peace. He at length proceeded to controvert the idea that the abolition of Slavery could be accomplished either by direct legislation or by the exercise of the war power by the President. He believed that the rebels still owed allegiance to the United States, and were to be proceeded against as traitors under the Constitution. Any other idea would be monstrous. He believed that there were hundreds of thousands of citizens in the insurrectionary districts who were just as devoted to the Union as any member of this body, but they obeyed the *de facto* government as a power which they could not resist, and so their obedience was no crime. He claimed that the war power was in the hands of Congress, and the power of the President was derived from his right as Commander-in-Chief. This being the case, no slave could be manumitted by proclamation, unless the proper physical force accompanied it. We must get the slaves before we can manumit them. The President himself uttered a great truth when he said his proclamation would be like the Pope's bull against the comet, in the districts unoccupied by our army. It is just as idle for us to declare the slaves free in the States where our armies do not march, as it would be to declare the rebel armies disbanded by proclamation. If the war should terminate to-day, the slaves who come actually under our control would be slaves still. Mr. JOHNSON contended that the only practical way of accomplishing what all Christian patriots desired, was by the adoption of the present measure. He contended that the very preamble to the Constitution, which stated that its objects were to establish justice, promote tranquility and promote the general welfare, and that first of all, that liberty might be preserved, gave full warrant for the proposed amendment. Was there no justice in putting an end to human Slavery? Was Slavery doing no injury to the tranquility of the country? Was it not against the general welfare and against all true ideas of human liberty? In conclusion, he said our sole consideration should be to bring this war to a successful close and secure the restoration of the Union. He believed the Union would be restored, and we would have our National and State Governments without human bondage.

Mr. DAVIS' amendment that "no negro person, whose mother or grandmother is or was a negro, shall be a citizen of the United States, or be eligible to any civil or military office, or any place of trust or profit under the United States," was then rejected. Yeas 5, Nays 33.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) proposed to insert at the end of section 1, the following:

"That no slave shall be emancipated by this article, unless the owner thereof shall first be paid the value of the slave or slaves so emancipated." Which was rejected—yeas 2; nays 34.

Mr. DAVIS submitted an amendment providing for the distribution of the negroes set free under this act among the Northern States according to their respective populations. Rejected.

Mr. SAULSBURY obtained the floor.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 5.

A RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill which he explained to be amendatory of the Post Route Act of July, 1862, and providing for the construction of two bridges over the Ohio River, to enable the railroads of Indiana and Illinois to meet those on the banks of the Ohio in Kentucky; and for the security of navigation, by directing the bridges to be built from 260 to 300 feet high.

The railroads are ready to construct the bridges without cost to the Government, at the Falls of the Ohio.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) in adverting to the bill, said that if it had been passed two years ago millions of dollars would have been saved to the Government in the transportation of supplies.

Both the gentlemen spoke of the great military as well as commercial importance of securing the connection.

Mr. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) moved to lay the bill on the table.

Motion negatived by four majority.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Union,) said that the bill involved great constitutional principles, and therefore he moved it be referred for consideration to the Committee of the Whole, on the State of the Union. He was opposed to bridging navigable streams. His own county had suffered too much altogether, from the bridge at Rock Island.

The motion was disagreed to.

The bill was then recommitted to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

On motion of Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the duty on foreign wool, and report by bill or otherwise.

INCREASING THE PAY OF SOLDIERS.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to report the bill increasing the pay of privates of the army, and the same be made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union,) asked whether Mr. HOLMAN would agree to lay an additional tax to pay the proposed increase. For himself, he wished to see where the money was to come from, although he claimed to be a friend of the soldier.

Mr. HOLMAN said he saw no reason why the soldiers' pay should not be increased when the salaries of others are increased.

Mr. GRINNELL denied that other salaries had been increased.

Mr. HOLMAN would refer to the records for the proof of his assertion. If gentlemen were not prepared to increase the pay of the soldiers let them say so, and not evade the question by saying "they want to see whether the Government can afford it." He (HOLMAN) would increase the pay of the soldiers to eighteen or twenty dollars a month.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) said that the soldier should be left to his real friends. The Committee on Military Affairs have already proposed a bill for an increase, but they have refrained from reporting it, wishing first to see the result of the bills to be brought before the House for raising the necessary means by taxation. That committee will not be diverted from their proper course by the affected friendship for the soldiers now manifested on the Opposition side, at the head of whom was the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Military Affairs.

This was agreed to; 74 against 49.

AN INSPECTION OF NAVAL SITES.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Union,) asked for the Committee on Naval Affairs leave of absence for ten days, from Thursday, in order to visit the West for the purpose of examining several sites for a navy-yard on the Mississippi and its tributaries. By personal inspection they could report more intelligently.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) opposed the request. The first duty of members was in the House, and it had recently been difficult to keep a quorum here for the transaction of business.

The committee, after visiting pleasant places, would return hardly improved in capacity for business. The most the committee could do would be to taste the waters, and try their different qualities and aptitude for mixing. [Laughter.] Besides, it had been suggested there were guerrillas out there, and might be railroad accidents. [Renewed Laughter.] There might be some propriety in the Committee of Ways and Means visiting the West to see how much taxation the country would bear.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, said they should like to have the gentleman accompany them; but the Naval Committee did not ask leave of absence if public interests here would suffer by it.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) believed there could be no doubt with those best acquainted with the subject, that Cairo, or Mound City, Ill., afforded the best facilities for a navy-yard on the Mississippi, and it required no committee of Congress to make that fact patent to the country.

Several other gentlemen participated in the conversation, when the request was laid on the table.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the National Banking Bill.

The committee agreed to the amendment offered yesterday, by a vote of 59 against 54, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the taxing of banking capital for State and municipal purposes; provided the taxes shall not be higher than the rate imposed by States on the same amount of moneyed capital in the hands of individuals.

Mr. BROOKE, of New-York, (Dem.,) submitted three additional sections, two of which, he said, came from all the banks of New-York, with perhaps the exception of one:

First—An amendment providing that the coin received by every association shall be retained up to a certain extent.

Second—An amendment designating the ways and means for winding up the associations when they desire.

Third—Forbidding these banks from being turned into savings banks.

These amendments were severally rejected.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a substitute for the bill, repealing the National Bank Act now in existence, and giving the institutions three years in which to close their affairs.

This was disagreed to by a vote of 44 against 63.

The committee here rose, and reported the bill as amended to the House.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, offered a substitute, substantially the same bill as amended, but fixing the rate of interest at seven per centum, and omitting the clause giving to the States the privilege to tax the capital stock.

Mr. STRELE, of New-York, (Dem.,) said it had been his constant desire to give his earnest and hearty support to all measures necessary to enable the Government to suppress a causeless and wicked rebellion; but if the Bank Bill, of which that now pending is an amendment, had failed to give substantial aid, he (STRELE) did not understand why it was not right and proper to oppose it as if it were an original proposition. His objection to the bill was mainly to the system. The old National Bank of thirty millions capital, was considered so dangerous to public liberty that it required the indomitable will of an ANDREW JACKSON to overthrow it. He (STRELE) would like to know what power would be requisite to put down a mammoth institution of three hundred millions of capital, and its countless tributaries scattered all over the country. Every one knew the dangers attending the concentration of a vast moneyed power in the hands of one individual. If one ambitious and wicked man should choose, he could direct electioneering operations all over the land by means of the wires placed under his control. He contended that the Bank system is not only a total failure, but dangerous to free institutions and unconstitutional. Besides, it was designed to absorb the State Banks. There was no necessity for this measure excepting for strengthening the Executive power, by increasing the patronage, and breaking down the States, in order that another stride may be made in the direction of a consolidation and centralization of the Government in the hands of one man.

Mr. STEVENS acceded to the suggestion of Mr. BROOKS, that the amendments made to the bill by the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, shall be printed before further action is taken on the subject.

The House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, April 4.

The schooner *Berger*, from Baltimore, bound to New-Haven, was run into by the propeller *Virginia*, in Chesapeake Bay, yesterday, and had her bowsprit carried away and bows stove in. She arrived here to-day. What damage the propeller received is not known.

Private WILLIAM STOOTHOFF, of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New-York Regiment, died suddenly here, to-day.

MOTT NORTON, son of AUGUSTUS NORTON, of Syracuse, N. Y., died this morning from injuries received a few days since, by getting caught in the gearing of a hoisting machine.

Another International Bridge.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, April 5.

A meeting of Commissioners of the International Bridge Company for a bridge between this point and Canada over the Niagara River, was held here yesterday afternoon. Over three millions was subscribed. The estimated cost of the bridge is only one million. The speedy construction is looked upon as certain.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

Movements of the Armies of Gens. Smith and Franklin—Advance of Gen. Smith's Forces from Alexandria.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 5.

Advices from Alexandria to the 27th ult. say that the main body of Gen. FRANKLIN'S army arrived there the day before, meeting no opposition. The country through which it passed was deserted by whites and male blacks, they having gone to Texas. The indications are that Gen. BANKS' army will remain there some time.

The gunboat *Bragg* had established a blockade at the mouth of the Red River, and none but Government steamers were allowed to enter the stream.

The advance column of our forces under Gen. A. J. SMITH left Alexandria on the 27th. The gunboats will probably follow.

Gen. MOWER has captured seventeen cannon since reaching the Red River.

Vicksburgh advices of the 28th ult. say that the crew of the steamer *Alf. Cutting* had arrived from Alexandria.

Gen. BANKS was organizing a civil Government.

It was expected that Shreveport would fall without resistance.

The rebels will be driven from the entire country east of the Red River.

A military post has been established at Water-Proof.

The rebel Gen. HARRISON'S command is reported moving toward Shreveport.

A report is circulating here that the rebels are taking up their old lines on the Big Black and Yazoo Rivers.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Tuesday, April 5.

The Forty-seventh Indiana and the Second Illinois Cavalry (veterans) left here for New-Orleans.

Brig.-Gen. COMEY passed down for the same place.

The steamer *Empire* was arrested to-day, and fined $100 for unwarrantably taking cotton from the Tennessee River.

The officers of the steamer *Ella* have been arrested for landing the boat on the Kentucky shore, contrary to late orders.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 5.

Mayor THOMAS' majority is over 2,500. The new Council will stand thirteen Radicals to seven Conservatives. The aggregate vote is about 10,000, or about one-third less than at the election last Spring, when the Democrats ran a candidate.

Major-Gen. PLEASANTON has arrived and reported to Gen. ROSECRANS.

A report has reached here that a forage train sent out from Batesville, Ark., under command of Capt. MAJORS, was captured last week by Col. FREEMAN'S guerrillas.

Mr. FLESH, Conservative, was elected Mayor of Jefferson City yesterday, by 25 majority over WAGNER, Radical.

The New-York *Vindicator*, sent to the subscribers of the *Metropolitan Record* in this department, has been promptly superseded by Gen. ROSECRANS.

The Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, Gen. GRANT'S old regiment, and the Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, arrived here to-day, and received an enthusiastic welcome.

Receipts of cotton, 360 bales. Sales, 8 bales Missouri, at 62c. Other articles unchanged.

Marine Disasters.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 5.

Arrived, schooner *Gen. Marion*, from Bath. On the 30th, off Winterquarter Shoal, she fell in with the schooner *Hattie*, Capt. STAPLES, of Brooklyn, with her rudder gone, and three feet of water in the hold, and brought the Captain and crew to this port. She had on board a cargo of barley, which was insured in New-York. The vessel was uninsured.

HYANNIS, Tuesday, April 5.

The steamer *Island Home* has arrived from Nantucket. She reports yesterday, when to the eastward of Nantucket she fell in with the British bark *Eleanor*, from Cardiff for Portland, with coal, abandoned, and with four feet of water in the hold. The crew had landed in their boats. The steamer took the bark in tow and started for Hyannis, but in attempting to enter the harbor the bark struck on the bar, where she now remains in an easy position. She will be partially discharged by lighters and brought into port

Movements of Gen. Butterfield.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 5.

Maj.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD passed through here to-day, en route to the Army of the Cumberland. In conversation with an officer here, alluding to dispatches from Washington, stating that Gen. MEADE charged him with issuing orders at Gettysburgh without authority, said the statement was false, and that he could not believe that Gen. MEADE had ever made such a statement.

The Britannia Coming Up.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, April 5.

The steamship *Britannia*, from Galway, is signaled, and coming over the bar.

OBITUARY.

MR. H. B. CROMWELL.

Our obituary column yesterday contained the announcement of the death of Mr. H. B. CROMWELL. Mr. CROMWELL was born April 29, 1828, in the City of New-York. In 1847, before he was twenty years of age, he became a member of the cloth-house of CROMWELL, HAIGHT & Co., of which his brother was senior partner. Soon afterward he was offered a partnership in a large commission house in Huddersfield, England, that of JOHN HAIGHT & Co. He accepted this offer, and remained in Huddersfield until 1853—three years—when he returned to this City, and in the early part of 1854, founded a propeller line in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. His business grew upon his hands until he had connections with nearly all the important domestic seacoast ports. When the war broke out, he sold nearly all his vessels to the Government, but immediately proceeded with the construction of two fine steamers—the *George Washington* and *George Cromwell*—which have for the last two years been plying between this port and New-Orleans.

Although but thirty-six years of age at the time of his death, Mr. CROMWELL had, by his marvelous business tact and energy, laid the foundations of an extensive business, from which he was reaping results that very few men would have attained at the end of a much longer lifetime. Notwithstanding Mr. CROMWELL'S extensive business connections with the South, it is worthy of note that from the first he has been unswervingly loyal, giving the Government all the aid in his power to assist in suppressing the rebellion.

DR. J. HENRY DEVLIN.

This estimable and promising young man died at the residence of his father, in Hudson-street, on Monday evening, of disease contracted in the discharge of his duties as one of the resident physicians of Bellevue Hospital. He was ably attended, and all the skill and ingenuity of the profession was of no avail. He is the fifth or sixth physician attached to Bellevue Hospital that has fallen a victim to typhus fever within the last year. He was of a mild disposition, retiring and unassuming manners, and of great moral worth.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 5.

Mr. SEWELL PHELPS, of the firm of PHELPS & DALTON, the well-known printers, died last night, at the advanced age of 66, of diphtheria.

The marine insurance offices of the city closed at noon to-day, to enable the officers and employes to attend the funeral of CALEB CURTIS, late President of the Neptune Insurance Company.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

THE SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Buildings Crowded to their Utmost Capacity.

Thirteen Thousand Visitors Present Yesterday.

Forty-three Thousand Dollars Received from the Sale of Tickets Alone.

SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

The interest in the great Fair increases; early yesterday morning long lines of carriages filled Fourteenth-street from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, and the number of persons seeking to gain admission was even greater than on the opening day. At 10 o'clock the doors were opened, and before 11 the halls were filled to their utmost capacity, the greater portion of the immense assemblage being composed of ladies. Owing to the excellent arrangement for the sale of tickets there was no confusion, and everything moved in a very orderly and systematic manner. The various departments were all very well filled. The Art Gallery was one of the great features, and was continually filled with an admiring crowd. The Department of Arms and Trophies, and the Indian Department, were also great points of attraction. In the latter several performances were given during the day and evening, at each of which the room was so crowded as to leave not even standing room. The Indians appear in their full Indian dress, and are ornamented and painted the same as when living in their forest homes. The ladies and children particularly viewed this scene with great interest, giving them, as it does, so good an idea of the habits and customs of the original owners and inhabitants of this land. The sword surrendered by Gen. BURGOYNE to Gen. GATES at the battle of Saratoga, in 1777, and an autograph letter of Gen. LYON, both of which are exhibited in the department of arms and trophies, received much notice. The machinery department is not yet complete, but one or two machines are in operation; they, however, are very perfect, some of them very novel in their construction, and are both instructing and interesting. The Roman department is not yet ready, the goods not having arrived; they are, however, expected daily. The Fire Department continues to be one of the great points of attraction. The goods here exhibited are very handsome and in great variety.

The firemen have made great exertions for the success of this fair, and as they are becoming better known are daily growing more popular with the ladies. Their department alone will probably bring in between fifty and sixty thousand dollars. The ladies who attend their portion of the fair wear on the scarf, which is worn by all the lady attendants, a very beautiful ornament representing the Fire Department coat of arms, done in silver, on a black ground, and surrounded by a gold wreath. It is a very neat affair, and the ladies evidently have much pride and pleasure in wearing it.

The New-Jersey department is another centre of attraction; the goods displayed are very beautiful and numerous. The novel idea of arranging the department according to the four seasons of the year is very good, and is fully appreciated by the numerous visitors. WASHINGTON IRVING'S cottage is constantly filled with a bevy of pretty young ladies, anxious to see the various articles therein, and to form an idea of the life and habits of the great author of *Salmagundi*.

On one of the columns in the main hall, near the floral temple, hangs the "heiry eagle," to which we have referred before, and which was designed and presented by Mrs. WRIGHT, wife of Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana. In after years it will possess great interest as a historical memento. It is an eagle resting on a globe, and surrounded by a wreath, the whole affair made of the hair of various distinguished statesmen and men of the present day. President LINCOLN, Vice-President HAMLIN, Secretaries Seward, Chase, Welles and Usher, and Senators Fessenden, Johnson, Sumner, Cowan, Grimes, Kimball, Trumbull, Wilson, Sherman, Sprague, Lane, Howard, Foster, Haven, Hicks, Hale, Morgan, Wade, Ramsey, Howe, Morrill and Wilkinson have each contributed portions of their locks, black, brown, grey and red, curls, wiry, straight and otherwise, to make this really beautiful ornament. Under it stands a table attended by a young lady who keeps a very neat album, in which for the sum of one dollar, each and every friend of ABRAHAM LINCOLN is invited to sign his name, and be recognized as one of the donors to the fund of the great fair. It has already a number of signatures, and it is thought will bring in, at least, one thousand dollars. After the album is filled it and the eagle are to be presented to President LINCOLN, the funds, of course, to the fair.

The restaurant was one great point of attraction. Nothing, they say, so much improves the appetite as traveling, and the ladies found that, after traveling all through this immense building—up and down stairs, along galleries and halls, and through the various rooms and departments—that their appetites were remarkably good, and that a dainty and nicely served up lunch would be very acceptable; they, therefore, directed their steps toward the refreshment saloon, where everything the most fastidious epicure could imagine or wish for is to be had. The gentlemen were more than pleased with the arrangements of this saloon—numbers of very pretty young ladies, in the uniform of the fair, with pretty little white aprons over their dresses, attended to the tables, and, by their presence and smiles, added greatly to the enjoyment of the lunch. In one corner of the room is arranged a regular French pastry-shop, attended by four young ladies dressed in full French style, and wearing the high-crowned French cap. So perfectly is the character carried out that one might easily imagine himself in Paris, eating dainty French pastry, instead of in New-York at an American fair and eating American delicacies. The menzene department also furnishes some dishes which are pronounced to be perfect mysteries, even to those well learned in the culinary art.

In the department of arms and trophies are two beautiful swords, to which we have referred before, one for the army officer and the other for the naval officer who shall have at the end of the Fair the greatest number of votes, $1 being the contribution necessary for the privilege of voting. At the close of the Fair, last evening, two hundred and fifty seven votes had been cast for the army sword, of which Gen. GRANT had received one hundred and eleven, and Gen. MCCLELLAN ninety-five. For the naval sword, Admiral FARRAGUT was ahead, though Commodore S. C. ROWAN was very nearly up to him. Great interest is taken in the matter by the friends of the different parties, and the swords will not only be very flattering testimonials to the fortunate officers who will receive them, but will also bring in a good round sum for the benefit of the fair.

During the afternoon, the crowd increased very rapidly, and in the evening the building was literally packed, yet the utmost good nature prevailed, and each person seemed disposed, so far as possible, to contribute to the comfort and pleasure of his neighbors. At about 10½ o'clock the drum corps beat the "tattoo," and in less than half an hour the building was emptied, "taps" beaten, the lights put out, and the great fair, which but a short time before had resounded with the merry laughter of happy thousands and the sweet music of an excellent promenade band, lay hushed, dark and quiet.

The number of persons who visited the fair during the day and evening was thirteen thousand and four hundred and eighty-seven. Six thousand season tickets were sold at the door, and it is probable the demand will be even greater to-day than it was yesterday. The police were very efficient and brought to their headquarters nearly sixty articles which they had found in the building, varying from a five cent postage stamp to a beautiful gold scarf pin, two or three fur collars, several veils, &c. Many of these articles were called for and returned to their proper owners. Sergeants WILSON and GARLAND were in constant attendance, and have these matters so systematized that there is neither delay nor trouble for the owner to recover any article which has been found. Inspector LEONARD is also constantly busy regulating matters, but his cares do not seem to weigh heavily upon him; he looks as hearty, jovial and happy as ever.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT AT IRVING HALL.

The principal billiard artists of the United States give two exhibitions, one this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and another at 8 o'clock in the evening, for the benefit of the Metropolitan Fair fund, and under the supervision of its managers. The veteran MICHAEL PHELAN, Esq., will act as master of ceremonies, and will also participate in the playing, as will Messrs. KAVANAUGH, TIERNAN, GOLDTHWAIT, SHERRIFFE, MCDIVITT, FOX, DERBY, FOLEY, CARELL, BIRD, NELMS, and others. We understand there will be no set programmes; but that the different professors will contend in various single matches—the whole presenting the various manipulations of the game in its highest excellence. Ample arrangements have been completed by erecting platforms, on which the seats are placed, thus every person of an audience of sixteen hundred will have ample opportunity to see. The front seats, at each *seance*, will be reserved for ladies, and gentlemen who accompany them. It is understood that Gens. SCOTT, MCCLELLAN, MEAGHER and others will be present. The price of tickets, for either afternoon or evening, is $1 each.

The match for the championship between Messrs. KAVANAGH and TIERNAN, which occurs on Thursday evening, has brought together a large number of those engaged in the billiard business, and the friends of the game, from various sections of the States and Territories—the far West being well represented. In connection with this affair, the following was issued yesterday afternoon:

No. 185 SIXTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
Tuesday, April 5, 1864.

I hereby challenge the winner of the match at Irving Hall, on Thursday evening, April 7, to compete with me in a match of fifteen hundred points up, for the championship and a purse of $500 a side. I have deposited $250 forfeit with Messrs. PHELAN & COLLENDER, and will be ready to play at any time after the last day of this month.

WILLIAM GOLDTHWAIT.

The Union-Square Buildings.

THE INTERNATIONAL AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS—THE KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN.

The completion of the buildings on Union-square complete the Metropolitan Fair, and when the visitor from the rural districts has exhausted all his adjectives while wandering through the mazes of beauty offered in Fourteenth-street, he will hear with astonishment that on Union-square there is another building almost as extensive, quite as elegant, and containing some features of novelty, splendor and variety, which render it the rival of its sister edifice.

THE KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN.

If WASHINGTON IRVING, could now step forth from his Summer House in the northwest corner of the Fourteenth-street building, and some one of the ladies in attendance should kindly furnish him with a directory to the fair, where would he go first of all? He would put on his hat, take his cane, and quickly find his way to the Knickerbocker Kitchen. There, seated in some high-backed, broad-bottomed wooden chair, stretching his legs under some antique table, round which has gathered in former days many an ancient Dutchman, he would call for oly-koeks, krollers, rolliljes, &c., with a cup of tea, and doubtless he would be served by Mrs. Judge ROOSEVELT herself in the costume of her great grandmother, which becomes her so well that she looks more like a Duchess than a Dutchwoman.

Nor even the historian of the Knickerbockers, stern critic that he was in all matters concerning the manners and customs of the early settlers of Manhattan Island, could pick a flaw in the perfect arrangements of the kitchen. As you enter the door, the first glance conveys the impression that you have stepped across the ocean and are in a foreign country. The second and true idea is that you have slipped backward two hundred years or more, and the middle of the seventeenth century, in the person of a pretty Dutch girl, stands before you.

Grim old Dutchmen look down upon you from dingy canvas on the walls; long-waisted, straight-laced old ladies, in remarkable head dresses, and round-faced children, in wonderful clothes, greet you at every turn. The tables groan with blue china, steel forks and all the good things that were found on the Knickerbocker bill of fare.

Overhead, strings of dried apples hang in festoons from the heavy beams. Rows of dip-candles, large ears of seed-corn and bright red peppers adorn the ceiling. Above the deep fire-place a shelf full of furnished, pewter plates, copper sauce-pans, bake-pans, kettles and brass candlesticks, attest the devotion of the housewife to a godly cleanliness. The spinning-wheel is near at hand; the ancient dresser, and, above all, the corner china-closet, in which is displayed rare mementoes of the choice blue porcelain ware, once the pride of some old family table. In the chimney corner or bustling around the room, in old Dutch costumes, may be seen Mrs. Judge ROOSEVELT, Mrs. RUNNELLS, Mrs. Dr. BROWN, Miss ROOSEVELT, and other ladies of the committee, which is composed exclusively of representatives from the oldest Dutch families in the State.

To enumerate all the rare and curious things that are to be seen in the Kitchen would be impossible, but no person can ever say they have seen the Metropolitan Fair until they have visited the Knickerbocker Kitchen. It will be in full operation to-day. Lunch, tea, caudle and coffee will be served up at all hours; the fire in the great fire-place will be lighted, and let all remember that it is one of the great Altars of Charity at which they can present their offerings.

THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

This department challenges any other in splendor and beauty, and is one of the largest in the Fair. All nations are represented. Upon the window-screens appear the arms of Russia, Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, Denmark, Belgium, Hamburg, Turkey, Sweden, Greece, Poland, Spain, Bavaria, Germany, Ireland, Brazil, Mexico, Ionian Isles and Venezuela. The room is draped with American flags, arranged in the most tasteful manner.

The *chef d'œuvre* of this room is the fountain and equarium in the centre, surrounded by a bed of growing plants and shrubs in full bloom, comprising specimens of all the choice varieties. When complete, this fountain, with its encircling parterre, will rival the famous temple of Flora to Four

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WOBLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums ie Casb, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT OASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsoir Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but oorrespond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number" and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 5 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are flen pointed; the Medium Nibs are broad, coarse business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen; all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 5 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.

For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he inteods shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true consid erations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leava to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had tha Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who seed twenty cents (charge of registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS

New Styles—1863. Brise Lace, Nottingham Lace, Lono Lace, Muslin, Brocatel, Rope, Terry Cloth, Japanese do., Damask, Cornices, And all other Trimmings.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

WINDOW SHADES

Gold, Opaque, White, Buff, Green and Blue Holland, Bray's Patent Fixtures, and all other approved styles.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continun to offer our entire stock of NEW SPRING STYLES at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.

Call early if you want choice styles at a bargain.

LINEN SHEETINGS,

9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4

wide, at retail, for less than the present cost of importation.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

Have just imported a fine stock
BROCATELS, SATINS,
PLUSHES, LASTINGS,
REPS, DAMASKS.
and every variety of COVERINGS of the LATEST STYLES and NEWEST DESIGNS.

NEW CURTAIN GOODS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,

Have now ready a large supply of all kinds of the above goods (which they offer to parties furnishing houses), consisting of
SATIN, BROCATEL and DAMASK for CURTAINS,
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Also, CORNICES and TRIMMINGS.

WINDOW SHADES of all descriptions, put up in the best manner.

HOUSE DECORATIONS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS OF PAPER HANGINGS,

Have just received in store a
MAGNIFICENT VARIETY OF
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
and are prepared to execute orders in the best manner by SKILLFUL AND EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

RICH PLAID SILKS
AND
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
NEW AND CHOICE COLORS,
ALSO EXTRA QUALITY
BLACK SILKS,
FROM 24 INCHES TO 2 YARDS WIDE.
JUST RECEIVED.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

TABLE LINENS, DAMASKS,
LINEN SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS,
COTTON SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS,
COLORED MARSEILLES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
at popular prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS AT RETAIL.

AXMINSTER, ABBUSSON, MOQUETTE,
WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, EXTRA THREE-PLY,
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
SATIN DAMASKS, BROCATELS, TAPESTRIES, &c.,
in new designs, from the most celebrated looms in
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.
Selected expressly for our retail trade.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 637 BROADWAY, all kinds of children's cloaks and suits, dresses, blankets, capes, corsets, chemises, infants' wrists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c.; ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgowns, robes, ladies' ready-made under-garments, tatted handkerchiefs, &c.; initiate and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes; bedding, cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroidery and braiding executed neatly.

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS.

Shirting Linens.	Cotton Sheetings.
Pillow Linen.	Pillow Muslins.
Linen Sheetings.	Domestic Shirtings.
Damask Cloths.	Nainsooks.
Doylies.	Jaconets.
Towels.	Swiss Muslins.
Towelings.	India Twills.
Diaper.	Plaid Cambrics.
Table Linen.	English Mulls.
Napkins.	Quilts.
Wine Cloths.	Blankets.
Fruit Doylies.	Flannels.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Satins.	Piano and Table Covers.
Brocatels.	Lace Curtains.
Reps.	Cornices.
Plushes.	Shades.
Moquettes.	Shade Holland.
Worsted Damasks.	Tassels.
Printed Lastings.	Cords.
Tapestries.	Loops.
Cotelines	Ball Frieges.
Banner Silks.	Cotloe Bands.
Chintzes.	Cotton Velvets.
Turkey Reps.	Gimps.

At Retail.
PAYTON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

NEW SPRING CLOAKS
AND
MANTILLAS
AT RETAIL.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN,

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY

SPRING SHAWLS
AT RETAIL.
A LABGE ASSORTMENT,
including
ALL THE NEW STYLES
TO BE FOUND IN THE MARKET.

STRANG & ADRIANCE.
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

ABBATT & RATHBUN,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel,
No. 507 BROADWAY,
having for many years paid particular attention to the manufacture of
BOY'S CLOTHING,
and attained a degree of excellance rarely equaled, would call the attention of parents and guardians to the large and attractive stock they are now getting up for the Spring and Summer trade. Also,
MEN'S CLOTHING,
of the latest styles and best workmanship.
☞ Partienlar attention paid to making Military Clothing and Uniforms for Schools.
FURNISHING GOODS
in great variety,
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
embracing
WHITE, COLORED AND NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SCARFS AND TIES,
GLOVES, HDKFS., HOSIERY, &c., &c.
GOUVROISIER'S KID GLOVES.

The Custom Department comprises a full assortment of the Finest and Best Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, &c., required for Men's wear, which will be made up to order by experienced and fashionable cutters.

R. H. MACY.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

LINEN GOODS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

RIBBONS AND STRAW GOODS.

FBENCH FLOWERS AND FANCY GOODS.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBBELLAS.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAB.

LACES AND EMBBOIDERIES.

CORSETS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

MACY'S CELEBBATED
FRENCH KID GLOVES.

Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOOBS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPENG
OUR SPBING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES,
ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 281 GRAND-ST., are offering their large stock of Spring carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c., at retail, at very low prices FOR CASH. Hotel and housekeepers are invited to examine the goods and prices before purchasing.

CLOTHING.

ATTENTION.—A GREAT DEMAND FOR CLOTHING.—Ladies and gentlemen having any cast-off clothing, furniture, carpets, and jewelry will receive the highest prices by calling on or addressing M. MABCKS, No. 223 7th-av., near 25th-st. Ladies atteeded to by Mrs. Marcks.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

The largest assortment of STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, and all kinds of MILLINERY SILKS, LACES, &c., in this City.

We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MME. MENAGE

has the honor to announce to her patroes and the public that she has jnst received from the first houses from Paris a very large and handsomn assortment of models in bonnets, head-dresses, &c., of the very latest styles, which she will open to the public Friday, April 8, in her establishment, No. 19 5th-av.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of Paris Spring and Summer Millinery of the newest and most approved shapes and styles, in all the NEW SHADES and colors, at the lowest cash prices, at SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of patterns of elegant Spring fashions, 473 Broadway, 27 East 14th-st., and 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Spring No. of the *Mirror of Fashion* now ready.

MADAME BENEDICT'S MILLINERY and dress making establishment is now reclete with every imported novelty of the Season, No. 12 Waverley-place, New-York.

MEETINGS.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY A, NINTH REGIMENT N. G.,
No. 664 Broadway.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMpany, convened on Monday evening, April 4, the following preambia and resolutions were nnanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has oleased an All-wise Providence to remove from our midst our late Captain, WILLIAM J. VANDENBUBGH, and made dear to us by his innumerable good qualities both as an officer and a man; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we have learned with profound sorrow of the death of our late Captain, W. J. VANDENBRGH, who, forgetting self, laborad strennously for the advancement of his company. In life his presence was ever welcome, and in his decease a void was made which cannot be filled.

Resolved, That as mourners in the same affliction, we tender to the bereaved family and friends of the deceased our heartfelt and sincere condolence.

Resolved, That out of respect and love for our departed friend, we will attend his funeral in a body, attired in citizens' dress, and wearing the usual budge of mourning.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be handed to the family of deceased, and published in the TIMES, *Herald* and *Sunday Mercury*

Signed by ALEXANDER McCOOK.
Chairman of Committee,
JAMES J. KNIPE,
JORDON C. BAILEY.

WM. J. CLOSE, Secretary.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE JOURneymen Blank-Book Binders Protective Union, held on the evening of April 4, 1864, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: *Resolved*, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the following employers for having complied with the 25 per cent. advance demanded by this Union: Root, Anthony & Co., Francis Hart & Co., and George N. Spencer.

DAVID MCKENZIE, President.
F. P. F. MULLINS, Recording Secretary.

IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY,
No. 51 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.
PURSUANT TO CHARTER, NOTICE IS hereby given that the annual meeting of the Irish Emigrant Society of New-York will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 25th of April, 1864.

ANDREW CARRIGAN, President.
JAMES STUART, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-York Chess Club, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the rooms of the Club, in the University Buildings, on THURSDAY next, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Chess players are invited to be present.

GEO. C. HICKS, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—SOLOMON FANNING, AT THE old stand, No. 29 Catharine-st., near East Broadway. A full assortment of rosewood, walnut, oak, and mahogany furniture. Also, enameled suites, all of which are offered at low prices.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and pallasses. WARREN WARD, No. 271 Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wishes a sitealion as lady's maid; is a first-rate embroiderer and shirtmaker, and is considered to have a natnral talent for all kinds of sewing; nederstands hair dressing; the best of City reference given if required. Call for two days at No. 192 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs,

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper in a respectable family, by an American lady who has had some experience in housekeeping, and understands dressmaking thoroughly; is fond of children, and prefers the country. References given and required. Address T., Box No. 1,234 New-York Post-office

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation; understands English and American cooking; has over five years City reference; no objection to go a short distance into the country. Call at No. 410 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, a situation as good cook and to assist in the washing; the best of City reference gives; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her last place, No. 188 West 11th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a neat tidy young woman; has the best of City reference, as good cook, excellent washer and ironer; city or country. Can be seen at No. 169 East 25th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook; is an excellent baker; would assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITresses, NURSES, LAUNDRESSES, GENERAL HOUSEWORKERS AND SEAMSTRESSES.—All first-class servaets, for City or country, at the Private Servaets' Institute, 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent woman as first-class cook; can furnish the best of reference; no objection to the City or country. Call, for 2 days, at No. 322 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH COOK, WASHER AND Ironer and a chambermaid and waitress desire a situations, separate or together; they understand their work in all its branches. Call at No. 376 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a well experieced girl to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker. Call at No. 479 7th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR FOR GENERAL WORK.—A respectable and well recommended yonog woman desires a situation in City or country; willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED and well recommended cook, a situation in the City or country; is an excellent baker; makes pastry, soups, &c.; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable English woman as cook in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 West 12th-st.

AS COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION AS ENGlish cook, by a respectable girl; the best of reference given. Call at the sixth house between 4th-av. and Powers-st., in Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 431 35th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young girl, an American, wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take nursery governesses place, or would mind waiting on an aged lady; good City reference. Inquire at No. 234 8th-av., in store, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—WANTED, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and do plain sewing; has lived six years in her present situation, and which she would not wish to leave until the first of May, and to which she refers, for two days, at No. 110 West 43d st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in fine washing. Best of references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 47 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a tidy girl, with excellent city reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house as chambermaid or waitress; is fully competent; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble person wisbes a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or would go as waitress in a private family; good City refereece. Call at No. 191 East 34th-st., 1st floor back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewieg, or chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress and assist in sewing; City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place and 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITeation by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing, or plain sewing; good reference. Can be seen at No. 230 5th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 3 East 27th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as Lady's maid and seamstress; is a competent dressmaker and fancy sewer; operates on the sewing-machine: City reference. Call at No. 177 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts

AS FRENCH LADY'S MAID.—An experieoced femme de chambre, Protestant, with good references, wishes a situation. Apply at the German and French Servant's Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant girl, a situation as seamstress; nnderstands cutting and fitting ladies and children's dresses. Call for two days, at No. 128 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Situation wanted by a Scotch Protestant woman, as laundress and chambermaid; has no objection to go to the country ie summer; good City refereuce. Apely at No. 98 East 12th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situatioe in a private family as a first-class laundress; can give five years' best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as good laundress and assist in chamberwork; City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place and 12 h-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, to do general housework; best of City reference. can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 123 Christie-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as waitress; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 39 West 26th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable young woman, as waitress, or to assist in light chamberwork. Call, for two days, at No. 188 East 31st-st., near 2d-av.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by an English Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; good City reference, no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Call for two days.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT NURSE, WHO can take charge of an infant from its birth, and is willing if required to go into the country, wishes a situation in a private first-class family; can give the best of references. Apply at No. 317 4th-av., between 26th and 29th sts., until engaged.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant yonng woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and care children; has good reference; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at no. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A competent German woman as nurse; would go light chamberwork. Can be seen at her present place, No 49 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Best of City reference.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant woman, as infant's nurse; is capable of taking full charge if required; has City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 119 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an English girl as first-class waitress; the very best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 121 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUATION, with a family going to Europe, for an excellent Protestant girl, who will take care of children or wait upon a lady. Apply at No. 59 5th-av.

MRS. WHITFIELD'S (FORMERLY OF the Church Home,) may be seen a German nurse who can cut and fit; also, a Protestant nurse who can take charge of a child from its birth; two first-class Scotch cooks; also, Protestant and Catholic cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waitresses and girls for general housework. Apply at No. 397 4th-av., between 29th and 29th-sts.

Irish Emigrant Society,
No. 51 Chambers-st., New-York, April 4, 1864.
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—A GERMAN MARBIED MAN wishes a situation as gardener and superintendent of farm; he understands his business perfectly; his references are unexceptionable as to character and capability; his wife would attend to the dairy if required. Address A. BOCK, Mount Vernon Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS PRACTIcal man, capable of filling any situation in the country as florist or grane-grower, on the most approved principles; 20 years in this country; a new place taken to put in order, is married; no family. Address A. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a married man, with small family, as gardeer; is thoroughly conversant with all branches of his profession; has 15 years' experience in this country. Call or address, for two days, J. C., Fleming & Davidson's seed store, No. 67 Nassan-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man, who understands the care and treatment of horses, and is a good, careful driver, has the best of City references. Address T. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a thoroughly practical man; understands the care and management of greenhouse plants and graperies; also the cultivation of fruits and vegetables; is married; without family. Good City reference. Call, or address C. B., at Young & Elliott's Seedstore, No. 9 John-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant man, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City raisrence; no objection to the oonntry. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 27th-st., Room No. 9.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; of good address and possessing a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; can come well recommened. Address J. K., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A Asiteetion as coachmun or groom, by a single yeung man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can be highly recommended. Call or address, for two days, M. R., Nos. 19 West 13th-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a young man, who understeads the care and treatmeet of horses, and is a good, careful driver; has the best of references. Address J. S., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a resoectable young man, as coachman; understands the cnre of horses; best of City references given from last employer. Can be seen for two days at WATERS' harness-store, No. 840 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman and kitchen gardener, by a married man, without any incumbrance. Can be seen at his last employer's, for this week, at JONAS W. TOWNLEY'S, Elizabeth, N. J.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and garooner, by a single man, who understands the care and treatment of horses, and is a good careful driver; has the best of references. Address C. G., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG married Scotchman, a situation as coachman in a private family; country preferred. Can be highly recommended. Call or address, for two days, COACHMAN, at A. Smith's Seedstore, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITnation wanted by a single young man, who is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference Address J. P., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A most respectable man, who thoroughly understands his duties to be above capacity, and can produce unexceptionals City references as to character and capability. Address WAITER, No. 44 4th-av., for two days.

AS FARMER.—MR. JOHN H. HOLEHAN waets a farmer's situation; is a respectable man, and a man who understaods the management of a farm. Address JOHN HOLEHAN, Flushing, L. I.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A situation as farmer; he noderstands his business in all its branches; is sober and industrious. Address EDWARD HANLON, No. 25 West Broadway.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A single young man, as groom, or to take care of road horses; best of City reference. Call at private stable, No. 144 East 16th-st.

AS LIGHT PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as light porter or general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 286 Broadway.

HELP WANTED

AS COOK AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a good plain cook and laundress, in a private family of five persoes, (no children) resideie a few miles from the City; a competent woman, well recommended, may hear of a permnnent home, with liberal wages, by calling on THURSDAY MORNING, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at the office of the *Bankers' Magazine*, No. 63 William-st., fourth story.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress and to wait on an invalid lady; one who is also willing to make herself generally useful in a small family.

WANTED—Also, a person to fill a temporary situation as seamstress by the week or month; one who sews on the machine preferred. Call at No. 19 East 37th-st., from 1 to 3 o clock, for three days.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a nurse and seamstress a Protestant; none but a competent and well recommended person need apply. Call at No. 32 west 28th-st., between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., for three days.

A GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, a Protestant American girl to do general housework in a small family; can have a good home; wages $8. Call, with City references, at No. 48 Franklin-st., near Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman as thorough laundress, willing to assist in chamberwork and to go into the country for the Summer. Apply, with City references, at No. 66 East 21st-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A NEAT AND tidy chambermaid, by a genteel private family; she must be a fine washer and ironer. German or Scotch preferred. Apply from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 151 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (SINGLE) TO WORK on a farm. Inquire at the Westchester House, Broome-st., corner Bowery, at 12½ o'clock, or at the store of Dennis King, corner of Main and Congress sts., Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT WOMEN, ONE as cook, washer and ironer, the other as waitress and chambermaid. Call at No. 186 16th-st., between 3d and 2d avs., from 2 to 6 P. M.

COOK WANTED—AT NO. 82 COLUMBIA-ST., Brooklyn; must be willing to assist in washing and ironing; references required. Call Wednesday, between 10 and 12.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN competent to take carn of a country garden and a pair of horses. Inquire at the LARD AND OIL STORE, Nos. 117 and 119 Washington-st., from 9 to 3 o'clock P.M.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COLORED COOK, IN A family of three grown persons; one fully competent will receive liberal wages. Apply at the Albemarle Hotel, Room No. 42, corner of Broadway and 24th-st.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR Employment, No. 950 Broadway, help of the best calling; colored cooks and waitresses, first class laundresses. Highest wages.

A SALESMAN.—SALESMAN WANTED, IN A wholesale house, of strictly steady and industrious habits. Address as to reference, in own handwriting, ENTERPRISE, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SECOND WAITER, with good references; none other need apply. Apply between 12 and 3 o'clock at No. 61 University-place.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT seamstress. Apply, with recommendatioes, at No. 25 Washington-square, from 9 to 10 o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST NOTES.—$1,000 REWARD.—THE UNDERmentioned BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES were with others fraudulently obtained in London, on the 29th day of August, 1863, by Sigmund Dirrichstein, late of the Jamaica Coffee House, and of Worthing, who absconded, and was afterwards arrested in Hungary. Viz:

3 of £100.....	Nos. 85,128, 85,129 and 84,398,	Dated 4th July 1862.
26 of £100.....	Nos. 42,635 to 42,654, and 42,690 to 42,696	Dated 19th May 1863.
26 of £50.....	Nos. 88,309, 88,311 to 88,317, 88,320 to 88,329, 88,332 and 88,339 to 88,346	Dated 20th April, 1863.
51 of £20.....	Nos. 22,451 to 22,500, and 19,109	Dated 21st July, 1863.

Payment of all the said notes has been stopped. Whoever will give such information as shall lead to the recovery of the Bank notes above particularized, shall receive a reward of £1,000, or a proportionate part thereof, according to the amount recovered. Information to be given to Messrs. R. & S. Mulleos, Solicitors, No. 7 Poultry, London, E. C., or to Inspector Hamilton, Detective Police-office, No 26 Old Jewry, London, E. C.

LONDON, 1st January, 1864.

$500 REWARD.

Lost or stolen, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on the evening of the 4th inst., about 6 o'clock, a POCKET-BOOK, containing $1,000 United States Coupon Bond, dated Jan. 19, 1864—number 91,243—a check for $377 46, drawn by Burge & Caldwell, on some bank in Boston. Also, about $300 or $400 in bills, chiefly of Boston banks. By returning the same to the St. Nicholas Hotel, the above reward will be paid and no questions asked. The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the above check and bond.

LOST—FEB. 12, 1864, IN THE NEW-YORK MAIL, SIXTY-SIX COUPONS, $30 each, of the Albany Water Stock, payable Feb. 1, at the Bank of the State of New-York, to the city of New-York; Nos. 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 33, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 112, 130, 195, 196, 221, 222, 223, 224, 253, 297, 305, 351, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 395, 396, 400, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 422, 438, 440, 441, 442, 443, 517, 528, 572, 534, 535, 541, 542, 543, 544, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588. The public are cautioned against negotiating the coupons, payment of them having been stopped. THOMAS OLCOTT, Cashier.

LOST.—SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN mistake from the Government Barge Office, foot of Whitehall-st., March 23, a large iron-bound white DEAL BOX, addressed "W. Hewitson, New-York." The person returning the same to the office of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, No. 15 Broadway, will be liberally rewarded.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE MORNING of the 5th inst., between 30th-st., East 21st-st., and Broadway and 15th-st., a PORTEMON NAIE, containing about $60 or $70 in bills and sundry other papers. Also, a check for $130 on the Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn. The above reward will be paid to the finder by GEO. WAGNER, No. 69 William-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, APRIL 3, P. M., A DIAmond PIN, in the form of an S, somewhere on 16th-st., between 5th-av. and St. George's Church, or on 5th

AUCTION SALES

PRIZE STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL B. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1864,
At 12 o'clock M., on board thereof,
THE PRIZE STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND,
her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies, at Pier No 30 North River. Iron; side-wheel. Length, 248 feet; width, 23 feet; depth, 11 feet; has two oscillating engines. Tonnage, about 750.
Cards for examination at the office of Bennar & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st. Terms at sale.
JAMES C. OLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1864:

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Hooston-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of 23d-st., East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia-avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above-named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The Purchaser of the Ferry Lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the First Quarter. In case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarterly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the Lease, Bonds and Revenue Stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the Pier, Slip or Bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above-named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessees desire to, sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purpose of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The Lessee shall also contain a covenant, requiring each Ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

The above sale of Ferry leases is postponed until MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at the same time and place.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

Dated New-York, March 28, 1864.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864:

The lease of the franchise of the ferry now established north of and immediately adjoining the present ferry slip at the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33, East River, New-York, to the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or some other point adjacent thereto.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The lease for each of the above-named ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City charter in relation to ferries, and also contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarterly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the Lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.
Office No. 30 Pine-st.

TRUST AND DIVISION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, on
WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864,
At 12 o'clock,
at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway,

46 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,
As follows:
3 lots northwest corner of 80th-st. and 3d-av.
3 lots northeast corner of 80th-st. and 4th-av.
20 lots north side of 80th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
20 lots north side of 74th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Commencing 100 feet from 4th-av., all adjoining.

These lots will be sold under the decree of the Special Trustee, without reserve, and the title must be perfected on or before the 30th day of April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The terms of sale, which will be liberal, will be announced at the time of sale. One-half of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum.

For further information, or for maps of the property, apply to the auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
VALUABLE COLLECTION OF CHOICE OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY EVENING, April 9, at 7 o'clock, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, next door to Tiffany's:

AN EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE AND IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL AND VALUABLE PAINTINGS, by the greatest artists of the French and German Schools, not one of which has ever been seen on this side of the Atlantic prior to the present exhibition, collected during several years' residence in Paris by an American gentleman of wealth and well-known taste and liberality. They have been consigned to Mr. SAMUEL P. AVERY, of this City, under whose direction and advice they have been collected and will be offered for sale. The name of this gentleman is a sufficient guaranty of the high quality and genuineness of the works presented.

The works of many artists will now be seen for the first time in America, and also others most difficult to obtain. In brief, we may mention fine examples of

EDWARD FRERE,	KANUS,	MAALE,
TAUTON,	ISLEBEAY,	WILLEMS,
GUILLEMIN,	DUVEGNOS,	VANSCHENHOVEN,
LANFANT DE METZ,	LE POITTEVIN,	KOEK KOEK,
ANKER,	BRILLOUIN,	COMPTE CALIX,
HUBNER, and others.		

Also, the old favorites, The American THOM, PECROS, PATROIS, CASTAN, BOUROOS, LAMMANS, COUTURIER, SALMON, CAILLE, MONTFALLET, LAMBERT, TRAYER, ORSCHWILLER, BORNSCHLEGEL, DANSAERT, LASSALLE, &c., &c.

The Landscape department will possess unusual interest and merit—several of the artists being for the first time represented—including specimens by

DAUBIGNY,	COROT,
VETRASSET,	ASTEROCHE,
ROSIER,	CHAIGNEAU.

A few choice WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS, by the popular artists, DAVID, MASSON, LA BAS, MAABLE.

All of these fine works of art have been selected especially with the view of getting representative works of the artists, and have been painted at the best period of their lives, a number dating back several years, and some being the exhibition works of the artists for 1863.

All are in excellent condition, having been submitted to the artists for revision previous to shipping. The frames are nearly all new and elegant, the choicest pictures being protected with cases and heavy plate glass.

They will be on exhibition from March 31, from 9 A. M. evening, until the evening of sale, (with catalogues,) and fine photographs of the principal pictures can be seen at the art emporiums and book stores on Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LOTS ON 50TH AND 74TH STS. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

50TH-ST.—Two lots on south side, 250 feet west of 4th-av., each 25 by 100 feet 6 inches; street is sewered, curbed, guttered and four feet of flagging laid.

74TH-ST.—Two lots on south side, 200 feet east of 3d-av.; each 25 by 102 feet 2 inches; street has gas and water.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PANFE. Lots and libraries bought for cash, at No. 128 6th-av. between 9th and 10th sts. A complete set of "The Manual of the Common Council;" also a large stock of books for sale.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES

AT AUCTION,

BY A. S. RICHARDS & CO.,

on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6,

at 10½ o'clock,

at their store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.

Catalogues on morning of sale.

At private sale, 2,000 cases Spring goods.

CORPORATION SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 22, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on and after March 20, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864. }

AUCTION SALE OF NAVAL STORES, AT NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK.

By order of the Commandant of this Yard, I shall offer for sale at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock M., the following articles, viz.:

About 2,000 bbls. of Soft Turpentine.
About 300 bbls. Am. Spirits Turpentine.
About 35,000 lbs. Oakum Shavings.
About 11,000 lbs. old Manilla Rope.
About 10,000 lbs. Oakum Dust, in bales.
About 6,000 lbs. old Raw Hide Rope.
About 150,000 lbs. Brady's Compressed Hair in bales.

Twenty per cent. of the purchase-money must be deposited at the time of sale, and ten days will be allowed to remove the goods from the Yard; and, if not so removed, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government. All payments to be made in Government currency, and before the goods are removed from the Yard.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, April 5, 1864.
D. D. T. MARSHALL, U. S. Naval Storekeeper.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
NO. 820 BROADWAY.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction
On THURSDAY, April 7, 1864,
at 12 o'clock,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

BROADWAY.—The lease of the lot, with the two-story and attic brick building thereon, No. 820 Broadway, east side, adjoining the southeast corner of 12th-st. Lot 25.1 front, 25.8 rear, 102 feet south side, and 110 feet 6 inches north side. Lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1860, at $1,500 per annum ground rent, with privilege of renewal.

TERMS AT SALE.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF PROPERTY IN THE XVIITH AND XVIIITH WARDS OF THIS CITY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction the following valuable lots of ground in the eastern part of the city, in one of the busiest and most active neighborhoods of New-York. The title to the whole property is unquestionable, and the sale will be peremptory. To take place at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April, at 12 o'clock. 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage of the premises:

AVENUE B.—5 lots on the east side of Avenue B, between 15th and 16th sts., each 23 feet by 88; avenue paved, sewered, and the walks flagged.

AVENUE B—8 lots on the east side of Avenue B, between 17th and 18th sts., (including the two corner lots,) each lot 23 feet by 88.

AVENUA B—8 lots on the east side of Avenue B, between 18th and 19th sts., (including corners,) each 23 by 88.

AVENUA C—4 lots on the west side of Avenue C, between 15th and 16th sts., each 23 by 88 feet; avenue paved and walks flagged.

AVENUE C—3 lots on west side of Avenue C, including the southwest corner of 18th-st.; each 23 by 88.

AVENUA D—9 lots on the west side of Avenue D, between 13th and 14th sts., (including the two corner lots,) each lot 23 by 88, except the corner lots, which are each 22.9 by 88.

13TH-ST.—8 lots on the north side of 13th-st., adjoining the last described lots on Avenue D, each lot 25 feet by 103.8. 13th-st. is paved and flagged.

14TH-ST.—8 lots on the south side of 14th-st., adjoining the above last named lots in the rear, each 25 by 103.8. 14th-st. is sewered, paved, and flagged.

15TH-ST.—1 lot on the north side of 15th-st., 75 feet east of the lots on Avenue B, 25 feet by 103.3. 15th-st. is sewered, paved, and walks flagged.

16TH-ST.—1 lot on north side of 16th-st., 93 feet east of Avenue B, 20 feet by 92.

17TH-ST.—7 lots on south side of 17th-st., 93 feet east of Avenue B, each lot 25 feet by 92, except 1 lot, which is 20x92.

17TH-ST.—15 lots on the north side of 17th-st., between Avenue B, and Avenue C, commencing 88 feet from Avenue B, each 25x92 feet. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and the walks flagged.

18TH-ST.—20 lots on the south side of 18th-st., comprising the whole front between 17th and 18th sts., each 25 feet by 92. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and the walks flagged.

18TH-ST.—8 lots on the north side 18th-st., commencing 88 feet east of Avenue B. Each lot 25 by 92 feet. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and walks flagged.

19TH-ST.—8 lots on the south side of 19th-st., directly in the rear of the last described, and of the same dimensions.

Maps of the above valuable property may be obtained of the auctioneers after the 10th inst., at their office, No. 77 Cedar-st., adjoining the Bank of Commerce.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CHICKERING PIANO FORTE, GAS CHANDELIERS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence, No. 41 West 11th-st., near University-place, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of richly carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson, plush and brocatel; carved rosewood etageres, mirrors and bracket; fine plate mirrors, glasses and cornices to match; rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, double round corners, Chickering maker; heavily carved rosewood centre and fancy tables; walnut and mahogany French bedsteads; dressing-bureaus, washstands, lounges, card-tables, enameled bedroom suite, paillasses, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, elegant solid oak buffet, marble top, pillar extension-table, dining-chairs in reps, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair-cloth, very rich gilt chandeliers and brackets, window-shades, lace curtains, elegant velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, china and glass ware, stair-rods, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 143 West 46th-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite, in green, crimson plush; carved, brocatel suite, in green reps; rosewood marble-top centre-table; mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; carved wood cornices; extension dining-table, black walnut book-rack and etagere, gilt frame engravings, mahogany work-table, tete-a-tetes in green reps, bronze chandeliers and brackets; carved rosewood seven-octave piano, made by Chickering, beautiful tone and finish; China, crockery, glass and kitchen ware; together with other articles enumerated in catalogue.

AUCTION SALE.—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY place, one mile north of Poughkeepsie Court-house. Buildings, mostly new and of modern style; ample outbuildings, large and excellent garden, plenty of fruit, about 21 acres of rich productive land in prime condition; situation high, healthy and very pleasant, only ten to twenty minutes' ride from the depot or river landing; vessels can be seen from the ground, and a view of the river from the house-top; the property will be offered at auction at the Court-house in the City of Poughkeepsie, on THURSDAY, the 7th of April, at 2 o'clock P. M. Possession will be given within ten days after sale; title indisputable, one-half of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Terms fully made known on day of sale. For full particulars address

THOS. H. LEGGETT, Jr., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BLEECKER-ST., near Broadway.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
Will sell at auction, on
THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1864,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), N. Y.:

CAROLL-PLACE (BLEECKER-ST.)—The valuable house and lot on the north side of Bleecker-st., between Laurens and Thompson sts., known as No. 6 Carroll-place; house four stories, high stoop, brick, 22.6 front and rear, by 50 feet deep; lot 28.6 by 110 feet. Possession May 1, 1-64.

Maps and further particulars, apply to the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

JOS. HEDEMAN, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, APRIL 7, AT 10 A. M., AT NO. 7 St. Felix-st., between Hanson-place and Lafayette-av., Brooklyn: Furniture, in good order—mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber and oak dining-room furniture, Brussels, ingrain and stair carpets, oil-cloths, beds and mattresses, Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, crockery, glass and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY,
at 2½ o'clock P. M., at No. 44 First-place, corner of Clinton-st.: two parlor suites, in brocatelle; 2 handsome mantel mirrors, rosewood etagere, centre-tables, secretaire, desks, lace curtains, dining-table, sofas, chairs, velvet carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c. Catalogues at salesroom.

REAL ESTATE.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF COUNTRY HOUSE AND FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS will sell on THURSDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, "Birch Hill," residence of late Sarah R. Embree, two miles from Glen Cove, near Matinecock Meeting House: About 2¼ acres of good land, two dwelling houses, one new 24x36 feet, with wing 15x20; the other, gardener's house, five rooms; large chicken house and yard, about 50 fruit and ornamental trees, vines, small fruits, asparagus, &c. Situation healthy, views very fine, both water and inland; good school, churches, &c. Also entire furniture, piano, velvet and Brussels carpets, brocatel curtains, &c. Apply on premises, or to R. C. EMBREE, Executor, 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 68 FORT Green-place, three-story brick house, between Fulton and De Kalb avs., with all the modern improvements.

No. 523 Pacific-st., three-story brick house, between 4th and 5th avs.

No. 252 Hicks-st., three-story brick house, between State and Joralemon sts., four minutes' walk from Wall-st. or Atlantic-st. ferry.

Also, three-story cottage frame house, east side Elliott-place, No 32; built in the best manner, cemented cellar, &c.

No. 404 Dean-st., three-story frame cottage house, near Flatbush-av.; price, $3,000. Terms easy.

Apply at No. 523 Pacific-st., near 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A STORE AND DWELLING AND lot, (the buildings in perfect order,) in the thriving village of Portchester, Westchester County, N. Y. This offers a rare chance for a business man, as there is a good village, and a large country trade near the railroad depot, and dock where freighting vessels to and from New-York land. The location is pleasant and perfectly healthy. Apply to Mrs. SARAH H. STRANG, on the premises, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court. Title perfect.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, in the village of Huntington, L. I., a house 24x43, basement and kitchen, range, boiler, pump, &c., two parlors with sliding doors, 7 bed rooms, store-room, pantries, cellar, &c., stable, and workshop, all in good order; grapevines and some small fruit trees. The lot is 127x150. The place is well shaded with plot of the house can be seen at JOHN COCKERS, No. 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

FOR SALE LOW—A DELIGHTFUL RESIdence in the suburbs of Newark, N. J. House 24x33 (with addition), well built and convenient, with furnace, cisterns, &c.; lot 100x200 feet, and garden well stocked with vines and fruit trees. The location is good, and combines the advantages of a city and country residence. Cars by horse and steam furnish access to New-York and lower part of Newark every hour during the day. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NO. 29 3D-AV., an old-established feed business, together with the building, wagons, horses, harness, bags, and all the necessary fixtures for carrying on the business. A good bargain for any one desirous to engage in a profitable business.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 87 Remsen-st., Brooklyn; house 42 by 45 feet; lot 42 by 100 feet; contains 19 rooms, coal vaults, furnace range; hot and cold water and gas. Apply to CHARLES CONGDON, No. 69 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED house on Murray Hill, within a few doors of 5th-av.; house 18.3x50 feet. Will be sold with or without furniture. Price for house without furniture, $14,000. To a good tenant, a low library and could be left in house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO AND HALF STORY cottage house, No. 132 Vanderhilt-av., Brooklyn; house 22x38 with extension lot 25x100; has gas, furnace and water; price, $4,000. Apply on the premises, or to R. B. FERRIS, Bank of New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 30 WEST 35TH-ST., three stories, high stoop, white marble, 20x60, lot 98.9. Price $15,500, including gas fixtures, shades and oil-cloth. For permits, apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit; also, real estate bought and sold.
W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a two-fronted store and basement, on Canal near Broadway. JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

ROOM AND POWER, AT PATERSON, N. J., TO LET.
PHENIX MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
LARGE WELL-LIGHTED ROOMS,
suitable for any light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Apply there or to WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

LARGE MANSION

To rent, on Staten Island, well located, one hour from City, fine view, perfectly healthy, extensive grounds, lodge, stable, &c. Apply to
T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

OFFICE TO RENT.
Part of basement, No. 44 Pine-st.
Apply on premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story basement house, No. 125 Pacific-st., with lot adjoining, between Clinton and Henry sts. Rent $700. Can be purchased if desired. Also three-story brick dwellings No. 52, 54 and 56 Schermerhorn-st., near Court-st.; rent low to desirable tenants. Immediate possession given of No. 54. Also, three-story dwellings, Nos. 172 and 174 Bridge-st. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, IN HEMPstead Harbor, near Glen Cove, a house containing about 28 rooms, carriage-house, barn, &c., and 10 acres of land, or more, with fine orchard. If required, five acres more, good bathing and fishing grounds; well adapted for a summer boarding-house, or very eligible family residence. Apply to P. M. DEMAREST, No. 40 South-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET—AT $325 per year. Three new cottages at Englewood, N. J., 13 miles from Jersey City, and within three minutes' walk of the depot; each lot 67x250, and each house about 31 feet square, two stories high, besides attic and basement kitchen. Inquire of WM. B. DANA, No. 61 William-st., room 24.

TO LET—A GARDEN AT ASTORIA, WITH large hot-houses, hot and cold graperies, together with rare and choice fruit and flowers in great abundance; also a small neat cottage on the premises. For a map and further particulars inquire of GEO. B. GRANNISS, No. 37 Nassau-st., Room No. 10, New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—For six months, in a pleasant location and convenient to all the ferries and car routes; it is completely furnished throughout; has all the modern improvements, and will be let cheap to a good tenant. Apply at the house, No. 269 Union-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR LOFTS 50 feet by 100, well lighted and steady power, situated on 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Apply on the premises, or at No. 131 Grand-st., to WESTON, COVEL & SCHLICHTING.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY—Nos 53 and 55 Prince-st. To let, large rooms, with extra light, power, steam hoistway and heating pipes; a large basement in each building, 50x100 feet, lighted with skylights. Apply to E. C. MOORE, No. 207 Centre-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY HOUSE IN BLOOMfield, N. J., (with half acre of ground,) containing ten rooms; seven minutes walk from depot. Rent $200. Apply to R. M. GRUMMON, No. 333 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A small three-story house, genteely furnished, to be let for one year at $1,000. Location very desirable; ten minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address Box No. 3,042 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—TO ONE FAMILY, THE DWELLING part of No. 127 Waverly-place, comprising second and third floors and garret; possession of the second floor can be had immediately; the house is to be put in perfect order. Apply to T. M. RODMAN, No. 9 Whitehall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY English basement brick house No. 41 East 41st-st.; also, upper part of house No. 146 4th-st. to let. Inquire of G. W. BOGERT, No. 27 6th-av., from 8 to 10 A. M., or from 4 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, 20 MINUTES from Jersey Ferry by cars—a new three-story high-stoop house; gas and water; rent $300. Inquire in the *Independent* Office, No. 5 Beekman-st., from 8 to 10.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, known as No. 34 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, in good order and pleasant location. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

OFFICES TO LET—IN FIRST-RATE ORDER. A floor at $700, a floor at $250, two rooms at $175. Have always been occupied by lawyers. Apply at No. 13 Chambers-st., Room No. 1.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 76 Christopher-st., near 4th-st.; gas and croton introduced; there is also bath-room. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

STABLE TO LET.—THE LARGE STABLE IN the rear of No. 23 West 22d-st., with coachman's apartments attached; it will only be rented for private use. Apply to O. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET.—THREE LARGE, WELL LIGHTED and convenient lofts, on the corner of Greenwich and Barclay sts. Possession immediately. Inquire of J. WIGGINS, No. 80 Warren-st.

TO LET—LOFTS FOR STORAGE OF FURNITURE. Apply at No. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE.
CONKLINS & BAYLES.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—IN Hempstead, L. I., at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 12 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE TWO FRONT ROOMS ON SECond floor of the two-story house No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $10 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TWO STORES IN THE BIBBLE HOUSE, Astor-place; one on Astor-place and the other on 4th-av. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER, WITH LARGE rooms, well lighted, No. 21 Dunham-place, Williamsburgh, L. I., near the ferries.

TO LET—THE STABLE NO. 45 THOMAS-ST., has stalls for eight horses, with a carpenter's shop above. Apply to T. M. RODMAN, No. 9 Whitehall-st.

TO LET—WORKSHOPS, WITH OR WITHOUT power. Size 20½ feet by 40 feet, also 22½ feet by 40 feet. Apply at No. 144 Greene-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE, WITH BAKERY AND stable, No. 267 Monroe-st. Inquire at W. R. FOSTER'S store, corner of Division and Essex sts.

PETROLEUM YARD TO LET—WITH wharf, sheds, &c., at low rent. Address W. H. A., Box No. 4,423 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR 8th-av., on Spingler lease, an extra large and elegant house, handsomely decorated. This is one of the best built houses in the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

VALUABLE WATER POWER FOR SALE—Located at Stockport, Columbia Co., N. Y., 1¼ miles from a depot on the Hudson River Railroad, at which place there is a wharf, which can be used free of charge. There is a fall of 16 feet, and the supply of water is never failing. The improvements consist of a building of stone and brick, 112x47 feet, with good overshot wheel 14 feet in diameter, and a stone and wood building 60x84 feet, with good overshot wheel 14 feet in diameter. The dwellings are sufficient to accommodate about 25 families. The property will be sold in parcels or together. Price $15,000. The owner would entertain propositions for organizing a manufacturing company, and would himself become directly interested in such a company. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 676 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. S. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS, DESIROUS OF CHANGING LOCATION OR STARTING ANEW.—Your attention is called to Elizabethport, New-Jersey, as being the best point near New-York, on account of the low cost of coal, iron and lumber, low taxes, and offering all the advantages of the City. Please examine the place before locating elsewhere. Lots for sale on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to COOLEY & BEIDRITTER, Agents, Elizabethport, or E. R. KELLOGG, 130 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—2,560 ACRES IOWA LANDS, OF the Dubuque and Pacific land grant, cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for other property. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, 362 Broadway.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The entire block on 1st av., running from 2d to 3d-st., and formerly occupied by the soap and candle manufactory of Allan Hay & Co., for sale on favorable terms. Apply to ALLAN HAY, No. 33 Broad-st., or to Messrs. A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND VALUABLE property located on New-Bowery, running through to Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 Roosevelt-st., containing over four full lots, and suitable for manufacturing or other purposes. This property will be sold very low, to wit, $36,000, being the assessed value for taxes. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE front house in Brooklyn, on Elliott-place, between Fulton-st. and Hanson-place; a most desirable and accessible location; has got all the latest and richest improvements; must be sold. Inquire on the premises of
RICHARD OLAFFY.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, very cheap lot, 20 by half the block; house 20 by 45 feet; gas and fixtures, hot and cold water, and all in good order; situated in West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. For permits apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 364 8th-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 73 RYERSON-STREET, BROOKlyn, furnished or unfurnished; modern improvements; immediate possession. Property and residence in 15th ward, near 7th-av. Two lots in 45th-st., near 10th-av. GEORGE M. REA, on premises, or No. 66 Wall-st., rear stairs.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NOS. 21 AND 23 West 39th-st.; houses full size, brown-stone, and just completed in the best manner, with all improvements. Apply on the premises, or of LOPEZ & DAVIS, 36th-st., corner 1st-av.

ROOM TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER. Upper story, No. 62 Duane-st.; room well lighted on three sides; power steady, with use of steam heating machine. E. HOE, No. 31 Gold-st.

TO LET—IN 20TH-ST., NEAR AVENUE A, A well finished two-story basement and counter cellar brick House, nine rooms, with Croton water, range, &c. Rent, $300. Inquire of BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE SMALL ENGLISH BASEment brick dwelling No. 153 East 58th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Fine location and all the modern improvements. Apply as above. Terms very easy.

FOR SALE—PRICE $12,500—A FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone English basement house, in 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20.9 by 60 feet. In good order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 28 Greenwich-av., with a brick carpenter shop in the rear. The lot is 25 feet 7 inches front, and 27 feet 5¾ inches in rear. Average depth 201 feet 5¾ inches. Apply to J. B. HUSE, No. 20 Greenwich-av.; or to the subsc

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCREZIA BORGIA.

WALLACK'S—MASKS AND FACES.

WINTER GARDEN—JUDITH; DAUGHTER OF MAZARL

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—THE LAUGHING HYENA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LA CLOSERIE DES GENETS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT, FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, INFANT DRUMMER, &c., at all hours ÆPHROSA; OR, THE SPIRIT OF BEAUTY; HARRISON, COMIC SINGER AND TYROLEAN WHISTLER, AT 3 AND 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 495 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES.

HOPE CHAPEL—THE STEREOSCOPTICON,

IRVING HALL—BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

News from the armies in Louisiana is received to the 27th of March. At that date Gen. FRANKLIN's column of Gen. BANKS' army had reached Alexandria, and Gen. SMITH's army was just leaving it on their advance to Shreveport, which, it was believed, would be taken without resistance from the enemy.

A private letter from Tennessee states that the town of Bolivar has been honored by another visit from HURST's guerrillas. They robbed the citizens, and, in passing the shop of Mr. WELLS, they fired at the window; the ball passed through a bench, and struck an old lady named RAMSEY, injuring her but slightly. The town of Jackson was almost entirely destroyed by fire a few days ago. The finest buildings on the square were consumed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Reports of extreme quiet come from the Army of the Potomac. The weather has been very wet for the past week, and the roads are in a horrible condition. MOSBY and his choice spirits have ceased to trouble the lines or harass the outlers. Everything indicates the zeal and energy with which both armies are preparing for the great, deadly final campaign of the rebellion. The number of deserters from the enemy is less numerous than heretofore, owing probably to the increased circumspection of the officers.

A report was in circulation at Vicksburgh on the 28th ult., to the effect that POLK's rebels were taking up their old lines on the Big Black and Yazoo.

Gen. GRANT left Washington yesterday for the Army of the Potomac

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. ANTHONY submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed to the bill for the relief of the Justices of the Supreme Courts and District Courts at the age of seventy, if they desire it, giving Justices of the Supreme Court $4,000 to $6,000, according to the length of their official service, and three-fourths of their salaries to Justices of the District Courts, provided such salaries shall not be less than $2,000 each, in cases where the service has exceeded fifteen years. The Anti-Slavery Constitutional Amendment came up in regular order, and Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, spoke at length and with much force in favor of the amendment. Mr. SAULSBURY obtained the floor, and the Senate then adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, reported a bill for the construction of two bridges over the Ohio River, at the falls below Louisville, to enable the railroads in Illinois and Indiana to carry freights into Kentucky without transshipment. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. A resolution by Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, directing the Military Committee to report a bill for the increase of soldiers' pay, was referred to that committee. A motion to give the Naval Committee ten days' leave of absence in order to visit localities in the West, with a view of selecting sites for naval yards, and depots, was laid on the table. The House then considered the National Bank Bill, and adopted an amendment that nothing in the act shall be construed to prohibit the taxing of banking capital for State and municipal purposes; provided the taxes shall not be higher than the rate imposed by States on the same amount of moneyed capital in the hands of individuals. Several objectionable amendments were voted down, when the House adjourned without further action.

LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. LAIMBEER presented a petition from Mayor GUNTHER, asking that the petitions of the Taxpayers' Association be granted. Among the reports made was one against granting Laight-street Pier, New-York, to the marketmen. Agreed to. And another providing for the sale of Quarantine lands. Bills were introduced to repeal the two per cent. per mile passenger fare restriction on the Central Railroad, and to amend the General Gas-light Law, by providing that all gas-light companies shall furnish metres and supply service-pipes from the mains to the buildings free of expense; also that the bonds of any gas company may be converted into its stock. The bill for the State monument at Gettysburgh was reported favorably. The bill incorporating the Corn Exchange Warehouse and Security Company was ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly the Soldiers' Voting Bill was passed by a vote of 87 to 15. Also, a bill empowering the Northern Railroad Company to mortgage its property; incorporating the Painters' Protective Association of New-York; relative to proceedings to determine claims to real property, applying thereto the provisions of the Code of Procedure. Relative to the wharves and slips in New-York leased to the Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad Company, and for the constitutional amendment providing for five Commissioners of Appeal.

GENERAL NEWS.

Some wag nominated the "O. P. F." for Constable of Lancaster Township, at the recent election. But the ex-President obtained only a small vote from his neighbors for that responsible office.

The ballot resulted as follows: HERNEY, Republican, 67; BUCHANAN, Anti-Coercionist, 19; MANCHIE, Moderate Copperhead, 7.

ABNER KIRBY, (Damocrat,) was yesterday elected Mayor of Milwaukee. KIRBY is a sort of "war-horse" politician, and takes somewhat after the Tammany style of Democracy of this City. Such as he is, he is an improvement on some of Milwaukee's former Mayors.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, of Saturday, says: "A dispatch from Gov. MORTON, at New-York, yesterday, announces that he has completed negotiations with WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. for the payment of the installment of interest on the State debt falling due next July, so that there will be no failure or delay in meeting the obligations of the State."

The Live Stock markets are lightly supplied with animals for slaughter this week. The receipts are, Beeves, 3,487; Calves, 832; Sheep, 8,673; Hogs, 6,862; the total being 6,800 less than last week. Fortunately the numbers were large one week ago, or the supply would now be very short. As it is, prices of cattle, sheep and hogs are considerably higher, and there are not enough to meet the demand....Beef cattle did not sell as quickly at Forty-fourth street as the small number offered Monday and Tuesday, (2,957,) would indicate. The ¼c. ℔ lb. advance asked, led butchers to curtail their purchases as much as possible, which they were the better enabled to do, on account of free purchases at the previous market. Good fat bullocks were sold for 16c. ℔ lb. by actual weight, and for some sold at $135 to $140 ℔ head, the meat will be 16½c. Poor thin steers brought 12½c.@13c., the sales averaging near 14c. ℔ lb., making as high prices as were reported during the high rates of March. Stock all sold, and more wanted. ....Sheep are ½c. higher than last week, with an inadequate supply. Fat stock is worth 9¾c., and extra Sheep 10c. ℔ lb....Live Hogs are scarce, and selling quickly at 9c. for corn-fed, and 8¾c. for still hogs.

Breadstuffs were in more demand yesterday; Flour was dearer; Wheat advancing. Provisions were freely purchased; Pork was higher. Whisky was active at firmer rates. Sugars were in fair demand and decidedly dearer. Copper, Tallow, Leather and Petroleum were in good request at buoyant rates. Moderate freight engagements were reported, but at low figures. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Stock Market yesterday was generally steady, and on part of the Railway shares firm. Government Securities in demand and advancing. Gold 165¼ for Customs; Exchange on London 180½@181½ ℔ cent. Money active at 7 ℔ cent. to Stock Exchange borrowers.

The Anti-Maximilian Declaration of the House.

The unanimous declaration of the popular branch of Congress that the United States will not assent to any monarchical Government in Mexico, erected under the auspices of any European Power, is but the expression of the universal feeling of the people. We are glad the resolution was couched in the simplest form—that it was kept entirely free from the high-flown rhetoric which usually overlays such Congressional manifestoes, as if there were something imposing in the mere accumulation of words. A fixed purpose, in common life, always announces itself in brief terms. A man who is really determined not to submit to a wrong act never declaims. The more in earnest he is, the briefer he is apt to be. There is no reason why public deliverances should not follow the same natural method. It may not, in fact it would not, tell quite as forcibly in the way of buncombe, but so much the better. The prime motive of such a declaration is that it is meant for the calm consideration of statesmen abroad, and not for domestic buncombe. If it carried on its face that it was prompted by the latter, it would neither receive nor deserve respect. The conciseness and simplicity of that resolution, though not agreeable to such flamboyant Democrats as Mr. COX, will only give it consequence abroad.

The American people perfectly well understand that the real object of this new monarchy in Mexico is not the good of the Mexican nation, but the prevention of the further enlargement of their own Republic. The French Emperor, himself, in his memorable letter of instructions to Gen. FOREY, explicitly announced that one of the valuable results which would come from the success of the expedition, would be the establishment of a balance of power on this continent. That was the primary purpose of the intervention. It was an old idea, often dwelt upon by the Tory orators and presses of England, and by the advocates of strong Government on the Continent. It would probably never have taken other shape than mere talk, had not the outbreak of our rebellion presented, as was thought, a peculiarly favorable opportunity for its practical establishment.

The European doctrine of the balance of power had its origin in the land of MACHIAVELLI, and in his time, too, unless we mistake. It is in every way well suited to the chicanery and finesse of European diplomacy. It little concerns us how this doctrine is recognized and exercised among the Powers of Europe, but it is very certain that the American people will never acquiesce in its application this side of the Atlantic. If there be one resolution more deeply fixed in the American will than any other, it is to maintain the declaration of President MONROE that no European State shall hereafter acquire additional territory or additional power on the North American Continent. In time past we have been most rigorously excluded from the possession of a single foot of European soil. Every attempt that has been made to procure, for the interest of our commerce, a little naval station in the Mediterranean, has been thwarted by the combined action of almost every Cabinet in Europe. It shall go hard if we do not profit by the example. And, moreover, this nation will never allow any transatlantic Power to limit, directly or indirectly, its geographical area. We have again and again disclaimed all interference with the international affairs of Europe, and shall never consent in any form to European interference in American concerns. Within the last sixty years, our territory, by purchase, by voluntary annexation, and by conquest, has more than quadrupled. There is no reason to suppose that it has yet attained its *maximum*. And whenever, in the future, contingencies may arise, making it both just and expedient to enlarge our domain still further, it will be done. Not all the protectorates, or all the thrones, Europe may set up, will prevent or even materially hinder it.

The new Emperor, so called, embarks for Mexico next week, and goes prepared to enter at once upon his Imperial functions. Though it has been given out from the beginning that he would not consent to rule the Mexicans until it was first established that this was their sincere desire, there is no indication that he intends to determine this matter by an appeal to a popular vote. To all appearance he takes the two facts that certain Mexican leaders have embraced his interests, and that all organized military resistance has nearly come to an end, as sufficient proof that his sovereignty is acceptable. But no such assumption is warrantable. The majority of the Mexicans may, for a time, submit, simply because they have been betrayed by many of the chiefs whom they trusted, and are unable, in their present distracted condition, to make longer resistance to the trained soldiers of France. But acquiescence thus created is not a voluntary acceptance; it is simply an involuntary submission, and is of no moral weight whatever. The very fact that no attempt has been made to get a popular vote prior to taking the sceptre, is in itself conclusive evidence that MAXIMILIAN, or those who manage him, were convinced that such a vote would not be in his favor. No intelligent man in the United States will believe for an instant that the Mexicans have so speedily and so completely lost all their love for republican principles, which, through every trial, has been their ruling passion for more than a generation. If they yield to the rule of this scion of the Hapsburgs, it is only as a conquered people. Nothing could be more chimerical than the idea that the power of the United States can be balanced by a throne of this sort, set up by foreign hands in the Mexican capital. Were it not so costly, the whole performance would here be considered a farce.

The Connecticut Election.

The Connecticut election has resulted in a magnificent triumph for the Union cause and the Administration. It is a clear, distinct verdict in favor of the general course which has been pursued in putting down the rebellion. Less effort was put forth on both sides than for many years past. All parties seemed disposed to leave the people for once to the free, unbiased exercise of their own judgments. The press was active in its discussions,—a good many public meetings were held and addresses made: but there was far less of the bustle and stir of an active political canvass than usual. Yet the State gives a larger majority for the Administration than it has given for many years to any political party. The majority for BUCKINGHAM will exceed 8,000. Last year the Republicans considered themselves lucky to carry the State by 1,500.

This election following that of New-Hampshire, indicates unmistakably the drift of public sentiment throughout the country. It bears testimony, that cannot be disputed or mistaken, to the fact that the people are becoming more and more united in their determination to put down the rebellion, and to prosecute the war until that end has been attained. It proves, too, that the policy of the Administration is approved by the people, — that they sanction the resort to emancipation, to confiscation, and to all other just and lawful measures for breaking the power of the rebel Confederacy and re-establishing the authority of the Constitution. And it may fairly be regarded, also, as indicating, clearly and strongly, the public approval of the initial steps taken by the President to restore the revolted States to the Union and reconstruct the Government, which their rebellion has for the moment overthrown.

The hearing of the election on the Presidential nomination will not escape public attention. The Union Convention, which put in nomination the ticket that has just been elected, also declared the preference of the Union party for Mr. LINCOLN as the next Union candidate for the Presidency. The vote just given shows that in this, as in other matters, it correctly represented the sentiment of the great mass of the Union men of the State. In our judgment the same result will attend every similar test of public opinion throughout the North. President LINCOLN has won, to an extent never before equaled except in the case of WASHINGTON, the full and entire confidence of the people in the integrity and patriotism which he brings to the discharge of his high public trusts:—and, in a time of war, when great and unusual powers are of necessity intrusted to the hands of the Executive, this is a consideration that far outweighs all others. No man, whatever his abilities, who was generally suspected of being swayed by personal ambition, and of seeking his own ends rather than the public good, could possibly have received from Congress and the people such transcendent grants of power as have been bestowed upon President LINCOLN. The public faith in his honesty has been the strength of his Administration, and it will be quite certain to demand the continuance in his hands of the power he has never abused, but has always used for the public good.

THE FAIR YESTERDAY.—Thirteen thousand four hundred and eighty-seven people visited the Metropolitan Fair yesterday, and forty-three thousand dollars were taken at the door for tickets alone. On Monday night the buildings were crowded; yesterday they were jammed. Monday night individuals had a chance of moving around by their own powers of propulsion—yesterday visitors had the privilege of being carried around in mass. The price of admission yesterday was a dollar, and it will be the same to-day; but to-morrow it will be reduced to fifty cents, so that twice the number of yesterday's visitors will have to be gotten in to make the receipts equal. How this is to be done will be one of the most interesting sights of the fair, and we advise everybody to be there to see. By the way, we would inform Boston that the 18,487 individuals at the fair yesterday were not, by any means, all *policemen*. On the contrary, there were but one hundred and one (101) knights of the locust present, all told, and these were not counted in.

BOSTON ON THE FAIR.—Boston is mad about the great Metropolitan Sanitary Fair. We expected it. For what sort of an affair was the Boston Fair when compared with ours? No sort of an affair at all. The Boston *Advertiser* has been studying up the accounts of the great Fair published in the New-York papers on the day of its opening, and declares that it has "formed the opinion that there will be quite a large display of policemen, flowers, scissors, chicken salad and other things." Now, why this cruel fuo? Is it because Boston policemen, Boston flowers, Boston scissors and Boston chicken salad are so much inferior to Metropolitan policemen, flowers, sciesors and chicken salad? If so, we are sorry for Boston, for, though we might give it some of our spare scissors and salad, we cannot part with our policemen or other flowers.

A JUDICIOUS DISPOSAL OF AN IMPROPER REQUEST.—We are glad to see that the House of Representatives has laid on the table a request from the Naval Committee for leave of absence to explore the Mississippi River, in order to discover a proper site for a naval depot. The members of Congress are wanted just now in Washington. They have business of importance which should keep them there. Besides, these explorations of traveling committees rarely result in any important discoveries. The members seldom come back any wiser than when they went away, at least on the ostensible subject of their inquiries. These expeditions are usually little more than protracted *sprees*, in which the business in hand plays a very subordinate and unimportant part. If they really want trustworthy information, in order to guide their action, they would do well to send some person familiar, from actual experience, with the requirements of the service, entirely disinterested in the decision of the question, and who will act upon his own judgment, and not upon the representations of interested parties. One such man, who will give the requisite time and study to the matter, is worth all the committees in Congress.

THE PARK.—Why do not the City authorities take up the posts and clear away the other obstructions that disfigure and encumber the City Hall Park? They might, with a very little care and expense, make it a very serviceable *plaza*, instead of the useless nuisance that it is now. Its day as an ornamental park has gone. Grass will never again grow on it. But if the trees were removed and the whole area flagged, or kept hard and smooth, like the Place de la Concorde in Paris, it would make a most admirable place for reviews and military displays generally.

Academy of Music.

On a "Faust" night there is nothing to do except to repeat the stereotyped statements that the house was filled with an exceedingly brilliant audience, and that the performence went off well. The Sanitary Fair, so far, has not had its anticipated effect on the various pieces of amusement. Why should it? With our limited supply of theatres and unlimited population to go to them, it would be strange indeed if our meritorious and glorious undertaking were by its deserved popularity to work such dire mischief and confusion. This might happen in a small town, but it is barely possible in a city of New-York's proportions. Indeed, it is more reasonable to expect that the Fair—by bringing many thousands to the Metropolis who might not otherwise visit it at this season—will in the end be of great advantage to all places of popular resort. No one will miss so favorable an opportunity of visiting the principal lyric establishment of the New World, especially at this moment, when the best operas only are being performed, and performed, too, by a company that has not been equaled for many years. With such houses as Mr. MAARETZEK has had for the past week, the season can be extended far into the merry and moving month of May.

To-night "Lucrezia Borgia" will be given, with Mme. MEDORI, Signor MAZZOLENI, Signor BELLINI and Mlle. SOLDI in the principal parts; and, for the sake of the magnificent *finale* to the first act, many other leading members of the company in the small parts, usually intrusted to the chorus.

On Thursday, (to-morrow,) "Lucia" will be given in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, with Miss HARRIS, Signor BRIGNOLI and Signor BELLINI in the cast.

New-York Hotels—Why do they not Contribute to the Fair?

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 4, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

How does it happen that among the princely contributions from every branch of trade and the professions, to the great Sanitary Fair, the hotel proprietors are unrepresented?

There certainly never has been a period when the hotels of this City have done so prosperous a business. The Astor, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, New-York and Fifth Avenue, are (and have been for the last eighteen months) realizing over one hundred thousand dollars nett profits per annum, and it is fair to suppose that these enormous profits will be greatly increased by the influx of strangers attracted to the City during the continuance of the fair.

There is no doubt that a committee of the right sort of gentlemen, could or should, obtain subscriptions amounting to over ten thousand dollars from our liberal hotel proprietors.

The five hotels enumerated, alone, represent a capital of, say two millions of dollars, and if their net revenues are over half a million annually, they ought to be willing to give one or two per cent. of their income. Their increased business by reason of the fair will swell their profits more than five per cent. Railways, steamboats, omnibus proprietors, managers of theatres and places of amusement generally, are vieing with each other in their free offerings. Why should hotels be exempt?

FAIR DEALER.

The Mayor to the Legislature.

His Honor, Mayor GUNTHER, has addressed the following communication to the Legislature, relative to the Tax Levy. It deserves their serious attention, for *three millions of dollars*, which it proposes to save, is a sum too stupendous for them to saddle upon our citizens unnecessarily. Mayor GUNTHER's proposition is a frank one, based on the knowledge that it can be sustained, and on facts which the Legislature, are doubtless ere this made fully aware of.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

It is certainly unusual, and it may be entirely without precedent, for the Mayor of this or any other City in the State, to appeal to your Honorable Body, on behalf of the community, whose interests it is his duty to guard. It is usual that petitions invoking the sanction of the Legislature, to enable the inferior and local branches of government to carry out the objects of their formation, receive the consent of the representatives of the locality, and the support and aid of the members sent therefrom. I would not trespass on your patience, if the City of New-York was represented as, in my judgment, her population and interests demand. These remarks may displease those who claim to legislate, and those who shape legislation for the City, but they are nevertheless true. It is a lamentable fact, that a majority of the representatives from this City either hold offices, receive emoluments from, or are promised lucrative positions under, the various departments, over which the Mayor has no control.

The two branches of the Common Council have passed separate bills, embracing the various items of municipal expenditure, both of which are now before your Honorable Body. Through the failure of the Boards, whether designed or otherwise, to unite, the appropriation bill for City expenses, was never submitted, that I might suggest some plan of retrenchment or reform. These two projects only differ in a few trifling details, and agree in requiring the enormous sum of nearly fifteen millions to be levied by tax. I believe that the City and County Governments can be administered, and the interest on the public debts paid, after redoing the amount three millions.

If your Honorable Body will empower and direct the Supervisors of the County of New-York, to levy a tax for the sum of twelve millions of dollars in gross, and appoint a Commission, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder and Comptroller, who shall associate with themselves, and appoint three of the heaviest property holders, and that their duty shall be to assign and divide the balance left of the twelve millions, over and above the interest on the debt, among the various items of City and County expenditure, as in their judgment may be deemed most proper, a great reform will be effected.

I have learned with great satisfaction that the Citizens' Association of the City of New-York have presented petitions to your Honorable Body, praying for certain amendments to the City Charter, which meet my cordial approbation. One of these is intended to guard the trust reposed in the Mayor, to check improvident or improper legislation on the part of the Common Council. If the temporary absence of the Mayor from the City, or a trifling illness confining him to the house for a day or two, can be taken advantage of by a member of the Board of Aldermen, to deprive him of his check, that which is intended as a wholesome restraint, may be nullified, to the great injury of the public. The other is designed to restore to the Mayor control over the executive departments, which are now entirely independent and irresponsible to any municipal authority. This condition is at variance with sound political theory, and productive in practice of extravagance and corruption.

I respectfully present the above memorial, and, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Mayor of the City of New-York.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

A Rebel Colonel takes the Amnesty Oath.

A CURIOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Nashville Union.

The following letters explain themselves. The ceremony of surrendering was to take place day before yesterday, (30th):

LIVINGSTON, Tenn., March 27, 1864.

Col. Stokes, Commanding at Sparta, Tennessee:

DEAR SIR: Colonel rumor informs me that I and my command will be allowed by you to appear at Sparta and take the oath of allegiance to the "United States," and in regard to that, Colonel, I wish to fairly understand whether all this is false, or done in order to deceive me. Colonel, if you will assure me that myself and men will be allowed to take the oath and return home; or Colonel, if not contrary to your orders, I had rather take a parole and be exchanged as other prisoners. I prefer the parole.

You will be good enough to let me hear from you as soon as possible; and I will consult my men, and I am sure all will be right.

Colonel, I consider that I am not to blame for the kind of warfare that is carried on to this country, between the few Confederate soldiers and your command, and if you require it, I will give you a full explanation of the Colt-Killer affair, which I am satisfied will give you full satisfaction on my part.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your enemy,
JOHN M. HUGHES.

Col. Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment, C. S. A.

P. S.—I do this because I believe it to be the only way to save the lives of men. As for myself, it matters not; I had as soon die as be disgraced as a soldier. I joined the Confederate army to fight for three years, and my time will be out the 1st of August next, and then I am no longer a rebel soldier. But, it has always been my rule to fill my contracts, but it seems that I will not be able to fill that.

If this is agreeable, I hope there will be no more killing until the thing is fixed up.

J. M. HUGHES.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, SPARTA, Tenn., March 28, 1864.

J. M. Hughes, Colonel Twenty-fifth Tennessee Regiment, C. S. A.:

SIR: Yours of the 27th inst., has just been handed to me by Mr. YELTON.

In reply, I must say that the rumor you allude to is correct. I stated to some of your friends, (or at least acquaintances,) that I would permit you and your men to come forward and take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and return to your homes in peace, provided you and they would deliver to me your horses, equipments and arms, and were not guilty of murder, robbery or rape.

A soldier is one thing, and a murderer or robber is another. This does not apply to raids made into Kentucky, but to willful and deliberate murder or theft.

I have already permitted some of yours and HAMILTON's men to take the oath who had been in these raids, and in all the fights since I came here. They, of course, delivered up their horses and arms—the same I require of you. They, of course, were not, as I was informed, guilty of any of these outrageous crimes.

I prefer not to parole any one, but will treat you and your men as prisoners of war, by sending you around to Camp Chase for exchange, if you prefer it to taking the oath. As to the Colt-Killer fight, where my men were so brutally murdered, I understood it was done by some Texan Rangers and FERGUSON's men. I regret very much that it occurred, and since that time have taken but few prisoners. The war of extermination was made upon me, and I was determined to retaliate.

I assure you that what I have said or written is not intended to deceive you, and I hope that you are sincere and honest in what you ask. My object is to stop the further effusion of blood, not that I fear the meeting of your forces or any others. You will at once comply with this by surrendering, or the war of extermination will continue.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain your enemy until you surrender.

W. B. STOKES,
Col. Commanding Fifth Tenn. Cav.

We learn from an officer in Col. STOKES' command, who arrived on the cars from Gallatin, that Col. HUGHES, Adgt. MCDOWELL, and others, surrendered themselves to Col. STOKES, at Sparta, according to agreement.

A Large Fire in Robinson-street.

DESTRUCTION OF A DISTILLERY AND SEVERAL OTHER BUILDINGS.

Soon after 12 o'clock, yesterday, a fire was discovered on the first floor of the five-story brick building No. 73 Robinson-street. These premises, and also No. 71, on the same street, were occupied as a distillery by Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & Co. Owing to the combustible nature of the material—spirits, whisky and other liquors—the entire establishment and contents were destroyed in a very short time after. No. 69, which was mostly unoccupied, was also destroyed as to the woodwork and the internal structure.

The loss of Messrs. DAYTON & Co., on stock and machinery, is about $30,000. They are fully insured in City companies. The buildings were owned by GEORGE DAYTON, were valued at $20,000, and are said to be fully insured.

From the distillery the flames extended to No. 75 Robinson-street, occupied on the first floor as a liquor-store, and the upper floors were tenanted by a number of poor families. The fire extended so rapidly that these families lost nearly all their clothing and furniture, some of the women and children barely escaping with their lives. The liquor store was occupied by J. CAREY. His loss on stock and fixtures is about $500. He is insured in the North River Insurance Company for $1,000. The building was damaged about $1,500. It is owned by PETER O'CONNOR, and is insured for $5,000. The tenants were not insured, with the exception of O'CONNOR.

Two buildings situated on Robinson-street, directly opposite the distillery, known as Hudson River Bulk Head, and occupied by A. S. CHAMBERLAIN as a yard for the sale of hogs and sheep, caught fire several times. They were damaged to the amount of several hundred dollars. No. 264 Washington-street is occupied by Messrs. STEDMAN & MOLLER, grocers and provision dealers. Their stock was damaged about $500; insured for $3,000. The building, which is owned by Messrs. JOHNSON & LAZARUS, is damaged to the extent of $200 or $300. The rear portion of the adjoining building, occupied by Messrs. ALLEN & MCLAREN, grocers, was also damaged to some extent. It is owned by GEORGE DAYTON. The stock of ALLEN & MCLAREN was damaged by fire and water about $1200, fully insured in the Etna and Gebhard Insurance Companies. The flour and grain establishment of KNOX & TINNEY, on the corner of Robinson and Washington streets, was considerably damaged by water.

The origin of the fire is said to have been from the flame of a lamp coming in contact with some liquor, as it was being pumped out of a vat by an employe of the establishment named NICHOLAS SCHMIT.

Capt. GERRA, with Sergeants FINNEY & HASTINGS, of the Third Precinct, and the reserve force of the adjoining precincts, were promptly on the ground, and rendered valuable assistance in saving property.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. J. Farnsworth, Cheshire; W. H. Phelps, Connecticut; C. S. Howe, Philadelphia; C. H. Wolfe, Pittsburgh; Col. H. D. Booth, Chicago; W. Hellemy, Chicago; E. S. Goodrich, St. Paul, and E. P. Fenton, Syracuse, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mrs. F. N. Seward and A. Gutman, Washington; Lieut.-Col. J. Hodes, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, and Mrs. R. H. Pruyn, and family, Albany, are at the Astor House.

Gen. J. B. Turner, Hilton Head, and Capt. A. T. Ranson, Virginia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

E. R. Malet, British Legation; Capt. Hunter, British Army, and J. S. Ogilvie, Montreal, are at the Brevoort House.

FROM ALBANY.

Passage of the Soldiers' Voting Bill—Amendments to the Charter of New-York—Petition from Mayor Gunther.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 5, 1864.

The Assembly passed, this morning, the bill providing the manner in which soldiers shall vote. This bill provides that soldiers may send their ballots, duly certified by affidavit, (that they are legal voters, &c.,) to the inspectors of election, marking their letters, on the outside, "soldiers' vote." This may be done at any time within sixty days before an election. The bill has yet to be considered, and approved or rejected, by the Senate. The Assembly also passed the bill legalizing the corporate action of the village of Cohoes in raising money to pay commutation and procure substitutes for drafted men. Also, a similar bill legalizing action of Rockland County. These two bills, it will be remembered, have occasioned much discussion during the session, and both of them were lost two weeks since on third reading, but were revived to-day by reconsideration. As the session draws toward its close, it is, as usual, observable that bills which would have met with a good deal of opposition in the early part of the session, are passed without debate.

Senator LAIMBEER, presented, this morning, the petition of the Mayor of the City of New-York, asking that the control of the departments shall be placed in the hands of sundry persons. The last part of the petition reads, "I have learned with great satisfaction that the Tax-payers Association of the City of New-York have presented petitions to your honorable body praying for certain amendments to the City Charter, which meet my cordial approbation. One of these is intended to guard the trust reposed in the Mayor, and check improvidence or improper legislation on the part of the Common Council. If the temporary absence of the Mayor from the City, or a trifling illness confining him to his house for a day or two, can be taken advantage of by a member of the Board of Aldermen, to deprive him of his check, that which is intended as a wholesome restraint, may be nullified, to the great injury of the public. The other is designed to restore to the Mayor control over the executive departments, which are now entirely independent and irresponsible to any municipal authority. This condition is at variance with sound political theory, and productive in practice of extravagance and corruption."

The bill providing for the extension of the Chenango Canal passed the Assembly to-day. It is still to be considered by the Senate.

The militia question is exciting a good deal of interest in the Assembly, and is still to be disposed of in some way before final adjournment. The bill reported by the Military Committee was discussed at length last evening, and a special session for its further consideration is appointed for this afternoon.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 5.

Mr. LAIMBEER presented a petition from Mayor GUNTHER, asking that the petitions of the Taxpayers' Association be granted; that the control of the Mayor over the executive departments be granted, and recommending that the tax levy be reduced to twelve millions, to be divided, after paying the interest on the City debt, among the various items of City expenditure, by a commission consisting of the Mayor, Recorder, Comptroller, and three of the heaviest property holders. He further states that a majority of the City representatives in the Legislature either hold office, receive emoluments from or are promised lucrative positions in the different City Departments.

REPORTS.

Mr. LAIMBEER also presented a petition from the New-York builders, asking that the Legislature sustain the present code of building laws.

By Mr. LAIMBEER—For the regulation of Manhattan-square.

By Mr. FIELDS—A minority report for closing said square.

Against granting Laight-street Pier to the marketman. Agreed to.

The Croton Water Storage Reservoir Bill.

Providing for the sale of Quarantine lands.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SHAFER—To repeal the two per cent. per mile passenger fare restriction on the Central Railroad.

By Mr. BEACH—Amending the General Gas-light Law, by providing that all gas-light companies shall furnish metres and supply service pipes from the mains to the buildings free of expense; also that the bonds of any gas company may be converted into its stock.

The concurrent resolution for the election of two Regents of the University was adopted. The election is to take place on the 12th inst.

The bill perfecting the amendment to the Constitution providing for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. WHITE, of the Committee on Banks, stated that, while absent, his name had been appended to the report from said Committee on National Banks without his consent.

BILLS PASSED.

The Soldiers' Voting Bill, by 87 to 15.

The Annual Supply Bill.

Incorporating the Young Bachelors' New-York Dramatic Social Union.

To amend the act relative to the New-York Deaf and Dumb Institution. Recess.

The afternoon session was exclusively devoted to the consideration of the bill appropriating $300,000 for arming, equipping and uniforming the State militia.

No amendments were made, and progress was reported.

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EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 5.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Amending the Brooklyn Public Park Act.

For the construction of a railroad from Cherry Valley to Palentine.

Incorporating the Erie Basin Dock of Brooklyn.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

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GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, April 5, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 26 bbls. Ashes, 7,033 bbls. Flour, 500 bbls. and 1,576 bags Corn Meal, 21,037 bushels Wheat, 16,847 bushels Corn, 750 bushels Rye, 24,312 bushels Oats, 8,166 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,150 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 40 bbls., at $8 87½ for Pots, and $10 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand and very firm. We quote Java, 45c.@47c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 38c.@40c.; Rio, 36½c.@40c.; St. Domingo, 35c.@35½c., ₩ lb. Stock of all kinds 42,478 pkgs., including 25,115 bags Rio and Santos, 1,333 cags and 9,060 mats Java, 2,300 bags Laguayra, 2,850 bags Maracaibo, and 200 bags St. Domingo.

COPPER.—Refined Ingot is in good request at 41c.@43c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand and tending downward, Strict Middlings, 75c.@76c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales, since our last 900 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in active request to-day, partly on speculation, at an advance of 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl. on shipping brands, and, in some instances, 10c.@20c. ₩ bbl. on high grades. Sales since our last, 22,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 65@$6 85; poor to choice extra State at $6 90@$7 30, chiefly at $7@$7 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 25@$7 40 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 65	@$6 85
Extra State	6 90	@ 7 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipg brd's.	7 25	@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 45	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 35	@ 9 00

Poor to very choice extra Missouri $7 30@$10 25. Southern Flour continues in fair demand at rising prices; sales since our last 1,500 bbls., at $7 15@$7 85 for very poor to good superfine; $7 90@$10 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Candian Flour is advancing; sales 950 bbls. extra at $7@$8 40 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $5 45@$6 30 ₩ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $5 60@$5 70 for Jersey; $6 15@$6 20 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Total sales 300 bbls.

FRUIT—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 55@$4 60, and Bunch Raisins at $4 20 ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more request, mainly for export, and prices have favored sellers. Sales to-day have been confined to 56,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 80; Amber Western at $1 72@$1 72, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 66@$1 70; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 67@$1 66, delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 64@$1 67, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring at $1 62@$1 65; Amber Jersey at $1 69, and a small lot of very superfine English Seed Wheat, imported and exhibited by T. Sarnoca Kenway, at $3 ₩ bushel. Corn is in more demand, but at irregular prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 44,000 bushels, at $1 28½@$1 29, chiefly at $1 29, for Mixed Western, in store, and $1 28½@$1 30 for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, and $1 35 for old White Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1 25@$1 28 ₩ bushel. Oats are in fair demand at former prices. We quote Canada at 88½c.@89½c.; Western at 89½c.@90½c.; State at 89c.@90c. ₩ bushel. Barley is dull and heavy at $1 36@$1 50, as extremes, ₩ bushel. Barley Malt, at $1 50@$1 55 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in demand, at $1 25@$1 40 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request at 20c.@34c. for poor to strictly choice, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Are in less demand, but are stiffly held.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair request, and quoted very firm.

NAVAL STORES—Have been rather more sought after, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 25@3 30 ₩ gallon; Tar, $2 20@$2 25 ₩ bbl.; Resin, $3 2@$3 12 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are in pretty fair demand at full prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 07@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 58@$1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 23; Unbleached Sperm at $1 82½@$1 85; Limseed at $1 59@$1 61; No. 1 Lard at $1 10@$1 15; Crude Petroleum 32c.@34c., here; Refined do. at 61c.@64c., free, and 54c.@53c. in bond, ₩ gallon. The week's business in this line, Messrs. Turner & Genius notice thus: "The speculative fever continues unabated, and we have again to report an excited and rising market, especially for Crude, which is in limited supply and is buoyant at the close. Refined has been comparatively steady, but closes with much strength, in sympathy with the movement in Crude. We note sales of Crude at 34c.@34½c. for 40° to 47° gravity, on the spot and to arrive, with higher rates now demanded: while of Refined the extreme rates paid have been 53c. in bond, and 65c. free; chiefly at 51c.@52c. for the former, and 61c.@62c. for the latter. Benzine continues to attract attention, and really prime gravity is very scarce. The following are the receipts at, and exports from, New York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls....	3,950	141,400
Exports of Petroleum, bbls.....	2,740	99,150

New-Bedford Oil Market, Week Ending April 4—*Sperm*—The market has been less active since our last. The transactions for the week include sales of 800 bbls., in parcels, including 200 bbls. in Westport, for manufacturing, at $1 60 ₩ gallon. Also, 158 bbls. for export, at $1 58. *Whale*—Is in fair demand, with sales of 1,420 bbls., in parcels, recently landed in Boston, at $1 10; 360 bbls. Humphsck at $1 05; 170 do. South Sea at a price not transpired; and for export, 25 bbls., at $1 10 ₩ gallon. *Whalebone*—Sales in New-York of 21,000 lbs., large part Arctic, at $1 42@$1 45.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to April 4. 1864..	7,425	6,996	154,800
Same time last year.....	7,745	11,840	127,100

(*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 61,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 3,000 pieces, 56x60, 14½c.; 2,500 pieces, 56x60, 14½c.; 5,000 pieces, 60x64, 15 5c.; 3,000 pieces, 60x64, 15½c.; 1,500 pieces, 60x64, 16c.; 1,000 pieces, 60x64, 16½c.; 16,000 pieces, 64x64, 16½c.; 9,000 pieces, 64x64, 16½c.; 3,000 pieces, 64x64, 16½c.; 24,000 pieces, 64x64, private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request and advancing. Sales, since our last, 4,600 bbls.: at $24 12½@$24 25 for New Mess; $23 62½@$23 87½ for Mess, last season's packing; $23 25@$23 50 for two and three year old Mess; $24@$23 for Western and City Prime Mess; $18 50@$21 for Old and New Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 13c.@14½c. for Hams, and 10c.@10¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales, 570 packages. Bacon continues in good demand at 11¾c.@14½c., according to quality ₩ lb.; sales since our last 850 bxs. Lard is doing better; sales 2,150 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 13c.@13¾c. ₩ lb. Beef has been in demand at full rates; sales 400 bbls., at $16 25@$18 for Extra Mess, and $13 25@$16 50 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess $25@$26; India Mess $28@$29; Choice India $40@$42 ₩ tierce; sales 150 tcs. Beef Hams, $22 50@$24 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Butter is in fair demand at 38c.@48c. for poor to choice State, and 38c.@40c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese continues in request at 15c.@18c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are in fair request at rapidly advancing prices. Sales since our last, 500 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 16½c.@19c.; and Cuba at 16c.@17¾c., ₩ lb. Refined sugars continue in demand at 17c.@24c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 215,000 lbs., at 12¼c.@12¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported at 3,400 bbls. State and Western at $1 03@$1 06; chiefly $1 03 for State and $1 04@$1 06 for Western ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bbls. Flour at 1s.; 40,000 bushels Wheat at 2¾d.; 75 tcs. Beef at 3s. 3d.; 1,500 boxes Bacon at 19s.@20s., chiefly by American vessels at 19s.; 125 hhds. Tallow at 19s.@19s. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 7½d.; 300 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow—50 hxs. Bacon, at 15s.; 400 tcs. Lard, at 25s., part by steamar; also, by steamer, 200 hxs. Bacon, at 30s., and 9,000 bushels wheat, at 5¾d. For Havre, 200 tcs. Lard, at 50 francs by forsign, and ¾c. by American vessels. For Marseilles—40 hhds. Tallow, at 55 francs. For Antwerp—100 bales Hops, at 113s; 50 tcs. Lard, at 27s. 6d. For Bremen—2,000 bbls. Shoe-pegs, at 2s. 6d.; 200 hhds Tobacco, at 35s.; 200 tons Ashes, at 25s.

Brown's Bronchial Troches clear and give strength to the voice of SINGERS, and are indispensable to PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A Popular Establishment.—We have before alluded to the success which has attended the enterprise of Mr. J. T. Ellis, in establishing, at Nos. 937 and 939 Broadway, a great central emporium for the sale of Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing-machines. The fact that the proprietor exhibits so much liberality toward the poor working-women of the metropolis, in enabling them to supply themselves with sewing-machines on the most easy terms, commends his enterprise to the support and patronage of the public at large. We are always ready to commend and encourage such laudable and deserving enterprise.—*Sunday Mercury.*

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety, of our own manufacture.
SLATER'S, No. 2 Courtlandt-st., near Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 189 Broadway.

Notice to Druggists.—Knapp's Indian Strengthening Plasters retail for 25 cents and 38 cents each; $15 and $18 per gross, wholesale.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 625 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Teeth like Pearls and Breath of Sweetness—Obtained by the use of that popular Dentifrice, Fragrant "SOZODONT," a composition of the choicest and récherché ingredients, the three most important requisites, cleanliness, efficacy and convenience being present in the highest possible degree of perfection. It removes all disagreeable odors, scurf and tartarous adhesions, insuring a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth—gives tone to the breath and a cool delicate aromatic fragrance to the mouth—which makes it really a toilet luxury. It seems to be in great favor with the ladies.

Sold by druggists everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle.

"A Clear Head," Sound and Balmy Sleep, with (the *desideratum,*) "CLOSED LIPS," are pleasing results from the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. Sold by all druggists.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
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Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative

The standard preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another. Stops the falling out of the hair, makes it soft and silky, cleanses it and the scalp of all impurities and humors, and entirely overcomes bad effects of sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream, sold everywhere.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 16 University-place, N. Y.

N. B.—Ladies' French hair-dresser in attendance to apply the Hiawatha.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Hernia, or Rupture!

CURE and COMFORT, peace and happiness can now be procured by those afflicted with this dangerous disease, by procuring one of the greatest inventions of the age, known as

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.

This truss is a POSITIVE CURE for this complaint. It is made entirely different, both in principle and action, from all others in use. It is LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY—no pressure on the BACK, or SPERMATIC CHORD—pressure INWARD and UPWARD, and the power is regulated at pleasure. Let not prejudice or detention oppose truth. This is an age of improvement, and we offer the boon to the afflicted. Pamphlets free for a stamp. GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—The oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.
J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist. No. 760 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for Silver Plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

MARRIED.

BARKER—STOTT.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, April 5, by Rev. Charles S. Robinson, Mr. E. D. Barker to Miss Anna M. Stott.

HENDRICKSON—CLARK.—On Tuesday, April 5, by Rev. George Potts, D. D., John B. Hendrickson to Emma Olivia, only daughter of Albert Clark, Esq., all of this City.

HILLIER—COLEMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 28, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, by Rev. Mr. Gladstone, Edward G. Hillier to Miss Mary Coleman, both of Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y.

SHANDLE—SOULE.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, April 5, by Rev. Wm. Tunison, assisted by Rev. J. Remeyn Berry, Cornelius Shandle and Mary A., daughter of Wm. Soulé, all of Jersey City.

WINTHROP—WYMAN.—In Stockbridge, on Wednesday, March 30, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Dr. Parker, John Winthrop, Esq., of Boston, to Isabella Copeland, eldest daughter of John Weyman, Esq.

DIED.

ALLAIRE.—On Saturday, April 2, of scarlet fever, Margaret Christie, infant daughter of Edward S. and Sarah C. Allaire, aged 5 months. Also, on Monday, April 4, Edward Parkes, only son of Edward S. and Sarah C Allaire, aged 3 years, 6 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of their parents, No. 831 Hudson-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

BOGART.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 30, John Aug. Bogart, Ex-Colonel Second New-York State Militia Regiment, aged 50 years and 26 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. Fettretch, Esq., No. 167 (old number) East 32d-st., one door from 2d av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

COGSWELL.—In Cincinnati, on Monday, April 4, of typhoid fever, Walter Cogswell, son of Mr. Samuel Cogswell, of Brooklyn, in the 27th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Providence for interment.

DARROW.—At Saratoga Springs, on Friday, April 1, after a few days' illness, Rachel V. B. Darrow, in the 22d year of her age.

DUNN.—On Monday, April 4, Richard P. Dunn, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 14 3d-st., on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

FULLERTON.—On Monday, March 28, at the residence of his parents, Chester, Vt., after a lingering illness, of disease of the heart, which he bore with the utmost cheerfulness, Frederick E. Fullerton, Jr., only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Fullerton, aged 9 years.

GERADON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 4, James R. Geradon, M. D., aged 47 years, 7 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 107 West Warren-st., South-Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GOODSELL.—At his residence in Utica, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, Dr. Thomas Goodsell, aged 88 years. Also, on Friday, March 25, of pneumonia, Mrs. Susan Livingston, consort of Dr. Thomas Goodsell.

☞ New-York City and New-Haven papers please copy.

HASKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 5, after a short but severe illness, Annie E., beloved wife of Chas. H. Haskins, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., on Thursday, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

HILLMAN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, April 3, Annis F., wife of Samuel T. Hillman.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the Meeting-house of the First Baptist Church, corner of Seventh and Elizabeth sts.

IRVING.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, April 4, Mary Ann Irving, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, corner Clinton and Harrison sts., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

McCOLLEY.—On Tuesday, April 5, Irena Jones, relict of Wm. McColley, in the 47th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 7th, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 353 East 10th-st.

☞ Bridgeport, Conn., papers please copy.

MICKLE.—On Sunday evening, April 3, at the residence of her father, Thomas M. Beare, Isabel, wife of George B. Mickle.

The relatives and friends of the families are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, from No. 207 East 10th-st. Funeral services at St. Mark's Church.

OGDEN.—On Tuesday, April 5, Louisa Comstock, daughter of Mary Ann and Charles R. Ogden, aged 15 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her parents, Trent-st., Greenpoint, L. I., on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock.

PIATOS.—At Harlem, on the 5th of Fourth month, at the house of her son-in-law, Samuel Shapter, of congestion of the lungs, Hannah S., widow of the late Joseph Pierce, of Mount Pleasant, aged 77 years.

The funeral will be held in Friends' Meeting-house at Chaopaqua, on Sixth Day, the 8th of Fourth month, at 11 A. M. Train leaves 26th-st. at 8½ o'clock A. M.

PRINCE.—On Monday, April 4, Dalia A., daughter of Dr. G. and Mary D. Prince, aged 16 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 5 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, April 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SAGE.—On Tuesday, April 5, after a lingering illness, Abby Ann S., wife of Chas. W. Sage, and only daughter of Stephen D. and Sally Gardner, aged 36 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from No. 160 9th-av., this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

☞ Troy, (N. Y.,) New-Haven, (Conn.,) and Boston papers please copy.

SHAW.—On Sunday, April 4, Louisa Aspinwall, infant daughter of Henry and Lucy B. Shaw, aged 9 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 115 East 10th-st., Thursday morning next, at 9½ o'clock.

SZAMAR.—In Brooklyn, on the morning of the 4th inst., in hope of a blessed immortality, David K. Szaman, aged 40 years, 6 months and 22 days.

The funeral services will take place at Plymouth Church, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SPENCER.—On Monday, April 4, Margarita E. Spencer.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, from the residence of her mother, No. 228 West 46th-st. Her remains will be taken to the Church of the Holy Cross, 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., where a Solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated, at 10 o'clock, for the repose of her soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

UNDERHILL.—On Tuesday, April 5, Miss Effama Underhill, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of Thomas T. Hunter, Greenburgh, Westchester Co., N. Y.

VREDENBURGH.—On Monday morning, April 4, William Isaac, eldest son of Isaac and Elizabeth Vredenburgh, in the 37th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, also the officers of the Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., and members of Co. A, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 20 Mott-st.

WENTWORTH.—In Florence, Italy, Nov. 29, 1863, Herbert E. Wentworth, only son of the late Hon. E. R. Wentworth, of New-York City.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

WOOD.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Monday, April 4, Samuel M. Wood, in his 34th year.

Funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, at Irvington, N. J., on Thursday, April 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends, and those of his brother, William H. Wood, and his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Orr, are invited to attend without further invitation.

WOODHEAD.—On Tuesday, April 5, Rebecca Jackson, wife of Walter O. Woodhead, and daughter of the late Nathan H. Jackson, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 143 West 21st-st.

WILKINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 4, of consumption, Wm. Wilkinson, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 169 Sands-st., on Wednesday, April 6, at 1 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
Kentucky, Extra Class 259.—April 5, 1864.
42, 33, 49, 1, 32, 43, 55, 74, 45, 59, 6, 35, 14.
Kentucky, Class 260.—April 5, 1864.
48, 30, 69, 72, 12, 3, 5, 15, 56, 39, 71, 10, 32.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
Extra Class 163—April 5, 1864.
39, 64, 68, 26, 55, 77, 61, 74, 58, 76, 47, 11, 15.
Class 164—April 5, 1864.
61, 54, 51, 27, 14, 75, 31, 37, 7, 40, 19, 39, 23.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

CERTIFICATE OF TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS' USE.
NEWCASTLE, Westchester Co., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1861.
DR. B. BRANDRETH:
MY DEAR SIR: I am now seventy-nine years old, and for the last twenty-eight years have been a constant user of your Vegetable Universal Pills when sick, fully realizing the advantage of enforcing purgation with a medicine which, while harmless in its nature, removes all impurities. I can safely say that the vigorous old age I now enjoy has been caused mainly by the timely use of Brandreth's Pills. I have had, in these last twenty-eight years, several fits of sickness, and occasionally some infirmity of age would press upon me. At these times I have always found your Pills a sure remedy, giving me not only health but strength. I consider them, therefore, not only invaluable as a tonic—qualities possessed by no other medicine known to me. I have never, during these last twenty-eight years, used any other medicine whatever, being convinced, by experience, that none was as good. Brandreth's Pills have also been freely used by my neighbors in every kind of sickness, and have never been known to fail when promptly administered.
Yours truly, NATHANIEL HYATT,
Justice of the Peace for forty years in Westchester Co., New-York.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cents per box, enveloped in full directions. Purchase none unless my PRIVATE GOVERNMENT STAMP is on the box. See upon it B. BRANDRETH, in white letters.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, BRANDRETH BUILDING, NEW-YORK.
For sale by all respectable dealers in medicine.

Established 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory, No. 440 West-st.

READY
WEDNESDAY, April 6,
TEN ACRES ENOUGH:
OR
HOW A SMALL FARM
MAY BE MADE TO
SUPPORT A LARGE FAMILY.
1 vol., 12mo. Paper, $1; cloth, $1 25.
JAMES MILLER, Publisher,
Successor to C. S. Francis & Co.,
No. 522 Broadway, New-York.

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MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.
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MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE,
Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

RHEUMATISM, DAMP FEET, &c.
WEAR THE
Electro-Metallic Insoles; they are an infallible remedy for all nervous and chronic diseases.
METTAM & CO., No. 429 Broadway,
Price, $1 50; per mail, $1 80; send for circular.

KENSETT'S
OCTOBER AFTERNOON ON
LAKE GEORGE.
Now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
Under the auspices of the
METROPOLITAN FAIR,
in aid of the
SANITARY FAIR.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, looking-glasses, bedding, &c., cheaper than any other store; warranted and delivered free. Call and save money, at C. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 203 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Extension tables.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,
TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 429 Sixth-av., New-York, Dec. 2, 1863.
I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do not justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!
I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings, may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.
W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.
New-York, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.
Harlem, July 30, 1863.
I have been deaf for over twenty-five years, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

No. 134 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 29, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. I do with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 88 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
New-York, March 28, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 564 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DR. WISHART'S
DR. WISHART'S
DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.
WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.
MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND
MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND
HAVE BEEN CURED
HAVE BEEN CURED
OF CONSUMPTION,
OF CONSUMPTION,
OF CONSUMPTION,
BY DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,
BY DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,
IN THE YEAR 1863.
IN THE YEAR 1863.

Consumption has destroyed more of the human family than any other disease, and the best physicians for many years have despaired of a cure, or a remedy that would heal the lungs; but for more than two hundred years the whole medical world has been impressed that there was a mysterious power and efficiency in the Pine Tree Tar to heal the lungs; therefore they have recommended the use of Tar Water, which in many cases has a good effect

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

By instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 26, 1864, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the *National* 10-40 *Five Per Cent.* Loan, in coupon bonds or registered certificates, redeemable after ten, and payable forty years from date, in coin, and will allow to banks, bankers and brokers the *usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent.*

This loan bears gold interest, payable *semi-annually*, on coupon and registered bonds of $500 and over, and *annually* on bonds of the denominations of 50 and 100 dollars.

In subscribing, parties are requested to pay the accrued interest from the first of March to the day of subscription in *coin*, or in *currency adding fifty per cent. premium.*

The interest on this Loan is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar bonds are payable on the first of March.

The Secretary of the Treasury closes his instructions in the following words:

On the above terms, the First National Bank of the City of New-York, of which you are the President, is authorized to receive subscriptions to the National 10-40 Loan, and it is hoped that its exertions—on the most energetic and active employment of which great reliance is placed—will be attended with complete success.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE.
Secretary of the Treasury.

To S. C. THOMPSON, Esq., President.

The coupon bonds will be ready for delivery early in April, and registered bonds about the first of May.

Remittances may be made in legal tender notes, National Bank notes, or in drafts, &c., par in this City, addressed,
JAMES CURPHEY,
Cashier First National Bank,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864. New-York.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES: collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

DENVER MINING COMPANY,
COLORADO.
60,000 Shares.....$20 per Share.

The amount of stock offered for sale at $12 50 per share having been sold, the undersigned offer for sale the entire residue of the stock, being five thousand shares, at the minimum price of $15 per share.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st.

JERSEY CITY BONDS,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
COUPONS PAYABLE 1ST OF OCTOBER AND APRIL, IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Capital.....$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,
issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS
redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON & ZANESVILLE RAILROAD CO.

The subscriber is now ready to issue, in exchange for the Trustees' receipts, stock certificates for the new shares, and certificates of the Trustees under the new mortgage of the Cincinnati & Zanesville Railroad Co. for the new bonds, to which the parties to the reorganization of the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad Co. are severally entitled.
CHARLES MORAN, Trustee, No. 10 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

INSURANCE, BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.
(Seal.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE EXchange of New-York Certificates of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., for those issued in Philadelphia for the New-York Agency, all persons holding those certificates are requested to bring them to this office, between the 6th and 20th days of April next, when the Treasurer of said company will be present to deliver the new certificates in exchange.
ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.
CLEVELAND, March 22, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 27 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company due 1st of April next, will be paid at the office of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 24 Nassau-st., New-York.
L. H. WALKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD Co.,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 31, 1864.

THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1864, will be paid at the office of the Company, on presentation and surrender of the coupons, on this date, or at any Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.
(Being the Balance not awarded on Bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Saturday, April 16, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of One Million Dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed March 18, 1864, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1889, and five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1890.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
April 4, 1864.

NEW-YORK GOLD MINING COMPANY
OF COLORADO.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SHARES $10 EACH.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this company will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., April 8, at the office of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, No. 22 William-st.
HENRY MORGAN, President.
F. E. ROELOFSON, Treasurer.
TRUSTEES.
HENRY MORGAN, Matthew Morgan & Sons.
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD.
FREDERICK C. GEBHARD, Schuchardt & Gebhard.
JAS. I. DAY, Prest. N. Y., Providence and Boston R. R.
W. H. RUSSELL.
Subscription price, $5 per share.

CORISAMIN GOLD MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000, IN SHARES OF $10 EACH.

Books of subscription for a limited number of shares of the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at the office of Leavenworth & Sanderson, No. 19 Wall-st. Subscription price, $4.

This Company offers superior inducements to capitalists for an investment in one of the richest gold districts of Colorado Territory.

For further particulars, apply to
HENRY DE ZAVALA, President.
No. 19 Wall-st.
Bankers of the Company,
LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

M. MORGAN'S SONS,
NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.
Checks on the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company for sale, in sums to suit. Collections upon New-Orleans made, and New-Orleans Securities bought.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

OFFICE OF THE McGREGOR WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., for $1,600,000 of the Capital Stock of this Company, for the purpose of extending the line to Anstin, the point of junction with the Minneapolis, Fairbault & Cedar Valley Railroad.

The Company have forty miles of road nearly completed, and means in hand to construct and equip twenty miles more, making sixty in all, and leave the same entirely free from floating debt.

It is proposed, by the present sale of stock, to provide means for completing and equipping the remaining sixty miles, and to have the whole ready for business early in the Spring of 1865.

The road traverses the most populous and fertile portion of the State of Iowa, and has no competition for fifty miles on either side. In the judgment of its managers, it is destined to pay large dividends to its stockholders from the moment of completion. It is believed that no favorable opportunity to invest in a most promising railway security is rarely presented to the attention of capitalists.

Pamphlets, giving further information, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st.
GEORGE GREENE, President.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Trustees of the Mariposa Company, held at the office of the Company on the 2d day of April inst.,

It was resolved that, for the purpose of liquidating the floating debt and further developing the resources of the Company, there shall be an issue of Bonds to the amount of $2,000,000, payable on or before the 2d day of April, 1874, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and that sealed bids for the said bonds be received at the office of the Company at any time before noon of the 14th inst., at which time the Board will proceed to open the bids, reserving the right to accept or reject any or all of them.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
JOHN WATT, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO receive subscriptions for the new
U. S. 10-40 BONDS,
Coupon or Registered. Subscribers will receive Bonds carrying interest, in coin, from March 1, 1864, and will have to pay, in addition to the principal, the accrued interest *in coin or in currency adding 50 per cent.*, up to the day of subscription.

U. S. 6 per cent. Certificates, 5-20 Bonds, and all other U. S. Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., } Bought and Sold at market rates.

W. ANTHES, No. 27 Pine-st.,
(Fourth National Bank Building,)
New-York.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, Mr. SANDFORD COBB was unanimously elected President of said company to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James N. Cobb, Esq., and the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this board be presented to James N. Cobb, Esq., for the able, efficient and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of this company.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris Ketchum, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.,
MINNEAPOLIS, March 14, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held at No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 12 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration an increase of the capital stock thereof from one million five hundred thousand to two million dollars, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS Nos. 441, 155, 368, 238, 17, 61, 73, 378, 458, 365, 560, 178, 519, 2 and 96 have been duly designated for payment according to the terms of the mortgage. Interest thereon will cease 1st May, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
E. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-pl., } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 231 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
March 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th of April, 1864. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO, No. 23 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will hereafter be at this office, instead of at No. 54 Wall-st. GEORGE O. CILLEY, Secy.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, due on the 1st April, will be paid at the office of McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.
MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.
Capital 80,000 shares, $25 each.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado.	GEO. W. GRAFFLIN, Balti're.
F. H. JUDD, New-York.	HERMANN FUNKE, N. Y.
H. S. COHU, New-York.	R. CORNELL WHITE, N. Y.
WM. MÖLLER, New-York.	M. C. TYLER, New-York.

S. G. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.

President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. G. ARNOLD, Dr. F. H. JUDD.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—J. P. DAVIES.
Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.
MINES—BRIGGS AND GREGORY LODES.
GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.
CAPITAL 10,000 SHARES, $100 each.

TRUSTEES.
J. SMITH BRIGGS, Colorado.
GEO. M. PULLMAN, Chicago.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
HENRY COGGILL, New-York.
C. C. ALGER, Hudson, N. Y.
WM. G. ANGELL, Providence, R. I.
R. CORNELL WHITE, New-York.
President—J. SMITH BRIGGS.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—J. S. WOODWARD.
Mining Superint't—CHAS. H. BRIGGS.
Office No. 25 CLIFF-ST., New-York.

MERCHANTS' RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of $300,000 to the above Company are now open at the Banking House of Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st. It is the intention of the Company to donate all profits over seven per cent. toward a fund for the relief of indigent merchants.

JAMES M. BROWN,
DAVID HOADLEY,
WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. A. BOOTH,
WILSON G. HUNT,
AMOS R. ENO,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
WM. COXE DUSENBURY,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1864. Commissioners.

SPENCER, VILA & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Congress-st., Boston.
STOCKS AND BONDS SOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION—COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS AND BANKERS RECEIVED ON LISERAL TERMS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES AND DEPOSITS, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Lake Superior and Canadian Mining Stocks.
Daily reports of the Boston Stock Market furnished on application.

NOTICE TO THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have requested the undersigned to call meetings of the First Mortgage and Second Mortgage Boedholders, in pursuance of the provisions of the deeds of trust, for the purpose of considering certain modifications of the present financial system of the company, to which the assent of a majority in interest of each of those classes of bondholders, by a vote at a meeting is necessary. The principle of the proposed measures was submitted to the annual meeting of the corporation held at Pittsburgh on the 16th inst., at which were represented a majority of the stockholders and of each class of the bondholders, and was unanimously approved.

The undersigned, therefore, in exercise of the authority conferred upon them by article 12 of the First and Second Deeds of Trust, give notice that
MEETINGS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
will be held at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 72 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, 1864, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of considering the aforesaid measures.

At such meetings the bondholders, if registered, may vote in person or by proxy.

Registration on the Voting Register can be made by any holder at the office or agency of the company, at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., where the books are now open for that purpose, *on presentation by the holder of his bonds, or on his filing the written order of the person last registered as the holder.*

The registration was originally in the names of the persons to whom the bonds were issued. In cases in which the bonds have since changed hands, the present holder can vote only by registering himself, or upon the proxy of the person last registered.

A general attendance of the bondholders is earnestly requested, as well to act on the questions aforesaid, as to perfect the organization contemplated in Article 12 of the Deeds of Trust.

The meetings of the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders will be held separately, but at the same time and place and the holders of the Third Mortgage Bonds are invited to be present, though their action is not required by the Trust Deeds.

The resolutions adopted at the annual meeting, and the resolution of the Board of Directors requesting a call of meetings of the bondholders, are subjoined.

JOHN FERGUSON, } Trustees for the First and
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, } Second Mortgage Bondholders.

RESOLUTIONS

Recommended by the Board of Directors to the Stockholders for adoption at the Annual Meeting, March 16, 1864

Resolved, That it is expedient that expenditures for construction, equipment and objects pertinent thereto, involving new capital, should in no case be provided for by an increase of capital stock of the company.

Resolved, That the increase of capital stock should be made solely for the purpose of building and completing a double track, or such part thereof as may be expedient, and for equipping the road and providing such additional rolling stock, machinery, appurtenances and other facilities as may be necessary to properly do all the business which may offer, and for no purpose, and should only be issued from year to year in such amounts as the stockholders at their annual meetings may decide upon. Their decision shall be based upon detailed estimate, made by the Board of Directors, of the amount of money necessary for the work of the year, and that the new issue of stock shall only be sold after public notice.

Resolved, That the increase of capital for 1864 shall not exceed $3,500,000.

Resolved, That the stockholders hereby recommend, and, as far as may be necessary, authorize the Board of Directors to make such agreement or arrangement with the holders of the bonds under the trust deeds as will enable them to increase the capital stock, as indicated in the preceding resolutions.

By a vote unanimously by vote of $4,563,000 out of $6,500,000 of stock; $3,729,500 out of $5,250,000 of first mortgage bonds; $3,766,000 out of $5,160,000 of second mortgage bonds, and $1,626,000 out of $2,000,000 of third mortgage bonds, $400,000 not voting because not registered.

Resolution adopted by the Board of Directors this day:

"*Resolved*, That the Trustees under the mortgages, Samuel J. Tilden and John Ferguson, be and they are hereby requested to call, at the earliest moment possible, a meeting of the bondholders, in the City of New-York, to act upon the resolutions adopted by the stockholders at their Annual Meeting in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 16th day of March, 1864, and to obtain, if possible, the assent of the bondholders thereto.

Offered by L. H. Meyer, Esq.
Attest: W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the Hartford Mining Company, of Michigan, will be held at their business office, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing said company.
GAYLORD CHURCH, } Corporators.
WM. A. RICHMOND, }
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER OF GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
UNDER THE OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 12th day of April prox. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d day of April until after the election. By order,
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 6 to 7.
Interest commences April 1, 1864.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President,
ALFRED A. BURGE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

GARRISONS' MINING CO.

The Subscription Books for a limited number of shares are now open at our office.

VAN SCHAICK & MASSETT,
No. 19 William-st.

The Prospectus and Reports may be had at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st.

THOMPSON BROS.,
CORNER WALL-ST. AND BROADWAY.

10-40 BONDS.

Now ready for sale and immediate delivery. The usual commission of one-eighth per cent. allowed to dealers and on large orders.

The bonds have clean coupons from March 1. Back interest charged at 50 per cent. premium, or paid in gold.

THOMPSON BROS., BANKERS,
No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT LOAN.
UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on bonds not over $100 annually and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either registered or coupon bonds, as they may prefer.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hundred dollars, ($100,) five hundred dollars, ($500,) one thousand dollars, ($1,000,) five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) and coupon bonds of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hundred dollars, ($100,) five hundred dollars, ($500,) and one thousand dollars, ($1,000.)

Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March or September, as the case may be, until the day of subscription and payment.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions, I will issue my certificate of deposit therefor in duplicate, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, with a letter stating the kind, (registered or coupon,) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

A commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to those subscribing for others or resale. The delivery of these bonds have commenced, and will be continued promptly. JOHN J. OLSCO,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

PICACHO SILVER MINING COMPANY
OF ARIZONA.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New-York.

Capital 50,000 Shares of $50 each.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened on WEDNESDAY, April 6, at the office of H. A. JOHNSON & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.
L. W. WINCHESTER, President.
Office of Harnden's Express Co.,
No. 74 Broadway.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC
GOLD AND SILVER
MINING COMPANY
OF
NEVADA TERRITORY.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000
Represented by 50,000 Shares of $100 each.
STOCK SUBJECT TO NO ASSESSMENTS.

TRUSTEES:
GEO. M. GROVES, late of Groves, Northrup & Taylor,
NATHAN A. BALDWIN, of Page, Baldwin & Co.
JOHN L. GROSE, of Gross & Merch.
JOHN RILEY, President of 2d-av. Railroad.
ROBERT SCHELL, of Louis S. Fellows & Schell.
ENOS RICHARDSON, of Palmer, Richardson & Co.
GEO. BELL, of Hicks & Bell.
PRESTON H. HODGES, Esq. H. L. GILBERT, Esq.
OFFICERS:
GEO. M. GROVES, President.
J. N. SEWALL, Secretary and Treasurer.
G. T. SEWALL, of Nevada, General Superintendent.
E. L. MONTGOMERY, of Nevada, Engineer.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers.
HON. JOHN SLOSSON, Counsel.
OFFICE, No. 8 BROAD-ST.

THE SAN ANTONIO SILVER MINING COMPANY OF ARIZONA.

CAPITAL 60,000 SHARES OF $50 EACH.
TRUSTEES.
SAM F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., President of Quick Silver Mining Company.
ANTHONY W. MORSE, Esq. of Morse & Co.
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq., of Charles H. Marshall & Co.
FREDERIC C. GEBHARD, Esq., of Schuchardt & Gebhard.
MATT ELLIS, Esq., of Boston.
JAY OADY, Esq., of Schenectady.
PRESIDENT.
SAM F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq.
TREASURER.
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq.
BANKERS.
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
ATTORNEYS.
Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON.

Books of subscription for this stock at $25 a share are now open at our office. MORSE & CO.,
APRIL 6, 1864. No. 24 William-st.

THE MOUNT PLEASANT IRON AND STEEL COMPANY
OF BERKS COUNTY, PENN.,
(Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York.)

Capital	10,000 Shares
Per value	$50
Subscription price	$25

Subscription books for a limited number of shares will be opened at the office of QUIGLEY BROTHERS, No. 19 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, April 7, where can be obtained pamphlets containing description of the property, and reports relative to the mines and to the quality of the iron and steel made from the ore, and where, also, may be seen specimens of the ore and merchantable iron and steel.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.
CALDWELL ASHWORTH,
No. 10 Pine-st.,
is authorized to receive subscriptions on account of the above bonds; interest and principal payable in coin. As the bonds bear date the 1st March, 1864, the accrued interest from that time to date of subscriptions must be paid by the subscriber in gold, or currency at the rate of fifty per cent premium for gold, until further notice. The bonds will be ready for delivery on or about April 4, 1864.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
To a limited number of Shares
OF THE
GUNNELL GOLD COMPANY,
are open at our Office.

Papers containing the report of Fits John Porter, showing the enormous value of the property, can be had on application to us.

MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st.

MINING STOCKS,
as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY, held the 28th ultimo, the following persons were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz.:

W. P. Palmer,	Sidney Mason,	John Steward,
Rufus L. Lord,	Peter Cooper,	Wm. W. DeForest,
Thos. Barron,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jas. B. Johnson,
Richard Tighe,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Henry Ballis,
Henry Elsworth,	James Colles,	Rich. Mortimer,
Aug. H. Ward,	L. S. Suarez,	R. H. Browne,
E. D. Morgan,	John Caswell,	Ed. J. Woolsey.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. P. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day appointed Mr. WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, late of the Howard Insurance Company of New-York, Secretary.
WILLIAM A. THOMSON, President.

FINANCIAL

SAN ANTONIO
SILVER MINING COMPANY,
OF ARIZONA.

60,000 SHARES—NOMINAL PAR, $50 EACH.
40,000 ONLY TO BE SUBSCRIBED FOR.

ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF MINING CLAIMS AND PROPERTY IN ARIZONA.

TRUSTEES.
SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., President of the Quicksilver Mining Co.
ANTHONY W. MORSE, Esq., of Morse & Co.
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq., of Charles H. Marshall & Co.
FREDERIC C. GEBHARD, Esq., of Schuchardt & Gebhard.
MATT ELLIS, Esq., of Boston.
JAY OADY, Esq., of Schenectady.
PRESIDENT.
SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq.
TREASURER.
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq.
BANKERS.
MESSRS. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
ATTORNEYS.
MESSRS. FOSTER & THOMSON.

Books of subscription for the purchase of Shares of this Company at $25 a share, are open at our office; $5 payable at the time of subscription, and the balance on May 2, 1864.

Attention is called to the letter of Sam. F. Butterworth, Esq., who has lately visited the property of the company.
MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st., New-York.
APRIL 5, 1864.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

I visited this Mine in the month of December, 1863, accompanied by Guido Kustel, the most distinguished Metallurgist and Mining Engineer on the Pacific coast, for many years the Manager of the Ophir Works, and author of a valuable treatise on the "Processes of Silver and Gold Extraction," recently published in California. My opinion of the value and quality of this Mine is based on information derived from this gentleman, and on my own observations at the Mine.

The Mine is situated in Arizona, about three miles north of the northern boundary line of Sonora, and five miles distant from the celebrated Mowry Silver Mines; it is accessible at all seasons of the year, either by the way of Los Angelos, Libertad, or Guaymas. But little work has been done in developing the mine; enough, however, to discover the width

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT,

The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure!
BALSAM COPAIBA and MERCURY discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to affect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Male packages, $2; females, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway,
J. SWORDS, No. 52 Dey-st.,
A. D. WESCOTT, No. 716 Broadway,
DESMOND & CO., Prov'ns., No. 915 Race-st., Phila.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without a change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically cures Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,259 N. Y. Post Office. N. B.—Those who prefer an infallible, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by one of their own sex.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 16 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. LARMONT, AUTHOR OF THE PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 illustrations, continues to relieve patients incompetent to fulfill the duties of life from indiscretion, excesses, nervous and general debility, &c., at No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, from 10 to 5 o'clock. Published by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, for $1. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st N. Y.

SPERMATORRHŒA CURED FOR FIFTY CENTS.—Send 50 cents and a red stamp to my address, and receive by return mail the receipt. Medicines can be obtained at any drug-store. Also, receipts for any of the private diseases at the same price. By this way you know just what medicines you are taking, and your system is not stuffed with poisons. Address Box No. 561 Schenectady, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 8, 7.8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 2, 5, 5 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons &c., stopping at all stations. For Jamaica at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, and does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. SEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:26 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 11:30 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:3 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4:26 P. M. Sunday train, 4:26 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Being acknowledged by scientific men to be the *only agent* by use of which teeth can be extracted without pain or injurious results. Those who desire a skillful operation are advised to call on Dr. HOYT, sole manufacturer. Office No. 207 Broadway, near 20th-st.
N. B.—In order to furnish sufficient accommodations for his very extensive practice, Dr. HOYT has leased the four-story building, No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st., to which he will remove May 1.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 208 Grand-st., New-York, and No 207 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $24; Platina, $25; Silver, $15; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on Gold, $2; Silver, $1. Extracting, $25 cents.

AT COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, with the Nitrous Oxide, teeth are drawn as easily as wishing they were out. This is a literal fact. No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH nursery stocks, fruit trees, evergreens, dwarf and standard roses, handing and for sale by C. HAOUL, No. 45 Cedar-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,978	Comins,	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking,	——
LOUISIANA	2,856	Smellie,	——
IOWA	—	Milburns,	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry for Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$100 / 85} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer, on WEDNESDAY, April 6; has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

The rate for steerage passage from Liverpool and Queenstown will be, until further notice, $35 in gold, or the equivalent in currency.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COAK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER..Saturday.....April 9
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....April 16
ETNA.....Saturday.....April 23
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London...$5 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg..90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
SATURDAY, April 23, at NOON,
The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
Corner of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, April 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers.
NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine, fast-sailing A 1 Clyde built steamship BRITANNIA, Capt. FERRIER, is intended to sail on THURSDAY, April 17, from Pier No 47, North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.
Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions:
First Cabin.....$75 | Intermediate.....$40
Second Cabin.....60 | Steerage.....35
Payable in currency.
Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freights received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

The steamer YAZOO will be unavoidably detained until THURSDAY, April 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., when she will positively sail. LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA,
To sail on SATURDAY, April 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The U. S. M. side wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
HENRY L. HEDDERAN, Commander,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 N. R., foot of King-st. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The EVENING STAR will follow and sail on SATURDAY, April 30, 1864.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23d of April.
SATURDAY, 21st of May.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. JOHN A. POST, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, April 9, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, JAMES ANDERSON Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 6. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City and the China, from 1 to 2 M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but Passengers can be taken on board. The PERSIA will sail April 20.
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

NEW-BRUNSWICK AND NEW-YORK.—The steamer SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. M. CONKLIN, will leave New-Brunswick for New-York, commencing MONDAY, April 4, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6½ o'clock A. M., stopping at Wood's Dock, Perth Amboy, Totten's and Rossville. Returning, leave New-York at 2½ o'clock P. M., from foot of Jay-st., N. R., until further notice.

STEAMSHIP HECLA WILL DISCHARGE, under general order. THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, 5th inst., at the company's wharf, Jersey City.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

STEAMBOATS.

1864. DAILY 1864.

STEAM PASSAGE AND FREIGHT LINE FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlboro', Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS. THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. COANELL, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving New-York from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M., Sundays excepted. Positively no freight received after 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to ROMER & TREMPER, Rondout; THOMAS CORNELL, Rondout. H. P. FARRINGTON, Agent, No. 41 Jay-st., New-York.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains

IRON WORK.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

LECTURES.

"RECOLLECTIONS OF VENICE."—LECture by Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D.D., in the Stone Church, 26th-st., near Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 7, at 8 o'clock, for the Building Fund of the Free Church of St. Matthias. Admission 50 cents.

FAIRS.

VISITORS TO THE
GREAT SANITARY FAIR
SHOULD NOT LEAVE THE CITY
without seeing the
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 Bowery,
WHERE THEY CAN PURCHASE
the cheapest and most
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SILKS, ALPACAS,
and all kinds of
DRY GOODS,
AT AUCTION PRICES.
W. R. ROBERTS,
Crystal Palace Emporium of Fashion and Design,
No. 252 Bowery.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committee on Public Amusements have the pleasure of announcing that a Billiard Tournament in aid of the funds of this Fair has been organized at the suggestion of Mr. MICHAEL PHELAN, under whose superintendence it will take place at
IRVING HALL,
on the AFTERNOON and EVENING of WEDNESDAY, April 6.
In this tournament the following distinguished billiard players are expected to take part:
MR. PHILIP TIEMAN,
DUDLEY KAVANAGH,
JOHN SCHERIEB,
LOUIS FOLEY,
JOHN McDIVITT,
JOHN DESBY,
VICTOR ESTEPHE,
EDMUND NELUMS,
CHRISTIAN BIRD,
WILLIAM GOLDTHWAITE,
EDWARD CAHILL,
MICHAEL FOLEY,
MICHAEL PHELAN.
Mr. Phelan has challenged the winner of the champion's cue at the contest, which is to take place on the 7th inst., to play a game with him on FRIDAY, April 8, the loser to pay one hundred dollars to the fund of the fair. The receipts for admission on this day will be devoted to the Working Women's Relief Association. Every facility will be offered to enable ladies to enjoy with comfort these remarkable contests. Tickets of admission, $1.
RICHARD GRANT WHITE,
Chairman of Committee on Public Amusements.

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
AUCTION NOTICE.

Heads of departments wishing to make sales by auction will hand in their invoices two days before sale to either of the following auctioneers, or to the Secretary of this Committee. Each department will arrange with the gentlemen whom they may elect to make their sales in regard to the reception and delivery of their goods.
All goods, wares and merchandise will be received and accounted for by those employed, who will furnish their own clerks and attend to their own advertising.
The following are the names and places of business of the gentlemen tendering their services, in the order they were received:
Daniel A. Mathews, No. 66 Nassau-st.
Edward Schenck, No. 60 Liberty-st.
Geo. Wellis Nichols, No. 113 Pearl-st.
Henry D. Miner, No. 37 Nassau-st.
Daniel B. Burdett, No. 109 Wall-st.
Henry Molten, No. 235 Broadway.
J. H. Tremper, No. 36 Pine-st.
Edward Sintzenich, No. 155 Broadway.
J. E. Halsey, No. 10 Barclay-st.
Walter M. Lloyd, No. 34 Cedar-st.
E. F. Wills, No. 47 Murray-st.
All goods sold for this Commission are free from United States duties, as well as the district license.
E. H. LUDLOW,
Chairman of Committee on Auctions.
HENRY D. MINER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committee on "Millinery Goods" acknowledge the receipt of the following cash contributions:

Andrews, Giles, Sanford & Co.	$500
Martin & Lawson	500
B. F. Beekman	300
Formao, Tibbale & Hubbard	250
C. T. Aldrich	100
Plummer & Michel	100
Marshall, Johnson & Co.	100
Worthington & Smith	100
Lawson Bros. & Day	100
Terry & Patterson	100
F. Berly	50
James Isler	50
John Mack	50
Brittan Bros	50
B. Travis & Co	50
J. Spence's Sons	50
C. Pequegnat	25
H. S Bosworth	25
A. L. Case	15
Wm Oppenheim	10
Henry A. Taylor	10
Ira Beard	10
E. Hyans	5

To be continued.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.
The Office of the Treasurer has been removed from No. 2 Great Jones-st., to the Metropolitan Fair Building, in 14th-st.
All persons desirous of contributing money are requested to pay the same to BENJ. COLLINS, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, at his office, No. 823 Broadway (up stairs.)
All checks to be made payable to the order of the Treasurer.
All persons having claims against the Metropolitan Fair Association are requested to hand their bills to Mr. Collins, at the above-named office of the United States Sanitary Commission.
ELLEN. R. STRONG, Treasurer.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The building erected for machinery at Palace Garden is now ready for the reception of all contributions of tools and machines. The entrance is on 15th-st., west of the 6th-av. Parties are requested to send in their offerings without delay, that they may be arranged and put in motion in time for the opening of the Fair.
Mr. Joseph Crampton, of the Committee on Machinery, will be at the building to receive what is sent from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., every day, until the 28th inst.
All the principal express companies transport articles to this Fair free of charge.
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
MARCH 19, 1864. Chairman Com. on Machinery.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Splendid and graphic illustrations of the various objects of interest will be given in this week's number of DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS. The New-York Fire Department will be ornamented in colors—a grand and novel improvement, and a great revolution in newspaper illustrations; also the inauguration ceremonies in the main hall, &c.
A full-size pattern of the ladies' new French waist, (alone worth 25 cents,) as a supplement, with fashions by Mme. Demorest; altogether, the most spicy and valuable illustrated paper in the world.
Sold everywhere. Price 10 cents; mailed free on receipt of the price. No. 90 Beekman-st. Every soldier and citizen should see this valuable number.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
The Chairmen of the several Committees of the Metropolitan Fair Association are respectfully requested to collect the contributions of money made to them, and forward them to the Treasurer at their earliest convenience. This request is rendered necessary from the amount of bills now being presented to this department for payment.
ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York*," and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

MACHINERY.—The Committee will continue to receive machinery during the whole of the first week of the Fair.
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committee on Machinery.

SANITARY FAIR.

Rev. J. W. LINDSAY, D. D., will deliver a lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, April 6, in the 15th-st. M. E. Church. Subject—*Lessons of the Rebellion*. Proceeds for the Sanitary Fair. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
NO. 823 BROADWAY
New-York, April 4, 1864.
With other important interests, affairs connected with the Sanitary Commission call me to California for a few months; meanwhile, Correspondents will please address all letters connected with the Commission to Dr. J. FOSTER JENKINS, General Secretary, No. 823 Broadway, New-York. Private Correspondents will address my brother F. W. G. BELLOWS, No. 68 Wall-st., Pacific Mail Company, who will forward my letters on the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.
(Signed,) HENRY W. BELLOWS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR TICKETS.

A full supply of all kinds, for sale by
CHARLES O. JONES,
Stationer,
No. 76 Cedar-st.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FAIR, through the Wholesale Dry-Goods Committee, are requested to send their donations to WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, Treasurer, No. 81 Worth-st., in checks to his order.
LEVI P. MORTON,
Chairman of Committee on Wholesale Dry Goods.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

STATIONERS and PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane, respectfully solicit orders. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery, Diaries, &c., at low prices.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL O. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA TO-NIGHT.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 6, at 8, by universal desire, Donizetti's grand tragic opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
with the following unprecedented cast:
Lucrezia.....Mme. Medori
Maffio Orsini.....Mlle. Sulzer
Genaro.....Sig. Mazzoleni
Duke Alfonso.....Sig. Bellini
Liverotto.....Sig. Lotti
Petrucio.....Sig. Weinlich
Gazella.....Sig. Dubreuil
Conductor.....Sig. J. NUNO.
On FRIDAY EVENING, April 8, at 8, twenty-eighth time of Gounod's new and brilliant Opera of
FAUST. FAUST.
On SATURDAY, April 9, GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF SIG. MAZZOLENI.
IONE; OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
The next performance of
ROBERT LE DIABLE
will take place on MONDAY EVENING, April 11.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning at the regular ticket offices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
First appearance in Brooklyn of the highly successful young prima donna,
MISS LAURA HARRIS.
First appearance this season of the favorite tenor,
SIG. BRIGNOLI.
On TUESDAY EVENING, April 7, at 8, when will be presented Donizetti's most popular opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
with the following extraordinarily brilliant cast:
Lucia.....Miss Laura Harris
Edgardo.....Sig. Brignoli
Ashton.....Sig. Bellini
Raimond.....Sig. Wachich
Conductor.....Sig. J. Nunn
The sale of secured seats and tickets will commence this morning in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music, and in New-York at Hunt & Anthony's, stationers, corner Nassau and Fine-sts.

WALLACK'S. WEDNESDAY.

Fourth time this season, the favorite three-act comedy, by Tom Taylor and Charles Reade.
MASKS AND FACES.
Triplet.....Mr. Chas. Fisher
Sir Charles Pomander.....Mr. W. R. Floyd
Mr. Forest Vane.....Mr. Norton
Colley Cibber.....Mr. John Sefton
Quin.....Mr. G. Holland
Snarl.....Mr. Young
Hunsdown.....Mr. Browne
Souper.....Mr. Parkes
Collander.....Mr. Williamson
James Burdock.....Mr. Pope
Peg Woffington.....Mrs. Hoey
Mabel Vane.....Miss Madeline Henriquez
Mrs Triplet.....Mrs. Maurice
Kitty Clive.....Miss Mary Barrett
THURSDAY—One hundred and eighth night of ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SATURDAY—MONEY.
Will shortly be repeated, WILD OATS, THE RIVALS, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, LOVE FOR LOVE and MARRIED LIFE.
Planche's exquisite Comedy entitled
THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT,
is in preparation and will be produced early in the ensuing week.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
UNION-SQUARE MUSIC HALL,
A select orchestra of forty of the best musicians of the city will perform every night from 7 to 10 o'clock, under the direction of Messrs. Rietzel & Noll.
PRICE OF ADMISSIONS, 50 CENTS.
The following extra performance will take place during the present week, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.:
THURSDAY, APRIL 7,
EXHIBITION OF GYMNASTICS BY THE GERMAN TURNER-VEREIN.
FRIDAY, APRIL 8,
"PHOTOGRAPHIANA," an entirely novel and highly attractive entertainment, by Mr. and Mrs. WATKINS.
SATURDAY, APRIL 9,
Handel's splendid oratorio, JUDAS MACCABEUS, by THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
Announcements of performances to take place during the second week of the fair will be made hereafter.
☞ The Committee on Music also desire to call attention to their ware-rooms, adjoining the concert hall, in the Union-square buildings, where a fine assortment of musical instruments of every description are for sale for the benefit of the fair.
WM. SCHARFENBERG, Chairman Com. on Music.
C. F. CHICKERING,
W. A. POND.

HOPE CHAPEL.—NO. 718 BROADWAY.
TWENTY-THIRD WEEK OF THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON.
This popular exhibition is still a brilliant success, affording to all classes a happy relaxation from the ordinary cares of routine life. It is a fairy realm of travel, history, literature and song, revealing to the delighted visitor the most enchanting scenery and the most exquisite statuary and architecture of the ancient and modern day in all lands as beheld in the reality. The recent addition to our immense collection of several hundred NEW AND MAGNIFICENT VIEWS enable the management to offer an entertainment still more attractive, presenting ever fresh variety in scenes of ravishing beauty.
In addition to the usual programme, the wondrous Spectral Illusion of the
TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET GHOST,
which has been witnessed by thousands with intense interest, will be repeated, with all its startling effects, every afternoon and evening during the week.
Doors open at 7; Tours commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. Matinée every day at 3 o'clock.

BILLIARDS.
IRVING HALL,
APRIL 6TH, 7TH, 8TH AND 9TH,
WEDNESDAY, April 6.
Afternoon at 3 o'clock, and evening at 8 o'clock.
GRAND TOURNAMENT FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.
Tickets One Dollar each.
THURSDAY, April 7.
MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP
and One Thousand Dollars.
Dudley Kavanagh of New-York and Phillip Tiemen of Cincinnati. Play commences at 8 P. M. Tickets, $1 each.
FRIDAY, April 8.
BENEFIT OF THE WORKING WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
MICHAEL PHELAN
of New-York and the holder of the champion cue; 1,000 points up—carroms, pushed shots barred. The loser to pay ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
to the fund of THE SANITARY COMMISSION.
To commence at 8 o'clock P. M.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR,
the receipts to be paid to the
WORKING WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
Full particulars in future announcements.
The Hall is fit

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Markets See Fifth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 5, 1864.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Coupon	120	100	N. Y. Cen. 144
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Coupon	114	200	do. 143⅝
5,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.	111	100	do. 143⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. S	110⅛	600	do. 143⅝
6,500 do.	111⅜	100	do. s10 143¼
50,000 do.	111	200	do. s30 143
100 Trs. Notes, 7 3-10		250	do. 143¼
Aug., Oct., & Apr.	111⅜	500	Erie R. 126
4,000 U. S. 6s, '71, Reg	102	100	do. s30 126
20,000 U. S. 5s, 1-yr. Coupon	99¼	50	do. b30 126⅜
19,000 do.	99⅛	100	do. b15 126⅜
10,000 Ten. St. 6s, '90	61¾	2000	do. 126¼
9,000 Mo. State 6s	73¼	200	do. b10 126⅛
65,000 do	73	600	do. 126⅛
10,000 do. b60	73⅛	100	do. s10 126
5,000 M. & Ms. R. to H. & St. J. R.	93	800	Erie Railway P. 112⅜
		100	do. 112¼
20,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	76¼	300	do. b10 113
5,000 do. b10	76⅛	400	Hudson R. R. 164
7,000 Cal. State 7s	135	300	do. b10 164
1,000 Brook'n C. & W. L.	108	100	do. 163⅜
10,000 O. & Miss. C. b30	98	100	do. s30 163⅜
10,000 do. b10	67⅜	700	Reading R. 159
100,000 do.	67	200	do. b10 159
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117	100	do. b15 159
2,000 Erie 1st M. B.	114	200	do. b30 159⅛
2,000 E. 4th M. 8s	123	2569	do. 159⅜
1,200 B., N. Y. & E. 1st	110⅛	1600	do. 158
1,000 Hud. R. 1st M.	113	23	Mich. Cen. R. 150
1,000 do.	112⅜	300	do. 149⅜
11,500 Ill. Cen. 8s	119	300	do. 149⅝
5,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	95¼	200	do. b10 118⅝
500 C. & N. W. 1st B.	102	200	do. b30 116⅜
4,000 D. L. & W. 1st M.	114	1000	do. 116¾
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	95	500	do. 115
1,000 P. F. W. & C. 3d	118	1000	do. 115⅛
1,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	90	500	do. 115⅜
5,000 M. & Mo. L. G.	78⅛	400	M. S. & N. I. G. S. 153⅜
4,000 Mar. 1st M. B.	70	300	do. s10 153
1,460 Amer. Gold	367⅜	100	do. 153⅝
65 Ocean Bank	100	100	Ill. C. Full Stock. 134⅜
15 Bank State N. Y.	110	700	Ill. C. R. S. 150
6 Am. Exc. Bank	114	1200	do. 150⅜
23 Continental Bank	105	100	do. 150¾
20 Hanover Bank	105	2500	do. 151
20 Atlantic Bank	100	100	do. s30 151
25 Imp. & Trad. Bank	112⅛	500	do. b10 151⅛
7 Fourth National B.	100	500	do. 151⅜
300 Canton Co.	73⅜	300	do. 151⅝
100 do. b30	74	100	do. b.10 151⅜
100 do.	73¼	200	do. 151⅜
50 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	238	100	do. b10 152
250 do.	239	1000	do. 152
200 do.	239⅛	25	Long I. R. 98
50 do.	240	500	do. 100
250 do.	240	1500	Clev. & Pitts. R. 123
500 Penn. Coal Co.	224	200	do. b10 128
100 Central Coal Co.	90	500	do. 127⅜
100 do. b10	90	200	do. s60 126
300 Cum. Coal Pr.	86	100	Cle., Col. & Cin. R 170¼
50 do.	86⅛	16	do. 170¼
1100 do.	87	400	Gal. & Chi. R. 127
100 do. b10	87⅛	50	do. 127⅜
100 Amer. Coal Co.	111	3200	Clev. & T. R. 150
500 do.	110⅜	250	Chi. & R. I. R. 124
100 Rut. Marble Co.	23	100	do. b30 124⅛
300 Copake Iron M.	15⅜	500	Chi., Bur. & Q. R. 145
600 do.	17	300	do. 145⅜
500 Wy. V. C. Co.	102	500	do. 146
2000 Canada Coal Co.	9⅞	200	M. & P. du C. R. 86⅜
1000 Ashburton Coal Co.	39⅛	25	do. 86⅝
100 do.	40	40	M. & P. du C. 1st Pr. 112
400 Cen. M. Co., Col.	17⅜	100	Tol. & Wabash. 68
300 do.	17⅜	400	do. 68⅜
300 do.	17⅜	500	P., F. W. & C. 146
500 Q. H. O. M. Co.	38⅜	250	do. 146⅜
500 do.	39⅛	100	do. 146⅜
700 do.	31	550	do. 146⅝
500 Mariposa Min. Co.	37	100	do. s15 147
100 Passaic Copper	3¾	300	do. 147⅛
200 Denver Mining Co.	15	200	de. b10 147⅜
500 Gregory Gold	30⅜	300	do. b5 147⅜
25 Quicksilver Min.	86⅜	100	de. b30 147⅜
100 do. b30	86⅞	100	do. b30 147⅜
1800 de.	86	42	Alt. & T. H. 85¾
500 do. s10	86	100	do. b10 86⅛
200 do. b30	86	400	A. & T. H. R. Pref. 100⅜
200 do. b10	86	200	do. b30 101⅜
100 do.	85⅞	100	Chi. & N. W. R. 67¾
100 do. s10	85	700	do. 88
400 do.	85	100	do. b10 63⅛
100 Central Am. Trans.	80	100	Chi. & N. W. P. 83
115 do.	81	100	do. 83⅜
100 do.	82	500	Chi. & Alt. R. b10 100
60 do.	83	100	do. b30 100⅜
300 do.	84	100	do. 99¾
100 do.	85	200	Chi. & Alt. Pr. 108
250 Pacific M. S. Co.	230⅜	300	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr. b30 89
100 do. b15	231	100	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pr 64
200 do.	230⅜	200	do. b15 65
200 do.	230	150	Han. & St. J. R. 58
60 do. b30	232	300	do. 60
300 Harlem R.	137⅜	300	do. b10 60
100 do. s10	137⅜	20	Miss. and Mo. R. 81
300 do.	138	200	do. 62
1500 do. b3	139	300	do. 63
100 Chic. & Mil. R.	86		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U.S.6s,'81..Coupon	114	1200	Reading R. 158
16,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 Coupon	111¾	100	do. b10 158⅜
1,000 Mo. State 6s	73	600	do. b10 159
28,000 do.	72¾	500	do. 158⅜
100,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	67	500	do. b15 159
4,000 Amer. Gold	167⅛	1000	do. b15 159⅜
300 Canton Co. b15	73	3000	Ill. Cen. R. 8. 150⅜
100 do. b10	72⅞	750	do. 151
100 Cum. Coal Pref.	96⅛	100	do. 150⅜
650 Quick. M. Co.	85	300	Clev. & Pitts. R. 128
100 do.	84⅜	300	Gal. & Chic. R. 127
300 Pacific M. S. S. C.	230	100	do. 127⅜
250 N. Y. Cen. R.	143⅜	300	do. 127⅜
200 do. b10	143⅜	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. 160⅜
1000 Erie R.	125	300	do. 151
200 do.	125¼	100	Chi. & R. I. R. 123
100 Erie R. Pr.	112	300	Chi., Bur. & Q. R. 145
150 Hud. R. R.	163⅜	1500	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 147
200 Harlem R.	139⅜	300	do. 147⅛
850 do.	140	100	do. s30 147
500 do.	140⅜	100	do. s30 147⅜
208 do.	141	900	do. 147⅜
500 do.	141⅜	500	Chic. & N. W. R. 68
100 do.	141⅝	100	do. 67⅜
100 Mich. Cen. R.	150	60	do. b10 68
300 do.	149⅜	100	Alt. & T. H. R. 86⅜
1200 M. S. & N. I. R.	115⅜		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

700 Erie R. b3	125⅜	800	P., F. W. & Chi. 147⅜
250 do.	125⅜	500	do. 147⅜
200 Erie Pref. o	113	300	do. 147⅝
100 do.	113	100	do. s10 147⅜
200 Harlem R.	138	1100	do. 148
100 do. s3	138	500	do. s30 147⅜
200 Reading R.	157⅜	500	do. b10 148
1200 do. b3	157⅜	100	Miss. & Mo. R. 61⅜
400 do. c	157⅜	10,000	O. & Miss. C. 67
1600 do.	157⅜	10,000	do. 66⅞
400 do. c	157⅜	100	Mar. & Ch. 1st Pr. b10 87⅜
1500 M. S. & N. I. R.	115	100	do. 87⅜
700 do. b3	115	100	Cen. Am. Transit. 83
1000 do.	115⅜	100	Cumb. Coal Co. 87⅜
600 do.	115⅜	100	do. c 87⅛
100 do. b3	115⅜	100	do. 87
400 do.	115⅜	50	do. 87⅜
100 Ill. Can. R. a	150⅜	250	Quicksil. M. Co. 86
1300 do.	150⅜	200	do. 85½
100 do. b3	150⅛	500	do. 85¾
200 do.	150⅜	500	do. 85
200 do. s10	150⅜	100	Mar. Min. Co. 36
100 Cleve. & Pitts R. s6c	127	100	Qit. Hill G. M. 31
200 do. b3	127⅞	100	do. 31½
300 do.	127⅜	100	Cen. Colorado. 17¼
200 do. c	127⅜	100	do. 17⅛
800 do.	127⅞	500	Bucks Co. Lead 11¾
200 do.	128	500	Carbondale Coal 11¾
200 do. s3	127⅞	2000	N. Y. & Pass. Cop. 3½
200 Gal. & Chi. R. b3	127	500	do. b3 3¾
300 Clev. & Tol. R.	150	200	Denver Mining Co. 15
200 do. b3	150¼	300	do. 15¾
200 Chi. & R. I.	123⅞	1300	Gold M. Co. Clr'd o 9¼

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Erie R. b3	125¾	200	Cle. & Tol. R. s3 152⅜
100 do. b3	126⅜	300	do. 153¼
200 do.	126¼	200	do. 153¾
300 Hud. R. R.	163⅜	200	do. 153⅜
200 Harlem R. R.	142	208	do. 153⅜
600 do.	144	300	do. 154⅛
200 Reading R.	158⅜	400	do. 154
200 do. s3	158⅜	100	Gal. & Chic. R. b3 128
400 do.	158⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R. 123⅞
100 do.	158⅜	200	do. 124
100 do.	158⅜	800	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 148
100 M. S. & N. I. R. s3	115⅜	200	do. 148⅜
200 Ill. Cen. R. b3	150⅜	100	do. s3 148
200 do.	150⅜	110	do. s30 147
400 do.	150⅜	108	do. b3 148⅜
200 do. b3	150⅜	200	do. 148⅜
200 Clev. & Pitts. b10	128⅜	300	do. s3 148⅜
200 do. s10	128	500	do. 148⅜
400 do.	128	100	do. b3 148⅜
300 do. s10	127⅞	200	A. & T. H. R. Pf. s3 100
200 do. b3	128¼	100	do. b3 100⅜
200 Gal. & Chi. R.	127⅜	600	do. 88
750 do.	127⅜	500	Miss. & Mo. R. 65
100 do. b10	128⅜		

EVENING EXCHANGE.

280 N. Y. C. R.	143⅜	100	Rock Isl. R. 124
100 Erie R. b3	125⅜	100	do. 124⅛
180 do.	125¼	1250	Fort Wayne. 149
100 Erie Pr.	112¼	300	do. b3 149
100 Harlem R.	142⅜	200	do. s15 149⅜
600 do. s30	142	100	Chi. & Alt. R. b3 89¼
100 do. b10	142⅜	400	Burl. & Quin. 145⅜
200 do. s60	142	200	Wabash. 66⅜
200 do. b6	144	400	Wabash Pr. 85
1000 do.	143	200	Miss. & Mo. R. b3 65¼
500 do. s60	143	400	do. 66
200 do. b3	143⅜	1100	Can Coal Co. s15 10
200 do.	143⅜	900	do. 10¼
3000 do. b3	144	600	do. 10⅜
200 do. s60	144	10,000	O. & M. Cer. b3 67
100 do. s3	144	100	Canton Co. 73⅛
1000 do. b60	145	300	Cumberland. 86⅜
300 do.	144	200	do. b5 86⅜
400 Reading R.	159⅜	500	Quick. Min. Co. 84
100 Mich. So. R. s3	118	100	do. 83⅜
600 M. S. & N. G. R.	123⅜	100	do. b3 84
100 Ill. Cen.	150⅜	100	Qts. Hill M. Co. 31⅛
200 do. s3	150⅜	1300	Gold M. Co. Clr'd o 9
700 do. b3	150⅜	300	do. s3 9
200 do.	150⅜	100	Gen. Colorado. b3 17
200 Pittsburgh	127⅜	100	do. b10 17⅛
100 do. b3	128	400	Carb'dale Coal. 11
2000 Galena R.	128	800	do. 11¾
2500 Clev. & Tol. R.	154⅜	100	Maryl'd Cop. Co. 2

TUESDAY, April 5—P. M.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 years 5 ₱ cent. Popular Loan, to-day, amount to $577,000, to wit:

At First National Bank	$409,000
Treasury Office	168,000
Together	$577,000

Of the 5-20 years 6 ₱ cent. Stock, $300,000 has been taken up in the open market for Germany by a single firm, Messrs. PHILIP SPEYER & Co., besides considerable parcels by other parties at the Stock Exchange and on the Street. The price has gone up from 110¾ to 111¾ ₱ cent., closing sales this afternoon at 111¼ ₱ cent. There is also an advance of ¼@1 ₱ cent. on the long 6 ₱ cents. of 1881; 2 ₱ cent. on the 6s of 1868; 3 ₱ cent. on the 6s of 1867, and 1@2 ₱ cent. on the 5s of 1865.

The Custom-house demand for Gold to-day was answered from tha Treasury at 165½ ₱ cent., the same as yesterday. The sales were $354,000, while the Dnties of the day were $383,000. Of the latter $100,000 was paid in Gold Coin in place of Gold Certificates hought of the Treasury. The ratea on Loudon, in the open market, wara 180½@181½ ₱ cent., the outside figure for first-class Bankers', and the inside figure for good Merchant Bills. These rates, though closely corresponding with the Treasury rete for Gold for Customs, ara below the open market for Gold, on speculation, by 1@1½ ₱ cent. We hear of no Export demand for American Coin for the steamer to-morrow.

The market for Money was again active to the Stock Exchange business, and generally at 7 ₱ cent., but there is so much huoyancy in the Railway and Mining speculation that the rate is not regarded, while tha Money itself can he had on tha sort of collaterals presented to the lender. A less rata than 7 ₱ cent. is accepted upon Govarnment and other select securities, whera no hazard of their daily fluctuation at the Stock Exchange Board is incurred, as it necessarily is on the Railway and Fancy Share list.

The Stock Exchange was generally steady at the early Board, and firm on several of the Railways at the cloae of business. Harlem, among the New-York Roads, and Fort Wayne and Toledo, among the Westerns, appeared to he tha special favorites. Among the Coal Sharea, Cnmberland is firm, Wyoming 1@2 ₱ cent. higher, Ashhurton down to 39 ₱ cent., and Delaware and Hudson up to 240 ₱ cent., the highast figure ever made hy this Stock. The Gold schemes were firm at yeaterday's quotation for Central of Colorado, Quartz Hill and Gregory. Mariposa continued somewhat depressed eerly in tha day, hnt went up rapidly to 41 ₱ cent. in the afternoon.

At 4 o'clock the followiug prices were mado, in comparison with Monday, same hour. Erie and Central are 1 ₱ cent. down:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon	Tues
Cold Coin	167⅛	167⅛	Mich. Central	160	149¾
U. S. 6s, 1861	114¾	114¾	Mich Southern	117⅜	116
N. Y. Central	144¾	143¾	Mich Guarant'd	151	153
Erie	126¾	125¾	Illinois Cen	150	150¾
Erie Preferred	112¾	112¾	Pittsburgh	128⅜	128
Hudson	164	163⅜	Fort Wayne	145⅝	148¾
Pacific Mail	231½	230	Rock Island	124⅜	123⅞
Harlem	137	142¾	Galena	126	127¾
Canton	73⅜	72	Reading	159⅜	154⅜
Treas. Cer. new	99¼	99⅛	Quicksilver	85	84
Toledo	145⅜	154	Cum'land Coal	86¼	86⅜
Northwest	67⅜	67⅛	Mariposa	35	40⅜

And the following for the Railway Mortgagea:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	Chi. & N. W. Int Bonds	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Real Es.	109	Chi. & N. W. firsts	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Subs	105	Chi. & N. W. seconds	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	117	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	100
N. Y. Cen. Con. '76	142	L. & W. 1sts	110
Erie firsts, '82	117	Del. L. & W. firsts	113¾
Erie 2ds, '79	117	Del. L. & W. 2ds	114
Erie 3ds, '83	111¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds	95
B. N. Y. & E. 1sts '77	110⅜	M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	110
Hnd. R. 1sts, '69	113	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
Hud. R. 2ds, s. f. '85	120	Chi. & Tol. S. F.	117
Hud. R. 3ds, '75	105	N. J. C. firsts	109
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. firsts	113⅜
Mich. C. 69 & 72	125	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	115
Mich. C. new, 1sts, '83	122	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	100
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	127⅜	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	107
Mich. S. seconds	103	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	90
Ill. Central, '75	119	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	75
Al. & T. H. seconds, Prf.	95	Chi. & Alt. firsts	103½
Al. & T. H. 2ds Income	91	Chi. & Alt. Income	95
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	110¼	Alton & G. W.	100
Chic. & N. W. Ex.	95		

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Bank of the Republic	106
Merchants'	115	Bank of N. America	111⅞
Mechanics'	112	Hanover	105
Union	120	Metropolitan	121
City	152	Grocers'	111
Dry Dock	125	Market	104
Mch'ts Exchange	104⅜	Nassau	108
State of New-York	109	Corn Exchange	111
Commerce	117	Continental	105
Ocean	100	New-York County	142
American Exchange	120	Park	140
Chatham	105		

The Washington telegraphic correspondence of tha *Tribune* saya, this morning:

"The pilting up of hostile and stupid amendments to the National Banking hill in the House will probably have the effect to kill it dead there, or send it for surgery to the Senate."

We are hy no meana aure that defeat is not the hest direction that can ha given to this hill, under all tha circumstances of the time. The Banking Law, as originally drafted and now making rapid progress to National usefulness, is good enough for another year's practical trial. No harm will come of leaving it as it is until tha next aession of Congress, when its defacts, whatever they mey prova to be, can he remedied hy tha sama House and Senate now in charge of tha anhject, hy the light of experience. The ayatem, thus far, works well anough and fast enough as it is, and tha uniform Nationel Currency created hy it goea well anough for all preaent purposea, without either attampting to adapt the one to the caprices of our local City Banka, or the other to the tex of central radamption in any description of Monay, before the ganaral ratnrn of the country to Specia peymenta. If any or all of our local City Banka desire to organize under the system, either to evoid local taxationa or to enjoy the superior credit and other and manifold adventagaa of a national character and atanding, thay have the aame privilegea opean to them as the ten millions of new capital alraady enlisted aa National Banks in this City. On tha other hand, if they haliave that any one or the whole of their numher is indispensable to success of the Banking Law, we helieve they are egragiously mistakan. But whethar they are or not, the country would certainly grieve to aee the Congreaa of the United Statea hrought down to tha humiliation of legialating for *their* favor exclusively, aevarally or collectively, the Bank of Commerce, American Exchange, or any other or tha whola of the Clearing House Association, merely to localize the popularity of a National syatam.

The Mexican Loan, we learn by the last English mail, has heen taken by Measrs. GLYN, MILES & Co., who are believed to be with the International and Financial Company, London, and Messrs. HOTTINGER & Co. The amount is for 200 millions, and is issued at 63 ₱ cent., at which price the French Government takes 70 millions. The last dividend will he paid in money, and the remaining unpaid coupons will be converted into 3 ₱ cent Stock. It was reported that the Credit Mobilier had taken a part of it, but it is not believed. ROTHSCHILDE & BARINGS, we are informed, are not interested in any way.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York waa as follows: Total receipts, $3,558,504 20; for Customs, $383,000; total payments, $4,279,825 98; total balance, $37,845,396 82.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (exclusiva of specie) have been to tha value of $3,766,748, against $2,474,375 same week last yaar, and $2,297,152 the corresponding week of 1862.

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the preceding week:

	March 28.	April 4.	
Capital Stock	$12,837,210	$12,899,050	Inc. $61,840
Loans	26,694,415	27,262,520	Inc. 567,405
Specie	4,096,461	4,095,495	Dec. 966
Due from other Banks	3,734,326	3,425,806	Inc. 709,870
Due to other Banks	5,791,121	5,641,688	Dec. 149,503
Deposits	23,156,496	24,404,609	Inc. 1,248,113
Circulation	2,257,708	2,290,092	Inc. 32,324
U. States legal-tender and demand Notes	11,972,045	12,087,182	Inc. 95,137

* Third National Bank.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Advertisement.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Dr. JOHN S. DARCY and Lieut. W. PITTENGER, with portraits, characters and biographies, with heads of Napoleon, Menschikoff, Charlotte Corday, Queen Catharine, Louis XVIII., Madam Genlis, Richter, Bishop Eastburn, etc., in the April number of *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, 15 cents or $1 a year.

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Grand opening of Spring Carpets, at the original HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, displayed in the spacious salesrooms. Elegant new styles of English, Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpetings; also, Imperial Three-ply and double superfine Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Shades, Druggets, Oil-cloths, Church, office and Masonic Carpets at low prices. All goods guaranteed. One price. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Spring Hat.—KNOX is Contented—his customers are happy. Those who delight in things beautiful, have their tastes gratified, and the economical evioce their approval. All resulting from the success that has attended the introduction of KNOX'S Spring Style of Hat, which in beauty and excellence, has never been equaled. Those who want a handsome and becoming Hat, must seek for it at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The idea that MEXICO is to be ruled hy one of the European race of kings is not cordially entertained hy the "sovereigns" on this side of the ocean; but as regards family beverages, they are enthusiastically in favor of KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, which is sold hy all grocers at 25c. per pound. Ask for KENT'S; no other genuine. General Depot No. 164 Reade-st.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 35 | Sun sets..... 6 29 | Moon rises. 5 21
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 38 | Gov. Island... 8 25 | Hell Gate.. 9 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, April 5.

Cleared.

Steamship China, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool, E Cunard.

Steamer Alpha. Temple, Philadelphia. J. W. McKee.

Ship Columbia, Stowell, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Mary Bentley, Clarke, Tortugas, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Catharine Jane, McKinnon, Picton, N. J., ——; Acme, (Br.,) Campbell, Vera Cruz, ——; Maria Lucie, (Hamb.,) Diedrickson, Belfast, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Catharine Rogers, Yeaton, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; E. P. Sweet, Chadbourne, Bath, Me., E. G. Neff; Queen of the South, Groseclos, Demarara, Willett Rowe; W. H. Harris (Br.,) Coalfleet, Santa Martha, D. R De Wolff; Emilie, (Ham.,) Pfoffer, St. Jago, Sloman & Edye.

Schooners Sarah McDonald, Kelley, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Amazon, Nixon, Pocomoke River, Jas. A. Stetson; Rainbow, Maxwell, Port Royal, F. J. Campbell; Queenstown, McGee, Port Royal, G. D. Harlbut & Co.; J. O'Donohue, Watson, Philadelphia, T. M. Mayhew; W. W. Brainard, Pendleton, Providence, J. V. Havilland; Asa, Bunker, Eastport, T. M. Mayhew; F. C. Evans, Hammond, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Ellen Louisa, Snow, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stainord; Cyclone, Babbidge, Fortress Monroe, W. S. Brown & Co.; Nelson, West. Stamford, ——; W. Johnson, ——, Fortress Monroe, M. T. Runyon & Co.; E. Holmes, Hall, York River, ——; Adela, (Br.,) Knight, Halifax, Jed Frye & Co.; Fair Wind, Woodhull, Washington, L. Lenny; Transit, Welden, Fortress Monroe, L. Kenny; R. L. Crook, Lent, Hartford, J. W. Briggs & Co.

Sloop Hardscrabble, Simmons, Fall River, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 4th. P. M., spoke bark Eleanor, from Cardiff, for Portland, strs. for Chatham Lights; was 3 miles E. of Pollock Rip—the light-ship on which had gone adrift; considered the bark in a dangerous condition.

U. S. steam transport Empire City, Maury, Key West March 20, with 40 passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Has been 4½ ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy E. N. E. and N. gales. 1st inst., at 3 P. M., 10 miles N. of Hatteras, passed steamship Western Metropolis, bound S. 4th inst., off Winter Quarter Shoals, passed a large schr. sunk in 13 fathoms of water, with topmasts just out of water.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Waverley, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Byoner.

Steamer Ospray, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Byoner.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McCay, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell

Ship Francis S. Cutting, Maloney, Liverpool March 16, with mdse. and 346 passengers to J. Smith & Dunning. Was 3 ds. in the Channel. Had easterly winds most of the passage. April 2, when off Shinnock, was compelled to haul off the land in consequence of a very heavy gale from E. N. E.; was driven to the southward of the Delaware. Was 13 ds. from Tuska to Shinnock. Passengers all well: no deaths.

Ship Mary Ogden, Hathaway, Liverpool Dec. 12, via Queenstown March 19, where she put in leaking, with mdse. to Geo. Buckley

Bark Evening Star, (of New Haven,) Mansfield, Arroyo, 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong, of New-Haven, Conn., where she is bound. Has had heavy weather. 3d inst., in a gale from N. E., broke rail, lost deck-load, &c.; put into this port short of provisions

Brig Cleveragh, (Br., of Sligo,) McCreary, Lishon 61 ds., with mdse. to L. E. Ainswick.

Brig J. F. Carver, Drummil, Tremont 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Unico, Denoison, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clopp.

WIND—During the day, E. N. E., and heavy.

Sailed.

Ham, steamship Garmsnia, (from Quarantine,) and not the 2d, as reported.

April 4—Steamer Shetucket.
Bark Yumuri.
Brigs Bogota, Fortuno.
Schooners Elijah Sheddon, R. Rose, E. R. Bennet.

Below.

Ship Northern Belle, Spedden, from Liverpool.
Ship Leith, from Liverpool.
Ship Victoria, (Brem.,) from Bremen.
Bark Atlantic, (Brem.,) Feldhusen, from London Feb. 0, and Deal Feb. 17.
Bark Columbia, (Brem.,) from London.
Bark Johonoa Maria.
Also, a Brem. bark, 1 ship and 1 brig.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 5.—Arr. ship Traviata, from St. John, for Liverpool, leaky. Also arr. ship Staffordshire, from Provincetown.

Miscellaneous.

MEM.—The Br. barkeotine ashore at Cape Henry is the Ravenna, Capt. Johnson, from Liverpool for Baltimore.

Extracts from letters received by Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters:

BEAUFORT, N. C., March 29.—The Br. bark W. S. Hansell, of Turks Island, Barker, from Cuba for Philadelphia, via Nassau, is ashore on Hatteras.

LEWES, April 3.—The schr. Sea Witch, from Baltimore for New-York, was driven on ths beach 1¾ miles from Lewes; is full of water.

The schr. Clara Ellen and brig Susan were nearly afloat when the gale commenced; have received some other eamage.

The brig John Crystal and ship Richard Vaux have been in collision. The cargo of the latter, consisting of oats, hay, etc., will be sold on 5th.

The ship Sea Crest lies as before the gale. Contracts for saving her cargo will be cut in a few days.

The brigs Victoria and Charles Frost, with about 100 other sail, rode the gale out in safety.

DISTILLED DEW

Beautifies the complexion, removes tan, freckles and discolorations, and renders the skin beautifully clear, soft and smooth. Contains no chalk or powder. Sold hy druggists generally. Principal depot, No. 779 Broadway.

DEMULCENT,

A New Soap for Chapped Hands and Nursery Use,
Made only by
J. C. HULL'S SON, 32 PARK ROW, N. Y.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The opening of the Union-square Department takes place THIS EVENING, at 5 o'clock, when there will be appropriate exercises. GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman Executive Committee.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The fair will open at 11 A. M. and close at 10½ P. M. There will be three entrances on 14th-st.—that nearest 6th-av. reserved for holders of season tickets.

The exits will be exclusively on 15th-st.

Tickets can now be obtained at the following places:
Box-office Wallack's Theatre.
No. 76 Cedar-st., of C. O. Jones.
No. 10 Astor House, of F. V. Rushton.
No. 74 Broadway,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3912. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Additional Changes in Army Commands.

The Cases of Gens. Gillmore and Schofield Before the Senate.

DEFEAT OF THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The Great Question of Frank Blair's Whisky.

Large Subscriptions to the Ten-Forty Loan.

Heads of Departments to Have Seats on the Floor of the House.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 6.

ARMY CORPS COMMANDS.

The following important order has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Monday, April 4.

By direction of the President of the United States, the following changes and assignments are made in army corps commands:

Major-Gen. P. H. Sheridan is assigned to the command of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac.

The Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps are consolidated and will be called First Army Corps. Major-Gen. J. Hooker is assigned to command.

Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger is relieved from the command of the Fourth Army Corps, and Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, is assigned in his steed.

Maj.-Gen. Schofield is assigned to the command of the Twenty-third Army Corps.

Maj.-Gen. Slocum will report to Maj.-Gen. Sherman, commanding the Division of the Mississippi, and Maj.-Gen. Stoneman will report to Maj.-Gen. Schofield, commanding the Department of the Ohio, for assignment.

Maj.-Gen. Granger will report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Capt. Horace Porter, United States Ordnance Department, is announced as an Aid-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Grant, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSDND, Assistent Adjutant-General.

That portion of this order relating to the consolidation of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps has been amended so as to denominate this consolidation the Twentieth, instead of the First Corps.

GEN. SCHOFIELD AGAIN

Among a large number of military nominations considered by the Senate Military Committee to-day, was that of Gen. SCHOFIELD, which, after much discussion, was again hung up.

GEN. GILLMORE.

The case of Gen. GILLMORE came next. Senators who had investigated his operations before Charleston were of the opinion that the results attained by him did not entitle him to honor of promotion above his present rank. His nomination was postponed.

COMMISSARIES.

The names of about forty Commissaries who had been undergoing examination as to their qualifications, were authorized to be reported.

NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT IN NEW-YORK.

In accordance with the expressed wishes of a large number of the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, a bill will be reported by the Judiciary Committee, dividing the Southern Judicial District of New-York.

PAY AND RANK OF CHAPLAINS.

The new regulations in regard to army Chaplains, which will doubtless become a law, leave their pay as heretofore, but place their rank intermediate between that of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, without command, and entitle them to pension in case of disability.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Ten-Forty Loan, yesterday, amounted to $1,900,050. A portion of the orders were from Holland, and other orders were given, in expectation of a further foreign demand.

FRANK BLAIR'S WHISKY.

MICHAEL POWERS, the parson who obtained the liquor permit down the Mississippi from Maj.-Gen. FRANK BLAIR, was before the Special Committee today. His testimony was to the effect that Gen. BLAIR had no interest in the matter whatever; that the permit was a very small affair when he got it, but that it *had been altered* by the addition of the word "*Each.*" *He knew who altered the permit,* but declined to say who it was, as he did not wish to criminate himself. Some of the prosecutors of Gen. BLAIR evidently feel that they have made a *faux pas* in this matter, and wish themselves fairly out of it.

M'CLELLAN'S REPORT.

The imperfect report of Gen. MCCLELLAN concerning his military administration, lately published, is to be corrected, for the sake of history, by the publication of all his official dispatches. The omitted dispatches now lying on Secretary STANTON'S table make a pile a foot and a half high.

ITEMS FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A wall-known scout named REESE, connected for a long time with the Army of the Potomac, and a member of the First Ohio Cavalry, disappeared last week, and is supposed to have been captured.

The Ninety-third New-York Volunteers, on provost duty at headquarters, is to be relieved by the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The Ninety-third goes into the Second Corps.

The Army of the Potomac is to-day immersed in mud.

At an early day a full train of passenger cars will be run over the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, in place of the box and passenger car train now used for the carrying of passengers.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 6.

THE DEFEAT OF THE BANK ACT.

The total defeat of the National Bank or Currency Bill, by so large a vote as two-thirds, astonished both its friends and foes, especially as so much time had been consumed in efforts to perfect it. All of the amendments made in Committee of the Whole, about sixty in number, had been concurred in. The Committee on Ways and Means were willing to adopt all but two, and hence Representative STEVENS offered a substitute differing from the amended bill only in the following particulars, viz., restoring the uniform seven per centum interest, and leaving it under National, not State, legislation, and omitting the section which left the capital stock of the institution to be taxed the same as the property of individuals for State and municipal purposes. The House emphatically disagreed to this substitute. This was the turning point in the controversy—the test that determined whether the bill containing the clauses obnoxious to the prominent friends of the measure should pass the House. So it was laid upon the table on the motion of Mr. STEVENS, some of his own political friends voting with those on the opposite side, who were from the beginning opposed to this measure of finance.

GEORGE THOMPSON IN WASHINGTON.

GEORGE THOMPSON, of England, delivered a lecture in the Hall of the House of Representatives to-night to a dense audience, including President LINCOLN, Secretaries CASS and USHER, many members of both branches of Congress, and not a few ladies. A band of music was in attendance. Vice-President HAMLIN introduced the lecturer, who, at the commencement of his remarks, emphatically denied, and challenged proof, that he had ever said the dissolution of the Union must constantly be kept in view; on the contrary, he had always been its steadfast friend. His expression, "Thank God, the hour of compromise is past," was enthusiastically applauded, as was also his allusion to what he characterized as the hostility of members at Richmond, calling themselves the Confederate Government, who promised themselves ultimate success, and the full recognition of their principles throughout the civilized world. The wish and prayer of every philanthropist, he said, was, God speed the North, who were with the President, and against the serpent, Copperhead and all, whom they would banish from the land. This, and the mention of the name of "Old John Brown," were heartily applauded. He quoted from LINCOLN'S speeches, delivered six years ago, saying he would not exchange those sentiments for all that had been written by EDMUND BURKE. After the lecture, Mr. THOMPSON received the congratulations of a large number of distinguished gentlemen, among whom was particularly noticed Senator JOHNSON of Maryland.

JAY COOKE.

Secretary CHASE, in a communication to the House to-day, says JAY COOKE employed about twenty-four hundred sub-agents, for whom he was responsible, and secured subscriptions to the loan to the amount of $362,000,000, without which the army and navy and creditors could not have been paid. The cost of the loan was $1,400,000, amounting to less than three-tenths of one per cent. or eighteen days' interest on the whole amount. The Secretary concludes that these services could not have been so successfully performed by the Treasury Department.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 6.

CALIFORNIA INDORSES THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. CONNESS offered the joint resolutions of the California Legislature, indorsing the President' policy, which were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

THE TRANSFER OF SEAMEN.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) presented a bill reporting the joint resolution, approved Feb. 24, 1864, authorizing the transfer of men from the army into the navy, which, after debate, was referred to the Naval Committee.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution amending the Constitution.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) said it was not proposed to exclude the States in rebellion from the count in estimating the vote. There were now thirty-five States, and it was expected that three more would be introduced, making thirty-eight. Three-fourths of these would be twenty-nine. There were now twenty-five States represented in Congress, which, with the three new States, and Arkansas, Louisiana, and Tennessee would give us thirty-one, or more than a Constitutional majority for the measure. Mr. HARLAN controverted the arguments that there was any real title in slave property, or that the institution itself could be justified by the history of the world, or by the sacred Scriptures. He quoted from the Levitical law to show that slaves were returned to liberty when they had rendered a fair equivalent in labor to their masters. He denied that colored people needed any guardianship from the whites, and he considered the control exercised by the whites over the blacks as mere usurpation, which could not be justified by the laws of God or man. He denied that slavery was a divine and therefore a desirable institution, as it abolished the conjugal relation. If this measure passed it would furnish the means of filling up our wasting armies, and also secure us the sympathy and support of the civilized nations of the Old World.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said when preachers became politicians, politicians could become preachers. [Laughter.] He quoted the Scriptures in support of Slavery. He denied the proposition that three-quarters of the States could do now what might have been done by the original framers of the Constitution. He believed that the amendment would be as good a cause as could be furnished to any State for secession. The Constitution was made by the States in their separate capacities, and was never submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. It required State ratification before it became binding. In answer to Mr. JOHNSON, he contended that the preamble to the Constitution was not to be considered, but the instrument itself was to be regarded. The instrument itself alone showed now the great blessings of justice, tranquility and liberty were to be conferred, secured and perpetuated. The power did not exist to submit these amendments to the people in the manner prescribed by the Constitution. He was a firm believer in the inequality of the races. He would not attempt to explain it, as it was the work of the Divine Architect who presided over the destinies of men. He opposed this amendment, not because the people of his State were pecuniarily interested in the institution, but from high convictions of duty to his country. Besides, we could not submit this amendment to one-fourth of the States. The times were inopportune. A time of war was not the time to change our organic law. The adoption of this measure would prolong the war beyond the lifetime of many members of the Senate.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) said he had supposed that there were no reasons which could induce him to make a speech under the present circumstances; speeches were very apt to recoil upon their authors, as he once learned to his sorrow in the State of Maine, when, stopping at a hotel and calling for something to read, the only thing to be procured was an ancient newspaper containing one of his own speeches. [Laughter.] Slavery died hard. When CHARLES I. was about to be beheaded, suggestions were made that he might resist, and proper pulleys and pinions were provided for such an emergency. So with Slavery. If it don't quietly submit, the pulleys and pinions will be applied to keep its neck under the axe. This was a day he long had struggled for—the day in which the nation was commencing its real life and awakening to the meaning of the sublime truths uttered by our forefathers. The idea of inconsistency between our professions and practices as a free Government, was thereafter to be abolished. He wanted to say a word to the administrators, *de bonis non* of what was once the great Democratic party, that their belief that it was theirs to save the country, and, more than that, themselves was an utter delusion. Taking experience as a text, what did the Democratic party do to save the country when the Executive, Cabinet, Legislative Department, Supreme Court and a majority of the Legislatures of the States were theirs? They could not only not preserve the peace of the country, but they could not keep the family peace, and got up a quarrel and split in their little lovefeast down in Charleston. He asked his friends if, when they read the newspapers, they did not feel that the power of the Democracy had departed? CHARLES L., like a well-bred and sensible gentleman, when he saw the appliances around his scaffold, quietly submitted. Was it too much to ask the Democratic party, like that Christian gentleman, to put their heads under and submit to what must inevitably come? [Laughter.] He felt to-day that we were on the true road to honor, glory and peace.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Union,) said we were now in the third year of a terrible war, and hundreds of thousands of our friends and brethren had gone down on the great battle-fields. This was not a time, he would tell the Senator from New-Hampshire, for jibes, jests and fantastic tricks—such at this time as would "before high heaven make angels weep." He called attention to the difficulty in crushing our Indian difficulties in Florida, and said the armed resistance of a great Power like the South was no subject for jesting. Richmond was not yet ours. He came here willing to maintain an effective war, and he asked for a million of men and aaraest measures. That was not the opinion of the other side, and we were now reaping the consequences of indecision. Instead of putting down the rebellion the time had been wasted in discussing the status of negroes in the Southern Confederacy. He should vote against the amendment, not from any particular hostility, but because it would tend to aggravate the war and arouse the animosity of our present violent foe. As things now stood, we proposed to leave our children, and children's children, a legacy of war. When he looked at our present condition he might well say, "Let the heavens be put in black and the earth hung in mourning."

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) proposed an amendment as an additional section, providing that the President and Vice-President shall not hold their offices more than six years. Mr. POWELL said he believed that no President who had desired reelection, but what had it in his power to promote it. A free nation must protect itself by the force of its own laws. His amendment would not affect the re-election of the present Executive. He was opposed to amending the Constitution; but, if we did so, we should let the world see that we had more ideas than one—that of African Slavery. Let the future occupants of the White House know that there was no hope of reelection, and that unless they were honest, their's would be an ignominious reputation.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) said the amendment would receive the support of many members on his side of the house, as an independent proposition, and doubtless his own; but he preferred it to go directly before the people.

Mr. POWELL'S amendment was rejected.

AYES—Messrs. Brown, Davis, Foster, Grimes, Hendrick, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Wade, and Wilkinson—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Coltamer, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Hall, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, McDougal, Morgan, Morrill, Ramsey, Sherman, Spregue, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, and Wilson—32.

Mr. POWELL offered another amendment, prohibiting political proscription. Rejected, 38 to 6.

Mr. POWELL offered an amendment providing that no bill, resolution or law passed by Congress shall relate to more than one subject and have more than one title. Rejected, 39 to 5.

Mr. DAVIS introduced, as an amendment, the joint resolution to provide for a new mode of electing the President and Vice-President, heretofore presented and printed by the Senate. Rejected.

The bill passed to a third reading.

The Senate then adjourned without final action.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 1.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS TO HAVE SEATS ON THE FLOORS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) from the Select Committee on the subject, reported a bill, providing:

That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General and the Postmaster-General shall be entitled to occupy seats on the floor of the House of Representatives, with the right to participate in debate upon matters relating to the business of their respective departments, under such rules as may be prescribed by the House.

The bill further provides that the said Secretaries, the Attorney General and Postmaster-General shall attend the sessions of the House of Representatives immediately on the opening of the sittings on Monday and Thursday of each week, to give information in reply to questions which may be propounded to them under the rules of the House.

In order to carry out the intention of the bill, Mr. PENDLETON reported as amendment to the rules, as follows:

The Clerk of the House shall keep a notice book, in which he shall enter, on the request of any member, any resolution requiring information from any of the executive departments, or any question intended to be propounded to any of the Secretaries, or the Postmaster-General, or the Attorney General, relating to public affairs or to the business pending before the House, together with the name of the member and of the day when the same will be called up. The member giving notice of such resolution or question shall at the same time give notice that the same will be called up on Monday or Thursday of that week, or of the succeeding week, provided that no resolution or question shall be called up within less than three days after notice shall have been given. The Clerk shall, on the same day on which notice is entered, transmit to the chief officer of the proper department a copy of the resolution or question, together with the name of the member proposing the same, and of the day when it will come before the House for action, on Monday and Thursday of each week before any other business shall be taken up. Except by unanimous consent the resolutions and questions shall be taken up in the order in which they have been entered on the notice book for that day. The member offering the resolution may state succinctly the object and scope of his resolution, and the reason for desiring the information; and the Secretary of the proper department may reply, giving the information, or the reasons why the same should be withheld, and then without further debate the House shall vote on the resolution, unless it shall be withdrawn. In putting any question to the Secretaries, &c., no argument or opinion is to be offered, nor any fact stated, except so far as may be necessary to explain such questions; and in answering such questions the Secretary shall not debate the matter to which the same refers, nor state facts or opinions other than those necessary to explain the answer.

THE NATIONAL BANK ACT.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the National Banking Bill, as reported from the Committee of the Whole with amendments.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) made the closing speech. The reason that paper currency should be under the control of the Government, was because the condition of the country growing out of the exigences of the war, rendered the regulation of the currency by Congress absolutely necessary, to give strength to and uphold the Government. The financial schemes of the Secretary of the Treasury had thus far met with marked success. The issue of legal tenders was not only wise, but was the only measure to afford immediate relief. For if the Government had depended on the State banks for currency, it would have been a failure. The bill under consideration was to perfect the details of the national currency bill heretofore passed, and to render its operation more efficient. He believed that the existence of the nation was at stake on this issue, and that the Government required every legitimate means to sustain its credit. If the war was to continue until the rebellion was overthrown, and the cause of it removed, the people must enter on the work of sustaining the war with more earnestness. We had reached the point where sacrifices must be made, and the people must have more taxation. Instead of increasing salaries we must take means for preventing the depreciation of paper, and giving it a higher value. The Committee of Ways and Means would soon introduce a bill largely increasing taxation.

The House proceeded to vote on the various amendments, agreeing to that authorizing the issue of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, by a vote of 76 against 54, and agreed to another amendment that not more than one-sixth of the notes shall be of a less denomination than five dollars, and when specie payments are resumed such small notes are to go out of circulation.

The House concurred in the amendment that any bank or banking association, organized in pursuance of the laws of any State, under the articles of association which prohibit specified changes therein, may be changed and converted into a national banking association, under the provisions of this act, without any change in the articles of association, and its Directors at the time of such change may continue in office, and their successors may, from time to time, be elected or appointed, in the manner provided by its articles of association.

The vote on concurring in the above was Yeas 65, Nays 63.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, A. W. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Davis of New-York, Dixon, Donnelly, Eckley, Eliot, Frank, Gooch, Grinnell, Hale, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Miller of New-York, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pomeroy, Price, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Rollins of Missouri, Shannon, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburne of Massachusetts, Wilder, Windom, Woodbridge—65.

NAYS—Messrs. J. C. Allen, W. J. Allen, Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Bliss, Broomall, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of Western Virginia, Chandler, Clay, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Dennison, Driggs, Eden, Eldridge, Fink, Ganson, Grider, Griswold, Hall, Harrington, Herrick, Holman, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Johnson of Ohio, Kalbfleisch, Kellogg of Michigan, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Leonard, Myers, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Patterson, Perham, Rice of Massachusetts, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Spaulding, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Upson, Washburne of Massachusetts, Wilder, Windom, Woodbridge—69.

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Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) made the closing speech. The reason that paper currency should be under the control of the Government, was because the condition of the country growing out of the exigences of the war, rendered the regulation of the currency by Congress absolutely necessary, to give strength to and uphold the Government. The financial schemes of the Secretary of the Treasury had thus far met with marked success. The issue of legal tenders was not only wise, but was the only measure to afford immediate relief. For if the Government had depended on the State banks for currency, it would have been a failure. The bill under consideration was to perfect the details of the national currency bill heretofore passed, and to render its operation more efficient. He believed that the existence of the nation was at stake on this issue, and that the Government required every legitimate means to sustain its credit. If the war was to continue until the rebellion was overthrown, and the cause of it removed, the people must enter on the work of sustaining the war with more earnestness. We had reached the point where sacrifices must be made, and the people must have more taxation. Instead of increasing salaries we must take means for preventing the depreciation of paper, and giving it a higher value. The Committee of Ways and Means would soon introduce a bill largely increasing taxation.

The House proceeded to vote on the various amendments, agreeing to that authorizing the issue of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, by a vote of 76 against 54, and agreed to another amendment that not more than one-sixth of the notes shall be of a less denomination than five dollars, and when specie payments are resumed such small notes are to go out of circulation.

The House concurred in the amendment that any bank or banking association, organized in pursuance of the laws of any State, under the articles of association which prohibit specified changes therein, may be changed and converted into a national banking association, under the provisions of this act, without any change in the articles of association, and its Directors at the time of such change may continue in office, and their successors may, from time to time, be elected or appointed, in the manner provided by its articles of association.

The vote on concurring in the above was Yeas 65, Nays 63.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, A. W. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Davis of New-York, Dixon, Donnelly, Eckley, Eliot, Frank, Gooch, Grinnell, Hale, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Miller of New-York, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pomeroy, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Rollins of Missouri, Shannon, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburne of Massachusetts, Wilder, Windom, Woodbridge—65.

NAYS—Messrs. J. C. Allen, W. J. Allen, Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Bliss, Broomall, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of Western Virginia, Chandler, Clay, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Dennison, Driggs, Eden, Eldridge, Fink, Ganson, Grider, Griswold, Hall, Harrington, Herrick, Holman, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Johnson of Ohio, Kalbfleisch, Kellogg of Michigan, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Leonard, Myers, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Patterson, Perham, Rice of Massachusetts, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Spaulding, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Upson, Washburne of Massachusetts, Wilder, Windom, Woodbridge—69.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Coltamer, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Hall, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, McDougal, Morgan, Morrill, Ramsey, Sherman, Spregue, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, and Wilson—32.

Mr. POWELL offered another amendment, prohibiting political proscription. Rejected, 38 to 6.

Mr. POWELL offered an amendment providing that no bill, resolution or law passed by Congress shall relate to more than one subject and have more than one title. Rejected, 39 to 5.

Mr. DAVIS introduced, as an amendment, the joint resolution to provide for a new mode of electing the President and Vice-President, heretofore presented and printed by the Senate. Rejected.

The bill passed to a third reading.

The Senate then adjourned without final action.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 1.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS TO HAVE SEATS ON THE FLOORS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) from the Select Committee on the subject, reported a bill, providing:

That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General and the Postmaster-General shall be entitled to occupy seats on the floor of the House of Representatives, with the right to participate in debate upon matters relating to the business of their respective departments, under such rules as may be prescribed by the House.

The bill further provides that the said Secretaries, the Attorney General and Postmaster-General shall attend the sessions of the House of Representatives immediately on the opening of the sittings on Monday and Thursday of each week, to give information in reply to questions which may be propounded to them under the rules of the House.

In order to carry out the intention of the bill, Mr. PENDLETON reported as amendment to the rules, as follows:

The Clerk of the House shall keep a notice book, in which he shall enter, on the request of any member, any resolution requiring information from any of the executive departments, or any question intended to be propounded to any of the Secretaries, or the Postmaster-General, or the Attorney General, relating to public affairs or to the business pending before the House, together with the name of the member and of the day when the same will be called up. The member giving notice of such resolution or question shall at the same time give notice that the same will be called up on Monday or Thursday of that week, or of the succeeding week, provided that no resolution or question shall be called up within less than three days after notice shall have been given. The Clerk shall, on the same day on which notice is entered, transmit to the chief officer of the proper department a copy of the resolution or question, together with the name of the member proposing the same, and of the day when it will come before the House for action, on Monday and Thursday of each week before any other business shall be taken up. Except by unanimous consent the resolutions and questions shall be taken up in the order in which they have been entered on the notice book for that day. The member offering the resolution may state succinctly the object and scope of his resolution, and the reason for desiring the information; and the Secretary of the proper department may reply, giving the information, or the reasons why the same should be withheld, and then without further debate the House shall vote on the resolution, unless it shall be withdrawn. In putting any question to the Secretaries, &c., no argument or opinion is to be offered, nor any fact stated, except so far as may be necessary to explain such questions; and in answering such questions the Secretary shall not debate the matter to which the same refers, nor state facts or opinions other than those necessary to explain the answer.

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the nomenclature of diplomacy. He may be styled a diplomatic dauber, employed to fill up chinks and crevices in the imperfect work of others; to clear away the rubbish of dirty jobs encompleted, and secretly to supervise and report upon the conduct of his comrades. He corresponds exclusively with President DAVIS, whose confidence he long since gained by the artful use of an oily and flattering pen. He is a South Carolinian of spreteaded Huguenot, but really of Jewish extraction: is a man of showy talents, an expert *intriguant*, and obtained from President BUCHANAN the post of Consul-General to Egypt. Resigning this after the election of Mr. LINCOLN, he went to London, and inserted in the *Times* several elaborate panegyrics on DAVIS and the resources of the Southern States. Armed with these documents he returned to Richmond and persuaded DAVIS and BENJAMIN that he could array the Continental Press against the United States, and thus superinduce an armed intervention. The adventurer received a commission to corrupt the European Press at a cost of some $200,000, and his credulous patrons at Richmond wrote down South to their co-conspirators, merchants and overseers, that the war would be over in sixty days! Many of these letters are yet extant. DE LEON understands French enough to order a dinner in the *Trois Frere* or the *Maison Doré*, when there is a bill of fare in both languages before him; but he pretended to DAVIS that he was master of French and German, and would furnish original articles for the leading journals. His first effort was to filch from the *Moniteur* a translation of DAVIS' message, which, after employing one Dr. GIRARD to make a few clerical alterations, he published in pamphlet, and laid a copy on the desk of each member of the French Legislature, and each member of the Confederate Congress, as the work of EDWARD DE LEON! His next move was to send GIRARD to Richmond nominally to obtain statistics and other information from official sources to lay before the trans-Atlantic public, but really to promote his private ends. GIRARD persuaded Jeff. DAVIS that he was the exclusive subject of interest in Europe; that he was regarded as the most illustrious of living men; that the wisest statesmen expected to see him humble the United States, and transfer his capital from Richmond to Washington; nor did he fail to represent the extraordinary influence exercised by DE LEON over cabinet ministers, editors, &c. The result was a fat contract for DE LEON, GIRARD and LE MAT, a brother adventurer from which they have reaped large profits and are lions of the hour, cutting a heavy swell at the opera, restaurants and third-rate clubs. In the letter lately intercepted and published, DE LEON tells Jeff. DAVIS that he is surrounded by incapables at home and abroad, who, like the Boerbons, "have learned nothing and forgotten nothing," and, though he tells the truth in this instance, he is evidently driving at another contract. With the sublime of impudence and confident in the credulity of Jeff., he boasts that he has checkmated the emigration from Ireland to the United States—an emigration, in the existing coalition of things, as natural and as inevitable as the flow of the Mississippi to the sea. While in Egypt, this man married a traveling Irish lady, and the influence he boasts of in Ireland, though very plainly hinting at Lord Lieutenants, archbishops and chancellors, is limited to the narrow circle of his wife's relations, who doubtless regard him as Jeff DAVIS' prime minister.

Dr. LE MAT, now styled Col. LE MAT, and often represented in pictorial magazines on the Continent as the hero of many (imaginary) battles, was formerly a poor physician in New-Orleans. He happened to be a passenger on the *Trent*, (when MASON and SLIDELL were taken therefrom by Commodore WILKES,) and played the lacquey to Madame SLIDELL and family, and to Mademe EUSTIS, from St. Thomas to Southampton. On the arrival of the steamer he executed a *coup* worthy of Gil Blas, by representing to the reporter of the *Times* that, by his presence of mind, he had saved the dispatches of the rebel Commissioners, and thus defeated the main object of their captors. This statement in the morning papers, duly colored and exaggerated, at once made him a lion among the John Bulls, and determined him to practice still further on the gullibility of the public. Leaving Mrs. SLIDELL in London, he escorted Mrs. EUSTIS to Paris, where he was met by his *confrère*, Dr. GIRARD, a brother adventurer. LE MAT had invented a pistol, the "grapeshot revolver," which Jeff. DAVIS had been persuaded to adopt, and he had secured a contract to have 5,000 manufactured for the Confederate service, to be paid for in London and Paris, at $4 each, on delivery. Not satisfied with this imposition of a worthless arm upon the Richmond Government, the adventurer proposed to introduce them into the French cavalry service. He therefore wrote a biographical sketch of himself, in which he was described as a distinguished physician and *savant*, of New-Orleans, an author and inventor, a Fellow of the Smithsonian Institute, the confidential friend of Jeff. DAVIS, a Colonel in the Confederate Army preëminent for dash and enterprise, and the hero of the *Trent* affair. GIRARD assumed the authorship, and 500 francs for its appearance, with a photograph of LE MAT, in *Le Monde Illustre*. This obtained for him an interview with Prince NAPOLEON, but the scheme failed. Pocketing the large amount due, under his contract with the rebel Government, he associated himself with one CLARK, a shipbroker of Leadenhall-street, London, who claimed to own the steamship *Pacific*, and offered her to certain parties to run the blockade to Charleston, provided she should be freighted at £5 per ton, paid in advance. With CLARK and LE MAT appeared a Col. A. P. CHAMBERLAIN, a man of vast pretensions and reputed capital, hailing from Louisiana, and claiming to own several large sugar and cotton plantations, and mortgages upon many more. It was whispered that he had advanced the Richmond Government a quarter of a million in hard cash. The cargo was soon made up by B. F. FICKLIN & Co. of the South, ISAACS, SAMUEL & Co., of London; WEEKS & BROS., of Leeds, and others, and the steamer commanded by Capt. EMBLETON, cleared for Nassau. On her arrival she was attached by GURNEY & Co., London bankers, for £200,000. After lying in harbor for some months, the Captain and Supercargo were arrested for non-payment of wages to the crew, and lodged in jail. CLARK soon after arrived under an assumed name, and released them by borrowing from one HARRY COVERT, a young Charlestonian, $10,000, on a promise to repay him in New-York, and to appoint him clerk of the steamer. The ship, by some arrangement being released, and cargo discharged, was placed on the line between Havana and New-York. COVERT, in British uniform, went to New-York, when CLARK unceremoniously discarded him, and left him only the value of his experience. On her second trip to New-York the *Pacific* was libeled, and detained. Most of the parties who had been left at Nassau made their way south, leaving their goods and the question of freight to be adjudicated by the courts. Maj. FICKLIN went to Richmond, and entered into arrangements with the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase abroad a first-class steamer, to be freighted exclusively on Government account, it being stipulated that after two trips with Government cotton, and bringing back Government supplies, she should be turned over to FICKLIN. Returning to England, he purchased the *Giraffe*, afterward known as the *Robert E. Lee*, and fulfilled the required stipulation. But the Confederate authorities perfidiously refused to comply with the contract and indemnify FICKLIN for their failure. He applied to the courts for redress, but it is well known that they are powerless against the imperial rescripts of DAVIS. Maj. FICKLIN was captured some months since on the steamer *Eugenie*, while attempting to run the blockade between Wilmington and Bermuda. He is a brave, enterprising and generous man, and can daguerreotype DAVIS, BENJAMIN & Co. to the life. LE MAT and CHAMBERLAIN came to Nassau on the *Pacific*. The former went to Richmond and got another contract. The latter had been arrested at Nassau for debt, but contrived to obtain relief through SANDERS & SON. The steamer in which he embarked at Nassau, was captured off Charleston, but the adventurer escaped in a boat, securing his baggage, but at the same time representing that he had lost many valuable articles and £10,000 in specie. He effected a loan of $1,000 from a *compagnon de voyage*, and soon turned up at Atlanta, Ga., with specimens of army cloth, a model musket, &c. Here he made large contracts with the "Foreign Importing Company." One J. M. VERNON, said to have been formerly connected with the New-Orleans Press, was engaged by CHAMBERLAIN as trumpeter, and the credulous Georgians stared at him as a second ROTHSCHILD. Arriving at Jackson, Miss., he entered into a contract with Gov. PETTERS to supply the State militia with clothing. After feasting the Governor at ANGELO'S, and recounting his recent loss of money by the steamer, the artful swindler proposed an advance of $10,000 hard money on the contract; but (whether fraud was suspected or the treasury was deficient is not known) the Governor refused. He however consented to issue Mississippi Treasury notes for that amount, to be paid to him on the day of his departure for Charleston. To this CHAMBERLAIN demurred, and declared that the whole amount would not pay for a breakfast in London; whereupon His Excellency fired up and swore that he would cut his ears off if he dared deny that his treasury notes were not as good as gold and silver. Next morning Maj.-Gens. TUPPER and GHOLSON challenged the Colonel for the affront offered the Governor, and being told that he would have to fight over a keg of gunpowder with one, and muzzle to muzzle with the other, to finish off with bowie-knives, he apologized and vamosed.*

Arriving at Richmond, he found a vast field for his financial ability. Securing the services of an eminent lawyer, and employing the best *striker* in the metropolis, the famous BOB JAMES, he entered into a contract with the Secretary of the Navy to build six first-class iron-clad steam frigates, binding himself to deliver one on the 1st of January, 1863, and the others on the first day of every month thereafter until the contract was completed. He very generously intimated that the Confederate Government, if necessity required it, might draw on him, on his return to London, for £100,000. He made other contracts with the War and Treasury Departments. The fame of this illustrious personage soon pervaded the rebel capital. He was specially invited to the White House, and soon got on the blind side of the renowned DAVIS. Lady DAVIS was particularly condescending, and honored him with a long memorandum, to be filled by the most celebrated artists and milliners of Paris! Thus lionized by the officials and patronized by her Excellency, the Colonel perceived that he was "master of the situation." Opening negotiations with the largest commercial firms, he soon received orders to the amount of $3,000,000. Delicately hinting to some of these parties his losses by the steamer, and declining to call on the Government for advances in its embarrassed condition, these mercantile firms in Richmond readily *cashed* his drafts on London for $10,000, and with the gold in his pocket, he made his way to New-York, and embarked for England. His Virginia friends have not heard from him since, but he may be seen every day in the Palais Royal between the hours of 7 and 8 P. M., doubtless awaiting remittances from his Louisiana estates, and plotting some plan to "raise the wind." We must do him the justice to state that he remembered his engagement with Lady DAVIS, and sent her an assortment of cosmetics and hair dyes, and a flashy guitar, ornamented with his own photograph! for the Colonel may be called handsome, and sings and plays divinely. In addition to this tribe of low-flung adventurers, the Richmond authorities have sent to Europe a swarm of naval and financial agents, all supported at enormous expense, and all engaged, more or less, in blockade running and other private speculations on their own account and *for their patrons*. These men, for the most part, have now no confidence in their cause, but will play out the game as long as it pays. The notorious GEORGE N. SANDERS is the representative man of this class. He is too well known in New-York to need an elaborate portraiture. In the tableau of Confederate operators he is the central figure. He is all powerful at Richmond, and is one of the few men, if not the only one, whom President DAVIS *fears* without *hating*. He *fears* his ubiquity, his restless temper, his sarcasm and his power as a mischief-maker, and he does not hate him simply because SANDERS has no political ambition, but prefers to make puppets of politicians, and to employ his own energies in vast schemes of finance and speculation. He is the Mephistophiles of the rebellion, and is never satisfied unless he is plotting mischief on a grand scale, and "heading somebody off." For twelve months past he has been quietly building a number of powerful steamers, nominally for the merchant service, but really for the Confederate navy. He has escaped *surveillance* during all the excitement about the rebel rams, but has recently been unearthed, and will, doubtless, be at last defeated in his artful scheme.

Capt. NORTH, of South Carolina, formerly of the United States Navy, was the first agent sent abroad by the Rebel Navy Department. He has fitted out several vessels, but for want of interest at Richmond, has failed to obtain the command of one of them, these commands, it is notorious, being given only through the agency of those members of Congress who yield implicit obedience to Jeff. DAVIS; and, strange as it may seem, the South Carolina members are generally in opposition to him. Capt. BULLOCK is another of these agents. He left the United States Navy for the merchant service some years before the war. He ran the blockade from Savannah to Nassau, then went to England to cooperate with Capt. NORTH, and contracted for the *Alabama* and *Florida*. He took the former to the Azores, and turned her over to Capt. SEMMES. These men are now ranked by Lieut. MAURY, who went out with plenary powers, expecting to crowd the seas with ironclads; but the late Ministerial action in England has, most probably, terminated his career; and, from a lofty position in the world of science, supported by the favor of an opulent Government and a mighty people, he will rapidly descend to the low grade of a baffled and impoverished conspirator. The Financial Agent, Mr. COLIN J. MCRAE, of Mobile, is a sprightly and clever gentleman, incapable of doing a mean thing, but not over scrupulous when on the scent of a speculation. He was once an idolatrous admirer of Jeff. DAVIS, but "'tis distance lends enchantment to the view." When brought into contact with him at Montgomery, as a member of the Provisional Congress, the grestness of the rebel chief melted like a dissolving view, and Mr. MCRAE often exclaims, in confidence, "No man can be a hero before his *valet de chambre*." Mr. MCRAE was going on swimmingly with his "Confederate Loan," until his old friend, Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, arrived in England. That eminent statesman and financier soon crushed the project. He very justly reminded capitalists of the history of Mississippi repudiation, and showed that DAVIS himself had role into power on its back. It is said that Mr. MCRAE, in his despair, made a personal appeal to Mr. WALKER, reminding him that, in his contest with the celebrated GEORGE POINDEXTER for a seat in the United States Senate, his (Mr. MCRAE'S) vote decided the contest in his favor. Mr. WALKER gratefully remembered the fact, expressing much good will for Mr. MCRAE personally, gave him much paternal advice, and gently strove to win him back from the error of his ways. It is hoped and believed that "the seed did not fall on stony ground." Mr. MCRAE has conducted a large iron foundry at Selma, Ala., during the war, having secured many fat contracts at Richmond. It is understood that before going abroad he transferred his interest for $500,000 in Confederate bonds, which, doubtless, he was shrewd enough to convert into sterling funds before Mr. WALKER reached England.

Immediately after Mr. MCRAE left the South, an ex-member of Congress from Mississippi, L. Q. C. LAMAR, was dispatched nominally on a mission to Russia, but really to supervise the rebel agents generally. Many of their tricks had become transparent even to the opaque vision of old MEMMINGER, the Cerberus of the rebel treasury; and Jeff. DAVIS was observed reading the "Beggar's Opera," and constantly humming the air of "Rogues all." LAMAR, like most of the members of that well-known Georgian family, is a man of talents, with oratorical and poetical gifts, sharing the family eccentricity, courage and caterprise. But a recent stroke of paralysis had impaired his energies. Others of the same name followed him to Europe; and, if we may judge by the intercepted correspondence lately published, the whole crew of rebel agents are in the same boat—all absorbed in private speculations.

The English subjects most prominently associated with the rebel agents are SPENCER, a Liverpool Abolitionist, LINDSAY and GREGORY, members of Parliament, interested in rebel contracts, and Sir JAMES FERGUSON, baronet of Scotland, whose purse is heavier than his brains. The poet of lockey to this long-eared Scotsman is filled by Col. HIRAM FULLER, once of the New-York *Mirror* and the "*Belle Britain*" of the New-Orleans *Picayune*. Between toadying the aristocratic supporters of the rebellion and flirting with ancient dowagers, the redoubtable Colonel contrives to exist. On the other side of the channel the first that entered the lists for the insurgents was M. CASSAGNAC, member of the Corps Legislatif and a voluminous writer. He strongly and even violently defended the Secessionists in the columns of *Le Pays*, but has since grown more reserved. Mr. PAUL PIQUET, an ex-citizen of New-Orleans, published a series of articles, which he consolidated into a *brochure*, and dedicated to Jeff. DAVIS, with the hope of being named Confederate Commissioner in Paris. But the bait did not take, as Jeff. has no confidence in the creoles of Louisiana, not even BEAUREGARD, whom he considers as a humbug.

The ablest and most elaborate defence of the South, its policy, politicians and resources, was from the pen of M. DE MINIERES, a civil engineer, who, during the administration of Gov. WISE, was employed by the State of Virginia on her system of internal improvements. Seven editions of his pamphlet were rapidly disposed of in the famous literary depot in the Palais Royal. But its fundamental errors and fallacies were completely exposed in a course of lectures by M. EDWARD LABOULAYE, Professor in the College of France, who combined the research and philosophy of DE TOCQUEVILLE, with a lofty and fervid eloquence, equal to the grandeur of his theme, the future march of the one great *American Republic*, and its influence on civilization and dynasties. The lectures were delivered to large and admiring audiences, amidst all the demonstrations peculiar to the French people, and satisfied every one that, however politicians, stock-gamblers and courtiers may shape their course, the mighty heart of the French nation throbs for the Republic.

The French press has been divided, *Le Constitutionnel*, *Le Pays* and *Le Portue*, whose articles are sometimes inspired by cabinet ministers, and the leading Catholic organ, have defended the seceding States, while the *Siècle*, *L'Opinion Nationnel*, (organ of Prince NAPOLEON,) and *La Presse*, the popular press of EMILE DE GIRARDIN, defend the Union. The dispute is now well understood in France, and being understood, secession is "no where."

Our object has been to drew attention to the foreign influence enlisted in this controversy, and to the diplomatic and financial agents employed by the Richmond authorities. Of course we have to omit many of them, but enough have been introduced to show the corruption and extravagance that prevail. Let the Southern people now groaning under taxation, seizures and imprisonments, cursed with a worthless currency and threatened with repudiation and its countless train of evils, study the portraits we have placed before them.

The salaries of these numerous agents vary from five to twenty thousand dollars. SLIDELL and DE LEON spend four times that sum. Reduce this to Confederate currency, and an approximate idea may be formed of the system of Southern foreign agencies. And yet, so rapid has been the growth of Executive despotism at Richmond, no member of Congress has dared to demand the number, names and salaries of this tribe of adventurers. The frown of their military tyrant terrifies even the boldest into silence. Whether the people of the South will much longer submit to this prostitution of their resources by Jeff. DAVIS and his minions, remains to be seen. Everywhere we note the signs of popular discontent, and earnest indications of a desire to return to their old and natural allegiance. May God speed the work.

A NATIVE OF LOUISIANA.

* TUPPER, a few years since, murdered a crippled man in cold blood. GHOLSON was, some twenty years ago, a hinstering member of Congress, considered a fire-eater until his cowardice became patent. HENRY A. WISE once walked up to him, and pointing his long, bony finger at the braggart, said: "Mr. Speaker: If impudence and ignorance constitute a blackguard there stands one."

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Persia with News to March 27.

Whereabouts of the Rebel Privateers.

The Florida at Teneriffe on the 4th, and the Georgia at Bordeaux on the 25th of March.

STATE OF THE WAR IN DENMARK.

The Conference Proposal Accepted by the Allies Without an Armistice.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

The Royal Mail steamer *Persia*, Capt. LOTT, which left Liverpool at 10:30 on the morning of the 26th, and Queenstown on the 27th March, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The *Bremen*, from New-York via Queenstown, reached Southampton on the morning of the 24th March.

The *Etna*, from New-York, arrived at Gossnstown on the morning of the 25th.

Friday, the 25th, (being Good Friday,) was observed as a close holiday in England. The commercial news by the *Persia* is, consequently, an later via Liverpool than that received by the *Hibernian*, and partially by the *City of London*—but, by way of Queenstown, we have one day later.

The rebel steamer *Florida*, last from Madeira, arrived at Teneriffe on the 4th March, and sailed again on the following day. The United States frigate *St. Louis* also arrived at Teneriffe on the 6th, in pursuit, but the *Florida* had got safe away.

The *St. Louis* was still at Teneriffe on the 14th March.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English news is meagre and unimportant.

A mass meeting, consisting of about 5,000 men, was held at Blackheath, near London, on the 25th, in favor of the intervention of England on behalf of the Poles. Resolutions were adopted, declaring such intervention to be the duty of the British Government.

The *Daily Telegraph* learns that Queen VICTORIA is about to emerge somewhat from her seclusion by shortly holding two state receptions at Buckingham Palace, one of the diplomatic representation, and the other of the Ministers of State and other prominent officials.

The inquiry into the Sheffield catastrophe has been concluded. The evidence from first to last was of a purely engineering character. In their verdict the jury decided that "there had not been that engineering skill and attention" displayed in the construction of the Bradfield reservoir which its magnitude demanded, and they recommended that Government Inspectors should be apointed to make "frequent, sufficient and regular" examination of works of this character.

Capt. SHERRARD OSBORNE, who had the command of the late abortive China squadron, is to have the command of the first British cupola ship-of-war, the *Royal Sovereign*—now ready for sea.

The London *Times* editorially argues that the object of the war in America this year will be neglected in the North, and the armies of the Federals be employed more for electioneering than for military purposes.

FRANCE.

The frigate *Themis*, one of the finest in the French navy, had sailed from Toulon for Trieste, to serve as an escort for the future Emperor of Mexico.

The steamer *Dryade* had embarked 164 Mexican officers at Cherbourg, and will convey them to their own country along with 500 men of the "Foreign Legion" for Mexico.

The Archduke MAXIMILIAN would embark for Mexico on the 30th March.

Paris Bourse closed flat on the 25th. Rentes 66.5. The Bank of France had reduced the rate of discount on bills to 6 per cent.

The Paris correspondence of the London *Times* mentions further facts unfavorable to MAZZINI.

THE DANISH WAR.

Copenhagen telegrams state that the bombardment of Fredericia had ceased on the 21st. Part of Fredericia had been set on fire by the bombardment. When summoned to surrender, the Commandant refused. According to latest advices the Germans had abandoned the seige and abandoned their position before the town.

The King of Denmark had visited his troops stationed at Sonderborg.

The Prussian cannonade of Duppel continued.

The Austrians had informed the Commander of the Danish man-of-war stationed off the unfortified town of Horsens, that on the first shot being fired the place would be given up to pillage and destroyed.

A Berlin telegram confirms the news of Prussia and Austria having accepted the conference without basis and without an armistice; and adds that the conference will shortly assemble.

POLAND.

Intelligence from Warsaw states that the entire general staff of the Russian army had been transferred from Warsaw to the camp near Kalisch. Gen. BERG was shortly to follow.

The Prussian troops had discovered numerous bands of insurgent volunteers on the frontier, near Inowrazlaw.

The Russian troops were constructing barricades at the principal stations on the railroad between Wilna and the Prussian frontier.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburgh states that a great coolness has arisen between the Russian and French Governments, because the former has acquired the conviction that the latter is plotting mischief in European Turkey, particularly in Roumelia.

An Imperial decree was issued at St. Petersburgh on the 25th, reforming the law affecting foreigners in Russia. The decree abolishes the compulsory sale of landed property belonging to Russian ladies on their marriage with foreigners. The consent of the Emperor to such marriages, and the payment of three years' taxation in advance by foreigners on becoming naturalized Russian subjects, are no longer necessary.

WURTEMBURG.

The strength of the King of Wurtemburg was declining so rapidly that his death was expected at any moment.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were quiet and without material variation. Consols closed on the 24th at 91¾@⅞ for Money, and 91⅝@¾ for account. Money was in good demand at 5@6 per cent.

Friday, the 25th, was a close holiday.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of £502,258 sterling in the bullion.

BARING BROS. & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1½d., Dollars 5s. 3½d. Eagles nominal at 76s. 3d.

Of American Securities they say: "Very little doing, and no change in prices."

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 26—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular, dated Thursday, the 24th, says: "The trade having lately purchased freely, and the last advices from India having been of a discouraging character for goods and yarns, which, combined with the recent large imports, have caused buyers to limit their operations to the supply of their immediate wants, and as holders have shown more desire to sell, prices have been very irregular, particularly the past two days. The decline in American is about ¼d.; Brazil partially ¼d.; Egyptian, fully ¼d., the better kinds of Surat and China partially ¼d., whilst the common classes of East India are ¾d.@1d. below the extreme rates of last Friday. Sales of the week 32,280 bales, including 3,920 to speculators, and 5,385 to exporters. On Thursday the sales were about 5,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing dull and irregular. Full American continue nominal. Middling is quoted: Orleans 26¾d., Mobile, 26¾d.; Uplands, 26¾d. Stock on hand 306,190 bales, including 29,800 American. At sea, from India, 314,040 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There was scarcely a market on Thursday. The tone was very depressed, and prices continued to favor buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIRLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report: Flour very dull and almost unsalable; prices range from 23s. to 22s. Wheat quiet, but unaltered; Winter Red, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 2d.; White, 8s. 10d. to 9s. 3d. Corn in moderate demand at former rates; Mixed 28s. 6d.; White, 30s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. GORDON, DRAKE & Co., Royal, English & Brandon Bros., and others report Beef arrivals liberal, and 2s. 6d. per piece decline would be generally accepted. Pork also in large supply; 70s. for fine Eastern. Bacon partially 6d. to 1s. cheaper, and more freely offered. Lard quiet but steady at 62s. @63s. 6d. @64s. for fine new. Butter steady for new; inferior dull. Tallow in steady demand; N. A. 40s. @41s. 6d.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular says:—Ashes continue steady at 36s. for pots and 31s. 6d. @35s. for pearls. Sugars quiet and unchanged. Molasses inactive and easier. Coffee firm. Rice quiet but steady. Bark—Sales of Baltimore at 6s. and Philadelphia at 7s. 4½d. @7s. 6d. Linseed quiet but steady. Linseed Oil very firm, but business limited. Clover Seed very dull; Red American 43s. @44s. Jute quiet and prices hardly maintained. Fish Oils—Nothing doing. Resin quiet and unchanged. Spirits of Turpentine much lower; sales at 78s.

PETROLEUM—HOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report: Refined Pennsylvania dull at 1s. 9d. @1s. 9½d. Of Crude, sales have been made at £14 15s. ₱ ton. The closing prices are nominally £14@£14 5s.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS unchanged, but quotations barely supported. SUGAR quiet at about previous rates. COFFEE steady and well maintained. RICE unchanged. TEA generally unsettled; Uncolored Japan teas in demand for America, and prices 1d lower. TALLOW, quiet, but steady; North American, 41s. 9d. IRON, quiet; Rails and Bars, £7 10s. @£7 15s.; Scotch Pigs, 58s. for cash. PETROLEUM; buyers of Pennsylvania Refined at 1s. 10d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE; French steady at 81s. 6d. @82s. LINSEED favors sellers. LINSEED OIL advanced to 37s. 6d.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 26—Evening.

To-day has been a complete holiday; no markets except the Stock Exchange.

The London journals of to-day contain nothing important.

LONDON, Saturday, March 26—Evening.

Consols, 91⅛@91⅜; Illinois Central Shares, 18@17 discount; Erie Shares, 67⅛@68⅛.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, Friday, March 25.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 12,000 bales. The market opened with a downward tendency, but closed firmer. Prices nominal.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, March 27.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Queenstown to-day.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday morning, March 27, 1864. (VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

Consols, after official hours, yesterday closed 91⅛@¾.

Paris Bourse.—Rentes opened at 66.10.

The *Shipping Gazette* Paris correspondent writes that the Finance Minister had an interview, on Friday afternoon, with Mr. GLYNN, respecting the Mexican loan, and that in the evening, a gentleman of the Financial Department was to leave for Miramar to obtain the Archduke's signature to the decree. The impression in Paris is that the proposition for the bondholders of 1851 is really not unfavorable.

Sir FRANCIS BARING will retire from the representation of Portsmouth at next general election.

Arrived from New-York steamer *Celia* at Deal; *Amanda*, at Falmouth; *London*, at Weymouth; *Crai*, at Scilly; *Madras*, at Havre; *Ricardo*, at Queenstown.

The ship *Ellora* from Newport for New-York, which took fire, has arrived at Bristol for repairs, and will discharge cargo.

The ship *North American*, from Bremen for New-York, was conducted into Sheerness on the 23d of March by a fisherman, having got out of her course. She was towed out again on the 24th, and proceeded on her voyage.

The Confederate steamer *Georgia* arrived at Bordeaux on the 25th of March.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA AND HER PURSUER.

From the Liverpool Post, March 25.

The movements of these two steamers will, no doubt, be watched at the present time with interest. It will be in the recollection of our readers that the *Florida*, after leaving Brest, put into Madeira on the 28th of last month, where she was allowed to take on board only twenty tons of coal, some water and provisions, and was required immediately to leave the port, which she did on the following day.

The *St. Louis* (Federal corvette) also arrived at Madeira, from Fayal on the 23d of February, and sailed again on the 1st March, doubtless in pursuit of her enemy—but a day's sail behind her.

By a telegram received from LLOYD'S yesterday we have information that the *Florida* arrived at Teneriffe on the 4th of this month, from Madeira, and sailed again on the following day. The *St. Louis* also arrived at Teneriffe on the 6th of this month, being again one day's sail astern of the celebrated Confederate cruiser, which has thus escaped for the present from her pursuer.

ENLISTMENTS IN IRELAND.

From the Shipping Gazette.

The official correspondence respecting the enlistment of British seamen at Queenstown on board the United States ship-of-war *Kearsage* has been issued. The Captain of the latter vessel states that the men in question concealed themselves on board the ship prior to her departure from Queenstown, in expectation of being enlisted after the vessel had proceeded to sea, but "found their mistake." Various discrepancies between statements on the subject, made by the Captain and by the United States Consul at Queenstown, are referred to by Earl RUSSELL in a dispatch to Mr. ADAMS. These discrepancies, his Lordship says, "will not fail to attract your attention, and will doubtless suggest to you the propriety of making still further inquiry from your own Consul as to the part taken by him in the enlistment of these men." Mr. ADAMS says that whatever may have been done in the way of enlisting the men "seems to have been carried on without his (the commander's) knowledge, and when he discovered it he took prompt measures to rectify the error by returning to port and landing the men." Another return respecting recruitment in Ireland, shows that the Irish Government, the Home Secretary, and the Foreign Minister, have been in communication on the subject of an alleged breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act by a Mr. PATRICK FINNEY, who arrived in Ireland at the close of last year, with the professed object of procuring able-bodied men as railway laborers in America. The papers in this case were laid before the law officers of the Crown in Ireland, who decided that the evidence would not be sufficient to sustain a prosecution. The return also includes a letter from the Chief Land and Emigration Commissioners, respecting the amount of emigration last year. It seems that the emigration to the United States of single men was about 10,000 more than the experience of the three years preceding 1862 would have led us to expect. "This," says Sir F. ROGERS, writing on behalf of the Duke of Newcastle, "furnishes a faint ground for conjecturing that recruitment may have gone on to about that extent." Mr. MURDOCH, writing on behalf of the Emigration Board, says that the increase is "not to such an extent as to justify the assumption that any great effect is attributable to the temptations offered to recruits. It is more probable that the high wages now prevailing in the United States, as contrasted with the distress existing in Ireland, is the inducement which has led so many emigrants from that country to America. The number of Irish who have gone to other countries is 21,914, but the largeness of the number to the United States, as compared with the number to all other countries, is to be accounted for by the large remittances sent home by Irish emigrants already settled in the States to assist their friends at home, and the consequent facility in reaching that country as compared with other countries."

A LAWSUIT ABOUT THE KEARSAGE.

The *Shipping Gazette* reports the trial, at the Cork Assizes. The case was that of SEYMOUR vs. DAWSON. The plaintiff in this case was Mr. NICHOLAS GEORGE SEYMOUR, a Shipping Agent at Queenstown, and the defendant, Mr. JOHN DAWSON, also a Ship Agent, trading in the same locality. It was an action to recover the price of a cargo of coals supplied to the Federal steamship *Kearsage*, when lying in Queenstown harbor in November last. The summons and plaint contained three counts—for goods sold and delivered, for work and labor, and for money found to be due. The defendant traversed all the alleged causes of action. The case of the plaintiff was, that the defendant was the agent of the ship in question. He applied to him for the coals for her, and did so on his own credit, as the plaintiff, as he alleged, would not have furnished goods to the vessel without cash; while the case of the defendant was to the effect that the plaintiff supplied the coals to the *Kearsage*, not on his credit, but on the faith and credit of the ship.

The case was not concluded at the rising of the Court.

Messrs. BRERETON, Q.C., BERRY, Q.C., and J. F. TOWNSEND appeared for the plaintiff; and SERGEANT SULLIVAN, with Messrs. CLARKE, Q.C., and O'BRIEN, for the defendant.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

DISPATCHES OF COUNT RECHBERG.

VIENNA, Monday, March 21.

The following is an extract from a circular dispatch forwarded a few days ago by Count RECHBERG to the representatives of Austria at the Courts of Governments not involved in the Dano-German dispute:

"If Denmark had been inclined to make reasonable concessions war would not have broken out, and peace could even now be restored if Denmark would only consent to those concessions. But she adheres to the formation of a Rigsraad upon the basis of the constitution of the 18th of November, and wishes to introduce that constitution—against which Germany protests as in contradiction to the obligations undertaken by Denmark—into Schleswig. To prevent the continuation of such an irregular condition of affairs the Diet was upon the point of occupying Schleswig with troops, when Austria and Prussia hastened to anticipate that body in their capacity of European Powers, having to demand of Denmark the fulfillment of certain obligations not dependent upon the succession in the Duchies.

If Austria and Prussia had not rapidly substituted their action for that of the German Middle States, and if the conduct of affairs had passed into the hands of the party *wishing to dismember the Danish monarchy*, hostilities in Schleswig would, nevertheless, have broken out; the scope of the war would also have been extended, and the Powers interested in the preservation of the Danish monarchy would have been confronted with complications far more threatening to the balance of power in the north of Europe. The military intervention of Austria and Prussia has tempered, if not removed, this danger from the background, and would have completely removed it if the Powers had accepted the last statements of the two great German Powers, and had not encouraged Denmark in her opposition.

It depends, therefore, upon the non-German Powers to contribute to the tranquillization of heated passions in Germany, and to retain the conflict with Denmark upon the ground it at present occupies. Austria and Prussia, upon their parts, will then the easier succeed in not being overwhelmed by the movement prevailing in Germany—a task the more difficult the longer the conflict is protracted. The deliberations of the Federal Diet further abundantly show what exertions the Courts of Vienna and Berlin are compelled to make in order to prevent their Federal allies from giving more serious dimensions to the quarrel."

SPEECH OF THE KING OF DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, March 22—6:40 P. M.

The Rigsraad was closed to-day. The principal passages of the speech from the throne were as follows:

"We are still alone, and do not know how long Europe will look with indifference on the acts of violence perpetrated against us.

We are ready to do everything that may serve to obtain peace, but the enemy must know that the period is still distant when we shall be compelled to submit to a humiliating peace.

This is the King's farewell to you."

The Flensburg Chamber of Commerce has resolved upon continuing to make the settlements in Danish currency, notwithstanding the loss by the *Agio*.

The Prussian cannonade continues without results. The King of Denmark landed this evening at Houis Hav. The bombardment of Fredericia has ceased since Sunday.

THE ALLIES IN JUTLAND.

COPENHAGEN, Friday, March 18.

Danish Correspondence of the London Herald.

Very deplorable reports of the behavior of the enemy in Jutland have been received here. He is said to act with a ruthlessness, and in have established a system of extortion, hitherto unknown in war between civilized nations. A Jutland landed proprietor arrived here yesterday and deposed to certain facts on oath, which he intends to lay before the King. From his evidence it appears that the Austrians carry off men of education and peasants indiscriminately to the trenches, informing them they must be prepared for a protracted absence from home, as they will have to throw up intrenchments before Duppel as well as Friederica. Each man has a piece of ground assigned to him, the week and unpracticed with the spade being forced to labor far into the night to accomplish their task. At night they are shut up in barns, and have dry bread and brandy served out to them in the morning. A Mr. CRAW, an Englishman, an engineer upon the Jutland Railway, and son of the English Consul-General at Christiania, has been badly treated by the Austrians in Vells. He was cut across the neck with a sabre, and when he complained at the outrage to Gen. von GABLENZ, was told that such accidents were unavoidable in war. Subsequently he was subjected to further ill-treatment, and hauled off to prison, on pretext of being a spy, but contrived to escape, and has arrived in Copenhagen.

The newspapers publish detailed accounts of the doings in Jutland. *Dagbladet* says: "The post from Jutland, which reached here yesterday forenoon, brought letters and papers, from which we learn more of the hostile occupation and the shameful extortions carried on by the Germans. It appears that the Commander-in-Chief of the enemy's forces declares that Jutland has been occupied in enable his troops to be supported at the expense of the province, and to make reprisal for the capture of German shipping. Private letters state that, in addition to all kinds of provisions, requisitions have been made for brandy, leather, tobacco, wine, forage, 5,000 oxen, and 2,500 horses, the total value amounting to ₱2,000,000. Gen. WRANGEL thus appears determined to repeat the course he attempted to carry out in May, 1848, when war was at last time compelled to relinquish by the attitude of Russia.

THE FRENCH-MEXICAN LOAN.

From the London Times, City Article, March 24.

The amount of the Loan is two hundred millions of francs nominal, at sixty-three, representing 126,000,000 in money, and bearing interest at 6 per cent. The real loan is really 360,000,000, out of which the French Government is to be reimbursed a sum of 105,000,000 on account of advances already made, or to be made, such as the pay of the French troops

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange,...APRIL 6, 1864.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou..	113⅝	100	Harlem R.....s60	140
$3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C..	111¾	700	do.....s30	142
5,000	do.....b30	111¾	100	do.....s60	142
500	do.....	111	500	do.....s30	142⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s, '65, C...	103	200	do.....	144
10,000	do.....	104	1000	do.....s30	143
2,000	Trs. Notes 7 3-10		200	do.....s60	143
	Dec., Ist & Apl	111¾	2200	do.....	145
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C..	98¼	4000	do.....s30	145
2,000	1st. Co. Ba., '77..	102	500	do.....	145⅝
8,800	Ten. St. 6s, '90...	61¾	200	do.....s60	145
20,000	N. C. State 6s...	54½	200	do.....b10	148
5,000	Mo. State 6s.....	73	500	do.....s30	146
4,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.....	77	1000	do.....s60	148
84,000	do.....	77¾	1000	do.....	149
30,000	O. & Miss. C.b30	67	500	do.....s30	149
10,000	do.....b30	66¾	2500	do.....s60	149
30,000	do.....	66¾	1500	do.....	150
5,000	do.....b30	66⅝	500	do.....s30	150
45,000	do.....	66	2200	do.....s60	150
2,000	do.....	65	1500	do.....s60	151
15,000	do.....	65¼	1000	M. So. & N. I. R...	114⅛
25,000	Amer. Gold.....	166¾	300	no.....b15	114⅜
40	Metropolitan Bk..	122	50	do.....b30	114⅜
50	Mar. Ex. Bank..	105	300	do.....	114¾
20	Bank of the Repub	111	100	do.....s30	114
50	Cit. Gas Brooklyn.	112½	2000	do.....	114
250	Canton Co.....	73	100	Chi. & Alt. Pr.....	108
100	do.....b10	73	100	do.....	107¾
50	do.....b30	73	100	do.....	107¾
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	248	15	do.....	105
100	do.....	248⅜	200	Ill. C. R. S.....	150⅜
100	do.....	249	450	do.....b10	151
120	do.....	248¾	200	do.....b15	151
200	do.....	249	800	do.....	150⅛
500	do.....	250	900	do.....	150⅜
200	Cum. Coal Pr.....	86	200	do.....	150¾
700	do.....b15	86	5000	Clev. & Pitts. R....	127¾
500	do.....	85¾	500	do.....	127
600	do.....	85⅝	100	Cle., Col. & Cin. R	171
100	do.....b10	85¾	500	Gal. & Chi. R.....	128
150	Quicksilver Min...	83	1050	do.....	128⅛
500	do.....b10	83	550	do.....	129
600	do.....	82	300	do.....	129⅜
100	do.....b30	82	200	do.....s10	129⅛
600	do.....	81	250	do.....	130
200	do.....b10	81	100	Clev. & T. R.....	154⅜
50	do.....	80¾	2500	do.....	155
100	do.....b7	80¾	300	do.....	154⅜
1000	do.....	80⅛	425	Chi. & R. I. R.....	124
300	do.....	80	100	do.....	124⅛
100	Minn. Mining Co..	83	850	do.....	124⅜
700	Central Am. Tr ...	86	500	do.....	124⅞
200	do.....	85	400	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	146
250	Pacific M. S. Co...	250	200	do.....	145
1000	Mar. & C 2d Pr....	64	34	do.....	144¾
100	do.....b10	63	400	M. & P. du C. R....	87
5	N. Y. Cen.....	143	200	do.....b30	87⅛
400	do.....	144	100	do.....b15	87⅜
400	do.....	144¼	50	M. & P. du C. 2d Pr.	91⅜
300	do.....	144¾	50	Del., Lack. & West.	235
100	do.....b15	144⅜	1000	Tot. & Wabash...	66
300	do.....	144⅜	400	do.....	69⅜
20	Erie R.....	125	700	do.....	70
1000	do.....	125¼	400	do.....b30	71
400	do.....	125⅜	200	Tol. & Wab. Pref...	87
1200	do.....	125⅝	300	do.....	88
200	do.....	125⅝	100	do.....	88¼
100	do.....b10	125⅝	1000	P., F. W. & C....	149
100	do.....b30	126	200	do.....	149⅜
300	do.....	125⅝	100	do.....	150
700	do.....	125¼	100	do.....	150⅜
150	do.....b10	126	100	do.....	150⅝
350	Erie Railway P...	113	100	do.....b10	150⅜
300	do.....	112⅞	500	do.....	150⅜
100	do.....b10	113⅛	400	do.....s30	150
50	Hudson R. R.....	163	400	do.....s15	150
200	do.....	162⅜	200	do.....b10	151
100	do.....	163¼	200	do.....	153⅝
50	do.....b30	163	200	do.....	151
100	Long Island R.....	100¼	800	do.....s60	147
500	do.....	100	100	A. & T. H. R. Pref.	100⅜
1600	Reading R.....	160	400	Chi. & N. W. R....	67⅜
300	do.....b10	160	400	do.....	67⅞
1000	do.....	160⅛	200	do.....	67¾
5000	do.....b10	161	100	do.....	67⅝
1000	do.....	160⅜	100	do.....b10	67⅝
800	do.....b15	161¼	50	Alt. & T. H.....	86
235	Mich. Cen. R.....	150	200	Chi. & Alt. R.....	99⅜
100	do.....	149⅝	300	do.....	99¾
200	do.....	149⅞	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pref..	86
40	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	153	300	do.....	87
500	do.....	153⅜	100	Han. & St. J. R.b10	89
200	do.....	154	200	Cin., Ham. & D....	122
1,000	Har. R. 2d M....	119	200	Wy., Y. & Cin. R..	104
1,500	Ill. Cen. Bs.....	119	50	Q. H. G. M. Co.....	30¾
5,000	A. & T. H. In. B..	91¾	700	do.....	31
1,000	C. & N. W. In. B.	16⅞	100	do.....b30	31⅜
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	96¼	100	Mariposa M. Co....	40
5,000	do.....	95	400	do.....	40⅜
10,000	Miss. & M. L. G Bs.....	77	500	do.....	41
5,000	Cl. & P. 3d M....	107	400	do.....	41⅜
5,000	P., Ft W. & C. 1 M.	114	200	International Coal	115
100	Lehigh & Susq. C.	15	800	Passaic Copper....	3⅜
500	do.....b10	18⅜	200	do.....	3¾
100	Rut. Marble Co...	23	100	Briggs Gold Co..	127
100	Miss. and Mo. R...	65	400	Gregory Gold.....	30
100	do.....	66	100	Canada Cop. Co....	9
500	do.....	67	50	Hope Gold Co.....	12
200	do.....b10	68	200	Atl. & Pac. M. Co.	33
700	do.....b10	67⅜	200	Gen. M. & Co.. Col.	16¾
300	do.....b10	67⅛	100	Ashburton Coal Co.	40
300	Copake Iron M....	17	100	Marl'd Cop. Co....	2⅛
500	do..... .o10	17	100	do.....	2¾
200	do.....	17	100	do.....	2⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, '5-20s, C.	111⅞	100	M. S. & N. I. R. G..	155
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr C..	99¼	50	do.....	156
5,000	do.....	99¾	100	do.....	156⅛
6,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	61	300	Clev. & Tol. R....	158
10,000	Mo. State 6s.....	72½	700	do.....	155⅜
85,000	Ohio & Miss...C.	65¾	200	Ill. Cen. R. S.....	151¾
5,000	do.....	165¼	500	do.....	151¾
20,000	Amer. Gold.....	170⅝	200	do.....	151
160	Cum. Coal Prf. b10	86	100	do.....b15	151⅜
100	Quick. M. Co.....	77	100	do.....	151⅜
100	do.....	76	100	Clev. & Pitts. R....	123
600	do.....	75½	400	Gal. & Chic. R.....	130
200	do.....	75¾	300	do.....	130⅛
100	do.....b30	76⅛	50	do.....	130⅛
800	do.....	75	200	do.....	131
300	N. Y. Cen. R.....	144¾	200	do.....b30	132
200	do.....	144⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R.....	124⅝
200	do.....	144	500	do.....	125
100	do.....b10	144⅜	300	Chi., Bur. & Q. R..	146
1400	Erie R.....	125⅝	100	Mil. & Pr. du Ch...	88
200	Hud. R. R.....	163	100	do.....	87⅜
200	Harlem R.....	156	100	do.....	87⅛
600	do.....	155	100	Tol. & Wab. R	69⅜
800	do.....	154	500	do.....	69⅜
200	do.....s10	154	100	do.....	70
300	do.....	155	100	do.....b15	70⅜
200	do.....s60	150⅜	100	Tol. & Wab. Pref..	88
400	do.....s60	151	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi...	154
500	do.....s30	151	1000	do.....	153⅜
400	Reading R.....	162	300	do.....	87
4000	do.....	168	100	Han. & St. J. R.b10	89
1000	do.....	163⅜	300	Cin., Ham. & D....	122
800	do.....	164	300	do.....s60	147
900	Mich. Cen. R.....	151	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr....	100⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. R....	115	200	Chi. & N. W. P....	83
500	do.....	116	100	do.....b30	84

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200	N. Y. Central.....	144⅜	300	Gal. & Chi. R.....	130
500	do.....s3	144	200	do.....s3	129⅝
100	do.....	144⅜	1100	Clev. & Tol. R....	155
200	Erie R.....	125⅜	200	Chic. & R. I...b30	126
200	do.....c	125⅝	800	P., F. W. & Chi...	152⅜
1200	do.....b3	125⅜	300	do.....	153
200	do.....s3	125⅛	900	do.....	153⅜
500	do.....	125⅞	400	do.....	153⅜
200	Erie A. Pr.....	112⅜	100	do.....	153⅜
100	do.....	112⅝	200	do.....	153⅜
100	Hudson Riv. R....	162⅜	200	do.....s3	153⅝
100	do.....R..	162⅜	800	do.....	154
200	do.....	163⅝	300	M. & P. Du C.....	88
200	Harlem R.....s60	156	100	do.....b30	89⅜
500	do.....	158	100	Ter. H. & Alt. Pr .	100⅝
600	do.....	159	500	Tol. & Wab. R....	69⅜
500	do.....s3	159	200	Miss. & Mo. R.....	66⅜
1000	do.....s4m	140	300	do.....	67
500	do.....s5m	140	10,000	O. & Miss. C....	66
100	Reading R.....	162	200	Mar. & Cl. 1st Pr ..	88¾
2000	do.....s3	162	200	do.....	88
400	do.....	162¼	200	Mr. & Cin. 2d Pr.	66⅜
200	do.....b3	162⅜	100	Canton Co.....	73¼
200	do.....s5	162	200	do.....b30	73
250	Mich. Cen. R.....	150	500	Cumb. Coal Co....	86¾
500	do.....	150⅜	100	Quicksil. M. Co....	79
1000	do.....	151	900	no.....	78
300	M. S. & N. I. R....	114	100	do.....b3	78
200	do.....	114⅛	100	do.....	78
200	do.....	114⅜	500	Qtz. Hill G. M. .b3	31
300	do.....s3	114⅜	100	do.....s30	30⅜
200	do.....	115	300	do.....	31⅜
300	Ill. Cen. R.....s	150⅜	200	Mar. Min. Co.....	41
300	do.....s3	150⅜	500	Gold M. Co., Clr'do	9
600	do.....b3	150⅜	500	do.....	10
100	do.....	150⅜	500	N. Y. & Pass. Cop...	3¾
500	do.....b3	151	300	do.....b10	4
800	Clev. & Pitts R...s3	127			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

400	N. Y. Cen. R.....	144⅜	900	Cle. & Tol. R.....	154⅜
100	do.....b10	144⅜	200	do.....	154⅞
2200	Erie R.....	125⅜	200	do.....	155
1000	do.....b3	125⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R.....	125
100	do.....	125⅞	200	do.....b5	125
800	Erie Pref.....	112⅞	200	do.....	125⅜
900	Harlem R.....	155	500	do.....	125⅜
100	do.....s3	158	100	do.....b3	125⅜
300	do.....	155⅛	500	do.....	125⅜
300	do.....s30	154	100	do.....	125⅜
200	do.....	156	100	do.....b5	126⅜
200	do.....s60	153	300	do.....	126
200	do.....	156⅛	100	do.....s3	126
1000	do.....s60	155	500	do.....	126⅛
300	do.....	156⅜	500	do.....b3	126⅜
1200	Reading R.....b3	165	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	153
2400	do.....	164	1000	do.....	153
200	do.....s3	165	200	do.....	152⅜
300	do.....	164⅜	100	do.....	152⅜
1900	do.....b10	165⅛	100	do.....	152⅜
300	do.....b3	164⅜	400	do.....	152⅜
300	do.....b3	164⅜	100	do.....	152⅜
300	do.....s3	164⅜	100	Tol. & Wab.....	70
300	do.....s10	164⅜	200	do.....b3	70
300	do.....	164⅜	100	Miss. & Mo. R.....	66
300	do.....b10	164⅜	18,000	Ohio & Miss. C....	66⅜
200	Mich. Cen. R.....b3	152	20,000	do.....	66¼
300	do.....b3	152⅜	10,000	do.....	66
100	do.....	152⅜	400	Mar. & Cin. 1st P..	87
1000	M. S. & N. I. R....	116	50	Pacific Mail.....	200
400	do.....	115⅝	100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co....	86
200	do.....	115⅜	4000	Cum. Coal.....	86
500	do.....	115	100	do.....	87
200	do.....	115⅛	100	Wyoming Vl. Coal	104
200	do.....	115	200	Quicksil. M. Co....	80
200	do.....b5	110	500	do.....	79
200	M. S. & N. I. R....	114	500	do.....	79
200	do.....	115⅛	100	do.....	79⅜
1700	Ill. Cen. R.....	151⅞	100	do.....	79⅜
200	do.....	151⅜	2300	Qtz. Hill M. Co...	32⅜
200	do.....	151⅜	100	do.....	32⅜
2100	Clev. & Pitts.....	128⅜	200	Gold M. Co., Clr. b3	9
100	do.....s3	128⅜	100	do.....	9
2100	Gal. & Chi. R.....	131⅜	200	N. Y. & Pass. Cop..	3¾
50	do.....	133	100	Cop'k Iron M.....	17¾
250	do.....	122	400	T. H. & A. R. Pr. b15	101

WEDNESDAY, April 6—P. M.

The Gold speculators measured the extent of the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury in fixing the rate for supplying the Customs demand yesterday. The market having then left off at 167⅛, the Assistant Treasurer this morning placed the price to the Importers at 166⅛ ₱ cent., as against 165⅛ on Monday and Tuesday. The sales of the day were $350,000. Immediately after this price was announced, the Gold Board began to advance the price in the Open market, and at 3 o'clock at the Second Board the figure was 170⅜, as against 167⅛ yesterday afternoon. Under the circumstances of this day's market, and the fact that there is really no other commercial demand for Gold than for Customs, it is greatly to be desired that the Secretary of the Treasury should change his instructions in regard to the price to the Importers, and to anticipate his May interest as speedily as practicable.

The new anhecriptions to the 10-40 years' 5 ₱ cent. Loan reported to-day are:

At First National Bank	$226,600
Treasury Office	59,350
Together	$286,150

Some considerable European orders for the Loan were held in abeyance on acconnt of the additional rise in Gold. As explained some days ago, the confidence in remitting our Public Stocks abroad is *not* measured by the high rates of Exchange. On the contrary, a lower and steadier market for Gold and Exchange, we have reason to believe, would add to the subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan and further advance the 5-20s in the open market. The Letter, however, hold steady to-day at 111⅛@111⅜ ₱ cent.

The market for Money is very active to the Stock Exchange borrowers, who do not stop at the ontside rate of 7 ₱ cent. in making up their Bank accounts. There is considerable delay at the close of business hours in the certification at Bank of Brokers' checks, but no defaulte are yet reported in this direction. In the excitement of speculation and the rise in prices on many of the Railway and Mining Shares, the cost of carrying these Stocks, and the incidental trouble of having them carried over-night by money-lenders, are not yet taken into serious account. Even the premonitory signs of caution on the part of some of the Banks conducting a large amount of business for the Brokers, are disregarded in the whirl of speculation.

The Stock Exchange speculation to-day was irregular in its course, but especially buoyant and largely advanced on Harlem and several other of the active Railways. On the other hand, Michigan Southern and some other descriptions were dull at the early Board, and barely recovered to Tuesday's quotations at the close of the day. The fancy Mining schemes were also erratic. The Atlantic and Pacific Silver Company fell 8 ₱ cent.; International Coal advanced 1 ₱ cent.; Wyoming Coal advanced 2 ₱ cent.; Quicksilver fell 10 ₱ cent.; Mariposa Gold supported the recovery of 6 ₱ cent. noted yesterday afternoon. A number of new Mining schemes have been launched upon the market this week, with the particular merits of which we are not resiuctant to confess our ignorance. Their very rapid multiplication bewildern inquiry.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made on the Share speculation, ne compared with the same hour on Tuesday. The ultimate advance on Harlem is 13 ₱ cent.; Fort Wayne 4 ₱ cent.; Reading 6 ₱ cent.; Galena 4 ₱ cent.; Rock Island 2 ₱ cent.; New-York Central 1 ₱ cent. The fall in Quicksilver is 6 ₱ cent. Erie shares are steady, and Hudson River about the same as last evening:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	167⅜	170⅜	Mich. Central	149¾	152½
U. S. 6s, 1861	114¾	114⅞	Mich Southern	116	115⅞
N. Y. Central	143¾	144¾	Mich Guaranty'd	153	153⅝
Erie	125⅛	125⅝	Illinois Cen	150¾	151⅛
Erie Preferred	112¾	112⅞	Pittsburgh	128	128¼
Hudson	163⅜	163⅜	Fort Wayne	148¾	152⅜
Pacific Mail	230	230	Rock Island	123⅞	126
Harlem	143¾	156⅜	Galena	128⅜	132
Canton	72	72⅝	Reading	158⅝	164⅛
Treas. Cer. new..	99¼	99⅜	Quicksilver	84	78⅜
Toledo	154	154⅞	Cum'land Coal..	88⅜	86
Northwest	67⅜	67	Mariposa	40⅜	40⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Bank of N. America	111
Merchents'	115	Hanover	105
Mechanics'	114	Metropolitan	122
Union	120	Grocers'	111
City	150	Market	104⅜
Phœnix	110	Corn Exchange	111
Tradesmen's	113	Continental	105
National	110	St. Nicholas	103⅜
Mch'ts Exchange	105	Marine	155
State of New-York	109⅜	Commonwealth	116
Commerce	114	Atlantic	101
Ocean	100	Imp. & Traders'	110
American Exchange	121	Park	140⅜
Chesthsm	105	Manf. and Merch	104
Bank of the Republic	111	N. Y. Ex. Bank	130

And the following for the Railway Mortgagee:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	Al. & T. H. 2ds Income.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	109	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	110
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs	108	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102⅛	Chi. & N. W. firsts	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Chi. & N. W. seconds	100
N. Y. Cen. Con. '76	113	Del. L. & W. firsts	114
Erie firsts, '68	113	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	105
Erie 2ds, '79	117	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	95
Erie 3ds, '83	117	M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	110⅜
Erie 4ths, '80	113	Gal. & Chic. 2ds	112
Erie 5ths, '88	125	Cbi. & R. I. firsts	110
B. N. Y. & E. 1sts '77	110⅜	Chi. & Tol. S. F.	117
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	113	N. J. C. firsts	103⅜
Hud. R. 2ds, s. f. '85	120	N. J. C. 2ds	114
Hud. R. 3ds, '75	155	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	111⅝
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	114	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	101
Harlem seconds, '64	101⅜	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	90
Harlem thirds, 68	104	Chi. & Alt. firsts	108
Mich. S. seconds	108	Chi. & Alt. Income	95
M. S. & N. I. S. F.	114	Chi. & Miss	98
Ill. Central, '75	119	Alt. & G. W.	100
Al. & T. H. seconds, Prf.	95		

The following extract from a late commercial letter from Frankfort, Germany, appears in the evening papers, touching the large demand on the Continent for U. S. Stocks:

"Transactions in United States Stocks are large and increasing. On one day in March the Rothschilds bought all that was offered in the Bourse, and their purchases that day amounted to over $100,000. They have again been buying. Another firm, P. N. Soumitz, sent over to New-York, and subscribed for $100,000 of the 5-20s, just before the subscription closed. Capitalists are selling Austrian securities and investing in American. Two other firms in Frankfort are bringing ont large amounts for sale to supply numerous orders coming in from various towns in Germany. These banking houses are M. A. Gaunesaun & Ballin, and Speyer, Ellisson & Co., who, perhaps, do the largest business in this line. They have branch houses in New-York. It is probable that the extensive orders for U. S. 5-20s will have a favorable influence in lowering the ratio of exchange on Europe. The quotations now are 63¾ for 5-20s, and for those of 1861, 66¾. The calculation is made that over $6,000,000 have been purchased in Southern Germany alone, within the last four or five weeks, while in Holland a still larger amount has been taken by the bankers. Rate of interest is now 3 to 3½ ₱ cent., and money abundant."

The Michigan Central traffic for March shows nearly *fifty per cent.* increase on the same month last year. The figures unofficially reported this afternoon are:

March, 1864	$248,000
March, 1863	230,000
Increase	$112,000

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $900,-839 72; for Customs, $298,000; total payments, $987,107 18; total balance, $37,764,119 36; 10-40s, $59,350; also at First National Bank, $226-800. Total, $286,150.

Sales of Real Estate—APRIL 6.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

2 lots south side 74th-st., 260 feet east of 3d-av., each..$1,000
2 lots south side 150th-st., 250 feet west of 5th-av., each 2,300

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

By instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 26, 1864, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the *National* 10-40 *Five Per Cent.* Loan, in coupon bonds or registered certificates, redeemable after ten, and payable forty years from date in coin and will allow to banks, bankers and brokers the *usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent.*

This loan bears gold interest, payable *semi-annually* on coupon and registered bonds of $500 and over, and *annually* on bonds of the denominations of 50 and 100 dollars.

In subscribing, parties are requested to pay the accrued interest from the first of March to the day of subscription *in coin*, or *in currency adding fifty per cent. premium.*

The interest on this Loan is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar bonds are payable on the first of March.

The Secretary of the Treasury closes his instructions in the following words:

On the above terms, the First National Bank of the City of New-York, of which you are the President, is authorized to receive subscriptions to the National 10-40 Loan, and it is hoped that its exertions—on the most energetic and active employment of which great reliance is placed—will be attended with complete success.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To S. C. Thompson, Esq., President.

The coupon bonds will be ready for delivery early in April, and registered bonds about the first of May.

Remittances may be made in legal tender notes, National Bank notes, or in drafts, &c., par in this City, addressed,

JAMES CURPHEY,
Cashier First National Bank,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864. New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 6, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 33 hhls. Ashes, 3,152 hhls. Flour, 77 hhls. and 556 bags Corn Meal, 31,825 bush. Wheat, 425 bushels Corn, 6,265 bushels Oats, 8,938 bushels Malt, 3,822 pkgs. Provisions, and 675 hhls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 30 hhls., at $8 87½ for Pots, and $10 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 512 hhls.

COFFEE—Continues in limited demand, but very firm. We quote Java 45c.@47c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo 38c.@40c.; Rio 38¼c.@40c.; St. Domingo 35c.@35½c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet and heavy. Strict Middlings 75c.@76c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,150 bales. Week's receipts, 7,200 bales; sales and resales, 8,400 bales; exports, 1,252 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more active request, partly on speculation, and prices have advanced generally 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., the market closing quite buoyantly. Sales since our last, 24,650 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 70@$6 90; poor to choice extra State at $6 95@$7 35, chiefly at $7@$7 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 30@$7 45, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 70	@$6 90
Extra State	7 00	@ 7 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 10	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hood, shipping brands	7 30	@ 7 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 50	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 40	@ 9 25

Poor to very choice extra Missouri, $7 40@$10 50. Southern Flour is in good demand, at rising prices; sales since our last, 2,400 bbls., at $7 15@$7 85 for very poor to good superfine; $7 90@$10 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour favors sellers; sales, 800 bbls. extra at $7 05@$8 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in more demand at $5 45@$6 30 ₱ bbl.; sales, 270 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair demand at $5 60@$5 75 for Jersey; $6 20@$6 23 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Total sales, 500 obls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active at an advance of about 2c. ₱ bushel. The demand has been mainly for export, though in part from local millers. Sales to-day have been confined to 72,000 bushels, including White Western on private terms; Amber Western at $1 74@$1 80, the latter an extreme, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 69@$1 72; Old do., $1 66; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 68@$1 70, delivered; Milwaokee Club at $1 66@$1 69 in store and delivered; Chicago Spring at $1 63@$1 65; Red State at $1 73¾; Amber Jersey at $1 71 ₱ bushel. Corn is in good demand at firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 68,000 bushels, at $1 28¾@$1 30, chiefly at $1 30 for Mixed Western, in store, and $1 29@$1 31 for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1 26@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Oats are in more demand at higher prices. We quote Canada at 89c.@90c.; Western at 90c.@91c.; State at 89½c.@90½c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues dull and heavy at $1 23@$1 50, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt at $1 50@$1 55 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair demand at $1 25@$1 40 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request at 20c.@34c. for prime to strictly choice, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been more sought after at rising prices, including New-Orleans at from 80c.@$1, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 25@$3 30 ₱ gallon; Tar, $20@$22 ₱ bbl; Resin, $32@$42 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are in demand and held firmly. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 07@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 58@$1 60; Bleeched Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 23; Unbleached Sperm at $1 82½@$1 85; Linseed at $1 59@$1 61; No. 1 Lard at $1 10@$1 15; Crude Petroleum 33c.@35c., here; Refined do. at 61c.@64c., free, and 51c.@53c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active and much firmer. Sales, since our last, 8,200 bbls., at $24 25@$24 50 for New Mess; $22 75@$23 for Mess, last season's packing; $22 50@$22 75 for two year old Mess; $24@$25 for Western and City Prime Mess, part for April and May delivery; $18 75@$21 50 for Old and New Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand, at 13¾c.@14¾c. for Hams, and 10c.@11c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales 800 packages. Bacon is more active at 11¾c.@14¾c., according to quality ₱ lb.; sales since our last 1,100 boxes. Lard is in fair request and firm; sales 2,850 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 13c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand at full rates; sales 530 bbls. at $16 25@$18 for Extra Mess, and $13 25@$16 50 for Plain Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess $25@$26; India Mess $28@$29; Choice India $40@$42 ₱ tierce; sales 100 tcs. Beef Hams $23@$24 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 50 bbls. Butter is more abundant and in less demand at 38c.@48c. for poor to choice State, and 28c.@38c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive at 15c.@15c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Are quiet, but quotad steady. Mr. A. Cameron, in reviewing the business of the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—Judith; Daughter of Mosael.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—The Irish Emigrant—The Laughing Hyena.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Fool's Revenge.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours Happrosa; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon.

IRVING HALL—Billiard Tournament.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucia di Lammermoor.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—La Grace de Dieu.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—Hutchinson Family.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Private Soiree Dansante.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Another order for the consolidation of army corps has been issued. The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps are consolidated, and Maj.-Gen. Hooker assigned to the command. The corps will hereafter be known as the Twentieth. Maj.-Gen. Howard, formerly of the Eleventh Corps, takes command of the Fourth, relieving Gen. Gordon Granger, who reports to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Gen. Slocum reports to Gen. Sherman.

A very successful affair took place at Longview, Ark., on March 31, when Col. Powell Clayton's command attacked and routed the rebels, destroying a pontoon bridge, a train of wagons, and capturing 320 prisoners. He subsequently attacked another rebel force, and defeated them with severe loss.

A letter dated Little Rock, March 25, states that Steele's force, about 15,000 strong, left Little Rock for the South on the 23d of March, well supplied with all necessary outfit. Capt. Christian acts as Chief Commissary for the expedition. The troops left in fine spirits and hopes of success. It is anticipated that the force from Fort Smith will unite with Steele at a point below.

The Louisville *Journal* says: "We learn from the highest military authority that the rumors of a formidable invasion of Kentucky are entirely groundless. The rebels have no army in the Southwest to make an invasion, except Johnston's, and it is confronted by the combined armies now under command of Gen. Sherman. Johnston has not sufficient force to assume the offensive, and is therefore unable to invade any part of the Union. Startling rumors of invasion may gain currency on the street, but we have the assurance of the military authorities that no confidence need be placed in them."

A dispatch from Memphis states that Gen. Grierson came up with Forrest on the 2d, and skirmishing began, when the rebels were reinforced, and Grierson's supports failing to come up, he fell back before a largely superior force. The probabilities are that Forrest will get away, as Grierson shows very little disposition to fight.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* says the statement telegraphed from that place to the effect that Major-Generals Buell, McCook, Crittenden, Negley, Sykes and Newton, and ten Brigadier-Generals had arrived in Chattanooga, with orders to report to Gen. Sherman, is incorrect.

The election in Maryland took place yesterday for delegates to a convention to amend the State Constitution by abolishing Slavery. The convention was called, and the unconditional emancipation ticket for delegates elected.

The Paris, Kentucky, *Citizen* says Gen. Stuart has established his headquarters in that city, and the troops which have been stationed at Mount Sterling for some time, under his command, are now encamped there.

The rebel steamer *Alabama* was reported at Aspinwall on the 25th of March as being on the coast of Mexico.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *Persia* at this port, yesterday, we have two days later news from Europe. The news from England is unimportant. A large meeting had been held near London, in favor of English intervention in Polish affairs. The report by previous steamers that the pirate *Florida* was at Tenerife on the 4th of March, is confirmed. She left on the 6th. The pirate *Georgia* put into Bordeaux, March 25. The Archduke Maximilian would embark for Mexico on the 30th of March. Garibaldi was expected in England on the 2d of April. There was nothing new from the seat of war in Denmark. Copenhagen telegrams state that the bombardment of Fredericia had ceased on the 21st. Part of Fredericia had been set on fire by the bombardment. When summoned to surrender, the Commander refused. According to latest advices the Germans had abandoned the siege and also their position before the town. It was announced that the German allies accepted the proposition for a Conference without basis or armistice.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Conness presented the joint resolutions of the California Legislature, indorsing the policy of President Lincoln. Mr. Grimes presented a bill repealing the joint resolution authorizing the transfer of men from the army into the navy, which, after debate, was referred to the Naval Committee. The Anti-Slavery amendment to the Constitution was then taken up, and advocated by Messrs. Harlan, Hale and Trumbull, and opposed by Messrs. Saulsbury, Davis, McDougall and Powell. After the rejection of sundry proposed amendments, the bill passed to a third reading.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Pendleton, from the Select Committee on the subject, reported a bill providing that the several heads of departments shall have seats on the floor of the House; that they shall attend the openings of the sittings on Monday and Thursday of each week, to give information in reply to questions which may be propounded to them under the rules of the House. An amendment to the rules was also proposed, requiring the Clerk to keep a notice book, in which any member intending to ask any question of the head of any department, by resolution or otherwise, shall give notice of such intention, and may call up the same on Monday and Thursday of each week, provided three days' notice has been given. The House proceeded to the National Banking Bill, and after perfecting it, a substitute, offered by Mr. Stevens, was rejected, and then the bill was unceremoniously laid on the table by the decisive vote of 89 to 44.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the following bills were passed: Incorporating the Farmers' Protective Union of Kings, Queens Suffolk, Westchester and Rockland Counties; amending the Charter of the New-York Warehouse and Security Company. Mr. Fields reported a bill authorizing the Commissioners of the Land Office to empower Wm. Rhylands to build a dock at the foot of Barclay-street, and confirm the resolution of the Common Council thereto.

In the Assembly, Mr. Brennreth, from the Committee on Banks, presented a minority report in favor of the bill authorizing State Banks to organize as National Banks. A number of New-York City local bills were reported, when the Assembly considered the Militia bill at length, but did not reach any conclusion.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Ocean Queen* at this port, yesterday, we have advices from Panama to March 27. The news is interesting, though not especially important. Capt. Pim's British railroad project had been rejected by the Nicaraguan House of Deputies. Samuel Ward, Esq., who came a passenger in the *Ocean Queen*, brings the contract ratified by the Nicaraguan Government for inter-oceanic transit. President Murillo, of the United States of Colombia, arrived at Carthagena on the 16th, in the United States war steamer *Glaucus*. He would reach Bogota five days before the inauguration. Diplomatic relations have been broken off between Chili and Bolivia, and the Minister of the latter has left the former country. Peru and the United States Minister had offered their intervention. The difficulty grows out of the Mejillones boundary question.

The emigration for the past three months reaches the enormous figure of 25,475; for same period last year it was 9,551. Ireland sends 13,359; Germany, 6,045; England, 3,484; and other countries 2,587. The largest arrivals were in March, being 13,905.

John Lyons, the burglar, plead guilty at the Court of General Sessions yesterday of burglary in the second degree, and was sentenced to State Prison for ten years.

The Stock market was generally buoyant on the Share list yesterday. The rise in Harlem 13 per cent. Money active at 7 per cent. The Customs demand for Gold was supplied at 166⅝ per cent. In the Gold Room the speculators advanced the price to 170⅜ per cent.

An active demand (largely speculative) prevailed for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs and Provisions yesterday, as also for Tallow, Petroleum and Whisky, all advancing prices. Cotton was heavy and drooping. Fish, Hay, Hops, Fruit, Metals and Groceries were in fair request. The freight market was depressed, with 405 vessels of all classes [illegible].

The Long Suspension of Serious Fighting.

Since the battles of Chattanooga and Knoxville, in the last week of November, more than four months ago, there has not been a serious conflict between the Union and the rebel arms, with the single exception of Seymour's *faux pas* at Olustee, an affair which don't deserve a military name. There have been raids—Sherman's, Averill's, Kilpatrick's, and two or three minor ones—which have inflicted considerable damage upon the railroads and other material interests of the rebels, but even these were attended with almost no effusion of blood. This general quiet has not come simply from the fact that the season of the year has been unfavorable for military operations. During the two previous Winters, battles were numerous. During the four months previous to April, 1862, we had Mill Springs, Roanoke Island, Fort Donelson, New-Madrid, Pea Ridge, Winchester, and the fight between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*. During the four months previous to April, 1863, we had Prairie Grove, Stone River, Sherman's attack on Vicksburgh, Arkansas Post, Fredericksburgh, and a great number of smaller fights. In fact, probably quite as many blows have been struck heretofore during the cold months as during any other season of the year. But during the present year there has been almost an absolute suspension. And what is more, it is probable that this suspension will continue through this mild month of April.

Now what is the meaning of this extraordinary interval in military operations? Two hundred millions of dollars, at the very least, have been expended during this vacation to maintain our armies, and yet they have visibly done nothing to end this war. Is there reason in this? We believe there is; and a reason, too, which the result will splendidly justify.

The simple explanation of this long abstinence from battle lies in the fact, that it is intended on both sides that the battles, when they do come, shall be decisive. These four months have not been a period of rest, but a period of preparation. As the war has progressed, the tendency has all the while been to fight fewer battles, and with heavier masses. In the earlier stage of the war, there were constant collisions, because along the whole border, between the two belligerents, from the Atlantic to New-Mexico, small forces were posted to attack and defend. The policy, then, of the rebel Government, was to divide up its armies, so as to protect the immense stretch of territory it claimed, and also threaten ours at a great number of different points. As a mere military policy, it was a decidedly bad one for Jeff Davis to adopt, and he subsequently acknowledged it in one of his messages. But it was, to a considerable extent, imposed upon him by a political necessity, for every "confederate" State had an equal claim to be shielded from the Government it had defied. But the result of this extreme extension of the lines was, that they were made so thin at the West that we soon broke through them, and forced our way to the Gulf. From that time the policy has been more and more decidedly toward concentration. The battles last year were fewer and heavier than the year before; and by the time the year closed, each side had almost entirely consolidated its forces into two great armies—the one near the southern Tennessee line, the other in Virginia. The Winter has been spent on both sides in filling up the broken ranks, and in reorganizing, in the completest manner possible, for the great decisive struggles. Our own Government has recognized the altered aspect of the war by appointing, for the first time, a Lieutenant-General, to whose single will both of our great armies will be subject, and who, it is expected, will regulate the movements of each with due reference to the movements of the other—a desideratum which has never yet been realized, and which, indeed, in the scattered condition of our forces, has been hardly practicable.

The next month, May, will, in all probability, witness battles of a greater magnitude than have yet been known to the war. It is possible that even the very Waterloo of the struggle may then be fought. At all events, we may rely upon it, that a collision between the two great armies in Virginia, under Grant and Lee, the ablest commanders of the war, will surely take place; that Richmond will be the stake of the contest, and that both sides will fight with desperate energy. Whether there will be any great odds in our favor, at the great encounter, we will not undertake to say, in the lack of any definite knowledge concerning the strength of Lee's army. But one thing is certain; if we are defeated, it will only be the signal for a new draft, and the provocation to a more tremendous putting forth of strength than ever—whereas, if the rebels are overwhelmed, they can never again rally in so strong array, for their last conscription was universal, and they have drawn upon their resources to the utmost possibility. We may be defeated, and yet fight again with renewed strength. If they are defeated, they may indeed make a new stand, and perhaps again and again; but it must be, each time, with reduced force, and the end can only be absolute helplessness. Such are the unequal conditions of the coming struggle. No loyal man can escape anxiety concerning its immediate vicissitudes, but the grand sequel may be anticipated with firmer confidence than ever.

Confiscation of Rebel Property.

Our courts have hitherto been but little troubled with questions arising under the confiscation laws. Those questions would naturally be more frequent in the Border States, where there were more men who had left their property within reach of the process of the United States Courts, while they themselves had gone to take an active part in the rebellion. Still there have been some men from this City of New-York who have placed themselves in this situation, and there have accordingly been some cases before our courts, though by no means so many as there should have been, we are certain.

Our readers will find in another column some proceedings in one such case. It seems that Leroy M. Wiley, a person formerly pretty well known in this City, had a large quantity of stock standing in his name in the Great Western Railway Company; also, some $53,000 due from the company on coupons said to belong to him. Wiley betook himself to the South, and has been there ever since, an active rebel, aiding the rebellion not only with his counsel and countenance, but with money, quite possibly with a portion of the same money which he was proved to have received from the North through an agent whom he sent on to see to his property here.

Proceedings were accordingly commenced by the United States District-Attorney to forfeit this property, and a libel was filed against it for that purpose. Mr. Wiley, or his friends for him, not liking to see a portion of the aid which he was enabled to give the rebellion cut off in this way, caused an answer to be filed in the cause, on which it was proposed to contest the forfeiture. This answer stated that he was "of Eufaula, Ala.," and on this fact Judge Betts ordered his answer to be stricken from the files, holding, as has been held repeatedly before, that a man resident in the rebel States could not be heard in court, but had no standing there at all.

The railroad company also filed an answer, not claiming to own the property themselves, but intervening "for the benefit of themselves, and as *trustees of such other persons as may be entitled*" *to the property.*

And the court, with quite as much propriety as before, struck out this answer also; holding that the intervention of the company was "virtually based on no other interests than those resting personally in Wiley," and that a third person, who did not pretend to own the property, had nothing to say in the matter.

These answers being stricken out, the libel was left unanswered. Now the Confiscation Act, under which the proceedings were taken, provided that the proceedings to condemn such property were to "conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in admiralty or revenue cases." In either of those classes of cases, the mode of procedure is very clear. When no answer is interposed, the court enters a decree of condemnation against the property by default. And, accordingly, the District-Attorney applied for such a decree against this property. His application was yesterday denied by Judge Betts, on the ground that no sufficient evidence had been submitted to the court that this property was Wiley's, or that Wiley was such an alien enemy that his property was confiscable. But he allowed the District-Attorney to take such further steps in the matter as he should be advised, with a view, doubtless, to his being able to satisfy the court on these points.

It would seem as if on the question of Wiley's character, the fact that the Judge had stricken out his answer because he was an alien enemy, might have obviated the necessity of further proof on this point. But, as we understand it, further proof was given, showing beyond question that he was an active rebel, furnishing money and provisions, and helping to raise troops for the rebel cause. We are at a loss to see what would prove that he had given aid and comfort to the rebellion, if the facts stated in our report of the case do not show it. Unless he could be proved to have been in actual service, we hardly see how the case of the Government on this point could be strengthened. As to his ownership of the property, evidence of that can probably be obtained here; and if he is proved to be the owner, it would be very extraordinary if the property of such a rebel should be allowed to escape confiscation, by such stringent requirements of evidence as to his being a rebel.

Life Assurance by Government—An English Scheme.

A social reform of more than common interest and importance is under discussion in the British House of Commons, in the form of a measure to enable the Government to provide Deferred Annuities or issue policies of Life Assurance for that large industrial class now dependent on minor, ill-managed offices, or so-called Friendly Societies. The justification of this seeming attempt to trench on the domain of private enterprise, is found—first, in the fact that the Government has already, by authority of Parliament, recognized the principle of interference with the enterprise of ordinary assurance companies or loan associations, in exempting friendly societies from taxation, and in having established, through the post-office department, national savings banks in nearly every parish of the kingdom. A second justifying plea is found in the fact, that large and safe companies do not want the kind of business offered by the industrial poor; but on the contrary, as a rule, favor the intervention of the Government. Still another argument is supplied by the startling report of the Government Commissioner on the actual condition of those minor assurance companies and friendly societies which employ agencies to tout up subscribers.

Among the facts produced before Parliament as to the swindling of these petty associations are these: the number of small insurance companies projected within the last twenty years was 596. The number founded was 276. The number which ceased to exist was 259. Others were in process of being wound up in chancery, and a few amalgamated with older companies. In the case of those that ceased to exist, none of the money deposited with the companies was returned to the subscribers. In the case of amalgamated companies, about half the amount subscribed was written off the books, in order to reduce the indebtedness of the association in that proportion. The Friendly Societies' Act was first passed about thirty years ago. Since that time the number of failures have approached close to 9,000, or about *one-third* of the whole number established; and by these failures hundreds of thousands of industrious families have been robbed of the savings of years.

The Government scheme professes to offer but one great advantage to the policy holder, viz.: security from imposition. It will, doubtless, also offer, in time, the additional advantage of easy transfer, where the depositor changes his residence from one part of the kingdom to the other. But its first and great advantage will be security. In the matter of premiums, it will be unable to compete with private enterprise, inasmuch as the Government is precluded from making investments of money which will produce on an average more than 3¼ per cent.; whereas, 5 and 6 per cent. is no unusual interest accruing to the investments of ordinary assurance companies. A high premium, then, will necessarily be charged by Government, and we believe the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to limit the amount assured in each case to $500.

By the aid of Government medical officers in the Poor-law Unions, and the voluntary co-operation of clergymen—both established and dissenting—as well as by the ordinary agencies open to assurance societies, the Finance Minister promises Parliament that he can protect the country from imposition in the matter of determining the health and the identity of members. On the question of health he gives the opinion of eminent medical men connected with assurance, that there is no class of the community of the probable "value" of whose lives so easy, and yet so correct, an estimate can be formed, as those of the steady-going honest British laborer. The matter is almost reduced in the case of these to the simple question of sobriety.

Looking at the picture as presented by Mr. Gladstone, the scheme seems to have in it most of the elements of success. And we only make the reflection here that it looks as if the British Parliament in these savings banks and assurance measures, were actually borrowing a leaf from the "paternal government" of His Majesty of France.

Wonders of the Fair.—Seventy-three thousand dollars were taken in yesterday for tickets to the Great Fair; between four and five thousand dollars were taken in at the restaurant; and though it was difficult on account of the crowd, to purchase or sell goods, more than enough was taken in from sales to carry up the gross receipts of the day to one hundred thousand dollars. So much for Wednesday.

Though the buildings were crowded on Monday and jammed on Tuesday, the events and receipts of yesterday show that the utmost possibilities of human pressure were by no means realized on either of the previous days. It has been said that Americans are remarkable for their power of adapting themselves to circumstances; but no such crushing proof of the fact has ever been furnished as at the Great Fair. To-day will doubtless give further and as yet unparalleled evidence of the same fact. We have not only the longest rivers and the biggest forests in this country—we cannot only jump higher, dive deeper, and spread ourselves over more ground than any other people—but we can wedge ourselves in tighter than all creation. There was no such wedging at the Crystal Palace in London. If there had been, few of Her Majesty's loyal subjects would have been left to tell the tale.

We would suggest to the visitors, however, that for the present they glance at the great show as quickly as possible, and get out as soon as they think they have got their money's worth. Everybody will, of course, visit the fair at least twice, and in a few days there will be better opportunity to examine things intelligently—perhaps.

Progress of Abolition.—The election in Maryland yesterday has settled the fate of Slavery in that State—if it were not settled before. The Emancipationists—or, if you like it any better or hate it any worse, the *Abolitionists*—will have easy work in the State Convention, for they have carried nearly every district in the State. The opposition was as feeble as it will be futile. Thousands of Democrats, thousands of Pro-Slavery men voted for abolition. Only the old Copperhead aristocracy and their retainers voted for Slavery.

The "Southern Empire" men, some years ago, used to talk of making Baltimore, New-Orleans and Charleston, the great *entrepots* of Southern commerce and trade of all kinds, including the slave trade; but we guess they are now leaving the two former cities out of their count.

The Chenango Canal.—The bill to aid the extension of the Chenango Canal has passed the State Assembly, and awaits the action of the Senate. We trust it will be passed. It is a measure of very great importance to all the interests to be affected by it. The original object of constructing the Chenango Canal, was to connect with the public works of Pennsylvania, and thus obtain access to the coal-fields of that State. It was only by a very curious occurrence of accidents that the work was stopped just before reaching the point which was absolutely essential to its public utility. No time should be lost in remedying this mistake. The revenues of the canal would be very largely increased, and the whole of the southern and western portions of this State would find easy and cheap access to the coal of Pennsylvania.

Waste of Money and Paper.—We learn by a dispatch from Washington that a new edition of Gen. George B. McClellan's Military Memoirs is to be published by Government, including all the dispatches from him which he omitted in his report. The omitted dispatches, lying on Secretary Stanton's table, we are told, "make a pile a foot and a half high." If we knew the length and breadth as well as the height of this pile, we might express a more intelligent opinion as to the advisability of printing it in the present condition of the finances. But, as it is said that the publication in to be made for the "sake of *history*," we think it had better be deferred till the historical age. It is now the age of action.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—The relapse from the grand opera of the German school—and in that category we class Gounod's "Faust"—to the more lyric drama of the Italian, does not, at the present moment, appear to be acceptable to the public. Without referring to the matter of taste, which so far as the public is concerned, may often be questioned, but in this particular instance is true to great artists and great composers, we may state briefly that the attendance last evening was not equal to that which witnessed the performances of "Robert la Diable," and of "Faust" on the two preceding evenings. The performance, however, was excellent, and met with that hearty meed of applause which the few more often bestow judiciously than the many. The leading artists were in excellent voice. Mme. Madeai, indeed, as a singer and an actress, surpassed herself. In the poison scene of the second act she was perfectly grand, and was most happily supported by Signor Mazzolini, who gave the *madre mia* with an earnestness and tender appreciation of its relation to the scene, that was thoroughly enjoyable. Signor Bellini sang the music of the *Duke* with fine intelligence and success. It is, however, a little too low for his voice. Miss. Sulzer was the *Orsini*, and won the customary honors in the *Brindisi*.

To-night, our Brooklyn friends will have an opportunity of hearing "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Miss Harris, Signor Brignoli and Signor Bellini in the principal *rôles*. On Friday, at the Fourteenth-street house, "Faust;" on Saturday, "Ione," for the benefit of Signor Mazzolini.

Telegraphic Enterprises in Progress.—The United States Telegraph Company have constructed, during the past year, nearly two thousand miles of telegraph, and during the present season intend to erect more than four thousand miles more. Their lines are now in operation from this City to Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago and Milwaukee. And, by way of Philadelphia, to Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Within a few weeks their lines will reach to Cincinnati, and during the Summer will be extended to Louisville, Ky., and St. Louis. Preparations are now being made to construct a line to the gold mines of Colorado, Salt Lake City and San Francisco. A portion of this line will be completed during the Summer. A new company has been organized in Canada, called the Provincial Telegraph Company, with which the United States Company will connect at Suspension Bridge and at Montreal. One of the most important features of this enterprise, is its probable connection with a line to Europe, to which the attention of the public has not been called. This line is from the coast of Labrador via Greenland, Iceland and the Faroe Isles, to the north shore of Scotland. The longest distance from shore to shore is less than five hundred miles—a less distance than cables are now successfully working in the Mediterranean. Col. T. P. Shaffner explored the route in 1860, and again, with the aid of the British Government, in 1861, and found no obstacles to prevent his success. He reports that a large amount of subscription has been obtained in Europe. The United States Telegraph Company have informed Col. Shaffner that they will furnish him with the amount he requires to complete it. The United States line will connect with Col. Shaffner's Ocean line, either at Quahec or on the coast of Labrador.

Our Hotels and the Fair.—The report started by a Boston paper, that the hotels of this City had resolved to charge their guests $5 per day during the prevalence of the Fair, is simply the emanation of a petty malice which the press of Boston is exhibiting toward the great Metropolitan Fair. It is hardly necessary to say that there is no foundation for it whatever.

Death of Mrs. Kirkland.—Mrs. Kirkland, the distinguished authoress, died of apoplexy in this City yesterday morning. She was present at the Metropolitan Fair on the previous evening.

Brooklyn City Court.—Thursday, April 7.—Nos. 24, 27, 38, 44, 15, 47, 52, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 70, 1.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Steamship Ocean Queen.

Interesting Account of Affairs on the Isthmus.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN VALPARAISO.

Arrival of President Mosquera at Carthagena.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. Tinkle-paugh, from Aspinwall March 27, with passengers, mails and specie to D. E. Allen, arrived at this port yesterday.

The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

J. B. Newton	$22,259	De Witt, Kittle & Co.	5,500
Rich'd Patrick	52,916	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	56,695
Schelle Bros	50,100		
Order	4,318	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Wells, Fargo & Co	56,090	J. F. Joy	13,000
Jennings & Brewster	8,400	Ribon & Munos	5,462
H. Cohn & Co	50,000		
Total			$302,343

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

Panama, Saturday, March 26.

The Pacific Mail steamer *Orizaba* has just ancored from California, so that the *Ocean Queen* will sail from Aspinwall to-night.

Among the passengers by the *Ocean Queen* is Samuel Ward, Esq., from Managua, Nicaragua, March 12, on which day Capt. Pim's British railroad project was rejected by the House of Deputies.

Mr. Ward is the bearer to the Central American Transit Company of the ratified contract of inter-oceanic transit, of Nov. 10, duly approved by President Martinez.

An experiment of growing cotton in Guatemala has had some success.

Gen. Medina has been elected President of Honduras.

The Nicaraguan Congress refused to accept the resignation of President Martinez.

The coffee crop at Nicaragua is calculated at about 20,000 quintals. Extensive preparations are making for the next crop.

Diplomatic relations have been broken off between Chili and Bolivia, and the Minister of the latter has left the former country. Peru and the United States Minister had offered their intervention.

The American ship *Fenelon*, from Callao for Antwerp, put into Valparaiso, after throwing part of her cargo overboard.

The French frigate *Victoire* had also arrived from L'Orient.

The *Orizoba*, at this port, reports the French still blockading Acapulco.

The United States ship *Portsmouth*, at Acapulco March 19, reported to Admiral Bell, of the *Lancaster*, having seen a suspicious-looking steamer, resembling the Confederate steamer *Alabama*, thirty miles to the westward, steering northwest. It was probably a French vessel.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Ecuador and Peru—Bolivia—Suspension of Diplomatic Intercourse between Bolivia and Chili—Great Fire in Valparaiso—Central America—Nicaragua Transit, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, March 26, 1864.

The British royal mail steamer *Callao*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 21st. Her dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile are to the 2d, Cobija to the 6th, Callao and Lima to the 13th, and Paita to the 16th inst. The *Callao* brought $244,607 in specie, and a cargo of ores, bark, Alpaca wool, 936 bales cotton, and other products, principally for England. There is no news of importance from Ecuador, from which we have dates to the 12th inst.

PERU.

Everything is quiet in this Republic. Great expectations of good to the Spanish-American States are entertained from the approaching American Congress, to be held in April, in Lima. All the American Powers have been invited to send representatives, and the papers express the hope that the Government at Washington will be represented. Unless it is, as I have written you before, European Powers will take very little note of its doings.

The Government has determined to close the public gambling-houses, and prosecute the gamblers, who yearly rob the people of such immense sums of money at Lima, Cherrillo and Callao.

The money appropriated by the Government for the improvement of roads, rivers, &c., and for public schools, is being appropriated to these purposes. A canal is to be constructed by a joint stock company, aided by the Government, to draw water from the river of Arequipa to irrigate the arid plains between the City of Arequipa, and the coast towns of Vitor and Islay.

The Royal Mail Company's new and beautiful steamer *Quito*, for the line between Valparaiso and Panama, arrived at Callao on the 12th. She was only 33 steaming days from Liverpool to Valparaiso, and 4 days 20 hours from Valparaiso to Callao.

Freights of guano to Europe £3 17s. Exchange on London 37d. for Bolivian currency.

BOLIVIA.

The people and Government were awaiting a favorable issue to the negotiations with Chili, for the settlement of the Mejillones guano and boundary question, in which it will be seen that they are doomed to be disappointed.

The country was quiet and endeavoring to reform its currency. Gens. Belzu and Santa Cruz had refused the pay or annuities allotted them by the Government, both being ambitious of the Presidency.

CHILI.

The principal item of news is, that diplomatic relations with Bolivia have been severed, growing out of the disputed Mejillones boundary, both States claiming the territory on account of its guano beds. Bolivia claims that the Government of Chili shall cease its occupation of the lands until the question of their ownership can be settled, which the latter peremptorily refuses to do, and hence the difficulty. Nevertheless, the press and people of Chili do not seem to expect war. The *Mercurio* complacently says, in the face of the fact that nearly the whole world is engaged in war, and that Napoleon once crossed the Alps: "Actual war is impossible. God is opposed to it; and do what man will, they will never be able to overcome the obstacles that the Hand (the Andes) has raised between the two nations." *Quien sabe.* Though it would be a pity to see two Spanish Republics and neighbors go to war about guano, at the moment a "Peoples' Congress" is called for closer connexion, in order that resistance to European aggression may be more effectual.

Don Gusto Arosemena, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of Colombia to the several Governments in the South, had reached Santiago de Chile, and been received with great cordiality by the President and people. He announced his mission to be "to strengthen the bonds of friendship with the Chilian nation, and to promote a cordial union between nations of the same origin, in order to maintain intact their sovereignty and independence." Senor Arosemena returns to Lima in April, to attend the Spanish-American Congress.

On the 23d February, a fire broke out in the quarter of Valparaiso called the Port, the best part of the city, and destroyed property valued at $350,000, on which the insurance, principally in London, was $221,000. The Chile Company had $30,000, and the Chile Union $7,000. The stores burned were those of F. Huth Grining & Co., Green Nicholson & Co., Thomas Cockbain, Grisar, Schuchard & Co., Sales Hermanos, warehouse of F. Huth Grining & Co., store of Gardner & Co., store of Schiatino Hermanos, warehouse of Sess Salinas & Co.

Business in Valparaiso has greatly improved, although no very large transactions had taken place. The active demand that has sprung up for copper, and its consequent enhanced price, is encouraging to trade, as well as to the miners and laborers. Copper, which had been purchased at $19 per quintal previous to the arrival of the British mail, was resold for France at $22 on board, and 20,000 quintals afloat were sold for English account even higher. A greater rise was expected. Freights to European ports from £3 15s. to £4 5s. Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 44 to 44½ pence per dollar.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, from Central American ports, arrived at Panama on Sunday, the 20th. She has dates from Guatemala to the 11th, Salvador to the 13th, Nicaragua to the 16th and Costa Rica to the 18th March. The *Guatemala* brings Wm. Parker, Esq., Superin-

budget of the Panama Railroad, SAMUEL WARD, Esq., of the Nicaragua Transit Company, and family, who have been on a visit to Central America, and the largest cargo ever brought from Central American ports to Panama. In her freight list is the following:

For Southampton—9 cases plants, 1 serroon indigo, 2 parcels samples. For Liverpool—422 bales cotton, 921 bags coffee, 27 cans balsam, 2 serroons indigo, 2 serroons cochineal, 2 packages sundries. For New-York—81 bales cotton, 823 bags coffee, 19 bales deer skins, 5 bales sarsaparilla, 30 cases silver ores, 4 packages sundries, 579 hides.

SPECIE.—For Southampton—17 packages, $13,866; for San Francisco, 1 case, $1,444; for Panama, 6 packages, $5,690 36.

From Honduras we learn that the Presidential election, contrary to general expectation, has been conducted without bloodshed. On the 15th February, Congress declared Gen. JOAN MARINA elected President by 12,656 votes, out of 20,452, and Gen. FLORENCIO XATRUCH Vice-President, by unanimity. ALVARES, who had set himself up as an opposition candidate in Omoa, left the country and took refuge on the Island of Ruatan, carrying with him some guns and ammunition; but afterward, it is said, he went to the Belize and thence to the United States.

In Salvador the Constituent Assembly is still in session. A commission has been named to suggest reforms in the constitution.

From Nicaragua the news is of little more interest. Congress, on the 27th February, refused a second time to accept the resignation of President MARTINEZ. It is hinted that the President, in view of an early termination of the rebellion in the United States, foresees that the disappointed military spirit of the South will seek vent in Central America, and will first pounce on Nicaragua, and therefore wishes to get under shelter in season.

The cotton crop is decidedly better than was anticipated after the damages caused by the bad weather during the last rainy season; the total is calculated at about 20,000 quintals. Extensive preparations are being made for the next crop; laborers are brought together from the interior to the cotton districts, and large tracts of lands are cleared for cultivation. Experienced persons, with whom I have conversed, say that cotton at a lower rate than 20 cents, ready for shipment, will NOT pay in Nicaragua. So that if the United States shall be able to raise the article at anything like the price it did before the rebellion, Nicaragua will have to go back to cacao, rice, &c.

The Morris Transit Company, whose agent, in Nicaragua, is J. C. WOOSE, Esq., has closed its business with the Government, the contract having been approved substantially as made at Washington with Senor MOLINA. The term is fixed at 25 years—the company agreeing within six years to make a railroad thirteen miles long, between Virgin Bay and Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific, and to expend a certain sum of money yearly to improve the river San Juan and Greytown Harbor; but the company does not agree to be successful—happily for it—in making much improvement in either. Capt. WOLCOTT, of the British mail steamship *Tamar* at Aspinwall, says that the old channel to the harbor is completely closed, and that the new one is rapidly closing, having become narrow, and being only four feet in depth. In order to ship anything, it is necessary to bring it down to the entrance in a boat, lade it over the spit, bring the boat empty over the bar, and then reload outside for the steamer. But even this cannot be done in anything like bad weather.

Capt. PIM's "contract" for a railroad, 300 miles long, between the oceans, to pass through a swamp that he bought for a bottle of rum, and which his railroad scheme was intended to sell for a hogshead of rum an acre, was thrown out by the Nicaraguan Congress just before it adjourned.

In Costa Rica, the people are getting their coffee to market, and talking about their projected road from the San Jose to the Serapiqui, and thence to the Atlantic by that river. Two engineers to make the definite survey, the preliminary one having been quite satisfactory, are expected from the United States.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

We have dates from Bogota, the capital, to the last of February. In Congress the excitement produced by the debates upon the question of bringing the rebellious State of Antioquia to terms by making war on her, has ceased, and a general expectation existed that matters would be arranged in a pacific manner. Gen. MOSQUERA himself, who is still absent from the capital, and who everybody thought would be for making immediate war on that State, in a letter to its rebel Governor BARRIO, seems to be averse to an appeal to the beyonet. The new President, Señor MURILLO, will take charge of the Government on the 1st of April, and will avoid war, if it be not left him as a legacy. In the interim of the month of March it is more than likely that the resolution of Congress to bring the State to terms, "by war, if necessary," will not be enforced, or be delayed, and then, Antioquia, finding herself alone, will scarcely insist upon flying in the face of the Constitution and laws, at the commencement of a new Presidential term under a new man.

The religious question still causes a good deal of ill feeling in the country. Many moderate persons think the laws initiated by President MOSQUERA in regard to church property a little too sweeping, and of course the priests will strive to resist them, not only in Antioquia, but in the other States, if they see any possible chance of success. The law of "supreme inspection," with its oaths, and its *permisos*, has had no good results. On the contrary, the clergy are becoming every day more hostile, and the more radical of their opponents, more generally resolved than ever, propose more oaths and more checks. In the Senate, a law leaving the matter in the hands of the State Governments, was proposed, but it was only supported by Senator BLAS ARBOLEDA QUESADA, of this Isthmus, and its author, Senator ARANJO.

Gen. MOSQUERA, at last dates, was at La Plata, on his way from Ecuador, to resume the Presidency for the remaining month of his term, and would arrive in Bogota on the 4th of March.

Señor MANUEL MURILLO TORO, President elect of the Republic, reached Carthagena, in the United States war-ship *Glaucus*, on the 16th inst., and would be in Bogota by the 20th—five days before his inauguration.

We have no local news of importance. Panama and Aspinwall for a few days have been overrun with passengers—the two American steamers from New-York having brought, including children, 2,000 persons, of which 1,100 by the *Ocean Queen*, arrived on the evening of the 23d, and left for California on the *Golden City*, on the 25th—the 900 by the *Illinois* arrived at Aspinwall at 12 o'clock at night, on the 23d, and will be here till about Wednesday or Thursday next, waiting for the *America* to arrive and coal for the return voyage. The *Illinois* touched at Kingston, Jamaica, and remained there twelve hours. Besides these, we have had at Panama the past week the Royal Mail steamer, with her passengers, from the South Pacific, and the Panama Railroad Company's steamer, *Guatemala*, from Central American ports, and at Aspinwall three British steamers—two from Europe and one from Greytown. So, you see, including the California packets, we shall count up on both sides of the Isthmus eight large steamers in one week.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* brought 500 bales cotton, of 250 pounds each, from Nicaragua on her last trip. She left several hundred bales behind from lack of room. The cotton crop this year of Nicaragua is estimated at 20,000 quintals, and the people say they will have three times that amount next year—if the worms and the wet don't destroy it—which they probably will. This cotton comes badly pressed, and the steamers will take no more of it, unless unpressed into a smaller space, or measurement prices are paid for it.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane* and H. B. Majesty's frigate *Devastation* are in port. In Aspinwall there is no war ship. The U. S. war steamer *Glaucus*, which arrived at Carthagena on the 16th, with President MURILLO on board, is expected at Aspinwall.

Twenty passengers, who thought the steamer would wait for them, were left behind by the *Illinois* at Kingston. Happily for them the Royal Mail steamer *Solent* was just ready to leave, and she took them to Aspinwall for ten dollars each, where they arrived an hour or two after their fellow-passengers had stepped ashore.

The *Orizaba*, with the California passengers for New-York, arrived at Panama this morning. No news of especial interest from Mexico, save what you must have already received from the Atlantic side. The ship *Portsmouth* arrived at Acapulco, West Coast of Mexico, on March 19. The master reports to Admiral BELL, on board the flagship *Lancaster*, that he saw a suspicious-looking steamer, which he supposed to be the *Alabama*, the description answering somewhat to her rig, about 30 miles to the westward of Acapulco, steering N. N. W., under easy sail and steam. Guess the Captain was scared. Had it been the *Alabama*, she would have probably wanted to see the color of the *Portsmouth's* flag. May be she was a Frenchman looking out for prize-money. Admiral BELL had faith enough in the story to go look for the "pirate"—but did not find him.

FROM ALBANY.

The Bank Question in the Assembly—The Militia Question—The Supply Bill.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 6, 1864.

Mr. BRANDRETH, from the Committee on Banks, presented a minority report this morning to the Assembly, taking ground against the doctrine of the majority report of the same committee recently presented. The minority report is patriotic in tone, and favors the banking scheme of Mr. CRANE, which the majority report assails. The reading of the minority report was attentively listened to, and the bill providing to nationalize the State banks, to which the report refer, was ordered to be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The militia question has been discussed at great length in the Assembly yesterday and to-day. The bill reported by Mr. CROCKER, from the Committee on the Militia, as an amendment of the National Guard law, is made the point of the discussion. This bill provides for changing the law so as to embody in it the elective system for choosing officers, in place of the system of appointments, which is in the law as enacted. It also provides for the expenditure of money, in organizing and arming the guard, to an amount estimated at about eight hundred thousand dollars.

The debate turned upon the point of making so large an appropriation. It had been objected, when considering the Supply Bill, that two hundred thousand dollars was too large an appropriation, and members held that to now make an appropriation of four times the amount then objected to, would be inconsistent. The fact that the bill had been amended did not, in the view of these opposing, justify the expenditure proposed. Those who sustained the amendment, held, on the other hand, that an estimate of the money needed had been carefully made, based on official reports. The objection made to the appropriation of $200,000 in the Supply Bill, had been based upon objections to the National Guard Law, and had not reference, primarily, to the amount of money. Gen. CROCKER stated that the estimate had been made for 30,000 troops, and gave it as his judgment that a less number would not be sufficient to put the State in a condition for defence.

The bill is set down as special order, for further consideration, to-morrow morning.

The Senate have taken action this morning, upon many local bills.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 6.

BILLS REPORTED.

Against incorporating the Machinists' Association No. 1. Agreed to.

For the improvement of Third-street, Brooklyn.

Amending the charter of the National Life and Limb Insurance Company.

Relative to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the Brooklyn Public Park Act.

Incorporating the Farmers' Protective Union of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Westchester and Rockland Counties.

Amending the charter of the New-York Warehouse and Security Company.

Incorporating the Basin Dock Company of Brooklyn.

Amending the charter of the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad.

Mr. FIELDS reported a bill authorizing the Commissioners of the Land Office to empower WM. RINGLANDER to build a dock at the foot of Barclay-street, and confirm the resolution of the Common Council thereto.

The bill authorizing the officers of the Erie Railway and Steamboat Company to make a certain certificate was ordered to a third reading, as was also the Croton Water Works Reservoir Bill. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Bills advanced to third reading:—The Sullivan County Bounty bill; to provide for raising $800,000 for the completion of the New-York Court House. The motion to recommend this bill was laid on the table. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 6.

REPORTS.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, from the Committee on Banks, a minority report in favor of the bill authorizing State Banks to organize as National Banks.

Relative to the New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company.

Relative to the New-York German Savings Bank.

To incorporate the Market Savings Bank—complete.

To amend the charter of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company—complete.

To amend the charter of the Security Fire Insurance Company—complete.

To amend the charter of the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company—complete.

To incorporate the New-York Medical College for Women—complete.

For an armory for the Eighth Regiment, National Guard—complete.

To amend the charter of the Phœnix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn—complete.

EVENING SESSION.

REPORTS.

To incorporate the New-York Hermitage Association; to incorporate the New-York Columbian Pleasure Association.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill to create a public charity fund.

The bill provides that every railroad corporation, owning and operating railroads in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, report to the State Comptroller a monthly statement of the gross receipts, one-tenth of which shall be paid into the State Treasury, to constitute said public charity fund; the Third, Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies to pay 20 per cent; failure to comply forfeits all the franchises conferred by the State laws. The Legislature shall annually make appropriations to charitable institutions from the public charity fund, and all expenditures by the State for charitable purposes shall be charged to said fund.

The Governor's message being the special order, Mr. BENEDICT spoke at length in defence of the Administration, and in opposition to the position assumed by Gov. SEYMOUR.

Adjourned.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 6.

Day Calendar for Thursday, April 7, 1864: Nos. 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 118, 120.

No other day calendar will be made.

Death of Rev. Dr. Brandigee.

UTICA, Wednesday, April 6.

Rev. Dr. BRANDIGEE, Rector of Grace Church, (Episcopal,) died this forenoon, after an illness of only two days.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

Burnett's Floramel is a Delicate Perfume much admired by connoisseurs. Equal to the best brand of Lubin's.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
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The standard preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another. Stops the falling out of the hair, makes it soft and silky, cleanses it and the scalp of all impurities and humors, and entirely overcomes bad effects of sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream, sold everywhere.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.

N. B.—Ladies' French hair-dresser in attendance to apply the Hiawatha.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Trichopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 344 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Trinity Choir.

Several boys are wanted as soprano singers. No applications entertained unless accompanied with some practical knowledge of music. Salaries from $50 to $200 per annum, according to ability. Address ORGANIST OF TRINITY CHURCH, giving particulars.

Household Furniture Sales.—Henry H. LEEDS & CO. will give their personal attention to the sales of furniture at the residence of persons declining housekeeping, (as usual for the past 17 years,) and will also have regular weekly sales at their store, No. 23 Nassau-st., for those who prefer this medium of disposal.

The Metropolitan Fair is now Open, and no gentleman should think of visiting it without first selecting one of Burke's Spring styles of Hats. The bon ton patronize him, and are happy. His price for dress hat is $5. BURKE, No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—The oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.

J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist. No. 760 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. U. S. A. Surgeon WHELAN, U. S. N.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety, of our own manufacture.

SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.

No. 505 BROADWAY.

Metropolitan Fair.—Ladies visiting the City, wishing Boots and Shoes for themselves and families, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.

His New Spring Styles comprise the latest French and English novelties of

GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS,
GENTLEMEN'S SOFT AND CLOTH HATS,
LADIES' RIDING HATS AND CAPS,
MISSES' HATS,
BOYS' HATS,
INFANTS' HATS.

The Millinery and Hatting Trade dealt with on liberal terms.

Attention is called to the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Department in this store, comprising all the latest novelties. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Ruptured Persons are invited to examine Dr. RIGGS' method of treating this disease. Trusses, Supporters, Varicocele Trusses, etc. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st. Sold by druggists generally. 50c. a box.

Notice to Druggists.—Knapp's Indian Strengthening Plasters retail for 20 cents and 25 cents each; $15 and $18 per gross, wholesale.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

AMES—ANNIN.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, April 6, by Rev. J. Romeyn Berry, JACOB M. AMES, of Norwich, Conn., to PHEBE, daughter of Alexander Annin, of the former place.

BURTIS—DAVIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 6, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Dr. Beach, of Owego, CHARLES H. BURTIS, of Oyster Bay, L. I., and MARTHA L. DAVIS, only daughter of the late John A. DAVIS, Esq., of Morris, Otsego County, N. Y.

LACEY—BARKER.—At Newport, R. I., on Monday, April 4, by Rev. W. S. Child, FREDERICK LACEY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss MAGGIE A. BARKER, daughter of Alfred Barker, of the former place.

TUCKER—AMIDON.—On Tuesday, April 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, WILLIAM TUCKER to VICTORIA, daughter of Francis H. Amidon, all of this City.

WESTERVELT—LARKEN.—On Wednesday evening, April 6, by Rev. J. Y. Debenn, of Hackensack, N. J., JAMES E. WESTERVELT, late of Englewood, N. J., to Miss SARAH LARKEN, late of Battle Creek, Mich. No cards.

DIED.

AINSWORTH.—At Cape Vincent, on Monday, March 21, SARAH JOHNSON, wife of D. H. Ainsworth, of Washington County, Iowa, and daughter of Horace Johnson, of Constableville, N. Y.

BIDDLE.—On Wednesday, April 6, EDGAR FARRIS, infant son of George E. and Margaret Biddle, aged 4 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 222 East 10th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BENNETT.—At Greenfield, L. I., of diphtheric croup, CHARLES A., only son of Charles A. and Ellen M. Bennett, aged 3 years and 28 months.

BENNET.—On Wednesday, April 6, HANNAH G., wife of Nicholas L. Bennet, aged 53 years, 11 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 191 Henry-st., on Friday, April 8, at 1 o'clock.

BERNHAN.—On Wednesday, April 6, at her residence, No. 249 1st-av., Mrs. BRIDGET BERNHAN, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, John and Denis, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Immaculate Conception, 14th-st., near Avenue A, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, where a Mass of Requiem will be offered up for the repose of her soul. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

CAMP.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 8, of diphtheria, LAURA H. CAMP, eldest daughter of Samuel K. and Sarah W. Camp, aged 8 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 234 Lafayette-av., at 6¾ o'clock A. M. this day, (Thursday,) the 7th inst. Her remains will be taken to Newington, Conn., for interment.

DAVISON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, April 5, HALEN M., wife of Henry J. Davison, aged 27 years, 9 months and 10 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow morning's papers.

☞ Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy.

DURKEE.—On Wednesday, April 6, DALIGHT, infant daughter of Julius A. and Dalight W. Durkee, aged 7 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, at Sprouten Duyvil, on Friday, the 8th inst., at 2½ o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

DARROW.—At Saratoga Springs, on Friday, April 1, after a few days' illness, RACHEL V. B. DARROW, in the 22d year of her age.

ELLIS-IRONSIDES.—On Tuesday, April 5, CHARLES ELLIS, step-son of Wm. M. Ironsides, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) April 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 120 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburgh.)

GILMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 6, MABEL, only daughter of William C. and Katharine P. Gilman, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The funeral will be attended at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

GOODSELL.—At his residence in Utica, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, Dr. THOMAS GOODSELL, aged 88 years. Also, on Friday, March 25, of pneumonia, Mrs. SUSAN LIVINGSTON, consort of Dr. Thomas Goodsell.

☞ New-York City and New-Haven papers please copy.

HASKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 5, after a short but severe illness, ANNIE E., beloved wife of Chas. H. Haskins, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., on Thursday, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

JOHNSON.—On Wednesday, April 6, ADAH JOHNSON, widow of the late William S. Johnson, aged 76 years.

Funeral on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Isaac FITZ, No. 221 Clinton-st.

JONAS.—On Wednesday morning, April 6, at North Bergen, N. J., CHARLOTTE LUCY, youngest daughter of William and Rebecca Jones, of Bath, England, aged 17 years.

☞ London, Bath and Worcester (England) papers please copy.

OGDEN.—On Tuesday, April 5, LOUISA COMSTOCK, daughter of Mary Ann and Charles R. Ogden, aged 15 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her parents, Trent-st., Greenpoint, L. I., on Thursday, the 7th inst, at 1 o'clock.

PIERCE.—At Harlem, on the 5th of Fourth month, at the house of her son-in-law, Samuel Shapter, of congestion of the lungs, HANNAH S., widow of the late Joseph Pierce, of Mount Pleasant, aged 77 years.

The funeral will be held in Friends' Meeting-house at Cuanpaqua, on Sixth Day, the 8th of Fourth month, at 11 A. M. Train leaves 26th-st. at 6¼ o'clock A. M.

PYNE.—On Monday, April 4, THOMAS W. PYNE, aged 64 years, 7 months and 29 days, formerly of London, England.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 247 West 17th-st., at 2 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

PAULO.—At Rome, Italy, on Thursday, March 10, JULIUS ISAAH PAULO, of South Carolina.

PRATT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 5, SOPHIA TYLER, youngest child of Henry C. and Kate C. Pratt, aged 14 months.

The remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn., for interment.

STEVENS.—On Wednesday, April 6, JAMES A. STEVENS, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, David Lenderhack, No. 36 West 28th-st., without further invitation.

TRACY.—At Bull's Ferry, N. J., suddenly, on Wednesday, April 6, ELIZABETH TRACY, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday forenoon, the 9th inst., from her late residence, at 11 o'clock.

WOODFORD.—On Tuesday, April 5, REBECCA JACKSON, wife of Walter O. Woodford, and daughter of the late Nathan H. Jackson, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 143 West 21st-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY. EXTRA CLASS 261.—April 6, 1864.
12, 59, 8, 40, 13, 11, 73, 67, 50, 74, 19, 5.
KENTUCKY. CLASS 262.—April 6, 1864.
5, 54, 14, 17, 37, 78, 24, 18, 65, 71, 57, 7.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 165—April 6, 1864.
34, 28, 75, 31, 32, 24, 71, 65, 18, 46, 1, 43.
CLASS 166—April 6, 1864.
45, 48, 60, 61, 53, 11, 56, 2, 9, 73, 16, 37.
Z. B. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL Legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to.

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do not justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one sufferin like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 334 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. Its with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 82 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

"STILL ANOTHER PREMIUM."

PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRTS
have taken the highest premium at the late Fair of the American Institute.

PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRTS.
The patent and improvement consists in being a fabric known that will set smooth, and present an even appearance at all times when in use.

PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRTS
are so made that they will not cut on the edge of the plait, but are rendered
MORE DURABLE THAN ANY OTHER.
PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRTS
can be obtained ready-made or
MADE TO ORDER,
at their establishments,
No. 176 Broadway,
No. 85 Nassau-st.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NEW-YORK.

GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS
have now been before the public for nearly a year. They are universally pronounced the neatest and best fitting collars extant.

The upper edge presents a perfect curve, free from the angles noticed in all other collars.

The cravat causes no puckers on the inside of the turn-down collar, they are as smooth inside as outside, and therefore perfectly free and easy to the neck.

The Garotte Collar has a smooth and evenly finished edge on both sides.

These collars are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a collar, but are molded and shaped to fit the neck.

They are made in "Novelty" (or turn-down) style, in every half inch size from 12 to 17 inches, and in "Sureka" or Garotte) from 13 to 17 inches, and packed in "odd sizes" in neat blue cartoons, containing 100 each, also, in smaller ones of 10 each—the latter a very handy package for travelers, army and navy officers.

Every collar is stamped
"GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS."
The trade supplied by
J. S. LOWREY & CO.,
No. 37 Warren-st., New-York.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
STOMACH AND BOWELS.

The organs of the stomach and bowels are, through the aid of this medicine, made supreme for the restoration of our health, when Brandreth's Pills are used. And there is no risk incurred in making a trial, as the analysis of Dr. Chilton, of New-York, one of the most celebrated analytical chemists in the United States, has proved they are composed of simple and harmless herbs and extracts of vegetable matters, the truth of which is confirmed by all who have used them. In inflammatory cases, in sudden pains, in dizziness, headache, apoplexy and costiveness, their use gives immediate relief, and perseverance cures. They are equally beneficial as a preventive. How important is the use of this medicine! In yellow fever, and all fevers; in polypus, and all tumors or enlargements, both as a cure and preventive; in rheumatism, gout, erysipelas; in measles, smallpox, bleeding at the lungs, and in all inflammatory and chronic affections, their use should be commenced with at once, for they have cured thousands who were given up to die.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
100 HANDSOME WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SECOND SELECTION,
which we offer at 35 PER CENT. DISCOUNT from the prices charged for best selected goods. For use, they are as good as the best, AND ARE A BARGAIN as regards the price.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. of Broome-st.

MR. BELMONT'S GALLERY
ON EXHIBITION DURING THE WEEK
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMITTEE.
Entrance No. 4 East 18th-st., corner of 5th-av.
Admission One dollar.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory, No. 440 West-st.

FRENCH CHINA.
Richly decorated
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS.
MANTEL ORNAMENTS.
BRONZE AND BISQUE STATUARY, CHINA VASES, &c.
Richly cut and engraved
FLINT AND BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.
A large variety of
SILVER PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
Also, new designs of
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, PORTABLES AND HALL LIGHTS.
LAMPS, CHANDELIERS AND BRACKETS FOR KEROSENE OIL.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 561 Broadway.

CABINET FURNITURE.
$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Braundsdorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRAUNDSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Elizabeth-st., New-York.
Factories Nos. 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.
N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (sridiron) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

SECURITY
FROM FIRE AND BURGLARS!!!
The Alum Patent Safes afford perfect security against fire and burglars.
They are also warranted to be entirely free

FINANCIAL.

THE
MEXICAN PACIFIC COMPANY.
CAPITAL $10,000,000;
100,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH.
$5,000 SHARES RESERVED IN THE TREASURY.

This Company is organized under a special charter from the State of Pennsylvania, of unusual scope and entirely free from personal liability.

The object of the Company is the prosecution of operations on the Pacific Coast of Mexico, under grants from the Mexican Government, covering MINERAL RIGHTS to 135½ square miles of land, and embracing valuable corporate powers and franchises for mining, navigation and railroad purposes, and the general development of the Mineral Territory conceded to the Company.

DIRECTORS.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia.
EDWARD L. PLUMB, late of U. S. Legation, Mexico.
FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st., New-York.
HEZRON A. JOHNSON, of H. A. Johnson & Co., No. 80 Wall-st., New-York.
GEORGE J. FORREST, of Frost & Forrest, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.
ROBERT D. CULLEN, London.
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Foster & Thomson, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.
E. JUDSON HAWLEY, No. 41 Broad-st., New-York.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of Smythe, Sprague & Cooper, No. 26 Park-place, New-York.

PRESIDENT. VICE-PRESIDENT.
EDWARD L. PLUMB. GEORGE J. FORREST.
TREASURER.
THEODORE CRANE.
President New-York Warehouse and Security Company.
SECRETARY.
JAMES S. MACKIE.
Of the State Department, Washington.

Books of subscription for a limited number of shares of the stock of this company will be opened at our office on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Subscription price $25 per share; 10 per share, payable at the time of subscription, and the balance on May 2, 1864.

Attention is called to the official correspondence annexed hereto. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE MEXICAN PACIFIC COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDING, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1864.

To His Excellency Senor Don Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mexico, Washington:

DEAR SIR: The time has arrived when the serious attention of American capitalists is being turned towards the attractive field for enterprise, with means, presented by the vast mineral wealth of Mexico.

This has led a large number of gentlemen to manifest a desire to become interested in the grants held by this company in that country.

For their information, I beg leave to take the liberty of inquiring of you, as the official representative in this country of the Mexican Government:

1. Whether the grants held by this company will be at all times recognized and respected by the authorities of the Republic:
2. Whether any other similar grants have ever been conceded by the Mexican Government.
3. As to the mineral richness of the States to which these grants apply, and—
4. As to the desire of the Mexican Government to have American capitalists take part in the development of the resources at that country.

A reply at your earliest convenience is respectfully solicited.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obdt. svt.,

E. L. PLUMB, President.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, March 24, 1864.
[Translation.]

Mr. Edward Lee Plumb, President of the Mexican Pacific Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have received the letter which, under date of the 18th instant, you have addressed to me, in which you inform me that the serious attention of North American capitalists is now being turned toward the favorable field for enterprise presented by the vast mineral wealth of Mexico, and that this has led a large number of persons to manifest a desire to become interested in the concessions that the company of which you are President holds from the Mexican Government, with reference to which you make of me four inquiries, that I proceed to answer in the order they are made:

1. The concessions held by the company which you represent, will, of course, be recognized and respected by the authorities of the Republic, because the decree granting said concessions are in the nature of laws, which all of the authorities of the Republic must respect and obey.
2. I have no knowledge of any privileges similar to those possessed by your company, having ever been granted to any other company by the Mexican Government.
3. It would be necessary to enter into many details, improper for such a letter as this, in order to give even a slight idea of the mineral richness of the States that are comprehended in your concessions. It must suffice, therefore, for me to say that among all of the rich States of the Mexican Confederation, the State of Guerrero is considered in Mexico to be one of the richest, although perhaps, up to the present time, it has been the least developed.
4. The Mexican Government, which desires above all things the development of the vast material resources of the Republic, considers it one of its first duties to favor the establishment of enterprises both by natives and by foreigners, which have for their object to accomplish this important result.

It being, on the other hand, the policy of the Mexican Government to strengthen and draw closer the commercial relations of the Mexican Republic with the United States, it will see with particular satisfaction the citizens of this country take part in Mexican enterprises, and contribute, with their industry and their capital, to develop the great sources of wealth of that Republic, to the mutual benefit of both nations.

I am, Sir, very truly, your obedient servant,
(Signed) M. ROMERO.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BUTCHERS' & DROVERS' BANK, on Saturday, the 12th day of March, 1864:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$1,821,728 98
2. Overdrafts		137 52
3. Due from banks		35,933 65
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$27,600 32	
5. Due from Brokers		
6. Real Estate	57,000 00	
7. Specie	117,758 13	
8. Cash Items, viz.: Checks on other Banks	90,686 31	
9. Sundries N. Y. State and United States Promissory and U. S. 3-10 Notes and ind. Certificates	533,000 00	
10. Bonds and Mortgages		1,500 00
11. Bills of Solvented Banks and U. S. Demand Notes		317,371 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks	$ —	
13. Loss and Expense Account		
Total		$2,975,116 39

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$800,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$330,000	
Circulation not Registered	—	
Total	$330,000	
Less Notes on hand	95,938	234,062 00
3. Profits		117,399 41
4. Due to Banks		251,972 30
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors, for Dividends		2,920 00
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		—
7. Due Depositors, on demand		1,568,762 68
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads		—
Total		$2,975,116 39

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., President, and ROBERT P. PERRIN, Cashier, of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, a Banking Association located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 12th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. B. LEWIS, Jr., President.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 8th day of April, 1864. G. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Deeds.

SHERBROOKE GOLD MINING CO.

The valuable gold mining property at Sherbrooke, Nova Scotia, adjoining the celebrated gold mine of the London Company, has been organized into a Stock Company.

This property has been worked for more than a year last past, and is now yielding monthly a large product.

Subscriptions to a limited amount for this Stock will be received at the office of HERMAN BAKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st., on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.

Samples of ore, facts in relation to product per ton, and general information as to value of property, may be obtained at the place of subscription.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF }
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1864. }

AT AN ELECTION HELD 4TH INST., the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

JAMES BARNES. EDWARD ELSWORTH,
DANIEL C. KINGSLAND, JESSE HOYT,
WILLIAM A. THOMSON, JOHN M. DAVIES,
DUDLEY B. GREGORY, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
J. J. VAN NOSTRAND, EUGENE O'SULLIVAN,
CHARLES F. PARK, HERMANN STURSBERG.

INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION.
JOHN R. CECIL, OSCAR CHEESEMAN,
JOHN G. DAVIS.

At a subsequent meeting of this board, JAMES BARNES, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1864.

THE FARMERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK (Banking Association Poughkeepsie,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Phenix Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYKE, Superintendent.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE Stock of the Windsor Gold Mining Company of Colorado will be opened at the office of GEO. MAULEY & CO., 25 William-st., on THURSDAY, the 7th April inst.

NEW-YORK GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The attention of the Stockholders of the TREVORTON COAL COMPANY is called to the prospectus and directory of this new company.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—PERSONS contemplating insuring their lives, and those already insured, should communicate immediately with the undersigned, and obtain information of great importance to them. Address A. ANDREWS, Box No. 1,965 Post-office, New-York.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 68 FORT Green-place, three-story brick house, between Fulton and De Kalb avs., with all the modern improvements.

No. 523 Pacific-st., three-story brick house, between 4th and 5th avs.

No. 252 Hicks-st., three-story brick house, between State and Joralemon sts., four minutes' walk from Wall-st. or Atlantic-st. ferry.

Also, three-story cottage frame house, east side Elliott-place, No 32; built in the best manner, cemented cellar, &c.

No. 404 Dean-st., three-story frame cottage house, near Flatbush-av.; price, $3,000. Terms easy.

Apply at No. 523 Pacific-st., near 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A STORE AND DWELLING AND lot, (the buildings in perfect order,) in the thriving village of Portchester, Westchester County, N. Y. This offers a rare chance for a business man, as there is a good village, and a large country trade near the railroad depot, and dock where freighting vessels to and from New-York land. The location is pleasant and perfectly healthy. Apply to Mrs. SARAH R. STRANG, on the premises, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court. Title perfect.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM COST PRICE—The three stone-front houses, Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. These houses are situated in the very best part of the city, are built and finished in the best style, and are replete with every convenience. Being built uniform, either two or the three can be connected at very little expense. The whole would form a building well adapted for a first-class boarding-house or hotel. A speedy sale being wished, a great bargain is offered for one, two, or the whole. Apply to W. W. COLBRON, No. 5 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, in the village of Huntington, L. I., a house 24x33, basement and kitchen, range, boiler, pump, &c., two parlors with sliding doors, 7 bed rooms, store-room, pantries, cellar, &c., stable, and workshop, all in good order; grapevines and some small fruit trees. The lot is 125x150. The place is well shaded; the plan of the house can be seen at JOHN COGERS, No. 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT house, gable-end, Philadelphia brick, hay-window, court-yard, and with chandeliers, bath, hot and cold water, furnace-range, all the rooms elegantly papered, on the northwest corner of Clinton and Second-place. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 22 by 40 feet; gas, range, hot and cold water, bath and water-closet, all well built and in the finest condition; garden in rear; the whole ground 22 by 200 feet. Apply on the premises, Ryerson-st., east side, first house north of Gates-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT Newburgh, a brick house, gothic style, 40 feet square, containing about 20 rooms; with barn, coach-house, stable, &c., fine garden, evergreens, fruit trees and small berries in abundance; beautiful views of the Hudson. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NO. 29 2D-AV., an old-established feed business, together with the building, wagons, horses, harness, bags, and all the necessary fixtures for carrying on the business. A good bargain for any one desirous to engage in a profitable business.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 87 Remsen-st., Brooklyn; house 42 by 45 feet; lot 42 by 100 feet; contains 19 rooms, coal vaults, furnace range; hot and cold water and gas. Apply to CHARLES CONGDON, No. 69 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED house on Murray Hill, within a few doors of 5th-av.; house 18.3x50 feet. Will be sold with or without furniture. Price for house without furniture, $14,000. To a good tenant, a law library would be left in house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO AND HALF STORY cottage house, No. 132 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn; house, 25x36, with extension lot 25x100; has gas, furnace and water; price, $4,500. Apply on the premises, or to R. B. FERRIS, Bank of New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 30 WEST 35TH-ST., three stories, high stoop, white marble, 21x60, lot 98.9. Price $15,500, including gas fixtures, shades and oilcloth. For permits, apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

$3,500 FARM, 40 ACRES, 3 MILES from Paterson; 2 horses, 4 cows, 3 hogs, 30 fowls, 3 wagons, and all farming utensils; $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. WELLING, No. 42 Cedar-st.

BROOKLYN—PROPERTY FOR SALE IN PORTland-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs. Two new brown-stone houses; all the improvements; price low; terms easy. T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 20 EAST 42D-ST., NEAR 5th-av.; 4 stories above basement, high stoop, and in perfect order. 22 by 55. Apply to RICHARD LAWRENCE No. 157 Duane st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit; also, real estate bought and sold.
W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A DOCTOR'S OFFICE IN A PRIvate family within the following limits: 30th and 42d sts. and 5th and 8th ave. Address DOCTOR, No. 48 West 38th.

WANTED—TO BUY, A NEAT LITTLE COTTAGE with garden, in a good location, convenient to cars in East or South Brooklyn. Address with particulars, B. H., Box No. 15 New York Post-office.

STABLE WANTED.—A PRIVATE STABLE, located between 29th and 32d sts., and 5th to 8th avs., either to hire or purchase. Address, with location and full particulars, Box No. 1,907 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT FOR SIX MONTHS, a small furnished cottage, within easy access of the City. Address, stating terms and locality, D. S. Box No. 1,951 New-York Post-office.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and other remedies fail; cures without watching or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequences of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to receive by these means, if used. This is what he can and will perform, and no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patent medicine that has caused one who is held in the family, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, above 193. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Woman, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PERSONS IN DECLINING HEALTH, who will send a description of their case to Box No. 5,662 Post-office, New-York, it similar to my own, will be relieved, out of gratitude, to a physician who cured at comparatively moderate charge, the writer and inserter of this advertisement, after some of the so-called first physicians had failed.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—In consequence of the very large and unprecedented increase of the business of the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, they have been compelled to abandon their large five-story store at No. 51 Vesey-st., because it was found inadequate to their trade, and the Company take pleasure in announcing to their customers that they have leased the larger and more commodious marble stores Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st., to which they will remove on the 1st of May next, and where, with their largely increased facilities, they hope to be able to fill all their orders promptly, never varying from their established rule, which has become very popular, of only two cents per pound profit.

THE AMERICAN
JAVA COFFEE COMPANY.
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.
The Company have established the price of their Coffee at 25 cents per pound. Put up in one-pound packages 48 lbs. in a case. Usual discount.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.
PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.
We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of paper bags, made of the best stock, and designed especially for grocers and tea dealers. Also, paper flour bags, to hold 12½, 25 and 50 pounds, made of the best Manila paper, and suitable for grocers and millers, neatly printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of bags constantly on hand and for sale at the
CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
B. E. CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 123, 125 and 127 Broad-st.

NEW MAPLE SUGAR,
From Western New-York, clean and handsome. Trade and families supplied by E. G. SHEPPARD, No. 2 Bowling-green.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and 7 to 9 evening.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, No. 92 First place, Brooklyn, comprising six lots; house brown stone, large size, and among the handsomest and best built in the city; complete in all modern improvements, conveniences and comforts, and in thorough order; grounds tastefully arranged and ornamented with a large variety of fruit trees, vines, shrubs, costly fountain, &c.; neighborhood unexceptionable; location elevated, pleasant and accessible, being within a few minutes' walk of the ferries, and cars passing each end of the block. Terms easy. Address S. A. S., Box No. 2,561 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house and lot on 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in complete order, gas fixtures, &c.; possession immediately; will be sold cheap.
For particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 28 Greenwich-av., with a brick carpenter shop in the rear. The lot is 25 feet 7 inches front, and 27 feet 8½ inches in rear. Average depth 201 feet 5½ inches. Apply to J. B. HUSS, No. 20 Greenwich-av.; or to the subscriber, No. 179 Lewis-st. VALENTINE SPRAGUE.

TO LET OR FOR SALE IN HARLEM—Two most substantial houses, newly finished in modern style, marble mantels, Croton, gas and heaters; suitable for large genteel families; possession this month. Apply on the premises, 1st-av., between 112th and 113th sts. Also for sale, 6 lots near Central Park, below 86th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—DESIRABLE PROPerty for a residence or investment, near the Central Park, fronting on 81st-st. and 5th av., consisting of five lots of ground, together with a dwelling-house. Apply to Gen. STRIKER, or his agent, foot of 52d-st., between 11th and 12th avs.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, ALL IN complete order, and good as new; the stock, high stoop; all the improvements. Price only $12,000. Also, one within one block of Madison-square for $16,000. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

STORE NO. 250 PEARL-ST. AND HOUSE No. 53 Monroe-st. for sale at a bargain; must be sold within ten days to close an estate. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 161 Broadway, first floor, rear office.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW STONE-FRONT houses, built by the day, in a first-class neighborhood; they have all the latest improvements in them. Apply at No. 187 East 56th-st., of the owner.

FOR SALE—A FRAME DWELLING ON 43D-st., between 5th and 7th avs.; price, 1,800. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a two-frosted store and basement, on Canal near Broadway. JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Welker-st.

ROOM AND POWER, AT PATERSON, N. J., TO LET.
PHENIX MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
LARGE WELL-LIGHTED ROOMS,
suitable for any light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Apply there or to WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

LARGE MANSION
To rent, on Staten Island, well located, one hour from City, fine view, perfectly healthy, extensive grounds, lodge, stable, &c. Apply to
T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story basement house, No. 125 Pacific-st., with lot adjoining, between Clinton and Henry sts. Rent $700. Can be purchased if desired. Also three-story brick dwellings No. 52, 54 and 56 Schermerhorn-st., near Court-st.; rent low to desirable tenants. Immediate possession given of No. 54. Also, three-story dwellings, Nos. 172 and 174 Bridge-st. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—AT FORTY-FOURTH-ST., 3D-AV., South Brooklyn, a new house, with the latest modern improvements; has a good dry cellar; also stable and four lots of ground, laid out in fine order; the house commands a splendid view of Brooklyn and the Bay not to be surpassed anywhere. Inquire of CHARLES F. SAMMOND, American Exchange Bank, New-York.

TO LET—BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, IN HEMPstead Harbor, near Glen Cove, a house containing about 20 rooms, carriage house, barn, &c., and 10 acres of land, or more, with fine orchard, if required; fine lawn, good bathing and fishing grounds; well adapted for a Summer boarding-house, or a gentleman's private residence. Apply to P. M. BEMAREST, No. 40 South-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—For six months, in a pleasant location and convenient to all the ferries and car routes: it is completely furnished throughout; has all the modern improvements, and will be let cheap to a good tenant. Apply at the house, No. 289 Union-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR LOFTS 50 feet by 100, well lighted and steady power, situated on 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Apply on the premises, or at No. 131 Grand-st., to WESTON, COVEL & SCHLICHTING.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY—Nos. 51 and 55 Prince-st. To let, large rooms, with extra light, power, steam hoisting and heating; has a large basement in each building, 60x100 feet, lighted with skylights. Apply to E. C. MOORE, No. 207 Centre-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY HOUSE IN BLOOMfield, N. J., (with half acre of ground,) containing ten rooms; seven minutes' walk from depot. Rent $200. Apply to R. M. GRUMMON, No. 313 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A small three-story house, genteely furnished, to be let for one year at $1,000. Location very desirable; ten minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address Box No. 3,042 New-York Post-office.

A NUMBER OF HOUSES TO LET—IN City and country, furnished and unfurnished. The best place in this City to rent, or have rents of houses, or store property, is at N. C. BISHOP'S, No. 161 Broadway, first floor, rear.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—NEAR DEPOT, a large double house, furnished, large garden, variety of fruit, barn and carriage house, &c., &c. Rent, $500 for six months, from May 1. Apply to
ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st.

TO LET—ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, 20 MINUTES from Jersey Ferry by cars—a new three-story high-stoop house; gas and water; rent $300. Inquire in the *Independent* Office, No. 5 Beekman-st., from 8 to 10.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR, No. 49 Broadway; entrance on the rear; even with the sidewalk. Inquire of P. W. VAIL, No. 69 Broadway.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, offices on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 76 Christopher-st., near 4th-st.; gas and croton introduced; there is also bath-room. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th av.

STABLE TO LET.—THE LARGE STABLE IN the rear of No. 23 West 2d-st., with coachman's apartments attached; it will only be rented for private use. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—THREE fine cottages, with gardens, &c., near the depot; rent, $250, $300 and $500. Apply to JOHN O'HIGGINS, No. 586 6th av., from 9 to 12 A. M.

WHARF PROPERTY TO LET—THE FINE basins embraced between Piers Nos. 2 and 4, East River. Length of piers about 500 feet, and of water front 400. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A SMALL HOUSE, with 9 rooms, pleasantly situated on Ashburton-av., Yonkers; plenty of fruit; rent $60 0 for months. Inquire of WILLIAM H. FOSTER, No. 231 Water-st.

TO LET—LOFTS FOR STORAGE OF FURNITURE. Apply at No. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE.
CONKLINS & BAYLES.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—IN Hempstead, L. I., at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 12 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE TWO FRONT ROOMS ON SECond floor of the two-story house No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $10 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TWO STORES IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place; one on Astor-place and the other on 4th-av. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER, WITH LARGE rooms, well lighted, No. 21 Dunham-place, Williamsburgh, L. I., near the ferries.

PETROLEUM YARD TO LET—WITH wharf, sheds, &c., at low rent. Address W. H. A., Box No. 4,422 Post-office.

CORNWALL—TO LET FOR THE SUMMER OR year, several beautiful places, with from five to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Throg's Neck, Westchester County. Apply to HENRY A. COSTER, No. 88 Front-st.

OFFICE ROOM TO LET—A GENTLEMAN desiring a desk in a pleasant and convenient office, may apply at No. 38 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

FARMS.

ELEGANT FARM AND RESIDENCE FOR sale in Dutchess County, comprising 200 acres, 70 miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad; 100 acres appropriately divided into meadow, plow and pasture land; another 100 acres is covered with primeval forest, and the valuable timber of this portion is worth almost as much as the price demanded for the entire property. The location and surroundings are unexceptionable, the country eminently salubrious, the situation and prospect beautiful; the forests abound in game, and the neighboring streams are filled with the speckled trout. Buildings large, new and very superior. Price $15,000, which is less than three-fourths of its value.
C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 50 ACRES AT Washingtonville, on the Newburgh Railroad Branch; buildings in fine order; within five minutes' walk of the depot; immediate vicinity of churches, schools, &c.; six acres in fine grafted fruit; a stream of water running through the place; horses, carriages, stock and farming utensils for sale. WM. AMBLER, No. 24 Church-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM, 250 ACRES OF EXCELlent farming land extremely cheap, to close an estate; good buildings, cultivation and fences, well watered, in good order; terms easy.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF MILES east of Tuckahoe, 50 or 100 acres of good land, two houses, three barns and a cider-mill, and over three hundred bearing apple-trees. Apply to JOHN WEEKS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM, 42 ACRES, NINE MILES from New-York; price $10,500. Also, 45 acres on the Passaic River, New-Jersey; price $6,500. Apply to B. FURMAN, No. 25 Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN.

A furnished cottage and beautiful site of about five acres, lawn, garden and pasture, for sale at Westport, Conn., 2½ hours from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. The house has four rooms on parlor floor, five or six on second floor, and attic rooms; bath, water-closet &c. The shades are large and fine, fruit rare and abundant; delightfully situated on high ground, near churches, schools, &c.; possession 1st May next. Price $12,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN.

FOR SALE,
A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The homestead estate of Rev. Francis Tiffany situated on Central-st., consisting of a first-class brick dwelling-house, barn and about two acres of highly cultivated land, laid out as garden and shrubbery. The house was designed by G. J. Bryant, Esq., of Boston, and contains all modern improvements. It is situated in one of the pleasantest parts of the town, and commands a wide and beautiful prospect. Apply to THIRD NATIONAL BANK, Springfield.

ELEGANT GROUNDS AND RESIDENCES FOR SALE,
ON THE HUDSON RIVER—At Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Scarborough and Sing Sing.
ALONG THE SOUND—At Mount Vernon, New-Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Rye, Greenwich and Stamford.
ON HARLEM RAILROAD—In Westchester, Putnam and Dutchess Counties.
IN NEW-JERSEY—At Orange, Bloomfield, Elizabeth, Passaic, Plainfield, and in various other locations.
C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID MANSION AND land farm of George Bradish, on Little Neck Bay, near Flushing, 100 acres of high-class land; peach orchard of 800 trees; fruit of all kinds of first quality. The Bay is famous for shell and other fish in season; boat and bath houses at foot of lawn; two dwelling houses; the new one a first-class residence, complete in every particular; buildings on premises could not be replaced for $50,000. Views over Bay and Sound unsurpassed. Inquire of
R. C. KEMBLE, No. 37 Wall-st.,
GEORGE BRADISH, No. 27 Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM, COMPLETEly furnished, for sale or exchange.—Nearly 20 acres on the Sound, within 9 miles of Harlem. The improvements on the shore front alone cost over $100,000. There are several beautiful building sites living back, which will be the great request when the Shore Line Railroad is built. Enough can be realized from this source to repay the whole amount now asked for the property, leaving the entire front, with all the valuable improvements, free of cost to the purchaser. Apply to WARD McLEAN (late Field & McLean), No. 19 Wall-st.

ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—THE HANDSOME country seat of the late H. W. Vail, containing thirty acres, handsomely laid out, fronting on the main road. House is two stories, frame building, 40x50 feet, with extension 20x30 feet; two large barns, each 40 feet square; carriage-house 25x28 feet; greenhouse and grapery each 20x55 feet; ice-house filled; all in best of order. House has furnace, water, &c., in good order. Plenty of fruit and ornamental trees. Only one mile from post-office, schools, &c. Apply for price to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—On the East River, several beautiful houses, containing from ten to fourteen rooms each, possession of two of which can be had at once. Their location, for safety to life, convenience to the City, cannot be surpassed in the vicinity; the gardens of some of them containing abundance of choice fruits. Inquire of G. HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., N. Y., Room No. 2, second story, where photographs of the houses can be seen from 12 to 1 P. M., or at Ravenswood after 3½ P. M.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN YONKERS—One of the most elegible situations upon Palisade-avenue, commanding a fine view of the Hudson for some 30 miles; with a lendry-furnace, gas and all the modern improvements, and a garden of half an acre well stocked with choice fruit, for the Summer. Apply to A. M. HATCH, upon the premises, or to CHARNLEY & HATCH, Bankers, No. 34 Wall-st., or to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Ins. Co., No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ELEgant country seat of the late S. P. Ayres, New-Rochelle: fine house, with abundance of outhouses, green houses, &c.; fine view of the Sound; twelve acres of highly cultivated land, surrounded by four roads; great variety of choice fruit; possession 1st of April; carpets, oil-cloths and mirrors can be had, if desired. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, New-Rochelle, or at his office, No. 586 6th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COUNTRY-PLACE, belonging to the late James S. Petrie, situated on the North Shrewsbury River, N. J., 25 miles from the City and one mile from Red Bank; beautifully located for boating, fishing and bathing. Grounds covered with fruit trees and house well furnished; oyster bed on the shore. A view of the place can be seen and full particulars obtained by applying to G. H. PETRIE, No. 44 Perkplace, or WM. SLOANE, No. 591 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE of Catskill, on the height of ground, the new three-story brick house, 26x41, with verandah and observatory. It is within five minutes' walk of the Post-office, and commands a complete view of the village, mountains, and Hudson River for twenty miles, and will accommodate twenty-five to thirty boarders. Address E. GILBERT, Catskill, N. Y.

STAMFORD, CONN.—TO LET—ON STRAWberry hill, a large stone house, furnished, with stone stable, stalls for 4 horses, with 6 acres of land, garden, orchard well stocked with fruit trees of all kinds; all situated most beautifully, with view of the Sound and of the village, one mile from railroad station.
Apply to Rev. JOHN LUD,
Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIdence; spacious house, built within the last three years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; wash tubs, with hot and cold water; waste water carried to river by brick sewer, large carriage-house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot, twelve miles from Erie Ferry. Inquire at Harlem Gas Office, No. 76 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A handsome country residence, situated in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., partly within the city limits, containing between three and four

DRY GOODS.

NEW SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS AT RETAIL.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN.

STRANG & ADRIANCE, NO. 355 BROADWAY

SPRING SHAWLS AT RETAIL. A LARGE ASSORTMENT, including ALL THE NEW STYLES TO BE FOUND IN THE MARKET.

STRANG & ADRIANCE, NO. 355 BROADWAY.

O. & J. MOWBRAY, of No. 269 Grand-st., give notice that their New Cloak Warehouse, No. 214 Bowery, will be opened on or about the 11th of April. The grand opening day will be duly noticed.

This MODEL WAREHOUSE has been in course of erection since the 1st of February, under the immediate charge and supervision of John B. Snook, Esq., architect, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for the best architectural skill.

William Shears, Esq., the well-known, energetic and favorite builder, has given special attention to every part of the work since its commencement, and under his skillful and intelligent management, combining strength and durability, with beauty of design and finish, is now completing it with dispatch.

We would also notify the public that our present rules in No. 269 Grand-st. will also be in force in No. 214 Bowery.

The three most prominent are—
FIRST.—STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
SECOND.—ALL CUSTOMERS WAITED ON POLITELY.
THIRD.—NO URGING TO PURCHASE.

Our gentlemanly waiters will take pleasure in introducing ladies from the country, strangers from Europe, and our old patrons, to every department. Our stock will comprise Cloaks, Shawls, Silks and Cloths, of which we have the largest assortment in the United States, wholesale and retail, at No. 269 Grand-st.

O. & J. MOWBRAY.

R. H. MACY. NOW OPEN OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES, ELEGANT SHADES, BEST QUALITY, AT LOW PRICES. Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE, TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 281 GRAND-ST., are offering their large stock of Spring carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c., at retail, at very low prices FOR CASH. Hotel and housekeepers are invited to examine the goods and prices before purchasing.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S.

The largest and most elegant assortment of corsets and skirts ever offered at retail in the United States, at GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

CLOTHING.

ATTENTION.—A GREAT DEMAND FOR CLOTHING.—Ladies and gentlemen having any cast-off clothing, furniture, carpets, and jewelry will receive the highest prices by calling on or addressing M. MARCKS, No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Marcks.

MILLINERY.

MME. MENAGE

has the honor to announce to her patrons and the public that she has just received from the first houses in Paris a very large and handsome assortment of modes in bonnets head-dresses, &c., of the very latest style, which she will open to the public Friday, April 8, in her establishment, No. 19 5th-av.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

The largest assortment of STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, and all kinds of MILLINERY SILKS, LACES, &c., in the City.

We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen-st., Fifth block East from the Bowery.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of Paris Spring and Summer Millinery of the newest and most approved shapes and styles, in all the NEW SHADES and colors, at the lowest cash prices, at SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

FOR CHOICE PARIS FLOWERS, BRIDAL SETS, and Straw Bonnets, see TUCKER'S importations, No. 759 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine, fast-sailing A 1 Clyde built steamship BRITANNIA, Capt. Fearon, is intended to sail on FRIDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 47, North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions:

First Cabin	$75	Intermediate	$40
Second Cabin	60	Steerage	35

Payable in currency.

Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TRAPHER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains

RAILROADS.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE WEST

is 90 miles shorter to Cincinnati; one change of cars.
is 21 miles shorter to Cleveland; one change of cars.
is 5 miles shorter to Chicago; one change of cars.
is 55 miles shorter to St. Louis; two changes of cars.
Office No. 271 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman KEPPERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROBS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE, } Committee on Roads.

MACHINERY.

MARINE BOILERS FOR SALE.

2 marine drop-flue boilers, 11 feet wide by 30 feet long, in good condition.
1 marine return tubular, new, 6 feet 8 inches wide, 13½ feet long.
2 marine return tubular, in good condition, 15 feet wide, 21 feet long.

Inquire of C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

HOE PRESS WANTED.—A SIX CYLINDER, second-hand press, in good order, if offered cheap, can find a purchaser by addressing H. C. B., Box No. 163 *Times* Office. N. B.—Would not object to a four cylinder if in perfect order.

SHINGLE-MACHINE WANTED.—A NEW or second-hand shingle-machine. Address P. O., Box No. 4,688, New-York, stating price and capacity, and how soon it can be delivered.

WANTED.—A GOOD STATIONARY ENGINE, with boiler, from 50 to 60 horse power. Address Box No. 45 Post-office, giving description, price, and where it can be seen.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.—These celebrated water saving and powerful wheels, of any power, furnished by TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 208 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. Also—for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $75. Plates, $35; Silver, $15; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on Gold, $5; Silver, $3. Extracting, $50 cents.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE NAVY.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $150, CASH DOWN.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING In order to fill up the navy, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy shall be counted on the quota of the places where they elect to be credited the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year.....$100
When enlisting for more than one year.....$200

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $10.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $200, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsman	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months' advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class, and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of this City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 156 South-st.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. BIEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

New-York, April 4, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300 00
STATE BOUNTY	75 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100 00
	477 00
Total	$877 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a County premium of ten dollars.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

New-York, April 4, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of CAMMANN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated MARCH 31, 1864.

OSWALD CAMMANN,
BLAKELEY WILSON,
JAMES M. FULLER,
CHARLES L. CAMMANN,
CHARLES P. CUMMINGS.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given, that Charles L. Cammann, who resides in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester, Charles P. Cummings and George W. Fuller, who reside in the City of New-York, Oswald Cammann, who resides in said Town of West Farms, Blakeley Wilson, who resides in the Town of Bergen, Hudson County, in the State of New-Jersey, and James M. Fuller, who resides in the City of New-York, have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the amendments thereto, to carry on in the City of New-York the Stock and Exchange Commission business, under the name and firm of

CAMMANN & CO.

That said Charles L. Cammann, Charles P. Cummings and George W. Fuller are the general partners, and the said Oswald Cammann, Blakeley Wilson and James M. Fuller are the special partners therein. That said special partners have contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars of capital, that is to say, said Oswald Cammann has contributed the sum of thirty-four thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock; the said Blakeley Wilson has contributed the sum of thirty-three thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and the said James M. Fuller has contributed the sum of thirty-three thousand dollars capital toward the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the thirty-first day of March, 1864, and is to terminate on the thirty-first day of March, 1869.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1864.

CHARLES L. CAMMANN,
CHARLES P. CUMMINGS,
GEORGE W. FULLER,
OSWALD CAMMANN,
BLAKELEY WILSON,
JAMES M. FULLER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

JAMES MILLER, No. 522 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Has just published

TEN ACRES ENOUGH.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE, showing how A Very Small Farm may be made to SUPPORT A VERY LARGE FAMILY.

1 vol. 12mo, paper $1. Cloth $1 25.

For sale by all booksellers, newsdealers generally, and mailed free on receipt of price by

JAMES MILLER, Publisher, successor to C. S. Francis & Co., No. 522 Broadway, N. Y.

HIGGINS & KELLOGG'
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
No. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

CATHOLIC PUBLISHER AND BOOKSELLER
JAMES B. KIRKER,
Late
EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER,
No. 599 Broadway, up stairs.

WATERS' CORAL HARP.—A NEW SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOK of 160 pages of beautiful Hymns and Tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we Know Each Other There?" "Sniffer Little Children to Come unto Me." "The Beautiful Shore." "Oh, 'tis Glorious." "Leave Me with My Mother." "Ella Leadeth Me Beside Still Waters." "The Lion of Judah." "Lord Give Us Faith." "Bury Me in the Morning, Mother," and ten pieces composed by the late Stephen C. Foster, which alone are worth more than the entire cost of the book. Price, Paper Covers, 20 cents; $15 per 100; Bound, 25 cents; $30 per 100; Cloth Bound, Embossed Gilt, 35 cents; $30 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. Published by

HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

BALZAC.—THE VENDETTA, BY BALZAC, 10 Cents. See Redpath's Books for the Camp Fires. The American News Company sells them.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—WITH FIXtures and dwelling attached, No. 99 Henry-st., New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS.—PARTNER WANTED.—A middle-aged man, at present with one of the oldest banking and stock-exchange firms in Wall-st., is desirous of forming a copartnership with a gentleman of respectability and of means, with a view of transacting a general banking and stock business. First-class parties wishing to reply to this advertisement will address, for two days, PARTNER, Box No. 1,458, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND LEASE OF A first-class hardware and house-furnishing business, having an unexpired lease of eight years from May 1, 1864; will be sold for cash; located on two of the best avenues in the City; declining business on account of ill health. Inquire of SANDFORD & PYE, No. 204 6th-av., and No. 1,134 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAIR-rod factory No. 59 Ann-st., with machinery, &c., complete, now in successful operation; might be advantageously combined with other branches of brass-work; price, $1,000. Apply to Mr. ACKER, on the premises, No. 59 Ann-st., rear.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, FROM 1ST MAY, AN old established lumber and coal-yard, in a central location, and doing a splendid business. Apply to T. CORNELL, at Yonkers, or H. W. BASHFORD, No. 4 Broad-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A PRINTING Office, containing all the materials for book and job work, and patronized by the leading publishers. For particulars address PRINTER, Box 164, *Times* Office.

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH nursery stocks, fruit trees, evergreens, dwarf and standard roses, landing and for sale by C. RAOUX, No. 9 Cedar-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. THURSDAY.

ROSEDALE.
FOR THE
One hundred and eighth time.
In which will appear the author, Mr. Lester Wallack; also Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Holland, Mr. John Sefton, Mr. Daly, Mr. Browne, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Pope, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Miss Morant, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Barrett, Miss Le Brun and Miss Carman.
TO-MORROW—FRIDAY,
Go. oem th's sterling Comedy,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SATURDAY—Bulwer's celebrated Play,
MONEY.
MONDAY—(First time this season.)
The exquisite Comedy,
THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT,
AND
THE SECRET
TUESDAY—THE HEIR AT LAW.
In preparation—THE STRANGER.
Will shortly be repeated, WILD OATS, THE RIVALS, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, LOVE FOR LOVE and MARRIED LIFE.

BILLIARDS.

IRVING HALL,
APRIL 6TH, 7TH, 8TH AND 9TH,
WEDNESDAY, April 6.
Afternoon at 3 o'clock, and evening at 8 o'clock.
GRAND TOURNAMENT FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.
Tickets One Dollar at each.
THURSDAY, April 7.
MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP
and One Thousand Do lars.
Dudley Kavanagh of New-York and Philip Tieman of Cincinnati. Play commences at P. M. Tickets, $1 each.
FRIDAY, April 8.
BENEFIT OF THE WORKING WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
MICHAEL PHELAN
of New-York and the holder of the champion cue; 1,000 points up—corones, pushed shots barred. The loser to pay
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
to the fund of
THE SANITARY COMMISSION.
To commence at 8 o'clock P. M.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR,
the receipts to be paid to the
WORKING WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
Full particulars in future announcements.
The Hall is fitted with raised seats, and has ample accommodations for 1,600 SPECTATORS.

THE CHIEF OF ILLUSIONISTS,
ROBERT HELLER,
ROBERT HELLER,
Will commence his
EVENINGS OF MUSIC AND MYSTERY,
EVENINGS OF MUSIC AND MYSTERY,
At his Salon, No. 585 Broadway,
APRIL 11.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Entertainment by the students for the SANITARY FAIR, at Niblo's Saloon, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 13. Exercises (prepared by Prof. Frobisher) in Declamation, Debate and Colloquy. Commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at Kirby's News and Bookstore, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st.; at the door on the evening of the performance, and of the Principal at the Institute, (which opens its Summer Term April 18.)

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—TWENTY-SECOND SEASON, 1863-64.—PUBLIC REHEARSAL No. 14 will take place at the Academy of Music on SATURDAY, April 9, 1864, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Extra admission, 50 cents each; for sale at the usual places.

By order, L. SPIER, Sec'y.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The opening of the Union-square Department takes place THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, when there will be appropriate exercises GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman Executive Committee.
GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The fair will open at 11 A. M. and close at 10½ P. M.

There will be three entrances on 14th-st.—that nearest 6th-av. reserved for holders of season tickets.

The exits will be exclusively on 15th-st.

Tickets can now be obtained at the following places:
Box-office Wallack's Theatre.
No. 76 Cedar-st., of C. O. Jones.
No. 10 Astor House, of F. V. Rushton.
No. 74 Broadway, Harnden's Express.
of C. J. Barker.
Fifth-av. Hotel, of Caswell & Mack.

PRICES.

Season Tickets, admitting to all Departments of the Fair, $5.

Tickets for Wednesday, first day of sales, $1.

Tickets for Thursday, Friday or Saturday, 50 cents.

The same ticket admits to the 14th-st. and Union-square Departments.

Children under 12 will be admitted to either of the Departments on payment of 25 cents.

The above prices are announced for the first week, but the Committee reserve the right to change them from day to day, as circumstances may require.

The prices for the second week will be announced after the opening of the Fair.

All goods purchased at the Fair will be delivered free of expense, hat at the risk of the purchaser.

GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman of Committee on Arrangements.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
METROPOLITAN FAIR.

This Department will open on THURSDAY, April 7, with musical and oratorical exercises by pupils of the Tenth Ward Schools, under the direction of Mr. George F. Bristow.

Admission for children under 12 years of age, 25 cents. For persons necessarily accompanying them, 50 cents.

Doors open at 3 o'clock; to commence at 3½ P. M.

Entertainments, exclusively for children, will take place at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the above prices. It is, therefore, necessary that the Hall be vacated by the public at 2½ o'clock precisely, so that the proper arrangements can be made.

For further particulars, see advertisement of the Committee of this Fair on arrangements.

G. W. COTTERILL,
Chairman of Executive Committee.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

The Office of the Treasurer has been removed from No. 2 Great Jones-st., to the Metropolitan Fair Building, in 14th-st.

All persons desirous of contributing money are requested to pay the same to BENJ. COLLINS, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, at his office, No. 823 Broadway (up stairs.)

All checks to be made payable to the order of the Treasurer.

All persons having claims against the Metropolitan Fair Association are requested to hand their bills to Mr. Collins, at the above-named office of the United States Sanitary Commission.

ELLEN. R. STRONG, Treasurer.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The building erected for machinery at Palace Garden is now ready for the reception of all contributions of tools and machines. The entrance is on 15th-st., west of the 6th-av. Parties are requested to send in their offerings without delay, that they may be arranged and put in motion in time for the opening of the Fair.

Mr. Joseph Crampton, of the Committee on Machinery, will be at the building to receive what is sent from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., every day, until the 28th inst.

All the principal express companies transport articles to this Fair free of charge.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
MARCH 19, 1864. Chairman Com. on Machinery.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Chairmen of the several Committees of the Metropolitan Fair Association are respectfully requested to collect the contributions of money made to them, and forward them to the Treasurer at their earliest convenience. This request is rendered necessary from the amount of bills now being presented to this department for payment. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York*," and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

MACHINERY.—The Committee will continue to receive machinery during the whole of the first week of the Fair. ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committee on Machinery.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
NO. 823 BROADWAY.
New-York, April 4, 1864.

With other important interests, affairs connected with the Sanitary Commission call me to California for a few months; meanwhile, Correspondents will please address all letters connected with the Commission to Dr. J. FOSTER JENKINS, General Secretary, No. 823 Broadway, New-York. Private Correspondents will address my brother F. W. G. BELLOWS, No. 88 Wall-st., Pacific Mail Company, who will forward my letters on the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.

HENRY W. BELLOWS.
(Signed,)

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, APPOINTED on the part of the Fire Department for the Metropolitan Fair, beg leave to inform those who intend making donations in money through them for this great national object, that those authorized to receive contributions in the different companies, will be furnished with certificates from this Committee. Donations will also be received by either of the undersigned, who will duly acknowledge the same.

EDW'D D. GARESCHE, Chairman, No. 3 Broad-st.
CHAS. McDOUGALL, No. 81 Front-st.
GEORGE T. HOPE, No. 102 Broadway.
FRANCIS H. MACY, No. 189 Front-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 145 Pearl-st.
GEORGE W. LANE, No. 93 Front-st.
Z. H. JARMAN, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOSIAH HEDDEN, No. 59 Broadway.
New-York, Feb. 20, 1864.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FAIR, through the Wholesale Dry-Goods Committee, are requested to send their donations to WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, Treasurer, No. 81 Worth-st., in checks to his order.

Chairman of Committee on Wholesale Dry Goods.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A paper will be read at the meeting of the Society on THURSDAY, April 7, 1864, at 8 o'clock P. M. at their rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, by Wm. FITZGIBBON, Esq., on *Central America—Its Volcanic Regions and Artificial Remains*.

WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Rec. Sec.

"RECOLLECTIONS OF VENICE."—LECture by Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D.D., in the Stone Church, 28th-st. near Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 7, at 8 o'clock, for the Building Fund of the Free Church of St. Matthias. Admission 50 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Nos. 622 and 624 Broadway.
Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Manager.....J. H. SELWYN
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 7, 1864,
is respectfully announced as
THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of the
PRESENT ENTERTAINING AND AMUSING PROGRAMME,
consisting, by desire,
the Comic Drama, in two acts, by
JOHN BROUGHAM, Esq.,
entitled
THE IRISH EMIGRANT,
in which appear
Messrs. Frank Drew, Geo. Jamison, Frances, T. Owens, G. H. Clarke, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss A. Harris and Miss J. Walters,
concluding with
the excellent Farce of
THE LAUGHING HYENA,
with
Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Mr. W. Davidge and Mr. J. K. Mortimer,
in the cast.
MONDAY, April 11,
will be produced
AN OLYMPIC EXTRAVAGANZA,
entitled
LOYALINA;
or,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL FORTUNIO
and his
SEVEN GIFTED AIDS DE-CAMP.
Doors open at 7½; Performances commence at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE,
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The proprietor has the pleasure to announce that the Executive Committee has accepted his proffer of a liberal per centage on the gross daily receipts, as his contribution, during the entire continuance of the Fair, he therefore appeals to the public to aid him in rendering that contribution as large as possible. In order that
THE FAIR PERFORMANCES
may be (if possible) more than usually attractive, he has succeeded in engaging
THE GREAT SEGRIST COMPANY,
THE GREAT SAGRINO FAMILY,
recently arrived from Havana, and a perfect
HOST OF NEW STARS,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC.
In addition to Mr. Henry Cooke's world-famed
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS.
Mr. EATON STONE, Mr. SAM LONG,
Mr. JAMES COOKE,
THE GREAT TROUPE OF
ENGLISH STEEPLE-CHASE RIDERS,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
ALL OF WHOM WILL APPEAR
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
IN A BEWILDERING SERIES OF
MAMMOTH AND MARVELESS PROGRAMMES.
NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES.
Reserved Stalls, 75 cents: Dress Circle, 50 cents, (children half price:) Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open afternoon at 1½: evening at 7½.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.

TWENTY-THIRD WEEK OF THE
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON.

This popular exhibition is still a brilliant success, affording to all classes a happy relaxation from the ordinary cares of routine life. It is a fairy realm of travel, history, literature and song, revealing to the delighted visitor the most enchanting scenery and the most exquisite statuary and architecture of the ancient and modern day in all lands as beheld in the reality. The recent addition to our immense collection of several hundred
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT VIEWS
enable the management to offer an entertainment still more attractive, presenting ever fresh variety in scenes of ravishing beauty.

In addition to the usual programme, the wondrous Spectral Illusion of the
TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET GHOST,
which has been witnessed by thousands with intense interest, will be repeated, with all its startling effects, every afternoon and evening during the week.

Doors open at 7; Performance at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. Matinée every day at 3 o'clock.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
UNION-SQUARE MUSIC HALL,

A select orchestra of forty of the best musicians of the City will perform every night from 7 to 10 o'clock, under the direction of Messrs. Rietzel & Noll.

PRICE OF ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

The following extra performance will take place during the present week, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.:

THURSDAY, APRIL 7,
EXHIBITION OF GYMNASTICS BY THE GERMAN TURNER-VEREIN.
FRIDAY, APRIL 8,
"PHOTOGRAPHIANA," an entirely novel and highly attractive entertainment, by Mr. and Mrs. WATKINS.
SATURDAY, APRIL 9,
Handel's splendid oratorio, JUDAS MACCABAEUS, by THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Announcements of performances to take place during the second week of the fair will be made hereafter.

☞ The Committee on Music also desire to call attention to their ware-room, (adjoining the concert hall,) in the Union-square buildings, where a fine assortment of musical instruments of every description are for sale for the benefit of the fair.

WM. SCHARFENBERG, Chairman Com. on Music.
C. F. CHICKERING,
W. A. POND.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
THURSDAY, April 7, 1864,
BENEFIT OF MADAME BERGEON,
First representation of
LA GRACE DE DIEU,
Drama in five acts, interluded with songs by M. Dennery.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.
Box office of the Theatre at No. 623 Broadway.

FERRERO'S FIFTH ANNUAL PRIVATE SOIREE DANSANTE,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1864.

Cards of admission can be obtained only of Madama DUBREUIL FERRERO, at her Academy, No. 161 5th-av., or at her residence, No. 10 West 13th st., and through her pupils and friends.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This institution will commence its semi-annual session April 18. Boys of all ages admitted. Superior advantages offered. Terms $140 per annum. Catalogues at J. P. Worstell's, No. 254 Broadway, or at the institute.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Circulars at No. 574 Broadway and at No. 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MABON, Yonkers, N. Y.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village of Connecticut, has a family school of fourteen boys from this City. He will have two vacancies next session, commencing May 1. Place peculiarly adapted to boys of delicate constitution. Principal also a physician. Address LEWIS C. RICE, Esq., No. 713 Broadway, and L. P. ROSE, Esq., No. 132 Broadway.

CIRCULARS OF SEVERAL GOOD SCHOOLS Cards, for free use of Parents, in the Bookstore, No. 130 Grand-st., six doors E. of Bdway. A complete record of qualifications of Teachers who want places is also kept here. This will be found *invaluable* to Principals, School Officers and Families who seek *good* teachers. J. W. SCHERMERHORN.

AT PAINE'S, BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, spelling, &c., fully qualifying for business, taught day and evening, at No. 62 Bowery and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Gov. Hunting-ton: "I do not hesitate recommending Col. Paine as a very successful teacher and thorough master of his profession."

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, Berkshire County, Mass. A select family school for boys. The forty-fifth semi-annual session will begin on WEDNESDAY, May 4. Terms, $300 per year. Thirty pupils. For circulars address the Principal,

BENJ. F. MILLS.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—The school managed by decision, kindness and encouragement of the Principal. Terms from $120 to $160 per year. For particulars, address the Principal,

AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

FAIRFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Fairfield, Conn. Summer session begins May 9. Circulars of James Rowland, No. 218 Front-st.; S. T. Keese, No. 7 Pine-st., H. T. Curtiss, Fairfield, or

HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

WILTON BOARDING INSTITUTE AT WILTON, CONN.—Terms, $30 to $40 per quarter, first quarter commences May 11. ADDISON A. BETTS, Principal, can be consulted at George Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, from 11 A. M., to 2 P. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The Fifty-third Semi-annual Session will commence on Monday, May 2d. For circulars apply to the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE REDDING INSTITUTE, REDDING, Conn.—The 24th session will commence May 4. Catalogues may be had of Benedict Bros., No. 5 Wall-st.

D. SANFORD, A. M.

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL at College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., OTIS BIGBEE, Principal. Next term begins April 21. Send for a catalogue.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—The Spring term of this popular boarding school, for both sexes, opens April 16. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Prin.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Next term will commence on MONDAY, 11th inst. Applicants for admission will present themselves for examination at 10 A. M., in the council room.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—O. R. WILLIS, A.M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SITUATION IS DESIRED by a lady who has had many years' experience in Scotland and America, where she has taught English, in all its branches, French, drawing, vocal and instrumental music, plain and fancy needlework and embroidery. Address, or call upon, A. M., No. 37 Irving-place.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY AN EDUcated Parisienne, a situation as governess or traveling companion; is fully competent to educate children, and speaks English fluently; best of reference can be given. Address E. B., New-York Post-office.

A LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO GIVE LESsons on the piano, desires to give instruction to two more pupils, at their own residence. Address MUSIC, No. 62 West 27th-st.

AT COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, with the Nitrous Oxide, teeth are drawn as easy as wishing they were out. This is a literal fact. No. 22 Bond-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SANITARY FAIR WEEK.
EXTRA ATTRACTIONS! EXTRA ATTRACTIONS!!
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK OF THE
BRILLIANT SPECTACULAR DRAMA
APHROBA;
OR, THE
SPIRIT OF BEAUTY,
AND THE WONDERFUL ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER.
ALL THE VARIED HUES OF THE RAINBOW reflected in dazzling splendor.
LIVING FAIRIES,
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET,
Gorgeous Scenery, Elegant Costumes,

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

THE INCREASING INTEREST.

Seventy-three Thousand Dollars Received for Tickets.

OPENING OF UNION-SQUARE BUILDING.

THE THIRD DAY.

The interest in the great fair seems to be steadily increasing. Early yesterday morning, the crowd commenced to assemble, and long before the hour for opening the doors the street was filled with an eager assemblage, waiting impatiently for admission. At 11 o'clock the doors were opened, and in an hour from that time the building was well filled, and by 3 o'clock the halls were completely jammed.

The Art Gallery, as usual, was one of the great points of attraction. It is not only arranged so that the pictures may be well and easily seen, but also with a view to the ease and comfort of the numerous visitors. Crowds of ladies and gentlemen are continually passing through the gallery or sitting on the luxurious lounges, studying the beauties and merits of the splendid collection. The Department of Arms and Trophies was crowded to excess; so much so that it was almost impossible for all to see the various relics here displayed; so many rare and valuable articles, to each of which is attached some historical incident, seems to attract, and deservedly so, the interest and attention of every visitor. The room is far too small for the very valuable collection, and consequently many have to wait a while for their turn. It is, however, well worth waiting for.

The Indians were, of course, very well patronized. Every lady and child who entered the building seemed to think they had not seen half the fair unless they saw the Indians. They gave several performances during the day and evening, at each of which the room was more than crowded, and many were refused admission. The Curiosity Shop was another great feature. It seemed as though the people would never tire in viewing the great collection of curious articles of all ages and all kinds, and when were brought from all portions of the globe. From early morn to the closing of the fair, there was not a moment's cessation; crowd after crowd went through the rooms, examining the various articles, and went away determined to come again.

It would take a week to fully see and appreciate all the articles here collected, and the ladies seem to be fully aware of the fact. The toy department was another great feature. How the children did enjoy it. Not one child could be induced to pass the stand without taking a good long look at the numerous delights of childhood. Dolls, tops, whips, soldiers, wagons, trumpets, rattles, and a variety that would almost set Santa Claus crazy, was here displayed to their wondering eyes. And almost every mother was obliged to purchase some toy for her little one, if for no other reason, for the "sake of peace and quiet."

The Roman Gallery is not yet ready; the goods are expected daily; they are unavoidably detained, for ships will not sail faster even if fairs are waiting. When they do come, however, it will be one of the most prominent departments of the fair. The articles brought from the Holy City, will, to many, be of great interest.

The Machinery Department is now under full headway. All the engines are in working order, and some are very novel and attractive. A beautifully-finished Andrews oscillating engine, presented by W. D. Andrews & Bro., and the governor and patent valve attached, presented by Pickering, Davis & Co., were greatly admired by parties who were judges of machinery. A portable drilling machine, a new steam hoisting machine, and numerous other machines equally beautiful and perfect, are here to be seen. The ladies who, of course, cannot know much of the workings of a steam engine, gather around these engines and seem to think them the greatest inventions of the age. Perhaps they are not far from right.

The swords for the army and navy officers who visit receive the greatest number of votes at the close of the fair, are continually surrounded by admiring crowds, great numbers of whom deposit their dollar and cast their vote for their favorite. At the close of the fair for the evening, Gen. McClellan had received 482 votes, and Gen. Grant 435. The vote for the navy sword was pretty evenly divided between Admirals Farragut and Dupont and Commodore Rowan.

The refreshment saloon was even more crowded than on Tuesday; it is getting to be better known, and as it is better known it is better patronized. People are now beginning to learn that they can get a very nice lunch, served up in very nice style, and for a very moderate price; and, as the ladies' appetites, always good, are particularly good when at fairs or other places where novelty adds to the enjoyment of the feast, it is probable the refreshment saloon will be one of the best paying institutions of the; fair for where does the young gallant exist who would escort his lady through such an immense building as that in which the fair is held, through so many halls, and galleries, and rooms, without inviting her afterward to partake of a "little bite." The Washington Irving Cottage was constantly filled, the ladies seeming to think it a duty to visit the temple of *Salamagundi*, and thus honor the memory of the great author. The floral temple was also greatly admired. It is certainly most beautiful, standing directly in the centre of the fair; its beautiful flowers and evergreens add a beautiful and refreshing appearance to the splendor of the goods exhibited near it, while their delicate and delicious perfume, so grateful to the senses, combined with the enchanting music and the number of fair ladies who flit along so gracefully and cheerfully through the departments of the fair, almost make one think himself in Elysium rather than on simple mother earth and at the great Sanitary Fair. The Fire Department, ever behind, was continually surrounded with an anxious and inquiring crowd of ladies, all eager to see what the firemen of New-York had done for the soldiers, and their expressions of astonishment and pleasure, when they saw the great variety of beautiful and valuable goods contributed, must have been very gratifying not only to the noble firemen, but also to the patriotic ladies who attend their stand. Great numbers of the articles have been sold, the only trouble being that the fair attendents had scarcely time to tie up the parcels and make change. If it only continues as it has begun, and it seems more than probable it will, the firemen will even exceed the sum they originally expected to raise. The "Hairy Eagle" prospered finely; numbers of gentlemen were willing to give the dollar and place their signatures in the album which is to be presented to the President. Numerous officers of the army and navy have signed—among them we noticed the names of Maj.-Gen. Dix and Major C. O. Jolnie, of his Staff. The Ship-building Department, which is situated just at the end of the Machinery Department, received much attention. The room is fitted up in the style of the cabin of an ocean steamer, the wall decorated with numerous models of celebrated vessels which have been built by Mr. William H. Webb, and with flags and signals. In the room are exhibited several very beautiful boats; a large and handsome model of the steamboat *Isaac Newton*; a very highly polished ship's gun; the captain's gig, end considerable brass work belonging to the new Italian frigate, and many other articles interesting to the admirers of naval architecture. Another new stand was opened yesterday, which possesses great attractions for all mortals who are blest with a 'continual thirst.' Don't start, reader. It is only a soda water stand, where this delicious beverage is supplied at the low price of ten cents per glass. Another interesting peculiarity of this stand is that no change is given back—the thirsty mortal must either remain thirsty, provide the exact change, or if he gives a stamp of a larger denomination, go away with the proud feeling that he has done more for the poor soldier than the luckier individual who was just ahead of him, and who had a ten cent stamp.

The number of persons present was even larger than the day before. Twelve thousand season tickets were sold, and the sum received for tickets alone was seventy-three thousand dollars.

The sale of goods was commenced yesterday, and the way they vanished from the counters was astonishing. Every lady wishing to take home some article to be shown as having been purchased at the great fair, and also satisfied that at the fair they could purchase any article they wished as cheap, if not cheaper, than they could elsewhere. What was the total amount received it is impossible so soon to know, but it certainly must have been very great.

The police were, as usual, on the alert, and were very valuable in guiding visitors to the various departments. They found on the floor and about the building over one hundred articles, which they brought to headquarters, many of which were very valuable, and many of which were returned to their owners. Detectives McDougal, Ranford and Bennett arrested three female pickpockets, who were identified with the "pickpocket" signs we described yesterday, and attended by two police officers, escorted through the fair.

To-day, the price of admission will be fifty cents—it is therefore probable that the building will again be packed, if possible, even more closely than it was yesterday.

THE OPENING EXERCISES AT THE UNION SQUARE FAIR BUILDING—ADDRESS BY HON. SAMUEL RUGGLES—GRAND CONCERT, ETC.

The Fair building on Union-square was formally opened last evening, with appropriate ceremonies and a grand concert by the German Liederkranz, assisted by Mr. E. Mollenhauer and a select orchestra of forty performers. The exercises commenced by a selection from the national airs, given by the band.

When the music ceased, Charles King, Esq., President of Columbia College, called the house to order, and said: Inasmuch as we are assembled here in one of the holiest causes, I would commence by asking a prayer from Rev. Dr. Dix.

The audience reverently rose and remained standing while Dr. Dix called the blessing of Heaven upon the enterprises in which the Sanitary Commission were now engaged.

At the conclusion of the prayer, President King said:

I shall now have the pleasure of calling upon Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles. Met as we are in Union-square, a word that thrills through every loyal heart, we could not more fully introduce the occasion here than by introducing one acquainted, with the scene from its beginning, and who has contributed largely to the intellectual and physical riches of the country. I present to you Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles.

MR. RUGGLES' ADDRESS.

The speaker said he desired to tender to the ladies, the high-minded and noble-hearted women of New-York, his thanks for the honor they had shown him on this most interesting occasion. The Great Metropolitan Fair, the splendid offspring of that wonderful energy and devoted perseverance has already been inaugurated, and formally ushered into the world, and it only remains at their invitation to show the reasons that led to the selection of Union-square as one of the scenes of their noble and unrivaled pageant. It was historical and classic ground, and associated with some of the most eventful scenes of Revolutionary history. It was one of the favorite resorts of the Dutch burghers of New-Amsterdam. Here were those delicious abodes in which the early inhabitants found those surpassing "creature comforts" which their fair descendants here this day disentombed, dug up and reproduced in that unsurpassable apartment known as the Knickerbocker Kitchen. Let all who would reascend the stream of Time and creep back two centuries into antiquity, repair to that sacred inclosure, there to be ministered to by angels in Dutch attire, adding all the refinement of modern society to the sterling worth of those ancestors whose names they so proudly and worthily bear.

It was Gouverneur Morris, one of the founders of the American Constitution, who, with eagle-eye, perceiving the future, selected the present site of this building to become the centre of the Metropolis, and stamped indelibly upon our Island of Manhattan the large public square to be called "Union-place." In 1834 it was laid out in its present form, and at that time it was objected to the elliptical form of the inclosure that it would cut off large open spaces at the corners, to be filled in with grid pavement, but it was adopted upon the earnest assurance of its advocates that in great public exigences of the country, requiring the assemblage of large masses of our citizens, the time might come that these open spaces would be needed. The history of this recollion has singularly fulfilled the prediction. Can any man or women forget the eventful and memorable April of 1861, the sublime and almost instantaneous "musket meetings" that were congregated at once in this same square, in these same national spaces? Union-square has fairly won a place in American history, and intends to keep it.

The speaker alluded eloquently to the working of the Sanitary Commission and the devoted energy with which the work had been carried on. In conclusion, he said: Nor have we any words wherewith to pay the women of New-York, but to give them our hearts, our inmost hearts, and our most earnest prayers. The God of Justice will not withhold their full reward nor look unmoved on labors like theirs.

The address of the distinguished speaker was received throughout with great applause from a large and fashionable audience.

The programme of the concert was carried out in full, the music, both instrumental and vocal, being beyond all praise.

This hall in the Fourth-avenue wing is especially designed for concerts and performances for the children. It has been fitted up under the superintendence of Mr. White, the architect of the entire building, who has displayed the most perfect taste in the decorations of this room, which is the largest in the whole fair. It was filled last evening to its utmost capacity, not even standing-room remaining when the performances commenced.

THE KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN.

This great institution of the fair was in full blast last night. The ancient darkey in the chimney corner scraped away upon his still more ancient fiddle. The ladies were all dressed in costume, and visitors thronged the room to such an extent that it was found necessary to close the doors at intervals during the evening, in order that those who were inside might have a chance to see something of the multitudinous curiosities collected together.

The International Department was also crowded to repletion; so much so that it was impossible to see anything but whiskers and bonnets with pretty faces in them, moving about or trying to move about.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

The benefit of the Sanitary Commission took place at Irving Hall yesterday afternoon and evening. The attendence was meegre, and we regret as a pecuniary success, it was in no wey commensurate with the fine entertainment offered. All the players announced were promptly on hand, except Messrs. Seereiter, Foley, McDevitt, Fox and Neims. The play commenced with a hout of 250 points up, between John Deery, of Washington, and Wm. Goldthwait, of this City. The former started off with a rush, and had nearly won the game in five innings, his highest run being 103; but Goldthwait displayed his usual good nerve, making successive runs of 94, 35 and 40, and finally coming off conqueror.

The next, a match of 21 points up, C. Bird of Philadelphia and Isidore Gorgrand, of Washington, was won by the former by 21 points to Isidor 7.

Dudley Kavenagh, the champion, and his talented pupil, Melvin Foster, was the next in order, in a game of 500 points up, ceroms. It was completed in 31 innings. Foster vanquished the master by 500 points to 378. The highest runs were: Foster, 68, 56, 56, 50; Kavanagh, 72, 50. The day's exercises closed with a dash of 100 up—Phelan and Kevanagh—caroms, "shove" herred, Phelan won in 9 innings, with 42 points to spare.

EVENING.

There was about 250 persons present in the evening, the ladies occupying seats in the gallery. The first game was by E. Cahill, of New-York, and C. Bird, of Philadelphia, 300 points up, around the table. Cahill winning by 90 points. This was followed by a match of 500 points up, Phelan against Philip Tiemen, of Cincinnati. This game was one of the features of the whole series. The Western champion starting off with a brilliancy which really astonished all beholders, but after a few runs he settled down to no easy gait, we thought in order to not make his friends too confident of the results of his exertions this evening when he will contest with Kavanagh for the championship and one thousand dollars. His highest rune were 107, 74 and 49; Phelan's, 51 and 41. Tiemen won the game with 103 to spare. The affair closed with a game of 200 points (cerome) up, between Dudley Kavanagh and William Goldthwait. The former won in eight innings, by 149 points. His highest run was 79. Goldthwait, 23. The average was 25.

THE MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP

takes place this evening at Irving Hall. Play commences at 8 o'clock.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Arrival of the Steamer Saxon at Boston—The Ship C. Grinnell in Distress.

Boston, Wednesday, April 6.

Mr. George W. Snow, Clerk of the steamer *Saxon*, from Philadelphia for Boston, which met with a disaster on Nantucket Shoals, reached this City to-night. He reports, at 2½ P. M., Sunday last, fell in with the ship *C. Grinnell*, Capt. Spencer, from Liverpool for New-York, with 150 passengers, showing a signal of distress. She was at anchor inside of Five Fathom Bank, having thumped over the shoal.

The *Saxon* bore down to her, and was requested to tow the ship into port. A hawser was got to the vessel, but it parted. Other attempts were made to fasten a line on board, but proved unsuccessful. It was then determined that the ship should try to work herself clear of the bank, the steamer acting as pilot. This attempt was successful, and the ship having got beyond danger, proceeded on her voyage. It was supposed that she was tight, or, at least, did not leak to any serious extent, as no further assistance was asked of the steamer.

Provincetown, Mass., Wednesday, April 6.

The British schooner *Foam*, of Halifax, N. S., has arrived here, leaky and short of provisions.

EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES.

Explosion in Philadelphia—Loss of Life.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, April 6.

A large boiler at Merrick & Sons, "Southwark Foundry," exploded this morning, causing much loss of life and a great destruction of property.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, April 6.

Seven workmen were killed and over thirty wounded by the explosion at the Southwark Foundry.

The boiler-house was situated in the centre of the buildings, forming a hollow square. It contained two boilers, one of which exploded, and displacing the other so that operations on the works had to be suspended.

Seven hundred men are temporarily thrown out of employment by the disaster.

The following are the names of the killed: Joseph Wiser, Daniel McLaughlin, Pat. Brannan, John Dougherty, Charles Webb, John McGowan, Edward Beenon.

Several others will probably die.

Ten of the wounded are at the hospital, and the remainder at their homes.

The boiler was torn into two pieces, one portion of which was thrown fifty feet distant, demolishing a pattern-shop, and damaging other buildings.

The explosion will cause much delay on machinery for Government steamers.

Large Fire in Boston—Loss $300,000.

Boston, Wednesday, April 6.

Shortly after 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in Freemasons' Hall, which, together with the Winthrop House, in the same block, was totally destroyed. Loss $300,000.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Boston, Wednesday, April 6.

Only the walls of the Freemasons' Hall and the Winthrop House remain standing this morning.

All the guests of the hotel escaped.

But very little property was saved.

Mr. Silsby, proprietor of the Winthrop House, loses about $50,000 in furniture and fixtures.

The destruction of Freemasons' Hall involves a loss of $100,000. The building was owned by Freemasons and was partially insured. The property originally cost $100,000, and $56,000 had recently been invested in repairs.

Freemasons' Hall was situated on the corner of Boylston and Tremont streets.

Large Fire Raging in Buffalo.

Buffalo, Tuesday, April 6—2 P. M.

A large fire is now raging at the oil refineries of Wardwell & Webster and Atwater & Hawes, at the foot of Maryland-street.

It is rumored that several persons have been injured and two killed.

The loss will be very large. There is no insurance.

Powder Explosion at New-Durham, N. H.—Four Men Killed.

Dover, N. H., Wednesday, April 6.

Three small buildings, belonging to the Union Powder Works at New-Durham, N. H., were blown up yesterday afternoon. Four men were killed. Aside from the loss of life, the damage was not great.

Soldiers Can't Vote in New-Jersey.

Trenton, Wednesday, April 6.

The bill allowing the New-Jersey soldiers to vote was discussed to-day in the Assembly, and defeated by a strict party vote, the Democrats opposing it. The veteran soldiers now home are much excited.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1526, 660, 1217, 655, 1229, 1141, 571, 1500, 1520, 160, 1347, 1351, 1369, 1371, 1373, 931, 1409, 1425, 1433, 1445. *Part III.*—Nos. 806, 865, 600, 1162, 46, 1230, 618, 620, 892, 1214, 424, 1452, 1243, 1249, 1291, 1297, 529, 1235, 618, 1339.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 257, 155, 211, 486, 306, 308, 222, 213, 250, 100, 452, 59, 484, 485, 19. *Part II.*—Nos. 138, 170, 456, 461, 118, 445, 327, 483, 254, 451, 124, 36, 488, 310, 414.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 3315, 3665, 3713, 3715, 3717, 3719, 3721, 3723, 3725, 3727, 3729, 3731, 3735, 3751, 3753. *Part II.*—Nos. 2058, 3456, 3378, 2258, 335, 3336, 2950, 3292, 3438, 3296, 2092, 2730, 3582, 1728, 3362, 1088.

Evening Exchange.

$15,000	Amer Gold	171¾	1100	Gal. & Chic. R	132¾
10 000	dc	171¾	1200	do	132¾
10,000	do	171	100	do b3	132½
100	Erie R	125⅜	1400	Clev. & Tol. R	165
200	do	830 125	200	Rock Isl. R	126¾
200	do	125½	200	do	126½
100	Erie Pr	113	800	do	126⅝
100	do	sty 110	100	do b3	126½
100	Harlem R	158	400	do b3	126⅜
100	do	157	500	do b10	126⅝
2000	do	s60 150	200	Fort Wayne	122
2000	do	151	1000	Wabash	70
400	do	151¾	200	Wabash Pr	88¾
200	Reading R	163½	200	do	89
600	do	163¾	600	do	88¾
3300	do	163	100	Miss. & Mo. R b3	66½
1000	do b10	161	1300	Quick. M. Co	78
200	do s3	163¾	200	do b3	78
100	do b3	164	100	Wyom. Vl. C'lCo	104
600	Mich. Cen. R	152⅞	500	Qtz. Hill M. Co s30	32
800	do	153	500	do s30	31⅜
100	Mich. So. R	115⅜	2600	do s3	32⅜
100	do s10	115½	200	do	33
200	do b3	115⅜	1000	do s3	31⅜
200	M. B. & N. G. S	159	200	do	32
100	do	159⅜	100	Mar. Min. Co h3	41
500	do	160⅛	200	do	40⅜
1400	Ill. Cen	152	200	do	40¾
100	do h2	152	200	Copake Iron M	17½
400	do	151¾	200	do	17⅜
500	do	151¾	100	Rut. Marble	23¾
400	Pittsburgh	124	400	do	21
1000	do	124⅜	200	N. Y. C. R	141¾
200	do h2	129			

[Advertisement.]

Fortunate Combination.—We are opposed to proprietary medicines, and it is with some compunction that we see advertisements of them in our columns. Still we must confess that Brown's Troches are convenient and useful, in certain conditions of the throat and larynx before speaking.—*N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

Advertisement.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, Dr. John S. Dascy and Lieut. W. Pittenger, with portraits, characters and biographies, with heads of Napoleon, Menschikoff, Charlotte Corday, Queen Catharine, Louis XVIII., Madam Genlis, Richter, Bishop Eastburn, etc., in the April number of *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, 15 cents or $1 50 a year.

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Bad Breath the Greatest Curse the Human Family is Heir to.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The idea that Mexico is to be ruled by one of the European recs of kings is not cordially entertained by the "sovereigns" on this side of the ocean; but as regards family coverages, they are enthusiastically in favor of Kent's East India Coffee, which is sold by all grocers at 25c. per pound. Ask for Kent's; no other genuine. General Depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

Hats for the Million—Hats for the Few.—Hats for every one of taste and discrimination, can be found at Knox's celebrated establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st. Knox is the ne plus ultra of hatters, and has deservedly earned a world-wide reputation.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Philadelphia Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

April 6.—*In steamship Persia, from Liverpool.*—Miss Crowther, Miss Greenshields, Miss Watson, Mrs Paterson, Dr. Brown Sequard, lady, son and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Tufts, Miss Terrance, the Duke of Athole and son, the Duchess of Athole and son, Mr. Cochrane, Edward Perker, Mr. Muller, Mr. Pavenstedt, Mr. Kerry, J. V. Morgan, Thos Owens, H. S. Dyer, Mr. Slater, D. Greenshields, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Maury, J. H. Channy, S. A. Johnson, Mr. Urquhart, A. Iturin, C. A. Dufresore, G. Walter, Mr. Wheelhes, Mrs. Anrean, Mr. R. Donald, J. W. Minturn, N. Pigeon, Capt. C. F. Adams, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. Cawthra, M. Thompson, John Pratt, John Stevens, Mr. Hunniker, Mr. Shannon, Mr. Thoelburn, E. Coromala, G. Lamotte, G. Stellway, I. White, C. F. ne Lucas and Son, F. Sammiatelli, Robert Muir, Thos. M. Patterson, J. P. Preston, Mr. Gallardon, H. Chavigean, Mr. Butterfield, L. A. Joshua, W. Youngs, H. M. Butler, Joseph Hodell, James T. Stewart, C. Crowe, F. M. Penn, J. S. Beechor, E. Kenault, E. Starr, A. Beckwith, Mr. Cordy, J. A. Kirkland, Miss Kirkland, Miss J. Kirkland, Mrs. E. Buchenan, son and two daughters, Wm. Beech, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. May, Mr. Hawes, J. Edwards, P. C. Ross, Mr. Seaman, Miss E. Aly, Mr. and Mrs. A. Myer, E. Montefion, F. B. Canfano, M. Grotti, Isaac Barnes, Mr. Escouse. Total, 100.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—Mrs. E. Hyde and 2 children, Capt. H. J. Wolcott, Samuel Ward, Col. Clipfanon, Mr. Lamb, A. M. Herbert, C. V. Weiss, Linde, Rhodter, Palacios, J. W. Negretti, Vela, Bronsted, Aestead, Hoanesierg, Mrs. Kelly, J. T. Miller, Mrs. E. G. Green and 3 children, J. G. W. Schuate, J. J. Munchinger and wife, E. L. Winston and wife, Mrs. A. C. Stroeg, Mrs. S. Rich, niece and 3 children; Miss A. M. Nutter, Miss L. A. Palmer, Thos. Botham, L. Ash, Mrs. E. Hall, C. Duval, E. L. Ripley, E. T. Cooper, Mrs. M. A. Burnett, L. L. Robinson, Wm. E. Hughson, G. A. Leon, C. Arlvill, B. C. Dnar, Mrs. T. Hansilwood, Jos. Ross and wife, J. Taylor, W. E. Pierce, wife and 2 children; A. G. Gordon, Mrs. H. C. Ball, Mrs. M. E. Stewart, Mrs. W. Foster, N. Heath and wife, B. Hinckley, wife and child; R. Ellis and wife, A. Sternfalls, A. Kendrich, John Stour, Mrs. R. A. Leary and child, Mrs. Mary Stickler, Mrs. L. Bateman, Mrs. S. W. Fisr, J. S. Drury and wife, P. Duncan, J. B. Parker and wife, Miss Nellie Clark, L. Dunsor, Mrs. R. M. Goddard and three children, Mrs. A. Mellendorff, H. Hugg, Z. W. Sparks, Mrs. J. Downer and five children, Miss E. H. Benjamin, W. B. Dolan, J. R. Herkimar, C. F. Robbins, Henry Wendon, Mrs. M. M. Hill, Mrs. H. S. Ashley and son, Mrs. Wm. Wells, Mrs. J. W. Singer and child, Miss Long, George Pack, Charles Pierce, J. O'Connell, F. Lennis, E. T. Jessup, T. H. Cunningham, A. Marchand, George Ehrs, J. J. Held, W. J. Lamoe, Wm. Dall, A. Levy, Dr. Rabe, F. Buckingham, A. Stevenson, wife and child, Capt. Fallenberg and wife, J. Holmes, James Koff, L. F. Henry and wife, J. Progasco, S. Pearse, Robert Savery, A. Cerf, B. Allee, Mrs. D. Pickanee and child, Wm. F. Walters, George B. Cooke, P. Borsuck.

Minister Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises..... 5 33 | Sun sets..... 6 30 | Moon sets.. 8 05

High Water—This Day.

Sandy Hook. 6 25 | Gov. Island.. 9 14 | Hell Gate..10 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, April 6.

Cleared.

Steamers Rebecca Clyde, Lewis, Washington, James Hand; Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co; Merths Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Daisell; J. R. Thompson, McKaig, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell. Steamtug Belle, Baker, Boston, Baker & Dayton.

Barks Stampede, (Br.,) Jewett, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Mary Lucretia Bowers, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie; Saxon, (Br.,) Shepard, Cape Town, C. H. F. W. Coggill; James Welch, (Br.,) Bates, Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Sons; Emilia & Agnes, (Portg.,) Van Santon, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brunn; Osprey, (Br.,) Norton, Havana, W. W. Russell Bros. & Co.; Northern Light, (Br.,) Maloy, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Goethe, (Brem.,) Dutzen, Naples, C. Luling & Co.

Brig Los Amigos, (Br.,) Lind, Belize, Hond., Josiah Jnx.

Schooners Ralph Hewett, Rhoades, Georgetown, W. S. Brown & Co.; Danville, Goodale, Ship Island, Merrill & Abbott; E. C. Dennison, Briggs, New-Bedford, Fergusson & Wood; Mary Johnson, Nickerson, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Ocean Star, Crockett, Boston, J. V. Haviland; A. J. Horton, Rich, Fall River, V. B. Nickerson; Romp, Rich, Pembroke, Me., Jed Frye & Co.; Hettie M. Mayo, Ward, Washington, A. F. Davey; Virginia, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Maria (Ital.,) Lavarise, Rotterdam, French, Meincke & Wendt; F. Hatch, Whitman, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; J. D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester, J. A. Stetson; Samuel N. Smith, Kinner, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Freewill, Tucker, Washington, E. D. Hurlburt & Co.; Arctic, Hicks, Santiago, Cuba, Merrill & Abbott; Henry Finch, Falkenburgh, Washington, C. F. Dodge; Atlantic, (Br.,) Langlois, Pugwash, N. S., H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; Harriet Pease, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; D. Williams, Thorndyke, Barbados, Metcalf & Duncan; Osprey, (Br.,) Neal, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Caroline Cornelia, Reed, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool March 26, 11 A. M., and Queenstown March 27, 4 P. M. Experienced during first few days wind from the N. W., and from 1st inst., fresh N. E. breezes; weather generally fine during the passage. March 27, 4:20 P. M., off Roche's Point, passed steamship Canada, bound in; at 6:40 P. M. same day, off Old Kinsale Head, passed steamship Pennsylvania, bound in.

Steamship Britannia, Ferris, Glasgow March 18, via Portland 2d inst., with mdse. and 246 steerage passengers to Francis Macdonald.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall March 31, with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen.

Steamship El Cid, Eldredge, from Hart Island, with troops, and proceeded.

Steamer Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sheridan, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer L. Wallace, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ship Edith, Child, Liverpool March 10, with mdse. and 349 passengers to Cherles Cerow. March 14, off Ballycotton Island, while reeling the mainsail, Wm. Jones, seaman, of Liverpool, fell from the main yero overboard, and was lost. March 20, in a sudden squall, from N. N. E., the head of foremast, with topmast and all attached, went overboard, carrying with it the maintopgallantmast, sprung maintopmast and head of mainmast, four men being on the foretopgallant-yard at the time, two of whom fell on deck and were severely injured; the others, Edward Walsh and David Jones, of Liverpool, fell overboard, and were lost. Was 6 ds. in the Channel with strong westerly winds. Anchored in the Lower Bay morning of 5th inst.

Ship Charles J. Baker, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Young, Bristol 20 ds., with Iron to Boyd & Hinckan.

Bark Johanne Maria, (Brem.,) Gustavus, Antwerp 18 ds., with mdse. and 236 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had strong easterly gales the entire passage. April 4, lat. 40 30, lon. 69 30, saw steamship City of Washington, hence for Liverpool. Crossed the Banks in lon. 48, saw no ice.

Bark Louise Kohn, (Hamb.,) Gahde, Amoy Dec. 16, passed Angier 30th. Cape of Good Hope Jan. 30, with teas to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Brig Forrest, Roome, Providence.

Schr. Kathleen, (Br.,) Guptill, Grand Manel, N. B., 9 ds., with herrings to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. J. S. Welden, Weever, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Argus, Crowley, Cold Spring, with iron for Somerset.

Schr. D. C. Floyd, Rackett, Greenport.

Schr. Anna Magee, Smith, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Hunter, Cushmen, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. Emily, Morrelis, Stamford.

Schr. Corinthian, Tapley, Providence.

Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence.

SAILED—Steamship Chica, for Liverpool.

WIND—At sunset, N. E.

Below.

Ship Adele, (Hanov.,) Clanssen, from Antwerp.

Ship Arabien, of Liverpool.

Also one bark, unknown.

By Telegraph.

HULL, Mass., April 6—Below, ship Virginia, from Liverpool.

BOSTON, April 6—Arr, ship Virginia, from Liverpool. Also arr, ship Henry Warren, from Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. barkentine Ravenne, ashore at Cape Henry, lies in a favorable position. A steamer and steam pump will be sent to her.

A bark, supposed the Chilian Packet, from a copper port, and barks Undine, from Liverpool, and Merrimac, from Havana, are reported below.—[By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.]

Capt. Tinglepaugh, of steamship Ocean Queen, arrived yesterday, reports a double-topsail ship ashore south of Barnegat, with sails flying and listed off shore, apparently not being on.

Messrs. Jones & Whitlock, of the Coast Wrecking Company, have a telegraphic dispatch from Cape May, stating that the vessel reported as a ship, ashore at Townsend's Inlet, is the bark Angela Brewer, Cotterell, from New-Orleans for Boston, loaded with sugar and cotton. She has 4 feet of water in her, and is dry at low water.

Spoken, &c.

Chowan—Br. schr., from Baltimore for Bahia, Feb. 27, lat. 1 35 N., lon. 28 40 W.

Hornet—ship, from New-York for San Francisco, Jan. 11, lat. 30 05 S., lon. 44 25 W.

Beze—ship, from New-York for San Francisco, Jan. 11, lat 39 05 S., lon. 44 25 W.

Nonpareil—Br. ship, from Shanghai for Liverpool, Jan. 19, lat. 26 05 S., lon. 55 14 E.

Philosopher—Br. ship, from Calcutta for London, 30 ds. out, Jan. 21, lat. 28 22 S., lon. 47 67 E.

Queen—Br. ship, from Liverpool for Cape Charlotte, Feb. 22, lat. 4 05 S., lon. 23 25 W.

Roscius—wh. bark, of and from New-Redford, on a cruise, 24 ds. out, all well, March 24, lat. 43 20, lon. 34 25.

Sarah Nantes—Fr. ship, bound E., March 27, lat. 46 50, lon. 41 20.

Witch of the Wave—Br. bark, from Buenos Ayres for Boston, March 15, lat. 25 16 N., lon. 66 06 W.

Foreign Ports.

Aspinwall—Arr, March 23, Am. steamer Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, New-York; 24th, Am. steamer Illinois, Babcock, New-York; 26th, Am. bark Xantho, Chapman, Cleared March 18, Am. bark American Eagle, Harford, New-York; 23d, Am. bark Bolivar, Whiteberry, New-York; 30th, Am. steamer Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, New-York.

Panama—Arr, March 21, Am. ship Wm. Nelson, from New-York, with coal.

Sailed 21st, Am. ship John Cottle, Callao.

Callao—Arr, Feb. 28, Am. ship Washington, Chinchas; 29th, Fr. bark Harmonie, San Francisco; Swed. bark Balder, New-York; Am. ship Courier, San Francisco; March 2, Forest Eagle, Cardiff; 5th, Gen. Shepley, Chinchas; Goddess, do.; Cresecent City, do.; Celestial Empire, San Francisco; Metcalf, Chinchas.

Sailed March 1, Am. ships Logan, Chinchas; 2d, Wm. Tell, Chinchas; Am. Medal, Antwerp; 4th, Marcia Greenleaf, do.; Washington, do.; Courier, Chinchas; Golden Rule, Amberes; 10th, Crescent City, France; Goddess, Amberes; Metcalf, do.

Valparaiso—Arr, Feb. 20, Am. bark Fenelon, with guano for Antwerp, put in leaky, for repairs; Br. brig Dryad, Boston; 23d, Am. schr. N. H. Ruggles, do.

Spoken March 1, lat. 54 48, lon. 63 16, Am. ship Hornet, from New-York for San Francisco, 66 days out.

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...or any of the marvelous creations of human genius in which the present century has been so prolific.

I cannot close this communication without adding a few words, to point out the importance of this great undertaking to the hard-working classes of the City. In the first place, the outlay of eight or ten millions of money in constructing the work, will prove a source of large profit to this class, as well as to all others. But this is not what I desire to allude to. It is the facility it will afford them for reaching our beautiful Park, at all seasons of the year, and also of availing themselves of cheap excursions on the Bay, particularly on a Sunday afternoon, when trains should be run specially for their benefit. As a sanitary measure, its value cannot be over-rated. At present, the time required to reach either the Park or the Bay by stage or street-car, and the totally inadequate supply of conveyances, deters thousands upon thousands from availing themselves of these healthy recreations, and drives them to the numerous haunts for the idle and vicious. Besides these classes, the trains during the mid-day hours, will be filled with the nurses and children of the better classes, going to the Park, or the Bay, in search of fresh air and healthy amusement.

Whilst the poorer portion of the community will derive so many, and such important advantages from this work, the wealthier will realize corresponding benefits, in the facilities it will afford them for reaching the country, and enjoying the luxury of a suburban residence. I am informed by business gentlemen residing within twenty miles of the City, on the Sound, that the minimum time required to reach Wall-street and return, is over one and a half hours each way; and this is often extended to two hours—the journey through the City by horse car or stage, seldom occupying less than one hour. By the underground line this latter will certainly be reduced to a quarter of an hour, whilst the necessity for change of conveyance will be obviated.

In conclusion, I believe I am warranted in saying, that the work will be proceeded with without delay, the moment the necessary legislation is obtained. The company is now fully organized, under the General Railroad Laws of this State, and embraces the names of a large number of the most eminent merchants, bankers, railway men, and other influential gentlemen of the City. This circumstance, taken in connection with the intrinsic merits of the enterprise, and the universal favor with which it is regarded, commends it to the earnest attention of our legislators. Yours, &c.,

H. B. WILLSON.

NEW-YORK, April 12, 1864.

Cost of Government Loans—Jay Cooke and the Five-Twenties.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 2, 1864.

The commissions usually allowed to agents for negotiating public loans in Europe and the United States are not generally known, and the sources of information are not easy of access, even to the professional dealers in Government debts and funds. Our investigations, made with due care, give us the following facts:

The British permanent debt and national loans during the present century have been managed and negotiated by the Bank of England. For the management of the funded debt, which for the last fifty years has ranged from £800,000,000 to £865,000,000, the Bank, since the year 1844, has been paid or allowed £340 per million on the capital of the debt on £600,000,000, and £300 per million on all excess above £600,000,000.

MCCULLOCH'S Dictionary, article "Funds," in tabular statement, puts the expense of management, as settled with the Bank, at £90,019, for the year 1859, the total debt managed being then £808,758,119; but this £90,019 is only the remainder of the charge for management after deducting £180,000 per annum, paid or allowed by the Bank as composition for exemption from stamp duties upon its circulating notes, fixed by the charter of 1844. The total allowance for management is, therefore, one-thirtieth of one per cent. per annum upon the capital of the national debt.

For conducting public loans, the bank receives besides, one-twelfth of one per cent.

The chief compensation for the performance of all these duties, however, is derived from the public deposits, which range about ten millions, and the cash held for disbursement to the army and navy, which, for the year 1861, amounted to £28,168,911. The bank also holds the dividends upon the public debt until paid, and the reclaimed dividend for years, amounting, at various dates, to near a million.

From the bank returns it appears that it is able to fund the whole of the public deposits, which pay more than £300,000 per annum.

From the year 1817 to 1836, the United States Bank conducted our national loans, received the public deposits, and disbursed them through the agency of its branches, without charge, the use of the deposits being regarded as sufficient compensation for all such services.

The kinds and rates of payment for negotiating public loans in these instances, gives us no help in estimating the commissions for which we are inquiring.

But we have some instances in our own history that may serve as a guide:

In 1813 one-fourth of one per cent. was allowed to persons for procuring subscriptions to a loan of seven millions and a half, and one-eighth of one per cent. was allowed to the Cashiers of the Banks that received and paid the money into the Treasury. In 1814 one-fourth of one per cent. was allowed to persons for collecting small subscriptions, and aggregating them into single offers of $25,000—the minimum bids accepted under the act authorizing the loan. In 1813 Mr. GALLATIN allowed this quarter per cent. to JOHN JACOB ASTOR, upon his own subscription of $2,056,000. In 1815 Mr. DALLAS made similar terms with the Banks and Collectors of Subscriptions. In 1846 the Independent Treasury system was established, and its salaried officers were required to transact the business of our loans without commissions; nevertheless, in 1848, a sum not exceeding one-tenth of one per cent. was appropriated for the employment of agents and other expenses incident to a loan of sixteen millions.

From all the instances which we have examined, it appears that three-eighths of one per cent. has been the rate of compensation allowed to agents other than Government officers, for negotiating loans.

The commissions of JAY COOKE upon the loan of the "five-twenties," as we are informed, were limited in gross to three-eighths of one per cent., which the contract bound him to apply as follows: one-eighth to his sub-agents, one-eighth to expenses of publication and other means of popularizing and diffusing the loan over the whole country, and the remaining eighth as his own compensation for risk, labor, superintendence, responsibility for his sub-agents, pay of his own employes, and transportation of all receipts into the Treasury.

Of the five hundred and ten millions sold, Mr. COOKE disposed of three hundred and sixty millions, and the sub-treasurers the balance. The sub-treasurers, we believe, generally allowed one-eighth to purchasers of large amounts for the purpose of resale. What is the exact amount thus allowed to such purchasers we do not know; but it was not considerable upon the one hundred and fifty millions thus sold by the Government officers.

Mr. COOKE, we are told, did not clear expenses upon the first ten millions, which we think probable enough; but he effected sales to a large amount in his own office, on which no allowance of an eighth was made to small purchasers. If he was allowed the gross commission on these under the contract, the first ten million account may be balanced, and his total share of the amount paid by the Government will range somewhere between four hundred and forty and four hundred and fifty thousand dollars gross, but in no case can exceed one-eighth of one per cent. upon three hundred and sixty millions; and, according to our calculation, the whole loan cost less than three-tenths of one per cent. paid to the agencies employed in effecting it. If so, it is the cheapest, as it is the largest loan in history. We average the whole cost of the loan, spreading the expense of Mr. COOKE'S agency over the hundred and fifty millions sold by the Government officials, because the Sub-Treasuries had the benefit of his apparatus of publicity, without which even their share of the sales could not have been effected either in time or in amount. If put upon the market in the usual way, the moneyed capitalists would have required and would have been entitled to three, four, five or six per cent. for advancing such an immense amount of cash. We cannot, indeed, see how, by any other means, the business could have been done, or at so little cost.

In looking over this great affair, it ought not to be forgotten that, for the accommodation of the people and the advancement of the negotiations, Mr. COOKE accepted the currency of all the localities for the bonds sold by his sub-agents, and charged himself with the trouble and often with the cost of converting such funds into Government notes. H.

Bounty Jumping.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 4, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your willingness to expose corruption, particularly such as may be derogatory to the interest of our beloved country, encourages me to call attention, through the medium of your valued paper, to a most egregious outrage that is being daily practiced upon the United States Government.

I allude to the fearful number of desertions from the regiments stationed in the neighborhood of this City.

These desertions are almost entirely of recruits who *enlist with that intent*, simply to obtain the bounty, and I am positively informed that many of these bounty jumpers enlist in New-York, receive the three hundred and seventy-five dollars and are sent immediately to one of the near-by forts, from which they desert without ever having received a uniform, and the most shameful circumstance is no effort is ever made to bring them to justice.

'So great has this evil become that the desertions from a single regiment in New-York harbor, whose maximum number is two hundred, were *over fifty in a single month.*

To argue that there was no way of preventing this outrageous swindle would be downright folly. Who, then, is to blame? It is a matter that needs looking into.

The regiment to which I allude is one of the best in the service, and has participated in three wars and scores of battles, to each and all of which it won distinguished honors.

In simple justice, then, to these war-worn veterans, this outrageous system of bounty jumping should be put a stop to, and these soulless villains should not be permitted to practically insult our soldiers, and at the same time swindle the "City and County of New-York" and the United States Government.

You have my assurance that every statement herein made is strictly correct, for certainly on a subject of so much moment I would

"Nothing extenuate
Nor set down aught in malice."

Respectfully yours, E. C. TAYLOR.

Hospital Supplies for Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a former number of your valuable paper an article appeared detailing to a certain extent the operations of the Government in its care of the sick and wounded soldiers. Public attention has been elicited to the fact that medical and hospital supplies of every description, rations, and clothing, were abundantly provided. It was there stated somewhat in detail, how the rations due the soldier, and not suited to his diseased condition, were converted into money, which was expended for him in the purchase of luxuries and comforts, on the requisition of the Surgeon in charge of a hospital.

The public attention is invited to the following *official statement* of articles purchased from the saved rations, during one month, at one of the General Hospitals in the Department of the East, of three hundred and thirty patients; the money accruing wholly and entirely from rations due, but not drawn from the Commissary, viz.:

Nine hundred and seventy-three pounds butter, 2,750 pounds fish, 283 dozen eggs, 1,071 pounds chickens, 52 pairs fowls, 210 pounds turkey, 4 barrels ale, 12 barrels turnips, 3 barrels onions, 2 barrels apples, 3 barrels carrots, 2 bushels cranberries, 1 box lemons, 450 heads cabbage, 565 pounds cheese, 8½ pounds smoked beef, 277 pounds lamb, 1,500 clams, 10,000 oysters, 400 oranges, 12 bunches celery, 120 pots jelly, 25 pounds mackerel and 6 pumpkins.

Is any comment necessary? The above result is attained and attainable at every military hospital; and more especially if the number of patients is large. There may be and are difficulties at points where supplies are not accessible, and cannot be purchased. These difficulties can be and are obviated by the conscientious Surgeon, who has the means of purchase and a market at hand, however distant.

Will the thinking people examine this subject in all its bearings? The conclusion will be inevitable that the soldiers need no extraneous aid.

Who need it?

The wives and children, the widows and orphans, of those who are sustaining their country's flag, and have fallen under its folds.

Ask that mother who, when the fretting storm was beating without, the embers fast dying out, the last crust consumed, the rent unpaid, to prostitute her daughter for *bread*, who needs it?

God help them, for there are thousands of such!

The Schleswig-Holstein War—What the Holstein Germans Claim.

No. 39 NASSAU-STREET, Saturday, April 2, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, Mr. BENJAMIN NOYES, in his anxiety to dispel the ignorance which he found "in his travels, also among groups of gentlemen," on the Schleswig-Holstein question, gives you a list of facts, comprising, like an abstract of title to a piece of real estate, the different transactions between feudal lords, kings and princes who have taken the liberty to make over at different times, from one to another, the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, with their one million inhabitants. The great reverence for the rights of property make many forget the rights of man, and the merits of a question which involves the happiness of a million of people cannot be explained by anybody who does not stand upon the broadest basis of right and justice. The most essential fact for those to know, who wish for information on the subject, is that the people of Schleswig-Holstein are, with trifling exceptions in the north of Schleswig, Germans. They are Germans by origin, language and customs, and wish to be so. They do not acknowledge the right of anybody, who has feudal claims to the soil, to make Danes of them, or anything else. They do not acknowledge the right of England, France and Russia, nor of Austria and Prussia, to sell them to anybody; and if the people themselves could determine their destiny, there is no doubt that they would prefer to govern themselves to being owned by either the Prince AUGUSTENBURG or King of Denmark. On whom shall these people call for help, when they are overawed by the so-called "Great Powers" of Europe, and outnumbered in military force by their oppressors? On the German nation, of course, of which they form part. This they did in 1848, when, after a short struggle for liberty, they were handed over again, by the treachery of the Prussian Government, to the mercies of the Danes. And now again they call for help, and the German nation, like one man, responds. The Austrian and Prussian Governments, apprehensive of the uprising of the German people, take the matter into their hands, no doubt with the intention to repeat the farce of 1848. How far they will succeed in this we do not yet know; but no matter what the political result of this war will be, whether Austria and Prussia will again hand over the Duchies to the Danes or not, the inhabitants will still refuse to be denationalized, and the question will not be solved as long as that German population is dependent upon the Danish Government.

There is a great deal to be said on the subject, but for those who wish to get at the real merits of the case, it will be interesting to know that after the Danes some weeks ago had evacuated the fortifications erected as bulwarks against Germany, they are now being demolished by the eager hands of the inhabitants of the Duchies. The whole population—men, women and children—turn out with pick and shovel every morning, and in procession, with music and banners, march to those works to level them with their own hands. Is not this argument enough? English and American newspapers call the question complicated, and indulge in flippant ridicule, but nothing in reality is more simple. Every German understands it, and so does every American who knows the meaning of "Germany" and German nationality; who knows what German language and German literature is; who has seen a German University, and knows their productions of art and science. He can appreciate the sense of degradation an inhabitant of Schleswig-Holstein must smart under, when he is to be denationalized—to be white-washed into a Dane, and to be made a member of a nation of one and a half million inhabitants, who have nothing to show for themselves but that they have furnished a hero to one of SHAKESPEARE'S dramatic productions. CHRISTIAN VON HESSE.

CONFISCATION IN NEW-YORK.

Confiscation of Rebel Property—Right of Third Parties to Intervene.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. 1,756 *Shares of the Capital Stock of "the Great Western Railroad of 1859," belonging to Leroy M. Wiley.*—This was a proceeding to forfeit the property in question, under the Act of Congress of July 17, 1862, which forfeits "the estate and property, money, stocks, credits and effects" of any person "who owning property in any loyal State, shall assist or give aid and comfort to the rebellion." The libel was filed in August last, and process was issued, under which the Marshal seized the property.

An answer was put in on behalf of Wiley, which was on motion stricken out by the court, on the ground that he being an enemy, could have no standing in court. An answer was also put in, in behalf of the Railroad Company, and a motion was made on the part of the United States, to strike that out also. The following is the opinion of the court granting the motion:

BETTS, J. The information demanding the forfeiture of the effects prosecuted *in rem* in this suit was filed August 25, 1863.

Process of attachment and monition in due form of law was issued to the Marshal, under the seal of the court, the same day, against the property named in the information, returnable in court the 15th of September thereafter. On that day it was returned by the Marshal, with a certificate indorsed thereon, officially, that he had, on the 25th day of August, 1863, attached the above described 1,756 shares of stock, and given due notice to all persons claiming the same, &c.

It is unnecessary to detail the intermediate steps taken by parties attempting to intervene and make defences in the suit, or all the past proceedings before the court, in respect to the same. It is sufficient to say, that in November Term, 1863, the court, on motion of the United States Attorney, and after hearing the respective parties, ordered the answer and claim interposed in the case, in defence of the suit in favor and support of the alleged ownership or interest of Le Roy M. Wiley in the stocks and property seized in the suit, to be stricken or withdrawn from the case, because he was a resident in one of the Confederate States, and an enemy of the United States, and as such incapacitated to maintain an action, or become a party litigant in his own right, in a civil cause of action in a court of the United States during such disability.

Oct. 17, 1863, an answer and claim were put on file in the cause in the name of "The Great Western Railroad Company of 1859, intervening for the benefit of themselves, and as trustees of such other persons as may be entitled to 1,756 shares of the capital stock of the said company, and to $53,000 or there abouts, alleged to be due, owing and unpaid upon certain coupons or certificates of indebtedness and promissory pay, belonging to, and alleged to be cut off and detached from certain bonds of the said corporation." Under this representation of title or right vested in themselves, that corporation attempt to claim a legal right to intervene and contest the subject matter involved in the suit initiated by this information, and defend the suit as against—(1.) The act of forfeiture charged therein; (2.) The jurisdiction of the court in the case; (3.) The liability of the property seized for any culpability of Wiley, the party charged.

On the 14th of November thereafter, the United States Attorney obtained an order from the court, for four days' further time, to file exceptions to the above claim and answer, but such proceedings seem to have been taken by mutual understanding between the respective counsel, that ultimate action was not perfected by the submission to the court of their differences in regard to the pleadings for consideration, until the 16th of February, 1864.

The points for determination on the merits accordingly now are, whether the Railroad Company has perfected a lawful appearance in the cause upon any rights of their own, in relation to the subject in litigation, or whether there is on the evidence any lawful right of representation in the suit, with Le Roy M. Wiley individually, or independent of his personal appearance through the instrumentality of the Railroad Company or its agents.

I perceive no reason for reviewing the ground taken on the previous appearance in defence of Wiley himself, under this same prosecution, that *he* has no standing in court as a volunteer party. The rule seems to be unequivocally determined both in the English and American practice, that an alien enemy is incapable of maintaining a suit while he retains that character. (*Story on Equity Plead.*, sec. 51.) As an enemy in rebellion or insurrection in open hostility against his own country, he is stamped with all the disabilities of an alien. (Jecker *vs.* Montgomery, 18 *How. R.* 112; the Prize Cases, 2 *Black. R.* 635.

I think the fair import of the intervention of the Railroad Company, although nominally in a corporate form, is virtually based upon no other interest than those resting personally in Wiley, and consequently cannot be sustained in an American judicatory. Palpably it is only because he cannot vindicate an individual interest in this property by force of law, that an unpalpable interest is surmised and put forward as possessing vitality enough to retain for his benefit, directly or circuitously, through the assumption of equities resting in his agents or creditors, the property which would, under the laws of his just allegiance, be doomed to the expiation of his crimes against his country.

That property is returned in court as under actual seizure by the Marshal on the process issued against it. Its *situs* was at the time accordingly within the jurisdiction of the court, whether placed in charge of a foreign or alien, natural or political person. If technically, there might be ordinarily impediments to carrying on suits for private debts or claims against property held out of the regular scope and action of the machinery of the law, that consideration cannot avail against confiscation statutes, which remove all limitations and restrictions of the Government in that respect, and authorize the arrest of the inculpated property and its forfeiture wherever it may be found, or however it may be represented. (12 *Stats. at Large*, 591, § 7.)

The statute places the captured property, subject to all the liabilities, if arrested here, in the actual keeping of a remote corporation, as if it was within the authority and vaults of a bank or railroad corporation of the City of New-York.

Independently of these general principles, which subject the effects of traitors to confiscation, by means of summary actions appointed by statutory provisions free of the common law formalities, the parties attempting to intervene in this suit and litigate the rights of the Government in prosecution, do not qualify themselves to intermeddle in the matter. The 26th rule in Admiralty of the Supreme Court requires every person, in order to be received as a defendant, entitled to controvert the right to property of any kind seized *in rem* by another, "to verify his own claim on oath, stating that the claimant, by whom or on whose behalf the claim is made, is the true and *bona fide* owner, and that no other person is the owner thereof."

No such proof is affixed to the claim in this instance; nothing beyond a hypothetical and equivocal intervention is furnished at all, and that is by a person having no personal interest in the matter, and not being a legal representative of the corporation attempting to appear, and who is supposed to apprehend it may incur a contingent liability in respect to the effects seized.

No adequate evidence is therefore before the court, authorizing the railroad to appear in this cause to resist its progress, or question the full right of the informants to press the same to a legal decision. The case of Brown *vs.* The United States, 8 *Cranch*, 110, cited by the claimant's counsel, fortifies the principle of this decision. The seizure of the property was there adjudged *illegal*, because there was no *authority of law* justifying its condemnation, whilst this proceeding is sanctioned by express statute. (Act Aug. 6, 1861; July 17, 1862.)

The motion on the part of the United States Attorney to strike the claim and answer from the files of the court in this suit is granted.

For the United States, Mr. Smith; for the company, Mr. Lord.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE.

The District Attorney then applied to the court for a decree of condemnation and forfeiture against the property. He laid before the court the deposition of a witness who testified, among other things, that he had known Wiley seven or eight years; last saw him at Eufaula, Ala., a little more than a year ago; heard him deprecating the depreciation of the rebel currency, and giving his counsel about measures to restore it; his character as a zealous rebel was well known throughout the community.

"Wiley has freely given his money in support of the rebellion, to my knowledge." "And upon various important occasions has supported, by his presence and assistance, the rebel movement." "He was looked up to as a leader." "When Gen. Bragg was at Pensacola, Wiley took an active part in aiding and assisting the Alabama troops raised to reinforce Bragg against the Union armies—helping to support the war—furnishing rations and assistance freely from his plantation—expending his money freely for the comfort of the troops."

Afterward, at Montgomery, the rebel troops, remarked how handsomely they had been treated by Wiley.

"Wiley, on various occasions, personally encouraged and aided the enlistments and recruiting for the rebel army, and many young men in his neighborhood actually joined the rebel army through his instrumentality."

"Wiley has received money from the North since the war broke out. He sent a man by the name of Heard to New-York to attend to his business affairs, and Heard returned, bringing money with him, and having accomplished his mission. And Wiley paid and used money freely there in aid of the rebel cause. His sending Heard North was subsequent to August, 1861, and his receipt of money from the North was subsequent to that date."

April 5.—At the opening of court this morning, Judge Betts announced his decision, denying the application for a decree of condemnation on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence submitted to him that Wiley was an enemy or was the owner of the property in question, and referring the papers back to the District-Attorney for such action as he should think fit.

Summary Dismissal of Army and Naval Officers.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 28, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Upon the bill entitled "An Act to Regulate the Dismissal of Officers in the Military and Naval Service," now pending in the Senate, and referred by you for my consideration, I have the honor to submit the following observations: (Here follows a particular statement of the character of the bill. Mr. HOLT then proceeds as follows:) From the foundation of the Government the President has been in the habit of summarily dismissing officers in the land and naval service. The power to do so seems to inhere in him under the Constitution, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. His action in this respect has been attended by no oppression or abuses, and its strict legality cannot be contested. The exercise, therefore, of this authority since the outbreak of the rebellion, has nothing in it that savors of usurpation or innovation, or that should excite alarm.

That the lodgment of such a power in the Commander-in-Chief of our army is necessary to preserve its discipline, the experience of our military men would generally attest. The necessity is most manifest and pressing in the case of an army of volunteers, suddenly withdrawn from the pursuits of civil life and impatient of those restraints, without which military forces in the field must soon degenerate into a mob. The government of such an army often calls for punishments more severe than those which are terribly inflicted through the slow process of a military trial.

The authority to suspend without pay or emolument, for a limited period, as given by the bill, would prove a most inadequate substitute for the power of dismissal. In the emergencies of military life, and especially during a period of active hostilities, the interests of the service often not only require that officers shall be instantly dismissed, but that their places shall be immediately supplied. This bill makes such supply impracticable in the case of delinquent and suspended officers, because it contemplates no vacancy.

It is well known that in time of war the convening of a Court-martial for the trial of officers within the last days prescribed by this bill would not, in a very large number of cases, be possible, without serious detriment to the service.

As there could be no trial without an arrest of the officer, should he think proper to avoid such arrest—as he might do by flight or otherwise—he could, under this bill, be summarily dismissed only for having been "absent for 20 days without leave," of whatever other crime he may have been guilty. Had such a law existed when Gen. TWIGGS traitorously surrendered his department to the rebels, instead of being dishonorably dismissed for "treachery to his country's flag," as he was, by the President, he would, though in arms against the Government, have been continued on the Army Register, unless it had been thought proper to dismiss him, simply for "absence without leave."

The number of dismissals which have taken place since the beginning of the war is not large, all the circumstances of the service considered. The Government has acted upon the testimony furnished at the moment, and mistakes have, in some cases, occurred. In every instance, however, where it has been alleged that wrong has been done, the cases has been carefully re-examined, and all the proofs and testimonials offered in behalf of the officer well considered, and it is believed that it has rarely happened that a correct conclusion has not been finally reached. These re-examinations have constituted one of the most laborious duties of this office, and I can hear testimony to the patience and partiality with which they have been conducted.

To the restoration of these officers through the instrumentality of a court-martial, as proposed by the bill, several seemingly insuperable obstacles present themselves.

1. Their places, after dismissal, were, in almost every instance, filled by appointments legally and properly made. How is it possible to restore them to positions not vacant, but which are fully occupied by others?

2. The regiments in which many of these officers belonged have been disbanded. In reference to this class, how would it be practicable to enforce the provisions of this bill?

3. These officers are now as much out of the service as if they had never belonged to it, and this by force of orders in every respect regular and legal. A revocation of these orders of the President would certainly reinstate the officers in cases where the vacancies remain unfilled; but is it competent for Congress to make such revocation? I think clearly not.

4. The orders being unrevoked, and the officers being out of the service, they can only be restored by reappointment. Under the Constitution, however, the larger part of these appointments must be made by the Governors of the States, and the remainder by the President. Is there any principle or precedent which would justify Congress in an attempt to exercise these functions of the President and Governors, by substituting for such Presidential and Gubernatorial action the simple declaration of a general court-martial.

5. The Government could not investigate through courts-martial the hundreds of cases which this bill would bring up for trial, without such a draft upon the officers of the army needed for active field service as must greatly impair the efficiency of the campaign, now about to open in every part of the theatre of the war. To this should be added the fact that the witnesses to the transactions to be examined into are, doubtless, many of them dead, and others so scattered by the fortunes of the war as to be unavailable—a condition of things which would render it impossible to accept the act on of the courts-martial sitting in judgment on these offences, many of them long past, as satisfactory or reliable.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. HOLT, Judge-Advocate-General.

Female Oratory.

LECTURE BY MISS WEBB AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Miss EMMA WEBB, who will, perhaps, be better recognized as one of the Webb Sisters, of east-side theatre celebrity, delivered a lecture last evening at Cooper Institute, in answer to Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON'S "Lessons of the Hour." The audience was small, numbering not over four hundred. Promptly at 8 o'clock, however, Miss WEBB was introduced by Mr. THEO. MADDEN, and commenced her lecture. Although a women, she had been studying politics; she had been forced into the study by this cruel and fratricidal war. She was interested only in that she had friends on both sides; but she felt it her mission to show that our armies and the armies of the enemy marched, not only over the graves of brave men, but over the hearts of the widow and orphan. Was not such a war a curse? The ancients, threw captured works of art into the Tiber—were we not doing worse?

She had listened to the discourse of Miss DICKINSON, in this very hall, and elsewhere. She considered Miss DICKINSON'S remarks as leading and fostering violence and bloodshed, impelling the emotion which deluges the country in blood. Miss D. opens her lecture by exhorting men to kill one another, instead of advising peace. The poor soldier, innocent and blameless victim of others' ambition, laid down his life, while the authors and instigators of the war rode by in splendor. Mr. LINCOLN has said the soldier died that the country might have a new birth of freedom. Miss WEBB insisted the nation had scarcely entered on its boyhood; and after a glowing eulogium of WASHINGTON and the founders of the republic, asked, Are we not free? and considered it fortunate such matters were so easily set right at this day. She considered the new birth of freedom an overthrow of the Constitution, and that an act of revolution. A minister had asked President LINCOLN to alter the Constitution, and he replied he would give it his *careful* attention. Such an act in the time of our forefathers would have been the signal of uprising and rebellion. In England it would have cost the ruler his life; but here, as a woman, she could only admire this gentle virtue in the sovereign people. Miss DICKINSON claims this struggle to be for the freedom of all mankind, which means the negroes of the South, and this she considered shameful and degrading.

Emancipation was invariably a curse to the white and of no benefit to the black. England's twenty millions of pounds in Jamaica for black freedom were so many pounds for white Slavery. The moral condition of the African was Slavery. Like great backs here they were simply "legal tender." She defied the Abolitionists to name a spot where the negro was happy or civilized, except as subordinate to the white race. She considered the effect of emancipation demoralizing and barbarous—demanded to hear of the men who applauded such an atrocious innovation in our country. Miss DICKINSON says this is not a war for class or color. If it were, what mother would allow her son to fight—what wife her husband? Miss D. says national progression must cease, or Slavery must die. She would say Abolitionism must cease, or Constitutional liberty die; to this end she cited the progress of the nation, its power and glory, until the breaking out of the rebellion. Miss D. had said the cause of the war was Slavery. Was money the cause of theft? Abolitionists made a row over Slavery, and "that's what's the matter."

Miss D. sneers at Gen. MCCLELLAN, as a General who shall be nameless here, and evermore. Shall he be so? Called three times to save the Capital—go to the army; go to the villages, cities and towns; go to the dying bed of the soldier, and see. Miss DICKINSON'S assertion was an act of fear in behalf of her party, and foreshadowed the tyranny of the Government. Thank God, we have some staunch man of truth left—SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, and the valiant and defiant VALLANDIGHAM. Miss D. sneered at Congress for resolving that the war was waged for the enforcement of the laws only, but pronounces it for the purpose of freeing the negro. Wouldn't it be well to send her to the army to teach our soldiers what they are fighting for? No tears for the widow and orphan, and no anathemas for the authors of the war! How can a woman foster such ideas? Miss D. says we are fighting for a flag. Yes, a flag half African and half white—not American. The country should be called New Africa.

Miss WEBB'S peroration consisted of a recitation of Hood's "Song of the Shirt," as applicable to our starving and suffering people.

Her remarks were frequently interrupted by applause from her sympathizing audience.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The Ceylon *Times*, of Feb. 7, tells of the following disaster to a Government immigration vessel, on the ferry between Paumben and the Coast:

"The *Andy Letchemy*, a bark of 150 tons, was bound from Vengalte to Paumben, having on board 120 coolies and a crew numbering 14. At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst., the tindall noticed a large waterspout about 10 miles to the northeast, but as he was steering one N. W., its presence did not occasion him any uneasiness, and he went below. There was a good breeze blowing at the time, and there had been a little rain in the early morning, confining the coolies to the hold. It seems that shortly before 8 o'clock the waterspout was seen rapidly approaching the vessel, and the tindal accordingly put her about to try and avoid it. However, all his efforts proved fruitless; the squall came nearer, and from the whirling motion at its base lifted the doomed ship about three feet out of the water and instantly capsized her. All this had occurred so rapidly that the result was wholly unexpected on board, and most of the coolies were still below. Out of the 120, only 7 escaped, by holding on to floating pieces of timber until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when a passing ship picked them up. One of the crew was also drowned. The vessel became a total wreck, and sank in 31 feet of water.

—A letter from Paris to the Manchester *Examiner* tells of a visit paid to Madame Gaisi, who, with her husband, MARIO, is now residing in the magnificent mansion they have recently built and furnished in the Champs Elysées at a cost of something like two million francs. The great artist, we are told, was to be seen "wandering about this splendid mansion, attired in brown velvet, *a la* 'Lucrazia Borgia,' looking the very personification of royalty—the furniture of the saloons, all after the old fashion, with oak carvings, sombre tapestries, and massive gildings, assisting to complete the illusion." In the midst of so much luxury, which a long and arduous career has secured, GRISI still sighs for the excitement of public life. Her voice is wonderfully fresh, and in personal appearance she is equally remarkable. "*Ma voglio cantare*" is the leading theme of her discourse; and she declares that as soon as the time expires under the arrangement made with Gye, by which she bound herself not to sing in London, the voice of "Norma" shall again be heard in the great city. This will be at the end of 1865.

—*Notes and Queries* gives the following information regarding an institution which has been transplanted to some of the colleges in this country, a list of the votes of those members of the Government who are in the House of Commons, is produced at the Whitebait Dinner, and he who is lowest on the list is probably regarded, by his Cambridge friends at least, as the wooden spoon. During the administration of Sir ROBERT PEEL, when the Ministerial party was starting for Greenwich, one of them, in passing through Hungerford Market, bought a child's penny mug and a wooden spoon. After dinner, when the list of votes had been read out, the penny mug, on which was painted either "JAMES," or "For a good boy," was presented, with all due solemnity, to Sir JAMES GRAHAM, and the wooden spoon to Sir WILLIAM FOLLETT. This is probably the origin of the statement quoted by our correspondent.

—Every one will remember the celebrated case of Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL, the fraudulent London banker. A recent copy of the Madrid *Times* gives some curious information concerning him. Immediately after he was sentenced to penal servitude, Lady PAUL realized all the property settled upon her, and proceeded without delay to Sydney, where she purchased a beautiful seat in the suburbs. Her husband having arrived at a penal settlement in another part of Australia as one of a gang of convicts, the wife of the convict baronet applied to the Government for his services, and was permitted to employ him as her "assigned servant." We need scarcely add that having thus released him from unpleasant restraint, she placed all the newly-purchased property in his hands, and has since led a very quiet life in his company.

—A letter from Rome states that a very interesting discovery has been just made in continuing the excavations in the northex of the old Basilica of San Clemente—a painting, representing our Saviour seated and in the act of giving the benediction to two personages kneeling before him, presented by angels. The outstretched hand of the Saviour is placed according to the Greek form, *i. e.*, the thumb and third digit united. The head is surrounded by a deep *nimbus*; on either side are full length figures of St. Clement and St. Andrew, with their names, and a long inscription underneath. It is very possible that this fresco may be older than the other hitherto discovered in the northex of the Basilica, possibly dating from the middle of the eleventh century.

—The telegraphic line, says the *Moniteur*, comprised between Bagdad and Hilla, on the Euphrates, was inaugurated on the 3d February, and the works necessary for the completion of the line, which is to extend as far as Bessore, are being carried on with great activity. When completed, India will be united to Europe. Hopes are entertained that this important means of communication may be opened to the public about the month of May next.

—At a recent concert given at the Tuileries, the principal artists were Mlle. PATTI and Mme. LABLACHE, MM. MARIO, NARDINI and DELLE SEDIE. The splendid finale in "Erneni," "Sommo Carlo," went off magnificently, and DELLE SEDIE produced a powerful effect by his singing of VERDI'S "Eri Tu," from "Il Ballo."

—It is stated that Field-Marshal VON WRANGEL has sent to the Crown Princess of Prussia a Danish cannon-ball which fell near to the Crown Prince while he was making a reconnoissance, and that her royal highness has caused the ball to be placed in her drawing-room at the Potsdam Palace.

—The revival of DAVID'S charming opera "Lalla Rookh" has been a great success at the Paris "Opera Comique." This is a musical work, with which, like many other clever and interesting French places, we have yet to make acquaintance in this country.

—A few days after the appearance of the Emperor's "Julius Cæser," a new drama of the same title, by D'ENNERY and MOCQUARD, will be performed, which the authors hope will profit by the sensation created by the book itself.

—A new comic periodical is about to appear, edited by Mr. THOMAS SERLE JERROLD, (youngest son of the late DOUGLAS JERROLD,) aided by a staff of contributors, including some of the cleverest and most popular writers and artists of the day.

—Dr. MOSENTHAL, the German professor, who wrote "Leah," has written a play for Miss BATEMAN, in which she will appear when the attractions of "Leah" begin to wane, which at present seems a very distant period.

—Mr. CHARLES READE has added to the second edition of his story of *Hard Cash*, just published, a new preface, citing a number of cases from actual life in support of his views of the evils of the system of private lunatic asylums.

—FRANCOIS HUGO'S French translation of SHAKESPEARE'S works will be completed by April. He is said to have received a remuneration of 50,000 francs for his work—a somewhat higher sum, probably, than that which the poet received.

—Mr. BOUCICAULT still clings to the sensation drama, and has just finished a new piece called "The Rapperee," of course an Irish subject, as the title indicates.

—It is said that RICHARD WAGNER is about to visit London, in order to direct in person the performance of his "Tannhauser" at Her Majesty's Theatre.

—Mlle. TITIENS is still at Naples. Her engagement at the San Carlo terminates at the end of this month, when she will forthwith return to London.

—*Our Mutual Friend* is the title of the new story by Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, about to commence in a monthly series on Saturday, 30th April.

—The aged King of Wurtamburg is gradually sinking, and it is expected he will not survive many days.

—Mr. SOTHERN will shortly appear at the Haymarket as *David Garrick* in a new three-act comedy.

—ROSSINI has received from the Emperor of the French the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Movements of Garibaldi.

To the Editor of the London Star:

As your many readers are doubtless anxious to know when GARIBALDI will actually land in England, allow us to give the following information: GARIBALDI embarked on the Peninsular and Oriental Company's boat which left Marseilles on the 20th, and would arrive at Malta on the 22d, and will be at Southampton by Peninsular and Oriental Company's boat, which is expected there on Sunday, April 3. He will stay at Brook, Isle of Wight, for ten or twelve days, and it is proposed that he should come to London on Saturday, April 16, being half holiday. This information may be relied upon.

JOHN RICHARDSON,
JOHN R. TAYLOR,
Hon. Secretaries to Garibaldi Committee,
No. 30 Bishopsgate-street Within, March 23.

CASTLE GARDEN TO BE RENOVATED.—In consequence of the sickness of several employes and the recent death of three special police-officers, the General Agent of the Commissioners of Emigration has determined to thoroughly renovate the building.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

(Being the Balance not awarded on Bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Saturday, April 16, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of One Million Dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed March 18, 1864, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars

FINANCIAL.

GARRISONS' MINING CO.

The Subscribtion Books for a limited number of shares are now open at our office.

VAN SCHAICK & MASSETT,
No. 19 William-st.

The Prospectus and Reports may be had at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st.

THOMPSON BROS.,
CORNER WALL-ST. AND BROADWAY.

10-40 BONDS.

Now ready for sale and immediate delivery. The usual commission of one-eighth per cent. allowed to dealers and on large orders.

The bonds have clean coupons from March 1. Back interest charged at 50 per cent. premium, or paid in gold.

THOMPSON BROS., BANKERS.
No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

Capital 80,000 shares, $25 each.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado.	GEO. W. GRAFFLIN, Balt're.
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WM. MÖLLER, New-York.	M. C. TYLER, New-York.
S. G. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.	

President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. G. ARNOLD, Dr. F. H. JUDD.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—J. P. DAVIES.
Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 45 Pine-st.

M. MORGAN'S SONS,
NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.
Checks on the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company for sale, in sums to suit. Collections upon New-Orleans made, and New-Orleans Securities bought.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
Issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

INSURANCE, BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Trustees of the Mariposa Company, held at the office of the Company on the 2d day of April inst.,

It was resolved that, for the purpose of liquidating the floating debt and further developing the resources of the Company, there shall be an issue of Bonds to the amount of $2,000,000, payable on or before the 2d day of April, 1874, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and that sealed bids for the said bonds be received at the office of the Company at any time before noon of the 11th inst., at which time the Board will proceed to open the bids, reserving the right to accept or reject any or all of them.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
JOHN WATT, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO receive subscriptions for the new U. S. 10-40 BONDS,

Coupon or Registered. Subscribers will receive Bonds carrying interest in coin from March 1, 1864, and will have to pay, in addition to the par value, the accrued interest *in coin* or *in currency adding 50 per cent.*, up to the day of subscription.

U. S. 6 per cent. Certificates, 5-20 Bonds, and all other U. S. Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c.,} Bought and Sold at market rates.

W. ANTHES, No. 27 Pine-st.,
(Fourth National Bank Building,)
New-York.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase in the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.
CLEVELAND, March 28, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris Ketchum, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, Mr. SANDFORD COBB was unanimously elected President of said company to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James N. Cobb, Esq., and the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this board be presented to James N. Cobb, Esq., for the able, efficient and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of this company.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 89 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st instant, and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of April next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th of March until the morning of the 7th of April next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE EXchange of New-York Certificates of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., for those issued in Philadelphia for the New-York Agency, all persons holding those certificates are requested to bring them to this office, between the 6th and 10th of April next, when the Treasurer of said company will be present to deliver the new certificates in exchange.

ROBERT U. BOYD, Register.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter for the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1864.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company due 1st of April next, will be paid at the office of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

L. H. WALKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 21, 1864.

THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, due on the 1st April, will be paid at the office of McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES; collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—BRIGGS AND GREGORY LODES.

GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

CAPITAL 10,000 SHARES, $100 each.

TRUSTEES.
J. SMITH BRIGGS, Colorado.
GEO. M. PULLMAN, Chicago.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
HENRY COGGILL, New-York.
C. C. ALGER, Hudson, N. Y.
WM. G. ANGELL, Providence, R. I.
R. CORNELL WHITE, New-York.
President—J. SMITH BRIGGS.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—J. S. WOODWARD.
Mining Superint't—CHAS. H. BRIGGS.
Office No. 25 CLIFF-ST., New-York.

JERSEY CITY BONDS,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
COUPONS PAYABLE 1ST OF OCTOBER AND APRIL, IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Capital.....$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN, issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS redeemable after ten, and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON & ZANESVILLE RAILROAD CO.

The subscriber is now ready to issue, in exchange for the Trustees' receipts, stock certificates for the new shares, and certificates of the Trustees under the new mortgage of the Cincinnati & Zanesville Railroad Co. for the new bonds, to which the parties to the reorganization of the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad Co. are severally entitled.

CHARLES MORAN, Trustee, No. 10 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTICE TO THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have requested the undersigned to call meetings of the First Mortgage and Second Mortgage Bondholders, in pursuance of the provisions of the deeds of trust for the purpose of considering certain modifications of the present financial system of the company, to which the assent of a majority in interest of each of those classes of bondholders by a vote at a meeting is necessary. The principle of the proposed measures was embraced in the annual meeting of the corporation held at Pittsburgh on the 16th inst., at which were represented a majority of the stockholders and of each class of the bondholders, and was unanimously approved.

The undersigned, therefore, in exercise of the authority conferred upon them by Article 12 of the First and Second Deeds of Trust, give notice that MEETINGS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS

will be held at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, 1864, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of considering the aforesaid measures.

At such meetings the bondholders, if registered, may vote in person or by proxy.

Registration on the Voting Register can be made by any holder at the office or agency of the company, at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., where the books are now open for that purpose, *on presentation by the holder of his bonds, or on his filing the written order of the person last registered as the holder.*

The registration was originally in the names of the persons to whom the bonds were issued. In cases in which the bonds have since changed hands, the present holder can vote only by registering himself, or upon the proxy of the person last registered.

A general attendance of the bondholders is earnestly requested, as well to act on the questions aforesaid, as to perfect the organization contemplated in Article 12 of the Deeds of Trust.

The meetings of the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders will be held separately, but at the same time and place and the holders of the Third Mortgage Bonds are invited to be present, though their action is not required by the Trust Deeds.

The resolutions adopted at the annual meeting, and the resolution of the Board of Directors requesting a call of meetings of the bondholders, are subjoined.

JOHN FERGUSON, } Trustees for the First and
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, } Second Mortgage Bondholders.

RESOLUTIONS.

Recommended on the Board of Directors to the Stockholders for adoption at the Annual Meeting, March 16, 1864

Resolved, That it is expedient that expenditures for construction, equipment and objects pertinent thereto, involving new capital, should in the main be provided for by an increase of capital stock of the company.

Resolved, That the increase of capital stock should be made solely for the purpose of building and completing a double track, or such part thereof as may be expedient, and for equipping the road and providing such additional rolling stock, machinery, appurtenances and other facilities as may be necessary to properly do all the business which may offer, and for no other purpose, and should only be issued from year to year in such amounts as the stockholders at their annual meetings may decide upon. Their decision shall be based upon detailed estimate, made by the Board of Directors, of the amount of money necessary for the work of the year, and that the new issue of stock shall only be sold after public notice.

Resolved, That the increase of capital for 1864 shall not exceed $3,500,000.

Resolved, That the stockholders hereby recommend, and, as far as may be necessary, authorize the Board of Directors to make such agreement or arrangement with the holders of the bonds under the 21st clause as will enable them to increase the capital stock, as indicated in the preceding resolutions.

Adopted unanimously by vote of $4,563,000 out of $6,500,000 of stock; $3,729,500 out of $5,250,000 of first mortgage bonds; $3,766,000 out of $5,160,000 of second mortgage bonds, and $1,526,000 out of $2,000,000 of third mortgage bonds, $400,000 not voting because not registered.

Resolution adopted by the Board of Directors this day:

Resolved, That the Trustees under the mortgages, Samuel J. Tilden and John Ferguson, be and they are hereby requested to call, at the earliest moment possible, a meeting of the bondholders, in the City of New-York, to act upon the resolutions adopted by the stockholders at their Annual Meeting in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 16th day of March, 1864, and to obtain, if possible, the assent of the bondholders thereto.

Offered by L. H. Meyer, Esq.
Attest: W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

SAN ANTONIO
SILVER MINING COMPANY.
OF ARIZONA.

60,000 SHARES—NOMINAL PAR, $50 EACH.
40,000 ONLY TO BE SUBSCRIBED FOR.

ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF MINING CLAIMS AND PROPERTY IN ARIZONA.

TRUSTEES.
SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., President of the Quicksilver Mining Co.
ANTHONY W. MORSE, Esq., of Morse & Co.
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq., of Charles H. Marshall & Co.
FREDERIC C. GEBHARD, Esq., of Schuchardt & Gebhard.
MATT. ELLIS, Esq., of Boston.
JAY CADY, Esq., of Schenectady.
PRESIDENT.
SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq.
TREASURER.
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq.
BANKERS.
MESSRS. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
ATTORNEYS.
MESSRS. FOSTER & THOMSON.

Books of subscription for the purchase of Shares of this Company at $25 a share, are open at our office; $5 payable at the time of subscription, and the balance on May 2, 1864.

Attention is called to the letter of Sam. F. Butterworth, Esq., who has lately visited the property of the company.

MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st., New-York.

APRIL 5, 1864.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

I visited this Mine in the month of December, 1863, accompanied by Guido Kustel, the most distinguished Metallurgist and Mining Engineer on the Pacific coast, for many years the Manager of the Ophir Works, and author of a valuable treatise on the "Processes of Silver and Gold Extraction," recently published in California. My opinion of the value and quality of the Mine is based on information derived from this gentleman, and on my own observations at the Mine.

The Mine is situated in Arizona, about three miles north of the northern boundary line of Sonora, and five miles distant from the celebrated Mowry Silver Mines; it is accessible at all seasons of the year, either by the way of Los Angeles, Libertad, or Guaymas. But little work has been done in developing the mine; enough, however, to discover the width and extent of the lods and determine the quality and value of the ores.

Where the shaft is sunk the vein is from four to six feet wide between lime-rock and garnet, running east and west, and exhibits galena or sulphuret of lead, carbonate of lead, zinc-blend and copper-pyrites; the richest is the sulphuret of lead, assaying one hundred and fifty-five dollars per ton; the vein has been prospected about half a mile. Mr. Kustel, in a letter addressed to the San Francisco owners, says: "The San Antonio lode appears, where the shaft is sunk, a good wide vein of ore, easy to reduce by fire, and will pay on an average, according to the proportions of the different metals, from seventy to ninety dollars per ton."

I believe there is an abundant supply of this ore, and that by an expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money, the mine can be put in a condition to produce 40 tons per day; if this ore averages only $80 per ton, the gross product of the mine would exceed $3,000 per day; the entire cost of mining and reducing a ton of this ore will not exceed twenty dollars.

On the premises, about 200 yards from San Antonio lode, in a N. E. direction, there is a very rich copper lode, six feet wide; the ore which is obtained from this lode, considered a fair average, assayed 80 % cent. of copper and $76 in silver. Miners can be obtained in any number in the immediate vicinity, at about $10 per month.

The reduction works of the mine are three miles distant from the mine, consisting of a small engine and two furnaces. There is an abundance of wood and water for all purposes on the property.

I consider the San Antonio a very valuable Silver Mine, if worked with skill and energy, it will produce most satisfactory results.

SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS
AT NO. 240 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.
J. T. SANGER.....Formerly of Wm. H. Cary & Co.
E. L. FANCHER.....No. 229 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOT.....Of Riggs & Co., Wall-st.
LEWIS EINSTEIN.....Of Lewis Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER.....Of Seamless Clothing Manuf'g Co.
HENRY J. BAKER.....Of H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE.....Of Coffin, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS.....Of Ross, Dempster & Co.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
Office No. 227 South 4th-st.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Transfer Books of the Common Stock of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., to be reopened on the 14th of April next, at which time the stockholders of this company who have New-York certificates are requested to return them to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, who will give a receipt for the same and furnish in a few days thereafter certificates from the Philadelphia office in exchange for said receipts.

The Transfer Office for the Preferred Stock of this company at New-York will be closed permanently on 31st inst. That for both the Preferred and Common Stock in Boston will be permanently closed on the 31st March.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CAUTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 180 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1864.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of April, 1864, by order of the Board. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. F. METTLER, Acting Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN., March 28, 1864.

DIVIDEND NO. 13.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of this road have this day declared a Dividend of Four Dollars per Share on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, free from Government tax, payable on the 15th proximo, out of the net earnings since last dividend to such stockholders as shall appear by the transfer books of the company to have been the owners of said preferred stock on the 8th proximo. The dividend on stock in the New-York books payable at the office of Ketchum & Co. No. 40 Exchange-place; on Boston books at office of J. E. Thayer & Bro., and on Bridgeport books at this office.

The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th of April, both days inclusive.

CHARLES K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, April 2, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. free of Government tax, has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the dividends will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, until further notice.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000. All moneys deposited on or before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 427 AND 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick-st.
ASSETS, $1,075,450 63.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
C. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 11th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Deposits made on or before April 10, will commence interest at once.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lndlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS and PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane, respectfully solicit orders. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery, Diaries, &c., at low prices.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
A little of everything relating to the human system, diet, air, marriage, &c., &c., read revised and enlarged edition of
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
Among the many subjects treated in this work are the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver and Philosophy of Digestion, Constipation, Affections of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation, Barrenness, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, Rupture, Salt Rheum, Cancer, Paralysis, Diseases of the Heart, Neuralgia, How to Recover the Sight and Throw Aside Spectacles, Marriage and Sexual Philosophy, the Curious Marriage Customs of the World, Philosophy of Elopements, Philosophy of Childmarking, a Chapter for the Married, and a thousand of value to married and single, never written before, making altogether a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one; 400 pages; 100 illustrations. By E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Contents tables sent free by mail to all applicants, or the book forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $1 50. Address S. TOUSEY, No 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each articles proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.
(Town, County, and State.)
(Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver in the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of Baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186-, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186-, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant.

Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, } Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186- [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

[No. 115.]

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, April 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:

National Colors, Army Standard.
Regimental Colors—Artillery, Army Standard.
Regimental Colors—Infantry, Army Standard.
Garrison Flags, Army Standard.
Storm Flags, Army Standard.
General Hospital Flags, Army Standard.
Company Order Books, Army Standard.
Company Clothing Books, Army Standard.
Company Descriptive Books, Army Standard.
Company Morning Report Books, Army Standard.
Post Order Books, Army Standard.
Post Letter Books, Army Standard.
Post Guard Report Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Letter Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Descriptive Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Index Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Order Books, Army Standard.
Hat Feather Sockets, Army Standard.
Ostrich Feathers, for Hats, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Service, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Ordnance Sergeants, Silk, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Hospital Stewards, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Sergeant-Majors, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, First Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Corporals, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Sergeant-Majors, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, First Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Corporals, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Sergeant-Majors, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, First Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Corporals, Army Standard.
Drum Heads—Batter, Army Standard.
Drum Heads—Snare, Army Standard.
Fifes, Army Standard.
Haversacks—Painted, Army Standard.
Cotton Duck—10 and 12 oz., Army Standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in the City.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in tuli city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, April 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Saturday, April 9.

Bonds will be required that the contracts will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the office of the Minnesota Central Railway Company, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, until the 5th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry and bridging on the branch line of said road from Mendota to St. Paul.

The work comprises a large amount of sand-rock excavation, and the masonry and superstructure of a bridge across the Mississippi River.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the same date, the work of completing the grading, masonry and bridging on the main line of said road, from Farribault to the Iowa State line, (57) fifty-seven miles, will be contracted for.

The work upon the branch line is of a very heavy character, and is worthy the attention of responsible contractors.

Payments will be made monthly, in cash, and received for the work in small or large quantities. The company reserving the right to reject any bids not satisfactory as to price or as to the responsibility of the parties making the same.

For information with regard to said work, application may be made to the Company's Chief Engineer, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

B. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
D. C. SHEPARD, Chief Engineer.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of THURSDAY, April 14, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit: In Seventieth-street,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII....NO. 3913. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Advices from New-Orleans, via Cairo, to March 29.

Our Forces Advancing Toward Shreveport.

The Election Carried by the Free State Party.

The Rebel Ram Tennessee Sunk by a Squall.

THE RIVER STEAMER J. H. RUSSELL BURNED.

CAIRO, Wednesday, April 6.

The steamer *Atlantic*, with New-Orleans detes of the 29th of March, has arrived here.

The election in Louisiana, on the 28th, for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, resulted in the complete triumph of tha Free-State party.

Tha steamer *J. H. Russell*, with seven hundred bales of cotton and a quantity of cattle and hogs, was consumed by fire at night, at Pequermine.

The steamer was on her passage from Vicksburgh to New-Orleans, and took fire from the sparks of her torches.

Tha mails from Alexandria, togethar with the dispatches of Gen. LEE to thn headqnarters of the Department of the Gulf, were also burned.

A passenger on the steamer, by tha neme of THOMAS, is missing.

Tha boat was valued at $80,000, and was not insured.

Tha brig *Mary Felicits* was wrecked near Pess a Poutre on the 24th of March. The passengers and crew were saved.

Tha rebel ram *Tennessee* was struck by a squall on the 1st inst., while lying near Grant's Pass, causing har to keel over and sink. But twn feet of har smoke-stack now remains visible. Her armament will prove a heavy loss to tha rebels. It consisted of six 100-pounder rifled Parrotts, and nearly as many small pieces.

All is well with our fleet, though wa have had soma very bad weather.

At Alexandria, on the 27th, it was raporied thet all was quiet, with the exception of occasional skirmishing.

The rebel forca near there was reporiad to be twenty thousand strong. It wae supposed that thair intention was to fall back about fifty miles, and there await an attack from our forces.

Our gunboats bound for Shreveport had succeeded in getting over thn shoals.

A land force left Alexandria an tha 27th, dastinad for Shrévaport. The force was under the commnnd of Gen. SMITH.

Oan hundred and fifty refngees arrived from Texas at New-Orleans on the 29th.

Tha steamship *Morning Star*, from New-York, had arrived with many passengers and $350,000 in specie.

Gov. YATES came up on the *Atlantic*. Before leaving New-Orleans the Illinois troops gave him a reception. After raviawing the troops, his State was formally announced.

Gov. YATES then proceeded to address the soldiers, congratulating them on their appearance, and anlogizing them for their noble conduct in tha many battles they had passed through.

Other speaches were made by Gen. BENTON and Gov. HAHN, of Louisiana.

There was but little business doing in New-Orleans.

The cotton market was a stand off between buyers and sellers, who were unable to agree on prices. Low Middling was quoted at 64c., and Middling at 68c. ₩ lb. Molasses—Choice old was selling at 66c., and common new crop was held at 70c. Sugar was at 12¾c.@13¼c. for common to good, 13¾c.@14¼c. for fair, and 14¾c.@15¼c. for prime to choice.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Gen. Steele Driving the Rebels Southwest—Operations of Guerrillas.

The *Democrat's* Fort Smith (Ark.) speciel, dated 6th, says:

"Gen. STEELE's army has drivan the rebels from Arkadelphia, and is now advancing on PRICE in the direction of Camden and Washington.

Several hundrad rebels, under CABELL and other commanders, have come in behind our advancing forces, on raiding expeditions.

Clarksonville, 65 miles from here, was attacked the day before yesterday. The enemy was repulsed with a loss of three killed, ten prisoners, twenty horses and all their camp equipage.

A forcn of 450 Texans, under Gen. GANO, attacked Roosville, 45 miles south of hara, and burned 300 bales of Govarnment cotton. Our troops afterward drova the rebals from tha town, killing and capturing several of them. Tha remainder of tha cotton at that place is being brought hera, which will reliava tha cavalry heretofora guarding it, and enabla tham to driva the guerrillas from the country.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Arrival of the Arago—Affairs at Port Royal—Severe Storm and Disasters—Shelling of Charleston at Long Intervals.

The United Statas steam-transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GADSDEN commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at 12 o'clock, M., and Charleston Bar at 6 P. M., Sunday, April 3, consigned to Major STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermastar, U. S. A., arrived here at 10¼ P. M.

The *Arago* brings the usual mails and 91 first and 758 second-class passengers, among whom were tha Ninaty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers (Veterans,) 337 strong, undar command of Col. HENRY R. GUSS, and detachments of various other regimants.

Among the cabin passengers ara threa British officers, viz.: Lieut.-Col. GALWAY, Royal Engineers; Capt. ALDERSON, Royal Artillery; and Capt. GOODRICHON, Royal Navy.

During tha passaga tha *Arago* enconnterad very heavy north and northeast gales, with tremendous seas running.

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE

A Skirmish at Pilatka—Affairs at Jacksonville—Arrival of Gen. Seymour at Hilton Head—The Shelling of Charleston.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Saturday, April 2, 1864.

The news from Florida is unimportant. On Monday, the 21st ult., a

SMALL SKIRMISH

occurred at Pilatka betwaen our pickets and a portion of DICKINSON's rebel cavalry, which resulted in the enemy taking to his heels in a very brief time. The gunboat *Ottawa*, Lieut.-Commander BERRIS, fired a few shots over thn town among the rebels, but with what effect it is not known. The rebel force is estimated to have been about two hundred. No casualties occurred on our side.

The prize steamers *Sumter* and *Hattie Block*, captured by the *Columbia* up the St. John's River above Pilatka some days ago, have been sent to Jacksonville. They will be used in the transport service.

JACKSONVILLE AFFAIRS.

On the 21st ult. a flag-of-truce was sent to the enemy, with a view of ascertaining the condition of our wounded in his hands. The enemy consented that Chaplain CHAPMAN, of thn Sixty-ninth New-York, should go to Tallahassee and judge for himself. Wa have reports that our wounded in the anemy's keeping are not receiving the best of treniment. The colored soldiers, especially, are made to suffer terribly. Ampniations are performed in the most ernel menner, so thal in nearly every instance the patient dies. If ths inhuman wretches called rebels persist in this monster practice, our troops in the field will certainly demand a measure of retaliation.

Medical Director S. W. GROSS, and his executive, Surgeon TENNAINS, inspected the hospitals at Palatka last week.

Surgeon A. MAGER, formerly in charge of the hospital at St. Augustine, and more recently Medical Director of the Florida District, has been ordered to report to Hilton Head for duty elsewhere.

On tha 28th ult. the Light Brigade was reviewed by Col. GUY V. HENRY. The review took piece between Three Mile Run and Six Mile Run, and passed off in a very creditable manner. During Col. HENRY's absence at Hilton Head, on court-martial duties, the brigade was commanded by Maj. A. H. STEVENS, Jr., of tha Independent Battalion Massechusetts Cavalry.

It is believed thal the enemy has withdrawn a portion of his forces from the front, and sent them to some olher field. His picket line is not so strong es it was a week or ten days ago. We will soon know for n certainty where the rebels are.

EVENTS AT HILTON HEAD.

Yesiarday morning Gen. SEYMOUR and Staff arrived from Jacksonville. Gen. HATCH is in command of tha Florida District, but, it is said, for a short time only. Gen. SEYMOUR will remain at Hilton Head for tha present. As yet he has received no orders requiring him to repair to Washington. The following are the official orders relative to tha change.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., March 24, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 122.—Brig.-Gen. JOHN P. HATCH, U. S. Volnnteers, is hereby assigned to temporary duty in command of the District of Florida, and will relieve Brig.-Gen. T. SEYMOUR.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
EDW. W. SMITH, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 28, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.—1. In compliance with Special Order, No. 122, from Headqnarters, Department of the South, of March 24, 1864, the undersigned assumes command of this District.

2. All orders issued previous to this date, will continua in force until countermanded by competent authority.

3. The staff announced in General Orders, Nos. I, II, 12, 16, and Special Orders, No. 23, will continue on duty, excepting Lieuts, C. N. JACKSON and W. H. BRADSHAW, Aids-de-Camp, who are relieved from duty in the District, to enable them to accompany Brig.-Gen. SEYMOUR.

4. First Lieut. S. N. K. TALCOTT, First New-York Volnnteer Engineers, is announced as Aid-de-Camp to the Commanding General.

J. P. HATCH, Brigadier-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 28, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.—Agreeable to instrnctions from Department Headquarters, Brig.-Gen. SEYMOUR hereby relinquishes command of this district. In bidding farewell to the brave and devoted officers and soldiers of this command, (many of whom he has often led in battle,) he desires to thank them in the warmest manner for cordial and affectionate support ano friendship, and to assure them that their success and welfare will always be to him a subject of deep interest. To the members of his staff he desires to convey, in addition, his high appreciation of their laborious and always faithfully performed duties. And he congratulates the troops that he is relieved by an officer whose worth and excellent renown insure to them every prosperity and success they could desire.

By order of Brig.-Gen. T. SEYMOUR.
R. M. HALL, A. A. A. G.

The following are Gen. HATCH's staff officers:

Capt. P. R. Chadwick, Assistant Adjutant-General; First Lieut. R. M. Hall, First United States Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Major E. Eddy, Jr., Forty-seventh New-York Volunteers, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Capt. G. S. Dana, Signal Corps, United States Army, Signal Officer; Capt. A. T. Dunlon, A. Q. M., Chief Quartermaster; Capt. T. A. P. Champlin, C. S., Chief Commissary; Surgeon S. W. Gross, United States Volnnteers, Medical Director; First Lieut. P. S. Michie, United States Engineers, Chief Engineer; First Lieut. W. Burns, Jr., First New-York Volunteer Engineers, Ordnance Officer; Capt. L. L. Langdon, First United States Artillery, Chief of Artillery; Lieut.-Col. T. A. Hendarson, Sseventh New-Hempshire Volunteers, Provost-Marshal; Capt. Wm. H. Dennis, United States Coast Survey, Topographical Engineer; First Lieut. E. N. K. Talcott, First New-York Volunteer Engineers, Aid-de-Camp; Second Lieut. R. H. Waters, Fifty-secoad Pennsylvania Volnnteers, Musterlag Officer.

Gen. BURNS is still at Hilton Head.

The Court-Martial on Gen. GORDON's case ara now acting on the charges preferred by Quartermaster BINGHAM.

On Sunday last Gen. GILLMORE left for Jacksonville and Pilatka. He visited both thosa places; also, Fernandina, and returnad here Thursday morning.

Last Sunday Maj. T. B. BROOKS, of Gen. GILLMORE's Staff, and Mr. LANE, of the Treasury Department, took five men and a small row-boat, and proceeded up Broad River a certain distance, then struck off into one of the small creeks that are in the vicinity of the picket lines. They passed through the enemy's lines and took a general view of things in that portion of the country, and then started to return to Hilton Head, and while on the passage down the creek discovered, on tha right of a wide marsh, a party of a dozen rebels in a boat, rowing with all their might to reach a band a mile in advance, which band Maj. BROOKS was also obliged to make in order to eater Broad River. But Maj. BROOKS, having good oarsmen with him, reached the bend first, and thus made his escape.

Lieut.-Col. C. R. BRAYTON has been promoted to a Colonelcy, and is to be Chief of Artillary in this department, during the absence of Gen. TURNER.

The steamer *Daniel Webster*, having on board seven companies of the Fonrteenth New-Hampshire Regiment, and which left New-York for New-Orleans on tha 20th ult., arrived here on the 27th, short of coal and in a disabled condition. When off Hatteras she encountered a terrific gale, during which her steam-pipe was broken, and other serious damage was done to her machinery, so that it was with great difficulty that the least headway could be made. For several hours the engineers were compelled to work tha lavers with their hands. Her upper works are very much damaged, and one of the paddle-boxes is completely shattered. The troops were ordered to come on shore, where they remained until transportation was furnished them for New-Orleans.

The gale was very severe all along tha coast, and from tha pieces of wreck that have been seen it is thought we shall soon hear of some fearful disasters.

Affairs at Folly and Morris Islands remain unchanged.

A few shells are occasionally sent into Charleston. Also, at long intervals, Fort Sumter receives the attention of both tha land and naval batteries. The famous 30-pounder Parrott at Cumming's Point, which has been so actively engaged in shelling Charleston, exploded after having fired 4,615 rounds. Tha pieces of tha gun have been collected for transmission to tha North.

Capt. BURNER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. to Gen. GILLMORE, arrived in the *Arago* yesterday.

Lieut.-Col. GALWEY, Capt. GOODENOUGH, and Capt. ALDSTON, of the British service, are visiting this Department, with a view, I suppose, of obtaining all the information possible as regards our defences, ordnance and projectiles, as the time may come when such information would be indispensable to tha British Government. They receive unhoandad facilities for accomplishing their object, and doubtless chuckle to themselves whanevar an improvement is shown them. We may have an opportunity ona of these days of seeing how awfully we have cut our fingers. If a correspondent should give to the public at tha North the information, these British officers take with them to England, he would be ordered from thn field at short notice.

Tha Boston Dramatic Association give their concluding performance at the Union Theatre this evening. For thn past two weeks they have played before excellent houses, and the reason assigned for the order breaking them up is purely military. Thn actors will join their regiment at Pilatka.

Thn model of Fort Wagner, designed and executed by tha Topographical Engineers, has been sent North. A superb photograph of it has been secured by Messrs. HASS & PEALE, who are also disposing of their views of thn siege operations on Morris Island.

WHIT.

Death of the Widow of Henry Clay.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Thursday, April 7.

Mrs. LUCRETIA HART CLAY, wife of HENRY CLAY, died last night at the residnace of her son, JOHN M. CLAY, near Lexington, aged 83.

Mrs. CLAY was the daughter of Col. HART, of Lexington, and bore to her honored husband eleven sons and daughters, of whom but four survive.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 7.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

A party of refugees, just arrived, bring iste intelligence from Richmond. They report daily augmentations to LEE's army by large numbers of conscripts from various portions of the Confederacy. rebels are increasing their armies very quietly, but effectively and rapidly; and they expect to start Lee out on the Spring campaign, with not less than eighty or ninety thousand men, without weakening other armies in the field. The conscription is merciless in tha extreme. Its effects on the people are studiously concealed, newspapers being prohibited from any expression in regard to it. The conscript troops arriving at Richmond are mostly armed and organized, and are sent forward to the Rapiden without delay. Reports received here some time ago that the Richmond and Fredericksburgh Railroad had been taken up by rebels are pronounced untrue. It is the general understanding among the citizens of Richmond that the rebel leaders have concluded on a defensive line of operations this Spring. Misery and want everywhere in Dixie continue to prevail, and the great problem of the food question is to eke out present supplies until vegetables can be raised.

PROGRESS OF ANTI-SLAVERY.

The speech of Senator HENDERSON, of Missouri, to-day, in favor of the constitutional amendment prohibiting Slavery, took every one by surprise. The progress of public sentiment in Maryland on this subject seemed to anticipate Senator JOHNSON's declaration of Anti-Slavery ideas; but no such advancement was looked for from Missouri. The open and firm stand taken by Mr. H. produced a profound impression, and furnishes an additional illustration of the rapid growth of Free-State sentiment in Border States.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Tha last caucus of Republican Senators and Representatives, not having met the expectation of its representatives, another call has been issued for a similar assemblage on next Saturday evening, in the Hall of tha House.

A GENERAL WEEDING OUT.

Tha War Department is about to weed out tha anemployed Geaarals, with a view to reducing the number by thirty or forty, and thereby making room for the promotion of really meritorious officers.

RELIEF OF CONTRACTORS.

Contractors for coastruction of engines for the navy had a hearing before tha Senate Naval Committee this morning. They allege in their statements that they have lost heavily, owing to the increased price of material and labor since their contracts were made. Contractors for wood-work are also here asking to be remunerated. They have also under consideration the question of selecting sites for a naval depot at West New-London and Leegue Island. A majority of tha committee favor Cairo as the western point. As between New-London and Leegua Island the committee will be unable to agree.

UNITED STATES CONSUL AT HAVANA.

The Senate Committee on Commerce have agreed, at last, to report for confirmation the name of HORATIO BALLARD as a United States Consul at Havana.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee this morning decided not to report the Internal Revenue Bill until next Monday. The object of this postponement is to give them time to arrange some additional amendments, suggested by tha Secretary of the Treasury.

THE RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

In the House, to-day, Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, delivered a speech in favor of the Raritan Bay Railroad project, but the opponents of this line say ha failed to convince tha House that it was the best air-line route to Washington that could be adopted. The friends of the Camden and Amboy line maintain that their road is the most direct route, and are confident of defeating tha bill by a majority of from fifteen to twenty.

VETERINARY CARE OF HORSES.

A Board of Officers, consisting of Capt. WM. B. ROYALL, Fifth New-York State Cavalry; Capt. C. H. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army; and Assistant Surgaon J. COOPER MCKEE, United States Army, has been ordered to coavene in this City on the 7th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into tha true wants of tha service with regard to horse medicines, and to compile and establish a table of such medicines, embracing only such as are necessary, on which all issues shall hereafter be made.

PERSONAL.

GEORGE THOMPSON, English orator, dined with Secretary SEWARD to-day.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 7.

MAJ.-GEN. SCHOFIELD.

It is understood tha Senate Military Committee today reported, in secret session, adversely on the nomination of Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD.

THE ASIATIC TELEGRAPH.

PERRY MCD. COLLINS, Consul at Amoor, has arrived here on business connected with the overland telegraph to Russia by way of Behring Straits, to connect the United States with the European capitals, having obtained tha necessary concessions for that purpose.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says: "No events of general importance have recently occurred. Capt. JOHNSON, of the Ninety-third New-York, has been promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Fifteenth New-York, and Lieut. BANNAN, of the same regiment, Captain.

The Provost-Marshal's Department has been reorganized with a view to greater efficiency, and new rules established for the organization and equipment of pionear parties of tha army. Regulations for the Inspector General's Department have also been officially promulgated.

THE RELIEF OF CONTRACTORS.

Senator HALE, Chairman of tha Naval Committee' has now under consideration tha numerous applications for the relief of the engine and shipbuilders who have contracted with the Navy Department. Congress alone can aid them, by direct appropriation

THE TRANSFER OF SEAMEN.

Five thousand applications have already been made by seamen to be transferred from tha army to the navy. Applications should continue to be made to tha Navy Department.

A BANK BILL IN THE SENATE.

It is stated by Senators that a National Bank or Currency Bill will be passed by tha Senate and sent to the House for its concurrence.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The statement contained in a special dispatch to thn New-York *World*, of thn 7th inst., that the interest on thn ten-forty loan will probably be raised to six per cent., is incorrect. There is no reason to doubt that bonds bearing five per cent., principal and interest payable in gold, will command all tha money the Treasury will need to borrow. Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were issued March 26, and the subscriptions reported to the United States Treasurer up to April 6 amounted to $6,607,871. No doubt is entertained that the subscriptions will rapidly increase as soon as the various agencies are organized and in operation throughout the country.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day, in Executive session, confirmed the following nominations of Brigadier-Generals: Col. C. G. Harker, 65th Ohio, from Sept. 20, 1863; Col. John F. Miller, 20th Indiana, Jan. 5, 1864; Henry H. Sibley, of Minnesota, from March 20, 1863; Col. Reigs de Trobriand, 55th New-York, from January 5, 1864; Col. Guitar Kaemmerling, 9th Ohio, from Jan. 5, 1864; Col. Cyrus Bussy, 3d Iowa Cavalry, from January 5, 1864; Col. C. C. Andrews, 3d Minnesota, Jan. 5, 1864; Col. John W. Fuller, 27th Ohio, Jan. 25, 1864.

The Senate also confirmed the following:

As Commissaries of Subsistence—Joseph F. Dennison, of New-York; W. D. Chamberlain, of Massachusetts.

As Military Storekeepers—Capt. Leo. Rosenthel, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry; George B. Wright, of Ohio, and Algernon S. M. Morgan.

As Assistant Quartermasters, with rank of Captain—Lieut. John Fahy, Sixty-ninth New-York; Capt. D. W. H. Day, One Hundred and Eleventh New-York; Lieut. Edward P. Greves, Seventeenth New-York; Jesse E. Miles, of New-York; Lieut. Albert Mason, Thirty-eighth Massachusetts; Capt. M. D. Wickersham, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania.

As Judge Advocates, with the rank of Major—Capt. John Mendenshall, Fourth Artillery; Henry L. Burnet, of Ohio; Capt. Edward R. Platt, Second Artillery; Capt. Addeson A. Hossmer, First Massechusetts Artillery, and Joseph H. Buxton, of Vermont.

The following were also confirmed:

Nicholas L. Humphrey, of Maine, Consul at the Island of Trinidad; William Irving, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Amoy; John A. Lewis, of Massachusetts, Consul at Ascension.

Richard H. Lee has been confirmed as Postmaster at Camden, N. J., and John S. Pinckham, Postmaster at Placerville, California; Stephen S. Harding to be Chief Justice of the Territory of Colorado; John F. Hogeboom of New-York, to be Appraiser of merchandise, under the Act of March 3, 1851; Charles H. Parsons to be Cesbier of Internal Duties, under the Act of March 3, 1863; Samuel J. Davis, of Iowa, to be Register of the Land Office at Sioux City, Iowa.

VOTE ON THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Various gentlemen who were absent from thn House of Representatives on Monday, when the question was taken on tha adoption of the joint resolution protesting against the erection of a monarchical goverament on tha ruins of any republican government in America, under tha auspices of any European Power, have had permission to record their votes. Tha full list of members who have recorded their names in favor of tha resolution, is as follows:

Messrs. James C. Allen, William J. Allen, Alley, Allison, Ames, Ancona, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Michigan, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beamen, Blaine, Blair of Missouri, Bliss, Blow, Bontwell, Boyd, Brooks, Broomal, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of Western Virginia, Chanler, Ambrose W. Clark, Clay, Cobb, Cole, Cox, Creens, Davis of Maryland, Dawson, Dennison, Dixon, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eden, Eldridge, Etict, English, Fink, Frank, Ganson, Garfield, Gooch, Grider, Grinnell, Griswold, Harding, Herrick, Higby, Holman, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Jenckes, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Julien, Kalbfleisch, Kesson, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogs of New-York, King, Law, Lazear, Long, Longyear, Mallory, Mercy, McBride, McClurg, McKinney, Middleton, Miller of New-York, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Amos Myers, L. Myers, Nelson, Weston, Odell, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, O'Neill of Ohio, Orth, Patterson, Pendleton, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Pruyn, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rogers, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Rollins of Maine, Schenck, Scofield, Scott, Shannon, Smithers, Spaulding, Stevens, Strouse, Stuart, Thayer, Trecy, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Elijah Ward, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne Massachusetts, Whalsy, Wheeler, Clinton, A. White, James W. White, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Winfield, Benjamin Wood, Woodbridge and Yeaman. Total, 131.

The House rasolution excites much interest, and many gentlemen are resorting to tha published diplomatic correspondence to refresh their memories as to the position of the United States Goverament upon the subject of French intervention in the affairs of Mexico.

The volume furnishes the following views:

Minister DAYTON, in a letter to Secretary SEWARD, dated Sept. 14, 1863, says in the course of a conversation with M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, "reference was made to the almost universal report that our Government only awaits the determination of its domestic troubles to drive tha French out of Mexico. This idea is carefully nursed and circulated by the friends of secession here, and doing us injury with the Government. The French naturally conclude that if they are to have trouble with us, it would be safest to have their own time. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS referred to these matters, and said tha Emperor had recently asked him if it was true, as the public journals alleged, that the United States had made a formal protest against the action of France in Mexico, and he had been told that no protest had been made. I told him that so far as I was concerned I had received no orders to make such formal protest; that, relying on the constant assurances of France as to its purposes in Mexico, and its determination to leave the people free as to their form of goverament, and not to hold or colonize any portion of the territory, my Governmeal had indicated to me no purpose to interfere in the quarrel; at the same time we had not at all concealed, as he well knew, our earnest solicitude for the well-being of that country, and our sensitiveness as to any forcible interference in its form of government. He said that these were the same views laid by you to M. MARCIRA, and reported by him to his Government.

Tha above letter was written about two months after J. M. ARROYO, Under Secretary of State and of Foreign Affairs of tha Mexican Empire, addressed to Mr. SEWARD a communication, dated at the "Palace of tha Regency of tha Empire of Mexico," to the end that he "may be pleased to place within the knowledge of his Government tha recent important events which have finally resulted in the organization of an appropriate, strong and durable Governmeat, with a view that the nation may be constituted," &c., &c. Consequently, Señor ARROYO "relies on the moral cooperation of tha Governments which are friendly to Mexico, among which he has the satisfaction of enumerating that of the United Stetas of America, which has given so many proofs of its interest in the happiness of Mexico."

In addressing Mr. DAYTON more than two months from thn date of the last-mentioned communication, Secretary SEWARD says, under date of Sept. 26, 1863: "The United States hold, in regard to Mexico, the same principles that they hold in regard to all other nations. They have neither a right nor the disposition to intervene by force in the internal affairs of Mexico, whether to establish and maintain a Republic, or even a domestic Government there, or to overthrow an imperial or foreign one, if Mexico chooses to establish or accept it. The United States have neither the right nor the disposition to intervene by force on either side in the lamentable war now going on between France and Mexico. On the contrary, they practice in regard to Mexico, in every phase of that war, the non-intervention which they require all foreign Powers to observe in regard to tha United States. But notwithstanding this self-restraint, this Government knows full well that the inherent normal opinion of Mexico favors a Goverament there republican in form, and democratic in its organization, in preference to any monarchical institution to be imposed from abroad. This Government knows also that this normal opinion of the people of Mexico resulted largely from the influence of popular opinion in this country, and is continually invigorated by it. The President believes, moreover, that this popular opinion in the United States is just in itself and eminently essential to the progress of civilization on tha American continent, which civilization he believes, can and will, if left free from European resistance, work harmoniously together with the advancing refinement on other continents. This Government believes that foreign resistance, or attempts to control American civilization, must and will fail before the ceaseless and ever-increasing activity of the material, moral and political forces which peculiarly belong to tha American continent. Nor do the United States deny that, in their opinion, their own safety, and the cheerful destiny to which they aspire, are intimately dependent upon tha continuence of republican institutions throughout America. They have submitted these opinions to tha Emperor of France, on proper occasions, as worthy of his serious consideration, in determining how he would conduct and close what might prove a successful war in Mexico. Nor is it necessary to practice reserva upon the point that if Franca should, upon due consideration, determine to adopt a policy in Mexico adverse to the American opinions and sentiments which I have described, that policy would probably scatter seeds which would be fruitful of jealousies which might ultimately ripen into collision between France and the United States and other American Republics."

Minister DAYTON, in a communication to Secretary SEWARD, dated October last, speaking of a conversation with M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, says the latter remarked to him that "thn early acknowledgement of that Government by thn United States would tend to shorten, or perhaps, he said, to end, all thn troublesome complications of France in that country; that they would thereupon quit Mexico." "I told him," Mr. DAYTON continues, "that without any authority from my Government to say so, I should scarcely suppose that France, under the circumstances, would expect the United States to make haste to acknowledge a new monarchy in Mexico; but that I would report his views to the Government at home, not suggesting, however, that any answer would be given. In the course of conversation he took occasion to repeat voluntarily a disclaimer of any intention to interfere with Texas, or to make or seek any permanent interest or control in Mexico. He said that our "situation as a next neighbor entitled us to an influence there paramount to that of distant European countries, and that France, at her great distance from the scene, would not be guilty of the folly of desiring or attempting to interfere with us."

Tha dispatch of Secretary SEWARD to Mr. DAYTON, dated Oct. 23, 1863, contains the following sentences:

"The United States, when invited by France or Mexico, cannot omit to express themselves with perfect frankness upon new incidents as they occur in the progress of that war. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS now speaks of an election which he expects to be held in Mexico, and to result in the choice of His Imperial Highness, tha Prince MAXIMILIAN, of Austria, to be Emperor of Mexico. We learn from other sources that the Prince has declared his willingness to accept an imperial throne in Mexico on three conditions, namely: First, that he shall be called to it by the universal suffrage of tha Mexican people. Secondly, that he shall receive the indispensable guarantees for the integrity and independence of the proposed empire. Thirdly, that the head of his family, the Emperor of Austria, shall acquiesce. Referring to that fact, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS intimates that an early acknowledgment of the proposed empire by the United States would be convenient to France, by relieving her, sooner than might be possible under other circumstances, from her troublesome complications in Mexico. Heppily, the French Government has not been left uninformed, that in the opinion of the United States tha permanent establishment of a foreign monarchical government in Mexico will be found neither easy nor desirable. You will inform M. DROUYN DE LHUYS that this opinion remains unchanged. On thn other hand the United States cannot anticipate the action of the people of Mexico, nor have they the least purpose or desire to interfere with these proceedings, or control or interfere with their free choice, or disturb them in the enjoyment of whatever institutions of government they may, in the exercise of an absolutn freedom, establish. It is proper also, that M. DROUYN DE LHUYS should be informed that the United States continue to regard Mexico as the theatre of a war which has not yet ended in the subversion of the Government long existing there, with which the United States also remain in tha relation of peace and sincara friendship, and that for this reason tha United States are not now at liberty to consider the question of recognizing a Goverament which, in the further chances of war, may come into its place. Tha United States, consisteatly with their principles, can do no otherwise than leave the destinies of Mexico in the keeping of her own people, and recognize their sovereignty and independence in whatever form they themselves shall choose that this sovereignty and independence shall be manifested."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 7.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) from the Naval Committee, reported back the resolution introduced by Mr. GRIMES, yesterday, to repeal the joint resolution for the transfer of seamen from the military to the naval service, accompanied by a report, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. HALE also reported on the bill to amend the act relative to certain officers of the navy, and on the bill in relation to supplies, and adversely on the bill relative to Paymasters' clerks, with amendments.

Mr. HALE also reported in favor of passing tha bill to amend the act to regulate the grade of line officers of the nevy; in favor of thn resolution of thanks to Admiral PORTER, and the resolution to compensate the crew of tha gunboat *Baron De Kalb* for losses.

Mr. HALE reported adversely on the petition of tha warrant officers.

THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) offered a resolution for printing 1,000 copies of tha report of the engineers of the Washington Aqueduct, for the use of the Interior Department.

Referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE FEES OF DISTRICT OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, tha following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to inform the Senate what amount of fees and emoluments, of every kind and character, were received by the Attorney and Marshal of the United States for tha District of Columbia respectively, and by the clerks of the several courts for said District, during the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, and what amount was allowed to each of said officers for deputies, clerks, office rents and other incidental expenses during the same period.

THE PARDON OF DR. YOCUM.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kaniucky, (Dem.,) called up his resolution instructing tha Judiciary Committee to inquira and report whether or not Mr. YOCUM, late of Cairo, is now confined in the Albany Penitentiary under sentence of court-martial, though having received a full pardon from the President.

Mr. GRIMES suggested an amendment, "and that the committee report to the Senate the charges, &c., on which YOCUM was tried."

Mr. DAVIS accepted the amendment, and explained the facts of the case, saying that YOCUM had had charge of the contrabands at Cairo, and a loyal slaveholder of Kentucky having come there and taken steps in compliance with the Fugitive Slave Act, carried off his runaway slave, for which YOCUM was tried, committed to the Old Capitol here, but subsequantly fully pardoned by the President, the day after which he was sent to tha Albany Penitentiary.

After further discussion the subject went over informally.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union) all prior orders were postponed, and tha bill to aid Indian refugees return to their homes was taken up. The bill appropriates about $200,000 for the benefit of tha Indians who fled into the frontier States a year ago from the Indian Territory on account of tha rebellious position taken by some of the tribes.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said it was necessary that tha Indians should get home at once to be in time to make crops this season.

The bill was passed.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Senate proceeded to thn consideration of tha joint resolution amending the Constitution.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said he would not here been induced to say a word but for the charge made by Mr. HALE, yesterday, that Mr. BUCHANAN's administration was responsible for this war. He claimed that the Democratic party of that time did all it could to prevent hostilities; and if the Republicans had done as much as the Democrats the conflict might have been avoided. Every Democrat voted for the compromise measures, and every Republican against them. Tha Senator from New-Hampshire could not deny that if a sectional President had not been elected these troubles would not have occurred. Ha did not consider it a delusion to indulge in tha hope that tha Democratic party would yet save the country. If so, tha Senator himself had once indulged tha same delusion, as he had been a member of tha party. The Senator had said that this was a day he had long wished for, and at whose coming he rejoiced. What did tha Senator see to rejoice at in the prospect around him? Was it tha fact that we had already had nearly 2,000,000 of people in the army, and that one-tenth of the people of thn North had been called from their peaceful pursuits? Was it in tha fact that instead of adding to tha wealth of the country we were destroying it? Was it in tha fact that 250,000 of our sons occupied graves, and that their homes are in sorrow instead of rejoicing? or that we could on every side see the maimed and wounded? Was it in the fact that we had amassed a debt of over $4,000,000,000; the State, city and town debts would amount to $5,000,000,000 more? Ha supposed the Senator was gratified when he contemplated tha effect upon 4,000,000 of negroes. Did na soopose those measures would benefit those who before had good masters to take care of them? When this labor came in contact with tha free labor of thn North, thn calamities which would ensue would be frightful. Ha denied that the history of the last year afforded any ground for exultation and joy. If these free persons of color were to remain among us, it could never be on terms of equality, but as inferiors. As the Senator from Delaware well said, it is the work of God that this inferiority exists. Ha found nothing in the past history of the negroes to justify the belief that they could be elevated by contact with white men. He did not consider this tha time to change our organic law. Three-fourths of the people must agree to this by their Legislatures. He asked the Senators in what condition were the people of Kentucky, subject to invasion daily; Maryland, in which there were no free elections, and Delaware, in which tha elections were controlled by Provost-Marshals, to pass calmly on these amendments, to say nothing of the States actually in rebellion. Was not this to be a Constitution for Virginia as well as New-Hampshire, Florida and Indiana? Without inquiring by whose fault these States were in rebellion, were Senators to allow that a State should take advantage of its own fault? Fault or no fault, three-fourths of the States must agree to this amendment before it could become binding.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) said an opportunity was offered all the States to vote on the subject, but their open treason prevented them from doing so.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) said that though the rebellious States which refused to vote would be nnumerated in the count, their refusal to vote would not operate if a three-fourths' vote was secured in favor of the measure.

Mr. HENDRICKS would have no objection to this mea-

sure if it was adopted by each State, for he believed Slavery to be the creature of local law. It was a grave question whether three-fourths of the States could lay hands on an institution of the other fourth without their consent, all being parties in the original contract. He was taught to stand by the original agreement, and he did not intend here to discuss the moral question, with which we had nothing to do. The fault with the Administration was that it had acted throughout this struggle upon the policy that tha rebellious States should not come back into the Union upon the principles of our forefathers; that no terms of peace could be considered, and that subj

MASS MEETING OF WORKINGMEN.

Twenty Thousand People Assembled—The Workingmen Protest Against the Bill Now Pending in the Legislature, in Relation to Strikes.

A grand mass meeting of the mechenics and workingmen of this City was held yesterday afternoon at Tompkins-square, for the purpose of protesting against a bill now pending in the Legislature, for the suppression of strikes. More than fifty Associations and workingmen's Unions sent delegates to this meeting, and men in all parts of the City stopped work at noon and gathered in Tompkins-square, to assist at a meeting which they consider will tend to preserve their rights and liberties. At three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Chairman called the crowd to order, there could not have been less than ten thousand people present, which number was increased before the close, by fresh arrivels, to nearly twenty thousand.

Three stands were provided for the speekers, at one of which speeches were made altogether in the German language. At Stand No. 1, the main stand, the meeting was called to order by Mr. P. Keedy, who nominated Mr. William Harding, of the Coachpainters Union, as Cheirmen.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Harding said that they were assembled upon one of the most momentous of all questions. They were citizens of a free republic, yet a bill had been introduced in the Legislature more coercive than any ever introduced to the British Parliement to oppress Ireland—a bill which must not pass. Will you let them do it? [Vociferous cries of "No!" "No!" It had been said that they wanted to combine for bad ends. It was not so; labor and capital must work together. The workingmen wished to see the country prosper. This was a republic, and every workingman knew that this must ever be the home of his children. It was an insult to them that they should be called upon to protest against this bill. They were of all shades of politics, and did not recognize politics in this meeting. He then introduced Mr. Fisher, the Secretary of the meeting, who read the following resolutions, which contain the gist and object of the whole meeting:

RESOLUTIONS.

Wherras, It is self-evident that the present distracted condition of our country has brought upon our people the calamities incidental to such strife, in this derangement which is but the natural concomitant of such a state of things, we must assert that those who are obliged to earn a subsistence for their families cannot justly be pointed at as the creators of those causes which have produced the high and extravagant prices which are being exacted for all the necessaries of life, as the evil of expanding prices can be traced to the speculative classes, ever ready to thrive either over or under the fortunes of their country. Who is it, we emphatically demand, that these, the chief and first operators in advancing the articles of living, are thus passed in order to inflict injuries upon those who, far *self-preservation*, have been made to swell the amount of the cost of production, so that they would be thereby anabled to meet the additional claims made on their labor.

Wherreas, A *person* in the capacity of a representative from a small portion of the Districts of this State, saw fit to introduce a *bill*, with the intention and for the purpose of inflicting upon its mechanics and laboring men, an oppressive, unequal and unjust law; and as said bill was favorably received and referred to the Judiciry Committee, and through their action brought before the Senate for its consideration and incorporation; we, therefore, upon the part of the agrieved, do now and hereby protest against the passage of such law, because we are sensible that the regulating the rate of wages, or the hours of labor, does not come properly within the supervisioo or control of legislation. Conceiving that if such power be exercised, the extent of such usurpation could be used to place a value upon the products of the agriculturist, or the wares of the merchant, with that of the limitation and direction of the amount which professional men are to demand for their services.

1. We protest against the enactment of the law, because while its originators have buried its sting in the sweetness of the material in which they have dipped it, yet we nevertheless detect in the redolence of its enroundings, the fumes of a lethargic and dangerous poison.

2. We protest for the reason, that the institution of such an edict is calculated, and meant to produce endless litigation. We object to it because its enforcance is so arranged, as to harrass and involve the laboring men in expenses, which he can but poorly afford.

3. We object to the passage of the law, because we deny that any portion of the people have delegated to the Representatives the right to meddle with the affairs of individuals for the purposes of trade.

4. We question the right of interposition for or against the valuation of the product or labor in our possession—and we further contend that our Government best subserves the purposes for which it was created, when it abstains from interfering for or against the interests of those whom, by its conditions, it recognizes as equals.

5. We protest against the adoption of said law, because that it is admitted to be copied from a code of English enactments. We object to it, as the aim of said enactment proviges for the regulations of *servants* in the employ of their *masters*. We further demand that it *shall* not become one of our *laws*, for the simple hot paramount reason, that it is not suited to the range of our republican atmosphere; we contend that, as in its construction it was intended to represent the operations of a Government which is founded upon the *principle of classes*, let it remain with a people whose three functions of government—namely, the House of Commons, House of Lords and Royalty—act as three separate manifestations of one power, that of the aristocracy.

6. We protest against its passage, because it is admitted to be an exact copy or counterpart of a British law; as American citizens we object to be thus dragged to the degraded level of a people of whom a celebrated author says—"less than twenty land-holdors hold fourteen millions of the English people in subjection, and these by their subserviency hold another one hundred and fifty millions of the people of this earth in the most object slavery." Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting indignantly protest, in the name of the workingmen generally against this premeditated outrage on their rights, and peremptorily call on all the honorable members of both Houses to spurn it from them as an insult.

Resolved, That, should this bill be allowed to proceed further, the working classes throughout the State are earnestly requested, in addition to other means, to register the names of all members found voting for the same, for future action.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be printed, and copies sent to all the honorable members of both Houses of the Legislature.

These resolutions having been adopted, other speekers followed, inveighing against this law as an attack upon the liberties of the people.

At the conclusion of the speeches, the audience were called upon to come forward and sign a protest to be sent to Albany.

TELEGRAPH ENTERPRISES.

The Collins Russian Overland Telegraph via Behring's Straits.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 7.

Mr. Collins has returned to Washington, after nearly two years' absence in Russia and England.

Negotiations for right of way and the construction of a telegraph across Asiatic Russia, Russian America and British Coinmbie, so as to connect Europe with America by way of Behring's Straits, having been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, under very favorable terms, now awaits the final action of Congress.

We understand that Mr. Collins will soon present the plan to Congress, in view of the cooperation of our Government.

It is due to Great Britain and Russia that the liberal grants and concessions in aid of a purely international work of this nature, en enterprise fought with local climate adventages to the United States and the world at large should commend promptly generous aid from us.

It certainly devolves upon our Government to second this great enterprise, and more especially now since Russia and Great Britain have met the question in a liberal international spirit, and cleared it of all question as to right of way, so as to connect London and St. Petersburg with New-York.

There never was an enterprise presented to the consideration of Government that pleads more eloquently then this. It is the last link in a telegraphic chain that is to find out only Europe and America, but Asia and Africa as well, into one living and speaking unity.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was to take place in London on the 31st of March, to consider the following business:

1. To receive the report of the directors on a contract for manufacturing and laying the cable in the Summer of 1860.

2. To authorize, under the powers of the company's act of Parliament, an increase of the company's unguaranteed capital, by the issue of new capital, to an amount not exceeding £150,000.

3. To authorize, or otherwise, as provided by the "Atlantic Telegraph Amendment Act, 1859," the issue from time to time, of bonds or mortgages for such amounts as to the Directors may seem expedient, not exceeding in the whole sum of £100,000.

The form of seale adopted by the committee of the company is thus described:

The conductor will consist of a copper strand of seven wires, (six laid round one,) each wire gauging '048, or No. 16 of the Birmingham wire gauge, and weighing 300 pounds per nautical mile, imbedded in "for solidity in the composition known as Chetterton's Compound." The insulator is to consist of gutta percha, four layers of which are to be laid alternately with four thin layers of the above named compound, making the diameter of the core of 464 inches, the entire insulator to be 400 pounds per nautical mile. The external protection is to be in two parts: first, the core surrounded with a padding of soft jute yarn, saturated with a preservative mixture; next to this padding is to be the protective covering to consist of ten solid wires of the gauge '095 drawn from homogeneous iron, the same as now used by Whitworth in the manufacture of his celebrated guns; each wire surrounded seperately with five strands of Manilla yarn, the whole of the ten strands thus formed of hemp and wire to be laid spirally around the padded core. The weight of the cable in air will be 35 cwt. 3 qrs. per nautical mile; the weight in water will be 14 cwt. per nautical mile; the breaking strain will be 7 tons, 15 cwt., or equal to eleven miles in length, per nautical mile in water; that is to say, if suspended perpendicularly from the stern of the vessel, it would bear its own weight in eleven miles depth of water.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 7, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 69 bbls. Ashes, 9,368 bbls. Flour, 1,294 bbls. and 741 bags Corn Meal, 600 bush. Wheat, 920 bushels Corn, 2,594 bushels Oats, 1,625 bnehels Malt, 5,100 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,437 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 40 bbls., at $8 87½ for Pots, and $10 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—In active demend and advancing. We quote Java 46c.@47½c.; Laguavra and Marecaibo 38c.@40c.; Rio 39c.@40½c.; St. Domingo 35c.@36c., ₱ lb. Total sales, since our last, 25,000 bags, chiefly Rio.

COTTON—In more demend at firmer rates. Sirlet Middlings 76c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last 2,800 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour continues in active request at a further aovance of 10c. ₱ bbl. on low grades, and, in most instances, 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl. on trade brands. Sales since our last, 24,900 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 75@$7, the laiter an extreme; pour to choice extra State at $7 05@$7 45, chiefly at $7 10@$7 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 35@$7 50, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 75	@$7 00
Extra State	7 05	@ 7 45
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 20	@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	7 35	@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 55	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	7 50	@ 9 50

Poor to very choice extra Missouri, $7 50@$10 75. Southern Flour continues in good demand, at buoyant prices; sales since our last, 3,600 bbls., at $7 20@$7 90 for very poor to gooo superfine; $7 95@$10 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is active and advancing; sales 1,100 bbls. extra at $7 15@$8 65 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in good demand at $5 60@$6 30 ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal is in lively demand at $5 65@$5 75 for Jersey; $6 20@$6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Total sales, 900 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in pretty brisk demend, and has again advenced about 2c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been made of 61,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 83; Amber Western at $1 76@$1 80, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 70@$1 74; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 69@$1 72, delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 67@$1 70, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring at $1 65@$1 68; Amber Jersey, at $1 72 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in good demand at decidedly firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 48,000 bushels, at $1 30@$1 31, chiefly at $1 31 for Mixed Western in store, and $1 33 for do., delivered, and $1 30@$1 32 for new Yellow Jersey and Soothern, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet at $1 27@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Oats are in good demend at higher prices. We quote Canada at 90c.@90½c; Western at 91@91½c. State at 90c.@91c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues dull and heavy at $1 25@$1 50, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Sales 6,500 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 50@$1 55 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair demend at $1 25@$1 40, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in good request at 20c.@32c., for poor to etra choice ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 25 ₱ gallon; Tar, $20@$22 ₱ bbl; Resin, $32@$42 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are in moderate demand and generally firm. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 07@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 58@$1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 23; Unbleached Sperm at $1 82½@$1 85; Liaseed at $1 59@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $1 10@$1 15; Crude Patroleum 33c.@35c., here; Refined do. at 61c.@64c., free, and 50c.@52½c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in lively demand, at decidedly higher prices. Sales, since our last, 7,300 bbls., at $24 50@$24 75 for New Mess, and $25 for do., April, May and July delivery; $23@$23 12½ for Mess, last season's packing; $22 87½@$23 for two year old Mess, and $23 for April delivery; $24 25@$26 for Western and City Prime Mess; $19@$21 75 for Old and New Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demend, at 13½c.@15c. for Hams, and 10c.@11c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales 1,100 packages. Bacon is quite active, at 11½c.@15c., according to quality, ₱ lb.; sales, since our last, 2,500 boxes. Lard continues in fair request, at rising prices; sales 3,100 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 13½c.@14c. ₱ lb. Beef is in good demand, at full rates; sales 400 bbls., at $16 25@$18 for Extra Mess, and $13 25@$16 50 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $25@$26; India Mess, $28@$29; Choice India, $40@$42 ₱ tierce; sales 100 tcs. Beef Hams, $24@$25 ₱ bbl.; sales 50 bbls. Butter is in moderate demand and heavy, at 38c.@46c. for poor to choice State, and 27c.@37c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues inactive, at 15c.@18c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been more sought after, including Rangoon at $8@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.; sales 2,500 bags.

SUGARS—Are in moderate request at buoyent prices. Sales since our last 750 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 16c.@21c., the letter for choice clerified, and Cuba at 15½c.@16½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good demand at 17c.@23½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 400,000 lbs., at 12¾c.@13¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported at 5,400 bbls. State and Western at $1 07@$1 10, chiefly at $1 08 for State, and $1 09@$1 10 for Western ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market exhibits rather more firmness to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 21,000 bushels Wheat, at 3d.; 1,500 tcs. Lard, at 12s. 6d.@15s.; 300 boxes Choese, at 15s.; 1,450 boxes Becon, and 350 hhds. Tallow, at 12s. 6d.@15s., by sailing vessel, and 25s. by steamer; 600 bales Cotton, (by steamer,) at ⅜d.; and a British ship, with Timber and Spars, at 34s. For London—200 boxes Bacon, and 500 Wet Salted Hides at 15s. For Glesgow—400 boxes Becon, 100 tcs. Lard, and 5 tons Tallow, at 25s. For Bristol—114 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.; 75 boxes Becon, at 22s. 6d. For Bremen—300 tcs. Lard, at 27s. 6d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchest'r.	April 9.	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	April 13.	Boston	Liverpool.
City of London	April 16.	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	April 16.	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	April 20.	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	April 23.	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	April 27.	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	April 30.	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	May 4.	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	May 11.	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	May 14.	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	May 18.	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

N. American	Mar. 17	Liverpool	Portland.
Kangaroo	Mar. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Mar. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Kedar	Mar. 28	Liverpool	Halifax.
Virginia	Mar. 29	Liverpo	New-York.
Etna	Mar. 30	Liverpool	New-York
Damascus	Mar. 31	Liverpool	Portland
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	April 2	Liverpool	Boston.
Glasgow	April 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	April 5	Liverpool	New-York.
City of N. York	April 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	April 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	April 15	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	April 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Geo. Cromwell	April 9	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	April 9	New-York	New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *North American*, via Portland, will close on Friday at 1½ P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *America*, via Southampton and Bremen, will close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Manchester* will close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *George Cromwell* will close on Saturday at 1½ P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....6 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails via Erie Railroad.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MILLINERY.

MME. MENAGE

has the honor to announce to her patrons and the public that she has just received from the first houses from Paris a very large and handsome assortment of modes in bonnets, head-dresses, &c., of the very latest styles, which she will open to the public Friday, April 8, in her establishment, No. 19 5th-av.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

The largest assortmeot of STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, and all kinds of MILLINERY SILKS, LACES, &c., in the City.

We ent lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen-st., Fifth block East from the Bowery.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of Spring and Summer Millioery and Straw Goods of the newest and most approved shapes and styles, in all the new shades and colors, at SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of patterns of elegant Spring fashions, 473 Broadway, 27 East 14th-st. and 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Spring No. of the *Mirror of Fashion* now ready.

MADAME BENEDICT'S MILLINERY and dress making establishment is now replete with every imported novelty of the Season, No. 12 Waverley-place, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY, No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Fishbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS.

Shirting Linens.	Cotton Sheetings.
Pillow Linen.	Pillow Muslins.
Linen Sheetings.	Domestic Shirtings.
Damask Cloths.	Nainsooks.
Doyles.	Jaconets.
Towels.	Swiss Muslins.
Tewelings.	India Twills.
Diaper.	Plaid Cambrics.
Table Linen.	English Mollis.
Napkins.	Quilts.
Wine Cloths.	Blankets.
Fruit Doylies.	Flannels.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Satins.	Piano and Table Covers.
Brocatels.	Lace Curtains.
Reps.	Cornices.
Plushes.	Shades.
Moquettes.	Shade Holland.
Worsted Damasks.	Tassels.
Printed Lastings.	Cords.
Tapestries.	Loops.
Cotelines	Ball Fringes.
Banner Silks.	Cotton Bands.
Chintzes.	Cotton Velvets.
Turkey Reps.	Gimps.

At Retail.

PAYTON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

NEW SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS AT RETAIL.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN,

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY

SPRING SHAWLS AT RETAIL.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT,

incinding

ALL THE NEW STYLES TO BE FOUND IN THE MARKET.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of NEW SPRING STYLES at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.

Call early if you want choice styles at a bargain.

LINEN SHEETINGS,

9-4,
10-4,
11-4,
and 12-4

wide, at retail, for less than the present cost of importation.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,

Have just imported a fine stock
BROCATELS, SATINS,
PLUSHES, LASTINOS,
REPS, DAMASKS,
and every variety of COVERINGS of the LATEST STYLES and NEWEST DESIGNS.

NEW CURTAIN GOODS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,

Have now ready a large supply of all kinds of the above goods (which they offer to parties furnishing houses), consisting of
SATIN, BROCATEL and DAMASK for CURTAINS,
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Also, CORNICES and TRIMMINGS.

WINDOW SHADES of all descriptions, put up in the best manner.

HOUSE DECORATIONS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,

INPORTERS OF PAPER HANGINGS,

Have just received in store a
MAGNIFICENT VARIETY OF
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
and are prepared to execute orders in the best manner by SKILLFUL AND EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

R. H. MACY,
NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES,
ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 281 GRAND-ST.,

are offering their large stock of Spring carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c., at retail, at very low prices FOR CASH. Hotel and house keepers are invited to examine the goods and prices before purchasing.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADway, all kinds of children's cloaks and suits, dresses, blankets, sacques, the corsets, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c.; ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgowns, yokes; ladies' ready-made under-garments, tinted handkerchiefs, &c.; initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkorchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes; braiding, cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

CLOTHING.

ABBATT & RATHBUN,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel,
No. 507 BROADWAY,

having for many years paid particular attention to the manufacture of

BOY'S CLOTHING,

and attained a degree of excellence rarely equaled, would call the attention of parents and guardians to the large and attractive stock they are now getting up for the Spring and Summer trade. Also,

MEN'S CLOTHING,

of the latest styles and best workmanship.

☞ Particular attention paid to making Military Clothing and Uniforms for Schools.

FURNISHING GOODS
in great variety,
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
embracing
WHITE, COLORED AND NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SCARFS AND TIES,
GLOVES, HDKFS., HOSIERY, &c., &c.,
COURVOISIER'S KID GLOVES.

The Custom Department comprises a full assortment of the Finest and Best Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, &c., required for Men's wear, which will be made up to order by experienced and foshionable cutters.

ATTENTION.—A GREAT DEMAND FOR CLOTHING.—Ladies and gentlemen having any cast-off clothing, furniture, carpets, and jewelry will receive the highest prices by calling on or addressing M. MARCKS, No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Marcks.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS. — SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of THURSDAY, April 14, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit.: In Seventh-street, from Hudson River to and through Tenth-avenue to Seventy-fifth-street; also in First-avenue, from Fifty-eight to Sixtieth-street, with lateral branch in Fifty-ninth-street, to near Second-avenue; also to Eighth-avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-streets; also in Oliver-street, between Chatham-square and Madison-streets, and also to Suffolk-street between Broome and Delancy-streets; and for the construction of Trap block pavements in Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth street to Eighty-sixth street; also in Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avennes, and also in Twenty-second-street from Fifth to Sixth avennes. For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQ'T. DEPT., April 2, 1864.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE,
Feb. 4, 1864.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th April next from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance, in steam vessels, of a monthly mail between the City of Kingston, in this island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the acts of this island, 22d Vic. c. 48, 23 Vic. c. 11, and 27 Vic. c. 1, to provide steam communication between this island and the United States of America.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken, will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London; JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for the service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary of the Executive Committee of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE COPAKE IRON MINES, Columbia County, New-York, wish to contract for the removal of about twenty-five thousand cubic yards of gravel at their mines. For particulars inquire at the office of the company, 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at the office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,)
(Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

——bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds,
——bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds,
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds,
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds,

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and pledge myself to enter into written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brig.-Gen. D. H. Rucker,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of —— and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186— [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

4,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

8,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoon barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and hungs sealed.

25,500 barrels first quality kiln-dried COARSE MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white-flint corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

60,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

100,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

50,000 pounds first quality white flint-cero HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

20,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Greeo, ½ Sonchong, ½ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

10,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be. To be put up in half-barrels of twenty-two gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

50,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, 6 to 8 ounces to the pound, one half sixes, the remainder twelves.

100,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and oofy from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

240,000 pounds PEPPER (Black.) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

13,500 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels, or cypress half-barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

15,000 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of May, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Beans, Rice, Hominy, Tea, Pepper and Rye must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required.

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the beef, certifying that the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The beef will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and C. S.

TREES AND PLANTS.—THE BEST COLlection in the vicinity of New-York, trained and grown exoressly for ornamental purposes; a few thousand three-year old dwarf pear trees: cut back each year, and in excellent bearing condition; will be sold at $35 per hundred. Nursery West Morrisania. Gre

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 22, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on and after March 20, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY BURDETT, JONES, & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO ME DIRECTED by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, FROM STORE NO. 8 BARCLAY-ST., TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1864, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., THE CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER CUMBERLAND, CONSISTING IN PART OF

87 Bales Cloths and Clothing.
67 Cases Dry Goods.
33 Cases Hardware.
18 Cases Paper.
10 Bales Paper.
130 Coils Rope.
87 Chests Tea.
2 Suites Drawing-room Furniture.
5 Bales Sola Leather.
100 Cases Can Meats.
140 Boxes Candles,
15 Cases muskets.
10 Cases Boots.
&c., &c., &c.

CARGO PRIZE STEAMER LAURA.

28 Cases Dry Goods.
2 Bales Blankets.

CARGO PRIZE STEAMER ROSITA.

8 Bales Bagging.
9 Cases Dry Goods.

CARGO PRIZE SCHOONER ROEBUCK.

50 Cases Dry Goods.
30 Bales Oakum.
200 Pigs Lead.
25 Boxes hot.

FROM PRIZE SCHOONER SUSAN.

8 Cases Sundries.

FROM PRIZE SLOOP CAROLINE.

1 Case Sundries.

Catalogues three days before sale, when goods may be examined.

Terms at Sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal, Southern District Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALE OF NAVAL STORES, AT NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK.

By order of the Commandant of this Yard, I shall offer for sale at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock M., the following articles, viz.:

About 2,000 bbls. of Spt. Turpentine.
About 300 bbls. Am. Spirits Turpentine.
About 35,000 lbs. Oakum Shakings.
About 11,000 lbs. old Manilla Rope.
About 10,000 lbs. Oakum Dust, in bales,
About 6,000 lbs. old Raw Hide Rope.
About 150,000 lbs. Brady's Compressed Hair in bales.

Twenty per cent. of the purchase-money must be deposited at the time of sale, and ten days will be allowed to remove the goods from the Yard; and, if not so removed, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government. All payments to be made in Government currency, and before the goods are removed from the Yard.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, April 5, 1864.
D. D. T. MARSHALL, U. S. Naval Storekeeper.

H. H. Leans & Co., Auctioneers.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL PICTURES, by JERVIS McENTEE, SAMUEL COLMAN and A. D. SHATTUCK,

embracing their latest and best works, now on exhibition at the gallery of John Snedecor, No. 708 Broadway, will be sold by auction, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 12, at 7½ o'clock, by H. H. LEEDS, at the above place.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF CHOICE OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY EVENING, April 9, at 7 o'clock, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, next door to Tiffany's.

AN EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE AND IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL AND VALUABLE PAINTINGS, by the greatest artists of the French and German Schools, not one of which has ever been seen on this side of the Atlantic prior to the present exhibition, collected during several years' residence in Paris by an American gentleman of wealth and well-known taste and liberality. They have been consigned to Mr. SAMUEL P. AVERY, of this City, under whose direction and advice they have been collected and will be offered for sale. The name of this gentleman is a sufficient guaranty of the high quality and genuineness of the works presented.

The works of many artists will now be seen for the first time in America, and also others most difficult to obtain. In brief, we may mention fine examples of

EDWARD FRERE, KANUS, MARIS,
TROYON, ISLRAELS, WILLEMS,
GUILLEMAN, DUVAUXRS, VANDOACKHOVEN,
LANTANT DE METZ, LE POITTEVIN, KOAK KOAK,
ANKER, BAILLOUIN, COMPTE CALIX,
HUBNER, and others.

Also, the old favorites: The American THOM, PECRUS, PATROIS, CASTAN, BOUGORS, LEMMENS, COUTOURIER, SALMON, CAILLE, MONTFALLET, LAMBERT, TRAYER, ORSCHWILLER, BORNSCHLOAL, DANSARET, LASSALLE, &c., &c.

The Landscape department will possess unusual interest and merit—several of the artists (being for the first time) represented—including specimens by

DAUBIGNY, COROT,
VEYRASSET, ANTIGOCHE,
ROZIER, CHAIONSAU.

A few choice WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS, by the popular artists, DAVID, MARSON, LE BAS, MAZELIN.

All of these fine works of art have been selected especially with the view of getting representative works of the artists, and have been painted at the best period of their lives, a number dating back several years, and some being the exhibition works of the artists for 1863.

All are in excellent condition, having been submitted to the artists for revision previous to shipping. The frames are nearly all new and elegant, the choicest pictures being protected with cases and heavy plate glass.

They will be on exhibition from March 31, day and evening, until the evening of sale, (with catalogues,) and fine photographs of the principal pictures can be seen at the art emporiums and book stores on Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets; carved rosewood suites, mahogany rosewood suites in hair-cloth; carved oak book-cases; hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; oak extension dining-table; iron bedsteads; rosewood suits, carved wood cornices; mahogany marble-top centre-table and side tables; sewing-machines; one suits of oak marble-top furniture, washstands, bedsteads, bureaus, lace window-curtains, office furniture, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, rosewood grand action piano, made by Chickering, mahogany and upright piano, &c.; also, an elegant sword, epaulets, belt, &c.; china, crockery and glass ware. See catalogue.

GEORGE COCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, between Liberty and Cedar sts., superb parlor suites, library and dining-room suites, chamber suites of various styles, sideboards, extension dining-tables, lounges, easy chairs, centre and side tables, hall-stands, chairs, large oval mirror, superb rosewood piano-forte, &c. For particulars see catalogues at sale, which will be worthy the notice of buyers, as the sale is absolute, being part of a stock at $30,000 worth, removed for convenience of sale.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.—OSGOOD & COOKE will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 8, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 63 Cedar-st., near Broadway, a black horse, 15¾ hands high, 9 years old, warranted sound, kind and gentle in all harness, very fine family horse, just in from the country, and sold only for want of use. Also, a large assortment of first-class new and second-hand wagons, consisting of top and no-top buggies, jump-seat wagons, coal and piano box road wagons, no-top and shifting-top depot wagons, phaetons, park wagon, light 6-seat coach, elegant coupe, but little used, single and double harness.

LENT & PRICE, Auctioneers.

ADJOURNED SALE OF THE FARM OF 22 acres, between Newark and Elizabeth City, N. J., and nearly opposite Prof. Mapes' place, to take place on MONDAY, April 11, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on the premises. This farm is desirable as a country seat, or for fruit culture or garden purposes. Three-quarters of a mile from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth. On this road a horse-car track will soon be laid. Sale positive on the above day. For terms and other particulars, apply to LENT & PRICE, Auctioneers, No. 317 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, April 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 314 Sackett-st., between Court and Smith sts., Brooklyn, mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, library bookcase and table, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, hair mattresses, china, glass, refrigerator and kitchen furniture; all in excellent order.

FURNITURE SALES.—THE UNDERSIGNED will give their attention to sales of furniture at the residences of owners during the coming season.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES

PRIZE STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, On FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1864, At 12 o'clock M., on board thereof, THE PRIZE STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND, her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies, at Pier No 30 North River. Iron; side-wheel. Length, 248 feet; width, 23 feet; depth, 11 feet; has two oscillating engines. Tonnage, about 750.

Cards for examination at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st. Terms at sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal, Southern District Florida.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION, AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1864:

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of 23d-st., East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia-avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The Lease for each of the above-named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries as regards the such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the Ferry Lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first Quarter. In case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarterly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the Lease, Bonds and Revenue Stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the Pier, Slip or Bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lessee of the above-named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessees desire to, sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purpose of a ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The Lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each Ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

WILLIAMSBURGH AUCTION OF IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.—G. W. KELSEY, auctioneer, will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, April 12 inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Brooklyn City Salesroom, No. 44 South Th-st., the following property, to close the estate of Mrs. Phebe Merritt and Mrs. Charlotte Berrien, deceased. No. 88 South 1st-st., near 4th-st., a two-story and basement frame house and full lot; No. 268 Smith-st., near Ainsley-st., one and a half story and cellar frame house and full lot; No. 235 5th-st., near North 8th-st., a two-story frame house and full lot; and Nos. 137 and 139 North 7th-st., near 5th-st., five two-story frame houses and full lots, now rented for $450. A rare chance for an investment. For terms, maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 44 South 7th-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, April 8, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st.: Elegant collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, embracing the works of celebrated artists. Ancient and modern oil-paintings, many of which are in rich gilt frames. In the collection may be found the works of A. D. Shattuck, Wm. Hart, A. F. Tait, Hubbard, Inness, Cafferty, Hall, Williamson, Van Dest, Mignot, D. L. Brown, Zur Caan, Clandio, Lorraine, Correggio, Decampe, Guido, Mierle, A. Carrache, Espanoleto, and other works by celebrated artists. They are now on exhibition as above.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.—THE house and lot known as No. 261 West 29th-st., south side, 275 west of 9th-av., will be sold at public auction, April 9th, 1864, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 12 o'clock noon, by JAMES M. MILLER, Real Estate Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. STOCK AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on SATURDAY, APRIL 9, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, six shares of the American Bank Note Company.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FEB. 12, 1864, IN THE NEW-YORK MAIL, SIXTY-SIX COUPONS, $30 each, of the Albany Water Stock, payable Feb. 1, at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York: Nos. 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 33, 101, 102, 133, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 190, 196, 196, 221, 222, 223, 224, 287, 295, 355, 356, 378, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 395, 396, 400, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 422, 438, 440, 441, 442, 443, 617, 626, 672, 534, 535, 541, 542, 543, 544, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588. The public are cautioned against negotiating the coupons, payment of them having been stopped. THOMAS OLCOTT, Cashier.

LOST.—SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN Limestaka from the Government Barge Office, foot of Whitehall-st., March 23, a large iron-bound white DEAL BOX, addressed "W. Hewitson, New-York." The person returning the same to the office of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, No. 15 Broadway, will be liberally rewarded.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A little of everything relating to the human system, diet, air, marriage, &c., &c., read revised and enlarged edition of MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

Among the many subjects treated in this work are the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver and Philosophy of Digestion, Constipation, Affections of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation, Barrenness, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, Nervousness, Self Abuse, Cancer, Paralysis, Diseases of the Heart, Neuralgia, How to Recover the Sight and Throw Aside Spectacles, Marriage and Sexual Philosophy, the Curious Marriage Customs of the World, Philosophy of Elopements, Philosophy of Childmarking, a Chapter for the Married, and a thousand of value to married and single, never written before, making altogether a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one; 400 pages; 100 Illustrations. By E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Contents tables sent free by mail to all applicants, or the book forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $1 50. Address S. TOUSEY, No 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

E. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON FIFTH-AVENUE.—CORNER brown-stone front house, with stable attached.

For sale on Lexington-av.—Corner brown-stone front house with stable.

For sale—Brown-stone front on 34th-st., near 7th-av.

For sale—Several brown-stone front houses on 37th st., near 5th-av.

For sale—Several brown-stone front houses on 38th-st., near 5th-av.

For sale—Several brown-stone front houses on 23d-st., near 4th-av.

For sale—Several brown-stone front houses on 25th-st., near Broadway.

For sale—Several brown-stone front houses on 47th-st., near 5th av.

For sale—Several brown-stone front houses on 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

For sale—A number of very desirably located houses and lots, with and without furniture.

For permits and particulars apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this state, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. S. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS, DESIROUS OF CHANGING LOCATION OR STARTING ANEW.—Your attention is called to Elizabethport, New-Jersey, as being the best point near New-York, on account of the low cost of coal, iron and lumber, low taxes, and offering all the advantages of the City. Please examine the place before locating elsewhere. Lots for sale on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to COOLEY & HEIDRITTER, Agents, Elizabethport, or E. R. KELLOGG, 139 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A STORE AND DWELLING AND lot, (the buildings in perfect order,) in the thriving village of Portchester, Westchester County, N. Y. This offers a rare chance for a business man, as there is a good village, and a large country trade near the railroad depot, and dock where freighting vessels to and from New-York land. The location is pleasant and perfectly healthy. Apply to Mrs. SARAH H. STRANG, on the premises, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court. Title perfect.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, in the village of Huntington, L. I., a house 24x43, basement and kitchen, range, boiler, pump, &c., two parlors with sliding doors, bed rooms, store-room, pantries, cellar, &c., stable, and workshop, all in good order; grapevines and some small fruit trees. The lot is 127x150. The place is well shaded; the plan of the house can be seen at JOHN COGERS, No. 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

FARMS.

A CHOICE FARM IN MONMOUTH COUNty, N. J., for sale; two hours by steam from this City; 60 acres of excellent land, with dwelling-house, barns and other outbuildings, nearly new; three miles from Red Bank, two from Shrewsbury, bordering on a branch of the Navesink River. Price $5,500—$3,000 of which can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. Possession immediately. For maps and further particulars, inquire of GEO. B. GRANNISS, Room No. 10, in No. 37 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 5½ ACRES of good land, in a high state of cultivation, suitable for gardening; on the premises is a good orchard and every variety of small fruits, good house and outbuildings; will be sold with or without the stock and crop. It is a very desirable place for a person doing business in the City, being only one hour's ride on the New-Jersey Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depot. Apply to WM. J. DAVISON, No. 91 Chambers-st., or to JOHN WOODS, Metuchin, Campbell's Depot, New-Jersey Railroad.

FOR SALE—MONT VERD, A SPLENDID farm; everything in excellent order. Buildings beautifully situated on an eminence, and on line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, 1½ hours from New-York. For particulars, inquire of SAMUEL TALMAGE, Somerville, N. J.; or Hon SAMUEL SLOAN, No. 68 Worren-st., New-York; or Dr. J. F. TALMAGE, No. 105 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 50 ACRES AT Washingtonville, on the Newburgh Railroad Branch; buildings in fine order; within five minutes' walk of the depot; immediate vicinity of churches, schools, &c.; six acres in fine grafted fruit; a stream of water running through the place; horses, carriages, stock and farming utensils for sale. WM. AMBLER, No. 24 Church-st.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING A FARM, about going West, will sell it cheap: 135 acres, with good, crops and tools; wood and fruit plenty; buildings fair; situated in the town of Huntington. Owner at WELLING'S, No. 42 Cedar-st.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF MILES east of Tuckahoe, 50 or 100 acres of good land, two houses, three barns and a cider-mill, and over three hundred bearing apple-trees. Apply to JOHN WEEKS, on the premises.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committe on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock, M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enamaled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

FURNITURE STORED AND OTHER MERchandise, in clean and dry lofts, with insurance; to families about relinquishing housekeeping satisfactory arrangements made. WILLARD TREMAINE & CO., No. 176 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF PARLOR furniture, in rip and rosewood, made to order last Fall. Also, several other articles of household furniture. No. 28 West 26th-st., near 5th-av.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS AND TRUNKS, in the fine and dry lofts over my piano warerooms. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine.

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., on Spingler lease, an extra large and elegant house, handsomely decorated. This is one of the best built houses in the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

WHARF PROPERTY.

Valuable wharf property and water right for sale, together with half the block of land between Horatio and Gansevoort sts., being the block of land next to the proposed City market. Terms easy. Apply to EDWARD GREEN, Executor, No. 521 West-st.

WANTED—A COTTON FACTORY, IN COMplete running order, containing from 5,000 to 10,000 spindles, with the necessary looms, etc. In replying to this advertisement state the quantity and kind of machinery, with detailed description thereof, when and by whom built; also, whether the machinery is now running, and whether by water or steam power; also, a description of the factory buildings, the quantity of ground attached thereto, and whether either will be sold separately, and price of each. This being a bona fide advertisement, parties wishing to sell will give full particulars, address ed to ALFRED JENKS & SON, No. 65 North Front-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

TO LET—AT FORTY-FOURTH-ST., 3D-AV., South Brooklyn, a new house, with the latest modern improvements; has a good dry sub-cellar; also carriage-house, stable and four lots of ground, laid out in fine order; the house commands a splendid view of Brooklyn and the Bay not to be surpassed anywhere. Inquire of CHARLES F. SAMMOND, American Exchange Bank, New-York.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The entire block on 1st av., running from 2d to 3d-st., and formerly occupied by the soap and candle manufactory of Allan Hay & Co., for sale on favorable terms. Apply to ALLAN HAY, No. 33 Broad-st., or to Messrs. A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND VALUABLE property located on New-Bowery, running through to Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 Roosevelt-st., coots ning over four full lots, and suitable for manufacturing or other purposes. This property will be sold very low, to wit, $35,000, being the assessed value for taxes. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

MODERN MARBLE HOUSE—PRICE $6,000.—It is a bargain, mortgage to suit, three-story, high basement, extensions, gas, water, &c.; lot 21 by 133, respectable and delightful location, ten minutes' walk to ferry. Apply to the owner, Mr. ELSTON, No. 36 President-st., South Brooklyn.

ELEGANT ESTABLISHMENT ON 5TH-AV.—For sale, with or without the expensive furniture, the extra large and beautiful house southwest corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st., with stable and entrance in the rear; the house is decorated, and is in superb order throughout. Immediate possession given, Lot 28x150 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE front house in Brooklyn, on Elliott-place, between Fulton-st. and Hanson-place; a most desirable and accessible location; has got all the latest and richest improvements; must be sold. Inquire on the premises of RICHARD CLAFFY.

FOR SALE—NO. 73 RYERSON-STREET, BROOKlyn, furnished or unfurnished; modern improvements; immediate possession. Property and residence on 55th-st., near 7th-av. Two lots in 46th-st., near 10th-av. GEORGE M. REA, on premises, or No. 68 Wall-st., rear stairs.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 22 by 40 feet; gas, range, hot and cold water, bath and water-closet, all well built and in the finest condition; garden in rear; the whole ground 22 by 200 feet. Apply on the premises, Ryerson-st., east side, first house north of Gates-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT Newburgh, a new brick house, gothic style, 40 feet square, containing about 20 rooms, with barn, coach-house, stable, &c., fine garden, evergreens, fruit trees and small berries in abundance; beautiful views of the Hudson. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NO. 29 2D-AV., an old-established feed business, together with the building, wagons, horses, harness, bags, and all the necessary fixtures for carrying on the business. A good bargain for any one desirous to engage in a profitable business.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH barn and outbuildings, and ten acres of choice land, with fruit garden; one hour from the City by New-Jersey Central Railroad, and near the station. Price $3,200. N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—One lot, 100x25 feet, on south side of 65th-st., 125 feet west of 8th-av. Two lots, 100x25 feet each, on south side of 99th-st., commencing 125 feet west of 8th-av., by JACKSON & PURDY, No. 647 Broadway.

DRAINFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A dwelling, containing twelve rooms, pleasantly located, 1¼ miles from New-York, and four minutes from depot. Price $4,500, rent $400.

W. C. BUTLER, No. 50 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 87 Remsen-st., Brooklyn; house 42 by 45 feet; lot 42 by 100 feet; contains 19 rooms, coal vaults, furnace range; hot and cold water and gas. Apply to CHARLES CONGDON, No. 69 William-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 30 WEST 35TH-ST., three stories, high stoop, white marble, 21x60, lot 98.9. Price $15,500, including gas fixtures, shades and oilcloth. For permits, apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

$11,000 FOR A THREE-STORY AND basement high-stoop brick house, one block east of Union-square; modern improvements, gas fixtures, furnace, &c. BRADLEY & WARNER, No. 3 Union-square.

MURRAY HILL.—A FIRST-CLASS, ENGlish basement, brown-stone house, furnished, in 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to let to a private family only, rent $3,000 per annum. For particulars address Box No. 5,509 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEW BRICK dwelling-houses on the northerly side of 69th-st., between Broadway and 11th-av. Rent $425. Inquire of ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—2,560 ACRES IOWA LANDS, OF the Dubuque and Pacific land grant, cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for other property. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, 362 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 34TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., AN elegant extra-sized house, newly decorated and repaired, with stable and extra lot; price $100,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN—PROPERTY FOR SALE IN PORTland-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs. Two new brown-stone houses, in the improvements; price low; terms easy. T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

BEST SPECULATION IN BROOKLYN.—For sale, a first-class Fulton-av. store, four stories high, in an excellent location. LYMAN C. DAYTON, No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NO. 167 LEXINGTON-av., a four-story English basement house, 19.6x50; lot 85.5, in good order; all the improvements. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5 Pine-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit; also, real estate bought and sold. W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

MURRAY HILL—FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE English basement house, No. 23 West 37th-st. Price $15,500. T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DECIDEDLY CHEAP AND CONvenient house in 35th-st., near 8th-av. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH ENGLEWOOD, N. J., 16 miles from New-York, and only about five minutes' walk from the depot, a building site, containing ten acres, fronting upon two avenues, and adjoining the grounds of John T. Lord and John S. Lyle, Esqs.; is ready for immediate improvement, and will be sold much below its real value, or would be exchanged for a small house in a good location on the west side of the City above 14th-st. For particulars apply to JAMES S. BROLLY, No. 350 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE AT FAIRFIELD, CONN.—THE residence of Capt. Charles K. Crocker, with 12 acres of finely improved land. The house is well built and in perfect order, handsomely situated and finely shaded; size 40x44, and extension. The garden contains an acre, and there is an abundance of fruit of choice varieties. The outbuildings are large, all in order, and well adapted for the place. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his handsome place at Summit, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, New Jersey. The buildings are new, large and costly, and the location one of the finest in the vicinity of New-York. The whole amount of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years or more

S. W. PARMLY, No. 30 Bond-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET—AT $325 per year. Three new cottages at Englewood, N. J., 13 miles from Jersey City, and within three minutes' walk of the depot; each lot 6?x250, and each house about 31 feet square, two stories high, besides attic and basement kitchen. Inquire of WM. B. DANA, No. 61 Williamst., Room No. 24.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, A neat cottage, with one acre of land, in Milton, Westch

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—JUDITH; DAUGHTER OF MEZARI.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—THE LAUGHING HYENA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT, FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, INFANT DRUMMER, &c., at all hours—APHROSA; OR, THE SPIRIT OF BEAUTY; HARRISON, COMIC SINGER AND TYROLEAN WHISTLER, AT 8 AND 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 685 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES.

HOPE CHAPEL—THE STEREOSCOPTICON.

IRVING HALL—BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

COOPER INSTITUTE—THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

NO. 765 BROADWAY—HARMONIC SOCIETY.

WALLACK'S—SEE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

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We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By way of Cairo and the Mississippi, we have news from New-Orleans to March 29, two days later than that previously received. The election in Louisiana, on the 28th, for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, resulted in the complete triumph of the Free-State party. The steamer *J. H. Russell*, with 700 bales of cotton and a quantity of cattle and hogs, was consumed by fire at night, at Plaquemins. The steamer was on her passage from Vicksburgh to New-Orleans, and took fire from the sparks of her torches. The mails from Alexandria, together with the dispatches of Gen. LEE to the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf, were also burned. The rebel ram *Tennessee* was struck by a squall on the 1st inst, while lying near Grant's Pass, below Mobile. Her armament will prove a heavy loss to the rebels. It consisted of six 100-pounder Parrotts. At Alexandria, on the 27th, it was reported that all was quiet. The rebel force near there was reported to be twenty thousand strong. It was supposed that their intention was to fall back about fifty miles, and there await an attack from our forces. Our gunboats bound for Shreveport had succeeded in getting over the shoals. A land force left Alexandria on the 27th, destined for Shreveport. The force was under the command of Gen. SMITH.

By the arrival of the *Arago* at this port, last evening, we have news from Hilton Head to April 3. Everything was quiet in that department. Gen. SEYMOUR had arrived at Hilton Head, from Jacksonville, having been relieved by Gen. HATCH. The shelling of Charleston was continued at long intervals. A Parrott gun, which had been discharged nearly 5,000 times, finally burst at Cumming's Point.

A party of refugees, just arrived at Washington from Richmond, give glowing accounts of the rapidity with which LEE is reinforcing his army by conscription, which, though quiet, is merciless in the extreme. It is asserted that LEE will have an army of eighty or ninety thousand men to open the Spring campaign with.

There has arrived in Baltimore a refugee from Richmond, Mrs. LUCY A. RICE. Mrs. RICE, despite the tyranny that reigns at Richmond, has always preserved her loyalty to the Union, and evinced a warm sympathy for the sufferings of our officers and men who have been imprisoned in Richmond. Her house was for nine days the hiding-place and refuge of Col. STREIGHT, Major B. B. MCDONALD, and another officer, after they escaped from Libby Prison, and were awaiting an opportunity to get out of the city. Mrs. RICE has reached our lines in a destitute condition. She has been forced to abandon all she possessed in Richmond.

It is announced that since the passage of the resolution authorizing the transfer of seamen from the army to the navy, already over five thousand have been thus transferred.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. GRIMES reported favorably the resolution to repeal the joint resolution authorizing the transfer of seamen from the army to the navy. Mr. HALE, from the Naval Committee, reported adversely on the petition of the warrant officers of the navy for assimilated rank. On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, the bill to let Indian refugees return to their homes, was taken up. The bill appropriates $200,000 for the benefit of the Indians who fled into the frontier States a year ago from the Indian Territory, on account of their rebellious position taken by some of the tribes. The bill was passed. The Anti-Slavery Constitutional Amendment was taken up, and discussed by Messrs. HENDRICKS, HENDERSON, HOWARD and COLLAMER, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House yesterday, on motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the Secretary of War was directed to inform the House how many commissioned officers, with their names and rank, have been dismissed from the military service by authority of the President, without trial by court-martial, since the beginning of the present war, and how many such dismissals have been revoked. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Bill was taken up and advocated by Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont. The rest of the session was spent upon matters pertaining to the District of Columbia.

LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, among the bills introduced, was one authorizing the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to increase its capital stock three millions of dollars, for the purpose of completing its double track to Albany, and to authorize the holders of the mortgage bonds of said company to convert their bonds into stocks; and another to increase the New-York riot, bounty, military and damage fund, created under the Act of Feb. 8, 1864, from $200,000 to $900,000. Bills were reported relative to docks in the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn; relative to the New-York Magdalens Benevolent Society. Bills were passed incorporating the Corn Exchange Warehouse and Security Company; the New-York Croton Water Works Reservoir Bill.

The session of the Assembly was mainly occupied in the consideration of the Public Charity Bill. The courtesies of the floor were extended to Maj.-Gen. SICKLES, who was earnestly welcomed by the Speaker, and who responded in a patriotic speech of some length.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yesterday was the fourth day of the Metropolitan Fair, and the first day that people were admitted for fifty cents. The building was crowded day and night to overflowing; the number of visitors was thirty thousand two hundred and forty-four. The price of admission to-day and until further notice will be $1.

A mass meeting of the workingmen of this City was held yesterday, to protest against the passage of a bill now pending in the State Legislature in relation to strikes. Nearly 20,000 people were present, including delegates from all the Associations and Unions. Resolutions strongly condemning the law were passed, and a protest numerously signed.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge BARNARD delivered a lengthy charge to the Grand Jury. His Honor instructed them that the practice of calling people "Secessionist" was libelous and indictable. He also mentioned the "Ring" as among the iniquities that they might take cognizance of.

An entertainment by the children of the Tenth Ward Schools was given yesterday, in the Children's Department of the Fair building on Union-square. The attendance was large, and the children, under direction of Mr. GEORGE F. BAISTOW, delighted the audience with their songs and exercises.

The price of Gold to the importers for the payment of Duties was, yesterday, reduced to 165 ₱ cent. for all this week and next. There was no export demand for Gold. The speculators in the Gold room fell from 170⅜@171 to 169½ ₱ cent. The Stock market steady at the close, after a general fair business through the day on the Railway list.

Business was quite active at the Produce Exchange yesterday; prices of Breadstuffs, Provisions, Whisky and Tallow were generally higher. Cotton, Hey, Hops, Wool and Groceries were in good request, at buoyant prices. The Freight Market exhibited more firmness.

The Presidential Nomination.

The *Independent* swells the chorus for a postponement of the Union National Convention. It fears the effect of too long a Presidential canvass. It is afraid *the North* will be divided by a contest lasting from the 7th of June until the 1st of November. But it is quite willing to have *the Union party* divided from June till September, by a sharp, bitter personal controversy about candidates. It says, or acknowledges, no danger in this.

It is quite needless to say that this is only another part of the machine "pressure" by which the opponents of President LINCOLN hope to compass his defeat. As things are going now they regard his nomination as reasonably certain. The whole drift of public sentiment seems to be in favor of trusting him to finish the work which it was the fate of his administration to begin. His opponents think that in gaining time they gain chances of checking this tendency and turning this tide of opinion in some other direction. They will have more time to arrange for the election of Anti-Administration delegates. They will have the chances of possible defeats in the field, which may damage the Administration, as well as of possible victories, which may help some other candidates. In all this they may or may not reckon wisely. For our own part, we do not believe that President LINCOLN's nomination depends at all on the time of holding the convention. We have very little doubt that he will be the candidate of the Union party, whether the nomination is made on the 7th of June or on the 1st of September. If that, then, were the only question to be affected by the desired postponement—if the issue were simply one of candidates—we should take no special interest in its decision.

But this is a very small part of the issue involved. The mischiefs of a protracted canvass for the election are not to be compared with the mischiefs of a protracted contest for the nomination. The one will be between the supporters and the opponents of the war. It is a plain issue,—one on which the people can take sides, according to their views of the rebellion, and one which will bear discussion. Indeed, the more it is discussed, the stronger will the Union cause become. We have nothing to dread from such a canvass. But if the Union party is to spend three months in a rancorous wrangle over men,—if they are to stand fighting for candidates, in presence of the common enemy,—expending on purely personal preferences and resentments the efforts and energies that ought to be put forth against the rebels and their Northern allies,—who can measure the mischief that may be thus inflicted on the Union cause? It becomes then, as everybody knows, a contest between the friends of the Administration and its enemies in the Union ranks. It ought not to take that shape, perhaps, but everybody knows that it certainly will. The enemies of Mr. LINCOLN,—those who have become hostile to him from personal disappointments, those whose opinions as to the policy of the country he has not adopted, those who from whatever motive, selfish or patriotic, dislike the course he has pursued, will inevitably become his open assailants,—as the journals most clamorous for a postponement of the convention already are. Is it desirable to court such an intestine contest as this? Who is to derive advantage from such a division of the Union party? Who will profit by such a war upon the Administration—its measures and its men? The zealous interest felt in the postponement of the convention by every Copperhead newspaper in the country ought to furnish a sufficient answer.

The sooner this question of candidates is decided the better. It is the right of every man to have his own opinions and his own preferences as to men. But it is not right to insist on making *them* the subject of a prolonged contest among the friends of the Government, to the encouragement and aid of its opponents. Let us have a fair canvass,—full freedom of choice and of action,—an open and free election of delegates, so that every State may express, clearly and fully, its preference, and then let us have an *early decision.* Let us know who is to be our candidate as soon as possible, so that we may all unite in the effort to secure his election. This seems to us the best way, and, indeed, the only way, to prevent divisions in the Union party fatal to its vigorous and effective action.

Government Care of the Soldier—Hospitals and Supplies.

There is not only an impression, but a firm belief, widespread through the community, that the General Government neglects its wounded and sick soldiers, as well by inadequate general hospital accommodation as by insufficient medical and hospital supplies, and supplies of food and clothing. The latter has been shown, in a general way, to be erroneous. The first is equally so. Indeed, there is scarcely an individual in the length and breadth of the land, who, in making such a charge, would not be guilty of ingratitude; for there is scarcely any one who has not felt, directly or indirectly, the generous beneficence of the Government in all of these particulars.

The following list of the general hospitals, with the number of their beds and the number of those beds not occupied, in each military department, will give a bird's-eye view of what the Government has done in this respect:

Number of General Hospitals.	Number of Beds.	Number of Beds not Occupied.
DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON.		
23	11,952	7,012
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.		
13	5,865	2,562
MIDDLE DEPARTMENT.		
10	5,573	3,129
DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.		
18	11,467	7,225
DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.		
6	2,403	1,181
DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.		
14	4,572	2,145
DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.		
6	3,256	1,968
DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.		
38	12,475	4,855
DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE.		
16	4,820	1,745
DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.		
3	1,662	201
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.		
19	9,005	2,274
DISTRICT OF ST. MARY'S.		
1	1,400	387
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.		
14	1,182	272
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.		
8	4,100	2,446
DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC.		
1	32	17
TOTAL.		
190	80,213	37,456

The name of each hospital and the name of each medical officer in charge can be given if required. Such was the state of affairs in December, 1863. Each hospital has its complement of medical officers, and abundant supplies of every kind. And the mode of obtaining supplies is so simple and plain, and the facilities for doing so are so great, that any medical officer in any branch of the service at this late day, who has not a complete supply sufficient for the command to which he is attached, or for the wounded and sick under his charge, is inexcusable, unless the elements have prevailed against him. To carry the wounded and sick from the field hospitals to the general hospitals, the Government has provided ample means in the form of ambulances and railroads by land, and of steam transports by water.

A general statement of the organization of the medical department in the field will also show how ample is the provision made by the Government for the casualties of a battle.

Each army in the field consists of one or more army corps. It is commanded by a General, and his staff includes, necessarily, a Medical Director, who has the general supervision of the medical and hospital department of that army; and a Medical Purveyor, who has in his immediate charge all the medical and hospital supplies, in ample quantities for its use. All these supplies are furnished by the Government.

The army corps is the unit of organization for the medical department of that army. The General commanding the corps has included necessarily in his staff the Medical Director of the corps, whose duty it is to supervise, inspect, advise and direct, specially, the medical officers of his army corps; to organize, locate and supervise the field hospitals, and to direct the ambulances of the corps.

An army corps has in it at least two divisions, each division has three brigades, and each brigade several regiments. Each regiment has three medical officers—one surgeon and two assistant surgeons. From the medical officers of each division are selected, with great care as to their fitness for the special duties to which they are now to be assigned, fifteen, to be organized into what is termed the division field hospital. It is constituted as follows:

One surgeon in charge.
Three operating surgeons.
Three assistant operating surgeons to each operating surgeon.
One recorder, whose duty it is to keep a record of the name, rank, company, &c., of each wounded man, and a full history of his case; to have the dead buried; and to have a head board, with the name, &c., placed at each grave.
One Commissary and Quartermaster, whose duty it is to seize and prepare all houses or places for hospitals, to obtain straw for the beds, provisions and clothing for the use of the wounded, all necessary tents, and all transportation necessary, &c., &c.

The medical officers of this organization march with their regiments, and discharge their regimental duty, until immediately before a battle, when, by an order emanating from the Medical Director of the corps, who accompanies the General commanding the corps, they fall out, seize such places as are indicated to them by the Medical Director or the surgeons in charge, and there establish the division field hospital. It is always in the immediate vicinity of the battle-ground, or upon it.

Each division has about thirty ambulances, or three to each regiment; each ambulance has one driver and two attendants, and carries two litters. The Division Ambulance Corps is commanded by a Captain, First and Second Lieutenants, and Sergeants. It is the duty of the ambulance attendants to secure the wounded whenever the firing lulls or the line of battle advances, and convey them to the ambulances, which approach so near as to be often under fire. Each regiment goes into the fight with at least one medical officer, often two, with their stewards and hospital attendants, who are packed with hospital knapsacks well stored with medicines and dressings. He himself carries strapped upon him, and in his hands and pockets, stimulants, styptics, ligatures, opiates, bandages, sponges, and his pocket-case with all its needles armed. His duty is to superintend the removal of the wounded by the attendants and ambulances; to administer such medicines and remedies as may be necessary at the time, and to give encouragement to the wounded. Careful inspection of these supplies are made before the move to battle, to insure their being ample and in proper condition.

To each brigade there is one medicine wagon, full of supplies, and which is replenished, when necessary, from stores of the Medical Purveyor accompanying the army in the field. The wounded are transported in the ambulances to the division field hospitals, where they are dressed, the necessary operations are performed, and taken care of until they are able to be transported with security to general hospitals, to which they are sent with every necessity that they could need.

All this is done by the Government, and forms part of the regular system of army operations. We have made this simple statement of facts, in order to disabuse the public mind of an impression quite as injurious to the country as it is unjust to the service.

Popular Fallacies Regarding Taxation.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives is at present engaged in perfecting bills for the revision of our Tax and Tariff Laws. But notwithstanding the fact that they are so engaged, there is a feeling prevalent that they will not come up to the needs of the hour, and unsparingly apply taxes where they are needed.

One of the greatest fallacies into which many are beguiled is, that the imposition of taxes in addition to those already imposed, will bear too heavily on the people. Let us look at this subject. Since the beginning of the present rebellion our expenses as a Government have been enormous and constantly increasing. One of the first questions arising at the outset of the war was how to provide the means necessary for its prosecution. To defray the expenses of the war, it was found necessary to make large issues of paper money. The result has been that, with this issue, the difference between the value of gold and the value of paper money, has constantly increased, until now it has reached a point varying between 60 and 70 per cent. Among the first of the effects produced was the suspension of specie payments, in redemption of notes, by both banks and Government. As long as specie payments were made, the value of notes gold would of course be the same. But when it became a law that the notes should be a legal tender instead of being payable in gold, the difference in their value and that of specie commenced. The notes thus far issued have been under laws making them a legal tender, consequently all purchases, when a special agreement has not been made to the contrary, are on the basis of payment in legal tender notes. The result of this change from a specie to a paper money currency, has been to increase the price of every commodity in accordance with the difference in the value of gold and notes.

It will be admitted by all that an increasing national debt, without the passage of laws providing for its payment, will tend further to increase the difference between gold and legal tender notes, and that such an increase will make a proportionate one in the price of all needful articles. Now, which will bear most heavily on our population, an increase of three per cent. in the taxes imposed on manufactures, an increase of a dollar a gallon on whisky, a large increase in the tax on tobacco, and a general and large increase throughout the whole list of taxed articles, or a persistent adhesion to the doctrine that the taxes are already too high, and that the people will not be able to stand greater ones, by which the premium of gold and the price of every article of consumption will be greatly increased? The result in the one case would be but a small additional cost to the consumer, in the other a very great one.

It is not the merchant, the banker, the owner of many houses, the rich man, that pays these taxes. The merchant increases the price of his goods when a tax is imposed, the landlord adds to his rent, and so with all those who have a regular business; and it is from the poor man, the consumer and the tenant, that the taxes come in the end. They have a deep interest in this subject of taxation, and they cannot too often be impressed with the information that in times like these the imposition of heavy taxes is the cheapest and best expedient which could be adopted.

Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA.—"Fanst" will be produced for the twenty-third time, this evening, at the Academy of Music, with its brilliant cast, when a full house may be expected.

To-morrow (Saturday) evening PETRELLA'S fine opera of "Ione, or The Last Days of Pompeii" will be given, for the benefit of the favorite tenor, Sig. MAZZOLENI.

A FINE PORTRAIT.—Mr. FAGNANI, well known as one of the ablest and most successful portrait painters we have ever had, has painted a very excellent likeness of the editor of the TIMES, which may be seen for a few days in the window of SCHAUS' superb Gallery of Fine Art in Broadway below Eighth-street. We have already mentioned the handsome gift of Mr. FAGNANI to the Metropolitan Fair of his superb portrait of RICHARD CORDEN. We understand that one of our prominent bankers offered $1,000 for it, intending to present it to the Chamber of Commerce. It ought certainly to be secured for some public gallery.

Card from the St. Nicholas—A Handsome Gift.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Thursday, April 7, 1864.

We find, in your issue of yesterday, remarks made by "Fair Dealer," accusing the New-York hotels of illiberality toward the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair.

We ought now, in justice to ourselves, to inform you and "Fair Dealer," that we drew our check for $1,000 on the 24th of March, as a donation to this praiseworthy object. Besides this, we are entertaining, free, committees to the fair from neighboring cities, and have contributed in various ways, as all good loyal people ought to do.

Yours, very respectfully,
SPOTTS & HAWK.

ANOTHER HANDSOME GIFT.

The following correspondence explains itself:

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

Mr. A. Morton. No. 25 Maiden-lane:

DEAR SIR: I regret extremely that the restricted space allotted to our department at the fair does not allow us to find room for the liberal donation of your show case, filled with gold pens, the counters being already filled to repletion.

I regret this the more as your offer was the first made to the committee.

Yours, truly, P. MARIE.
Chairman Committee of Jewelry.

Mr. Morton's Reply.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of this morning is received. I rejoice to hear that the offers of jewelry to the fair are so numerous, but I trust that, although you are unable to receive the contribution which I offered, you will allow me to inclose instead of the same my check for $1,000.

I should regret to be wholly deprived of the privilege of contributing to so noble an object.

Yours, truly, A. MORTON.

P. MARIE, Esq., Chairman Committee on Jewelry, &c., Metropolitan Fair.

The Stage Companies, Car Companies and the Fair.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 7, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A correspondent very justly addresses you on the propriety of the hotels contributing to the Sanitary Fair. Now, I think that from the stage companies and car companies something generous is due. If there are any patriotic gentlemen concerned in them, they will propose immediately to give one day's net receipts in aid of the U. S. Sanitary Commission. They have plenty of money. They won't miss it. Let them announce it. M.

A Sharp Way to Raise Money.

SOUTH ESSEMONT, Mass., Tuesday, April 7, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I be permitted to suggest, through the dear TIMES, a method of raising money at the Metropolitan Fair, which may assist in filling the apparent blank left by the abandonment of raffling. My plan is this: Let an auction stand be provided at which it shall be understood that all goods offered shall be actually sold to the highest bidder, but at which *all* bids made shall be payable.

In this manner the goods may pay handsomely, even if small prices are obtained, and lively and amusing bidding ought to be another result. This suggestion, believed to be quite original, is offered by D. H. R. G.

The City Reform Movement.

One of the flagrant, and, because of its flagrancy, almost amusing instances of the way in which the public moneys go, has been unearthed, among hundreds, by the Citizens' Association. The License Bureau is what is referred to, which is a bureau made solely for political paupers, and about as useful as the seventh—not the fifth—wheel to a cart. The incumbent takes from the City Treasury $2,500 a year, and does not *one cent's* worth of work. If he does, let him deny the assertion. He has drawn this amount ever since the bureau was created, and has not returned one cent's worth of service. It is a sinecure of the most shameful kind. The entire work of the License Bureau is and always has been done in the Mayor's office, at one-half the cost contemplated in the bill lobbied through the Legislature for this License Bureau. How Comptroller BRENNAN can sign monthly warrants for pay for duties which he well knows are not and never have been performed, puzzles those who attribute to him the characteristic of jealously watching the interests of the City and his own fair fame. This bureau will receive further attention, as will other departments whereby the "good old goose" has been and is being most scandalously plucked.

Gov. Bramlette's Visit to Washington.

From the Frankfort Commonwealth, April 4.

It is generally known that Gov. BRAMLETTE, accompanied by two other gentlemen of this State, on the 22d of March, left this city for Washington, for the purpose of visiting President LINCOLN, and consulting with him and the Secretary of War, Mr. STANTON, in reference to matters of vital interest and importance to the people of Kentucky.

The parties returned to Kentucky on the evening of the 1st of April, and it affords us great pleasure to be able to inform our readers that on Sunday evening last we heard Gov. BRAMLETTE state that he was gratified at the visit, and with its results; that he had been received with the greatest cordiality by President LINCOLN and Secretary STANTON; that he had frankly and fully presented to the President the objects of his visit, and as frankly explained his views and desires; that he was listened to with marked attention until he was through, and was then assured that he had not asked for anything but what was right and just, and that, so far as it was practicable and conformable to the law, there would be a full compliance with his wishes.

Secretary STANTON expressed himself to the same purpose; and when the Governor left Washington it was said that orders had already been issued to carry into effect the conclusions of the President and Secretary, as agreed upon between the parties.

THE POST-OFFICE—CITY DELIVERY.—Whatever temporary grievance may have been anticipated at the up-town Stations—Yorkville in particular—from the Postmaster's very praiseworthy desire to extend the house-delivery system, has been very speedily and satisfactorily remedied. It seems that no *sudden* change was contemplated, either in the withdrawal of the box privileges, or in the augmentation of the price of box accommodation. This much is due to the judgment and forecast of Mr. WAKEMAN, who, no doubt, properly understood the position of suburban residents, with many of whom prompt delivery is of the utmost importance. It is due, beside, however, to Mr. PEASE, who has the important station of Yorkville under his charge, to say that universal testimony is borne to the admirable facilities afforded both at this office, and by means of really trustworthy carriers, for an early and safe delivery of the mail. Nothing can possibly be better than the present local management, whether as regards the urbanity of the officers, or their desire, so far as superior orders and the exigencies of the Department will permit, to meet the pressing, and sometimes unreasonable, calls of the public.

BOSTON ALL RIGHT.—We are amused to find the NEW-YORK TIMES really vexed at our pleasantries on the subject of the arrangements for the fair in that City; and although the irritation thus betrayed might be regarded as proof that satire on the grandiloquent language of the *New-York Press* upon the subject was not out of place, yet, as jesting is dangerous with those too dull to see the point of a joke, we may as well declare in explicit terms that we do not believe there is a human being in Boston who does not honor the ladies and gentlemen in New-York for their patriotic exertions, and who does not feel a keen and unalloyed joy to hear of the magnificent degree of success likely to attend their great fair in behalf of this host of causes—one in which not only America, but all humanity is interest.—*Boston Advertiser, Thursday.*

SCHOOL EXHIBITION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FAIR.—The pupils of Ward School No. 52, at Tubby Hook, Twelfth Ward, gave an exhibition to their friends and patrons, for the benefit of the fair. This is one of the smallest schools in the City, and located in a very sparsely settled neighborhood, yet the receipts of the evening amounted to four hundred dollars.

ANOTHER OFFICE.—The American Telegraph Company have opened an office for general business at the Westchester House, corner of Bowery and Broome street.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Gould, Rochester; Gen. Jarvis, Ohio; Gen. R. P. Negrete, Cuba; Gov. Carey and Col. Gausay, Maine; Hon. E. Thompson, and W. T. Leach, Philadelphia; Hon. G. Cass, Pittsburgh; Judge Page, Schenectady; Hon. E. C. Bailey, Boston; and Capt. Carter, Kentucky, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

S. S. Moon, Philadelphia; E. Ira Richards, Attleboro; W. B. Cutler, Washington; R. W. Sykes, Philadelphia; Col. H. B. Hayes, Colorado; and J. T. Spriggs, Utica, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Duke and Duchess of Athole; Maj.-Gen. Parke, U. S. A.; W. C. Thorburn and N. Shannon, England; and A. Child and family, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Col. W. J. Sewell, 5th N. J. Vols.; Maj. C. Taylor, 1st Maine Cav.; and T. L. Nelson, Esq., Worcester, are at the Astor House.

Chev. Ferdinand De Luca, Italian Consul-General at New-Orleans, and Vice-Consul Chev. F. Laumaintelli, are at the Clarendon.

FROM ALBANY.

The Drawing of the Palmer Marbles—Gen. Sickles on the Floor of the Assembly—The Sudden Death of Judge Drinker.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 7, 1864.

The distribution of the Palmer Marbles, drawn as prizes in connection with the Albany Army Relief Bazaar, took place in Tweddle Hall, of this city, last evening. As a part of the exercises of the evening, Maj.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES was introduced to the audience, and spoke about thirty minutes. A part of his remarks related to the present condition of our armies, and our prospects for the future. He stated that we have at the present time a larger and better furnished and disciplined army than at any previous time during the war. His remarks were received with a good deal of enthusiasm.

A poem—a tribute of poetry to sculpture—by ALFRED B. STREET, was recited by Miss ANNIE WAITE. This style of the poem was exquisitely adapted to the subject, being remarkable for its chaste and classic beauty, more than for that warmth of expression to which the charm of many of Mr. STREET's poems is justly due.

The works of Mr. PALMER, distributed upon this occasion, were the "Bust of Hamilton," "Good Morning," "Peasant Girl," and "Angel of Peace in Bondage." One of these, "Good Morning," goes to New-York; another, "Peasant Girl," was drawn by Mrs. PETER CAGGER, of this city.

Maj.-Gen. SICKLES was invited to the floor of the Assembly to-day, and accepting the invitation, was welcomed by the Speaker, and responded briefly. He has accepted a similar invitation from the Senate, and will be received by them at five o'clock this afternoon.

The discussion of the Governor's Message was continued in Assembly last evening by Mr. BARNARD of New-York. Mr. ALVORD (Speaker) will continue the discussion on Monday evening next.

The sudden death of Judge W. W. DRINKER, of New-York, in one of the committee-rooms last evening, was an incident of painful interest. He was presenting an argument to the Committee on Cities, in relation to the New-York tax levy, when he fell and expired, without apparent cause. His death occurred at about 5 o'clock P. M. It is presumed to have resulted from a disease of the heart.

The business of the session is progressing slowly to-day. The Senate were in Executive session this morning, supposed to be considering appointments made by the Governor.

The Death of Judge Drinker.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 7, 1864.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Last night Mr. AUSTIN DRINKER, of your City, fell dead while arguing a point before the Committee on Cities and Towns. He eat a hearty dinner—so hearty as to excite attention. On his way up to the Capitol he complained of feeling unwell, and his friend, on whose arm he leaned, went up a side street to avoid the direct ascent. He argued before the Committee against the grant of $15,060 to the Catholics, and while stooping to read from a document put forth by the New-York Common Council, he fell on the floor. Dr. FISHER, of New-York City, was near him, and came to the rescue, but life was in a moment extinct. The impassioned speaker, whose voice a moment before thrilled on the ear, was silent, and the active form was still as the marble busts that calmly looked down on the excited scene. All business was at once suspended. A brother of Justice DURKEE, some time ago, fell dead in nearly the same manner. His family, summoned by telegraph, came on and passed the body on its way to New-York.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 7.

Sundry petitions were presented for a Tunnel Railroad in Broadway.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Authorizing the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to increase its capital stock three millions of dollars, for the purpose of completing its double track to Albany, and to authorize the holders of the mortgage bonds of said company to convert their bonds into stocks.

To increase the New-York riot, bounty, military and damage fund, created under the Act of Feb. 8, 1864, from $200,000 to $900,000.

BILLS REPORTED.

Relative to docks in the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn.

Incorporating the Painters' Provident Benevolent Society of New-York.

Relative to the New-York Magdalene Benevolent Society.

Amending the charter of the Eye Infirmary.

Amending the charter of the East Marion Wharf Company.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Corn Exchange Warehouse and Security Company.

The New-York Croton Water Works Reservoir Bill.

ALBANY BRIDGE BILL—A SCENE.

The Albany Bridge Bill was taken up for consideration.

Mr. HASTINGS took the floor in opposition to the bill. After talking a few minutes he said: "I request that the Senator from the Seventh District, (Mr. FIELDS, who was standing at the back of Mr. SHAFER, whispering to him,) be instructed to take his seat. I do not wish to indulge in personal remarks."

Mr. FIELDS—I don't object if it pleases the Senator to indulge in such remarks.

Mr. HASTINGS—I know my rights.

Mr. FIELDS—And I know mine.

Mr. HASTINGS—It is not the right of any Senator to get drunk and interrupt the proceedings.

Mr. FIELDS—If the Senator says that I am drunk he says that which is false.

Mr. HASTINGS—If it were a matter known only to myself, I might feel very bad.

Mr. FIELDS—It is a lie, and the Senator (HASTINGS is a liar.

Mr. HASTINGS—Very well, Sir.

The personal "retorts" here ceased, and Mr. HASTINGS proceeded with his argument.

Mr. AMES followed in support of the bill. Recess.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 7.

The session was mainly occupied in the consideration of the Public Charity Bill.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Gen. SICKLES, and a committee was appointed to escort him to the House. He was welcomed by the Speaker, and responded in a speech of some length. He was listened to with attention, and frequently interrupted by applause. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

REPORTS.

To incorporate the Erie Basin Dock Company of Brooklyn, (complete.)

To incorporate the Home for Disabled Soldiers, (complete.)

To amend the Charter of the Home Insurance Company, (complete.)

To amend the charter of the United States Warehousing Company.

For the more effective punishment of vagrancy in the City of New-York, (complete.)

To incorporate the Home Trust Company of Brooklyn.

To authorize the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Rochester to reduce capital stock.

To incorporate the New-York Carpenters' Union.

To incorporate the St. James Society of Brooklyn.

For the improvement of Grand-street, Brooklyn.

ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Declaring the Erie Basin and Slips at Buffalo part of the Erie Canal.

To provide for building enlarged locks on the Chenango Canal. Adjourned.

The Sioux War.

THE INDIANS TO BE PURSUED INTO BRITISH TERRITORY—ELECTION IN ST. PAUL.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 7.

A special dispatch from St. Paul, 6th, says Gov. DALLAS has given Maj. HATCH permission to pursue the Sioux Indians into British territory.

At the municipal election in St. Paul yesterday, the Union candidate for Mayor was elected by 300 majority.

The Fire at Buffalo—Correction.

BUFFALO, Thursday, April 7.

The oil refinery of ATWATER & HOWES was the only one burned yesterday. That of WARDWELL & WEBSTER was uninjured.

Three persons were severely burned, and one will die. The loss will not be great. The insurance on the buildings is $10,000.

Rebel Publications.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, St. Louis, Mo., March 29, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.—I. The sale, distribution or circulation of such books as "Pollard's Southern History of the War," "Confederate Official Reports," "Life of Stonewall Jackson," "Adventures of Morgan and his Men," and all other publications based upon rebel views and representations, being forbidden by the General Commanding, will be suppressed by Provost-Marshals, by seizing the same, and arresting the parties who, knowingly, sell, dispose or circulate the same.

J. P. SANDERSON, Provost-Marshal-Gen.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3243, 3729, 3755, 3756, 3761, 3765, 3767, 3769, 3771, 3773, 3779, 3781, 3783, 3785, 3789. *Part II.*—Nos. 2958, 3456, 3276, 2258, 2950, [3438, 2092, 3370, 2592, 3362, 1068, 3332, 3464 3466, 3341.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1765, 948, 1349, 1928, 2938, 1809, 1911, 1946, 2885, 2034, 1172, 160. *Part III.*—Nos. 600, 1162, 46, 618, 620, 1214, 424, 1297, 1077, 1447, 1455, 1469, 1475, 1505, 1295, 349, 1533, 1541, 1551, 1553.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 168, 49, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237 to 248.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 155, 486, 222, 250, 237, 100, 484, 485, 19, 4246, 433, 101, 461, 142, 311. *Part II.*—Not out.

Judge Barnard's Charge to the Grand Jury —His Honor's Opinion of the War and the Practice of Calling Names, with a Few Hits at the "Ring."

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—BEFORE JUSTICE BARNARD.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, the following gentlemen were sworn as the Grand Jury for the term:

JAMES G. KING, Foreman; William L. Andrews, Moses G. Baldwin, David Dougless, A. G. Dnon, John Denham, Walter M. Franklin, A. J. Gilbert, James Kelly, Jr.; Gibbons Kelly, Ernest C. Korner, Aoram R. Lndlam, Joseph Leggett, Jeremiah Lambert, C. V. B. Ostrander, Robert S. Piece, Isaac H. Reed, Samual St. John, G. G. Smith, James A. Smith, Michael Tnomey, William C. Tallmadge, Samoel B. H. Vance.

The Grand Jury being duly impanneled, Judge BARNARD rose and charged them as follows:

JUDGE BARNARD'S CHARGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: At the opening of every Court of Oyer and Terminer the presiding Justice is required by various statutes to call your attention to the consideration of such offences as may have been committed against their provisions. I am thus required by law to call your attention to the laws against lotteries, the taking illegal fees, interfering with an election, a violation of the Excise Law, defrauding emigrants, and the Usury Law. Your duties, gentlemen, however, are not confined to the investigation of offences against these particular statutes, but extend over the whole area of criminal jurisprudence. I therefore invite your attention to all infractions of criminal law, and in this connection shall touch upon several of the most important subjects of criminal cognizance. The importance of promptly visiting offenders against the criminal law with the punishment due them cannot be too strongly urged. The criminal with the civil laws constitute the tire of the wheal of society. No infraction of them can occur without endangering the safety of the whole structure. A loose administration of the laws breeds crime as sqnalidness breeds disease. The offender against the criminal laws takes heart and proceeds on his course of crime with the boldness and confidence of one engaged in a lawful pursuit. The otherwise law-abiding citizen finding that the laws afford him no protection, repels force by force, and rights his civil injuries by force; thus by degrees society descends step by step toward anarchy, until those who have property to loose from the sheer necessity of the case, combine together and form by their combination a vigilance committee. It is true that in the beginning of the vigilance committees their acts are strictly contrary to law, yet as they proceed, they, as fast as they can, place themselves under the laws as they existed prior to the inception of the committees. This has been their invariable history. The necessity of laws for the preservation of society is apparent from the fact that every associated body of men, down to even an association of brigands or pirates, finds it necessary to have rules and regulations, and to enforce obedience to them; and it is observable that the moment the body becomes unable to enforce obedience to its laws, that moment its dissolution commences and finally takes place. The right of resistance by force to a law on the ground that it is unjust or unconstitutional can never be admitted, for if it were there would be an end to all government by law. Each individual could set himself up and resist a law by force, and upon the same ground could resist a judgment of any court. This, of course, does not apply to an act done without color of law, or to an act done under a law by a person not authorized by that law to do it. In such cases there may be resistance. It thus appears that it is the duty of every good citizen to obey the laws: and yet there is one law which a vast number of good citizens constantly break and which they make use of all kinds of expedients to evade. That is the law requiring the performance of jury duty. This duty is one of the most essential ones that the good citizen has to perform. If he refuses or neglects to perform it, it devolves on the bad citizen; and than commences that loose administration of justice that leads to anarchy and vigilance committees. This the good citizen who neglects his jury duty has to answer for. Equally important with this duty is the duty of properly exercising the elective franchise. The taxation of the City of New-York has become so enormous that I deem it my duty as well as the duty of every Judge who presides at a Court of Oyer and Terminer to call the attention of the Grand Jury to the subject, so that not only each individual grand juror may take the matter into serious thought; but that each grand juror may also bespeak the serious attention of his friends and acquaintances to it, and thus disseminate throughout the community such a sense of their duty as exercise as to apply the only remedy which exists. A few years since a body of unprincipled and corrupt men banded together for the purpose of controlling the legislative branch of the City Government by their votes, forming what is now known as the "ring." It is still in active operation. There is no scheme, no matter how corrupt or wicked, but what will pass through provided a sufficient pecuniary inducement is brought to bear; and no measure, however meritorious, is sufficient to become a law unless a like influence is used. They seek to control every branch of the City Government. There are men also who band together and live by the prosecution and collection of fraudulent claims against the City, originated in fraud and carried through by perjury. The remedy lies with the people themselves. As long as they abstain from voting, or vote for unworthy men, just so long will the taxes of this City go on rapidly increasing, until in a few years it will amount to a confiscation of property. If the community are desirous of preserving their property, they should begin at once and organize themselves into associations for the purpose of effecting municipal reform. Of the fifteen millions of dollars which it will be necessary to raise for the taxes for the ensuing year, it is safe to say that one-quarter of it will be either squandered or stolen. For some time past it has been the constant practice of a portion of the individuals connected with the City press to stigmatize all who differed with them in their views as to any acts of National Administration, as Secessionists, with the intent to degrade them in the eyes of the community by holding them out as traitors to their country, and so to leave them with a reputation as sullied as that of BENEDICT ARNOLD. This, I charge you, constitutes libel. Perhaps, in some few instances out of thousands, a charge may be true and publication of it be for a justifiable purpose, but this does not excuse the parading before the world of a man as a traitor because he dissents from some views entertained by a newspaper, or ventures to doubt the propriety of some measures of the Administration. Government is one thing; administration is a totally different thing. The theory of a Republican Government is that it is controlled by the will of a majority of all the people as signified by the ballot box. If, therefore, a majority of the people should signify their will through the ballot box that the present war should no longer be prosecuted, that majority, although they may have a mistaken the true policy, cannot be justly said to be traitors to the Government. It is of the essence of Republican freedom that every citizen should have the unirammeled right to endeavor by his vote to have those measures carried out which he considers most conducive to the welfare of his country. But does this freedom stop here? Is he confined in dropping his silent ballot? Is his mouth gagged? Certainly not. The right to express his views by ballot carries with it the right to indnce by fair argument and persuasion, others to adopt his views. The prevention of interchange of any body governed by the will of a majority would, indeed, be tyranny. Next to the interference with elections and the dragooning of voters by military power, nothing is a surer index of the downfall of a Republic than the total prevention of an interchange of views, or the prevention of expression of any views other than those in support of some proposed measure or candidate for office. This is essential to the political freedom of a Republic that every citizen should have the full right to express his views on any political measure or any act of administration, and endeavor, by act or persuasion, to bring others to adopt his views. Anything which disturbs this right, whether it be by armed interference, or by printed articles, holding one up to public obloquy for entertaining any particular opinion, tends to sap the very foundation of a Republic. It is for these reasons that I view the indiscriminate application of the epithet Secessionist to all who do not yield implicit faith to every act of the Administration—to all who do not subscribe to the particular tenets of some public journal—as extremely pernicious and deserving of your attention. Although the right to express one's views, and to endeavor by argument and persuasion to win others to adopt them, is so essential to the preservation of the Government, and should be sacredly guarded and kept inviolate, yet the majority have a right which is equally essential to such preservation, and should be just as sacredly guarded and kept inviolate. And that is the right that the minority shall not oppose their constitutional measures in any way other than by such expression of their views, and by such endeavors by argument and persuasion to win others to adopt them. This is a right which a majority possesses at all times; and if there is any one time at which it should be more sacredly guarded than at another, now is that time when the country is engaged in a fearful struggle. Any infraction of this right should at a time like this be visited with prompt punishment, and frowned upon alike by the minority as by the majority. Neither the minority, nor any portion of them, have a right to furnish supplies or arms to those contending against the General Government. Nor have they any right to withhold either supplies, money or their persons from the support of that Government. They may express their views as against the policy of prosecuting the war, as against any particular act or measure of the Administration; but so long as the acts and measures of the Administration do not themselves tend to subvert the Government, they are bound in duty to afford a cordial support of the war and the other measures of the Government until they can procure a change of policy by the legitimate exercise of the elective franchise. During the present conflict there have undoubtedly been, and undoubtedly will are, men in the Northern States, men in the ordinary walks of life, men high in civil and military stations under the United States Government, and men high in civil positions under the State Government, who, while openly professing adherence to the United States Government, have secretly done all in their power to give material aid to the Southern rebellion, and to obstruct and weaken the national arms; some by divulging the military plans of the Government; some by running the blockade; some by furnishing worthless arms, ammunition and vessels, with the hope and desire that by reason of such worthlessness the Southern forces may obtain an advantage over the Northern armies; some by inducing and persuading men not to enlist; some by placing obstructions, even to the extent of fomenting resistance by force, in the way of the Government procuring men. These are all traitorous acts, and should meet with the censure of all, and adequate punishment. Again, some by so fraudulently inflating contracts as to make the government pay an extremely exorbitant rate for the articles furnished, do, in fact, render aid to the Southern rebellion by diminishing the resources of the Government for carrying on the war. These last may, perhaps, never have viewed their acts in this light. But their conduct, irrespective of the fraud, is highly reprehensible; for at a time when their Government needs all their support, they should, instead of seeking to amass large wealth at the expense of the depletion of the government's treasury, take and fulfil their contracts at reasonable living rates. More especially reprehensible are those who, devoid of humanity, added to the privation, toil and hardship of the soldier risking his life in the battle-field for the cause of the Union, and the discomfort arising from the want of raiment, by furnishing under contract clothing of such flimsy material as would not stand a week's wear. I do not mean to be understood by my remark, that it a majority of the people should vote to discontinue the war their will would have to control, as in stimating that in my view any such event is likely to occur; upon the contrary, I am of the opinion that the people of the North have determined that this rebellion shall be subdued, at all hazards, and that the Union shall not be dissolved in any event. The feeling, however, is prevalent and daily growing stronger, that the mode of conducting the war must be changed. The removal by political arts for political purposes of tried and experienced Generals, and the substitution in their places of others either vastly their inferiors or wholly incompetent, must be stopped. Again, I say that, if this war is to be brought to any successful and speedy termination, the Administration, instead of calling for more drafts of men, to oppose them to greater or equal, or even somewhat inferior forces, and then tiring the patience and wasting the strength of the North, should direct a levy en masse of all capable of bearing arms, in order that, by distributing the burden of a few months upon all equally, we may have an early peace, instead of a war lasting, with all its attendant horrors, longer than the life of the youngest person now living.

At the conclusion of the charge, the jury withdrew to enter upon their duties, and the case of NIXON, for the homicide of BROWN, was resumed, but counsel were unable to obtain a single juror. The court, therefore, adjourned until Tuesday morning, ordering that in the meantime 250 additional jurors be summoned.

The County and Town Frands on Recruits

IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. DIX.

The freude which the County of Richmond, the town of West Farms, and others have induced the practice of on recruits, have resulted in the following important order from Gen. DIX. It will effectually put an end to the officiel outrage:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, March 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23.—The attention of the Commanding General has been called to the fact that the County of Richmond, New-York, the town of West Farms, Westchester County, New-York, and several other towns within the limits of this department, have made provision for a bounty of $300 and upward, to be paid to persons enlisting in the military service of the United States, and that the corporate authorities of said counties and towns have provided that at least $100 shall be paid to the recruit, leaving the disposition to be made of the balance ($200, or upward, as the case may be) undefined, and to be bargained for by the recruit and the bounty-broker, usually with fraudulent representations on the part of the latter. The result is, that the person presenting the recruit for enlistment gets, in many cases, $200, or more, and the recruit only $100.

As numerous deceptions and frauds on the recruits necessarily occur and are daily occurring, under such an arrangement; as it is an outrage on the taxpayers, who lend out the money levied upon their property, shall go to the recruit who perils his life for his country, and not to the bounty runner who stays at home, and to whom the United States pays a liberal and fixed compensation for his trouble in procuring the recruit; the Commanding-General hereby orders, that all Provost-Marshals and enlisting officers, shall refuse to enlist on behalf of any county or town, making such or similar indefinite provision as is hereinbefore referred to, unless such Provost-Marshal or enlisting officer, shall be convinced that such recruit has actually received the full amount of the bounty raised in such county or town; and such recruit will not be allowed to part with any portion of his said bounty, to any person for any pretended services in enlisting him, or any pretended service to him after his enlistment, even though an agreement be shown; such agreements being almost always fraudulent, without consideration, and contrary to public policy.

It is the unalterable determination of the Commanding-General of the department to protect recruits from the frauds practiced upon them, and to punish the offenders, if he can reach them—being fully convinced that nothing can be more discouraging to enlistments, or more disreputable to the community, than the depredations which have recently been committed upon persons enlisting into the military service.

Wherever, therefore, a certain amount per man is levied upon a county or town as bounty, he will hold that this amount shall be paid to the recruit, and that any other appropriation of it is unlawful. If the county or town authorities raise money to pay the expenses of recruiting, as well as for bounty, then the amount they appropriate for each purpose should be distinctly and specifically stated; that is, so much as bounty to each recruit, and so much for the person who presents him. If they say so many words, as one county has done, that the recruit shall have $200, and the man who presents him $100, in addition to the fixed sum paid by the United States, however unjust such a distribution may be to the recruit and the tax-payers, there is no authority to interfere with it. The only remedy for the recruit is to enlist where he is more liberally treated, and for the tax-payers to place their money in the hands of men who will not lavish it on runners and bounty-brokers.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX,
D. T. VAN BUREN, Col. and Asst. Adjt.-General.

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—This is the most famous illustrated paper of the United States, and for spirit, novelty and fineness of work, its engravings are without parallel in wood engraving. Its allegorical pictures and its comicalities are well imagined and suggested: while its sketches of actual transactions are well portrayed. In addition to the paper, a supplementary sheet of fashions is given, which is of great value to the ladies.—*Troy Press.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news or interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Hoarseness. Any irritation or soreness of the Throat caused by cold or unusual exertion of the voice, relieved by using "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

To the Public.

In answer to many inquiries, we state that the price of the LONDON CLUB COFFEE remains at present the same as hitherto. But, in consequence of the recent great rise in Java Coffee, we shall probably advance the price of the London Club on the 1st of May.

NEW-YORK COFFEE CLUB,
No. 173 Greenwich-st.

After May 1, No. 48 Cortlandt-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted

Reader, you can have an endoring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and meterial used, than any other Gold Pan in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

The living breath of the loveliest flower that blossoms in the garland of nature, and wafts its sweet perfume on every breeze, has its exact counterpart in the breaths of all who use that unequaled and justly popular Dentifrice, Fragant SOZODONT. It purifies and sweetens the breath, cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth, hardens the gums, and gives to them that roseate cast so much coveted; most delicious, convenient, efficacious and beneficial preparation for the toilet ever given to the public.

Sold by Druggists everywhere at 75 cents per bottle.

Our Infant has been Brought Safely

through the critical period of teething by the sole aid of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. We advise all parents to procure it.—*Mississippi Ba tist*

It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

Strangers visiting the City are respectfully invited to visit GENIN'S Hat, Cap and Fur Establishment, No. 513 Broadway.

The facilities afforded by the largest and most convenient hat store in America, having been turned to the best account this Spring by the introduction of new improvements, the subscriber is enabled to present an assortment of over

ONE HUNDRED STYLES,

each style occupying a separate compartment, and the whole comprehending the most complete reflex of the hat fashions of the world, for all ages and both sexes, that has ever been exhibited in this country.

Instead of going into details, which after all would convey but a feeble idea of the variety of his stock, he invites the public to inspect it, if there is anything fashionable, tasteful and elegant in the way of out-door coverings for the head which it does not include, he is not aware of the omission; and, should such an omission exist, it is sure to be supplied, as he is continually on the qui vive for dashing and attractive novelties.

The departments of the establishment are thoroughly systematized, and it is believed that, as a Representative Hat-store, it is not surpassed anywhere, either at home or abroad. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative

This standard preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another. Stops the falling out of the hair, makes it soft and silky, cleanses it and the scalp of all impurities and humors, and entirely overcomes bad effects of sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream, sold everywhere.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.
N. B.—Ladies' French hair-dresser in attendance to apply the Hiawatha.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Hernia, or Rupture!

CURE and COMFORT, peace and happiness can now be procured by those afflicted with this dangerous disease, by procuring one of the greatest inventions of the age, known as

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.

This truss is a POSITIVE CURE for this complaint. It is made entirely different, both in principle and action, from all others in use. It is LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY—no pressure on the BACK, or SPERMATIC CHORD—pressure INWARD and UPWARD, and the power is regulated at pleasure. Let not prejudice or education oppose truth. This is an age of improvement, and we offer the boon to the afflicted. Pamphlets free for a stamp.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Trichopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor, Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—The oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.
J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist. No. 760 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Second-Hand Safes for sale, Cheap for Cash, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Notice to Druggists.—Knapp's Indian Strengthening Plasters retail for 20 cents and 25 cents each; $15 and $18 per gross, wholesale.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots
and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety, of our own manufacture.
SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

BAGNARAD—LEWIS.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, April 6, at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, by Rev. James M. Crowell, GEORGE H. BAGNARAD, of New-York City, to SALLIE S., daughter of Samuel A. Lewis, of Philadelphia.

DUFF—YEATES.—On Wednesday, April 6, at 7th-av. Presbyterian Church, New-York, by Rev. James Harper, Mr. JAMES DUFF, of Belfast, to ELLEN, second daughter of Mr. Gonn Yeates, Newtonbreds, Belfast, Ireland.

FINCKE—HANFELD.—On Wednesday, April 6, by Rev. S. J. Cornsille, at the residence of the bride's mother, DIEDRAMION FINCKE to ELEANOR C., daughter of Zenobia and the late Harmon Hanfeld, all of this City.

GILLESPIE—BATES.—On Thursday, April 7, in the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Washington Rodman, of West Farms, Mr. WM. MITCHELL GILLESPIE to Miss HARRIET EMILY, daughter of the late Gilbert Bates, of West Farms.

HORNER—HENNESSY.—On Wednesday, April 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Very Rev. Father Starrs, V. G., JAMES F. HORNER, of Shelbyville, Tenn., to MARIA THERESA, only daughter of D. Hennessy, of this City.

HOLDER—SHARP.—On Wednesday, April 6, at St. Clement's Church, by Rev. T. A. Eaton, E. G. B. HOLDER to Miss MARY C. SHARP, all of this City.

JENNE—BAKER.—On Wednesday, April 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Edward Kempshall, CHARLES L. JONES, of Newark, N. J., to SARAH J., daughter of Moses Baker, Esq., of Lyon's Farms, N. J. No cards.

TALLMAN—TALLMAN.—On Thursday, April 7, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, GEORGE H. TALLMAN to SARAH, daughter of the late W. H. Tallman, all of this City.

YOUNG—LOWREE.—On Wednesday, April 6, by Rev. Jos. P. Thompson, DAVID B. YOUNG, Jr., to SARAH E., daughter of Thomas H. Lowree, all of this City.

DIED.

BIDDLE.—On Wednesday, April 6, EDGAR FRANCIS, infant son of George E. and Margaret Biddle, aged 4 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 222 East 10th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BENNET.—On Wednesday, April 6, HANNAH G., wife of Nicholas L. Bennet, aged 63 years, 11 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 191 Henry-st., on Friday, April 8, at 1 o'clock.

BRENNAN.—On Wednesday, April 6, at her residence, No. 249 1st av., Mrs. BRIDGET BRENNAN, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, John and Denis, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Immaculate Conception, 14th-st., near Avenue A, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, where a Mass of Requiem will be offered up for the repose of her soul. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

DARROW.—At Saratoga Springs, on Friday, April 1, after a few days' illness, RACHEL V. B. DARROW, in the 22d year of her age.

DAVISON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, April 5, HELEN M., wife of HENRY J. Davison, aged 27 years 9 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, corner of South 3d and 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

New-Orleans papers please copy.

DRINKER.—Suddenly, at Albany, on Fourth day, 6th inst., of Fourth month, of disease of the heart, W. WALN DRINKER, in the 64th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Seventh day, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, H. K. Pellerreo, No. 33 West Washington-place. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend

GILMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 6, MALEL, only child of William C. and Katharine P. Gilman, aged 2 years and 11 months.

Funeral service at the Church of the Transfiguration, on 29th-st., near 5th av., on Thursday, at 4 P. M.

GUION.—On Thursday, April 7, after a short but severe illness, JAMES H. GUION, aged 76 years and 28 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, April 9, from his late residence, No. 126 Henry-st., at 9½ A. M. His remains will be conveyed to Rye Neck in the 11½ A. M. train. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

GOODSELL.—At his residence in Utica, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, Dr. THOMAS GOODSELL, aged 85 years. Also, on Friday, March 25, of pneumonia, Mrs. SUSAN LIVINGSTON, consort of Dr. Thomas Goodsell.

New-York City and New-Haven papers please copy.

HART.—At Silver City, Nevada Territory, on Saturday, Nov. 14, 1863, F. JARED HART, formerly of this City, aged 34 years and 5 months.

KIRKLAND.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 6, Mrs. CAROLINE M. KIRKLAND, widow of the late William Kirkland, aged 63 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, from All Souls' Church, corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

LIEBENAU.—At Saratoga, on Thursday, April 7, WM. HENRY LIEBENAU, eldest son of Col. Henry F. Liebenau, aged 7 years, 8 months and 4 days.

Notice of his funeral will be given hereafter.

LUCAS.—On Wednesday, April 6, WM. M. LUCAS.

His friends, and those of his father, T. F. Harrison, are invited to attend his funeral, at No. 4th-st., near West 13th-st., on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 12 M.

Flushing and New-Orleans papers please copy.

PEAL.—On Thursday, April 7, of scarlet fever, JACOB W. PEAL, aged 6 years and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) April 8, from the residence of his parents, third house above the Baptist Church on Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., at 3 o'clock P. M.

PIERCE.—At Harlem, on the 5th of Fourth month, at the house of her son-in-law, Samuel Shepter, of congestion of the lungs, HANNAH S., widow of the late Joseph Pierce, of Mount Pleasant, aged 77 years.

The funeral will be held in Friends' Meeting-house at Chappaqua, on Sixth Day, the 8th of Fourth month, at 11 A. M. Trains leave 26th-st. at 8½ o'clock A. M.

STEVENS.—On Wednesday, April 6, JAMES A. STEVENS, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, David Louderback, No. 36 West 28th-st., without further invitation.

TRACY.—At Bull's Ferry, N. J., suddenly, on Wednesday, April 6, ELIZABETH TRACY, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday forenoon, the 9th inst., from her late residence, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will leave Hoboken Ferry at 10 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 263.—April 7, 1864.
10, 13, 50, 43, 3, 69, 47, 41, 59, 6, 30, 23, 35, 20.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 264.—April 7, 1864.
50, 31, 75, 19, 34, 62, 27, 74, 57, 4, 21, 63, 14.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 167—April 7, 1864
60, 33, 29, 41, 19, 45, 70, 69, 23, 38, 10, 37, 52, 27.

CLASS 168—April 7, 1864.
37, 19, 18, 58, 5, 16, 4, 11, 1, 15, 47, 65, 46.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—SAVING OF 20 PER CENT.

THE MANUFACTURERS of CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES having given notice of an advance of prices to the extent of 20 per cent., we take pleasure in assuring the public that we WILL CONTINUE TO SELL AT FORMER PRICES, our fine Spring assortment having been nearly all made up *before the recent advance.*

Purchasers would do well to give us their orders at once, and, when required, we will book the same for delivery in April, May or June.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

THOSE WHO HAVE ONCE USED IT,
WILL USE NO OTHER.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

The best hairdressing ever yet offered to the public. It restores gray hair to its original color; will stop its falling out in three days, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. Does not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation. $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Consultation in regard to the treatment of the hair free.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—WHY ARE THEY so reliable? Because they are prepared by the light and knowledge of an experience running through a period of one hundred and thirteen years. An eminent physician writes: "I have an extensive practice, and for thirty years have used Brandreth's Pills in all cases where an energetic purgative was required. I have always found them reliable, indeed more reliable than any other purgative of the Materia Medica, which I attribute to the care in selection and judgment used in preparing the same by Dr. B. Brandreth." See B. Brandreth on Government stamp, in white letters. Principal office, Brandreth Building, New-York.

KENSETT'S
OCTOBER AFTERNOON ON LAKE GEORGE.

Now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
Under the auspices of the
METROPOLITAN FAIR,
in aid of the
SANITARY FAIR.

AMOUNT OF MONEYS RECEIVED BY the Treasurer of the Restaurant Department of the Sanitary Fair:

March 15	Cash from Tompkins Market	$63 00
March 17	Cash From Washington Market	838 50
	Cash from Fulton Fish Market	49 00
March 26	Cash from Harlem ladies	100 00
April 1	Cash from Provision Dealers, collected by Mr. Floyd	3,500 00
	Cash from Fifth-avenue Hotel	1,000 00
	Cash from St. Nicholas Hotel	1,000 00
	Cash from Methodist Department	100 00
April 4	Cash from proceeds of lecture of Rev. Thomas Hastings	200 00
	Cash from Rev. Thomas Hastings' congregation, on account	45 00
	Cash from Wm. H. Christie	40 00
April 5	Cash from the Bakers, per Committee on Bakers	1,439 00
	Cash from Drovers, per Mr. Waits	265 00
April 6	Cash from unknown	15 00
April 7	Cash from Wm. B. Mott	6 00

MADAME NATALIE TILMAN & CO., NO. 148 East 9th-st., adjoining A. T. Stewart's new store, have received a beautiful assortment of
ROUND HATS,
SPRING BONNETS,
HEAD-DRESSES,
FEATHERS,
FLOWERS, &c.
ALSO, OUTSIDE AND INSIDE MONTURES,
together with a large assortment of insect ornaments.

We beg to notify our friends and patrons that our new establishment has no connection with the house No. 712 Broadway, having sold our interest on the 6th of August, 1862. NATALIE TILMAN,
VICTORINE FRANCK.

MR. GEORGE FREEMAN CALLS ATTENTION to a new and important improvement in the art of coloring photographs, rendering them nearly equal to pictures on ivory. Copies on ivory, and instruction given. No. 62 West 27th-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

By instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 26, 1864, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the *National 10-40 Five Per Cent.* Loan, in coupon bonds or registered certificates, redeemable after ten, and payable forty years from date, in coin, and will allow to banks, bankers and brokers the *usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent.*

This loan bears gold interest payable *semi-annually*, on coupon and registered bonds of $500 and over, and *annually* on bonds of the denominations of 50 and 100 dollars.

In subscribing, parties are requested to pay the accrued interest from the first of March to the day of subscription *in coin*, or *in currency adding fifty per cent. premium.*

The interest on this Loan is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar bonds are payable on the first of March.

The Secretary of the Treasury closes his instructions in the following words:

On the above terms, the First National Bank of the City of New-York, of which you are the President, is authorized to receive subscriptions to the National 10-40 Loan, and it is hoped that its exertions—on the most energetic and active employment of which great reliance is placed—will be attended with complete success.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To S. C. THOMPSON, Esq., President

The coupon bonds will be ready for delivery early in April, and registered bonds about the first of May.

Remittances may be made in legal tender notes, National Bank notes, or in drafts, &c., par in this City, addressed,
JAMES CUKPHEY,
Cashier First National Bank,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864. New-York.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—BRIGGS AND GREGORY LODES.

GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

CAPITAL 10,000 SHARES, $100 each.

TRUSTEES.
J. SMITH BRIGGS, Colorado.
GEO. M. PULLMAN, Chicago.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
HENRY COGGILL, New-York.
C. C. ALGER, Hudson, N. Y.
WM. G. ANGELL, Providence, R. I.
R. GORNELL WHITE, New-York.
President—J. SMITH BRIGGS.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—J. S. WOODWARD.
Mining Superint't—CHAS. H. BRIGGS.

Office No. 25 CLIFF-ST., New-York.

JERSEY CITY BONDS,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
COUPONS PAYABLE 1ST OF OCTOBER AND APRIL, IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital.....$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN.

Issued under act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS
redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund April 1, 1864, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, the following mortgage bonds, viz.:

Nos. 27, 36, 65, 190, 244, 258, 293, 334, 444, 548, 697, 711, 764, 838, 895, 961, 1,027, 1,085, 1,096, 1,411, 1,511, 1,694, 1,873, 2,047, 2,063, 2,067, 2,185, 2,259, of $1,000 each, and 2,514, 2,525, 2,626, 2,639 of $500 each.

The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money, at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us, at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1864. The next payment will be due October 1, 1864.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON & ZANESVILLE RAILROAD CO.

The subscriber is now ready to issue, in exchange for the Trustees' receipts, stock certificates for the new shares, and certificates of the Trustees under the new mortgage of the Cincinnati & Zanesville Railroad Co. for the new bonds, to which the parties to the reorganization of the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad Co. are severally entitled.

CHARLES MORAN, Trustee, No. 10 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
(L. S.) (Signed) Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.,
MINNEAPOLIS, March 14, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held at No. 28 William-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration an increase of the capital heretofore from one million five hundred thousand to two millions dollars, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THOMPSON BROS.,
CORNER WALL-ST. AND BROADWAY.

10-40 BONDS.

Now ready for sale and immediate delivery. The usual commission of one-eighth per cent. allowed to dealers and on large orders.

The bonds have clean coupons from March 1. Back interest charged at 50 per cent. premium, or paid in gold.

THOMPSON BROS., BANKERS,
No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

Capital 80,000 shares, $25 each.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado.	GEO. W. GRAFFLIN, Baltimore.
F. H. JUDD, New-York.	HERMANN FUNKE, N. Y.
H. S. COHU, New-York.	R. CORNELL WHITE, N. Y.
WM. MÖLLER, New-York.	M. G. TYLER, New-York.

S. G. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.

President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. G. ARNOLD, Dr. F. H. JUDD.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—J. P. DAVIES.
Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC
GOLD AND SILVER
MINING COMPANY
OF
NEVADA TERRITORY.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000
Represented by 50,000 Shares of $100 each.
STOCK SUBJECT TO NO ASSESSMENTS.

TRUSTEES:
GEO. M. GROVES, late of Groves, Northrup & Taylor.
NATHAN A. BALDWIN, of Flagg, Baldwin & Co.
JOHN L. GROSS, of Gross & Marsh.
JOHN RILEY, President of 2d-av. Railroad.
ROBERT SCHELL, of Louis S. Fellows & Schell.
ENOS RICHARDSON, of Palmer, Richardson & Co.
GEO. BELL, of Hicks & Bell.
PRESTON H. HODGES, Esq. H. L. GILBERT, Esq.
OFFICERS:
GEO. M. GROVES, President.
J. N. SEWALL, Secretary and Treasurer.
G. T. SEWALL, of Nevada, General Superintendent.
E. L. MONTGOMERY, of Nevada, Engineer.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers.
HON. JOHN SLOSSON, Counsel.
OFFICE, No. 8 BROAD-ST.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

M. MORGAN'S SONS,
NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.
Checks on the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company for sale, in sums to suit. Collections upon New-Orleans made, and New-Orleans Securities bought.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

INSURANCE, BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Trustees of the Mariposa Company, held at the office of the Company on the 1st day of April inst.,

It was resolved that, for the purpose of liquidating the floating debt and further developing the resources of the Company, there shall be an issue of Bonds to the amount of $2,000,000, payable on or before the 2d day of April, 1874, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and that sealed bids for the said bonds be received at the office of the Company any time before noon of the 11th inst., at which time the Board will proceed to open the bids, reserving the right to accept or reject any or all of them.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
JOHN WATT, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO receive subscriptions for the new
U. S. 10-40 BONDS,
Coupon or Registered. Subscribers will receive Bonds carrying interest, in coin, from March 1, 1864, and will have to pay, in addition to the principal, the accrued interest *in coin* or *in currency adding 50 per cent.*, up to the day of subscription.

U. S. 6 per cent. Certificates, } Bought and
5-20 Bonds, end } Sold at
all other U. S. Securities, } market
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., } rates.

W. ANTHES, No. 27 Pine-st.,
(Fourth National Bank Building,)
New-York.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

CLEVELAND, March 28, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 69 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, Mr. SANDFORD COBB was unanimously elected President of said company to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James N. Cohh, Esq., and the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this board be presented to James N. Gohh, Esq., for the able, efficient and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of this company.

A. J. GLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No. 55 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE EXchange of New-York Certificates of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., for those issued in Philadelphia for the New-York Agency, all persons holding those certificates are requested to bring them to this office, between the 6th and 10th of April next, when the Treasurer of said company will be present to deliver the new certificates in exchange.

ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
March 21, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, April 12, 1864.

Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer-book will be closed from 5th to 12th of April, inclusive.

By order of the board,
CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' & TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of Election will be held on MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at the Banking Room of this Bank between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government at have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

(Being the Balance not awarded on Bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Saturday, April 16, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of One Million Dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed March 18, 1864, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1889, and five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1890.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 4, 1864.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT LOAN.
UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on bonds not over $100 annually and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either registered or coupon bonds, as they may prefer.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hundred dollars, ($100,) five hundred dollars, ($500,) one thousand dollars, ($1,000,) five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) and coupon bonds of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hundred dollars, ($100,) five hundred dollars, ($500,) and one thousand dollars, ($1,000.)

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their bonds draw interest from March 1 or September 1, as the case may be, by paying the accrued interest in coin, (or United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions, I will issue my certificate of deposit therefor in duplicate, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, with a letter stating the kind, (registered or coupon,) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

A commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to those subscribing for others or resale. The delivery of these bonds have commenced, and will be continued promptly. JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of March, 1864.

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$2,976,717 41
2. Overdrafts		
3. Due from Banks		130,183 26
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$27,150	
5. Due from Brokers	804,500	
6. Real Estate		200,000 00
7. Specie		166,092 77
8. Cash Items, viz: Checks and drafts received on deposit the day previous		727,175 53
9. Stocks	$385,000	
Promissory and United States 7 3-10 Notes, and Indebtedness Certificates	435,350	820,350 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages		3,718 37
11. Bills of Solvent Banks and United States Demand Notes		490,514 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Loss and Expense Account		5,256 57
Total		$5,580,007 91

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$150,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$205,000	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$205,000	
Less Notes on hand	13,725	191,275 00
3. Profits		175,725 65
4. Due to Banks		473,954 64
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		2,949 93
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors, on demand		3,230,946 29
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads		
9. Dividends uncalled for		5,156 50
Total		$5,580,007 91

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: LUCIUS HOPKINS, President, and JAMES BUELL, Cashier, of IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 12th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief: and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 7th day of April, 1864. HENRY GOLDSMITH,
Notary Public, New-York.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
To a limited number of Shares
OF THE
GUNNELL GOLD COMPANY,
are open at our Office.

Papers containing the report of Fitz John Porter, showing the enormous value of the property, can be had on application to us,

MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the Hartford Mining Company, of Michigan, will be held at their business office, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing said com; any.

GAYLORD CHURCH, } Corporators.
WM. A. RICHMOND }
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1864.

MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY, held the 28th ultimo, the following persons were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz.:

W. P. Palmer,	Sidney Mason,	John Stewart,
Rufus L. Lord,	Peter Cooper,	W. W. DeForest,
Thos. Barron,	Robt. B. Mintnrn,	Jas. B. Johnson,
Richard Tighe,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Henry Bain,
Henry Ellsworth,	James Colles,	Rich. Mortimer,
Aug. H. Ward,	L. S. Suares,	R. H. Browne,
E. D. Morgan,	John Caswell,	Ed. J. Woolsey.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. P. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER OF GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
UNDER THE OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 12th day of April prox. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d day of April until after the election. By order,

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

JAMAICA AND ROCKAWAY TURNPIKE COMPANY.—The annual election for thirteen directors and for three inspectors for the next election will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of May next at the hotel of P. McHugh, in the village of Jamaica. Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT STEELE, Secretary.

JAMAICA, April 7, 1864.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE Stock of the Windsor Said Mining Company of Colorado will be opened at the office of GEO. MAULEY & CO., 25 William-st., on THURSDAY, the 7th April inst.

FINANCIAL.

GARRISONS' IRON MINING CO.
Opposite West Point, Putnam County.

The Subscription Books for a limited number of shares are now open at our office.

VAN SCHAICK & MASSETT,
No. 19 William-st.

The Prospectus and Reports may be had at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st.

THE
MEXICAN PACIFIC COMPANY.
CAPITAL $10,000,000;
100,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH.
25,000 SHARES RESERVED IN THE TREASURY.

This Company is organized under a special charter from the State of Pennsylvania, of unusual scope and entirely free from personal liability.

The object of the Company is the prosecution of operations on the Pacific Coast of Mexico, under grants from the Mexican Government, covering MINERAL RIGHTS to 15,000 square miles of land, and embracing valuable corporate powers and franchises for mining, navigation and railroad purposes, and the general development of the Mineral Territory conceded to the Company.

DIRECTORS.
J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia.
EDWARD L. PLUMB, late of U. S. Legation, Mexico.
FRANCIS SEDLEY, No. 141 Wall-st., New-York.
HEZRON A. JOHNSON, of H. A. Johnson & Co., No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.
GEORGE J. FORREST, of Frost & Forrest, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.
ROBERT D. CULLEN, London.
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Foster & Thomson, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.
E. JUDSON HAWLEY, No. 41 Broad-st., New-York.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of Smithe, Sprague & Cooper, No. 25 Park-place, New-York.
PRESIDENT. VICE-PRESIDENT.
EDWARD L. PLUMB. GEORGE J. FORREST.
TREASURER.
THEODORE CRANE,
President New-York Warehouse and Security Company.
SECRETARY.
JAMES S. MACKIE,
Of the State Department, Washington.

Books of subscription for a limited number of shares of the stock of this company will be opened at our office on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Subscription price $25 per share; 10 per share payable at the time of subscription, and the balance on May 2, 1864.

Attention is called to the official correspondence annexed hereto. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE MEXICAN PACIFIC COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDING, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1864.

To His Excellency Senor Don Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mexico, Washington:

DEAR SIR: The time has arrived when the serious attention of American capitalists is being turned towards the attractive field for enterprise, with means, presented by the vast mineral wealth of Mexico.

This has led a large number of gentlemen to manifest a desire to become interested in the grants held by this company in that country.

For their information, I beg leave to take the liberty of inquiring of you, as the official representative in this country of the Mexican Government:

1. Whether the grants held by this company will be at all times recognized and respected by the authorities of the Republic:

2. Whether any other similar grants have ever been conceded by the Mexican Government.

3. As to the mineral richness of the States to which these grants apply, and—

4. As to the desire of the Mexican Government to have American capitalists take part in the development of the resources of that country.

A reply at your earliest convenience is respectfully solicited.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obdt. svt.,

E. L. PLUMB, President.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, March 24, 1864.
[Translation.]

Mr. Edward Lee Plumb, President of the Mexican Pacific Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have received the letter which, under date of the 18th instant, you have addressed to me, in which you inform me that the serious attention of North American capitalists is now being turned toward the favorable field for enterprise presented by the vast mineral wealth of Mexico, and that this has led a large number of persons to manifest a desire to become interested in the concessions that the company of which you are President holds from the Mexican Government, with reference to which you make of me four inquiries, that I proceed to answer in the order they are made:

1. The concessions held by the company which you represent, will, of course, be recognized and respected by the authorities of the Republic, because the decrees granting said concessions are in the nature of laws, which all of the authorities of the Republic must respect and obey.

2. I have no knowledge of any privileges similar to those possessed by your company, having ever been granted to any other company by the Mexican Government.

3. It would be necessary to enter into many details, improper for such a letter as this, in order to give even a slight idea of the mineral richness of the States that are comprehended in your concessions. It must suffice, therefore, for me to say that among all of the rich States of the Mexican Confederation, the State of Guerrero is considered in Mexico to be one of the richest, although perhaps, up to the present time, it has been the least developed.

4. The Mexican Government, which desires above all things the development of the vast material resources of the Republic, considers it one of its first duties to favor the establishment of enterprises both by natives and by foreigners, which have for their object to accomplish this important result.

It being, on the other hand, the policy of the Mexican Government to strengthen and draw closer the commercial relations of the Mexican Republic with the United States, it will see with particular satisfaction, the citizens of this country take part in Mexican enterprises, and contribute, with their industry and their capital, to develop the great resources of that Republic, to their mutual benefit of both nations.

I am, Sir, very truly, your obedient servant,
(Signed) M. ROMERO.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—On Saturday, the 12th day of March, 1864:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$523,548 63
2. Overdrafts		92 00
3. Due from Banks		8,175 24
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank		
5. Due from Brokers		
6. Real Estate		52,300 00
7. Specie		22,642 00
8. Cash Items, viz.: Exchanges and Checks		79,277 85
9. Stocks—$124,500 at Bank Department		124,500 00
—Promissory and U. S. 7 3-10 Notes and Indebtedness Certificates	$30,000	
10. Bonds and Mortgages		
11. Bills of Solvent Banks and U. S. D. Notes		96,934 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Loss and Expense Account		2,200 00
Total		$909,639 81

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$206,525 00
2. Circulation Registered	$120,830	
Circulation not Registered		
Total	$120,830	
Less Notes on hand	$5,560	115,322 00
3. Profits		29,740 84
4. Due to Banks		
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
7. Due Depositors, on demand		545,757 47
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads		12,294 50
Total		$909,639 81

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:—CHAS. JENKINS, President, and WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier, of the EAST RIVER BANK, a Bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself said that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the twelfth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

CHARLES JENKINS, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 6th day of April, 1864. JOHN VAN ORDEN, Notary Public.

SHERBROOKE GOLD MINING CO.

The valuable gold mining property at Sherbrooke, Nova Scotia, adjoining the celebrated gold mine of the London Company, has been organized into a Stock Company.

This property has been worked for more than a year last past, and is now yielding monthly a large product.

Subscriptions to a limited amount for this Stock will be received at the office of HERMAN SAKER & CO., No. 60 Cliff-st., on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.

Samples of ore, facts in relation to product per ton, and general information as to value of property, may be obtained at the place of subscription.

THE MOUNT PLEASANT IRON AND STEEL COMPANY
OF BERKS COUNTY, PENN.,
(Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York.)

Capital	10,000 Shares
Par value	$50
Subscription price	$25

Subscription books for a limited number of shares will be opened at the office of QUIGLEY BROTHERS, No. 19 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, April 7, where can be obtained pamphlets containing description of the property, and reports relative to the mines and to the quality of the iron and steel made from the ore, and where, also, may be seen specimens of the ore and merchantable iron and steel.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, April 6, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION HELD 4TH INST., the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

JAMES BARNES,	EDWARD ELSWORTH,
DANIEL G. KINGSLAND,	JESSE HOFT,
WILLIAM A. THOMSON,	JOHN M. DAVIES,
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,	GILBERT L. BEEKMAN,
J. J. VAN NOSTRAND,	EUGENE O'SULLIVAN,
CHARLES F. PARK,	HERMANN STURSBERG.

INSPECTORS OF THE ELECTION.
JOHN R. GECIL, JOHN G. DAVIS.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, JAMES BARNES, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cohoes Company, will be held at their office in Cohoes, on MONDAY, the second day of May, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.
COHOES, April 1, 1864.

FINANCIAL

SAN ANTONIO
SILVER MINING COMPANY,
OF ARIZONA.

80,000 SHARES—NOMINAL PAR, $50 EACH.
40,000 ONLY TO BE SUBSCRIBED FOR.

ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF MINING CLAIMS AND PROPERTY IN ARIZONA.

TRUSTEES.
SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., President of the Quicksilver Mining Co.
ANTHONY W. MORSE, Esq., of Morse & Co.
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq., of Charles H. Marshall & Co.
FREDERIC C. GEBHARD, Esq., of Schuchardt & Gebhard.
MATT ELLIS, Esq., of Boston.
JAY CADY, Esq., of Schenectady.

PRESIDENT.
SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq.
TREASURER.
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT,
SAMARITAN'S GIFT,
The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure!
BALSAM COPAIBA and MERCURY discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels, if the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Male packages, $2: females, $3: sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway,
J. SWORDS, No. 52 Dey-st.,
A. D. WESCOTT, No. 718 Broadway,
DESMOND & CO., Pro's., No. 915 Race-st., Phila.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 60 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the disease specialist of the City, and has been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 4,360 N. Y. Post-office N. B.—Those who prefer an infallible, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by one of their own sex.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 130 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent, by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. LARMONT, AUTHOR OF THE PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 illustrations, continues to relieve patients incompetent to fulfill the duties of life from indiscretion, excesses, nervous and general debility, &c., at No. 113 Broadway, up stairs, from 10 to 5 o'clock. Published by Ex.-WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, for $1. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review*, &c.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st. N. Y.

SPERMATORRHŒA CURED FOR FIFTY CENTS.—Send 50 cents and a red stamp to my address, and receive by return mail the receipt. Medicines can be obtained at any drug-store. Also, receipts for any of the private diseases at the same price. By this way you know just what medicines you are taking, and your system is not stuffed with poisons. Address Box No. 661 Schenectady, N. Y.

PERSONS IN DECLINING HEALTH, who will send a description of their case to Box No. 5,562 Post-office, New-York, in a similar to my own, will be referred, out of gratitude, to a physician who can, will be comparatively moderate charge, the writer and inserter of this advertisement, after some of the so-called first physicians had failed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.
SANITARY FAIR.
THE SOLDIERS ARMOR OF STRENGTH should be placed in knapsacks, in hospitals and in every soldier's library. It has been largely distributed by the United States Christian Commission, and is especially recommended to the notice of loyal and philanthropic societies.
Inquire for it at the Sanitary Fair.
Published by D. S HOLMES, No. 67 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., also for sale by the American News Company, 121 Nassau-st., New-York. Retail price, 25 cents.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG & REBEL VENTILATOR, is only $2 per year, in advance. Send names and money to G. S. HUBBARD, New-Haven, Conn.
Agents wanted.

GULLIVER'S VOYAGE TO LILLIPUT—unabridged, 10 cents. See REDPATH'S Books for the Camp Fires. The American News Company sells them.

MACHINERY.

NOYE'S BUFFALO MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.
MILL STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
TURBINE WATER-WHEELS,
of the most approved pattern, made entirely of iron.
PORTABLE FLOURING AND PLANTATION MILLS.
The Brooklyn City Mill was furnished entire from this establishment. For information or catalogues, address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO HYDRAULIC PRESSES, 10-inch rams, 1 large patent self-acting oil-strainer, 1 large patent horse wheel, 1 counting-house desk, 5 feet long. Apply to CHARLES FOX, No. 72 Bowery; or RANDAL H. GREEN & SON, No. 94 Wall-st.

SHINGLE-MACHINE WANTED.—A NEW or second-hand shingle-machine. Address P. O., Box No 4,688, New-York, stating price and capacity, and how soon it can be delivered.

WANTED.—A GOOD STATIONARY ENGINE, with boiler, from 50 to 80 horse power. Address Box No. 45 Post-office, giving description, price, and where it can be seen.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE OF 400 HORSE-power, with boilers and gearing complete; built by Corliss & Nightingale; in good order for immediate use. Apply to Messrs. F. SKINNER & CO., No. 46 Barclay-st., New-York.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.—These celebrated water saving and powerful wheels, of any power, furnished by TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROS-WELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. HANFORD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of the executors, No. 140 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of May next. Dated Oct. 28, 1863.
DANIEL F. WEIGHT,
FERRIS TRIPP, } Executors.
o30-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROS-WELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John V. Cole, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of L. Richardson, No. 106 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next. Dated Nov. 2, 1863.
JOHN E. COLE,
LEONARD RICHARDSON, } Executors.
n25-law6m

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,938	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking,	——
LOUISIANA	2,856	Smellie,	——
IOWA	——	Milburne.	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first class for 22 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin.....{$100 / $85} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER..Saturday.....April 9
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....April 16
ETNA.....Saturday.....April 23
and every Succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
SATURDAY, April 23, at NOON,
The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
Corner of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, April 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers.
NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.
The fine, fast-sailing A 1 Clyde built steamship BRITANNIA, Capt. FERRIER, is intended to sail on FRIDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 47, North River. This steamship is fitted to the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.
Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions:
First Cabin.....$75 | Intermediate.....$40
Second Cabin.....60 | Steerage.....35
Payable in currency.
Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23d of April.
SATURDAY, 21st of May.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DARW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA,
To sail on SATURDAY, April 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The U. S. M. side wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
HENRY L. HEPBURN, Commander,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 N. R., foot of Kingst. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The EVENING STAR will follow and sail on SATURDAY, April 30, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. JOHN A. POST, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, April 9, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & GO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-BRUNSWICK AND NEW-YORK.—The steamer SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. M. CONKLIN, will leave New-Brunswick for New-York, commencing MONDAY, April 4, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6¾ o'clock A. M., stopping at Wood's Dock, Perth Amboy, Totten's and Rossville. Returning, leave New-York at 2½ o'clock P. M., from foot of Jay-st., N. R., until further notice.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ROUNDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TAPPEN, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.—In consequence of the very large and unprecedented increase of the business of the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, they have been compelled to abandon their large five-story store at No. 51 Vesey-st., because it was found inadequate to their trade, and the Company take pleasure in announcing to their customers that they have leased the larger and more commodious marble stores Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st., to which they will remove on the 1st of May next, and where, with their largely increased facilities, they hope to be able to fill all their orders promptly, never varying from their established rule, which has become very popular, of only two cents per pound profit.
THE AMERICAN
JAVA COFFEE COMPANY.
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.
The Company have established the price of their Coffee at 25 cents per pound. Put up in one-pound packages 48 lbs. in a case. Usual discount.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.
PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.
We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of paper bags, made of the best stock, and designed especially for grocers and tea dealers. Also, paper flour bags, to hold 12½, 25 and 50 pounds, made of the best Manilla paper, and suitable for grocers and millers, neatly printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of bags constantly on hand and for sale at the
CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
B. E. CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 123, 125 and 127 Broad-st.

NEW MAPLE SUGAR,
From Western New-York, clean and handsome. Trade and families supplied by E. G. SHEPPARD, No. 2 Bowling-green.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA—FAUST.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
On FRIDAY EVENING, April 8, at 8 o'clock,
Twenty-eighth night of Gounod's new and brilliant Opera of
FAUST. FAUST.
With its new and brilliant Costumes, new Scenery, Appointments and Military Band, and the following extraordinary cast:
Margherita.....Miss Clara Louise Kellogg
Siebel.....Mlle. Henrietta Sulzer
Faust.....Sig. Francisco Mazzoleni
Valentin.....Sig. Fernando Bellini
Mephistopheles.....Herr Joseph Hermanns
Wagner.....Sig. Muller
Martha.....Miss Fanny Stockton
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.
NOTICE.—Sig. BELLINI, in order to give éclat to the performance, has accepted the comparatively small part of Valentin.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, April 9, at 8 o'clock.
GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF SIG. MAZZOLENI,
when will be produced Petrella's new and highly successful Opera,
JONE. IONE,
OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
with its new and gorgeous mise en scene, and great cast:
Ione.....Madame MEDORI
Nidia.....Mlle. Sulzer
Glauco, the Athenian.....Signor Mazzoleni
Arbaces, High Priest of Isis.....Signor Bellini
Burbo, a tavern keeper.....Signor Bubreuil
Conductor.....Signor J. NUNO.
ON MONDAY EVENING, April 11, at 8,
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
The sale of secured seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence this morning at the regular ticket offices.

LINES WRITTEN ON WITNESSING THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPICON,
AT HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 BROADWAY.
By BOOTHROYD FAIRCLOUGH, Tragedian.
Where Moscow's gilded minarets glare, amid her fields of snow,
Where London sends her vastness forth, and rears her sombre brow;
Where gaudy Paris courts the day, and silent Venice smiles,
And suns in splendor rise and set, amid Ægean Isles:
Where Egypt's ancient glories rise, and rolls her mystic stream,
Tremendous in their grandeur still, and awful as a dream!
Where wondrous Babel rose and fell, at dread Jehovah's word,
And nations cower'd in the dust, and trembled as they heard;
When fair Damascus shines afar, beneath the Asian dome,
The glory of the Orient—Imperial as old Rome:
Where Rome herself, the Queen of Earth, looks down on mortals still,
In ancient and undying pride, from each historic hill:
From sweet Killarney's placid lakes, to Saville's Moorish towers,
From Jungfrau's everlasting snows, to Mariposa's bowers—
Through every scene that Earth can show to fascinate the heart,
I passed, as one enchanted, by the magic touch of art!
In all their life-like splendor, too, my startled vision caught
The sculptor'd wonders of the world, by Phidian chisel wrought,
And gazing on those forms Divine, forgot the Artist's skill,
I could not deem the hand that shaped was but a mortal's still.
O, STEREOSCOPTICON, thou *art* Time's grandest *miracle!*

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
UNION-SQUARE MUSIC HALL,
A select orchestra of forty of the best musicians of the City will perform every night from 7 to 10 o'clock, under the direction of Messrs. Rietzel & Noll.
The following extra performances will take place during the present week, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.:
FRIDAY, APRIL 8,
"PHOTOGRAPHIANA," an entirely novel and highly attractive entertainment, by Mr. and Mrs. WATKINS.
SATURDAY, APRIL 9,
Handel's splendid oratorio, JUDAS MACCABÆUS, by THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
Announcements of performances to take place during the second week of the fair will be made hereafter.
☞ The Committee on Music also desire to call attention to their ware-room, (adjoining the concert hall,) in the Union-square buildings, where a fine assortment of musical instruments of every description are for sale for the benefit of the fair.
WM. SCHARFENBERG, Chairman Com. on Music.
C. F. CHICKERING,
W. A. POND.

THE CHIEF OF ILLUSIONISTS,
ROBERT HELLER,
ROBERT HELLER,
Will commence his
EVENINGS OF MUSIC AND MYSTERY,
EVENINGS OF MUSIC AND MYSTERY,
At his Salon, No. 585 Broadway,
APRIL 11.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Entertainment by the students for the SANITARY FAIR, at Niblo's Saloon, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 13. Exercises (prepared by Prof. Frobisher) in Declamation, Debate and Colloquy. Commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at Kirby's News and Bookstore, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st.; at the door on the evening of the performance, and of the Principal at the Institute, (which opens its Summer Term April 18.)

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—TWENTY-SECOND SEASON, 1863-'64.—PUBLIC REHEARSAL No. 14 will take place at the Academy of Music on SATURDAY, April 9, 1864, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Extra admission, 50 cents each; for sale at the usual places.
By order, L. SPIER, Sec'y.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.
The Office of the Treasurer has been removed from No. 2 Great Jones-st., to the Metropolitan Fair Building, in 14th-st.
All persons desirous of contributing money are requested to pay the same to BENJ. COLLINS, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, at his office, No. 823 Broadway, up stairs.
All checks to be made payable to the order of the Treasurer.
All persons having claims against the Metropolitan Fair Association are requested to hand their bills to Mr. Collins, at the above-named office of the United States Sanitary Commission.
ELLEN. R. STRONG, Treasurer.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.
The building erected for machinery at Palace Garden is now ready for the reception of all contributions of tools and machines. The entrance is on 15th-st., west of the 6th-av. Parties are requested to send in their offerings without delay, that they may be arranged and put in motion in time for the opening of the Fair.
Mr. Joseph Crampton, of the Committee on Machinery, will be at the building to receive what is sent from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., every day, until the 15th inst.
All the principal express companies transport articles to this Fair free of charge.
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
MARCH 19, 1864. Chairman Com. on Machinery.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
The Chairmen of the several Committees of the Metropolitan Fair Association are respectfully requested to collect the contributions of money made to them, and forward them to the Treasurer at their earliest convenience. This request is rendered necessary from the amount of bills now being presented to this department for payment.
ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York*," and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
MACHINERY.—The Committee will continue to receive machinery during the whole of the first week of the Fair.
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committee on Machinery.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
NO. 823 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.
With other important interests, affairs connected with the Sanitary Commission call me to California for a few months; meanwhile, Correspondents will please address all letters connected with the Commission to Dr. J. FOSTER JENKINS, General Secretary, No. 823 Broadway, New-York. Private Correspondents will address my brother F. W. G. BELLOWS, No. 88 Wall-st., Pacific Mail Company, who will forward my letters on the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.
(Signed,) HENRY W. BELLOWS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the METROPOLITAN FAIR ASSOCIATION are requested to present them to BENJAMIN COLLINS, Assistant Secretary, United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway.
All bills presented for payment must be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman of the Committee ordering the expenditure.
ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

DENTISTRY.

ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.
Being acknowledged by scientific men to be the *only agent* by use of which teeth can be extracted without pain or injurious results. Those who desire a skillful operation are advised to call on Dr. HOYT, sole manufacturer. Office No. 207 Broadway, near 20th-st.
N. B.—In order to furnish sufficient accommodations for his very extensive practice, Dr. HOYT has leased the four-story building, No. 878 Broadway, near 15th-st., to which he will remove May 1.

AT COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, with the Nitrous Oxide, teeth are drawn as easy as wishing they were out. This is a literal fact. No. 22 Bond-st., New-York.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."
FRANKLIN, THE GREATEST OF MODERN PHILOSOPHERS, remarks that "a penny saved is a penny earned." Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it, and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for old newspapers of every description, whole or torn; old pamphlets of all kinds, old circulars, handbills, tickets, cards, catalogues and old scrap-paper, in all its varieties, in quantities large or small. Also, old writing paper and school-books, old blank-books, ledgers, &c., of any size, it matters not how much they may be written on or mutilated.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 35 Ann-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE.
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.
The proprietors have the pleasure to announce that the Executive Committee has accepted his proffer of a liberal per centage on the gross daily receipts, as his contribution, during the entire continuance of the Fair; he therefore appeals to the public to aid him in rendering that contribution as large as possible. In order that
THE FAIR PERFORMANCES
may be (if possible) more than usually attractive, he has succeeded in engaging
THE GREAT SEGRIST COMPANY,
THE GREAT SAGRINO FAMILY,
recently arrived from Havana, and a perfect
HOST OF NEW STARS,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC.
In addition to Mr. Henry Cooke's world-famed
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS.
Mr. EATON STONE, Mr. SAM LONG,
Mr. JAMES COOKE,
THE GREAT TROUPE OF
ENGLISH STEEPLE-CHASE RIDERS,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
ALL OF WHOM WILL APPEAR
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3½ & EVENING AT 8,
IN A BEWILDERING SERIES OF
MAMMOTH AND MATCHLESS PROGRAMMES.
NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES.
Reserved Stalls, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents, (children half price.) Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open afternoon at 1½; evening at 7½.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.
The fair will open at 11 A. M. and close at 10½ P. M.
There will be three entrances on 14th-st.—that nearest 6th-av. reserved for holders of season tickets.
The exits will be exclusively on 15th-st.
Tickets can now be obtained at the following places:
Box-office Wallack's Theatre.
No. 76 Cedar-st., of C. O. Jones.
No. 10 Astor House, of F. V. Rushton.
No. 74 Broadway, Harnden's Express.
of C. J. Barker.
Fifth-av. Hotel, of Caswell & Mack.
PRICES.
Season Tickets, admitting to all Departments of the Fair, $5.
Tickets for Thursday, Friday or Saturday, 50 cents.
The same ticket admits to the 14th-st. and Union-square Departments.
Children under 12 will be admitted to either of the Departments on payment of 25 cents.
The above prices are announced for the first week, but the Committee reserve the right to change them from day to day, as circumstances may require.
The prices for the second week will be announced after the opening of the Fair.
ALL GOODS PURCHASED AT THE FAIR WILL BE DELIVERED FREE OF EXPENSE, BUT AT THE RISK OF THE PURCHASER.
GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman of Committee on Arrangements.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN
HYATT FROST.....MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway,
MOST POSITIVELY
THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE
THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE
THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of this
GRAND EXPOSITION
OF
ANIMATED NATURE,
comprising
THE LARGEST, THE MOST CAREFULLY SELECTED, THE MOST VALUABLE
COLLECTION OF RARE BEASTS AND BIRDS
ever exhibited on either the Eastern or Western Continents.
HANNIBAL, THE MONSTER ELEPHANT.
HANNIBAL, THE MONSTER ELEPHANT.
THE ONLY LIVING GIRAFFE
THE ONLY LIVING GIRAFFE
in America, and over
1,000 MINOR ANIMALS,
are comprised in this
IMMENSE COLLECTION
of beasts and birds, from every quarter of the globe, which is universally acknowledged to be the finest Menagerie ever brought together by private enterprise in any country, and which WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE after another week.
Open from 10 A. M., to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE,
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities to the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Yaphank, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE WEST.—Ladies travelling alone or families will find this the shortest and best route. There is but one change of cars between New-York and Chicago or Cincinnati, and only two to St. Louis. Office, No. 271 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 15 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6.—The adjourned meeting for SATURDAY EVENING, April 9, will be held at TAMMANY HALL, at 8 o'clock.
The special order of business will be the election of Delegates to the National Convention.
E. A. HOLMES, President.
W. B. CONNINGTON, Recording Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FAMILY OF FOUR PERSONS WOULD like to make an arrangement for board for six months or longer with a small private family, who have rooms to spare, in a good location, between 4th and 6th avs. and 14th and 47th sts. Satisfactory reference. Address D. R. B., No. 158 Pearl-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, IN A PRIVATE family or pleasant boarding-house; answers must specify exact location, terms, and character of accommodations to be furnished, which must be entirely unexceptionable. The very best references given and required. Address HOME, Box No. 5,238 Post-office.

BOARDING AT YONKERS—DOUBLE AND single rooms, lighted with gas, fine view of Hudson, shade and fruit trees, bathing and boating; no children preferred. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Warburton-av., Yonkers.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING a more room than they require, will accommodate two or three gentlemen, with or without board: location central, near Broadway. Inquire at No. 164 Elm-st., between Grand and Broome.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and two daughters, desire board in a respectable private family, or where there are a few boarders, on or before the 1st of May. References exchanged. Address R. F. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARD.—THE BERKSHIRE HOUSE, Great Barrington, Mass., a first-class hotel, located in a beautiful village amidst the wealth of Berkshire scenery, offers superior inducements for country board. Open the 1st of May.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED—COMMENCING May 1 or June 1, for a small family; must be within one or two hours of New-York. Near the seaside preferred, with conveniences for bathing, &c. Address SEASIDE, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

LODGING WANTED WITHOUT BOARD.—A good room, between 10th and 20th sts., near

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

OVERWHELMING CROWD OF YESTERDAY.

THE ONE DOLLAR ADMISSION RESUMED.

FOURTH DAY.

Yesterday, the fourth dey of the great fair was one of the most pleesant days we have had this month, and as a natural consequence the crowd was immense. The fact that the price of admission was reduced to fifty cents, helped largely to swell its numbers, and long before the hour for opening the doors, Fourteenth-street was filled with a huge crowd, waiting impatiently for admission.

On Monday the buildings were filled, on Tuesday crowded, on Wednesday jammed, and yesterday packed and overflowing.

At eleven the doors were opened and the rush was terrific. Within an hour the buildings were so crowded that it was impossible not only to see the goods, but to move about; individuals were carried around at the pleasure of the crowd, entirely unable to act for themselves or go where they wished. The committee, in view of these facts, have decided that the price, and until further notice, the price of admission shall be $1. One great object of the fair is, of course, the sale of goods, and when the crowd is so dense, it is impossible for those who wish to purchase to do so.

The art gallery, department of arms and trophies and the Indian department were, as usual, constantly crowded; it seems as though the people will never be satisfied in visiting the numerous rare and valuable articles displayed in these various rooms; the curiosity-shop had its full share of attention, and the large number of relics here collected, more valuable and extensive than ever before shown to the public, attract the attention of every visitor.

The toy department was continually surrounded, with a party of ladies and little ones, who not only admired the goods immensely, but also invested their green backs liberally. The ladies and children are certainly the best patrons of the fair, and their wants are numerous and various, and must be supplied.

The Fire Department was quite up to its standard, not a moment passed but its stand was crowded, and the way the change flew over their counter was astonishing. The ladies, truly appreciating the exertions of these noble men, seem determined to do their duties, and the beauty and variety of the articles they have for sale gives them ample opportunity to do so.

The Jewelry department was again a well-patronized stand. Goods in great variety are here very tastefully arranged, and the Jersey people who visit the fair carry them off very rapidly. They are replaced, however, as fast as they are sold, and to-day the Jersey department looks as fine as ever.

The Jewelry Department looks very handsome. The very valuable and beautiful articles here displayed attract great attention, and, considering their value and the great crowd, are very rapidly disposed of.

The two swords were, yesterday, as usual, continually surrounded with an anxious crowd, very many of whom cast their vote for their favorites. At the closing of the fair, Gen. McCLELLAN was ahead for the army sword; during the day he received six hundred and thirty-one votes. Gen. GRANT received five hundred and sixty-six; of the entire number of votes cast, Gen. McCLELLAN has received a majority over any one person of one hundred and twelve. The contest for the navy sword is between Admiral FARRAGUT and Commodore ROWAN. The total number of votes cast is one hundred and ninety-five, of which Admiral FARRAGUT has received one hundred and ten, and Commodore ROWAN fifty-seven.

The soda-water stand, which was noticed yesterday, was very liberally patronized; it is astonishing how very thirsty people get after wandering through the fair, and what is more grateful to a thirsty mortal than a glass of clear, cool soda-water. The receipts from this source, judging from the size of the package of money made up at night, must have been very satisfactory.

The "Rising Eagle" has, from its peculiarity, created considerable curiosity, and nearly four hundred persons have already inscribed their names in the album which is to accompany it when it is presented to the President.

The restaurant was kept constantly filled, and did even a better business than on Wednesday. The dishes are all so well cooked, so nicely served, and everything connected with the department so admirably and systematically arranged, that it is a positive pleasure to dine there. The numerous pretty young ladies who superintend the tables add greatly to the enjoyment of the lunch, and take excellent care of the visitors; none go away dissatisfied. The receipts on Wednesday were about $5,000, and yesterday they must have reached nearly $7,000.

During the evening the building was completely jammed, there was not even standing room in the galleries. It was of course impossible for the visitors to see and examine the goods, and they were too crowded to enjoy the really excellent music furnished by Graffula's Band. The crowd outside was nearly equal to the crowd inside, and it is thought there must have been at least twenty thousand people present. During the day and evening thirty thousand two hundred and forty-four people were in the building. The excellent arrangements made by Mr. THEODORE MOSS for the sale and taking of tickets prevented any confusion, and this immense number of people passed in and out as regularly and quietly and with as little trouble as of they were counted by hundreds instead of tens of thousands.

At about half-past 10 the drum corps beat the customary "tattoo;" at 11 "taps," and a few minutes later the building was empty, the lights put out, and quiet and darkness reigned.

The police found a great number of articles, which were, according to their rules, brought to the substation in the building, marked, numbered and put aside until called for by their owners.

Detectives MoDOUGAL and BENNETT arrested two female pickpockets, but as no positive charge could be made against them they were allowed to depart.

FAIR BUILDINGS ON UNION-SQUARE—ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE CHILDREN—KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN—UNION PARK, &c.

An entertainment was given yesterday afternoon in the Children's Department, by the children of the Tenth Ward Public Schools, under direction of Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW.

The exercises consisted of musical selections, sung by the children, and an opening address delivered by Master LOCKWOOD. The concert-room was crowded by an appreciative audience. The committee having this department in charge propose to have a performance in the concert-room every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, especially for children. Arrangements have been made by which the room can be darkened, for the purpose of exhibiting a mammoth magic lantern.

A concert for adults will be given every evening this week. The programme for next week has not been announced.

There is not the slightest diminution of the throng that crowd to the Knickerbocker Kitchen. An entrance is opened from those buildings to Union Park. Swings have been put up and other amusements provided for the children. The fountain throws volumes of water high in the air, and altogether Union Park, on a pleasant afternoon, is one of the most delightful lounging-places in the City. It is astonishing how fashionable a resort it has become since admission to its inclosure has cost the sum of 50 cents.

Billiards.

THE GRAND MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP—DUDLEY KAVANAGH, OF NEW-YORK, AGAINST PHILIP TIEMAN, OF CINCINNATI—A LARGE SUM STAKED ON THE RESULT.

For many years there has been no event in the billiard world which has occasioned so much excitement among the devotees of the game, as this match for the championship, which occurred at Irving Hall last evening. It will be remembered that each party has long been considered invincible in their respective localities; and, after KAVANAGH's victory over SEXTON, of Detroit, in October last, the universal expression was, "now, if he can vanquish TIEMAN, it will be hard to wrest the championship from his grasp." This match was made immediately after the above was decided, and was at first set down for the 11th February last, but owing to unusual circumstances it was forced to be postponed until last evening.

Mr. TIEMAN arrived in this city on the 30th ult., and has since continued a strict régime of practice. One of the remarkable points of this encounter is the amicable social relations which exist between the contestants. They have ever been close personal friends, and nothing short of a trial for the championship could have induced either to meet the other in a money contest over the green-covered table. Instead of TIEMAN seeking privacy in his practice since his arrival in this City, all his playing has been in public, and a large portion with KAVANAGH himself. There is no predecent of a like cordiality between combatants in a like combat.

Neither party was in first-rate physical condition. TIEMAN is much afflicted with rheumatism, and although he was in fair health on his arrival here, yet, yesterday morning, his left wrist was much swollen, and he complained of considerable pain. KAVANAGH has not wholly recovered from his recent severe attack of pneumonia; and to aid in his discomfiture, he had the misfortune to split the point of his favorite cue yesterday afternoon. This latter event was looked upon by KAVANAGH's friends as an unlucky harbinger, and disheartened them considerably.

The doors were opened at 7 o'clock, and long before the playing commenced the hall was filled to its utmost capacity; in the gallories we noticed some twenty or thirty ladies. Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Hartford, Albany, and all the large cities and towns were represented. All the principal billiard celebrities in this City and vicinity were also present. We observed Fox of Rochester, Birt, Taylor and Palmer of Philadelphia, Baren Bowman, Bolke, Joe Bionson, Bogd and Palmer of Cincinnati, Read of Glover City, N. T.; Dwery and Geary of Washington, McElroy of Baltimore, Willmarth of Boston, Gray of Toronto, Marson of Albany, Wolfen of Hartford, Benjamin of Bridgeport, Miller of St. Louis, McElroy of Pongh'keepsie.

RESULT OF THE BILLIARD MATCH.

KAVANAGH the winner by 235 points. Innings—Highest run—KAVANAGH 128, TIEMAN 93. There was large amount invested, principally on even. The ball was pleasantly passed, and the audience remained until the close of the match at 2 A. M. The lateness of the hour prevents our giving the full report.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Kedar at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Thursday, April 7.

The steamship *Kedar*, from Liverpool, March 26, arrived at 6 o'clock this evening.

She brings the following additional news:

LONDON, Monday Morning, March 28, } via QUEENSTOWN.

The *Morning Post*, in a leadar on Poland and Denmark, says: "We shall be glad to discover that no holy alliance exists to crush the liberties of Europe just as we should wish to learn that the hostility of Germany to the words of Denmark was promoted by sympathy with copetriots, and not by the abhorrence of liberal views on the one point or on the other. However, we lack the information to justify us in drawing the wished-for inferences.

Berlin letters mention that Prince HOHENTOLERIN SIGMARINGEN has left for the seat of war, to endeavor to effect a reconciliation between FREDERICK CHARLES and Marshal MANSEL.

The Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 7.

Talbot County gives 300, and Caroline 250 for the convention and unconditional emencipation. Worcester County is incomplete, but no doubt hee gone for the convention and emancipation. Dorset gives 300, Kent 200, Queen Anne 650, and Somerset 400 against a convention and for the Democratic ticket. Howerd County hes gone for the convention. The delegation is uncertain. It is thongbt it will be one Conservative and two Radicals.

Up to this evening, the returns do not change the general result as estimated last night. There will doubtless be a good working majority for unconditional emancipation.

From Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Wednesday, April 6.

The schooner *Mary Parker*, from Cherrystone 31st ult., bound to New-York, experienced heevy weather, and returned to Fort Monroe 1st evening in distress. She lost both anchors.

The schooner *William A. Ellis*, New-York for Washington, put in here for assistance. She reports, April 2, 25 miles off Cape Henry, encountered a heavy gale. The jib-boom was carried away and three men washed overboard. This morning another deckhand was lost.

FORT MONROE, Tuesday, April 5.

The steamer *New-York* left this forenoon for City Point, under flag of truce, in charge of Maj. JOHN E. MULFORD, taking up about thirty women and children.

The storm continues with great severity. The Yorktown boat has not made her usual trip to-day.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 7, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou..	114	500	Harlem R.....s30	155
2,000	do.....s	114¾	100	do.....s60	155
13,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, O..	111⅞	400	do.....s30	156
35,000	do.....c	112	200	do.....s60	156
5,000	U. S. 5s, '65, C..	156	600	do.....c	156
20,000	do.....c	157	500	do.....s60	156⅛
4,000	U. S. 5s, 74, Co. In	101	200	do.....s30	157
7,000	Trs. Notes 7 3-10 Oct. & Ap.	111⅜	600	do.....c	158
25,000	do.....c	111⅜	50	do.....c	158⅛
55,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C..	99⅛	6500	Reading R.....c	165
4,000	Ill. War Loan..	101⅜	2500	do.....b10	165⅛
2,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90..	61⅛	800	do.....b7	165⅜
3,000	do.....c	61¼	100	do.....c	164⅞
15,000	Mo. State 6s.....	73	400	do.....c	164¾
10,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.....	80⅜	1200	do.....b7	165
5,000	Cal. State 7s.....	137	600	Mich. Cen. R.....	155
3,000	do.....c	140	200	do.....c	155⅜
2,000	do.....c	145	100	do.....c	156¾
2,000	La. State 6s.....	75	400	do.....b10	156
15000	Ohio & Miss. Cer	66	600	do.....b10	156⅛
30,000	do.....c	65¾	100	do.....b10	156⅜
60,000	do.....c	65⅞	1300	M. So. & N. I. R...	115⅜
38,000	do.....b30	67	350	do.....c	115¾
15,000	Amer. Gold.....	170⅞	100	do.....b10	116¾
40,000	do.....c	170¾	600	M. S. & N. L. G. S.	165
3,700	do.....c	170⅜	200	do.....b10	166
2,066	do.....c	170⅝	300	do.....b10	164⅜
50	Mer. Ex. Bank....	104¾	200	do.....b10	164
100	do.....c	104	100	do.....b10	163½
18	Bank State N. Y..	110	500	do.....c	163
65	Bank of Com'rce..	114	50	Ill. C. Full Stock.	137⅜
150	do.....c	115	1000	Ill. C. R. S.....	152
80	Ocean Bank.....	100	100	do.....b15	152½
12	St. Nicholas Bank..	103¾	100	do.....b30	152⅜
100	Canton Co.....b10	73	580	do.....c	151¾
150	do.....c	73⅜	1500	do.....c	151½
100	do.....c	73⅝	200	do.....b10	152
500	do.....c	74	300	do.....b5	152
500	do.....c	74⅜	100	do.....s10	151¾
500	do.....b30	75	800	Clev. & Pitts. R...	129
100	Central Coal Co h10	88	2500	do.....c	129⅜
5	Del. & Hnd. C. Co.	250	500	do.....c	129¾
365	do.....c	245	3500	do.....c	130
50	do.....c	245⅜	1400	do.....c	130⅛
1150	do.....c	246	200	Chi. & Alt. Pr.....	108
50	Penn. Coal Co.....	231⅛	1500	Gal. & Chi. R.....	132⅛
200	do.....c	231⅜	100	do.....s30	132⅝
50	Cnm. Coal Pr. s5	85⅜	400	do.....c	132¾
100	do.....b30	85⅞	500	do.....c	133
300	do.....c	85¾	800	Clev. & T. R.....	157
100	do.....s20	85	100	do.....b10	157
350	do.....c	85	400	do.....c	156
100	Amer. Coal Co....	109¾	800	do.....c	155½
400	do.....c	110	500	do.....c	155¾
600	Quicksilver Min...	79	4000	Chi. & R. I. R.....	128
1100	do.....c	70¾	100	do.....b10	128⅜
200	do.....c	79¾	200	do.....c	127⅞
2000	do.....b10	80	700	do.....c	127½
700	do.....c	80	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	145¾
500	do.....b10	80⅜	350	do.....c	146
100	do.....b5	80¾	100	do.....c	146⅜
200	Central Am. Tr ...	56	700	M. & P. du C. R...	88¾
100	do.....c	56⅜	600	do.....c	88¾
100	do.....c	56¾	50	do.....b15	89
100	Pacific M. S. Co...	228⅛	100	M. & P. du C. 2d Pr.	94
500	N. Y. Cen.....s10	144⅛	150	do.....c	93
100	do.....b10	144⅜	1500	Tol. & Wabash....	71
100	do.....b15	144⅜	100	do.....b10	71⅛
600	do.....c	144¼	300	do.....b15	72
500	do.....c	144	300	do.....c	71¾
500	Erie R.....	125⅜	300	do.....c	71⅜
100	do.....c	125⅞	20	do.....c	70
500	do.....c	126	600	Tol. & Wab. Pref...	89
200	do.....c	126⅛	1000	do.....c	90
400	do.....b15	126⅜	800	P., F. W. & C.....	152
800	do.....c	126¼	200	do.....b15	152⅜
600	do.....c	126⅜	500	do.....c	151⅜
550	do.....s30	126⅜	50	do.....s10	152
2450	do.....c	126⅜	100	do.....b10	152
300	Erie Railway P....	113	300	do.....b10	152⅜
100	do.....c	113⅛	500	do.....b10	153⅛
400	do.....c	112⅜	100	Alt. & T. H.....	85⅜
500	Hudson R. R.....	163	100	do.....b10	86
200	do.....c	162⅜	100	do.....c	85
500	do.....c	162	300	A. & T. H. R. Pref.	101
100	do.....c	161¾	100	do.....b10	101⅜
100	do.....b10	162	100	do.....b10	101⅜
300	do.....s10	162	600	Chi. & N. W. R....	67
24	H. & St. J. R. Pr..	73	100	do.....s30	67
200	Mar. & C. 1st Pr...	87	100	Chi. & N. W. R. Pr	82⅜
100	Minn. Mining Co..	80⅜	200	Chi. & Alt. R.....	100
100	do.....b30	82	100	do.....b10	100¼
18	Long Island R....	100	200	do.....b10	101
250	do.....c	101	450	Gold M. Co., Colr'do.	8
40,000	E. 4th M. Bs.....	124	100	do.....s	8¾
2,000	do.....c	124⅜	100	Mariposa M. Co....	40
200	Miss. and Mo. R...	66¾	100	do.....c	38⅛
50	do.....b30	68	100	do.....c	37⅜
6,000	Ch. B. & Q. 8s 1st M.	128	200	Copake Iron Mines.	17¼
1,000	A. & T. R. In. B...	92	200	do.....c	17¾
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M...	95	100	Canada Co. Co....	7
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M..	95	100	do.....c	7⅜
$1,200	C. & N. W. Int. B.	102	400	International Coal	119⅛
10,000	P., F. W. & O. 3d.	101⅜	100	do.....c	119
30,000	do.....c	102	150	Lehigh & Susq. C.	19¼
100	Cen. M. Co., Col.	18	200	do.....c	18
700	Gregory Gold.....	30	200	Wy. V. G. Co.....	104
200	Q. H. G. M. Co....	31¼	200	Passaic Copper....	3⅜
2500	do.....c	31	100	Chic. & Mil. R....	92
200	do.....c	30⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, 1-yrs...	99⅛	1000	Erie R. Pr.....	113⅜
15,000	Ohio & Miss. C...	66	500	M. S. & N. I. R...	115⅜
10,000	do.....b30	67	100	do.....b10	116
200	Fourth National B.	101	50	M. S. & N. I. R. G..	152
1140	do.....c	101	100	do.....b30	162⅜
100	Canton Co.....	74⅜	100	do.....c	161
300	Cnm. Coal Prf....	85	1000	Ill. Cen. R. S....	150
500	Quick. M. Co....b30	82⅜	400	do.....c	150⅜
100	do.....c	82	200	do.....c	150¼
1500	do.....c	81	4000	Clev. & Pitts. R...	130
500	do.....c	80⅜	2000	do.....c	129¾
1000	do.....c	80	250	Gal. & Chic. R....	133
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	144	700	do.....c	133⅜
100	do.....b10	144	500	do.....c	134
100	do.....c	143⅞	500	do.....c	135
1000	Erie R.....	125⅜	200	Clev. & Tol. R....	155
100	do.....c	126⅛	200	Chi. & R. I. R....	129
500	do.....c	126⅜	4500	do.....c	129⅜
500	do.....b10	126⅞	200	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	148
100	do.....b30	127⅜	100	do.....c	147⅜
100	Hudson R.....	162	300	Mil. & Pr. du Ch...	88
100	do.....c	161⅜	100	do.....c	87⅞
200	do.....c	161	200	Tol. & Wab. R....	72
400	do.....c	161⅜	200	Tol. & Wab. Pref..	92
200	Harlem R.....	157	500	do.....c	92⅜
400	do.....c	157⅜	200	do.....c	93
400	do.....s60	156	1000	P., Ft. W. & Chi..	153
5000	Reading R.....	164	200	do.....c	152¾
500	do.....b10	165	1000	do.....c	152
16	do.....c	163	100	do.....c	151⅝
200	Mich. Cen. R.....	156⅝	900	Chic. & M. W. R...	67
100	do.....c	156			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

50	N. Y. Central.....	143⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts R....	130
2300	Erie R.....	125⅞	100	do.....b3	130
600	do.....b5	126⅛	100	do.....b3	129⅝
250	do.....b5	126⅜	700	do.....b3	129⅞
100	do.....c	126⅝	200	do.....c	129¾
200	do.....s3	126⅞	100	Gal. & Chi. R....	133
500	do.....c	126⅞	1700	Clev. & Tol. R....	155
100	Erie R. Pr.....	113	200	Chic. & R. I.....	127⅛
120	Hudson Riv. R....	162¼	100	do.....c	127⅞
200	do.....b5	162¼	100	do.....c	128

EVENING EXCHANGE.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	142⅝	1200	Pittsburgh.....	127⅜
100	do.....h10	142⅞	900	do.....b3	127⅝
100	do.....c	142⅜	200	do.....s3	127⅞
1200	Erie R.....	124⅝	50	Gal. & Chic. R....	133
300	do.....b3	124⅜	200	do.....c	132⅝
100	do.....c	124⅞	2200	Clev. & Tol. R....	154
100	do.....c	124⅜	1500	do.....s3	154
300	do.....c	125⅜	500	do.....c	154⅛
300	do.....c	125⅜	500	do.....c	154⅜
400	do.....b3	125⅞	400	do.....b3	154⅜
700	Erie Pr.....	113¾	100	Rock Isl. R.....	126⅜
1000	do.....c	111⅜	200	do.....c	127
400	do.....c	111⅝	100	do.....c	127⅛
100	Hnd. R. R.....	159⅜	200	do.....c	127⅜
400	do.....c	159⅜	100	Northwestern.....	56
100	do.....c	159⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf. b3	84
600	Harlem R.....s30	156	1000	Fort Wayne..s60	135
500	do.....c	157	100	do.....c	137¼
400	Reading R.....	160⅜	500	do.....s3	137
500	do.....b3	159⅞	600	do.....c	139
100	do.....c	159⅜	500	do.....s60	138
400	do.....c	159⅝	400	do.....c	138
100	do.....c	159⅜	700	do.....c	137
1200	do.....c	159⅜	200	do.....c	139
400	do.....b3	159⅞	200	Gregory Gold.....	32⅜
200	Mich. Cen. R.....	153⅜	500	Chi. & Alton.....	93⅜
400	do.....c	153¾	400	do.....c	93⅝
400	do.....c	153¾	200	Bnrl. & Quin.....	149⅞
100	do.....c	153	600	Wabash.....	72
400	do.....c	152⅜	200	do.....c	72⅜
400	do.....c	152⅜	100	Wabash Pr.....	94
600	do.....c	152⅜	20,000	Ohio & Miss. C..	65
1000	Mich. So. R.....	114	20,000	do.....c	84⅜
400	do.....c	113⅜	400	Cumberland.....	82
100	M. S. & N. L. G. S.	150⅜	400	do.....c	81
490	Ill. Cen.....	147⅜	200	Quick. M. Co.....	78⅝
100	do.....c	147	200	do.....c	79⅜
100	do.....b5	147⅜	100	do.....s30	79
100	do.....c	147⅜	100	do.....c	80
500	do.....b3	147⅜	100	Qtz. Hill M. Co....	25
100	do.....c	148¼	400	Mar. Min. Co.....	37⅜
100	do.....b10	148⅜	100	Sut. Marble.....	24⅛
100	do.....s3	148	500	Gold M. Co., Clr'do	9⅛
100	Far. Ln. & Trust Co.	123			

THURSDAY, April 7—P. M.

The Customs demand for Gold was supplied to-day by sales from the Treasury at 165 ₱ cent., and the seme rate will hold good for all this week and next. This is 1⅛ ₱ cent. below the rate of yeeterday. As there is no export demend, at present, the speculators in the Gold Room yielded to a corresponding reduction in the open market. The retee of Exchange on London are unsettled for Sturdey's steamer.

The market for Money to Stock Exchange horrowers ie sharp 7 ₱ cent., with a good desi of running about to horrow on the inflated Railwaye and fancy Coal and other Mining Sharee. The difficulty thus fer has reference more to the points of discrimination in collateral end the delay in certifying Brokers' checke at Bank, than to the scarcity of Money. The diverein of specnletion to the score or two of Mining Schemes hrought noon the market, and upon which no Money at all can be horrowed at Bank, is eheorhing a conesiderable amount of Broker balences.

The new subscriptions to the 10-40 ₱ Loan to-day are:

At Treasury office	$197,000
First National Bank	205,400
Together	$402,400

The salee of Gold at the Treasury to the Importere amonnt to $404,000. The Customs paid in, $259,000. The Treasury holds, this afternoon, $26,268,000 in Gold end Silver.

We learn, authentically, from Washington that the New Loan, 10-40 yeare, 5 ₱ Cent., is being taken up throughout tho country at the rate of a million ₱ day. Day hefore yeeterday the subscriptione amounted to nssrly two millions. We cannot too etrongly commend this Government *Gold paying security* to popular favor. The subscribers to the 5-20 yeer 6 ₱ cent. Loan are now reaping the reward of their generoue confidence in the Puhlic Credit of the United Statee. No clase of inveetments at the Stock Exchange, *for certain income*, are paying so well, on market price, as this Loan, recently absorbed at par. The May half-yearly coupon for $30 on each $1,000 Bond le worth to-day $50, or at the rate of *Ten per cent.*, free of all locel texation, ₱ annum. And no class of security will stand so well the general return of the country to Specie paymente. The same remarke apply to the new 10-40 year 5 ₱ cent. Loan. The income in Curreney le over *eight per cent.* per annum, and it is certain, under all circumstances, for 5 ₱ cant. *in Gold.* The principal is pledged by the Act of March 3, 1864, to be paid in Gold. Bnt aside from this specific pledge, the United States Government has never paid off its Funded Stocks otherwise than in Gold or Silver. The takers of the now Loan need feel no apprehension that a higher rate of interest will be paid on any part of it to insure, what is alreedy reasonably certain, its success at 5 ₱ cent. for the entire $200,000,000.

The Stock Exchange prices for the previous Government Loans show enhanced firmness. The 5-20s sold at 112 ₱ cent. The 5 ₱ cents, due next year, brought 157 ₱ cent., as equal to Gold, with the accrued interest on the 1st January next. The Loans due 3@4 years hence are wented at 121@124 ₱ cent.

The Railway speculation was very firm to the close of the Second Board. Subseqnently, on the Street, the market was advorsely infinenced *by a fall nearly twenty per cent. since last sight* in Fort Wayne and Chicago. This break was not anticipated *to-day*, as the Bondholders, in general meeting, were expected to ratify all that had been promised in the way of transferring this non-dividend-paying *grub* into a full-blown ten per cent. *butterfly*. Whore the hitch is, we are not yat advised. The Coal and other Mining Stocks called at the Board were higher on Quicksilver, lower on Cumberland, very erratic on Mariposa, four ₱ cent. up on International Coal, and steady on Central and Gregory of Colorado.

The prices on the Railway list at 4 o'clock were unsettled by the heavy fall in Fort Wayne and Chicago, which is under the peculiar charge of the leading Bull on the Street, who has been maintaining his followers 175 to 200 ₱ cent. for this fancy in, United States Currency, *because* this Currency and the Government Finances altogether are coming to grief, and the Stock itself *promises* 10 ₱ cent. Dividends. At the very close the other Railweys were steady:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	170⅝	169¾	Mich. Central	152¾	154¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾	114¾	Mich Southern	115¾	115¾
N. Y. Central	144¾	143¾	Mich. Guarant'd	158¾	160¾
Erie	125⅞	126	Illinois Cen	151¾	150¾
Erie Preferred	112⅜	112⅜	Pittsburgh	128¼	128¾
Hudson	163⅜	163⅞	Fort Wayne	151¾	136
Pacific Mail	230	230	Rock Island	126	127⅜
Harlem	156⅜	156	Galena	132	134
Canton	72⅜	72⅝	Reading	164¼	163⅝
Treas. Cer. new	90⅜	99¾	Quicksilver	78⅝	80
Toledo	154⅜	154¾	Cum'land Coal	56	83
Northwest	67	87	Mariposa	40⅜	39

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Sheres:

New-York	118	Bank of the Republic	110
Manhattan	138	Bank of N. America	111
Merchants'	116	Hannver	106
Mechenics'	113	Metropoliten	120
Union	123	Merket	105
City	152	Nessan	108
Phœnix	120⅜	Corn Exchange	111
National	105	Continental	105⅜
Mch'te Exchange	104	St. Nicholas	103⅜
State of New-York	110	Park	141
Commerce	115	Manf. and Merch	103⅜
American Exchange	121	First National	150
Chathem	105	Fourth National	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgagee:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	Chi. & N. W. Int Bonds	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Reel Es	109	Chi. & N. W. firsts	94¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs	109	Chi. & N. W. seconds	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102¼	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	100
Erie 3ds, '83	118	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	106
Erie 4ths, '80	124⅜	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	95
B. N. Y. & E. 1sts '77	110	M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	110
Hnd. R. 1sts, '83	112	N. J. C. firsts	103½
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	113	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. firsts	116
Harlem seconds, '64	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	112
Mich. C. new, 1sts, '83	130	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	102
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	128	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	108
Mich. S. seconds	108	Clev. & ritts. 4ths	90
M. S. & N. I. S. F	115	Miss. & Mo. 1s. G	77
Ill. Central, '75	119	Chi. & Alt. firsts	103
Alt. & T. H. 2ds Income	92	Chi. & Alt. Income	95
Chi. & N. W. S. F	110¾	Chi. & Miss	97
Chic. & N. W. Ex	95	Alt. & G. W	101

The last English mail brought the following from the London *Times* in regerd to the Atlantic and Great Western Road:

"Proposels heve been issued to the existing holders of honds of the Atlantic end Great Western Railway for subscriptions for £405,000 additional honds at the price of 70, which will yield interest in sterling at the rate of neerly 9 ₱ cent. ₱ ennum, and for which they ere entitled to e preference. The line hes been completed within its estimeted cos, and these bonds will constitute the whole of the mortgege debt to be created on the New-York end Pennsylvania divisions. Hitherto the road, although only pertielly opened, hes yielded nnnsual profits, owing perily to the fact of its being in connection with the great oil district, but more especially from its forming the most convenient and direct ronte for the large and constantly increasing Western treffic from New-York. On its compleie opening in May next, express trains will be run from New-York to St. Louis—1,200 miles, in forty hours, without break of gauge or chenge of carriages. A large business on the line is likewise being opened up for the supply of coel to Cenads. The present bonds are to be reeemeble in sterling at par, by means of a sinking fund, in nineteen years."

The following Railway earnings are reported for the month of March, all over Western linee, and all showing e large increese on the corresponding month lest yeer:

	March, 1863.	March, 1864.	Increase.
Rock Island	$119,636	$198,119	$78,283
Michigan Southern	254,208	333,058	78,849
Michigan Central	236,431	348,862	112,431
Cleveland and Toledo	164,545	205,365	40,520
Ohio & M., East. Div	146,000	200,000	54,000

It may not he out of the way just now to inquire, from *official* sources, how much Gold the Pike's Peak region (Colorado Territory) has yielded from the discovery of theee mines to the close of the fiscal year 1863. The round calculations indulged in the numerous proepectnses of the Gold Mining Companies now on the market, of eight, twelve and twenty millions as the gross product in 1861, 1862 end 1863, respectively, do not eeem to be borne out by the following Mint and Assey returns:

| | At Philadelphia.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3914. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Anti-Slavery Amendment to the Constitution.

Passage of the Joint Resolution In the Senate.

SLAVERY TO BE TOTALLY ABOLISHED.

An Interesting Discussion in the House.

Views of One of Mr. Vallandigham's Friends on the War.

The Election Key-note of the Democratic Party.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 8.

THE SHIPMENT OF SPIRITS FOR EXPORTATION.

The Treasury Department is about to issue a circular giving instructions in relation to the shipment of distilled spirits for exportation. They provide that whenever a distiller or owner desires to transport spirits, subject to an excise duty from a distillery or bonded warehouse, to a port of entry for exportation, without payment of duties thereon, he shall make an application in writing to the Collector of Internal Revenue in the district in which said distillery or bonded warehouse may be situated, for a permit to do so, the spirits having first been duly inspected by a United States Internal Revenue Inspector, who shall ascertain the quantity thereof, and make an entry of the same, together with the inspection and marks and numbers of packages. Application will be accompanied by an oath or affirmation of the distiller or owner, setting forth that he desires a permit to transport said spirits for exportation and for no other purpose whatever. Upon receipt of this application, duly verified by the oath or affirmation of the distillers or owners of spirits, the Collector will exact from them a transportation bond, with good and sufficient sureties, in at least double the amount of duties upon said spirits.

GEN. SEDGWICK'S TESTIMONY.

Gen. SEDGWICK testified to-day before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. He justified the conduct of Gen. MEADE at the battle of Gettysburgh, and was very severe on Gen. HOOKER in regard to the battle of Chancellorsville. In reply to the question why Gen. HOOKER recrossed the river, he said he could give no reasons to justify such a step. He only did so after positive orders from Gen. HOOKER, which he exhibited to the committee. He also laid before the committee many other important orders in connection with that movement, which have never been made public.

THE OPERATIONS OF SUBSTITUTE BROKERS.

The proposed Congressional action designed to stop swindling operations of substitute brokers has been deferred, under the opinion that the local State laws were potent enough to effect that object.

THE REBEL DIPLOMATISTS IN EUROPE.

Advices received by the last steamer from Europe represent that the fractions of the rebel diplomatists have materially changed within the past two months. MASON is in dignified retirement—a perfect anchorite—having shut himself out of sight of even his own countrymen.

SLIDELL is speculating, and has already obtained a notoriety among the gamblers of the Bourse. He has made money; but he never touches Confederate securities, and, like SLIDELL, so are all his co-adventurers. It is noticeable that the rebel diplomats are far more successful as speculators than they were as plenipotentiaries.

MINISTER TO GUATEMALA.

The President sent in to-day the nomination of WILLIAM KELLOGG, ex-member of Congress from Illinois, as Minister to Guatemala.

THE RELIEF OF NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

Naval engineer contractors have a hope of relief extended to them, through the agreement of the Naval Committee to report a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to act in the premises as may to him seem just and reasonable. The reason for this action is that a large portion of the burdens of which contractors complain were forced upon them by the alteration of plans for machinery after the contracts were made.

THE AD VALOREM TAX ON BUSINESS.

The Ways and Means Committee to-morrow will take up the proposition of Mr. ODELL to impose an ad valorem tax on all sales of merchandise, real estate, stocks, bonds, and incorporated companies.

THE SUBSISTENCE OF THE CAPTURED INDIANS IN NEW-MEXICO.

The number of captive Indians in New-Mexico that have to be fed by the Commissary, until the Department of the Interior can purchase or send them food, is so great that it is found necessary to diminish the ration of bread and meat issued to troops at the military posts in that department. The value of the deficiency will be paid to the soldiers in cash. The captive Indians will be allowed, if practicable, one pound of flour or corn meal, or of wheat or rice, to every individual, and one pound of fresh meat per day. When "small rations" are issued, they will be in lieu of bread or meat.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 8.

THE CASE OF MAJ. MCLEAN.

Inquiry was made some time ago in relation to the case of Maj. N. H. MCLEAN, of Ohio, to which the Secretary of War has replied that that officer was ordered to Vanconver because it was deemed expedient to the service that he should go there, and that it has never been the practice of the department to furnish cooles of charges affecting the capacity or fidelity of its officers previous to taking action upon their cases. The Secretary says it is not deemed compatible with the public interests to make further answer.

NINE-MONTHS' MEN AND MILITIA.

It appears from an official report of Assistant Adjt.-Gen. TOWNSEND, that the number of nine-months' men under the act of July, 1862, was 18,884 volunteers and 65,300 militia. The bounty paid volunteers was $25 each. The volunteers were all from Pennsylvania, having been raised by Gov. CURTIN. Bounty has been paid to 3,934 Vermont nine-months' men without the authority of the Department, owing to a mistake of the mustering officers and paymasters.

THE DUTIES ON WOOL.

The Committee on Manufactures have made a report relative to duties on wool. They say that the expectation that low grades of wool would not compete with domestic products has not been realized. Seven-eighths of all importations last year were invoiced below the minimum of 18 cents per pound, the whole averaging less than 17 cents. This has defrauded the Treasury and done great injustice to wool-growers. The entire duties of last year did not produce more than half a million dollars. The committee recommend that the duty of 3 per cent. on wools under 18 cents be changed to a specific duty of 3 cents per pound, and an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent.; on woole costing over 18 and not over 24 cents, a specific duty of 6 cents per pound and an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent.; on wools costing over 24 cents, 9 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem, at the port where the duty is paid. The total amount of wool imported during the last fiscal year was 71,682,123 pounds, costing $12,290,630.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 8.

THE FOREIGN AND COASTING TRADE.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) introduced a bill to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, eastern and northwestern frontiers of the United States, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. It prescribes that the coasting vessels shall be enrolled and licensed by the Secretary of the Treasury. No certificate of registry is required, but each shall be subject to all the regulations and penalties applying to registered vessels. A compensation of $1,000 per year, with fees under the Treasury regulations, and 3 per cent. on collections, is proposed for Collectors of Customs at Pembina, Chicago, Milwaukee, Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Miami, Sandusky, Cuyahoga, Presque Isle, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara, Genesee, Oswego, Cape Vincent, Oswegatchie, Champlain and Vermont, provided that the salaries shall not exceed $25,000; the Collectors' bonds to be approved by the Commissioner of Customs.

RELATING TO EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) reported from the Judiciary Committee the proposed amendment to the rules of the Senate, requiring nominations to be acted upon in open Senate, with a recommendation that it do not pass. The report was adopted.

ANOTHER NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill to provide for a national currency, secured by the pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof. The bill is that proposed by Mr. HOOPER in the House without material change. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

RELIEF FOR INDIANS.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill for the relief of certain friendly Indians of the Sioux nation in Minnesota. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. It appropriates $10,000 to make provision for the welfare of such Indians as perilled life in saving from the massacre many whites in 1862.

JURISDICTION OF DISTRICT COURTS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) introduced a bill extending the jurisdiction of the District Courts, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. The bill gives the same jurisdiction to such courts over actions concerning coasting vessels on lakes and rivers as they now have over vessels on the high seas, and repeals the Act of February, 1845.

THE LAND GRANTS TO THE PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution to extend the time for resumption to the United States of the lands granted to the Père Marquette Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE ARREST OF CAPTS. FERGUSON AND STODDARD.

On motion of Mr. NELSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the Secretary of War was directed to communicate information touching the arrest of Capt. C. B. FERGUSON, Quartermaster United States Army, and Capt. WILLIAM STODDARD, Assistant Quartermaster, lately in charge of the military depot at Alexandria, Va.

PROFESSORS IN THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing the Professors of Ethics, of Spanish and of Drawing, in the Naval Academy, on the same footing with the other Professors.

THE TITLE TO PROPERTY AT ROCK ISLAND.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) introduced the bill to acquire a title to certain property at Rock Island, Illinois, for the purpose of building an arsenal thereupon for the United States.

The bill occasioned some debate, during which the morning hour expired.

THE TRANSFER OF SEAMEN FROM THE ARMY TO THE NAVY.

By unanimous consent Mr. HALE called up the bill to repeal the first section of the joint resolution of Feb. 24, 1864, relating to the transfer of persons from the military to the naval service, which was passed.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution amending the Constitution.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said that the first thought that would strike an angel from the skies, or a stranger from another place, if either could be permitted to visit this earth, with surprise, after viewing the extent and resources of our people, would be the fact that there are four millions of human beings held in the most abject bondage, driven by the lash like beasts, and deprived of all rights, even that of knowledge and the sacred right of family. The stranger's astonishment would be doubly increased when he was pointed to the Constitution as the guardian of this many-headed wickedness. He would interpret the Constitution in its true sense, and say that Slavery could not exist by its positive text. He (SUMNER) conceded that the words "slave" and "Slavery" did not appear in the Constitution, and if the pretension of property in man lurks anywhere in the Constitution, it was under a feigned name. He considered the preamble the key to open the whole instrument to freedom. He would call attention to those thanksgiving words, "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law." Scoring all false interpretations and glosses, which may have been fastened upon the Constitution as a support of Slavery, he would declare there was nothing in the text on which the hideous wrong could be founded. In dealing with this question in the past, it has not been the Constitution so much as human nature which has been at fault. Let the people change, and the Constitution would change also, for the Constitution was the shadow, while the people were the substance. Under the influences of the present struggle the people have changed, and in noting so much as Slavery. Old opinions and prejudices have dissolved and the traditional foothold which Slavery once possessed has been weakening gradually, until now it scarcely exists. Naturally this change must show itself in the interpretation of the Constitution, and it is already visible in the concession of powers which were formerly denied, and the time has come when the Constitution, so long interpreted for Slavery, may be interpreted for Freedom. He contended, among the concessions for power over Slavery as a military necessity. Many join with PATRICK HENRY, who, in the Virginia Convention, declared the power of manumission was given to Congress in the Constitution, and argued against it on that ground. Slavery, receiving no support in the Constitution, he contended, was clearly under the control of Congress, under the giving Congress power to "provide for the common defence and general welfare." To all who would deny the power of Congress over Slavery, he referred to the words of PATRICK HENRY, when he said that on that subject the Constitution "speaks to the point." He contended that under the war power no one could deny its complete efficiency in enfranchising the soldiers-slave and his family. In the words of SHAKESPEARE, when he makes *Harry*, on the eve of the battle of Agincourt, say to his men to encourage them: "For he, to-day, that sheds his blood with me shall be my brother; be he ne'r so vile, this day shall gentle his condition." He contended also that the clause guaranteeing a Republican form of Government to each State made it our plain duty to abolish Slavery, considering the essential elements that constitute it, as understood by our fathers. The clause that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, throws protection over every person without regard to color, class or condition. He held that this was not only a guarantee against, but a prohibition of Slavery. On the very face of the Constitution Slavery was an outlaw, and, in its express provisions he had shown from sources of power, which, if executed, rendered it impossible. Nothing but hesitancy and delay in eradicating Slavery was unconstitutional. Slavery was not only a nuisance, but a public enemy and traitor in the rebellious States, lending succor to them, and holding out false lights to encourage and direct their operations, and it must be abolished. In reference to the question of compensation, founded on the shameful assumption that there was property in man, there was a time when he was willing to pay money for emancipation. But it was as a ransom, and not compensation. Money was no longer needed for the purpose. The time had come for the old tocsin to sound, "Millions for defence; not one cent for tribute." Millions of dollars and strong arms to defend our country against slave masters; not one cent for tribute for them. Every dollar for compensation paid should go to the slave. He contended that the pretension to compensation for the renunciation of a system too disgusting to picture or detail, was odious. Slavery must be overthrown; first, by the courts declaring and applying the true principles of the Constitution; second, by Congress in the exercise of the powers which belong to it, and that by the people by amending the Constitution to that end. As the courts had failed to do their duty, Congress, by a single brief statute, will sweep Slavery out of existence. If Congress may not do this, let the Fugitive Slave Law be repealed and all others conflicting with the right of colored persons. But beyond all, the people must put the capstone on the glorious structure by an amendment to the Constitution. While he was desirous of seeing the great rule of freedom which we were about to ordain embodied in a text which should be like the precious casket to the more precious treasure, he was consoled by the thought that the most homely text containing such a rule would be more beautiful far than any passage of poetry or eloquence of words, and would be read with gratitude when the rising domes of this Capitol, with the statue of liberty which surmounted it, had crumbled into dust.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. POWELL and DAVIS.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) proposed lengthy amendments and a substitute accepting the liberty of the press and free speech, and re-establishing the principles of the Missouri Compromise, which were rejected.

Mr. SUMNER withdrew his amendment, heretofore offered as a substitute, as he did not desire the committee's amendment in its passage.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Union,) said that the vote he should give against the measure was not from want of philanthropy to the slave, or from hatred to freedom. He had been the teacher of philanthropy to some of those who were now so blatant for freedom. He denied that the question of emancipation was germane to the present war, and had, therefore, declined to take part in it, believing that it tended to aggravate, rather than heal our wounds. Any effort to antagonize the blacks and whites must result in disaster to the former. As a true friend of the black race, he should vote against the measure.

The amendments, as reported from the Judiciary Committee, as a substitute for the original bill of Mr. HENDERSON, were then adopted.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Wiley, Wilson—38.

NAYS—Messrs. Davis, Hendricks, McDougall, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury.

The following is the joint resolution as passed:

Be it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 1. Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 8.

THE CASE OF MR. LOAN, OF MISSOURI.

Mr. GANSON, of New-York, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Elections, made a report, accompanied by a resolution, declaring that BENJAMIN F. LOAN is not entitled to a seat in this House, as a member from the Seventh Congressional District of Missouri, and another resolution that JOHN P. BROCK, the contestant, is also not entitled to the seat.

Mr. UPSON, of Michigan, (Union,) from the same committee, submitted the views of the minority, with a resolution that Mr. LOAN is entitled to retain his seat.

Mr. GANSON desired to fix a day for the consideration of the subject, but the Speaker said it could be called up at any time.

AD VALOREM TAXES ON BUSINESS.

On motion of Mr. OGLE, of New-York, (Dem.,) it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill laying ad valorem taxes on all sales of boads, stocks, specie, merchandise of all descriptions, and on the receipts of railroads, coal, gas and all other incorporated companies.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MATTERS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to erect a penitentiary, jail and house of correction in the District of Columbia.

A PERSONAL MATTER.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) said the gentleman from Illinois, (WASHBURNE,) yesterday charged him with voting for a swindle. To answer the elegant frenzy of the gentleman, a person's brains ought to lie in his mettle to do it.

Mr. WASHBURNE asked from what the gentlemen read?

Mr. PATTERSON replied—The House report in the *Chronicle*.

Mr. WASHBURNE said what he uttered would be found in the columns of the *Congressional Globe*.

[NOTE.—The *Globe* report represents Mr. WASHBURNE as saying "the people of Charlestown saw the purchase of grounds to extend the Charlestown Navy-yard to be a swindle, and sent a committee here to expose it;" and remarking "the gentleman from New-Hampshire would not go with me in my vain attempt to get the committee to strike it out, but he voted, if I rightly remember, to keep it in the bill. It was a little thing, only $135,000—a mere bagatelle—and 'I grew eloquent over it,' as the gentleman would say, and he refused to vote against the appropriation. I opposed the appropriation on the ground that the sum named was enormous and extravagant, and in fact, that it was reported to be a swindle, as it had turned out to be since."]

Mr. PATTERSON said that other members understood the gentleman's (WASHBURNE's) remarks as he did, and that the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs had promptly denied that it was a swindle. If he (PATTERSON) voted for a swindle of $135,000, he had very good company on both sides of the House. It was hardly courteous in any member to accuse another of voting for a swindle. Was it necessary for the gentleman (WASHBURNE), to misrepresent the facts?

Mr. WASHBURNE said that he did not cast reflections on any member of this House. He had referred to the gentlemen from New-Hampshire (PATTERSON) as voting for an appropriation which he thought outrageous, and was astonished that the gentlemen should think it was a reflection upon him when it was not.

Mr. PATTERSON said as the gentleman (WASHBURNE) disclaimed charging him with a design of voting for a corruption fund he exonerated him fully.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied that the gentleman had never heard him use the words "corruption fund."

Mr. PATTERSON said the gentleman used the word "fraud."

Mr. WASHBURNE further explained that he had said that the gentleman had voted for a matter which had since been charged to be a swindle.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) said the subject of this purchase had been pending several years, and the property was sold for the same amount that was given for it. The Committee of Ways and Means had a conference with Admiral SMITH a well-known honest man, and he recommended the appropriation in view of public interests.

The House recommitted the pending bill, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of reporting one merely providing for building a house of correction in the District of Columbia.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR LOSSES DURING MORGAN'S RAID.

The House passed the bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to allow the Postmaster at Harrison, Ohio, $523, that being the amount of money and postage-stamps taken from the office by MORGAN'S rebel force, during his raid in July last.

GRANTS OF LAND FOR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill extending the time for States to accept grants of land for agricultural and mechanic colleges purposes.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered an amendment providing that any State or Territory may appropriate the revenue derived from lands donated to them for the education of orphans, soldiers and sailors.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, protested against diverting the act from its original purpose.

Several other gentlemen took a similar position.

Mr. HOLMAN defended his amendment, which was subsequently rejected.

The bill passed with an amendment including the State of West Virginia in its provisions.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the President's Annual Message.

Mr. LONG, of Ohio, (Dem.,) made an hour's speech, in the course of which he said old and comfort were not given to the enemy by those who were opposed to the Republican party, but by that party and the Administration, who by their Confiscation Acts, and Proclamations of Emancipation and Amnesty, and other extraordinary and unconstitutional measures, were strengthening the hands of the South, and weakening the Union feeling in that section. He quoted from BENTON, LINCOLN, SEWARD, EVERETT, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, FILLMORE, and others, to show that coercion could not be successful under our republican system, and that the last three years had proved the truth of the proposition. He agreed with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) that the Confederates are an independent power *de facto*; that they maintained their declaration three years by the force of arms; and while they have cut asunder all the ligaments which bound them, they have separated from all the obligations which held them under the Constitution. He accepted this as true, and if a charge of disloyalty should be made against him for this opinion, he would take shelter under the broad mantle of the distinguished leader of the Republican party. He would make any reasonable sacrifice to bring back the seceded States, but not use force, for the Union could only exist in the hearts, and with the consent of the people. If the Democratic party were now in power, they could not restore the union of the States. There were only two questions: First, the recognition of the Confederacy; and, second, the continuation of the war for the subjugation of the South. Of the two he preferred the former. He believed the Democratic party were for peace, and would be placed in a false position if they nominated a war candidate.

Mr. LONG's hour having expired he asked a few minutes longer to conclude his speech.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) said—I hope the gentleman will be allowed to finish his speech, as it is the key-note of the Democratic party for the coming election.

Cries of "Order, order," from the Opposition side of the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE—It means the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by foreign Powers, and peace on the terms of disunion.

Mr. LONG gained permission to finish his speech.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) said he remembered when two armies stood face to face in the West, that under a white flag he went up to the man in the uniform of the Confederacy, and reached out his hand and told him he respected him as a brave and honest man. Though he wore the emblems of disloyalty and treason, under his vestments he beheld a brave and honest soul. He (GARFIELD) would reintroduce that scene, with a change only of person. Were there a flag of truce, he would extend his right hand, and ask the member who had just addressed the committee to meet him, and let him shake hands with him, because he honored his bravery and honesty, and because he believed what had fallen from his lips, were the honest sentiments of his heart; and in his uttering them, he had made a new epoch in the history of the war. He had done a new thing under the sun, a braver thing than most men can perform. He would now ask that the white flag be taken away, while he returned to the Union lines and spoke of what his colleague had done, what the member said might be pictured by "Paradise Lost." When Satan, who had rebelled against the glory of God, was hurled down from Heaven, he suddenly lifted up his head, exclaiming: "Which way I flee is hell." And like Satan, his colleague, might have added; "Myself am hell." During the Revolutionary War, Lord FAIRFAX, after deliberation, decided to go over to the Mother Country, and went over gradually and solemnly. But there was another man who had joined his fortunes to the struggling country, and remained with it till the war was well-nigh done; but, as in the darkness which precedes the morning, that man hatched treason, to surrender to the enemy all that had been gained. And that man was BENEDICT ARNOLD. When the present war commenced some men hesitated as to what they should do, while others went over to the enemy, ROBERT E. LEE, who sat at his home at Arlington, hesitating and doubting, at last went over almost tearfully. But now, when hundreds of thousands of brave soldiers have ascended to God, under the shadow of the banner which now waves over us, and when thousands more have gone into a state of decrepitude—when three years of terrific war have been raging, and our arms have pushed back the rebellion—and now, when the uplifted arm of majestic power is ready to let fall the lightnings of vigorous execution, here in the quiet of this hall, rises the dark purpose of BENEDICT ARNOLD, which would surrender the nation, its flag, and honor and glory to the bitter curses of the traitors of our country. For the first time in the history of the war it is proposed to give up the struggle and abandon the war, and let treason run riot in the land.

Mr. GARFIELD then contraverted his colleague's positions. The issue was now made up. We should use the common weapons of war. If with these we should not succeed, he would take measures as he would against the savage who attacked himself or family. He would resort to any element of destruction; and, if necessary, he would fling all constitutional sanctions to the winds, rather than lose his country.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) asked him whether he had not sworn to support the Constitution.

Mr. GARFIELD replied he had, and he was glad the gentleman had asked the question. He recollected that the Constitution declared the purposes for which it was framed; it was for the general welfare and public defence. And on that ground he swore to support it, regretting that he had not a sword in his uplifted hand at the time to show a determination to interpose all means to overthrow this cursed rebellion. He said that when he was in the military service a spy brought to him two letters addressed to JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. They contained commendations of the bearer who desired a place in the ranks to fight the Abolitionists. One of them was written by a man who lately held a seat on this floor, and was from Indiana.

Messrs. HOLMAN, (of Indiana,) C. A. WHITE, (of Ohio,) and others on the Opposition side, called for the name of the writer.

Mr. GARFIELD replied he had the latter and was understood to say that he would give the name at the proper time. He then alluded to the Knights of the Golden Circle, with their secret signs and passwords. Such organizations came up before the American people under the lead of the party over the way. This will be the signal for throwing up blue lights at the Capitol at Richmond. This he believed to be the elevated banner, the signal to be answered by traitors all over the land.

Mr. LONG replied that he said very distinctly, when he commenced his remarks, that he spoke for himself, and that he was alone responsible for his utterances. He was well aware of all he did say. He said it deliberately, because his conscience told him it was right and his judgment approved it. He said it, because when he approached the front of the desk and held up his hand to swear to support the Constitution before Heaven, he intended to maintain the solemnity of the obligation. And so help him God, fearless of all charges which could be made by that gentlemen or others, in spite of all the means of power in the land, he never would violate that oath, nor shrink from the responsibility he assumed on the first day of the session. He never belonged to a party which took the oath with a mental reservation. He remembered the district of country from which his colleague hailed. The resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law, and the sailing at defiance of the most solemn acts of Congress and the decision of the Supreme Court, occurred there. He had never been guilty of that. If the gentlemen charged him with being a traitor, he ought to remember the authorities from which he (Mr. LONG) quoted to support his position. They were the opinions of the leaders of his own party, who had advocated the doctrine which he had promulgated to-day. Secretary CHASE had advocated the identical doctrine. If this was treason, all those men were traitors. If this was treason, they might make the most of it. He was willing to abide the consequences and take the responsibility. He had no knowledge of the Knights of the Golden Circle. With God's help, he would never be connected with that order.

Mr. GARFIELD said he did not charge his colleague with being connected with it; but that it was under the patronage and protection of the Democratic party.

Mr. LONG repeated that he made his speech because it met the approbation of his judgment. He believed that there was no power under the Constitution to coerce the sovereign States.

Mr. GARFIELD explained that he would leap over the Constitution in order to preserve the national existence; but it would be into the arms of the people who made the Constitution.

Mr. LONG said while his colleague would leap over the Constitution, he himself would bear being called a traitor for supporting the Constitution. He would stand by this position, if he stood alone. He would not retract one syllable. He hurled back the charges of traitor. The men who were destroying this fair fabric or liberty were the first who declared that the Union could not exist part slave and part free. They started the ball which had produced the present condition of affairs. He believed our fathers were as good as we were. They were as good Christians and patriots. They would not push from the communion-table those who held slaves. God prospered them. What our fathers had provided was good enough for him and his children. He was ready to make any sacrifice to restore the Union. But this was not to be done by such exhibitions as they had recently had in this Hall. Applause to the echo had been given to the sentiments of those who had always been trying to sunder the bonds which united us. He would prefer having liberty in the little State of Ohio, or in Greece, or in Switzerland, than to live under a despotism like that of Austria, with bayonets constantly pointing at him.

Mr. HOLMAN wished to ask the name of the Indianian alleged to have written the treasonable letter, but general consent was not given.

At 6:18 the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Russian War Vessel off the Hook.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, April 8.

A Russian sloop-of-war is now outside of the bar, bound in.

Navigation of the Penobscot.

BANGOR, MAINE, Friday, April 8.

The ice left the Penobscot to-night.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 7.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill authorizing a change in the location of the proposed Central Railroad Bridge at Albany, was discussed at length, and progress was reported.

Maj.-Gen. SICKLES, in response to an invitation of the Senate, appeared within the bar, and was welcomed in a neat complimentary speech by Lieut.-Gov. JONES, who took occasion to denounce the rebellion as the most monstrous known to history.

Gen. SICKLES replied, alluding to the wicked character of the rebellion, the generous and honorable part New-York had taken in the efforts made to suppress it, and expressing the belief that the war would close this year.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Relative to the Utica City Railroad.

Incorporating the Musical Mutual Protective Union of New-York.

For a special County Judge in Monroe County.

Relative to the Church of Intercession of New-York.

Adjourned.

ALBANY, Friday, April 8.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

Amending the Charter of the Home Insurance Company; incorporating the Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburgh; incorporating the Iowa and Minnesota Homestead Company.

Mr. LAIMBEER asked consent to introduce a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Emigration to sell unclaimed property. Objected to.

Mr. MORPHY made a minority report on the Soldiers' Voting Bill. The minority bill provides that the Governor and Comptroller shall appoint twelve voting agents to visit all the regiments from this State, collect the vote in locked bags, bring them to Albany, where they shall be assorted and sent in packages to the respective election districts, to be canvassed; also that all soldiers from this State be registered. Adjourned.

Incorporating the Musical Mutual Protective Union of New-York.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The Albany Bridge Bill.

Amending the charter of the Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company.

Mr. HASTINGS, in alluding to the personal passage between himself and Mr. FIELDS yesterday, remarked that he regretted the occurrence.

Mr. FIELDS replied that he had not tasted ardent spirits during the entire day, and that his reply to the slander against him was the only one that a gentleman could make. Recess.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, April 8.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Lebanon Springs Railroad.

To amend the charter of the Security Fire Insurance Company.

To amend the charter of the New-York Medical College for Women.

Relative to the Excelsior Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

Regulating the use of the wharves and piers leased to the Delaware and Raritan Railroad.

To amend the charter of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company.

To amend the charter of the New-York Market Savings Bank.

To amend the charter of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

To amend the charter of the Home Insurance Company.

Incorporating the Erie Basin Dock Company of Brooklyn.

Relative to divorces. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Friday, April 8.

BILLS REPORTED.

Relative to the weight of butter, lard and cheese packages; to extend the operation of general incorporation laws; incorporating the Loan Exchange Warehouse Company.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Rochester Police; to incorporate the Roadout and New-York Steam Navigation Company; declaring the Erie basin at Buffalo a part of the Erie Canal.

On motion of Mr. BURKE, the privileges of the floor were extended to MILES O'REILLEY. Adjourned.

The Jefferd Case.

ALBANY, Friday, April 8.

In the case of CHARLES M. JEFFERD, convicted of the murder of MATHEWS, killed at the same time with WALTON, the conviction has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. A reargument was ordered last December, but the decision is now unanimous.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Thursday, April 7.

Two steamers, the *New-York* and *Express*, left to-day under flag-of-truce for City Point, to bring down all the Federal officers and soldiers, now prisoners of war at Richmond, about 1,000 in number.

The underwriter's boat *Atlantic*, attempted to visit Cape Henry to-day to look after the wrecks, but the weather was so rough the boat returned.

The Baltimore boat arrived at 3 P. M., eight hours late.

Lookout Lighthouse Destroyed by Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 8.

The steamer *Spaulding*, just arrived from Newbern, reports that Cape Lookout Lighthouse was partially destroyed by the rebels, and there will probably be no light there for a week.

Lieut.-Col. W. T. JOHNSON, United States Army, Medical Inspector of this department, arrived on the *Spaulding*.

Railroad Accident.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, April 7.

The upward morning passenger train from Nashville ran off the track at Cave City this afternoon, which will cause about ten hours' delay. Only one person was injured, and he not slightly.

BILLIARDS.

Play of Friday Afternoon.

PETER D. BRAISTED, JR., AND WILLIAM FREEMAN—100 POINTS UP, FRENCH THREE-BALL GAME—FOR $500.

As the time of playing this game was unannounced, it came off in private, before a few personal friends of the parties. It proved to be quite a skillful bout, the contestants going along quite evenly until near the close of the game, when BRAISTED went ahead, and came out winner by 21 points. Mr. BRAISTED then handed over $50 to Mr. PHELAN, to add to the fund for the working women.

Friday Evening.

MICHAEL PHELAN AND DUDLEY KAVANAGH—100 POINTS UP, SHOVE SHOTS BARRED—THE LOSER TO PAY $100 TO THE FUND OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION—A SUPERB DISPLAY.

About five hundred persons were present this evening, presenting one of the most respectable and intelligent audiences imaginable. The contrast with the assemblage of the previous evening was remarkable. There was no hitch on this occasion, the parties having come together to witness the science and beauties of the game of billiards, as demonstrated by two of its most expert masters.

Before commencing, H. P. CASE, Esq., arose and stated that the receipts of the evening were to be paid over to the Working Women's Relief Association; and as one worthy gentleman had set a capital example, he trusted others would do likewise. That was, that the gentleman had handed Mr. PHELAN a donation of $10 for the fund. Those who desired to "follow the leader," could do so by calling at the box-office.

The game commenced at 8¼ o'clock, Kavanagh winning the lead. The first call was Phelan, 155; Kavanagh, 73. The second, Kavanagh, 105; Phelan, 179. Third, Phelan, 246; Kavanagh, 146. Fourth, Phelan, 301; Kavanagh, 190. Fifth, Kavanagh, 208; Phelan, 309. Sixth, Phelan, 401; Kavanagh, 267. Seventh, Phelan, 509; Kavanagh, 309. Eighth, Phelan, 618; Kavanagh, 390. Ninth, Kavanagh, 403; Phelan, 537. Tenth, Kavanagh, 506; Phelan, 667. Eleventh, Phelan, 713; Kavanagh, 515. Twelfth, Kavanagh, 601; Phelan, 778. Thirteenth, Phelan, 816; Kavanagh, 662. Fourteenth, Kavanagh, 736; Phelan, 844. Fifteenth, Kavanagh, 800; Phelan, 852. Sixteenth, Phelan, 900; Kavanagh, 867. Seventeenth, Kavanagh, 903; Phelan, 909. Phelan made game on the 119th innings, winning by 34 points. Time, 3 hours 40 minutes. The game not closing until after midnight rendered it impossible to give a full report this morning.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A Rebel General's Order on the Repulse at Paducah.

WEST KENTUCKY TO BE HELD.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CAIRO, Thursday, April 7.

The Cairo *News* has been furnished with an order issued by Gen. BUFORD, commanding the Second Division of FORREST's cavalry, congratulating the troops on the success of their Kentucky campaign. He praises their conduct during the attack on the fort at Paducah and alludes feelingly to the loss of Col. THOMPSON, commanding the Third Brigade.

He asserts that they silenced the guns of the fort, and compelled one of the gunboats to withdraw from action. The rebel loss is set down at 50 killed, and 40 wounded, and the Federal loss at 27 killed, and 76 or 80 wounded. He concludes by informing the division of his intention to hold Western Kentucky.

The actual loss of the Federal forces was fourteen killed and forty-two wounded. Rebel prisoners admit a loss of three hundred killed, and three times as many wounded.

The latest Memphis advices report nothing later from FORREST or GRIERSON. It was rumored that the former was preparing to attack Memphis.

Confiscated goods to the amount of $49,000, consisting mostly of cotton and sugar, were sold here to-day by order of the United States District Court. Eighteen hundred bales of cotton yet remain to be sold. Two hundred and two bales mixed and inferior quality, in bad condition, sold at auction at 41c. @57½c.

Over one hundred bales of cotton have been brought up by the naval dispatch boat *New National*, from Red River, as have also two 9-inch Dahlgren guns, being part of the armament of Fort De Russey. These guns are part of those taken from the *Harriet Lane* and *Indianola*.

It was the steamer *Joe Jayes* and not the *Carrie Jobs*, that was sunk by the *Gen. Anderson*, as mentioned in a previous dispatch.

The steamer *Forsyth* has been released, and left for Memphis. Several thousand dollars' worth of contraband goods were found in her hold. The first clerk is held for examination.

The election returns received indicate that L. HUMMICK, Republican, has been probably elected Judge of the Thirteenth Circuit.

In the Memphis Cotton market rates for low qualities are unchanged; the better qualities tend upward. Receipts, 366 bales. Ordinary to good 55c.@56

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

Analysis and Review of His History of His Military Career.

[TENTH ARTICLE.]

I.

When the flood came which swelled the Chickahominy on the 29th of May, and left the two wings of the Union Army separated by an apparently impassable barrier, the Confederate commander, JOE JOHNSTON, concluded the time had come to assume the initiative, and fall upon the exposed wing of the Union Army. The situation was such that he might hope, not merely to defeat, but to destroy that portion of our force. Two corps—to wit, those of KEYES and HEINTZELMAN—were on the right or Richmond bank of the Chickahominy, the other three corps—to wit, those of SUMNER, FRANKLIN and PORTER—were on the left bank. The great flood gave the rebels hope that it would sever the two portions of our army, leaving the right wing on the left bank helpless spectators of the destruction of the left wing on the right bank. With this view, Gen. JOHNSTON made the following dispositions: Gen. HILL, (D. H.,) supported by the division of LONGSTREET, to advance by the Williamsburgh road and attack in front; G.W. SMITH to move to the junction of the New-bridge road and the Nine Mile road, to fall on KEYES' right or cover LONGSTREET's left. HUGER, with his division, to move down the Charles City road, in order to attack in flank, *cut off our retreat by Bottom's Bridge, and force the left wing into White Oak Swamp, where unconditional surrender would have been inevitable.*

The first part of this programme was executed with entire success. Our front, held by the division of CASEY, (placed in a radically false position,) was attacked in front and flank, and, after three hours stout resistance on the advanced and reserve line, was forced back. The rebel attack was made with 35,000; CASEY's force numbered 4,380, and he lost 1,433, or *one-third* of his force. As the rebels were nearly ten times CASEY's strength, the fact added a characteristic justice to the censure which Gen. McCLELLAN who was on *this* side of the Chickahominy and knew nothing of the fight, sent over the wires in regard to the division which he said "gave way unaccountably and discreditably."

This slander which will rankle forever in the breasts of those who survived the slaughter, is one of the inconveniencies of pronouncing judgment on battles which the censor himself does not see.

The second part of the rebel programme, which was intrusted to Gen. HUGER, was not so effectively executed. His movements were slow and impotent; and Gen. SUMNER, who with admirable promptitude, put his corps in marching order the moment he heard the firing, was able to cross the Chickahominy by a bridge of his own construction, and debouching on the rebel flank, held the enemy in check and regained the ground lost. The rebel commander, JOHNSTON, was wounded at this time, and thenceforth the command devolved on Gen. LEE. JOHNSTON, in his official report of the operations of the day, says: "Had Maj.-Gen. HUGER's division been in position and ready for action, when those of SMITH, LONGSTREET and HILL moved, *I am satisfied that Keyes' Corps would have been destroyed, instead of being merely defeated.*" On the following day, June 1, the attack was renewed, but it resulted in the rebels repulse of the rebels; and there is hardly the shadow of a doubt that, had the two wings of the army been united, and the advantage followed up, our forces could have entered Richmond on the heels of Fair Oaks. That he did *not* take advantage of this opportunity, by uniting his forces and advancing, is another of the indictments which history brings against Gen. McCLELLAN.

The only excuse offered by Gen. McCLELLAN for this failure is in the following terms:

"The only available means of uniting our forces at Fair Oaks for an advance on Richmond soon after the battle, was to march the troops from Mechanicsville, and other points, on the left bank of the Chickahominy down to Bottom's Bridge, and thence over the Williamsburgh road to the position near Fair Oaks, a distance of about twenty-three (23) miles. In short, the idea of uniting the two wings of the army in time to make a vigorous pursuit of the enemy, with the prospect of overtaking him before he reached Richmond, only five miles distant from the field of battle, is simply absurd, and was, I presume, never for a moment seriously entertained by any one connected with the army of the Potomac."

Observation 1. This was *not* the "only available" way of "uniting our forces at Fair Oaks"—it was not even the *best* way. A portion of SUMNER's command might easily have taken possession of the "heights" on the opposite side of New-Bridge; and by this bridge, which, according to the report of Gen. BARNARD, Chief Engineer, was "complete and practicable for infantry, cavalry and artillery, at 8:15 A. M., June 1," and by the "upper trestle bridge," which was practicable at noon, he might have united his whole army.

Observation 2. In characterizing the "idea of uniting the two wings of the army in time to make a vigorous pursuit of the enemy, *with the prospect of overtaking him before he reached Richmond, only five miles distant,*" as "simply absurd," Gen. McCLELLAN is guilty of a pitiful quibble. The real question was not to "overtake him *before* he reached Richmond," but to *follow him up*, in his defeated and demoralized condition *into* Richmond.

Observation 3. Was *this* simply absurd? If so, it must be because all the information afterward received authorizes the firm belief that he could have marched into Richmond, had he made half an effort. Of this there is testimony as high as Chimborezo.

II.

After Fair Oaks, we have again a period of inactivity. This period extends from the 1st of June, the date of the repulse of the rebels, up to the 26th, when we see the enemy again assuming the initiative, and precipitating a series of actions that form the *denouement* of the drama of the Peninsular campaign.

This forms the last of the series of golden opportunities which Fortune and the tutelary genius of the Republic put into the hands of Gen. McCLELLAN, and our melancholy task is to see, with what patience we can command, how he frittered it away.

His first excuse is the bridges over the Chickahominy. Under date of June 4, he telegraphs: "We are still hard at work at them." Next day it is the rain: "The rain forces us to remain in *statu quo*." Then it is the smallness of his force; but the Secretary of War consoles him by the information that he is sending him five new regiments; and under date of June 7 Gen. McCLELLAN writes: "I shall be *in perfect* readiness to move forward *and take Richmond* the moment McCALL reaches here, and the ground will admit the passage of artillery."

Well, there came a time when all McCLELLAN's conditions for a movement were filled. McCALL's Division arrived—it came on the 12th and 13th. The rains ceased, and on the 14th the General announces "weather now very favorable;" and by the 20th the roads are perfectly practicable for artillery. Moreover, another circumstance—superadded in his favor to the essentials he had already acquired—unexpectedly presents itself, to prompt him to action. He learns that JACKSON, who is still up in the Shenandoah Valley, is being reinforced from LEE's army. Surely now all is ready, and we may expect the curtain to rise. It does rise; but on a young man "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," requesting of the President "permission to lay before your Excellency, by letter or telegraph, *my views as to the present state of military affairs throughout the country*"—a request which, considering that Gen. McCLELLAN was, four months before, relieved of all care of the general operations of the war, seems a strange bit of practical drollery.

At length comes a flash out of the sky, and far-off rumbling is heard, that should startle him from his lethargy. On the 24th of June he learns that JACKSON is returning—"is moving to Fredericksburgh, along the Virginia Central Railroad, for the purpose of attacking my rear on the 28th." Now, then, is the moment to strike a blow! In two or three days the enemy will be heavily reinforced: strike, then, at the force in front, before the junction can be effected! Is that the way energetic generals have been wont to reason and act in the like circumstances? So we had supposed; but if anybody supposes Gen. McCLELLAN at all likely to do any such thing, his military education was not acquired under the "Young Napoleon."

On the 25th, everything being, according to his own avowal, in readiness, he screws his courage up to ordering "*an advance of our picket line on the left, preparatory* to a general forward movement;" but by night it had lapsed back again, and he wilted and withered under the information brought him by "several contrabands," that "Jackson's advance is at or near Hanover Court-house." Beauregard, too, has come, and the rebels are "*two hundred thousand strong*," and he has no hope left but "to die with his army and share its fate."

O varium et mutabile semper! Not to have wit enough to see that the very figures he gives on which to found his "two hundred thousand" in bucksram, themselves serve to show that the enemy had not half that strength! He states that his chief of the secret service reported the rebels as having "two hundred *battalions* of infantry and cavalry." Now, he *knew* that 500 men to a battalion was a full estimate; and this would give them a force of one hundred thousand.

So much for his own theoretical estimate, reduced to its actual mathematical form. But there is other evidence to prove that the rebels had not even as large a force as this. In the battle of the 27th, it is a matter of history, that the rebels concentrated the main body of their force, for this attack on our right, (PORTER's Corps.) They had at that point the divisions of LONGSTREET, A. P. HILL and D. H. HILL, and the corps of JACKSON—forming an aggregate, according to the statement of Richmond papers of the time, of 65,000 men. This was their whole force, with the exception of the troops they had between our left and Richmond, and these, according to the official report of Gen. MAGRUDER, numbered 25,000 men. This would give the enemy a total of 90,000 men, and there is ample evidence that this was the maximum of their force.

But let us accept, for the moment, McCLELLAN's estimate of two hundred thousand men, and what kind of generalship does his conduct under the supposed and, actual conditions bespeak? He has the enemy's force divided by the Chickahominy. He has it further divided by the absence of JACKSON's corps, reinforced by troops taken from his own immediate front. For three days he knows that corps is approaching to form a junction with the force in his front. He can strike the two fractions separated. If, on the other hand, they are able to unite and strike him, he foresees no other fate but the destruction of his army. Yet under these circumstances, what does he do? *Nothing!* If he *believed* the enemy to have had the force he now represents, it was his imperative duty to attack, for the very purpose of saving his army. But we have no idea he believed in any such numbers. It was but a day or two since he declared that, on the arrival of McCALL's division, he would be "in *perfect readiness* to advance and *take Richmond.*" What, take Richmond, defended by two hundred thousand men and "strong intrenchments?" What a sublime contempt of disproportion in numbers! But the fact of the matter is, the statement of his "readiness" to advance, and the confident statement accompanying it, was the assurance of a man who knew he had a hundred and twenty thousand men to meet an army then not over sixty-five thousand strong; and his subsequent fiction of "two hundred thousand men" is an *afterthought*, invented to justify his own disgraceful and most uncalled-for retreat—outwitted and outmanœuvred by an enemy he had pledged himself to "outmanœuvre and outwit."

At length the moment came when action was imperative, for the enemy again assumed the initiative. And what made this particularly disobliging and unchivalrous on their part was that they attacked on the very day *he* had decided to advance. "On the 26th," says he, "*the day upon which I decided as the time for our final advance*, the enemy attacked our right in strong force, and turned my attention to the protection of our communications and depots of supply." "The event," adds he, "was a bitter confirmation of the military judgment which had been reiterated to my superiors from the inception and through the progress of the Peninsula campaign."

Now perhaps it was, and perhaps it was *not* Gen. McCLELLAN's plan to attack on the 26th; and perhaps the rebels interfered with the purpose he had formed, and perhaps they did not; and perhaps the "event" was "a bitter confirmation of his military judgment," and perhaps it was only a bitter confirmation of his utter military incapacity.

It had already been at least six days since *all* McCLELLAN's conditions for taking Richmond had been fulfilled—six days since the additional circumstance in his favor, namely, the reinforcement of JACKSON, had arisen—two days since he learnt that the powerful corps of JACKSON, thus reinforced, was but two or three days off, on its way to join LEE—when "the enemy attacked his right in strong force," &c. Now, on the morning of the 26th, the day on which Gen. McCLELLAN had "decided" as the time for his "final advance," JACKSON's main body was yet a full day's march off. It was *noon* on the 26th before the enemy was discovered to be in motion, *and 3 P. M. before he had formed his line of battle to attack McCall at Beaver Dam.*

Now, if Gen. McCLELLAN had really "decided" on the 26th, as the day of the final advance, he must have "decided" to commence the advance *after* 3 o'clock P. M. If he had not done so, then we must conclude that his "decision" to advance on the 26th was just about as "decided" as all his other intentions of the same kind. But this makes it none the less ungallant for the rebels to have attacked, and proves that they did not in the least resemble that chivalrous old French army which on one occasion insisted on the English delivering the first fire!

The rebels followed up their initiative the next day, by the attack of FITZ-JOHN PORTER's corps, and the result was the battle known to history as the battle of Gaines Mill.

LEE saw that he had now precisely the same advantage that JOHNSON had at Fair Oaks. The right wing of our army, consisting of PORTER's corps, was on the left bank of the Chickahominy, separated by that stream from the left wing. With masterly strategy LEE determined to seize McCLELLAN's communications and throw the right wing against the Chickahominy and its swamps. If he did not achieve all he proposed, he at least gained a most decisive defeat of the right wing, inflicting on PORTER's corps a loss of over 7,000 men.

Gaines Mill will figure in history as the greatest blunder of McCLELLAN's blundering campaign. He there exposed a single corps to fight a battle by itself against overwhelming forces of the enemy, when he might with perfect ease have either brought it over to the right bank of the river, if he had decided not to fight, or, if he had decided to fight, he might with equal ease have reinforced it and enabled it to give battle with some chance of holding its own. As it was, Gen. McCLELLAN seems to have been actuated by the Gospel maxim, "if thine enemy smite thee on the one cheek, turn thou the other also." As an act of Christian forbearance this is very fine, but it is hardly *war*. As was once said, though in a quite different sense, "*C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre.*"

III.

Two decisive battles had now been fought on the Chickahominy—Fair Oaks and Gaines' Mill. They were not battles of McCLELLAN's seeking—they were brought on by the rebels, and we are thus presented with the odd spectacle of a General seeking a special theatre of war for the purpose of making not only an offensive, but a "rapid" and "brilliant" movement, compelled each time he met the enemy to fight on the *defensive*. We have the further spectacle of the man who was constantly clamoring for reinforcements, and constantly putting the blame of his failures to the lack of reinforcements, *fighting his two chief battles, the first with one-half, the second with less than one-third his force!*

To the last we find him persisting in the demands for more troops—to the last we find the man who was ready to

"Drink up Esile, eat a crocodile,"

doing *nothing* with what he had. "If at this instant," says he, the day after the battle of Gaines Mill, "I could dispose of *ten thousand* fresh men, I could gain the victory to-morrow"—a statement to which we might reply that, had he not allowed PORTER's corps to be slaughtered the day before, he would have had the ten thousand he there lost. But it is very remarkable that, with an enemy "two hundred thousand" strong, and behind "strong intrenchments," he should have deemed himself capable of "gaining the victory" with a feeble reinforcement of ten thousand men, which would have been no more than he had during all the time he did not "gain a victory." In fact, his victories on paper and in hypothesis, are part of the wonderful phenomena of Gen. McCLELLAN's character.

Having lost his base, and the enemy being planted across his communications, it only remained for Gen. McCLELLAN to beat a retreat to the James River. This act he dignified at the time by the euphemism of "change of base"—a phrase which has since then acquired a ludicrous meaning it will be long to lose.

The retreat to the James, considering the bulk of the enemy was on the left bank of the Chickahominy and a long march off, was not difficult. But, notwithstanding this fact, and that the troops were put in the most obvious positions, and that in no case was Gen. McCLELLAN present at any of the engagements of the "seven days' fight," this movement has been claimed as a masterly piece of strategy—comparable, say his admirers, only to MOREAU's retreat through the Black Forest. And we dare say that the credit in the one case is about as just as in the other; for NAPOLEON proclaims that MOREAU's retreat was "the greatest blunder he ever committed." "As the Directory," adds he, "could not give MOREAU credit for a victory, *they did for a retreat, which they caused to be extolled in the highest terms;* but instead of credit, MOREAU merited the greatest censure and disgrace for it." We leave the parallel to the reader's own apprehension.

In all the battles during this retrograde movement, we have the same utter want of head—Gen. McCLELLAN in each case being absent getting a fresh position to fall back upon. This is the first time that we had known that it is the *first* and highest duty of a Commanding General to reconnoitre positions for a retreat. "The Corps Commanders," says Gen. SUMNER, in his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, "*fought their troops according to their own ideas.* We helped each other. If anybody asked for reinforcements, I sent them; if I wanted reinforcements, I sent to others. He [McCLELLAN] was the most extraordinary man I ever saw. *I do not see how any man could leave so much to others, and be so confident that everything would go just right.*" Even at the last of the series of battles, when a defeat would have thrown his army into the James River, at Malvern, we find him, with the exception of a brief period *previous* to and at the *end* of the fight, away "on board a gunboat," and this, notwithstanding the admitted fact that the innate valor of our troops gave the enemy so decided a repulse that, if vigorously followed up, they might even then have been followed up into Richmond.

So ends the story of the strange, eventful campaign on the Peninsula—a campaign which, though ill-planned, was worse executed, and in which the utter incapacity of the Commanding General to take advantage of even such opportunities as fortune threw in his way, was most signally demonstrated. Gen. McCLELLAN did not bring back with him such an army as he had taken away. He brought back an army demoralized, worn down by useless toil, reduced by sickness, almost unmatched in the annals of war. He found the rebel cause at the lowest ebb, and the rebel army demoralized and dispirited. He left one in the flood-tide of success, the morale of the other restored by the prestige of great victories.

Under the inspiration of these successes, we find the rebel leaders turning back the tide of invasion, themselves assuming the initiative, and taking advantage of the position of the Union army on the Peninsula, moving by a bold stroke for the capital of the nation. It was under these circumstances that McCLELLAN was called back; but the circumstances under which he returned, as well as subsequent events, will have to form the subject matter of the succeeding article of this series.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 8, 1864.

$125,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.C	112	100 Hudson R. R.	159
15,000 Trs. Notes 7 3-10		100 do	158⅝
Oct. & Ap.	111⅛	100 do	158¾
8,000 U.S.6s.1-yr.C.	99⅛	100 do	158
8,000 N. C. State 6s	58	200 do	158
20,000 Mo. State 6s	73	350 do	157⅝
10,000 M.6s iss. to H. & St. J. R.	93¾	100 do	157¼
2,000 Mo. 6s. issued to Pac. R.	84	100 do	157
1,000 do	86	100 Harlem R.	s30.157
3,000 Cal. State 7s	140	400 do	s60 157
75,000 Ohio & Miss. Cer	65⅜	15000 do	s60 160
65,000 do	65¾	400 do	s68 159
10,000 do	b10 66	200 do	161
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s	112	200 do	s30 161
2,000 Hnd. R. 3d M. Bs	156	200 do	161
11,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	96⅜	100 do	163
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	95	10 Nor. & Wor. R.	102
3,000 do	96	800 Reading R.	160
5,000 T. & W. 1st M. Ex	105	1600 do	160½
30,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	103	800 do	161
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	116	1300 do	b10 161
14,000 Atl. & G. W. 1st M., Ohio Divis.	101	1900 do	s60 160¾
100 Am. Exc. Bank	121	100 Mich. Cen. R.	163⅜
60 Bank of Com'rce	114	100 do	154
100 Canton Co.	s30	100 do	153¾
300 do	72¾	100 Peninsula R.	b10 82
300 do	73	200 Miss. & Mo. R.	65⅜
5 Del. & Hnd. C. Co.	248	100 M. So. & N. I. R.	114⅞
150 do	247	500 do	114¾
424 do	246	300 do	b30 118
100 do	245⅞	200 do	115
400 Cnm. Coal Pr.	83	15 do	114
100 do	b10 83	200 Chi. & N. W. R. Pr	83⅛
100 do	82⅝	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	157
100 do	b15 82⅝	1200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	148¾
100 do	82¾	2000 do	148¾
100 do	b10 82⅝	100 do	b10 149
150 do	82	100 do	b15 149¾
200 Quicksilver Min.	79	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	129
300 do	79⅜	100 do	128⅝
100 do	78¾	900 do	128⅝
100 do	b10 80	100 do	b10 129¾
100 do	80	8 Clev., Col. & Cin. R	172
500 do	b15 80⅝	100 do	174
100 do	b30 81	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	132⅝
100 Cen. Am. Transit.	54	200 do	132⅝
150 Cop'r. Iron M.	17	400 do	b5 132
100 Cen. M. Co., Col.	12	100 do	131⅜
50 Hope Gold Co.	12	500 do	131⅜
380 Canada Cop. Co.	8	100 do	b5 131⅜
100 Ashburton Coal Co.	40	300 Clev. & T. R.	152
380 Mar. Min. Co.	89	600 Chi. & R. I. R.	127
200 Gold M. Co. of Col.	9	200 do	127⅜
200 do	9¼	100 do	b10 128
50 do	9⅜	800 do	b30 129
500 N. Y. G. M. of Col.	7	125 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	147
100 Oil Hill G. M.	18	500 M. & F. du C. R.	87
200 Gregory Gold	33	50 M. & P. du C. 1st Pr.	115
200 International Coal	117	100 M. & P. du C. 2d Pr.	94⅜
600 Fourth Nat. Bank	106⅜	1000 Tol. & Wabash	75
50 Min. Min. Co.	82	500 do	75⅛
20 Pacific M. S. Co.	228⅜	500 do	75¼
100 do	228	100 Tol. & Wab. Prf.	93
100 do	227	500 do	93⅜
100 do	b30 226	200 P., F. W. & O.	142
400 do	226	1400 do	143
100 do	225⅜	200 do	143⅜
900 N. Y. Cen.	143	1800 do	144
100 do	c 142⅞	50 do	s10 143
200 Erie R.	125⅛	50 do	s60 140
300 do	125⅝	100 do	b10 144⅛
900 do	125⅜	300 do	b10 144⅜
200 do	126	100 do	b10 145
200 do	b30 126⅜	100 do	b5 144
450 do	b30 126⅝	250 Alt. & T. H.	84
300 Erie Railway P.	112	100 Chi. & N. W. R.	66⅜
21 do	111⅜	50 do	66¼
100 do	111⅝	300 do	66
500 Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	88	300 Chi. & Alt. R.	100
100 H. & St. J. R.	58		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.R.	112⅜	2500 Reading R.	164
40,000 U. S. 6s. '81 Cou.	112	800 do	s. 163⅜
15,900 Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & Ap.	111⅜	2500 do	opg 164⅜
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	73¼	200 do	b30 166
10,000 do	73⅜	200 do	s60 161
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s. '90	51¼	200 do	163¾
10,000 American Gold	169⅜	1500 do	b15 164⅝
100 Canton Co.	b30 74	600 do	163
400 Cum. Coal Pref.	83	1600 M. S. & N. I. R.	115
50 do	82¾	100 do	b30 118
450 Quicksil. M. Co.	81	1500 Mich. Cen. R.	154
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	228	200 do	153¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	143¾	200 do	153⅜
250 do	143¼	700 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	142
100 do	143	100 M. S. & N. I. R. G.	155
900 Erie R.	125⅝	100 do	b10 155
500 do	125⅜	200 do	154
100 do	b30 124¾	1600 Ill. Cen. R. S.	149
100 do	b15 126	200 do	148¾
200 Chic. & N. W. R.	66¾	400 do	b10 149¾
300 Erie R. Pr.	112	1400 Clev. & Pitts. R.	129
200 do	111¾	1600 do	128⅝
500 Hudson R.	159	700 do	b15 130
200 do	159⅜	300 Gal. & Chic. R.	133
400 do	160	500 do	133⅜
100 Harlem R.	144	200 do	s30 133
100 do	144⅛	300 Chicago & Tol. R.	154
300 do	144¾	700 Chi. & R. I. R.	127⅜

400 do	144¾	700 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	148
500 do	145	100 do	b30 149
400 do	s60 152	2580 Tol. & Wab. R.	75
100 Alt. & T. H. Pr.	100	200 do	74⅛
100 Alt. & Terre H.	85	200 Tol. & Wab. Pref.	93
100 do	b10 85⅝		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 N. Y. Central	c 143¾	400 Gal. & Chi. R.	133
200 do	143¾	200 do	133¼
100 do	b3 143¾	100 do	s3 133¾
300 Erie R.	c 125⅝	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	154
100 do	c 125⅝	400 do	s60 154⅛
200 do	125⅜	300 do	154¼
600 do	s3 125⅝	200 Chic. & R. I.	s3 127⅞
180 do	b3 125⅝	100 do	b10 128
300 Hudson Riv. R.	157	300 Chic. & N. W. R.	66
200 do	157¼	200 P., F. W. & Chi.	b10 144
500 Harlem R.	165	500 do	143¾
200 do	164	300 do	s3 143¾
200 do	c 163¾	100 do	c 143⅝
1100 do	163¾	600 do	84
1100 Reading R.	161⅛	700 Tol. & Wab. R.	75
1300 do	162	100 Tol. & Wab. Pr.	94
300 do	b3 162¾	100 Cumb. Coal Co.	83¼
300 do	b3 162	400 do	84
100 M. S. & N. I. R.	c 114¾	200 Gen. Coal Co.	87
100 a. S. & N. I. R. G.	b3 157	300 Onick. Min. Co.	61
300 Ill. Cen. R.	148¾	200 do	80⅝
200 do	c 148¾	300 Mar. Min. Co.	38
1100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	128¾	200 do	s5 38
200 do	128⅝	600 N. Y. & Pass. Co.	3¾
100 do	b10 129	300 do	b10 3⅞
200 do	b3 129	100 Qtz. Hill M. Co.	20
100 Canada Cop. Co.	8	300 Gregory Gold	33⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

50 N. Y. Cen. R.	143⅝	150 Chi. & R. I. R.	127⅛
100 do	b4 143⅝	100 do	b10 128
500 Erie R.	s3 125⅜	100 do	s3 127⅛
100 do	125⅜	1000 do	127¾
700 do	b3 125⅜	100 Chic. & N. W. P.	65
100 do	b3 125⅜	400 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	144
100 do	s10 125⅜	1100 do	145
100 Erie R. Pr.	112	300 do	b3 145
100 do	s3 172	100 Mil. & Pr. du Ch.	86¼
100 Hud. R. R.	s3 160	100 do	b3 87
200 do	160¾	100 Chi. & Alton R.	89⅝
100 do	b3 160¾	100 T. H. & Alt.	84
300 Harlem R.	165	100 Tol. & Wab. Pr.	93¼
600 Reading R.	163¾	100 do	93⅜
800 do	b3 164	100 Miss & Mo. R.	65
900 do	164	55,000 Ohio & Miss C.	65⅛
1000 do	b10 164½	500 Mar. & Chi. 1st P.	86⅜
200 Mich. Cen. R.	153⅜	100 do	86¾
100 M. S. & N. I. R.	s3 118	100 do	s30 87
100 do	b3 115	50 Cumb. Coal	83
100 do	b3 114¾	100 do	83¼
100 do	b3 114¾	200 do	b3 83⅜
100 do	bnw 115	400 do	83¼
200 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	154	1000 N. Y. & P. Cop.	b10 3¾
100 do	156	50 Am. Coal Co	109
100 Ill. Cen. R.	s30 148¾	100 Quicks. M. C.	81⅜
100 do	s3 148¾	400 do	82⅜
1000 do	149	100 do	b3 83
1000 Clev. & Pitts.	128¾	100 do	b3 82¾
600 do	b3 129	100 Mariposa M. Co.	39⅜
200 do	b10 129¾	300 Qtz. Hill M. Co.	21
600 do	129	100 Ent. Marble Co.	b3 24⅛
100 Gal. & Chi. R.	133¾	200 do	s10 24¾
300 do	s3 133¾	150 Gold M. Co., Cir'do	8
100 Cle. & Tol. R.	154¾	500 do	b15 9
400 N. Y. Gold Ming. Co	7		

FRIDAY, April 8—P. M.

The price of Gold is remarkably steady to-day. There was not much done in the open market at last night's quotations, while the Treasury price to the Importers for the payment of Duties remained at 165 ℔ cent. Exchange on London for Saturday's steamer closed very quiet at 184½@185 ℔ cent. for first-class Bankers. The sales of Gold by the Treasury amounted to $417,000. The new subscriptions to the 10-40 years' 5 ℔ cent. Loan were:

At First National Bank	$313,000
Treasury Office	150,000
Together	$463,000

The sales of the 5-20 years' 6 ℔ cent. Loan at the Stock Exchange, were over $100,000, at 112@112½ ℔ cent.

The demand for money from the Stock Exchange borrowers continued very active to-day, but we heard less complaint at the close in making good the accounts of the Brokers at Bank.

At the Stock Exchange, the Railway speculation was somewhat feverish on a good many of the Stocks, but generally firm in tone at the close of business in the afternoon. The heavy decline in Fort Wayne and Chicago was recovered to the extent of 7 ℔ cent. The price on Wednesday afternoon was 152; last night, 136; to-night, 143 ℔ cent. There is a decline in Illinois Central Shares of 2 ℔ cent., and after great fluctuations in Reading and Hudson River, the quotations stand rather better than last evening. Among the New-York Roads, Erie and Central are steady, and Harlem is up *nine* ℔ cent.

The Mining Shares are steady on Cumberland and Quicksilver. The Quartz Hill Gold of California fell $15 ℔ share; Central, of Colorado, $2 ℔ share; International Coal 2 ℔ cent. There is an advance of 2 ℔ cent. on Gregory Gold of Colorado.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with Thursday afternoon, at same hour. The general market leaves off steady:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
Gold Coin	169¼	169⅜	Mich. Central	154⅜	153⅝
U. S. 6s, 1861	114¼	114⅛	Mich Southern	115¼	114⅜
N. Y. Central	143⅜	143⅞	Mich Guarant'd	160⅜	155
Erie	125½	125⅛	Illinois Cen.	150⅝	148¾
Erie Preferred	112⅜	112	Pittsburgh	128⅝	129
Hudson	161¾	160¼	Fort Wayne	136	143
Pacific Mail	230	227	Rock Island	127⅜	127⅜
Harlem	156	165	Galena	134	132⅜
Canton	72¾	72⅜	Reading	163⅜	165
Treas. Cer. new	99¼	99¼	Quicksilver	80	82½
Toledo	154⅜	154½	Cum'land Coal	83	83¼
Northwest	67	66¾	Mariposa	39	39

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Bank of the Republic	109
Merchants'	116	Bank of N. America	111
Mechanics'	115	Hanover	105⅜
Union	122	Metropolitan	122
City	145	Shoe and Leather	109
Phœnix	111	Corn Exchange	111
Tradesmen's	115	Continental	105
State of New-York	110	St. Nicholas	102
Commerce	114	Marine	150
Broadway	170	Commonwealth	107
American Exchange	120½	Atlantic	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgagee:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	112	Cbl. & N. W. Int. Bonds	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	103	Chi. & N. W. firsts	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	118	Chi. & N. W. seconds	106
Erie 7s, '83	117	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	100
Erie 6ths, '60	122	Han. & St. Jo. 2ds	96
Erie 6ths, '88	125	Lac. & W. bonds	110
B. N. Y. & E. 1sts '77	118	Del. L. & W. firsts	116
Hud. R. 2ds. s. f. '85	117	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	106
Hud. R. 3ds. '75	156	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	95
Harlem 1sts. '69 & '73	112	M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	110
Harlem seconds, '64	101	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. firsts	118
Harlem thirds, 68	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	112
Mich. C. new, 1sts, '86	130	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	102
Mich. S. seconds	108	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	107⅛
M. S. & N. I. S. F.	114	Clev. & ritt. 4ths	90
Ill. Central '75	119	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	77
Al. & T. H. 2ds Income	92	Ohio & Miss	96⅜
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	110	Alt. & G. W.	101

The *Journal of Commerce*, in attempting to correct the San Francisco *Shipping List*, in reference to the shipments of Gold from that port in January and February, falls into the mistake of supposing that because the Government shipments out of the San Francisco Sub-Treasury did not come to New-York, they were not made at all. The amounts were $2,000,000 and $1,500,000 respectively, together three and a half millions. As heretofore stated in this column, the Gold took a different direction from the Isthmus of Panama, and is now to the credit of the United States Treasury in London. The present balances with Messrs. BARINGS are probably nearer six millions than any other sum, and the sum total of Gold and Sterling Money now held by the Treasury is nearer forty than thirty-five million dollars; equal to the whole interest demands in Gold of the next eight months. The surplus Customs from April 1 inst. to June 30, can therefore be readily sold for account of the Sinking Fund, and all representations or insinuations from the Opposition papers that the Treasury is in danger of running clear of Gold because of the present sales to the importers, or because of any sales of Gold or Sterling Exchange which the Secretary may think proper to make in the next few weeks, are utterly groundless.

A general meeting of the Shareholders of the Fourth National Bank is called for Thursday next, April 14, to reconcile the difficulties in the Board of Management. It appears that the Board made a grave mistake at the outset in February—as well in regard to his personal influence as his banking skill—in making Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE their President. His resignation, they have since intimated, would be very acceptable. It was not tendered, although the difficulties between himself and the Board were known to be insuperable. The Board next determined to supersede him, which purpose was confronted by an injunction from one of the Courts forbidding this summary action. The matter is thus virtually devolved on the Shareholders, every one of whom ought to attend in person on Thursday next. No proxies ought to be given to vote at a meeting of so much importance to the best interests of the Bank, if not to its very existence. Where they have been lightly or inconsiderately given, their recall by Thursday next, to be followed by personal attendance, would certainly not be out of the way.

Among

crued interest from the first of March to the day of subscription *in coin, or in currency adding fifty per cent. premium.*

The interest on this Loan is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar bonds are payable on the first of March.

The Secretary of the Treasury closes his instructions in the following words:

On the above terms, the First National Bank of the City of New-York, of which you are the President, is authorized to receive subscriptions to the National 10-40 Loan, and it is hoped that its exertions—on the most energetic and active employment of which great reliance is placed—will be attended with complete success.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To S. C. THOMPSON, Esq., President.

The coupon bonds will be ready for delivery early in April, and registered bonds about the first of May.

Remittances may be made in legal tender notes, National Bank notes, or in drafts, &c., par in this City, addressed,
JAMES CURPREY,
Cashier First National Bank.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864. New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 7, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 16 bbls. Ashes, 7,854 bbls. Flour, 226 bbls. and 1,898 bags Corn Meal, 1,245 bushels Wheat, 660 bushels Corn, 1,407 bushels Oats, 5,510 pkgs. Provisions, and 834 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 45 bbls., at $5 87½ for Pots, and $10 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in fair demand at buoyant prices. We quote Java, 46c.@47½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 38c.@40c.; Rio, 39c.@40½c.; St. Domingo, 35c.@36c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair demand at full rates. Strict Middlings, 76c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,650 bales.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at full and buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in lively demand, chiefly for home use and on speculation, in view of the greatly reduced stock in the hands of receivers, and prices have again advanced 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl., the market closing, however, rather less buoyantly. Sales since our last, 26,150 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 80@$7; poor to choice extra State at $7 15@$7 50, chiefly at $7 20@$7 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 45@$7 55 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 80 @$7 00
Extra State	7 15 @ 7 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 30 @ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	7 45 @ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 70 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	7 55 @ 9 50
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	$7 50@$11 00

Southern Flour is in fair demand, at rising prices; sales since our last 2,400 bbls., at $7 30@$7 90 for very poor to good superfine; $7 95@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues active and advancing; sales 1,000 bbls. extra at $7 25@$8 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in good demand at $5 60@$6 35 ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $5 65@$5 75 for Jersey; $5 20@$6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Total sales, 500 bbls.

FRUIT—A moderate business has been transacted in the principal kinds, including Lever Raisins at $4 60, and Bunch do. at $4 20 ₱ box; Currants, 17c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, as buyers have been reinstated to pay asking prices, which are 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel higher than even the closing quotations of yesterday. The current arrivals are less significant, and desirable lots are scarce; hence holders are not eager to sell, unless at extreme rates. Sales have been made of 35,000 bushels, including White Western on private terms; Amber Western at $1 77@$1 80, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 71@$1 74; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 71@$1 73, delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 65@$1 71; do., deliverable in June, at $1 56; Chicago Spring at $1 67@$1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 53,000 bushels at $1 31@$1 31½ for Mixed Western in store, and $1 33½ for do. delivered, and $1 31@$1 32 for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet at $1 23@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand at buoyant prices. We quote Canada at 90c.@90½c.; Western at 90½c.@91½c.; State at 90c@91c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in more demand at $1 25@$1 50, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Sales, 25,000 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 50@$1 55 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand, at $1 25@$1 40 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in less request at 20c.@32c., for poor to strictly choice, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are inactive, but held with much firmness.

LATHS—Eastern are in moderate request, at $1 75 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole is in good demand, the sales being about equal to the receipts, which are fair, while the available supply continues light. Prices are very firm and in some instances tending upward. We quote: Sole—Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light 46c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middling, 48c.@50c.; do. do., heavy, at 48c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, light cropped, good, 51c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, middle cropped, good, 52c.@54c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 32½c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, good middling 32c.@33½c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c.; Good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 22c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 45c.@46c., cash, ₱ lb. Calf Skins continue in fair demand at rising prices. We quote French, average 20@25 lbs., at $1 80@$2 20; 25@30 lbs. to the dozen, $1 60@$2 ₱ lb.; 30@35 lbs., $1 50@$1 80; 35@40 lbs., $1 40@$1 75; 40@50 lbs., $1 30@$1 60; 50@60 lbs., $1 20@$1 35; American Oak Tanned, best selection, 25@30 lbs., $1 30@$1 65, and 30@40 lbs., $1 25@$1 50, cash, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues in fair request at $1 35 for Common and $1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Have been in good demand at buoyant rates. Refined Ingot Copper at 40½c.@42½c. ₱ lb.; Scotch Pig Iron at $49@$51; American do. $51@$52 ₱ ton; Pig Lead at $11 50@$11 62½ in currency, ₱ 100 lbs.; Spelter at 12c.@12½c.; Straits Tin at 49c.@49½c.; Banca do., 54c. ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates do. at $13 75@$14 25; I. C. Charcoal do. at $15 75@$16 25 ₱ ton.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 15@$3 25 ₱ gallon; Tar, $20@$22 ₱ bbl.; Resin, $32@$42 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand at about previous prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 07@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 58@$1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 23; Unbleached Sperm $1 82½@$1 85; Linseed at $1 59@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $1 10@$1 15; Crude Petroleum at 35c., barrels; Refined do. at 61c.@65c., free, and 50c.@55c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues in lively request, at advancing prices. Sales since our last 7,000 bbls., at $24 75@$25, closing at $25 for New Mess, and $25 for do. April delivery; $23@$23 25 for Mess, last season's packing; $23 for two year old Mess, $24 50@$26 for Western and City Prime Mess; $19 25@$22 for Old and New Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 13¾c.@15c. for Hams, and 10c.@11c. for Shoulders ₱ lb.; sales equal to 1,800 packages. Bacon is inquired for at 13¾c.@15c., according to quality, ₱ lb.; sales since our last, 600 boxes. Lard has been in good request at unfirm prices; sales 2,800 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 12¼c.@14c. ₱ lb. Beef is in brisk demand at rising rates; sales 3,500 bbls. at $16 75@$18 50 for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$16 50 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $25@$26; India Mess, $28@29; Choice India, $40@$42 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $24@$26 ₱ bbl.; sales 50 bbls. Butter has been in very moderate demand, at 38c.@46c. for poor to choice State, and 37c.@37c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese continues inactive, at 15c.@18c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in request, including East India, at $8 50@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in fair demand at buoyant prices, including Turk's Island at 50c.@51c. ₱ bushel. Liverpool Ground at $2 15@$2 20; do. Fine at $3 10@$3 45 ₱ sack.

SEEDS—Have been in less request at drooping prices. Clover 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $3 45@$3 55; Timothy, $2 75@$3 12½; Calcutta Linseed at $4 12½@$4 25 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Continue in moderate request, at steady prices. We quote: Henduras Dry at 95c.@$1; San Juan, 90c.@95c.; Bolivar, 75c.@80c.; Sisal, 85c.@87½c.; Vera Cruz, 92½c.@97½c.; Chagres, 90c.@95c.; Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 80c.@82½c.; Para, 85c.@87½c.; Tampico Goat, 67½c.@70c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.@67½c.; Buenos Ayres, 60c.@62½c.; Payta, 62½c.@65c.; Curacoa, 57½c.@60c.; Cape, 82½c.@85c., cash, ₱ lb.; Madras, 66c.@70c. each; Cawnpore, 60c.@60c. each.

SPICES—Are in fair demand, at buoyant prices. No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 35@$1 40; Mace, $1 20; Cassia, 73c.@75c.; Cloves, 46c.@50c.; Pepper, 38c.@40c.; Pimento, 30c.@32c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request, and held with much firmness. Sales since our last, 500 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 16½c.@19¼c., and Cuba at 15¾c.@16½c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are salable and firm, at 17c.@23½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 260,000 lbs., at 12½c.@13¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The principal inquiry has been for Oolongs, which are advancing rapidly. Other kinds are held with increased firmness, but are not very brisk. We quote: Hyson, $1 10@$1 50; Young Hyson, 75c.@$1 65; Gunpowder and Imperial, $1@$1 80; Oolong, 65c.@$1 42½; Souchong, 70c.@$1 20 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—There is more inquiry for export, and prices well maintained. Sales, 391 hhds. Kentucky $9 26; 288 bales Havana, private terms; 114 cases Seedleaf, 16c.@42c.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported at 2,100 bbls. State and Western at $1 09@$1 12, chiefly at $1 10 for State, and $1 10@$1 11 for Western, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull, and rates much depressed to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 100 tcs. Beef, at 2s. 6d.; 700 boxes Bacon, at 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d.; 4,500 bbls. Oil Cake, at 12s. 6d.; 20 tons Oil, at 17s. 6d.; 50 bales Grass, at 25s. For Bremen—140 hhds. Tobacco, at 30s.@32s. 6d. For Rotterdam—25 tons Oil, on private terms. For St. Domingo and Cuba, a Danish brig, $1,800, half in gold.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchest'r	April 9	New-York	Liverpool.
America	April 9	New-York	Southampton.
Africa	April 13	Boston	Liverpool.
City of London	April 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	April 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	April 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	April 27	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	April 30	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	May 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	May 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	May 18	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

N. American	Mar. 17	Liverpool	Portland.
Kangaroo	Mar. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Mar. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Mar. 30	Liverpool	New-York
Damascus	Mar. 31	Liverpool	Portland
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	April 2	Liverpool	Boston.
Glasgow	April 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Silesia	April 8	Liverpool	New-York.
City of N. York	April 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	April 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	April 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	April 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Geo. Cromwell	April 9	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	April 9	New-York	New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *America*, via Southampton and Bremen, will close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Manchester* will close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *George Cromwell* will close on Saturday at 1½ P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....6 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

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IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS. 500 old and scarce Masonic books, cheap.
10,000 works on Architecture, Steam Engines, Dyeing, &c.
10,000 Photographic Albums, at our price.
100,000 works on History, Biography, &c., at your price.
500,000 Scrap Prints and Engravings, at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.—ALL should read the article in March number, entitled "Our Quack Doctors and their Performances;" also the criticisms on Insurance Quackery, &c., &c. General agents for the *Review*, American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.

VICTOR HUGO—THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO unabridged, 10 cents. See RELPATH'S Books for the Camp Fires. The American News Company sells them.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG & REBEL VENTILATOR, is only $2 per year, in advance. Send names and money to
C. S. HUBBARD, New-Haven, Conn.
Agents wanted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

AMERICAN, SWISS AND ENGLISH WATCHES,
In superior styles and quality of cases. Orders from the trade or army (large or small) promptly and faithfully attended to. Established 20 years.
T. B. BYNNER, No. 175 Broadway, N.Y.

BELGIUM.
TO THE GLASS TRADE AND IMPORTERS OF GLASS.
The Company Anonymn of Harbatte-Les, at Namur, Belgium, are patented manufacturers of crystals, half-crystals and globes for Petroleum Lamps.

WOOL TWINE.
CARPET WARP.
All kinds of twine, rope, cordage and lines, paper and paper bags, envelopes and writing paper.
H. A. HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-lane.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE Mantels, slate billiard beds, slate urinals, blackboards, slate slabs for tomb covers and doors, roofing slate and slate sinks. The trade supplied.
WEST CASTLETON SLATE CO.,
No. 412 Broadway, New-York.

IRON WORK.
REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF PALMER & SARLES is dissolved this day, by mutual consent. The outstanding debts will be settled by WALTER PALMER. WALTER PALMER.
JONATHAN H. SARLES.
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

PERSONAL.

RECEIVED.—J. G. G.

C. T.—I WROTE YOU YESTERDAY, (6TH,) WITH inquiries. R. H. S.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—DELEGATION TO CALIFORNIA.—Rev. Dr. PATTERSON, of Chicago, and Rev. G. F. MINGINS, a delegation to California, to plead the cause of the Christian Commission, will (D. V.) sail on Wednesday, 13th inst. A meeting for prayer and to commend the brethren to the care and favor of God will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½, in the Grand-st. Church, corner of Crosby-st. Addresses will be made by Rev. G. F. MINGINS and by GEO. H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. THEO L. CUYLER will deliver the last sermon of the course before this Association in the Lafayette-av. Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 10, at 7½ o'clock. By request of the Association, he has consented to preach his celebrated sermon on "The Eagle's Nest." All are cordially invited to attend.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Bible its Own Witness*, being the next in the series of lectures on the Bible. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS—PIERREPONT-st., Brooklyn, Rev. JAMES EELS, D. D., Pastor. The Pastor having returned from a visit to the Army of the Potomac, will resume his pulpit on SUNDAY, April 10. In the AFTERNOON he will give some account of the religious interest in the army. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock; preaching by Bishop AMES; Sacramental service at 3½ o'clock. In the Evening at 7½ o'clock, Rev. DAVID W. CLARK, D. D., will preach before the City Sunday School Society. Subject—*The Mission of the Sunday-School Teachers.*

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—A PUBLIC MEETING OF the Sabbath-School connected with the Sixteenth Baptist Church (in 16th-st., near 8th-av.,) will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, April 10, 1864, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from IRA CHASE, Esq., and Rev. Thos. C. STRONG, D. D. Singing by the children. All are invited to attend.

THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF the P. E. Missionary Society for Seamen will be celebrated in the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., and a collection be made in aid of the Mission.

TRUTH FOR THE TIMES.—"PRIESTHOOD and Ministry." The second lecture on this subject will be delivered on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the University Buildings, Washington-square. Subject—*All Believers Ministers of Christ.* The Gospel of salvation by the blood of Christ will be preached to the unconverted.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES, SECOND SERIES—South Baptist Church, 26th-st., between 7th and 8th ave. Rev. J. M. PEEBLES, D. D., Pastor of the Manchoo-av. Presbyterian Church, will preach the next of this series of practical sermons, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 10, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Salvation Nearer.*

MARINE SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—The regular quarterly meeting of this society will take place at 6 o'clock on MONDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts. Punctual attendance of members is requested.
JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—NO. 18 CUOPER Institute. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Elder S. S. BREWER, on—*The Inheritance of the Saints—Kingdom of God*, &c., and at 3 P. M., on the *Second Coming of Christ.* Service also at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to hear.

MARINERS' CHURCH.—PREACHING IN the N. Y. Port Society's Mariners' Church, corner Madison and Catherine sts., on SABBATH, the 10th inst., at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. MCGLASHAN, and at 7½ evening, by Rev. J. D. WELLS, of Brooklyn. Sailors and their friends are invited. All seats free.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH—FIFTIETH-ST., Between Lexington and 3d avs. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. W. A. W. MAYHEW, Rector. Rev. JAMES S. PURDY, Rector of St. James', Hyde Park, will preach morning and evening. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, April 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *Can I Die even Between Good and Evil?* will be the subject of morning discourse—of the evening, *The Apocalypse.*

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. J. C. DUTCHER will preach, by invitation of this association, in the Market-st. Reformed Dutch Church, near East Broadway, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are cordially invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Services in the Stone Church, 26th-st., near Broadway, SUNDAY, April 10, at 3½ P. M., sermon by the Rector; and 7½ P. M., sermon by Rev. E. G. HIGBEE, D. D. Morning service, 10½ A. M., in the Hall, corner of Broadway and 32d-st.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THE SECOND and concluding portion of Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S commemorative and historical discourse on occasion of the death of Hon. Owen Lovejoy, will be delivered in the Church of the Puritans, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH Worship at Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts. Preaching next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the MORNING, in behalf of Home Missions, by Rev. MILTON BADGER, D. D., Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. This is the original permanent Mission at the Points, and has well earned its established reputation.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on *The Way of Life and Christ's Coming Kingdom.* All are invited to attend.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, April 10, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CADMAN; in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D. Subject—*Christian Union.* Seats free.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The twelfth anniversary of the Sabbath School of the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church (Rev. F. C. CLARK, Pastor,) will be held (D. V.) on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—NO. 18 CUOPER Institute. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Elder S. S. BREWER, on—*The Inheritance of the Saints—Kingdom of God*, &c., and at 3 P. M., on the *Second Coming of Christ.* Service also at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to hear.

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ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH—FIFTIETH-ST., Between Lexington and 3d avs. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. W. A. W. MAYHEW, Rector. Rev. JAMES S. PURDY, Rector of St. James', Hyde Park, will preach morning and evening. Seats free.

NOTICE—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. LARGE hall corner 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMKALL, Minister. Regular services A. M. and P. M. Subject for evening—*Old and New Testament Prophecies of the Antichrists, Jewish and Christian.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE SIXTEENTH sermon in this series will be preached by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the 17th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between 2d and 1st avs.

HELL—ITS DESTINY.—REV. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the closing discourse on this subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, at Historical Society's Building, 2d-av.—11th-st. Subject—*The Destiny of Hell.* Strangers cordially invited.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.—THE REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLEY, will deliver a discourse on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M., and 2½ P. M.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN WILL PREACH in Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Strangers made welcome. Seats cheerfully provided on main floor. Pews in galleries all free.

ELDER RUFUS WENDELL WILL LECture in Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 12, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Future Life for the Righteous Only.* All are invited.

REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th ave., Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach in the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, on 29th-st., near Madison-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

SALVATION MEETING.—REV. B. T. ROSANOFF, editor of the *Earnest Christian*, will preach TO-MORROW in the hall corner of Christopher and Hudson sts., at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ P. M.

REV. E. KNOWLTON, WHO HAS JUST returned from a tour through the South, will preach in the First Free Will Baptist Church, 28th-st., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—S. S. SNOW, OF Mount Zion Second Advent Church, will preach on the above theme on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 31st-st. and 9th-av.—Rev. F. F. FOSS, of Newark, N. J., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. L. L. BAGGS, Pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Philadelphia, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

REV. PROF. P. SCHAFF, D. D., WILL preach in the German language in the Moravian Church, corner of Houston and Mott sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Germans cordially invited.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

TEAS, TEAS, TEAS!

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY will open on the 9th, at 2 cents per pound profit, a large invoice of the finest grades of Moguns Teas imported; comprising Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson and Young Hyson. The trade will notice that this is said to be the only invoice of Mogune Teas in this market.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Importers and Jobbers.
No. 61 Vesey-st.

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AT NO. 240 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

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JOHN FALCONER..Of Seamless Clothing Manuf'g Co.
HENRY J. BAKER.....Of H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE.....Of Coffin, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS.....Of Ross, Demoster & Co.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier. D. L. ROSS, President.

E. H. J. MESSENGER, BANKER,
AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 139 Broadway.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made at all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Gold Coupons bought at best market rates, or collected when due. Interest and Dividends collected on Bank, Insurance, Railroad and other securities. Subscriptions to the 10-40 loan received and promptly executed. Banks', Bankers' and Individuals' accounts received on favorable terms.

THE CONSOLIDATED GREGORY COMPANY.

The transfer books of this Company are now open at the banking house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1864.

THE CONSOLIDATED GREGORY COMPANY.

Holders of receipts for purchase of this stock can now obtain certificates for full paid stock at our office, by payment of the remaining installment.
JEROME RICGS & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on Tuesday, the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

William Tucker,	Jacob C. Bogert,
John Camobell,	Andrew Bowden,
Joshua Bruch,	Ezra P. Davis,
Robert L. Stuart,	Jeramiah Briggs,
Charles P. Leverich,	Henry Oothout,
William E. Dean,	Ezra Wheeler,
Henry Ellsworth,	Ferdinand Daysters,
Walter Edwards,	Benjamin D. Brush,
Isaac A. Storm,	Wyllis Blanchard,
Peter W. King,	John N. Bradley,
Stephen O. Williams,	George Hodgsdon.
Henry Babad,	George L. Ronalds.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. GEORGE HODGSDON was unanimously elected President, in the place of William Tucker, Esq., resigned.
By order. PETER PERINE, Assistant Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, (late Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company,) held at the office of said Company, in the City of Leavenworth, Kansas, an election was held in pursuance of previous notice, the following Directors were elected:

John D. Perry, late President of Exchange Bank, St. Louis.
J. B. Alexander, President of said Benk.
Timothy B. Edgar, President Second National Bank, St. Louis.
John P. Devereux, late Cashier Union Bank, St. Louis.
James C. Kennedy, of New-York.
Abel C. Anderson, Merchant, of St. Louis.
R. S. Wood, Merchant, St. Louis.
John K. Hale, Wyandotte, Kansas.
Samuel A. Stinson, late Attorney-General, Leavenworth, Kansas.

The following officers for the ensuing year were also chosen: JOHN D. PERRY, President.
JOHN P. DEVEREUX, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1864.

THE FARMERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK (Banking Association Poughkeepsie), has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Phenix Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYKE, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIR

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Iona; or, The Last Days of Pompeii.

WALLACK'S—Money.

WINTER GARDEN—Judith; Daughter of Mezari.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—The Irish Emigrant—The Laughing Hyena.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Fool's Revenge.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Asiatic Giant; French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., as all hours 'Aphosa; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon.

IRVING HALL—Billiard Tournament.

NO. 765 BROADWAY—Harmonic Society.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Jean Baudry.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$8 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year,..12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year.. 8 00
Three copies 1 year. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The following-named officers is the full list of those who compose Gen. Grant's Staff: Brig.-Gen. John A. Rawlins, Chief of Staff; Lieut.-Col. C. B. Cometock, Senior Aid-de-Camp; Lieut.-Col. O. E. Babcock, Aid-de-Camp; Lieut.-Col. W. R. Bowley and Lieut.-Col. Adam Badean, Military Secretaries; Capt. E. S. Parker, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. G. K Leet, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut.-Col. W. H. Dunn, Jr., Aide-de-Camp; Lieut.-Col. T. S. Bowers, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut.-Col. W. L. Duff, Assistant Inspector-General; Lieut.-Col. F. S. Dent Aid-de-Camp; Lieut.-Col. Horace Porter, Aid-de-Camp; Capt. H. W. Janes, Staff Quartermaster.

An order issued by Gen. Buford, commanding the Second Division of the rebel Forrest's cavalry, congratulates the troops on the success of their Kentucky campaign. He asserts that they silenced the guns of the fort at Paducah, and compelled one of the gunboats to withdraw from action. The rebel loss is set down at 50 killed and 40 wounded. He concludes by informing the division of his intention to hold Western Kentucky. Rebel prisoners admit a loss of 300 killed, and three times as many wounded.

A dispatch from Alexandria, La., says a large amount of cotton is being captured along Red River. It was reported that several naval officers had been captured while confiscating cotton. Over one hundred bales have been brought up by the naval dispatch-boat *New National*, from Red River, as have also two 9-inch Dahlgren guns, being part of the armament of Fort De Ruesey. These guns are part of those taken from the *Harriet Lane* and *Indianola*.

The iron-clad frigate *Ironsides* has fired since she has been in service 4,361 rounds; has been hit 241 times; has only had one man killed; has not been seriously injured, and is probably the best iron-clad vessel in the world.

A dispatch from Cincinnati says that notwithstanding the rebel assurance that Forrest would hold Western Kentucky, it is believed he is manoeuvering to escape back to Mississippi without loss, by dividing his force up into small parties.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Trumbull reported from the Judiciary Committee the proposed amendment to the rules of the Senate, requiring nominations to be acted upon in open Senate, with a recommendation that it do not pass. The report was adopted. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill, which will come up in place of the defeated House bill relating to national banks. On motion of Mr. Wilson the Secretary of War was directed to communicate information touching the arrest of Capt. C. B. Ferguson, Quartermaster United States Army, and Capt. William Stoddard, Assistant Quartermaster, lately in charge of the military depot at Alexandria, Va. Mr. Hale called up the bill to repeal the first section of the joint resolution of Feb. 24, 1864, relating to the transfer of persons from the military to the naval service, which was passed. The joint resolution to amend the Constitution by prohibiting Slavery came up, and, after a long and elaborate speech by Mr. Sumner, and further discussion by Messrs. Powell, Davis and Saulsbury, the resolution, as amended by the Judiciary Committee, was adopted by a vote of 38 to 6. The amendment provides that the additional article thus proposed to the Constitution shall be valid when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Ganson, from the Committee on Elections, made a report that neither Mr. Loan, the sitting member, nor Mr. Bruce, the contestant, are entitled to that seat from Missouri. On motion of Mr. Odell, of New-York, it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill laying ad valorem taxes on all sales of bonds, stocks, specie, merchandise of all descriptions, and on the receipts of railroads, coal, gas and all other incorporated companies. A personal matter then came up between Mr. Patterson, of New-Hampshire, and Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, the former charging the latter with having charged him (Patterson) with voting for a swindle, in the purchase of certain property connected with the Charlestown Navy-yard. After considerable discussion, the matter was amicably arranged. The House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the President's Message, and Mr. Long, of Ohio, (Dem.,) proceeded to utter doctrines of the approved Vallandigham order. He argued against the war, contended that coercion was useless, and that as the Southern States had gone there was no use to try and get them back. He was promptly replied to by Messrs. Washburne, of Illinois, and Garfield, of Ohio, who thanked him for the courage he had exhibited in thus sounding the key-note of the Democratic party in the coming election.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was presented from Hawley D. Clapp, representing that he is confined in Fort Lafayette, by order of Major-Gen. Dix, for the purpose of extorting from him information which he does not possess. The petition was laid on the table. Clapp was the chief of the Lafayette Hall bounty-broker's gang.

Among the bills reported was one authorizing the Harlem Railroad Company to increase its capital stock three millions of dollars and convert its mortgage bonds into stock; against the Bloomingdale and Broadway Railroad Bill; against the Thirty-second-street Railroad Bill; against the Broadway Tunnel Bill; against imposing a tax of ten per cent. on the New-York City Railroad Bills for the benefit of the City Treasury. These reports were all laid on the table. The Soldiers' Voting Bill; to tax the dividends of Massachusetts stockholders in corporations of this State; incorporating the Dime Savings Bank of New-York; authorizing the New-York authorities to convey land to the Catholic Orphan Asylum on Ward's Island; relative to the investment of surplus profits of Fire Insurance Companies. The Albany Bridge Bill and the Bill amending the charter of the Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company were ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly, yesterday, among the bills passed was one relative to the Lebanon Springs Railroad; to amend the charter of the Security Fire Insurance Company; to amend the charter of the New-York Medical College for Women; regulating the use of the wharves and piers leased to the Delaware and Raritan Railroad; to amend the charter of the New-York Market Savings Bank; to amend the charter of the Home Insurance Company; incorporating the Erie Basin Dock Company of Brooklyn; and relative to divorces.

GENERAL NEWS.

Business was active again yesterday in Flour, Corn, Whiskey, Tallow and Provisions, at the Produce Exchange. Prices generally favored sellers decidedly. Cotton was firm, but less freely dealt in. Petroleum was in good request, as were also Hay, Leather and Wool, at buoyant rates. A fair inquiry prevailed for Groceries. Fish, Fruit, Laths, Lime, Spices and Tobacco. The freight market was very dull, and rates much depressed. Trade in Dry Goods has been more active within the past few days, especially with the jobbers, who have had an excellent run of custom from country buyers. Stocks of desirable fabrics have been much reduced, and in view of the rise in the value of raw materials, prices have been very firm, the tendency toward the close having been decidedly upward on all favorite styles of dress goods. The week's importations have been comparatively moderate.

The Stock market closed firm yesterday afternoon. The Government sold at 112@112¼ ₩ cent. for the 5-20 Loan. The subscriptions to the 10-40s were about half a million of dollars. Money active at 7 ₩ cent. The Treasury price of Gold to Importers, 165 ₩ cent.

The Federalists in the War of 1812—The Copperheads.

The New-York *World* quotes the allusion of "Veteran Observer" to the Federalist miscarriage in nominating De Witt Clinton for the Presidency, in the war of 1812, and after styling him, in its peculiar rhetoric, a driveling wiseacre, an ignoramus and a fool, proceeds to say:

"De Witt Clinton made a candidate for the Presidency because the country was dissatisfied with Mr. Madison's feeble management of the war! Why, the war had not even been declared when De Witt Clinton, then Lieutenant-Governor of New-York, was made a candidate for the Presidency. Ran by the Federalists "on the principle of carrying on the war more vigorously!" The Federalists were opposed to the war *in toto*, and made no secret of it. The *more* vigorous prosecution of the war! The war had not begun."

Without elevating the ignorance and impertinence of this Copperhead sheet above the silent contempt they deserve, we would yet draw a little closer attention to the historical precedent our correspondent so appositely hinted at.

Our intelligent readers need not be informed that the last war against England was declared June 18, 1812; that a plan of a campaign was at once formed at Washington for the invasion of Canada; that the command of the principal army for this purpose was given to Gen. Hull, then Governor of Michigan; that Hull invaded Canada in July, only to retreat causelessly and disgracefully to Detroit, and that in August, with a pusillanimity almost without a parallel, he gave up Detroit, with its strong fort, and all the public property therein, to the British, and surrendered his troops as prisoners of war, without conditions. That surrender took place Aug. 16. The country was filled with shame and indignation at such an opening of the war. The Federalists, who had opposed the war, immediately sought to take advantage of this. They sent delegates from different States to this City, in September, to make a Presidential nomination, and, after a stormy debate, selected as their candidate De Witt Clinton; not that they cared a straw for the man or the statesman, De Witt Clinton, but to fulfill the character given of them by Henry Clay, in a Congressional speech of that period: "tacking with every gale, displaying the colors of every party, steady only in one unalterable purpose, to steer, if possible, into the haven of Power"—a description as pat as words can be to the Copperheads of these times. Clinton was not a Federalist, but he had fallen out with Madison, precisely as McClellan, though for aught we know he may not be a Copperhead, has fallen out with Lincoln. A portion of the Republican party of this State, who still professed to be war men, adhered to the fortunes of Clinton. He ran on very much such a mixed platform as the anti-Administration party of this day is attempting to get up for McClellan—demands for the more vigorous prosecution of the war alongside of demands for negotiations to secure the earliest peace. It was thus hoped that such a coalition between professed war men and the "Essex Junto" peace men, would so work upon the popular chagrin over the unfavorable opening of the war, as to give success to the hybrid ticket—the Republican, De Witt Clinton, for President, and the Federalist, Jared Ingersoll, for Vice-President. The canvass was spirited but brief. Though military failures continued during the Autumn, the Administration was sustained. Madison was reëlected by 128 votes in the Electoral College, against 89 for Clinton—the latter receiving the votes of Federalist New-England, (Vermont excepted,) and of Republican New-York, as well as of New-Jersey and Delaware.

Our readers have marked this parallel; now let them mark the contrast. De Witt Clinton, when he was thus nominated by the Federalists, had already acquired the repute of being one of the foremost statesmen of the country. Though still but little over forty years of age, he had long been in public life, had been a member of both branches of our Legislature, a member of the United States Senate, which station he resigned to become Mayor of this City, which office he held for nearly twelve years, with short intervals, and for a portion of the time conjointly with a seat in the Legislature, and the Lieutenant-Governorship of the State. He was a man of almost matchless grasp of mind, of vast acquirements, of prodigious forces of personal character. Yet De Witt Clinton, with all his transcendent abilities and worth, permitting himself to be run by malcontents to prevent the reëlection of James Madison, not only failed of his object, but came near being ruined for life. Though he all the while professed to favor a more vigorous prosecution of the war, the war party completely deserted him. He lost his position as Lieutenant Governor, and it was not until the war had triumphantly ended, that the popular confidence was restored to him. How then can George B. McClellan, a man who, to De Witt Clinton, is but a pigmy to a giant—a man entirely unheard of before the war; who, elevated by accident to high command, signalized his career by an almost unbroken series of failures, and who, since his military fall, has allowed himself to be used as a passive tool by a class of factionists of ten times the gall of the "Essex Junto" with not a tenth part of their brains—how, we say, can this man expect to reach the Presidency through influences and arrangements which proved a dead failure even when employed for De Witt Clinton? We say nothing of the differences in the situation in the two cases—that Clinton was put forward against the reëlection of Madison at a time when the war had been an absolute miscarriage, and when many States were politically arrayed against it, whereas McClellan will be put forward, if at all, when our war has been, as a whole, a grand success, and when every State, with the single exception of New-Jersey, at its latest elections, had given great majorities in its favor. Nor do we dwell upon the immense difference between faction when the struggle simply involves certain maritime rights, and faction when the very existence of the nation is at stake. Let all that pass! We have only to say that it is a way the American people have, when once engaged in war, to stand by the Government which conducts the war; and that this of itself is sufficient to make it certain that McClellan cannot succeed where Clinton failed; and that the Copperheads, whatever their pie-bald coalitions and patched-up platforms, will be swept to destruction with all their trumpery, even as were the Federalists.

Popular Loans.

The device now known as "popular loans," of which Louis Napoleon was the originator, was probably the happiest and shrewdest mode of strengthening and consolidating a government that ever was adopted, and there is very little question that whatever security his dynasty may possess, as well as a large portion of the tranquillity which France has enjoyed during the last thirteen years, are due to it. It effected a complete revolution in financiering, adding one more, and this no small one, to the list of democratic triumphs. The practice of all governments, ever since governments first began to borrow, has been to obtain their loans from a few great capitalists, and, until very recently, this was the only course open to them. Up to the beginning of the present century accumulation, on ever so small a scale, was almost unknown among the poorer classes. What with ignorance, social and political degradation, and insecurity, the desire of saving was generally wanting, even if the power of saving existed. There is probably no surer indication of the extent to which the working classes have risen in the scale, mentally and morally, than the extent to which they accumulate money and invest it; and the plan of offering government stock in such sums as to place it within their reach, was all that was wanted to inspire them with the same conservative feeling which, in all previous ages, has been the characteristic of the rich exclusively.

We shall probably never know exactly to what extent we are indebted for the great growth of unity and zeal in support of the United States Government, which we have witnessed during the last two years, to Mr. Chase's following out of Louis Napoleon's idea. But it is safe to say, and it may be said without the slightest reflection on anybody's patriotism, that the dying out of the revolutionary clamor which greeted our ears a year and a half ago, the great increase of unity and energy in support of the Government which we have witnessed within that period, has been due to the five-twenty loan. When it was first brought out, and for some time before, it was common to hear of projects for deposing "Old Abe;" resolutions were making their appearance in various Legislatures proposing to open up separate negotiations with the rebels; some Democratic leaders were intriguing with Lord Lyons to secure foreign interference on behalf of the South; others, like Mr. Brooks, were not afraid to absolve the army and the country from their allegiance. Plans for constructing three or four Confederacies out of the ruins of the old Union were a favorite topic of discussion at Democratic lectures. Democratic newspapers constantly suggested to the West the folly of its sharing the burden of the National debt; and the utter impossibility of any portion of it ever being paid was openly preached in private and public by men of intelligence and respectability.

Nothing of this kind is now ever heard. The Democratic agitators who preached treason, disunion, repudiation and revolution so loudly and glibly at that period, now roar as gently as any sucking dove, and are not to be ontdons in the fervor of their expressions of loyalty. The extinction of the rebellion we now rarely hear pronounced impossible, or the draft unconstitutional, or emancipation robbery. On the contrary, the prosecution of the war is accepted on all hands as an inevitable necessity; its successful issue as a complete certainty. The draft is occasionally denounced in a mild way, but simply as less effective than volunteering, not as lawless tyranny.

Doubtless a large part of this change is due to the great successes which have been achieved by our armies in the field. But a part is also due, we are satisfied, to this fact that the popularization—if we may use the expression—of the national debt, has brought home to the masses in a way in which nothing else could, the consequences of a break up of the Government. It enables a vast number of people to estimate the precise extent of the damage they would themselves sustain by the destruction of the Union, and though this does not furnish the noblest motive for supporting it, it furnishes a motive which, as long as men are men, will influence conduct very powerfully, and which no government in troublous times, would be justified in overlooking.

The Union Armies.

What with bounties, and drafts, and reënlistments, an enormous number of men are now in the service of the United States. We believe we state a fact, when we say that at no period of the war have so many names been on the pay-rolls of the Government as during this month of April. The *effective* force, also, of the United States is, at the present time, immensely large, and of a high order. The soldiers are more hardy, vigorous and inured to campaigning than ever before, and their discipline and drill are far superior to what they were in the first years of the war. Unworthy officers have been weeded out to a great extent, and those in command have been tested by battle and danger, so that our troops will be better commanded than they have ever been. The Government is able now to concentrate heavy and efficient bodies of veteran soldiers wherever it desires them. Coming down next to such details as have been published, it is said that an army of formidable dimensions is being gathered at Annapolis. We observe also that an officer of tried service and great skill, Gen. Smith, is placed over the military forces of Gen. Butler's Department. We note furthermore that Gen. Meade still keeps his position on the Rapidan, with an army increased in number and refreshed after the Winter's rest and the liberal furloughs. Gen. Grant's presence at these various points in Virginia indicates that he is preparing for some stroke, and that he himself intends to guide and direct it. The very silence and inaction through the whole Union, under a Commander-in-Chief of such well-known energy as Grant, is ominous of great blows in preparation. It is generally understood that Gen. Thomas has an immense army at Chattanooga, which can, when the word comes, march with overwhelming force into Georgia.

It is obvious that all these various bodies of men wait for some combination of action, and that when they move it will be as pieces moved by one player in the great chess-game of strategy. It may be considered certain that Grant's plan of operation, whatever it may be, will be one, which, like his superb operations at Vicksburgh and Chattanooga, will completely startle the rebels—that it will be one which nobody expected, and that will take the country as well as the enemy by surprise. His campaign may be in Virginia, it may be in Georgia, and it may be in neither of those States, even though it be intended to bear upon one or both of the great armies of the rebels. In Virginia, he might adopt one or other of the plans that have heretofore been tried, or, discarding them all, he might adopt the palpable one, often discussed, of debouching an army at some point south of the James, and marching by Petersburgh toward Richmond. Not less than seventy thousand men, we suppose, could be thus threatening Richmond from this direction. At the same time, eighty thousand, under Gen. Meade, press Lee's lines on the Rapidan. Lee should, of course, fall back under cover of the Richmond works. Here he would undoubtedly have a very advantageous central position for striking either invading army. His relation to our forces would be somewhat similar to that of Napoleon, during the invasion of France by the allies before his banishment to Elba. But Lee is not a Napoleon, and as we have learnt, lost more than his right arm in Stonewall Jackson's death. His force would be inferior to either of the invading armies, so that Grant need violate no rule of strategy in this double invasion. The drawbacks on our side would be the Spring rains and the malaria, which would weaken our ranks, and the raw character of many of the regiments moving from Fortress Monroe as a base. But the great attack must be by Meade's veteran army. The chances of battle are proverbially uncertain, but we do not see how Lee could comfortably survive under the grindings of this upper and nether millstone. He might, it is true, evacuate Richmond, and make a new line in the southern part of Virginia. But then Richmond would become our base, and the same game might be tried with a rear movement on our part from Newbern and Weldon.

But, again, it is possible that Grant may compel the evacuation of Virginia at once, by a grand movement from North Carolina. Fifty thousand men marching into the interior of that State from Weldon, cutting the railroads, would compel Lee's immediate retreat, and transfer the seat of war to North and South Carolina. The great objections to this movement are the difficulties of transportation of such a large body, and the long line to be defended from Weldon to the railroads. Yet these may possibly be overcome, and then Gen. Grant conquers Virginia without a battle. If either of these movements were adopted, if we suppose the Army of the Cumberland at the same time advancing into Georgia, we have a stupendous play of strategy which seems likely to be irresistible.

We do not mean to talk while "putting on the armor," as those should who are "taking it off," but we cannot but feel that the military movements possible and probable this Summer promise the most happy result. It would not at all surprise us, if the next Fourth of July should see the war transferred from Virginia to a narrower field far South, and Gen. Grant pressing the defeated enemy in his last strongholds.

The Navajoes.—That fierce and untameable tribe of redskins, the Navajoes, whom we have been fighting for the last eighteen years, are reported to have lately surrendered to our forces in New-Mexico; and on the heels of this news, we have the announcement from Washington that an appropropriation of one hundred thousand dollars is asked from Congress for the subsistence of the tribe. It is thought in official circles, we are informed, that it will be more economical to support the Navajoes than to fight them. We doubt the accuracy of this theory; though on grounds of humanity, we might concede the wisdom of giving these galloping wretches rations of bread and beef rather than of bullets and cold steel. In the meantime, our soldiers, who have just got through with a big fight with the Navajoes, are dividing their daily rations with them, being themselves put on short commons for the purpose of feeding the savages. This is certainly very nice. In future it is proposed to give each individual of the tribe, numbering seven thousand in all, a daily allowance of one pound of flour and one pound of fresh meat, which, if they consume it all, will, it is thought, leave them little stomach for the fight. But the Navajoes are very treacherous, and pay little regard to treaties or agreements with white men. Col. Doniphan beat them and made a treaty with them in 1846, but they soon forgot it; Col. Washington did the same thing in 1849, with the same result; Col. (subsequently Major-General) Sumner repeated the operation in 1851, but we have heard of their depredations almost every year since. The fact is, fighting has been the ceaseless and immemorial occupation of the Navajoes; and we fear that the bread and beef now furnished to them will only give them strength and muscle to fight us again the coming Summer.

The Constitutional Amendment.—It will be seen from the Congressional proceedings of yesterday that the proposed constitutional amendment, permanently abolishing Slavery in all the States and Territories of the Union, passed the Senate by a vote of 38 against 6. Action on the measure has yet to be taken by the House of Representatives, after which, if there agreed to, it goes before the Legislatures of the several States.

One More Unfortunate.—We have a few details of the destruction, by a squall, of the great rebel ram at Mobile, of which we have so often heard during the last two years. It is said that she was an extremely powerful concern, her iron plating being six inches in thickness, and her armament consisting of six 100-pounder rifled Parrott guns, while her submarine horn or spear was of immense size and sharpness. This casualty adds another to the long list of defunct and unfortunate rebel rams, with whose horns Jeff. Davis hoped to split the Union.

The Recent Custom-House Forgeries.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—BEFORE COMMISSIONER WHITE.

The examination in the case of John W. Hunter was resumed yesterday.

Maverick Brewster, an employe of Hatch & Co., testified that he had always been an engraver; is general superintendent of Hatch & Co.'s printing establishment; consider them the largest firm in America. [The bronzed forged check was then shown witness, and he swore positively that it was printed by Hatch & Co.]

Another check shown. This was also printed by Hatch & Co.; it was from the same original engraving, though printed from transfers; the purple check was also printed by Hatch & Co.; witness had no doubt of it; the stone is in their possession.

Jacob G. Wessenger, the next witness, was in the employ of Hatch & Co.; had been there eight years; bronzed forged check, and the other bronzed checks, being shown witness, he swore positively that all four of them were printed by Hatch & Co.

John J. Cisco, the next witness, testified that he had been Assistant Treasurer for ten years and a half; has been in the habit of inspecting the checks of disbursing officers in this and other States; was thoroughly acquainted with the handwriting of them all; knew John W. Hunter's handwriting; first saw it in 1855; his signature was furnished at that time to witness by Collector Redfield; he had such signature with him; had seen his signature at least 20,000 times since; had paid all his checks and never has a dispute till this occurrence. Witness was shown the two bronze checks for coin, and swore positively that the signature was no forgery, but the handwriting of prisoner; no other man could have written it; Mr. Hunter had what is called a running hand; every letter generally joined, but not always entirely so; such a hand was more difficult to forge than a plain signature; Mr. Hunter's signature was very difficult to forge, owing to several unmistakable peculiarities; there was a peculiar formation of letters, which witness explained.

In the forged check there is an attempt made to conceal these peculiarities, but not enough to disguise the general handwriting; witness then explained at great length the manner in which Mr. Hunter generally made his abbreviations of months, &c.; he had no hesitation in his mind when he said that Mr. Hunter wrote the checks which he (defendant) now claimed were forgeries.

It was on Feb. 18 that the two checks for coin with others were sent to the Custom-house; Mr. Ogden sent for them; they were returned to the Sub-Treasury on Feb. 25, in the afternoon; Mr. Barney, Mr. Ogden, and Mr. Hunter came to the room of witness: Mr. Ogden had in his hand the purple check for currency; he stated that was a forgery of Mr. Hunter; witness asked them to be seated while he examined the check. He sent for his cashier, Mr. Russell; witness directed him to bring all Hunter's checks that were in the office; Russell brought some January checks; Hunter immediately told witness that he never abbreviated December. Russell said "you do;" Hunter said, "I never write it after 24; I never commence filling in so far from the time; I write in a much heavier hand;" witness said some of your checks are in a lighter hand, at the same time showing him some, and the one now produced by him, dated Jan. 30; Mr. Hunter said the light-appearing checks were written when he had a new pen; prisoner remarked that it was a very good forgery; he could not blame any one for it; when it was first brought to him by young Mr. Ogden, he (prisoner) said it was his, and discovered it to be a forgery by looking at the body of the check. The elder Mr. Ogden then observed, it is a very good forgery; Mr. Barney said, "It is a very good forgery—what do you think, Mr. Cisco?" witness replied that he would not admit that it was a forgery; prisoner immediately said, "Do you mean to charge me with it?" witness replied he had not charged any one with it, but he still maintained it was no forgery; witness suggested to Mr. Barney that if prisoner drew checks thereafter, they should be to order. There was an interview two days after in the Collector's room, in the Custom-house. In the meantime the forged checks for gold had been discovered.

The check was brought to him by Mr. Ogden; the purple check was taken away after witness had seen it; also, the bronze check; before the interview at the Custom-house, witness had a private interview with Hunter, who came to his (witness') room, and said, in a hurried manner, "We have discovered these forgers;" witness replied that he was glad to hear it; prisoner said Mr. Palmer, who was then in Fort Lafayette, Mr. Isaacs, and Mr. Derham, the stationer, were concerned; prisoner then left; then came the interview at the Custom-house; these people were to be examined then; when witness reached there, he found Mr. Barney, Mr. Noyes, Mr. Ogden, Mr. Derham, and Detective King; Derham was being examined by Noyes, and had quite a lengthy examination. It was subsequently discovered that in two of the books sheets were missing, also a check-book.

The further examination of Mr. Cisco was postponed until Monday next.

The Five-Twenty Loan—Jay Cooke & Co.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY CHASE.

Treasury Department, April 1, 1864.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir: I have had the honor of receiving from the House of Representatives a copy of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what have been the services of Jay Cooke & Co. to the Government in the sale of United States Securities, and what have been the rate and whole amount of compensation therefor; also, whether such services might not have been as successfully performed by the Treasury Department itself; also, what sums of money, if any, have been paid out of the Treasury for advertisements ordered by Jay Cooke & Co."

Before proceeding to answer these inquiries, it is proper to say that Jay Cooke & Co. have never been employed to render any services to the Government, but as Mr. Jay Cooke, of that firm, has been employed as agent for the sale of United States bonds and Treasury notes, the resolution will be answered as if it had been prepared in reference to him individually.

The whole of the five hundred millions five-twenty loan being now taken, and the accounts connected with it closed, I respectfully submit the following statement in response to the resolution, without awaiting the completion of the delivery of the bonds subscribed for in excess, which will involve no additional payment on account of compensation or expenses.

The first inquiry requires a statement of the services of Jay Cooke in the sale of United States securities, and of the rate and amount of his compensation therefor.

Mr. Cooke's first services were as agent for the sale of three-years' Treasury notes, popularly known as seven-thirties.

When negotiating the first loan with the associated banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, in July, 1861, of $50,000,000 for three years 7-30 Treasury notes, the Secretary stipulated to open subscriptions throughout the country to effect the sale and distribution of these notes by agents acting under the direct supervision of the department, the proceeds of such sale and distribution to be paid over to the banks in reimbursement, in whole or in part, of their loan, in order to secure the prompt taking of a second loan of equal amount. In the fulfillment of this stipulation the Secretary, in addition to the regular officers of the department, appointed one hundred and forty-eight agents, of whom Mr. Jay Cooke was one, to receive subscriptions for the sale of the seven-thirties; supplied them with printed blank books of subscription, blank certificates of deposit, blank forms for correspondence with the department, and envelopes with printed addresses thereon. In addition to these expenses and the expenses of the necessarily increased force of clerks employed, he paid these agents one-fifth of one per cent. on the first one hundred thousand dollars obtained by them respectively, and one-eighth on all sums in excess, and allowed for advertising a stipulated sum, varying according to locality, but in no case exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

The several agents thus employed returned subscriptions in the aggregate amounting to $24,698,866 84; of which Mr. Jay Cooke obtained $5,234,050, or more than one-fifth of the whole, for which he was paid the fixed percentage, amounting to $5,680 06, and for advertising, $150, making his total allowances for the sale of seven-thirties, $5,830 05.

Mr. Cooke, at the close of his labors in obtaining subscriptions to the seven-thirties, and on making his final payments into the Treasury, submitted an account, substantiated by vouchers, showing disbursements by him for advertising, amounting to $3,641 44, not including sums paid for which he had no specific vouchers. He was allowed only $150, or less than one-twentieth of his expenditure.

The services of Mr. Cooke in connection with the seven-thirty loan were valuable and important, but of little magnitude compared with those rendered in the negotiation of the loan of five hundred millions of dollars for bonds commonly known as the "five-twenties." When this loan was authorized by Congress, many experienced and able financial men expressed their belief that it would be impossible to negotiate bonds redeemable after so short a period as five years, and bearing an interest of only six per cent., and for a time appearances were decidedly against the success of the loan.

Under the law, every holder of United States notes had the right to convert them at his pleasure into the five-twenty bonds at par. A privilege which can be used at any time is often not used at all, and it soon became clear that voluntary conversions would supply only a small proportion of the large sums required for the disbursements of the war. To excite and promote a better disposition, the Assistant Treasurers designated depositaries, and special agents were authorized to receive deposits of notes, and issue certificates entitling the depositors to bonds bearing interest from the date of deposit. Still, conversions lagged, and were altogether inadequate to the demands upon the Treasury.

It was indispensable that these demands should be answered with the least possible delay, and the Secretary endeavored to ascertain the best terms on which the bonds could be negotiated by sales. Careful inquiry was made through the assistant-treasurer at New-York, and other experienced persons, and it was ascertained that negotiations could not be effected at higher rates than from ninety-seven to ninety-eight cents for a dollar, which would involve a loss on each hundred millions of the loan of from two to three millions of dollars.

Unwilling to submit to this loss, the Secretary, in October, 1862, determined to appoint a general agent, with authority to appoint sub agents throughout the whole country, for whom he should be personally responsible, and in this way to organize a direct appeal to the whole people. He accordingly selected as general agent Mr. Jay Cooke, who was recommended for preference by his responsibility, by his integrity, and by his energetic and successful services in the negotiation of the first national loan, and committed the whole work to him.

It was agreed that his commissions, for services and to cover disbursements, should be one-half of one per cent. on the first ten millions, and three-eighths on subscriptions beyond that amount. Of these three-eighths, Mr. Cooke was bound to pay one-eighth to subscription sub-agents, and another eighth to traveling agents and for advertising, and other expenses of making the loan as widely and favorably known as possible. He was allowed to retain the other eighth as compensation for his own labor and risk, and for expenses chargeable to his own proportion.

His responsibility covered all acts of his sub-agents until payment into the treasury of all moneys subscribed, and delivery to subscribers of all bonds subscribed for. No liability and no duty, except that of furnishing the bonds, was assumed by the Government; while to insure the faithful performance of the duty of the General Agent, and the full satisfaction of all demands upon himself and his sub-agents, bonds were required and given to the aggregate sum of $500,000.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of the task imposed upon him, the General Agent had no monopoly to the disposal of the loan. The Treasurer, the Assistant Treasurers and several of the designated depositaries were also directed to use their best endeavors to obtain subscriptions, and were authorized to allow one-eighth and, in some cases, one-fourth of one per cent. to purchasers for resale.

Having undertaken the work, Mr. Cooke proceeded to organize a general system of agencies. For a time, the result seemed doubtful. When, however, at the next session of Congress, the absolute right of conversion was limited to the 1st of July, 1863, and the system of sub-agencies had been thoroughly organized and extended throughout the country, subscriptions gradually increased, until, at length, the unwearied labors of the General Agent and his sub-agents were crowned with complete success. Not only was the whole loan taken, but subscriptions were made on the day it was finally closed, for nearly $11,000,000 in excess of the amount authorized, for which excess the General Agent was allowed no compensation.

It is impossible to exhibit in detail the services thus rendered, or to estimate their value in money. It may be sufficient to state that the number of sub-agents employed by the General Agent, and for whom he was responsible, was about twenty-five hundred; that the work of the agency extended into almost every county and town of the loyal States, and among all classes of the population; that its fruits were subscriptions for five-twenty bonds, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $361,952,950; and that without these subscriptions neither the army nor the navy, nor the general creditors of the Government, could have been paid.

The benefit of the work was not limited by its direct results. The interest in the loan, excited by the efforts of the agent and sub-agents, operated powerfully upon subscriptions with the Assistant Treasurer and the designated depositaries. These subscriptions amounted in the aggregate to $148,823,500, of which $92,178,300 were subscribed by purchasers for resale, and $56,645,200 for direct investment.

The whole compensation to the General Agent and sub-agents for services and for all expenses incurred in obtaining and paying over subscriptions, amounting, as already stated, to $361,952,950, was $1 353,013 15, of which $435,700 31 was paid to the General Agent as compensation for responsibility for services and for expenses chargeable upon the one-eighth allowed to him.

To the cost of the agencies, in order to ascertain the total expenses of the loan, must be added the total commissions allowed to purchasers for resale by the Assistant Treasurer and other officers of the Government; these commissions amounted to $122,190 39, making the entire cost of the whole loan $1,475,203 54. This cost is little less than three-tenths of one per cent. (or eighteen days' interest on the whole amount, and, as is believed, is less than the cost of any other great loan, either American or English, heretofore negotiated.

The Secretary has already stated that the best terms he was encouraged to hope for, in case of resorting to the negotiation of fifty millions with capitalists, in the ordinary way, were from ninety-seven to ninety-eight cents for a dollar, and there was every reason to believe, that for the additional sums required to complete the loan, he would be obliged to submit to much more disadvantageous rates. Had he negotiated fifty millions at ninety-seven and a half per cent., the cost of one-tenth of the loan would have been $1,356,000, a sum nearly equal to the whole saving upon the whole actual loan of $450,775,400 upon

the plan actually adopted. Had he attempted, and succeeded beyond reasonable hope in negotiating the whole at the same rate, the cost would have been $12,500,000.

The foregoing statement, it is hoped, sufficiently answers the inquiries, what have been the services of the General Agent to the Government in the sale of United States securities, and what was the rate and amount of compensation therefor.

The other inquiries of the resolution may be briefly answered.

No sums of money have been paid out of the Treasury for advertising ordered by JAY COOKE & Co., and coons for advertising ordered by the General Agent, except as above stated.

It only remains to add that the Secretary is clearly of opinion that the services rendered by the General Agent and the sub-agents could not have been so successfully performed, nor, indeed, performed at all, by the Treasury Department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. CHASE.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Signor MAZZOLENI, the popular tenor and admirable artist, takes his first benefit here to-night. The bare announcement will undoubtedly suffice to fill the house, for the Signor has hosts of friends. The opera selected for the occasion is PETRELLA'S "Ione," in which Signor MAZZOLENI is seen to the best advantage.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—JAMES LENOX, Esq., at the last meeting of the American Bible Society, was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. LUTHER BRADISH.

From the Boston Transcript.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: You may use the sentence about *Cudjo's Cave* which I wrote to Mr. TROWBRIDGE. The book merits higher praise, and I have heard it more highly praised by discerning judges.

Yours, very truly, S. P. CHASE.

Messrs. J. E. TILTON, Publishers. Boston.

What Secretary Chase says of the New Novel.

"The inflamed condition of my right eye has prevented my reading or writing much lately. *Cudjo's Cave* I could not help reading, however. It interested and impressed me profoundly."

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN—Is the name of a new and beautiful volume on the cultivation of flowers and ornamental plants. By E. S. RAND, Jr. Published by J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston.—*Tribune.*

Corns, Bunions, Nails,
and all diseases of the feet, skillfully and successfully treated by LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT, Practical Chiropodists, No. 852 Broadway, near 14th-st., and No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
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Burnett's Florimel is a Delicate Perfume much admired by connoisseurs. Equal to the best brand of Lubin's.

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STYLES OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD
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AT GENIN'S UNIVERSAL HAT STORE,
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The thousands of strangers visiting the fair will find GENIN'S Hat Establishment the most complete in all its details on this side the Atlantic.

The Spring assortment comprises over
ONE HUNDRED DISTINCT FASHIONS
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J. N. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
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Night Blooming Cereus,
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
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The standard preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another. Stops the falling out of the hair, makes it soft and silky, cleanses it and the scalp of all impurities and humors, and entirely overcomes bad effects of sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream, sold everywhere.

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N.B.—Ladies' French hair-dresser in attendance to apply the Hiawatha.

Ovington Brothers,
CHINA AND GLASS IMPORTERS,
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OUR SPRING STOCK was laid in before the recent advance in gold, and will be sold accordingly.

Glass engraving on the premises, sets of glass richly cut and engraved with initials to order.

BRONZES, CLOCKS, PLATED GOODS, &c., &c.

Please call and examine assortment and prices.

Nos. 238 and 240 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Trichopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

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B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

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The celebrated Alum Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. VALENTINE & BUTLER.
Patentees and sole Manufacturers.
Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st., three doors from Broadway.

Dr. O. Phelps Brown's Acadian Balsam will positively eradicate night sweats, deep-seated coughs, marasmus, sharp pains in the chest, difficult expectoration, physical prostration, and, in fact, every form of consumption will disappear, after the Balsam has been used a reasonable length of time. Price $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists generally, or may be had of the proprietor, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

Household Furniture Sales.—Henry R. LEEDS & CO. will give their personal attention to the sales of furniture at the residence of persons declining housekeeping, (as usual for the past 17 years,) and will also have regular weekly sales at their store, No. 23 Nassau-st., for those who prefer this medium of disposal.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—The nicest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.

J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Nails, Ecларged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

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FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Ruptured Persons are invited to examine Dr. RIGGS' method of treating this disease. Trusses, Supporters, Varicocele Trusses, etc. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Children's Carriages and Spring Horses at TIBBAL'S, No. 512 Broadway, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st. Sold by druggists generally. 50c. a box.

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Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety, of our own manufacture.
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Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

BAIRD—HAINES.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, April 7, by Rev. Charles W. Baird, Mr EDWARD P. BAIRD to Miss SARAH M. HAINES, daughter of Rev. Stephen Haines, of Middle Granville, N. Y.

CASTIGLIONE—GRAHAM.—On Wednesday, April 8, by Rev. Dr Cummings, ARALDO VEGASIO DI CASTIGLIONE, of Turin, Italy, to MARTHA OLCOTT, adopted daughter of James Lorimer Graham, of this City.

HART—SONER.—On Thursday, April 7, by Rev. J. J. Lyons, Mr. DAVID HART, of Louisville, Ky., to Miss ROSALIE SONER, of this City.

HAYS—KISSAM.—On Thursday, April 7, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev John Cotton Smith, D. D., ALEXANDER M. HAYS to MARY E., daughter of Dr. James B. Kissam.

KOCK—CRUGER.—On Thursday evening, April 7, by Father Lewis, at St. Mary's Church, Staten Island, HENRI LOUIS BERNARD KOCK, Esq., of New-Orleans, to BIANCA AGNES MADELINE CRUGER, daughter of the late Major W. E. Cruger, U. S. A.

☞ Boston and Washington papers please copy.

PARSONS—WAIT.—On Thursday, April 7, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev Mr. Montgomery, R. L. PARSONS, M. D., to Miss ISABEL L., daughter of T. G. Wait, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

STEWART—DE GRAW.—On Tuesday, March 22, by Francis W. Rice, Esq., U. S. Consul at Aspinwall, N. G., CHARLES EDWARD STEWART, of Portland, Me., and LOUISA, daughter of James L. De Graw, of New-York City.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Friday, April 8, at Englewood, N. J., LUCY ENOS, wife of Elisha W. Andrews, in the 42d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at Englewood, on Monday, April 11, at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Jersey City by Northern New-Jersey Railroad, at 9:15 A. M., returning at 4:28 P. M.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

BOARD.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, April 8, of diphtheria, WILLIAM NEWALL, son of John M. and E lizabeth Cortlandt Board, aged 5 years, 4 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and 3d sts., Hoboken.

☞ New-Brunswick papers please copy.

BOGERT.—On Friday, April 8, EMILY ELOISA, daughter of Henry J. and Mary L. Bogert, aged 3 years, 5 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, at Flushing, L. I., this day, (Saturday,) April 9, at 3 P. M.

BOSWELL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, April 8, CHARLES B. BOSWELL, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 151 South 9th-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

CAMPBELL.—On Friday morning, April 8, after a long illness, JAMES W. CAMPBELL, formerly of Cornwall, C. W., aged 46 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2 P. M., at No. 15 Abingdon-square.

DARNER.—Suddenly, at Albany, on Fourth day, 6th inst., of Fourth month, of disease of the heart, W. WALN DARNER, in the 64th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Seventh day, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, H. K. Pelletreau, No. 33 West Washington-place. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FOLGER.—In Troy, N. Y., on Friday, April 1, of convulsions, GEORGE McC., youngest son of Henry C. and ano Eliza J. Folger, aged 2 years and 6 days.

☞ Nantucket papers please copy.

HODGE.—At Princeton, N. J., on Thursday, April 7, HARRIET TEASY, wife of C. Wistar Hodge, and daughter of Richard B. Post, of Huntington, Long Island, aged 24 years.

KIRKLAND.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 6, Mrs. CAROLINE M. KIRKLAND, widow of the late William Kirkland, aged 63 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, from All Souls' Church, corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

LUCAS.—On Wednesday, April 6, WM. M. LUCAS.

His friends, and those of his father, T. F. Harrison, are invited to attend his funeral, at No. 6 4th-st., near West 13th-st., on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 12 M.

☞ Flushing and New-Orleans papers please copy.

LATHAM.—At Norwich, N. Y., on Monday, April 4, Capt. PAUL W. LATHAM, late of the ship *John H. Ryerson*, aged 59 years.

NOSTRAND.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 8, JEANNIA WILLIAMSON, daughter of Cornelius T. and Jeannia H. Nostrand, in the 6th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the house of her parents, Hamilton-st., near Myrtle-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ROLLINSON.—At Washington Heights, on Thursday evening, April 7, SARAH LOUISA, daughter of Charles H. and Sarah A. Rollinson, in the 5th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and also of her grandfather, John B. Bull, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, 9th inst., at the Presbyterian Church, at 2½ o'clock. Train leaves Chambers-st. for 152d-st. at 1 o'clock.

SCOTT.—On Tuesday, April 5, MARIAN MARIA, infant daughter of John B. and Cora M. Scott

Her remains were taken to Dutchess County for interment.

SAYRE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 7, suddenly, ELIZABETH, widow of John Sayre.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, April 10, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. John S. Wheeler, No. 115 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

SITCHAR.—On Friday, April 8, CATHARINA, widow of the late Andrew Sitchar.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Matilda Johnson, No. 88 West Houston-st.

THOMSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 7, of convulsions, CAROLINE ELIZA THOMSON, daughter of Rev. James and Jeannette G. Thomson, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St Matthew's Church, Throop av., corner of De Kalb, Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) the 9th inst., at 3 P. M.

UNDERWOOD.—At Fairmont, Westchester County, on Wednesday, April 6, Mrs. ELIZA UNDERWOOD.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Alston, at Fordham, on Sunday afternoon, the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock. The horse-cars leave Harlem Bridge for Fordham every 15 minutes.

☞ California papers please copy.

WHITE.—On Thursday morning, April 7, MARGARET MARY, infant daughter of John E. and Emily A. White, aged 15 months.

The friends of her parents, and of her uncles, Judge James W. White and John A. Kiston, are invited to attend the funeral, at the Cathedral, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

WILMARTH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, April 7, of croup, LESTER VINCENT, only remaining child of Otis H. and Abby H. Wilmarth, aged 2 years, 1 month and 7 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 11 St. Felix-st.

WARING.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, April 7, CLARA A., wife of Nathaniel F. Waring.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 75 1st-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 265.—April 8, 1864.
60, 20, 12, 30, 50, 43, 5, 74, 48, 64, 73, 29.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 266.—April 8, 1864.
5, 29, 31, 27, 72, 71, 56, 25, 38, 68, 4, 44, 12.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 169—April 8, 1864.
11, 75, 65, 36, 5, 60, 56, 53, 66, 19, 70, 64.

CLASS 170—April 8, 1864.
12, 76, 53, 63, 47, 54, 8, 58, 1, 10, 31, 60, 43.

Z. R. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
100 HANDSOME WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SECOND SELECTION,
which we offer at 35 PER CENT. DISCOUNT from the prices charged for best selected goods. For use, they are as good as the best, AND ARE A BARGAIN as regards the price.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. of Broome-st.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—AN elegant local stimulant. When applied over the region of the stomach and bowels, relieves nausea and vomiting, and corrects flatulence, and the uneasiness attendant upon dyspepsia.

Principal Depot, Brandreth House, and sold by all druggists.

MR GEORGE FREEMAN CALLS ATTENTION to a new and important improvement in the art of coloring photographs, rendering them nearly equal to pictures on ivory. Copies on ivory, and instruction given. No. 62 West 27th-st.

DIAMOND RINGS.—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, thirty-five, forty, fifty, sixty-five, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two, three, four, five, six and seven hundred dollars each—for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF-PINS.—NEW STYLES.—One, two, three, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty to fifty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.—Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five to seventy-five dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE;
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do hut justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. may, indeed, say that I fee a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. on Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. Now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by almost eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had no opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. He with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 89 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

'This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 56 6th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
No. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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have taken the highest premium at the late Fair of the American Institute.

PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRTS.

The patent and improvement consists in being a Shirt Bosom that will set smooth and present an even appearance at all times when in use.

PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRTS

are so made that they will not cut on the edge of the plait, but are rendered
MORE DURABLE THAN ANY OTHER.

PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRTS

can be obtained ready-made or
MADE TO ORDER,
at their establishments,
No. 175 Broadway,
No. 85 Nassau-st.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NEW-YORK.

GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS

have now been before the public for nearly a year. They are universally pronounced the neatest and best fitting collars extant.

The upper edge presents a perfect curve, free from the angles noticed in all other collars,

The cravat causes no puckers on the inside of the turn-down collar; they are as smooth inside as outside, and therefore perfectly free and easy to the neck.

The Garotte Collar has a smooth and evenly finished edge on both sides.

These collars are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a collar, but are molded and shaped to fit the neck.

They are made in "Novelty" (or turn-down) style, in every half inch size from 12 to 17 inches, and in "Eureka" or Garotte) from 13 to 17 inches, and packed in "soil't sizes" in neat blue cartoons, containing 100 each also, in smaller ones of 10 each—the latter a very handy package for travelers, army and navy officers.

Every collar is stamped
"GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS."
The trade supplied by
J. S. LOWREY & CO.,
No. 37 Warren-st., New-York.

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ON EXHIBITION DURING THE WEEK
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMITTEE.
Entrance No. 4 East 18th-st., corner of 5th-av.
Admission One dollar.

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ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory, No. 440 West-st.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY is much more easy and successful in the common dry soil of private gardens, market gardens, or in field culture, than in the usual clumsy way in bogs and meadows. The yield this season, in my method of culture, was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation, with price of cranberry plants and all other useful and ornamental trees, plants and shrubs, will be sent by mail. Plants prepaid by mail.

B. M. WATSON,
Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

5,000,000 OF CIGARS,
ALL GRADES AND SIZES
JOHN J. REIMER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN IMPORTED HAVANA AND MANUFACTURER OF DOMESTIC CIGARS,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-STREET.

Merchants and the trade are respectfully informed that I have got on hand, and am constantly receiving from my branch house in Havana, the best brands and most salable sizes of every grade of

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS,

which I am offering at very moderate prices. My connections with said port enable me to defy all competition.

MY STOCK OF DOMESTIC CIGARS, which is constantly supplied by my own factory in this City, the tobacco being imported by myself, or selected under my own supervision, FOR CASH, consists of most all sizes and qualities, FROM $16 TO $70 PER 1,000.

I can in this branch also offer greater bargains than any other house in the City.

IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS FROM $45 TO $200.
TO THE TRADE.

My stock of LEAF TOBACCO is well worth your attention, and I invite you to inspect it.

To my customers and the public, the information that I keep, as usual, a supply of

Choice Imported and Domestic Liquors on hand, which, together with my Wood and Willow Ware, I offer at low figures.

JOHN J. REIMER,
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My new stock of SPRING CLOTHING is now ready, and is not surpassed as to assortment, style or price in this City. The Custom Room, Furnishing and Children's Department not equaled. Satisfaction given.

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The largest store in the City.

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MANTEL ORNAMENTS.
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Richly cut and engraved.
FLINT AND BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.
A large variety of
SILVER PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
Also, new designs of
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ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The annual meeting of the association will be held at Delmonico's, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, April 11, at 7½ o'clock. By order,

W. B. VERMILYE, Colonel.
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THE MEXICAN TRAGI-COMEDY.
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THE NEW SERVICE CHARGE OF POWDER.
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REAL ESTATE.

WHARF PROPERTY.

Valuable wharf property and water right for sale, together with half the block of land between Horatio and Gansevoort sts., being the block of land next to the proposed City market. Terms easy. Apply to EDWARD GREEN, Executor, No. 521 West-st.

BROOKLYN.—FIRST-CLASS BRICK COTTAGE house for sale, with furniture complete. The house was built in the best manner for the present owner, who goes to Europe this Spring, and who last Fall exceeded over $1,000 upon it in improvements and decorations. The upper hall, bath-room and dining-room floors are inlaid with black walnut and cherry. The furniture is as good as new, and corresponds throughout. There are 12 rooms, beside garret and cellar. The location is most desirable. Size of lot 20x100, five varieties of grass, trees in yard. Price complete, $9,000; or with part of the furniture, $8,500. For further information, apply on the premises, Portland-av., second house from Fulton-av., or at No. 132 William-st., in the lamp factory, New-York.

WANTED—A COTTON FACTORY, IN COMplete running order, containing from 5,000 to 10,000 spindles, with the necessary looms, etc. In replying to this advertisement state the quantity and kind of machinery, with detailed description thereof, when and by whom built, also, whether the machinery is now running, and whether by water or steam power; also, a description of the factory buildings, the quantity of ground attached thereto, and whether either will be sold separately, and price of each. This being a bona fide advertisement, parties wishing to sell will give full particulars, address ALFRED JENKS & SON,
No. 65 North Front-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—A FINE three-story and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, eligibly situated, five minutes' walk from the ferry; now occupied by the owner, whose business engagements require him to leave the city. Price $8,000, half of which may remain on bond and mortgage; immediate possession given, and, if desired, the carpets and furniture would also be sold. Inquire of DAVENPORT BRO., No. 203 Greenwich-st., New-York, or on the premises, No. 160 Grand-st.

MODERN MARBLE HOUSE—PRICE $6,000. —It is a bargain, mortgage to suit, three-story, high basement, extension, gas, water, &c.; lot 21 by 134, respectable and delightful location. Ten minutes' walk to ferry. Apply to the owner, Mr. ELSTON, No. 36 President-st., South Brooklyn.

ELEGANT ESTABLISHMENT ON 5TH-AV.—For sale, with or without the exquisite furniture, the extra large and beautiful house southwest corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st., with stable and entrance in the rear; the house is decorated, and is in superb order throughout. Immediate possession given. Lot 28x150 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

$35,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage on first-class improved real estate, in Kings County, in sums of $5,000, $4,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,500 $1,000. Property consists of dwellings and stores. Buildings new and worth double amount of loans. WM. M. DURYEA, No. 67 Wall-st., or CHAS. R. MILLER, East New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 22 by 40 feet; gas, range, hot and cold water, bath and water-closet, all well built and in the finest condition; garden in rear; the whole ground 22 by 100 feet. Apply on the premises, Ryerson-st., east side, first house north of Gates-av.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—A first-class high-stoop four-story brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, near 5th-av., will be sold or rented for one or more years; it is delightfully located on the most fashionable part of the Hill. Apply to L. ARNOLD, No. 42 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, at Newburgh, a brick house, gothic style, 40 feet square, containing about 20 rooms; with barn, coach-house, stable, &c., fine garden, evergreens, fruit trees and small berries in abundance; beautiful views of the Hudson. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NO. 29 2D-AV., an old-established feed business, together with the building, wagons, horses, harness, bags, and all the necessary fixtures for carrying on the business. A good bargain for any one desirous to engage in a profitable business.

A PLEASANT HOME AT RYE, NEW-YORK, ON THE SOUND—Modern cottage, 11 rooms, ¾ acre of fine garden, fruit, grapery, barn, beautifully located, near churches, depot; perfectly healthy; fishing, game; terms easy. Apply to LYON, No. 23 Cortlandt-st. Price, $7,000.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NOS. 21 AND 23 West 39th-st.; houses full size, brown stone, and just completed in the best manner, with all improvements. Apply on the premises, or to LOPER & DAVIS, 36th-st., corner 1st-av.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE—A GREAT bargain; superior location; 60 acres choice land; extensive, convenient outbuildings, and in good order. Will sell all or part. SOUTHWICK & WOOD.

THREE-STORY, HIGH BASEMENT, sub cellar and extension brick house in Union, above Hicks st., Brooklyn, for sale cheap on easy terms; modern improvements; in good order.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—One lot, 100x25 feet, on south side of 65th-st., 125 feet west of 8th-av. Two lots, 100x25 feet each, on south side of 99th-st., commencing 125 feet west of 8th-av., by JACKSON & PURDY, No. 647 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A dwelling, containing twelve rooms, pleasantly located, 1¼ miles from New-York, and four minutes from depot. Price $4,500, rent $400.
W. C. BUTLER, No. 50 Dey-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—THE WHOLE OR part of a farm at Huntington, L. I., with good land, new buildings, abundance of fruit and beautiful view of the harbor and Long Island Sound. Apply to JOHN WHITE, No. 242 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 30 WEST 35TH-ST., three stories, high stoop, white marble, 25x59, lot 98.9. Price $15,500, including gas fixtures, shades and silk cloth. For permits, apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN—PROPERTY FOR SALE IN PORTland-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs. Two new brown-stone houses; all the improvements; price low; terms easy. T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW STONE-FRONT houses, built by the day, in a first-class neighborhood; they have all the latest improvements in them. Apply at No. 167 East 50th-st., of the owner.

BEST SPECULATION IN BROOKLYN.—For sale, a first-class Fulton-av. store, four stories high, in an excellent location. LYMAN C. DAYTON, No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit; also, real estate bought and sold.
W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDEDLY CHEAP AND CONvenient house in 35th-st., near 8th-av. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A fine house, nearly new, built of the best materials, in good style, with marble mantels; has twelve good-sized rooms, ten pantries and closets, a good cellar and vault, a gardener's cottage, new barn, with basement, stables, carriage-house, ice-house, field; corn-crib, smoke-house, &c.; large reservoir on a hill on the premises supplies the house and grounds with fine water, through pipes. There are about 30 acres of land, about 250 fruit-trees of all varieties, 50 heavy grapevines, small fruits, an acre of asparagus beds, a fine flower and vegetable garden, &c. It is beautifully situated on the Highlands of New-Jersey, commanding a fine view of the ocean and Lower Bay. There is also a valuable marl pits on the premises, a new dock, and fine bathing privileges; only three-quarters of a mile from the landing at the Atlantic Pavilion and Highland lights, and two from Riceville; will be sold low. Apply on the premises, or by mail to WM. JONES, Riceville Post-office, or to R. S. JONES, No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—AT SPUYTEN Duyvil, one of the most eligible residences on the Hudson: house spacious, built of brick, containing every modern convenience, with broad piazza; grounds about five acres, tastefully laid out with abundance of fruit and ornamental trees; stable, ice and gas houses, hennery, grapery, &c. Accessible by steamboat, road and cars; one hour from Chambers-st., and five minutes from depot. Possession 1st of May, or sooner if desired. Inquire on the premises. D. B. COX.

FOR SALE AT FAIRFIELD, CONN.—THE residence of Capt. Charles A. Crocker, with 12 acres of finely improved land. The house is well built and in perfect order, handsomely situated and finely shaded; size 40x44, and extension. The garden contains an acre, and there is an abundance of fruit of choice varieties. The outbuildings are large, all in order, and well adapted for the place. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET—AT $325 per year. Three new cottages at Englewood, N. J., 13 miles from Jersey City, and within three minutes' walk of the depot; each lot 6 rods x250, and each house about 31 feet square, two stories high, besides attic and basement kitchen. Inquire of WM. B. DANA, No. 61 William-st., Room No. 24.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, A neat cottage, with one acre of land, in Milton, Westchester, N. Y., 1¼ miles from Rye depot; house contains 11 rooms; is near the Sound, and there is a carriage-house and stabling. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class residence, only five minutes' walk from depot (one hour from New-York.) The house is large, airy, modern style, and very complete; barn and large garden with fruit, &c. Apply to E. H. ENSIGN, No. 156 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A GOOD TWO-story house, with carriage-house, &c., in Fairmount, Westchester County, 12 miles from the City Hall, 10 minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad; will be sold cheap. Apply to ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A fine house, nearly new, built of the best materials, in good style, with marble mantels; has twelve good-sized rooms, ten pantries and closets, a good cellar and vault, a gardener's cottage, new barn, with basement, stables, carriage-house, ice-house, field; corn-crib, smoke-house, &c.; large reservoir on a hill on the premises supplies the house and grounds with fine water, through pipes. There are about 30 acres of land, about 250 fruit-trees of all varieties, 50 heavy grapevines, small fruits, an acre of asparagus beds, a fine flower and vegetable garden, &c. It is beautifully situated on the Highlands of New-Jersey, commanding a fine view of the ocean and Lower Bay. There is also a valuable marl pits on the premises, a new dock, and fine bathing privileges; only three-quarters of a mile from the landing at the Atlantic Pavilion and Highland lights, and two from Riceville; will be sold low. Apply on the premises, or by mail to WM. JONES, Riceville Post-office, or to R. S. JONES, No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR'S ride by Morris and Essex Railroad—ten minutes' walk from depot, a small farm of 18 acres, with a good house, barn, plenty of fruit trees and grape-vines, cider-mill, 2 cows, 10 sheep and lambs, poultry, &c., suitable for a person doing business in town, desiring to live at one-half of City expenses. Price, $3,000 cash. Apply to the owner, Nos. 49 and 51 Duane-st., second story.

COTTAGES, COTTAGES, COTTAGES.—For sale, 20 cottages, at $700, $1,300 to $2,000. Also, 10 elegant dwellings, with 4 to 8 lots each, at $2,000, $3,000 and $8,000. Also, 700 lots, at $150 to $5 0, situated at the termini of three City railroads. CHARLES R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York. H. A. MILLER, No. 74 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY NEAR Newark, N. J., consisting of 62½ acres. The buildings are first-class, and in first-rate order. There is plenty of good water on the place, and a fine freestone quarry underlies the farm. Will be sold low and on easy terms, to close an estate. Apply to
J. H. SUYDAM, No. 51 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—AT HASTINGS-UPON-HUDSON, a country seat and building sites, belonging to the estate of the late Alex. Birnie, deceased. The house will be sold, with the whole or a part of the grounds. Inquire on the premises, or of R. S. ROWLEY, No. 197 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, $8,500; or to let $500, a first-class country house, contains 11 rooms; is situated on high ground, commanding a fine view of Orange Mountain. Barn and 6 acres of land; good water. Inquire of D. J. SPRAGUE, 37 Park-row.

FOR SALE—AT LAKE MOHICAN, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, a beautiful Swiss mansion, with 75 acres of land, all in fine order, with plenty of fruit and vegetables; well shaded; location very good. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VERY RARE CHANCE.—A NEW HOUSE, furniture, two acres land, barns, horses, carriages, for sale, either together or separate, in excellent neighborhood, very accessible to the City, and unobjectionable in every respect. D. B. IVISON, 48 and 50 Walker-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON THE banks of the Hudson River, one hour from the City; a fine house, with three acres of land, fine views, good fruit, and all the requisites for a Summer or Winter residence. Apply at No. 194 Broadway, first floor.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, on the Sound, 18 miles from New-York, near the depot, New-Rochelle. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, New-Rochelle, or at his office No. 586 6th-av., from 9 to 12, A. M., or 3 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN SPOTTSWOOD, N. J., 10 MILES from Amboy, on railroad; good house and 20 acres of land; place perfectly healthy; churches, schools, &c., &c.; price $2,500. Apply to
RICHARD LAWRENCE, No. 157 Duane-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR to let, in the town of Westchester, within an hour's ride of New-York. For particulars, inquire of JOHN P. NAZRO, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT ORANGE, N. J., A two-story cottage, in good repair, ¾ of an acre of ground, well-fruited; new barn, cisterns, well, &c.; possession at once. Inquire at No. 34 Pine-st., Room No. 1.

A COTTAGE, WITH SIX CITY LOTS; stable, with vines and trees; two minutes' walk of Fordham Depot. Inquire of A. KOLL, No. 372d-av.

COUNTRY SEAT OF 17 ACRES, WITH good house and abundance of fruit, at Rahway, convenient to depot, one hour from New-York—28 trains daily—for sale by S. COCKCROFT, No. 166 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN.

A furnished cottage and beautiful site of about five acres, lawn, garden and pasture, for sale at Westport, Conn., 2½ hours from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. The house has four rooms on parlor floor, five or six on second floor, and attic rooms; bath, water-closet &c. The shades are large and fine, fruit rare and abundant; delightfully situated on high ground, near churches, schools, &c.; possession 1st May next. Price $12,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his residence, situate on the Post-road from Hyde Park to Poughkeepsie, about half a mile south of the Village of Hyde Park, within one mile of the depot of the Hud

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.

AND
MARINE CORPS.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy $100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy.. $200
When enlisting for Marine Corps $3 0

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $10.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grade.	
First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $402, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months' advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 156 South-st.
WM. WALLACE, Lieut., U. S. Marines, County Bounty Rooms, No. 13 Bowery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.

OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down $300 00
STATE BOUNTY $76 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits 302 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers 100 00
477 00
Total $777 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a County premium of ten dollars.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

BALLS.

TWELFTH REGIMENTAL BALL,
IN AID OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF
DECEASED NEW-YORK SOLDIERS,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, APRIL 26, 1864.

ASSOCIATE COMMITTEE,

Maj.-Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
ORISON BLUNT, Esq.,
ARTHUR LEARY, Esq.,
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Esq.,
D. P. BARREDA, Esq.,
ALEXANDER BRANDON, Esq.,
His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR,
Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Hon. WM. M. TWEED,
Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,
GEO. WASH. JENKINS, U. S. N.,
THOMAS LITTLE, Esq.,
HENRY A. BOSTWICK, Esq.,
JAMES MURPHY, Esq.

Tickets, $5 each, may be procured of any member of the Regiment, and at the principal hotels of this City.

Committee of Arrangements.
Lieut.-Col. L. SATTERLEE,
Major GEO. A. HILTON,
Capt. W. V. BYRNE,
Capt. N. L. HANSON,
Capt. JNO. WARD, Jr.,
Capt. W. HAYES, Jr.,
Capt. WM. RAYNOR,
Lieut. R. MILBANK,
Lieut. JNO. E. DOWLEY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, IN A PRIVATE family or pleasant boarding-house; answers must specify exact location, terms, and character of accommodations to be furnished, which must be entirely unexceptionable. The very best references given and required. Address HOME, Box No. 5,238 Post-office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN A GOOD house, and fine open situation, in De Kalb-av., near Tompkins-av., Brooklyn. Cars pass the door to ferries; ride forty minutes; one or morn gentlemen, with or without ladies, can be accommodated. Apply on the premises to Mrs. CHILDS.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE wish to find board with some respectable family np town, (west side preferred,) where they can find the comforts of home and enjoyment; rooms must be furnished; terms not to exceed $12 per week. Address, for four days, BANK, Box No 147 *Times* Office.

LODGING WANTED WITHOUT BOARD.—A good room, between 10th and 20th sts., near Broadway, by a young gentleman. State price. Box No. 1,278 Post-office.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED IN JERSEY CITY—In a private family, by a young man; a moderate-sized room and plain table required. Address, with particulars, E. M. W., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE gentleman, who is a teacher, board in the country, within an hour of the City. Address, stating terms, DIDASKALOS, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO RENT, WITH BOARD, AT Nos. 110 and 112 East 14th-st. References exchanged

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, HORSES AND HARNESS FOR SALE—All styles of carriages, new and second hand; one fast trotting horse, young, and sound and kind, can trot in 2.45; single, double and team harness. No. 10 Novins-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO LADIES' SADDLE-HORSES, seven years old, sound and gentle, 14½ hands high; also a pair of coach horses, 16 hands, dark bay, seven years old. Apply to ALONZO WRIGHT, Coachmaker, Whitestone, Long Island.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SPLENDID CARRIAGE horses, little over 16 hands high, color bay, 7 years old long tailed, stylish action, perfectly sound and kind. A line addressed Box No. 446 Post-office, will receive attention.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPH AND AMBROTYPE car, in good condition for traveling. Address C. P. U., Glendale, Mass., stating price, and where it can be seen.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME AND LIGHT, no top phaeton, built by Wood Brothers; has been run but four or five times. Price, $325. May be seen at stable, corner 8th-av. and 40th-st.

POLITICAL.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF THE 18TH WARD.—A regular meeting of the association will be held at the Medical College in 23d-st., corner 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, April 11, at 8 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES P. KIRKLAND, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
P. S.—The Executive Committee will meet at 7 P. M.

AT COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, with the Nitrous Oxide, teeth are drawn as easy as wishing they were out. This is a literal fact. No. 23 Bond-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,918	Grace,	
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooding,	
LOUISIANA	2,858	Smellie,	
IOWA	—	Milburne,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin ..... $100 / 85 — Payable in Currency.
Steerage 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER..Saturday ..... April 9
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday ..... April 16
ETNA ..... Saturday ..... April 23

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin ..... $80 | Steerage $39
First Cabin to London ... 85 | Steerage to London 34
First Cabin to Paris ..... 95 | Steerage to Paris 40
First Cabin to Hamburg. 90 | Steerage to Hamburg 37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons.
SATURDAY, April 23, at NOON.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
Corner of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, April 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers.
NO FREIGHT TAKEN TO HAVANA.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freights received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 116 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA,
To sail on SATURDAY, April 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The U. S. M. side wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
HENRY L. HEDDEN, Commander,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 N. R., foot of King-st. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The EVENING STAR will follow and sail on SATURDAY, April 30, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. JOHN A. POST, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 13, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-BRUNSWICK AND NEW-YORK.—The steamer SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. M. CONKLIN, will leave New-Brunswick for New-York, commencing MONDAY, April 4, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6½ o'clock A. M., stopping at Wood's Dock, Perth Amboy, Totten's and Rossville. Returning, leave New-York at 2½ o'clock P. M., from foot of Jay-st., N. R., until further notice.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Crooma, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE WEST
is 90 miles shorter to Cincinnati; one change of cars.
Is 21 miles shorter to Cleveland; one change of cars.
Is 56 miles shorter to Chicago; one change of cars.
Is 85 miles shorter to St. Louis; two changes of cars.
Office No. 271 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and 00 FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Greenport at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS Leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 8:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 6:32 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 8:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and sofabeds. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS AND TRUNKS, in the fine and dry lofts over my piano warerooms. T. S. BERRY,
No. 552 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
UNION-SQUARE MUSIC HALL.

A select orchestra of forty of the best musicians of the City will perform every night from 7 to 10 o'clock, under the direction of Messrs. Rietzel & Noll.

The following extra performances will take place during the present week, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.:

FRIDAY, APRIL 8,
"PHOTOGRAPHIANA," an entirely novel and highly attractive entertainment, by Mr. and Mrs. WATKINS.
SATURDAY, APRIL 9,
Handel's splendid oratorio, JUDAS MACCABÆUS, by THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Announcements of performances to take place during the second week of the fair will be made hereafter.

☞ The Committee on Music also desire to call attention to their ware-room, (adjoining the concert hall,) in the Union-square buildings, where a fine assortment of musical instruments of every description are for sale for the benefit of the fair.

WM. SCHAFFENBERG, Chairman Com. on Music.
C. F. CHICKERING,
W. A. POND.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Entertainment by the students for the SANITARY FAIR, at Niblo's Saloon, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 13. Exercises (prepared by Prof. Frobisher) in Declamation, Debate and Colloquy. Commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at Kirby's News and Bookstore, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st.; at the door on the evening of the performance, and of the Principal at the Institute, (which opens its Summer Term April 18.)

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—TWENTY-SECOND SEASON, 1863-'64.—PUBLIC REHEARSAL No. 14 will take place at the Academy of Music on SATURDAY, April 9, 1864, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Extra admission, 50 cents each; for sale at the usual places.

By order, L. SPIER, Sec'y.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committee on Metals, Hardware and House Furnishing, report the following contributions in money:

From Committee on Bar and Pig Iron Trade:

Eggleston, Battell & Co.	$500	Daniel L. Pettee	$100
J. H. Abeel & Co	500	Borden & Lovell	100
J. & L. Tuckerman	500	W. Bailey Lang & Co.	100
Wetmore & Co	500	Reinhart & Warner	100
Fuller, Lord & Co	500	New-York Lead Co.	100
Dinon, Clarke & Bridges	500	James H. Hoidane	25
Edward Cooper	250	John H. Hoidane	25
Pierson & Co	250	William Mead	25
William Osthout	250	Geo. W. Eggleston	25
Thos. B. Coddington	250	Ahm. S. Hewitt	150
Smith & Hegeman	250	John Pock	100

From Committee on English Hardware Importers.

Herman, Boker & Co.	$500	W. & S. Butcher	200
L. P. Hawes	458	J. C. Hobson	100
A. W. Payne	250	R. W. Booth	100
John V. Beam, Jr	250	Thos. Turton & Son	75
Chas. Vandervort	250	Alfred Field & Co	25
Wm. Jessop & Sons	250	Wilson, Hawksworth,	
Lalance & Grosjean	100	Ellison & Co	100

From Committee on Hardware Jobbers.

Russell & Erwin Co	$500	W. F. Hyatt	$50
Charles Bliven	500	S. W. Sears & Co	50
Sargent & Co	500	Bassett & Mace	50
Walsh, Conlter & Co	500	G. D. H. Olliespie	50
Hull Clark	300	E. B. Brown & White	25
Coffin, Lea & Co	150	Durrie & Rusher	50
John Byrne	100	Thomas T. Smith	25
Ingoldshy, Halsted & Co.	100	John J. Brower	10
Shether & Fiagler	50	Henry Cromwell	10

From Committee on Hardware Manufacturers.

J. B & W. W. Cornell	$1,000	Magnus & Israel	$05
Holmes, Booth & Hayden	500	Thomas Morton	50
R. S. Clark	250	J. & W. Geery	50
C. E. Griswold & Co	150	Gideon Pott	25
Elisha Mills	100	Nathan Caswell	25
T. O. Le Roy & Co	100	A. L. Reynolds	25
		R. C. Winterhoff	25

From Committee on Retailers and House Furnishing.

Tomes, Son & Melvain ..$250 | W. N. Seymour & Co. ..$100

From Committee on Tin and Tin Manufactures.

Pheips, Dodge & Co	$500	Geo. W. Robbins	$100
W. W. Goddard	300	Chas. S. Hine	50
Dickerson, Reed & Co	250	L. A. Carmer	25
John W. Quincy	200	Joseph Byrne	20
Bruce & Cook	200	T. B. Bunting & Co., second subscription	50
A. A. Thomson & Co	200		
John D. Locke	200	W. A. Murdock, Chairman	500
Edw. S. Sherman	200		
Goodwin and Cort	200	Total	$16,565
N. E. James	100		

GEO. C. WETMORE, Secretary and Treasurer.
[To be continued.]

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

The Office of the Treasurer has been removed from No. 2 Great Jones-st., to the Metropolitan Fair Building, In 14th-st.

All persons desirous of contributing money are requested to pay the same to BENJ. COLLINS, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, at his office, No. 823 Broadway (up stairs.)

All checks to be made payable to the order of the Treasurer.

All persons having claims against the Metropolitan Fair Association are requested to hand their bills to Mr. Collins, at the above-named office of the United States Sanitary Commission.

ELLEN. R. STRONG, Treasurer.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The building erected for machinery at Palace Garden is now ready for the reception of all contributions of tools and machines. The entrance is on 15th-st., west of the 6th-av. Parties are requested to send in their offerings without delay, that they may be arranged and put in motion in time for the opening of the Fair.

Mr. Joseph Crampton, of the Committee on Machinery, will be at the building to receive what is sent from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., every day, until the 28th inst.

All the principal express companies transport articles to this Fair free of charge.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
MARCH 19, 1864. Chairman Com. on Machinery.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Fair will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and closed at 10 o'clock P. M.

The entrances will be on 14th-st. and the exits on 15th-st.

Tickets can be obtained at the Fair buildings.

Prices—Season Tickets, admitting to all departments of the Fair, without exception, $5.

Single admission, to both the 14th-st. and Union-square departments, $1, until further notice.

Children under 12 will be admitted to either of the departments on the payment of 25 cents.

Goods purchased will be delivered in the City, free of charge, but at the risk of the purchaser.

GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

In consequence of the crowded state of the fair buildings, the Executive Committee have decided, in accordance with the reserve made in their former announcements, upon fixing the price of admission at one dollar until further notice. This will include admission to the 14th-st. buildings as heretofore, and to all departments of the Union-square buildings.

GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Chairmen of the several Committees of the Metropolitan Fair Association are respectfully requested to collect the contributions of money made to them, and forward them to the Treasurer at their earliest convenience. This request is rendered necessary from the amount of bills now being presented to this department for payment.

ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York*," and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

MACHINERY.—The Committee will continue to receive machinery during the whole of the first week of the Fair.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committee on Machinery.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
NO. 823 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

With other important interests, affairs connected with the Sanitary Commission call me to California for a few months; meanwhile, Correspondents will please address all letters connected with the Commission to Dr. J. FOSTER JENKINS, General Secretary, No. 823 Broadway, New-York. Private Correspondents will address my brother F. W. G. BELLOWS, No. 88 Wall-st., Pacific Mail Company, who will forward my letters on the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.

(Signed,) HENRY W. BELLOWS.

THE FINANCE COMMITETE, APPOINTED on the part of the Fire Department of the Metropolitan Fair, beg leave to inform those who intend making donations in money through them for this great national object, that those authorized to receive contributions in the different companies, will be furnished with certificates from this Committee. Donations will also be received by either of the undersigned, who will duly acknowledge the same.

EDWD D. GARESCHE, Chairman, No. 3 Broad-st.
CHAS. McDOUGALL, No. 81 Front-st.
GEORGE T. HOPE, No. 102 Broad-way.
FRANCIS L. MACY, No. 189 Front-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 146 Pearl-st.
GEORGE W. LANE, No. 93 Front-st.
Z. H. JARMAN, No. 120, Fulton-st.
JOSIAH HEDDEN, No. 59 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the METROPOLITAN FAIR ASSOCIATION are requested to present them to BENJAMIN COLLINS, Assistant Secretary United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway.

All bills presented for payment must be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman of the Committee ordering the expenditure.

ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ROUNDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus.—The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. BENNER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 6 to 8, 7 to 8, and 1 to 2 evenings.

FOR SALE—FOUR CYPRESS HILL BURIAL plots, beautifully located; will sell them cheap. Apply to P. N. MORGAN, Nos. 233 and 235 Washington-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
UNION-SQUARE MUSIC HALL.

A select orchestra of forty of the best musicians of the City will perform every night from 7 to 10 o'clock, under the direction of Messrs. RIETZEL & NOLL.

The following extra performances will take place, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.:

SATURDAY, APRIL 9,
Handel's splendid Oratorio, JUDAS MACCABÆUS, by the New-York Harmonic Society, under the direction of Mr. F. L. RITTER; the solo parts will be sustained by Miss MARY BRAINARD, Mrs. MOTTE, Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY and Mr. J. R. THOMAS.
MONDAY, APRIL 11,
PROMENADE CONCERT and PERFORMANCE, by the children of the Public Schools of the Tenth Ward, under the direction of Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW.
TUESDAY, APRIL 12,
CONCERT BY THE CELEBRATED AMATEUR VOCAL SOCIETY known as "THE ARION," assisted by the Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN.

The Committee on Music also desire to call attention to their warerooms, adjoining the Concert Hall, in the Union-square building, where a fine assortment of musical instruments of every description are for sale for the benefit of the Fair.

WM. SCHAFFENBERG,
Chairman Com. on Music.
C. F. CHICKERING, } Sub-Committee.
WM. A. POND, }

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.
TWENTY-THIRD WEEK OF THE
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON.

This popular exhibition is still a brilliant success, affording to all classes a happy relaxation from the ordinary cares of routine life. It is a fairy realm of travel, history, literature and song, revealing to the delighted visitor the most enchanting scenery and the most exquisite statuary and architecture of the ancient and modern days in all lands as beheld in the reality.

For the accommodation of families, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON the arrangement of programme will be with special reference to the delineation and picturing of Eastern scenes, the Holy Land, Egypt, &c., and others of an interesting and equally instructive character.

Doors open at 7; Tonrs commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. Matinee every day at 3 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT
OF
MR. W. R. FLOYD.
WEDNESDAY, April 13,
The justly celebrated play of the
STRANGER,
will be given (first time this season,) with a capital distribution

BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

TO LET—BROADWAY, NO. 806, NEXT TO GRACE CHURCH.—The Concert Room in Dodworth Hall, for day or evening, for concerts, lectures, readings, &c. Apply to the janitor on the premises.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

PIANOS! DON'T PAY THE HIGH PRICES!

New and second-hand pianos; harmoniums, melodeons, at great bargains.

Agents for Hallett & Cumston's celebrated pianos.
Smith's American Organ Harmoniums.
Stools and covers constantly on hand.
Pianos to let.

BAILEY & CO., No. 603 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS FOR SALE.
G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Warerooms No. 756 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. (See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.) Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Buildings Still Filled to Overflowing.

THE EXCITING SWORD CONTEST.

The International Department at Union Square.

The Knickerbocker Kitchen, Art Gallery, &c.

FIFTH DAY.

Yesterday, the fifth day of the great fair, was even more pleasant than the preceding day, and the crowd, if possible, greater. As usual, the building was thronged at least an hour before the time for opening, and as usual it was immediately uncomfortably filled. The fact of the price being again $1 seemed to have no effect, or, if it had any, it was but to increase the interest of all parties. Nothing has occurred in this City for years which has created half the excitement caused by this the Sanitary Fair.

The Art Gallery, Department of Arms and Trophies and the Indian Department have so often been described, that they must be familiar to all readers. They were yesterday, as they have been every day since the opening of the Fair, uncomfortably filled, and parties visiting them were, of course, unable to see one-half of the goods exhibited.

The New-Bedford stand received deserved attention. Here are collected shells in great variety—some very valuable and curious, and some well worth preserving as curiosities. The New-Bedford people have come a long way to contribute to the great Fair, and their contribution is very liberal and handsome.

This department has already received much attention, but well deserves more. It owes its fine decorations to the genius of Mr. CROPSEY. The contributions sent in from different parts of the State are crowded into the small space and show a rich variety. No Jerseyman will be ashamed to own the show. As usual, afghans are conspicuous for beauty and costliness, and the productions of ladies' handiwork are abundant and various. Moss baskets and nests, paintings, brackets and picture-frames show that art is not extinct in this little foreign country. In the "tent" is a book of rare value, as there are only some twenty copies in existence. This is a scientific monogram on algæ, commonly known as seaweeds, with illustrations attached, which are specimens of the plants themselves, pressed—the whole most elegantly printed and bound, and contributed by the author, Mr. C. F. DURAND, of Jersey City. This ought to be secured for some public library. Another valuable contribution should also be deposited with some public institution. This is a portfolio of two hundred original sketches of battle-scenes in the rebellion, given by Mr. FRANK LESLIE, which may be seen in the Salmagundi summer-house. A few years hence, these will be invaluable. The indefatigable labors of Mr. G. P. PUTNAM, who works in such a thing *con amore*, have resulted in a very large collection of relics of IRVING, to whose memory this summer-house is consecrated. The interest in this department shown during the last few days is an extraordinary testimonial to the power of a great name, and Mr. PUTNAM may feel well repaid for his labors of love to the memory of such a friend. To avoid the crassure, an admittance-fee was imposed, and still the counter is crowded and the ladies constantly kept on the alert. *Cartes de visite* of IRVING, &c., sell with great readiness. Copies of every portrait ever taken of IRVING are to be found here; the table on which he wrote, sketches and paintings illustrative of his life and works, original manuscripts and editions, besides over $300 worth of the best of editions, which were contributed by Mr. P. for sale. Here are also exhibited a scarf of ROSE SPANISH, worn in 1620, and many other things equally interesting—among them the flag of PAUL JONES, when in command of the *Bon Homme Richard*.

Our Ambassador in Paris, Mr. DAYTON, who does not forget his country or his State in their great enterprises, has sent a valuable contribution of autographs of eminent Frenchmen, while Mrs. DAYTON and daughter are represented at one table by a large assortment of elegant Paris finery. The heavier articles from New-Jersey are distributed in other departments of the fair building, and comprise several steam-engines, machinery, and drugs, &c., in bulk. Rahway sends a splendid coach, which is, in fact, the finest on exhibition.

The photographic studio is daily becoming more popular. Messrs. GURNEY & SON have fitted up a very neat and comfortable gallery in the building, and are prepared to take the pictures of all who wish them at $5 per dozen, the proceeds to be given to the fund of the Fair. The Messrs. GURNEY have taken great trouble in this matter, have built a light which is equal to, if not superior to the one they have at their regular gallery, and can take pictures at the fair which are not to be excelled in the City. The handsome painting of Mayor GUNTHER, in the Art Gallery, is also presented by them, and as a work of art deserves particular notice. They have also taken pictures of several of the stands in the fair, among which are the fire department stand, the New-Jersey stand, several views from the department of arms and trophies and the art gallery. These pictures are all on exhibition at their gallery at the fair, and duplicates of them are for sale. To the ladies in particular the novelty of having a picture taken at the fair in very attractive, and they in consequence fill the gallery during the entire day. All the visitors from out of town who wish a remembrance of the fair, will also have their pictures taken, and this feature will, doubtless, be one of the best payers of the fair.

The Fire Department was, as usual, one of the most popular stands, and did an excellent business. They have taken in, in cash, over $4,000. This may, perhaps, be partially accounted for by the great attractions they offer. Not only have they a very handsome stand and very valuable and beautiful goods, but they have some of the prettiest and wittiest ladies at the fair—ladies who are not only very pretty and very witty, but who are also excellent saleswomen. It was yesterday frequently remarked that every man who visited this stand was certain to purchase something before leaving.

The various departments near the City also take a great interest in this matter, and the following letter, received yesterday, by Mr. WM. H. WICKHAM, Chairman of the Executive Committee, is a fair sample of their action:

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER,
BINGHAMPTON, Tuesday, April 4, 1864.

Wm. H. Wickham, Esq., Chairman Sanitary Com., N. Y. F. D.:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with a circular received from you some time since, we hereby submit a draft for twenty-one hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty-six cents, being the avails of a fair or festival held by the Binghampton Fire Department, in aid of the Metropolitan Fair now being held in your City for the benefit of the U. S. Sanitary Commission. We have preset the inclosed draft, with the best wishes of the B. F. D.

Respectfully yours, F. A. MORGAN,
Chairman Sanitary Com. F. D.

H. CLAY PRESTON, Treasurer.

The shawl shown on the Westchester table, which has attracted so much attention on account of its rare delicacy and artistic beauty, was sold yesterday for $1,000.

It will, however, be again offered for sale at the same table, the purchaser having presented it to the fair, with the proviso, that it shall be sold within a week at the same price. In view of the noble purpose to which the proceeds of the fair are to be devoted, we trust it will not long remain unsold.

The cattle show was another great point of attraction, and was very numerously attended. The great ox, which is said to far exceed in weight and beauty any other ox ever before known, was constantly surrounded by an admiring crowd. The pair of oxen presented by ROBT. J. LIVINGSTON, of New-Brunswick, The beautiful horse "Newhern," which was captured at Newbern, the Shetland ponies, the Alderny cow, and the numerous other animals were greatly admired. Mr. THOMAS DeVOE, of Jefferson Market, is constantly on hand, ready and willing to give the visitors all the information they may ask.

The voting for the army sword was more animated and exciting than on the previous day. Last night when the fair closed, 3,138 votes had been cast, and Gen. MCCLELLAN had a majority of 342. The contest for the naval sword was between Admiral FARRAGUT and Commodore ROWAN. The total number of votes cast was 223, of which FARRAGUT had received 107 and ROWAN 58.

The number of tickets taken at the door was twenty-three thousand six hundred and fifty, and counting the number of persons who were present and owned season tickets, it is thought there were even more than on Thursday.

The police, as usual, found a great number of articles, many of which were returned to their owners. By their gentlemanly conduct and general disposition to oblige, they have made themselves very popular with the visitors at the fair, and are truly very valuable.

At 10½ o'clock the usual "tattoo" was beaten, and the fair closed.

THE FAIR AND THE FINE ARTS.

Mr. BELMONT'S private gallery of paintings, at his house, corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighteenth-street, will be closed to the public after to-day. During the past week it has been a source of unalloyed delight, and we may add of wholesome instruction, to the thousands who have availed themselves of the privilege extended to them by the owner. It was, indeed, a happy instance of generous hospitality on the part of Mr. BELMONT to thus invite the public—a rather troublesome guest when it comes to the question of one's home—to share with him the company of those whom he regards as the truly great in art. And it is gratifying to know that, amid the tumult of the opening week of the great fair, and the manifold temptations it has offered to distract the mind from the serious consideration of anything save stalls, pretty women, wigwams and Knickerbocker kitchens, there has still been a popular enthusiasm to see pictures. Both Mr. BELMONT and Mr. ASPINWALL have gratified this feeling by throwing open their fine galleries; and other well-known collectors have stripped their walls to add to the interest of the really remarkable exhibition of art now to be seen in the Fourteenth-street branch of the fair. From morning till night the latter gallery is crowded to its entire capacity, and we may safely regard it as one of the greatest attractions of the metropolis. The public has never been in a more receptive mood for art than at the present moment. Good pictures do not lack purchasers. They are bought up with avidity, and generally at prices which, whilst they indicate liberality and even extravagance on the part of the buyers, also display a just discrimination of the relative merits of the painters.

Mr. BELMONT'S gallery closes to-day. Those who have seen it will not need to be told that it contains the finest collection of European paintings to be found on this continent. It is peculiarly rich in the works of modern artists. All the leading schools are represented, and generally by specimens of the rarest excellence. We can hardly recall a private collection, even in Europe, where so many masterpieces are to be found within the easy range of the eye; where there is so little to tax the patience; so much to reward the most diligent attention. It has all the excellencies that wealth could command, and none of the tedious reiterations that are found in the collections of old families in the Old World. It is, in fact, a cabinet of gems, wrought by such hands as Paul Delaroche, Ary Schaffer, Andreas Achenbach, Rose Bonheur, Gallait, Meissonier, Leys, Merle, Fleury, Frere, Willems, Decamps, &c., &c. Not to see the Belmont Gallery is to miss the most brilliant treat of the season, so remember that to-day is the last opportunity.

A GIFT OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The noble gift of one thousand dollars has been made to the Fair by the "Musical Mutual Protective Union." The following is the correspondence:

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864.

William Scharfenberg, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Music of the Metropolitan Fair:

DEAR SIR: Your solicitation for the services of the Musical Mutual Protective Union for the forthcoming Sanitary Fair has been duly received. In reply to which I beg leave to state, that at a special meeting of the Union, called for that purpose, it was resolved, that our Society, as a body, could not tender their professional services, for the reason that most of its members, in their different connections with orchestras and theatres, Philharmonic Society, bands, &c., already were called upon, but, in furtherance of the great object of the Sanitary Fair, the Union offers the inclosed check for $1,000 as their mite. I remain yours, very respectfully,

H. D. BEISSENBERG, President.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

Mr. Henry D. Beissenberg, President Musical Mutual Protective Union, New-York:

DEAR SIR: As Treasurer of the Committee on Music, Metropolitan Fair, in aid of the Sanitary Commission, I have the honor and pleasure to acknowledge the receipt (through Mr. WM. SCHARFENBERG) of your check for one thousand dollars, ($1,000.) as a subscription from your society. In behalf of the committee, I beg to express to you and your society our warmest thanks for your very generous and noble gift. Very respectfully, yours,

C. N. CHICKERING,
Treasurer Musical Committee.

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CONTRIBUTIONS.

The New-York and Erie and Hudson River Railroad, New-York; New-Haven and New-Jersey Central, have contributed from $2,000 to $5,000 each to the fair. The Troy and Albany and New-Haven steamers give one-third of their gross receipts for a certain week. We have not heard what the Harlem road has done, but as they have the heaviest not only of a line extending 130 miles in the country, but a street road reaching by the Seventeenth-street Department, we conclude that their contribution will be equally liberal. The Sixth-avenue Road is doing an enormous business, the Fourteenth-street Department of the fair being about a central point on their line; they overload both ways. This and the other unreported roads will doubtless bestow generously.

THE ITALIANS AND THE FAIR.

It is gratifying to learn that the Italian population of this City is taking as lively an interest in our great fair as we do ourselves. We understand that the Society of "Benevolenza ed Fratellanza Italiana," held a special meeting some days since at the Cooper Institute, where, after an eloquent appeal, made by the President of the Society, Professor MAONI, it was unanimously agreed that steps should be at once taken for the purpose of contributing to the philanthropic undertaking. Among the several projects suggested, one of the most successful was that of Professor ANTONIO BARILI, who proposed to give an opera, to be performed by himself and pupils, a project that was seconded by E. P. FANBRI, Esq., who offered to pay for the hire of the theatre where the performance will take place, in order that the entire proceeds of the entertainment should go to the sanitary fair. Sufficient funds were besides subscribed on the spot for incidental expenses. Nor is less worthy of note the contribution sent by the poor children of the Italian school, under charge of the "Children's Aid Society," which consists of 200 copies of the "Gerihaldi Hyme," handsomely printed at their expense, and to be sold for the benefit of the fair—a touching tribute of patriotism from the recipients of charity to a charitable and patriotic undertaking, and such as every American will fully appreciate.

Union-square Fair Building.

ENTERTAINMENTS IN THE CONCERT-ROOM—KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN—RECEIPTS, ETC.

At the Fair Buildings on Union-square, another delightful entertainment was given last evening, Mr. and Mrs. WATKINS having volunteered to repeat their Photographiana for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. The concert-room was, of course, crowded to excess, not even a place to stand on being left anywhere in sight of the stage. After much discussion of the question, the committee have resolved to admit the holders of tickets to these entertainments without extra charge. This conclusion is just and reasonable, and, without doubt, will do away with at least one cause of complaint against the management of the fair in regard to admission to the side shows.

The receipts from sales and tickets at this portion of the fair yesterday was $3,500; and this, it must be remembered, was in the children's department alone.

THE KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN.

This is, without exception, the jolliest, liveliest, pleasantest place in the fair; in fact, the only place that really looks and is comfortable. Old Knickerbocker gentlemen come here in the evening and smoke a pipe while chatting with their friends. Ladies come here to see the *crême de la crême* of New-York voluntarily waiting on table for the sake of charity, for which they willingly sacrifice their time, comfort and pride. The kitchen is a settled institution, a feature of the fair surpassing all others in novelty and interest. The colored population that sit in the chimney-corner of the kitchen have received an addition in the shape of a genuine Virginia "nigger," who, besides beating the wooden "citizen of African descent" in dancing breakdowns, possesses wonderful powers as a ventriloquist. The ancient darkey with the fiddle still wields his bow with unabated vigor, and his "ole women" in the opposite corner ollies her knitting-needles as if she really did belong to the age when people knit their own stockings.

The committee in charge of the Knickerbocker Kitchen desire to acknowledge the receipt of a most munificent contribution to their stock of edibles, donated by the Hospital Relief Association and the Third Ward Society of Rochester, N. Y. One item alone in this timely gift from the Rochester ladies was a consignment of fifty barrels of splendid apples. The receipts at the Kitchen yesterday were in the neighborhood of $1,500 and $1,000 for the day previous.

The International Department was another great centre of attraction yesterday, and the sales have footed up over $2,000. The only trouble is that the crowd is so great that buyers have no chance to examine the numerous beautiful imported articles offered for sale.

LAW REPORTS.

The Fourth National Bank Troubles—What are the Inquisitorial Powers of the Supreme Court over Corporations?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Peckham.

Robert S. Taylor, Richard D. Lathrop, Charles S. Anthony and Joseph Stewart vs. Benjamin Hutton, O. De Forest Grant, Freeman Clarke, David Dows, William H. Webb, William Whitewright and the Fourth National Bank.—Two of the plaintiffs in this action are Directors of the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, the others are stockholders in the bank, the defendants are all Directors of the same institution. Plaintiffs applied for an injunction to restrain the defendants from removing Mr. George Opdyke from the Presidency of the Bank, and from doing any other acts in relation to the business of the Bank, except to receive deposits, to pay checks and to make exchanges, until after a meeting of all the stockholders should be held.

Plaintiffs alleged, in support of this application, that William Whitewright, one of the defendants, had been illegally elected a director of the bank, without the forms and notice required by the by-laws, and that, having thus obtained a majority in the board, they intended to remove Mr. Opdyke. It was also charged that they had interfered with the business of the bank by preventing the election of a Cashier.

As the principal question was as to the power of the court to interfere, his Honor intimated that it would be unnecessary for counsel to go into the facts and history of the difficulty.

Counsel for the plaintiffs contended that the election of Mr. Whitewright was illegal; that he was an intruder in the board, and that the court ought to stay him from acting until the stockholders could convene and settle the affairs of the bank in some way, or wind it up. It was also contended that no power was vested in the directors to remove the President, that power being only in the hands of corporators or stockholders. The defendants charged upon Mr. Opdyke mal-administration of the affairs of the bank, and allege that he has prevented the appointment of a cashier by insisting upon a man obnoxious to the Board of Directors; that they had a right to remove him by a two-third vote of the Board of Directors, and that the court had no right or power under the Revised Statutes, to exercise inquisitorial jurisdiction over the directors of a bank in such a case as this. The further argument of the case was set down for Monday next.

David Dudley Field, for plaintiff; Lewis B. Woodruff and Joseph Choate, for defendants.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The Wills of the following-named persons have been admitted to Probate during the week: C. Muller, J. Ludwick, E. Oggleby, W. J. Surling, L. Grisnon, W. Emison, Jr., D. Wood, M. Higgins, C. H. Puttlebeum, J. Brooks, H. T. Weeks, J. B. Leonard, H. W. Von Haulle, H. Dickson, W. Donovan, C. A. Vonkner, G. Prnkwright, G. Whyte, J. A. Hall, J. Driscoll, J. Werd, W. M. Gouge, Robert McLellan. The will of William Donoven negoeaths $300 to the Romen Catholic Charitable Institutions in this City, and the will of Robert McClellan gives $2,000 to the Princeton Theological Seminary; the others contain nothing of public interest.

FIRE IN CANAL-STREET—DAMAGE $10,000.—A fire originated last evening in the fourth story of building No. 308 Canal-street, occupied by G. W. S. DEMERELL, as an artificial flower establishment; damage $1,000. The third floor was occupied by GEORGE A. FEUCHERL, manufacturer of nets for the hair; damage $500. The second floor was occupied by HENRY BROS., dealers in laces and fancy goods; damage $3,000; insured for $47,000, as follows: $5,000 each in the Peonie's, Manhattee, Columbia, Commonwealth, Lenox, Stuyvesset and Albeoy City, $4,000 in the Tradesmen's, $3,000 in the Park, $2,500 each in the Brevoort eeo Grocers' Insurance Companies. The first floor is occopied by Haat Baos., dealers in straw goods; damage $1,000, by water; insured for $10,000 ie the Brooklyn ano Atlantic Insorance Companies. The building is owned by Messrs. WILSON & DEWEY; damege $500. The fire is said to have origieated under the counter on the top floor. Fire-Marshal BAKER has the matter under investigation.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000 Amer Gold	169¾	200 Fort Wayne	140⅛
100 Erie Pr	112	600 do	140⅜
400 Rud. R. R	160¼	600 do	150
100 do b3	160⅜	200 do	149¾
100 do b3	160⅜	100 do s10	148⅜
100 Harlem R	164	850 do	149
1200 Reading R	164	800 do b3	149
1000 do	163¾	300 Passaic Copper	3⅜
300 do b3	164	200 do b3	3⅜
200 Mich. So. R	115	300 do	3⅜
200 Mich. Cen. R	151	100 Ter. H. & Alt. Pr	100⅜
200 do b3	155	100 Wabash	74
200 do	154⅜	100 do	74⅜
400 do	155	200 Wabash Pr	93
200 M. S. & N. I. G. S	155⅜	100 Miss. & Mo. R. b3	65
300 Ill. Cen	149	5,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	65⅜
500 do b3	149⅜	5,000 do	65
100 do	148⅜	200 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf	87
100 do s10	148⅜	200 do s30	87
200 Pittsburgh h10	129⅜	300 do	87⅜
100 do b3	129⅜	100 Msr. & C. 2d Pr	66
400 do s10	129⅜	100 do	66⅜
200 do s3	129¾	700 Cumberland	83⅜
400 do	129¾	200 Quick. M. Co	83⅜
100 do	130	700 do b3	83
100 Galena R	134	700 do	83
100 do	134⅜	100 Mariposa M. Co. b3	40
800 do	134¾	100 Cen. Colorado	8¾
200 do	135	300 do	9
100 do b3	135	500 do b3	9¼
200 Clev. & Tol. R. b3	155	100 Rut. Marble	24
200 Central Am. Tr	67		

Sales of Real Estate—APRIL 7.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLAE, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

House and lot No. 155 Wooster-street $7,670
House and lot No. 132 East Broadway 5,550

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—From the Medical Director of the General Hospital, Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, March 8, 1862.

Messrs. JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.: "Use of your far-famed and most serviceable 'Troches' is being made in the hospital of which I have charge, and with very beneficial and decided results in allaying bronchial irritation and morbid sensitiveness of mucous membrane of glottis and parts adjacent."

Advertisement.

"HUMAN FACES" AND "SIGNS OF CHARACTER."—For interesting articles on Body and Mind, Our Social Relations, Ethnology, Psychology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, with portraits, and Biographies of Rev. Dr. Dr. Bellows, Dr. Darcy, Lieut. Pettinger, and others see *The Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for April, 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. For 60 cents the January, February, March and April numbers sent by first post, by

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

D. BARNUM'S "SELF-SEWER" for *all* SEWING-MACHINES.—Price $150, with directions. Sent by mail free. Donated to, and for sale at the Fair, 14th-st., and at the Inventor's headquarters, WILCOX & GIBBS' Sewing-Machine Office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Grand opening of Spring Carpets, at the original HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, displayed in the spacious salesrooms. Elegant new styles of English, Royal Velvet and Brussels Carpetings; also, Imperial Three-ply and double superfine Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Shades, Druggets, Oil-cloths, Church, office and Masonic Carpets at low prices. All goods guaranteed. One price. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Spring Hat.—KNOX is Contented—his customers are happy. Those who delight in things beautiful, have their taste gratified, and the economical evince their approval. All resulting from the success that has attended the introduction of KNOX'S Spring Style of Hat, which in beauty and excellence, has never been equaled. Those who want a handsome and becoming Hat, must seek for it at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The idea that Mexico is to be ruled by one of the European race of kings is not cordially entertained by the "sovereigns" on this side of the ocean; but as regards many beverages, they are enthusiastically in favor of KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, which is sold by all grocers at 25c. per pound. Ask for KENT'S; no other genuine. General Depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX' LATEST STYLE.—Clean linen and a good suit of clothes are very well in their way, but let a man be dressed ever so well, and put a shabby or unbecoming hat on his head, and his personal appearance is spoiled. But let a man wear one of the Spring style of hats just introduced by KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and though he may have a shabby suit, he will still look respectable.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For, shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

METROPOLITAN FAIR.—The various objects and interesting views graphically illustrated in *Demorest's Illustrated News* of this week. The New-York Fire Department, in colors; also, a full-size pattern of the new French waist, worth 25 cents, as a supplement, all for 10 cents. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Metropolitan, Fair, splendidly illustrated, and the Fire Department, illustrated in colors, in *Demorest's New-York Illustrated News*, of this week, with a full-sized pattern of the new French waist, as a supplement. Only 10 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HARRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HARRING & FLOYN'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal—Lieut.-Col. Hall, Col. Galway, R. E., Capt. Alderson, R. A., Capt. Goodenough, R. N., Mr. Baldwin, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. Benedict, Mrs. Crowell and child, Miss Bingham, Miss Stearns, Mr. Carter, Miss Carter, Mrs. Train, Dr. M. M. Marsh, Capts. Walton, Morey, Haskell, Buffington and clerk, L. L. Lawrence, Davis, A. A. G., Minnenhall, Savage, Peck, Lients. D. J. Smith, French, Tysoe, J. M. Head, Dyer, Reynor, Clyde Dowda, Eachers, Garnall, Wainwright, Livingston, Ferrand, G. J. Collins, Gardner, Skyles, Cerruthers, Surg. Buckley, Asst. Surg. Porter, Asst. Surg. Morrison, Mr. Delano, U. S. N., P. V. Nicholson, U. S. C. S., Chaplains Gubby and Linn, Rev. Mr. Knowlton, Mr. Morris, D. A. Brown, Moore, John Foos, Lee, Wilkes, Akers, E. E. Powers, Stetson, Beard and son, Thos. Long, Drew, Waters, Adler, Pollock, Richmond, Clarke, Franz, Hawley, Knower, Anderson, J. S. Eels, C. A. Hays, W. H. Sands, C. W. Simpson, M. L. News, Peale, Osrood, Casper, Linkhoff, Crawford, Hoyt, Greene, Thiell, Fairbanks, Capt. Gifford, Hennessey, Mr. Geoghegan, and 758 others.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans—W. H. Swain, Mrs. W. H. Swain, Miss O. Swain, Miss E. Swain, L. Swain, W. Swale, Mrs. H. M. Swain, W. U. Bangnon, F. Ferrera, R. Donald, S. Offner.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 36 | Sun sets..... 6 32 | Moon sets..10 12
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 9 51 | Gov. Island..10 16 | Hell Gate...12 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Britannia, (Br.,) Fernice, Glasgow, F. Macdonald & Co.; City of Manchester, (Br.,) Halerow, Liverpool, John G. Dale; America, (Russ.,) Wessels, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamers Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Fannie, Theobald, Fortress Monroe, ——; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Octorara, Mclaughlin, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Franklin, Thomas, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Gratitude, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, Tapscott, Bros. & Co.

Barks Washington, (Hamb.,) ——, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye; B. Colcord, Colcord, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.; Kong Carl, (Norw.,) Guerson, Cadiz, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Telegraphe, (Fr.,) Bernard, Havre, Baetjer & De Verte; Laera, (Brem.,) Schmidt, Barbados, Trujillo & Vining; Prowess, (Br.,) Brown, Genoa, Baetjer & De Vertu.

Brigs Scio, (Br.,) Wooster, St. Pierre, Mar., Miller & Houghton; Anne Georgiana, (Br.,) Jamelson, Lagoayra and Porto Cabello, Rising & Co.; Diane, (Br.,) Craighead, Jersey, J. C. McArthur; Venus, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa, Jos. Fnulke's Sons.

Schooners H. Castoff, Albro, Fall River, L. Kenny; Boena Vista, Reby, Washington, J. F. Campbell; Madagascar, Stanscomb, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; Brave, Briggs, Pocomoke, F. J. Campbell; Frolic, Kennedy, Thomastoo, Md., J. V. Haviland; Oregon, Pratt, Gardiner, J. V. Haviland; Empire, Massey, Boston, J. V. Haviland; H. R. Donton, Jamesoo, Portland, J. V. Haviland; J. H. Collins, Oliver, Fortress Monroe, Crowell & Paine; Puntana, (Brazil.,) ——, Para, Joseph Bento; Augusta, Gregory, Portland, W. S. Brown & Co.; Massachusetts, Hunt Salisbury, W. S. Browe & Co.; D. H. Baldwin, Knowlton, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; J. H. Brenell, Merrill, Washington, Beotley, Smith; Wm. Mazyck, Uoderhill, Turks Island, Robert E. Hutchinson; M. A. Rowland, Miller, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Nassau, (Br.,) McRae, Aotigua, Tynes & Smith.

Sloops Pointer, Nichols, Providence, L. Keony; Suffolk, Forbes, New-Haven; Aerors, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Sons.

Arrived.

Steamship Georgs Washingtoo, Post, New-Orleans March 26, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. March 31, at 9 A. M., lat. 31 28, lon. 78 30, exchanged signals with steamship Star of the South, Woodhull, with troops from Portland, Me., for New Orleans. April 2, 3 and 4, encountered strong gales from the eastward, veering from E. N. E. to N. N. E., with heavy head sea. April 4, put into Delaware Breakwater for coal; wind still blowing from N. E., was detained until Thursday. During the gale 15 vessels went ashore on breakwater and beach, among which were the following: brig Orion, schooners West Wind, Sea Witch, Richard Vaux, Juniata and Maria Foss. The schr. Charm saved herself by cutting away both masts. One vessel (could not get name) sunk at her anchors behind the breakwater; also a large English ship, loaded with railroad iron, sunk in five fathoms water—a total wreck.

U. S. steam transport Webster, Deering, Newbern, N. C., end 30 hours from the Delaware Breakwater, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. April 7, Absecom hearing S. by W. ½ W. 6 miles, spoke bark Baltisaro, hence March 22 for Glesgow, anchored, with rudder gone.

U. S. steam transport Ashland, Teal, Hilton Head, S. C., 6 ds. in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Had very heavy weather the entire passage. April 7, off Chincoteague, saw a large double top-sail ship, with painted ports, showing a swallow-tail signal, have white and red, strg. N.

Rossien steam corvette Almas, Capt. Zelenoy, Baltimore 40 hours.

Steamer Tillie, Boerne, New-Hevee, with troops, bound to Fortress Monroe ano Alexeodria, and proceeded.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer James S. Greee, Fenton, Washington, D. C., with mdse. to James Hand.

Steemer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Vulcan, Vaederveer, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpetrick & Co.

Steemer Black Diamond, Sheridne, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Ship Emerald, Keith, Liverpool 28 ds., with mdse. and 33 passengers to Howland & Frothingham.

Bark Eydale, (Norw.,) Aarce, Newcastle 26 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Chernh, Bailey, Elizebethport, for an Eastern port.

Schr. Aklaw, Getchell, Elizabethport, for an Eastern port.

Schr. Coriothien, Tapley, Elizabethport, for an Eastere port.

Schr. John Langdon, Langdoo, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Atlantic, Wass, Elizabethport, for Bostoo.

Schr. Mootrose, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Maria Whitney, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Nimrod, Beasse, Elisabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Dr. Kane, Ryder, Elizabethport, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

April 7—Steamers Stoee, Rebecca Clyde, Vervost, S. Whitmore, Shetncket, New-Jersey, Yasoo, M. A. Boardmao, Whirlwind, City of Cork.

Ships Gertrode, City of Brooklyn, L. L. Storges, Lisboo, Colombia.

Barks Rosamond, Czaries, Harriet Raill, Afd, Ospray, Brothers, Beckabite, Voyager, James Walsh, Stampede.

Brigs Julie Maire, Robert Bruce, Malimus, Anna, Echo, Emelia, Qneen of the South, Ella Ferello.

Schooners Malo, Hardscrabble, S. D. Miles, Lizzie Raymono, Henry Hobart, White Cloud, Emma Oakes, E. J. Munsell, Transcript, Transit, Benj. Strong, F. Bell, Eagle, M. A. Heyer, Arlington, Charles Deenis, Lucy Robioson, Arabella, Coroelius, J. B. Johnsoe, F. Meriam, C. M. Wilsoo, John G. Whipple, C. E. Lyon, C. Pendietoe, A. A. Jayne, W. E. Bond, Fair Wied, M. A. Whitmore, R. Hewett, Lynchburg, Lilly Frauksberg, Matilda, Merylaed, Baevard, Rosa, J. A. Stellmae, M. C. Durfee, J. A. Pratt, E. C. Koight, Estelle, A. Bracford, H. Martin, Atlantic, E. Aedersoe, Dearborn, Caroline, Cornelius, Atlantic, tBr.)

Miscellaneous.

HONOLULU, Feb. 8.—The Henoverian bark Harburg, from Newcastle for See Francisco, with coal, put in on the 5th, leaky.

The Congress, of New-Bedford, arrived the same day from Sydney, near which port she was set on fire by her crew; came in for repairs.

SEAVILLE, April 7.—The bark Aegeln Brewer lies well up on the beach, full of water. She is the vessel reported by Capt. Tinklepaogh, of the steamship Ocean Queen, as a ship.—(By letters to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

THE

EAR

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS, EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY

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RAVENSWOOD, AUG. 5, 1863.

DR. HARTLEY—Dear Sir: I entered your office for mere "consultation" as to whether a total deafness in one ear, of twelve months' standing, and in the other of a month—both coming on suddenly, and impregnable to appliances of external blistering and internal washings and oilings—could, nevertheless, be cured. You examined them, and asked me to be seated for the solution.

The *natural hearing* followed the question of the *possible* in so short a space, and so kindly done withal, that I have just left your office a new man, filled with surprise, gratitude and awe. To me you explained the cause and process on natural principles. I cannot resist the temptation to spread your fame among the afflicted, that they may find the same joy of relief. I went to you deaf and disconsolate—I came away hearing perfectly.

I am, very respectfully and gratefully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES N. THOMPSON,
Formerly Missionary
of A. B. C. F. Missions to Syria and the Holy Land.
No charge for *consultation and examination.*

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locks of gray hair were flying in the wind. I am told that he is more than ever altogether of the opinion of his rebellious compatriots that he boasts that the Southern army was never so strong, so well supplied, or so determined as now; that it is an army of veterans, which will scatter the fresh levies of the North like chaff before the whirlwind. He has gone, my informant says, to spend the Easter holidays with Mr. EMERSON HOUR and a large circle of Southern sympathizers.

The opinions or statements of Mr. MASON, may not be of much importance, but they are in accordance with Southern letters received in London, and with the opinions of Englishmen who have lately come from Richmond. It is the general belief that the war may last as long as it has lasted, and that the South, which has only to resist, can do so better now than she could two or three years ago.

There is a rumor that the Conservatives have determined upon a grand effort to oust the Government the first chance they get after Easter. They have selected a new leader in the House—Sir Somebody NORTHCOTE—but Mr. DISRAELI is to lead in the debate, and then to be transferred, if successful, to the House of Peers, to take the portfolio of Foreign Secretary. Should this programme be carried out, and Parliament not be dissolved, it would be a matter of some importance. If the Palmerston-Russel Cabinet is displaced, it will be on its foreign policy. The incoming Tories will be obliged to take a much bolder course. They cannot turn round and do what they have condemned Earl RUSSELL for doing. The very policy will be a cordial alliance with France, and united action. There would be an end of what Mr. COBDEN, I believe, called a friendly neutrality. The Tory party is almost wholly Southern in its sympathies, and its chiefs could hardly avoid carrying them into action whenever an opportunity offered.

The *Spectator*, a well-informed liberal journal, gives up the battle. It admits a conservative reaction and prepares for defeat. Hope has passed over to the other side. "When Hope is gone, Faith is sure to follow her sister, and governments cannot found themselves on Charity alone." Then the end is near. I do not see how it is possible for the present Administration to remain as it is, or to regain what it has lost.

But while the Conservative or aristocratic and anti-Northern party in England grows in power, and may say day upon the Government, the Northern party, of which Mr. BRIGHT is the distinguished leader, increases in zeal and energy, if not in numbers. The *Saturday Review* says:—"It cannot be denied that the red-hot supporters of the North in this country are furious far beyond what could have been expected. They are as bloodthirsty as if the Southerners had done them a private injury, and they were Corsicans engaged in a vendetta. They talk quietly of hunting down, slaying, quartering, plundering and robbing these poor wretches, just as if they themselves had been laughed at by a pretty girl in New-Orleans. They so interest themselves in the American war, that they appear to be always thirsting to drink the blood of the last Southerner out of the skull of the last but one. * * Mr. BRIGHT always portrays the Federal cause, not only as inherently holy, but as substantially successful."

The coming Presidential election is looked upon here with great interest. It is believed that whatever its result, it must very much interfere with the prosecution of the war. The Southerners believe it will be worth an army of a hundred thousand men for them.

MONADNOCK.

THE GREAT FAIR.

Speech of Hon. S. B. Ruggles.

We have already published an abstract of the speech delivered by Hon. S. B. RUGGLES, on Wednesday night last. The following is a full report:

ADDRESS OF HON. S. B. RUGGLES.

A few years ago the Emperor NICHOLAS of Russia in an autograph letter on political matters to VICTORIA, Queen of England, after addressing her Majesty as a Sovereign, asked leave to appeal to her in her higher capacity and nobler attributes as a woman. Instructed by so example so gallant and lofty, let me now isedee to the women—the high-minded and noble hearted women of New-York—my thanks for the honor they have shown me on this most interesting occasion. The Great Metropolitan Fair, the splendid offspring of their wonderful energy and devoted perseverance, has already been inaugurated, and formally ushered into the world; and it now only remains for me in their behalf, and by their invitation, briefly and imperfectly to announce the reason which led them to select the present locality on "Union-square" for one of the scenes of their noble and unrivaled pageant. It may not be fully known to all in the vast assembly that we now stand on ground preëminently classic and historical, and consecrated by some of the most eventful scenes in our Revolutionary and national history. Immediately at our feet, and nearly bisecting the present elliptical inclosure of Union-square, the antiquary may find the lines of the veritable highway, old as New-Amsterdam, and leading out from the Bowery of the brave and gallant Gov. STUYVESANT, to the rural and leafy retreats of the Dutch burghers at Bloomingdale and Harlem. It was in those delicious abodes that the early inhabitants of the Dutch colony found those old passing "creature comforts" which their fast descendants have this day disentombed, dog up, and reproduced in that unsurpassable apartment known as "The Knickerbocker Kitchen." Within that sacred inclosure let all repair who would fain reascend the stream of time, and creep back for a couple of centuries into antiquity. There they will be fondly ministered to by angels in Dutch attire, superadding all the elegance and grace of modern refinement to the sterling worth and solid virtue of those most excellent and trusty ancestors whose blood they inherit, and whose names they so worthily and proudly bear. But let us leave this scene of temptation, and get back if we can into our ancient road. It was in the darkest hour of 1776, more than a century after the capture of New-Amsterdam from the Dutch, that an overpowering English force compelled the broken and nearly disheartened army of WASHINGTON to retire over this very road into Westchester, and thence by his most masterly, but melancholy retreat, through the Jerseys. But, thanks to the God of Battles and Architect of Nations, Trenton and Saratoga, and Monmouth, and Yorktown were yet in reserva, enabling our patriot chief, after seven long years of fearful struggle, to return and reconduct the Army of the Revolution down this very road, into the despoiled and reclaimed city that had so long lain captive. Such are the revolutionary lights and shadows of the Bloomingdale Road, upon which the statue of the Father of his Country now sits steadily and solemnly looking. The miseries of the War of the Revolution were by no means terminated with the peace. Need we record the dismal story of the jealous and distracted, bankrupt and ruined States, practically disunited for every high political purpose, and just ready to fall to pieces, under that most miserable apology for a Government denominated the "Old Confederation?" What American does not know and fully appreciate the magnificent civil achievement of 1787, the masterpiece of our now peerless HAMILTON, and his immortal associates, which, gathering up these discordant and disorderly fragments, and uniting them firmly by a common Constitution, under one common sovereignty, brought into being the American Union, and sent out the proudly united Republic to claim its height, and rank in the great family of civilized nations? Under the magic hand of creative political genius, the old vessel of State, that rickety flotilla of shallops feebly lashed side by side, was transformed and transmuted into a line-of-battle ship—symmetrical and majestic, bearing aloft the ensign of the Great Republic, and announcing to the world the transcendant sovereignty of the American Union, then, and now, and forever—undivided and indivisible. It is a curious historical coincidence that among the illustrious architects who founded our Government on the basis of the Constitution was GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, excelled by few, if any, of his colleagues, for breadth of vision and splendor of creative genius, especially in things material—and that to his lot it should afterward fall to plan the fundamental framework of the City we inhabit. It was that same GOUVERNEUR MORRIS who gave the finishing touch to the draft of the Constitution, who, as Commissioner of the State of New-York under the Act of 1807, stamped indelibly upon the map of this our Island of Manhattan the large public square known as "Union-place." With eagle eye piercing the future, Mr. MORRIS selected the very spot on which we are now standing, then far away from the dust and din of the City, to become the very centre and heart of the great Metropolis discerned by his prophetic vision—to bear the name and to be forever consecrated to the memory of that glorious and immortal Union which he had labored so successfully to call into being. The national sovereignty of the American Republic, as established in 1787, was bounded westward by the Mississippi River. But twenty years had not elapsed before the sagacious and far-seeing policy of Mr. JEFFERSON annexed to that sovereignty the vast intervening continental expanse between the Mississippi and the Pacific. This splendid act of statesmanship trebled at once the area of the Republic, and vastly augmented the highest elements of its political dignity and power. No longer a narrow belt of States looking out on the Atlantic, with a trackless wilderness in the rear, the nation rose at a single bound to the transcendant rank of a great continental power, commanding the two great oceans of the globe. Our City, the predestined commercial focus of the nation, became at once a great continental metropolis, awaiting only the inevitable progress of the vast interior to exhibit the vast plenitude of its power. As early as 1834, thirty years ago, it became evident, at least to some of our people, that Union-square, as the type and exponent of a great continental Union, was much too small to fulfill its legitimate office, and it became necessary to add to its then irregular area the two large triangular tracts of land on the east and on the west. By that conjunction the whole was fused into one common mass, and then resumed to the city and to the nation in its present spacious and rectangular condition. The venerable old Bloomingdale Road—the witness of the defeats and of the triumphs of WASHINGTON—by a little gentle and kindly persuasion, was deflected just a little from its ancient course, thereby permitting the erection of the stone fence on the outer line of the present elliptical and symmetrical area. Inclosing nothing but open space, the very creation of God himself, subject [illegible] to the "tooth of time," it is destined, like the agoras of imperial Rome in the Eternal City, to remain for all coming time the type of our Continental Union, and the bright and imperishable jewel of the City. It is an interesting fact, and made the more so by our interesting history, that while this elliptical form of inclosure was proposed, nothing of large open spaces at the four corners, to be occupied by arid pavements, the plan was seriously objected to, and it was only after the earnest assurances of its advocates that in the great public exigencies of the country requiring the assemblage of large masses of our citizens in public meetings, the time might come, and probably would come, when these large open spaces would be needed. Has not the history of the present rebellion most singularly and fully verified this prediction? Can any man or woman in this immense assembly ever forget the eventful and memorable April of 1861—the parricidal and audacious attack on Sumter—the dark and devilish treason which avowedly, and with cold-blooded and accursed contrivance, "sprinkled blood in the face of the people," to goad the wretched votaries into fury and madness? Still less can we cease to remember the sublime and all but instantaneous assembling of the four monster meetings that were congregated at once in this same square, in these same spacious national openings, to find a theatre adequate to the utterance of the national voice; a fitting altar for the solemn and undying vow of those multitudinous masses to devote all of life, of fortune, and all they held dear to defend and preserve for themselves and their descendants forever the glorious and sacred Union which they had inherited from their fathers. Still less shall we ever forget the scenes of the following day, when our friends, brothers, sons were found already equipped in battle array, and hurrying in regiments from this very square to save the National Capital from the ineffable infamy of rebel assault and capture. My friends, Union-square has fairly won its place in history and intends to keep it. The little nucleus of defenders seen forth for the defence of Washington has steadily swollen until it contains the largest army of modern times. The scale on which it acts is necessarily enormous. Its inevitable vicissitudes, whether for good or ill, are measured not by individuals, nor yet by thousands, but by tens and hundreds of thousands. I have no present occasion for exhibiting the wonder-working operations of the Sanitary Commission. Its benevolence is on a scale for which human history furnishes no parallel. It has already received the grateful acknowledgments so justly its due, from the multitudes that the present fair has congregated. And yet I cannot refrain from advertising for a moment to the rare and singular forecast of that little handful of friends and neighbors, all of them living in the immediate vicinity of that same Union-square who planted the first germ of the splendid organization which now overspreads half of the continent, gathering up and infolding within its tender and loving embrace every sick and suffering soldier on that broad expanse. Need I tell the story of this wondrous charity to the noble-hearted women of New-York, themselves the very actors, associates and performers in the great Christian drama? Could any grace of language surpass or even approach the moral beauty of those mute but eloquent structures now around us? Offspring of their taste and feeling, with all the precious contents. Outpourings of the benevolence of a continent. Need we utter one word in praise of the creative energy, the untiring perseverance, the tender, thoughtful love which have called these structures into being, except to say that they all come welling up from that most precious of earthly things—the heart of woman? But the conflict we are now waging requires all our powers of head or heart. If it has been said that the downfall of the Roman Empire was the greatest tragedy in the history of our race, to its permanent consequences it does not approach the mighty drama our continent is now performing, involving as it does the welfare and happiness, peace and security, not only of the thirty or forty millions of the present generation, but of the hundreds of millions yet unborn, but who must take their place, for weal or woe, among the coming centuries. In such a struggle for such a stake, can any sacrifice be too costly, any generosity too unbounded? Our lines of camps, intrenchments and battle-fields already stretch from the Atlantic far away into the remote interior nearly two thousand miles. At every point in this immense array, the men and women of the Sanitary Commission, obedient, methodical and faithful, will be found at their post instant and ready for their vast labors of Christian charity. Can any thanks of ours repay them? Have they not won already the undying gratitude of the whole country at home, and the unbounded admiration of every benevolent heart abroad? Nor have we any words wherewith to pay the women of New-York—but to give them our hearts, our inmost hearts and our most earnest prayers. The God of justice and mercy will not withhold their full reward, nor look unmoved upon labors like theirs.

FROM GEN. HOOKER'S COMMAND.

A Review of the Eleventh Corps—Snow in Lookout Valley—The Operations of Guerrillas, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOOKOUT VALLEY, Saturday, March 26, 1864.

Since my last we have had our promised review by Gen. HOOKER. Among others, the States of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey are now represented by regiments in the Eleventh Corps, and the Kentucky Gen. WARD's veterans are a late accession to our strength. But, though seeming well pleased with everything, he must have felt the difference when he thought of the last review I saw him in at Falmouth. The Staff being very conspicuous parties at such a time, those of us naturally bashful did not fancy the idea of riding across the field every few minutes, and showing our *manege* in the presence of so many worthies. However, when I found my new horse could run as fast as the others, I only missed Capt. ——, who objects to *horse-racing*.

The weather then could not have been happier for such a display; but last Monday night came a snow-storm—an unusual visitant here at this season. The snow, which was a foot deep, soon melted away, only to be replaced by another instalment last night—all which leaves the ground rather moist for heavy movements.

The sixty marauders who made havoc of the railroad train near Estelle Springs had with them an armed and uniformed negro, by whose revolver the only three blacks on the train were deliberately shot. It must have been a lawless, plundering gang; for even the prisoners they robbed, though officers in most instances, were released without any sort of parole.

Chattanooga has a spicy daily now, published by Postmaster HOON, one whole side of which of a late issue was filled by the advertised letter list. In it I read that the health of the army is on the increase, and that several hospitals have been vacated of late.

Whatever may be the exact altitude of Lookout Mountain, it is certain four States can be pointed out from its summit, and those who ascend it, as I did on the sunniest morning of Spring, will not wonder at its having been the favorite Summer resort of so many of the dwellers in the South. Better than

"Breath of spices from the islands—
Tones of music from the sea,"

they found in its rugged fastnesses feasts for the eye in every glance and food for the health in every zephyr. I stood upon the spot where "mine host of the Mountain Pavilion used to receive the gay Southrons of the old loyal time. But war has changed all that, and their house is left unto them desolate. Still one can buy Maurel-wood pipe there, or bring away a cane that grew there, as men are wont to do from places of renown. The "battle above the clouds" has ranked it among the mountains that belong to the world, and made it the high place on our march from whose peak we see the glowing fruit of toil, and blood, and tears. The soldier of the Republic has had the vision, though his eyes be glazed before the consummation.

There have been of late signs of moving forward, but the present condition of the roads will prevent for some period. HAWKSTAFF.

From Gen. Thomas' Army.

THE SITUATION AT CHATTANOOGA AND BELOW.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, Thursday, March 31, } Via CHATTANOOGA, Sunday, April 3. }

The movements of the enemy in this neighborhood during the last few days have been such as to attract the careful attention of the Generals commanding and their subordinates. Gen. TYNDALE's scouts have been attacked near Caperton's Ferry, and were driven by the rebels to within three miles of our camps at this point. Another party of our scouts report that 150 rebels entered some cove within four miles of Cassandra. Small squads of rebels are prowling about in Lookout and Sand Mountains, and several gaps are held by them. Citizens report that a whole regiment of rebels are on Lookout Mountain. Yesterday, and at all hours last night, mounted patrols were sent out in various directions, and this morning a considerable force of infantry, accompanied by a troop of mounted men, started up the valley to make a thorough reconnoissance, with a view to ascertain the force and movements and intentions of the enemy. A scouting party has just returned from a reconnoissance as far as Trenton. They report the presence of rebels in small squads.

The Eleventh Corps is in good condition to suppress any demonstration or attacks of the enemy. We shall soon have more heavy artillery, which can be made very effective from the heights in our possession. Our supplies can be drawn from Chattanooga in the event of an attack on the Nashville Railroad.

We have had heavy gales and rain since the snow-storm. It is now bright and pleasant, though there was a slight sprinkling of snow early this morning. The hospital and many other tents have been blown down. The huts of the men are complete, and very comfortable, having fire-places, and being in many cases roofed with large split shingles or "shakes."

Drills—company, regimental and brigade—are now the order of the day. Inspections of the most searching character still continue, and the observance of "Regulations" is insisted upon by commanding officers.

Affairs in East Tennessee.

SUFFERING OF THE PEOPLE—MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 31, 1864.

By a gentleman from Knoxville direct, I have news of an interesting nature up to the 26th.

The rebels are still in strong force in East Tennessee, and at least twelve thousand men, under BUCKNER, are mounted. On the 25th, a large number of rebel cavalry came within sight of Morristown, driving in our pickets and a number of citizens.

The bulk of the rebel force is at Greenville, with a brigade of cavalry at Newport. There are two thousand infantry between Bull's Gap and Blue Springs.

This gentleman says that the rebels are committing the most unheard-of depredations, robbing everybody of horses and the necessaries of life. They are also enforcing the conscript law upon all classes *physically* capable of enduring life in the field. He says: "Things are in a most deplorable state, indeed. Men, women and children are ragged and dirty, and half starved. The people of East Tennessee cannot possibly live through the Summer, as there is nothing to eat. Money is more plenty than it was, but there is little use for it, as there is nothing to buy. I cannot select language to describe the distress and ruin which daily presents itself."

A gentleman has a letter from his wife, who is at Greenville. She informs him that "a few families are getting along tolerably well," and adds, "LONGSTREET has his headquarters here, but is at present away. It is said that he will return in a few days. Some of his staff officers are at MILLIGAN'S, and some are boarding with me. All those families who are boarding officers and officers' wives are getting along well, at least so far as the necessaries of life are concerned. The luxuries of the land none of us know anything about. Mrs. MARY DICKSON is dead. Old SAMUEL DOAK is dead, and so is old BILLY ROSS' wife and several others."

A gentleman also writes: "JOSEPH POWELL, Esq., went home some weeks since. He has been arrested and sent to Richmond. Also has one ALEXANDER JONAS been sent to the same place. Old ABE THOMPSON is cutting up a high hand—manufacturing bad whisky, and having all those whom he knows to be Union men caught and robbed, at least, and the Lord only knows what becomes of some of them; whether they are murdered outright or sent to some dungeon to terminate their existence by slow deaths, is not known. Sure it is that many disappear and do not return. He sent out a flag of truce a few days ago. GRIDER ROSS' wife and a few others were sent through the lines."

Our informant concludes thus: "There is no telling when our army will occupy Greenville. A great many farmers in the neighborhood of Knoxville, Morristown, Strawberry Plains, and all along the line of the railroad, from Lenoir to Cleveland, are putting in seed, and some of them will, no doubt, make large crops. The great bridge at Loudon, which was to have been finished last week, was completely wrecked by the last rise in the river. The health of the army is excellent."

Movement of Gen. Steele's Army.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

HELENA, Ark., Wednesday, March 30, 1864.

I learn that Gen. STEELE'S "Army of Arkansas," which has had its headquarters at Little Rock for so long a period, has broken up camp and left overland in a southerly direction—supposed destination Shreveport, on Red River—and there join Gen. BANKS' forces, which are destined for Texas, to put the finishing stroke to the rebellion there, and thus close up the war west of the Mississippi. My information adds that the troops of the Army of the Frontier, which have been operating in the Indian country, with headquarters at Fort Smith, have also moved southwardly, and will unite with Gen. STEELE'S army before reaching Red River. These two commands united will form an army of about 20,000 men, which will swell BANKS' forces to something like 40,000 or 50,000—an army which MAGRUDER, DICK TAYLOR, PRICE and KIRBY SMITH, who are in the neighborhood of Shreveport and in Texas, can no more resist than a grove of rotten saplings can the sweep of a hurricane.

Arkansas, being now reorganized as a State, will have to take care of herself, and she has good Union men enough with in her boundaries to do it effectually, if only the rebels are prevented from crossing into the State from east of the Mississippi.

The last heard from Admiral PORTER'S fleet of gunboats in Red River, it had passed above Alexandria, but on unexpected lowness of water reminded its progress. It is hoped that the gunboats and loaded transports will be able to reach Shreveport as soon as the land force, inasmuch as that will be made Gen. BANKS' base of supplies, while which the transports are filled. From what you have already learned regarding the withdrawal of our troops from along the Texas coast, you doubtless perceive that Gen. BANKS has abandoned the coast as the base of operations, a change of base to Red River having been determined on.

There is considerable uneasiness along the Mississippi—especially above Memphis—on account of the presence of FORREST'S and CHALMERS' rebel cavalry, numbering some six thousand in all, in Western Tennessee and Kentucky. Boats are occasionally fired on, and raids upon the river posts are feared. It is believed at Memphis that the rebels are concentrating a large cavalry force for the purpose of an attempted repetition of JOHN MORGAN'S invasion scheme—that Kentucky will be overrun, and the Ohio River crossed. It would be well for our folks to be on the alert, and nip this game in its budding.

Helena is quiet. Negro troops swarm here about, and are being perfected as soldiers.

We have no news here except what I have given you above, which comes from a good source.

MARS.

The Boiler Explosion in Philadelphia.

NAMES OF THE WORKMAN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, April 6.

The explosion of a boiler at the foundry of Messrs. MERRICK & SONS, yesterday, was attended with more serious results than any similar occurrence in this city. It took place at about 8½ o'clock in the morning, when all the various departments were in operation, and when many of the laboring men and mechanics were in the neighborhood of the boiler-house, either at work or passing from shop to shop. The boiler, which for safety had been placed in the centre of the block, in a low building outside of and away from the main buildings, was a new one, having been in use but a few days. It stood close to one of the same size, which had been in use for a long time, until recently, and was an ordinary tubular one, of about twenty-four tons weight. The character of the explosion may be judged by the fact that the mass of the boiler was lifted from its bed, carried over the top of the other boiler, a distance of from thirty-five to forty feet, falling through the roof of adjoining shop, a frame building, which, with several of the neighboring shops, was nearly demolished. The boiler-house, a small brick structure, was totally demolished—not one brick being left standing upon another. The bricks were thrown in all directions, some of them being carried over into Filbert-street, two hundred feet off, and not a few into Federal-street, at a greater distance. Several of the workmen were buried in the ruins of the demolished shops, and others were injured by being struck with flying bricks and falling timber. The news of the explosion soon spread among the families and friends of the workmen, and in a few minutes hundreds gathered around the entrances to the foundry, in a state of great excitement. The wounded were carried into neighboring houses and drug-stores, and were finally removed in ambulances to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

The killed were as follows:

Killed—Daniel McLaughlin, engineer, married. Resided at 1,318 Juniata-street.

Patrick Brannan, fireman, also married. Resided in Carpenter-street, above Fifth.

John Webb, carpenter, married. Mr. Webb was killed by going from the carpenter shop to another part of the establishment. He resided at No. 34 Parkham-street.

John Dougherty, a laborer, engaged in wheeling coal, was dug out of the ruins. He was married, and resided at Tenth and Ellsworth streets.

John McGowen, a laborer, single, was also dug out of the ruins. He resided at No. 720 Federal-street.

Jahel Wisner, twenty-five years old employed in the blacksmith shop, was killed by a heavy piece of iron falling on his head. Resided in Carpenter-street near Seventh. He was in the act of rueuing from his forge, near the door of the blacksmith's shop, to another shop, when he was caught by a heavy piece of iron girder, and had his head crushed, causing instant death.

Edward Banan, who had both arms broken and was otherwise injured, died at the hospital soon after his admission. He was a married man, and resided at Eighth and Cross streets.

The injured were: Alexander McLaughlin, 40 years old, residing in Milton-street, below Eleventh, had several ribs broken, and one of his arms crushed. He is in a dangerous condition.

George Baron, a laborer, who had lost a leg by an accident at the foundry, two years ago, was among the wounded.

Michael Hickay, aged 46 years, was badly scalded and had his hand cut.

Jacob Febeux, colored, a messenger, had an arm broken and his skull fractured.

Patrick O'Neill, a helper, had several of his ribs broken, and he was much bruised. He is unmarried.

John McLaughlin, who was in the boiler shop, was bruised, but not seriously hurt.

Matthew Minkelly, a boiler-maker, had an arm broken, and his head injured. He is married.

Andrew Bradley was so badly injured in the spine, that it is believed he cannot recover. He resides in Redwood-street above Fourth.

Peter McGuigee, 30 years old, a laborer, was struck by flying bricks, and had his head injured.

Alexander Farris, a foundryman, had his back injured. Injuries severe.

Joel Lappin, single, was struck on the head, and had his skull depressed.

G. G. Berry was in the second story of one of the shops, and fell from a window, injuring his back and leg.

Barney Rodan, a boiler-maker, injured in the side and arm.

The concussion caused by the explosion broke window-glass in many of the neighboring houses, and the flying bricks and pieces of iron did some damage. The cover of the manhole in the boiler was blown through the front wall of No. 1,136 South-Fifth-street, making a hole large enough for a man to crawl through. Fortunately, none of the family at the time were in the part of the house damaged.

A piece of iron passed through a chamber window of the residence of Policeman ADAMS, on Fifth-street, below Washington-avenue, and went within a few feet of Mrs. ADAMS as she was lifting a child out of bed. Another piece of iron passed through a pane of glass at an adjoining house, and did not stop until it had gone entirely through the building. The Washington School building escaped without damage. Immediately after the explosion the children were dismissed for the day. Some damage was done to the railing of the Jefferson-square, on Fourth-street. The explosion has not been satisfactorily accounted for. Various reasons are given, but they are, of course, only based upon conjecture. An examination of the boiler, which will be made before the Coroner's investigation takes place, may throw some light upon the affair. The disaster will not cause a total suspension of work at the foundry, but only of that portion of it which depended upon the working of the steam engine. Though the frame shops immediately around the boiler were demolished or much damaged, the main buildings escaped, except the pattern shop, boiler shop and one or two others, which were slightly damaged.

The following gentlemen were summoned by Coroner TAYLOR to act as jurymen: Profs. Frazer and Morton, Jonathan Chapman, John Agnew, Coleman Sellers and Gavin H. Woodward. They viewed the bodies of the killed yesterday, and examined the boiler. To-day they will meet at 3½ o'clock, to hear the testimony. It is understood that work will be resumed to-day in most of the shops. The number of men employed in the foundry is about eight hundred.

State Prison Management.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On referring to the report of the Inspectors of State Prisons, presented to the present Legislature, I perceive that the Act of 1862, providing for the commutation of punishments, &c., of parties confined in them, so far as relates to the distribution, &c., of the money received from visitors, has not been carried out, except by the late agent of the Auburn Prison. The act provides that the money so received shall be kept separate from the ordinary receipts of the prison, and distributed to the convicts on their discharge, in addition to the amounts prescribed by previous enactments. In the Auburn Prison the accounts have been so kept, and the amounts received from May 1, 1862, to Sept. 30, 1863, were $2,318 25, and there has been distributed $875. This has given them $5 during the Spring and Summer months, and $10 for the Fall and Winter. In the Sing Sing Prison, in 1855, the receipts were $200 15; 1856, $517 84; 1857, $446 25; 1858, $518 50; 1859, $501 50; 1860, $462; 1861, $480; 1862, $131 50; 1863, $145; 1864, $204 50. We have been told that, in 1862, as many of the workshops were closed a great portion of the year, it was seldom that any charge was made, but this plea should not hold good for the two last years, and we consider it was the duty of the Inspectors to have seen that the provisions and intentions of the act appropriating those receipts, should have been strictly carried out, but they seem to have paid no more respect to that act than they have to many others for the management of State Prisons, and have been more interested in compromising with the contractors to the detriment of the State. The bill for still further extending the opportunities for commutation, &c., should have been defeated, we are not surprised at, when it was supposed by the contractors to interfere with their interests; but it tends to show that the evidence given before one of the committee, that the contractors govern the prisons, was not far from correct. That the act of 1862 is working well where it is properly carried out, we have the evidence of Mr. RIKKERTRICK, the late efficient agent of the Auburn Prison, and we trust that the Legislature will not adjourn until it has appointed a committee that shall make a thorough examination into the management of our State Prisons, and also into the action of the Inspectors, on the joint resolution of last session in relation to the indebtedness of the contractors.

The Connecticut Election.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am determined to give publicity, so far as I can, to an injustice and wrong done to others with whom I have since conversed, in the recent election in Connecticut. Upon going to the polls in Middletown, my legal residence, and offering my vote, the Democratic elector, in an ungentlemanly manner, knocked my votes from the boxes, stating that he had learned from a *domestic* that I had no legal residence in the city. This, with witnesses, I gave the lie to. Still I was deprived of my rights as a freeman. The vote is a mere cypher, but the principle is everything. Therefore I trust that you will give this a place in your most truly patriotic journal, that the thinking portion of our community may see to what mean desires the so-styled Democratic party will resort to accomplish its wicked and treasonable ends, Respectfully, S. B. DUFFIELD.

The Indiana Legion.

ORDER OF GOV. MORTON.

STATE OF INDIANA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, } INDIANAPOLIS, April 2, 1864. }

To the Officers and Men of the Indiana Legion:

The western part of our neighboring State, Kentucky, has been successfully invaded by a strong force of rebel cavalry, under Gen. FORREST. Paducah, on the Ohio River, has been captured and nearly destroyed by them.

Many rumors prevail of a threatened invasion of the eastern and central sections of that State by a large rebel force.

Thus forewarned let us be forearmed and fully prepared to resist another raid upon our soil like that of MORGAN'S last Summer. A well-organized force of the State militia, ready to take the field at an hour's notice, will secure us against surprise, plunder and depredations such as we suffered then.

In view of the importance of early preparation, the following orders and instructions are issued:

1. Let every officer exert himself at once to fill up companies of the legion to an effective strength.

2. The 15th and 16th inst., will be set apart for a general muster and inspection of companies, battalions, regiments, and particularly the inspection of arms and equipments throughout the State.

3. The officers will assemble their respective commands on one or the other of these days without failure, and will be held personally responsible for a compliance with these orders.

4. Immediately after said inspection and muster, the commanders of companies will report, through their superior officers, to these headquarters the following facts: Effective strength of companies, number of effective guns and equipments, number of non-effective guns, amount and sort of ammunition and its condition, and any other important facts connected with the companies.

Above all things, the officers should keep well informed of the movements of the enemy, and hold their companies in readiness to obey promptly and without confusion any order that may be issued to them: By order of O. P. MORTON,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief Indiana Legion.

LAS. NOBLE, Adjutant-General Indiana.

A Remarkable Story.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL DUPED—MARRIAGE ON A SHORT ACQUAINTANCE.

A letter from Palmyra (N. Y.) to the Rochester *Express* tells this curious story:

"A remarkable (Leap Year) courtship and marriage came off in our quiet village last week, resulting disastrously to all the parties concerned. The whole case is not so fully developed as to enable one to give a full relation. It seems that a Miss C. M., a highly respected young lady of 20 years, had been holding a correspondence with a young officer in a military camp in New-Jersey—who had sent her an introductory letter vouching for his respectability. Said letter was written by an acquaintance of her's, who also was an officer. Several letters passed, he sending his photograph, and a request for her photograph; all this was very pleasant and honorable. On Monday of last week a young and rather prepossessing young man of about twenty-five years, dressed in military clothing, arrived here, and called on the lady and announced himself as her dear correspondent; he was cordially received as such by Miss C. M., notwithstanding the parties failed to discover any similarity of likeness between him and the photograph, but this be explained to her satisfaction by saying it was taken before he went into the service, three years ago. Monday and Tuesday things went on lovingly, and he visited the morning prayer-meetings, sang and spoke, and all were greatly edified thereby. The account he gave of himself was that he had resigned about four months previous, was now a Deputy Provost-Marshal, was at Vicksburgh when taken prisoner, as inmate of Libby eight months, and was in the Gettysburgh fight. On Tuesday night, much against the will of parents and friends, they were married. The next day he began to look after some workmen to paint and paper his new father-in-law's house. His bargain with the painters was fair, shewing plenty of greenbacks, and offering to pay down on fulfillment of the contract. He looked at a number of fine residences, but failed to strike a bargain. In conversation with the clergyman who married them, he stated that he had lost on Main-street $500, but being a stranger, and having already gained some notoriety he would not advertise it, "he did not care for the money." He claimed to be the owner of a farm of 300 acres near Elmira. Friday afternoon Mr. officer, who had already assumed two or three names, procured a carriage and horses of Mr. SWEENEY, of the Eagle, and rode out, but did not, it seems, return as per agreement. In the morning a letter arrived for the bride, which was opened by the parents, and found to be from her true correspondent, the owner of the photograph. This document resulted in sending Officers CLARK and HOYT in pursuit of the team and the deluded bride. At Canandaigua he was arrested, ironed and placed in durance vile. The eyes of the late Miss C. M., being opened, she sympathized with his deceit, and declared she would return home, which she did. The young scamp had to be knocked down before he would yield. To Officer CLARK he confessed he was a deserter from the army, and wished him to call the Provost-Marshal; preferring to fall into his hands. Officer CLARK deemed it proper to notify the Provost, did so. During the few minutes' absence, the prisoner had wrenched off his irons, and burnt such papers to his possession as he thought proper. He is certainly a most accomplished villain. The affair has caused much excitement. It is due the parents of the misguided young lady, to say that they were opposed to the hasty marriage, and insisted on a week's time, but the couple were determined, and threatened going somewhere else to have the ceremony consummated, and fearing that would make the affair more ridiculous, they reluctantly and fearfully consented."

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

—The Boston *Traveller* says: "We understand the Treasury Department sells no gold certificates at any other place than New-York. As the effect of the gold certificates has been to reduce the duties on imports, New-York importers are specially favored. The consignees of goods by the steamer at Portland have been obliged to go to New-York and buy their certificates. This is an evil which calls for an immediate remedy. So much favoritism to New-York is decidedly unjust to the importing interest in all other parts of the country."

—Since the assignment of Col. S. M. BOWMAN as Superintendent of Recruiting for the United States Colored Troops in Maryland, the work commenced by his predecessor, Gen. BIRNEY, has been energetically pushed, and within the space of forty days, two full regiments of 1,000 men each, the Thirtieth and Thirty-ninth, have been recruited, and are now ready for the service.

—A squad of ten recruits attempted to run the guard at the New-Haven conscript camp Sunday morning, April 3, but were prevented by the vigilance of a colored corporal, and one of them had his thigh so badly broken by a musket ball that amputation will be necessary.

—The St. John (N. B.) *Globe* mourns over the departure of so many enterprising young men from that Province to the States, and asks if something can't be done to keep them at home.

—A large number of men were recently engaged at Mystic by an agent of the Russian Government to work in Russian manufacturing establishments.

—There were several cases of spotted fever in Eastern Pennsylvania a week or two ago, but the disease did not spread so that it became an epidemic.

—Twenty-seven Spanish milled dollars were recently dug up in enlarging the cellar of a house in New-London. None are of a later date than 1784.

PERSONAL.

—A correspondent, writing from this City to a Springfield paper, probably under date of April 1 says:

"The following story I have directly from a gentleman to whom Commodore VANDERBILT himself last night told it. The Finance Committee of the Fair called upon the Commodore and solicited at his hands a donation. He answered that he would give to the Fair as much as 'any other man' in New-York. Thereupon the committee visited Mr. A. T. STEWART, and reported to him the offer of the Commodore. STEWART at once drew his check for $100,000 and handed it to the committee, and they, armed with the check, again waited upon the Commodore and showed him the contribution of STEWART. VANDERBILT had been cornering other people for quite a while in Harlem stock, but this time he found himself cornered. However, he was as good as his word. He covered STEWART'S check with a check of his own for a like amount."

—The Providence (R. I.) *Press* states that among the recruits for the Fourteenth Rhode Island Regiment, on Dutch Island, are fourteen brothers, all the sons of the same father and mother. A still more remarkable circumstance concerning these "boys" is, that there are among them two pairs of twins. The average height of the fourteen is six feet two inches, making an aggregate of *eighty-five* feet. Their names are FOSTER, and they are all members of Company I. They came from the town of Deposit, Broome County, in this State, where their mother is still living, their father being dead, and where, also, they have two sisters, also twins, one of whom weighs two hundred and eighty-two pounds, and the other about two hundred and twenty.

—Mr. MCCLURG, the Member of Congress from Missouri who attacked Gen. FRANK BLAIR so mercilessly the other day, has given written permits to four of his slaves to go into the army, securing to each of them whatever compensation he himself may be entitled as a loyal owner, and stipulating that in case of the death of the men, their wives and children shall receive the money. He has also written a letter to his "yellow-man" CASWELL, in which this passage occurs: "Make your own choice. If you go into the army, let me hear frequently from you. Make peace with your God and you need not fear death. Be temperate; save your earnings. If you ever fight, fight with desperation and never surrender. Enroll your name as CASWELL MCCLUAD, and try to give honor to it. In the army give your idle hours in learning to read and write."

—The following dispatch, telegraphed by Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, to the Provost-Marshal of Boyle County, Ill., is published by the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

MARCH 12, 1864.

By Telegraph from Frankfort.

To W. M. Goodloe, Provost-Marshal, Boyle County:

If the President does not, upon my demand, stop the negro enrollment, I will. I am waiting his answer. (Signed) THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor.

—It is said that when Gen. GRANT was going down from Washington to the front one day last week, the train, having attached to it the special car, stopped at Brandy Station. Some soldiers who were waiting to go down asked if they could not get into the car. "No," was the answer of an officer; "this is Gen. GRANT'S special car." Gen. GRANT, who was sitting by the window, promptly thrust out his head and said, "Gen. GRANT occupies only one seat; the soldiers can ride."

—Some wag nominated the "

Which was concurred in.

Resignation of James M. Cornes as Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that Robert M. Strebeigh be appointed as Commissioner of Deeds, in place of James M. Cornes, resigned.

The Board of Councilmen resignation accepted, and name struck off.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be given to Robert Grace, to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number four hundred and sixty Sixth-avenue, the said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the City Inspector be requested to cause Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avennes, to be cleaned forthwith.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Joseph Hann to attach a small sign to the lamp-post on the southeast corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that Mr. McNally be allowed the privilege of erecting a sign post in front of the premises on the northeast corner of Thirty-first street and Eighth-avenue, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Harlem Gas light Company be directed to place the gas mains in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street from the Tenth avenue to the Hudson River, forthwith.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to cause gas-lamps to be placed and lit in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be given to Veyseer Se Vellinberg to construct an earthen pipe sewer from the premises number two hundred and five Avenue B, to connect with the sewer in East Thirteenth-street, at his own expense, and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution, first, that the slip between piers numbers fifty-six and fifty-seven, East River, be dredged out to the depth of twelve feet at mean low water, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and second, that the slip between piers numbers fifty-seven and fifty-eight, East River, be dredged out to the depth of twelve feet at mean low water, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the sunken ots on the south side of Thirty-third-street, commencing one hundred and seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that the vacant lots on east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, also on the north side of Forty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, also on the north side of Forty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the sidewalk around the northeast corner of Forty-second-street and Tenth-avenue be flagged a space four feet wide, fifty feet on Tenth-avenue and one hundred feet on Forty-fourth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution, that section sixteen of the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for a continuation of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, serving in the armies of the Union," be amended by striking out in the seventh line of said section the words "sixty dollars per month," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one hundred dollars per month." Also that the visitors receive two dollars and fifty cents per day; also that the compensation of the janitor be sixty dollars per month; also that the janitors receive sixty dollars per month, the same to take effect from the passage of said ordinance.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution that the resolution recently passed by the Common Council, granting permission to William Johnson to erect a barber's pole on the southeast corner of Greenwich-avenue, be amended so as to read "southwest" corner.

Which was concurred in.

Resignation of George Sullivan as Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution appointing Lawrence Clancy a Commissioner of Deeds in place of George Sullivan, resigned.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the vacant lots on the northwest corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue be fenced under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with the resolution that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to purchase a lot of ground for the use of Hose Company number Thirty-six, to be within the following boundaries, namely: The Bowery, Bond, Broadway and Great Jones streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Thirty-eighth-street, between Second and Third-avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half at the expense of the property owners, and one-half at the expense of the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalks on the east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, be flagged with bluestone flags, and the gutter stones be set, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a receiving basin and gutter be built on the southeast corner of Allen and Houston streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on National Affairs of both Boards in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following named persons for the amounts set opposite their names:

G. Kimball, for furnishing banquet, as per agreement, for eleven hundred and twenty-three men, at four dollars each.....$4,492

A. & R. L. Conkling, for crackers furnished on the occasion of the reception of the First New-York Cavalry.....64

A. & R. L. Conkling, for coaches furnished on the occasion of the reception of the First New-York Cavalry.....104

Schmeller's Brass Band, on the occasion of the reception of the Eighty-first, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eighth Regiments.....128

Edward Van Raust, for coaches furnished on the occasion of the Ninth, Eighty-first, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eighth Regiments.....130

John King, for printing fifteen hundred cards for the reception of the Eighty-first, Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eighth Regiments.....15

—and charge the amount to the appropriations transferred for that purpose.

Which was laid over.

Resolution of Committee on Streets, with resolution, that the sidewalks on the corner of Broadway and Greenwich-street, between Morris-street and Battery-place, be flagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to Patrick Coogan and Richard Hayes to regulate, grade and set curb and gutter stones and flag the sidewalks in front of their premises in One Hundred and Ninth-street, between the Second and Third avenues, the work to be done at their own proper cost and expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On motion of Alderman Jones a call of the house was have ordered, when the following members answered to their names:

Alderman Jones, The President, Aldermen Shannon, Gripp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy and Long—8.

A quorum not answering to their names, the President declared that the board stood adjourned without day.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, April 7, 1864—2 o'clock P. M.

The board met pursuant to adjournment in their chamber at the City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Haviland, Opdyke.

A quorum not answering to their names on call of the roll, the Clerk declared the board adjourned until Monday, 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JAS. M. SWEENY, Clerk.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE AMERICAN

JAVA COFFEE COMPANY.

Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

The Company have established the price of their Coffee at 25 cents per pound. Put up in one-pound packages and in bags. Usual discount.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.

PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.

We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of paper bags, made of the best stock, and designed especially for grocers and tea dealers. Also, paper flour bags, to hold 12½, 25 and 50 pounds, made of the best Manilla paper, and suitable for grocers and millers, neatly printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of bags constantly on hand and for sale at the

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

R. E. CLARK & CO.,

Nos. 123, 125 and 127 Broad-st.

NEW MAPLE SUGAR,

From Western New-York, clean and handsome. Trade and families supplied by E. G. SHEPPARD, No. 2 Bowling Green.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

FRANKLIN, THE GREATEST OF MODERN PHILOSOPHERS, remarks that "a penny saved is a penny earned." Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it, and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for old papers of all kinds, old circulars, handbills, tickets, cards, catalogues and old scrap-paper, in all its varieties, in quantities large or small. Also, old writing paper and school-books, old blank-books, ledgers, &c., at any time; it matters not how much they may be written on or mutilated.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

PACKAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 60 CEDAR-ST., New-York City.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

E. L. BROWN, Asst. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES: collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—BRIGGS AND GREGORY LODES.

GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

CAPITAL 10,000 SHARES, $100 each.

TRUSTEES.

J. SMITH BRIGGS, Colorado.
GEO. M. PULLMAN, Chicago.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
HENRY COGGILL, New-York.
C. C. ALGER, Hudson, N. Y.
WM. G. ANGELL, Providence, R. I.
R. CORNELL WHITE, New-York.

President—J. SMITH BRIGGS.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—J. S. WOODWARD.
Mining Superint't—CHAS. H. BRIGGS.

Office No. 25 CLIFF-ST., New-York.

JERSEY CITY BONDS,

TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.

COUPONS PAYABLE 1ST OF OCTOBER AND APRIL, IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,

No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.

REYLERT & CO.,

No. 6 Wall-st.,

BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital.....$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN, issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice. GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,

No. 32 Wall-st, New-York.

U. S. SECURITIES

of all Descriptions,

purchased and for Sale.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

bought and Sold on Commission.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES

converted into 1881 Bonds.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

CHABNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,

No. 34 Wall-st.,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON & ZANESVILLE RAILROAD CO.

The subscriber is now ready to issue, in exchange for the Trustees' receipts, stock certificates for the new shares, and certificates of the Trustees under the new mortgage of the Cincinnati & Zanesville Railroad Co. for the new bonds, to which the parties to the reorganization of the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad Co. are severally entitled.

CHARLES MORAN, Trustee, No. 10 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

SPENCER, VILA & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 13 Coogress-st., Boston.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS AND BANKERS RECEIVED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES AND DEPOSITS, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Lake Superior and Canadian Mining Stocks.

Daily reports of the Boston Stock Market furnished on application.

M. MORGAN'S SONS,

NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.

Checks on the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company for sale, in sums to suit. Collections upon New-Orleans made, and New-Orleans Securities bought.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st.,

issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 30½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

INSURANCE, BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences April 1, 1864.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,

Counsellor-at-Law,

No. 170 Broadway

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required. STEWART VAN VLIET,

Major and Quartermaster.

THE NEW ISSUE OF

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,

Purchased by

J. N. GILMAN, No. 45 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 55 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE EXchange of New-York Certificates of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., for those issued in Philadelphia for the New-York Agency, all persons holding those certificates are requested to bring them to this office, between the 6th and 30th of April next, when the Treasurer of said company will be present to deliver the new certificates in exchange.

ROBERT U. BOYD, Register.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,

Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

THOMPSON BROS.,

CORNER WALL-ST. AND BROADWAY.

10-40 BONDS.

Now ready for sale and immediate delivery. The usual commission of one-eighth per cent. allowed to dealers and on large orders.

The bonds have clean coupons from March 1. Back interest charged at 50 per cent. premium, or paid in gold.

THOMPSON BROS., BANKERS,

No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 38 WALL-ST,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS and DEALERS

In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

Capital 20,000 shares, $25 each.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado. Geo. W. Grafflin, Balt're.
F. H. JODD, New-York. HERMANN FUNKE, N. Y.
H. S. COHO, New-York. R. CORNELL WHITE, N. Y.
WM. MÖLLER, New-York. M. C. TYLER, New-York.

S. G. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.

President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. G. ARNOLD, Dr. F. H. JODD.

Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.

Secretary—J. P. DAVIES.

Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

SAN ANTONIO

SILVER MINING COMPANY,

OF ARIZONA.

60,000 SHARES—NOMINAL PAR, $50 EACH.

40,000 ONLY TO BE SUBSCRIBED FOR.

ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF MINING CLAIMS AND PROPERTY IN ARIZONA.

TRUSTEES.

SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., President of the Quicksilver Mining Co.
ANTHONY W. MORSE, Esq., of Morse & Co.
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq., of Charles H. Marshall & Co.
FREDERIC C. GEBHARD, Esq., of Schuchardt & Gebhard.
MATT ELLIS, Esq., of Boston.
JAY CADY, Esq., of Schenectady.

PRESIDENT.

SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq.

TREASURER.

CHARLES LAMSON, Esq.

BANKERS.

MESSRS. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

ATTORNEYS.

MESSRS. FOSTER & THOMSON.

Books of subscription for the purchase of Shares of this Company at $25 a share, are open at our office; $5 payable at the time of subscription, and the balance on May 2, 1864.

Attention is called to the letter of Sam. F. Butterworth, Esq., who has lately visited the property of the company.

MORSE & CO.,

No. 24 William-st., New-York.

APRIL 5, 1864.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

I visited this Mine in the month of December, 1863, accompanied by Guido Kustel, the most distinguished Metalurgist and Mining Engineer on the Pacific coast, for many years the Manager of the Ophir Works, and author of a valuable treatise on the "Processes of Silver and Gold Extraction," recently published in California. My opinion of the value and quality of this Mine is based on information derived from this gentleman, and on my own observations at the Mine.

The Mine is situated in Arizona, about three miles north of the northern boundary line of Sonora, and five miles distant from the celebrated Mowry Silver Mines; it is accessible at all seasons of the year, either by the way of Los Angeles, Tucson or Guaymas. But little work has been done in developing the mine; enough, however, to discover the width and extent of the lode and determine the quality and value of the ores.

Where the shaft is sunk the vein is from four to six feet wide between lime-rock and garnet, running east and west, and exhibits galena or sulphuret of lead, carbonate of lead, zinc-blend and copper-pyrites; the richest of the latter ore assays from one hundred and fifty-five dollars per ton; the vein has been prospected about half a mile. Mr. Kostel, in a letter addressed to the San Francisco owners, says: "The San Antonio lode appears, where the shaft is sunk, a good wide vein of ore, easy to reduce by fire, and will pay on an average, according to the proportions of the different metals, from seventy to ninety dollars per ton."

I believe there is an abundant supply of this ore, and that by an expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money, the mine can be put in a condition to produce 40 tons per day; if this ore averages only $80 per ton, the gross product of the mine would exceed $3,000 per day; the entire cost of mining and reducing a ton of this ore will not exceed twenty dollars.

On the premises, about 400 yards from San Antonio lode, in a N. E. direction, there is a very rich copper lode, six feet wide; the ores which we obtained from this lode, considered a fair average, assayed 80 ℔ cent of copper and $76 in silver. Miners can be obtained in any number in the immediate vicinity, at about $10 ℔ month.

The reduction works of the mine are three miles distant from the mine, consisting of a small engine and two furnaces. There is an abundance of wood and water for all purposes on the property.

I consider the San Antonio a very valuable Silver Mine. If worked with skill and energy, it will produce most satisfactory results.

SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE No. 227 South 4th-st.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Transfer Books of the Common Stock of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., to be reopened on the 14th of April next, at which time the stockholders of this company who have New-York certificates are requested to return them to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, who will give a receipt for the same and furnish in a few days thereafter certificates from the Philadelphia office in exchange for said receipts.

The Transfer Office for the Preferred Stock of this company at New-York will be closed permanently on 31st inst. That for both the Preferred and Common Stock in Boston will be permanently closed on the 21st March.

S BEADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Trustees of the Mariposa Company, held at the office of the Company on the 2d day of April inst.,

It was resolved that, for the purpose of liquidating the floating debt and further developing the resources of the Company, there shall be an issue of Bonds to the amount of $2,000,000, payable on or before the 2d day of April, 1874, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and that sealed bids for the said bonds be received at the office of the Company at any time before noon of the 11th inst., at which time the Board will proceed to open the bids, reserving the right to accept or reject any or all of them.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN WATT, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO receive subscriptions for the new U. S. 10-40 BONDS,

Coupon or Registered. Subscribers will receive Bonds carrying interest, in coin, from March 1, 1864, and will have to pay, in addition to the principal, the accrued interest in coin or in currency adding 50 per cent., up to the day of subscription.

U. S. 6 per cent. Certificates, } Bought and
5-20 Bonds, and } Sold at
all other U. S. Securities, } market
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., } rates.

W. ANTHES, No. 27 Pine-st.,

(Fourth National Bank Building,)

New-York.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

CLEVELAND, March 23, 1864.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank Agency, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

d15-law30S

NOTICE.—ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE Ceryon Mining Company Stock must be paid for on or before the 9th inst., otherwise the stock will be forfeited.

JEROME RIGGS & CO.

FINANCIAL.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT LOAN.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on bonds not over $100 annually and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either registered or coupon bonds, as they may prefer.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hundred dollars, ($100,) five hundred dollars, ($500,) one thousand dollars, ($1,000,) five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) and coupon bonds of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hundred dollars, ($100,) five hundred dollars, ($500,) and one thousand dollars, ($1,000.)

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their bonds draw interest from March 1 or September 1, as the case may be, by paying the accrued interest in coin, (or United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions, I will issue my certificate of deposit therefor in duplicate, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, with a letter stating the kind, (registered or coupon,) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

A commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to those subscribing for others or resale. The delivery of these bonds have commenced, and will be continued promptly. JOHN J. CISCO,

Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 40 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

THE

MEXICAN PACIFIC COMPANY.

CAPITAL $10,000,000;

100,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH.

25,000 SHARES RESERVED IN THE TREASURY.

This Company is organized under a special charter from the State of Pennsylvania, of unusual scope and entirely free from personal liability.

The object of the Company is the prosecution of operations on the Pacific Coast of Mexico, under grants from the Mexican Government, covering MINERAL RIGHTS to 135½ square miles of land, and embracing valuable corporate powers and franchises for mining, navigation and railroad purposes, and the general development of the Mineral Territory conceded to the Company.

DIRECTORS.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia.
EDWARD L. PLUMB, late of U. S. Legation, Mexico.
FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st., New-York.
HERON A. JOHNSON, of H. A. Johnson & Co., No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.
GEORGE J. FORREST, of Frost & Forrest, No. 21 Nassau st., New-York.
ROBERT D. CULLEN, London.
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Foster & Thomson, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.
E. JUDSON HAWLEY, No. 41 Broad-st., New-York.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of Smithe, Sprague & Cooper, No. 25 Park-place, New-York.

PRESIDENT. VICE-PRESIDENT.
EDWARD L. PLUMB. GEORGE J. FORREST.

TREASURER.
THEODORE CRANE,
President New-York Warehouse and Security Company.

SECRETARY.
JAMES S. MACKIE,
Of the State Department, Washington.

Books of subscription for a limited number of shares of the stock of this company will be opened at our office on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Subscription price $25 per share; 10 per share, payable at the time of subscription, and the balance on May 2, 1864.

Attention is called to the official correspondence annexed hereto. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE MEXICAN PACIFIC COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDING, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1864.

To His Excellency Senor Don Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mexico, Washington:

DEAR SIR: The time has arrived when the serious attention of American capitalists is being turned towards the attractive field for enterprise, with means, presented by the vast mineral wealth of Mexico.

This has led a large number of gentlemen to manifest a desire to become interested in the grants held by this company in that country.

For their information, I beg leave to take the liberty of inquiring of you, as the official representative in this country of the Mexican Government:

1. Whether the grants held by this company will be at all times recognized and respected by the authorities of the Republic:

2. Whether any other similar grants have ever been conceded by the Mexican Government.

3. As to the mineral richness of the States to which these grants apply, and—

4. As to the desire of the Mexican Government to have American capitalists take part in the development of the resources of that country.

A reply at your earliest convenience is respectfully solicited.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obdt. svt.,

E. L. PLUMB, President.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, March 24, 1864.

[TRANSLATION.]

Mr. Edward Lee Plumb, President of the Mexican Pacific Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have received the letter which, under date of the 18th instant, you have addressed to me, in which you inform me that the serious attention of North American capitalists is now being turned toward the rich and favorable field for enterprise presented by the vast mineral wealths of Mexico, and that this has led a large number of persons to manifest a desire to become interested in the concessions that the company of which you are President holds from the Mexican Government, with reference to which you make of me four inquiries, that I proceed to answer in the order they are made:

1. The concessions held by the company which you represent, will, of course, be recognized and respected by the authorities of the Republic, because the decrees granting said concessions are in the nature of laws, which all of the authorities of the Republic must respect and obey.

2. I have no knowledge of any privileges similar to those possessed by your company, having ever been granted to any other company by the Mexican Government.

3. It would be necessary to enter into many details, improper for such a letter as this, in order to give even a slight idea of the mineral richness of the States that are comprehended in your concessions. It must suffice, therefore, for me to say that among all of the rich States of the Mexican Confederation, the State of Guerrero is considered in Mexico to be one of the richest, although perhaps, up to the present time, it has been the least developed.

4. The Mexican Government, which desires above all things the development of the vast material resources of the Republic, considers it one of its first duties to favor the establishment of enterprises both by natives and by foreigners, which have for their object to accomplish this important result.

It being, on the other hand, the policy of the Mexican Government to strengthen and draw closer the commercial relations of the Mexican Republic with the United States, it will see with particular satisfaction, the citizens of this country take part in Mexican enterprises, and contribute, with their industry and their capital, to develop the great sources of wealth of that Republic, to the mutual benefit of both nations.

I am, Sir, very truly, your obedient servant,

(Signed) M. ROMERO.

SHERBROOKE GOLD MINING CO.

The valuable gold mining property at Sherbrooke, Nova Scotia, adjoining the celebrated gold mine of the London Company, has been organized into a Stock Company.

This property has been worked for more than a year last past, and is now yielding monthly a large product.

Subscriptions to a limited amount for this Stock will be received at the office of HERMAN BAKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st., on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.

Samples of ore, facts in relation to product per ton, and general information as to value of property, may be obtained at the place of subscription.

THE MOUNT PLEASANT IRON AND STEEL COMPANY

OF BERKS COUNTY, PENN.,

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York.)

Capital.....10,000 Shares
Par value.....$50
Subscription price.....$25

Subscription books, for a limited number of shares will be opened at the office of QUIGLEY BROTHERS, No. 19 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, April 7, where can be obtained pamphlets containing description of the property, and reports relative to the mines and to the quality of the iron and steel made from the ore, and where, also, may be seen specimens of the ore and merchantable iron and steel.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, Mr. SANDFORD COBB was unanimously elected President of said company to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James N. Cobb, Esq., and the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this board be presented to James N. Cobb, Esq., for the able, efficient and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of this company.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1864.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of April, 1864, by order of the Board. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. F. METTLER, Acting Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W CRUMSON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000 LOAN

OF THE

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

(Being the Balance not awarded on Bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Saturday, April 16, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of One Million Dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed March 18, 1864, and by an Act of the

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3914. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN CONGRESS.

A Proposition to Expel Mr. Long, of Ohio, for Treasonable Sentiments.

Bold Avowal of Disloyalty by Mr. Harris, of Maryland.

He Rebukes the Democratic Party for not Facing the Music.

A Proposition to Expel Mr. Harris Fails for Want of a Two-thirds Vote.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 5.

INDUSTRIAL MISSION TO THE COUNTRIES OF EASTERN ASIA.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, presented to the Senate a memorial of the American Ethnographical Society, in favor of sending a commission to the unknown parts of Eastern Asia, for diplomatic, commercial and agricultural purposes, as proposed by Surgeon McGOWAN, United States Army. Gov. MORGAN also suomitted a memoriel from the American Institute, commending the comprehensive enterprise of Dr. McGOWAN, as one which "cannot fail to increase the number and variety of our agricultural products, and which must lead to the acclimatizing of various useful animals, giving an impetus to our foreign commerce, and promoting geoerally the cause of science and civilization." The Institute urges the "adoption of such resolutions as may secure to the proposed commission of exploration, not only such aid as will be satisfactory to its enlightened projector, but, at the same time, be creditable to our great and growing nation." Various other learned and industrial bodies have joined in memorializing Congress on the same subject.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE PENSION BUREAU.

The number of pensions granted, and pension certificates issued at the Pension office during the month of March, was five thousand one hundred and twenty-seven, as follows:

Widows and orphans	3,592
Invalids	1,535
Rejected	474
Total number disposed of	5 601

The whole number of applications that have been filed in the office since the breaking out of the rebellion is ninety-one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, of which forty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-two were for widows, and forty-three thousand two hundred and seventy-seven for invalid pensions.

The number of applications received during March was four thousand and seventy-three.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ABUSES IN NAVAL SUPPLIES.

Senator GRIMES' bill for reforming the abuses in naval supplies, which are shown to exist by the conviction of STOVER, and the arrest of SCHOFIELD, RAYMOND and SAVAGE, has been reported against by Senator HALE, the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Therefore the old naval agency system will not probably be changed at present.

NAVAL ENGINE CONTRACTORS.

The greater number of the engineers who have built engines are here, petitioning Congress for aid. Mr. HALE has not yet reported on the subject. Without interfering with the merits of the claims, it is easy just to say that to grant the prayer will increase the naval expenditures far beyond the amount already considered by that Senator as extravagant.

THE CASE OF MR. LOAN, OF MISSOURI.

The report made by the Committee on Elections, in the case of Mr. BAUCE against Mr. LOAN, of the Seventh Congressional District of Missouri, is signed by Representatives GANSON, for himself, and DAWES, VANDERBILT, BAXTER, and BROWN, of Wisconsin.

They say the evidence discloses ample proof that a portion of the militia in certain localities disregarded entirely the injunction given in certain orders, and in many instances in violation of their duty as good citizens, and the commands promulgated prior to the election, these soldiers, assuming who should and who should not vote, and for whom votes should be cast, and by threats, violence and various modes of intimidation, they so far interfered with the election as, in the opinion of the committee, to render it a nullity; they therefore report that neither LOAN, the sitting member, nor BAUCE, the contestant, is entitled to the seat. Representatives UPSON, SMITHERS, SMITH and SCHOFIELD, of the minority, see no reason for invalidating the election, and hence they join in a resolution that LOAN is entitled to the place he now occupies.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 9.

TREASONABLE SENTIMENTS IN THE HOUSE.

The speaker called Mr. ROLLINS, of New-Hampshire, to the chair, and, rising to a question of privilege,

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, On the 5th day of April, 1864, when the House of Representatives was in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, ALEXANDER LONG, a Representative in Congress from the Second District of Ohio, declared himself in favor of recognizing the independent nationality of the so-called Confederacy now in arms against the Union; and whereas, the said so-called Confederacy thus sought to be recognized and established on the ruins of a dissolved or destroyed Union, has as its chief officers, civil and military, those who have added perjury to their treason, and who seek to obtain success for their parricidal efforts by the killing of the loyal soldiers of the nation, who are seeking to save it from destruction; and whereas, the oath required of all members, and taken by the said ALEXANDER LONG, on the first day of the present Congress, declares that "I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States," thereby declaring that such conduct is regarded as inconsistent with membership in the Congress of the United States, therefore

Resolved, That ALEXANDER LONG, Representative from the Second District of Ohio, having, on the 5th of April, last, declared himself in favor of recognizing the independence and nationality of the so-called Confederacy now in arms against the Union, and thereby giving aid, countenance and encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States, is hereby expelled.

Mr. COLFAX said that he had pondered upon his duty, and felt that he had a double obligation resting upon him—one as the presiding officer to administer the duties of the Chair and the rules impartially, and the other as a Representative from the Ninth District of Indiana, commissioned to speak, act, and vote for his constituents, many of whom are in the tented field, and exposing their lives for the safety and perpetuity of the country. He owed it to the women and children in his district, whose natural protections were stricken down by the bloody hand of treason, and whose households have thus been bereft. He had no personal antipathies towards the gentleman from Ohio. Their relations had always been pleasant. He (COLFAX) believed in the "freedom of speech," and nothing would have prompted him to the present course except the utterances of the gentleman (LONG) that, in so many words, he was in favor of recognizing this so-called Confederacy and its independence, and, by such recognition, admitting it as one of the family of nations; and now, when the Confederate flag was here boldly unfurled, and aid and comfort was given to the enemy by the gentleman, (LONG,) notwithstanding his oath of office, he (COLFAX) felt it his duty to offer this resolution, and call upon the House to pass their judgment upon it. He had offered the resolution, not as the result of consultation, but on his own responsibility. He (COLFAX) said deliberately that his (LONG's) avowal could not be passed over in silence. If such remarks, giving "aid and comfort to the enemy," are suffered to go unrebuked, why ought we to ask our soldiers to peril their lives for the Union? When destruction is thus openly invocated on this floor, we should cease to school deserters, for they have not repudiated their obligations any more flagrantly—certainly less influentially. Can a man not of foreign governments recognize the rebel government, if you pass over this declaration of the gentleman (LONG) in silence. If any gentleman of the same political party as the gentleman from Ohio (LONG)—a gentleman who had advocated the recognition of the Confederate flag and government—desired to offer a resolution of this character, he (COLFAX) would give way to him. History is writing down on her enduring tablets, events of every passing hour. He (COLFAX) doubted not that the gentleman's (LONG's) friends should have offered this resolution for their own good name. That Senate of the United States, by a more than two-thirds vote, had expelled Senator BRIGHT for writing to the rebel chief a letter of introduction, and after this, when the Legislature of Indiana came to elect Senators, one for a long term and another for a short term, they, respecting the solemn act of the Senate, refused to send him back again to that Body, and a year ago, a former member of Congress (Mr. VALLANDIGHAM) was sent out of the country. His friends went before the people, and, by a verdict of 100,000 votes, reaffirmed the order of the Commanding General, (Major-Gen. BURNSIDE,) and but the other day the Supreme Court refused to reopen and review the judgment of that General. If we pass over these utterances of "aid and comfort to the enemy" in silence, those whose hands are stained with blood may ask to come here from the conclave of the Confederacy, saying: We have done no more in Richmond than the gentleman from Ohio has in this hall; and this he did in your presence unrebuked.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said that this resolution to expel a member of the House called for more than usual gravity. He was out in the House when his colleague (LONG) made his remarks; but he (COX) was informed by members around him, that they would bear the interpretation put upon them. Had he (COX) been in his seat yesterday, he should have disavowed, in behalf of the Ohio delegation, any remarks loosing to the recognition of the rebellion, as crystallized at Richmond. He did not know a single member of the Ohio delegation, excepting his colleague, (LONG,) who was willing to recognize the Confederate Government. He spoken of this because of the attempt to make partisan capital by those on the other side. He (COX) believed that his colleague at the time spoke only his own sentiments and not those of his party. Recently there was a Democratic State Convention in Ohio, representing 145,000 votes, and in that convention no sentiment like that of his colleague was uttered. The only man whose name was presented, looking to recognition, and who had circulated a pamphlet in support of his views, received only two votes in that convention as a delegate. The loyal people of Ohio are not under any shape or color in favor of such a declaration as the resolution attributed to his colleague. The Democratic people in that State rallied and sent her sons to the war, although the people of Ohio did not agree with the African wholly.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) as if in correction of the gentleman, suggested that he meant "Abyssinian." [Laughter.]

Mr. COX replied that the gentleman from Illinois, (WASHBURNE,) took pleasure in repeating a worn-out joke, and he doubted whether that gentlemen had any sense at all in connection with the African question.

Mr. WASHBURNE said he would leave that to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. COX said he would not submit to any further frivolous interruptions, and then referred to the resolutions introduced into the last Congress by Representative CONWAY, of Kansas, in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. Where then was the sensitive gentleman from Indiana (COLFAX) that he did not come forward with a resolution of expulsion. He would ask the Speaker (COLFAX) to respond to the question. The Speaker declares that he is for "free speech." Why, then, does he pursue my colleague (LONG) for uttering his sentiments while he (the Speaker) refrains from expelling a man in his (COLFAX'S) own ranks for doing the same thing? I yield to the Speaker to answer the question.

Mr. COLFAX replied: The Representative from Indiana claims the floor when he chooses, and declines speaking within the gentleman's (COX'S) speech.

Mr. COX—The gentlemen is distinguished for prudence as well as for sagacity.

Some one here asked Mr. COX whether he thought Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, should have been expelled for offering the resolutions that he (CONWAY) did.

Mr. COX responded that he did not think that Mr. CONWAY should be expelled any more than Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, should for his speech in favor of regarding the Southern Confederacy as a *de facto* Government—as an independent nation. His colleague (GARFIELD,) had taken the same ground as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS,) and now he (GARFIELD,) was in favor of expelling a member of the House, entertaining the same views as himself.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, said that he took the most decided ground against the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS,) that the South are now a foreign people. In his speech he (GARFIELD) remarked that they were in the Union; that in putting down this rebellion we must be governed by the laws of war as if they were a foreign nation—but not thereby admitting them to be a foreign nation.

Mr. COX.—Do you hold the doctrine that the Southern Confederacy is independent now, and if not, are you in favor of expelling the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS,) for holding such a doctrine? I do not believe either in the doctrine of Mr. STEVENS or of Mr. LONG.

Mr. GARFIELD—I draw the most marked and broad distinction between the opinions of the distinguished gentlemen from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) and those of the gentleman from Ohio (LONG.) The former favored the prosecution of the war to the uttermost to bring back the revolted States; the latter is opposed to all further prosecution of the war, and regards all compromise as impossible. He (LONG) declared openly for throwing up the white flag, acknowledging the independence of the Confederacy, and that he would make no attempt, either by conference or war, to restore the Union.

Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) suggested that his colleague (STEVENS) was not in his seat, being detained therefrom by sickness.

Mr. COX replied that the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) were printed, and were as well known as if he (STEVENS) were present.

Mr. COX then referred to the remarks of Hon. BENJAMIN STANTON, formerly a member of the House, who said, at the commencement of the rebellion, that if the rebels sustained themselves for a year or two, and nothing but a war of subjugation could bring them back, he (STANTON) would be disposed to recognize their independence. Did his colleague (GARFIELD) vote for Mr. STANTON as Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that he did not vote for that gentleman or for any ticket. If he had been in Ohio at the time, he should have voted for Mr. STANTON. His (GARFIELD'S) only excuse for not doing so was, not being in the State when the election took place. There were many men on both sides of the political question in the beginning of the war who felt it to be their duty to let the Southern people alone for a time, hoping that reason might return to them by delay. Others said we cannot let them alone, and to this class belonged the patriots on both sides. But now, after the question had been adjudicated, and now when the people are determined, after three years have gone by, and when we are emerging from the night into the daylight of victory, to throw up the contest would be treason.

[At the hour of going to press—3½ A. M.—the report of this discussion was still coming over the lines, although it was closed in the House before 6 P. M. We give the closing proceedings, which embody the sensation of the day, from the brief report forwarded during yesterday afternoon.—ED. TIMES.]

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, (Dem.,) endorsed every sentiment uttered by Mr. LONG yesterday, and he would stand by him for weal or woe. If there was any honesty in the Democratic party they would rise like a hurricane and sweep away those who are preying upon the very vitals of the Republic. He (HARRIS) was not only in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy, but of acquiescing in secession.

A scene of great excitement existed, owing to the words of Mr. HARRIS, and for this he was compelled to take his seat.

FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) said Mr. LONG had declared in his written speech that he would prefer recognition as an alternative, rather than the people of the South should be subjugated and exterminated, and he (WOOD,) endorsed this, and they could expect him for it.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) though not agreeing with Mr. LONG, regarded the proposition as extraordinary.

He yielded the floor to Mr. COLFAX, who, in order to see in printed form what Mr. LONG really had uttered yesterday, moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed till Monday, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union) offered a resolution to expel Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, for the utterance of treasonable sentiments.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.) rose to a point of order, contending the resolution could not be entertained.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied, insisting that the rule had been specifically complied with.

The Speaker *pro tem.* decided Mr. WASHBURNE'S resolution to be in order.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved the previous question, which was seconded by the House.

Mr. ARCONA, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved to lay Mr. WASHBURNE'S resolution on the table. Not carried.

Mr. WASHBURNE'S resolution to expel Mr. HARRIS was not adopted—yeas 81, nays 58—a two-thirds vote being necessary for that purpose.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

PROGRESS OF THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION

Dick Taylor Defeated by Gen. Smith at Cane River.

FIVE HUNDRED PRISONERS CAPTURED.

NEWS FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

Interesting Details of Military Operations in Louisiana.

CAIRO, Friday, April 8.

The steamer *Continental*, from New-Orleans, on the evening of the 3d, has arrived, bringing a large number of Government mules and wagons from Vicksburgh.

Nine hundred contrebands, men, women and children, had arrived from Alexandria.

Officers of steamers from Red River report a considerable fight at Cane River, thirty-five miles above Alexandria, on the 28th, between Gen. SMITH'S forces, consisting of 8,000 infantry, under Gen. MOWER, and DUDLEY'S brigade of LEE'S cavalry corps, and DICK TAYLOR'S army, estimated at 12,000 strong, posted in an advantageous position. The fight lasted about three hours. Our loss is reported at 18 killed and about 60 wounded. That of the rebels was much greater, some placing it at 200 killed and wounded.

We captured 500 prisoners, and others are still being brought in.

DUDLEY'S brigade in the advance, greatly distinguished themselves.

Our troops did not halt on the battle ground, but pushed on in pursuit of the retreating foe. No rest would be given the rebels.

It was Gen. SMITH'S design to force the enemy to make a stand and defeat them in a pitched battle, if possible.

A considerable number of deserters have entered our lines.

The steamer *La Crosse* was captured and burned by guerrillas on the 25th ult. below Alexandria, and her crew were released on parole, but their officers were retained.

The same band fired into the *Mattie Stevens* on the night of the 30th. No injury was reported.

A large number of Mississippi refugees are gathering within our lines at Fort Pike and vicinity. Seven hundred in one lot are reported to be leaving rebeldom.

Sales of cotton in New-Orleans on the 1st inst.: 400 bales; ordinary 56c.@58c.; low middling 68c.@69c.; middling, 70c. Sugar, new crop, 15½c.@17½c.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Forrest Moving South—Grierson Harassing His Columns, but not Strong Enough to Attack Him in Force.

CAIRO, Saturday, April 9.

The steamer *Molly Able* arrived here to-night with Memphis dates of last evening and 480 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

Considerable excitement existed at Memphis, caused in consequence of our pickets being driven in at Germantown, a few miles out on the Charleston and Memphis Railroad. This is believed to be a feint made by FORREST to enable him to get South with the trains containing the plunder taken by him at Paducah. The Memphis militia have gone to the front to meet any attack that may be made.

Gen. HURLBUT forbids the shipment to Memphis of malt liquors, light wines and medicines without the approval of Geo. BUCKLAND, countersigned by W. P. MILLER, special Treasury Agent. No more permits for goods going beyond the military lines of the city will be granted for the present.

The Memphis cotton market is active and firm, with an upward tendency for the higher grades. Receipts very light. Middling 62c., good middling 64c.@65c., end fair 67c.

The Red River correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* notices an unconfirmed report that Gen. SMITH'S forces captured Shreveport without firing a gun; that several of our gunboats had gone above the shoals of Red River to cooperate with our land forces, and that large numbers of cattle and ponies were being captured by our scouting parties, as well as cotton.

NEWS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Saturday, April 9.

The returns of the election for Judge of the Southern District of Illinois, indicate the election of LEWIS HAMMOCK, Union, over Judge MULKEY, Democrat, by about sixty majority.

Two weeks ago, a man named STEWART was robbed and murdered in his own house in White County, Ill., by men disguised as negroes. The murderers were tracked over seventy miles, to the house of GEORGE W. AIKEN. AIKEN was arrested, and his captors, while returning with him, are reported to have hung him, being convinced of his guilt.

A large lot of soldiers' clothing was around his house which the gang are said to have used when out on a robbing and murdering expedition. The gang are believed to have murdered several Union men in Williamson County.

AIKEN was formerly a Quartermaster in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Regiment, and Sheriff of Williamson County.

The steamer *J. J. Rowe* has arrived from New-Orleans with 320 hogheads of sugar, and 300 barrels of molasses for Cincinnati, and 350 hogsheads of sugar, and 27 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

The steamer *Empress* has also arrived from New-Orleans with 75 hogsheads of sugar, and 200 barrels of molasses for Cincinnati, and 300 hogsheads of sugar for St. Louis.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Forrest Disbanding his Kentucky Regiments—Operations of Guerrillas at Shelbyville.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, April 8.

Nineteen rebels, from Caldwell County, belonging to the Third Kentucky rebel Cavalry, gave themselves up to the Provost-Marshal of Hopkinsville yesterday, and were sent here, where they took the oath prescribed by the Amnesty Proclamation. One of them says that FORREST, on the 26th, marched between Smyfield and Paducah, disbanded the Third, Seventh and Eighth Kentucky rebel Cavalry, and permitted members thereof to go home.

Two hundred rebels, reported in the vicinity of the Hermitage, eleven miles from Nashville, attacked a camp of wood-choppers on the south side of the Cumberland River. A force has been sent out to capture them.

The story of FORREST'S officers having crossed into Indiana, to excite the people to revolt, is discredited here.

About forty guerrillas entered Shelbyville, Ky., at 1 o'clock, this morning, stole seven horses from MIDDLETON'S stables, and broke open the Branch Bank of Ashland; but, before they could rifle it of its contents, they became alarmed at the proximity of the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry and decamped. They have been depredating about here for the past two weeks. The rest of them were arrested and confined in Taylorsville jail last Friday. But on Sunday, their comrades made an attack on the jail and released them.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

Fights Near Snyder's Bluff—Rebels Repulsed by Regiments of Colored Cavalry.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, April 6.

Vicksburgh advices of the 3d instant say that the rebels attacked Rooch's Plantation at 2 o'clock on Friday morning. The plantation is situated seven miles above Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo River, and is one of the largest in the State. It had extensive cotton works and splendid buildings, all of which were destroyed. One negro and four children were burned in the buildings. The First Mississippi Cavalry, (colored,) 600 strong, quartered near the plantation, maintained a fight with the rebels 8 o'clock in the morning, when they charged and repulsed the enemy, numbering 1,500 strong. Our loss was sixteen killed; the rebel loss is unknown, but ten killed and wounded were left in our hands. The plantation had been leased by the Government, and was being extensively worked by the lessee.

GRIERSON'S cavalry is hanging around FOREST, and occasionally cutting off and capturing small squads. He is not strong enough to attack them in force.

The weather here and at Vicksburgh is warm, with occasional showers.

Gen. WEST is here, en route to join Gen. STEELE. Gen. CONE is also here.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Varuna from New-Orleans—The Red River Expedition—Interesting Miscellaneous News.

The steamer *Varuna*, from New-Orleans on March 29, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news is not so late as that received from the same point, via Cairo, but the following details, taken in connection with letters to the St. Louis papers, will be found of interest:

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT AT HINDERSON'S HILL.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Era.

ALEXANDRIA, La., Wednesday, March 23, 1864.

When MICHAEL HAHN was inaugurated, on the 4th of March, instant, with a great blossoming of hunting, and a chorus of five thousand children, one Gillmore, one hundred guns, and two church bells, his hallwick was larger than Rhode Island, but not so large as we wished it to be.

But his domains have now been magnified. You have heard how Fort De Russey was taken and Alexandria occupied. That was a long step in the right direction. But at the same time Gen. LEE, with the cavalry division, hearing the red flag, which the ladies of New-York gave him, marched from Brashear City to this point. The rebel army which lay in and near De Russey were flanked by this move, and fled westwardly through Cheneyville toward Natchitoches, and the highways that lead to Texas. Gen. LEE marched his fine division as rapidly as horseflesh would permit, but the rebels were two days ahead of him, and on the short road, and so they all escaped, save a few score of straggliers whom our cavalry pickeo up.

We arrived at Alexandria on Saturday last, and though we were disappointed at not having met and captured WALKER'S division, we yet had the satisfaction of knowing that the rebel forces had been suddenly hustled out of that wide tract of Louisiana which lies between Bayou Boeuf and the Mississippi, never, we trust, to return.

On Monday last, the 21st, Gen. LEE, receiving information of a rebel force lying about eighteen miles above us, at or near Bayou Cotille, detached a portion of his division, under command of Col. T. J. LUCAS, of the Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, to cooperate with a division of infantry from Gen. A. J. SMITH'S army, under command of Gen. MOWER, in an expedition in that direction.

Moving early in the morning, our forces, the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, in the advance, encountered the rebels at a bridge about thirteen miles above Alexandria, and after a sharp skirmish drove them about seven miles to the knob of land known as Henderson's Hill. It was in this skirmish that Col. H. B. SARGENT, of Gen. BANKS' staff, was wounded. His many friends in New-Orleans will be glad to know that though seriously shot just above the knee, the wound is not likely to be dangerous. With good care, we hope to have him in the saddle again in a short time. I need not tell many of your readers what an accomplished and gallant officer Col. SARGENT is, and how much his temporary disability is regretted.

Henderson's Hill was found to be a strong position, held by the Second Louisiana (rebel) Cavalry, with a Texan battery of four guns. The day had been doleful, the heavens above dripping dismally, and the earth beneath muddier than St. Charles-street above Tivoli Circle can even hope to be. It was late in the afternoon, and our soaked soldiers might have been expected to go into camp, and the rebels doubtless thought they would—but they didn't—on the contrary, while we amused the enemy in front, a detachment of the cavalry, the Sixteenth Indiana mounted infantry, under Lieut.-Col. REDFIELD and a section of RAWLES' Fifth United States Artillery, was sent to make a detour to the left, and then to the enemy's rear. They marched sixteen miles through the dark and drizzle, and boldly placed themselves between the advance of DICK TAYLOR'S infantry and the cavalry and artillery on Henderson's Hill, thus getting in their rear of the latter.

Swiftly and silently we then advanced toward the outposts in rear of the rebel camp, reaching them about ten o'clock in the evening.

"Who goes there?"

"Reinforcements from DICK TAYLOR, to help you whip those damned Yankees in front of you!"

"All right—come on."

And so we came on, and in a moment more the rebel pickets were prisoners, sitting on the ground, dazed, diodled and done for. In the same way the outposts were captured, and the camp lay in our power. A house near by, in which the notorious BAILEY SMITH, spy and scout, with fifteen of his band, was indulging in a frugal supper of corn dodger and "shoat," was next surrounded. Lieut.-Col. REDFIELD advanced and knocked at the door.

"Who's there?" said SMITH.

"Federals."

SMITH sprang to the door like a tiger cat, and fired his revolver at the Colonel, but missed his aim. In a moment more a bullet from one of our rifles passed through his arm. In a moment more the whole party were captives.

In the meantime Capt. DORRY, of the Sixteenth Indiana, with two companies, had entered the camp and captured two of the field guns of the battery and a part of the cavalry, with their horses. The Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry came up on his left, and completed the work. At the same time rebel reinforcements, which were really coming up from DICK TAYLOR'S advance, were driven back by REDFIELD, and hearing that the camp had now been taken, TAYLOR took up his line of retreat. Next day our expedition returned, bringing with them about three hundred prisoners, four hundred horses, and the four cannon.

There is no more difficult and delicate task than the management of a night attack, and the officers and men who participated in this expedition deserve the highest praise. The troops of LEE'S Cavalry Division which participated in this expedition were the Sixteenth Indiana and Second Louisiana Mounted Infantry, the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, and a battalion of the Third Massachusetts Cavalry and the Fifth United States Artillery.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GUNBOATS—DESTRUCTION AND SEIZURE OF COTTON.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

ALEXANDRIA, La., Saturday, March 26.

The junction of the armies of Gens. FRANKLIN and A. J. SMITH was effected day before yesterday. Today the latter column, with Gen. MOWER, as usual, in the lead, took up their line of march toward Shreveport.

FRANKLIN'S men are not accustomed to marching, and being impeded by a large amount of baggage, have been much longer on the way than was expected. They have had no encounter with the enemy since leaving the vicinity of Franklin and Iberville.

Gen. BANKS and staff, Gen. STONE, Gen. ARNAUD, and Col. GRANT WILSON, arrived on the transport *Blackhawk*, on the 25th. We have now two vessels of that name here—one is the ship-of-war *Blackhawk*, which is, in official correspondence, said to be "at sea," although she can hardly turn round in this narrow creek, and the other the well known packet of that name. One is the headquarters of Admiral PORTER; the other that of the army dignitary, Gen. BANKS.

The operations are brought to something like a standstill by the unpleasant fact that there is not yet water enough to admit the heaviest class of gunboats here. The *Eastport*, in trying to pass up to-day, grounded, where she now lies fast, with a line to the shore. The water in this stream is so uncertain that two hours may bring a rise, or it may be two weeks. Meantime the boats are all ready to take advantage of the first rise. PORTER is afraid of rams and torpedoes, and does not like to risk himself five hundred miles up without plenty of vessels, and to spare.

There is no doubt that the enemy will retire onward as the army advances. The destruction of Shreveport and the capture of the river transports is the thing to be accomplished. Meanwhile Gen. DICK TAYLOR, with the Confederate Gen. WALKER, is loitering about Natchitoches, ready to abandon it as soon as we advance. SMITH will try and coax him into a fight, but will be careful to keep one eye on his base of operations and supply, which will be near the river. The roads run along by the river, so that the troops can march while their heavy baggage is transported by boats.

BUSINESS RESUMPTION.

The landing at Alexandria has never, perhaps, looked quite so animated as now, for, although in the olden time it was a place of considerable shipping importance, it had no such display of fine boats in its palmiest days. Twenty gunboats of all sorts, and thirty large transports, are at the levee to-day. The town is crowded with blue coats, and I observe that some of our officers are already on good terms with the fair women of the South. The few inhabitants that remain are of the type of the *ancien régime*, with but few of the city refinements to show off. The town itself is not attractive, the buildings being low and poor. There is but one hotel, that without name; one brick block of stores at all noticeable. The surrounding country, however, is as charming as the town is prosaic. Riding out to the Bayou Rapida and beyond, the roadside is dotted with large, low, spreading houses, with fine grounds and evergreens. Many of the planters are exceedingly wealthy. The produce of one plantation we passed was 3,000 hogsheads of sugar, and others we saw of 2,500 bales of cotton yearly.

DESTRUCTION AND SEIZURE OF COTTON.

There is, of course, very little cotton or sugar now, compared with the former time. It is estimated that there were in Rapides Parish—one of the most wealthy—fifteen thousand bales of cotton stored on our arrival, part of which was in the seed. The action of the navy in seizing it along the river caused Gen. TAYLOR to burn large quantities, to prevent it being "stolen," (as he would say,) and five thousand bales have been burned in four days. As yet there has been no cotton shipped from this stream by private parties. Indeed, there is a strict blockade maintained at the mouth of the river, and we have understood that even Gov. YATES, of Illinois, was unable to force it. Nothing less than the Admiral's permission can get up.

By the way, there is something singular in the action of the navy in its course in reference to the subject of cotton. You are aware that they have been seizing all they could lay hands on, going out as far as six miles (when covered by the army,) to press teams to haul it in. Thus far not a bale, except this, has been shipped. They mark the cotton sometimes before, and sometimes after it is put on board. Some unlisted genius, seeing the music letters C. S. A., U. S. N., misinterpreted them to mean "Cotton Stealing Association," United States Navy. Protection papers have been given to others till the fleet returns, when their cotton can be hauled on board.

Gen. BANKS, it is supposed, will allow trade to be reestablished here. There are all appearances that it will be for some time a military post. I should notice that Gen. BANKS' popularity with the loyal and semi-loyal people of Louisiana is very great. I have heard a hundred complimentary expressions as to his capacity and just conservatism from old slave owners. They can take BANKS, (gee labor and all.

A letter to the St. Louis *Republican*, dated New-Orleans, March 26, says:

Last evening the steamboat *Luminary* arrived from Alexandria, bringing twenty-three Confederate officers, captured in the fight of the 21st. They belong to the Second Louisiana Cavalry and the Crescent Artillery, and their names are as follows:

Capt. C. L. Elgee, Chief on Gen. Taylor's staff; Capt. Brossard, Lieut. Carmouche, Lieut.-Col. Blair, Adj. Sims, Lieut. A. C. Brossard, Lieut. Paul, Capt. Prudhomme, Lieut. R. T. Gibbs, Lieut. Hiue, Lieut. Carpenter, Lieut. Drongnet, Major W. O. Brazeal, Lieut. Sibley, Lieut. Ransom, Dr. Thompson, Lieut. S. S. Boasur, Lieut. R. M. Walsh, Lieut. D. M. Munvant, Lieut. R. N. Goind, Lieut. A. V. Carter, Lieut. J. D. Gunds, Capt. N. D. Calhonn.

The officers of the *Luminary* report that neither in going to nor returning from Alexandria, was a single shot fired at them or hostile demonstration of any kind made.

To-day, many reports about the state of things in the Red River country are afloat. A gentleman just from there states, that as the Federals advance, the Confederates burn up all the cotton, so that it may not fall into Federal hands, and that at night the whole country is illuminated by the flames from the burning cotton.

The *True Delta*, of March 28, says:

From Mr. WILKINSON, clerk of the steamer *Laurel Hill*, from Alexandria yesterday, 1 A. M., we have later intelligence from our army at that place. We learn from Mr. WILKINSON that the gunboat *Eastport* and two others, names not recollected, had got above the shoals, bound for Shreveport.

The land forces under Gen. A. J. SMITH left Alexandria last Sunday morning, also en route for Shreveport.

We shall no doubt soon learn of some hot work in Southwestern Louisiana.

THE ELECTION.

From the New-Orleans Era, May 29.

The election of yesterday, for members of Constitutional Convention, resulted in a complete triumph of the Free-State Party. With few exceptions the regular Free-State ticket was elected to this parish; and to these exceptional cases the unsuccessful candidates are in favor of a Free Constitution.

We have no doubt the result is equally gratifying throughout the State.

The Copperheads were not in the field, though a few of them crept into the so-called "Citizens' ticket."

The sound flogging they received in the election of Feb. 22, convinced them of the hopelessness of their cause, and they did not venture upon another race with the Free State party.

It is with pride and pleasure that we record the fact that a full and complete victory has been achieved for a free Constitution.

The following named gentlemen were elected;

First Representative District.—G. F. Brott, Joseph Garlinski, R. B. Bell, John Stumpf, W. T. Stocker, J. B. Schroeder and E. Murphy.

Second Representative District.—Geo. A. Fosdick, T. B. Thorpe, W. R. Hire, Terrance Cook, J. J. Haley, Alfred C. Hills, Jos. H. Wilson, John Hendrson, Jr., M. W. Murphy, J. H. Silner and P. K. O'Conner.

Third Representative District.—John W. Thomas, James Fuller, J. R. Terry, John Sullivan, John Foley, O. W. Austin, Geo. Howes, H. W. Weiers and P. Harmon.

Fourth Representative District.—Judge Durell, R. King Cutler, E. J. Wenck, Alf. Shaw and Louis Gastinel.

Fifth Representative District.—John Buckley, Jr., J. P. Montamat, Xavier Maurer, A. Mendivert and E. Ahle.

Sixth Representative District.—Dr. M. F. Bonzano, Adolph Bailey, J. B. Bofill and M. F. Crozat.

Seventh Representative District.—Judge R. K. Howell, M. D. Kavanagh, J. G. Baum, and H. Millspaugh.

Eighth Representative District.—O. H. Peynot, J. A. Spellncy and J. E. Cook.

Ninth Representative District.—Ed. Hart, E. Goldman and E. Maas.

Tenth Representative District.—W. R. Fish, George W. Grier, J. T. Barrett, James Dunne, C. W. Stauffer, John Purcell, Ed. Flood, R. S. Abbott, J. L. Devits and Benjamin Campbell.

Algiers.—W. A. Seymour and G. H. Flagg.

The total vote cast in the city and Algiers, as near as we could ascertain last night, is about 3,500. This, considering the fact that the weather was rainy and disagreeable, and that there was not opposition enough to the regular Free-State nominations to induce the people to go to the polls in such force as they would had the Copperheads put a ticket in the field, is very good indeed. When the returns from the country are all received, we think the total vote will amount to considerably more than the President's proclamation required to restore the State to the Union.

Fire at Ott City.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 9.

At midnight of Wednesday, a fire broke out in Ott City, on Main-street, below the Post-office, and destroyed a block and a half of buildings. Among the property destroyed were, Windsor's hardware, sheet-iron and tin shop, the St. Nicholas restaurant, and part of the blocks known as "Arcade" and "Michigan." No efforts were made to stop the progress of the fire, except pulling down buildings and ell sheds and putting wet blankets on the roofs. The Post-office was saved by pulling down the adjoining building above, or towards the Patroienm House. The amount of damage and insurance have not been ascertained.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 8.

Last Sunday night forty rebels landed on the wharf at Cape Lookout, and placed the keeper and his wife under guard. They destroyed all the oil, and exploded a keg of powder under each of the towers. The windows being open lessened the effects. Seventy feet of the stairway was destroyed and the lantern severely injured, so much so that it will take several days to repair. The steamer *City of Jersey* arriving a few moments afterwards, the rebels skedaddled, supposing her to be a gunboat.

No news from Newbern.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

The Movement from Fort Smith, Arkansas.

The Rebel Forces in Northern Texas.

SUFFERINGS OF THE UNION MEN.

THE LOYAL CHOCTAW CONVENTION.

Gen. Blunt Anxious to Make a Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Monday, March 21, 1864.

The question has received no legal settlement as to whom properly belongs the command of the Army of the Frontier. As to the position of that question you were advised in my last. Practically, however, it is solved by the issuance of an order directing all the regiments, the jurisdiction of which is questioned, to march to-day, to act, it is believed, in conjunction with the forces of STEELE, moving on from Little Rock, and those of Gen. BANKS, moving up the Red River, toward Shreveport. The troops are moving under Gen. THAYER, the officer next in command by STEELE. The forces, consisting of the Second, Sixth and Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, the Twelfth and Thirteenth Kansas Infantry, the Eighteenth Iowa, the First and Second Kansas Colored Regiments and the Third Kansas Battery (the guns of which were captured by Gen. BLUNT at the battle of Fort Wayne) comprise the troops now moving from this to Archidelphie, where a junction is expected with Gen. STEELE.

The forces left

the Territory. Some thirty delegates were in convention. They adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, In entering upon the reconstruction of our Government in this Nation, we believe that the Government of the United States has been an infinite blessing to all parts of this country, and especially our own Nation; and,

Whereas, Corporations of the United States have set up their individual rights in opposition to the Federal Government: therefore be it

Resolved, First—That we, the citizens of the Choctaw Nation, knowing that the Government of the United States must be maintained supreme over the so-called rights of any portion of this country, do, on the part of the Choctaw Nation, utterly disclaim any sympathies in any so-called rights which may be subversive of the rights of the Federal Government, and hold that our primary allegiance is due to the Government of the United States.

Second—That we, citizens of the Choctaw Nation, declare the authority of the United States to be vindicated, and the people brought back to their allegiance.

Third—That the following named citizens be appointed a committee to select proper men for the Provisional Government of the nation and Secretary of State *pro tem.*, subject to a future vote of the people, and a Delegate to represent our Nation at Washington:

Committee—Jaremieh H. Ward, J. G. Ainsworth, John Hanaway, Wm. E. Merryman and J. L. Jacobs.

The convention was presided over by WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, a prominent Choctaw, and THOMAS EDWARDS, also actively loyal. Letters were read from Chief JACK MCCURTAIN and others, who have withdrawn from the rebel ranks, and are with their men now at home on their farms. All of these men have been slaveholders, and are willing and anxious to forego the institution. THOMAS EDWARDS was nominated as Provisional Governor, and GEORGE W. BOYD for Secretary of State.

EDWARD B. PERKINS was elected delegate. This gentleman is a Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Kansas, and, for six months past, Provost-Marshal at Van Buren. He married a lady, the daughter and heiress of one of the chief families of the Nation, and through that has been enabled to exercise considerable influence among the Choctaws. He has so far used it well and wisely, and deserves the careful consideration of the Administration for the admirable manner in which he has exerted himself to restore the national authority in this section. He is a young, but talented man, and will acquit himself with credit of his mission.

Bushwhacking is becoming daily more active in this region. We hear constantly of outrages being perpetrated by these fiends. The denuding of this region of troops will leave it an easy prey. The army cannot stay without cultivation of the land, and it is quite impossible to induce the farmers and laborers to work under the unpromising condition of affairs. The colored population are importunate in their appeals to be allowed to go north, to Kansas. They dread the bushwhackers, and will not work in the country unless more troops are sent. FED.

RECONSTRUCTION IN ARKANSAS.

Addresses by Gov. Murphy and Gen. Kimball.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTIES OF ARKANSAS FOR WHICH NO ELECTIONS HAVE BEEN HELD.

CITIZENS OF ARKANSAS: I address you because you have been so far deprived of the privilege of aiding in the restoration of civil government in the State, by the occupation of your section of the State by the rebel army. In January last, a Convention of Delegates, elected by a portion of the people, met at Little Rock, remodeled the Constitution of the State, and appointed me for Governor. The new Constitution differs from the old in this—that it abolishes Slavery in Arkansas forever. The members of the Convention were sober, earnest men, on whom events had made a deep impression. They were tired of war, and the desolation that war produces: they remembered the security and happiness that they enjoyed when law and order prevailed, and the flag of the free was the only emblem of their nationality. They remembered, too, when in an evil hour, a combination of insane politicians, forced their State into rebellion against their own Government. *Not one of the traitors had been wronged—not one of them had ever been deprived of a right.* On the contrary, they had always been protected in their special and exclusive rights—especially in their right to hold slaves. Yet, in their insane madness, they rejected that protection, and sought to overturn the Government that protected them in the possession of their slaves.

The results of the rebellion they now see—you all see and feel. The slaves free; the masters fugitives or prisoners, or the recipients of the pardon of the Government against which they rebelled, and tried, but in vain, to overthrow; all the families of the land in mourning; property pillaged and destroyed; poverty and desolation everywhere; happiness changed to misery, joy to mourning and woe. They saw no way to escape the evils under which we are all suffering but to return to the Government of our ancestors, and remove the cause of our trouble. The Constitution was referred to the people on the 14th of March, and ratified by a very large vote, and is now the supreme law of the State. State and county officers have been elected. You have been deprived of the right by the presence of rebel forces in your counties.

The convention provided by an ordinance that in such cases an election may be holden on any other day thereafter, that the people may agree upon for county officers. I therefore recommend to you that as soon as you can hold an election with safety to yourselves, that you appoint a day in your respective counties, and that you elect representatives to the Legislature and all your county officers, and take on yourselves all the rights and duties of freemen, and give your aid and influence to the restoration of the State to her position in the Union, end to peace and *former security*. We have all erred—we have all gone astray. Father forgive us, as we forgive those that have sinned against us. Let this spirit prevail, and happiness will soon be ours—peace and security will soon spread over the land, and we will again be honored citizens of the United States of America.

This is nobility enough—this is honor enough—to be called a citizen of the United States, whose flag commands the admiration and respect of the world; and whose Government has never failed to avenge or right the wrongs done to its humblest citizen.

Spurn, then, the tyranny and oppression of the leaders of this wicked rebellion and return to the home of your ancestors, *and your own* by inheritance, and cause for the past by securing to your posterity freedom, security and happiness hereafter.

ISAAC MURPHY,
Provisional Governor of Arkansas.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 21, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT OF 7TH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 23, 1864.

CIRCULAR.—In obedience to General Orders No. 14, dated Headquarters Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark., March 22, 1864, the undersigned, commanding the Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, assumes command of all the troops in this department "along and north of the line of the Arkansas River."

He intends to protect, to the fullest extent of his power, all citizens who may be in the country occupied by troops under his command, in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; knowing that in so doing he will assist in accomplishing the primary object of the Government he serves.

He will devote all his energies to the defeat of the enemies of that Government; and although, as a soldier, he can feel respect for those *openly* in arms against it, yet robbers and guerrillas who have taken advantage of the unsettled state of the country to burn dwellings, murder their neighbors, and insult women, are in no respect soldiers, and when taken will not be treated as such.

He requires all citizens to aid and assist the officers of the United States Government, and to stand firm in their allegiance to it.

The loyal shall be protected, and the sympathizers with rebellion, though they may have taken the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, will be treated as rebels, unless they conform, in word and act, to the spirit of that oath.

NATHAN KIMBALL, Brigadier-General.

FIFTY DOLLAR UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES—COUPONS DETACHED.—A few days ago one of the banks of this city received, in the way of business, a fifty-dollar United States Treasury Note, dated December 1st, 1863, payable two years after date, with interest at five per cent. per annum, the latter payable semi-annually. Subsequently it was ascertained that the interest coupons had been detached from the note. The United States Treasurer at Washington was then inquired of as to the effect on the value of the note by the detachment of the coupon, and replied as follows: "The coupons having been detached, it ceases to be a legal tender until the 1st of June, 1865, at which time it will be received for its full face value." This is an important fact to all persons receiving treasury notes with coupons attached.—*Baltimore Sun, April 8.*

THE LAKE TUNNELL AT CHICAGO.—The recent heavy rains here partially stopped the workmen engaged in sinking the shaft of the Lake Tunnel at the Water Works, owing to the consequent large amount of surface water, which has soaked down through the quicksand and forces its way up from beneath the cylinder. A steam pump has been rigged and the water pumped out, but until the head of surface water is all removed no further excavation will be made. The workmen have reached a depth of sixteen feet and two of the cylinders have been placed in position. The contractors say that by excavating some four feet more, they will come to a strata of thick blue clay, and when once the excavation is completed in this, there will be no further trouble to contend with. The cylinders are bolted together in a cement formed of iron filings, sulphur and other chemicals, forming a joint perfectly impervious to water.—*Chicago Tribune, April 7.*

CONSTITUTIONAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Eloquent Speech by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland.

The following comprises all of the speech delivered on Tuesday last by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, United States Senator for Maryland, bearing directly upon the question of amending the Federal Constitution so as forever to abolish Slavery in the United States. After stating his objections to the abolition of Slavery under the war power and under the legislative war power, he said:

In my view, then, Mr. President, without trenching the Senate further upon these two heads of inquiry, what we seek, or what I wish to have done, Slavery abolished, cannot be done in either of those two modes. Then there is another, an amendment to the Constitution. Now it is said it cannot be done in that mode. The honorable member from Kentucky, (Mr. DAVIS) if I understood him correctly, in the very elaborate speech he delivered upon the subject a few days since, full of all the learning which belongs to the question, and pregnant with a very ingenious application of that learning, seems to think that there is something in the admitted sovereignty of the States which is inconsistent with the authority of the people of the United States to amend the Constitution so as to trench at all points upon the existing authority of the States. The honorable member from Delaware (Mr. SAULSBURY) takes another ground, and that is, that as slaves are made properly by the laws of the States, that property, like every other description of property, is not the subject of Government interference, except as that interference may be necessary for its protection. Now, a word or two upon each objection.

The honorable member from Kentucky is right in saying that in a certain sense the States are sovereign; but if he means by that to say that the United States, in another sense, are not equally sovereign, he is mistaken. The school of which Mr. CALHOUN was the head, and the antecedent school by whose teachings he professed to be governed, (that which had for its head Mr. MADISON,) seemed to have been under the impression, and unfortunately succeeded in inculcating it upon the public mind too strongly for the peace of the country, the safety and prosperity of his own section, that the only sovereignty was that which belonged to the States. There never was a greater political heresy. The States, in the first place, were never disunited. As one they declared independence. As one they fought and conquered the independence so declared. As one, in order to make that independence fruitful of all the blessings which they anticipated from it, they made the Constitution of the United States. The Articles of Confederation, suddenly prepared, were found during the war, and for three or four years subsequent to the war, to be not only not suited to the purposes of the men by whom those articles were agreed upon, but to be destructive of the very purposes for which our fathers fought, and died, and triumphed in establishing their independence. They met in convention, they adopted the Constitution in convention, and recommended it not to the States in the capacity of States, not to the Governments of the States as Governments, but to the people of the States for their adoption; and they could have submitted it in no other way. Any other mode of laying it before the country would have been inconsistent with the preamble to the instrument, which states that it is the work of the people as comradistinguished from the States. How the people were to assemble, where they were to assemble, what influences were to govern them in deciding for or against the Constitution, is immaterial. When they once decided in its favor, the people of each State agreed as a people with the people of every other State that that should be the form of Government. They consented in adopting the Constitution as a people that the Constitution, if adopted by the people of nine States, should be the Constitution of the people of those States in the aggregate.

So said the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of MCCULLOCH *vs.* The State of Maryland, in the opinion given by Mr. Chief Justice MARSHALL. So said the same court in the opinion given—and it was the unanimous opinion—in the case of BOOTH *vs.* The United States, by the present Chief Justice. They both announced as the clear operation of the Constitution, and as a fact ever to be borne in mind in construing the Constitution of the United States, that it was the adoption of the people of the United States, and that the sovereignty of the United States, to the extent of the powers conferred upon the Government of the United States and the sovereignty conferred upon the Governments of the States by the people of the States respectively, was precisely the same and no more than it would have been if they had been framed and adopted at the same time—that is to say, each State, except so far as the the people as a people had gone with other people in depriving themselves of the powers with which they were antecedently clothed, had no authority, as long as that other constitution remained, to take any step inconsistent with the powers conferred by that constitution; or, in the language of the court, that each, within the sphere of the authority with which it was clothed, was supreme. There was no absolute sovereignty—that is to say, there was no sovereignty coextensive with the whole scope of political power belonging to the government of either, but each was invested with a portion of the sovereignty which the people might create, and each, therefore, within the extent of the portion allowed it, was to the extent of that portion supreme.

That being the case, what is there in the objection suggested by the honorable member from Kentucky that the States are sovereign? The answer to it is, so is the United States, and so were the people of the United States when they adopted the Constitution of the United States. What they have done is, except in the mode pointed out by the Constitution, irrevocably done, unless there should occur a state of things in which the other and paramount right, never recognized by constitutions of government, comes into existence, the right of vindicating the rights conferred by the existing Government against oppression and tyranny—the right of revolution. There is a letter—I have it not by me now—written in 1833 by Mr. MADISON to Mr. WEBSTER, found in the first volume of Mr. WARSTAR'S works, the edition by Mr. EVERETT, and in the biography prefixed to that edition, which states, as I think, very clearly, as he ever stated any proposition before him, the character of the two Governments. Mr. CALHOUN professed to follow the teachings of 1798, and MADISON as of the head of the school by whom the doctrines of 1798 were taught. MADISON, however, the founder of the school, so to speak, denounced the conduct of South Carolina as utterly inconsistent with the principles of the school of 1798, and in the letter to which I allude, complimented Mr. WARSTAR upon his speech in answer to Mr. CALHOUN as a triumphant vindication of the true nature of the Government, and as demolishing, in his judgment, forever the frightful and unconstitutional heresy of Nullification and Secession.

Mr. President, if the people of the United States, when they assembled together in their several States and adopted the Constitution of the United States, were supreme, then it was their right, and nobody else's right, to provide how long the Government should last, whether it should be changed at all, and if changed, how changed. They did provide. They were too wise not to know in advance that the circumstances of the country might change; the Constitution as it was then, admirably suited in their judgment to the wants of the people as they were, might prove inadequate to its cherished end; and they therefore provided by the fifth article of the Constitution for the amendment of the instrument itself, and placed the whole instrument subject to the power of amendment with exceptions, the exception as to the abolition of the Slave-trade until 1808, and the exception as to the taxing and representative clauses; but everything else was made subject to amendment in the way pointed out by the article, and the article goes on to declare that when amended, in the mode so pointed out, the amendment shall to all intents and purposes be a part of the Constitution, and of course be as valid as if, instead of coming into the Constitution hereafter by way of amendment, it was incorporated in the Constitution itself as it was originally adopted.

Now, a word or two in answer to the honorable member from Delaware. He says that this measure cannot be constitutionally adopted, because the subject with which it deals, if I understand him, is not a subject for political action. That would be singular.

Mr. SAULSBURY—The Senator will pardon me for interrupting him. He will find no such remark in anything that I said as that the subject was not a subject of political government. I admit that it is a very proper subject for State political government; but I deny the authority of three-fourths of the States to take action to abolish Slavery in the remaining States, or to destroy property, to say what shall or what shall not be property, because that does not come within the scope, purposes and objects that the framers of the Constitution, and those who formed the Union, had in making the Constitution. That is the position I have taken.

Mr. JOHNSON—I may have expressed myself inaccurately for the purpose of conveying my own understanding of what the honorable member said; but I did understand him precisely as he has stated now. He says that, with reference to the Constitution of the United States, the institution of Slavery is not within the emendatory clause, because, with reference to the Government of the United States, it is not a subject for political interference. Let me ask the honorable member—and he can answer it hereafter if he thinks proper—could human Slavery have been abolished by the Constitution originally? I suppose no one will doubt that. If the framers of the Constitution had put a clause in it that Slavery should not exist—that it should go out of existence at once, or go out of existence at any period thereafter, instantaneously or gradually, would anybody doubt that it would have been legally operative? Certainly not. If it would have been within the power of the people of the United States, acting precisely in the mode in which they acted in adopting the Constitution as it is, to have provided by an express article for the termination of human slavery, why is it that it cannot be done by them now under the clause which gives to the people of the United States the authority to amend the Constitution? It can only be, not that human slavery is not in itself an object of government—that the honorable member admits not to be the case—it is not because it was not an object of government in 1789; but that it has been taken entirely out of the scope of governmental power, the scope of the political power of the people, because it was not abolished by the Constitution. Why, Mr. President, what says the preamble to the Constitution?

Remember, now the question is, can that institution which deals with humanity as property—which claims to shackle the mind, the soul and the body—which brings to the level of the brute a portion of the race of man—cease to be within the reach of the political power of the people of the United States, not because it was not at one time within their power, but because at that time they did not exert the power? What says the preamble? How pregnant with a conclusive answer is the preamble to the proposition that Slavery cannot be abolished. What does that preamble state to have been the chief objects that the great, and wise, and good men had at heart in recommending the Constitution, with the preamble, to the adoption of the American people? That justice might be established, that tranquility might be preserved; that the common defence and general welfare might be maintained; and, last and chief of all, that liberty might be secured. Is there no justice in putting an end to human slavery? Is there no danger to the tranquility of the country in its existence? May it not interfere with the common defence and general welfare? And, above all, is it consistent with any notion which the mind of man can conceive of human liberty? The very clause under which we seek to put an end to the institution, the amendatory clause, may have been, and, in all probability was, inserted in the instrument from a conviction that the time would come when justice would call so loudly for the extinction of the institution that her call could not be disobeyed; when the peace and tranquility of the land would demand in thunder tones the destruction of the institution as incoosistent with such peace and tranquility; and when the sentiment of the world would become shocked with the existence of a condition of things in the only free Government upon the face of the globe as far as the white man is concerned, and founded upon principles utterly incompatible with any other form of government than a government which secures freedom—when the sentiment of the world would be shocked by the continuing existence of human bondage, and we should become the scoff and scorn of Christendom.

I am not to be told, Mr. President, that our fathers looked to this race merely because they differed in color from ourselves, as not entitled to the rights which for themselves, they declared to be inalienable. There was not one of them, from the most humble, intellectually and morally—if there were any humble in that great body which formed the Convention that recommended the Constitution of the United States to the adoption of the American people—who would not have been shocked if he had been told that there was a right to make a slave of any human being. The advocates of Slavery now in our midst—I do not mean here, but in the South and in some of the pulpits of the North—say that Slavery of the black race, is of divine origin. Scriptural authority for its existence and its perpetual existence from time to time till, as I think, the moral mind has become reasoated by the declaration, has been vouched for its sanctity and its perpetual existence. The Saviour of mankind did not put an end to it by physical power or by the declaration of any existing illegality in word. His mission upon earth was not to propagate His doctrines by force. He came to save, not to conquer. His purpose was not to march armed legions throughout the habitable globe, securing the allegiance of those for whose safety He was striving. He warred by other influences. He aimed at the heart principally. He inculcated his doctrines, more ennobling than any that the world, enlightened as the world was before His advent upon earth, had been able to discover. He taught to men the obligation of brotherhood. He announced that the true duty of man was to do to others as he would have others do to him, to all men the world over; and unless some convert to the modern doctrine that Slavery itself finds not only a guarantee for its existence, but for its legal existence, in the Scriptures—except, out of the operation of the influences by which its merits brought to bear on the mind of the Christian world, the black man, and shows that it was not intended to apply to black men—then it is not true, it cannot be true, that He designed His doctrine not to be equally applicable to the black and to the white, to the race of man as he then existed, or as he might exist in all after time.

Is it to be supposed, because of the present condition of this degraded population, that they are not proper subjects for the enjoyment of human freedom? Are they by nature, and in spite of whatever educative tyranny may have left them, so meetedly and morally deficient that they do not know what are the blessings of human freedom? What do we see? Wherever the flag of the United States, the symbol of human liberty, now goes, under it, from their hereditary bondage, are to be found men, women, and children assembling and craving its protection. Is it because they expect greater physical comfort, and that they obtain it? The mere physical condition of the man, in many cases, while under the control of a master, was better than that which he received after coming under the protection of our flag; but in the case of the iron of oppression had pierced his soul, and in the other he is gladdened by the light of liberty. It is idle to deny, we feel it in our own persons, bow with reference to that sentiment all men are brethren. Look to the illustrations which the times now afford; how is the illustration of that sentiment do we differ from the black man? He is willing to incur every personal danger which promises to result in throwing down his shackles and making him tread the earth which God has created for all as a man and not as a slave. It is an instinct of the soul. Tyranny may oppress it for ages and centuries; the pall of despotism may hang over it; but the sentiment is ever there; it kindles into a flame in the very furnace of affliction, and it avails itself of the very first opportunity that offers promising the least chance of escape, and wades through blood and slaughter to achieve it, and whether it succeeds or fails demonstrates, vindicates in the very effort, the inextinguishable right to liberty.

Then, Mr. President, if, as all men, I think, must admit, who permit themselves to consider the question fairly, all prejudice apart, that Slavery is a sin, is a wrong, cries for redress, should be redressed, the only practical difficulty which stands in our way, in my judgment, is, can it be done without introducing worse evils than will result from its present continuance? In my judgment the continuance of the right and authority of this Union and Government, administered upon the principles to be found incorporated in the Constitution of the United States, is much more important to the welfare of the human race, and to our own portion of the human race, than is the continuance of Slavery. Can the two go on together now?

There was a time when I believed that for ages and ages they might go on; that the abolition of the institution would be the result of peaceful causes, influences, though silent, persuasive; but, as I think, owing to misjudging philanthropy in one section, and to a traitorous purpose in another, that time, in my view, has passed. But the institution be abolished, and the subject is taken from the political controversies of the day on which and in relation to which alone the Southern people can be excited to madness by the traitors who may come into existence from time to time. Their first effort to destroy the Government was by the declared asserted oppression of the tariff and its unconstitutionality. That failed thirty odd years ago. The present incumbent of the Presidential Chair is elected, elected by a sectional vote, and the moment the news reaches Charleston, where some of the leading conspirators were, and here in this chamber where others were to be found, it was hailed not with regret but with delight. Why? Because, as they thought, it would enable them to drive the South to madness by appealing to the danger in which such an event involved this institution which the people were made to believe was so essential to their power, and to their happiness, and that will be repeated over and over again just as long as the institution is suffered to remain. Terminate it, and the wit of man will, as I think, be unable to devise any other topic upon which we will be involved in a fratricidal strife. God and nature, judging by the history of the past, intend us to be one. Our unity is written in the mountains and the rivers, in which we all have an interest. The very differences of climate render each important to the other and alike important. That mighty horde which from time to time have gone from the Atlantic imbued with all the principles of human freedom which animated their fathers in running the perils of the mighty deep and seeking Liberty here are now there, and as they have said they will continue to say until time shall be no more. We mean that the Government in future shall do as it has been in the past, an example of human freedom for the light and example of the world, and illustrating in the blessings and the happiness it confers the truth of the principles incorporated into the Declaration of Independence, that life and liberty are man's inalienable right.

Mischiefs may be the result of such a measure; but, as I think, they will be temporary. But mischiefs must be the result of what has already occurred; the institution is now fatally wounded; it can survive but to fester and to trouble us; and it would be a disgrace to the nation if we could suffer those Africans whom we are now calling around our standard, and asking to aid us in restoring the Constitution and the power of the Government to its rightful authority, to be reduced to bondage again. Upon a question like that the heart gives the answer in advance of the intellect. It proclaims at once, in a tone that would fill the land, carrying rebuke, stern and crushing, to whoever may delay it, "No, no, never; freedom once enjoyed, none but a brute in this age of the world would take it from its object."

Now, Sir, a word or two more, and I shall be done. The Honorable member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cowan) inquired what difference there will be, on the cessation of this war, between the condition of an apprentice or a child who has been summoned into the service of the country, and the condition of a slave. All the difference in the world, all the difference imaginable. In the first—justice has nothing to plead, the master's authority may be reinstated, the relation of apprenticeship restored, no wrong, civil or moral, perpetrated; but, in the last, to restore the victim to slavery is a cruelty not less but more in degree than to take away his life. I have always thought that. Terminate whenever the struggle may, whatever may be the condition of this race, when it shall terminate, if it be, as I trust in God it will be, a state of freedom, that is to be as permanent as is our own freedom. We are to share the same dangers, enjoy according to our power and our means and our ability the same prosperity, and when we die, die as men, and not as chattels.

The only practical mischief of the measure is the condition of the slaves. They are manumitted. If there was nothing in the teachings of morality which, as I think, belong to an unadulterated moral constitution, showing how inconsistent it is with such principles and with religion, it might be shown by appealing to the conduct of the slave-owners themselves. Why are these poor creatures kept in a state of absolute ignorance? Why is education the most humble denied them? Why are the Holy Scriptures kept from their hands? Why? Can there be but one answer: that if they knew what knowledge imparts, if they knew what the gospel of our Saviour inculcates, they would be freemen, of sooner or later die in the effort to obtain it?

Mr. President, I feel that I have taken up much more of the time of the Senate than I had a right to exact, and I conclude with saying, not a truth which every Senator here does not feel as strongly as I feel, but with saying what is indelibly engraved upon my soul, that we owe it not only to ourselves and to those who are to follow us, but to humanity, to bring this war to a successful result. All other considerations should, for a time, be forgotten. One single object should ever be before us—the restoration of the Union; and when it shall be restored, as I trust in Providence it will be, and unquestionably as it can be, if the power of the Government is exerted as it may be, we shall be restored, I trust, with a Government, National and State, in which human bondage has no place, and when we shall be able to say to the world, "However late we were in carrying out the principles of our institutions, we have at last accomplished it. The Union is restored, and slavery is terminated."

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Prince Polignac—Escaped Prisoners.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, March 26.

The Natchez *Courier*, of Tuesday last, noticing the statement in the New-York *Herald* that the Prince de POLIGNAC left that city some time ago for Europe, says: "We heard of the Prince last Friday on the Ouachita River."

The *Courier* reports that recruiting for the Second Louisiana Cavalry has been very successful in Natchez.

The *Courier* also publishes the following intelligence.

The raid of Confederates into the parish of Concordia, last week, we learn took off one of the proprietors and an overseer on one of the plantations. One of the parties taken was a Federal, the other a Southerner.

We learn that Mr. LAGRIN C. FIELD and J. P. TURNEY had business in the country last Saturday. They were fired at on different occasions by the Confederate guerrillas, and both seriously wounded. Mr. FIELD was divested of what money he had, and his hat, and Mr. TURNEY robbed of a considerable amount of United States paper. Both gentlemen are still living, but badly hurt; both were quiet and good citizens, and pursuing their lawful calling.

On Saturday last four Federal soldiers, who were taken prisoners last Summer by the Confederates at Morganza, La., came into Natchez and reported. They were in a most destitute condition, with scarcely any clothing to hide their nakedness, and therefore, having walked hundreds of miles to reach the Federal lines. Their accounts of their suffering in Confederate prisons would fill volumes. When taken at Morganza, they were marched to Texas, and then to Shreveport, where they left from five to six hundred more Federal prisoners in the same destitute situation. They have subsisted most of the time of imprisonment on corn meal and an occasional piece of beef. All their good clothes were taken from them, and they were compelled to wear the rags in which they presented themselves at this post. On their passage through a portion of Louisiana, they were recaptured and taken to Columbia for imprisonment. Here they soon made their escape again, by prying the jail door from its hinges. When once out, they released several Confederate deserters from other rooms of the same prison, and would have succeeded in liberating every one in close confinement, had not daylight come upon them too soon. From Columbia they made their way to Natchez, though often in peril, by swimming bayous and rivers, and tedious walking.

The river is still rising at this point. Boats report it falling at Cairo, but rising all the way down.

The ram *Switzerland* came down a few days since with a barge in tow, loaded with corn and dry hides, which they had captured some seven miles above, and confiscated. The barge belonged to the *Ida Davis*, and was loaded by Mr. STONE, Government lessee of a plantation, for the New-Orleans market. It was afterwards turned over to the owners.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Press—Davis Jealous of John Morgan.

From late Richmond papers we gather the following news. The *Examiner*, of March 28, contains these dispatches:

ORANGE C. H., March 27.

Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, addressed the troops of Gen. DANIEL'S brigade yesterday in an able and eloquent speech of two hours, and will speak again to-morrow, and every day this week. Gens. LEE, HILL, EDWARD JOHNSON, RHODES, and many general officers were present to hear him yesterday. The weather is fine, and the roads are drying fast. Nothing from the front.

DALTON, March 25.

No reinforcements, with the exception of returning regiments, have arrived in front as yet, though it is generally supposed that SHERMAN will be brought within striking distance. A heavy snow fell here last night, followed by a hard rain, which put the roads in bad order again.

The *Examiner* charges that the Richmond Government has treated JOHN MORGAN with jealousy and injustice. The *Examiner* says that two of MORGAN'S regiments, every man of which was recruited by himself in Kentucky, and for special service under himself, have been transferred to the command of Gen. GAINEY, a special pet of Jeff. DAVIS. MORGAN is, therefore, now with a command of only about 500 men.

A letter from Mobile states that eight Federal vessels are still lying off Fort Powell, and ten off Fort Morgan.

The *Examiner* has also an editorial soundly berating Jeff. DAVIS and his Cabinet for the alleged intention of receiving BUTLER under a flag of truce, to treat with him with regard to the exchange of prisoners. This, says the *Examiner*, will necessitate the withdrawal by the Confederate Government of its deliberate proclamation of outlawry and felony against him. The *Examiner* does not believe the Confederate Government can have such so low as to trample upon its solemnly-uttered proclamation, or to be guilty of what it designates such "an act of abject meanness." The *Examiner* consoles itself with the thought that if Jeff. himself chooses to make his proclamation a nullity, the people themselves are determined that such proclamation shall be fulfilled.

The *Examiner* treats upon the enactment withdrawing one thousand millions of Confederate paper from circulation, and thinks if this "astonishing achievement is finance," enabling the South to continue the war indefinitely, the North will pattern by the Southern policy "in this as it has done in other particulars, and become able to protract its aggressions indefinitely."

The *Examiner*, however, comforts itself with the belief that the Northern people will not stand the adoption of any such financial measure.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 26th, notes, from information in New-York papers, that GRANT is moving reinforcements to the Army of the Potomac, thereby, as the *Examiner* hints, "weakening the army at Chattanooga."

BOB TYLER, "Register," advertises in the Richmond papers for the recovery of $75,000 Confederate coupon bonds, stolen from the Register's Bureau.

In the Wilmington, N. C., *Journal*, there is an advertisement offering $50,000 reward for the detection of the persons who set fire to the cotton stored in that city on the 8th of February.

Escape of a Rhode Island Man from the Rebel Prison in Texas.

From the Providence, R. I., Journal, April 8.

The following letter from MILLER L. R. BARNEY, Master-at-Arms of the United States steamer *Clifton*, which was captured last September, at Sabine Pass, was received on Tuesday by his father, W. C. BARNEY, Esq., of Warwick:

UNITED STATES STEAMER JULIET,
OFF NATCHEZ, MISS., March 22, 1864.

DEAR FATHER: Once more am I within the Federal lines, once more am I allowed to behold the glorious stars and stripes wave triumphantly, and once more have I good reason, to hope that I shall soon be among my dear, dear friends at home, after passing through almost unbearable trials and innumerable hardships. Twice before have I attempted to escape from the rebel prison, but was unsuccessful; but the thought of the dear ones at home, and that possibly our Government might not be able to exchange prisoners with the exacting tyrants (the rebels,) nerved me for another trial, and, thank God, I have been successful.

I arrived within our lines this morning after traveling over three hundred miles, the most of the way through a country inhabited only by bands of guerrillas, whom I managed to elude, and by swimming rivers, creeks and bayous, and creeping through the woods and underbrush until at last I was nearly nude, and tearing the flesh from my limbs and injuring my feet in such a manner that I was scarcely able to stand, when I reached the banks of the Mississippi.

O what joy I felt when I came in sight of the Mississippi River, and knew that I was once more a free man.

Please inform Mr. RICHARD U. RHODES that his son ROBERT RHODES was killed in the action of Sabine Pass, when I was taken prisoner. I was with him when he died, and saw him buried. He was a young man of sterling qualities, and was beloved by all who knew him.

I am in good health, and shall be at home soon. I am nearly crazy with joy and the excitement through which I have recently passed. You must, therefore, excuse me for not giving you more particulars at present. I remain, your son,

M. L. R. BARNEY.

W. C. BARNEY, Esq., Warwick, R. I.

POWDER MAGAZINE AT NASHVILLE.—The Nashville *Times*, of March 29, contains the following description of the magazine now being erected at that place:

The large magazine, which has been for some time under process of construction, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be, when finished, the most capacious and most thorough magazine in the country. The magazine was planned and built by Lieut. WILLETT, of the Thirty-eighth Illinois, who has been in command of the Engineer Department at this post for a considerable time past. The magazine is built on the site of the old City Hospital, which was destroyed by fire in February, 1863, and is situated in the centre of a yard of eight acres, which is surrounded by a stone wall. When completed it will be bomb-proof, and will be covered with at least 12 feet of earth. The magazine is over two hundred feet long and sixty-five feet wide. It is lighted by means of reflecting lamps, which are placed in fire-proof chambers outside of the structure, the light passing through windows into the magazine. It is thoroughly ventilated, having fourteen ventilators, besides high and large double doors at each end. There is an air space around the lining, flooring and ceiling, and the ground, walls and roof. This space connects all round, and is also provided with ventilators, so that dampness cannot reach the magazine. Besides these there are large drains running under the entire work. A branch railway is being built to connect the magazine yard with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and is nearly finished. The structure has been named "Magazine Granger," in honor of our popular post commander. All of the immense quantities of powder and fixed ammunition, which has for a long time jeopardized the lives of our people and the existence of the town, has been transferred to the structure above-mentioned.

A LETTER FROM ALBANY.

The Albany Bridge Bill—General Sickles' Speech in the Senate.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, Friday, March 6, 1864.

The Senate are discussing to-day the bill providing to amend the act of 1856, allowing a bridge to be constructed across the Hudson River at Albany. The amendment proposes to lessen the width of the draw provided for in the original bill. Such a change is of course opposed by the people of Troy, as was also the original bill, with great perseverance and determination. The debate to-day is a sharp one, and calls out the ability of Senators specially interested.

Maj.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES was favorably received by the Senate yesterday, at 5 o'clock P. M. After a few words of welcome by the President of the Senate, the Senators rose in their places to receive Gen. SICKLES, and be addressed them as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND SENATORS: I do not know how adequately to express my sense of obligation for this honor. I remember well, and always with pleasure, my associations with the Senate of New-York. I am sensible, I have only borne my part with others here, for which my noble State has done her part in maintaining the honor and perpetuity of our institutions. Soldiers are honored through their commanding officers as constituents are honored through their representatives. I must disclaim, as not my own, much of the honor bestowed upon me by my generous fellow citizens, and transfer it to those whom it has been my good fortune to lead in the battles of this war. And among these I am proud here to-day, in the presence of the representatives of my State, to say that none have borne a more distinguished, and more faithful, and more gallant part than the soldiers of the State of New-York. You have your part to bear in this great war. The statesman must meet with courage, as well as the soldier, the issues of the hour; and if you falter in vain will be the sacrifices and the valor of the field. The army is inspired not only by the goodness of its leaders, but by the sentiments which go to it from home. No matter how daring and faithful the army be, if those they leave behind them vacillate and tremble in the presence of difficulties and danger, the cause cannot prosper. We have considered us in this day and generation, the great problem, whether or no a republic can vindicate itself from all peril. We have denied heretofore and conquered *foreign foes*; now we have to meet the most subtle, and difficult, and dangerous of them all. Greece and Rome, and the Italian republics of the middle ages, and the French republic of modern times, have all failed and fallen. Shall ours live or shall it fail? It is our mission and our duty to decide this question, so momentous to mankind, so vital to the civilization of the world. I believe there is but one answer to this issue—the Republic *must and shall live*. I believe the issue will be decided this year. The South looked for aid from abroad—it found none. Although the sympathies of the aristocracies of the Old World were willing to aid them, the voice of the people, not loud but potential, exercised a controlling influence upon the politics of Europe, and they maintain a specious and insincere neutrality, true; but nevertheless they are neutral. The South looked for divisions at the North, and at first it seemed that in this they were to be encouraged by the reality; but, thank Heaven, the time for that has passed. The North is united for perseverance in this war to the end. The North has discovered the vital truth that in war unity is strength; and, forgetful of the past—forgetful of all duties except the prime duty of conducting the war to peace and Union—we are, to-day, stronger in our armies than ever before, stronger on the seas than ever republic was before. The South finds itself drifting to the last desperation. This year it has drawn into its armies all the available men which it could summon to the field; it has drawn into its exchequer all the capital which could be procured. But let me pause for a moment and pay this tribute to the constancy in a bad cause. If we of the North had contributed of our resources in men and materials, in ratio of what we possess as they have done, the war would have been decided long ago and peace and Union restored. But we have been slow, if you please, yet sure. To-day, and for the future, all we have is pledged to the cause. I believe it is to-day the motto and conviction of the North, rather than that the republic should perish, let the last citizen fall, let the continent be laid waste, give it back again to the lords of the forest and the plain from whom we have taken it. [Applause.]

The delightful days of opening Spring are cheering to the denizens of the Government offices, and talk about the weather relieves the monotony of "finence, claims, politics, and the message." The Legislature, whose sensibilities have been benumbed by protracted consideration of these topics, is beginning to feel the genial and vivifying influence of the changing year. Accusations are becoming less acrimonious, and jokes more mellow, beneath the softening influence of an April sun. But I must give you an example. Indeed, that is what I have been trying to get at all through this introduction. I will not give an example of merry Senators, for that would be trifling with dignity. But I may allude to my generous friend Bison, who rejoices in the sunshine as a duck in a shower. I met Bison on the morning, skipping (an unusual pace for a bison) from the door of the Capitol, as I was approaching it. He passed as he came up to me, and hummed a song in my ear. It was very well done, and I half suspected that he had persuaded a railroad committee to report a bill favorably, or had accomplished some other difficult feat, of which a man may well be proud. A prominent official came up just then, and Bison resumed his song. When he had concluded it, he turned his face up to the sky, and said it was "so charming."

"I wish I was a robin,"

said Bison rapturously. "And so you are," said the staid official, and he added after a pause, "the Government." Bison "took" at once, and turning upon his calumniator, pursued him for a considerable distance, declaring that he would "light on him." The moral of which is, that these last days of the session are rapidly

FOREIGN NEWS.

Pope Pius on Science and the Church.

The Pope has addressed a brief to the Archbishop of Munich, in reply to a letter informing His Holiness of the meeting of the German theologians and learned Catholics at Munich last year. In the course of this address the Pope says:

"The letter which, by our order, was written to you by our venerable brother MATHIEU, Archbishop of Nicocesarie, and Nuncio of the Apostolic See of the Court of Bavaria, has already apprised you venerable brother, with what sentiments we had received the first news of the projected congress, and afterwards learnt how the said theologians and other Catholics had been invited to and assembled at that congress. We certainly did not wish to doubt the praiseworthy and which the authors and abettors of the assembly proposed to themselves. Doubtless, they expected from the congress of so many Catholics, remarkable for their science, from their common deliberations and their united forces, that a new impulse would be given to true science in the Catholic Church in Germany, and hoped it would be thus avenged and defended against the opinions and the perverse and very pernicious efforts of so many adversaries. But placed, though unworthy, in the sublime chair of the Prince of the Apostles, in times so difficult, when the authority of the bishops is more necessary than ever to secure the unity and integrity of the Catholic doctrine, and when it is important to preserve it in all its force, we could not help being extraordinarily astonished at seeing the convocation to the above-mentioned congress made and published in the name of some individuals in such a manner that nothing is to be found which came from the imposition, from the authority, and from the mission of the ecclesiastical power, to which alone it belongs, by proper and natural right, to watch over and direct doctrine, particularly in matters relating to theological questions. Certainly this is a thing, and you know it, quite new and nausual in the church. We cannot conceal that we have suffered considerable uneasiness; for we fear lest the example of this congress, assembled without ecclesiastical authority, may serve by degrees to bring about an attack on the right of spiritual government and of legitimate teaching, which, in virtue of the divine institution, belongs of right to the Roman Pontiff and to the bishops who are in union and in accord with the successor of St. Peter; and that, by reason of this trouble thus introduced into the government of the church, the principle of unity and of obedience in matters of faith may one day be weakened among many. We feared, also, that in the same congress there might come to be uttered and sustained opinions and systems which, especially by the publicity which would be given to them, might place in peril the purity of Catholic doctrine and the duty of submission. For we recalled with profound grief, venerable brother, that the Apostolic See, in order to fulfill the heavy duty which is imposed on it, has been compelled in late times to censure and to intredict the works of some German writers, who, knowing not how to separate themselves from a certain principia or method of a false science, or from the deceitful philosophy of the day, have been led, without wishing it—as we delight to think—to propound and teach doctrines which depart from the true sense and the legitimate interpretation of many dogmas of our holy faith. It is thus that they have revived errors already condemned by the church, and have explained, in a sense entirely false, the nature and the proper character of divine revelation and of the faith. We know also, venerable brother, that among the Catholics devoted to the study of the higher sciences there were some who, reckoning too much on the strength of the human mind, have not allowed themselves to be stopped by the fear of encountering error, and who, while wishing for science a deceitful and scarcely sincere liberty, have been carried beyond the limits which may not be crossed, at least to the renouncing of the obedience due to the divine authority which the church has received to teach, and to preserve intact the whole deposit of revealed truth. Whence it has happened that these Catholics, dupes of unhappy illusions, often find themselves in agreement with those who declaim against the decrees of this apostolic see, and of our congregations, saying that those decrees are an obstacle to the free progress of science, and thus exposing themselves to break the sacred ties of obedience which, in the order of the Divine will, ought to attach them to that same apostolic see, instituted by God himself to be the interpreter and defender of the truth. When it has been briefly reported to us that, yielding to the entreaties of the authors of that Congress, you had accorded, venerable brother, authority to hold it, that you had solemnly inaugurated it by the celebration of the holy mysteries, that consultations had there taken place in such a manner as not to deviate it from the doctrine of the Catholic Church; when by the same missive the members of that congress implored our apostolic benediction, we yielded without any delay to their pious wishes. However, we awaited with the greatest anxiety your letters, that we might learn from yourself, venerable brother, and in the greatest detail, all that could be reported respecting this congress. Now that we have received from you what we desired so ardently, we hope that, with God's aid, this assembly, as you assure us, will be of great service in Germany for the Catholic Church. In fact, all the members of this congress, you write, have proclaimed that the progress of the sciences, and the means of avoiding and refuting the very unfortunate errors of our age, entirely depend on an intimate adhesion to the revealed truth taught by the Catholic Church: they have recognised and professed this truth, which true Catholics, devoted to the study and development of the sciences, have always kept and transmitted. Resting upon this truth, learned men and true Catholics have been able to cultivate the sciences without peril, to labor in their development, and to render them useful and certain. But this result could not be obtained if even in the search of truths which it can attain by its faculties and its own strength, the light of human reason, circumscribed in its limits, did not, above all respect as it ought to do the infallible and uncreated light of the Divine Intelligence, whose which burns admirably on every side in the Christian revelation. Although, in fact, the natural sciences rest upon their own principles, ascertained by reason, it is necessary that Catholics who cultivate them have always before their eyes divine revelation, as a star which guides them, and whose light aids them in preserving themselves from dangers and errors when in their researches and studies they perceive that they may allow themselves to be led, as very often happens, to utter words more or less contrary to the infallible truth of things which have been revealed by God.

As to the question of the submission which is due in conscience from all those Catholics who give themselves to the study of the speculative sciences, in order to procure to the church new advantages by their writings, the members of the congress ought to recognise that it is not sufficient for Catholic savans to accept and respect the dogmas of the church of which we come to speak, and that they ought also to submit themselves both to the doctrinal decisions which emanate from Pontifical congregations, and to the points of doctrine which, by common and constant consent, are held in the church as truths, and as certain theological conclusions, and that the opposite opinions—though they cannot be qualified as heretical—merit, nevertheless, some other theological censure. We do not think that those who took part in the Congress of Munich were sincere wished in any way to contradict the doctrine above stated, a doctrine which proceeds from true principles, and which is that of the church; we prefer, on the contrary, to hope that in devoting themselves to the culture of the most elevated sciences they had at heart to conform to this doctrine and to take it for their guide. That which specially causes our confidence, venerable brother, are the letters which have come to us through you, for we have seen in them with extreme consolation the assurance that in calling the congress together they never had the intention of attributing to themselves the least part of the authority which belongs entirely to the church; and at the same time they tell us that they could not dissolve the congress without having previously protested the respect, obedience and filial piety which they have for us and for the See of Peter, the centre of the Catholic unity. Since these are the sentiments with which they recognize our supreme authority and the power of the Apostolical See—since, at the same time, they understood the gravity of the truth which our Lord Jesus Christ himself imposed upon us of governing and directing His whole church, of feeding his whole flock in the pasturages of holy doctrine, and if continually watching lest the holy faith and His doctrine should receive the slightest injury—we cannot doubt that in devoting themselves to the study and to the teaching of the higher sciences, and to the defence of holy doctrine, they also recognize that it is a duty for them to religiously follow the rules constantly observed in the church, and to obey all the decrees which have been given on matters of doctrine by our supreme Pontifical authority."

An American Murderer Arrested at Havre.

From Galignani's Messenger.

The French brig *Jeanne et Joseph* has just arrived at Havre from Nagasaki, in Japan, with an assorted cargo of porcelain, tea, and about 200 bales of cotton. This is the first vessel that has arrived at Havre direct from that country. A remarkable incident occurred on board the *Jeanne et Joseph* while at Nagasaki. A man, who gave his name as RATLEY, and pretended to be an Irishman, engaged a passage at Shanghai for Japan. The captain thought it strange that an Englishman should embark on board a French vessel while there were so many of his own country lying in port for the same destination, and on arriving at Nagasaki he invited him to go on shorn with his papers to the French Consul's office, in order that his name might be regularly inscribed on the ship's log. The stranger in reply urged that he was ill and could not go. This refusal increased the suspicions of the captain, who also remarked that the man always concealed himself when any European came on board. The captain then desired the mate to propose to the stranger to go on shorn for a run in the evening, so that the man should not have a pretext for declining to go to the consul's office on the following day. The stranger consented, and accompanied the mate to a coffee-house, where he was at once recognised by a woman who had his photographic portrait, as a murderer named BUCKLEY, who had shortly before killed an American Captain at Shanghai, and was also accused of other crimes in California. The man, seeing that he was identified, suddenly left the ca'l, and returned on board the ship. The Captain, on learning what had taken place, kept the passenger watched all night, and sent word to the French Consul, that measures might be taken for his arrest. The next morning, the man, being requested to go on shore with the Captain, again refused, but seeing that he would be forced to do so, at last consented to proceed to the Consul's office. He was there placed under arrest and searched, when a loaded revolver was found on him. He was asked if he wished to apply to the English Consul, but he declined. He was put in prison, and a few days after confessed that he was BUCKLEY.

Danish Report of the Invasion.

From the Manchester Examiner.

The Danish Government have forwarded to their diplomatic agents abroad an official communication consisting of a detailed history, based upon sworn information, of the conduct of the Prussians and Austrians in Sleswig. The document asserts that up to the crossing of the Eider by the Austro-Prussians the peace of the Duchies was undisturbed, but the advance of the hostile armies was followed by insurrectionary movements in favor of the Duke of Augustenburg, which were winked at and encouraged, and sometimes participated in by the Austro-Prussian soldiers. With their permission, also, deputations were sent to the Prefunders, in some cases the members of the deputation being the only persons from the districts represented who were willing to take part in such demonstrations! Numerous Government officials were expelled through acts of mob violence, which the Austro-Prussian soldiers had power to prevent, but would not, and the document contains a long list of cases. Austrian soldiers sometimes invited Government officials. After Field-Marshal WRANGEL'S proclamation, prohibiting all political demonstrations and promising protection to all Government officials, several who had been driven away applied to resume their offices, but their application was unheeded; not only so, but, notwithstanding the proclamation, acts of mob violence and the driving away of officials continued unchecked in the southern portions of the Duchy of Schleswig, officials being accused of acting as spies, so that they might be got rid of. The officials dismissed were very numerous, including in some districts all the superior officials. (The districts, viz.: of Gottorp, Hutfeld, Husum, Bredsted and Eldersted.) The persons inducted by the new Government in place of the dismissed officials were mostly engaged in the revolt of 1848-49. The document also charges against the Austro-Prussians as grievances—the requirement that all officials to be nominated should have attended the University of Kiel, the prohibition of the word "royal," and the obliteration of the signs of the royal authority on halls and public buildings.

The Pampero Case.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman, March 23.

A point connected with this case was under discussion on Tuesday in the Glasgow Sheriff Court before Mr. Sheriff BELL. Messrs. MCFARLANE & Co. claimed the restoration of certain articles which had been removed from their premises on the 8th March last, at the instance of Messrs. HART and GEMMEL, procurators fiscal for Lanarkshire. The claim was supported by the averment that the articles in question were, when seized, in the lawful custody of the claimants, and that they were responsible for the same to the owners. The goods seized consist of a bale or truss of gray cloth, a large box, two small boxes, and a box or chest like a seaman's chest; and the said gray cloth, it was alleged by the procurators fiscal, was believed to be intended for clothing for officers and seamen to be employed on board the *Pampero*, having been deposited with Messrs. MCFARLANE & Co., by J. H. NORTH and G. T. SINCLAIR, who were believed to have been connected with the attempt to equip the vessel. Mr. GIFFORD, who appeared for the procurators fiscal, contended that the seizure was justifiable, on the ground that the proceedings in the Court of Exchequer with reference to the *Pampero* were of a penal character, and warranted the adoption of the procedure usually employed in criminal cases for the purpose of obtaining evidence. On the part of the claimants it was urged, in opposition to this, that the proceedings in Exchequer were of a civil character, and that therefore the procurators fiscal had no right to make the seizure in question with a view to obtain evidence. The Sheriff made avizandum.

From China and Japan.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin.

PIRACIES.

The American brig *Wandering Wave*, LINNELL, Master, left Hong Kong for Hangchow Nov. 23, and on Dec. 17 anchored at a place called Schn-Shan, where she was attacked by pirates and all the crew murdered, except the Captain and second mate, the vessel plundered and subsequently fired. The Captain and second mate concealed themselves, and subsequently reached the shore.

PROBABLE LOSS OF THE LIVERPOOL PACKET.

The *Liverpool Packet*, CROSBY, master, owned in Boston, and of 992 tons register, sailed from here on the 12th of September last for Shanghai, and has not been heard of since. On the 24th there was a severe typhoon to the north of Formosa, and it is feared that she foundered at that time.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

In my last I gave you an account of the action of the Imperialists at the taking of Soochow, and the general impression that their barbarous proceedings would have the effect of preventing foreign interference in their favor. A meeting of the Treaty Consuls at Shanghai was held under the call of Gen. BROWN, commander of the English forces, who stated that unless the Government at Pekin disavowed the proceedings of the Futai in command at Soochow, there would be no alternative but to withdraw altogether from active support of the Chinese Government. It is stated, however, that the Imperial Government have bestowed new honors upon the Futai at Soochow, which does not look much like a disavowal of his barbarity. The Imperialists are in full possession of Soochow, but there is nothing new to give.

JAPANESE ITEMS.

You have probably been advised that SATSUMA has paid the indemnity and satisfied the English demands. The Japanese, however, object to the present arrangements under the treaties, and desire material modifications. It is said they are about to send embassies to the various Treaty Powers with this design in view. There is no doubt but that some of the Daimios are in open rebellion against the Tycoon's Government upon the subject of its policy as to foreigners, and thus the tranquillity of the empire is disturbed. Trade is, however, on a much better basis, and exports have largely increased.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—Letters from Munich give us some additional particulars of the last moments of the King of Bavaria. The original cause of the King's death was a trifling wound which he accidentally inflicted upon himself with his breast-pin while hurriedly dressing. This injury produced a small abscess beneath the skin, which, in the King's delicate state of health, who was always complaining, very susceptible to the slightest influence of temperature, and subject to great excitement, rapidly assumed a dangerous character. The King took no notice of the wound, however, and had, at 9 o'clock, his customary bath, having his person well rubbed with flannel towels. By this fatal operation, it appears, the poison beneath the skin was communicated to the blood. At noon, on the 9th inst., he had an interview with Archduke ALBRECHT, and then received his Ministers. By that time the pain in the ebest had become so excessive that he sent for his physician, Dr. GIETL, who immediately recognized the dangerous character of the case, and called for four other physicians to consult with them on the subject. It was found that the King was afflicted with pyramy, with a strong addition of erysipelas. Toward midnight the physicians became aware that the cure was hopeless. The Queen, the Princes and Ministers were at the Royal sufferer's bedside during the whole of the night. At 5 o'clock in the morning of the 10th, while prayers were being read in all the churches for the King's preservation, the dean of the cathedral, BEINDEL, presented himself to the King, in order to prepare him for the approaching transition. The King, it appears, had even then no idea of his position, and it was only on being asked by the priest whether he would take the Sacrament, that he remarked, "Is my case so bad as that?" Soon afterward he became delirious, and consciousness was not restored for a moment until 10 o'clock, when His Majesty took leave of the Queen and Crown Prince; lockjaw then ensued, and the King was no more.

—Every shot of rifled artillery, according to the Prussian system, says a Berlin letter, costs at least £1 sterling. The works of Duppel being armed with 120 heavy guns, about 300 will be required to undertake the attack, each of which is expected to fire from 700 to 1,000 shots. At the lowest estimate, then, the cost of the bombardment must be set down at £210,000. In this, however, is not included the cost of the timber, the gabions, shovels, brushwood, &c. Then there is another heavy item, accruing from the transport of the guns and ammunition—300 24-pounders weighing no less than 30,000 cwt., while the ammunition required weighs about five times as much.

—Mr. MALESPINE discourses thus in a recent number of the *L'Opinion Nationale*, on the recent manifesto of the members of the Confederate Congress: "Never has the Richmond Congress proclaimed so solemnly in the face of the world, that the principal object of separation was the establishment of an independent State which should have Slavery as the basis of its social edifice. The Richmond Congress, in holding this language, renders the recognition of the South forever impossible." Coming from a journal generally recognized as the organ of Prince NAPOLEON, this speaks something for the sentiments of French liberals.

—The editor of the supplement to the Hamburg Journal, which announced the death of the Prince of Augustenburg, has been condemned to a fortnight's imprisonment, and the two printers each to one week of the same punishment. From the investigation into the affair, it appears that the paper which announced that the Prince had been found dead in his bed on the Thursday morning was composed twelve hours before that event was represented to have occurred.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—The following is the full Governor vote of Connecticut by counties, compared with the vote of last year. Gov. BUCKINGHAM's majority is 5,530;

	1863.		1864.	
Counties.	Buckingham.	T. H. Seymour.	Buckingham.	O. S. Seymour.
Hartford	6,166	6,103	7,851	7,315
New-Haven	7,596	6,452	7,722	7,607
New-London	5,410	4,202	5,034	3,667
Fairfield	6,430	6,595	6,003	5,468
Windham	3,493	1,950	3,161	1,682
Litchfield	4,767	4,215	4,409	3,860
Middlesex	2,842	2,845	2,738	2,556
Tolland	2,321	1,935	2,295	1,738
Totals	41,030	36,397	39,313	33,783

The whole number of Representatives is 237, of which the Republicans have 158, just two-thirds—enough to carry the constitutional amendment allowing the soldiers to vote.

The following call appears in the Washington papers:

NOTICE.—Citizens of Ohio who are now in Washington, and who will support the nominees of the Union National Convention, are requested to meet *in the Reception Room of the Senate, on Saturday evening, at half past 7 o'clock*, to form an Ohio Union Club, and to confer upon other measures to promote the Union cause.

JOHN SHERMAN, B. F. WADE,
J. M. ASHLEY, R. P. SPALDING,
J. W. GARFIELD, ROBERT C. SHENCK.
E. R. ECKLEY,

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has an original view of the Copperhead defeat in Connecticut. It says:

"Last year the Democrats nominated Hon. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, an avowed peace man, for Governor, on a peace platform. He was beaten 1,600 votes only on a poll of 80,000. This year they nominated O. S. SEYMOUR, a war man, under certain contingencies, for Governor. They placed him upon a doubtful platform. He has been beaten 5,000 votes, or four times as many as the peace candidate was. There is a moral in this to the Democracy that needs no further illustration."

—The Knoxville *Whig* says the Convention called for the 12th inst., in that place, promises to be a large gathering of the delegates of the loyal people of that section. Gov. JOHNSON, Hon. HORACE MAYNARD and Judge TRIGG are expected to be present.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

—An elevator is to be soon erected at Milwaukee, which will eclipse in size and capacity any grain warehouse in the world. Its length is to be 280 feet; width, 88 feet; height, 132 feet; height to lower naves, 78 feet. It will contain 112 bins, capable of holding 11,000 bushels each, without heaping, making the whole capacity of the warehouse 1,300,000 bushels in round numbers. In the Winter this would be increased to *a million and a half* by filling the bins as they are filled in other warehouses. This warehouse will be provided with nine receiving and five shipping elevators, capable of taking in 45,000 bushels, and giving out 25,000 bushels per hour.

—The report of the United States Mint, in Philadelphia, for the month of March, has just been made public, and from it we learn that the gold deposits were $293,215 78, and the silver deposits $8,744 25—in all $301,960 03. The gold coinage in the same time, mostly in double eagles, amounted to $284,530 75, and the silver coinage, mostly in half dollars, to $26,435 65—in all $310,966 40. There were coined in addition, during the month, three millions and fifty thousand cents—making the entire number of pieces coined 3,124,566, of the value of $341,466 40.

—The largest tree in Western Massachusetts—the old elm on Barnes' lot—has been cut down. According to Dr. HOLMES' measurement in 1837, it was 29 feet and 4 inches in circumference, one foot above the ground. It had become rotten at the heart, and as buildings are to be erected this season in the vicinity, its destruction was necessary to insure their safety.

—A raft was recently discovered to be on fire while passing down the Susquehanna River. Persons from the shore finally reached it, when they found three men on board, one burned to a crisp, and the other two insensible. Nothing could be learned of them, but it is supposed that the raft took fire while they were asleep or under the influence of liquor.

—On Wednesday morning, April 6, another large portion of Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, tumbled down, owing to the recent heavy rains. The matter has become so serious as to occupy the attention of the army engineers.

—Two thousand one hundred and nine Tennesseans have taken the oath of allegiance at Shelbyville alone.

—Spotted fever is raging with much virulence in North Raymond, Vt.

PERSONAL.

—WM. E. WOODRUFF, a well-known citizen of Little Rock, Ark., took the oath of allegiance not long ago, and then wrote in a letter to a friend in the South, which was intercepted, unfortunately for him: "Well, I'm dead am done, and I am now a loyal citizen of the United States—if the taking of the oath of allegiance can make me one. I took it on yesterday as my only alternative to keep from starving. Please piece me right on the subject with my friends South. Tell them I am not less a sympathizer with them than heretofore, but feel mortified and chagrined at the necessity that compelled me to do an act that my conscience revolted at. The next order on the subject, I presume, will be requiring all who have not taken the oath to come up and take it or go beyond the lines." Gen. STEELE very promptly and very properly ordered WOODRUFF and his family to be put outside the Federal lines in order not to keep him separated from his sympathies.

—They have a first-class mystery in Detroit. An unknown lady, apparently a Kentuckian, tall, well-informed, possessed of much personal beauty, with handsome features, dark, lustrous eyes and black flowing hair, well dressed, her trunk containing, among other things, three or four very fine silk dresses, a gold watch and chain, and many articles of value, made her appearance at a hotel in Detroit a few days since and was taken suddenly sick. She was removed to a private house, where she died shortly after without leaving any clue to her identity. The question is who she was.

—There is a military lunatic confined in St. Louis. Recently, a young son of the jailor, who is a great favorite with him, failed to visit him at the usual hour, whereupon he issued "General Order, No. 4," as follows:

To R. E. Lee, Major-General Commanding Rebel Army of the Potomac:

Send into my lines ALBERT BISHOP, a Union soldier now held as prisoner of war by your command. Unless my order is filled in four hours, I will open fire on Richmond. C. H. NEFF,
Maj.-Gen. and Com.-in-Chief of U. S. Forces.

—Capt. DETHRIDGE, a guerrillia, confined in the military prison at Louisville, bargained with the guard, a few days since, to allow him to escape from confinement, the consideration being a one hundred dollar greenback. The guard made a mental reservation and had a squad of soldiers in readiness to receive the captain, who was allowed to pass the gate after paying the promised bribe. The captain was of course arrested, but the old lie paid the sentinel was found to have been skillfully altered from a one dollar note. Both parties acknowledged themselves mutually "sold."

—Two young men, named HAMILTON and PIERCE, both Englishmen, are under arrest in Boston, on the charge of attempting to swindle. They purchased some $18,000 worth of dry goods and jewelry from different merchants, and gave checks in payment on different banks where their total deposits were less than $200. The goods were recovered. The representations made by them were that they were in business in Washington, and that one of their partners was in that city.

—GEORGE LA VOO joined in a calathumpian serenade of a newly-married couple in Chatham, Medina County, Ohio, on March 23, and died very suddenly, after drinking whisky freely. Suspicions that he had been poisoned by strychnine in the liquor caused considerable excitement, but a coroner's jury found that he "came to his death by drinking whisky on an empty stomach in an inordinate quantity."

—VANDEVERE, one of QUANTRELL'S gang, has been arrested at a hotel in St. Paul, Minn., where he held a situation as porter. He is now in the guard-house in St. Joe, Mo., and has given information where $4,000 of the money taken at the sacking of Pittsburgh, is secreted. A special messenger has been dispatched to ascertain the truth of his statement.

—WM. E. COLLINS, formerly of the First Minnesota Regiment, now a clerk in the Treasury Department, who lost a leg in the battle of Slaughter Mountain, has gratefully married Miss ANNA MOORE, of Washington, the young lady who nursed him while he was in hospital.

—FRANK KETCHUM, *alias* FRANK JONES, who robbed the Bank of British North America at St. John, has been arrested near Bangor, Me. COWIE, a man supposed to be one of his confederates, recently committed suicide when he found that he was suspected of complicity.

—Gov. BROUGH, of Ohio, has been making special efforts to secure the release from the Salisbury, N. C., prison, of JAMES R. BROWN, a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*, who was captured at Vicksburgh over a year ago. Gen. BUTLER has instructions to effect his exchange as early as possible.

—An ex-slave has just fallen heir to eight thousand dollars in Ohio. Two years ago the planter who "owned" him brought him to Greene County, in that State, and freed him, and at the same time deposited in bank eight thousand dollars, giving the negro the certificate of deposit for safe keeping. The planter died, the slave lived, and the Court ruled that the money belonged to Sambo, who enjoyed his good luck amazingly.

—On April 8, Mr. LEMUEL STEVENS, for some time Professor of Chemistry in Girard College, Philadelphia, was inaugurated Professor in Moral Science, Rhetoric, &c., and Prof. P. H. VAN DER WEYDE, late of Cooper Institute, was inaugurated Instructor of the Industrial Sciences.

—JOHN SHOEMAKER a few days since joined in a Calathumpian serenade of J. ROUCHLANDER, of Crawford County, Penn. ROUCHLANDER was so enraged at the doubtful compliment that he hurled a billet of wood at the crowd, striking SHOEMAKER on the head, and causing so serious injuries that he died soon after.

—The story about the murder of Rev. Mr. COX, Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Corps d'Afrique, at Donaldsonville, La., by guerrillas, is not true. He was in New-Orleans on the 25th ult., and was greatly surprised to learn that he had been hung.

—Mr. JOHN G. DAVIS, who for three or four terms represented the Terre Haute district of Indiana in Congress, was taken with paralysis about a fortnight ago, and has since been both speechless and unable to move a limb. Very little hope of his recovery is entertained.

—A chap who was married by a Worcester, Massachusetts, clergyman, some years since, and failed to pay the usual fee, recently remitted to him $5, "as a slight symptom of returning conscience for so ungracious an act."

—Miss MARY C. WALKER, of Oswego, a graduate of the female medical college, and a very pretty young lady, has been ordered to report for duty in Col. MCCOOK'S brigade of the Western army.

—LARZ ANDERSON, of Cincinnati, has sent to the East Tennessee Refugee Fund a bequest of five hundred dollars from the late NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, and has added thereto a gift of two hundred and fifty dollars from his own pocket.

—An imitator of BLONDIN, JOHN DENIER by name, has been amusing the people of Newark, N. J., by a variety of foolish tricks, such as walking across the street, from one bouseton to the one opposite, on a tightrope.

—A speculator from this City is said to have cleared $7,500 by purchasing damaged tea from the wreck of the *Bohemian*. The chests were so nearly water-tight that it was not perceptibly damaged.

—A son of Mr. WARREN TAYLOR, of Rocky Hill, Conn., aged 14 years, a few days since received injuries, of which he died, by running against a playmate who was engaged at a game of ball.

—CHARLES PETER who arrested in Baltimore charged with cheering for JEFF. DAVIS, but was released on taking the oath of allegiance.

—Senator HICKS, of Maryland, is fast improving in health. He is now at his farm, "Appleby," near Cambridge.

—Ex-Gov. HOPPIN, of Rhode Island, desires to remain in private life, and has therefore declined to be a candidate for the General Assembly.

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S two-story house in Springfield, Ill., was recently insured by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

—A Cincinnati paper states that Gen. BURNSIDE has been ordered to supervise the enrollment of negroes in Kentucky.

—The Bath, Me., *Times* says that a young man recently laid an egg upon the *Clarion's* table in Skowhegan. Doubtful.

—Brig.-Gen. DEVENS has received orders to report at once for active service.

—There is a Japanese student in Rutgers College, New-Jersey.

—The venerable Hon. THOMAS EWING lies very ill in Washington.

OBITUARY.

Obituary.

LORD ASHBURTON.

The death of WILLIAM BINGHAM BARING (Lord Ashburton,) at the age of 65, is also announced. Lord Ashburton was an American by birth, and partly by blood, he having been born in Philadelphia in 1799, his mother being the daughter of WILLIAM BINGHAM, an eminent merchant, and once United States Senator from Pennsylvania. Lord B. was a grandson of Sir FRANCIS BARING, Bart., whom Lord Erskine styled "the first merchant of the world." Sir FRANCIS' second son (WILLIAM'S father) was the famous Lord Ashburton, conspicuous not only for his great business qualifications, but for his ministerial ability. He ably supported PEEL in many of his reforms, until 1836, when he separated from the policy of the Premier, on the repeal of the Corn Laws. With President TYLER and DANIEL WEBSTER he negotiated and settled the important boundary and other questions of controversy in 1842. His wife, Lady Ashburton, was a highly accomplished lady, and adorned her position in the highest circles in Great Britain. The late Lord Ashburton, the subject of this notice, was not as well known in public life as his father, but was a man of most amiable character, and greatly interested in all subjects of social reform.

EARL OF ABERDEEN.

The death of GEORGE HAMILTON GORDON, Earl of Aberdeen, is announced by the latest foreign arrival. He was born in 1816, and was, therefore forty eight years of age. His father was the famous Earl of Aberdeen, who figured conspicuously in Sir ROBERT PEEL'S ministration of the British Government, and who died in 1860, succeeding by his son in the Earldom, then Lord Haddo, under which title he represented the district of Aberdeen in Parliament for several years, sustaining his father's course as Prime Minister, though he took but a small part in politics, and when PALMERSTON succeeded ABERDEEN, Lord Haddo ranged himself on the side of the Conservatives. He suffered constitutional ill-health, which has cut him off at a much earlier age than his father, who died at the age of 75.

Hon. WILLIAM A. HARRIS, a well-known Democratic politician, died in Pike County, Missouri, on the 28th ult. He was a Virginian, and formerly represented the "tenth legion" in Congress. In 1843 he published the *Spectator*, a Democratic paper, in Washington, and subsequently was one of the proprietors of the *Constitution*, published in the same city. In 1846 he was appointed United States Minister to the Argeellee Republic, and previously served in other public capacities. He removed to Missouri in 1854.

Emancipation in Maryland.

From the Baltimore American, April 8.

We feel, in view of Wednesday's election, like using the language of WEBSTER upon the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument: "A duty has been performed. A work of gratitude and patriotism has been accomplished." The night of boundage is fading away in the dawning light of the morning star of Freedom. The oppression of which PENDENY and other sagacious statesmen complained, is no longer to find an abiding place in Maryland. The bonds have been wrenched asunder, and the captives within her borders are to be set free. Henceforth we are to honor a barbarous custom by breach, instead of by observance. Truly, when error thus vanishes into its native night, and truth comes forth radiant with beauty, we can afford to indulge in mutual congratulations with those whose unwearied efforts have contributed to this grand result. The world will smile approvingly upon this act and bid us God speed. The nations will hail the coming day of Emancipation with rapturous shouts. The ages to come will look back upon the hour of our redemption with grateful memories. Maryland will awaken to newness of life, and her half cultivated soil will blossom like the rose. Emigration will fill up her solitary places, and her growing commerce will unfold its white sails upon every sea. Her citizens will arouse from their lethargy, and expand her bedwarfed agriculture and revive her waning trade. He who fails to see in all this just cause of congratulation, is endowed with an obliquity of vision beyond our comprehension.

THE WILL OF T. STARR KING.—The following is a copy of the will of the late THOMAS STARR KING, made by him upon his death-bed, and filed in the Probate Court of California. It is understood, says the Boston *Advertiser* that Mr. KING, although most generous and open-handed in his modes of life, was able to leave a very comfortable provision for his family:

Feeling that the time has come for me to be summoned in the presence of the Most High God, and believing in the salvation of my soul, I hereby make this my last will and testament: I hereby will and bequeath to my dear wife JULIA, all my real and personal estate of which I am possessed, and all my property of every description which belongs to me, after my just debts are paid, with the exception of the proceeds of the policies of insurance upon my life, which I wish shall be equally divided among my mother and the mother of my dear wife, in trust to my wife after the death of either, unless it should be the will of my wife that it should revert directly to the benefit of either or both of her children. The proceeds of this policy of insurance I wish to be invested by my executors for the benefit of the above heirs thereto. And I hereby name as my executors to this my last will and testament, CHAS. L. LOW, WM. NORRIS and ROBERT H. SWAIN. My desire is that they shall give no bonds for the performance of their duty.

All other wills are hereby revoked, and in the presence of these witnesses I desire this to be my last will and testament. TH. STARR KING.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4, 1864.
E. F. BEALE, } Witnesses.
J. N. ECKEL, }

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Affairs at Morris Island.

Correspondence of the New South.

MORRIS ISLAND, S., C., Saturday, March 26, 1864.

The guns on the northern portion of the island continue to send shells at intervals into Charleston. As an item of curiosity, I will state that one 30-pound Parrott discharged 4,615 rounds of shell at Charleston before it became incapacitated.

The effect of our firing cannot be questioned. The lower portion of the city is, without a doubt, rendered completely useless to the Charlestonians for the ordinary purposes of business, and the upper portion is not considered by any means a safe habitation. It is seldom that a civilian is seen to any of the streets in the vicinity of the piers, and, when seen, he is invariably observed to hurry along, as if extremely anxious to transact his business, and get out of the way as speedily as possible. Notwithstanding the assertions of the rebel newspapers that the people are indifferent to our shells, the statements are far from being confirmed by the real facts of the case. Refugees, who have entered our lines recently, assure us that a better effect, save the absolute destruction of the city, could not be desired by us.

The troops are in excellent condition both on this and Folly Islands. Gen. TERRY preserves admirable order and discipline, and is always ready to meet the foe at any time, no matter how numerous he may appear or in what manner he may choose to come.

Latest from Florida.

Correspondence of the Palmetto Herald.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 25, 1864.

ENROLLMENT OF THE CONTRABANDS.

To-day "all the colored persons of African descent," as the order queerly classifies them, within the limits of this command at Jacksonville, Pilatka, Fernandina and St. Augustine are to present themselves before the Provost-Marshals for enrollment. Boards of Enrollment have been detailed for the purpose from Department Headquarters. The Post Surgeon, together with such assistants as may be deemed necessary, are to be present to examine as to the disqualifications of those enrolled, and certificates will be issued by the Surgeon, countersigned by the enrolling officers, to all who may be thus disqualified. These certificates will free their holders from any subsequent action in their case; but those who cannot hereafter produce them will be liable to punishment.

As I write, large numbers of contrabands, of both sexes, and of all ages, are patiently awaiting their turn at the office of Provost-Marshal SWEET. Singularly, the order, which apparently foreshadows a conscription, calls for a complete census of the colored people, instead of the mere enrollment of those liable to military duty.

MAJ. BOGLE.

A note from Col. SANDERSON, commanding the rebel force at Lake City, informs us that Maj. BOGLE, of the First North Carolina Colored Troops, was not seriously wounded, and has been sent into the interior.

OUR WOUNDED AT TALLAHASSEE.

The Savannah *Republican* has a paragraph to the effect that a large number of amputations had been performed among the Yankee wounded at Tallahassee, and that the majority of those operated upon had died.

LABORERS DISCHARGED.

From the Palmetto Herald, April 2.

About sixty discharged laborers went home on the *Fulton* last Sunday. A large portion of them were British subjects. It seems that a few weeks since, one of the laborers, claiming to be a subject of Great Britain, wrote to Lord LYONS, demanding his interference in his behalf, and that of others claiming the same protection. Lord LYONS laid the matter before Secretary SEWARD, and in consequence of a letter from him, all the laborers here, who were British subjects, whose time had expired, and who desired to go North, were discharged and sent away. About forty additional laborers came down on the last steamer, and more are expected.

A Remarkable Regiment.

THE SECOND REGIMENT UNITED STATES DRAGOONS.

From the Mobile Register, March 16.

A good deal has been said of the First Old United States Regiment of Cavalry on the score of the eminent officers of the present war who once belonged to it. But in this respect, the Second Regiment United States Dragoons is the most remarkable of all in the old army. The following leaders on the Confederate and Federal sides once belonged to it:

H. H. Sibley, Major United States Dragoons, now Brigadier-General C. S. A.
R. H. Anderson, Captain Second United States Dragoons, now Major-General C. S. A.
John Villipigau, deceased, Lieutenant Second United States Dragoons, died Brigadier-General C. S. A.
F. C. Armstrong, Captain United States Dragoons, now Brigadier-General C. S. A.
Wm. Steles, Captain Second United States Dragoons, now Brigadier-General C. S. A.
R. H. Robertson, Captain United States Dragoons, now Brigadier-General C. S. A.
John Pngram, Lieutenant Second United States Dragooos, now Brigadier-General C. S. A.
J. H. Hawes, Captain Second United States Dragoons, now Brigadier-General C. S. A.
Alfred Pleasonton, Captain United States Dragoons, now Major-General U. S. A.
Philip St. George Cooke, Colonel Second United States Dragoons, now Brigadier-General U. S. A.
L. P. Graham, Major Second United States Dragoons, now Brigadier-General U. S. A.
John Buford, (deceased, who was the best cavalry officer in the Federal service,) Captain United States Dragoons, died a Major-General U. S. A.
Lewis Merrill, Lieutenant Second United States Dragoons, now Brigadier-General U. S. A.
Wesley Merritt, Lieutenant Second United States Dragoons, now Brigadier-General U. S. A.
Bravnt Col. Chas. A. May, resigned his commission as Major Second Dragoons just before the war.

The following officers were transferred from the Second Dragoons in 1855:

W. J. Hardee, now Lieutenant-General C. S. A.
N. G. Evans, now Brigadier-General C. S. A.
Geo. H. Stewart, now Brigadier-General C. S. A.
Chas. H. Field, now Brigadier-General C. S. A.
Gen. Twiggs was the first and Gen. Harney the second Colonel of this regiment.

Reorganization of the Quartermaster's Department, Army of the Potomac

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1864.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A highly important General Order has been issued from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, which is intended to clear the decks generally for active operations. All civilians, sutlers and their employes, are ordered to the rear by the 16th. Members of the Sanitary or Christian Commissions, and registered newspaper correspondents only, can remain. All property for which there is no transportation, also goes to the rear, and the authority of Corps Commanders to grant furloughs is revoked, and none to be granted save in extreme cases, or in case of reenlisted veterans.

Later news from the Red River Expedition is received in Cairo and New-Orleans, by steamship, which left the latter place on the 3d inst. On the 15th of March Gen. SMITH's forces had a fight with the rebel Gen. DICK TAYLOR'S army, 12,000 strong, on Cane River, 27 miles above Alexandria, in which the rebels were defeated with a loss of 200 killed and wounded, and 500 prisoners. It was Gen. SMITH'S intention to pursue the enemy and make him fight a pitched battle.

A dispatch from Louisville reports that nineteen rebels, belonging to the Third Kentucky rebel Cavalry, of FORREST'S command, came into Hopkinsville, on the 7th inst., and took the oath of allegiance. They report that on March 26, when between Mayfield and Paducah, FORREST disbanded the Third, Seventh and Eighth Regiments Kentucky Cavalry, and permitted them to go home.

By the arrival of the steamer *Varuna*, yesterday, we have advices from New-Orleans to March 29—not so late as the news via Cairo by four days. Our files furnish, however, some very interesting particulars about the Red River Expedition.

Major-Gen. SLOCUM, recently relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, is ordered to report in person to Maj.-Gen. JAMES B. MCPHERSON, commanding Department of the Tennessee, for assignment to the command of the fortified post of the District of Vicksburgh.

News from Memphis to the 8th reports FORREST moving southward with his trains and plunder, and GRIERSON as watching and harrassing his columns, though not strong enough to attack FORREST in force.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

In the House there was a very exciting discussion in Committee of the Whole on a resolution offered by Mr. COLFAX to expel Mr. LONG, of Ohio, for disloyal sentiments uttered in his speech of the day before. During the discussion, Mr. HARRIS, (Democrat) of Maryland, arose and boldly avowed his gratification at the secession of the South, justifying it fully, and rebuking the Democratic party for not daring to come up to his standard of political morality. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, instantly offered a resolution to expel Mr. HARRIS, which received 81 votes against 58, but two-thirds being required, the resolution was not adopted.

LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Soldiers' Voting Bill was taken up and made the special order for Tuesday next. Among the bills passed was the Albany Bridge bill; and a bill to amend the charter of the Home Insurance Company of New-York. A bill was introduced authorizing the Brooklyn authorities to raise money for an armory in the Eastern Districts. The New-York Court-house Bill was recommitted to amend it by providing that the accounts shall be approved by the architect of the building. The bill, as amended, was then passed.

In the Assembly, yesterday, a concurrent resolution was adopted, for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 15th of April. Bills were passed to provide an armory for the Eighth Regiment National Guard. Authorizing the German Savings Bank to receive increased deposits. Mr. WEAVER offered a resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of all laws of Congress exempting United States securities from taxation. Also a resolution instructing the Clerk of the House to have the report of the Bank Committee on National Banks printed forthwith. This gave rise to a very exciting discussion on the merits of the report, lasting till the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Illinois*, from Aspinwall, March 29, arrived at this port yesterday, but brought no news.

An order has been received at the Executive Department of Ohio, from Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, directing all veteran regiments to return promptly at the expiration of their furlough, to the field. Those belonging to the Army of Ohio and Cumberland to rendezvous at Nashville; those of the Army of the Tennessee at Cairo.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* of Sunday, April 3, says: Information received at that place induces the belief that about six thousand Georgia State troops had arrived at Dalton during the preceding two weeks. They were turned over to the Confederacy by Gov. BROWN.

The total amount of assets in the banks of New-York and Kings Counties amount to $75,-702,918 48, of which $2,807,739 81 were invested in New-York State Stocks, and $26,735,050 in United States Stocks. The United States have received from them a revenue of $102,874 32 for last year. The Bank Commissioners recommend that the State also provide for some revenue from them. The largest loan on bond and mortgage is owned by that respectable bank, the Emigrants' Industrial Savings Institution; it is for $250,000, and is on an immense property in the heart of the City.

The Hon. BENJ. WOOD has appointed, on the recommendation of the Board of Education, JOHN JOSEPH CASEY, of the Sophomore Class of the Free Academy, to the cadetship at West Point, which is at his disposal. Mr. CASEY was born and has always resided in the Fourth Congressional District.

Speculative purchases of Flour, Provisions, Tallow and Whisky at the Produce Exchange on Saturday were quite extensive, and prices were generally higher. Wheat was held above the views of buyers, and was inactive. Corn, Cotton, Wool and Groceries were in fair request and advancing. Most other kinds of merchandise were held with increased firmness, and were generally in good demand, chiefly on speculation. The Freight market continued dull and heavy.

Municipal Reform.

It has always seemed that one of the most practical methods for gradually reforming our City Government would be by instructing its constituency. The reader must remember that the game of peculation and plunder which is going on continually with the property of our citizens is, in fact, played by comparatively few persons. The "Ring" is not a large or crowded body. In every ward there are a few shrewd and good-natured men, either American corrupt politicians or Irish who have "worked up" from degradation. These persons have become thoroughly familiar with the machinery of local politics. They know the chances of every candidate and almost the vote of each voter. As liquor-sellers, or agents of houses, or "City contractors," or Aldermen, they are able to do favors to a few individual workingmen, and impress the others with their great desire to serve them. Gradually, from "jobbing" and managing in a petty district, they come to have a share in the great City jobs. They have no especial sense of character or position. Their constituents will back them in everything which is not open and legal robbery. They have acquired great skill in their iniquitous schemes, so that they have little to fear from any interruption from whatever source. The upper and respectable classes can seldom be induced to combine against a particular candidate, and if they do, the immense vote of ignorant people which these politicians can command insures them success. Thus they go on, from year to year, shamelessly cheating and plundering the City. They give us the most ill-governed and uncomfortable City in the world, at the highest cost. Nothing seems to influence them or to check them. The property-holders simply bear it, and appear as if bound hand and foot. If it were only the plundering of the non-voting rich by the voting poor, we could hope for no cessation until both democracy and the wealth of the City came to an end. But it should be remembered that this is, in the long run, merely putting into one pocket of the laboring class of the community by taking out of the other; or, more definitely, it is enriching a few politicians and contractors, with their followers, by plundering all the rest of the working people. The jobs of the "Ring" are paid for in the rents of the poor and middle classes. For every dollar jobbed from the City, stolen from the Treasury, squandered in junketings, wasted by non-performance of public duties, each man, woman and child of all classes has to pay. Those who pay the taxes on real and personal property must, of course, raise the price of real estate, and the rent of all houses and lands to meet their diminished profits. Every petty dealer whose rent is raised, or who buys of those paying higher rents, must make up the deficiency by charging more for his wares. Every house agent must ask a higher price for the rooms of his tenement houses. There is no "corner grocery" which does not charge upon the laborers some of the expenses which the iniquities of the Common Council lay upon the City. It is this great fact in economics which gives us our hope for future reform.

The evils pressing upon the community have given birth to the Citizens' Association, and they can act vigorously on precisely these very points. The laboring class do not in general see any connection between the plunderings of the City officials and their own higher expenses. Yet there are many among them who, if they saw what was wise and patriotic, would faithfully act up to their convictions and support more honest measures and candidates. The constituency of the Common Council is not made up entirely of ignorant foreigners. There are many intelligent and moral citizens among them, who merely need instruction.

The American principle is to incessantly educate the people for suffrage. Now, the lowest laboring class in New-York does not receive much education, except from their politicians in the corner-groceries. The power which, next to the pulpit, most trains the native American, is the press. Why should not the press be brought to bear upon this lowest and most ignorant class? Why could not the "Citizens' Association" make it one of their objects to circulate in this very class, a journal, giving something of the news of the day and containing advertisements important for workingmen and women, but mainly devoted to instructing them in the evils of the City Government and their own interest in its reform? A thousand things pertaining to public affairs, of which they are utterly ignorant, might be laid before them in a plain and interesting manner. They could be taught that every "job" and every rise in taxation, did not mean alone a loss to the rich, but something right out of their own pockets. The evils of the present shocking sanitary management of the City, to their own wives and children could be vividly presented to them. They could be shown that where one child of the poor dies in many other cities, two or three die here. They could be instructed that a "street-job" means, in New-York, the death of their little ones from typhus and cholera. It could be laid before them that with good government in the City, they could ride for three cents where they pay five, and that every article they wear or eat would be cheaper, and every room-rent lower. What an immense work might, for instance, have been done by such an agency among our ignorant population last Summer, before the riots! How much could the atrocious calumnies of some of the Democratic press on our Government and the misrepresentations of the draft have been corrected by such an organ! What a new bond of good feeling and intelligent sympathy might be created by the same means between the much separated classes of the well-to-do and the very poor.

The Shakespeare Memorial—Dramatic Conception of John Bull.

Little has been heard for several weeks of those literary faction fights in London, which promised to bring to a farcical conclusion the movement for marking the tercentenary of SHAKESPEARE by some National Memorial worthy of the subject. These fights, we may say, would have been a primary feature in any project emanating from the rival cliques and circles, which together give tone and temper to Cockney literature. Thus, the coteries which own the leadership of MEYWORTH DIXON and WENTWORTH DILKE and their fellows, would find it as impossible to agree with the *Punch* clique on the question of doing homage to the great dramatist, as they have always found it to agree on the merits of SHAKESPEARE'S most notable living interpreter on the British stage. SHAKESPEARE affords them as good a subject for mutual vituperation as ever Mr. CHARLES KEAN has done. In any case, let the subject have been who or what it might, the world would have been invited to witness a clamorous row, terminating, doubtless, in a free fight.

In view of this foreordained state of things, it is something to find the movement taking a decided and practical shape outside of the pugnacious circles of the metropolis. Under the auspices of the Stratford Local Committee something really worthy of the Tercentenary is likely to be done. We augur for the Stratford proposal better luck than for anything emanating either from *Punch* or the London *Athenæum*, on being assured that the Local Committee have entirely divested themselves of the authority of deciding what shape the memorial is to take. This wise resolution will prevent one faction from running foul of another on the question of precedence. And moreover, the committee chosen to represent the local movers gives not only good promise of harmonious action from the high personal standing of its members, but those who compose it are men whose taste in art is universally acknowledged. Thus, the committee deputed to act for Stratford includes such names as those of Lord CARLISLE, ALFRED TENNYSON, JOHN RUSKIN, Mr. LAYARD, THEODORE MARTIN, Earl SOMERS, &c. A sub-committee of these gentlemen have already unanimously reported in favor of erecting on Bridge-street, at the most central and accessible point in Stratford-on-Avon, an elegant and effective loggia, in the Elizabethan style, "with terra cotta ornamentation," from 50 to 60 feet long, and from 25 to 30 feet wide. In the rear of this the sub-committee find there would be room for a new market-house, which, they suggest, should harmonize in design with the memorial proper. They do not, of course, elaborate the details of their projects, but they have sufficiently developed their plans to invite popular judgment on their merits, and the result is a general approval of the decision arrived at.

In associating the name of SHAKESPEARE with the public market of a provincial town, the Committee have anticipated the satire of unreflecting and foolish critics. They point out that there is nothing irreverent or inappropriate in placing the memorial of SHAKESPEARE in the midst of the bustle of Stratford Market. On the contrary, the place seems entirely suitable, when it is remembered that the art of the great dramatist is not only essentially healthy in its humanity and its intense sympathy with the realities of life, but he himself was content to retire from the capital to his native town, to settle down among his schoolfellows and acquaintances, to cultivate his land, to sell his beeves and sheep and grains in this very market, and to be a common-place burgess of Stratford-on-Avon—at the same time that he was giving to the world the immortal fruits of his genius.

The Committee think it well to symbolize both sides of this double existence; and the outside world, we think, will assent to their judgment. The associations already connected with the home of SHAKESPEARE certainly mark it out as the place most suitable for the memorial, especially if contributions are to be invited from abroad. Travelers from every country have been drawn to Stratford as to a shrine for common worship, and to add to its attractiveness is a double tribute—first, to the great dramatist himself, and next, to those sincere worshippers from every land who have already consecrated the spot by their sympathies and devotion.

A BILL TO EQUALIZE THE GRADE OF LINE OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.—A measure of importance to naval officers has just passed the House of Representatives, and progressed as far as a second reading in the Senate. It is amendatory to an act approved July 16, 1862, the object of which was to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the United States Navy. This act, which now bids fair to become a law, provides that no line officer of the navy upon the active list, below the grade of Commodore, nor any other naval officer, shall be promoted to a higher grade until a board fully empowered to make the necessary investigations shall be satisfied regarding his mental, moral, and professional fitness to perform all the duties likely to devolve on him at sea. A Board of Surgeons is to pass upon his physical qualifications, and all officers who may not be recommended for promotion by both these boards are to be placed upon the retired list. It is also provided that all officers not recommended for promotion under the fourth section of an act entitled "An Act to Establish and Equalize the Grades of Line Officers of the United States Navy," approved July 16, 1862, shall have the right to present themselves for examination, according to the provisions of this act, and if found duly qualified, and such finding be approved by the President of the United States, they shall be promoted to the same grade and place as if they had been recommended by the Board, and shall receive the corresponding pay, according to the service which they have performed from the date of their rank to that of their promotion. And no further promotions shall be made upon the active list until the number in each grade is reduced to that provided by law. Some such measure as this could hardly fail to benefit the service. A bill substantially the same was passed at the last session of Congress, but so late a day that it did not receive Mr. LINCOLN'S signature. This one is too far along to fail of becoming a law for that reason.

The Central Park—Provisions for the Dog-Days.

It may seem ungracious even to appear to doubt for a moment the wisdom of any arrangement of the Central Park authorities, they have done so many things so admirably well. But we trust it is not altogether unseemly to make the following inquiries, in a gentle spirit and in a respectful manner:

For what reasons—practical, utilitarian, economical or æsthetic—have they adopted the mediæval, pigeon-house style of architecture for the building they have erected as a restaurant? Why, in view of the panting thousands who may be expected to seek daily refreshment in the Park in Summer, have they made this building of the capacity to accommodate comfortably some twenty-five or thirty ladies in morning toilet, leaving gentlemen out of account? Why, with the dog-days in prospect, have they perched their structure on a point of rock which seems to deny the visitor even the consolatory hope that the building may receive extensions at some distant future day? Why, lastly, have they selected for their site a spot as far relieved as possible from that charming contiguity of shade in which other portions of the Park do so abound?

We have tried to find answers for these questions without an intrusive appeal to the Commissioners or their delegates. But we can only conjecture one answer to the whole, which bears even the semblance of probability. The site of the restaurant is no doubt conspicuous, but so are many other available points. The site, again, is contiguous to two of the main entrances of the Park. But it is *not* contiguous to several other main entrances. So that on neither of these grounds is its perfect eligibility established. There only remains for us, therefore, the conjecture that the Park authorities were not entirely satisfied in their own minds that a restaurant was a necessary or even desirable contingent in their calculations for ministering to the recreation and enjoyment of the public. They may have fixed views on the subject of refreshment-houses generally, especially of such as dispense wine and beer, and similar luxuries. If this is so, and if, again, they think that the Park is especially to be protected from the bane of such institutions, then we can conceive why they should have selected their site as they have done, why they should have adopted the style of architecture they have done, and why, in fine, they should have made their building sufficiently uninviting, alike in its interior and exterior aspects, to repel all but the most assiduous and supernaturally thirsty of patrons.

The Paris Elections—Another Warning to the Emperor.

Paris has again registered her protest against Cæsarism. At the recent elections in the First and Fifth Districts, she has returned the Opposition candidates, MM. CARNOT and PAGES, by an overwhelming majority. These gentlemen are something more than Constitutionalists. Both of them were members of the Provisional Government of '48, and both of them are still republicans, so staunch that for twelve years they have steadfastly refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Empire, and merely take it now in obedience to the call of the democracy. There is not a little of significance in the election of such men. Though several worthy candidates of liberal views and undoubted honesty, had come forward to contend for the honor of representing the districts named in the Corps Legislatif, yet the ex-members of the fallen Republican Government were preferred before all. By this preference, the Parisians at once paid a tribute of respect to the principles of liberty, and marked their indignation at the arbitrary dispersion of the electoral meetings. The popular victory is the more notable, because it was won under every disadvantage, and over the nominees of the Court; for the Government did, at the eleventh hour, bring out its candidates, and contest the election, notwithstanding the general impression which prevailed to the contrary. The fact is, that the Emperor, from the first, was determined to give his opponents battle, and only held back his men to throw the enemy off their guard, so as to have the better chance of carrying the day by a *coup de main*. But the trick failed. The appearance of the Court candidates in the field was the signal for the concentration of the popular forces, and NAPOLEON sustained, in both districts, a Waterloo defeat—M. PINARD, his candidate for the First, receiving only 4,888 votes out of 18,497, and M. FREDERIC LEVI, his candidate in the Fifth, only 6,430 out of 20,936. From the conquerors in this encounter His Majesty must expect a more earnest opposition, and more radical demands, than from those representatives of obsolete factions and obsolete ideas, who have hitherto made their way into the Legislature in defiance of the Government, and who would be content with a partial modification of the present system. The new deputies are the representatives of the opinions and desires of the populations of the great cities of France—of those populations who, from the period of the old Revolution, have been always thoroughly republicans at heart, and who chafe at the restrictions which absolutism has imposed on them. The new deputies are enemies of Cæsarism, and, *saving their allegiance*, will do all they can to undermine and destroy it. M. CARNOT'S address to the electors of the First District embodies the initiatory programme which they mean to put forward. They will proclaim that France desires to regain those lost liberties which are so dear to her. They will demand greater freedom for the citizen in his individual capacity; greater freedom for the elector in the exercise of his political rights; greater freedom for the operative in the regulation of his industrial interests; greater freedom for writers in the expression of their thoughts, and a more perfect system of education for all. There is here certainly no indication of anarchical designs—no open declaration of war against the Empire; nothing, in short, of which the eloquence of a THIERS or a BERRYER cannot undertake the advocacy. But let these concession be denied, let "the crowning of the political edifice" be postponed, let the outrages of power against liberty continue, and who can foretell the ultimate result? The Emperor may contemn the numerical feebleness of the Opposition, and influenced by evil counsellors, may hold on in his present course—nay, may be able to control the elements during the residue of his reign. His Majesty is, however, advanced in years, his constitution is broken, his reign cannot last forever; and it is when he is laid in his grave—when a weak and inexperienced boy guides the helm and wields the sceptre, that the tempest whose mutterings we now hear may burst forth and sweep away Imperialism and the BONAPARTES from France.

England and the Ionian Isles.

A recent debate in the British House of Commons on the Septinsular Republic has given fresh interest to the subject, and placed the shameless conduct of England in relation to that little State in a new and more striking light. The foreign policy of England is characteristic. She observes one rule of action when dealing with the powerful, and another when dealing with the feeble, cringing to the former and crushing the latter. She keeps a kind of balance-sheet, in which her concessions to the Brobdignagians of the earth are set off against the outrages which she perpetrates on its Lilliputians. But among the small States that have suffered wrong at her hands, none has had more reason to complain than the Ionian Commonwealth. In 1809, when she took possession of said islands, her Government proclaimed that she came not as a conqueror, but as an ally, and formally recognized in official dispatches the independence of the Republic; and the treaty which constituted her its protectress by no means authorized her to overthrow the popular government, and to establish her own supremacy on its ruins. This usurpation, and their being deprived of the right of self-rule and subjected to the dominance of a foreign race, were the original sources of the discontent of the Ionians. The incessant bickerings between the British and their protégés which this abnormal state of things naturally gave rise to, at length fairly wore out the patience of the former, and when the Prince of Denmark offered to accept the crown of Greece in consideration of the Ionian Isles being annexed thereto, the British Government assented to the transfer. This act, had it been performed in a decent spirit by England, would have made her respected by both Greeks and Ionians. But England cannot perform even an honest act gracefully, and though the Treaty of Vienna contained a distinct recognition of the right of the islanders to the fortresses of Corfu, though Earl RUSSELL in the debate of last July on the cession of these islands, admitted that it was only the people of the new kingdom who could rightfully decide whether the fortresses in question should be dismantled, though the Ionian Legislature had from time to time voted over £200,000 for their repair and restoration, it was yet suddenly, capriciously and in open defiance of treaties, determined that, ere the islands were surrendered to King GEORGE, the Corfu fortresses should be blown up. This shameful and perfidious resolution was adopted out of complaisance to Austria. FRANCIS JOSEPH, it seems, would not consent to the cession of the islands to Greece if the fortresses of Corfu were not destroyed. They command the entrance of the Adriatic; and were Italy to get possession of them, what damage might she not do, perhaps, to the commerce and marine of Austria? Italy, be it remembered, could not seize those fortresses without attacking Greece, which would rouse the indignation of Europe, therefore the apprehension of Austria does not seem to have been very well founded. England, however, took a different view of the matter, and concluded that it would be better to do a grievous wrong to a feeble people, than to reject the counsel of her circumspect ally.

The tergiversation and bad faith displayed by the PALMERSTON Ministry in relation to those Corfu fortresses, has not only rendered the name of England odious to the Greeks and Ionians, but has even tended much to undermine the popularity of King GEORGE, and to shake the stability of his feeble throne. The welcome which the Prince at first received from his new subjects was due, in a great measure, to the increase of territory which he brought them. The intelligence, however, that the boon is to be coupled with outrage and insult, has completely altered the popular feeling; and the cry of the nation now is that he should rather resign the crown than accede to such ignominious conditions. If this cry should prove the precursor of another revolution in Greece, to England alone can the calamity be ascribed.

Court-Martial of Gen. Gordon.

PORT ROYAL, Saturday, April 2, 1864.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

The court-martial investigating the charges against Gen. GORDON, which has occupied so much of the attention of those in this department, has about closed its labors. It will be a satisfaction to his many friends to known that the investigation thus far in no respect impairs the enviable military reputation already well earned by this gallant officer.

G. W. C.

—The Whitworth 70-pounder guns, to be used in trial against the Armstrong gun at Shoeburyness, have been tested at Woolwich. The trials are reported to have been satisfactory.

ALLEGED FUTURE LIFE.

A CRITICAL HISTORY OF THE DOCTRINE OF A FUTURE LIFE. With a complete Bibliography of the subject. By WILLIAM ROUNSEVILLE ALGER. 1 vol., large 8vo. pp. 724. Philadelphia: GEORGE W. CHILDS.

As the Declaration of Independence is usually quoted, we constantly read that "*all men are* BORN *free and equal*." The phrase is both a false quotation and a false statement. Whether "all men are *created* free and equal" is a question which, we think, cannot be discussed with any practical result. The mystery of creation transcends the human understanding, and it is only after man has entered into life, that we can assert, speculate or moralize on the facts of his existence. If there is any fact which one would suppose was beyond the possibility of contradiction, it is the inequality of birth, both as to innate quality and outward circumstances. It is a fact which one would suppose no illusion could conceal, no sophistry evade, and no theory disregard. There *is* inequality in birth; inequality, physical, mental, moral, social. Is the puny, sickly, misshaped infant equal to the robust, healthy child that comes into life a form "express and admirable"—a form which is a joyous letter of introduction to our kind—a promise and a prophesy of strength and beauty—which, in the girl, holds forth the expectation of "a woman nobly planned," and, in the boy, "gives the world assurance of a man?" Is the child that, as soon as it shows evidence of consciousness, shows evidence also of inert mind—which may be idiocy, imbecility, or a general want of intellectual capacity—equal in birth to the child whose infant head and features, whose quick perceptions and whose sparkling eyes tell us of intelligence which is yet to be unfolded? These signs are the certificate of Nature, and Nature does not give a false character or falsify the character she gives. Is the child that independently of the original fall, has a heritage of gross and guilty propensities from its immediate parents—that might say, not theologically, but sadly, bitterly, pathetically, passionately—in the transgressions and woes of after-life, "I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me," equal in birth to the child of parents honest, good, pure, and wise, to the child who becomes the inmate of a worthy home, and the heir of virtues and memories which have come to it from an excellent lineage? Socially considered, is the child of the ignorant and the savage, equal in birth to the child of the educated and the civilized? Is the child of the destitute and the starving, equal in birth to the child of the competent or the affluent? A prince was born recently in England, who will not only be an object of homage, but be nurtured in human affections, and will have done for him all that human care can do. Is he the equal in birth of those murdered babes found in such numbers and so frequently on the streets of London, that Coroner LANKESTER says, the police have ceased to be surprised? At every inquest over these slaughtered innocents the humane Coroner never fails to express his horror—but still the sacrifice goes on of those blameless victims of crime and poverty—and the modern Moloch of a corrupt, selfish, luxurious civilization is daily gorged and satiated. Finally—is the child born in the bondage of Slavery equal in birth to the child born to the rights and privileges of citizenship and liberty? For our own part, it is in these inequalities that we see much of the mystery and the tragedy of life—the sources of many of its evils and miseries, but not of evils altogether uncompensated; for we see in them also the sources of much that gives to life its depth, solemnity and grandeur.

All that we have said on the inequalities of birth may also be said on the inequalities of destiny and of life—and this, of all classes, conditions, and occupations and characters. It is not merely that men are unequal in life as to the rank or occupation into which they fall, but individuals are unequal in such rank or occupation, from the very lowest to the very highest. Slavery is not the same to one as it is to another; neither is labor, poverty, sorrow, sickness, or any kind of struggle or misfortune—not even infamy or crime. The degrees of sensibility are various in the lowest, in the worst, and in apparently the most unhappy. Some have strength, energy, patience, fortitude, which others have not; and even among the guilty, some have shame which makes disgrace bitter, others have a hardness of nature which has no consciousness of either disgrace or shame. Like inequalities belong to what we esteem the more favored lots in life—wealth, success, power, genius—and the opportunities which they offer to desire and aspiration, to passion, and the love of pleasure. The same is true in every sphere of activity and of endeavor. Of two traders equal in means and circumstances, one is failing, or fighting a hard battle against adversity, all his life; the other becomes the depot of the money-market; and between these two there are innumerable grades. So it is with lawyers, doctors, clergymen, and most of all with politicians, authors and artists. What a distance there is between the local babbler, or the time-serving harangner, and the supreme orator, or statesman; between the temporary scribbler and the immortal writer; between the mere builder and the architect; between the dauber of canvas and the painter; between the mechanical manipulator of mud and the sculptor; between the maker of noise, or the conceiver of noise, and the great musician, or the great composer. A saying is ascribed to GOETHE to the following effect: "Who can promise to himself that his child will excel in music? Ten thousand to one he will only become a wretched string-scraper." It is not in music alone that this lottery of chance holds, but in every department of exertion high attainment is equally rare.

But in the visible world all these differences vanish at the last. All men are born, but they are not equal; all men die, and they die alike. "After life's fitful fever they sleep well, nothing

(here) and there (here) Nothing. Human equality—regarded at least by the senses, is not in the cradle, but in the coffin; and what lies beyond the senses in the invisible existence, it is not ours to know, and it is not given us to imagine or to judge. Human equality is not in the beginning of life but in the end of it: then comes to all that motionless and solemn sleep, from which to us no sleeper awakes again. "To sleep! perchance to dream; aye, there's the rub; for in that sleep [of death what dreams may come, when we have shuffled off this mortal coil."

Now it is of this universal human sleep of death that Mr. ALGER has undertaken to write the critical and doctrinal history, and not of the sleep of death only, but also of the speculations on the origin of the human soul here, and on its destiny hereafter. "For, in that sleep of death what dreams may come!" Hamlet, by a very natural illusion, attributes the dreams to the dead instead of to the living. Realities are with the departed, dreams are with the survivors; but these realities are not revealed, possibly could not be revealed. There is, indeed, a vulgar materialism—cunning imposture with knaves, excited credulity with dupes and enthusiasts—which says that these realities not only can be, but *are* constantly revealed. The pretensions, however, of mediums, or the belief of their disciples, are not here worthy of serious notice. The strongest faith in immortality can give no knowledge of the soul's condition after death; the faith is a bare and simple persuasion of its personal continuance in existence, associated with consciousness, with rewards or punishments—with happiness or misery. This is the essence of the doctrine—but according to the several religions and eras of humanity, infinitely and variously unfolded. Beyond this all is theory, conjecture, analogy—imagination, dreams. Such dreams humanity has always had in all its times and in all its tribes. The whole subject, therefore, involves, historically, philosophically and theologically—the origin, existence and nature of the soul in life—its destiny and conditions after death—the meaning of death—the treatment of the body in death, when life has become extinct, and the soul has departed to that "undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveler returns;" also, the manifold systems and ideas connected with the doctrine of immortality. The conception of this subject in its wholeness was a bold, a grand, a magnificent thought; and the treatment of it is worthy of the conception. With the polemics of the subject, we, as secular and daily journalists, have no concern; our limits, also, forbid us to venture on details and compel us to content ourselves with the general outline.

The vast reading which the full treatment of this subject exacted would seem to require a protracted life of studious and literary leisure. Yet Mr. ALGER is only in the prime of maturity—is the active clergyman of a large city parish, and is the author of works beside the present one, some published and others soon to come. Mr. ALGER illustrates the subject of the present work from all countries, all philosophies, all theologies and all histories. We have first, the theories of the soul's origin; and then the "History of Death." Next we have argument and explanation as to the grounds of belief in a Future Life, followed by a review of the several theories on the soul's destination. Then, in a long series of pregnant and learned chapters, are stated, discussed and criticised, the Barbarian notions of a Future Life, the Druidic doctrine of a Future Life—the Scandinavian doctrine—the Etruscan doctrine—the Egyptian doctrine—the Brahmanic and Buddist doctrine—the Persian doctrine—the Hebrew doctrine—the Rabbinical doctrine—the Greek and Roman doctrine—the Mohammedan doctrine. A very splendid chapter, acute in thought and insight, rich in knowledge, scholarship and eloquence, is devoted to an explanatory survey of the field and its myths. The third division of the work—consisting of eight long chapters—is occupied with the teaching of the Christian Scriptures concerning the Future Life and concerning Death and Life. The discussion is thorough and exhaustive. The fourth division of the work, in three chapters distinguished by knowledge, acuteness and scholarship, discusses the Doctrine of a Future Life, in the Christian Fathers, in the Mediæval Church, and in Modern Theories, Theologies and Beliefs. No portion of the work appears to us more interesting, more worthy of close study and attention, than the fifth and last division of it. It gives evidence of various, if not of curious, reading, of subtle and sagacious thinking, and of the power to grasp and hold before the mind a wide circle of diverse relations and analogies; it has, besides, many passages of most impressive writing, forcible in reasoning, picturesque in description, affecting in sentiment, and is feeling tender and pathetic. It treats, in nine chapters, on the doctrine of a Future Life—on its Mysteries—on the Transmigration of Souls—on the Resurrection of the Flesh—on the Doctrine of Future Punishment—on the Five Theoretic Modes of Salvation—on the Recognition of Friends in a Future Life—on the Local Fate of Man in the Astronomic Universe—on the Critical History of Disbelief in a Future Life—on the Morality of the Doctrine of a Future Life. There are some very gorgeous passages in the chapter on the Local Fate of Man in the Astronomic Universe. We have room only for a short paragraph from this magnificent chapter:

"The progress of astronomical science, from the wild time when men thought the stars were mere spangles stuck in a solid expanse set far off, to the vigorous age when PTOLEMY's mathematics spanned the scope of the sky; from the first reverent observations of the Chaldean shepherds watching the constellations as gods, to the magnificent reasonings of COPERNICUS dashing down the innumerable crystalline spheres—"cycle on epicycle, orb on orb"—with which crude theorizers had crowded the stellar spaces; from the obscured poetry of HYGINUS, writing the floor of Heaven over with romantic myths in planetary words, to the more wondrous truths of LA PLACE, measuring the steps from Sirius's Mercury flitting moth-like in the beard of the sun, to the dull Neptune, tugging in his cold course twenty-six hundred million miles away; from the half-inch orb of HIPPARCHUS' naked eye, to the six-feet specnlum of Lord ROSSE's awful tube; from the primeval belief in one world studded around with skyey torchlights, to the modern conviction of octillions of inhabited worlds, all governed by one law—constitutes the most astonishing chapter in the history of the human mind. Every step of this incredible progress has had its effect in modifying the conception of man's position and importance in nature, and of the connection of his future fate with localities." Pp. 594, 595.

The necessary limitations of a daily journal have confined us to a merely bald outline, which affords no adequate idea of the wealth of thought, information, study and reflection which fills up that outline. A truly valuable work is added to theological—we might even say, to general literature. Many of its views and speculations will, no doubt, be controverted, and probably, from a variety of directions; but some points in relation to it can hardly, we think, be controverted—such are its earnestness of purpose, its extent of research, its daring, out-speaking courage, and frequently, its splendor of eloquent and poetic diction. Even those who may hold that their duty calls on them to dispute many of the author's statements and arguments, cannot yet read the work without advantage; it is a book which must be valuable to the most decisive opponents. It must add something to the stock of thought and knowledge in the fullest minds, and lead them into byways of reading and speculation which they had not before traveled, or had forgotten. It cannot fail to have interest for the most studious intellect, and suggestions for the most original. It is plain, too, that the author evades no difficulty, sophisticates no objection, overlooks no consequence, puts aside no opposing evidence, shrinks from no questioning, and shuns no attack. He intrenches himself within a fortress of authorities, and for every one of his almost numberless quotations he gives minute and distinct reference; as if this were not enough, he gives, by means of his learned colleague, Mr. ABBOT, the Librarian of Harvard College, a most formidable list of books on the subject, selected with a fulness and an accuracy which have gained universal praise and wonder—a body of bibliography which may serve as a treasury of information for seekers and inquirers, or as a magazine of arms and ammunition for opponents and controversialists.

The author's style has been censured by some critics for a certain prodigality of ornament. But this fault, if fault it is, has been in a great degree corrected in the last and revised edition of his book. Besides, it is a tendency which belongs to the strongly poetic character of the author's mind. It suits many phases of his subject admirably—as, for instance, in his chapter on Mohammedanism; also, in his disquisitions on Oriental life, religion, mythologies, literature, art, and philosophy. On such topics, it would be hard for any style to be too gorgeous. Accordingly, we find that authors and orators, naturally florid, when discussing these topics, burn into a blaze of splendor which dazzles from its excess of light; take, as examples, EDMUND BURKE and Lord MACAULAY. But when the subject requires cogency and compression, the author can be in his style brief, simple, uncolored and unadorned.

This work reveals a character and mind of no common order. It shows an industry which reminds us of some early gigantic readers, and there is in it a vivacious elasticity which makes us feel as if the author were never tired. Its variety is amazing, and, independently of its main argument, it is otherwise as fascinating as a romance. It abounds in stories, poems, maxims, adventures—things common and things marvellous—from all records of the human mind. It shows industry, perseverance and persistency, that are seldom united with so much movement and brilliancy. It shows a prodigious memory—not only in its sweep over the field of knowledge, but in its minute accuracy as to the smallest spots in that field. It shows an affluent fancy, the natural fountains of which have abundant supplies from books, meditation, from wide, close and wise observation, from the love of the true, the beautiful and the good, from the love of humanity, from sublime views of the universe, and of God as the living, infinite and eternal spirit. The work is, in fact, a history and philosophy of the religious sentiment, and deals with all its manifestations and utterances throughout all man's changes and conditions. It unites, in a rare manner, exactness with opulence, and critical acumen with expansive rhetoric and discursive speculation. Combined with poetry and eloquence, it gives evidence of an intellect strong as well as subtile, and alike at ease in analytic and synthetic processes of thought.

In this great struggle of ours, we joyfully hail such works as the present. If we are in the travail of a solemn historical crisis, such works as this prove that we have not lost head, or heart, or hope. We have still at their proper toil the scholar, the poet, the thinker and the priest. If we are in the bloody sweat against a causeless and calamitous rebellion, the nation still gives audience to its sages and its singers. And the nation must not despise any element of power, for the power that works in quiet and retirement is the power which often gives the most terrible energy to that which thunders and flashes in the crush of sieges and of battles. While men can reason, study and reflect, there is no risk of confusion, despondency, anarchy, or panic. They have always foresight, calmness, and are ever prepared against fate and fortune. The people owe much, even in physical conflict, to their men of mind. Bayonets, it has been said, *think*. No; it is not bayonets that think, but brains. Thinking brains, however, give energy to bayonets. Yet brains that think to great purpose for the State may have grown and gathered strength in recluse and meditative solitude, and may never have been behind a bayonet: witness the hero-philosopher, the grand German, FICHTE. Those who cultivate the *spirit* of a nation give force and elevation to a nation's life, though they may never have been in cabinet, Legislature, camp, siege or battle. The thinker, as well as the soldier, is needful to a nation's existence and permanence, to its glory and its might. Works like the present show that in spite of political convulsion, the brain of the nation still works in vigor and tranquillity; our schools and colleges have still peaceful shelter for study, and we have a population that, though sending to war the bearers of the sword, can yet also encourage the men of thinking and of the pen.

The Fine Art Sale of Coleman, Shattuck and McEntee Pictures.

SAMUEL COLEMAN, JERVIS MCENTEE, and A. D. SHATTUCK, three of our most popular artists, have jointly made a collection of pictures, numbering some seventy-five, which are to be sold at auction on the evening of Tuesday next, at the gallery of JOHN SNEDECOR, No. 768 Broadway, where they are now on free exhibition. The mere mention of the names of these artists will be sufficient to attract a host of eager buyers. COLEMAN, whose romantic subjects and delicate and sympathetic handling are so deservedly admired, contributes several of his choicest as well as his more recent works.

MCENTEE, who depicts the dark and sombre aspects of nature with marvelous success, has some of his happiest efforts. His Autumn and Winter scenes are unexampled representations of the peculiar effects in which he most delights. The thorough originality of this artist is not the least refreshing of his merits. He imitates no one, and no one, we are certain, will ever attempt to imitate him.

Mr. SHATTUCK has not failed to invest his subjects with his usual humor and exquisite finish. His "Modern Scenery of Great Barrington" is one of his best works.

It is to be hoped that these worthy artists will, in this sale, share a portion of the *furore* for art purchases that has been so conspicuously manifested of

A Rebel Diplomatist—Sketch of Capt. Caleb Huse.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the very interesting article, headed "Rebel Diplomatists," in your paper of the 8th inst., mention is made of a Capt. HUSE, who is stated to have been born in the Eastern States, and to be seen living in splendid style in London on money for which it is presumed he is a defaulter to the rebel Government.

It may be worth while to your readers to understand who Capt. HUSE really is, as the writer of the article evidently knows nothing of him personally.

This person is no other than CALEB HUSE, formerly a Lieutenant in the First U. S. Artillery. Born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1831, where he spent his boyhood, he entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1847, and graduated from that institution in 1851, standing seventh in his class.

On graduating, he was commissioned as a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the First U. S. Artillery, and joined his company, then stationed at Key West, Fla., in October, 1851.

He served with his company about a year, when he was ordered to West Point as an instructor in chemistry et the academy, and there remained until 1859, the term of his active duty with the army. Fortunately for the artillery, his name is associated with it in none of its arduous or brilliant services, and it is to be regretted that he can lay claim to even so brief a period of duty in its ranks.

In 1859 he obtained a leave of absence of one year, in order to visit England and the Continent, with a view of presenting the James projectile to the English and French Governments.

On his return from this leave, he received and accepted, in the Summer of 1860, an offer to take charge, as superintendent, of a military school about being established by the State of Alabama, at Selma. The institution up to that time had been a literary one, but it is evident from subsequent events, that it was changed to a military school with the object of meeting the coming wants of the embryo Confederacy.

To enable him to accept this offer, without giving up his position in the army, he applied for and obtained from Mr. FLOYD a second leave of absence for a year, a degree of indulgence as unwarranted as it was extraordinary. After purchasing, in New-York, arms, camp equipage and other military supplies, for the use of the school, Lieut. HUSE went to Selma, in October, 1860, and was industriously engaged during the Winter of 1860–61 in organizing and preparing his new charge for the part it was soon to perform in the rebellion.

Notwithstanding that while at West Point he repeatedly expressed himself as opposed to Slavery, yet, to the astonishment of his friends conversant with his opinions and his antecedents, early in 1861 his name held a prominent place in a petition from certain citizens of Alabama, to the Provisional Government at Montgomery, to take steps to reopen the slave trade.

While still holding his commission as a United States officer, he accepted from JEFFERSON DAVIS in March, 1861, a secret mission to go abroad for the purpose of purchasing arms and munitions of war for the rebels. He passed through New-York in disguise, sending his baggage by another route, and thus made his way to London, where, in his capacity of military agent for the Confederacy and general shipper and contract broker for the rebels, he has made himself famous and his name infamous. One can have some feeling of respect for the men who, born at the South and educated to believe in the superiority of the State over the Federal power and authority, embraced secession more from the force of local ties than from principle, but no epithets are too strong, and no punishment can be too severe for such dastard, as HUSE, who abandon their State, country, principles and friends, to engage in the nefarious business of furnishing supplies to rebels from a point equally secure from the vengeance of the Government to whom he owes allegiance, and the punishment his frauds could undoubtedly cause to be meted out to him, should he come within the grasp of his rebellious employer at Richmond.

I have been thus detailed in order that those who may in past times have known HUSE may be able to recognize the Capt. HUSE of your correspondent, and in doing so be enabled to hold up his acts to that contempt and his name to the execration which they deserve. AN ARMY OFFICER.

Car Courtesies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed, for some time past, in the papers and magazines of the day, a growing tendency to laud to the skies the politeness of American men, and to withhold at the same time the just meed of praise due to American women. Now, I acknowledge with pride—as an American woman—that politeness and courtesy which is everywhere shown us, and which—as LIVINGSTON, in one of his letters, expresses it—"will enable a woman to travel from one end of America to the other without insult." But I do affirm most positively, in justice to my own sex, that this politeness and courtesy, whether shown on our railroads, our steamboats or our *City cars*, is always appreciated and acknowledged by a *true lady*. There are many false coins which bear a close resemblance to the true, but the letter are known by *their ring*.

I am not a "Yankee lady," nor a "City lady," but I live so near the City that I often visit it, and I spend a great part of each Winter there. And I ride *very often* in the *City cars*—therefore, although I am a country woman, I trust my words may have some little weight in the scale by which we women are weighed.

I have seen but very few cases in which a lady did not by a bow, smile, or a low "thank you," acknowledge the politeness that prompted the offer of a seat; and I have seen many, many ladies refuse the proffered seat and stand, although *repeatedly urged* to take it. Your correspondent of the 2d inst. asked, "What lady having a comfortable seat will give it up to another, who enters bearing in her arms a weighty child?" I answer, every *true lady*, and I have seen many do it. I have also seen ladies rise and give their seats to "old and feeble men." Now, without wishing to detract one iota from that just meed of praise which is given to our American gentlemen; still, I think it but fair, after all the attacks made upon us, and the injustice of the sweeping condemnation of the whole, founded on *exceptional cases*, that I should tell what I have seen on the other side. I saw a man, *old*, and *feeble*, who got into the New-Haven cars, stand until a *lady* rose and gave him her seat; then there were many seats offered her which she refused to take, and stood until a vacancy occurred at the next station. This was not in the evening, when all were "fatigued, with the labors of the day," but in early morning. And I have repeatedly seen a poor, meanly clad woman, looking worn and wearied with her hard day's work, allowed to stand in the City cars, while, to a young girl glowing with health and *finely dressed*, more seats were offered than she, even under the existing fashion, could possibly occupy.

Thus I say, yet acknowledging with pride the courtesy of our American gentlemen, I do not confound the false with the true. Your correspondent says, "A man who has been at his desk all day needs rest while riding from his place of business to his home." I agree with her. But does not a lady, after a *laborious* (?) day of *shopping*, need rest too? "Ladies should not get into a car when it is full," I have often heard said. In that case they would never enter a car going up town, after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I have often allowed three or four cars to pass me, hoping—vain hope!—that one would come in which I should find a vacant seat. The root of the evil is in the want of accommodation, the insufficiency of cars. Until that is remedied, we must *all* take a turn at standing!

A COUNTRY WOMAN.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, April 4, 1864.

ANOTHER VIEW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being a New-Yorker myself, I am naturally willing and anxious to believe all that can be said in its favor. But, unfortunately, there are some things which are too obvious to be denied. Among these is the fact that the far-famed gallantry of our New-York gentlemen is fast becoming obsolete. I have no apology to offer for those *ladies* (?) who claim seats as a right, and accept them without thanks. But what can be said in favor of those men who, as was the case in the Sixth-avenue cars last week, would let a delicate-looking girl, burdened, moreover, with a large carpet-bag, stand from Barclay to Tenth-street? When a seat was at length vacated, it was immediately appropriated by a young gentleman, who had been standing about half as far as she.

Ladies who go out for pleasure are not apt to pursue it in the neighborhood of Vesey-street. When one enters the cars at the beginning of the route, it is tolerably strong presumptive evidence that she is fatigued. It may be said that we should not get into a crowded car. That is all very well; but what are we to do when the cars are already crowded, while they are still half a block from the stand? In such a case are we to spend the night down town, or walk up, that the "lords of creation" may be accommodated?

The writer of the article in the TIMES, of April 2, says, "I have seen the notorious ruffian, the infamous scandalizer of female character, the half-intoxicated frequenter of bar-rooms and billiard-saloons resign his seat to a lady in a car with as much refinement and courtesy as if she were an empress." I am glad, indeed, to learn this fact, but can only say that it throws into still stronger relief the discourtesy of our *gentlemen*.

Those who have the politeness to offer ladies seats, I have almost inevitably noticed to be not young men, who might stand without *serious* injury, but old gentlemen who have not quite forgotten the traditions of their youth.

I have frequently, in spite of what your correspondent says, resigned my seat to women with children and to old people, and have still more frequently seen it done by other ladies.

The writer, we strongly suspect, to be one of the "stronger sex," who has been glad for once to shelter himself behind female garments.

As for the extravagance of New-York, too much has been said and written in regard to it, to leave anything for me to add. But it should be remembered that the luxury, which is allowable and even proper in a time of peace and prosperity, is, to say the least, in bad taste while war is desolating the land.

I am one who, in spite of all the faults of her City, is yet proud of the title of A CITY GIRL.

Care of the Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial of the 8th inst., on the injury to the country and the injustice to the service done by the "wide-spread belief that the Government neglects its sick and wounded soldiers," shows such an accurate acquaintance with the organization of the Medical Department of our armies, that it is with reluctence I drew your attention to an error of omission in it in regard to the amount of medical supplies carried in each brigade.

There are in each brigade (at least in the Army of the Potomac) three (3) six-mule wagons, beside the medicine wagon, which carry, exclusively, supplies for the sick and wounded, as hospital tents, cooking apparatus, and all needful medical supplies as dressings, stimulants, &c.; and it is well known that for the last eighteen months no battle has been fought by that army in which all needful supplies for the care of wounded have not been on hand.

But it is to be feared that injustice to the Medical Department of our armies will continue to be done by this public so long as the Government fails to reward the most meritorious services of its medical officers. The Medical Directors of our armies, with all the weighty responsibilities of their position, still rank only as Majors. No brevets have been conferred, and even the medical officer to whose sagacity and judgment we are indebted for the origination and introduction into the Army of the Potomac of that admirable practical system of organization of its Medical Department to which you draw attention, and which has since been adopted by the Medical Bureau, and in part by Congress for all our armies, has never received from the Government any mark of its recognition of his eminent services.

For the credit of the country it is to be hoped that your article may help to correct the false impressions on the subject of the care of our wounded, and it may also induce reflection as to the necessity for the enormous contributions now being raised for the relief of the "suffering soldier." A. B.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1864.

Government Functionaries and the Fair.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 8, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While I notice that corporations and public bodies are doing nobly for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair, I have been looking in vain for a report from our Custom-house and Post-office. Messieurs, how does the record stand? Is, I think, a fair question.

EDDY.

A RESOLUTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.—Resolved, by the refined and tasteful, who give a true direction to public opinion, That PHALON'S extract of the "Night-Blooming Cereus" surpasses all other modern perfumes in the richness of its floral aroma and the tenacity with which it retains it.—*Boston Journal.*

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

"A Clear Head," Sound and Balmy Sleep, with the *desideratum*, "CLOSED LIPS," are pleasing results from the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. Sold by all druggists.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 159 Broadway.

Striking Advantages
For exhibition are presented
AT GENIN'S
COSMOPOLITAN HAT STORE,
No. 513 Broadway.
A hundred styles in dress and business hats for gentlemen, hats and caps for boys and youths of all ages; children's and Misses' fancy hats and bonnets, and infants' head-dresses, are embraced in the
SUPERB SPRING ASSORTMENT
at this great central depot of the latest
FASHIONS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA,
in every subdivision of the trade. The store itself is the most completely organized as well as
THE LARGEST HAT ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE UNION,
and a survey of its various departments will convince every visitor that nothing has been left undone to render its extensive stock an epitome of the hat fashions of the whole civilized world.
J. N. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ruptured Persons are invited to examine Dr. RIGGS' method of treating this disease. Trusses, Supporters, Varicocele Trusses, etc. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

NASON—WOODRUFF.—On Wednesday, April 6, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, HENRY W. NASON to EMILIE, youngest daughter of the late James K. Woodruff.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Thursday, April 7, MAGGIE ANDERSON, the youngest child of James and MARY ANN ANDERSON, aged 3 years, 9 mon hs and 25 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and the members of Temper Lodge No. 203, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 183 West 17th-st. Due notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

BENNIT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 9, WILLIAM BENNIT, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, April 11, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 81 Orange-st., Brooklyn.

BRANDEGEE.—In Utica, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 6, Rev. JOHN J. BRANDEGEE, Rector of Grace Church in that city, in the 41st year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at that Church, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The clergy, and friends of the family, are invited to attend, without further notice.

CUNGDON.—In Cincinnati, on Monday, April 4, of typhoid fever, WALTER CUNGDON, son of Samuel Cungdon, of Brooklyn, in the 27th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 62 Pierrepont-st. The remains will be taken to Providence for interment.

DENSLOW.—At Fort Washington, on Saturday, April 9, of scarlet fever, ELEANORA CONSUELO, only daughter of W. W. and J. E. Denslow, aged 3 years, 11 months and 17 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRAHAM.—At the residence of her mother, in Tarrytown, on Friday, April 8, Miss MARIA A. GRAHAM.

The friends of this family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Tarrytown Station.

HAWLAND.—In this City, on Saturday, April 9, HARRIET HAWLAND, of Newark, N. J., in the 56th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this (Sunday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 75 Carmine-st.

KIRKLAND.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 6, Mrs. CAROLINE M. KIRKLAND, widow of the late William Kirkland, aged 63 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, from All Souls' Church, corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

MCCLELLAND.—In this City, on Saturday, April 9, of consumption, PHILIP C. H. MCCLELLAND, aged 28 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, John M. Pinney and G. G. Yvelin, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 8 West 20th-st.

METCALF.—On Saturday morning, April 9, MARY, daughter of William H. and Carolina Metcalf, of Milwaukee, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, the late Thomas Tileston, are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from No. 2 East 14th-st.

NOSTRAND.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 8, FRANCIS WILLIAMSON, daughter of Cornelius T. and Jeanie H. Nostrand, in the 6th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the house of her parents, Hamilton-st., near Myrtle-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SHELDON.—On Saturday, April 9, WALTER B. SHELDON, in the 31st year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Monday morning's papers.

WASHBURN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, April 7, CLARA A., wife of Nathaniel F. Waring.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 75 1st-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 171—April 9, 1864.
72, 17, 63, 8, 34, 76, 64, 18, 44, 71, 48, 7, 65.
CLASS 172—April 9, 1864.
23, 34, 21, 14, 65, 25, 29, 78, 64, 9, 28, 31, 42.
Z. E. BIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 267.—April 9, 1864.
65, 40, 20, 60, 47, 71, 32, 46, 17, 26, 13, 2, 1.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 268.—April 9, 1864.
6, 69, 24, 53, 22, 72, 63, 19, 76, 51, 38, 60, 29.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL Legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATKS, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

THE BELMONT GALLERY
will remain open
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, 11th and 12th insts.,
for the benefit of the
UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

ELECTRICAL DISCOVERIES AND RESULTS THE MOST ASTONISHING.—The late discovery of Dr. CHAMBERLIN in the therapatic powers of electricity is now exciting the most intense interest. By means of the various combinations of electricity, he is daily curing a mass of diseases which have heretofore resisted all medical art, science and skill. Circulars forwarded by addressing Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in this and all foreign countries.
Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.
Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.
Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE AT
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

THE STAGE PROPRIETORS AND OWNERS of the following lines of stages, on account of the continued increase in the price of labor, hay, grain and all materials used in connection with their business, are compelled to advance their fare to ten cents on and after April 11, 1864. Ten per cent. of the gross receipts for the present week will be donated to the Sanitary Fair.
SIGNED
Madison-av.—MURPHY & SMITH
6th-av. line—ANDREWS & MCDONALD.
Consolidated Stage Company—J. A. MARSHALL, President
23d-st. and Broadway line—MCLELLANDS & PULLIS.
6th-av. and Broadway line—MARSHALL & PERRY.
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1864.

GOLD NECKLACES FOR MISSES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS—THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' IVORY COMBS—NEW STYLES FROM PARIS—Two, three, four, six, eight, ten and fifteen dollars each. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
Three, Five, Six, Eight, Ten and Twelve Dollars each. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

IVORY BALL EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
Red, White and Black, Four and Five Dollars a Set.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The annual meeting of the association will be held at Delmonico's, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, April 11, at 7½ o'clock. By order,
W. R. VERMILYE, Colonel.
E. R. TREMAIN, Adjutant.

MR. GEORGE FEDERMAN CALLS ATTENTION to a new and important improvement in the art of coloring photographs, rendering them nearly equal to pictures on ivory. Rooms on Ivory, and instruction given. No. 48 West 14th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—DEPUTATION TO CALIFORNIA.—Rev. Dr. PATTERSON, of Chicago, and Rev. G. F. HIGGINS, a delegation to California, to plead the cause of the Christian Commission, will address a meeting to be held in the Church corner of Grand-st. and Bedford-av., Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, April 11, at 7½ o'clock. A meeting for prayer will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½, in the Grand-st. Church, corner of Cranberry-st. Addresses will be made by Rev. G. F. HIGGINS and by Geo. H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER will deliver the last sermon of the course before this Association in the Tabernacle, Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 10, at 7½ o'clock. By request of the Association, he has consented to preach his celebrated sermon on "The Eagle's Nest." All are cordially invited to attend.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. DOUGLASS, at 10½ A. M. and at ¾ P. M. Evening subject—*The Bible its Own Witness*, being the next in the series of lectures on the Bible. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS—PIERREPONT-st., Brooklyn, Rev. JAMES ELLS, D.D., Pastor. The Pastor having returned from a visit to the Army of the Potomac, will resume his pulpit on SUNDAY, April 10. In the AFTERNOON he will give some account of the religious interest in the army. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock, preaching by the Rev. JOHN LANGDON, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. In the morning the Rev. DAVID W. CLARK, D. D., will preach before the Sunday School Society. Subject—*The Mission of the Sunday-School Teacher.*

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the Sabbath-School connected with the Sixteenth Baptist Church (in 16th-st., near 8th-av.) will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, April 10, 1864, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. CHARLES G. FINNEY, Rev. THOS. U. STRONG, D. D. Singing by the children. All are invited to attend.

THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the P. E. Missionary Society for Seamen will be celebrated in the Church of the Transfiguration, 25th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., and a collection be made in aid of the Mission.

TRUTH FOR THE TIMES.—"FREEDOOM and Ministry." The second lecture on this subject will be delivered on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, in the University Buildings, Washington-square. Subject—*All Believers Men sons of Christ.* The Gospel of salvation by the blood of Christ will be preached to the unconverted.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES, SECOND SERIES.—South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. J. M. KEESE, D. D., Pastor of the Madison-av Presbyterian Church, will preach the sixth of this series of practical sermons, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 10, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Salvation.*

MARINE SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—The regular quarterly meeting of this society will take place at 8 o'clock on MONDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., at the United States Hotel, corner of Fulton and Water sts. Punctual attendance of members is requested. JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—NO. 3 COOPER Institute. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Elder S. B. BALMER, on *

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 9, 1864.

$6,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.	112¼	2300	Harlem R.		165
2,000 do	112⅜	100	do		166
2,000 do	112⅜	200	do	s30	166
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1881	100	400	do		169
1,000 Tr. Mem. 7.3-10		200	do	s30	169
Tr. Cer. 7.3-10	110⅝	300	do		170
5,000 do	111⅝	400	do	s30	170
2,000 do	111⅝	400	do		172
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1881-vs. C.	99⅛	1000	do		173
10,000 do	73⅜	1000	do		175
10,000 do	73⅜	1000	Reading R.		164
10,000 do	73⅝	200	do		164⅜
5,000 Mo. 6s, Bonds 65		200	do	s10	164⅜
Pan. R.	86	1200	do		164⅜
1,000 do	86⅜	300	do	b10	165
1,000 do	86⅜	2000	do		164⅞
2,000 C. & Mis. C.	65	1000	do	b5	165
5,000 do	65⅝	2000	do		165
5,000 do	b10	66	1500	do	b10	165⅜
5,000 do		65⅜	500	Mich. Cen. R.		154
1,000 Erie 2d M.		119⅜	100	do		154⅞
1,000 do		119	300	do		155
1,000 R. 6th M. Bs		123	200	do		155⅛
1,000 Read. R. 1st M.		115	100	do		156
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	115	1000	M. So. & N.I.R.		115
3,000 A. & T. H. In. B.	83	100	do		115⅛
2,000 T. R.W. 1st M. Ex	105	400	do		115⅛
5,000 Mil. & P. Duc. 1m.	114	400	do		115⅜
10,000 Pen. R. 1st M.	100	200	do	s30	115
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st	115	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		157
2,000 D. L. & W. 1st M.	116	1000	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.		86
1,000 do	116	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.		149
10 Continental Bank	108	300	do		149⅜
10 Am Exch Bank	121	300	do	b10	149⅜
1,000 Am. Gold	169⅜	500	do		149⅜
40 Canton Co.	s30	74	100	do	b10	149¼
200 do	b10	74⅜	800	Clev. & Pitts. R.		131
200 do	s30	74	400	do	b10	131
200 do	b30	74⅜	1000	do		130⅜
200 do		74⅜	800	do		130⅜
50 Del. & H. C. Co.	s30	247	200	do		130
200 do		249	100	Gal. & Chi. R.		136
200 do		249	500	do		136⅜
200 do	s30	249⅜	300	do	s10	136⅜
200 do		250	500	do		137
200 Penn. Coal Co.		235	500	do		137⅜
200 do		236	300	do		137⅜
200 Central Coal Co.		85	300	do		138
200 Cum. Coal Pr.		87¾	300	do		136¼
200 do	b10	88	1000	Chi. & R. I. R.		128⅜
200 do		88¼	500	do		128¼
200 do		88⅜	500	do		128¾
200 do	s30	88⅜	1000	Tol. & Wabash		75
200 Cook Iron M.		16	500	do		74⅜
200 Quicksilver Min.		32	600	Tol. & Wab. Prf.		94
200 do		32¾	400	do		94¾
200 do		32¾	200	do		94¾
200 do	b30	130	100	P., F. W. & C.		149
200 do		130	100	do		148¾
200 do	b10	130	200	do		148
200 do		32¾	100	do	s10	146
200 Boston Co. Land		1⅞	100	do	s10	145
200 do		1⅞	200	do		141
200 Pacific M. S. Co.		227¾	400	do		140
200 do		227¾	400	do		140
200 do	s30	230	200	do	b30	140
200 Can. Am. Transit.		58	200	do	b5	138¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.		143¾	100	do	b10	139
200 do		143¾	1200	do		138
200 do	s10	143¾	100	do		137½
200 do		143¾	200	do		137¼
200 do		143¾	200	do		137
200 Erie R.	s30	125¾	1000	do		137
200 do		125¾	200	Alt. & T. H.		84
200 do		125¾	300	do	b10	84½
200 do	b10	126¾	100	A. & T. H. R. Pref.		100¾
200 do		126¾	200	do	b10	101
200 do		126¾	100	Chi. & N. W. R.		66¾
200 do	b30	126¾	200	do		66¾
200 do	b10	126¾	100	do	b10	66¾
200 do	b5	126¾	1400	do	b10	66¾
200 Erie Railway P.		112	500	do		66¾
200 do		111¾	100	do	b30	66¾
400 do	s5	111¾	200	Chi. & N. W. R. Pr		86
1,000 Erie 2d M.	s30	109	200	do	b10	86¼
200 do		109¾	100	Chi. & Alt. R.		109
200 do	b10	109¾	200	do		98¾
200 do		109¾	100	Mar & Cin. 1st Pr.		62
200 Clev. & T. R.		155	200	R. and St. J. R.		66
200 do	s30	152	6	H. & St. J. R. Pr.		70
200 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.		149¾	100	Gold M. Co. of Col.		8
200 do		149	300	Qts. Hill G. M.		23
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st		116¾	200	do		23¼
2,000 Pacific Mail S. S.		227	300	Gregory Gold		35
10 Mar. & Cin. Co.		30	300	Miss. and Mo. R.		65
200 do	b10	60	100	do	b15	65¾
200 Passaic Cop.		3¼	100	do		65¾
200 Hope Gold Co.		11¾				

SECOND BOARD.

$26,000 U.S. 6s,5-20s,C.	112¼	100	Mich. Cen. R.		155¼
30,000 Mo. State 6s	74	300	M. S. & N. I. R.		115
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	81¾	500	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	b5	148¾
5,000 C. & Mis. C.	65	200	do		149¼
200 Canton Co.	b10	65	50	Clev. & Pitts. R.		129¾
200 do		65¾	200	do	b15	130
200 Pacific M. S. Co.		227¾	500	do		129¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.		143¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R.		137¾
200 do		143¾	700	do		138
200 do		143¾	100	do	o10	138
200 do		143¾	300	Cleve. & Tol. R.		162¾
200 do		143¾	100	M. & P. du C. R.		86
200 Erie R.		111	100	do		86¾
200 Hudson R.	s30	132	1000	Tol. & Wab. R.		74
200 do		132	200	do		74¾
200 do		132¾	200	do		74¾
200 do		132¾	200	do		74¾
200 do	b10	132¾	1000	Tol. & Wab. Pref.		94
200 do		132¾	100	Harlem R.		66
200 do		132¾	200	do		66
200 do		132¾	100	do		66
200 do		132¾	100	do		66
200 Reading R.		163¾	200	do	s30	142¾
200 do		163¾	100	do		142¾
200 do		163¾	100	Alt. & Terre H.		84

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200 N. Y. Central	b4	143¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.		154¼
200 do	o	142¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts R.	o	128
100 do	b3	143¼	500	do		128¾
100 do		143¾	400	do		128¾
100 Erie R.		125¾	200	do		128¾
100 do		125¾	100	do		128¾
100 do	c	125¾	300	do		128¾
200 do	s3	125¾	100	do	s30	136
500 do	b4	126	200	do		136¾
400 do	o	126	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	b3	66
200 do		126	800	P., F. W. & Chi.		142
100 Erie Pref.	o	111¾	100	do	s3	142
100 Hudson Riv. Rb30		161	400	do	s3	140
100 do		150¾	900	do		141
100 Harlem R.		173	400	do	s3	141
200 do		174	200	do		141¾
1200 do	s5	150	1000	do		141
200 do		173¾	100	do		141¾
200 Reading R.		163¾	200	do	s30	141
200 do		163¾	950	do	s60	140
100 M. S. & N. I. R.		115	200	M. & P. du C.		87¾
200 do		114¾	200	Tol. & Wab. Pr.		94
200 do	b3	114¾	150	Cen. Am. Tran.		57
200 do	b3	115	100	Cumb. Coal Co.		82¾
200 Ill. Cen. R.		148	100	do		83
400 do		148¾	100	Quick. Min. Co.		82¾
200 do	s8	148¾	200	do	b5	82½
200 do		148¾	400	do		83
200 do	s8	148¾	200	Mar. Min. Co.		37¾
200 do	e	148¾	100	Rut. Marble Co.		34
200 do	o	148¾	1400	Bucks Co. Lead		1¾
100 do	b3	148¾				

PUBLIC BOARD—2½ P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen. R.		143¾	400	Chi. & Tol. R.		154¾
100 do		143¾	200	do	s10	154¾
100 do	b3	143¾	500	do		154¾
100 Erie R.	b5	125¾	100	Chi., & N. W. R.		66
200 do	b3	125¾	200	do	b5	66
200 do	s3	125¾	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.		142
200 do	b3	126¾	200	do		142
200 do	s3	126¾	100	do	s3	142¾
200 do	b5	126¾	200	do		142¾
100 Erie R. Pr.		111¾	100	do	s30	140
200 Read. R.		163¾	500	do	b5	141½
200 Harlem R.		173	200	do		141¾
100 do		173	100	do	b5	141
200 do	b30	173	100	T. H. & Alt.		84
200 Reading R.	b3	163¾	100	do	b3	84
200 do		163¾	100	T. H. & Alt. R. Pr.		100¾
200 do	b3	163¾	400	Tol. & Wab		74¾
200 Mich. Cen. R.	b3	155¾	700	Tol. & Wab. Pr.		94
100 do	b3	154¾	200	Miss. & Mo. R.		64½
200 do	b3	154¾	100	do	s3	64
200 M. S. & N. I. R.		114¾	26,000	Ohio & Miss. C.		64¾
200 do		114¾	16,000	do		64¾
200 do	b3	114¾	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr.		86¾
200 do	b5	114¾	13	Pacific Mail		225
200 do	s10	114¾	100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.		59
200 do	s3	114¾	100	Canton Co.		73
200 M. So. & N. I. R.	b10	115	150	Cumb. Coal		83
200 Ill. Cen. R.	s30	147½	500	do	b60	82
200 do		147¾	400	Quicks. M. Co.	b3	83
200 do	b10	147¾	400	do		82¾
200 do	s8	147¾	100	do	b5	83¾
200 do	b3	147¾	200	do	s5	83¾
200 Clev. & Pitts.	b5	129¾	400	do		83¾
200 do		129	100	do	b3	83¾
200 do		129¾	200	do	s10	83¾
200 do	b10	129¾	1000	do		83¾
200 do	b3	129¾	300	do		83
200 do	b30	130	200	Am. Coal Co.		108
400 Gal. & Chi. R.		136	100	Rut. Marble Co.		32
100 do		136¾	500	do		33
100 do		136⅜	200	Bucks Co. L. Co.	s3	1¾
200 Chi. & R. I. R.		127	500	do		1¾
			1600	N. Y. & Pass. Cop.		3¼
			200	do	b3	3¾

Saturday, April 9, P. M.

The new subscriptions in this market to the 10-40 years' Loan reported to-day exceed a million of dollars, viz.:

At Treasury Office	$284,500
First National Bank	419,900
Twelfth National Bank	200,000
National Exchange Bank	100,000
Together	$1,044,400

The sales of Gold to the Importers from the Treasury Office to-day, at 165 ℔ cent., amount to $214,000; making for the week $2,277,000. The Customs for the day are $340,000, making for the week $2,151,000. The shipments of Gold and Silver of all descriptions for the week are $345,-371. The price of Gold at the Stock Exchange Board this morning was 169¾, about the same as yesterday. In the afternoon an advance was reported in the Gold Room, but the transactions of the day, in the absence of both Customs and Export demand, were unimportant in amount.

The Money market was again very active among the Stock Brokers, at 7 ℔ cent.

At the Stock Exchange, the market was very strong for the Government 5-20 year Loan at both Boards, and firm in the features on the Railway speculation. The latter, however, was somewhat feverish, later in the day, and the Second Board sales not up to first prices by 1 ℔ cent. The fluctuations on Fort Wayne, through the day, were about 15 ℔ cent. Among the Mining Stocks, Quartz Hill recovered part of the heavy decline of yesterday, and Gregory Gold advanced to 35 ℔ cent. There was not much business in other descriptions.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comperison with Friday night. There was nothing done in Gold at the Afternoon Board of the Stock Exchange:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861	114¾	114⅝	Mich. Central	153⅜	154⅜
U. S. 5-20's	112	112¾	Mich Southern	114⅜	114⅜
N. Y. Central	143½	143¾	Mich Guarant'd.	155	154⅜
Erie	125⅜	125⅝	Illinois Cen.	148¾	147¾
Erie Preferred	112	111¾	Pittsburgh	129	129
Hudson	160¾	159	Fort Wayne	143	141
Pacific Mail	227	226¾	Rock Island	127¾	127
Harlem	165	172	Galena	133¾	133¾
Canton	72¾	72¾	Reading	165	163
Treas. Cer. new	89¾	89¾	Quicksilver	82¾	83
Toledo	154½	154½	Cum'land Coal	83¾	83
Northwest	66¾	66	Mariposa	39	38⅝

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Chatham	105
Merchants'	116	Bank of N. America	110
Mechanics'	113	Hanover	105
Union	123	Irving	104
Phœnix	111	Metropolitan	122
Tradesmen's	115	People's	105
Butchers' & Drovers'	122	Corn Exchange	111
Mch'ts Exchange	104	Continental	105
State of New-York	111	St. Nicholas	104
Commerce	114	Imp. and Traders'	102¾
Ocean	100	Park	140
American Exchange	121		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	Erie 2ds	119
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	106	Erie 6ths	123
Hud. R. 2ds, '75	105	Al. & T. H. seconds, Prf.	95
Mich. C. 69 & 72	115	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	110
Mich. C. new, 1sts, '83	101¾	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	108
Mich. S. seconds	104	Clev. & Pitt. 4ths	90
M. S. & N. I. S. F.	115	Al. & T. H. Income	93
M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	114	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	106
Peninsula	100	Del. L. & W. firsts	116
Ohio & Miss. Cer.	65¾	Fort Wayne seconds	116

The New-York National Exchange Bank, under the National Banking Law, was this morning notified by the Tressury Department of its commission as a Fiscal depository end agent for the Loane of the Government. The first dey's subscriptions mede to the New Loan through this Bank amount to $100,000.

The Bullion Mining Company of Colorado is the title of a new organization proposing business in that Territory. Mr. E. B. WESLEY is mede President, end Messrs. Wm. Butler Duncan, John E. Williams, John A. Dix, Henry H. Elliott, Stilman Witt, (Cleveland,) Charles T. Cromwell, and George Cook, (Colorado,) Directors. See prospectus in our advertising columns.

The United States Texas Indemnity 5 ℔ cents, due on 1st January next, commands at present nearly the price of Gold, in which medium the principal will be paid off. A merchant friend who invested $14,000 in this Stock at par a few days ago, sold out yesterday at 160 ℔ cent. and subscribed to-day to the new 5 ℔ cent. Gold bearing Loan to the extent of $22,400 with the proceeds.

The old National Bank of this City, (under State organization, *at present,*) has made a half-yearly Dividend of 4 ℔ cent. on its investment in the National Securities. The Bank reports only $58,000 commercial paper under discount. More secure and profitable employment for its capital of $1,500,000 end liberal deposit line is found in Government Stocks, to which the President, Mr. JAMES GALLATIN, following out the traditions of his honored name, is peculiarly attached.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistent Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $6,170,-834 29; for Customs, $378,000; total payments, $6,424,236 85; for Ten-forty Loan, $224,500; total balance, $37,639,224 79.

The comparative earnings of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company for March, 1863 and 1864, are:

	Miscellaneous.	Freight.	Passengers.	Gross Earnings.
1864	$1,765	$17,915	$30,096	$49,837
1863	2,553	11,423	22,610	36,586
Decrease	$787	Inc. $6,552	$7,486	$13,250

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending April 7, were $1,360,808, against $951,624 same week last year, and $553,193 the correeponding week of 1862. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,010	$376,595	360	$177,4 4	303	$110,470
Mf. of Cot'n	438	115,908	127	36,402	155	38,2 5
Mf. of Silk	327	210,444	86	81,892	45	68,516
Mf. of Flax	992	228,641	146	38,120	815	76,881
Miscellan's	413	81,437	46	10,174	488	8,956
Total	3,180	$1,037,036	965	$323,772	1,286	$303,225
		323,772				1,017,036
Total entered		$1,360,808	Total marketed			$1,340,261

Pork Packing in the West.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, April 6, contains the usual annual statement of pork packing in the West, for the season just closed. The following is a recapitulation of the number of hogs packed in the different States in each of the last two seasons:

	1863-4.	1862-4.
Ohio	991,183	648,836
Iowa	404,861	313,331
Indiana	585,428	394,217
Illinois	1,472,834	1,273,390
Kentucky	130,920	126,019
Wisconsin	201,745	164,576
Missouri	297,611	370,736
Total	4,084,582	3,291,105
	3,291,105	
Decrease	793,477	

This deficiency is equal to slightly over 19 1-5 ℔ cent.

In addition to the decrease in number as shown above, there is a general falling off in the average weight and the yield of lard. These given by States compare as follows:

	Average weight per Hog. 1863-4.	1862-4.	Yield of Lard per Hog. 1863-4.	1862-4.
Ohio, lbs.	223¾	196 26-29	27	22½
Indiana, lbs.	209	182 18-30	27	19½
Illinois, lbs.	217¾	189 1-5	28	21¾
Keolucky, lbs.	204	182	31	21
Missouri, lbs.	220	188¾	29	33
Iowa, lbs.	209¾	188 5-14	26¾	25¾
Wisconsin, lbs.	224	202	33¾	23

We find the average weight for the entire packing is 188 26-29 lbs., and the average yield of Lard per hog, 22 1-7 lbs. The decrease in the average weight is about 25 lbs. ℔ hog, as compared with last season, in round numbers, but the accurate ℔ cent. of decrease we find as follows:

The aggregate weights of similar numbers of hogs this season and last, packed at points from whence the averages were furnished, compare as follows:

1862-3, lbs.	782,601,236
1863-4, lbs.	684,775,632
Decrease	97,825,604

This is equal to about 12¾ ℔ cent., which, added to the decrease in number stands as follows:

Per cent. of decrease in number	19 1-5
Per cent. of decrease in weight	12¾
Total decrease	31 7-10

We have already stated that the yield of lard per hog was 22 1-7 lbs. which is 6 6-7 lbs. per hog less than that last year, but the per cent. of decrease is greater than these figures would show, owing to the large falling off in the number of hogs slaughtered. The true per centage of decrease is ascertained by comparing the total product of lard each year, as follows:

1862-3, lbs.	118,016,060
1863-4, lbs.	72,874,468
Decrease	45,141,612

This is a fraction over thirty-eight per cent. Of course the head and gut lard is not included in the above, which was equal to about 8 lbs. ℔ hog this year, and 12 lbs. last year.

The total crop, then, as we have shown, though 31 per cent. less than that of last season, is 9 per cent. greater than that of 1861 2, and 46 per cent. greater than that of 1860-61, when the number of hogs reported packed was 2,164,070."

How Mr. Voorhees and Gov. Seymour.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes the following card:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1864.

EDS. COM.—My attention having been recently called to an article said to have appeared in your widely circulated paper, making a very serious charge against me, I addressed a letter to Gov. SEYMOUR, of which the following is a copy:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 24, 1864.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, Governor of New-York:

DEAR SIR: The Cincinnati *Commercial*, in its editorial columns, has gravely charged that I visited you some time ago for the following purpose: "To bring a pressure upon him [you] to take the lead in a Northern insurrection, but was exceedingly disgusted because he [I] did not find Mr. SEYMOUR ripe for rebellion."

Will you be kind enough to state whether I ever, directly or indirectly, approached you in connection with such a subject.

Pardon me for troubling you, but the authoritative form in which this calumny has been put forth, seems to demand attention.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

D. W. VOORHEES.

To this I have a reply, of which the following is a copy:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 29, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 24th, in which you state that it is charged that you visited me for the purpose of inducing me to take the lead in a Northern insurrection.

I cannot imagine what could have given rise to any statement so absurd and unfounded, as we never had any conversation, or communication of any kind, direct or indirect, relating to such subject.

Truly, yours, HORATIO SEYMOUR,

Hon. D. W. VOORHEES, Washington, D. C.

Will you do me the justice to publish the foregoing correspondence, and thus, as far as it now remains in your power, correct the very injurious mistake into which you have been led? If your charge was true, I would be an unfit person to live in this Government, and would leave it without delay. Would it not be well for the editors of papers of such extensive influence as yours, to be somewhat careful in making unfounded statements which earnestly concern a man's life, liberty, and honor? Your obedient servant,

D. W. VOORHEES.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	April 13	Boston ..... Liverpool.
City of London	April 16	New-York ..... Liverpool.
Tantoela	April 16	New-York ..... Southampton.
Persia	April 20	New-York ..... Liverpool.
Etna	April 23	New-York ..... Liverpool.
Asia	April 27	Boston ..... Liverpool.
Borussia	April 30	New-York ..... Southampton.
Australasian	May 4	New-York ..... Liverpool.
Arabia	May 11	Boston ..... Liverpool.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York ..... Southampton.
Scotia	May 18	New-York ..... Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

N. American	Mar. 17	Liverpool	Portland.
Kangaroo	Mar. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Mar. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Mar. 30	Liverpool	New-York
Damascus	Mar. 31	Livarpool	Portland
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	April 2	Liverpool	Boston.
Glasgow	April 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	April 5	Liverpool	New-York.
City of N. York	April 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	April 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	April 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	April 18	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	April 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 30	Liverpool	New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unworronted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number" and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the pairs are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The numbers indicate size *only*: No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are broad, coarse business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Peo, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen; all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.

For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge or registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

A. MORTON.

No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S

MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

CLOTHING.

ABBATT & RATHBUN,

Under St. Nicholas Hotel,

No. 507 BROADWAY,

having for many years paid particular attention to the manufacture of

BOY'S CLOTHING,

and attained a degree of excellence rarely equaled, would call the attention of parents and guardians to the large and attractive stock they are now getting up for the Spring and Summer trade. Also,

MEN'S CLOTHING,

of the latest styles and best workmanship.

☞ Particular attention paid to making Military Clothing and Uniforms for Schools.

FURNISHING GOODS

in great variety,

FOR MEN AND BOYS,

embracing

WHITE, COLORED AND NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,

MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

SCARFS AND TIES,

GLOVES, HDKFS., HOSIERY, &c.

CORVOISIER'S KID GLOVES.

The Custom Department comprises a full assortment of the Finest and Best Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, &c., required for Men's wear, which will be made up to order by experienced and fashionable cutters.

MEDICAL.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A little of everything relating to the human system, diet, air, marriage, &c., &c., read revised and enlarged edition of

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

Among the many subjects treated in this work are the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver and Philosophy of Digestion, Constipation, Affections of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation, Barrenness, Impotency, Sexual Weakness, Rupture, Salt Rheum, Cancer, Paralysis, Diseases of the Heart, Neuralgia, How to Recover the Sight and Throw Aside Spectacles, Marriage and Sexual Philosophy, the Curious Marriage Customs of the World, Philosophy of Elopements, Philosophy of Childmarking, a Chapter for the Married, and a thousand of value to married and single, never written before, making altogether a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one; 400 pages; 100 Illustrations. By R. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York, to be had of all News Agents. Contents tables sent free by mail to all applicants, or the book forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $1 50. Address S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

DR. A. D. JONES, ELECTRO-MAGNET

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

(Being the Balance not awarded on Bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Saturday, April 16, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of One Million Dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed March 29, 1864, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1889, and Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1890.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 4, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital.....$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the

NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,

issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS

redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice.

R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

CERTAIN STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York have undertaken to call a stockholders' meeting, to be held on April 14th inst., and it would seem from the call that the movers of the project contemplate an attempt at very radical and sweeping changes in the articles of association, or, failing the attempt to obtain such changes as shall suit their plans, an entire breaking up of the corporation.

The original and now existing articles of association were unanimously approved when made, are in entire conformity with the Act of Congress, and with the ordinary usages of such institutions, neither containing any unusual nor lacking any customary provision. Under them, as under the law itself, the responsible management and control of the corporation is vested in its Board of Directors, nine in number, and to the directors is committed the selection of a president, who must be one of themselves, with the right to remove him by a two-third vote; as likewise the power of appointment and removal of the cashier and other officers, clerks and employees.

The Board of Directors have likewise, in pursuance of the authority to that effect vested in them by the Articles of Association, adopted a set of By-Laws, mostly upon a pattern prepared by the Treasury Department, and which are conceived to be in all respects suitable, and not susceptible of material change to any advantage.

The present movement to change radically the structure, management and control of the institution, grows out of no defect or fault in the existing Articles and By-Laws, or either of them, but is occasioned by a difference between Mr. George Opdyke, the President of the Bank, and the undersigned, a majority of the Board of Directors, (being six out of the nine members of the Board,) and the design of this movement, in the interest of Mr Opdyke, is supposed to be, to accomplish such a change in the Articles as to fix him in his position as President, free from any control of the Board of Directors, and, perhaps, to trench also upon the Directors' control over the appointment, removal and conduct of the other officers and employes of the Bank; and, if that cannot be done, to break up and dissolve the institution.

We are advised that if the promoters of these plans could even succeed in obtaining a majority vote of a regular stockholders' meeting in their favor, such action would be without legal effect: because, *first*, the proposed meeting which has been called will be irregular and illegal; and, *second*, the proposed changes are inconsistent with the legal powers of control and management of the Bank which are vested in the Board of Directors, in virtue of the law itself, which even the stockholders cannot vary or affect; and so, that the only effect of the success of Mr. Opdyke's party in obtaining a majority vote at a stockholders' meeting would be to throw the affairs of the Bank into litigation and confusion, to the great prejudice of the interests of the shareholders. But if the changes sought by Mr. Opdyke could be legally and effectually accomplished, it seems to us quite clear that his success would to almost an equal degree paralyze the effective action and usefulness of the institution, and put an end to any hopes of profit for the shareholders during the continuance of such a state of things as he seeks to bring about. The undersigned constitute a two-third's majority of the Board of Directors; their term of office until January, 1865, is fixed and unalterable, and under their sense of duty to the stockholders who put them in office, and many of whom it is believed were induced to subscribe to the Bank from the personal confidence reposed in them as its expected managers, nor a due regard to their own pecuniary interests as stockholders to an aggregate amount of half a million dollars, will permit them to vacate their positions, or to yield up the control of this institution to the one-man power of Mr. OPDYKE, as seems to be desired on his part.

If, therefore, Mr. Opdyke could succeed in giving legal effect to his plans, he would merely place the institution in the anomalous position of subjecting its management to conflicting forces, so that profit or success in its working would be out of the question.

As to the idea of breaking up or winding up the bank at Mr. Opdyke's dictation, because he finds he cannot control it, the advice we have received is that, aside from the other manifest objections to such a course, it is, by reason of legal objections, impracticable, and that any attempt of that nature can lead only to litigation and loss.

We have thus presented the consequences of concurrence on the part of stockholders, in the plans of Mr. Opdyke. If, on the other hand, these schemes are overthrown by the rejection of the proposals which he or his party may present to the stockholders' meeting, the bank will be left as all other banks are left, to the responsible control and management of its Board of Directors: the vacancy occasioned by the withdrawal of Mr. Opdyke from the Presidency will be satisfactorily filled, and the bank, under harmonious management, will, we confidently trust, realize the expectations of profit and usefulness with which its stock was taken up.

We deem it hardly necessary or profitable to enter in this circular, which we feel should be brief, into any detailed exposition of the causes or merits of the differences which have grown up between Mr. Opdyke and ourselves. Those stockholders who take sufficient interest in the matter, will find a statement of those affairs in our affidavits put in in answer to the injunction suit with which some of Mr. Opdyke's friends saw fit to visit us.

Suffice it here to say, that Mr. Opdyke has appeared to labor under the impression that he had a controlling voice over the directors; that the cashier must be such person as he selected, whether they deemed him suitable or not, and not such person as the directors should select: that in the selection of other officers, and employes of the institution, his voice must control, and that in general he was entitled to dictate to the board, and in substance that the bank was to be under the one man power, and that power himself.

Neither the letter nor the spirit of the undersigned as directors, their self respect, their duty to the shareholders, nor their own large pecuniary interests in the institution, permitted them to coocur in these notions of Mr. Opdyke; and with such diversity of views between them and him, the breach has naturally widened until the necessity of obtaining another president has become apparent. The undersigned have certainly neither desire nor willingness to do any injustice to Mr. Opdyke, and for a verification of this they believe they need no voucher in this community, or among these stockholders. They have regretted the unfortunate disagreement which has happened, but cannot feel that it is in any respect their fault. It was with reluctance that they came to the conclusion that the substantial interests of the Bank absolutely demanded a change of its Presidency, and they had hoped that any seeming offensiveness in a compulsory removal of their presiding officer might be obviated by his resignation; but that hope being disappointed, no alternative is left to them.

The present attempt of Mr. Opdyke (in lieu of graceful submission for the time to the constituted authority of the Corporation, leaving open to himself if really aggrieved, or if a majority of the stockholders should finally be found in his favor, that redress for which full opportunity would be afforded at the next annual election) to make radical changes in the structure of the institution, and to give its management a feature of discordance which is unprecedented, is, it seems to us, equally in bad taste, and regardless of the substantial interests of the Bank and its stockholders.

If you concur in our general view, or are content to confide to us the representation of your stock at the proposed stockholders' meeting, please sign the proxy which accompanies this, filling in as attorney the name of ——— and acknowledge it before a notary public, and return it to one of us as speedily as may be.

E. H. HUTTON,
C. D. F. GRANT,
DAVID DOWS,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
W. H. WEBB,
W. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 55 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 30, 1864.

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE EXchange of New-York Certificates of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., for those issued in Philadelphia for the New-York Agency, all persons holding those certificates are requested to bring them to this office, between the 6th and 10th of April next, when the Treasurer of this company will be present to deliver the new certificates in exchange.

ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

THE BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY—Capital $2,000 shares of $50 each.—Books of Subscription for a limited number of shares of this company will be opened at our office on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst. JEROME, BIGGS & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

BULLION
MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
SHARES, FULL STOCK, $25 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $10 EACH.
RESERVED IN THE TREASURY, 50,000 SHARES.
PROPERTY,

1,317 claims, equal to 121,700 feet, in the Gregory, Bobtail, Briggs and many other equally valuable lodes in Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties, Colorado, and, in addition, a valuable water-power of 2,400 feet on Clear Creek.

Title undoubted.

TRUSTEES:

WILLIAM B. DUNCAN, New-York.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
JOHN A. DIX, New-York.
EDWARD B WESLEY, New-York.
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, New-York.
CHARLES T. CROMWELL, New-York.
STILLMAN WITT, of Cleveland, Ohio.
GEORGE COOK, of Central City, Colorado.

PRESIDENT,
EDWARD B. WESLEY.
TREASURER.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS.
SECRETARY.
FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT.
MANAGING DIRECTOR AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
GEORGE COOK, of Central City, Colorado.

40,000 Shares of the Stock remain to be sold at Ten Dollars each.

Books will be open on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at the office of JEROME, BIGGS & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1864.

THE PRESTON
COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital.....$3,000,000.
60,000 Shares, Par $50.

OFFICERS:
President.
WM. G. MOOREHEAD.
Vice-President.
GEORGE J. FORREST.
Secretary.
HENRY D. MOORE, Pennsylvania State Treasurer.
Treasurer,
DAVID CRAWFORD, Jr.,
Of the firm of Clark, Dodge & Co., New-York.
DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM G. MOOREHEAD,
Of the firm of Jay Cook & Co., Philadelphia.
THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Vice-President Penn. Railroad Co., Philadelphia.
WILLIAM HUNTER, Jr.,
Of the firm of W. Hunter, Jr. & Co., Philadelphia.
GEO. J. FORREST, of the firm of Forrest & Frost, N.Y.
A. W. SPENCER,
Of the firm of Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston.
Superintendent of Mines.
WILLIAM KENDRICK.

The property of this Company is located in the Township of Butler Schuylkill County, and consists of 2,500 acres of land, about 2,000 acres of which are exclusively coal lands, lying within the great Mahony Coal Basin of the middle anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania: is precisely in range with the Girard lands of the city of Philadelphia, the Brock estate, and other large and productive collieries of this rich coal district.

The large Collieries owned by this Company have all the usual necessary real and personal property, consisting in part of first-class breakers, machinery, miners' houses, offices, mine cars, horses, mules, &c.

The Company is entirely free from debt of any kind.

It is estimated that the Company's Collieries will earn during the nine months ending the 31st of December next, at least fifteen per cent. net upon the capital, will pay a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the 1st of July next, and in all probability one of 5 per cent. on the 1st of October following.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Company's facilities for transportation are by Minehill Railroad, connecting with Reading Railroad at Schuylkill Haven, distance 114 miles from Philadelphia; also by Mahony and Broad Mountain Railroad, (which runs through the entire length of the estate,) distance 107 miles from Philadelphia.

The lateral of these roads now run to each colliery opened or located on the lands.

We are authorized to receive subscriptions for the limited number of 10,000 shares of the stock of the above Company at par, which is all that will be offered for subscription in New-York.

We have no hesitation whatever in calling the attention of our friends and the public to this property.

The books will be open at our office on WEDNESDAY, 13th April instant.

FEARING & DALTON,
No. 54 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1864.

AMENIA LEAD COMPANY,
OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW-YORK.
Office No. 71 Cedar-st.

100,000 SHARES, NOMINAL PAR $5 EACH, issued for the purchase of the property and working capital of the Company.

Subscriptions for a limited number of shares, at $2 each, not subject to assessment, and free from personal liability, will be received at the office of the Company, where full information will be given.

TRUSTEES.

JEREMIAH LODER, CHAS. H. APPLEGATE,
G. FURMAN, LEWIS B. LODER,
GUSTAV A. SACCHI.

Counsel—LORING & POMEROY.

G. FURMAN, Secretary.

MINING STOCKS.

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1864.

THE FARMERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK (Banking Association Poughkeepsie), has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Phenix Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYKE, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, March 22, 1864.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day appointed Mr. WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, (late of the Howard Insurance Company of New-York,) Secretary.

WILLIAM A. THOMSON, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE CO., No. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) has been declared by the Ætna Insurance Company at Hartford. New-York Stockholders will be paid at this office.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000. All moneys deposited on or before April 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., near Fulton—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES O. STONEALL, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES COOPER, }
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. CROWDEN, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—
Chatham-square, New-York.
OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before April 20, will draw interest from April 1.

M. D. VAN PELT,
President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY,
Treasurer.

JOS. P. COOKE, Secy.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

4,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

200,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

The bacon to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

3,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Scotch-ern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and hungs seeled.

2,500 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white-flint corn; samples of package to accompany proposals.

50,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered four barrels, to be full head-lined.

100,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

50,000 pounds first quality white flint-corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

200,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ½ Souchong, ½ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

10,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be. To be put up in half-barrels of twenty-two gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

50,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 6 ounces to the pound, one half sixes, the remainder twelves.

100,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

20,000 pounds PEPPER (Black). Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

13,500 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels, or cypress half-barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

15,000 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of May, 80 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Beans, Rice, Hominy, Tea, Pepper and Rye must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A guarantee of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly filled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required.

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City, six mule wagon Harness complete.

Specifications for which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to supply and the shortest time in which they can deliver it.

All proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Harness," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dy. Quartermaster-Gen.

TO ROAD AND FENCE MAKERS.

Proposals will be received until noon on MONDAY, the 18th inst., for grading and making the roads in Woodlawn Cemetery, near Williamsbridge, Westchester County.

Also, for furnishing materials in part, and making several miles of fence on said grounds.

The engineer will be on the grounds Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th inst., to give any information desired, after which, further information and specifications may be obtained from W. C. HAVEN, Williamsbridge, or W. CLIFT, Comptroller, No. 52 East 26th-st., opposite Harlem Railroad Depot.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR HATS, CAPS, SHOES, DRY GOODS, SEWING MATERIALS, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, March 26, 1864.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS will be received at this office until further notice for furnishing the following articles for use of contraband men, women and children in this department. Brogans (russet, &c.,) and other serviceable boots and shoes for men, women and children's wear.

Chip, felt and woollen hats, and cloth caps.

Kerseys, linseys, ginghams, blankets, and other woollen and cotton goods.

Hickory stripes (for shirts,) bed-ticking, unbleached muslin, and woolen socks.

Spool cotton, black and white linen thread.

Bone suspender-buttons, large buttons for coats.

White porcelain buttons, yarn, needles, and other sewing materials and trimmings.

Samples should be sent with each bid, at the expense of the party forwarding the same.

An oath of allegiance should accompany each bid.

No verbal propositions will be entertained, but every bid or modification of the same must be in writing.

Purchases will be made from time to time as the goods are needed, under contract or otherwise, as the interests of the service may require.

Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Dry Goods, &c."

Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of THURSDAY, April 14, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit: in Seventieth-street, from Hudson River to and through Tenth-avenue to Seventy-fifth-street; also in First-avenue, from Fifty-eight to Sixtieth-street, with lateral branch in Fifty-ninth-street, to near Second-avenue; also in Eighth-avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-streets; also in Oliver-street, between Chatham-square and Madison-streets, and also in Suffolk-street between Broome and Delancy-streets; and for the construction of Trap block pavements in Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth street to Eighty-sixth street; also in Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and also in Twenty-second-street from Fifth to Sixth avenues. For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton
A. W. CRAVEN, } Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQ'T. DEPT., April 2, 1864.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, April 4, 1864.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 15th day of April inst., at 12 o'clock at noon, when they will be publicly opened, for furnishing and cutting about twenty-five hundred (2500) square feet of bluestone flagging, required for the terraces of the gate-houses of the new reservoir. Plans and specifications for the same can be seen on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton
A. W. CRAVEN. } Aqueduct Board.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at the office of the Minnesota Central Railway Company, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, until the 5th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry and bridging on the branch line of said road from Mendota to St. Paul.

The work comprises a large amount of sand-rock excavation, and the masonry and superstructure of a bridge across the Mississippi River.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the same date, the work of completing the grading, masonry and bridging on the main line of said road, from Farribault to the Iowa State line, (57) fifty-seven miles, will be contracted for.

The work upon the branch line is of a very heavy character, and is worthy the attention of responsible contractors.

Payments will be made monthly, in cash, and bids received for the work in small or large quantities, the company reserving the right to reject any bids not satisfactory as to price or as to the responsibility of the parties making the same.

For information with regard to said work, application may be made to the Company's Chief Engineer, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
D. C. SHEPARD, Chief Engineer.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

The Office of the Treasurer has been removed from No. 2 Great Jones-st., to the Metropolitan Fair Building, in 14th-st.

All persons desirous of contributing money are requested to pay the same to BENJ. COLLINS, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, at his office, No. 823 Broadway (up stairs.)

All checks to be made payable to the order of the Treasurer.

All persons having claims against the Metropolitan Fair Association are requested to hand their bills to Mr. Collins, at the above-named office of the United States Sanitary Commission.

ELLEN. R. STRONG, Treasurer.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The building erected for machinery at Palace Garden is now ready for the reception of all contributions of tools and machines. The entrance is on 15th-st., west of the 6th-av. Parties are requested to send in their offerings without delay, that they may be arranged and put in motion in time for the opening of the Fair.

Mr. Joseph Crampton, of the Committee on Machinery, will be at the building to receive what is sent from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., every day, until the 25th inst.

All the principal express companies transport articles to this Fair free of charge.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
MARCH 19, 1864. Chairman Com. on Machinery.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Chairmen of the several Committees of the Metropolitan Fair Association are respectfully requested to collect the contributions of money made to them, and forward them to the Treasurer at their earliest convenience. This request is rendered necessary from the amount of bills now being presented to this department for payment.

ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York*," and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

MACHINERY.—The Committee will continue to receive machinery during the whole of the first week of the Fair.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committee on Machinery.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
NO. 823 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

With other important interests, affairs connected with the Sanitary Commission call me to California for a few months; meanwhile, Correspondents will please address all letters connected with the Commission to Dr. J. FOSTER JENKINS, General Secretary, No. 823 Broadway, New-York. Private Correspondents will address my brother F. W. G. BELLOWS, No. 88 Wall-st., Pacific Mail Company, who will forward my letters on the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.

(Signed,) HENRY W. BELLOWS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the METROPOLITAN FAIR ASSOCIATION are requested to present them to BENJAMIN COLLINS, Assistant Secretary United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway.

All bills presented for payment must be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman of the Committee ordering the expenditure.

ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.

AND

MARINE CORPS.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS, CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100, CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy.....$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy..$200
When enlisting for Marine Corps.....$100

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $10.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grade.

First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $200, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	1s per month.
Seamen	1c per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months' advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels in which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 156 South-st.
WM. WALLACE, Lieut., U. S. Marines.

County Bounty Rooms, No. 18 Bowery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.

County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300 00
STATE BOUNTY.....$75 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional..100 00
175 00
Total.....$475 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

☞ ANY person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a County premium of ten dollars.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.
PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.

We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of paper bags, made of the best stock, and designed especially for grocers and tea dealers. Also, paper flour bags, to hold 12½, 25 and 50 pounds, made of the best Manilla paper, and suitable for grocers and millers, neatly printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of bags constantly on hand and for sale at the

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDER.

Preparations for the Approaching Campaign.

Sutlers, Civilians and Superfluous Baggage Ordered to the Rear.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 9.

The *Inquirer*, of this city, has the followieg dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 8.

The following is a synopsis of Geeersl Orders, No. 17, issued yesterday from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomso:

First.—In view of the nesr approach of the time when this army may be expected to resume active operations, corps, and other independeet commaeders will cause public and private property, for which transportation is not furnished by existing orders, to be sent to the rear with as little delay as practicable.

Second—All sutlers and their employes will leave this army by the 16th inst., and should sutlers be found with the army after that dete, their goods will be confiscated for the benefit of the hospitals, and their employees be placed by the Provost-Marshal at hard labor.

Paragraph third provides, that sfter the 16th inst. no citizen shall be allowed to remain with the army except Government employes, members of the Sanitary and Christian Commissioes, and registered newspaper correspondeets.

Paragraph five revokes the authority heretofore delegated to Corps Commanders to grant furloughs and leaves of absence, sxcept tha in case of reënlisted veterans; and, with this excsptioe, no leaves or furloughs are to be granted, sava in extreme cases, ueill further orders.

Paragraph six requires Corps and other indepeodent Commanders to send la e list showing the eames and regimeets of officers aed men doieg duiy te their commands who beloeg to regimeets serving in other armies or departmeets. These lists must also show the circumstances under which such officers and men have been detained with this army.

Paragraph seven requires that ell officers and men doing duty in other corps thae their own shall be returned ta their regiments, Aids-de-Camp to geeeral officers and mee on duty with batteries excepted.

FROM ALBANY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 9, 1864.

The Senate, this morning, took np the Assembly bill providing the manner in which soldiers shall vote. Senator BAILEY moved to amend, so as to allow the soldiers to send their ballots, duly certified, to any slector, iestead of to the inspectors of election. The Seeate ordered this amendment. In regard to requiring the words, "Soldier's vote," to be written or printed on the oetside of the envelope in which the soldier sends home his vote, there was some hesitation. Senetor FOLGER favored retaining the clause requiring the letters containing ballot to be so advertised, aed thought those receiving sech letters should he required to give a certificate to the Postmaster, stating that such letters had been received by them. The Senate, without debate, permitted these various amendmeots to be made in Committe of the Whole, and ordered the bill printed aed made specist order for Tuesday, when the merits of the different plans proposed will probably be discussed.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 9.

The Soldiers Voting Bill was taken up and amended sy providieg tost the ballot may be sent by the soldier to any electar tastead to the Inspectors of Electioe esclusively; also, that where the particular section d strict of the soldier csenot be escertained, his ballot may be deposited in town, ward or city in which he is a voter.

The bill was made the special order for Tuesday next.

BILLS REPORTED.

For a railroad bridge over Flushing Creek. Majority report.

For the protection of oysters in the waters of Richmond County.

Mr. AMES totrodeced a bill enthorizing the Commissioners of Emigration to sell nnclaimed baggage.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburg.

Incorporating the Iowa and Minnesota Homestead Company.

The Albany Bridge Bill.

Amending the charter of the Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company.

Amending the charter of the Home Insurance Company, the Assembly bill having been substituted.

A bill was letrodeced authorizing the Brooklyn authorities to raise money for an armory in the Eastern District.

The New-York Coert-house Bill was recommitted to amend it by providieg that the accounts shall be approved by the architect of the building.

The bill, as amended, was then passed.

Recess.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 9.

REPORTS.

To incorporate the Seventh Ward Savings Bank. Complete.

To incorporate the Indemnity Company. Complete.

To repeal the act to facilitate the closing of Insurance Companies. Complete.

To amend the Metropolitan Police Act. Complete.

For a Public Market in Brooklyn.

Relative to the Central Park. Complete.

To incorporate the Fire Island Hotel Company. Complete.

Relative to the statistical records of the New-York Police Courts. Complete.

To create a Board of Commissioners of Appeals for the New-York Fire Department.

To amend the New-York Mechanics' Lien Law. Concerning the Erie Railway Company.

Authorizing JOHN T. MILLS to use cars in place of stages on the Bell's Head route. A majority report.

Against printing more than the nsual number of the report relative to State and National Banks. Laid on the table.

Amending the charter of the new Warehouse and Security Company.

To amend the Fort Richmond and Bergen Ferry Company Bill.

For the use of dummy railroads oe railroads.

To incorporate the Corn Exchaega Warehousing and Security Company. Complete.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide an armory for the Eighth Regiment National Guard.

Authorizing the Germae Savings Bank to receive increased deposits.

RESOLUTIONS.

A concurrent resolution for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 15th of April was adopted.

Mr. WEAVER offered a resolutioe instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of all laws of Congress exempting United States securities from taxation. Laid over.

Also, a resolution instructing the Clerk of the House to have the report of the Bank Committee on National Banks printed forthwith.

This gave rise to a very exciting discussioe on the merits of the report, lasting till the adjournment.

Adjourned.

Mission Stations—No. 3.

We now enter the Thirteenth Ward, and at No. 61 Columbia-street, we find the entire first floor of a dwelling-house comfortably arranged to seat 100 persons, or say 150 adults and children.

Here, as at all our stations, great care is taken in reference to the singing; old and young manifest their pleasure in this exercise; and, with the aid of a few melodeons, instruction is given, so that all may participate with profit in this delightful employment. A number of services, both in English and German, are held at various times, on the Sabbath and during the week, all of which are well attended.

During a period of ten years, as many as 382 have been reported from this place, as hopefully renewed in heart and life. Take one case of the number savingly benefited, in connection with this mission: We copy from a recent report: "Four years ago a young man came into our mission meeting with his wife. His appearance there caused surprise, as he was known to be a hard character and often troublesome to the police.

In a fight that very day he had knocked down two men, for which he was arrested and sent to the Tombs, but having political influence in his favor, he was soon bailed out, and went to the meeting for the purpose of annoying his wife, as he was partially intoxicated.

During the exercises of the meeting he became sober and thoughtful; the truth had evidently reached his heart and consciaces, and before the close of the service he arose and said: 'I am a sinner; will you pray for me?'

From that good hour he abandoned his avil ways, and sought the camaraderieship and counsel and support of the people of God.

He was a man of superior natural and considerable acquired ability, and a good speaker. The relation of his experience; his earnest and sometimes tearful eleanings with sinners, in our own meetings, in several other mission stations, in the City Prison, in the Sabbath Schools, in the Church, where he became an esteemed member, will long be remembered, and particularly by some, who, it is believed, through his fervid appeals, were led to forsake the error of their way, and to walk in the light of divine truth.

His earlier habits of self-indulgence had very much impaired a good constitution and a noble physical frame. For ten months he was unable to attend to any secular employment, and he died just four years to a day after his conversion, departing this life in the calm repose of an intelligent faith, and looking to the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world."

Lest we should take up too much space, we will briefly entice our remaining stations:

In the Fourteenth Ward, at No. 137 Grand-street; in the Seventeenth Ward, at No. 442 Fourth-street; in the Eighteenth Ward, in Twenlieth-street, near First-aveeue, and in Avenue B, near Eighteenth-street; and in the Twenlieth Ward, at No. 426 Tenth-aveese, there are mission stations, similar in size and general characteristics to those already noticed; and besides these, there are in all the wards occasional and regular gatherings in tenement houses, where the Scriptures are read and expounded, useful lectures delivered, good reading distributed, and old, instruction and advice given, suited to the condition of all. As many as 60 of these meetings are reported weekly throughout the City; and thousands of persons, during the course of a year, resort to these humble places. The New-York City Tract Missionary Society, in presenting these brief statements of one branch of its enterprize, gratefully acknowledge the liberality of our business men, who have cheerfully supported these mission stations, and trust they may be encouraged to do yet more.

We have scarcely begue in this undertaking; the further we advance, the more inviting the field becomes. Several of our stations are cramped for room, and there are now openings frequently made where a station might be advantageously planted.

We have not attempted any discussion of the merits of the various plans proposed at different times for preaching the Gospel to the people who do not attend the churches; our sole object has been to make a plain exhibition of the work, as it has been begun and carried forward by such business men as A. R. WETMORE and others, well known for their prudence, philanthropy and public spirit. The City Tract Mission is an embodiment and exponent of Christian union; and, of course, our mission stations are not denominational. The essential truths of the Gospel are taught in which Christians of every name agree, and our coeverts are left free to choose the Church they may wish to join.

The missionary is a pioneer; he goes before the regular pastor; the mission is a recruiting station, and the Church takes the volunteer, and equips and drills him and takes care of him through the war.

We leave it to the thoughtful consideration of those who acknowledge the obligations of the stewardship, committed to them by the Great Proprietor, to say whether Providence is not indicating, at least one way, in which a vast amount of good can be accomplished.

Would not the erection of a plain substantial building in the right locality, in every Ward, for the purpose of a missionary home, be a most desirable employment of their means? It might, and *pay* as other investments do—so much per cent.. as interest is reckoned here; but in the world beyond, to which the rich and poor alike are hastening, it may be found the most profitable of all.

We do not expand these thoughts, nor offer a plan of a mission-house. We hope enough has been said to awaken thought and investigation, and if any further information is desired, the managers of the City Tract Missionary Society will be happy to meet with any persons interested in the subject, and answer any inquiries proposed.

We have memorial churches, bearing the names of departed worth, such as the "Wainwright Memorial," and the "Anthon Memorial," and may we not soon have mission-houses with inscriptions upon them that will speak of the virtues of some honored pastor or other representative of the Church of Christ, either living or dead?

Who among the many patrons of our cause, and the friends of the poor, will be the first to move in this matter, and furnish a model mission-house worthy the well known munificence of our merchants to copy after?

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 3½ P. M., WM. B. CROSBY, Esq., V. P., in the Chair, assisted by BENJ. L. SWAN and FRANCIS HALL, Esqs., V.P. The decease of PALATIAH PRATT, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, being announced, the Rev. Dr. TYNG, by request, read the 90th Psalm and offered prayer. Five new auxiliaries were recognised, of which two are in Colorado, one in Kansas, one in Connecticut, and one in New-York. Interesting communications were received from Rev. LEVI THORN, conveying a vote of thanks from the Board of Army Colportage in North Carolina for 100,000 volumes, granted at their request for that State; from Rev. JAMES HICKEY, Monterey, with highly encouraging reports of Bible distribution in Mexico; from Rev. A. G. SIMONTON, Rio de Janeiro, as to the labors of colporteurs under his supervision; from Rev. L. S. JACOBY, Bremen, with annual financial account and statement of printing and distribution in Germany; from Rev. E. E. HALL, Florence, and Rev. W. CLARK, Milan, showing increasing call for Bible dissemination in Italy. Several letters from China—as Dr. S. WELLS WILLIAMS, Pekin, Rev. CHARLES HARTWELL and Rev. S. L. BALDWIN, of Feh Chan, and Rev. E. DOTY, Amoy—with valuable information as to the work of this society in that immense Empire; from Rev. Dr. KING, Athens, in regard to printing the Modern Greek Testament in Athens; from Rev. E. P. HASKINS, Ceylon, with financial account, and in regard to labors of the Colporteur in Ceylon. The total number of books granted is 74,535, of which 52,000 were to the Christian Commission; 1,260 for Japan; 96 for the Island of St. Thomas; 215 for Uruguay; 335 for Hayti; several grants for Freedmen; 34 volumes in raised letters for the blind. Besides these, $264 99 worth were granted, not included in the above number; $500 were appropriated for printing the Syriac Testament in Oroomiah; and it was resolved to make plates for the Hawaiian family Bible, and for the Ancient Armenian Psalms, at the Bible House. An agent was appointed for Brazil, one for Mexico, and a temporary agent for Italy. These arrangements were made for extending the foreign work. An agent was also appointed for Western Virginia. JAMES LENOX, Esq., of New-York, was unanimously elected President of the society, in place of the late Hon. LUTHER BRADISH. A vast amount of important business was transacted, well benefitting the last meeting of the financial year.

Speed in Naval Vessels.

The imperative demand for high speed in ships-of-war is leading some of our builders and engineers to make exertions to accomplish in this respect all that can be desired. Fast vessels of light draft may not be able to carry a sufficiently heavy armament to cope successfully with the *Alabama*, but they may be armed with another weapon which would settle the *Alabama's* case much quicker than a broadside, viz., a *ram*. This, with sea-going qualities, and *power*, would render a light vessel the equal of a much larger one, whose strength lay entirely in her armament. The numerous blockade-runners that have been captured and brought to this port, have attracted much attention for their models and peculiar construction, with reference to the chief quality—*great speed*. We have lately seen a model of an iron-clad vessel, constructed on the combined principles of speed to be found in these blockade-runners, and in the fast steamers on the Mississippi, and possessing, moreover, great power, as well as sea-going qualities, with a formidable ram as a leaning feature of its offensive character. The dimensions of this craft are; Length, 216 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet; beam, 20 feet; condensing engines, cylinder 60 inches in diameter, 30 inches stroke, direct acting, connected at right angles with the boilers, one forward and the other aft of the engine, with sufficient power to produce 60 pounds at steam to the square inch; propeller, 16 feet in diameter, with 30 feet pitch; the ram to project 12 feet from the stem, in the form of a lance, and three feet thick in the centre. The bow is so constructed that, when a ship is struck by the ram, she is keeled over by the blow, and the sharp piece of the ram crashes into her bottom. The natural return roll of the ship then following, aided by the backing of the ram's engines, would completely disengage the blade. The sea-going qualities consist in placing the boilers, engine, coal, provisions and everything but the armament below the waterline, in the bottom of the ship. The model is exceedingly beautiful, and seems fully adapted for the attainment of the very highest speed. The most experienced judges, who have examined it, pronounce twenty knots an hour as undoubtedly possible, while some place it even three and four knots higher. The designer of the model is DANIEL MCNEACH, Esq., formerly superintendent of the construction of locomotives on the Mississippi. The construction of a vessel of this character would be a great feat in naval architecture.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

THE ATTENDANCE STILL UNDIMINISHED.

Receipts for the Day $59,741 17.

The Grand Concert at the Union-Square Buildings.

The Antiquities of the Knickerbocker Kitchen.

SIXTH DAY.

Yesterday, the sixth day of the fair, was another beautiful day, and the buildings were, as usual, crowded—not quite so full in the morning, however, as on the previous days. This was a great advantage to the parties who were present, for it gave them a chance to walk through the buildings comfortably, and examine the goods at their leisure; a great advantage, and one which can be well appreciated by parties who visited the fair on any of the previous mornings. About 1 o'clock, however, the crowd increased, and from that time to the close of the fair the crowd was as large as usual and the enthusiasm and interest as great. The price of tickets still remains at $1, the Managers finding that no objections are made to it, and that at that price the buildings continue crowded.

The Optical and Surgical Department, of which Mr. C. DEXHOLD is Chairman, presents great attractions to many.

It is in charge of Mrs. ODDIN DOREMUS, Miss DOREMUS, Mr. DANIEL PIKE and Mr. ALEX. COTHEAL. Among the various beautiful and valuable articles here exhibited, are particularly noticeable a large double-plate electrical machine, with its apparatus, valued at $125, presented by GEORGE T. STRONG; a first-class microscope, valued at $200, manufactured and presented by B. PIKE & SONS; a plane-table alidade, with telescope, for the use of engineers, veleed at $75, presented by BECKEL BROTHERS; a telescope, valued at $110, presented by B. PIKE, Jr.; a regulator, or astronomical clock, valued at $300, presented by ALONZO TAYLOR.

A transparent-dial, magic clock, from J. SCHWIPPE; planispheres, from BROWNLOW and from WAITALL; electro-magnetic apparatus, from S. B. SMITH; sets of beautiful surgical instruments, from OTTO & REYNDERS, GEO. TIEMAN, WALES & FOGE, and HAENSTEIN, $60, $50 and $20; a splendid box of dental instruments, from CHEVALLIER, $225.

The exhibition of the circulation of the blood in the web of a frog's foot attracts great attention. It is shown by Miss DOREMUS, whose pleasant smile and invitation to see the foot, and leave the currency, are not to be resisted. Many gentlemen would perhaps be satisfied to hear of its qualities and wonderful appearance, but that, the fair attendant says, cannot be allowed. The foot must be seen and the money must be paid; and she always has her own way. Another novel exhibition is the wonderful glass by the aid of which one can see through a brick, or even a mill-stone, if it were not too big to handle. One gentleman of the cautious kind was consistently bringing customers for two or three days, never consenting, however, to take a peep himself, lest he should be "sold." At last temptation got the best of him, he took a look, gave a long sigh of relief when he found he was not sold, and declared the glass to be the most mysterious thing he had ever seen. Mrs. DOREMUS has charge of this wonderful glass, and shows to the visitors who look through the erick a cork, a ring, and occasionally, for additional inducement, places her own fair hand behind it. One Italian gentleman took ten looks at the lady's little hand, and declared it the best investment he had made while in the Fair. The price is ten cents a look, but as very few are contented with simply seeing through the glass without understanding it, the lady, for the sum of fifty cents, will give an explanation of its wonderful qualities. This curious instrument, as well as a fine odometer, were presented by JAMES GERRY. But very few stands in the fair are as fortunate as this one. The fair attendants are not only very pretty and very witty, but they fully understand the art of making gentlemen properly appreciate the objects of the fair and the necessity of their doing their full share for its success.

At the Floral Temple the fair flower girls are kept busy at work from the moment the great doors are opened until "tags" announced that the time had come for their closing. It was worth the price of the noseguy many times over to watch the process of its manufacture, and follow the movements of the nimble fingers of the graceful worker. There was a double attraction to this bower of Flora—not only the Queen, but the maids who attended at her court; not only the flowers, but the flower-girls. It is easy to understand how such attractions should be beyond the power of resistance; how to pass the Temple was only possible after certain peculiary transactions with the priestesses; and then, adorned with scented noseguy the charitable buyer continued his survey of the fair, unconscious that he had been aiding a charity, but thoroughly pervaded with a sense of satisfaction at the result of his trafficking.

There is one thing in connection with the gifts to this department of the fair which has not been mentioned, which the ladies in charge appreciated highly and would have known. It is the donation from Mr. BOGARDUS of a quantity of ripe strawberries. They were growing in pots, and found a ready sale at the handsome price of five dollars each, their name—the Geeeral Grant seedling—as well as their early appearance and their luscious taste, tending to attract purchasers. The flowers and fruits at this table are the gifts of generous owners of greenhouses, and the supply continues constant and sufficient. A miniature soldier's home under one of the arches of this temple is also much noticed; it is a little building representing a home for disabled soldiers, around the building are miniature soldiers injured in various ways, while inside the building, through the windows, may be seen cots, with their occupants, furniture, &c. A small box is provided to receive such contributions as the passer by may feel inclined to give, and the same is immediately acknowledged by the appearance of a little sign hearing the words "thank you." This ingenious and really tasty model of a soldier's home, is the handy work of a young gentleman, and has realized to the fair an average of $25 per day since the opening.

The Welsh Department is another great centre of attraction. The ladies who attend it are among the prettiest and liveliest at the fair, and their merry and cheerful chatter would set a bachelor crazy in a very few minutes. How they manage to keep it up so long is, and probably always will be, a mystery. But he that as it may, the unfortunate wight who ventures near them is as sure to leave some of his currency with them as he is to see and admire the beautiful goods which adorn their stand. As one of the little furies expressed it, they have everything, from a paper of pins to a handsome set of real lace. A large and beautiful harp adorns the centre of their stand, and at the foot of which is placed a doll, dressed in very ancient style, having to its lap its knitting, and holding on immense woolen stocking, above which is a little sign, on which is pasted "Please give a Penny in Jessy's Stocking for the Soldier." It is needless to say that with such advocates as Jenny has, she receives some very liberal contributions. They have also a great variety of children's clothing, everything in fact, from a baby's stocking to a little ladies' ball dress, also a great variety of all sorts of articles of lady's manufacture, several beautiful pictures, vases of wax flowers, pocket books, and (we mention it at the particular request of the ladies,) two or three or more pin-cushions, articles which are always very scarce at fairs.

The Perfumery Department, presided over by a very beautiful young lady, is also very popular. Every imaginable perfume is here for sale, and the young gallants are all anxious to purchase a bottle of some favorite perfume, rendered of course doubly pleasant from the fact of its having passed through such fair hands. The stand is very handsomely patronized, and the lady who attends it seems determined that at the close of the fair not a bottle shall be left.

The Wax Flower Department is very beautiful, some of the most elegant specimens of wax work ever exhibited are here collected. One very large and beautiful basket of flowers and fruit attracts considerable attention. It is surrounded by a great number of smaller ones, specimens of moss work and wax flowers in great variety.

The contest for the swords is getting more and more exciting every day. At the time of closing the fair last evening 4,225 votes had been cast for the army sword, of which Gen. MCCLELLAN had received 2,312, and Gen. GRANT 18,80. Gen. MCCLELLAN, therefore, has a majority of 432 votes. The naval sword lies between Admiral FARRAGUT and Commodore ROWAN—Admiral FARRAGUT being a little ahead.

The number of tickets taken at the doors yesterday was 21,193. The amount of money received for the day, to 3 o'clock P. M., $59,741 47—made up as follows:

Received for sales to 3 o'clock	$13 713 25
Received for admissions, Fourteenth-st.	12,538 38
Received for admissions, Union-square	2,409 50
Received for donations	39,990 24
Total, as above	$59,741 47

At half-past ten the customary "tattoo" was beaten, and the fair closed.

A bill examining all articles sold at the fair from duties under the auction laws of this State, prepared at the request of Messrs. H. H. LEHMAN & Co., and forwarded by them to Albany, has been passed unanimously in both Houses, and become a law. The Messrs. LEHMAN have also obtained an exemption under the Internal Revenue Laws of the United States, from which a very large amount must be saved for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

The Union Square Buildings—The Oration Last Night—The Knickerbocker Kitchen Receipts, &c.

The Oratorio of JUDAS MACCABAEUS was given last evening in the concert-room of the Fair Buildings to an unusually large and fashionable audience. These concerts are becoming one of the great attractions of the Fair, and people duly appreciate the fact that here they are exempt from the annoyance of purchasing an extra ticket to gain admission.

The concerts and the afternoon performances for children, will be continued every day during the week, affording the public a varied and delightful entertainment. The stalls in this department are well filled with fancy goods, toys and confectionary.

One of these stalls is completely stocked with a collection of dolls of every size and description. Upon the counter sits a very pretty little girl, about eight years of age, dressed like an old lady of sixty, with cap and kerchief and spectacles. This little lady told our reporter very demurely that she was the grandmother of all these dolls, and kept them in order.

The receipts of this department since Wednesday amount to about $5000.

THE KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN.

The kitchen was crowded all day yesterday up to the latest minute the fair was possible to get in.

The only drawback to the success of this old Dutch institution is the limited size of the room which renders it impossible to accommodate the rush of visitors; but want of room is a drawback to the whole Fair.

There are many curious old relics to be seen in the parlor attached to the kitchen. The portrait of the little Holland Lady is that of the grandmother of Mrs. SHARP, of Ulster County, who presides at the spining wheel. The portrait was painted nearly 150 years ago, and the subject of it was the daughter of a Dutch physician, who came over from Holland and settled in Ulster County about that time. In the china closet of the kitchen is exhibited a curious old tea-pot candlestick, once used by Gen. WASHINGTON in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. CLAYTON has contributed to this china closet some rare old family antiquities, once used by her Dutch ancestors in their "kitchen," and the BEEKMAN family have also added to fitting out this *sine qua non* of an ancient Dutch burgher's household goods.

The table in the kitchen is well served: everything is home-made and good; no such mince pies are to be bought for money at any restaurant in this City. The receipts here average $1,000 per day.

The International Department, which has *Spirit of the Fair* acknowledges to be the most finished and beautiful room in either building, is alone worth coming fifty miles and paying double the present price of admission to see. The goods exposed for sale in this department, it must be remembered, are rare and choice—sent expressly from foreign countries to the Sanitary Fair. All the novelties in European fancy goods and toys are to be found here. The daily receipts in this department are very large, but the exact amount cannot be got at as yet.

The Death of Mrs. Kirkland.

At a meeting of the Committee on Arms and Trophies of the Sanitary Fair, W. T. BLODGETT, Chairman, the following resolutions were agreed upon:

Whereas, This committee has received the sad intelligence of the sudden death of Mrs. C. M. KIRKLAND, member of this committee, therefore

Resolved, That we most profoundly regret the sudden departure from our midst of Mrs. C. M. KIRKLAND, our good friend and co-worker on this committee. After the exhausting labors of the day preceding her death, at midnight, in this building, she passed, in the cause of that charity she had so much at heart, the last sentences which were given to animate from her benevolent mind. In a few hours, before the words had reached the eyes of those for whom they were intended, the good spirit, so full of active, genial benevolence in this world had passed on and stood *there* to receive the promise, "Be ye faithful unto death and I will give you a crown of life."

Resolved, That for ourselves it is a sad yet pleasing satisfaction to know that before her departure she was gladdened by the knowledge that the project to which she was so devoted, and which of late had so taxed her time and energies, had become a gratifying and splendid success.

Resolved, That we tender her children our kindred for their irreparable loss our sincere commiseration and sympathy, and we pray them to accept our heartfelt condolence.

Resolved, That the committee attend her funeral at the Rev. Dr. BELLOWS' Church, on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BILLIARDS.

The Match Between Tieman and Kavanagh.

Irving Hall was never so completely crowded as on Thursday evening, during the contest for the championship between KAVANAGH and TIEMAN. At least eighteen hundred persons were present, and this immense assemblage remained until the match was concluded to the small hours of the morning. Some instances parties were greatly interested pecuniarily, and thus remained to see their late, but by far the great majority of the audience remained solely from their love for this scientific game.

There is no disguising the fact that, for a week past, the odds in betting in this vicinity have been in favor of KAVANAGH. About $100 to $75 have been the prevailing rates. There were instances, however, where $100 to $50 was offered. Yet we incline to the opinion that at least 60 per cent. of the large amount that was staked, was at even. Half an hour before the match commenced "Baron" BOWMAN, of the Brighton House, Cincinnati, bet CHAS. O'CONNOR, $1,000 that TIEMAN would win. As the parties entered the room, the betting was very hot, and several parties were seeking investments for large amounts. A gentleman then offered $500 that KAVANAGH would win; this was responded to by NEIL BRYANT offering $500 to $400 on KAVANAGH, which was immediately taken by Jos TIEMANN; BRYANT then offered it again, but it was not taken. After a few bets, Mr. TOLEN offered $400 to $500, and gave the choice; it was at once taken by one of KAVANAGH's friends. When TIEMAN had made 300 points, a gentleman offered $500 or $1,000 even that he would win, but there was no response. Within an hour the tide had again turned, and although it was at even for a short time, the odds on KAVANAGH increased until considerable was staked at $100 to $50. The New-Yorkers largely outnumber the Western men, and after the match was concluded, many were exhibiting great rolls of greenbacks, for which they had been unable to get responses.

The players came forward promptly at the time announced; and although a little time was lost in arranging the preliminaries, the game was progressing as soon as possible. For the first time in many years the friends of KAVANAGH easily observed that he lacked his usual self-confidence; and his defeat was predicted by some of the most competent judges, and from the beautiful execution displayed by TIEMAN, this result seemed to be a certainty. When TIEMAN was nearly 300 points ahead, the New-Yorkers were terribly chapfallen, and when $1,000 was offered on TIEMAN, there was no response. This was the only moment during the whole event that so even bet was offered by the Western men and not accepted. Our score and summary will show how the affair progressed:

KAVANAGH—0, 0, 3, 1, 7, 31, 0, 35, 42, 0, 5, 7, 7, 5, 2, 9, 0, 5, 0, 0, 2, 0, 3, 8, 10, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 8, 5, 2, 3, 0, 0, 132, 0, 42, 33, 16, 4, 29, 4, 12, 5, 86, 0, 30, 27, 4, 14, 22, 13, 19, 6, 2, 3, 2, 0, 0, 32, 25, 17, 0, 18, 0, 3, 1, 18, 0, 24, 6, 5, 100, 5, 0, 15, 3, 73, 0, 7, 2, 8, 4, 16, 5, 0, 14, 43, 1, 2, 2, 23, 2, 0, 18, 0, 2, 25, 3, 38, 14, 14, 42, 0, 5, 9, 6, 9, 3, 2, 0, 6, 4, 7, 12, 23. Total, 1,501.

TIEMAN—2, 3, 0, 8, 3, 3, 77, 13, 53, 2, 3, 6, 19, 2, 2, 3, 3, 1, 69, 0, 0, 36, 11, 81, 3, 0, 57, 3, 3, 5, 4, 0, 13, 9, 3, 3, 4, 5, 26, 3, 0, 19, 7, 2, 2, 7, 5, 4, 5, 0, 1, 5, 2, 16, 10, 5, 2, 6, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 6, 46, 0, 18, 33, 6, 2, 2, 14, 5, 17, 46, 0, 0, 15, 2, 0, 13, 0, 56, 30, 0, 0, 0, 0, 18, 14, 4, 0, 0, 15, 0, 0, 8, 15, 19, 13, 3, 6, 5, 3, 0, 0, 6, 26, 9, 9, 8, 11, 6, 2, 6, 29, 2, 0, 2, 16. Total, 1,265.

SUMMARY.

IRVING HALL, New-York City, April 7, 1864.

The champion, DUDLEY KAVANAGH, of New-York, against PHILIP TIEMAN, of Cincinnati, for the championship and $1,000; 1,500 points up, carems, with 2½ inch balls, on a four-pocket American standard billiard table. Grand score—K. 1,501; T. 1,265. Innings, K. 120; T. 119. Average KAVANAGH 12½. Highest runs, K. 152; T. 93. Time, 5 hours and 40 minutes. Umpires—For KAVANAGH, CHAS. O'CONNOR, of New-York; for TIEMAN, SAMUEL MAY, of Toroeto. Referee—RALPH BENJAMIN, of Bridgeport. Marker—MAURICE DALY.

Curious Case of Alleged Kidnapping.

A SAILOR "SHANGHAED" AND ROBBED.

A few days ago, ISAAC JOHNSON, a sailor residing at No. 42 Baxter-street, appeared before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs Police Court, and entered a complaint against THOMAS HADDEN and PATRICK WADDLETON, charging them with kidnapping and robbing him. He alleges that he called on WADDLETON and was desirous of shipping as steward on board the schooner *Prince of Wales*, bound for Porto Rico. WADDLETON shipped him for $35 a month and one month's wages to be paid in advance. JOHNSON signed articles as he supposed of the above import, and instead of receiving his advance pay was given some clothes of small value, and that he left a trunk of clothes valued at $185 in the possession of the accused. When he got ready to leave, WADDLETON took him down to Peck-slip, where he fell in with HADDEN, the notorious "shanghaier," who advised him to go on board without delay. They all got into a small boat and rowed alongside the British vessel *Lydia*, bound for Callao and thence to Valparaiso. On reaching the side of the ship, JOHNSON, finding that he had been deceived, refused to go on board, when he was seized by the accused, who struck him on the head with a billet of wood, which rendered him powerless. A rope was then passed about his body and he was hauled up to the deck of the ship. When he returned to consciousness he informed the mate of the vessel that he had been kidnapped, but the mate held him and refused to allow him to go ashore. After he got out to sea he found that his chest was on board the ship, but that it has been sold by WADDLETON to one of the crew. JOHNSON claimed his trunk but received a severe thrashing in answer. He also alleges that WADDLETON received advance pay of $100 for him, which he had appropriated to his own use. After being three weeks at sea, the *Lyda* returned in a leaky condition, when the complainant called on WADDLETON and found HADDEN there, and HADDEN made all manner of violent threats toward him and would give him no satisfaction.

On hearing JOHNSON's statement Justice HOGAN issued a warrant, and yesterday afternoon Officer DOWDELL, of the Lower Police Court, arrested both HADDEN and WADDLETON and brought them before the magistrate. HADDEN was committed to the Tombs and WADDLETON gave bail. HADDEN is a notorious offender, and has served several terms in State Prison for kidnapping and a homicide.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A LIBERAL AND ZEALOUS CONGREGATION.—On Easter Day the congregation of the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner Twenty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue, Rev. Dr. HOWLAND, Rector, made their Easter offerings to remove the church debt. They amounted in the morning to $9,760, which has since been increased to $10,500, thus relieving the parish from all embarrassments, and making it all nearly $20,000 contributed within a very short time for this object entirely from within themselves. When the present Rector assumed the charge of the parish, about 17 years ago, it only contained 20 communicants, now they number upward of 400. While thus providing for home they have not neglected their duties outside. For several years they have maintained a missionary for the neighborhood, and another very flourishing parish in the vicinity owes its start and first support to generous hearts in this church, the two parishes now consisting of 600 communicants. The prospects for a future prosperous career are very bright. With a large congregation at unity within themselves and zealous in good works; a good choir composed of communicants of the church, and therefore interested in their part of the religious services; a Rector and Associate Rector beloved by their congregation and deemed to them by many years of service; with two faithful missionaries to assist in reclaiming the lost sheep; a church property valued at $40,000, without an incumbrance, (not even a pew sold;) an edifice unpretending in its exterior, but within one of the most chaste and pretty that adorns our City—all together form a union of elements of success seldom to be met together in a changing and busy metropolis. To appropriately mark an event so gratifying to the congregation, services suitable to the occasion will be held in the church on Sunday morning next.

FIRE IN CEDAR-STREET.—A YOUNG WOMAN FATALLY INJURED.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the two upper floors of the four-story building No. 7 Cedar-street, which were occupied by JOHN DRAPER, cotton dealer; and before the flames could be extinguished, the floors were entirely burned out. Mr. DRAPER's loss on stock is estimated at $6,000. He is insured for $12 000, as follows: Corn Exchange, $7,400; Park, $1,600; St. Marks, $2,000; and Pacific, $1,000. The second floor is occupied as sample-rooms by THOS. LYNCH, wholesale liquor dealer, in the front, and by E. L. & A. CHRISTIANSON, also liquor dealers, in the rear. Their loss will amount to about $1,000; no insurance. The first floor is occupied by FREDERICK MOCK as a lunch room. Damage by water $250; no insurance. The building owned by E. F. WHEELER, and is damaged to the extent of $2,000; insured. When the fire broke out MARY RILEY, a young woman who had been pickling cotton on the fourth floor, while attempting to escape by the roof, fell from the top of the building to the sidewalk, and was fatally injured. She was taken to the New-York Hospital, where she died in about half an hour. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—A poor boy, who for some time past has been an occupant of the News boys' Lodging-house, yesterday picked up a pocket-book in Fulton-street, containing $15. The boy was penniless and greatly needed assistance. Shortly after finding it, a little girl came along crying bitterly, and looking anxiously for her lost treasure. The lad went to her, asked what was the matter, and was told she had lost her money. How much had you the boy inquired. Fifteen dollars was the reply. Putting his hand to his pocket, he took it out and handed it to her at once. This is an incident worthy of record. Cases similar often occur at the Lodging-house. The boy who acted so honestly, has once all day at the fair selling, without profit to himself, the *Spirit of the Fair*. He will, if he continues as he has begun, make a man among men. It would be a good idea for the friends of these lads to contribute so as to treat them with a visit to the fair.

SEVENTH WARD LINCOLN CLUB.—On Tuesday evening, 5th inst., the Union Association of the Seventh Ward held a meeting at their headquarters in Henry-street. After the regular business had been transacted, a motion was made to form a Lincoln Club, which was adopted unanimously. On motion, Mr. THOMAS B. BILLS was called to the chair, and Mr. ROBERT S. MENAMIN was elected Secretary pro tem. A committee was then appointed to recommend permanent officers and suggest the best mode of conducting the Presidential campaign. A meeting of the club will be held at the Union Headquarters in Henry-street on Tuesday evening next. All Unionmen are invited to attend.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION AND THE TAX LEVY.—The committee which has been in Albany to oppose the Tax Levy, as presented, have already effected a reduction of two millions of dollars, and they feel sanguine of effecting a further reduction of three millions more, ie all five millions!

DE CORDOVA AT YORKVILLE.—Mr. DE CORDOVA will deliver his popular lecture on "Courtship and Marriage," for the entertainment of the citizens of Yorkville and Morrisania, on the evenings of April 14 and 19.

FROM PANAMA.

Arrival of the Steamship Illinois.

The steamship *Illinois*, from Aspinwall March 30, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings very little news.

Later advices from San Salvador state that the Congress of the Republic had issued a decree, appointing officers of a provisional government, who, in case of the death of the new President DUEÑAS, or of his being otherwise disqualified to hold office, shall constitute the Government. These officers at a subsequent meeting issued a decree, dated Feb. 29, at which the actions and decrees of President DUEÑAS were formally approved.

President DUEÑAS with his Cabinet had attended a ball given by the Minister from the United States, Mr. JAMES R. PARTRIDGE.

The San Salvador papers contain numerous charges against Ex-President BARRIOS, who is now in this country.

Friday, April 8, 7 A. M., off the Chesapeake, exchanged colors with one of the Panama Railroad Company's brigs bound to the northward.

The Panama Railroad

The New-York Times.

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THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

Arrival of the Steamship Morning Star from New-Orleans.

Further Details of the Battle on Cane River.

Particulars of General Smith's Operations.

THE BRILLIANT AFFAIR AT HENDERSON'S HILL.

How the Rebels Were Taken in and Done for.

THE NEW STATE CONSTITUTION MOVEMENT.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

The Surprise at Henderson's Hill—How the Rebels were Taken In—Two Hundred and Thirty-eight Men, Twenty-two Officers and Four Pieces of Artillery Captured.

From Our Own Correspondant.

ALEXANDRIA, La., Wednesday, March 23, 1864.

Quite an excitement hee been created by the first movements of the army from this point. On Monday, March 21, Gen. SMITH ordered a forward movemeet of about 2,000 infantry, under commend of Gen. MOWER, accompanied by three regiments of Gen. LEE's cavalry, under command of Col. LUCAS, and four squadrons of Col. DUDLEY's command, led by Maj. MAGRA along the Red River road in search of the enemy. Col. LUCAS led the advance, and about thirteen miles out came up with skirmishers of Col. VINCENT's Second Louisiana rebel cavalry. This regiment had been constantly watching us since we left New-Iberia, and our ar two small brushes hed been indulged in. Col. LUCAS pushed forword, driving them seven miles, constantly skirmishing, until the enemy reached a strong position called Henderson's Hill, where he coesidered himself strong enough to spend the night. Durteg the afternoon it rained heavy, and it might be sepposed that any troops having a decent regard to the comforts of war would go into camp. But, arrived in front of their position at nightfall, a portion of LUCAS' cavalry, with a section nf RAWLES' battery, was ordered to the rear. This was the Sixteenth Indiana mounted infantry, under command of Lieut.-Col. REDFIELD, while the balance of the cavalry amused them in front. After a detour of sixteen miles, Col. REDFIELD reached the rear of the enemy's position. Here he captured a courier, with dispatches from Gen. TAYLOR, who was advancing with a supporting force. A squadron of Col. REDFIELD was at times completely surrounded by TAYLOR's men, but managed to keep them in check, while Capt. DOREY, with two companies, engaged the pickets of the eeemy. This was cleverly done. His men, dismounted, advanced in small squads directly up to the rebel pickets, greeting them heartily with,

"How are you, boys?" end verious slepe on the back, &c., like friends rather than enemies. This confidence quite disarmed the rebels, who said—

"Why, who are you?"

"Why, the Third Texas; don't you know us? We have come to help you against these d——d Yankees."

"Hurrah! Bully for you!" &c.

In this cold, rainy night, whet conld be pleasaeter than friends, and especially friends to help against the confounded Yankees?

After getting well warmed, our boys said to them: "Now, boys, you must surrender, for we are the damned Yankees themselves."

"No you don't."

"Bnt we *do*; surrender and sit down."

And so the disagreeable truth came upon these damp Louisiane fellows. Picket after picket was, in this way, successfully captured and sent to the rear, without the firing of a shot or alarming the main body.

Capt. DOREY then entered the rebal camp with his cavalry, while a body of infantry supports were deployed on his right. There he captured almost without resistance, the surprised and astonished enemy. Four pieces of artillery were captured, two just as they were being brought into line—one of their officers saying, "Don't fire, they are our own boys." Unfortunately for him it did not prove correct, and the four guns are now ours, and I fancy the too confiding officer finds himself just now belonging to us also.

A squad of REDFIELD's command surrounded a house in which a party of rabels were engaged in preparing their frugal repast, and the sounds from within indicated that they were quite comfortable in their minds at least, if their bodies were not. One of his men then knocked at the door.

"Who's there?"

"Federals?"

"None of your joking—come in."

The door was opened, and the "gray backs" were a little astonished at the sight of the "blue bellies," as they are pleased to call us in their sportive moods. (I believe rebels have such moods occasionally.)

"By —, that's so;" said one of them, who drew and discharged his pistol.

His arm was at once disabled by a shot from one of our men, and the order was given them to surrender at once, or they would be sent to another and a hotter place.

They quietly obeyed, and our men took the whole party prisoners, and found the wounded man to be the famous scout BAILEY SMITH, who, as Col. LUCAS said, had given us as much trouble as any other man in the district.

REDFIELD, with a few of his men, were guarding a squad of some twenty prisoners about a camp-fire, when a rebel officer dashed and said;

"Good evening, gentlemen—enjoying yourselves, eh?" and seemed to have an impulse to dismount, but suddenly, seeing the condition of affairs, his impulse was quite strong to ride away, so he said: "Good evening, gentlemen, and good night," and put his horse into a gallop; but it so happened that two of REDFIELD's men galloped by his side and soon brought him back, and allowed him to sit around the cheerful fire with the rest. Col. REDFIELD, not unmindful of the duties of hospitality, endeavored to engage him in conversation, to which he did not respond with the urbanity for which this Southern people once prided themselves. He said:

"You think it all very fine, I suppose, but in about five minutes it will be all right, and you will be my prisoners."

It did not turn out that way.

So far as I have been able to learn, the whole command, infantry and cavalry, behaved well, in this bold and successful attack; but the chief work fell upon the cavalry, who certainly managed the matter most dexterously and bravely.

The capture of the pickets began about 9 o'clock in the evening, and at midnight the whole force was captured. The appearance of the prisoners is not lovely, but we trust that a long continued association with us will improve it, and perhaps convert them into good Union men, if not into Abolitionists.

The cavalry engaged consisted of the Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, the Second Louisiana Mounted Infantry, and four squadrons of the Third Massachusetts Cavalry.

The casualties were few, being Color Sergeant of Gen. BANKS' Staff, wounded in the thigh, the ball passing between the artery and the bone. Col. LUCAS reports two men killed, one wounded and three missing. Most of these happened during the skirmishes of the afternoon—the night affair having been a surprise rather then a fight.

This clever affair resulted in the capture of two hundred and thirty-eight enlisted men and twenty-two officers.

The following are the names of the officers:

Second-Lieut. N. D. Calhoun, Capt. Staff Officer E. L. Elgse, Second-Lieut. Joseph Henry, First-Lieut., E. A. Carmouche, Second-Lieut. A. V. Carter, First-Lieut. R. M. Welsh, Major N. O. Breazeale, Capt. F. A. Prudhomme, Lieut.-Col. Jas. D. Blair, Second-Lieut. John. S. Stitley, Jr.; Second-Lieut. C. F. Draeguet, Jr.; Second-Lieut. N. R. Goin, Second-Lieut. D. C. Paul, First-Lieut. J. D. Gumbes, First-Lieut. Commeeding Bettery James M. Ransom, Capt. A. C. Broussard, Second-Lieut. J. Broussard, Adjutant-Quartermaster Second Louisiana Cevetry R. W. Serms, Assistant-Sorgeon F. C. Thompson, Sergeon R. T. Gibbs, Second-Lieut. J. J. Bessier, First-Lieut. Crescent Regiment E. W. Mowent.

Four pieces of artillery, and about 400 horses, which will refresh Gen. LEE's command, somewhat depleted by a long and hard march of six dey's from Franklin.

The impression is that Gen. LEE and his officers are not ashamed of their brilliant little dash.

WYLLYS.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Dull Times—The Election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention—Immense Triumph of the Free State or Hahn Party—Rozelius, Durant and Rozier—Army Movements—The Weather.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 1, 1864.

DULL TIMES.

The same awful feeling of unquiet suspense just now perveding the entire country, from Maine to the Rio Grande, is also felt in this Department; except that it is perhaps even intensified here by contrest with the excitement of elections through which we have just passed. Never was there such ee absolete deerth of news of every kind. The Commanding-General is awey in the field with the best part of his officers and troops; the Quartermester is also off about bis business with the army somewhere; so thet even the little gleam of life which was generally to hn seen freqneuting headqearters is temporarily suspended, and New-Orleans is about as quiet as Herculaneum or Pompeii.

THE ELECTION

for delegetes to the Constitutioeal Convention, which commenced their sittings on Wednesday, the 6th of April, took place according to directioe, on the 28th ult., and resulted in the overwhelming triumph of what is called *the* Free State or Hahn party. With the exception of two or three names on the other, or "Citizens'" Fren-State ticket—sed there are two or three names of no prominence whatever—the latter was completely defeated at the polls. This is to be regretted; for, although there were neqe estionably many first-class names npoe the victorious ticket, nobody can attempt to deny that there were also upon it many nemes thet had no business to be there. Nobody will have the audecity to pretend that snch rejected nemes as Horner, Duncan, Schuppert, Straight, Whitaker, Hiestand, &c., would not have reflected far morn credit on the State, and have put us in possession of meu far more qualified to make laws for us than the same number of nnmes I could strike out from the other ticket almost with my eyes shut.

For this reason it is to be deeply regretted that the two wings of the Free Stete party—heving no contention about *measures* between them—could not have rallied around the same *men* upon one ticket. However, it is no use talking now—what caonot be oured must be endnred; and the only thing for all sensible men now to do, is just to take the material such as we find it and make the most we can of it. Grumbling and fault-finding arn not certainly going to help us.

As to the "Conservative," *alias* "Copperhead," party, nobody seems to know anything at all about them. They were seen and heard of no more, on the day of election, than if snch a party had never been in existance. Whether in dignity, or disgust, or despair, I know not, but they kept as aloof from the election as if it had been going on among the Ice-landers.

One man hes, however, come ont from among them, at a late hour, to throw the weight of his great influence in the cause of the Free State movement, and has been elected—a name that will prove a tower of strength among all the native sons of Louisiana; I mean CHRISTIAN ROZELIUS. A leaven of only two or three more such men—sey DURANT and ROZIER, for instance—would have formed so powerful a nucleus of feeling and interest through the State, that it would scarcely have mattered who and what the rest were. I am very sorry these distinguished gentlemen did not see fit to adopt the wise and hold course of ROZELIUS. It would have been infinitely better for their State and for themselves.

Of course, until thn convention meets we can have nothing to say abont it. Manifold and difficult indeed will be the questions brought up for their consideration, and as constitutions are not things to be lengthened or curtailed afterward, our lawgivers will have to be very careful in their measurement, and make a sure fit at once. One of the most warmly discussed questions will probably be that of the Judiciary;—the one party maintaining that anything but a Judiciary elected by the people is anti-democratic, &c.; the other party as stoutly maintaining that it is all but impossibly for a Judge elected by the people to honestly fulfill his duties.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

We had scarcely known of Gen. BANKS' departure from New-Orleans, as I mentioned in my last, before we heard of his safe arrival at Alexandria, so rapid was his movement. From that time to this we have been on tan tip-toe of expectation respecting some grand collision between our forces and those of the enemy, but nothing has yet come to relieve our suspense. This morning, indeed, (the first of April,) the *Era* brought out its stereotyped great gun, and told us in great big letters, of a tremendone fight et Cane River, in which 10,000 Federal troops had met 14,000 rebels, routed them and taken 600 prisoners, &c., &c. The *True Delta* also came out with the same story; but as it was modestly accompanied by the following disclaimer, of course we cannot exactly gulp it down just yet, however tempting and savory the morsel:

"The above news was received and issued by us in an extra this morning. Upon inquiring at headquarters for further news, we learned that none whatever had been received. We see no cause to doubt its correctness, save that this is thn 1st of April. We would not advise any cotton speculators to be influenced by it ona way or the other. It may or may not be true. We believe it, but would not bet a postage stamp upon it."

All I can say is that I believe and hope that if this rumor is not true just now, something quite as enlivening will have to be recordad before many days pass over us; for I know that this time our army has taken the field in earnest.

THE WEATHER

continues abominably undecided; cold one day—warm the next—blustering and rainy the after, and so on, till one does not know whether to carry forth only two squares off with or without his overcoat. It may be Summer when he starts, and Winter before he gets back. The health of the place continues excellent, as usual; and, indeed, to hear anything about the sickly character of New-Orleans one must go to the North to learn it, for the people here evidently have no thought whatever about such a thing. NEMO.

NEW-ORLEANS ACCOUNTS.

From the True Delta, April 1.

We learn from the steamer *Illinois*, which arrived this morning, that a big battle was fought on Monday last, by the United States forces under Gen. A. J. SMITH and a rebel force 10,000 strong, near the mouth of Cane River. The fight lasted two hours and forty minutes, in which DUDLEY's cavalry is reported to have greatly distinguished themselves. Our loss was 50 killed and wounded. That of the enemy was heavy, the prisoners taken being 600.

Since the above was written, we have the same confirmed by the arrival of the United States transport *Alice Vivian*, from Alexandria, which left that town yesterday morning.

Our forces are in hot pursuit, LEE's cavalry following the enemy rapidly and picking up stragglers. Col. DUDLEY's brigade took a short rest after the fight and immediately assumed the advance.

From the Era, April 1.

The Union forces consisted of 8,000 infantry, belonging to the Seventeenth Army Corps, under Gen. MOWER, and DUDLEY's Brigade of Gen. LEE's Cavalry Corps—the whole under the command of Gen. A. J. SMITH.

On the 28th ult., this force encountered the rebels under DICK TAYLOR, estimated at 12,000 strong, posted in an advantageous position on Cane River, some thirty-five miles above Alexandria, and a fight ensued of nearly three hours' duration.

The infantry thrown out as skirmishers did the greater part of the fighting, and inflicted quite a heavy loss upon the enemy, who were concentrated to resist an anticipated assault from our whole force.

After the position of the enemy had been well ascertained, a general advance was ordered by SMITH, and made with a cheer. The rebels wavered at this demonstration, and, after a few volleys, began to retreat.

The rebels fell back in very good order, and the nature of the ground was such as to prevent a *coup de main* by our troops, had an opportunity offered.

After the retreat began, the cavalry brigade of Gen. DUDLEY made a gallant charge on the enemy's flank. The column was crossing an open field, when the troopers swooped down upon it like a hawk upon its prey, and captured over three hundred prisoners. The confusion created by this charge was such as to disorganize a portion of the rebel force, and a number of additional prisoners were afterward taken as straggiers.

Our whole loss is said to be but 18 killed and about 60 wounded, most of them slightly, while that of the enemy is known to be much greater. It is estimated by some as high as 200 killed and wounded, and we captured over 500 prisoners, and others were yet being brought in, in squads of twos, threes, and half dozees.

Our troops did not halt at the battle-ground, but pushed on. DUDLEY and his cavalry in the advance, and it was supposed no rest would be given the enemy. It was given the enemy. It was the design of Gen. SMITH to force the rebels to make a stand, and to defeat them in a pitched battle, if possible. This would tend to disorganize the rebel army among which considerable dissatisfaction now exists.

A goodly number of deserters have entered the Union lines, and profess to be heartily tired of the rebellion. They are placed under guard for the present, in order to prevent the carrying of information to the enemy, should any of them have given themselves up with the intention of acting as spies.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER J. H. RUSSELL.

FOUR LIVES LOST.

From the New-Orleans Delta, March 30.

The *J. H. Russell* was on her way to this city from Vicksburgh, with a large cargo, principally cotton, on board, and quite a large passenger list. She stopped at Plaquemine on the 27th, for a short time, and about 9 P. M., almost immediately after leaving that place, by some unexplained means, fire was communicated to the boat from one of the blazing torches which are always used on our river boats when approaching or leaving a landing.

In a moment, as it were, the boat was enveloped in flames, and the inflammable character of her loading precluded the least possibility of saving her. Her pilot, with commendable presence of mind, instantly upon discovering the fact headed her for the shore, and, as she grounded bow on, the majority of her crew and passengers made their escape to the shore; direct from the boat some however were cut off from that means of escape, and were obliged to throw themselves into the river and swim for the shore.

In assisting these latter to a place of safety, Messrs. DANIELS, RANDOLPH and others rendered valuable and praiseworthy aid, in doing which Mr. DANIELS was severely burned in the head and arms.

It is impossible to ascertain precisely how many unfortunates perished by the sad disaster, but the following are known to have been lost: A Catholic priest, name unknown; a gentleman whose child was saved, and which is now on the gunboat stationed at Plaquemine; a private of a cavalry regiment, and a negress belonging to the boat. It is presumed there are others, but the fact cannot be definitely established.

We have received the following list of the saved, which, of course, is not full:

J. Farrell, H. Rigley, A. Johnson, wife and two children; Mrs. Marshall, P. Debleer and son, Joseph Auger, E. Maguarz, R. Randolph, N. Block, W. Krauts, H. Moses, M. Block, R. Collett, W. Lee, J. Brittoe, S. Boyd, O. K. Vining and wife, C. J. McLellan, L. Hodges, J. C. Hobert, A. Kranantz, Miss J. Leughlin, J. Mitchell and wife.

Beside the large load of cotton, consisting of 700 bales and 1,200 sacks, the *Russell* had, as freight, a number of mules, cattle, sheep and hogs, all of which perished in the flames or were drowned.

The passengers, with but two exceptions, lost everything but the clothes they were in. The freight and treasure of the Adams' Express Company was also entirely destroyed.

The citizens of Plaquemine and surrounding country paid every attention to the wants of the sufferers, and received the thanks of all. Several of the passengers left almost immediately on the *Gertrude* for this city, but the majority arrived last night on the *General Banks*.

The crew of the gunboat (her name we regret not receiving,) rendered efficient service, and the colored regiment stationed at Plaquemine was formed in line and employed in drenching the magazine situated on the bank in dangerous proximity to the burning boat, thus probably saving the town itself from destruction.

The excitement was not a little increased by the firing on our pickets from a band of guerrillas during the time the danger was at its height. They were, however, quickly dispersed through the vigilance of the commanding officers of the post.

We hear different statements regarding the appliances on board the *Russell* for the extinguishment of the fire, one party affirming that there were but two buckets to be had and no hose attached to the engine, while another declares exactly the contrary. As an investigation will undoubtedly take place in the matter, we leave the facts to be elicited at that time.

There was no insurance on either hont or cargo.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 7.

Arrived ship *Shakespeare*, from New-York.

Sailed ships *Mary Robinson*, for Howland Island, *Galata*, for Manilla.

Business shows symptoms of revival since the recent numerous arrivals of ships.

The British and California Banking Company, with a capital stock of two million pounds sterling, advertises its intention of establishing a bank at San Francisco. It is believed that the new institution will exercise an important influence over the exchange market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 9.

Arrived, steamer *Golden City* from Panama.

A moderate business has been done during the week, more disposition being shown at the close to increase stocks. There is plenty of sugar and leading staples.

RILEY GREATHOUSE, one of the Chapman privateersmen who recently took the oath of allegiance and was released under the President's Proclamation of Amnesty, has been rearrested on the charge of violating the forms of his parole and oath. He swore fidelity to the Union at St. Louis in 1861, and again at Louisville in 1862. It is understood that he will be sent to Washington for military trial.

Fire at Harrisburgh, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, April 10.

A fire occurred at Harrisburgh, Ky., Friday evening, in the storehouse of A. S. ROBERTSON. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The fire consumed thirteen buildings in the business portion of the place. Ex-Gov. MAGOFFIN and Dr. SMALLEY were among the principal sufferers. The aggregate loss was about $50,000.

Sale of the Prize "Pet."

BOSTON, Saturday, April 9.

The prize steamer *Pet*, captured off Wilmington, was sold at auction to-day for $35,500.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 10.

THE EXPULSION OF LONG AND HARRIS.

The vote on the resolution to expel HARRIS is regarded as settling the question of the impossibility of expelling LONG. He will, however, be severely censured; and COLFAX's resolution to expel him will probably be pressed to a vote, for the sake of forcing the opposition to go on record. On a vote to censure HARRIS, Saturday, no less than twenty-nine of them dodged. Among these were such men as VOORHEES, CRAVENS, ROLLINS and BRUTUS CLAY. The usual course has been for a member thus censured to resign, and go before his constituents. But HARRIS is understood to have said that he'll be —— if he'll resign, no matter how much they censure him. The consideration of LONG's case was only postponed till to-morrow, in order to get his printed speech; but the *Globe* is so far behind that it will not appear till Tuesday. There is a possibility, therefore, that the matter may be further postponed.

WHAT THE REBELS ARE DOING.

Information received here to-day is to the effect that the rebels are busily engaged in strengthening their fortifications on the line of the Rapidan and along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, between Rapidan Station and Orange Court-house. LEE is daily receiving large accessions to his army. It is said that the rebels are building fortifications at convenient points between the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and Fredericksburgh Railroad. The rebel cavalry is being reorganized and reinforced by mounted infantry.

THE REVENUE BILL.

Owing to the illness of Mr. STEVENS, the Revenue Bill will not be reported by the Ways and Means Committee until Tuesday. All the provisions of the bill have been agreed upon in committee, except that relating to distilled spirits. The Secretary of the Treasury is urgent in his recommendation for the immediate imposition of a permanent tax to take effect after July 1. Members of the committee are about equally divided between the Secretary's proposition and a graduating scale of one dollar after July, and one dollar and a quarter after January. The matter will be decided to-morrow. A tax of one dollar and fifteen cents is pretty certain.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in the matter of the House resolution in regard to Mexico has decided not to take any definite action until the views of the Government are fully ascertained. Secretary SEWARD, it is known, has heretofore opposed any Congressional action in regard to our foreign relations, but the large vote which the resolution received in the House may have changed his views.

CHANGE IN CAVALRY COMMANDS.

Brig.-Gen. WILSON, Chief of the Cavalry Bureau in the War Department, has been relieved at the request of Gen. GRANT, who desires his services as commander of the First Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. Col. HUARS, Sixth Ohio Cavalry, succeeds him in command of the Cavalry Bureau.

THE EFFECTS OF RECENT RAINS.

Recent rain has caused considerable damage along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Several culverts and bridges were damaged yesterday, interfering for a time with the moving of trains. The bridges across Bell Rue, Cedar Rue, Broad Run, and Kettle Run, are all morn or less injured.

A SECESSIONIST SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

HAZELL MAGRUDER, a wealthy planter, of Prince George's County, Md., has been sentenced by the Military Commission to one year's imprisonment in Fort Lafayette, for harboring rebel spies.

RESIGNED.

Lieut.-Col. HALPINE has tendered his resignation to the War Department in consequence of ill health.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 10.

THE GOODYEAR PATENT.

Remonstrences from many of the leading railroad corporations of the country were presented to the House of Representatives, yesterday, against the extension of the Goodyear patent.

POLITICAL CLUBS IN WASHINGTON.

Various political clubs have been organized in Washington, and among those most recently formed is the Ohio Union Club, with Solicitor JORDAN as President. The Society is devoted to the support of the future nominees of the Baltimore Convention.

THE NAVY REGISTER FOR 1864.

The official Navy Register for 1864 has just been issued from the Government press. It reports the number of vessels, including those still building, to be 617; among them 72 ironclads and two rams, the *Avenger* and *Vindicator*. From December 31, 1862, to March 6, 1864, the navy have lost 39 vessels by capture, distruction, snagging, wreck, &c., including six ironclads, and three rams.

AFFAIRS IN THE ARMY.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says Gens. MEADE, HUMPHREYS, INGALLS and PATRICK visited Lieut.-Gen. GRANT at Culpepper on Friday.

The army has been considerably strengthened, and the men are anxious for active operations.

Much complaint is daily heard in consequence of the loss of letters by the present mail arrangements.

Of four privates recently found guilty of desertion, one is to be shot and the others are to forfeit pay and allowances due, and be sent to the Dry Tortugas.

A corporal, for stealing $20 from a prisoner of war while under his charge, is sentenced to a similar punishment.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

During the present week the United States Supreme Court will take up the case of CHARLES HORNER *et al.*, *vs.* ARTHUR W. AUSTIN, from the Circuit Court of Massachusetts. This case will be followed by that of JOSEPH JASIGI *et al.*, plaintiffs in error, &c., *vs.* JAMES S. WHITNEY, Collector, from the same court. These cases will be the last for argument during the present term, as the court will adjourn on Monday, the 18th inst.

The Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment.

BOSTON, Sunday, April 10.

The Massachusetts Twenty-ninth Regiment, Col. E. M. PIERCE, which arrived at Boston last night, on furlough, will have a grand public reception to-morrow. This regiment won a gallant record in most of the great battles in Virginia, and subsequently at the capture of Vicksburgh, forming the advance on Jackson, Mississippi. They have also seen hard service in Tennessee and Kentucky.

A cold east wind has prevailed to-day, with squalls of snow and rain.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 9.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Typographical Union, held this evening, Messrs. WM. A. MCEWEN and WM. L. FAIRCHILD were elected delegates to represent that body in the National Convention of Printers to be held in Louisville on the first Monday in May.

Sailing of the North American.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, April 9.

The steamship *North American* sailed at 5 P. M. for Londonderry and Liverpool.

Severe Storm South.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, April 10.

The storm last night was the severest of years past. Considerable damage was done in the city by the flooding of cellars, undermining of new buildings, &c. The Falls are very high, and overflow in many places. It is reported that several buildings have been destroyed on the Susquehanna. No particulars are received.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, April 9.

The steamer *Darling*, from Memphis, passed up with 111 bales of cotton, 33 of which go off at Evansville.

The steamer *Hillman*, from Memphis for St. Louis, passed up with 210 bales of cotton.

The Second Iowa, the Sixth Illinois, and a portion of the Third Illinois Cavalry (Veterans) arrived up from below to-day, en route for home.

Detachments of regiments, together with large numbers of horses, mules and wagons, of the Seventeenth Army Corps have arrived from below. As to the time they will remain nothing definite is known.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, April 10.

A dispatch from Provost-Marshal-General GRY to Provost-Marshal ALEXANDER, of this State, says Lieut.-Gen. GRANT directs active measures to be immediately taken to get into the field all recruits of the new organization and the old troops of Missouri. The troops will rendezvous at Louisville.

Gen. SHERMAN, in a dispatch to the Governor of Missouri on the same subject, says the War Department has given him the control of all the veterans now absent, and requests him to have them sent to the front immediately upon the expiration of their furloughs. No excuse will be taken for delay, and commanders of regiments will be held to a strict accountability for absence of a single day. Gen. SHERMAN says now is the time, if ever, when the soldier should be in his place, three hundred men on time being better than a thousand too late.

All regiments belonging to the armies of the Ohio and Cumberland go to Nashville, and those of the Army of Tennessee go to Cairo, where they will receive further orders.

The St. Louis Presbyterians decided, at a late meeting, that the Rev. Dr. MCPHEETERS could not be allowed to continue his ministerial labors at the Prize-street Presbyterian Church, in this city. Dr. MCPHEETERS was banished from this department for disloyalty some time since, but the order of banishment was revoked by the President.

From Memphis.

CAIRO, Sunday, April 10.

The steamer *Silver Moon* has arrived with one day's later news from Memphis.

The alarm lately experienced in that city was subsiding. Preparation, however, were making to receive the enemy, should he return.

The rebels, under MCCRA, are reported concentrating in force at Augusta, on White River, 100 miles above Bail's Bluff. They had driven out the small garrison on duty there, compelling them to retire to the gunboats. Measures were immediately taken to fortify Duvall's Bluff.

MR. LONG'S SPEECH.

The following is the concluding portion of this speech, which sums up all that was obnoxious in it:

"The very idea upon which this war is founded—coercion of States, leads to despotism; to preserve a Republican form of Government under any Constitution, under the prevalence of the doctrines now in vogue, is clearly impossible. These convictions of the complete overthrow of our Government are as unwholesome and unpleasant to me as they are to any member of the House. Would to God the facts were such I could cherish other convictions. I may be denounced as disloyal and unpatriotic for entertaining them, but it will only be by shallow fools and arrant knaves who do not know or will not admit the difference between recognizing a fact and creating its existence. A man may not desire to die, but nevertheless his belief will not alter the fact of his mortality. I shall not, in these remarks, revive the unpleasant and acrimonious controversy of who is responsible for the death and destruction of our Republic. I do not see that any such discussion now would be productive of good. I entertain clear and strong convictions upon that point—convictions that I have no doubt will be shared by the impartial historian of the future. For the present I am willing to let the past, with all its recollections, rest, provided we can snatch from the common ruin some of our old relics of freedom. I do not share in the belief entertained by many of my political friends, on this floor and elsewhere, that any peace is attainable upon the basis of union and reconstruction. If the Democratic party were in power to-day, I have no idea, and honesty compels me to declare it, that they could restore the Union over thirty-four States. My mind has undergone an entire change upon that subject. I believe that there are but two alternatives, and these are: either an acknowledgment of the independence of the South as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people; and of these alternatives I prefer the former.

MR. Chairman, I take little or no interest in the discussion of the question which many of my political friends would make an issue as to how this war shall be prosecuted, its manner and object. I regard that as worse than trifling with the great question. I do not believe there can be any prosecution of the war against a sovereign State under the Constitution, and I do not believe that a war so carried on can be prosecuted so as to render it proper, justifiable or expedient. An unconstitutional war can only be carried on in an unconstitutional manner, and to prosecute it further under the idea of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. STEVENS,) as a war waged against the Confederate States as an independent nation, for the purpose of conquest and subjugation, as he proposed, and the Administration is in truth and in fact doing, I am equally opposed.

I will say further, Mr. Chairman, that if this war is to be still further prosecuted, I prefer that it shall be done under the auspices of those who now conduct its management, as I do not wish the party with which I am connected to be in any degree responsible for its results, which cannot be otherwise than disastrous and suicidal—let the responsibility remain where it is until we can have a change of policy instead of men, if such a thing is possible. Nothing could be more fatal for the Democratic party than to seek to come into power pledged to a continuance of a war policy—such a policy would be a libel upon its creed in the past and the ideas that lie at the basis of all free Governments, and would lead to its complete demoralization and ruin.

I believe the masses of the Democratic party are for peace, that they would be placed in a false position if they should nominate a war candidate for the Presidency and seek to make the issue upon the narrow basis of how the war should be prosecuted. For my own part, as I have already indicated, I fear that our old Government cannot be preserved even under the best auspices, and under any policy that may be now adopted; yet I desire to see the Democratic party with which I have always been connected, preserve its consistency and republican character unshaken."

The Storm of Yesterday.

Yesterday was the eighteenth successive day that the wind has blown from the eastward—from E. N. E. to S. S. E.—except on Friday, when it shifted to the southwest for a couple of hours, then to the northwest, and then settled back in the old quarter. The number of arrivals during this period have been very few. A very large number are due from European and Southern ports.

The steamships *Morning Star* and *Roanoke* from Havana, arrived yesterday, and report a gale outside the Hook from about east-northeast. There being no sailing vessels from below, and as the telegraph line to Sandy Hook is not in working order, (as usual when it is most needed,) we are without information as to what inward-bound vessels, if any, may be in the lower bay, at anchor. Some anxiety is expressed for the safety of the pilot boat *James M. Waterbury*, as she was last seen on the 1st instant, with but one pilot remaining, the rest having arrived with vessels. The tides have been very full, filling all the cellars as far from the rivers as Water and Greenwich streets.

The Delaware and other Southern harbors are filled with vessels bound to Northern ports, and the various anchorages on Long Island sound, also contain large fleets bound to the eastward.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—At a meeting of the New-York Typographical Union No. 6, held at Tammany Hall on Saturday evening, 9th inst., Messrs. CHARLES B. SHIPP, of the *Tribune*, and JAMES GILFILLAN, of Messrs. GEO. F. NESBITT & Co's printing house, were elected delegates to attend the meeting of the National Typographical Union, to be held at Louisville, Ky., in May next.

FROM MEXICO AND ST. DOMINGO.

News from St. Domingo—Guanuma, Monte Plata, &c., Abandoned by the Spaniards—Reinforcements Sent to Santana—Prizes Adjuged by the Marine Court—Accounts from Matamoras—Indignation at the Conduct of Vidaurri.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 2, 1864.

Notwithstanding the well-known deadly character of a West Indian Summer to unacclimated Europeans, it appears that the war in St. Domingo is to be carried on, although the Spaniards will have a more fatal enemy to contend with in the climate than even in the Dominican insurgents. The first battalion of marines, who have been doing duty on shore for some time past, from the paucity of regular troops, left to-day by the railroad for Matanzas, to embark on board the war steamer *Velasco*, which will take them to Santiago de Cuba.

The merchant steamer *Cubana* arrived the other day from St. Domingo with 500 sick soldiers. The whole number of sick and wounded of the Spanish army in St. Domingo is estimated at *nine thousand*, but those deemed in good health are in not much better condition. The St. Domingo papers give a heart-rending account of the deplorable condition of the troops that landed lately from Guanuma, where the unhealthiness of the climate had reduced the soldiers to mere shadows, from the effects of fever and insufficient nourishment. The want of provisions is extensively felt among the soldiers, for, from the nature of the country, the want of roads, and the deficiency of mules for transport, it is almost impossible to carry provisions any distance from the sea coast.

It appears to be the intention to concentrate the troops, for in addition to Guanuma, Barahona and many other places have been left; at the capital (St. Domingo,) several forts are being erected, besides barracks for the troops.

We have not heard here lately of any battles between the Government forces and the insurgents. The only affair of which we have any account is a brush with the Dominicans, who tried by means of an ambush to get possession of a convoy of provisions that was being sent to Monte Plata, but it seems the they were not successful. Since then Monte Plata has been also abandoned by the Spaniards as unhealthy.

The efforts of the Government, it is expected, will be directed against Monte Christi, and of which intention the Dominicans are well aware, having taken precautions to strengthen the threatened points. The Spanish Government have sent reinforcements, it is said, to Gen. SANTANA, to protect the districts of Seybo, Hato Mayor, Higney, Quiabon and Macoris, in case the insurgents should make an attempt in that direction, (namely, of the district of Seybo,) or in that of the more eastern part of the province of St. Domingo.

The Spanish troops that were encamped at Monte Plata have been quartered at San Antonio de Guoza, under the command of Gen. SUERO, who is in charge of the prolongation of the lines as far as Lianos, where he acts in conjunction with Gen. SANTANA.

By this arrangement, say the Spanish accounts, all the country from the River Ozama toward the east is protected from the enemy's incursions,—a matter deemed of great importance, as being the parts where cattle are most abundant. The district about San Juan having been exhausted, it is said, by FLORENTINO and his band.

With regard to the death of FLORENTINO, the individual who killed him, ROSSON, was not commissioned by the Provisional Government to do anything of the sort; on the contrary, as soon as it was known by SALCEDO, the head of the Provisional Government, he set out in pursuit of the assassin, who only escaped by taking refuge in Haytian territory. He has since made overtures to join the Spaniards.

The St. Domingo *Gazette* of the 10th ult., gives in the official part the account of the late action at Yerba Buena, in which the dispatch of the commanding officer states that the insurgents were defeated with considerable loss.

The same gazette publishes a long list of promotions and decorations granted by the Queen to officers of the army and navy who have distinguished themselves in recent actions. Promotions among the officers of the Spanish army in St. Domingo have certainly been numerous enough lately in that part of the Spanish dominions.

The Marine Court at St. Domingo have declared lawful prizes a Haytien vessel taken by Her Majesty's steamer *Ulloa*, and an English schooner, the *Rapid*, captured by another Spanish war steamer, the *Africa*.

It appears that the officers of the Liberal Mexican army, under command of CORTINAS, at Matamoras, lately held a meeting, at which the treachery of VIDAURRI was denounced. Since then, another meeting, composed of the citizens, was held, at which similar language was used with respect to VIDAURRI, and any attempt on his part to overrule public opinion in the State of Tamaulipas, or to try to unite it to New-Leon, violently denounced. It was said that CORTINAS' forces had left Matamoras to give him battle.

The boast of the Franco-Mexican papers that VIDAURRI had joined the intervention is rather premature. The papers of Monterey say that VIDAURRI's answer to the proposition of joining the intervention was to the effect that he would require a month's delay, that the State might deliberate and determine whether they would be for peace or war. It is said by the same authority that several towns of New Leon had risen up in arms to resist any attempt at intervention.

Some of the Havana papers still persist in maintaining that the account of ULIBA's taking Guadalajara is correct, and that the Franco-Mexican papers of the metropolis and other places in the power of the intervention have hoshed up the circumstance. As secrecy on this point cannot be preserved for any length of time, we may expect here to Havana in a few days, when the English mail steamer will arrive from Vera Cruz, an *éclaircissement* upon this mooted question.

The Public Schools and the Sanitary Commission.

The exhibition by the pupils of the Public Schools of the Seventeenth Ward, in aid of the Sanitary Commission, came off at Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, 7th inst., and was in all respects one of the best that has been given this season. The exercises commenced at 7½ o'clock, and concluded at 11, without the least interruption or mistake, and the audience frequently expressed their pleasure and satisfaction by hearty applause.

The children of these schools are yet to be unrolled in their ability to entertain an audience, for during the three hours and a half of the entertainment, their interest was not allowed to flag for a moment. The principal performers were Masters Henry G. Gabay, Arthur Whittaker, Wm. E. Alms, Philip W. Strouse, John G. Folsom, Chas. Rhoads, Eugene Reed and George Metcalfe, and Misses Carrie

NEW BOOKS.

WORK AND PLAY; or LITERARY VARIETIES. By HORACE BUSHNELL. 12mo. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

This volume takes its name from the first article of its contents, an oration delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University in 1848. It is mainly composed of similar addresses, called for by different public occasions, and now collected together in a shape that secures their preservation, in obedience to the frequent calls that continued to be made for them in the original fugitive form. We are not surprised at this steady demand for these papers, for if any one can be relied on for new applications of old topics, Dr. BUSHNELL is the man. He may be regarded as a man of letters, first among the class that is most typical of the American mind, in its highest stage of development. The light of his clear, frank and vigorous intellect diffuses itself over every subject he touches. He could not if he would take a common-place view of any question presented to him. Remote analogies become near and obvious, consequences undreamt of before, are seen to be inevitable, and a wider range of thought opens out to the reader, while under the influence of a style always nervous and animated, and often rising to true eloquence that mirrors without a shadow the bright and sharply defined conceptions of the author. If any one wishes to see the novelty a man of genius can evolve from what is generally called a worn-out theme, let him compare "The Foundars, Great in their Unconsciousness," an address before the New-Englana Society, with his recollections of the usual platitudes current about the Pilgrim Fathers, and it is impossible to avoid being struck with the difference. Like smoke before the breeze, he dissipates in a moment the popular theory that what they sought was political liberty and general freedom to worship God. He is not afraid to own their intense and conscientious intolerance, their perfect identification of the Church and the State as a joint power having dominion over the bodies and souls of men, and the utter distastefulness for anything like democratic principles that their whole theory of life and its relations inculcated. Accepting in their widest extent these facts, Dr. BUSHNELL eloquently shows how much we still owe them, because the end of the Pilgrim movement "was religion, simply, and only religion;" but a religion that required the cultivation of intellect—a personal matter that demanded of every one the independent exercise of thought and reflection; and that the true paternity and spring of our institutions must be sought—

"First of all, in the fixed relation between freedom and intelligence, and the remarkable care they (the Pilgrim Fathers) had of popular education. It was not their plan to raise up a body of Republicans; but they believed in *mind* as God. Their religion was the choice of mind. The Gospel they printed and must have them to hear it, and hence the solemn care they had, even from the first day of their settlement, of the education of every child; and as God would have it, the children whom they trained up for pillars in the Church turned out also to be more than tools of power. They grew up into magistrates, leaders of the people, orbsters of right and law, Statesmen, Generals, and signers of declarations for liberty. Such a mass of capacity had never been seen before in so small a body of men. And this is the first condition of liberty—the condensation of power, the compact, impenetrable matter of much manhood; the compressed energy of good sense and public reason, having power to see before and after, and measure action by counsel. This it is that walls about the strength and liberty of a people. To be free is not to fly abroad as the owls of the night when they take the freedom of the air, but it is to settle, and build, and be strong—a commonwealth as much better compacted in the terms of reason, as it casts off more of the restraints of force."

Other influences, all working unconsciously to the same purpose, are eloquently discussed, as the mutual confidence between the people and their rulers, the special exercise of personal self-government, and the displacement of the sentiment of loyalty by the substitution of the conviction or principle of law—all fundamental conditions of our State.—"The silent growth of centuries, and there is no seed but the seed of Puritan discipline out of which they ever were known to grow." This brief indication of merely a few of the views enlarged upon in this eloquent discourse, will show its power and originality. It winds up with a glowing anticipation of the future, when, in the course of God's providence, shall perhaps be seen the true issue of that "great hope and inward zeal" which impelled our fathers in the migration; a magnificent end, to which our political successes are but means. When all kinds of progress, political and spiritual, shall work together in our history, raising the race to its true summit of greatness, felicity and glory, in God and religion; "when Church and State, parted in the crumbling and disintegrating processes of freedom, again coalesce and are reinfused in unity, the peace, and love, and world-wide brotherhood established under moral ideas, and the eternal truths of God's eternal kingdom."

A special value seems to us to belong to all Dr. BUSHNELL'S writings about New-England. "Historical Estimate of Connecticut," "Agriculture at the East," "The Age of Homespun," all relate to the same subject, all invest with the charm that a loving loyalty delights to throw around the object of its allegiance. The natural acuteness and originality of Dr. BUSHNELL'S mind appear to great advantage when employed on practical subjects, as "City Plans" and "The Day of Roads," which offer suggestions of the highest value, expounded with a force and vivacity that points them home to the reader. These qualities characterize the entire volume, and insure its favorable reception among all who like a suggestive book to set them thinking, and do not read merely to pass the time.

TEN ACRES ENOUGH. A Practical Experience, Showing how a very Small Farm may be made to keep a very Large Family, with extensive and profitable Experience in the Cultivation of the Smaller Fruits. 12mo. New-York: JAMES MILLER.

The promise of the title is well performed in the execution of this excellent little book. There is an air of good sense and simplicity about the author that recommends strongly to the reader this story of his experience. He has something to tell, and he tells it clearly and without affectation. Though at this present moment he is not likely to meet with many willing listeners—if all sagaries are true—the time may return when the details here set forth will afford hope and consolation to those who may find themselves in like circumstances with the writer. *Ten Acres Enough* will naturally be compared with another recent book, *My Farm at Edgewood*, equally good and true in its way, but representing an opposite and of the agricultural scale; one giving the experience of a gentleman farmer who employs means derived from other sources in the improvement and embellishment of a favorite site, satisfied if the outlay returns a small interest on the capital expended; the other, one of that numerous band of patient toilers in city, town and village, who have struggled on from year to year, anxious to break away from the bondage of the desk, the counter or the workshop, to realize in the country even a moderate income, so that it be a sure one." Harassed almost to death, and his business prospects destroyed by the rapid succession of commercial "crises" and "revulsions," the writer in 1855 converted his stock into cash; and after settling up his affairs, found himself, with a wife and six children, in possession of four thousand dollars—"the net gain of many years of most laborious toil." Half this sum secured him, by good fortune, the possession of a garden farm, within a few miles of Philadelphia, near a railroad that opened to him the markets of that city and of New-York. The raising of fruit and vegetables for these great centres of consumption was the business he devoted himself to, and the energy and success with which it it was pursued is the subject matter of the book. The statement of annual cash profits for the first three years may be given as a specimen of the information conveyed in the work, where each item of outlay and profit is separately enumerated. The result was, First year's net gain, after deducting all expenses, $236; second year's gain, $1,025 06; third year's gain, $1,327 02, without reckoning the portion of the family's support derived from the farm. The author says:

"For the six years succeeding I have continued to cultivate this little farm. Sometimes an unpropitious season has cut down my profits to a low figure, but I have never lost money on the year's business. I buy nothing on credit, and for more than ten years, have had no occasion to give a note. Only once or twice have I failed to invest a few hundred dollars at the year's end. As means increased, my family has lived more expensively, though I think not any more comfortably. I lie down peacefully at night, thinking that I do not deserve more than others, but thankful that God has given me more. I rise in the morning with an appetite for labor as keen as that for breakfast. But others can succeed as well as myself. Capital or no capital, the proper industry and determination will certainly be rewarded with success."

In the flesh and favor of successful speculation these quiet utterances may comparatively be disregarded; but the author has done well to put them on record, and the book is as creditable to him as the ocreer of intelligent labor, whose cheering results it describes.

COUNSEL AND COMFORT, SPOKEN FROM A CITY PULPIT. By the author of "Recollections of a Country Parson." 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The volumes of Mr. BOYD succeed one another so steadily, and with so much regularity, that it is fair to conclude they are "easy writing," while their general popularity, both in England and America, proclaims them neerringly to be "easy reading." The seventeen discourses contained in this volume were apparently delivered by the author in the course of his ministerial functions. They are marked by the easy flow of good sense and facile expression found in all his writings, with a slightly more serious cast of thought, as befits their purpose.

ART NOTES.

The Art Gallery of the Sanitary Fair.

The exhibition of works of art in the spacious galleries of the Sanitary Fair, te Fourteenth-street, is, beyond all comparison, the most extensive, the most choice and the most elegantly arranged that has ever been seen in New-York City. It comprises nearly four hundred oil paintings, including specimens of almost every American artist of note, together with a very large number of the works of distinguished foreign painters, some of which are of great excellence, and which are rarely or never seen away from the galleries of their princely owners. Objects of great pecuniary value, they have been intrusted to the dangerous keeping of the fair, with no sacrificing liberality that deserves the warmest commendations of all lovers of art. The private galleries of the wealthiest collectors of New-York and vicinity have been liberally drawn upon to enrich this collection; and it now stands a superb monument of the art wealth of our metropolis, and a school in which the student at a glance can trace the progress of art in his own country, and compare it with the finest examples of the Old World.

The visitor will be agreeably surprised by the magnificence of this gallery. The recollection of the best exhibitions in this City in past times will not enable him to preconceive the splendors of this. All the pictures hang upon the walls of a single room, of vast dimensions, whose shape is a simple parallelogram. At one glance the whole grand effect is received, and it impresses us with a splendor of effect, such as a visit to all the principal galleries of Europe have failed to produce.

There is room to see the large pictures, which hang upon its walls at a distance to which they are entitled, and which has probably never before been accorded to them. In no other gallery in this City could this important advantage be obtained. But the hanging authorities, partly negativing these advantages, have placed the larger pictures so low that they must be seen through the heads of the multitudes that always intervene. But it is a great advance upon the intricate labyrinth of closets and obscure passages of the rooms in which New-Yorkers have hitherto had to traverse in seeing pictures.

Among those who have contributed valuable pictures from their private collections we notice the names of the following distinguished citizens: Marshall O. Roberts, Jonathan Sturges, Mrs. Gideon Lee, Wm. P. Wright, John Hoey, Wm. H. Webb, A. T. Stewart, R. M. Olyphant, Wm. Niblo, Moses Grinnell, and many others.

But to the artists must be awarded the greatest meed of praise for liberality. It is no great sacrifice for wealthy owners of pictures to loan them for a brief period for the benefit of the suffering soldier; but when the toiling artists, many of whom have but a hard struggle for humble existence, contribute as free gifts, as they have done for this fair, sometimes several paintings, which represent often many days exhaustive work, we must award them a degree of commendation far above the ostentatious sacrifices of wealthy purchasers. They have been called upon, and have liberally contributed their best works for the Boston, the Brooklyn and the New-York end several other Sanitary Fairs. Their liberality is thus seen to be very conspicuous.

To this collection owners have loaned 153 paintings—the artists have given 207.

As the visitor advances down the gallery amid the splendid array he will detect many a gem that has charmed his earlier days. Everywhere his eye will encounter objects worthy of his regard, and he may spend weeks without exhausting the treasures of the superb collection. There are many pictures here which have had prosperous careers of popular exhibition, and many which have been famous in their day as gems of former annual exhibitions. Some once celebrated will now scarcely pass critical muster, and others hold their merited supremacy. Several have world-wide reputations, and are valued at many thousand dollars. The whole collection cannot be worth less than five or six hundred thousand dollars.

Among the gifts we notice many very charming specimens of recent painting. HUNTINGTON, who is ever fresh and ever successfully traveling new fields, has sent in a most lovely Venetian scene—a view of the grand old Church St. Marie Della Salute, on the Grand Canal, with the sun rising over the distant Adriatic. It is painted in the misty, half-obscure, but most luminous and brilliant manner of TURNER, who did so much toward laterpreting the romantic beauties of old Venice. Mr. HUNTINGTON has made a most beautiful picture; indeed, the only Venetian scene in the collection, and there are many, which is worthy of the subject.

LEUTZE has a large picture representing a triumphal return of a naval expedition to Venice. People crowd the Ducal Palace and St. Mark's square, to welcome the returning barges. It is painted with all the picturesque power of this artist, but is painfully Chinese in effect. The over-loaded hosts, with figures that would sink them, is peculiarly like Chinese art. The architecture is real, though not very Venetian in spirit.

There are two pictures, hanging on opposite walls, facing each other, which have made considerable noise in the American art world. We are thankful to have a chance to see them thus face to face. They are the "Rocky Mountains," by BIERSTADT, and the "Heart of the Andes," by CHURCH.

The observer cannot fail to discern how closely they resemble each other in general effect as well as in handling and color, and other details. Neither of them look so well here as when seen by themselves and surrounded by all the appliances of the skillful picture-hanger. They are beautiful pictures, and well deserve the stand they have taken as pioneers in the advancing stride of American art. But they are now in company that painfully tries their merits. Perhaps they would retain their reputation better if they had not intruded into the presence of so much splendid art as every where surrounds them.

The famous painting by LEUTZE, of WASHINGTON crossing the Delaware, hangs at the end of the hall in a splendid position—WASHINGTON with the head and air of a dancing-master, stands upon the prow of the boat ready to step ashore and dance a pirouet on the snow. It is not the patriot WASHINGTON of the American people. And as for the rest, in such a subject, who cares for the boat or the ice, how really they are painted, or how picturesque and how romantically they are arranged. They are well done—but the hero is a dreadful failure. It is a very fine specimen of the art of picture making as practiced in Germany.

DURAND, of whose works we see too little of late, is represented in this collection by several of his best works. They loom up grandly amidst the recent multitude of overstrained works, notwithstanding their modest and unpretending style, and they irresistibly assert their overwhelming excellence.

And COLE, too—how shall we thank those who have so kindly sent here these splendid works of this great master, so superb in their radiant skies of cerulean purity, and their wealth of resplendent tone and color.

So many of the better pictures of the American school are to be seen here that the collection is almost entitled to be called a historical gallery. It would have indeed been a rare chance for a review exhibition. Works by all the old and departed artists might have been obtained, and thus we should have had a chance to compare them with recent works. But, as it is, we have in the catalogue the names of BENJAMIN WEST, GILBERT STUART, COLE and others from the past, and a host of pictures by artists whose early works are so old, as, in the hurry of this new world, to be called historical.

There will be found, and they are as important as any, no matter how large, half smothered in the overgrown crowd, a large number of very small paintings, by distinguished European artists, of great merit and rarity. One, not much bigger than the palm of the hand, by MEISSONIER, called the "Trooper," a picture of unexampled finish, has been recently sold for $3,000. It should be attentively observed. There are several here by FRERE and other French painters of equal merit and price, but of most exquisite beauty. GIGNOUX'S "Indian Summer," so full of American Autumn splendor will gladden all eyes. The visitor should not fail to search for GEROME'S "Egyptian Recruits," the great sensation of one of our late picture seasons; for ACHENBACH'S "Mediterranean Coast Scenes;" for COLES' "Italy;" for HENRIMONON'S "Shepherd Boy;" for FAED'S "Fisher Boy;" for TROYON'S "Cattle;" for CROPSEY'S "Tournament," in his old and best manner for that rare and curious work by HASSON, the "Game of Life;" for STUART'S great portrait of "WASHINGTON;" for MOUNT'S famous "Power of Music;" for the "Silenus," by BEARD; for NEWTON'S "Merry Wives of Windsor;" for the "Prayer," by HENNESSY, and for a hundred other gems of the best art of our day, and of their kind, of any day, as to that. They are all most rare and beautiful works, and will probably never again be open to the inspection of the public eye.

We have noticed only a small portion of the pictures. We have omitted many as deserving of remembrance as those we have designated, but the visitor will find them, for all that, and be rewarded for his pains.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 9, 1864.

$10,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.	112	12.0	Harlem R.	165
25,500	do	112¼	100	do	166
4,600	do....Small	111¾	200	do	s30 160
24,000	U. S. 6s. '65. C..	160	400	do	169
1,500	Trs. Notes 7 3-10		900	do	s30 169
	₱ c...Oct. & Ap.	111¾	500	do	170
25,000	do	111¾	400	do	s30 170
3,000	do.Feb. & Aug.	111¾	400	do	172
28,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. C..	99½	1000	do	173
10,000	Mo. State 6s.....	73¾	1000	do	175
15,000	do	73¾	1000	Reading R.	164
20,000	do	73¾	200	do	164¾
30 000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R	86	200	do	s10 164¾
1,000	do	86¾	1200	do	164¾
1,000	do	85¾	300	do	b10 165
5,000	O. & Miss. C.	b30 66	2000	do	164½
20,000	do	65¾	1000	do	b5 165
5,000	do	b10 66	2000	do	165
150,000	do	65½	1500	do	b10 165½
10,000	Erie 3d M	116¼	500	Mich. Cen. R.	154¾
4,000	do	s3 119	100	do	154½
4,000	E. 4th M. Bs	123	300	do	155¾
1,000	Hud. R 1st M	115	600	do	156
9,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	115	1000	M. So. & N. I. R.	115
5,000	A. & T. H. 1n. B.	93	150	do	115¾
10,000	T. & W. 1st M. Ex	106	400	do	115¾
4,000	Mil. & P. Duc. 1M.	114	400	do	115¾
20,000	Pen. R. 1st M.	100	200	do	s30 115
1,000	F. W. & C. 1st M.	115	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	157
2,000	D. L. & W. 1st M.	115	1000	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	86
1,000	do	118	900	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	149
10	Continental Bank.	106	300	do	149¾
10	Am. Exc. Bank	121	100	do	b10 149¾
1,860	Am. Gold	169¾	500	do	149¾
450	Ceaton Co.	s30 74	100	do	149¾
600	do	b10 74¾	800	Clev. & Pitts. R.	131
200	do	s30 74	400	do	b10 131
700	do	b30 75¾	1000	do	130¾
200	do	74¾	800	do	130¾
50	Del. & H. C. Co.	s30 247	600	do	130
100	do	248	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	138
120	do	249	500	do	136¾
100	do	249¾	200	do	a10 136½
100	do	250	1500	do	137
450	Penn. Coal Co	235	500	do	137½
30	do	236	180	do	137½
250	Central Coal Co	85	350	do	138
150	Cum. Coal Pr.	87½	300	do	138¾
300	do	b10 83¾	1000	Chi. & R. I. R.	128½
400	do	83¾	500	do	128¾
200	do	83	700	do	128¾
100	do	s30 82½	1000	Tol. & Wabash	75
300	Cop'k Iron M.	10	500	do	74½
550	Quicksilver Min.	82	600	Tol. & Wab. Prf.	94
100	do	82¾	400	do	94½
350	do	82¾	200	do	94¾
100	do	82½	300	P., F. W. & C.	149
400	do	b10 82¾	200	do	148½
100	do	b10 83	200	do	149
100	do	83¾	100	do	s10 149
100	Bacon Co. Lead	1½	100	do	s10 145
2500	do	1½	200	do	141
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	227½	400	do	140
90	do	228	400	do	139
50	do	b30 230	500	do	b30 140
200	Cen. Am. Transit.	58	200	do	b5 139½
460	N. Y. Cen.	143¾	100	do	b10 139
250	do	143¾	1200	do	138
300	do	s10 143¾	700	do	137½
200	do	143¾	200	do	137¾
100	Erie R.	s30 125½	500	do	137
2100	do	126	200	Alt. & T. H.	84
900	do	126¾	200	do	b10 84¾
400	do	b10 126¾	100	A. & T. H. R. Pref.	100¾
800	do	126¾	200	do	b10 101
1100	do	126¾	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	65¾
100	do	b10 126¾	200	do	66¾
200	do	b10 126¾	50	do	b10 66¾
200	do	b5 126¾	400	do	b10 66¾
200	Erie Railway P.	112	500	do	66¾
500	do	111¾	100	do	b30 66¾
400	do	s5 111¾	200	Chi. & N. W. R. Pr	86
250	Hudson R. R	s30 160	100	do	b10 86¾
350	do	160¾	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	100
400	do	b10 160¾	200	do	98¾
100	do	160¾	100	Mar. & Chi. 2d P.	82
300	Clev. & T. R.	155	200	H. and St. J. R.	68
100	do	s30 152	500	C. H. & St. J. R. Pr.	70
200	Chi., Bur., & Q. R.	149¾	100	Gold M. Co. of Col.	6
500	do	148	300	Qtz. Hill G. M.	23
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	116½	200	do	23¾
320	Fourth National B.	101	300	Gregory Gold	35
600	Mar. Min. Co.	39	500	Miss. and Mo. R.	65
200	do	b10 40	100	do	b15 65¾
500	Passaic Cop.	3¾	100	do	65¾
280	Hope Gold Co.	11¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U.S. 6s-5-20s. C.	113¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	155¾
20.000	Mo. State 6s	74	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	115
8.000	Ten. St. 6s. '90	61¾	500	Ill. Cen. R. S.	b5 148¾
5,000	O. & Miss. C.	61	200	do	148¼
100	Quick. M. Co.	b10 83	50	Clev. & Pitts. R.	129¾
500	do	82¾	200	do	b15 130
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	227½	500	do	129¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	143¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	137¼
200	do	143¾	700	do	138
100	do	144	100	do	s10 138
1500	Erie R.	125¾	300	Cleve. & Tol. R.	152¼
1000	do	125¼	100	M. & P. du C. R.	86
50	Erie R. Pr.	111	100	do	86¾
50	Hudson R.	s60 158	1000	Tol. & Wab. R.	74
100	do	159	400	do	74¾
500	do	159¾	200	do	74½
500	do	b10 160¾	300	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	94
1500	Harlem R.	173	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	66
200	do	174	50	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86
600	do	175	100	do	85
100	do	s30 170	600	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	144
200	Chic. & R. I.	127¾	50	do	s30 141
400	do	127½	300	do	b5 144
500	Reading R.	164	900	do	144¾
100	do	163¾	100	do	143¾
700	do	163¾	100	Alt. & Terre H.	84

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200	N. Y. Central	b4 143¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	154¾
200	do	o 142¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts R.	c 128
200	do	b3 143¾	500	do	128
100	do	143¾	400	do	128¾
500	Erie R.	125¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	136¾
700	do	o 125¾	100	do	b3 137
100	do	c 125¾	300	do	b3 136¾
200	do	s3 125¾	100	do	s30 136
500	do	b4 126	300	do	136½
100	do	o 126	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	b3 66
800	do	126	800	P., F. W. & Chi.	142
100	Erie Pref.	c 111¾	100	do	s3 142
100	Hudson Riv. R.	b30 161	400	do	s3 140
200	do	159¾	900	do	141
400	Harlem R.	175	400	do	s3 141
800	do	174	200	do	141¾
1200	do	s5m 150	1000	do	141
200	do	172¾	100	do	141¾
600	Reading R.	162¾	200	do	s30 141
800	do	163¾	850	do	s60 140
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	114¾	200	M. & P. Du C.	87¾
100	do	b3 114¾	200	Tol. & Wab. R.	74¾
100	do	114¾	200	Tol. & Wab. Pr.	94
100	do	114¾	150	Cen. Am. Tran.	57
400	do	b3 115	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	82¾
350	Ill. Cen. R.	148	100	do	83
460	do	143¾	500	Quick. Min. Co.	82¾
200	do	s3 148¼	200	do	b30 82¾
100	do	148¾	400	do	83
100	do	b5 146¾	100	Mar. Min. Co	37½
300	do	c 148¾	100	Rnt. Marble Co	24
100	do	e 148¾	1400	Bncks Co. Lead	1¾
100	do	b3 148¾			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

500	N. Y. Cen. R.	143¾	400	Cle. & Tol. R.	151¾
100	do	143¾	200	do	s10 151¾
100	do	b3 143¾	500	do	151¾
500	Erie R.	b6 125¾	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	66
100	do	125¾	100	do	b3 66
100	do	b3 125¾	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	143
100	do	b3 125¾	500	do	142
300	do	s3 125¾	100	do	s3 151¾
700	do	b5 125¾	100	do	150¾
300	Erie R. Pr.	111¾	100	do	s60 140
600	Harlem R.	159	600	do	b5 141¾
100	do	b3 173	200	do	141¾
200	do	b30 173	100	T. H. & Alt.	84
800	Reading R.	b3 163¾	100	do	b3 84
500	do	163¾	100	T. H. & Alt. R. Pr.	100¾
600	do	163¾			

400	Tol. & Wab.	74¾	700	Tol. & Wab. Pr.	94
200	Miss. & Mo. R.	84¾	100	do	s3 94
35,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	64¾	18,000	do	64¾
100	Mar. & Chi. 1st P.	86¾	13	Pacific Mail	226
100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	59	100	Canton Co.	73
150	Cume. Coal.	83	500	do	s30 83
400	Quicks. M. C.	b3 83	400	do	82¾
100	do	82¾	100	do	b5 83¾
200	do	s3 83¾	400	do	83¾
200	do	s10 83¾	1000	do	83¾
300	Am. Coal Co	108	100	Rut. Marble Co.	22
100	do	23	800	Qtz. Hill M. Co.	23
200	Bncks C. L. Co	s3 1½	500	do	1½
1000	N. Y. & Pass. Cop	3½	200	do	b3 3½

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$10,000	Amer Gold	171	100	Ill. Cen.	147¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	142¾	400	Galena R.	b3 138
1700	Erie R.	b3 125¾	100	do	137½
200	do	125¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	b10 154
100	do	s10 125¾	200	Chi. & R. I.	127
100	do	bnw 125¾	800	do	s30 127
200	do	126¾	100	Chi. & N. W.	66¾
100	Erie Pr.	111	200	do	86¾
600	do	110¾	100	do	b3 66¾
100	Hud. R. R.	s30 159	100	Fort Wayne	b3 141
100	do	s30 167¾	300	do	s3 140
400	Harlem R.	173	200	do	140¼
100	do	s3 173	100	do	s3 140¾
700	do	174	300	do	b3 140
480	do	173¾	100	Mil. & Pr. du Ch.	85¾
200	do	176	200	Chi. & Alton R.	98
700	Reading R.	163¾	300	do	bnw 99
300	do	b3 164	100	T. H. & A. R. Pr.	b3 100
200	do	b3 163¾	200	Wabash	73
100	Mich. Cen. R.	154¾	200	Wabash Pr.	94
100	do	b5 154¾	10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	64¾
800	Mich. So. R.	114¾	400	Mar. & C 2d Pr.	61
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	154¾	100	Cen. Am. Tr.	59
200	do	b3 155	300	Canton Co	b10 74
300	Pittsburgh	b3 129	100	Cumberland	b3 82¾
1200	do	129	100	Quick. M. Co.	82¾
200	do	129¾	100	do	82¾
100	do	b3 129¾	100	Qtz. Hill M. Co.	25

MONDAY, April 11—A. M.

In the Foreign Trade at this port last week the Export clearances improved in value of Domestic Produce, but were again very light in Specie. The Import entries are to a fair average, but largely below the previous heavy week. The Customs Duties continue large, and while the Treasury Office sold over two millions in Gold to the Importers, to accommodate the Customs demand, it still holds $26,266,181 in Gold and Silver, as against $26,486,549 at the close of the previous week. We believe that arrangements are contemplated at the Department in Washington to commence the payment of the May interest on the $500,000,000 Loan as early as 15th inst. The labor at the New-York office will probably be divided as between the full and fractional coupons, devoting a week or fortnight to each alternately.

The subscriptions to the new Popular Loan are on the increase, and now average at all points considerably over a million a day. The European demand for the 5-20s and other orders for these and the older 6 per cents, have imparted increased firmness at the Stock Exchange and on the Street, and advanced prices 1½@2 per cent. The Railway speculation, with one or two special exceptions, closed somewhat dull on Saturday, after another active week at high prices. The erratic movements in Fort Wayne and Harlem constitute the feature of the week. The latter had the advantage on Saturday, and sold at 176 per cent., as against 101 per cent. about a fortnight ago. Both Stocks have their separate engineer-in-chief, with all steam up, but exciting no other interest in the public at large than the sense of wonder as to where these trains of speculation, running at such a giddy speed, will ultimately land. The Mining speculation, and the constant multiplication of new schemes to enhance it, divert a large share of attention (and "margins") from the Railways, while the snug condition of the Money Market, so far as Stock Exchange borrowers are concerned, creates an occasional pause in both.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	166¾@170¾
U. S. 6 ₱ cents., 5-20 years	110¾@112¾
New-York Central	144¼@142¾
New-York and Erie	126¼@125¾
Erie Preferred Shares	111¾@110¾
Rock Island	124¾@127
Michigan Guaranteed	150¾@154¾
Michigan Southern	118¾@114¾
Michigan Central	150¾@154¾
Toledo	149¾@154
Illinois Central	148 @147¾
Pacific Mail	231@226¾
Hudson River	163¾@159
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	127¾@129¼
Harlem Common	141¼@175
Fort Wayne and Chicago	145¾@154@131¾@149@140
Chicago and North Western	67¾@66¾
Almaden Quicksilver	87¾@75@83¾
Mariposa Gold	39¾@42@37@38¾
Cumberland	83¾@82¾

The new subscriptions in this market to the 10-40 years' Loan reported on Saturday, were over a million of dollars, viz.:

At Treasury Office	$224,500
First National Bank	419,900
Twelfth National Bank	300,000
National Exchange Bank	100,000
Together	$1,044,400

The sales of Gold to the Importers from the Treasury Office Saturday, at 165 ₱ cent., amount to $414,000; making for the week $2,277,000. The Customs for the day are $378,000, making for the week $2,169,000. The shipments of Gold and Silver of all descriptions for the week are $345,471. The price of Gold at the Stock Exchange Board Saturday was 169¾, about the same as on Friday. In the afternoon an advance was reported in the Gold Room, but the transactions of the day, in the absence of both Customs and Export demand, were unimportant in amount.

The Money market was again very active among the Stock Brokers, at 7 ₱ cent.

At the Stock Exchange, the market was very strong for the Government 5-20 Year Loan at both Boards, and firm in the forenoon on the Railway speculation. The latter, however, was somewhat feverish, later in the day, and the Second Board sales not up to first pricee by 1 ₱ cent. The fluctuations on Fort Wayne, through the day, were about 15 ₱ cent. Among the Mining Stocks, Quartz Hill recovered part of the heavy decline of yesterday, and Gregory Gold advanced to 35 ₱ cent. There was not much business in other descriptions.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Friday night. There was nothing done in Gold at the Afternoon Board of the Stock Exchange:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861	114¼	114½	Mich. Central	153½	154½
U. S. 5-20's	112	112½	Mich Southern	114¾	114¾
N. Y. Central	143¾	143¼	Mich Guaranteed	155	154½
Erie	125¾	125¾	Illinois Cen	148¾	147¾
Erie Preferred	112	111¾	Pittsburgh	129	129
Hudson	160¾	159	Fort Wayne	143	141
Pacific Mail	227	226¾	Rock Island	127¾	127
Harlem	165	172	Galena	133¾	134¾
Canton	72¾	72½	Reading	165	163
Treas. Cer. new.	99¾	99½	Quicksilver	82¾	83
Toledo	154¾	154½	Cum'land Coal	83¼	83
Northwest	66¾	66	Mariposa	39	38½

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares. The half-yearly Dividend of the old National Bank is 5 ₱ cent.:

New-York	118	Chelsea	105
Merchants'	116	Bank of N. America	110
Mechanics'	113	Hanover	105
Union	123	Irving	104
Phœnix	111	Metropolitan	122
Tradesmen's	115	People's	105
Butchers' & Drovers'	122	Corn Exchange

quite animated during past the week, and prices of all descriptions have favored sellers decidedly, the market closing quite buoyantly. The week's sales comprise 450,000 lbs. domestic fleece at 67c.@80c., chiefly at 73c.@76c.; 130,000 lbs. domestic pulled at 56½c.@80c., the latter for very superior extra; 175,000 lbs. California at from 25c.@32½c.; 20,000 lbs. Hungarian, on private terms; 1,250 bales Donskoi, &c., at 35c.@50c.; 350 bales East India, at 36c.@50c.; 4,000 bales African, &c., at 35c.@40c.; 1,600 bales Cape, at 38c.@45c.; 20 bales do. scoured, at $1 25; 850 bales Mestiza, at 30c.@40c., and 400 bales Smyrna and other foreign, on terms not ascertained....In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, sales have been made of 900,000 lbs. domestic at 64c.@65c. for fleece, and 75c@83c. for pulled: also, 2,500 bales foreign, including a cargo of Cape at 37½c.@41c.; one at 38c.@42½c.; some choice lots at 41c.@45c.; and 300 bales Mestiza at 35c.@40c., the outside figures for choice new clip. The aggregate transactions for the week at private sale are probably the largest since the beginning of the year; and at the close, with gold ranging up and buyers becoming more numerous and anxious for supplies, there is a strong upward tendency in prices. Consumers of wool—among them several of our largest manufacturing corporations prompted not only by their urgent necessities, but apparently satisfied that prices are as low as they are likely to go, and nothing more is to be gained by holding off, are disposed to operate freely and buying considerably ahead of their immediate wants. In Philadelphia sales have been made of 400,000 lbs. Domestic, among which was fine, at 76c.@80c.; medium at 73c.@75c.; unwashed, at 44c.; and a lot of Santa Fe, at 36c. About 150 bales Donskoi were taken on private terms.

FREIGHTS—Continue very dull and heavy, with 395 barrels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s.; 14,000 bushels Wheat, at 2¾@2¾d.; 350 tcs Beef, at 2s.; 450 boxes Bacon, at 12s. 6d.; 100 boxes Wax, at 15s.; also, by steamer, 400 bales Cotton, at ½d.; and 400 boxes Bacon, at 25s. For Glasgow, 50 hhds. Tallow, at 25s.; 2,000 Canada Butt Staves, at £7. For Antwerp, 300 pkgs. Lard and Tallow, at 2s. 1d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	April 13	Boston.....Liverpool.
City of London	April 16	New-York....Liverpool.
Tentonia	April 16	New-York....Southampton.
Persia	April 20	New-York....Liverpool.
Etna	April 23	New-York....Liverpool.
Asia	April 27	Boston.....Liverpool.
Bornesia	April 30	New-York....Southampton.
Australasian	May 4	New-York....Liverpool.
Arabia	May 11	Boston.....Liverpool.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York....Southampton.
Scotia	May 18	New-York....Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

N. American	Mar. 17	Liverpool.....Portland.
Kangaroo	Mar. 19	Liverpool.....New-York.
Virginia	Mar. 29	Liverpool.....New-York.
Etna	Mar. 30	Liverpool.....New-York.
Damascus	Mar. 31	Liverpool.....Portland.
Bornusia	April 2	Southampton.New-York.
Asia	April 2	Liverpool.....Boston.
Glasgow	April 2	Liverpool.....New-York.
Styria	April 5	Liverpool.....New-York.
City of N. York	April 6	Liverpool.....New-York.
Australasian	April 9	Liverpool.....New-York.
Arabia	April 16	Liverpool.....Boston.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton.New-York.
Scotia	April 23	Liverpool.....New-York.
Africa	April 30	Liverpool.....New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....6 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....6 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsoir Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number" and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are broad, coarse business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen; all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge of registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

TREES! TREES! TREES!

Thirty thousand fruit, ornamental and evergreen trees, and a general assortment of grape vines, small fruits, flowering, shrubs, &c., wholesale and retail. This is the finest stock of trees ever offered in this market, and includes all the leading varieties. A large proportion of standard and dwarf apple trees are Baldwin King, of Tompkins County, Northern Spy, Peck's Pleasant, Gravenstein and Red Astrachan. The Dwarf Pears are very fine, and a large portion are Duchess d'Angouleme and Bonne d'Jersey. Nurserymen and dealers supplied at lowest rates.
A. PARRISH, No. 168 John-st.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. ADVANCE
ON THE WAGES OF PAPER STAINERS.

Messrs. Waterbury, Jefferson & Co.:

SIRS: For the promptness with which you complied with our request for an advance of twenty-five per cent. on the wages hitherto paid us, we thus publicly return our sincere thanks.

(Signed on behalf of our fellow workmen.)
ALEX. SINCLAIR,
JOHN ASPDEN.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
A little of everything relating to the human system, diet, air, marriage, &c., &c., read revised and enlarged edition of
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

Among the many subjects treated in this work are the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver and Philosophy of Digestion, Constipation, Affections of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation, Barrenness, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, Rupture, Salt Rheum, Cancer, Paralysis, Diseases of the Heart, Neuralgia, How to Recover the Sight and Throw Aside Spectacles, Marriage and Sexual Philosophy, the Curious Marriage Customs of the World, Philosophy of Klopements, Philosophy of Childmarking, a Chapter for the Married, and a thousand of value to married and single, never written before, making altogether a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one; 400 pages; 100 Illustrations. By E. B. FOOTE, M.D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York; to be had of all News Agents. Comments tables sent free by mail to all applicants, or the book forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $1 50. Address S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS.

Tambord, Application, Nottingham and Muslin Lace and Muslin Borderings, Vestibule Laces, &c., &c. in great variety.

CORNICES.

All the different styles, Gilt, Wooden and Grained at reasonable prices.

SHADES.

Plain and fancy made and put up on the shortest notice. Shade Fixtures, Picture Hangings, and Upholstery Goods of all kinds

AT RETAIL.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

GEO. CAREY
Begs respectfully to announce to the
NEW-YORK LADIES
that his STOCK of
MANTILLAS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS and BASQUES
IN SILK AND CLOTH,
is replete with all the PARIS NOVELTIES and his own Manufactures.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 476 Broadway,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

N. B.—This house is particularly recommended to strangers and visitors.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-street,)
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
FASHIONABLE DRESS SILKS,
Several choice lots just received per Steamers at retail
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand.)
SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
A great variety of LATEST PARIS SHAPES, now ready.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-street.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
For Spring and Summer in great variety.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,) will offer at Retail on Monday, April 11, a new and very desirable article of
WATERPROOF CLOAKING.
Also, FRENCH and ENGLISH CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, &c., &c., in great variety.
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK,
NEW SILKS AND RICH SATINS,
NEW WOOLENS,
NEW PRINTS,
NEW BAREGES,
SPECIALLY
1,200 pieces GRENADINE MOZAMBIQUES,
Double Width.
At 38 cents, worth 60 cents.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway.

LEGRAIN'S.
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
WHITE GOODS, FAMILY LINEN AND TABLE LINEN, AT COST.
WHITE SHIRTING MUSLINS, POSITIVELY UNDER COST.
Ladies will only understand the truth of this advertisement by assuring themselves of the facts.
NEW PIQUES, MARSEILLES, FRENCH AND DOMESTIO PRINTS, PRINTED LINEN, just received.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of NEW SPRING STYLES at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.
Call early if you want choice styles at a bargain.

SPRING CLOAKS, IN RICH SILKS.
SPRING CLOAKS, IN RICH SILKS.
SPRING CLOAKS, IN RICH SILKS.

We are adding to our present stock of choice rich silks, cloth and other cloaks, French and Parisian, new styles, which are very chaste and elegant, and must certainly please the most elite and fashionable.
CROSBY & McDANIELS,
Broadway Cloak Emporium.
No. 747 Broadway.

RICH LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT.
JUST OPENED FOR THE SPRING TRADE,
Consisting of
Black Thread, Guipure and French Laces,
Real and Imitation Valenciennes Laces,
Real and Imitation Bloods,
Point Appliqne and Point Gaze Laces,
Black Thread and Pusher Lace Veils,
Barbes, Coiffures, Points, Shawls and Mantillas,
Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs,
Thread Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs,
Valenciennes Lace Collars, Sets and Hankerchiefs,
Paris Embroidered Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs,
Bands and Muslin Trimmings in great variety,
Tartan Plaid Sash Ribbons,
together with a fine selection of every article in the trade, bought before the great advance in gold, and will be offered at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
P. S.—Shetland Wool Shawls, entirely new styles; Pusher and Thread Lace Point Covers.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS OPENED FRENCH CLOAKS
and MANTILLAS, for SPRING and SUMMER WEAR.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
BREAKFAST and DINNER JACKETS,
selected by herself from the leading houses in Paris.
No. 1,142 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

NOTICE TO STRANGERS.
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 858 BROADWAY, between 13th and 14th sts., has a large assortment of PINEAPPLE CLOTHS, (Dresses,) elegant MANDARIN FEATHER FANS, NANKIN CRAPES, SEERSUCKERS, CONCANS, PONGEES, WASH SILKS, MADRAS and other HANDKERCHIEFS, CANTON CHINA, CURIOSITIES, ANTIQUITIES, &c., from JAPAN, INDIA, MANILLA, CHINA and other COUNTRIES, not to be found elsewhere.
For further particulars, call at the store for a catalogue of the extensive stock.
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 858 BROADWAY, 858.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 281 GRAND-ST., are offering their large stock of Spring carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c., at retail, at very low prices FOR CASH. Hotel and housekeepers are invited to examine the goods and prices before purchasing.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have just imported a fine stock
BROCATELS, SATINS,
PLUSHES, LASTINGS,
REPS, DAMASKS,
and every variety of COVERINGS of the LATEST STYLES and NEWEST DESIGNS.

NEW CURTAIN GOODS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
Have now ready a large supply of all kinds of the above goods (which they offer to parties furnishing houses), consisting of
SATIN, BROCATEL and DAMASK for CURTAINS,
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Also, CORNICES and TRIMMINGS.
WINDOW SHADES of all descriptions, put up in the best manner.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of patterns of elegant Spring fashions, 473 Broadway, 27 East 14th-st. and 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Spring No. of the *Mirror of Fashion* now ready.

WOOL TWINE.
CARPET WARP.
All kinds of twine, rope, cordage and lines, paper and paper bags, envelopes and writing paper.
H. & HARVEY, No. 66 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY,
are now offering at retail the best make
TABLE LINENS,
all widths and prices. Also,
GERMAN,
FRENCH,
SCOTCH,
and IRISH
DAMASK CLOTHS,
from 2 to 6 yards long, very elegant designs.
NAPKINS,
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ sizes, to match cloths.
DOYLIES,
for tea, wine and fruit, from $1 to $13 per dozen.
CHOCOLATE NAPKINS,
Towels, Shirting Linens, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Floor Cloths, Stair Linens, with all classes of Housekeeping Linen Goods in great variety. Articles for Housekeeping made up on short notice, and in the best style.

H. ARMSTRONG,
NO. 140 6TH-AVENUE,
BELOW 11TH-STREET.
Importer and retailer of
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
RIBBONS,
TRIMMINGS,
HOISERY,
GLOVES,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
EMBROIDERIES
In Edgings, Insertings, Bands, Infants' Robes, Waist, Hem-stitched Tape, Border and Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
WHITE GOODS.
Cambrics, Nansesooks, Mulls, Lawns, Irish Linens, Damasks, Towelings, Napkins, &c.
LACES.
Valenciennes and English Thread, Edgings and Insertings, Maltese, Guipure and Bonton Laces, Veils, Barbes, Coiffeurs, in great variety.
Paris and English Flouncings
at half cost of importation.
A splendid assortment of
MILLINERY GOODS,
consisting of
BLONDS, MULINES, CRAPES, &c., &c.
A liberal discount to the trade.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
A full and complete stock, embracing every requirement for Ladies, Misses and Boys, in
STOCKINGS,
SOCKS,
UNDER-GARMENTS,
GLOVES, &c.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SHIRTS, COLLARS, NECKTIES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, &c.
RIBBONS
Trimming and Bonnet Ribbons of all Shades.
In the above departments are many Job Lots, from this week's auctions, which will be sold 25 per cent. less than present cost of importation.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
CONTINUATION OF OUR GREAT SALE OF SILKS.
THIS WEEK
we will offer several large invoices of cheap silks, purchased at the large auction sales of Thursday and Friday, as a sacrifice on the cost of importation.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
SMALL, NEAT CHECK SILKS, only 50c. a yard.
SOLID CHECK SILKS, very wide, only 75c. a yard.
SMALL PLAID SILKS, very fine goods, and choice, at $1.
VERY RICH PLAID SILKS, at $1 25 and $1 50.
STRIPED SILKS, very wide, slightly damaged, at less than half the sound value.
ALSO,
BLACK SILKS, at 68., 6s. 6d., to $1,
worth $1 $1 12½, and $1 25,
HEAVY (RICH LUSTRE) BLACK SILKS,
at $1 25, $1 35, $1 50, to $2.
(25 per cent. less than present value.)
HEAVY GROS GRAIN SILKS,
at $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50 to $2.
BEAUTIFUL BLACK SILKS,
(without lustre, for mourning,)
at $1 90 and $1 62½.
PLAIN SILKS, all the fashionable colors worn, at $1 25, $1 37½ to $1 75 per yard.
Ladies will find the prices of our silks 20 to 25 per cent. lower than Broadway stores.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
The special attention of the Ladies of New-York and surrounding cities is invited to our
IMMENSE STOCK OF
NEW AND FASHIONABLE
DRESS GOODS, for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.
We have also received from the auction sales of the past week,
LARGE ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK
OF
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS.
SMALL PLAID POPLINS, (new designs,) at 18c. and 25c. per yard.
STRIPED and FIGURED do., at 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d. and 3s.
PLAIN POPLINS, all colors, at 3s. 6d. and 4s.
BLACK and WHITE CHECK POPLINS, at 25c. and 30c.
DOUBLE-WIDTH POPLINS, (silk and wool,) at 5s. to 8s.
POPLIN ROBES, (richly embroidered,) at $5 50 each
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
ALL THE LATEST STYLES IMPORTED
IN
GRENADINE SHAWLS, FRENCH CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
ZEPHYR SHAWLS, STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS,
BERLIN WOOL SHAWLS, STRIPED AND PLAID CASHMERE SHAWLS,
SCOTCH WOOL SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS,
MOZAMBIQUE SHAWLS, CHALLY AND TISSUE SHAWLS.
Ladies will find our stock the largest and most select in New-York.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.
THIS WEEK
WE WILL EXHIBIT OUR SPRING STYLES
OF
MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
manufactured from the latest and most approved designs imported.
As heretofore, Ladies will find our prices twenty to thirty per cent. less than Broadway stores.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
of the most fashionable colors and styles. Prices commencing at $1, and up to $7 50.
Ladies will find our stock one of the largest and most select in the City, as this branch of our business is under the supervision of
Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, late of No. 214 Bowery, who has been established in the Bowery, in the Umbrella and Parasol trade, for upward of twenty years.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
(Late W. K. Peyton,)
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ALPACAS! ALPACAS! ALPACAS!
THIS WEEK
we will open an entire new stock of these most scarce and desirable Dress Fabrics, including every fashionable shade and color imported, of
DRAB, STEEL, "CURE" LAVENDER,
MAUVE, WHITE, NANKEEN, BLACK,
BROWN, PEARL, GREEN and TAN.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS. CLOAKS.
AT DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE,
NEWEST SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,
FOR
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

LADIES'	Waterproof	CLOAKS	from	$6 50 up.
LADIES'	Melton	CLOAKS	from	$6 50 up.
LADIES'	All-wool	CLOAKS	from	$8 50 up.
LADIES'	Zephyr	CLOAKS	from	$12 50 up.
LADIES'	Silk	CLOAKS	from	$10 up.
LADIES'	Taffeta	CLOAKS	from	$15 up.
MISSES'	Cloth	CLOAKS	from	$4 50 up.
MISSES'	Silk	CLOAKS	from	$5 50 up.
CHILDREN'S	Cloth	CLOAKS	from	$3 50 up.
CHILDREN'S	Silk	CLOAKS	from	$4 up.

CALL AND EXAMINE.
LADIES POLITELY WAITED UPON.
C. A. DAVIDSON, No. 264 BOWERY.

ELEGANT IMPORTED
CARPETS.
AXMINSTER AND WILTON BUSSON,
In one piece.
AXMINSTER, WILTON, VELVET,
BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, &c.,
By the yard.
The largest and most splendid stock of new designs ever offered in the market.
OIL-CLOTHS, COCOA AND CHINA MATTINGS,
RUGS, MATS, &c.,
selected expressly for our retail trade.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., &c.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS,
TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS,
and PILLOW LINENS.
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES,
TABLE COVERS and COVERINGS.
COTTON SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS,
CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
ENGLISH and FRENCH MULLS,
WHITE and COLORED MARSEILLES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
At Popular Prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S.
The largest and most elegant assortment of corsets and skirts ever offered at retail in the United States, at GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS—In the very newest designs and colorings, selected in Europe this season by J. RUSSELL, No. 321 Worcester-st., first door below Amity-st.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH MUSLINS.
PLAIN, PLAID
AND
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
CAMBRIC, MULL,
AND
ORGANDIE,
Purchased previous to the present
LARGE ADVANCE,
AND
WILL BE SOLD AT POPULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner of MERCER-ST.

PARIS GRENADINES,
GAZE CHAMBRAIS,
GRENADINE BAREGES, ORGANOIES,
JACONETS AND LAWNS,
IN ROBES AND BY THE YARD.
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES
JUST RECEIVED.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE,
LARGE OPENING OF
MILLINERY GOODS ON MONDAY,
LARGEST AND BEST
ASSORTMENT TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
STRAW BONNETS
AND BLOOMERS IN EVERY SHAPE AND COLOR.

BONNETS, 25c., 37c.,	CACTUS BRAIDS.
BONNETS, 50c., 63c.,	CHINA PEARLS.
BONNETS, 75c., 88c.,	SPLIT STRAWS.
BONNETS, $1 AND $1 25,	FANCY HAIR.
BONNETS, $1 50 AND $1 75,	FANCY BRAIDS.
BONNETS, $2 AND $2 25,	COBURGS.
BONNETS, $2 50 AND $2 75,	TUSCANS.
BONNETS, $3 AND $3 25,	LEGBORNS.
BONNETS, $3 50 AND $3 75,	LUTONS.
BONNETS, 50c., 50c.,	NEAPOLITANS.
BONNETS, 50c., 50c.,	ROUGH AND READYS.
BONNETS, 50c., 50c.,	DUNSTABLES.
BONNETS, 50c., 50c.,	MILAN BRAIDS.

OPENING 10,000 BLOOMERS
IN EVERY STYLE AND COLOR.

BLOOMERS, 15c., 20c., 25c., 37c., 50c., 63c.,	75c.
BLOOMERS, 88c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, and $2 25.	
BLOOMERS, $2 75, $3, $3 25, $3 50, $3 75, $4.	

BOYS' HATS IN GREAT VARIETY.
FLOWERS, NEW DESIGNS.
BONNET SILKS, ALL COLORS.
BONNET ILLUSIONS AND LACES.
5,000 PIECES BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, IN EVERY SHADE, PLAIN AND FANCY, FROM 6c. YARD UP.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED
AT LESS
THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
500 BOXES FLOWERS, AT 50c. BOX.
1,200 BUNCHES FRENCH FLOWERS, 25c. BUNCH.
GRENADINE VAILS, CHOICE SHADES, 50c.
3,000 HAIR NETS, COMMENCING AT 10c.
FANCY MUSLINS FOR WAISTS, NEW STYLES.
SLEEVE-NETS, NEW PATTERNS.
JOB LOTS FROM AUCTION
OPENING IN COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
VAILS, MUSLINS, SANDS, FLOUNCING, &c.
HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION,
CHEAP LOTS, COMMENCING AT 5c.
GOODS AT
WHOLESALE
LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
CHEAP LOTS OF HOSIERY THIS WEEK,
LADIES', GENTS', MISSES', AND BOYS',
COMMENCING AT 10c. PAIR.
GLOVES IN FULL
ASSORTMENT, FROM 6c. PAIR UP.
KID GLOVES, 75c., 75c., 90c., 95c.
BUGLE-TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS,
PLAIN AND FANCY BRAIDS,
PLAIN AND FANCY LACES,
BUTTONS, BRAIDS, TRIMMINGS,
BRUSHES, COMBS, PORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS,
COTTONS, TAPES, NEEDLES AND PINS, &c.
PAPER; HAIRPINS 2c. BUNDLE, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.
OPENING FRESH GOODS
FROM AUCTION
DAILY.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 Eighth-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

O. & J. MOWBRAY
WILL OPEN THEIR
NEW CLOAK WAREHOUSE
ON MONDAY, APRIL 18,
No. 214 BOWERY,
BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE.
NO EFFORT HAS BEEN SPARED
TO MAKE OUR STOCK COMPLETE.
THE LEADING AND DESIRABLE
STYLES
WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND
AT THIS STORE
FROM THE LOWEST PRICES
TO THE RICHEST IMPORTED
FOR LADIES, MISSES,
AND CHILDREN.
ONE DISTINGUISHING FEATURE
WILL BE
STRICTLY ONE PRICE,
BEING WELL PREPARED
TO MEET COMPETITION
FROM ALL QUARTERS.
ON THIS PRINCIPLE
GOODS FREELY SHOWN,
AND CUSTOMERS WAITED ON
WITH POLITENESS.
O. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 214 BOWERY, between SPRING and PRINCE.
No. 269 GRAND, corner FORSYTH.

R. H. MACY.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LINEN GOODS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
RIBBONS AND STRAW GOODS.
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FANCY GOODS.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
CORSETS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
MACY'S CELEBRATED
FRENCH KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
STRAW GOODS FROM AUCTION!
STRAW GOODS from various manufacturers!!
The largest stock ever exhibited by one House in this City.
Over one hundred thousand BONNETS, BLOOMERS, Boys' HATS, CAPS, &c., from One Cent to Twenty Dollars each.
Especial attention to Misses' and Ladies' BLOOMERS, comprising Empress, Josephine, Madeira, Imperial, Coquette, Espanola, and every other style, below last year's prices.
Also, examine our SPLIT STRAW BONNETS, at $1, at $1 50, at $2, at $2 50, at $3, at $3 50, up to $20.
Tan, Leather, Drab, Hair, Cactus, Fluted, and Plain BONNETS, from $1 each.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ GRAND and 66 ALLEN ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
BONNET AND BASH RIBBONS
FROM AUCTION.
Also, every width in
SCOTCH PLAID RIBBONS.
Full size of select shades in bonnet ribbons, comprising tan, leather, drab, lilac and all the fashionable colors of the richest qualities.
TRIMMING RIBBONS TO MATCH,
Ready MONDAY, April 11.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 and No. 313½ GRAND-ST.
and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
BONNET SILKS, EVERY COLOR
AND SHADE.
New Flowers! New Dress Trimmings!! from auction.
Bargains in EMBROIDERIES, Ladies' KID GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.
Examine our MILLINERY LACES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ GRAND, and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

R. H. MACY
NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES,
ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.,
TWO DOORS BELOW 14TH-ST.

HOUSE DECORATIONS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS OF PAPER HANGINGS,
Have just received in store a
MAGNIFICENT VARIETY OF
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
and are prepared to execute orders in the best manner by SKILLFUL AND EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of children's cloaks and suits, dresses, blankets, sacques, corsets, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c.; ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgowns, yokes; ladies' ready-made under-garments, tinted handkerchiefs, &c.; initials and coats of arms

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Robert le Diable.

WALLACK'S—Follies of a Night—The Secret.

WINTER GARDEN—Judith; Daughter of Massaei.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Our Wife—Loyalina.

ART GALLERY—(No. 758 Broadway)—Painting—In the Bower of Eden.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Fool's Revenge.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours. Aphrosa; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comio Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 585 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$8 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year...12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year... 8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A highly important General Order has been issued from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, which is intended to clear the decks generally for active operations. All civilians, antlers and their employes, are ordered to the rear by the 16th. Members of the Sanitary or Christian Commissions, and registered newspaper correspondents only, can remain. All property for which there is no transportation, also goes to the rear, and the authority of Corps Commanders to grant furloughs is revoked, and none to be granted save in extreme cases, or in case of reenlisted veterans.

Later news from the Red River Expedition is received in Cairo and New-Orleans, by steamship, which left the latter place on the 3d inst. On the 28th of March Gen. Smith's forces had a fight with the rebel Gen. Dick Taylor's army, 12,000 strong, on Cane River, 27 miles above Alexandria, in which the rebels were defeated with a loss of 200 killed and wounded, and 500 prisoners. It was Gen. Smith's intention to pursue the enemy and make him fight a pitched battle. By the arrival of the steamship *Morning Star* at this port yesterday from New Orleans April 2, we have further particulars of the fight, though entire credence was not given to the news in New Orleans on the 2d. In the fight at Bayou Rapides, on March 23, our forces captured two hundred and sixty prisoners, including twenty-two officers, four guns, and four hundred horses.

A dispatch from Louisville reports that nineteen rebels, belonging to the Third Kentucky rebel Cavalry, of Forrest's command, came into Hopkinsville, on the 7th inst, and took the oath of allegiance. They report that on March 26, when between Mayfield and Peducah, Forrest disbanded the Third, Seventh and Eighth Regiments Kentucky Cavalry, and permitted them to go home.

Major-Gen. Slocum, recently relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, is ordered to report in person to Maj.-Gen. James B. McPherson, commanding Department of the Tennessee, for assignment to the command of the fortified post of the District of Vicksburgh.

Brig.-Gen. Wilson, formerly of Gen. Grant's staff, and lately in charge of the Cavalry Bureau at Washington, has been relieved, and appointed to the command of the First Cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac, formerly commanded by the late Gen. Buford.

News from Memphis to the 8th reports Forrest moving southward with his trains and plunder, and Grierson as watching and harrassing his columns, though not strong enough to attack Forrest in force.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session Saturday.

In the House there was a very exciting discussion in Committee of the Whole on a resolution offered by Mr. Colfax to expel Mr. Long, of Ohio, for disloyal sentiments uttered in his speech on Friday last. During the discussion, Mr. Harris, (Democrat) of Maryland, arose and boldly avowed his gratification at the secession of the South, justifying it fully, and rebuking the Democratic party for not daring to come up to his standard of political morality. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, instantly offered a resolution to expel Mr. Harris, which received 81 votes against 58, but two-thirds being required, the resolution was not adopted. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, then offered a resolution severely censuring Mr. Harris, declaring him to be an unworthy member of the House, which was adopted by a vote of 92 to 18. The proceedings were very turbulent, and the debates very sharp.

LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Saturday, the Soldiers' Voting Bill was taken up and made the special order for Tuesday next. Among the bills passed was the Albany Bridge bill; and a bill to amend the charter of the Home Insurance Company of New-York. A bill was introduced authorizing the Brooklyn authorities to raise money for an armory in the Eastern Districts. The New-York Court-house Bill was recommitted to amend it by providing that the accounts shall be approved by the architect of the building. The bill, as amended, was then passed.

In the Assembly, Saturday, a concurrent resolution was adopted, for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 15th of April. Bills were passed to provide an armory for the Eighth Regiment National Guard. Authorizing the German Savings Bank to receive increased deposits. Mr. Weaver offered a resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of all laws of Congress exempting United States securities from taxation. Also a resolution instructing the Clerk of the House to have the report of the Bank Committee on National Banks printed forthwith. This gave rise to a very exciting discussion on the merits of the report, lasting till the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

Specie to the value of Flour, Provisions, Tallow and Whisky at the Produce Exchange on Saturday were quite extensive, and prices were generally higher. Wheat was held above the views of buyers, and was inactive. Corn, Cotton, Wool and Groceries were in fair request and advancing. Most other kinds of merchandise were held with increased firmness, and were generally in good demand, chiefly on speculation. The Freight market continued dull and heavy.

The Stock Market closed dull in the Railways on Saturday. There was a further rise in the 5-20 U. S. Loan to 112¼, and a million subscribed to the 10-40 Loan. Money active.

The Proposition to Expel Representative Long.

In our judgment the Speaker's zeal outruns his discretion. His resolution is neither right nor expedient.

We have read Mr. Long's speech as published in full, on Saturday morning, by the *Daily News* of this City, from a copy furnished in advance. If that publication be the speech actually delivered by the Representative from Ohio—and we have yet no reason to doubt it—it was a speech which ought to be answered by something better than expulsion. It was itself a piece of folly, but it would be yet greater folly to punish it.

We publish the concluding portion of the speech, which contains its real *gravamen*. It will be seen that Mr. Long denies the constitutional right of coercion—that he denies the practicability of restoring the Union, and that he believes there are now but two alternatives, "either an acknowledgment of the independence of the South as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people," and that of these alternatives he prefers the former—that if the war is to be prosecuted at all, it ought to be done "under the auspices of those who now conduct its management," to whom the responsibility properly belongs, and that the party with which he is connected would only put itself in a "false position if they should seek to make this issue upon the narrow basis of *how* this war should be prosecuted." Mr. Colfax, in his resolution, declares this to be "giving aid, countenance and encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States." To a certain extent, this may be the case; but even at the worst, in our opinion, this plain utterance by Mr. Long is a thousand times more serviceable to the Union cause than it is to the rebel cause. It is just the sort of frankness in the leaders of the so-called Democratic party that is most needed, and it deserves encouragement, not punishment.

The great danger to the Union cause from the beginning has been that it would be betrayed by professed friends, and not that it would be conquered by open enemies. The men who have been loud in their protestations of devotion to the war, and yet have all the while been laboring indirectly to obstruct the Government and defeat the war, by drawing the people away from the main issue to side questions, have been the men who were the most to be feared. It was the *insidiousness* of this class of politicians that was specially aimed at in the application of the name *Copperhead*; which the popular instinct seized upon at once, as expressive of the specially hateful and perilous form of public enmity. It was by these false issues, put forward under the guise of friendship for the war, that Horatio Seymour was made Governor of New-York, and that other men of the same sort came very near obtaining the official control of the other great States, the compassing of which would, in all earthly probability, have ended in the disablement of the Administration, and the ruin of the country. So long as the line between the supporters of the Government and its opponents was the plain broad line between war and peace, the Government could not be endangered. The vast majority of the Northern people ever have been, and ever will be, firm as adamant in their determination to save this Republic undivided from the Lakes to the Gulf. The speeches of such men as Alexander Long have no more effect upon that determination than pop-guns upon Gibraltar. The open peace men who stand under their own white flag where they can be seen and known, are impotent. They who, with peace in their hearts, stand under the war flag, plotting all the while how to balk its true defenders and bring it to the dust, are the men to be feared. And we say that when an Anti-Administration Member of Congress plants himself boldly on peace ground and tells the dissemblers of his party that they are in a false position—that honor and consistency demand that they should either sustain the Administration or else move squarely over to his place—he has rendered a positive service to the Government and deserves thanks rather than expulsion.

But it is said that Mr. Long, in denying the right of coercion, and favoring the recognition of the Confederacy, utters that which, if acted upon, would give the rebellion triumph. Very well. Let the House then be careful not to act upon it. As for the people, we will guarantee that there will be no such action on their part, if Congress does its duty in other respects. Let their Representatives faithfully sustain the financial credit of the Government, and faithfully provide for the completest efficiency, of the army and navy, and the rebels are welcome to all the "aid, countenance and encouragement" they can get from the barren utterances of all the Alexander Longs in Congress or out of it. The rebels don't care a rush for such speeches. They know, as well as we do, that such language does not express the popular sentiment of the North, and that there is nothing substantial behind it. What they do care for—the sort of aid and encouragement they crave, is the other form of Congressional unfaithfulness—the neglect to pass the practical measures necessary to support the financial and military strength of the Government. We fear that if expulsion were the penalty of that sort of rebel aid and encouragement, the House would be left without a quorum.

"Public Debt and Private Expenditure."

"A Constant Reader," in a communication, which for convenient reference we publish in an adjoining column, puts to us a series of questions, based upon a recent article of ours—to answer which questions in such a way as to make this matter clear to persons who possess so little familiarity with the elements of political economy as "A Constant Reader," would require a treatise, instead of a newspaper article. But, nevertheless, we shall, as we seems greatly excited about it, do the best we can with the space at our command, and take them in their order.

1. This question is based on the most patent and notorious of all economical fallacies—that *money* is capital. It is not so. It is a medium of exchange, as counters might be, or cowries, or wampum, or heads *are* in many countries, or as greenbacks are in this. The part played by coin in commerce is much the same as that played by a good road. It enables men to exchange their commodities more readily than they would otherwise do; but exchange would not cease if it were not in existence. It would simply become less convenient. In point of fact, in America and England very little gold is ever used. The medium of exchange is mainly checks and bills. Consequently, if I have $1,000 in money, it is simply a *sign* that I am entitled to receive on demand a certain portion of the real wealth of the nation—its food, clothing, machinery and buildings. If I draw this share or portion and consume it—eat it, or wear it, or throw it away—the country is less rich by precisely that quantity. The money that I give up on receiving it does not restore it; it merely conveys to another person the right to replace what I have consumed, by taking as much more himself from the same source. The transaction may be illustrated in this way: I am entitled to one-fourth of 1,000 bushels of corn in Chicago, and I determine that I will draw my share and use it. I go to a wine merchant in New-York, and take from him as much claret as he may think the 250 bushels of corn are worth, and I give him a written order (money) for the corn. I then invite a party of friends, and we drink the wine; the merchant sends to Chicago and draws the corn. How do we stand then? The merchant has the corn and I have nothing. In other words, out of the equivalent of five hundred bushels of corn, there remains simply two hundred and fifty bushels. There has been a transfer of the corn, but the wine I have consumed (destroyed) is not replaced. As a "Constant Reader" very judiciously remarks, the money that we spend may "go on for ages doing its useful work," no matter what comes of the things on which we spend it; but if we kept consuming without producing as much as we consumed, or while producing less, we should, before many "ages," find ourselves with plenty of money and nothing else; or, to recur to our former illustration, with magnificent roads and nothing to transport over them.

2. "If every cent spent for articles of personal consumption is so much withdrawn from the capital of the country, and lost, how long would it take to destroy the whole capital of the country and reduce the nation to beggary?"

We answer—if production were to cease at the same time, the nation would be reduced to beggary in from one to two years; and the worst of it would be that we fear its beggary would profit it little. All that is consumed is lost forever, but inasmuch as we go on producing every year as much as we consume, if no more, we get richer instead of poorer. If we get on without consuming anything at all, we should of course get rich still faster. If our correspondent is in business, and can avoid purchasing "groceries and clothing," and add what he would have spent on these commodities to his capital, he will readily see that his business, and consequently we hope, his profits, would increase in greatly accelerated ratio. We may say the same thing with regard to the silks and pianos. In fact, the whole advantage of machinery over manual labor lies in the fact that it consumes less while producing more than men. It needs neither clothing, groceries or silks, and is consequently more profitable to the community as a worker than men would be. If our correspondent go into business with a capital of $10,000—say a manufacturing business—he draws his share of the real wealth of the country, in buildings, raw materials, and food and clothing for his laborers. These things are real capital, created by the *labor and abstinence* of other laborers and capitalists. Suppose his profits are 20 per cent., or in other words, that after having supported himself and his workmen, and repaired his buildings and machinery, he has $2,000 a year surplus. This surplus consists in cloth; he exchanges it for money; the money he may either spend in silks and jewelry—that is, *consume it*; or he may add it to his capital—that is, erect more buildings, buy more raw material, and employ more laborers. The result in the first case will be, that he will have destroyed it; for what is silk that is worn out, or tea or wine that is drunk, or confectionery that is eaten? The result in the other case will be, that he will every year add more cloth to the National stock, besides feeding and clothing more laborers. That the money which passes through his hands keeps "circulating," is of no sort of importance, and has no influence upon the transaction in any stage.

If every consumer limited himself to articles of indispensable necessity, the consequence would be that nothing would be produced but articles of indispensable necessity; and we should become very speedily a laborious, ignorant and degraded community. The great end of production is, first, the support of life, and then the promotion of human comfort and enjoyment. We labor that we may consume, and we labor hard in order that we may be able to consume a great deal, and there is no better test of the prosperity of a country than the extent to which all classes consume over and above the necessaries. If a man has $10,000 a year there is no good reason for his living like a man who has only $1,000; but if he has $10,000 a year, and there is a sudden call on him for $5,000 a year, which he regularly borrows, we must admit that it is either very imprudent or very dishonest, and it may be both, for him to go on consuming (spending) as much as ever. It is his duty to retrench, and it would be a very ridiculous thing of him to attempt to justify his course by announcing that he continued his old style of living in order to keep money in circulation, "and enable the grocer and merchant to carry on their business."

The nation, it must never be forgotten, is a collection of individuals. The nation is now producing less than it did four years ago; half of it is ravaged by war; its ships driven off the sea; a million of its workers are idling in camp, and it has borrowed and spent $2,000,000,000. Instead, however, of living as we did four years ago, we are living far more extravagantly, or in other words, consuming at a greater rate. We ought, on the contrary, conserve rather less, and convert our savings into capital in order to increase production. But this does not mean that we are to stop ALL consumption or restrict ourselves to bread and water and sackcloth. When we object to a man's dressing in satin and drinking champagne three times a day, it is absurd of him to ask us if we wish him to live on gruel and go naked.

City Interests at Albany—The Underground Railroad.

The defeat of the Underground Railroad in the Legislature, coupled as it was with the rejection of Mayor Gunther's proposition to compel the street railroads to pay ten per cent of their receipts to the City Treasury, is a fresh and alarming illustration of the enormous power over our property and comfort which is now wielded by the omnibus proprietors, railroad corporations and political jobbers. The Legislature on which we have been in the habit of relying, seems to have surrendered itself completely to their hands. No remonstrance, or protest, or expression of opinion from the public seems to have the slightest influence in preventing the exaction of every fraud or imposition which any board of speculators in the City may take it into their heads to attempt. The facility with which charters have for some time been granted to proprietors of street railroads, without the exaction of a single guarantee for either their responsibility or good faith, has been scandalous enough, but it is hard to find an epithet strong enough to characterize the indifference to public comfort and decency evinced in the resolute and steady refusal to enact a single clause for the regulation of the conveyances to be run under the grants—their size, cleanliness, number of passengers, and times of running. The streets are handed over remorselessly to hordes of speculators, and they are left to work their placers with a single eye to their own profit, which is enormous. The taxation has reached a point which threatens the whole property of the City with depreciation, and seems not unlikely before very long to drive business away to other parts; the poor are suffering severely from the consequent high rents and high prices of clothing and provisions, and yet it is impossible to secure the sanction of the Albany legislators to a measure so eminently just and expedient as the levy of a tax of ten per cent. upon the receipts of the companies who have obtained the monopoly of our streets, and are reaping enormous gains from carrying us up and down on them in cattle-boxes. As soon as anything likely to interfere with their profits is proposed, they rush up to Albany, and though these operators are never visible, we see the result in after days in the tabling of the obnoxious bill.

This Underground Railroad promised to be an immense boon to the City. It was perfectly feasible; a similar road has been in successful operation in London for over a year; it encroaches on no vested interest; takes no one's land or house; interferes with no traffic or thoroughfare; offers cheap, comfortable and speedy transit from one end of the island to the other; requires no money from the public, will add nothing to municipal taxation, and is undertaken by men of the highest character and standing, both social and commercial. In short, there is not a single objection to be made to it on the part of the public or the Government, and yet the Committee of the Senate has reported against it under the lead of a Senator from this City, and it has been laid on the table, for what reason is not stated. We wonder how much longer the people of the City will permit themselves to be thus plundered by men who are ostensibly their servants and dependents. The matter concerns the working class more than any other. The whole coast and whole continent is open to the capitalists and the wealthy, but the poor have no escape; and if they wish to prevent the horseleeches who are now slowly sucking out their life-blood, from draining it to the last drop, it is time for them to be up and doing.

Good for Health.—Some of the principal omnibus proprietors give notice by advertisement that they raise the fares from and after to-day to *ten* cents. This is a very large increase, though enough persons will probably pay it to make the business more profitable than it has been hitherto. The railroads, we believe, are restricted by law to their present rates. The action of the omnibus proprietors will increase the number of pedestrians and thus tend to promote the public health.

The Kings County Circuit Court.—The April term of the Kings County Circuit Court will be commenced this morning before Judge Barnard. The day calendar embraces causes from Nos. 1 to 50 inclusive.

AMUSEMENTS.

Meyerbeer's grand opera of "Robert le Diable" will be given here to-night, for the third time, with its magnificent distribution, which embraces nearly all the leading artists of Mr. Maretzek's company. The work is one of the most popular in the repertoire, and has drawn two of the finest houses of the season. We may safely anticipate a brilliant and fashionable attendance to-night. On Wednesday "Faust" will be repeated. The manager intends, after a few more performances, to close the Academy, in order that the regular forces may devote themselves exclusively to the proper rehearsal of Mayerbeer's "Huguenots," which will be produced as the concluding attraction of the Spring Season. Visitors, therefore, would do well to remember that their chances of hearing Mr. Maretzek's company are but few.

Miss Avonia Jones has won a genuine success at the Winter Garden. Her efforts will take a wider range this week. "Judith" is too heavy for the average, or, in fact, any other public. It has evidently been written in haste. Miss Jones has wisely concluded to produce other plays. "Fazio" is already announced, and "Medea" is promised for the lady's benefit, on Friday next. To-night "Judith," with its fine scenery and appointments.

Mrs. John Wood made an incursion into the realms of Paddy last week, apparently for the purpose of displaying Mr. Frank Drew as an Irishman. The play was John Brougham's "Irish Emigrant"—a neat and effective little drama. Mr. Drew played the leading Irish part with somewhat less than his usual amount of exaggeration, but the performance was not of a character to alter the general verdict on the subject of this gentleman's exceedingly loud and vulgar style of acting. To-night our versatile District-Attorney provides a comic entertainment called "Loyalina, or Brigadier-General Forinnio and his Seven Gifted Servants." It is based on Planche's well known burlesque of "Fortunio," and report speaks in the highest terms of its merits. Mrs. Wood and all the principal members of her company are in the cast. The piece will be preceded by Moreau's drama called "Our Wife," in which Mrs. Wm. Winter will make her first appearance.

Many pleasant changes are made in Mr. Wallack's bill for the present week. To-night Planche's charming comedietta, "The Follies of a Night," and the farce called the "Secret," will be played; to-morrow, the "Heir at Law," and on Wednesday, for the benefit of Mr. Floyd, the "Stranger." We hope Mr. Floyd may have a "bumper." On Friday the charming comedy of "Americans in Paris" will be revived.

Mr. Edwin Booth continues his fine performance of *Bertuccio*, in the "Fools Revenge," during the whole of this week. It is accepted as one of his finest impersonations, and the play itself merits the favor bestowed upon it.

Mr. Barnum announces that the spectacle of "Aphrosa" will be continued on the bills until Saturday next, when it will be positively withdrawn. The sensation of the hour, "Cudjo's Cave," has been dramatised for this establishment, and will be produced in the best possible style on Monday next. For the thousand miscellaneous entertainments at this establishment, we must refer our readers to the advertisement column.

Mr. Robert Heller will give an entertainment of music and magic at the Sanitary Fair, on Wednesday next. His new establishment will open on Monday next.

At the Theatre Francais, to-morrow night, (Tuesday,) "Le Grace de Dieu," dramatic vaudeville in five acts, will be given.

Mrs. Johnston (late Miss Hawley) will give a concert at Irving Hall, on Wednesday next, the 13th inst. On the 15th, Mrs. J. E. Thomas takes a benefit at the same establishment, and sandwiched between these entertainments we find still another announced, namely, the concert of Mr. George Simpson, on the 14th.

Teresa Carreno, the child pianist, will give a concert at Dodworth's, on the 15th.

Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.—On Thursday night this great zoological exhibition, which has afforded unqualified gratification to thousands upon thousands of our citizens during the past Winter, will positively close, so that only four days will remain during which the public will have an opportunity of viewing the vast collection of beasts, birds and reptiles which Mr. Van Amburgh has brought together from the most inaccessible quarters of the globe, and located all at once, for the convenience of stay-at-home folks, in the most populous part of Broadway. The menagerie is open throughout the day and evening, and three interesting performances by trained animals are given daily. Many additions of interest have recently been made to the collection.

Musical.

Teresa Carreno's Private Musical Soiree.—On Saturday evening we attended a very select and elegant private musical entertainment, given by this wonderfully gifted child pianist. The interval of some months since her last performance has been diligently employed in improving her physique and perfecting her already almost unrivaled powers of execution. It certainly is no discredit to our best and most matured artists to assume that few, if any of them, excel in delicacy of touch and grasp of conception this infant, scarcely ten years of age. We can well imagine how, by mechanical drill and incessant laborious application, a child even of that age may achieve flippant rapidity of scale movement, and even a ready and remarkably superficial brilliancy of execution, but in Teresa Carreno we see a precociously learned thoughtfulness of style that cannot be taught, and will not be drowned in the most terrific application of forte, and which Mme. De Stael ascribes as the specialty of the German musical mind. But in Teresa Carreno this underlying gift is relieved and alternated by that sympathetic vivacity which belongs to her sex and her childhood, and which enlivens the deeper moods of her inspiration, and popularizes their brooding German tendencies. This union of the thoughtful and the spirited goes to make up Burke's definition of genius, when he calls it the freshness and enthusiasm of childhood, carried into the thoughtfulness and maturity of manhood.

The youthful pianist was aided by several artists of merit. Mme. Maxsell, débutante, delighted the company with the richness and brilliancy of her voice. Her rendering of the cavatina, from "La Sonnambula," was a great treat. Mrs. Kempton acquitted herself, as she always does, meritoriously. Mr. Farley, the new tenor, an artist of rare promise, electrified the circle with the gem from "Faust." Several excellently rendered quartets formed a happy feature of the evening. Mr. Daarsa, the Bartoee, directed Teresa's entertainment with his usual good taste.

"Debt and Expenditure."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial of the 17th ult., on "debt and expenditure," I find the following assertions: "If I have a thousand dollars, for which I have no immediate use, and I spend it in dinners or wines, or costly furniture or clothing, or anything else, which by my use of them are destroyed, it is just as much lost to the country as if it were burnt up." "Every cent spent for articles of personal CONSUMPTION, is so much withdrawn from the capital of the country and lost." &c.

Now, Sir, I do not often find occasion to differ with you, but, really, the above assertions seem to me so unfounded and monstrous that I am greatly surprised to find them in the Times.

As I want light on the subject, will you answer the following questions:

1. If I spend a thousand dollars in articles that I consume, does not that thousand dollars become a part of the capital of those from whom I bought the articles; and how then is "it as much lost to country as if it were burnt up?" Or, how is it lost at all, since it is in possession of somebody? If the thousand dollars were in gold, and I should cast them into the sea, they would, indeed, be lost forever; but if I spend them for food or clothing, they are preserved to the public and may go on for ages in their useful work. How then can it be the same whether I spend them for my use or throw them into the sea? If the thousand dollars are in greenbacks or other notes, and I choose to burn them, I do not thereby destroy one cent of capital. A note has no intrinsic value, being but the evidence of indebtedness, and to destroy it is the same as making a present of so much to my debtor, and *adding* so much to his capital.

2. If "every cent spent for articles of personal *consumption* is so much withdrawn from the capital of the country, and lost," how long would it take to destroy *the whole* capital of the country and reduce the nation to beggary? I never understood that when I buy meat, and groceries, and clothing, I am but destroying the capital of the country, nor have I thought so in regard to silks and wines or pianos, &c. I merely thought that I was *circulating*, not destroying money, and that I was enabling the butcher, the grocer, and merchant to carry on their business.

3. If none but producers preserve or add to the capital of the country, how long would there be any profit in production, if every consumer restricted himself to articles of indispensable necessity? Are not mills and mines producing articles of consumption, and do they not depend on the consumer for their value?

I approve of economy, and am obliged to practice it more than is pleasant, yet I cannot condemn extravagance on *the ground* that it destroys the capital of the country. A CONSTANT READER.

Note from Hon. M. F. Conway.

New-York, Sunday, April 10, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been called to yesterday's proceedings of the National House of Representatives, in which it appears that I am charged by Hon. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, with having offered in the last Congress resolutions recognizing the Southern Confederacy.

I wish to add to this announcement one word of explanation. I offered no such resolutions as the gentleman states; but I did express in a speech my preference for such recognition to a prosecution of the war for a restoration of the Union, on the old slaveholding basis.

I expressed a desire that the South should be limited to its own section, if the alternative were its supremacy in the nation and over the continent.

That was not only my position *then*, but it is my position *now*, and I am ready to stand by it for all time.

I have always regarded this war as intended, in the order of Providence, to redeem the nation from the power of Slavery, and reorganize it on the principle of the Jeffersonian ordinance of 1787.

To the extent that it has been calculated to accomplish this, I have been for it; to the extent that it has not, I have been against it.

This is, was and always will be my position—nothing more, nothing less.

Mr. Cox knows perfectly well that the views expressed by me were based on two propositions, which, if he had not been willing to do me injustice, he would have stated,) to wit: *first*, that the war had been mismanaged in a manner to dissatisfy the masses of the people; and *secondly*, that this rendered it probable that the party of which he was a member would come into power, and give the *whole* country back to the abomination of the slaveholders. The result of the election in New-York, which had taken place just before, and by which Gov. Seymour was brought forward with high Presidential prospects, gave point to this apprehension, which was shared in, to a greater or less degree, by all sincere friends of the cause.

Rather than we should have suffered from such a misfortune, I would have recognized the Southern Confederacy a thousand times over.

The war has substantially settled down on a correct basis; and the struggle is now between the North and South, each in its absolute character. On this basis, I am for the Union now and forever.

I remain, &c., M. F. CONWAY.

The Tax Levy.

In this discussion which has arisen in regard to the Tax Levy, the Aldermen thus explain their action. By ordinance, the Comptroller is directed to submit the Budget to the Common Council on the 1st November. This year it was found impossible to submit until Jan. 15. It was then sent to the printers, where, between corrections and the necessary delay, it was detained until about the 28th February, when it was again placed in the hands of the Board of Aldermen. On the 9th March the Finance Committee reported the Budget substantially the same as received from the Comptroller, and it was passed on the 11th. The Comptroller had reduced the amounts called for by the different Departments over one million and a half of dollars, and the Board of Aldermen reduced appropriations to sundry Departments and Commissions, as submitted by him, nearly $200,000. But certain additions were made by the Board for matters deemed of special importance, such as $100,000 for the improving of the Russ pavement; $40,000 for a parade ground, recommended by the Mayor and Special Committee of the Common Council; $40,000 for resetting monument stones, and $100,000 for recetion of regiments and burial of soldiers. The 20th March was the last day for presentation to the Legislature; the Board of Councilmen had prepared amendments making appropriations from the departments far in excess of what the Aldermen would assent to, and all efforts to induce them to unite on the Aldermanic budget failing, they ceased to be consulted, and it was forwarded to Albany. In regard to the non-submission to the Mayor, it is stated that the matter of doing so was discussed, but it was known that he would return it with his objections, and therefore to avoid a delay which might prove fatal, it was not presented to him.

The amount of the proposed tax levy has been stated to be fifteen millions of dollars. This, according to the report of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, is an error—it being a little over thirteen millions; the exact figures, $13,083,128 75. The report shows the total City expenditures during the last six years to be $40,770,235 15—an increase during that period of $1,129,774 52. Yet for a corresponding period the County expenditures, under the exclusive control of the Board of Supervisors, with an aggregate expenditure of only $24,366,732 22, have increased $2,896,698 27; in other words, while their expenditures have been little over one-half the City expenditures, they have increased the county expenditures over one million and a half of dollars more than the increase on the account of the City, the aggregate expenditure for which is nearly double.

The increase this year over 1863, as appears by the report, is $847,592 13.

Of this amount the county increase is	$469,345 39
Board of Education	237,715 95
Commissioners of Charities and Correction	100,000 00
Common Council	19,371 34
	$826,432 91
Decrease Departments and Central Park	78 840 56
Total	$847,592 13

From all these statements, it will be seen that the Board of Supervisors are responsible for the greater proportion of the increase, while they have escaped with but little attention or censure. It is very natural, then, that the Common Council should not desire to be also burthened with their sins.

The discussion of the Tax Levy, and other municipal matters, is having a good effect. The fact that reforms can be made in the City and County Governments, which will not only decrease their expenses, but also increase their efficiency, is being made public, and all classes of citizens are moving to effect them. It would be a wise thing for both the Supervisors and the Common Council to lend themselves at once and earnestly to the work, which certainly will be done.

The American Presbyterian and Theological Review.—J. M. Sherwood, No. 5 Beekman-street New-York. This quarterly for April, appears with commendable promptitude in view of the difficulties which publishers are universally having with printers. It contains an elaborate and scholarly paper by Rev Dr. E. F. Hatfield, of this City, upon the "Messiah's Coming," and one on the "Political Principles of the Old Testament Prophets," by Dr. Hermann Hupfeld. Rev. Dr. Goodwin, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, combats, with much ability, the theories regarding the great antiquity of the human race. Dr. Riggs, of Constantinople, gives some curious and interesting translations of Bulgarian popular songs. Prof. Noah Porter, of Yale College, reviews the principles of "Morrell's Philosophy," and Dr. Howard Crosby, of this City, has a paper upon "Paul's Allegorical use of the Mosaic Narrative." The names of the writers, and the list which we have given of the topics discussed, are a sufficient guaranty of the variety and vigor which mark the present issue of this able periodical.

Arrivals in the City

Gen. Chas. B. Stewart, Geneva; Gen. H. F. Sweetser, Ohio; Col. F. W. Perthoff, U. S. army; C. G. Smith, Chicago; and J. E. Wynne, Cincinnati, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. R. E. Fenton, Washington; Col. W. H. Penrose, Capt. T. O. Bates, Lieut. G. A. Packer, and Lieut. O. P. Grover, U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

Majors D. McClure and E. W. Winkrop, U. S. Army; E. R. Gibson, U. S. Navy, and W. B. Brinkell and family, Australia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

M. Barrowman, England, and W. H. Potter, Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

OBITUARY.

Death of Gov. Marmaduke.

From the St. Louis Republican, April 8.

Gov. M. M. MARMADUKE, a prominent citizen of this State, died at his residence in Saline County, on the 26th ult., from disease of the bowels. He was 73 years of age.

Gov. MARMADUKE was a native of Virginia. He came here in 1826, and was at one time Lieut.-Governor and Acting-Governor of this State. He was a devoted follower of Col. BENTON during the lifetime of the latter. Though a brother-in-law of Gov. C. F. JACKSON, and father of Gen. JOHN S. MARMADUKE, of the rebel army, and of HENRY MARMADUKE, now in the rebel navy, and also of VINCENT MARMADUKE, (a member of the State Convention, banished by Gen. SCHOFIELD for disloyalty,) Gov. M. was throughout a consistent Unionist, and died in the faith. He was a wealthy man, and a useful member of the community.

Death of William D. Tickner, the Boston Publisher.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 10.

WILLIAM D. TICKNOR, Esq., the eminent Boston publisher of the firm of TICKNOR & FIELDS, died here suddenly this morning at the Continental Hotel.

Death of an Old Steamboat Captain.

NEW-HAVEN, Sunday, April 10.

Capt. J. MILES LEWIS, of the steamer *Continental*, died in this city to-day of typhoid fever. As clerk and commander, Capt. LEWIS has been connected with the Sound steamers for a period of twenty-three years.

Death of John C. Rives.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 10.

JOHN C. RIVES, the publisher of the *Congressional Globe*, died at his residence in this city to-day, after a protracted illness, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Death of Wm. L. Dana, of Milwaukee.

WILLIAM L. DANA, Esq., for many years connected with the management of the Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien Railway, and one of the most energetic and highly respected citizens of Milwaukee, died in that city last week.

Impure Breath.

Among all the disagreeable consequences that follow fast the decay of the teeth, an impure breath must be the most unpleasant and mortifying to its possessor, as it is the most inexcusable and offensive in society. How often its possessor experiences a distant coldness shown even from the best of friends, or perhaps the one most fondly cherished, from this source. You are ignorant of the cause yourself, the subject is so delicate—your most intimate friend will not mention it. Why not remove this one great barrier to your HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS, at once, by using that justly popular Dentifrice, Fragrant SOZODONT, the most convenient, pleasant and efficacious gem for the toilet the world has ever produced.

Sold by Druggists everywhere at 75 cents per bottle.

Military Officers and Soldiers should have

Brown's Bronchial Troches, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken upon the first appearance of a cold or cough, which, if neglected, may terminate in something worse. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches, which are sold everywhere at 25 cents a box.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the

same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

"A Clear Head," Sound and Balmy Sleep,

with the *desideratum*, "CLOSED LIPS." are pleasing results from the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. Sold by all druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Nails,

and all diseases of the feet, skillfully and successfully treated by LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT, Practical Chiropodists, No. 852 Broadway, near 14th-st., and No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Striking Advantages

For selection are presented
AT GENIN'S
COSMOPOLITAN HAT STORE,
No. 513 Broadway.

A hundred styles in dress and business hats for gentlemen, hats and caps for boys and youths of all ages; children's and Misses' fancy hats and bonnets, and infants' head-dresses, are embraced in the
SUPERB SPRING ASSORTMENT
at this great central depot of the latest
FASHIONS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA,
in every subdivision of the trade. The store itself is the most completely organized as well as
THE LARGEST HAT ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE UNION,
and a survey of its various departments will convince every visitor that nothing has been left undone to render its extensive stock an epitome of the hat fashions of the whole civilized world.
J. N. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Household Furniture Sales.—Henry H. LEEDS & CO. will give their personal attention to the sales of furniture at the residence of persons declining housekeeping, (as usual for the past 17 years,) and will also have regular weekly sales at their store, No. 23 Nassau-st., for those who prefer this medium of disposal.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots

and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety, of our own manufacture.
SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.
W. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

GLOVER—LAPORTE.—In Towanda, Penn., on Thursday, April 7, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Julius Foster, JOHN R. GLOVER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to JANE, daughter of the late John Laporte.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Thursday, April 7, MAGGIE ANDERSON, the youngest child of James and Mary Ann Anderson, aged 3 years, 9 months and 23 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 193 West 17th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock.

BURK.—On Saturday morning, April 9, HENRY ASTOR BURK, aged 37 years, son of the late John Burk.

His funeral will take place from his mother's residence, No. 27 Allen-st., on Tuesday, April 12, at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

BOCKEE.—At Ramapo, on Wednesday, April 6, A. WOODRUFF, youngest son of A. W. and Maria Louise L. R. BOCKEE, aged 1 year and 3 months.

BROOMA.—On Saturday night, April 9, DAVID BROOME, Sen., in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 12th, at Cold Spring, Putnam County, where the body will be taken for interment. Religious services will be held at his late residence, No. 28 Charlton-st., this (Monday) morning, at 8½ o'clock.

☞ Dublin and Edinburgh papers please copy.

BENNIT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 9, WILLIAM BENNIT, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, April 11, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 87 Orange-st., Brooklyn.

CONGDON.—In Cincinnati, on Monday, April 4, of typhoid fever, WALTER CONGDON, son of Samuel Congdon, of Brooklyn, in the 27th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 62 Pierrepont-st. The remains will be taken to Providence for interment.

DENSLOW.—At Fort Washington, N. Y., on Saturday, April 9, of scarlet fever, ELEANORA CONSUALO, only daughter of W. W. and J. E. Denslow, aged 3 years, 11 months and 17 days.

Services at the house, near the High Bridge, at 11 o'clock A. M. this day, (Monday,) April 11, after which the body will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

DONLOP.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday, April 8, Mrs. ELISABETH DONLOP, a native of Guilford, County Down, Ireland, aged 63 years.

DUNLAW.—On Sunday morning, April 10, of scarlet fever, ARTHUR T., son of Margarett and the late James A. T. Fanshaw, aged 17 months.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, April 12, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, in 82d-st., near 2d-av.

GIBBONS.—On Sunday, April 10, CHARLES GIBBONS, aged 51 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 206 West 15th-st., to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., thence to Calvary Cemetery.

GRAHAM.—At the residence of her mother, in Tarrytown, on Friday, April 8, Miss MARIA A. GRAHAM.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Tarrytown Station.

HART.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 10, Miss GEORGIANA C., youngest daughter of Semuel Hart, M. D.

Funeral at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., on Wednesday, the 13th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

KNICKERBOCKER.—At Hudson, on Saturday, April 9, Dr. P. L. KNICKERBOCKER, in the 65th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, April 12. His remains will be taken to Upper Red Hook for interment.

LESLEY.—At Troy, N. Y., on Saturday, April 9, CAROLINE, wife of George Lesley.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 97 4th-st., Troy, N. Y.

MACGREGOR.—At Fort Edward, on Friday morning, April 8, of typhoid fever, Miss CHARLOTTE MACGREGOR, in the 62d year of her age.

MCCLELLAND.—In this City, on Saturday, April 9, of consumption, PHILIP C. H. MCCLELLAND, aged 28 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, John M. Pinkney and G. G. Kellin, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 8 West 20th-st.

MATOALY.—On Saturday morning, April 9, MARY, daughter of William H. and Caroline Metcalf, of Milwaukee, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, Mr. Thomas Tilleston, are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from No. 2 East 14th-st.

NEALE.—On Sunday morning, April 10, in hope of a blessed immortality, ELEANOR STORY, widow of Daniel A. Neale, in the 85th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her brother, Henry Clark, are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thos. W. Watson, No. 319 4th-av.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

NELSON.—On Sunday, April 10, ANNIE AUGUSTA, only daughter of Rnea Nelson; aged 25 years.

Funeral services will take place from No. 285 Union-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Massachusetts for interment.

PECK.—At Portchester, N. Y., on Sunday morning, April 10, BENJAMIN PAGE, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Portchester, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Train leaves 27th-st. at 11½ A. M.

POILLON.—At his residence, Milford, Pike Co., Penn., on Friday, April 8, JACOB POILLON, son of the late John Poillon of this City, aged 76 years, 7 months and 14 days.

LIEBENAU.—At Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on Thursday, April 7, WILLIAM HENRY LIEBENAU, only son of Col. H. F. and Frances A. Liebenau, aged 7 years, 8 months and 3 days.

READ.—On Sunday, April 10, at 2 o'clock A. M., ELI READ, aged 82 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Jacob R. Reed, No. 8 St. Luke's-place, Leroy-st., near Hudson, at 2 o'clock P. M. Tuesday, the 12th inst.

SEAMAN.—At 5 o'clock P. M. First Day, Fourth month, 10th inst., WILLET SEAMAN, in the 83d year of his age, after a few hours' illness.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SAWYER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 10, Mrs. MARIA B. SAWYER, wife of John Sawyer, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Kennedy, D. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Washington-st. M. E. Church, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SHELDON.—On Saturday, April 9, WALTER B. SHELDON, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends of the deceased are invited to attend the services, which will be held at the residence of Rev. Mr. Lancaster, No. 245 West 19th-st., this day, (Monday,) the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Maine for interment.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 171—April 9, 1864
72, 17, 63, 8, 34, 76, 64, 18, 44, 71, 48, 7, 65.
CLASS 172—April 9, 1864.
23, 34, 21, 14, 65, 25, 29, 78, 64, 9, 28, 31, 42.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 267.—April 9, 1864.
65, 40, 20, 60, 47, 71, 32, 46, 17, 26, 13, 2, 1.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 268.—April 9, 1864.
6, 69, 24, 53, 22, 72, 63, 19, 76, 51, 38, 60, 29.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL Legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—THEIR USE PRODUCES that healthful commotion in a diseased body which occasions it to cleanse itself of what is hurtful. Thus we see the dull yellow skin made clear by their use; the eye becomes bright and animated; the blood is purified; often the hearing is restored; costiveness is cured, and every organ and fibre of the body becomes healthy, and, what is most important. Brandreth's Pills are safe; no danger from overdose; eat and drink your usual diet. Beside these qualities, they take away only matters that are diseased, whose life is below that of the surrounding parts. Those who have confidence in them escape long fits of sickness, and enjoy a large share of robust health, because their timely use removes the seeds of disease before they germinate and bear evil fruit.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.
Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.
Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.
Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

THE STAGE PROPRIETORS AND OWNERS of the following lines of stages, on account of the continued increase in the price of labor, hay, grain and all materials used in connection with their business, are compelled to advance their fare to ten cents on and after April 11, 1864. Ten per cent. of the gross receipts for the present week will be donated to the Sanitary Fair.
SIGNED.
Madison-av.—MURPHY & SMITH.
5th-av. line—ANDREWS & McDONALD.
Consolidated Stage Company—J. A. MARSHALL, President.
23d-st. and Broadway line—McLELLANDS & PULLIS.
9th-av. and Broadway line—MARSHALL & PERRY.
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1864.

CHURCH MUSIC.—MR. A. P. PECK WILL ACCEPT an engagement from 1st of May as precentor or tenor in a quartet or promiscuous choir. Address A. P. PECK, Brooklyn Post-office.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD.
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. may, indeed, say that I see a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. I therefore with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 96 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 540 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 3, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS, during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority.

Subscriptions to these bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of fifty dollars ($50), one hundred dollars ($100), five hundred dollars ($500), one thousand dollars ($1,000), five thousand dollars ($5,000), and ten thousand dollars ($10,000), and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of fifty dollars ($50), one hundred dollars ($100), five hundred dollars ($500), and one thousand dollars ($1,000).

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their bonds draw interest from March 1, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium), or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

The fact that these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation enhances their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie, furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds, largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the Bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the *Treasurer of the United States* at Washington, and the *Assistant Treasurers* at New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. & Broadway.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. & Broadway.
National Exchange Bank of New-York.
First National Bank of Albany, New-York.
First National Bank of Troy, New-York.
Second National Bank of Utica, New-York.
First National Bank of Syracuse, New-York.
Third National Bank of Syracuse, New-York.
First National Bank of Binghampton, New-York.
First National Bank of Buffalo, New-York.
First National Bank of Washington, District Columbia.
First National Bank of Baltimore, Maryland.
First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
First National Bank of New-Haven, Connecticut.
Second National Bank of New-Haven, Connecticut.
First National Bank of Hartford, Connecticut.
First National Bank of Stamford, Connecticut.
First National Bank of New-London, Connecticut.
First National Bank of Providence, Rhode Island.
First National Bank of Boston, Massachusetts.
Second National Bank of Boston, Massachusetts.
First National Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts.
Second National Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts.
First National Bank of Worcester, Massachusetts.
First National Bank of New-Bedford, Massachusetts.
First National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio.
Second National Book of Cleveland, Ohio.
First National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio.

and by all the National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

"STILL ANOTHER PREMIUM."
PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRTS
have taken the highest premium at the late Fair of the American Institute.
PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRTS.
The patent and improvement consists in being a Shirt Bosom that will set smooth, and present an even appearance at all times when in use.
PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRTS
are so made that they will not cut on the edge of the plait, but are reodered
MORE DURABLE THAN ANY OTHER.
PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRTS
can be obtained ready-made or
MADE TO ORDER,
at their establishments,
No. 175 Broadway,
No. 85 Nassau-st.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NEW-YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES,
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

AMERICAN WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.—Gold hunting cases, Eighty-five dollars. Ninety dollars. One Hundred dollars, One Hundred and Twenty-five dollars to Two Hundred dollars each. Silver hunting cases, Thirty-eight dollars, Forty dollars, Forty-five dollars, Fifty dollars, Sixty dollars to Seventy-five dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly 11 Wall-st.

DIAMOND RINGS—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, thirty-five, forty, fifty, sixty-five, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two, three, four, five, six and seven hundred dollars each—for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS—LADIES' FANS—NEW STYLES—FROM PARIS.—TWO, THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES—Two, three, four, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five to seventy-five dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE GOLD SEAL RINGS—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

AN INTERESTING HISTORY OF
DR. SCHENCK'S OWN CASE
WHILE LABORING UNDER CONSUMPTION,
AND HOW HIS
PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEA-WEED TONIC,
AND
MANDRAKE PILLS
ACT ON THE SYSTEM
IN CURING THAT DISEASE,
AND THE GREAT SUCCESS
ATTENDING IT.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 30, 1864.
TO THE PUBLIC.

Thirty years ago, I was in the last stages of Pulmonary Consumption, and given up to die. I resided in Philadelphia, and Dr. Joseph Parrish, then of this City, ordered me to Moorestown, N. J., a distance of nine miles, which took me two days to get there. On my arrival, I was put to bed, and there lay for many weeks. This was my native place, where all my family had lived and died of Consumption. Dr. Thornton, who attended my father in his last illness, was called, and gave me one week to fix up my affairs. He had seen all my family go that way, and thought I was to go, too. Then I heard of the remedies I now offer to the public, which cured me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrating my whole system.

They soon ripened the matter on my lungs, and I would spit off more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning. As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain, nightsweats—all began to leave me, and my appetite become so great, that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and I have been growing in flesh ever since. For many years I have enjoyed uninterrupted good health, keeping the liver and stomach healthy with the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, as I am of a bilious temperament. My weight is two hundred and twenty pounds. On my recovery, people would send for me, far and near, to see if their cases were like mine. For this purpose I pay professional visits in the large cities. The consumptives wish to see the one that makes these medicines, and who was cured of consumption by them. To make new lungs is impossible; but cavities in the lungs and chronic lacerations of the bronchial tubes can be healed. Such cases are dying hourly under the ordinary treatment of physicians, and just such are cured by the proper use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

I am now a healthy man, with a large cavity in the middle lobe of the right lung, the lower lobe very much hepatized and complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right lung is in a tolerably healthy condition. The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop nightsweats, hectic fever, and, by so doing, they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies. After I make a careful examination of the patient with the Resolvometer, and find lungs enough left to cure, I direct the patient how to use the three remedies. I do not try to stop a cough, nightsweats, chills or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of consumption, liver-complaint, dyspepsia, catarrh, canker, ulcerated throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy. In New-England this canker, chronic catarrh, ulcerated throat, ulceration of uvula, is more prevalent than in any other section of the country. This is frequently caused by a foul stomach. You may burn it out with caustic time and again, and all they will get is temporary relief. Correct the stomach and liver, and they will heal up themselves.

Good nutrition is the remedy. If you have any disease in any part of the body, it will remain there and decay more and more until you can get the stomach in the condition to digest food, and make new blood to take the place of diseased matter. This is the only way to heal cavities in the lungs and ulcerated bronchial tubes. Correct the stomach and liver, and nature will do the healing. Many persons have an idea that certain medicines are great purifiers of the blood. When blood is once diseased, it cannot be purified; it is diseased the same as the diseased matter in the system; but get the apparatus in order, the liver and stomach, and give it plenty of nourishing food, it will make new blood, which will take the place of that which is diseased.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is one of the best preparations of iron in use; it is a powerful tonic of itself, and when the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and it is carried off by the aid of the Mandrake Pills, the Pulmonic Syrup is made into blood. This is the only way to cure consumption. If I cannot get a good appetite, and food does not digest, I cannot cure the patient. Never mind the cough; remove the cause, and it will stop itself. This is the most trouble I have with my patients at my rooms. They say: "Doctor, I feel stronger; I can eat; my nightsweats are better, and I feel better every way; but my cough is so bad yet." And they are astonished to hear me say that does not matter; remove the cause, and the cough will stop of itself. Schenck's Seaweed creates a good appetite in about nine days, when there is no lung-disease, unless the liver is so congested that the Mandrake Pills cannot unlock the ducts of the gall-bladder in that short space of time, in order to allow the stale bile to pass off. Keep the liver and stomach healthy, and there is less danger of consumption or any other disease. It is hard to take cold when those organs are healthy. Those dull, bilious, low-spirited, dreary, feeling, stupid, coated tongue, poor appetite, nervous, stomach full of wind, everything that is eaten lies heavy, loss of memory, try one bottle of SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, and one box of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. It is only a cost of one dollar and twenty-five cents, with full directions. This is sufficient in many cases, to satisfy what the medicines are. Frequently, one bottle makes a great change in the system. Any person that enjoys ordinary health, by using the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills occasionally, must get the digestive organs in such a healthy condition that they become fleshy. I can produce a number of my old consumptive patients now enjoying good health, weighing near two hundred pounds. I will conclude by relating three cures I have made in New-York, and which are all different, and what any one who feels an interest in the matter to visit them. First, is Mrs. Farlow, residing then at No. 197 Houston-st. Her husband called upon me at my rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., and wished me to call and see her. He said I could do no good, that he had had all the best medical attendance, and all said she was too far gone with Consumption to be cured; but she had heard of some great cures I had made, and he desired to gratify her wishes. I called, and found her lying confined to her bed in the last stage of bronchial consumption, and without doubt must have died soon. I examined her lungs, found both bronchial tubes very much affected, but no cavities had formed; her cough was very severe—the spit-box was half full of thick pus. Pulse, 140; legs swollen very much; and, worse than all, she had chronic diarrhœa. Her bowels had been moved eleven times that day. I told her that she had lungs enough to be cured, but that this diarrhœa had been of long standing, and her stomach was in such an ulcerated condition that I was afraid nothing could be done. She insisted I should try and do what I could for her, observing that she could not last long in the condition she was in, and I could not make her any worse. I gave her a first dose of my Mandrake Pills, and the Tonic and Syrup freely. That was on Tuesday, and by the next Sunday the diarrhœa was carried off, her appetite had returned, and she could sit up in bed and eat her dinner. She is now well, and gave me a long certificate, certified to by Rev. Dr. Dowling.

Mrs. Batchelor, No. 49 West 45th-st., came to my rooms with a tumor on her liver. She was low-spirited, skin sallow, tongue coated, bowels costive

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR 8th-av., on Spingler lease, an extra large and elegant house, handsomely decorated. This is one of the best built houses in the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WHARF PROPERTY.

Valuable wharf property and water right for sale, together with half the block of land between Horatio and Gansevoort sts., being the block of land next to the proposed City market. Terms easy. Apply to EDWARD CORBIN, Executor, No. 521 West-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 2½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price cheaper acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to timber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. S. BARNES, No. 393 Broadway, third floor, rear.

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS, DESIROUS OF CHANGING LOCATION OR STARTING ANEW.—Your attention is called to Elizabethport, New-Jersey, as being the best point near New-York, on account of the low cost of coal, iron and labor, low taxes, and offering all the advantages of the City. Please examine the place before locating elsewhere. Lots for sale on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to COOLEY & REDFIELD, Agents, Elizabethport, or E. B. KELLOGG, 139 Pearl-st., N.Y.

FOR SALE—A STORE AND DWELLING AND lot, (the buildings in perfect order,) in the thriving village of Portchester, Westchester County, N. Y. This offers a rare chance for a business man, as there is a good village, and a large country trade near the railroad depot, and dock where freighting vessels to and from New-York land. The location is pleasant and perfectly healthy. Apply to Mrs. SARAH H. STRANG, on the premises, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court. Title perfect.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND VALUABLE property located on New-Bowery, running through to Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 Roosevelt-st., containing over four full lots, and suitable for manufacturing or other purposes. This property will be sold very low, to wit, $35,000, being the assessed value for taxes. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 73 RYERSON-STREET, BROOKlyn, furnished or unfurnished; modern improvements; immediate possession. Property and residence in 45th-st., near 7th-av. Two lots in 45th-st., near 10th-av. GEORGE M. REA, on premises, or No. 68 Wall-st., rear stairs.

MURRAY HILL.—A FIRST-CLASS, ENglish basement, brown-stone house, furnished, in 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to let to a private family only, rent 3,000 per annum. For particulars address Box No. 3,509 Post-office.

TO LET—BY MAY 1, A HANDSOMELY FURnished third floor to two or three gentlemen, with or without breakfast. In a first-class house in 46th-st., near Broadway. Address, for one week, Box No. 4,747 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A GOOD TWOstory house, with carriage-house, &c., in Fairmount, Westchester County, 12 miles from the City Hall. 10 minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad; will be sold cheap. Apply to ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEW BRICK dwelling-houses on the northerly side of 69th-st., between Broadway and 11th-av. Rent $425. Inquire of ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—2,560 ACRES IOWA LANDS, OF the Dubuque and Pacific land grant, cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for other property. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, 352 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 34TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., AN elegant extra-sized house, newly decorated and repaired, with stable and extra lot; price $160,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—On Saturday, the 12th day of March, 1864:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$4,680,659 65
2. Overdrafts		575 91
3. Due from Banks		216,747 62
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$162,764 94	
5. Due from Brokers	725,000 00	
6. Real Estate		175,000 00
7. Specie		480,462 15
8. Cash Items, viz.: principally Checks in exchange		752,269 69
9. Stocks, State N. Y., U. S., and Certificates of Indebtedness		1,424,698 64
10. Bonds and Mortgages		
11. Bills of Solvent Banks		15,440 00
12. U. S. Legal Tender Notes		568,712 32
13. Loss and Expense Account		6,834 06
Total		$8,319,400 64

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$1,000,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$128,000 00	
Less Notes on hand	$74,241 00	53,759 00
3. Profits		620,487 88
4. Due to Banks		262,764 37
5. Due Depositors, on demand		6,380,278 29
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, unpaid Dividends		2,115 00
Total		$8,319,400 64

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:—FRANCIS A. PALMER, President, and JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier, of the BROADWAY BANK, an Associated Bank located and doing business at New-York, in said said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith; that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business in the morning of Saturday, the twelfth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

(Signed.) F. A. PALMER, President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 8th day of April, 1864.

(Signed.) MATTHIAS BANTA,
(Stamp canceled.) Commissioner of Deeds.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

BELMONT GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL 5,000,000 DOLLARS.

Issued for the purchase of Mines and Mining Property in Colorado Territory.

TRUSTEES.

AUGUST BELMONT, WILLIAM B. DUNCAN,
ISAAC BELL, S. F. BUTTERWORTH,
S. L. M. BARLOW, ROBERT L. CUTTING.

PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM B. DUNCAN.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
EDWARD CUNARD.
TREASURER.
AUGUST BELMONT.
SECRETARY.
WINTHROP SARGENT.
SUPERINTENDENT IN COLORADO.
FITZ JOHN PORTER.
GEORGE F. DUNNING,
Superintendent U. S. Assay Office, New-York.
BANKERS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SOLICITORS.
BOWDOIN, LAROCQUES & BARLOW, New-York.
WAKELY & REED, Central City, Colorado.

BELMONT GOLD MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.

The subscription books for twenty thousand shares of the stock of the above Company, now open at our office, will close on TUESDAY NEXT, April 12, 1864.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

HARTFORD MINING COMPANY, MICHIGAN.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

20,000 SHARES, $25 PER SHARE.

WORKING CAPITAL IN THE TREASURY, $30,000.

The subscribers, as the only authorized Agents, offer for sale a limited amount of this Copper Stock, *at one-half its par value*, or $12 50 per share.

Exhibits of the Company's valuable property will be furnished on application.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 340 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS. A liberal commission will be allowed parties subscribing at this Bank. D. L. ROSS, President.

JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st. United States depository and financial agent. Subscriptions received for 10-40 bonds and bonds for immediate delivery on hand. Subscriptions also received at the Bank of the Commonwealth.

JAS. W. B. DOZIER, Cashier. C. DABLING, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, April 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND ON STOCK.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of (2½) TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, for the quarter ending 31st March last, and out of the net earnings of said quarter, payable (free of Government tax) on and after the 16th day of May next, at the general office of the company, in the City of Pittsburgh, to the stockholders whose stock stands on the books there, at the agency of the company, (Winslow, Lanier & Co.,) No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, to the stockholders whose stock stands upon the books there.

The transfer books of the company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 2d day of May, and remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 17th day of May thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. R. BARNES, Secretary.

MARINE BOILERS FOR SALE.

2 marine drop-line boilers, 11 feet wide by 30 feet long, in good condition.

1 marine return tubular, new, 6 feet 9 inches wide, 13½ feet long.

2 marine return tubular, in good condition, 11 feet wide, 11 feet long.

Inquire of C. W. COPELAND, No. 121 Broadway.

TO LET.

ROOM AND POWER, AT PATERSON, N. J., TO LET.

PHENIX MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
LARGE WELL-LIGHTED ROOMS,

suitable for any light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Apply there or to WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE ON FIFTH-AVENUE.—CORNER brown-stone front house, with stable attached.

For sale on Lexington-av.—Corner brown-stone front house with stable.

For sale—Brown-stone front on 34th-st., near 7th-av.

For sale—Several brown-stone front houses on 37th-st., near 8th-av.

For sale—Several brown-stone front houses on 58th-st., near 5th-av.

For sale—Several brown-stone front houses on 23d-st., near 4th-av.

For sale—Several brown-stone front houses on 25th-st., near Broadway.

For sale—Several brown-stone front houses on 47th-st., near 5th av.

For sale—Several brown-stone front houses on 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

For sale—A number of very desirably located houses and lots, with and without furniture.

For permits and particulars apply to

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

TO LEASE.—FOUR LARGE HALLS ON THE second story of the new building at the junction of Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st., each 23 feet high and 47 wide, and from 90 to 130 feet long, unbroken by columns, and elegantly finished. Suitable for armories and drill-rooms, churches, lodges, billiard rooms, concert and lecture rooms, or for meetings of any kind. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, on the premises, between 9 and 10 A. M., or at No. 48 Pine-st., between 1 and 3 P. M.

TO LEASE—THE CELEBRATED AND WELLknown restaurants and dining saloons of E. Windust, (established and kept by him over forty years,) No. 1 Park-row and No. 5 Ann-st.; to lease for a term of years, with all the fixtures. An opportunity to obtain so desirable a stand for business is seldom offered. For full particulars and card of admission, inquire of P. C. HARMON, Room No. 5 Gilsey-buildings, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock. None but principals and responsible parties need apply.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR THREE years, the large brick building No. 16 Varick-st., next the corner of Canal, and land adjoining on Grand-st., now occupied by Eighth Ward Public Schools; suitable for manufacturing or any purpose requiring space. Inquire at No. 414 Canal-st., or apply between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. to EDWARD F. DE LANCEY, counsellor-at-law, No. 137 Broadway.

TO LET IN THE NEW BUILDING AT the junction of Broadway and 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., elegantly finished stores and basement 12, 25 or 50 feet wide, by 94 feet in depth, or running through from 6th-av. to Broadway. The location is unsurpassed for business, and the stores will equal any in the City. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, on the premises, between 9 and 10 A. M., or at No. 48 Pine-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Pleasantly located, about five minutes' walk from the depot. House contains ten rooms; also, stables, hennery and large garden, fruit, &c. Will be let from May 1 to November 1; rent $400. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY or BENJ. OGDEN, real estate agents, No. 221 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

HOUSE TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, NO. 153 Elliott-place, between Hanson-place and Atlantic-av., a three-story and basement brick house, in best order, with gas, hot and cold water and bath; a healthy, pleasant location; 100 feet lot; rent $550. Apply to DR. COLTON, 22 Bond-st., New-York, or on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN POUGHKEEPSIE.—To let, in the City of Poughkeepsie, a well furnished and pleasantly situated house, for five or six months from May 1. Rent, $70 per month. Apply to J. P. CROSBY, Esq., No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York, or by letter or in person to WM. H. CROSBY, No. 297 Mill-st., Poughkeepsie.

ALLENDALE.—TO LET, THE RESIDENCE OF the late George L. Allen, consisting of dwelling-house containing 14 rooms, lawn, locust grove, garden with variety of fruit, carriage-house and stable for two horses, situated at Shrewsbury, within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depot. Rent $200. Possession immediately. Address BENJ. C. PARKER, Shrewsbury.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The entire block on 1st av., running from 2d to 3d-st., and formerly occupied by the soap and candle manufactory of Allan Hay & Co., for sale on favorable terms. Apply to ALLAN HAY, No. 33 Broad-st., or to Messrs. A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 58½ Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY brown-stone and brick English basement house, with stable in rear, No. 85 Amity-st., in complete order, with all the modern improvements. Can be seen from 11 to 1 o'clock. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

TO LET IN UNION-SQUARE—THE BASEment, second, third and fourth stories of house on south side Union-square, second door above 14th-st., the front basement suitable for a physician. Will be rented separate. Altogether a very desirable business location. Apply to B. H. TAYLOR, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR FIVE OR SIX MONTHS, A FURnished house in Newburgh, located in the most desirable part of Grand-st., within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Possession given the 1st of May. For particulars address WM. K. BROWN, No. 82 Front-st., Newburgh, N. Y.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The four-story, first-class, modern built, English basement house, No. 293½ West 19th-st., will be rented to a private family; the house is nearly new and has every modern convenience. For further particulars inquire at No. 115 Bunker-st., or No. 297 West 19th-st. To be seen between 12 and 2 o'clock daily. Rent $-50.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY HOUSE IN BLOOMfield, N. J., (with half acre of ground,) containing ten rooms; seven minutes walk from depot. Rent $200. Apply to R. M. GRUMMON, No. 333 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A small three-story house, genteely furnished, to be let for one year at $1,000. Location very desirable; ten minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address Box No. 3,042 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The house is now filled with 30 boarders, who wish to remain if suitable parties purchase. Possession given at once. Inquire at the house, No. 29 North Moore-st.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS country seat at Flushing, of 21 acres, fine garden, fruits, &c. Also, one at College Point, of 12 acres, fine Gothic house and stable; splendid water views. S. F. IRELAND, No. 81 Cedar-st.

TO LEASE—IN THE EIGHTH WARD, A HOUSE and lot for a term of years; lot 25 by 100; house 22 by 25; the rear to be built upon and paid for by valuation at the expiration of lease. For further particulars apply to R. F. HARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO ONE FAMILY, THE DWELLING part of No. 127 Waverley-place, comprising 6 rooms and garret; has water on 2 floors; gas to be put in; and to be painted and papered throughout. Apply to T. M. RODMAN, No. 9 Whitehall-st.

TO LET—SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER, THE second and third floors, (5 rooms on second and 4 rooms on third floor,) in high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 35 East 31st-st.; rent of second floor, $350; third, $225; if taken together, $550.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—In 17th-st., near Union-square; house four stories, 25 by 56 feet, modern and well furnished. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, Columbia Insurance Company, No. 161 Broadway.

TO LET AT BLOOMINGDALE—A COTTAGE residence, with eight lots of ground, finely shaded, with stable, vegetable garden, fruit, &c., on 86th-st., near the Hudson River. Rent $400. Also, the premises, or to JAMES BOMERVILLE, No. 45 Centre-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT DARIEN, on New-Haven railroad, near Stamford, with use of horses and carriage, cow, &c. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 586 6th-av., from 9 to 12 A. M., or 3 to 6 P. M.

WHARF PROPERTY TO LET—THE FINE basins embraced between Piers No. 2 and 4 East River. Length of piers about 500 feet, and of water front 400. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR, No. 49 Broadway; entrance on the rear; even with the sidewalk. Inquire of P. W. VAIL, No. 69 Broadway.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—WALL-ST. OFFICES, SUITABLE FOR an exchange or banking office. A suite of three offices in the basement of No. 54 Wall-st. Apply to E. R. TREMAIN, No. 26 William-st.

ROOM TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER.—Upper story, No. 62 Duane-st.; room well lighted on three sides; power steady, with use of steam hoisting machine. R. HOE, No. 31 Gold-st.

TO LET.—THREE LARGE, WELL LIGHTED and convenient lofts, on the corner of Greenwich and Barclay sts. Possession immediately. Inquire of J. WIGGINS, No. 80 Warren-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY RESIdence at Throg's Neck, Westchester County. Apply to HENRY A. OOSTER, No. 88 Front-st.

TO LET—LOFTS FOR STORAGE OF FURNITURE. Apply at No. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE.
CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO LET—PARLOR FLOOR AND THREE BEDrooms (without board) from May 1, at No. 54 West 17th-st. Rent of parlor floor $850.

TO LET—TWO STORES IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place; one on Aster-place and the other on 4th-av. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, LEASE OR BUY, FURnished or not, within 200 miles of New-York, a country residence, easily accessible, suitable for a large family, in or near a large village, with 8 acres of land, or more if in wood or grass; pure water, no mosquitos indispensable; in a hilly, mountainous region. Address, with price and full details, E. C., No. 48 East 24th-st., New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE AND barn, with sufficient land to keep a horse and cow, on the line of a railroad, within one hour's ride from New-York, and two miles from depot. Address, with full particulars, G. H., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$15,000 TO $18,000 a small house, (English basement preferred,) in perfect order, between 20th and 40th sts. and Madison and 7th avs., land on south side of street. Address Box No. 5,425 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL COTTAGE, WITH TWO or more lots of ground, in New-Jersey, within one-half hour of ferries, to rent or lease. Address, with terms, WALLACE, Post-office, Box No. 3,000, New-York.

REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—A COTTON FACTORY, IN COMplete running order, containing from 5,000 to 10,000 spindles, with the necessary looms, etc. In replying to this advertisement state the quantity and kind of machinery, with detailed description thereof, when and by whom built; also, whether the machinery is now running, and whether by water or steam power; also, a description of the factory buildings, the quantity of ground attached thereto, and whether either will be sold separately, and price of each. This being a bona fide advertisement, parties wishing to sell will give full particulars, address ed to ALFRED JENKS & SON,
No. 65 North Front-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—A FINE three-story and basement brick house, with all the modern improvements, eligibly situated, five minutes' walk from the ferry; now occupied by the owner, whose business engagements require him to leave the city. Price $8,000, half of which may remain on loan and mortgage; immediate possession given, and, if desired, the carpets and furniture would also be sold. Inquire of DAVENPORT BRO., No. 203 Greenwich-st., New-York, or on the premises, No. 160 Grand-st.

MODERN MARBLE HOUSE—PRICE $6,000.—It is a bargain, mortgage to suit, three-story, high basement, extension, gas, water, &c.; lot 21 by 153, respectable and delightful location, ten minutes' walk to ferry. Apply to the owner, Mr. ELSTON, No. 36 President-st., South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 21 by 40 feet; gas, range, hot and cold water, bath and water-closet, all well built and in the finest condition; garden in rear; the whole ground 22 by 200 feet. Apply on the premises, Ryerson-st., east side, first house north of Gates-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE ELEGANT house No. 6 Carroll-place, (bleecker-st.;) it is 25 feet 6 inches front; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order; to be seen from 9 to 11 o'clock. For permit, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., LOCATED ON corner South Broad-st. and Pennington-av., a handsome house, with all the modern improvements; has 12 rooms, with fine garden containing fruit, vegetables, &c., in abundance; price $3,000. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT Newburgh, a brick house, gothic style, 40 feet square, containing about 20 rooms; with barn, coach-house, stable, &c., fine garden, evergreens, fruit trees and small berries in abundance; beautiful views of the Hudson. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—One lot, 100x25 feet, on south side of 65th-st., 125 feet west of 5th-av. Two lots, 100x25 feet each, on south side of 98th-st., commencing 125 feet west of 5th-av., by JACKSON & PURDY, No. 647 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A four-story brown stone English basement house in 37th-st., near Park-av.; would exchange for a house further up town or at Yonkers. Address OWNER, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—$55,000—FINE PROPERTY, INcluding corner on the best avenue up town; also three story house 35th-st., $5,500; three story stone front 43d-st., $7,000; some other corners; good investment for greenbacks, &c. No. 375 9th-av., J. E. HATCH.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—HOUSE AND lot No. 48 Elm-st., being on the corner of Worth-st., will be sold cheap if applied for soon, and terms to suit. JOHN A. RENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

BEST SPECULATION IN BROOKLYN.—For sale, a first-class Fulton-av. store, four stories high, in an excellent location. LYMAN C. DAYTON, No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY English basement house No. 28 East 41st-st. Inquire of C. W. BOGERT, No. 27 6th-av., from 8 to 10, and from 4 to 6.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE ENGLISH basement house, No. 27 East 31st-st, near Madison-av. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDEDLY CHEAP AND CONvenient house in 35th-st., near 8th-av. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

MURRAY HILL—FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE English basement house, No. 23 West 37th-st. Price $15,500. T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A fine house, nearly new, built of the best materials, in good style, with marble mantels; has twelve good-sized rooms, ten pantries and closets, a good cellar and vault, a gardener's cottage, new barn, with basement, stables, carriage-house, ice-house, filled; corn-crib, smoke-house, &c.; a large reservoir on a hill on the premises supplies the house and grounds with fine water, through pipes. There are about 50 acres of land, about 250 fruit-trees of all varieties, 50 bearing vines, small fruits, an acre of asparagus beds, a fine flower and vegetable garden, &c. It is beautifully situated on the Highlands of New-Jersey, commanding a fine view of the ocean and Lower Bay. There are very valuable marl pits on the premises, a new dock, and fine bathing privileges; only three-quarters of a mile from the landing at the Atlantic Pavilion and Highland Hotel, and two from Riceville; will be sold low. Apply on the premises, or by mail to WM. JONES, Riceville Post-office, or to R. S. JONES, No. 117 Varick-st., New-York.

FOR SALE,

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The homestead estate of Rev. Francis Tiffany situated on Central-st., consisting of a first-class brick dwelling-house, barn and about two acres of highly cultivated land, laid out as garden and shrubbery. The house was designed by G. J. Bryant, Esq., of Boston, and contains all modern improvements. It is situated in one of the pleasantest parts of the town, and commands a wide and beautiful prospect. Apply to THIRD NATIONAL BANK, Springfield.

LARGE MANSION

FOR SALE OR RENT—One hour from City, partly furnished, fine view, perfectly healthy, extensive grounds, lodge, stable, &c. Apply to T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT TARRYTOWN FOR SALE AT AUCTION on the 12th day of April, consisting of a first-class brick house, nearly new, with modern improvements—gas, water, &c.; 13 rooms, beautiful location, fine river view, five acres of land, stream of water running through the same, with pond; ten minutes' drive from the depot; is situated on the Albany road, a little south of the village—will be sold at the Franklin House, at Tarrytown, at 1 o'clock P. M., by order of administrator. Inquire of Mrs. M. B. NICHOLS, at Tarrytown, or at No. 81 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINELY located country seat at Tarrytown, about five acres, good buildings, fine assortment of fruit; one of the best views on the North River. Will be sold at a great bargain. Also, several other first-class farms and country seats on the Hudson River.

S. F. IRELAND, No. 81 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class residence, only five minutes' walk from depot (one hour from New-York.) The house is large, airy, modern style, and very complete; barn and large garden with fruit, &c. Apply to E. H. ENSIGN, No. 156 William-st.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—near Sing Sing, with every requisite for a genteel Summer or Winter residence; fine buildings; beautiful views; good fruit, &c. Apply for particulars, at No. 376 Washington-st. Furniture, if desired, can be had also.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH barn and outbuildings, and ten acres of choice land, with fruit garden; one hour from the City by New-Jersey Central Railroad, and near the station. Price $3,200. N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

A GOOD INVESTMENT—A BEAUTIFUL building site for sale, of six acres, on the south side of Staten Island, near the sea, with sea-bathing and a forest avenue; about one hour from Wall-st. Price, $500 per acre. Apply to W. A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ONE and a half miles south of Yonkers, 12 miles from Madison-square; 4½ acres; large house; surrounded by forest trees; suitable for a gentleman's residence. Apply to J. ODELL, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

VERY RARE CHANCE.—A NEW HOUSE, furniture, two acres land, barns, horses, carriages, for sale, either together or separate, in excellent neighborhood, very accessible to the City, and unobjectionable in every respect. D. B. IVISON, 48 and 50 Walker-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON THE banks of the Hudson River; one hour from the City; a fine house with three acres of land, fine views, good fruit, and all the requisites for a Summer or Winter residence. Apply at No. 104 Broadway, first floor.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT ORANGE, N. J., A two-story cottage, in good repair, ¾ of an acre of ground, well-fruited; new barn, cisterns, well, &c.; possession at once. Inquire at No. 34 Pine-st., Room No. 1

A COTTAGE, WITH SIX CITY LOTS, stable, with vines and trees; two minutes' walk of Fordham Depot. Inquire of A. KOLL, No. 5723d-av.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM CONTAINING 76 acres, situated at Centreville, on the stage road from Bloomfield to Paterson, 8 miles from Newark, 4 from Paterson, 4 from Bloomfield and 3¼ from Acquackanonk. On which is a one and a half-story house, containing nine rooms; two good barns, wagon-house and other outbuildings, all in good order. The land is mostly under a high state of cultivation, and well stocked with choice apple and other fruit trees; a well of first-rate water at the door, and a never-failing stream of water running through the farm. The railroad now in projection from Newark to Paterson will pass contiguous to this property. A part or all of the farm will be sold to suit the purchaser. Inquire on the premises, of JONATHAN ELSTON, Centreville, Passaic County, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 50 ACRES AT Washingtonville, on the Newburgh Railroad Branch; buildings in fine order; within five minutes' walk of the depot; immediate vicinity of churches, schools, &c.; six acres in fine grafted fruit; a stream of water running through the place; horses, carriages, stock and farming utensils for sale. WM. AMBLER, No. 24 Church-st.

A SMALL FARM-HOUSE ON THE EAST River, at the junction of the Bronx, about ten miles from New-York, and three and a half from Harlem Bridge, with about thirty acres of land, and garden; stable accommodation; rent $500 for the year; will be repaired if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM, ON THE New-Haven Railroad, over 100 acres, highly cultivated, good buildings, all kinds of fruit; one of the most desirable locations in the vicinity of New-York.

S. F. IRELAND, No. 81 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOME OF THE LATE A. J. Downing, Esq., on the bay at Newburg. An elegant country seat, with landscape and a water view not surpassed upon the Hudson. George W. Curtis, Esq., in his memoir of Mr. Downing, says of this place: "I have often passed a week there without wishing to go outside the gate, and entirely forgot there was any town near by." It contains six acres highly cultivated, in lawn and garden, with fountain, gate-house, trees, ornamental and fruit, in every variety. Mansion spacious, with tower, verandahs, gas, water, &c.; carriage, coachman's and ice houses; barns and asparagus, graperies and greenhouse filled with every variety. Buildings in collegiate Gothic style, and walks graveled. It is a first-class residence, and highly praised by the experienced eye of Miss Frederika Bremer, in her letter to Mr. Downing's friend. Parties wishing to purchase the premises divided can do so, and have a residence that can be occupied the entire year. The drives in its vicinity are excellent and picturesque, and amid scenes of great historical interest. The country seat and its surroundings have been made classic in the eminent American and foreign criticism and revolutionary incidents.

The *American Cyclopedia* says of it: "That Mr Downing erected an elegant mansion which, with its tastefully arranged grounds, afforded the first practical illustration of the builder's conception of an American rural home." The location commands grand and charming mountain and water views, nowhere surpassed upon this confluence, embracing mills upon miles. Describing the premises, a distinguished American writer says: "The thicket seemed not to conceal but to annihilate the town; so sequestered and satisfied was the guest of the garden that he was quite careless and incurious of the world beyond."

The buildings upon the premises could not be replaced for $50,000, and never-ceasing water and all the modern improvements contribute to make it one of the most beautiful and desirable homes on the Hudson. The neighborhood is unexceptionable, and the premises very accessible. The Fishkill station on the Hudson River Railroad is about fifteen minutes' drive from the premises, and fine boats ply regularly between Newburgh and New-York.

This is an exceedingly rare opportunity, as such desirable premises are not often for sale, this being the second time in about a half a century.

Terms made easy. Apply to or address TIMOTHY CRONIN, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.—An elegant cottage containing twelve rooms on Princess Bay, one mile from railroad depot, with barns, sheds, stables, carriage, ice, hen, Summer and bathing houses, in complete order; fruit in abundance, excellent garden, well and rain water at door; grounds tastefully arranged, about eighty acres, with the whole or any part thereof. Also, twenty acres, with good dwelling thereon, in high state of cultivation, ¼ mile from Rossville. Also, three-story dwelling and basement, containing 26 rooms, barn, stables and sheds, well calculated for boarding, public house or school, ½ mile from railroad depot and beach. Also, the property formerly Staten Island Oil Company, wharf and buildings, suitable for almost any kind of manufacturing purposes. Apply to ALBERT JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.; H. M. BAILEY, No. 220 Broome-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One hour from the City by the New-Jersey Railroad, and three minutes' walk from depot. Built of brick, with double walls, stuccoed, and finished in the most substantial manner, containing all the modern conveniences and improvements. No expense has been spared in making this a first-class residence. The grounds contain three acres, beautifully laid out, fine lawn, large garden under high state of cultivation, and plenty of all kinds of choice fruit. It is located on three streets, in a first-class neighborhood, and surrounded by a beautiful hedge. The house alone cost nearly $18,000 to build, five years ago. Price, $20,000. Apply to

R. C. BREWSTER, Railway, N. J.

$5,250 FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE AT $450—At Irvington, on the Hudson, one hour from New-York, and three minutes from depot, a genteel two-story double cottage house, 36 feet by 30, containing 14 rooms, with spacious piazzas, marble mantels, French windows, Sandford heater warming three rooms, &c. Lot, 75 feet by 100; fine grape vines, apples, cherries, pears, &c. Terms very easy. A fine chance to obtain a moderate-priced Summer and Winter residence near enough to the station to do business in New-York without keeping a horse. Apply to MRS. BOWLING, Irvington, or Dr. DOWLING, No. 108 Leroy-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID MANSION AND land of George Bradish, on Little Neck Bay, near Flushing, 100 acres of first-class land; pear orchard of 600 trees; fruit of all kinds, of first quality. The Bay is famous for shell and other fish in season; boat and bath houses at foot of lawn; two dwelling houses; the new one a first-class residence, complete in every particular; buildings on premises could not be replaced for $50,000. Views over Bay and Sound unsurpassed. Inquire of

R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.,
GEORGE BRADISH, No. 27 Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM, COMPLETE—ly furnished, for sale or exchange. Nearly 200 acres on the Sound, within 9 miles of Harlem. The improvements on the shore front alone cost over $100,000. There are several beautiful building sites lying back, which will be in great request when the Shore Line Railroad is built. Enough can be realized from this source to repay the whole amount now asked for the property, leaving the entire front, with all the valuable improvements, free of cost to the purchaser. Apply to WARD McLEAN (late Field & McLean,) No. 19 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—NEAR MORristown, N. J., of 65 acres, in the very best order; house first-class, 15 feet square, with extension of 40 feet; all mahogany doors and marble mantels throughout; 26 Corinthian pillars support the roof; wide piazza all around; a good garden, with abundance of grafted fruit; gardener's and other out-houses in perfect order; greenhouse well stocked with Hamburg grapes; ice-house filled; the house stands in a grove of forest trees, with seven acres of lawn. Apply to R. LAMBERT, No. 51 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—For sale, the country residence of the late Isaac Newton, situated near Fort Lee, on the Hudson River, and comprising about twelve acres under high cultivation. The buildings include, with the dwelling-house, a barn and stable, greenhouse, hennery, &

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U.S. NAVY.
AND
MARINE CORPS.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy $100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy..$200
When enlisting for Marine Corps.....$3 0
ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $10.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grade.

First or Orderly Sergeant.....$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each..... 17 per month.
Corporals..... 13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers..... 12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard..... 13 per month.
Privates at Sea.....14 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $200, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen.....$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen..... 25 per month.
Coal-passers..... 1s per month.
Seamen..... 1s per month.
Ordinary Seamen..... 14 per month.
Landsmen..... 12 per month.
Boys..... 10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months' advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City,

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 156 South-st.
WM. WALLACE, Lieut. U. S. Marines.
County Bounty Rooms, No. 13 Bowery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300 00
STATE BOUNTY.....$75 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional..100 00
175 00
Total.....$475 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a County premium of ten dollars.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF KINGS COUNTY,
BROOKLYN, April 9, 1864.

THE SUPERVISORS OF KINGS COUNTY will pay the following cash bounties to recruits in the naval service and marine corps of the United States:

To recruits in the marine corps, $200.
To recruits in the naval service for two years, $200.
To recruits in the naval service for one year, $100.

A premium of $15 is paid to the agent presenting the recruit.

For further information apply at the office of the Supervisors Bounty Committee, Montague, near Court-st., or to the Naval Rendezvous, No. 183 York-st., Brooklyn.

W. J. OSBORNE, C. CHESHIRE,
SAMUEL BOOTH, E. W. BLOOM,
JOHN SHEARUP, W. M. LITTLE,
J. J. BTILWELL, EDGAR ACKERLY,
Special Committee on Bounty.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used.
Yes, a positive cure!
BALSAM COPAIBA and MERCURY discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels if the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Male packages, $1; females, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price $5, or six bottles for $25. Sold by
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 302 Broadway,
J. SWORDS, No. 257 Pearl-st.,
A. D. WESCOTT, No. 748 Broadway,
DESMOND & CO., Pros., No. 915 Race-st., Phila.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLISLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 179½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,389 N. Y. Post-office. N. B.—Those who prefer an infallible, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by one of their own sex.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 106th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,234 New-York City. For sale by H. DICKINSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.
FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case, is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 596 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. LARMONT, AUTHOR OF THE PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 illustrations, continues to relieve patients incompetent to fulfill the duties of life from indiscretion, excesses, nervous and general debility, &c., at No. 276 Broadway, up stairs, from 10 to 5 o'clock. Published by E. WARNER, No. 1, Vesey-st., Astor House, for the Author, who agrees with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work. *Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are unequaled for both married and single ladies, and are the very best ever known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from whatever cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Are purely vegetable. Warranted all represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBK HARBOR
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,978	Grace.	———
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking,	———
LOUISIANA	2,876	Smellie,	———
IOWA	—	Milburne.	———

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry at Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin..... { $100 / 85 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COAK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....April 16
ETNA.....Saturday.....April 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....April 30

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwarp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
SATURDAY, April 23, at NOON.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
Corner of Warren and West sts.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DARW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freights received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 116 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA,

To sail on SATURDAY, April 16, at 3 o'clock P. M, The U. S. M. side wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
HENRY L. HEPBURN, Commander,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 N. R., foot of King-st. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The EVENING STAR will follow and sail on SATURDAY, April 30, 1864.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23d of April.
SATURDAY, 21st of May.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana..... 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. JOHN A. POST, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 13, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-BRUNSWICK AND NEW-YORK.—The steamer SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. M. CONKLIN, will leave New-Brunswick for New-York, commencing MONDAY, April 4, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6½ o'clock A. M., stopping at Wood's Dock, Perth Amboy, Totten's and Rossville. Returning, leave New-York at 2½ o'clock P. M., from foot of Jay-st., N. R., until further notice.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. The LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A.,
No. 133 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., April 8, 1864.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Cavalry horses will be purchased in open market, at fair prices, at Albany, N. Y., until further notice be given. These horses must comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, completely built, in good flesh, and free from all defects. Parties having horses agreeing with these specifications are requested to present them for sale within the next two weeks. Further information can be had at this office.
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BLACK HORSES, 16¾ hands high, six years old, perfectly sound and kind; they are from Vermont, and of Blackhawk stock; admirably adapted for a phaeton or coupé. Can be seen at TEED'S stable, 36th-st., corner Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SPLENDID CARRIAGE horses, little over 16 hands high, color bay, 7 years old long tailed, stylish action, perfectly sound and kind. A line addressed Box No. 486 Post-office, will receive attention.

ROCKAWAY SLEIGH AND HARNESS WANTED.—Any gentleman wishing to dispose of his outfit can find a cash purchaser for a six-seat rockaway, panel back, sleigh robes and double light harness. Address Y., Box No. 2,304 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME AND LIGHT, no top phaeton, built by Wood Brothers; has been run but four or five times. Price, $375. May be seen at stable, corner 6th-av. and 40th-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF GOOD SADDLE horses, fifteen hands high, kind and gentle in single or double harness; both young and sound. Can be seen by applying at No. 21u East 26th-st.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPH AND AMBROTYPE car, in good condition for traveling. Address C. P. U., Glendale, Mass., stating price, and where it can be seen.

FOR SALE.—EXPRESS ROUTE, WAGONS, horse, &c.; doing a good business; reason for selling. Inquire of BRODNEDAR & STOUT, No. 91 Barclay-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS. 500 old and scarce Masonic books, cheap.
10,000 works on Architecture, Steam Engines, Dyeing, &c.
10,000 Photographic Albums, at our price.
100,000 works on History, Biography, &c., at your price.
500,000 Scrap Prints and Engravings, at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

HOSPITAL SKETCHES—BY MISS L. M. ALCOTT. 10 cents. See REDPATH'S BOOKS FOR THE CAMP-FIRES. The American News Company sells them.

MEDICAL.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three, of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC.
Nos. 622 and 624 Broadway.
Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Manager.....J. H. SELWYN

ENTIRE CHANGE.
NOVEL AND ENTERTAINING PROGRAMME.
COMEDY AND EXTRAVAGANZA:
MONDAY EVENING, April 11,
First time at this theatre, the comic Drama, in two acts, by J. M. Morton, entitled
OUR WIFE.

Rosine, (her first appearance).....Mrs. Winter
Mariette.....
Count de Brissac.....Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Marquise de Ligny.....Mr. G. H. Clarke
Pomaret.....Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Dumont.....Mr. Berry
After which,
A NEW OLYMPIC EXTRAVAGANZA,
adapted, adopted, and conformed to Olympic wants, without leave or licence from Planche, entitled
LOYALINA;
or,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL FORTUNIO
and his
SEVEN GIFTED SERVANTS.

Produced with
New Music, composed and arranged by....Thomas Baker
Machinery by.....C. Long
Properties and Appointments by.....W. Henry
New Costumes, civil, military, and otherwise.....

AND A POWERFUL CAST.

Ex-Alderman Gotham.....Mr. T. Owens
Loyalina.....Mrs John Wood
Fertina.....Mrs. Grener
Filtrina.....Miss J. Walters
Fairy.....Mrs. Sedley Brown
King Alwayrite.....Mr. Frank Drew
Princess Viudicte.....Miss A. Harris
Florida.....
Emperor Shoddy.....Mr. W. Davidge
Princess Volante.....Mrs. G. Browne
Brigadier-General Fortunio (née Loyalina).....
Mrs. John Wood

HIS SEVEN GIFTED AIDS.

Lightfoot, Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Jr.; Strongback, Mr. Neel; Boisterer, Mr. Forshurg. Gonnard, Mr. Boys; Sharpshooter, Mr. Edwards; Fine-ear, Mr. Hill.
The Scenery, local and picturesque, by.....Mr. Hayes
Doors open at 7½; Performances commence at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.

First time this season of the elegant two act comedy, by Planche, entitled
FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.

Pierre Pellict.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Duc de Chartres.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Dr. Draggendraft.....Mr. John Gilbert
Brissac.....Mr. Parkes
Captain of the Guard.....Mr. Pope
Antoine.....Mr. Boaden
Duchess de Chartres.....Mrs. Hoey
Mlle. Duval.....Miss Cameron

To conclude with, the first time this season, the laughable one act afterpiece,
THE SECRET.

Mons. Dupuis.....Mr. W. R. Floyd
Valere, his friend.....Mr. Parkes
Drunken Porter.....Mr. Williamson
Thomas.....Mr. George Holland
Who will sing the Comic Song, "Wedlock is a Ticklish Thing."
Mme. Dupuis.....Miss Fanny Morant
Angelica.....Mies Mary Barrett

TUESDAY—Coleman's comedy of the THE HEIR AT LAW.
WEDNESDAY—Benefit of Mr. W. R. FLOYD—First time this season,
THE STRANGER,
with a perfect cast.
THURSDAY—ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. YOUNG; first time this season,
AMERICANS IN PARIS
AND
RURAL FELICITY.
SATURDAY—ROSEDALE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Begins at 7½, concludes at 10:15.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
THE VERY GENERAL DESIRE
to witness the distinguished American tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
in his universally admired character of
BERTUCCIO,
in Tom Taylor's three-act play,
FOOL'S } THE } FOOL'S REVENGE. {REVENGE.
which, for the
LAST TWELVE NIGHTS,
has elicited the highest encomiums from the
PRESS AND AUDIENCES,
the most
REFINED AND CRITICAL,
induces the management to announce it for
SIX NIGHTS LONGER,
when it must
POSITIVELY BE WITHDRAWN,
to present other attractive novelties.
THE CAST OF CHARACTERS
will be sustained by
ARTISTES OF THE FIRST RANK,
the music, under the baton of Harvey B. Dodworth, appropriate, and the Scenery, Appointments, &c., of the usual standard of this establishment.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
THE MARBLE HEART WILL SHORTLY BE PRODUCED.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA TONIGHT.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
ROBERT LE DIABLE
THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 11, 1864,
Will be produced Meyerbeer's Grand Opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
With its magnificent mise en scene and the great cast:
Alice.....Mme. Josephine Medori
Isabella.....Miss Laura Harris
Robert.....Sig. Sbrigoli
Raimbault.....Sig. Lotti
Bertram.....Herr Hermanns
Helene.....Mlle. Ernestine
The incidental Ballet will be executed by
MLLE. ERNESTINE.
And the Corps de Ballet under the direction of Sig. Ronzani.
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FAUST.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, GRAND GALA MATINEE. The sale of reserved seats and tickets for the above-named performances commences this morning, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
UNION-SQUARE DEPARTMENT.

The public are hereby respectfully informed, that in accordance with a resolution of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Fair, passed April 7, there will be no extra charge hereafter for concerts or children's entertainments in the Music Hall.

Also, that all difficulties connected with the entrance to the Knickerbocker Kitchen having been obviated, easy communication between the Children's Department and the International Hall will hereafter be maintained.

In connection with the Fair Building, Union-square is reserved for visitors, who may return from it to the buildings, or pass out at the south gate.

The buildings and park will be open from 11 A. M. to 10½ P. M., at which times the bell will be rung.

Season tickets, admitting to all departments of the 14th-st and Union-square buildings, $5. Single admission to both buildings, $1, until further notice.) Children for Union-square building, 25 cents.

P. B. WIGHT,
Executive Officer, Union-square Building.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

The Office of the Treasurer has been removed from No. 2 Great Jones-st., to the Metropolitan Fair Building, in 14th-st.

All persons desirous of contributing money are requested to pay the same to BENJ. COLLINS, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, at his office, No. 823 Broadway (up stairs.)

All checks to be made payable to the order of the Treasurer.

All persons having claims against the Metropolitan Fair Association are requested to hand their bills to Mr. Collins, at the above-named office of the United States Sanitary Commission.

ELLEN. R. STRONG, Treasurer.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The building erected for machinery at Palace Garden is now ready for the reception of all contributions of tools and machines. The entrance is on 15th-st., west of the 6th-av. Parties are requested to send in their offerings without delay, that they may be arranged and put in motion in time for the opening of the Fair.

Mr. Joseph Crampton, of the Committee on Machinery, will be at the building to receive what is sent from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., every day, until the 26th inst.

All the principal express companies transport articles to this Fair free of charge.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
MARCH 19, 1864. Chairman Com. on Machinery.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Chairmen of the several Committees of the Metropolitan Fair Association are respectfully requested to collect the contributions of money made to them, and forward them to the Treasurer at their earliest convenience. This request is rendered necessary from the amount of bills now being presented to this department for payment.

ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York*," and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

MACHINERY.—The Committee will continue to receive machinery during the whole of the first week of the Fair.
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committee on Machinery.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
NO. 823 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

With other important interests, affairs connected with the Sanitary Commission call me to California for a few months; meanwhile, Correspondents will please address all letters connected with the Commission to Dr. J. FOSTER JENKINS, General Secretary, No. 823 Broadway, New-York. Private Correspondents will address my brother F. W. G. BELLOWS, No. 33 Wall-st., Pacific Mail Company, who will forward my letters on the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.
(Signed,) HENRY W. BELLOWS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the METROPOLITAN FAIR ASSOCIATION are requested to present them to BENJAMIN COLLINS, Assistant Secretary United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway.

All bills presented for payment must be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman of the Committee ordering the expenditure.

ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIAL CARD.
THE SANITARY FAIR
AND
ROBERT HELLER.

At the request of the Executive Committee of the Sanitary Fair, the distinguished Pianist and the great Illusionist of his time,

ROBERT HELLER,

will postpone his opening night from April 11, as announced, until

MONDAY, April 18,

and will make his first appearance before the New-York public, after an absence of many years, in

BEHALF OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION,

at the Union-square Fair Buildings, on

WEDNESDAY, April 17.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE.
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE
NEW EQUESTRIAN STAR COMPANY.
TRIUMPH ON TRIUMPH.
THE HIPPODROME OF THE WORLD.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The proprietor has the pleasure to announce that the Executive Committee has accepted his proffer of a liberal per centage on the gross daily receipts, as his contribution, during the entire continuance of the Fair; he therefore appeals to the public to aid him in rendering that continuation as large as possible. In order that
THE FAIR PERFORMANCES MAY
ECLIPSE ALL PRECEDENT,
A PERFECT HOST OF STARS
have been engaged in every department.
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC.
THE SEGRIST COMPANY, THE SAGRINO FAMILY,
In addition to retaining Mr. Henry Cooke's world-famed
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS.
Mr. EATON STONE, Mr. SAM LONG,
Mr. JAMES COOKE,
THE GREAT TROUPE OF
ENGLISH STEEPLE-CHASE RIDERS,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
ALL OF WHOM WILL APPEAR
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
IN A BEWILDERING SERIES OF
MAMMOTH AND MATCHLESS PROGRAMMES.
NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES.
Reserved Stalls, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents, (children half price;) Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open afternoon at 1½; evening at 7½.

WINTER GARDEN.

Second week of the engagement of
MISS AVONIA JONES,
and of the new tragic play, in five acts, entitled
JUDITH,
OR
THE DAUGHTER OF MERARI.
MONDAY, April 11,
MISS AVONIA JONES
will appear in her great tragic role of
JUDITH,
which is presented with new and beautiful scenery, historic costumes.
MUSIC BY ROBERT STOEPEL,
and the following cast:

Holofernes.....Mr. Charles Barron
Ochan el.....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Gabatha.....Mr. H. Bland
Macrobius.....Mr. Morris
Ramesses.....Mr. Hagan
Agrarle.....Mrs. Chanfrau
Miahra.....Mrs. Hind
Mosrie.....Mrs. Bland
Ithra.....Mrs. Bland

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾ o'clock.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, April 12,
AVONIA JONES,
in obedience to a generally expressed wish, will appear as
BIANCA,
in the play of
FAZIO.

MR. GEORGE SIMPSON'S ANNUAL CONCERT will take place in Irving Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, April 14, 1864, assisted by Mrs. J. M. Mozart, Mrs. Jennie Kempton, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Alfred H. Peese and Mr. J. G. Maeder. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the music stores and at the door.

BALLS.

TWELFTH REGIMENTAL BALL,
IN AID OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF DECEASED NEW-YORK SOLDIERS,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, APRIL 25, 1864.

ASSOCIATE COMMITTEE,

Maj.-Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
ORISON BLUNT, Esq.,
ARTHUR LEARY, Esq.,
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Esq.,
D. P. BARREDA, Esq.,
ALEXANDER BRANDON, Esq.,
His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR,
Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Hon. WM. M. TWEED,
Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,
GEO. WASH. JENKINS, U. S. N.,
THOMAS LITTLE, Esq.,
HENRY A. BOSTWICK, Esq.,
JAMES MURPHY, Esq.

Tickets, $5 each, may be procured of any member of the Regiment, and at the principal hotels of this City.

Committee of Arrangements. { Lieut.-Col. L. SATTERLEE, Major GEO. A. HILTON, Capt. W. V. BYRNE, Capt. N. L. HANSON, Capt. JNO. WARD, Jr., Capt. W. H. HAYES, Jr., Capt. WM. RAYNOR, Lieut. R. MILBANK, Lieut. JNO. E. DOWLEY.

Associate Committee, { SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Esq., GEO. A. PETERS, Esq., WM. P. BUCKMASTER, Esq.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¾.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on Fridays and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Jamaica, 8:45 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 9:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received at foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

A WEEK OF GREAT SUCCESS.

Receipts Nearly Half a Million Dollars.

One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Visitors During the Week.

THE FEATURES AND ATTRACTIONS.

The first week of the great fair has passed, and its success is decided and unequivocal. Not a day has passed since its opening but it has been crowded to overflowing, and all visitors have been both pleased and astonished at the perfection of its arrangements, the beauty of its ornaments, the value and magnificence of the goods displayed, and the perfect order maintained. And all have been also pleased and gratified at its great success. Nothing unpleasant in the slightest degree has occurred. The general distribution of stands to different parties was made with care, and so as to add to the beauty of the building. The arrangement for the sale and taking of tickets is perfect, and has prevented all confusion. The precautions against fire are complete, and remove all apprehensions, and the police arrangements are so thorough that not a theft has occurred.

Several pickpockets, thinking it an excellent chance for them to operate, came up to the fair, but they were detected before they had a chance to work, were shown up through the building and then dismissed. In fact, the arrangements and management have been in every particular admirable, and the labor of the various committees has been crowned with success.

The number of visitors during the week is estimated at about 120,000, and the gross receipts to be nearly half a million dollars. It has been impossible as yet to get the exact amount, but it cannot be far from the sum above mentioned.

The various departments have all been very largely attended, and liberally patronized. It was generally acknowledged that the prices of the goods on sale are extremely moderate, and that in the purchase there is value received.

The various stands have all done very well, and the ladies who attend them say their receipts are very satisfactory, and if they say so, it must be true. The gentlemen find that the only way to please them is to purchase something from each of them, took at every enrlosity on their stands (paying ten cents for so doing), and drop a piece of postal currency, or, if you would be in especial favor, a greenback, in the contribution baskat ot each, for wounded soldiers, or in the stocking or box provided to receive it, and which they have under their special charge. This, by the way, is getting to be a great feature. Almost every stand is ornamented with some article, which from its beauty or peculiarity attracts attention—sometimes the figure of a wounded Zouave—sometimes a soldier's widow, or a soldier's home—which on close examination proves to be a receptacle for contributions for the fair. And each gentlemen who is so unwary as to atop and look at it, is immediately assailed by the fair one who has the care of it, and, of course, leaves the stand not quite as rich as when he approached it. Some of these "man-traps" have cleared as high as $25 per day, and the malicious little fairies who preside over them actually seem to think it fun. The gentlemen, however, do not seem to feel at all dissatisfied with them. The price they say is small, and the approving smile of a pretty girl well worth the money. Those young gentlemen who have not yet tried it, will do well to visit a few of them and see if we're not right. One thing is sure, it may try it once they will be certain to try it again.

Although great numbers of articles have been sold, they have been immediately replaced, and the stands throughout the fair look as complete and handsome as they did the opening day, and the ladies say they will keep them looking just as nice until the end of the fair. They have plenty of goods and wish to sell them all. There is an express office in the building near the machinery department, where purchasers may leave their goods, and for a very moderate price have them delivered at their houses. The express is very prompt and reliable, and is very useful.

The evening concerts given by Grafulla's celebrated band, are also very popular, nothing can be more pleasant than to wander through the halls, listen to the sweet and excellent music, varied by the singing of numerous canary birds and the merry laughter of the ladies, unless it is, perhaps the privilege of escorting the fair ones afterward to the restaurant, and partaking with them of a dainty little lunch.

SODA WATER.

At the soda-water stand, which does a good business, and where excellent soda can be had for ten cents a glass, the rule is adopted of giving no change back. Signs are put up to this effect, but many who do not notice them are made victims to an amount largely in excess of the ten cents they expected to pay. It is doubtful whether this rule is a good one. "A joke's a joke," but there are many people who do not know how to take one, even if it be mixed with a first-class beverage.

THE RESTAURANT.

The restaurant has also been largely patronized, but people do not yet seem to understand the extent and perfection of its arrangements. Provisions have been made to supply everything, from a sandwich or plate of cream to a costly and elegant dinner. Parties who intend coming to the fair during the afternoon or evening, can stop at the restaurant in the morning, leave the order for such a dinner as they wish, and at the hour named the dinner or supper, no matter how extensive, will be prepared for them, and in a manner not to be excelled by any restaurant in the City. Mrs. Roberts, who superintends the restaurant, says that merchants who keep the goods she needs, have, with but few exceptions, neglected to send in their contributions, and she has, for that reason, been obliged to purchase almost all she has used. It seems too bad that this, one of the most important departments in the Fair, should be thus neglected and rendered unable at its close to return the amount which is justly expected from it. It is, therefore, to be honed that these merchants will promptly respond. Sugar, butter, eggs, solces, and, in fact, everything in the grocery and provision line, will be acceptable, and after this hint will doubtless be provided. One thing may be remembered; there is no danger of seeding in too much. The business is too good for there to be any fears of that.

THE CONTEST FOR THE SWORDS.

In the contest for the swords, which commenced on Monday, the utmost interest has been exhibited, and excitement now begins to color it. Purses are pulled out readily by enthusiastic admirers of their favorite General or naval officer, and while in most instances the enthusiasm is limited in its exhibition to a dollar, and the registry of one vote, in several cases, it has reached as high as fifty of both, and in a great many to five, ten, &c. Ladies participate in the interest and excitement, and for once allowed the privilege of a vote, zealously exercise it. At the closing of the fair Saturday night 4,225 votes had been registered for the Army Sword, of which Gen. McClellan had received 2,312 and Gen. Grant 1,880; Gen. McClellan ahead on the week 432 votes. For the naval swords there had been registered 224 votes; of which Admiral Farragut received 119, Commodore Rowan 63, Admiral Dupont 20, and the balance scattering; Admiral Farragut 56 ahead. Of course the latter contest pales before the former, and if the excitement upon the army sword increases this week proportionally with last, Greenbacks will rail out and individual names go down by the hondred. On Saturday an enthusiastic Grantite remarked he had a thousand dollars which he was ready to give when necessary to turn the scale for Grant. "I have a thousand more," retorted an excited McClellanite, "to give to keep the scale for McClellan. When these gentleman find the emergency has arisen, they will have to engage the services of a corps of copyists.

THE ROMAN TABLE—MISS CUSHMAN AND THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMAN.

A superb book of engravings selected from Canova, valued at five hundred dollars, has been given by Miss Cushman to the fair, on condition that the purchaser present it to the "School of Design for Women." A subscription book has been opened at the Roman table, to assist the generous donor, in carrying out this act of two-fold benevolence. Subscriptions, large or small, will be received.

LITERATURE OF THE FAIR.

Two hundred copies of a remarkable historical fragment from the pen of Dr. Francis Lieber have been printed for the benefit of the Metropolitan Fair, and will be found for sale at the library, we believe. The title of the fragment is "Washington and Napoleon," and it is a keen dissection and comparison of the character of these two notables. A portion of the paper was originally printed by the author under the caption, "Was Napoleon a Dictator?"—the discussion of which question was elicited by certain letters, some of which belong to a body of correspondence addressed by Joseph Bonaparte to Dr. Lieber himself, while others are contained in the officially published correspondance of the Emperor with his brother Joseph. Dr. Lieber draws his characters with a vigorous hand, and brings their peculiarities to view in a few brief touches. The intrinsic value of this little pamphlet, as well as its clear and elegant appearance, ought to make each of the 200 copies sell for a dollar apiece.

Another little book which ought to be read by every person on this continent, as well as those on the other four continents, is for sale at the fair, and is entitled "The Philantropic Results of the War in America." It is a record of the contributions made by the different States of the Union, and the population thereof, for the raising, augmentation, maintenance, and comforting of the soldiers of the Union. The facts and details given in the book are truly astounding. The grandest contribution of the community, has been of course, of men, and, as the author says, "each State has given the service the purest, gentlest, noblest blood which flowed in the veins of its sons;" but, besides this terrible gift, there have been contributed by the States an aggregate of over $212,000,000, for the benefit of our Union. The book, and the facts contained in it, were gotten together by a merchant of this City, and Mr. Hartley, who had already contributed $5,000 to the Fair, has presented it with 6,000 copies of this book, to be sold for its benefit. The printers, Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Co., have also made a contribution of $1,000 copies, to which the binder has added 500.

The *Spirit of the Fair*, the neat little daily paper issued under their auspices, offers daily, some admirable additions to our literature from the most popular writers, living and dead. A hitherto unpublished treatise by the great novelist, James Fenimore Cooper, headed "New-York," but discussing the question of State Rights and collateral political issues is being given in instalments. Major-Gen. John A. Dix contributes an article to last Friday's issue, on the "Six Writers of the Augustan History," in which he makes various philosophical remarks, and tells various good stories of Roman Emperors, and from his authorities he draws the conclusion that the Emperors "will be found, not only like ordinary men, but *like men* in high position of our own time—persons *who loved their little jokes*, and would have them in spite of all the trappings of royalty and all the responsibilities of extended empire." The *spirit of the Fair* is a good spirit, and one that should be in the possession of every visitor and his wife.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

The price of admission to the main hall still remains at $1; the doors are opened promptly at 11 o'clock A. M., and at 10 o'clock P. M. the drum corps beat the signal for all to depart. This week the fair will probably be forty es well attended as it was last, and those who wish to see the goods will do well to go in the mornings.

THE YOUTH AND THE FAIR.

The "Mount Washington Institute" Exhibition for the Fair will take piece at Nibio's Saloon on Wednesday evening. The public know something of the enterprising spirit of the students of this time-honored Institute, so ably conducted by Prof. Geo. W. Clarke, and there is no doubt that all present at this exhibition will feel amply repaid for their trouble. Tickets and programme as per advertisement.

THE UNION SQUARE BUILDINGS.

The oratorio on Saturday evening was finely given and the audience very large. The musical entertainments are great attractions, and will be given every evening this week; the afternoon performances for children will also be continued.

For the little ones there are a number of stalls specially. One of these is completely stocked with a collection of dolls of every size and description. Upon the counter sits a very pretty little girl, about eight years of age, dressed like an old lady of sixty, with cap and kerchief and spectacles. This little lady told our reporter very demurely that she was the grandmother of all these dolls, and kept them in order.

THE KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN.

The only drawback to the success of this old Dutch institution is the limited size of the room, which renders it impossible to accomodate the rush of visitors; but want of room is a drawback to the whole Fair.

There are many curious old relics to be seen in the parlor attached to the kitchen. The portrait of the little Holland Lady is that of the grandmother of Mrs. Sharp, of Ulster County, who presides at the spinning wheel. The portrait was painted nearly 150 years ago, and the subject of it was the daughter of a Dutch physician clan, who came over from Holland and settled in Ulster County about that time. In the china closet of the kitchen is exhibited a curious old laadan candlestick, once used by Gen. Washington in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Clayton has contributed to this china closet some rare old family antiquities, once used by her Dutch ancestors in their "kitchen," and the Berryman family have also aided in fitting out this *sine qua non* of an ancient Dutch burgher's household goods.

The table in the kitchen is well served; everything is home-made and good; no such mince pies are to be bought for money at any resturant in this City. The receipts here average $1,000 per day.

The International Department, which the *Spirit of the Fair* acknowledges to be the most finished and beautiful room in either building, is alone worth coming fifty miles and paying double the present price of admission to see. The goods exposed for sale in this department, it must be remembered, are rare and choice—sent expressly from foreign countries to the Sanitary Fair. All the novelties in European fancy goods and toys are to be found here.

THE POST-OFFICE AND THE FAIR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of yesterday a correspondent inquires as to "What has been done by the Custom-house and Post-office for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair?"

In reply, permit me to say, in reference to the latter, that although the salaries of the clerks and employes of the Post-office are small, yet they have contributed, from time to time, in various ways, according to their means, for the benefit of this noble object.

But while a view of raising a sum to be donated distinctively from this office, on the last pay day they contributed to the amount of $700, which sum has been duly paid over to the Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission. Yours, &c.,

ABRAM WAKEMAN.

The Fourth National Bank.

Hon. George Opdyke, President of the Fourth National Bank, addressed the following card to the stockholders, relative to the existing difficulties therein:

To the Stockholders of the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York:

The difficulties existing in the Board of Directors of this bank having been noticed in one or more of the morning papers of Saturday, in a spirit of great unfairness towards me, and evidently intended to produce prejudice against me in the minds of the stockholders, I beg to ask that they will suspend judgment in the premises until the meeting called for Thursday, the 14th inst., when a full and candid statement of the facts will be presented to them.

GEORGE OPDYKE.

Shot while Attempting to Desert.—Yesterday afternoon, at about three o'clock, as a squad of recruits, in charge of Capt. Keeley, were passing down Broadway, one of them, named Michael Waters, who had enlisted at Albany, under the assumed name of McGowan, attempted to escape, and ran into Broad-street, followed by Capt. Keeley and Sergts. O'Hara and Williamson, who ordered him to stop. Waters paid no attention, and kept on his flight up New-street into Exchange-place. Near the corner of Broad-street he was overtaken by the officers, who fired their revolvers, a shot from one of them entering the back of Waters' head, coming out under his eye, causing his immediate death. The body was conveyed to the First Precinct station-house, where it now awaits coroner's action. The Captain and the sergeants are also detained until after the action of a coroner's jury. The soldier shot, to-night, was a member of the One Hundred and seventieth New-York, just recruited.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court, Circuit—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Short causes. Nos. 1526, 660, 855, 1227, 1141, 1425, 500, 601, 1158, 1164, 1540, 496, 696, 828, 520. *Part III.*—Nos. 600, 46, 618, 620, 1214, 424, 1447, 1455, 1475, 1225, 1533, 259, 1557, 1563, 1559, 1599, 1629, 1635, 1641, 1649.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 3761, 3765, 3789, 3637, 3649, 3707, 3665, 3793, 3795, 3797, 3799, 3801, 3803, 3805, 3811. *Part II.*—Nos. 2092, 2058, 2950, 3438, 3370, 2598, 3362, 1088, 3332, 3461, 634, 2730, 3482, 2958, 2258.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 155, 486, 222, 250, 257, 100, 484, 1911, 1033, 101, 466, 142, 311, 263, 133. *Part II.*—Nos. 538, 451, 97, 402, 372, 505, 506, 509, 463, 508, 515, 516, 517, 518, 520.

Important Decision under the Non-Intercourse Laws.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *Steamer Josie and her Cargo.*—This was a libel of information filed under the act of Congress of July 13, 1861, which provides that "all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise coming from an insurrectionary State or section into the other parts of the United States, and all proceeding to such State or section by land or water, shall, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, be forfeited to the United States."

The *Josie* was a small steamer formerly called the *Eagle*. She was captured in an attempt to break the blockade, condemned by the District Court of Florida, brought here and sold at public auction, Joseph Eneas, of this City, becoming her purchaser. He put some repairs on her, put a cargo on board, and cleared her for Havana. Before she left the port, however, she was seized, and these proceedings were commenced against her and her cargo. Her cargo was principally potatoes, apples and cabbages. There was, however, on board some cases of dry goods and liquors, and a light wagon and harness. The Government gave avidance by which they endeavored to show that these goods were the property of a man named J. Howard Wagnon, and that he was a resident of Alabama; while the claimant gave evidence to show that Wagnon was a resident of Nassau, and that the goods were the property of the claimant, paid for by him on Wagnon's order, and to be dallvared to him at Nassau, on his paying the price.

There was also found on board in the chest of the steward, some Masonic books directed to a resident of Charleston, S. C., and a witness was called who testified that he gave them to the steward to carry to their address, and that the steward told him the steamer was going to run the blockade. The steward was not called as a witness by either party, but there was evidence that he had left the vessel after her seizure with Custom House Officers, and had not been seen since.

There was also found in the valise of Craig, the assistant engineer, a small piece of marino cloth for a baby's dress, with a letter addressed to a man named Conley at Montgomery, Ala., unsigned, but stating that the writer had "concluded to send some marino." Craig himself had been living in Florida for some years. He was captured on a vessel coming from there, and taken to Key West, whence by some mistake he was brought here, and was here discharged by the authorities. He testified that he had shipped on the vessel to go to Havana, and meant to leave har there, and that if he could not have got his wife out from Florida, he should have gone to her if he could; that his parents lived in New Jersey, and that while he was with them a sister of this man Conley applied to him to take a note to her brother, but said nothing about any baby's dress; that his valise was packed by his parents, and sent to him on board the vessel; that he had not opened it, and did not know of the package for Conley until the valise was searched on board the vessel by the Custom-house officers, and that no one on the vessel knew of his intention to go farther than to Havana.

The Government gave evidence to show that the vessel was fitted to run the blockade, and the claimant gave evidence to show that she was fitted to run among the West India Islands or anywhere on short voyages.

The claimant proved the payment by him of the purchase-money for the vessel. The bill of sale of the vessel, signed by the United States Marshal of Florida, however, left the name of the purchaser in blank. A Custom-house officer testified that one day, on the dock, the master claimant, and spoke to him about having brought the vessel, and that the claimant said he did not own her. This, however, was positively denied by the claimant.

Evidence was also allowed, under the claimant's objection, of statements in reference to the ownership of the vessel by third parties, which were made not in presence of the claimant or any of his agents.

The Government claimed that the vessel was forfeited on several grounds, viz.: that she was not really owned by the claimant, but by residents of the Insurrectionary States; that she was not bound as she purported to be, on a voyage to Havana, Nasseu and back to New-York, but was really intending to run the blockade; that she was conveying the liquors and the wagon to residents in the rebel States; that the baby's dress was certainly proceeding thither, and that the conveyance of that by her even to Havana was sufficient to forfeit the vessel.

It was urged by the claimant that the evidence showed that he was the only owner of the vessel and the whole cargo, and that she was bound upon the voyage for which she had cleared; that there was no proof that any of the goods were going to the rebel States in the vessel, and no proof that the claimant had any knowledge of the presence on board of either the Masonic books or the baby's dress, and that a vessel could not be forfeited by the presence on board, without the knowedge of her owner or master, of articles which some other person might have put on board with a design to send them ultimately by another conveyance to the rebel States, but that either she must be herself proceeding thither, or must have articles on board known to her owners to be proceeding thither.

The Judge, after stating the pleadings in the case, thus proceeds:

"The determination of this case depends upon a minute tissue of indirect and inferential evidence spread out before the court in extended statements, verbal and written, elaborated and expounded by counsel with great ability and earnestness. Whichever conclusion may be adopted by the court on the multiplex and very dubious reliability of no inconceivable portion of the evidence, there is little probability that the parties will be inclined to receive the decision as a finality in the case, it being moreover almost a pioneer in this class of prosecutions.

On finishing the study of the cause accordingly, I deemed it excusable to forbear the task of collecting, analyzing and collating the mess of proofs furnished in the suit and vindicating with exactitude the deductions adopted by the court. The course will rather be to declare with perspicuity the result of my views of the case as it stands before me, and have it abide the ultimate judgment of the higher courts upon the solidity of the considerations which governed the present determination.

I therefore declare: *First*, that the statute referred to is positively prohibitory to citizens or residents alike, in the loyal and insurrectionary States during the existing war, from all intercommercial intercourse and dealing, with a view to reciprocity of gains, or in manifestation of feelings of amity and old toward each other, either in acts of material support or friendly encouragement to the benefit of the enemy. The property intended to be used to those ends, and the vehicle employed to convey it, gratuitously or for profit, are alike *confiscable*, if seized *proceeding* to effect such purpose. The absolute culpability of the property is independent of all questions of contraband or blockade. If then any of the cargo of the *Josie* was on its way to be delivered within the rebel States, it would fall within the interdiction of the law, without regard to its intrinsic value or adaptation to belligerent uses, or the degree of progress made in completing the object of the parties concerned in the attempt.

Second—I think there is reasonable ground of suspicion, amounting to *prima facia* proof, arising out of the evidence before the court that the ownership of the vessel itself was not really and honestly acquired by Eneas, the claimant, nor was it intended that the title should be vested in his name, or that she should be authoritatively controlled by him or any actual loyal owner. This evidence is strengthened by proof of declaration made by Eneas on the subject, by the appearance of the document exhibited as evidence of his title, and other incidental particulars attendant upon the transaction.

Third—I regard the evidence, considered as a totality, as presenting a case of reasonable suspicion that all the goods and property on the vessel when she was arrested had previously been obtained for the use and enjoyment of inhabitants or persons then residing in or belonging to the insurrectionary States, and was, when seized, proceeding to their use and aid.

Fourth—So, also, in my opinion, the proofs, from a reasonable and grave ground of suspicion and uncontradicted, amount to *prima facie* evidence that the wagon and harness, the liquors procured and shipped on board the vessel, and other items put in her charge, were severally the property of rebels, and were seized in the act of proceeding at sea to the use and aid of residents in the insurrectionary States, with the knowledge of the claimant of the vessel, and furthermore, as before suggested, reasonable cause of belief is created by the proofs that the vessel herself is enemy property, or was placed wholly at his use and benefit by means of the transactions connected with her purchase and despatch on this voyage.

Fifth—In my opinion the evidence adduced by the claimant does not so obviate the force of the proofs given on the hearing for the libellant, as to prevent its legal effect of exacting the condemnation of both vessel and cargo.

Judgment of condemnation and forfeiture accordingly ordered.

For the Government, the District Attorney and Messrs. Webster and Craig. For claimant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

As a love token Phalon & Son's matchless extract of the night blooming Cereus is the most appropriate in the whole catalogue of souvenirs. Cupid, fresh from his nest of rose leaves end with their aroma on his wings, could not infuse into the air such enchanting fragrance.—*Chicago Tribune.*

[Advertisement.]

* * *

Long live the author of every good gift to the disabled soldier.

HUBBEL & CO.'S GOLDEN BITTERS.

FOR SALE AT THE

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

We respectfully invite attention to and consideration of the justly celebrated and reliable remedy for Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Debility and Prostration. The proprietors are proud to acknowledge the unparalleled success which has attended the sale of their valuable preparation, known in nearly every portion of the civilised world as the

"GOLDEN BITTERS."

We risk nothing when we term them a *valuable preparation*, for they are one of the few articles of the present day which are not a humbug; and we are willing and able to satisfy any person or persons who will call upon us, that the celebrated "Golden Bitters" are a genuine *bona fide hygienic* article. It is the wish of the proprietors that the virtue of the article be tested before condemning. A decision of their merits by any one who has tried them, is worth a million of purchased bogus testimonials.

FOR CREATING A HEALTHY APPETITE

they are invaluable, and are unequaled as a Tonic. They are mild in their action, and operate by giving *vigor* and *strength* to the system—not by any change they produce in the solids, but through the medium of the living principle.

THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE,

being composed of Gentian Root, Calamus, Sassafras, and many other remedial agents of the Vegetable world, all preserved in Jamaica Rum.

AS A BEVERAGE

they are the most *wholesome*, *invigorating* and *palatable* stimulant ever offered to the public. And the fact of their being prepared chemically and scientifically, precludes the possibility of a bitter, unpleasant taste, common to Bitters generally offered for sale. We especially recommend them to the Ladies, and particularly to those suffering from

DEBILITY, WEAKNESS AND PROSTRATION.

Half a wine glass of these "Bitters" three or four times a day will produce a remarkably healthy change in persons greatly debilitated.

The "Golden Bitters" have been tried and not found wanting. They are put up in quart bottles, and for sale by Druggists, Grocers, &c., throughout the world. Each bottle bears a fac simile of the signature of Huebel & Co.

GEO. C. HUBBEL & CO., Sole Proprietors.

Central Depot, American Express Building, New-York.

Advertisement.

"Human Faces" and "Signs of Character."—For interesting articles on Body and Mind, Our Social Relations, Ethnology, Psychology, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, with portraits, and Biographies of Rev. Dr. Dr. Bellows, Dr. Darcy, Lieut. Pettinger, and others see *The Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for April, 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. For 60 cents the January, February, March and April numbers sent by first port, by

FOWLER & WELLS,

No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Those who have once Used It, will Use No Other.—Chevalier's Life for the Hair. The best hairdressing ever yet offered to the public. It restores gray hair to its original color; will stop its falling out in three days, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. Does not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation. $1 per bottle; $6 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,

No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Consultation in regard to the treatment of the hair free.

[Advertisement.]

A Bad Breath is the Greatest Curse the Human Family is Heir to.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorent of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice. It will remove all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Clarke's Union Photographic Gallery, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street. Portraits of deceased persons copied from card pictures, daguerreotypes, &c., and enlarged to any size up to that of life, and beautifully finished in India Ink, Oil or Water Colors by the best artists. See specimens.

[Advertisement.]

Metropolitan Fair.—New-York Fire Department splendidly illustrated in colors, in DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS of this week, with graphic views of the various departments, and a full size pattern of the new French Waist, as a supplement. Sold everywhere, at 10 cents.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patant Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Flory's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Morning Star, from Havana and New-Orleans—W. S. Smith, S. N. Maxey, E. N. Clark, H. K. Slayton, H. N. Gage, Miss Treidrao, J. Troro, W. T. Hodges, A. Bergemtnn and 3 sons, N. C. Slaight, J. S. Richards, A. B. Tassler, Mrs. McCbelmont, Mrs. Allar, Mrs. A. Mathews, Mrs. Douresy and child, R. Long, wife and child, J. Reed, J. Erskine, Pellitnr, W. A. Britton, H. K. Kerwson and son, A. C. James, S. Smith, Bradish Johnson, M. Garrett, John H. Bonnes, Miss C. M. Martin, W. H. Shephard and son, H. N. Tooner, Nicola Francisa, Capt. G. W. Ponlsard, J. M. Brewster, E. Fagan, G. W. Williams, C. A. Romisk, F. Schaffer, Thos. Keongh, J. Gamard, J. Youfet, F. J. Schmidt, W. D. Barnes, Alex. Hanesi and wife, C. Germaina, P. Lux, D. Haviland, J. W. Esan, C. Lear, C. Pashmao, G. T. Davis, G. W. Wilkinson, W. McCauley, Geo. Smith, L. E. Lasher, Stephen Deyo, J. Connolly, L. Martinos, A. Miranda, A. Obs, M. Lemar, Mrs. Jane Mills, J. Van Eenenta, N. Herrin, wife and child, W. Erwing, Jos. Tiffen, J. Slocumb, Miss N. Livingston, James Glob, N. Garston, Mrs. C. Jonot, Mrs. Rapelye, Mr. Warren, M. Staples Smith, L. Drandre, John Richsrdson.

In steamship Roanoke, from Havana—N. R. Cabeno, A. Ponjol, Mrs. A. Jackson and 2 daughters, A. Baumgartner, T. Tehlmann and lady, L. Lndovic, E. Prest, A. Ardery, D. Silver, J. Marquera, Miss E. A. Seigen, Mrs. B. McHugh, M. Cunningham, H. Bryant, E. Haskell, J. Clark, Wm. H. Ohl, G. Hardinge, Chas. Sanford, and 40 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 26 | Sun sets..... 6 34 | Moon sets..11 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 10 | Gov. Island..11 59 | Hell Gate.. 1 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, April 10.

Arrived.

Steamship Roenoke, Drew, Havana 2d inst., via Key West 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co. Has had heavy easterly gales the entire passage. April 8, at 6 P. M., lat. 36 32, lon. 70 39, exchanged signals with steamship Yazoo, bound S. 8th, at 2 P. M., off Little Egg Harbor, passed a frigate hove in tow a wrecked bark. Barnegat, bearing N. N. E., about 12 miles, same day, saw a full-rigged brig, a ship and herm. brig ashore about 9 miles S. of Barnegat. The steamships Admiral and Mississippi arr. at Key West April 3, and report very heavy weather, the Mississippi having lost a large number of horses. The steamship Ericsson was at Key West, having been ashore on Tortugas.

Steamship Morning Star, Hepburn, New-Orleans 2d inst., via Havana 5th, with mdse and passengers to Jas. A. Raynor. Left at Havana, steamship Corsican, for New-York on the 9th inst. Passed to harbor, bound in, the steamship Clyde, from St. Thomas. 10 miles E. of Havana, passed steamship Eagle, from New-York. Passed in the Mississippi River, bound up, ship R. C. Winthrop, schr. Forest King, and barks Comet and J. Godfrey. 175 miles S. E. of S. W. Pass, passed steamship Havana, from Havana for New-Orleans. The Morning Star has experienced very heavy weather the entire passage—strong N. E. gales and heavy head sea.

Steam transport F. L. Clark, Wilson, Fortress Monroe April 4, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster, 4th inst., 4 P. M., 12 miles S. of Chincoteague, fell in with U. S. steam transport Thos. A. Scott, from New-Orleans for New-York, disabled, and took her in tow, wind at the time blowing strong from N. E. 5 P. M. same day, broke one of our engines. 5th, at 10 A. M., during a heavy N. E. gale, parted both hawsers; laid by her until 4 P. M., when the weather moderating, took her in tow again. 6th, at 5 P. M., 60 miles S. S. E. from Cape Henry, still blowing a gale, parted hawsers again, and the weather being thick, lost sight of her.

Brig C. F. Eston, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Corry, Messina Jan. 30, passed Gibraltar Feb. 2d, with fruit, etc., to D. R. De Wolf. Has been on the coast 20 ds. Experienced heavy weather; lost one split sails, &c.

Brig Palma, (Braz.,) Rapche, Pernambuco Feb. 27, via Delaware Breakwater 4 ds., with cotton, etc., to H. H. Swift & Co. March 29, 20 miles S. E. of Cape Henlopen, passed a large schr. sunk, with mainmast gone.

Brig Export, (of P. E. Island,) Gilles, Halifax 12 ds., with fish and oil to Tynes & Smith.

Brig A. Bradshaw, Fish, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal to the American Coal Co.

Schr. W. S. Baker, Pearce, Nansemond, Va., 3 ds., with oysters, bound to Boston. 8th inst., Abscomb bearing N. N. W. 8 miles, run into schr. Dean, of Provincetown, from Quincy for Fortress Monroe, with stone striking her on the port bow, and she sunk in 3 hours; took from her the Captain and crew, 5 in number, and brought them to this port. The W. S. B. had her stem damaged and mainfgaff-gear carried away. The Dean was 98 tons burden, 14 years old, and was owned at Provincetown.

Schr. Ringgold, Matthews, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Crusoe, Foster, New-Heven, for Elizabethport.

WIND—At Sunset, N. E., fresh.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 10.—Arr. Br. Bark Kingbire, from Liverpool March 19. Wind, E. S. E. A thick snow-storm is falling.

Spoken, &c.

Georga Bornham—brig. stng. S. S. E., March 19, lat. 30 18, lon. 69.

Foreign Ports.

At Pernambuco, Feb. 27, bark Mecca, from Philadelphia, dischg; brigs St. Peter, Lock, for Liverpool in 2 ds.; Lapwing, Colman, from Philadelphia, for orders.

* * *

Long live the author of every good gift to the disabled soldier.

HUBBEL & CO.'S GOLDEN BITTERS.

FOR SALE AT THE

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

We respectfully invite attention to and consideration of the justly celebrated and reliable remedy for Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Debility and Prostration. The proprietors are proud to acknowledge the unparalleled success which has attended the sale of their valuable preparation, known in nearly every portion of the civilised world as the

"GOLDEN BITTERS."

We risk nothing when we term them a *valuable preparation*, for they are one of the few articles of the present day which are not a humbug; and we are willing and able to satisfy any person or persons who will call upon us, that the celebrated "Golden Bitters" are a genuine *bona fide hygienic* article. It is the wish of the proprietors that the virtue of the article be tested before condemning. A decision of their merits by any one who has tried them, is worth a million of purchased bogus testimonials.

FOR CREATING A HEALTHY APPETITE

they are invaluable, and are unequaled as a Tonic. They are mild in their action, and operate by giving *vigor* and *strength* to the system—not by any change they produce in the solids, but through the medium of the living principle.

THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE,

being composed of Gentian Root, Calamus, Sassafras, and many other remedial agents of the Vegetable world, all preserved in Jamaica Rum.

AS A BEVERAGE

they are the most *wholesome*, *invigorating* and *palatable* stimulant ever offered to the public. And the fact of their being prepared chemically and scientifically, precludes the possibility of a bitter, unpleasant taste, common to Bitters generally offered for sale. We especially recommend them to the Ladies, and particularly to those suffering from

DEBILITY, WEAKNESS AND PROSTRATION.

Half a wine glass of these "Bitters" three or four times a day will produce a remarkably healthy change in persons greatly debilitated.

The "Golden Bitters" have been tried and not found wanting. They are put up in quart bottles, and for sale by Druggists, Grocers, &c., throughout the world. Each bottle bears a fac simile of the signature of Huebel & Co.

GEO. C. HUBBEL & CO., Sole Proprietors.

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for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

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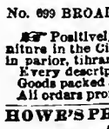
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An Appeal to People of Common sense and those who desire to have the afflicted benefitted.

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It has been from time immemorial the object of philanthropists to find some remedy for the ills of life, and scientific skill has for ages explored every avenue in order to discover the hidden secret. It has been, however, reserved for modern science to bring before the world the great destroyer of disease, and in HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS are concentrated all those virtues which tend to promote healthy and vigorous life. Unlike the generality of bitters, they are not an alcoholic mixture, but a pure tonic, composed entirely of vegetable substances. They are a positive cure for

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

AND WEAKENED AND DEBILITATED FRAMES BECOME RENEWED WITH ALL THE VIGOR OF HEALTH.

The reputation of this preparation is not of a day, nor a month, nor a year, nor is it confined within a limited space, nor is it but known and appreciated by those who move in the circle of fashion and refinement. It is, on the contrary, world wide, and the triumphs of this article have blessed alike the rich and the poor, while like the snow that falls gently on the earth, so this friend of mankind causes its blessing to descend upon the suffering and afflicted. Its virtues are known in every quarter of the inhabitable globe, and the wonderful cures which it is daily performing have won for it the highest post in the temple of science. With such recommendations, backed by incontestible and undoubted testimonials from those who have experienced its curative properties, giving to the public no assertion but what has passed through the crucible of truth, and supported by an array of splendid and hitherto unknown triumphs, what wonder is it that thousands rush to it for relief in the hour of danger.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head

Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness

divulged information, and then referred to the resolutions introduced into the last Congress by Representative Conway, of Kansas, in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. Whereupon, Mr. Cox, of Ohio, called upon Mr. Conway [Conway] that he did not come forward with his resolutions of expulsion. He would ask the Speaker [Colfax] to respond to the question. The Speaker declared that he is for "free speech." Why, then, does he purpose my colleague (Long) for uttering his sentiments while he (the Speaker) refrains from expelling a man in his (Conway's) own ranks for doing the same thing? I yield to the Speaker to answer the question.

Mr. Colfax replied: The Representative from Indiana obtains the floor when he chooses, and declines speaking within the gentleman's (Cox'e) speech.

Mr. Cox—The gentleman is distinguished for prudence as well as for sagacity.

Some one here asked Mr. Cox whether he thought Mr. Conway, of Kansas, should have been expelled for offering the resolutions that he (Conway) did.

Mr. Cox responded that he did not think that Mr. Conway should be expelled any more than Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, should for his speech in favor of regarding the Southern Confederacy as a de facto Government—as an independent nation. His colleague (Garfield,) had taken the same ground as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Stevens,) and now he (Garfield,) was in favor of expelling a member of the House, entertaining the same views as himself.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, said that he took the most decided ground against the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Stevens,) that the South are now a foreign people. In his speech he (Garfield) remarked that they were in the Union; that in putting down this rebellion we must be governed by the laws of war as if they were a foreign nation—but not thereby admitting them to be a foreign nation.

Mr. Cox.—Do you hold the doctrine that the Southern Confederacy is independent now, and if not, are you in favor of expelling the gentlemen from Pennsylvania (Stevens,) for holding such a doctrine? I do not believe either in the doctrine of Mr. Stevens or of Mr. Long.

Mr. Garfield—I draw the most marked and broad distinction between the opinions of the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Stevens) and those of the gentleman from Ohio (Long.) The former favored the prosecution of the war to the uttermost to bring back the recolted States; the latter is opposed to all further prosecution of the war, and regards all compromise as impossible. He (Long) declared openly for throwing up the white flag, acknowledging the independence of the Confederacy, and that he would make no attempt, either by conference or war, to restore the Union.

Mr. Thayer, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) suggested that his colleague (Stevens) was not in his seat, being detained the atrom by sickness.

Mr. Cox replied that the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Stevens) were printed, and were as well known as if he (Stevens) were present.

Mr. Cox then referred to the remarks of Hon. Benjamin Stanton, formerly a member of the House, who said, at the commencement of the rebellion, that if the rebels sustained themselves for a year or two, and nothing but a war of subjugation could bring them back, he (Stanton) would be disposed to recognize their independence. Did his colleague (Garfield) vote for Mr. Stanton as Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio.

Mr. Garfield replied that he did not vote for that gentleman or for any ticket. If he had been in Ohio at the time, he should have voted for Mr. Stanton. His (Garfield's) only excuse for not doing so was, not being in the State when the election took place. There were many men on both sides of the political question in the beginning of the war who felt it to be their duty to let the Southern people alone for a time, hoping that reason might return to them by daily. Others said we cannot let them alone, and to this class belonged the patriots on both sides. But now, after the question had been admicated, and now when the people are determined, after three years have gone by, and when we are emerging from the night into the daylight of victory, to tarow up the contest would be treason.

Mr. Cox replied that he had only asked an answer to his question, and not an explanation as to what constituted treason. Whilst the gentleman (Garfield) would overleap the Constitution of his country, he (Cox) would take it for his guide, for there could be no Union without it. When you talk of treason, and in the same breath are willing to overleap and break down the Constitution, you are the traitor, if there is a traitor in this House.

Mr. Garfield said his colleague (Cox) was misrepresenting him as to "overleaping the Constitution." He (Garfield) would say once for all that he never uttered such a sentiment. What he remarked was this: When asked whether under any circumstances he would override the Constitution, he said this, and this only: That the trusted the Constitution was ample to put down a rebellion, as otits powers were sufficiently capacious for that purpose, and, therefore, there was no need to override the Constitution; but, if the time ever came when the Constitution was not found sufficient, and he looked upon it as impossible that the supposition could be true, he would say that as the American people are greater than the Constitution, and the nation mightier than that instrument, we have a sacred right to save the creature of the Constitution.

Mr. Cox said that he had been informed by gentlemen around him that his colleague did not state the question yesterday as he stated it to-day. The gentleman (Garfield) was reported in the *Chronicle* as saying he would resort to "any element of destruction, and fling the Constitution to the winds," rather than lose his country. There was nothing here said about any impossibility in the future.

Mr. Cox next quoted from Senator Wade to show that that gentleman favored a separation of the States.

Mr. Garfield read the opinion of Thomas Jefferson, that the "law of necessity" might be resorted to for the purpose of saving the country when all other means had failed.

Mr. Cox said that placed the gentlemen (Garfield) in the campaign with Mr. Long.

Mr. Cox then said that Horace Greeley, in March, 1861, declared that if the Cotton States chose to form an independent nation they had the right to do so. He (Cox) would ask the gentlemen (Garfield) whether he agreed with Horace Greeley.

Mr. Garfield said that he had not the pleasure of hearing the extract read.

Mr. Cox—My colleague is obtuse when anything is said on this side of the House, but is willing to listen to anything that may be said when it is not on our side. The declaration of Horace Greeley is to the following effect:

"We have repeatedly said, and once more announce, that the great principles embodied by Jefferson in the declaration that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the people, are sound and just; and if the Cotton or Gulf States chose to form an independent nation they have the right to do so."

Mr. Garfield said that he would answer after his colleague had finished his speech.

Mr. Cox—You all sweat by the *Tribune*, but are so very sensitive when the Democrats lose in the same direction. He need not ask his colleague (Garfield) whether he voted for Mr. Lincoln as President. In 1848 a speech of Mr. Lincoln's was printed expressly for circulation, in which it was said that the people have a right to rise and shake off the existing Government, and that any portion of a people can revolutionize and set up their independence. He then alluded to the Speaker as descending from his high position to the floor and moving to expel a member of this House. Was he (Garfield) or not in favor of the doctrine announced by President Lincoln? You will, continued Mr. Cox, lose no dignity by answering the question. We will look upon you with pride and pleasure if you will be so condescending as to answer it.

Mr. Colfax said—In reply to the personal remarks of the gentleman, (Cox,) I would say, when I appear on the floor, I do not descend from a high position. I speak for my constituents, and that is the highest man can hold. I am the representative of 15,000 voters.

Mr. Cox said that he did not speak of the gentleman's (Colfax's) personal character. He admired him too much for his fairness. He never heard a word of reproach against him. But when the Speaker of the House comes down to the floor to engineer a resolution through, he ought to take the consequences.

Mr. Colfax—I will do it.

Mr. Cox would say, in reply to the traitorous sentiments of Mr. Lincoln, that he (Cox) was opposed to secession and revolution, excepting in pursuance of the Constitution. This was the position of gentlemen on his side of the House. But Mr. Lincoln was elevated to the Presidency by a lawless party who knew that he (Lincoln) was in favor of revolution and secession, and was an advocate of any party setting up for themselves when they chose to do so. He (Cox) never agreed to the policy of his former colleague, Mr. Vallandigham, because he thought it impracticable.

Mr. Cox then read an extract from a speech lately made by Mr. Julian, of Indiana, to show that he (Julian) entertained a similar revolutionary idea to that of Mr. Lincoln. Why did not some one move to expel him, (Julian) for are you, Mr. Cox said to Mr. Julian, in favor of "breaking down the Constitution to save the country?"

Mr. Julian replied that he had explicitly stated that he saw no necessity for treading down the Constitution to suppress the rebellion.

Mr. Cox—If a necessity existed would you be in favor of it?

Mr. Julian—If necessary to save the country, I would treat the power of the rebellion forever by the strong hand of war.

Mr. Cox, continuing, said that he regarded the Union as bound up in the Constitution, and the breaking down of the Constitution would not destroy the rebellion.

Mr. Julian said that, if it was necessary to save the nation's life, he would do so at the expense of the violation of the letter of the Constitution.

Mr. Cox did not desire to save the country by tearing out its brains, which was the Constitution. You have sworn to support the Constitution, not in a certain emergency, but unconditionally, and in all places, and how can say in a certain emergency you would violate your oath. What is this but moral treason and perjury?

Mr. Julian replied that he had taken the oath, and had asserted heretofore, as he did now, that there was no necessity for violating the Constitution. He would ask the gentleman (Cox) explicitly if the life of the nation could be saved only by the violation of the Constitution, in some respects, would he save the life of the nation at that cost? (Laughter.)

Mr. Cox replied that he knew of no other life of the nation than the Constitution itself. He regarded the Constitution as the body and bones of the nation. Therefore, in defending the Constitution, we defend the nation's life from assassination. Under no conceivable circumstances to the human mind would he (Cox) violate the Constitution, for any purpose whatever. Any man who utters any other sentiments, expresses moral treason. In reference to Mr. Vallandigham, he said that he (Cox) was for a fair trial, for "free speech" and for a "free press," and everywhere he took the ground in favor of the election of a man, who, in these respects, vindicated constitutional liberty. Nowhere did Mr. Vallandigham utter a sentiment looking to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and he was in favor of voting men and money to carry on the war. Nothing looking to the independence of the South ever came from the lips of Mr. Vallandigham.

Mr. Cox said, in conclusion, "We have to take the old States to make the Union. This is the platform on which we expect to meet you next Autume. We will never surrendar the country to the Secessionists or the Abolitionists."

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said two remarkable features had been presented to-day. They had seen the Speaker move a resolution of expulsion, and the gentleman from Ohio (Cox) justify by indirection what he dared not vindicate directly, namely, the longeage and purpose of his colleague (Long) in a brief passing phrase. He disavowed the sentiments of his colleague, while the remainder of his hour was given to the justification of treason. As to the gentleman, Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, he now stood on the war platform in favor of a vigorous prosecution of hostilities, the friend of the Union, urging by his voice and example the people of Ohio to sustain the Government in maintaining its supremacy over every inch of this broad territory. It would not do to talk of abstract opinions, uttered three years ago, any more than it would to impugn the patriotism of Gen. Butler for voting for Breckenridge at the Charleston Convention. The question before us is a question of law. The member whose expulsion is moved swore and subscribed to the oath of loyalty. The test oath did not exist in 1861. It was under that oath the gentleman's colleague is arraigned. Pleas of abstract views of the Constitution could not be raised for the sanction of treason. The whole subject is adjudicated. The Supreme Court of the United States, by which the gentleman of Ohio used to stand, has passed upon the question. He would fled that the court has declared that this Government is now involved in a terrible war, and is required by the law of nations to treat the rebels under the Constitution as alien enemies. The gentlemen (Long) uttered more fully than others dared to do the sey este on the Democratic side. Among the soldiers of Pennsylceefe you would not find one in five hundred who would not brain the gentleman for utteriej le camp the doctrines he uttered with impunity in this hall. The gentleman had taken occasion to assail his colleague, but when the cat is away the mice will play. He advised them to keep in their holes hereafter. (Laughter.) He further replied to Mr. Cox, and in the course of his remarks said such sentiments as had been avowed would reduce them all to submission to Jefferson Davis and the infernal head who had made nearly a quarter million of sieves, filled with the best and bravest men of the land. He rose to expose the mean pettifoggiey of the champions of secession on this floor.

Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, alluding to a remark made yesterday by Mr. Garfield, wished to say he spoke only for himself, and not for the Democratic party. He wished further to say, the gentleman (Garfield) also spoke of the Order of the Golden Circle being under the protection and patronage of the Democratic party. There might be a society known as the Golden Circle, but for himself, as a Democrat, he declared that he had no knowledge of any such Order; and with his intercourse with the Democratic party in Pennsylvania and everywhere else, and in his intercourse here, he scarcely ever heard any reference made to the Order. He knew nothing of its being under the patronage and protection of the Democratic party.

Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) rose simply for the purpose of entering his solemn protest against the lecture on patriotism and fidelity to oaths from his colleague, (Mr. Kelly,) who stands on the record as having uttered a deliberate falsehood. He (Kelly) was not the man to talk about perjury and fidelity to the Union. He (Miller) was not here to indorse the sentiments of the gentleman from Ohio, (Long.) Mr. Miller then made some allusions to some former remarks of Mr. Kelly with reference to political questions in Pennsylvania, etc.

Mr. Kelly replied, maintaining his former positions.

Mr. Jamie C. Allen, of Illinois, (Dem.,) knew of no parallel case to this of mocing to expel a member for words uttered in debate. He (Allen) had imagined that under the Constitution the Representatives on this floor have a right to express their opinions freely. He (Allen) dissented from the opinion that we should recognize the Southern Confederacy. But if that was the gentlemen's (Long's) honest conviction, he had the right to express it. If the gentlemen from Ohio (Long) had been giving aid and comfort to the enemy, others in high places had been doing the same thing. The President had not only violated the spirit but the letter of the Constitution by his repeated acts of usurpation. Much as he (Allen) hated the rebellion, he loved the Constitution because it was designed to protect all men in their rights and liberties.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, replied to the interrogatories propounded by his colleague (Mr. Cox) in the earlier part of the debate, explaining his views of the subject of revolution. The question of right is human affairs is a relative question. What might be said with propriety and loyalty three years ago, could not be said to-day, defended on the circumstances of the times. He might vote against the declaration of war, but when the country has decided on war he must look upon those against whom it is declared as his enemies. The House has committed itself to put down the rebellion by the weapons of war. We are not so much an army in the field as a nation at war. The very silence of the telegraph indicated to him that work has begun today, and now, while these things are transpiring, there rises in the midst of our encampment, who having taken an oath that he has never given aid and comfort to the enemy throws up the white flag. If he voted for retaining the gentleman from Ohio in his seat he would vote for retaining Jeff. Davis in his seat. He knew of nothing more powerful to give aid and comfort to the enemy than such utterances. The rebels congratulate themselves that there will be dissentions in our councils in the North, and believe that this being the case we will give up the contest. Their emissaries, through the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, are endeavoring to produce such divisions. They instigated the New-York riots. They are at work in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, both in converting and murdering on the streets. He had written home for letters to show that correspondence is carried on between officers in the field and leading rebels in the North, giving information and advising one another of their plans and policy. We are bound to strike at these enemies, and to strike at those in this chamber. After further remarks he said we fight not for to-day but for the grand future of this glorious country. The battle-field is spread out and the armies are upon it. On one side is all that is evil and villainous; on the other side are the good and true, fighting for future generations. It might be said that the voice of heaven had called both the good and the bad to the combat.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, (Dem.,) said that *he understood every word that the gentleman from Ohio (Long) had uttered and would stand by him for weal or woe.* You say that the gentleman (Long) meant treason at the very moment that you say he was sincere and honest. He was willing to go with his friend (Long) anywhere on this issue. Could not all men say when a war is carried on to exterminate a people that he would rather have peace, thus saving lives on both sides? *We were a ground down people.* He (Harris) was a peace man, a radical peace man. *He was for recognizing the Southern Confederacy and for acquiescing in the doctrine of Secession.* He had a hope, but it was not in this House. *He hoped a tornado would come and sweep you from power, and give it to honest men, who have feelings of humanity and some regard for the principles of their fathers.* War would never bring you a termination worth a cent. He was for peace, and Union too. (Laughter.) He was a better man than any of them. (Renewed laughter.) If we cannot make peace, *let us have two splendid Governments—two happy Governments.* He was a slaveholder, and was so still, if all his slaves had not been stolen from him. He looked on those who opposed Slavery as madmen. He compassionated them. If Slavery were a sin, he was willing to bear it. The North have been deceived by stereotype falsehoods. When this war commenced, Secretary Seward said it would be put down in sixty days. Instead of seventy thousand men ending it, you have now called (or half a million soldiers. A better set of men never existed in God's earth than exist in the South, and when you attempt to elevate the negro with the white man then you stir up strife. The Puritans saw nothing in the Bible against Slavery, and when they found Slavery unprofitable they sold their slaves to the South. Having taken the gold, their descendants now turn round and attempt to dispossess the South of the property. He had voted against men and money to carry on the war. He would *not consent that our money should be spent by a tyrant? Not a man or a dollar would he vote for this infernal war.* It was the most stupendous folly that ever disgraced any people on the face of God's earth. *If this be treason make the most of it.* It was the right of a commoner to say that he would not intrust the means of carrying on the war to a king who is the war power. The South ask you to leave them in peace, but now you say you will bring them into subjection. *That is not done yet, and God Almighty grant it never may be.* I hope that you will never subjugate the South. The President has proved himself unfit to be intrusted with the honored power.

Mr. Tracy, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) rose to ask a question, but was loudly called to order by members on the Opposition side.

Mr. Tracy desired to know whether within these halls the gentleman (Harris) could invoke Almighty God that the American arms shall not prevail?

Mr. Harris—Is that a point of order?

Mr. Tracy again assayed to speak and was called to order from the Opposition side.

Much confusion now prevailed.

Mr. Tracy, elevating his voice above the din, asked whether it was in order for treason to be uttered within these halls?

Renewed cries of "order," "order," "order," and "sit down."

Mr. Wadsworth, of Illinois, (Union,) rose to a point of order, and desired that the language of the gentleman from Maryland be taken down at the Clerk's desk, in accordance with the rule.

The objectionable sentence was taken and read, as follows:

"The South asks you to leave them in peace, but now you say you will bring them into subjection. That is not done yet, and God Almighty grant it never may be. I hope that you will never subjugate the South."

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, said—Is that all?

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, (Dem.,) raised the question of order: "When did the Speaker *pro tem.* pronounce Mr. Harris out of order for using that language."

Mr. Washburne—I for one protest against any man uttering such language in this hall.

Mr. Harris—Yee ween that you are afraid of it. Cries of "order" from the Republican side.

Mr. Washburne objected to the gentlemen from Maryland (Harris) proceeding in his remarks.

Mr. Harris resumed his seat, unanimous consent being requisite for him to continue his speech.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) made a few remarks in opposition to expelling a man for words uttered in debate.

Mr. Fernando Wood, (Dem.,) of New-York, said that he would read to the House the exact language of the gentleman from Ohio, (Long,) which had not been properly stated.

Mr. Washburne—Were you present yesterday?

Mr. Wood replied that he was not, but that he held in his hand the identical manuscript. He thought it was due to the gentleman (Long) before the House voted on the resolution that they should hear what the gentleman did say. The language is as follows:

"I now believe there are but two alternatives, either an acknowledgment of the South as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people. Of these alternatives I prefer the former."

Mr. Wood continuing, said—If the gentleman from Ohio (Long) is to be expelled for the utterance of these sentiments, you may include me for a concurrence in them.

Mr. Mallory, in concluding his remarks, said he did not concur in these sentiments.

Mr. Colfax stated what he understood Mr. Long to say yesterday.

Mr. Long said he had the manuscript now before him from which he read. He procured his speech four weeks ago. He had not altered a word.

Mr. Colfax did not believe after the gentleman had so long deliberated he had changed a word. In order that members should see the printed speech, which will appear in the *Globe* of Monday next. Mr. Colfax suggested, and there was unanimous consent given, that the consideration of the pending resolution should be postponed until Monday, at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, then offered the following:

Whereas, the Hon. Benj. G. Harris, a member of the House of Representatives, from the State of Maryland, has, upon this day, used the following language, to wit: "The South asked you to let them live in peace, but no: you said you would bring them into subjection. That is not done yet, and God Almighty grant it never may be. I hope you will never subjugate the South."

And,

Whereas, Such language is treasonable and a gross contempt of this House, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said Benjamin G. Harris be expelled from this House.

Mr. Washburne demanded the "previous question," when

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, (Dem.,) raised a point of order, and quoted the rules in support of his position.

Mr. Washburne insisted that he had distinctly and specially complied with the rules. This resolution was just as much in order as was that of the gentlemen from Indiana (Colfax) for the expulsion of Mr. Long.

Mr. Cox desired to respond to the gentlemen from Illinois (Washburne.)

Mr. Washburne declined to yield the floor, and was loudly called to "order," from the Opposition side.

Mr. Cox—I call the member from Illinois (Washburne) to order.

Mr. Washburne—I call the gentleman from Ohio (Cox) to order.

Mr. Cox—I object to debate except by consent.

After other noisy proceedings, the Speaker *pro tem.* declared Mr. Washburne's resolution to be in order.

Mr. Cox moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was voted down.

Mr. Ancona, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.) moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

The motion was disagreed to by a large vote.

The question on the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Harris was then taken and resulted as follows: yeas 81, nays 58.

YEAS.	
Alley, Massachusetts, U.,	Van Valkenburgh, N.Y., U.
Allison, Iowa, U.,	Washburne, Illinois, U.
Ames, Massachusetts, U.,	Washburn, Mass., U.
Anderson, Kentucky, U.,	Webster, Maryland, U.
Arnold, Illinois, U.,	Whaley, West Virginia, U.
Ashley, Ohio, U.,	Williams, Pennsylvania, U.
Bailey, Pennsylvania, D.,	Wilder, Kansas, U.
Baldwin, Massachusetts, U.,	Wilson, Iowa, U.
Baxter, Vermont, U.,	Windom, Minnesota, U.
Beeman, Michigan, U.,	Woodbridge, Vermont, U.
Blaine, Maine, U.,	
Blair, Missouri, U.,	NAYS.
Boutwell, Massachusetts, U.,	Jas. C. Allen, Illinois.
Boyd, Missouri, U.,	Ancona, Pennsylvania.
Broomall, Pennsylvania, U.,	Baldwin, Michigan.
Brown, Wisconsin, U.,	Bliss, Ohio.
Clark, New-York, U.,	Brown, Wisconsin.
Clarke, F., New-York, U.,	Chanler, New-York.
Cobb, Wisconsin, U.,	Clay, Kentucky.
Cole, California, U.,	Cox, Ohio.
Cox, Ohio, D.,	Craven, Indiana.
Davis, Maryland, U.,	Dawson, Pennsylvania.
Davis, New-York, U.,	Dennison, Pennsylvania.
Dixon, Rhode Island, U.,	Eden, Illinois.
Donnelly, Minnesota, U.,	Eldridge, Wisconsin.
Driggs, Michigan, U.,	English, Connecticut.
Dumont, Indiana, U.,	Finck, Ohio.
Eckley, Ohio, U.,	Ganson, New-York.
Eliot, Massachusetts, U.,	Grider, Kentucky.
Frank, New-York, U.,	Hard eg, Kentucky.
Garfield, Ohio, U.,	Harrington, Indiana.
Gooch, Massachusetts, U.,	Herrick, New-York.
Grinnell, Iowa, U.,	Holman, Indiana.
Hale, Pennsylvania, U.,	Hutchins, Ohio.
Higby, California, U.,	Johnson, Pennsylvania.
Hooper, Massachusetts, U.,	Johnson, Ohio.
Hutchins, New-York, U.,	Kernan, New-York.
Hubbard, Iowa, U.,	Law, Indiana.
Hubbard, Connecticut, U.,	Lazear, Pennsylvania.
Jenckes, Rhode Island, U.,	Leblond, Ohio.
Julian, Indiana, U.,	Long, Ohio.
Kasson, Iowa, U.,	Mallory, Kentucky.
Kelley, Pennsylvania, U.,	Marcy, New-Hampshire.
Kellogg, Michigan, U.,	McAllister, Pennsylvania.
Kellogg, New-York, U.,	McDowell, Indiana.
Loan, Missouri, U.,	McKinney, Ohio.
Marvin, New-York, U.,	Middleton, New-Jersey.
McBride, Oregon, U.,	Miller, Pennsylvania.
McClurg, Missouri, U.,	Morris, Ohio.
McIndoe, Wisconsin, U.,	Morrison, Illinois.
Miller, New-York, U.,	Nelson, New-York.
Morrill, Maine, U.,	Odell, New-York.
Morris, New-York, U.,	Pendleton, Ohio.
Myers, Amos, Penn., U.,	Pruyn, New-York.
Meyers, Leonard, Penn., U.,	Randall, Pennsylvania.
Orth, Indiana, U.,	Robinson, Illinois.
Patterson, N. H., U.,	Rogers, New-Jersey.
Pike, Maine, U.,	Rollins, Missouri.
Pomeroy, New-York, U.,	Ross, Illinois.
Price, Iowa, U.,	Scott, Missouri.
Randall, Kentucky, U.,	Steele, New-York.
Rollins, N. H., U.,	Steele, New-Jersey.
Schenck, Ohio, U.,	Strouse, Pennsylvania.
Schofield, Pennsylvania, U.,	Stuart, Michigan.
Shannon, California, U.,	Verhees, Indiana.
Smithers, Delaware, U.,	Elijah Ward, New-York.
Spaulding, Ohio, U.,	Chilton A. White, Ohio.
Starr, New-Jersey, U.,	Jos. W. White, Ohio.
Thayer, Pennsylvania, U.,	Winfield, New-York.
Thomas, Maryland, U.,	Fernando Wood, New-York.
Tracy, Pennsylvania, U.,	All Democrats.
Upson, Michigan, U.,	

There not being the required two-third vote to expel a member, the resolution was declared rejected.

Mr. Sohenck then introduced the following:

Resolved, That Benjamin G. Harris, a Representative from the Fifth District of the State of Maryland, having spoken words in debate manifestly leading and designed to encourage the existing rebellion and the public enemies at this nation, is declared to be an unworthy member of this House, and is hereby severely censured.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) unsuccessfully moved an adjournment—yeas 21, nays 82.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) moved that the resolution be laid upon the table. This was decided in the negative—yeas 73, nays 80.

After further proceedings, the resolution of Mr. Sohenck was adopted—yeas 92, nays 18—as follows:

YEAS.	
Alley, Massachusetts, U.,	Miller, New-York, U.,
Allison, Iowa, U.,	Morrill, Vermont, U.,
Ames, Massachusetts, U.,	Myers, Amos, Penn., U.,
Anderson, Kentucky, U.,	Myers, Leonard, Penn., U.,
Arnold, Illinois, U.,	Nelson, Maine, D.,
Ashley, Ohio, U.,	Odell, New-York, D.,
Bailey, Pennsylvania, D.,	Orth, Indiana, U.,
Baldwin, Massachusetts, U.,	Patterson, New-H., U
Baxter, Vermont, U.,	Pike, Maine, U.,
Beaman, Michigan, U.,	Pomeroy, New-York, U.,
Blaine, Maine, U.,	Price, Iowa, U.,
Blair, Missouri, U.,	Randall, Keotucky U.,
Boutwell, Massachusetts, U.,	Rollins, New-Hampshire, U.,
Boyd, Missouri, U.,	Schenck, Ohio, U.,
Broomall, Pennsylvania, U.,	Shannon, California, U.,
Brown, Wisconsin, U.,	Smithers, Delaware, U.,
Clark, New-York, U.,	Spaulding, Ohio, U.,
Clarke, F., New-York, U.,	Starr, New-Jersey, U.,
Cobb, Wisconsin, U.,	Steele, New-York, D.,
Cole, California, U.,	Steele, New-Jersey, D.,
Cox, Ohio, D.,	Thayer, Pennsylvania, U.,
Davis, Maryland, U.,	Thomas, Maryland, U.,
Davis, New-York, U.,	Tracy, Pennsylvania, U.,
Dixon, Rhode Island, U.,	Upson, Michigan, U.,
Donnelly, Minnesota, U.,	Van Valkenburg, N.Y., U.,
Driggs, Michigan, U.,	Washburne, Illinois, U.,
Dumont, Indiana, U.,	Washburn, Mass., U.,
Eckley, Ohio, U.,	Webster, Maryland, U.,
Eliot, Massachusetts, U.,	Whaley, West Virginia, U.,
English, Connecticut, D.,	Williams, Pennsylvania, U.,
Frank, New-York, U.,	Wilder, Kansas, U.,
Ganson, New-York, D.,	Wilson, Iowa, U.,
Garfield, Ohio, U.,	Windom, Minnesota, U.,
Gooch, Massachusetts, U.,	Winfield, New-York, D.,
Grinnell, Iowa, U.,	
Hale, Pennsylvania, U.,	NAYS.
Herrington, Indiana, D.,	Eldridge, Wisconsin.
Higby, California, U.,	Finck, Ohio.
Holman, Indiana, D.,	Grider, Kentucky.
Hotchkiss, New-York, U.,	Hall, Missouri.
Hubbard, Iowa, U.,	Harding, Kentucky.
Hubbard, Connecticut, U.,	Harrington, Indiana.
Jenckes, Rhode Island, U.,	Holman, Indiana.
Julian, Indiana, U.,	Kernan, New-York.
Kasson, Iowa, U.,	Law, Indiana.
Kelley, Pennsylvania, U.,	Leblond, Ohio.
Kellogg, Michigan, U.,	Long, Ohio.
Kellogg, New-York, U.,	Mallory, Kentucky.
Kernan, New-York, D.,	Marcy, New-Hampshire.
Loan, Missouri, U.,	McAllister, Pennsylvania.
Marvin, New-York, U.,	McDowell, Indiana.
McAllister, Pennsylvania, D.,	McKinney, Ohio.
McBride, Oregon, U.,	Middleton, New-Jersey.
McClurg, Missouri, U.,	Morrison, Illinois.
McIndoe, Wisconsin, U.,	Pendleton, Ohio.
Middleton, New-Jersey, D.,	Pruyn, New-York.
	Randall, Pennsylvania.
	Ross, Illinois.
	Strouse, Pennsylvania.
	Chilton A. White, Ohio.
	Fernando Wood, New-York.
	All Democrats.

The House at 5½ o'clock adjourned.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant and the Troops—What is Thought of the Reorganization—Reported Movement of Capitalism—A Peculiar Case of Desertion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Army of the Potomac, Friday, April 8, 1864.

To those accustomed only to the unrestrained freedom of opinion and action vouchsafed to all in civil life, it is a matter of wonder and surprise how readily, without remonstrance even, the men composing this, the Grand Army of the Union, give up their old and tried commanders and familiar associations, hallowed by many sacrifices on many a hard-fought battle-field, around which cluster all the memories of the past so dearly cherished by the patriotic soldier. Lieut.-Gen. Grant suddenly assumes command of this devoted body of troops, radical changes are made at will, disintegrating corps—separating men bound together by the most holy ties of association too; corps commanders are removed and others are appointed to fill their places; in fact, whole corps are wiped of existence by the single dash of the pen, and all this is done without creating any public remonstrance whatever on the part of the officers and men most effected thereby. True, had the parties directly interested in the changes been consulted the gallant old First and Third Corps would have retained their distinctive organizations as they new do their almost sacred badges; but as well disciplined is the Army of the Potomac, and of such material is it composed, that, as Gen. Hooker once said, they never knew when defeated, unless told so by an officer wearing a Major-General's shoulder-straps. Without disparagement to the Union armies elsewhere, I predic that the new Commander-in-Chief, after seeing these troops in one pitched battle, will feel disposed to say that he never saw such fighting before. In common with others, I have looked forward anxiously to witness the effect upon both officers and men of the recent reorganization. An extensive acquaintance throughout the army has enabled me to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the actual tone and temper of officers and men. From two to three years' service has taught them the first and most important lesson of a soldier—to obey. In this instance they have considered the matter philosophically, and with a preconceived preference for the present organization, coupled with the fact that the order, as is generally believed, emanates from a successful commander, the transition has been to them, comparatively an easy one; they feel that the service has already required much sacrifice on their part, and they cheerfully make additional sacrifices, because it is deemed best for the glorious cause in which they are engaged. The national reputation of Gen. Grant is as dear to the soldiers composing the Army of the Potomac to-day, as though he had always served with them; they speak of his splendid strategic movements, his indomitable energy and skillful management of troops under adverse circumstances, with a pride becoming men who appreciate true greatness in a military commander. Gen. Grant has already won the hearts of all with whom he has come in contact here—not by any apparent effort on his part, but by his evident honesty of purpose, and a cool, calm determination, manifested in every act, to retain the confidence of the American people, by striking a fatal blow at the rebellion, by crushing the formidable army now in hostile array before him. That he will be successful in this effort is the firm conviction, I believe, of every man in the army to-day. How men feeling thus can fight, let the record of events, soon to take place, bear witness.

One of the most important developments caused by the recent change in military affairs is to be seen in the proposed operations of capitalists—the most far-seeing and shrewdest class of men to be found the world over. It is said that, believing the enemy will soon be forced to evacuate Virginia, agents, representing large monetary interests, are already on the *qui vive* to secure eligible sites for manufacturing purposes. The Rappahannock River has already been, or is about to be, mapped out in this end. On this river, between Fredericksburg and Rappahannock Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, there are at least half a dozen places where with little labor a never-failing water power can be obtained, equal to anything on the Merrimac. The facilities for reaching tide-water are good—by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Alexandria, 50 miles—over the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad to Aquia Creek, or the Potomac, 14 miles. Vessels of the burden of 130 tons have ascended the Rappahannock to Fredericksburg. I make no charge for this hint.

A private in the First Connecticut Cavalry has recently been sentenced to Dry Tortugas during the full period of the war, for desertion. This case is peculiarly a hard one, and as there are other men similarly situated in the same regiment, it is proper that the defence of this man should be made public. The prisoner is a native of North Carolina, served two years in the rebel army, and was captured, while at Gettysburgh. Tired of the Confederate service, he took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and was discharged as a prisoner of war; at this time, believing that he would be drafted into the service of the United States, he enlisted in the First Connecticut Cavalry, then stationed in Baltimore, with the understanding that he would be sent for duty in some fortification, or else to fight Indians on the frontier. At a subsequent period his regiment was ordered to the front, and knowing what his fate would be if captured by the enemy, he deserted the command. There are some fifty or more men similarly situated, in the same regiment, and an earnest appeal has been made to the proper quarter to have them sent to some less exposed position.

A cut, recently published in one of the pictorial weeklies, called "On Picket," causes considerable amusement to the army. A solitary soldier is represented standing picket in a snow storm in the rear of a formidable piece of artillery. Men accustomed to picket duty are puzzled to know for what purpose a big gun is placed in such a position for, and, when looking at the scene, pity the poor soldier who would be held responsible for the loss of said cannon in case a small party of the enemy should drive him in.

Capt. Jonneon, of the Ninety-third New-York Volunteers, a few days ago, received a commission from Gov. Sanford, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Fifteenth New-York Volunteers. Col. Sammons, now on duty in Florida. Col. Johnson graduated at Union College, is a lawyer by profession, and was at one time county judge of Saratoga County, his native place. His brother officers, while gratified at his promotion, regret to part with so genial a gentlemen and so good an officer.

Amidst all the horrors of war, many incidents occur amusing in themselves, and which sometimes under the most trying circumstances, are provocation of mirth, and form subjects for camp stories months after. I have seen soldiers chase hares, and pick blackberries, when a shower of the leaden messengers of death was falling thick and fast around them, and do many other cool and foolish things. But the following, which actually took place at Mine Run, surpasses anything I remember to have ever seen or heard: On one of those biting cold mornings, while the armies of Meade and Lee were sterling at each other across the little rivulet known as Mine Run, When momcents appeared to be hours and hours days, so near at hand seemed the deadly strife, a solitary sheep leisurely walked along the run on the rebel side. A rebel vidette fired and killed the sheep, and, dropping his gun, advanced to remove the prize, in an instant he was covered by a gun in the hands of a Union vidette who said, "Divide is the word, or you are a dead Johnny." This proposition was assented to, and there, between the two skirmish lines, Mr. Reb skinned the sheep, took one-half and mooed back with it to his post, when the challenger, in turn, dropping his gun, crossed the run, got the other half of the sheep and again resumed the duties of his post amidst the cheers of his comrades who expected to help him eat it. Of the hundreds of hostile men arrayed against each other on either bank of that run, not one dared to violate the truce intuitively agreed upon by these two soldiers.

E. A. P.

An Alleged Pickpocket Arrested.—James Brennan, a young man, was arrested on Friday night by Officer Cole, of the Eighth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a gold watch, valued at $100, from Jean Mills, of No. 64 Beuk-street. Mills, it appears, was looking at a fire in Canal-street, when Brennan pushed up against him, and thrusting his hand in complainant's breast, stole the watch from his vest pocket. The complainant immediately seized him by the collar, and accused him of the theft, when he was seen in drop the watch by Albert M. White, of No. 126 Wooster-street, who backed all knowledge of the transaction, was arraigned before Justice Dodge at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed to answer in default of $1,500.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Washington District, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned, for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Stra

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

By instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 28, 1864, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the *National* 10-40 *Five Per Cent.* Loan, in coupon bonds or registered certificates, redeemable after ten, and payable forty years from date, in coin, and will allow to banks, bankers and brokers the *usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent.*

This loan bears gold interest payable *semi-annually*, on coupon and registered bonds of $500 and over, and *annually* on bonds of the denominations of 50 and 100 dollars.

In subscribing, parties are requested to pay the accrued interest from the first of March to the day of subscription *in coin*, or *in currency adding fifty per cent. premium.*

The interest on this Loan is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar bonds are payable on the first of March

The Secretary of the Treasury closes his instructions in the following words:

On the above terms, the First National Bank of the City of New-York, of which you are the President, is authorized to receive subscriptions to the National 10-40 Loan, and it is hoped that its exertions—on the most energetic and active employment of which great reliance is placed—will be attended with complete success.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To S. C. THOMPSON, Esq., President

The coupon bonds will be ready for delivery early in April, and registered bonds about the first of May.

Remittances may be made in legal tender notes, National Bank notes, or in drafts, &c., par in this City, addressed,
JAMES CURPHEY,
Cashier First National Bank,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864. New-York.

$1,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

(Being the Balance not awarded on Bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Saturday, April 16, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of One Million Dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed March 18, 1864, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1888, and five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1890.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 4, 1864.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—BBIGGS AND GREGORY LODES.

GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

CAPITAL 10,000 SHARES, $100 each.

TRUSTEES.
J. SMITH BRIGGS, Colorado.
GEO. M. PULLMAN, Chicago.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
HENRY COGGILL, New-York.
C. C. ALGER, Hudson, N. Y.
WM. G. ANGELL, Providence, R. I.
E. CORNELL WHITE, New-York.
President—J. SMITH BRIGGS.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—J. S. WOODWARD.
Mining Superint't—CHAS. H. BRIGGS.

Office No. 25 CLIFF-ST., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 48 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

JERSEY CITY BONDS,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
COUPONS PAYABLE 1ST OF OCTOBER AND APRIL, IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHANLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 36 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

M. MORGAN'S SONS,
NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.
Checks on the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company for sale, in sums to suit. Collections upon New-Orleans made, and New-Orleans Securities bought.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall-st.,
Issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

BULLION
MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO,
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
SHARES, FULL STOCK, $25 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $10 EACH.
RESERVED IN THE TREASURY, 50,000 SHARES.
PROPERTY,

1,217 claims, equal to 121,700 feet, in the Gregory, Bobtail, Briggs and many other equally valuable lodes in Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties, Colorado, and, in addition, a valuable water-power of 2,400 feet on Clear Creek.
Title undoubted.

TRUSTEES:
WILLIAM B. DUNCAN, New-York.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
JOHN A. DIX, New-York.
EDWARD B. WESLEY, New-York.
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, New-York.
CHARLES T. CROMWELL, New-York.
STILLMAN WITT, of Cleveland, Ohio.
GEORGE COOK, of Central City, Colorado.
PRESIDENT,
EDWARD B. WESLEY.
TREASURER.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS.
SECRETARY.
FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT.
MANAGING DIRECTOR AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
GEORGE COOK, of Central City, Colorado.

40,000 Shares of the Stock remain to be sold at Ten Dollars each.

Books will be open on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at the office of JEROME, RIGGS & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.
New-York, April 9, 1864.

THE PRESTON
COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital..... $3,000,000.
60,000 Shares, Par $50.

OFFICERS:
President.
WM. G. MOOREHEAD.
Vice-President.
GEORGE J. FORREST.
Secretary,
HENRY D. MOORE, Pennsylvania State Treasurer.
Treasurer.
DAVID CRAWFORD, Jr.,
Of the firm of Clerk, Dodge & Co., New-York.
DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM G. MOOREHEAD,
Of the firm of Jay Cook & Co., Philadelphia.
THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Vice-President Penn. Railroad Co., Philadelphia.
WILLIAM HUNTER, Jr.,
Of the firm of W. Hunter, Jr. & Co., Philadelphia.
GEO. J. FORREST, of the firm of Forrest & Frost, N.Y.
A. W. SPENCER,
Of the firm of Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston.
Superintendent of Mines.
WILLIAM KENDRICK.

The property of this Company is located in the Township of Butler Schuylkill County, and consists of 2,500 acres of land, about 2,000 acres of which are exclusively coal lands, lying within the great Mahony Coal Basin of the middle anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania; is precisely in range with the Girard lands of the city of Philadelphia, the Brock estate, and other large and productive collieries of this rich coal district.

The large Collieries owned by this Company have all the usual necessary real and personal property, consisting in part of first-class breakers, machinery, miners' houses, offices, mine cars, horses, mules, &c.

The Company is entirely free from debt of any kind.

It is estimated that the Company's Collieries will earn during the nine months ending the 31st of December next, at least fifteen per cent. net upon the capital, will pay a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the 1st of July next, and in all probability one of 5 per cent. on the 1st of October following.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Company's facilities for transportation are by Mine-hill Railroad, connecting with Reading Railroad at Schuylkill Haven, distance 114 miles from Philadelphia; also by Mahony and Broad Mountain Railroad, (which runs through the entire length of the estate,) distance 107 miles from Philadelphia.

The laterals of these roads now run to each colliery opened or located on the lands.

We are authorized to receive subscriptions for the limited number of 10,000 shares of the stock of the above Company at par, which is all that will be offered for subscription in New-York.

We have no hesitation whatever in calling the attention of our friends and the public to this property.

The books will be open at our office on WEDNESDAY, 13th April instant.

FEARING & DALTON,
No. 54 Wall-st,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1864.

AMENIA LEAD COMPANY,
OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW-YORK.
Office No. 77 Cedar-st.

100,000 SHARES, NOMINAL PAR $5 EACH, issued for the purchase of the property and working capital of the Company.

Subscriptions for a limited number of shares, at $2 each, not subject to assessment, and free from personal liability, will be received at the office of the Company, where full information will be given.

TRUSTEES.
JEREMIAH LODER, CHAS. H. APPLEGATE,
G. FURMAN, LEWIS B. LODER,
GUSTAV A. SACCHI.
Counsel—LODER & POMEROY.
G. FURMAN, Secretary.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

INSURANCE, BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

MINING STOCKS,
as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.
(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON & ZANESVILLE RAILROAD CO.

The subscriber is now ready to issue, in exchange for the Trustees' receipts, stock certificates for the new shares, and certificates of the Trustees under the new mortgage of the Cincinnati & Zanesville Railroad Co. for the new bonds, to which the parties to the reorganization of the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad Co. are severally entitled.

CHARLES MORAN, Trustee, No. 10 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1864.

THE FARMERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK (Banking Association Poughkeepsie), has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Phenix Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYKE, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1864.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day appointed Mr. WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, (late of the Howard Insurance Company of New-York,) Secretary.
WILLIAM A. THOMSON, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

THE BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY—Capital 40,000 shares of $50 each.—Books of Subscription for a limited number of shares of this Company will be opened at our office on WEDNESDAY, 13th April. JEROME, BIGGS & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit; also, real estate bought and sold.
W. H. MITCHELL, No. 71 Cedar-st.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the Hartford Mining Company, of Michigan, will be held at their business office, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing said company.
GAYLORD CHURCH, } Corporators.
WM. A. RICHMOND }
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1864.

GUNNELL GOLD COMPANY.—HOLDERS of receipts for purchase of this stock can now obtain certificates for full paid stock at our office by payment of the final installment.
MORSE & CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864. No. 24 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

SAN ANTONIO
SILVER MINING COMPANY,
OF ARIZONA.

60,000 SHARES—NOMINAL PAR, $50 EACH.
40,000 ONLY TO BE SUBSCRIBED FOR.

ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF MINING CLAIMS AND PROPERTY IN ARIZONA.

TRUSTEES.
SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., President of the Quicksilver Mining Co.
ANTHONY W. MORSE, Esq., of Morse & Co.
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq., of Charles H. Marshall & Co.
FREDERIC C. GEBHARD, Esq., of Schuchardt & Gebhard.
MATT ELLIS, Esq., of Boston.
JAY CADY, Esq., of Schenectady.
PRESIDENT.
SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq.
TREASURER.
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq.
BANKERS.
MESSRS. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
ATTORNEYS.
MESSRS. FOSTER & THOMSON.

Books of subscription for the purchase of Shares of this Company at $25 a share, are open at our office; $5 payable at the time of subscription, and the balance on May 2, 1864.

Attention is called to the letter of Sam. F. Butterworth, Esq., who has lately visited the property of the company.
MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st., New-York.

APRIL 5, 1864.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

I visited this Mine in the month of December, 1863, accompanied by Guido Kustel, the most distinguished Metallurgist and Mining Engineer on the Pacific coast, for many years the Manager of the Ophir Works, and author of a valuable treatise on the "Processes of Silver and Gold Extraction," recently published in California. My opinion of the value and quality of this Mine is based on information derived from this gentleman, and on my own observations at the Mine.

The Mine is situated in Arizona, about three miles north of the northern boundary line of Sonora, and five miles distant from the celebrated Mowry Silver Mines; it is accessible at all seasons of the year, either by the way of Los Angelos, Libertad, or Guaymas. But little work has been done in developing the mine; enough, however, to discover the width and extent of the lode and determine the quality and value of the ores.

Where the shaft is sunk the vein is from four to six feet wide between lime-rock and garnet, running east and west, and exhibits galena or sulphuret of lead, carbonate of lead, zinc-blend and copper-pyrites; the richest is the sulphuret of lead, assaying one hundred and fifty-five dollars per ton; the vein has been prospected about half a mile. Mr. Kustel, in a letter addressed to the San Francisco owners, says: "The San Antonio lode appears, where the shaft is sunk, a good wide vein of ore, easy to reduce by fire, and will pay on an average, according to the proportions of the different metals, from seventy to ninety dollars per ton."

I believe there is an abundant supply of this ore, and that by an expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money, the mine can be put in a condition to produce 40 tons per day; if this ore averages only $80 per ton, the gross product of the mine would exceed $3,000 per day; the entire cost of mining and reducing a ton of this ore will not exceed twenty dollars.

On the premises, about 200 yards from San Antonio lode, in a N. E. direction, there is a very rich copper lode, the feet wide; the ores which we obtained from this lode, considered a fair average, assayed 80 ¾ cent. of copper and $76 in silver. Miners can be obtained in any number in the immediate vicinity, at about $10 ¾ month.

The reduction works of the mine are three miles distant from the mine, consisting of a small engine and two furnaces. There is an abundance of wood and water for all purposes on the property.

I consider the San Antonio a very valuable Silver Mine. If worked with skill and energy, it will produce most satisfactory results.

SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital.....$5,000,000
By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the
NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,
issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.
THIS LOAN IS
redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Trustees of the Mariposa Company, held at the office of the Company on the 2d day of April inst., it was resolved that for the purpose of liquidating the floating debt and further developing the resources of the Company, there shall be an issue of Bonds to the amount of $2,000,000, payable on or before the 2d day of April, 1874, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and that sealed bids for the said bonds be received at the office of the Company at any time before noon of the 11th inst., at which time the Board will proceed to open the bids, reserving the right to accept or reject any or all of them.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
JOHN WATT, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO receive subscriptions for the new
U. S. 10-40 BONDS.
Coupon or Registered. Subscribers will receive Bonds carrying interest in coin, from March 1, 1864, and will have to pay, in addition to the principal, the accrued interest *in coin* or *in currency adding 50 per cent.*, up to the day of subscription.
U. S. 6 per cent. Certificates, 5-20 Bonds, and all other U. S. Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., } Bought and Sold at market rates.
W. ANTHES, No. 27 Pine-st., (Fourth National Bank Building,) New-York.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY, held the 29th ultimo, the following persons were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz:

W. P. Palmer,	Sidney Mason,	John Steward,
Rufus L. Lord,	Peter Cooper,	W. W. DeForest,
Thos. Barron,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jas. B. Johnson,
Richard Tighe,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Henry Balis,
Henry Elsworth,	James Coles,	Rich. Mortimer,
Hug. H. Ward,	L. D. Shares,	R. H. Wyse,
E. D. Morgan,	John Caswell,	Ed. J. Woolsey.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. P. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

JAMAICA AND ROCKAWAY TURNPIKE COMPANY.—The annual election for thirteen directors and for three inspectors for the next election will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of May next at the hotel of F. McHugh, in the village of Jamaica. Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.
ROBERT STEELE, Secretary.
JAMAICA, April 7, 1864.

THE MOUNT PLEASANT IRON AND STEEL COMPANY
OF BERKS COUNTY, PENN.,
(Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York.)
Capital.....10,000 Shares
Par value.....$50
Subscription price.....$25

Subscription books for a limited number of shares will be opened at the office of QUIGLEY BROTHERS, No. 19 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, April 7, where can be obtained pamphlets containing description of the property, and reports relative to the mines and to the quality of the iron and steel made from the ore, and where, also, may be seen specimens of the ore and merchantable iron and steel.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, Mr. SANFORD COBB was unanimously elected President of said company to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James N. Cobb, Esq., and the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this board be presented to James N. Cobb, Esq., for the able, efficient and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of this company.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.
The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.
CLEVELAND, March 28, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS Nos. 441, 156, 368, 338, 17, 41, 73, 378, 458, 396, 550, 176, 519, 2 and 96 have been duly designated for payment according to the terms of the mortgage. Interest thereon will cease 1st May, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
S. L. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., } Trustees.
L. H. MEYER, No. 43 Exchange-pl., }

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.,
MINNEAPOLIS, March 14, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held at No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration an increase of the capital stock thereof from one million five hundred thousand to two million dollars, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
March 21, 1864.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, April 12, 1864.
Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer-book will be closed from 8th to 12th of April, inclusive.
By order of the board.
CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due May 1, 1864, will be paid on MONDAY, May 2, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.
The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

NO. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

Mr. J. N. EWELL has an interest in our house from this date.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON.
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

THOMPSON BROS.,
CORNER WALL-ST. AND BROADWAY.

10-40 BONDS.

Now ready for sale and immediate delivery. The usual commission of one-eighth per cent. allowed to dealers and on large orders.

The bonds have clean coupons from March 1. Back interest charged at 50 per cent. premium, or paid in gold.

THOMPSON BROS., BANKERS,
No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.
BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.
MINES—"GOLD DIBT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY.
COLORADO.
Capital 80,000 shares, $25 each.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado,	GEO. W. GRAFFLIN, Balti're.
F. H. JUNN, New-York.	HERMANN FUNAR, N. Y.
H. S. CONY, New-York.	R. CORNELL WHITE, N. Y.
WM. MÖLLER, New-York.	M. C. TYLER, New-York.

S. G. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.

President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. G. ARNOLD, Dr. F. H. JUDD.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—J. P. DAVIES.
Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS
AT NO. 240 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.
J. T. SANGER.....Formerly of Wm. H. Cary & Co.
E. L. FANCHER.....No. 229 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOT.....Of Riggs & Co., Wall-st.
LEWIS EINSTEIN.....Of Lewis Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER.....Of Seamless Clothing Manuf'g Co.
HENRY J. BAKER.....Of H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE.....Of Coffin, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS.....Of Ross, Dempster & Co.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC
GOLD AND SILVER
MINING COMPANY
OF
NEVADA TERRITORY.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000
Represented by 50,000 Shares of $100 each.
STOCK SUBJECT TO NO ASSESSMENTS.

TRUSTEES:
GEO. M. GROVES, late of Groves, Northrup & Taylor.
NATHAN A. BALDWIN, of Flagg, Baldwin & Co.
JOHN L. GROSS, of Gross & March.
JOHN RILEY, President of 2d-av. Railroad.
ROBERT SCHELL, of Louis S. Fellows & Schell.
ENOS RICHARDSON, of Palmer, Richardson & Co.
GEO. BELL, of Hicks & Bell.
PRESTON H. HODGES, Esq. H. L. GILBERT, Esq.
OFFICERS:
GEO. M. GROVES, President.
J. N. SEWALL, Secretary and Treasurer.
G. T. SEWALL, of Nevada, General Superintendent.
E. L. MONTGOMERY, of Nevada, Engineer.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers.
HON. JOHN SLOSSON, Counsel.
OFFICE, No. 8 BROAD-ST.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital.....$200,000

STATEMENT. Feb. 1, 1864.

ASSETS.

Cash Items:		
Cash balance in Bank and Office....	$3,014 41	
Call loans on U. S. Bonds and Stock Securities, market val..	$80,170	63,200 00—$66,214 41
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, loan of 1862, owned by the Company.....		85,000 00
Real Estate and Leasehold owned by the Company.....		64,916 64
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on Real Estate in this State worth over $160,000 00—		76,127 94
Interest on loans due and accrued.....		3,817 54
Premiums outstanding.....		1,226 99
Rents due and accrued.....		1,525 00
Other property, including U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps.....		1,127 50
Total assets.....		$263,456 02

LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance, Losses unsettled and all other claims of every description.....	$24,000 00

DIRECTORS.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

John Garcia,	Gus. Reynaud, Jr.,	Jules Rilliet,
Joannes Goard,	Charles M. Morlot,	Charles Sagory,
Waldo Hutchins,	James M. Lewis,	H. G. Elsbaemius,
S. P. Gilbert,	Howard C. Cady,	C. C. Pinckney,
William Ferdon,	John R. Fanre,	Jos. B. Young,
Bart. Blanco,	Elias Ponvert,	Charles S. Pell,
E. Boesange.		

SAMUEL M. CRAFT Secretary.

H. J. MESSENGER, BANKER,
AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 130 Broadway.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made at all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Gold Coupons bought at best market rates, or collected when due. Interest and Dividends collected on Bank, Insurance, Railroad, and other securities. Subscriptions to the 10-40 loan received and promptly executed. Banks', Bankers' and individuals' accounts received on favorable terms.

THE CONSOLIDATED GREGORY COMPANY.

The transfer books of this Company are now open at the banking house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
New-York, April 9, 1864.

THE CONSOLIDATED GREGORY COMPANY.

Holders of receipts for purchase of this stock can now obtain certificates for full paid stock at our office, by payment of the remaining installment.
JEROME RIGGS & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.
New-York, April 9, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on Tuesday, the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

William Tucker,	Jacob C. Bogert,
John Campbell,	Andrew Bowden,
Joshua Brush,	Ezra P. Devis,
Robert L. Stuart,	Jeremiah Briggs,
Charles P. Leverich,	Henry Oothout,
William E. Dean,	Ezra Wheeler,
Henry Elsworth,	Ferdinand Daysters,
Walter Edwards,	Benjamin D. Brush,
Isaac A. Storm,	Willis Blachstone,
Peter V. King,	John N. Bradley,
Stephen D. Williams,	George Hodgdon,
Henry Babad.	George L. Ronalds.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. GEORGE HODGSDON was unanimously elected President, in the place of William Tucker, Esq., resigned.
By order. PETER PERINE, Assistant Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, (late Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company,) held at the office of said Company, in the City of Leavenworth, Kansas, on election was held in pursuance of previous notice, the following Directors were elected:
John D. Perry, late President of Exchange Bank, St. Louis.
J. B. Alexander, President of said Bank.
Timothy B. Edgar, President Second National Bank, St. Louis.
John P. Devereux, late Cashier Union Bank, St. Louis.
James O. Kennedy, of New-York.
Abel C. Anderson, Merchant, of St. Louis.
R. S. Wood, Merchant, St. Louis.
John K. Hale, Wyandotte, Kansas.
Samuel A. Stinson, late Attorney-General, Leavenworth, Kansas.
The following officers for the ensuing year were also chosen: JOHN D. PERRY, President.
JOHN P. DEVEREUX, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
March 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th of April, 1864. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GUNNELL GOLD COMPANY are now open at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT LOAN.
UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on bonds not over $100 annually and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either registered or coupon bonds, as they may prefer.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hundred dollars

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3916. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Report on the Florida Expedition.

Continuation of the Excitement in Congress.

Another Stormy Debate on the Expulsion of Mr. Long.

THE SESSION CONTINUED UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

More of Mr. Harris' Elegancies of Expression.

No Vote Probably Reached Before Thursday.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 11.

GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

Gen. GRANT is expected here to-morrow. The reorganization of the army will be completed in the course of a week or ten days.

THE EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

The excitement in the House to-day has been intense. The galleries and corridors, and all approaches to the Hall, were literally jammed with crowds of people of both sexes. Gen. SCHENCK'S philippic against his colleague (LONG) was severe and terrible in its denunciation of treason. The debate continues to-night, and no vote will probably be reached before Thursday, as Congress will probably adjourn over Wednesday for the purpose of attending the funeral of JOHN C. RIVES.

GEN. CRITTENDEN.

It is understood that the Court of Inquiry into Gen. CRITTENDEN'S conduct at the battle of Chickamauga has fully exonerated him from all imputation in that affair. He will soon be assigned to an important command.

CONSOLIDATION OF DEPARTMENTS.

The Department of Monongahela has been merged into that of the Susquehanna, and Gen. BROOKS, who commanded the former, has been assigned to duty under Gen. BUTLER.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The National Bank Bill, which was defeated last week, is again about to be revived through the Ways and Means Committee. The amendment, which the House insisted on, of allowing States to tax Banks within their limits, has been adopted by the committee at the instance of Secretary CHASE, who is very anxious to perfect, as far as possible, this system of banking. In this shape the bill will undoubtedly be passed.

A NEW PAPER IN WASHINGTON.

The new Fremont paper, called the *New Era*, will make its appearance to-morrow.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 11.

THE BODY OF COL. DAHLGREN.

The steamer *Harvest Moon*, Capt. WARREN, left to-day for Fort Monroe, taking down Admiral DAHLGREN, who expects to receive the body of his son by flag of truce, due at that point to-morrow.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The sales of ten-forty bonds exceed expectation. The recent demands have reached the full capacity of the department to supply them. The amount of sales reported at the department to-day was $2,080,150. The total amount reported at the department during the last four days is $7,400,000.

NAVAL ASSIGNMENTS.

Commodore RINGGOLD has been ordered to special duty at New-York.

Commander JOHN DOWNS has been ordered to the steamer *R. R. Cuyler*. Lieut.-Commander CHARLES S. NOATON has also been ordered to the *Cuyler*.

THE BLOCKADE.

Information has been received at the Navy Department, from Commander S. C. ROWAN, commanding the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, of the capture, by the steamer *Columbine*, of the steamer *Stamter*, and capture of the steamer *Hattie Brook* by the steamer *Sumter*, armed and manned by a detachment of officers and men from the *Pawnee*, under the command of Acting Master J. C. CHAMPION, of the *Pawnee*, up the St. John's River, Fla. The *Hattie Brook* is a valuable prize. She is fitted up as a fine passenger boat, has a fine saloon, and has been engaged in transporting stores down the St. John's River.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 11.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented the first annual report of the National Academy of Design, and moved the printing of 1,500 copies.

THE GOODYEAR INDIA-RUBBER PATENT.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) presented a remonstrance of the Pennsylvania Legislature and of several railroads in that State, including the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, against the extension of the Goodyear India-rubber patent.

Also, a memorial from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia for a suitable pier in the Delaware River at Lewes, Delaware.

THE FLORIDA EXPEDITION.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, made a report, with the evidence in the case, in relation to the late military expedition into Florida, which was ordered to be printed.

He submitted a resolution, also, for printing 5,000 extra copies, which goes to the Committee on Printing.

A REGIMENT OF VETERAN ENGINEERS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported, without amendment, the bill to organize a regiment of Veteran Volunteer Engineers.

TRADE WITH THE INDIANS.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present system of Indian traders. Which was referred.

THE TRANSFER OF SEAMEN.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) rose to a personal explanation, and read from the report of the Naval Committee, of which Mr. HALE is Chairman, an extract, condemning the manner in which the resolutions concerning the transfer of seamen from the army to the navy had been introduced without the cognizance of the committee. The report says: "When the committee first cast their eyes upon the resolution introduced by Mr. GRIMES; to repeal the legislation authorizing the transfers, they saw that it repealed two things instead of the one that was necessary." Mr. GRIMES charged that the committee never saw the report, and that it was alone Mr. HALE'S, and that it asserts what is not true in saying that he (GRIMES) desired at once to pass the repeal.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) replied briefly, indicating that, like the sportsmen who took their horses out in the morning for training, the gentleman from Iowa (GRIMES) seemed lately to think it necessary to exercise himself a little on him (HALE) before entering upon the race of the day. The gentleman (GRIMES) had practised on him several times. He hoped, however, the country would survive and the rebellion be put down. Mr. HALE explained that the resolution of repeal of Mr. GRIMES' was submitted to the Naval Committee, at which a majority came to the unanimous conclusion, and authorized him (HALE) to draw up a report, and it was in part submitted to some of them afterwards. The report was simply a relation of facts, and these facts were true.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate then, on the motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, proceeded to the consideration of the House Naval Appropriation Bill for the year ending June 30, 1865, as reported from the Finance Committee with amendments, the most important of which strikes out an appropriation of $520,000 for the purpose of building floating dry-docks for monitors at the New-York and Philadelphia Navy-yards.

The amendments were all concurred in with the above exception.

Mr. HALE offered various amendments, proposed by the Naval Committee, which were adopted.

The amendment appropriating $130,000, to purchase land for the extension of the wharf at the Charlestown Navy-yard, was debated at considerable length by Messrs. Hale, Fessenden, Sumner, Conness, Davis and Sherman.

The Yeas and Nays were called on this last amendment, but no quorum voting, on motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 11.

MR. HARRIS' REMARKS.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) the journal was corrected so as to make it accord with the fact that Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, on Saturday used the word subjugation instead of subjection, with the remarks for which he was severely censured.

GEN. GRANT'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF CHATTANOOGA.

The Speaker laid before the House Gen. GRANT'S report of the battle of Chattanooga, and the reports of the sub-commanders, which were ordered to be printed.

ANOTHER NATIONAL BANK BILL.

Mr. HOOPER introduced the National Bank or Currency Bill, the consideration of which was postponed till Saturday.

A NAVY-YARD IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report a Bill for the locating of a navy-yard and depot on the Delaware River, in Pennsylvania.

Debate rising the resolution lies over.

DEATH OF JOHN C. RIVES.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) it was resolved that when the House shall adjourn on Tuesday, it be to Thursday, in order to enable members to attend the funeral of JOHN C. RIVES, late an officer of the House.

INFORMATION WANTED FROM THE PRESIDENT.

On motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) the Clerk of the House was directed to send to the President a copy of the resolution heretofore passed, requesting the President to give certain information as to the conferring of brevet rank on officers of the volunteer corps, and that his attention be respectfully called to the fact that no answer has yet been given thereto.

NAVAL DEPOT ON THE LAKES.

Mr. BROWN, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commission of three competent officers of the Engineer Corps, whose duty it shall be to examine the different harbors on the Northwestern Lakes, with the view of selecting an appropriate site for a naval depot, and that said commission report at the earliest time.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

MORE POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CRAVENS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered the following resolutions, and moved the "previous question" upon them.

The motion for the "previous question" was decided in the negative by 42 against 74.

Debate arising, the resolutions went over.

The resolutions of Mr. CRAVENS are as follows:

Resolved, That in the present condition of this country, when the passions of the people are inflamed, and their prejudices are excited, it is unwise and dangerous to attempt to alter or amend the Constitution of the United States; that ample power is contained within its limits, as it now exists, to protect and defend the national life, and that the exercise of power not warranted by its provisions would be to enter the field of revolution, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, tending to the establishment of a military despotism, and the final overthrow of free government in America.

Resolved, That any attempt by Congress to reduce States to the condition of territories is as odious and as revolutionary in its character and tendency as secession itself.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to listen to and consider any proposition for reconstruction that may be offered by the insurgents, which does not involve the question of separation.

Resolved, That the thanks of the nation are due, and are hereby tendered to the officers, and soldiers, and seamen who have so gallantly borne our flag in this hour of peril to our country.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Be it enacted, &c. First.—That the chiefs of the bureaus of yards and docks, of equipments and recruiting, of navigation, of ordnance, of construction and repairs, and of steam engineering, shall be a Board of Naval Administration, presided over by the Secretary of the Navy or such member as he may designate.

Second.—The Board shall deliberate in common and advise the Secretary on any matter submitted by him relating to naval legislation, the construction and equipment of vessels, navy-yards and other naval establishments, and the direction and employment and disposition of the naval force in time of war. All such opinions shall be recorded.

Third.—No vessels of war shall be built or materially altered, nor any guns of new construction ordered or adopted, nor any vessel of war adopted or ordered, nor any permanent structure for the naval service executed, until plans, estimates and proposals and contracts for the same shall have been submitted to the Board, and its opinions and advice thereon communicated in writing to the Secretary; nor shall any patented invention be bought or adopted for the naval service without, first, the opinion of the Board being taken; and all experiments directed to test inventions and naval plans and structures shall be conducted under the inspection of the Board, or members thereof named by the Secretary, and submitted to the Board for its opinion thereon.

Fourth.—All invitations for plans or proposals for any of the works above-mentioned shall be prepared by the Board, subject to the approval of the Secretary, and all bids or offers or proposals shall be opened in the presence of the Board, and the award made by it, subject to the approval of the Secretary.

Fifth.—The Secretary may add to the Board, from time to time, other officers of the navy eligible to the position of Chief of Bureau, not exceeding three at any time, for consultation on any of the above subjects. The Board may take the opinion of eminent practical engineers, machinists and architects in their respective branches of art or industry, when, in their opinion, the public services will be promoted by it, and pay them such reasonable compensation as the Secretary may approve.

THE SONG OF THE COPPERHEADS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the following preamble and resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. FINK, of Ohio, (Union,) namely:

Whereas, In the opinion of this House, the Federal Government is invested by the Constitution of the United States with the necessary power and authority to suppress any resistance to the due execution of the laws, and to employ the army in aid of the civil authority to disperse all armed resistance to the rightful power and jurisdiction of the United States; and,

Whereas, In the judgment of this House the army and navy cannot be rightfully and lawfully used to subjugate and hold as conquered territory any of the States of this Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in this national emergency Congress will forget all feeling of mere passion or resentment and will recollect only its duty to the country; that this war should not be urged on nor part in any spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and as soon as these objects are attained the war ought to cease.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Union,) and Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) severally moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) unsuccessfully appealed to the House to take a direct vote on the resolutions.

The motion was then taken on the motion to lay the resolutions on the table.

The motion was carried by yeas 81, nays 64.

The following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Bieine, Boutwell, Boyd, Brownell, Brown of West Virginia, Ambrose W. Clark, Freeman Clarke, Cobb, Cole, Davis of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Deming, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Jenckes, Julian, Gilsson, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Ketlogg of New-York, Loan, Marvin, McGride, McClurg, Miller of New-York, Morrell, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Whaley, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge—81.

NAYS—Messrs. J. C. Allen, Blair of Missouri, Brown of Wisconsin, Chandler, Clay, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Eldridge, English, Fink, Ganson, Grider, Hale, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Maryland, Herrick, Holman, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Kernan, Kleg, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Long, Marcy, McAllister, McDowell, McKinney, Middleton, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, Odell, Pendleton, Perry, Pruyn, Randall of Pennsylvania, Robinson, Rogers, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Scott, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Strouse, Stuart, Sweat, Voorhees, Webster, Wheeler, Chilton A. White, Joseph W. White, Winfield, Fernando Wood—64.

EXPULSION OF MR. LONG.

The House resumed the consideration of the following resolution offered by Mr. COLFAX, on Saturday, namely:

Whereas, On the 8th day of April, 1864, when the House of Representatives was in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, ALEXANDER LONG, a Representative in Congress from the Second District of Ohio declared himself in favor of recognizing the independent nationality of the so-called Confederacy now in arms against the Union; *and whereas*, the said so-called Confederacy thus sought to be recognized and established on the ruins of a dissolved or destroyed Union has, as its chief officers, civil and military, those who have added perjury to their treason, and who seek to obtain success for their parricidal efforts by the killing of the loyal soldiers of the nation who are seeking to save it from destruction; and whereas, the oath required of all members, and taken by the said ALEXANDER LONG on the first day of the present Congress, declares that he has voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States, thereby declaring that such conduct is regarded as inconsistent with membership in the Congress of the United States, therefore,

Resolved, That ALEXANDER LONG, a Representative from the Second District of Ohio, having, on the 8th of April, 1864, declared himself in favor of recognizing the independence and nationality of the so-called Confederacy now in arms against the Union, and thereby giving aid, countenance and encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States, is hereby expelled.

Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, (Dem.,) expressed the hope that the House would consider the resolution with deliberation, and in cool blood. He thought the mover of the resolution had not sufficiently reflected on the import of the language for which it was proposed to expel his colleague. He did not understand that his colleague had expressed a desire for the success of the Confederate cause over the armies of the United States. He did not understand his colleague to express any want of sympathy for the success of the Union; but he understood him simply to express the opinion he had formed by his own reflections, and that he came to the conclusion it would be better, as a choice of evils, to recognize the Confederacy than to pursue the war for the purpose of conquest and subjugation, with all the attendant evils. He did not concur with his colleague. If he believed his colleague had come into the House and maintained the cause of the public enemy, thus showing an absence of good faith to this Government, he would regard him as unworthy a seat in this House, but if his colleague had only erred in judgment, he was disposed to look upon him with that degree of charity which all human beings require should be extended to them. His colleague had uttered no novel opinion when he said he would prefer recognition to subjugation. He did not believe the House, in a moment of passion and paroxysm of anger, should expel a member or should put a tarnish on his character, because he entertained and expressed opinions with the usual freedom of debate, because they did not comport with the better sense of the majority of this House.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said during his absence from the House on Saturday, an effort was made to compromise the question which he assumed at the beginning of the session with that taken by the gentlemen from Ohio. He (Mr. STEVENS) had contended that the Confederate States had *de facto* seceded from the Union, and in doing so had committed a great crime, which should be punished not only by the extreme means allowable by war, but that they outlawed themselves from all protection under the Constitution and laws; that they had abrogated the laws and the Constitution, and the Union so far as they were concerned, and that we ought to confiscate all their property, real and personal, and treat them as a foreign enemy; and, further, that they could claim no right different from a foreign enemy. While he said they had set up a *de facto* government, he at the same time contended that they committed the crime of secession and stood in that attitude aloof from the protection of the Constitution. But it was said on the other side, that having become a seceded power, they should be permitted to remain so, without punishment; that the Government should extend the right hand of fellowship, and withdraw its armies, and allow them to maintain that attitude.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said that he had given the very words of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (STEVENS,) who now charged him with perverting his language. [Cries of "Order," "Order," "Order."]

Mr. STEVENS said he began no personalities, and would not indulge in them. He repeated that he had assumed that, as belligerents, for their crimes and treason, they deserved to be punished by the sword and violence, as traitors should be. But the admission of the gentlemen from Ohio, (LONG,) that being a *de facto* government, they ought to be permitted quietly to cut themselves from this Government, he (STEVENS) protested against being linked with such an infamous purpose. The gentlemen (Cox) had endeavored to assimilate his views with those who would let the seceded States depart in peace, without punishment.

Mr. COX said that his colleague (LONG) in his speech, now declared to be so obnoxious, based his arguments on the doctrines of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (STEVENS,) to which the latter declared "the Southern States were independent now for the purpose of war and subjugation."

Mr. STEVENS—I understand now how perfectly easy it is for the devil to quote Scripture and pervert it. [Laughter and applause.] No man would do it who was not a fool or a knave, or both. [Laughter.]

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) then proceeded to address the House. He said: Doubtless the country had viewed with profound regret the proceedings of this House on Saturday. It was humiliating to him, as a member of an American Congress, to witness this continued trifling from day to day, when the country was bleeding to death for want of the remedies which Congress alone could give. Our arms were apparently paralyzed in face of the enemy. Our treasury was exhausted, and its receipts less than one-tenth of the expenditures. The laboring classes were borne down by oppressive taxation and inadequate compensation. Our debts here grew under a load of bills of various character, awaiting legislative action. And what are we doing? We are here opening court for the trial and punishment of members for the exercise of rights of which God alone can deprive them. It is a disgrace to the age we live in, and should be taken into account with, meet the reprobation of an indignant people. Mr. WOOD than spoke of the position of the Speaker of the House (COLFAX) as undignified and unprecedented, saying that gentlemen (COLFAX) had descended from the chair, with all its exalted surroundings, to enter the gladiatorial arena of partizan combatants. The gentleman from Ohio (LONG) is arraigned for what? For the honest avowal of the opinions he entertained, and for which he was responsible to no other power or authority than those he represented in this House—his constituents. He (LONG) had declared that in a certain contingency, which he stated, he would prefer recognition as between annihilation and recognition. He (LONG) preferred the latter. Is it criminal so to declare? None of us are in favor of taking human life, and yet all of us are prepared to do so in self-defence. When such an alternative is presented either of us would kill. This is an analogous case. The gentleman from Ohio (LONG) declared substantially that he was in favor of recognition rather than to see every woman and child of the Southern States put to the sword. He (WOOD) thought that every humane and Christian man in the land would indorse the sentiment thus presented; but the gentleman (LONG) was arraigned because it was said that his speech gives "aid and comfort to the rebels." If this were so the other side of the House have no right to complain. The Republican party having been feeding the flame of the rebellion ever since its existence. That party was conceived and brought forth in disunion, and could not exist for forty-eight hours as a political organization, but for this fell and wicked spirit. That English vagabond (THOMPSON) was sent to this country by the British Government thirty years ago to sow the seeds of dissolution, and he now comes back as the guest of his friends and fellow-disunionists to witness the bloody harvest. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS presented petitions in the year 1842 in favor of a dissolution of the Union. Senator HALE, of New-Hampshire, presented memorials to the Senate in favor of disunion, and Mr. SEWARD and Mr. CHASE voted for their reception. The present Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. CHASE) advocated a recognition of the Southern Confederacy in the Cabinet, while the Confederates had only a Provisional Confederacy at Montgomery. Mr. SUMNER, and indeed the leaders in the party in power were, and still are, in favor of "eternal separation." How dare the leaders of the Republican party in this House then arraign a member for doing that which they have been doing all their political lives.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Union,) asked whether Mr. CHASE had, in any official act, expressed himself in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy?

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) replied to this by saying, on the 19th of April, 1861, the Mayor of Baltimore, in a speech, said that Secretary CHASE told him so. [Exclamations on the Republican side of "Oh, oh," and laughter.]

Mr. ASHLEY—I deny it for Secretary CHASE.

Mr. COX—You should not deny anything without knowing what it is. The Mayor represented Mr. CHASE as saying he opposed the right of secession; but when the South became an independent and powerful State out of the Union, he was for letting them to go in peace.

Mr. ASHLEY—I deny it now.

Mr. COX—What authority have you?

Mr. ASHLEY answered—His knowledge of the character of the man, and an acquaintance with his views.

Mr. COX.—If you judge by the character of the man, I say you are not authorized to deny for anybody.

(Calls to order.)

FERNANDO WOOD resumed, saying that the Secretary of the Treasury would not deny the fact, and he was surprised that any denial of it would be made here. He pursued his remarks at some length, and caused to be read from a campaign document, views attributed to leading Republicans in favor of a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. SPALDING'S name being mentioned in connection with others, that gentleman denied the statement attributed to him as false, come from what quarter it might.

Mr. WOOD said he was not in favor of recognition, but advocated the sending of Commissioners to Richmond, believing this would open the way to peace on the basis of the old Union. We, he contended, cannot restore the Union. The Democratic party cannot be a war party. There could not be such a thing as War Democrats, because war tended to the destruction of the Union and the Constitution. If the war was to be continued, let it be carried on by the Republican party.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) remarked that the gentleman from New-York said he was no disunionist, and dissented from the views of Mr. HARRIS, while at the same time he dissented from the views of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LONG.) The gentleman said he would send Commissioners to Richmond, and ask to treat for peace. How many others agreed with the gentlemen he did not know; but he knew that the rebels had treated all such propositions with scorn. They must not come in that shape between the wind and their nobility. Those who advocate peace would crawl on their bellies and lick the feet of the rebels to see whether they would not make terms. He did not belong to any such school as that. He was for having no conference with rebels in arms. He was in favor of no treaty. He believed the only safety of the country was to fight out the war to the end, and in putting down the rebellion to effectually that it will never again raise its hydra head. In reviewing Mr. LONG'S speech, Mr. SCHENCK denied the truth of the remarks that hostilities did not commence until after the inauguration of President LINCOLN. The *Star of the West* was fired on during January, while BUCHANAN was President. It was the most unwarranted and false statement ever presented to the public ear. Mr. SCHENCK then alluded to the conduct of FERNANDO WOOD in relation to the arms intended for Georgia, and his correspondence with Roesar TOOMBS, upon the subject, Georgia having solemnly declared for secession six days before. But the gentleman was not a War Democrat. Even soldiers wearing the United States uniform were murdered in the streets of New-York during the riots. Perhaps the gentleman was not seen in the streets; perhaps he held no weapon and applied no torch; but who did not know the riot was not in consequence of the teachings of his school, inducing persons to deeds of violence, ruin and regine, and yet the gentleman now stood here talking about peace after the gentleman had proposed the secession of New-York. He regretted that he could not help George in 1861. The gentleman helped to swell the voice of the loyal people of New-York by making a speech in Union-square, and pledging himself to the assembled thousands of Union men for the war and Union. He apprehended the gentlemen was then a War Democrat, like those now denounced by the gentleman and his party. Whether it was an honor or a dishonor, he stood on the same platform with the gentleman. He did not know what kind of a War Democrat the gentleman would be hereafter. The gentleman and his friends said in effect to the rebels, "Do as you will, our masters! blot out as many of our States as you choose; do as you will, only save the Democratic party and give us patronage and offices hereafter, and we will bow down in all humility?"

Mr. SCHENCK spoke in denunciation of the sentiments uttered here giving aid and comfort to the enemy, spoken by Copperheads crawling out of their holes. The gentleman had read extracts to show that the authors of them entertained the same views as he did himself before the war. Many gentlemen were undetermined as to what course they should take, but when the war commenced patriots did not hesitate as to what side they should advocate. The Tories of the revolution were patriots and gentlemen compared with the Copperheads of 1864. He said, among other things, if a soldier were to make such propositions for peace you would shoot him; and had a citizen the right to crawl on his belly and cry for peace any more than a soldier, though such men could not be executed on the gallows as criminals? There was a gibbet of public opinion which would raise them higher than HAMAN, and hold them up to scorn and all who may look upon them. [Applause.]

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said that the gentleman from Ohio (LONG), was sent here to utter his views and was responsible to his constituents for what he said. The gentlemae from Ohio (SCHENCK,) would have been among the men who burnt JOHN ROGERS at the stake and piled the fagots around the victim at Smithfield. The gentleman (SCHENCK,) knew that he (LONG,) spoke the truth. The gentleman (SCHENCK,) would have been among the mob who cried out for the crucifixion of our Saviour on the hill of Judea. He (VOORHEES) indorsed the right of the gentleman from Ohio (LONG) to express his opinions fearlessly and honestly. The man who would not express his opinions, or feared to do so, was a coward, and deserved to be a slave. He (VOORHEES) liked New-England, if for nothing else, for the production of DANIEL WEBSTER, the great defender of the Constitution. When GEN. JACKSON entered his protest against the proceedings of the Senate, the blood of the bold and eloquent lover of liberty (WEBSTER) took fire, and when our rights were jeoparded his voice went up louder than ever before heard. WEBSTER then said: "Whether this and the other House lose the freedom of speech and of debate, and confess to all the important measures of the Executive, and are not allowed to maintain their own authority by vote, declaration or resolution, then we would be no longer the representatives of a free people, and would be fit instruments to be made the slaves of others." He (VOORHEES) adopted these words, and would stand by them in behalf of the Union and in behalf of every man in this House.

Mr. VOORHEES then proceeded to discuss the question before the House, holding that the rules of the House were sufficient to protect his decorum and the personal relations of gentlemen. Enforce then the rules of the House. A man has a right to express his public sentiments in a proper manner. This was all that the gentleman from Ohio, (LONG,) had done. He had listened to the remarks of Mr. SCHENCK, about "Copperheads," and "sneaking out of their holes." Such language as he (SCHENCK,) used, would better become the bar-room of some political gathering where he (VOORHEES) should judge from the remarks of the gentlemen (SCHENCK,) he would be more at home than in the society of gentlemen. His colleague (COLFAX) had placed himself in the position of a public accuser, and in this connection Mr. VOORHEES spoke of his colleague (COLFAX) having recommended the "Helper Book," incited to mobs and riots, and led to invasion and massacre. Yet his colleague (COLFAX,) with his benevolent countenance, could not endure the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio (LONG.)

Mr. VOORHEES then referred to the fact that in the year 1847 Mr. SCHENCK advocated the withdrawing of our troops from Mexico, while his colleague in the Senate, (CORWIN,) acting in the same spirit, said that "were he a Mexican he would welcome our troops with bloody hands to hospitable graves." Were the Mexicans—a mongrel, miscegenated people env—better than Southern men? He (VOORHEES) made a further response to Mr. SCHENCK, and concluded by saying that he (VOORHEES) represented a district as loyal as that of the Speaker of this House, (COLFAX.) He (VOORHEES) came from a "Copperhead" district, in the eloquent language of the gentlemen from Ohio, (SCHENCK,) but he supposed that he (SCHENCK) said so because he (VOORHEES) stood by the Constitution by which the Union must be restored. He (VOORHEES) maintained in behalf of liberty that the Representatives of the whole people should have the right to speak of their rights and wrongs.

Mr. SCHENCK briefly replied to the personal part of Mr. VOORHEES' remarks. He (SCHENCK) never thought that the Mexican war ought to be commenced, or that there was cause for it; but being in it he thought we ought to fight it through, and therefore he always voted for men and money. It was only a difference of opinion as to conducting that war. While troops were withdrawn from Mexico a sufficiency of men were to protect the border, while our ships blockaded the Mexican ports and possessed the Custom houses. But that was a different question from withdrawing our troops against rebels in arms.

Mr. SCHENCK also made some remarks in explanation of his military conduct at Vienna, Va., adding for what he did there he had the approval of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, and has been commended for his services elsewhere by such Generals as McDOWELL and others.

Mr. COLFAX here asked the House to set apart to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, for taking a vote on his resolution to expel Mr. LONG.

Mr. COX said that the vote could not then be taken.

Mr. COLFAX said, that as a threat had been thrown out, he hoped the House would finish the question to-day.

Mr. COX said that he had made no threat, but that other gentlemen wished to enter into the debate.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) suggested that the whole of to-morrow be devoted to discussion of the subject.

Mr. VOORHEES said, that as the question had been thrust upon them, they would agree to no terms as to when the vote shall be taken. The vote would be taken in good faith, when every gentleman had had an opportunity to express his views.

Mr. OATS, of Indiana, (Union,) commenced a speech, but at 5½ o'clock gave way for a recess until 7 o'clock.

At 7 o'clock Mr. OATS resumed his remarks, saying the issue was made in the Indiana campaign of 1862. His Democratic colleagues in and out of the Convention claimed that they were for a more vigorous prosecution of the war than the Republicans. But on the vote to expel the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. HARRIS,) these gentlemen were found on the opposite side. If old Gen. JACKSON had been in power, instead of being censured merely, the traitor would have been in the Old Capitol Prison. [Apolause.]

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) raised the question that calling the gentleman from Maryland traitor was unparliamentary language.

Mr. HARRIS, to Mr. OATS: You are a liar!

Mr. OATS replied that the vile slabbering of one convicted of treason fell silent at his feet. He alluded briefly to his colleague (Mr. VOORHEES,) and confessed with sorrow that his colleague was sustained by his constituents, and in conclusion, said he was for conducting the war until the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws were extended over every inch of American soil.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) said, in the course of his remarks: If ten men combine to resist the laws of the United States, the Government has a right, and it is its duty to put them down. So if a million of men combine within a State, its duty is the same. We have nothing to do with putting down resistance of States. We deal with individual men. We are dealing with those who owe allegiance to the Federal Government and its laws. I differ from those who find any difficulty in regard to the right of the gentleman to put down any resistance to its authority. I believe that it is the duty of every good citizen to sustain those who are engaged in putting down the rebellion. Although I do not agree with much of the policy of the Administration, I hold it is my duty as a citizen, to furnish the Administration with all the men and means necessary to sustain the cause. If they hold a different policy from mine, I am in favor of no factious opposition. My platform may be briefly stated. This is our Government, my Government, and it is my duty to defend and sustain it. I desire peace. Who does not when he looks around and sees mourning at every hearthstone? But it is idle to talk about peace while the rebels are in arms. They must be put down by force, and it is useless to talk about sending commissioners to treat with armed rebels. He deemed it necessary to say thus much to explain his position, as he thought it his duty to vote against the expulsion of the gentlemen from Ohio.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) said the question was not whether the speech delivered by the gentlemen from Ohio was treasonable within the law, but whether he was worthy to be a representative of the people of the United States. He did not envy those gentlemen who had refused to expel the gentleman from the House, and afterward voted that he was unworthy to hold a seat here. He argued that the House had the right, and had exercised it, to expel a member—not capriciously, but for something wrong which he had done. The gentleman had proclaimed himself the friend of the enemies of the United States. In violation of his solemn oath to sustain the Constitution, he said, rather than sustain it to the extent of extermination of its enemies, he preferred its destruction. It was not the freedom of speech he complained of. He was brave and honorable, and he thanked them for it. It revealed an enemy unlike the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. WOOD,) who, with similar sentiments, concealed them. [Laughter.] He did not wish to punish him for his speech, but for entertaining such sentiments. This was one of the cases where, with or without law, his expulsion was necessary. It was one of those questions where there was no right to be on more than one side. President BUCHANAN scandalized the American name when he said that the war was unconstitutional, and that there was no power to coerce sovereign States. Those who had taken up and echoed this sentiment, and acted upon it, gave aid and comfort to the enemy.

When MCCLELLAN and FITZ-JOHN PORTER shall again bring the rebels within sight of Washington, when VALLANDIGHAM shall rule in Ohio, BRIGHT in Indiana, SEYMOUR in Connecticut, WOODWARD in Pennsylvania, and when the friends of SEYMOUR in New-York shall make the streets run with blood, and when division shall prevail throughout the States, then those who have thus given aid and comfort to the enemy will acknowledge their masters at the South. At every hazard of his life would he meet such antagonism.

Mr. WHALEY, of West Virginia, (Union,) controverted the truth of the remarks of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD that there were no War Democrats. On the contrary, thousands of Democrats—Jackson and Douglas Democrats—had taken the field in his State. If the gentleman from New-York was to be the leader of the Democratic party, let his friends make their speeches accordingly. Let us fight the traitors, North and South, in and out of this hall. Let us not lay down our arms until the Star Spangled Banner shall every where be unfurled and respected throughout our land.

Mr. DUNCAN, of Indiana, (Union,) in the course of his remarks in support of the resolution for expulsion, said when Mr. LONG wanted to win a warm place in the heart and affections of FERNANDO WOOD, the only way was really to show that he was a traitor.

The House at half past eleven adjourned.

FROM ALBANY.

The Broadway Tunnel Railroad—The Bill not Dead Yet—Slow Progress of Legislation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, April 11.

The Senate discussed this morning the merits of the projected under-ground railroad in New-York City. *Several Senators expressed the opinion that the scheme is chimerical!* Senator WHITE was confident that the plan is a practicable and wise one. He referred to the success of similar railroads in London, and stated that to his certain knowledge much greater difficulties had been overcome in constructing them, than those which seemed insuperable in New-York. Senators ANGEL and CORNELL agreed in opinion with Senator WHITE, and the Senate resolved not to agree with the report of the committee against the bill, but to take the bill into consideration in Committee of the Whole. A full discussion of the project may therefore be looked for.

The Assembly have discussed at length this morning the bill to create a public charity fund, and to provide a permanent revenue for its maintenance. The discussion turned upon inserting in the bill clauses favorable to certain charity institutions named. The bill was finally amended and ordered to a third reading.

In the absence of many members of both Houses, legislation proceeds slowly to-day. Final adjournment on some day next week is spoken of as probable.

ALBANY, Monday, April 11.

The Union members of the Legislature held a caucus this evening, to nominate candidates for Regents of the University. On the first ballot, Judge JOHNSON, of Albany, received 40 of the 70 votes, and was thereupon declared unanimously nominated. There were several ballots for the second candidate, the last of which stood, GEORGE W. CURTIS, of New-York, 40; H. H. REYNOLDS, 29; scattering, 4. The nomination of Mr. CURTIS was made unanimous.

The argument on the Hudson River Railroad Freight Tariff Bill was closed before the Senate Committee to-night. The impression prevails that the committee will report adversely on the Assembly bill.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, April 11.

On motion of Mr. HASTINGS the Strike Bill was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, delegations being here from New-York, Brooklyn and other localities, who desire to be heard against it.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THI

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-street,)
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
FASHIONABLE DRESS SILKS,
Several choice lots just received per Steamers at retail
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand,)
SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
A great variety of LATEST PARIS SHAPES, now ready.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-street.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
For Spring and Summer in great variety.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,) will offer at Retail on Monday, April 11, a new and very desirable article of
WATERPROOF CLOAKING.
Also, FRENCH and ENGLISH CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, &c., &c., in great variety.
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LEGRAIN'S.
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
WHITE GOODS, FAMILY LINEN AND TABLE LINEN, AT COST.
WHITE SHIRTING MUSLINS, POSITIVELY UNDER COST.
Ladies will only understand the truth of this advertisement by assuring themselves of the facts.
NEW PIQUES, MARSEILLES, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS, PRINTED LINEN, just received.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

FAMILY MOURNING.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS. W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has now ready for inspection a very large and most desirable stock of ENGLISH and FRENCH BOMBAZINES, DELAINES, EMPRESS EUGENIE, TAMISE, CANTON, HENRIETTA and QUEEN'S CLOTHS, 7-4 and 8-4, THIBETS for SHAWLS, ALPACAS, BAREGES, CRAPE MARETZ, SPANISH CRAPES, FLORENTINES, ARGENTINES, BAREGE GRENADINES, all widths, BLACK SILKS in every grade, with and without luster; some extra rich and wide for cloaks. FOULARD SILKS, HALF MOURNING SILKS, POPLINS, a splendid stock of materials for Traveling and House Dresses, ENGLISH CRAPE, CRAPE VEILS, KID and SILK GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c. BONNETS and MANTILLAS, very choice. Call and examine.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

TABLE COVERS,
all sizes and styles. Wine and Tea Cloths, Stand and Melodeon Covers.
PIANO COVERS,
Embroidered, Printed and Bordered in great variety.
Billiard Cloths, all colors.
AT RETAIL.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
CONTINUATION OF OUR GREAT SALE OF SILKS.
THIS WEEK
we will offer several large invoices of cheap silks, purchased at the large auction sales of Thursday and Friday, at a sacrifice on the cost of importation.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
SMALL NEAT CHECK SILKS, only 50c. a yard,
SOLID CHECK SILKS, very wide, only 75c. a yard.
SMALL PLAID SILKS, very fine goods, and choice, at $1.
VERY RICH PLAID SILKS, at $1 25 and $1 50.
STRIPED SILKS, very wide, slightly damaged, at less than half the sound value.
also,
BLACK SILKS, at 6s., 6s. 6d., to $1,
(worth $1 $1 12½, and $1 25,
HEAVY (RICH LUSTRE) BLACK SILKS,
at $1 25, $1 35, $1 50, to $2,
(25 per cent. less than present value.)
HEAVY GROS GRAIN SILKS,
at $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50 to $2.
BEAUTIFUL BLACK SILKS,
(without lustre, for mourning,)
at $1 50 and $1 62½.
PLAIN SILKS, all the fashionable colors worn,
at $1 25, $1 37½ to $1 75 per yard.
Ladies will find the prices of our silks 20 to 25 per cent. lower than Broadway stores.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
The special attention of the Ladies of New-York and surrounding cities is invited to our
IMMENSE STOCK OF
NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, for SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.
We have also received from the auction sales of the past week,
LARGE ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK
OF
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS.
SMALL PLAID POPLINS, (new designs,) at 18c. and 25c. per yard.
STRIPED and FIGURED do., at 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d. and 3s.
PLAIN POPLINS, all colors, at 3s. 6d. and 4s.
BLACK and WHITE CHECK POPLINS, at 28c. and 30c.
DOUBLE-WIDTH POPLINS, (silk and wool,) at 5s. to 6s.
POPLIN ROBES, (richly embroidered,) at $5 50 each
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
ALL THE LATEST STYLES IMPORTED
IN
GRENADINE SHAWLS, FRENCH CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
ZEPHYR SHAWLS, STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS,
BERLIN WOOL SHAWLS, STRIPED AND PLAID CASHMERE SHAWLS,
SCOTCH WOOL SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS,
MOZAMBIQUE SHAWLS, CHALLY AND TISSUE SHAWLS.
Ladies will find our stock the largest and most select in New-York.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.
THIS WEEK
WE WILL EXHIBIT OUR SPRING STYLES
OF
MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
manufactured from the latest and most approved designs imported.
As heretofore, Ladies will find our prices twenty to thirty per cent. less than Broadway stores.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
of the most fashionable colors and styles. Prices commencing at $1, and up to $7 50.
Ladies will find our stock one of the largest and most select in the City, as this branch of our business is under the supervision of
Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, late of No. 214 Bowery, who has been established in the Bowery, in the Umbrella and Parasol trade, for upwards of twenty years.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
(Late W. K. Peyton,)
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ALPACAS! ALPACAS! ALPACAS!
THIS WEEK
we will open an entire new stock of these most scarce and desirable Dress Fabrics, including every fashionable shade and color imported, of
DRAB, STEEL, "CUIR" LAVENDER,
MAUVE, WHITE, NANKEEN, BLACK,
BROWN, PEARL, GREEN and TAN,
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS OPENED
FRENCH CLOAKS
and MANTILLAS, for SPRING and SUMMER WEAR.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
BREAKFAST and DINNER JACKETS,
selected by herself from the leading houses in Paris.
No. 1,142 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 221 GRAND-ST., are offering their large stock of Spring carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c., at retail, at very low prices FOR CASH. Hotel and housekeepers are invited to examine the goods and prices before purchasing.

WOOL TWINE.
CARPET WARP.
All kinds of twine, rope, cordage and lines, paper and paper bags, envelopes and writing paper.
H. A. HARVEY, No. 54 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

ELEGANT IMPORTED CARPETS.
AXMINSTER AND AMBUSSON,
in one piece.
AXMINSTER, WILTON, VELVET,
BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, &c.,
By the yard.
The largest and most splendid stock of new designs ever offered in the market.
OIL-CLOTHS, COCOA AND CHINA MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, &c.,
selected expressly for our retail trade.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., &c.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS,
TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS,
and PILLOW LINENS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES,
TABLE COVERS and COVERINGS,
COTTON SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS,
CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
ENGLISH and FRENCH MULLS,
WHITE and COLORED MARSEILLES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
At Popular Prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES,
ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.,
TWO DOORS BELOW 14TH-ST.

LLAMA POINTS JUST RECEIVED BY
MILLER & GRANT,
No. 763 Broadway.
A superb assortment of the above goods of the newest and most approved designs.

FOR SALE—THE BALANCE OF THE STOCK of a Broadway retail store, consisting of ribbons, dress trimmings, laces, &c., in lots to suit country merchants. &c. Apply to D. CLARKE, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., up stairs.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
The largest assortment of STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, and all kinds of MILLINERY SILKS, LACES, &c., in this City.
We cut Lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST., and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of Spring and Summer Millinery and Straw Goods of the newest and most approved shapes and styles, in all the new shades and colors, at
SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

MME. F. PINCHON HAS NOW OPENED the Spring and Summer Styles of Silk and Cloth Mantillas and Basques; also Paris Spring and Summer dresses and dress goods. No. 56, Bleecker-st.

FOR CHOICE PARIS FLOWERS, BRIDAL SETS, and Straw Bonnets, see TUCKER'S importations, No. 759 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

ABBATT & RATHBUN,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel,
No. 507 BROADWAY,
having for many years paid particular attention to the manufacture of
BOY'S CLOTHING,
and attained a degree of excellence rarely aqualed, would call the attention of parents and guardians to the large and attractive stock they are now getting up for the Spring and Summer trade. Also,
MEN'S CLOTHING,
of the latest styles and best workmanship.
☞ Particular attention paid to making Military Clothing and Uniforms for Schools.
FURNISHING GOODS
In great variety.
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
embracing
WHITE, COLORED AND NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SCARFS AND TIES,
GLOVES, HDKFS., HOSIERY, &c., &c.,
COURVOISIER'S KID GLOVES.
The Custom Department comprises a full assortment of the Finest and Best Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, &c., required for Men's wear, which will be made up to order by experienced and fashionable cutters.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS female servants in City and country hotels, watering-places and summer resorts, also boarding-houses, will please notice that they can be supplied at the shortest notice with housekeepers, competent seamstresses and nurses, chambermaids and laundresses, also, waitresses and first-class cooks and girls for general housework, with good references, and will be found willing and obliging—of all nations and professions. Protestant and others—by applying at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Female Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Also, colored help on hand.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by two girls; one as cook and would do tha plain washing and ironing; tha other as chambermaid and would do tha fine washing and ironing; they have lived together, and have good City reference. Apply at No. 109 38th-st., first house west of Broadway, second floor, front room, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer. Also by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference from their last place, where they have lived over two years. Call at No. 61 3d-av., corner of 11th-st., where they can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Entrance on 11th-st.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two girls, one as good cook, washer and ironer, tha other as chambermaid and waitress; good City references; four years in their last place. Call at No. 85 East 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington ave.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and assist with the housework of a small family. Apply at No. 279 Mulberry-st, in the rear, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; has been in some of the first-class families; good City references. Call for two days at No. 430 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman; is an excellent cook; can make good bread and biscuit; has no objection to assist with washing if required; has 6 years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 122 East 19th-st, near 3d-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation as professed cook; understands game and soups, baking and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; tha best of City reference given. Call at No. 192 7th-av., first floor, front room.

A COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, in a private family, a situation as cook or laundress; best of City refereece. To be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 9 East 22d-st.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as good cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 116 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to assist with the washing; best City reference. Call No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objections to a first class boarding-house. Call at No. 40 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as a good cook; is a good baker, is willing to assist with plain washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 82 3d-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 1193 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as cook; is willing to assist with washing; good City references. Can be seen at No. 112 West 18th-st., in the rear, Room No. 10.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as first-class cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good reference given. Call at No. 115 East 28th-st., first floor, near 3d-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 183 East 11th-st., second floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A TIDY WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing; is an excellent baker; makes pastry. Call at No. 194 East 21st-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 96 Bayard-st., near the Bowery.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHING a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at 81 3d-av., over the shoe store.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family, or as nurse; good plain sewer; can give good City reference; has been three years in her last place. Apply at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or laundress in a respectable family; can produce the best City reference as to character and capability; can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 28th-st., near 3d-av., Room No. 5.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A SCOTCH PROTestant wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at 98 East 12th-st., first floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as nurse. Call at her present employer's, No. 29 West 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, by a good, smart girl; good City references. Inquire as No. 74 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a competent woman as chambermaid and laundress; can do fitting; has thoroughly understands her business and has best City reference; country preferred. Call at or address No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID OR PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid, or for plain sewing and hair-dressing; she has lived four years at her last place, where she can be seen for two days, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at 134 East 10th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at 178 East 34th-st, for one day.

A COMPANION.—AN AMERICAN LADY would like to make an engagement as companion to a lady that expects to travel; would accompany one who is going for her health. An interview and particulars may be had by addressing G. W. STEEVENS, Station D, Post-office.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress; would assist to take care of children. Best City reference from last place. Apply for two days at No. 625 2d-av., first floor.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, Protestant girl, with good reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; makes children's clothes; is quick at the needle. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

A DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER wishes a few more customers by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and childrens' dresses, also all kinds of trimming. No. 69 West 31st-st.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 65 West 20th-st.; ring the top bell. Can be seen for two days.

A LADY'S MAID.—A LADY'S MAID wishes a situation; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and dress hair in the latest style; understands all kinds of family sewing; can refer to her last place. Call at No. 819 6th-av., near 54th-st.

A LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted by a young woman a situation as lady's maid or seamstress, or would assist with young children. Call at No. 104 East 28th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED AS laundress by a respectable young woman, who perfectly understands her business; has two years of the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 22d-st., near 1st-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and take care of children; has good City reference; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 42 West 30th-st.

A NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable American girl, aged 14; wishes a situation to attend children; an American family preferred; best of reference given. Address A. E., Station B, New-York Post-office.

A NURSE.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman desires a situation as nurse and plain sewer; is willing to be generally useful; understands the care of children well; has good references. Apply at 378 6th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by an experienced nurse and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; can refer to her last place. Call at No. 104 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl a situation as nurse; understands the care of a baby from its birth; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 126 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

A NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed, by a young girl, a situation to take care of children and to do plain sewing; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 331 6th-av.

ON DEMANDE UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE Française sacant coiffer et faire les robes. S'adresser, entre 10 et 1 heure, au No. 18 East 16th-st. Elle doit fournier de bonnes recommandations.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted by a young widow lady, an accomplished housekeeper; she desires a position in a hotel, public institution, or some genteel private family; she understands the duties of a good manager; highest testimonials given. Address Mrs. K. T., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, for three days.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two young women, lately landed; one for general housework, the other for chamberwork and care children; good reference. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN, aged 27 years, lately arrived from Europe. In a wholesale business of silk, wool or cotton stuffs, or as correspondent in the German, French or Dutch language. Address S., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WASHING—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, at her own residence, the washing of a private family, or single ladies or gentleman; best of references given. Call at No. 306½ 1st-av. MRS. WELLS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as attendant upon an invalid or upon children, where the duties will not be laborious nor very confining. Address HARRIS GRANT, Station F.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, marble building, No. 144 4th-av.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 143 Grand-st., 20 years established, continues to keep first-class servants, City or country, of all nationalities, chambermaids, waitresses, girls for housework and those lately landed.

MALES.

TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.—A LAD, between 15 and 16 years of age, who has just left school, desires a situation in a respectable hardware store where he can learn the business. He resides with his parents, writes a handsome hand, is quick at figures, and has some knowledge of book-keeping. Address L. A. D., Box No 101 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER.—A SINGLE, COMPETENT, reliable, sober man wants a situation as gardener; thoroughly understands farming and tha growing of fruit, flowers, plants and vegetables, and the laying out of new places; good City reference. Address W. H. for two days, Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

A GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED by a German gardener; is acquainted in every branch; can make himself useful in repairing and hone-carpeutering; with or without a small family. Address, for three days, R. S. H., 114 Ridge-st., in tha milk-store.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable married man, as coachman and groom in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is a good groom and a careful driver; has six years' reference from his last employer. Address a note to M. D., No. 146 East 35th-st.; front room, second floor, for three days.

A COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a married man, who understands his business well; family small. Can be seen with his present employer, until engaged. Mr. Graves, No. 528 Pearl-st., New-York, or No. 365 Carlton-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

A COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed as coachman; is willing to take care of a vegetable garden, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Good reference from last employer. Address Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a competent single man, a situation as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself useful; is a good driver; good country or City reference. Address N. J. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTably Englishman, a situation as coachman in the City; has had long experience, and thoroughly understands his business; has good City references. Address K. S., at Mr. Nathan's, No. 27 East 16th-st.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom, or would take care of a kitchen garden. The advertiser is steady, sober and understands the above. Address note for this week to M. C., Elizabeth City, N. J.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a competent single Protestant man as coachman and groom: is willing to make himself useful; good driver and groom; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a married man; can be seen at his present employer's, till engaged; satisfactory reference will be given. Inquire in the harness maker's, No. 71 3d-av., near 12th-st.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a steady young married man, as coachman and gardener; has got the best of reference from his last employers. Can be seen at No. 303 3rd-av., for two days.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young man, as coachman; is a careful driver and is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; has best of City reference. Call at No. 79 Bleecker-st., saddlery-store.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a competent single man as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself useful; is a good driver; good country or City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman, of good address, and possessing a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches. Can come well recommended. Address J. L., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman; has long experience in the City; is a competent long-in-hand driver; has five years' City reference from his place. Address COACHMAN, Trainor's saddlery, No. 744 Broadway, or Box No 192 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom and good driver; has good City references. Address W. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT GARDENER.—A YOUNG Scotchman wishes a situation as assistant gardener in a first-class place. Can be seen at Fleming & Davidson's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM—A SITUAtion wanted by a competent single, Protestant man as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself useful; good driver and groom; City or country; good refereeoe. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY an Englishman, as coachman; is a careful driver; has five years' City reference from his present employer. Can be seen at the private stable No. 149 Columbia-st., or address to BARTLETT, No. 111 York-st, Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Situation wanted by a married man; no family; can show the best of City and country reference. Address D. K., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN WISHES A situation; can take care of a cow and garden; is a good, careful driver; can give good references. Address P. McGOWAN, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GENERAL MANAGER.—Wanted, by a smart active man of experience, a situation as coachman or general manager of a place. Refer to E. TERRY, No. 27 Wall-st.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A man who thoroughly understands his business in all branches as farmer or plain gardener; the very best reference, giving both City and country; his wife is an excellent butter maker and poultry raiser, would take charge of the dairy and farm-house if required. Can be seen at Young & Elliott's seed-store, 9 John-st., B. G. M.

AS FARMER.—MR. JOHN H. HOLEHAN wants a farmer's situation; is a respectable man, and a man who understands the management of a farm. Address JOHN HOLEHAN, Flushing, L. I.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE young man, a situation as porter; is acquainted with grocery and dry goods business; can mark boxes and bales, would be useful at any business. Good City references given. Address PORTER, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN OF STEADY habits wants a situation as waiterman; is a German, and wishes to engage with a respectable family to travel. Address H. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, by a graduate of Eastman's Commercial College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a situation as assistant book-keeper, or clerk in some wholesale establishment in this City; is thoroughly qualified, and can give best reference. Terms moderate. Address H. M. T., Box No. 4,507 New-York Post-office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by a man and wife, no children; the man as plain gardener and to care horses; the woman will do general housework; would hire where they would have a cottage to live in; would be generally useful. Address C. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—AN ENGLISHMAN and his wife, lately arrived from England, desire situations: he is a first-class waiter; she as nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No 378 6th-av.

AS CLERK OR SALESMAN.—WANTED, A situation by a young man, as clerk or salesman, or would accept of any permanent situation where the services of a sober, steady man are required; good City references furnished. Address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 165 *Times* Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; to one who is thoroughly competent, and can bring the best of references as to character and willingness, can find a good home and liberal wages, by applying at Mrs. EASTMAN'S, Clinton-av., the fifth house south of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER, for a small place near Riverdale. A married man preferred; must be willing to make himself generally useful; City references required; preference will be given to a farmer, rather than a professional gardener. Apply at No. 65 Exchange-place, front office, up stairs.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE COMPETENT to take charge of an infant, and willing to go 15 miles in the country; must be Protestant, and come well recommended. Address C. S. M., Box No. 4,618 New-York Post-office.

A FARMER.—WANTED, IN A GENERAL Commission House, a boy about 15 years of age; one who resides with his parents preferred. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 563 New-York Post-office.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a young Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress, to take charge of a child four years old; a reliable reference required. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning, at No. 103 5th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (SINGLE) TO WORK on a farm. Inquire at the Westchester House, Broome-st., corner Bowery, at 12½ o'clock, or at the store of Dennis King, corner of Main and Congress sts., Paterson, N. J.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SEAMSTRESS to sew by the month; none need apply who do not work upon Grover & Baker's sewing-machine, and with good references. Apply from 10 o'clock to 1 o'clock, at No. 389 5th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—A SALESMAN AND DELIVERY clerk to a coal office; one acquainted with the business and with tha City of New-York. Address M. S., Box No. 3,255 Post-office, New-York, with real name and reference.

AN ENGINEER WANTED—TO RUN A small engine and do notions at blacksmithing, at Croton Point, N. Y. Apply to W. A. UNDERHILL, Croton Point, N. Y., or GEORGE UNDERHILL & CO., No. 106 Duane-st.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—One who has had some experience in business, and can bring satisfactory references, may address J. C., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE LAD, 17 TO 18 YEARS of age, to take care of a horse and cow, a short distance in the country; work light. Apply at No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 8.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a Protestant woman as chambermaid and laundress; good references required. Call at No. 5 East 27th-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a Protestant woman to take care of children and sew. Apply, with reference, Wednesday and Thursday, at No. 14 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Wages $8.

WANTED—IN A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, a girl to do general housework; must understand washing and ironing; a tidy and willing girl may find a good home. Inquire at No. 115 2d-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A FIRST-CLASS grocery store to take orders, deliver goods, and make himself generally useful. Address A. W., A., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—12 GOOD CLOAK-MAKERS, 10 straw-bonnet and hat-trimmers, 6 good saleswomen. Apply at No. 331 6th-av., 8 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. None but good hands need apply.

A GROOM AND WAITER.—WANTED, A person as groom and waiter; English preferred. Apply at No. 2 East 25th-st., corner of Madison-av.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE, to make himself generally useful in an office. Apply, with good references, at No. 11 Gold-st., up stairs.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, ONE WHO CAN come well recommended and is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 153 West 34th-st.

SALESWOMAN WANTED—OF EXPERience in made-up lace goods, &c., by MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

WANTED FOR THE RETAIL—FIRST-class salesman. A. T. STEWART & Co., Broadway and 10th-st.

SCRIVENER WANTED IN A LAW OFFICE.—Address Box No. 83 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 65 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
A little of everything relating to the human system, diet, air, marriage, &c., &c., read revised and enlarged edition of
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
Among the many subjects treated in this work are the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver and Philosophy of Digestion, Constipation, Affections of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation, Barrenness, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, Rupture, Salt Rheum, Cancer, Paralysis, Diseases of the Heart, Neuralgia, How to Recover the Sight and Throw Aside Spectacles, Marriage and Sexual Philosophy, the Curious Marriage Customs of the World, Philosophy of Elopements, Philosophy of Chil'marking, a Chapter for the Married, and a thousand of value to married and single, never written before, making altogether a curious book for curious people, and a good book for everyone; 400 pages; 100 Illustrations. By R. B. FOOTE, M.D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York; to be had of all News Agents. Contents tables sent free by mail to all applicants, or the book forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $1 50. Address S. TOUSEY, No 121 Nassau-st., New-York.



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, &c.
J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

AMERICAN, SWISS AND ENGLISH WATCHES,
In superior styles and quality of cases. Orders from the trade or army (large or small) promptly and faithfully attended to. Established 20 years
T. B. BYNNER, No. 175 Broadway, N. Y.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.
NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, April 14, for the erection of three wooden buildings for the Government. The plans and specifications of these buildings can be examined at this office.
STEW

AUCTION SALES.

D. W. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, (late with Adrian H. Muller.)

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BROOME AND HENRY STS. PROPERTY.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

HENRY-ST.—Two-story, attic and basement brick house and lot No. 245 Henry-st., near Montgomery; house 22x40; lot 23x80.

BROOME-ST.—Frame buildings and lot No. 111 Broome-st., near Willet, 25x75 feet.

Possession May 1. Terms liberal.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY BURDETT, JONES, & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO ME DIrected by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,

FROM STORE NO. 6 BARCLAY-ST.,
TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1864,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,
THE CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER
CUMBERLAND,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

87 Bales Cloths and Clothing.
67 Cases Dry Goods.
22 Cases Hardware.
18 Cases Paper.
10 Bales Paper.
130 Coils Rope.
82 Chests Tea.
2 Suites Drawing-room Furniture.
5 Bales Sole Leather.
100 Cases Can Meats.
140 Boxes Candles,
15 Cases muskets.
10 Cases Boots.
&c., &c., &c.

CARGO PRIZE STEAMER LAURA.

20 Cases Dry Goods.
2 Bales Blankets.

CARGO PRIZE STEAMER ROSITA.

8 Bales Bagging.
9 Cases Dry Goods.

CARGO PRIZE SCHOONER ROEBUCK.

50 Cases Dry Goods.
20 Bales Oakum.
200 Pigs Lead.
25 Boxes Shot.

FROM PRIZE SCHOONER SUSAN.

8 Cases Sundries.

FROM PRIZE SLOOP CAROLINE.

1 Case Sundries.

Catalogues three days before sale, when goods may be examined.

Terms at Sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal.
Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

PRIZE STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

Adjourned Sale, by order of Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20,
From the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, at 12 M.

By arder of Hon. THOMAS J. BOYNTON, Judge District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction the prize

STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND,

as she now lies, with all on board. The CUMBERLAND is an iron ship, 248 feet long, 26 feet beam, 11 feet bold; side wheels, double oscillating engines; boilers one year old; has elegant cabins; is in perfect order and ready for sea. Tonnage, about 750 AW.

She can be examined every day before the sale, by obtaining cards of admission from BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864:

The lease of the franchise of the ferry now established north of and immediately adjoining the present ferry slip at the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 13 and 33, East River, New-York, to the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to established from the slip or basin between piers Nos 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or some other point adjacent thereto.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The lease for each of the above-named ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City charter in relation to ferries, and also contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeably to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the same time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation at the same time, executed by two sureties, to the effect that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller for the punctual payment of the rent quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 40ft feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, in which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

Also, at the same time and place, the lease, for a term of five years, of the east side of Pier No. 25 and the west side of Pier No. 26, East River, with the bulkhead between.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN Comptroller.

JOSEPH HAGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13—AT 9½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 54 Tillary-st., between Adams and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, mahogany piano, two pier glasses, secretary book-case, centre tables, sofas, two bronze and gilt chandeliers, mahogany and painted chamber furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, walnut extension table, crockery, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c., &c.

SAME DAY,
at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 St. Felix-st., between Hanson-place and Lafayette-av., Brooklyn,
FURNITURE IN GOOD ORDER—Mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber and oak dining-room furniture, oil-cloth, carpets, beds and mattresses, Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, &c., &c.

SAME DAY,
at 3½ o'clock P. M., at No. 13 West Baltic-st., near Court-st.,
Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, &c., &c.

MOSES S. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 14, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 East 22d-st., near 5th-av.

The entire contents of said house, consisting in part of richly carved rosewood parlor suites in crimson, brocatel and plush, beautifully carved rosewood etagere with mirrors, fine French plate pier glasses, rosewood sofas and fancy tables, marble-tops; arm and reception chairs, richly carved oak buffet, marble top; extension dining-table, dining chairs in plush, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, palliasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, lounges, rockers, easy chairs, French china and glassware, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, rich chandeliers and fixtures, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of No. 80 Irving-place, bonsehold furnitnre, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite covered in crimson figured brocatelle, carved rosewood suite in crimson plush, carved rosewood suite in blue figured brocatel, mahogany dining room suite, in green leather, carved oak marble-top buffet, mahogany extension dining table, with mahogany marble-top rack, black walnut hall rack, carved rosewood etageres, elegant mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, washstands, commodes, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, elegant satin orange-colored brocade window curtains, brocatel window curtains, &c., &c. Also China, crockery and glassware. For further particulars see catalogues.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE, IN PARTITION, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH AND PERRY STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John T. Hoffman, Esq., Referee:

GREENWICH-ST.—The three four-story brick stores and lots, Nos. 191, 193 and 195 Greenwich-st., east side, between Dey and Fulton sts.

PERRY-ST.—The house and lot known as No. 117 Perry-st., near Greenwich-st. Dimensions as per diagram.

For further particulars apply at the office of
GOODMAN, JESSUP & KENNADAY,
No. 112 Broadway.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

OSGOOD & COOKE, No. 83 CEDAR-ST., will give their personal attention to sales of furniture at the residences of parties declining housekeeping. And they are also prepared to sell at their store for parties who prefer this method or who cannot sell until after May 1.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY—AT 10¾ O'CLOCK, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William-st.—Executors' sale of a large stock of men's and boy's felt, silk and wool hats; velvet, cloth and fur caps, Oxford hats, neckties, gloves; also ready-made clothing, shirts, drawers, sack coats, pantaloons, boots and shoes, &c.

LEE & SMITH, Executors.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of Wm. Mandeville:

Shares.	Shares.
100 Mer Ex. Bank.	100 Mechanics' Bank.
100 Greenwich Bank.	50 Metropolitan Bank.
50 Manhattan Bank.	15 N. Y. County Bank.
72 People's Bank.	100 Firemen's Ins. Co.
$4,000 U. S. 6s, 1867.	$1,000 N. Y. City 6s, 1876.
$1,600 N. Y. City 6s, 1875.	$4,000 N. Y. City 6s, 1887.

$3,000 Hudson River Railroad second mortgage registered 7 per cent. Bonds.

$6,000 New-York and Erie Railroad second mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$4,000 New-York Central Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSE AND LOT,
NO. 122 4TH-ST., NEAR WEST 10TH-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction
On TUESDAY, April 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building), New-York.

FOURTH-ST.—The handsome two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 122 4th-st., south side, between Christopher and West 10th sts. House 26 ft. 6 in. in front and rear, by 58 deep; in good order, and contains all the conveniences. Lot 26.6 by 101 feet. Possession May 1, 1864.

$6,000 may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

NEWSPAPERS AT AUCTION.

THE EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE NEWBURGH DAILY AND WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, finding his health hopelessly broken down, and that he is thereby utterly incapacitated from continuing business, is compelled to offer the establishment for sale at Public Auction. The type and materials on which the above papers are printed, with the subscription lists and good will of the business, will be sold at Auction at the United States Hotel, Newburgh, on SATURDAY, April 16, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. The papers are doing an excellent business, and are only given up because of the prostrating effect of a sickness which has continued about a year. Full particulars of the business given, on application to the office, by mail or otherwise.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB PARLOR FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, DRESDEN CHINA, MUSICAL CLOCKS, FINE SHEFFIELD PLATE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, BILLIARD TABLE, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, April 19, 1864, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 56 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, made to order by Messrs. Meeks, Roux, Rechefort & Skavon, &c., consisting in part of

DRAWING ROOMS,

superbly carved rosewood parlor suites in satin, ebony and gilt, crimson and reception chairs, elegantly carved rosewood etageres with mirrors, marble-top centre and fancy tables, fine French plate pier and mantel mirrors, heavily carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, full round corners, made by Lighte, Newton & Bradbury; superb real Dresden china mantel vases decorated with raised fruit and flowers, elegant musical clocks with birds, very rich satin and lace curtains, parlan and hisqnet groups, medallion velvet carpets.

DINING-ROOM,

Heavily carved walnut extension table, marble-top buffet, lounge and dining chairs in morocco, rosewood card tables, marble and gilt clock, reps and lace curtains, large assortment of French china and cut glassware, very rich best quality Sheffield plate, viz.: chafing-dishes, side dishes, coffee and tea urns, waiters, ice and sugar bowls, pitchers, &c.

BED CHAMBERS

Elegantly carved rosewood and mahogony French bedsteads, armoire e glace, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, Turkish easy chairs, lounges, erm and side chairs, etageres, palliasses, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, lace and reps curtains, mantle clocks and ornaments, mahogany wardrobes, velvet, brussels, and ingrain carpets.

ALSO,

all the elegant bronze and ormolu chandeliers, gas brackets, &c., rosewood billiard table, made by Sharp, with balls, cues, &c., complete, together with a large assortment of kitchen and laundry furniture, with which the sale will commence.

AT 4 O'CLOCK,

a number of very choice oil-paintings, by Roudel, Ingram, Watteau, Berrier, Peul Ritter, Ernest Letichios, Miss Stevens, and others.

ALSO,

pair blood bay horses, six and seven years old, sixteen hands high, switch tails, sound and kind in all harness, coupé made by Brewster, calèche by Lawrence, double and single harness, blankets, &c.

The furniture will be on exhibition on MONDAY, 18th instant, by permit, which with catalogne, may be seen at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassan-st., opposite the Post-office.

ELEGANT COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 13, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery No. 37 Nassau-st., an elegant collection of modern oil paintings, most of which have been recently received from Europe, never before exhibited in this country. They comprise chef d'oenvres from the studios of eminent artists of the Belgian, Dutch and French schools, and are represented by the following names, viz.:

WINTER SCENE, finely finished, by F. KRUSEMAN.
MOLIERE IN HIS STUDIO, a master-piece, by J. CAROLUS.
THE WRECK, very spirited, by H. SCHAEP.
THE NOONDAY REST, clear and beautiful effect, by B. SAVOY.
Two WINTER SCENES, very thoughtful, by B. L. SMETS.
STREET SCENE IN GHENT, one of his best works, by CARRABAIN.

Also, among them will be found the works of Vander Reiake, Ven Severdonck, Vermenlen, Boniaryer, Ven Hove, Koek Koek, Semacourt, Everson and others. The above are now on exhibition.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VERY CHOICE AND RARE OLD WINES AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at their wine salesroom, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, a collection of choice old wines, being the remainder of the private stock of the late Mr. Richard Ray, the greater part of which were inherited from his father, no additions having been made to them since 1827, viz.:

IN DEMIJOHNS.—Mellick & Benger Madeira, from cellar of Mr. John Shew, Brahmin, India; March & Benson, 1825; Hone & T., 1811; Lenox Madeira, 1-22; Dudley Madeira, 1805; old Madeira of 1811; old Teneriffe, &c.

IN BOTTLES AND MAGNUMS.—Benson's India Rapid, 1817 and 1818; Mellick & Benger, 1810; Dudley, 1805; Lynch's Eliza, 1818; J. Stewart, 1811; Lenox, 1822; Searle Madeira, Hacker & Lauries, 1818; together with fine old brandy, rum, &c.

These wines will be sold by sample, and will be delivered from the shelves of the wine-room at No. 3 University-place. Where labels are yet found they are accurately copied. No other wines will be admitted to this sale. Catalogues may be had on Tuesday, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., valuable Brooklyn residence. A two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, and 10 lots of ground, on Pacific-st., running through to Dean-st., and commencing 200 feet west of Nostrand-av. The house is about 42 feet square, with an extension, all in good order. Coach-house end stable on the premises. The grounds are handsomely laid out in gardens, containing grapevines, summer-house, &c. In all respects suitable for a gentleman's residence. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., N. Y.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

WILLIAMSBURGH AUCTION OF IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.—G. W. KELSEY, auctioneer, will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, April 12 inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Brooklyn City Salesroom, No. 44 South 7th-st., the following property, to close the estate of Mrs. Phœbe Merritt and Mrs. Charlotte Berrien, deceased. No. 85 South 1st-st., near 4th-st., a two-story and basement frame house and full lot; No. 268 Smith-st., near Alosley-st, one and a half story and cellar frame house and full lot; No. 235 5th-st., near North 8th-st., a two-story frame house and full lot; and Nos. 137 and 139 North 7th-st., near 5th-st., five two-story frame houses and two full lots, now rented for $450. A rare chance for an investment. For terms, maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 44 South 7th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 288 MULBERRY-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of John C. Merritt, Esq.:

The two-story brick front house and lot known as No. 288 Mulberry-st.; the lot is 20 by 50 feet 8 inches, more or less; the house is about 37 feet deep; the alley on the south side of this lot is believed to be an alley in common between this property and that adjoining on the south side, and may be built over, but not closed, and is sold subject to said right of way.

H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF ORICINAL PICTURES, by
JERVIS MCENTEE,
SAMUEL COLMAN and
A. D. SHATTUCK,

embracing their latest and best works, now on exhibition at the gallery of John Snedecor, No. 768 Broadway, will be sold by auction, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 12, at 7½ o'clock, by H. H. LEEDS, at the above place.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PARLOR SUITES, BEDS, MATTRESSES, TWO GOLD WATCHES, &c., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) April 12, at 10¾ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, a very large and general assortment of good plain hotel furniture of every kind and description, from parlor to attic; also, several very fine tapestry three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, sofas, lounges, wardrobes, book-cases, chandeliers, oil-paintings, feather beds, hair mattresses, together with any quantity of plain goods; also, two gold watches. Sale positive.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION IN NEW-JERSEY.—The commissioners of the estate of David Martin, deceased, will sell at auction, on the homestead of said deceased, on TUESDAY, April 12, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following real estate: The homestead farm, containing 45 acres, situated near the village of Metuchen, and within a few minutes' walk of the station on the New-Jersey Railroad. No. 2.—A lot of 2 acres, near the above. No. 3.—A lot of 35 acres, a part of which is heavy timbered. Conditions made known on day of sale.

D. M. DRAKE,
J. M. CLARKSON,
J. S. RUNYON,
} Commissioners.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Office and salesroom No. 141 Broadway.

SALES OF FURNITURE AT THE RESIDENCES of owners when desired, or at the salesrooms, having superior accommodations. Furniture or other goods stored on favorable terms. N. B.—Constantly on hand, furniture and carriages at private sale.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, between Liberty and Cedar sts., superb parlor suites, library and dining-room suites, chamber suites of various styles, sideboards, extension dining-tables, lounges, easy chairs, centre and side tables, hall-stands, chairs, large oval mirror, superb rosewood piano-forte, &c. For particulars see catalogues at sale, which will be worthy the notice of buyers, as the sale is absolute, being part of a stock of $30,000 worth, removed for convenience of sale.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON LEXINGTON-AV. AND WEST 46TH-ST.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, April 19, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, by order of the executors of GEORGE YAULE, deceased, the three-story brick house and lot known as No. 158 Lexington-av. (in fee,) and the leasehold property known as No. 175 West 46th-st.

Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ABOUT 1,000 cases of Boots and Shoes at Auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 13, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 41 Cortlandt-st. Also, the entire stock of a retail dealer, in good order.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating and grading Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the blocks on each side of Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 22 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, April 12, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chmber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman, or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOE, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE MCGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aquednct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
} Committee on Roads.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN BOARD WANTED—BY A young gentleman and wife in a respectable end strictly private family; front room or rooms on second floor, in a pleasant locality, convenient to the City Hall; prefer furnishing for themselves; will be permanent if mutually agreeable; satisfactory reference given. Address, stating terms, location, &c., Box No. 434 Brooklyn Post-office.

GOOD BOARD WANTED—WITH DINNER, for breakfast and tea only, by a young gentleman, before the 1st of May; would prefer a house owned or leased by the occupants, to avoid moving scenes; dislikes politics served up with meals, and likes children—a long way off. Address R. D. Box No. 1,074 Post-office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN A GOOD house, and fine open situation, in De Kalb-av., near Tompkins-av., Brooklyn; cars pass the door to ferries; ride forty minutes; one or more gentlemen, with or without ladies, can be accommodated. Apply on the premises to Mrs. CHILDS.

TO LET—BY MAY 1, A HANDSOMELY FURnished third floor to two or three gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a first-class house in 46th-st., near Broadway. Address, for one week, Box No. 4,747 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and babe, in a private family, where the comforts of a home may be found, or nicely furnished apartments suitable for housekeeping. Address, with particulars, FRANKLIN, Box No. 735 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A LADY OCCUPYING AN OLD mansion with extensive grounds, on the New-Haven Railroad, about an hour's ride from the City, would take a gentleman and his wife: or two single ladies to board. Address, with name, W., Box 1,333 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED rooms, with board, for a plain American family of 4 to 6 adults; a permanent and pleasant home, on moderate terms. Address, for a week, M. C., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT YONKERS—DOUBLE AND single rooms, lighted with gas, fine view of Hudson, shade and fruit trees, bathing and boating; no children preferred. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Warburton-av., Yonkers.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND wife, a well-furnished room, with board; location from 4th to 24th-st.; first-class references given and required. Address, stating particulars, E. F., Station D, Bible House.

FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND AND third floor, with board, in a private family. Apply at No. 247 West 31st-st.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000, Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lndlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

STATIONERS and PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane, respectfully solicit orders. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery, Diaries, &c., at low prices.

COAL.

CANNEL COAL—NOW LANDING FROM SHIP *Perseverance*, Pier 8 North River, ship *Albion*, pier 45 East River—Ince Hall hand-picked cannel. Dealers that have engaged coal from these ships please send carts. Consumers can be supplied in small lots.

W. L. NORTHAM, No. 373 Pearl st.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

FRANKLIN, THE GREATEST OF MODERN PHILOSOPHERS, remarks that "a penny saved is a penny earned." Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it, and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for old newspapers of every description, whole or torn; old pamphlets of all kinds, old circulars, handbills, tickets, cards, catalogues and old scrap-paper, in all its varieties, in quantities large or small. Also, old writing paper and school-books, old blank-books, ledgers, &c., of any size, it matters not how much they may be written on or mutilated.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 35 Ann-st.

REAL ESTATE.

WHARF PROPERTY.

Valuable wharf property and water right for sale, together with half the block of land between Horatio and Gansevoort sts., being the block of land next to the proposed City market. Terms easy. Apply to EDWARD GREEN, Executor, No. 521 West-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR FORT GREEN, IN BROOKlyn, one brick and two three-story and high-stoop brown-stone front houses, 20x40 feet, just finished, with all modern improvements; one block from cars; first-rate neighborhood; price very low. Address D., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A GOOD TWOstory house, with carriage-house, &c., in Fairmount, Westchester County, 12 miles from the City Hall, 10 minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad; will be sold cheap. Apply to ISAAC MCGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO HOUSES, near Rye depot, one furnished; houses 30x40; contain 12 rooms each; pleasantly situated; have good stable, fine garden, plenty of fruit, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 20 EAST 42D-ST., NEAR 5th-av.; 4 stories above basement, high stoop, and in perfect order. 22 by 55. Apply to RICHARD LAWRENCE, No. 157 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown-stone front house No. 26 East 38th-st. Inquire of P. D. ROBINS.

FOR SALE—FOUR CYPRESS HILL BURIAL plots, beautifully located; will sell them cheap. Apply to P. N. MORGAN, Nos. 233 and 235 Washington-st.

TO LET.

ROOM AND POWER, AT PATERSON, N. J.,
TO LET,
PHENIX MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
LARGE WELL-LIGHTED ROOMS,

suitable for any light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Apply there or to WARD McLEAN, No. 19 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Pleasantly located, about five minutes' walk from the depot. House contains ten rooms; also, stables, henery and large garden, fruit, &c. Will be let from May 1 to November 1; rent $400. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY or BENJ. OGDEN, real estate agents, No. 221 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—FULL FURNISHED COTTAGE RESIdence to let or for sale, at Greet Neck, L. I., 1¼ hours from the City; 10 rooms; 6 acres land; ice-house filled; garden; carriage-house, &c.; fine bathing; unsurpassed land and water view; rent reasonable; responsible private family only. Apply to S. T. SEIDMORE, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st., or on the premises to E. L. TREDWELL.

TO LET—FOR FIVE OR SIX MONTHS, A FURnished house in Newburgh, located in the most desirable part of the land-st., within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Possession given the 1st of May. For particulars address WM. K. BROWN, No. 82 Front st., Newburgh, N. Y.

TO LET IN UNION-SQUARE—THE BASEment, second, third and fourth stories of house west side Union-square, second door above 14th-st.; the front basement suitable for a physician. Will be rented separate. Altogether a very desirable business location. Apply to B. H. TAYLOR, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A JEWELRY STORE, IN MIDDLEtown, on the Erie Railroad, about 60 miles from the City of New-York. It is an old stand, situated on the corner of two of the most public streets in the village. Apply to Col. ISRAEL H. WICKHAM, Middletown, New-York.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY HOUSE IN BLOOMfield, N. J., (with half acre of ground,) containing ten rooms; seven minutes walk from depot. Rent $200. Apply to R. M. GRUMMON, No. 333 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LEASE—IN THE EIGHTH WARD, A HOUSE and lot for a term of years; lot 25 by 100; house 22 by 25; the rear to be built upon and paid for by valuation at the expiration of lease. For further particulars apply to R. F. HARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—ONE MILE FROM SCARBOROUGH depot, on Hudson River Railroad, a cottage with 12 rooms, carriage-house, 7 acres of land, variety of fruit, fine river view, &c., &c. Rent $400 per year, or $660 furnished. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, 25 Wall-st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, located at Clifton, Tompkinsville, Stapleton, and in the interior of the island, at rents from $500 to $1,000 per annum. Also, houses in 2d-av., near 55th-st., N. Y. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO ONE FAMILY, THE DWELLING part of No. 127 Waverley-place, comprising 6 rooms and garret; has water on 2 floors; gas to be put in; and to be painted and papered throughout. Apply to T. M. RODMAN, No. 9 Whitehall-st.

$475 FOR A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, with marble mantles, gas, bath, &c., in good order, will be let for the above to a small respectable family. Inquire at the house, No. 181 West 39th-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with a two-acre lawn, garden, carriage-house, stable, &c., 1¾ miles from Williams' Bridge Depot, Harlem Railroad; more land if required. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 166 Front-st.

TO LET AT BLOOMINGDALE—A COTTAGE residence, with eight lots of ground, finely shaded, with stable, vegetable garden, fruit, &c., on 86th-st., near the Hudson River; rent, $500. Apply on the premises, or to JAMES SOMERVILLE, No. 45 Centre-st.

WHARF PROPERTY TO LET—THE FINE basins embraced between Piers Nos. 2 and 4 East River

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—The Heir-at-Law.

WINTER GARDEN—Fasio.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Our Wife—Lovalina.

ART GALLERY—(No. 756 Broadway)—Painting—In the Bower of Eden.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Fool's Revange.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—La Grace ea Dieu.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant. French Giant, Giant Girl. Giant Boy. Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures. Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours Aphrosa; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comio Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

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Including Sneday morning edition, $10.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A letter from the Army of the Potomec says: "Major-Gen. Meade's headquerters ie no longer headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, et least so far as newe of the army is coucerned. The officers from there of svery grede are to be seen daily on their pilgrimege to Colpeper, to learn what is about to trauspire."

A dispatch from Louisa, Ky., says that on the 9th inst., Capt. Patrick, with 15 man of the Fourth Kentucky, surprised 80 rebels at Quicksand Creek, and killed 10 and wouuded 11, and captnred all their arms, horses and camp eqnipage.

The Forty-sixth regimsnt, New-York State Volnnteers, under command of Col. Traverse, arrived in Albany yesterday, direct from Knoxville, and immediatsly procsedsd to the berracks. This regimeut is composed entirely of Germans, and was gathered together in this City. It is attached to the Ninth Army Corps, and now nombers two hundred and fifty-five men, of whom two hundred and twenty-five have reenlisted.

Tha Department of Monongahela, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Brooks, has been merged into the Department of tha Susquehennah, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Couch, and. Gen. Brooks ie ordered to report to Maj.-Geu. Butler.

The storm of Setnrday did much demege to the Orange and Alexandrie Railroad, cerrying eway bridges and trestle-work, and so interrupting communicatiou with tha ermy for two deys.

Admiral Farragut reporte the ceptore, on ths 12th of March, of tha schooner *Marion* by the steamer *Aroostook*, of Rio Brezos, bound to Havana, from Tempico, with an assorted cargo. The *Marion* is of little velue.

CONGRESS

In the Senate, yesteiday, Mr. Wade, from the Committee on tha Condoct of the Wer, mede a report, with eviduces in the cass, in reletiou to the late military expedition luto Floride, which was ordered to be printed. He submitted e resolution, also, for priuting 5,000 extre copies. The Senate considered tha Naval Appropriation Bill, with tha emandments es reported from the Finance Committee, the most important of which strikes out an eppropriation of $520,000 for the pnrpose of building floeting dry-docks for monitors at tha New-York end Pbiladelphia Nevy-yards. The emendments were ell concurred in with tha above exception.

In the House, vesterdsy, the Speaker laid hefora tha House Gen. Grant's report of the hattle of Chattanooga, end the report of the sub-commaudars, which were ordered to be printed. Mr. Hooper introduced the Nstional Benk or Currency Bill, tbe consideretion of which wea postponed till Setnrday. The House voted thet when it adjourn on Tuesdey, it be until Thnrsday, to suable members to ettend tbe funersl of tha late John C. Rives. Mr. Davis, of Maryland, introduced a bill for the establishmeut of a Boerd of Naval Administration in connection with tbs Navy Department, to be composed of tha several chiefs of bureaus, and to be presided over by ths Secretary of ths Nevy, or aucb person es he shell seiect, and before which boerd all quesiions ol the construction, alteration, equipment or ermement of eny vessel-of-wer shall be considered; also, all contracts, all guns, new Inventioee and experimente shall be adjudicated oe by this board. A eumber of prosy political resolutions were offered by Opposition membere, which were either rejectad or laid on tha table. The House theu took up the resolution on ths sxpulsion of Mr. Long, which wes discnssed at greet length by Messrs. Colfax, Schenck, Cox, Fernando Wood, Voorhees, aed others, when, et helf-past five, a recess was teken until seven, when tha discnssion wea resumed, and continued until helf-past eleven, and the Honse adjonrned without a vote.

GENERAL NEWS.

Both Boards of tha Common Council met yesterday. Both boards adopted en ordinance providing that all dispnted qnesiions of elections in fire companies shall be referred to the Commissioners of the Firs Department, who shell examine and decide them, and whose decisiou eball be final. The Board of Aldermeu adopted the resolntion to present a sisnd of colors to ths Eighty-fonrth Regiment N. Y. N. G. Tha Council Board leid it over nnder tha rule. A resolution previously adopted by tha Aldarmen, to widen the avanua across the Park, in front of tha City Hall, twenty-five fest, for tha benefit of military parades and reviews, the Councilmen discussed as to its wording, which appeared to be pecullar and somawbet indefinite, and finally referred it to the Commiltee on Nationel Affairs. The Mayor sent a vato message to the Councilmeu on bills of Conklin & Butts, for carriage hire, his objection being that they were not verified by affidavit. Both boards adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M. next Monday.

Mayor Gunther has notified Comptroller Brennan that he withdraws all eotborizetion on his part of Corporation papers selectad by authority of the second section of the City Tax Law of 1863, and that he will not countersign werranta for the bills of such papers for advertisements inserted later than the 9th inst., and aeye thet he does not authorize further bills for City or County advertising until the Comptroller and himself shall jointly select Corporation papers as provided for in that section of law.

The examination of John W. Hunter, in relatioe to the alleged Custom-house forgeries, was continued yesterday before Commissioner White. The avidance of John J. Cisco was concluded. The case will be resumed to-day at 2 o'clock.

The stamp pnt upon the deed conveying land to the "Day & Bushwell Gold Company," a corporation of Connecticut capitalists, cost one thousand dollars, tha consideratiou money belug three million dollers.

The Pennsylvania Stete Senete on April 8, by a vote of nineteen to eight, pessed to e third reeding the resolutiou removing tbs Capital to Philadelphia.

The live stock merkets ers ell excited this week. A short supply was rsported one week ego, and the receipts sre still light. About 3,200 cattle were on sale et Allerton's yesterday—besides some 150 heed were sold there Fridey and Saturday. Prices ere now the highest ever obteined in this City, good fet bullocks commending 16½c.@17c. ₱ lb. for the meat, while scarcely enything goes for less tbsn 14c. Sheep ere ½c. higher, and ere hard to get et eny price.

Breedstuffs were in ectlve demend yesterdey, mainly on speculation, et a fnrther material rise in prices of the principel kinds. Provisione were elso ectlve, and bog products bigher. Whisky and Tallow were freely purchesed end wers dearer. Grocerles wers quist. Cotton wes in feir request and buoyent. Freights wers sxtrsmsly quiet end depressed.

The Stock Market left off irregnler yesterdey on the Railweys, end dnll on the Mining Stocks. Governments were firm. Eschenge on London in demend et en edvance of 1@1½ per cent., which kept Gold firm in the open market.

Freedom of Debate in Congress.

The debate in the Honse of Representatives on ths expulsion of Mr. Long, of Ohio, wss contlnued, yesterday, and occupied the greater part of tbe day and the evening till midnight. The debate was earnest, somewhat stormy, and occasionally fonl, and it was particlpated in by a large number of members.

We have protested against the attempt to expel Representative Long on the ground of expedlency. We now wish to say a few words in respect to the right of the matter. The Coustitution takes cars to secure tbs utmost freedom of debats in Congress by making special provision that "for any speech or debate in either House, members shall not he questioned in any other place."

What conld have beeu ths object of tbis unlimited immunity, hnt the recognized uecessity that every represeutative should ha in a position to do completest justice to his own sentiments and those of his constituents? That is a principle which lies at the very foundation of every representative Goveroment. But why is it not as much a violation of this principle for men in the Capitol to deter a Representative from speaking his sentiments, as for men ontside the Capitol? It is the intimidation that is the evil, and it don't matter a particle whence the intimidation proceeds. For any power in Congress or ont of Congress to exercise it, is to violate one of the most sacred principles of ths Coustitntinn.

Mr. Long has denied the right of coercion. Why should he be expelled for that? No Cougress ever sat in Washington in which the eame denial has not been made. The denial has been met a thousand times by argument, by ridicnle and by dennnciation, hut no man hefore ever dreamed of meeting it hy a resolution of expulsion. Mr. Long also affirmed that, in his belief, it was impnssible to subdns the rebellion. If he honestly believes that, he has not only the right, but it ie his duty to eay it. It is ths duty of every honest legislator, when great public concerns ars at stake, to declare his honest convictions. It is none the less but all the more, his dnty to do this, if theee convictions are opposed to the dominant sentiment. It is the weakest sids that has the strongest need of argument; for it is their only power. Mr. Long's only responsibility for his arguments is to his constituents. We have no businese to assume that in this speech he did not utter the sentiments of his constituents. If he did we are sorry for them. Their viewe of the injustice and the inexpedlency of this war are ae wide as the poles from ours. Bnt that gives us in New-York no right to disfranchise them in Ohio; and not a whit better right has our Represeniative in Congress to silence, or sid in silencing, their Representative in Congress.

The pretence that Mr. Long uttered treasonable language is preposterous. It is not treasonable to advocate, or questlon, or gainsay any construction of tbe Constitution. It is not treasonable to look at the gigantic proportions of the rebellion and draw the conclnsion that it cannot be pnt down. Were it so, there are not thirty men in that Congress who have not at times in the course of thie struggle hsen very strongly tempted to tnrn traitors. Never has the faith of this journal in the final triumph of the Government wavered for a single instant, as every daily reader of it can testify; hnt Heaveu save us from the arrogance of denouncing and proscribing ae traitoroue every press which has at times shown apprehension or despondency. Treason is not a thing which lodges in the nerves; it has its seat in the heart. And until we see the evidence of it *there*, we call no man traitor.

Freedom of debate in Congrese, we say, cauuot be coustitutionally restricted. We eay debate, for that le the constitutional word. There la an intemperaunce of speech which is not debate—which may be intolerably indecent or insulting. From all language of that kind every deliberative hody has a right to protect itself. In the epeech of Mr. Long there was no such language. For a Congressional speech, it was more than ordinarily calm and dignified, though abounding in error. The hrief harangne of Mr. Harris, on the other hand, was couched in langnage of most ontrageons insnlt to every loyal sentiment of the Honse. He justly drew npon himself the severest censnre of that hody; and if he had an atom of manhood in his composition, he wonld no longer slt where he had heen thus branded. There is no sound principle of free debate that would protect or palliate an offence like his.

It has been asked why Vallandigham was punished, if Long should escape. Vallandigham was never punished in the House, thongh he again and agaiu expreesed the identical sentiments now put forth by Long. Nor was he punished for the utterance out of Congress of any abstract opinions. What he incnrred his penalty for was the instigating of realstance to a certain military order of Gen. Burnside, and for directly undertakiug to discourage enlistments. His offence was a military one, not a civil one. He was tried and found gnilty by a military court, and was sentenced hy military authority, with the exercise of which authority the Supreme Court nf the United States has decided that it has no right to interfere. This military punishment of Vallandigham has no more connection with ths legislative eileuciug of Representative Long, than it has with the ecclesiastical silencing of Bishop Colenso. It is absurd to confound things so essentially distinct, or make one a reason for the other,

The Czar's Proctamation of Emancipation in Poland—The Epoch of Liberty.

The middle of this month will witness in Europe another of those grand eveuts which, like the President's Procismation of Emsncipation in Americs, are to make these years forever illuetrious in history. On tbe 15th of April, by a recent ukase of the Czar, every serf in Russian Polsnd is to be at once and forever set free from all bondage. He is to own ths cottage and the plot of ground which he has been occupylug, his time and labor are to be his own, and he le liberated from all claims to service and obligations of labor which his master may have possessed over him. For this great emancipatlon, he has only to pay to the Government a tsx, by which "loyal masters" are to he remnnerated. More than this, the Polish serf is to become at once a self-governing citizen. He is to slect his own villags officials, his mayor, and sheriff, and justice of the peace—a privilege which Prnssia has never yet granted to the Prussian Poles.

Thus, at a single stroke, millions of human belngs are set free from an ancient oppression, and endowed with new privilege and righte. Like the Proclamation here, it is of course the death-blow of the revolution, at which it is aimed. Poland, like the Sonthern States of America, never had a middle class. Society consisted of a brave and barbaric aristocracy and the degraded serfs. The mercantile class was made up almost entirely of foreigners. The heroic valor and incredible sufferings of this aristocracy, with their unwearying and never-vanquished struggles for nationality, have endeared them to the sympathies of humane and progressive men the world over, while the severities of the Russians have intensified this feeling, until "sympathy for Poland" has become almost a war-cry of the Liberals in every country.

But, unfortnnately, the Polish Revolution never hased itself, like the Hungarian, on the emancipation and elevation of the serfs. It had no popular leader or reformer as Kossuth, to bring it into sympathy with the great movements of the age. It was the revolution of a class—a hernic and valiant class, it is true, whoss sufferings claim the respect of the world—but who, like the corresponding class of slaveholders, in a far different rebellion here, must go down when the masses they have oppreesed or neglected are roused up against them.

Ths Emperor, in this great and wiss measure, has struck ths mortal blow to the Polish Revolution. Hs has met revolution by a counter-revolution. He has liberated Poland. He has withdrawn ths Polish struggle from the field of European sympathies. The millions who, on the 15th of April, shall stand up freemen, are so many supporters of the Russian Government, and pledges of ite continuance in Poland. The Polish aristocracy are attacked in the house of their friends.

The mind cannot easily grasp the extent and results of such great measures of human elevation, as this act of Polish Emancipation. A whole people of eerfs, living in ignorance and dependeucs on half barbaric masters, suddenly made fres in persou aud labor, and gifted with commnnal self-government!

Act by act, the great drama opens itself which is to distinguish this age beyond all others—the grand movement for the elevation of the lowest classes, and for the breaking up of all forms of human bondage. On this side of the ocean, millions of slaves drop their fetters, and throngh seas of blood a nation moves steadily on to the establishment of universal freedom and justice on the new continent. On the other, millions of serfs in Russia are freed by a peaceful decree, and now another vast population of hondsmen are liberated hy the sharper necessities of war.

We who are actors in this cannot appreciate the grandeur of the age. Our children's children, for hundreds of years, will look to it as we regard now the era of ths Reformation or of the first French Revolution—as one of those rare periods when the human race made suddenly some of its greatest steps of progress, when the ahusee of centuries were abolished at a stroke, and the wronge which had weighed longest on humanity were overthrown in but a few years.

The Red River versus the Rapidan—Our Great Army on the Red.—Not a few men and women may he supposed to be cudgeling their brains about this time, to see if they cannot strike out some light concerning the meaning of the extensive military manœuvree going on in Western Louisiana. Beside the heavy force, military and naval, which Gen. Smith took down the Mississippi and up the Red River, capturing Fort De Russey and pushing on to Natchitoches, we have had news that Gen. Banks, with a very large cavalry force and a small infantry accompaniment, had passed np once more through the deserted Opelousas country, and was trying to effect a junction with Smith, when he was attacked by the rebels on Cane River. In addition to these two columns on the Red River, or trying to get there, we are informed by our correspondent with the Army of the Frontier, that eight regiments and a battery, under Gen. Thayer, left Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the 21st ult., destined also for the Red River; and this body was to be joined in Southern Arkansas by a fourth army, from Little Rock, under Gen. Steele, who was also bound for Red River. The entire force of these four armies, when combined, will, we understand, number about *forty thousand* men.

This is an enormous army to operate with on the Red River, and the country will look with intense interest for its achievements. The rebels thereabouts have, of course, no force to cope or to cnmpare with this. What force they have ought to be devonred very quickly; and then what will our army of 40,000 men do? They cannot march across the vast spaces of Texas, and they certainly cannot be retained in Western Louisiana, for Gen. Banks' various fruitless marchings and countermarchings throngh that fatal region bave already coet ue enongh and enormously in blood and treasnre. It is not worth while to divide such a splendid army up into mere post-holders and guerrilla hunters, when troops are so imperatively demanded for great operations in front of the National Capital.

It was given out some time since that Gen. Grant would speedily withdraw all white troops from the Department of the Gulf, except such as were needed to hold New-Orleans, and it is possible that this concentration on the Red River of all the Trans-Mississippi forces may be followed by that step. Forty thousand additional men in Virginia might turn the tide of war this Summer, and crush forever the head of the Jeff. Davis Confederacy. It would be a fearful thing were we defeated in front of Richmond.

The Fair and Those Interested in It.

The success of the Fair as a purely fiecal auxiliary of the Sanitary Commission, is fully established. It does not need a statement in detail from the Treasurer to prove that the contributions in money and in goods exceed the most sanguine hopes of its promoters. It is not premature, then, to ask, as we do with the utmost deference to the management, whether there is any element yet wanting to what may he called a perfect success? We hear, for instance, with a mixed feeling of pleasure and disappointment that, with admission fees exceeding in the aggregate $2 for a single visit to the different departments of the fair, the building is yet crowded to excess on each successive day. From this simple fact we gather a sure intimation that ths visitors, thus far, have been mainly, almost exclnsively we may say, the well-to-do people of the City, or, peradventure, still better dressed folks from the surrounding country.

We know that the poor, the honest and industrious poor, have not been there, because they cannot indulge even in the luxury of benevolence at such a cost in times like these. But is it well that this practical exclusion of such a class should prevail? Or if the necessity impoeed by limited accommodation required that it should prevail for a time, is it well that it should continue longer? Waving the point of putting a tax upon overcrowding during the first days of the fair, we seek for some valid reason for prolonging the practically exclusive system.

We can see (by anticipation) the managers, in answer to this appeal, point with most sagacious nods to their plethoric exchequer. And in these nods there is doubtless much practical meaning. But may we claim leave to remind them that "the life is more than meat?" that there is more to be done by means of these charitable fairs than merely accumulate funds in the hands of the Sanitary Commission. That le, unquestionably, the main and primary object. We venture, however, to think that it is almost if not quite as important an object to keep allve the flame of popular sympathy with the material and moral well-being of the National army. In the matter of military expenditure, the aggregate contributions of the commission, liberal as they have been, count but a mere bagatelle. In the matter of stirring the public heart to a feeling of close interest in the soldier in the field, ths commission has rendered services which no Government, however amply provided with means, could purchase. And herein has lain the pith of its endeavors as a grand auxiliary of the War Department. It has brought home to men's doors a sense of the stern realities of the hattle-field, which could, otherwise, only be gained by personal inspection; and it has made it thoroughly apparent in every part of tbess States, from California to Maine, that the Union soldier is the object of the utmost possible care even in the extremity of battle. A ministrant to the sick and wounded soldier, lhe commission has thus, also, done invaluable incidental service as an agent for the recruilment of ths army.

We are unwilling to reat the questiou of admiesion to the fair even hers. There is, besides, a *fiscal* argument, we hold, for reasonable fees. How many of the poorer classes of the City have friends and relatives in the army, for whom the visitor would gladly purchase a *souvenir* of the fair, however small in intrinsic value. It is the object of the managers, we take it, to find a market for all their wares—not merely for thoss luxuries in the shape of articles of *vertu* which the wealthier visitors effect. And in this view a more liberal policy at the ticket-office would be financially sound. The fear of overcrowding could scarcely be aggravated beyond the actual experience of those in charge. Or at leaet there could be a compromise with the humbler class of visitors, by giving them henceforth so many days in each week, as has been the practice in all the great international exhibitions. Were this done it would then be optional to raise the price for the remaining days to a figure which would correspond with the dignity of those who might still prefer to he considered exclueive or select patrons of the exhibition.

The Broadway Tunnel Railroad.—The State Senate at Albany, yesterday, had the good sense not to agree to the report of the Committee on Railroads, which would have defeated this vitally necessary measure, and the report will come up in Committee of the Whole, where the merits of the project will he fully discussed. Senators, it seems, expressed the opinion that "the project was purely chimerical," in which opinion they differ greatly from the capitalists and property-holders of New-York. We should not wonder if they were the same fogies who laughed at Fulton when he built his steamboats.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Opening of the Second Week—The Roman and other Departments—Receipts Yesterday $42,917.

SEVENTH DAY.

Yesterdey, the seventh day of the Fair, was the most nnpleasant since its opening, the crowd, in consequence, was eet at first as great as on previous days; about noon, however, they commeeced to flock in, and from that time to the close of the fair the attendsnce was fully as good as esual.

THE ROMAN DEPARTMENT.

The opening of the Roman Department, which has been anxiously waited for by so msey persons, took place yesterday, and the splendid collection of ancient and valuable articles which were then oisplayed, fully satisfied all visitors, that though late, they were well worth welting for. It is probshly the most valueble and extensive collection of curiosities from the Hoty Lend ever exhibited te this country. A copy by Miss Stebbins, of Hoppin's bead of Washington, valued at $500. A bust of Secretary Saward, valued at $800, by Ives, the celeorated Romae sculptor. A book containing engrevings of all the works of Canova, presented by Charlotte Cossman, with the understanding that it shall not be porchesed for less than $500, and tbet it shall be presented to the Women's School of Design. A book presented by Mr. Hoosar, the American banker at Rome, valued at $500, containing engravings of the paintings of the celebrated Uffizzi Gallery at Florence. A medallion by Miss Foley, the sculotress of the head of the Roman Girl, who is remarkable for her beauty, and as being the model of all Roman sculptors, known as the "Paschucc a," valued at $100. A bust of "Feun," velued at $250, presented by Mr. Montague Handley. Bust of "Madonna," valued at $100, presented by Mrs. Howe, and Mr. and Mrs. Townsend. Five volnmes of poems, by the Marquise na Baames, niece of the celebrated French Admiral, Count d'Egmino, well known for tha valuable assistance rendered by him to this country in the Revolutionary wer. An elegant pin of the cross of Savoy, valued at $200, presented by Castellain, the celebrated Roman jeweler. Painting of "Sibyl" on ivory, presented by Mr. and Mrs. D. Colden Murray. A collection of old Roman coins, valued at $70, presented by Rev. Dr. Butler, the Pastor of the American Episcopal Church at Rome. A large end beautifully ornamanted candle, which was blessed on the high altar of St. Peter's Cathedral at Rome, numerons rosaries which have been blessed by the Pope. A large collection of paintings end other valuable articles, presented by Mrs. Bevan, widow of Rev. Matthias Beuen, of this City. A collection of relics, marbles end ancient Etrescan pottery, dug up from old ruins, presented by Mrs. Dr. Gould, and a large collection of paintings oy celebrated artists, are among the most attractive articles here exhibited. In addition to these, there are a great number of smaller relics, the sale of which will commence to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. A subscription has been opened for Miss Cushman'e book, which ti is hoped will he well patronized.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

The Depertmeot of Hets, Caps end Furs is very eateesive end very comolete. Among these goods are particularly colleeeible a very beautiful Indian hammock, ornamenteo with feathers of birds of numerous different epecies; a set of Russian sable, valued at $1,000, presented by C. G. Gunther & Sons; and a pnp lton, but e few honrs old and only eight inches high—the smallest specimen of the breed ever shown to the public. The stock of hets and caps, all of which are for sale, is very beautiful. Hats to fit all ages, children, lads and gentlemen, babies, lassies and misses, may here be foued, and all are for sale at very reasonable prices. Another good feature is that gentlemen who cannot find their exact fit may purchase orders on all the leading hatters of New-York, and these orders will ne promptly filled.

METHODIST CHURCH.

This is a very beautiful stand, receives much notice and is very well patronized. It is fitted up very tastefully and attended by a bevy of the prettiest young ladies imaginable. A beeutiful centre table, the top of which is made of worsted work, representing the Angel of Night, numerous dolls, smoking cads, pictures, afghans and all sorts of articles of ladies' manufacture are here displayed. The receipts of this stand have been very satisfactory, and at the end of the fair the stand of the Methodist Church will doubtless give an excellent account of its work. All who have not visited it should do so. It will repay the visit.

WAX FLOWERS AND FRUITS, SHELL WORK, ETC.

"Aed further on a gronp of lovely girls
Were strung together like a string of pearls,"

who with the presiding lady, Mrs. Samual G. Courtnay, ere edding by their grace, wit and beeuty to the attrections of their superbly filled table. This is speeially davoted to the sale of wax flowers and fruits, shell work and miscellaneoes articles and oddities. It is decidedly the most elegant in the fair, its resemblences of the fragrant and the luscious rivaling the reel of the floral temple aed the tropics. One basket of fruit is of rare beanty. It is very large, comprising almost every variety, and the counterfeits are so true to nature that the mouth waaes watery in the eyes' contemplation. Exquisite combinatioes of tasta and skill are here in flowers of every variety, and live in baskets, vases end bouquets. The shell work is also very beautiful. Among the speciel novelties is an anchor made of the hair of Washington, Scott, Dickinson, Dix, Anderson, Bancroft, Sandford and Fremont. Ae old gentleman of eighty-four has carved an eagle from a solid piece of wood, gilded and presented it. Ogdaashnrgh and Binghamton have contributed liberally to this table; and their goods were among the first sold. A quantity of elegant worsted-work was the gift of Mrs. J. T. Mygatt, of Binghamton, and a collection of Autume leeves from the garden of Hon. D. S. Dickinson, ingeniously worked into beautiful designs, was the gift of Mrs. M. C. Dickinson. Further reference to the "beauties" of this table, to the edornment and success of which Mrs. Courtney has lent her taste and energy, spece prevents, save in the mentioe that Misses Louise and Sallie Thompson, Miss Birdsall, Miss Ella Brown, Miss Miller end Miss Bancroft are her accomplished assistants. No one can tarry here hot what the inclination, or rather fascination, to buy something, or attempt to dispose of himself becomes irresistible.

THE EWORNS.

This excitement is es great as ever. In less than five minutes from the time the doors were opened, a lady registered for herself and sons five votes for McClellan. During the day eleven hundred and seven votes were cast, making the total nomber of votes till the closing of the fair last sveaing five thonsand three hundred and thirty-two. Of these,

Gen. McClellan has received	2,962
Gen. Grant has received	2,335
Scattering	35

thes giving Gen. McClellan e majority of six hnedred and twenty-sevee.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts for the dey up to 3 o'clock were $42,917 47, not quite so large as on previous days; bnt this may be easily accounted for by the reclemency of the weather, and the consequent comparetive small attendence. The rscelpts ers made up as follows:

Sales to 3 o'clock P. M.	$12,468 [illegible]3
Received for admissions	9,878 54
Received for donatlens	20,570 80
Total	$42,917 47

THE ATTENDANCE.

The number of persons who visited the fair was about thirteen thousend. Mr. Theodore Mose, who arranged the system for the sale and taking of tickets which has given such general satisfaction, yesterday introduced e new idea, which will probably prevent all transferring of season tickets. It is a large book for signatures, and parties visiting the fatr, holding season tickets, are required to sign their eames in this book; if the signetura agrees with the eame on the ticket all is well; if eot, tl fs, of conree, supposad that the ticket is held by one to whom it does not belong. This is an excellent movemeet and gives general satisfection to all honest holders of season tickets.

THE UNION-SQUARE FAIR BUILDINGS—CONCERTS—RAINY DAY AMUSEMENTS—KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN.

The nnpleasant weather had a damaging effect oe the business of this portion of the fair yesterdey morning, and the Children's Department especially suffered. With ell the terrors of diptheria, croup and coughs threetening in the damp and dismal atmosphere, mothers kept their little oees at home snug by the fireside; so the children's room was almost deserted, except by those "of larger growth," well wrapped up in dreadnaught coels, who defied *Jupiter Pluvius* with a blue cotton nmbrella, and were rewarded for their temerity by having the rue of the rooms free from the indonvaleece of a crowo. It is well worth while to choose a rainy day for a careful examination of the curiosities and novelties of the fair, which the rush of visitors in pleasant weather compel the sight-seer to pass by with a cursory glance and it seemed that toward avening a great many people had come to consider a rainy day the best of all days to see the fair. So they all want and the result was that at 8 o'clock last night the rooms were filled with a more numerous assemblage than upon any evening since the opening.

THE CONCERT ROOM.

Another entertainment was given in the Concert Hall last night, by the children of the Tenth Ward Public Schools. The songs and choruses sung by these children were given in the best manner. Three hundred children, with fresh young voices well trained, singing in concert some grand chorus from a favorite opera, offer a musical treat seldom heard in any city on this continent.

In conjonction with the concert an exhibition drill was given by a company of young soldiers, the oldest of whom could not have been over twelve, commanded officers no older than themselves. These young braves went through all the exercises and manœuvres that the limited dimensions of the stage permitted, with the precision of a company of regulars on dress parade. In the manual of arms they were particularly excellent, and their Captain gave the word of command in a manner that would do credit to a West Pointer. The room was so crowded during the performance that not even standing room could he had inside the door.

THE KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN.

Nothing could possible be pleasanter than the Knickerbockar kitchen oe a raley evening. Nobody can be cross here; no matter what his state of mind may he before entering; eo matter who treads on his corns, or nudges him with a particularly sharp elbow after he gets in; once there the lively, jolly, comfortable appearance of everything in it, and everybody connected with it, spreads contentment over the mind and a smile over the face, which widens [illegible] Nothing could possibly be in more perfect keeping than all the appointments of this room. Nothing has been forgotten that would tend to assist the visitor to the delusion that he has gone back to 1664, and must address the lady managers in good Holland Dutch, or fail to make himself understood.

An error has occurred in some of the accounts given of the kitchen in regard to the lady who presides over it. The high precisters of this ancient temple of cleenliness and comfort is Mrs. Judge Roosevelt, a lady of veritable Dutch dissent, and a well-known leader in the best circles of New-York society. The ladies of this committee, Mrs. Clayton, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Benson and others, are all of pure Dutch blood, and representatives of the best families of this City. It is in fact a City institution, and New-Yorkers should remember it.

The receipts here are over $1,000 per day.

THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Many fresh attractions have been added to this department lately. New goods have come from Europe and other countries for exhibition and sale. Visitors should remember that plants in pots, cuttings, seeds, &c., are sold here, and no more pleasing memento of the fair can be had than a flower or a plant purchased here.

At the Hartford booth a subscription book has been opened for the purchase of the piano made from the Charter Oak. The people of Connecticut are called upon to come forward and subscribe enough to buy this piano for presentation to Gov. Buckingham, the patriotic and loyal chief magistrate of that State.

The piano can be seen in the music-room.

The Custom-House Forgeries—Cross-Examination of John J. Cisco.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Before Commissioner White.

The examination of John W. Hunter was continued this morning.

John J. Cisco, Assistant United States Treasurer, recelled: In relation to the "D" in "Dec." in these forged checks, which is said to be different, I can show you the same "D" in his check book on the margin; there are many like it in both books; seeing that this forged check was made payable to Page & Wheeler. I looked in the Directory for such a firm, bnt could not find any such firm; there were checks given to a Mr. Page and also to a Mr. Wheeler, before this: these two names put together made the Page & Wheeler; I was never notified by Mr. Hunter of the loss of these checks from the book, or of the loss of the book; it is usual to notify me if checks are lost.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q.—Would you expect to receive any notice of the absence of checks if Mr. Hunter and Mr. Ogden did not know it.

Ans.—Certainly not; the same "D" appears in the word "draw back" in the check books: it is in the same word all the way through. I first went into business for myself in 1826; I dissolved partnership in 1844 and accepted the position of Assistant Treasurer in 1853.

During that interval of about ten years I was not in business; prior to 1844, I was in the wholesale importing cloth business; I was appointed by President Pierce; Mr. Redfield was Collector; Mr. Schell succeeded Mr. Redfield, and he was succeeded by Mr. Barney; during Schell's Collectorship he drew his own checks; Mr. Hunter commenced drawing checks on 17th April, 1861; Mr. Barney sent me notice that Mr. Hunter was authorized to draw these checks; his signature was suspended on the notice; Hunter commenced drawing checks in October, 1861; since then he has drawn frequently; there are a great many more checks drawn now than when Schell was Collector; the business of my office has increased ten times or more since the war; the average balances of disbursing officers are now $27,000,000; I have never taken a bond from a clerk in my establishment; a clerk must have my entire confidence, or I will not have him there at all; bonds have proved of little value; I take all the risk myself; I have devoted my entire time to my office for ten years and a half; I have occasionally been sick; the toil and responsibility has been excessive; the salary is $6,000 per year; the other compensation is the honor of holding and discharging a responsible office faithfully and well; it is a matter of deep aed patriotism; I was tadecced to accept it under this Administration from many appeals made to me to do so; I have never found any mistakes in my office; I have taken great pride in the perfect administration of my office; one book-keeper has been removed within tha last year, because he disobeyed my instructions; his successor's name was Wilkband; he had been employed by Fanshaw & Milliken; it was my habit to look over the checks; I never recollect the two claimed as forgeries; my attention was called to them on the 25th of February last; Mr. Ogden, Mr. Barney and Hunter were present; Mr. Hunter said they were forgeries; on the first interview I made on my mind that they were genoine; I have not talked much about these checks; I eave spokee to Moses Taylor and Mr. Coe about it.

Q.—Have you said to any lady that it was impossible for a mistake to occur in your office? A.—I do not recollect saying so to any lady; I wrote a letter to Mr. Coe about this matter; have known Hunter for about ten years; never knew a check of his that proved to be false before.

Q.—What has been Hunter's character since you knew him?

Question objected to.

Mr. Howard said it was simply a question of handwriting. The defence might bring all the world here with speaking trumpets to swear that Hunter was an angel, and it would all turn finally upon the question of his signature.

It was agreed that the prosecution should concede that Mr. Hunter had always borne a good character.

I have never seen Hunter write; I am equally confident that Hunter wrote the signature to those checks to-day, as before; if Hunter should swear that he never wrote his signature to these checks it would not affect my judgment; I know Moses Taylor; it would not affect my judgment if he swore that it was not Hunter's signature; I do not always write my own signature alike.

Q.—If a man should come here and swear that he wrote the whole of these checks, would you believe him?

A.—No, I would not; because a man who would do it would swear to anything. I discover peculiarities in these checks that are called forged; there is an attempt to disguise in the letters "Dec." Adding "th" was another variation. My opinion is that it might have been written with a different pen from the one he usually uses. No man can imitate Hunter's signature so as to deceive me; it is an impossibility. I should lose nothing if these checks are pronounced to be forgaries.

Charles P. Gulick, Second Teller in the Sub-Treasury, testified that he had heard the testimony of Mr. Ferris, the First Teller, and corroborated it. Am familiar with Hunter's signature; have seen his checks many times; consider myself a good judge of handwriting; am positive that the checks claimed to be forged are in Hunter's handwriting.

Cross-examined—I receive one thousand eight hundred dollars per year; was appointed by Mr. Cisco; have heard Mr. Cisco express himself in regard to these checks.

Jacob Russell, Cashier in the Sub-Treasury, testified that he was an expert in handwriting. I have no doubt that the checks were signed by Hunter; I would have paid them, had they been presented to me; Hunter's hand is a running hand, hard to counterfeit.

Cross-examined—Never recollect seeing Hunter write; knew his handwriting from seeing his checks so often; heard that Hunter had sworn that he never wrote these checks.

Adjonrned until 2 o'clock to-day.

GEN. SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

Assignement of Officers.

Chattanooga, Wednesday, April 6.

The following general order has just been issued from this military division, by and with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. The following changes are made, which will go into effect at once:

The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps are hereby consolidated, and will compose the First Army Corps, Major-Gen. Hooker commanding. Major-Gen Slocum is relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and will report in person to Major-Gen. James B. McPherson, commanding the Department of the Tennessee, for assignement to the command of the fortified post and district of Vicksburgh. 2. The fortified post and district of Vicksburgh is assigned to the Major-Gen. O. O. Howard is assigned to the command of the Fourth Corps. Major-Gen. Gordon Granger is relieved from the command of that corps, and from duty with the Army of the Cumberland, to enable him to avail himself of a leave of absence heretofore granted. 3. Maj.-Gen. J. M. Schofield is assigned to the command of the Third Corps, and Gen. Gaboon Stenaman is relieved from the command of that corps for assignement to the command of a special cavalry force, to be organized under special instructions from these headquarters to the Commanding General of the Army of the Ohio. 4. Maj.-Gen. John Newton is assigned to duty with the Army of the Cumberland,

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Great Freshet in Virginia—Damage to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad—Bridges Carried Away, Track Injured, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 11.

The heaviest freshet known for ten years occurred on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad on Saturday night.

The railroad is badly damaged at Cameron Run, four miles from Alexandria, and the water is entirely over the track, and the bridge at that point.

Heavy slides have occurred and deep cuts have been made between Springfield and Burk's Station.

Bull Run Bridge was washed away entirely about noon yesterday.

Broad Run and Kettle Run bridges are badly damaged.

Several logs were taken out of the Cedar Run trestle, but that has since been put in order.

The Bull Run bridge will be ready for the passage of trains at 4 o'clock this afternoon, if further difficulties do not occur.

The whole track will be ready for travel over it, by 7 o'clock to-night.

In consequence of these disasters, no trains were run to the Army of the Potomac, yesterday, or to-day, but they will commence running again to-morrow.

Heavy firing is reported yesterday to have been heard in the direction of Bristow Station.

The Canadian Ministry.

MONTREAL, Monday, April 11.

Hon. GEO. E. CARTIER, the Attorney-General for Canada East, and Hon. T. D. McGee, Commissioner of Agriculture, were elected to Parliament for the East and West Districts of Montreal City today, by acclamation. Hon. A. T. GALT, Finance Commissioner, was elected by acclamation for the town of Sherbrooke.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3780, 3707, 3665, 3793, 3797, 3627, 3711, 3813, 3815, 3817, 3821, 3823, 3825, 3827, 3829. *Part II.*—Nos. 2058, 2950, 3438, 3370, 2958, 3362, 1068, 3332, 3461, 634, 2730, 2958, 2258, 3334, 1728.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1227, 1141, 1445, 500, 601, 1158, 1126, 1148, 734, 1528, 1140, 788, 916, 940, 968, 1054, 1120, 1174, 824. *Part III.*—Nos. 1214, 46, 618, 620, 424, 1447, 1475, 1225, 1533, 1599, 1599, 1629, 1633, 1649, 1641, 1655. 1565, 1369, 1453, 545.

SPECIAL TERM.—No. 17 on Demurrer Calender. Nos. 113, 114, 101, 287, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 155, 486, 222, 250, 257. 484, 432, 101, 466, 142, 453, 432. 442, 443, 383. *Part II.* No calendar.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday April 11, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 11 bbls. Ashes, 7,024 obls. Flour, 217 hhds. and 1,229 bags Corn Meal, 14,025 bushels Wheat, 35,420 bushels Oats, 7,042 pkgs. Provisions and 1,274 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls., at $8 87½ ₱ Pots, and $10 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate request at rising prices. We quote Java 47¾c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 41c.@43c.; Rio, 41c.@43c.; St. Domingo, 37½c.@39c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair demand at buoyant rates; Strict Middlings 77c.@77½c. ₱ lb. sales and resales, since our last, 1,300 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in brisk request, mainly on speculation, and prices have again advanced 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl., the market closing, however, less buoyantly. Sales since our last, 23,350 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $7@$7 30; poor to choice extra State, at $7 40@$7 80, chiefly at $7 55@$7 65; round hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $7 70@$8 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 00 @$7 30
Extra State	7 40 @ 7 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 60 @10 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 70 @ 8 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	8 00 @10 00
Extra Genesee	7 85 @10 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	8 00 @11 50

Southern Flour is in good demand, at higher prices; sales since our last, 4,100 bbls., at $7 60@$8 10 for very poor to good superfine; $8 15@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is dearer and active; sales 1,500 bbls. extra, at $7 50@$9 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand, at $5 50@$6 35 ₱ bbl; sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal is in more demand, at $5 70@$5 85 for Jersey; $6 25@$6 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Total sales, 350 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after at an advance of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been made of 80,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 63; Amber Western at $1 81@$1 85, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 76@$1 80; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 74@$1 76, delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 71@$1 74—for May delivery, on private terms; Chicago Spring at $1 69 @$1 72 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in fair demand at rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels, at $1 31@$1 32 for Mixed Western in store, and $1 33@$1 33½ for do., delivered; $1 34 for Western Yellow delivered; $1 33@ $1 34 for Yellow Jersey and Southern, and $1 34@ $1 36 for White do. and do., ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive, at $1 29@$1 31 ₱ bushel. Oats continue in moderate demand at former prices. We quote Canada at 88c.@89½c.; Western at 89½c.@90¾c.; State at 89c.@90c. ₱ bushel, Barley is in fair demand at $1 25@$1 50, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Sales 5,400 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 50@$1 55 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in good demand, at $1 25@$1 40 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request at 20c.@32c. for poor to strictly choice ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 20@$3 25 ₱ gallon; Tar, $20@$22 ₱ bbl.; Resin, $33@$42 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in pretty fair demand at full prices. We quote Crude Whale at $1 07@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@ $1 23; Unbleached Sperm at $1 82½@$1 85; Linseed at $1 50; No. 1 Lard at $1 10@$1 15; Crude Petroleum at 35c.@36c. bare; Refined do. at 63c.@66c. free, and 52c.@55c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in lively request, and is again much dearer. Sales since our last 7,400 bbls., at 25 37½@$25 62½ for New Mess, and $25 75@26 for do. April, and $26 for June delivery; $23 75@$24 for Mess, last season's packing, and $24 for April delivery; $23 50@$23 75 for two-year old Mess; $25 $26 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $24@$25 25 for Thin Mess, and $20@ $23 for Old and New Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demand, at 14c.@15c. for Hams, and 10¼c.@11c. for Shoulders ₱ lb.; sales equal to 1,170 packages. Bacon has been in fair request, at $12c.@ 13½c., according to quality, ₱ lb.; sales since our last, 1,750 boxes. Lard is in brisk demand at buoyant prices; sales 5,300 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 13¼c.@14¾c., the latter rate for May delivery, ₱ lb. Beef is in good demand at rising rates; sales 850 bbls., at $17@$19 for Extra Mess, and $14@$17 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $27@$28; India Mess $29@$32; Choice India $40@$42 ₱ tierce; sales, 550 tcs. Beef Hams $24@$26 ₱ bbl. Butter has been in moderate demand, at 33c.@45c. for poor to Choice State, and 25c. @35c. for Western ₱ lb. Cheese has been very quiet at 15c.@16c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request at buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 300 hhds., including New-Orleans at 16¾c.@20¾c., Porto Rico at 15½c.@ 16¾c., and Cuba at 15c.@16½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are inactive at 17c.@23¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 450,000 lbs., at 12¾c.@13¼c., 50,000 lbs. Stearine at 13¾c., and 36,000 lbs. Grease, at 11¾c.@12¾c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 2,900 bbls., State and Western, at $1 11@$1 13 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been unusually dull and heavy to-day, rates ruling very low. For Liverpool, the engagements have been confined to 1,500 boxes Bacon at 5-16d., 150 pkgs. Lard and 50 tons Measurement goods at 12s. 6d.; and by steamer, 100 bales Cotton at ⅜d. For Glasgow, 70 boxes Bacon at 12s. 6d.; 50 pkgs. Lard at 14s. For York and orders, a British ship with Timber, on private terms.

To-use PHALON & SON'S Extract of the "Night Blooming Cereus" is to be surrounded by a magic atmosphere. It is an entrancing perfume. The living breath of the sweetest flower the earth produces is rendered permanent in its amber drops. No foreign extract for the handkerchief will compare with it.—*Boston Transcript.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a correct synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

No Baby Should be Without Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP.—It is perfectly reliable and harmless, and has stood the test of many years. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums and reduces all inflammation. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain.

The Leuden Club Coffee.

The above celebrated Coffee, as well as a general assortment of first-class groceries, is kept constantly on hand at the well-known Oriental Coffee and Tea Store, 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

JOHN B. LEWIS.

All First-class Sewing-Machines FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY. Three doors below Broome-st.

Barnett's Florimel is a Delicate Perfume much admired by connoisseurs. Equal to the best brand of Lubin's.

Striking Advantages For selection are presented AT GENIN'S COSMOPOLITAN HAT STORE, No. 513 Broadway.

A hundred styles in dress and business hats for gentlemen, hats and caps for boys and youths of all ages; children's and Misses' fancy hats and bonnets, and infants' head-dresses, are embraced in the SUPERB SPRING ASSORTMENT at this great central depot of the latest FASHIONS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA, in every subdivision of the trade. The store itself is the most completely organized as well as THE LARGEST HAT ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNION, and a survey of its various departments will convince every visitor that nothing has been left undone to render its extensive stock an epitome of the hat fashions of the whole civilized world.

J. N. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Hernia or Rupture Certainly Cured! Since the fact has been established that this dangerous disease can be CURED by using WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS, the demand upon us has been so great that we have been obliged to increase our manufactory: consequently, this has made some delay in filling orders, but hereafter all orders will be promptly attended to. This truss is LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK or SPERMATIC CORD—pressure INWARD and UPWARD, and perfectly controllable. A CURE WARRANTED. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. SHOULDER BRACES superior to all others. A stamp inclose for a pamphlet.

GREGORY & CO., No. 600 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety, of our own manufacture.

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The celebrated Alum Patent Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes. VALENTINE & BUTLER, Patentees and sole Manufacturers, Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st., three doors from Broadway.

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Dr. Schenck TO-DAY, AT NO. 32 BOND-ST., From 9 A. M. To 3 P. M.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines. SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudaen, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. U.S.A., Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

Ruptured Persons are invited to examine Dr. RIGGS' method of treating this disease. Trusses, Supporters, Varicocele Trusses, etc. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st. Sold by druggists generally. 50c. a box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines. No. 505 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

AMEYRANO—BELLINGHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Pise, EMANUEL J. AMEYRANO to MISS MARGARET J., yonngest daughter of John Bellingham, Esq.

☞ Troy and Philadelphia papers please copy.

SEE—CLARK.—On Thursday evening, April 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. L. See, CHARLES H. SEE to COANELIA, daughter of James M. Clark, Esq. No cards.

SALISBURY—DALY.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Saturday, April 9, by Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., ALFRED W. SALISBURY to MISS EMILY W. DALY, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ALLEN.—Suddenly, at Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, April 10, of rheumatism of the heart, ELIZABETH TREVETTE, only daughter of John and Mary S. Allen, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 126 East Jersey-st., corner of Catherine, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ANDREWS.—On Monday evening, April 11, DOROAS BLAKE, wife of George Hoffman Andrews, of this City, in the 56th year of her age

☞ Boston papers please copy.

CARNAGHAN.—On Monday morning, at 6¾ o'clock, ELLEN, wife of James Carnaghan, in the 35th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 194 East 14th-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BURK.—On Saturday morning, April 9, HENRY ASTOR BURK, aged 37 years, son of the late John Burk.

His funeral will take place from his mother's residence, No. 27 Allen-st., on Tuesday, April 12, at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

CHAPIN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 11, MINNIE GARALD, infant daughter of Heman and Mary G. Chapin, aged 3 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 125 Elliott-place, without further invitation.

CHAPMAN.—On Monday, April 11, Mrs. SOPHIA AVRAY, wife of Warren Chapman, in the 58th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in Wednesday morning's papers.

FARNHAW.—On Sunday morning, April 10, of scarlet fever, ARTHUR T., son of Margaret and the late James A. T. Fanshaw, aged 7 months.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, April 12, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, in 82d-st., near 2d-av.

FORDHAM.—At Havana, on board the steamship *Morning Star*, Saturday, March 26, while on his way to New-Orleans, to act as clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, GEORGE H. FORDHAM, in the 27th year of his age, youngest son of the late Caleb S. Fordham.

His remains were interred at Havana.

FRENCH.—On the morning of Monday, April 11, Mrs. ELVINA FARNUM, the beloved wife of Joseph French, aged 51 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 356 East 12th-st., between Avenues C and D, on Wednesday, the 13th, at 1½ o'clock.

Affliction sore, long time she bore,
Physicians tried in vain,
Till God thought best to give her rest,
And ease her from her pain.

GIBBONS.—On Sunday, April 10, CHARLES GIBBONS, aged 51 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 206 West 15th-st., to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., thence to Calvary Cemetery.

HORNBOGEN.—On Sunday evening, April 10, ELIZABETH O., wife of William C. Hornbogen, in the 52d year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday next, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, from her late residence, No. 389 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

LEWIS.—In New-Haven, on Sunday morning, April 10, Capt. J. MILES LEWIS, of the steamer *Continental*, aged 46 years.

His funeral will be attended from the residence of his brother, No. 146 Chapel-st., on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Friends in New-York desiring to attend, will reach New-Haven in time by taking the 12:15 train.

LESLEY.—At Troy, N. Y., on Saturday, April 9, CAROLINA, wife of George Lesley.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 97 4th-st., Troy, N. Y.

MCCLELLAND.—In this City, on Saturday, April 9, of consumption, PHILIP C. H. MCCLELLAND, aged 24 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, John M. Pinkney and G. G. Nevelin, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 8 West 20th-st.

NEALE.—On Sunday morning, April 10, in hope of a blessed immortality, ELEANOR STOAT, widow of Daniel A. Neale, in the 65th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her brother, Henry Clark, are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thos. W. Watson, No. 319 4th-av.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

PACK.—At Portchester, N. Y., on Sunday morning, April 10, BENJAMIN PECK, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Portchester, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Train leaves 21st-st. at 11½ A. M.

PERRY.—On Monday, April 11, Rev. WM. J. PERRY, (Welsh Baptist Minister,) in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Chapel of the Fifth-av. Baptist Church, 46th-st., corner of 5th-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PRICE.—Suddenly, on Monday, April 11, INDIANA, infant daughter of William E. and Ann Eliza Price, aged 15 months.

Funeral services at the parents' residence, No. 31 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock. Interment at Nyeck, Rockland County, on Wednesday morning, by Hudson River Railroad train from Chambers-st. at 8 A. M.

RAIN.—On Monday morning, April 11, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM WILBARONCE, son of John and Mary Ann Rain, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The funeral will proceed from his father's residence, No. 42 Morris-st., Jersey City, at 1 o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) 12th inst., to New York Bay Cemetery.

RAAB.—On April 10, at 2 o'clock A. M., ELI RAAB, aged 6 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Jacob R. Reed, No. 8 St. Luke's-place, Leroy-st., near Hudson, at 2 o'clock P. M. Tuesday, the 12th inst.

SAWYER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 10, Mrs. MARIA B. SAWYER, wife of John Sawyer, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Kennedy, D. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Washington-st. M. E. Church, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

RENAULT.—Of diphtheria, on Monday, April 11, MARIE MATHILDA, daughter of Alfred G. and Aline Renault, aged 17 months and 14 days.

SEAMAN.—On First Day, Fourth month, 10th, (April 10,) WILLET SEAMAN, in the 62d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and also of his sons, Frederick A., Henry S. and Willet Seaman, Jr., and of his son-in-law, Robert M. Masterton, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Fourth Day (Wednesday) next, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 36 East 23d-st., without further invitation.

TUBALL.—At Rye, Westchester County, on Sunday morning, April 10, of consumption, MARY, youngest daughter of Ann and the late William Theall.

The funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Rye, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock, where the relatives and friends are invited to attend.

WALLS.—On Sunday, April 10, HARRIET ELISA, wife of Charles Wells, and daughter of the late Peter H. Schenck.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, Courtney Schenck, No. 139 West 46th-st., without further invitation.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 173—April 11, 1864.

39, 55, 67, 6, 52, 40, 48, 38, 77, 46, 21, 78, 76.

CLASS 174—April 12, 1864.

45, 18, 5, 61, 9, 74, 34, 8, 53, 10, 13, 38, 14, 47.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers. Covington, Ky.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 269.—April 11, 1864.

29, 69, 65, 37, 12, 7, 74, 27, 52, 53, 3, 39, 10.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 270.—April 11, 1864.

59, 12, 27, 72, 32, 31, 43, 4, 39, 63, 13, 61, 50, 75.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—THE BRANDRETH Pills reduce, lessen and expel the principle of disease; and in proportion as they effect this great object, they increase the principle of life. Dr. Lull says, "That Brandreth's Pills are a vegetable compound; they invigorate, purify and cleanse the blood; they correct and regulate all the secretions; and, by purgation, discharge the whole mass of morbid matter from the body *without relaxing the strength.* If one hundred of the most enlightened physicians were to unite their individual skill, it could scarcely do so much to cure as a dose or repeated doses of Brandreth's Pills.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP Supplies the Blood with its Vital Principle, or Life Element, IRON, infusing strength and vigor into all parts of the system. For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and FEMALE WEAKNESSES, it is a specific.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, the great Panacea for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, and every affection of the THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST, including even CONSUMPTION.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE. Forty years experience has fully established the superiority of this Salve over all other healing remedies for SORES, CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, BOILS, WOUNDS, PILES, &c., &c., &c. The above are all old well-established remedies, and are for sale by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York, S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston, and by all Druggists.

BALFOUR'S GREAT STORY

NOW READY IN THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.

A new story of intense interest, entitled,

NELLIE, OR, THE COMPANIONS OF THE CHAIN.

BY FAIRFAX BALFOUR.

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This great romance fully equals in interest and depth of plot any of the productions of Miss. Breddon, and might justly be attributed to her pen, so strongly does it partake of her peculiar intensity. Those who want a strong story, a long story, and plenty of it every week, should read

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Wear the Electric Metallic Insoles, they are an infallible remedy for all rheumatic and nervous diseases. METTAM & CO., No. 429 Broadway. Price, $1 50; per mail, $1 80. Send for circular.

FINE ARTS!

SALE TO-NIGHT, of the choice selections from the studios of Colman, Shattuck and McEntee. Twenty-five each of the works of these popular landscapists will be sold at Snedicor's Gallery, No. 768 Broadway, by H. H. Leeds, this evening.

KENSETT'S PICTURE of AN OCTOBER AFTERNOON ON LAKE GEORGE, Exhibition will close on SATURDAY, April 16, At GOUPIL'S No. 772 Broadway.

TO WROUGHT IRON MANUFACTURERS.—Wanted, by a man who has had years of experience in forging heavy work, a situation as practical manager or foreman of a wrought iron works. Particulars and references given on addressing W. H. A., Box No. 4,422 City Post-office.

CHURCH MUSIC.—MR. A. P. PECK WILL ACcept an engagement from 1st of May as precentor or tenor in a quartet or promiscuous choir. Address A. P. PECK, Brooklyn Post-office.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—AN EXPEarienced woman wants a situation as first-class cook; understands the business in all its branches. best of City references. To be seen for two days, at No. 31 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS. Three, Five, Six, Eight, Ten and Twelve Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

IVORY BALL EAR-RINGS AND PINS. Red, White and Black, Four and Five Dollars a Set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

THE PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION—Handsomely embellished; price 50 cents. For sale by the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 3, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS, during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority.

Subscriptions to these bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of fifty dollars ($50), one hundred dollars ($100), five hundred dollars ($500), one thousand dollars ($1,000), five thousand dollars ($5,000), and ten thousand dollars ($10,000), and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of fifty dollars ($50), one hundred dollars ($100), five hundred dollars ($500), and one thousand dollars ($1,000).

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their bonds draw interest from March 1, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium), or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie, furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds, largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the Bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the *Treasurer of the United States* at Washington, and the *Assistant Treasurers* at New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. & Broadway.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. & Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
New-York Exchange Bank.

and by all the National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS have now been before the public for nearly a year. They are universally pronounced the neatest and best fitting collars extant.

The upper edge presents a perfect curve, free from the angles noticed in all other collars.

The cravat causes no puckers on the inside of the turn-down collar; they are as smooth inside as outside, and therefore perfectly free and easy to the neck.

The Garotte Collar has a smooth and evenly finished edge on both sides.

These collers are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a collar, but are molded and shaped to fit the neck.

They are made in "Novelty" (or turn-down) style, in every half inch size from 12 to 17 inches, and in "Kureka" or Garotte) from 13 to 17 inches, and packed in "solid sizes" in neat blue cartoons, containg 100 each, also, in smaller ones of 10 each—the latter a very handy package for travelers, army and navy officers.

Every collar is stamped "GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS."

The trade supplied by J. S. LOWREY & CO., No. 37 Warren-st., New-York.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS. 100 HANDSOME WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, SECOND SELECTION, which we offer at 35 PER CENT. DISCOUNT from the prices charged for best selected goods. For use, they are as good as the best, AND ARE A BARGAIN as regards the price.

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SPRING. My new stock of SPRING CLOTHING is now ready, and is not surpassed as to assortment, style or price in this City. The Custom Room, Furnishing and Children's Department not equaled. Satisfaction given. F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery. The largest store in the City.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS! MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries. Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors. Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other information for inventors, furnished free on application. Consultation and advice free. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

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FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

(Being the Balance not awarded on Bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Saturday, April 16, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of One Million Dollars at the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed March 18, 1864, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1889, and five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1890.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 4, 1864.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
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U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES; collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—BRIGGS AND GREGORY LODES.

GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

CAPITAL 36,000 SHARES, $100 each.

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GEO. M. PULLMAN, Chicago.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
HENRY COGGILL, New-York.
C. C. ALGER, Hudson, N. Y.
WM. G. ANGELL, Providence, R. I.
R. CORNELL WHITE, New-York.
President—J. SMITH BRIGGS.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—J. S. WOODWARD.
Mining Superint't—CHAS. H. BRIGGS.

Office No. 25 CLIFF-ST., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

JERSEY CITY BONDS,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
COUPONS PAYABLE 1ST OF OCTOBER AND APRIL, IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by **G. S. ROBBINS & SON,**
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

M. MORGAN'S SONS,
NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.
Checks on the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company for sale in sums to suit. Collections upon New-Orleans made, and New-Orleans Securities bought.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

H. J. MESSENGER, BANKER,
AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 139 Broadway.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made at all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Gold Coupons bought at best market rates, or collected when due. Interest and Dividends collected on Bank, Insurance, Railroad, and other securities. Subscriptions to the 10-40 loan received and promptly executed. Banks', Bankers' and individuals' accounts received on favorable terms.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office No 227 South 4th-st., PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Transfer Books of the Common Stock of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., to be reopened on the 14th of April next, at which time the stockholders at this company who have New-York certificates are requested to return them to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, who will give a receipt for the same and furnish in a few days thereafter certificates from the Philadelphia office in exchange for said receipts.

The Transfer Office for the Preferred Stock of this company at New-York will be closed permaneutly on 31st inst. That for both the Preferred and Common Stock in Boston will be permanently closed on the 31st March.

S BRADFORD, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN appointed a committee by the Stockholders to make sale of the OAKLAND & PITTSBUBGH AND MINERSVILLE RAILWAYS, or either of them, with equipments, stock, &c., and will receive bids therefor until MAY 1 proximo. If not sold by that time, proposals will be received for the iron and wood of the respective railways.

Notice of the disposal of the equipments, &c., will be given after May 1, aforesaid.

For particulars refer to either of the undersigned.

WM. A. HEBRON,
JOSHUA RHODES,
SAMUEL MORROW,
CHARLES MEYRAN,
A. S. BELL,
Committee.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 186 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 5, 1864.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of April, 1864, by order of the Board. Poll open from 12 M to 1 P. M.

WM. F. METTLER, Acting Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

BULLION
MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
SHARES, FULL STOCK, $25 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $10 EACH.
RESERVED IN THE TREASURY, 50,000 SHARES.

PROPERTY,

1,217 claims, equal to 121,700 feet, in the Gregory, Bobtail, Briggs and many other equally valuable lodes in Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties, Colorado, and, in addition, a valuable water-power of 2,400 feet on Clear Creek.

Title undoubted.

TRUSTEES:

WILLIAM B. DUNCAN, New-York.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
JOHN A. DIX, New-York.
EDWARD B WESLEY, New-York.
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, New-York.
CHARLES T. CROMWELL, New-York.
STILLMAN WITT, of Cleveland, Ohio.
GEORGE COOK, of Central City, Colorado.

PRESIDENT,
EDWARD B. WESLEY.
TREASURER,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS.
SECRETARY,
FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT.
COUNSEL:
CHARLES T. CROMWELL.
MANAGING DIRECTOR AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
GEORGE COOK, of Central City, Colorado.

40,000 Shares of the Stock remain to be sold at Ten Dollars each.

Books will be open on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at the office of JEROME, RIGGS & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

New-York, April 9, 1864.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—"GOLD DIBT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

Capital 80,000 shares, $25 each.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado. — GEO. W. GRAFFLIN, Baltimore.
F. H. JUDD, New-York. — HERMANN FUNKE, N. Y.
H. S. CONU, New-York. — R. CORNELL WHITE, N. Y.
WM. MÖLLER, New-York. — M. C. TYLER, New-York.
S. G. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.

President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. G. ARNOLD, Dr. F. H. JUDD.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—J. P. DAVIES.
Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

CORISANNIE
GOLD MINING COMPANY.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES HARRISON, Esq., Irvington, N. Y.
STEPHEN F. NUCKOLLS, Colorado.
CLARK C WILSON, New-York.
DEXTER B. BRITTON, New-York.
DANIEL T. LAWSON, Wellsville, Ohio.
JOHN S. CHRISTIE, New-York.
HENRY DE ZARALA, New-York.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this Company, received at our Office.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
No. 19 Wall-st.

THE PRESTON
COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital ..... $3,000,000.
60,000 Shares, Par $50.

OFFICERS:
President.
WM. G. MOOREHEAD.
Vice-President.
GEORGE J. FORREST.
Secretary.
HENRY D. MOORE, Pennsylvania State Treasurer.
Treasurer.
DAVID CRAWFORD, Jr.,
Of the firm of Clark, Dodge & Co., New-York.
DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM G. MOOREHEAD,
Of the firm of Jay Cook & Co., Philadelphia.
THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Vice-President Penn. Railroad Co., Philadelphia.
WILLIAM HUNTER, JR.,
Of the firm of W. Hunter, Jr. & Co., Philadelphia.
GEO. J. FORREST, of the firm of Forrest & Frost, N. Y.
A. W. SPENCER,
Of the firm of Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston.
Superintendent of Mines.
WILLIAM KENDRICK.

The property of this Company is located in the Township of Butler Schuylkill County, and consists of 2,500 acres of land, about 2,000 acres of which are exclusively coal lands, lying within the great Mahony Coal Basin of the middle anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania; is precisely in range with the Girard lands of the city of Philadelphia, the Brock estate, and other large and productive collieries of this rich coal district.

The large Collieries owned by this Company have all the usual necessary real and personal property, consisting in part of first-class breakers, machinery, miners' houses, offices, mine cars, horses, mules, &c.

The Company is entirely free from debt of any kind.

It is estimated that the Company's Collieries will earn during the nine months ending the 31st of December next, at least fifteen per cent. net upon the capital, will pay a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the 1st of July next, and in all probability one of 5 per cent. on the 1st of October following.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Company's facilities for transportation are by Mine-hill Railroad, connecting with Reading Railroad at Schuylkill Haven, distance 114 miles from Philadelphia; also by Mahony and Broad Mountain Railroad, (which runs through the entire length of the estate,) distance 107 miles from Philadelphia.

The laterals of these roads now run to each colliery opened or located on the lands.

We are authorized to receive subscriptions for the limited number of 10,000 shares of the stock of the above Company at par, which is all that will be offered for subscription in New-York. $10 per share is payable at the time of subscription and the balance on the 20th instant.

We have an hesitation whatever in calling the attention of our friends and the public to this property.

The books will be open at our office on WEDNESDAY, 13th April instant.

FEARING & DALTON,
No. 54 Wall-st.

New-York, April 9, 1864.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS
AT NO. 240 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

J. T. SANGER.....Formerly of Wm. H. Cary & Co.
E. L. FANCHER.....No. 229 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOT.....Of Riggs & Co., Wall-st.
LEWIS EINSTEIN.....Of Lewis Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER...Of Seamless Clothing Manuf'g Co.
HENRY J. BAKER.....Of H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE.....Of Coffin, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS.....Of Ross, Dempster & Co.
D. L. ROSS, President.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE MOUNT PLEASANT IRON AND STEEL COMPANY
OF BERKS COUNTY, PENN.

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York.)
Capital ..... 10,000 Shares
Par value $50
Subscription price $25

Subscription books for a limited number of shares will be opened at the office of QUIGLEY BROTHERS, No. 19 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, April 7, where can be obtained pamphlets containing description of the property, and reports relative to the mines and to the quality of the iron and steel made from the ore, and where, also, may be seen specimens of the ore and merchantable iron and steel.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, Mr. SANDFORD COBB was unanimously elected President of said company to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James N. Cobb, Esq., and the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this board be presented to James N. Cobb, Esq., for the able, efficient and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of this company.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT LOAN.
UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on bonds not over $100 annually and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either registered or coupon bonds, as they may prefer.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hundred dollars, ($100,) five hundred dollars, ($500,) one thousand dollars, ($1,000,) five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) and coupon bonds of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hundred dollars, ($100,) five hundred dollars, ($500,) and one thousand dollars, ($1,000.)

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their bonds draw interest from March 1 or September 1, as the case may be, by paying the accrued interest in coin, (or United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions, I will issue my certificate of deposit therefor in duplicate, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, with a letter stating the kind, (registered or coupon,) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

A commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to those subscribing for others or resale. The delivery of these bonds have commenced, and will be continued promptly.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MASINA) INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$249,998 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,002,258 59	
Total amount of premiums		$3,252,256 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments		$2,362,842 02
Losses paid during the year	$1,021,150 50	
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,628 19	1,225,778 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	$1,137,063 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862	117 68	1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,208 49
In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:		
Profits to be divided	$695,974 52	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864	269,614 80	426,359 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		57,895 20
		$368,464 52
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		1,747 20
		$366,717 32
Of this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent		110,000 00
		256,717 32
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 26 per cent.		
Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes		1,313 50
		$255,403 82
Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent.		255,000 00
Undivided Balance		$403 82
The Company have the following Assets:		
United States, New-York City and other Stocks		$330,375 00
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value,		
Salvages and other Securities		714,992 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand		651,517 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes		1,413,670 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company		30,374 44
Total amount of Assets		$3,140,930 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DAN'L. W. TELLER,
} Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificates of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Cargo and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, Jr.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HALSEY,	S. N. DERRICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID. ELY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. P. DESHON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
O. L. NIMS,	B. C. MORRIS, Jr.,
M. F. MERICK,	EZRA NYE,
WM. B. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
B. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN,

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

THE CONSOLIDATED GREGORY COMPANY.

The transfer books of this Company are now open at the banking house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

New-York, April 9, 1864.

THE CONSOLIDATED GREGORY COMPANY.

Holders of receipts for purchase of this stock can now obtain certificates for full paid stock at our office, by payment of the remaining installment.

JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

New-York, April 9, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on Tuesday, the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

William Tucker,	Jacob C. Bogert,
John Campbell,	Andrew Bowden,
Joshua Brush,	Ezra P. Davis,
Robert L. Stuart,	Jeremiah Briggs,
Charles P. Leverich,	Henry Oothout,
William E. Dean,	Ezra Wheeler,
Henry Elsworth,	Ferdinand Daysters,
Walter Edwards,	Benjamin D. Brush,
Isaac A. Storm,	Wyllis Blackstone,
Peter V. King,	John M. Bradley,
Stephen C. Williams,	George Hodgdon,
Henry Babad,	George L. Ronalds.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. GEORGE HODGSDON was unanimously elected President, in the place of William Tucker, Esq., resigned.

By order. PETER PERINE, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY, held the 28th ultimo, the following persons were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz.:

W. F. Palmer,	Sidney Mason,	John Stewart,
Rufus L. Lord,	Peter Cooper,	W. W. DeForest,
Thos. Barron,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jas. B. Johnson,
Richard Tighe,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Henry Balis,
Henry Elsworth,	James Colles,	Rich. Mortimer,
Aug. H. Ward,	L. S. Suarez,	R. H. Browne,
E. D. Morgan,	John Caswell,	Ed. J. Woolsey.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. F. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. CRUNYON, Attorney and Counselor at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to P. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 36 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

THE BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY—Capital 40,000 shares of $50 each.—Books of Subscription for a limited number of shares of this company will be opened at our office on WEDNESDAY, 13th April. JEROME, RIGGS & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

SAN ANTONIO
SILVER MINING COMPANY,
OF ARIZONA.

60,000 SHARES—NOMINAL PAR, $50 EACH.
40,000 ONLY TO BE SUBSCRIBED FOR.

ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF MINING CLAIMS AND PROPERTY IN ARIZONA.

TRUSTEES.

SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., President of the Quicksilver Mining Co.
ANTHONY W. MORSE, Esq., of Morse & Co.
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq., of Charles H. Marshall & Co.
FREDERIC C. GEBHARD, Esq., of Schuchardt & Gebhard.
MATT ELLIS, Esq., of Boston.
JAY CADY, Esq., of Schenectady.

PRESIDENT,
SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq.
TREASURER,
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq.
BANKERS.
MESSRS. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
ATTORNEYS.
MESSRS. FOSTER & THOMSON.

Books of subscription for the purchase of Shares of this Company at $25 a share, are open at our office; $5 payable at the time of subscription, and the balance on May 2, 1864.

Attention is called to the letter of Sam. F. Butterworth, Esq., who has lately visited the property of the company.

MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st., New-York.

APRIL 5, 1864.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

I visited this Mine in the month of December, 1863, accompanied by Guido Kustel, the most distinguished Metallurgist and Mining Engineer on the Pacific coast, for many years the Manager of the Ophir Works, and author of a valuable treatise on the "Processes of Silver and Gold Extraction," recently published in California. My opinion of the value and quality of this Mine is based on information derived from this gentleman, and on my own observations at the Mine.

The Mine is situated in Arizona, about three miles north of the northern boundary line of Sonora, and five miles distant from the celebrated Mowry Silver Mines; it is accessible at all seasons of the year, either by the way of Los Angeles, Libertad, or Guaymas. But little work has been done in developing the mine; enough, however, to discover the width and extent of the lode and determine the quality and value of the ores.

Where the shaft is sunk the vein is from four to six feet wide between lime-rock and garnet, running east and west, and exhibits galena or sulphuret of lead, carbonate of lead, zinc-blende and copper-pyrites; the richest is the sulphuret of lead, assaying one hundred and fifty-five dollars per ton; the vein has been prospected about half a mile. Mr. Kostel, in a letter addressed to the San Francisco owners, says: "The San Antonio lode appears, where the shaft is sunk, a good wide vein of ore, easy to reduce by fire, and will pay on an average, according to the proportions of the different metals, from seventy to ninety dollars per ton."

I believe there is an abundant supply of this ore, and that by an expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money, the mine can be put in a condition to produce 40 tons per day: if this ore averages only $80 per ton, the gross product of the mine would exceed $3,000 per day; the entire cost of mining and reducing a ton of this ore will not exceed twenty dollars.

On the premises, about 1,000 yards from San Antonio lode, in a N. E. direction, there is a very rich copper lode, six feet wide; the ores which we obtained from this lode, considered a fair average, assayed 80 ⅌ cent. of copper and $76 in silver. Miners can be obtained in any number in the immediate vicinity, at about $10 ⅌ month.

The reduction works of the mine are three miles distant from the mine, consisting of a small engine and two furnaces. There is an abundance of wood and water for all purposes on the property.

I consider the San Antonio a very valuable Silver Mine. If worked with skill and energy, it will produce most satisfactory results.

SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH.

OFFICE OF
MOULTON & VAN DYKE,
No. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DAY AND BUSHNELL
MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL
$3,000,000 IN 300,000 SHARES, $10 EACH.

TRUSTEES:

JAMES I. DAY, President of New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company.
CORNELIUS S. BUSHNELL, of New-Heven, Conn.
THOMAS C. DURANT, Vice-President Pacific Railroad Company.
E. T. H. GIBSON, corner Pine and William-st., New-York.
H. WINTHROP GRAY, No. 71 South-st., New-York.
W. W. BALDWIN, corner William and Exchange-place, New-York.
S. L. M. BARLOW, corner William and Exchange-place, New-York.
THOMAS H. PERKINS, City Exchange, Boston.
GEORGE COOK, of Central City, Colorado.

OFFICERS:

President, JAMES J. DAY.
Secretary and Treasurer, THOMAS CHALMERS, Jr.
Bankers, Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, New-York.
Counsel, Messrs. MARTIN & SMITH, New-York.
Messrs. REED & WAKELY, Colorado.
President, Manager and Director in Colorado, GEO. COOK, Esq.

Books for subscription, for purchase of 80,000 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at our office on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Subscription price, eight dollars. Three dollars to be paid on subscribing; five dollars payable on the 26th instant.

The property of the company consists of upwards of three hundred thousand feet of gold-bearing quartz vein, selected especially for its formation during the Summer of last year, from some of the richest and best developed veins in the Territory, long previous to the speculative excitement now existing, with special reference to a safe and profitable investment of capital. The advantage it possesses for profitable working of its veins, with its ample working capital, and the number of claims it can offer for sale for the formation of other companies, makes it the most desirable investment for capitalists ever offered to the public

MOULTON & VAN DYKE.
No. 19 Wall-st., New-York.

ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.

CAPITAL $1,500,000
SHARES ..... $10 each.

The property of this Company is situated in Gilpin County, Colorado Territory, and consists of 600 feet of mining claims on the following rich gold bearing lodes in Nevada district, viz.:

"ALPS" and "CALIFORNIA."

These claims are among the very richest and best in Colorado.

An ample cash capital of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS has been subscribed for at par.

The books open for subscription to a limited number of shares, at $5 per share, at the office of E. T. H. GIBSON, Esq., No. 54 William-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., April 12, 1864.

OFFICERS.

E. T. H. GIBSON, President.
H. V. POOR, Secretary and Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.

N. B. Palmer, of New-York.
Cornelius S. Bushnell, of New-Haven.
Henry J. Bigalow, of Boston.
Henry V. Poor, of New-York.
E. T. H. Gibson, of New-York.

THE
AMERICAN GOLD MINING COMPANY
OF
COLORADO.

TRUSTEES:

WASHINGTON HUNT,
FRED. B. BETTS,
PHILIP S. VAN RENSSELAER,
CALVIN DURAND,
JOHN VAN NEST,
HORACE GALPEN,
NATHAN A. BALDWIN.

Books of subscription for a limited number of shares of the capital stock of this company, at $25 per share, are now open at the Banking House of

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital $5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN, issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS

redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

LAKE GOLD MINING COMPANY.
COLORADO.

Books are now open at the office of TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 Wall-st., for subscription to the capital stock of this Company, at the subscription price of $1 50 per share.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO receive subscriptions for the new U. S. 10-40 BONDS, Coupon or Registered. Subscribers will receive Bonds carrying interest in coin, from March 1, 1864, and will have to pay, in addition to the principal, the accrued interest *in coin* or *in currency adding 50 per cent.*, up to the day of subscription.

U. S. 6 per cent. Certificates, 5-20 Bonds, and all other U. S. Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., } Bought and Sold at market rates.

W. ANTHES, No. 27 Pine-st., (Fourth National Bank Building,) New-York.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

CLEVELAND, March 28, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., UNDER THE OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Elections, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 12th day of April prox. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d day of April until after the election. By order

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

STAR GOLD
MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO,
Capital 200,000 Shares, issued for the Purchase of Mining Property.

TRUSTEES,

Nathaniel Hayden, President Chatham Bank.
Jno. W. Mott, President U. S. Warehouse Company.
James J. Day, President Providence & Boston R.R. Co.
Samuel R. Platt, Adriance, Platt & Co.
Wm. K. Belcher, Sackett, Belcher & Co.
Samuel A. Walsh, No. 23 Pine-st.
Wm. H. Russell, Colorado.

PRESIDENT,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN.
SECRETARY,
JNO. N. POWER.
BANKERS,
CHATHAM BANK.
COUNSEL,
Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley, New-York.
Messrs. Wakely & Reed, Colorado.
RESIDENT MANAGER AND SUPERINTENDENT,
JOHN SLAWSON,

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U.S. NAVY.
AND
MARINE CORPS.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy.....$100
When enlisting for one year in the navy..$200
When enlisting for three years.....$300
When enlisting for Marine Corps.....$100

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $10.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grade.	
First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $200, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months' advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N.,
No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N.,
No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N.,
No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N.,
No. 156 South-st.
WM. WALLACE, Lieut., U. S. Marines.
County Bounty Rooms, No. 18 Bowery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300 00
STATE BOUNTY	75 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional	100 00
	175 00
Total	$475 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a County premium of ten dollars.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF KINGS COUNTY,
BROOKLYN, April 9, 1864.

THE SUPERVISORS OF KINGS COUNTY will pay the following cash bounties to recruits in the naval service and marine corps of the United States:

To recruits in the marine corps, $200.
To recruits in the naval service for two years, $200.
To recruits in the naval service for one year, $100.
A premium of $15 is paid to the agent presenting the recruit.

For further information apply at the office of the Supervisors Bounty committee, Montague, near Court-st., or to the Naval Rendezvous, No. 139 York-st., Brooklyn.

W. C. DUBOIS, Clerk. C. W. DESILVER.
SAMUEL BOOTH. E. W. BLOOM.
JOHN SHEAROP, W. M. LITTLE,
J. J. STILWELL, F. McGRATH,
Special Committee on Bounty.

MEDICAL.

DR HUMPHREY'S
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDY

have been ten years before the public, and are used by thousands of families and in every section of the country, and guaranteed that they are recommended for their simplicity, economy, and great curative value. A full case, with 35 large vials and book of directions is sold for $5, or sent to any address, free of charge, by express, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, office and depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 18 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than 24 hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but puts esses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become as well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 5 Dirvision-st., New-York. Sent to any address. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,369 N. Y. Post-office. N. B.—Those who prefer an infallible, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by one of their own sex.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case, in one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' lovegrating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the great st success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 24th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston

DR. LARMONT, AUTHOR OF THE PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 80th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 illustrations, continues to relieve patients incompetent to fulfill the duties of life from indiscretion, excesses, nervous and general debility, &c., at No. 123 Broadway, up stairs, from 10 to 5 o'clock. Published by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, for $1. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st. N. Y.

ONA NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

The author may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,993	Grace,	———
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking,	———
LOUISIANA	2,876	Smellie,	———
IOWA	—	Milburne,	———

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$100 / 85} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARB.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....April 16
ETNA.....Saturday.....April 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....April 30

and every Succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons.
SATURDAY, April 23, at NOON.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
Corner of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA,
To sail on SATURDAY, April 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The U. S. M. side wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
HENRY L. HAPGOOD, Commander,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 N. R., foot of Kingst. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The EVENING STAR will follow and sail on SATURDAY, April 30, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. JOHN A. POST, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 13, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-BRUNSWICK AND NEW-YORK.—The steamer SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. M. CONKLIN, will leave New-Brunswick for New-York, commencing MONDAY, April 4, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6½ o'clock A. M., stopping at Wood's Dock, Perth Amboy, Totten's and Rossville. Returning, leave New-York at 2½ o'clock P. M., from foot of Jay-st., N. R., until further notice.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus.—The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH WARD LINCOLN CLUB.

The friends of "Abrahnm Lincoln" are requested to attend a meeting to be held on "Washington Hall," 3d-av., near 126th-st., (Harlem,) on WEDNESDAY, April 13, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization of the "XIIth Ward Lincoln Club," and for such other business as may come before the association. A full attendance is requested. It is very desirable that every member of the committee will be present.

H. P. ALLEN,
Chairman of Committee on Organization.
W. E. PABOR, Secretary pro tem.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN CAMPAIGN CLUB.

The regular meeting of this club will be held at Headquarters, (Broadway and 22d-st.,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock. WM. CARLOS MARTYN, Esq., of Vermont, will address the meeting. Bigging by the Glee Club.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, President.
WM. KELLOGG, JNO. N. GALLAGHER, } Secretaries.
JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman Executive Committee.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF THE XVIth WARD—Rooms No. 206 Eighth-av.

There will be a meeting of the Association on THURSDAY EVENING next, April 14th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Committee of ten appointed at the last meeting to visit Albany to oppose the passage by the legislature of the Tax Bill of the City and County of New-York, now before it, will report the result of their efforts.

It is for the interest of every Taxpayer, voter or citizen of the Ward to aid this Association in carrying out its objects, and all such are earnestly invited to attend this meeting.

The Executive Committee will meet at 7½ o'clock.

By order,
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, President.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS AND TRUNKS, on the fine and dry lofts over my piano warerooms. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

The Office of the Treasurer has been removed from No. 2 Great Jones-st., to the Metropolitan Fair Building, in 14th-st.

All persons desirous of contributing money are requested to pay the same to BENJ. COLLINS, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, at his office, No. 823 Broadway (up stairs.)

All checks to be made payable to the order of the Treasurer.

All persons having claims against the Metropolitan Fair Association are requested to hand their bills to Mr. Collins, at the above-named office of the United States Sanitary Commission.

ELLEN. R. STRONG, Treasurer.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The building erected for machinery at Palace Garden is now ready for the reception of all contributions of tools and machines. The entrance is on 15th-st., west of the 6th-av. Parties are requested to send in their offerings without delay, that they may be arranged and put in motion in time for the opening of the Fair.

Mr. Joseph Crampton, of the Committee on Machinery, will be at the building to receive what is sent from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., every day, until the 28th inst.

All the principal express companies transport articles to this Fair free of charge.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
MARCH 19, 1864. Chairman Com. on Machinery.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The celebrated trotting mare,
LADY WOODRUFF,
Presented by Mr. Bonner, the proprietor of the New-York *Ledger*, to the Metropolitan Fair, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, will be sold at public auction, by ELWARD SCHEFFER, on
THURSDAY, April 14, at 1 o'clock,
At the Fair Grounds, Palace Garden, in 15th-st., near 7th-av. Terms cash at time of sale.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Chairmen of the several Committees of the Metropolitan Fair Association are respectfully requested to collect the contributions of money made to them, and forward them to the Treasurer at their earliest convenience. This request is rendered necessary from the amount of bills now being presented to this department for payment.

ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York*," and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

MACHINERY.—The Committee will continue to receive machinery during the whole of the first week of the Fair.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committee on Machinery.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
NO. 823 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

With other important interests, affairs connected with the Sanitary Commission call me to California for a few months; meanwhile, Correspondents will please address all letters connected with the Commission to DR. J. FOSTER TENKINS, General Secretary, No. 823 Broadway, New-York. Private Correspondents will address my brother F. W. G. BELLOWS, No. 88 Wall-st., Pacific Mail Company, who will forward my letters on the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.

(Signed,) HENRY W. BELLOWS.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, APPOINTED on the part of the Fire Department for the Metropolitan Fair, beg leave to inform those who intend making donations in money through them for this great national object, that those authorized to receive contributions in the different companies, will be furnished with certificates from this Committee. Donations will also be received by either of the undersigned, who will duly acknowledge the same.

EDW'D D. GARESCHE, Chairman, No. 3 Broad-st.
CHAS. McDOUGALL, No. 81 Front-st.
GEORGE T. HOPE, No. 102 Broadway.
FRANCIS H. MACY, No. 189 Front-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 146 Pearl-st.
GEORGE W. LANE, No. 93 Front-st.
Z. H. JARMAN, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOSIAH HEDDEN, No. 59 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the METROPOLITAN FAIR ASSOCIATION are requested to present them to BENJAMIN COLLINS, Assistant Secretary United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway.

All bills presented for payment must be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman of the Committee ordering the expenditure.

ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

SANITARY COMMISSION.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION—THE Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since March 10th.

Ladies of Portland and citizens of Oregon City, Vancouver's and Milwaukee, Oregon, by Hon. A. Holbrook	622 87
Mrs. L. Hotchkiss, Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y.	2 00
Thanksgiving Day collection, Olympia, W. T., by George F. Whitworth	45 00
Proceeds of Yonkers Sanitary Fair, by James H. Knox, President	12,000 00
Ladies of Reformed Dutch Church, Nyack, by Rev. Mr. Marvin	25 70
Alexander Ewing, Surgeon 13th Michigan Vols., subscription made in Libby Prison, Richmond, in Nov. 1863	5 00
Robert Montgomery, Fort Edward, N. Y., through Tribune Association	25 70
William P. Palmer and friends, (additional)	600 00
Sanitary Aid Society, Oakcreve, Oregon, by Wm. H. Goodwin, Treasurer	55 00
J. C. Abbott, Berlin, by European Branch, Paris	100 000
Rohrt Coleman, Paris, by European Branch, Paris, fcs. 2,000	317 48
A New England Woman, A. J. S	5 00
Erie R. R. Company, by John Hilton, Treas	5,000 00
Ladies of Hamilton, N. Y., by Rev. W. R. Brooks	130 59
C. F. Hammond, Crown Point, Essex Co., N.Y. (additional)	100 00
Ladies Sanitary Commission of Johnstown, Fulton Co., N. Y., by Mrs. Mary Anderson, Treasurer	415 33
Contributions of Citizens of Denver, Colorado Territory, Feb. 22, by Hon. Simeon Wolteley	1,025 00
Provost-Marshal, Morris Island, S. C., (fine collected from a Sutler) through Dr. Marsh	100 00
Anonymous, through Dr. Marsh	21 50
T. H. Squaire, Surgeon 89th N. Y. Vols. Chief Medical officer, North End Folly Island, S. C.	10 00
Citizens of Flushing, L. I., by Loomis L. White, Treasurer	2,087 25
Citizens of Waterville, N. Y., by Wm. B. Goodwin	125 35
William C. Emmett, by European Branch, Paris	40 00
J. S. Armstrong, by European Branch, Paris	200 00
Private Jeremiah Merrill, Co. B, 50th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers	5 00
Citizens of Portville, N. Y., by J. E. Dusenbury	200 00
Collection in First Presbyterian Church, Geneva, N. Y., by A. B. Hall	50 00
Missionary Society of the Sunday School of Third Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, by John D. Fish, Treasurer	12 20
Part proceeds of Brooklyn and Long Island Fair, by Jas. R. Frothingham, Treasurer	300,000 00
Society of Mariaville, Me., by Rev. C. C. Long	25 00
A little Girl, Staten Island	20 00
A Friend, to the Cause, Coventry, Chenango Co., N. Y.	2 50
Rev. T. Prentiss Allen, New-Bedford, Mass., (additional)	10 00
Proceeds of Ladies' Fair at Flushing, L. I., by Mrs. Catharine Huntsman, Treasurer	2 00
Mrs. Wm. T. Johnson	3,522 80
Passengers on Steamer "Evening Star," on trip from New-Orleans to New-York, (for New-York Sanitary Fair,) by Capt. Wm. K. Bell	15 00
Miss H. M. Frances, proceeds of exhibition of parlor tableaux	167 70
Mrs. Flora O. Davenport, Silverton, Marion Co., Oregon	103 50
Proceeds of Schuyler County Fair, Havana, N. Y., by Peter Frey, Treasurer	36,00
Citizens of East Machias, Me., by William H. Hadley	1,287 43
Citizens of Monroe, Me., by William H. Hadley	44 00
Proceeds of a Festival by the Scholars and Young People of McLean, Tomukins Co., N. Y., by Mrs. Helen M. Robinson	26 60
Ladies' Association, Vancouver, Wash. Ter., by Hon. A. Holbrook	75 00
Ladies Aid Society, Portland, Oregon	400 00
Citizens of Oregon, by Hon. A. Holbrook	300 00
E. S.	500 28
G. R.	150 00
Mrs. George A. Jones (for Metropolitan Fair)	150 00
Capt. Saul Cuskaden, 52d Pa. Vols., Morris Island, through Judge Gale	25 00
Capt. J. A. Hennesey, 52d Pa. Vols., Morris Island, through Judge Gale	3 00
Baptist Church, Elba, N. Y., by Geo. A. Starkweather	5 00
Ladies Aid Society, Genesee, Liv. Co., N. Y., by Miss C. M. Austin, Secy. and Treas	21 00
Citizens of Peterboro, N. Y., by Hon. Gerrit Smith	50 00
Citizens of New-Jersey, by Marcus L. Ward, Treas., (additional)	100 00
Emil Catman, N. Y.	4,000 00
Ladies of New-Brunswick, N. J., proceeds of exhibition of tableaux	50 90
European Branch, Paris, by Geo. T. Richards, Treas., through John Monroe & Co	579 83
Citizens of Ellsworth, Me., by W. H. Hadley	4,302 79
Welsh Church, East 11th-st., by Robt. D. Thomas, Pastor; John Williams, David T. Thomas, Robt. Williams, Dewcous; John J. Bowen, Chairman; Lewis Thomas, Treas.; Thos. B. Thomas, Secy	67 00
Henry J. Spaulding, proceeds of an exhibition given by his scholars	200 00
Geo. Wm. Wright, (additional)	17 00
Proceeds of fair held in New-York by seven little girls	100 00
Citizens of Woodville, Jefferson Co., N. Y., by K. C. Littlefield	90 00
Soldiers' Aid Society of North Argyle School District No. 11, Washington Co., N. Y., by Robert McKeachn	25 00
Purim Assoc'n, by Adolohe L. Sanger, Secy	8 40
Anouymous, through Dr. M. M. Marsh	50 00
Mrs. John Chadwick, proceeds of sale of an Afghan	1t 00
New-York, April 11, 1864.	500 00

GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st.

THE NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S RELIEF Association have an earnest application for books, slates, &c., from Capt. H. R. Pease, Corps Instructor for the Corps d'Afrique at Port Hudson, under Gen. Banks. The soldiers are all anxiety to learn; the books called for will cost $4,000. will the friends of this long-oppressed race aid by sending to JOS. B. COLLINS, No. 40 Wall-st., the money, that we may gladden the hearts of these brave soldiers now in the field?

CHAS. O. LEIGH, No. 1 Maiden-la.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Nos. 622 and 624 Broadway.
Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Manager.....J. H. SELWYN
THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, April 12, 1864.
The performances will commence with the comic drama in two acts, entitled
OUR WIFE.
Mrs. Winner, (her second appearance,) Mrs. Sedley Brown, Mr. J. K. Mortimer, Mr. G. A. Clarke, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, &c.
After which, with
New Scenery by.....Hayes
THE NEW OLYMPIC EXTRAVAGANZA,
entitled
LOYALINA;
OR,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL FORTUNIO
and his
SEVEN GIFTED AIDES-DE-CAMP.
The New Music, composed and arranged by Thomas Baker.
And the piece produced with a powerful cast, including MRS. JOHN WOOD AS LOYALINA AND BRIG.-GEN. FORTUNIO,
with
Messrs. Frank Drew, W. Davidge, T. Owens, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss A. Harris, Miss J. Walters, Mrs. G. Browne, &c., &c.
Doors open at 7½; Performances commence at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Begins at 7½, concludes at 10¾.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY,
THE VERY GENERAL DESIRE
to witness the distinguished American tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
In his universally admired character of
BRUTUS,
In Tom Taylor's three act play of the
FOOL'S REVENGE,
which has elicited the highest encomiums from the Press and Audiences, the most REFINED and CRITICAL, induces the management to announce it for
THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
after which it must POSITIVELY BE WITHDRAWN, to present other attractive novelties.
THE CAST OF CHARACTERS
will be sustained by
ARTISTS OF THE FIRST RANK.
The Music, under the baton of Herver B. Dodworth, appropriate, and the Scenery, Appointments, &c., of the usual standard of this establishment.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
THE MARBLE HEART WILL SHORTLY BE PRODUCED.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
FAUST.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
25TH PERFORMANCE OF FAUST.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, April 13, at 8, will be produced Gounod's new and brilliant opera of FAUST. FAUST.
Margherita.....Miss Clara Louise Kellogg
Siebel.....Mlle. Henrietta Sulzer
Faust.....Signor Francisco Mazzoleni
Valentin.....Sig. Fernando Bellini
Mephistopheles.....Herr. Jos. Hermanns
Wagner.....Sig Muller
Martha.....Miss Fanny Stockton
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.
ON THURSDAY—ROBERT LE DIABLE.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Secured seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances may now be had at the regular ticket offices.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
UNION-SQUARE MUSIC HALL.
PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING,
From 7½ to 10½ o'clock, under the direction of Messrs. RIETZEL and NOLL.
EXTRA PERFORMANCES DURING THE PRESENT WEEK.
TUESDAY, APRIL 12,
VOCAL CONCERT by the celebrated Amateur Society "ARION," assisted by the famous Trombone, Mr. LETSCH, under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.
Amusing and incomprehensible entertainment of mingled Diabolarie, Supernatural Vision, &c., by the famous Illusionist and Pianist, Mr. ROBERT HELLER, who has generously tendered his assistance, and will also perform a Grand Solo on a Pianoforte of the celebrated factory of Chickering & Sons.
The Committee on Music offer for sale the splendid steel church bell, presented by Messrs. Naylor & Co., valued at $1,000, which will be rung at the opening and closing of the Fair. Also, a fine assortment of musical instruments of every variety, which are now on exhibition at the music room, Union-square, Fair Buildings.
WM. SCHARFENBERG, Chairman, } Committee
C. F. CHICKERING, } on
WM. A. POND, } Music.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.
TWENTY-THIRD WEEK OF THE
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPICON.
This popular exhibition is still a brilliant success, affording to all classes a happy relaxation from the ordinary cares of routine life. It is a fairy realm of travel, history, literature and song, revealing to the delighted visitor the most enchanting scenery and the most exquisite statuary and architecture of the ancient and modern day in all lands as beheld in the reality.
METROPOLITAN FAIR.
HOLDERS OF SEASON-TICKETS
ARE ENTITLED FREE.
Doors open at 7; Tours commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. Matinée every day at 3 o'clock. H. B. McKEON, Manager.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
C. H. RIVERS'
EXHIBITION OF FANCY DANCES,
AND SOIREE DANSANTE,
MONDAY EVENING, April 18, commencing at 7½.
TIC

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Markets See Fifth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 11, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s. '67....	120	100	Reading R.....	163⅝
10,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C...	112⅞	100	do.....b10	164
25,000	do.....	11⅞	2200	do.....	163⅜
5,000	U. S. 5s.'65.C...	103	400	do.....b10	163⅜
4,000	Tra. Notes 7 3-10,		100	do.....b15	163⅛
	1s...Oct. & Apr.	111⅜	300	do.....	163⅛
29,000	U. S.6s.1-yr.C..	99⅛	200	do.....s30	163
2,000	N. C. State 6s....	58⅜	1000	do.....	163
4,000	Mo.State 6s.....	73⅜	200	do.....s10	163
45,000	do.....	74	100	do.....b10	163⅛
40,000	Mo. 6s. issued to		1000	do.....	162⅞
	Pac. R.....	86	400	Mich. Cen. R.....	153
100,000	Ohio & Miss C..	64	100	do.....	152⅝
25,000	do.....b30	64⅜	500	do.....	152
30,000	do.....b30	64⅜	500	do.....	151⅞
10,000	do.....b10	64	1100	M. So.& N.I.R...	114
60,000	do.....b30	64	1000	do.....	114⅛
30,000	do.....	63⅞	200	do.....b10	114⅜
20,000	do.....	63⅜	50	do.....	114⅝
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s'76	118	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	154
3,000	Erie 3d M.....	118⅜	200	Ill. C. Full Stock.	136
4,000	Hud. R 1st M....	115	18	Tol. & Wabash....	70
2,000	Har. R. 2d M....	101⅜	1000	do.....	73
1,000	Al.& T.H.2d M.P.	96	200	Tol.& Wab. Pref..	94
6,000	A.& T.H.1o. S...	95	500	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	147
5,000	C.& N.W.1st M..	95	500	do.....	146
2,000	D. L.& W. 1st M.	116	400	do.....	146⅜
8,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	96	100	do.....b15	147
20,000	P.,Ft.W.& C.2d	115	300	do.....b16	147
1,000	P., Ft.W.& C.3d	103⅜	100	do.....s30	146⅜
25,000	do.....	103	100	do.....	146⅜
1,000	Cl.& Pitts.4thM.	93	20000	Ill. Cen. C. B.S.	130
30	Ocean Bank.....	101	500	Clev. & Pitts. R..	129
30	Am Exc.Bank....	121	200	do.....b10	129
50	Canton Co.....	74⅛	100	do.....b30	128⅛
50	do.....	74	600	do.....b5	128⅛
125	Bel. & H. C. Co....	250	800	do.....	128⅜
200	Cum. Coal Pr....	63½	50	Gal. & Chi. R.....	138
300	do.....b5	83	300	do.....	138⅜
10	Quicksilver Min....	85	180	do.....	138⅜
300	do.....	83	250	do.....	139
300	do.....	83⅛	100	do.....s30	139
300	do.....	83⅜	200	do.....	139¼
500	Amer. Coal Co....	109	600	do.....	139⅝
70	Minn. Mining Co...	80	100	do.....s60	139
100	Penn. Coal Co....	234½	500	Clev. & T. R.....	153
100	do.....	235	1000	Chi. & R. I. R....	127
50	Cen. Am. Transit..	57⅜	100	do.....b10	127⅜
200	Pacific M. S.Co....	222	100	do.....b10	127⅛
250	do.....	226	100	do.....b30	28
100	do.....b30	229	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	86
500	N. Y. Cen.....	143	450	do.....	85
100	do.....b30	143⅜	100	M.& P.du C.2d Pr.	95
300	do.....	142⅝	50	do.....	94⅝
200	Erie R.....	125⅛	6	Clev., Col.& Cin.R	174
100	do.....b10	125⅜	500	P., Ft. W. & C....	101
300	do.....s15	126⅛	100	do.....s30	141
400	do.....	125⅜	200	do.....	142
300	do.....s30	125⅜	100	do.....s30	142
940	do.....	125⅞	100	do.....s60	142
100	do.....b5	126	100	do.....	142⅛
100	Erie Railway P....	110⅜	200	do.....b10	143
180	do.....s30	110⅜	100	do.....s30	142⅜
300	do.....	110⅜	400	do.....	143
50	Hudson R. R. b60	160	100	do.....b10	143⅝
100	do.....	158⅜	300	do.....s60	143
400	do.....s10	158	50	Alt. & T. H.....	84
200	do.....	158	230	do.....	83
200	do.....b30	158⅛	200	A. & T. H.R. Pref.	100
150	do.....b10	158¼	300	do.....b30	109⅜
200	Harlem R.....	180	100	do.....	99
500	do.....s10	182	200	Chi. & N.W. R.b30	66⅛
600	do....	183	200	do.....	66
400	do.....	182	100	do.....b5	66
200	do.....	183⅛	100	do.....b10	66⅜
200	do.....	184	100	do.....	66⅜
500	do.....	185	200	Chi. & N. W.R.Pr	84⅛
700	do.....	180	200	do.....	85⅜
700	do.....	176	100	Chi. & Alt. R.....	98
100	do.....s30	175	100	Mer. & C. 1st Pr...	86
100	do.....s30	173	200	Mer.& Cin.2d Pr..	61
400	do.....s30	170	100	H. and St. J. R...	66⅜
100	Lenr Island R....	161⅜	1500	N.Y.Gold Min.Co.	
25,000	Chic.& Alt.1st M.	103⅜		of Colorado.....	5
500	Bucks Co. Lead C.	13⅛	100	Lehigh & Susq.C.	16⅛
100	Wyoming Vl.Coal	98	300	Mariposa M.Co....	38⅛
100	Copake Iron Mines.	16	500	Gregory Gold.....	35
100	do.....	115⅜	100	Cen. M. Co., Col...	6
100	Fourth Nat. Bank.	100⅜	100	do.....	7
500	do.....	100⅝	6000	Hnd. R. R. Sc....	98
208	do.....	101	100	Miss. & Mo. R....	64
200	Chic. Land Co....	20	100	do.....	63⅜
31	Metrop. Gas.....	135⅜	300	Canada Cop. Co...	8
100	Qts. Bill G. M....	24			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U.S. 6s.5-20s .C.	112⅜	300	M. S. &N. I. R.b10	115
25,000	Mo. State 6s....	74	100	do.....	114⅝
8 000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr C.	99⅜	100	do.....	114⅜
50,000	O. & Miss. O....	63⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. R.G..	154
20,000	do.....	63	500	Ill. Cen. R. S....	147
100	Canton Co.....	73⅞	200	Gal. & Chic. R....	142
700	Quicksil. M. Co....	83⅛	200	do.....	142¾
250	do.....	83	500	do.....	143
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	142⅜	110	do.....s60	142⅝
100	do.....b10	142⅜	300	do.....	143⅜
100	do.....	142⅛	200	do.....	143⅜
200	do.....	142⅛	100	Cleve. & Tol. R...	153⅜
100	Erie R. b30	126	600	Clev. & Pitts. R ..	128⅜
200	do.....	125⅞	200	Chic. & R. I.....	126⅜
100	Erie R. Pr.....	111	100	do.....b10	128⅜
100	Hnd. R. R.....	158	400	do.....	128⅜
50	do.....b10	157⅜	100	Chi., Snr.& Q. R..	148⅜
500	Harlem R.....	177⅜	600	Tol. & Wab. R.....	74
300	do.....	178	500	P., Ft. W. & Chi...	142⅜
400	do.....	179	100	Chic. & N. W. R...	66⅜
1000	do.....s60	165	200	do.....b10	67
100	do.....s30	170	100	do.....b3	67
700	Reading R.....	163⅜	200	Chi. & N.W. Pf...	86
200	do.....b10	163⅜	300	Mich. Cen. R.....	153
100	M. & P. du C. R...	86⅜	400	Alt. & Terre H.b10	84
100	do.....	86			

EVENING EXCHANGE.

100	N. Y. Cen. R...b3	143⅛	200	Pittsburgh.....	130⅜
100	do.....	143	300	do.....	130⅜
700	Erie R.....b5	126⅜	500	do.....	130⅛
400	do.....s3	126⅜	200	Clev. & Tol. R....	154⅜
100	do.....	126⅜	600	do.....	154⅜
200	do.....	126⅛	900	Rock Isl. R.....	133
200	do.....b5	126⅜	600	do.....	132⅝
200	Erie Pr.....	114	100	do.....b3	133
1000	do.....b3	113⅜	400	do.....b3	132⅜
200	do.....	113⅜	400	do.....	132⅜
100	do.....s10	113⅜	50	do.....	132⅞
1000	do.....	113⅜	800	Northwestern.....	57
500	Hud. R. R.....	158	100	do.....	67⅛
200	do.....	158⅛	200	Fort Wayne.....	143⅜
100	do.....b3	158⅛	100	do.....b3	144
200	Harlem R.....s60	185	100	do.....h10	144
200	do.....	178⅜	200	Canada Cop. Co....	8
800	Reading R.....	163⅜	400	do.....b3	8
200	do.....	163⅞	100	T.H. & A. R. Pr...	101
300	Mich. Cen. R.....	153¼	50	do.....	100¾
400	do.....	154	200	Wabash.....s3	75⅜
200	do.....	155	1200	do.....	75⅜
200	Mich. So. R.....	115⅜	1100	do.....	75⅜
200	do.....	115⅜	200	do.....b3	76⅛
500	do.....b3	116	1200	do.....	75¼
800	do.....	116	15,000	Ohio & M. C...b2	66
400	do.....b3	116¼	100	Cen. Am. Tr.....	58⅜
200	do.....	116⅜	500	Canton Co.....b30	78
700	Ill. Cen.....	147⅜	200	do.....	73¾
4200	M. S.&N.I.G.S...	160	200	Cen. Coal Co.....	84
100	do.....b3	160	100	do.....h10	85
1000	do.....	160¼	200	Quick. M. Co.....	84¾
500	do.....	161	100	do.....b3	84¾
300	do.....	161	12000	Gold M. Co. of Col.	6
100	Galena R.....	142⅜			

MONDAY, April 11—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, April 9, 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of April 2:

Increase in Loans	$40,011
Increase in Specie	1,396,622
Increase in Circulation	8,513
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	638,277

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show tha inter-exchanges betwaen tha Banks, and incinding also the Snb-Treasnry balence at the closa of the week, tha following is the general comparison with the previons exhibit, and also with tha movement this time last seasou:

	April 11, 1863.	April 9, 1864.	April 2, 1864.
Capital	$69,128,000	$69,722,506	$69,722,506
Loans	170,845,283	204,033,192	203,993,181
Specie	35,406,145	20,924,287	19,527,665
Circulation	8,178,091	5,804,511	5,795,998
Gross Deposits	203,972,744	280,238,538	283,680,087
Exchanges	44,078,013	109,725,518	112,728,790
Undrawn	159,894,731	170,513,020	171,151,297
In Snb-Treasnry	11,172,697	$7,639,224	35,480,678

The Bank return is steadier than usual, of date, on the lines of Loans and Deposits. The course of the Monay Market last week prepared the public to hope that no farther inflation of Loans would be msoe in support of the wild speculation now going on at the Stock Exchange. The Specie sverage is np nearly a million and a half from the April interest on the Public Debt paid from the Treasnry Office about tha 1st inst. The whole stock of Specie in Bank and in the New-York office of the Treasury is largar thau at any time since 1861. It stands as follows:

In Bank	$20,924,287
Treasury Office	26,266,181
Total	$47,190,468

The ealea of Gold to the Importers, from the Treasury Office, to-dsy, amount to $502,916. The prica remains at 165 ⅌ cent. At the Stock Exchange tha price at the Morning Board was 170⅛; at the Afternoon Bosrd 171⅛ ⅌ cent. There was an active inqoiry for Exchange for the Boston steamers, which stiffened the speculation in Gold, which, however, still keepa ahead of the relative rates of Exchange. Bills on London are 187@187⅛ ⅌ cent.

The Subscriptions to the New Loan, to-day, thus far reported, are:

At Treasury Office	$128,450
First National Bank	$29,600
Togather	$658,050

There waa no new feature in the Money Market. The price is 7 ⅌ cent. to Stock Exchange borrowers, as the rule.

The New-York Exchange was less animated to-day than through the past week, and the general volume of business not so large. The markets, however, resumed considerable firmness in the afternoon on the Railways, at something near Saturday's sales, on most descriptions, and higher on Galena and Harlem. The latter was also very excited and upward through the early part of the day. Government Stocks advanced to 130 ⅌ cent. for the 6s of 1867, and left off 112½ ⅌ cent. for the 5-20 Loan. The Miscellaneous sheres were higher on Dalaware and Hudson, bnt otherwise tame, and on the new Mining schemes generally lowar, with moderata sales.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Satnrday aftarnoon. Tha New-York Roads, with the exception of Herlem, were neglected by specniation, while new combinations were apperent in Chicago and Rock Island aud in Gelena and Chicago. The genaral market left off irregular:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1861....	114⅝	114⅜	Mich. Central...	154⅞	152⅜
U. S. 5-20's.....	112⅜	112⅜	Mich Southern ...	114⅜	115⅜
N. Y. Central....	143⅛	142⅜	Mich Guarant'd	154⅜	154⅜
Erie.....	125⅜	125⅛	Illinois Cen....	147⅜	147
Erie Preferred...	111⅜	111⅛	Pittsburgh.....	129	130
Hudson.....	159	157⅜	Fort Wayne.....	141	142⅜
Pacific Mail.....	226⅜	226⅜	Rock Island.....	127	133⅜
Harlem.....	172	179	Galena.....	138⅜	142
Canton.....	72⅜	72	Readin'.....	163	164
Treas. Cer. new..	99⅛	99⅜	Quicksilver.....	83	83⅜
Toledo.....	154⅜	153⅜	Cnm'land Coal..	83	82⅜
Northwest.....	66	67¾	Mariposa.....	38⅜	38

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	114	Chatham	105
Mechanics'	115	Bank of the Republ	107
Union	124	Bank of N. America	111
City	150	Hanover	104
Phœnix	111	Metropolitan	122
Tradesmen's	115	Shoe and Leather	105
State nt New-York	110	Corn Exchange	110
Commerce	114	Continental	105¾
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	105	Commonwealth	107
Ocean	101	Park	140
American Exchange	121	Mechan. & Merch.	103⅜

And the following for the Railway Mortgagee:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	112	Chi. & N.W. Int. Bonds	102¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Real Es.	118	Chi. & N. W. firsts	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Snbs.	142	Chi. & N. W. seconds	100
Erie 3ds, '83	118	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	99
Erie 8ths, '88	125	Han & St. Jo. 2ds	96
B. N.Y.& E. 1sts '77	110	Lac. & W. bonds	112¼
Hud. R. 1sts. '69	116	Del. L. & W. firsts	114
Hud. R. 3ds. '75	105	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	106
Harlem 1sts. '69 & '73.	114	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	95⅜
Harlem seconds, '64	101	M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	116
Harlem thirds, 63	104	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	112
Mich. C. '69 & '72	127	Chi. & Tol. S. F.	103
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	129	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1s	115
Mich. S. seconds	108	Pitts. Ft.W. & C. 3ds	105
M. S. & N. I. S. F.	114	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	108
Pacific Extension	79⅜	Clev. & ritts. 4ths	92⅜
Ill. Central. '75	119	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	78
Alton & T.Haute firsts.	107	Chi. & Alt. firsts	100⅜
Al. & T. H. 2ds Pref'd	95⅜	Chi. & Mis.	95⅜
Al. & T. R. Income	92	Alt. & G. W.	101
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	110		

The *Commercial Advertiser* if disposed to deal fairly by the Government, will correct the oft-repeated assertion that the words "*in coin*" are not in the official copy of the Act, March 3, creating the New Loan. It will also dismiss the repeated intimation, wholly without authority or probebility, that the intereet upon this Loan will have to be raieed to 6 ⅌ cent. We subjoin an official copy of the Loan Act, under which the Government has determined to isene $200,000,000 bearing no higher rate of interest than *five per cent.* in Gold:

THE ACT OF CONGRESS AUTHORIZING THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

AN ACT supplementory to an act entitled "An Act to provide wava and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United Stotes of America in Congress Assembled, That in lieu of so much of the loan authorized hy the act of March 3, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secratary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow, from time to time, on tha credit of the United States, not exceeding two hnndred millions of dollars, during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States, bearing data March 1, 1864, or any subsequent period, redeemable at tha pleasura of the Government after any period not less than five years, *and payable at any period not more than forty years from date in coin*, and of snch denomiaations as may he fouud expedient, not less than fifty dollars, bearing interest not exceeding six per cantum a yeer, payehle on hones not over one hundred dollars, annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin; and he may dispose of such bonds at any time, on sucgh terms as he may deem most advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or, at his discretion, for Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificetes ot deposit, issned nnder any act of Congress; and all bonds issued nnder this act shall ba exempt from taxatinn hy or nnder State or municipal authority. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay the necessery expensea ot the praperation, issna snd disposal of such bonds out of any money in the Treesury not otherwise eo-propriated, hut tha amonnt so peid shall not exceed one-half of oae per centum of the amonnt of bends so issued and disposed of.

Approved, March 3, 1864.

In a card to the public this morning, Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE aska a suspensiou of pnblic opinion on the Fourth Netional Benk difficulty until the Stockbolders' meeting ou Tbursdey next. So far as our owu reference of Saturday to this matter, to which Mr. OPDYKE alludes, is concarned, we certeinly have no objectiou to this delay. We desire to repeet, however, the helief that *all* the Stockholders, of both parties, or of no perty other than the real well-wishers of the public usefulness of this Bank of large capital, in the success of which the Governmcnt is known to have taken (snd still feels) much interest, ought to sttend in persou, in plsce of by proxy, where the object of snbstitution is, to say the iesat, of equivocal good.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company have made a quarterly dividend of 2½ ⅌ ceut., payeble 18th May. The March traffic of the road was:

In March, 1864	$502,603
In March, 1863	461,964
Increase	$140,639

The line is to be completed in its eingle track, and is to be double tracked out of the proceeds of new stock, of which $3,500,000 is appropriated for the aervice of 1864. The bondholdere agree to this arrangement, on condition that their 50-year 7 ⅌ centa be irredeemeble, except through a Sinking Fund of 1 ⅌ ceut. a year, and that they vote in all elections, dollar for dollar, with the shareholdors. The original compact was that the line should be completed out of the net earnings of the Road, and that the Boude might be paid off or reduced to 6 ⅌ cents at any time after 1867, and to be voted on one dollar for every two of stock. The new stock is pnt in trust to be sold at the best market.

The attention of parties disposed to advertise their Mouey in the numerous Gold and other Mining Schemes, now being launchad upon this market, is directed to the proprietors of the Day & Bushnell Company of Colorado, advertised on another page of this paper. Messrs. MOULTON & VAN DYKE, No. 19 Wall-street, hold the subscription papers,

Another new, Gold Mining Company, the Alpine, of Colorado, also advertises on another page for subscriptions, at the office of E. H. T. GILSON, William-street.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $1,472,238 73; for Customs, $420,000; payments, $6,222,972 94; total balance, $32,868,490 58. Ten-Fortie, 1 $128,450.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

By instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 26, 1864, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the *National 10-40 Five Per Cent.* Loan, in coupon bonds or registered certificates, redeemable after ten, and payable forty years from date, in coin and will allow to banks, bankers and brokers the *usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent.*

This loan bears gold interest, payable *semi-annually* on coupon and registered bonds of $500 and over, and *annually* on bonds of the denominations of 50 and 100 dollars.

In subscribing, parties are requested to pay the accrned interest from the first of March to the day of subscription *in coin*, or *in currency adding fifty per cent. premium.*

The interest on this Loan is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual coupons of the 50 and 100 dollar bonds are payahlo on the first of March.

The Secretary of the Treasury closes his instructions in the following words:

On the above terms, the First National Bank of the City of New-York, of which you are the President, is authorized to receive subscriptions to tha National 10-40 Loan, and it is hoped that its exertions—on the most energetic and active employment of which great reliance is placed—will be attended with complete success.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To S. C. THOMPSON, Esq., President.

The coupon bonds will be ready for delivery early in April, and registered bonds about the first of May. Remittances may be made in legal tender notes, National Bank notes, or in drafts, &c., par in this City, addressed,

JAMES CURPHEY,
Cashier First National Bank,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864. New-York.

To the Stockholders of the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.

Six of the Directors of this Bank heving published an *ex parte* statement of tha difficultias existing in its management, and heving made an appeal to you to sustain them at your meeting on Thursday naxt, the 14th inst., it hecomes my duty to correct some of their misrapresentations, and to submit to you a brief statement of the facts in tha casa.

All their essential allagations in reference to me and to my action, as President of tha bank, are without foundetion in fact. It is not true, as they insinuate, that the meeting of tha stockholders is called for the purpose of fixing me in my position as President, free from any control of the Board of Directors. It is not trna thet I have ishored under the impression that I have a controlling voice over the Directors; that the Cashier must be snch a person as I selected, whether the board deemed him sulisble or not; thet in tha selection of other employes of the hank, my voica must control; and that tha bank must be under the ona-man power, and that power myself. The groundlessness of these cherges, and folly of alleging such causes for the want of harmony in the management of tha bank, will be transparent to any one who reflects for an instant that the appoiating power wes wholly with the Bosrd of Directors, in which I conld give but a single vote, and the six Directors could at any moment have elected such a Cashier and snch other officers as they saw fit, while the Presidest could do nothing hnt snbmit. Nor is it true that I have desired to retain my position as Presidant. On the contrary, I would not have retained such position for a moment, after the nnfriendly combination against me in tha board manifested itself, had it not been for my sense of duty to the stockholders.

Tha facts in the case are briefly these: Tha Presidency of the bank was not of my seeking, nor did I personally desire it. Tha Commissioners selected to open books of subscriptions to the stock of the hank, of whom I was one, after keeping such books open for some weeks, had received an aggregate subscription but little exceeding one million of dollars. They found that capitalists were unwilling to subscribe until they knew who was to be the President of the bank. They thereupon, attar consultation, determined to ask A. A. Low, Esq., to eccept that position, several persons, including myself, offering to donbia their subscriptions shonld he accept. They mada the tender, but Mr. Low declined. After further consultation, my associates next asked me to accept the positon. I frankly told them that I did not want it; that if I acceptad it at all it would ba at the sacrifice of my personal wishes, to a desira to aid, as far as I could, the proposed system of nstional banks. They urged me to accept, promising that I should ba aided in tha performaaca of my duties by the appointment of an experienced and capable hanker as Vice-Presidaat. After some days' reflection on tha subject, I consented to serva. My name was thereupon publicly announced as the intended President of the benk, eiter which the balance of the capitel of the bank, heing about three-fourths of tha whole, was subscribed.

The bank was then organized, tha Directors chosen according to a ticket framed by tha Commissioners, but not made public nor even completed until shortly hefora the election. By a vote of the Directors, I took the position for which I had been virtually selected hy the Commissioners and tha shareholders.

At soma of tha earliest meatings of the board it became evident to me that I had been mada the victim of a combination; that my nama had been used to aid in securing subscriptions to the stock, hut that I was not the person whom tha majority of the board desired or intended as their permenent President. Under this conviction I should at onca and most gladly have resigned my position, if I could have done so without violating my obligations to those who had subscribed to the stock, after I had permitted my nama to be announced as tha intended President. Under this sense of honor and duty I retained my position, attending faithfully to my duties and resting every member of the board with the utmost confidence and consideration. It is not true as stated hy the six Directors, that I assumed any prerogativss not properly belonging to my office. On tha contrary, I consulted tha board on all questions appertaining to the management of tha hank, and invariably acquiesced in and carried out their decisions. I went further; and for tha sake of hermony and in the hopa of securing it, I permitted them in some cases to exercise functions properly belonging to the executive officers of the bank. But it was all of no avail. The determination of the majority to make tha position too unpleasant for me to retain, hecama more and more manifest. Tbay refused to appoint an activa Vice-President, though a most acceptable one was, it was believed, within our reach. They neglected to appoint a Cashier, though the name of a most unexceptionable one was proposed and urged by me. They put in the by-laws a provision requiring the President to give honds, though they admitted that there was nothing in tha law requiring it, nor anything in custom to justify it. While their conduct was becoming more and more offensive, and as it seemed to me in reckless disregard of tha interests of tha bank, I took occasion to consult with some of the larger stockholders to ascertain if they would justify me in resigning my position, which had now become exceedingly disagreeable to me. With one accord they answered in the negative, saying that they would denounce me if I voluntarily abandoned my post.

Finally the majority of the board became more outspoken, and informally expressed the wish that I should resign. I told them cordially that snch had long heen my desire, hnt that my sense of duty to the stockholders forbade it. I reminded them that I was in no degree responsible for the existing discord, that I had performed my duties with such fidelity to the interests of tha hank, that they had never criticised a single one of my official acts, and that I defied them to point to a word uttered by me disconrteous to any member of tha board. I added that it appeared to me that the only safe method of restoring harmony and subserving the interests of the hank, would be to call a meeting of tha shareholders, tender to them our resignations and let them elect a new board. To this they objected. On the following day, Mr. TAYLOR offered a resolution to this affect, which was seconded by me, bnt which was voted down by the majority of the board. At the same time they refused to consider the question of appointing a Cashier, or an Assistant Cashier, although we were still without the first named officer, and the latter had resigned his office to take effect a few days thereafter.

Nothing remained to me but to submit the case to some of the large shareholders, and ask their advice. They decided with great unanimity to call a general meeting of tha shareholders to considar and determine what action in the premises would best subserve their own and the public interests. At that meeting it is my purpose to present a full statement of the facts, and to give my reasons for apprehending that the interests of the shareholders will not be safe if the hank is permitted to be controlled by tha present majority of the board; and further to state the only theory which to my mind explains the combination formed against me from the moment I became President of the bank. After doing this I shall, with a feeling of great relief, tender to the shareholders my resignation of a trust, which, as I have said, I never sought nor desired, and which I received rather from them than from the Board of Directors.

Meanwhile I append hereto tha certificata of tha late Assistant Cashier, Mr. ROLSTON, and Messrs. TAYLOR & LATHROP, two of the Directors, to prove that my conduct has not been of the aggressive character charged by the majority of the board; bnt uniformly courteous and forbearing, even under circumstances of great provocation.

In conclusion, however, I cannot withhold the expression of my surprise that Mr. WHITEWRIGHT should heva signed the published card of tha Directors, as he was no party to the controversy, and knows nothing of his merits, having within a few days only claimed to be a member of the board.

GEORGE OPDYKE.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

The undersigned take great pleasnre in stating that Mr. OPDYKE, the President of the Fourth National Bank of this City, has always evinced, in his deportment toward tha Directors of the bank, uniform kindness and courtesy; thet he has exercised no authority not properly beloaging to his office; that he has attended faithfully to his official duties, and thet he has, in our opinion always been forbearing, and refrained from every sort of aggression.

ROBT. L. TAYLOR, Director.
R. D. LATHROP, Director.
R. G. ROLSTON,
April 11, 1864. late Assistant Cashier.

[Advertisement.]

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY.—Whoever is tronbled with Hoarseness, Cough or Soreness of tha Throat, can apply an excellent and safe remedy by nsing BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. We have tried the article, and can safely recommend them in all cases of Throat Irritation. To Singers and Public Speakers they are of great value.—*Alton (Ill.) Courier.*

Advertisement.

"HUMAN FACES" AND "SIGNS OF CHARACTER."—For interesting articles on Body and Mind, Our Social Relations, Ethnology, Psychology, Physiology, Phrenology Physiognomy, with portraits, and Biographies of Rev. Dr. Dr. Bellows, Dr. Darcy, Lieut. Pettinger, and others see *The Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for April, 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. For 60 cents the January, February, March and April numbers sent by first port, by

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

D. BARNUM'S Self-sawer for all sewing-machines, preserves the eyes, avoids binding; no basting. No machine is complete without it. Price $1 50, with directions. Sent by mail free. Donated to and for sale at the Fair, Fourteenth-street, in the sewing-machine room, and at the Inventor's headquarters, WILCOX & GIBB'S sewing-machine office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making lime lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

CLARK'S UNION PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street. Portraits of deceased persons copied from card pictures, daguerreotypes, &c., and enlarged to any size up to that of life, and beautifully finished in India Ink, Oil or Water Colors by the best artists. See specimens.

[Advertisement.]

HARRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 25 | Sun sets..... 5 35 | Moon sets..12 15
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11 56 | Gov. Island..12 25 | Hell Gate.. 1 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, April 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Matanzas, Liesgang, Havana and New-Orleans, T. Ascenalo & Co.

Steamers James S. Green, Fenton, Alexandria, James Hand; Wm. Woodward, Cunoiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship George Hnribut, Masson, New-Orleans, Sturgis, Clearman & Co.

Brigs Brill, (Br.,) Crowell, Havana, Boyd & Hincken; Salamander, (Swed.,) Hohn, Oporto, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Hayward, Davison, St. Domingo City, Brett, Son & Co.; Weijet, (Russ.,) Aspinen, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Weudt; St. Vincent, (Br.,) Ganion, St. John, N. B., B. F. Small & Co.; Cypress, (Br.,) McCullough, Cienfuegos, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Wilhelmine, (Dan.,) Nielso, St. Pierre, Mar., Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Shooting Star, Marshall, Pembroke, Jed Frye & Co; J. C. Brooks,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3917. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

ARRIVAL OF THE WESTERN METROPOLIS

The Steamer Maple Leaf Blown Up by a Torpedo.

NEARLY ALL THE PASSENGERS SAVED.

WRECK OF THE GUNBOAT KINGFISHER.

Skirmishing with the Rebels in Florida.

The United States steam-transport *Western Metropolis*, from Hilton Head in 70 hours, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She brings the following interesting intelligence:

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE

Destruction of the Maple Leaf—Hunting for Torpedoes—Wreck of the Kingfisher—Skirmishing with the Rebels.

HILTON HEAD, Tuesday, April 5, 1864.

DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER MAPLE LEAF.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 1st inst., the army steam-transport *Maple Leaf*, while passing down the St. John's River, from Palatka to Jacksonville, Fla., ran against a torpedo, moored in the stream twelve miles above the latter place, which exploded and sent the vessel to the bottom.

At the time of the explosion the *Maple Leaf* had on board about forty persons, including the officers and crew, all of whom escaped harm or capture, except two firemen and three deck-hands, who were sleeping on the deck, near the forecastle, and who were instantly killed, either by the falling of a portion of the upper works, or by the tremendous force of the concussion. The persons thus killed were colored.

All the passengers, among whom were three ladies, including Mrs. Capt. CHADWICK, immediately took to two small boats belonging to the steamer and made for Jacksonville, which place they reached at about 8 A. M. Nearly all the passengers were asleep when the event occurred, and no time whatever was afforded for looking after personal baggage. All that was saved in the way of clothing was what the persons were when they left the vessel.

On board the *Maple Leaf* was the camps and garrison equipage of three regiments of Gen. FOSTER'S Brigade, also the personal baggage of the officers. Gen. FOSTER himself is a heavy sufferer. Two sutlers had property on board valued at $20,000. Everything is lost. The property was put on board the *Maple Leaf* at Hilton Head, and it was the intention to take it off at Jacksonville when the vessel had reached that point, but she had no sooner arrived than she was immediately despatched to Palatka, on urgent business, which accounts for the property having been on board.

The steamer sank in deep water, so that nothing but the top of her wheel-houses and a portion of the smoke-stack appeared to view. During the day the rebels shelled away this visible portion of the wreck, so that now nothing is to be seen of it. The *Maple Leaf* was an old vessel, having been built in 1844, and was owned by parties in Boston. She was formerly run on the St. Lawrence River, and in this department she was used for a long time to ply between here and St. Augustin, Fla. She was a finely built boat, but of rather slow speed, and can be better spared than some other vessels in the service. Her Commander, Capt. W. H. DALE, and officers, arrived here to-day, and intend going North on the *Western Metropolis* to-morrow. The Captain's wife and sister-in-law, who have lived on the boat for several months, happened to be at Beaufort on Friday.

The torpedo must have been very large and powerful, for when it exploded it threw the bow of the steamer completely out of water, and sent the forecastle flying several feet in the air. The pilot-house was detached and shivered to pieces, and the pilot very narrowly escaped serious injury. Nothing of the vessel or cargo to the value of a sixpence was saved.

MORE TORPEDOES.

Gen. HATCH, as soon as the news of the explosion reached him, dispatched three companies of the Seventh Connecticut Regiment up the river in boats to act as a patrol, and to seek other torpedoes, which deserters reported were in the stream. In twenty-four hours' time, they sent back a torpedo, which they discovered about ten miles up the river; also, a number of deserters from New-York regiments, whom they captured some distance up on the left bank. The deserters had erected a tent, and obtained provisions from farmers. Other torpedoes are in the river and will doubtless be soon brought to light. They are of a peculiar construction, having three percussion prongs, and will explode at the least touch of a hammer.

The absurdity of keeping troops at Palatka will be best explained when it is known that transports do not venture up the river only at night. The rebel pickets or guerrillas occupy the banks of the river, and at night their camp fires can be seen at irregular intervals. It is difficult to conceive the first military advantage to be gained by holding the place, and perhaps it would be quite as well for the troops to join the main force at Jacksonville, where, in case of a fight, they can be of some service.

A SKIRMISH.

On Saturday last Col. GUY V. HENRY, with his Light Brigade and two regiments of infantry, started from their camp before Jacksonville, and proceeded toward the enemy's lines on a reconnoissance. When four miles out they came across the enemy's pickets, whom our men drove back to Six Mile Run—a distance of two miles. Here a brief skirmish occurred, during which artillery was used on both sides. Col. HENRY discovered the exact position of the rebels, and ascertained that they had in line of battle before him 3,000 men. As his purpose was not to bring on a fight, he slowly returned toward his camp, but the enemy having shown a disposition to follow, Col. HENRY formed his men in line of battle to receive him, which movement deterred the rebels from further advancing. Col. HENRY captured one horse and twenty-five head of cattle, and had four men wounded. The rebels lost fifteen in killed and wounded. The names of our wounded are: Corp. H. W. HAND, Company B; S. V. PARTRIDGE, Company B; A. COPELAND, Company B, all of the Independent Battalion Massachusetts Cavalry; and R. B. WALES, Company E, of Fortieth Massachusetts Mounted Infantry.

SKIRMISHES AT PILATKA.

On the 1st inst., Provost-Marshal S. P. SMITH, with 25 men, proceeded from Palatka up the St. John's River to Fort Gates—a distance of 30 miles. At this point they captured ten of the Fifty-fourth Georgia cavalry and three horses, all of which were brought into the camp at Palatka.

On the same night the rebels made a dash on our advance pickets at Palatka, and captured a sergeant and four men of the Independent Massachusetts Cavalry Battalion.

Since then there have been several encounters between the rebel and our own pickets, and there can be little doubt that the enemy is keeping a close watch on all our movements.

DESERTERS.

Last Sunday a rebel Captain came into our lines at Jacksonville and reported that the enemy had a force of 15,000 men between there and Baldwin. At Camp Finnigan there are about 2,000 rebel cavalry. It is also said the enemy has a considerable force between Gainesville and Palatka.

A BOLD MOVEMENT.

On the 2d inst. Maj. A. H. STEVENS, with a force of cavalry, left Jacksonville with a view of advancing into the interior some distance and then joining our forces at Palatka. It is believed he has successfully accomplished the movement.

GUNBOATS

are continually patroling the river from Jacksonville to a point a long distance beyond Palatka. A number of them are kept in the immediate vicinity of Palatka, so in case of an attack upon our troops they will be ready to take a hand in. Thus far the gunboats on the St. John's have been of incalculable service.

WRECK OF THE GUNBOAT KINGFISHER.

The gunboat *Kingfisher*, which had been stationed off Otter Island for fifteen months, was blown ashore during the recent gale and went to pieces in a short time. She was an old vessel, and her planks below water were in a rotten condition. No lives were lost. Everything of value within her will be got off, either in a sound or damaged condition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Provost-Marshal-General JAMES F. HALL went North by the *Arago* on her last trip, on important official business. He will remain in New-York but a short time.

Three prisoners of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment, who attempted to escape from the guard-house two weeks since, were captured and brought back Monday night, two of the same party again effected their escape, and as yet have not been heard of. They took with them a colored man for a guide. Their fetters were broken, not filed, and doubtless they received assistance from outside sources.

WHIT.

The Torpedoes—Gen. Hatch—A Fire.

HILTON HEAD, Friday, April 8.

One men in cruising up the St. John's river, Fla., have discovered another torpedo, making ten of these machines picked up in that river within the past week. The rebels who assisted in placing them in the stream came into our lines as deserters, shortly after the occurrence of the *Maple Leaf* disaster, and accompanied our men on their expedition, for the purpose of pointing out the precise locality at which the torpedoes were planted.

Every day or two the rebels pick up a quarrel with our pickets at Palatka. We hold our ground firmly at that point, and as yet the casualties consequent upon the picket skirmishes have been trifling.

Gen. J. P. HATCH, the new commander of the Florida District, meets with universal favor from officers and men. He is possessed of superior military judgment, and has introduced certain military changes and regulations which cannot fail to have a great influence in the successful accomplishment of the operations which he intends to inaugurate.

By order of Capt. REYNOLDS, of the *Vermont*, a number of vessels have been dispatched to the assistance of the wrecked gunboat *Kingfisher*. Everything of value, excepting her guns, have been removed. Her armament, which consisted of two 12-pounder howitzers, one 30-pounder Parrott and four 8-inch rifles will be got off in a short time.

It is the opinion of naval officers here that Admiral DAHLGREN will not return to take command of the South Atlantic Squadron.

On the morning of the 6th inst., at 5 o'clock, a fire broke out in the building on the southern end of Folly Island, occupied by Quartermaster ATWOOD as an office and storehouse. The official and private papers of the Quartermaster were saved, but the building, together with a large quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and other articles, were entirely consumed. An investigation has been instituted to ascertain the origin of the fire. It is believed by some that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

On Wednesday night the pickets on Seabrook Island discovered a dug-out, containing three men, going up a small creek toward the enemy's lines. An unsuccessful effort was made to capture it. It is believed the men were the same that escaped from the guard-house Monday night.

I omitted to mention in the proper place that our transports ply between Jacksonville and Palatka, now in the day-time, instead of at night. They are escorted by gunboats, and every precaution is taken to resist guerrilla attacks and to avoid torpedos. The river is thoroughly patroled and we shall not probably hear of any further torpedo disasters in that quarter.

The steamer *Daniel Webster*, which put in at this port in distress, has sailed, with the Fourteenth New-Hampshire troops, for New-Orleans.

The steamer *Fulton*, from New-York on the 4th inst., arrived here this morning.

In the Court-martial case of Gen. GOAMON, Quartermaster BINGHAM, who preferred the charges, was in the witness chair five days. The case is not yet concluded.

WHIT.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Longstreet's Evacuation of East Tennessee—Reinforcements for Johnston.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 12.

The *Inquirer* has the following dispatch, dated at Nashville yesterday:

"It is certain at last that East Tennessee has been abandoned by the rebel troops, and that they have destroyed all the bridges in their hasty evacuation.

Seven of LONGSTREET'S Generals have been court-martialed in consequence of the failure of the campaign in East Tennessee.

Gov. JOHNSON has gone to Knoxville to oppose the separation of East Tennessee.

JOHNSTON'S army is receiving heavy reinforcements. Parts of BEAUREGARD'S army and raw troops have arrived at Dalton, Ga. Bishop POLK'S army is on the way to Dalton. JOHNSTON'S cavalry are active. The bulk of his army is at Tunnel Hill.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Forrest Again Advancing on Paducah—A Federal Force Gone to Meet Him.

CAIRO, Tuesday, April 12.

FORREST, with a large force, was reported advancing on Paducah again last night, from the direction of Mayfield.

Reinforcements have been sent out from here to meet him.

The Seventh Illinois Cavalry, veterans, have arrived here *en route* for home on furlough. They have reënlisted.

Explosion at Huntsville, Ala.

HUNTSVILLE, Monday, April 11.

A caisson of CROSSWELL'S Illinois Battery exploded this noon on the railroad crossing in front of the depot, killing instantly privates Jacob Englehart, John Olsin, Wm. Humphray, David Roach, Wm. Mattison, and Horace Allen, and wounding George Barnes and Wm. Regan.

Several of the bodies of the killed were blown to atoms, and portions were found 500 feet distant.

The horses attached to the caisson were killed.

The railroad depot was badly shattered.

One citizen had his thigh broken, and several others were slightly injured.

The Case of the Pirate Retribution.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, April 12.

The case of the rebel pirate *Retribution* is being argued to-day before Judge FIELD, at the Custom-house in this city.

A. Q. KEASBEY, United States District Attorney, appears for the Government, and CHARLES EDWARDS, of New-York, for the claimants, who are residents of Nassau, N. P.

They claim the vessel under a bill of sale made in Nassau.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 12.

THE EXPULSION OF MR. LONG.

The excitement concerning the debate upon Mr. COLFAX'S resolution of expulsion, continued high to-day, but as the debate progressed this evening, the interest seems to subside. It is almost certain that no vote will be taken to-night; and equally certain that the resolution of expulsion will not carry the necessary two-thirds vote. GREEN CLAY SMITH'S speech was eloquent, and his intense Union utterances invariably called forth plaudits from the galleries in defiance of the Speaker's threats to clear them, and to the great disgust of Mr. VOORHEES and his Copperhead confrères.

THE TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day completed the Tax Bill. It is to be printed before reported. They have adopted a proposition submitted by Mr. ONDLL, to impose a tax upon all brokers' sales of stocks, bonds, merchandise, &c. The scope of the Stamp Tax is largely extended. The tax imposed upon distilled spirits is one dollar and twenty-five cents; on tobacco, thirty cents per pound, with graduating scale. It is estimated by the committee that the bill will raise about three hundred millions of revenue. It will be reported on Thursday next.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day had under consideration the House joint resolution in regard to the Mexican question. The Committee, in accordance with the wishes of the Administration, determined to defer action for the present upon this and all other similar propositions, relating to legislation on the questions of our foreign relations. This kills the matter.

THE COLLECTION OF THE DIRECT TAX.

Mr. CHASE, in answer to Congressional inquiries in regard to the employment of commissioners in insurrectionary districts, under the Treasury regulations, reports that the expenses attending their administration have been forty-three thousand dollars; and that they have paid into the Treasury of the United States five hundred thousand dollars.

THE TERRITORY OF MONTANA.

The House Committee on Territories have adopted the Senate's amendment to the bill organizing the Territory of Montana, allowing all persons the right of suffrage, regardless of color. It is doubtful whether it will be adopted by the House.

THE TREATMENT OF IMPRISONED SOLDIERS.

The Secretary of War has approved the recommendation of Congressman OBALL, and issued orders accordingly, that the soldiers confined in New-York prisons be placed upon the same footing as State convicts, with reference to the law, which says: "For obedience and good conduct, a convict shall be entitled to a commutation of two days per month for the term of sentence."

CITIZENS IN THE ARMY.

Stringent orders have been issued regulating citizens allowed to remain with the Army of the Potomac. Correspondents are required to register their names before the 16th inst., and after that date, when absent from their post more than 24 hours, to report to the Provost-Marshal upon their return.

GUERRILLAS CAPTURED.

Nine of MOSBY'S guerrillas, said to be some of his right hand men, captured by the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, near Middleburough on Sunday, found quarters in the old Capitol to-day. A large number of Paymasters left for the Army of the Potomac to-day, with greenbacks sufficient to pay off men up to the first of April.

CAPTURED BY GUERRILLAS.

The guerrillas picked up thirteen men and a commissioned officer belonging to the Second Pennsylvania Reserves, between Manasses Junction and Bull Run, last night.

BUSHWHACKERS.

The order directing the summary punishment of bushwhackers when caught within the army lines, has recently been annulled.

THE DAMAGE TO THE RAILROAD REPAIRED.

Bridges washed away by freshet on the Orange and Alexandria road have been repaired, and trains are running regularly.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 12.

THE COLLECTION OF TAXES IN INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to the resolution of the Senate relative to the number of commissioners and amount of money received under the law to collect direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, it appears that there were five commissioners in the District of Florida, and four in each of the Districts of South Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee, at a salary of $3,000 each, and two clerks in Florida and one in each of the other districts, at a salary of $1,200 each. In South Carolina, 103,574 acres of land were sold for $27,399; in Virginia, 6,400 acres for $110,407; in Florida, 124 acres for $16,002; and in Tennessee, lands to the amount of $52,500. The expenses in the District of South Carolina were $15,815; Florida, $14,466; Virginia, $6,061; and Tennessee, $7,122.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The amount of subscriptions to the Ten-forty Loan, reported at the Treasury Department to-day, was $1,532,000.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT arrived in town from the Army of the Potomac at 12 o'clock last night.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 12.

THE COLLECTION OF DIRECT TAXES.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a call for information as to the amount of money expended and the number of men employed to carry out the act for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts. The Secretary submits a tabular statement giving all the information required.

A BUREAU OF FREEDMEN.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen. It is placed in the Treasury rather than the War Department. It provides for a Commissioner at a salary of $4,000; a chief clerk and two clerks of each class. It guards very strictly the rights and interests of freedmen against loss or failure from cupidity, cruelty or accidental causes. It looks toward making the bureau self-supporting by applying to its uses the proceeds of leases.

A STATE GOVERNMENT FOR NEBRASKA.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) called up the House Bill to enable the people of Nebraska to form a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he did not think that the population of this Territory was sufficient to justify its erection into a State. It contained only 27,000 inhabitants. He had not heard of any application on the part of the people.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Union,) thought if these people did not really want the Territory changed into a State it ought not be forced upon them. He could understand how a few men, who hoped to be Senators, Governors, &c., could desire a State Government. But he believed that if the question was put to-day to the people there, not one-half of them would vote for it. He preferred leaving the people in a territorial condition, until they had obtained the requisite population for a State. Though he would not withhold his vote on account of the insignificance of the population, he would desire that it should be established plainly that the people themselves desired the change.

Mr. WADE was astonished that the objection should be made, after the gentleman had voted for the Enabling Acts for other States. The test of population had not, heretofore, been applied to other Territories. Florida and Texas were admitted, the latter having two Representatives in Congress when she had not population enough for one. Our action was based upon the fact, that the Territory was rapidly filling up and assuming an important position by reason of its immense natural resources. He would be as much opposed to Imposing a State Government upon the people against their consent as the Senator from Connecticut. This bill was only to enable the people to have a State Government, if they met in convention and indicated such desire. He did not think the people of Nebraska would thank the Senator for his advice.

Mr. FOSTER denied that he was attempting to give advice. He had only asked what had not been answered, whether the people had asked for a State Government.

Mr. WADE said it was the voice of the people, through their delegate in the other House.

Mr. FOSTER replied that the doors of Congress were open to the petition of this or any other people for admission, and it was not our place to dictate the forms of State Governments.

The subject was then laid over.

THE PAY OF THE ARMY.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill relating to the pay and subsistence of the army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

LAND AID TO IOWA RAILROADS.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) the bill granting lands to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor to a point of the Missouri River, to connect with certain lateral roads in Minnesota, was taken up, amended and passed.

AN ADJOURNMENT UNTIL THURSDAY.

On motion of Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) the Senate resolved to adjourn, when it adjourned today, until Thursday, out of respect to the memory of JOHN C. RIVES.

PRIVATE PROPERTY FOR PUBLIC USE.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) introduced a bill regulating the mode of ascertaining the value of lands and real estate that may be taken for the use of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

CONCERNING COURTS-MARTIAL.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill to prevent the assembly of and trials by courts-martial of capital and other crimes not arising in the land or naval forces of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

INTER-OCEANIC TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) presented the memorial of HENRY O'REILLY for increasing and cheapening telegraphic correspondence among the American people and the nations of the Old World. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. DOOLITTLE presented the memorial of PARAY MOD. COLLINS, praying for the aid of Congress in establishing an overland telegraph via Behrings Straits. Referred to the same committee.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Naval Appropriation Bill in Committee of the Whole.

The amendment appropriating money for the purchase of land to extend the wharf at the Charlestown Navy-yard, was adopted.

An amendment offered by Mr. HALE, from the Naval Committee, was adopted. It provides that no part of the appropriation for the Naval Academy shall be paid to midshipmen unless in strict conformity with the law.

An amendment offered by Mr. ANTHONY was adopted, raising the Professors of Ethics, Spanish and Drawing in the Naval Academy to a level with other Professors.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment, returning the Naval Academy to Annapolis, Md., on or before the academic year, commencing in September, 1865.

Mr. GRIMES proceeded in an elaborate speech to set forth the soundness of Annapolis over Newport. He contended that, in addition to the want of accommodation at the latter place, the temptations presented to the cadets were so great as to be prejudicial to good order and discipline, and no one could be a good officer in our navy who had not learned himself how to be commanded.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) defended the advantages of Newport as a site for the Academy.

After considerable debate, *pro* and *con.*, the amendment was concurred in—ayes, 20; nays, 17, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Nesmith, Powell, Riddle, Sherman, Willey.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Chandler, Dickson, Howard, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson, Wright.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.) offered an amendment as an additional section, repealing the bounties given to vessels engaged in the coasting and other bank fisheries. Mr. POWELL said he would not attach this important measure to the bill were it not for the fact that all his efforts to a direct vote upon it, as an independent proposition, had failed. This was due to some hocus pocus, which he did not understand. Having tried at the last session to get his measure reported by the Commerce Committee, he tried the Finance Committee, and met with no better success, and he concluded to offer it now.

Mr. POWELL contended that his ill success arose from the fact that a New-England interest was at stake, and as New-England out of twelve Senators had fourteen chairmen of committees, it was easy to perceive how the other portions of the country were being taxed for her benefit. The great State of New-York had a chairman of a committee—that of Private Land Claims, from which he had never read a report; and Pennsylvania had a chairman of the Committee on Patents and the Patent Office. [Laughter.] New-England had the chairmanship of the Army, Finance, Foreign Affairs, &c. How could the great West get matters of importance to them prescribed before this body when such partiality was shown in the distribution of chairmanships? When he approached the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce to get his bill, of which the present amendment was the substance, reported upon, he was told to see Mr. MORRILL, of Maine.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) inquired if before the rebellion the Senator had been in the habit of complaining to the lords of the South of the distribution of the chairmanships, and how they took it.

Mr. POWELL replied he had never served as chairman of a committee since he had been here.

Mr. CONNESS said that was not an answer. Was the Senator then, as now, in the habit of complaining?

Mr. POWELL said the only reason he complained now was on account of the gross partiality shown by the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, (Mr. CHANDLER,) who, though not representing New-England, was New-England born. The gross amount of the bounties now paid was $600,000, to pay which the resources and labor of other sections of the country were taxed. It was said that we needed these bounties to maintain our mercantile marine. He wanted no such mariners for seamen. He hoped his friends from the great West would vote for this amendment, as it was just about as just to tax the pigs of Kansas, or the power of the mills of Illinois, as to pay these bounties.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) explained that there was no "hocus-pocus" in the treatment of the Senator's proposition in the Finance Committee, and the Senator found it again in the Commerce Committee solely because the Finance Committee thought it belonged there, and it was so referred in open Senate. He would not attempt to reply to what the Senator had heretofore said in derogation of the bravery of New-England citizens. New-England was as far above Kentucky in this respect as Heaven was above the earth, and her bright record could not be soiled by anything the Senator might say. The Senator might make something of this in Kentucky, but he could not do it here. He (FESSENDEN) would not say a word against Kentucky, for he made many allowances for the position in which she had been placed, and lamented her attachment to the fatal delusion of the justice of human bondage.

Mr. FESSENDEN then proceeded to show that previous to the present troubles the Chairmanship of all but four of the Committees were in the hands of Southern Democratic leaders. He also denied that New-England was represented in the Commerce Committee at the expense of any other section.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) remarked that while he was in favor of this amendment, he should probably vote against it. He gave notice that when the Internal Revenue Bill came up, he should introduce a carefully worded amendment, accomplishing what was desired.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Maine, (Union,) would not defend the Committee of Commerce from the onslaught of the Senator from Kentucky. He would not condescend to do so. He was proud, as the Chairman of that committee, to have the abuse. He had voted heretofore for his expulsion as a friend of traitors.

Mr. POWELL wished to understand whether the Senator called him a friend to traitors now.

Mr. CHANDLER rose to reply amidst cries of order.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Union) submitted that personalities were out of order. He was sustained by the Chair.

Mr. POWELL said if the Senator said he was now the friend of traitors, his statement was false and untrue. [Cries of "Order."] The Senator was not one for whom he had a personal respect.

Mr. CHANDLER rose to reply.

Mr. POWELL refused to yield, as what he said was of such a character that a man of honor and a gentleman could not reply to in this chamber. [Sensation.] He put it to the Senator from Maine, if the people of his section had not been assaulted, and the Senator from Massachusetts had denounced as barbarous those who agreed with the minority. In reply to Mr. FESSENDEN, Mr. POWELL said there was not strength enough in his feeble arm to reach him or his State. In conclusion he reiterated that he had a right to speak of the Committee of Commerce in the manner he had.

Mr. CHANDLER said if there was a man on God's earth he had ceased to have respect for, it was the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. POWELL,) since the rebellion had broken out. His own and the Senator's feelings were, therefore, mutual.

Mr. POWELL said, nothing more could be expected from—

Here Mr. SAULSBURY made an appeal to the Senators that as sons of common sires, and as brothers, they should, in the present unhappy state of affairs in which the country found itself, act as became the dignity of American Senators.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said in his votes he had heretofore opposed the present amendment; but seeing New-England come up in solid column for the purpose of promoting the interests of other sections, he should change its course, and vote for the amendment as a measure of retaliation.

The amendment of Mr. POWELL was rejected by a vote of 19 yeas against 19 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Hindman, Hendricks, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Willey, Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conness, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilson.

The Senate then adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 12.

The galleries were densely crowded, as on Saturday and yesterday.

DEPRECIATION OF CURRENCY.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill to prevent a depreciation of the currency. It provides that every person, bank, association, or corporation issuing notes to circulate as money, shall pay a duty of one fourth of one per centum per month on the amount issued. Monthly returns are to be made. After one year it shall be unlawful to issue such notes, unless authorized by act of Congress.

The consideration of the subject was postponed.

THE EXPULSION OF MR. LONG.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution of Speaker COLFAX, for the expulsion of Mr. LONG of Ohio.

Mr. ELDRIDGE of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) said this resolution was wrongfully brought here. The only object could be to stir up strife and ill-feeling, at a time when we ought not only to have good fellowship and kind feeling, but union of sentiment. Referring to the constitutional provision, he denied the right and power of the House to expel the gentleman from Ohio under this resolution. They could not expel him for opinion's sake. The Constitution submitted no such question—a man could not be expelled for opinion, but for acts. He disagreed with the gentleman from Ohio, and also from the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HARRIS.) He had not come to the conclusion that secession is a fixed and unalterable fact, and that the alternatives maintained by the gentleman from Ohio have not yet been presented to the country—it is possible, however, they may be. He referred to the NEW-YORK TIMES, which says that Speaker COLFAX'S zeal has outrun his discretion, and that his resolution is neither right nor expedient, and the *Evening Post* says Mr. LONG'S speech was a perfectly legitimate expression. If the war was conducted on a proper policy, the seceded States may be brought back; but carry it on for subjugation, and you never can accomplish your purposes. You accuse the Democrats of sympathizing with the rebels, but you do not believe it. The charge is for wicked and party purposes. He said the Republican was the revolutionary party in opinions and practice, for, in overthrowing the Constitution, they overthrow the Union.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, (Union,) said that some men were willing to become famous by consenting to be infamous. He (SPAULDING) had carefully read and considered the obnoxious speech of the member from Ohio, (LONG,) and he found no patriotism in or about it. His colleague (LONG) commenced his wild harangue by announcing his intention to express the convictions of his judgment. Nothing was said without premeditation or under excitement by the gentleman, (LONG,) and yet at the commencement of his singular harangue he made a vile fling at our Chief Magistrate, by asserting, in effect, that in the assassination of the President on his way to Washington, there would have been a warmer greeting than would have been agreeable. Mr. SPAULDING quoted from the speech of Mr. LONG, which he characterized as "criminal licentiousness," and if it was not restrained it would do more to sap the foundation of our Republic than the armed cohorts of the rebellion. His colleague had come to the conclusion that the Union is lost, never to be restored, and accordingly in his own language, he regarded all pains to restore the Union as worse than folly, and that there was no sentiment either North or South on which to build a Union; and further, that every clause and letter of the Constitution has been violated. His (LONG'S) language was uttered within seventy miles of where the two armies are now located, and who are only waiting for a few sunny hours to solve the great mooted question whether we are capable of self-government. In conclusion, Mr. SPAULDING denied the truth of a paper read by FERNANDO WOOD yesterday, that he (SPAULDING) had, at the Fremont Convention, made a speech for the dissolution of the Union. He made no such speech there, and never entertained such an opinion.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, (Union,) did not hear the speech of the gentleman from Ohio (LONG;) but, after a careful examination of it, he (SMITH) had come to the conclusion that there was scarcely a sentiment or word in it that he (SMITH) could indorse. Nor did he believe such sentiments should be uttered in this House, or were indorsed by any considerable portion of the people of the United States. He (SMITH) then arraigned the Democratic party, a portion of which are now in rebellion, with being the origin and instrumental in bringing on the rebellion; but for them, he (SMITH) said, we would not be in the attitude we are to-day. In the course of his remarks he repeated what DOUGLAS said, that "there could be but two parties—patriots and traitors," (applause,) and then proceeded to quote from DAVIS, YANCEY, BROOKS, LAW and others, to show that they were prepared to sever the Union, making the election of FREMONT the pretext. If the advice of BROOKS was followed out, namely, "Place none but Slavery men as sentinels," the gentleman from Ohio (COX) would have been thus selected.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) replied that he never held the doctrine that the Democratic party was Anti-Slavery. He had said that party was neither Slavery nor Anti-Slavery, but in favor of non-intervention, leaving to the people of the States and territories the right to regulate their own domestic matters.

Mr. SMITH, in reply to Mr. COX, stated that he (SMITH,) voted for DOUGLAS, and he (SMITH,) believed that the spirit of DOUGLAS indorsed every word and sentiment that he (SMITH,) now uttered, and that the same spirit was saying to the gentleman from Ohio, (COX,) "You have departed from the truth." [Laughter.]

Mr. COX wanted to know what peculiar right the gentleman from Kentucky (SMITH,) had to speak for the deceased statesman, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. He (COX) had made the first speech against secession, backing up Mr. DOUGLAS in his views, and he had never departed from the stand he had taken. He stood where DOUGLAS stood.

Mr. SMITH replied that he understood from the good book that all true and honest spirits are liberal spirits, and thus communicate; but there was an impassable gulf between the good and the bad, and therefore it was not surprising the gentleman from Ohio, (COX,) had not heard from DOUGLAS. [Laughter.] Mr. SMITH then adverted to the acts of BUCHANAN, FLOYD and others, in their connection with the late Administration, declaring that as Slavery was the cause of the war it ought to be removed, so that we might have an independent nation of freedmen. [Applause.]

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) here rose to a point of order, owing to the disorderly demonstrations to the galleries not being suppressed. He made this point in the presence of the gentleman occupying the Chair, Mr. ROLLINS, of New-Hampshire.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union,) called Mr. VOORHEES to order.

Mr. SMITH hoped that the gentleman in the galleries would keep their feet still and their hands in their pockets. He (SMITH) said that the gentleman from Ohio (LONG) had left his own desk and occupied his (SMITH'S,) at which he delivered his speech. Was there ever such a desecration of a loyal desk? Mr. SMITH earnestly contended that we should whip down the rebellion. If we cannot do that let us subjugate the South, and populate it with a better people. If gentlemen have sympathy with the Southern rebellion, let them honestly define their position.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) would not discuss the soundness or unsoundness of the views of his colleague, (LONG,) nor would he indulge in any partisan discussion or allusions. The design was that members of Congress should represent the views of their constituents, and by argument, persuasion, and a comparison of opinion, arrive at an intelligent conclusion as to such measures of legislation as would contribute best to the general welfare and the perpetuity of the Government. What questions are brought before us? Confiscation, taxation, organization of State Governments, and amendments to the Constitution. Debate here should be to make an impression on the minds of members. The speech of

Continued on the Eighth page.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THREE DAYS LATER BY THE VIRGINIA.

Preparations for Garibaldi's Visit to England.

The Queen About Emerging from Her Retirement.

The Steam Ram Commission Gone to Cairo.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

ANOTHER HITCH IN THE ARRANGEMENT.

The Prussians Repulsed in an Assault upon Duppel After Five Hours' Fighting.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Virginia*, which left Liverpool on the forenoon of the 29th March, and Queenstown on the 30th March, arrived here this afternoon.

The *Canada* arrived at Queenstown at 5 P. M., on the 27th, and at Liverpool at 3 P. M. on the 28th March.

The *Pennsylvania* arrived at Queenstown at 6 o'clock, on the evening of the 27th.

The *St. Andrew*, from Portland, called off Queenstown at 5 A. M., on the 28th.

The *City of New-York* arrived off Queenstown at 3:30 on the morning of the 29th; and shortly afterwards on rounding Cork Head, she struck on Deunt's Rock, and was unable to move. The latest dispatches state that she will prove a total wreck.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 29th inst.

The steamship *Sidon*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GARIBALDI'S VISIT.

PREPARATIONS FOR HIS RECEPTION.

From the Observer.

Gen. GARIBALDI is expected to arrive in Southampton Water on Saturday next, April 2, in the *Ripon* steamer. He will not land at Southampton, but will, with his suite, he taken on board a small steamer, expressly chartered by Mr. SEELY, and conveyed to Cowes, en route for Brook House, the island residence of the above gentleman. He will stay there in private until the morning of Saturday, April 16, when he will leave for London per Southwestern Railway, arriving either at the Nine Elms, or Waterloo Station, of that line, but most probably the former, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, and will be there received by the members of the joint London committees and deputations from the provincial towns, and suitable addresses presented to him. From thence he will be escorted in public procession to Albert House, Knightsbridge, the town residence of Mr. SEELY. The entertainments proposed to be given respectively by the three committees will not take place until some day in the following week. His sojourn at Brooks House, it is intended, shall be strictly private; but while at Albert House he will be prepared to receive those deputations who may desire to wait upon him. The time of arrival in London, on the afternoon of a Saturday, is by the express wish of GARIBALDI himself, in order that, availing themselves of the prevailing Saturday half-holiday, as many of the working men as possible may be in attendance to receive him. It was desired by the Workingmen's Committee, as GARIBALDI gained his victories chiefly by volunteers, that one of those corps in London should form a guard of honor to him on his arrival, and the Third London of Workingmen's Brigade, was some time back applied to for that purpose, as being the most appropriate corps on whom that honor could be conferred. The sanction of Major RICHARDS, the commandant of corps, was given in reply to that application, but it appears that since then the corps has come under the control of the War Office. It cannot act as requ

WORTH, FAIRBAIRN, WHEATHOUSE, THOMPSON, and Capt. GALTON. The committee have also recommended that "during the manufacture by the Gutta Percha Company and by Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co. respectively, the conductivity of the copper strand should be determined by the specification of a high standard, to be found by the electrical advisers of the company, but not at less than 65 per cent; that the electrical perfection of the core be determined by the unit system of measurement, and that the standard of the cable should certainly not be below that of the best cable hitherto made; that the core of the cable be tested under hydraulic pressure, and at the highest pressure attainable, in REID's tanks, now at the Gutta Percha Company's works; that after submission to this pressure the core be carefully examined, also that before it be transferred to Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co., it be required to pass the full electrical test under water; that all the tests of the core be made in water of a temperature of 70° Fahr., and after twenty-four hours' submersion therein; that the company, as well as the manufacturers, employ proper persons at the Gutta Percha Company's works to check the electrical tests, and it is desirable that they should arrive at their results by a different process to that employed by the Gutta Percha Company; that the completed cable be continuously tested under water at such temperature as the electrical advisers of the company decide on from time to time, and that the company check the tests; that the joints be tested separately, and that no joint be passed which showed a leakage twice as great as that of a corresponding length of the core; that careful and frequent mechanical tests be made upon the iron wire and hemp, and that the company as well as the contractors keep properly paid and respectable persons on the wire drawers' premises, as well as at Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOT & Co.'s Works, to check the strength and elongation of these materials." The very efficient and stringent precautionary measures, carried out in their integrity, can scarcely fail to result in the construction of a cable of the most perfect description in every respect. The advantage of such tests, carefully conducted and recorded, will also prove at all times most valuable in the electrical management of the cable when submerged and in actual operation.

THE STEAM RAMS.

From the Manchester Examiner, March 28.

The commission to examine the Pasha of Egypt, in the case of the Attorney-General *vs.* LAIRD and others, has been dispatched to Cairo. Sir LAURENCE PALK has given notice of a motion in the House of Commons, on the reassembling of the Parliament, on the subject.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING AND THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

The Tunis city article says the *Denbigh*, from Mobile, reported to have been captured by the Federal blockading squadron, is announced to have arrived safely, with a cargo of cotton, at Havana. This cotton was shipped in payment of a proportionate amount of Confederate bonds, which will be canceled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Queen of England has officially announced her intention to hold a court at Buckingham Palace April 6, at which Her Majesty will receive the principal members of the Diplomatic Corps; and a second court on the 13th of April, to which a limited number of distinguished persons will be invited to attend, in order to afford them an opportunity of paying their respects to Her Majesty.

Drawing-room receptions will also be held by the Princess of Wales and Prince by the Prince of Wales, in behalf of the Queen, in May and June.

State concerts and two State balls will also be given during the season, by command of the Queen, at Buckingham Palace.

Political affairs in England during the Parliamentary recess were quite unimportant.

The annual Easter Monday review of the Metropolitan Volunteers came off with great éclat, near Guildford. About 18,000 man were under arms.

At the usual Easter banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London, the Duke of Cambridge spoke in favor of maintaining the army and navy in a state of the utmost efficiency. He asserted England would do all she could in honor to keep out of war, but would never submit to humiliation and contempt.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

THE LOAN.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Friday, March 25, 1864.

Various rumors are current about the Mexican loan, but, from what I can gather, the facts are as follows: The Emperor came to the conclusion that his young friend the Archduke was into fair way to be victimized by financial intriguers eager to take advantage of the necessities of his nascent empire. He, therefore, put a rather sudden stop to certain negotiations that were going on, and resolved that the loan should be issued by houses in France and England of high standing, on commission, due regard being shown to the interests of the old bondholders. The loan is reported to be for £25,000,000 sterling in a six per cent. stock at 62, and out of the proceeds a reserve which, I am assured, will be thought extremely liberal, is to be made for existing creditors. The competition for the loan has been extremely active, Messrs. ROTHSCHILD taking the lead; but it has been thought, both by the French Government and the Mexican Minister, that the soundest course was to confide the matter to commission houses on the old principle, rather than to place it in the hands of parties who would seek to derive an extra profit from the operation for their own account. In this spirit a contract was entered into with Mr. GEORGE E. SEYMOUR, of London, which contract, I am enabled to state, has been this day ratified by Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co. Arrangements will be made for an Anglo-French issue immediately after the acceptance of the crown by the Archduke, which ceremony, as you are aware, will take place at Miramar on Easter Sunday. The Archduke is extremely anxious to save the credit of inaugurating his reign by an act of financial justice. In the case of the bondholders, their mortgage upon the customs revenues will not be invalidated. The Archduke means to provide for their dividends pending the consolidation of the empire, so far as the present resources of the country will permit. I understand that the sum which the French Government takes for its war expenses will not in any way interfere with the loan, and that the amount—less than reported—is considerably under three millions sterling. A guarantee the French Government will not give, because the Corps Legislatif would not sanction it; but the 40,000 French bayonets in Mexico are in themselves no mean guarantee as long as they remain, and there seems little prospect of their coming away in a hurry. Everything short of a guarantee will be done to favor the loan here. The *Indépendance Belge* says that the Emperor and Empress will head the French subscription, and that, as a consequence, courtiers and functionaries innumerable will follow suit. This loan will be the first Mexican stock officially quoted on the French Bourse. It appears that Mr. SEYMOUR was consulted in the matter, owing to the favor of the Emperor of Austria, who, in acknowledgment of financial operations effected by him in Vienna last year, has recently sent him the order of the Iron Crown.

MAXMILLIAN.

The *Daily News* says that on the ground of difficulties which have arisen as to the presumptive succession to the Austrian throne, the Archduke MAXIMILIAN has deferred the reception of the Mexican notables who were deputed to request his acceptance of the Mexican Crown. Sunday, the 27th, had been the day fixed for the formal acceptance by the Archduke.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

A Vienna telegram, of the 28th, to the London *Times*, says the Conferences will begin in London on the 12th April.

Serious dissensions are reported between Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and Marshal VON WRANGEL, the Prussian Commander-in-Chief; and Prince HOHENZOLLERN SIGMARINGEN had left Berlin for the seat of war to endeavor to effect a reconciliation.

A circular by the Danish Government, dated March 15, energetically attacks the conduct of the allies in Schleswig.

There was a short but sharp engagement at Gravenstein on the 28th, and the Danes were driven behind their intrenchments.

The London *Morning Advertiser* states, on alleged implicit authority, that Austria has given a pledge to England that she will not send ships of-war to the Baltic.

The London *Morning Post* continues to harp upon the alleged new holy alliance, and says:

"We shall be glad to discover that no holy alliance exists to crush the liberties of Europe, just as we should learn with satisfaction that the hostility of Germany toward Denmark was prompted by sympathy with co-patriots, and not by abhorance of liberal institutions. On the one point as on the other, however, we lack the information to justify us in drawing the wished-for inferences."

The English invitation to the German Diet to take part in the proposed Conference was laid before the Diet on the 26th of March, and referred to a Committee to be reported on.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 29.

It is stated that the Conference on the Danish question will meet at London on the 12th of April.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 30.

The Prussians attempted to carry Duppel by storm, but were repulsed, after a five hours' aengagement along their whole line.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

From the London Star, March 28.

The fire of the Prussian batteries at Duppel is described as terrible, and is scarcely interrupted for more than a quarter of an hour, to afterward begin again with fresh fury. The projectiles have killed some Danish officers and soldiers, but have done little injury to the intrenchments. The Danes have established their batteries along the Vemmingbund, where, in spite of the fire of the Prussians, they maintain themselves with a firmness which reflects the highest honor on their courage. The shots from the Prussian batteries frequently reach as far as the island of Alsen; they have partly destroyed the small town of Sonderburg, which is, however, totally inoffensive. A Danish flag of truce was sent to the Prussian headquarters to ask whether the enemy intended to destroy the town, and, if such were the case, to demand time to remove the wounded and the women and children. The Prussians replied that they were not firing on the town, but that they could not guarantee that the projectiles would not fall on it. The inhabitants have therefore taken refuge at Odensee, where they have met with the kindest reception.

The siege of Fredericia is even less advanced than that of Duppel. The bombardment lasted two days without interruption. The Prussians attacked the left of the entrenchments, and the Austrians cannonaded the right, Marshal WRANGEL himself directing the bombardment. The artillery of both the invading nations have shown much skill and precision. They fired about 1,000 shots a day. The place scarcely returned the firs. At last the firing ceased, and a flag of truce was sent to summon the commandant to surrender, which he refused in very decided terms. The allies then abandoned their positions, and retired out of gunshot of the place. The country is still covered with snow, and the roads are so bad that there is great difficulty in supplying the parks of artillery. It is that circumstance which most probably has indeced the Austro-Prussians provisionally to interrupt the siege of Fredericia. The resistance of Duppel being prolonged, Marshal WRANGEL cannot expose himself to the risk of being in want of ammunition.

A PROCLAMATION BY MARSHAL WRANGEL.

On the occupation of Jutland by the allied Prusso-Austrian Army I call upon the inhabitants of all classes, and to perticular the State officials, to show unconditional obedience to the ordinances and requisitions of the allied military authorities, and thereby alleviate as far as possible the hurdens which the country has to bear in consequence of the war.

Whenever the dispositions of the military authorities do not find unconditional obedience, they will be under the necessity of compelling obedience by proceeding against the persons or places concerned, according to the laws of war in connection with money fines and contributions. The distribution of the provisions to be delivered to the allied army is to be performed by Danish officials to the best of their judgment. Those among the latter who do not accommodate themselves to the ordinances on these matters will be deposed and punished.

Every unlawful act against he security of the army, or of individual persoes, every connection or communication with the enemy, will be met with the full severity of the laws of war.

I shall endeavor not unnecessarily to aggravate the hardens into which the country has been plunged by its government. But for the injuries which may be perpetrated on German property by the Danish forces by sea or land I shall have to make reprisals in accordance with the ordleences of the high allied Governments, and procure indemelty by every approoriate means from state and private property in Jutland."

The Field-Mershat VON WRANGEL.

Haadquarters, March 15, 1864.

FRANCE.

Admiral PENAUD died on the 25 ult., of inflammation of the liver.

Negotiations had been resumed for a treaty of commerce between Frenca and Switzerland, but it is said there was little expectation of e succeseful issne.

The Bourse on the 28th was heavy. Rentes closad at 66.05.

SPAIN.

A royel decree is published creeting the King of Deemark a Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

ITALY.

The Pope was so far restored to health thet he officieted in the religious ceremonies of Easter Sunday. On account of rain, however, he hestowed the public benediction inside of St. Peters, instead of, as is usual, from en exterior balcony.

It is asserted thet demonetrations had occurred throughout Venatia, in celebration of the anniversery of the revolution of 1848. Several arrests were made in Venice.

It is denied that an Italian camp of observation is to he formed at Bologna.

TURKEY.

MUSTAPHA PASHA hed retired from the Miniatry of Finance on acconnt of ill health, but remained in the Cabinet without portfolio. KIAMI PASHA hed succeeded to his office, but the Grand Vizier retales the superintendence of the Fioance.

The *Times* Vienne correspondent writes from St. Petersburgh:

"We learn that a great coolness has arisen between the Russian and Freech Governments, because the former has acquired the belief that the latter is plotting mischief in Europeae Turkey, and more particularly in Romania. The Russian troops are now constructing barricades at the principal stations on the railroad between Wilna and the Prussian frontier, near Konigsberg. The strength of the King of Wurtemburg is declining so rapidly that you may expect soon to hear of his demise."

INDIA AND CHINA.

Letters hava arrived from Calcutta to the 22d February, and Shaeghai to 18th February. There is no news of teterest additional to what has been already received.

At Shanghai the pressure in the Money market appsered to increase as the day of settlement epproached.

Accounts from Jepan have a decidedly pacific aspect. The American Minister hed procured several important tariff reductioee.

The following later telegrams are received:

CALCUTTA, Tuesday, March 8.

Exchange 2s. 2¼d.

BOMBAY, Tnesday, March 8.

Cotton goods end Twist unchanged. Exchange 2s. 2d. Money tight.

HONG KONG, Sunday, Feb. 28.

Shirtings nominal. Exchenge 4s. 1¼d.

SHANGHAI, Sunday, Feh. 21.

Tea firm. Silk nomioal. Exchange 6s. 4¾d.

Commercial and Financial.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 23—A. M.

COTTON.—The Cottoo market yesterday was steady, with a fair demand. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

No market since the *Persia* sailed. To-day's report not yet received.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report Flonr almost unsalable and very irregular under large arrivals. Wheat very quiet, and to some cases 1d. @2d. ₱ cental lower. Indian Corn quiet at nochanged rates. Mixed 28s. 6d.@29s.

PROVISIONS.—Beef and Pork less inquired for and teoding downward. Bacon in large supply, bnt prices steady. Lard quiet, but firm at 42s.@43s. Tallow steady; N. A. 40s.@42s. Butter steady, at 100s.@105s., for fine.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet; Old Pots, 35s.; New, 35s. 6d. Sugar in good demand, at full prices. Coffee steady. Rice quiet and unaltered. Linseed Oil steady. Resin in fair demand for French, at 27s. 6d. for good Common. Spirits of Turpentine 79s.@80s. for Freech. Petroleum steady. Clover Seed very dull and nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS—Inactive, bnt quotation are generally nechanged.

The prodnce markets were closed on the 24th, for the usual Easter Monday holiday.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The disconnt demand at the bank on the 28th was heavy. Rates are unchanged.

There was a holiday oo the Stock Exchaege oe the 28th March.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 30.

COTTON—The salee on Tuesday and Wedoesday were 9,000 bales, the market closing quiet and unchanged. Speculators and exporters took 2,000 balee.

The Manchester market is flat and tending downward.

BREADSTUFFS—Flonr is very dull and teoding downward.

WHEAT quiet and 1d.@2d. lower for Winter Red; other kinds unchanged.

CORN quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady. PORK tends downward and all qualities are slightly higher.

PRODUCE is steady and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 29.

Sales COTTON on Monday 6,000 bales., Market quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Wedeesday, March 30.

Consols, 91¾@91¾r

Erie shares 68¾@69¾.

Illinois Central shares 17@18 discount.

New Threes 89¾@89¾.

1 P. M.—Prices the same.

2:15 P. M.—The same.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Market dell. No change. Sales ebont 5,000 bales on speculation and expert.

THE VERY LATEST BY THE VIRGINIA.

THE SIEGE OF DYBOOL.

COPENHAGEN, Monday, March 28.

At 3 o'clock thie morning the enemy ettempted to surprise our position et Dybool. He penetrated between two of our trenches, but wes repulsed to his former positioe. The engagemeet lasted five hours. The conflict extended along the whole line. Our iron-clad took an effective part in the contest. It is announced from the eorth of Schleswig thet the Prussians in Jutland are moving sonthward.

SONDERBORG, Mondey, March 28, 10 A. M.

This morning at 3 o'clock an attack was made on bastion 6, and on the whote Dybool tines. The Prussians were thrice repulsed. At lest the Prussian soldiers refnsed to obey the command of their officers to advance. The *Rolfkrake* fired on the Prussians' right from Wesinanghrard. The engagement tasted seven hours. The cannonade continues. One hnndred Danes are killed and two wounded. Twenty-two Prussian prisonars have been takan. Only four Danish regiments were engaged.

BERNE, Tnesday, March 29.

Mr. HUMBERT, the Swiss Envoy to Japan, has informed the Federal Council, that the draft of a commercial treaty between Switzerland and Japan, has been prapared, bnt was not signed.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 29—3:30 P. M.

The Bonrse has been heavy. Rentes closed at 65f. 70c., or 30c. lower than yesterday

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—MR. JOHN SCOTT RUSSELL, the originator of the "wave line" theory of ship building, to whom are due most of the scientific formula that have placed on e sure basis the art of naval construction, has in preparation a large and expensive work that is expected to be ready in the course of the present year, entitled, *The Modern System of Naval Architecture for Commerce and War*. It will comprise three divisions: Part I.—Naval Design; Part II.—Practical Shipbuilding; Part III.—Steem Navigation. No more copies will be loaned than are subscribed for, and the steel and copper plates will be destroyed, so as to insure et once the absorption of the entire impression, which cannot be reproduced, and the work is thus effectually secured from ever falling in price.

—Messrs. MOORE, WILSTACK & Co., of Cincinnati, will shortly issue *The Blennerhasset Papers*, a complete collection of the letters, documents, &c., reteting to the attempted Wilkinson and Burr Revolution, which forms so conclusa an episode in the early history of the Western States, and has derived additional significance from more recent events in the same region. The author, WM. H. SAFFORD, has been for meny yeers engeged in the investigation of the affair; and in his work will be published, for the first time, the private journal of HARMAN BLENNERHASSETT, and copious original correspondence of Col. BURR, ALSTON, EMMETT, DAYTON, THEODOSIA BURR ALSTON, MRS. BLENNERHASSETT, &c., that throw a strong light over the hitherto obscure elms ano purposes of the leeders of the movemeet. The book will form a handeome octavo of 700 pages, with fine steel portraits.

—The New-York Spring Trade Sele, thet has been to progress for the last week, under the presiding charge of MR. JAMES E. COOLEY and MR. GEORGE LEAVITT, hes given satisfaction to both buyers and sellers, and developes a healthy state of the book and publishieg trade. Though the qualities sold were, as always heppene in the Spring, below the average of the Autume sales, the prices realized were good, even taking into consideration the greatly advanced cost of manufecture in every branch of trede connected with the "getting up" of a book. The bidding, too, was prompt and decisive. If e publisher was willing to sell a quantity of any really popular book e fraction below the regular price, edventage was immediately taken of it, and a large number was promptly claimed by eager perchaeers. If desirable hooks were held "stiffly" at the usuel retes, only smaller quenitites, wanted for immediate sele, were disposed of. Nothing occurred on this occasion to mar the hermony of the trade, who, as usual, attended in great force from various sections of the country.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Thuisdey. *Part II.*—Noe. 1544. 601, 1126. 1158, 1140. 617, 1170, 1530, 84. 1500. 1520, 1301, 496, 696, 1208, 1168, 1026, 884, 72, 1196. *Part III.*—Nos. 46. 618, 620, 421, 1475, 1225, 1559, 1599, 1629, 1649, 1665, 1453, 1617, 529, 1347, 1367, 931, 1541, 719, 813.

SPECIAL TERM.—No. 16, Demurrer, and Nos. 269, 178, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 291, 292, 293.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 155, 486, 222, 250, 257, 484, 433, 101, 466, 142, 452, 432, 442, 443, 383, 321. *Part II.*—Nos. 507, 513, 139, 451, 97, 402, 463, 142, 324, 160, 407, 488, 401, 152, 36.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3815, 3817, 3155. 3137, 3757, 3831, 3833, 3535, 3841, 3843, 3845, 3847. 3849, 3851, 3853. *Part II.*—Nos. 2058, 3438, 3370, 2598, 3362, 1088, 3332, 3461, 634, 2730, 2958, 3334, 1728. 1780, 3292, 2522.

Decision in the Fourth National Bank Case—Opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Peckham.

Robert L. Taylor et al. vs. *Benjamin H. Hutten et al.*—PECKHAM, J.—This is substantially an epplication for the continuence of an injunction to prevent the alleged illegal removal of the Presideet of the Foerth National Bank, threatened by two-thirds of the directors, defendants herein. It is charged in the complaint that the defendants entered into a combination shortly after the election of the President, to "drive him from his office, with the view of putting a more pliable person in his place, and using the funds of the bank to aid in stock operations, fostered of employing them in legitimate commercial and banking operations." The suit is commenced by two of the directors and two stockholders of the bank, the Presidoent not being a party.

The purpose of the removal is very fully and specifically stated, though the intent to remove is admitted, and, as the defendants insist, for the true interests of the benk.

It epoears from the papers on this motion that soon after the election of the President, on the 19th of Jeeuary last, until the commencement of this suit, unpleasant difficulties aeo differences have existed between the President and a majority of the Directors, as to the proper officers of the bank, and as to some other matters not material to specify. The Directors finally determined to remove him, and it is now insisted that they have no such power. No atlusion was made to the complaint on which the temporary injunction was ootained to the ecticlas of association of this bank, signed by the stockholders.

The chief ground urged against the authority of the board to remove the Presicent, is thet the bank has never legally adopteo any by-laws, and thet there are none now exieting.

That they should be adopted by the stockholders, and not by the Directors, and that they should also be approved by the Comptroller of the currency. They have been adopted by the Directors only.

It is conceded that they have never been adopted by the stockholders, nor in form by the Comptroller of the eurrency.

But suppose there are no by-laws yet adopted, I do not think it follows that the Directors may not remove the President.

The articles of association, signed by all the original stockholders, (in some degree in the nature of a charter,) gives express authority to remove.

Its sixth article provides that "the Board of Directors, (a majority of whom shall be a quorum to do business,) shall elect one of their number to be Presideot, who shall hold his office, (unless he should become disqualified, or be sooner removed by a two-third vote of all the members of the board,) for the term for which he was elected a Director."

These articles of Association, so adopted end signed, are to be, and le this case from the facts presented, have been traosmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency who is by law required "to record and carefully preserve the seme in his office." (Sec. 6 of the act.) He must thee in substance have approved of them, or he would not have issued the circulating notee to this bank, which he in fact issued ueder the 16th section of the act.

The act of Congress also in my judgment authorizes the removal. In speaking of the powers of the directors, as t interpret the act. It sers, they "shall have power to carry on the business of banking by obtaineg and issuing circulating notes ie accordance with the provisions of this act, by discounting bills, notes end other evidences of debt," &c., &c., "to choose oee of their own number as president of such associatioe, end to eppoiet a cashier eod such other officars and agents as their business may require; and to remove such president, cashier, officers and ageels at pleesure, and eppoint others in their plecee." (Sec. 11 of the act.) t think this construction of the act as having reference to the directors to do these things, and not to the stockholders, is quite plale.

It does not seem to be at all necessary thet eny by-laws should be adopted before a President be chosen or removed and enother appointed in his place.

This power is expressly given to the board, irrespective of eny by-laws, both by the articles of association and hy the act of Congress. Besides, it is a power that might be required to be exercised, or that it might be expedient to exercise prior to the adoption of sey by-laws.

It is also asserted that one of the defendents, (Mr. White Wright,) is not legally a Directors, and hence he hed no right to unite in the removal.

It appears that one of the original Directors resigned, eed that Mr. White Wright was appointed to fill the vacancy hy the other members of the board, without any nomleation at a prior meeting of the board, as requirao by the by-laws es olaintiffs allege were adopted by the board. Here plaintiffs must invoke the aid of by-laws. The act of Congress prescibes thet "any vacency in the hoard shall be filled by appointment by the remaining Directors."—Sec. 43.

Assuming the pleintiffs to be correct in their position that there are no by-laws, there is certainly eo objection to the eppointment neder the statute. Besides, I may add that the statete seems to require the aid of no by-lawe eod that none could he mede to aenul it. If the hy-laws exist land are valid, I do not think they apply to the appointment of e Director. Though it might have been a eound provision had it been made. Irrespective of the by-laws and of the articles of assaociation, the board have power under the act to remove the Presideet by a mere majority vote; assuming that they modify and qualify the act, a two-third vote is required.

It is urged that the court should stay the action of the board until the 14th inst., when a meeting of the stockholders will be held, and the whole difficulty sattled.

On mere questions of expediency of this character, courts have no power to interfere with the actioe of a bank, or its officers.

The preliminary injunction is therefore dissolved, and the motion for its continuance is denied with costs.

D. D. Field, for the motion; L. B. Woodruff and Joseph Choate, opposed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 12, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s. '67....	102	200	Cum. Coal Pr....	64
4,000	U. S. 6s. '68...Reg	105	200	Harlem R.....s30	170
14,000	U. S. 6s. '68 Cou.	107	100	do.....b30	173⅛
20,000	U.S. 6s. '81..Con	116	300	do.....s60	160
800	U.S. 6s. 5-20s. C.S	112	600	Reading R.....	165
94,000	do.....	113⅜	1000	do.....	164½
18,000	do.....	113¾	1500	do.....h15	165
5,000	U.S. 5s. '74. C....	108	500	do.....b30	165
2,000	do.....1od	102	200	do.....b10	164⅛
14,000	U. S. 5s. '65. O...	104	200	do.....	164¾
82,500	Trs. Notes 7 3-10		1000	do.....	164
	@ e...Oct. & Ap.	112	500	do.....	164½
12,000	do.....	112⅝	200	do.....b5	164⅜
74,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. C..	99¼	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	155
1,000	City 6s, '87.....	110	300	do.....	156
4,000	Ill. War Loan..	101⅛	250	do.....	156¼
2,000	Ind. St. 2½ ₱ c.	65	350	do.....	155⅜
2,000	Mo. State 6s.....	74	100	do.....b10	157
10,000	do.....	74⅜	100	M. & N. R. R.....	115¼
4,000	do.....	74⅜	100	do.....s10	115⅜
5,000	M. 6s iss. to H. & St. J. R.....	95	1200	do.....	116⅛
6,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.....	87	100	do.....h10	115⅛
1,000	do.....	86	300	do.....b10	116⅞
2,000	La. State 6s.....	74	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	156⅛
15,000	Cal. State 7s.....	140	300	do.....	156¾
2,000	Ohio & Miss C..	65	300	do.....	157¾
150,000	do.....	65⅜	50	Ill. C. Full Stock.	136
5,000	do.....b10	66	600	Ill. Can. R. Scrip.	147⅜
40,000	do.....	65¾	100	do.....b10	147⅜
15,000	do.....b15	65¾	1000	do.....	148
30,000	do.....	66	100	do.....b30	148⅜
10,000	N. Y. C. 6s.....	110	100	do.....	148⅜
15,000	Har. R. 1st M....	115	30	Panama R.....	246
3,000	Har. R. 2d M....	101⅜	3000	Clev. & Pitts. R...	131
1,400	Amer. Gold.....	173⅜	200	do.....	131¾
20,000	do.....	174	1500	do.....	131⅜
40,000	do.....	174¼	100	do.....s10	131⅜
5	Bank of N. Y.....	120	100	do.....	131¾
50	Mer. Ex. Bank....	105	300	do.....	131¾
8	Bank of Com'rce.	116	200	do.....	132
100	do.....	118	500	Gal. & Chi. R.....	144
30	Ocean Bank.....	101	100	do.....b30	145
120	People's Bank.....	106	1000	do.....	143⅜
450	Canton Co.....	73⅜	400	do.....	143¾
700	do.....	74	100	do.....	143⅝
100	do.....b10	74	100	do.....	143⅜
100	do.....b30	75⅜	500	do.....	142
200	Amer. Coal Co....	109	100	Clev. & T. R.....	154
600	do.....	108⅜	200	do.....	153⅜
25	Penn. Coal Co.....	233	200	do.....b10	154
50	do.....	235	500	Chi. & R. I. R.....	133
126	Det. & H. C. Co....	252	400	do.....	133¾
200	do.....	253	200	do.....	134
50	do.....	253⅜	600	do.....	134⅜
150	do.....	254	100	do.....s30	134⅜
100	Central Coal Co...	83	500	do.....	134⅜
100	Quicksilver Mie...	84⅞	100	do.....	135
1500	do.....	85	100	do.....s30	135
1000	do.....	85⅜	100	do.....b15	135⅜
50	Cen. Am. Transit.	66	500	do.....b10	136
200	do.....	67	250	Ch. B. & Quin....	148
200	Pacific M. S. Co....	227	100	do.....	147⅜
15	do.....	228	300	Mil. & Pr. De C. R.	87
50	do.....	228⅜	500	Tol. & Wabash. h10	75⅜
1000	do.....	230	500	do.....	75
200	N. Y. Cen.....b10	144	800	do.....	74⅜
200	do.....	144	200	do.....	74⅞
800	do.....	143⅜	500	do.....s16	74⅜
100	do.....	143½	300	P., Ft. W. & C....	144
100	do.....b15	144	100	do.....	144⅜
100	do.....b30	144	100	do.....	145
100	do.....b10	143⅞	200	do.....	145⅜
1500	Erie R.....	126⅜	1000	do.....	146
100	do.....b10	126⅜	200	do.....	145⅜
100	do.....b10	126⅜	500	do.....s60	145
100	do.....b30	126⅜	1500	do.....b10	146
400	do.....	126½	100	Alt. & T. H.....	84
2500	do.....	126¾	400	do.....	85
1500	do.....	126	50	do.....b15	86
500	Erie Railway P...	111⅞	300	A. & T. H. R. Pref.	103
250	do.....	111¾	200	do.....	102¾
1000	do.....	112	500	do.....	102⅝
100	do.....	111⅞	300	Chi. & N. W. R	68¾
500	Hudson R.....	158⅜	200	do.....	68¾
100	do.....	158⅜	600	do.....	68
100	do.....b15	158⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. R. Pr	87
100	do.....s10	158	50	do.....	86
200	do.....	158	50	Chi. & Alt. R.....	99
100	do.....b10	158	200	Mar. & C. 1st Pr...	85¾
100	do.....	157¾	200	Mar. & C. 2d Pr b16	63
200	do.....	157¾	200	Mar. & C. Pref....	22
	2,000 Ch. B. & Q. 8s 1st M	130	250	Mar. Min. Co....	38
	3,000 Mich. So. S. F. B..	115	100	Wy. V. & Co..h15	97
	4,000 Ill. Cen. Bs.....	120	100	do.....	96
	4,000 Mil. & P. Du C. 1M.	116¾	100	do.....	95
10,000	Alt. & T. H. 2M. Pr	97	150	Gregory Gold.....	35¾
10,000	do.....	96¾	150	Gold M. Co., Cirorado	5¾
1,000	A. & T. H. In. B..	83		do.....	5¾
10,000	C. & N. W. 1st M..	85	200	do.....	5¾
15,000	T. & W. 1st M. Ex.	107	400	Canada Coe. Co....	8
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d M..	95¾	50	do.....	8¾
26,500	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	117	500	Cee. M. Co., Col....	5
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	105¼	100	Denver Mining Co.	12
7,000	Clev. & P. 3d M.	109	10	Fourth National B.	100
5,000	M. & Mo. L. G..	79	200	do.....	100¾
20,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	110	1000	do.....	101
20,000	Pen. R. 1st M..	100	300	Chic. & Mil. R.....	90
1100	Bucks Co. Lead C.	1½	100	Miss. & Mo. R.....	64

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

15,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C.	114	500	Reading R.....	164⅜
25,000	U. S. 6s, 1y. C..	99½	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	155¾
30,000	do.....	99	200	do.....	156
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81. R.	115¼	100	M. S. & N. I. R..	116⅜
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	74⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. R. G..	158
10,000	O. & Miss C..b30	66	200	Ill. C. R. Scn.....	149
50,000	do.....	65⅜	500	do.....	149¼
30,000	Amer. Gold.....	175	100	do.....	149⅜
150	Canton Co.....	74⅜	1400	Clev. & Pitts R....	132
100	Cum. Coal Pri...	84⅜	1000	do.....	132¼
100	do.....	84⅜	300	Gal. & Chi. R.	142
100	do.....	85	400	do.....	141⅞
100	do.....b10	85⅛	245	do.....	141⅜
200	do.....	85⅜	500	Chi. & R. I. R.....	133¾
500	Quick. M. Co.....	87	100	do.....b10	135
200	do.....	88	500	do.....	134¼
200	do.....b10	88⅛	300	do.....	134
280	do.....b30	89	200	M. & P. Du C.....	86¾
300	do.....b10	88⅜	100	do.....	86¾
200	Pacific M. S Co...	231½	28	do.....	84
50	do.....s30	231	200	Tol. & Wab. R.....	147⅜
300	N. Y. Central..b10	144⅜	200	do.....	74⅜
500	do.....b3	144	200	do.....	75
450	Erie R.....	126⅜	700	do.....	75⅜
200	do.....b10	126⅜	400	Tol. & Wab. Pr....	93⅜
1300	do.....	126¾	100	P., F. W. & Chi. s60	147
100	do.....b30	126⅜	600	do.....	147
200	Erie Pref.....	112	300	do.....	147⅜
100	Hudson Riv. R....	157⅜	100	do.....	147⅜
200	do.....	157	400	do.....	148
750	do.....	156⅜	1600	do.....b10	149
100	do.....	156⅜	400	Alt. & T. H. Pr ..	103
100	Harlem R.....	176	1000	Chic. & N. W. R..	68
700	do.....	175	1500	do.....	68¼

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

200

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Hecla	April 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	April 13	Boston	Liverpool.
City of London	April 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernian	April 16	Portland	Liverpool.
Persia	April 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	April 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	April 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	April 27	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	April 30	New-York	Southampton.
City of New-York	April 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	May 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	May 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	May 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	May 28	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Virginia	Mar. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Mar. 30	Liverpool	New-York
Damascus	Mar. 31	Liverpool	Portland
Borussia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	April 2	Liverpool	Boston.
Glasgow	April 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	April 8	Liverpool	New-York.
City of N. York	April 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	April 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	April 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	April 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Geo. Cromwell	April 13	New-York	New-Orleans.
Roanoke	April 13	New-York	Havana.
Morning Star	April 16	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 30	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Hibernian*, via Portland, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Friday.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of London*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Teutonia*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Morning Star*, will close on Saturday at 1:30 P. M., and those for Havana and the West Indies at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS

New Styles. 1864. Swiss Lace. Nottingham Lace. Leno Lace. Muslin. Brocatel. Reps. Terry Cloth. Japanese do. Damask. Cornices. And all other Trimmings.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

WINDOW SHADES

Gold. Opaque. White. Buff. Green and Blue. Holland. Bray's Patent Fixtures. and all other approved styles.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY,
are now offering at retail the best makes
TABLE LINENS,
all widths and prices. Also,
GERMAN,
FRENCH,
SCOTCH,
and IRISH
DAMASK CLOTHS,
from 2 to 6 yards long, very elegant designs.
NAPKINS,
¾, ⅞ and ⅞ sizes, to match cloth.
DOYLIES,
for tea, wine and fruit, from $1 to $13 per dozen.
CHOCOLATE NAPKINS,
Towels, Shirting Linens, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Floor Cloths, Stair Linens, with all classes of Housekeeping Linen Goods in great variety. Articles for Housekeeping made up on short notice, and in the best style.

LACE CURTAINS.
Tambord, Application, Nottingham and Muslin Lace, and Muslin Borderings, Vestibule Laces, &c., &c. in great variety.

CORNICES.
All the different styles, Gilt, Wooden and Grained at reasonable prices.

SHADES.
Plain and fancy made and put up on the shortest notice. Shade Fixtures, Picture Hangings, and Upholstery Goods of all kinds
AT RETAIL.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late Important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of NEW SPRING STYLES at less than Importers' and manufacturers' present prices.
Call early if you want choice styles at a bargain.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS. CLOAKS.
AT DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE,
in all the
NEWEST SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,
FOR
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

LADIES'	Waterproof	CLOAKS	from	$6 50 up.
LADIES'	Melton	CLOAKS	from	$5 50 up.
LADIES'	All-wool	CLOAKS	from	$3 50 up.
LADIES'	Zephyr	CLOAKS	from	$12 50 up.
LADIES'	Silk	CLOAKS	from	$10 up.
LADIES'	Taffeta	CLOAKS	from	$15 up.
MISSES'	Cloth	CLOAKS	from	$4 50 up.
MISSES'	Silk	CLOAKS	from	$6 50 up.
CHILDREN'S	Cloth	CLOAKS	from	$3 50 up.
CHILDREN'S	Silk	CLOAKS	from	$4 up.

CALL AND EXAMINE.
LADIES POLITELY WAITED UPON.
C. A. DAVIDSON, No. 264 BOWERY.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S.
The largest and most elegant assortment of corsets and skirts ever offered at retail in the United States, at GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have just imported a fine stock
BROCATELS, SATINS,
PLUSHES, LASTINGS,
REPS, DAMASKS,
and every variety of COVERINGS of the LATEST STYLES and NEWEST DESIGNS.

NEW CURTAIN GOODS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
Have now ready a large supply of all kinds of the above goods (which they offer to parties furnishing houses), consisting of
SATIN, BROCATEL and DAMASK for CURTAINS,
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Also, CORNICES and TRIMMINGS.
WINDOW SHADES of all descriptions, put up in the best manner.

HOUSE DECORATIONS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS OF PAPER HANGINGS,
Have just received in store a
MAGNIFICENT VARIETY OF
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
and are prepared to execute orders in the best manner by SKILLFUL AND EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 261 GRAND-ST.,
are offering their large stock of Spring carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c., at retail, at very low prices FOR CASH. Hotel and housekeepers are invited to examine the goods and prices before purchasing.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANDRE'S, Jonvin's and Courvoisier's celebrated Gloves; also, Silk, Thread, Undressed Kid and Buckskin Riding Gloves; Lace Mitts and Misses' Gloves, in great variety; 150 different styles in new Spring Gloves; all kinds of Gloves. The best place to buy Gloves, Hosiery and Under-Garments, N. B.—The cheapest lot of Cotton Hosiery and Ties and Handkerchiefs in the City, at ELGER'S, (the Red Stocking,) Nos. 600 and 602 Broadway, near Prince-st.

DRY GOODS.

LEGRAIN'S,
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
WHITE GOODS, FAMILY LINEN AND TABLE LINEN, AT COST.
WHITE SHIRTING MUSLINS, POSITIVELY UNDER COST.
Ladies will only understand the truth of this advertisement by assuring themselves of the facts.
NEW PIQUES, MARSEILLES, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS, PRINTED LINEN, just received.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

FAMILY MOURNING.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS. W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has now ready for inspection a very large and most desirable stock of ENGLISH and FRENCH BOMBAZINES, DELAINES, EMPRESS EUGENIE, TAMISE, CANTON, HENRIETTA and QUEEN'S CLOTHS, 7-4 and 8-4, THIBETS for SHAWLS, ALPACAS, BAREGES, CRAPE MARETZ, SPANISH CRAPES, FLORENTINES, ARGENTINES, BAREGE GRENADINES, all widths. BLACK SILKS in every grade, with and without luster; some extra rich and wide for cloaks. FOULARD SILKS, HALF MOURNING SILKS, POPLINS, a splendid stock of materials for Traveling and House Dresses, ENGLISH CRAPE, CRAPE VEILS, KID and SILK GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c. BONNETS and MANTILLAS, very choice. Call and examine.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
STRAW GOODS FROM AUCTION!
STRAW GOODS from various manufacturers!!
The largest stock ever exhibited by one House in this City.
Over one hundred thousand BONNETS, BLOOMERS, Boys' HATS, CAPS, &c., from One Cent to Twenty Dollars each.
Especial attention to Misses' and Ladies' BLOOMERS, comprising Empress, Josephine, Madeira, Imperial, Coquette, Espaniola, and every other style, below last year's prices.
Also, examine our SPLIT STRAW BONNETS, at $1, at $1 50, at $2, at $2 50, at $3, at $3 50, up to $20.
Tan, Leather, Drab, Hair, Cactus, Fluted, and Plain BONNETS, from $1 each.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and 66 ALLEN ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

O. & J. MOWBRAY
WILL OPEN THEIR
NEW CLOAK WAREHOUSE
ON MONDAY, APRIL 18,
No. 214 BOWERY,
BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE.
NO EFFORT HAS BEEN SPARED
TO MAKE OUR STOCK COMPLETE.
THE LEADING AND DESIRABLE
STYLES
WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND
AT THIS STORE
FROM THE LOWEST PRICES
TO THE RICHEST IMPORTED
FOR LADIES, MISSES,
AND CHILDREN.
ONE DISTINGUISHING FEATURE
WILL BE
STRICTLY ONE PRICE,
BEING WELL PREPARED
TO MEET COMPETITION
FROM ALL QUARTERS.
ON THIS PRINCIPLE
GOODS FREELY SHOWN,
AND CUSTOMERS WAITED ON
WITH POLITENESS.
O. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 214 BOWERY, between SPRING and PRINCE.
No. 269 GRAND, corner FORSYTH.

R. H. MACY.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LINEN GOODS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
RIBBONS AND STRAW GOODS.
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FANCY GOODS.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
CORSETS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
MACY'S CELEBRATED
FRENCH KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS
FROM AUCTION.
Also, every width in
SCOTCH PLAID RIBBONS.
Full size of select shades in bonnet ribbons, comprising tan, leather, drab, lilac and all the fashionable colors of the richest qualities.
TRIMMING RIBBONS TO MATCH,
Ready MONDAY, April 11.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 311 and No. 311½ GRAND-ST.
and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
BONNET SILKS,
EVERY COLOR AND SHADE.
New Flowers! New Dress Trimmings, from auction. Bargains in EMBROIDERIES, Ladies' KID GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.
Examine our MILLINERY LACES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
The largest assortment of STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, and all kinds of MILLINERY SILKS, LACES, &c., in this City.
We cut Lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST., and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
50 Cases New Styles Dress Goods.
50 Cases Hosiery and White Goods.
1,000 Cases Balmoral Skirts, new and desirable patterns.
ALSO,
a large and desirable assorted Stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.
TRACY, IRVIN & CO., No. 400 Broadway.

LLAMA POINTS JUST RECEIVED BY
MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway.
A superb assortment of the above goods of the newest and most approved designs.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of children's cloaks and suits, dresses, blankets, sacques, corsets, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c.; ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgowns, yokes; ladies' ready-made under-garments, tinted handkerchiefs, &c.; initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes; braiding, cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroidering and braiding executed perfectly.

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES,
ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.,
TWO DOORS BELOW 14TH-ST.

FOR SALE—THE BALANCE OF THE STOCK of a Broadway retail store, consisting of ribbons, dress trimmings, laces, &c., in lots to suit country merchants. &c. Apply to D. CLARKE, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st, up stairs.

MILLINERY.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of Spring and Summer Millinery and Straw Goods of the newest and most approved shapes and styles, in all the new shades and colors, at
SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of patterns of elegant Spring fashions, 473 Broadway, 27 East 14th-st. and 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Spring No. of the *Mirror of Fashion* now ready.

MME. F. PINCHON HAS NOW OPENED the Spring and Summer Styles of Silk and Cloth Mantillas and Basques; also Paris Spring and Summer dresses and dress goods, No. 56 Bleecker-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. A. D. JONES, ELECTRO-MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN.—Cures cancer by a process entirely his own, scrofula, neuralgia, rheumatism, paralysis, asthma, catarrh, deafness, headache, all diseases incident to women, all nervous diseases, &c., &c. No charge for consultation. Office No. 142 East 9th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. See more extended notice in next Sunday's *Daily Times*.

COAL.

CANNEL COAL—NOW LANDING FROM SHIP *Perseverance*, Pier 8 North River, ship *Albion*, pier 45 East River—Ince Hall hand-picked cannel. Dealers that have engaged coal from these ships please send carts. Consumers can be supplied in small lots.
W. L. NORTHAM, No. 373 Pearl st.

DE COMEAU & STERLING,
No. 30 Broadway, New-York,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
SALTED SHEEP SKINS—Splits, Fleshes and Roans.
SHELLAC—English, Native and Garnet.
VERDIGRIS—Extra Dry Narbonne.
HATTERS' LEATHER.
BOOKBINDERS' LEATHER.
BOOT AND SHOE LININGS.
HOOP SKIRT LEATHER.
DYE STUFFS, &c., &c.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Trustees of the New-York Society Library, will be held at the Library Building, in University-place, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of April, 1864, between the hours of 3 and 10 o'clock, P. M., and the Annual Meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day, and at the same place, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL

STAR GOLD
MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.
CAPITAL 200,000 SHARES,
ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF MINING PROPERTY.

The property of this company comprises 18,651 feet on the best lodes in Clear Creek County, over 4,000 feet of which are already developed, producing from $100 to $300 per cord, with the ordinary stamp mill; also, thirty-nine hundred feet of valuable water power, and a twenty-four stamp mill in working order. Title undoubted.

TRUSTEES.
NATH'L HAYDEN, President Chatham Bank.
JNO. W. MOTT, President U. S. Warehouse Co.
JAMES I. DAY, President Providence and Boston Railroad Co.
SAM'L R. PLATT, Adriance, Platt & Co.
WM. K. BELCHER, Sackett, Belcher & Co.
SAM'L A. WALSH, No. 22 Platt-st.
WM. R. RUSSELL, Colorado.
PRESIDENT.
NATHANIEL HAYDEN.
SECRETARY.
JNO. N. POWER.
BANKERS.
CHATHAM BANK,
COUNSEL.
Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, New-York.
Messrs. WAKELY & REED, Colorado.
RESIDENT MANAGER AND SUPERINTENDENT.
JOHN SLAWSON,
Formerly of Cliff Mine, Lake Superior.

30,000 shares of the stock are offered for sale at $10 per share. Books will be opened at the office of GEORGE & SAMUEL BROWN, BANKERS, No. 11 Wall-st, on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock.
A payment of $2 per share will be required at the time of subscribing, and the balance on 21st inst., when certificates will be delivered.

LOANS ON BONDS AND MORTGAGES AT Six per Cent. interest will be made by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York. Apply at their office, No. 94 Broadway.

SAN ANTONIO
SILVER MINING COMPANY,
OF ARIZONA.
60,000 SHARES—NOMINAL PAR, $50 EACH.
40,000 ONLY TO BE SUBSCRIBED FOR.
ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF MINING CLAIMS AND PROPERTY IN ARIZONA.

TRUSTEES.
SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., President of the Quicksilver Mining Co.
ANTHONY W. MORSE, Esq., of Morse & Co.
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq., of Charles H. Marshall & Co.
FREDERIC C. GEBHARD, Esq., of Schuchardt & Gebhard.
MATT. ELLIS, Esq., of Boston.
JAY CADY, Esq., of Schenectady.
PRESIDENT.
SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq.
TREASURER.
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq.
BANKERS.
MESSRS. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
ATTORNEYS.
MESSRS. FOSTER & THOMSON.

Books of subscription for the purchase of Shares of this Company at $25 a share, are open at our office; $5 payable at the time of subscription, and the balance on May 2, 1864.
Attention is called to the letter of Sam. F. Butterworth, Esq., who has lately visited the property of the company.
MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st., New-York.
APRIL 5, 1864.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.
I visited this Mine in the month of December, 1863, accompanied by Guido Kustel, the most distinguished Metallurgist and Mining Engineer on the Pacific coast, for many years the Manager of the Ophir Works, and author of a valuable treatise on the "Processes of Silver and Gold Extraction," recently published in California. My opinion of the value and quality of this Mine is based on information derived from this gentleman, and on my own observations at the Mine.
The Mine is situated in Arizona, about three miles north of the northern boundary line of Sonora, and five miles distant from the celebrated Mowry Silver Mines; it is accessible at all seasons of the year, either by the way of Los Angelos, Libertad, or Guaymas. But little work has been done in developing the mine; enough, however, to discover the width and extent of the lode and determine the quality and value of the ores.
Where the shaft is sunk the vein is from four to six feet wide between lime-rock and garnet, running east and west, and exhibits galena or sulphuret of lead, carbonate of lead, zinc-blend and copper-pyrites; the richest is the sulphoret of lead, assaying one hundred and fifty-five dollars per ton; the vein has been prospected about half a mile. Mr. Kustel, in a letter addressed to the San Francisco owners, says: "The San Antonio lode appears where the shaft is sunk, a good wide vein of ore, easy to reduce by fire, and will pay on an average, according to the proportions of the different metals, from seventy to ninety dollars per ton."
I believe there is an abundant supply of this ore, and that by an expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money, the mine can be put in a condition to produce 40 tons per day: If this ore averages only $80 per ton, the gross product of the mine would exceed $3,000 per day; the entire cost of mining and reducing a ton of this ore will not exceed twenty dollars.
On the premises, about 200 yards from San Antonio lode, in a N. E. direction, there is a very rich copper lode, six feet wide; the ores which we obtained from this lode, considered a fair average, assayed 80 ¾ cent. of copper and $76 in silver. Miners can be obtained in any number in the immediate vicinity, at about $10 ⅜ month.
The reduction works of the mine are three miles distant from the mine, consisting of a small engine and two furnaces. There is an abundance of wood and water for all purposes on the property.
I consider the San Antonio a very valuable Silver Mine, if worked with skill and energy, it will produce most satisfactory results.
SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH.

OFFICE OF
MOULTON & VAN DYKE,
No. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DAY AND BUSHNELL
MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.
CAPITAL
$3,000,000 IN 300,000 SHARES, $10 EACH.

TRUSTEES:
JAMES I. DAY, President of New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company.
CORNELIUS S. BUSHNELL, of New-Haven, Conn.
THOMAS C. DURANT, Vice-President Pacific Railroad Company.
E. T. H. GIBSON, corner Pine and William-st., New-York.
H. WINTHROP GRAY, No. 71 South-st., New-York.
W. W. BALDWIN, corner William and Exchange-place, New-York.
S. L. M. BARLOW, corner William and Exchange-place, New-York.
THOMAS H. PERKINS, City Exchange, Boston.
GEORGE COOK, of Central City, Colorado.
OFFICERS:
President, JAMES J. DAY.
Secretary and Treasurer, THOMAS CHALMERS, Jr.
Bankers, Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, New-York.
Counsel, Messrs. MARTIN & SMITH, New-York.
Messrs. REED & WAKELY, Colorado.
President, Manager and Director in Colorado, GEO. COOK, Esq.

Books for subscription, for purchase of 80,000 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at our office on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Subscription price, eight dollars. Three dollars to be paid on subscribing; five dollars payable on the 26th instant.
The property of the company consists of upwards of three hundred thousand feet of gold-bearing quartz vein, selected especially for its formation during the Summer of last year, from some of the richest and best developed veins in the Territory, long previous to the speculative excitement now existing, with special reference to a safe and profitable investment of capital. The advantage it possesses for profitably working its veins, with its ample working capital, and the number of claims it can offer for sale for the formation of other companies, makes it the most desirable investment for capitalists ever offered to the public
MOULTON & VAN DYKE,
No. 19 Wall-st., New-York.

ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$1,500,000
SHARES.....$10 each.
The property of this Company is situated in Gilpin County, Colorado Territory, and consists of 600 feet of mining claims on the following rich gold bearing lodes in Nevada, district, viz.:
"ALPS" and "CALIFORNIA."
These claims are among the very richest and best in Colorado.
An ample cash capital of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS has been subscribed for at par.
The books open for subscription to a limited number of shares, at $5 per share, at the office of E. T. H. GIBSON, Esq., No. 54 William-st., to-day at 11 o'clock.
OFFICERS.
E. T. H. GIBSON, President.
H. V. POOR, Secretary and Treasurer.
TRUSTEES.
N. B. Palmer.
Cornelius S. Bushnell.
Henry J. Bigalow.
Henry V. Poor.
E. T. H. Gibson.

OFFICE ARIZONA MINING COMPANY,
No. 32 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN ACcordance with a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Arizona Mining Company, passed this day, that Books will be opened at this office, for ten days from the date of this publication, for subscription for the Balance of the Reserve Stock of said Company, at $35 per Share, in Gold, payable in four monthly installments, as follows:
Ten Dollars per Share, in Gold, on 1st day May, 1864.
Ten Dollars per Share, in Gold, on 1st day June, 1864.
Ten Dollars per Share, in Gold, on 1st day July, 1864.
Five Dollars per Share, in Gold, on 1st day August, 1864.
The Stock will be issued, on payment of the last installment.
SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, President.

BENTON GOLD MINING COMPANY.
Subscribers to the capital stock of the BENTON GOLD MINING CO. will make payment and receive their certificates at the office of JOHN SIMPKINS & CO., No. 39 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, April 14, 1864. Subscribers' rights to stock will be forfeited unless payment be made prior to the 17th inst. By order of the Trustees.
J. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE BROAD TOP
COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
CAPITAL 40,000 SHARES OF $50 EACH.

Books of Subscription for a limited number of shares of this Company will be opened at our office on WEDNESDAY, 13th April.
JEROME RIGGS & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S First and Second Mortgages and stock for sale. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 67 William-st.

BENTON GOLD COMPANY.—WANTED 5,000 shares: State price for the whole or a part. Address J. ROBERTS, Box No. 2,575 Post-office.

INSURANCE.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 67 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1864	92,046

Cash Dividends in 13 years, 222 per cent.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary

PEOPLE'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
66 Wall-st., and
corner Canal and Thompson.

CAPITAL	$150,000
SECURELY INVESTED.	

Continues to INSURE against Loss or Damage by FIRE on reasonable terms.
MATTHIAS CLARK, President.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.
JULIAN BOTTS, Surveyor.

GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000

WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.—SPECIAL NOTICE—PERSONS contemplating Insuring their lives, and those already insured, should communicate with the undersigned, and obtain information of great importance to them. Address A. ANDREWS, Box 5,583 Post office, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking, baking, also soups, fish, meats, game and pastry, creams and desserts of all kinds; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can get the best of City references. Call at No. 89 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtions wanted, by two respectable girls, one to go as cook; is an excellent baker; the other as chambermaid or nurse in a private family; is a neat sewer and embroiderer; both are willing to go in the country for the Summer; has the best of City references; would like to live together. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 208 Thomson-st., corner of 4th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOKS AND COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations wanted for one excellent English cook; also, some very superior servants, as cooks and waitresses whose references are to gentlemen's families in Brooklyn; are really excellent servants; at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family; is a good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has four years City reference from her last place. Call at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is a baker; would go a short distance in the country if the improvements are in the house; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 Hammond-st., corner Madison-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable young women, situations; one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 330 4th-av., in the crockery store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman, as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly—all kinds of game, soups, bread and pastry; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 66 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; would attend to milk or butter, or assist at the washing or ironing; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 206 1st-av., in the rear, between 16th and 17th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as cook; is an excellent baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country with a small private family; good City reference given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, OR FOR GENeral HOUSEWORK.—A smart and tidy girl, with undoubted references from her last employer, desires a situation in City or country; understands her business well. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—AN EXPErienced woman wants a situation as first-class cook; understands the business in all its branches; best of City references. To be seen for two days, at No. 31 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, in a private family, a situation as cook or laundress; best of City reference. To be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 9 East 22d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 145 East 32d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 East 32d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl to cook, wash or iron; boarding-house preferred; no objections to the country. Apply or address No. 3 Vandam-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as cook; is willing to assist with washing; good City references. Can be seen at No. 112 West 18th-st., in the rear, Room No. 10.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS A GOOD cook and to wash and iron by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 108 16th-st., west of 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK and to assist in washing and ironing, by a woman well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; she perfectly understands her business, and has the best of City references. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; she perfectly understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for nearly three years. Can be seen at No. 6 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would go as waitress in a small family; good City reference given. Call at the second number of No. 73 West 19th-st., six doors west of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and fine washing; has no objections to go to the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 161 East 47th st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl to do chamber-work and fine washing, or chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 33 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid, or for plain sewing and hair-dressing; she has lived four years at her last place, where she can be seen for two days, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at 122 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation to do chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference can be produced from her last place, where she has lived four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 31st-st., near 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid; also, to do fine washing and ironing; she has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 210 West 35th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situations wanted, for an English girl, as chambermaid and waitress; for Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress; for excellent cooks, &c., &c., in City and country. SAUNDERS, No. 320 4th-av., near 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable woman as chambermaid and laundress, and is competent of taking care of a house; the very best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 105 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUAtion as chambermaid and sewing, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 98 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.—TWO YOUNG women wish situations, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other for chamberwork and care of children; the best of references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; City reference if required. Apply at No. 256 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress and chambermaid; is willing and obliging; can produce the very best of references of ten years, from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 137 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and the care of children; best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 281 7th-av., entrance in 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen at No. 9 East 22d-st., the house of her present employer, the rest of the week. Best of City reference.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION IS WANTED, by a young woman, as waitress; is duly competent; or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing; has four years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 3d-av., near 13th-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Situation wanted by a young woman as first-class waitress and chambermaid; has best of City reference. Call at No. 155 28th-st., near 2d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of plain sewing; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

WALLACK'S—THE STRANGER.

WINTER GARDEN—FAKIR.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—OUR WIFE—LOYALINA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT, FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, INFANT DRUMMER, &c., at all hours EAPHROSA; Or, THE SPIRIT OF BEAUTY; HARRISON, COMIC SINGER AND TYROLEAN WHISTLER, AT 3 AND 7½ P. M.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES.

HOPE CHAPEL—THE STEREOSCOPTICON.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the arrival of the steamship *Western Metropolis* from Port Royal April 9, we have later news from the Department of the South. On the morning of the 1st inst. the transport-steamer *Maple Leaf*, while passing down the St. John's River, from Pilatka to Jacksonville, Fla., ran on a rebel torpedo, which exploded and sunk the vessel. The steamer, cargo and five of the crew (colored) were lost. Among the cargo was the camp and garrison equipage of three regiments, and those on board lost all their effects, among which was $20,000 worth of sutler's stores. An expedition up the river, soon afterward, captured and sent down to Jacksonville several of the torpedoes. The United States bark *Kingfisher*, which had been on blockade duty off Otter Island, coast of Florida, for fifteen months, had been blown ashore and wrecked. The vessel will be a loss, but her armament was saved. A recent reconnoissance from Jacksonville, by Col. HENRY, discovered the rebels in force six miles out of Jacksonville. Skirmishing ensued, in which the rebels lost thirty killed and wounded; our loss, only four wounded. There was nothing new in the fleet. It was the opinion in naval circles that Admiral DAHLGREN would not return to the command of the Blockading Squadron.

By an arrival at Cairo from New-Orleans we have important news from Texas and Mexico. Our cavalry, 4,000 strong, had advanced and occupied Eagle Pass, 400 miles above Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, and which had been a great point for running cotton into Mexico. Corpus Christi had been reoccupied by our troops and 800 prisoners captured. Immense quantities of cotton were falling into the possession of our forces. Reports from Mexico represent the French marching to attack Matamoras, and that one fight had already occurred, in which the French were victorious.

A dispatch from Nashville says it is certain, at last, that East Tennessee has been completely evacuated by the rebels, and that they have destroyed all the bridges in their retreat. It also adds that JOHNSTON'S army is being reinforced by BEAUREGARD'S and POLK'S troops. The bulk of JOHNSTON'S army is at Tunnel Hill.

The Port Royal (S. C.) *Herald*, of April 7, says Capt. JOHN HAMILTON, of the Third Artillery, who was severely wounded at the battle of Olustee, and who has been seriously ill in consequence of his wounds, is now surely and rapidly improving.

A dispatch from Cairo, yesterday, gives a rumor that FORREST was again advancing on Padacah, from the direction of Mayfield. A force of National troops had gone out to meet him.

The United States frigate *Minnesota*, off Newport's News, mouth of James River, was struck by a rebel torpedo on the night of the 8th instant, but no damage was done.

EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *Virginia* at this port, yesterday, we have three days later news from Europe—to March 30. The steamship *City of New-York*, which arrived off Queenstown on the 29th, struck on Daunt's Rock when rounding Cork Head, and the latest dispatches report that she will prove a complete wreck. GARIBALDI was expected at Southampton on the 2d of April, and great preparations had been made to receive him. The Queen of England has officially announced her intention to hold a court at Buckingham Palace April 6, at which Her Majesty will receive the principal members of the Diplomatic Corps; and a second court on the 13th of April, to which a limited number of distinguished persons will be invited. Political affairs in England during the Parliamentary recess were quite unimportant. The rebels had made an attempt to take the fortified position of Duppel by storm, but were repulsed, after five hours fighting. The Danish loss was one hundred killed and wounded. It was stated that the Conference on the Danish question would begin in London on the 12th of April. It was stated that on the ground of difficulties which have arisen as to the presumptive succession to the Austrian throne, the Archduke MAXIMILIAN has deferred the reception of the Mexican notables who were deputed to request his acceptance of the Mexican Crown.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a call for information as to the amount of money expended and the number of men employed to carry out the act for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts. The Secretary submits a tabular statement giving all the information required. Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill for the establishment of a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, providing for the appointment of a Commissioner, with a salary of $4,000, and two clerks of each class. The bill for a State Government for Nebraska was taken up, but after discussion laid over. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Naval Appropriation Bill. An amendment was adopted changing the location of the Naval School from Newport to Annapolis, after the year 1865. Mr. POWELL offered an amendment to repeal the bounties given to vessels engaged in cod or other bank fisheries, which led to an animated debate between himself and Mr. CHANDLER. The amendment was lost by a tie vote. The Senate adjourned till Thursday.

In the House, Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill intended to prevent a depreciation of the currency by imposing a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. upon the circulation of all banks or corporations issuing notes as money. The resolution for the expulsion of Mr. LONG was then taken up, and debated until 5 P. M., when a recess was had for one hour, when the debate was resumed, and continued until 11½ P. M. A vote will not be reached until Thursday, to which time the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

On Monday evening Sergeant FOLEY, of the Twenty-first Police Precinct, was attacked by a gang of desperadoes, at Third-avenue and Thirty-third-street, while he was on duty. They beat him with clubs and stones and fired a revolver at him. He drew his revolver and fired three times at his assailants, fatally wounding, it is supposed, JAMES SPENCER alias "Jigger," and severely wounding "Bully Mahon." Sergeant FOLEY was severely injured and greatly disfigured. The desperadoes are said to be members of Engine Company No. 12. None are yet arrested.

In the case in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of JAMES M. NIXON, the one-legged soldier, indicted for the the murder, last Summer, of WM. BROWN, of the Pewter Mug, a jury was impaneled yesterday, but the trial was adjourned until Thursday, because of one of the jurors, after being sworn in, stating he was opposed to capital punishment, and being excused in consequence.

The Louisville *Journal* explicitly asserts that Gov. BRAMLETTE prepared no proclamation other than the one he issued. It adds: "We repeat this direct and absolute denial, as we have already made it, on the authority of Gov. BRAMLETTE himself. We now leave the flickering calumny to go out in its socket."

It is announced in the Boston *Pilot* that Rt. Rev. Dr. MCCLOSKY, Roman Catholic Bishop of Albany, has been appointed Archbishop of New-York, and Rt. Rev. Dr. SPAULDING, of Louisville, Archbishop of Baltimore.

WILLIAM H. GIBNEY, a private of the Seventh New-York Heavy Artillery, convicted by Court-Martial of desertion, will be shot on the 15th inst., at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, the sentence to that effect being approved.

The trial of DANIEL BROOKS, a negro, indicted for the murder of SMITH, a barkeeper in South-street, was taken up, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, and several witnesses examined.

Commodore AUGUSTUS L. CASE has been ordered to relieve Commodore RADFORD, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the latter being ordered to the command of the iron-clad *Puritan*.

The Live Stock Markets are supplied with 4,244 cattle, 1,872 veals, 9,676 sheep and 11,379 hogs for the week just ended. Trade has been good, and the demand continues active, with a scarcity of all kinds except calves. Beef cattle are higher than at any former time, good beeves selling quickly at 16c.@16½c. ℔ lb. for the ment. Choice fat animals were weighed at 17c. and even 17½c. ℔ lb., and rough, coarse oxen were rapidly picked up at 14c. The average of all kinds was fully 15c., making an advance of 1c. ℔ lb. for the week, and stock sold off clean without supplying the demand....Calves are plenty, but poor, sent in before they have attained sufficient age. Good veals are worth 8½c.@9c. ℔ lb, live weight.... Sheep are in quick demand, at an advance of ½c. ℔ lb., selling at 10c.@10½c., and 10½c. if fat.... Live hogs are doing well, the different lots going off as fast as received, the best at 9½c.

Influenced by the rapid rise in Gold yesterday, prices of most kinds of Breadstuffs and Provisions advanced materially, with heavy sales reported, especially of Flour and Hog products. Cotton, Whisky and Tallow were also dearer and more sought after. Laths, Metals, Petroleum, Wool, Spices and Tobacco were in good request and advancing. Groceries were held with increased firmness, and were moderately inquired for. Heavier freight engagements were reported, but at unusually low rates, particularly by American vessels for Liverpool.

The Stock market was firm yesterday. Gold and Exchange were also up to 175 and 190½ respectively. Money easier to Stock Exchange borrowers at 7 ℔ cent. Government Stocks active; 5-20's 114 ℔ cent.; of the new 10-40's, over a million subscribed for.

How the Rebellion is Abetted—The Folly of the House.

Gold at 175, and Congress, with tax bills, tariff bills, bank bills, every financial measure, lifeless and shapeless, engaged in putting down freedom of debate in the National Capitol! In the name of loyal people we protest. It is a disgrace, and an outrage.

We tell these men at Washington that passion is making them mad. It is an absolute infatuation that has seized them. Their words strike upon the ears of the people like the gibberish of Bedlam. Where have the senses of Congressmen gone that they don't realize the terrible burdens that rest upon the people, and the fearful dangers that confront the Government? Do they call themselves loyal men, and yet play these fantastic tricks? By their default, the prices of everything that sustains life are rapidly mounting. The currency is gradually turning into worthless rags. Inch by inch, foot by foot, the Government moves on, straight before the eyes of its guardians, toward the bottomless pit of bankruptcy—yet distant, but unless they act, inevitable. Not an arm do they yet raise to save it. If they had but done the duty they were put to do, the credit of the Government would still be resting on its old foundations. They have neither done it, nor made any rational effort to do it. It is not misfortune, but guilt, that rests upon them; not failure, simply, but faithlessness.

It is astonishing, it is astounding, that the House, after this long and flagrant neglect of duty, should turn upon one of its members in this fierce fashion, for encouraging the enemy by words—by words which were made of air, and which if they had been let alone, would have straightway vanished into air. It is the wildness of the fireman who stands motionless while the flames are gathering headway, and calls foul of the man who declares that the fire will not be subdued. It is the inaction of these so-called loyal servants of the people that is aiding the rebellion ten thousand times more than the so-called disloyal speeches of the malcontents of the House. Not words, but acts are to decide this war. Unfaithfulness in respect to the former shrinks into insignificance; it is absolutely nothing, when measured against that other unfaithfulness in act, of which this House is every day making itself guilty.

Not content with the fatal dereliction of neglecting indispensable action, this body must superadd an equally fatal positive act. Unsatisfied with helping on the Southern rebels by depriving our Government of the sound credit which is its life, they must put into the hands of the Northern Copperheads a weapon of more deadly potency than they have ever yet handled or hoped for. How is it possible for true men so to misunderstand the American people, as to suppose they will submit quietly to this destruction of free debate in the council halls of the nation? What hellebore have they been drinking in Washington that has drugged their old perceptions? Are we to be told that American liberty is of the bastard type these men would make it? Has it, indeed, so degenerated since it was transported from its native land? Is our national Capitol so much below Parliament House, that men may only talk in it "by the card," and with bated breath? For the last hundred years who has heard of a parliamentary expulsion in England for words spoken in debate? If the House of Representatives expel Mr. LONG, as attempted, it will prove beyond all possibility of question or cavil that the freedom of debate under our boasted republicanism, is not even what it was under the British monarchy, against the tyranny of which we revolted. Every American school-boy knows that the language used in Parliament against the Government in favor of the American rebels, was a hundred times stronger than any that has been used in Congress against our Government in favor of the Southern rebels, and that it was used with perfect impunity, in the very face of overwhelming Government majorities. Said Lord CHATHAM, in the House of Commons, in 1777, "If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I never would lay down my arms—never, never, never!" Has anything like that been heard in Congress from the sympathizers with our rebellion? Said Fox, "There is not an American but *must* reject and *resist* the principle and the right." The worst that Mr. LONG said falls far short of that. Nothing is gained by saying that the American rebellion was right, and the Southern rebellion wrong—that CHATHAM'S arguments were good and LONG'S arguments bad. To the strong majorities in Parliament our rebellion was just as hateful, and the necessity of supporting Government, in a war already undertaken for the maintenance of its authority, just as imperative as can be here even with our own Congressional majorities in respect to our own rebellion. They did not curb the speech of the sympathizers with our rebellion, simply and solely because they did not have the constitutional power to do it. Neither does our Constitution give any such power.

We use plain language, because the crisis demands it. It is no time for honeyed speech, either toward men or parties. The cause of the country alone has claim. We will not look passively on while that cause is crippled, either by mistaken friends or malignant foes. It is sure of triumph if those who are specially deputed to save it, the leaders in the field, the legislators and administrators in civil life, and the conductors of the public press through which public opinion mainly speaks, do their duty faithfully and well. But if there be unfaithfulness in any of these spheres of action, untold calamity may come. We are as sure as of the sun at mid-day that the people are not satisfied with either the past inaction or the present action of their Representatives in Congress; that among great numbers of those most earnest in their loyalty, there is a discontent verging closely upon disgust. This discontent we do not deplore. It comes from the very highest and best qualities of the American nature. Were it absent, we should despair of the cause. A people that could be unmindful of such neglect in their public servants as these Representatives have displayed during the four months they have been in session, at such a critical period for the Government, and that could be insensible to the violation of parliamentary freedom, the most sacred principle in every representative government, would be a people alike unworthy and unable to maintain a conflict like this for the salvation of human freedom. Thank heaven, it is not so. There is discontent—for the most part silent, as yet, but, for all that, profound and intense. The so-called servants of the people in the Capitol of the nation are the source of it, and the object of it. It behooves them to give it heed.

Confiscation in New-York.

We publish this morning the full opinion of Judge BETTS upon his denial of the motion of the United States Attorney for a final decree confiscating certain property of LEAVY M. WILEY, as forfeited under the Confiscation Acts. The perusal of the opinion has not taken away our surprise at some of the conclusions to which the Judge came. The property, as will be recollected, was some 1,756 shares of stock in the Great Western Railroad Company, and some $53,000 of money alleged to be due to him on coupons of the company.

The only way in which the property seems to have been seized by the Marshal in the case, was by leaving a copy of his process with the officers of the company. As far as the stock itself was concerned, probably this was the only way in which the process could have been executed. The money might have been, as it seems to us, brought into court. It has not been, however, and the Judge holds that the service of the process was not such as to authorize a final decree of condemnation of the property on a failure to appear, but that to obtain such a decree the United States must furnish further proof, not only of WILEY'S ownership of the stock in question, but of his actual knowledge of the prosecution against this property, and of acts of aid and comfort given by him to the rebels.

We will not take time to show that in proceedings in admiralty and revenue cases, to which these proceedings are required to conform, the attachment of credits and effects of a party by service of the process upon the holder of them is sufficient to warrant a judgment against him on a default, nor to show, as we think we could, by analogy, that this service was sufficient to warrant a judgment confiscating WILEY'S interest in this property. It may be very well that for abundant caution the court should require proof of his ownership of this property, even on a default, other than his attempt to answer in the case. But it seems to us remarkable that the Judge should require proof of his actual knowledge of the suit. If under the present state of the Confiscation Acts actual knowledge of the proceedings to confiscate a rebel's property must be brought home to him by proof, the statutes need amending. Such proof could not be given in one case in a thousand. It could never be obtained, in fact, except by accident. Nor do we see any reason for its being required. If proof is given that the man is a rebel, and that the property is his, why should it be further required that he should have personal notice of the suit? It seems the more unreasonable in this case because, as an effort was made to put in an answer for WILEY, the Court must have the evidence on its own files that he had knowledge of it, or must hold that the highly respectable firm of lawyers who appeared for him were acting without authority.

That the Judge should require further proof than was presented to him of WILEY'S having given aid and comfort to the rebels, is yet more surprising. The evidence was positive to the effect that WILEY had helped raise troops for the rebel armies, had furnished rations and assistance from his plantation, and expended his money freely for the comfort of the rebel troops; and the Judge says that "there is undoubtedly most reasonable grounds for the gravest suspicions" that WILEY'S feelings were with the rebels; but he adds, "*I find only an instance or two* in which the witness identifies acts or declarations of WILEY * * * plainly in interdiction of the acts of Congress."

We cannot help wondering how many acts that are interdicted by Congress a rebel must be guilty of before his property is to be confiscated. The statute gives us no light on the subject. It forfeits the property of all who "assist or give aid and comfort to the rebellion." Whether they do it once or a thousand times appears to be the same as far as the statute goes. If, then, our courts are going to establish a different rule, it certainly ought not to be left in so indefinite a position as this decision leaves it. Those who desire to give aid and comfort to the rebels might well complain that they were brought into that state of "miserable servitude where the law is uncertain," if some positive limit is not fixed up to which they may be free from apprehension of confiscation—if some number of times is not determined within which number they may give aid and comfort to the rebels without fear of the act of Congress.

PAY OF LETTER-CARRIERS.—There is a bill pending in Congress to increase the pay of *letter-carriers* in the principal cities. It is just and ought to pass. In this City the service performed by the letter-carriers is exceedingly laborious, and certainly is not adequately paid. The very high prices of provisions, clothing and all the necessaries of life, are felt more severely upon those who depend solely upon fixed salaries for support than upon any other portion of the community, for they do not share in the general improvement of business and the increased profits of nearly every branch of industry. While their expenses of living are largely increased, their means of meeting them remain fixed. The increase proposed for the letter-carriers is not excessive—and as the system is still an experiment, to some extent, those upon whose fidelity and labor its success must largely depend, ought to receive a just compensation for their services.

THE SOLDIERS AND THE SWORD.—We have seen the suggestion in two newspapers that the soldiers in the army be invited to take part in the sword contest which is now exciting so much interest at the Fair; and advertisements are published urging the soldiers to send on their dollars. We think the suggestion a bad one. The contest is innocent and entertaining enough for the folks hereabouts; but it could do nothing but harm to get up discussion and squabbling in the army as to who is the greatest General—GRANT or MCCLELLAN, ULYSSES of Vicksburgh, or GEORGE of Chickahominy. Gen. MCCLELLAN himself issued an order to repress the heated discussions among his troops, whose evils were at one time so apparent; and an order from Washington, some time since, censured the act of presenting swords or other gifts to officers by their troops. Furthermore, the money raised at the Fair is for the benefit of the soldiers in the field, and it would be a hard thing to deduct from their small allotment by any such dodge as this.

WAGNER AND DUPPEL.—The German allied army has found its Fort Wagner at Duppel, or Dyhool as the Danes write it. That position is situated on a neck of land jutting eastward, something like Morris Island, while across the sound is the island of Alsen and the town of Sonderhorg, which has been reached by the projectiles from the German artillery. After a siege (limited) of about two months, the allies made a general assault upon the position along the whole lines on the 28th of last month. The engagement lasted five hours or more, and resulted in the repulse of the allies by the Danes. Our telegrams, which are through Danish sources, say that after the third repulse, the Prussian soldiers refused to obey the command of their officers to advance—which statement will doubtless be denied point blank when we get the Prussian account of the affair. After their repulse, the Germans, it would seem, resumed the bombardment. If the war be not stopped, we shall doubtless hear of the fall of the place ere long.

At Duppel, as at Morris Island, a monitor, the *Rolf Krake*, takes part in operations, but in the former instance it is on the side of the defence, and seems to have done some work in annoying the German right flank.

TORPEDOES.—The rebels have begun their naval operations this year by a torpedo war. We have this morning two accounts of their labors. On the St. Johns River, in Florida, they succeeded in blowing up the steamer *Maple Leaf* by a torpedo, and in the James River, they made a desperate effort to destroy the steam frigate *Minnesota* by the same means, but failed. We have advices from Europe that MAURY was getting extensive experiments made for him in this branch of the rebel fine arts. These inventions are probably the result of his efforts. Our vessels on the Southern seaboard and rivers must keep a sharp lookout for them.

A PERSONAL MATTER.—We have seen a private letter from Mrs. DOUGLAS, widow of the late STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of a friend in this City, in which she states, in the most explicit and emphatic manner, the reports which have been going the rounds of the newspapers that she is employed as a clerk in one of the departments at Washington. She complains, naturally enough, of the annoyance which the circulation of this unfounded statement occasions her. It probably had its origin in the mistake of some correspondent not so familiar with her personal appearance as he supposed himself to be, and has been thoughtlessly copied by others.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—This evening Miss AVONIA JONES will appear in a standard character in which she acquired her European fame, having played for ninety consecutive nights at Drury Lane, and sixty at the Adelphi. It will offer an opportunity of really judging of her merits.

General Anderson and Fort Sumter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

April 13th, (to-day,) is the anniversary of the attack on and the glorious defence of Fort Sumter. While the ladies of our land are engaged, heart and hand, in providing for our sick and disabled soldiers, will they—will the country forget him who then so nobly maintained his country's honor, and so gallantly defended the dear old flag; and who is now "sick and disabled," from the responsibilities which then devolved upon him, and the privations and sufferings which he there endured? Shall not some fitting recognition be made, on that day, of the good and faithful service he has rendered his country, and be the occasion of doing something which would gratify and benefit the Christian Hero, who sacrificed all, save his honor, for love of the dear old Union? M.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Another Successful Day—Receipts $38,684 15—Admission Reduced to Fifty Cents.

EIGHTH DAY.

Yesterday, the eighth day of the Fair, was like the previous day, in the morning very unpleasant. This, however, did not deter the people from coming, and the attendance was fully as good as usual. About 2 o'clock the sky cleared up, and from that time till the close of the fair, the buildings were crowded. It seems as though nothing can weaken the interest taken by the people in this great fair. Day after day it is crowded to its utmost, and day after day the immense crowds of visitors go away, satisfied that in one day they cannot half see its beauties, and determined to pay it another visit. All the departments and stands were very well patronized, and the lady attendants in consequence were as happy and smiling as little fairies.

AUTOGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The Autograph Department, in the Art Gallery, is one of great interest. The number of contributions is very great, and comprises very many of great value. Some have sold as high as sixty dollars. Not much attention has been called to the rare and valuable collection, but the persons here sought it out and feasted themselves upon the autograph letters and manuscripts of the noted of the past and present.

THE SWORDS.

The sword excitement was yesterday even greater than on Monday. Another subscription book has been opened at the Interesting Department, in the Union-square buildings, which promises to be nearly as well patronized as the one in the Department of Arms and Trophies. At the time of closing last evening, the vote stood as follows:

Total number of votes cast at Fourteenth-street Building	7,004
Total number of votes cast at Union-square Buildings	71
Total	7,075
Of this number	
Gen. MCCLELLAN has received	3,597
Gen. GRANT has received	3,438
Scattering	40

Gen. MCCLELLAN is therefore 159 ahead.

In consequence of a reported desire expressed by soldiers in the army, and by non-residents, to take part in the sword contest, Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. will act as receivers of monies and votes, sent by soldiers or civilians, and will promptly acknowledge, receipt and give the votes as the senders direct. They have published a notice, which will be found elsewhere, to this effect.

SWORD PRESENTATION.

Two beautiful swords, which have for some days past been exhibited in the Department of Arms and Trophies for subscription, were last evening presented to the two fortunate officers. The first was presented to Lieut. S. M. BENJAMIN, of Benjamin's New-York Battery—the soldier who defended Fort Saunders, fought under POPE, and was in nearly all the battles of the Army of the Potomac.

Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS, to whose knowledge and exertions the success of the department of Arms and Trophies is in a great measure due, and who has, by his excellent arrangement and management, made himself very popular with all who have visited the fair, presented the sword to Lieut. BENJAMIN, with the following brief but excellent speech:

LIEUTENANT: I have been assigned the pleasant duty of presenting to you a slight gift, which is meant to be an expression of the esteem in which you are held by a few of your admiring friends, who have been cognizant of the courage you have displayed upon so many well-fought battle-fields, and who sympathize with you in your devotion to the cause of your country and human liberty. It affords me still greater pleasure to know that a worthy companion in arms, who has served with great distinction, is known by those who appreciate true worth and can sift the wheat from the chaff. I feel that my poor speech would add but little to this graceful compliment so worthily bestowed. So I will simply place this sword in your hands without further words, knowing that it will never be drawn without cause, or sheathed without honor.

Lieut. BENJAMIN responded in a modest and soldierly manner, which won for him the admiration of all.

Judge DALY then, in an eloquent speech, presented the sword to Col. WILCOX, paying a high tribute to his worth and valor.

Col. O. S. WILCOX responded in a feeling speech, expressing his love for this country and its welfare, and his willingness to die, if necessary, for its good. His speech was very well received and frequently interrupted by applause.

The presentation was made at the Atheneum Club, and, after the speeches were over, a splendid supper and the finest wines discussed, and at a late hour the party broke up, having heartily enjoyed their evening's entertainment.

THE ART GALLERY.

It will doubtless be interesting to the many lovers of fine arts, who visit the Art Gallery, to know that nearly 200 beautiful paintings, which have been donated by our artists to the Metropolitan Fair, can be purchased at private sale. This is a very extensive and elegant collection, and an opportunity for selection seldom if ever offered before, and one which will probably not occur again for a very long time.

RECEIPTS.

Owing to the threatening and disagreeable weather, the receipts were not quite as large as on the previous day. They are as follows:

Sales to 3 o'clock P. M.	$13,433 47
Received for admissions	7,424 25
Received for donations	17,826 43
Total	$38,684 15

TICKETS.

The Executive Committee have decided that today, and until further notice, the price of admission shall be fifty cents.

The signature book, introduced by Mr. MOSS, which we mentioned yesterday, has had an excellent effect. Many ladies and gentlemen refused to sign their names, and indignantly left the fair.

Query.—Were they borrowers of season tickets?

THE UNION-SQUARE FAIR BUILDINGS.

The Metropolitan Fair Concert Hall was crowded last evening beyond all precedent, to listen to a grand concert given by the Arion Society, assisted by an orchestra of 40 performers under Mr. C. ERGMANN. The programme was excellent, and fully carried out. The soldiers' chorus from "Faust" was heard here to even greater advantage than in the Opera, and was certainly better sung. To-night the famous Rosner Heller will appear in a mingled musical and sleight-of-hand entertainment. There is no extra charge to this performance, single admission tickets and season tickets being on exactly the same footing.

THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

A book is now placed in this department, in which subscriptions may be written to the army sword. About sixty dollars were received at this branch sword office during the evening, and Gen. GRANT had the majority of designations. The bouquet and flower-stand here rivals the celebrated temple of Flora, and the attendant nymphs and graces are unrivaled in sweetness and beauty even by the buds and flowers that surround them.

THE KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN.

The kitchen is continually overflowed by a stream of visitors. There is only one complaint made here, and that is want of room. It ought to have been twice as large, is the constant expression.

Ocean Steamers.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, April 12—7 P. M.

No signs of the *Asia*.

Strong southeast wind.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, April 12—Midnight.

No signs of the steamship *Persian*.

FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

Occupation of Eagle Pass by Our Cavalry.

Immense Amount of Cotton Captured.

Corpus Christi Reoccupied and 800 Prisoners Captured.

The French Marching to Attack Matamoras.

CAIRO, Tuesday, April 12.

The steamer *Paulina Carroll*, from New-Orleans the 5th, has arrived, with Gen. MCPHERSON and staff among her passengers.

The steamship *George Washington*, from New-York, arrived at New-Orleans on the 4th inst., with $80,000 in gold.

The transport *St. Marys*, from Brazos Santiago, had also arrived.

The Federal Cavalry, 4,000 strong, occupied Eagle Pass, after a slight resistance from the rebels. Eagle Pass is 400 miles above Brownsville, and has been a great rebel highway for running cotton and other articles into Mexico. It was determined that our troops should permanently occupy the place.

The French were marching on Matamoras. A fight had taken place, in which the French were victorious.

Three French frigates were off the bar, preparing to cross.

CORTINAS had issued a proclamation, ordering all the troops to concentrate on the Rio Grande, below Matamoras, to resist the occupation of that place by the French.

Corpus Christi had been reoccupied by our forces, and they had captured 800 prisoners. The old residents had nearly all left the place previous to its occupation.

Eight hundred California cavalry had arrived overland and joined the Union forces.

Refugees from rebel conscription were flocking into our lines by hundreds daily.

Immense quantities of cotton had been secured by our troops.

The First Texas Cavalry, 1,100 strong, were cooperating with our forces.

Corn and cotton planting had commenced in Louisiana. There had been several frosts in the country.

It was reported that the steamer *Louisiana* had been destroyed by fire on the Red River.

The steamer *Polar Star* had taken 800 prisoners from New-Orleans up the Red River, it was supposed to be exchanged at Shreveport, where about that number of our men are in rebel hands.

The citizens of Alexandria were forming Home Guard companies for protection.

The Rebel Forrest.

CAIRO, Tuesday, April 12.

A prisoner, who escaped from FORREST at Jacksontown and had arrived at Memphis, reports that at FORREST'S headquarters he heard the determination expressed of holding West Tennessee and driving out all Union men.

About twenty Federals were taken prisoners in the recent fight at Augusta.

Gen. DIXON, with a large rebel force has succeeded in crossing the Arkansas River.

Memphis cotton market active and firm. Considerable inquiry, and good deal offering. Receipts light. Shipments, 800 bales. Prices range 62c.@67c.

FROM NORFOLK.

The Attempt to Blow Up the Minnesota—Escape of the Conspirators.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, April 9, 1864.

No one but a traitor most vile could conceive or execute a deed so base as the one which was attempted this morning upon the *Minnesota*, the flagship of the blockading squadron, stationed at the mouth of James River. It was about two o'clock, when an object upon the water was discovered approaching by the dark officer of the *Minnesota*. Moving noiselessly forward, nearer and nearer, it was hailed, but no reply was elicited.

It did not stop its course, but continued to advance in the direction of the ship. It was hailed again, and this time, as before, no answer came. Hailing it the third time, the officer shouted, "If you do not answer, we will fire into you." "A boat from the *Roanoke*; fire and be ——," was quickly returned. An instant afterward, the *Minnesota* experienced a tremendous shock. Men were thrown violently out of their hammocks, and balls and shells rolled from where they were stored. The crockery ware was all shattered into innumerable fragments. The force of the concussion was so great that it sprung some of the timbers and started the decks slightly out of position.

The torpedo was placed amidship, and was not properly adjusted. Had it been rightly fixed to the vessel, there can be no doubt that it would have been blown to atoms and the hundreds of unconscious sleeping men buried into eternity, without the least warning. Amid the confusion and excitement prevailing, the boat that brought the torpedo down managed to escape.

The rebels must have become possessed of many important facts concerning the strength and position of our fleet.

The picket boats in the river had been materially reduced within a short time past. Three had been sent to this city for repairs, and another to the storeship at Fortress Monroe for supplies. These were the most formidable small gun-boats of the fleet. But, notwithstanding all this, it seems exceedingly strange that the mysterious craft could come down the river past all the remaining picket boats, and not be observed until almost alongside the flag-ship, which lay nearer the mouth of the river than any other vessel of the fleet.

Had there been less darkness prevailing, and a full head of steam on some of the boats, the rebel boat could have been captured. Where she came from is not known, but it is surmised that she ran out of the Chuckatuck. She must have been propelled by muffled oars as she neared the flag-ship, but as soon as the torpedo was attached she steamed rapidly away. The report made by the explosion was very heavy. It was heard very distinctly at Fortress Monroe. The *Minnesota* was going North for repairs in a few days, and this, too, might be one reason why the rebel emissaries made the attempt at this time.

Whether this is a prelude to the bringing down of the Richmond rams remains to be seen. These rams are lying inactive and useless at the rebel capital, and it has been for months past suspected that they would some dark night make the endeavor to run past the blockading fleet and pass out to sea. There was a great recklessness displayed on the part of the rebels, and it seems as though some scientific and experienced men were engaged in the undertaking. Surely they subjected themselves to much peril, and it is a great pity that they were not blown up for their temerity.

A Merchant Shot by a Soldier at Anna, Ill.

CAIRO, Monday, April 11.

A soldier shot a merchant belonging in Jonesboro, at Anna, Ill., this afternoon, killing him instantly. The affair caused great excitement.

The Provost-Marshal has received a telegram from his assistant to come on immediately, and a train has just started with a force to prevent further bloodshed.

Delegates to the Union State Conventions.

UTICA, Tuesday, April 12.

At the Union Convention of the First Assembly District of Oneida County, held in this city today, ROSCOE CONKLING, SAMUEL CAMPBELL and DANIEL WALKER were chosen Delegates to the Union State Convention of May 25.

Lake Champlain Open.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Tuesday, April 12.

Lake Champlain is open.

The steamers *United States*, Capt. ANDERSON; *Canada*, Capt. FLAGG, and *Montreal*, Capt. MAYO, will leave their Winter quarters and commence their regular trips between Whitehall and Rouse's Point to-morrow.

The American Dock and Improvement Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, April 12.

The bill incorporating the American Dock and Improvement Company, with a capital of three millions, has passed the New-Jersey Legislature and received the Governor's sanction.

A Miracle in Perfumery. PHALON & SON'S Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus may well be called. The field, when dropped upon the robe, the plate, the handkerchief, soon evaporates, without leaving a stain; the exquisite fragrance, on the other hand, remains permanently.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A Neglected Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy like BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, if allowed to progress, may terminate seriously.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold. Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

"A Clear Head," Sound and Balmy Sleep, with (the *desideratum,*) "CLOSED LIPS," are pleasing results from the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. Sold by all druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Nails,
and all diseases of the feet, skillfully and successfully treated by LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT, Practical Chiropodists, No. 867 Broadway, near 14th-st., and No. 20 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Household Card.

Not only all the fashions in hats, which may be found elsewhere, but a great diversity of styles which
CAN BE FOUND NOWHERE ELSE,
are comprised in the immense first class stock at
GENIN'S, NO. 513 BROADWAY.
The fashions for the Spring (now complete) at this establishment include a more extensive variety of dress and undress hats for gentlemen than is presented by any other assortment in the country. The exposition of LADIES', MISSES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' HATS
comprehends, not only the standard styles of Europe for the present and approaching season, but innumerable unique fabrics suited to all the
CAPRICES OF TASTE,
and adapted to all purposes. It is believed that no mother can make the tour of the store with her family without finding for each member of it a fabric for the head which will strike her as becoming and suitable.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Ovington Brothers,
CHINA AND GLASS IMPORTERS,
would call attention to their elegant and extensive stock of goods.
OUR SPRING STOCK was laid in before the recent advance in gold, and will be sold accordingly.
Glass engraving on the premises, sets of glass richly cut and engraved with initials to order.
BRONZES, CLOCKS, PLATED GOODS, &c., &c.
Please call and examine assortment and prices.
Nos. 238 and 240 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN.

Demulcent,	DEMULCENT,	Demulcent,
DEMULCENT,	DEMULCENT.	DEMULCENT,

This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by
J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y.
To be had of all druggists and grocers.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor or Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Spring "Feet Coverings."—To gratify the landlords desire of cultivated people to do honor to the season by appearing in handsome boots, CANTRELL has prepared an extensive stock, from which the wants of all can be promptly and cheaply supplied. His spring gaiters for the ladies are especially beautiful. Make your purchases at his store, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

We would Call Attention to the Sale of choice old Wines, Brandies, &c., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at their wine salesroom, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, being the private stock of the late Richard Ray. Catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots
and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety of our own manufacture.
SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

APPEL—MILES.—On Monday, April 11, by Rev. Dr. Adams, CHARLES A. APPEL, of Easton, Penn., to EMILY G. MILES, of this City.

CHURCH—STACKPOLE.—In Fair Haven, Mass., on Monday, April 11, by Rev. John Willard, WILLIAM P. CHURCH, of New-York, and EUNICE G. STACKPOLE, of the former place.

FERGUSON—BARNES.—On Tuesday, March 29, by Rev. Dr. W. W. Phillips, ROBERT FERGUSON to CATHERINE BARNES, both of this City.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Monday evening, April 11, DORCAS BLAKE, wife of George Hoffman Andrews, of this City, in the 36th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, April 14, at St. Thomas' Church, Broadway, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

ALLEN.—Suddenly, at Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, April 10, of rheumatism of the heart, ELIZABETH TREVETT, only daughter of John and Mary S. Allen, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 126 East Jersey-st., corner of Catherine, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BIRD.—On Monday, April 11, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Zamuel Bird, and daughter of James and the late Margaret Bird, aged 29 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 241 West 38th-st., to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CHAPMAN.—On Monday, April 11, Mrs. SOPHIA AVERY, wife of Warren Chapman.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 309 West 43d-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cold Spring, L. I., for interment.

CHAPIN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 11, MINNIE GERARD, infant daughter of Heman and Mary G. Chapin, aged 3 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 125 Elliott-place, without further invitation.

CARNAGHAN.—On Monday morning, at 6¼ o'clock, ELLEN, wife of James Carnaghan, in the 35th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 194 East 14th-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DEMAREST.—On Tuesday, April 12, JENNIE GARDNER, eldest child of Aaron T. and Charlotte A. Demarest, aged 1 year, 9 months and 21 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 235 West 19th-st., to-morrow morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, for interment.

FRIEL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, April 11, after a lingering illness, CATHARINE, wife of James Friel, in the 52d year of her age.

The friends of her husband, and those of his brother, Daniel Sweeny, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, corner of Park and Franklin avs. A solemn Requiem Mass will be offered up at St. Patrick's Church for the repose of her soul.

FRENCH.—On the morning of Monday, April 11, Mrs. ELVIRA FRENCH, the beloved wife of Joseph French, aged 51 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 356 East 12th-st., between Avenues C and D, on Wednesday, the 13th, at 1½ o'clock.

Affliction sore, long time she bore,
Physicians tried in vain,
Till God thought best to give her rest,
And ease her from her pain.

GERRY.—In New-Haven, on Thursday, April 7, HELEN MARIA GERRY, daughter of the late Elbridge Gerry.

JONES.—On Tuesday, April 12, at 12½ A. M., at his late residence, No. 188 2d-av., after a short but severe illness, HERCULES H. JONES.

His friends are requested to attend his funeral this day, (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from the church of the Messiah, (Dr. Osgood's,) No. 728 Broadway.

MANN.—On Tuesday, April 12, LIZZIE WILLOUGHBY, daughter of Reuben S. and Fannie H. Mann, aged 4 years, 6 months and 7 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.
139 West 46th-st., without further invitation.

PARRY.—On Monday, April 11, Rev. WM. J. PARRY, (Welsh Baptist Minister,) in the 44th year of his age

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Chapel of the Fifth-st. Baptist Church, 46th-st., corner of 6th-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SAWYER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 10, Mrs. MARIA B. SAWYER, wife of John Sawyer, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Kennedy, D. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Washington-st. M. E. Church, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

STANLEY.—In Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, April 12, WILLIAM W. STANLEY, aged 63 years and 10 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 36 Day-st., Orange, on Thursday morning, April 14, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Syracuse, Cincinnati and Chicago papers please copy.

SMITH.—In West Troy, on Monday, April 11, of consumption, ANNIA B., beloved wife of Edwin A. Smith, and daughter of the late Lebbeus Chapman, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 23 years and 16 days.

SLOANE.—On Tuesday, April 12, GEORGE DOUGLASS SLOANE, only son of George W. and the late Margaret A. Sloane, aged 4 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 112th-st., between 3d and 3d aves., Harlem.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

SEAMAN.—On Tuesday, April 12, Miss SARAH JANE SEAMAN, daughter of David Sands Seaman.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, at Jerusalem, L. I., on Thursday, April 14, at 1 P. M. Conveyances will be in attendance at Jerusalem Station on the arrival of the 9 A. M. train (Long Island Railroad) from James-slip.

THOMAS.—On Monday, April 11, JAMES S. THOMAS, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 273 Delancy-st.

TEMPEST.—At Bayou Sara, La., on board U. S. gunboat *Lafayette*, on Friday, Nov. 13, 1863, of pneumonia, THOMAS CHARLES, youngest son of Thomas Tempest, in the 20th year of his age.

His remains will be brought on for interment, of which due notice will be given.

VAN WYCK.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, April 12, of typhoid pneumonia, CORNELIUS H. VAN WYCK, son of the late Stephen Van Wyck, in the 57th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, at the R. O. Church, 21st-st., near 6th-av., this day, at 4 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment.

WATSON.—On Monday morning, April 11, CHARLOTTA H., wife of A. C. Watson, Rahway, N. J., aged 42 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Baptist Church.

WINSOR.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday morning, April 12, ELIZABETH TICE, wife of Gilbert H. Winsor.

Funeral service on Thursday, at 1 P. M., from No. 105 South 9th-st. The remains will be taken to Flushing, L. I., for interment.

☞ The members of the Ancient Britons' Benefit Society are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late brother, Rev. WILLIAM J. PARRY, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the 5th-av. Baptist Church in 46th-st., corner of 5th-av.

WM. LEWIS, Secretary.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 175—April 12, 1864
71, 76, 77, 41, 22, 1, 51, 34, 3, 75, 45, 31, 44, 46.
CLASS 176—April 12, 1864.
73, 55, 28, 35, 44, 13, 12, 26, 9, 64, 75, 24.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 271.—April 12, 1864.
78, 44, 29, 60, 27, 8, 42, 58, 33, 64, 53, 22, 4, 20.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 272.—April 12, 1864.
23, 48, 65, 49, 11, 63, 34, 69, 45, 3, 42, 14.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WELLS.—On Sunday, April 10, HARRIET ELISA, wife of Charles Wells, and daughter of the late Peter H. Schenck. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, Courtney Schenck, No.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
CURES BURNS.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE Cures Scalds.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE Cures Sprains.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE Cures Wounds.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE Cures Old Sores.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE Cures Erysipelas.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE Cures Ulcers.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE Cures Cancers.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE Cures Salt Rheum.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE Cures Boils.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE Cures Cuts.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE Cures Corns.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE Cures Pimples.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE Cures Piles.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammation as if by magic.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 19 Tremont-st., Boston,
and by Druggists and Grocers generally.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Gannine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 448 West-st.

As Spring approaches
ANTS and ROACHES
From their holes come out;
And MICE and RATS,
In spite of CATS,
Gaily skip about,
—COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS.
FOR RATS, ROACHES, ANTS, BED-BUGS, MOTHS IN FURS, WOOLENS, INSECTS ON PLANTS, FOWLS, AND ANIMALS.
"Fifteen years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from poisons."
"Not dangerous to the human family."
"Rats consume of their holes to die."
☞ Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ "COSTAR'S" Depot, No. 482 Broadway, N. Y.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
The best hairdressing ever offered to the public. It restores gray hair to its original color, will stop its falling out in three days, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. Does not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation. Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities, its
SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME,
render it the most desirable article for the toilet and hairdressing yet offered to the public. $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.
Dr. C. can be consulted gratuitously, personally or by letter, where information in regard to the treatment of the head and hair will be clearly explained.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
AT RETAIL SALE AT
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. may, indeed, say that I fee a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one sufferin like myself to place themselves under Dr. on Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. Now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2dand 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. I do with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 26 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 169 South-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 3, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS, during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority.

Subscriptions to these bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of fifty dollars ($50), one hundred dollars ($100), five hundred dollars ($500), one thousand dollars ($1,000), five thousand dollars ($5,000), and ten thousand dollars ($10,000), and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of fifty dollars ($50), one hundred dollars ($100), five hundred dollars ($500), and one thousand dollars ($1,000).

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their bonds draw interest from March 1, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium), or receive them drawing interest from the day of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie, furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds, largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

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TO IRON FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS, DESIROUS OF CHANGING LOCATION OR STARTING ANEW.—Your attention is called to Elizabethport, New-Jersey, as being the best point near New-York, on account of the low cost of coal, iron and lumber, low taxes, and offering all the advantages of the City. Please examine the place before locating elsewhere. Lots for sale on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to COOLEY & BEDRITTER, Agents, Elizabethport, or E. R. KELLOGG, 139 Pearl-st., N.Y.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, brown-stone basement, No. 137 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, with every modern improvement, built and occupied by the owner, with two lots in the rear, fronting on Willoughby-av., laid out for garden purposes, with a main room for stable, &c. This property is well worthy of the inspection of those desiring to purchase. Price $3,000; terms easy. Inquire of CHAS. MOTT, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

MURRAY HILL.—A FIRST-CLASS, ENGLISH basement, brown-stone house, furnished, in 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to let to a private family only, rent $3,000 per annum. For particulars address Box No. 6,509 Post-office.

FOR SALE FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house on 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1864, will be open for inspection and review from after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864 and will remain open till the 9th day of April, 1864, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected." If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if in the judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

Regulating and grading Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the blocks on each side of Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, LOREN JONES, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, April 12, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman, or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

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ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

WANTED—RICH FURNITURE FOR A HOUSE throughout, for western lands. The purchaser wanting it for his own use will make an unusually favorable arrangement. Inquire of
W. L. BARNES, Agent, No. 362 Broadway.

FURNITURE WANTED.—DOUBLE SET OF parlor reserved, stuffed backs, and two sets chamber, least little used, for cash; give full particulars, number of pieces and kind of covering. Address V., Box No. 2,304 Post-office.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE—IN THE Handsomest new fire-proof buildings, Nos. 97 and 99 6th-av., near Jefferson Market. Terms reasonable. Apply to ALBERT KUNZE, cabinet furniture warerooms, on the premises.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, looking-glasses, bedding, &c., cheaper than any other store; warranted and delivered free. Call and save money, at G. W. SHEDEN'S, No. 363 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Extension tables.

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FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND VALUABLE property located on New-Bwery, running through to Nos. 21, 24, 26, 28 and 30 Roosevelt-st., containing over four full lots, and suitable for manufacturing or other purposes. This property will be sold very low, to wit, $35,000, being the assessed value for taxes. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A GOOD TWO-story house, with carriage-house, &c., in Fairmount, Westchester County, 12 miles from the City Hall, 10 minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad; will be sold cheap. Apply to ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 26 East 38th-st. Inquire of P. D. ROBINS.

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Also,
A STORE AND BASEMENT,
with or without power, No. 250 Canal-st., near Broadway.
Inquire at the Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LEASE—THE CELEBRATED AND WELL-known restaurant and dining-saloons of E. Wiousst, established and kept by him over forty years, No. 11 Park-row and No. 5 Ann-st., to lease for a term of years, with all the fixtures. An opportunity to obtain so desirable a stand for business is seldom offered. For full particulars and card of admission, inquire of P. C. HARMON, No. 169 Broadway, Room No. 15, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock. None but principals and responsible parties need apply.

TO LET—FIRST STORY AND BASEMENT OF five-story building Nn. 206 8th av., 25 by 100 feet deep, occupied as an ice-cream saloon and restaurant the past eight years; location central for first-class billiard and restaurant business. Also, four-story store No. 150 West st., near Murray. Also, three-story brick stable No. 252 West 18th-st., now occupied by Gen. Fremont. Apply to S. WRAY, No. 256 West 23d-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE IN HARLEM—Two most substantial houses, newly finished in modern style, with marble mantels, Croton, gas and heaters, suitable for large, genteel families. Possession this month. Apply on the premises, 1st-av., between 112th and 113th sts. Also, for sale, six lots near Central Park, below 86th-st., cheap.

TO LET, IN FLUSHING, L. I.—A LARGE double house, pleasantly located, on Bridge-st; well adapted for a first-class boarding-house; at the low rent of $600; or will be rented separately to two families, at $350 and $250. Apply to WILLETT & CARLL, Flushing, or to GEO. W. PECK, No. 110 Wall-st., New-York, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

TO LET.—A GOOD HOUSE, A SMALL PIECE of land, carriage-house, &c., at Mt. Kisco, Westchester County. The above buildings with fifteen acres of land, can also be bought. Apply to GEO. H. BEYER, No. 267 6th-av., corner 17th-st., or to JOHN M. CORNELL, near Mt. Kisco depot, Harlem railroad.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL house, with all modern improvements, and three acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; neighborhood first-class; within forty-five minutes of the City hourly. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

TO LET—FULL FURNISHED COTTAGE RESIdence to let or for sale, at Great Neck, L. I., 1½ hours from the City; 10 rooms; 6 acres land; ice-house filled; garden, carriage-house, &c. Also, 2 acres unfurnished land and water view; to a responsible private family only. Apply to S. T. SKIDMORE, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st., or on the premises to E. L. TREDWELL.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR THREE years, the large brick building No. 76 Varick-st., next the corner of Canal and laid to Spring. Granite now occupied by Eighth Ward Public Schools; suitable for manufacturing or any purpose requiring space. Inquire at No. 414 Canal-st., or apply between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. to EDWARD F. DE LANCEY, counsellor-at-law, No. 137 Broadway.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COTTAGE-BUILT house, (new,) situated at Leesville, opposite the river Railway, adjoining the residence of the subscriber, a short distance from the depot, one hour from New-York; contains 12 rooms, gas throughout. Rent, $400. Possession given immediately. Inquire of HENRY SPEAR, No. 131 Pearl-st.

FLUSHING, L. I.—TO LET, IN THE VILLAGE of Flushing, L. I., five minutes' walk from the Railroad depot, a handsome, modern-built cottage, containing ten well furnished rooms, six lots of ground, nicely laid out, good garden, &c.; stable attached. Apply on the premises to WM. HEALY, Franklin-place, or to Brady's Gallery, No. 785 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE COTTAGE, LLEWELLYN Park, Orange, N. J. House has 11 rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, &c. There is upward of half an acre of ground, with stable and the usual outbuildings of a well-ordered country seat. Apply to B. D. PENFIELD, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND GARDEN, IN Metuchen, N. J., near depot; basement, six rooms, and attic; a pleasant and convenient location; price $120. Inquire of Dr. HUNT, Freeman's Depot, Metuchen. Any one desiring to see it can leave New-York at 4 P. M., and return same evening.

TO LET—FOR FIVE OR SIX MONTHS, A FURnished house in Newburgh, located in the most desirable part of Grand-st, within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Possess on given the 1st of May. For particulars address WM. K. BROWN, No. 82 Front st., Newburgh, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE—WITH ALL THE MODern improvements, to let, No. 63 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, contains 12 rooms, beside bath-rooms, &c. Rent to a desirable tenant, $850. Inquire of P. STEVENS, No. 65, next door, or at Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, New-York.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 95 PRINCE-ST., SUITable for a boarding-house or restaurant; will be altered for business purposes if required. Apply to ALFRED DOUGLAS, No. 38 Maiden-lane, or to E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 35 West 33d-st.

TO LEASE—IN THE EIGHTH WARD, A HOUSE and lot for a term of years; lot 25 by 100; house 22 by 25; the rear to be built upon and paid for by valuation at the expiration of lease. For further particulars apply to R. F. BARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with a two-acre lawn, garden, carriage-house, stable, &c., 13½ miles from Williams' Bridge Depot, Harlem Railroad; more land if required. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR ONE or more years, in 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; house 33 feet wide, with 4 large rooms on each floor, dining-room, &c. House is well furnished, and in good order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TO LET, A MODERN built house, with stable and one acre of land, convenient to New-Haven Railroad depot and steamboat landing. Apply to owner, TITUS MEAD, Greenwich, or to JOHN GINTY, No. 125 4th-av., N. Y.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TO LET—TWO-STORY house, with barn and two acres of land; good garden and abundance of fruit; convenient to cars and boat. Possession immediately. Rent low. Apply to L. E. RIGGS, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET AT BLOOMINGDALE—A COTTAGE residence, with eight lots of ground, finely shaded, with stable, vegetable garden, fruit, &c., on 86th-st., near the Hudson River; rent $500. Apply on the premises, or to JAMES SOMERVILLE, No. 45 Centre-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND CELLAR NO. 274 Canal-st., third door east from Broadway. Also, an office on the second floor, and all of the fourth story. Apply within or to A. J. DAVIS & CO., on second floor.

TO LET—HOUSE, WITH STABLE, NO. 86 Amity-st.—the superior four-story brown-stone and brick English basement, with all the modern conveniences, in complete order. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

LOFT TO LET.—FIRST LOFT OF NO 35 PARK-st., near Centre and Duane sts., suitable for any mechanical or manufacturing business or storage, being now used for a book bindery. Apply to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 102 Broadway, third floor.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In 17th-st., near Union-square; house four stories, 25 by 55 feet, modern and well furnished. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, Columbia Insurance Company, No. 161 Broadway.

ROOM TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER.—Upper story, No. 62 Duane-st.; room well lighted on three sides; power steady, with use of steam hoisting machine. R. HOE, No. 31 Gold-st.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE, THE SECOND floor, three rooms and front basement, all the modern improvements, to a family without children. Apply at No. 187 West 26th st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN YONKERS TO LET—For the Summer; pleasantly located, with good river view; about an acre of ground and good stable. Apply at No. 192 Fulton-st., up stairs.

WHARF PROPERTY TO LET—THE FINE basins embraced between Piers Nos. 2 and 4 East River. Length of piers about 500 feet, and of water front 400. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR, No. 49 Broadway; entrance on the rear; even with the sidewalk. Inquire of P. W. VAIL, No. 69 Broadway.

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY, SEPARATE OR TOgether, a fifty-acre farm and cottage, one mile north of Belleville, N. J., on the Passaic River. Price $350 and $200. B. FRAZEE or P. MANN, No. 22 West 41st-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR South Orange, N. J., together with carriage-house, stable, and about one acre of land. J. W. SHEDDEN, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

TO LET—FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, the building Nos. 9 and 11 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn; two stories and basement. Inquire of J. VAN RIPER, No. 264 Pacific-st.

TO LET—BROADWAY OFFICE OR DESK-room, on first floor of marble store No. 498 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Inquire in the store.

LOFTS TO LET—IN CHAMBERS-ST., NEAR Broadway; five sky-lights. Inquire of JOSEPH BERYLEY, No. 86 John-st.

TO LET—LOFTS FOR STORAGE OF FURNITURE. Apply at No. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE.
CONKLING & BAYLES.

TO LET—TWO STORES IN THE BIBBLE HOUSE, Astor-place; one on Astor-place and the other on 4th-st. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-st. entrance.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT NEWARK, N. J.—The property, No. 108 Orchard-st., within three minutes' walk of the New-Jersey Railroad Station-house, contains twelve furnished rooms with gas and marble mantels; the lot is 60 by 136 feet, well stocked with trees, &c. Terms accommodating. Apply on the premises to JAS. H. LINDSLEY.

SALE OF LANDS AND PROPERTY OF THE FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, IN STATE OF WISCONSIN.—Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, under and in pursuance of the deed of trust, dated Dec. 1, 1856, made by the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company to them, and of the judgment of sale rendered by the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, in an action, in which the undersigned are plaintiffs and the said Company and Abraham B. Clark, mortgagee, are defendants, made on the 4th day of February, 1864, will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of MAY, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company, in the village of Appleton, Outagamie County, in the State of Wisconsin, all the unsold lands, rights, interests and claims, dams, locks, canals, water power, works of improvement and appurtenances, rights, privileges and franchises belonging to said Company and connected with said improvement, including about four hundred thousand acres of land, situated in various counties in the State of Wisconsin.

For particulars of the terms and conditions of sale, and of property to be sold, reference is made to the notice of sale published in the state papers of Wisconsin, a copy of which may be seen at the office of the Company, Room No. —, Trinity Buildings, New-York, or of the Trustees.

MOSES M. DAVIS, Appleton, Wisconsin,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York,
CHARLES BUTLER,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York,
Trustees.

APRIL 13, 1864.

VALUABLE HOTEL.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, a valuable hotel, beautifully situated on the west bank of the Passaic River, on the main street to the village of Belleville, N. J., only nine miles from New-York, and three from Newark, to which place a railroad is nearly completed, and will be running in a short time, and connecting there with the railroad to New-York, thus making this a very desirable location for a hotel or a Summer boarding-house. The buildings are commodious, having 25 furnished rooms, besides office and large public hall, kitchen and excellent garden; also barns, stables, sheds, &c. All have lately been thoroughly repaired and painted, and are in good order. They will be sold low on accommodating terms, or let to a good tenant for one or more years. Also for sale, several valuable building lots in the village, and a farm of about 50 acres, near the above premises. Inquire of T. B. CODDINGTON, No. 50 Broad-st., New-York, or of JOHN W. DOW, Belleville, near the premises.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Situated at Williamsburgh, two blocks south of the ferries to Roosevelt and Grand sts., between South 9th and South 10th sts., being 150 feet on 1st-st., running down to the East River over 360 feet, with wharf 150 feet front, of 20 feet depth at low water, and a return dock of 175 feet, containing about 22 lots of ground; is w ll calculated for a sugar refinery, or any other manufacturing business. Inquire of
EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 1st-st., opposite.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE BRICK house and two lots of ground, beautifully situated and improved, on the southeast corner of Washington and De Kalb aves., being the best portion of the city. The house is 24 by 42, with extension 19 by 21 feet; contains 14 rooms, is built in the most thorough manner, and the whole in complete order. Apply to
JOHN McGREGOR, No. 186 Pearl-st., N. Y.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The entire block on 1st av., running from 23d to 3d-st., and formerly occupied by the soap and candle manufactory of Allan Hay & Co., for sale on favorable terms. Apply to ALLAN HAY, No. 33 Broad-st., or to Messrs. A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.—FOR SALE CHEAP in Brooklyn, on Marcy, near Myrtle-av., a two-story frame house and stable, with about one acre of land, well fruited, &c.; particularly suitable for manufacturing purposes, having a large and never-failing supply of first-rate water. Apply at No. 4 LeCeriys-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 22 by 40 feet; gas, range, hot and cold water, bath and water-closet, all well built and in the finest condition; garden in rear; the whole ground 22 by 200 feet. Apply on the premises, Ryerson-st., east side, first house north of Gates-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT Newburgh, a brick house, gothic style, 40 feet square, containing about 20 rooms; with barn, coach-house, stable, &c., fine garden, evergreens, fruit trees and small berries in abundance; beautiful views of the Hudson. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., LOCATED ON corner South Broad-st. and Pennington-av., a handsome house, with all the modern improvements; has 12 rooms, with fine garden containing fruit, vegetables, &c., in abundance; price $23,000. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 73 RYERSON-STREET, BROOKlyn, furnished or unfurnished: modern improvements; immediate possession. Property and residence in 55th-st., near 7th-av. Two lots in 55th-st., near 10th-av. GEORGE M. REA, on premises, or No. 68 Wall-st., rear stairs.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—One lot, 100x25 feet, on south side of 65th-st., 125 feet west of 8th-av. Two lots, 100x25 feet each, on south side of 66th-st., commencing 125 feet west of 8th-av., by JACKSON & PURDY, No. 647 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT IN the upper part of the City, below 34th-st., the house containing all the modern improvements and is in perfect order; terms moderate.
JOHN AITKEN, Jr., No. 281 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NOS. 21 AND 23 West 33th-st.; houses full size, brown-stone, and just completed in the best manner, with all improvements. Apply on the premises, or to LOPER & DAVIS, 36th-st., corner of 1st-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY English basement house No. 28 East 41st-st. Inquire of G. W. BOGERT, No. 27 6th-av., from 8 to 10, and from 4 to 6.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEW BRICK dwelling-houses on the northerly side of 69th-st., between Broadway and 11th-av. Rent $425. Inquire of ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—2,560 ACRES IOWA LANDS, OF the Dubuque and Pacific land grant, cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for other property. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, 362 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 34TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., AN elegant extra-sized house, newly decorated and repaired, with stable and extra lot; price $100,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL—FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE English basement house, No. 23 West 37th-st. Price $15,500. T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FRONT-ST. PROPERTY AT A low price, to close an estate. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A BLOCK OF GROUND for sale at a great bargain. If applied for this month. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE ENGLISH basement house, No. 27 East 31st-st., near Madison-av. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The homestead estate of Rev. Francis Tiffany, situated on Central-st., consisting of a first-class brick dwelling-house, barn and about two acres of highly cultivated land, laid out as garden and shrubbery. The house was designed by G. J. Bryant, Esq., of Boston, and contains all modern improvements. It is situated in one of the pleasantest parts of the town, and commands a wide and beautiful prospect. Apply to THIRD NATIONAL BANK, Springfield.

LARGE MANSION

FOR SALE OR RENT—One hour from City, partly furnished, fine view, perfectly healthy, extensive grounds, lodge, stable, &c. Apply to T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—near Sing Sing, with every requisite for a genteel Summer or Winter residence; fine buildings; beautiful views; good fruit, &c. Apply for particulars, at No. 376 Washington-st. Furniture, if desired, can be had also.

FOR SALE—IN NEWTOWN, L. I., NEAR THE Flushing Railroad, a cottage containing 12 rooms, ¾ acre of land, plenty of small fruit, &c., 45 minutes from City Hall. Apply to H. WORTHINGTON, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE AT PELHAM.—FOR sale, 33 acres, directly on Eastchester Bay, and near Fabam Bridge, on the road to New-Rochelle. Apply for price to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY, OR PARTY of seven or eight persons, will learn particulars of pleasant country board on the Hudson, by applying to JOHN HOPPER, Esq., No. 110 Broadway, between 1 and 4 o'clock. The locality is noted for health, beauty and fruit, and is very accessible.

SUMMER BOARD.—THE BERKSHIRE HOUSE, Great Barrington, Mass., a first-class hotel, located in a beautiful village amidst the wealth of Berkshire scenery, offers superior inducements for country board. Open the 1st of May.

TO LET—BY MAY 1, A HANDSOMELY FURnished third floor to two or three gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a first-class house in 46th-st., near Broadway. Address, for one week, Box No. 4,747 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, board in a private family; terms $12 to $15 a week; location between Madison and 7th avs., and 34th and 46th sts., by or before May 1. Address, immediately, L. B. B., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED, WITH or without board, in a private family, by a gentleman; location inside of 14th and 28th sts., 3d and 6th avs. Address J. D. F., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS is ready for immediate occupancy at No. 7 West 26th-st.; others also from May first.

NO. 58 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Furnished rooms may be obtained without board; references exchanged.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.—An elegant cottage containing twelve rooms on Princess Bay, one mile from railroad depot, with barns, sheds, stables, carriage, ice, hen, Summer and bathing houses, in complete order; fruit in abundance, excellent garden, well and rain water at door; grounds tastefully arranged, about eighty acres, with the whole or any part thereof. Also, twenty acres, with good dwelling thereon, in high state of cultivation, ¼ mile from Rossville. Also, three-story dwelling and basement, containing 26 rooms, barn, stables and sheds, well calculated for boarding, public house or school, ¾ mile from railroad depot and beach. Also, the property formerly Staten Island Oil Company, wharf and buildings, suitable for almost any kind of manufacturing purposes. Apply to ALBERT JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.; H. M. BAILEY, No. 229 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID MANSION AND and farm of George Bradish, on Little Neck Bay, near Flushing, 100 acres of first-class land; pear orchard of 500 trees; fruit of all kinds, of first quality. The Bay is famous for shell and other fish in season; boat and bath houses at foot of lawn; two dwelling houses; the new one a first-class residence, complete in every particular; buildings on premises could not be replaced for $50,000. Views over Bay and Sound unsurpassed. Inquire of
R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.,
GEORGE BRADISH, No. 27 Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM, COMPLETEly furnished, for sale or exchange.—Nearly 200 acres on the Sound, within 9 miles of Harlem. The improvements on the above front alone cost over $100,000. There are several beautiful building sites lying back which will be in great request when the Shore Line Railroad is built. Enough can be realized from this source to repay the whole amount now asked for the property, leaving the entire front, with all the valuable improvements, free of cost to the purchaser. Apply to WARD McLEAN (late Field & McLean,) No. 19 Wall-st.

$5,250 FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE AT $450—At Irvington, on the Hudson, one hour from New-York, and three minutes from depot, a genteel two and a-half-story double cottage house, 38 feet by 30, containing 14 rooms, with specious piazzas, marble mantels, French windows, Sandford heater warming three rooms, &c. Lot, 75 feet by 100; fine grape vines, apples, cherries, pears, &c. Terms very easy. A fine chance to obtain a moderate-priced Summer and Winter residence near enough to the station to do business in New-York without keeping a horse. Apply to Dr. DOWLING, Irvington, or No. 108 Leroy-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—NEAR MORristown, N. J., of 65 acres, in the very best order; house first-class, 50 feet square, with extension of 48 feet, with mahogany doors and marble mantels throughout; 26 Corinthian pillars support the roof; wide piazza all around; a good garden, with abondance of grafted fruit; gardener's and other out-houses in perfect order; greenhouse well stocked with Hamburg grapes; ice-house filled; the house stands in a grove of forest trees, with seven acres of lawn. Apply to R. LAMBERT, No. 51 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—For sale, the country residence of the late Isaac Newton, situated near Fort Lee, on the Hudson River, and comprising about twelve acres under high cultivation. The buildings include, with the dwelling-house, a barn and stable, greenhouse, hennery, &c. There are also two wells of excellent water, a good kitchen garden, orchard, grapes, small fruit, &c. The house commands a fine view, and one of the best entrances to the river front of six honored feet. Immediate possession if desired. For further particulars, apply to WIGHT & PRENTICE, No. 19 Wall-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, nine miles from the City; access twenty times a day. Large mansion, three stories in front, with observatory and extensive outbuildings; 7 or 8 acres in lawn, shade trees, &c.; land descending on all sides. Magnificent view of the ocean in front and in the rear, of the Sound and adjacent country for many miles. Eighty acres more land, if desired. Cool and healthy; near churches, schools, &c.; provision cars to the door. Inquire of A. G. ROGERS, No. 4 Pine-st., Room No. 22, or No. 66 East 23d-st.

BALTIMORE PROPERTY FOR SALE—An elegant and desirable country seat on the outskirts of Baltimore, containing 61 acres, two-thirds of which are within the city limits; water and gas pipes within a few yards; city railway close by; large comfortable mansion, gardener's house, servants' house, coach-house, brick barn, ice-house, dairy, &c., &c.; a never failing stream of water. This property, when laid out, will furnish 150,000 feet of street fronts. Price $100,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH, CONN., with five to six acres of land, covered with fruit and shade trees, and having about 600 feet of water front, with every convenience for salt water bathing and boating. The house, stables and outbuildings are large, commodious, and in perfect order, and every way suitable for a large family. Apply on the premises, or to S. S. TIFFANY, No. 28 Park-place.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COUNTRY-PLACE, belonging to the late James S. Petrie, situated on the North Shrewsbury River, N. J., 25 miles from the City and one mile from Red Bank; beautifully located for boating, fishing and bathing. Grounds covered with fruit trees and house well furnished, oyster bed on the shore. A view of the place can be seen and full particulars obtained by applying to C. H. PETRIE, No. 44 Park-place, or WM. SLOANE, No. 591 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S FIRST-CLASS country residence, near Newark; six acres fruit and shrubbery in abundance; location high and healthy; in the neighborhood unsurpassed; large modern house, spacious outbuildings, with gardener's room; every modern improvement—gas; 10 minutes from depot, 20 from Wallst.; 40 trains daily; a superb Winter or Summer residence immediate possession. Apply to LYON, No. 23 Cortland

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.

AND

MARINE CORPS.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$100 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy.....$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy..$200
When enlisting for Marine Corps.....$100

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $10.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grade.	
First or Orderly Sergeant	$26 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $100, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, sound, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months' advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All medical information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACTG-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 156 South-st.
WM. WALLACE, Lieut. U. S. Marines.

County Bounty Rooms, No. 13 Bowery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OEDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300 00
STATE BOUNTY	75 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional	100 00
	175 00
Total	$475 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a County premium of ten dollars.

O. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF KINGS COUNTY, BROOKLYN, April 9, 1864.

THE SUPERVISORS OF KINGS COUNTY will pay the following cash bounties to recruits in the naval service and marine corps of the United States:

To recruits in the marine corps, $300.
To recruits in the naval service for two years, $200.
To recruits in the naval service for one year, $100.

A premium of $15 is paid to the agent presenting the recruits.

For further information apply at the office of the Supervisors Bounty Committee, Montague, near Court-st., or to the Naval Rendezvous, No. 139 York-st., Brooklyn.

W. J. OSBORNE. C. W. CREESHIRE.
SAMUEL BOOTH. E. W. BLOOM.
JOHN SEARLE. W. M. LITTLE.
J. J. STILWELL, F. McGRATH,
Special Committee on Bounty.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH WARD LINCOLN CLUB.

The friends of "Abraham Lincoln" are requested to attend a meeting to be held at "Washington Hall," 3d-av., near 125th-st., (Harlem,) on WEDNESDAY, April 13, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization of the "Twelfth Ward Lincoln Club," and for such other business as may come before the association. A full attendance is requested. It is very desirable that every member of the committee will be present. H. P. ALLEN,
Chairman of Committee on Organization.
W. E. PABOR, Secretary pro tem.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN CAMPAIGN CLUB.

The regular meeting of this club will be held at Headquarters, (Broadway and 23d-st.,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8, o'clock. WM. CARLOS MARTYN, Esq., of Vermont, will address the meeting. Singing by the Glee Club.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, President.
WM. KELLOCK, JNO. N. GALLAGHER, } Secretaries.
JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman Executive Committee.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF THE XVIITH WARD—Rooms No. 208 Eighth-av.

There will be a meeting of the Association on THURSDAY EVENING next, April 14th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Committee of ten appointed at the last meeting to visit Albany to oppose the passage by the legislature of the Tax Bill of the City and County of New-York, now before it, will report the result of their efforts.

It is for the interest of every Taxpayer, voter or citizen of the Ward to aid this Association in carrying out its objects, and all such are earnestly invited to attend this meeting.

The Executive Committee will meet at 7½ o'clock.

By order,
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, President.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE.—FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, an old established hardware and horse-furnishing business, located on one of the best streets, fitted up complete with shelf, boxes, drawers, &c., good iron, with large and handsome show windows. The books shown as to business done, and good and genuine reasons given for selling. None but a responsible business man, with about $6,000 cash, need apply. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 846 New-York Post-office.

STOCK OF LIVERY STABLE FOR SALE.—All the brets, carriages, wagons, sleighs, horses, harness, robes, blankets, &c., &c., belonging to the livery stable of the late Daniel W. Norris, is offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Also, a colt, sired by the celebrated stallion *Beppo*, now in training. For terms apply at the office of stable, No. 6 East Houston-st., to
J. S. NORRIS, Sr.

$20,000—TO A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD character, energy and business capacity, having $20,000 cash at command, an opportunity is offered to engage in a mechanical and commission business on equal terms with the party who has had the principal charge of it for the past ten years. Address M. W., Box No. 5,371 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO MAHOGANY SHOW-CASES for counters, about 19 feet long each, with plated bars; also, one large standing case, 8 feet long, 7 high, and 2½ feet deep, suitable for milliners; also, 30 counter stools, covered with crimson plush. Apply at CLARKE'S photographic gallery, 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP—Suitable for manufactory or propeller; cylinder, 22 by 24 inches; can be run at over 100 horse-power; has never been used. Address J. R. P., Box No. 2,960 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT A VALUATION, A FIRST-class grocery store, doing a business of $75,000 per year. Inquire of W. E. MITCHELL, No. 231 Washington-st.

BILLIARD AND BOWLING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE CHEAP.—Apply at No. 627 Broadway, opposite the Olympic Theatre.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—WITH FIXtures and dwelling attached, No. 39 Henry-st., New-York.

IRON WORK.

RAILROAD TIES.—WANTED, 10,000 CHESTnut, oak or pine ties, sawed or hewn, 8½ feet long, 6x7 or 6x8 inches. Address WM. D. O'BRIEN, No. 32 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn N. Y., stating terms, delivered in any part of New-York harbor, and time of delivery.

LITTLE'S HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Edge and Copper Tool Emporium, No. 80 Fulton-st., between Cliff and Gold sts., east of Broadway.

LILLY'S [illegible] SECOND-HAND Lion printer over 1,000 [illegible] 60x82. Address, stating [illegible] where to be seen, Box No. 4,190 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS
IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE A FEW ADDITIONAL PUPILS
between the ages of 9 and 14 to educate with her daughters at Idlewild. Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This institution will commence its semi-annual session April 18. Boys of all ages admitted. Superior advantages offered. Terms $160 per annum. Catalogues at J. F. Worstall's, No. 254 Broadway, or at the Institute.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,

Great Barrington, Mass. A boarding-school for twenty boys begins next session 2d May. Circulars at Randolph's No. 683 Broadway
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.

The Principal may be seen at the Belmont Hotel, Fulton-st., every day this week, between the hours of 12½ and 2 P. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Entertainment by the students for the SANITARY FAIR, at Niblo's Saloon, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 13. Exercises forepared by Prof. Frobisher) in Declemation, Debate and Colloquy. Commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at Kirby's News and Bookstore, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st.; at the door on the evening of the performance, and of the Principal at the Institute. (which opens its Summer Term April 18.)

ALLENTOWN COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, Allentown, Pa., chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with full collegiate powers and special military privileges, will be opened for the reception of pupils on TUESDAY, May 10. The best millitary and educational talent is employed in the various departments. For circulars, address M. L. HOFFORD, A. M., President.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., in charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON. The Spring quarter will open on THURSDAY, April 14. Terms only $150 per school year. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, Mechanics' Banking Association, No. 38 Wall-st., or James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL—NEW HAven, Conn., Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector. This school, for boarding pupils only, affords rare inducements to parents seeking a first-class institution at low rates. Military drills are on the school campus. Gold's steam-heater warms the establishment. Session begins May 3.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—T. G. SLOAN, PRINCIPAL.—A family boarding school for 10 pupils; location pleasant and healthy; one mile from New-Haven; established 13 years; next term begins May 4. Circulars at GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st.

THE GREENWICH INSTITUTE—AT GREENWICH, CONN.—An English and classical school for a limited number of boys, under 14 years of age. Military drill will be practiced. For circulars, address HARRY PECK, Principal.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, FOR Natural Sciences, $800; classics, $600, and others $150 to $1,800. NOTICE TO PARENTS—Pupils directed to SEMINARIES $120 to $500. Call or address EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway, N. Y.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—Pupils under the immediate care of the Principal; terms from $120 to $160 per year. For particulars, address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH, classical and scientific boarding-school, now in session, Orange, N. J. Papers received at all times. For circulars, address the Principal, WILLIAM S. HALL.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, NEW-YORK.—A family boarding school for twelve boys. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

A TEACHER.—A FRENCH TEACHER WISHES to get as pupil a lady who would like to learn easily and quickly; hours from 3 to 4: the most respectable references given. Address R. S., Station D. Bible-house, for a week.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The Fifty-third Semi-annual Session will commence on Monday, May 2d. For circulars apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CREAM HILL SCHOOL.—THE THIRTY-ninth term will begin the first Wednesday of May. Address for catalogue the Principals, S. W. & T. S. GOLD, West Cornwall, Conn.

THE REDDING INSTITUTE, REDDING, CONN.—The 34th session will commence May 4. Catalogues may be had of Benedict Bros., No. 5 Wall-st.
D. SANFORD, A. M.

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL at College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., OTIS BIGBEE, Principal. Next term begins April 21. Send for a catalogue.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—The Spring term of this popular boarding school, for both sexes, opens April 16. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Prin.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.—Circulars at W. H. ARTHUR'S, No. 39 Nassau-st., or apply to BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN., for both sexes. SIX vacancies. For circulars, address LOCKWOOD & BROWN, Principals.

TEACHERS.

A PARISIAN ELDERLY LADY OF EDUcation and refinement desires to find a situation in a respectable family, to instruct the French language and music to young children; no objection to the country; the best of City references given and required. Address A. Z., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

A TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF THE PACKer Institute, who has had experience in teaching, desires a situation in a schoolor private family; she understands the common and higher English branches thoroughly, with the rudiments of French and drawing. Address J. F. W., Box No. 104 Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching all the English branches, music, and rudiments of French, desires a situation as governess; would be willing to take the care of children and have charge of their clothing; best of reference given. Address, for three days, W. B., Box No. 4,333 Post-office.

A PRIVATE TUTOR.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher of the classics, mathematics, English branches, French, Spanish, German and music, (piano or vocal,) desires an engagement. Address C. W. C., Box No 2,561 New-York Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., No. 133 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., April 8, 1864.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Cavalry horses will be purchased in open market, at fair prices, at Albany, N. Y., until further notice be given. These horses must comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (15½) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, completely built, in good flesh, and free from all defects. Parties having horses agreeing with these specifications are requested to present them for sale within the next two weeks. Further information can be had at this office, GEO. H. WEEKS,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.—FOR SALE the complete establishment of a gentleman going to Europe, consisting of an excellent pair of black horses (both good under the saddle,) one close carriage, one barouche, one buggy, one single and two double sets of harness, saddle, bridles, blankets, fur robe, covers and all the usual stable appurtenances. Possession any time before the first of June. Inquire at No. 193 Madison-av., southeast corner of 36th-st., before 11 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

ROCKAWAY SLEIGH AND HARNESS WANTED.—Any gentleman wishing to dispose of his outfit can find a cash purchaser for a six-seat rockaway, panel back, sleigh robes and double light harness. Address Y., Box No. 2,264 Post-office.

BOARDING.—EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS for 15 or 20 persons can be had at the Donsan House, in the healthy and beautiful town of Morristown, N. J. House very pleasantly located and convenient to railroad. Apply to Mrs. OGDEN, Morristown, N. J.

CALECHE, HARNESS, BLANKETS, &c.—A gentleman, giving up his carriage, wishes to sell his City built caleche, with two sets of double and one of single harness, two pairs of blankets, &c. Apply at the Mackey stables, 23d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

FOR SALE—TWO LADIES' SADDLE-HORSES, seven years old, sound and gentle, 14½ hands high; also, a pair of coach horses, 16 hands, dark bay, seven years old. Apply to ALONZO WRIGHT, Coachmaker, Whitestone, Long Island.

BAROUCHE AND HARNESS FOR SALE—All in perfect order and good as new; lowest price for baronche, $600; double set of carriage harness, $100. Apply at the stable, No. 357 Carlton-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF GOOD SADDLE horses, fifteen hands high, kind and gentle in single or double harness; both young and sound. Can be seen by applying at No. 210 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH BLACK MARE FROM the country; of good speed, sound and gentle. Price $300. Can be seen at J. N. KEELER'S stable, corner of 6th-av. and 30th-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY HORSES 15¾ hands high, six years old, sound and kind in harness. Price $350. Call from 10 to 1 o'clock, at No. 140 Waverley-place.

FOR SALE—TWO MULES IN FIRST-RATE condition; to be sold for want of use. Apply at A. McBRIDE'S office, 22d-st., below 10th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

MR. J. N. EWELL has an interest in our house from this date. POLHAMUS & JACKSON.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.



WEDDING CARDS.

Printed, Note Papers, Seals and Silver Plate, etc. J. Eversdell, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

FAIRS.

MARYLAND STATE FAIR
FOR
THE BENEFIT
OF THE
UNITED STATES SANITARY AND CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONS.

The Maryland State Fair will be opened with appropriate ceremonies, at the Maryland Institute, in the City of Baltimore, on MONDAY, 18th of April, at 6½ P. M., a day ever memorable for the first assault and maltreatment of the soldiers of the sister State of Pennsylvania marching over the common highway of the Republic, to the defence of the Capital of our common country, and the prelude to the atrocities committed in our streets against the patriot sons of Massachusetts on the 19th.

Although her soil has been seared and furrowed by the thread of rebel armies, the daughters of Maryland will not yield to those of any State in placing upon the altar of their beloved country a tribute to the brave defenders of their homes and firesides. Although they may not reach the orilliant results attained in the favored cities of the East and West, valued in money, they will not concede to any a greater degree of devotion to the sublime labor of love exhibited by the agents of the Sanitary Commission, and its no less zealous companion the Christian Commission, on every battle-field. Not only has the soldier, bleeding and dying in defence of the eternal right of man to self-government, been assisted and comforted, but the wind of adversity has been tempered to the misguided men who have taken up arms to effect its overthrow.

Contributions in money and goods are earnestly solicited from our merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers and others, and can be addressed to any of the undersigned, or sent to the hall of the Institute, on and after WEDNESDAY, April 13, where they will be received and taken charge of by the Hall Committee.

The various Express Companies will transport articles free of charge.

The programme of the ceremonies of inauguration of the Fair will be announced hereafter.

Tickets of admission to the main hall of the Institute can be had at the following places, on and after WEDNESDAY, April 13, viz.:

Messrs. Cushing & Bailey's, No. 262 W. Baltimore-st.
Messrs. Canheld, Bros. & Co.'s, corner Baltimore and Charles-st.
Mr. James S. Waters, No. 168 W. Baltimore-st.
Messrs. Chas. Reese & Co., corner Madison and Eutaw sts.
Messrs. Armstrong & Berry, No. 156 W. Baltimore-street, and at the Ticket Office of the Institute, on and after 18th April, and at following prices:

Single Tickets—For the first evening.....$1.00
Single Tickets—After the first evening.....25
Season Tickets—Good for the entire week of the Fair, *after* the first evening.....1.00
Season Tickets—issued to ladies having charge of tables, &c., and their designated assistants only, and good for the entire week, including the first evening.....1.00

No season tickets are transferable, or allowed to be used except by those to whom issued. Ladies having charge of tables, &c., will please hand in, as soon as practicable, at the store of Messrs. Cushings & Bailey, and addressed to the "Joint Executive Committee," a list of names and the number of tickets desired by them, as above.

There will be an exhibition of rare and valuable Paintings in the Rooms of the School of Design of the Institute, for which season tickets will be issued at the above places for 50 cents; single tickets 25 cents. Other exhibitions, of tableaux, &c., will be announced, as arrangements are perfected.

Arrangements have been made with the various railroad companies and steamboat lines running into the City, by which tickets will be issued (with admission coupons attached) at greatly reduced rates of fare.

The Public School Commissioners have announced a holiday to the scholars for the afternoons of Thursday and Friday, April 21 and 22.

Articles contributed will not be removed until after the first evening of the Fair, by this feature an opportunity will be offered to all to see the rare and beautiful articles as first arranged.

A daily newspaper will be published and sold at the Fair.

Meals can be obtained at all hours at the Lunch Rooms, and also at the "New-England Kitchen," which is expected to be one of the most interesting features of the Fair.

The Music for the Fair will be under the direction of Professor Deems.

The Fair will be opened at 10 o'clock on each morning; the Drum Corps will beat the "tattoo" at 10½ P. M., "taps" at 11, when it is expected that the Rooms will be immediately vacated.

MANAGERS:

Gentlemen's Organization.	*Ladies' Organization.*
PRESIDENT, WM. J. ALBERT.	PRESIDENT, MRS. GOV. BRADFORD.

JOINT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Gen. John S. Tyler, Ch'n.	Mrs. Alex. Turnbull, Ch'n.
Joseph H. Meredith,	Mrs. Chas. J. Bowen,
Gerard T. Hopkins,	Mrs. Lincoln Phelps,
James Carey Coale,	Mrs. Wm. J. Albert,
Thomas C. Morris,	Mrs. Alpheus Hyatt,
George Gildersleeve,	Mrs. Camillus Kidder,
James W. Tyson,	Mrs. Jas. D. Mason,
James B. Mason,	Mrs. John S. Berry,
John W. Randolph,	Mrs. Charles Spiker.

LADIES' COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.
MRS. ROYAL T. CHURCH, Chairman.
TREASURER.
HENRY JANES, of E. Pratt & Bro.
SECRETARY.
JAMES CAREY COALE.
FINANCE COMMITTEE.
HON. THOMAS SWANN, Chairman.
COMMITTEE ON THE FINE ARTS.
GEORGE B. COALE, Chairman.
COMMITTEE ON ROOMS AND DECORATIONS.
WOODWARD ABRAHAMS, Chairman.
COMMITTEE ON ORDER.
SEBASTIAN F. STREETER, Chairman.
COMMITTEE ON MUSIC.
Hon. HUGH L. BOND, Chairman.

[Newspapers throughout the State and elsewhere favorable to this humane cause will confer a favor upon the Managers by copying in whole or in part.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

The Office of the Treasurer has been removed from No. 2 Great Jones-st., to the Metropolitan Fair Building, in 14th-st.

All persons desirous of contributing money are requested to pay the same to BENJ. COLLINS, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, at his office, No. 823 Broadway (up stairs.)

All checks to be made payable to the order of the Treasurer.

All persons having claims against the Metropolitan Fair Association are requested to hand their bills to Mr. Collins, at the above-named office of the United States Sanitary Commission.

ELLEN. R. STRONG, Treasurer.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The building erected for machinery at Palace Garden is now ready for the reception of all contributions of tools and machines. The entrance is on 15th-st., west of the 6th-av. Parties are requested to send in their offerings without delay, that they may be arranged and put in motion in time for the opening of the Fair.

Mr. Joseph Crampton, of the Committee on Machinery, will be at the building to receive what is sent from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. every day, until the 26th inst.

All the principal express companies transport articles to this Fair free of charge.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
MARCH 19, 1864. Chairman Com. on Machinery.

NEW-YORK SANITARY FAIR.

Two splendid swords contributed by Tiffany & Co., to be awarded by the popular voice.

These swords will be presented by the fair—one to the General and the other to the naval officer—designated by the plurality of subscriptions at one dollar each. The books of registry are open to both sexes and all ages. Persons out of New-York wishing to express their preference for any one of our naval or military heroes in this charitable manner, are requested to remit to the subscribers, who will guarantee the disposition of the money and the vote—one vote for each dollar remitted.

TIFFANY & CO., N. Y. City.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The celebrated trotting mare,
LADY WOODRUFF,
Presented by Mr. Bonner, the proprietor of the New-York *Ledger*, to the Metropolitan Fair, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, will be sold at public auction, by EDWARD SCHENCK, on
THURSDAY, April 14, at 1 o'clock,
At the Fair Grounds, Palace Garden, in 15th-st., near 7th-av. Terms cash at time of sale.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Chairman of the several Committees of the Metropolitan Fair Association are respectfully requested to collect the contributions of money made to them, and forward them to the Treasurer at their earliest convenience. This request is rendered necessary from the amount of bills now being presented to this department for payment.

ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York*," and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Cootributions from without the City.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

MACHINERY.—The Committee will continue to receive machinery during the whole of the first week of the Fair.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committee on Machinery.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
NO. 823 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

With other important interests, affairs connected with the Sanitary Commission call me to California for a few months; meanwhile, correspondents will please address all letters connected with the Commission to Dr. J. FOSTER JENKINS, General Secretary, No. 823 Broadway, New-York. Private Correspondents will address my brother F. W. G. BELLOWS, No. 88 Wall-st., Pacific Mail Company, who will forward my letters on the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.

(Signed,) HENRY W. BELLOWS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the METROPOLITAN FAIR ASSOCIATION are requested to present them to BENJAMIN COLLINS, Assistant Secretary United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway.

All bills presented for payment must be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman of the Committee ordering the expenditure.

ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

A POEM ON THE NEW-ENGLAND Kitchen, by the Long Island Farmer Poet: published by him for the fair, and for sale by ladies there. Price 5 cents.

STATIONERY.

SANITARY FAIR.—LADIES AND GENTLE men visiting the great Fair will not fail to call at GIMBREDE'S, either Nos. 568 or 872 Broadway, and select a monogram card, or lot of stationery; a selection can be made from over 300 varieties of note-paper, all with envelopes, perfectly matched.

SHADE TREES.—GRAPE-VINES, STANDARD roses, and all other plants, for sale, and sod mould and manure furnished, and gardens laid out, by WM. FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th-st. and Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

FAUST.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK.

29TH PERFORMANCE OF FAUST.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, April 13, at 8, will be produced Gounod's new and brilliant opera of FAUST.

FAUST.	
Margherita	Miss Clara Louise Kellogg
Siebel	Mlle. Henrietta Sulzer
Faust	Signor Francisco Mazzoleni
Valentin	Sig. Fernando Bellini
Mephistopheles	Herr. Jos. Hermanns
Wagner	Sig. Muller
Martha	Miss Fanny Stockton
Conductor	MAX MARETZEK.

On THURSDAY—ROBERT LE DIABLE.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING, APRIL 14, ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with its magnificent mise en scene and unparalleled cast.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND GALA MATINEE.

Secured seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances may now be had at the regular ticket offices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK
ON TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, AT 8.
First time in Brooklyn of Meyerbeer's Grand Opera of ROBERT LE DIABLE,
With its magnificent mise en scene and cast unparalleled:

Alice	Mlle. Josephine Methofi
Isabella	Miss Laura Harris
Robert	Sig. Brignoli
Raimbault	Sig. Lotti
Bertram	Herr Hermanns
Helene	Mlle. Ernestine

The incidental Ballet will be executed by MLLE. ERNESTINE.
And the Corps de Ballet under the direction of Sig. Ronzani.
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commences to-morrow at the box-office of the Academy, Brooklyn; and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Ploe, New-York.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Commences at 7½ o'clock.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE FOOL'S REVENGE,
The distinguished American tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
in his great character of
BERTUCCIO,
which has elicited the highest encominms from the press and audiences, the most REFINED and CRITICAL.
In order to meet the wishes of many patrons
THIS SPLENDID PLAY
will be repeated THIS EVENING, and THURSDAY and FRIDAY
FOR POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME.
The cast of characters will be sustained by
ARTISTS OF THE FIRST RANK.
The Music, under the baton of Harvey B. Dodworth, appropriate, and the Scenery, Appointments, &c., of the usual standard of this establishment.
SATURDAY—BENEFIT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.
Seats can be secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
THE MARBLE HEART WILL SHORTLY BE PRODUCED.

WINTER GARDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 13, 1864.
NINTH APPEARANCE
OF THE
GIFTED TRAGIC ARTISTE
MISS
AVONIA
JONES,
and first time in this City of her celebrated impersonation OF MEDEA,
in the great classical tragedy of that title, as performed by her for ninety consecutive nights at Drury Lane Theatre, and afterward for sixty consecutive times at the Adelphi Theatre, London.
Miss Jones will be sustained by Mr. Charles Barron and a powerful company.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

C. H. RIVERS'
EXHIBITION OF FANCY DANCES,
AND SOIREE DANSANTE,
MONDAY EVENING, April 18, commencing at 7½.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

NEW-YORK FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.—The forty-eighth anniversary of the New-York Female Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, will be held on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Bible House, in Astor-place. The annual report will be presented and addresses delivered by the Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., and the Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., and others.

MR. GEORGE SIMPSON'S ANNUAL CONCERT will take place in Irving Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, April 14, 1864, assisted by Mrs. J. M. Mozart, Mrs. Jennie Kempton, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Alfred H. Pease and Mr. J. G. Maeder. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the music stores and at the door.

LECTURES.

ANNA E. DICKINSON
will speak at the
COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, April 19, THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MURDER OF MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS IN BALTIMORE.

LEXINGTON, 1775. } APRIL NINETEEN, { BALTIMORE, 1861.

No reserved seats. Tickets 50 cents; for sale (on and after SATURDAY MORNING) at Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells's, No. 308 Broadway; Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Miller & Matthews', No. 757 Broadway; Macfarland's, corner Broadway and 23d-st.

Platform tickets sold only at the *Anti-Slavery* Office, No. 48 Beekman-st.

Doors open at 7; lecture at 8 o'clock.

REV. DR. GALLAUDET WILL DELIVER the fourth and last of the popular lectures in behalf of the Sunday School of St. Luke's Church, in the Lecture Room, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 13. Subject—*Origin and Progress of Deaf Mute Instruction*. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door.

MRS. S. M. ELLIS, M. D., PROFESSOR of Anatomy in the New-York Medical College for Women, will give a Lecture to Ladies on Anatomy at Mrs. Dr. Lozier's, No. 261 West 34th-st., near 8th-av., on THURSDAY, April 14, at 4 o'clock P. M. Admission, 25 cents, for a benevolent object.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN MINING GAZETTE,
PUBLISHED MONTHLY,
By G. E. CARRIE, No. 79 Pine-st., New-York.
DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO MINING INTERESTS and OPERATIONS IN GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, IRON, LEAD, COAL and COAL OILS.
$5 YEARLY; PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS. 500 old and scarce Masonic books, cheap. 10,000 works on Architecture, Steam Engines, Dyeing, &c.
10,000 Photographic Albums, at one price.
100,000 works on History, Biography, &c., at your price.
500,000 Scrap Prints and Engravings, at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS,
No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

CLOTELLE—A TALE OF THE SOUTH—FINELY illustrated, 10 cents. See REDPATH'S BOOKS FOR THE CAMP FIRES.
The American News Company sells them.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.

PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.

We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of paper bags, made of the best stock, and designed especially for grocers and tea dealers. Also, paper flour bags, to hold 12½, 25 and 50 pounds, made of the best Manila paper, and suitable for grocers and millers, neatly printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of bags constantly on hand and for sale at the
CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
B. E. CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 123, 125 and 127 Broad-st.

TEAS, TEAS, TEAS!

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY will open on the 9th, at 2 cents per pound profit, a large invoice of the finest grades of Mocune Teas imported; comprising Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson and Young Hyson. The trade will notice that this is said to be the only invoice of Mocune Teas in this market.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Importers and Jobbers,
No. 51 Vesey-st.

THE AMERICAN
JAVA COFFEE COMPANY.

Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

The Company have established the price of their Coffee at 35 cents per pound. Put up in one-pound packages 40 lbs in a case. Usual discount.

NEW MAPLE SUGAR

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Continued from the First page.

his colleague (LONG) was made for that purpose. The speech of the gentleman (LONG) was made in a calm, decorous and argumentative manner. Were gentlemen on the other side afraid of the argument of his colleague? Were they afraid to trust the country? Were they, with the power which stood behind them, afraid of an honest expression of opinion? Were they afraid of the speech of his colleague (LONG) made at the proper time, and under the rules of the House? The truth was that the matter was entirely beyond the jurisdiction of the House. All that the House could do was to punish for "disorderly conduct."

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) inquired whether the gentleman (PENDLETON) did not during the last Congress vote to expel two members of this House for other than "disorderly conduct?"

Mr. PENDLETON asked, what two?

Mr. WASHBURNE replied. Mr. READ, of Missouri, and Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky.

Mr. PENDLETON said he voted for their expulsion because they were in arms against the Government. Did not the gentleman from Illinois (WASHBURNE) consider that "disorderly conduct?"

Mr. WASHBURNE replied, that he accepted the explanation.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) would put the case to his colleague (PENDLETON) in order to obtain a better understanding of his views. Suppose that he should, in a decorous manner, introduce here the plans of Gen. GRANT for the campaign about to be commenced, and suppose that he should oppose such plans and state the number of men, etc., that would not be disorderly conduct, but was it not an offence for which he should be punished.

Mr. PENDLETON replied: If the gentleman (GARFIELD) obtained his facts of the campaign from the newspapers, and the facts were of public notoriety, he (GARFIELD) would be perfectly right in mentioning them, and it was not in the power of the House to punish him for it. But if the gentleman (GARFIELD) went to the War Department and procured important information under the seal of secrecy, and he came here and made a speech openly unfolding that information, when he (GARFIELD) had a right to move that the doors of the House be closed, and by thus publicly speaking gave aid and comfort to the enemy, that would be "disorderly conduct" of the gravest character.

Mr. PENDLETON, in conclusion, alluded to the history of the past, including in its events the presentation of a memorial here by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, from Haverhill, Mass., asking for a dissolution of the Union, and also referred to a former remark of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, in which he (STEVENS) said that "he would never vote for the restoration of the Union with the protection of Slavery."

Mr. AMOS MYERS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said that in their experience as lawyers they had never before seen a man come into court and express his guilt. All the gentleman from Ohio (LONG) had to do to show himself a full rebel was to present his revolver. They would not have to wait long for him to join the rebel army after he had been excluded from this hall. Our soldiers would take him by the neck and heels and throw him out of their camps, for declaring such sentiments as he had done in the presence of him (MYERS.)

Mr. MYERS then alluded to the speech of Mr. LONG, examining into his motives and maintaining that he (LONG) had the heart of a traitor, and had made use of language similar to that of others previous to their openly going into the rebellion. He (MYERS) should vote for the expulsion of the gentleman from Ohio, (LONG,) for the reason that he believed from the member's (LONG's) own declaration that he preferred the recognition of the Southern Confederacy to the subjugation of the South.

A conversation here took place among members concerning the time at which the debate shall be closed.

Mr. COMAX, of Indiana, was willing to close the debate to-night, and not to call the question on the expulsion till early Thursday afternoon.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Union,) was anxious that the debate should be closed to-night, in order that the House might proceed to the consideration of other business, including that relating to taxes and finances, and especially in view of the fact that gold is now rising rapidly in the market, owing to our present monetary condition.

A motion was here made, at a quarter to 5 o'clock, for a recess until 6 o'clock.

This motion was agreed to. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

At 6 o'clock the galleries were crowded. There were very few members present, as no vote will be taken till Thursday.

The debate was continued at length by Messrs. CRAVENS and HARRINGTON, of Indiana, BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, WINFIELD, of New-York, ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, and others.

FROM ALBANY.

The Election of Regents—The Soldiers' Voting Bill.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 12.

At 12 o'clock M., to-day, the two Houses of the Legislature proceeded to the nomination of two Regents of the University, in place of Rev. JOHN N. CAMPBELL, deceased, and JOHN L. GRAHAM, resigned. ALEXANDER S. JOHNSON and GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS were nominated by both Houses, and declared duly elected.

The Senate ordered to a third reading, this morning, the bill passed by the Assembly, defining the manner in which soldiers may vote. The bill has been amended by the Senate so as to allow the soldier to send the letter containing his ballot to any elector, instead of requiring him to send it to the Inspectors of Election, as provided in the bill as it passed the Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 12.

Remonstrances, signed by 31,000 workingmen, were presented against the "Strike Bill."

BILLS REPORTED.

Relative to docks in New-York.

Relative to the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company. Adversely. Report agreed to.

Against granting to JOHN T. MILLS the right to use railway bars on the Bull's Head Stage route. Majority report. Laid on the table.

Amending the charter of the Security Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. BELL introduced a bill providing that whenever the City of Albany shall deed to the State the Congress Hall block, the Governor and Senate shall appoint three Commissioners to procure plans for a new capitol, and on the approval of the plans by the Commissioners of the Land Office, they shall proceed with the erection of the building. One hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for the commencement of the work.

BILLS PASSED.

Providing for the registration of deaths—a general bill.

The Richmond County Bounty Bill.

The Snidicrs' Voting Bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. MURPHY moved a substitute for the bill, which provides for voting agents to visit the camp and receive the votes of the soldiers in locked bags. Lost.

Recess.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 12.

The bill to complete the Battery extension being under consideration, Mr. CHRISTIE moved to amend by providing that the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York may establish and maintain two ferry slips at the southeast end of the extension.

Debate arising, progress was reported.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

Extending time for the completion of the Southside Railroad on Long Island.

Empowering the Mayor and Commonwealth of New-York to convey certain land on Wood's Island to the Institution for Destitute Catholic Children.

This bill was opposed by Messrs. LAIMBEER, MURPHY and others, and advocated by FIELDS, when progress was reported.

Amending the charter of the Company for the Safe Keeping of Valuable Articles in New-York.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 12.

BILLS REPORTED.

To amend the charter of the Hudson and Herkimer Rivers Canal Company.

To amend the Albany Bridge Charter.

To incorporate the Williamsburgh Dime Savings Bank.

To incorporate the Union Trust Company of New-York. Complete.

To amend the New-York Building Act. Complete.

Relative to the Department of Public Charities.

Incorporating the New-York Carpenters' Union.

To amend the charter of the United States Warehousing Company.

BILLS PASSED.

For the more effective prevention of drunkenness and vagrancy in New-York. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 12.

The bill relative to the Erie Railway Company was passed.

The bill relative to taxes and assessments in New-York was taken up in Committee of the Whole; also the bill increasing the powers of Marshals in New-York; also the bill amending the College Land Grant Act, each of which was ordered to third reading, and the tax bill was read the third time and passed. Adjourned.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK.—Mr. H. M. HUMPHREY, well known in financial circles as cashier of the old Bank of Stamford, Conn., and as having organized the First National Bank of Stamford, has been appointed to the position of Cashier of the Ninth National Bank of this City, of which Mr. JOSEPH N. OGDEN is President. We have heard Mr. HUMPHREY highly spoken of, and the selection warmly commended.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

REBEL ATTACK ON ALEXANDRIA, LA.

The Rebels Repulsed with Considerable Loss.

CAIRO, Tuesday, April 12.

By the steamer *Paulina Carroll* reports of another fight on the Red River, have reached here.

Soon after our troops left Alexandria a large rebel force, under DICK TAYLOR, attacked our fortifications, but were vigorously opposed by the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, the Twelfth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York Regiments, under Col. SMITH, and the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York Volunteers.

Our troops fought bravely several hours with considerable loss. The rebel loss was also considerable.

No further particulars have come to hand.

Albany Charter Election.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 12.

The Charter election in this city to-day resulted in the election of the Democratic city ticket, by majorities ranging from 1,500 to 1,800. The Democrats elect eight of the eleven Aldermen and seven of the ten Supervisors.

The New-Jersey Election.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, April 12.

The election held in this State yesterday shows large Union gains. The Board of Freeholders in Essex have a Union majority, which has not occurred before in seven or eight years.

Patterson Municipal Election.

PATTERSON, N. J., Tuesday, April 12.

Mr. WILLIAMS, Union candidate for Mayor, is elected by about 100 majority. The Union candidates in four of the five wards of the city are also elected. The South Ward has gone Democratic.

Evening Exchange.

$5,000 Amer. Gold	174¾	100 Northwestern	68¾
200 Erie R.	b3 126¾	200 do	s10 68¾
200 do	b3 126¾	900 Rock isl. R.	133½
200 do	126¾	100 do	133¾
300 Erie Pr.	112	200 do	134½
300 Hud. R. R.	157¾	100 Fort Wayne	147¾
100 do	157¾	600 do	b3 147¾
200 Reading R.	164½	200 do	s3 147¾
200 do	164¾	100 T. H. & A. R. Pr.	103
500 do	b10 165	500 Wabash	75
700 do	s10 164	500 Webash Pr.	b3 94
400 do	s3 164	5,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.	65
400 do	s3 164¾	900 Mar. & Cin. 1st Prf.	87
700 do	164	500 do	87½
200 Mich. So. R.	115¾	100 Cum. Coal	86¾
100 Ill. Cen.	149¾	100 Quick. M. Co.	86¾
100 do	s3 149¾	100 do	86¾
100 do	149	100 do	86¾
400 do	148¾	100 do	b3 86¾
200 Pittsburgh	b5 132¾	1000 Rut. Marble Co.	23
100 Galena R.	s3 142	500 do	23¼
200 do	s5 142	500 do	h15 23½
200 do	142¾	500 Bucks Co. Lead	1½
100 Northwestern Pref	88		

Advertisement.

"HUMAN FACES" AND "SIGNS OF CHARACTER."—For interesting articles on Body and Mind, Our Social Relations, Ethnology, Psychology, Physiology, Phrenology Physiognomy, with portraits, and Biographies of Rev. Dr. Dr. Bellows, Dr. Darcy, Lieut. Paltinger, and others see *The Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for April, 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. For 60 cents the January, February, March and April numbers sent by first post, by

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No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

D. BARNUM'S Self-sewer for all sewing-machines, preserves the eyes, avoids bending, no basting. "No machine is complete without it." Price $1 50, with directions. Sent by mail free. Do orted to and for sale at the Fair, Fourteenth-street, in the sewing-machine room, and at the inventor's headquarters, WILCOX & GIBB'S sewing-machine office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"AFTER THE STORM A CALM APPEARS."—It is not advisable to buy a new hat with the intention of putting it on immediately on a rainy day; but as the weather has brightened, gentlemen can now visit KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, with safety, and make their selections from his magnificent stock of hats. His Spring style is of matchless beauty, and excites the admiration of the judicious and tasty.

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[Advertisement.]

The high price of coffee and of other articles of prime necessity, keeps many families on "short rations," but the very low price of KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE enables all to get that at the nearest grocers, where it is sold at 25 cents per lb. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

CLARK'S Union Photographic Gallery, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Portraits in oil, India ink, water colors. See specimens.

MIDWATCH ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 24 | Sun sets..... 6 36 | Moon sets..12 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 30 | Gov. Island.. 1 19 | Hell Gate.. 2 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, April 12.

Cleared.

Steamship Hecla, (Br.,) McAuley, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers Triton, Young, Providence, John R. Bacon; Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalsell; Vineland, Decker, Mellville, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Bark John Fyfe, Weaver, Glasgow, Thos. Dunham.

Brigs Trieste, (Olds.,) Mounich, Bordeaux, Roger Bros; Time, (Br.,) Smith, Bermuda, C. H. Pierson.

Schooners Hero, Kenny, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Globe, Lewis, Boston, H. S. Rackett & Son; J. E. Potts, Robbins, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Duke of Newcastle, (Br.,) ——, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Wild Rover, ——, Gloucester; Tennessee, Wooster, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Diadem, (Br.,) Rawlings, Charlottetown and Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; Nonpareil, (Br.,) Ayres, Cornwallis and Halifax, D. & De Wolff.

Sloops Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence, L. Kenny; Ida E. Vail, Vail, Cornwallis, Conn., H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Russian steam frigate Osliaba, Capt. Baukakoff, Hampton Roads March 30th, (under sail,) 1st inst., off Squan, took a heavy gale from N. E.; was obliged to heave to under close reefed maintopsail and reefed spanker; the gale continued blowing until 4th inst., when it moderated; were 60 miles north of Hatteras. 5th inst., Absecomb bearing N. W. by N. ½ N. 18 miles, during a heavy N. E. gale, fell in with ship Czar, from London for New-York, dismasted; took her in tow. 10th, 9 A. M., blowing very heavy, parted both hawsers, and it coming on very thick, lost sight of her. (See Czar's report.)

U. S. steam transport Ericsson, Lowber, Port Hudson, New-Orleans, Tortugas and Key West 8th inst., at 8 P. M., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Left Key West, coaling, the Star of the South and Daniel Webster, both New-Orleans. The steamer Mississippi sailed for New-Orleans same day. The bark Ada Carter, of Portland, and steamer Nightingale, waiting orders.

U. S. steam transport Moonlight, Doyle, Newbern, N. C., April 7, via Fortress Monroe, to Arthur Leary, Bros. Saw a large number of vessels ashore between Hatteras and Bernegat. Saw before and aft schr. ashore about 10 miles S. of Cape Henry, with all sails flying, apparently just gone.

U. S. steam transport Western Metropolis, Hilton, Hilton Head 70 hours, with passengers and U. S. mails to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool March 29, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and 251 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steamship Kedar, (Br.,) Muir, Liverpool March 27, via Queenstown 28th, and Halifax 9th inst., with mdse. and 178 passengers to E. Cunard.

U. S. steam transport Admiral Dupont, Emmerton, Alexandria, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Laurel, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Czar, (of Greenock,) McBride, London 27 ds., with mdse to Thomas Dunham. Had very heavy E. and N. E. gales the entire passage. 3d inst., 40 miles S. of Nantucket Shoals, took a heavy gale from N. E. by N., and while lying to under bare poles, carried away fore and mainto'gmasts by the cap, and mizzenmast-head, stove decks, lost boats, part of rail, etc., and started a leak. 8th inst., lat. 39 10, lon. 73 58, was taken in tow by the Russian frigate Osliaba, Capt. Boutakoff, from Hampton Roads for New-York, who towed us until the morning of the 9th, when, during a heavy gale, parted the hawsers. 11th inst., was taken in tow by steamtug Northerner, Capt. Hazard, and brought up to this City.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Spencer, London and Isle of Wight March 16, with mdse. and 50 steerage passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. March 13, Nathaniel Logan, boy, fell from the main-yard overboard and was drowned. March 22, Frank Dennison, carpenter, died from disease of the heart. March 28, Alexander Brown, seaman, while deranged, jumped overboard and was drowned. April 2, the ship struck on Five-fathom Bank, anchored on the Banks, and was assisted off by the steamer Sarah, after slipping the chains, etc. Mooring from M. E. 25 fathom and no observation for 3 days, since have had a continuation of N. W. winds, blowing heavy; 10th, was compelled to haul off shore during a severe gale from E. S. E.

Ship Roger A. Stern, Stewart, Liverpool March 9, with mdse. and 108 passengers to Smith & Dunning. March 26, lat. 45, lon. 41 20, saw large quantities of ice; in lat. 44 50, lon. 49 30, saw several large icebergs and large quantities of field ice.

Ship Caravan, Lawler, Liverpool March 2, with mdse. and 46 passengers to Howland & Frothingham.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Grant, London March 22, with mdse. and 443 steerage passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Auvocos, (of Bristol, Eng.,) Western, Bristol 48 ds., with railroad iron to Arkell, Tufts & Co. Has had heavy weather.

Bark Dispatch, Herriott, Tampico 28 ds., to Darrell & Nash. Has had heavy weather the entire passage, and very severe N. of Hatteras; split sails, etc.

Bark Bourse d'Anvers, (Belg.,) Casper, Antwerp 66 ds., with mdse. to Ruger Bros. Has had heavy W. N. W. and N. W. gales the entire passage; broke rail, &c. March 14, John Lemot, seaman, of Antwerp, fell overboard and was lost.

Bark Apollo, (Brem.,) Hegedorn, Shanghai 118 ds., via St. Helena Feb. 10, with teas, etc., to Thaye & Peabody. Has had heavy weather from Bermuda.

Brig Water Lilly, Tilton, New-Orleans 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Geo. M. Smith. Has had very heavy N. E. weather on the passage; was no to Barnegat on the 1st inst. and blown off. March 30, lat. 34 15, lon. 75 37, spoke a small sloop, cotton-loaded and sails blown away; blowing fresh from N. W. by W. at the time; wanted no assistance, but could not render any. She was apparently a Nassau vessel, and had the American ensign flying. Could get no further particulars.

Brig Reporter, (of Bucksport,) Crocker, Sagua 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co. Has had heavy weather. Sid. in co. with brigs Crimea and Charles Wesley, and schr. Baloon, all for New-York. March 22, John Bray, seaman, of Orland, fell overboard from the topgallant-yard and was lost.

Brig Catharine, (Br.,) Pillman, Cienfuegos 29 ds., with molasses to C. H. Trumbull. Has been 14 ds. north of Hatteras with terrific gales from N. E.; sails and lost sails, carried away forward house, stove boat, bulwarks, etc. The Br. brig Herriet, McKenzie, sld. day previous for New-York. Sid. in co. with brig Louisa, for New-York.

Brig Wilhelmina, (Mecklg.,) Knaack, Shanghai Nov. 14, and St. Thomas March 19, with teas, &c., to Joseph Allen, 7th inst. 36 18, lon. 73 58, while lying to in a heavy gale from N., saw the wreck of a small vessel, apparently a schooner, driving to the windward, dismasted and part of deck broken up; saw 4 of the crew at the pump; a schooner was close by, apparently waiting to take them off.

Brig Alma, (Br.,) Bode, of and from Nassau, N. P., 21 ds., with cotton to Darrell & Co. April 2, was in sight of the High lands, but took a gale and was driven as far south as lat. 35 50, since which time have had heavy N. E. winds; split and lost sails.

Brig Victoria, Davidson, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Triade, Davis, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Oriental, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Burmeister, St. Johns, P. R., March 20, with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co. The schrs. Peerless, for Baltimore, via Arecibo, and Maria, for New-York, sld 3 ds. previous. Has had very heavy north and easterly gales the whole passage; was 14 ds. N. of Hatteras in co. with many vessels; lost fore boom, split sails, and was driven back twice from lat. 39 to 36; 11th inst., at 5 P. M., made Squan beach, and on the 12th, saw pilot-boat No. 14, who refused to give us a pilot, although we had a jack flying.

Schr. My Rovar, Hughes, New-Orleans Feb. 24, Ship Island March 4, and Key West 10th, via Delaware Breakwater, with ammunition and guns to U. S. Navy Department. Has had heavy weather; lost and split sails, &c.; been 32 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Armadillo, ——, New-Bedford, with oil, &c., to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr. Ann Maria, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Witch of the Wave, Handson, Furtress Munroe 14 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Okolona, Wharton, New-Orleans 38 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Harriet Torrey, Antonio, Hampton Roads 18 ds., with oysters.

Schr. N. S. Rue, Wright, Virginia 22 ds., oysters.

Schr. Hannibal, ——, Newport.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Below.

Ship Oceanus, 62 ds. from Bordeaux.

Bark Elise, (Swed.,) 52 ds. from Rio Janeiro.

Also one ship and two brigs, unknown.

Sailed.

April 11—Steamers Victor, D. Webster.

Ship Helen Nicholson, Geo. Hurlbut.

Barks Laura, Venus, B. Colcord, Emilia & Agnes, T. M. Miller.

Brigs Lilly, Anna Georgiane, Scio, E. Miller.

Schooners Wide World, Chas. Dennis, Wm. Mayzick.

Miscellaneous.

The ship reported below as the Wizard King, anchored 25 miles S. S. E. of the Highlands, is an error, as the ship Czar was anchored there, and was mistaken for her.

RICHMOND.—Meckig. ship Henny, Ohlrich, hence March 19, with a general cargo, bound to Rotterdam, having had a succession of N. and N. E. gales from the time of leaving port, and on the 5th inst., in lat 30 18, lon. 59 44, during a gale from E. N. E., lost and split sails, and was struck by a sea which stove in the bow, carried away bulwarks on both sides, swept decks of everything movable, stove boats, forward hatch, and sprung a leak.

Spoken, &c.

Annie Lewis—schr., hence, bound S., April 8, lat. 39 18, lon. 74.

Harriet—brig, from Cienfuegos for New-York, 27 ds. out, (with sails split, &c.,) April 8, lat. 37 19, lon. 74 17.

Rio Grande—brig, 8 ds. out from Cardenas for Baltimore, no date, lat. 35 30, lon. 73 51.

Selma—Russ bark 18 ds. hence for Falmouth for orders, March 22, lat. 46 30, lon. 39 30.

Foreign Ports.

[PER VIRGINIA.]

QUEENSTOWN, March 30.

Arrived from New-York—Garibaldi, at Newport; Andross, at Cork; Bremen, at Bordeaux; Sapho, at Gibraltar; Armstrong, at Deal; Young and Caroline, at Antwerp; Guy Mannering, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Tuscarora, at Liverpool.

Arrived from San Francisco—Advance, at Yorktown.

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ARE INVITED TO USE CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

During the past five years we have contended with obstacles and overcome oppositions as herculean as were ever encountered by any reformers.

RAPIDITY OF CURE.

Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt their permanence, and think that diseases can only be cured by the "slow recuperative process of Nature."

This is our reply:

In health, the body, like a well-balanced scale, is in a state of equilibrium. But when from any cause down goes one side of the scale, we have the effects of disease. What is requisite is, to restore the normal balance of the scale,

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP,

a positive and specific remedy for all diseases originally from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary) DISEASES transmitted from PARENT TO CHILD.

PARALYSIS.

HEMIPLEGIA. PARESIS. PARAPLEGIA. PAGALYSIS AGITANS.

It is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrup is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is emphatically the Great Life-giving Power.

DYSPEPSIA.

INDIGESTION.	LIVER COMPLAINT.	CONSTIPATION.
WEIGHT AT STOMACH.	BILIOUSNESS.	WANT OF APPETITE.
FLATULENCE.	BAD BREATH.	

SCROFULA.

STROMA,	GLANDULAR SWELLINGS,	ULCERATION,
KING'S EVIL,	ERYSIPELAS,	SALT RHEUM.

This taint (HEREDITARY and ACQUIRED), filling life with untold misery, is by all usual medical remedies incurable.

RHEUMATISM.

[ARTHRITIS.]	NEURALGIA.	TIC DOULOUREUX.
LUMBAGO.	SCIATICA.	GOUT.

If there is any disease in which the Constitution Life Syrup is a sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of 20 or 30 years' standing, have been cured by us.

NERVOUSNESS.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.	SHATTERED NERVES,
LOSS OF POWER.	CONFUSION OF THOUGHTS.
ST. VITUS' DANCE.	EPILEPSY.

Thousands who have suffered for years will bless the day on which they read these lines. Particularly the weak, suffering woman will this medicine prove an inestimable blessing—directing their footsteps to a Hope which fulfills more than it promises.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

SALIVATION.	ROTTING OF BONES.
BAD COMPLEXION.	ACHES IN BONES.
FEELING OF WEARINESS.	DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system entirely from all the evil effects of MERCURY, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce. It hardens Spongy Gums and secures the Teeth as firmly as ever.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like

ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,

and all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

CURES ALL SWELLING OF THE GLANDS,

either of the Face, Neck, or Female Breast, and should be taken as soon as the swelling is detected, thus preventing their breaking, and producing troublesome Discharging Sores, which disfigure so many of the younger portion of the community, from six to twenty years of age. Young children are very subject to Discharges from the Ears, which depends upon a Scrofulous constitution. These cases soon recover by taking a few doses of the Life Syrup.

All scrofulous persons suffering from general Debility, Emaciation, Dyspepsia and Dropsy of the limbs, abdomen, and in the female, Dropsy of the ovaries and womb, generally accompanied with Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, are permanently cured by Constitution Life Syrup. The disease known as Goitre or Swelled Neck, the Life Syrup will remove entirely. The remedy should be taken for some time, as the disease is exceedingly chronic and stubborn, and will not be removed without extra effort.

Tumors of the Ovaries. Tumors of the Breast, and swelling of other glands of the body, will be completely reduced without resorting to the knife, or operations of any kind.

Epileptic Fits, Sympathetic or Organic Diseases of the Heart, as palpitation, Disease of the Valves, producing a grating or filing sound, Dropsy of the Heart Case and all the affections of this important organ, (persons suffering from any acute pain in this region of the heart) will be greatly relieved by Constitution Life Syrup.

BROKEN-DOWN AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS,

SUFFERING FROM INDISPOSITION TO EXERTION, PAIN IN THE BACK, LOSS OF MEMORY, FOREBODINGS, HORROR OF CALAMITY, FEAR OF DISEASE, DIMNESS OF VISION, DRY, HOT SKIN AND EXTREMITIES, WANT OF SLEEP, RESTLESSNESS, PALE, HAGGARD COUNTENANCE, AND LASSITUDE OF THE MOSCULAR SYSTEM, all require the aid of the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

FOR ALL FORMS OF

ULCERATIVE DISEASES,

either of the NOSE, THROAT, TONGUE, SPINE, FOREHEAD OR SCALP, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

MOTH PATCHES upon the female face, depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup will correct the secretion, and remove the deposit, which is directly under the skin.

In Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

☞ AS A GENERAL BLOOD-PURIFYING AGENT, THE LIFE SYRUP STANDS UNRIVALED BY ANY PREPARATION IN THE WORLD.

Diseases of the Spine, as usually developed in the young, Hip Disease, Neuralgia, and all nervous diseases, and ladies who are suffering from diseases for which they are at a loss to know what to do, we would advise the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP. It will restore their pallid countenance, strengthen their weak back and side, give them new energy, new life and happiness.

THE RICH AND POOR

are liable to the same diseases. Nature and science has made the Constitution Life Syrup for the benefit of all.

PURE BLOOD

produces healthy men and women; and if the constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the reach of all.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine ever discovered for purifying the system, and relieving the suffering attendant upon childbirth. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, and increases and enriches the food. Those who have used it think it indispensable. It is highly useful, both before and after confinement, as it prevents disease attendant upon childbirth.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

is the poor man's friend and the rich man's blessing.

Buy it, take it, and be cured.

IT IS UNIVERSAL IN ITS EFFECTS.

WM. H. GREGG, M. D.,

Sole Proprietor, New-York.

Laboratory, Brooklyn, L. I.

Price, $1 per Bottle: six Bottles for $5.

Sent by express to all parts of the country.

MORGAN & ALLEN,
Wholesale Druggists,
Agents,
No. 44 Cliff-st., New-York.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF COMMON sense and those who desire to have the afflicted benefitted.

READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT,

It has been from time immemorial the object of philanthropists to find some remedy for the ills of life, and scientific skill has for ages explored every avenue in order to discover the hidden secret. It has been, however, reserved for modern science to bring before the world the great destroyer of disease, and in HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS are concentrated all those virtues which tend to promote healthy and vigorous life. Unlike the generality of bitters, they are not an alcoholic mixture, but a pure tonic, composed entirely of vegetable substances. They are a positive cure for

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

AND WEAKENED AND DEBILITATED FRAMES BECOME RENEWED WITH ALL THE VIGOR OF HEALTH.

The reputation of this preparation is not of a day, nor a month, nor a year, nor is it confined within a limited space, nor is it but known and appreciated by those who move in the circle of fashion and refinement. It is, on the contrary, world wide, and the triumphs of this article have blessed alike the rich and the poor, while like the snow

been made interested in demand notes alone to have circulated over four hundred millions; but by these banks, and two systems of currency, the nation can carry over eight hundred millions of circulation. It is no war on New-York banks, because the Currency Act provides that when two-thirds of the stockholders of any bank wish to change, they can do so by consenting in writing, and thus easily share the advantages of national banks. Then is it fair to abuse the paper system of Mr. CHASE, when if displays so much ingenuity and talent, and has carried us safely so far?

We should always praise and not blame a bridge that carries us safely over our financial chasm; and no one has the right to carp or denounce his policy in this emergency without first being able to devise a better. Such criticisms and denunciations are unwise, unpatriotic and unfair; better becoming a disciple of JOHN C. CALHOUN than a loyal citizen. Even truth, when presented in such a spirit, is rendered odious.

It is usual to preface such unfriendly exhibitions as appears in the majority report by declarations that there is no intention to call in question the expenditure of men and means necessary to suppress this gigantic rebellion; and that every act of the Federal Government ought to receive the most charitable allowance, in view of the remarkable difficulties which it was forced suddenly and without preparation to encounter. Having said this much by way of introduction, as a veil of gauze to dissemble the merciless, it does not take long to commence a most bitter, malignant and untruthful attack upon the National Administration—to denounce its actions as violations of the Constitution, and the measures adopted by its subordinate officers as unlawful and unjustifiable; and finally to attempt to demonstrate that the management of the finances of the country, though acknowledged to have been absolutely necessary in the emergency, and admirably successful in its results, is a blunder and a crime. Is it a blunder to refuse to pay 7 3-10 per cent. for money when it can be borrowed at 5 per cent.? Is it a crime to refuse to be the tool of capitalists, speculators and stock-brokers? Shall rates of interest be made to suit them or the emergency? It is the Wall-street cormorants that are the real enemies of Secretary CHASE. Why? Because he will not let them gorge at the expense of the Government. They speak in the majority report as much as the committee.

Such attacks are unworthy of patriots and statesmen. They sound natural only in the mouth of an enemy of the Republic; and coming from professed Union men, they would seem to constitute irrefragable evidence of treachery, if not of political insanity.

Timid and unnecessary apprehension of onerous taxation would seem to have driven other members of the Committee on Banks to take the fatal step of affixing their names to a report which had evidently been written in implacable hostility to the National Administration, filled with vituperation not demanded by the nature of the subject, the tone and sentiments of which characterize only the extreme adversaries of the Government, not its friends and supporters.

The people have signified their approval of the acts of the Administration, while its enemies are becoming feebler every day. Almost two-thirds of our territory has been recovered to the Union, and the country is far stronger now in men, ships, money, and in the means of waging war, than when ABRAHAM LINCOLN assumed the guidance of the nation, and this, too, in spite of three years of unparalleled warfare.

New-Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island have undertaken to be judges of the popular judgment. They sanction the acts of the Government as just and constitutional, and they affirm aloud that American patriots have confidence in its financial policy.

It is to be regretted that anybody should perceive in the national banking associations, and their alleged exemption from taxation, only an infringement of the rights and sovereignty of the States. Yet this is unwarranted. As long ago as 1819 the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of McCULLOCH vs. The State of Maryland, held that "the States have no power, by taxation or otherwise, to retard, impede, burden, or in any manner control the constitutional laws enacted by Congress to carry into effect the powers vested in the National Government. This principle does not extend to a tax paid by the real property of the Bank of the United States, in common with other real property in a particular State, nor to a tax imposed on the proprietary interest which the citizens of that State may hold in this institution, in common with other property of the same description throughout the State." (4 Wheaton, p. 137.)

This doctrine has been fully carried out by the act of the Legislature of 1863, recently sustained by the Court of Appeals. Under this decision of Chief Justice MARSHALL, just cited, there need be no apprehension that the $100,000,000 will be withdrawn from the aggregate valuation of taxable property of the State. That the majority of the committee are fully of this opinion is apparent from this extract from their report, teeth page:

"So vast are the interests connected with this question of exemption from State taxation, that we hazard nothing in expressing the conviction that if the courts should rule in favor of relieving national banks from the burdens imposed upon the community in which they are located, the first succeeding Congressional election would be sufficient to blot the law of their existence from the statute books. But we do not think that such alternative will be preseeled. Without expressing an opinion on the naked question of the right of the State to tax the property of its citizens when directly and simply invested in the bonds of the Government, there is enough in the more remote investment in bank stock—in the business of banking, with its profits on circulation, discounts, deposits, and exchange—to bring it within the purview of State taxation."

Thee why alarm us with the idea that $190,000,000 is to escape taxation? If is well known that the great majority of Union men everywhere are opposed to such exemption; and tee bill under consideration provides expressly against it. The timid may take heart and banish the fear that $2,000,000,000 will be permeeently exempted from taxation leaving the burdens of Government to fall with crushing force upon holders of real estate. There are two methods of remedying such a condition of things. When the war shall have been concluded, the General Government may issue new bonds, which shall be liable to taxation, and liquidate the present obligations with the proceeds. Or Congress and the States may pass laws taxing the income of all citizens, however derived. England has tried both methods successfully. Reduedaecy of currency is not the great cause of the present high prices. The high rates of duty upon all imported articles, taxes upon all domestic manufactures, and prodigal extravagance, must bear much of the responsibility. The increased cost of every article of consumption has rendered necessary five times the volume of currency required in ordinary periods. But upon the return of peace this condition of things will disappear. Besides, all wars have to be conducted on a system of credits. Nations engaged in them resort speedily to paper currency. What the experience of mankind sanctions as necessary, ought not to be cited as a theme for denunciation. England, with a territory hardly twice the dimensions of our own Empire State, and a population of some 27,000,000, has an indebtedness of $4,000,000,000. What then will we bear with a territory of three million of square miles?

The United States are rapidly multiplying their inhabitants, productive industry is ever on the alert for new channels, and our resources are far from being developed. Forty more years of peace, with our wealth and population increasing in geometrical progression, must annihilate our pecuniary burdens. The Old World will eventually repudiate her debts, incurred to enslave her free civilization; but the dawning of the morning of the Twentieth Century of our era will witness our Republic ascending to the zenith of her glory, freed from her loads as miraculously as was BONYAN'S Pilgrim at the foot of the cross, and ushering in humanity to a renovated existence.

With these convictions, honestly entertained, the undersigned respectfully submits for the consideration of the Assembly the following bill, and recommends it passage. G. A. BRANDRETH,
Minority of Committee on Banks.

AN ACT to authorize banks, banking associations, corporations or individuals, incorporated by or under the laws of the State of New-York, to become banking associations under the laws of the United States.

The people of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Any bank, banking association, corporation or individual incorporated by or under the laws of this State, at the time of the passage of the act of Congress, approved the 25th day of February in the year 1863, entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," may at any time within two years after the passage of this act, become an association under the provisions of said act of Congress; provided, that the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock consent thereto, and then the directors have procured the authority of the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate of association as required by said act of Congress; the cashier shall publish notice thereof in some newspaper published in the city or county where such bank, banking association, corporation or individual incorporated aforesaid is located for at least thirty days; should no newspaper be published in such city or county an advertise shall be published as the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States shall direct. Said cashier shall send like printed notice by mail to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of this State, and to each stockholder.

SEC. 2. Nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to exempt the shares of the capital stock of any association organized under the laws of the United States or the income or dividend derived therefrom from taxation under the laws of this State.

SEC. 3. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as releasing such association from its obligations to pay and discharge all the liabilities incurred before becoming such association; and it shall be continued a body cooporate for the term of three years after having become an association under the laws of the United States, for the purpose of prosecuting and defending suits by and against it, and to enable it to close its concerns and to dispose of and convey its property, but not for the purpose of continuing under the laws of this State the business for which it was established.

WORKING-WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.—Families and employers are informed that they can be supplied, free of charge, from the rooms of the Working-women's Protective Union, No. 4 New Chambers-street, with teachers, copyists, photograph colorers, gold leaf cutters, saleswomen, bookfolders, plain sewers, and operators on the different sewing machines. They also desire to say that they have the names of a large number of respectable young girls who wish to learn the various trades that are suitable and profitable for females, on their books, and hope through this channel to obtain employment for them. Rooms open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

THE TEXAS BLOCKADE.

DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER CLIFTON.

A REBEL STEAMER RUNS INTO VELASCO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAMER ARKANSAS, }
NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 2, 1864. }

This steamer, under the command of Capt. DAVID CATE, arrived at this city last evening from a cruise to the blockading squadrons off the coast of Texas. She brings the gratifying intelligence of the total destruction of the rebel steamer *Clifton* on the night of Monday, March 21. While attempting to run the blockade at Sabine Pass, with over 700 bales cotton, she got aground on the bar. The rebels made every possible exertion to get her off, throwing overboard a large quantity of cotton to lighten her, but all their efforts were futile; she remained immovable, and they were obliged to destroy her, or see her fall into the hands of the hated "Yankees." They, therefore, set her on fire, and she, with all her remaining cargo, was soon totally consumed. The cotton below thrown overboard were seen floating around by several of the blockading fleet, who were prevented by the roughness of the sea from securing them. The *Clifton* was formerly the United States gunboat of that name, and, together with the United States steamer *Sachem*, was captured by the rebels at Sabine in September last. It has been frequently reported by deserters and refugees, who come off to the fleet in considerable numbers, that the rebels were fitting her up as "cotton-clad," and were coming out to attack the blockading fleet. Her heavy armament and great steam power would have made her a very formidable antagonist, and her destruction is truly a matter of rejoicing. Her wreck now lies on the bar in full view of the fleet, and has already been visited by some of our adventurous officers and sailors. A large cotton-loaded schooner was also driven ashore some days since near Velasco (Brazos River) by a blockader, and was abandoned and fired by the rebels after they had thrown over a portion of her cargo in their efforts to get her off. The *Arkansas* fell in with and secured fourteen bales of her cotton, weighing about 7,500 pounds, worth about $5,000, which will be quite a windfall for her officers and crew, among whom the proceeds will be divided. Thus it appears that some of the blockade-runners are coming to grief. But, per contra, it is also reported that some weeks since a large side-wheel steamer, with a large and valuable cargo, (among other things, 4,000 stand of arms for the Confederate Government,) endeavored to run into Galveston, but, being driven off by the fleet, made another essay to run into Velasco, and, favored by a dense fog, succeeded, but got aground on the bar, where, when the fog lifted, she was discovered by the gunboat stationed there, which immediately got under way and endeavored to capture or destroy her. Several shots were fired at her, but the rebel batteries on shore opened fire on the gunboat, and having guns of longer range, were enabled to throw their shot and shell all around and over her, (though fortunately none struck her,) while her missiles were not able to reach the shore; she was, therefore, compelled to withdraw, and when the tide rose the blockade runner got off and proceeded into port. Deserters report that she is now landed with 1,100 bales of cotton, and is waiting a favorable opportunity to run out. She came down to the bar a day or two since, but, for some reason, went back again. Our vigilant blockaders are on the lookout for her, and are sanguine in their expectations of capturing her when she comes out. We sincerely hope they may succeed in doing so, as she, with her cargo, which belongs to the rebel Government, is worth at least a million dollars. A number of other vessels (among them the *Harriet Lane*) are also known to be preparing to run out, and we hope ere long to see them sent in as prizes to some of our cruisers. The *Arkansas* also brings a number of passengers and deserters from the rebel army. They report much and increasing privation and dissatisfaction in the rebel ranks. Among other circumstances, they state that during the "cold spell" in January over ninety rebel soldiers were frozen to death in MAGRUDER'S army, and the others endured almost inconceivable sufferings. Let us hope that their bitter experience will soon effectually sicken them of rebellion, and induce them to return to their allegiance.
NAUTA.

THE BATTLE OF OLUSTEE.

Gen. Gillmore's Report—The Object of the Florida Expedition—Gen. Seymour's Advance Against Orders.

HEADQUARTERS, D. S., }
HILTON HEAD, S. C., March 7, 1864. }

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to submit herewith copies of certain letters and telegraphic dispatches which comprise the instructions given to Brig.-Gen. T. SEYMOUR, relative to operations in Florida prior to the fight at Olustee on the 20th ult. A brief narrative of events connected with the recent occupation of Florida, west of the St. John's River, will not be out of place.

Under date of the 22d December, 1863, I was authorized by you to undertake such operations in my department as I might deem best, suggesting conference with Admiral DAHLGREN, &c.

On Jan. 14, 1864, I wrote you that, unless it would interfere with the views of the War Department, I should occupy the west bank of the St. John's River in Florida very soon, and establish small depots there, preparatory to an advance west at an early day.

On Jan. 15, I wrote to the Secretary of War that I had in contemplation the occupation of Florida on the west bank of the St. John's River at an early day.

Under date of Jan. 22 you informed me that in regard to my proposed operation in Florida, the Secretary replied that the matter had been left entirely to my judgment and discretion, with the means at my command, and that as the object of the proposed expedition had not been explained, if was impossible for you to judge of its advantages or practicability.

On Jan. 31 I wrote informing you that the objects to be attained by the operations were:

1. To procure an outlet for cotton, lumber, timber, &c.

2. To cut off one of the enemy's sources of commissary supplies, &c.

3. To obtain recruits for any colored regiment.

4. To inaugurate measures for the speedy restoration of Florida to her allegiance, in accordance with instructions which I had received from the President by the hands of Major JOHN H. HAY, Assistant Adjutant-General.

On Feb. 5, I directed Gen. SEYMOUR, whose command was already embarked, to go to Jacksonville, Fla., effect a landing there, and push forward his mounted force to Baldwin, 20 miles from Jacksonville, the junction of the two railroads from Jacksonville and Fernandina. A portion of the command reached Baldwin on the 9th, at which point I joined it on the evening of the same day. At that time the enemy had no force in East Florida, except the scattered fragments of Gen. FINNEGAN'S command; we had taken all his artillery. On the 10th, a portion of our force was sent toward Sanderson, and I returned to Jacksonville. Telegraphic communication was established between Baldwin and Jacksonville on the 11th. On that day I telegraphed to Gen. SEYMOUR not to risk a repulse on advancing on Lake City, but to hold Sanderson, unless there were reasons for falling back, which I did not know; and also, in case he advance met with any serious opposition, to concentrate at Sanderson and the south fork of the St. Mary's, and, if necessary, to bring back Col. HENRY to the latter place.

On the 12th Gen. SEYMOUR informed me from Sanderson that he should fall back to the South Fork of the St. Mary's as soon as Col. HENRY, whom he had ordered back from the front, had returned. On the same day I telegraphed to Gen. SEYMOUR that I wanted his command at and beyond Baldwin concentrated at Baldwin without delay for reasons which I gave him. Gen. SEYMOUR joined me at Jacksonville on the 14th, the main body of his command being at that time at Baldwin as directed. He had, however, sent Col. HENRY toward the left to capture some railroad trains at Gainsville, on the Fernandina and Cedar Keys Railroad.

After arranging with Gen. SEYMOUR for the construction of certain defences at Jacksonville, Baldwin, and the South Fork of the St. Mary's, I started for Hilton Head on the 16th, leaving behind me Capt. REESE, of the Engineers, to give the necessary instructions for the defences referred to. I considered it well understood at that time between Gen. SEYMOUR and myself that no advance should be made without further instructions from me, nor until the defences were well advanced.

On the 18th I was greatly surprised at receiving a letter from Gen. SEYMOUR, dated the 17th, stating that he intended to advance without supplies, in order to destroy the railroad near the Suwanna River, 100 miles from Jacksonville.

I at once dispatched Gen. TURNER to Jacksonville to stop the movement. He was the bearer of a letter to Gen. SEYMOUR. Upon arriving at Jacksonville, after considerable delay, due to the inclemency of the weather, he learned that Gen. SEYMOUR was engaged with the enemy in front, near Olustee, 38 miles from Jacksonville by railroad.

When I left Jacksonville on the 15th ult., I was entirely satisfied with the success of our operations up to that time. I briefly communicated to you my plans with regard to Florida in my letter of Feb. 15, from which I extract as follows:

"Gen. SEYMOUR'S advance has been within four miles of Lake City, but as his instructions were not to risk a repulse, or make an attack when there was a prospect of incurring much loss, he has taken up a position at Baldwin, the junction of the railroad from Jacksonville with the one from Fernandina. He holds also the crossing of the St. Mary's South Fork, about 12 miles west of Baldwin.

I intend to construct small works capable of resisting a coup-de-main at Jacksonville, Baldwin, Palatka and perhaps one or two other important points, so strong that 200 or 300 men will be sufficient at each point.

Twenty-five hundred men, in addition to the two regiments that have been permanently stationed in this State (one at St. Augustine and one at Fernandina,) ought to be ample for Florida."

The artillery captured here will suffice for such defensive works as may be deemed necessary.

I desire to see the lumber and turpentine trade on the St. John's River revived by loyal men, and for that purpose, and to give assurance that our occupation of this river is intended to be permanent, I have written to the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending that the port of Jacksonville be declared open.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Q. A. GILLMORE, Maj.-Gen. Com.

CONFISCATION IN NEW-YORK.

Confiscation—Service of Process—Aid and Comfort to the Rebellion.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge BETTS.

The United States vs. 1,756 *shares of the Capital Stock of the Great Western Company.*—The following is the full opinion of Judge BETTS in denying the motion for a final decree of condemnation in this case:

BETTS, J.—Various proceedings have been taken in this suit since the return of the process of attachment and monition therein, terminating in an application on the part of the United States Attorney to the court to sign a final decree confiscating the property named in the libel of information, upon the foundation of the interlocutory decree of default rendered upon the return of the process and the proclamation thereupon in open court.

On hearing the motion the Court remarked orally, that it did not appear satisfactorily that the antecedent steps in the cause thus far had placed it in a situation to justify the consummation of the interlocutory decree and have the absolute confiscation of the property pronounced.

The warrant of attachment against the above-mentioned shares was served by the Marshal Sept. 15, 1863, symbolically, and not by positive seizure and detention of the property, or a personal notice of its arrest given to the alleged owner of it. The official return signed by the Marshal is "I attached the 1,756 shares of the within described stock on the 25th day of August, 1863, and have given the notice, &c., &c.," and he adds in deeeit, "Copy served personally upon E. T. H. GIBSON, transfer agent Western Railroad Company of 1859, and copy served upon Geo. GELSTON, treasurer of said corporation, by leaving it with a clerk in his office, Aug. 26, 1863." And this appears to have been the entire method employed by the officer in executing the process.

No proof has furnished that WILEY ever had, individually, notice of the suit pending, or any knowledge that the property was proceeded against, as confiscable to the Government because of his criminal conduct.

The evidence is full that he was a resident in the State of Alabama before these legal proceedings were instituted, and has since continued to reside within the rebel States.

The District Attorney insists that the course pursued in this prosecution "conforms as nearly as may be to proceedings in Admiralty and revenue cases," pursuant to the practice appointed by the act of Congress of July 17, 1862, (12 Stats. at Large, 591, § 7,) and that the arrest of property in prize or revenue actions duly returned by the Marshal on the warrant of attachment, affords legal and adequate notice to all persons interested in the property, upon which return the condemnation of the property may be demanded, if proper parties fail to intervene and make claim to it in court.

This is so from the principle that when property is by misconception brought into the actual custody of the law on prosecutions in those actions, that fact and the open possession of the seized property imports notice to all persons interested therein of its condition, tantamount to a personal warning thereof. (2 Brown, Civ. and Adm. Law, 446, 447; Benedict's Pr., § 438-9; Helleck on International Law, Ch. 31, § 21, 24; Upton on Mar. Wer, 407, 402.)

No rule of law affords like effect to an indirect service of process without additional evidence that other efficient means had been employed to render the warning positive. Such secondary means of making the evidence complete on an arrest in *kind* of property proceeded against *in rem*, might possibly be allowable under the method anciently authorized in admiralty, of executing the warrant and citation *viis et modis*; (Hall's Ad., Pr. title 21, add. art. 45;) but will scarcely furnish warrant of law for substituting *choses in action*, or mere evidence of indebtment in lieu of tangible property, as a means of bringing a party in *judicia*, and having thereupon final judgment and execution.

No equivalent legal step in this case, however, have placed these shares of stock within the cognizance of the court for final condemnation by default, conformably to any known proceedings of like character "in admiralty or revenue cases."

There is no proof before the court that WILEY has exercised any acts of ownership over the stock, or recognized it as his property. The agents of the corporation, who have testified on this subject, nowhere state that he purchased the property, received dividends from it, or participated in its management, or claimed an interest in the stock standing in his name. The fact of its registry in his name undoubtedly raises a strong presumption that he possesses an important charge or power in respect to it, and that it is intrinsically valuable; but the proof is not incompatible with his being a mere bailee of the property, or that the vital value of it appertains in whole to third parties, as a large proportion of it apparently, on the papers in evidence in this motion is now absorbed by the lien of Mr. BLATCHFORD, which may favor the inference that all the essential interests in the investment are in the same predicament, leaving the seizure of the property of no pecuniary concern to WILEY, the nominal holder of it, and thus imparting no notice of its seizure to holders of legal right or liens thereon.

The court cannot, therefore, safely accept a merely constructive arrest of this stock in the mode made by the Marshal an equivalent in law to a positive seizure and absolute possession of it on claim of right by the officer, so as to operate a notice to all the world of the dispossession of all right of WILEY to it.

I do not consider it clear that a procedure so conducted in admiralty or revenue cases would carry with it a sure title to property sold under it, which is not proved to have been actually possessed by the alleged owner, nor to have been reduced tangibly to that of the Marshal.

Moreover, if the legal proceedings are accepted to have been formally correct, I think there is cause for doubt whether the *corpus delicti*, the alleged ground for the forfeiture of these shares, has been established by adequate evidence. The judgment only determined that WILEY was an alien enemy, incapacitated to appear personally in court and contest the subject-matter of the suit. It did not decide other extrinsic facts, either that the shares of stock proceeded against in this action belonged to him, or that the or any other of his means or estate had been used by him or with his consent for the aid or comfort of the enemy. Before signing a decree confiscating these effects, the court called upon the prosecution for supplementary proofs upon these points. The evidence than before the court showed that a large sum of these shares, if belonging to WILEY, were charged with a lien to a loyal creditor and were not condemnable to the libelants; and evidence was wanting to show that any surplus in value beyond the amount of that privileged lien would remain for a decree of the court to act upon.

The provisions of the statute of March 3, 1863, securing to loyal citizens payment of their liens upon property condemned under the Confiscation Acts of July 13, 1861, and Aug. 6, 1861, directs the court "notwithstanding such condemnation *and before awarding such property*, or the proceeds thereof, to the United States or informer, first to provide for the payment out of the proceeds of such property of any bona fida claims which shall be filed by any loyal citizen of the United States * * * duly established."

This enactment is subsequent to the one in section 7, of the act of July 17, 1862, which declares that if property "real or personal shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in rebellion, or who has given aid or comfort thereto, the same shall be condemned as enemies' property *and become the property of the United States*, and may be disposed of as the court shall decree, and the proceeds thereof paid into the Treasury of the United States" for the purposes aforesaid. The construction of the two statutes probably exacts in order to secure full effect to each, that the condemnation of the property of rebels as required, shall be suspended in its disposal, until the court has ascertained and discharged the privileged heirs designated; because the act of 1863 requires the creditors' claims to be "*first* provided for, before awarding the property to the United States," and does not intend that the mere decree of condemnation of the property shall constitute the United States owners of it or of its proceeds.

The court would seem, therefore, to be cautious before disbursing the proceeds of a seizure not adjudged to belong to the United States, to have information through satisfactory evidence that the moneys so applied to an outside party, are produced from the property of the real debtor of the property, otherwise the Government might thus be made to assume and satisfy debts owing by WILEY, without having acquired a lawful ownership of the property used by their authority for that purpose.

The evidence that WILEY was actual owner of the stock in question, consists only of the ambiguous presumption drawn from the registry entry on the books of the railroad incorporation, of such stock in his name.

I think the court rightly called for proof showing personal acts of his claiming, acting upon or enforcing his title as owner by receiving dividends, making transfers, voting upon the stock or other manifestations of right thereto, such as usually attend the management of like property. Testimony of that character may no doubt be readily obtained from officers, agents or copartners, resident in this country transacting business with the copartnership.

The deposition of Mr. GIBBS, having a long personal acquaintance with WILEY, was read on the part of the Government, to prove the affiliation and illicit connection of WILEY with the rebel and Confederate States and the rebellion, thus rendering aid and comfort thereto, but I think it is not satisfactorily direct and explicit in its statements to establish the criminality of WILEY'S personal conduct unequivocally. It rather represents the general repute of WILEY as to his loyalty toward the United States, and sentiments in respect to secession and the rebellion than specific acts or declarations of hostility to the Government and favoring the rebellion. The impression of the witness, from the mode of his conversation, was, that he was a zealous and enthusiastic rebel, and he was generally considered such in the community where he resided in the rebel States. There is, undoubtedly, most reasonable grounds for the gravest suspicions, that that was his true feeling and character; but I find only an instance or two in which the witness identifies acts or declarations of WILEY, (then residing in the seceded States, and in the midst of rebels,) plainly in interdiction of the acts of Congress; although it is plainly to be inferred that the witness, if pointedly examined upon the subject, might have furnished evidence of a more accusatory and convicting character in respect to his acts of hostility and disloyalty toward the Government. My opinion is, that further proofs respecting the ownership of WILEY in the shares of railroad stock in prosecution in this suit; his actual knowledge or notice of the pending prosecution in this court against the same, and also of acts of aid or comfort given by him to the rebels during the existing war, should be supplied by the libelants before they can be entitled to claim the final decree sought in the cause.

Twenty days additional time is allowed the District Attorney to take such proofs, and submit them to the consideration of the court.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

GEN. STEELE'S PROGRESS.

From the Chicago Times, April 9.

We have intelligence from Gen STEELE up to the 4th or 5th of the present month, at which time he had reached Arkadelphia. This place is situated eighty miles South-west of Little Rock, on the Washita River. At Arkadelphia Gen. STEELE seems to have divided his forces, and sent one portion on the road leading from Little Rock to Fulton, a town above Shreveport, on Red River, while the other crossed the Washita to the east bank, and started down the river to a point called Camden, situated on the west bank of the river, and distant from Arkadelphia some forty-five miles. From Camden, a road runs directly west and intersects the Little Rock and Fulton road at a point called Washington. It was supposed that PRICE would make a stand at this point; and this, therefore, will account for STEELE'S division of forces at Arkadelphia—a portion being designed to move directly upon Washington, while the remainder took the rebels in flank by advancing from the direction of Camden. Thus far STEELE'S advance has met with no opposition, although MARMADUKE and CABELL appear to have kept just in front of him, watching his movements, and falling back as he advanced.

Camden and Washington are both northeast from Shreveport, and distant from that place about 100 miles.

At the same time with STEELE'S advance across Arkansas, there appears to be a parallel movement by the army from Fort Smith. Dispatches from that point published two or three days since, mention an expedition headed by Col. CLAYTON into the Saline River country. This river empties into Red River, about 150 miles above Shreveport, and the point visited by CLAYTON lies directly in the rear of Washington, and is on the road by which PRICE is or has been falling back towards Texas.

If PRICE makes a stand at Washington, he will be menaced on his front and right by STEELE, and on his left and rear by the Army of the Frontier.

Judging from what we can learn of PRICE'S strength, from the fact that he is menaced from so many directions, it does not seem probable that he will make any determined stand this side of the Texas line. STEELE and PRICE have met each other on the battle-field at a place—Wilson's Creek—where STEELE did the running. This time the operation will be reversed.

OBITUARY.

Death of W. D. Ticknor, Esq., of Boston.

From the Philadelphia Press, of April 11.

With unaffected sorrow we record the death of Mr. TICKNOR, of the well-known firm of TICKNOR & FIELDS, publishers, Boston. It occurred, yesterday morning, at the Continental Hotel, in this city. Mr. TICKNOR arrived here on Tuesday, accompanying his friend, NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, Esq., of the author, whose health demanded change of scene and air. On Thursday both gentlemen called upon the writer of this obituary, who heard with pleasure that Mr. HAWTHORNE'S health already had improved, brief as his absence from his New-England home had been, and noticed that Mr. TICKNOR looked remarkably well—apparently enjoying rude health. That afternoon, both gentlemen took a drive to Point Breeze Park, in company with a friend, and there Mr. TICKNOR first complained of not feeling quite well, saying that he must have taken cold. On Friday morning he sent for a physician, and did not leave his room that day. On Saturday, his doctor considered him so much worse, although not dangerously ill, that he thought it right to telegraph for Mr. TICKNOR'S family. That evening he became so much worse that a consulting physician was called in. He was pronounced to be dangerously ill, seemed fully aware of his condition, and repeatedly expressed his sorrow at not being able to take leave of his dear wife and children. Mr. HAWTHORNE, who never left him from the time he was taken ill, held his hand at the moment he breathed his last, and is deeply affected by the severe blow which has deprived him of a friend, counsellor, and man of business. Every attention was paid to Mr. TICKNOR at the Continental during his illness, and his numerous friends in the City were constant and anxious in their inquiries. His family will accompany his remains to Boston this day.

Mr. TICKNOR was fifty-three years old, and had been upward of a quarter of a century in the publishing business. The firm was originally "W. D. TICKNOR & Co," but was changed, several years ago, to "TICKNOR & FIELDS," when Mr. JAMES T. FIELDS, who had been brought up in the establishment, became a partner. The late Mr. TICKNOR was an excellent man of business, and the house of TICKNOR & FIELDS had the good fortune, through kindness and justice to its authors, to stand well with the makers, as well as the purchasers of literature.

We believe the complaint of which Mr. TICKNOR died was congestion of the lungs. He has left a wife and family. One son is in the army. The eldest son, HOWARD TICKNOR, who has been in the establishment since he graduated at Harvard, will probably be the future representative of the family in the firm of TICKNOR & FIELDS.

JOHN C. RIVES.

Mr. RIVES, who died in Washington, on Sunday, was sixty-nine years of age, and his first connection with Washington society dates back to about 1824, when he came from Edwardsville, Ill., (where he was cashier of a bank,) to testify before a Committee of Congress in relation to some operations of the Bank of the United States. He was for a while a clerk in the Fourth Auditor's office, of the Treasury Department, and subsequently a clerk in DUFF GREEN'S *Telegraph* establishment, but early in Gen. JACKSON'S Administration he founded with Mr. BLAIR, the *Globe*. Soon after the sale of that paper to Mr. RITCHIE, in 1845, he re-established the *Globe* as a journal of Congressional proceedings, and it is now considered the official record of debates.

THE RAILROADS IN TENNESSEE.—Mr. B. F. TAYLOR, of the Chicago *Journal*, writes to that paper from Huntsville, under date of April 4:

"The single slender thread of communication between the army and the North has now a new, strong strand twisted into it, as daily trains are now running on the Nashville and Northwestern, and the Tennessee and Alabama Railroads. By the latter you reach Huntsville and Decatur, striking the Chattanooga road at Stevenson, one hundred and thirteen miles from Nashville, and passing over a capital track through one of the loveliest regions on the continent. Huntsville and its surroundings are an exquisite poem written all abroad. To see their beauty is worth a weary pilgrimage. The Chattanooga, the very *Jordan* of railroads, ragged to a degree, and as full of perils as a brisk skirmish, now measurably relieved from the ceaseless batteries of trains that rendered repairs impossible, is being pieced in safer order with the utmost energy. The wrecks of seven engines and one hundred and forty cars, strewing the roadside between Nashville and Bridgeport, are pleasantly suggestive. One consideration remains: the road is as bad as it well can be, and so change and improvement are synonymous. You may wonder, after all this, of my declaration of love for the Chattanooga road, but it has done noble service, and, cast aside its tattered rails as it may, it will have the "right of way" and an everlasting station on the historic page. It was the route to Stone River, to Chickamauga, to the grandeur of Lookout and the glory of Chattanooga. It must be the iron avenue to Atlanta, and who shall say it may not lead to the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf?

THE PIRATES' BELL.—If seems from the following communication, which appears in the Halifax *Morning Times*, of March 21, that the *Chesapeake* had on board, as part of her cargo, a church bell for a religious society in Maine, and that the godly-minded pirates made an offering of that part of her cargo to the Lord (?) by presenting it to a church in Nova Scotia. Here is the communication, headed "The Pirates' Bell:"

To the Editor of the Sun:

SIR: The church bell which the pirates of the *Chesapeake* stole out of that vessel, and presented to the deacons of a Protestant church in the county of Lunenburg, is still held by the pious deacons of that church; and notwithstanding a demand for its restitution by the congregation in Malone, to which it rightfully belongs, the holy men of Luneenburg kirk still cling to it, and have it jingling up in the steeple of their sanctuary every Lord's Day, to call the sinners of the district to prayers and preaching!

Now that the *Chesapeake* is given up to her lawful owners, let the kirk bell be given up also. It is "stolen ware;" no man can have the fear of God before his eyes who can sit quietly in teat kirk while the pirates' bell is sounding its murderous ding, dong, ding, over his head. Send back the bell. SCOTUS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,918	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking.	——
LOUISIANA	2,876	Smellie.	——
IOWA	——	Milburn.	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$100 / $85	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....April 16
ETNA.....Saturday.....April 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....April 30
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $36. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
SATURDAY, April 23, at NOON,
The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
Corner of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
To sail on SATURDAY, April 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The U. S. M. side wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
HENRY L. HAPGOOD, Commander,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 N. R., foot of King-st. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—This EVENING STAR will follow and sail on SATURDAY, April 30, 1864.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.
(Being the Balance not awarded on Bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Saturday, April 16, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of One Million Dollars at the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed March 18, 1864, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1889, and five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1890.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 4, 1864.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES: collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—BRIGGS AND GREGORY LODES.

GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

CAPITAL 10,000 SHARES, $100 each.

TRUSTEES.
J. SMITH BRIGGS, Colorado.
GEO. M. PULLMAN, Chicago.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
HENRY COGGILL, New-York.
C. C. ALGER, Hudson, N. Y.
WM. G. ANGELL, Providence, R. I.
E. CORNELL WHITE, New-York.
President—J. SMITH BRIGGS.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—J. S. WOODWARD.
Mining Superint't—CHAS. H. BRIGGS.

Office No. 25 CLIFF-ST., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 48 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

JERSEY CITY BONDS,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
COUPONS PAYABLE 1ST OF OCTOBER AND APRIL, IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

SPENCER, VILA & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Congress-st., Boston.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION—COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS AND BANKERS RECEIVED ON LIBERAL TERMS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES AND DEPOSITS, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Lake Superior and Canadian Mining Stocks.
Daily reports of the Boston Stock Market furnished on application.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
Purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

THE
AMERICAN GOLD MINING COMPANY
OF
COLORADO.
TRUSTEES:
WASHINGTON BUNT,
FRED. B. BETTS,
PHILIP S. VAN RENSSELAER,
CALVIN DURAND,
JOHN VAN NEST,
HORACE GALPEN,
NATHAN A. BALDWIN.

Books of subscription for a limited number of shares of the capital stock of this company, at $25 per share, are now open at the Banking House of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

H. MORGAN'S SONS,
NO. 57 WILLIAM-ST.
Checks on the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company for sale, in sums to suit. Collections upon New-Orleans made, and New-Orleans Securities bought.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

H. J. MESSENGER, BANKER,
AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 139 Broadway.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made at all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Gold Coupons bought at best market rates, or collected when due. Interest and Dividends collected on Bank, Insurance, Railroad, and other securities. Subscriptions to the 10-40 loan received and promptly executed. Banks, Bankers' and individuals' accounts received on favorable terms.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.
CALDWELL ASHWORTH,
No. 20 Pine-st.,
is authorized to receive subscriptions on account of the above bonds; interest and principal payable in coin. As the bonds bear date the 1st March, 1864, the accrued interest from that time to date of subscriptions must be paid by the subscriber in gold, or currency at the rate of fifty per cent premium for gold, until further notice. The bonds will be ready for delivery on or about April 4, 1864.

BULLION
MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
SHARES, FULL STOCK, $25 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $10 EACH.
$5 on subscription and $5 on May 10, with interest from April 13, or all at the option of the subscribers.
RESERVED IN THE TREASURY, 50,000 SHARES.
PROPERTY,
1,217 claims, equal to 121,700 feet, in the Gregory, Bobtail, Briggs and many other equally valuable lodes in Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties, Colorado, and, in addition, a valuable water-power of 2,400 feet on Clear Creek.
Title undoubted.
TRUSTEES:
WILLIAM B. DUNCAN, New-York.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
JOHN A. DIX, New-York.
EDWARD B WESLEY, New-York.
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, New-York.
CHARLES T. CROMWELL, New-York.
STILLMAN WITT, of Cleveland, Ohio.
GEORGE COOK, of Central City, Colorado.
PRESIDENT,
EDWARD B. WESLEY.
TREASURER.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS.
SECRETARY,
FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT.
COUNSEL:
CHARLES T. CROMWELL.
MANAGING DIRECTOR AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
GEORGE COOK, of Central City, Colorado.
25,000 Shares of the Stock remain to be sold at Ten Dollars each.
Books will be open on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at the office of JEROME, RIGGS & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1864.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT is sues.
BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOBITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.
MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.
Capital 80,000 shares, $25 each.
TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado.	GEO. W. GRAFFLIN, Balti're.
F. H. JUDD, New-York.	HERMANN FUNKE, N. Y.
H. S. CROU, New-York.	R. CORNELL WHITE, N. Y.
WM. MÖLLER, New-York.	M. C. TYLER, New-York.

S. G. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.
President—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
Vice-Presidents—Hon. S. G. ARNOLD, Dr. F. H. JUDD.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—J. P. DAVIES.
Office No. 25 Cliff-st., New-York.

CORISANNIE
GOLD MINING COMPANY.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES HARRISON, Esq., Irvington, N. Y.
STEPHEN F. NUCKOLLS, Colorado.
OLARK C WILSON, New-York.
DEXTER B. BRITTON, New-York.
DANIEL T. LAWSON, Wellsville, Ohio.
JOHN S. CHRISTIE, New-York.
HENRY DE ZAVALA, New-York.
Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this Company, received at our Office, at $4 per share.
LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
No. 19 Wall-st.

THE PRESTON
COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Capital..... $3,000,000.
60,000 Shares, Par $50.
OFFICERS:
President.
WM. G. MOOREHEAD.
Vice-President.
GEORGE J. FORREST.
Secretary.
HENRY D. MOORE, Pennsylvania State Treasurer.
Treasurer.
DAVID CRAWFORD, Jr.,
Of the firm of Clark, Dodge & Co., New-York.
DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM G. MOOREHEAD,
Of the firm of Jay Cook & Co., Philadelphia,
THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Vice-President Penn. Railroad Co., Philadelphia.
WILLIAM HUNTER, Jr.,
Of the firm of W. Hunter, Jr. & Co., Philadelphia.
GEO. J. FORREST, of the firm of Forrest & Frost, N. Y.
A. W. SPENCER,
Of the firm of Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston.
Superintendent of Mines.
WILLIAM KENDRICK.

The property of this Company is located in the Township of Butler Schuylkill County, and consists of 2,500 acres of land, about 2,000 acres of which are exclusively coal lands, lying within the great Mahony Coal Basin of the middle anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania; is precisely in range with the Girard lands of the city of Philadelphia, the Brock estate, and other large and productive collieries of this rich coal district.

The large Collieries owned by this Company have all the usual and necessary real and personal property, consisting in part of first-class breakers, machinery, miners' houses, offices, mine cars, horses, mules, &c.

The Company is entirely free from debt of any kind.

It is estimated that the Company's Collieries will earn during the nine months ending the 31st of December next, at least fifteen per cent. ast upon the capital, will pay a dividend of 2½ per ceot. on the 1st of July next, and in all probability one of 5 per cent. on the 1st of October following.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Company's facilities for transportation are by Minehill Railroad, connecting with Reading Railroad at Schuylkill Bevee, distance 114 miles from Philadelphia; also by Mahony and Broad Mountain Railroad, (which runs through the entire length of the estate,) distance 107 miles from Philadelphia.

The laterals of these roads now run to each colliery opened or located on the lands.

We are authorized to receive subscriptions for the limited number of 10,000 shares of the stock of the above Company at par, which is all that will be offered for subscription in New-York. $10 per share is payable at the time of subscription and the balance on the 20th instant.

We have no hesitation whatever in calling the attention of our friends and the public to this property.

The books will be open at our office on WEDNESDAY, 13th April instant.

FEARING & DALTON,
No. 54 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1864.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS,
AT NO. 240 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
DIRECTORS.
J. T. SANGER.....Formerly of Wm. H. Cary & Co.
E. L. FANCHER.....No. 229 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOT.....Of Riggs & Co., Wall-st.
LEWIS EINSTEIN.....Of Lewis Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER..Of Seamless Clothing Manuf'g Co.
HENRY J. BAKER.....Of H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE.....Of Coffin, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS.....Of Ross, Dempster & Co.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE MOUNT PLEASANT IRON AND STEEL COMPANY
OF BERKS COUNTY, PENN.,
(Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York.)
Capital.....10,000 Shares
Par value.....$50
Subscription price.....$25

Subscription books for a limited number of shares will be opened at the office of QUIGLEY BROTHERS, No. 19 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, April 7, where can be obtained pamphlets containing description of the property, and reports relative to the mines and to the quality of the iron and steel made from the ore, and where, also, may be seen specimens of the ore and merchantable iron and steel.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, Mr. SANDFORD COBB was unanimously elected President of said company to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James N. Cobb, Esq., and the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this board be presented to James N. Cobb, Esq., for the able, efficient and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of this company.

A. J. OLINTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT LOAN.
UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on bonds not over $100 annually and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either registered or coupon bonds, as they may prefer.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hundred dollars, ($100,) five hundred dollars, ($500,) one thousand dollars, ($1,000,) five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) and coupon bonds of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hundred dollars, ($100,) five hundred dollars, ($500,) and one thousand dollars, ($1,000.)

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their bonds draw interest from March 1 or September 1, as the case may be, by paying the accrued interest in coin, (or United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions, I will issue my certificate of deposit therefor in duplicate, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, with a letter stating the kind, (registered or coupon,) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

A commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to those subscribing for others or resale. The delivery of these bonds have commenced, and will be continued promptly. JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Capital.....$5,000,000
By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the
NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,
issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.
THIS LOAN IS
redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st. United States depository and financial agent. Subscriptions received for 10-40 bonds and bonds for immediate delivery on hand. Subscriptions also received at the Bank of the Commonwealth.
C. DARLING, President.
JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

LAKE GOLD MINING COMPANY.
COLORADO.
Books are now open at the office of TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 Wall-st., for subscription to the capital stock of this Company, at the subscription price of $1 50 per share.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO receive subscriptions for the new
U. S. 10-40 BONDS,
Coupon or Registered. Subscribers will receive Bonds carrying interest in coin, from March 1, 1864, and will have to pay, in addition to the principal, the accrued interest in coin or in *currency adding 50 per cent.*, up to the day of subscription.
U. S. 6 per cent. Certificates, 5-20 Bonds, and all other U. S. Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., } Bought and Sold at market rates.
W. ANTHES, No. 27 Pine-st., (Fourth National Bank Building,) New-York.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on Tuesday, the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

William Tucker,	Jacob C. Bogert,
John Campbell,	Andrew Bowden,
Joshua Sands,	Ezra P. Davis,
Robert L. Stuart,	Jeremiah Briggs,
Charles P. Leverich,	Henry Ootbout,
William E. Dean,	Ezra Wheeler,
Henry Elsworth,	Ferdinand Suysters,
Walter Edwards,	Benjamin D. Brush,
Isaac A. Storm,	Willis Blackstone,
Peter V. King,	John N. Bradley,
Stephen C. Williams,	George Hodgsdon,
Henry Babad,	George L. Ronalds.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board. MR. GEORGE HODGSDON was unanimously elected President, in the place of William Tucker, Esq., resigned.
By order. PETER PERINE, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.
AT AN ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY, held the 28th ultimo, the following persons were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz.:

W. P. Palmer,	Sidney Mason,	John Stewart,
Rufus L. Lord,	Peter Cooper,	W. W. DeForest,
Thos. Barron,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jas. B. Johnson,
Richard Tighe,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Henry Ballis,
Henry Elsworth,	James Colles,	Rich. Mortimer,
Aug. H. Ward,	L. S. Suarez,	R. H. Browne,
E. D. Morgan,	John Caswell,	Ed. J. Woolsey.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. P. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.
The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.
CLEVELAND, March 28, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS Nos. 441, 155, 368, 338, 17, 41, 73, 378, 458, 385, 550, 176, 519, 2 and 96 have been duly designated for payment according to the terms of the mortgage. Interest thereon will cease 1st May, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., } Trustees.
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-pl., }

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO., MINNEAPOLIS, March 14, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held at No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration an increase of the capital stock thereof from one million five hundred thousand to two million dollars, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due May 1, 1864, will be paid on MONDAY, May 2, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.
The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.
Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.
(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON & ZANESVILLE RAILROAD CO.
The subscriber is now ready to issue, in exchange for the Trustees' receipts, stock certificates for the new shares, and certificates of the Trustees under the new mortgage of the Cincinnati & Zanesville Railroad Co. for the new bonds, to which the parties to the reorganization of the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad Co. are severally entitled.
CHARLES MORAN, Trustee, No. 10 Wall-st,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.
PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1864.
THE FARMERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK, in the incorporation Poughkeepsie, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Phenix Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1861.
H. H. VAN DYKE, Superintendent.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the Hartford Mining Company, of Michigan, will be held at their business office, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing said company.
GAYLORD CHURCH, } Corporators.
WM. A. RICHMOND }
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1864.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

By instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 26, 1864, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the *National 10-40 Five Per Cent.* Loan, in coupon bonds or registered certificates, redeemable after ten, and payable forty years from date, in coin, and will allow to banks, bankers and brokers the *usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent.*

This loan bears gold interest, payable *semi-annually*, on coupon and registered bonds of $500 and over, and *annually* on bonds of the denominations of 50 and 100 dollars.

In subscribing, parties are requested to pay the accrued interest from the first of March to the day of subscription *in coin*, or *in currency adding fifty per cent. premium.*

The interest on this Loan is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar bonds are payable on the first of March

The Secretary of the Treasury closes his instructions in the following words:

On the above terms, the First National Bank of the City of New-York, of which you are the President, is authorized to receive subscriptions to the National 10-40 Loan, and it is hoped that its exertions—on the most energetic and active employment of which great reliance is placed—will be attended with complete success.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.
To S. C. THOMPSON, Esq., President

The coupon bonds will be ready for delivery early in April, and registered bonds about the first of May.

Remittances may be made in legal tender notes, National Bank notes, or in drafts, &c., par in this City, addressed,
JAMES CUNPHEY,
Cashier First National Bank,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864. New-York.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
BELMONT GOLD MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL 5,000,000 DOLLARS.
Issued for the purchase of Mines and Mining Property in Colorado Territory.
TRUSTEES.
AUGUST SELMONT, WILLIAM B. DUNCAN,
ISAAC BELL, S. F. BUTTERWORTH,
S. L. M. BARLOW, ROBERT L. CUTTING.
PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM B. DUNCAN.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
EDWARD CUNARD.
TREASURER.
AUGUST BELMONT.
SECRETARY.
WINTHROP SARGENT.
SUPERINTENDANTS IN COLORADO.
FITZ JOHN PORTER.
GEORGE F. DUNNING,
Superintendent U. S. Assay Office, New-York.
BANKERS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SOLICITORS.
BOWDOIN, LAROCQUES & BARLOW, New-York.
WAKELY & REED, Central City, Colorado.

BELMONT GOLD MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.
The subscription books for twenty thousand shares of the stock of the above Company, now open at our office, will close on TUESDAY NEXT, April 12, 1864.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

HARTFORD MINING COMPANY,
MICHIGAN.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
20,000 SHARES, $25 PER SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL IN THE TREASURY, $30,000.

The subscribers, as the only authorized Agents, offer for sale a limited amount of this Copper Stock, *at one-half its par value*, or $12 50 per share.
Exhibits of the Company's valuable property will be furnished on application.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.
TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 BROADWAY.
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS. A liberal commission will be allowed parties subscribing at this Bank. D. L. ROSS, President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

10-40
SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.
H. S. MESSINGER, Banker, No. 139 Broadway.
The usual commission of ½ allowed to banks and bankers.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

INSURANCE, BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

MINING STOCKS,
as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RR. CO.
No. 12 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.
A Dividend of Seven per Cent., less the Government Tax, will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company, on and after Monday, the 2d day of May next, at the Bank of North America.
The Transfer Books of this Stock will be closed from the 20th instant to the 2d of May inclusive.
C. BUTLER, President.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, April 8, 1864.
DIVIDEND ON STOCK.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of (2½) TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, for the quarter ending 31st March last, and out of the net earnings of said quarter, payable (free of Government tax) on and after the 16th day of May proximo, at the general office of the company, in the City of Pittsburgh, to the stockholders whose stock stands on the books there, at the agency of the company, (Winslow, Lanier & Co.,) No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, to the stockholders whose stock stands upon the books there.
The transfer books of the company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 2d day of May, and remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 17th day of May thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 28, 1864.
DIVIDEND NO. 13.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of this road have this day declared a Dividend of Four Dollars per share on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, free from Government tax, payable on the 15th proximo, out of the net earnings since last dividend to such stockholders as shall appear by the transfer books of the company to have been the owners of said preferred stock on the 8th proximo. The dividend on stock in the New-York books payable at the office of Ketchum & Co. No. 40 Exchange-place; on Boston books at office of J. E. Thayer & Bro., and on Bridgeport books at this office.
The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th of April, both days inclusive.
CHARLES K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 47TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST. TREASURER'S OFFICE, April 6, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of May next. The Transfer Books will close the 20th inst., and reopen on the 2d of May next. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, April 2, 1864.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. free of Government tax, has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE CO., No. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) has been declared by the Ætna Insurance Company at Hartford. New-York Stockholders will be paid at this office.
JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."
FRANKLIN, THE GREATEST OF MODERN PHILOSOPHERS, remarks that "a penny saved is a penny earned." Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it, and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for old newspapers of every description, whole or torn; old pamphlets of all kinds, old circulars, handbills, tickets, cards, catalogues and old scrap-paper, in all its varieties, in quantities large or small. Also, old writing paper and school-books, old blank-books, ledgers, &c., of any size, it matters not how much they may be written on or mutilated.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.
Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
4,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.
The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.
225,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.
The bacon to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.
8,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.
2,500 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white-flint corn; sample of each package to accompany proposals.
60,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3918. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Attack on Columbus, Ky., by the Rebel Gen. Buford.

An Attack on Fort Pillow by Gen. Forrest.

The Surrender of Columbus Demanded and Refused.

Fortunate Arrival of Three Thousand Veterans.

Fighting in Progress All Day Yesterday.

CAIRO, Wednesday, April 13.

The rebel GEN. BUFORD sent a flag of truce at 7 o'clock this morning, demanding the surrender of Fort Halleck, Columbus, Ky., the white soldiers to be treated as prisonars of war, but no protention promised to colored troops found in arms. Five hours were given for the removal of women and children.

The steamer *Crawford* arrived here at 1 P. M., crowded with the latter. As she was leaving Columbus two steamers arrived from below with 3,000 veterans, en route home on furlough, and a battery, which were landed, and which would doubtless materially change the calculations of the rebels.

The steamer *Olive Branch*, from New-Orleans, 6th instant, arrived this afternoon. She reports that fighting had been going on at Fort Pillow all day yesterday, up to the time she passed there, at 3 P. M., when there was a cessation of hostilities. Negotiations were pending, and a flag of truce was visible.

After passing, the fighting was renewed, and the Federal flag was seen to come down, but it was believed to have been shot away, as there seemed to be efforts made to raise it again.

Gen. BUFORD'S demand was for the unconditional surrender of Fort Pillow, and stated that if the fort surrendered the negroes would be returned to their masters, but if forced to take the place, no quarter would be shown them.

Col. LAWRENCE, of the Thirty-fourth New-Jersey, commanding the post, replied that his Government placed him there to defend the fort, and surrendar was out of the question.

Forrest Threatening Columbus—Reinforcements Sent to that Place.

CAIRO, Wednesday, April 13.

The rebel forces under FORREST are menacing both Columbus and Paducah.

The portion of FORREST'S force advancing on Paducah passed Lovettsville at noon to-day, and it is expected they will make their attack to-night.

Our pickets at Columbus were driven in by the rebels to-day.

Reinforcements have been sent from here to Columbus, and we have five gunboats ready to receive the rebels.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

CAIRO, Wednesday, April 13.

Paducah advices to noon report matters more quiet. The probabilities of an attack are greatly lessened. Gen. BRAYMAN has sent adequate reinforcements to both Paducah and Columbus, and no fears are entertained by the military for the safety of either place.

Passengers from below report that FORREST recently crossed the Cold Water River, near Jackson, going South, with 3,000 horses and 1,900 wagons. This is, doubtless, exaggerated.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Assembling of the Knoxville-Greenville Convention—Strongly Radical Speech by Gov. Johnson—The Prospects Against a Division of the State—All Quiet at Chattanooga.

REPORTS VIA CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 13.

The *Gazette*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, April 12.

The Greenville-Knoxville Convention meets today. It is not supposed here that the proposition for a seperate State organization will prevail.

GOV. ANDY JOHNSON addressed the citizens of Athens yestarday, in a speach more "radical" than ever.

Military matters are very quiet.

The situation of the rebel army remains unchanged.

Considerable rain has fallen recently, and the Tennessee River is rapidly rising.

A railroad train, bound from Knoxville to Chattanooga, was thrown from the track, near Athens, yesterday. Several soldiers were injured.

REPORTS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, April 13.

The *Journal* has a special dispatch from Knoxville, dated the 12th inst., which says:

The Knoxville-Greenville Convention met to-day and elected Hon. T. A. R. NELSON, President, who declined the honor.

Col. F. A. HAISELL was then appointed Chairman.

The entire session was consumed in the discussion of a resolution to expel any delegate who has aided or abetted the rebellion since the meeting of the convention in 1861.

The resolution was laid on the table by a close vote.

The convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

GOV. ANDY JOHNSON is addressing a large crowd in the street.

The train which ran off the track at Athens has been replaced, and would arrive with a fresh accession of delegates last evening.

A large number of delegates are already in attendance. The convention is not a packed one, and the indications are against a new State being created.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Operations of Rebel Cavalry—The Steamer Lloyd Fired Into on the White River.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, April 13.

The steamer *City of Alton* has arrived here, bringing Memphis dates of the 11th inst.

Rebel cavalry are scouring the country in the vicinity of Duval's Bluff.

The steamer *Lloyd* was fired into while going up White River by guerrillas, and the pilot wounded.

Non-Arrival of the Asia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, April 13—10 A. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Asia*, now due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 2d, and Queenstown of the 3d inst.

The weather is thick and heavy, with a strong southeast wind blowing.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, April 13—2 P. M.

There is nothing of the *Asia* as yet.

The wind is still blowing heavily from the southeast.

The weather is misty.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 13.

INCREASED PAY OF SOLDIERS.

The House Military Committee have agreed upon a bill increasing the pay of soldiers. The Committee had a lengthy discussion over the question, fixing the rate of white and black soldiers. They have increased the pay of the former to sixteen, the latter to thirteen dollars per month.

LAND AID TO RAILROADS.

The House Committee on Public Lands will report to-morrow a bill giving additional aid for the completion of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad. The Iowa delegation, with the entire Northwest, will urge this measure, as it completes the link connecting with the great Pacific Railroad at Council Bluffs. The grants which Congress extends to them are very valuable. It will pass by a large majority.

INCREASED SALARIES OF FOREIGN CONSULS.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs are considering the question of an increase of salaries of foreign representatives. The Secretary of State is understood to favor an increase on the present number of Commercial agents, which is regarded as totally inadequate. The committee will take definite action in regard to this matter at the next meeting.

ENTRIES OF LAND UNDER THE HOMESTEAD ACT.

Over fifteen thousand seven hundred acres of land were taken up under the Homestead Law, during the month of March, at the land-office in St. Peter's, Minn. Upward of 19,000 acres were entered in the same month at the Winnebago City office, in the same State.

PAYMENT OF THE MAY INTEREST.

Gen. SPINNER commenced to-day paying the interest due 1st of May on all coupon bonds.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY CHASE.

The Secretary of the Treasury left for New-York this morning.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT is on a brief business visit to Annapolis, Md.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 13.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

Accounts from the Army of the Potomac say that scouts report that LONGSTREET is in Richmond, with the greater portion of his army, and that many persons credit this statement. The squadron of First Regular Cavalry, acting as Gen. MEADE'S escort, have been ordered to the front, and they will be replaced by a detachment of the First Massachusetts. Gen. TORBERT, formerly commanding a brigade in the Sixth Corps, has been assigned to the command of the First Division of Cavalry. The regular troops on detached service are ordered to rejoin their respective regiments.

THE EXPULSION OF MR. LONG.

Several Representatives who had prepared speeches on the resolution to expel Mr. LONG, will not have an opportunity to deliver them, as Mr. COLFAX will tomorrow demand the previous question on its passage. Twenty-six speeches have already been made upon the subject, equally divided between the two parties.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

AUSTIN WILLEY has been appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the two California districts lately consolidated into one district.

THE BILL TO PREVENT A DEPRECIATION OF THE CURRENCY.

The following is the bill reported by Representative STEVENS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to prevent a depreciation of the currency:

1. That every person or every banking association, or corporation issuing notes, bills, or other obligations, calculated or intended to circulate as money, unless thereto authorized by act of Congress, shall pay a duty of one-fourth of one per centum each month on the amount of such notes, bills or other obligations so issued to said person, bank, association or corporation, and shall on the first Monday of each and every month, make and deliver to the Assessor of the district in which such bank, association or corporation may be located, or in which such person may reside, a true and accurate return of the amount of notes, bills or other obligations so issued, whether in circulation or in its vaults, or elsewhere in possession or in deposit, and shall annex to every such return a declaration, with the oath or affirmation of such person, or of the president or cashier of such bank, association or corporation, in such form and manner as may be directed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the same contains a true and faithful statement of the amount of circulation as aforesaid, and shall deliver a copy of said return to the Collector of the District in which said bank, association or corporation is located, and shall within ten days from the first Monday in each and every month, pay to said Collector said duty of one-fourth of the amount so returned. And for any neglect to render or make such returns or payment as aforesaid, every such person, bank, association or corporation shall pay a penalty of one per centum on the amount of notes, bills or other obligations issued as aforesaid; which amount shall, in default of proper return, be estimated by the Assessor upon the best information he can obtain; and every such penalty may be recovered for the use of the United States in any court of competent jurisdiction.

2. That after one year from the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person, bank, association or corporation to issue or circulate notes or other obligations designed or calculated to circulate as money, unless authorized thereto by act of Congress.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE IRON-CLAD NAVY.

Some weeks ago the House of Representatives passed a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the efficiency of the iron-clad vessels, as exhibited in official reports. To this a response has been made, covering much valuable information. Among the documents is a letter from Rear-Admiral PORTER, in which he says no better proof is wanting of the ability of the West to supply all demands of the Government for ironsides than is given in those building in Cincinnati. They can, he remarks, be built better than those in the workshops of the North, and in six months we can have a fleet of vessels which will protect the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers against the fleets of the world. He also expresses his opinion in favor of iron-clads for harbor defence.

Rear Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH says that but an indifferent success has been reached. The efficiency or intrinsic merit of an iron-clad intended for the ocean, or for coast purposes, is to be estimated according to her strength throughout every part of her hull. Every iron-clad should be a ram, and for harbor defence, unprovided with guns; and might be used for interior river operations in a country like our own, in case of maritime difficulty. He believes our iron-clads to be open to serious objections, and that there is a marked deficiency of ability for general naval operations, being more suitable for smooth water and harbors than for sea service. We should, however, profit by experience. He regards the new *Ironsides* as more efficient than its predecessors.

Brig.-Gen. BARNARD, having examined the subject of armed and turreted vessels, applied after ERICSSON'S design, particularly as a harbor defense, expresses his opinion that they furnish the best solution of the practicability of vessels for this purpose. The *Dictator* and *Raritan* can successfully contend against anything afloat.

The subject of iron-clads also enter into the events before Charleston. It appears that, in May, 1862, Admiral DUPONT was advised by the Navy Department that it was determined to capture Charleston after certain other things should take place, and that the War Department had sent instructions to Gen. HUNTER, who was assigned to the command of ten thousand men. The Admiral was informed that the captura rested solely with the navy, and this was committed to his hands to execute, the confidence of the Department resting on his zeal, ability and energy.

Admiral DUPONT, Jan. 24, replied that he should endeavor to execute the wishes of the department, but he wanted more vessels for the attempt at capture.

The Secretary of the Navy during the same month advised the Admiral to abandon the attack on Charlestoe, if he deemed the number of iron-clads insufficient to render its captura certain.

After the unsuccessful attack had been made the Secretary of the Navy, referring to previous confidential correspondence, repeated his regret that the Admiral's views were not understood by the department before the event took place; for had they been known matters would undoubtedly have been ordered differently.

Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN had solicited the opportunity of making the attack on Charleston, but the Secretary says he was compelled to refuse him, because he supposed he sought as a privilege what Rear-Admiral DUPONT claimed as a right. "The duty," he continues, "was confided to you who had made the subject a study, and had it in hand for more than a year. If prior to the demonstration of the 7th of April you had not confidence in the monitor vessels and their number—as the department understands you have intimated to others—it is to be regretted that you did not make known your distrust of their capacities to the department itself, before any demonstration was attempted."

On the 3d of June last, Admiral DUPONT was informed officially that the Government was unwilling to relinquish all further efforts upon a place which had been so conspicuous in the rebellion, and which continued to stimulate treason and resistance to the laws. From the tone of your letter, the Secretary says, it appears your judgment is in opposition to a renewed attack on Charleston, and in view of this fact it has been concluded to relieve you, and order Rear-Admiral FOOTE to be your successor.

Owing to the ill-health of the latter, Admiral DAHLGREN was appointed to the fleet before Charleston.

Admiral DUPONT preferred charges against Chief Engineer STIMERS, who reported that Admiral DUPONT had but a poor or indifferent opinion of the ironclads. STIMERS was arraigned before a naval court, which, after the examination of witnesses, recommended that he be discharged from arrest. The documents are very voluminous, and relate to these and kindred subjects.

In response to certain specific inquiries that are made in the resolution of inquiry, I have the honor to state, that the order of the President, dated April 13, 1863, directing Rear-admiral DUPONT to remain in the har at Charleston, and prevent the enemy from erecting batteries on Morris Island, was briefly acknowledged, but was not obeyed. The telegraphic order of the President, dated April 14, directing Rear-Admiral DUPONT and Gen. HUNTER to take the batteries on Morris and Sullivan's Islands, was never, so far as this Department is advised, obeyed, or attempted to be obeyed by Rear-Admiral DUPONT. The order of the Secretary of the Navy directing Rear-Admiral DUPONT to cooperate with Gen. GILLMORE, was not obeyed. Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, in a letter to the President, referring to the attack by the iron-clads upon Charleston, in the attack on which, from the nature of the plans of Admiral DUPONT, the army had no active part. He says that on the morning of the attack, the army was ready to proceed to take possession of Morris Island, and Fort Sumter would have been rendered untenable in two days' fire.

Gen. HUNTER adds: On the afternoon after the iron-clad attack on Fort Sumter, the troops on Folly Island were not only ready to cross Light-house Inlet, but were almost in the act. The final reconnoissance having been made, the boats ready and the men under the arms for crossing, when they were recalled, as hoped, merely temporarily, by the announcement of Admiral DUPONT, that he had resolved to retire, and that consequently we would expect no assistance from the navy. Immediately the Admiral was waited upon by an officer of my staff, who represented the forwardness of our preparations for crossing, the evidently unprepared condition of the enemy to receive us, while any delay now, that our intentions are understood, would give the enemy time to erect upon the southern end of Morris Island, commanding Lighthouse Inlet, those works and batteries which he had heretofore neglected. To these considerations, earnestly and elaborately urged, the Admiral's answer was that he "would not give another shot." The department has no information as to those who devised the plan of attack on Fort Sumter by Rear-Admiral DUPONT, on April 7, 1863, but has never doubted that it originated and belonged exclusively to that officer."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 13.

BILLS REPORTED.

Incorporating the State Temperance Society.

Relative to the town of New Lotts, Kings County.

Amending the charter of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company.

Amending the charter of the Market Sevings Bank.

The New Capitol Bill.

For the repayment of a certain per capita tax levied by the Health Commissioners of the port of New-York for the consideration of the Senate.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the Port Morris Land Improvement Company.

Extending the time for the completion of the South Side Railroad.

Authorizing the construction of storage reservoirs in Croton River.

The Soldier's Voting Bill was passed by 29 ayes, no nays.

Messrs. ALLABAU, COZANS and NIVEN were absent.

Amending the charter of the company for the safe keeping of valuable packages in New-York.

Empowering the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women to confer the title of M. D.

A communication was received from Gen. DIX relative to the imprisonment of HAWLEY D. CLAPP, stating that CLAPP is under arrest for being implicated in most atrocious frauds upon recruits at Lafayette Hall, he being the chief bounty-broker. Gen. DIX states the amount of such frauds to be $400,000.

On motion of Mr. COOK, Messrs. Cook, Bell, Folger, Allaben, Humphrey, Lalmbeer, Christie, Munger and Strong were appointed a Grinding Committee.

The Supply bill was then taken up and debated until the hour for recess.

The Supply Bill was considered during the afternoon session, and the evening session was devoted to the consideration of the Governor's Message. Mr. ALLABEN speaking at length in support of that document. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 2.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Indemnity Company.

To repeal the act to facilitate the closing up of insolvent Insurance Companies.

Amending the revised statutes relative to the boards of County Treasurers.

To incorporate the Seventh Ward Saviega Bank.

Relative to statistical records in New-York.

The Senate's amendments to the Soldiers' Voting Bill were now concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was appointed on the same.

The amended Metropolitan Police Act was passed by a vote of Ayes 66, Noes 19.

To amend the charter of the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry Company.

To incorporate the Fire Island Hotel Company.

Making appropriations to pay bounties to volunteers.

Authorizing the Central Park and North and East River Railroads to change their tracks.

Concerning the rights of persons in the military and naval service of the United States.

To incorporate the St. James Roman Catholic Benevolent Society of New-York.

The vote by which the New-York Indemnity Bounty bill was passed was reconsidered.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 13.

The House was mainly occupied in the consideration of claim bills.

Mr. BLAKESLEE moved to recede from the vote to non-concur in the Senate's amendment to the Soldiers' Voting Bill.

Declared out of order.

A debate ensued, when the House adjourned amid confusion.

EVENING SESSION.

The special order being the Albany Bridge Bill, progress was reported, and the bill made the special order for Monday afternoon.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Gen. SPINOLA.

After a lengthy debate on points of order, the House adjourned.

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

A Strong Probability that She will be Saved.

The Captain of the Inman steamship *Etna*, just arrived from the scene of the accident to the *City of New-York*, reports that she is lying fast on Daunt's Rock, just outside Queenstown Harbor, and that there is every probability that the vessel will be got off again safely. The fore and after compartments are uninjured, and nothing but a gale of wind from the southeast can do her any harm. Every effort is being made to lighten her and float her off, so as to get her inside Queenstown Harbor.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Etna at this Port and the Peruvian at Portland with Advices to April 1.

Reported Burning of the Ship William Crampton by the Georgia.

Particulars of the Wreck of the City of New-York.

NO FURTHER FIGHTING AT DUPPEL.

PARTICULARS OF THE RECENT ASSAULT.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Inman steamer *Etna*, Capt. MCGUIGAN, which left Liverpool at noon on the 30th and Queenstown on the 31st March, arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamer *Peruvian*, Capt. BALLENTYNE, from Liverpool, 31st March, via Londonderry 1st April, arrived at 12:30 P. M. yesterday.

Purser BROWN reports passed several icebergs in latitude 43° 55', longitude 48° 50', and encountered dense fogs. The ship has been lying off Portland since yesterday noon.

The *Nova Scotian*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 1st.

The *Pennsylvania* arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 29th March. The *Glasgow*, for Liverpool, passed Cape Clear at 1½ P. M. on the 29th. The *Sidon* reached Liverpool at 3 A. M. on the 30th.

The ship *Brunette*, from Shields for Boston, put into Grimsby very leaky on the 29th of March, and it was thought she would have to discharge her cargo.

ENGLAND.

WRECK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

From the Cork Examiner, March 29.

The first serious accident which has befallen the American steamers running to and from this port occurred this morning. The *City of New-York*, after a splendid passage from New-York, struck upon Daunt's Rock as she was entering the harbor, and great fears are entertained that she will become a total wreck. Fortunately the accident has not been attended by loss of life. The ship ran right on the centre of the ridge of rocks, and remained firmly seated on it, so that no immediate danger to the passengers rose. The weather was exceedingly favorable. Had the ship struck on one of the ledges of the rock, there is every reason to believe that the mishap would have been fraught with the most lamentable consequences. The particulars of the unfortunate occurrence are these: The ship had an extraordinary fine passage across. Her average rate of speed was up to 300 miles a day. Before 2 o'clock this morning she sighted the harbor, and as the weather was exceedingly clear she was kept going at the rate of fourteen miles an hour as she approached it. The moon was shining brightly at the time; the wind was N. W., that is, blowing off the land, and it is stated that Capt. KENNEDY, in order to keep to the windward of the rock, in coming in took the inner passage, the breadth of which is about three-quarters of a mile. All was going on favorably when at 2:40 or so, the ship ran with a loud crash right upon the centre of Daunt's Rock. The concussion shook all the passengers who had retired to sleep. It is described as resembling a series of shocks, and the ship seemed literally to drive over ledge after ledge as, impelled at almost full speed, she dashed upon the rock. The water rushed into her compartments in immense volumes, and in a very short time it had risen to the level of the sea. A scene of the greatest confusion ensued. The passengers, some half dressed, others as they had risen from sleep, rushed about, not knowing the extent of their danger, but thinking from the terrible shock that the ship received that she would do down on the instant. All attempts to move her in any way were out of the question, for in a few minutes after she struck, the water had put out the engines' fires, and was still rising. The only thing that could be done was to put out the boats and to obtain assistance from shore. A number of blue lights were thrown up and signal guns were fired unceasingly. Aid from shore did not, however, reach the vessel until about half-past four o'clock. About twenty minutes to three o'clock the tug-boat which meets the steamer to receive the mails and passengers left Queenstown, the *City of New-York* having been at the time signalled, and proceeded out as far as Roche's Point. It waited there for some time, until some of the ship's signal guns were heard, and then surmising that an accident must have occurred the tug-boat proceeded. On getting a little further out the *City of New-York* was found fairly placed upon the rock, with her head turned toward Queenstown, within about ten feet of the Daunt's Rock Buoy. The tug-boat was immediately put alongside, and under the direction of Capt. KENNEDY the mails and as many of the passengers as possible were put on board. There were 78 cabin and 75 steerage passengers on board the ship, besides the crew, which numbers about 120 men. Intelligence of the accident was immediately dispatched to Queenstown, and steps were promptly taken to render all the aid which could be given. The Admiral of the port was communicated with, and he at once sent out her Majesty's ships *Advice* and *Magpie*. The *Jackal*, the Cunard Company's tender, the *Arran Castle*, the *Brunel*, and the *Robert Bruce* tughosts also proceeded out. The passengers' luggage was got out as soon as possible and put on board the tugs, and steps were taken to lighten the ship by removing as much of the cargo as could be come at. These operations are being continued up to the present time. It was dead ebb when the ship struck. The tide is now passing, and it is not known what the effect of this will be on the ship. It is feared that she may turn over into the deep water at the other side, and in that case, being an iron vessel, she would be completely lost. The steamers named above are still by her.

DAUNT'S ROCK—Noon.

The *City of New-York* is in the same position. The Admiral and Cunard Company's are operating with other tugs in lightening her. The foremast is uninjured, and rests upon a part of the rock. The injury is reported to be amidships, where the wreck has penetrated through her starboard bunkers. She fills with the flood tide to her main deck. Wind now blowing fresh.

ROCHE'S POINT—1:35 P. M.

The *City of New-York* (s. s.) is now stripped of her topgallant mast and yards, mizen topsail yard, with foretopsail. Two of Her Majesty's steam gunboats, in addition to those already in attendance, have arrived at the scene of the disaster.

8:30 P. M.

The *City of New-York* will doubtless become a total wreck. Much of her cargo will be saved if the weather continues fine, but in a damaged state. Her cargo is chiefly cotton.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

It was rumored that the pirate *Georgia* had burnt the ship *William Crampton*, of New-York, in the Bay of Biscay, but nothing could be learned on the *Georgia*, which was rapidly refitting in the Garonne.

A dispatch dated London, March 31, says: "The United States steamer *Kearsarge* has arrived in the Thames River, and the United States corvette *St. Louis* is at Lisbon. A still later dispatch reports that the *Kearsarge* had gone into the Victoria docks for repairs.

THE QUEEN'S RECEPTION.

The announcement that Queen VICTORIA will hold two State Receptions at Buckingham Palace, is officially confirmed. They are to take place on the 6th and 13th April.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

The Protocol putting an end to the English protectorate of the Ionian Islands, was signed in London on the 29th March.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

ATTEMPT TO STORM DUPPEL.

A special telegram to the London *Times*, from the Danish headquarters, dated Souderhorg, March 28, says:

"This morning, at 3 o'clock, an attack was made on bastion No. 6 and on the Dyhbol lines. The Prussians were thrice repulsed, and at last the Prussian soldiers refused to obey their officers' command to advance. The *Rolf Krake* fired on the Prussians right from Wemmingbored. The engagement lasted seven hours. The cannonade continues; 100 Danes are killed and wounded; 22 Prussians prisoners have been taken. Only four Danish regiments were engaged."

A German account of the affair says: "When the outposts of the Ravan Brigade had almost completed their intrenchments, the Danes, supported by the fire of their batteries, and of the *Rolf Krake*, renewed the engagement with varying success. The fighting became hand to hand, the troops engaged using the butt end of their muskets as well as their bayonets. The Raven Brigade drove back the enemy, retaining the advanced position it occupied in the morning. The *Rolf Krake* was driven off, having been struck by four solid shots."

The village of East Duppel was set on fire. Fifty-three Danish prisoners were taken. The Prussian Regiment of the Guard lost 14 killed and 53 wounded. Other losses not yet ascertained.

The Prussian Government announces that the blockade of the ports of Stralsund, Wolgast, Barth, Griefswalde, Campen, and Swinarmend has not yet been carried out.

THE LATEST.

GRAVENSTEIN, Wednesday, March 30.

It is reported that a portion of the Prussian division of the Guards has gone to Frederica to cooperate with the Austrians in continuing the siege of that place. The total loss of the Prussians in the fighting before Duppel on Friday last, was 36 men killed, wounded and missing. All was quiet last night.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, March 29—9:30 A. M.

The enemy has left Horsin, marching southward. Yesterday the King arrived at Ashurs, and at once proceeded to Remders. The Danish loss yesterday was only 100, whereas that of the Prussians was considerable. Twenty-seven Prussians were taken prisoners.

RENDSBURG, Wednesday, March 30.

Several engineer officers of high rank have arrived here, in order to survey and select ground for the erection of a new plan of fortifications.

LONDON, Friday, April 1.

Affairs in Denmark are unchanged. There has been no additional fighting.

THE CONFERENCE.

The London *Times* says the conferences to be opened in London on the 12th of April, are on the basis of the integrity of the Danish monarchy—that is, the Powers entering into them recognize that the sovereignty of the Duchies belongs to CHRISTIAN IX, and the only questions will relate to the connection between one part of his dominions and the other. To the principle of the conference France and Russia have already assented as well as the principal parties to the quarrel. There is reason to hope that the German Diet will not be so obstinate as to refuse the presence of an envoy. When these preliminaries are settled the Conferences may be held with a reasonable hope of success, for nothing will remain but questions of administration when once the principle of the Kingdom's integrity. Should defeat embitter the spirit of one of the armies now in Schleswig, and thus prolong the war, the victory of the conquerors will have been dearly bought."

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* says:

"Considering the diversity of pretentions, France would not consent to a conference deciding the destiny of Schleswig and Holstein, either by chosing a sovereign or dividing these places between different Powers. The only possible solution would be to ask what form of government, what sovereign they desire. This solution is in conformity with the principles of the Imperial Government, and this is most equitable. This alone would afford European order durable guarantees."

VIENNA, Thursday, March 29—Evening.

The *General Correspondenz* of to-day says: "England's proposal of a conference, without basis for negotiations and without an armistice, has been accepted by Austria, Prussia, Denmark, France and Russia. The Federal Diet has been invited to join the conference, which will begin its sitting on the 12th of April.

FRANKFORT, March 29.

The *Europe*, of to-day, says that the Federal Diet will not vote to-morrow on the question of the conference. The representatives of the minor States await instructions from their respective Governments, who are expecting to be made acquainted by Austria and Prussia with the basis which the latter intend to lay down for the conclusion of peace with Denmark.

FRANCE.

The Court of Assize of the Seine, sitting without injury, has condemned MAZZINI by contumacy to transportation, for participating in the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor.

The Corps Legislatif is to adjourn to May 20. All inconvenient allusions to present continental complications will thus be avoided.

The *Independence* says: "Fear of war is beginning to disappear in Italy."

The Paris Bourse, on the 29th, was flat, and Rentes fell to 65.70, or about ¼ P cent.

The new French Sugar Bill was causing much dissatisfaction.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Monday, March 28.

The ministerial measures for the abolition of the tobacco monopoly has passed in the Cortes by a majority of 24 votes.

The American corvette *St. Louis* has arrived here.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 29th were weak, and consols declined ¼ per cent., closing at 91¾@¾.

There was a very active demand for money both at the Bank and in the open market, and there was considerable tightness. Choice bills were not done below 6 per cent.

The West India mail steamer had arrived with nearly $4,000,000 in specie, including about £300,000 in American eagles.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 30—A. M.

COTTON—The sales of Monday and Tuesday add up about 10,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export. The market is quiet but steady.

TRADE OF MANCHESTER.

The market yesterday continued very dull and depressed, both for cloth and yarn. The small business done was at the lowest rates of last week.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others report: Flour neglected, and difficult to sell, even at a further reduction. Extra State, 28s. @ 29s. 6d. Wheat quiet, and 1d. @ 2d., @ 3d. easier for Winter Red; Western Red, 8s. @ 8s. 7d. Corn quiet, but steady; Mixed, 28s. 6d. @ 29s. 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., GORDON, BARCE & Co., and others report—Beef quiet but steady. Pork rather lower; Bacon steady; Lard quiet at 42s. @ 43s. 6d.; Tallow steady—Fine N. A. 40s. @ 42s.; Butter steady for fine, but dull for inferior.

PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet—Pots 35s. 6d., Pearls 35s; Sugar quiet but firm; Coffee and Rice inactive; Spirits of Turpentine quiet—French 79s. @ 80s.; Resin in limited demand; Petroleum quiet at unchanged rates; Linseed Oil very firm at 38s. in export casks.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs quiet but prices generally unaltered; Sugar steady; Rice quiet; Tallow sells at 42s. for Y. C.; Linseed Oil 38s.; Spirits of Turpentine firm at 82s. @ 83s. for French; Coffee firm at full prices.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Thursday, March 31—P. M.

Consols, 91¾ @ 91¾ for money; Illinois Central shares, 17@15 discount; Erie shares, 69 @ 71.

LONDON, Friday, April 1.

The *Times'* City Article says the discount demand at the bank yesterday (31st) was extremely heavy. Gold continues to be taken from the bank, but the state of Continental exchanges does not indicate the probability of continued withdrawals.

Consols, 91¾ @ 91¾ for money.

Illinois Central shares, 16¾ @ 15¾ discount.

Erie shares, 90¾ @ 91.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 31.

COTTON—The sales on Wednesday and Thursday were 12,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters.

BREADSTUFFS dull but heavy. BACON very dull. PORK still declining. LARD firm. PRODUCE quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 1.

The COTTON market is quiet and unchanged for all descriptions, except for Middlings and Inferior Surats, which are ¼d. @ ½d. lower; sales of the week 30,000 bales, and on Friday 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS very dull. Wheat easier.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET—Sugar firm; a fair business doing in refined; other descriptions not in demand; Low Lump 53s. 6d. Coffee—Several transactions at previous terms. Tea—Many sales in Green at stiff rates. Rice firm, but not many parties buying.

MANCHESTER TRADE MARKET.—There has been no change in the actual demand or price; if anything, the home trade gains; the inferior qualities of Yarns and Goods generally are weaker for all descriptions.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 1.

There is a fair attendance. WHEAT is in moderate demand at easier rates. FLOUR is quite nominal. INDIAN CORN is steady.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET.

GLASGOW, Friday, April 1.

IRON—No. 1 57s. 9d. @ 58s.; mixed numbers, warrants, 58s. 3½d. @ 58s. 3d.; No. 3 57s. @ 57s. 3d. Market firm.

LONDON, Friday, April 1.

Consols closed to-day at 91¾ @ 91¾.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 1.

THE COTTON MARKET.—The Broker's circular reports the sales of the week (five days only,) 38,000 bales, of which 4,500 were to speculators, and 6,500 to exporters. The market is quiet and unchanged, except for middling and inferior Surats, which are ¼ @ ½ lower. The sales to-day, were 8,500 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and unchanged. The authorized quotations are as follows: Middling Orleans, 26½d.; Mobiles, 26¾d.; Uplands, 26¾d. Stock in port, 296,000 bales of which 28,000 are American.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 31.

PRODUCE—Sugar tends upward. Coffee is inactive. Rice quiet and steady. Ashes quiet, at 35s. for Pots and Pearls. Linseed Oil firm, at 38s. @ 38s. 6d. Resin steady. Spirits of Turpentine dull. Petroleum quiet and steady.

LONDON, Thursday, March 31.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA inactive. RICE firm. TALLOW steady. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet and steady.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

The March of Gen. A. L. Lee's Union Cavalry to Alexandria, La.

SKETCHES OF CAMPAIGN LIFE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GEN. A. L. LEE'S MARCH TO ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, March 23, 1864.

On Monday morning, March 14, at five o'clock, Gen. LEE left Franklin with as fine a body of cavalry, probably, as now exists in any of our departments—accompanied by three fine batteries—NIMS', RALLS', and one other—and on Saturday afternoon he reached Alexandria, on the Red River, which had already been occupied by Gen. SMITH, who led a corps of Gen. SHERMAN'S Vicksburgh army in transports. Fort De Russy, some one hundred miles below Alexandria, was taken, with two hundred prisoners and eight guns, on Monday, March 14, and Alexandria was occupied the following day. It was supposed that Gen. LEE was to have cooperated in this movement, and it was hoped that he would have cut off the rebels under WALKER and MOUTON, some 5,000 strong, who were lying from Alexandria to Morganza, on the Mississippi. But, as Gen. LEE received his orders from Gen. BANKS to march only on the 14th March, and as SMITH'S forces took Fort De Russy on the 14th of March, it is not easy to see how LEE could have been at the right place at the right time. Whether SMITH and SHERMAN were ahead of time, or BANKS was behind, I cannot say, but it looks bad for BANKS. As it has turned out, WALKER, MOUTON & Co. have slipped out, and vanished toward Texas or the unknown regions of Shreveport. A small matter deserves notice. Property safeguards from Gen FRANKLIN were found above St. Martinsville, upon an astata which was being carried on by a detailed rebel soldier, and from Gen. BANKS, within four miles of Alexandria, upon an estate, the son-in-law of which (McKEE) was known to have been largely engaged in the purchase of cotton for the Confederate Government, strangly vouched for as having sent large quantities through our lines to New-Orleans, and who, the day before our arrival at his father-in-law's place, rapidly disappeared toward Texas and the unknown, with all the able-bodied slaves, mules and wagons on the plantation. Very fine for McKEE.

One thing more, however, may be interesting to the large and intelligent cotton public; it is that the rebels have not burned as much of the cotton as they threatened; and another thing is, that from two to nine thousand bales are collected in the Sabine, waiting transportation and other manipulation, under the fostering care of the British Consul, assisted by judicious friends.

THE TECHE COUNTRY.

Let me give you a brief memorandum of the march through the Teche Country.

This bayou has been famous for its fine estates, and the universal expression in New-Orleans has long been: "That is the beautiful country—you must see that." So I determined to see it, and to enjoy or suffer a campaign at the same time. I saw it, and I still live. It certainly is a rich, productive, responsive land, but it certainly is not a beautiful one. I know it will be said: "Oh, you see it under a most unfavorable condition;" and so I do; but, nevertheless, it is simply a broad, level plain, of about two miles in width, bounded by woods and swamps, variegated with sugar-houses and negro quarters. So much for its *beautifulness*. It will, however, produce to the acre a bale of cotton or a hogshead of sugar. Its present condition is deplorable. From Berwick Bay up to Franklin, New-Iberia, Opelousas, and to within thirty miles of Alexandria, it is at least half deserted, its sugar-houses are many of them burned or battered down, its mansions tenantless, weeds and grass grow upon its once cultivated fields, wild fowl are seen in flocks, and poor

ing; there is no care or tire tn him. These "Yankees" are tnt at all the creatures here they are at home. There is a universal and uncontrollable desire for chickan in this soldier, and our most pious corporals are not exempt from this inve; chickens are gobbled tnr "hospitel purposes"—tbe laws of war ant permitting it for the ordieary carnal uses—and one feals that the sick soldiers must heve a tough time of li if obliged te eal some of these crowing patriarchs. The snidier does go through his hard and dangerous work with woederful heart, end I cannot but have a strong admiration for and fellowlowship with him. One other propsnsity is equally prevalent—the love of strong end expressive adjectives. It appears less offansive here thae elsewhere, and I heard ene nf our officers, high in renk, wbile watching the crossing of a ford, go at it in this way:

"Coms on, come on, yon ——elgger; don't stop there in the water; come on."

"Hnllo thsra! get up, voe ——*spotted* mule driver; get yoerself along, yoe—get up."

He ehouted in that way for balf en hour, and ovarybody seemed to feel the torce of his remarks.

This matter of Scouts is an importaet thing to the scout as well as to the army. Some of our man weet threugh pertis. Ona men by the neme of MERRILL rode thrnugh the enemy's lines up to Fort de Russy and hack agein, a distaece of 127 miles, in 36 honrs. He broke down a first-class mule, traded bim awsy, traded his horse away, was taken prisoner twice, was detained five hours of the 36 by his ceptors, got off apon one pretext and another, and at last was chased quite into the fort fthen tn oar haeds) by a party who ha afterward beard had acent of him aed swora to hang him to the next tree. And all this be must do for pure love of the thing, for the pay is small.

Your principal husiness on the march is to see that yon get bread and meat by day and a place to sleep by night. Another moral reflection ol mine is that the great Commander is he who has the *business* of his army well and systematically arranged, whose Quartermaster and Commissary Departmeeta are so perfect that every soldier has good transportation, and food every day, end every animal is kept well fed and strong. War is an enormous buciness. Bravery in the General is all very well, hut besiaess is what makes an army.

THE NEGROES.

Everywhere the sieves came ont to meet ns, and hung on the fences, ell ages, sexes aed colors, gay, and anxious te tell ns ell they conld, and to help us frem their little store of eggs, corn, chickens, &c. They are, of course, ignorant, dirty regged creatures, and not e bit bettar here than they ere in Africa, I think; but they are quick and hopeful. One old fellow in the midst of a crowd at PAINE's place, shonted out to ns as we passed—

"Massa Linknm comin 'long—

He in dar!"

And they all scanned onr faces, expecting a deliverer to appear.

One nld men et Fobn's piece stopped me to tell me his story. He said that last yeer, when BANKE withrew after a skirmish, some nf the negroes helped themselves to the dead soldiers' guns, ano a day or two after a rebel soldier gava to bis care two guns, to be kept for his retnrn; one of his feltow-slaves betrayed the fact, so some while men hnng him—hung him twice—" But I didn't die, massa, end here is, and glad to see you wid my old eyes."

The negroes epon JOE CHAMBERS' piece all agreed in the same story. I overtook an old men, who had joined our march, and asked him hew he got aloeg. He said:

"Oh, master! since yon wae here last, we have had dreedful times. We seen stars in the day time."

"How so?"

"They treated us dreadful bad."

"Whet did they do?"

"They heat us, and they hung na, and starved us."

"What for?"

"Just hecaese they coald, and to spite us, 'causa thay thought we liked the Yaekees."

"Did they beat you?"

"Master, I am jist one scar from here to here," (pointing along his back.)

"Did yon bebave badly?"

"No, master; they did it jist 'ceuse they could, and to spite us."

"Whet did they do to the rest?"

"Why, the day after yon left, they jist had as all out ie a row and told os they was going to shoot us, and they did haeg two of us; and Mr. PIERCE, the everseer, (SILAE PIERCE,) knocked one with a fenca rail, and he died next dey. Oh, master! wa seen stars in de dey time. And now we going with yoa, we go back eo mo!"

He was 70 years old. I foond the whola party scattered along tha road, and they told tha same story.

Please remember this chivalrous master wes JOSEPH CHAMBERS, eow e Lieutsnant in the Sostbern army, and this experienced overseer—was SILAS PIERCE. He was taken ieto Alexandria to-oay, aed I hope may himself "see stars in de day time."

I came upon a cbit of a hoy, nearly white, mounted upon a carcass of a pony, who had been with ns for days on this tiresome march; he certainly was not more than nine years old; so I said.

"My boy, what regiment do you belong to?"

He answared quickly:

"Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry—hurrah!"

One of our Majors was so nnfeeling es to say:

"And yon, I supposa, ara the moonted infant!"

Troops of them ere now marching on with as. They all say:

"We go when you go," and

"What you going to do wid as, anyway?"

It is a fearful question, for we don't value life, white or black, and what cannot take care of itself gets nnder the wheels. I said to one of them, "What are you going to do with yourselvas? Can you take care of yourselves if you can be free?"

"Well, I think so. I have learned myself to be a blacksmith and a sugar-maksr—not a very good one, master; and I have done a good deal for my master and mistress, and this year I have had to raise my own food, too!"

"What time do you have to raise it?"

"Only Sundays. We worked for them from sun to sun."

I believa he spoka the truth. But in this nptnrnieg of all things, thousaeds mest perish of neglect and want, before any reorganization can take place. They are knocked about by our soldiers in all ways, but notwithstanding all, they say,

"We not going back to dem, (their old masters,) no way."

They like army-life, and meke excellsnt soldiers when in the hands of oeceet officers, which, I am told, is a rare good lortnne. Many officers of white regtments look cown upon the officers of black ones, and so tha old poison of Slavery continues to work.

THE WHITE FOLKS

Along the march ere not a fascinating popnlaiion. Tha larger part of the wealthy people have gone to parts anknown, leaving base representatives in their places, or den serted houses. I am told that there is *one* handsome young woman left in Louisiana—a Miss DENEAN—but the testimony comes from ene of our officers, who having baen cut off from hoop skirts at least two weeks, is not in my opinion a safe trinunal. He, however, is raptarous, and I hope Miss DENEAN is equal to his description, for certainly tha female gender in these parts is not what it ought to be. The people we see along our line of merch are mostly the French creole population, called by many bera, "Cajeans," (Acadians,) and are tha reputed descendants of LONGFELLOW'a *Evangeline*—very agraaahla to them, but not creditable to *Evangeline*. They are a weak, inoffensive elass, content to be poor and nobodies; they are not good-looking; hot as most of the able-bodied among them nave hean pressed into the rebel ranks, I em nf conrse judging hastily. Some of them have been hrongnt in by oer scouting parties, whe say thay are deserties aed glad to get to ns. They sey they have been hedly treated and wretchedly fed, bat they show no signs ot starvation, and may be apies, tboagh I think not. The creole women I nave seen ara not bittar in their talk, as the women of American descent are—they are very fierce yet. We stopped for half an bour at tna house of a mother and two daughters, fina girls, surely. They said:

"Wait a little—we know we are down now; hnt we shall be up again sooe."

"But yaa were ana once very rich here, had all you could want, a good flag to live andar, and ware our masters, but when yon broke off from us did you not make a mistake?"

"No," said my young lady, "we will never live with the Yankees again."

"Then I am thinking they will have to live with yon," I said.

Bnt the old lady said, with tears le her eyas, "We had never again see such times as we have seen—North end Snutb have suffered alike, and must continoe tn."

I reolied—"They have both suffered, hot not *alike*, We bave lost our brave ynung man as you heve, hut we bave not inst nur country, nr our confid——e—we ere not beaten, and we shall not be."

This was bitter, I knnw, and the young ladies wished to stick the carving knife into ma; but they did nnt.

Tha upper clesses are bitter, for they feel thev ara beatee; they will. I hnpe, disappear from the scene, and give piece to a better people; tbey wazed fat and kicked, and God punishes tbet kind somstimes. Bnt ona nf tha curious facts in the history of tha human mind is thet these people constantly appeal to tha "Constitution" to protect their property in slaves—they do it here now, high and low, even GOV. ALLEN thinks we ought to bunt up and refure their runaways. It can't he beaten into their heads that they have done and are doing their utmost to destroy that Government, which once did protect them against their poor niggers. Medness and lolly have possessed them; it is all right—"God wills it."

THE RESULTS SO FAR.

At this lime De Russy and Alexendria ere occnpied. The rebels are cleered out from ell the State helow this; but WALKER and his army heve slipped through and esceped. There is a feeling of disappointment in our army, and Majs. HOWE and COWAN, Capts. EMORY and COWEY repress it—mildly to be sure—Gen. LEE says nothing; but I feel justified in saying that he hoped to have got between them end Texas, and was toer deys too late, and somebody is to blame. Tha lossea ot Gan. SMITA's commend at Fort Da Russy were five killed end some thirty woundad. I will get their nemes if possible. Shreveport is still in the hands ot the rebels, end there ere oee iron-clad ano aevee transports thera, waiting to be hurned hy them, as is their custom.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FORGERIES.

Examination of John W. Hunter Continued—Mr. Cisco's Evtdence Received—Remnrkable Result of a Test of Mr. Cisco's Infallibility on Signatures.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner White.

The examieation in the case of John W. Hneter was resumad on Tuesday afternoon. Judga Pierrepont, counsel for Mr. Hunter, argued at soma length tha qnestion of his right to submit Mr. Cisco to certain tests, to prove his aptness as an expert in handwriting. His remerks were listened to with greet attention, and the result of tbe test alresdy applied to Mr. Cisco created a marked sensation among his hearers.

REMARKS OF JUDGE PIERREPONT.

I wish to hring up the question which we started yesterday, in relation to the presentation to Mr. Cisco of other checks ot Mr. Hunter. If your Honor please, I claim I have the right, as matter of law, to present to Mr. Cisco signatures of John W. Hunter, either genuine or otherwise, for thie purpose and for this reason. When Mr. Cisco wes on the stand here as witness, te teetify to handwriting, he did not testify as an ordinery men teetifies to hendwriting at all, end it is not on tha subject of his simple opinion as to the hendwriting that I make this offer, but it is on a widaly different question. On tha first day that Mr. Cisco was examined, which was on Friday nf last week, he stated these words, then fully reported and taken down. In answer to tbe question "Who wrote those two checks," he says, "John W. Hunter; no other men could have written tbam," and presently after, "It is es clear as thet the sun shines. I cannot be deceived in a signature with which I em well acquelnted. Mr. Hunter has meny peculiarities—no one can imitate Mr. Hunter's peculiarities." Now that is not an opinion on the subject of Mr. Hueter's hand-writing. This yonr Honor will remember was nn the direct examinatioe. Now, yesterday be came here, and I repeated these very words, having taken them down—I repeated them to him, aed bad the raporter take tbem down, and I said, "Mr. Cisco, do yoa wish to modify tbet, or do you still retain the same confidence?" and he seid he did not wish to modify it, hnt that his confidance remained the eeme. Tbat wes yesterday. Now Mr. Cisco wes not obliged to say on his direct examinatinn that no other man conld have imitated that signetnre of Mr. Hunter's, bnt it was vastly importaet evidaeca to him, bacaese if Mr. Cisco can make yonr Honor believa that no otber mee conld have imitated it, thee it is not a forgery. That is a logical conclesloe from which ao man cen escape, therefore Mr. Cisce hes given, on his direct examination, evidence of tha utmost importance, when be swears with ell thet positiveness, thet no other men could have imitated those signetures, and thet Hunter's handwriting had peculiarities which no man could imitata, and which, he says, in addition to that. Mr. Hunter could not disguise. Now, that is very important evidance; because, if it be true, it excludes the possibility that Mr. Hunter did not write that—tbare is no posibility that he did not write them if eo nther mortal man could have done it. Thars is no escapa from that logic, and, if true, it must have a very strong infinence on yonr Honor's mind. Now, I heve a right to test the truth of what Mr. Cisco seys oe that point, as to whether any man could heve written them. It is not on the point of his opinion about the hendwriting—it is on the point of whether any other man could heva written them. Ha says no other man could; thet thare ara peculiarities about his hand which no man could imitate, and that be could not disguise his handwriting. Now, I propose to prove that it is not true, and if I beve the opportunity, I shell prove it. Mr. Cisco, when asked whether he would rue thet test, Mr. Gerard objecting, he seys: "My counsel objects, but for that I would do it." My counsel objects; I knew thet Mr. Gerard wes his counsel.

Mr. Smith: Ws say thet Mr. Gerard is not his counsel.

Mr. Pierrepont: I knew his counsel was Mr. Gerard from Mr. Cisco. He said that, end it is down on all the notes. I heve examinad the notes, and I know whet I am talking about. He said "My counsel abjects." Now, when Mr. Cisco swears that no other men could have written it, and thet there are peculiarities ebout his hendwriting which it is impossible for anybody but Hunter to write, I have a right to see whether he can stand the test of that examination, and to show him other checks of Hunter's, along with imitated ones, and let bim state wnether another man had written jest like that or eot, and let him dare to put himself there aed test it; and if he does dare to put bimself there and submit to tbet test, he will ses what bis confidence will lead him to, and what, but for the ceution of his counsel, would yesterday heve been dona. I have a right to say as matter of law to do it—not on his opinion as to whether he believas that is Hunter's handwriting or not, but es his testimony on his direct examination, when he swore positively that no mortal maa but Hunter could nave written it; that Hunter had peculiarities which no man could copy, end that Hunter could not disgnise bis own hend; in eddition to which he swora thet he could not be deceived in a sigeature with which he was acquainted. Well, as he said that over with some confidence, when we came to the cross-examination yesterday, I reiterated those questions and made him say it all over again, and he said the same severel times, very confidently, thet nobody could do it. I said, "Mr. Cisco, do yon know Moses Taylor?" "Yes." "Have yoo talked with him about this subject?" "Yes, I have." "If Moses Taylor—if Mr. Coe, the President of the American Exchange Bank, should say that this was not Mr. Hunter's handwriting, would that affact your opinioe?" "Not in the least," said he. "Well, Mr. Cisco, if thay should say so, and fifty experts and benk men, who are familiar with his hand, should say the seme thing, would that alter your mind?" "No," he says; "I make up my judgment indepeedeetly." "Mr. Cisco, if a mee should torn State's evidence, and should come here on the stand and swear under oeth thet he wrote those himself, would thet shake your opinion?" "Not in tha least," says he; "I would not believe such e man." Well, thet is tolerebly confident. Now, I bad got Mr. Cisco to that point, and certainly to a degree of confidence teat in my experience I had never heerd belore, and I doubt whether my learned friend, who has bed sreat experience, ever heard such a thing in his life, as such confidence expressed by mortal mae. I asked Mr. Cisco how long he had held that piece—if he had not prided himself much upon his correctness and fidelity in bis offica—if ha had not desired to leave it with the reputstioe of having eo fraud, no arror, no mistake, and ha said he had. "Have you not been wishieg to get out of it?" He said he hed. "Has not your health beee impaired by being there?" "Yes." "Has not this repetation which you have legally earned in that office been very deer to you?" "Yes, deere to me then anything en eerth but my wife and children." I am giving the exact lenguage. I said, "Mr. Cisco, you are drawing gold certificates now?" "Yes." "And they are paid in the Custom-house?" "Yes, Sir." "Well, if one of those gold certificates should be returned to your loffice, and you should see that the certificate was a forgery, you would say so would not you?" "Yes. I would say so." "Would not yon think it an outrage if you should be arrested beceuse you bad said thet it was a forgery?" Well he says, "I would," and seemed shocked that anybody would think thet it would not be an outrage. Ha did not seem to think that he bad ondertexen to place Mr. Hunter in precisely the same condition. After he had reeched this utter confidence oeyoed all that mortal man has a right to say he possesses, then this thing occurred. "Mr. Cisco, yon said there were attempts at disgaising Hnnter's hand?" "Yes," he said there were, and ba pointed them out. After be had fixed it es firmly as possibla, I took out this paper, held it so, and asked my friaed who site here. "Have you a penknife?" He took out a little pair of scissors, and said, "This will do jnst as well." I took the pair of acissors and cut that off, and tora the other off, and your Honor marked it. I said, "Mr. Cisco, is that your hendwriting?" "Unqueationably," said he—I am giving exact lenguage. "Does it alter it eny in your judgment that it is blurred a little thare?" Not at all, it is unquestioeably my handwriting." Then I went on a little further and made him still further swear that nobody could deceive him in a signature with which he was femiliar. Now I eoght to state to you that thet signatore he had never seee before since God Aimighty made bim—it was written by a man who was and is now sitting there, and it was written for the purpose of testing him; and yet that man is here ander all these solemnities to blacken and break down that poor man, whose reputation is as dear to him, and whose children are as dear to him as Cisco's bank reputation is to him. Now, what will he say, and that is why I was so argent to have him here; I presume he will swear that it is his handwriting, and feering that I made all preparation before band, end tbem an is bere thet wrote it, and Mr Coe was present and five or six eminant bankers of this City, wnn saw the thing done. It was written by Mr. Abbott Low's clerk, Mr. Lavl. These gentlemen knew that Mr. Cisco's mind aed feeling and urgency about this matter was causing him to mistead you, my friends, tarribly, awfully, and this will react with a powar na is little aware of. I can tell him nn to this point he may have let bis zeal about his office decsive him. I believe he has; zeal haeled him to deceive my friend, Smith, to deceive Mr. Gsrad; but from this hour onward, it this is prosecuted, it shall be believe this whole community knows es e melicious prosecution. Tn this hour we will say it is a misteke—from this hour it shall be mallcious. Now I do not say this with any threat, and I hopa my friends will not misunderstand it. I say that with thesa things which have here come out, it is due to Mr. Smith himself, as the District-Attorney, that he shall not proceed with thie case any lurther until he has made an investigation into what kind of evidence he is going to produce. He was indueed, through Mr. Cisco, to make an affidavit—an unusual thing—a thing that never occurred before in this community—never. I defy them to find a record of a single instance where a District-Attorney has done such a thing when he had no knowledge of the subject. Now, I state to these gentlemen here, and they will find it out if they ever examine it, thet it is not a thing to be kept in a corner, and that this whole commercial community who know Hunter, and who understaed this thing perfectly well, and who have examined this handwriting, keow perfectly well that this is a gross end unquestiensble forgery, and it will be proved so beyoed all questinn and all doubt. And now, for the benefit of my friend, I will tell him a single tact. I was told thet Mr. Ford, in the Bank of the Republic, had said that it was Hnnter's signature. I have seen Mr. Ford myself. I knew him well, and Mr. Ford told me he hed said it looked like Huetsr's signature, but he had no belief it was his, aed he will awear so it be is brought on the staed, end I shall produce him. Now when these things are known, it is proper I should suggest—and I know these gentlemaa will not misunderstand—I em marieg this appeal to justice, to humenity, to common right, and to common decency—that this thing shell not be pursued until these gentlemae have investigaied it, to sea where they are going to land. They do not know. I keow they are misled. They are utterly deceived about this matter. And in these baek books that are here produced to-day, you saw what tha theory was, and yau saw how it turned out—that every single dollar that the witness mentions, is accounted for as plain as anything conld be—no power—not even omnipotence, will be able to discern the least difficulty or delect. Now, all I ask is thet the District Attorney shall look to this metter, and see thet some one whose reputation of office is not involved, shell advise him, and give bim their opinion. That is all I esk, and that I do ask; and I esk if it goes on, thet I may have a chance to test Mr. Cisco.

Mr. Garard and Mr. Smith both replied to these remarks. Mr. Gerard denying that be was Mr. Cisco's counsel, and Mr. Smith giving a history of his connecilon with the case.

The Court declined to permit any tests to be epplied to Mr. Cisco on the ground that his evidence wes only a positive expression of his opinion.

Nothing was done yesterday in this exeminetion. The Commissioner decided to exelude the question asked Mr. Vermilya, and which it was proposed to ask other witoesses, viz., whether, in his opinion ae an expert, the signatures of John W. Hunter to these two checks is in a natural hand, or a simulated oea. Fnrther hearing adjoureed uetil Monday.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Oyer end Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1126, 1158, 1130, 84, 1500, 1520, 1501, 496, 696, 1026, 1196, 1406, 604, 541, 392, 473, 366, 692, 936, 1240. *PartIII.*—Nos. 618, 620, 1475, 1225, 1665, 791, 813, 587, 571, 1547, 1243, 649, 709, 1095, 483, 815, 831, 1119, 1063, 1165.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 322, 250, 259, 484, 101, 466, 142, 452, 432, 442, 443, 321, 504, 214. *Part II.*—Nos. 507, 139, 451, 97, 402, 463, 145, 324, 488, 401, 461, 492, 445, 310, 118.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Port I.*—Nos. 3373, 1093, 3859, 3861, 3863, 3865, 3867, 3869, 3871, 3873, 3875, 3877, 3879, 3881, 3883. *Part II.*—Same as 13tb.

Patent Case—Bran-dusters.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman and a Jury.

Daniel Barnum vs. *J. T. Jones.*—Thie cese, whicb hee been on triel for several days, was brought to a close on Mondey morning. The cese, which is a centest between rival petenis for bran-dusters, bes been tried twice before. This triel resulted in e verdict for the defendant.

For plaintiff, Mr. Keller; for defendant, Mr. Stoughton.

Another Litigation Abent the Glass Ballot-Boxes.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Peckham.

Mott vs. *The City of Brooklyn.*—This is an action to recover $4,800 and interest, as the price or velue of 300 glass hallot-boxes, furnisbed hy one Samuel C. Joille to the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District, for the use of the defendant, a muninipal corporation. The defendant made no contract or agreement with Joille, but is to be charged with a debt, if at all, under the Metropolitan Police act. It knw come before the court on a motion to set aside inquest and judgment tor irregularity, and for leava to renew e motion to have default excnsed on terms. The judgment was for $6,500. The irregularities complained of were: 1. Tnet the inquest was teksn when tne cause was not upon the calendar. 2. That the pratended order for an inquest in December, 1862, became agent end null on the finel adjournment of that circuit.

If, for any reason, the motion cennot ha hesrd, the counsel tor tha defendant, as *amici curiæ*, eskad leave tn suggest to the court that the statements upon which the order of Februsry 11 was made ere, in their whole scope end meaning, nntrue, and that the plaintiff's practice has been inequitable, oppressive, and a fraud upon tbe coart.

Plaintiff's counsel clelmed tbet menifest injustice would he doee if tbis judgment is allowed to stend. A municipal corporetion of undoubted solvency, fevorahly keowe to the court as scrupulous in maintaining its civic credit, interposing a defence under tbe advice of its sworn law adylsers, and anxious only to establish safeguards against frauds upon its treasury and the public, is to he cut off from a trial upon its merits to satisfy the abameless rapecity of the person who controls this unjust claim. The motion papers would justify a renewal without leeve of the court (Willet *vs.* Fayerweather, 1 Barh. 72.) The decision or motion is never regerded in the light ot *res adjudicata*. A renewal in furtherance of justice should be eliowed (Snyder *vs.* Wnite, 16 How, Pr. 321.)

The plaintiff raised various preliminary objections, which wers overruled, as were also defendant's objections for iiregularity. On tha merits, however, and npon the payment of the usuel costs, the court granted the motion, end ordered tha ceuse upon the calendar.

Beebe, Daan & Donohue for the plaintiff; J. Francis Walton for defendent.

Injunction Against the Mariposa Company

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Thomas S. Fish vs. *The Mariposa Company and its Trustees, James Hoy, Morris Ketchum, George Opdyke, T. W. Park and John C. Fremont.*—On motion of John T. Cocbran, Esq., en injunction was grented yesterday restreining the Mariposa Company and its Trustees from issuing or negotiating bonds of the Company. The plaintiff alleges that tbe trustees of the company have issued bonds to the amoent of $1,500,000; that the net eareings nf the estate, as shown from the 1st day ot Jaeeary, 1863, to 1st June of that year, were et tbe rate ot $50,000 per month, and it is alleged thet a much larger sum could have been realized, bed tha said trustees managad the estete mors carefully; thet tbe expenaee of working the mine are less than ever; that the trustees bave exheusted the $1,500,000, and contracted a floeting debt of $700,000. And the plaietiff further allegas that, in violation of the rights nt the stockholders, the trustaes are now about to issue $2,000,000 in honds, and to sell them et less than tbeir par value.

The Corporation Advertising.

This vexed question is opened efresh. On lest Seturday Comptroller BRENNAN received the following:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 9, 1864.

Hon. Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: I hereby revoke and withdraw tha authorization heretotore given certain nawspapers to publisb advertisements for or relating to the proceedings, acts end official business of tbe Corporation of the City of New-York, the Board of Supervisors ot the County of New-York, or any of the Executive Departments of said City, to the extent of the powers vested in the Mayor nnder and hy virtue of seciion 2 of an act entitled "Ae Act to aeeble the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money hy tax for this use of tha Corporation of the City of New-York," passed April 24, 1863, which provides that "no portion of the sums which shall hereefter be raised hy tax or assessmeet, in tbe City and County of New-York, shell be paid for advertising, except the sama shall have been incurred for advertisements in tba newspapers authorized hy the Meyor and Comptroller of the said City, who shall designate four papers heving the largest deily circulation, and six others in their discretion, not to exceed ten in all."

And I hereby give you eotice, thet I do not authorize the ineurring of any expense for advertising the procaedings, acts, or official business of the Corporation of tha City of New-York, or of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, or of the Executive Departments of said City; and that I shall not coastersign any warrants drawn in payment of any sum incurred for such advertisements, auhsequent to this date, except in newspapers hereafter to be designated aader the provisions of the foragoing section of the said act of April 24, 1863.

Respectfully, yoars,

C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

The Comptroller has hed this latter printed, and a copy nf it has been sent to each Corporation paper with the following notice:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

SIR: Your attention is herewith called to a copy of a circular, which has been addressed to this department by His Honor the Mayer.

Yours respectfully,

MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

The Mayor's anenuecemant estnunded Comptroller BRENNAN, and he regards it as something oot of the nsuel course of offeial etiquette. Mayor GUNTHER never having invited him to nr sougbt any coefereece upon the subject nf Corporetion advertising, or the selection of Corporation papers, the Comptroller is unable to understand this sumpeary meaner of dealing with him. Had ne taken any part upoe the subject antegoelistic to the Mayor, na would eot ha at a loss to understaed the Mayor's motives; but as thare bas been no opportuelly to evince or create any diversity of opinion between them, he regards the Mayor's letter as a determined atuempt to compel bim tortbwith to go over anew the task of selecting Corporation psoers under the section of the law relerred to. The Comptroller doubts the right of either tba Mayor, or bimself, to undo the work nf selecting the four daily paoers of the largest circuiation, until, the question of this preeminence of the journele selected is in some menner called up for raview, and it is proved that some other journal or journals are entitled to it under the law, which is as follows:

"2. No portion of the sums which shall hereafter be raised by tax or assessmeet in the City and County of New-York shall be paid for advertising, except the same shall bave beee locurred for advertisemeots in the newspapers aethorized hy the Mayor and Comptroller of this said City, who shall designate four papers having the largest daily circelatioe, and six others in their discretion, not to exceed ten in all."

The rigbt ot withdrawal of authority clelmed by the Mayor, the Comptroller thinks exists only so lar es concerns tha "six others" of the papers authorized to be selected,

Tha papers thus far chosen under tha section quoted are the TIMES, *Herald*, *Sun* and *Tribune*, having tha largest daily circulation, and the *Leader* and *Dispatch*, leaving four more to be added. Tba papers named were designated as Corporation papers by Mayor OPDYKE and Comptroller BRENNAN.

Beaten Wool Sales.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Anril 12.

About 300,000 ponnds of domeetic wool wae sold to-day at auction by HORATIO HARRIS & Co. There was quite a large attendaace, and tha sale relised fair prices. The following is a list of the lots sold:

50 000 lbs. Fine Fleece, New-York State, at	74c.
12,000 lbs. Medium to Fine Minnesota	66
25,000 lbs. Fine Ohio	79
800 lbs Coarse Ohio	67½
5,000 lbs. Medium Wisconsin	73
7 Bags Fleece, Cal fornia	38
5,000 lbs. Extra California	42
5,000 lbs. Medium California	64½
10 Bags Super. Pulls	64½
1,800 lbs. Medium to Fine Ohio	70½
3,000 lbs. Medium to fine Michigan	77½
25,000 lbs. Floe Penesylvania	80
2,000 lbs. Coarse Iowa	61
25,000 lbs. Fine Iowa	78½
2,000 lbs. Unwashed Iowa	46
4,000 lbs. Medium Iowa	68½
1,000 lbs. Fine Iowa Clip	52½
26,000 lbs. Medium Paonsylvania	76
5,000 lbs. Coarse New-York State	65
14,000 lbs. Fins New-York State	75
8,000 lbs. Medium New-York State	71½
5,000 lbs. Michigan	76
2,000 lbs. Coarse York State	64½
15 sacks Extra Pulled	67½
16 sacks Extra Pulled	66
15 sacks Soper Pulled	62½
18 sacks Super Pulled	63
6 sacks No. 1 Pulled	60½
6,000 lbs. Ohio and Michigan, unassorted fleece	75
30,000 lbs. Ohio and Michigan, unassorted fleece	76
5,000 lbs. Ohio and Michigan, unassorted fleece	77
5,000 lbs. Ohio and Michigan, unassorted fleece	77
5,000 lbs. Ohio and Michigan, unassorted fleece	77½
3 bags Tub Washed	32
30 bales Fribs	31
1,200 lbs. Oleo	76

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....APRIL 13, 1864.

$500	U. S. 6s, '67	133	100	Erie Railway	b10 112⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	115⅛	150	do	112⅜
80,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C	112⅜	200	do	112⅝
5,000	do	114	300	Hndson R	156⅜
12,000	U. S. 6s, Or. War Loae, ⅛ Y'rly	112	200	do	h10 156⅜
20,000	U. S. 5s, '65, C	162	1000	do	156
8,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Co. In	113⅝	400	do	155⅜
60,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C	99⅛	100	do	.860 155
15,000	Trs. Notes 7-10		600	do	155¼
	Wes. Oct. & Ap.	112⅜	300	do	155
3,200	do. Feb. & Ag.	112⅜	100	Harlem R	169
5,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90	61¼	100	do	171
1,500	Ohio St. 6s, '81	106	500	do	.830 170
17,000	Mo. State 6s	74½	100	do	b10 172⅛
7,000	M. 6s ins. to H. & St. J. R	86	50	Nor. & Wor. R	104⅜
6,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R	86	500	Reading R	164
2,000	La. State 6s	72	200	do	163⅜
2,000	Cal. State 7s	142	100	do	b10 163⅜
10,000	Ohio & Miss. C	64½	700	do	163¾
20,000	do	64⅜	300	do	163
60,000	do	65	100	do	b30 156⅜
20,000	do	b30 65⅜	300	M. So. & N. I. R	115⅜
55,000	do	b15 65	500	do	115⅞
65,000	do	b10 65	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S	155
500	N. Y. C. 6s	112	200	do	154⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	102	100	do	154⅜
1,000	Her. R. 1st M	113	100	Ill. C. Full Stock	138⅜
2,000	Har. R. 2d M	102	1200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	149
2,000	Har. R. 3d M	109⅜	200	do	h15 149⅜
10,000	Mich. So. S. F. B	115¾	400	do	148⅞
15,000	Al. & T. H 1st M. P	110	24	Clev. & Pitts. R	131
5,000	Al. & T. H. 2M. Pr	87	1800	do	131⅜
1,000	A. & T. H. in. B	93¾	800	do	132
5,000	do	93¾	100	do	b15 132⅜
10,000	Chic. & N. W. 2d M	90	500	do	b10 132⅝
10,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	95	600	do	132⅝
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	115	23	Gel. & Cbi. R	141
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	105	230	do	141⅜
1,500	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	117½	500	do	142
3,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M	93	100	do	s60 141
50,000	Ch. & Al. 1st M	110	100	do	s30 141
15,000	Atl. & G. W. 1st M		100	do	s30 141⅜
	Ohio Div	102	200	Clev. & T. R	134½
10	Nat'l Com'l'l	117	400	do	s30 153
25	Hanover Bank	106	100	Chi. & R. I. R	134⅜
5,000	Amer. Gold	175¾	100	do	h10 134⅜
15,000	do	175⅜	100	do	134¾
100	Cit. Gas, Brooklyn	113	100	do	134⅝
300	Canton Co	74	800	do	134
200	do	b30 75⅛	100	do	h10 134
100	Del. & Hud. Can	253	1500	do	133⅝
100	Central Coal Co	85	300	do	133⅜
400	do	86	15	do	130
300	Cnm. Coal Prf	86	300	Ch. B. & Quio	148⅜
100	do	s10 85	200	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R	88
1000	do	85	200	do	65⅜
100	do	s30 84¾	200	Tol. & Wabash	s10 72⅜
100	Amer. Coal Co	107	500	do	73¼
600	do	108	40	New-Jersey R	165
200	do	108⅜	300	P., F. W. & C	146⅜
100	Quicksilver Min	85⅜	500	do	b30 147⅜
800	do	86	100	do	b15 146⅞
100	do	b15 86⅜	200	do	146¼
450	do	b10 86	1200	do	148
200	do	c 85⅜	100	do	145⅜
50	do	s30 86	1000	do	143
100	Can. Am. Transit	55	100	do	s60 142
108	Pacific M. S. Co	232	300	Alt. & T. H	85⅜
100	do	232⅜	50	A. & T. H. R. Pref	103
100	do	232⅝	100	do	102⅝
100	do	b10 233	500	Chi. & N. W. R	68⅜
800	N. Y. Cen	144⅜	500	do	68¾
300	do	s10 143	100	do	69
25	do	143⅜	300	do	s10 69
50	do	b15 143⅜	800	do	b30 69⅜
50	do	143½	100	Chi. & N. W. R. Pr	87⅜
300	do	s60 143	600	do	88
200	do	143	100	do	b30 88⅜
1500	Erie R	125	500	do	h10 88⅜
100	do	b30 125⅛	100	Chi. & Alt. R	99⅜
100	do	b30 125¼	100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr	88
100	do	h10 125¼	100	do	86⅝
400	do	124⅜	200	do	87¾
2500	do	124⅜	200	Mar. & C. 2d Pr	64
200	do	124½	100	Han. & St. J. Pre	70
600	do	121⅜	200	Mar. Min. Co	39
700	Bucks Co. Lead C	1	300	do	38¾
100	Gregory Consol'd	5	100	Fourth National B	101
250	Greg

provisions of law applicable to corporations formed under the act of Congress," "the other by a formal surrender of its corporate rights and privileges to the State;" and in the first case the dissolution is not completed until the prayer of the petition has been granted by the court, nor in the second until "he surrender has been accepted by the Government."

To the same effect is a decision made by Chancellor Walworth in the case of Ward vs. Sea Insurance Company, reported in 7 Paige's Reports, 294. He says: "Neither were the Directors of the corporation, even with the assent of the stockholders, entoorized to discontinue their corporate business and wind up ton affairs of the corporation or to distribute the capital among the stockholders, unless by the authority of a special act of the Legislature, or under the decree of this court dissolving such corporation in the manner prescribed by law." "And," he proceeds to say, "every corporation is, or at least in legal contemplation is supposed to be, created on account of the benefit which the public at large, or some particular section or class of the community, will derive from the exercise of its corporate powers, as well as for the individual benefit of the stockholders of the company."

In this view of the subject, we cannot too strennously urge upon all persons concerned the duty and propriety of acting with deliberation and circumspection in whatsoever course they determine to pursue; to do nothing hastily or unadvisedly, to bear in mind that legal action only can have any effect whatever, and that any other kind of action must necessarily be disregarded by those upon whom the duty and responsibility of taking care of the bank has been devolved.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 13, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 38 bbls. Ashes, 6,457 bbls. Flour, 90 bbls. and 935 bags Corn Meal, 8,795 bushels Wheat, 1,258 bushels Corn, 8,490 bushels Oats, 720 bushels Malt, 4,616 pkgs. Provisions, and 394 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls., at $8 87½ for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, 443 bbls.

COFFEE—Is in more request at higher and rising prices. We quote Java, at 50c.@51c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 43c.@45c.; Rio, 42c.@45c.; St. Domingo, 41c.@42c., ℔ lb.

COTTON—Continues in good demand at advancing prices. Strict Middlings, 79c.@80c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 2,900 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been eagerly sought after to-day, chiefly by speculative buyers, at an advance of 15c.@30c. ℔ bbl., but the principal holders have been reluctant to sell, anticipating a further material rise. Sales since our last, 18,900 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $7 40@7 80; poor to choice extra State at $7 90@$8 50, chiefly at $8@$8 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $8 25@$8 60 ℔ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$7 40 @7 80
Extra State..... 7 90 @ 8 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 8 20 @10 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands. 8 25 @ 8 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands. 8 55 @10 50
Extra Genesee..... 8 50 @10 50

Poor to very choice extra Missouri, $8 50@$11 75. Southern Flour is in good demand, at much higher prices; sales since our last 1,750 bbls., at $8 15 @$8 65 for very poor to good superfine; $8 70@$11 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is less active but dearer; sales 950 bbls. extra at $7 95@$10 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $5 50@$6 35 ℔ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in brisk demand at $5 75@$5 90 for Jersey; $6 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Total sales 1,650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, chiefly on speculation, at an advance of 3c.@5c. ℔ bushel. Sales have been made of 81,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 90; White Western at $1 90@$2; Amber Western at $1 90@$1 95, instore and delivered; Red Western at $1 85@$1 90; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 80@$1 83, delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 78@$1 81 here, and $1 62 deliverable in June; Chicago Spring at $1 76@$1 80 ℔ bush. Corn continues in good demand at higher prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 54,000 bushels at $1 33½@$1 34½ for Mixed Western in store; $1 35 for do., delivered; $1 34@$1 35 for Yellow Jersey and Southern, and $1 40 for a small lot of White Southern ℔ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1 33@$1 35 ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair demand at former prices. We quote Canada at 88c.@89½c.; Western at 89½c. @90½c.; State at 89c.@90c. ℔ bushel. Barley has been in active demand at $1 33@$1 55, as extremes, ℔ bushel. Sales, 26,500 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 35@$1 60 ℔ bushel. Sales, 3,400 bushels. 8,000 bushels Canada Peas were sold, for export, at $1 25 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in good request and very firm at $1 25@$1 40 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive, yet steady, at 20c.@32c. for poor to strictly choice ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 10@$3 15 ℔ gallon; Tar, $20@$23 ℔ bbl.; Resin, $33@$42 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in more demand at buoyant prices. We quote Crude Whale at $1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 23; Unbleached Sperm at $1 82½@$1 85; Linseed at $1 60@$1 61; No. 1 Lard at $1 10@$1 15; Crude Petroleum at 36c.@37c. here; Refined do. at 64c.@66c., free, and 52½c.@55c. in bond, ℔ gallon. The business in Petroleum, during the week ending yesterday, Messrs. Wanza & Gasrvk notice thus: "The market has been much excited during the week at a further advance, and closes steady, with but little stock left in first hands not contracted for. The stock in all the yards here is 18,000 bbls. Crude and 43,000 bbls. Refined, and the arrivals of stock continue very moderate. We quote Crude at 35½c.@36c. for 40° to 47° gravity. Refined, in bond, at 53c.@55c., the latter for prime White; do., free, at 62c.@66c., with sales for prompt month, and for May delivery, at 67½c. for prime, free. Unbonded Oil the supply is very tight, for, on account of the anticipated tax, refiners and speculators are taking advantage of the existing law, and converting it as speedily as possible into free Oil; a large supply of which will be carried over the Summer, to supply our own Fall and Winter demand." The following are the receipts at, and exports from New-York of Petroleum for the week, and since Jan. 1:

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls.....	3,662	145,062
Exports of Petroleum, bbls.....	7,981	107,131

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good request chiefly on speculation, at a further material rise in prices. Sales, since our last, 8,500 bbls., at $26 00 @$26 37½ for New Mess; $24 75@$25 for Mess, last season's packing; $24 50@$24 75 for two year old Mess; $25 50@$26 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $25 75@$25 87 for Thin Mess, and $20 50@$23 75 for Old and New Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 14c.@15¾c. for Hams, and 11c.@11¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 1,650 packages. Bacon is in good request, at 12¾c.@15¾c., according to quality, ℔ lb.; sales, since our last, 1,050 boxes. Lard continues in brisk demand, at rising prices; sales 6,200 tcs. and bols., for immediate and future delivery, at 14c. @15c. ℔ lb. Beef is in more demand, at firmer rates; sales 1,150 bbls., at $17 50@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $14 50@$17 25 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $27@$28; India Mess, $30@$32; Cooice India, $42 50 ℔ tierce; sales 700 tcs. Beef Hams, $25@ $25 ℔ bbl. Butter is in more demand at 33c.@45c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@35c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues quiet, at 15c.@18¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Has been in good demand at rising prices, including Rangoon and Patna at $9 25@$9 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in more request and are firmer. Sales since our last, 270 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 16¼c.@26¾c.; Porto Rico at 16c.@17c., and Cuba at 16c.@16¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand, at 17c.@23c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 450,000 lbs., at 13¾c. @14c., and 55,000 lbs. Grease, at 12¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 5,100 bbls., State and Western, at $1 17@$1 20, closing at $1 19 @$1 20 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day; rates continue unusually low, with 372 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements include 7,000 bushels Wheat at 1d.; 8,000 bushels Peas at 2d.; 70 tons Bacon, Lard, Tallow, &c., by American vessels, at 2s. 6d.; 250 boxes Bacon, by a neutral vessel at 12s. 6d.; 100 hoxes do., by steamer, at 20s. For Glasgow, by steamer, 100 tcs. Lard at 17s. 6d., and 100 bbls. Tallow at 20s. For Marseilles, 200 tcs. Lard at 55 francs.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of London	April 16.	New-York	Liverpool.
Tentonia	April 15.	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernian	April 15.	Portland	Liverpool.
Persia	April 20.	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	April 22.	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	April 23.	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	April 27.	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	April 30.	New-York	Southampton.
City of New-York	April 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	May 4.	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	May 11.	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	May 14.	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	May 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	May 28.	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Borussia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	April 2	Liverpool	Boston.
Glasgow	April 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Bilton	April 5	Liverpool	New-York.
City of N. York	April 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	April 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	April 18	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	April 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	April 16.	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 30.	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Hibernian*, via Portland, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Friday.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of London*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Teutonia*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Morning Star*, will close on Saturday at 1:30 P. M., and those for Havana and the West Indies at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 5 PER CENT.

10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand for immediate delivery, an assortment of bonds of this new loan.

VERMILYE & CU.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

BLACK HAWK
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

MINES—BOBTAIL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CU., CULURADO.

CAPITAL 50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
F. H. JUDD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
GEO. BLISS, Jr., New-York.
O. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWETT, Washington.
CHARLES PIERCE, Boston.
President—F. H. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJUHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MYLO LEE.
OFFICE NO. 25 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Organized under the laws of the State of New-York. Capital stock $1,500,000 in 7,500 shares of $20 each.

TRUSTEES.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., New-York.
WM. A. BOOTH, New-York.
W. B SCOTT, New-York.
JAMES D. FISH, New-York.
W. B. OGDEN, Chicago.
H. H. BUODY, New-York.
LOWELL HOLBROOK, New-York.
OFFICERS.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., President.
H. H. BOODY, Vice-President.
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary and Treasurer.
J. H. SCUDDER, Counsel.

Books of subscription for the sale of 37,500 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at the office of H. T. MORGAN & CO., No. 35 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 3 o'clock P. M. of the same day. Should a larger number of shares than that above instanted be subscribed for, they will be allotted by the Trustees.

Subscription price $10 per share, payable $3 at the time of subscribing, the balance on the call of the Treasurer.

The Trustees will reserve $125,000 as a working capital.

W. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., President.

NEW-YORK, April 13, 1864.

"THE BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON Company" have about three thousand acres of the Broad Top Mountain Semi-Bituminous Coal Lands, carefully selected after a thorough geological survey.

Prof. Shepherd, of New-Haven, in his report upon these lands, made a few weeks since, uses this language: "Should you be fortunate enough to secure this property, I have no hesitation in stating that I believe you will be the owner of one of the most magnificent coal properties in the world." And again, he says: "It is, in short, another Cumberland coal deposit, in a greatly less area, more readily accessible, and nearer to market."

The reports of other eminent Geologists and Mining Engineers, who have also examined these lands, prove conclusively that they contain *all* the coal seams of this celebrated deposit. Letters and certificates of some of the largest steam-engine, locomotive and other manufacturers, and of iron masters, railroad and steamboat men, attest the superiority of this coal over the Alleghany, Cumberland and other semi-bituminous coal.

Six known, workable seams of coal underlie the whole of these lands, making an aggregate of some thirty-two feet of the very best semi-bituminous coal. It is also the only coal of this character in market, both by railroad and canal; and it can be delivered in New-York and Philadelphia at a lower price than the Cumberland and Alleghany Coals.

The timber on these lands is of large growth and the most valuable kinds, and will yield, it is estimated, fifty dollars per acre.

A vast amount of rich iron ores is also found upon the property, and, from the close contiguity of coal and ore, compared with the process in use here, both by railroad location in Pennsylvania for the manufacture of iron.

Many openings are already made in the coal seams, and the colliery now being erected near Coalmont will be soon ready, it is calculated, to send coal to market.

All the coal cars and canal boats are supplied by the Broad Top and Huntingdon, the Pennsylvania and the Reading Railroads, and the Pennsylvania Canal Companies.

The village of Coalmont is upon this estate. About 90 unsold lots, several miners' houses, a large boarding-house, and a well-finished hotel, 40 by 80 feet, are included in the purchase.

The Capital of the Company is $2,000,000, in 40,000 shares of $50 each.

The subscription book is now open at the office of Messrs. JEROME, RIGGS & CO., No. 46 Exchange place, at $12 50 per share; $5 payable at the time of subscription, and $12 50 on the 4th May next.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen:

Timothy G. Churchill,	A. L. Sayre,
George Opdyke,	B. H. Van Auken,
Montagnie Ward,	Elias G. Brown,
Wilson G. Hunt,	Richard S. Palmer,
Joseph W. Meeks,	Dexter A. Hawkins,
Eben Sutton,	E. F. Fabbri,
Daniel Butterfield,	James Oswell,
Elliot C. Cowdin,	Enoch Chamberlain,
Edwin U. Tufts, of Boston,	Thomas P. Way,
John L. Hasbrouck,	Lloyd L. Britton,
James English,	Charles H. Churchill.
Isaac N. Seymour,	Geo. F. Codington, Jr.,
John Gibony,	Theo. B. Woolsey,
John Armstrong,	Edward Osthout,
Charles Denison,	Charles M. Catlin,
George B. Satterlee,	John De Ruyter,
A. M. C. Smith,	Wm. H. Lee.
James A. Timpson,	George L. Kingsland,
Francis Leland,	Otto Loeschirk.
Edward Satterlee,	Wm. S. Updyke.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Timothy G. Churchill, Esq., was unanimously reflected President.

EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

FOR SALE—$1,400 LONG ISLAND 6 PER CENT Bonds, interest payable January and July.

$620 32 Illinois State 6 per cent. Stock of 1877.

52 shares Union Western Telegraph Stock at 208.
30 shares Sixth-av. Railroad Company.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

GARRISON'S MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Certificates for Stock are now ready at the office of the company, No. 29 William-st., where the prospectus and reports, and specimens of the ore, taken at the depths of 20, 40, 60, 80 and 100 feet, may be seen.

C. G. MEASE, Secretary.

LAKE GOLD MINING COMPANY.
COLORADU.

Books are now open at the office of TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 75 Wall-st., for subscription to the capital stock of this Company, at the subscription price of $1 50 per share.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.—SPECIAL NOTICE—PERSONS contemplating insuring their lives, and those already insured, should communicate with the undersigned, and obtain information of great importance to them. Address A. ANDREWS, Box 5,563 Post office, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000. All moneys deposited on or before April 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—
Chatham-square, New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before April 20, will draw interest from April 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 427 AND 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick-st.
ASSETS, $1,075,450 63.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 6 to 7.

Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from 1st inst.

Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SAYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE—IN THE Handsome new fire-proof buildings, Nos. 97 and 99 6th-av., near Jefferson Market. Terms reasonable. Apply to ALBERT KUNZE, cabinet furniture warerooms, on the premises.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, April 14, for the erection of three wooden buildings for the Government. The plans and specifications of these buildings can be examined at this office.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of March, 1864.

RESOURCES.

7.30 Treasury Notes, U. S. Six per Cents., U. S. 5.20s, U. S. Certificates and 6 per Cents.	$2,101,450 00	
1. Loans and Discounts	2,260,067 68	$4,361,517 68
2. Overdrafts		
3. Due from Banks		62,163 36
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$138,300 00	
5. Due from Brokers	515,000 00	
6. Real Estate		100,153 17
7. Specie		153,583 60
8. Cash Items, viz.: Checks and Bank Notes received on deposit the day previous		497,459 68
9. Stocks, N. Y. State and U. S., with Comptroller		638,000 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages		
11. Bills of Solvent Banks and U. S. Demand Notes		400,000 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		
13. Loss and Expense Account		14,528 61
Total		$8,228,106 11

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$150,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$631,300 00	
Circulation not Registered		
Total		
Less Notes on hand	$43,150 00	588,150 00
3. Profits		222,647 49
4. Due to Banks		1,36,6,708 79
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositary		
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York.		
7. Due Depositors, on demand		2,554,932 71
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, unpaid Dividends		1,669 12
Total		$8,228,106 11

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:—A. V. STOUT, President, and W. A. KISSAM, Cashier, of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, a Bank located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the twelfth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

(Signed.) A. V. STOUT, President.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 13th day of April, 1864.

W. H. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

PACIFIC QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

40,000 SHARES, NOMINAL PAR.....$100 EACH
20,000 SHARES OFFERED ON SUBSCRIPTION, AT..... 50 EACH

$400,000 IN CASH RESERVED AS THE WORKING CAPITAL.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company will be opened on the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the office of the undersigned.

Five dollars on each share will be paid at the time of subscribing, for which certificates will be issued entitling the owner to the shares, provided a further payment of $10 be made on the 28th instant, and $35 per share, with interest, be paid at or before the times when called for by the Trustees.

TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BOND, New-York,
A. A. SUMNER, New-York,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, New-York,
JOSEPH B STEWART, Washington City,
Gen. JOHN B. FRISBIE, California.

TREASURER.
D. RANDULPH MARTIN.

SOLICITORS.
WHEELER & ARMSTRUNG, in New-York.
CASSERLY & BARNES, in San Francisco.

No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1864.

In calling the attention of our friends and correspondents to the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company, we beg to add the following statement, which is furnished to us from reliable sources:

The property of the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company comprises the Cinnabar Claims of twenty small companies consolidated. The claims thus united, cover over three continuous miles in length of the Mammoth Ledge, in Nape County, California, about seventy miles northeast of San Francisco. The richness of the Cinnabar is proved by the assay of Prof. Kent, of the United States Assay Office; a specimen assayed by him yielded 69 6-10 per cent. of quicksilver. The quicksilver mines of the world are limited, the principal supply thus far having been drawn from those of Almaden, in Spain, Idria, in Austria, and the New Almaden mines, in California. The mines of the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company give promise of richness equal to the best of these, and worked with ample capital, of equal success. The want of capital has alone prevented their earlier development.

Of the great and increasing demand for Quicksilver, it is quite unnecessary to speak; nor of the large returns made by the few known mines of Cinnebar.

Every new mine, of gold or silver, creates an increased demand; and the small cost of this great property, free from incumbrance, on the terms offered, viz., only $2,000,000, for the property, with $100,000 in cash on hand, places it in a most favorable position.

A number of specimens taken by John T. Howard, Esq., of Brooklyn, from various parts of the ledge, can be seen at our office.

Very respectfully,
STIMSON, FRONK & CU.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank will receive subscriptions on account of

UNITED STATES BONDS,

authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per cent. a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes or the notes of National Banks, adding 60 per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March, until the day of subscription and payment; or subscriptions can be made, bearing interest from date, without the payments of interest from the 1st of March, and premium thereon.

The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this bank.

ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$1,500,000
SHARES.....$10 each.

The property of this Company is situated in Gilpin County, Colorado Territory, and consists of 600 feet of mining claims on the following rich gold-bearing lodes in Nevada, district, viz.:

"ALPS" and "CALIFORNIA."

These claims are among the very richest and best in Colorado.

An ample cash capital of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS has been subscribed for at par.

The books open for subscription to a limited number of shares, at $5 per share, at the office of E. T. H. GIBSUN, Esq., No. 54 William-st., to-day at 11 o'clock.

OFFICERS.
E. T. H. GIBSON, President.
H. V. PUUR, Secretary and Treasurer.
TRUSTEES.
N. B. Palmer.
Cornelius S. Bushnell.
Henry J. Bigalow.
Henry V. Poor.
E. T. H. Gibson.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cor. Greenwich and Fulton-sts.,
NEW YORK, April 13, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, held on Tuesday, 12th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

Leonard Kirby,	Thos. C. Goetchius,	Geo. W. Elder,
D. R. Martin,	J. H. Huddleston,	Jas. C. Gnlick,
W. B. Skidmore,	Samuel Hanna,	Thomas Reed,
John Castree,	John Keyser,	O. W. Bird,
A. Rutherford,	Moses W. Fish,	Daniel L. Ross,
Geo. W. Savage,	Joseph Colwell,	G. G. Yvelin,
Henry Elsworth,	John Hnstace,	W. W. Price,
Thomas Paton,	Joel D. Hunter,	S. T. Knapp,
C. H. Lontre,	Aaron Claflin,	Wm. W. Bruce,
Rutsen Suckley,	Effingham Cock,	Geo. Opdyke,
Wilson G. Hunt,	U. H. Ludington,	W. F. Havemeyer,
W. A. Fowler,	Ezra Wheeler,	Harvey Weed,
Daniel Drew,	Fred. Lacey,	Nath. Smith,
David Wagstaff,	L. A. Jacobus,	John Romer,
J. M. Benedict,	Thos. T. Buckley,	B. Throckmorton,
L. M. Luther,	M. B. Carpenter,	E. R. Livermore,
John J. Morris,	Robt. McLaughlin,	

and the following gentlemen, viz:

Chas. E. Crehan, Francis Jenkins, Hector Armstrong, were elected inspectors for the next election, and at a subsequent meeting of the Board Leonard Kirby, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary,

BENTON GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Subscribers to the capital stock of the BENTON GULD MINING CO. will make payment and receive their certificates at the office of JOHN SIMPKINS & CO., No. 29 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, April 14, 1864. Subscribers' rights to stock will be forfeited unless payment be made prior to the 17th inst. By order of the Trustees.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 13, 1864.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more Fnll Coupons, or twenty (20) or more Fractional Coupons, of the Loan of 1862, maturing on the 1st proximo, are requested to hand them in with separate schedules. Holders complying with the above request will have their coupons examined, in the order in which they are received, and checks given for them on the 30th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M., or as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this Office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

THE ANTHRACITE GAS LIGHTING AND HEATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Capital $3,000,000; shares $100 each. Books of subscription for 20,000 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at our office on SATURDAY, April 16. The Common Council has granted to the company the right to lay pipes and mains throughout the entire City of New-York. Ten per cent payable on subscription; the balance in instalments as the work progresses.

JEROME, RIGGS & CU., No. 46 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, upon improved City property, at 6 per cent., for five years or more, in sums of $10,000 to $50,000. Apply to JOHN JEFFERIS, in care of C. E. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING CONTRACTS HAVE been awarded for horse equipments under the proposals received under call of advertisement of February 23, 1864, for 25,000 sets, the bids under which were opened April 2, 1864:

Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $25 38, St. Louis Arsenal.

Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $25 28, St. Louis Arsenal.

Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $24 87, St. Louis Arsenal.

Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $25 78, Cincinnati Depot.

Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $25 28, Cincinnati Depot.

George Peters, Newark, 2,000 sets, at $30 50, Frankford Arsenal.

George Peters, Newark, 1,000 sets, at $31, Alleghany Arsenal.

George Peters, Newark, 1,000 sets, at $28 75, New-York Arsenal.

George Peters, Newark, 1,000 sets, at $29 25, New-York Arsenal.

George Peters, Newark, 1,000 sets, at $30 50, New-York Arsenal.

C. S. Storms, New-York, 8,000 sets, at $29 30, New-York Arsenal.

Joshua Cummings, Springfield, 1,000 sets, at $29 25, New-York Arsenal.

Lacey, Meeker & Co., New-York, 4,000 sets, at $30 50 New-York Arsenal.

GEO. D. RAMSEY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

Regulating and grading Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the blocks on each side of Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
LOREN JONES,

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, April 12, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose time is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MUNDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committe on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MUNDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WED ESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MUNDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL O. GRUSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to att

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Robert le Diable.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—Fasio.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Our Wife—Loyalina.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Fool's Revenge.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours Afternoon; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comio Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronio Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have important news from Kentucky this morning. The rebel forces under the ubiquitous Forrest have again turned up, and yesterday made a simultaneous attack on Fort Halleck, at Columbus, Ky., and on Fort Pillow, some distance below on the river, in Tennessee. The attack on Columbus was by the rebel Gen. Buford, who first sent a demand for a surrender, which was refused by Col. Lawrence, of the Thirty-fourth New-Jersey, in command of the post. The woman and children had all been sent away. Buford, in his demand for a surrender, said he could guarantee no quarter to the black troops, even after they got in his possession. The fortunate arrival of three thousand veterans going home on furlough, however, would somewhat interfere with the rebel arrangements. The attack on Fort Pillow was going on all day during the 12th; and when the steamer passed a flag of truce was visible, though fighting was afterward resumed.

Dispatches from Knoxville report the assembling at that place, on the 12th inst., of the Knoxville-Greauville Convention, for the purpose of taking into consideration the separation of East Tennessee from the rest of the State. Gov. Johnson was present, and is reported as having made a strongly radical speech. The prospects of affecting the separation were not flattering.

The Baltimore steamer *Georgiana*, on the morning of the 12th, off New Point Comfort, picked up three deserters in a small skiff from Yorktown, making for the Eastern shore. Capt. Pearson hailed them three times, but they did not stop till the guard fired at them and brought them back. They were delivered over to the Provost-Marshal at Fortress Monroe.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that scouts bring the information that Longstreet, with the greater portion of his army, has arrived at Richmond, probably for the purpose of reinforcing Lee.

The latest reports from Chattanooga represent everything as very quiet in front of that place.

FROM EUROPE.

The Inman steamer *Etna*, from Liverpool March 30, and Queenstown, March 31, arrived at this port yesterday. The steamer *Peruvian*, from Liverpool March 31 and Londonderry April 1, was reported at Portland, thus bringing two days' later news. The latest dispatches via Queenstown concerning the steamship *City of New-York*, are to the effect that she will undoubtedly prove a total wreck. But the Captain of the *Etna* reports that the ship was lying easy and being lighted, and would undoubtedly be floated off. There had been no further fighting before Dappel. The loss in the terrible fight reported by the previous steamer are contemptibly small, and prove it to have been a very small affair. The Conference was certainly to be opened in London on the 12th of April. It was reported that Austria, Russia, France, Prussia and Denmark had accepted it. The Court of Assize of the Seine, France, sitting without a jury, has condemned Mazzini by contumacy to transportation, for participating in the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor. The latest dispatches report that it was asserted that negotiations between the Archduke Maximilian and the Emperor of Austria had terminated favorably. The health of His Holiness, the Pope, was much improved.

LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the following bills were passed: Amending the charter of the Port Morris Land Improvement Company; extending the time for the completion of the South Side Railroad; authorizing the construction of storage reservoirs in Croton River; the Soldier's Voting Bill, was passed by 29 yeas, no nays; empowering the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women to confer the title of M. D. A communication was received from Gen. Dix, relative to the imprisonment of Hawley D. Clapp, stating that Clapp is under arrest for being implicated in the most atrocious frauds upon recruits at Lafayette Hall, he being the chief bounty-broker. Gen. Dix states the amount of such frauds to be $400,000. The Supply Bill was considered during the afternoon session.

In the Assembly the following bills were passed: To repeal the act to facilitate the closing up of insolvent Insurance Companies; to incorporate the Seventh Ward Savings Bank; relative to statistical records in New-York. The Senate's amendments to the Soldiers' Voting Bill were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was appointed on the same. The amended Metropolitan Police Act was passed, by a vote of ayes 66, noes 19. In the evening, the Assembly was mainly occupied with the consideration of claim bills. The Albany Bridge Bill was made the special order for Monday afternoon next.

GENERAL NEWS.

The trial of Daniel Brooks, the negro indicted for the murder of William Smith, a barkeeper in McKinley's saloon on South-street, was concluded yesterday. The entire day was occupied in examining the witnesses for the defence. Several of those who were with Brooks when the shooting took place, testified that Smith, the deceased, threw three tumblers at Brooks and his friends, one of which hit the prisoner; that Smith then tried to push prisoner out of the room, and kicked him several times. Smith had an ice-pick in his hand when he struck Brooks.

In the case of John W. Hunter, now under examination before the United States Commissioner, no evidence was taken yesterday owing to the absence of the senior counsel for the defence. Judge Pierrepont's remarks upon Mr. Cisco's evidence and the means taken by counsel to test his reliability as an expert in handwriting will be found in full in the new column to-day. The result of this test offers one of the most remarkable instances on record of the liability of a witness to be mistaken even when his intentions to tell the truth are undoubted.

A man named Peter McArdle was stabbed with a dirk-knife in the hands of Peter Gibson, last evening, at No. 172 Elizabeth-street. He died almost instantly, the weapon having penetrated his heart. Gibson was immediately arrested by a Fourteenth Ward Policeman, and held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which will be held this morning.

Mr. A. A. Lovett, the Superintendant of the People's Line of Telegraph, died last evening, of apoplexy, at his office, No. 21 Wall-street. Mr. Lovett had long been identified with the telegraphic interests of the country, and was highly esteemed. His remains will be taken to Beverly, Mass., for interment.

Hugh Minick and one Johnson were yesterday arrested, as being two of the despersdoes who were engaged in the murderous attack on Sergt. Polley Monday evening. They were committed in default of $2,000 bail each.

The Stock market closed firm yesterday, though not generally buoyant. The price of Gold, 177¾ ₱ cent. Government Stocks in continued large demand. Money, 7 ₱ cent., and in good supply. Subscriptions to the New Loan, nearly a million of dollars.

An active speculative demand prevailed yesterday for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, Provisions, Cotton, Tallow and Whisky at higher and rising prices. Groceries, Hay, Hops, Oils, Spices, Wool and Tobacco were in good request and held with much more firmness. The Freight market was quite dull and heavy.

The Pretexts for Retrenching Freedom of Debate.

We are ashamed of the shifts of the supporters of the Speaker's resolution.

They cite the votes of the Democratic party twenty years ago, expelling Mr. Giddings. The action of slave-masters and their lackeys, the basest and meanest combination that ever cursed a free country, is held up as a fit rule of conduct for loyal men in these times. It is an insult. Sir Matthew Hale did not quote Jeffreys, nor does Garibaldi Bomba.

They point to the expulsion of Bright and Reid and Burnett in the last Congress. These men were not expelled for their opinions, but for their acts—Bright for correspondence with Jeff. Davis, then a rebel; the other two for having taken up arms in the rebel service. No expulsion was made in that Congress but for overt acts. It was precisely because no such act could be proved upon Senator Powell that the attempt to deprive him of his seat failed.

They pour virtuous indignation upon the false and ruinous doctrines of Long's speech, just as if it was only necessary to make a speech odious to make it punishable. All this piling up of patriotic agony has nothing to do with the real issue. The question is, whether the freedom of debate is or is not under any other restriction than that against "disorderly behavior," which is designated in the Constitution as an offence for which members may be punished. It is not pretended that Mr. Long was guilty of "disorderly behavior." His speech was perfectly calm and decorous, and from the beginning to the end he was not once called to order by the Speaker, whose duty, under the rules, it would have been to call him to order, had there been any breach of it. The offence was not in the behaviour, but in the doctrine. Can obnoxious doctrine justify expulsion? That is the vital point. It has not been met. It has been evaded.

Every man who reflects for a moment, sees that there is a momentous principle involved here. If two-thirds of either branch of Congress have a right to expel the remaining third, or any member of the remaining third, for opinions urged in debate, and that is henceforth to stand as the parliamentary law of the Republic, it is high time the thing were understood, and all further cant be stopped about our glorious institutions. Our claim to be considered a representative Government is a falsehood, if our Representatives are thus personally accountable to each other for the sentiments they express and the arguments they employ. There can be no security of representation without security of perfect freedom of utterance. Both securities stand on the same constitutional ground, and are alike unlimited. If the Second District of Ohio have chosen to send Alexander Long to the National Congress as their Representative, he has a right to be heard as such without intimidation or constraint of any kind whatsoever. His representative character is at an end the instant that freedom is interfered with. It is useless to say that he has abused his representative trust. That is a matter of opinion, and of it his constituents are the only lawful judges.

A great deal is said about the treasonable character of the speech, and particularly of its words: "I believe there are but two alternatives, and these are, either an acknowledgment of the independence of the South as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people; and of these alternatives, I prefer the former." There is no more treason in that utterance, than in the other utterance made again and again in the House, directly and indirectly, that disunion would be preferable to a restoration of the slave power. We accord with neither. Our Unionism knows no alternative. It is exclusive, supreme, inevitable. We hold that if it were necessary—which, thank heaven, it is not—for the crushing of this rebellion, that every individual rebel within its limits should be crushed out of existence, it would be both the right and the duty of the Government to keep to this war until that thing were done. It would be its right, because its cause is just. It would be obligatory because the vital interests of untold generations are at stake—because the life of a nation is of greater consequence than the lives of any number of men, at any point of that national life—because if this Republican experiment is to go down in that endless strife and anarchy which must follow the disruption of the bonds holding these States, the world will take it as conclusive proof that civil freedom is but a delusion and a snare, and the dial of human progress will be put back for centuries. So, too, dreadful as will be the necessity, we would take again Slavery sooner than the death of the Republic—finding our consolation that there is no evil institution which must not crumble sooner or later before the Christian spirit of modern civilization. Yet far be it from us to say that it is necessarily treasonable to express different views upon either of these subjects—least of all, that it is treasonable for a Representative of the people to do this in the National Capitol, with all the sanctities of his oath upon him, and in the full consciousness of his accountability to his constituents. We would fling our pen from us forever sooner than it should defend for an instant such an application of constructive treason in the citadel of American liberty.

For Mr. Long personally we care nothing. Individuals *are* nothing in the pressure of principles like this in issue. We suppose Mr. Long to be an honest man; but whether he is so or not, he has rights as a Representative which are sacred. Wilkes was the vilest wretch who ever sat in the British Parliament; yet when a parliamentary majority used arbitrary power toward him, the wrong shook the kingdom. What is Mr. Long's case to-day may, next year, be Mr. Stevens' case, or Mr. Conway's case, or Mr. Grinnell's case, or some other Representative's case, whose language two-thirds of the body may choose to put down as treasonable. No debater in that body can in future be safe, if this precedent is established. The vital concerns of the nation have been and never will be discussed without an enunciation of sentiments from some quarter which in some other quarter are deemed pregnant with disorganization and ruin. There was not a prominent Anti-Slavery man in the House, or in the Senate, in the time of the old Pro-Slavery *régime*, who was not some day or other denounced to his face as an enemy of his country; and for much of the time at least, two-thirds of the body would have been glad so to vote him, and thereupon expel him, had there been the slightest foundation for any such assumption of a two-thirds prerogative.

As a precedent, this resolution is infinitely more dangerous than the abuse of speech it seeks to punish. It is idle to declare that it will not be used wrongfully hereafter. That would depend on the greater or less extent of party violence, and this is no dependence at all. When representative rights have no other security than that, we may better renounce them altogether.

The Lieutenant-General's Report of His Last Great Victory.

Gen. Grant's later official reports differ from his earlier ones in somewhat the same kind and degree that his later operations differ from his earlier ones. Those who have in mind his first essays in military chronicling will remember in them something of the same crudity that marked his first battles. The report which we to-day present of the grand series of operations in Tennessee exhibits, on the contrary, the same calm, incisive, mature manipulation that characterized the combinations that drove Bragg, broken and routed, from before Chattanooga.

This fact signalizes the prominent quality in Gen. Grant's character. We mean his *growth*. Gen. Grant is not a great original military genius: his early career showed none of that flush and outflashing of the divine fire which marked the opening career of Napoleon, of Gustavus, and even of Charles XII. He began, as Frederick the Great began, by a series of operations that were so far from being brilliant, that even his successes, when he began to be successful, were commonly ascribed to "luck." He is a practical, energetic working man—failing in one plan trying another, but learning something always both from victories and defeats, and ending by snatching the laurels of first-class generalship. Napoleon remarked of Turenne that he was the only captain on record who grew bolder in proportion as he grew older. Grant justifies the parallel so far that his military career exhibits a steady development of audacity, skill and power.

The present report covers the series of highly important military events from the time Gen. Grant assumed command of the consolidated armies of the West, and established his headquarters at Chattanooga, down to the retreat of Bragg, after the actions of the 24th and 25th of November, it bears date Dec. 23, less than a month after the transactions recorded, and is a model of military promptitude. In this respect Gen. Grant resembles those Generals who take a year to write their reports, as little as their campaigns resemble his.

Gen. Grant's first act on assuming command has the interest of a dramatic situation. Learning that Gen. Rosecrans entertained fears of being compelled to fall back from Chattanooga on account of the impossibility of supplying the army, he telegraphed to Gen. Thomas to hold on till he arrived. The reply—characteristic of the sturdy old hero of Chickamauga—was: "I will hold the town till we starve." This was not even a distant contingency, for the garrison was at that time starving; and it became the first duty of Gen. Grant, on reaching Chattanooga, to relieve the position from the rebel investment. The enemy's lines extended from the Tennessee River above Chattanooga to the river at and below the point of Lookout Mountain below Chattanooga. True, we held possession of the country north of the river, but the communications were from sixty to seventy miles, over the most impracticable roads. Already more than ten thousand animals had perished in supplying half rations to the troops. "They could not," adds Gen. Grant, "have been supplied another week." This frightful condition and the still more frightful consequences it must have entailed, were removed from the Army of Chattanooga by the brilliant operation by which possession was obtained of Lookout Valley and the river opened for supplies, the details of which are fully given in the present report. Its immediate and historical importance can only be appreciated by the reflection of the unspeakable disaster that would have attended a compulsory retreat from Chattanooga; and retreat was inevitable, had not Grant done what he did.

The succeeding operations, the real purpose of which is now for the first time fully known, were of equal, if not greater importance. It will be remembered that Jeff. Davis, on the heels of the battle of Chickamauga, declared his purpose to "drive the Yankees out of Tennessee, if it took every man in the Southern Confederacy to do it." With the view of carrying this purpose into execution, Longstreet was detached from Bragg's army, and went into East Tennessee to destroy Burnside and recover Knoxville. To make the thing sure, several other divisions of the rebel army were to be secretly detached and sent to join Longstreet. One division of Buckner's corps actually went, and another was under way. Bragg's expectation was to hold Grant in check while the great design in East Tennessee should be executed; and the wily rebel went so far as to send a message to Grant, the text of which is given in the report, to the effect that "prudence would dictate the early removal of non-combatants from Chattanooga." Grant, however, read "between the lines" of this note, the real meaning of which he rightly divined, and in place of following this piece of gratuitous advice, and removing his *non*-combatants from Chattanooga, he moved his *combatants*, and in such style that Bragg was forced, after being thoroughly whipped at every point, to beat a hasty and demoralized retreat, which, by a vigorous pursuit was converted into a complete rout, in which the braggart rebel chief lost over six thousand prisoners, seven thousand stand of arms and nearly all his artillery. The strategic combinations and the maze of tactical operations by which these great results were wrought out, are fully set forth in the present report, which now takes its place among the historical archives of the war.

Great as was the immediate effect of the actions above indicated, their ulterior results have been undoubtedly still vaster. They utterly killed all possibility of an offensive movement by the rebels in Tennessee, and gave us secure hold of the great central mountain citadel of the South, which now insured to us as a possession forever, Gen. Grant has been able to leave in other hands, and take the field in Virginia, in whose restricted areas we hope to see him find another Vicksburgh. If he is able to make such a report of his campaign in Virginia as he has just made of his campaign in Tennessee, he will deserve even a deeper gratitude than he now commands.

A Peremptory Opinion.—Confidence in one's own judgment is a very excellent thing, in spite of the fact that it sometimes leads to a degree of dogmatism that seems very much like arrogance. Our excellent Sub-Treasurer, Mr. Cisco, in some testimony which he gave the other day as to the genuineness of the signature to a check which had been paid at his office, carried this confidence to an extent that would seem, to say the least, a little dangerous. He swore that the signature was genuine—that it was impossible for him to be deceived as to the handwriting of Mr. Hunter, whose name was signed to the check—that the opinions of any number of experts on the subject would not in the least shake his confidence in his own—that Mr. Hunter's sworn statement would not affect it,—and that if a man should turn State's evidence and swear that *he* forged the signature, Mr. Cisco would not believe him. This certainly is a very strong statement,—so strong as inevitably to suggest a suspicion that Mr. Cisco must have some very strong motive for proclaiming, under oath and with such extraordinary emphasis, his belief in the absolute infallibility of his own judgment in a matter concerning which, as everybody knows, the most skillful men in the world are constantly misled.

The action of Mr. Cisco in this instance seems the more remarkable, when it is remembered that the character of a man, who has hitherto stood quite as well as Mr. Cisco, (and more could not be said,) in this community, is to be blasted forever by this testimony, if it carries the weight Mr. Cisco thinks it deserves. Mr. Hunter's name has either been forged, or else Mr. Hunter has deliberately robbed the Government of three or four thousand dollars. For thirty years Mr. Hunter has held a place of high responsibility and trust in this City,—he has had opportunities to take hundreds of thousands of dollars from the public treasury, but no human being ever before uttered a syllable of suspicion as to his integrity. It certainly, on the face of the case, is quite as likely that his name has been forged as that he has turned dishonest suddenly on so small a temptation: and he is entitled to the fullest and fairest investigation of the whole affair before he is adjudged guilty,—even if Mr. Cisco's estimate of his own preternatural sagacity should be somewhat damaged thereby. Some remarks made by Judge Pierrepont, Mr. Hunter's counsel in this case, which will be found in another column, deserve and will repay attention in this connection.

Salaries of our Policemen.—We hope the Legislature will not overlook the bill now before them authorizing an increase in the salaries of the members of the police force in this City. They are entitled to it by every consideration of justice, and they certainly need it quite as much as any other portion of our fellow-citizens. We know that the increase, though not large for each person, still amounts to a large sum in the aggregate; but the City is willing to pay liberally those who really serve and protect its interests with fidelity and success. We hope the bill will receive the prompt and favorable action of the Legislature.

The Park.—Why will not the City authorities pull up the hideous little posts stuck up over the Park, like pins on a cribbage board? They are neither useful nor ornamental, and only help to disfigure still further what is quite ugly enough for all practical purposes already. Besides, they divert the attention of strangers who are admirers of art from the statue of Washington. Let the poor have them for firewood.

Amusements.

Last Day of the Menagerie.—This is the last day of Van Amburgh's splendid menagerie, the finest exhibition of the kind ever opened in this City. It will be open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

COMMERCE WITH JAPAN.

Conclusion of a New Commercial Convention with the Japanese Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kanagawa, Japan, Sunday, Jan. 31, 1864.

We are happy to be able to forward to you by this mail a copy of a convention "for the purpose of encouraging and facilitating the commerce of citizens of the United States in Japan."

In the original treaty made by our Ex-Minister, Mr. Harris, with this country for commercial purposes, a duty of five per cent. was agreed upon for *all* exports. Imports, however, were classified, and a duty of five per cent. fixed on most articles then thought likely to find a market in this country, such as manufactured cotton and woolen goods, materials for building and repairing ships and houses, &c. All those things not therein enumerated, without distinction, however, to pay twenty per cent., excepting wines and liquors, on which a tariff of thirty-five per cent. was fixed.

Five years' intercourse with Western nations has, however, not been without its effect in creating wants with this people, and our merchants to-day find themselves paying twenty per cent. duty on quite a long list of articles, which were overlooked by the framers of the treaty at the beginning. The necessity for an amendment in this respect has for some time been felt by all. It will be seen in the annexed copy, that this was attempted by our Minister a year ago, but which, in consequence of unavoidable circumstances, could not then be completed. This concession on the part of the Japanese has not been made at this time, as it may well be imagined, without its equivalents. Though not named in the convention, they are *understood*, and without which we very much doubt whether it ever would have been attained. The equivalents are *temporary closure of Osaca and Yeddo*, both of which should have been to-day ports of trade, according to the stipulations of the treaty of Mr. Harris.

The Japanese, we can assure your readers, have in this matter *by far the best of the bargain*. Of this, however, we shall speak at length in our next. For the present, suffice it to say, as far as our Minister is concerned, he virtually had no other alternative, without our Government was ready to force the Japanese into a compliance with that portion of the treaty. This it would have been obliged to undertake alone, as the European Powers had already consented to the closing of the above-named ports. We cannot pass, however, without giving Mr. Pruyn the credit due him for his sagacity in the matter, and for having obtained, in fact, signed, sealed and delivered, what the representatives of the other treaty Powers, up to this time, had failed to do, though promised to the Home Governments by the Embassy visiting Europe a year ago.

The date of the departure of the Second Japanese Embassy to Europe and America is now fixed for the 2d of February.

CONVENTION.

For the purpose of encouraging and facilitating the commerce of citizens of the United States in Japan, and after due deliberation, His Excellency Robert H. Pruyn, Minister Resident of the United States in Japan, and His Excellency Sabata Sabataro, Governor of Foreign Affairs, both having full powers from their respective Governments, have agreed on the the following articles, viz.:

Article I.—The following articles used in the preparation and packing of teas shall be free of duty: sheet lead, solder, matting, rattan, oil for painting, indigo, gypsum, firing-pans, baskets.

Art. II.—The following articles shall be admitted at the reduced duty of five per cent.: Machines and machinery, drugs and medicines,* iron, in pigs or bars; sheet iron and iron wire, tin plates, white sugars, in loaves or crushed; glass and glassware, clocks and watches, watch-chains, wines, malted and spirituous liquors.

Art. III.—The citizens of the United States importing or exporting goods shall always pay the duty fixed thereon whether such goods are intended for their own use or not.

Art. IV.—This convention having been agreed upon a year ago, and its signature delayed through unavoidable circumstances, it is hereby agreed that the same shall go into effect at Kanagawa on the 8th of February next, corresponding to the first day of the first month of the fourth Japanese year of Bunkiu-Na, and at Nagasaki and Hakodate, on the 9th day of March next, corresponding to the first day of the second month of the fourth year of Bunkiu-Na.

Done in Quadruplicate, each copy being written in the English, Japanese and Dutch languages, all the versions having the same meaning, but the Dutch version shall be considered as the original.

In Witness whereof the above named Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and seals at the City of Yeddo, the 25th day of January, of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth corresponding to the twentieth day of the twelfth month of the third year of Bunkiu-Ne of the Japanese era.

(L.S.) ROBT. H. PRUYN.
SIBATA SABATARO.

*The prohibition of the importation of Opium according to the existing treaty, remains in full force.

FROM MEXICO AND ST. DOMINGO.

Intelligence is received in this City from Havana to the 9th instant.

The Government authorities at Havana have made a formal inspection of the Canal of Vento, and have expressed their approbation of the enterprise.

Troops continue to arrive for the St. Domingo expedition.

The trouble between Juarez and Vidaurri is much commented on by the Havana press, and it is alleged that the recent vote taken in the States of New-Leon and Coahuila proves the disposition of the people of those districts to submit to the Government instituted by the French invaders.

An effort is on foot in Havana to establish a university, which, both from its architectural appearance and the course of studies, will be worthy of the Cuban Capital. A site has been selected in the immediate vicinity of the city, and the Government will probably take an active interest in the enterprise.

The Progress of Civilization in New-Jersey.

Trenton, Wednesday, April 13.

A concurrent resolution was introduced in the House to-day, proposing amendments to the Constitution, that the Legislature shall not hereafter grant exclusive privileges to any incorporated company, or deny to any persons or corporations franchises enjoyed by others; nor to extend any exclusive privilege now held by any incorporated company. The resolutions were laid on the table.

The Pirate Retribution.

Newark, N. J., Wednesday, April 13.

In the case of the pirate *Retribution*, two witnesses were sworn on the part of the Government, and testified that the vessel entered Nassau fully armed. The further consideration of the case was postponed two weeks.

The Iron-Clad Catawaba Launched.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, April 13.

The ocean iron-clad steamer *Catawaba* was successfully launched here at noon to-day.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Continued Large Attendance—The Autographs and Holographs—The Fairies and the Fair—Receipts Yesterday $26,000.

NINTH DAY.

Yesterday, the ninth day of the fair, was the most unpleasant since its opening. The attendance, however, was fully as good as usual.

THE AUTOGRAPHS AND HOLOGRAPHS.

We alluded yesterday to a large and rare collection of autographs and holographs which is on exhibition and for sale at the Fair, having been contributed for the noble charity, in many instances at the cost of that keen regret which we are all prone to feel at parting with cherished heir-looms. The collection contains many letters of great historical and private interest, and it is doubtful if so splendid an opportunity was ever before offered for persons who are afflicted with the wild mania of possessing chirographic mementoes of earth's distinguished children, to indulge their innocent desires. Yet this very interesting department of the fair, it seems to us, does not attract attention according to its merits. "Located" in the Art Gallery, its modest glories are totally eclipsed by the superior splendors of the brilliant pictures which cover the walls. We expect, then, due expressions of gratitude from those of our readers who are curious in these matters, for guiding them to this hidden corner, where these written relics of renowned folk, of the present and past ages, may be seen. Mindful of the herdnass of the times, which even puts a check upon too satravagent an indulgence in the commendable inanity of benevolence, the presiding genii of the autograph table have marked their prices very low—surprisingly low. There is here, however, more danger of fiscal ruin to enthusiastic autograph collectors, on account of this very *cheapness*, than if the disastrous plan of high prices, adopted in other departments of the fair, found favor. For instance, the least enthusiastic person having a weakness for treasures of this kind, would scarcely hesitate to resist the temptation of purchasing for $5 a card picture of the hero Garibaldi, with autograph, which was not discovered until after sundry dollars had been handed over for mementoes of other great folk, and lacking which no collection would be considered complete. And so enthusiasts are ruined by the very cheapness of the precious things their hearts desire. Purses are exhausted, and the treasures of the catalogue still remain, luring fresh victims to the shrine of hero-worship. From such a vast and comprehensive collection it is difficult to select a tithe of the most notable for mention. In our examination we discovered hundreds of famous names, around which cluster all that is memorable in history, in science, in literature, in art—kings, poets, historians, philanthropists and priests—men whose lives are remarkable. Let us at random note a few. Probably among the most valuable is an original draft, in pencil, of a poem by Goethe, scarred with erasures, and also a holograph of the good German, with his name wonderfully distinct. Kossuth and Garibaldi have each sent card photographs with signatures, expressly in aid of the Fair. Kossuth's picture shows that Time has laid his hand heavily upon him since his visit here. He looks very old and care-worn. In addition to Garibaldi's autograph there is exhibited the dagger which he wore during his Italian campaigns, marked with his initials. This was presented by Hon. George P. Marsh, our Consul at Rome, and is marked at $100. Such a reminder of the noble and patriotic Italian, deftly hung on a library wall would be a constant source of inspiration to any student. The distinguished of our own land, both living and dead, are fully represented. Three letters of Washington, an official order bearing in three places the emphatic and unmistakable signature of John Hancock, a note from Robert Fulton, with a copy of the *Evening Post* of 1807, containing an advertisement of *the* steamboat running between New-York and Albany, and a variety of other letters from men not less famous. Probably the most valuable single letter in the collection was one under date of 1800, which sold on Tuesday for $60, being a familiar epistle from Sir Walter Scott to Washington Irving, speaking of a review of the *Sketch Book* in *Blackwood*, of Lockhart's approaching marriage, and other personal topics. A relic of Irving himself is to be seen, in part of a leaf from the original MS. of "St. Mark's Eve," in *Bracebridge Hall*. All know how seldom the historian Prescott used a pen—his injured sight compelling the employment of an amanuensis—but one of his rare holographs is to be found in the collection. The Bonaparte collection is unequaled, comprising letters and orders from the Emperor and his prominent Generals, of high historic interest. The musical collection includes the MSS. of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Weber, Rossini, Meyerbeer, and others. Cotemporaneous celebrities are well represented, and not a few have made their autographical contributions specially for the fair, among them being the names of the Crown Princess of Prussia, Cardinal Antonelli, and Ristori, the actress. Military heroes can be had for a song—picture and autograph. (Only think of Lieut.-Gen. Grant's card photograph and signature selling for a one-dollar greenback. McClellan's brings fifty cents in postal currency. Longfellow's and Whittier's autographs are in good demand. One of Whittier's is put with the signature of Barbara Frietchie, the glorious old woman of Fredrick, who has been immortalized in the Quaker-poet's verse. Powers has presented a large number of excellent card photographs of all his works, taken by his son, and bearing the sculptor's own signature. We regret that our limited space prevents further allusion at present to this curious and interesting collection, but advise all who are interested to examine it themselves, assuring them of all needful attention at the hands of the ladies and gentlemen who are in charge. We append the names of the contributors: Hon. George P. March, through Mrs. John Sherwood; the Count and Countess Gigfineci, (Clara Novello,) of Turin; Joseph Antoni, Esq., attaché of the United States Legation at Turin; Gen. Avezzana, of Turin; Dr. Achille Migliavacca, of Milan; Dr. Cogswell, through Miss Hamilton; Washington Irving's collection, by Pierre M. Irving, through Miss Hamilton; Mr. George L. Schuyler, (sign Affairs, both having full powers from their respective Governments, have agreed on the the following articles, viz.:

THE CHILDRENS' DEPARTMENT.

The reduced price of admission, or the hope of avoiding a crowd, or the desire to pass away a dull evening pleasantly, were evidently sufficient inducements to brave the rain and visit Concert Hall last night in the opinions of the 2,500 ladies and gentlemen who crowded in there. The performance was given by Mr. Robert Heller, in the double character of magician and musician.

The programme consisted of illusions adapted to the parlor or drawing-room, depending entirely upon the skill and adroitness of the performer, together with selections from the operas by the Orchestra, and Thalberg's grand fantasia upon airs from "Sonnambula," played by Mr. Heller on one of Chickering's grand pianos. The audience were evidently delighted with the evening's entertainment, manifesting their astonishment and delight at each new illusion by loud applause.

THE KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN.

The kitchen was well attended last evening. Many people prefer eating here to the restaurant on Fourteenth-street. One thing is certainly in its favor—the table is exclusively supplied with home-made edibles. The milk sold here is cow's milk, and no water runs into it even in this rainy weather.

FAIRIES WORKING FOR THE FAIR.

One of the prettiest devices to swell the receipts of the Metropolitan Fair, while it gives innocent pleasure to thousands of children, is a representation of the story of "Cinderella, or the Little Glass Slipper," acted wholly by children from five to thirteen years of age. Mr. Wheatley has kindly offered the use of Niblo's Garden for the purpose, and Mr. Fra Hugh Ludlow has lent his skillful pen to put the story into proper shape, while the labor of getting up the performance, and the expense of putting a host of children into "court dresses," has been cheerfully assumed by Mrs. Gen. Fremont. The result will be a fairy-like spectacle. Over a hundred children will appear upon the stage, and to through their parts to the delight of many grown folks as well as little people. We are glad to see that there are no parties or cliques among the performers. A son of Gen. Fremont plays the part of *Prince*, while a son of Prof. Morse is the herald—a fit office for the inventor of the world-speaking electric telegraph. The part of *Cinderella* will be performed by a daughter of the well-known artist, J. F. Cropsey, who shows a skill beyond her years. The Queen's minstrel is a little fellow of only seven years of age, who is said to show a marvelous genius on the violin. Mr. Dodworth (of the famous band) kindly takes charge of the orchestra, while his brother will direct the dance of the fairies. The representation will be given at Niblo's on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained at the Fair building in Fourteenth-street, also at Niblo's Garden, the Book and Music stores.

Impure Breath.—Among all the disagreeable consequences that follow fast the decay of the teeth, an impure breath must be the most unpleasant and mortifying to its possessor, as it is the most inexcusable and offensive in society. How often its possessor experiences a distant coldness shown even from the best of friends, or perhaps the one most fondly cherished, from this source. You are ignorant of the cause yourself, the subject is so delicate—your most intimate friend will not mention it. Why not remove this one great barrier to your *health, beauty and happiness*, at once, by using that justly popular Dentifrice, Fragrant SOZODONT, the most convenient, pleasant and efficacious gem for the toilet the world has ever produced.

Sold by Druggists everywhere at 75 cents per bottle.

A costive habit of body will eventually undermine the health, and violent purgatives afford only temporary relief; but Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, taken as directed, will soon remove it and all biliousness, and effectually cure Disordered Stomach, Liver Complaint and Sick Headache. Sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by druggists generally.

D. Barnum's Self-sewer for all Sewing-machines, preserves the eyes, avoids bending, no basting. "No machine is complete without it." Price $1 50, with directions. Sent by mail free. Donated to and for sale at the Fair, Fourteenth-street, in the sewing-machine room, and at the inventor's headquarters, WILCOX & GIBB'S sewing-machine office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies who are in Want of a Nice Cologne should try BURNETT'S. It is said to be the ne plus ultra. One test is sufficient. Druggists who would rather sell a good article than a poorer one which affords larger profits, all have this exquisite odor for sale.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

Hernia or Rupture Certainly Cured!
Since the fact has been established that this dangerous disease can be CURED by using
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,
the demand upon us has been so great that we have been obliged to increase our manufactory: consequently, this has made some delay in filling orders, but hereafter all orders will be promptly attended to. This truss is LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK, or PENDULOUS APPARATUS INWARD and UPWARD, and perfectly controllable. A CURE WARRANTED. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. SHOULDER BRACES superior to all others. A stamp inclose for a pamphlet.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Demulcent, DEMULCENT, Demulcent, DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT.
This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by
J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y.
To be had of all druggists and grocers.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) sharp, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Spring "Feet Coverings."—To gratify the laudable desire of cultivated people to do honor to the season by appearing in handsome boots, CANTRELL has prepared an extensive stock, from which the wants of all can be promptly and cheaply supplied. His spring gaiters for the ladies are especially beautiful. Make your purchases at his store, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Safes.

The celebrated Alum Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.
VALENTINE & BUTLER.
Patentees and sole Manufacturers,
Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st., three doors from Broadway.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. U.S.A. Surgeon Wheaan, U. S. N.

Ruptured Persons are invited to examine Dr. RIGGS' method of treating this disease. Trusses, Supporters, Varicocele Trusses, etc. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop —The oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.
J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bonk" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots
and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety of our own manufacture.
SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Fair, fair Ladies, if you wish for yourselves and families handsome Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 367 Canal-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st. Sold by druggists generally. 50c. a box.

Congress.—The most reliable stimulants extant, are undoubtedly, STERNE'S Congress Bourbon, Punch, Bitters and Cordial. Grocers and Druggists have them.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 177—April 13, 1864.
54, 25, 68, 33, 35, 50, 29, 64, 26, 16, 61, 66.
CLASS 178—April 13, 1864.
37, 77, 14, 22, 48, 53, 74, 6, 78, 31, 10, 62.
Z. B. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 273.—April 13, 1864.
3, 71, 55, 28, 74, 26, 60, 57, 41, 10, 50, 67.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 274.—April 13, 1864.
30, 1, 28, 42, 16, 43, 21, 31, 44, 71, 73, 12.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL Legalized Lotteries, and information given, by
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.
Wear the Electric Metallic Insoles, they are an infallible remedy for all rheumatic and nervous diseases.
METTAM & CO., No. 429 Broadway.
Price, $1 50; per mail, $1 80. Send for circular.

CHURCH MUSIC.—MR. A. P. PECK WILL ACCEPT an engagement from 1st of May as precentor or tenor in a quartet or promiscuous choir. Address A. P. PECK, Brooklyn Post-office.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 3, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS, during the currant fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority.

Subscriptions to these bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of fifty dollars ($50), one hundred dollars ($100), five hundred dollars ($500), one thousand dollars ($1,000), five thousand dollars ($5,000), and ten thousand dollars ($10,000), and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of fifty dollars ($50), one hundred dollars ($100), five hundred dollars ($500), and one thousand dollars ($1,000).

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their bonds draw interest from March 1, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium), or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie, furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds, largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the Bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the *Treasurer of the United States* at Washington, and the *Assistant Treasurers* at New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
New-York Exchange Bank, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
First National Bank of Boston, Massachusetts.
Second National Bank of Boston, Massachusetts.
First National Bank of Fall River, Massachusetts.
First National Bank of New-Bedford, Massachusetts.
First National Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts.
Second National Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts.
First National Bank of Worcester, Massachusetts.
First National Book of Providence, Rhode Island.
First National Bank of Hartford, Connecticut.
First National Bank of New-Heven, Connecticut.
Second National Bank of New-Haven, Connecticut.
First National Bank of New-London, Connecticut.
First National Bank of Stamford, Connecticut.
First National Bank of Bangor, Maine.
First National Bank of Portland, Maine.
First National Bank of Portsmouth, New-Hempshire.
First National Bank of Bennington, Vermont.
First National Bank of Albany, New-York.
First National Bank of Buffalo, New-York.
First National Bank of Binghamton, New-York.
First National Bank of Elmira, New-York.
Second National Bank of Elmira, New-York.
First National Bank of Fishkill Landing, New-York.
First National Bank of Lockport, New-York.
First National Bank of Roedont, New York.
First National Bank of Syracuse, New-York.
Third National Bank of Syracuse, New-York.
Second National Bank of Utica, New-York.
First National Bank of Watertown, New-York.
First National Bank of Troy, New-York.
First National Bank of Newark, New-Jersey.
First National Bank of Marietta, Pennsylvania.
First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
First National Bank of Scranton, Pennsylvania.
Second National Bank of Scranton, Pennsylvania.
First National Bank of York, Pennsylvania.
First National Bank of Parkersburgh, W. Virginia.
First National Bank of Baltimore, Maryland.
First National Bank of Washington, District Columbia.
First National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio.
First National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio.
Second National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio.
First National Bank of Columbus, Ohio.
Second National Bank of Dayton, Ohio.
First National Bank of Hamilton, Ohio.
First National Bank of Oberlin, Ohio.
First National Bank of Portsmouth, Ohio.
First National Bank of Sandusky, Ohio.
Second National Bank of Sandusky, Ohio.
First National Bank of Toledo, Ohio.
First National Bank of Zanesville, Ohio.
First National Bank of Evansville, Indiana.
First National Bank of Fort Wayne, Indiana.
First National Bank of Indianapolis, Indiana.
First National Bank of Lafayette, Indiana.
First National Bank of Madison, Indiana.
First National Bank of Terre Haute, Indiana.
First National Bank of Cairo, Illinois.
First National Bank of Chicago, Illinois.
Second National Bank of Chicago, Illinois.
Third National Bank of Chicago, Illinois.
First National Bank of Peoria, Illinois.
First National Bank of Janesville, Wisconsin.
First National Bank of Milwaukie, Wisconsin.
First National Bank of Madison, Wisconsin.
First National Bank of Davenport, Iowa.
First National Bank of Keokuk, Iowa.
First National Bank of St. Louis, Missouri.
Second National Bank of St. Louis, Missouri.
First National Bank of New-Orleans, Louisiana.
First National Bank of Louisville, Kentucky.
First National Bank of Nashville, Tennessee.
First National Bank of St. Paul, Minnesota.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

"IN HOC VINCES."

ROMAINE'S

CRIMEAN BITTERS.

This invaluable preparation was first used, in a modified form, in French army hospitals during the late Crimean war (hence its name), when its efficacy was fully demonstrated, not only as a preventive of several diseases incident to camp life, but as an efficient Tonic and Alterative; and, notwithstanding testimonials of an undoubted character were furnished us that it had been subjected to severe tests, and to a considerable degree in private practice also, the proprietors deemed it prudent, before its general introduction to the American public, to test it by the same ordeals here as those to which it had been subjected abroad. Previous to this, however, it was submitted for examination as well as recombination to two of our most distinguished analytical chemists, viz.: Dr. James R. Chilton and Julius G. Pohle, both long and well known residents of New-York, whose joint certificate is annexed, which, at a glance, will assure the most sceptical of its great medicinal virtues.

This certificate is of more than ordinary significance, from the fact that the late Dr. Chilton was a graduate many years since of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, then in Barclay-st., New-York, practiced medicine for a brief time, after which gave his attention almost exclusively to Analytical Chemistry, and was a member of the New-York State Medical Society up to the time of his decease. Dr. Pohle is of German birth, of large attainments in General Science, and well known in this City for his skill in Chemical Analysis.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

From a knowledge of the ingredients and their proportions entering into the composition known as "Romaine's Crimean Bitters," we are enabled to speak of it in terms of high commendation. Peruvian Bark being one of its principal constituents, together with Herbs, Roots and Extracts having decidedly medicinal properties, we have no hesitation in recommending it to physicians and the public generally as an invigorating tonic, intended to stimulate the digestive organs.

From its alterative properties, it is calculated to prevent as well as cure by its daily use, in moderate quantities, constipation, fever and ague, mild forms of neuralgia and rheumatism. It is an antidote to the effects produced by change of water and diet, correcting diarrhœa, curing dyspepsia, colic, sick and nervous headache, nausea, sea sickness. It is expressly adapted to females of delicate constitutions, and the infirmities of age.

This preparation is composed exclusively of vegetable materials, containing no metallic or mineral substances whatever. Its taste is aromatic, warming and acceptable to the palate and stomach.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D.
JULIUS G. POHLE, M.D.

The next step was to introduce it to the Assistant Surgeon of the United States Hospital at Newark, N. J., with a simple request to administer it to invalid soldiers in order to test more particularly its tonic and restorative properties. Its continued use for several months has resulted in justifying all that we have anticipated. In addition to this, it effected a cure, in a brief time, of many inveterate cases of fever and ague, which had defied the usual remedy of quinine.

Simultaneously with its introduction to the United States Hospital by ourselves and through friends, it was brought to the notice and used by many invalids connected with some of the most respectable families in New-York, Brooklyn, and other adjacent cities, afflicted with diseases some of which were of a chronic character, others who were convalescents only, and responses from all of the most favorable character were received.

Some time since the formula or list of ingredients was submitted to

SURGEON-GEN. HAMMOND, U. S. A.,

who expressed his unqualified approbation of the combination. In addition to which

SURGEONS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

in various localities, with many others, from personal trials, have rendered written testimonials, confirming, beyond any doubt, its Tonic and Restorative properties.

Our Compound is pronounced of

INCALCULABLE VALUE

in the following Diseases:

FEVER AND AGUE,	COSTIVENESS,
INDIGESTION,	DIARRHŒA,
NAUSEA,	SICK HEADACHE,
LOSS OF APPETITE,	LASSITUDE,
LOWNESS OF SPIRITS.	GENERAL DEBILITY,
FLATULENCE,	PURIFIES THE BREATH,
COLIC,	SALLOW COMPLEXION,

CHOLERA MORBUS,
REGULATES THE BOWELS,
AND CURES LIGHT FORMS OF
NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM.
CORRECTS MORBID SECRETIONS, THEREFORE
TENDS TO
PURIFY THE BLOOD.
AS AN EXHILARANT TONIC,

Our Compound is the perfection of

CHEMICAL AND MEDICAL ART.

from the fact that, although it highly exhilarates, no DROWSY or STUPIFYING REACTION follows. In this regard we

CHALLENGE THE WORLD

to equal it. Here lies the objection, even if there were no others, against the use of other exhilarant bitters known to us, that they, one and all, excite the brain for a brief time, then a dull, sleepy state ensues, thus rendering them unfit for the sick and convalescent, the student and those of all other sedentary occupations, as well as exciting an inordinate appetite for ardent spirits. Those who have used Crimean Bitters for months, uniformly declare the above to be true; and among them are

CLERGYMEN, LAWYERS AND STUDENTS,

whose names and post-office address will be given to any who will call at our office.

Our Mr. Chilton has had long experience in the purchase and sale of drugs in this City, and from his thorough knowledge of Chemical Science and the art of compounding, the public is assured that none but the purest and best materials will be used, as well as skill in the combination of our Bitters. The present high standard will not, in any event, be departed from.

We have many written testimonials, which will be published hereafter.

Put up in quart bottles, securely packed in case of one dozen each. All orders promptly executed.

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TO LET—ON 110TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH avs., near Central Park, two well-finished cottage houses; 8 rooms, fine yard and outbuildings; facilities good for getting down town; rent $260. Inquire at No. 254 East 41st-st., or on the premises. Also, on 90 feet, between Avs. A and B, a well-finished two-story basement and counter-cellar brick house, with water and gas; rent, $250.

TO LET—FULL FURNISHED COTTAGE RESIdence to let or for sale, at Great Neck, L. I., 1¼ hours from the City; 10 rooms; 6 acres land; ice-house filled; garden; carriage-house, &c.; fine bathing; unsurpassed land and water view; to a responsible private family only. Apply to S. T. SKIDMORE, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st., or on the premises to E. L. TREDWELL.

FLUSHING, L. I.—TO LET, IN THE VILLAGE of Flushing, L. I., five minutes' walk from the Railroad depot, a handsome, modern-built cottage, containing ten well furnished rooms, six lots of ground, nicely laid out, good garden, &c.; stable attached. Apply on the premises to WM. HEALY, Fraoklio-place, or to Brady's Gallery, No. 785 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE COTTAGE, LLEWELLYN Park, Orange, N. J. House has 11 rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, &c. There is upward of half an acre of ground, with stable and the usual outbuildings of a well-ordered country seat. Apply to B. D. PENFIELD, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR FIVE OR SIX MONTHS, A FURnished house in Newburgh, located in the most desirable part of Grand-st., within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Possession given the 1st of May. For particulars address WM. R. BROWN, No. 82 Front st., Newburgh, N. Y.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with a two-acre lawn, garden, carriage-house, stable, &c., 1¾ miles from Williome' Bridge Depot, Harlem Railroad; more land if required. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO LET—IN THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., a blacksmith's shop, which can be converted into a private stable. Possession 1st May. For further particulars, apply to L. M. HOFFMAN, No. 35 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR ONE or more years, in 17th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.; house 33 feet wide, with 4 large rooms on each floor, dining-room, &c. House is well furnished, and in good order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOTEL TO LET—FURNISHED, AT CLIFFWOOD; accommodates 100. Also, two cottages, unfurnished; fine rides, fishing, bathing, &c., 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat. H. L. CLARK, No. 24 William-st,

TO LET—ONE MILE FROM SCARSBOROUGH depot, on Hudson River Railroad, a cottage, with 12 rooms, carriage-house, 7 acres of land, variety of fruit, fine river view, &c., &c. Rent $400 per year, or $600 furnished. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, 25 Wall-st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TO LET, A MODERN built house, with stable and one acre of land, convenient to New-Haven Railroad depot and steamboat landing. Apply to owner, TITUS MEAD, Greenwich, or to JOHN GINTY, No. 125 4th-av., N. Y.

TO LET.—BY MAY 1, A HANDSOMELY FURnished third floor to two or there gentlemen, with or without breakfast. In a first-class house in 46th-st., near Broadway. Address, for one week, Box No. 4,747 Post-office

TO LET AT BLOOMINGDALE—A COTTAGE residence, with eight lots of ground, finely shaded, with stable, vegetable garden, fruit, &c., on 86th-st., near the Hudson River; rent, $500. Apply on the premises, or to JAMES SOMERVILLE, No. 45 Centre-st.

LOFT TO LET.—FIRST LOFT OF NO. 26 PARK-st., near Centre and Duane sts., suitable for any mechanical or manufacturing business or storage, being now used for a book bindery. Apply to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 102 Broadway, third floor.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, houses on Staten Island, at rents ranging from $300 to $1,000 per annum. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY, SEPARATE OR TOgether, a fifty-acre farm and cottage, one mile north of Fellville, L. I., on the Passaic Rail. Price $350 and $200. B. FRAZEE or P. MANN, No. 23 West 41st-st.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—NEAR DEPOT, a neat cottage, with two rooms, marble mantles, gas and extures; carriage house, large gardens, &c. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, conveoient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office 90 Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF THE white marble front store on Duane-st., near Broadway, running through to Nachatan-place. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, the building Nos. 9 and 11 Lloyt-st., Brooklyn; two stories and basement. Inquire of J. VAN RIPER, No. 264 Pacific-st.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FOR SIX months from May 1. Inquire at No. 54 East 29th-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock, P M.

TO LET—LOFTS FOR STORAGE OF FURNITURE. Apply at No. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO LET—TWO STORES IN THE BIBBLE HOUSE, Astor-place; one on Astor-place and the other on 8th-av. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE.—FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, an old established hardware and house-furnishing business, located on one of the best streets, fitted up complete with shelf, boxes, drawers, &c.; good front, with large and handsome show windows. The books shown as to business large, and good and genuine reasons given for selling. None but a responsible business man, with about $6,000 cash, need apply. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 586 New-York Post-office.

TO PRINTERS.—A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has a few thousand dollars in money or available property, may acquire an interest in a large job office in this City, that will bring him a return of $5,000 per annum. None but a practical man, capable of managing the entire mechanical portion of the business, will suit. Address, with references, TYPO, care John Hooper & Co., Advertising Agents, *Times* Building.

STOCK OF LIVERY STABLE FOR SALE.—All the horses, carriages, wagons, sleighs, horses, harness, robes, blankets, &c., belonging to the livery stable of the late Daniel W. Norris, is offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Also, a colt, sired by the celebrated stallion *Bepposs*, now in training. For terms apply at the office of stable, No. 6 East Houston-st., to J. S. NORRIS, Sr.

$20,000—TO A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD character, energy and business capacity, having $20,000 cash at command, an opportunity is offered to engage in a mechanical and commission business on equal terms with the party who has had the principal charge of it for the past ten years. Address M. W., Box No. 5,571 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF a saloon in the central part of the City, doing a profitable business; the present proprietor leaving the country is the reason for selling; it can be had either with or without the furniture. Apply to THOMAS GRAY, No. 152 Grand-st., basement.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—WITH FIXtures and dwelling attached, No. 99 Henry-st., New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.
PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.

We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of paper bags, made of the best stock, and designed especially for grocers and tea dealers. Also, paper flour bags, to hold 12½, 25 and 50 pounds, made of the best Manila paper, and suitable for grocers and millers, neatly printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of bags constantly on hand and for sale at the
CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
B. E. CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 123, 125 and 127 Broad-st.

TEAS, TEAS, TEAS!

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY will open on the 9th, at 2 cents per pound profit, a large invoice of the finest grades of Mogune Teas imported; comprising Gunpowder, imperial, Hyson and Young Hyson. The trade will notice that this is said to be the only invoice of Mogune Teas in this market.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Importers and Jobbers,
No. 51 Vesey st.

THE AMERICAN
JAVA COFFEE COMPANY.

Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.
The Company have established the price of their Coffee at 25 cents per pound. Put up in one-pound packages 48 lbs. in a case. Usual discount.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PAVILION HOTEL—ISLIP, L. I.—THIS ELEgant and well-known Summer hotel will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th of May, 1864. It is reached by the Long Island Railroad three times a day. Apply for rooms to IRA A. LIBBY, Proprietor, Islip, L. I., or Union-place Hotel, New-York, or to Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY—FOR SAFE INVESTment of money in real estate rapidly growing in value. For sale, 16¾ acres of land, eligibly situated in the Village of Newburgh, N. Y., on which are a good and convenient dwelling-house, tenant-house, two barns, and a quantity of fruit trees and grapevines. But this land is chiefly valuable for building lots, for which there is a great demand in our rapidly growing town. Owner is so occupied in mercantile business that he cannot attend to division of premises and sale thereof in parcels, and is willing to sell same in bulk, at a low price, and on favorable terms as to payment. For particulars inquire of HASBROUCK & TAYLOR, Attorneys, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT DWELLING IN 15th-st., near 5th-av.—The house is a double one, and contains library, dining-room, drawing-rooms and boudoir on first floor; stairs in side hall at right angles with main entrance, five rooms and large bath room on second floor, five rooms (three large) on the third floor; light and roomy kitchen and separate laundry, coal cellar, furnace-room, &c., in basement. The house is furnished in a very costly and tasteful manner, and is indeed an unusually fine residence. House and furniture are offered for sale, and possession can be had at a fortnight's notice.

A large amount can remain on bond and mortgage, at six per cent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Situated on William-borgh, two blocks south of the ferries to Roosevelt and Grand sts., between South 9th and South 10th sts., being 150 feet on 1st-st., running down to the East River over 360 feet, with about 150 feet front, of 20 feet depth at low water, and a return dock of 175 feet, containing about 22 lots of ground, is well calculated for a sugar refinery, or any other manufacturing business. Inquire of EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 1st-st., opposite.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT Newburgh, a brick house, gothic style, 40 feet square, containing about 20 rooms; with barn, coach-house, stable, &c., fine garden, evergreens, fruit trees and small berries in abundance; beautiful views of the Hudson. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR EXTRA LARGE, FINELY LOCATED lots, on the grade on 1st-av., in the Red House plot, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Brokers can receive diagram and price from CARPENTER & CO., No. 455 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE FRONT house in Brooklyn, on Elliot-place, between Fulton-st. and Hanson-place; a most desirable and accessible location; has all the latest and richest improvements; must be sold. Inquire on the premises of RICHARD CLAFFY.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—One lot, 100x25 feet, on south side of 65th-st., 125 feet west of 8th-av. Two lots, 100x25 feet each, on south side of 99th-st., commencing 125 feet west of 8th-av., by JACKSON & PURDY, No. 647 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON CENTRAL PARK, 8TH-AV., BElow 100th-st., two lots very finely located. Price, $10,000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE ENGLISH basement house, No. 27 East 31st-st., near Madison-av. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FARMS.

A FARM OF 40 ACRES ON SOUTH SIDE of Staten Island, near Gifford's depot, one-half in fine state of cultivation, remainder consists of beautiful building sites, commanding a fine view of Lower and Prince's Bay, with plenty of forest trees and evergreens; quarter of a mile from shore, where there is good fishing and bathing. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

PLANTATION WANTED.—TO LEASE OR purchase, a cotton or sugar plantation in Louisiana, Mississippi, the Carolinas, or Florida, or an interest in such, where a few thousand dollars would be profitably invested. The advertiser is a thorough business man, and understands something of farming. Address PLANTER, Box No. 4,739 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Stock farm containing 300 acres, with houses and barns and stream of water, situated in the town of Bloomington, Ill. Two railroads running through the entire State pass through the town. For terms, etc., address STANLEY, Box No. 1,098 P. O.

FOR SALE—A FARM, 42 ACRES, NINE MILES from New-York; price $10,000. Also, 45 acres on the Passaic River, New-Jersey; price $6,500. Apply to R. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, DRESDEN CHINA, MUSICAL CLOCKS, FINE SHEFFIELD PLATE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, BILLIARD TABLE, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 14, 1864, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 56 West 34th-st., near 5th av., the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, made to order by Messrs. Meers, Roux, Rochefort & Skarreo, &c., consisting in part of

DRAWING-ROOMS,

Superbly carved rosewood parlor suites in satin, ebony and gilt, armand reception chairs, elegantly carved rosewood etageres with mirrors, marble-top centre and fancy tables, fine French plate pier and mantel mirrors, heavily carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, full round corners made by Lighte, Newton & Bradbury; superb real Dresden china mantel vases, decorated with raised fruit and flowers, elegant musical clocks with birds, very rich satin and lace curtains, parian and bisque groups, medallion velvet carpets.

DINING-ROOM,

Heavily carved walnut extension table, marble-top buffet, lounge and dining chairs in morocco, rosewood card tables, marble and clock reps and lace curtains, assortment of French china and cut glassware, very rich best quality Sheffield plate, viz.: chafing-dishes, side dishes, coffee and tea urns, waiters, ice and sugar bowls, pitchers, &c.

BED CHAMBERS

Elegantly carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, armoire a glace, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, Turkish easy chairs, lounges, arm and side chairs, etageres, palliasses, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, lace and reps curtains, mantle clocks and ornaments, mahogany wardrobes, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets.

ALSO,

all the elegant bronze and ormolu chandeliers, gas brackets, &c., rosewood and mahogany chairs, Sharp, Welch & Co.'s dishes, &c., complete, together with a large assortment of kitchen and laundry furniture, with which the sale will commence.

AT 4 O'CLOCK,

a number of very choice oil-paintings, by Rondel, Ingram, Watteau, Berrier, Paul Kitter, Ernest Lattacbios, Miss Stevens, and others.

ALSO,

pair blood bay horses, four and five years old, sixteen and three-quarters hands high, switch tails, sound and kind in all harness, fine coupé and one family carriage, made by Wood Brothers, calèche by Lawrence, double and single harness, blankets, &c.

The furniture will be on exhibition on MONDAY, 18th instant, by permit, which with catalogue, may be seen at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, valuable Brooklyn residence. A two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, and 16 lots of ground, on Pacific-st., running through to Dean-st., and commencing 200 feet west of Nostrand-av. The house is about 32 feet square, with an extension, all in good order. Coach-house and stable on the premises. The grounds are handsomely laid out in gardens, containing grapevines, summer-house, &c. In all respects suitable for a gentleman's residence. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR sale in the village of Sing Sing, containing about 12 acres; a stream of water through the place, with every advantage for a good water power; also an easily-worked marble quarry; abundance of good fruit; on the premises is a dwelling-house containing nine rooms. If not sold before the 26th of April it will then be offered at public auction on the premises, between 10 and 12 M. For particulars inquire of STEPHEN YALE on the premises, EDGAR FORMAN, Niagara Insurance Company, No. 67 Wall-st., or ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 58½ Pine-st.

JOSEPH HAGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., AT the Central Sale-room, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Bro klyn. Handsome rosewood piano, 7 octave, cottage do., oak secretary bedstead, Plympton's patent.

ALSO—A large and general assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, book-cases, hair mattresses, China, glassware, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

At 12 o'clock noon,

3 good horses, 3 covered bakers' wagons, 1 butcher's cart, 4 sets harness, &c., &c.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—D. S. HOUGH, AUCTIONeer, will sell at auction this day, THURSDAY, April 14, at 10½ A. M., the entire contents of the private residence, No. 206 East 18th-st., near 2d-av., consisting of rich velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant rosewood parlor furniture, two fine paper mirrors, with gilt cornices and shades, tables to match; richly embroidered lace curtains, walnut and oak dining-room furniture, good chamber suites, fine mattresses and beds, mahogany desk, a lot of books and pamphlets. Also, a good assortment of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on morning of sale. No postponement on account of the weather.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ELEVENTH-AVENUE CORNER LOTS AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, to close a concern, on THURSDAY, April 21, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: ELEVENTH-AV. LOTS—Two lots beautifully situated at the northeasterly corner of 11th-av. and 106th-st., each lot 25 feet 5½ inches on the 11th-av., by 100 feet in depth.

ELEVENTH-AV.—Two lots on the southeast corner of 11th-av. and 106th-st., each 25 feet 5½ inches on the avenue, by from 105 to 109 feet 9¼ inches. The soil is very fine, being a choice garden at ot. The title is perfect. $400 on each lot can remain on mortgage two years from last January. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 68 CROSBY-ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

CROSBY-ST.—The three-story house and lot situate on the easterly side of Crosby-st., about 47 feet 5½ inches south of Spring-st., and known as No. 68. The house is 20 feet 7 inches by 36 feet 5 inches; is partly frame and partly brick.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 518 5TH-ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story and basement marble front house and lot, known as No. 518 5th-st., between Avs. C and D. The house is 22.6 by 46 feet, with an extension on first floor 22.6 by 8 feet; has gas, hot and cold water, good range, &c. The lot is 22.6 by 96 feet.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY,
(THURSDAY,) APRIL 14,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM, No. 52 WILLIAM ST.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Shares.		Shares.	
528	Mech. & Trad. Bank	$25	50 Phenix Bank..... $20
10	Shoe & Leath. Bank	100	20 American Ex. Bank 100
10	N. Y. Fire & M. Ins.	100	75 Inter Firn. Ins..... 100
30	Firemen's Trust Ins.	10	10 Continental Fire Ins 100
10	Metropolitan F. Ins.	100	40 Beekman Fire Ins.. 25
20	Second-av. R.....	100	20 Security Fire Ins... 50
40	Adriatic Fire Ins....	25	10 Sunyesant Fire Ins. 25
75	Ind. Telegraph Co...	100	16 Eagle Fire Ins..... 40
5	Long Island Fire Ins	50	200 Saginaw L. & M Co. 25
300	Brooklyn Coo. R....	50	

$5,000 6 per cent. Michigan State Bonds.
$1,000 6 per cent. Sacramento City Bonds, interest paid in gold.
$1,000 8 per cent. Keokuk City Bonds.
$5,000 7 per cent. Niagara Falls Hydraulic Co. Bonds.
$11,000 7 per cent. Lyons (Iowa) Central R. Co. Bonds.
$18,000 6 per cent. Williamsburgh Water Works Bonds.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer. (late with Adrian H. Muller.)

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BROOME AND HENRY STS. PROPERTY.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

HENRY-ST.—Two-story, attic and basement brick house and lot No. 245 Henry-st., near Montgomery; house 23x40; lot 23x80.

BROOME-ST.—Frame buildings and lot No. 111 Broome-st., near Willet, 25x75 feet.

Possession May 1. Terms liberal.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY BURDETT, JONES, & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO ME DIrected by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,
FROM STORE NO. 6 BARCLAY-ST.,
TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1864,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,
THE CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER
CUMBERLAND,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

87 Bales Cloths and Clothing.
67 Cases Dry Goods.
22 Cases Hardware.
18 Cases Paper.
10 Bales Paper.
130 Coils Rope.
82 Chests Tea.
2 Suites Drawing-room Furniture.
5 Bales Sole Leather.
106 Cases Can Meats.
140 Boxes Candles.
15 Cases muskets.
10 Cases Boots,
&c., &c., &c.

CARGO PRIZE STEAMER LAURA.

20 Cases Dry Goods.
2 Bales Blankets.

CARGO PRIZE STEAMER ROSITA.

8 Boles Bagging.
9 Cases Dry Goods.

CARGO PRIZE SCHOONER ROEBUCK.

50 Cases Dry Goods.
20 Bales Oakum.
200 Pigs Lead.
25 Boxes Shot.

FROM PRIZE SCHOONER SUSAN.

8 Cases Sundries.

FROM PRIZE SLOOP CAROLINE.

1 Case Sneakies.

Catalogues three days before sale, where goods may be examined.
Terms at Sale,
JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal.
Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

PRIZE STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

Adjourned Sale, by order of Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20,
From the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, at 12 M.,
By order of Hon. THOMAS J. BOYNTON, Judge District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction the prize
STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND,
as she now lies, with all on board. The CUMBERLAND is an iron ship, 218 feet long, 26 feet beam, 11 feet bold; side wheels, double oscillating engines; boilers one year old; has elegant cabins; is in perfect order and ready for sea. Tonnage, about 750 A. M.

She can be examined every day before the sale, by obtaining cards of admission from BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

AUCTION SALE OF NA

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW-YORK.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British hu.lt steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown for mails and passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Commander	To sail.
VIRGINIA.....	Grace.	Saturday, April 23.
PENNSYLVANIA.....	Brooking.	Saturday, May 7.
LOUISIANA.....	Smellie.	Saturday, May 21.
WESTMINSTER.....		Saturday, June 4.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin..... {$100 / $85} Payable in Currency.
Steerage..... 35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....April 16
ETNA.....Saturday.....April 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....April 30
and every succeeding Saturday, at Nooo, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London..85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg..90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
SATURDAY, April 23, at NOON.
The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
Corner of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA,
To sail on SATURDAY, April 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The U. S. M. side wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
HENRY L. HEFFERN, Commander,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 46 N. R., foot of King-st. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The EVENING STAR will follow and sail on SATURDAY, April 30, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The fast and elegant United States mail steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. No freight received, or bills lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE NEW U. S. mail steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. Gager, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, April 23, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $80. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities to the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE WEST
is 90 miles shorter to Cincinnati; one change of cars.
is 21 miles shorter to Cleveland; one change of cars.
is 56 miles shorter to Chicago; one change of cars.
is 55 miles shorter to St. Louis; two changes of cars.
Office No. 271 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. This train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and Intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M.
B. S. BEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:37 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 9:15 P. M., 4:21 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 6 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains

IRON WORK.

RAILROAD TIES.—WANTED, 10,000 CHESTnut, oak or pine ties, sawed or hewn, 8½ feet long, 6x7 or 8x8 inches. Address WM. D. O'BRIEN, No. 32 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., stating terms, delivered in any part of New-York harbor, and time of delivery.

FAIRS.

MARYLAND STATE FAIR
FOR
THE BENEFIT
OF THE
UNITED STATES SANITARY AND CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONS.

The Maryland State Fair will be opened with appropriate ceremonies, at the Maryland Institute, in the City of Baltimore, on MONDAY, 18th of April, at 6½ P. M., a day ever memorable for the first assault and maltreatment of the soldiers of the Sister State of Pennsylvania marching over the common highway of the Republic, in the defence of the Capital of our common country, and the prelude to the atrocities committed in our streets against the patriot sons of Massachusetts on the 19th.
Although her soil has been seared and furrowed by the thread of rebel armies, the daughters of Maryland will not yield to those of any State in placing upon the altar of their beloved country a tribute to the brave defenders of their homes and firesides. Although they may not reach the brilliant results attained in the favored cities of the East and West, valued in money, they will not concede to any a greater degree of devotion to the sublime labor of love exhibited by the agents of the Sanitary Commission, and its no less zealous companion the Christian Commission, on every battle-field. Not only has the soldier, bleeding and dying in defence of the eternal right of man to self-government, been assisted and comforted, but the wind of adversity has been tempered to the misguided men who have taken up arms to effect its overthrow.
Contributions in money and goods are earnestly solicited from our merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers and others, and can be addressed to any of the undersigned, or sent to the hall of the institute, on and after WEDNESDAY, April 13, where they will be received and taken charge of by the Hall Committee.
The various Express Companies will transport articles free of charge.
The programme of the ceremonies of inauguration of the Fair will be announced hereafter.
Tickets of admission to the main hall of the Institute can be had at the following places, on and after WEDNESDAY, April 13, viz.:
Messrs. Cushing & Bailey's, No. 262 W. Baltimore-st.
Messrs. Cantield, Bros. & Co.'s, corner Baltimore and Charles-st.
Mr. James S. Waters, No. 168 W. Baltimore-st.
Messrs. Chas. Reese & Co., corner Madison and Eutaw sts.
Messrs Armstrong & Berry, No. 158 W. Baltimore-street, and at the Ticket Office of the Institute, on and after 18th April, and at following prices:
Single Tickets—For the first evening.....$1.00
Single Tickets—After the first evening.....25
Season Tickets—Good for the entire week of the Fair, after the first evening.....1.00
Season Tickets—Issued to ladies having charge of tables, &c., and their designated assistants only, and good for the entire week, including the first evening.....1.00
No season tickets are transferable, or allowed to be used except by those to whom issued. Ladies having charge of tables, &c., will please hand in, as soon as practicable, at the store of Messrs. Cushing & Bailey, and addressed to the "Joint Executive Committee," a list of names and the number of tickets desired by them, as above.
There will be an exhibition of rare and valuable Paintings in the Rooms of the School of Design of the Institute, for which season tickets will be issued at the above places for 50 cents; single tickets 25 cents. Other exhibitions, of Tableaux, &c., will be announced, as arrangements are perfected.
Arrangements have been made with the various railroad companies and steamboat lines running into the City, by which tickets will be issued (with admission coupons attached) at greatly reduced rates of fare.
The Public School Commissioners have announced a holiday to the scholars for the afternoons of Thursday and Friday, April 21 and 22.
Articles once used will not be removed until after the first evening of the Fair; by this feature an opportunity will be offered to all to see the rare and beautiful articles as first arranged.
A daily newspaper will be published and sold at the Fair.
Meals can be obtained at all hours at the Lunch Rooms, and also at the "New-England Kitchen," which is expected to be one of the most interesting features of the Fair.
The Music for the Fair will be under the direction of Professor Deams.
The Fair will be opened at 10 o'clock on each morning; the Drum Corps will beat the "tattoo" at 10½ P. M.—"taps" at 11, when it is expected that the Rooms will be immediately vacated.

MANAGERS:

Gentlemen's Organization.	*Ladies' Organization.*
PRESIDENT.	PRESIDENT.
WM. J. ALBERT.	MRS. GOV. BRADFORD.

JOINT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Gen. John S. Berry, Ch'n.	Mrs. Alex. Turnbull, Ch'n.
Joseph H. Meredith,	Mrs. Chas. J. Bowen,
Gerard T. Hopkins,	Mrs. Lincoln Phelps,
James Carey Coale,	Mrs. Wm. J. Albert,
Thomas J. Morris,	Mrs. Alpheus Hyatt,
George Gildersleeve,	Mrs. Camillus Kidder,
James W. Tyson,	Mrs. Jas. D. Mason,
James D. Mason,	Mrs. John S. Berry,
John W. Randolph,	Mrs. Charles Spilker.

LADIES' COMMITTEE OF SOLICITATION.
MRS. ROYAL T. CHURCH, Chairman.
TREASURER.
HENRY JANES, of E. Pratt & Bro.
SECRETARY.
JAMES CAREY COALE.
FINANCE COMMITTEE.
HON. THOMAS SWANN, Chairman,
COMMITTEE ON THE FINE ARTS.
GEORGE B. COALE, Chairman.
COMMITTEE ON ROOMS AND DECORATIONS.
WOODWARD ABRAHAMS, Chairman.
COMMITTEE ON LABOR.
SEBASTIAN F. STREETER, Chairman.
COMMITTEE ON LECTURES.
Hon. HUGH L. BOND, Chairman.
[Newspapers throughout the State and elsewhere favorable to the humane cause will confer a favor upon the Managers by copying in whole or in part.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.
The Office of the Treasurer has been removed from No. 2 Great Jones-st., to the Metropolitan Fair Building, in 14th-st.
All persons desirous of contributing money are requested to pay the same to BENJ. COLLINS, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, at his office, No. 823 Broadway (up stairs.)
All checks to be made payable to the order of the Treasurer.
All persons having claims against the Metropolitan Fair Association are requested to hand their bills to Mr. Collins, at the above-named office of the United States Sanitary Commission.
ELLEN. R. STRONG, Treasurer.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.
The building erected for machinery at Palace Garden is now ready for the reception of all contributions of tools and machines. The entrance is on 15th-st., west of the 4th-av. Parties are requested to send in their offerings without delay, that they may be arranged and put in motion in time for the opening of the Fair.
Mr. Joseph Crompton, of the Committee on Machinery, will be at the building to receive what is sent from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., every day, until the 28th inst.
All the principal express companies transport articles to this Fair free of charge.
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
MARCH 19, 1864. Chairman Com. on Machinery.

NEW-YORK SANITARY FAIR.
Two splendid swords contributed by Tiffany & Co., to be awarded by the popular voice.
These swords will be presented by the fair—one to the General and the other to the naval officer—designated by the plurality of subscriptions at one dollar each. The books of registry are open to both sexes and all ages. Persons sent of New-York wishing to express their preference for any one of our naval or military heroes in this charitable manner, are requested to remit to the subscribers, who will guarantee the disposition of the money and the vote—one vote for each dollar remitted.
TIFFANY & CO., N. Y. City.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
The celebrated trotting mare,
LADY WOODRUFF,
Presented by Mr. Bonner, the proprietor of the New-York *Ledger*, to the Metropolitan Fair, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, will be sold at public auction, by EDWARD SCHENCK, on
THURSDAY, April 14, at 1 o'clock,
At the Fair Grounds, Palace Garden, in 15th-st., near 7th-av. Terms cash at time of sale.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
The Chairmen of the several Committees of the Metropolitan Fair Association are respectfully requested to collect the contributions of money made to them, and forward them to the Treasurer at their earliest convenience. This request is rendered necessary from the amount of bills now being presented to this department for payment.
ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York*," and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
MACHINERY.—The Committee will continue to receive machinery during the whole of the first week of the Fair.
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committee on Machinery.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
NO. 823 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.
With other important interests, affairs connected with the Sanitary Commission call me to California for a few months; meanwhile, Correspondents will please address all letters connected with the Commission to Dr. J. FOSTER JENKINS, General Secretary, No. 823 Broadway, New-York. Private Correspondents will address my brother F. W. G. BELLOWS, No. 68 Wall-st., Pacific Mail Company, who will forward my letters on the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.
(Signed,) HENRY W. BELLOWS.

THE FINANCE COMMITETE, APPOINTED on the part of the Fire Department for the Metropolitan Fair, beg leave to inform those who intend making donations in money through them for this great national object, that those authorized to receive contributions in the different companies, will be furnished with certificates from this Committee. Donations will also be reknowledge the same.
EDW'D D. GARESCHE, Chairman, No. 3 Broad-st.
CHAS. McDOUGALL, No. 81 Front-st.
GEORGE T. HOPE, No. 102 Broadway.
FRANCIS B. MACY, No. 129 Front-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 136 Pearl-st.
GEORGE W. LANE, No. 83 Front-st.
Z. H. JARMAN, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOSIAH HEDDEN, No. 69 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the METROPOLITAN FAIR ASSOCIATION are requested to present them to BENJAMIN COLLINS, Assistant Secretary United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway.
All bills presented for payment must be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman of the Committee ordering the expenditure.
ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
TO-NIGHT.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, April 14, at 8, last performance but one of Meyerbeer's grand opera of ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Alice.....
Isabella.....Mme. Josephine Medori
Robert.....Miss Laura Harris
Raimbaut.....Sig. Brignoli
Bertram.....Sig. Lotti
Helene.....Herr Hermanns
The incidental Ballet will be executed by Mlle. Ernestine.
The Corps de Ballet, under the direction of Sig. Ronzani.
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, April 15, positively last night but one of
FAUST. FAUST.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 16, GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Secured seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances may now be had at the regular ticket offices.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
THURSDAY, April 14, 1864.
BENEFIT NIGHT OF MLLE. NATHALIE DUMAS.
LES MEMOIRES DU DIABLE.
Dramatic vaudeville, in 3 acts, by M. Arago, with a splendid cast.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
The Box Office, now at No. 623 Broadway, will remove to-morrow to No. 678 Broadway, opposite the Lafarge House.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
This institution will commence its semi-annual session April 18. Boys of all ages admitted. Superior advantages offered. Terms $140 per annum. Catalogues at J. P. Worstell's, No. 2 4 Broadway, or at the Institute.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,
Great Barrington, Mass. A boarding-school for twenty boys begins next session 2d May. Circulars at Randolph's No. 683 Broadway
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

CIRCULARS OF SEVERAL GOOD SCHOOLS are, for *free* use of Parents, in the Bookstore, No. 139 Grand-st., six doors E. of 5th-av. A complete record of qualifications of Teachers who want places is also kept here. This will be found *invaluable* to Principals, School Officers and Families who seek *good* teachers. J. W. SCHERMERHORN.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—T. G. SLOAN, PRINCIPAL.—A family boarding school for 10 pupils; location pleasant and healthy; one mile from New-Haven; established 13 years; next term begins May 4. Circulars at GOODENOUGH'S, No 122 Nassau-st.

THE GREENWICH INSTITUTE—AT GREENWICH, CONN.—An English and classical school for a limited number of boys, under 14 years of age. Military drill will be practiced. For circulars, address HARRY PECK, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The Fifty-third Semi-annual Session will commence on Monday, May 2d. For circulars apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

WILTON BOARDING INSTITUTE, FOR BOTH SEXES, AT WILTON, CONN.—Terms, $30 to $40 per quarter, first quarter commences May 1. ADDISON A. BETTS, Principal. Circulars can be had at George Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

THE REDDING INSTITUTE, REDDING, CONN.—The 34th session will commence May 4. Catalognes may be had of Benedict Bros., No. 6 Wall-st.
D. SANFORD, A. M.

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL 1st College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., OTIS BIGBEE, Principal. Next term begins April 21. Send for a catalogue.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—The Spring term of this popular boarding school, for both sexes, opens April 16. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Prin.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal.—A few only received. Circulars at No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.—Circulars at W. H. ARTHUR'S, No. 39 Nassau-st., or apply to BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN., for both sexes. Six vacancies. For circulars, address LOCKWOOD & BROWN, Principals.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, AN ACCOMPLISHED MUSICIAN and teacher, would like to give lessons in some pleasant family as an equivalent for board. Highest reference given and required. Address Box No. 176 Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PERSON, ONE capable to teach French and the common English branches to a little girl; she must be a good plain seamstress. Apply, with good references, from 11 to 1, at No. 37 East 15th-st.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher of the classics, mathematics, English branches, French, Spanish, German and music, (piano or vocal,) desires an engagement. Address C. W. C., Box No. 2,561 New-York Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

LEGRAIN'S.
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
WHITE GOODS, FAMILY LINEN AND TABLE LINEN, AT COST.
WHITE SHIRTING MUSLINS, POSITIVELY UNDER COST.
Ladies will only understand the truth of this advertisement by assuring themselves of the facts.
NEW PIQUES, MARSEILLES, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS, PRINTED LINEN, just received.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
50 Cases New Styles Dress Goods.
50 Cases Hosiery and White Goods.
1,000 Cases Balmoral Skirts, new and desirable patterns.
ALSO,
a large and desirable assorted Stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods
TRACY, IRVIN & CO., No. 400 Broadway.

TABLE COVERS.
all sizes and styles. Wine and Tea Cloths, Stand and Melodeon Covers.
PIANO COVERS,
Embroidered, Printed and Bordered in great variety.
Billiard Cloths, all colors,
AT RETAIL.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

WOOL TWINE.
CARPET WARP.
All kinds of twine, rope, cordage and lines, paper and paper bags, envelopes and writing paper.
H. A. HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-lane.

R. H. MACY. NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES, ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.,
TWO DOORS BELOW 14TH-ST.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
The largest assortment of STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, and all kinds of MILLINERY SILKS, LACES, &c., in this City.
We cut Lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST., and No 66 ALLEN-ST., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

FOR CHOICE PARIS FLOWERS,
BRIDAL SETS,
and Straw Bonnets, see TUCKER'S importations, No. 759 Broadway.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of Spring and Summer Millinery and Straw Goods of the newest and most approved shapes and styles, in all the new shades and colors, at
SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

ABBATT & RATHBUN,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel,
No. 507 BROADWAY,
having for many years paid particular attention to the manufacture of
BOY'S CLOTHING,
and attained a degree of excellance rarely equaled, would call the attention of parents and guardians to the large and attractive stock they are now getting up for the Spring and Summer trade. Also,
MEN'S CLOTHING,
of the latest styles and best workmanship.
☞ Particular attention paid to making Military Clothing and Uniforms for Schools.
FURNISHING GOODS
in great variety.
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
embracing
WHITE, COLORED AND NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SCARFS AND TIES,
GLOVES, HDKFS., HOSIERY, &c., &c.,
COURVOISIER'S KID GLOVES.
The Custom Department comprises a full assortment of the Finest and Best Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, &c., required for Men's wear, which will be made up to order by experienced and fashionable cutters.

PEW IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH for sale, eligibly situated in the middle aisle. Possession 1st May. Apply to CHAS. L. JONES, No. 843 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
HYATT FROST.....AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
.....Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.
Particular attention is respectfully directed to the fact that this
GIGANTIC COLLECTION OF
RARE AND WONDERFUL LIVING
BEASTS AND BIRDS,
from every quarter of the globe, embracing an unprecedented number of hitherto unexhibited species.
WILL MOST POSITIVELY CLOSE
WILL MOST POSITIVELY CLOSE
ON THURSDAY EVENING, April 14,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, April 14,
as in consequence of the arrangements which have been made for the approaching traveling season, its stay cannot be prolonged beyond the above-mentioned date under any circumstances whatever.
NUMEROUS RECENT ADDITIONS
render the display of animated nature at the present time more interesting than at any previous period, and
YEARS MAY ELAPSE
before another collection of equal extent and novelty will be presented to the New-York public.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,
at 10½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., introducing
A LIVE TRAINED ANIMALS.
Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
There will be an exhibition of TABLEAUX VIVANTS, in aid of the Metropolitan Fair, at Nihlo's Saloon, on MONDAY EVENING, April 18, under the direction of Mr. H. W. CALYO, of the Academy of Music. Tickets one dollar each. May be had at Nihlo's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and at the music-store of Wm. Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway, and of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway. Doors open at 7 P. M., performance to commence at 8 P. M. The music for the occasion will be furnished by Grafula's Seventh Regiment Band.
No tickets for sale at the door on the evening of the performance.
Mrs. JAMES B. COLGATE.
Mrs. HENRY N. BEERS.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT
OF
MR. YOUNG,
FRIDAY, APRIL 15
TWO COMEDIES
not acted this season, and embracing the strength of the Company,
AMERICANS IN PARIS,
and
RURAL FELICITY,
Box-book now open.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
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MUSIC
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The two hundred Universal Wringing Machines presented by the proprietors of the Sanitary Commission, are nearly distributed and will net $3,500. These valuable household assistants, which were almost unknown three years ago, are now selling at the rate of one hundred thousand annually. The manufacturers claim a combination, under eight different patents, of all the advantages that can be desired in a Wringing Machine. They are durable and in every way satisfactory.—*Journal of Commerce.*

To use PHALON & SON'S Extract of the "Night Blooming Cereus" is to be surrounded by a magic atmosphere. It is an entrancing perfume. The living breath of the sweetest flower the earth produces is rendered permanent in its amber drops. No foreign extract for the handkerchief will compare with it.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

TWO THOUSAND BEHIND.—The sale of the new novel, *Cudjo's Cave*, continues to be large. Edition follows edition, as fast as the books can be printed and bound, yet the publishers inform us that ta-day they are two thousand behind orders.—*Boston Transcript.*

[Advertisement.]

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.

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DEMOREST'S N. Y. ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—The Indians in their performing costumes, illustrated in colors, four extra pages and three pages of music. The most graphic and valuable combination of novelties ever given in any paper yet published. Now ready. Sold everywhere.

MARRIED.

ALDEN—BENNETT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, April 12, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, D. D., JOHN H. ALDEN to SARAH M., daughter of the late Whitman Bennett, of Roslyn, L. I.

BROWN—CLAYTON.—On Tuesday, April 12, at Christ Church, 5th-av., by Rev. F. C. Ewer, DAVID SAYMOUR MARVIN to MARY ELMORE TIBB, eldest daughter of Charles H. Clayton, all of this City.

HOWELL—COOPER.—In Southampton, on Tuesday, April 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. H. N. Wilson, J. W. FLETCHER HOWELL, of California, to Miss MARIA J. R., daughter of Capt. Mercator Cooper, of Southampton, L. I.

☞ California papers please copy.

O'CONNOR—HARRIS.—On Wednesday, April 13, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. T. S. Preston, Mr. WM. P. O'CONNOR to Miss JANET ANNA, youngest daughter of the late Allen W. Hardie, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

TOMPKINS—CARTER.—On Thursday, April 7, at St. Paul's Church, Aurora, Cayuga Lake, by Rev. George Zabriskie Gray, of Kinderhook, Co. ELLIOTT D. TOMPKINS, former Rector of the Church to MARY, eldest daughter of Lorenzo Carter, Esq., of Aurora.

TOMES—RANDALL.—On Tuesday, April 12, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, by Rev. Stephen H. TYNG, D. D., CHARLES HADDAN TOMES to AGNES ADELAIDE, daughter of John Randall, Esq.

DIED.

BRIGGS.—At Fordham, on Wednesday morning, April 13, of consumption, LEWIS V. BRIGGS, youngest son of Josiah and Maria Briggs, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., without further notice.

CAVANAGH.—On Tuesday, April 12, of scarlet fever, MARY EMMA, daughter of Hiram H. and Mary A. Cavanagh, aged 3 years, 9 months and 27 days.

The funeral will take place from the house of her parents, near Woodbridge, N. J., this day. (Thursday,) at 11 A. M.

FLANAGAN.—At Yorkville, on Wednesday evening, April 13, HANNAH, wife of Adam C. Flanagan, in the 35th year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

FRIEL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, April 11, after a lingering illness, CATHARINA, wife of James Friel, in the 52d year of her age.

The friends of her husband, and those of his brother, Daniel Sweeny, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, corner of Park and Franklin avs. A solemn Requiem Mass will be offered up at St. Patrick's Church for the repose of her soul.

GERRY.—In New-Haven, on Thursday, April 7, HELEN MARIA GERRY, daughter of the late Elbridge Gerry.

JARVIS.—On Wednesday, April 13, LORENZO JARVIS, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 15th inst., from his late residence, No. 793 2d-av., at 1 o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—In Milford, Conn., on Wednesday, April 13, Mrs. EMILY B. LOCKWOOD, wife of Frank S. Lockwood, Esq., of Cincinnati, aged 32 years.

Funeral on Friday, April 15, at 3 P. M., from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Lucy Baldwin, in Milford.

LILLIENDAHL.—In Tremont, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 13, ELISABETH FATTAR, infant daughter of William A. and Elizabeth M. Lilliendahl, aged 6 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, at Tremont, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

MORRIS.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, April 12, Mrs. CATHARINE MORRIS, relict of the late Stephen Morris, aged 83 years.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence. Access by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., at 11½ A. M.

MANN.—On Tuesday, April 12, LIZZIE WILLOUGHBY, daughter of Reuben S. and Fannie H. Mann, aged 4 years, 6 months and 7 days.

Funeral services this day, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M., from her parents residence, No. 58 Charles-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

PARMLY.—On Wednesday evening, April 13, MARTHA JANE, daughter of Jabial and Ann H. Parmly, aged 17 years, 5 month and 6 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

ROGERS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 12, ANNIA WARREN, daughter of Charles F. and Catherina E. Rogers, aged 4 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 33 Willoughby-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

RAWLINGS.—On Tuesday, April 12, MARY E., daughter of Augustus and Umadilla Rawlings, aged 3 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, April 13, JAMES C. SMITH, of the City Bank of Cairo, Ill., son of William and the late Caroline Smith, of this City.

Further notice in another issue.

WINES.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday morning, April 12, ELIZABETH TICE, wife of Gilbert H. Wines.

Funeral service on Thursday, at 1 P. M., from No. 105 South 9th-st. The remains will be taken to Flushing, L. I., for interment.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 13—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool.*—S. W. Gouldson, Miss Ada Gouldson, Miss Rachel Gouldson, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Bary, Miss A. Betham, Miss W. Condon, Mr. Taylor, lady, children and nurse, Miss Jackson, Mr. Sill, Mr. Vickers, D. C. Smith, Mr. Williams, M. Upham, J. M. Scott, Mr. Williams, J. Howe, E. Bull, N. W. Nelson, Mr. Zenette, J. Zenette, Mr. Ballard, H. L. Parcelle, S. Muller, Rev. R. Bensing, Rev. W. Hecker, R. Ballenal, D. Wilhaus, W. Black, H. T. Wells, Mr. Willingham and lady, and 474 in the steerage.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 22 | Sun sets..... 6 37 | Moon sets.. 1 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 23 | Gov. Island.. 2 11 | Hell Gate.. 3 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, April 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Ship Star of the West, Perry, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephew.

Brigs John G. Johnson, (Br.,) ——, Matanzas, L. E. Seque; Lillie, (Br.,) Benson, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough. Schooners John Nelson, Nelson, Maitland, N. S., J. F. Whitney; J. G. Baldwin, Hamilton, Hartford, H. S. Backus & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool March 30, and Queenstown 31st inst. at 7 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. March 30, at 4:40 P. M., inside Ball Buoy, passed Am. ships Guy Mannering and Tuscarora, bound ja. April 1, at 5:40 P. M., 86 miles west of Fastnet, passed steamship Australasian bound E. April 8, at 6:30 A. M., lat. 43 40, lon. 49 11, passed a small iceberg; at noon, lat. 43 30, lon. 50 24. Br. ship Able Seaman, for Montreal.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, Havana 9th, at 1½ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Haze, Boljee, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, to U. S. Quartermaster.

Ship Arcadia, (Hol.,) Van Bresney, Liverpool 48 ds., with mdse. to order. Is bound to Boston; put in for repairs.

Ship Bazaar, (of Richmond, Me.,) Stuart, Cardiff 68 ds., with railroad iron to Neasmith & Sons.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool March 22, with mdse. and 448 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Harpswell, Rogers, Montevideo 67 ds., via St. Thomas 24 ds., in ballast to Caleb Adams.

Ship Mary Fry, (of Quebec,) Fry, Bristol 27 ds., with railroad iron to order.

Ship Miranda, (of Liverpool,) Clark, Liverpool 21 ds., with mdse. to C. C. Doncan & Co.

Ship Oceanos, (Hol.,) Dirkson, Rotterdam 47 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. At 2 A. M. 13th, was in collision with Dan brig Marie; broke jibboom and received some slight damage.

Ship Martha, Lewen, London 75 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Salem & Co.

Ship Bissette et Pegoul, (Fr.,) Jaray, Marseilles 60 ds., with mdse. to Saetjer & De Vertn.

Ship Gunon, (Fr.,) Conan, Bordeaux 27 ds., with wine, etc., to Finch & Co.

Ship Star of Canada, Cumminger, Liverpool 64 ds., with mdse. to Daniel Starr.

Ship Yagnard, Russell, New-Orleans 17 ds., with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham.

Bark Mustang, Wells, Frontera 31 ds., with mahogany to Metcalf & Duncan. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. E. gales.

Bark Adelaida, (Argen.,) Lanfare, Rio Janeiro Feb. 19, with coffee to E. D. Morgan & Co. April 3, passed a vessel's head-boards, with Kate in gilt letters. Has had a succession of gales from the eastward since March 22; have crossed the gulf stream three times. April 2 and 3, had a perfect tornado from N. E.; lost sails, started figure-head and received other damage; threw overboard 400 bags of coffee.

Sark Schamyl, Crosby, Palermo March 3, passed Gibraltar 15th, with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co. The bark Henry Wilson sailed for New-York Feb. 19; bark Campbell, Dubell, do. do; bark Alexander and ship Garibaldi, for do. 24th. March 25, lat. 38 49, lon. 20 20, passed a Br. bark, with mizzenmast and maintopmast gone. Her bark very bad weather during the passage, with heavy gales from N. W. to S. E.

Bark Queen of the Seas, (Br., of London,) Ross, Foochow 120 ds.; cleared the Straits of Sunda Jan 23, passed St. Helena Feb. 17, crossed the equator March 2, in lon. 30, with teas to Frederick Spring. March 20, lat. 28 20, lon. 64, saw a wer steamer headog S.; showed no colors. From the parallel of 28 N. had a succession of N and N. W. gales.

Bark Emily & Ada, (of Belize, Hond.,) Colson, Malaga 56 ds., with fruit to Gomez, Wellis & Co. Has had very heavy gales the last weeks on the coast; hove overboard 25 tons of lead.

Bark Confuelns, (Brem.,) Raschen, Amoy Dec. 18, passed Angier Jan. 12, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 10, St. Helena Feb. 21, and crossed the equator March 4, in lon. 26 24, with teas to order.

Bark Jane S. Davis, (of Philadelphie.) Hand, Matanzas 45 ds., with sugar to master. Had heavy weather; carried away jibboom, &c.

Bark Morning Light, Walter, Buenos Ayres Feb. 12, to Harbeck & Co.

Bark R. W. Griffiths, (of Turks Island,) Drummond, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward.

Berk Hunter, York, Matanzas 23 ds., with molasses to Thompson & Huoter.

U. S. transport bark Voltigenr, Conroy, Hilton Head 28 ds., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Elizabeth Cann, (Br.,) Bain, Ardrossan 34 ds., with iron and coal to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Eliza Young, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hatfield, Havre 44 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Jubilanm, (Srem.,) Vockler, Rotterdam 39 ds., with mdse. to master. Had heavy weather, stove bulwarks, etc.

Berk John Cerver, Nichols, Matanzas 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Else, (Swed.,) Peterson, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to James Patrick & Co.

Bark Waicheren, (Hol.,) Van der Heyde, Batavia 122 ds., with sugar, etc., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Chenticleer, Potter, Port-au-Prince, with coffee and logwood to H. Becker & Co.

Bark Ella Maria, (of Portland,) Merrill, Matanzas 30 ds., with sugar, etc., to order.

Bark Edwin, (of Yarmouth,) Patten, Cardiff 52 ds., with coal to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Lovejoy, Anguilla 20 ds., with salt to H Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Topeka, Sundberg, Narvikas March 11, with sugar, etc., to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark John Benson, Johnson, Mayaguez, P. R., March 19, with molasses to Sturges & Co.

Bark Lillias, Cummings, Montevideo 63 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Thomas Terry, of St. Andrew's, Mahoney, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Chimborazo, of Boston, Warren, Miragoane 89 ds., with logwood to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Pellicans, Raffo, Genoa 80 ds., with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Bark Dodo, Hensmann, Port Elizabeth, C. G. H., 88 ds., with skins and wool, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Trojan, Conant, Cardenas 34 ds., with molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark J. C. Rahming, Burkfeldt, Neuvitas 20 ds., with sugar to John C. Rahming.

Bark Harvest Moon, of Boston, Berry, Cardenas 32 ds., with sugar, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Thomas W. Rowland, McCarty New-Orleans 42 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moore & Henry. Been 25 ds. north of Hatteras with heavy N. E. winds.

Brig Maria, (Dan.,) Von Helms, Matanzas 24 ds., with sugar to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Was in collision this morning with Hol. ship Oceanns, at Quarantine; lost bowsprit, jibboom, and damaged the bow to a considerable extent.

Brig P. I. Nevius, of St. John, N. B., Cale, St. Jago 27 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Albin, (Swed.,) Torngnist, Rio Grande 78 ds., with hides to Simonde Visser.

Brig Minnie Miller, of Portland, Anderson, Cardenas 19 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Favorite, of New-Haven, Prindle, Barbados 30 ds., with sugar, etc., to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Brig Thomas Owen, Pettingill, Nuevitas, with molasses to Owen & Carnegie.

Brig Startled Fawn, of Shelburn, N. S., Shaw, Cienfuegos 29 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Lydia E., of Turks Island, Gardner, Matamoras 40 ds., with cotton, etc., to T. A. B. Webster. Had heevy weather on the coast.

Brig South Boston, of Picton, Lane, Bathurst, W. C. A., 41 ds., with peannts and hides to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Susanna, (Hamb.,) Miller, Port Elizabeth, C. G. H., 75 ds., with wool and skins to Simonde Visser.

Brig R. B. Minturn, of Yarmouth, N. S., Buck, Aguadilla, P. R., 28 ds., with molasses to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Charles Brewer, of Rockland, Monros, Matanzas 30 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Cerrie Estelle, Thurlow, Machias 4 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Brig Victoria, Davison, Clenfuegos 32 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Sarah Flagg, (of St. Christopher,) Wood, Goree, W. C. A., 50 ds., with nuts to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Fanny Butler, Bartlett, Palermo Jan. 23, passed Gibraltar Feb. 27, with fruit to Thos. B. Sanford.

Brig New-York, Cooper, Messina 75 ds., with fruit to Mallier, Lord & Quereau.

Brig Maria, of P. E. I., Morris, Manzanilla 30 ds., with molasses and wood to Tynes & Smith; 7th inst., lat. 35 50 lon. 74 30, fell in with schooner George Hoffman, of Fall River, Champlin, from Fortress Monroe for Philadelphia, dismasted and in a sinking condition. Took off the Captain and crew and brought them to this port.

Brig E. Bigelow, of Cornwallis, N. L., Holmes, Saguna 20 ds., with logwood to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Hedwig Charlotte, Juell, Bordeaux 77 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Sybil, of Turks Island, Tounsley, Matamoras, with cotton to W. T. Funk. Left Nassau, March, where she out in in alstress.

Brig Dawn of Day, of St. John, N. B., Holmes, Cardenas 32 ds., with molasses to C. P. Fischer.

Brig Harvest Queen, of Bermuda, Hollis, Mayaguez March 24, with sugar to Dallett & Bliss.

Brig Aroostook, Bryant, Sagua 22 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Waredale, of Falmouth, Jamaica, Chapman, Matanzas 21 ds., with molasses to E. D. Morgan & Co.

Brig Laura, of Antigua, Leonard, Anguilla 24 ds., with salt to G. & J. Knox.

Brig Martha Washington, Leland, Miragoane 37 ds., with logwood to Henry De Cordova & Co.

Schr. Julia E. Gammage, Black, Baltimore, for Bath, with oak plank. On 13th, at 3:30 A. M., picked up a boat containing Capt. Griffen and five men, of the bark Maraval, from Barbadoes for New-York, which had been in collision, an hour previous, with ship Alica Ball, outward bound; the rest of the crew took to the other boat, and were no doubt picked up. The Maraval sunk in sight of the schooner.

Schr. Julia Franklin, Van Name, Fortress Monroe 8 ds., with oysters. Night of 11th, off Barnegat, spoke schr. Lydia, of Portland, from Trinidad, 56 ds. out, short of provisions, and supplied her. She had lost one man overboard.

Schr. Tropic Bird, of St. John, N. B., McDougall, Sagua 21 ds., with sugar to Thos. Ascenoio.

Schr. Rover, of Halifax, O'Brysu, St. Jago 38 ds., with sugar to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. N. Chace, of Harwich, Doane, Baracoa 23 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Ruth Baker, of Yarmouth, Me., Knight, Cardenas 30 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schr. Superb, of Lunenberg, N. S., Lyons, Arroyo 18 ds., with molasses to B. F. Small & Co. Left bark Ida Abbott waiting cargo.

Schr. Ommelander, Wierenga, Buenos Ayres 70 ds., with hides and wool to W. De Forrest & Co.

Schr. Truro, of Maitland, N. S., Barrick, Mayaguez, P. R., 25 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. B. H. Hawkins, Wyatt, Baltimore 12 ds., with coal to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Wm. Pickering, Quinn, Hilton Head 18 ds., bound to Boston. Put into this port for a harbor and provisions.

Schr. J. W. Hatfield, of Windsor, N. S., Wood, Porto Cabello 29 ds., with coffee to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. W. D. Beckford, of Arichat, Ladrey, Barbadoes 35 ds., with sugar, &e., to T. Dwight.

Schr. N. W. Smith, Tooker, Port Royal 20 ds., in ballast, to Jonas Smith.

Schr. John Northup, Laird, St. Martin March 19, with salt to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Maria Webster, Nawcomb, Fortress Monroe for Boston.

Schr. Wm. Scott, Newcomb, Fortress Monroe for Boston.

Schr. Ella G. Fogg, Newcombe, Fortress Monroe for Boston.

Schr. Napoleon, Loper, Hilton Head 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. J. F. Williams, Curtis, Beaufort, N. C., 16 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. Smithsonian, of Brookhaven, Davis, Port Royal to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Winged Racer, Snow, Fortress Monroe, for Boston.

Schr. R. R. Higgins, Paine, Fortress Monroe, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah Maria, of Cold Spring, Underhill, Baracoa 29 ds., with fruit to J. & V. Pearsall.

Schr. Prize, Mayo, Baltimore 26 ds., with corn to Robinson & Co.

Schr. C. Chamberlain, Porter, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. James Gorham, Smith, Elizabethport, for Provincetown.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Clark, Elizabethport or New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, E. N. E.

Sailed.

April 12—Steamers Northern Light, D. H. Mount, James S. Green.

Ships Helen Clinton, Ellen Austin, Gratitude, Alice Ball.

Barks Talegraph, international, Washington, Orient.

Brigs St. Vincent, Brill, and schr. Clara T. Holmes.

Foreign Ports.

[LATEST PER ETNA.]

QUEENSTOWN, March 31.

Arrived from New-York—London and Sophie Jay, at Deal; British Lion and Jeremiah Thompson, at Liverpool.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND PARTON'S GEN. BUTLER AT NEW-ORLEANS.

From the (London) Morning Star.

Many who do not care even for the interesting details and graphic descriptions in which the book abounds, may yet like to know that it contains ample materials for an independent judgment on the General's military abilities, civil administration and personal integrity. On none of these points is the opinion of England favorable to Butler; on one, at least, it has been strongly expressed in adverse terms. Even among sympathizers with the Northern and Abolitionist cause it is not uncommon to hear his government of New-Orleans either denounced or but faintly defended. It is so hard to remove an unjust impression of a living man, that we fear the General must be content to bear, for some time to come, with much of undeserved odium. But that it is undeserved, the documents published by Mr. Parton can leave no candid man in doubt. Impartiality is almost impossible. Everybody has taken sides for or against the much-abused New-England General. But the strongest prejudices are weaker with honest minds than the strength of evidence; and this, at least, may be demanded, that no one continue to despatter Gen. Butler with the abuse of presumptuous blundering in soldiership, tyranny in government, and rapacity in the private use of public powers, until he has examined the evidence now for the first time collected. There is here incontestible proof that Butler is a man of abilities equal to anything he has undertaken, of rigorous justice and integrity, pure from all taint of venality, and generous in the use both of his private means and official powers. It is to be wished there were not equal proof of his having been ill rewarded for his great achievements, and studiously held back from even greater opportunities. But jealousy is not the peculiar vice of republics, and the highest man in the American Commonwealth is among the least open to imputations of envy or of ingratitude. It is in the Foreign Office at Washington, Geo Butler seems to have been awarded the penalty of zeal and success; and it is to be feared that European influences have had a good deal to do with his relegation to comparative obscurity.

From the London Spectator.

This biography leaves on our minds no doubt that the Union possesses in Geo. Butler a man of rare and original capacity, extraordinarily fitted for constructive administration, and without any tendency to cruelty, though with that indifference to the feelings of others so often marked in very strong men. Of all the men who fill our European history, the one he is most like—strangely like—is Frederick the Great.

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RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

CATARRH CURED.
FROM REV. FRED. S. JEWELL,
PROFESSOR OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, ALBANY, N. Y.

This may certify that I have been, since 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by a highly inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the cavities of the head, producing a most distressing species of headache, for days at a time, wholly incapacitating me from business, and, during the paroxysms, confining me to the bed. In some instances the inflammation has extended to the teeth, occasioning toothache; to the throat, producing hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice it has so affected the left eye as to confine me for a month or more to a darkened room. These attacks have been accompanied by strong febrile symptoms; by stoppages of the head, and in the first stages by watery discharges from the nose, and subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and, toward the close of the attack, becoming bloody and purulent. I have tried medicines of almost every kind; external applications to the head, such as camphor, ginger, hot vinegar, snuffs of some half dozen kinds, and other catarrhal preparations, together with internal remedies, such as alteratives, cathartics and emetics. These have produced no change in the occurrence or character of the disease, and, in most cases with little or no temporary relief. I had come, at length, to believe the disease to be practically beyond either cure or materiel alleviation.

Under these circumstances, I was led, some five months ago, to make a trial of Dr. Lighthill's treatment. His method at once approved itself to my judgment as simple, philosophical, and likely to be effective. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he labored in dealing with a disease of such long standing, aggravated by nervous debility and dyspepsia, and constantly induced by the accidents of my professional labor, I found the treatment reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and producing such a modification and alleviation of its character as I had supposed impossible. I chronicle the result thus:

Although I have been situated several times so that I should formerly have believed a severe attack of my catarrh inevitable, I have escaped thus far; the symptoms of threatened attack have been very light, and have yielded to the remedies employed by Dr. Lighthill, without the need of recourse to the old hot fermentations for emetics, and the discharges from the head have resumed the original and natural condition. That I have been able to obtain so material a relief is to me a cause of gratitude. In that alone I am repaid for whatever the treatment may have cost me.

I make this statement unsolicited, as a means of acknowledging my obligations to Dr. Lighthill's method of treating catarrh, and with a view to aid any who may have suffered from that disease in forming a just opinion of its merits, and its probable utility in their own case.

FREDERIC

deemed utterly impracticable to make the move until SHERMAN could get up, because of the inadequacy of our forces and the condition of the animals then at Chattanooga; and I was forced to leave BURNSIDE, for the present, to contend against superior forces of the enemy until the arrival of SHERMAN with his man and means of transportation. In the meantime, recommendations were made, and plans matured for operations. Dispatches were sent to SHERMAN, informing him of the movement of LONGSTREET, and the necessity of his immediate presence at Chattanooga.

On the 14th of November I telegraphed to BURNSIDE as follows:

"Your dispatch and DANA's just received. Being there, you can tell better how to resist LONGSTREET's attack than I can direct. With your showing, you had better give up Kingston at the last moment, and save the most productive part of your possessions. Every arrangement is now being made to throw SHERMAN's force across the river just at and below the mouth of Chickamauga Creek as soon as it arrives. THOMAS will attack on his left at the same time; and, together it is expected to carry Missionary Ridge, and from there rush a force on the railroad between Cleveland and Dalton. HOOKER with at the same time attack, and, if he can, carry Lookout Mountain. The enemy now seems to be looking for an attack on his left flank. This favors us. To further confirm this, SHERMAN's advance division will march direct from Whitesides to Trenton. The remainder of his force will pass after a new road just made from Whitesides to Kelly's Ferry, thus being concealed from the enemy, and leave him to suppose the whole force is going up Lookout Valley. SHERMAN's advance has only just reached Bridgeport. The rear will only reach there on the 16th. This will bring it to the 18th, as the earliest day for making the combined movement as described. Will you then be able to maintain yourself till that time. I can hardly conceive of the enemy breaking through at Kingston, and pushing for Kentucky. If they should, however, a new problem would be left for solution. THOMAS has ordered a division of cavalry to the vicinity of Sparta. I will ascertain if they have started, and inform you. It will be entirely out of the question to send for 10,000 men, not because they cannot be spared, but how could they be fed after they got one day east of here?

U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen.

To Maj.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.

On the 15th, having received from the General-in-Chief a dispatch, of date the 14th, in reference to BURNSIDE's position, the danger of his abandonment of East Tennessee unless immediate relief was afforded, and the terrible misfortune such a result would be to our arms; and also dispatches from Mr. C. A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War, and Col. WILSON of my Staff, sent at the instance of Gen. BURNSIDE, informing me more fully of the condition of affairs as detailed to them by him. I telegraphed him as follows:

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 15, 1863.

I do not know how to impress on you the necessity of holding on to East Tennessee in strong enough terms. According to the dispatches of Mr. DANA and Col. WILSON, it would seem that you should, if pressed to do it, hold on to KNOXVILLE and that portion of the valley you will necessarily possess holding to that point. Should LONGSTREET move his whole force across the Little Tennessee, an effort should be made to cut his pontoons on that stream even if it sacrificed half the cavalry of the Ohio army. By holding on, and placing LONGSTREET between the Little Tennessee and KNOXVILLE, he should not be allowed to escape with an army capable of doing anything this Winter. I can hardly conceive the necessity of retreating from East Tennessee. If I did at all, it would be after losing most of the army, and then necessity would suggest the route. I will not attempt to lay out a line of retreat. Lexington, looking at the map, I thought of more importance than any one point in East Tennessee. But my attention being called more closely to it, I can see that it might be passed by, and KNOXVILLE and the rich valley about it possessed, ignoring that place entirely. I should not think it advisable to concentrate a force near Little Tennessee to resist the crossing, if it would be in danger of capture. But I would harrass and embarrass progress in every way possible, reflecting on the fact that the Army of the Ohio is not the only army to resist the onward progress of the enemy. U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

To Major-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.

Previous reconnoissances made, first by Brig.-Gen. W. F. SMITH, Chief Engineer, and afterward by THOMAS, SHERMAN and myself, in company with him, of the country opposite Chattanooga and north of the Tennessee River, extending as far east as the mouth of the South Chickamauga and the north end of Missionary Ridge, so far as the same could be made from the north bank of the river without exciting suspicions as the part of the enemy, showed good roads from Brown's Ferry up the river and back of the first range of hills opposite Chattanooga, and out of view of the enemy's positions. Troops crossing the bridge at Brown's Ferry could be seen, and their numbers estimated, by the enemy; but not seeing anything further of them as they passed up in rear of these hills, he would necessarily be at a loss to know whether they were moving to KNOXVILLE, or held on the north side of the river for further operations at Chattanooga. It also showed that the north end of Missionary Ridge was imperfectly guarded, and that the banks of the river from the mouth of South Chickamauga Creek, eastward to his main line in front of Chattanooga, was watched only by a small cavalry picket. This determined the plan of operations indicated in my dispatch of the 14th to BURNSIDE.

Upon further consideration—the great object being to mass all the forces possible against one given point, namely, Missionary Ridge, converging toward the north end of it—it was deemed best to change the original plan, so far as it contemplated HOOKER's attack on Lookout Mountain, which would give us HOWARD's corps of his command to aid in this purpose; and on the 18th the following instructions were given THOMAS:

"All the preparations should be made for attacking the enemy's position on Missionary Ridge by Saturday at daylight. You being provided with a map giving names of roads, spurs of mountain, and other places, such definite instructions cannot be given as might be desirable. However, the general plan, you understand, is for SHERMAN, with the force brought with him strengthened by a division from your command to effect a crossing of the Tennessee River just below the mouth of Chickamauga. Soon after crossing he will plant artillery from the heights of the north bank of the river to be located by your chief of artillery and to secure the heights from the northern extremity to about the railroad tunnel, before the enemy can concentrate against him. You will cooperate with SHERMAN. The troops in Chattanooga valley should all be concentrated on your left flank, leaving only the necessary force to defend fortifications on the right and centre, and a movable column of one division in readiness to move whenever ordered. This division should show itself as threateningly as possible on the most practicable line for making an attack upon the valley. Your effort, then, will be to form a junction with SHERMAN by marching your advance well toward the northern end of Missionary Ridge, and moving with as much simultaneously with him as possible. The junction once formed, and the Ridge carried, connections will be at once established between the two armies by roads on the south bank of the river. Further movements will then depend on those of the enemy. Lookout Valley, I think, will be easily held by GRANT's division, and what troops you may still have there belonging to the old Army of the Cumberland. HOOKER's force can then be held in readiness to act either with you at Chattanooga, or with SHERMAN. It should be marched on Friday night to a position on the north side of the river, not lower down than the first pontoon bridge, and thus held in readiness for such orders as may become necessary. All these troops will be provided with two days cooked rations in haversacks, and 100 rounds of ammunition on the person of each infantry soldier. Special care should be taken by all officers to see that ammunition is not wasted or unnecessarily fired away. You will call on the Engineer Department for such preparations as you may deem necessary for carrying your infantry and artillery over the creek. U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

To Maj.-Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS.

A copy of these instructions was furnished SHERMAN with the following communication:

Inclosed herewith I send you copy of instructions to Major-Gen. THOMAS, for, having been over the ground in person and having heard the whole matter discussed, further instructions will not be necessary for you. It is particularly desirable that a force should be got through to the railroad between Cleveland and Dalton, and LONGSTREET thus cut off from communication with the South; but being confronted by a large force here, strongly located, it is not easy to tell how this is to be effected until the result of our first effort is known. I will add, however, what is not shown in my instructions to THOMAS, that a brigade of cavalry has been ordered here, which, if it arrives in time, will be thrown across the Tennessee above Chickamauga, and may be able to make the trip to Cleveland or thereabouts.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

To Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

SHERMAN's forces were moved from Bridgeport by way of Whitesides—one division threatening the enemy's left front in the direction of Trenton—crossing at Brown's Ferry, up to the north bank of the Tennessee to near the mouth of South Chickamauga, where they were kept concealed from the enemy until they were ready to form a crossing. Pontoons for throwing a bridge across the river were built, and placed in North Chickamauga, near its mouth, a few miles further up, without attracting the attention of the enemy. It was expected we would be able to effect the crossing on the 21st of November; but, owing to heavy rains, SHERMAN was unable to get up until the afternoon of the 23d, and then only with Gens. MORGAN L. SMITH's, JOHN E. SMITH's and MYOR EWING's divisions of the Fifteenth Corps, under command of Maj.-Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, of his army. The pontoon bridge at Brown's Ferry having been broken by the drift consequent upon the rise in the river, and rafts sent down by the enemy. The other division—OSTERHAUS'—was retained on the south side, and was, on the night of the 23d, ordered, unless it could get across by 8 o'clock the next morning, to report to HOOKER, who was instructed, in this event, to attack Lookout Mountain as contemplated in the original plan.

A deserter from the rebel army, who came into our lines on the night of the 22d November, reported BRAGG falling back. The following letter received from BRAGG by flag of truce on the 20th, tended to confirm this report:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, }
IN THE FIELD, Nov. 20, 1863.

Major-Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding United States forces at Chattanooga:

GENERAL: As there may still be some non-combatants in Chattanooga, I deem it proper to notify you that prudence would dictate their early withdrawal. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG, General-Commanding.

Not being willing that he should get his army off in good order, THOMAS was directed, early on the morning of the 23d, to ascertain the truth or falsity of this report, by driving in his pickets and making him develop his lines. This he did with the troops stationed at Chattanooga and HOWARD's corps, (which had been brought into Chattanooga because of the appreheaded danger in our pontoon bridges from the rise in the river and the enemy's raids) in the most gallant style, driving the enemy from his first line, and securing to us what is known as "Indian Hill," or "Orchard Knoll," and the low range of hills south of it. These points were fortified during the night, and artillery put in position on them. The report of this deserter was evidently not intended to deceive, but he had mistaken BRAGG's movements. It was afterwards ascertained that one division of BUCKNER's corps had gone to join LONGSTREET, and a second division of the same corps had started, but was brought back in consequence of our attack.

On the night of the 23d November, SHERMAN, with three divisions of his army, strengthened by DAVIS' division of THOMAS' corps, which had been stationed along the north bank of the river, convenient to where the crossing was to be effected, was ready for operations. At an hour sufficiently early to secure the south bank of the river, just below the mouth of South Chickamauga, by dawn of day, the pontoons in North Chickamauga were loaded with thirty armed men each, who floated quietly past the enemy's pickets, landed and captured all but one of the guard, twenty in number, before the enemy was aware of the presence of a foe. The steamboat *Dunbar*, with a barge in tow, after having finished ferrying across the river the horses procured from SHERMAN with which to move THOMAS' artillery, was sent up to Chattanooga to aid in crossing artillery and troops; and by daylight of the morning of the 24th of November, eight thousand men were on the south side of the Tanecssee, and fortified in rifle treaches. By 12 o'clock M. the pontoon bridges across the Tennessee and the Chickamauga were laid, and the remainder of SHERMAN's forces crossed over, and at half past three P. M. the whole of the northern extremity of Missionary Ridge to near the railroad tunnel, was in SHERMAN's possession. During the night he fortified the position thus secured, making it equal, if not superior, in strength to that held by the enemy.

By 3 o'clock of the same day, Col. LEAS, with his brigade of cavalry, of THOMAS' army, crossed to the south side of the Tennessee, and to the north of South Chickamauga Creek, and made a raid on the enemy's lines of communication. He burned Tyner's Station, with many stores, cut the railroad at Cleveland, captured near a hundred wagons, and over two hundred prisoners. His own loss was small.

HOOKER carried out the part assigned him for this day equal to the most sanguine expectations. With GEARY's division (Twelfth Corps) and two brigades of STANLEY's division (Fourth Corps) of THOMAS' army, and OSTERHAUS' division (Fifteenth Corps) of SHERMAN'S army, he scaled the western slope of Lookout Mountain, drove the enemy from his rifle-pits on the northern extremity and slope of the mountain, capturing many prisoners without serious loss.

THOMAS having done on the 23d with his troops in Chattanooga what was intended for the 24th, hastened and strengthened his advanced positions during the day, and pushed the Eleventh Corps forward along the south bank of the Tennessee River, across Citico Creek, one brigade of which, with HOWARD in person, reached SHERMAN just as he had completed the crossing of the river.

When HOOKER emerged in sight of the northern extremity of Lookout Mountain, CARLAN's brigade of the Fourteenth Corps was ordered to cross Chattanooga Creek, and form a junction with him. This was effected late in the evening, and after considerable fighting.

Thus on the night of the 24th, our forces maintained an unbroken line, with open communications from the north end of Lookout Mountain, through Chattanooga Valley, to the north end of Missionary Ridge.

On the morning of the 25th HOOKER took possession of the mountain top with a small force, and with the remainder of his command, in pursuance of orders, swept across Chattanooga Valley, now abandoned by the enemy, to Rossville. In this march he was detained four hours building a bridge across Missionary Creek. From Rossville he ascended Missionary Ridge and moved southward toward the centre of the now shortened line.

SHERMAN's attack upon the enemy's most northern and most vital point was vigorously kept up all day. The assaulting column advanced to the very rifle-pits of the enemy, and held this position firmly and without wavering. The right of the assaulting column being exposed to the danger of being turned, two brigades were sent to its support. These advanced in the most gallant manner over the works of the enemy, and laid there partially covered from the fire for some time. The right of these two brigades rested near the head of a ravine or gorge in the mountain side which the enemy took advantage of and sent troops, covered from view, below them and to their right rear. Being unexpectedly fired into from this direction, they fell back across the open field below them, and reformed in good order at the edge of the timber. The column which attacked them were speedily driven to their intrenchments by the assaulting column proper.

Early in the morning of the 25th the remainder of HOWARD's corps reported to SHERMAN, and constituted a part of his forces during that day's battle, the pursuit, and subsequent advance for the relief of Knoxville.

SHERMAN's position not only threatened the right flank of the enemy, but, from his occupying a line across the mountain end to the railroad bridge across Chickamauga Creek, his rear and stores at Chickamauga Station. This caused the enemy to move heavily against him. This movement of his being plainly seen from the position I occupied on Orchard Knoll, BAIRD's division of the Fourteenth Corps was ordered to SHERMAN's support; but receiving a note from SHERMAN informing me that he had all the force necessary, BAIRD was put in position on THOMAS' left.

The appearance of HOOKER's column was at this time seriously looked for and momentarily expected, moving north on the Ridge, with his left in Chattanooga Valley and his right east of the Ridge. His approach was intended as the signal for storming the Ridge in the centre with strong columns; but the time necessarily consumed in the construction of the bridge near Chattanooga Creek detained him to a later hour than was expected. Being satisfied from the latest information from him that he must be within a mile of his way from Rossville though not yet in sight, and discovering that the enemy in his desperation to defeat or resist the progress of SHERMAN, was weakening his centre on Missionary Ridge, determined me to order the advance at once. THOMAS was accordingly directed to move forward his troops constituting our centre—BAIRD's division, (Fourteenth Corps,) WOOD's and SHERIDAN's divisions, (Fourth Corps,) and JOHNSON's division, (Fourteenth Corps,) with a double line of skirmishers thrown out, followed in easy supporting distance by the whole force, and carry the rifle-pits at the foot of Missionary Ridge, and, when carried, to reform his lines in the rifle-pits with a view to carrying the top of the Ridge.

These troops moved forward, drove the enemy from the rifle-pits at the base of the Ridge like hares from a hive, stopped but a moment until the whole were in line, and commenced the ascent of the mountain from right to left almost simultaneously, following closely the retreating enemy without further orders. They encountered a fearful volley of grape and canister from near thirty pieces of artillery and musketry from still well-filled rifle-pits on the semmit of the Ridge. Not a waver, however, was seen in all that long line of brave men. Their progress was steadily onward until the summit was in their possession. In this charge the casualties were remarkably few for the fire encountered. Case according for this only one the theory that the enemy's surprise at the audacity of such a charge caused confusion and purposeless aiming of their pieces.

The darkness of night, and the enemy still resisting the advance of THOMAS' left, prevented a general pursuit that night, but SHERIDAN pushed forward to Mission Mills.

The resistance of THOMAS' left being overcome, the enemy abandoned his position near the railroad tunnel in front of SHERMAN, and by 12 o'clock at night was in full retreat; and the whole of his strong positions on Lookout Mountain, Chattenooga Valley and Missionary Ridge, was in our possession, together with a large number of prisoners, artillery and small arms.

THOMAS was directed to get GRANGER with his corps, and detachments enough from other commands, including the force available at Kingston, to make 20,000 men, in readiness to go the relief of Knoxville, upon the termination of the battle of Chattanooga—these troops to take with them four days' rations, and a steamboat loaded with rations to follow up the river.

On the evening of the 25th November orders were given to both THOMAS and SHERMAN to pursue the enemy early next morning with all their available force, except that under GRANGER intended for the relief of Knoxville.

On the morning of the 26th, SHERMAN advanced by way of Colckamanga Station, and THOMAS' forces under HOOKER and PALMER moved on the Rossville road toward Grapeville and Ringgold.

The advance of THOMAS's forces reached Ringgold on the morning of the 27th, when they found the enemy in strong position in the gorge and on the crest of Taylor's Ridge, from which they dislodged him after a severe fight in which we lost heavily in valuable officers and men, and continued the pursuit that day until near Tunnel Hill, a distance of twenty miles from Chattanooga.

DAVIS' Division (Fourteenth Corps) of SHERMAN's column reached Ringgold about noon of the same day. HOWARD's Corps was sent by SHERMAN to Red Clay to destroy the railroad between Dalton and Cleveland, and thus cut off BRAGG's communication with LONGSTREET, which was successfully accomplished.

Had it not been for the imperative necessity of relieving BURNSIDE, I would have pursued the broken and demoralized retreating enemy as long as supplies could have been found in the country. But my advices were that BURNSIDE's supplies could only last until the 3d of December. It was already getting late to afford the necessary relief. I determined, therefore, to pursue no further. HOOKER was directed to hold the position he then occupied until the night of the 30th, but to go no further south at the expense of a fight. SHERMAN was directed to march to the railroad crossing of the Hiawassee, to protect GRANGER's flank until he was across that stream, and to prevent further reinforcements being sent by that route into East Tennessee.

Returning from the front on the 28th, I found that GRANGER had not yet got off, nor would he have the number of men I directed. Besides, he moved with reluctance and complaint. I therefore determined, notwithstanding the fact that two divisions of SHERMAN's forces had marched from Memphis, and had gone into battle immediately on their arrival at Chattanooga, to send him with his command; and orders in accordance therewith were sent him at Calhoun to assume command of the troops with GRANGER, in addition to those with him, and proceed with all possible dispatch to the relief of BURNSIDE.

Gen. ELLIOT had been ordered by THOMAS, on the 26th of November, to proceed from Alexandria, Tenn., to Knoxville, with his cavalry divison, to aid in the relief of that place.

The approach of SHERMAN caused LONGSTREET to raise the seige of Knoxville and retreat eastward on the night of the 4th of December. SHERMAN succeeded in throwing his cavalry into Knoxville on the night of the 3d.

SHERMAN arrived in person at Knoxville on the 6th, and, after a conference with BURNSIDE in refereence to *"organizing a pursuing force large enough to overtake the enemy and beat him, or drive him out of the State,"* BURNSIDE was of the opinion that the corps of GRANGER, in conjunction with his own command, was sufficient for that purpose, and on the 7th addressed to SHERMAN the following communication:

KNOXVILLE, Dec. 7, 1863.

To Maj.-Gen. Sherman:

I desire to express to you and your command my most hearty thanks and gratitude, for your promptness in coming to our relief during the siege of KNOXVILLE, and I am satisfied that your approach served to raise the siege. The emergency having passed, I do not deem for the present any other portion of your command but the corps of Gen. GRANGER necessary for operations in this section; and, inasmuch as Gen. GRANT has weakened the forces immediately with him in order to relieve us, thereby rendering portions of Gen. THOMAS' less secure, I deem it advisable that all the troops now here, except those commanded by Gen. GRANGER, should return at once to within supporting distance of the forces operating against Gen. BRAGG's army. In behalf of my command I again desire to thank you and your command for the kindness you have done us.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj.-Gen.

Leaving GRANGER's command at KNOXVILLE, SHERMAN, with the remainder of the forces returned by slow marches to Chattanooga.

I have not spoken more particularly of the result of the pursuit of the enemy, because the more detailed reports accompanying this, do the subject justice. For the same reason, I have not particularized the part taken by corps and division commanders.

To Brig.-Gen. W. F. SMITH, Chief Engineer, I feel under more than ordinary obligations for the masterly manner in which he discharged the duties of his position, and desire that his services be fully appreciated by higher authorities.

The members of my staff discharged faithfully their respective duties, for which they have my warmest thanks.

Our losses in these battles were 757 killed, 4,529 wounded and 330 missing—total 5,616. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was probably less than ours, owing to the fact that he was protected by his intrenchments while we were without cover. At Knoxville, however, his loss was many times greater than ours—making his entire loss at the two places equal to, if not exceeding ours. We captured 6,142 prisoners, of whom 239 were commissioned officers; 40 pieces of artillery, 69 artillery carriages and caissons; and 7,000 stand of small arms.

The armies of the Cumberland and the Tennessee, for their energy and unsurpassed bravery in the three days' battle of Chattanooga, and the pursuit of the enemy; their patient endurance in marching to the relief of Knoxville; and the Army of the Ohio, for its masterly defence of Knoxville, and repealed repulse of LONGSTREET's assaults upon the place, are deserving of the gratitude of their country.

I have the honor to be, Colonel,

Very respectfully, your ob't servant.

U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen. U. S. Army.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

State of Society in the Washoe Country—Adah Isaacs Many-kin—State of the Opera in San Francisco—The Great Drouth—Experience in Steam Yacht Building—The Value of Mining Claims.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, March 14, 1864.

I've been roaming, I've been roamieg, and now I'm coming. I have been up to Virginia City again, or Washoe, as it was generally known in the olden time, and, although two gentlemen promised their good offices in the way of shooting me on sight, they didn't do it, and I returned safely to my muttons. I had a slight difficulty while there with a gentleman who had adopted the great American principle that one man that hadn't anything was as good as another that had, and that a man who never had a cent had a perfect right to possess himself of anything that anybody else had got, so the gentleman aforesaid cast his lot on a lot belonging to me, and proceeded to make himself comfortable, and when remonstrated with levited me to try to take it if I wanted to see how long it would take me to get a bullet through me. My curiosity on that head did not impel me to take the necessary steps to solve the problem, but a friend more benevolent with such affairs took the matter in hand, and the last I knew of it a couple of chaps with double-barrels in their hands, were going down that way for the purpose of remonstrating with my appropriating friend. I don't know yet how it was settled, but as the game law in this State is up on the 15th, I presume the sportsmen won't run any risk of a fine by shooting out of season. I expect they were within the limits. "Sich life" therenbouts, and you may look for a vigilance committee in Virginia City "about these days;" the necessity exists, inasmuch as all the desperadoes who have left other locations on account of the uncongeniality of the climate, accompanied by a warning to depart, have all congregated at Virginia City, and quite a lively business is done in the way of swapping Colt's pistol contents; consequently the crisis will soon come, and many months things will be in a state of suspense, and a V. C. will be the suspenders these "breaches of the peace" require.

I went to the theatre while in Virginia City, and there I saw the charming Adah Isaacs Many-kin, Menckin, or Menekee, the second appellation coming about as near as anything to the proper term, perhaps. The theatre is a very handsome one, despite its location, and the piece ("The French Spy") was well put on the stage, the company having been transferred from the San Francisco stage by the stages of the Pioneer Stage Company. The charming ADAH took the hearts of the honest miners by storm, and such expressions of delight and yells of approbation seldom greet an actress. The house was crowded and all the "beauty and the fashion" of Virginia City had gathered there. I wish I dared seemerate and give you a little idea of polite society there, but as some very nice people might feel aggrieved at the association with people who were not so very nice, I won't say anything. We don't went to hurt the "feelieks" of anybody yer know, but you can hazard your calfskins that Virginia City is a lively place.

My call in a former commeelestion for an opera company was very faintly responded to. Only one artist of note made his appearance by last steamer, and he looked coesiderably the worse for where he had been. I believe he came on the opposition steamer, the *America*, but he has not sung in a *merry key* or any other key yet. And what is bad, our best man, FELLINI, (not TELLINI, as the compositor had it,) has gone away, and he is almost an irreparable loss. In default of an opera we have taken to matinées, and the fever runs high; we have them almost daily, and are running the thing in the grooved. Like the Freeehman, "if we can't have ye meat, we will take ye broth." There are about ten thousand people here that have money to speed in frivolities, and they are penning for ee opportunity. When I say money to speed, I mean not by the spasm, but straight along—about so much a month regularly; and I do believe we could support a very fair opera company,—when I say fair, I mean such singers as don't expect $500 a night. The receipts of an opera would be about $2,000 a night, perhaps, for say three nights of the week, and that is a moderate estimate; but we must have good music, or it won't be $200, and the opera-goers some of them, at least, have a house to, do know good music from bad. We have had any number of prima donnas from *La Scala*, of Milan, and a *scaly* lot they have generally been. Madam LUCY ESCOTT and Signora BIANCHI are the only two who were entitled to consideration; but the former went away to Australia, and the latter has "sung out." We have had one or two that were stunners. The bills one day announced a Madam Somebody (I could tell her name but I won't;) the house was crowded; the lady appeared as *Gennaro*, in "Lucretia Borgia," and made horrid work of it; but, in fortifying herself for the grand effort in the banquet scene, she rather overdid the business, and when she came to sing, she was not simply intoxicated or genteely muddled, but right down drunk, after the most thorough and ancient manner. Of course, it was a disgusting sight. It leaked out afterwards that our prima was a secondo singer late from a Dutch lager-beer saloon in your City.

MCKEAN BUCHANAN and daughter leave by this steamer for your City, after quite a long stay with us and at Sacramento, where they "run" the Forrest Theatre; with what success I am unable to say, as I don't go to Sacramento any oftener than positively obliged to, for its rather a common sort of a place now and terribly infested with politicians—worse than Albany even. I believe I poked a little fun at friend BUCK in old times, but he has a constitution to stand it, and evidently don't take it much to heart. If he would only write a play and name it "Tree'd by the Flood," it would draw, and he could give great weight to the scene where he takes to a sycamore with a Roman helmet upon his head, two or three stage swords under his arm, a very modern and practical-looking carpet-bag over his back, and generally surrounded by all of the household gods he could save. Ask him about the "floody days of '62," when he was coming down the Sacramento River under difficulties.

A complimentary benefit was given Miss BUCHANAN last Friday evening, at the Metropolitan, tendered by her brother and sister artists, upon which occasion Miss B. was received warmly by a full house composed of appreciative people.

Speaking of floods, reminds me that we are literally drying up. Our Water has passed, and scarcely a drop of rain has fallen. The farmers are in despair. Cattle are dying by thousands for want of food. At this season the grass is generally a foot high, and the cattle up to their knees in clover and wild oats. Now the hills are yellow and dry, and no vegetation appears. It is a most unusual thing to see in this country, which has always been a bed of flowers at this season. Day after day the sun has risen and set in a cloudless sky; the air, so balmy and soft, brings no humidity to keep vegetation alive; and now it is so late that it can hardly be resuscitated even if rain should come. The prosperity of California depends almost entirely upon water—without it no crops are harvested, and for the want of it the miner cannot wash his pile of "pay dirt," upon which he depends for his support and to pay his debts. It is water, water, everywhere; and the vitality of the country is at stake. To day it looks threatening, but as all signs have failed thus far, we have but little faith in clouds. Hay and grain have gone up in price within the week past, the former from $20 per ton to $60. Oats from 2c. to 3½c. @4c. per pound. Everything in this country is sold by the pound. We don't recognise bushels.

I see by the New-York papers that "controversies" are all the fashion, and "cards" predominate. The last one that I saw from Mr. JEROME respecting the general capability of Mr. DICKERSON to superintend the machinery for a yacht, I see fully appreciate, for "I've been there." I built a little steam yacht once myself, and a scientific friend got up the machinery. After a great note of preparation, we went on our trial trip. We would have beaten Mr. JEROME, but it was not satisfactory. The steam-drum was not large enough. We added to that until it looked like a high-crowned stovepipe hat. Wouldn't do though. Boiler was not large enough. We built a new boiler to match the cylinder; then we built a new cylinder to match the new boiler; then new pumps, new gearing, until of the original machinery not a vestige was seen. And finally when we had exhausted our ingenuity and money, we had a steamboat with the advantage over any other, that the boiler and cylinder were about equal in size, and when you got tired of ruening her one way you could change about—use the boiler for a cylinder one day, and the cylinder for a boiler the next. But as there is no accounting for taste, this peculiarity struck a higher fool than any of us one day, and he bought her at an advance on cost of construction, experiments and science, on the rampage. I shall not try steam again, and have gone back to canvas a wiser man. If I ever see Mr. JEROME, I could tell him under which hat the "little joker" lay.

Once upon a time, JOHN CARRINGTON, editor and proprietor of the *Commissionaire*, a paper published in New-York, as everybody knows, pitched into me for the extreme length, breadth and fabulous dimensions generally of some of my statements on mining statistics. He did not come out openly and charge me with positive "deviations," but said something about a bet, subject to my order. I see by a late number of his paper that he has gone into the sackcloth and ashes line, and repents and apologises. He has at last statistics before him in the shape of the report from the President of the Gould & Curry Mine here, that show him how unjust his insinuations were, and he takes the back track. I accept his apologies and forgive him; but have no conscientious scruples about taking the bet. CARRINGTON, as everybody knows, stands ready to procure everything and anything on orders, and send to any part of the world, for a very moderate commission. He says it don't make any difference what it is, from a tooth-pick to a saw-mill. Some of my friends have perused his paper, and have threatened him with ordeals. I wish it distinctly understood that I am not responsible, and my advice to him is to make sure of the money first, for the major portion of my friends are miners, and, as it is a dry season, their finances may not be in a flourishing condition. We will all unite, however, in one order—for a good, old-fashioned *shower*; not a shower-bath, but a good thunder-shower, with or without lightning. But I have forgotten what I sat out to say, and that was that I shall hand in my resignation on "hefty" mining stories, for I have read such a wonderful account in the New-York *Railroad and Financial Register* that I am appalled. Among the items from Nevada Territory it quotes, on the authority of a Mr. Somebody just from there, that shares in a company called the "Central" are held at $30,000 per foot! Now, I have owned in the "Central," and know it well, and shall be glad to supply about thirty feet of it for the aforesaid sum of $30,000. I had ten feet once, and sold it at a less price, and it has not proved itself of any greater value since letriecally. Although I believe it is now owned by two or three parties—who, I think, *would* sell at *less* than $30,000 per foot, I am inclined to think the printer added an 0 or two, which was a naughty trick of his. My next will give a true and correct history of the great Mariposa-Fremont Mine, which seems to be such a "poser" in your Stock Market, but which is very far from being a humbug, as some assert. I'll tell all about it, and who the smart fellows were, that can hold themselves out at arm's length by the surplus material in their hobbinets.

PODGERS.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—MONDAY, April 11, 1864.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

D. T. Valentine, Clerk to Board of Aldermen:

SIR: You will please call a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Monday, April eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at one o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the Board.

LEWIS R. RYERS, Alderman Ninth District.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Alderman Fourteenth District.
JOHN T. HENRY, Alderman Third District.
JOHN MCCOOL, Alderman Fifth District.
JOHN HARDY, Alderman Eleventh District.
JAMES MCMAHON, Alderman Fourth District.
JOSEPH SHANNON, Alderman Sixth District.
PETER MASTERSON, Alderman Thirteenth District.
JOHN FOX, Alderman First District.

Present—John T. Henry, President.

Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelley, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Lone.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman McMahon—

Bill of William S. Briggs, for coaches furnished on the occasion of the funeral of the late Matthias T. Gooderson, amounting to two hundred dollars.

Whereupon, Alderman McMahon presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of William S. Briggs, for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be in full payment for carriages furnished for the occasion of the funeral obsequies of the late Matthias T. Gooderson, the amount to be charged to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to renumber Forty-first-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McMahon—

Resolved, That the ordinance of June tenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, authorizing the construction of a Belgian pavement be, and it is thereby amended by inserting next after the word East Broadway, in said ordinance, the words, "excepting the space within and between the rail tracks," so as to read:

That East Broadway, excepting the space within and between the rail tracks, be paved with the trap-block pavement, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the other half by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, &c.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McMahon—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby granted to L. Carr, to place a stand in Pike-slip, near South-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby granted to T. Hallicott, to continue the show-case on the stoop of his premises, number five hundred and ninety-three Broadway, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-first-street, from number one hundred and fifty-six to Second-avenue, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to inform this board by what authority the party or parties are incumbering or building a shed on pier number fifty North River.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jones—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby directed to have the grade of land on the west side of Centre-street, between Reade and Duane streets, paved with trap block pavement, one-half at the expense of property-owners and the other half at the expense of the City, and the same to be done forthwith.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots on the north side of Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, graded.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the name of Edward Standish, recently appointed as a Commissioner of Deeds, be corrected so as to read Edward W. Standish.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to S. H. Block to place a lamp over the door of his premises, number one hundred and forty-eight Broadway, to be lighted at his own expense, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be, and is hereby given to John Letson, number forty-three West-street, to have a sign opposite his premises, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Brinkerhoff Myers, at number forty-nine John-street, to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of his premises until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to G. Konigsberg, of number seven hundred and thirteen Broadway, to place a show case in front of his premises, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the following ordinances be amended by striking out the name of Charles McNeil and inserting instead thereof the name of Doran Jones as assessor therein:

Ordinance to regulate and grade Seventieth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, approved April 29, 1862.

Ordinance to regulate and grade Sixty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, approved December 10, 1863.

Ordinance to fill sunken lots in One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets and First and Second avenues, approved November 5, 1863.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balance, April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of statement of disbursements to families of Volunteers, for the fortnight ending April second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and ordered on file.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to purchase a lot of ground for the use of Hose Company number Thirty-six, to be within the following boundaries—the Bowery, Bond-street, Broadway and Great Jones-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of resolution that permission be given to S. H. Hurd, to erect a bay window on the building northwest corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, not to extend beyond three feet from said building.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report to erect a new house for Engine Company number forty-two.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report to purchase lot number seven Dover-street for Hose Company number ten.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Jane-street, between Greenwich-avenue and Eighth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave West Eleventh-street

ceptes to be published under his direction and supervision.
Which was laid over.
By Councilman Russell—
Resolved, That the vacant lots on the east side of Third-avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, be fenced in, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.
By Councilman Russell—
Resolved, That the low and sunken lots between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, about one hundred feet east of First-avenue, be filled in with good and wholesome earth in the grade of the above-named streets, to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.
By Councilman Russell—
Resolved, That the sidewalks in Fifty-first-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, be flagged and relagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
By Councilman Joyce—
Resolved, That John Ryan, number six hundred and forty-five Eighth-avenue, have permission to place a small show-case in front of his premises, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Brandon—
Resolved, That the sidewalk on the east side of Fourth avenue be flagged and relagged where necessary, also the sidewalks in Thirty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, be flagged and relagged, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.
By Councilman Russell—
Resolved, That the resolution and ordinance to build a sewer in Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, be amended so as to read, "commencing three hundred feet east of Second-avenue, to connect with the sewer in Second-avenue."
Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.
By Councilman Brophy—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mr. Cohen, number one hundred and seventy Chatham-street, to erect or retain an awning in front of his premises, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.
By Councilman Joyce—
Resolved that the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-first-street, about two hundred and seventy-five feet west of Seventh-avenue, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the annexed ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Streets, to grant permission to Ockerhausen and Brothers, to construct passage-way from number nineteen Rose street to the opposite side.
Which was adopted.
Report of Committee on Public Health, to fence vacant lots bounded by Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, Broadway and Seventh-avenue.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Streets, concurring to have sidewalks on Debaresses and West streets, to conform to established grade.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Streets, to regulate, &c., Watt-street, from West to Washington streets.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Fire Department, to rebuild carriage of Hose Company Number Eleven.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, to increase the salaries of cartmen and sweepers of West Washington Market.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution to continue the lease of the premises now occupied by Engine Company number Eighteen.
Which was laid over.
Subsequently reconsidered and adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaefer, Haviland, Jaques, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Cook, Brandon—21.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of treasury balance to March thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
Which was received and ordered on file.
A communication was received from the Comptroller in regard to resolution of the Common Council authorizing the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of "Central Improvement Fund."
Which was received and ordered on file.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. N. & R. L. Conklin, for the amount of the annexed bills, &c., as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return, without my approval, the resolution of which the following is a copy:

"Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. N. & R. L. Conklin, for the amount of the annexed bills, and charge the same to the appropriate account," together with the bills pinned thereon; to which the same is supposed to refer.

I find three bills, one for four hundred and forty-six dollars ($446) for coaches furnished on the eleventh of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; the second for two hundred and eighty-five dollars ($285) for coaches furnished December twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and the third for one hundred and eighty-five dollars ($185,) for coaches furnished twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; in all amounting to nine hundred and sixteen dollars, ($916.)

The resolution is, in my opinion, defective in not specifying, as I have done above, how many bills are therein audited and allowed, and the amount of each. It is obvious how great an opportunity would be afforded for dishonesty, if such a mode of legislation were generally adopted.

One of the bills pinned to the resolution reads, "for furnishing coaches to Committee on National Affairs, Harbor Defences, two hundred and eighty-five dollars." This voucher, if such it can be called, is utterly lacking in every requisite on which to base an opinion of its correctness. It is not accompanied by the certificate of the Chairman or any member of the committee, under whose authority it purports to have been incurred; and, instead of setting forth the items separately, by specific numbers and dates, they are lumped up in a single sum.

Considering the difficulty of checking an overcharge in bills of this character, it would be proper to require, and I recommend that it be a condition precedent to all claims that the same should be verified by the affidavits of the parties applying to the Common Council for payment.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published under the direction of the Clerk.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. Conklin & Butts for the amount of the bills thereto annexed, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith the resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. Conklin and Butts, for the amount of the bills thereto annexed, without my signature.

Four bills, amounting in all to one thousand four hundred and seventy-four dollars, for coaches furnished for the use of the Common Council on the various occasions between and the seventh of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, are pinned to the resolution. The amounts of the bills should have been incorporated in the resolution itself, as I have pointed out in my communication of this date, containing objections to another resolution of your honorable body, to pay the bills of N. & R. L. Conklin.

None of the bills are verified by affidavit, and I reiterate the recommendations contained in the communication above referred to, that such verification should be required in all cases of claims against the Corporation.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published under the direction of the Clerk.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning, unapproved, resolution authorizing Messrs. Banta & Lane to erect a small iron post, &c., on north west corner of Broadway and Broome streets, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 6, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return the resolution authorizing "Messrs. Banta & Lane to erect a small iron post, with a sign on the top, on the north west corner of Broadway and Broome-street," without my approval, on the ground that the occupants of the premises on said corner decidedly object to having it placed there.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published under the direction of the Clerk.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Boome for the sum of four hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents in full for bill of refreshments, and trimming room, and so forth, furnished for the funeral of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account.
Which was carried.
And the paper was laid over.
Councilman McGrath moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the compensation of the Engrossing Clerk of the Board of Aldermen be fixed at the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, to be paid monthly, in lieu of fees, as heretofore, the said compensation or salary to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
Which was carried.
And the paper was laid over.
Councilman McGrath moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have a tower erected in the rear of house new building for Engine Company Twenty-four, in Seventh-street, and to have the bell now in use by said company placed therein.
Which was carried.
And the paper was laid over.
Councilman McGrath moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract with the lowest bidder, conformably with the provisions of the Amended Charter of 1857, for the building of a new steam fire-engine for the use of Engine Company number Thirty-six.
Which was carried.
And the paper was laid over.
Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to Lewis D. Phillips to construct an elevated railway over bulkhead between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, North River, for the purpose of conveying coal from vessels, without obstructing the bulkhead, to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was lost.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Streets to flag Twenty-second-street, between First and Third avenues.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Streets to flag Twenty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, south side.
Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that permission be given to Thomas H. Tobin, to erect an awning in front of his premises, number two hundred and seventy Sonth-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
Resolution, that the resolution directing the Comptroller of the City of New-York to issue a further amount of the stock of the Central Improvement Fund, approved by the Mayor, March 30, 1864, be and the same is hereby amended by inserting the word "Park," after the word "Central," in said resolution, the omission of said word being a clerical error.
Which was concurred in.
Resolution, that permission be given to B. W. Merriam & Co. to place a sign in front of their store, number five hundred and seventy-seven Broadway, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
Resolution, that permission be given to Martin Wellinghoff to keep a coal-box in front of his premises number four hundred and twenty-two West Thirty-fifth-street, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
Resolution, that permission be given to Robert Scott to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number three hundred and thirty-two Ninth-avenue, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
Resolution, that John Lux be permitted to have a water-trough in front of premises number two hundred and three Spring-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
Resignation of Patrick H. McDonough, as Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, with resolution that John Karl be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Patrick H. McDonough, resigned.
Which was concurred in.
Resignation of Joseph Brennan as Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that Elias G. Brown be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of Joseph Brennan resigned.
Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Keenan moved to suspend the special order of business for the purpose of taking up General Orders.
Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Fifteenth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of three hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty-five cents, ($341 65,) being the amount of assessment against said church for the paving of Fifteenth-street with Belgian pavement, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtallo, Schaefer, Haviland, Jaques, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Cook, Brandon—21.
Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place a new cornice on the house of Harry Howard Hook and Ladder Company number Eleven, forthwith.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaefer, Haviland, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Cook, Brandon—20.
Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.
Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Saint Vincent's Hospital for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaefer, Haviland, Jaques, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Cook, Brandon—21.
Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the St. Luke's Home for indigent Females for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to the appropriation of "Donations and Charities."
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaefer, Haviland, Jaques, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Cook, Brandon—21.
Councilman Gross was here called to the Chair.
Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution, that the sidewalk on the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street, commencing from Tenth-avenue and running to about two hundred and sixty feet east of the same, be flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaefer, Haviland, Jaques, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Cook, Brandon—21.
Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution, that First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, be flagged a space of four feet wide, where not already done, and curb and gutter set and reset, and that the accompanying ordinances therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaefer, Haviland, Jaques, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Cook, Brandon—21.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Brandon moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Monday, the eighteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.
Which was carried.
The President moved that the present order of business be suspended for the purpose of taking up papers from the Board of Aldermen.
Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to renumber Forty-first-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.
Which was concurred in.
Report of Committee on Lands and Places, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to set back twenty-five feet from the present line all obstructions to travel in front of the City Hall, from Broadway to Park-row.
Councilman Jaques moved to refer said resolution to the Committee on Lands and Places.
Which was lost.
Councilman Russell moved to refer said resolution to the Committee on National Affairs.
Which was carried.
Resolution, that the name of Edward Standish, recently appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, be corrected, so as to read Edward W. Standish.
Which was concurred in.
Resolution, that permission be granted to H. T. Haimbold to continue the show-cases on the stoop of his premises, number five hundred and ninety-four Broadway, during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
Resolution, that permission be granted to D. Carr to place a stand in Pike-slip, near South-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
Resolution, that permission be given to S. H. Black to place a lamp over the door of his premises, number six hundred and forty-eight Broadway, to be lighted at his own expense, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be empowered to appoint a suitable person as Janitor of the Fourth District Police Court, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars, payable monthly.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. S. A. Mulledy, pastor of the Saint Lawrence Church, for the sum of eight hundred and sixty dollars, and interest to date, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said church, the amount to be applied by the said Rev. S. A. Mulledy in payment of an assessment on the property of the said church for opening Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth-street, and to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the general repairs and fitting up that are required to the Second District Police Court buildings to be done without contracting therefor, and without delay, to an extent not exceeding one thousand dollars.
Which was laid over.
Resolution that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure a stand of colors for the Eighty-fourth Regiment National Guard, State of New-York.
Which was laid over.
Report of Joint Committee on National Affairs, with resolution to pay bills of expenses incurred in receiving returned regiments.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on National Affairs, with resolution to pay bills of sundry persons for services during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.
An ordinance relative to elections in Fire Companies.
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Heffernan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—19.
And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.
Councilman Jaques moved that the Board do now adjourn.
Which was lost.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Gross—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Francis Schlesser to keep a soda water stand in front of his premises on the southwest corner of Second-street and Avenue A, the same not to interfere with the travel, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution, that Fifty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaefer, Haviland, Jaques, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Cook, Brandon—21.
Councilman Keenan moved that said paper be recommitted to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.
Which was carried.
Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William K. Hinman, Acting Treasurer, for the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, the same being a donation to the Trustees to refund an assessment against the Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, for the opening of Madison-avenue, between Forty-second and Eighty-sixth streets, and charge the same to account of "Donations."
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaefer, Haviland, Jaques, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Cook, Brandon—21.
Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Church of Holy Communion, corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, for the sum of two thousand dollars, and charge the same to account of "Donations."
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaefer, Haviland, Jaques, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Cook, Brandon—21.
Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Church of the

The New-York Times.

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REBEL PRIVATEERS.

The New Rebel Iron-Clads in France.

One Vessel Launched---Others in Rapid Progress.

The French Authorities Deny that They Are for the Rebels.

Correspondence, Official and Unofficial, on the Subject.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

A Rebel Pirate Launched at Bordeaux—The Georgia at the Same Part—The Rappahannock at Calais.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 29, 1864.

One of the vessels built at Bordeaux by M. ARMAN Deputy in the Corps Legislatif, for the Confederate Government, was launched on Thursday last, and shows herself on the water to be a most beautiful specimen of naval architecture. An English vessel is lying in the same port with all the necessary equipments on board for the new vessel, the articles having been put on board the English vessel at Hevre. The new vessel will not be ready to sail yet for some weeks, and she is audaciously announced in advertisements as being "up" for Shanghai. M. ARMAN, however, has been compelled by the French Government to give his word that none of the vessels he is building shall pass from his into Confederate hands, or, in a general way, that no trouble shall come to the Government from these vessels. It is on this promise of M. ARMAN that the French and American Governments rely, and on which permission is granted for the continuance of the work on them. The two iron-clads will not be ready for launching yet for three months, but the other three wooden vessels will soon follow their consorts into the water. It is feared that by some indirect means these vessels may finally pass into Confederate hands.

The *Georgia*, which left the French port of Charbourg over a month ago, has just put into the port of Bordeaux, and on Saturday the officers of this vessel visited the newly-launched Confederate ship. It is yet unexplained why the *Georgia* was allowed to re-enter a French port, contrary to the new regulation requiring an interval of three months to elapse between each entry, but I believe this new regulation makes an exception to the three months' rule in favor of coaling; but for this purpose only twenty-four hours is allowed, and the *Georgia* seems to be making more than a twenty-four hours' stay at Bordeaux.

The distance from Bordeaux to the sea is seventy miles, and the occasion seemed so good a one to entrap the *Georgia*, that the American Minister at Paris immediately telegraphed Capt. WINSLOW of the fact, and the *Kearsage*, which lately has been stationed in the channel, has by this time probably arrived off the mouth of the Gironde. The twenty-four hours' start will be here allowed, of course, to the *Georgia*, but the exit from the river is narrow in comparison to other harbors, and it is easier to keep informed of the movements of the blockaded vessel in a river than in an open bay.

The French Government, finding that there was an intention on the part of the Confederates to run the *Rappahannock* out of the port of Calais and to go to sea, as they did at Sheerness, with French leave, have inclosed the vessel in a dock, and placed a man-of-war in front of it. MALAKOFF.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE IRON-CLADS—OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The following article, which we translate from the columns of the *Opinion Nationale* (Paris) throws considerable light upon the question of the construction of rebel iron-clad cruisers in the ports of France, and in fact leaves but little doubt that the Government of the Emperor at least knows more of the matter than it chooses to tell:

From the Opinion Nationale, March 28.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL has repeatedly declared in the House of Lords, that the construction of the *Alabama* and several other Confederate cruisers, was a scandal and a disgrace to England. Whether in this he expressed his real sentiments, or merely sought to excuse the feeling of extreme irritation manifested by the United States against England, it is at least certain that, for a year past, he has shown himself inflexible in reference to the construction of these vessels.

Consequently the Confederates have directed their applications to France, and, by way of a beginning, have ordered a whole squadron, guns, shell, ball, &c., and Messrs. ARMAN, of Bordeaux, and VORUS, of Nantes, more audacious than Mr. LAIRD, of Liverpool, have undertaken to deliver, at the expiration of ten months, several vessels of war, completely equipped and ready for action. These vessels were, ostensibly, intended for the establishment of a line between China, Japan, and San Francisco, but their real destination was soon discovered, and Mr. DAYTON hastened to enter his protest before M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, the moment he succeeded in getting possession of undeniable proofs.

The principal accessory documents, to the number of ten, were transmitted to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS on the 23d of September, 1863. The first, in order of date, is a letter addressed on the 10th of June last, by Mr. ARMAN to Mr. VORUS. Mr. ARMAN acknowledges having received from Mr. BULLOCK, a Captain in the Confederate navy, and special agent of the Richmond Government, the sum of 720,000 francs, the amount of the first fifth due for two vessels he is constructing at Bordeaux, while, at the same time, Mr. VORUS is causing two others to be constructed at Nantes by Messrs. JELLEY, BARIN and DUBIGEON. These four vessels had been in progress of construction since the 15th of April, 1863, and by the 1st of June Mr. ARMAN had asked authority of the Minister of the Marine to arm them.

Documents Nos. 2 and 3 are two letters, one of the 14th and the other of the 17th July last, in which Mr. VORUS, Sr., informs Mr. VORUS, Jr., that Capts. BULLOCK and ARNOUX, accompanied by Mr. ERLANGER, had departed on the 13th of July for Bordeaux, and that they had signed a contract, by virtue of which Mr. ARMAN undertakes to build two iron-clad vessels in addition to the four not iron-clad. Moreover, it appears from these two letters that they were actively engaged in the foundries of Mr. VORUS, Sr., in casting, on account of the Confederate Government, guns, ball and shell. A certain number of these cannon and ball had been ordered by Mr. BLAKELY, of London, but the rest were specially intended for the outfit of vessels in progress of construction at Nantes and Bordeaux. If there yet remained any doubt in the matter, it would be dispelled by letters 5 and 8, addressed by Messrs. ARMAN and VORUS to the Minister of the Marine.

The French Government, having only very inaccurate information relative to the destination of these vessels and the use to be made of their armaments, had furnished Mr. VORUZ with every facility desirable for the fulfillment of his contract.

On the 8th of October, Mr. DAYTON brought to the attention of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS fresh proofs, among others a copy of a contract signed July 16, 1863, wherein Mr. ARMAN agrees to Mr. BULLOCK to construct two iron-clad vessels, and a copy of an agreement, dated on the 17th of September, in which M. VORUS promises to furnish Capt. BULLOCK with 56 pieces of cannon and 12,000 shell.

At length, in a last letter not less explicit than the preceding ones, Mr. ARMAN proposes to Mr. MAURY, "Rear-Admiral of the Confederate States of America," to construct, on short notice, six new iron-clad gunboats, according to the plans communicated to him by Mr. JAMESON, and he agrees, moreover, to furnish in one month after the signature of the contract, proof that he has in hand the authority necessary for the delivery of the armament destined to be placed on board of the gunboats.

After having taken note of all the documents we have cited, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS addressed to Mr. DAYTON the following dispatch:

PARIS, Oct. 15, 1863.

SIR: You have done me the honor to address me with the purpose of calling my attention to agreements that have been entered into in France for the construction and delivery of several vessels-of-war to the seceded States. You have expressed the desire that the official authorization accorded for the armament of these vessels might be withdrawn, and that the Government of the Emperor might take such measures as it should deem advisable to prevent the completion and delivery of the vessels in question. I lost no time in mentioning this matter to my colleague of the Department of the Marine, commending it particularly to his attention. I think I cannot do better than to transmit to you, a copy of the reply he has addressed to me. The only information received by the Department of the Marine up to that moment, in relation to the operations in question, was not, as you will perceive, of a nature to admit of arresting them. It is then only by the information which he shall obtain by the aid of the documents that you have brought to my notice that Monsieur, the Count DE CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT shall be able to judge of the measures to be taken conformably with our declaration of neutrality.

Accept the assurances, &c.,

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

Then follows the letter of the Minister of the Marine to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS:

"MONSIEUR LE MINISTER AND DEAR COLLEAGUE: You did me the honor to communicate to me, on the 25th of September last, a copy, with its accompanying papers, of a letter of the Minister of the United States at Paris, relating to the agreements concluded by Messrs. ARMAN and VORUS for the construction and delivery of several vessels of war to the Confederate States. In calling my attention to the gravity of this matter, you express regret that my department should not have thought proper to come to an understanding with the Department of Foreign Affairs before giving to Mr. ARMAN the authority to arm his vessels with twelve 30-ponaders. As to the authority asked for by Mr. ARMAN, which was this pressable to him, according to the terms of the ordinance of July 12, 1847, I did not think that I ought to refuse it, after having received his declaration, as proven by his correspondence with my department, that the vessels in progress of construction in his ship-yards were destined for service in the China seas and in the Pacific, between China, Japan and San Francisco.

I could not, after this declaration, and knowing that the vessels of commerce which navigate that portion of the globe, are always furnished with a certain armament for defence against pirates, I could not, I say, deny the request of Mr. ARMAN nor refuse to Mr. VORUS the authority to cast the cannon destined to form such armament. This latter authorization was in consequence of that given to the builder to furnish his vessels with artillery.

My department, in this matter, has conformed to precedents. It could only rely upon the declaration of Messrs. ARMAN and VORUS, and could not be held responsible for illegal operations. I am, however, about to call upon Messrs. ARMAN and VORUS for explanations in reference to the fact you have mentioned to me, and you may rest assured, Monsieur and dear colleague, that the Department of the Marine will continue, as it has hitherto done, to neglect nothing that may be needful in accordance with the desire of the Emperor and the declaration of his Government to ensure the observance of the strictest neutrality in all that relates to the war which now desolates America.

Accept, &c.,

COUNT P. DE CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT."

Messrs. ARMAN and VORUS, again interrogated by the Minister of the Marine, denied the existence of the documents transmitted by Mr. DAYTON to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, and, persisting in their first declaration, once more affirmed that the vessels in progress of construction at Nantes and Bordeaux were destined for the Chinese Seas. But the proofs which they, in their turn, were required to furnish were apparently inconclusive, since, upon the 23d of October, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS wrote to Mr. DAYTON the following letter:

PARIS, Oct. 22, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to announce to you that the Minister of the Marine has just informed Mr. VORUS that the authorization to arm four vessels in progress of construction at Nantes and Bordeaux has been withdrawn from him. Mr. ARMAN has also been notified, and his attention has been called to the responsibility he incurs in committing acts which are in opposition to our declaration of June 10, 1861.

These measures testify, Sir, to the scrupulous care applied by the Government of the Emperor to the observance of a strict neutrality. It is in order to give to your Government a renewed proof of our disposition in this respect that we have not hesitated to take into consideration the information, the authenticity of which you have affirmed to me.

Accept, &c., DROUYN DE LHUYS.

One might believe that this last letter of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS terminated the diplomatic difficulty which we have just summed up, and, indeed, for a month or two the construction of the iron-clad vessels and those not iron-clad was suspended; but if we are correctly informed, the work has, *long since, been resumed*, and two, at least, of these vessels are ready for delivery to the Confederate agents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Creole—Affairs on the Rio Grande.

The steamer *Creole*, from New-Orleans 6th, has arrived. Her news is mostly anticipated via Cairo.

Admiral FARRAGUT was in the city.

The *Era* stated that the Liberals, under CORTINAS, had defeated VIDAURRI at Monterey, Mexico.

French war vessels were taking soundings at the month of the Rio Grande.

CORTINAS had returned to Matamoras, and expressed his determination to defend it to the last extremity.

A force had been sent to Bagdad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, to oppose the French, and throw up defensive works.

Ten thousand bales of cotton had been ferried over the river at Eagle Pass within a month, and were being hauled down to Metamoras for shipment.

At New-Orleans cotton had advanced 2 cents. Middling scarce at 71 cents. Sugar and molasses higher.

The bark *Cephas Stewart* was ashore on the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi.

The prize schooner *Mary C. Benton* had arrived from off Galveston.

Seven negroes had been tried for the murder of the family of Mr. NEFF, near Port Hudson, in January, and three of them condemned to be hung.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS VIA CAIRO.

CAIRO, Wednesday, April 13.

The following dispatch per steamer *Olive Branch* failed to reach your correspondent's hands till today:

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 6.

The ceremonies of dedicating Liberty Hall, named and selected by Gen. BANKS, took place this morning. They were most impressive. Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, of New-York, was Master of Ceremonies.

The Louisiana Constitutional Convention met at Liberty Hall, at 12 o'clock. ALFRED SHAW was chosen President *pro tem.* A Committee on Credentials was selected, and the Convention adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

A brilliant fight recently took place at Pensacola between the Thirtieth and Fourteenth Cavalry and the Fifty-seventh Alabama Cavalry, (?) in which the rebels were almost annihilated in a hand-to-hand encounter with sabres.

Mrs. Gen. BANKS, assisted by the ladies of New-Orleans, designs giving a series of tableaux at the Opera House on Wednesday, for the benefit of the soldiers' widows and widows.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

The Rebel Pirate Georgia Fitting Out in the River Gironne.

Publication of the Correspondence in the Chesapeake Case.

The Prussians Laying Regular Siege to Duppel.

Revolt Among the Hungarian Troops in the Austrian Army.

The Proposed Conference Agreed Upon by All Parties.

Maximilian and His Interminable Difficulties.

HALIFAX, Thursday, April 14.

The R. M. steamship *Asia*, Capt. MOODIE, which left Liverpool at 3 P. M. of the 2d, and Queenstown 3d, arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock this forenoon.

The *Asia* has fifty-seven passengers for Halifax and forty-four for Boston.

She has had heavy weather nearly the entire passage, and was eighteen hours off the harbor in a fog.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 1st inst.

The steamship *Australasian*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 2d inst.

The Federal steamer *Kearsage* has gone into Victoria Dock, London, for repairs.

The latest advices from the steamer *City of New-York* are more encouraging. Divers report that with the exception of one hole underneath her, near forward bunker, she appears to have sustained slight injury. She continues firm and upright on the rock, and it is hoped, if the weather continues favorable, she will again be got afloat. Preparations to lift her are almost complete, and the weather at present is excellent for the work. More of her cargo has been got out.

The Inmen line has been reinforced by the purchase of a new steamer, to be called the *City of Dublin*. She is 2,000 tons burden, and will immediately be put on the line.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says: "The rebel cruiser *Georgia* is refitting in the Garonne, not being allowed to anchor in front of Bordeaux, in consequence of the port regulations excluding ships with powder on board.

It was reported that the *Georgia* had burnt the ship *William Crompton*, of New-York, recently from Bordeaux, but the crew of the *Georgia* would give no information on the subject.

The correspondence relative to the *Chesapeake* case is published, but it adds nothing of material interest to what is already known.

In this correspondence Mr. SEWARD apologizes for any violation of British jurisdiction, and acknowledges the justice and impartiality of the British officials and of the court of Nova Scotia.

Lord LYONS accepts of the apology in the spirit that it is offered, and rejoices that the matter is settled in a manner honorable to both parties, and calculated to improve the friendly relations between the two Powers.

ANGLO-REBEL NEWS.

The London *Times* has recommenced the publication of letters from its secession correspondent "S.," of Liverpool, who paints in as strong colors as ever the prospects of the rebels. He thinks that really the decisive struggle has come now, and that it is beyond the reach of gunboats.

ENGLAND.

BRITISH REVENUE.

The British revenue for the year ending March 31, was £70,208,900 pounds sterling, or within £400,000 of the preceding year, notwithstanding that more than £3,006,000 was taken off in taxation. The monthly returns continue to show a great increase in the revenue.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

An adjourned meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company took place on the 1st inst. The contract with Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co., to manufacture and lay the cable, was explained as agreed upon, and a resolution was unanimously passed approving of the contract. The Chairman predicted that within eighteen months the great work would be in successful operation.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

MAXIMILIAN'S DIFFICULTIES.

In regard to the Mexican question, several French journals assert that the difficulty relative to the departure of MAXIMILIAN for Mexico will shortly be arranged.

The *Oesterrische Zeitung*, of Vienna, says negotiations between MAXIMILIAN and the Emperor of Austria were brought to a favorable issue on the 31st, and the Archduke's formal acceptance of the Mexican crown may be expected very shortly.

It was stated that NAPOLEON sent Gen. FROSSARA to Vienna to smooth down the difficulties between MAXIMILIAN and the Emperor of Austria.

THE DANISH WAR.

THE SEIGE OF DUPPEL.

The Prussians, on the night of the 29th, succeeded in opening the first parallel before Dnopel, without molestation from the Danes.

It is officially announced that the Danes occupied Horsens on the 28th.

A Trieste telegram asserts that the Austrian iron-clad *Don Juan* will join the fleet in the North Sea in a week.

THE CONFERENCE.

The fifth part of the correspondence relative to Denmark has been published by the British Government, and brings matters down to the present time.

It appears from this correspondence that the proposal for a conference has been accepted by all parties, and will probably, says the *Times*, lead to a settlement of the disputes, unless warlike passions are too much excited by events taking place before Duppel.

The *Daily News* says the correspondence sufficiently shows that no preparation whatever has been made for a conference; and if the Emperor NAPOLEON has only half the sagacity for which he gets the credit, he will be able easily to transform it into the Congress which he proposed last November, with the additional gratification of seeing it convened by the very statesmen who defeated it before.

REVOLT IN THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

The London *Times* gives partial credit to the report of an extensive attempt at revolt among the Hungarian troops arrayed against Denmark. The Austrian army broke up from before Fredericia in an unaccountable manner, and the disaffection of the troops may have been the cause. The *Times* trusts that the report of the wholesale execution of the Hungarian troops is untrue.

FRANCE.

The French news is unimportant.

The Bourse was quiet at 65f. 85c. for the Rentes.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

A review of the Imperial Guard had taken place at St. Petersburgh in honor of the anniversary of the entry of the Allies into Paris.

The *Invalide Russe* accuses the Wallachian Minister of openly sympathizing with and tolerating revolutionary Poles.

HUNGARY.

It was stated that the military organization of Hungary by the revolutionary party was progressing on the basis of a former regimental list of the National Guards.

Prince COUZA, under Austrian menaces, is said to have consented to take measures against the Hungarian and Polish refugees in the Principalities.

BRAZIL.

The Brazil mails had reached Lisbon, bringing the following dates:

RIO DE JANEIRO, Thursday, March 10.

COFFEE 7$300@7$400. Stock, 60,000 bags.

BAHIA, Sunday, March 13.

SUGAR 3$000@3$050 for Whites, and 2$600@2$650 for Browns.

PERNAMBUCO, Tuesday, March 15.

SUGARS 3$700@3$900 for Whites and 2$600 for Browns.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were steady. The demand for discount at the banks was very heavy, pending the approaching payment of dividends. The old banking house of JONES, LLOYD & Co. is to be amalgamated with the London and Westminster Joint Stock Bank.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 2.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market is flat, and prices tend downward.

BREADSTUFFS—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report: Flour very dull on Friday and prices nominal. Wheat quiet and quotations barely maintained; Red Western, 7s. 10d.@8s. 6d.; Red Southern, 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d. Corn dull at 28s.@28s. 3d. for Mixed.

PROVISIONS—BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: Beef dull and partially 2s. 6d. lower. Pork—Sales small and prices 1s.@2s. lower. Bacon active and tending upward. Lard firm. Bacon quiet and steady. Butter steady.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes inactive at 35s. for Pots and Pearls. Sugar active and firmer. Coffee firm. Rice quiet and steady. Linseed buoyant and 3d.@6d. higher. Linseed Oil firm. Sperm Oil dull and tending downward. Cod Oil, £50. Spirits Turpentine steady. Resin steady.

BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report: Petroleum steady at 1s. 9d.@1s. 9½d. for Refined, and £14 15s. for Crude.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

BARING'S Circular reports:—BREADSTUFFS dull but steady and unchanged. IRON quiet. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE quiet and partially 6d.@1s. 3d. lower. RICE steady. TEA quiet and steady. LINSEED OIL quiet at 33s.@37s 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE inactive; French 91s. PETROLEUM quiet at £16 for Crude and 1s. 10d. for Refined.

American Securities inactive.

Consols closed Friday at 91⅜@91¾ for money.

Bullion in the Bank decreased £185,000.

LATEST MARKETS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 2—Evening.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 6,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters. Market quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS inactive and drooping.

PROVISIONS heavy and tending downward, except Bacon, which is quiet and steady.

PRODUCE—Steady and quiet

LONDON, Saturday, April 2—Evening.

Consols, for money, 91⅜@91¾.

American Securities close flat. Illinois Central Shares, 17⅜@16⅜ discount; Erie Shares, 67⅛@68¾.

HAVRE, Friday, April 1.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 6,000 bales. Market dull, and quotations barely maintained. New-Orleans tres ordinaire, 350f.; do. bas, 340f. Stock, 33,500 bales.

LATEST PER ASIA VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, April 3—P. M.

The political news is unimportant.

SOUTHAMPTON, Saturday Evening, April 2.

A telegram announcing the arrival of the *Ripon*, with GARIBALDI on board, off Hurst Castle, is momentarily expected. On its receipt, signal guns will be fired, the town flag will be hoisted, and peals rung from the church bells. The Mayor and Corporation will receive the General at the dock, and present the address. The General and his friends will then proceed in open carriages to the residence of the Mayor, preceded by heads of music, and will be entertained by His Worship. The Mayor of Bristol and gentlemen from Newcastle, Glasgow and other towns have arrived as deputations to invite the General to visit these towns. The town is in a state of excitement, and all the hotels are filled.

The *Militia Service Gazette* says:

"The Channel Squadron is under orders to prepare for sea."

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday Evening, April 3.

There is no change in the position of the steamship *City of New-York*. She still lies firmly imbedded on Daunt's Rock. Preparations on a large scale are being made, and strong hopes are now entertained of being able to float her.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, April 2.

The Brazilian Government has accepted the mediation of Portugal in the dispute with England.

The Norwegian Storthing has been closed. The King, in his speech, said that Sweden, jointly with the other Powers, would endeavor to obtain peace, but at the same time was prepared to render assistance to Denmark against an overpowering force.

It is reported that the whole municipality of Flensburg has been dismissed. An extraordinary war tax has been imposed on Flensburg, and it is likely will be levied on other towns in Schleswig.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, Feb. 27.

Exchange, 47⅞. Dry American hides, 36@40. Wool, fine qualities, firm. Middling to delective, weaker. MONTEVIDEO, Monday, Feb. 29.

The installation of the new President passed off quietly. Exchange, 52¼.

PARIS, Saturday, April 2—P. M.

The Bourse is dull. Rentes closed at 66fr. 5c.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Morgan About to Undertake a Bold Raid—Political Libels in North Carolina.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, April 11.

The Raleigh *Confederate* says: "Gen. MORGAN is about to undertake one of the boldest expeditions he has ever yet made, which, if successful, will be productive of great good to our cause."

The *Confederate* also says: "A very malicious libel, published at the office of the suspended *Standard*, under the auspices of Dr. J. T. LEACH, Congressman elect, and Mr. HOLDEN, candidate for Governor, has been put in circulation. It is styled: 'An Appendix to the Life and Times of DUNCAN K. MCRAE,' and is a reproduction of a slander issued in London by Mr. GEORGE N. SANDERS."

The editor says: "I have received a copy of the publication, and shall act upon the advice of counsel as to what tribunal I shall look for justice to myself and my accusers."

Bacon is selling in Raleigh at $5 per lb.; butter, $6; corn, $27 50 per bushel; eggs, $3 per dozen; flour, $250 per bbl.; molasses, $30 per gallon; potatoes, $15 per bushel; salt, $1 per lb.; sugar, $12 per lb.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON PADUCAH.

A Surrender Demanded and Refused—One Hour to Remove the Women and Children.

CAIRO, Thursday, April 14.

Another demand was made this afternoon for the surrender of Paducah, giving one hour for the removal of women and children. Capt. HILLS declined to surrender, and prepared to meet the anticipated attack.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, April 13.

The steamer *New-York* returned from City Point this morning, bringing neither news nor prisoners, the water being so high in the James River as to prevent communication with Richmond.

A Richmond paper of a recent date announces the destruction of the steamer *Maple Leaf* by a rebel torpedo, forty miles above Jacksonville, Fla.

The sixty women and children taken up on the steamer *New-York* were landed at City Point, and we learn that they had to pay $75 each in Confederate money for hack-hire from that place to Petersburgh, a distance of nine miles.

The steamer *Col. Rucker*, Capt. BELL, arrived today from Nawbern, N. C. At 7 P. M. yesterday spoke steamer *Winant*, searching for the disabled steamer *Scott*. They had spoken the steamer *Arago*, which reported the steamer *Scott* 25 miles east of Bodies Island, on the 6th inst. The steamers *United States* and *Miles O. Pierce* have also gone in search of the disabled steamer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE LONG EXPULSION CASE FINISHED.

A RESOLUTION OF CENSURE ADOPTED.

A Bill in the Senate to Prohibit Speculation in Gold.

Passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill.

NEBRASKA TO FORM A STATE GOVERNMENT.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 14.

GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT has been engaged most of today in the War Department. He will leave to-morrow morning for the front. He seems highly pleased with the Army of the Potomac. It never was in better condition, and is eager for the conflict.

THE TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee would not allow the press to have a synopsis of the new Tax Bill. It was hurried off to the printer and will not be returned before Monday.

ANOTHER GOLD BILL.

The Gold Bill attempted to be introduced from the Ways and Means Committee is intended to be prohibitory in its operations. It will not pass the House. It is similar to the old bill which the committee have had under consideration for several weeks.

ASSIGNMENT OF SURGEONS.

Surgeons J. T. HEARD and A. L. COX have been ordered to report to the Army of the Cumberland. Lieut. Col. F. P. VOLLUM, Medical Inspector United States Army, will take station at Helena, Ark., and from thence inspect within Department of Arkansas.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 14.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The galleries of the House, were, if possible, more uneasily crowded to-day than on any previous occasion during the debate on the resolution in relation to Mr. LONG. Many ladies were accommodated in the reporters' gallary. The seats outside the bar of the House were all filled up. Some of the Senators remained throughout the entire proceedings. There were indications of bad temper on the part of several members, and all of them were evidently intensely earnest on the subject before them.

A REVIEW IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Accounts from the Army of the Potomac say the Third Division of the Second Corps, commanded by Gen. BIRNEY, was reviewed to-day by Gen. HANCOCK, and presented a splendid appearance. Gen. MEADE was present, and complimented the division and its Commander. After the review, the Generals partook of refreshments with JOHN M. BOTTS, at his invitation, and afterward with Gen. BIRNEY. The day was beautiful.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

Representative MORRILL to-day reported a new Tax Bill, very long, reconstructing the machinery of the present law, remedying the defects, insuring more uniformity in the system of internal revenue to prevent evasions, and increasing the taxes generally. The further consideration of the subject was postponed until Tuesday.

THE GOLD SPECULATION BILL.

The bill reported by Senator SHERMAN to-day and by Representative STEVENS provides that all gold and silver sales termed time sales, without actual delivery, shall, on the passage of the act, be absolutely void, and the penalty for offending against the law shall be a fine of from $1,000 to $10,000, or imprisonment for one year, or both.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Capt. John P. Hawkins, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., April 13, 1863.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Col. Edward A. Wilde, of the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, April 24, 1863.

Col. William Birney, of the Second Regiment, U. S. Colored Troops, May 22, 1863.

Col. A. L. Chetlain, of the Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, Dec. 18, 1863.

Col. William A. Pile, of the Thirty-third Missouri Volunteers, Dec. 26, 1863.

Austin Wiley, of California, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the District of California, under the Act of Congress approved April 8, 1864.

John G. Pratt, of Kansas, to be Indian Agent for the Delaware Agency.

CHANGES IN NAVAL COMMANDS.

Lieut.-Commander JOHN H. RUSSELL has been detached from ordnance duty in Washington, and ordered to the command of the *Cimerone*, vice Commander A. K. HOSKINS, awaiting orders.

Lieut.-Commander JAMES STILWELL is detached from special duty at New-York, and ordered to the command of the *Unadilla*, vice Lieut.-Commander GEO. BACON, detached, awaiting orders.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT was at headquarters, and in consultation with the President this morning. He is not expected to leave for the army before to-morrow.

REBELS IN THE MOUNTAINS.

A rumor prevails, but no credit is given to it, that the rebels have recently been seen in the Blue Ridge.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The amount of subscriptions reported at the Treasury Department to-day for the Ten-Forty Loan was $2,004,000.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN AGAIN UNSUCCESSFUL.

The steamer *Harvest Moon* has arrived from Fortress Monroe with Admiral DAHLGREN, who has again been unsuccessful in obtaining the body of his son.

ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

During the absence of Mr. CHASE in New-York, Hon. GEORGE HARRINGTON is acting Secretary of the Treasury.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 14.

THE FLORIDA EXPEDITION.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) moved the printing of 5,000 copies of the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in reference to the late Florida Expedition. Adopted.

THE HUDSON'S BAY CLAIMS.

The bill to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, for the final settlement of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, was taken up and passed.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE IN INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) introduced a bill in addition to the several acts in relation to commercial intercourse between the loyal and insurrectionary States; providing for the collection of abandoned property; authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to designate places where the abandoned property may be sold; charging agents with the leasing of abandoned lands and the employment and general welfare of all persons formerly held as slaves within the military lines; and regarding that property as abandoned from which the owner is absent and engaged in the rebel service, the surplus proceeds, after deducting expenses under the regulations of the Secretary, to be paid into the Treasury; the prohibitions and provisions of the act of July, 1862, are extended to all commercial intercourse whatever within the military lines. Any portion of a loyal State overrun by rebel raids, or in immediate danger from them, is placed under restrictions by the act. The present mode of distributing fines and forfeitures to informers and collectors is to be changed to an award of the court decreeing the condemnation. No property taken on inland waters shall be subject to maritime prize. It authorizes the appointment of agents to purchase the products of the insurrectionary districts at a price not greater than the market value, or three-fourths value at New-York, the proceeds to be paid into the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to arrange the details of the management of such property. The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE RIGHT OF SOLDIERS TO BOUNTY—RESOLUTIONS OF THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of New-York, as follows:

Resolved, That Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State be, and they are hereby requested to make all necessary exertions to secure legislative recognition by Congress of the right of all volunteers in the two years' regiments from this State who, after a service of over one year, were mustered out and honorably discharged with their respective regiments, or subsequently thereto, from the service of the United States, to receive the bounty of $100, provided and promised by the general order of the War Department of May 4, 1861, and subsequently by the Act of Congress of July 22, 1861.

LAND AID TO PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. HARDING, of Oregon, (Union,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting to railroad and telegraph lines from Emporia, via Council Grove, to a point on the Pacific Branch Road near Fort Riley, alternate sections of land for ten sections on each side of the road; authorizing a change of route via Lawrance and Wallarus Valley, to run from Lawrence to Emporia.

NEBRASKA STATE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) called up the bill to enable the people of Nebraska to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union.

The bill was passed.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The consideration of the Naval Appropriation Bill for the year ending June 30, 1865, was resumed.

An amendment from the Naval Committee, making an appropriation of $15,000 for a naval and marine cemetery near Philadelphia, was adopted.

The amendment of Mr. GRIMES, returning the Naval Academy to Annapolis before September, 1865, which had been adopted in Committee of the Whole, came up for a separate vote.

Mr. ANTHONY moved as a substitute for the amendment, that the Secretary of the Navy appoint a board of five naval officers to examine and report upon the most suitable place for the Naval Academy.

After considerable debate, the substitute was rejected, and the amendment of Mr. GRIMES adopted, yeas 30; nays 10.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) resumed his amendment of Tuesday, repealing the fishing bounties.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) said he had voted for the amendment, but on the assurances of the gentleman from Ohio, (SHERMAN,) that he would propose it as an amendment to the Revenue Bill, he should now vote against it.

Mr. POWELL, on the assurances that had been made, withdrew his amendment, as he did not wish to embarrass the friends of the Navy Appropriation Bill.

The bill was then passed.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) from the Naval Committee, reported the House bill fixing the date of the loss of the brig *Bainbridge*, and for the relief of the officers, seamen and marines of the same. Passed.

The joint resolution of thanks to Admiral FARRAGUT was passed.

Mr. HALE presented the House joint resolution concerning officers in the navy, which was passed after amendment. The amendment authorizes only the appointment by the Secretary of the Navy of temporary Lieutenant-Commanders on the same footing as others of the grade.

Mr. HALE reported the House bill, amending the act of July 16, 1862, equalizing the grade of line officers in the navy.

After an amendment providing that no officer lower than a Commander should be retired, the bill passed.

MONTANA.

Mr. WADE reported from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill enabling the people of Montana to form a Territorial Government. The report was adopted.

The bill to charter a Masonic Hall Association in the District of Columbia, was passed.

PROHIBITION OF GOLD SPECULATION.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Finance Committee, reported a substitute for bill 106. It provides that it shall be unlawful to make any contracts for the purchase or sale, or loan, or delivery of any gold coin or bullion, or of foreign exchange at any time subsequent to making of contract or for the payment of any sum, fixed or contingent, in default of the delivery of said coin, &c. It provides, also, that none but bona fide owners in actual possession should make a contract for the sale of gold, and forbids any banker or broker, or other person to make sale of gold coin or bullion, or foreign exchange, or to make contract for any such purchase or sale at other than their ordinary places of business. All contracts violative of the act are void. The penalties for such violation are a fine of not more than $10,000, nor less than $1,000; or imprisonment for not less than three months, nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and shortly afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 14.

NIGHT SESSIONS.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) asked leave to offer a resolution that, until otherwise ordered, the House will each day take a recess from 4½ till 7 o'clock, for the purpose of holding night sessions for the transaction of business.

Objection was made from the Opposition side.

THE EXPULSION OF MR. LONG.

The House resumed consideration of the resolution to expel Mr. LONG.

Mr. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) opposed the resolution, contending that free speech had been recognized by the Commons of England from time immemorial. A man has a right here to advocate such doctrine as will the better secure liberty to ourselves and property. He was not here to vindicate the sentiments of the gentleman from Ohio. He did not say the day

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 14, 1864.

$3,000	U. S. 6s,'68 Con..	128	200	Harlem R.	178
50,000	U. S. 6s,'81.. Reg	115¼	100	do	179
11,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Co..	118	100	do	s30 175
11,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R.....ex-Int.	108	200	do	s30 177
			500	do	185
26,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. O...	113¾	200	do	s30 180
15,000	do	113	500	do	s30 182
3,000	U. S. 6s, '65. C...	105	1000	do	184
2,000	U. S. 6s, '74. C. In.	102	500	do	183¾
50,000	Tra. Notes 7 3-10		200	do	s60 170
	⅛ a... Oct. & Ap.	114	200	do	s60 165
50,000	do	115	300	Long Island R	103
5,000	do. O. & A. L.	114¾	1100	Reading R	163
10,000	R. 6s. 1-yr. C..	99¾	200	do	162¾
8,000	Ten. St. 6s. '30..	61	1900	do	163
2,000	Ma. State 6s	75	700	do	b10 162
13,000	do	75¼	1600	do	161¾
1,000	do	75¼	200	do	161¾
6,000	Cal. State 7s	145	2100	Mich. Cen. R	156
1,000	N. Y. St 6s, '74.	103	300	do	156¾
15,000	do	104¾	200	do	156¾
1,000	City 6s, '67	110	200	do	156¾
5,000	O. & Miss. C.. b30	66	20	do	157
50,000	do	65	400	Chi. & Alt. R	99
10,000	do	64¾	50	do	b10 100
10,000	do	64¾	1900	M. So. & N. I. R	115¾
10,000	do	64¾	1900	do	115¾
3,000	Amer. Gold	186¾	500	do	115¾
20,000	do	187	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	158
45,000	do	187¾	500	Ill. C. Full Stock.	138
300	Bank at Com'rce.	117	400	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	152
10	Ocean Bank	107	300	do	150
5	Shoe & Leather B'k	107	400	do	150
50	Park Bank	140	200	do	s15 150
120	Canton Co	74	100	do	b10 150
100	Del. & H. C. Co	263¾	2100	do	149
50	Penn. Coal Co	235	500	do	b5 149
25	do	234	2600	do	149¾
100	Central Coal Co	85	500	do	b5 149¾
100	do	b10 85¾	500	do	149¾
100	do	b10 85	300	Clev. & Pitts. R	131
100	do	84	1600	do	132
400	Cum. Coal Prf	88	500	do	131¾
1500	do	85¾	100	do	131¾
100	do	s10 85	500	do	131¾
300	do	85¼	100	Gal. & Chi. R	143
100	do	85¾	1000	do	145
1100	Amer. Coal Co	110	200	do	145
500	Quicksilv. Min. b10	85	500	do	s10 145
300	do	84¾	200	do	145¾
100	do	b10 84¾	300	do	145¾
7100	do	84	100	do	b30 146¾
600	do	83¾	21	do	144
200	do	b10 84	42	Clev., Col. & Cin R	170
100	Com. Am. Transit.	84	500	Clev. & Tol. R. ex-in	161
100	do	83¾	500	do	161¾
100	Pacific M. S. Co	237	500	Chi. & R. I. R	133¾
25	do	237¾	650	do	134
600	do	238	400	Ch. B. & Quin	148¾
100	do	238¼	100	do	148¾
100	do	238	300	do	149
450	N. Y. Cen	144	200	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R	87
100	do	b10 144	100	do	86¾
200	do	144	100	M. & P. du C. 2d Pr.	95
3800	do	144¾	600	Tol. & Wabash	74
900	do	143¾	300	do	74¾
500	do	143¾	600	do	74¾
200	do	s30 143¾	100	P., F. W. & C	145¾
1500	do	143¾	1300	do	145
300	Erie R	126¼	150	do	b10 145¾
3800	do	126	100	do	s30 144¾
300	do	125¾	100	Alt. & T. H	85
500	do	b60 125¾	100	Alt. & T. H. R. Pref.	102
250	do	s30 125¾	500	Chi. & N. W. R	70
550	do	125¾	400	do	70¾
200	do	s30 125¾	300	do	70¾
400	do	124¾	400	Chi. & N. W. R. Pr	80
400	Erie Railway Pr	113	100	Chi. & Alt. Pref	105
700	do	113¾	100	do	s3 113¾
1200	do	113¼	1,000	D. L. & W. Int M.	116¾
200	Hudson R	156¾	15,000	F., F. W. & C. 2d	115
100	do	b10 156¾	5,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	92
200	do	156¼	40,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	79
800	do	156	10,000	do	78¾
400	Mar. & C. 1st Pr	87	100	Chi. & Mil. R	90¼
200	do	87¾	200	Miss. & Mo. R	65¾
500	do	b30 87¾	500	do	66
200	do	b30 88	200	Bucks C. Lead C.	15¾
100	Mar. & C. 2d Pr	65¼	300	Mariposa M. Co	38¾
1000	do	66	300	do	38
100	Peninsula R	82¾	200	do	37¾
8,000	Erie 3d M	120	100	do	37¼
2,000	Al. & T. H. 2M. Pr	97¼	100	International Coal	116
1,000	do	96	100	do	117
5,000	Ill. Cen. Bs	124	200	Rntland Marble Co	25
2,000	A. & W. R. In. Bs	94	200	do	25¾
6,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	96	400	Gold M. Co., Colr	6
4,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B	111			

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	113	100	M. S. & N. I. R. G.	153
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117	300	Mich. Cen. R	155
50,000	O. & Miss. C	63	700	do	155
50,000	Amer. Gold	178	1200	M. S. & N. I. R	113¾
100	Canton Co	s30 73¾	400	do	113
100	do	73¾	1500	Ill. C. R. S	148¾
100	Cum. Coal Prf	84	200	do	148¾
1500	do	83	100	do	148
500	do	83¼	200	do	148¾
100	Quicksil. M. Co	83	500	do	149
1500	do	82	300	do	148¾
50	do	b10 83	100	do	149¼
25	Pacific M. S. Co	234	100	do	s10 149
100	do	232	300	Cleve. & Pitts R	131
100	do	230	400	do	129¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R	b5 142¾	300	do	129¾
500	do	142	100	Gal. & Chi. R	143¾
100	do	141¾	1500	do	143
200	Erie R	124	200	Cleve. & Tol. R	149
300	do	123¾	100	do	148¾
1500	do	123¾	500	do	148
500	Erie R. Pr	111¾	500	do	147¾
100	do	b10 112	100	Chi. & R. I. R	130¾
500	Hud. R. R	154¾	600	do	130¾
200	do	154¾	200	M. P. Du C	68½
100	do	b10 154¾	1000	Tol. & Wab. R	72¾
100	do	154	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi	141
400	do	153¾	200	do	141¾
400	Harlem R	183	100	do	142
100	do	s15 180	806	do	b10 142
100	do	s30 180	100	Alt. & T. H. R	83
400	do	183	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr	100
100	do	183	100	Chi. & N. W	b10 69
200	Reading R	b10 163	100	do	69
200	do	161¾	500	do	68¾
300	do	151	100	Chic. & N. W. P	89
1000	do	b10 181¾	100	do	89¾
2600	do	160	00	do	90

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R	c 143¾	1500	Ill. Cen. R	150
100	do	s3 143¾	1300	do	b3 150
100	do	b3 143¾	2200	do	149¾
100	Erie R	s3 125¼	400	do	s3 150
600	do	125¾	200	do	b10 150¾
1300	do	125¾	200	Clev. & Pitts. R	131¾
200	do	b3 125¾	1000	do	b3 131¾
100	do	c 125¾	300	do	131¾
100	do	b3 125¾	500	Gal. & Chic. R	144¾
100	Erie Pref	113	400	do	144¾
100	do	s3 113	100	do	c 144¾
100	do	112¾	200	do	b3 144¾
100	do	s3 112¾	300	Chi. & R. I	133
100	do	b3 112¾	400	Chi. & N. W	70
100	Hud. R. R	156	300	do	b5 70¾
100	do	s3 156	200	do	c 89¾
257	do	b3 156	900	do	69¾
400	Harlem R	180	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf	90
300	do	180¾	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	142
200	do	s3 180¾	800	do	142
200	do	181	300	do	141¾
1700	Reading R	b3 163	200	do	141¾
300	do	162¾	200	Tol. & Wab. R	74
200	do	b3 162¾	200	Mar. & Cl. 1st Pr	87½
2500	do	s30 162	100	do	a10 87¾
100	Mich. Cen. R	c 156	600	Cumb. Coal	83
200	do	156¾	100	do	b3 83
500	do	156¾	500	Am. Coal Co	110
100	do	s6 156¾	750	Quicks. M. C	83
200	do	156¾	2000	do	83¾
300	do	156¾	200	do	b3 83¾
200	M. S. & N. I. R	115	500	do	b10 83¾
100	do	b3 114¾	100	Qts. Hill G. M	21
300	do	114¾	400	Rut. Marble Co	25
100	do	s3 114¾	100	do	s3 25
400	do	114¾	600	Bucks C. L. Co	1¾
800	Clev. & Tol. R.	161	300	do	1¾
200	do	b3 151¾			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	N. Y. Central	142	800	Ill. Cen. R	150
100	do	142¾	850	do	150¾
350	Erie R	124	800	do	150¾
500	do	124¼	300	do	b3 150¾
200	do	s3 124¾	200	do	150¾
300	do	b3 124½	200	do	150¾
200	do	b5 125¾	1400	do	b3 150¾
200	do	h10 124½	200	do	s3 150¾
200	do	b3 124¾	500	Cle. & Tol. R. ex-d.	150
440	Erie R. Pr	112	1100	do	151
100	do	112¾	800	do	151¾
1100	do	s3 112¾	300	do	b10 151¾
500	Hudson Riv. R	154¾	200	Chi. & N. W. R	69
100	do	b3 154¾	200	do	69¾
300	Harlem R	184	100	do	69¾
500	do	184¾	350	do	69¾
100	do	184¾	100	do	70
500	do	185	100	Chic. & N. W. R. P.	90¾
200	do	s60 178	1100	P., F. W. & Chi	142
600	do	s30 182	100	do	142¾
200	do	183	200	do	b3 142½
200	do	185¾	300	do	b3 142½
500	do	s30 185	100	T. H. & Alt	83
100	Reading R	161	200	Chi. & Alton Pr	105¾
700	do	161¾	200	Tol. & Wab	72¾
1500	do	162	100	Miss. & Mo. R	64
300	do	s3 162	30,000	Ohio & Miss. C	s3 63
500	do	162¾	70,000	do	63
200	do	163¼	10,000	do	63½
300	do	b3 162¾	500	Mar. & Cin. 1st P	87
400	do	163	100	Canton Co	73
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b60 166	200	Cumb. Coal Co	s3 83¾
200	Mich. Cen	156¾	300	do	83¾
100	do	s3 156	200	do	84
300	do	155¾	100	do	84¼
200	do	b3 155¾	200	Quick M. Co	82
300	M. S. & N. I. R	113¾	200	do	82¾
100	do	114¾	700	do	83
100	do	114¾	100	do	83¼
100	do	114¾	100	do	83¾
200	do	114¾	200	do	s10 83¾
580	Clev. & Pitts	130¾	100	do	b6 83¾
500	do	131	100	Rut. Marble	s30 25
580	do	131	100	do	24¾
800	Chic. & R. I	b3 133	200	Gold M. Co, Colr	do 5
200	do	133	300	do	5¼

THURSDAY, April 14—P. M.

We understand the Secretary of the Treasury is in town, and the following announcement for to-morrow, 15th inst., follows his arrival:

I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to commence the payment of the Coupons for the Five-Twenty Bonds falling due on the 1st proximo. When full Coupons are presented in numbers of ability (30) or more, or fractional Coupons in numbers of twenty (20) or more, they must be accompanied by a Schedule for examination. Checks will be given for them in the order they are received, as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed. Blank Schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest desk of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

U. S. TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 14.

The sales of Gold to the Importers, to-day, to pay Customs, amount to $1,076,000. at 165 ₩ cent. Some of the prominent speculators in Gold, aed on the present highly-inflated Railway list, attempted this morning to break the force of any movement which Mr. CHASE might direct, during his presaca in the City, by giving unlimited orders to half a dozen or more Brokers, to buy up Gold without limit on the street corners, and also bid up the price at the First Board of the Stock Exchange to 187@187¼ ₩ cent. Soon after the adjournment the price ran down to 174 ₩ cent., under a violent reaction, on the mere suspicion that more Gold and Exchange would come upon the market than the demand, even on speculation, would readily take without distressing the Money Market at Bank, *where Greenbacks are not over-abundant.* The rumor of the Street further ran that while the parties referred to were distributiag their orders to buy Gold *for effect*, some of their late confederates in Gold, in Exchange-place, slipped out of the market, *for profit.* The sales of Gold at the Second Board were at 176 ₩ cent., or 1¼ below yesterday afternoon. The Exchange market could not be made to sympethize with Gold in the forenoon, and cieeed lower than yesterday. One of the leading Banks]was a seller on London, which raised the suspicion (which, for aught we know, may have foundation,) that Government Bills were in the market.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan to-day were:

At First National Bank	$340,500
At Second National Bank	50,000
At Sixth National Bank	140,000
At Treasury Office	118,550
Together	$649,050

The Second National Bank (H. A. HURLBUT, President,) being located high up-town, the Bank has authorized Messrs. W. & J. O'BRIEN, Manhattan Bank Building, Wall-street, to receive subscriptions, and to allow the usual abatement of ⅛ ₩ cent. to Brokers. Bankers, Savings Banks, &c. Messrs. O'BRIEN have the bonds for prompt delivery.

The Stock Exchange was feverish through the Morning Board; but most of the Railweys were fairly supported until the turn in the Gold excitement, when prices gave way 2@3 ₩ cent. and in the case of Illinois Central 8@9 ₩ cent. The *steaming* process applied to this last, in the morning, probably had immediate reference to the same process in Gold, and managed, it may be, by the same party, who to the effort of ruining the Government credit are about to add the work of revolution in the Illinois Central Direction. It is said the old President of the Road is to be turned out; for what particular cause, or to what end, we are not yet advised. It is possible that Mr. OSBORN would like to capitalize the remainder of the Land Mortgage, which the Company have the right to call in by paying 120 ₩ cent. for the Bonds. This would be good for the Company, but bad, perhaps, for the speculators in the Stock over 120 ₩ cent., the new creation at this rate being equal to 140,000 new shares.

The Government long 6 ₩ cents. advanced 2 ₩ cent. The 6-20's were ⅛ ₩ cent. lower than yesterday.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with yesterday. The Railway speculation was rather steadier after the Second Board. The Mining Stocks neglected at the Board, and the new Mining schemes, in the *chrysalis* state, were scarcely thought of in the general excitement of the day. The demand for Money was more active then yesterday, and the feeling that speculation in Stocks as well as Gold has been carried too far for safety to Money lenders is gradually extending to the large Banks on the Street:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s, 1861	116	117	Mich. Central	157¾	159¾
U. S. 5-20's	113¾	113	Mich Southern	115¾	114¾
N. Y. Central	143¾	142¾	Mich. Guarant'd	157¾	152¼
Erie	125¼	124¾	Illinois Cen	150¾	150
Erie Preferred	113¾	112	Pittsburgh	133	131
Hudson	157	154¾	Fort Wayne	145¾	141¾
Pacific Mail	236	230	Rock Island	134¾	132¾
Harlem	174	168	Galena	145¾	142¾
Canton	73	73	Reading	162¾	161¾
Treas. Cer. new	98	99	Quicksilver	86¾	82¾
Toledo	155¾	151	Cum'land Coal	85	84
Northwest	69¾	69¾	Mariposa	37¾	37

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Commerce	116¾	Corn Exchange	110
Ocean	101	Continental	106
Chatham	105	St. Nicholas	103
Bank of the Repub	108	Marine	155
Bank of N. America	111	Imp. and Traders'	112¾
Hanover	106	Park	140
Metropolitan	122		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	112	Al. & T. H. seconds, Prf.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	109	Al. & T. H. 2ds. In.	94
N. Y. Cen. 8s. Real Es	105	Ohi. & N. W. S. F	118
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102¾	Chi. & N. W. Int Bonds	102½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	118	Ohi. & N. W. firsts	95
N. Y. Cen. Con. '76	142	Chi. & N. W. seconds	107
Erie firsts, '68	112	Del. L. & W. 2ds	116
Erie 2ds, '79	119	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	106
Erie 3ds, '83	119	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	94
Erie 4ths, '80	122¾	Tol. & Wab. Exten	106
Erie 5ths, '88	125	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	95
B. N. Y. & E. 1sts '77	110¾	Gal. & Chic, Ex	115
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	118	Gal. & Chic. 2ds	111
Harlem seconds, '64	102	N. J. C. firsts	103
Harlem thirds, '68	105	Clev. & Pitts. 8ds	110
Mich. C. '69 & '72	127	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	92
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83	134	Miss. & Mo. L. G	78¾
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	130	Ohi. & Alt. firsts	110
Mich. S. seconds	107¾	Chi. & Alt. Incoms	95
M. S. & N. I. S. F	115	Ohio & Miss	95
Ill. Central, '75	124	Atlantic & G. W	103
Alton & T. Haute firsts	110		

As far as the proceedings of the Stockholders of the Fourth National Bank, in special meeting this afternoon, had transpired, to the hour of this report, the sentiment was expressed, by nearly unanimous vote, that the whole Board of President and Directors be requested to resign, in the absence of all prospect of harmony of personal feeling or useful official action.

The following is the main part of the text of the annual report of the Michigan Southern Road for the fiscal year 1863-4, ending Feb. 29:

"During the fiscal year ending on the 29th of February, 1864, the gross earnings of the road amounted to $3,384,294 23. The operating expenses were $1,753,516 90, and the net earnings $1,630,777 33. The proportion of operating expenses to earnings was 51.80 per cent. The increase of earnings over last year was $570,562.83; of this amount $351,990 94 was for a gain on passenger, and $212,269 01 on freight earnings. During the year an old claim, secured by a mortgage on property of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company was collected, yielding $58,246 04 to the treasury. There has been paid into the sinking fund $114,000 of that class of bonds, and the Commissioners now hold $764,000 of the sinking fund bonds, making the full amount due to the fund to this data. During the year the Company embraced the opportunity of selling at a premium $1,400,000 of the reserved common stock created and contemplated at the time of consolidation, the proceeds of which were sufficient for the purchase of $318,000 of ten per cent. guaranteed stock, and $1,126,000 of first and second mortgage seven per cent. bonds, making a total of $1,436,000."

We have been requested to call attention to the $1,000,000 six ₩ cent. Loan of the County of New-York "Soldiers' Bonnty Fund Bonds', bids for which will be opened at the Comptroller's Office, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Sales of Real Estate—APRIL 14.

BY A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

House and lot No. 68 Cressby-street $8,990

BY S. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Property No. 191 Greenwich-street, 18.5x81.4 ft	$18,300
Property No. 193 Greenwich-street, 17.11x84.6 ft	16,000
Property No. 196 Greenwich-street, 18.5x91 ft	16,450
Property No. 117 Perry-street, 25x95 ft	8,200

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 14, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 38 bbls. Ashes, 5,649 bbls. Flour, 386 bbls. and 605 bags Corn Meal, 8,400 bushels Wheat, 8,184 bushels Corn, 87 bushels Rye, 15,900 bushels Oats, 655 bushels Malt, 5,241 pkgs. Provisions, and 737 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 30 bbls., at $8 87½@$9 for Pots, and (nominally) $11@$11 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in request at rising prices. We quote Java, at 50c.@51c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 43c.@45c.; Rio, 43c.@45c.; St. Domingo, 41c.@43c., ₩ lb.

COTTON—Was fair demand and buoyant early yesterday morning, but closed heavily. Strict Middlings, 80c.@81c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 2,400 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour opened briskly, at an average advance of 25c. ₩ bbl., but closed heavily, in response to the violent fluctuations in Gold. Sales since our last, 17,750 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $7 65@$8; poor to choice extra State at $8 10@$8 70, chiefly at $8 25@$8 40; round-boop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $8 45@$8 85, chiefly at $8 50@$8 60, ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 65	@$8 00
Extra State	8 10	@ 8 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 40	@10 50
Extra Ohio, round-boop, ship'g br'ds.	8 45	@ 8 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 90	@10 50
Extra Genesee	8 75	@10 50
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	8 75	@11 75.

Southern Flour is unusually brisk, at much higher prices; sales since our last 6,900 bbls., at $8 40@$8 90 for very poor to good superfine; $8 95@$11 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is quite active and decree; sales 1,400 bbls. extra at $8 15@$10 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in good demand at $5 70@$6 40 ₩ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in good request at $5 80@$6 for Jersey; $6 35@$6 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Total sales 600 bbls.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been in fair demand at an advance of about 3c. ₩ bushel, but since heavily. Sales have been made of 52,000 bushels, including White Western at $2; Amber Western at (nominally) $1 92@$1 97, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 88@$1 92; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 84@$1 87, delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 81@$1 85; Chicago Spring at $1 79@$1 83, and Amber Jersey at $1 90 ₩ bushel. Corn is in more demand at much higher prices; sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels at $1 36@$1 37 for Mixed Western in store; $1 38 for do. delivered; $1 37@$1 38 for Yellow Jersey and Southern ₩ bushel. Rye is scarce and inactive at $1 35 ₩ bushel. Oats are in good demand at higher prices. We quote Canada at 89c.@90c.; Western at 90c.@91½c.; State at 90c.@91c. ₩ bushel. Barley has been in fair demand at $1 35@$1 57½, as extremes, ₩ bushel. Sales 4,700 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 60 ₩ bushel. Sales 13,500 bushels.

HAY.—North River Bale is in active request and very firm at $1 30@$1 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in more demand at 20c.@32c. for poor to strictly choice ₩ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Are in more request, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 10@$3 15 ₩ gallon; Tar, $20@22 ₩ bbl.; Resin, $34@$42 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in good demand at rising prices. We quote Crude Whale at $1 08@$1 10; Crude Sperm, at $1 63@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale, at $1 20@$1 23; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 82½@$1 85; Linseed, at $1 62@$1 64; No. 1 Lard, at $1 10@$1 15; Crude Petroleum, at 40.@$1 42. bare; Refined do., at 64c.@67c., free, and 53c.@56c. in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in active speculative demand at much higher prices. Sales since our last 7,800 bbls., at $26 75@$27 12½ for New Mess; $27 12½ for April delivery; $25 75@$26 12½ for Mess last season's packing; $25 75@$26 for two-year old Mess; $26 25@$27 12½ for Western and City Prime Mess; $26@$27 for Thin Mess, and $21 50@$24 for Old and New Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand, at 14½c.@16c. for Hams, and 11c.@12c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales 1,400 packages, Bacon is in good request at 12½c.@15½c., according to quality, ₩ lb.; sales since our last, 1,000 boxes. Lard continues in brisk demand at rising prices; sales 9,500 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 14½c.@16c., the latter an extreme for very choice ₩ lb. Beef is in demand at buoyant rates; sales 800 bbls. at $17 50@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $14 50@$17 25 for Plain Mess, ₩ lb.; Prime Mess, $27@$28; India Mess, $30@$32; Choice India, $42 50 ₩ tierce. Sales, 500 tierces. Beef Hams, $25@$26 ₩ bbl. Butter is in less demand at 33c.@43c. for poor to prime State, and 25c.@35c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 15c.@18½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been in fair demand at buoyant prices including Rangoon and Patna at $9 25@$10 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in good request and on the advance. Sales since our last, 850 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 9½c.@21c.; Porto Rico at 16c.@17½c., and Cuba at 14½c.@16½c. ₩ lb. Yesterday's report of sales should have read 2,470 hhds. Refined Sugars are in fair demand, at 17c.@23c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 285,000 lbs., at 14c.@14½c., and 40,000 lbs. Grease, at 12½c.@12¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 4,200 bbls. State and Western, at $1 20@$1 23, as extremes, closing heavily at $1 20@$1 21 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet and much depressed to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 21,000 bush. Wheat, at 1d. in bulk; 200 bbls. Pork, at 4¾d.; 200 boxes Bacon, at 5s.; 500 boxes do., (by steamer,) at 10s. @15s.; 100 tons Lard, at 10s.; 30 tons Tallow, at 7s. 6d.; and 200 bales Cotton, (by steamer,) at ⅜d. For London—50 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 6d.; 100 tons Bacon, &c., at 15s. For Marseilles—150 tcs. Lard, at 55 francs. For Havre—500 tcs. Lard, at 50 francs. For Cadiz—A foreign brig with Hogshead Staves, at $26.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of London	April 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernian	April 16	Portland	Liverpool.
Persia	April 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	April 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	April 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	April 27	Boston	Liverpool.
Bornssia	April 30	New-York	Southampton.
City of New-York	April 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	May 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	May 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	May 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	May 28	New-York	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	April 16	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 30	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Hibernian*, via Portland, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Friday.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of London*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Teutonia*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Morning Star*, will close on Saturday at 1:30 P. M., and those for Havana and the West Indies at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 6 A. M. 6:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
A little of everything relating to the human system, diet, air, marriage, &c., &c., read revised and enlarged edition of
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
Among the many subjects treated in this work are the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver and Philosophy of Digestion, Constipation, Affections of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation, Barrenness, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, Ruptures, Salt Rheum, Cancer, Paralysis, Diseases of the Heart, Neuralgia, How to Recover the Sight and Throw Aside Spectacles, Marriage and Sexual Philosophy, the Curious Marriage Customs of the World, Philosophy of Elopements, Philosophy of Childmarking, a Chapter for the Married, and a thousand of value to married and single, never written before, making altogether a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one; 400 pages; 100 illustrations. By E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York; to be had of all News Agents. Contents tables sent free by mail to all applicants, or the book forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $1 50. Address S. TOUSEY, No 121 Nassau-st., New-York.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Dies, Silver Plates, etc. E. J. Everdell's, 302

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY BURDETT, JONES, & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO ME DIrected by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, FROM STORE NO. 6 BARCLAY-ST., TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1864, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., THE CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER CUMBERLAND, CONSISTING IN PART OF

37 Bales Cloths and Clothing.
67 Cases Dry Goods.
22 Cases Hardware.
38 Cases Paper.
19 Bales Paper.
130 Coils Rope.
83 Chests Tea.
2 Suites Drawing-room Furniture.
6 Bales Sole Leather.
100 Cases Can Meats.
140 Boxes Candles.
15 Cases muskets.
10 Cases Boots.
&c., &c., &c.

CARGO PRIZE STEAMER LAURA.

20 Cases Dry Goods.
2 Bales Blankets.

CARGO PRIZE STEAMER ROSITA.

8 Bales Bagging.
9 Cases Dry Goods.

CARGO PRIZE SCHOONER ROEBUCK.

50 Cases Dry Goods.
30 Bales Oakum.
200 Pigs Lead.
25 Boxes Shot.

FROM PRIZE SCHOONER SUSAN.

8 Cases Sundries.

FROM PRIZE SLOOP CAROLINE.

1 Case Sundries.

Catalogues three days before sale, when goods may be examined.
Terms at Sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal.
Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

PRIZE STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

Adjourned Sale, by order of Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20,
From the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, at 12 M.

By order of Hon. THOMAS J. BOYNTON, Judge District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction the prize STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND,

as she now lies, with all on board. The CUMBERLAND is an iron ship, 248 feet long, 36 feet beam, 11 feet hold; side-wheels, double oscillating engines; boilers one year old; has elegant cabins; is in perfect order and ready for sea. Tonnage, about 750 Aw.

She can be examined every day before the sale, by obtaining cards of admission from BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FIRST-PLACE AND IMLAY-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 15, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

FIRST-PLACE—The valuable first-class three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 91 First-place, on the north side, between Court and Smith sts., 108 feet east of Court-st. The house has gas, hot and cold water, bath and stationary tubs, portable furnace, &c. The house is 22 feet front, by about 45 feet deep, with extension of one story about 16 feet. There is a court-yard of about 33 feet. The lot is 25 feet front and rear by 103 feet 5½ inches deep.

IMLAY-ST.—The two desirable three-story brick houses and lots on the east side of Imlay-st., between Ewer and William sts., 236 feet north of William-st. Water in the yards of each house. Houses 17 feet front and rear, by about 36 feet deep. Lots 17 feet front and rear by 58 feet deep.

Maps and further particulars apply to the office of the auctioneers. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE OF NAVAL STORES, AT NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK.

By order of the Commandant of this Yard, I shall offer for sale at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock M., the following articles, viz.:

About 2,000 bbls. of Soft Turpentine.
About 300 bbls. Am. Spirits Turpentine.
About 35,000 lbs. Oakum Shakings.
About 11,000 lbs. old Manilla Rope.
About 10,000 lbs. Oakum Dust, in bales.
About 6,000 lbs. old Raw Hide Rope.
About 150,000 lbs. Brady's Compressed Hair in bales.

Twenty per cent. of the purchase-money must be deposited at the time of sale, and ten days allowed to remove the goods from the Yard: and, if not so removed, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government. All payments to be made in Government currency, and before the goods are removed from the Yard.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, April 5, 1864.
D. D. T. MARSHALL, U. S. Naval Storekeeper.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.—

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of household furniture, removed from a private house, all of which has been made to order by our best City makers, and has not been in use one year, consisting of, viz.:

PARLORS.—English velvet medallion carpet, carved rosewood suite in crimson silk brocade, rosewood centre and side tables, do. secretary book-case, lace curtains and cornices, bronze clocks and mantel ornaments, fine original modern oil paintings, &c., &c.

DINING-ROOM.—English Brussels carpet, richly carved oak marble-top Buffet, oak extension tables, oak suite in green reps.

BEDROOMS.—Velvet, Brussels and tapestry carpet, carved rosewood, black walnut and chestnut bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, amour a glace, lounges and chairs in brocatelle and reps, tables, best curled hair mattresses, French bolsters and pillows, white and gilt crockery, &c., &c.

Also, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, French china, refrigerators, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. The above is now an exhibition.

WEDNESDAY, April 20, at No. 1 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, elegant household furniture, mirrors, piano, &c.; superb collection of original modern oil paintings, together with private library of standard works, &c., &c., particulars of which will be given in due time.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., valuable Brooklyn residence. A two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, and 18 lots of ground, on Pacific-st., running through to Deen-st., and commencing 200 feet west of Nostrand-av. The house is about 42 feet square, with an extension. All in good order. Coach-house and stable on the premises. The grounds are handsomely laid out in gardens, containing grapevines, summer-house, &c. In all respects suitable for a gentleman's residence. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., N. Y.

H. R. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE, AND RARE AND COSTLY WORKS OF ART.

THIS DAY, (Friday afternoon,) at 2 o'clock, of the entire elegant rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture of the spacious residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; splendid rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor suites in brocade, rich carpets, bronzes, paintings, etageres, marble groups, rosewood chamber furniture, spring and hair mattresses, French china, cut glass, silverware, cutlery, &c. Cost over $11,000 four months ago. The whole will be peremptorily sold, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 16, at 10½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite covered in brocatelle, hair mattresses, bolsters, pallasses, mahogany rockers and chairs, tete-à-tetes and sofas, in haircloth; patent wardrobes, lace window curtains, gilt frame pier mirrors, black walnut and oak chat-stands, iron settees, oak cottage suits, oilcloth, &c., &c., china crockery and glass ware. See catalogue. Also at 12 o'clock, for account of whom it may concern, a single harness, bells, and robe.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

THE COMMITTEE ON ART OF THE Metropolitan Fair will sell at auction, by catalogue, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., (and the following evenings until complete,) the paintings and other works of art now on exhibition in the gallery, being the contributions of the artists to the fair in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission.

The sale will commence at 7½ P. M. Admittance during the sale, 50 cents. By order of
JOHN F. KENSETT, Chairman.

H. R. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION on FRIDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Varick-st., opposite St. John's Park, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany high-post bedsteads, black walnut bedsteads, iron do., straw paillasses, mahogany dressing bureaus, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, gilt frame looking glasses, brocatel window curtains, broadcloth window curtains, gilt cornices, window shades, toilet sets, China, crockery, glassware, &c.

R. R. ROLLINS, Auctioneer.

BY MULLEDY & ROLLINS, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 29 North Moore-st., the furniture in said house, consisting of mahogany sofas, chairs, lace curtains, Brussels and ingrain carpets, marble-top dress bureaus, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, sheets, comfortables, dining room and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at house.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

NEW STEAM ENGINES, LATHES, chucks, shafting, &c., THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 117 Liberty-st., near Greenwich, being the contents of a machinist's shop; finished and unfinished work, scrap iron, iron railing, &c., &c.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—AT NO. 188 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, between West Baltic and Harrison sts. OSGOOD & COOKE will sell, on MONDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, the furniture of the above house, consisting of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture. Particulars to-morrow.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

COUNTER AND STORE SHELVING AT AUCTION THIS DAY.—W. A. CARTER will sell at 11 o'clock, at No. 117 Liberty-st., near Greenwich, a splendid lot of black walnut counters, store shelving, &c., for a first-class store; also, gas fixtures, platform scales, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH BRESNAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16—AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M., at 181 Oxford-st., between Fulton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn, mahogany piano, mahogany, walnut and painted chamber furniture, oak extension table, three-ply and ingrain carpets, mattresses and bedding, china, glass, cutlery, etc.

SAME DAY,

At 1 o'clock P. M., Bedford-av., sixth house north of DeKalb-av., mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, lace curtains, window shades, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, crockery, glass, stoves, chest of tools, with kitchen furniture.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON LEXINGTON-AV. AND WEST 46TH-ST.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, April 19, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, by order of the executors of GEORGE YOULE, deceased, the three-story brick house and lot known as No. 172 Lexington-av., in fee, and the leasehold property known as No. 175 West 46th-st.

Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a number of valuable second-hand sellers, all in good order, and moved to our store for convenience of sale.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

at the yard corner of Jay and John sts., Brooklyn—sewer drain pipe, for account of whom it may concern, to pay charges. A large quantity of clay sewer drain pipe, assorted sizes, with rings and branches; also, Scotch fire cement. Sale positive.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—TOBACCO CUTTING MACHINES, SHAFTING, LATHES, &c.—W. A. CARTER will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 117 Liberty-st., near Greenwich, 2 Rogers tobacco cutting machines, press-boxes for tobacco cutters, &c. Also, pullies, cog-wheels, &c.

GARARD, BETTS & CO., Auctioneers

FRENCH PEAR TREES, ROSES, &c.—GERARD, BETTS & CO. will sell at auction, SATURDAY next, 16th inst., in front of their store, No. 106 Wall-st., a lot of French pear trees, roses, &c., just landed in prime order ex steamer *Hecla*.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 12, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING CONTRACTS HAVE been awarded for horse equipments under the proposals received under call of advertisement of February 23, 1864, for 25,000 sets, the bids under which were opened April 7, 1864:

Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $25 38, St. Louis Arsenal.
Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $25 28, St. Louis Arsenal.
Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $25 28, St. Louis Arsenal.
Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $24 87, St. Louis Arsenal.
Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $25 78, Cincinnati Depot.
Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $25 88, Cincinnati Depot.
George Peters, Newark, 2,000 sets, at $30 50, Frankford Arsenal.
George Peters, Newark, 1,000 sets, at $31, Allegheny Arsenal.
George Peters, Newark, 1,000 sets, at $28 75, New-York Arsenal.
George Peters, Newark, 1,000 sets, at $29 25, New-York Arsenal.
George Peters, Newark, 1,000 sets, at $30 50, New-York Arsenal.
C. S. Storms, New-York, 8,000 sets, at $29 30, New-York Arsenal.
Josiah Cummings, Springfield, 1,000 sets, at $29 25, New-York Arsenal.
Lacey, Meeker & Co., New-York, 4,000 sets, at $30 50 New-York Arsenal.

GEO. D. RAMSEY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected hereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

Regulating and grading Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the blocks on each side of Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOS F. OAKLEY,
WM. M. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, April 12, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

FARMS.

A PROMISING INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE a farm of 100 acres, at Peekskill, susceptible of being divided into several building sites, every one of which will have a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country; there is a good brick house on it. Also, 18 acres of land at Bay Ridge for sale low.

G. MERLE, No. 290 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Stock farm containing 300 acres, with houses and barns and stream of water, situated in the town of Bloomington, Ill. Two railroads running through the entire State pass through the town. For terms, etc., address STANLEY, Box No. 1,598 P. O.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. HANFORD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of the executors, No. 140 Malden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of May next. Dated Oct. 29, 1863.

DANIEL F. WRIGHT,
FERRIS TRIPP,
Executors.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John V. Cole, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of L. Richardson, No. 106 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next. Dated Nov. 24, 1863.

JOHN R. COLE,
LEOPARD RICHARDSON,
Executors.

n25-law6m*

SHADE TREES.—GRAPE-VINES, STANDARD roses, and all other plants, for sale, and sod mould and manure furnished, and gardens laid out, by

WM. FITZPATRICK, Florist,
204½-st. and Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

SALE OF LANDS AND PROPERTY OF THE FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, IN STATE OF WISCONSIN.—Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, under and in pursuance of the deed of trust, dated Dec. 1, 1856, made by the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company to them, and of the judgment of sale rendered by the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, in an action, in which the undersigned are plaintiffs and the said Company and Abraham B. Clark, mortgagee, are defendants, made on the 4th day of February, 1864, will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of MAY, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company, in the village of Appletoo, Outagamie County, in the State of Wisconsin, all the unsold lands, rights, interests and claims, dams, locks, canals, water power, works of improvement and appurtenances, rights, privileges and franchises belonging to said Company and connected with said improvement, including about four hundred thousand acres of land, situated in various counties in the State of Wisconsin.

For particulars of the terms and conditions of sale, and of property to be sold, reference is made to the notice of sale published in the State papers of Wisconsin, a copy of which may be seen at the office of the Company, Room No. —, Trinity Buildings, New-York, or of the Trustees.

MOSES M. DAVIS, Appleton, Wisconsin,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York,
CHARLES BUTLER,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York,
Trustees.

APRIL 13, 1864.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 678 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $80 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. S. BABNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY—FOR SAFE INVESTment of money in real estate rapidly growing in value. For sale, 15½ acres of land, eligibly situated the Village of Newburgh, N. Y., on which are a good and convenient dwelling-house, tenant-house, two barns, and a quantity of fruit trees and grapevines. But this land is chiefly valuable for building lots, for which there is a great demand in our rapidly growing town. Owner is so occupied in mercantile business that he cannot attend to division of premises and sale thereof in parcels, and is willing to sell same in bulk, at a low price, and on favorable terms as to payment. For particulars inquire of HASBROUCK & TAYLOR, Attorneys, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT DWELLING IN 15th-st., near 6th-av.—The house is a double one, and contains library, dining-room, drawing-rooms and boudoir on first floor; stairs in side hall at right angles with main entrance; five rooms and large bath room on second floor, five rooms (three large) on the third floor; light and roomy kitchen and separate laundry, coal cellar, furnace-room, &c., in basement. The house is furnished in a very costly and tasteful manner, and is, indeed, an unusually fine residence. House and furniture are offered for sale, and possession can be had at a fortnight's notice.

A large amount can remain on bond and mortgage, at six per cent. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND MANUFACturers, DESIROUS OF CHANGING LOCATION OF STERLING AND CO.—Attention is called to Elizabethport, New Jersey, as being the best point near New-York, on account of the low cost of coal, iron and lumber, low taxes, and offering all the advantages of the City. Please examine the place before locating elsewhere. Lots for sale on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to COOLEY & HEIDRITTER, Agents, Elizabethport, or E. B. KELLOGG, 139 Pearl-st., N. Y.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Situated at Williamsburgh, two blocks south of the ferries to Roosevelt and Grand sts., between South 9th and South 10th sts., being 150 feet on 1st-st., running down to the East River over 360 feet, with wharf 150 feet front, of 18 feet depth low water, and a return dock of 175 feet, containing about 22 lots of ground; is well calculated for a sugar refinery, or any other manufacturing business. Inquire of

EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 1st-st., opposite.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND VALUABLE property located on New-Bowery, running through to Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 Roosevelt-st., containing over four full lots, and suitable for manufacturing or other purposes. This property will be sold very low, to wit, $35,000, being the assessed value for taxes. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT RAHWAY, N. J., A TWO-STORY frame house, with kitchen extension, a corner lot, surrounded by shade trees; a good garden, currants, gooseberries, strawberries and Lawton blackberries in abundance; dwarf pear trees, grapevines, &c.; nearly depot; twenty-six trains to and from New-York daily. Apply in office No. 36 Harrison-st., New-York.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The entire block on 1st av., running from 2d to 3d-st., and formerly occupied by the soap and candle manufactory of Thos. Hay & Co., for sale on favorable terms. Apply to ALLAN HAY, No. 33 Broad-st., or to Messrs. A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 53½ Pine-st.

FLUSHING, L. I.—TO LET, IN THE VILLAGE of Flushing, L. I., five minutes' walk from the railroad depot, a handsome modern-built cottage, containing ten well furnished rooms; six lots of ground, nicely laid out; good garden, &c.; stable attached. Apply on the premises, to WM. HEALY, Franklin-place, or to Brady's Gallery, No. 785 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., LOCATED ON corner South Broad-st. and Pennington-av., a handsome house, with all the modern improvements; has 12 rooms, with fine garden containing fruit, vegetables, &c., in abundance; price $23,000. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$600 ONLY FOR A BEAUTIFUL LOT of ground, 25x100 feet, on Marcy-avenue, near Kosciusko-st., in the City of Brooklyn; no incumbrance and title perfect. Apply to E. A. BUNCE, No. 2 City Hall-place.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT Newburgh, a brick house, gothic style, 40 feet square, containing about 20 rooms; with barn, coach-house, stable, &c., fine garden, evergreens, fruit trees and small berries in abundance; beautiful views of the Hudson. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, houses on Staten Island, at rents ranging from $300 to $1,000 per annum. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 34TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., AN elegant extra-sized house, newly decorated and repaired, with stable and extra lot; price $100,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, EXTRA SIZE, 26.8 feet by 60, in elegant order, and in a good neighborhood. J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., 34th-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE ENGLISH basement house, No. 27 East 31st-st., near Madison-av. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, A cottage, furnished or unfurnished, with stable attached and one or two acres of land, suitable for summer and winter residence, on the Hudson River or Harlem Railroad, not over one hour from New-York.

J. H. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL BUT NICE house wanted for purchase in the upper part of the City; must be well located, well built and well arranged. Address, with full description, J. M. W., Box No. 62 General Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD ROOM FOR THE STORAGE of a small lot of furniture, all new and clean; would prefer a room in some private family, as it will not be disturbed by owners for six months or a year. Address immediately FURNITURE, Box No. 3,846 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—FROM JUNE 1 TO NOV. 1, a well-furnished house, with about two acres of ground, well shaded, and stable. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

WANTED—A SUITE OF OFFICES ON THE first floor, in the vicinity of Broadway and Wall-st. suitable for an Insurance Company. Address WESLEY, Box No. 3,382, stating location and terms.

WANTED—A SMALL PLACE, WITH GOOD buildings, from 3 to 5 acres, fronting the Sound, either on Westchester or Long Island side. Address J. M. B., Box No. 2,012 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-SIDE SUMMER RESORT.—FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, CONN.—This favorite and splendid Summer resort will be open for visitors, either transient or permanent—on the 1st of May. The house is new and handsomely furnished, has all the modern improvements, and is lighted with gas throughout. The beach, for bathing, is the finest on the Sound. There is good fishing and elegant drives. Parties making early arrangements for the season will be taken on favorable terms. P. D. CARRIQUE.

BOARD AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE well known Washington Hall has been repaired and newly furnished, and will be ready for guests on or about the 1st of May. Those wishing to procure board may apply at No. 6 Albion-place, 4th-st., New-York, or address

E. S. GOSLINE,
Washington Hall,
Saratoga Springs.

PAVILION HOTEL—ISLIP, L. I.—THIS ELEgant and well-known Summer hotel will be open for the reception of guests on the 16th of May, 1864. It is reached by the Long Island Railroad three times a day. Apply for rooms to IRA A. LISBY, Proprietor, Islip, L. I., or Union-place Hotel, New-York, or to Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

SUMMER BOARD.—THE BERKSHIRE HOUSE, Great Barrington, Mass., a first-class hotel, located in a beautiful village amidst the wealth of Berkshire scenery, offers superior inducements for country board. Open the 1st of May.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TEAS, TEAS, TEAS!

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY will open on the 9th, at 2 cents per pound profit, a large invoice of the finest grades of Mogune Teas imported; comprising Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson and Young Hyson. The trade will notice that this is said to be the only invoice of Mogune Teas in this market.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Importers and Jobbers.
No. 61 Vesey-st.

THE AMERICAN
JAVA COFFEE COMPANY.

Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

The Company have established the price of their Coffee at 25 cents per pound. Put up in one-pound packages as he in a case. Equal discount.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE IN LOUISIANA.

W. H. BUNNELL, office No. 10 Gaslret-st., New-Orleans, agent for the purchase and sale of sugar and cotton plantations in Louisiana, and real estate in the City of New-Orleans.

The unexhausted nature of the alluvial soil of Louisiana, with the present and long-to-be-continued high prices of cotton and sugar, present great inducements for the capitalist to invest in these Louisiana plantations. Meanwhile, the enhancing value of the real estate of the city offers daily opportunities for profitable investments. Refers to Francis P. Sage, Esq., Wm. C. Atwater, Esq., and Robert L. Case, Esq., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—POSSESSION MAY 2. Two-story and attic brick dwelling No. 123 Amity-st., leasehold 21 years fr. m. 1854; rent $300; taxes and assessments with privilege of purchasing at $5,000; the fee simple; lot 23x100, with alley way to rear of lot. Inquire of G. DUROCHE, No. 126 Greene-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A GOOD TWO-story house, with carriage-house, &c., in Fairmount, Westchester County, 12 miles from the City Hall, 10 minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad; will be sold cheap. Apply to ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE, WITH ONE OR TWO acres of land, as may be wanted, with orchard of good fruit; two minutes from depot; trains leave five times per day; one hour from New-York. Inquire at No. 17 East 15th-st.

FOR SALE—TO LET OR LEASE, THE NEW four-story brick building, 95x24, in Monroe-st., between Montgomery and Clinton sts., with or without steam power. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON, corner of Fulton and Pearl sts.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A DELIGHTFUL residence, large house, gas and water, beautiful grounds; choice location. AARON OGDEN, No. 79 Trinity Buildings.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEW BRICK dwelling-houses on the northerly side of 69th-st., between Broadway and 11th-av. Rent $425. Inquire of ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—2,560 ACRES IOWA LANDS, OF the Dubuque and Pacific land grant, cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for other property. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, 362 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE FOUR-STORY STONE-front, Boorman-place, West 33d-st.; all improvements; hall tiled; in good order and fine location, will be sold low, &c. J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 26 East 38th-st. Inquire of P. D. ROBINS.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS.

Also,
A STORE AND BASEMENT,
with or without power, No. 250 Canal-st., near Broadway.

Inquire at the Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LEASE—THE CELEBRATED AND WELLknown restaurant and dining-saloons of E. Windust, (established and kept by him over forty years,) No. 11 Park-row and No. 5 Ann-st., to lease for a term of years, with all the fixtures. An opportunity to obtain so desirable a stand for business seldom offered. For full particulars and card of admission, inquire of P. C. HAMMON, No. 169 Broadway, Room No. 15, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock. None but principals and responsible parties need apply.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR THREE years, the large brick building No. 76 Varick-st., next the corner of Canal, and land adjoining on Grand-st., now occupied by Eighth Ward Public Schools; suitable for manufacturing or any purpose requiring space. Inquire at No. 414 Canal-st., or apply between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. to EDWARD F. DE LANCEY, counsellor-at-law, No. 137 Broadway.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COTTAGE-BUILT house, (new,) situated at Leesville, opposite the river Railway, adjoining the residence of the subscriber, a short distance from the depot, one hour from New-York; contains 12 rooms, gas throughout. Rent, $400. Possession given immediately. Inquire of HENRY SPEAR, No. 133 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND GARDEN, IN Metuchen, N. J., near depot; basement, six rooms, and attic; pleasant and convenient location; price $120. Inquire of Dr. HUNT, Freeman's Depot, Metuchen. Any one desiring to see it can leave New-York at 4 P. M., and return same evening.

TO LET—FIRST STORY AND BASEMENT OF five-story building No. 206 8th av., 25 by 100 feet deep, occupied as an ice-cream saloon and restaurant the past eight years; location central for first-class billiard and restaurant business. Also, four-story store No. 156 West st., near Murray. Also, three-story brick stable No. 282 West 18th-st., now occupied by Gen. Fremont. Apply to S. WRAY, No. 856 West 23d-st.

TO LET—ON 111TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH avs., near Central Park, two well-finished cottage houses; 8 rooms, fine yard and outbuildings; facilities good for getting down town; rent $200. Inquire at No. 254 Pearl-st., or on the premises. Also, on 90th-st., between Avs. A and B, a well-finished two-story basement and counter-cellar brick house, with water and gas; rent, $250.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, NEW-JERSEY, a partially furnished house, two stories, with extension, pleasantly situated near the water, 35 minutes by ferry from New-York. Terms, $1,000 a year. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 10 South-st., at 9 A. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS high-stoop four-story brown-stone house in 34th-st., near 5th-av.; the house has all the modern improvements, in first-rate order, and is delightfully situated on the most desirable part of Murray Hill. Apply to

L. ARNOLD, No. 42 Pine-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY FRAME HOUSE ON 59th-st., fronting Central Park, between 7th-av. and Broadway; has 12 rooms, water into third story; rent $400. Also, a two-story and basement house, in Brooklyn, with garden; rent $220.

F. M. CURRY, No. 82 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FOR FIVE OR SIX MONTHS, A FURnished house in Newburgh, located in the most desirable part of Grand-st., within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Possession given the 1st of May. For particulars address WM. R. BROWN, No. 82 Front-st., Newburgh, N. Y.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TO LET—TWO-STORY house, with bar

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

WALLACK'S—Americans in Paris—Rural Felicity.

WINTER GARDEN—Medea.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Our Wife—Loyalina.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Fool's Revenge.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours Afternoon; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Warbler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except on the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

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Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the arrival of the steamship *Creole*, at this port yesterday, we have New-Orleans advices to April 6th, though the news has been mostly anticipated via Cairo. Admiral Farragut was in the city. The *Era* stated that the Liberals, under Cortinas, had defeated Vidaurri at Monterey, Mexico. French war-vessels were taking soundings at the mouth of the Rio Grande. Cortinas had returned to Matamoras, and expressed his determination to defend it to the last extremity. A force had been sent to Bagdad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, to oppose the French and throw up defensive works. Ten thousand bales of cotton had been ferried over the river at Eagle Pass within a month, and were being hauled down to Matamoras for shipment. Eagle Pass is now in our possession and this trade is stopped.

Another attack was made on Paducah, yesterday. A demand was made for the surrender of the place, which was refused, and one hour for the removal of the women and children. No further particulars received.

A messenger reached Little Rock on the evening of the 28th ult., from Gen. Steele. On the night of the 27th Gen. Steele's army encamped twenty miles from Arkadelphia — officers and men in high spirits. No obstructions on the way, except a few scattering guerrillas and mud holes. Gen. Cabell, with a rebel force of from twenty-seven hundred to three thousand cavalry, was reported to be at Caddo Bayou, five miles this side of Arkadelphia, to contest the passage of the ford. At this point, the bayou is about thirty yards wide and the water is low now. A sharp affair was anticipated. Gen. Carr, in command of the cavalry division, (late Davidson's,) was in the advance. In all probability Gen. Steele is in Arkadelphia now. It is reported the rebels are fortifying Monticello.

A dispatch, dated Pilot Knob, April 8, from Lieut.-Col. J. N. Herder, commanding the post, states that Capt. Miles, Third Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, stationed at Farmington, Mo., had just returned from Prairie-du-Bacher, Ill., where he was sent, with some members of the Captain's company, after some bandits. He reports a complete success, having had a fight with a notorious gang of robbers, killed three and wounded several—among them the notorious freshwhacker and guerrilla chief, John Highly, who had long been the terror of this part of the State.

A portion of the Seventeenth Army Corps, from Vicksburg, has arrived at Cairo, and is now encamped there.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Asia* arrived at Halifax, yesterday, with two days' later news. The latest advices from the wrecked steamship *City of New-York* were more encouraging. Most of her cargo had been got out, and preparations to lift her were almost complete. If the weather remained pleasant she would soon be afloat again. The rebel cruiser *Georgia* is refitting in the Gironde, not being allowed to anchor in front of Bordeaux, in consequence of the port regulations excluding ships with powder on board. The correspondence between Secretary Seward and Lord Lyons, in the *Chesapeake* case, had been published. Both parties express gratification at the amicable settlement of the matter. In regard to the Mexican question, several French journals assert that the difficulty relative to the departure of Maximilian for Mexico will shortly be arranged. The Prussians had laid regular siege to Duppel. They opened their first parallel on the night of the 29th of March, without resistance from the Danes. The London *Times* gives partial credit to the report of an extensive attempt to revolt among the Hungarian troops arrayed against Denmark. The Austrian army broke up from before Fredericia in an unaccountable manner, and the disaffection of the troops may have been the cause. There was a report of a wholesale execution of Hungarian troops in consequence. The conference had been finally accepted by all parties, and hopes were entertained that it might lead to a settlement of all disputes, unless passions were too much inflamed by events transpiring before Duppel.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, 5,000 copies of the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in reference to the late Florida expedition, were ordered printed. A bill to regulate commercial intercourse in insurrectionary States was introduced. The resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New-York, asking that troops who served honorably two years may be entitled to receive the $100 bounty, were presented by Mr. Morgan. Mr. Wade called up the bill to enable the people of Nebraska to form a Constitution and State Government, which was passed. The Naval Appropriation Bill was called up, and after sundry minor amendments it was passed. Mr. Sherman reported a bill from the Finance Committee, to restrict speculation in gold coin, bullion and foreign exchange. The bill prohibits sales on time, or in any place except the actual place of business of the dealer, and upon no terms save those of actual delivery of the coin sold.

In the House, a proposition was introduced for night sessions, but laid over. The resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Long was taken up and the day mainly devoted to the speeches of Messrs. Colfax and Long. The resolution of expulsion was finally withdrawn, and Mr. Broomall's resolution of censure was substituted and finally passed by yeas 80, nays 70—being very nearly a strict party vote. The resolution requiring that the Speaker should read the resolution of censure to Mr. Long, during the session of the House, was laid on the table by two majority.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall, April 5, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing the California mails of March 23, and $269,000 in specie. The news from the Pacific coast is unimportant. The fear of war between Chili and Bolivia on the boundary question did not perturb matters much in those countries. A party of engineers, under direction of Henry Meigos, Esq., the eminent railroad builder, had discovered a new and practicable pass through the Andes, in the State of Peru, which would admit of the construction of a railroad with no heavier grades to be overcome than those on which steam is already used in Peru. Capt. Pym's British railroad project has been accepted by the Government of Nicaragua. Mr. Dickinson, the American Minister to Nicaragua, is to have a conference of all the Ministers in the Central American States from the United States, for the purpose of having them unite in a protest against the French occupation of Mexico, after the style of the Ostend manifesto.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the trial of James M. Nixon, the crippled soldier, charged with the homicide of Brown, of the Pewter Mug, was resumed. Several witnesses were examined who testified to the facts of the shooting. The case will probably occupy the remainder of the week.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the case of Daniel Baooks, the negro on trial for the murder of Mr. Kinsey's bartender was submitted to the jury. At a late hour they had not returned a verdict, and the court took a recess.

Acting-Master Charles Danenhower, United States Navy, is now on trial at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, the charge being the killing of the mate of the British bark *Saxon*, upon the capture of that vessel by the *Vanderbilt*, off the Coast of Africa. The *Saxon* had on board goods which had been taken from a vessel captured by a rebel privateer, and for that reason she was seized. Acting-Master Danenhower was of the boarding party, and, it is alleged, shot the mate of the *Saxon* accidentally. He was exonerated from censure by a court of inquiry, which action was approved by the Secretary of the Navy, but the affair since then has been much discussed in England, and an attempt made in certain quarters to excite hostility against the Government in consequence of the shooting. The court-martial is understood to have been ordered at the request of Lord Lyons, the British Minister.

The funeral services of Mr. A. A. Lovett, late Superintendent of the Peoples' Line of Telegraph, will be held at the Stevens House, No. 17 Broadway, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock. His friends are invited to attend.

Gold 176 ₱ cent. at Second Board of the Stock Exchange yesterday, as against 177¾ same hour on Wednesday. Some of the Gold and Stock speculators attempted early in the day to run up the price *ten per cent.* to anticipate and break the force of the visit of the Secretary of the Treasury to the City. The highest price at the Board, 187½; the lowest on the Street, after this movement, 174 ₱ cent. The Railway speculation was 2@3 ₱ cent. down from Wednesday. The Secretary has directed the immediate payment of the May interest on the Five-Twenty Loan. He is also said to be realizing currency for part of his present large balances in London, and these movements, together with his continued sales of Gold to the importers to pay Customs, is likely to lighten the Money market for greenbacks.

Fevered by the extraordinary inflation of the premium on gold yesterday, speculators in Domestic produce and General Merchandize went early to work, buying up everything that was available, especially in the line of Breadstuffs and Provisions, at much higher rates than even those current on Wednesday; but with the "gamble" in gold in the afternoon, transactions were sensibly diminished and the market generally closed with a strong downward tendency.

The Resolution to Expel Mr. Long.

Well, Mr. Colfax has withdrawn his expelling resolution, and accepted a milder one as a substitute. His original attempt completely miscarried. We trust its fate will be a warning for all time against any other such effort in an American Congress.

Mr. Colfax undoubtedly was prompted by the most patriotic impulse. No member is naturally more generous than he, or has less of the persecuting spirit. It was his loyal zeal alone that impelled him. But zeal is never a safe counselor. It always leans toward fanaticism rather than toward wisdom, toward headlong intolerance rather than toward calm justice. Doubtless there are thousands of patriotic men in this country who would have been gratified had Alexander Long been taken by the Sergeant-at-Arms, under the order of the House, directly after the delivery of that speech, to one of the corridors and hung by his neck until he was dead. The act would have relieved a good deal of honest loyal indignation. Nevertheless, just men would call it murder, and wise men madness. The excellence of the impulse is one thing, the righteousness of the act quite another.

The Speaker erred most grievously in originating such a resolution at all. He should have imitated the manner in which Henry Clay, one of his predecessors, dealt with similar unpatriotic utterances in the last war with England; or if it was not in the power of his lips to do that, or even to attempt to do it, then his part was to keep quite still, and perhaps occupy his thoughts with an incident that occurred in that House in the days when the inviolable rights of a Representative of the people were better understood. In January, 1811, Josiah Quincy, speaking on the question of the admission of Louisiana, said: "If this bill passes, it is my deliberate opinion that it is virtually a dissolution of the Union; that it will free the States from their moral obligations, and, as it *will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some, definitely to prepare for a separation, amicably if they can, violently if they must.*" Mr. Poindexter called Mr. Quincy to order, and requested the decision of the Speaker whether it was consistent with the propriety of debate to use such language. The Speaker, Mr. Varnum, decided that the first clause of the sentence was admissible, but the latter contrary to the order of debate. Mr. Quincy appealed from this decision, and it was reversed by the House. Mr. Quincy's language was declared to be in order, and he went on to say: "I rejoice, Mr. Speaker, at the result of this appeal—not from any personal consideration, but from the respect paid to the essential rights of the people, in one of their Representatives." Mr. Quincy had used language far more obnoxious than any employed the other day by Mr. Long; and yet the House held that he was not even out of order. Not the faintest intimation was heard from the Republicans of that day—though party spirit never ran higher—that Mr. Quincy ought to be, or could be expelled.

But after Mr. Colfax had conceived his strange purpose, he was bound to submit it to a meeting of the Union party, or, at least, to some of the experienced men of the party. It was too grave a step to take without consultation. He declared, when he presented his resolution, that he acted simply on his own individual responsibility; but he should realize that it is not possible for him so to act. He was made Speaker by the Union party as its preferred exponent, and as such, a special importance and influence attach to whatever he says or does in the House. When he commits himself, be more or less commits his party. Whether this ought to be so or not, it *is* so; and that fact of itself should have caused him to take counsel. We have the charity to believe that very many who voted for the final resolution would not have done so but for an unwillingness to leave the gentleman who had been made their Speaker absolutely in the lurch. It is an absurd motive, but none the less effective, for all that.

The resolution of censure, as passed by a scant majority, was but a mere expedient to save appearances while backing out of a disgraceful position. But to our mind, the expedient was a very unworthy one. If the House had no right to expel, it had no right to censure. Both are penalties, the only difference being in their grade, and both impair the freedom of debate, though in different degrees. We deny the right to infringe that freedom in *any* degree. The security of a Representative in the decorous utterance of his convictions is an absolute inviolability; and his associates have no more right to stigmatize him on the record for so doing, than to expel him. The proper vote to censure, as the vote to expel, belongs only to "disorderly behavior." Harris used insulting language to the House, and for that justly received censure. Nobody pretends that Long's language was disrespectful, whatever may be thought of its doctrine.

Mr. Long having been declared by a majority of ten to be "an unworthy member of the House," it is, we suppose, expected that he will resign. We trust he will do no such thing. We hate his political creed as we hate Paganism itself, but a sacred principle of republican government is at stake in his person, and we want it maintained. Neither the majority of that House nor two-thirds of it have a right to drive him out of it, directly or indirectly. As he now stands, only his doctrine is detestable; let him yield one hair's breadth to this dictation, and he will be as detestable as his doctrine.

Taxation.

In the day of England's trouble the Government firmly pursued the policy of providing for the current expenditure by adequate concurrent taxation. Of the total revenue of the period of war with Napoleon and with the United States, about seventy per cent. was raised by the annual taxes, and the remaining thirty per cent. by loans, permanent and temporary. In the year 1815, the ratio was still higher; the expenditures reached five hundred and fifty-five millions of dollars, of which not more than one hundred and ninety millions were raised by loans, or as three by taxes to two by loans. Specie payments had then been suspended for 18 years, and gold was at a premium of from 30 to 41½ per cent. for three consecutive years. Is it wonderful that gold in our money market should command so high a premium as its range for some months back, while our revenue is raised at the rate of but one-sixth from taxes and five-sixths from loans? Need we look further for the cause of the condition of our money market, than the prolonged delay and the manifest hesitation of Congress to call upon the ample resources of the country for a contribution fairly proportioned to the outlay demanded by the sustenance of our vast forces in the field? In the face of such irresolution and postponement as the present Congress has shown, the credit of the Government is a marvel, and the gold price of its demand notes is anything but a marvel.

But the financial evils of the present exigency are not the end or the total of the mischief. All experience teaches that in the midst of great national wars, while the spirit of the people is up, and all the currents of industrial and commercial prosperity are running full and overflowing, taxes are cheerfully met and lightly borne; but, so soon as the vast market for supplies and demand for services which war affords is cut off by the return of peace, so soon as the great ends of the war are either lost or won, the burden of national debt is doubly burdensome in itself, and the enthusiasm that sanctioned its growth falls off into apathy and complaint. England has not in a century come out of a war on any other terms than a reduction of the rate and amount of taxation, borne cheerfully and easily while the danger impended and the necessity ruled.

Our war is distinguished grandly in many material points from all that have gone before it, but among the things in which it cannot be made to differ essentially, is the rule of policy, that in taxation the Government must strike while the iron is hot. Not only sound principle and wise policy alike demand energetic and immediate action in relief of our national funds and credit, and the incidental relief of the commercial markets, but the public, of every shade of opinion and feeling, calls for it imperatively. Congress alone is doubtful and derelict.

The Draft.—This is the day on which the draft was appointed to take place throughout the country, under the President's March call for troops. It is postponed as usual—we suppose on account of the weather. It will now positively take place on the first of May—*very* positively. That being "moving day," it will furnish an excellent opportunity to catch recusant conscripts when they are out of doors.

This City is not greatly behind in furnishing its quota—we believe only some four or five thousand, while Brooklyn is only behind some fourteen hundred. We should think the two cities might easily supply this small deficiency by volunteering within the next fortnight.

Large inducements in money are offered to volunteers, either for the military or naval service. But the inducement that should be the greatest to every patriotic American citizen, is the opportunity offered to take a part in crushing out the accursed rebellion which threatens the ruin of our country. Lieut.-Gen. Grant is marshaling the great host for that work. He is marshaling his armies for a campaign whose glories will, we believe, eclipse those of Vicksburgh and Chattanooga. What American will not, in future years, be proud to tell that he marched onward to Richmond under the banner of the Union, under the leadership of the most illustrious soldier of the age?

Banking and Bunkum.

We find the following choice morsel in the closing paragraph of the minority report of the Committee of the State Legislature on Banks:

"The United States are rapidly multiplying their inhabitants, productive industry is ever on the alert for new channels, and our resources are far from being developed. Forty more years of peace, with our wealth and population increasing in geometrical progression, must annihilate our pecuniary burdens. The Old World will eventually repudiate her debts, incurred to sustain her effete civilization; but the dawning of the morning of the twentieth century of our era will witness our Republic ascending to the zenith of her glory, freed from her loads as miraculously as was Bunyan's Pilgrim at the foot of the cross, and ushering in humanity to a renovated existence."

This sort of stuff used at one time to form a large portion of the regular Fourth of July orations in the rural districts. Even village spouters have, however, had their style chastened and their taste improved by the rough discipline and stern realities of the war. Bombast, rhodomontade and "blatherskite" are generally felt, even by those most addicted to their use, to be out of place when the cannon is booming and the hospitals are full. We think there is nobody who has not noticed a marked increase of sobriety in our political literature within the last two years. In fact, we hardly know where to look now-a-days for the old hyperbole, mixture of metaphors, extravagance, braggartry and rant with which we were all at one time so familiar. We were accordingly greatly amused to find a chip of the old block peeping out in this report from a minority of the Banking Committee, and it is rendered all the more curious and valuable by the fact that the report is on banking, of all subjects in the wide world, and is in principle and in sentiment thoroughly just and sensible. What there is in this theme to excite such an outburst of snblimity would puzzle us greatly if we did not remember that some of the greatest bursts of halderdash ever heard occasionally make their appearance in Common Council debates on the Tax Levy. There are some politicians who, when they stand up or sit down to discuss even an appropriation for a sewer, are always at a loss to know whether they had better talk plain prose, or throw their remarks into the form of an epic poem.

The writer of this report seems to have held himself pretty well in check during the earlier parts of his effort, but as he goes toward the close the "fine frenzy" gets the better of him, and the result is the ridiculous paragraph which we have quoted above.

We need hardly say that there is not the smallest indication that the "Old World will repudiate its debts." The stocks of all European nations are tolerably high; even Spain seems likely to pay up. Her civilization is not "effete" anywhere but in the brains of our huncombe politicians and banking poets. It is precisely the same civilization as ours, though laboring under a good many more trammels. Its achievements in art, literature and science every year are immense, and we in America are enormously indebted to it.

Whether "the dawning of the morning of the twentieth century of our era will witness our Republic ascending to the zenith of her glory," we cannot say with any certainty, nor can anybody else. But we are quite certain that we shall never reach the zenith of our glory, nor "usher in humanity to a renovated existence" until politicians learn to make a plain statement in plain English.

Max Again.—It seems that Maximilian has now a new trouble about his Mexican crown, and there has consequently been another postponement in his acceptance of it. The ceremony of offering the thing to him was to be gone through with on Easter Sunday, by the so-called Mexican notables; but in the meantime difficulties arose as to the presumptive succession to the Austrian throne. So we are again on the tenters as to the day of his emigration. It is a solemn thing to give advice to emperors or imperial aspirants; but we might advise Maximilian that it would be well for his neck if he could create sufficient trouble on the question of the Austrian succession to detain him forever in Austria.

The Golden Bear.—Gold, early yesterday, was at a premium of 89; but in the course of the day Mr. Chase, having come to town, took a walk down through Wall-street, and it at once tumbled till it reached 75. If such was the effect of Mr. Chase's perambulating down Wall-street, we think he had better stay in town permanently, and take a walk among the bulls and bears every morning. Gold would possibly soon be at par—who knows?

Political.—The Lincoln Association held its regular meeting at Hope Chapel last evening. The attendance was not numerous, and the proceedings were informal. Dr. Sheppard remarked that he favored the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, because he thought it the most prudent and safe course amid the perils that were upon the country—it was, in fact, the re-election of Gen. Grant as Commander of our armies. Our military organization was, with Gen. Grant at the head, the very best we could have. He believed the President and Gen. Grant understood each other; and that Gen. Grant would not permit himself to be made a political candidate until the war was over. Any change from our present arrangements would also tend to be for the worse.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Gounod's opera of "Faust" will be given here to-night for the last time but one. Mr. Maretzek intends closing the Academy next week in order to devote himself and forces to the first performance and rehearsal of Meyerbeer's greatest work, "Les Huguenots." It may not be out of place to intimate mildly to the public that the prices of admission will be slightly increased for the next performances—we mean those commencing with the "Huguenots." Those who would pay little and hear much should go to the "Faust" or "Robert le Diable" performances.

National Academy of Design.—The annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design opens to the public to-day. It takes place at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. There was a private exhibition of the pictures yesterday. About three hundred are on the walls of the establishment, representing fairly the various styles of our leading artists. We miss the usual number of important works, but, considering the calls that have been made upon our artists by the fair, and the various receptions of the season, the exhibition is both interesting and fairly creditable.

Olympic Theatre.—Mr. A. O. Hall's new version of "Fortunio," called "Loyalea," continues to attract good audiences to this bright and cheerful little establishment. It is a desperate resetting of an old and favorite work, adapted to the exigencies of the moment, and displaying reckless prodigality in the maker of puns and jokes. It is placed upon the stage in admirable style by Mrs. Woon, who plays the leading character with extraordinary spirit. She is admirably supported by Mrs. Sheley Brown and other members of the company.

The amusing petite drama called "Our Wife," precedes the burlesque, and introduces Mr. J. K. Mortimer in one of his best characters. No one should miss seeing this admirable trifle.

Concert.—Mlle Teresa Carreno, the remarkable child pianiste, will give her first concert at Dodworth's Saloon, to-night, assisted by well-known talent.

Winter Garden.—The classic play of "Medea" has been judiciously revived at this house, for the purpose of introducing Miss Avonia Jones in the character of the heroine. It is one of her most favorite *rôles*, and the power and pathos that she infuses into it accounts for the reputation which the lady has achieved in Europe and wheresoever in America the play has been performed. The situations are of the intensest kind, and always of the sort that display the depths of a large, passionate and vehement womanly nature. Miss Jones realizes them with an earnestness that is frequently overwhelming, either by its force or its tender and appealing solicitude. Much as we were impressed with the lady's performance in "Judith," we must regard her interpretation of *Medea* as the best illustration of her remarkable powers we have yet had, and the truest of the character we have witnessed in New-York since the days of poor Rachel. To-night Miss Avonia Jones takes her first benefit here. "Medea" will be given, and the comedy of the "Honeymoon"—so that the public will have an opportunity of seeing the *beneficiare* both in tragedy and comedy. We trust this deserving artist will be rewarded with a crowded house.

The Ten-Strike of the Stage-Owners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The determination of the stage-owners to extort a dime per ride from the public is as enjustifiable as it is absurd.

Absurd, because untimely. It is done just when the public is rapidly becoming convinced that the stages are a nuisance, blocking up our thoroughfares, and causing an incalculable loss of time, and, consequently, of money, to the business community.

Absurd, because it is asking for an inferior mode of travel twice the price demanded for the more rapid and convenient passage in the car.

Absurd, because it asks twice the price of the rail roads for far less service. But one or two stage lines run higher than Forty-second-street, others go no farther than Twenty-third-street, Thirty-fourth-street being about the average. To reach Thirty-fourth-street in a stage I must pay, forsooth, ten cents, while an Eighth-avenue car will carry me in about the same time to Seventy-first-street for half the money.

Unjustifiable, because the only pretence alleged by the owners is untrue, namely, that at six cents they lose money. Men do not continue a losing business, and the fact that several lines continue to run at five cents, when they might readily advance to six, is proof that the business pays even at five cents.

Has the public no remedy?

I think it has. The relief of Broadway is the chronic need of New-York. It can be effected by a simple process, namely, by withholding licenses from all stages running upon the street. This has not been done hitherto for two reasons: Because there was no railroad near enough to Broadway to accommodate the public; and because the public has had some feeling of tenderness for the stage owners in consideration of their waning business, and approaching extinction. The latter consideration, the proprietors have removed by their recent exhibition of greed. The former is cured by the addition of the Broadway parallel road to the other facilities of getting up and down town; and if the several avenue lines will at once double the number of their cars, and they will, of course, do so when they see the prospect of a corresponding increase of travel,—we can have done with the stages forever. *We call upon the Mayor, or whoever has charge of the matter, to decline renewing licenses for Broadway stages.*

It may be proper for me to add the assurance that the writer has no City railroad stock, and is not conscious of knowing any one who has. He is simply an

INDIGNANT GOTHAMITE.

A Cheap Day at the Fair.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would inquire through your columns if the managers of the fair do not intend giving the poorer class a *cheap day*. They will bear in mind many of our soldiers have wives, sweethearts, sisters and brothers, who would like to visit our great fair, who cannot afford to pay more than 25 cents.

P. I. L.

New-Jersey Legislature.

Trenton, Thursday, April 14.

The Senate, this afternoon, confirmed the following as Commissioners to ascertain the rights of the State, and repaying the owners of lands lying under water in the Bay of New-Jersey, and elsewhere: J. R. Wortendyke, Hudson; Francis S. S. Lathrop, Morris; James B. Dayton, Camden; James T. Crowall, Middlesex; J. L. N. Stratton, Burlington; John Lyon, Sussex. Both Houses adjourned *sine die* at midnight.

Railroad to Knoxville Completed.

London, Ky., Wednesday, April 13.

Trains passed over the bridge at this place this afternoon. The connection with Knoxville is now completed.

Lake Erie Navigation.

Buffalo, Thursday, April 14.

Navigation is opened here. The propeller *Equator*, of the New-York Central Line, left for Toledo this morning. Boats will now run regularly.

Meeting of the Citizens' Association.—The meeting of the Citizens' Association convened last evening, at No. 206 Eighth-avenue, was largely attended. The President, Mr. Le Grand Lockwood, being absent, Mr. B. L. Solomon presided. The object of the meeting was to hear the report of the delegation sent to Albany "to oppose the passage by the Legislature of the Tax Bill of the City and County of New-York." Mr. Solomon, as Chairman of the Committee, made a brief report. He stated as the result of the labors of the committee that over $2,000,000 had been saved to the tax-payers of the City. At the conclusion of Mr. Solomon's remarks, it was moved and seconded that the committee's report be adopted. The motion was carried unanimously. It was further moved that the committee be "continued." The motion was carried without a dissenting voice. After some further business of minor importance the meeting adjourned.

Arrest of a Hotel Thief.—Detective Officer Devoy, of the Astor House arrested, Saturday afternoon, a noted hotel thief, named Benjamin Grace. The culprit had been loitering about the establishment for several hours, when the attention of the officer being drawn toward him, a close watch was kept upon his movements. The result was, about 4 o'clock, Grace picked up a carpet-bag belonging to one of the guests, and while he was in the act of carrying it off, was taken into custody by the officer, and conveyed to the Sixth Ward Station-house.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Largest Crowd Since Its Opening—The Sale of "Lady Woodruff"—Receipts $39,261 70—Knickerbocker Kitchen, &c.

Yesterday, the tenth day of the great fair, was one of the most successful since its opening. From morning till night the buildings were crowded to their utmost, and many were turned away, unable to gain admission. More than 30,000 people visited the fair during the day and evening.

The statement that the pictures contributed by the artists, and on exhibition in the gallery, are to be offered at private sale, is stated by A. M. Cozzens, Esq., to be incorrect, who advises us that they are to be sold at auction. Due notice of time of sale will be given.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts yesterday were larger than they have been for several days past, and are as follows:

Received for sales to 3 P. M.	$32,974 70
Received for admissions, Fourteenth-street	3,464 00
Received for admissions, Union-square	902 00
Received for donations	911 00
Total	$39,261 70

This includes the receipts of the Art Gallery and the Department of Arms and Trophies to the 9th inst.

The receipts of the day at Union-square Building were:

From Children's Department	$749 30
From Knickerbocker Kitchen	756 53
From International Department	1,972 50
Total	$3,480 53

The following gross receipts have also been reported:

Union-square to date	$40,467 63
International Department to 12th inst.	1,200 00

The celebrated trotting horse *Lady Woodruff*, presented by Robert Bonner, was yesterday sold for $1,800. She was resold, however, in less than ten minutes, to James Irving, for $2,000.

THE SWORDS.

The sword excitement is as great as ever; yesterday there were six hundred and seventy-seven votes cast, making the total vote to last evening at the Fourteenth-street building 8,395—

Of which Gen. McClellan received	4,379
Gen. Grant	3,979
Scattering	45
Total, as above	8,395
McClellan's majority	391

One gentleman, in a bold hand, wrote the following on the subscription book, making it cover one hundred votes, and for which he paid $100:

McClellan to Halleck.

"Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Aug. 4, 1862.

Clear in my convictions of right; strong in the consciousness that I have ever been and still am actuated solely by the love of my country; knowing that no ambitious or selfish motives have influenced me from the commencement of the war, I do now say that I have never done before—I entreat that this order may be rescinded."

[The above is an extract from McClellan's letter to Halleck, written at Harrison's Landing, begging to have the order to evacuate the Peninsula rescinded, that he might make another advance on Richmond.]

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

An entertainment which ought to bring into the treasury a handsome sum is advertised in our columns, to begin at Niblo's Saloon on Monday evening. There and then a series of tableaux vivants will be presented, and it is enough to say regarding them that Mr. H. W. Cafro, of the Academy of Music, will act as director, and that he will have the assistance of Mrs. James B. Colgate and Mrs. Henry N. Beebe. Grafula's Seventh Regiment Band will furnish the music.

Union-Square Fair Buildings.

THE KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN.

An odor of hot buckwheat cakes pervades the vicinity of the kitchen, and the visitor who desires to partake of some of the best of that description of griddle cake that were ever cooked will find that his nose has not deceived him. The ladies serve them up in genuine Dutch style. What if one does have to eat them with a steel fork, the respectable old Dutch burghers never had anything better, and it is doubtful if "Solomon in all his glory" had any forks at all. The ladies of the committee of the Knickerbocker Kitchen are succeeding in their enterprise beyond their most sanguine expectation as far as pecuniary matters are concerned; but people must remember that they cannot keep up their enterprise without large contributions of such things as they need for the table. The consumption of meats, tea, coffee, ham, &c., in the Knickerbocker has been so great that the stock is in danger of exhaustion. If ladies, like the members of this committee—the first in the City—are willing to devote their time and means, and to sacrifice their tastes and comfort, with an utter abnegation of self, for the sake of a noble charity, they should be sustained in their efforts by all who appreciate the claims of the cause in behalf of which they are laboring.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NUMBER FORTY-SEVEN.

Not the least interesting of the booths in the Children's Department is No. 5, which is well filled with every variety of fancy goods, productions of the skill and industry of the young ladies of Public School No. 47. Miss Lydia Wadleigh, the Principal of the school, and Miss Fannie Russell, one of her assistants, make rapid sales, but the energy and patriotism of the young ladies of the school prevent any exhaustion of the stock, and the tables always look fresh and tasty.

AUNT FANNY.

"Aunt Fanny," well known to all juvenile readers as the writer of *Night Caps, Mittens, Pet Books*, and other similar popular works, has put into verse a beautiful and true story of *How Little Katie Knocked at the Door of Heaven*. Messrs. Sheldon & Co. have presented five hundred copies of this *brochure* to the fair, and the "dear little children" to whom it is dedicated ought to see that its sale does not drag.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

The entertainments of yesterday afternoon met with a most decided success, and the hall was filled with children. Although some apprehension was expressed that the extra charge for admission would be distasteful to some of the holders of season tickets, yet when they reflected that this department was designed exclusively for children, that they desired it should be surrendered to them only from 2½ to 5 P. M., and if adults were admitted without extra charge, the object for which it was intended would be to a great extent defeated, they generously resigned it to the young folks, who seemed delighted with the illustrative exercises in the light gymnastics by the pupils of Mrs. Plume's Academy of Physical Culture. The perfection and harmony of the various movements of the forty misses and masters in their exercises, were witnessed with admiration even by adults. Mrs. James B. Colgate is deserving of much credit for having procured the passage of a resolution by the Executive Committee, authorizing her to regulate the prices of admission to the entertainments, and thus securing to the children the pleasure that was in many instances denied them by the large attendance of adults. The rates of admission are as follows:

For children—no extra charge, a ticket to the fair being only required. For those persons necessarily accompanying children, 25 cents. For all others, 50 cents. The hall will be vacated at 2½ P. M., and the doors opened immediately afterward. To-day the famous Punch and Judy, by Mr. Arietta, from the Academy of Music, will delight the juveniles with its fantastic and comical performances. Mr. Sradbiff will also, by the kind permission of Mr. Platt, of the Hippotheatron, repeat his novel entertainment with his dogs.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Loss of the Ship Elvira; of Boston; in the Bay of Bengal.

Boston, Thursday, April 14.

The ship *Elvira*, Capt. Andrews, from Calcutta, for Boston, with a valuable cargo, foundered in the Bay of Bengal on the 20th of January, during a hurricane. The Captain and first mate went down in the ship. The remainder of the crew took refuge on the ship's house, which was detached from the vessel. Before the night of the first day five of them were washed off the house and drowned. On the fourth day two others died, and on the fifth day one died. The survivors remained on the wreck until January 27, when they were taken off by the French bark *Clair*, and subsequently landed at Point de Galle, Ceylon. Of the crew, 29 all told, only three were saved, viz.: W. M. H. Palmer, second mate, of Southwick, Mass.; George D Blake, third mate, of Hyannis, and James Anderson, seaman, of Hamburg. The *Elvira* was a fine ship of 1,138 tons, and was owned by William F. Weld & Co., of Boston. The vessel and cargo are largely insured in this city.

Boston, Thursday, April 14.

A private letter to Messrs. Howes and Crowell, dated Point de Galle, states that a French vessel had arrived there with four men picked up on a raft. They reported themselves as the survivors of the ship *Elvira*, Capt. Andrews, from Calcutta for Boston, foundered at sea. Capt. Andrews, his mate, and all but the above-named four went down in the wreck.

The ship *Elvira* was insured for $55,000, and her cargo for $255,000. This insurance is about equally divided between New-York and Boston offices.

Damage to the Schooner Jennie Morton.

Nantucket, Thursday, April 14.

The schooner *Jennie Morton*, Averill, of Baltimore, from Matanzas for Portland, with sugar and molasses, struck on the south side yesterday; remained eight hours; stove deck load of molasses, and then proceeded without further damage.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

$869,422 in Treasure.

The steamer *Ariel* has arrived from Aspinwall with the California mails of March 21.

The *Ariel* brings $869,422 in treasure, and Panama dates to the 5th. The Valparaiso dates are to March 17, and Callao 26.

The sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* was at Valparaiso, to leave soon for Panama.

Large transactions are reported in the Valparaiso market, except in copper, the excitement in which had subsided and sales become limited.

Calli was on the eve of elections, and the supporters of the present Administration were confident of a majority of two-thirds.

The rupture with Bolivia causes little feeling, as it was the conviction that no harm would come from it.

The following is the *Ariel's*

SPECIE LIST.

From San Francisco.

Order	$27,314	J. Rich & Bro	$7,200
Nouvelette Bros	25,200	De Witt, Stebbins & Co	16,950
Weil & Co	18,469	Duncan, Sherman & Co	36,786
H. Cohen & Co	56,500	C. H. Grant & Co	5,000
Schalle Bros	30,200	Wells, Fargo & Co	63,000

Total.....$265,569

From Aspinwall.

Parsons & Pettit	$600	Ribon & Munos	$1254
Shaml. L. Isaacs	1,300	Total	$2,954

From San Francisco.....$265,568

Grand Total.....$269,52

NICARAGUA.

ASPINWALL, Tuesday, April 5, 1864.

Capt. BEDFORD CLAPPERTON TREVELYAN PYM, of Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, came on the train to-day, having arrived in Panama by P. R. R. Co's. steamer *Salvador*. Capt. PYM came from Costa Rica, where he has been to secure the consent of that Government to his grant of a railroad from Monkey Point on the Atlantic, to Comito on the coast of Nicaragua. Capt. PYM's contract passed the Legislature of Nicaragua the last week of the session.

The further news from Nicaragua brought by the *Salvador*, is that Mr. DICKINSON, the American Minister, according to the statement of his friends in Comito, is to have a conference of all the Ministers in the Central American States from the United States, for the purpose of having them unite in a protest against the French occupation of Mexico, after the style of the Ostend manifesto. X.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.—There was a meeting of the shareholders of this Bank held yesterday afternoon, to take action in regard to the difficulties which are existing in the institution between the President and certain of the Directors. The proceedings were private and what was done has not transpired.

No Baby Should be Without Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP.—It is perfectly reliable and harmless, and has stood the test of many years. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums and reduces all inflammation. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—"We commend them to the attention of public speakers, singers, and others who are troubled with affections of the throat."—*Christian Watchman.*

Demulcent, DEMULCENT, Demulcent, DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT,

This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y. To be had of all druggists and grocers.

"In Hoc Vinces."

ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.

I have always refused to sell any of the compounds known as tonic bitters. I believe them to be generally injurious, and composed of deleterious drugs; but from a careful trial of the CRIMEAN BITTERS, backed by the certificates of Drs. Chilton and Pohle, of New-York, I have no hesitation in recommending them to my friends and customers. No other bitters compare with these in delicate and refined flavor and medical qualities of a tonic and alterative character. Their long trials in United States Hospitals, and privately, attest this beyond doubt. FREDERICK S. COZZENS,

Agent Longworth Wines. No. 13 Warren-st., N. Y.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, strictly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen, cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

D. Barnum's Self-sewer for all Sewing-machines, preserves the eyes, avoids bending, no basting. "No machine is complete without it." Price $1 50, with directions. Sent by mail free. Donated to and for sale at the Fair, Fourteenth-street, in the sewing-machine room, and at the inventor's headquarters, WILCOX & GIBB'S sewing-machine office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Survey at a Glance
THE
WHOLE FIELD OF THE FASHIONS,
IN
GENTLEMEN'S, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S HATS.

In order to do this you are invited to visit the Establishment of

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

The largest and most completely stocked hat store in the United States. For the current season he has introduced upwards of *one hundred new styles*. It is putting fact into its simplest form to say, that in his twenty years' experience as a hatter, he has not only never offered, but has never seen so extensive a variety of hat

FASHIONS FOR ALL AGES,

as his store now contains. It would seem as if

TASTE AND FANCY

could scarcely suggest an addition to the children's and misses department, and it is believed that no mother can fail to equip her children satisfactorily from so vast and diversified an assortment. In the department of gentlemen's dress and business hats there are over

TWENTY-FIVE NEW STYLES,

which are all special to the season.

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the human hair, is the only preparation ever discovered that will restore hair to bald heads, cure all diseases of the skin, eradicate dandruff, scurf, humors, pimples, chilblains, sore lips, &c., and prevent hair turning gray, &c. Sold by all druggists. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Arnicon Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. Army have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Spring "Feet Coverings."—To gratify the laudable desire of cultivated people to do honor to the season by appearing in handsome boots, CANTRELL has prepared an extensive stock, from which the wants of all can be promptly and cheaply supplied. His spring gaiters for the ladies are especially beautiful. Make your purchases at his store, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—The oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.

J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown. Natural, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair cutter. Styles neat, executed in the best manner only at No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving 10 cents.

Second-hand Safes for Sale.
CHEAP FOR CASH,
At No. 199 Maiden-lane.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots
and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety of our own manufacture.
SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

CLARK—HORNEY.—On Wednesday, April 13, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, Mr. WM. W. CLARK to Miss MAGGIE L. HORNEY, all of this City.

DUNSCOMB—JAMES.—In this City, at St. Paul's Chapel, on Wednesday, April 13, by Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector, Mr. J. MURFORD DUNSCOMB, son of the late Col. Daniel E. Dunscomb, to Miss SARAH E. JAMES, daughter of the late Col. J. Cissmy James, of California.

ELLIS—BORD.—On Thursday, April 14, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Theodore Irving, D. D., LOUIS F. ELLIS to MAGGIE, youngest daughter of John Boyd, all of this City. No cards.

GRIFFITH—JONES.—On Thursday, April 14, at the Welsh Presbyterian Church, East 23d-st., New-York, by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. Roberts, Mr. ROBERT GRIFFITH, New-York, to Miss ESTHER JONES, of Brooklyn.

LANGE—CHIVVIS.—On Wednesday, April 13, by Rev. E. T. Hiscox, CHARLES LANGE to IDA D., youngest daughter of the late Wm. Chivvis, both of this City.

WOOD—WATSON.—On Thursday, April 14, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, HENRY B. WOOD, of Harrisburgh, Penn., to Miss SARAH WATSON, of this City.

DIED.

BENNETT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, April 13, Capt. JAMES S. BENNATT, aged 58 years and 4 months, for many years an old and respected shipmaster out of the port of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 3 o'clock on Saturday, the 16th inst., at Grace Church, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

BRIGGS.—At Fordham, on Wednesday morning, April 13, of consumption, LEWIS V. BRIGGS, youngest son of Josiah and Maria Briggs, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., without further notice.

CAMPBELL.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, April 14, JULIA FAIRLIE, wife of Allen Campbell, and daughter of the late Thomas A. Cooper.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

DE LAMATER.—On Thursday, April 14, after a severe and lingering illness, ISAAC B., youngest son of the late Samuel De Lamater, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, John De Lamater, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 547 West 23d-st., without further invitation, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 P. M. His remains will be deposited in the family vault at the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st.

DRAKE.—On Wednesday, April 13, MOSES DRAKE, formerly of Little Falls, N. Y., aged 76 years.

Funeral at the residence of his son-in-law, E. R. Bogardus, Tarrytown, April 16, at 10 A. M.

FLANAGAN.—On Wednesday, April 13, HANNAH, wife of Adam C. Flanagan, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 92d-st., near 4th-av., this morning, at 11 o'clock.

HILLMAN.—On Thursday, April 14, at his late residence, No. 202 2d-av., MR. WILLIAM HILLMAN, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 P. M., from the Meeting-House of the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts.

JARVIS.—On Wednesday, April 13, LORENZO JARVIS, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 15th inst., from his late residence, No. 798 2d-av., at 1 o'clock.

Lockwood.—In Milford, Conn., on Wednesday, April 13, Mrs. EMILY B. LOCKWOOD, wife of Frank T. Lockwood, Esq., of Cincinnati, aged 32 years.

Funeral on Friday, April 15, at 3 P. M., from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Lucy Baldwin, in Milford.

MANKIN.—At Glen Park, Westchester County, on Thursday morning, April 14, after a painful illness of some weeks, MR. ISAIAH MANKIN, late merchant of Baltimore, Md., in the 86th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Baltimore for interment.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

PARMLY.—On Wednesday evening, April 13, MARTHA JANE, daughter of Jahlal and Ann H. Parmly, aged 17 years, 5 months and 8 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 157 West 29th-st., this day, (Friday,) the 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

RUSSELL.—At Rumson, Monmouth County, N. J., on Wednesday, April 13, RACHEL C. RUSSELL, wife of Wm. C. Russell, deceased, and youngest daughter of the late Henry P. Havens, aged 47 years, 8 months and 29 days.

RAYMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 14, Mrs. ELISABETH R. RAYMOND, aged 69 years.

Her friends and the friends of her brother, E. F. Weymouth, and of her son-in-law, David Edwards, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Madison-st., third house east of Bedford-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 3 P. M.

☞ Portland, Me., papers please copy.

SMITH.—At Cincinnati, on Monday, April 11, Capt. DAVID H. SMITH, U. S. A., only son of Henry and Sarah E. Smith, of Astoria, L. I., in the 30th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, on Sunday, April 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

VOS.—In Utrecht, Netherlands, on Friday, March 25, MRS. ANNA MARIA VOS, in the 86th year of her age.

WESTON.—On Thursday, April 14, EDWARD R. WESTON, aged 68 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 122 Warren-st., Jersey City. The remains will be taken for interment to Lynn, Mass.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 179—April 14, 1864.
50, 2, 43, 8, 30, 56, 15, 26, 31, 40, 11, 39.
CLASS 180—April 14, 1864.
22, 47, 59, 48, 62, 14, 18, 43, 13, 27, 52, 76.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 275.—April 14, 1864.
63, 43, 23, 3, 32, 69, 67, 36, 12, 6, 15, 70.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 276.—April 14, 1864.
31, 20, 5, 33, 50, 76, 24, 62, 55, 11, 22, 32.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH RATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE LADIES OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION take much pleasure in stating that Mr. Wheatley, having generously placed the theatre at their disposal on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 16,
CINDERELLA;
OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
will be presented
ENTIRELY BY CHILDREN,
for the benefit of the
SANITARY FUND
at the performance commencing at 2 o'clock P. M.
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

Cinderella	Miss Minnie Cropsey
The Fairy Serena	Miss Katy Sinclair
Queen	Miss Clara Field
Wire Haughty Sister	Miss Minnie Cropsey
Second Haughty Sister	Miss Nellie Hatfill

LADIES OF QUALITY.

Prince	Master Charley Fremont
King	Master Sinclair
Dromio	Master Gallison
Herald	Master Morse
Celestial	Master Frank Fremont

Footmen, pages, servants, negroes, attendants, &c.
AND OVER ONE HUNDRED CHILDREN,
under twelve years of age, selected by Mr. Allen Dodworth, FOR THE BALL-ROOM SCENE.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 3, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the fifty and one hundred dollar bonds are payable on the 1st of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the United States Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars, ($50,) One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) Five Hundred Dollars, ($500,) One Thousand Dollars, ($1,000,) Five Thousand Dollars, ($5,000,) and Ten Thousand Dollars, ($10,000;) and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars, ($50,) One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) Five Hundred Dollars, ($500,) and One Thousand Dollars, ($1,000.)

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities only, is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the *Treasurer of the United States* at Washington, and the *Assistant Treasurers* at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

New-York Exchange Bank, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

First National Bank of Philadelphia.

First National Bank of Baltimore.

First National Bank of Washington.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
100 HANDSOME WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SECOND SELECTION,
which we offer at 35 PER CENT. DISCOUNT from the prices charged for best selected goods. For use, they are as good as the best, AND ARE A BARGAIN as regards the price.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. of Broome-st.

NOT FOUND WANTING.—IF A PLEASANT and effective purgative is wanted, you will find all this and more in Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills. In the colds and coughs now prevalent they cannot be too highly recommended. Sold by all Druggists.

NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

A correct list of the appointments may be found in this week's *Methodist*, No. 114 Nassau-st. Now ready. 5 cents per copy.

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ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES,
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Cas tile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.
Merchants are requested to send for List of Prices.

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FRANKLIN, THE GREATEST OF MODERN PHILOSOPHERS, remarks that "a penny saved is a penny earned." Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it, and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for old newspapers of every description, whole or torn; old pamphlets of all kinds, old circulars, handbills, tickets, cards, catalogues and old scrap-paper, in all its varieties, in quantities large or small. Also, old writing paper and school-books, old blank-books, ledgers, &c., of any size, it matters not how much they may be written on or mutilated.
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An infallible cure for "Female Weakness," and all Uterine complaints of women.
Price $1 5th per bottle. Five bottles for $5.
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The best PILL in the world for family use, and for all Bilious and Liver Complaints. Price 25 cents per box.
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DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
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DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. may, indeed, say that I fee a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. on Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1861.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by almost eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 92 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought I was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

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NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

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THE ORIGIN OF HER PRESENT CONFLICT, THE PROSPECT FOR THE SLAVE, HER CLAIM FOR ANTI-SLAVERY SYMPATHY.
Illustrated by Incidents of Travel in 1863.
BY J. W. MASSIE, D. D., LL.D.,
one of the Deputation, &c.
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A COMPLETE SET OF THE NEW-YORK *Daily Times* (from the initial number 1850 to 1863 inclusive,) neatly bound in 25 volumes, for sale. Apply to SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* Office.

CHURCH MUSIC.—MR. A. P. PECK WILL ACcept an engagement from 1st of May as precentor or tenor in a quartet or promiscuous choir. Address A. P. PECK, Brooklyn Post-office.

5,000,000 OF CIGARS,
ALL GRADES AND SIZES.
JOHN J. REIMER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN IMPORTED HAVANA AND MANUFACTURER OF DOMESTIC CIGARS,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-STREET.
Merchants and the trade are respectfully informed that I have got on hand, and am constantly receiving from my branch house in Havana, the best brands and most salable sizes of every grade of
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS,
which I am offering at very moderate prices. My connections with said port enable me to defy all competition. MY STOCK OF DOMESTIC CIGARS, which is constantly supplied by my own factory in this City, the tobacco being imported by myself, or selected under my own supervision, FOR CASH, consists of most all sizes and qualities, FROM $15 TO $70 PER 1,000.
I can in this branch also offer greater bargains than any other house in the City.
IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS FROM $45 TO $200.
TO THE TRADE.
My stock of LEAF TOBACCO is well worth your attention, and I invite you to inspect it.
To my customers and the public, the information that I keep, as usual, a supply of
Choice Imported and Domestic Liquors on hand, which, together with my Wood and Willow Ware, I offer at low figures.
JOHN J. REIMER,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR MURRAY.

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS.
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FOR RATS, ROACHES, ANTS, BED-BUGS, MOTHS IN FURS, WOOLENS, INSECTS ON PLANTS, FOWLS AND ANIMALS.
"Fifteen years established in New-York City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
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"Rats come out of their holes to die."
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MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE.
Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
The Dramatic Committee of the Metropolitan Fair, announce that, owing to the generosity of Mr. WILLIAM WHEATLEY and Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, the performances at
NIBLO'S GARDEN,
on the evening of SATURDAY, April 16, will be for the benefit of the fund of this Fair. On that occasion, Mr. BOOTH will appear in
THE IRON CHEST.
and also in
KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.
The committee have pleasure in acknowledging the handsome manner in which Mr. Wheatley has placed the resources of the establishment, and Mr. Booth his eminent talents, at the service of this great charity.
ELIZABETH G. FIELD,
RICHD. GRANT WHITE,
Secretary Business Committee.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS ON SATURDAY.

I.
RENAN'S NEW BOOK.
STUDIES IN RELIGIOUS HISTORY AND CRITICISM. By Ernest Renan, author of "The Life of Jesus." Translated from the latest French edition by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, of the United Unitarian Church, N. Y. With an interesting biographical introduction. Large octavo, cloth bound. Price $2 50.

II.
A NEW NOVEL.
NEPHENTE. A capital new novel. By the author of "Ollo." 12mo. cloth. $1 50.

Also, just published,

FINANCIAL.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT LOAN.
UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either registered or coupon bonds, as they may prefer.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hundred dollars, ($100,) five hundred dollars, ($500,) one thousand dollars, ($1,000,) five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) and coupon bonds of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hundred dollars, ($100,) five hundred dollars, ($500,) and one thousand dollars, ($1,000.)

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their bonds draw interest from March 1 or September 1, as the case may be, by paying the accrued interest in coin, (or United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions, I will issue my certificate of deposit therefor in duplicate, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, with a letter stating the kind, (registered or coupon,) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

A commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to those subscribing for others or resale. The delivery of these bonds have commenced, and will be continued promptly.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

PACIFIC QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

50,000 SHARES, NOMINAL PAR.....$100 EACH
20,000 SHARES OFFERED ON SUBSCRIPTION, AT.....$5 EACH

$400,000 IN CASH RESERVED AS THE WORKING CAPITAL.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company will be opened on the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the office of the undersigned.

Five dollars on each share will be paid at the time of subscribing, for which certificates will be issued entitling the owner to the shares, provided a further payment of $10 be made on the 28th instant, and $35 per share, with interest, be paid at or before the times when called for by the Trustees.

TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM BOND, New-York,
A. L. SUMNER, New-York,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, New-York,
JOSEPH B. STEWART, Washington City,
Gen. JOHN B. FRISBIE, California.

TREASURER.
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN.

SOLICITORS.
WHEELER & ARMSTRONG, in New-York.
CASSERLY & BARNES, in San Francisco.

No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1864.

In calling the attention of our friends and correspondents to the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company, we beg to add the following statement, which is furnished to us from reliable sources.

The property of the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company comprises the Cinnabar Claims of twenty small companies consolidated. The claims thus united, cover over three continuous miles in length of the Mammoth Ledge, in Napa County, California, about seventy miles northeast of San Francisco. The richness of the Cinnabar is proved by the assay of Prof. Kent, of the United States Assay Office; a specimen assayed by him yielded 69 6-10 per cent. of quicksilver. The quicksilver mines of the world are limited, the principal supply thus far having been drawn from those of Almaden, in Spain, Idria, in Austria, and the New Almaden mines, in California. The mines of the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company give promise of richness equal to the best of these, and worked with ample capital, of equal success. The want of capital has alone prevented their earlier development.

Of the great and increasing demand for Quicksilver, it is quite unnecessary to speak; nor of the large returns made by the few known mines of Cinnabar.

Every new mine, of gold or silver, creates an increased demand; and the small cost of this great property, free from incumbrance, on the terms offered, viz., only $2,500,000, for the property, with $400,000 in cash on hand, places it in a most favorable position.

A number of specimens taken by John T. Howard, Esq., of Brooklyn, from various parts of the ledge, can be seen at our office.

Very respectfully,
STIMSON, FRONK & CO.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank will receive subscriptions on account of

UNITED STATES BONDS,

authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at 5 per cent. a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes or the notes of National Banks, adding 50 per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March, until the day of subscription and payment; or subscriptions can be made, bearing interest from date, without the payments of interest from the 1st of March, and premium thereon.

The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this bank.

ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$1,500,000
SHARES.....$10 each.

The property of this Company is situated in Oilpin County, Colorado Territory, and consists of 600 feet of mining claims on the following rich gold bearing lodes in Nevada district, viz.:

"ALPS" and "CALIFORNIA."

These claims are among the very richest and best in Colorado.

An ample cash capital of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS has been subscribed for at par.

The books open for subscription to a limited number of shares, at $5 per share, at the office of E. T. H. GIBSON, Esq., No. 56 William-st., to-day at 12 o'clock.

OFFICERS.
E. T. H. GIBSON, President.
H. V. POOR, Secretary and Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.
N. B. Palmer,
Cornelius S. Bushnell,
Henry J. Bigelow,
Henry V. Poor,
E. T. H. Gibson.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital.....$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the

NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,

issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS

redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice.

GEORGE UPDYKE, President.
R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON & ZANESVILLE RAILROAD CO.

The subscriber is now ready to issue, in exchange for the Trustees' receipts, stock certificates for the new shares, and certificates of the Trustees under the new mortgage of the Cincinnati & Zanesville Railroad Co. for the new bonds, to which the parties to the reorganization of the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad Co. are severally entitled.

CHARLES MORAN, Trustee, No. 10 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the Hartford Mining Company, of Michigan, will be held at their business office, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing said company.

GAYLORD CHURCH, }
WM. A. RICHMOND } Corporators.

NEW-YORK, April 5, 1864.

BENTON GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Subscribers to the capital stock of the BENTON GOLD MINING CO. will make payment and receive their certificates at the office of JOHN SIMPKINS & CO., No. 29 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, April 14, 1864. Subscribers' rights to stock will be forfeited unless payment be made prior to the 17th inst. By order of the Trustees.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,

Corner Broadway, 6th-av. and 26th-st. United States depository and financial agent. Subscriptions received for 10-40 bonds and bonds for immediate delivery on hand. Subscriptions also received at the Bank of the Commonwealth.

C. DARLING, President.
JNO. W. B. DOELLE, Cashier.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 2nd day of April, and open on the 4th day of May.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. McCULLOUGH, President.

CLEVELAND, March 28, 1864.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on unincumbered improved City property, at 6 per cent. for five years or more, in sums of $10,000 to $50,000. Apply to JOHN JEFFRIES, in care of C. P. STRONG, No. 56 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL

STAR GOLD
MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.
CAPITAL 200,000 SHARES,
ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF MINING PROPERTY.

The property of this company comprises 16,851 feet on the best locos in Clear Creek County, over 4,000 feet of which are already developed, producing from $100 to $300 per cord, with the ordinary stamp mill; also, thirty-nine hundred feet of valuable water-power, and a twenty-four stamp mill in working order. Title undoubted.

TRUSTEES.
NATH'L HAYDEN, President Chatham Bank.
JNO. W. MOTT, President U. S. Warehouse Co.
JAMES I. DAY, President Providence and Boston Railroad Co.
SAM'L R. PLATT, Adriance, Platt & Co.
WM. K. BELCHER, Sackett, Belcher & Co.
SAM'L A. WALSH, No. 22 Platt-st.
WM. B. RUSSELL, Colorado.

PRESIDENT.
NATHANIEL HAYDEN.

SECRETARY.
JNO. W. POWER.

BANKERS.
CHATHAM BANK.

COUNSEL.
Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, New-York, Messrs. WAKELY & REED, Colorado.

RESIDENT MANAGER AND SUPERINTENDENT.
JOHN SLAWSON,
Formerly of Cliff Mine, Lake Superior.

30,000 shares of the stock are offered for sale at $10 per share. Books will be opened at the office of GEORGE & SAMUEL BROWN, BANKERS, No. 11 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock.

A payment of $2 per share will be required at the time of subscribing, and the balance on 21st inst., when certificates will be delivered.

LOANS ON BONDS AND MORTGAGES AT Six per Cent. interest will be made by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York. Apply at their office, No. 94 Broadway.

SAN ANTONIO
SILVER MINING COMPANY,
OF ARIZONA.

60,000 SHARES—NOMINAL PAR, $50 EACH.
40,000 ONLY TO BE SUBSCRIBED FOR.

ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF MINING CLAIMS AND PROPERTY IN ARIZONA.

TRUSTEES.
SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., President of the Quicksilver Mining Co.
ANTHONY W. MORSE, Esq., of Morse & Co.
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq., of Charles H. Marshall & Co.
FREDERIC C. GEBHARD, Esq., of Schuchardt & Gebhard.
MATT ELLIS, Esq., of Boston.
JAY CADY, Esq., of Schenectady.

PRESIDENT.
SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq.

TREASURER.
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq.

BANKERS.
MESSRS. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

ATTORNEYS.
MESSRS. FOSTER & THOMSON.

Books of subscription for the purchase of Shares of this Company at $25 a share, are open at our office; $5 payable at the time of subscription, and the balance on May 2, 1864.

Attention is called to the letter of Sam. F. Butterworth, Esq., who has lately visited the property of the company.

MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st., New-York.

APRIL 5, 1864.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

I visited this Mine in the month of December, 1863, accompanied by Guido Kustel, the most distinguished Metallurgist and Mining Engineer on the Pacific coast, for many years the Manager of the Ophir Works, and author of a valuable treatise on the "Processes of Silver and Gold Extraction," recently published in California. My opinion of the value and quality of this Mine is based on information derived from this gentleman, and on my own observations at the Mine.

The Mine is situated in Arizona, about three miles north of the northern boundary line of Sonora, and five miles distant from the celebrated Mowry Silver Mines; it is accessible at all seasons of the year, either by the way of Los Angeles, Libertad, or Guaymes. But little work has been done in developing the mine; enough, however, to discover the width and extent of the lode and determine the quality and value of the ore.

Where the shaft is sunk the vein is from four to six feet wide between lime-rock and garnet, running east and west, and exhibits galena or sulphuret of lead, carbonate of lead, zinc-blend and copper-pyrites; the richest is the sulphuret of lead, assaying one hundred and fifty-five dollars per ton; the vein has been prospected about half a mile. Mr. Kustel, in a letter addressed to the San Francisco owners, says: "The San Antonio lode appears, where the shaft is sunk, a good wide vein of ore, easy to reduce by fire, and will pay on an average, according to the proportions of the different metals, from seventy to ninety dollars per ton."

I believe there is an abundant supply of this ore, and that by an expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money, the mine can be put in a condition to produce 40 tons per day; if this ore averages only $80 per ton, the gross product of the mine would exceed $3,000 per day; the entire cost of mining and reducing a ton of this ore will not exceed twenty dollars.

On the premises, about 200 yards from San Antonio lode, in a N. E. direction, there is a very rich copper lode, six feet wide; the ores which we obtained from this lode, considered a fair average, assayed 80 ⅌ cent. of copper and $76 in silver. Miners can be obtained in any number in the immediate vicinity, at about $10 ⅌ month.

The reduction works of the mine are three miles distant from the mine, consisting of a small engine and two furnaces. There is an abundance of wood and water for all purposes on the property.

I consider the San Antonio a very valuable Silver Mine. If worked with skill and energy, it will produce most satisfactory results.

SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cor. Greenwich and Fulton-sts.,
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, held on Tuesday, 12th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

Leonard Kirby,	Thos. C. Coetchins,	Geo. W. Elder,
D. R. Martin,	J. H. Huddleston,	Jas. C. Gulick,
W. B. Skidmore,	Samuel Hanna,	Thomas Reed,
John Castree,	John Keyser,	O. W. Bird,
A. Rutherford,	Moses W. Fish,	Daniel L. Ross,
Geo. W. Savage,	Joseph Colwell,	G. G. Yvelin,
Henry Elsworth,	John Hustace,	W. W. Price,
Thomas Paton,	Joel D. Hnoter,	S. T. Knapp,
O. H. Lentre,	Aaron Claflin,	Wm. W. Bruce,
Rutsen Buckley,	Effingham Cock,	Geo. Opdyke,
Wilson G. Hunt,	C. H. Ludington,	W. F. Havemeyer,
W. A. Fowler,	Ezra Wheeler,	Harvey Weed,
Daniel Drew,	Fred. Lacey,	Nath. Smith,
David Wagstaff,	L. A. Jacobus,	John Romer,
J. M. Benedict,	Thos. T. Buckley,	B. Throckmorton,
L. M. Luther,	M. B. Carpenter,	E. R. Livermore,
John J. Morris,	Robt. McLaughlin,	

and the following gentlemen, viz:
Chas. E. Crehan, Francis Jenkins, Hector Armstrong, were elected Inspectors for the next election, and at a subsequent meeting of the Board Leonard Kirby, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1864.

I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETARY of the Treasury to commence the payment of the coupons for the five-twenty bonds falling due on the 1st proximo.

When *full* coupons are presented in numbers of thirty (30) or more, or *fractional* coupons in numbers of twenty (20) or more, they must be accompanied by a schedule for examination.

Checks will be given for them in the order in which they are received, as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

(Signed) JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO receive subscriptions for the new

U. S. 10-40 BONDS,

Coupon or Registered. Subscribers will receive Bonds carrying interest, in coin, from March 1, 1864, and will have to pay, in addition to the principal, the accrued interest *in coin or in currency adding 50 per cent.*, up to the day of subscription.

U. S. 5 per cent. Certificates, } Bought and
5-20 Bonds, and } Sold at
all other U. S. Securities, } market
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., } rates.

W. ANTHES, No. 27 Pine-st.,
(Fourth National Bank Building,)
New-York.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY, held the 28th ultimo, the following persons were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz.:

W. P. Palmer,	Sidney Mason,	John Steward,
Rufus L. Lord,	Peter Cooper,	W. W. DeForest,
Thos. Barron,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jas. B. Johnson,
Richard Tighe,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Henry Balis,
Henry Elsworth,	James Colles,	Rich. Mortimer,
Aug. H. Ward,	L. S. Suares,	R. H. Browne,
E. D. Morgan.	John Caswell.	Ed. J. Woolsey.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. P. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

FOR SALE—$1,400 LONG ISLAND 6 PER CENT Bonds, interest payable January and July.

$620 22 Illinois State 6 per cent. Stock of 1877.

22 shares Union Western Telegraph Stock at 206.
20 shares Sixth-av. Railroad Company.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cohoes Company, will be held at their office in Cohoes, on MONDAY, the second day of May, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

T. C. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.

COHOES, April 1, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

THE BROAD TOP
COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

CAPITAL 40,000 SHARES OF $50 EACH.

Books of Subscription for a limited number of shares of this Company will be opened at our office on WEDNESDAY, 13th April.

JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

$1,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

(Being the Balance not awarded on Bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Saturday, April 16, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of One Million Dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed March 18, 1864, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1889, and five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1890.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
April 4, 1864.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—BRIGGS AND GREGORY LODES.

GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

CAPITAL 10,000 SHARES, $100 each.

TRUSTEES.
J. SMITH BRIGGS, Colorado.
GEO. M. PULLMAN, Chicago.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
HENRY COGGILL, New-York.
C. O. ALGER, Hudson, N. Y.
WM. O. ANGELL, Providence, R. I.
R. CORNELL WHITE, New-York.
President—J. SMITH BRIGGS.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—J. S. WOODWARD.
Mining Superint't—CHAS. H. BRIGGS.

Office No. 25 CLIFF-ST., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

JERSEY CITY BONDS,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
COUPONS PAYABLE 1ST OF OCTOBER AND APRIL, IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund April 1, 1864, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, the following mortgage bonds, viz.:

Nos. 27, 35, 66, 190, 244, 258, 263, 334, 444, 548, 697, 711, 754, 836, 895, 961, 1,027, 1,085, 1,096, 1,411, 1,811, 1,894, 1,873, 2,047, 2,063, 2,067, 2,165, 2,259, of $1,000 each, and 2,514, 2,529, 2,626, 2,639 of $500 each.

The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money, at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us, at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1864. The next payment will be due October 1, 1864.

W. SCHALL, }
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

OFFICE ARIZONA MINING COMPANY,
No. 32 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN ACcordance with a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Arizona Mining Company, passed this day, that Books will be opened at this office, for ten days from the date of this publication, for subscription tor the Balance of the Reserve Stock of said Company, at $35 per Share, in Gold, payable in four monthly installments, as follows:

Ten Dollars per Share, in Gold, on 1st day May, 1864.
Ten Dollars per Share, in Gold, on 1st day June, 1864.
Ten Dollars per Share, in Gold, on 1st day July, 1864.
Five Dollars per Share, in Gold, on 1st day August, 1864.

The Stock will be issued, on payment of the last installment.

SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, President.

M. MORGAN'S SONS,
NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.

Checks on the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company for sale, in sums to suit. Collections upon New-Orleans made, and New-Orleans Securities bought.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. OILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due May 1, 1864, will be paid on MONDAY, May 2, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S First and Second Mortgages and stock for sale. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 40 Williams-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

By instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 28, 1864, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the *National 10-40 Five Per Cent.* Loan, in coupon bonds or registered certificates, redeemable after ten, and payable forty years from date, in coin, and will allow to banks, bankers and brokers the *usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent.*

This loan bears gold interest, payable *semi-annually*, on coupon and registered bonds of $500 and over, and *annually* on bonds of the denominations of 50 and 100 dollars.

In subscribing, parties are requested to pay the accrued interest from the first of March to the day of subscription *in coin, or in currency adding fifty per cent. premium.*

The interest on this Loan is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar bonds are payable on the first of March.

The Secretary of the Treasury closes his instructions in the following words:

On the above terms, the First National Bank of the City of New-York, of which you are the President, is authorized to receive subscriptions to the National 10-40 Loan, and it is hoped that its exertions—on the most energetic and active employment of which great reliance is placed—will be attended with complete success.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To S. C. THOMPSON, Esq., President

The coupon bonds will be ready for delivery early in April, and registered bonds about the first of May.

Remittances may be made in legal tender notes, National Bank notes, or in drafts, &c., par in this City, addressed, JAMES CURPHEY,
Cashier First National Bank,
New-York.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS
AT NO. 240 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.
J. T. SANGER.....Formerly of Wm. H. Cary & Co.
E. L. FANCHER.....No. 229 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOT.....Of Rigrs & Co., Wall-st.
LEWIS EINSTEIN.....Of Lewis Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER..Of Seamless Clothing Manuf'g Co.
HENRY J. BAKER.....Of H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE.....Of Coffin, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS.....Of Ross, Dempster & Co.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

HARTFORD MINING COMPANY,
MICHIGAN.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

20,000 SHARES, $25 PER SHARE.

WORKING CAPITAL IN THE TREASURY, $30,000.

The subscribers, as the only authorized Agents, offer for sale a limited amount of this Copper Stock, *at one-half its par value*, or $12 50 per share.

Exhibits of the Company's valuable property will be furnished on application.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS. A liberal commission will be allowed parties subscribing at this Bank. D. L. ROSS, President.

JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

10-40
SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.

H. S. MESSINGER, Banker, No. 139 Broadway.

The usual commission of ⅛ allowed to banks and bankers.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of this Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, Mr. SANDFORD COBB was unanimously elected President of said company to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James N. Cobb, Esq., and the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this board be presented to James N. Cobb, Esq., for the able, efficient and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of this company.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.,
MINNEAPOLIS, March 14, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held at No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration an increase of the capital stock thereof from one million five hundred thousand to two million dollars, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
No. 40 WALL-ST.

WE ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE SUBscriptions for the
UNITED STATES 10-40 LOAN AT PAR.
The usual one-eighth allowed to bankers and brokers.
Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN.

FINANCIAL.—FOR SALE, A MORTGAGE FOR $6,000 at 7 per cent. on real estate in Passaic, New-Jersey, worth double the amount. Address Box 5,579 Post-office, New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, front door, corner Dutch Church.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 5 PER CENT.
10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand for immediate delivery, an assortment of bonds of this new loan.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

BLACK HAWK
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

MINES—BOBTAIL, OREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.

CAPITAL 50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
P. H. JUDD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
GEO. BLISS, Jr., New-York.
O. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWETT, Washington.
CARLOS PIERCE, Boston.
President—P. H. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MYLO LEE.
OFFICE NO. 25 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Organized under the laws of the State of New-York. Capital stock $1,500,000 in 7,500 shares of $20 each.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace.	Saturday, April 23,
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking.	Saturday, May 7,
LOUISIANA	2,876	Smellie.	Saturday, May 21,
WESTMINSTER	—	——	Saturday, June 4.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$100 / 85} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—

Touching at QUEENSTOWN. (Coat Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....April 16
ETNA.....Saturday.....April 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....April 30

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
Second Cabin Passage.....60 | Steerage.....35

Children between one and twelve years of age, half price. Infants, $5.

Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
SATURDAY, April 23, at, NOON.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
Corner of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA,

To sail on SATURDAY, April 16, at 3 o'clock P. M, The U. S. M. side wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
HENRY L. HEPBURN, Commander,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 45 N. R., foot of Kingst. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The EVENING STAR will follow and sail on SATURDAY, April 30, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The fast and elegant United States mail steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23d of April.
SATURDAY, 21st of May.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The first-class sailing Clyde built and favorite steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, April 23, from Pier No. 47 North River. This steamer is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions:

First cabin.....$75 | Intermediate.....$40
Second cabin.....60 | Steerage.....35

payable in currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MacDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,

The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE.
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. No freight received, or bills lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE NEW U. S. mail steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. Gager, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, April 23, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

R. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Yaphank, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare, for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk; daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Express, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Cunandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BELL will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant and Intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 8:45 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 5:30 P. M.

R. B. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 1 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:29 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE WEST.

—Ladies traveling alone or families will find this the shortest and easiest route. There is but one change of cars between New-York and Chicago or Cincinnati, and only two to St. Louis. Office, No. 271 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.

Depot foot Jersey City for Piermont at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M. Leave Piermont at 7:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Trains leave foot of Dey-st., New-York, 1 hour earlier. DEPARTURE, Sept. 7.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF CHAMBERS-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Dover and Easton (1) P. M. Morristown Express at [illegible]

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

Leave New-York, foot of Duane-st., at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M. only. Leave Jersey City depot at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M.

FAIRS.

MARYLAND STATE FAIR

FOR
THE BENEFIT
OF THE
UNITED STATES SANITARY AND CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONS.

The Maryland State Fair will be opened with appropriate ceremonies, at the Library and Institute, in the City of Baltimore, on MONDAY, 18th of April, at 6½ P. M., a day ever memorable for the first assault and maltreatments of the soldiers of the sister State of Pennsylvania marching over the common highway of the Republic, to the defence of the Capital of our common country, and the prelude to the atrocities committed in our streets against the patriot sons of Massachusetts on the 19th.

Although her soil has been seared and furrowed by the thread of rebel armies, the daughters of Maryland will not yield to those of any State in placing upon the altar of their beloved country a tribute to the brave defenders of their homes and firesides. Although they may not reach the brilliant results attained in the favored cities of the East and West, valued in money, they will not concede to any a greater degree of devotion to the sublime labor of love exhibited by the agents of the Sanitary Commission, and its no less zealous companion the Christian Commission, on every battle-field. Not only has the soldier, bleeding and dying in defence of the eternal right of man to self-government, been assisted and comforted, but the wind of adversity has been tempered to the misguided men who have taken up arms to effect its overthrow.

Contributions in money and goods are earnestly solicited from our merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers and others, and can be addressed to any of the undersigned, or sent to the hall of the Institute, on and after WEDNESDAY, April 13, where they will be received and taken charge of by the Hall Committee.

The various Express Companies will transport articles free of charge.

The programme of the ceremonies of inauguration of the Fair will be announced hereafter.

The admission to the main hall of the Institute can be had at the following places, on and after WEDNESDAY, April 13, viz.:

Messrs. Cushing & Bailey's, No. 262 W. Baltimore-st.
Messrs. Canfield, Bros. & Co.'s, corner Baltimore and Charles-st.
Mr. James S. Waters, No. 168 W. Baltimore-st.
Messrs. Chas. Reese & Co., corner Madison and Eutaw sts.
Messrs Armstrong & Berry, No. 156 W. Baltimore-street, and at the Ticket Office of the Institute, on and after 18th April, and at following prices:

Single Tickets—For the first evening.....$1.00
Single Tickets—After the first evening.....25
Season Tickets—Good for the entire week of the Fair, *after* the first evening.....1.00
Season Tickets—Issued to ladies having charge of tables, &c., and their designated assistants only, and good for the entire week, including the first evening.....1.00

No season tickets are transferable, or allowed to be used except by those to whom issued. Ladies having charge of tables, &c., will please hand in, as soon as practicable, at the store of Messrs. Cushing & Bailey, and addressed to the "Joint Executive Committee," a list of names and the number of tickets desired by them, as above.

There will be an exhibition of rare and valuable Paintings in the Rooms of the School of Design of the Institute, for which season tickets will be issued at the above places for 50 cents; single tickets 25 cents. Other exhibitions, of Tableaux, &c., will be announced, as arrangements are perfected.

Arrangements have been made with the various railroad companies and steamboat lines running into the City, by which tickets will be issued (with admission coupons attached) at greatly reduced rates of fare.

The Public School Commissioners have announced a holiday to the scholars for the afternoons of Thursday and Friday, April 21 and 22.

Articles purchased will not be removed until after the first evening of the Fair; by this feature an opportunity will be offered to all to see the rare and beautiful articles as first arranged.

A daily newspaper will be published and sold at the Fair.

Meals can be obtained at all hours at the Lunch Rooms, and also at the "New-England Kitchen," which is expected to be one of the most interesting features of the Fair.

The Music for the Fair will be under the direction of Professor Deems.

The Fair will be opened at 10 o'clock on each morning; the Drum Corps will beat the "tattoo" at 10½ P. M.—"taps" at 11, when it is expected that the Rooms will be immediately vacated.

MANAGERS:

Gentlemen's Organization. PRESIDENT. WM. J. ALBERT.

Ladies' Organization. PRESIDENT. MRS. GOV. BRADFORD,

JOINT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Gen. John S. Berry, Ch'n.	Mrs. Alex. Turnbull, Ch'n.
Joseph H. Meredith,	Mrs. Chas. J. Bowen,
Gerard T. Hopkins,	Mrs. Lincoln Phelps,
James Carey Coale,	Mrs. Wm. J. Albert,
Thomas J. Morris,	Mrs. Alpheus Hyatt,
George Gildersleeve,	Mrs. Camillus Kiddar,
James W. Tyson,	Mrs. Jas. D. Mason,
James D. Mason,	Mrs. John S. Berry,
John W. Randolph,	Mrs. Charles Spilker.

LADIES' COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.
MRS. ROYAL T. CHURCH, Chairman.

TREASURER.
HENRY JANES, of E. Pratt & Bro.

SECRETARY.
JAMES CAREY COALE.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.
HON. THOMAS SWANN, Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON THE FINE ARTS.
GEORGE B. COALE, Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON ROOMS AND DECORATIONS.
WOODWARD ABRAHAMS, Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON ORDER.
SEBASTIAN F. STREETER, Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON LECTURES.
Hon. HUGH L. BONO, Chairman.

[Newspapers throughout the State and elsewhere favorable to the humane cause will confer a favor upon the Managers by copying in whole or in part.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

MACHINERY.

For sale, in the department for machinery, at reasonable prices, steam engines, oscillating, reciprocating and direct acting, from 3 to 20 horse-power. Steam punches, drills, planing machines, hammers, &c., &c.

All kinds of steam gauges, vacuum gauges, salinometers, hot water thermometers, governors, steam injectors, and all other fitting appurtenances to steam machinery.

Steam caldrons and boilers, steam pumps, hydrants, stop valves, hydraulic jacks, &c. Iron castings, settees and dumb-bells. Bolts, washers, &c., &c.

Various iron and wood working machines to be driven by hand or steam power. Cotton gins, flax machines, &c., &c.

Two lots of assorted steel, India rubber packing belting, &c. A lot of other indie rubber goods. Various clothes wringing and sewing machines, and other miscellaneous articles.

For prices, &c., apply at the desk.
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committee on Machinery.

P. S.—Machinery, tools, &c., received till the close of the fair.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

The Office of the Treasurer has been removed from No. 2 Great Jones-st., to the Metropolitan Fair Building, in 14th-st.

All persons desirous of contributing money are requested to pay the same to BENJ. COLLINS, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, at his office, No. 823 Broadway (up stairs.)

All checks to be made payable to the order of the Treasurer.

All persons having claims against the Metropolitan Fair Association are requested to hand their bills to Mr. Collins, at the above-named office of the United States Sanitary Commission.

ELLEN. R. STRONG, Treasurer.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The building erected for machinery at Palace Garden is now ready for the reception of all contributions of tools and machines. The entrance is on 15th-st., west of the 6th-av. Parties are requested to send in their offerings without delay, that they may be arranged and put in motion in time for the opening of the Fair.

Mr. Joseph Crampton, of the Committee on Machinery, will be at the building to receive what is sent from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., every day, until the 25th inst.

All the principal express companies transport articles to this Fair free of charge.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
MARCH 19, 1864. Chairman Com. on Machinery.

NEW-YORK SANITARY FAIR.

Two splendid swords contributed by Tiffany & Co., to be awarded by the popular voice.

These swords will be presented by the fair—one to the General and the other to the naval officer—designated by the plurality of subscriptions at one dollar each. The books of registry are open to both sexes and all ages. Persons out of New-York wishing to express their preference for any one of our naval or military heroes in this charitable manner, are requested to remit to the subscribers, who will guarantee the disposition of the money and the vote—one vote for each dollar remitted.

TIFFANY & CO., N. Y. City.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York*," and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to

ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

NO. 823 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

With other important interests, affairs connected with the Sanitary Commission call me to California for a few months; meanwhile, Correspondents will please address all letters connected with the Commission to Dr. J. FOSTER JENKINS, General Secretary, No. 823 Broadway, New-York. Private Correspondence will address my brother F. W. G. BELLOWS, No. 89 Wall-st., Pacific Mail Company, who will forward my letters on the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.

(Signed,) HENRY W. BELLOWS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Fair will be kept open until Saturday, April 23, at which time it will positively be closed. The price of admission until further notice will be fifty cents.

(Signed,) GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the METROPOLITAN FAIR ASSOCIATION are requested to present them to BENJAMIN COLLINS, Assistant Secretary United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway.

All bills presented for payment must be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman of the Committee ordering the expenditure.

ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ROCKAWAY—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmsford. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TURNER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. [illegible] will leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, leave Rockaway at 6 P. M.

FOR SALE, HARTFORD AND [illegible] sent from New-Haven at 11 [illegible] at 2 P. M. Apply to [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

No. 623 and 625 Broadway.
Lessee and Director.....Mr. JOHN WOOD
Manager.....J. H. SELWYN

THIS EVENING.

The performances will commence with the comic drama in two acts, entitled

OUR WIFE.

Mrs. Winter.....Mrs. Sedley Brown, Mr. J. K. Mortimer,
Mr. G. H. Clarke, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, &c.

After which, with
New Scenery by.....Hayes
THE NEW OLYMPIC EXTRAVAGANZA,
entitled

LOYALINA;
or,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL FORTUNIO
and his
SEVEN GIFTED AIDES-DE-CAMP.

The New Music composed and arranged by Thomas Baker
And the piece produced with a powerful cast, including
MRS. JOHN WOOD AS LOYALINA AND BRIG.-GEN. FORTUNIO,
with
Messrs. Frank Drew, W. Davidge, T. Owens, C. T. Parlow, Jr., Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss A. Harris, Miss J. Walters, Mrs. G. Browne, &c., &c.

Doors open at 7½; Performances commence at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK
ON TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, AT 8,
First time in Brooklyn of Meyerbeer's Grand Opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
With its magnificent mise en scene and cast unparalleled:
Alice.....Mme. Josephine Medori
Isabella.....Miss Laura Harris
Robert.....Sig. Brigooli
Raimbault.....Sig. Lotti
Bertram.....Herr Hermanns
Helene.....Mlle. Ernestine
The incidental Ballet will be executed by
MLLE. ERNESTINE
And the Corps de Ballet under the direction of Sig. Ronzani.
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence to-morrow at the box-office of the Academy, Brooklyn; and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Ploe, New-York.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.

TWENTY-FIFTH WEEK OF THE
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON.

This popular exhibition is still a brilliant success, affording to all classes a happy relaxation from the ordinary cares of routine life. It is a fairy realm of travel, history, literature and song, revealing to the delighted visitor the most enchanting scenery and the most exquisite statuary and architecture of the ancient and modern day in all lands as beheld in the reality.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
HOLDERS OF SEASON-TICKETS
ADMITTED FREE.

Doors open at 7; Tours commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. Matinée every day at 3 o'clock.

H. B. McKEON, Manager.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

C. H. RIVERS'
EXHIBITION OF FANCY DANCES,
AND GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE,
MONDAY EVENING, April 18, commencing at 7½.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.

AND
MARINE CORPS.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED

FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy.....$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy..$200
When enlisting for Marine Corps.....$3 0
ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $10.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grade.	
First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	13 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 66 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $200, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months' advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 345 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOLN, U. S. N., No. 156 South-st.
CAPT. A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M. C., No. 18 Bowery.
WM. WALLACE, Lieut., U. S. Marines.
County Bounty Rooms, No. 13 Bowery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300 00
STATE BOUNTY.....$75 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional..100 00
175 00
Total.....$475 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a County premium of ten dollars.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

MEETINGS.

LIGHT GUARD ARMORY.

COMPANY A, 71ST REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G.

At a special meeting of this company, held April 11, 1864, it was unanimously

Resolved, That we, the members of the "Light Guard," Co. A, Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., do hereby donate the sum of $100, as a nucleus to form a fund for the purpose of establishing a hospital and home for the wounded and disabled soldiers of the State of New-York, and that the Treasurer be hereby authorized to pay over said amount to any committee who may be authorized to receive the same.

H. MOLTEN, President.

WM. D. HANNON, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

NOYE'S BUFFALO MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

MILL STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
TURBINE WATER-WHEELS,
of the most approved pattern, made entirely of iron.
PORTABLE FLOURING AND PLANTATION MILLS.
The Brooklyn City Mill was furnished entire from this establishment. For information or catalogues, address
JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

COTTON CARDS.—FOR SALE LOW, FIVE new cotton cards. (Gamhrill & Burgess's patent,) new etching ground and ready to run; also, one lapper, one picker and one grinder, with all the shafting, pullies, &c. These cards will do double the work of any other, and will answer for wool. Apply to JOHN HIGGINS, Lovejoy's Hotel, Park-row.

FOR SALE—TWO HYDRAULIC PRESSES, 10-inch ram, 1 large patent self-acting oil-strainer, 1 large patent horse wheel, 1 counting-house desk, 5 feet long. Apply to CHARLES FOX, No. 73 Bowery; or RANDAL H. GREEN & SON, No. 24 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE OF 400 HORSE-power, with boilers and gearing complete; built by Corliss & Nightingale; in good order for immediate use. Apply to Messrs. F. SKINNER & CO., No. 44 Barclay-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

FAUST.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF FAUST.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, April 15, at 8,
Thirtieth performance of Gounod's new and brilliant opera of
FAUST.

FAUST.	
Margharita	Miss Clara Louise Kellogg
Siebel	Miss Henriette Sulzer
Faust	Sig. Francisco Mazzoleni
Valentin	Sig. Fernando Bellini
Mephistopheles	Herr Joseph Hermann
Wagner	Sig. Muller
Martha	Miss Fanny Stockton
Conductor	Max Maretzek

The sale of secured seats will commence this morning at all the regular ticket offices.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) April 16, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND EXTRAORDINARY GALA MATINEE.
last time of Meyerbeer's grand opera, in 5 acts, of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with its magnificent mise-en-scene and unparalleled cast,

Alice	Mme. Josephine Medori
Isabella	Miss Laura Harris
Robert	Sig. Brigooli
Raimbault	Sig. Lotti
Bertram	Herr Hermanns
Helene	Mlle. Ernestina

The incidental Ballet will be executed by
MLLE. ERNESTINE
and the Corps de Ballet, under the direction of Sig. Ronzani.
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR—No reserved seats.

Tickets may now be had at the regular ticket offices, and at all the principal music stores and hotels.

NOTICE.—Ladies are particularly requested, in order to avoid inconvenience, to purchase their tickets in advance, a great crowd being expected. Three additional ticket offices and entrance doors will be opened.

WINTER GARDEN.

FIRST BENEFIT
in New-York of
MISS AVONIA JONES

This evening, FRIDAY, April 15, the management has pleasure in setting aside the performances for the
BENEFIT
of Miss
AVONIA JONES,
who will appear on this occasion in both
TRAGEDY
AND
COMEDY,
In her great tragic role of
MEDEA,
in the play of that title, and as
VIOLANTE
IN
THE HONEYMOON,
assisted by Mr. CHARLES BARRON and a talented company.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

UNION-SQUARE MUSIC HALL.
PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING,
Under the direction of Messrs Rietzel and Noll.

For sale, at the Music Room, the splendid steel church bell, presented by Messrs. Naylor & Co., valued at $1,000; also, a fine assortment of pianos and musical instruments of every variety.

WM. SCHARFENBERG, Chairman,
C. F. CHICKERING,
WM. A. POND.
} Committee on Music.

BALLS.

TWELFTH REGIMENTAL BALL,

IN AID OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF
DECEASED NEW-YORK SOLDIERS,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, APRIL 25, 1864.

ASSOCIATE COMMITTEE,

Maj.-Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
ORISON BLUNT, Esq.,
ARTHUR LEARY, Esq.,
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Esq.,
D. P. BARREDA, Esq.,
ALEXANDER BRANDON, Esq.,
His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR,
Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Hon. WM. M. TWEED,
Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,
GEO. WASH. JENKINS, U. S. N.,
THOMAS LITLLE, Esq.,
HENRY A. BOSTWICK, Esq.,
JAMES MURPHY, Esq.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq.,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Esq.,
GEO. A. PETERS, Esq.,
WM. P. BUCKMASTER, Esq.

Tickets, $5 each, may be procured of any member of the Regiment, and at the principal hotels of this City.

Committee of Arrangements.
{Lieut.-Col. L. SATTERLEE,
Major GEO. A. HILTON,
Capt. W. V. BYRNE,
Capt. N. L. HANSEN,
Capt. JNO. WARD, Jr.,
Capt. W. H. HAYES, Jr.,
Capt. WM. RAYNOR,
Lieut. R. MILBANE,
Lieut. JNO. E. DOWLEY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS.—A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has a few thousand dollars in money or available property, may acquire an interest in a large job office in this City, that will bring him a return of $5,000 per annum. None but a practical men, capable of managing the entire mechanical portion of the business, will suit. Address, with references, TYPO, care John Hooper & Co., Advertising Agents, *Times* Building.

STOCK OF LIVERY STABLE FOR SALE.—All the hretts, carriages, wagons, sleighs, horses, harness, robes, blankets, &c., &c., belonging to the livery stable of the late Daniel W. North, is offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Also, a colt, sired by the celebrated stallion *Beppo*, now in training. For terms apply at the office of stable, No. 6 East Houston-st., to
J. S. NORRIS, Sr.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF a saloon in the central part of the City, doing a profitable business; the present proprietor leaving the country is the reason for selling; it can be had either with or without the furniture. Apply to THOMAS GRAY, No. 183 Grand-st., basement.

TO PRINTERS.—A GOOD CHANCE TO START in business. For sale, the stock of presses and type of an established printing-office, with a good connection and plenty of work offering. Apply to
J. C. HANEY, Room No. 31, No. 119 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $2,000, IN AN established provision business in Brooklyn. Best of references given and required. Address PROVISIONS, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—WITH FIXtures and dwelling attached, No. 99 Henry-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A.,
No. 138 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., April 8, 1864.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Cavalry horses will be purchased in open market, at fair prices, at Albany, N. Y., until further notice be given. These horses must comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, completely built, in good flesh, and free from all defects. Parties having horses agreeing with these specifications are requested to present them for sale within the next two weeks. Further information can be had at this office.

GEO. H. WEEKS,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHBRED STALLION, 8 years old, nearly 16 hands high, and unequaled for strength and symmetry. Can be seen at the stables of C. C. GRICE, No. 124 Macdougal-st. Price $2,800.

ROCKAWAY SLEIGH AND HARNESS WANTED.—Any gentleman wishing to dispose of his outfit can find a cash purchaser for a six-seat rockaway, panel back, sleigh robes and double light harness. Address Y., Box No. 2,384 Post-office.

CALECHE, HARNESS, BLANKETS, &c.—A gentleman, giving up his carriage, wishes to sell his City built caleche, with two sets of double and one of single harness, two pairs of blankets, &c. Apply at the Mackey stables, 23d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF GOOD SADDLE horses, fifteen hands high, k

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Continued from the First page.

opportunity of being heard. He felt compelled to demand the previous question.

On Tuesday, Mr. ELDRIDGE had raised a point of order that Mr. BROOKALL'S substitute for Mr. COX-LAX'S resolution, declaring Mr. LONG an unworthy member of this House, was not in order, the Speaker *pro tem.*, Mr. ROLLINS, of New-Hampshire, declared the substitute in order. It did not propose to censure Mr. LONG for words spoken in debate, but for the publication of his speech in New-York, showing him to be in favor of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and aiding the traitors in arms against the Government.

The Speaker *pro tem.* declared Mr. BROOKALL'S substitute in order.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The question being taken, the Chair was sustained—yeas 79, nays 65.

Mr. COLFAX said, as Mr. BROOKALL'S proposition would accomplish a similar object, he would accept it for his own, to expel the gentleman from Ohio, as it was evident a sufficient number of votes could not be obtained for expulsion. He demanded the previous question.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) wanted to move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) gave notice that he should renew the original resolution of expulsion.

The question was stated, "Shall the main question be now put?"

Mr. COLFAX demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. COLFAX remarked that as delays were intended, he had better proceed with his remarks.

Mr. COX replied that he and his friends did not want to delay, but they thought as a question of such importance there ought to be a record of names.

The main question was then ordered to be put—yeas 75, nays 71.

Mr. COLFAX said the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. PENDLETON) asked on Tuesday, "Where are we?" He would answer. We are in the Capitol of the United States—of that Republic which still lives in spite of conspiracy and treason, of enemies open and covert, with or without arms in their hands, within and without our lines—and which, thanks to God and to our gallant soldiers in the field, will live as long as time shall last. At such a time and in such a place, with the enemy almost at the gates of the capital, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LONG) declares that our country is dead and destroyed, and advocates recognition to pluck eleven States from our banner—to receive in that diplomatic gallery an envoy extraordinary in the person of MASON or BEAUREGARD, representing here a government founded on our own soil—and causing the heights of Arlington to frown with hostile batteries menacing our deliberations in this capitol. Mr. Cox had called his course extraordinary. He had a parallel and a justification. That same gentleman (COX) announced in this same speech that his Democratic colleagues from Ohio had met in caucus to disavow the sentiments of his colleague, (LONG;) and, further, that he (Cox) was authorized so to declare. It was an extraordinary that thirteen gentlemen of the same political party should deem it to be their duty to meet in caucus and authorize one of their number to publicly disavow the speech, as for him to offer the resolution. If that could be done for the interests of a party, why should he (COLFAX) be criticised for asking the House to solemnly repudiate the speech for the interests of the country?

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) remarked that he did not know that there had been a caucus, and that it is colleague (Cox) had no authority to speek in his behalf.

Mr. COX—I desire to say that as to the caucus of Ohio Democrats—though I was not present—eleven of my colleagues concurred in and authorized the statement that they did not agree that the sentiment attributed to my colleague (LONG) was the sentiment of the Democracy.

Mr. COLFAX, resuming, repeated that he had brought forward his resolution from an imperative conviction of duty, and in accordance with his right as a representative. As the occupant of the chair, he was the servant of the House; but on the floor, as a representative from Indiana, he was the equal of all others—no more, no less—and he would not have accepted the Speakership if he had to enter the chair tongue-tied and forbidden to speak for his country and constituents. It his own brother, under the strongest oath required, had made that speech, he would have pursued the same course toward him—not that he loved him less, but his country more. In framing his resolution, he had conferred with no member of this House. He took the responsibility alone. The only member to whom he did state his purpose was the gentleman from New-Hampshire, (ROLLINS,) a few minutes only before he requested him to temporarily occupy the chair. But he did confer with one life-long friend, and after he mentioned to him his purpose, his friend asked: "Do you not know that by offering your resolution, you will make yourself a target of attack?" He replied that he had counted the cost, and was willing, for the sake of his country, to become the target of attack. He would have offered the resolution if the next moment had driven him into private life. Before he proceeded to analyze the speech of the gentleman from Ohio, he desired to advert to something which had been said on the Opposition side. The gentleman from Ohio, (Cox,) while pleased to speak highly of his fairness as the Speaker of the House, said that he had descended from the chair to the floor of the House. But he had an illustrious example in one whose shoe latchets he was unworthy to untie, but who had filled the seat the generosity of the House had given him; him of the lion-heart and eagle-eye—defamed by some while living, but beloved by all now that he had passed to the spirit land. Mr. CLAY, during the war of 1812, came down from the chair, not once, but frequently.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.) supposed the gentleman alluded to the period of 1812, when the Speaker of the House descended from his position in reply to the remarks of JOSIAH QUINCY, of Massachusetts. But Mr. CLAY did not move a resolution of expulsion.

Mr. COX said that in the Congress of 1812-13, Mr. CLAY came down from the chair nine times to make speeches in one session, and six times in the next.

Mr. MALLORY—Did Mr. CLAY ever move to expel or censure a member?

Mr. COLFAX replied that Mr. CLAY'S speeches were on the side of his country, and that statesman never hesitated about the words he used, which were far severer than any he ever used here.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called upon Mr. MALLORY to state what language JOSIAH QUINCY used to justify CLAY'S speech.

Mr. MALLORY did not recollect the precise words. He recollected that Mr. QUINCY denounced the war as being senseless and against the interests of Massachusetts, and his constituents were opposed to it.

Mr. DAWES said JOSIAH QUINCY was one of the most venerated and distinguished statesmen of the land. He knew Mr. QUINCY was opposed to the War of 1812. But as a lover of his country he had no equal.

Mr. MALLORY said the gentleman could not get Kentucky and Massachusetts into collision.

Mr. COLFAX resuming, said if any one had remarked at that time that traitors should be permitted in plain their confederacy on our soil, he believed that Mr. CLAY, with his patriotic impetuosity, would have moved to expel the member from this floor. This was no gladiatorial arena, as called by Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, as it was when men with weapons sought to suppress discussion in behalf of freedom. That time had passed away. They were here as patriots, as representatives to discharge the duties committed to their charge.

Mr. COLFAX quoted some remarks attributed to Mr. WOOD, when the latter said it was not true.

Mr. COLFAX said he took it from the New-York *Herald*. He supposed that was good authority. If the gentleman said his Bergen speech was incorrectly reported, he would let it pass. His colleague (Mr. VOORHEES) had declared himself in favor of unlimited freedom of speech. If a man should rise here and advise the assassination of the President, would his colleague have advocated such freedom of speech? And yet the speech of the gentleman (from Ohio had not only encouraged the assassination of the Republic, but also of the soldiers defending it. His colleague had quoted the inculcations of the Saviour. He (CALFAX) had been taught to bow to them with respect and authority, but found the Saviour himself prohibited free speech when he prohibited profanity. His colleague had said something about the Helper book. He (COLFAX) had been asked to give his name as recommending a book contrasting Northern with Southern agricultural prosperity; and he had found some pretended extracts from it forgeries. With that old charge before his district he was reelected by 2,000 majority. Notwithstanding what had been said by the gentlemen who opposed the resolution he (COLFAX) contended that the speech of the gentleman from Ohio did encourage sedition and would stimulate such riots as had taken place in New-York and Illinois, and would be hailed with applause in Richmond and in the rebel camps, and would discourage our veterans as they prepared for battle. It would, if unrebuked here, justify JEFF. DAVIS and recognition meetings elsewhere. In the course of his remarks Mr. COLFAX said the presumed offence of JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS in 1842 was the declaration that Slavery did not exist in the ships of the United States on the high seas.

Mr. ROCKWELL asked whether Mr. GIDDINGS was censured or expelled?

Mr. COLFAX said Mr. GIDDINGS was censured, and under the previous question, but regarded it as a virtual expulsion and resigned. A widely-circulated paper had compared Mr. LONG to CHATHAM, and spoke of the resolution he (COLFAX) had offered as a duty, as a disgrace and outrage. He would retort on no one, but he wanted no nobler epitaph on his tombstone than that he dared to do his duty to his country accordieg to his conscience. [Great applause.] He wanted the rules to be enforced, as gentlemen on the other side insisted, who did not like these responses. He had sat here when these galleries applauded for Slavery, and nothing but lowering brows and hisses for Freedom. Then there was only mild rebuke. He would rather have the "God bless you!" of some poor soldier's widow, or the love of the soldier for what he had done in behalf of a country for which so much was sacrificed or perilled, than the applause of galleries crowded with talent, heroism and beauty. Mr. COLFAX then proceed to review Mr. LONG'S speech, which, as argued, showed a complicity with treason and a willingness that traitors should triumph. The speech was an echo of JEFFERSON DAVIS himself, and throughout the whole of it there was but one syllable for our distressed and bleeding country. Alluding to rebel barbarities, Mr. COLFAX said there could not, as the gentleman (LONG) advised, be amicable relations with the rebels. No, Sir; the sword will be sheathed only in the grave of treason. If our Constitution is destroyed, as the gentleman twice proclaims, and if the rebels have a Government as he asserts, then the only Constitution alive was that framed at Montgomery. Mr. COLFAX here read and commented on various extracts from Mr. LONG'S speech, which charged the inauguration of the war upon Mr. LINCOLN, which said the rebels would spill the last drop of their blood in resistance, and which declared that those forced to take the amnesty and oath of allegiance would despise the authority of the Government; that he (LONG) had ever since 1861 regarded the attempt to preserve the Government and retain our territory as mistaken; that we should not seek to extend our jurisdiction over hostile people; that our battle-fields were works of dismnion and division; that the Republic was dead and destroyed; that our Government was completely overthrown; and that every vestige of our Constitution had been destroyed.

Mr. COLFAX asked, if so, how he could dare to swear to support it. If the Republic, Government, and Constitution were all destroyed, he must have felt his oath to be a nullity, and ought not to wish to legislate here.

Mr. COLFAX was commenting on Mr. LONG'S recognition declaration when his hour expired, and he asked for a few minutes more, as was promised on the other side when he yielded to their interruptions and explanations.

Mr. CHANLER objected.

Mr. COLFAX—I ask as favor, and take my seat.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I thought it was understood that the gentleman should have all his time.

Mr. DAWSON—I think the gentleman from Indiana ought to be allowed to proceed.

Mr. ANCONA—The unanimous consent of the House was heretofore given.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN—I am no party to the objection.

Mr. LONG appealed to Mr. CHANLER as a personal favor to himself to extend the courtesy to the Speaker of the House.

Mr. COLFAX—No repenting concession from the gentleman from New-York (Mr. CHANLER) will I accept. [Applause.]

Mr. LONG, who had obtained the floor, said that he was very sorry that Mr. CHANLER had made the objection, and he (Long) would now ask the unanimous consent of the House to allow Mr. COLFAX to print the remainder of his speech. He (LONG) trusted that his request would be granted.

Mr. COLFAX—I do not print what I do not utter.

Mr. LONG said that he would now speak but for the peculiar manner in which the debate had been conducted, and its importance to him individually. In entering the hall on Saturday morning, to his surprise, he heard the Clerk of the House in a shrill voice reading a resolution for his expulsion. He was still further surprised when he saw the Speaker of the House (COLFAX) had left his exalted position and moved that resolution—and he was not less surprised at that gentlemnn's (COLFAX'S) fifteen minutes' speech in favor of his (LONG'S) expulsion. He did not object to the gentleman (COLFAX) offering the resolution. He did not impugn his (COLFAX'S) motives. He did not doubt his right to offer the resolution that he did. He (LONG) had, with a few exceptions, been treated with the highest regard and consideration by members, and, therefore, he had no fault to find. They had not impugned his motives or his honesty. For what he had said, he (LONG) was arraigned before this great and august assemblage. What was the sum of his offence? Was he fit to associate with gentlemen here? Was it that he had lost his own self-respect, and had done anything worthy of censure? For four months he (LONG) had occupied a seat here, and now this extraordinary charge was brought against him. Gentlemen on the other side had complimented him for the manner in which he (LONG) had conducted himself here. Was he even asked upon for an increase of taxes in addition to the present already heavy burdens, and, therefore, in his speech, he had considered the magnitude of this taxation and the question of war, and had claimed his right as the Representative of a free constituency to express his views. This was the sum and substance of his (LONG'S) offending. He had gathered the materials of his speech already made for him by the statesmen of the old Whig party, who adorned the pages of our history. The materials were also furnished by prominent gentlemen connected with the Republican party. He (LONG) had quoted from President LINCOLN, from Secretary SEWARD, and from Secretary CHASE, men in authority, who have laid down the principles of the Government in time of war. He repeated that from these he (LONG) had drawn his conclusions. Some of his (LONG'S) friends had taken occasion to put themselves in opposition to him, and the Republicans had also been very careful to do the same. He (LONG) asked gentlemen to approach the subject now before them with care. He might be in error, but his conscience and his judgment told him that he was not. He might not look upon our present condition in its true light. If so he was sorry for it. He had had the independence to express in this hall his deliberate opinions, and with great circumspection, and for this his courage and his manhood had been commended by gentlemen on the other side. This was his offence—no more—no less. If I am to be blamed for that, then the God of my being is to blame for thus creating me. He (LONG) repeated that he had declared his deliberate convictions before this House, and had quoted in his own support the views, and had followen the leadership of the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, (STEVENS.) He (LONG) said at the time that he would take shelter under the broad mantle of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. (STEVENS.)

Mr. LONG, continuing, said: To condemn me you must be consistent. You must condemn your distinguished leader (STEVENS.) Be just though the Heavens fall. Rise above party. Make no difference in your action between a Republican and a gentleman on the Democratic side. Act anyve party if you must make a martyr. Censure us both if you intend to be consistent, if you intend to be just. I at least will shelter myself under the broad mantle of the distinguished leader of the Republican party in this House (STEVENS.)

Mr. LONG then read a note from a soldier, asking him to send him several copies of his speech, the soldier representing himself as fighting for free speech, free government and the Constitution as it is. He was ably represented on both sides of the Chamber.

Mr. COX moved to lay the resolution to censure Mr. LONG on the table.

This was disagreed to—yeas 70, neys 79.

The first resolution was then read, namely: That the said ALEXANDER LONG be and he hereby is declared to be an unworthy member of this House.

The resolution was agreed to—yeas 80, nays 70, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Alnson, Amos, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Bontwell, Boyd, Broomall, A. W. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Creswell, Dawes, Deming, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Farnsworth, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Connecticut, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller of New-York, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Webster, Whaley, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge—80.

NAYS—Messrs. J. C. Allen, W. J. Allen, Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Blair of Missouri, Bliss, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of Western Virginia, Chanler, Clay, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Eldridge, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Maryland, Herrick, Holman, Hutchins, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Johnson of Ohio, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Mallory, Marcy, McDowell, McKinney, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Odell, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Perry, Pruyn, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Robinson, Rogers, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Scott, Stebbins, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stronse, Stewart, Sweat, Voorhees, Ward, Webster, C. A. White, J. W. White, Winfield, Fernando Wood, Yeaman.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said, inasmuch as the first resolution was adopted, the second resolution was of no particular moment, and therefore he moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. COLFAX was willing to withdraw it by unanimous consent.

Objections were made on the opposite side.

Mr. VOORHEES said it was time these disgreceful proceedings were brought to a close.

There was much confusion at this time. The second resolution is as follows:

That the Speaker read the resolution (the one already adopted) to the said ALEXANDER LONG, during the session of the House.

The motion of Mr. HOLMAN was laid on the table—71 against 69.

Mr. COLFAX then moved the previous question on the preamble under the operation of which it was agreed to.

The preamble sets forth, substantially, that ALEXANDER LONG, a Representative from the Second District of Ohio, by his open declaration in the National Capitol, and by publication in New-York, has shown himself to be in favor of the recognition of the so-called Confederacy, now trying to establish itself on the ruins of the country; that, by giving aid and comfort to the enemy in their destructive practices and to the traitors against the Government within our borders, by assurances of their success, and affirmations of the justice of their cause, and that such conduct is incompatible with his duty as a member of this body.

The above was agreed to by the following vote—78 to 63:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Bontwell, Boyd, Broomall, A. W. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Creswell, Dawes, Deming, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Farnsworth, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Connecticut, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller of New-York, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Meyers, Leonard, Meyers, Norton, Charles O'Neill, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Webster, Whaley, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge.

NAYS.—Messrs. James C. Allen, William J. Allen, Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Bliss, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of Western Virginia, Chanler, Clay, Coffroth, Cox, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Eldridge, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harris of Maryland, Herrick, Holman, Hutchins, Johnson of Ohio, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, Law, Lazear, Marcy, McDowell, McKinney, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Odell, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Perry, Pruyn, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Robinson, Rogers, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Scott, Stebbins, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stronse, Stewart, Sweat, Voorhees, Ward, Webster, C. A. White, J. W. White, Winfield, Fernando Wood, Yeaman.

Mr. FENTON stated that he had paired with Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky.

At a quarter to six o'clock the House adjourned.

FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 14.

The Canal Commissioners have resolved to allow boats on the Erie and Oswego Canals to draw six feet of water after the 1st of June.

The Canal Board, by a tie vote, has resolved not to recommend the enlargement of the canal locks to gunboat capacity.

The New-York Tax-payers' Committee had a hearing this evening before the Senate Committee on Cities. Among those present were Robert Roosevelt, Morris Ketchum, John Jacob Astor, Jr., Isaac N. Phelps, Wm. M. Vermilye, Robert B. Roosevelt, and some twenty others.

Judge EDMONDS appeared for the tax-payers. He stated that the increase in wealth in the City of New-York since 1855 was twenty per cent., in population forty-seven per cent., and in taxation sixty per cent. He recommended as a remedy the confining of the power of the Common Council strictly to objects for which the taxes are authorized, and the creation of a commission unconnected with the City Government to examine annually all expenditures; to fund the Union Defence Redemption Debt, and to reduce the items for schools, streets, advertising, &c. He closed by predicting a repetition of the July riots in the City of New-York, unless justice was done to the tax-payers in the matter of taxation.

Senator ANDREWS, Chairman of the Committee on Cities, reminded the petitioners that their bill was not before them, being still in the Assembly. He expressed regret that the tax-payers should wait until the last days of the session, before attending to this matter, instead of commencing earlier and probing deeper for the evil of which they complain, which is only an excrescence. He added that the bill was not likely to reach the Senate for several days.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 14.

BILLS REPORTED.

Relative to the Long Island College Hospital.

Incorporating the Home for Disabled Soldiers.

The bill relative to piers used by the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company was recommitted.

Mr. BAILEY reported that the Coeference Committee on the Soldiers' Voting Bill could not agree.

The committee was therefore discharged.

The point of disagreement is, whether Inspectors of Election only or any other citizen, may receive through mail the ballot of the soldier.

Mr. FOLGER stated that he had been informed this morning that HAWLEY D. CLAPP is to be tried by a military commission.

Mr. MURPHY moved that the statement he entered on the journal.

Mr. FOLGER—With the additional statement, that he is to be tried as a camp-follower.

This was carried.

Mr. FIELDS moved that the Governor be requested to correspond with the Federal authorities to the end that Mr. CLAPP may be tried in a civil court in this State.

Mr. COOK and Mr. FOLGER opposed the motion, on the ground that the alleged offences were committed within the military lines.

Mr. MORPEY supported the resolution, contending that the alleged offences were against the laws of this State, in connection with the local bounties paid by the City of New-York, and not within the military cognizance of the United States.

Mr. MUNGER was not prepared to concur in the conclusions of Gen. DIX, and moved to refer the subject to the Judiciary Committee.

The motion was carried.

Mr. BRADY introduced Mr. INGRAHAM'S Assembly Bill, incorporating the Metropolitan Market of New-York.

The bills for the extension of the Chenango Canal, and for the improvement of the Champlain Canal, were ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 14.

The bill making appropriations to certain charitable institutions was passed.

The Conference Committee on the Soldiers' Voting Bill failing to agree with the Senate's Committee, a new Committee was asked for.

A long debate ensued upon this, after which the Senate's amendments were concurred in. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to wills.

Relative to real estate belonging to lunatics.

Conferring additional powers on Marshals in New-York.

Mr. LIPPATT announced the death of Hon. DANIEL F. KELLOGG, Member from Madison County, who died on the 11th inst. The customary resolutions of respect were adopted and the Assembly adjourned.

The East Tennessee Convention.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, April 13.

The Greenville Convention of 1861 reassembled yesterday at the Court-house. About 160 delegates reported in person, representing 22 counties. The President T. A. R. NELSON, on opening the convention, made an explanatory speech and resigned the chair. WILLIAM HASKEET was chosen President.

Some exciting debate arose on a motion to appoint a committee on credentials, with power to determine the loyalty of delegates. The whole matter was tabled, and a business committee of one from each county was appointed, which, up to noon, to-day, has not been able to agree and report resolutions. The disturbing question is whether the President's terms shall be adopted as a basis of readmitting Tennessee as a Free State.

ANDY JOHNSON yesterday made a strong emancipation speech, and a flagstaff was erected on the spot where the rebels destroyed the old liberty pole in 1861.

From Colorado.

DANVER CITY, Thursday, April 14.

A detachment of the First Colorado cavalry had a fight with a party of Cheyennes on the north side of Platte River, near Fremont's Orchard, 85 miles east of here, on the State Road, on the 12th inst. Two soldiers were killed and four wounded. Several of the Indians were killed.

Strong detachments of troops have been sent against the Indians in various directions.

Some uneasiness is caused by the conduct of the Sioux, Arrapahoes and Cheyennes.

The Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, April 14,

Block Island has been heard from after three weeks interruption of communication, JAMES Y. SMITH, for Governor, received 80 votes. No other candidate was voted for. This secures his election, according to the *Journal's* figures, by 151 majority.

The Ten-Forty Loan at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 14.

The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan at the Second National Bank of Boston to-day, amount to $515,000.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Short causes—Nos. 1341, 1766, 1765, 1549, 1897, 2085, 1173, 1939, 1919, 1936. *Part III.*—Nos. 618, 620, 1225, 1665, 813, 871, 1547, 1243, 1081, 1223, 1463, 1151, 1175, 1157, 1049, 1273, 1211, 383, 1303, 1307.

SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 16, 13. Demurrers. Nos. 174, 279, 283, of issues of law and fact.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Short causes. Nos. 273, $52.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3885, 3887, 3889, 3891, 3893, 3895, 3897, 3899, 3903, 3905, 3907, 3909, 3911, 3913, 3915.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000	Am. Gold	174¼	100	Ill. Cen. R.	b5 148
10,000	do	174	300	do	147¾
10,000	do	173¾	200	do	b5 147¾
20,000	do	b3 173¾	100	do	147¾
55,000	do	173¼	100	do	s3 148
150,000	do	173	300	do	148¼
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	b10 141¾	100	do	148¾
100	do	b10 141¾	400	do	b4 148¾
100	do	141¾	300	Clev. & T. R.	160
100	do	b4 141¾	600	do	150¼
50	do	141¾	200	Chic. & R. I.	b3 131¾
100	Erie R.	124	200	do	131
1900	do	b3 123¾	100	Northwestern	68¾
100	do	s3 123¾	200	do	b3 69
1200	do	b4 123¾	100	Northw'n Pr.	89¾
600	do	123¾	500	Fort Wayne	140¾
400	Erie Pr.	112	100	do	140¾
100	do	b4 112	200	do	140¾
300	Hud. R. R.	b2 153¾	100	do	140¾
100	do	s3 153¾	100	do	s10 140
200	Harlem R.	s30 185	100	do	140¾
400	do	186	100	Pr. du Chien	85¾
200	no	b3 186	200	Wabash	72¾
400	do	b4 186	200	do	73
500	Reading R.	s30 160	400	do	73¼
100	do	161	100	Miss. & Mo. R.	b6 64
1000	do	b10 161	1000	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	87
700	do	b3 161	500	do	b4 87
200	do	160	150	Mar. & C. 2d Pr.	b3 63
100	do	b3 160¼	200	Pac. M. S. Co.	232
500	do	s10 160	100	Cum. Coal	b6 84½
100	do	b3 160	800	do	84
200	Mich. Cen. R.	b3 145¼	100	do	83¾
100	Mich. So. R.	113¼	100	Gen. Coal Co.	82¾
100	do	112¾	200	Quick. M. Co.	b6 83
100	do	s3 113¾	100	do	82¾
100	M. So. & N. I. G. R.	154	200	do	b3 83
200	Pittsburgh	120¾	100	do for Monday	83¾
100	do	b3 120¾	400	Boston Co. Lead	1¾
400	Chicago R.	103¼	400	do	1¾

INDESTRUCTIBLE FRAGRANCE.—The living breath of the odoriferous Cerane Grandiflora, as it exhales from that magnificent flower in the gardens of Brazil, is concentrated and rendered permanent in PHALON & SON'S extract of the "Night Blooming Cereus," a perfume for the handkerchief, which clings to whatever it touches for days and weeks.—*St. Louis Republican.*

We can cordially commend to our readers this new story, "CONJO'S CAVE." It will have a of absorbing interest to them. The characters in it are drawn with wonderful skill. We have had no story of this war that equals it in interest.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

[Advertisement.]

GOLD ABOVE PAR!

Our metallic currency now commands above fifty per cent. premium. The GOLDEN BITTERS prepared by HUBBELL & CO., are still greater percentage in value above all other bitters, by whomsoever prepared. These Bitters are a sure remedy for dyspepsia, and also for liver complaints and jaundice. They are drogged with no mineral substance, and contain the purest of the bitter herbs known to botanists, while the "spirit" in which they are preserved is warranted to be of the purest and best of imported Jamaica rum.

The fact that our best physicians use the Bitters extensively in their practice, and recommend them as the best preparation they can prescribe to their patrons for the cases minded to, and for lost of appetite and nervous derangement, warrants us in naming the GOLDEN BITTERS as the safest and best tonic yet discovered. Many varieties of bitters are advertised, but experience teaches that the GOLDEN BITTERS is the tonic most worthy the public confidence. The Bitters are prepared as the extensive laboratory of GEO. C. HUBBELL & CO., Hudson, N. Y., and are for sale in this City by S. O. GLEASON, D. W. JONES and R. S. and G. DRAKE, and by most other respectable druggists and wholesale merchants throughout the country.—*Troy Daily Press.*

[Advertisement.]

KNOW HAE DONE IT.—If you question the truth of this assertion, look at his Spring Hat, after looking try it on, after the trial purchase and pay for it, and you will then coincide with us in the opinion that he has produced the handsomest, most comfortable and thoroughly satisfactory hat of the season. Of course this simple announcement will indoce you to make a speedy visit to KNOX, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—Splendid illustrations of the various objects of interest in the Metropolitan Fair. The Indians splendidly illustrated in colors; four extra pages, and three pages of new music. The most spicy and interesting illustrated paper yet published. Now ready; price 10 cents; sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

HARRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 261 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall.—W. K. Holman and lady, Hiram Clark and family, Read B. Stone and family, Rev. Jesse J. Peck and family, Mrs. Geo. H. Bradbury, Chas. Watrous, family and servant; Thos. S. Day, Mrs. Adaline Stebbins, Chas. Langley, Edw. Van Kleck, Isaac Buchanan and family, Mrs. Wm. Backwood and child, Mrs. T. J. Taylor, Mrs. S. Chapman and infant, J. A. Stewart, Mrs. J. Clark, children and servant; J. C. Hopper, U. S. Navy; L. Feldman and child, Mrs. G. Ropke and two children, Mrs. M. M. Sanborn, Mrs. Mary Martenstein, C. H. Kimball, A. A. Sampson, Mrs. Goodall and two children, Miss L. S. Fowler, Miss J. M. Cook, Mrs. Victor Tiphaine, A. B. Holton and family, Mrs. M. B. Beckwith and two children, Geo. C. Johnson and lady, H. G. Beasdell, family and servant, J. K. Henion, C. H. Rantzan, J. W. Randell, R. B. Johnson, M. S. Gardiner, W. S. O'Connor, Wm. Goldworthy, and a full complement in steerage.

In steamship Creole, from New-Orleans—Mrs. H. Silsby and servant, Mrs. N. E. Sterling, Mrs. N. Sibley, S. Block and wife, David Thomas, wife and child, James Goold, Mrs. T. Bradford, H. P. Thompson, Jas. E. Kent, J. Fergnson, G. H. Thorp, C. C. Lyon, J. B. Cornibe, J. Claypool, E. Frank, J. Lee, L. H. Clement, J. F. Fein, wife and 4 children, F. H. Beers, G. D. Dennison, Geo. Churnock, Mrs. H. W. Smyth and 3 children, Mrs. S. B. Gregory, Miss Gregory, Mr. Thompson, wife, 2 children and servant, Chas Mallory, John Francis, A. Schultz, Mrs. Brnff and child, J. H. Hann, J. C. Risat, C. Schmidt, D. H. Brown, W. P. Jones, W. Roberts, J. Jackson, and 22 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 21 | Sun sets..... 6 38 | Moon sets.. 1 54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 18 | Gov. Island.. 3 07 | Hell Gate.. 4 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 14.

Cleared.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McKaig, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Escot, Flitner, Liverpool, J. Stewart.

Barks Kieber, Hardiog, Singapore, Tucker, Cooper & Co.; Conrad, (Br.,) Alexander, Jersey, O. F. Buiter; G. W. Hall, Godfrey, New-Orleans. R. Trumbull; Herman Molly, (Hamb.,) Brandt, St. Domingo City.

Brigs O. C. Van Hora, (Br.,) Merriman, Halifax, A. Smithers; H. M. Hine, (Br.,) Dart, Matamoras, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Florence, (Br.,) Roberts, Trinidad, D. E. De Wolf.

Schooners S. Gilmen, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; M. O. Terbell, Heody, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Spray, (Br.,) Frost, St. Johns, N. B., D. E. De Wolf.

Arrived.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, New-Orleans April 6, with U. S. mails, cotton and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co. Experienced strong head winds the entire passage. Passed in the river, bound up, steamship Liberty, Clinton and Nevana; ships President Fillmore, E. Z., Charlotta; barks Ida M. McConory, Conqueror, Texas, Honston; schrs. Walter Raleigh, Emily McLane; bark Cepheus Stuart, ashore on the Bar. Off the Bar, ship Mountaineer and bark Patria. 13th, lat. 38 25, lon. 74 05, passed a Br. barkantine under jury-masts, bound N., out with loss of disig. pendant Maryatt's signals over the letters H. B. H.

Steamship Ariel, Wilson, Aspinwall April 5, with passengers and specie to D. B. Allen. April 11, 3 P. M., lat. 31, lon. 73 25, passed a fore and aft schr., about 70 or 80 tons, having a square stern, on her beam ends, port side up, mainmast gone, foremast standing; head sails set at the time of the accident, as the remains of them were still hanging to the stays; had not been long in that condition; could not ascertain her name.

Steamer Thomas A. Scott, O'Brien, New-Orleans March 14, in tow of U. S. steamer McClellan; left Key West 19th; 23d, during a gale, parted both bawsers; lost sight of the McC. during the night; lost rudder. Has had a succession of gales from N. W. to N. E., and has been up to Barnegat three times.

Steamship City of Limerick, Jones, Liverpool March 31, via Queenstown April 2, 6 A. M., with mdse. and 559 passengers to John G. Dale. 10th inst., lat. 45 05, lon. 49 36, passed several large pieces of ice.

Steamship Cid, Eldridge, Alexandria 60 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship George Raynes, (of Boston,) Bachelder, Cardiff March 6, with iron to J. O. Baker & Co. April 2, at 5½ A. M., took a pilot Captain, T. Beebe, from boat No. 5, Sandy Hook bearing N. N. W. 35 miles; at 9 A. M. arrived off the lightship, 27 ds. passage; weather thick and raining and blowing a gale from E. N. E.; was obliged to haul off; hard gales through the night and bad sea; ship under close-reefed topsail and staysail, pitching very heavy; in the morning found contwater and stern starved badly, and ship leaking considerable; was compelled to keep her under small sail for 4 ds, when it moderated, giving a chance to secure the cutwater and partly stop the leak in the stern; since then the weather has been rainy and blowing fresh from N. to N. E., most of the time, strong current setting to the S. S. W. In lat. 44, lon. 47 30, passed a very large iceberg.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3920. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE BLACK FLAG.

Horrible Massacre by the Rebels.

Fort Pillow Captured After a Desperate Fight.

Four Hundred of the Garrison Brutally Murdered.

Wounded and Unarmed Men Bayoneted and Their Bodies Burned.

White and Black Indiscriminately Butchered.

Devilish Atrocities of the Insatiate Fiends.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Thursday, Anril 14.

On Tuesday morning the rebel Gen. FORREST attacked Fort Pillow. Soon after the attack FORREST sent a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the fort and garrison, meanwhile disposing of his forca so as to gain tha advantage. Our forces were under command of Major BOOTH, of the Thirteenth Tennessee (U. S.) Heavy Artillery, formerly of the First Alabama Cavalry.

Tha flag ef truce was refnsed, and fighting resumed. Afterward a second flag oeme in, which was also refnsed.

Both flags gave the rshels advanlnge of gaining new positions.

The hattle was kept np until 3 P. M., when Major BOOTH was killed, and Major BRADFORD took command.

The rebels now came in swarms over our troops, compelling them to surreeder.

Immediately npon the surrender ensued a scene which atterly baffles description. Up to thnt time, comparatively few of onr men had beaa kitled; but, insatiata as fiends, bloodthirsty as devils incarnate, tha Confederatas commenced an indiscrimineta butchery nf tha whites and blacks, including those of both colors who had been oreviously wounded.

The black soldiers, becomieg demoralized, rushed to the rear, the white officers having thrown down their erms.

Both white and hlack were beyoeeted, shot or aabred; even dead bodies were horribly motilated, and children of seven and eight years and several negro womea killed in cold blood. Soldiers neable to speak from wounds were shot dead, and their bodies rolled down tee hanks into the river. The dead and woended negroes were plled in heaps and burned, and several citizens who had joined onr forces for protaction were killed or wounded.

Ont of the garrison of six hundred, only two hundred remained alive.

Among our dead efficers ata Capt. BRADFORD, Lieets. BARR, ACKERSTAOM, WILSON, REVAL and Mejor BOOTH, all of the Thirteath Tennessee Cavalry.

Capt. POSTON and Lieut. LYON, Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, and Capt. YOUNG, Twenty-fourth Missouri, Acting-Provost-Marshal, wera taken prisoeers.

Maj. BRADFORD was also captured, but is said to have escaped; it is feared, however, that he has been killed.

The staemer *Platte Valley* cama np at about half-past 3 o'clock, and was hailed by the rebels under a flag of truce. Men were sent ashore to bury tha dead, and take nboard suah of the wonnded as the enemy had allowed to live. Fifty-seven wera taken aboard, including seven or aight colored. Eight died oe the way ep. The steamer arrivad hare this evening, and was immediately sent to the Mound City Hospital, to discharge her suffaring cargo.

Among onr wopnded officers of colored troaps are Capt. POSTER, Lieut. LIBBERTS and Adit. LEMMINO.

SIX guns ware captured by the rebals, aod carried off, including two ten-pound Parrotts aed two twelve-nonnd howitzers. A large amount of storss was destroyed or carried away.

The intantinn of the rebels seemed to be to evacnate the place, and move on toward Memphis.

LATER.

CAIRO, Thnrsday, April 15.

Two negro soldiers, woended at Fort Pillow, were herled hy the rabels, but atterward worked themselves out of their graves. They were among those brought up in the *Platte Valley*, and are new in hospital at Mound City,

The officers of the *Platte Valley* receiva great credit from tha military authorities for landing at Fort Pillow, at eminent risk, and taking our woundea an hnard, aed for their kind attentions en the wky np.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 15.

The correspondeet of the *Union*, who was oe board the steamer *Platte Valley* at Fort Pillow, givas eves a more anoating description nf the fleadishness of the rebals than onr Cairn dispatches.

Maey of our wounded were shot in the hospital. The remalnder were driven ont, and the hospital was burnad.

On the morning after the battle the rebels went over tha field, and shot the negroes who had not died from their wnneds.

Several of the guns captured by FORREST at Fort Pillow were spiked hefora falling into his haods. Others wera turned upon gunboat No. 7, which, having fired soma 300 rounds and exheusled her ammunaitioe, was compelled to withdaaw. Although a tia-alad, she received but slight injury.

Gen. LEE arrived and assumed the commend at tha beginning of the battle. Previous to which Gen. CHALMERS directed the movements. FORREST, with tha main force, ratired after tha fight to Brownsville, taking with him tbe captnred funds.

While the steamer *Platte Valley* lay nader flag of truce, taking on board our wounded, some of the rebel officers, and amoag them Gen. CHALMERS, went ee board, and some of our officers showed them great defergence, drinking with them, and showing them other marks of courtesy.

Many of those who had escaped from the works and hospital, who desired to be treated as prisoners of war, as the rebels said, wera ordered to fall ioto tine, and when they had formed, wera inhumanly shot down.

Of 350 colored troops not mora than 56 escaped the massacre, and not one officer that commandad them survives. Only four officers of the Thirteenth Tennessee escaped death.

The loas of the Thirteenth Tennessee is 800 killed. The remainder were wonnded and captured.

Gen. CHALMER told this correspondent that, although it was against the policy of his Gnvernment to spara negro soldiers or their officers, ha had done all in his power to stop the carnage. At the same tima ha believed it was right.

Anothar officar said our white troops would have been protected hnd they not heen found on duty with negroes.

While the rebels endeavored to conceal their loss, it was evident that they suffered severely. Col. REED, commending a Tennessee regiment, wes mortally wounoed. There were two or three well fitted hospitals at a short distence in the couotry.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursdny, April 14.

Col. PRATT, commanding at Paducnh, telegraphs that he is informed that Paducah hes been attacked, and the town is full of rebals.

FURTHER FROM PADUCAH.

CAIRO, Friday, April 15.

No boats have been allowed to leave here for points below Columbus since the first news of tha Fort Pillow affair.

The attack on Paducah yesterday proved to he a mere raid for plunder, mada by a couple of hnndred men, who were sheiled ont hy the fort and gunboats after occnpying e position of the city in sqnads.

About noon they left, taking away a number of horses end considerable plunder, nnd leaving behind about six of their wounded. No ona waa hurt an our side.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

News from Gen. Steele to April 7—The Rebels Twice Defeated—A Junction to be Made with the Forces from Fort Smith.

LITTLE ROCK, Thursday, April 14.

Advicee from Gen. STEELE to the 7th inst. are received.

His expedition had then reached n point five miles south of Ekin Ferry, on the Little Missouri River, and about 25 miles from Camden, whera he expected Gen. THAYER, with the force from Fort Smith ta join him the next day.

On the 2d tha rebel Gen. SHELBY attacked Gen STEELE'S rear gnard, under Gen. RICE, with 1,200 cavalry and two pieces of artillary, aed was repnlsed, with the loss of 100 killed and woended. Our loss was 44 killed and wounded and 15 prisoners.

On the 4th, the rebel Gen. MARMADUKE attacked Gen. STEELE with 3,000 or 4,000 cavalry and five pieces of artillery, on the south sida of the Little Missouri River, and after five honrs' fighting, was repnlsed, with the loss of four killed and twenty-three wounded. Our loss was twenty-three wounded.

There is a larga force of rebels five or six miles in advance, but it is not expected they will maka a stand.

Nothing had been heard hy Gen. STEELE of Gen. BANKS or the gnnboats on Red River.

FROM ALBANY.

The Bank Question—A Spicy Discussion—The Senate Refuses to Print the Majority Report—Passage of the Chenango Canal Extension Bill.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, Friday, April 15, 1864.

The bank question has again been sharply debated in the Assembly to-day. Four thousand copies of tha minority report were ordered printed, and upon this Mr. ANDRUS desired to call up the majority report. The House permitted him to do so, and he proceeded to read n carefully prepared and tamperata speech, setting forth the reasons which governed tha mejority of the committee in making their report. His remarks were complimenteo oy members who did not agree with his views, as in eoetrast with tha style of the report which he supported. Several members replied, assailing the majority report as disloyal, and the debate became animated and exciting. The principles and language of the report were severely criticised, and denounced in unmeasured terms by prominent members. At the conclusion of the debate, a resolution which provided that no more than tha usual number of copies of the majority report should be printed was lost by a decided negative vote. The Speaker ruled that a refosel to adopt this resolntion was equivnlent to declining to print any copies of tha report, nnd members voted upon the resolution with tuis understanding.

The Assembly adjourned at ae eerlier hour thnn usual to-day in order to graet the ese of the Assembly Chamber to a delegation of gentlemen from New-York, who desirad to be heard te regerd to taxation in that City. Judge J. W. EDMONDS is addressing the Committees on Affeirs of Cities nnd meny members of tha Legislature heside upon this snbject.

The bilt providing for tha extension of the Chenango Canal passed tha Seeate this morning by a vote of 21 to 9.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, April 15.

BILLS REPORTED.

To provide an armory for the Eighth Regiment National Gnerd.

Against tbe bill relative to tha West Shore Railroad in Rockland Connty.

In favor of the Assembly bill to regulate the passenger and freight tariff on the Hudson River Railroad—a majority report.

Messrs. ANGEL and HOBBE dissented from the report.

Tha Presidaet presented a report from the New-York Tax-Payers' Committee, askieg to be heard nefora the Sanate,

The report was laid on tha table.

Mr. SPRONG introduced a hill to lecorporate the Manhattan and Loeg Island Improvement Company,

BILLS PASSED.

Providing for an extension of the Chenaego Canal, and appropriating $150,000 for the preseet year.

For the improvement of tha Champlain Canal. This appropriates $65,000.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

For the improvement of Third-street, Brooklyn.

For the relief of the town of New Lotts, Kieg's County. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Tha Fleshing Railroad Bridge Bill, and the hill amhorfzieg the authoritias of New-York to cnevey certain premises on Ward's Island to the society for the protection of destinnta Catholic children in New-York, were ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

REPORTS.

To nmend the charter of the Harlem and Hudson River Canal Company. Complete.

To amend the charter of the New-York Warehousa and Security Company. Completa.

For tbe use of dnmmy engines on railroads.

To incoroorporata the National Savings Bank.

Tha New-York Court-honse Bill.

Authorizing the Second-aveeue Railroad Company to axteed their track.

Ameeding the act relativa to the New-York Department of Charities and Corrections.

For a public market in Brooklyn.

The Printieg Committee reported against printing axtra copies of the majority report of the Bank Committee against the act enabling tha State banke to form neder the National Banking Act.

The committee say that the report of tha Benk Committee is characterized hy semi-disloyal language towaros tha General Government, and especially towards tha Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. CHASE.

The report continues: "That at this peculiar crisis the Government needs the support of every loyal citizen, and he that criticises the acts of the Gorernmeot in languaga not favoreble to the Government, which in times of peaca might be justifiable in a party view, becomes a criminal."

Thn committee add that they think tbe majority report of the Bank Committee is subject to the charge of "disloyalty."

The committee then concluda by recommending the printing of 4,000 extra copies of the minority report of tha Bank Committee.

The previous question wes ordered on agreeing to the report of the Printing Committee, and it was agreed to by yeas 65, nays 32.

The question was then taken as stated hy the Speaker, "whether eny copies of the majority report of the Bank Committee should be printed."

Tbe question was decided in the negative hy the following vote: yess 42, nays 62.

The Assembly here took a recess to hear counsel from New-York for tbe New-York tax-payers, on tha Tax-levy Bill.

Judge EDMONDS spoke at length on the bill, urging a redaction of the items. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Tha New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Bill was ordsrad to a third reading.

A hill was reported to facilitate the acquisition of land for the extension of tha Croton Water Works. Adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SYNOPSIS OF THE NEW TAX BILL.

Passage of a Bill for Ocean Steam Service to Brazil.

The Gold Speculation Bill in the Senate.

Passage of the Bill for Postal Money Order System.

The Disagreement on the Montana Territorial Bill.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 15.

THE MASSACRE AT FORT PILLOW.

Up to this avening no account whatever had been received at tha War Department of the reported massacre at Fort Pillow. The report is not generally credited in military circles. [In spite af the fact that the Govarnment don't know anything ahont it, there is every reason to helieve it to be entirely true. —ED. TIMES.]

AN EFFORT TO PASS THE GOLD BILL.

An effort will be made to-morrow, by Mr. STEVENS, of tha Ways and Means Committee, to pass the new gold bill. Tha Senate have had it nnder discussion all dny, and will get a vote to-morrow. It will pass.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The committea decided to take np the Teriff Bill, aed proceed from day to day without until completed. It will conform to tha new Revenue Bill jost reported.

THE BANK BILL.

Mr. HOOPER will endeavor to put the Bank Bill throngh the House to-morrow under the previoes qnestion. There is a large delegation here, representing the State banks, opposing its passage.

THE NEW COINAGE OF CENTS.

The Ways and Means Committee had under consideration to-dey the Senate bill providieg for tha coinage of one and two cent piecee ont of the new combination material. The committee are opposed to the measure.

THE MISSOURI CONTESTED SEAT.

The House Committee on Elections have a meeteg to-morrow for tha purposa of considering the Missoeri contested election case of BLAIR *vs.* KNOX.

The committee are understood to ba absut eqnally divided npon the question.

LAND SALES AT CHILLICOTHE.

During the month of March, $16,256 was received for cesh eales for land at Chillicothe, Ohio, and $2,966 in scrip.

GEN. GRANT.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT returned to the front to-dny.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 15.

SYNOPSIS OF THE NEW TAX BILL.

The new Interaal Revenue Bill is a complete revision of tha act now in force, aed retains the same machinery with such improvements as experience hes rendered necessary. It contains nne hundred and seventy-three sections, forty-seven of which are devoted to generni provisions.

There is one provision which exempts from distraint the tool or implements of a trade or profession, one cow, arms, and provisions, household furniture kept for use, and the epparel necessery for a family.

Amongt he prominent featuras of the bill are the following:

In addition to dnties payable for licensee, there is to be paid on all spirits distilled, aed sold and removed for consumptioe or sale, if first proof, prior to the 1st of July next, a duty of sixty cents per gelion; on and after that date, to the 1st of January, 1865, oee doller; on and after Janeary 1, 1865, one dollar and iwenty-five cents; provided, tha duty on all spirits shall ha collected at no lower rate than the baeis of first proof, and shall be increased in proportion for aey greater streegth than of first proof.

All distilled spirits and refined coal oil, upon which an excise duty is imposed by law, may be removed without paymant of duty; *provided* these articles, so removed, shall ha transferred directly from the distillery or refinary to a bonded warehouse.

All beer, lager bier, ele, portar, and other similar fermented liquors, by whatever name called, are to pay a duty of one dollar per harrel of not more than thirty-one gallons.

All bankers are taxed as follows: Using and emloying capital not exceedieg the sum of $50,000, oe hundred dollars for each license; when using or employing capital exceeding $50,000, for every additional thousand dollars in excess of $50,000, two dollars.

When goods, wares and merchandisa are sold by the menufacturer or producer, or agent thereof having charga of tbe business, the following deductions only may be allowed: 1. Freight from place of deposit at time of sale to placa of delivary: 2. Tbe actual commission oald, hut not exceeding three per ceeium, end no commission shall be deducted when the sale is made at the place of manufacture or productioe.

On all mineral coals, except such as ara not known in tha trade, as pea coal and dust coal, a duty of five cents ner ton is imposed.

On lard oil, mustard seed oil, and on all animal or vegetable oils not exempted or provided for elsewhere, whether pure or adniteraied, five cents per gnlon.

Gas, illumioating, made of coal wholly or in part, or of any other materfal, when tha product shall not be above 500,000 cubic feet per moeth, oays a duty of 20 cents per 1,000 cubic feet; when tha product shall be above 500,000, and not axceeding 5,000,000 cubic feet per moeth, 25 cents on 1,000 cubia feet; when the product shall be above 5,000,000 cubic feat par moeth, 30 cents per 1,000 cubic feet; provided that the coal-tar produced le the manufacture of illuminatieg gas and tha products of the radistillation of the coal-ter thus produced shall he exempt from dnty.

Illuminating oil and naptha, beezine aed benzoll, refined, produced oy the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroieum or rock nil, and all other oiluminous substnnces used for like purposas, a duty of twenty cents per gallon; provided that such oil, refieed and produced by the distillation of coal exclusively, shall be subject to pay a duty of 12 cents per gallon; on spirits of turpentine 20 cents per galloe; ground coffee, and on all ground sebstances for coffee, or preparations of which coffee forms a part, ano on all unground substitutes for coffee, a duty of one cent per pound; ground pepper, ground mustard, ground pimeeto, ground cloves and ground clove stems, ground cassia and ground ginger, and all imitations of the same, 1 cent per nound; molasses, syrup of molasses, concentrated molasses or melaoo ano cistern bottoms, produced directly from sugar cane jeice, a duty of 5 per cent ad valorem; brown or Muscovado sugar, not above No. 15, Dutch standard in color, prodnced directly from the sugar cane, and not from sorghum or imphee, other than those produced by the refieer, 1 cent per pound. All clarified or refined sugar above No. 15, Dutch standard, in color, produced directly from the sugar cane aed not from sorghnm or imphee a duty of 2 cents per ponod; on the gross amount of sales of sugar refiners, incinoing all the products of their manufactories or refineries, 1½ per ceot. ad valorem; sugar caady and all confectiooery made wholly or in part of sugar, valued at not exceeding 20 cents, a dnty nf 2 cents a pound; exceeding 20 and not exceeding 40 cents per oound, 4 cents per pound; when exceeding 40 cents a pound or sold otherwise than by the pound, 10 per cent. ad valorem; chocolate and cocoa, prepared, 1½ cents per pound; snleretne and bicarbonate of soda a duty of 5 mills per pound; mada of corn or wheat a dnty of three mills per pound; made of rice or any other smaterial, a duty of 1 cent per pound; on white lead, a duty of 35 cents per 100 pounds; on oxide of zinc, a duty of 35 cents per 100 pounds; on sulphata of barytes, 12 cents per 100 pounds; on all printers and painters colors, ory or ground, in oil or in pasta, or with water, not otherwise provided for, 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Glue and cement, made wholly or in part of glue to be sold in tha liquid state, 40 cents per gallon. Clocks and time-pieces, and clock movements, when sold without heing cased, 5 per cent. ad valorem. Umbrellas nnd parasols made of cotton nr silk, or other material, 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Gold leaf, 18 cants per pack, containing not more than twenty books of 25 leaves each.

Paper of all descriptions, including pasteboard, binders board, and tarred paner for roofing or nther purposes, 3 per cent. ad valorem.

Soap, castile, palm oil, erasive, and soap of all other descriptions, white or colored, except soft soap, and soap otherwise provided for, valued not above 5 cents per pound, a duty ni 2 mills per pound; soap fancy, scented, honey, cream, transparent, and all descriptions of toilet end shaving soap, 5 cents per pound; soft soap, 5 per cent ad valorem. All uncompounded chemical productions not otherwise provided for, 5 per cent. ad valorem. Essential oils of all descriptions, 5 per cent, ad valorem.

Pickles aed preserved fruits, vegetables, meats, fish and shellfish in cans, kegs or air-tight packages, five per cent. ad valorem.

Billheads, printed cards, five per cant. ed valorem.

All printed books, magazines, pamphlets, reviewe, and all other similar printed publications except newspapers, five per cent. ad valorem.

All repairs of engines, cars, carriages, or other articles, when such repairs increase the value of tha article repaired, ten per cent., or over three per cant. on such increased value.

On hulls, as leenched, of ships, berke, brigs, schoonars, sloops, sail-boats, steamboats, canal-boats, and all other vessels or water creft, not including engines or rigging hereafter bulli, made or constructed, 2 per cent ad velorem.

Slate, freestone, sandstona, marbie, aed hnildingstona, any other description, when dressed, hewn or finished, 3 per cent. ad valorem.

On marble grevestones and other monnmental stones, whether with or without inscriptinns, 5 per cent. ad velorem.

Lime and Roman or water cement, 3 per cent. ad valorem.

Masts, spars, ship or vessel blocks, 2 per cent. ad valorem.

All furniture ano other articles made of wood sold in rough or unfinished state, 5 per cent. ad valorem.

On salt, 6 cents per 100 pennds.

On sails, tents, shades, awnings and bags made of cotton, flax or hemp, 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Pig iron, $1 per ton. Blooms, slebs or loops, whether made in forges or bleomeries, $1 50 per ton. Railroad iron—on rolled $1 50 per ton. On all iron advanced beyond bionms, slebs or loops, and not advanced beyond harr or rods, and band, hoop aad sheet iroe not thinner than No. 18 wire gauge; and plate iron not less thnn oee-eighth of an inch in thickness, a duty of $3 per ton. On bend, hoop and sheet iron thinner than No. 18 wire guaga, plate iron less than ⅛ inch thick, and cut and wrought nails and spikes, and horseshoe nails when wrongbt by hend, not leciudieg nails, tacks, brads or finishing nells, nsually put up and sold in papers and otherwise, eor horseshoe nells wrought by machinery, a duty of $3 50 per ton.

Stoves and hollow wnre and castings of iron, exceeding ten pounds in weight for each casting not otherwise provided for $3 per ton.

On rivets exceedieg ¼ inch in diameter, nuts less than 2 oa. each in weight, and bolts not less than 4 oz. each in weight, $4 per ton.

Steel in ingots, oars, sheets or wire, not less then ¼-inch thick, veieed at 7 cents per pouno or less, $5 per ton; valued at sbova 7 cents per pound and not above tt cants per pound, $10 per toe; valued at above tt cents per pound, $12 50 per ton.

Steam engines, including locomotives and mariee eegines, three per cent. ad valorem.

Gold, sliver and quicksilver produced from qnsriz mines, from beds of rivers, from the earth, or in any other way or menner; copper and lead ingots, pigs or bars, end speiter and brass, three per ceet. ad valorem.

Patent eeamelled and Jeoanese leather and skins of every description, 5 per cent. ao valnrem.

On lesther of all descriolions, tenned or pertiolly tenned in the rongh, 5 per cant. ad valorem; curried or finished, 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Wina made of grapes, 5 cents per gallon. All other wines, or liquors keown and denominated as wina, or prodeced by baing rectifieo and mixed with other spirits, or into which any matter whatever mey be infused to be sold as wine, or by any other nama, aed not otherwise provided for in this act, 25 cents per gallon,

Furs of all descriptions, when mede np or menufactnred, 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Cloth, and all textiles or knitted end felted fabrics oi cottoe, wool or other materials, before the same has heen dyad, printed or bleeched, end all cloth painted, enamelled, shined, tarred, varnished or oiled, 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Ready-maoe clothieg, boots and shoes, cape, hats aed hoenets, and other articles of dress for the wear of mee, women or childran, five per cent. ad valorem.

Cottoe, upon which no duty has been levied, collected or paid, or which is not exempted by law, two cents per poued, which shall be and remain a lien thereon until said duty shell have been oaid in the possession of eny pereon or persone wnomsoever.

All menufacturers of cotton, wool, silk, worsted, flex, hemp, lute, India ruboer, gutta percna, wood, willow, glass, pottery were, leatber, paper, iron, steel, leed, tin, oopper, zinc, brass, gold, silver, horn, ivory, boee, bristles, wholly or in pert, or of other materiel not in this act otherwice provided, 5 per cent. ad valorem.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 15.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MATTERS.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend the statntes in force in the District of Columbia; repealing the saving clause in favor of pension beyoed livas in the old Maryland laws; for the limitntion of certain actions for evoiding suits at law; the administration of justice in testamentary affeirs, &c.

TAX ON THE MANUFACTURE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Uelon,) presented the memorial of the Legislatura of Wisconsin, asking that a tex ha placed only upon profits of money invested in the manufacture of agricultural implements, instead of three per cent. on all sales. It represents that these menufactures are five times tha value of the capital levested, equal to fifteen per cent. on the capital; that they have greatly beefitted the West, and without them the developmeet of agricultural resoerce would be retarded. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE GOLD SPECULATION BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) called up the bill prohibiting speculative transactions in gold, &c., as published in yesterday's proceedings. He said the object of tha bill was to prevent gambling in gold. Tha committee thought that at this time it had an injurious effect, and that the sale of gold by a narty who hed no gold to sell was an offence, was being daily committed by parties when they hed eot a cent to sell. His presented the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject. In a letter to Mr. FESSENDEN, Chairman of the Finance Committee, under date of the Treasury Department, April 12, 1864, the Secretary of the Treasury says: "SIR, notwitbstanding the diminished amount of United States notes in circulation, and our gradual withdrawal from use as currency of interest bearing United States notes made a legal teeder for tbeir face, the price of gold cootieues to advance. This effect can only be attributed to one or two causes, and is probebly due in part to each. First, the increase of tha notes of local banks, and secondly, tha efforts of speculators. I have already submitted, through you, to the consideretion of the Committee on Finance, a bill intended as a remady for the first evil. I now beg leeve to submit to its coesideration a bill iotended as a remedy for the second. The first bill, if it becomes a law, will have, I doubt not, the most salutary consequencas. The effects of the second will probably be more immediate, though, perhaps, not of such permaneni importance. I ask for both a candid consideration, aed, if approved, the favorabla action of Congress. It must not ha thought, however, that I regard either or both of these measeres adaqnate ramedies for financial disorder. Nothing short of taxation of one-half of tha amount of our current expenditures and a reduction of those axpenditures to tha towest point compatible with efficiency, will insure financial success to the Governmeet, and without military success, all measures will fail.

Very respectfully yours, S. P. CHASE.

Mr. SHERMAN said that although the Committee on Finance were not certain that the evils sought to be remedied by this bill would ha; so ha was certain, however, that the bill might do good, and could do no harm. The true remedy for our avils, as all knew, was the success nf our armies.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) advocated the bill, and said it might tend to cura an evil which existed because of the desira of some persons to make money at any expensa to tha country; and again, as he was sorry to say, because thera were many among us who cultivated a hostility to the currancy because they sympathised with our enemy. In a great commercial city like New-York it was impossibia to repress this entirely, but ha thought the bill would accomplish good.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) opposed the bill as useless and doubtful legislation. He did not believe our currency had so depreciated as to raquire such a means to bolster it up. He denied that these speculations had tha least effect on the orica of gold. The price of gold depended npon its intrinsic material value, and, if there was an article in tha world which had a regal right to be called king, it was gold. He quoted at length from THIERS' *History of the French Revolution*, giving a history of the assignats issued at that time, and drew a parallel between that ara and this.

Mr. COWAN moved to strike out the clause requiring the manual delivary of United States notes or national currency in all gold transactions. He said the bill will have no better affect than the Gold Bill passed racently, when gold went up five per cent. the day after its passage. He opposed the bill as useless and impracticable.

His amendment was rejected—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bncksiew, Clark, Collamer, Harding, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbnry and Wright—14.

NAYS—Messrs Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Fesseoden, Foster, Hale, Harris, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey and Wilson—25.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) supported the bill. It was well known that thara ware in many of our large cities persons af disloyal opinions, who used all kinds of methods to break down tha confidence in the Government and its currency. In New-York City, to-day, JEFF. DAVIS would get a larger vote than a loyal men. These gold gamblers ware nearly all sympathizers with tha rebellion. He believed the people had confidence in our securities, as for every dollar the Government issued thare was a mortgage on the solid wealth of the country. One reason of the great demand for gold was the extravagance of the people. There was what was called the "Gold Ring" in New-York, who were sympathizers with the rebellion, and this hill would have an affect on them and npon similar combinations. Whee our armies should march to victory, the speculators would be the ones to suffer.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Unton,) made a legal argnment to show that it was not competent for Congress to undertake to regulate this matter, as it was a matter solely belonging to the States. If, as alleged, it was a crima to gamble in gold, it was to be punished by the laws of the States. He denied our authority to regnlate State Banks under tha Constitution. Gold had becoma an article of trade and contract, and as such the laws of the States should regulate it. This hill further proposed to regulate foreign exchange. If we had power in Congress to do this, why not extend it to bonds, stocks, promissory notes, &c., and thus regulate the entire business of the State. The bill would not be a success permanently, because these speculators, instead of having their places in the street, would continue under one roof ano exart the same influenca they now did. We wanted additional taxation and a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. With this the people would allow the daht to be trabled.

THE DISAGREEMENT ON MONTANA.

A mesesge was received from tha House, annouecing thair noe-concurrenca in tha report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing vnts on the bill creating a Territorial Government for Montana, and stating that they had appointed a new committee, with instrnctions asking tha appointment of a similar one by the Seeate.

Mr. FESSENDAN and others, while expressing a willingness to recede, condemned the manner in which the House made the requast. Ha was tired of seeieg the Senate coetinually getting on its knees to the House.

On the motion of Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) the Senate refnsed to eocept the preposition of the House, coming in the form it had.

THE GOLD BILL AGAIN.

A motion hy Mr. COLLAMER to strika ont the second section, forbidding the purchase or sale of gold at other than the ordieary place of business af the seller or purchaser, was rejected. Adjonrned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, April 15.

NIGHT SESSIONS.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) again asked, but failed to obtain, consent to offer a resolution providing for night sessioes for the transaction of business.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Mr. WHALEY, of West Virginia, (Union,) from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill, which was passed, supplementary to the law of 1862.

THE DISAGREEMENT ON MONTANA.

Mr. BEAMAN, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Conferenoe Committea on the disagraeing amendment to the bill providieg a temporary government for tha Territory of Montana, made a report recommending a concurrence in the Seeate amandmeet, striking ont the qualificatioe of "white" voters, and substituting "every male citizee of the United States end those who have declared their intention to becoma eech."

Mr. BEAMAN seid that he woeld not, at this time, make any remarks. He believed that the subject was well understood by every gentleman, aed therefora moved the "previous question."

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to lay tha report on the table.

Motion to ley on the taole lost, by yeas, 66; nays, 67.

The House then disagreed to the report by a vote of 53 against 83.

Mr. HOLMAN moved that the House "adhere" to its amendment.

Mr. BEAMAN moved that the House "insist," and ask aeother Committee of Conference.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Maryland, (Uelon,) moved the following instructioes: "And that the Committee of Confereece agree to no raport which authorizes to vote any other than "free white male citizees, and those who hava declared their intentions to become such."

The question wes taken on the instructioes of Mr. WEBSTER, and they were agreed to by yeas, 75; nays, 67.

Mr. BEAMAN'S motion for another Committee of Conference was then adopted, with the instructions as above.

THE UNEMPLOYED GENERALS.

The joint resolution to dispose of the unemployed Generals was postponed for ten days.

OCEAN STEAM MAIL SERVICE TO BRAZIL.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on the Post-office and Post Roads, reported a hill authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between tha United States and Brazil.

Mr. ALLEY showed tha importance nf the measure.

Mr. PRUYN, of New-York, (Dem.,) expressed the hope that this would receive the unanimous support of the House, as it would show that we were well disposed to cultivate the good feeling of Brazil toward us, and further increase the beeefits of commercial communicatioe between the two countries.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) thought they had abandoesd the system of subsidies. We tried it with the Collins line and abandoeed it, leaving everything open to competition, as it should be. If it were ever profitable it seemed to him that we should not resort to it at this time when gold was at a premium, ranging from 50 100 per cent., and when the public expenses were three millions of dollars a day.

Mr. ALLEY said the gentleman misapprehended the hill. It proposed to give for tha service not exceeding $150,000 per annum, provided Brazil would pay an equal amoent. There was no subsidy. No particnler line was selected; hut the service was open to fair competition.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) remarked that the bill did not merely provide for outtivating postal and commercial communicatiens with Brazil, but with intermediate points, and he briefly showed the advantages of the bill.

Afterword, further proceadings took placa, when Mr. STEVENS moved that the bill be laid npon tha table.

This was disagreed to—80 against 37.

Tha bill was then passad.

Tha bill authorizes tha Postmaster-Geeeral to unite with the Post-office Department nf Brazil in establishing mail communication between the two countries, by means of a monthly line of first-class seagoing steamers, of not less than 2,000 tons each, of sufficieet number to perform twelva round trips per annum between a United States port north of tha Potomac River and Rio Janeiro, touching at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and at Bahia and Pernambuco, provided that the expeese to the United States shall not exceed $200,000 per annum.

Tha Postmaster-General is authorized to advertise for proposals for such service sixty days in one or more newspapers in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, such contract to go into effect on or betora Sept. 1, 1865.

RAILROADS MUST CARRY THE MAILS.

Mr. ALLEY, from tha Postal Committee, reported a hill compelling all railroad corporations to carry the mails for such compensation as may be provided by law.

The hill was passed.

THE POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

Mr. ALLEY called up tha bill to establish a postal money order system, and it was passed.

This hill specifies that no order is to ha issued for less than one dollar, or more than thirty.

MR. DONOHUE WANTED.

Mr. ROLLINS, of Missouri, (Union,) from the Committea on Public Expenditures, reported a resolution authorizing tha Speakar to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms for the arrest of JOHN H. DONOHUE, of New-York, who has refused to appear and testify in relation to the affairs of the New-York Custom-house.

The resolution was passed.

RELIEF OF POSTMASTERS WHO HAVE BEEN ROBBED BY GUERRILLAS.

The House passed a resolution for the relief of Postmasters who have been robbed of stamps, money, &c., by the rebel forces or hands of guerrillas.

Tha House adjourned at 4:30 o'clock.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Continental and George Washington from New-Orleans.

ALL QUIET AT ALEXANDRIA.

Gen. Banks Moving Up the Red River.

Our Land and Naval Forces Still Advancing.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

THE CONSTITUTION CONVENTION IN SESSION.

THE "IRON-CLAD" TEST OATH OF LOYALTY.

The steamer *Continental*, from New-Orleans on the 8th instant, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The *George Washington*, with New-Orleans dates to the 9th, also arrived yesterday. We are under obligations to Porser ALLEN for the prompt delivery of our files. The news is of only ordinary interest. Alexandria dates of the 5th instant report that Gen. BANKS and staff proceadad np the river and were reported to be at the Grand Ecore. All was quiet at Alexandria, and ample precaution taken against surprise by the enemy.

For the present Grand Ecore will be the headquarters of Gen. BANKS. The *Black Hawk*, on returning to Alexandria, when about twanty-five miles below Grand Ecore, was fired at hy a party of about thirty guerillas, wounding Maj. E. GIFFORD, Paymaster United States army, the engineer, and a negress. Neither of tha three was seriously injured, although Maj. GIFFORD had a narrow escape. He was struck in the arm hy a buckshot, and a minie ball passed throngh and cut off some of his whiskers. The *Black Hawk* sustained but trifling injuries. Red River had fallen six feet at Alexandria, and was still receding. The heavy iron-clads had dropped down to Fort de Russy. There was still sufficient water for tha gunboats and transports to eross the falls. The streets of Alexandria were barricaded in case of raids hy the rebels. Some five hundred of the people have taken the oath nnder the President's Amnesty Proclamation. A Union meeting was held on the 4th inst.

The steamer *Luminary*, before reported destroyed, was above tha Falls, uninjured.

The reports of a rebel attack on Alexandria are untrue.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The News from Gen. Banks—The Union Feeling in the Red River Region—History of the Parish—Tableaux Vivants—Cotton from the Red River.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 9, 1864.

The news from Gen. BANKS is cheering, and everything is progressing finely, so far as the movements of the army are concerned. His command is above Natchitoches, and up to this time there has been no battle between us and the rebel for

New-England and Western troops brought together here under the command of Gen. BANKS. But in this campaign on Red River they are fighting side by side for the Union, and the blood they are shedding together will add another bond of eternal friendship between the East and the West. These brave men will suffer and triumph in the common cause, and the friendship made when thus engaged in the preservation of the nation's life, will obliterate all sectional feeling—no such narrow views will again estrange them. This is one of the bright spots that illumes the dark horizon of war. I have noticed the growth of this brotherly feeling here and everywhere in the army as soldiers of the different sections are brought together, and when the war is over, this commingling of men of North, South, East and West in the common struggle, will act as hoops of steel to bind them and their children as a lastly one and inseparable.

Col. H. R. SARGENT, of Gen. BANKS' staff, was severely wounded in a skirmish which took place between Alexandria and Natchitoches; he has reached this city, and is now in the hospital Hotel Dieu. His bravery is spoken of everywhere with the highest commendation. His wound, by a singular coincidence, is very like that received in May last, by Col. JOHN S. CRAIG, when with Gen. BANKS, he was making a reconnoissance before Port Hudson. Col. SARGENT will be for a long time confined to his bed, but will undoubtedly recover.

The election for delegates for the State Convention passed off with great quietness, for which we are indebted to Capt. HOYT, our efficient and popular Mayor, an unpleasant day, and not much effective opposition to the regular free State nominations. The election, in fact, was merely an indorsement of the Gubernatorial election, and completed what was necessary to assist Gov. HAHN in carrying through the principle of prompt emancipation. It would surprise some people at the North to know how deep is the feeling on the last named subject. I know many gentlemen, native Southerners, who have never shown any other than a quiet acceptance of the Federal rule here, who are enthusiastic on the subject of making Louisiana a free State, and who will, the moment such a thing is constitutionally decreed, become active in sustaining the measure. As might be expected, there are but comparatively few families names among the members elected. The rebellion has destroyed most of the magnets of old, and put new faces and strange people in their places. Still the material of which the convention is composed is of first-rate quality. There are comparatively few professional men—a less number of lawyers than are met in a similar body—but we have what is more acceptable, a mass of working-men, a majority of whom have suffered under slave rule, and being now redeemed are determined that they will never again risk their own liberty and that of their children by a possible contact with the institution revived. The people of the North may rest assured that there is a more earnest feeling here than even appears on the surface; and I anticipate that the convention will carry on its important duties harmoniously and quietly, and that it will adjourn after a comparatively short session, having first given to this State one of the best constitutions in the Union.

In connection with this subject, it may not be uninteresting to refer, so far as State constitutions are concerned, to the past history of Louisiana. In the year 1845, a convention was called to frame a new constitution. There were elected to the convention, unquestionably the *leading men of the State*—men entitled to this stains either for learning, family influence, or wealth.' The richest planters, the most distinguished professional gentlemen, the dignitaries of all sorts were alone selected to fill the seats of the convention. I remember at the moment the names of JOHN R. GRYMES, J. P. BENJAMIN, MARKRAU, United States Senator S. P. DOWNS, MILES TAYLOR, CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS. There were innumerable judges and lawyers of great distinction, in fact such a learned and distinguished body, as individuals, never before got together. For months these gentlemen debated and wrangled, and at last incubated what they supposed would be a fundamental law; but, alas! when said fundamental law was attempted to be put in force, it was found *impracticable*. The very framers of it could not tell what it meant, and in 1852, I think another convention was called, either to explain what the already adopted one meant, or make a new one altogether. Now I predict that though the present convention is composed, with few exceptions, of gentlemen heretofore unknown to fame, that still they will give the world a *practical instrument*—one giving freedom to all men, and strictly republican in its character, and in accordance with the Constitution of the United States.

The convention will be held in the same hall in which, some three years ago, the rebel miscreants in possession, in spite of the real feelings of the people, voted Louisiana out of the Union. By official recognition of Gen. BANKS, the room once Lyceum Hall is now known as "Liberty," and this inspiring designation is over the portal in large gilt letters. The interior is handsomely fitted up with desks for the members, and a handsome rostrum for the President, Secretary, and official reporters. On the right and left of the President's chair are to be seen full-length portraits of Gen. WASHINGTON and Gen. JACKSON. Opposite the President, on the face of the gallery, is the full-length portrait of Gen. TAYLOR. The nearest relative WASHINGTON has living is in the rebel army of the Potomac; the nearest relative Gen. TAYLOR has living, (his only son DICK,) is commander of the rebel forces opposed to Gen. BANKS in Western Louisiana. Such are the strange and unnatural associations called forth by the sight of these Union Presidents. It is retributive justice that the Free-State Convention should meet in the same hall where met the traitors who betrayed the State to destruction on account of Slavery; but where lived the one who believed this justice would be meted out so soon?

Persons familiar with Canal-street, New-Orleans, will remember the imposing monument, erected at the junction of St. Charles-street, to the memory of HENRY CLAY. On the marble base, by order of Capt. HOYT, N. O. V., Acting Mayor of the City, has been cut in the solid granite the following inscription, copied from Mr. CLAY's speech, delivered before the American Colonization Society, at Washington, Jan. 20, 1827:

"*If I could be instrumental in eradicating this deepest stain Slavery from the character of our country, and removing all cause of reproach on account of it, I would not exchange the proud satisfaction which I should enjoy for the honor of all the triumphs ever decreed the most successful conqueror.*"

This inscription makes the monument doubly valuable, giving it eloquent tongue in favor of the present Free State movement. I would ask if there is a city in the Northern States where such an inscription would find a place in a public thoroughfare? Yet here it is accepted of with satisfaction, and the full admission that if Mr. CLAY has left any record behind as a statesman, it eminently is what he said and did against Slavery.

FROM TEXAS.

Advices from Texas state that Gen. DANA had been relieved from the command of the troops at Pass Cavallo, and succeeded by Gen. WARREN. Gen. HAWKINS is sick at Brownsville with the small-pox.

A rebel torpedo was washed ashore at Cedar Bayou, and, being roughly handled by two men of the Second New-York Cavalry, exploded, killing their horses and maiming themselves.

A blockade-runner schooner tried to run out of Pass Cavallo, on the 2d inst. The gunboat *Eschelta* chased her, and the rebels set fire to her, escaping in boats. The vessel was boarded, and fifty bales of Sea Island cotton saved, and she was then abandoned to the flames.

Major BASCOM HAWKINS was at Pass Cavallo on the 3d inst., with a flag of truce, bringing a number of women and children from Texana and Indianola.

There is no prospect of an immediate movement by our forces, either on the coast or from Brownsville.

The sloop-of-war *Pensacola* left New-Orleans on the 7th inst. for New-York. Gen. DANA had arrived in New-Orleans.

GEN. DANA'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.
MATAGORDA ISLAND, TEXAS, March 31, 1864.

SOLDIERS OF THE FIRST DIVISION: I should do violence to my feelings should I leave my present command without a word of farewell at parting.

Circumstances have seemed to render it advisable that I should seek to be engaged more actively than I can be here at present; and the Major-General commanding the department has been kind enough to relieve me, at my own request.

Officers and men I one and all—with sincerity and with feeling I speak it—my connection with you has been rendered so agreeable and so gratifying by your many sacrifices qualities, that I feel sad and depressed at the change I have asked for.

Coming from the same section of country with yourselves, I have felt a very great pride in your written history, and I coveted the honor of leading you through the fire and connecting my name with your past noble achievements and with the sacred graves of the many heroes you have laid beneath the sod on your victorious fields.

The guns of the Thirteenth Corps will always awaken the liveliest impulses of my heart. I shall listen for their echoes, and, while I may not continue to indulge the hope of rejoining you and sharing your honors and your sufferings, my voice will be joined in the grand chorus of the countless thousands who inhabit our boundless prairies, when, with shouts of triumph, they shall hail you returning in the fullness of victory to your peaceful homes.

Wishing you all safety through your dangers,
I am, your friend and comrade,
N. J. T. DANA, Major-General.

FROM PENSACOLA.

Pensacola advices report a fight between Capt. SCHMIDT, Company M, Fourteenth New-York Cavalry, and fifty rebels, under Maj. RANDOLPH, of the Sixth Alabama Cavalry, near that place. After a ten minutes' hand-to-hand fight the rebels fled. Their loss was fifteen killed and wounded and eleven prisoners. Our loss was three slightly wounded, including Lieut. VON LUDERHOEK.

Gen. ASBOTH commands at Pensacola.

The rebels are concentrating in heavy force at Pollard, Ala., to operate on the line of the railroad from Pensacola to Montgomery.

Most terrible persecutions are inflicted on the Southern people in that vicinity who try to evade the conscription. Hundreds of men, women and children are concealed in the swamps, and numbers die of starvation.

Six refugees who attempted to escape in a boat from East Bay, were fired upon by a rebel scouting party, and three killed and two wounded. The uninjured one escaped with his ghastly load.

A terrible storm had raged at Pensacola, but no marine losses were recorded. The sloop-of-war *Richmond* rolled so as to dip her guns under water.

Cotton in New-Orleans was in reduced supply, and prices firm; Middling 72c. Sugar and Molasses dull.

THE FIGHT AT PENSACOLA.

From the New-Orleans Era, April 7.

By the arrival of the steamship *Northerner*, from Pensacola, we have the following interesting information regarding affairs in that section. It is furnished us by Capt. H. A. SMALLEY, of the Second Regiment U. S. Artillery.

A brilliant skirmish, and, for the numbers engaged, one of the most desperate of the war, took place a few days since. Capt. SCHMIDT, of Company M, Fourteenth New-York Cavalry, while scouting in the vicinity of Grand Bayou, near Pensacola, with thirty of his men, encountered a force of fifty rebels, under Maj. RANDOLPH, of the Sixth Alabama Cavalry, and at once attacked them. A hand-to-hand fight, of about ten minutes' duration, ensued, at the end of which time the rebels fled in the greatest confusion, leaving the Union boys in possession of the field and considerable spoils. The enemy's loss foots up thus: Killed and wounded, about 15; prisoners, 11—one lieutenant, two sergeants and eight privates; six horses, 21 muskets and a number of carbines. Our loss consist of Lieut. VON LENGERCKE, slightly wounded, and one sergeant and one private wounded, neither seriously. One prisoner has since died, and the balance have arrived here in charge of Capt. SMALLEY.

Gen. ASBOTH commands our forces at Pensacola, and is very popular. He keeps everything in the very best condition.

The enemy is concentrating a heavy force at Pollard, Ala., to operate on the line of the railroad from Pensacola to Montgomery.

The most terrible persecutions are inflicted on the people of that section who try to evade conscription. Hundreds of men, women and children are concealed in the swamps, and numbers die of starvation.

About two weeks since a boat put out into the bay at East Pass, which contained six refugees endeavoring to leave rebeldom. When less than a hundred yards from shore, a rebel scouting party dashed down, and fired a volley at them, killing three, wounding two, and leaving one only untouched. He managed to get away with his ghastly load, and arrived safely at Fort Brancue, where the two wounded men are now in hospital.

A terrible storm has raged at Pensacola, but no marine losses are recorded. The sloop-of-war *Richmond* rolled so as to dip her guns under water.

Capt. SHIPLEY, Acting Chief Quartermaster, and Capt. LARNED, Assistant Quartermaster, came passengers by the *Northerner* to this city.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The State Constitutional Convention met in New-Orleans on March 6. Judge DURRELL was elected to preside, and delivered an appropriate address upon taking the chair. Only preliminary business was transacted the first and second days' sessions.

On the third day no further business was done, except to prescribe the tests of membership by the production of evidence of loyalty. The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the status of every member of this convention be, namely, that he be a legally qualified voter of the State, who has subscribed to the oath of the President's Proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863; that each and every member produce the same to the Secretary by 12 o'clock M., on the 8th of April, 1864, or be required to take the same before the President of the convention.

Mr. CAHANAC offered the following:

Resolved, That the President of this convention administer the iron-clad oath of Dec. 8, 1863, to each and every one of the members of this convention.

SPEAKER—A motion has been made to lay this on the table.

The question being put the convention decided in the affirmative.

SPEAKER—The next resolution is the substitute of Mr. THOMAS. The substitute reads as follows:

"That each and every member of the convention of this body take the iron-clad oath, in order to banish all suspicion."

And that motion has been seconded.

The meeting decided to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. FOLEY—I move the original resolution (Mr. TSAAR'S) be adopted.

The Speaker then read the original resolution.

A motion to adjourn was decided to be out of order.

An amendment to the original resolution was offered, to the effect that for the benefit of the House the Secretary be requested to record the names of those who had already taken the iron-clad.

A motion that the emendment be laid on the table having been seconded, was carried.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

The roll was then called on the original motion.

The Chair announced that the convention had adopted the resolution by a vote of 96 yeas to 11 nays.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

From the New-Orleans Era, April 8.

Capt. CHARLES S. BULKLEY, the Superintendent of Telegraphs in this department, arrived in town yesterday, direct from Alexandria, which place he left on Monday. We learn from him that the report published in the *Times* of Monday morning, that DICK TAYLOR had got in the rear of our army and attacked Alexandria, has not the slightest foundation in truth. There has been no fight at Alexandria, and no enemy in that vicinity, since its occupation by our forces.

The army is moving on, in good health and spirits. Hundreds of citizens are flocking into Alexandria, and eagerly taking the President's "iron-clad" oath.

Great numbers of men who have been concealed in swamps to escape conscription, are also coming in and enlisting in the service of the United States. The number of those who have so enlisted already amounts to hundreds. These men are disgusted with the "Confederacy," and, what is more, are ready to peril their lives in the service of the Union, animated by the double desire of serving their country, and of avenging the wrongs they and their families and friends have endured.

THE GUNBOATS OVER THE SHOALS.

Correspondence of the True Delta.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, March 29.

I now send you a few lines to let you know where we are. We arrived here on Saturday morning and went into camp about three miles above Alexandria, on the Red River. Our route lay over the same road we went last Fall, through Opelousas, and then we took the Washington and Alexandria road. We were about ten days in making the distance—about 170 miles. The last two days our march was over some of the worst roads I have ever seen. It rained most of the time, and the mud was so deep and heavy that it was almost impossible to march.

I suppose you have received the latest news from here by the transports. The advance under Gen. SMITH left here on Saturday morning for Shreveport, just as we arrived, and we have orders to move in the morning for the same place. I hear that the rebels have an army of between 20,000 and 30,000, and that they will make a stand about fifty miles from here, but this is doubted. It is thought here by those that ought to know, that the first stand they make will be at Shreveport, where, it is said, they are strongly fortified, and have provisions enough to stand a siege for several months. The gunboats—seven in all—have got over the shoals, and will cooperate with the land forces. All the gunboats that could get over the shoals have gone. Major-Gen. BANKS has his headquarters on the steamer *Black Hawk*, at this place. Our scouting and foraging parties are bringing in large quantities of cotton and droves of cattle and poules. There are nearly two thousand bales of cotton here now, and the cry is still it comes. The troops of the old Thirteenth Corps are in fine spirits and in good health—generally. We send one hundred and thirty sick down on the *Warner* to-day to the hospital in New-Orleans. I believe there were none of them dangerously sick.

I just hear that a report has come in that a portion of Gen. STEELE'S forces from Arkansas has taken possession of Shreveport, but cannot learn any of the particulars, only that it was surrendered without firing a gun. If this is true, we are getting along better than we had hoped for. Hoping to give a more full account of things next time, I remain yours,

—The *Yale Literary Magazine* states that at the last State election, of 182 professors and students who voted in New-Haven, only nine voted the Democratic ticket.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

The Prosperous North and the Peeled South—Gens. Grant, Sherman and Thomas—Signs of the Summer Struggle—Consolidating Corps—Getting Ready—April in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, April 8, 1864.

It is pleasant, after an absence of several weeks, to tread again the teeming soil of Tennessee. I say *teeming*, not literally, of course, with the earth's rich products, for the grim blood-dripping visage of war has so frightened nature in this region, that she has yielded her fair fruits of late very scantily—but teeming with great events soon to be developed, and with hopes, longings, expectations, beliefs, of a brilliant future soon to dawn, whose substantial realization will make him who seemed a very visionary, a veritable prophet.

After looking for a season at the great hive of the North, more buzzing and swarming, as it seemed, in all its cities and towns, in spite of the war, or, perhaps, in consequence of it, than ever before, it is striking and instructive to mark the contrast which a war-stricken and ravaged region like this presents. Misery among the masses here, prosperity there! The one, with full employment, well paid, well fed, well clad, well lodged, working out their daily tasks with cheerful countenance, blithe spirits, a brave heart and a tranquil mind. The other, with little to do, and that unproductive, homeless wanderers, very often listless, irresolute, disheartened, poverty-pinched, woe-begone and forlorn. I describe an immense class of Tennesseeans, large numbers of whom are refugees, and whom the desolations of war have reduced to a condition but slightly better than that of paupers.

What has brought them to this wretched state? Tennessee's secession indisputably—her madly joining South Carolina's hideous crusade against the Government—her criminal breaking away at the beck of treason from a fostering country's encircling arms. This is the whole story. Kentucky remained true in spite of the traitors within her, who strove to pull her glory down—and Kentucky has been but slightly scathed. Let *her* swing loose from her Union moorings, and the devastations of Virginia and Tennessee will defece and blast her own fair soil. The alternative to stay in the Union and live and prosper, or be scourged and ruined by leaving it, is certain and inexorable. Tennessee is simply reaping as she has sown. Her experience has been a bitter one indeed. But the terrible lessons of the past three years promise to prove the most profitable she has ever learned.

The situation here has changed very little within the couple of months since I wrote you last. The principal change, that of the removal of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT's headquarters from Nashville to Washington, the country has known long ago, and has applauded his being invested with the chief command of our armies. He has entered upon this tremendous responsibility of his high position under very favorable auspices, so far as the prestige of brilliant and continuous successes, the deep confidence and fervid expectations of the country are concerned. We will not doubt that his future will cast no cloud upon the glory of his past.

Major-Gen. SHERMAN has quietly assumed the post vacated by his predecessor, and now occupies here as his headquarters the rebel CUNNINGHAM'S splendid mansion, successively occupied by BUELL, ROSECRANS and GRANT.

Gens. ROUSSEAU and GRANGER have still their headquarters here, and administer efficiently and acceptably the respective departments whose character and limits I have before described.

Gen. THOMAS is at Chattanooga, and where *his* post of duty is, he is very sure to be. Since the rebellion called him into the field he has remained in the field, without a day's furlough during all the period. He is every inch a soldier, born, as it might seem, for the camp, and to command also, as events have proved. The hero of Chickamauga, saving our army on that terrible field from complete rout and overthrow, and all Tennessee, probably, from the rebel clutches. There are other considerations which entitle him to the still warmer gratitude and confidence of all true hearts. Being a Virginian, and his high worth well known and appreciated, no urgency of solicitation or tempting offers were left untried by rebel authorities to swerve him from loyalty and make him a partner in treason. All in vain, he remained stanuch and true as steel. And his approved fidelity, when so many were "faithless found," will surely be among the brightest laurels that are henceforth to adorn his victor brows.

The note of preparation for the campaign about to open, sounds out clearly here as well as elsewhere. Troops are pouring into the city and toward the front with the arrival of every train. The returned veterans with recruited ranks, go forward buoyantly to the toils and hardships of the field and the stern conflicts impending. The furlough policy for these veterans has proved itself eminently judicious, and this, with the bounty policy, has turned out a grand success. Volunteering is better than drafting, even if the former be a little expensive, while a visit home is itself to the soldier, in more respects than one, a recuperating power. As the effect of toil, pallid as the suburbs of Nashville at this moment white with camps. Every hill-top is animate and vocal with soldiers, the most of them *in transitu*, and soon to mingle with the surging masses of the army about Chattanooga. When that army *does* move in earnest, as move it soon must, there will be no sticking in the States bordering the Gulf, and in those east of them, which the waves of the Atlantic wash. We are ignorant, of course, of the plan of the opening campaign, but think, with some little special pride perhaps, in the splendid army lying in front of us, that from its advance and operations the most decisive results are to spring: and that if Charleston is to fall and Richmond be taken, this army is to play an important, if not an essential part, in the consummation. But a few weeks probably will enable us to see somewhat through the mists which all eyes are longing to pierce.

The consolidating of army corps is not confined to the Army of the Potomac, but reaches that of the Cumberland. The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, hitherto commanded by HOWARD and SLOCUM, are just consolidated under the name of the Twentieth Army Corps, to be under the command of the heroic HOOKER. Gen. HOWARD takes the Fourth Corps, heretofore GRANGER'S, while Gen. SLOCUM, as well as GRANGER, is ordered to report elsewhere. These changes, no doubt, will show increased efficiency and are the hoped-for harbinger of triumphs in store for these gallant commands.

The opening of the campaign cannot be delayed. The weather during much and until now, has been greatly unpropitious for field operations, storms of rain and snow and sleet being in the ascendant. The reorganizing and recruiting process, too, has been necessarily slow, and the delay in getting the proper force into the field to commence work aright, if vexatious, is unavoidable. The preparations will be completed soon, and then the country will not have long to wait for tidings that will make every pulse beat quicker, and thrill with joy every patriotic soul.

Apropos of the weather. I fancied, after turning my back upon the surly blasts and chilling wintry aspect and atmospheres of a Northern March, that I should sit myself down here in the very lap of Spring, with green grass, bright flowers, sweet perfumes and sweeter bird songs regale me. I am disappointed greatly. Leaving New-York in a storm of rain, I found the same storm changed into snow at Harrisburgh, piling its fleecy deposit a foot deep on the top of the Alleghanies, and reaching away onward to within twenty miles of Pittsburgh. At Louisville it was rain again, with a deluge-like copiousness, no vegetation visible, save a plot of grass here and there which looked frightened as if it had come forth too soon. Between Louisville and Nashville, 185 miles, the magnificently wooded region, stretching along most of the route, was as utterly bare of verdure as any New-York one in the beginning of April. Within twenty miles or so of Nashville some peach blossoms looking faint and irresolute, gave evidence that nature was really "making an effort," and that brighter signs were coming, though none as yet appeared. At Nashville bright fires were in requisition still, and the Spring's soft sounds and sweet sights hardly nearer, seemingly, than in the highlands. This seems cleerly a case of Northern influence—the Northern climate accompanying the march toward the gulf of Northern principles and institutions. The people here indeed deny this, say this Spring is exceptional, and mutter something about the "oldest inhabitant" never having seen the like. This, however, may be only the prejudice, stoutly refusing to acknowledge any favor to the South, springing north of Mason's and Dixon's line.

C. V. S.

List of Americens registered at GUN'S American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, England, for the week ending 26th March, 1864:

James W. Simonton, Edward H. Parker, San Francisco, Cal.; Benjamin F. Cutter, Horace B. Wilbur, Thomas C. Bacon, Boston; E. M. Haworth, Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Knight, Baltimore, Md.; Randall Huntington, Thomas Owen, John T. Terry, Fred. P. Terry, W. Wheeler Smith, Mrs. J. L. Smith, New-York; James E. Atkinson, Cincinnati, O.; Thomas Lewis Clay, Sandusky, O.; Washington Johnson, Buffalo, N. Y.; Henry G. Spencer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

A Printing-Press Seized by the Government—Action of the Authorities—The Congress of the Peoples—From the Interior—Grand Reception of President Mosquera in Bogota.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Tuesday, April 5, 1864.

Some little excitement was gotten up last week in relation to the seizure by the Government of a printing-press on which a paper called the *Commercial Chronicle* was printed. This press was claimed by several parties, one of which was the State Government itself. Messrs. PLUNKETT & WHITEHORN, proprietors of the *Chronicle*, had borrowed it or hired it from one of the claimants, who subsequently made a bill of sale of it to them; but it is alleged, not till a process had been commenced against the seller for its possession, by the rightful owner. I do not know if I have even in this stated the exact facts, for it appears to have been a sort of "mixed up affair" altogether, and the rights of it cannot be known until further ventilated. At any rate, the Government of claimed that it needed the press, and that it had a right under the law to expropriate it; and it did it by breaking open the printing-office on Friday last and carring it off by force. One of the parties, Mr. PLUNKETT, claiming to be an American citizen, Consul McKEE fell called upon to protest against the seizure, and personally remonstrated with the officers who carried off the press at the time. Some one hundred persons collected around the office, principally, as they said, "to see the sport," and a few vented their displeasure in words while the job was being done. One of the claimants is an Italian, who is under the protection of the French Consul, another a British subject, and it is generally believed both the others are British.

Señor BUENAVENTURA GUTIERRES was arrested and sent to prison a day or two since, it is said, preparatory to being sent to Cauca as a soldier. It is further reported that this action is taken because of his interference in the press seizure; but this is probably untrue.

The *America*, with the passengers of the *Illinois*, who left New-York on the 14th March, left Taboga Island in this bay with them on Sunday afternoon last. They were all in good health, and seemed to bear the delay with a good deal of equanimity.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* is still in port. The United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary* was at Valparaiso of last dates.

The presses of Peru and Chili are still urging all the Spanish Republics to send delegates to Lima to the "Congress of the Peoples." It will probably not meet till May. In connexion with this, I will notice that Señor SALAZAR Y MAZARREDO, Minister from Spain to Bolivia, and charged also with an important special mission to Peru, has been ventilating his opinions to the editor of the *Epoca*, in Lima. He thinks the end of the rebellion in the United States is very far distant; if the Union conquers some territory, it will gain no moral advantage whatever, because the Southern people are mortal enemies to the Northern, &c., &c., &c. He thinks the Mexicans are all crying for MAXIMILIAN, that JUAREZ has no friends in the country. In fine, he thinks the future of all the people of the Spanish race in Mexico and hereabouts, depends absolutely upon concert between England, France, Italy and Spain. With such sentiments, he had better have remained at home, for all the good he can do, in the present state of feeling against European powers of the Spanish-American race.

We have dates from Bogota, the Capital, to the 13th March. Mosquera had arrived there on the 29th February, and was enthusiastically received by over 10,000 people, assembled to greet him. Salvos of artillery and the ringing of bells announced his entrance into the city. Antioquia was begging for peace; and no doubt existed that President MOSQUERA, on his inauguration on the 1st of April, would rule over a united people.

SOUTH AMERICA.

New Railway Pass Discovered in the Andes.

PANAMA, Tuesday, April 5, 1864.

The British Steamship Company's two beautiful ships *Quito* and *Peru* arrived at Panama, the first from Callao, on the 2d, and the last from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, yesterday. Dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to the 17th, and Callao and Lima to the 28th of March. The *Peru* brings $365,100 in specie for Southampton, a good list of passengers, and the following freight:

For Southampton—325 seroons bark, 3 packages hats, 8 packages general. For Liverpool—110 tons copper oarilla, 120 seroons bark, 703 bales wool, 390 bales cotton, 12 bales India rubber, 27 bags cocoa, 9 packages general. For New-York—119 seroons bark, 19 bales goat skins, 6 bales sarsaparilla. For Panama—500 sacks flour, 20 barrels wine, 254 sacks cocoa, 40 sacks alfrecho, 1 seroon nuts, 10 packages general.

The *Quito* brings 426 bales of cotton for England.

There is no news from Ecuador.

CHILI.

The canvass for the elections to Congress is progressing actively and spiritedly. It is calculated the Government will be supported by two-thirds of the new Deputies, while the balance will be divided between the ultra-liberals and ultra-conservatives.

The danger of war between Bolivia and Chili on the Mejillone boundary and guano question does not appear to be imminent. Peru has offered her mediation, but it has not yet been accepted, "because the preliminary question of offended dignity is yet pending." Nevertheless, the general belief is that the matter will be accommodated.

All Chili is at the present moment rejoicing in a very important discovery, just made. HENRY MEIGGS, the American, having sent some engineers into the chain of mountain of Colchagua, they discovered a pass highly favorable to the construction of a railroad, by which to connect the Atlantic and Pacific. The report states that the pass, called the "Valley of the Marshes," has an elevation of only 6,600 feet above the Central Valley of Chili, and its extent over the mountains is 87 miles. They calculate that the "total expanse of the line would be $8,000,000," and time necessary for its construction four years. None of the grades and curves will be more difficult than those on the road from Pabellon to Chanorcillo, on which steam is used in the ordinary manner. On some portions of the line there are many indications of copper and silver.

I have not time to translate the report before the train leaves for Aspinwall, but give the principal points.

Some months ago, a miner resident in Curicó, BARTOLO NAVARRETE, presented himself before Mr. MEIGGS and stated that he had found a new pass in the Andes, through which it would be possible to build a railroad. Two engineers were at once dispatched under the guidance of NAVARRETE, to survey the new pass, and after having spent a month in their examinations, and reached the Pampas on the other side, they returned to Santiago, at the end of February, where they began to prepare the report, which has just been laid before the scientific and mercantile world.

The new railroad, says the report, would have an extension of only 87 miles, an elevation of 6,600 feet, and would cost only eight millions of dollars, and require but four years to build it, offering no great difficulties to engineering. It ascends the valley of the River Teuo in Chili, and after crossing the monotains, descends into that of the Rio Grande, one of the tributaries of the Rio Negro, which forms the frontier between the Argentine Republic and Patagonia. The report says that only two points require extraordinary works, one a narrow gully of the River Teno, 7 miles long and only 30 feet broad, called "Los Infiernillos," and the other a ravine, called "Vergara," with an ascent of 450 feet per mile, 6 miles long. Both these difficulties are not insuperable to modern engineering, as the latter can be overcome by a zig-zag route, making the road only seven or eight miles longer, and the great obstacle offered by the mountains between the Teuo and the Rio Grande is avoided by the discovery of a new valley, in the very heart of the Andes, the "Valle de las Cienages."

Business continued to improve in Valparaiso. Large sales of cotton goods had been made, some of them on speculation. Purchasers of goods from Bolivia and the Argentine Provinces, had bought freely. The excitement produced by the rapid rise of copper in England had subsided, so that buyers now refuse to pay $21 in store. Freights of ores, &c., to Europe, average about £3 15. The American bark *Hugh Birckhead*, just arrived, is offered for sale. Exchange on London, sixty and ninety days, 44 to 44¾ pence per dollar.

Mining operations are prosecuted actively, giving increased employment and circulating a large amount of wages. There has been a fair average of foreign arrivals, comprising nine assorted cargoes from Europe, two from the United States and four cargoes of English coal.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Schriver, W. S. Reese, W. S. Ringgold, George N. Webster, F. Fickey, T. M. Wolfe, A. McIntyre, Col. L. A. Bringle, Lewis Watson, Charles Abert, E. J. Hall, W. W. Taylor, Wm. Calhow, Col. H. R. Coggshall, Alfred Spates, Board of Commissioners of Public Works of the State of Maryland, have arrived in the City, and are stopping at the Metropolitan.

FRAUDS ON RECRUITS.

THE LAFAYETTE HALL BOUNTY BROKERS.

Letter from Gen. Dix—The Case of Hawley D. Clapp—Recruits Defrauded Out of Over Four Hundred Thousand Dollars.

HAWLEY D. CLAPP, recognized as the head and front here of bounty brokers, was arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette, where he yet remains. He addressed some time since an appeal to the Legislature for relief. The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee, who applied to Gen. DIX, who caused the arrest, for information on the subject. The following is the General's reply:

HEADQUARTER'S DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, April 11, 1864.

Hon. Chas. J. Folger, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee:

DEAR SIR: Your note of the 9th inst. was received to-day, and it affords me pleasure to furnish you with the facts and circumstances attending the arrest and imprisonment of HAWLEY D. CLAPP.

When your note came to hand I was completing a report to the Secretary of War, (a copy of which, with accompanying papers, I inclose,) giving a detailed statement of the atrocious frauds committed upon recruits in this City, and particularly at Lafayette Hall, where Mr. CLAPP was the principal Bounty Broker—one of a class of agents who were brought into existence by the system adopted by the Committee of the Board of Supervisors, for procuring substitutes, whose services were entirely unnecessary, and whose principal vocation, either by their own direct action, or to encourage confederates, was to cheat men entering the service out of their bounties. The Committee, when the frauds had become too palpable and too extensive to be borne, obviated the evil, as far as they could, by the adoption of proper precautions, but not until a military order had been issued requiring the full amount of bounty to be paid to the recruit.

My report to the Secretary of War enters into a full detail of those transactions, alike disgraceful to those who were concerned in them and to the community as the bosom of which they occurred. Mr. CLAPP received from the Committee of the Supervisors the bounties for a large number of recruits, (3300 for each,) who, as shewn by testimony satisfactory to me, were cheated out of the greater part of it, by him, or the parties confederated with him in the business. As the money was paid into his hands, I consider him responsible for it; and I have deemed it my duty, whenever a clear case of fraud was made out, to see the soldier redressed, if possible.

It is only by the summary process of a military arrest that these fraudulent transactions can be reached. If they are brought into the civil courts, all remedy is hopeless. The recruits are the only witnesses, and the exigencies of the country will not permit them to be kept from the field.

The only alternatives, therefore, were to allow these stupendous frauds to go unredressed to the patriotic men who are offering their lives on the altar of their country, be robbed of the provisions which their fellow-citizens have made for their families, and to suffer the plunderers to escape with their ill-gotten gains, or to take, as I have done, some of the principal agents in these frauds into custody, to be held till they make restitution.

The amount of which recruits were defrauded at Lafayette Hall, where and while Mr. CLAPP was chief broker, cannot fall short of $400,000. I have succeeded in recovering about $20,000, and am not without hopes of adding largely to this amount.

I am fully aware of the responsibility I have taken in this case, and that the exercise of the power of arrest is only warranted by the circumstances in which the country is placed, and the special facts which my report to the Secretary of War discloses. It has been exerted in a few cases only, and with the confident assurance in each, that I should be sustained by the Government and by the public judgment.

Although it is technically true, as Mr. CLAPP states in his petition to the Legislature, that "he has not held at any time, office under the Government, or had any contracts with the Government" itself, he stood in his capacity as bounty-broker in a relation to the military service of which he seems to appreciate neither the scope nor the force.

Lafayette Hall, in which his agency was transacted, was occupied for military purposes. It was guarded by sentinels, and the acts for which he was arrested, were performed within the lines. It was, for all essential purposes, a camp, and he was within it, furnished with office room, and other conveniences for himself and clerks, and engaged in paying recruits their bounties as chief broker, under an appointment, not directly from the Government, but from Gen. SPINOLA, the commanding officer. He was personally engaged in services of a strictly military character, and standing in a much nearer relation to the Government than many classes of camp followers and retainers, who are by act of Congress, subject to martial law. My own judgment is strongly inclined to the conclusion that he may be tried by court-martial, and if he has not been brought before one ere this, one chief reason is, that I desired to satisfy myself by consulting the course of proceedings in analogous cases, that I should not err in holding him to account before such a tribunal for the acts with which he is charged.

Almost every imaginable form of outrage and deception has been developed in the cases in which Mr. CLAPP was agent for the payment of bounties. Men, both white and colored, were offered employment as canteen-keepers and officers' servants, receiving from $20 to $50 as "pay in advance," and finding themselves enlisted as private soldiers, while Mr. CLAPP received from $300 to $315 in each case. With what confederates the money was divided, he and they only can tell.

I have considered it enough that it was received by him, and not paid to the recruits who were entitled to it. In some cases boys have been seduced from their homes by means of the enlistment. In others men have been drugged and enlisted while unconscious. In others they have promised furloughs, and where the full bounty was not paid, they have been told that they would receive the balance as soon as they should arrive at RIKER'S Island. In short, there is no artifice or fraud which has not been resorted to in carrying out this system of pillage.

In one case reported to these headquarters by Mr. Supervisor BLUNT, Mr. CLAPP was compelled to make restitution, and his conduct was such that he was not allowed to transact business with the Supervisors in his own name, but continued it in the name of other parties.

I feel convinced that no class of men would be likely to take part in these outrages upon our gallant soldiers, or sympathize with the perpetrators, unless they cherished a secret sympathy with those who are endeavoring by force of arms to overthrow and destroy the government of their country.

Mr. CLAPP has been treated since his confinement with a leniency he does not deserve. He has had the same food as the men whom he has defrauded, and is much more comfortably lodged and sheltered. His counsel has been permitted to hold two private interviews with him—a privilege not usually granted to inmates of Fort Lafayette. I have indulged the hope that he would consent to disclose the names of others, more prominent than himself, who are believed to have participated in his fraudulent gains. He is not held for the purpose alone, but with the further view to compel complete restitution to those he has wronged, when the extent of the frauds, in which he is implicated, shall be ascertained, and also punished, and also for trial and punishment if it shall be decided that he is amenable to a military court. It has afforded me pleasure to comply with the request of your committee, and I earnestly hope that the disclosures I have made may lead to some legislative provisions to secure to recruits the bounties intended to be paid to them. The fact that the liberty of stating that in some instances the authorities of towns have of the $300, raised for bounties, voted $100 to the recruit and $200 to the broker or rouner; a temptation to cupidity, which has led to every species of unfairness, deception and fraud.

I am satisfied that the Legislature could never have anticipated so gross a wrong to recruits, to taxpayers and the public service, and that suitable restraints will be imposed upon local authorities.

I have the honor also to transmit herewith a certified copy of the order under which Mr. CLAPP was sent to Fort Lafayette by Brig.-Gen. STANNARD, commanding New-York City and harbor.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JNO. A. DIX, Major-General.

REPORT OF GEN. DIX TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR—EXTRACTS.

"When I was informed that recruits were defrauded of their bounties at Lafayette Hall, I sent for Gen S

Naval Movements.

The Navy-yard at Brooklyn presents an unusual appearance of activity. Large gangs of workmen are engaged in fitting out the many vessels now awaiting completion. There are thirty-eight sail of vessels at this yard, fourteen of which are now ready for sea. On account of the scarcity of seamen, some of them have been detained, but the bounty of $100 per year offered has the effect to bring into the service a large number of men. Commodore RADFORD is now the Acting Commandant of the yard, during the absence of Admiral HIRAM PAULDING, who goes to Washington to-day, in company with Admiral GARDNER, to attend the Wilkes Court-martial.

The steamship *Algonquin* will go to Providence at an early day to complete her machinery.

The iron-clad *Onondaga* will proceed to sea to-day.

The gunboat *Nereus* will go into commission to-day.

The *Banshee* (prize steamer) is ready to go into commission, the Government having purchased her.

The steam-sloop *Brooklyn* went into commission on Thursday.

The tugs *Rose* and *Pink* are now ready to proceed to sea.

INCREASING THE MARINE CORPS.

In compliance with the decision of Congress, arrangements have been commenced for the increase of the United States Corps of Marines. Recruiting parties have been distributed throughout this City and Brooklyn. The $300 bounty will be paid in full to any person wishing to enlist, and a handsome amount of hand-money to those who bring recruits. The increase of this branch of the service is not to be limited, as the number of war-vessels without marines is so great that the supply can hardly equal the demand. The Marine Corps is the best possible place in which a man can enlist.

THE NAVY REGISTER FOR 1864.

The new Navy Register is out. It contains the names of nearly 800 war vessels of all kinds, of which nearly 100 are tow-boats and small craft. Over 80 iron-clads and rams are registered. One of the most noticeable features of the book is the fact that the method (commenced in a former issue) of naming small vessels after the flowers of the field, has reached its climax, every floral cognomen in the whole category having been used. One or two classes are named after battles—a new idea—and we have the *Gettysburgh, Antietam, Shiloh*, &c. Of the iron-clad fleet a very large proportion is afloat, and of the ships building nearly all will be finished during the present year. The list of officers is the largest ever recorded in a Navy Register.

The Death of Mr. A. A. Lovett.

A meeting was held in this City, on the evening of the 14th inst., at the main office of the People's Telegraph Line: No. 21 Wall-street, to take into consideration the death of Mr. A. A. LOVETT, the late Superintendent of the Line.

A large number of the telegraphic fraternity, and other personal friends of Mr. LOVETT, were in attendance.

Mr. WALTER P. LEWIS was called to the Chair, and Mr. F. V. A. BARBER chosen Secretary.

On motion, the resolutions adapted at a meeting by telegraph, comprising all the officials connected with the People's Line, were read and unanimously adopted as the sense of this meeting:

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1864.

At a meeting of the managers, operators and clerks of the People's Telegraph Line, convened in the several offices of the line, and communicating by telegraph, held April 14, 1864, Mr. M. V. B. FINCH, Manager of the New-York office, was made Chairman, and Mr. J. E. SALDAN, Manager of the Providence office, Secretary.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. C. B. NOYES, manager of the Washington office, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, Our personal friend and official superior, Mr. A. A. LOVETT, late Superintendent of the People's Telegraph Line, under whose active supervision and direction the line was built and put into operation, has been called from us suddenly and while engaged in the discharge of his duties; therefore,

Resolved, That in this dispensation, while recognizing the hand of Him who "doeth all things well," and bowing in humble submission to His will, we feel that we have lost a kind and considerate personal friend and companion, with whom our personal as well as official relations have been mutually pleasant and profitable.

Resolved, That while mourning his loss as friends, we feel that the telegraphic profession is deprived of an able and devoted member, who, in all its divisions as operator, manager and superintendent, has discharged with signal ability his duties, and whose promise of future success and usefulness, thus suddenly cut off, is to the profession an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That we respectfully tender to his immediate relatives and friends the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy in this affliction, which has thus suddenly and unexpectedly come upon them, and trust that the assurance of the esteem and affection of us, with whom he was so intimately associated, may mitigate, to some extent, the blow which has fallen upon them.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be engrossed and officially communicated to his aged father and his orphan son.

After the adoption of the foregoing it was unanimously

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the daily papers, and that we adjourn to meet at the Stevens House, No. 17 Broadway, at 4½ o'clock on Friday afternoon, the 15th inst., to pay the last tribute of respect to our departed friend.

LAW REPORTS.

Notes of Admiralty Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMER AND SAILING VESSEL—DUTY OF STEAMERS.

Charles G. Beardsley et al. vs. *The Steamboat Metamora.*—This was a libel filed by the owners of the sloop *Catlin* to recover the damages occasioned to her by a collision with the steamboat in the harbor of New-York. The collision happened in mid-day light. The sloop was going on a southwesterly course across the East River from South Ferry toward Bedloe's Island, the wind being light from the southwest by west. The steamboat was coming out of the North River into the East River, thus crossing the general line of direction which the sloop was pursuing. There was the usual conflict of testimony as to the circumstances of the collision.

Held by the Court—That as there was nothing in the way to prevent either from seeing the other, it is a legal presumption that they, in the exercise of their nautical obligations, had knowledge of the facts respecting their relative positions, which were necessary to the fulfilment of their several duties.

That the sloop was the privileged vessel under such circumstances, and the responsibility was cast upon the steamer to be so guided herself as that no injury should be inflicted by her on the sloop which was not caused essentially by culpable acts of omission or commission on the part of the latter.

That the sloop had little, if any more than drifting way on her, and there is nothing in the evidence favoring the notion that she was placed before the wind in a way to intercept or embarrass the steamer in her free direction up the East River. It was accordingly at the peril of the steamer to avoid her.

That it is neither averred in the answer nor proved that the steamboat had any lookout stationed forward.

That the question is of minor importance whether the headway of the steamer had been completely checked by the reversal of her engine, or even whether she had received a backward motion before the actual collision took place. The result was injurious to the sloop and the consequences are as chargeable to the steamer, if derived from her wrongful act in being placed so near the sloop as that the latter must inevitably come against her by force of the tide, or current, or suction, or other propelling forces out of her control, as if the injuries came from the direct and aggressive act and movement of the steamer.

That is cases of collision between vessels meeting each other, the one under canvas and the other under steam, the *prima facie* obligation lies with the steamer to prove that the fault of the collision is attributable to the sailing vessel, if she would free herself from liability.

That there is nothing in the proofs relieving the steamer from this well established and most serviceable doctrine of the law, and that she fails to prove that the fault was attributable to the sloop.

Decree for libelants, with a reference to compute their damages.

For libelants, Mr. Frisbie and Mr. Donohue; for claimant, Mr. Haskett.

PLEADINGS IN COLLISION CASES.

Frederick A. Potts vs. *The Steamboat Wm. A. Burden.*—This case came up on exceptions to the libel. The case was brought for damages caused by a collision. The claimant excepted to the libel as not conforming to the requirements of the 23d rule of the Supreme Court by setting out allegations of the facts of the collision; that it did not state the courses of the vessels, or their speed, or in what respects the *Burden* was carelessly managed, or what she ought to have done that she did not do.

Held by the Court—That no liberality of intendment or indulgence will be permitted to rescue a party from the consequences of disregarding an express direction in law as to the mode of procedure in a suit.

That the statements in the libel are le reality no more than suggestions or even inferences that the damages complained of were caused by the negligence or improper conduct of the steamboat.

That this is not a fulfilment of the rule of the Supreme Court, and consequently is inadequate to lay a legal foundation for the action brought.

That the exceptions therefore must prevail, but they are so technical and strict that it will be without costs and with leave to the libelant to amend within ten days.

For libelant, Mr. Fithian; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

FREIGHT ON COAL—CONSIGNEE BOUND BY BILL OF LADING.

James Maloney vs. *Peter Butterly et al.*—This was a libel for freight. The libelant, who was owner of the barge *John Maloney*, took on board her at Philadelphia a cargo of coal, to be carried to New-York. The coal was put on board by the vendor, consigned to the respondents. It was not laden on board by weight, but was received by the libelant on the representation of the shipper, and the libelant signed a bill of lading on those representations, acknowledging the receipt of 209 tons of coal on board, and agreeing to deliver it to the respondents at New-York. The vessel arrived in New-York, and the assignees of the bill of lading received the coal. They did not exact a measurement or weight of it as delivered from the boat, but carried it across the City to their own yard, where it was weighed, without the supervision of the carrier, and they then declared that it was six tons short, and declined to pay freight on that amount.

Held by the Court—That a rule of greater stringency may prevail as to a purchase and sale of property than is exacted in relation to a mere bailment of it for carriage.

That the vender of the coal acted as agent or factor of the purchaser, and is reasonably bound to satisfy the carriage price to the carrier, if the consignee does not accept the consignment, and pay the agreed price at the place of destination.

That the respondents are concluded from taking the defence of short weight. They are to be regarded as the factors of the consignor as well as consignees, and in that capacity to have virtually admitted and liquidated the quantity of the cargo, in relation to the freight payable to the carrier. A difference of quantity on the adjustment of the transaction between consignor and consignee must be adjusted between them. They are both to be regarded as having assented, through their acts and acquiescences to the rightfulness of the libelant's damaged as an agreed compensation for the services rendered.

Decree for the libelant for his claim with interest.

For libelant, Mr. Donoven and Judge Whiting. For respondents, Mr. Brown.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 15, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	115¾	200	Erie Railway Pr..	111
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C...	112	200	do.....	111⅜
3,500	do.....	111⅞	300	do.....	111¾
6,000	U. S. 5s, '65. C...	105	500	Hudson R.....	151
3,000	U.S. 5s, '74. C....	106	100	do.....b10	151¾
1,000	do.....ind	108	200	do.....	150⅜
10,000	Trs. Notes 7 3-10		300	do.....	150¾
	⅜ s. Oct. & Ap.	112¾	300	do.....	150½
36,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C..	99	50	do.....	152
17,000	do.....	99⅛	400	Harlem R.....s30	181
5,000	Ill. Co. Ba., '79..	104	300	do.....s30	182
7,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90..	61	100	do.....s30	184
13,000	Mo. State 6s.....	74	600	do.....s30	185
20,000	do.....	73⅜	200	do.....	185⅛
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.....	83	200	do.....	186
5,000	do.....	82	200	do.....	187
8,500	Cal. State 7s.....	101¾	50	Nor. & Wor. R....	188
35,000	Ohio & Miss C.	60⅜	500	Reading R.....	157
20,000	do.....b10	60¾	4300	do.....	158
30,000	do.....	60¾	1000	do.....b10	158⅜
120,000	do.....	60	300	do.....b30	159
28,000	Erie 3d M.....	120	200	do.....	157⅞
6,000	Har. R. 3d M...	101¾	1200	do.....	157⅜
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.....	122	200	Chic. & A. Pref....	105
15,000	Al. & T. H. 2M. Pr.	99	100	do.....	104
2,000	A. & T. H. In. B..	95	500	Mich. Cen. R.....	154
5,000	do.....	94	500	M. Bo. & N. J. E....	112
1,000	Chic. & N. W. 2 M.	105	2400	do.....	111⅜
2,000	D. L. & W. 2d M..	116¾	500	do.....	111¾
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	116	200	do.....	111½
10,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	72	1100	do.....	111¾
10,000	do.....	71	400	do.....	111⅜
10,000	Amer. Gold.....	173¾	100	do.....b15	112
20,000	do.....	173⅝	100	Ill. C. Full Stock.	136
50	Am. Exc. Bank....	121	2700	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	147
70	Bank of Com'rce.	110	700	do.....	146⅜
100	Canton Co.....	72½	2500	Clev. & Pitts. R...	128⅜
100	do.....	72	600	do.....	128⅝
200	do.....	71½	1600	Gal. & Chi. R....	142
20	do.....	71	100	do.....s10	142¾
100	do.....	71¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R.....	149
200	Del. & H. C. Co....	246	300	do.....	149¾
60	do.....	245	300	do.....	149⅝
100	do.....	244	800	Chi. & R. I. R.....	130⅜
365	Amer. Coal Co.....	103	100	do.....	130
100	Central Coal...b15	81½	100	do.....	130⅜
200	do.....	80	100	do.....b15	131
200	Cum. Coal Pref....	81	200	Ch. B. & Quin.....	146
100	do.....	82	100	do.....	145
100	do.....s60	81	30	do.....	144⅜
100	do.....s60	81⅜	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	82
100	do.....	82⅜	200	do.....	81⅜
300	do.....	82⅜	1000	Tol. & Wabash....	72
100	do.....b10	83	100	do.....	72¾
1800	do.....	83	200	do.....	72⅝
400	Quicksilv. Min....	81⅜	100	Tol. & Wab. Pref..	91
500	do.....	81	400	do.....	90
450	do.....	80	200	P., F. W. & C.....	140
100	do.....	79⅞	1200	do.....	140⅜
100	Cee. Am. Transit.	51⅜	200	do.....	140⅝
50	Min. Mining Co....	79	300	do.....	141
200	Pacific M. S. Co....	230	200	do.....	141⅜
600	do.....	231	300	do.....	142
350	do.....	232	100	do.....s60	141
1060	N. Y. Cen.....	141	1100	do.....	142⅜
300	do.....b30	141⅜	400	do.....s30	142⅜
500	do.....	140¾	600	do.....s60	142⅜
500	do.....s30	140⅝	100	Alt. & T. H.....	80⅜
600	do.....	140⅜	300	do.....	81
100	do.....	140¼	1000	Chi. & N. W. R....	66
1100	Erie R.....	123	400	Chi. & N. W. R. Pr	90
500	do.....b10	123¼	400	do.....	89⅜
500	do.....	122⅞	5	do.....	87⅜
1400	do.....	122⅜	100	Chi. & Alt. R.....	99
1000	do.....	122⅜	500	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr	84
100	H. & St. Jos. R....	55	200	Bucks Co. Lead. C.	1⅜
1,000	Peninsula R. 1st	100	1500	do.....	1⅞
4,000	do.....	100	1000	do.....	2
200	Mar. & Cin. 2d P..	83	200	Conake Iron M....	13
100	Miss. & Mo. R.....	81	600	Marlboro M. Co....	37
200	Chi. & Mil. R.....	80	200	Can. Cop. Co.....	9
50	Wym. V. Coal Co..	90	500	Qtz. Hill M. Co....	18

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81.. C.	116	600	Cleve. & Pitts R...	129
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	112¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R.. b10	142⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr C..	99	100	do.....	143
200	Cum. Coal Pref....	84	300	do.....	143⅜
200	Quicksil. M. Co....	81⅜	100	do.....s10	143⅝
200	do.....	82	100	do.....b10	143⅞
300	N. Y. Cen. R.....	141⅜	700	Cleve. & Tol. R....	149⅜
400	do.....	141¾	300	Chi. & R. I. R.....	131
500	Erie R.....	124	100	do.....s30	131
1200	do.....	123⅝	560	M. & P. Du C.....	84
100	Erie R. Pr.....b10	113	500	Tol. & Wab. R.....	74
200	do.....	112⅝	1000	P., Ft. W. & C. s15	142
200	do.....	112⅜	500	do.....	143
700	Hud. R. R	151	200	do.....	142⅝
100	do.....b10	151⅛	100	do.....	143⅜
400	do.....s10	151	600	do.....	144
500	Harlem R.....	190	100	do.....	144⅛
700	Reading R.....	160	100	do.....s30	143
1500	do.....b10	160¾	100	do.....b10	144⅜
500	do.....	159⅝	100	Alt. & T. H. R....	84
500	do.....	160	100	do.....	83¾
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	154⅜	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr...	99
200	do.....	154	100	Chic. & N. W.....	66
100	do.....b10	154⅜	100	do.....	66⅜
300	M. S. & N. I. R....	112⅜	200	do.....	66⅜
400	do.....	112⅝	200	do.....	66
200	R. S. & N. I. R. G..	150⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. P..	89
500	Ill. C. R. S.....	149	400	do.....	89⅜
300	do.....	148⅜	100	do.....b10	90
3000	do.....	148¾	200	do.....	90
100	do.....	148	150	do.....b10	90¼
700	do.....	148¾			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Central...b3	141½	1900	Ill. Cen. R.....	149
300	do.....	141⅜	100	do.....o	148¾
100	do.....b3	141⅜	500	do.....	b149
100	do.....	141⅜	700	do.....c	149
100	do.....	141⅜	200	do.....s3	149
100	do.....b3	141⅜	300	Clev. & Pitts.....	129¾
300	Erie R.....	123⅜	1100	do.....	129⅞
200	do.....	123⅜	300	do.....s3	129¾
1100	do.....	123⅜	500	do.....s3	129¾
400	do.....b3	123⅜	200	Gal. & Chic. R....	143
400	do.....o	123	200	do.....	143⅜
1200	do.....	123⅜	500	Cle. & Tol. R. ex-d.	150
900	do.....s3	123⅜	200	do.....	150¾
200	Erie R. Pr.....	113⅜	600	Chic. & R. I.....	131⅜
100	Hudson Riv. R....	151	100	do.....	131⅝
300	do.....	151⅜	600	Chi. & N. W. R....	66⅜
300	do.....b5	151⅜	500	do.....	66¾
200	do.....	151⅜	100	T. H. & Alt.....	82
100	do.....	151⅜	200	P., F. W. & Chi s30	141⅜
400	do.....b3	151⅜	500	do.....s3	142¼
100	do.....	151⅜	500	do.....	142¾
100	do.....b5	151⅜	300	do.....	142⅝
400	Harlem R.....	189	100	do.....o	142¾
400	do.....c	188	300	do.....b3	142⅞
200	Reading R.....	160⅜	200	Tol. & Wab.....	73
500	do.....s30	160	10,000	O. & Miss. C.b3	81
1200	do.....	160¾	90,000	do.....	61
200	do.....b3	160⅝	100	Chi. & Mil. R....	90
200	do.....s3	160⅜	300	Pacific M. S Co....	232⅜
300	Mich. Cen.....	154⅜	200	Mil. & Du C. R.	84⅜
300	do.....s3	154⅜	500	Cumb. Coal Co....	8⅛
400	M. S. & N. I. R....	112¾	450	do.....	83¾
300	do.....	112⅞	200	do.....b3	83⅞
200	do.....b3	112¾	100	Cen. Coal.....	83
850	do.....	112⅜	100	Penn. Coal Co....	220
100	do.....c	112⅜	600	Quick M. Co.....	82⅜
700	do.....	112⅜	100	do.....	82¾
200	do.....	112⅜	1000	do.....	82⅜
300	M. S. & N. L. G.S.	151	400	do.....b10	83
100	do.....	152	400	do.....b3	82⅝

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

306	N. Y. Cen. R.....	141⅜	400	Gal. & C. R....b10	142
1100	Erie R.....	123	100	do.....	142
500	do.....	122⅞	1900	Cle. & Tol. R. x-d	148
1200	do.....s3	122⅝	500	Chi. & N. W.....	67⅜
200	do.....b3	122⅜	200	do.....b3	67⅝
100	Erie Pref.....	112⅜	200	do.....	67¾
500	do.....	112	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf....	90
100	Hud. R. R.....	150⅛	100	Chi. & R. I.....	129
300	do.....	150⅜	100	do.....	127⅜
100	do.....b3	150⅜	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..	142⅝
400	do.....	153	500	do.....	143⅛
600	Harlem R.....	190	1100	do.....	144
100	do.....s60	178	200	do.....	144⅜
200	do.....s60	170	800	do.....b3	145
200	Reading R.....b3	158⅜	3000	do.....	145
500	do.....s3	158⅜	1400	do.....s3	145
200	do.....	158⅜	500	do.....	145⅛
1800	do.....	158¾	3400	do.....	145⅜
400	do.....s3	158	400	do.....s3	145⅜
1550	M. S. & N. I. R....	112⅜	500	do.....s60	145⅝
1000	do.....	112⅜	100	Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	83
700	do.....b3	112⅜	100	Ter. H. & Alt.....	82⅜
100	do.....	112⅜	200	T. H. & A. R. Pr....	100
100	do.....s3	112⅜	100	do.....	99⅜
300	M. S. & N. L. G. S.	150	10,000	Sandy R. Coal & Oil Co. 1st M. B....	96
300	Ill. Cen. R.....	147⅜	15,000	do.....	96⅜
300	do.....	147¾	100	Tol. & Wab. R.....	72⅝
300	do.....	147	10,000	Ohio & Miss C..	60⅜
400	do.....	146⅞	10,000	do.....	60⅜
400	do.....	146⅜	20,000	do.....	60⅜
1000	do.....	146	50	Han. & St. J. R....	55
1100	do.....	146¼	200	Cumn. Coal.....	84
300	do.....b3	146⅜	400	do.....	83⅜
500	Clev. & Pitts. R...	127⅜	750	Quicks. M. C.....	81¼
400	do.....	127¾	200	do.....	81
500	do.....	127	600	do.....	82
200	do.....b3	127	2600	Bucks C. L. Co....	1⅞
500	Mariposa Min. Co.	36	500	do.....b3	1¾

FRIDAY, April 15—P. M.

The price of Gold at the First Board of the Stock Exchenge wes 173½@173¾ ₱ cent., end at the Afternoon Board 173½@173¾ ₱ cent. Bills on London 190 ₱ cent. for first-class hankers. These rates are 2@2½ ₱ cent. lower than on last quotations. The extremes of Gold on the Street coreers were 175@172 ₱ cent.

There is a large popular demand for the new 10-40 years' 5 ₱ cent. Loan, and the subscriptions at the First National Bank to-day were by far the heaviest, for any single day, since the Loan was opened. We hear from Boston that the heaviest subscriptions yet reported in that city were taken yesterday. The success of the Loan is entirely assured. The programme of the Treasury in reference to the rate of interest will not be changed, nor is there the slightest danger to the generous and loyal people of the country who subscribe at per that any portion of the $200,000,000 will be sold at a discount. On the contrary, we believe the whole sum will be taken up before the close of the fiscal year, and that the subsequent midsummer Loan, under the announcement which we have a right to anticipate under Gen. GRANT, East and West, will be placed at 4 ₱ cent. or not to exceed 4½ ₱ cent. ₱ annum. In the possible event of delay in such successes, no higher rate of interest in Gold than 5 ₱ cent. will be paid for the service of the next fiscal year, and ought not to be with a good Tax Bill from Congress. The subscriptions to the New Loan reported since yesterday, are:

At Treasury Office	$170,250
First National Bank	725,000
Second National Bank	70,000
Together	$965,250

The above subscriptions, which make an immediate draft upon the old Associated Banks, for greenbacks, together with the sales of Gold from the Treasury to the Importers, yielding to-day about two millions in greenbacks and nearly as much yesterday, or checks settled exclusively in greenbacks, are disturbing the Money market to Stock Exchange borrowers. The rate is about 7 per cent. per annum, which is freely paid to-day to sustain the Railway speculation, in which the *Bull* interest largely preponderates. Some of the prominent Banks on the Street, we understand, already make considerable trouble in paying checks drawn upon them on subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan, in greenbacks; but this evidence of weakness is not yet general, or else Bank depositors and country Bankers would do well to turn their City balances into the Gold-bearing Bonds of the United States as quickly as possible.

The sales of Gold from the Treasury Office to-day at 165 ₱ cent. to the Importers for Customs Duties, amount to $1,249,676. The Secretary of the Treasury is said to be still in the City, and will probably give proper directions to the Assistant Treasurer as to the rate or plan of settlement to the Importers next week. Meantime the Treasury Office is actively engaged in paying out in Gold the May Interest on the 5-20 Loan.

The export demand for Gold, through all the flurry of the week, has been less than was anticipated, and the shipments by to-morrow's steamers, from present report, will not much exceed a million of dollars.

The Stock Market was ⅛@1c. per cent. lower than the best rates of yesterday on the Government 6 per cents. The Railway speculation in the forenoon ran 2c.@3c. per cent. lower, but recovered part of this decline at the Second Board. Mining Stocks were generally neglected, and a large amount of second installments upon the recent schemes made payable about the 2d May, is in a fair way of being forfeited, upon the principle that the first lose upon such concerns is the best saving of money.

At 4 o'clock the partial firmness of the Second Board on the Railway Speculation gave way, and prices were lower on the Street. An attempt to rally Gold to 175 ₱ cent. also failed, because of its abundance among the speculators to day, and the absence of the usual facilities, even in a tight Money market to have it cleared cheap by *short* sellers, most of whom have closed up their accounts. The Harlem corner goes up vigorously, and heavy differences are said to have been paid to the leading *Bull* in the Stock to close contracts.

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 6s, 1861....	117	116	Mich. Central...	155½	153
U. S. 5-20's.....	113	112¾	Mich Southern	114¾	112⅜
N. Y. Central.....	142¾	141	Mich Guarant'd.	152¾	150
Erie.....	124¾	121	Illinois Cen.....	150	146¾
Erie Preferred..	112	112	Pittsburgh.....	131	127
Hudson.....	164½	148	Fort Wayne.....	141⅞	145⅜
Pacific Mail.....	230	229	Rock Island.....	132¾	128
Harlem.....	195	190	Galena.....	143⅜	141
Canton.....	73	72	Reading.....	161¼	158¾
Treas. Cer. new..	99	99	Quicksilver.....	82¾	81⅜
Toledo.....	151	149	Cum'land Coal..	84	83½
Northwest.....	69⅝	07	Marlpoea.....	37	36

MR. GILBERT L. HAIGHT was to-day made a member of the Stock Exchange Board.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

City	150	Metropolitan	122
Mch'ts Exchange	104	People's	106
State of New-York	112	Grocers'	111
Commerce	116	Market	106⅜
Ocean	102	Shoe and Leather	106
American Exchange	121	Continental	105
Chatham	104	Commonwealth	111
Bank of the Repub.	108⅜	Ime. & Traders'	110
Bank of N. America	110	Park	140
Hanover	106	Manuf. & Merch	105
Irving	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	102	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	110
Erie 3ds, '83	120	Chi. & N. W. firsts	95
Harlem lsts. '69 & '73	114	Chi. & N. W. seconds	106
Harlem seconds, '64	101⅝	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	100
Harlem thirds, 68	107	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	115
Michc. new 1sts, '83	130	N. J. C. firsts	114
M. S. & N. I. S. F.	114	N. J. C. 2ds	114
Ill. Central, '75	121	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	70
Al. & T. H. seconds, Pref.	99	Atlantic & G. W.	103
Al. & T. H. 2ds, In.	94		

A Company has been organized under the name of the Saratoga and Hudson River Railroad Company, to construct a railroad from Saratoga Springs to Schenectady, and thence to a point on the Hudson River, in the town of Athens, opposite the City of Hudson, and a few miles above the town of Catskill. The capital stock is $1,500,000, the whole amount of which has been subscribed. The Directors are, Daniel Drew, Cornelius Vanderhilt, John P. Acker, Milton Courtright, Henry Keep, Azariah Boody, William Williams, Simeon C. Groot, Isaac H. Knox, John Ross, Warren Colburn, Abraham B. Baylis and Joseph Herker. President, Daniel Drew; Vice President, A. Boody; Secretary, Isaac H. Knox; Executive Committee, Daniel Drew, A. Boody, John Ross, M. Contright and W. Colburn.

The following is a statement of earnings of the Prairie du Chien Road for the week ending April 7:

	1864.	1863.	From Jan. 1 to April 7. 1864.	1863.
Freight....	$16,094 91	$12,784 45	$263,801 12	$135,162 81
Passengers..	9,599 56	4,534 12	116,365 76	67,946 37
Mails, Rents.	968 50	1,035 63	12,581 16	13,137 11
Total.....	$26,662 97	$18,358 20	$392,768 04	$206,545 49

The following report has been made to the Stock Exchenge by the Committee on Securities:

There seems to be no objection to admit to the regular list the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, (JOHN L. TAYLOR, of Chillicothe, Ohio, Trustee,) 7 per cents., payable 1st August, 1891; Coupons due 1st February and August, in New-York. 2,500 Bonds of $1,000 each, $2,500,000; 1,800 Bonds of $500 each, $900,000; 1,000 Bonds of $100 each, $100,000—$3,500,000; of which $1,000,000 are by special indorsement made payable, both principal and interest, at the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the fixed rate of 4 shillings sterling per dollar. All the Sterling Bonds and $1,000,000 of the Dollar Bonds are stated to have been sold. The line completed from Marietta to Loveland, 182 miles; Portsmouth (561 and Hillsboro (21) branches, 77 miles; Main line extension to Cincinnati, under contract to be completed this year, 24 miles—283 miles. The position of this Company is as follows: Mortgage above recited, $3,500,000; First Preferred Shares, $50 each, entitled to 0 per cent. in cash or in kind, and entitled to share with the Common Stock above 0 per cent. per annum, $5,445,442 21; Second Preferred Shares, $50 each, with the same privileges as the Firsts, $3,483,571 97; Common Stock Shares, $50 each, $1,850,000—Aggregate, $14,279,014 18. Transfer Office in New-York, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

For the Committee,
A. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $15,868,-404 50; for Customs, $1,057,000; payments, $6,961,-619 64; balance, $39,506,910 51. Ten-Forties, $170,250.

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending April 14, were $1,199,047, against $1,133,100 same week last year, and $1,222,204 the corresponding week of 1862. The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSE. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	972	$319,916	238	$93,292	351	$123,3 3
Mf. of Cot'n.	1374	111,393	59	22,890	314	79,995
Mf. of Silk.	263	260,345	69	74,483	74	85,789
Mf. of Flax...	1,965	152,128	136	33,188	282	65,210
Miscellan's.	337	68,792	7,524	42,928	922	12,317
Total.....	3,851	$912,568	8,049	$266,481	1,943	$366,674
		266,481				932,566
Total entered..		$1,199,047	Total marketed.			$1,299,240

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK

No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

By instructions

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(To-day) Robert le Diable.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—Medea—The Honeymoon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Our Wife—Loyalina.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ison Chest.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Les Femmes de Revoltxes—Le Vox a la Roulade.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours Aphrosa: Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our dispatches from Cairo bring us a story almost too horrible in its details for human belief, but which comes with such directness as to leave no doubt of its truth. The attack on Fort Pillow by the rebels under Forrest, which was announced yesterday, was followed up by frequent demands for its surrender, which were refused by Major Booth, who commended the fort, but while these flags were being sent Forrest took occasion to make more favorable dispositions of his forces. The flags being refused, the fight was kept up until 3 P. M., when Maj. Booth was killed, and the rebels, in large numbers, swarmed over the intrenchments. Immediately upon the surrender ensued a scene which baffles description. Up to that time comparatively few of our men had been killed; but, insatiate as fiends, the rebels commenced an indiscriminate butchery of the whites and blacks, including the wounded. Both white and black were bayonetted, shot or sabred; even dead bodies were horribly mutilated, and children of seven and eight years and several negro women killed in cold blood. Soldiers unable to speak from wounds were shot dead, and their bodies rolled down the banks into the river. The dead and wounded negroes were piled in heaps and burned, and several citizens who had joined our forces for protection, were killed or wounded. Out of the garrison of six hundred, only two hundred remained alive. The steamer *Platte Valley* came up at about half-past 3 o'clock, and was hailed by the rebels under a flag of truce. Men were sent ashore to bury the dead, and take aboard such of the wounded as the enemy had allowed to live. Fifty-seven were taken aboard, including seven or eight colored. Eight died on the way up to Cairo. Six guns were captured by the rebels, and carried off, including two ten-pound Parrotts, and two twelve-pound howitzers. A large amount of stores was destroyed or carried away. They seemed to be moving toward Memphis.

By the arrival of the steamships *Continental* and *George Washington* at this port yesterday, we have news from New-Orleans to the 9th inst., three days later. Alexandria dates of the 5th inst. report that Gen. Banks and Steff proceeded up the river, and were reported to be at Grand Ecore. All was quiet at Alexandria, and ample precaution taken against surprise by the enemy. The heavy iron-clads had dropped down to Fort De Russy. There was still sufficient water for the gunboats and transports to cross the falls. The streets of Alexandria were barricaded in case of raids by the rebels. Some five hundred of the people have taken the oath under the President's Amnesty Proclamation, and a Union meeting was held on the 4th inst. The steamer *Luminary*, before reported destroyed, was above the Falls, uninjured. The flagship *Black Hawk* was fired into by guerrillas below Grand Ecore, and Major Gifford, paymaster, and an engineer and negress were wounded.

Encouraging news from Gen. Steele's army, up to April 7, is received. He had then reached a point on the Little Missouri River, about 25 miles from Camden, and expected next day to form a junction with Gen. Thayer, who was marching from Fort Smith. Gen. Steele had been several times attacked by Marmaduke and Shelby with cavalry and artillery, but in each case the rebels had been handsomely repulsed. There was a large force of rebels in advance, but it was not believed they would make much of a stand.

Recent Pensacola advices report a fight between Capt. Schmidt, Company M, Fourteenth New-York Cavalry, and fifty rebels, under Major Randolph, of the Sixth Alabama Cavalry, near that place. After a ten minutes' hand-to-hand fight, the rebels fled. Their loss was fifteen killed and wounded and eleven prisoners. Our loss was three slightly wounded, including Lieut. Von Luderbecke. Gen. Asboth commands at Pensacola.

The news from Texas by the last arrival is unimportant. All was quiet on the Rio Grande, and there was no prospect of a movement. Gen. Dana had taken leave of his command, and was succeeded by Gen. Fitz Henry Warren. Gen. Herron was sick with small-pox.

A dispatch from Louisville yesterday says Col. Pratt, commanding at Paducah, telegraphs that the place is again attacked, and the town full of rebels.

LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, among the bills reported were the following: To provide an armory for the Eighth Regiment National Guard; against the bill relative to the West Shore Railroad in Rockland County; in favor of the Assembly bill to regulate the passenger and freight tariff on the Hudson River Railroad. Among the bills passed were the following: Providing for the extension of the Chenango Canal, and appropriating $150,000 for the present year; for the improvement of the Champlain Canal. This appropriates $65,000.

The session of the Assembly was chiefly devoted to a discussion of the report of the Banking Committee. A motion was adopted declining to print the majority report. Four thousand copies of the minority report were ordered printed. After the recess, the Committee on Towns and Cities occupied the hall in listening to the arguments of Judge Emmons in behalf of the taxpayers of New-York.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, Daniel Brooks, who was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, was brought up for sentence. His Honor said that the facts of the case showed that Brooks might have avoided the affray with Smith. There were no mitigating circumstances, and the sentence of the court would be as heavy as the limitation of the law allowed. He was sent to the State Prison for four years.

The New-Orleans *True Delta* notices the return to the loyal fold of two distinguished citizens of Louisiana, who have been acting with the rebels. One of them, E. K. Elgee, was formerly a member of the old Whig party, but was a delegate to the convention that adopted the secession ordinance. Louis Texada was also an Old-line Whig, and was Know-Nothing candidate for Governor of Louisiana in 1856, but was beaten.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was occupied all day yesterday in the Nixon case. Only two witnesses were introduced by the defence, both of whom testified that Brown struck Nixon first, and knocked him down, and that Brown was a tall, powerful man, while Nixon was only able to stand on one leg with difficulty. The remainder of the day was occupied in summing up, by Mr. Clinton for the defence, and Hon. John Cochrane for the prosecution.

The United States gunboat *Chenango*, while outward bound yesterday afternoon, exploded her port boiler opposite Fort Hamilton, severely scalding thirty-three persons connected with the engineers' department.

Most kinds of Domestic Produce and General Merchandise were less freely dealt in yesterday, the speculative mania having been checked by the sharp reaction in Gold; and although holders were reluctant to sell at reduced rates, the tendency of the market was decidedly in favor of buyers. Flour declined 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 3c.@4c., and Corn, 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, with limited transactions reported. Whisky also fell off 2c.@3c. ₱ gallon. Provisions closed quite heavily. Cotton and Groceries were less buoyant. The supplies of desirable styles of domestic and imported Dry Goods were much reduced, and with a good inquiry from jobbers, country buyers, and, in part, from speculative operators, prices were very firm and on the advance, though the heavy fall in Gold tended to depress the market toward the close. Freights continued depressed.

Gold 173½ ₱ cent. at Afternoon Board of the Stock Exchange yesterday—a fall of 2½ ₱ cent. from the previous quotation. Bills on London 190 ₱ cent. The Treasury received about $1,000,000 Greenbacks in this market for the 10-40 Loan, and $2,000,000 for sales of Gold to the Importers, at 165 ₱ cent., to pay Customs. Money sharp, at 7 ₱ cent. The Railway speculation lower; Mining fancies neglected.

Is It Imbecility or Treachery?

Congress met nineteen weeks ago. Gold, which is the only real barometer of national credit and public confidence, then sold fifty-two per cent. over the money of the Government. It now sells at seventy-four per cent. over. What has been the cause of this weakening of the national credit? Not disaster in the field. We have had none. Not any loss of our military strength. Our armies have never been stronger than to-day. Not any new strength of the rebellion. It has gained nothing. Not any fear of foreign intervention. Foreign intervention was never less feared than to-day. Not any diminution of the resources of the North. Northern industry was never so active or so profitable. What, then, is the cause of it? The cause is to be found in the south wing of the National Capitol—there and nowhere else. It lies in the flagrant unfaithfulness of those who were sent there to be the Representatives of the people.

The Constitution declares that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives." It thus devolved upon that branch of Congress the special responsibility of maintaining the public credit. The Executive branch of the Government, through its financial head, Mr. Chase, on the fourth day of the session presented a detailed and clear statement of the financial necessities of the Government, and urged in strong language that they should be early provided for. It declared, and with unquestionable truth, that measures of taxation must be the chief means of effecting this, laying down the broad principle, "It is hardly too much, perhaps hardly enough, to say that every dollar raised for extraordinary expenditures, or reduction of debt, is worth two in the increased value of national securities, and increased facilities for the negotiation of indispensable loans." The Executive did its full duty in exhibiting the financial situation, and invoking prompt legislative action to meet its requirements.

With all these tremendous responsibilities resting upon it, the House of Representatives has yet done nothing. December, up to Christmas, it spent in introducing resolutions, and selling off a large amount of buncombe generally against the rebellion. It then adjourned for twelve days, without any decent reason. There can be no decent reason why Congressmen, alone of all public servants in the land, and alone of all people above the condition of loafers, should abandon all work for twelve days when the old year goes out and the new year comes in. The merchant, or the lawyer, or the mechanic who should quit business or work for so long a time, with no better reason, would be despised. January was largely employed in concocting and spouting over some more resolutions. Toward the latter part of the month there was some blood-and-thunder talk about confiscation, and a decision to branch out in that line as soon as there was an opening. The subject was about as appropriate to the actual situation, as if it had related to property in the moon. In February the main attention was given to the whisky tax. A pretty good beginning was made toward putting a proper tax on this article, but in a little time, by some unaccountable influence, the whisky interest carried the day. So nothing was made by that. The other matter taken in hand was the Senate Enrollment Bill, which the Senate had passed in order to give the former law practical effect. The House nullified it all by reducing the commutation back from four hundred to three hundred dollars, and by making that commutation exempt for three years instead of for the particular draft. In March, a bill for the establishment of a Bureau for Freedmen was passed. The little Gold Bill was taken up and rejected by a strong vote, and, with characteristic consistency, was passed a few days afterward by a vote just as strong. The bill regulating and perfecting Secretary Chase's system of national banks was taken up, and cobbled over with all sorts of incongruous amendments, and turned into such a piece of botch-work that it was kicked out of doors in disgust. Since April came in we have had a foray upon the Camden and Amboy Railroad that has come to nothing; a fulmination of loud words against the Emperor Napoleon's operations in Mexico; and a Quixotic, disgraceful raid against the freedom of debate.

We defy any man in that House to put his finger upon a solitary measure passed by it, calculated to increase the financial strength of the Government one iota. The thing has not been seriously attempted. The nineteen weeks have been utterly wasted in empty speech-making, or in dawdling over irrelevant matters, or in working positive mischief. The body has shirked all serious work. Upon no question, save when, as in Long's case, some uncommon folly was to be committed, have more than two-thirds of the members voted; and for much of the time, it has been almost impossible to keep up a quorum. In the face of such flagitious unfaithfulness on the part of the legislative branch to which the financial concerns of the country are especially intrusted, the wonder is that our financial credit has not been even more grievously weakened—that there is not even a wider hiatus between gold and greenbacks.

The people have been patient under this up to the uttermost point of endurance. We warn the House to see about their proper business, if they care to escape an outburst of indignation that would politically ruin every man of them. The American people, beyond all free people that ever existed, are tolerant of imposition; but it is not in their nature, nor in human nature, to bear quietly such faithlessness in a crisis so fearful. They know full well that the only danger in this struggle of the Government is the financial danger, and that this danger must be fatal, unless there be timely and wise action on the part of their public servants. They know, too, that the prices of all the necessaries of life are daily becoming more burdensome, and must become insupportable unless the currency is adjusted to a sounder basis. They know that it is the business of Congress, and especially of the popular branch of Congress, to protect the public credit, and remedy every financial evil. They intend to hold the House to that responsibility. They do not intend that their business and industry shall be smothered with worthless paper; that their children shall be bowed down by a mountain of debt; that their brothers in the field shall shed their blood for nought; that the flag of the country shall go down in ruin and disgrace. And they do not intend to put up with this remissness in the National Capitol, which they are fast learning to look upon not as mere remissness, but as infamous treachery.

The One-Term Principle.

The argument for the reëlection of Mr. Lincoln, drawn from the confusion likely to be caused by a change in the Administration at present—certainly one of the strongest that can be used—has a good deal of light thrown upon it by the defence offered by the authors of the *Federalist* for the Constitutional reëligibility of the President. It appears, in fact, that it was provision for precisely such a crisis as that through which we are now passing, that the convention mainly had in view when they permitted the President to serve for more than one term. Hamilton says, in No. 72:

"The actual conduct of foreign negotiations, the preparatory plans of finance, the application and disbursement of the public moneys in conformity to the general appropriations of the Legislature, the arrangement of the army and navy, the direction of the operations of war—these and other matters of a like nature, constitute what seems to be perfectly understood by the administration of government. The persons, therefore, to whose immediate management these different matters are committed, ought to be considered as the assistants or deputies of the Chief Magistrate; and on this account, they ought to derive their offices from his appointment, at least from his nomination, and be subject to his superintendence. This view of the thing will alone suggest to us the intimate connection between the duration of the executive magistrate in office, and the stability of a system of administration.

To undo what has been done by a predecessor is very often considered by a successor as the best proof he can give of his own capacity and desert; and in addition to this propensity, where the alteration has been the result of public choice, the person substituted is warranted in supposing that the dismission of his predecessor has proceeded from a dislike to his measures, and that the less he resembles him, the more he will recommend himself to the favor of his constituents. These considerations, and the influence of personal confidences and attachments, would be likely to induce every new President to promote a change of men to fill the subordinate stations, and *these causes together could not fail to occasion a disgraceful and ruinous mutability in the administration of the Government.*"

And he adds further on:

"Experience is the parent of wisdom, is an adage, the truth of which is recognized by the wisest as well as simplest of mankind. Where more desirable or more essential than in the first magistrate of a nation? Can it be wise to put this desirable and essential quality under the ban of the Constitution, and to declare the moment it is acquired, its possessor shall be compelled to abandon the station in which it was acquired, and to which it is adapted? * * * Without supposing the personal essentiality of the man, it is evident that the change of the Chief Magistrate at the breaking out of a war, *or any similar crisis*, for another even of equal merit, would at all times be detrimental to the community, as it would substitute inexperience for experience, and would tend to unhinge and set afloat the already settled form of the Administration."

We doubt very much whether any Government was ever placed in circumstances which made time so necessary both to develop its policy and to test its value, as our present Administration. It is not simply with the conduct of a war that it is charged, but with the conduct of a revolution, and it is utterly impossible that any sound or fair estimate can yet be formed of the goodness or badness, wisdom or folly, of the means to which it has thought fit to resort. The march of events has imposed on the President and his Cabinet three of the most tremendous problems that were ever submitted to any statesman—the payment of the expenses of a gigantic war, the subjugation of such a country as the South, the emancipation of four millions of negro slaves. One of these alone would be sufficient to try the capacity of the ablest master of the art of Government that has ever lived. They must be very ignorant or very wild who suppose that we can yet see the end of the great undertaking, or are in any position to judge of the skill with which it is being carried out. And to commit it to fresh hands until we can judge, would be a demonstration of contempt for training and experience so marked, so full of short-sighted impatience, that there are few thinking men who witnessed it who would not doubt our capacity for self-government. The possession of this capacity is not proved by pursuing the even tenor of our way in "piping times of peace," but by preserving our balance and temper, and displaying forethought and self-restraint in seasons of great peril and perplexity.

A Long Neglected Matter.—The terrible wreck of the steamship *San Francisco* ten years ago, just after she had left this port on her way to California, must yet be fresh in the memory of hundreds of thousands of people. It will be recollected that the *San Francisco* left here on the 22d Dec., 1853, having aboard some eight hundred souls, among whom were the Third Regiment of United States Artillery. On the night of the 22d she encountered a furious storm, which rendered her unmanageable, and on the morning of the 24th she was struck by a violent wave, which shattered her quarter deck, her hurricane deck and carried away her upper saloon, and all the officers and soldiers, (some 200,) who had taken shelter in it from the storm. The ship was so damaged by this shock that it required the utmost efforts of all on board to save themselves from going to the bottom. While in this perilous condition, within the next few days three vessels—the *Kilby*, Capt. Low; the *Three Bells*, Capt. Creighton, and the *Antarctic*, Capt. Stauffer—hove in sight; and though they had suffered greatly themselves from the storm, they tendered assistance and succor to those on board, and promised to stand by the wreck at all hazards. They did so faithfully; and a report on the subject, presented to the Senate by Jeff. Davis, thanked and praised one of these officers, who, "for six tempestuous days and nights, in a spirit of disinterested humanity, and at the imminent peril of himself and crew, stood by the sinking steamer until her gallant Commander, the last man on board, abandoned the doomed and deserted vessel."

The news of these heroic acts thrilled the whole country, and thanks and testimonials were presented to the gallant Captains by various mercantile and shipping associations. The matter, however, had a national as well as a local bearing, not only in its own character, but because a large number of those who were rescued were United States soldiers; and accordingly a measure was brought before Congress providing for the purchase of a gold medal to each of the three Captains, and appropriating a sum of money for their recompense, as a national testimonial. The Captains, however, being actively engaged on the high seas, took no part in pushing the measure along, and it was dropped in the pressure of business at the close of the session. In 1861, the matter was taken up by the leading shippers and merchants of this City, but it was forgotten in the fury and excitement of secessionism which then rose. In the meantime, one of the three Captains has died. But the merchants of New-York are anxious that the matter should neither be overlooked nor finally forgotten, and Senator Morgan, as their representative, has now interested himself in it. We suppose no one who remembers the circumstances will say that the national testimonial was not merited; and we suppose no one interested in ships, or who is liable, in the course of his existence, to have his life imperiled on the stormy seas, will deny that it should be provided before the two living Captains pass away.

Good Out of Evil.—In one respect the recent action of the stage proprietors in raising their prices from *six* to *ten* cents has conferred a positive and very decided benefit on the riding public. The lines of omnibuses which have taken this course are no longer overcrowded. There is no more treading on people's toes, sitting involuntarily in their laps, and pitching about helter-skelter, as if the stage were a ship at sea in a high gale, for lack of seats. Every passenger now can get a seat—and even if he has to pay something extra for it, the boon is worth having.

Infamy to the Rebel Arms and to Ours.—It is a fearful, a horrible story that comes to us from the Mississippi by way of Cairo. The attack on Fort Pillow, above Memphis, and the butchery of our troops, as narrated, is enough to make the blood run cold. The very fact that the rebels are perpetually threatening such deeds is sufficient indication that they are quite capable of committing them.

But while we speak thus of the hideous words and deeds of the rebel butchers, we are sure there is also an account to be settled with some of our own officers in that locality. Who commands in West Tennessee? How is it that with an idle army of such magnitude, of infantry, cavalry and artillery as we have in that department, and with fortifications of such immense strength as line the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers—how is it that that whole country is ceaselessly traversed, trampled upon, and its inhabitants butchered by rebel hands? How is it that the guerrilla, Forrest, with a few thousand freebooters, has been allowed to ride to and fro for six weeks, capturing towns, capturing forts, and playing havoc wherever he chooses? It is the most infamous thing to our arms that has ever occurred in the course of the war. Lieut.-Gen. Grant, who commands all our armies and every department, will doubtless at once now look after his own responsible subordinates, as well as these irresponsible rebels.

Improvement in the Manufacture of Gas.

We have received a small pamphlet describing a new and improved method of manufacturing gas, for lighting and heating purposes, which is likely to be of marked benefit to every class of the community. It seems to be very simple in its character, and, according to the evidence furnished by experience, and the opinions of the most skillful and scientific judges, there can be no question of its practical value. It is not proposed to produce gas from any new material; bituminous coal is still used for this purpose. But at a particular stage of the manufacture a supply of hydrogen and other gases, produced by the decomposition of superheated steam introduced into a retort containing anthracite coal, is conveyed to the retorts charged in the common way with bituminous coal; and in this way, while the quality of the gas produced is decidedly improved, its cost is reduced more than twenty-five per cent. This fact rests on the testimony of Mr. Joseph Battin, who is widely known as the constructing engineer of a great number of gas-works in various sections of the country, and on the experience of the City of Elizabeth, in New-Jersey, where it has been thoroughly tested by experiment.

A reduction of *one quarter* in the price of gas will not only be of great advantage to the great mass of the people who use it for lighting purposes, but will inevitably lead to its general use for purposes of heating also; for it will be much cheaper as well as better, in every way, than any other fuel now in use. A company which has purchased the patent rights involved, has also obtained from the City a grant of power to "lay pipes and mains through all the streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, squares and other public places in this City, for fifty years;" and it is about to enter upon the active exercise of this right. Mr. W. H. Appleton is the President of the company, and books of subscription to the stock are to be opened to-day at the offices of Jerome, Riggs & Co., No. 46 Exchange place. The very high price borne by the stocks of all the gas companies now in existence will commend this new enterprise to public attention. For the sake of gas-consumers, whose numbers it must greatly increase, we certainly hope it will be successful.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—There will be a grand matinée here to-day—the last of the season, for Mr. Maretzek intends closing early in the ensuing week—at which "Robert le Diable" will be played. The entertainment is in all respects a remarkable one. Ordinarily the feeblest operas are selected for morning performances. Here we have a three-decker carrying so many guns that even "Faust," that modern iron-clad, cannot materially injure it. The cast is admirable, and introduces four of the best members of the company in four of their best *rôles*. If the weather be fine, we would advise our Sanitary Fair friends to include the Academy in their rounds of sight-seeing. If Mr. Maretzek plays the opera next season, it will be at increased prices—for the prices are to be raised after the races. Mr. Maretzek has discovered to his chagrin that even crowded houses do not pay at the present tariff of admission. We assured him that he would make that discovery when he first returned from Havana. Every article about the opera, from a voice to a yard of calico, has increased in price, and it is, considering the small margin at the best of times, folly to pretend, in the face of this fact, to preserve the old rates of admission.

Niblo's Garden.—A special entertainment will, by the kindness of Mr. Wheatley, be given here this afternoon in aid of the funds of the Sanitary Commission. It is of a highly interesting character, being no other than the popular spectacle of "Cinderella." All the characters are sustained by children, and in such numbers that Mr. Allen Dodworth has alone contributed one hundred from his dancing academy. Private theatricals seldom take so pleasant a shape as this, and we will venture to say that the young folks will be rewarded for their efforts.

Wanted—A Cheap Day for the Fair.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There seems to be such a general feeling that there should be at least one cheap day at the fair, that I venture a suggestion how it might be arranged. When season tickets were issued it was believed that the fair would close at the end of this week; if, therefore, it is kept open a longer time, and holders of season tickets are still allowed to use them, would it not be quite just that on *one day* of the *extra time* they should *not* be "good" for admittance? That on that day *every one* should pay twenty-five cents. Ticket-holders who have probably already visited the fair many times, could surely afford to miss one day or else pay twenty-five cents extra. Thus the rooms would not be crowded with persons who go daily, and a chance would be given for *the many* to go *once*. Can you think of any other plan to give more general satisfaction? A LADY.

The Fair and Fairness of the Book Committee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the 21st of March I have been trying to give several hundred bound volumes of books, by different authors, to the fair, valued at $500. Some of the books treat of Spiritualism. The Publishers' and Booksellers' Committee constantly refuse to receive and sell them, or allow me or anyone to sell them for the benefit of the fair, for the reason, they say, that the committee don't believe in Spiritualism. But what has that to do with furnishing a blanket to warm a wounded soldier? But I found among their books some entitled *Philosophy of Magic*, (which I purchased.) Do the committee believe in these books? or do the publisher's types sanctify the matter in them. I hope there is authority somewhere in the management of this fair to correct such wrongs as those of which I complain. C. PARTRIDGE.

The National Academy of Design.—The thirty-ninth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design was thrown open to the public yesterday, at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway. There are less than the average number of paintings upon the walls, and the display, as a whole, strikes us as below the average degree of excellence. There are few very striking pictures, and we are glad to say of no very bad ones. Constant Mayer's "Dying Soldier." Andrews' "Blacksmith's Shop," Gifford's "Sunset" and Benson's "Dissecting Student," are among the most noteworthy works. The "Blacksmith's Shop" is full of excellence. It is far superior to anything of the kind, in many particulars, that we have seen from an American artist.

A New Champagne.—Mr. W. H. Ward, No. 7 Broad-street, has introduced a new brand of champagne called *Her Majesty's*, which will attract attention and enlist favor, both by its quality and its price. It is perhaps a little sweeter than some of the other favorite brands, but it is of admirable flavor and cannot fail to be popular. The first thousand cases, (all that have yet been received,) are offered at $20 each.

Successful Union Raid in Virginia.—The Maryland Convention.

Baltimore, Friday, April 15.

The *American* has a letter from Point Lookout, which says Gen. Hincke, commanding that post, returned on Thursday, from an expedition across the Potomac into Virginia, having captured $50,000 worth of tobacco, on its way from Richmond to Baltimore, and also having taken prisoners a gang of blockade runners.

The *American* will publish to-morrow, Gov. Bradford's Proclamation for the assembling of the State Constitutional Convention, on the 27th instant.

Execution of a Murderer.

Dayton, Ohio, Friday, April 15.

John W. Dobbins, convicted of the murder of George Lindemuth, a year ago, was hung in the county jail to-day.

SAD DISASTER.

Explosion of a Boiler on the Gunboat Chenango.

FORTY PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED.

NAMES OF THE SUFFERERS

Quarantine, S. I., Friday, April 15.

The gunboat *Chenango*, while outward bound, and off Fort *Lafayette*, this afternoon, burst her boiler. Forty men on deck were scalded—some of them are dead. The engine-rooms of the vessel have not been reached yet. The revenue cutter *Bronx* has come ashore for medical assistance.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The United States steam gunboat *Chenango*, Capt. T. S. Fillebrown, outward bound, and when opposite Fort Hamilton at 4:15 P. M., her port boiler suddenly exploded, blowing up the decks and severely scalding all connected with the Engineers' Department, thirty-three in all. One was blown overboard but subsequently recovered, but badly injured; one has died, and the remainder are in a very critical state; many of them will probably die. The United States revenue cutter *Bronx* being in the vicinity, immediately repaired to the scene of disaster, and then proceeded to the Quarantine, where she procured a number of physicians and took them on board the *Chenango* to relieve the sufferers. The United States steam transport *Tilley*, Capt. Bourne, from Alexandria, while coming up, witnessed the explosion, and immediately went to her assistance, doing a great deal of good; also a small tug which was near at hand rendered all the aid in her power. The *Tilley* and tug and the cutter *Bronx* took her in tow and brought her to the Navy-yard. Among those severely scalded are First Asst. Engineer Joseph N. Cahill, (in charge.) Second Asst. Engineer Albert S. Murray, and Second Asst. Engineer Frank P. Root.

The United States steamer *Chenango* sailed from the City yesterday afternoon for Hampton Roads. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieutenant-Commander, T. S. Fillebrown; Acting Master, Wm. McGlain; Acting Assistant Surgeon, David P. Goodhue; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Belley Hascall; Captain's Clerk, A. W. Belknap; Paymaster's Clerk, Rufus Stephens; Surgeon's Steward, Erskine B. Mudge; Paymaster's Steward, John J. Corbitt; First Assistant Engineer, Jas. N. Cahill: Second Assistant Engineer, Albert Murray; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, Frank P. Root; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, John White; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Jas. F. Sullivan; Acting Ensigns, George B. Mott, F. G. Adams, Jas. A. Crossman and Alfred S. Leighton; Acting Master's Mates, D. B. McKenzie, G. H. Goodmanson and F. R. Jastabs; Gunner, Heyman Peters; Yeoman, Jas. C. Henson; Master-at-Arms, F. W. Fuller.

LATER.

At 10 o'clock last evening a dispatch was received at Police headquarters, from the central office in Brooklyn, to the effect that there were about sixty of the crew scalded—over one-half of whom, it is feared, will not survive. Eight or ten had been taken out dead, and several others, it was thought, could not survive through the night. Owing to the difficulty in procuring ambulances, the process of transferring them to the Navy Hospital was necessarily very slow.

The last advices we have state that the engine room and the hold of the steamer had not yet been searched thoroughly, and it was feared that several bodies would be found there, as quite a number of the crew are missing.

The unfortunate men were landed at the Navy-yard last evening, and conveyed to the United States Marine Hospital as speedily as circumstances would admit. All who had arrived up to 10 o'clock were so badly injured as to be unable to give any account of the sad affair.

The ambulance could accommodate but one, and, at most, two at a time, and the process of removal was, therefore, very slow—taking up the greater portion of the night before all reached the hospital.

Some of those residing in Brooklyn, and whose injuries were comparatively slight, were sent to their residences—among them a fireman named Wilms, whose family lives in Water-street.

The *Chenango* had a crew of about 130 men; was a new vessel, and left the Navy-yard about noon yesterday for the South.

Nothing definite as to the cause of the catastrophe could be obtained, either at the yard or hospital, last night.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Another Very Successful Day—Reports from Various Departments—Receipts $29,691 33.

ELEVENTH DAY.

Yesterday was one of the greatest days since the opening of the fair, there was no cessation, no rest. The crowd was as usual, a perfect jam, and the receipts were very satisfactory.

BINGHAMTON LADIES AND THE SANITARY FAIR.

Since our recent notice of Mrs. S. G. Courtney's table in the fair, even the contributions by the ladies of her father's family, we have been desired by her to say that these were by no means the only articles from Binghamton ladies deserving notice, but among the most inconsiderable; that almost all the ladies of that place furnished articles of tasteful finish and elaborate skill—some of more and some of less intrinsic value, in all amounting to hundreds of dollars. We should take pleasure in giving a list of the articles, with the names of the donors, did space permit. We omitted, in mentioning the names of the young ladies in attendance at this table, to mention Misses Fanny and Mary Connolly, and Miss Miller, as published should have been Miss Muller.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts yesterday were as follows:

Sales to 3 P. M.	$12,273 99
Admissions, Fourteenth-street	8,101 40
Admissions, Union-square	1,265 00
Donations	8 051 00
Total	$29,691 33

The following reports of receipts have also been received from other departments:

Union-square, from opening to date	$45,518 85
Restaurant, gross receipts to 14th inst.	43,000 00
Arms and Trophies, from 11th to 14th inclusive	8,046 80
Indians, gross receipts to 14th inst.	2,200 00
Lingerie, from 11th to 14th inclusive	1,630 60
Art Gallery, from 11th to 14th inclusive	6,750 79

Fire Department, receipts to date as reported by their Treasurer, Mr. A. J. Delafield,

For sales	$7,500	
Donations	13,000	20,500 00

THE SWORDS.

The sword excitement was even greater than on the previous day. One thousand two hundred and forty-two votes were cast, making the total number 9,637

Of which Gen. McClellan has received	5,052
Gen. Grant has received	4,529
Scattering	46
McClellan's majority	523

The following was spread over several pages of the book, costing 160 votes and costing $160.

Fort Donelson, Feb. 16, 1862.

15,000 prisoners. 146 guns, 15,000 stand of arms. Grant to Buckner—I propose to move immediately on your works.

Vicksburgh, July 4, 1863.

37,000 prisoners; arms and munitions for 60,000 men.

Chattanooga, N. V. 24-25, 1863

6142 prisoners. 5 pieces of artillery, 69 artillery carriages and caissons, 7,000 stand of arms.

The Union-Square Fair Buildings.

THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

The usual promenade concert was given last evening in the hall of this department to a numerous and appreciative audience. These concerts are much pleasanter now than during the first week. The seats are removed from the hall, and visitors can enter without extra charge, walk around, listen to the music, or go and return at will.

CONFECTIONARY BOOTH.

Mrs. Foster's stall for the sale of fruits, candies, confectionary, cake, &c., has been well supplied by the confectioners of the City with every variety of sweet things and ornamental designs for parties and suppers. This booth is redundant with sweets, for in consonance with its character the "sweetest girl" in consonance with its character here. So there is a double attraction in all the Fair is in attendance; the children go to buy sugar-plums, the gentlemen to look at Miss Caleb, the "fairest of the Fair," who weighs out the *bon bons* with her own dainty little hands.

THE KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN.

The kitchen was crowded last evening, as it always is. The ladies have their hands full of business, but their pantry is getting empty. The wealthy Dutch families of this City should see to it that the ladies of the kitchen not only have plenty of customers, but plenty of good things to feed them with. The articles for which there is the greatest demand are meats, poultry, &c., roasted or boiled, which can be sent in cold, and tea, coffee, sugar, hams, tongues, home-made pies, cake, &c. On Monday morning the ladies of the kitchen will need a good supply of these things to carry them through the last week of their enterprise, and New-Yorkers should see that they have what they require.

Teeth like Pearls and Breath of Sweetness obtained by the use of that popular Dentifrice Fragrant "SOZODONT," a composition of the choicest and purest ingredients, the three most important requisites—cleanliness, efficacy and convenience—being present in the highest possible degree of perfection. It removes all disagreeable odors, scurf and tartaceous adhesions, insuring a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth; gives tone to the breath, and a cool, delicate, aromatic fragrance to the mouth, which makes it really a toilet luxury.

Sold by Druggists everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle.

The London Club Coffee.—This standard Coffee is prepared from the best old Java, and is put up only by the NEW-YORK COFFEE CLUB, No. 173 Greenwich-st. Every package has the trade mark of the club. No other is genuine.

THE LONDON CLUB COFFEE has no connection with any of the adulterations drifting about the market. It is easily distinguished from all other Coffees by its remarkable fragrance, strength and flavor.

The LONDON CLUB COFFEE is commended by the most respectable physicians for its purity, and for its nutritious and healthy quality.

Wholesale depot, No. 173 Greenwich-st., New-York.

All first-class grocers have, or can readily get, this Coffee.

A coctive habit of body will eventually undermine the health, and violent purgatives afford only temporary relief; but Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, taken as directed, will soon remove it and all biliousness, and effectually cure Disordered Stomach, Liver Complaint and Sick Headache. Sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by druggists generally.

Sea-Sickness!
SEA-SICKNESS.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

Messrs. W. Chilton & Co.:

It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to that of others, as regards the merits of ROMAINA'S CRIMEAN BITTERS, manufactured by you. During a recent voyage South, I took with me, by recommendation of a medical friend, several bottles, and not only did it prevent seasickness (to which I am very susceptible) in my own case, but a number of my fellow-passengers were in the same manner benefited.

On my return, in the month of January last, being without it, I suffered much from nausea and vomiting the entire voyage. Permit me also to add my testimony to its efficiency as a tonic. I may say that its use has been recommended by many Surgeons in the different departments of the army.

Yours respectfully,
N. G. SHEPHERD,
(late War Correspondent of the *Tribune*.)

For sale by all Druggists.

D. Barnum's Self-sewer for all Sewing-machines, preserves the eyes, avoids bending, no basting. "No machine is complete without it." Price $1 50, with directions. Sent by mail free. Donated to and for sale at the Fair, Fourteenth-street, in the sewing-machine room, and at the inventor's headquarters, WILCOX & GIBB'S sewing-machine office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies who are in Want of a Nice Cologne should try BURNETT'S. It is said to be the ne plus ultra. One test is sufficient. Druggists who would rather sell a good article than a poorer one which affords larger profits, all have this exquisite odor for sale.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

What is of more Value than Gold?
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
The only POSITIVE remedy for CATARRH!
In Family Boxes, 25 cents, by all Druggists.

Survey at a Glance
THE
WHOLE FIELD OF THE FASHIONS,
IN
GENTLEMEN'S, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S HATS.

In order to do this you are invited to visit the Establishment of

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

The largest and most completely stocked hat store in the United States. For the current season he has introduced upwards of *one hundred new styles*. It is putting fact into its simplest form to say, that in his twenty years' experience as a hatter, he has not only never offered, but has never seen so extensive a variety of hat FASHIONS FOR ALL AGES,
as his store now contains. It would seem as if TASTE AND FANCY
could scarcely suggest an addition to the children's and misses department, and it is believed that no mother can fail to equip her children satisfactorily from so vast and diversified an assortment. In the department of gentleman's dress and business hats there are over
TWENTY-FIVE NEW STYLES
which are all special to the season.

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Hernia or Rupture Certainly Cured!
Since the fact has been established that this dangerous disease can be cured by using
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,
the demand upon us has been so great that we have been obliged to increase our manufactory; consequently, this has made some delay in filling orders, but hereafter all orders will be promptly attended to. This truss is LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK or SPERMATIC CORD—pressure INWARD and UPWARD, and perfectly controllable. A CURE WARRANTED. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. SHOULDER BRACES superior to all others. A stamp inclose for a pamphlet.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Spring "Feet Coverings."—To gratify the laudable desire of cultivated people to do honor to the season by appearing in handsome boots, CANTRELL has prepared an extensive stock, from which the wants of all can be promptly and cheaply supplied. His spring gaiters for the ladies are especially beautiful. Make your purchases at his store, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Early & Lane, Wholesale Woodware and Cordage dealers, whose warehouse, No. 189 Washington-st., was destroyed by fire on the 25th March, have resumed business with a complete stock of goods at No. 187 Washington-st., next door to their old stand. They respectfully solicit orders.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown. Natural, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Inimitable hair cutter. Styles neat, executed in the best manner only at No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving 10 cents.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—The oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.
J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 159 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots
and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety of our own manufacture,
SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Ovington Brothers,
CHINA AND GLASS IMPORTERS,
would call attention to their elegant and extensive stock of goods.

OUR SPRING STOCK was laid in before the recent advance in gold, and will be sold accordingly.

Glass engraving on the premises, sets of glass richly cut and engraved with initials to order.

BRONZES, CLOCKS, PLATED GOODS, &c., &c.

Please call and examine assortment and prices.
Nos. 238 and 240 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st. Sold by druggists generally. 50c. a box.

Cognac.—The most reliable stimulants extant, are undoubtedly, STERNE'S Cognac Bonrbon, Punch, Bitters and Cordial. Grocers and Druggists have them.

Children's Carriages and Spring Horses at TIBBAL'S, No. 512 Broadway, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 181—April 15, 1864
37, 60, 35, 1, 6, 56, 57, 12, 18, 25, 62, 63.
CLASS 182—April 15, 1864.
64, 44, 12, 26, 69, 61, 16, 14, 54, 19, 49, 77, 22.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 277.—April 15, 1864.
14, 39, 11, 59, 71, 23, 1, 20, 55, 33, 37, 35.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 278.—April 15, 1864.
45, 14, 54, 20, 70, 15, 64, 11, 75, 24, 63, 1, 59.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

CONSTITUTION WATER
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DIABETES.
STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL
BRICK DUST DEPOSIT, AND MUCOUS
OR MILKY DISCHARGES
AFTER URINATING.
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
CATARRH OF THE
BLADDER.
STRANGUARY AND BUBNING, OR PAINFUL
URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of the Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS
have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.
CONSTITUTION WATER
has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS
irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

We present the Constitution Water to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful for curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

IN DYSMENORRHŒA, OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, AND MENORRHAGIA, OR
PROFUSE FLOWING,

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp, lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be removed by the medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Imperfect Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude and Dimness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,
Which, in the unmarried female, is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually losses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and *consumption* finally ends her career.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS PRICE $1.
WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

5,000,000 OF CIGARS,
ALL GRADES AND SIZES.
JOHN J. REIMER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN IMPORTED HAVANA AND MANUFACTURER OF DOMESTIC CIGARS,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-STREET.

Merchants and the trade are respectfully informed that I have got on hand, and am constantly receiving from my branch house in Havana, the best brands and most salable sizes of every grade of
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS,
which I am offering at very moderate prices. My connections with said port enable me to defy all competition.

MY STOCK OF DOMESPIC CIGARS, which is constantly supplied by my own factory in this City, the tobacco being imported by myself, or selected under my own supervision, FOR CASH, consists of most all sizes and qualities, FROM $16 TO $70 PER 1,000.

I can in this branch also offer greater bargains than any other house in the City.

IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS FROM $45 TO $200.
TO THE TRADE.

My stock of LEAF TOBACCO is well worth your attention, and I invite you to inspect it.

To my customers and the public, the information that I keep, as usual, a supply of
Choice Imported and Domestic Liquors on hand, which, together with my Wood and Willow Ware, I offer at low figures.

JOHN J. REIMER,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR MURRAY.

CHINA, GLASS, PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY, GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c.
FINE DECORATIVE DINNER SETS, from $75 upward; Plain, $45.
TOILET SETS, 14 Pieces, from $8 upward.
CUT AND ENGRAVED TABLE GLASSWARE.
SILVER-PLATED ICE PITCHERS, CASTERS, &c.
TABLE CUTLERY.
Also new styles and low price
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, PORTABLES, HALL LIGHTS, &c.
LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c., for Kerosene Oil.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 561 Broadway.

CABINET FURNITURE.
$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Braundsdorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship.
WEIL & BRAUNDSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York.
Factories Nos. 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.
N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (stridiron) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorised by the Act of March 3, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the fifty and one hundred dollar bonds are payable on the 1st of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the United States Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars, ($50,) One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) Five Hundred Dollars, ($500,) One Thousand Dollars, ($1,000,) Five Thousand Dollars, ($5,000,) and Ten Thousand Dollars, ($10,000;) and Coupon Bonds of the denomnations of Fifty Dollars, ($50,) One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) Five Hundred Dollars, ($500,) and One Thousand Dollars, ($1,000.)

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities only, is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or conpon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the *Treasurer of the United States* at Washington, and the *Assistant Treasurers* at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

New-York National Exchange Bank, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

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DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
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BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 426 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. may, indeed, say that I see a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one sufferin like myself to place themselves under Dr. von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his modeof treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his modeof restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 96 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of secure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 11th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
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HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR MAY, 1864.

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PSYCHE.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Girl in the Garden.—The Sculptor's Triumph.—The Reprise.—The Revelers.—The Refuge of the Church.—Psyche.

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ONE OF THE "DOGS OF WAR."

A VISIT TO THE CONVENT OF SITTNA (*OUR LADY*) DAMIANE.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Convent of Our Lady Damiane.—Awid.—The Slave Boat.—The Shadoof.—The Sakia, or Persian Wheel.—Head-dress of Egyptian Lady.—Dress of Egyptian Lady.

THE COOL CAPTAIN.

HOW I OVERCAME MY GRAVITY.

THE SMALL HOUSE AT ALLINGTON.
CHAPTER LV. Not very fie fie after all.
CHAPTER LVI. Showing how Mr. Crosbie became again a Happy Man.
CHAPTER LVII. Lilian Dale vanquishes her Mother.

THE PRESCRIPTION.

POLLY.—(With Illustration.)

HOW MR. PENRYN GOT THE DYKEDALE LIVING.
ILLUSTRATION.—Thinking and Wishing.

THE MOON'S WANDERINGS.—(With Illustration.)

A STORMY NIGHT.
ILLUSTRATION.—Say, have I not done it Bravely! Bravely!

DENIS DUVAL. By WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.
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CHAPTER V. I hear the Sound of Bow Bells.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—M. de Saverne.—Little Denis Dances and Sings before the Navy Gentlemen.

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PEGGOTY PLIMPTON'S CHOIR.

A SUPPRESSED PRINCESS.

MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.

EDITOR'S DRAWER.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Miss Auburn goes to Market.—Prima Facie Evidence.—At a Railway Station.—Wanted, an Oculist.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Promenade Dress.—Town Toilet.

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Gurowski's Diary for 1863	1

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FOR SALE, CHEAP—BROWN STONE DWELling, between 5th and 6th avs.; gas-fixtures, modern improvements, in complete order; possession immediately. Apply to owner, No. 31 Water-st., from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

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WANTED—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, A cottage, furnished or unfurnished, with stable attached and one or two acres of land, suitable for summer and winter residence, on the Hudson River or Harlem Railroad, not over one hour from New-York. J. H. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st,

HOUSE WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE neighborhood; rent not to exceed $600; best City references. Address B. F. S, Box No. 3707 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—FROM JUNE 1 TO NOV. 1, a well-furnished house, with about two acres of ground, well shaded, and stable. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

WANTED—A SUITE OF OFFICES ON THE first floor, in the vicinity of Broadway and Wall-st. suitable for an insurance Company. Address WESLEY, Box No. 3,382, stating location and terms.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-SIDE SUMMER RESORT.—FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, CONN.—This favorite and spacious Summer resort will be open for visitors, either transient or permanent—on the 1st of May. The house is new and handsomely furnished, has all the modern improvements, and is lighted with gas throughout. The beach, for bathing, is the finest on the Sound. There is good fishing and elegant drives. Parties making early arrangements for the season will be taken on favorable terms. P. D. CARRIQUE.

PAVILION HOTEL—ISLIP, L. I.—THIS ELEgant and well-known Summer hotel will be open for the reception of guests on the 16th of May, 1864. It is reached by the Long Island Railroad three times a day. Apply for rooms to LEA A. LIBBY, Proprietor, Islip, L. I., or Union-place Hotel, New-York, or to Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY, OR PARTY of seven or eight persons, will learn particulars of pleasant country board on the Hudson, by applying to JOHN HOPPER, Esq., No. 110 Broadway, between 1 and 4 o'clock. The locality is noted for health, beauty and fruit, and is very accessible.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON LONG ISLAND, A suite of three rooms connecting, are disengaged at Moore's farm-house, twenty minutes' ride from Sands Point Landing. Apply to C. VANDERVOORT, Esq., No. 15 Gold-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD wanted, for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant. Address, stating terms and locality, D. S., Box No. 1,151 Post-office, New-York.

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE PHILADELPHIA PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The building known as the Girard House, fronting 75 feet on Chesnut-st., and 178 feet in depth, now in thorough repair, and under a punctually paid rental of $15,000 per annum, will be sold at a considerable discount on its original cost. Appurtenant to the building are an excellent steam-engine, two new boilers, with all the pipe requisite to the heeting, cooking, washing and lighting purposes of the hotel.

Terms—$100,000 can remain on ground rent, and the balance cash.

Parties wishing to negotiate can address the subscriber, at the Girard House, Philadelphia, where he can be seen daily, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. T. JACKSON.

Also for sale—15 commodious new dwellings, at from $3,200 to $4,500 each, situated on Hamilton, Spring Garden, Marvine, Cannet, 11th, 12th and 13th sts., Philadelphia. T. J.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE UNFURNISHED—The high-stoop four-story extra-wide dwelling, No. 49 West 11th-st., east of and near the 5th-av. Possession 1st May. It is rented, but not to a private family only. Rent, $2,500 per annum. Price for sale, $30,000.

ALSO—For sale, the Columbia College leasehold and spacious warehouses known as Nos. 49 Barclay-st. and Nos. 52 and 54 Park-place, being 28.0 on Barclay, and 53.5 on Park-place. Ground rent on the three parcels, $2,500 per annum all to do. Lease about 10 years to run out. The stores are now under lease for 2 years, and option of 2 more at $10,000 per annum. Price asked for the property, $70,000. The stores adjoin Hoyt, Sprague & Co., and are complete and very substantially built. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

A VARIETY OF PROPERTY FOR SALE TO SUIT ALL—dwellings in and near Mount Vernon, at 700, 800, 900, 1,000, 1,100, 1,200, 2,000, 2,500, 3,000 3,500 4,000; fancy plots from 1 acre up to 20; farms, 1 of 5 acres at $5,000; one of 16½ acres, with fruit trees and fruited, at 10,000; one of 66 acres, surrounded by village improvements, at $15,000; one of 87 acres, with mansion, outbuildings, extensive garden of shrubbery and flowers, with farm, barn, &c., at $30,000; one of 111 acres, well improved, fine house, with villa of outbuildings, at 2,000. All in easy distance of New-York; with other desirable property. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT, or to purchase a home, within one minute's walk of Mount Vernon Depot.—A good double house with 9 rooms, barn, stable and four lots of ground, at the low price of $2,800. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon.

FOR SALE CHEAP—POSSESSION MAY 2. Two-story and attic brick dwelling No 123 Amity-st., leasehold 21 years from 1852; rent $300; taxes and assessments with privilege of purchasing at $5,000; the fee simple; lot 23x100, with alley way to rear of lot. Inquire of G. DUROCHE, No. 126 Greene-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE, WITH ONE OR TWO acres of land, as may be wanted, with orchard of good fruit; two minutes from depot; trains leave five times per day; one hour from New-York. Inquire at No. 17 East 16th-st.

FOR SALE—TO LET OR LEASE, THE NEW four-story brick building, 95x22, in Monroe-st., between Montgomery and Clinton sts., with or without steam power. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON, corner of Fulton and Pearl sts.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A DELIGHTFUL residence, large house, gas and water, beautiful grounds; choice location. AARON OGDEN, No. 79 Trinity Buildings.

FOR SALE—A FINE FOUR-STORY STONE-front, Boorman-place, West 33d-st.; all improvements; hall tiled; in good order and fine location, will be sold low, &c. J. E. HATCH, No. 375 8th-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 26 East 38th-st. Inquire of P. D. ROBINS.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS. Also, A STORE AND BASEMENT, with or without power, No. 250 Canal-st., near Broadway. Inquire at the Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET, Two large business rooms on the second floor, At No. 537 Broadway.

A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE.—The furniture for sale and the house to let; contains forty rooms and all the modern improvements; is fully furnished and in full operation, being filled with the very first-class boarders, as it is situated in one of the choicest locations in the City. The house will be let only to the persons purchasing the furniture; amount required $6,000 cash. Address S. P. R., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY dwelling-house, with an acre of land attached, suitable for a small family, situated on Maspeth-av., an omnibus route, and but a short distance from Williamsburgh, L. I. Possession given immediately. Apply, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, to J. R. MAURICE, No. 11 Old-slip.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND GARDEN, IN Metuchen, N. J., near depot; basement, six rooms, and attic; a pleasant and convenient location; price $120. Inquire of Dr. HUNT, Freeman's Depot, Metuchen. Any one desiring to see it can leave New-York at 4 P. M., and return same evening.

TO LET—FIRST STORY AND BASEMENT OF five-story building No. 206 8th av., 25 by 100 feet deep, occupied as an ice-cream saloon and restaurant the past eight years; location central for first-class billiard and restaurant business. Also, four-story store No. 45 West st., near Murray. Also, three-story brick stable No. 282 West 18th-st., now occupied by Gen. Fremont. Apply to S. WRAY, No. 356 West 23d-st.

TO LET IN THE VILLAGE OF NYACK—A neat two-story and attic frame house, with cellar and kitchen; fine cherries and small fruits; suitable for a small City family desiring a cheap residence; rent, $200. Apply to R. P. ELLS, Nyack, or to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, NEW-JERSEY, a partially furnished house, two stories, with extension, pleasantly situated near the water, 35 minutes by ferry from New-York. Terms, $1,000 a year. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 10 South-st., at 9 A. M.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY—Nos. 53 and 55 Prince-st. To let, large rooms, with extra light, power, steam hoistway and heating pipes; a large basement in each building, 60x100 feet, lighted with skylights. Apply to E. C. MOORE, No. 207 Centre-st.

TO LET—IN THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th ave., a blacksmith's shop, which can be converted into a private stable. Possession 1st May. For further particulars, apply to L. M. HOFFMAN, No. 35 Pearl-st.

TO LET—HOUSE No. 215 WEST 36TH-ST., being put in thorough repair; twenty-three rooms, with every convenience; desirable for a private or two genteel families. Also to let apartments on 37th-st. Apply to C. PARTRIDGE, No. 26 West 15th-st.

TO LET—AT GREENWICH, CONN., ONE MILE from the village, a good house; twelve rooms, well furnished; three acres of land, fruit, barn and carriage-house, fine view of the Sound, &c. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st.

TO LET.—BY MAY 1, A HANDSOMELY FURnished third floor to two or three gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a first-class house in 46th-st., near Broadway. Address, for one week, Box No. 4,747 Post-office.

TO LET—ONE MILE FROM SCARBOROUGH depot, on Hudson River Railroad, a cottage with 12 rooms, carriage-house, 7 acres of land, variety of fruit, fine river view, &c., &c. Rent $400 per year, or $600 furnished. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, 25 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE STORE CORNER 9TH-AV. AND 30th st., largest store on the avenue, and close to Hudson River Railroad passenger depot. Apply to J. E. HATCH, house agent, No. 375 8th-av.

TO LET AT HASTINGS—THREE MINUTES' walk from depot, a neat cottage, furnished, with 8 or 10 rooms, three-fourths of an acre, variety of fruit, river view, &c. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A DOUBLE HOUSE, 11 rooms, fine garden fruit trees, 1¾ miles from Flushing Railroad, and a stage route to Williamsburgh ferries. Apply to H. T. SPOONER, No. 4 Murray-st.

LARGE PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—IN 49th-st., near 5th-av.; has accommodation for 5 or 8 horses, and large carriage room. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, houses on Staten Island, at rents ranging from $300 to $1,000 per annum. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—NEAR DEPOT, a neat cottage, with ten rooms, marble mantles, gas and fixtures; carriage house, large gardens, &c. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st.

TO LET—NOS. 81, 83 AND 85 CENTRE-ST., first floor 63x64, suitable for manufacturing purposes, very light, with or without steam power. Apply to WM. GOWANS, No. 115 Nassau-st.

LOFTS TO LET—FOUR LOFTS OF THE FIVE-story brown-stone-front store No. 157 Duane-st., 26 feet by 80; strong and substantial; suitable for any kind of business. Apply to O. BLUNT, No. 118 9th-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—LOFTS FOR STORAGE OF FURNITURE. Apply at No. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM, COMPLETEly furnished, for sale or exchange.—Nearly 200 acres on the Sound, within 9 miles of Harlem. The improvements on the shore front alone cost over $100,000. There are several beautiful building sites lying back, which will be in great request when the Shore Line Railroad is built. Enough can be realized from this source to repay the whole amount now asked for the property, leaving the entire farm, with all the valuable improvements, free of cost to the purchaser. Apply to WARD McLEAN (late Field & McLean), No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE, belonging to the late James S. Petrie, situated on the North Shrewsbury River, N. J., 25 miles from the City and one mile from Red Bank; beautifully located for boating, fishing and bathing. Grounds covered with fruit trees and house well furnished; oyster bed on the shore. A view of the place can be seen and full particulars obtained by applying to G. H. PETRIE, No. 44 Park-place, or WM. SLOANE, No. 241 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale his residence, situate on the Post-road from Hyde Park to Poughkeepsie, about half a mile south of the Village of Hyde Park, within one mile of the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, and on the finest drive in Dutchess County. The place contains 14 acres, in the highest state of cultivation, an abundance of large and small fruit, a choice assortment of apple and pear trees just bearing, and plenty of shade trees. The buildings consist of a spacious and commodious dwelling house, a carriage house and stabling for four horses and two cows, an ice-house, bennery, &c. There is a full supply of first-rate water. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and the entire premises in excellent order. Terms easy and possession given at any time. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or to H. GREENE, on the premises.

If not sold before the 1st of May next, it will be to rent to a careful, reliable family.

FOR SALE, A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS. The homestead estate of Rev. Francis Tiffany situated on Central-st., consisting of a first-class brick dwelling-house, barn and about two acres of highly cultivated land, laid out as garden and shrubbery. The house was designed by C. J. Bryant, Esq., of Boston, and contains all modern improvements. It is situated in one of the pleasantest parts of the town, and commands a wide and beautiful prospect. Apply to THIRD NATIONAL BANK, Springfield,

FOR SALE, DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT NEWARK, N. J. The property, No. 108 Orchard-st., within three minutes' walk of New-Jersey Railroad Station-house, contains two-story brick dwelling, with kitchen and stable; the lot is 50 by 135 feet, well stocked with trees, &c. Terms accommodating. Apply on the premises to JAS. H. LINDSLEY.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, twenty-one miles from the City, ten minutes' walk from Menaroneck depot, a house and about fifteen acres of land; apple orchard, a variety of other fruit trees, evergreens, barns, &c. House 40 feet front, 36 feet deep, two stories high, filled in with brick, hard-finished walls, folding doors, marble mantels, cellar under the whole, and a kitchen attached; near the Sound; a good school, churches, market and landings. Also, thirteen acres of good land adjoining; well fenced, large barn and well of water. Inquire of the owner, NOAH TOMPKINS, No. 420 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, the whole or a part of a house on the Hudson, 1½ hours by railroad from New-York: not over 15 minutes' walk from the depot; a less distance to the post-office, stores and churches; is 30 by 36; has 12 pleasant rooms, conveniently arranged, a yard of about ½ an acre, in a healthy situation, with very fine view of the river and country for more than 20 miles around; a part of it is furnished. Terms reasonable. Address Box No. 106 Peekskill, N.Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A Chantonne country residence, situated in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., partly within the city limits, containing between three and four acres of land, beautifully diversified and ornamented with shrubbery and lofty fruit trees. Abundance of choice fruit. House modern built, containing ten rooms, with every convenience. Apply to JOHN S. CROUSE, at Bank of Poughkeepsie.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat, containing 70 acres—about half woodland—on the Sound, 1½ hours from the City, and a short distance from depot; the house is well furnished and in good order; the stable is new, and one of the best in the country; the lodge, containing eight rooms, is also new; the situation is unsurpassed for health and comfort. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—AT ALLENTOWN, MONMOUTH County, N. J., a handsome country residence, with 11 acres of land, well stocked with the choicest fruit of all varieties. On the premises are a large double house, nearly new, 44x30; large barn, carriage-house, ice-house, and other outbuildings, all in good order. Terms easy, and possession given immediately. Apply to G. R. WIKOFF, Princeton.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY NEAR Newark, N. J., consisting of 82½ acres. The buildings are first-class, and in first-rate order. There is plenty of good water on the place, and a fine freestone quarry underlies the farm. Will be sold low and on easy terms, to close an estate. Apply to J. H. SUYDAM, No. 51 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND SIX LOTS, AT Salterville, N. J., on New-York Bay; a delightful view of the Bay, Staten Island, Long Island, New-York, &c.; will be sold cheap. Also, a neat three-story frame house and lot on 124th-st., near 8th-av. Apply to D. HOWELL, No. 192 Spring-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT IN NEW-JERSEY FOR SALE—Within one hour from New-York, and 10 minutes' walk from depot; 5 to 30 acres, finely improved, with a new farm-house, 36x36, two stories, attic and basement; well shaded and fruited. B. H. TAYLOR, No. 8 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—near Sing Sing, with every requisite for a genteel Summer or Wioter residence; fine buildings; beautiful views; good fruit, &c. Apply for particulars, at No. 376 Washington-st. Furniture, if desired, can be had also.

FOR SALE—AT HASTINGS-UPON-HUDSON, in country seat and building sites, belonging to the estate of the late Alex. Birnie, deceased. The house will be sold, with the whole or a part of the grounds. Inquire on the premises, or of R. S. ROWLEY, No. 197 Broadway, New-York.

AT ELTONA, MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE or to let, on easy terms, a handsome and comfortable brick house, with 10½ lots tastefully laid out, in a superior and healthy location, very easy of access; price $7,500. Apply to PHILIP ERNST, No. 311 6th-av., second door above 19th-st., New-York.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, $8,500; or to let $500, a first-class country house, contains 11 rooms; is situated on high ground, commanding a fine view of Orange Mountain. Barn and 5 acres of land; good water. Inquire of D. J. SPRAGUE, 37 Park-row.

SAYVILLE COTTAGE, WITH 11 ROOMS, beautifully papered and painted, and 1¾ acres of land, barn, milk and carriage-house, for sale or exchange by Capt. WEEKS, at Sayville, or S. COCHCROFT, No. 165 Broadway. Price $3,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—From May 1, the residence of the late William Swan, containing about 7 acres of land, on which is a double two-story house, barn, &c. For particulars, terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau st.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON, CLOSE TO the City, for sale; house large and elegant; situation and views unsurpassed. Price, furnished, $13,000. Apply at No. 59 Duane-st.

CORNWALL—FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR THE Summer or year, several beautiful places, with from five to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N.Y.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS

New Styles. 1864. Swiss Lace. Nottingham Lace. Lenc Lace. Muslin. Brocatel. Reps. Terry Cloth. Japanese do. Damask. Cornices. And all other Trimmings.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

WINDOW SHADES

Gold, Opaque, White, Buff, Green and Blue Holland. Bray's Patent Fixtures, and all other approved styles.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

LEGRAIN'S. TO HOUSEKEEPERS. WHITE GOODS, FAMILY LINEN AND TABLE LINEN, AT COST. WHITE SHIRTING MUSLINS, POSITIVELY UNDER COST. Ladies will only understand the truth of this advertisement by assuring themselves of the facts. NEW PIQUES, MARSEILLES, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS, PRINTED LINEN, just received. LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

TABLE COVERS, all sizes and styles. Wine and Tea Cloths, Stand and Melodeon Covers. PIANO COVERS, Embroidered, Printed and Bordered in great variety. Billiard Cloths, all colors, AT RETAIL. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP. 50 Cases New Styles Dress Goods. 50 Cases Hosiery and White Goods. 1,000 Cases Balmoral Skirts, new and desirable patterns. ALSO, a large and desirable assorted Stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. TRACY, IRVIN & CO., No. 400 Broadway.

R. H. MACY. NOW OPEN OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES, ELEGANT SHADES, BEST QUALITY, AT LOW PRICES. NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV., TWO DOORS BELOW 14TH-ST.

WOOL TWINE. CARPET WARP. All kinds of twine, rope, cordage and lines, paper and paper bags, envelopes and writing paper. H. A. HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-lane.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANDRE'S, Jouvin's and Courvoisier's celebrated Gloves; also, Silk Thread, Undressed Kid and Buckskin Riding Gloves; Lace Mitts and Misses' Gloves, in great variety; 150 different styles in new Spring Gloves; all kinds of Gloves. The best place to buy Gloves, Hosiery and Under-Garments. N. B—The cheapest lot of Cotton Hosiery and Plain and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in the City, at ELGER'S, (the Red Stocking,) Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AUCTION SALES

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. PRIZE STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND. BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

Adjourned Sale, by order of Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy, ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, From the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, at 12 M. By order of Hon. THOMAS J. BOYNTON, Judge District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction the ORIZ STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND, as she now lies, with all on board. The CUMBERLAND is an iron ship, 248 feet long, 36 feet beam, 11 feet hold; side-wheels, double oscillating engines; boilers one year old; has elegant cabins; is in perfect order and ready for sea. Tonnage, about 750 Aw. She can be examined every day before the sale, by obtaining cards of admission from BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal, Southern District Florida.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers. ELEGANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BILLIARD TABLE, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 26 West 33d-st., elegant household furniture, billiard table, &c., &c.; velvet, medallion, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in green figured silk, carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Nunns & Clark, carved rosewood centre-table, elegant marquetris, do. rich satin window curtains, black walnut side-table, elegant carved rosewood etageres, with mirrors, doors and back, elegant carved rosewood arm-chairs in rosewood and lasting, rosewood billiard-table in good order, balls, cues and markers complete, statuary, &c.

DINING-ROOM.—Brussels carpets, carved oak extension dining-table, carved oak marble-top buffet, oak chiffonniere, oak dining-room suite in blue figured reps, china, dinner, dessert and tea sets.

LIBRARY.—Tards Brussels carpet, carved black walnut library table, carved black walnut book-cases, library arm-chairs, &c.

BEDROOMS.—Brussels carpets, carved black walnut bedsteads, iron do., hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, black walnut dressing bureaus, wash-stands, lounges in brocatel end lasting, all of which will be found to be in the most perfect order, and were made to order regardless of cost.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassan-st., opposite the Post-office. ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassan-st., an elegant assortment of household furniture, removed from a private City residence, all of which was made to order by our best City makers, and has not been in use one year, consisting of, viz.:

PARLORS.—English velvet medallion carpet, carved rosewood suite in crimson silk brocade, rosewood centre and side tables, do. secretary book-case, lace curtains and cornices, bronze clocks and mantel ornaments, fine original modern oil paintings, &c., &c.

DINING-ROOM.—English Brussels carpet, richly carved oak marble-top Buffet, oak extension tables, oak suite to green reps.

BEDROOMS.—Velvet, Brussels and tapestry carpet, carved rosewood, black walnut and chestnut bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, amour a glace, lounges and chairs in brocatelle and reps., tables, best curled hair mattresses, French bolsters and pillows, white and gilt crockery, &c., &c.

Also, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, French china, refrigerators, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. The above is now on exhibition.

WEDNESDAY, April 20, at No. 1 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, elegant household furniture, mirrors, piano, &c.; superb collection of original modern oil paintings, together with private library of standard works, &c., &c., particulars of which will be given in due time.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer. SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE &c., &c.—An extraordinary chance for housekeepers and dealers in fine furniture. THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 16, at 10½ o'clock precisely, all the costly furniture, paintings, rosewood drawing-room suites, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, mirrors, velvet carpets, &c., in the residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of very elegant pier and mantel mirrors, lace and brocada curtains, rich carved rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts; three solid rosewood parlor suites, in satin; rosewood centre tables, piano-forte, stool and cover; oil-paintings, Turkish easy-chairs, elegant china vases and other mantel ornaments, oak dining table, chairs, china tea and dinner sets, cut glass ware, a large assortment of fine silver ware, ivory-handled cutlery, together with an extensive variety of chamber furniture, in rosewood and mahogany; beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, clocks, mirrors, mahogany chairs, sofas, lounges, rockers, oil-cloths, &c. Sales positive. Dealers attend.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer. MONDAY, APRIL, 18TH, AT 9 O'CLOCK, A. M., at No. 19 Wyckoff-st., between Court and Smith sts., mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, handsome rosewood secretary and bookcase, satin wood wardrobe, inlaid with mahogany, French plate pier glass, velvet and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, hair and cotton mattresses, bedding, table linen, glass, china, Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine and kitchen furniture.

MONDAY, APRIL 18TH, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at No. 253 Clinton-st., between Harrison and Degraw sts., mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, large French plate pier glass, velvet and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths and kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 16, at 10½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, No. 23 Nassan-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite covered in brocatelle, hair mattresses, bolsters, paillasses, mahogany rockers and chairs, tete-a-tetes and sofas, in haircloth patent wardrobes, lace window curtains, gilt frame pier mirrors, black walnut and oak hat-stands, iron settees, oak cottage suite, oilcloth, &c., &c., china crockery and glass ware. See catalogue. Also at 12 o'clock, for account of whom it may concern, a single harness, bell and robe.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, VALUABLE LOTS ON 11TH-AV. AND 97TH-ST. ON 11TH-AV.—3 desirable lots on the east side, commencing at the southeast corner of 97th-st.; size

MEDICAL.

DR. HUMPHREY'S
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDY

have been ten years before the public, and are used by thousands of families, and are everywhere commended for their simplicity, economy, and great curative value. A full case, with 35 large vials and book of directions is sold for $5, or sent to any address, free of charge, by express, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, office and depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

AFFLICTED RESTORED!

Ignorance Exposed! Fallacies Unmasked!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 50th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations cloth.) upon nervous debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, seanal d seases and their consequences The author's unequaled; Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER. No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, for $1, or consult the DOCTOR, No. 13 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 10 A. M to 3 P. M.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patent who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is Sarsa., and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Elzht separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office. N. B.—Those who prefer an infallible, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by one of their own sex.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically cures Sexual Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAUBIGEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,276 New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.
FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the reports of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction, after all other remedies have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st. N. Y.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. The author may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 25th-st., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THREE CAPITAL SOUTHERN BOOKS.

BATTLE FIELDS OF THE SOUTH.
FROM BULL RUN TO FREDERICKSBURGH.
With Sketches of Confederate Commanders and Gossip of the Camps By an English Combatant, Lieutenant of Artillery on the Field Staff. With two maps. One vol. octavo, 550 pages. Price $2 50.

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LIEUT.-COL. FREEMANTLE'S BOOK.
THREE MONTHS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.
One volume. $1 25.

INEZ. A TALE OF THE ALAMO.
By AUGUSTA J. EVANS, author of "Beulah."
One vol. 12mo. $1 25.

Another book by the popular author of "Beulah," of which 20,000 have been sold. This charming work was published anonymously a few years since, but it now re-published uniform with the author's other work.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN BRADBURN,
(Successor to M. Doolady,)
No. 49 Walker-st.
Sent by mail on receipt of price.

A REMARKABLE BOOK!
WOMAN
AND
HER ERA,
BY
MRS. ELIZA W. FARNHAM.

This work has peculiar claims upon the attention of the reading public. The well-known ability of the author, and her original and comprehensive treatment of the subject combine to make this production
A BOOK FOR THE CENTURY.

Already the popular tokens of appreciation are most encouraging. In more than a week has elapsed after its appearance before the publishers were compelled to order a second edition to press.

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BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
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A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house, between 5th and 12th sts., a little west of Broadway, will let a large, well furnished room, together with all the modern conveniences, on second floor, to a single gentleman. No boarders taken or other rooms disposed of. Satisfactory references. Address, with name, W. T. C., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF THREE PARLORS—UNFURnished or furnished, of the high-stoop brown-stone front house to let, with private table or first-class board, near 5th-av., No. 1 East 59th-st.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY FINE SUITES of rooms to let, suitable for families or single gentlemen, with first-class board; private table if preferred. Apply at No. 17 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A CHECK DRAWN BY Albert Smith on People's Bank, dated New-York, March 14, 1864, to the order of B. F. & C. N. Spinney, for thirty-three hundred and thirty-five dollars and sixty-three cents—say $3,335 63—has been lost or stolen. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said check, as payment has been stopped on the same.

LOST.—ON THE 13TH INST., IN THE SIXTH-AV. cars between 14th and 11th sts., or in 11th-st., a lady's POCKET-BOOK. The finder on returning it to Mr. G. M. ODEN, 54 West 11th-st., will be suitably rewarded.

LOST.—A DIAMOND BREAST-PIN, FOR WHICH a suitable reward will be paid. Apply at 42 5th-av.

FAIRS.

MARYLAND STATE FAIR
FOR
THE BENEFIT
OF THE
UNITED STATES SANITARY AND CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONS.

The Maryland State Fair will be opened with appropriate ceremonies, at the Maryland Institute, in the City of Baltimore, on MONDAY, 18th of April, at 6½ P. M., a day ever memorable for the first assault and maltreatment of the soldiers of the sister State of Pennsylvania marching over the common highway of the republic, to the defence of the Capital of our common country, and the prelude to the atrocities committed in our streets against the patriot sons of Massachusetts on the 19th.

Although her soil has been seared and furrowed by the thread of rebel armies, the daughters of Maryland will not yield to those of any State in placing upon the altar of their beloved country a tribute to the brave defenders of their homes and firesides. Although they may not reach the brilliant results attained in the favored cities of the East and West, valued in money, they will not concede to any a greater degree of devotion to the sublime labor of love exhibited by the agents of the Sanitary Commission, and its no less zealous companion the Christian Commission, on every battle-field. Not only has the soldier, bleeding and dying in defence of the eternal right of man to self-government, been assisted and comforted, but the wind of adversity has been tempered to the misguided men who have taken up arms to effect its overthrow.

Contributions in money and goods are earnestly solicited from our merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers and others, and can be addressed to any of the undersigned, or sent to the hall of the institute, on and after WEDNESDAY, April 13, where they will be received and taken charge of by the Hall Committee.

The various Express Companies will transport articles free of charge.

The programme of the ceremonies of inauguration of the Fair will be announced hereafter.

Tickets of admission to the main hall of the Institute can be had at the following places, on and after WEDNESDAY, April 13, viz.:

Messrs. Cushing & Bailey's, No. 262 W. Baltimore-st.
Messrs. Canfield, Bros. & Co.'s, corner Baltimore and Charles-st.
Mr. James S. Waters, No. 168 W. Baltimore-st.
Messrs. Chas. Reese & Co., corner Madison and Eutaw sts.
Messrs Armstrong & Berry, No. 156 W. Baltimore-street, and at the Ticket Office of the Institute, on and after 18th April, and at following prices:

Single Tickets—For the first evening.....$1.00
Single Tickets—After the first evening..... 25
Season Tickets—Good for the entire week of the Fair, *after* the first evening..... 1.00
Season Tickets—Issued to ladies having charge of tables, &c., and their designated assistants only, and good for the entire week, including the first evening..... 1.00

No season tickets are transferable, or allowed to be used except by those to whom issued. Ladies having charge of tables, &c., will please hand in, as soon as practicable, at the store of Messrs. Cushings & Bailey, and addressed to the "Joint Executive Committee," a list of names and the number of tickets desired by them, as above.

There will be an exhibition of rare and valuable Paintings in the Rooms of the School of Design of the Institute, for which season tickets will be issued at the above places for 50 cents; single tickets 25 cents. Other exhibitions of Tableaux, &c., will be announced, as arrangements are perfected.

Arrangements have been made with the various rail road companies and steamboat lines running into the City, by which tickets will be issued (with admission coupons attached) at greatly reduced rates of fare.

The Public School Commissioners have announced a holiday to the scholars for the afternoons of Thursday and Friday, April 21 and 22.

Articles purchased will not be removed until after the first evening of the Fair; by this feature an opportunity will be offered to all to see the rare and beautiful articles as first arranged.

A daily newspaper will be published and sold at the Fair.

Meals can be obtained at all hours at the Lunch Rooms, and also at the "New-England Kitchen," which is expected to be one of the most interesting features of the Fair.

The Music for the Fair will be under the direction of Professor Deems.

The Fair will be opened at 10 o'clock on each morning; the Drum Corps will beat the "tattoo" at 10½ P. M.—"taps" at 11, when it is expected that the Rooms will be immediately vacated.

MANAGERS:

Gentlemen's Organization.	*Ladies' Organization.*
PRESIDENT.	PRESIDENT.
WM. J. ALBERT.	MRS. GOV. BRADFORD.
JOINT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:	
Gen. John S. Berry, Ch'n.	Mrs. Alex. Turnbull, Ch'n.
Joseph H. Meredith,	Mrs. Chas. J. Bowen,
Gerard T. Hopkins,	Mrs. Lincoln Phelps,
James Carey Coale,	Mrs. Wm. J. Albert,
Thomas J. Morris,	Mrs. Alpheus Hyatt,
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James W. Tyson,	Mrs. Jas. D. Mason,
James D. Mason,	Mrs. John S. Berry,
John W. Randolph.	Mrs. Charles Spilker.

LADIES' COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION.
MRS. ROYAL T. CHURCH, Chairman.
TREASURER.
HENRY JANES, of E. Pratt & Bro.
SECRETARY.
JAMES CAREY COALE.
FINANCE COMMITTEE.
HON. THOMAS SWANN, Chairman.
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GEORGE B. COALE, Chairman.
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WOODWARD ABRAHAMS, Chairman.
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COMMITTEE ON LECTURES.
Hon. HUGH L. BOND, Chairman.

[Newspapers throughout the State and elsewhere favorable to the humane cause will confer a favor upon the Managers by copying in whole or in part.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
MACHINERY.

For sale, in the department for machinery, at reasonable prices, steam engines, oscillating, reciprocating and direct acting, from 3 to 20 horse-power. Steam punches, drills, planing machines, hammers, &c., &c.

All kinds of steam gauges, vacuum gauges, salinometers, hot water thermometers, governors, steam injectors, and all other fitting appurtenances to steam machinery.

Steam caldrons and boilers, steam pumps, hydrants, stop valves, hydraulic jacks, &c. Iron castings, sectees and dumb-bells. Bolts, washers, &c., &c.

Various iron and wood working machines to be driven by hand or steam power. Cotton gins, flax machines, &c., &c.

Two lots of assorted steel, India rubber racking belting, &c. A lot of other india rubber goods. Various clothes wringing and sewing machines, and other miscellaneous articles.

For prices, &c., apply at the desk.
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committeee on Machinery.

P. S.—Machinery, tools, &c., received till the close of the fair.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

The Office of the Treasurer has been removed from No. 2 Great Jones-st., to the Metropolitan Fair Building, in 14th-st.

All persons desirous of contributing money are requested to pay the same to BENJ. COLLINS, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, at his office, No. 823 Broadway (up stairs.)

All checks to be made payable to the order of the Treasurer.

All persons having claims against the Metropolitan Fair Association are requested to hend their bills to Mr. Collins, at the above-named office of the United States Sanitary Commission.

ELLEN. R. STRONO, Treasurer.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
NO. 823 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

With other important interests, affairs connected with the Sanitary Commission call me to California for a few months; meanwhile, Correspondents will please address all letters connected with the Commission to Dr. J. FOSTER JENKINS, General Secretary, No. 823 Broadway, New-York. Private Correspondents will address my brother F. W. G. BELLOWS, No. 88 Wall-st., Pacific Mail Company, who will forward my letters on the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.
(Signed,) HENRY W. BELLOWS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Fair will be kept open until Saturday, April 23, at which time it will positively be closed. The price of admission until further notice will be fifty cents.
(Signed,) GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Donations from other places should be marked "*Metropolitan Fair, New-York*," and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE METROPOLITAN SANITARY FAIR have authorized the Committee on Public Schools to invite all the Public School children, free of charge, to see the Fair every day during the week, commencing April 18.

To prevent confusion the City is distributed as follows: MONDAY, the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards. TUESDAY, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Wards. WEDNESDAY, the Fifth, Seventh, Tenth and Thirteenth Wards. THURSDAY, the Eleventh, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards. FRIDAY, the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards. SATURDAY, the Twelfth Ward.

The hours between 9 and 10½ A. M. have been set apart for this purpose; and it is requested that the children shall come as schools, under their respective teachers. As 70,000 children are invited, and as the time allowed them is very short, it is very requisite that the schools should be punctual and that the scholars should march slowly through and in good order.

Mrs. Dr. ANTHON, Miss FELLOWS,
Mrs. GEO. VANDERHOFF, Mr. R GRANT WHITE,
Mrs. S. WEIR ROOSEVELT, Mr. THOS. HUNTER,
Mrs. CHAS. EASTON, Mr. JAS. M. McLEAN,
Mrs. JONATHAN MILLER, Mr. GEO F. BRISTOW,
Miss. J. M. NEWTON, Mr. SID. HOW. GRAY,
Mrs. HAZEN, Mr. THOMAS BOESE.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, APPOINTED on the part of the Fire Department for the Metropolitan Fair, beg leave to inform those who intend making donations in money through them for this great national object, that those authorized to receive contributions in the different companies, will be furnished with certificates from this Committee. Donations will also be received by either of the undersigned, who will duly acknowledge the same.

EDWD D. GARDSCHE, Chairman, No. 3 Broad-st.
CHAS. McDOUGALL, No. 81 Front-st.
GEORGE T. HOPE, No. 102 Broadway.
FRANCIS H. MACY, No. 129 Front-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 146 Pearl-st.
GEORGE W. LANE, No. 93 Front-st.
C. H. JARMAN, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOSIAH HEDDEN, No. 69 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the METROPOLITAN FAIR ASSOCIATION are requested to present them to BENJAMIN COLLINS, Assistant Secretary United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway.

All bills presented for payment must be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman of the Committee ordering the expenditure.

ELLEN B. STRONG, Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE LADIES OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION take much pleasure in stating that Mr. Wheatley, having generously placed the theatre at their disposal on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 16,
CINDERELLA;
OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
will be presented,
ENTIRELY BY CHILDREN,
for the benefit of the
SANITARY FUND,
the performance commencing at 2 o'clock P. M.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

Cinderella.....Miss Minnie Cropsey
The Fairy Serena.....Miss Kay Sinclair
Queen.....Miss Clara Field
First Haughty Sister.....Miss Minnie Cropsey
Second Haughty Sister.....Miss Nally Haskill
LADIES OF QUALITY.
Prince.....Master Charley Fremont
Kling.....Master Sinclair
Dromio.....Master Carlson
Herald.....Master Morse
Coachman.....Master Frank Fremont
Footman, noble swells, pages, attendants, &c.,
AND OVER ONE HUNDRED CHILDREN,
under twelve years of age, pupils of Mr. Allen Dodworth, FOR THE BALL-ROOM SCENE.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
UNION-SQUARE MUSIC HALL.
PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING,
Under the direction of Messrs Rietzel and Noll.

For sale, at the Music Room, the splendid steel church bell, presented by Messrs. Naylor & Co., valued at $1,000; also, a fine assortment of pianos and musical instruments of every variety.

WM. SCHAFFENBERG, Chairman, } Committee
C. F. CHICKERING, } on
WM. A. POND. } Music.

IRVING HALL.
MISS MINA GEARY,
MISS MINA GEARY,
begs to remind her friends that her
FIRST BALLAD CONCERT,
assisted by several popular artists, takes place
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, April 18
Tickets 50 cents. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
of original pictures by living artists,
IS NOW OPEN, AT THE GALLERIES,
No. 625 Broadway, daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec. N. A.

THE CHURCH CHOIRS OF NEW-YORK, numbering over 200 of the best singers, will give their grand choral performance for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, under the special patronage of the ladies of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Fair, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 20th inst., at Dr. Chapin's Church Broadway.

Selections from Handel's "Messiah," Haydn's "Seasons" and "Creation," Mendelsohn's "Elijah," and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be given.

The solos will be sustained by the following artists:
MRS. MOZART, MRS. JOHNSTON,
MRS. COOPER, MRS KEMPTON,
MRS JAMESON, MRS. BARCLAY.
MR. SIMPSON, MR. THOMAS.
MR. GEARY, MR. WERNECKE.

Conducted by G. W. MORGAN and WM. BERGE.

Tickets $1, to be obtained at the St. Nicholas, Fifth-avenue, and St. James Hotels, and at the music stores of W. A. Pond & Co.; W. Hall & Son, Scharfenberg's, and Horace Waters; also at the various stands in the fair

LECTURES.

ANNA E. DICKINSON
will speak at the
COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, April 19, THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MURDER OF MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS IN BALTIMORE.

LEXINGTON, 1775. } APRIL NINETEEN, { BALTIMORE, 1861.

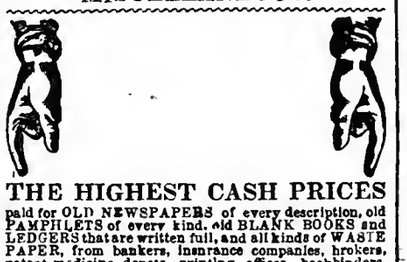
No reserved seats. Tickets 50 cents; for sale (on and after SATURDAY MORNING) at Tonsey's, No 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway; Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Miller & Matthews', No. 757 Broadway; Macfarland's, corner Broadway and 23d-st.

Platform tickets sold only at the *Anti-Slavery* Office, No. 48 Beekman-st.

Doors open at 7; lecture at 8 o'clock.

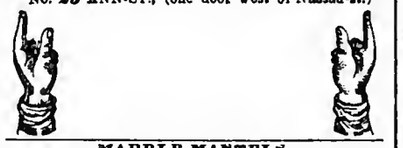
COOPER INSTITUTE—ROOM NO. 24.—THE regular Tuesday evening lecture will be held as above, April 19, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.



THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES
paid for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER, from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices, &c.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 ANN-ST., (one door west of Nassau-st.)



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The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

FRANKLIN, THE GREATEST OF MODERN PHILOSOPHERS, remarks that "a penny saved is a penny earned." Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it, and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for old newspapers of every description, whole or torn; old pamphlets of all kinds, old circulars, handbills, tickets, cards, catalogues and old scrap-paper, in all its varieties, in quantities large or small. Also, old writing paper and school-books, old blank-books, ledgers, &c., of any size, it matters not how much they may be written on or mutilated.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

DE COMEAU & STERLING,
No. 30 Broadway, New-York,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
SALTED SHEEP SKINS—Splits, Fleshes and Rosns.
SHELLAC—English, Native and Garnet.
VERDIGRIS—Extra Dry Narbonne.
HATTERS' LEATHER.
BOOKBINDERS' LEATHER.
BOOT AND SHOE LININGS.
HOOP SKIRT LEATHER.
DYE STUFFS, &c., &c.



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

AMERICAN, SWISS AND ENGLISH WATCHES,
In superior styles and quality of cases. Orders from the trade or army (large or small) promptly and faithfully attended to. Established 20 years.
T. B. BYNNER, No. 175 Broadway, N. Y

BELGIUM.
TO THE GLASS TRADE AND IMPORTERS OF GLASS.
The Company Anonyme of Herhette-Lez, at Namur, Belgium, are patented manufacturers of crystals, half-crystals and globes for Petroleum Lamps.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.
1,000 old works on American history on hand.
10,000 Standard works, magnificent bindings, half price.
10,000 Photographic Albums, almost given away.
100,000 Old and new books at half retail price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, 189 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

SHADE TREES.—GRAPE-VINES, STANDARD Roses, and all other plants, for sale, and sod mould and manure furnished, and gardens laid out, by
WM. FITZPATRICK, Florist,
29th-st. and Broadway

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 386 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS and PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane, respectfully solicit orders. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery, Diaries, &c., at low prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7¼.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces that he has placed this establishment, in the afternoon and evening at the disposal of the ladies of the
SANITARY COMMISSION.
The distinguished American tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
has kindly volunteered his valuable services for the occasion.

TWO PERFORMANCES.
AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK,
EVENING AT 7¼.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, April 16, 1864, will be presented Colman, the younger's, play, in three acts, entitled
THE IRON CHEST.
Sir Edward Mortimer.....Edwin Booth
After which the comedy, by Shakespeare, in three acts, entitled
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Petruchio.....Edwin Booth
Supported by a powerful cast.
In the AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
CINDERELLA;
OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
Represented entirely by children, under the management of the ladies of the Sanitary Commission.
ON MONDAY, EDWIN BOOTH,
as Raphael, in the MARBLE HEART.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Nos. 622 and 624 Broadway.
Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Manager.....J. H. SELWYN
THIS EVENING,
The performances will commence with the comic drama in two acts, entitled
OUR WIFE.
Mrs. Winter, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Mr. J. K. Mortimer, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, &c.
After which, with
New Scenery by.....Hayes
THE NEW OLYMPIC EXTRAVAGANZA,
entitled
LOYALINA;
or,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL FORTUNIO
and his
SEVEN GIFTED AIDES-DE-CAMP.
The New Music composed and arranged by Thomas Baker
And the piece produced with a powerful cast, including MRS. JOHN WOOD AS LOYALINA AND BRIG.-GEN. FORTUNIO,
with
Messrs. Frank Drew, W. Davidge, T. Owens, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss A. Harris, Miss J. Walters, Mrs. G. Browne, &c., &c.
Doors open at 7½; Performances commence at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, April 16, repetition of the
GREAT BENEFIT BILL
OF
MISS AVONIA JONES,
who will appear on this occasion in both
TRAGEDY
AND
COMEDY,
In her great tragic rôle of
MEDEA,
In the play of that title, and as
VIOLANTE
IN
THE HONEYMOON,
assisted by Mr. CHARLES BARRON and a talented company.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT
OF
MR. NORTON,
WEDNESDAY, April 20.
First time this season of Mrs. Centlivre's elegant Comedy,
THE WONDER!
A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.
Box-book now open.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
C. H. RIVERS'
EXHIBITION OF FANCY DANCES,
AND SOIREE DANSANTE,
MONDAY EVENING, April 18, commencing at 7¾.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

TERESA CARRENO'S
SECOND
GRAND CONCERT
will take place at Dodworth's,
MONDAY EVENING, April 18.

LAUGHING GAS.
Dr. COLTON and the "Excelsior Old Folks," will give a grand entertainment of laughter and song, at the Brooklyn Atheneum, SATURDAY AFTERNOON and MONDAY EVENING, April 16 and 18. Afternoon for Ladies and Misses only. Admission, afternoon, Ladies 10 cents, Children 5 cents. Tickets Monday evening, 15 cents. Two tickets, 25 cents. Commence at 3 and 8 o'clock.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—THE WORLD-RENOWNED DAVENPORT BROTHERS will open with their mysterious manifestation, startling wonders, and incomprehensible demonstrations, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 26.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY,
AND
MARINE CORPS.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they respectively are credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy.....$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy..$200
When enlisting for Marine Corps.....$100
A PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $10.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grade.	
First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $200, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen	$20 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are eighteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months' advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 156 South-st.
CAPT. A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M. C., No. 18 Bowery.
WM. WALLACE, Lieut., U. S. Marines, County Bounty Rooms, No. 18 Bowery.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member, County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY B

Evening Exchange.

$20,000	Am. Gold	173	200	Pittsburgh	124¾
20,000	do	171¾	200	do	124¾
45,000	do	171¾	100	do	124
20,000	do	171¾	300	Galena R	s3 140
10,000	do	b3 172	300	do	139¾
10,000	O. & Miss. C	s3 66	600	Clev. & T. R	148
50,000	do	66	200	do	s3 148
300	N. Y. Cen. R	133¾	500	do	b3 148¼
800	Erie R	120¾	1200	Rock Isl. R	125¾
200	do	s3 120¾	100	do	s3 125¾
300	do	120	100	do	126
600	do	b3 120	100	do	125¾
400	do	119¾	100	Northwestern Pref	88¾
200	Erie Pf	s4 111¾	100	Harlem R	193
100	Read. R. R	b5 146	200	do	192¾
200	do	145	100	Pac. M. S. Co	227½
100	do	144¾	400	do	227
4000	Reading R	144	300	Cum. Coal	84
400	Mich. Cen. R	136	200	do	83¾
200	do	149¾	100	do	83¾
100	Mich. So. R	110¾	300	do	83
200	do	b3 111	400	Quick. M. Co	80
100	do	111	200	do	b3 79¾
200	do	110¾	200	do	79¾
100	Ill. Cen. R	145¾	100	do	s3 80¾
200	do	145	100	do	80¾
200	do	s4 145	300	do	b3 80¾
200	do	b3 145	200	Qts. Hill G. M	13
200	do	144¾	400	do	12

Among the most attractive volumes of this season is Mr. Rand's new book, *Flowers for the Parlor and Garden*. It is an elegant illustrated volume on the culture of flowers and ornamental plants in all situations and under all circumstances.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Where Birds with Rainbow Plumage wing their way through the groves of Brazil, grows the most fragrant flower that drinks the dew of Heaven. No need to go to the tropics to inhale its perfume, however, for it exhales in all its freshness from Pamos & Son's Extract of the "Night Blooming Cereus."—*Louisville Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

To Military Officers and Soldiers.—From Col. E. F. Jones, Mass. 36th: "With me, the use of the Bronchial Troches is an absolute necessity, and I cannot understand how any officer who is called upon by his position to use his voice in command can succeed without them."

[Advertisement.]

A Decided Success.—The new style of hat for the Spring season, just introduced by Knox, is a decided success, and will be very generally worn. The shape is so remarkable in this respect, that it seems to suit almost every style of countenance; it is attractive by the beauty of the fabric, and its neatness will recommend it to all persons of good taste. The establishment of Knox is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "Balm of Thousand Flowers." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

The high price of butter and of other articles of prime necessity, keeps many families on "short rations," but the very low price of Kent's East India Coffee enables all to get that at the nearest grocers, where it is sold at 25 cents per lb. Ask for Kent's. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

MARRIED.

Carter—Pratt.—On Wednesday, April 13, at Southbridge, Mass., by Rev. Mr. Carpenter, Rev. Samuel T. Carter, of Yonkers, N. Y., to Alantha P., daughter of A. L. Pratt, of Southbridge.

Elwin—Dyer.—On Wednesday, April 13, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Drs. Tyng and Dyer, Rev. Alfred Elwin, of Philadelphia, to Helen Maria Dyer, of New-York.

Foote—Da Puy.—On Thursday, April 14, in St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N. J., by Rev. E. De Puy, Frederick W. Foote, Jr., of New-York City, and Sara Fitz Randolph Da Puy, of Burlington, daughter of the Rector of said Church.

Buck—Villalie.—On Thursday evening, April 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Brooklyn, by Rev. Herman Garlichs, Albert C. Buck to Anna M. Villain, both of Prussia. No cards.

Many—Johnson.—On Thursday, April 14, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., Edward F. Many to Emily Anonsta, daughter of J. Johnson, all of this City.

McCalla—Hill.—At Trinity Chapel, on Thursday, April 14, Dr. J. M. McCalla, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., to Helen Varnum, daughter of the late S. H. Hill, of Washington, D. C., and niece of Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., of this City.

Reynal—Shaw.—On Thursday, April 14, by Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, D. D., S. R. Reynal to Charlotte Victoria, eldest daughter of Samuel Shaw, all of this City.

Sibley—Sibell.—On Thursday, April 14, at Christ's Church, 8th-av., by Rev. C. C. Ewer, William Faircloth Sibley to Carrie C., daughter of the late Cornelius L. Sidell, all of this City.

Sanders—Lee.—In New-York, on Wednesday evening, April 6, by Rev. J. W. Daniels, John J. Sandras, late of Dingmans Township, Pike County, Penn., to Susanna Lee, daughter of the late John Lee, of New-York.

☞ London, England, and Chicago papers please copy.

DIED.

Boyce.—Suddenly, on Friday, April 15, at his late residence, No. 256 West 32d-st., John A. Boyce, in the 72d year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Sunday's papers.

Bennett.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, April 13, Capt. James S. Bennett, aged 59 years and 4 months, for many years an old and respected shipmaster out of the port of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 3 o'clock on Saturday, the 16th inst., at Grace Church, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

Campbell.—Snddenly, on Thursday morning, April 14, Julia Fairlie, wife of Allen Campbell, and daughter of the late Thomas A. Cooper.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Paul's Church, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 3 P M.

Dyer.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 15, of diphtheria, Frank Sydney, youngest son of S. O. and Emma Dyer, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 101 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

De Lamater.—On Thursday, April 14, after a severe and lingering illness, Isaac B., youngest son of the late Samuel De Lamater, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, John De Lamater, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 517 West 23d-st., without farther invitation, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 3 P. M. His remains will be deposited in the family vault at the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st.

Goble.—On Friday, April 15, after a lingering illness, Samuel B. Goble, in the 29th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother, William Goble, No. 19 Gay-st., without further invitation.

Hillman.—On Thursday, April 14, at his late residence, No. 302 2d-av., Mr. William Hillman, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 P. M., from the Meeting-house of the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts.

Hartt.—On Friday morning, April 15, James Main Hartt, son of Dr. Henry A. Hartt, aged 20 years and 7 months.

The funeral will be from the residence of Dr. Hartt, No. 155 East 34th-st., New-York City, on Sunday, April 17, at 1½ P. M. The friends of the family (including the graduates of the New-York Free Academy of year 1863) are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

Jennings.—On Friday, April 15, at the residence of W. B. Gerard, Newburgh, N. Y., Miss Emma L. Jennings, daughter of Oscar S. and Louisa H. Jennings, in the 23d year of her age.

Jackson.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, April 15, Mrs. D. Post Jackson, daughter of Commodore Wm. W. McKean, of the U. S. Navy.

Mankin.—At Glen Park, Westchester County, on Thursday morning, April 14, after a painful illness of some weeks, Mr. Isaiah Mankin, late merchant of Baltimore, Md., in the 66th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Baltimore for interment.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

Merritt.—On Friday morning, April 15, Henry Merritt, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother, George Merritt, at No. 33 West 18th-st.

Raymond.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 14, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Raymond, aged 69 years.

Her friends and the friends of her brother, R. F. Weymouth, and of her son-in-law, David Edwards, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Madison-st., third house east of Bedford-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 3 P M.

☞ Portland, Me., papers please copy.

Spence.—On Friday morning, April 15, of membranous croup, Josia B. Spence, youngest son of J. B. Spence, aged 4 years and 5 months.

Notice of the funeral in Sunday's papers.

Stevenson.—On Thursday, April 14, after a brief illness, Senat Stevenson, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., on Sunday afternoon, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 26 | Sun sets..... 5 39 | Moon sets.. 2 24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 10 | Gov. Island.. 3 59 | Hell Gate.. 5 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 15.

Cleared.

Steamship City of London, (Br.) Petrie, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Brig S. B. Crosby, Crosby, Elisabethport, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Czar, Hammond, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Sarah & Julia, Gilley, Portsmouth, N. H., A. Howes; Maria Fleming, Foster, Wilmington, J. W. McKee; J. Hamlin, Rich, York River, Crowell & Paine.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport United States, from a cruise of 15 ds. in search of the steamship Thomas A. Scott; cruised on and off from the land to the gulf stream, as far as the lat. of St. Augustine. April 12, to the north-ward of Hatteras, spoke steamtug A. Winants, from Fortress Monroe, also in search of the Scott; same date, 2:45 P. M., received information from steamship Arago that the Scott had been cast off by the steamship McClellan on the 6th, 60 miles S. S. E. of Cape Henry; ran down in that direction; off Hatteras spoke several schrs. from the inlet, but got no information. April 13, spoke the tug A. Winants again to the south of Hatteras; same day, at 2:45 P. M., spoke U. S. steam transport Montauk, from Moorehead City for Fortress Monroe, with troops, she coming from Beaufort that morning, the place we were going to for information, returned to New-York, still cruising.

Steamship Corsica, Le Mesurier, Havana April 9, via Nassau, N. P., 11th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

U. S. steam transport Continental, Sumner, New-Orleans 8th inst., with mdse. and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Gen. Lyon, Mix, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 13th, P. M., spoke steamer Dawn, bound into the Chesapeake.

U. S. steam transport Tilley, Bourne, Alexandria 52 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Galena, Leavitt, New-Orleans 16 ds., with sugar to Wm. & Alfred Nelson.

Ship Charles A. Farwell, Amsbury, New-Orleans 16 ds., with salt to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Gorilla, (of Liverpool,) Culter, Havana 10 ds., in ballast to Williams & Guion.

Ship King Philip, (of Boston,) Bickford, Cardiff 58 ds., with iron and chain cables to J. O. Baker & Co.

Bark Mary, (of Turks Island,) Lord, Havana, with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters.

Bark Ilva, (of Tortola,) Durie, Maracaibo March 16, with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Bark American Eagle, Harford, Aspinwall 21 ds., with rubber to J. F. Joy.

Bark Lightfoot, (of Montreal,) Lond, Buenos Ayres Feb. 6, with mdse. to master.

Bark St. Marys, (of Boston,) Bryant, Remedios 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Bark Dency, (of Bucksport,) Menges, Trinidad March 21, with sugar and molasses to E. P. Buck & Co.

Bark T. Cushing, (of Boston,) Ames, Matanzas 16 ds., with molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Edward, (of Port Elizabeth, C. G. H.,) Webster, Sagua 21 ds, with molasses to Charles King.

Brig Crimea, of Stockton, Me., Hickborn, Sagua March 19, with sugar to Walsh, Carver Chase.

WIND—During the day from N. W., light.

Below.

Bark Almoner, of Searsport, from Matanzas.
Bark Fleetwing.
Brig Sharon, of Nova Scotia.
Brig Olga.
Brig Jane Belle, of Shelbourne.
Schr. D. S. Williams.
Schr. C. A. Farnsworth, of Hartford, and others.

Sailed.

April 14—Steamers Fairbanks, Petrel, Lizzie Baker, Varuna, Thomas Swann.
Ships Anthony Terry, Resolute, Calhoun and Ellen Southard.
Barks Venus, Mary & Louisa.
Brigs Diana, John G., Bell of the Bay.
Schooners H. P. Russell, Susan E. Jayne, J. R. White, Charles Anna, Dragon, E. R. Bennett, Cyclone, Puritano, Sarah Mills, F. Merriam, Luisita, Richard Hill.

Miscellaneous.

Returned.—Ship Wizard King, Woodworth, hence for San Francisco, March 23, dispatches by Wm. T. Coleman & Co., returned yesterday, having sustained severe injury from the late gales.

Spoken, &c.

Aid—bark, from Cardenas for Boston, April 14, 20 miles S. by E. of the Highlands.

New Globe—brig, from Baltimore for Boston, (with bulwarks stove and part of deck-load gone,) April 8, lat. 33 07, lon. 74.

Voldasara—ship, with rudder gone and in want of assistance, 20 miles S. S. E. from Barnegat.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
BY SCRIBNER, NO. 124 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK

I.

BY HON. GEORGE P. MARSH.

MAN AND NATURE; or PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, AS MODIFIED BY HUMAN ACTION, Uniform with Lectures on the English Language. 1 vol. octavo, cloth, $3 50; half calf, $6 00.

"The object of the present volume is to indicate the character, and approximately, the extent of the changes produced by human action in the physical conditions of the globe we inhabit; to point out the dangers of imprudence and the necessity of caution in all operations which, on a large scale, interfere with the spontaneous arrangements of the organic or the inorganic world; to suggest the possibility and the importance of the restoration of disturbed harmonies, and the material improvement of waste and exhausted regions; and, incidentally, to illustrate the doctrine that man is, in both kind and degree, a power of a higher order than any of the forms of animated life, which, like him, are nourished at the table of bounteous nature."

II.

BY J. T. HEADLEY,

CHAPLAINS AND CLERGY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
1 vol., 12mo. $1 50.

Just Published.

DR BUSHNELL'S NEW WORK,
WORK AND PLAY; Or, LITERARY VARIETIES,
In 1 vol., 12mo. $1 50. Uniform with "Sermons for the New Life." "Christian Nurture."

II

MRS. KIRKLAND'S NEW WORK.
SECOND SERIES OF
THE SCHOOL-GIRL'S GARLAND,
A selection of Poetry, adapted to different ages. By Mrs. C. M. Kirkland. In 1 vol., 16mo. $1 25; in full gilt, $2. Uniform with the first series.
READY NEXT WEEK.

I.

BY DEAN TRENCH,
SECOND PART
SYNONYMS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.
By Richard C. Trench, D. D., author of "Study of Words," &c. 1 vol., 12mo, $1 25.

II.

AMERICA AND HER COMMENTATORS.
A Critical and Historical Sketch of Travel in the United States of North America. By Henry T. Tuckerman. 1 vol., 12mo.

III.

THOUGHTS FOR THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.
By Rev. James Drummond, with an Introduction by Dr. J. G. Holland. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 50.
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The *actual hearing* followed the question of the *possible* in so short a space, and so kindly done withal, that I have just left your office a new man, filled with surprise, gratitude and awe. To me you explained the cause and process on natural principles. I cannot resist the temptation to spread your fame among the afflicted, that they may find the same joy of relief. I went to you deaf and disconsolate—I came away hearing perfectly.

I am, very respectfully and gratefully,
Your obedient servant,
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CATARRH CURED.
FROM REV. FRED. S. JEWELL,
Professor of the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y.

This may certify that I have been, since 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by a highly inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the cavities of the head, producing a most distressing species of headache, for days at a time, wholly incapacitating me from business, and, during the paroxysms, confining me to the bed. In some instances the inflammation has extended to the teeth, occasioning toothache; to the throat, producing hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice it has so affected the left eye as to confine me for a month or more to a darkened room. These attacks have been accompanied by strong febrile symptoms; by stoppages of the head, and in the first stages by watery discharges from the nose, and subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and, toward the close of the attack, becoming bloody and purulent. I have tried medicines of almost every kind; external applications to the head, such as camphor, ginger, hot vinegar, snuffs of some half dozen kinds, and other catarrhal preparations, together with internal remedies, such as alteratives, cathartics and emetics. These have produced no change in the occurrence or character of the disease, and, in most cases with little or no temporary relief, I had come, at length, to believe the disease to be practically beyond either one or material alleviation.

Under these circumstances, I was led, some five months ago, to make a trial of Dr. Lighthill's treatment. His method at once approved itself to my judgment as simple, philosophical, and likely to be effective. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he labored in dealing with a disease of such long standing, aggravated by nervous debility and dyspepsia, and constantly induced by the accidents of my professional labor, I found the treatment reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and producing such a modification and alleviation of its character as I had supposed impossible. I chronicle the result thus:

Although I have been situated several times so that I should formerly have believed a severe attack of my catarrh inevitable, I have escaped thus far; the symptoms of threatened attack have been very light, and have yielded to the remedies employed by Dr. Lighthill, without the need of recourse to the old hot fermentations for emetics, and the discharges from the head have resumed the original and natural condition. That I have been able to obtain so material a relief is to me a cause of gratitude. In that alone I am repaid for whatever the treatment may have cost me.

I make this statement unsolicited, as a means of acknowledging my obligations to Dr. Lighthill's method of treating catarrh, and with a view to aid any who may have suffered from that disease in forming a just opinion of its merits, and its probable utility in their own case.

FREDERICK S. JEWELL.

Albany, N. Y., March 14, 1864.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DEAFNESS.
From Rev. Joseph H. Clarke, Rector of St. James' Church.

Syracuse, Feb. 20, 1864.

I have been deaf in one ear ever since I was in College, some twenty years ago. By the skill of Dr. Lighthill, its hearing was entirely restored, so that now I hear alike with both ears, and I find that I can use my voice with much more ease and comfort than before.

JOSEPH H. CLARKE.

From the Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

Since I first publicly acknowledged the great benefits which I received from the skillful treatment of Dr. Lighthill, in regard to my hearing, letters of inquiry have incessantly poured upon me from all parts of the country, from parties desiring to learn the particulars of my case, and I am indeed surprised at the number of individuals who are affected similar to the manner in which I have been, and, therefore, feel it more and more a sacred duty which I owe to these sufferers, to direct them to a proper and reliable source to obtain the benefit they so much covet, and which so many afflicted ones have hitherto sought in vain, just as I had done previous to applying to Dr. Lighthill.

I had from infancy one very deaf ear, which always discharged more or less offensive matter, and was the source of the greatest annoyance and discomfort to me. Last year the other ear also became diseased, and both ears discharged a yellow matter, very profuse and highly offensive. My hearing became very much impaired, and the discharge produced the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits. I applied to my family physician and other practitioners, without deriving any benefit, and almost despaired of being restored to health, when, providentially, I applied to Dr. Lighthill. Under his treatment my ears began to improve at once, and continued to do so until, in a comparatively short time, both ears were healed, the discharge removed, and my hearing restored. At first I feared the cure would not be permanent, or that the stoppage of a discharge of so long standing might prove detrimental to my general health—a fear which I find a great many entertain in regard to the removal of discharge from the ear. My experience, however, has proved conclusively that my apprehensions were entirely groundless in both respects, for both ears are as well, and my hearing is as good at present, as the day I left off treatment, and the stoppage of discharge, instead of proving detrimental to my health, has given the highest elasticity and vigor to my body, and a flow of spirits not experienced for a long time previous.

I wish that the above might serve as a general answer to the interested, but should one or the other desire to apply to me personally, or by letter, I will cheerfully satisfy reasonable demands upon my time.

I avail myself of this opportunity of again publicly expressing my deeply-felt gratitude to Dr. Lighthill, whom I esteem as a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the highest confidence may be placed. JOHN NOTT.

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Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
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Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Pallid Countenance,

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

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See symptoms above.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

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IN MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic.
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expressed the feelings of the Secretary of the officers," as he claimed to, says that though he did not hold a council of war, and never held one in his life, the opinion of the nine Captains of the nine Ironclads were in harmony with his own that the attack ought not to be renewed. The Admiral complains that his official dispatches have not been published; indulges in severity toward the editor of the Baltimore *American* and criticises statements of Chief Engineer STIMERS.

This letter is replied to by the Secretary on the 15th of May. He says that the press "has been generally lenient and indulgent toward you, and the censures under a great disappointment have been comparatively few."

He then corrects the impressions of Admiral DUPONT relative to Mr. Fox, and adds:

"You express your disappointment that your official report is not published. What public benefit, let me ask, could be derived from its publicity? You have received, both from the President and myself, communications enjoining upon you to continue to menace Charleston in view of operations in other quarters. It must be obvious to you that a publication of your letters, stating that a purely naval attack on Charleston could not succeed—that you had never advised the measure—representing it as utterly hopeless, could be productive of no public benefit, and would involve yourself, and probably others, in a controversy that would be in every respect injurious.

I have not published your reports, because, in my judgment, duty to the country forbade it. They may justify the failure at Charleston, and excuse you for abandoning, after a single brief effort, a purpose that the nation had deeply at heart, and for which the department had, with your concurrence and supposed approval, made the most expensive and formidable preparations ever undertaken in this country; but such publications could have inspired no zeal among loyal men, and would have encouraged those in rebellion.

It has not appeared to me necessary to your justification that the powers of assault or resistance of our iron-clad vessels should be depreciated, and I regret that there should have been any labored effort for that purpose."

On the 27th of May, Rear Admiral DUPONT replies to the letter of the 15th, and after putting himself right relative to the Assistant Secretary, takes exception to the statement that the public press had been generally just toward him. He says there can be no leniency where there has been no offence, and he claims to have done his whole duty, skillfully and faithfully, in the attack upon the defences of Charleston. He dislikes also the terms in which the department is pleased to comment upon the expression of his regret that the official reports of the attack upon Charleston had not been published, and adds:

"I desire to call the attention of the department to his statement that I precipitately withdrew from the harbor of Charleston, abandoning the great object for which we had labored so many months. This charge is a serious one, and highly derogatory to my professional character. When I withdrew the iron-clad vessels from action on the evening of the 7th, I did so because I deemed it too late in the day to attempt to force a passage through the obstructions which we had encountered, and I fully intended to resume offensive operations, the next day, but when I received the reports of the commanders of the iron-clads, as to the injuries those vessels had sustained, and their performance in action, I was fully convinced that a renewal of the attack could not result in the capture of Charleston, but would, in all probability, end in the destruction of a portion of the iron-clad fleet, and might leave several of them sunk within reach of the enemy, (which opinion, I afterward learned, was fully shared in by all their commanders.) I therefore determined not to renew the attack."

Various other letters and dispatches are published, but the first one of importance is from Admiral DUPONT, under date June 3, in which he adverts at some length to the iron-clad operations. We give it entire:

FLAGSHIP WABASH, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., June 3, 1863.

[Dispatch No. 285—1863.]

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the department's communication of the 14th ult., informing me of the receipt of my several dispatches, accompanied by the reports of the commanding officers who participated in the attack upon the forts at Charleston on the 9th of April last.

The tone of this communication is so different from the one which immediately followed it, dated on the 15th ult., and to which I have already replied by the *Arago*, that I desire to answer it more at length, and to meet the statements of the Department, as contained therein, as fully as may be in my power, and with every mark of consideration due to its distinguished head.

I am well aware, as the department observes, that the results at Charleston were not all that were wished for, and I quite agree with the department that there was, nevertheless, much in them that was gratifying, particularly that the loss of life was so small, and that the capacity of the iron-clads for enduring the hot and heavy fire brought to bear upon them, which would have destroyed any vessels of wood heretofore used in warfare, was made so evident. But I must take leave to remind the department that ability to endure is not a sufficient element wherewith to gain victories, that endurance must be accompanied with a corresponding power to inflict injury upon the enemy; and I will improve the present occasion to repeat the expression of a conviction which I have already conveyed to the department in former letters, that the weakness of the monitor class of vessels, in this important particular, is fatal to their attempts against fortifications having outlying obstructions, as at the Ogeechee and at Charlestoe, or against other fortifications upon elevations, as at Fort Darling, or against any modern fortifications before which they must anchor or lie at rest, and receive much more than they can return. With even their diminished surface they are not invulnerable, and their various mechanical contrivances for working their turrets and guns are so liable to immediate derangement that, in the brief though fierce engagement at Charlestoe, five of eight were disabled, and, as I mentioned in my detailed report to the department, a half an hour more fighting would, in my judgment, have placed them all *hors du combat*. The department refers to its order of the 11th April, and to a telegram from the President, which directed the retention of the military forces of the United States near to Charleston, in view of operations elsewhere; and the department states its impression that these dispatches were not in unison with my convictions, and expresses its regret that I should have been guided by their nature, when nothing was further from the intention of the President, or of the department, than a design to censure me in these communications.

The letter of the department was unexceptionable, but I certainly did consider the telegram of the President as implying a censure upon myself, and I desire most respectfully to submit, as some evidence that such a belief was not unreasonably entertained by me, that the President, with great kindness, in a second dispatch, and before he could have known what impression his first had made, took occasion to state, much to my gratification, that he had not intended to censure me.

In regard to the subject matter of the order of the department of the 11th of April, and to that of the accompanying telegram, I desire to state here that the order of the department of the 2d of April had been received by me on the 9th, and was so imperative, and so fully explanatory of the reasons for making it imperative, that I had, as mentioned in my dispatch No. 267, proceeded, on the 12th, as soon as was practicable, to Port Royal with the monitors, to put them under repairs before sending them to their new destination. The order of the 11th and the telegram found me here, in compliance with the previous order of April 2.

It was in replying to this telegram, which I then believed to imply a censure upon my action at Charlestoe, that I deemed it due to myself to state that I had never advised the attack on Charleston; and I perceive that the department has taken special exception to the expressioe, and has dwelt upon it at considerable length in its letter to which I am now replying. A reference to my correspondence with the department, and, more particularly, to my letters to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will certainly show that I never advised the attack on Charleston at all, but if made, it should be accompanied by a sufficient number of troops to insure success; and an inspection of this correspondence, which, with the Assistant Secretary was constantly maintained, and which put him, and, as I supposed, the department also, in full possession of my views as to every matter connected with my command, will relieve me, I feel assured, from the imputation that I did not keep the department sufficiently advised of my opinions as to the operations contemplated on this coast; and I beg to refer to the same correspondence as containing all the information obtained by me from every source, in regard to the defences of Charleston; and if, after such information, Charleston harbor continued to be a sealed book to the department, it was equally so to me.

The department, in continuing its remarks upon the want of such information from me, as the Admiral commanding, observes, nevertheless, "that the feasibility and the probable results of the demonstrations that were to be made, had been canvassed and fully understood when I visited Washington last autumn."

The honorable Secretary will remember how very few words passed, on the subject, between him and myself. It was, however, more fully discussed with the Assistant Secretary, who proposed that I should return to my station by way of Hampton Roads, in order that we might further canvass the matter; and he accompanied me that far from Washington. But nothing was matured, and for the reason that all was still in the vague future. Not a new iron-clad, except the *New Ironsides*, was yet finished, and the original *Monitor* was on the dock in the Washington Navy-yard. The defects of the *New Ironsides* were glaring, particularly the contracted size of her pilot-house, and its improper location behind the enormous smoke-stack, shutting out all view ahead, and most materially interfering with the management of the vessel in battle—defects painfully realized in the attack on Charleston.

I remember, however, that in our discussion the confidence of the Assistant Secretary in the monitor class of vessels was so profound as to lead him to say that one monitor alone would cause the immediate evacuation of Charleston; upon which occasion, not entertaining such unlimited faith in the powers of those vessels, nor disposed to underrate an enemy, I took the liberty of reminding him that one monitor, aided by the *Galena* and *Naugatuck*, both iron-clads, with several wooden gunboats, had failed to take Fort Darling, notwithstanding the great gallantry displayed on that occasion.

The department will therefore perceive that when I left Washington there was really nothing misunderstood, though I was firmly impressed with the fixed determination of the department that Charleston should be attacked, and that, with the iron-clads, that attack must necessarily be successful.

The powers and adaptability of these vessels were as much a sealed book to me as the defences of Charleston in the department; but, under all the circumstances, to wit: the imperfect knowledge of those defences and of the powers of the iron-clads, in which the department had expressed unbounded confidence, no officer would hesitate to make the experiment; and I gave to it my whole heart and energy, not hesitating to ask the department for all the iron-clads that could be spared; and I am happy to say that the department spared no pains to increase the force of those vessels.

While preparations were making and the completion of the monitors was going on, the trials in the Ogeechee took place. As the department is aware, the results here were most discouraging. Two attacks, successively made by one monitor with gunboats and a mortar vessel, had no effect on a fort with seven (7) guns, protected with piling and torpedoes. This was followed by a bombardment of eight (8) hours, with three of the gunboats and three mortar vessels; and, as before, with a like result. The injuries to the monitors were extensive, and their offensive powers found to be feeble in dealing with forts, particularly earthworks.

It may, perhaps, be said that it was my duty to have placed before the department, in more emphatic terms than were used by me, the deductions to be drawn from these preliminary trials, for it three monitors, with gunboats and mortar vessels, following two previous trials on Fort McAllister with one monitor and the wooden boats, had failed to reach or take a seven (7) gun battery, how were eight or nine iron-clads, of all kinds, to capture the defences of Charleston, consisting of continuous lines of works and forts extending for several miles, and mounting some hundreds of guns of improved make, and with a more complicated and more formidable system of obstructions? But, as these were deductions patent on the perusal of my dispatches, I did not deem it necessary to do more than lay all the facts of those trials before the department for its judgment and decision, and in my dispatch No. 41, written as early as Jan. 28, 1863, I expressed myself as follows:

"My own previous impressions of these vessels, frequently expressed to Assistant Secretary Fox, have been confirmed, viz.: that whatever degree of impenetrability they might have, there was no corresponding quality of aggression or destructiveness against forts."

* * * * * * *

This experiment also convinces of another impression, firmly held and often expressed, that in all such operations, to secure success, troops are necessary."

These facts, however, seemed not to have changed the views of the department, and, in accordance with its previous orders, and its well-known determination to effect the capture of Charleston, I determined to make the experiment, and to risk, and possibly lose, whatever of prestige pertained to a long and successful professional career, in order to meet the necessities of the Government.

The experiment was made, and, in my opinion, sufficiently thoroughly and conclusively. That it did not succeed in capturing the forts and the City of Charleston is a matter of regret as keen, and of disappointment as great to myself, and to those who shared in it, as can be felt by the department or by the country. It was not, however, without important results, for it established anew the supremacy of artillery in forts, as against floating batteries; and confirmed the truth of the opinions expressed by me in my previous dispatches, that in all such operations, to secure success, troops are necessary.

Had the land forces on this occasion been at all adequate to the emergency, the result might have been all the country desired. With the army in possession of the land approaches to Charleston, the attack from the sea could have been pushed to desperation, and the sacrifice of some of the iron-clad vessels could then have been properly made, as they would not have fallen into the hands of the enemy. But, unsupported by operations on shore, it would have been a most culpable waste of material upon an unjustifiable forlorn hope to have carried the assault by sea to extremities, with the prospect of leaving a certain proportion of the iron-clads with the enemy, in condition, perhaps, to be raised and repaired by them, and afterward used, from their interior lines, most effectively against the wooden blockaders.

The department expresses disappointment at not receiving from me suggestions in regard to future movements.

I stated to the department in my first report, on the 8th April, that, in my judgment, to renew the attack would be to convert a failure into a disaster, and that Charleston could not be taken by a purely naval attack. In my detailed report of the 15th April, I repeated that it was wholly impracticable to take Charlestoe with the force under my command.

In making the above declarations without reserve, with a full knowledge of the responsibility involved, and under high sense of duty, regardless of consequences to myself, I thought that I would, at the same time, be relieving the department of all embarrassment in reference to any immediate movements, and that the department would appreciate my motives in so doing.

I did not, therefore, make any suggestions, but waited to hear from the department in acknowledgment of my reports, and I deeply regret to say that the long and unusual silence maintained by the department has been to me a cause of of very sore disappointment.

Coming out of a battle of so novel a character as to attract the attention of the world, and being the most momentous event in the service of this squadron since its victory in this harbor, the Admiral commanding feels that he had a right to look for ordinary official courtesy, if not for approval. The department has declined to let my countrymen see my official reports, and to this I submit. But the reasons assigned for this course surely did not preclude me from being honored by an acknowledgment of the receipt of my dispatches in the usual course of mail. For such acknowledgment, however, I waited in vain until six weeks had elapsed after the battle, and I had the mortification of reading European comments upon it before I received a line from the department.

The favorable opportunity for the capture of Charleston presented itself when the gunboats first took possession of Stono Inlet, and the army landed under their protection on James Island, which, at that time, was not strongly fortified. The attack, however, failed, from causes which it is not necessary to mention here, and the opportunity was lost. James Island has been thoroughly protected since that event, and the labor upon the harbor defences has not ceased since the fall of Sumter.

When I stated to the department that, in my opinion, Charleston could not be taken by a purely naval attack, I have wished to be understood in the ordinary acceptation of those terms as used in war, and as conveying the idea of measuring the importance of the operation with its cost. I do not doubt that there is material enough in the country to accomplish this result in time, but, nevertheless, obstructions in the way may be made insuperable, and to take a place it must first be reached.

By a siege, and with the aid of iron-clads armed differently from the present Monitors, whose turrets could be relied upon to continue to turn, at least for a few hours consecutively, and sufficient in number to relieve the disabled ones, the fort can be gradually reduced so as to get at the obstructions which cannot be removed at night or during daylight by the Monitors while under fire; but the Department will remember how opposed it was to taking Charleston by siege, whether from Morris Island or elsewhere.

The season for joint cooperation is now passing away—as during the Summer James Island is said to be healthy for whites to remain upon it. This, though bad for the enemy, would be fatal to our troops. It is probable, taking into consideration the number and strength of the forts upon James Island, that military science would indicate Bull's Bay as the point from which the army should move; this bay was suggested as available for a base operations against Charleston by the board convened by the department in 1861.

If a joint operation on a sufficient scale is not to be undertaken at this moment, I see nothing to recommend now but to endeavor to enforce the blockade of Charleston, which, notwithstanding the presence here of a larger force than I have had before it previously, is still evaded.

The safety of the blockading force must also be looked to, and I respectfully and earnestly appeal to the department to contemplate the condition of the blockade of the whole coast, from North Carolina to Florida. It, as seems probable, it should have to contend with sea-going iron-clads of the enemy, preparing in their own waters and abroad, it is to be greatly feared that the monitors will not be equal to the occasion. They can protect the inside stations, but they are not adapted for ocean work, and iron-clad vessels that can cruise and keep the sea are now absolutely needed. The want of such vessels will be more imperatively felt as the events of this war continue to develop themselves, and I feel myself greatly hampered at this moment because the force under my command, so far as iron-clads are concerned, is composed of vessels whose necessities require them to be kept in smooth water.

But as I have already called the attention of the department to this subject in a special dispatch, I need not dwell any further upon it at present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. DUPONT,
Rear Admiral Commanding
South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

The following is Secretary WELLES reply to the above:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1863.

Rear-Admiral S. F. Dupont, Commanding S. A. Blockading Squadron, Port Royal, S. C.:

SIR: Your dispatch of the 3d inst., No. 285, was received. Some delay attended the acknowledgment of your official report of the demonstration of the 7th of April; in consequence of my daily expectation of hearing from you in relation to the order of the President. A prompt response on your part to that order would have prevented delay, although your report itself, it should be mentioned, was not received until the 20th of April—a fortnight after the occurrence.

As regards the demonstration of the 7th of April and the circumstances attending it, I do not propose to discuss them, nor would it be profitable now. I must repeat my regret that your views were not understood by the department before the event took place, for had they been known matters would have been ordered different.

When you were here last Autumn and Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN solicited the opportunity of making the attack at Charleston, I was compelled to refuse him, because I supposed what he sought as a privilege, you claimed as a right. In the brief interviews that took place, our conversations respecting Charleston were general, but I never doubted they were frank, cordial and sincere. The duty was confided to you, who had made the subject a study, and had it in hand for more than a year.

With the Assistant Secretary, who has made Charleston a specialty and is familiar with all the points, having, as you are aware, not only visited the place at the commencement of the troubles, but commanded the expedition for the relief of Sumter in the Spring of 1861, you went more fully into particulars, and he, like myself, supposed there was entire coincidence of views on the subject.

It is unfortunate, in every respect, that there was not a more explicit understanding at an early period. If prior to the demonstration of the 7th of April you had not confidence in the monitor vessels and their armament, as the Department understands you have intimated to others, it is to be regretted that you did not make known your distrust of their capability to the department itself before any demonstration was attempted.

Sincerely regretting that any portion of the correspondence which the department has felt compelled to make should have given dissatisfaction or cause you pain, I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

On the 22d of May the department inclosed an article from the Charleston *Mercury* stating that the guns of the *Keokuk* had been removed from the wreck and taken to Charleston, and inquired of Rear admiral DUPONT if he had any information upon the subject. On the 6th of June DUPONT says that he has very little doubt of its truth, and adds that he offered Chief Engineer ROBIE every facility to blow up the *Keokuk* with Ericsson's raft, but that officer found it too dangerous to use. The department replied on the 27th June, concluding its letter as follows:

"The duty of destroying the *Keokuk* and preventing her guns from falling into the hands of the rebels, devolved upon the Commander-in-Chief rather than on Chief Engineer ROBIE. I do not understand that the operations were necessarily limited to Mr. ERICSSON'S raft, of which such apprehensions appear to have been entertained. The wreck and its important armament ought not to have been abandoned to the rebels, whose sleepless labors appear to have secured them a valuable prize."

This letter was received on the 5th of July, as Rear Admiral DUPONT was preparing to hand over his command to his successor. He closes a brief reply as follows:

"Having indulged the hope that my command, covering a period of twenty-one months effort, had not been without results, it was not prepared for a continuance of that censure from the department, which has characterized its letters to me since the monitors failed to take Charleston.

I can only add now, that to an officer of my temperament, whose sole aim has been to do his whole duty, and who has passed through forty-seven years of service without a word of reproof, these censures of the Navy Department would be keenly felt, if I did not know they were wholly undeserved."

A letter from Maj.-Gen. HUNTER to the President is then given, in which HUNTER claims that with the aid of his forces, Charleston would certainly have been reduced, had the assault by the iron-clads been resumed on the second day.

On the 3d June Rear-Admiral DUPONT was notified that he would be relieved of the command of the squadron. On the 4th of June, Gen. GILLMORE, then about ready to sail from New-York, asks that Rear-Admiral DUPONT may be directed to cooperate with him, as it will be fifteen or twenty days before Admiral FOOTE will be ready to sail. On the 6th the department notified DUPONT that Gen. GILLMORE was ordered to the Department of the South, and directed him to afford that officer all the aid and assistance in his power in conducting his operations. The receipt of these instructions was acknowledged under date of June 14. On the 30th June Gen. GILLMORE writes to Gen. HALLECK as follows:

"I have to report no important changes in the condition of things at Folly Island. My preparations are nearly completed, but I can do nothing until DUPONT'S successor arrives and gets ready to work. The Admiral has no instructions, and does not feel at liberty to put his vessels into action on the eve of relinquishing his command."

Nothing further of special interest occurs in the correspondence until Oct. 22, 1863, under which date DUPONT submits a vindication of himself. This letter, with the reply of the Secretary, is too long to give entire, and the opening paragraphs from each must suffice. Rear Admiral DUPONT writes to the Secretary:

"Your communication of the 26th June, in reply to my dispatch of the 3d June, was received the day before I left Port Royal.

I had trusted that my communications of the 27th May and 3d June would convince the department of the injustice of its imputations in its dispatches of the 14th and 15th of May. I had confined myself to a detailed, accurate and calm statement of facts known to the department not less than to myself, but of which I supposed it had been betrayed into a momentary forgetfulness by the vexation of disappointment at the failure of the monitors. I was silent respecting its harsh language and unjust reproaches, trusting with confidence that when the facts were recalled to its recollection, the department would retract the wounding words it had written, but which it could never expunge from its records.

In this I have been painfully disappointed. It is with profound regret I perceive by your dispatch of the 26th of June a reiteration of the charges and reproaches of previous dispatches, and in your silence since, during a period of three months, a resolution not to recall them. My last hope of justice at the hands of the department is therefore extinguished.

If I have failed in my duty I am liable to trial, but insulting imputations in official dispatches are grave wrongs, perpetuated on the public records to my permanent injury.

The remedy which the law would afford me against a superior officer indulging in the language of your dispatches does not exist against the civil head of the department. It only remains, therefore, for me to place again on the records of the department my indignant refutation of its renewed charges."

The reply of the Secretary is dated Nov. 4, in which he says that he has neither time nor inclination to enter into a controversy about the attack of the 7th of April.

The voluminous report of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Chief Engineer STIMERS; the report relative to the sinking of the *Weehawken*; a journal of Surgeon MARIUS DUVAL, containing hints relative to the condition of affairs at various times before Charleston, are given, together with various letters relative to the iron-clads, their injuries, repairs needed, improvements, &c., &c.

The fourth and fifth chapters relate to the Western Gulf and Mississippi Squadrons, and contain all the reports from those departments in which iron-clad vessels have been engaged.

The sixth chapter contains the opinions of Rear-Admirals GOLDSBOROUGH, DAHLGREN and FOSTER, and Commodore JOHN RODGERS and Brig.-Gen. BARNARD upon the value of iron-cleds. These papers are of great value, containing, as they evidently do, the matured opinions and suggestions of those officers. They are too long, however, for the columns of a newspaper. The same chapter also contains many letters from various places on the coast, calling upon the department for iron-clads to protect their harbors, and many other places of interest.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The attention of the Board of Directors of this popular railroad is earnestly but respectfully solicited, while we plead for a MORNING EXPRESS train to this City, after the plan of the Hudson River Railroad. It seems strange that no such accommodation has ever been given on your road.

Suppose you make the 7 o'clock (Nichols) train from New-Haven an express train, after leaving Norwalk, stopping at Stamford. By the time that train has reached Norwalk, receiving passengers from the New-Haven, West Haven, Milford, Stratford, Bridgeport and the Nangatuck Road, Fairfield, Southport, Westport, Norwalk and the Danbury Road, it has passengers enough, with those it receives at Stamford, to make a train of full size.

Passengers from places below Norwalk can avail themselves of the preceding trains, which pass their stations at convenient hours.

Passengers from the more remote points, such a New-Haven, Waterbury, Bridgeport, Danbury and Norwalk, who are anxious to do a good day's business, and return by an early train, say the 3 o'clock express, will thus be greatly expedited, and feel very grateful to the directors.

Therefore, gentlemen, we implore you to give us a Morning Express to the City.

MANY TRAVELERS.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The Adhesion of Vidaurri not yet Declared—The French General's Ultimatum—Gen. Ghilardi Shot by Order of a Court-martial—Santa Ana's Departure for St. Thomas—News from St. Domingo—A Negro General in the Spanish Service Mortally Wounded, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 9, 1864.

The English steamer *Clyde* arrived here on the 5th from Vera Cruz, but brings no news of particular importance. DOBLADO'S family arrived at Guanajuato on the 17th ult., and that of JUAREZ were likewise expected shortly at Monterey. The reason of the coming of DOBLADO'S family to a place in the power of his enemies is not mentioned, but the Franco-Mexican papers take occasion to vaunt the magnanimity of the new order of things, when even its most bitter opponents can place such reliance in its power and good faith.

President JUAREZ, taking into consideration the general wish of the inhabitants of Coahuila, has declared that State independent of New-Leon, the latter being declared under martial law. The interventionists insist that the inhabitants of Piadras Negras, and the neighboring districts, have protested against the separating of the above-named States.

The Franco-Mexican paper, the *Estafette*, says that the *corps d'armée* of 5,000 or 6,000 men, stationed in the State of Michoacan, under the command of Gens. URAGA, TAPIN and ORTEGA, and another *corps d'armée* of 5,000 men collected by Gen. PORFIRIO DIAS, in the State of Oajaca, are nearly all the regular forces that JUAREZ' party can dispose of. The *Siglo*, of this city, says that adding to the above the vast quantity of guerrillas that swarm throughout the country, it may well be asked whether the whole country is in favor of the new form of government? According to the above-named paper, JUAREZ and DOBLADO are still in New-Leon, but up to the present have not come to blows with the Governor of the State, VIDAURRI. PATONI, Governor of Durango, was expected to join them at the end of last month, with 1,500 men and twenty pieces of artillery. Among the guerrillas that still are in the field, the most important party is that which has just assembled at Piedra Gorda, and who have received orders to unite with DOBLADO, which the *Estafette* considers will not be easily effected.

To put an end to the difficulties in the State of New-Leon, Gen. BAZAINE has sent his ultimatum to VIDAURRI, which is a formal declaration of adhesion to the Empire; he is preparing, say the Franco-Mexican papers, to invade the State if VIDAURRI should refuse. According to the last news from Vera Cruz, dated the 31st ult., VIDAURRI must by that time have acknowledged the Empire. We are informed from the same source that JUAREZ continued at Saltillo with DOBLADO.

Gen. GHILARDI, or Itellen, was condemned to death by a French Court-martial, and shot at Aguas-Calientes, on the 17th ult.

ALMONTE and his lady were expected at Vera Cruz to receive the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. The steamer *Elizabeth*, which was to bring over the Archduke, was expected at Vera Cruz at the end of this month. It was supposed there that it would touch at this port, (Havene,) on its way, but nothing is known here of such a thing being likely to occur. The military operations of both parties appear at present to be directed to the State of Oajaca, and the plan of campaign proposed to be carried on by the Liberals in that direction is acknowledged even by their opponents to be of great merit, but its execution they deny to be possible while the State of Oajaca shall have been occupied by the Franco-Mexican forces. The *Reviata* of the 28th ult., published in the Capital, contains the following remarks upon this subject, in publication which it is necessary to remark; is written expressly for the Government use:

"For some days past the enemy, who find no rest in the interior, and who, toward the north, meet with obstacles in the rebellions of Monterey and Matamoras, or with the cold indifference of Durango, Chihuahua, Sonora and Sinaloa, appear to have concentrated the remains of their vitality in the State of Oajaca, making it the base of operations with respect to Chiapas and Tabasco, and of which they have regained almost the entire possession, communicating toward the west with the State of Guerrero, the south of Michoacan and Jalisco and the Territory of Colima. The plan is vast and its execution would be fruitful in good results for the enemy, if the occupation of the State of Oajaca, which the Franco-Mexican forces will not be long in effecting, did not do up their centre and right wing, consisting of Chiapas and Tabasco, which will remain isolated and return immediately to order; and if the blockade of Acapulco end the advance of the conservative forces by the south of the departments of Mexico and Puebla, would not finish with the State of Guerrero. However it may be, in the line that we have attempted to trace, and which is realizable as its base, Oajaca, the enemy have obtained advantages and assembled elements of which we must speak, and so much the more because the result of the campaign, which is about to be undertaken, will make evident the uselessness of all the efforts that JUAREZ' party may make to prolong even for some months his dominion in a few districts."

Chiapas and Tabasco having been taken by the Liberals, and Matamoras evacuated by the French, it is acknowledged by the interventionists that the District of Tehuantepec is in a bad position between the above-named States and Oajaca. In Oajaca there are assembled 5,000 prepared to wait the Franco-Mexican army.

A short time ago the headquarters of the Juarist General, DIAZ, were at Nochixtlan, a town of Mixteca Alta, his forces being stationed at that place, as well as at Huajuapam, Yanhnitlan and Teotitlan, twelve leagues from Tehuacan, his intention being apparently to act on the offensive against the State of Puebla. But at the last accounts the greater part of these forces had been concentrated in the City of Oajaca, and DIAZ was fortifying the neighboring highland. The intervencionists boast that the State of Yucatan is favorable to their cause, and that movement after the French model is being organized there, the State being divided into five departments, Merida, Campeechy, Valladolid, Izamel and Tekuz. Isla del Carmen and Yucatan are in DIAS'S right wing, and the Liberals of the State of Guerrero are on his left, but the interventionists say that their efforts are directed only to the issuing of proclamations. The Juarist forces of PINEDO and JIMENEZ, according to the Franco-Mexican accounts, were concentrated at Tixtla, and were preparing to continue their retreat toward the coast.

The accounts from Vera Cruz make no mention of Guadalajara, which would almost make it appear that URAGA had really retaken that city, but the newspaper *Paz*, of Leon, mentions in one article that it was reported that a French force had left Guadalajara for the purpose of fighting URAGA, who had fixed his base of operations at Atenquique. It was believed in Michoacan that URAGA, on retiring from the neighborhood of Guadalajara, would invade that State, or, as it is called by the new order of things, department. MARQUEZ division had been, therefore, moved from Morelia to Zamora for the purpose of preventing their entrance. The Franco-Mexican papers say that the JUAREZ guerrillas have committed dreadful depredations in Purepero, Patzcuaro and other places, which could not extend themselves from want of arms.

The Vera Cruz papers are congratulating themselves that the pacification of the eastern part of too Tierra Caliente is nearly complete, a visible change having taken place among the inhabitants of the coast, who encouraged the guerrillas to make incursions in that direction, by which means the progress of the railroad works was materially impeded. In the act of adhesion of the town of Paso do Orejas, which was about to be transmitted to the Capital, there were subscribed the names of many of the leaders of the ex-guerrilla corps that figured in the above-named district. The occupation of Tuspan by the Imperialists, will open, say the Vera Cruz papers, an exit for the trade of Huasteca and increase it. The Franco-Mexican paper, the *Sinaedad*, says that the railroad works from Puebla toward Orizeba would shortly commence, the merchants and property-owners of Puebla having taken a large number of shares. The Government have ordered the proprietors of houses in the Capital to renovate the exteriors, a measure which it is calculated will cost the owners about $300,000, and therefore give so much more employment to the laboring classes.

Gen. SANTA ANA left here in the *Clyde*, for St. Thomas, where he intends to remain until the arrival of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN in Mexico.

Recent news from Teneriffe, in the Canaries, mentions that the Confederate steamer *Florida* put into that port, but left the next day. She carried 11 guns, and had a crew of about 120 men.

The last accounts received from St. Domingo mention that an engagement took place between the Spanish troops and the insurgents, at a place called Paso del Muerto, near Guerra, in which, it is said, that SUERO, a General in the Spanish service, was mortally wounded, having died the same night after the battle.

SUERO was a negro, a native of St. Domingo, and held a high reputation for his courage. He was a *Mariscal de Campo* in the Spanish service, a grade equal to that of the French General of Division, and considered very loyal. The Spaniards have another negro General in their service named PUELLO.

Military preparations are being actively carried on, and troops assembling at Santiago de Cuba, for an expedition against some point in San Domingo, most probably Monte Cristo. It is generally reported that it will be commanded by Gen. DULCE, but how far this is a fact I will not undertake to say.

LARA.

INSURANCE.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 67 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL.....$500,000
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1864.....$2,045

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JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.—SPECIAL NOTICE—PERSONS contemplating insuring their lives, and those already insured, should communicate with the undersigned, and obtain information of great importance to them. Address A. ANDREWS, Box 5,563 Post-office, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of FAILINGS & HATT is hereby dissolved by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

JOSIAH FAILING,
HENRY FAILING,
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1864. JNO. A. HATT.

NOTICE.—The subscribers will continue the business under the firm name of FAILING & HATT.

HENRY FAILING,
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1864. JNO. A. HATT.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between MUNROE CRANE and WM. H. HULL, and known as M. CRANE & CO., Hog Slaughterers, No. 204 West 40th-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

MUNROE CRANE,
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1864. WM. H. HULL.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF THE UNDERSIGNED, under the name of GREEN & DEGRAW, expired by its own limitation on the 11th day of April instant. The business will be closed up.

JOHN DEGRAW.
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1864. JOHN W. GREEN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 12, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING CONTRACTS HAVE been awarded for horse equipments under the proposals received under call of advertisement of February 23, 1864, for 25,000 sets, the bids under which were opened April 2, 1864:

Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $26 38, St. Louis Arsenal.
Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $25 28, St. Louis Arsenal.
Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $24 87, St. Louis Arsenal.
Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $25 78, Cincinnati Depot.
Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $25 88, Cincinnati Depot.
George Peters, Newark, 2,000 sets, at $30 50, Frankford Arsenal.
George Peters, Newark, 1,000 sets, at $31, Alleghany Arsenal.
George Peters, Newark, 1,000 sets, at $28 75, New-York Arsenal.
George Peters, Newark, 1,000 sets, at $29 25, New-York Arsenal.
George Peters, Newark, 1,000 sets, at $30 50, New-York Arsenal.
C. S. Storms, New-York, 8,000 sets, at $29 38, New-York Arsenal.
Josiah Cummings, Springfield, 1,000 sets, at $29 25, New York Arsenal.
Lacey, Meeker & Co., New-York, 4,000 sets, at $30 50 New-York Arsenal.

GEO. D. RAMSEY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

Regulating and grading Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the blocks on each side of Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hendred and Twenty-third streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, April 12, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give these already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to commenicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

All parties interested

FINANCIAL.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT LOAN.
UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on bonds not over $100 annually and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either registered or coupon bonds, as they may prefer.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hundred dollars, ($100,) five hundred dollars, ($500,) one thousand dollars, ($1,000,) five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) and coupon bonds of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hundred dollars, ($100,) five hundred dollars, ($500,) and one thousand dollars, ($1,000.)

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their bonds draw interest from March 1 or September 1, as the case may be, by paying the accrued interest in coin, (or United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions, I will issue my certificate of deposit therefor in duplicate, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, with a letter stating the kind, (registered or coupon,) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

A commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to those subscribing for others or resale. The delivery of these bonds have commenced, and will be continued promptly.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

PACIFIC QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

40,000 SHARES, NOMINAL PAR.....$100 EACH
20,000 SHARES OFFERED ON SUBSCRIPTION, AT.....50 EACH

$400,000 IN CASH RESERVED AS THE WORKING CAPITAL.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company will be opened on the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the office of the undersigned.

Five dollars on each share will be paid at the time of subscribing, for which certificates will be issued entitling the owner to the shares, provided a further payment of $10 be made on the 28th instant, and $35 per share, with interest, be paid at or before the times when called for by the Trustees.

TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BOND, New-York.
A. A. SUMNER, New-York.
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, New-York,
JOSEPH B STEWART, Washington City,
Gen. JOHN B. FRISBIE, California.

TREASURER.
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN.

SOLICITORS.
WHEELER & ARMSTRONG, in New-York.
CASSERLY & BARNES, in San Francisco.

No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1864.

In calling the attention of our friends and correspondents to the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company, we beg to add the following statement, which is furnished to us from reliable sources.

The property of the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company comprises the Cinnabar Claims of twenty small companies consolidated. The claims thus united, cover over three continuous miles in length of the Mammoth Lodge, in Napa County, California, about seventy miles northeast of San Francisco. The richness of the Cinnabar is proved by the assay of Prof. Kent, of the United States Assay Office; a specimen assayed by him yielded 69 6-10 per cent. of quicksilver. The quicksilver mines of the world are limited, the principal supply thus far having been drawn from those of Almaden, in Spain, Idria, in Austria, and the New Almaden mines, in California. The mines of the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company give promise of richness equal to the best of these, and worked with ample capital, of equal success. The want of capital has alone prevented their earlier development.

Of the great and increasing demand for Quicksilver, it is quite unnecessary to speak; nor of the large returns made by the few known mines of Cinnabar.

Every new mine, of gold or silver, creates an increased demand; and the small cost of this great property, free from incumbrance, on the terms offered, viz, only $2,000,000, for the property, with $100,000 in cash on hand, places it in a most favorable position.

A number of specimens taken by John T. Howard, Esq., of Brooklyn, from various parts of the ledge, can be seen at our office.

Very respectfully,
STIMSON, FRONK & CO.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank will receive subscriptions on account of
UNITED STATES BONDS,
authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at 5 per cent. a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin or in United States notes or the notes of National Banks, adding 50 per cent. for premium until further notice, from the 1st day of March, until the day of subscription and payment; or subscriptions can be made, bearing interest from date, without the payments of interest from the 1st of March, and premium thereon.

The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this bank.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital.....$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the
NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,
issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS
redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
R. G. ROSECRANS, Assistant Cashier.

CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON & ZANESVILLE RAILROAD CO.

The subscriber is now ready to issue, in exchange for the Trustees' receipts, stock certificates for the new shares, and certificates of the Trustees under the new mortgage of the Cincinnati & Zanesville Railroad Co. for the new bonds to which the parties to the reorganization of the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad Co. are severally entitled.

CHARLES MORAN, Trustee, No. 10 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the Hartford Mining Company, of Michigan, will be held at their business office, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing said company.

GAYLORD CHURCH, } Corporators.
WM A. RICHMOND }

NEW-YORK, April 5, 1864.

BENTON GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Subscribers to the capital stock of the BENTON GOLD MINING CO. will make payment and receive their certificates at the office of JOHN SIMPKINS & CO., No. 29 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, April 14, 1864. Subscribers' rights to stock will be forfeited unless payment be made prior to the 17th inst. By order of the Trustees.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

CLEVELAND, March 28, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 68 WALL-ST., N. W-YORK, April 1, 1864. }

AT AN ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY,
held the 28th ultimo, the following persons were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz.:

W. F. Palmer,	Sidney Mason,	John Steward,
Rufus L. Lord,	Peter Cooper,	W. W. DeForest,
Thos. Barron,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jas. B. Johnson,
Richard Tighe,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Henry Ralls,
Henry Ilsworth,	James Colles,	Rich. Mortimer,
Aug. H. Ward,	L. S. Suares,	R. H. Browne,
E. D. Morgan,	John Caswell,	Ed. J. Woolsey.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. F. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

FOR SALE—$1,000 LONG ISLAND 6 PER CENT Bonds, interest payable January and July.

$2000 32 Illinois State 6 per cent. Stock of 1877.

52 shares Union Western Telegraph Stock at 208.
30 shares Sixth-av. Railroad Company.

GEO. K. SUTTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN C. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 128 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, upon improved City property to 6 year contract for five years or more, in sums of $10,000 or less. Apply to JOHN JEFFRIES, in care of C. B. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL

STAR GOLD
MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.
CAPITAL 200,000 SHARES,
ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF MINING PROPERTY.

The property of this company comprises 18,681 feet on the best lodes in Clear Creek County, over 4,000 feet of which are already developed, producing from $100 to $300 per cord, with the ordinary stamp mill; also, thirty-nine hundred feet of valuable water-power, and a twenty-four stamp mill in working order. Title undoubted.

TRUSTEES.
NATH'L HAYDEN, President Chatham Bank.
JNO. W. MOTT, President U. S. Warehouse Co.
JAMES I. DAY, President Providence and Boston Railroad Co.
SAM'L R. PLATT, Adriance, Platt & Co.
WM. K. BELCHER, Sackett, Belcher & Co.
SAM'L A. WALSH, No. 22 Platt-st.
WM. B. RUSSELL, Colorado.

PRESIDENT.
NATHANIEL HAYDEN.
SECRETARY.
JNO. N. POWER.
BANKERS.
CHATHAM BANK.
COUNSEL.
Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, New-York,
Messrs. WAKELY & REED, Colorado.
RESIDENT MANAGER AND SUPERINTENDENT.
JOHN SLAWSON,
Formerly of Cliff Mine, Lake Superior.

30,000 shares of the stock are offered for sale at $10 per share. Books will be opened at the office of GEORGE & SAMUEL BROWN, BANKERS, No. 11 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock.

A payment of $2 per share will be required at the time of subscribing, and the balance on 21st inst., when certificates will be delivered.

LOANS ON BONDS AND MORTGAGES AT Six per Cent. Interest will be made by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York. Apply at their office, No. 94 Broadway.

SAN ANTONIO
SILVER MINING COMPANY,
OF ARIZONA.

60,000 SHARES—NOMINAL PAR, $50 EACH.
40,000 ONLY TO BE SUBSCRIBED FOR.

ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF MINING CLAIMS AND PROPERTY IN ARIZONA.

TRUSTEES.
SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., President of the Quicksilver Mining Co.
ANTHONY W. MORSE, Esq., of Morse & Co.
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq., of Charles H. Marshall & Co.
FREDERIC C. GEBHARD, Esq., of Schuchardt & Gebhard.
MATT ELLIS, Esq., of Boston.
JAY OADY, Esq., of Schenectady.

PRESIDENT.
SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq.
TREASURER.
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq.
BANKERS.
MESSRS. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
ATTORNEYS.
MESSRS. FOSTER & THOMSON.

Books of subscription for the purchase of Shares of this Company at $25 a share, are open at our office; $5 payable at the time of subscription, and the balance on May 2, 1864.

Attention is called to the letter of Sam. F. Butterworth, Esq., who has lately visited the property of the company.

MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st., New-York.

APRIL 5, 1861.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

I visited this Mine in the month of December, 1863, accompanied by Guido Kustel, the most distinguished Metallurgist and Mining Engineer on the Pacific coast, for many years the Manager of the Ophir Works, and author of a valuable treatise on the "Processes of Silver and Gold Extraction," recently published in California. My opinion of the value and quality of this Mine is based on information derived from this gentlemen, and on my own observations at the Mine.

The Mine is situated in Arizona, about three miles north of the northern boundary line of Sonora, and five miles distant from the celebrated Mowry Silver Mines; it is accessible at all seasons of the year, either by the way of Los Angelos, Libertad, or Guaymas. But little work has been done in developing the mine; enough, however, to discover the width and extent of the lode and determine the quality and value of the ores.

Where the shaft is sunk the vein is from four to six feet wide between lime-rock and garnet, running east and west, and exhibits galena or sulphuret of lead, carbonate of lead, zinc-blend and copper-pyrites; the richest is the sulphuret of lead, assaying one hundred and fifty-five dollars per ton; the vein has been prospected about half a mile. Mr. Kustel, in a letter addressed to the San Francisco owners, says: "The San Antonio lode appears, where the shaft is sunk, a good wide vein of ore, easy to reduce by fire, and will pay on an average, according to the proportions of the different metals, from seventy to ninety dollars per ton."

I believe there is an abundant supply of this ore, and that by an expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money, the mine can be put in a condition to produce 40 tons per day; if this ore averages only $80 per ton, the gross product of the mine would exceed $3,000 per day; the entire cost of mining and reducing a ton of this ore will not exceed twenty dollars.

On the premises, about 200 yards from San Antonio lode, in a N. E. direction, there is a very rich copper lode, six feet wide; the ores which we obtained from this lode, considered a fair average, assayed 80 ₰ cent. of copper and $76 in silver. Miners can be obtained in any number in the immediate vicinity, at about $10 ₰ month.

The reduction works of the mine are three miles distant from the mine, consisting of a small engine and two furnaces. There is an abundance of wood and water for all purposes on the property.

I consider the San Antonio a very valuable Silver Mine, If worked with skill and energy, it will produce most satisfactory results.

SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
Cor. Greenwich and Fulton-sts., }
NEW YORK, April 13, 1864. }

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF
this Company, held on Tuesday, 12th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

Leonard Kirby,	Thos. C. Goetchius,	Geo. W. Elder,
D. R. Martin,	J. H. Hoddleston,	Jas. C. Gulick,
W. B. Skidmore,	Samuel Hanna,	Thomas Reed,
John Castree,	John Keyser,	O. W. Bird,
A. Rutherford,	Moses W. Fish,	Daniel L. Rose,
Geo. W. Savage,	Joseph Colwell,	G. G. Yvelin,
Henry Elsworth,	John Hustace,	W. W. Price,
Thomas Paton,	Joel D. Hunter,	S. T. Knapp,
C. H. Loure,	Aaron Chadbl,	Wm. W. Bruce,
Rutsen Suckley,	Effingham Cock,	Geo. Opdyke,
Wilson G. Hunt,	C. H. Lndlorton,	W. F. Havemeyer,
W. A. Fowler,	Esra Wheeler,	Harvey Weed,
Daniel Drew,	Fred. Lacey,	Nath. Smith,
David Wagstaff,	L. A. Jacobns,	John Romer,
J. M. Benedict,	Thos. T. Buckley,	B. Throckmerton,
L. M. Luther,	M. B. Carpenter,	E. R. Livermore,
John J. Morris,	Robt. McLaughlin,	

and the following gentlemen, viz.: Chas. E. Crehan, Francis Jenkins, Hector Armstrong, were elected Inspectors for the next election, and at a subsequent meeting of the Board Leonard Kirby, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD,
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

M. MORGAN'S SONS,
NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.

Checks on the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company for sale, in sums to suit. Collections upon New-Orleans made, and New-Orleans Securities bought.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, }
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864. }

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and accordlog to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO., }
MINNEAPOLIS, March 14, 1864. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
there will be a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held at No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration an increase of the capital stock thereof from one million five hundred thousand to two million dollars, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 238, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank, whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

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OFFICE OF THE CRETON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 180 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1864. }

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF
this Company and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of April, 1864, by order of the Board. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. F. METTLER, Acting Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE BROAD TOP
COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

CAPITAL 40,000 SHARES OF $50 EACH.

Books of Subscription for a limited number of shares of this Company will be opened at our office on WEDNESDAY, 13th April.

JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,
No. 48 Exchange-place.

$1,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

(Being the Balance not awarded on Bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Saturday, April 16, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of One Million Dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an Ordinence of the Board of Supervisors, passed March 16, 1864, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $2,000,000 opened April 2, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-anoually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1889, and five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1890.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presentlog to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of peyments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
April 4, 1864. }

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Twe Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S, 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES: collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—BRIGGS AND GREGORY LODES.

GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

CAPITAL 10,000 SHARES, $100 each.

TRUSTEES.
J. SMITH BRIGGS, Colorado.
GEO. M. PULLMAN, Chicago.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
HENRY COGGILL, New-York.
C. C. ALGER, Hudson, N. Y.
WM. G. ANGELL, Providence, R. I.
R. CORNELL WHITE, New-York.
President—J. SMITH BRIGGS.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—J. S. WOODWARD.
Mining Superint't—CHAS. H. BRIGGS.

Office No. 25 CLIFF-ST., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

JERSEY CITY BONDS,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
COUPONS PAYABLE 1ST OF OCTOBER AND APRIL, IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
cooverted into 1881 Bonds.
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

SPENCER, VILA & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 13 CONGRESS-ST., BOSTON.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION—COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS AND BANKERS RECEIVED ON LIBERAL TERMS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES AND DEPOSITS, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Mining Stocks.
Daily reports of the Boston Stock Market furnished on application.

OFFICE ARIZONA MINING COMPANY, }
No. 32 PINE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN ACcordance with a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Arizona Mining Company, passed this day, that Books will be opened at this office, for ten days from the date of this publication, for subscription for the Balance of the Reserve Stock of said Company, at $35 per Share, in Gold, peyable in four monthly installments, as follows:

Ten Dollars per Share, in Gold, on 1st day May, 1864.
Ten Dollars per Share, in Gold, on 1st day June, 1864.
Ten Dollars per Share, in Gold, on 1st day July, 1864.
Five Dollars per Share, in Gold, on 1st day August, 1864.

The Stock will be issued, on payment of the last installment.

SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 48 Pine-st.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., }
Office No. 227 South 4th-st., }
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1864. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE
Transfer Books of the Common Stock of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., to be reopened on the 14th of April next, at which time the stockholders of this company who have New-York certificates are requested to return them to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, who will give a receipt for the same and furnish in a few days thereafter certificates from the Philadelphia office in exchange for said receipts.

The Transfer Office for the Preferred Stock of this company at New-York will be closed permanently on 31st inst. That for both the Preferred and Common Stock in Boston will be permanently closed on the 31st March.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS
AT NO. 240 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.
J. T. SANGER.....Formerly of Wm. H. Cery & Co.
E. L. FANCHER.....No. 223 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOT.....of Riggs & Co., Wal-st.
LEWIS EINSTEIN.....Of Lewis Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER..Of Seamless Clothing Manuf'g Co.
HENRY J. BAKER.....Of H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE.....Of Coffin, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS.....Of Ross, Dempster & Co.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

HARTFORD MINING COMPANY,
MICHIGAN.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

20,000 SHARES, $25 PER SHARE.

WORKING CAPITAL IN THE TREASURY, $30,000.

The subscribers, as the only authorized Agents, offer for sale a limited amount of this Copper Stock, *at one-half the par value*, or $12 50 per share.

Exhibits of the Company's valuable property will be furnished on application
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the TEN-FORTY-FIVE PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS. A liberal commission will be allowed parties subscribing at this Bank. D. L. ROSS, President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

10-40
SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.

H. J. MESSINGER, Banker, No. 139 Broadway.
The usual commission of ⅛ allowed to banks and bankers.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

MINING STOCKS,
as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

UNITED STATES GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Organized under the laws of the State of New-York. Capital stock $1,500,000 in 7,500 shares of $20 each.

TRUSTEES.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., New-York.
WM. A. BOOTH, New-York.
W. B SCOTT, New-York.
JAMES D. FISH, New-York.
W. B. OGDEN, Chicago.
H. H. BOODY, New-York.
LOWELL HOLBROOK, New-York.
OFFICERS.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., President.
H. H. BOODY, Vice-President
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary and Treasurer.
J. H. SCUDDER, Counsel.

Books of subscription for the sale of 37,500 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at the office of H. T. MORGAN & CO., No 35 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 3 o'clock P. M. of the same day. Should a larger number of shares than that above indicated be subscribed for, they will be allotted by the Trustees.

Subscription price $10 per share, payable $3 at the time of subscribing, the balance on the call of the Treasurer.

The Trustees will reserve $125,000 as a working capital.

W. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., President.

NEW-YORK, April 13, 1864.

NOTICE
TO THE ASSENTED CREDITORS OF THE LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD; THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS; OR ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

TAKE NOTICE, That by virtue of powers vested in them, under bondholders' agreement of Jan. 10, 1860, and under the alterations and modifications thereof, passed July 9, 1862, July 23, 1862, and Oct. 25, 1862,) that the Trustees require you to bring in and assign any and all of the assented bonds and coupons which you may hold of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad; the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis; or St. Louis and Chicago Railroad Companies, to them, at the office of the undersigned, Nos. 46 and 48 Exchange-place, Rooms Nos. 19 and 20, on or before noon of the fifteenth day of May, 1864, together with proof of the two per cent having been paid thereon.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE, That from and after the above-named day and hour, the Trustees will no longer receive said bonds or coupons, or acknowledge the same as entitled to the benefits of the agreement for reorganization, and will proceed to wind up their trust in such manner as, under advice of counsel, they shall deem legal and proper. By order of the Trustees,

L. H. MEYER, Chairman,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen:

Timothy G. Churchill,	A. L. Seyre,
George Opdyke,	B. H. Van Anken,
Montagnie Ward,	Silas C. Brown,
Eben Sutton,	Richard S. Palmer,
Joseph W. Meeks,	Dexter A. Hawkins,
Wilsoo G. Hunt,	E. F. Fuhbri,
Daniel Butterfield,	James Otwell,
Elliot C. Cowdio,	Enoch Chamberlain,
Edwin O. Tufts, of Boston,	Thomas P. Way,
John L. Hashrouck,	Lloyd L. Britton,
James English,	Charles B. Churchill,
Isaac N. Seymour,	Geo. F. Codington, Jr.,
John Gibney,	Theo. B. Woolsey,
John Armstrong,	Edward Oothout,
Charles Denison,	Charles M. Catlin,
George B. Satterlee,	John De Ruyter,
A. M. C. Smith,	Wm. R. Lee,
James C. Tompson,	George L. Kingsland,
Francis Leland,	Otto Loeschigk,
Edward Satterlee,	Wm. S. Opdyke.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Timothy G. Churchill, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

THE ANTHRACITE GAS LIGHTING AND HEATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—WM. H. APPLETON, G. DEFOREST GRANT, ABRAHAM M. COZZENS, Trustees—Capital $3,000,000; shares $100 each. Books of subscription for 20,000 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at our office on SATURDAY, April 16. The Common Council has granted to the company the right to lay pipes and mains throughout the entire City of New-York. Ten per cent payable on subscription; the balance in instalments as the work progresses.

JEROME, RIGGS & CO., No. 48 Exchange-place.

GARRISON'S MINING COMPANY.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Certificates for Stock are now ready at the office of the company, No. 29 William-st., where the prospectus and reports, and specimens of the ore, taken at the depths of 20, 40, 60, 80 and 100 feet, may be seen.

C. G. MEASE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 69 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, }
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1864. }

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS,
held this day, Mr. SANDFORD COBB was unanimously elected President of said company to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James N. Cobb, Esq., and the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this board be presented to James N. Cobb, Esq., for the able, efficient and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of this company.

A. J. OLINTON, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864. }

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING
steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3920. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE MASSACRE AT FORT PILLOW

Official Confirmation of the Report.

Three Hundred Black Soldiers Murdered After Surrender.

Fifty-three White Soldiers Killed and One Hundred Wounded.

RETALIATION TO BE MADE

The People of Western Kentucky Greatly Alarmed.

Precautionary Measures by the Gunboats.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, April 16.

Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, dispatches were received here from Gen. SHERMAN, confirming the surrender of Fort Pillow, and the brutal conduct of the rebels immediately afterward, which bids fair to be amply retaliated in that quarter in due time.

The *Star* says:

"According to Gen. SHERMAN, our loss was fifty-three white troops killed, and one hundred wounded, and three hundred black troops murdered in cold blood after the surrender. Fort Pillow is an isolated post, of no value whatever to the defence of Columbus, and utterly untenable by the rebels, who have no doubt left that vicinity ere this, having been disappointed, with considerable loss, in the object of their raid thither, which was the capture of Columbus, whence they were promptly and severely repulsed with no loss to us. We are satisfied that due investigation will show that the loss of Fort Pillow was simply the result of a mistake of the local commander, who occupied it against direct orders, a contingency incident to all wars."

"The rebels, according to official dispatches, received here last evening, effected nothing at Paducah, losing a soldier killed or wounded, for every horse they succeeded in stealing, and doing us no other damage than by a few thefts."

It is believed that FORREST'S raiders will next appear in the vicinity of Memphis, where they can effect no more than at Columbus and Paducah, and stand a very fair chance, indeed, of finding themselves surrounded by overwhelming superior forces.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Friday, April 15.

Three other negroes were buried alive by the rebels at Fort Pillow, making five in all. All were wounded but one. He was forced to help dig the pits, and was then thrown in and covered up.

Gen. CHALMERS said to a Federal officer on the *Platte Valley* that it was their intention "to show no mercy to home-made Yankees"—thereby meaning Southerners serving in the Union army and negroes—"but that genuine Yankees would be treated as prisoners of war."

The steamer *Swallow*, from Paducah at 8 o'clock last evening, reports all quiet there. No fighting occurred up to the time she left.

The Third, Seventh and Eighth Kentucky Regiments are overrunning Western Kentucky with impunity; and the inhabitants are in a constant state of suspense, not knowing at what hour they may be attacked. Everybody has slept in their clothes for the past two nights, ready to defend themselves or decamp, as circumstances might require.

The gunboats are constantly "patrolling," and taking every precaution to prevent the rebels from crossing the river here, by destroying all the skiffs and sinking all other craft that could be used for that purpose.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 16.

The steamer *Baker*, from Paducah last evening, reports that at 3 o'clock on that afternoon the rebels, 800 strong, appeared before that place, sent in another flag of truce, and again demanded the surrender of the fort.

Col. MITCHELL, with the Fifty-fourth Illinois Regiment and other troops, were marching out of the fort to meet the rebels as the *Baker* left. No fighting had taken place up to that time.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Successful Raid upon the Enemy.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 15.

An expedition under command of Gen. GRAHAM, consisting of the army gunboats, the Ninth New-Jersey, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and the One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York Regiments, and two sections of artillery, under Capt. EASTERLY, left here on Wednesday night last, and landed at different points. They concentrated at Smithfield, Va., on Thursday evening and succeeded in routing the enemy, capturing one commissioned officer and five men—all wounded; also several horses and carriages and some commissary stores. A rebel mail and one piece of artillery, formerly taken from the gunboat *Smith Briggs*, were also captured. Fifty contrabands were also brought off. Our loss was one missing and five slightly wounded.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, April 14.

Capt. AINSWORTH returned from the search after the steamer *Scott*, on the steamer *Winants*. The steamer S. O. *Pierce* has also returned.

Spoken, April 12, at 5:30 P. M., ship *Ellen Stuart*, for Baltimore; 12th, at 7:30 A. M., fifty-five miles from Cape Henry, steamer *Arago*; at 2:30 P. M., same day, off Cape Hatteras Light, bearing Southwest, spoke steamer *Victor*, from New-York for Hilton Head; same day, twenty miles Northwest of Cape Henry, saw the steamtug *Pilot* with a schooner in tow.

A French armed transport, with a bark in tow, sailed up the James River this morning, intending to bring down tobacco from Richmond belonging to the French Government.

The steamer *Montauk*, from Beaufort, N. C., has arrived.

The steamer *New-York* sailed for City Point this afternoon in charge of Maj. MULFORD, flag-of-truce officer.

The steamer *Kennebec*, from Baltimore, arrived at 12 o'clock noon, to-day, in place of the steamer *Georgiana*.

The 10-40 Loan.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 16.

The subscription to the 10-40 loan at the close of the week, at the Second National Bank, in this city, amounted to $1,565,000.

The Hibernian Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 16.

The steamship *Hibernian* sailed from Portland for Liverpool, at half-past 4 o'clock this afternoon.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Our Pickets at Bristoe Station Attacked—Designs Upon Gen. Grant—Capt. McKee's Remains—A Review—Gen. Kilpatrick.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 16.

Dispatches from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac state that yesterday about noon a party of rebel cavalry made an attack on the pickets at Bristoe Station, but were driven off after a brisk skirmish. One man was killed and two wounded, belonging to the Thirteenth Pennsylvania. Several of the rebels were wounded, but were carried off by their comrades. The mail train with Gen. GRANT on board had just passed a few minutes before the attack was made, and it is supposed the intention was to capture him.

The body of Capt. McKEE, of the Second Infantry, who was killed by guerrillas on Monday last, was forwarded to Washington to-day. The man who shot him was named N. FLANDERS, and he, with three others, made an attack on a picket post near Catlett's on Wednesday, when he was shot dead by a soldier of the Second Infantry. Articles taken from the body of Capt. McKEE were found in his possession.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that GIBBON'S division, of the Second Corps, was reviewed yesterday by Gen. HANCOCK, Gens. MEADE, SEDGWICK and others being present. The division is a large one, well disciplined, and was eulogized by all present.

Gen. KILPATRICK has been relieved from the command of his cavalry division and ordered to report for duty to Gen. GREGG. He will take command of a brigade under the latter. GREGG'S division was to have been reviewed to-day by Gen. SHERIDAN, but a storm having prevailed since last evening, it has been postponed till next week.

Sutlers and citizens have all left the army, and will not be allowed to return before next Autumn.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Rebels on the Chowan River—The Cape Lookout Lighthouse.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, April 12.

The rebels have appeared in large force upon the Chowan River, apparently for the protection of the shad and herring fisheries.

The Cape Lookout Lighthouse, which the rebels attempted to destroy recently with gunpowder, was but slightly injured, and the light now burns as usual. The attempt was exceedingly audacious, as the locality is far within our lines.

The Confederate conscription has been suspended in the First Congressional District of North Carolina, and an amnesty is offered to all North Carolinians who are or have been in the Federal service.

The Knoxville-Greenville Convention.

KNOXVILLE, Friday, April 15.

The Knoxville-Greenville Convention met again on Wednesday, pursuant to adjournment. Much talking was done, with no result.

The proceedings of the third day, Thursday, were the same.

On Friday, the fourth day, the convention resumed the business of the preceding day. Finally, at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, on motion of Mr. MALLIGAN, of Green, the convention adjourned *sine die*, the delegates evidently being well satisfied of their inability to determine for themselves the grave questions affecting the welfare of the people of East Tennessee.

Retreat of the Rebels from East Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, April 15.

Headquarters are advised of a dispatch from Col. GALLUP, received at Lexington, that the rebels are in full retreat from East Kentucky.

The force that made the attack on Paintsville numbered about one thousand. Col. TAUL is pushing forward from Mount Stirling in the direction of Pound Gap to interrupt them. No fears are entertained of the result of this incursion.

A small band of BURNETT'S men is reported to have gone from Harlansville to Hartford, and there robbed the People's Bank and several stores.

Rumors also prevail that about 25 guerrillas are within five miles of Shelbyville.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, April 15.

The fire at the *Herald* Office this afternoon was principally confined to the pressroom, in the basement of the building, where it originated. The machinery, including two of Hoe's six cylinder presses, was considerably damaged, but will soon be repaired. The editorial and composing rooms, in the stories over the pressroom, were somewhat damaged and disarranged, but the paper will be issued to-morrow morning as usual. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Legislative Election in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, April 15.

The second trial to elect thirteen members of the General Assembly in this city, to-day, resulted in the success of the Union National Ticket. This result is understood to secure the return of the Hon. H. B. ANTHONY to the United States Senate.

The Ohio Soldiers Voting Bill.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, April 16.

The Supreme Court of Ohio have decided the Soldiers Voting Law constitutional.

Gen. "Baldy" Smith.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 15, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would you have the kindness to tell your readers something about Gen. "Baldy" SMITH, so they may know the difference between him and all the rest of the SMITHS (Generals.)

Respectfully, yours, N. W. R.

WILLIAM FARRAR SMITH ("Baldy," so called because he is crown is bald, and because he has not used the great American hair manure) was born at St. Albans, Vermont, Feb. 17, 1824, and is consequently just turned of forty years of age. He entered the West Point Academy in 1841 from his native State, and in 1845 graduated with distinguished honors, ranking fourth in a class containing FITZ-JOHN PORTER, CHAS. P. STONE, and JOHN W. DAVIDSON. On his graduation he was assigned to the Topographical Engineers, the highest branch of the service, as brevet Second Lieutenant. He acted as Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy, from Nov. 6, 1846, to Aug. 21, 1848. He was promoted to the full grade of Second Lieutenant on the 14th of July, 1845, becoming First Lieutenant in 1853, and Captain in 1859. In 1855 he was again Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point, and he was at various times employed on the surveys of the Lake Superior region, of the Rio Grande, Texas, on the military road to California and the Mexican Boundary Commission. When the present war broke out, Gen. (then Captain) SMITH was Secretary of the Lighthouse Board at Washington. Obtaining leave of absence, he took command of the Third Vermont Volunteers, and was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, August 13th, 1861. He was in Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN'S corps of the Army of the Potomac, and went with that corps in command of a division when FRANKLIN was detached from McDOWELL and joined McCLELLAN on the Peninsula. He distinguished himself greatly in the Chickahominy campaign, for which, on the recommendation of Gen. McCLELLAN, he was promoted Major-General of Volunteers July 4, 1862. He participated in the battle of Antietam in September of that year, and commanded the Sixth Corps in BURNSIDE'S unsuccessful attack on Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13. He was transferred to GRANT'S department, then under Gen. ROSECRANS, with Gen. HOOKER, and has since been quite prominent, as our readers know, in some of the important actions and movements in the military division of the Mississippi, as a staff officer of Gen. GRANT.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 16.

FRAUDS UPON THE TREASURY.

Mr. TOUCHARD, of Illinois, (Union,) introduced a bill supplemental to an act to prevent frauds upon the Treasury of the United States, approved Feb. 26, 1853. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

It enacts that any person heretofore or hereafter holding office, who may wilfully neglect to, or refuse to deliver to his successor any paper, record, book or document, shall be guilty of felony.

COAL HEAVERS, ETC., IN THE NAVY.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs a bill granting honorable discharges to coal-heavers and firemen in the naval service.

WEST VIRGINIA JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Mr. WILLEY, of West Virginia, (Union,) introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, by the creation of the State of West Virginia, any legislation, and if so what, is made necessary in reference to the Judicial District of Virginia west of the Alleghany Mountains; and also in reference to judicial proceedings in said State of West Virginia since creation thereof, and that said Committee report by bill or otherwise.

THE PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUES.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform the Senate what regulations he has made for the issue of certificates to be received in payment of customs, and whether such certificates are paid for in coin or paper money, and if in the latter at what rate of value, and what amount of such certificates have been issued.

THE TREASURY BUILDING EXTENSION.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Union,) it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate whether it is intended by those now engaged in work on the Treasury Extension, to take down any portion of the south front of that building which has already been completed, and if so, what is the object of said change, and what amount of expense will be involved.

EAST TENNESSEE SUFFERERS.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) presented a memorial of the Ohio Legislature, representing that many sufferers from rebel depredations in East Tennessee had been thrown upon the Border States, by aid of Government transportation, and asking help to feed and clothe them.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. HARDING, of Oregon, (Union,) called up the bill relating to donation claims in Oregon and California. The bill was passed.

The bill granting lands to aid in the construction of railroads in Wisconsin, was called up by Mr. DOOLITTLE and passed.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) presented the joint resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Louisville, in favor of the improvement of the Ohio River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

TAXES IN INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) called up the bill for the collection of taxes in the insurrectionary districts, which, after debate and amendments, was informally laid over.

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) offered a resolution that the Committee on the Conduct of the War inquire into the expediency of sending such of their number as they may depute to Fort Pillow, Tenn., to inquire into the late massacre of Union troops, and report as soon as possible.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) thought that, unless in cases of extreme urgency, it was hardly worth while for members of Congress to make these inquiries at a distance. Their place of duty was here. We are coming to a period in the session when it was very important to have all the members present for the dispatch of business. It was the duty of the War Department to look into these matters, and it was presumed it would duly discharge that duty.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said that he had called at the War Department this morning, and the Secretary had told him he had a dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN, saying that about three hundred of our soldiers had been massacred at Fort Pillow, and he intended to make immediate investigation of the matter. He had appointed officers for that purpose. Gen. SHERMAN was not on the spot, but had received his information in the way the other statement came.

Mr. HOWARD said he wished to get the original evidence of persons on the spot. It would be a disgrace to the nation not to avenge promptly this gross wrong. No matter what was the color of the soldiers, this must be done. It would be impossible to keep colored troops in the service, unless we protected them the same as white troops. It concerned the national honor to protect the men who are fighting our battles, and those who wear our uniform. If this is not done, the black troops, by reason of these threatened terrors, at some critical hour in battle may lose us the day. It has been and be supposed it would costinue to be the practice of the rebels to put them to death in cold blood, or sell them into Slavery when captured, and hide it from our officers; but he was for retaliation, man for man, and, if necessary, two for one. He was for retaliation in the promptest and the severest manner.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) agreed with the objects of the resolution, but it did not go far enough. This was not the first time a small garrison had been left to be sacrificed. It had been done at Paducah, Kentucky. Those in command in that region should know their responsibility to the Government, and should know that there is now in the rebel ranks a feeling instigated by their officers equal to that of savages. The Government must act. As the life of a soldier under our flag is as dear as that of any rebel, nothing less than life for life is dictated by our reputation and our duty. But he wanted to know why these disasters had been brought against our flag, while an appropriated money without stint. He moved to amend the resolution by directing the Committee also to inquire whether Fort Pillow could not have been reinforced or evacuated.

Which was agreed to.

Mr. HOWARD then withdrew the clause requiring the committee to send some of their members to the spot, and as thus modified the resolution was adopted.

THE GOLD BILL.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill prohibiting speculative transactions in Gold and Foreign Exchange, the pending question being the motion of Mr. COLLAMER to strike out Foreign Exchange from its provisions.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) said, if we undertake to change the value of gold by such fictitious measures as these, we take ourselves from the markets of the world. The gold gamblers did not deal in gold because they caused it to fluctuate, but because it fluctuated in price. If these gamblers knew they could affect gold, they would never lose any money by it. Gold fluctuates in accordance with national successes, and owing to other causes. The fluctuation is in the currency. Gold was just as sensitive as any other article of trade. Every article of commerce fluctuated with the currency. He did not think that Congress should say that, inasmuch as a man agreed to pay money at a future day for gold, it was his interest and inclination to depreciate the currency, before the day arrived when his contract was to be performed. If we have a right to declare certain contracts in the States unlawful, we have a natural right to declare contracts lawful, not so declared by the States. He did not believe the Constitution gave us either of these powers, as this bill would assume. Mr. COLLAMER went on at some length to define our constitutional powers, bearing upon local contracts. He denied that this could be passed on the plea of "military necessity" or the "public welfare."

Mr. COLLAMER'S amendment was rejected by yeas, 13; nays, 24.

An amendment by Mr. HARRIS was adopted making a uniform fine of $1,000, instead of that heretofore of from $1,000 to $10,000.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) said, by the amendments we have made to this bill, we have made it identical nearly with a bill he had heretofore offered, and which was not reported by the Finance Committee. He had been ridiculed for proposing that bill, and only last evening had received a paper containing a most brutal assault. He thought the committee was guilty of a want of courtesy to him in not reporting his bill. This bill would now put it beyond the powers of the gamblers in the hell of New-York to control the gold market.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) explained the action of the Finance Committee, and said they certainly never dreamed of discourtesy to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) thought the Secretary of the Treasury was very much mistaken if he thought the bill would accomplish the end designed. He regretted this legislation. He moved to strike out the words "*bona fide* owners." The best way to keep up the currency was by increased taxes. It seemed to him that we were here preventing a man from buying a foreign bill of exchange with anything but legal-tender notes, thus interfering with commercial pursuits.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) denied that this would be the effect: it would not interfere with any business operation where a sale was made in good faith.

Mr. HALE explained that he voted for the bill not because it would have any effect at all, as he thought it would be about like bills to prevent usury, a failure, and increase what it was intended to repress. He voted for it simply because the Secretary wanted him to do so, putting his own opinion in his breeches pocket.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) desired a separate vote on striking out the following: "By the manual delivery of United States notes and National Currency, and not otherwise."

This was rejected.

YEAS.—Messrs. Beckalew, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Grimes, Harding, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Morgan, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Trumbull—18.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Cosess, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Hale, Howard, Lane, (Indiana,) Lane, (Kansas,) Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson.—24.

The bill then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs Anthony, Brown, Cosess, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Hale, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wilkinson, Wilson—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Collamer, Cowen, Davis, Grimes, Harding, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Nesmith, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Willey—17.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 16.

MILITARY RAILROADS.

Mr. RANDALL, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of constructing railroads for military purposes, from Cincinnati to connect with the Cumberland Gap, etc., as recommended by the President in his annual message of December, 1861.

The resolution was adopted.

PROTECTION OF THE NORTHEASTERN FRONTIER.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, (Union,) presented resolutions of the Legislature of that State, renewing her demands that measures be taken at once for the protection of her northeastern frontier. He made an unsuccessful motion that the resolution be referred to a special committee.

GEN. ANDERSON.

Mr. KEENAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) presented resolutions of the Legislature of that State, asking that Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON be placed on the retired list, with full pay.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE BILL TO ENCOURAGE IMMIGRATION.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) submitted, from the Select Committee on Immigration, a report and bill, which were ordered to be printed.

Referring to the recommendation of the President on this subject in his annual message, the Committee say that the vast number of laboring men, (estimated at nearly a million and a quarter,) who have gone to the war have created a vacuum, which is severely felt in every part of the country, in the industrial pursuits of farming, mining, shipping, manufacturing and in the construction and repair of railroads. This labor can only be replaced by immigrants from foreign countries. Notwithstanding the disturbed condition of the country, the committee say there has never been a time when the industrial classes of Europe have had their attention so much directed to emigration as now. In response to the inquiries of the committee, the Secretary of State has furnished much valuable information on the point, derived from our representatives abroad. The bill reported by the committee provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Immigration, who shall not be a Bureau officer, but shall be subject to the Secretary of State.

The second section provides that contracts may be made for the passage of emigrants upon the pledge of their wages for repayment, which shall be a lien on any land they may acquire after their arrival in this country.

The third section provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may reduce the tonnage duties on our vessels bringing emigrants.

The fourth section declares that no emigrant availing himself of the provisions of this act shall be liable to military duty, during the present war.

The fifth section provides for the establishment of an office of emigration, in New-York City, to be filled by a Superintendent who may make contracts for the inland transportation of emigrants, to be paid for by them, and shall protect them against fraud and imposition.

The remaining sections provide that no person shall hold office under this act who is interested in the sale of any lands, or in the furnishing of any transportation directly or indirectly, &c.

The sum of $25,000 is appropriated to carrying the foregoing provisions into effect.

BOUNTIES TO VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Union,) presented the concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of New-York in favor of bounties to volunteers who have served less than two years.

THE WEST VIRGINIA CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the report of the Committee on Elections, declaring B. M. KITCHEN not entitled to a seat as Representative of the Seventh District of Virginia. The committee say in their report they cannot satisfy themselves there has been such freedom of election as to warrant the conclusion that Mr. KITCHEN is the choice of the loyal voters of the entire district. A greater portion failed to participate in it, for the reason that they were held under the power of the rebel army. Practically the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia, the scene of some of the fiercest and bloodiest conflicts of arms in the whole war, is still a battle ground.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, (Union,) of the minority of the committee, contended that there was *prima facie* evidence that Mr. KITCHEN was the choice of his district.

Mr. WHALEY, of West Virginia, (Union,) briefly contended that as the people are taxed, and furnish troops, they should be represented here.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) supported the views of the majority, mentioning as a fact that the Virginia district bordering on this Capital, has been so far under the control of the enemy, since July, 1861, that it is impossible to hold an election therein.

The committee desired to set a precedent not only as to Mr. KITCHEN, but as to all others under similar circumstances.

The House adopted a resolution declaring Mr. KITCHEN entitled to a seat.

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution, which was unanimously passed, that the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, or such members thereof as the committee may designate, proceed at once to Fort Pillow, and examine into the facts and circumstances attending the recent attack and capture of the fort by rebels, and that they report with as little delay as possible.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

Mr. FENTON moved to postpone the special order, viz.: the bill to reconstruct rebellious States, until Tuesday, in order to take up the National Bank bill.

Mr. BROOKS said the House had already killed the Bank Bill, and this settled that question. It was more important they should consider the Tax Bill.

Mr. FENTON'S motion was agreed to—76 against 46.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) raised a question of order, namely: that the Bank Bill must receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, as one of its sections proposed a duty or tax.

The Speaker overruled the point, on the ground that the rule referred to a tax or charge upon the people.

The decision of the Speaker was, on appeal, sustained—71 against 31.

FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) raised a similar point as to the reference, because the bill involved an appropriation for clerks.

The Speaker overruled the point.

On appeal, his decision was sustained—89 against 9.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said that this was the bill heretofore acted upon by the House, with an amendment allowing the States to tax the property of the individuals invested in the banks, but not to tax the banks themselves. He moved the previous question on the bill, but the motion was disagreed to by a vote of 55 to 70.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Union,) offered the following amendment to the bill:

Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the taxation by States of the capital stock of the banks under this act, the same as the property of other moneyed corporations for State or municipal purposes. But no State shall impose any tax on the capital, circulation or dividends of said banks at a higher rate than the taxation imposed by such State on the same amount of moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens. Provided, no State tax shall be imposed on any part of the capital stock of such association invested in United States Bonds deposited as security for the circulation.

The amendment was agreed to by ten majority.

Under the operation of the "previous question" the bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time.

Without further action the House, at half-past 5 o'clock, adjourned.

Returning Troops.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, April 15.

The Ninth Connecticut and Eighth Vermont reëstisted veteran regiments arrived here this evening from New-Orleans, and had a splendid reception. The Vermont regiment left at 11 o'clock to-night.

Storm at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 16.

An easterly rain-storm set in here last night, which still continues.

THE CHENANGO CALAMITY

APPEARANCE OF THE VESSEL.

SCENES AT THE NAVAL HOSPITAL.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The terrible catastrophe which happened to the *Chenango*, last Friday, opposite Fort Hamilton, is being thoroughly investigated. Efforts are being made by Government officials, to ascertain the cause of the disaster. A visit to the steamer is the most convincing proof of the destruction that followed the explosion. The port side of the vessel, from the deck to the engine-room is completely demolished. The wheel-house over the exploded boiler is a blackened wreck. On every side the evidences of destruction are apparent. The deck between the centre-house and port-wheel, is torn asunder, and the evidences of the powerful effect of the explosion is seen in the warped planks, the started bolts, and the almost entire disruption of every portion of the vessel. The appearance of the furnace under the exploded boiler, is one of the strongest proofs of the force of the concussion occasioned by the explosion. Pieces of coal were imbedded into the sides of the vessel, making holes like round shot. The imminent danger of the ship's being fired was only prevented by the coolness and bravery of the few men on duty uninjured by the explosion. Conspicuous among the number of those who were foremost in their efforts to assist the wounded, and extinguish the flames, was Capt. FILLEBROWN. During the excitement occasioned by the catastrophe, several men jumped overboard, but all, except in one case, that of a man named MARTIN, were rescued from drowning. To add to the confusion and horror of the scene, the steering apparatus of the vessel broke, and the helmsman lost all control of the ship. As soon as the wounded men could be conveyed from the engine-room to the deck, the fire-pumps were put in motion, and the conflagration which would undoubtedly have followed, was avoided. The shrieks of the dying and wounded men, as they lay prostrate on the gundeck, are described as most heartrending. Dr. D. P. GOODRICH, the Surgeon of the ship, was prompt and untiring in his attentions to the injured men. Every remedy known to medical skill was applied, and the anguish of the sufferers was relieved as far as the extent of the physician's skill could go. The timely appearance of the revenue-cutter *Bronx* was most fortunate. As the accident, happened late in the afternoon, it could hardly have been noticed by outward-bound steamers, as most of them sail early in the day. The wounded men were, as soon as possible after the explosion, removed from the *Chenango* to the *Bronx* and other vessels near by, and taken to the Naval Hospital. The sight at that institution was heartrending. The agony of J. A. CAHILL and JOHN WHITE, First and Second Assistant Engineers, is described as excruciating. The poor men writhed in agony, literally flayed alive, till relieved from their sufferings by death. Fireman BEMAN BOYLE could hardly be recognized. The flesh was stripped from his bones. Second-class fireman ARCHIBALD FLEMING met with a similar fate. Of the nineteen who also on their passage from Fort Hamilton and at the Naval Hospital, all came to their death from scalding. Those injured by the explosion, and who did not meet their death by scalding, were comparatively few. Most of the deceased were engaged in the Engineers department. At the Naval Hospital, the scene was most painful. In the different wards at the Naval Hospital, where the wounded men were lying, nurses were seen administering to their relief. For some distance from the Hospital the shrieks of the wounded could be distinctly heard. Almost every hour some one of the unfortunates would pass away. The attention of Surgeons FREELAND, RHODES, LYMAN and SMITH were unremitting. Valuable assistance was rendered by Stewards McGUIRE and KIRBY. Many of the friends of the wounded residing in New-York and Brooklyn were admitted to the wards, and did all that lay in their power to relieve the sufferings of the wounded men. It is stated that, before Engineer CAHILL died, he exclaimed: "Doctor, thank God, the boiler was full!" —a dying evidence of his faithfulness. Several of the men were recently enlisted, many of them resided in Brooklyn, and leave large families unprovided for. The Second Engineer, Mr. ROOT, of the vessel, was a resident of Brooklyn, and leaves a widow and three children. He has been in the United States service during the rebellion, and was for several months Chief Engineer of the *Potomska*. Mr. WEIRS, the Third Assistant Engineer, who died on Friday night, was also a married man, and leaves a large family. He died a few hours after being admitted to the hospital. Mr. MURRAY, one of the Second Assistant Engineers, who died from the effects of his wounds almost immediately after being removed to the *Bronx*, was a resident of Baltimore.

The cause of the explosion is a mystery. Capt. FILLEBROWN, commanding the vessel, states that he was in the engine-room only a few moments before the accident, and noticed the steam-gauge. He says there were but twenty-six pounds of steam on the boiler. Fortunately for Commander FILLEBROWN, he reached the deck, after his visit to the engine-room, just in time to escape the destruction that followed the explosion. Most of the dead and wounded arrived at the Naval Hospital before 8 o'clock on Friday night. The surgeon in charge of the hospital says that in his opinion but four of the men in his care can possibly survive. Statements have been made with regard to the boiler which may throw some light on the occasion of the explosion. Mr. MURRAY remarked before his death, "that he had always been apprehensive of this boiler." There were several scenes of the catastrophe, which are depicted by those on board the *Chenango*, as being peculiar and difficult of description. JOHN WORTH, who was in the fire-room at the time of the explosion, was thrown a distance of twenty feet on the deck of the vessel, and was only saved from going overboard by striking a gun-carriage. WM. G. WRIGHT, a first-class fireman, was in the engine-room, in the act of oiling the engine at the time the boiler exploded. He escaped from "between decks" by crawling on his hands and knees. JAMES MOONEY, was on deck immediately over the boiler, when the explosion took place, he was knocked overboard by the concussion. He describes the explosion to have been not unlike the discharge of heavy ordnance. Mr. MOONEY says they were blowing off steam at the time of the accident. The *Chenango* is now lying off the Navy-yard, and is being visited by hundreds of curious people, who give vent to varied expressions concerning the cause of the accident. The prevailing opinion seems to be, that the explosion was not occasioned so much by a pressure of steam as by a preponderance of gas, generated by an excessively hot fire. Some practical men, who have examined the boiler, insist that it was defective, and that all of the testimony derived from those who were on board the ship when the explosion took place tend to corroborate this theory.

Credit is due to the officers of the United States steam transport *Tulley*, and the tug *Rose*, for prompt and valuable assistance, rendered immediately after the accident, and in towing the *Chenango* to the Navy-yard.

The following is a list of those who died on board the ill-fated steamer during her passage up, and at the Naval Hospital:

J. A. Cahill, first assistant engineer.
John White, second assistant engineer.
Frank P. Root, second assistant engineer.
Albert Murrey, second assistant engineer.
Bemen Boyle, first class fireman.
Archibald Fleming, second class fireman.
George Wilson, seaman.
John M. Smith first class boy.
Jos. Lyons, ship's cook.
Haory Livingston, coal-heavner.
Jos. A. Conway, first class fireman.
John Ruddy, landsman.
Martin Mitchell, landsman.
Robert Cullen, landsman.
Wooster Sherman, coxswain.
Jos. L. Macomby, engineers' yeoman.
James Smith, gunner's mate.
John Maher, coal heaver.
Jobe Murphy, fireman.

The names of the injured men now lying at the hospital, are:

James Moony, landsman, slightly injured.
William Hickny, seaman, scalded internally mortally.
Alfred Yates, landeman, scalded over body mortally.
Wm. M. Ware, quarter-gunner, scalded over body mortally.
William Randall, coxswain, scalded over body mortally.
Charles Wilds, coxswain, scalded over body mortally.
Barney Cunningham, coal-heaver, legs and back, slightly.
John Piegeorgn, captain's after-guard, feet, hands and face.
Engene Lory, seaman, internally, dying.
Wm. G. Wright, second-class fireman, face and hands burned.
John Riley, seaman, head and feet burned.
John Walsh, carpenter's mate, feets, hands and face.
John Finnassy, cooper, body and internally.
Frank Silvar, seaman, body and internally.

Of the injured but four are expected to recover.

NATIONAL NAVAL AFFAIRS.

THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Review of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy—Presented to Congress, December, 1863.

From the North American Review, for April.

The navy of the United States is an object of special interest to us at this moment, on two accounts; first on account of the chastisement it has inflicted upon the rebels, and the relief to which it has contributed to the suppression of the rebellion; and on account of the service it may be called upon to render, if a vigilant and unscrupulous enemy shall conceive that the time has arrived when it may indulge in what Earl RUSSELL calls, with his own peculiar relish, a "little safe malice." The events of the civil war through which we are now passing will in the end tend to make us a naval more than a military power. The military spirit displayed by the country, and the immense armies created so rapidly and so easily, have put the invasion of the United States by a European enemy entirely out of the question. This is one of the things of the past, of which it cannot be said, that "the thing that hath been is that which shall be, and that which is done is that which shall be done." And when the country returns to a state of permanent repose, and its energies and genius are once more directed to the development of its resources, the distribution of its population and productions, and to the inventions of the arts of peace, we may venture to hope, that, in the providence of God, a long period will elapse before her fields shall be channeled with trenching war, or her flowerets bruised, with the armed hoofs of hostile paces. When that happy time arrives, our military services will be limited to reviews, and parades, and processions, in which the soldier will remember with advantages the feats he has done this day, and all, both enemies and friends of the present time, shall, in mutual, well-becoming ranks, march all one way.

The reverse of this, however, will be the case with the navy. Several very important changes have already taken place in our foreign relations, which never can be left out of calculation when we are providing for the naval defence of the country. We do not so much predicate an increase of the navy upon the restoration of our commerce, or upon that extension of it which is likely to concur with the growth of the country; but we have been taught, if a nation can be taught anything, that hereafter we must take care of our own interests, and that the reliance we have hitherto placed upon what we have been pleased to call friendly nations, for the maintenance of the police of the seas, would be hereafter the mere imbecility.

There will not be written in the future history of all this war a page more dark with human frailty than that which will record the alienation of the English mind from this country, and the deliberate adoption by the mass of the English aristocracy of the cause of a pretended government, which took the stone of human Slavery, that all other builders had rejected, and made it the chief stone of the corner. But the calamity has come, and it only remains for us now to consider how we shall meet it. It is not worth while to recapitulate here all the circumstances which marked our total want of preparation for the contest in which we are now engaged. It was, apparently the design of Providence that every opportunity should have been enjoyed by the South for collecting the materials of war, and for raising the minds of the people to a high pitch of faith and enthusiasm; on the other hand, that everything should concur at the North to produce surprise and weakness. And in no respect was this more conspicuous than in the condition of the navy at the beginning of this eventful decade. The whole number of vessels in commission was forty-two, of which twenty-six only employed steam as an auxiliary motive power; of the remaining sixteen, all were sailing v

without exception, able to carry sufficient means of offence.

It was thus that the first blockade of the principal Southern ports was instituted; but it was felt, from the very beginning of the war, that this blockade never could be uniformly maintained without the possession of some of the harbors within its line, of sufficient depth and capacity to admit all the vessels of the blockading fleet, including those of the largest draught. The capture, therefore, of one or more of the Southern ports became one of the first designs in the offensive operations of the Government. To accomplish this object and to promote the efficiency of the blockade throughout the whole coast, a mixed conference was specially by the Navy Department for the purpose of obtaining such information in the archives of the Government which might be useful to the blockading squadron, particularly such as related to the most minute topographical details of every part of the coast without exception, from the mouth of the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande del Norte. And the board was requested to take into early consideration the capture of two or more points on the Southern coast, and afterward to give its opinions upon similar movements in the Gulf of Mexico. It is by no means known that in this mixed conference originated the earlier combined naval and military expeditions; but it is an interesting fact, and one which it will be worth while to expatiate upon hereafter, that the Government was of that time, through the labors of the Coast Survey, in possession of so complete and accurate a knowledge of the seaborder that very little was since been added. The capture of Port Royal early in November, followed as it was by the occupation of a large part of the coast of South Carolina, the whole coast of Georgia, and a portion of the eastern coast of Florida, contributed greatly to the efficiency of the blockade. The frequent harbors, inlets and sounds in this region not only furnished ports of refuge, but enabled vessels to perform their blockading duty while lying snugly at anchor.

It is not our intention to speak here of our combined naval and military operations, which form the second number of our enumeration of the tasks which the navy took in hand at the outset of this war. They are still, so fresh in the memories of our readers, that a mere recapitulation of them is more even than is necessary. A sufficient review of those successes which belong wholly or in part to the navy would consume all the space of a separate article; and this we do not mean to attempt at present.

But while the navy was successfully employed on the coast, it was called to enter upon an entirely new field of service on the Mississippi River, where it was to cooperate with the Army in restoring trade and navigation to that great inland channel. Familiar as the idea of a naval armament of the Western waters is to our minds at this moment, it is difficult to conceive its strangeness in the beginning. It was entirely foreign to all previous naval experience in this country, at least. It was undertaken with some natural misgivings; and it must be confessed that it was attended with some not unaccountable blunders, which subsequent experience has pointed out and corrected. It seems to have been thought that, as an armed vessel had never been seen before on the waters of the Mississippi, she must be something differing in shape and ofmenclose from any previously-known construction. It would be tedious to anumerate the difficulties under which these vessels were built, and the obstacles that lay in the way of their armament and equipment. It is said, for example, that in many instances the guns and carriages were not fitted for each other, and that the furniture of the gne was made up of a medley of articles belonging to pieces of various calibres.

After the operations in the Mississippi had resulted in the fall of Memphis, it was necessary to maintain a large naval force in the waters of the Ohio, the Tennessee, and the Cumberland, not only to overawe the rebels at home, but to prevent their aggressions beyond their own borders. And then, by the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the Mississippi River was opened to trade and navigation throughout its whole length; not less than a hundred vessels were indispensable to the maintenance of a sufficient police on the upper and lower Mississippi and its tributaries. The change which has taken place in the course of the last two years is certainly extraordinary. Three years ago, the aristocracy of an armed vessel in these waters was not even contemplated; now, we have a hundred of these armed vessels, mounting 462 guns, and manned by crews which number in all about 5,500 men. As we have said before, the whole extent of the line over which this provision and control are exercised exceeds 3,600 miles.

It remains for us to say a word upon the manner in which the navy has performed its duty under the last clause of our enumeration—that is, the pursuit of armed vessels, built, manned and armed in England—in other words, of semi-English corsairs which have been preying upon the commerce of the United States on the high seas.

The sudden recognition of a rebellious party is a friendly country as belligerents, and the employment of that recognition as a means of depredation upon the commerce of that country, is an event of which modern history furnishes no other example, and will no doubt hereafter be included in the number of those bloody instructions which, being taught, return to plague the inventor. It would be impossible, by use of language, to exaggerate the nefariousness of this proceeding toward the United States; and it would be simply hypocrisy to deny that it sprung, not, as is pretended, from impartiality and neutrality, but from ill-will. This recognition of the rebels as belligerents gave, and was designed to give, a color of right to the insurrection, to strengthen its power, to encourage its leaders, and to assist by the use of moral means to the destruction of the nation. We now know with what exultation the overthrow of the Government would have been hailed; we know it from the snare taken by the English socalled governing classes in the triumph attending the rebel successes; we learn it also from the satisfaction with which the capture and conflagration of our ships on the high seas have been received, and from the niggardliness with which the ordinary marks of courtesy and hospitality have been withheld from public vessels of the United States in many British ports. It is not to be denied that the malevolence of the British Government has a great deal to boast of in the success with which the corsairs have preyed upon the commerce of the United States. They have resisted into wanton destruction, regardless of any laws relating to legality of capture and judicial condemnation, and the result has been to reduce the foreign tonnage of the United States afloat to a mere fraction of what it was at the close of the last census. Our condition in this respect now may be compared to our situation in the time of the old embargo, and during the war with Great Britain which followed it, and the same consequences have followed now as then. Activity has been turned into new channels; interior development has taken the place of exterior. And since we are writing upon the navy, we may say, as we do with great gratification, that several important articles used in our ships-of-war, which, before the breaking out of the war, were uniformly of English or French manufacture, are now supplied by our own workshops—such (to name no others) as steel-plates and chronometers. But it would be altogether contrary to our previous experience to suppose that this state of things is to continue. After the peace of 1815, we resumed our place among the commercial nations of the globe. And now, when peace again returns to our borders, our commerce also will revive; and the white-robed messengers of concord and civilization, under the American flag, will be seen once more in every commercial part of the globe.

It should hardly, however, be visited upon the navy as a reproach, that it has not yet overtaken its corsairs, who have on their side and at their command British sympathy and help, wharever they are in a attitude to receive it; and who, owing to the extent of the British Empire, are able to command this help in such a variety of places. The navy has been employed at home in cooperation with the army in saving the life of the nation; and the nation itself has been in the position of an individual unexpectedly assailed in his own house, and driven to the first necessity of self-defence; and for this self-defence no less than the whole of its resources has been required.

We have already mentioned the increase of the navy at the close of the year 1861, but we omitted to observe that it was as early as in the beginning of August of that year that Congress provided by a special act for the construction of iron or steel-clad steamships or steam-batteries, directing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board of naval officers to investigate the plans and specifications submitted for these objects. The board approached the performance of their duty with hesitation and diffidence, for in this country there was no experience, and but scanty knowledge in this branch of naval architecture. The plans handed in were so various, and in many respects so entirely dissimilar, that the board may justly congratulate itself upon the success attending its first selections. It was necessary to construct iron-clad vessels, not only for home operations connected with the suppression of the rebellion, but for defence against foreign aggression and interference, the idea of which was never absent from the minds of the French and English administrations, and has not, we imagine, been altogether dismissed even at this moment. At the time of which we are speaking the French and English plated vessels carried only broadside guns, and were protected by armor-plating of four and a half inches, placed against a more or less thick backing of wood—the hull being in some cases of wood, and in others of iron. Of the three vessels selected by the board, two were to be built of wood and iron, on the European plan. One of these two proved to be a failure, but the other, known as the *New Ironsides*, is an efficient a vessel for her size as any sea-going iron-clad afloat. Besides following the example set us abroad, the United States originated an entirely new pattern of iron-clad vessels, called from the first one of them the "Monitor" class, which have proved practically invulnerable, and have performed, and promise to continue to perform, the most valuable service. At the close of the year 1863 the Navy Department was in possession of fifty-two iron-clad vessels (including those in the Western waters,) 28 of which were on the sea-board. At this period the whole number of vessels of the navy amounted to 427 of all descriptions, which was an increase of 221 over the number given for the previous year. If we carry these estimates still further forward, we shall find that the number of vessels at the close of the year 1863 was 588, showing a still further increase of 161. Of these, 46 are iron-clad steamers intended for coast service, some of them being still under construction.

In the event of foreign aggression, these iron-clad vessels constitute the force upon which we are to depend, in a considerable measure, for the protection of our coast. Those of them belonging to the monitor class have been subjected to actual trial in war, and have proved to possess a power of endurance never before imagined. We may look forward with confidence to the result of a conflict between these vessels, and vessels like the *Acasilas* or *Magenta*. Upon this subject the recent engagement between the monitor *Weehawken* and the rebel armored steamer *Atlanta* affords very satisfactory evidence. The *Atlanta* resembled the French and English plated vessels in her style of construction and armament, though much less strong; but the extreme facility with which she was placed *hors de combat* justifies the expectation that neither the *Warrior* nor even the monster *Bellerophon* would prove an overmatch for the largest monitors. The truth is, that a single shot, and no less, decided the fate of the *Atlanta*; forty officers and men were wounded or stunned by its effect, and, if no other shot had been fired that day, the victory would have been as complete as it was acknowledged to be when the four remaining shots had been delivered. If the first attack of the monitors upon Charleston was sufficient proof of the enduring qualities of these vessels, the easy conquest of the *Atlanta* was an equally satisfactory evidence in favor of our new ordnance. The careful observer will be struck with this as a much more important general result than any that followed from the famous engagement between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*. The latter was repulsed with signal success, but we never had the means of learning the injury she sustained; we know, however, that the former came out of the action in the same condition that she went into it. The English have discovered that four and a half inches is not a sufficient thickness of plating, and they have resorted, in the case of the *Minotaur*, to five and a half inches, and in the case of the *Bellerophon* to six inches. The last two ships are, as we understand, the only ones hitherto built that are wholly protected above and to some distance below the water-line. They are undoubtedly gigantic men-of-war, fitted to control the seas over which they range. We are far from wishing to disparage their power and their value. On the contrary, we would cite them as examples for imitation; and urge upon Congress the imperative necessity of building similar vessels ourselves, without which we shall not be in a suitable condition to drive a blockading force from our ports, though we may prevent that force from entering them. There is no doubt that the pleasure of entering the harbor of New-York or Boston in these heavy iron-clad vessels, running by the forts with safety, and laying the cities under contribution, is a scheme of aggrandizement which, though much more difficult to execute, has as often been contemplated as the act of sweeping the commerce of the United States from the ocean by piratical cruisers. It is some satisfaction to believe that we shall prove to be, with a little warning, sufficiently on our guard, and well enough armed to prevent this outrage. But this is not enough. We ought to be prepared to meet our foes on the threshold, and beat them backward home.

We ought to be prepared to make such an undertaking so hazardous, that it will not be hastily attempted; and there is no doubt that this is in our power. Recent experiments have afforded the most conclusive proof, that not even the *Bellerophon*, with all her magnificent proportions, could stand before our heavy ordnance. To this ordnance we have owed a great deal, and our past successes enable us to look forward with hope for the future. The change which has taken place in our navy ordnance has been commensurate with the changes in the vessels. At the commencement of 1861, the eight, nine, ten and eleven-inch guns were the largest in the Navy, and of these, it appears from the last report of the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, there were 958 in the possession of the Government before the breaking out of the war. But a considerable number of nine and eleven-inch guns fell into the hands of the insurgents at Norfolk and Pensacola, and had to be immediately replaced. To these were added, for the first time, the newly invented thirteen-inch mortar, the new Parrott rifled guns, from the 20-pounder to the 150-pounder, the new fifteen-inch smooth-bore gun, and the Dahlgren 20-pounder rifled gun. The whole number of guns of all calibres, made between March, 1861, and November, 1863, amounts to 2,811, and it is probable that the end of the current year will witness a further addition of 700 guns of the largest size. This change in the armament of the navy, by the addition of rifled guns and guns of the heaviest calibre, is exemplified in the composition of the batteries of the vessels of different rates. Besides the Dahlgren nine and eleven-inch guns, the battery of a first rate contains one 150-pounder and four 100-pounder rifled. The weight of metal must vary, independently of the rating, according to the size of the vessel. But vessels of the lowest rate carry rifled guns, while vessels of the monitor class carry one fifteen-inch gun.

For the manufacture of all these heavy cannon the department was obliged, at first, to depend on the well known foundries at South Boston, Fort Pitt, and West Point. Several other establishments have since added their cooperation, at Portland, Boston, Providence and Reading. This rapid development of the mechanical ingenuity and the resources of the country has already placed us on such footing as to relieve our minds to a great measure from previous anxieties on this head.

Coincident with the improvement in guns is that in projectiles, of which there have been made and purchased since the 1st of March, 1861, over nine hundred thousand shot and shells, and nearly nine and a half millions of pounds of grape, shrapnel and canister. When we consider that this is for the navy alone, what a frightful amount of human suffering it may be imagined to represent! The activity in our foundries shown in the great accumulation of guns and shot has been successfully rivalled by the activity in our public and private yards; yet we lay more stress upon the latter, because we could measure at any time the capacity of our public yards; but the degree of assistance we could receive at any time from private shipbuilders could only be known by just such an experience as we are now going through. There is no class of vessels that has been called for during the war, whether of wood or iron, and whether iron-clad or not, that has not been readily undertaken by private contractors. There is no reason to find fault with these contractors. Events have shown that the people and the Government may in general confide in their patriotism, ability, promptness and fair dealing. The Navy Department could never have held its present attitude in face of the rebellion without the efficient aid of these auxiliaries. But it is evident, from the nature of the case, that it has become indispensable for the Government to expend its means of constructing iron-clad vessels, and to keep those means under its own control. This is a point that need not be argued. A simple statement possesses all the merit of evidence. The objects for which private ship-yards are established are entirely different from those of public yards; and with the exception of some few instances, the appliances of private establishments are insufficient to meet the demands of the navy proper. The last sailing-vessel built for the navy was the *Constellation*, commenced in 1853, and completed in August, 1855. Steam vessels-of-war have entirely taken the place of sailing-vessels; and even steam vessels-of-war must fly fruitless protected from the enemy's shot and shell) from an armored cruiser. It has now become a necessity from which there is no escape, to build only armored vessels for aggressive war; and their construction requires buildings and machinery for rolling plates and for heavy forging, such as are entirely beyond the resources of private proprietors, unless money is furnished them by the Government. The new wants of the navy demand special treatment. A new establishment is required, possessing every means and facility belonging to the present navy-yards and something more. It must possess a greater waterfront, a better adaptation to the construction of dry and wet docks, and of heavy works in the shape of rolling-mills and forging-shops, than are to be found in Portsmouth, Boston, New-York or Philadelphia; it must be near to the sources of supply of iron and coal, and not less important than all these, and more than these, it must be in the region of fresh water, on account of the corroding effect of salt water upon iron, and the cleansing by fresh water of the bottom of an iron vessel fouled by a sea voyage. As a last requisite, it is important that this new navel establishment should be near a large manufacturing community, which will supply workmen in abundance. It is only at such a place, and with such facilities that the gigantic, sea-going, iron-clad ships, like the *Bellerophon* and *Minotaur*, can be built in this country. And if they are built by England, they must be built by ourselves; otherwise we must expect to see our commerce driven from the ocean, as it is at present, and we must expect to submit, as we have hitherto been compelled to do, to injustice and rudeness.

It is agreeable to think that the present changes in naval warfare will produce the effect of equalizing the naval powers of the world—at least in respect to defence. If Denmark possesses but one turreted iron-clad of the first class, with a 15 or 20-inch gun, the bombardment of Copenhagen cannot be repeated. At this very time, when England is trembling for the defence of her shores against her ancient enemy, France, the smaller Powers are employed in raising navies which are formidable in themselves, and would be still more so if thrown into either scale of a contest between the two great contending nations. As an indication of the present anxiety of England, it is worth while to notice the tone of a recent lecture and discussion of the Royal United Service Institution. Incredible as it may seem, propositions were made and debated, to build forts upon shoals at the entrance of her channels of commerce, and to throw enormous booms and other floating obstructions across the months of their harbors and roadsteads, to prevent the entrence of French ships-of-war! And, what is still more incredible, although some of the "mariners of England," high in rank, were present at this meeting, yet there was no one of them who rose from his seat to deny with indignation that England had arrived at such a state that she needed towers along the steep to protect her navy from French men-of-war; no one to say that if the French ships came, they would be met, as heretofore, by English ships. When this scene is contrasted with the haughty tone of superiority and dictation which the Minister of Foreign Affairs is in the habit of assuming, it must be admitted that the Earl of Derby did not employ too strong language when he spoke of England as being humiliated.

But to return for a moment to a consideration of the effect upon nations of humbler pretensions than England and France, of these alterations in the mode of conducting war upon the water, we have been surprised to learn how many of these iron-clad vessels even the new kingdom of Italy could boast of possessing. We are all of us familiar with the two of them recently built in New-York—the *Re d'Italia* and the *Re di Portogallo*. But there are two others, the *Roma* and the *Venezia*, of the same size as the *Re d'Italia*, which will be launched in Genoa in a few months; their engines will exceed those of the frigate by 200 horse-power. Beside these, there are four smaller iron-clad frigates, the *Re di Portogallo*, *Castelfidaro*, *Ancona* and *S. Martino*, which will have the same horse-power and the same thickness of plates as the *Re d'Italia*, but carry only 20 guns, while the latter carries 24; the first vessels of these last-named frigates were built in France, the two latter are now on the stocks in Italy, and will be launched at the end of the present year. To these are to be added the *Principe di Carignano* and the *Messina*, which differ very little from the preceding in power and armament, and not at all in the thickness of plates, which is three and a half inches. These are all English iron-clad vessels, covers only the battery. The *Terribile* and *Formidabile* are two iron-clad batteries of reduced dimensions in every respect; but they are fitted with rams, have an iron-clad pilot-house, and the thickness of their armor is only a half inch less than that of others. Finally, there is the ram *Affondatore*, carrying only two guns, about which we have no particular information. The Italian iron-clad navy numbers in all thirteen vessels.

We cite this example of Italy with peculiar satisfaction. Those nations which desire the freedom only of the seas, and not its exclusive rule, must be glad to see that any State is increasing its navy, and preparing itself to assist, if necessary, in the defence of that freedom. How soon the necessity may arise, it is impossible to foresee. England and France are sufficiently occupied at present in constructing rival navies, and in interchanging acts and looks of defiance, thinly concealed under the language of courtesy. And since war has broken out in Europe, in which England, to save her honor, may be obliged to take a laggard part, we are more removed than ever from the immediate apprehension of her aggressive action. Both she and the Emperor of France may expect at present to find employment at home; but in both countries the preparations for war, both naval and military, both regular and volunteer, are made upon an enormous scale, and the preparations for war undoubtedly tend to create war. Beside the excitation, which England has not affected to conceal, in the threatened dismemberment of our empire, and the annihilation (for a time) of our foreign commerce, there is always something to apprehend in the capricious counsels of a monarch who has met his crown by by-paths and indirect, crooked ways. Legitimate sovereigns find employment enough for their time and thoughts in the business of their courts, and the affairs of their people. But one who has snatched his honor with boisterous hand must busy giddy minds with foreign quarrels.

"Lest rest, and lying still, might make them look
Too near into his state."

Under these circumstances it is our first duty to be prepared for the worst, and we may congratulate ourselves now upon having attained to a degree of preparation which removes present anxieties. There is so much yet to be done at home to preserve the life of the nation, that we cannot suffer ourselves to add to our burden by foreign quarrels if they can possibly be avoided; but when the life is rendered secure, and is warmed again with more than the blood, and animated with more than the strength of former years, we shall endeavor, no doubt, to regain what has been lost in the confusion and distress of civil war. Happily, the desire for justice is unmixed with ambitious motives. When we assert our rights, and assume our station as a naval power on the high seas, we shall do so without any spirit of encroachment, or any wish to create an disturbance in the family of nations. But we ought to do so with sufficient force to be able to show, if it should prove expedient, that, in the administration of the affairs of a great empire, pride and hate have been useful counselors.

In the meantime, we must be careful neither to overrate our own power, nor to underrate the power of a possible enemy.

OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

The Cook County Rioters—Chicago Municipal Election—Confiscation of Rebel Property—The Pork Trade of the West.

CHICAGO, Monday, April, 11, 1864.

You will have received intelligence, ere this, of the close of our Illinois civil war. It is now proposed to turn over the Cook County prisoners—some twenty-five in number—to the civil authorities for trial on a charge of murder and riot—the position of affairs not being deemed such as to justify the holding them under the United States laws, either for treason, or resistence to the Federal authorities. Our State laws are sufficient to hang every one of them, if they can be enforced, but it is evident that nothing can be done in a Copperhead jury on to the jury—for perjury is a very small crime for these gentlemen to commit—especially if they can do it under color of a "reasonable doubt." But this riot is doing good. It has more clearly defined the two divisions of the Democratic party, and it is growing more evident every day that the War Democrats cannot longer affiliate with the rebel sympathisers. They are taking a more decided position, and are determined to wrest the leadership of the party from the hands of JEFF. DAVIS' emissaries. At the Judicial Election in the Cairo Circuit, which embraces the region of Egypt, the Copperhead candidate for Circuit Judge—the somewhat notorious MULKEY—has been defeated. This is one of the most cheering indications yet given that the rule of these semi-secessionists is passing away.

On Tuesday next occurs our municipal election. We do not elect a Mayor this year, but a majority of the Council is to be chosen. The present indications are that the Unionists will carry the city easily, in which case Chicago will be no longer disgraced by having the *Times* as the official paper. Our Democratic friends have treated us to their usual "reform and economy" in the administration of the city government, by increasing the taxes for 1863 to the extent of $298,500 over preceding years of Republican rule. Our taxpayers will probably invite them to remain in power another year. We are fast getting up to New-York fashions in the matter of city corruption, wastefulness and extravagant expenditure. Two more years of Democratic rule would bring us up alongside of the great Metropolis in this particular.

The annual report of our Public Schools, just made, shows a gratifying prosperity in this department. We have 17 schools—212 teachers, with an average daily attendance of 10,122 scholars. The total expenses were $137,153; per scholar, $13 55. The school fund of the city amounts to $1,028,440, which yields, however, at present, an income of only $41,503; the balance is made from the State and local taxes. Our High School, which is, in fact, a college, has 326 students. Evening schools are opened in the Fall and continued through the Winter, for the benefit of those whose employments will not admit of their attendance upon the day schools. Large numbers avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded. The estimated value of school property is $555,683.

There is to be an election in June for a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State for the Northern Grand Division—the State is divided into three divisions. The Republicans, although having an overwhelming majority, ran no opposition to Judge CATON. But he resigned a few months since, and as a condition insisted that the Governor should appoint a Democrat in his place. C. BECKWITH, Esq., of this city, was accordingly appointed. Now I notice that a large number of prominent Republicans have publicly called upon Mr. BECKWITH to be a candidate for the election. If there is no Republican—no Unionists in the district, whose antecedents are not connected with the Democracy—capable of creditably filling the office, (this call is well enough, as Mr. BECKWITH is a War Democrat, and personally unobjectionable. But in the other districts we do not find the Democrats adopting any such policy. They insist upon electing their own partisans, and in the Second Division placed an inferior man upon the bench—in a district, too, which has as many capable lawyers as any in the State.

Our United States District Attorney has at length made a movement for the confiscation of rebel property in this city, of which there is a large amount, owned by the late JOHN A. WASHINGTON, GEN. BUCKNER and others. The process issued is directed against the estate of JILSON P. HARRINGTON, who is known to be in the rebel service.

The Democrats are already making preparations for their National Convention here on the 4th of July. Rooms are being engaged at the hotels thus far in advance. The *Richmond House* appears to be a favorite with them—not that it is not kept by a good Union man, but its name strikes them pleasantly.

There is being made a general movement among our business men—the Board of Trade officially taking the lead—to drive out of circulation all the bills of State banks, and to use in business greenbacks and the bills of National Banks exclusively. The measure meets with universal favor with all except those interested in what is already called "wild-cat currency." It is estimated that there is $100,000,000 in State bank bills now in circulation in the West.

Business, during the past week, has been excited, and a heavy amount has been done. The tendency of everything is upward—but all else will follow the fluctuations of gold.

THE PORK TRADE OF THE WEST.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* publishes its annual statement of the number of hogs slaughtered in the Western States for the present and last season. This table, although given with considerable detail, does not include all the towns where hogs were packed—nor probably over two-thirds. But those omitted, however, are such that their aggregates would not foot up probably 100,000, yet this would add something to the grand total. As these omissions occur in both seasons, it does not affect the comparative statement. The fact is established that there is a large deficit in the hog crop, and consequently of pork, the present season, a state of things which I predicted at the opening of the season last fall. The deficiency is greatest in Ohio, being equal to 33 per cent. In Illinois it is less. The falling off in Chicago is about accounted for by the increased number of live hogs shipped East, while it is much larger proportionably than last year.

But a falling off of nearly 20 per cent. in number, and at least 10 per cent. in weight of the hog crop of the hog-growing States, cannot but largely affect the prices of provisions during the year. The army demand is heavy, so that with all these influences combined, the market must rule high, open a field for the operations of speculators. The August rains are responsible for the quality of the hogs marketed this year; it will go for the lack of cards after the occurrence, corn took again a start upward, that farmers found it more profitable to sell than to feed, and consequently thousands of hogs were rushed to market half fattened, and in many cases almost entirely destitute of leaf lard. Those who held any of the products of the hog for six months will realize a large advance.

The Freedmen in South Carolina.

RED HOUSE, NEAR BEAUFORT, }
Friday, March 25, 1864. }

Let me begin by taking a retrospective glance over fields of labor, where verdure and growing harvests are rapidly taking the place of barreanness and desolation. What were these freed people two and a half years ago, and what are they now, so far as these islands are concerned? In October, 1861, they realized the food longings of years. Faith became sight, and prayers were answered. God, in the thunder-tones of war, demanded their release, and their masters fled from the presence of the Avenger, and their slaves were practically free. Now, amid jeers of derision, the venom of wickedest malice, and manifold discouragements, the great work of elevation was commenced. The people worked as best they could, and were fed and partially clothed through the year 1862. At the commencement of 1863, matters were more fully systematized, and the close of that year found the people with abundant subsistence crops, considerable money from wages and produce sold, rations reduced to the aged, disabled and infirm, and cotton enough to pay all Government expenses on their account, and corn for the subsistence of Government animals for another year, should the system remain unchanged, and the people mainly industrious and law-abiding, and at the same time all the able-bodied in the army, four-fifths of whom are volunteers.

The beginning of an important change commenced in the Spring of 1863, at the sale of the lands in April, for non-payment of taxes. A few plantations of people more bold than the rest, and commanding more funds, notwithstanding many words of discouragement from their friends, and the disastrous influences of uncertain dealing, which, to some extent, they had already experienced, determined to purchase their old homes, that they might have homes of their own. This step proved to be of first-rate policy, and those people went to work industriously and successfully, and with peace among themselves, and realized—all, something beyond mere subsistence-crops, and some, handsomely. This determined the rest, mainly, to move in the same direction at the next opportunity, and money was carefully laid aside to that end.

Here comes a singular history, in which I wish to express my opinions frankly, but with perfect kindness and confidence in the integrity and purity of motives of the actors, so far as I know them. In the Fall of 1863 these emanated from the Government an order to the Tax Commissioners, substantially as follows, viz.: That all the Government lands—*i. e.*, the lands hid in by Government at the sale in April—be sold in 320-acre lots to the highest bidders, excepting certain reserve plantations, amounting in all to about 20,000 acres, I have understood, which reserve plantations were partly to be divided among the people, at the discretion of the Commissioners, providing they went to deserving heads of families, in lots not exceeding 20 acres; and partly to be reserved for school farms, said farms not to exceed 160 acres, and to be so located as to include the houses, and the rent of them to be for the maintenance of schools, said schools to be under the entire control of the Commissioners; and the residue of the plantations, on which said farms are located, to be divided among deserving heads of families, as above—all these smaller lots to go at private sale at $1 25 per acre. It was felt by some outside parties, friends of the freedmen, and of purity of motive, so far as I know, that this arrangement was too favorable to speculators; and, although giving the freedmen some land, not enough to make them independent—it being the intention, as I have been informed by the best authority, to give the freedmen lots of such size, as that it would be necessary for them to labor somewhat for adjoining white owners; there being two opinions as to what is best for the people, some thinking that they are scarcely yet to be trusted with such freedom of action as becomes independent land owners would give them, others again thinking that this very freedom is needed to most favorably develop them.

So earnestly were these outside parties, that is, persons not connected with the Tax Commission, convinced of the importance of their opinions, that a movement was set on foot to initiate, under the order, and, in coexistence with it, the system of preemption by creating a public opinion against purchasing land from under persons who had squatted and built upon them. But to make the matter sure, influence was brought to bear at Washington, and with honorable and upright motives I have no doubt, which resulted in a new order from Secretary CHASE, and approved by the President, ordering the Government lands to be sold on the preemption basis, limiting the size of the lots to be purchased by any one individual to twenty and forty acres, with few exceptions. This order had no regard to color, and gave a preference to all soldiers in the service, and was general in its character, and under it the people preempted nearly every foot of Government land not reserved for military and naval purposes on these islands, and offered their money—two-fifths being required to be paid down, the rest to be paid when the survey was made and the deeds were ready. They now began to make their preparations in high hopes for the coming crops. But the gentlemen of the Tax Commission felt the order to be in contravention of the law of Congress, under which they were appointed and empowered to act, and felt it to be their duty to decline all action upon it, excepting the mere filing of claims, until they had reported their objections to Washington and obtained new instructions. Hence, although claims were received and filed, no money was received, in order that no rights under the order might be initiated until fresh instructions had been received. Still there are those who think rights *were* initiated which cannot be encroached upon by persons performing, so far as *they* were concerned, all that the order required, even to the tendering the money to the commissions; and the question is asked, can executive officers, by their construction of law, throw themselves across the path of persons on the way to the acquisition of rights under an order issuing from Government and issued under law? If honest-hearted men may do it with upright motive, why may not corrupt men do it with villainous motive, taking upon themselves judicial powers? But, however that may be, the preemption order *was "suspended,"* and the sale ordered under the old order for the present.

Meanwhile, time had been passing on, and the time for putting in the crop of the season had arrived and was rapidly passing by. A few plantations were sold, when the commissioners concluded to lease the rest for the year; and thus matters stand at present, so that the reserved lands and remaining parts of school farm plantations go to the people still, besides plantations *which the people themselves have leased, paying the money in advance.* And the people who have thus leased are *determined, if God shall bless their labors, to raise this season such a cotton crop as shall enable them to purchase the plantations at the sale.* In the meantime all the superintendents have been discharged, and many of the plantations are industriously putting in their Spring crops, without the assistance or presence of white persons, with no more friction than one would naturally expect. Some are so disappointed from the suspension of the preemption order that they vow they will not work for any white man who buys their place, but kindness and wisdom will measurably overcome this repugnance. But the people are busily at work either for themselves or for wages, like men who are determined to obtain their own subsistence and a competence as well.

On some occasions they show remarkable instances of self-control. Just after dark one day last Winter, one of the women under my charge caught a soldier robbing her hen-roost. She opened her door and leaped after him like a cat. He at once took to his heels, ham in hand, for the woods. She flew after him like a spirit, crying "Catch that! catch that!" and keeping him well in sight. In the woods they went like hound after fox. [illegible] thought to accomplish a dodge in the [illegible] woods, so he dropped instantly behind [illegible] the hen into the brush, and [illegible] came upon him all covered [illegible] that she had him, and shouting [illegible] for help, and one old crippled man [illegible] in the distance. The huge outcry of the quickly gathering excited women frightened the "cracker fellow" so that he arose and begged for quarters, promising to produce and deliver up the fowl. She said that was all she wanted, and he might deliver it and clear, but she was suspicious of his delaying movements, so she with one other woman chloroformed him and shoved him up to the house, followed by the remaining two women and the old man. There he drew his knife on them, upon which they instantly raised their cases over his head, threatening to "mash out yer brains if yer don't put that knife up." It was put up, and he was marched to the piazza of the large house, where he was put under guard with the freedom of the piazza while I was sent for a mile away. I went up, and sure enough, there was that chicken-thief walking the piazza, not daring to run! After questioning both sides, I dismissed him to his camp and reported the facts to headquarters, which resulted in an order for his arrest, but as a false name was given she must *identify him*; so over she went—the companies of the picket were drawn up in line, and she walked carefully along the lines. He was not in the first company, and tearfully shouted and clapped their hands that no chicken-thief was among them. But in the second company there was a fellow with a downcast, hang-dog expression, and cap drawn closely over his eyes. His suspicious appearance caught her eye at once, and she instantly moved toward him and cried out, "You hold up yer head there! you hold up yer head there! you are de berry man!" So off to jail he went. The next morning after the stealing the hen was found alive where he dodged behind the log. That the woman should have had boldness and self-control enough to arrest without personal harm a soldier, face him down, wash he drew his knife, hold him quietly under arrest until I could be appealed to, and then fearlessly identify him before assembled officers and soldiery, was to me matter of very great surprise. How he will fare among his comrades on account of his bravery it is not difficult to determine.

This is the condition of affairs in regard to the freedmen of these islands, and this is the evidence we have of their growing manhood and capacity for self-government. These facts, it will be well for the people to ponder most earnestly, for they are significant of immense changes in the political affairs of the entire nation, and of the regeneration of this entire Southern land, to say nothing of the sublime thoughts connected with the sudden upgrowth of an enslaved race toward manhood and enlightened culture.

A. S. H.

FROM CANADA.

The Difference Between the Two Sections of Country—Sympathy with the Rebellion in Canada—Canadian Trials and Troubles.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, April 6, 1864.

The moment one crosses the Suspension Bridge, a foreign country is appreciated—a country at least fifty years behind "The States." The land, the culture, the fences, the schools, the people, all show the difference between the two sections. The people of Canada hate us with a pure hatred that they do not care to conceal—simply because we are successful, and they are not. With them the Government is everything; the people nothing. The public buildings, emblazoned all over with the Royal Arms, are costly and elegant. They are placed without regard to the fitness of things by the side of the hovels and low houses of the populace. The Government officials look sleek and hearty; the people unrefined, and look like men and women in frontier life, dressed up in holiday trim; they appear uncomfortable and unnatural. The English Cathedral, where the Lord Bishop sits on his throne a spectator of worship, conducted by others, is, probably, the most fashionable place of worship in this the leading city of Canada West. I could not but notice that there was in the congregation hardly one lady genteelly dressed, as we count gentility. The term "countryfied" expresses the appearance of the audience. Many ladies, evidently among the upper circle, wore on a pleasant Sunday morning what we would call skating or jocky hats.

Toronto is the home of rebel men and women who cannot, or do not, live in the South. They find here a genial home. They plot treason and speak their mind without reserve. The Canadians sympathise openly with rebellion, and wish the loyal cause every possible disaster. They crowd the hotels and join with the Southerners in execrating one of the North. When the history of the Illinois troubles is written, it will be found that the traitors in Canada have had much to do with them. They openly boast that both Illinois and Indiana are going to secede—that their emissaries have been at work in the States, and that all is ripe for a rupture. Mrs. STANTON, the noted Virginia rebel, has taken an elegant mansion in this city, and keeps open house to all her friends. Mrs. J. B. CLAY does the same. Our currency is taken in Canada at 47 cents discount. You are obliged to buy silver at 40 per cent. premium, and then submit to 7 per cent. additional before it will be taken.

The Canadians think our days are numbered. They are tired of our example; tired of the contrast the States present. Their relief every improvement and every new thing that they can. "That is just like the States," is a sufficient reason for rejecting a thing. Yet nearly everything they have that is worth having, came from the States. At Portland the locomotives and cars are built for the Grand Trunk, and in New-York and the West for the Great Western. They keep their hotels on the American plan, and so run their trains. We furnish them with stoves and the coal they burn in them. The very stone of which their buildings are made is imported from the United States.

While the Canadians are chuckling over our troubles, it is easy to see that mischief is hatching for themselves. Their horizon is skirted with angry clouds that will spread over its whole expanse. East Canada and West are mortal foes. No editorials peaned in Richmond, and no angry or threatening words spoken about the tyranny of the North and its determination to rule over and crush the South, equal the hot, spiteful, bad-tempered and furious utterances that one reads in the papers of Canada West, or hears in the social circle, in hotels, in the workshop. The leading men of this section declare that there is no common tie of language, government or religion between these two parts of Canada, but that the growing tyranny of the East will be resisted unto blood if it need be. We saved Canada from ruin in her great commercial trial, and when her political troubles come, as come they will, instead of jeering at her sorrows, we shall give her sympathy and aid.

Prison Life at Richmond—Its Cruelties.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was taken prisoner by the enemy on the 7th of November last, at Morrisville, near Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, and was confined for four months in Belle Isle. On entering Libby Prison, we were closely searched by the rebel authorities, and most of the prisoners robbed of whatever money they had, not one cent of which they ever saw again. On the 14th of November, about one hundred of us were taken from the Libby and marched to Belle Isle, reaching there about 9 A. M. The prisoners collected on the bank, on all sides of the inclosure, to meet us, and such a collection of woe-begone, miserable, starving men I never beheld. We were marched inside of the gate, and turned loose, like so many cattle, to find a resting place where we could; shelter there was none.

The whole inclosure does not comprise more than four acres, and within it more than 8,000 prisoners were at one time confined. The only shelter was tents, generally worn-out and leaky; and during the whole Winter hundreds, and sometimes more than a thousand men were obliged to sleep in the open air, on the ground and in ditches. The coldest Winter days, the thermometer down to 5 or 8, from 200 to 500 men were inevitably sent over from Libby Prison, where they had been all Winter under shelter, and had sold their clothing to procure food. Some walked the weary night, some laid down and died, some went raving mad. Forty men were brought out one morning to the surgeon, frozen in different ways, two of them dead.

The medical attendance was a farce, and when all chance of living was past, the patients were carried over to Richmond to die. Those who died on the Island, were buried without attendance of friends or ceremony of any kind. Their bodies sometimes lay for a week exposed to the weather, trampled on by dogs and hogs. Each prisoner was allowed one-quarter of a loaf of corn bread in the morning, and one-third of a loaf at night, with half a pint of black beans, the latter wormy and unfit to eat; the bread half baked, and calculated to produce irritation and sickness instead of sustaining life.

Not one-fourth of the rations sent by the United States in

The New-York Times, Sunday, April 17, 1864.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

GRAND DEMONSTRATIONS FROM THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE—ENCOURAGEMENT.

Mobile papers of March 20 have come to hand via New-Orleans. They publish the following important telegram from Georgia:

MILLEDGEVILLE, Saturday, March 19.

Both Houses to-day adopted Hon. LINTON STEPHENS' peace resolutions, earnestly "recommending that our Government, immediately after every signal success of our arms, when such a case imouto its action to shame, instead of a sincere desire for peace, shall make to the Government of our enemy an official offer of peace, on the basis of the great principles declared by our common fathers in 1776, accompanied by the distinct expression of a willingness, on our part, to follow that principle to its true logical consequences, by agreeing that any border State whose preference for our association may be doubted, (doubts having been expressed as to the wishes of the border States,) shall settle the question for herself, by a convention to be elected for that purpose, after the withdrawal of all military forces on both sides from her limits."

They also adopted his resolution declaring that "the recent act of Congress to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in cases of arrests, ordered by the President, Secretary of War, or general officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Military Department, is an attempt to maintain the military in the exercise of the constitutional judicial functions of issuing warrants, and to give validity to unconstitutional seizures of the persons of the people; and the said act, by its express terms, confines its operation to the upholding of the class of unconstitutional seizures, the whole suspension attempted to be authorized by it, and the whole act itself, are utterly void.

That, in the judgment of this General Assembly, the said act is an alarming assault upon the constitutional power of the courts, and upon the liberty of the people, without any existing necessity to excuse it, and beyond the power of any possible necessity to justify it; and our Senators and Representatives in Congress are earnestly urged to take the first possible opportunity to have it blotted from the record of our laws."

Both Houses also adopted a resolution terning over to the Confederate Government all persons between the ages of 17 and 18 and 45 and 50 years.

They also unanimously adopted a resolution expressive of confidence in the President, and thanks to the troops of the Confederate armies for re-enlisting for the war.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die*.

THE WIDOW OF MUMFORD.

In two days the people of Columbia, S. C., made a purse of $5,000 for Mrs. MUMFORD, widow of the late J. C. MUMFORD, hung by order of BUTLER.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

We learn from Capt. BROWN, of the Pioneer Express Company, who arrived last night from Columbus, that through the energy of Maj. FLEMING and Mr. PENNEBUS, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, the two ends were completed to Tibbee Station to-day, and a train will go up as far as Columbus this evening.

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

The enemy's batteries were damaged by the late storm. The palisadoes in front of the water salient of Gregg were broken down for three hundred yards by the surf Tuesday night. The enemy were engaged in repairing Wednesday, and building palisadoes in front of the middle battery. A large increase of tants on Black Island is reported.

HUNTSVILLE ITEMS.

From the Columbus (Ala.) Sun.

Capt. D. B. TURNER had a shot-bag of gold and silver coin stolen from him. His confidential slave, a preacher, also robbed him of $780 in gold. The Captain had buried a gold watch and $150,000 in 8 per cent. Confederate bonds. Five or six men, disguised as negroes, made him, on pain of death, reveal the place of concealment. The affair is undergoing an investigation.

A regiment of Federals had advanced to Guntersville, but were driven back by Col. H. F. SMITH. They are believed to be parts of large bodies moving from Mississippi to Chattanooga.

D. C. HUMPHREY has issued a peace proclamation to the people of Alabama, which is not read, much less observed. A man named GREER gave Miss JULIETTE CHAPMAN a bundle of them to hand to her friends. Upon being told what they were, she, tossing them into the river which she was crossing, replied: "Do you think, sir, that I would bear such papers to my countrymen?" and turned in contempt from the wretch. "There now," said GREER, "look at that, how can we have peace when the women carry on so?" A few Federal officers were looking on.

The Federal officers endeavor to ingratiate themselves into good society, but the ladies will not notice them. They gave a concert, promenade and supper, issued the gold-edged tickets right and left, but not a single Huntsville lady would attend.

REBEL VIEWS OF THE APPROACHING CAMPAIGN.

The Mobile *Register* has the following remarks upon the coming campaign:

"The Northern accounts represent Gen. GRANT as flying from the West to Washington, and back again, and his movements are chronicled in the Lincoln court journals in such style as to show that the rebellion crushers have built all their hopes on his luck or his genius. Meantime GRANT does not seem to be in haste to begin, nor have the Yankee newspapers, which are sure to blab, definitely fixed upon his plan of campaign. Furloughed men are going home from the Chattanooga army in numbers, and there are no signs of very great activity in MEADE'S late command. FREMONT is to go to the Southern Atlantic Department, (which is to be stripped of troops, except African,) and to die, out of the way, as opposing candidates, with yellow fever, as LINCOLN hopes. LEE or JOHNSTON are expected to dispose of GRANT'S pretentions as a rival in another way. GRANT is true to his policy of only fighting the "rebels" with overwhelming force, and we suppose LINCOLN'S inability to fill the bill is the cause of the delay. *We should not be surprised if the Confederates were to snap up Grant's plan of campaign for him and save him that trouble.* There are unmistakable signs of vigor and strength in all the Confederate armies, naturally suggesting activity to enterprising commanders.

While we question the policy of invasion of the North in the present aspect of the war, because time and Fabian strategy would be sure to win, we are not unmindful of the moral power of aggressiveness in an army. The best troops become disheartened by always fending off attack and fighting on the defensive. Boys at school understand the worth of the first blow in a fist cuff, and military experience recognizes the spirit and *elan* with which attacking troops fight. We should be glad to see our Generals taking the initiative in the next campaign, for it would prove their confidence in the effectiveness of their own armies and the unpreparedness of the enemy. What is certain is that on the Confederate side, activity is to mark the campaign, and if GRANT dallies too long, the campaign will be opened for him. We doubt if two better armies than those which march under the banners of LEE and JOHNSTON were ever metshaled. The original raw material was unequaled, and it has become veteran in the crucible of hard service, and exalted in the purest spirit of patriotism. To beat such troops as these devolves upon Gen. GRANT. We predict that he will find that he is about to undertake the very biggest part of ABE LINCOLN'S "big job."

What the Confederate plans of the Spring campaign are, we confess that we are profoundly ignorant, and our brethren of the press seem to be as much in the dark as we are. Of course, therefore, we are in no danger of conveying contraband intelligence to the enemy. We only surmise the strength we possess in the field will not be allowed to grow rusty from inaction.

THE TAX BILL.

Additional Sketch of its Provisions.

The following is the concluding portion of the Washington dispatch relative to the Tax Bill, which appeared in our Saturday morning's edition:

All diamonds, emeralds, precious stones and imitations thereof, and all other family jewelry, five per cent. ad valorem.

Tobacco, cavendish, plug, twisted and manufactured tobacco not otherwise provided for, of all descriptions, not including snuff, cigars, fine-cut, smoking tobacco made exclusively of stems and not sweetened or otherwise prepared, nor shorts or other refuse separated from fine-cut tobacco in the process of manufacturing, and stemmed tobacco, 25 cents per pound; cut smoking tobacco, made exclusively of stems and not sweetened or otherwise prepared, and shorts or other refuse separated from fine-cut tobacco in the process of manufacture, 10 cents per pound; snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco ground dry or damp, pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, 25 cents per pound.

Tobacco, fine cut, manufactured, to be sold or delivered loose, in bulk or in packages, papers, wrappers or boxes, 35 cents per pound.

Cigars valued at not over $10 per thousand, a duty of $5 per thousand; valued at over $10 and not over $20 per thousand, $7 per thousand. Cigars valued at over $20 per thousand and not over $40 per thousand, $12 per thousand. Cigars valued at over $40 per thousand and not over $75 per thousand, $25 per thousand; valued at over $75 per thousand, a duty of $40 per thousand.

Many other articles are contained in the bill.

Auction sales pay a duty of one per cent on the gross amount of sales. Brokers pay for each sale of not exceeding 100 shares of stock, or less, when the par value is $100, 50 cents; exceeding 100 shares, for every additional 100 shares or fractional part, at the rate of 50 cents on each 100 shares; when the par value exceeds $100 per share, so much thereof as at the par value shall amount to a sum not exceeding $10,000, 50 cents; exceeding $10,000, for every additional $10,000 or fractional part thereof, 50 cents; for each 100 shares of stock or less, when the par value is $50, 25 cents; exceeding 100 shares, for every additional 100 shares or fractional part thereof, at the rate of 25 cents per 100 shares.

For each sale of gold and silver bullion, sterling exchange, non-current money, promissory notes, stocks, bonds, and other securities, not exceeding the sum of $10,000, 50 cents; exceeding $10,000, for every additional $10,000 or fractional part thereof, 25 cents; provided that any person, firm or company, not being licensed as a broker, who shall sell or offer to sell any gold and silver bullion, sterling exchange, uncurrent money, promissory notes, stocks, bonds, or other securities, shall be liable, in addition to all other penalties provided in such cases, to pay 50 per cent. in addition to the foregoing duties and rates of duty.

Carriages assessed from $1 to $10; gold watches from $1 to $2; pianofortes from $2 to $6; yachts from $5 to $100; billiard tables, $10; plate of gold for use, troy ounce, 50 cents; plate of silver kept for use, 5 cents, provided that silver spoons or plate of silver used by one family to the amount not exceeding 40 ounces belonging to any one person, plate belonging to religious services, and souvenirs and keepsakes, actually given and received as such and not kept for use, shall be exempt from duty.

On all cattle and calves exceeding three months old, slaughtered for sale, 20 cents per head. All under three months old slaughtered for sale, 5 cents per head.

All swine slaughtered for sale, when the number thus slaughtered exceeds 20 in any one year, 10 cents per head.

All sheep and lambs slaughtered for sale, 5 cents per head.

There are also taxes with reference to railroads, steamboats, ferryboats and bridges, express companies, telegraph companies, &c.

Lotteries are to pay 2 per cent. on gross receipts.

Advertisements pay three per cent., and theatres, operas, circuses and museums one per cent. on gross receipts.

Under the head of "banks and banking" is provided a duty of one-eighth of one per cent. each half year upon the average amount of the deposits of money, subject to payment by check or draft with any person, bank association or corporation engaged in the business of banking; also, a duty of one-quarter of one per centum each half year as aforesaid, upon the average amount of its capital stock beyond the amount invested in United States bonds.

Incomes are taxed 5 per cent. upon the amount of their excess above 600 dollars, and members of Congress and persons in the civil, military and naval service are liable.

Legacies and distributions of shares of personal property, &c., are taxed.

The stamp duties vary from fifty cents to twenty dollars.

The day for the assessment and collection of the direct tax is to be for this year, June 1, instead of April.

Gen. Meade on the Sanitary Commission.

THE WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday, April 8, 1864.

L. MONTGOMERY BOND, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 6th instant, enclosing circulars of the "Committee on Labor, Incomes and Revenues" of the Great Central Fair for the United States Sanitary Commission. I feel very much flattered and complimented at the honor conferred on me, by placing my name as one of the honorary members of this important committee.

It is hardly necessary for me to assure you that I am with you heart and soul in the great work of benevolence and charity which you have entered on.

It has been my duty to make inquiry as to the practical working and benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission, and it affords me great pleasure to bear testimony, so far as this army is concerned, to the inestimable benefits and blessings conferred by this noble association on the suffering sick, and wounded soldiers.

A few facts in connection with this point may be of use to you.

At the battle of Gettysburgh the number of wounded of our own army alone amounted, by official reports, to thirteen thousand seven hundred and thirteen (13,713); those of the enemy left on the field were estimated by our medical officers as amounting to eight thousand. This would make in all nearly twenty-two thousand suffering beings requiring immediate care and attention to save life.

Few people can realize such large numbers, but if you tell them that should they fill and pack your Academy of Music in Philadelphia (which holds, I believe, some thirty-five hundred people,) *six times*, and then imagine every soul in this immense crowd wounded, they will have a chance idea of the great work for humanity on the field of Gettysburgh.

Now, although the Government is most liberal and generous in all its provisions for the sick and wounded, yet it is impossible to keep *constantly on hand* either the *personnel* or supplies required in an emergency of this kind.

In addition to this difficulty at Gettysburgh, I was compelled to pursue the retreating foe, and, as I expected in a few days to have another battle at some distant point, it was absolutely necessary I should carry away the greater portion of my surgeons and medical supplies, so that the wounded at Gettysburgh were, in a measure, dependent upon such extra assistance as the Government could hastily collect, and upon the generous aid so cheerfully and promptly afforded by the Sanitary and Christian Commissions and the various State and Soldiers' Aid Societies. All the additional aid from every source was here most urgently needed, and it gives me great pleasure to say that, from the reports of my medical officers, I am satisfied the United States Sanitary Commission, as well as the others above-named, were fully up to the work before them.

What has occurred in the past may occur in the future. There is no nobler or holier work of Christian love or charity, and if the voices of the brave soldiers are of any influence, you may rest assured you have their hearty wishes and earnest prayers.

Most respectfully and truly yours,
GEORGE G. MEADE.
Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Movements of Vidaurri—The Cotton Trade.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, April 4.

The *Morning Star*, of Monterey, of March 11, says that it is rumored that MEJIA is surely marching on Saltillo; that the President (JUAREZ) contemplates leaving for Durango, as to which the *Star* ejaculates *quien sabe?*

It, however, states with positiveness that all communications with Saltillo and Matamoras are closed. It is clear from this and other things which we find in the *Star*, that VIDAURRI, if not for the Empire, is against the President.

There is an address of thanks to Gov. VIDAURRI in this paper, sent in by a highly respectable citizen, which is not translated by the editor, in which the Governor is praised for having saved the state from an incalculable catastrophe. As the President is spoken of as one not "in communication" with Monterey, it seems evident that VIDAURRI had saved the city from his presence and that of DOBLADO, who is not even mentioned.

The Monterey *Star* says the trade between that State and Texas has resumed its usual course, and cotton is arriving in great quantities. Large sales of merchandise have been made, and remitted thereto. Col. C. C. THAYER, Comptroller of the Trans-Mississippi Department, (Confederate States,) had been in Monterey, and departed; where to is not stated.

The *True Delto*, of April 4, has the following:

"From Mr. HARRIS, mail carrier of the Thirteenth Army Corps, who arrived here last evening, on the United States transport *St. Mary*, from Brazos Santiago, we have highly important and encouraging news about the advance of our troops in Texas, also concerning the movements of the French in Mexico.

MR. HARRIS informs us that the Federal cavalry, 4,000 strong, had occupied Eagle Pass, after a very slight resistance from the rebels. Eagle Pass is about 400 miles above Brownsville, and was the great highway of the Confederates for running their cotton and other articles into Mexico both before and after they were driven out of Brownsville. This will be a severe blow to them, as it is the determination of our troops to make their occupation of the place as a permanent thing.

The French were mercising on Matamoras. A fight had taken place at Monterey, in which the French were the victors.

When the *St. Mary* left, three French frigates were off the bar, preparing to cross. Gen. CORTINAS had issued a patriotic proclamation, ordering all the troops in his department to concentrate on the Rio Grande below Matamoros, as he was determined to resist the occupation of the place by the French to the death. From CORTINA'S well-known antecedents it is to be presumed that the men under him will make a gallant resistance against the invaders.

The town of Corpus Christi had been reoccupied by our forces, and 800 prisoners captured. The old residents had pretty much all left the place previous to its reoccupation.

A most important and gratifying feature of our intelligence is the fact that eight hundred California cavalry had arrived and joined the Union forces. They came by the overland route.

Our informant states that refugees from rebel conscription were flocking into our lines by hundreds daily. Also that immense quantities of cotton had been secured by our forces.

The First Texas Cavalry, 1,100 strong, every one of them Texans, were cooperating with our troops. Their watchword is, "never surrender."

An Outrage by Negroes.

From the New-Orleans Era, April 6.

Yesterday, Judge ATOCHA had seven negroes, named Fowler Willis, Stephen Johnson, Jordan Dorr, George Hayes, Jacob Reid, H. Scott and R. Allred, brought before him on a charge of having killed Mr. NEFF and his son, residing within 1½ miles of the fort at Port Hudson.

Early in the morning of the 27th of January the family of Mr. NEFF, consisting of himself, wife, son and daughter, and a stranger residing there temporarily, were awakened by the report of fire-arms, the striking of bullets against the house, and a demand for surrender. While they were endeavoring to make arrangements for their defence, the band, consisting of about ten or twelve negroes, armed with every species of weapon, succeeded to breaking open the front door, where they were met by Mr. NEFF, who succeeded in wounding one of them by a shot from his gun. They immediately shot him, as well as his son, wounding both seriously. One of them then attempted to kill Mr. NEFF with a pistol, notwithstanding the efforts of the daughter, who tried to shield her father's life, and who, in her efforts, was struck several times. The pistol refusing to go off, one of them beat him to death with a musket, while several of them went off with the body of young NEFF. The stranger succeeded in making his escape from the garret, and although a number of shots were fired after him, his speed was such that they did not reach him. In the meantime, some of the negroes were attempting to compel the mother to fire the roof, under which they had so often been sheltered. The mother endeavored to buy them off with money, when at the critical moment a number of neighbors, having heard the firing, came to the house and drove the marauders off.

There was nothing in the evidence to show that they belonged to the army; they appeared to be merely hangers-on of the camp and plantations. There were only three of them identified with the killing, and the greater part of the evidence was only obtained through the confessions of the others.

The fate of young NEFF was not ascertained until about a month after the attack, when his body was found in the woods, partially eaten up by the buzzards, and only recognizable by the shreds of clothing hanging to him.

Judge ATOCHA sentenced FOWLER WILLIS, STEPHEN JOHNSON and JOSEAH DORR to be hung, on the approval of their sentence by the Commanding General, and at this time and place to be by him designated, and discharged the others.

The City Post-Office—The Box and Carrier System.

From the United States Mail, for April.

The law providing for the free delivery of letters by carriers at the houses or places of business of the persons addressed, contemplates a curtailment of the deliveries from private boxes. This latter mode is popular, especially with merchants and other business men, and may not be suddenly changed. They regard it as a necessary appendage to every post-office, and in the estimation of many, the withdrawal of boxes would be tantamount to stopping the mails. This feeling has naturally grown out of long habit. Instead of waiting hour after hour for a post-office carrier, and then paying him a certain fee on each letter and paper, as under the old law; or, still worse, instead of mingling with the crowd, and taking turns at the general delivery window, it was convenient and comfortable for a merchant to send a messenger, who could, by tapping at a special window, command the attention of the box-clerk, and immediately obtain his employer's mail. This operation could be repeated on the arrival of every mail, and a man would only have to ask for what he might see in the box.

Such is the main argument in favor of private boxes. The holders can go or send as often as they please, and get whatever may appear in the boxes, without unnecessary delay. Another argument, however, is that the security of letters is thus promoted. A merchant is constantly expecting money letters, and he hesitates to trust them to the care of common carriers. He wants them by the hands of his trusty clerk or errand-boy, or porter—persons known and responsible to him, and in whom he has confidence. Again, the letters and papers being sat apart so conveniently and exclusively, the box-holder feels assured that none have been overlooked, but that his full number is there without mistake. Such reasons may have had force in old times when there were but few carriers and few private-box holders, compared with the present number. But let us look at facts as they now exist under the new laws, and the vastly increased number of boxes.

First, the force of carriers is such, that letters are delivered regularly four times each day from the larger offices—in New-York *five* times, and at least three deliveries being within the usual business hours. Thus a person may be sure of receiving letters without the trouble of sending for them.

But it is claimed that there is a lack of security about these common carriers. A merchant has not the same assurance of receiving his valuable letters as if he sends his own messengers for them. This is a favorite idea, but it is utterly fallacious. What are the facts? The records of the Post-office show more robberies by these special messengers than by letter-carriers or clerks. Moreover, it must be remembered that a letter-carrier, being a sworn officer, under the Post-office laws, if he steals, is guilty of felony, and is sent to the Penitentiary. Private messengers have frequently been detected in stealing, and employers in this City can testify to the fact, and to the further fact that they have not been punished.

The other reason in favor of private boxes, that the assortment of letters into them prevents mistakes, is founded on the ignorance of the inside working of a large post-office; a few figures will show how difficult it is (and, indeed, next to an impossibility) to avoid mistakes in boxing letters.

In the New-York office there are in use nearly 6,000 private boxes, and a proportionate number in other large offices. Now, what with the several names making up a firm, the names of employees or even individual members of a man's family, the whole list of names connected with these boxes in the New-York office is swelled nearly 30,000. It is not reasonable to assert that human memory will grasp these 30,000 names so that each particular letter shall certainly find its appropriate place. The assortment is hurried; the mails are often behind time; applicants wait outside, there is no time to examine lists of names. The clerk relies on his memory, and the only wonder is that so few mistakes occur. After a few years of learning a man masters this work in a wonderful degree, and it is done perhaps as perfectly as possible. Sometimes they are discovered when handing out the letters. Letters for A. are found in B's box. The mistakes are then corrected, but if A has happened to call before B, his misplaced letters are delayed, and he is none the wiser on calling the second time. But it may happen that a letter is handed to the wrong party, and then the temptation to the messenger to steal is great. A dishonest person, under such circumstances, will be quick to seize his opportunity, there being hardly a possibility of suspicion, much less of detection to the case.

It thus seems evident that the public can be really better accommodated without these private boxes then with them, and it is the policy of the department by all means to discourage their use.

Letters being directed to a particular street and number, and the City divided as it is into carriers' districts, the work of assorting is simplified, and deliveries will be made with regularity, safety and dispatch, free of charge for carrying, at the houses of the owners.

The United States Ship Mohican.

PARTICULARS OF THE CRUISE.

From the Philadelphia Press, April 15.

The United States ship *Mohican*, commanded by Capt. O. S. GLISSON, arrived in our port last evening from the coast of Brazil, via St. Thomas.

The *Mohican* sailed hence on the 23d of October, 1862, on special service, and has been actively employed during the last eight months in protecting the interests of the United States Government in the North and South Atlantic within the tropics. The first seven months of the cruise were passed in the neighborhood of the Cape de Verd Islands, and thence toward the equator, visiting and examining all suspicious vessels, both in port and at sea.

In May, 1863, intelligence reached the *Mohican* of the ravages which piratical cruisers were making among American merchant vessels on and in the neighborhood of the coast of Brazil. Half an hour afterward the *Mohican* was under way for that locality, and, making a rapid passage, arrived off Pernambuco on the 19th of the same month, unhappily to find that the rebel vessel *Florida* had left that port but three days before.

Being out of coal, the *Mohican* was obliged to enter the port to obtain a supply, after which, on the 21st, she sailed for Bahia, arriving there on the 23d, again to be disappointed, the rebel vessels *Alabama* and *Georgia* having escaped forty-eight hours previous, after having taken in supplies of coal, provisions and some arms.

Two ships, however, loaded with coal and other stores, professedly for the Emperor of China, but in reality intended for the rebel squadron, were lying there, intending to meet the steamers at some outpost on the coast; but they were so well blockaded in port that they were finally reduced to sell their cargoes at a sacrifice in "Bahia." The *Mohican* explored all the small ports and harbors along the coast, and created such an impression among the rebel sympathizers, that their friends, the *Alabama*, *Florida* and *Georgia*, have not since made their appearance in that neighborhood.

In August last an attempt was made to fit out a number of rebel merchant vessels (lying in Rio de Janeiro) under British colors, and one of them went to sea, but, finding the *Mohican* in chase, they prudently retired within the marine league, re-entered the port, and, after waiting several weeks for an opportunity to escape, gave it up, and the whole five have been since dismantled and laid up in ordinary.

The cruise of the *Mohican* was extended as far as the Cape of Good Hope and the cities of the La Plata, visiting all the intermediate islands, but no indications of an enemy were seen. In all this time she has been under way at sea 282 days, and she has made, under steam alone, 13,314 miles; under canvas (or sails) alone 12,605, and under steam and canvas combined 11,032, making a total of 36,361 miles; has touched at over fifty foreign ports, and spoken or boarded over 162 vessels, of all classes and nations, and during this long and active cruise, passed nearly the whole time within the tropics, and under a burning sun. The sanitary condition of both officers and crew has been of the most satisfactory description, very few cases, and not a single death by disease having occurred. Her officers now consist of Capt. A. S. GLISSON, Commander; Robin K. Duer, Lieutenant and Executive Officer; E. F. Corson, Surgeon; James How, Jr., Assistant Paymaster; R. B. Ely, Acting Master; A. D. Campbell, A. F. Holmes, G. T. Ford, Acting Ensigns; E. Snow, W. F. Vernoan, Julian Reynolds, Acting Master's Mates; J. Richardson, Gunner; Geo. Abbott, Acting Boatswain; O. S. Gilsson, Captain's Clerk; W. P. De Behrens, Paymaster's Clerk; Geo. W. Holloway, First Assistant Engineer in charge; D. Lardner and C. Weaver, Second Assistants; S. Buckley, J. Crawford, S. D. Buck, Third Assistant Engineers.

A DEVOTED WOMAN.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* tells a curious story of a widow by the name of Mrs. BRIGGS, who formed an attachment for a guerrilla named GEORGE DOSEY, now confined in jail at Wheeling. She supplied him with delicacies of all kinds, until the jailor caught her trying to send in contraband articles, when he forbade further communication. The other night, he heard a noise under DOSEY'S cell, and on going out a package dropped to the ground. As he stooped to pick it up, a woman, Mrs. BRIGGS herself, suddenly alighted on his back, having jumped from a wall twelve feet high, to the top of which she had climbed in order to pass the package which had been dropped to the prisoner, DOSEY. In jumping from the wall, the woman broke her right leg just above the ankle, but she nevertheless struggled violently for the possession of the parcel, and during the struggle a small bottle containing nitric acid was broken, and the contents spilled upon the jailor and Mrs. BRIGGS, both of whom were stained and burned by the acid. Mrs. BRIGGS at last sunk to the ground in an exhausted condition, when she was taken into the jail, where medical attendance was called, and where she still lies in a suffering condition. The jailor, upon examining the parcel, found that it contained a bottle of chloroform, a bottle of nitric acid, a chisel and a few of steel pens, and two love letters from a Mrs. RANCE, a copy of the *Freeman's Journal*, and a copy of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Mrs. RANCE had the package attached to the end of a long pole, and was endeavoring to put it in the cell occupied by DOSEY, which she would doubtless have succeeded in doing had not the appearance of the jailor startled her and caused her to drop the package. DOSEY, the *Intelligencer* says, appears to entertain a sincere attachment for the woman who has risked so much to secure his liberty. He told the jailor that he hoped he alone would be made to suffer for what had occurred, and he offered him a thousand dollars to release Mrs. BRIGGS, and say nothing about the adventure of Wednesday night, but the jailor scorned the bribe. DOSEY is a very powerful built man, and it was doubtless his intention after having everything else prepared, to seize the jailor when he came to the cell, administer the chloroform by force, and make his escape.

Charleston As It Is.

A LETTER FROM A CITIZEN.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The following letter from a respectable citizen of Charleston, S. C., a Union man, to a gentleman of Philadelphia, gives a truthful account of the city, as it was Feb. 23, 1864. The statements can be depended upon as accurate and impartial. We publish it literally as written, omitting only names and private matters:

A great change has come over the city since you left. The population is almost entirely above Wentworth-street—hardly a soul below Market-street. The post office is at the corner of King and Ann streets; the banks at the west end of Cannon-street; the military headquarters in John-street and above that point. The lower part of the city is given over to GILLMORE'S shells. [Below Wentworth-street are 14 parallel streets, including the most valuable of the public buildings, stores and private houses. Cannon-street is almost suburban. The deserted portion of the city, from which the bombardment has driven the few inhabitants who remain, occupies about three square miles.—*Ed. The Press.*] Probably over 500 houses have been struck in that part of the town. Your old room in the upper story had a shell explode in it. The prices of living are, in our currency, enormous. Hotels charge from $12 to $20 a day, and the cheapest boarding-house is $6 a day. At present rates it costs me about $60 a month. Beef is selling at $3 a pound; sugar (poor brown) at $4 00 a pound; corn whisky $60 to $75 a gallon; oak wood at $56 a cord. You can, therefore, imagine the pleasures of housekeeping at these rates. A barrel of salmon from Wilmington cost me $405, and I bought a box of herring, which used to cost 75c., to-day, for $5. ——— has lain in a hiding place for some months to avoid conscription. He does not dare to go even as the owls—go out of nights. Once he was the victim of misplaced confidence; he went to Wilmington to try and get a chance *out*; he was robbed, enrolled, and only escaped by jumping from the cars and taking to the woods. Finally, after enduring incredible hardships, and walking seventy-five miles in thirty-three hours, he got back to a place of hiding in Wilmington; thence he returned here, and is now *perdu*, where only intimate friends can find him. Deserters throng the woods and swamps all over the country; the rebels hunt them as they do negroes, with dogs. ——— says he saw twenty-two brought in the other day, tied two and two, who had been caught by hounds. Two others were shot in attempting to escape.

Our condition is as bad as it can be. The despotism is as bad as it can be, though curses loud and deep are uttered against the Government by many men who were Secessionists. There is a very large sprinkling of Union men here. *It is quite doubtful if there is not a majority in Charleston who are for the Union.* The town is very much changed. Scarcely anybody believes that Slavery can live much longer. The thing is about up. *If the Federals make the Spring campaign what it ought to be, the people will cry "enough."*

Congress has just passed a law compelling the funding of Confederates notes in 4 per cent. bonds, before April 1, on penalty of paying a tax of 33½ per cent. on the notes after that date, and if they are not funded by Jan. 1, 1865, they are to be taxed 100 per cent. This is repudiation with a vengeance. Then a tax of 5 per cent. on everything adds to the delights of our situation.

Rome, Georgia.

HOW THE REBELS HAVE FORTIFIED THE PLACE.

A "Georgian" writes from Neshville to the Louisville *Journal*:

"As you pass through the country since the recent conscription, you cannot help noticing the lack of males at some of the railroad station villages—there is not a vigorous men to be seen. Women, children, a maimed soldier, or a few very old men, constitute the population. Such are the fruits of rebellion or the results of secession. Since Col. STREIGHT'S raid, Rome has been strongly fortified from attacks to the west and north, and a flanking army, by the way of the Somerville or Alabama roads, would find it no easy task to take the place, for just across the Oostanaula, at the junction of the Alabama and Somerville roads, to the west of the city, is a very strong earthwork, square in form, mounts four cannon, and is surrounded by a deep ditch. It is so situated as to sweep the roads from the west to the event the attacking force passes the lines on a ridge of hills, about half a mile to the west, which are so strong as to be almost impregnable, and consist of batteries and rifle-pits on the top of a rugged range of hills that border on a small creek. The west side being low, and in many places a little marshy, it is a very strong position, and it is so very steep in many places on the east side of the creek where the works are as to be almost impossible without assistance. Further to the south near Col. SAGARIN'S, the bank is not so steep, but all the elevations are very strongly fortified. Across the Etowah River and nearly opposite the railroad depot, is Cemetery Hill: it stands on the bank of the river and is about ninety feet high and is strongly crowned with fortifications; it completely commands the town and can sweep its streets at all obstacles. To the northwest on the top of a high hill, about a half mile from town, and near the old academy building, is a very strong fort fitted for six pieces of cannon; its guns sweep the neck of the roads leading to Calhoun and Kingston; its guns frown upon the battery across the Oostanaula River at the junction of the Alabama and Somerville roads. The possession of either this fort or the cemetery fort renders the fortification at the junction of the road useless, they being so elevated and that comparatively low. One of your correspondents in yesterday's paper hints of taking Rome by a flank movement, as I understand, from the west. He would find it a difficult task just now. An army advancing down the Western and Atlantic Railroad completely turns it, and renders all the works for the protection of the town, its cannon foundries and rolling mills, worth'ess."

GEORGIAN.

The Rebels in Kentucky.

From the Chicago Tribune, April 14.

We have conversed with two or three highly intelligent gentlemen just returned from Cairo and Columbus, and are in possession of some facts and surmises that may, as far as they are sustained, throw some light on the situation in that region, now becoming of most exciting interest. It is the opinion of these informants that the rebels are about to make us much trouble in Western Kentucky, as the carrying forward of a deliberate programme for the opening of the Spring campaign. FORREST'S force, at the outset, was some 8,000 men, chiefly cavalry. These were thrown into the region very skillfully, and the movement first betrayed itself to the outside world in the assault on Paducah, on the 24th of last month. We must believe that a march was actually stolen on our military commanders, or certainly Col. HICKS would have been strengthened and in readiness, which he was not, and only by splendid management of narrow circumstances saved himself and the cause from a serious disaster. At FORREST'S repulse at Paducah there could not be too much satisfaction entertained, unless indeed in such direction as tended to undervalue his original design, and his remaining power for its accomplishment. FORREST was repulsed at Paducah, but not so badly as most of the published accounts made out. He has since then been improving his time, and getting together a large force. He has been scouring the whole region for and wide for recruits, and that part of Kentucky is not over-stocked with loyalty; for horses, and it is a most favorite region for such quest; and for supplies, easily to be gathered in a section long unvisited by the war, or since the days of Fort Donelson.

The local press and the best informed Union men of Western Kentucky have been for some time past anxiously watching the rebel movement, and have been convinced, as the most skeptical will soon be, that it is something which if not checked, will be far-reaching in its disastrous results. It may yet appear that everything has been prepared against by our Commanders, in which case their secrecy has been well preserved; but present appearances indicate that there is a serious undertaking to be met by our forces in the very theatre in 1861, of the splendid inaugural campaign of the war southwest from Cairo. It would astonish some of our readers, but we are not prepared to believe it impossible that the rebels now have from 30,000 to 40,000 men in Western Kentucky, or within cooperating distance. FORREST and FAULKNER are both there. The intention will be to seize a point on the Ohio River, end Paducah, if gained, is at the mouth of the Tennessee, and a blockade will be attempted to cut off our river route of supply for our army at Chattanooga, thus striking a serious blow at its communications, and leaving only flank work in Eastern Kentucky to cut the railroad and make the severance complete.

The effect sought is a diversion in favor of Johnston, now in force before our army below Chattanooga. This would, of course, be valuable in proportion to the success reached in preventing the forwarding of troops, or by making the rebel menace in the rear so formidable against points exposed as to demand that a portion of our army in front be sent back to oppose it.

The developments of yesterday announce that there was fighting in progress, not only at Paducah, but at Columbus, twenty miles below Cairo, with a design to seize, and "block in the Mississippi River from that point. Memphis has been in a flurry for some time, and the reports that have been circulating in the region of Columbus were convincing to many observers at Cairo, a day or two since, that a rebel movement would soon be developed in that vicinity, either as a feint or in serious earnest. It is impossible that the rebels should hold either Paducah or Columbus long, but they hope to accomplish two things: First, to strip the whole country of the new stocks of goods the merchants have been getting, many of them to a degree and in kind, no rumor says, to awaken the wonder whether they understood their business. Probably it will be shown that they knew what they were about. This will give the rebels a very large amount of needed supplies. The scattered parties of rebels engaged in making up this booty have doubtless in some instances been reported as a mistaken proof of the rebel demoralization. On the whole there is a very tolerable ground for credence in the dispatch elsewhere given in our dispatches, as to the long string of captured horses, and trains of twenty wagons COMBEST was sending South.

We shall be the best pleased to find that the dimensions of these rebel movements are not so formidable as we now believe they are. We are aware that the rebels approach the point where they meet us on equal terms, when they come within reach of our numerous fleet of river gunboats, which in the first assault at Paducah played so important a part in the defense of the post, but from Paducah and Columbus, if temporarily in their possession, they could work us no inconsiderable harm, justly reckoning the moral effect they covet as a prestige of the campaign.

GEN. BUFORD'S ORDER.

The following order was recently issued by the rebel Gen. BUFORD:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION FORREST'S CAVALRY, MATFIELD, Ky., March 28.

GENERAL ORDER, No. —.—The General commanding returns to the officers and troops of this division his congratulations upon the success which has thus far attended the campaign into Kentucky. The hardships you bore upon a march, almost unprecedented, from Pebble Station to Paducah, in a week; the desolation you have ever exhibited in the cause of freedom; and the valor of our skirmishers, displayed to the attack upon the fort at Paducah, call for the highest admiration and praise of your commander.

At the very doors of their homes, some of your comrades have laid down their lives to rescue Kentucky from the iron heel of Abolition despotism and the vote of negroes. Among those whose faces are gone from us forever, we are forced to pay a lasting regret to the memory of one, brave, courteous and beloved, whose merits as a citizen, as a friend, and as a soldier, we all felt and appreciated. He fell as a soldier deserves to fall, at the head of his command—a hero regretted by all. Col. A. P. THOMPSON, Third Kentucky Regiment, commanding the Third Brigade, will long be remembered by all who knew his noble deeds and heroic death.

With a force less than that of the enemy within a stockade, you, in an exposed condition, with skirmishers, silenced his guns; caused one of his gunboats to withdraw from action, fearful of the accuracy of your fire; captured and destroyed immense quantities of Quartermaster, commissary and ordinance stores; inflicted upon him a loss of twenty-seven killed and from seventy to eighty wounded, besides capturing sixty-four prisoners—your own loss being ten killed and forty wounded.

The General commanding feels proud of his division. He relies upon your courage, fortitude and discipline, to hold this portion of the State of Kentucky, aided, as you will be, by friends now flocking to your ranks. (Signed) C. A. BUFORD.

Official: THOS. M. CROWDER, Captain and A. A. G.

Affairs in Arkansas.

SKIRMISHING WITH THE REBELS—RECENT POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

LITTLE ROCK, April 3, 1864.

The expedition under Gen. STEELE was at Arkadelphia on the 28th, where Gen. THAYER, with a strong force from Fort Smith, was to join it.

All the way down to that point there was constant skirmishing

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times Daily is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is FOUR CENTS.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

On Friday a body of rebel cavalry made an attack on our pickets at Bristow Station, killing one man and wounding two others of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment. They were driven off after a few shots had been exchanged, but carried their wounded with them. Lieut.-Gen. GRANT had passed the spot in the car only a few moments before the attack, and the supposition is that the rebels designed to make him prisoner. A letter from the front says that Gen. KILPATRICK has been relieved from the command of his cavalry division, and assigned to the command of a brigade in Gen. GREGG'S Division.

The report of the affair at Fort Pillow, which seemed almost too horrible to be believed, is confirmed this morning, by official advices received at the War Department from Gen. SHERMAN. Three hundred black soldiers surrendered to the rebel fiends, and were butchered without mercy. Fifty-three white soldiers were killed and one hundred wounded. It is almost certain that retaliation will be resorted to.

Advices from Cairo yesterday describe Western Kentucky to be in a greatly alarmed condition, and the people everywhere preparing to defend themselves against FORREST'S horde of scoundrels. The latest news from Paducah says that no fighting had yet occurred there, and the Union gunboats were vigilantly patrolling the river.

On the morning of the 20th March, whilst lying off Elbow Light, in lat. 26° 33′ north, lon. 76° 25′ west, the United States steamer *Tioga*, overhauled and captured the sloop *Swallow*, from the Combahee River, South Carolina, bound to Nassau, N. P. One hundred and eighty bales of cotton, eighty barrels of resin, and twenty-five boxes of tobacco were found on board the prize.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, considerable interest was taken in the news of the massacre of troops at Fort Pillow; and, on motion of Senator HOWARD, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into it, and whether Fort Pillow could have been reinforced or evacuated, and that said Committee be instructed to report at as early a day as possible. Earnest speeches were made by Messrs. Howard, Wilson, Johnson, Conness and Grimes, in favor of strict measures of retaliation, man for man, or two for one. The Senate then took up the bill to provide for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts, as reported from the Judiciary Committee. The amendments were agreed to. The bill was laid over, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill prohibiting speculation in gold and foreign exchange.

In the House the consideration of the Bank bill was resumed, and, on motion of Mr. FENTON, of this City, an amendment was agreed upon, to the effect that the capital stock of the banks under the act should be liable to taxation by the States at the same rates as that imposed upon moneys in private hands, provided that no State tax should be imposed on any part of the capital stock of such association which might be invested in United States bonds deposited as security for the circulation. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The report of the Committee on Elections, declaring that Mr. B M. KITCHEN, of West Virginia, not entitled to a seat as representative of the Seventh District, was called up and debated, resulting in a resolution declaring the gentleman duly elected and entitled to a seat. The report of the Select Committee on Immigration was submitted by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. It advocates the passage of a bill encouraging immigration from foreign countries to supply the demand for laborers which is made by the absence in the field of so vast a number.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, sundry petitions were presented asking for increased pay to the Metropolitan Police Force, in view of the high prices of the necessaries of life. Bills were reported relative to the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company of Kings County; authorizing the Supervisors of Kings County to provide relief for the families of volunteers; incorporating the International Land Company, for the consideration of the Senate. The Supply Bill was also reported, giving rise to debate on the proposition to fill in the names for Quarantine Commissioners. It was finally decided to give one commissioner each to the Counties of New-York, Richmond and Kings.

In the Assembly reports were presented for a Free Academy in Brooklyn. Complete. The New-York Court-house Bill. Complete. Relative to the American Institute. Complete. Relative to the South Side Railroad. Complete. Relief for the People's Gas-light Company. Mr. EDWARDS made a motion to adjourn *sine die* on April 23, and it was laid on the table. A concurrent resolution, providing that the interest on State stocks shall be paid to domestic and foreign stockholders in the same currency, was adopted by yeas, 61; nays, 32. Mr. BENEDICT, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported Mr. GILBERT'S resolution, thanking the Governor for calling the attention of the General Government to errors in the enrollment. The Militia Bill was ordered to a third reading. It appropriates $35,000 for military purposes. The bill for a railroad in Whitehall and other streets in New-York was reported.

GENERAL NEWS.

The explosion on board the *Chenango* has reunited in nineteen deaths. Of the fifteen injured, lying at the Naval Hospital, but four are expected to recover. A detailed account will be found in another column.

Comptroller BRENNAN yesterday opened proposals from 72 different parties, embodying 134 bids, for $1,000,000 of the Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, being the balance of the new loan of $2,000,000 for this fund not awarded at the original opening on the 9th inst., when all the bids above 3 per cent. were accepted. This time a larger rate of premium was realized, $973,100 being obtained at rates from 100.50 to 105.12½. No bid below 2½ per cent. premium was accepted. The bids ranged no lower than 100.05, and the whole sum of the bids was $2,050,300.

At the Produce Exchange, on Saturday, Breadstuffs were offered freely, at much lower prices, Flour having receded 25c.@40c. ₩ bbl.; Wheat 3c.@5c., and Corn 2c. ₩ bushel. Transactions were on a very limited scale, as buyers were anticipating a further material decline. Provisions were less sought after and closed quite heavily. Whisky was less active, and decidedly cheaper. Cotton, Groceries, and most other kinds of general merchandise were lightly dealt in, though the tendency of prices was in favor of purchasers. The Freight market was unusually depressed. Flour was engaged for Liverpool at the almost nominal rate of one penny sterling per bbl., and heavy goods at 1s. 6d.@5s. ₩ ton. There were 493 vessels of all classes in port.

Two Important Measures.

On Friday two measures of great importance passed the House of Representatives, and the public will wait with hopeful expectancy to hear that they have become law. The first is a bill establishing a postal money-order system; the second is one providing a subsidy of $150,000 a year for the establishment of direct steamship communication between the United States and Brazil, subject to the appropriation of a similar amount for the same service by the Brazilian Government.

It is now twenty years since the Post-office money-order system was first established in Great Britain, and even in the neighboring Province of Canada, it has been in successful operation for seven years. In England the annual average remittances of late years have amounted to nearly $70,000,000, at charges varying from 3d. to 6d. sterling. And it is under this system (so successfully have the arrangement been carried out) that the Post-office savings banks have been established in nearly half the parishes of the United Kingdom; thus determining, beyond cavil, that the great and indispensable point of perfect security has been reached, not less than the minor advantages of regularity, cheapness, and dispatch.

Of course, in a field of operations so vastly extended as ours is, beyond that in which the British Post-office Department carries on its domestic operations, it will take time to make the system either so all-pervading, or so thoroughly exact in its business details. But even the labors incidental to the commencement of the reform will be in a measure lightened, from the fact, that in very many of the districts where the introduction of such a system would have been most difficult to effect, the Department—following in the wake of the Union armies—is gradually reorganizing its long-neglected Southern branches, under auspices which give admirable promise of thrift, efficiency and trustworthiness. In the States where common schools have always been a feature of the social arrangements, there will naturally be as little difficulty in perfecting the system as there would be in Scotland or Denmark, where everybody not only reads and writes, but most of the inhabitants try to work for a living. These are necessarily pre-requisites to a satisfactory operation of any branch of the Government postal service. And they are pre-requisites which are likely to be found, South as well as North, among ourselves, at no distant day.

The proposed steamship subsidy, which we notice in this connection because it is a kindred appliance for facilitating intercommunication by mail and otherwise between two great communities, may be supposed to have a fair chance of becoming an accomplished fact. The further stages it has to pass in Congress present no insuperable difficulties; and there never was a moment more favorable than the present for making to Brazil a proposal of coöperation in a commercial undertaking. The time is opportune on the ground of the existing difficulties between the Brazilian Empire and England—difficulties which, as every one knows, have had their origin mainly, if not exclusively, in consular or commercial disagreements, and the recurrence of which—the Government of Brazil will no doubt see—can be in great part prevented by inviting and encouraging severer competition with England than at present exists for the Brazilian carrying trade.

Then, again, the advantage of a coöperative enterprise of this kind is for the time of the greatest consequence, in view of the temporary continuance of privateering on the high seas. The Brazilian Company's vessels would naturally carry a flag which would give them immunity from the risks of piracy; and although this, in ordinary times, would not come into account, it is well to reckon the advantage now, in view of having the proposed steamship line in operation at the earliest possible moment.

The amount of the proposed subsidy is considerable, and yet, looking at it comparatively, it need hardly alarm the most rigid economist. In spite of the fact of the line being notoriously unserviceable at repeated intervals, from the numerous losses in vessels, the Montreal Steamship Company has drawn from the poor Provincial Government, for a series of years, $416,000 annually; and this, too, despite of another fact, that for half the year its vessels touch at no Canadian port. Let us hope for success to the steamship line connecting us with Brazil.

Little Things and Great Ones—Forrest and Grant.

Shortly after the guerrilla FORREST had entered Kentucky, we suggested that, if necessary for his capture, it would be cheap to send against him all the infantry, cavalry, artillery, gunboats, horse-marines and negro soldiers in West Tennessee; and if all these were not sufficient for the work of catching him, that our army at Chattanooga should be ordered to send ten or twenty or thirty thousand additional reinforcements to help them. We foresaw what was foreseen by every one familiar with things in that locality, that while, on the one hand, FORREST might only be on a gallopade which would be comparatively harmless, yet, on the other hand, it might be within his power to perform acts that would actually thwart our great operations pending in Georgia and even in Virginia.

There is danger now that this latter will be really the case. FORREST has captured Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi River, and will thus be enabled, at least temporarily, to interrupt our communications; while from Memphis the news is that he expected next to attack that place, and the citizens are, accordingly, in a condition of terror or delight, according to their respective proclivities.

Now, it so happens that just at this time the Seventeenth Army Corps, which has been at Vicksburgh, is on its way up the Mississippi, to be transferred, according to the Western papers, either to Chattanooga or to Virginia. Supposing Lieut.-Gen. GRANT should be about to make a move, and should be waiting for the arrival of this corps, or suppose Maj.-Gen. THOMAS should be about to make an advance, and should be waiting for this reinforcement—as a matter of course, one of these movements will have to be postponed, and a precious opportunity may pass away from us. The Chicago *Journal* says that a portion of the Seventeenth Corps has already arrived at Cairo; but it is likely that, in the imperiled condition of affairs in the Mississippi, it will be turned back to meet FORREST, and thus the whole forward movement may be hauled.

It seemed a small affair when FORREST and his gang entered Tennessee, and the local military authorities there treated it with contempt. But great things often spring from causes that are insignificant in the eyes of the foolish; and we can only hope that GRANT'S grand campaign may in no wise be hindered by this raid of a few guerrillas in the Far West.

Outbreaks in Hungary.

The Italian journals stated some months since that revolutionary movements were brewing in Hungary. About the middle of March—on the anniversary of Hungary's deliverance from Austrian rule—a formidable riot occurred in Pesth, of which the Vienna papers were careful to say very little. The crowd shouted "*Effin Kossuth!*" and even attacked the police. Arms, it is said, had been introduced from Poland and Galicia; and there was great popular ferment.

On the heels of this comes the rumor of disaffection among the Hungarian regiments in the Austrian army of Schleswig, so extended as to cause some difficulty in the conduct of operations at Fredericia. Whether this report be correct or not, there is no doubt of the news that an extensive conspiracy has been discovered in Hungary to revolutionize the country, and some of the leading citizens have been arrested—among others, a member of the former Diet, certain editors and authors, as well as the former Vice-President of the Diet. A quantity of concealed arms have been discovered in Stuhlweissenburg. Numbers of revolutionary characters also are gathering, with supplies of arms, in the Principalities on the border.

This news has created great excitement and apprehension in Vienna. To be threatened with a European war, at the same moment that a revolt begins at home, would be alarming to a stronger Government even than the Austrian. The Liberal press of the city openly counsel the Government to avert the storm by granting constitutional privileges to Hungary, and by removing the odious "Courts-Martial."

These rumors will surprise few who have been familiar with the condition of that unhappy country since the Revolution of 1848. A people ruled by Courts-Martial for sixteen years, deprived of every ancient and constitutional right, harassed by police agents, and plucked by foreign tax-gatherers, forced to use a bated language, and in no way conciliated or kindly treated, are not likely to be a very safe element in the Austrian Empire when foreign war comes.

The most tremendous weapon now in the hands of NAPOLEON or England, if either should fall into war with the German Powers, is their power over the disaffected and oppressed nationalities. Italy and Hungary are the weak points of the Austrian defences. With twenty thousand men and an abundance of arms landed at Fiume or even at Trieste, and the whole empire is revolutionized. A hundred thousand men could be recruited by an invader of Hungary, attacking Austria. And now, though with her usual shrewd management, she has dispatched the Hungarian regiments to Denmark, revolt breaks out there and weakens the warlike power of Austria.

The seeds of injustice and oppression so liberally scattered under Austrian misrule, will eventually and certainly spring up, and a fearful harvest be reaped by the authors. We know that time itself, with such a system as the Austrian, can never heal the wounds inflicted; and Hungary, for a generation yet, will be the explosive and revolutionary portion of the empire, or what is better, will be the redeemed and liberated nation.

Plundering Trade Combinations.

The stage proprietors, who have added 67 per cent. to their fares within the past week, supply the latest illustration of the illicit combinations which have sprung into existence in nearly every branch of the retail business of the City within the past year. These proprietors have followed the profitable example of the butcher, the petty tea and coffee merchant, the green-grocer and the general furnishing dealer; and as they constitute the most recent notable instance of the total depravity of those who have marketable commodities to dispense, they come in temporarily for an almost exclusive share of popular censure. Let us not, however, be supposed to offer any palliative for the extortions of the stage men, or to deprecate in any degree the opprobrium they have earned, if we turn aside for a moment to look at the position in which the combinations known to exist among other crafts have placed the honest householder who desires to live in even the most moderate comfort, and pay his lawful debts. The invariable reply to any protests, however temperate, against the butcher's and grocer's and general dealer's bill, is an appeal to the currency. Yet, every one who takes leisure to reflect, knows that during February and March, 1863, the market value of gold averaged almost the same, counting one week with another, as it has done in the months of February and March, and the first two weeks of April, 1864. During these last-named months, however, almost every necessary of household consumption—we speak, of course, mainly, with reference to the larder—is from 75 to 100 per cent. higher than it was a year ago. Thus, taking the average quality of the following articles, we find butter advanced within the twelve months from 25 and 29 cents a pound to 50 and 55 cents; cheese from 14 cents to 22 cents; eggs from 20 and 25 cents per dozen to 30 and 36 cents; coffee from 40 cents a pound to 56; sugar from 14 cents to 20 and 22 cents; roasting meat, from 16 to 25 cents; pork from 10 and 12 to 18 and 20 cents; vegetables of every description from 60 to 100 per cent.

These figures, which any housekeeper may extend to include almost every article of ordinary consumption, on nearly the same ratio of increase, compel us to accept one of three conclusions in searching for satisfactory reasons for the existing condition of the market: First, the supply must have been deficient in the case of articles of home production, or both deficient and subject to additional customs imposts in the case of imported articles. Second, failing either of these hypotheses, the home producer and the foreign importer must have made inordinate gains. Third, if neither the producer nor the importer have made unusual profits, the middleman at the public markets, and the miscellaneous dealers at the corner groceries, must have been conspiring together against the public, and heaping up wealth at the expense of an honest conscience, and a long-suffering community of consumers.

On the first point, we know that the produce of the garden, of the field, of the dairy, and of the feeding-stall was quite equal in abundance and in quality to the average of preceding years. We know, too, that the sugar crop and tea crop, on which we depended, were equal to those of either of the two first years of the war, and that no additional customs dues have been added during the current year, to swell the wholesale price. Between the home producer and importer, then, on the one hand, and the middle man and small retailer on the other, must rest the responsibility of the unfair tax which the consumer has to bear to-day. As regards the producer, there is the strong *negative* argument in his favor that he possesses none of the facilities for conspiring against the public that those who come between him and the public *do* possess. And, in the case of wholesale importers, the competition is in itself sufficient—were the general high character of the mercantile body proper not a sufficient guarantee against illicit combinations—to insure us against their aggravating the cost of their commodities beyond a fair business profit. To be blunt, then, as well as brief, we believe the public are swindled most unmercifully by the market middleman and the petty dealer. To remedy this state of things—knowing as we do where the evil begins and mainly where it ends—is what concerns the consumer. Legislation, probably, would be powerless; but for the poorer class of consumers (we speak of the industrious) there is the remedy open, which has been applied by thousands of thousands in most of the factory towns of the north of England, besides in many other portions of the United Kingdom—the remedy of coöperative trading associations. The first of these was started some twenty years ago—we believe in Rochdale—by a few poor workmen, with £15 sterling of a capital. The last official report shows its capital to be £90,000, or nearly half a million dollars. It forms not only a savings' bank in its way, but provides the coöperators with all the common articles of consumption at the very lowest current rates.

French Justice.

French justice can only find its parallel in French freedom. As gagging the press, coercing electors, and prohibiting political meetings, are deemed quite consistent with the one, so disregarding the evidence of witnesses, reversing arbitrarily the verdicts of juries, and imposing penalties by mere caprice, are held to be equally compatible with the other. But it is easier to illustrate the anomalies of French criminal procedure than to describe them.

In the course of last summer, M. ARMAND, a banker of Montpelier, was arrested on a charge of having attempted to murder his coachman, MAURICE ROUX. M. ARMAND was a man of the highest character, rich, philanthropic, and popular; he was moreover elderly, and his hands were almost paralyzed with rheumatism, while ROUX was of dissipated habits and bad character. The prominent facts of the case are these: On the evening of the 7th of July, this man was found lying in his master's cellar apparently stunned. A cord was tied round his neck, his hands were bound behind his back, his feet were made fast with a handkerchief. When restored to consciousness he denounced his master as his would-be assassin. It was M. ARMAND, he averred, who, in the morning of that day, had knocked him down with a billet of wood, who had bound his hands and his feet, and who had essayed to strangle him by tying a cord tightly round his neck. The coachman's story was credited, and the supposed culprit was committed to prison, where he remained till a recent day, when he was brought before the Assize Court at Aix to stand his trial. Here the prosecutor had not quite so much license as at the time of lodging the accusation. He was now subjected to cross-examination, and witnesses were present to demonstrate the improbability of the charge. It was shown that the motive alleged for the commission of the crime was utterly inadequate to account for it. Some depreciative remark of ROUX respecting his master's residence could scarcely have inspired the old gentleman with such murderous intents as the man attributed to him; while, if his purposes were deadly, he certainly went a very ineffective way about putting them in execution, since the cord on the coachman's neck was tied so loosely that he could breathe freely all the time, and was in no danger of suffocation. Experts were in fact produced, who proved that he could have done all the tying himself, and an eminent physician from Paris did not hesitate to pronounce his apparent insensibility and dumbness a sham—nay, declared that the blow could not have been inflicted with a billet of wood, and that to be insensible in the posture in which Roux had been found, for so many hours, would be a simple impossibility. This testimony made such an impression on the jury that they returned a verdict in favor of the prisoner.

But M. ARMAND'S case did not end here. On the next day it came before the civil tribunal, and the same Judge who had presided in the criminal court at the time of his acquittal, now, of his own mere motion, sentenced ARMAND to pay ROUX 20,000 francs in consideration of injuries resulting from an assault which, as previously decided by the jury, had never been committed. There was here no jury to interfere with the Judge's caprice.

The Judge's mode of marking his disapproval of the jury-verdict was rather singular. M. ARMAND either was guilty of the offence charged, or he was not; he either struck the blow, bound the prosecutor, and left him to perish in the cellar, or the whole thing was a fabrication. Now, if the Judge believed in the guilt of the defendant, he had a perfect right to suspend sentence, and in order a new trial of the case, but he was certainly not entitled, in the face of a verdict proclaiming M. ARMAND'S innocence, to pronounce in the civil court a sentence which virtually set aside the decision of the jury, and affirmed the criminality. The fact is that His Worship had become so heated during the proceedings in the criminal court, as the advocate of ROUX, and so exasperated against the accused, that he lost all regard for justice and official dignity, and, though he dare not venture to openly question the propriety of the jury's verdict, he was yet resolved to gratify his spleen, by mulcting M. ARMAND, where no jury would intervene between him and his victim. But the iniquitous conduct of this unworthy occupant of the French Bench has roused the indignation of the press and people of France, who have been suddenly awakened to a sense of the defects of French criminal procedure, and who demand that the Anglo-American system shall be introduced into their courts, and that French judges shall no longer be privileged to descend into the arena as partisans, or to deliver capricious decisions from the judgment-seat.

English Influence in the Orient.---The Suez Canal.

If we may credit the Constantinople correspondent of the London *Times*, England has achieved a great triumph in the East. Sir HENRY BULWER, the British representative at the Porte, has been away on vacation, and has been devoting his leisure to the promotion of English interests in Turkey and Egypt. He has had repeated interviews with the Emperor of the French, and the result has apparently been that NAPOLEON is perfectly willing to let PALMERSTON have his way in the East, if PAM. will only consent to allow his Majesty to do what he likes in Mexico. The programme in relation to the East is as follows: A conference of the guaranteeing Powers is to be immediately assembled to settle the questions appertaining to the Principalities. This conference will base its proceedings on the act of secularization recently passed by the Roumanic Legislature, and on the second article of the Treaty of Paris, and it will compel Prince COUZA not merely to equitably indemnify the convents for their secularized territories, but also to reduce the military force of his little State to the measure prescribed by the said treaty. Hence, it is evident that, so far as the Principalities are concerned, the requisitions of England and Turkey are to be carried out.

Nor are their desires touching the Suez Canal to be less regarded. The fate of Mons. DE LESSEP'S company is, in fact, already sealed. In vain was Prince NAPOLEON'S brilliant oration in its behalf delivered at the meeting of the shareholders. In vain was the President's rose-colored report of its achievements given to the press. The Emperor has rung its death-knell, by admitting that the objections urged against its encroachments, in the Turkish note, were well founded, and by declaring that the forced labor system ought to cease, and that the land appropriated by the company ought to be restored to the Egyptian Government on the payment of an equitable indemnity, which he is himself to fix. This is the unkindest cut of all, dealt by the hand of a French sovereign at the instigation of an English diplomat, who knew perfectly well, whatever may have been the case with NAPOLEON, that that forced labor system and that usurped territory were indispensable to the execution by the French of the enterprise. In a desert and uninhabited region, how, it is asked, is a sufficiency of voluntary labor to be obtained, or food raised for its support, without land? M. DE LESSEPS need not hope then that any amount of compensation which the Imperial arbitrator will award him for the surrender of the territory, can enable the company to surmount the difficulties which they will have henceforward to encounter, or to continue the construction of their canal. And if they do not wish to be utterly ruined by a blind persistence in their stupendous undertaking, they will endeavor to extricate themselves out of the dilemma in which they are placed, by making over the whole concern to the Egyptian Pasha or the Sultan, on the best terms obtainable.

To relinquish the completion of this magnificent work will, of course, be very trying to the feelings of M. DE LESSEPS, to the shareholders, and all true Frenchmen, but sooner or later the thing must nevertheless be done. It will, however, be still more trying to them to witness the consummation of the great enterprise under the auspices of that Power which, from the first announcement of the project, has been endeavoring in every way possible to thwart its accomplishment. Yet this, too, must be endured. For though the Sultan or the Pasha of Egypt may be the nominal finisher of the work, there can be no doubt that British capitalists, British capital, and British skill, will be the real agents in the business. Nor will the want of land and labor impede the progress of the new undertaker—the friendly coöperation of the Porte and its dependencies being adequate to remove all obstacles out of this sort out of the way of the English.

It is plain, indeed, that the influence of England is now supreme in Turkey and its dependencies, and that the tact and intelligence of her diplomats have completely vanquished their French rivals, and baffled all their schemes for the extension of French authority in the East. In the Principalities, at Constantinople, in Egypt, England will henceforward dictate the policy to be pursued; the completion of the Suez Canal will give her that exclusive control of the short cut to India which M. DE LESSEPS and his coadjutors fondly hoped to reserve for the possession of France, and if, in the event of war between the Western Powers, the French should determine to assail their antagonist in the Orient, they will have to take some other route thither than that of the Ptolemies.

THE REBEL ARMY.—There are certain indications that the rebel Gen. LEE would like to anticipate Gen. GRANT in the opening of the campaign in Virginia, and to take the initiative himself. We have some reasons not proper to make public for this statement. In addition, there are indications apparent enough that the rebels are brewing mischief. Among them, the fact that not a line of intelligence has reached us from Richmond directly for nearly a month, is not without meaning. The flag-of-truce boat went up last week to City Point to bring down the remainder of our prisoners at Richmond, but after waiting two or three days, was obliged to return without them, the only reason assigned being that the water in the James River was *so high* that communication could not be had with Richmond. That's a new theory in navigation that won't stand criticism. Whenever the rebels are about to initiate a movement, they act just as they do now—close-lipped and cautious—and it is quite reasonable for them to argue that the departure of a thousand Union prisoners of war might possibly betray information of what is going on.

THE BULL-BEAR IN WALL-STREET.—Secretary CHASE, it is said, bowed himself out of Wall-street yesterday; and by the polite nodding of his head, produced an old-fashioned panic among the speculators in gold, stocks, and produce. The alarmed adventurers made desperate efforts to realize on their purchases, and, in doing so, effectually burst the bubble, which they had been so long and so arduously laboring to inflate. Let loyal citizens rejoice.

THE RELIGION OF GREAT MEN.

Religion of American Statesmen—Jefferson, Adams, Hamilton, Burr, Webster, Clay, Jackson, Frelinghuysen, Lincoln, Chase.

THE BRECHER, Tuesday, April 12, 1864.

Rev. B. F. MORRIS, a most excellent gentleman, has recently published a work to show the influence of Christianity on American institutions. I was recently turning over the correspondence of some of our statesmen, and could not help thinking that he could make a still more interesting work by tracing out the irreligion of most public men, and the great improvement which has taken place in that respect since the period of the Revolution. Some of my readers may be surprised at this declaration—but it is an unquestionable fact. Even the rebels are very devout people; and Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS abounds in fasts and prayers. I must confess I think he is right, on the principle of the Vermont clergyman. One of the most excellent ladies in New-York told me that a Vermont parson, in the days of JEFFERSON, felt it his duty to pray for the Government, but, being a Federalist, he had a hearty detestation of JEFFERSON, and when the proper time came in his prayer he said: "Now, Lord, bless thy servant JEFFERSON—for, Lord, *thou knowest he needs it!*" I think the rebels are proper subjects of prayer, by us as well as themselves—for surely nobody ever needed it more.

This brings me to the religion of our public men; and when we scan it closely it is a sad, a melancholy record. It is certainly a most melancholy view of human nature, to see that men can scarcely ever pursue the path of political greatness without wandering away from the only source of real power and greatness—the favor and love of God. Why should there be such an antagonism between political power and religious duty? Is it not evidence that there is something defective in our institutions? I shall not discuss that point, but illustrate my meaning by practical examples. It is very well, that when we look back to the period of the Revolution, we always see WASHINGTON, as the salient luminary, whose light casts that of others into the shade; for WASHINGTON was, no doubt, a real Christian. But, of how many other great men of that period could it be said? Still less of the period following. If we were to look upon the period immediately subsequent to the Revolution, would not JEFFERSON, JOHN ADAMS, HAMILTON and BURR stand on as the most conspicuous characters? JEFFERSON was a mere infidel; and it is curious to see how near he came to the idea of the late French writer, RENAN. In a letter to JOHN ADAMS he says he had contemplated a work on religion, and proceeds to give a synopsis of what it would be. At the conclusion, he thus sums up his idea of the character of Christ: "The most innocent, the most benevolent, the most eloquent and sublime character that has ever been exhibited to man." There is a reflection arises here worthy of some consideration. If this most wonderful being arose among the stiff-necked Jews and their hard philosophy, two thousand years ago, how did it possibly occur? What a miracle it was! How and why did this solitary wonder come into the world? Ah! Mr. JEFFERSON, I thank you! You have strengthened my faith.

JOHN ADAMS professed in some way to be a Christian; but his Christianity was not consistent with Christian faith. He nowhere puts his trust in Christ. He set out his creed several times, but nowhere rested it on faith. It is doubtless easy to show that Mr. ADAMS went to church; but so did JEFFERSON attend church in Virginia, and DAVID HUME in Scotland. These men felt the necessity of conforming to the usages of their country. Mr. ADAMS says, in one place, that his creed consists in rejoicing—rejoicing for the good, and rejoicing for the evil. I don't see why a Chinese or a Persian might not do the same. In another place he makes his creed a coda of morals. CONFUCIUS preached very good morals, and would doubtless have joined Mr. ADAMS in POPE'S "Universal Prayer." In fine, Christian faith, as set forth by John and Paul,

was not a part of his creed. HAMILTON—what can be said of him? I have read Dr. Morr's eloquent discourse on the death of HAMILTON; but I did not see that he claimed for him any exalted Christianity. At any rate, it is certain that HAMILTON's conduct was sometimes very opposite to the precepts of Christianity.

BURR, I need not comment on. His name is a synonym for whatever is infamous in morals or in religion. Of these last men, HAMILTON and BURR, JOHN ADAMS says: "American history cannot be written without a completa portrait of both." He denounced both.

If it were at all necessary to illustrata the religion of that period further, hundreds of other men might be enumereted, and most of them similar characters.

If now we turn to the times neer our own, we shall find some consolation in a largar number of statesmen who, at least, professed the faith of Christianity. WEBSTER cartainly was a Christian. CLAY joined the church ten or twelve years before his death. JACKSON died a true believar. HARRISON hellaved in Christianity; LINCOLN does; and CHASE is a member of the Episcopal Church. Indeed, I hardly know any of the eminent modern statesmen who were deists or sceptics. Few of them were members of a church, but none, that I know, were open infidels. I think that a fair contract between the period auhsequent to the Revolution and the present period, will show that our public men have, at least, outwardly improved in Christienity. Nor em I surprised at such a result. Take, for example, the two most prominent men of the former period—JEFFERSON and ADAMS—and we find that they were both absent when the Constitution was formed; both were many years abroad, and both read more of foreign literature than they did of our own, or even of English. ADAMS gives somewhere a list of books he had been reading in his retirement, and it is inconceivable how so sensible a man could swallow such a mass of trash! Who would want to fill up their minds with such crude, worthless, villainous stuff! He tells JEFFERSON that he had been a diligent reader for many years of books he (JEFFERSON) had naver seen. Mr. JEFFARSON might congratulate himself he never did see them. Thair names ara unknown at this day. Among others, he got hold of a work, by DUPUIS, on "*Cultus*," which according to his own account, was abominably infidel, and read it in *fifteen volumes!* But what I remark is, that these men were all impregnated with French philosophy, at a time when French philosophy was a synonym for whatever was falsa, reckless and revolutionary in doctrine. Whatever we may think about it, tha literature of an age has vast influence on thoee who read and admire it, eepecially upon those who have grown up with very unstable principles. We owe a great deal to thn Pulpit of the North, for so ably and earnestly stemming and expoeing this foul thorn of infidel philosophy. I have great veneration for old and honored names, and for old institutions, too; but I have no such veneration for anything on this earth that I would spare it one moment when it competed with Truth, or stood in opposition to the solemn ravalations of God. Wo be to that nation which shall make infidel philosophere the objecte of vaneration!

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Sins of Omission on the Part of Congress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cannot let the day pass without preaenting my respects to the TIMES for its noble article tois morning on the duties of Congress and the freedom of debate.

Always dangerous to abridge the freedom of dabate, it is, above all, unwise to establish precedents of tha kind when tha country may so soon be called upon to decida tha gravest questions of polity and finaaca that can arise—questions which will need tha freest disensaion and the wisest and most enlightened consideration.

But esoecially was the TIMES seasonable in its warnings to Congress in regard to what is inere left undone. Surely, men ara blind, not to reelize that the unrestrained issue of the nation's promises, etended with snch impotent provision for their redemption, can only lead to ruin; not to feal thet an evil greater than all the expense of this war is the reckless speculation and monstrous extravagance to which our peopla ara giving themselves over; since no country can ever baar tha charges attending such enormons armaments as onrs, without wisdom in its councils, and prndence and self-danial in its peopin.

For Congress to pass its session without a thorough revision of the tax laws; without a *great increase of duties*; without so discriminating as to largaly abridga the consumption of those foreign luxuries which drain us of our coin, is but to encourage doubts as to how tha currency is to be redeemad, and to excuse a more reckless use of it tha more it depreciates.

It is the part of a great people, while foreseeing the losses and bearing thn burdens of a vast warfare, to carry on the war for principin and right. Bnt to ignore its burdens, to be blind to its losses, to join to its expenditures mad speculations and riotous extravagance, neither becomes a great nation nor deserves success.

That journal which is influential enough to be hasrd, and bold enough to proclaim these truths now, renders a high and sadly needed service to the country. As fer tha legislators who are charged with the power and with the duty of directing this nation in its present great trials, it would be well for them to remember thet these are not ordinary days, and, if so ba, evil should coma to this peopin, woe be to tham by whom it cameth.

Your obedient servaat,
A FREE-SOIL DEMOCRAT OF '48.

The House Debate on Lung.

TUESDAY, April 12, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your to-day's report of yesterday's proceedings of Congress, I saw, with astonishment, some words reported of Mr. OSTH, of Indiana, in his speech upon HARRIS, to the effect that if JACKSON were now in power, tha traitor, tHARRIS,) instead of being merely censnred, would be in the Old Capitol Prison.

I say I read thasa words with astonishment. I wondared if there conld be one Representative in Congress who thinks so lightly of that inviolable sanctity which the Constitution has thrown around tha Legislature, that he does nat see that an invitation to the exsoutive power to disregard it, on any pratanca whatever, is a more dangerous treason than tha malignant but impotent words wolch he is anxious to parish.

Do such mischievous declarations indicain a real ignorance on the part of some of our Representatives, of tha fundamantal principles of Anglo-Saxon liberty? Or, do they indicate that their hands are so unsteady that any gust of displeasure at soma offanca which cannot be immediately punished as it deserves, carries them off all thair moorings, and makes them ready to destroy our Govarnment in ordar to reach soman one who has hann guilty of wishing to destroy it?
CHARLES C. STARBUCK.

Miss Dickinson's Lecture.

Miss DICKINSON will delivar a lecture at Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening, 19th inst., the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, and of the murder of Massachusetts soldiers in the streats of Baltimore. Miss DICKINSON has jnst returnad from a vary successful tour through the West. Her lecturn will certainly be interesting, and doubtless be as well attended as hnr formar ones in this City.

From Indianapolis—Active Military Operations.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 16.

Special dispatches from Indianapolis represent that military matters thara are very active. Large numbers of recruits leave for the front daily.

Governors BRODIE, YATES and MORTON, were in consultation with Gen. HENTZELMAN yesterday.

A colored regiment leaves on Monday, to raport to Gen. BURNSIDE, at Annapolis.

The new Indiana regiments are being rapidly organized for the field. It is thought Gen. MANSFIELD will be Lieut.-Governor in place of Gen. KIMBALL, deceased.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

CLOSE OF THE SECOND WEEK.

TOTAL RECEIPTS NEARLY $800,000.

NO DIMINUTION IN THE INTEREST.

SUGGESTIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

Yesterday wes the last day of the second week of tha great Fair. The interest has not abated in the least; the enthusiasm is as great as aver. The receipts hava been very larga, it being estimated that nearly $800,000 have been received since tha opening of the fair. Everything, in fact, has baan as prosperens and favorable as could he wished, and the third and last week, it seems probabla, will be even mora profitable than the pravious ones.

AUTOGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Tha three volumes of illustretions of Industrial Art, belag a record of the Great Exhibition in 1851, conributed by loyal Americans in England, were sold for $100 per volume. These volumes contain a profusion of engravings and lithographs in oil colors, embellished with gold, silver and bronze, of choice and elegant articles exhibitad at the last World's Fair—machinery, costly furniture, stationery, bureaus, carpets, tapestries, laces, jewelry, pottery, glass in every shape and combination—and illustrated with the utmost skill and beauty known to modern art. An original manuscript of a story by CHARLES DICKENS, and a poem by FITZ GREENE HALLECK were sold for $60. These were the contribution of Mr. ROBERT BONNER.

In this department may also he found cartes de visite of very many celeerated persons, among them several of GARIBALDI, sent to the fair by him, and bearing his autograph; also the following autograph, written by the Princess VICTORIA expressly for tha fair:

"VICTORIA,
Crown Princess of Prussia, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland."

Many others equally valuable may heie be found, and we would recommend all who are making collections to visit this department, as they will probably find many which they cannot find alsewhere.

RECEIPTS.

Tha receipts for tha day were as follows:

Sales to 3 P. M.	$17,958 64
Received for admissions, Fourteenth-street.	3,950 25
Receiveo for admissions, Union-square	1,543 50
Donations	9,237 56
Total	$32,687 89

Tha abova figures laciuda receipts from all departments nxcept those mentioned halow.

Reports of Receipts from Other Departments.

Restaurant—Gross receipts to date	$46,700 00
Union-square—Gross receipts to data	48,145 79
Fire Departmet—Gross receipts to date	20,500 00
Indien Department—Gross receipts to date.	2,530 00

THE SWORDS.

Tha interest in the greet sword contest is as great as ever. At the closing of the feir last evening the total aumber of votes cast at toe Fourteenth-street building wera 10,192
O which McClellan received 5,342
Grant 4,803
Scattering 49
McClellan's majority 539

Tha results from both the Union-squere end the Fourteenth-street buildings at 6 o'clock were as follows:

Totel nnmber of votes cast, (both buildings)	10,612
Of whtch McClellen hnd received	5,466
Grant had received	5,096
Scattering	50
McClellan's majority	370

FIGURE OF COL. ELLSWORTH.

At the Police stand of the Seventh Ward, is a figure in wex of the lete Col. ELLSWORTH, which attracts much attention. It is three feel high, in a Colonal's uniform, which is made of the finest material end best style; in one hand is a rebel flag taken oy a member of the Thirty-seventh, and in the other a piece of one, in the eltempt to capture which young ELLSWORTH lost his life. The figure wes made end presented by Mrs. M. A. WHEELWRIGHT. One huadred dollers is esked for it.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.

This is a particularly neat and and beautiful stand, attended by Mrs. FISHER, to whose exertions and contributions its success is greatly due, essisted by a corps of very pretty and lively young ladies, who have a peculiar knack of winning the greenbacks from the pockets of their geatlemen acquaintance, in a manner really astonishing. The gentlemen do nat seem to dislike it, however, for every one who visits the atend is sure to come again.

From the arch, over tha centre of the staad, hangs a very large and beautiful alghen, made by Mrs. FISHER, and velued at $200. It is ornamented with the figure of an eagle, resting on a shield, and holding in its talons several swords, shields, guns, &c. Two very handsome tables of shell work, numerous exquisite wax flowers, an elegant camp chair and a "Neptune's Cup," taken from the Straits of Malacca, also ornament and beautify this stend. In eddition to thesa there are numarous smaller articles, the workmanship of delicate little fingers, each of which doubtless has a particular attrection to some young gellant, and which, of course, he will secure for himself. With such pretty young ladies, who have such winning weys, it is impossible thet this stand should do other than well.

REV. MR. THOMPSON'S CHURCH.

This is naother very beautiful and attractive stand; it is fitted up very testefully, and is very well patronized. On the arch over it is placed a fine photograph of Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, which receives great notice. There is also a very beautiful bronze clock, a great variety of baby clothes—always so interesting to the ladies—several pieces of worsted work, and a few peirs of beautifully worked slippers. These last are elways very acceptable presents to young gentlemen. We do not presnme to offer this as a hint to the young ladies, but if they think as we do, it all's well; certeinly it is no more than fair. The young gentlemen have acted thus fer very handsomely in buying all sorts of knick-knacks for their ladies—and now tha youog ladies in return should, and doubtless will, preseot to their admirers some trifle by which they may remember not only them, but also the great teir. Probebly they need nothing to make them remember the little witcoes, but even thea the slippers and smoking-caps will be just as accepteble and as highly prized.

REV. MR. GANTZ' CHURCH.

Another handsome and attractive stand. Like many others, ornemented with all sorts of articles of ladies' manufacture, some very beautiful and attractive. Among them ara nnmerous clouds, rigoiettes, mats vases of wax flowers, &c., one peculiar feature is an excellently made wounded Zouava, stationed about the centre of the stand, and presiding over a little table on which is plecad e aumber of articles, all of which ara for sale. Tna Zouava has also in front of him e besket to receiva the money, and it is needless to say he does an excellent business. How e wounded soldier, evan if only e doll, could fail to sell all his goods, when supported by such pretty and fescinating young ladies, it is impoesible to imagine. There are many other articles for sale, some very pretty and useini, and the young ladies say thet at the end of the fair they will not have laft even a placnshion.

THE OTHER CURIOSITY SHOP.

A Curiosity Shop, which has not been noticed as it deserves to be, attracts sometimes emiling, sometimes excited, and sometimes teartul attention. Thia Curiosity Shnp is under the superintendence of Inspector LEONARD. Sergeants WILSON and GARLAND, and in it are collected all the articles found in the building, from a lady's hair-pin to her gold watch, and from a gentleman's eye-glass to his well-lined pocketbook. Some nine hundred articles have been handed in, of which nearly one-half have been called for and restored. A description of the article, where, when and ov whom faund, is entered in a book opposite e number, a tag, bearing a dapli cata number, is attached to it, and it is pleced amoag its kind. Yesterday there wera some 130 gloves uncallad for, over that number of handkerchiefs, and numbers of veils, fans, furs, collars, perasols, cuffs, capes, &c., &c.; in short, something of averything a lady carries or waers which is loseable. A number of earrings, breastpins, heed ornnments, chains, watches and opera glasses, have been and ara emong tha collection, with wallets, portmonnaies, &c., &c. Some of toe handkerchiefs found were valued as high as $50. It is noticeabla that most of the gloves are from tha left hand, and they era suggestivn, from thn tiny and callcate to tnn large and fat. Many nrticlas hava benn restored to which the owners nttached grent vslua, and much mourning at their apornhended loss relieved. Thia "institution" is a most valuable one, and its inspection is specially confined to losers.

All persons who may find goods are requasted to leava them at the Police Station, and all who have lost articles, ov calling at the Station will, if they hava been found, hava them restored. There is no charge, and parties who may not have discovered their loss nntil after leaving thn Fair, will be admitted to the Police Station without being obliged to pay the admission fee.

THE UNION-SQUARE FAIR BUILDINGS.

Last night brought the close of the second week of the Fair. The departments on Union-square bavn added largely to the total racaipts, and contributnd their full share to the success of thn enterprise. Afinr some drawbacks and disappoinments at first, they have now become the favorite resorts of tha *habitues* of the fair, who have seen the whole and know which to choose as thn best parts.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

The hall was literally packad with children yesterday, wan listened to thn farca of "Box and Cox," by Masters FOWLER, ISAACS and MCGUCKEN, with great interest. The actors were particularly happy in their delineation of this favorite farce, and kept up the interest of the audience to the end.

The entertainments were concluded by Mr. SIEGRIST with his trained dogs, by the kind permission of Mr. PLATT, of the Hippotheatron. The young folks are indebted to his generosity for one of the best amusements given by this department, and Mr. SIEGRIST is inquired for by tha juveniles daily. His dogs not only convulsed the spectators with laughter, but astonished tham with feats that no one would snppose could he performed. Tha kindness of Mr. S. cannot be too highly appreciated.

The entertainments are so attractive that they interfere materially with the sales. Tha ladias, although quite successful with their customers, have yet a good supply of articles, through tha many contributions made. We are informed by Mrs. HAMLIN, of Booth No. 3, that Mrs. GIBSON, of No. 957 Broadway, has gratuitously furnished her with a large assortment of confectioneries daily. Assisted as Mrs. HAMLIN is, by Miss CHALMERS and others, intelligent and agreesble, it may reasonably be supposed that Mrs. GIBSON's bounty has been largely drawn upon.

On Monday evening tha very beautiful *tableaux vivants* given by Mrs. BANKS and Mr. CALYO, of the Academy of Music, the 8th inst., will be repeated for the benefit of this department, at Nihlo's Seloon, by urgent request.

Mr. CALYO and Mrs. B. generously giva their services, and it is expected there will be a large attendance. Tha public may rest assured, from Mr. C's. well-known reputation, that it will be one of the finest exhibitions of the kind thet aver took place in this City. Tickets $1, lor sale at the nsual booths in this department.

THE PARK.

Thousends of people went to look for the ghost last night, and were well rewarded lor their trouble. Eech one, as he comes down the walk towsid the fountain, unconsciously furnishes e shere toward the emusement of the spectators on the other side. Every ection is shadowed forth, and it is quite amusing to see an elegantly-dressed gentleman ghost politely raising his hat to a shadow in crinoline. The usual appearance is that of swimmers rising and falling in toe weter. The small boy who is continually getting ducked by his larger companion, who in their turn are seized by the ghost of e Metropolitan policeman in full uniform, excites ine sympathy and astonishment of the spectators.

Toe lenis placed around in different positions of the Park are intended for the sale of ice-cream, if to weather ever gets warm enough to eat ice-cream oue of doors.

Now the wind has changed, and the cold Spring rains have been chased away by the sunshine, tha Park will become one of the pleesantest nleces to lounge in that we have this side of the Rambis.

Tha public ara informed that free ingress and egress can be had at all times from the fair building, tha only restriction is upon entering the Park from the street.

Prices at the Sanitary Fair.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 15, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I had hoped thet the univereal experiance et other feirs, in respect to high prices, could have had soma effect on tha managers of tha Sanitary Fair; but, et the risk of being called a grumbler, I veature to enter my protest egainst the folly which appears to rule at nresent. I have given my time and money in a certain department purely and solely from e desire that the commission should receive benefit from it; but it is very plain to every regular attendant at the fair thet thera is need of speedy retorm in the metter of prices. As I understand the snbject, people should be *induced* to coma thare and spend money; but as the case now stands, it is impossible for anyone to buy without an unpleasant feeling that they have been overreached.

In the Fire Department of the fair, my wife and I went to purchase a tidy or chair-cover. We did not want one particularly, but wished to spend something for the sake of the cause. After examining a few thet were suitable, we inquired the prices, and wera told that the one in hand was $10. By the sida of these I saw pincussions which ought to have been stuffed with green-backs to make them worth anything like tha value they were appraised at. As for tha other mora valuable and useful articles, they were totally beyond the reach of persons of moderate means. Tha same folly prevails generally throughout tha whole fair;—there are not many exceptions—and it is attended with damaging effect to the financial prospects of the enterprise. It is the result of permitting kind-hearted but short-sighted contributors to value their gifts at about twenty timee their intrinsic worth, and then expect people to buy them. Why, Sir, the noblest charity on earth cannot stand such an imposition. We (in the sense of the people) will give our money freely and levishly, *without* any equivalent, but do not ask us to buy useless things at twenty prices. When we carried them nome we should have an unpleasant memory of the Great Fair, and feel that, although the design was excellent, the good intention was sadly marred by the want of segecity end policy in the details.

There will have to he e grsad anction at the closa, for the fair is now at its zenith of prosperity, and scarcely a tithe of the goods have been sold. Thosa that remain will be damaged by the handling and dust, and go for a song. To avoid this calemity, for such it really would be, the prices must be promptly marked down to *less* than the esme goods can be bought for outside. They cost nothing to the Commission, and they can afford to have them sold under the market price. We have one week more, at least, in which to sell every piece in the two buildings, and the closing scenes should present only "a beggerly account of empty boxes." Teke down the absurd signs from the dolls' baby-houses in the Seventeenth-street building; $600 and $1,000 look badly attached to such gimcrecks, and have a deeper moral effect than one imagines at first. Prudent people compress their lips and say, "This is no place for my thin puree," and go awey with an aching heart, thinking how, through want of foresight, they have been deprived of the privilege of giving their mite. The prices must come down, or the fair will fail.
E. P. W.

Let us Have one High-Priced Day at the Fair.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 16, 1864.

I heertily egree with "P. I. L.," in yeaterdey's TIMES, that thera should be at least one "cheap day." at the fair, when those who can afford bnt twenty-five cents, should heve the pleasure of giving that sum for the tripie pu pose of aiding toe enterprise, of enjoying the sights, and of cultivating their petriotic impulses. I would even hava ona "shilling day," to draw in and enlist tha sympethies of the pooretsewing girls end laborers.

But there is another class to be looked efter—the *busy men*, who are willing to, and do contribute largely, directly, end indirectly, and who are not afreid to mingle with the Democretic masses, but whose time is too valuable to admit of their spending ten or twenty hours in *trying* to get round through the crowded building, so as to see the principal objects of interest. Their time is worth ten to e hundred or more dollars each day, and their business is often such as to absolutely forbid two days' absence. For these men, it would be far cheaper to he one of three thousend to pay $15,000 admission fees for a dey, and have room to move round rapidly, and see to advantage, than to join a crowd of thirty thousand at fifty cents admission, or one of fifteen thousand, at one dollar each. I am quite sure there are at least three thousend persons, including business men, and the aged and infirm, in good circumstances, who would gladly embrace tha privilege of visiting the fair buildings, on a three, five, or even on a ten dollar admission dey. It would be a cheap husbanding of time, and the money would be cheerfnlly given in aid o the cause. Will the managers pleese give one high-priced day, for the benefit of us.
BUSY MEN.

Country Folks and the Fair.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in the TIMES en erticle entitled "A *sharp* way to raise money." Now listen to e voice from New-Jersey, telling you "A *sure* way to reise money." I would protest against the season ticket errangement. You thousands of city people, holders of those tickets, go la each day, crowding the Fair so that we country people have no chenca at all—not being ambitious to take ntiresome journey lor the sake of getting into thet huge current and being made jam of. It may be "sweet to die tor one's country," but it is not sweet to oe jammed for one's country. Now I would suggest as e remedy, that these season tickats that were honght for a Feir of two weeks' duration, run oat at the end of that time. Toen continue the Fair two weeks longar for the benefit of the hundreds of outsiders, who want to go in, but will not while we receivn such fenrful accounts of the pressure thern. Tha ticket-holders will hava had their money's worth, and it they havn not seen enough, they have tha same privilege of enteriag as others. The pecuniery advantaga to the Fair would be great—tha inducements to strangers to go to the City, greater. My voice being feminine, of course will die away in a feeble wail, unless the idea suggested is enlarged and acted upon by masculine wisdom. Now raise your powerful voice in our behnif, and you shall ever take your place as one of the good old "Times'" sn read of.
ONE WHO "HAS EYES," BUT SAW NOTHING.

This Seat Taken.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As one who has spent a considerable sum of money in tha Sanitary Fair, I wish to find fault with tha way in which "the exhibition of Cinderalla at NIBLO's Saloon, thn afternoon of April 16, was managed." No price of a ticket was stated in the notice. Nothing was said of thn right of *reserving* seats. My little girl went with hnr annt, and two dollars were paid for tickets. On entering they found nearly every seat marked "taknn." Thera ware no seats in any of tha galleries. Of course nothing could be seen or heard, and the party retirad. The money for admittance was damanded, but refused. Whether the reservation of seats, and admission of parties after the house was full was the act of the lessee or of the lady managers, it was wrong. Multitudes of ladies were treated in like manner. If the managers think this is the way to manage they make a great mistake.
JUSTICE.

A Military Weapon for the Fair.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Wednesday, April 13, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I should like to present e *spade* to the Sanitary Fair, to be given to the Major-General thought by the greatest number of voters to deserva it. Not knowing the committee, I address you. Yours respectfully.

[It is hardly necessary. Tha weapon referred to is useful, but some of our Major-Generals have got so in the habit of obeying Scriptural injunctions, that if you give them *swords* they manage to convert them into *spades*, and never use them in any other form.]

Another Benefit for the Sanitary Fair—Tableau at Cornwall.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CORNWALL, Friday, April 15, 1864.

The good old town of Cornwell has added to its feme during the present latamous rebellion, by the aid it has given for tha relief of the sick and wounded soldiers. The ladies, by their inuustry, have contributed largely in making the necessary articles for tha comfort of the disabled soldier. They have raised the means by private contributions and by interesting public lectures. They recently got up an ameteur performance for that purpose. It consisted of theatrical scenes, tableaux, charades, old folk's concerts, and patriotic and sentimental songs. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. RINO very kindly gave the large hall in their splendid mansion for that purpose, and, with others, contributed largely to its success.

The performance came on last evening before a crowded and appreciative audience from the vicinity, and from Newburgh. It not only equaled but exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. It would be invidious to distinguish between performers of such great merit, but it may not be improper to speak of an original piece, Mrs. POLLY BROWN's visit to the Sanitary Commissioners' Home, to see her poor wounded son, ISAAC, after the battle of Gettysburgh, and Mr. CHARLES H. KING's Yankee Story, which could not have been surpassed by YANKEE HILL in his best days. Tha effair, as a whole, was a perfect success.

Underground Railway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit ma to ask Mr. R. B. WILLSON for soma explanations that he has omitted in his letter in tha TIMES of tha 7th instant?

1. What are the grades to be? I have no doubt that they *can* be mada so that no inconvenience will arise from them; but it is necessery, for tha interest of the City, to settle that point in tha ontset, and leave nothing to tha present convenience of the company, unless on condition that the City shall not have to bear tha expense of altering tha tunnel grades when the street and sewer gradee are improved, as they must be when the City is governed by men of eppropriate talent.

2. He says tha engines employed in the Loadon tunnel have been constructed so as to consnme their own smoke and gas. I don't understend now an engine can consume carbonaic acid gas, nor do I see how an engine can make smoke et all if it burn coke, as I am told the locomotivas do in that tnnnel. Mr. WILLSON probably uses popular leaguage; bnt it is desirable to know explicitly whether tha engines differ at all from the common smoke-burners. I am told they do not; and that the air in tha tunnel is rather difficult to see through, and is considered bnt tolerable.

3. He thinks the expenditure of eight or ten millions will oenefit workingmen. Toat will depend on the utility of the work. If it is profitable to the stockholders, it will be orofiiable to all. If it is like tha Thames tuonel in that respect, it will be like money spent in gunpowder. A better way for the laborers would be to spend it in buildings, so as to make their rents moderate. This argument does not pertain to tha subject, but as it has been used, and may influence some, it is proper to say that unprofitable work for the sake of benefiting workmen is a mistake.

4. Mr. WILLSON says tha railway will eable nurses and children to go to the Park or Bay "in search of fresh air." This is a delicate setire. But I have proposed a better remedy, which is to get rid of dirt by immediate removal, and by removing its causes, so that we may always have fresh air without searching for it.

Mr. WILLSON will understand that I regard his project with respect and interest; but am not satisfied thet there will be a pure air in the tunnel; and have plans of my own, which I think better than his, to increase the averega speed of city trasportation, and the sanitary condition of the people.
J. K. FISHER, No. 30 Broadway.

Pay of Letter-Carriers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The thanks of the letter-carriers, as well as those of the employes generally in the Post-office in this City, are due for your very timely, just and appropriate article in this morning's paper on increasa of pay. Thera is not an office in the United States where the employas are so heavily worked as that in this City, and their pay, in view of increased prices of every article of consumption, is truly and cruelly "inadequate." While the Government exacts faithful and prompt performence of duty, should it not be just, and "muzzle not the ox that treadeth out the corn?"
FAIR PLAY.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 13, 1864.

The Death of A. A. Lovett.

BARNSTABLE, Mass., Saturday, April 16.

The final funeral aervices of the late A. A. LOVATT, Superintendent of the People's Line of Telegraph, took place at his father's residence in this place to-day. The attandance was very large, including representatives of the telegraphic profession from all parts of tha country. Toe services were conducted by the Rev. JOHN C. KIMBALL, who paid a touching tribute to the many virtues of the deceased.

Metropolitan Fair.

THE RUBBER DEPARTMENT.

On exhibition in tha ruhber department will be found thet grent promoter of domeslic comfort, the universal clothes wringer, the proprietors of which munificently donsied five hundred of thasa machines, with the proviso that they should ha sold at naither more nor less than the regular price, $7 each.

This is the well-known cog-wheel wringer, which is the only apparatus of the kind which does tha work perfectly, and without injury to tha fabric, or its trimmings, buttons, &c. Experiance has proven thet, after a few months' use of those wringers worked by friction, the bottom roll will slip, and in many cases this tears tha cloth passing through it, or breaks the ruober loosa on the lower roll. There can be no slips with tha cog wheals; when one rubber turns, the other must go with it. The universal wringers are self-adjusting and adjustable, and can be used for fina laces, bed-clothing or any fabrics. They are well end firmly constructed, not at all liable to get out of order, and, with fair usege, will last many years. They have been before the public something over four years, during which time the demand for them has regularly increased, and at tha present time over ten tnonsand a month are sold. Any further information in regard to them will be cordially received by R. C. BROWNING, at the warerooms, No. 347 Broadway.—*Evening Express.*

The most exquisite gift which can oe proffered to a lady is a case of PHALON & SON'S extreci ol the "Night Blooming Cereus." As sooo as introduced, this new perfume was recognized as the finest, the purest and the most parmanent in existance, by the whole fashionoble world this side of the Atlantic.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencemeot of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufactnrer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, uotil he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are tha only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; bus Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent hy mail to all parts of the world during the pest few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that tha Morton Gold Pen can hn obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the sama price, postage only excepted

Reader, you can have an and nring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at tha present almost universal High-Pressura Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

What is of more Value than Gold?
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
The only POSITIVE remedy for CATARRH!
In Family Boxes, 25 cents, by all Druggists.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

DIED.

BOGART.—In this City, on Friday, April 15, GRENDA HOWE, son of Theodore P. and Eliza T. Bogart, aged 8 years, 5 months and 4 days.

His remains will be taken to Bristol, R. I., for interment.

BOYCE.—On Friday, April 15, JOHN A. BOYCE, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 256 West 22d-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

BOYLAN.—In Brooklyn, Friday evening, April 15, after a protracted illness, Col. COMFORT BUTLER, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 111 Harrison-st., at 3 o'clock this (Sabbath) afternoon.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

DE LAMATER.—On Thursday, April 14, after a severe and lingering illness, ISAAC B., youngest son of the late Samuel De Lamater, aged 21 years.

The friends of tha family, and those of his grandfather, John De Lamater, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 517 West 23d-st., without further invitation, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 3 P. M. His remains will be deposited in the family vault at the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st.

FALCONER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, April 16, ELIZABETH, the dearly-beloved wife of Wm. H. Falconer, and daughter of Joseph Wiley, Esq., of Morrisania.

Tha relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 21 2d-st., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GRAY.—On Saturday, April 16, infant daughter of William and Harriet D. Gray, in the 2d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, Grand-av., third house south of Fulton, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MANSIR.—At Glen Park, Westchester County, on Thursday morning, April 14, after a painful illness of some weeks, Mr. ISAIAH MANSIR, late merchant of Baltimore, Md., in the 86th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Baltimore for interment.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

MCCOY.—On Saturday, April 16, after a long and painful illness, JANE, wife of L. D. McCoy, aged 29 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 139 West 30th-st. Her remains will be taken to Peekskill for interment.

SPENCE.—On Friday morning, April 15, of membranous croup, JOSIE B. SPENCE, youngest son of J. B. Spence, aged 4 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock on Sunday, from No. 115 West 40th-st.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 183—April 16, 1864
32, 64, 56, 12, 62, 28, 72, 70, 30, 22, 13, 3, 24.

CLASS 184—April 16, 1864.
52, 9, 16, 70, 38, 4, 25, 40, 63, 2, 58, 46, 56.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 279.—April 16, 1864.
55, 21, 58, 52, 18, 23, 45, 50, 64, 24, 4, 63, 36.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 280.—April 16, 1864.
47, 62, 71, 42, 52, 25, 72, 51, 27, 4, 56, 63, 6.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 61 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK: Pursuant to a resolution unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Shareholders of the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, held at the Bank, No. 29 Pine-street, on the fourteenth instant, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the said meeting was adjourned to meet at the same place, on MONDAY, the eighteenth (18th) instant, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of further considering the matters specified in the call for such meeting. A full and punctual attendance is requested.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1864.
WALDO HUTCHINS, Chairman.
F. E. WOOSTER, } Secretaries.
WM. H. ARMSTRONG, }

A COMPLETE SET OF THE NEW-YORK *Daily Times* (from the initial number 1850 to 1863 inclusive), neatly bound in 25 volumes, for sale. Apply to SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* Office.

5,000,000 OF CIGARS,
ALL GRADES AND SIZES.
JOHN J. REIMER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN IMPORTED HAVANA AND MANUFACTURER OF DOMESTIC CIGARS,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-STREET.

Merchants and the trade ara respectfully informed that I hava got on hand, and am constantly receiving from my branch house in Havana, the best brands and most salable sizes of every grade of

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS,

which I am offering at very moderate prices. My connections with said port enabla me to defy all competition.

MY STOCK OF DOMESTIC CIGARS, which is constantly supplied by my own factory in this City, the tobacco being imported by myself, or selected under my own supervision, for cash, consists of most all sizes and qualities, FROM $16 TO $70 PER 1,000.

I can in this branch also offer greater bargains than any other house in the City.

IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS FROM $45 TO $200.

MY STOCK OF LEAF TOBACCO is well worth your attention, and I invite you to inspect it.

To my customers and the public, the information that I keep, as usual, a supply of

Choice Imported and Domestic Liquors on hand, which, together with my Wood and Willow Ware, I offer at low figures.

JOHN J. REIMER,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR MURRAY.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TO IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN CLOTHING, AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, IN ALL THEIR BRANCHES.

The Committee on the above branches of trade, earnestly request all who have *not* subscribed to the funds of the Sanitary Commission, *to do so at once*, in ordar that their contributions may appear in the list which will be published in the daily papers in a few days.

At the

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Rates at the Stock Exchange.....APRIL 16, 1864.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20s, C.	111¾	200 Harlem R.	s30 126
17,000 do.	111¾	200 Reading R.	150
1,000 Treas. N. Y.	s30	1000 do.	149⅝
1,000 Treas. N. Y.	s30	2000 do.	149⅜
Cor. Aldermen	112⅝	500 do.	b10 151
1,000 U. S. 1-yr C.	99⅜	200 do.	b30 153
2,000 do.	99	700 Mich. Cen. R.	150
2,000 do.	99	400 do.	149¾
2,000 do.	99	300 do.	149
20,000 No. Cs. issued to R. R.	75¾	1500 M. So. & N.I.E.	109
5,000 do.	s15¾	1200 do.	108⅜
5,000 Cal. State 7s	100	500 do.	108⅜
20,000 Ohio & Miss C.	85	600 do.	108
20,000 do.	84	200 do.	107¾
20,000 do.	b10 84	1000 do.	107¾
20,000 do.	83¾	1500 do.	107¾
20,000 do.	83	200 M. S. & N. I. C. S.	146
20,000 do.	83⅛	300 do.	145¾
20,000 do.	51	100 Ill. C. Full Stock.	130
20,000 do.	50	2100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	141
20,000 do.	171	200 do.	140⅜
20,000 Amer. Gold.	171¾	800 do.	140
20,000 do.	171¾	800 do.	139¾
20 Metropolitan Bk.	121	1800 do.	139
20 same at Com'rce.	118	1500 do.	138⅜
50 do.	118¾	500 do.	138¾
50 do.	105	300 do.	138¾
12 Mer. Ex. Bank.	70	1600 do.	138
200 Camden Co.	69	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	121¾
100 do.	b10 69	1200 do.	121
100 do.	s60 69	700 do.	120⅜
400 do.	68⅝	3000 do.	120⅜
200 do.	s30 68	50 Clev., Col. & Cin. R	170
200 do.	68	30 do.	163
500 do.	67⅝	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	138
500 Del. & H. C. Co.	240	100 do.	137⅜
100 Penn. Coal Co.	220	500 do.	137
100 do.	218	100 do.	136¾
200 Central Coal Co.	83	300 do.	136¾
200 Cum. Coal Prf.	83¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	147
200 do.	83¾	500 do.	148⅝
200 do.	83¾	200 do.	s15 148
200 do.	83¾	200 do.	s15 146⅜
200 do.	s10 83	100 do.	s15 147
200 Amer. Coal Co.	108⅜	700 Chi. & R. I. R.	120
1000 do.	108⅜	300 do.	120
400 Quicksilv. Min.	79¼	200 do.	119⅜
200 do.	78	200 do.	118
800 do.	77¾	800 do.	117
50 Con. Am. Transit.	51	500 do.	b3 117¾
100 do.	s30¾	300 do.	117¾
10 Pacific M. S. Co.	229¾	50 do.	b30 120
200 do.	228	300 Ch. B. & Quin.	142
200 do.	227	100 do.	140⅜
100 N. Y. Cen.	b15 139	300 do.	140
300 do.	138	100 do.	b10 141¾
2100 do.	138¾	400 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	78
200 do.	138¾	200 Tot. & Wabash.	70
200 do.	s10 138¾	200 do.	s30 72
100 Erie R.	119¾	9450 P., Ft. W. & C.	140
2400 do.	119	500 do.	140⅜
800 do.	s 118¾	900 do.	142
400 do.	s 118¾	800 do.	142¾
1500 do.	s 118¾	800 do.	s30 140
100 do.	s10 118¾	200 Alt. & T. H.	79
500 do.	b5 119¾	100 do.	b30 79
100 do.	b10 119¾	100 do.	78
100 do.	b10 119¾	100 Alt. & T. H. Pr.	77
100 do.	119¾	400 Chi. & N. W. R.	b4 64
400 Erie Railway Pr.	116	50 do.	64
600 do.	116¾	400 do.	63
1200 do.	116¾	300 do.	62
200 Hudson R.	141	400 do.	61
1200 do.	142	200 do.	60⅜
500 do.	141¾	1000 Chi. & N. W. R. Pr	97
100 do.	b10 142¾	300 Chic. & A. Pref.	102
500 do.	b5 142	100 Mer. & Chi. 1st Pr	77
500 do.	141⅜	200 Mar. & Chi. 2d P.	57⅜
8,000 Erie 1st M. Bs.	120	250 Cop'k Iron M.	13
5,000 Al. & T. H. 2M. Pr.	98	100 do.	12⅜
8,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st	95	700 Lehich & Susq. C.	18⅜
4,000 Clev. & Tol. R. 2d	118	600 Qtz. Hill M. Co.	13
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	116	100 do.	13
10,000 Miss. & Mo. R. G.	76	100 Mariposa M. Co.	36
5,000 Chic. & Alt. 1st M.	110⅜	500 do.	35
100 Miss. & Mo. R.	56		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Tra. Notes 7 3-10		2500 Reading R.	150⅜
We. Ont. & Ap.	112	500 do.	b10 152
16,000 Ohio & M. C.	51	800 do.	t51
20,000 do.	52	200 do.	s30 150⅜
20,000 do.	83	100 Mich. Cen. R.	148
50,000 American Gold.	173¾	200 do.	147
3,000 do.	173	100 do.	h15 149
2000 Canton Co.	70	2000 do.	146
100 do.	69¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	107
200 Cum. Coal Prf.	83	200 do.	106
200 do.	82⅝	600 do.	105
100 Quicksil. M. Co.	78	1500 do.	104
700 do.	77	400 do.	104¼
100 Pacific M. S. S. C.	227	100 M. S. & N. I. R. G.	141
200 do.	226	100 do.	140
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	138¾	100 do.	139
200 do.	b10 138¾	600 Ill. C. R. S.	139
400 do.	138	400 do.	138⅜
2000 Erie R.	117¾	300 do.	b10 140
200 do.	118	1000 Cleve. & Pitts R.	122
200 do.	119¾	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	138
200 do.	118¾	100 do.	136
200 do.	118¾	600 Cleve. & Tol. R.	147
100 do.	119	500 Chi. & R. I. R.	122
100 Erie R. Pr.	119	500 do.	121⅝
100 do.	116¾	100 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	140
200 do.	116¾	200 do.	142
200 Hud. R. R.	141⅜	400 M. & F. Du C.	78¾
200 do.	141⅝	100 do.	77
200 do.	142	325 Nor. & Wor. R.	71
200 do.	143	300 Tol. & Wab. R.	71
250 do.	143	300 do.	70⅝
500 Harlem R.	122	300 do.	70
400 Chic. & N. W.	62	1800 P., Ft. W. & C.	140⅝
300 do.	61⅞	100 Alt. & T. H. Pr.	98

PUBLIC BOARD—I P. M.

200 N. Y. Central.	b3 137	400 Clev. & Pitts.	121
700 Erie R.	c 116⅛	400 do.	b3 122⅜
200 do.	116⅛	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	c 137
500 do.	117⅛	200 do.	s3 138⅜
500 do.	n 117⅛	500 do.	139
200 do.	117⅛	100 do.	s3 139
200 do.	118	200 do.	s60 138⅝
200 do.	o 117⅜	100 do.	c 138
200 Erie R. Pr.	110⅜	300 do.	139⅛
100 do.	s3 110⅜	300 do.	139⅜
100 do.	110⅜	200 Cle. & Tol. R.	ex-d. 148
500 Hudson Riv. R.	c 140⅛	1600 do.	149⅛
400 do.	142	100 do.	149
1500 Reading R.	149⅛	100 do.	148⅜
1400 do.	149	100 Chi. & N. W. R.	63
200 do.	s3 150	100 Chic. & R. I.	120
200 do.	b10 151	300 do.	120⅜
400 do.	s3 149	700 P., F. W. & Chi.	143
200 do.	149⅛	100 do.	144
200 do.	a 149	300 do.	143⅛
200 Mich. Cen.	148	100 do.	143⅜
200 do.	146	500 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	77
500 M. S. & N. I. R.	106	350 do.	78
400 do.	105	100 T. H. & Alt.	78⅜
100 do.	e 105⅜	100 do.	78
100 do.	c 105⅜	100 T. H. & Alt. R. Pr.	97
700 do.	105⅜	10,000 O. & Miss. C.	52
100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	145⅜	10,000 no.	52⅜
1700 Ill. Cen. R.	138⅜	100 Cumb. Coal Co.	83⅜
200 do.	138⅜	250 Quick. M. Co.	78
200 do.	a 138	200 do.	78⅜
200 do.	b3 138⅜	200 do.	s3 78⅜
200 do.	138⅜	300 Mar. Min. Co.	35

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen. R.	137⅛	600 Clev. & Pitts. R.	120
800 Erie R.	118	800 do.	120⅜
1200 do.	117⅜	100 do.	b3 121
200 do.	b3 117⅜	100 Gal. & C. R.	135
1400 do.	117⅜	300 do.	s60 132
800 do.	117⅛	300 do.	132
200 Erie Pref.	110	200 do.	s30 132
100 do.	s3 110	1400 Cle. & Tol. R.	ex-d 147
300 Hud. R. R.	b10 142	200 do.	s18 147
100 do.	b10 142⅜	400 do.	b9 148
200 do.	141⅜	200 do.	b10 148
200 do.	141	900 Chi. & R. I.	117⅜
400 Harlem R.	122	100 do.	b10 118⅜
600 Reading R.	147	400 do.	117⅜
800 do.	145	800 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	138
1400 do.	144	300 do.	138⅜
400 do.	143⅜	400 do.	139
1200 do.	143	100 do.	138⅛
1200 do.	b3 143⅜	50 Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	74⅜
100 Mich. Cen. R.	144	700 Tol. & Wab.	71
200 do.	143	300 do.	70⅜
200 M. S. & N. I. R.	102	50 Canton Co.	67
200 do.	s3 102	500 Cumo. Coal.	b5 81⅜
1200 do.	102⅜	300 do.	s3 81
200 do.	102⅜	100 do.	b low 81
900 do.	b3 102⅜	100 do.	81
100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	139	1100 Quicks. M. Co.	77⅛
200 do.	140⅜	200 do.	77
200 Ill. Cen. R.	137	500 do.	77
100 do.	136	500 do.	b3 77⅜
1100 do.	134	200 Cen. Coal	70
250 do.	s3 134	1200 Bucks C. L. Co.	1⅜
200 do.	133⅜	10,000 Sandy R. Coal & Oil Co.	1⅜
100 do.	133¾	10,000 do.	b10 96⅜
100 do.	b3 134	5,000 do.	s10 96⅛
20,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	51		

SATURDAY, April 16—P. M.

The price of Gold fell off this morning to 171@171¼ per cent. at the First Board of the Stock Exchange. At and after the Second Board, 173¼@173@172 per cent. The export demand for this day's steamers $950,476, making for the whole week $1,002,484. The sale of Gold to the Importers to pay Custome Duties from the Treasury Office, to-day, amount to $1,017,000, making for the week, $4,992,000. The Customs paid in to-day, are $1,013,000, making for the week $3,574,000, by far the heaviest amount ever taken in a single week.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan, to-day, were as follows:

At Treasury Office	$75,550
First National Bank	320,000
Second National Bank	300,000
Sixth National Bank	140,000
Together	$1,045,550

There was a very sharp demand for money to-day, which was more severely felt upon the Stock Exchange business than upon any other financial class, though the banks themselves were so severely pressed for greenbacks to pay into the Treasury as to be compelled to call in a portion of their demand loans.

There was something of a panic feeling on the railway speculation to-day, owing to the demand for money and the apprehension of increased stringency next week. The decline in the list at the First Board was very rapid from the start on almost every description, East and West, and the extreme changes from the best sales of Friday were from 7 to 15 per cent. The realizations, by needy sellers, were quite large although the list of business includes a considerable amount of *short* contracts. The operators who feel *bearishly* inclined have no difficulty in selling for cash and borrowing the Stocks for delivery. The great bulk of the cash transactions, likewise, were the result of the pressure for money. The Government Stocks were comparatively steady, and a portion of the miscellaneous shares stood the pressure pretty well.

At 4 o'clock there was continued depression in the Railway speculation, and the nitimate fell in prices since Friday is very heavy throughout the list. The Mining Stocks are almost wholly neglected, and many of the new schemes unsalable. At the very close, on the Street, the Railways were to all appearance in a fresh panic.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861	116	114	Mich. Central	153	142
U. S. 5-20's	112¾	111	Mich Southern	112¾	1.2
N. Y. Central	141	137	Mich Guaran'd	150	149
Erie	121	116¾	Illinois Cen.	148¼	133
Erie Preferred	112	110	Pittsburgh	127	129
Hudson	148	139	Fort Wayne	145⅜	138
Pacific Mail	229	223	Rock Island	128	117⅜
Harlem	150	142	Galena	141	122
Canton	72	65	Reading	159¾	140
Treas. Certificates	99	99	Quicksilver	81¾	76⅜
Toledo	148	147	Cum'land Coal	83⅜	80
Northwest	67	61	Mariposa	36	32½

We understand that the proposed Belmont Gold Mining Company for Colorado has been abandoned, and the preliminary subscriptions returned to the Stockholders.

Very little attention was paid to the Bank Stocks to-day. The following bids were made:

State of New-York	111	Hanover	105
Commerce	116	Irving	106
Ocean	101⅜	Metropolitan	121
American Exchange	121	Continental	105
Bank of N. America	110		

The following offers were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	111	Rl. Central, '75	118
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '67	115	Al. & T. H. seconds, Prf.	98
Erie 2ds, '79	120	Al. & T. H. 2ds, In.	92
Hud. R. 2ds, s. f. '85	117	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	110
Hud. R. 3ds, '75	135	Chi. & N. W. firsts	94⅜
Harlem seconds, '64	101	Chi. & N. W. seconds	100
Harlem thirds, 68	105	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	100
Erie 3ds, '83	120	Gal. & Chic. 2ds	112
M. S. & N. I. S. F.	118		

Uniform National Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Bank of France was established in 1803. Its charter gave it the exclusive privilege of issuing bills payable to the bearer for fifteen years. In 1848, a few departments banks had been created, and were in existence, but by a decree of the Republic, made in April of that year, these were compelled to become branches of the National Bank, to which, and to its branches in the Provinces, the right to issue bank notes, in our meaning of the words, was, and continues to be restricted. The result is a paper currency of uniform value throughout the Empire, having the necessary inland exchange upon bills redeemable at a considerable distance from the place of circulation, because these notes are not receivable for taxes and customs duties.

The Bank is the fiscal agent of the Government, carries an account current with the Treasury of above 150 millions of francs, regularly makes advances upon the accruing taxes, and holds government securities to more than the nominal amount of its capital. It is essentially a government institution. The Emperor appoints its Governor and Deputy Governor, the Directors only being elected by its Stockholders.

The Bank of England, in like manner, and to equal effect, is a government agent. Eleven of the fourteen millions of its capital is permanently invested in national securities. It holds the cash of the army and navy, advances very largely upon the taxes and excises, receives the cash payments of the customs, manages the national debt, contracts the government loans, and pays the interest to the holders. Under the present charter, granted in 1844, the Government is pledged to grant no charters hereafter to other banks of issue, and allows the bank to compound with such of the existing banks as are disposed to surrender the privilege of issuing circulating notes; intending that, as soon as such charters expire, the exclusive privilege of issuing currency shall be secured to the national institution. England has a dear-bought experience of the Brierian system of money-making corporations, thousand-limbed, headless and heartless, which has its correspondents in our own history. She carried on her wars with the French Republic, NAPOLEON, and the United States upon an irredeemable paper currency. In the five years immediately following the battle of Waterloo, one hundred of these corporations went into bankruptcy, and in the years 1824-5 and '6, ninety more of them swamped on the excess of their circulation. The ruinous discounts which they had cost to the holders while they circulated, amounting to more than their pretended value, and what was left of their nominal value sinking into nothing in the hands of those who last held them. A country depending so largely and so delicately upon its commercial soundness as England, could endure such a system no longer, and the monster mob is doomed irretrievably. The currency manufacture, so long heterogeneous, irresponsible and ungovernable, is replaced by a money system which represents the accountability and resources of the whole people.

This is the tendency of the times. Communities far aoough advanced from the primitive form of exchange by direct barter to require a system relieved of its inconveniences, necessarily look for agencies which, with equal security, may carry on their domestic commerce through representative mediums at once the cheapest, quickest and safest which they can devise. Instead of exchanging of values in substance, they aim at effecting payments and receipts by "set-off." Needing only to receive and pay the balances of their general dealings, they must have clearing-houses, of which every bank of discount and deposit is an example in miniature.

Savages cannot trust each other; civilized man must trust somebody or something to nearly the whole amount of their dealings. At first they employ banks and bankers in the service. These receive the values in coarse of exchange in money and credits; set them off against each other upon their books, and pay over the balances resulting to their customers; or, at least, this is their proper office. But, unhappily, their agency, especially where they are also banks of issue, and make payments in their own notes, has never proved eminently insecure, always expensive, and often worthless. A better instrumentality is the necessity of our stage of civilized commerce. The representative of values which we need, must have the character of that which England and France have so nearly attained. The faith of the nation must replace the faith of corporations. The sovereignty which stamps and accredits the coin of the country, must draw within its guardianship the entire currency, and warrant and defend its value to all who are asked or compelled to use it.

The United States national banking system, just now initiated, is the very first endeavor that we have made to regulate the value of the money of the country. At the very outset it has demonstrated its power to effect uniformity and equality of exchange value at the par of the notes issued by the Treasury, without respect to the place of issue, or the character of the institutions that issue it, and above the market rates of all other bank paper, except in the nearest neighborhood of their respective locations. At St. Louis every National bank note from Maine to Wisconsin is exactly at the par of greenbacks, while exchange is quoted at 1 ⅜ cent. against Philadelphia, and a ½ ⅜ cent. against New-York. The prices current of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, show the same thing. Thus, these notes of the national banking system have achieved the prime requisite of a currency, which is uniformity of value through the whole range of intended circulation. They also answer the next requirement—they are everywhere of the highest market value that any paper money can hold on the conditions in which they are tried. The Government holds the securities on which they are based in trust for their redemption, and guarantees their prompt conversion into lawful money on sight, without any of the risks or delays that expose other paper money to the losses by brokerage.

Nothing more than this can be asked; nothing less should be allowed. It meets the public necessity, and commands the public judgment. Great as the revolution is which it contemplates on our money system, it is simply inevitable. Working side by side with the old system, it can by its inherent force supplant it. Congress may as well understand it so, and give us without delay the best form of legislative provisions which they can devise for its earliest and highest success. The banking capital in the existing State corporations must sooner or later conform or yield to it; for in its presence they cannot long maintain their existence. The best of them only live to countenance the worst. They can render a worthier service and a better paying one by coming up fairly to the work required from them by all the interests with which they are concerned. E.

Fourth National Bank.

OPINION AS TO THE LEGALITY OF THE SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING, AND THE POWERS OF THE SHAREHOLDERS, BY HON. JAMES EMOTT, OF POUGHKEEPSIE, AND DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, ESQ., OF NEW-YORK.

OUR opinion has been asked by certain shareholders of the Fourth National Bank of New-York, who have united in the call for a meeting of the shareholders on the 14th day of April, instant, as to the legality of the meeting thus called, and the powers of the shareholders when assembled.

Before discussing these questions, it will be proper to advert for a moment to the character and constitution of Banking Associations organized under the act of Congress of February 25, 1863.

The act contemplates that persons desiring to commence the business of banking under its provisions, should associate themselves by the signature of articles. The precise character or contents of these articles of association is not prescribed, but they are, of necessity, the fundamental law of the association or corporation, and are in that particular analogous to the charter of a corporation, which derives its existence directly from the legislative power, by a single act of its will. They contain the regulations which are necessary to the organization of a corporation, with respect to its duration, its place, the number and terms of its officers and their powers, the capital and the shares into which it is divided, and the reasonable powers and duties of the officers and members of the body, so far as these various subjects are not regulated expressly by the act. It is plain, also, both from the nature of the case and the frame of the statute, and from analogy and the practice which obtains, and has been sanctioned by the courts in the cases of State corporations, formed under general laws, that these articles may and should provide for their alteration or amendment, in all particulars in which the statute gives discretionary power to the corporation, at any time and in any manner not inconsistent with the act of Congress. The articles of banks formed under the General Banking Law of New-York, and of other corporations formed under general laws of the State, invariably contain provisions for their alteration at the pleasure of the corporators. The power to make such amendments is often restricted by various conditions, but these restrictions only prove its existence, and that without them it would be absolute. This act, in effect, authorizes persons associating in conformity to it to form a corporation, and to change the character of their corporation, or the regulations of its existence, at their pleasure, in any respect not contrary to the law. It is, in effect, a delegation of legislative powers to the corporators for this purpose, and their action is as effectual to modify as to create, and as complete when done as if it had been accomplished by a direct exercise of legislative power.

The act requires that a certificate of certain particulars and facts in respect to the association should be made, acknowledged, and filed with the Comptroller of the Currency. That officer is then to make a certificate, showing that the association has complied with the provisions of the Banking Act, which is to be published, and thereupon the association becomes incorporate, with the powers authorized and conferred by the act, and defined by its articles. One of these powers specified in the eleventh section of the statute, is the power to make by-laws for the election of directors, the management of its property, the regulation of its affairs, and the transfer of its stock.

It will be necessary, presently, to advert further to the subject of these by-laws. At present it is sufficient to say, that as the articles together with and resting upon the Legislature grant contained in the act, must be considered as the charter of the body, like the Constitution of a State, the by-laws are, as has been often said in similar cases, the statute laws of the body, and when duly adopted, supreme within itself. Thus constituted, the association becomes as it were a commonwealth in itself, and under such general laws as that before us, it possesses the largest possible power of self-government and control.

1. It will hardly be denied that the faculty of assembling in corporate meeting to transact the business of the corporation is inherent in the stockholders or corporators of such a body. All the powers of the body corporate will remain and reside in the corporators to be exercised by them, if they are not delegated by their articles or conferred by the law upon the officers, and the residue of power and final control rests there in all cases. The manner of convening such meetings depends, of course, upon the law and the articles. If these are silent, yet the power to assemble remains, and if there is no provision as to notice, all that is necessary is, that all the members of the corporation should have reasonable notice. (Angel & Ames on Corp., sections 492-3-4, and cases cited.) In the present case, the power to assemble is recognized by the statute, and power to call the shareholders together is given by article 7 of the articles of association, when it is desired to amend or change the articles themselves. The statute, however, does not, nor do the articles, prescribe or require any particular time or length of notice, except in the single case of a special election of directors. We are unable to perceive how the inference, that no shareholders' meeting can be legal without thirty days' notice, by publication in two newspapers, can be drawn from the facts that the act recognizes the power to hold meetings for other purposes, while it only prescribes this particular notice for this particular one. To us, the inference seems just the contrary. Nor can any by-law adopted by the directors merely, if the directors have power to adopt by-laws, limit or restrain the power of the shareholders in this respect. That power is original and inherent, and nothing but the sovereign legislative power of Congress, or the will of the corporators expressed in their association can limit it. The directors may limit their own power to call meetings of shareholders, but they cannot interfere with the right secured by the articles to the shareholders to do so. And the by-law which the directors have adopted, and which is supposed to affect the present question, really has no bearing on it. It simply regulates their action, when, as a board, and not as shareholders, they call a general meeting. It does not attempt to prescribe what notice of such meeting shall be given by the shareholders, who exercise their right under the articles to do so.

We are unhesitatingly of opinion that the right to call the shareholders together, according to the rules of the common law, and under the articles, requires for its exercise only, that reasonable notice should be given to the shareholders, and that ten days notice, which has been given here, cannot but be deemed reasonable.

2. The powers of the shareholders when assembled are limited only by the law and the restriction they have placed upon themselves. That they may alter their articles of association is plain. It results from the general considerations to which we have already referred, it is expressly conferred by the eighth article of the association.

"8. These articles of association may be changed or amended at any time by the vote of stockholders owning a majority of the stock of the association, and any three stockholders may call a meeting of the stockholders for this purpose."

It is recognized and implied in the act of Congress, which in the 12th section forbids any change in the articles to impair the rights of creditors of the association, implying that any other alteration may be made. We can hardly suppose that the powers of the meeting of the 14th of April, if legally called, as we have no doubt it is, to change any article of this association, will be seriously questioned.

3. The power to make by-laws also belongs to the whole corporate body, to be exercised by all its members. It must be exercised by them, and no by-laws can be otherwise made unless it has been expressly delegated to officers or some governing body. (Ang. & Ames on Corp., § 227, and cases cited.) The National Banking Law makes no such delegation; nothing of that sort is claimed. Power to make by-laws is given to the corporation, and not to its directors or officers. The articles of this bank, art. 6, give the directors power to make all by-laws which are necessary to regulate the business of the bank, but this is a limited grant, referring merely to the ordinary transactions of its business. In any construction of it, however, it cannot exclude the power of the shareholders to make by-laws, because that is inherent and original; besides as the shareholders at their meeting have power to change the articles, they may entirely resume even this grant of power, and thus leave the whole power over this subject entirely with themselves. The power to make any and all by-laws could not then be questioned.

4. Lastly, we are asked whether this association can, by a vote of a majority of the shareholders, discontinue its business and dissolve itself, or proceed to a dissolution of its corporate existence. Upon this point we are unable to entertain any doubt. By an act of Congress these associations are allowed to fix the term of their existence at any period not exceeding twenty years, and it is not easy to see why they may not accelerate its termination if they see fit. It is true, they are in a sense public instruments or agents, but they are of the precise character created by their own act under the sanction of the law, and they may provide for winding up whenever their interests demand. The State banks have always claimed and exercised this power under a similar statute, and no one has ever questioned it. The articles of this bank provide for a termination of its existence sooner than the period of twenty years by the clause in the 9th article which authorizes a dissolution by a majority of the stockholders. It is said that to terminate a corporation there must be a surrender by the corporate body, and its acceptance by the Government. The answer to this is, that the acceptance by the Government is implied in the grant of power in the statute to these associates to form and to limit, and, of necessity, to terminate their existence. All this results from the statute itself, and no new exercise of legislative power is required to that end. Besides, the proposition itself is only true in a qualified sense in this country. It was adopted by the courts in England to protect corporations from attacks of the sovereign power designed to deprive them of their privileges without their consent. It cannot be asserted to prevent corporations existing under general statutes with supreme control over themselves in all particulars not expressly provided for by the statute, or from terminating their existence when their interests require it, in the mode which their articles permit. The permission or provision in such articles to that effect is as sufficient as an express clause in a charter would be.

In our judgment, the stockholders of this bank, at the ensuing meeting, can dissolve and terminate their corporate existence.

JAMES EMOTT,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

NEW-YORK, April 13, 1864.

FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE CRUISERS.—The Confederate steamer *Florida* arrived at Teneriffe, from Madeira, on the 4th inst., and having taken in coals, proceeded to sea again on the following day. On the 6th, the Federal war-steamer *St. Louis* arrived also from Madeira, where, our readers will recollect, an attempted to blockade the *Florida*. It is now thought the *Florida* intends cruising in the vicinity of the equator, and that the *Georgia*, which has not been heard of since leaving Cherbourg, is for the West Indies. Nothing has been heard of the *Alabama* since January, when, it may be remembered, she was reported off Bombay, and the United States steamer *Wyoming*, on the look-out for her, was, by latest advices, at Amoy.—*Liverpool Courier.*

LAW REPORTS.

Action Against the Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Miller.

James Scott vs. *Lynch, Sheriff.*—The plaintiff, who is a clothing merchant, claimed to recover the contents of a saloon at No. 239 Broadway, which had been levied upon under an execution in favor of E. V. Haughwout and others against Lured C. Heath, about the 17th of March, 1863. The plaintiff claimed, under a bill of sale dated March 14, 1863. It appeared that there had for a long time existed intimate business relations between the plaintiff and Heath, and plaintiff claimed that at the time the bill of sale was executed Heath owed him about $9,000. That on the 15th of April Heath also conveyed to him a house and lot in Eleventh-street, and two houses in High-street, Brooklyn. The origin and nature of the indebtedness, and the conduct of the parties after the sale were closely investigated. The jury were ordered to bring in a sealed verdict, and this morning reported that they had been unable to agree.

For plaintiff, E. Haines and Fish; for defendant, S. L. Hull and A. J. Vanderpoel.

Surrender of Leasehold Property—Loaans Made by Agents.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Barbour.

Jehial J. Post vs. *Henry Martens and Robert Cross.*—This action was brought to recover balance due for rent of premises No. 9 First-street, under a lease dated Nov. 28, 1859, to commence May 1, the assessed, for three years at $300 per annum, and croton water tax, and keep premises in repair. The lease was signed by James H. Thorne, as agent for plaintiff. The defendants answered severately—Martens averred that another lease bearing date Feb. 17, 1860, was executed by Thorne, as agent, and for the same terms and upon the same conditions as the lease sued on, to the defendant Cross individually, and that he was ousted from the possession of the premises by reason of the letting to Cross. Cross on the other had averred the execution of the second lease, and that he was kept out of possession by reason of the defendant Martens, having possession. Thorne swore that he was agent for the plaintiff, and had authority to execute the lease in suit. But no authority to execute the lease to Cross. On his cross-examination he stated that he executed the lease to Cross, as plaintiffs agent, but held both defendants under the lease in suit. A receipt was shown him dated Nov., 1861, for $75, received from Cross on account of rent of the premises in question. He admitted the money was received from Cross. Thorne was cross-examined at much length. The lease to Cross was offered in evidence, and read out on the ground that Thorne had no authority to execute it.

Mr. Réavey, for defendant Martens, moved for a non-suit, and contended that by the letting to Cross there was an obstruction of the beneficial enjoyment of the property, and it operated as a diminution of the consideration of the original lease, and, although it might not amount to a physical eviction, it suspended the rent. That the making and delivery of the lease to Cross operates as a surrender in law of the original lease. That Martens having knowledge of the making and delivery of the lease to Cross, and, not objecting thereto, there was a surrender of his interest in the premises, and an acceptance by the plaintiff and a confirmation and acquiescence in such lease. The court denied the motion, and the defendant excepted. Mr. Comstock opened for the defence and called the plaintiff as a witness. He stated that Thorne was his agent, and that he had no knowledge of either lease until this suit was brought. Cross testified that the counterpart of the lease in suit was destroyed when the last lease was executed. Martens swore he did not have possession of the premises after the lease to Cross was made.

Mr. Réavey renewed his motion for a non-suit, which was denied. The jury, by direction of the court, found a verdict for the plaintiff. Twenty days ware given to defendant to make a case on appeal.

Gleason & Coe for plaintiff; A. H. Réavey for Martens; Comstock & Hartwick for Cross.

United States Circuit Court—APRIL 16.

Before Judge Hall.

The United States vs. *George M. Cunningham.*—A motion was made in behalf of the defence in this matter that the court fix an early day for the trial of it. The defendant is indicted for willfully casting away the ship *Senator*, of which he was Captain. After hearing counsel the court ordered the trial to proceed on Monday, April 23, or that the defendant be discharged on his own recognizance.

Action for Damages by Car Conductor.

MARINE COURT—APRIL 15.

Before Judge Alker.

Keenan vs. *Conlan & Spencer.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendants to recover damages for injuries received by the plaintiff while in the discharge of his duty as conductor, by reason of the fault and carelessness of the defendants.

The car was on its way down to South Ferry, on "The Belt Railroad Line." The wagon of the defendant's was loading in Maogin-street, and the horse attached thereto obstructed the track. Upon the driver of the wagon pulling his horse off the track, the car started, and when three quarters past the wagon the driver of the wagon struck his horse, and the shaft came in contact with the car, and scraped along the side, and tore off the iron handle from the car, and struck the conductor in his side.

The jury, after a half an hour's deliberation, rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for thirty-four dollars, with full costs.

William A. Boyd for plaintiff; William B. Quinn for defendants.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the El

FINANCIAL

SAN ANTONIO

[illegible]

SECURITY FOR THE PURCHASE OF MINING CLAIMS AND PROSPECTING IN ARIZONA.

TRUSTEES.

SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., President of the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Co.

ANTHONY J. CORNELL, Esq., of Morse & Co.

CHARLES LANSON, Esq., of Charles M. Marshall & Co.

FREDERIC O. GEBHARD, Esq., of Schuchardt & Gebhard.

MATT ELLIS, Esq., of Boston.

JAY GOULD, Esq., of Schenectady.

PRESIDENT.

SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq.

TREASURER.

CHARLES LANSON, Esq.

BANKERS.

MESSRS. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

ATTORNEYS.

MESSRS. FOSTER & THOMSON.

Books of subscription for the purchase of Shares of this Company at $25 a share, are open at our office; $5 payable at the time of subscription, and the balance on May 1, 1864.

Attention is called to the letter of Sam. F. Butterworth, Esq., who has lately visited the property of the company.

MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st., New-York.

APRIL 5, 1864.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

I visited this Mine in the month of December, 1863, accompanied by Guido Kustel, the most distinguished Metallurgist and Mining Engineer on the Pacific coast, for many years Manager of the Ophir Works, and author of a valuable treatise on the "Processes of Silver and Gold Extraction," recently published in California. My opinion of the value and quality of this Mine is based on information derived from this gentleman, and on my own observations at the Mine.

The Mine is situated in Arizona, about three miles north of the northern boundary line of Sonora, and five miles distant from the celebrated Heavy Silver Mines; it is accessible at all seasons of the year, either by the way of Los Angeles, Libertad, or Guaymas. But little work has been done in developing the mine; enough, however, to discover the width and extent of the lode and determine the quality and value of the ores.

Where the shaft is sunk the vein is from four to six feet wide between lime-rock and garnet, running east and west, and exhibits galena or sulphuret of lead, carbonate of lead, zinc-blend and copper-pyrites; the richest is the sulphuret of lead, assaying one hundred and fifty-five dollars per ton; the vein has been prospected about half a mile. Mr. Kustel, in a letter addressed to the San Francisco owners, says: "The San Antonio lode appears, where the shaft is sunk, a good wide vein of ore, easy to reduce by fire, and will pay on an average, according to the proportions of the different metals, from seventy to ninety dollars per ton."

I believe there is an abundant supply of this ore, and that by an expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money, the mine can be put in a condition to produce 40 tons per day: if this ore averages only $50 per ton, the gross product of the mine would exceed $3,000 per day; the entire cost of mining and reducing a ton of this ore will not exceed twenty dollars.

On the premises, about 200 yards from San Antonio lode, in a N. E. direction, there is a very rich copper lode, six feet wide; the ores which we obtained from this lode, considered a fair average, assayed 80 per cent. of copper and $76 in silver. Miners can be obtained in any number in the immediate vicinity, at about $10 per month.

The reduction works of the mine are three miles distant from the mine, consisting of a small engine and two furnaces. There is an abundance of wood and water for all purposes on the property.

I consider the San Antonio a very valuable Silver Mine. If worked with skill and energy, it will produce most satisfactory results.

SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH.

PACIFIC QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

40,000 SHARES, NOMINAL PAR.....$100 EACH
20,000 SHARES OFFERED ON SUBSCRIPTION, AT.....50 EACH

$400,000 IN CASH RESERVED AS THE WORKING CAPITAL.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company will be opened on the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the office of the undersigned.

Five dollars on each share will be paid at the time of subscribing, for which certificates will be issued entitling the owner to the shares, provided a further payment of $10 be made on the 25th instant, and $35 per share, with interest, be paid at or before the times when called for by the Trustees.

TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM BOND, New-York,
A. A. SUMNER, New-York,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, New-York,
JOSEPH B STEWART, Washington City,
Gen. JOHN B. FRISBIE, California.

TREASURER.

D. RANDOLPH MARTIN.

SOLICITORS.

WHEELER & ARMSTRONG, in New-York.
CASSERLY & BARNES, in San Francisco.

No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1864.

In calling the attention of our friends and correspondents to the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company, we beg to add the following statement, which is furnished to us from reliable sources.

The property of the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company comprises the Cinnabar Claims of twenty small companies consolidated. The claims thus united, cover over three continuous miles in length of the Mammoth Ledge, in Napa County, California, about seventy miles northeast of San Francisco. The richness of the Cinnabar is proved by the assay of Prof. Kent, of the United States Assay Office, a specimen assayed by him yielded 69 8-10 per cent. of quicksilver. The quicksilver mines of the world are limited, the principal supply thus far having been drawn from those of Almaden, in Spain, Idria, in Austria, and the New Almaden mines, in California. The mines of the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company give promise of richness equal to the best of these, and worked with ample capital, of equal success. The want of capital has alone prevented their earlier development.

Of the great and increasing demand for Quicksilver, it is quite unnecessary to speak; nor of the large returns made by the few known mines of Cinnabar.

Every new mine, of gold or silver, creates an increased demand; and the small cost of this great property, free from incumbrance, on the terms offered, viz., only $2,000,000, for the property, with $400,000 in cash on hand, places it in a most favorable position.

A number of specimens taken by John T. Howard, Esq., of Brooklyn, from various parts of the ledge, can be seen at our office.

Very respectfully,
STIMSON, FRONK & CO.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY.

MINES—BOBTAIL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.

CAPITAL 50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

F. H. JUDD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
GEO. BLISS, Jr., New-York.
O. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWETT, Washington.
CARLOS PIERCE, Boston.

President—F. H. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MYLO LEE.
OFFICE NO. 25 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.

HARTFORD MINING COMPANY, MICHIGAN.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

20,000 SHARES, $25 PER SHARE.

WORKING CAPITAL IN THE TREASURY, $30,000.

The subscribers, as the only authorized Agents, offer for sale a limited amount of this Copper Stock, *at one-half its par value*, or $12 50 per share.

Exhibits of the Company's valuable property will be furnished on application

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

U. S. "10-40" LOAN.

Subscriptions received
or
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

THE NEW ISSUE OF

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 45 Pine-st.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the Hartford Mining Company, of Michigan, will be held at their office, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing said company.

GAYLORD CHURCH,
WM. A. RICHMOND } Corporators.

NEW-YORK, April 5, 1864.

MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

CLEVELAND, March 28, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send their address to this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR $360,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 11th day of May, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by Chapter 46 of the Laws of 1860, and by the Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor April 28, 1863.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1870.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
April 16, 1864.

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS. A liberal commission will be allowed parties subscribing at this Bank. D. L. ROSS, President.

JOHN B. STOUT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RR. CO.
No. 12 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

A Dividend of Seven per Cent., less the Government Tax, will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company, on and after Monday, the 2d day of May next, at the Bank of North America.

The Transfer Books of this Stock will be closed from the 20th instant to the 2d of May inclusive.

C. BUTLER, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT Interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000. All moneys deposited on or before April 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., near Fulton—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL,
CHARLES COOPER, } Vice-Presidents.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—
Chatham-square, New-York.
OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before April 20, will draw interest from April 1.

M. D. VAN PELT,
President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY,
Treasurer.

JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY BURDETT, JONES, & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO ME Directed by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION

FROM STORE NO. 6 BARCLAY-ST.
THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1864,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,
THE CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER
CUMBERLAND,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

87 Dales Cloths and Clothing.
67 Cases Dry Goods.
22 Cases Hardware.
18 Cases Paper.
10 Bales Paper.
130 Coils Rope.
82 Chests Tea.
2 Suites Drawing-room Furniture.
5 Bales Sole Leather.
100 Cases Can Meats.
140 Boxes Candles.
15 Cases muskets.
10 Cases Boots.
&c., &c., &c.

CARGO PRIZE STEAMER LAURA.
20 Cases Dry Goods.
2 Bales Blankets.

CARGO PRIZE STEAMER ROSITA.
8 Bales Bagging.
9 Cases Dry Goods.

CARGO PRIZE SCHOONER ROEBUCK.
50 Cases Dry Goods.
20 Bales Oakum.
200 Pigs Lead.
25 Boxes Shot.

FROM PRIZE SCHOONER SUSAN.
8 Cases Sundries.

FROM PRIZE SLOOP CAROLINE.
1 Case Sundries.

Catalogues three days before sale, when goods may be examined.

Terms at Sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal.
Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

PRIZE STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

Adjourned Sale, by order of Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20,
From the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, at 12 M.

By order of Hon. THOMAS J. BOYNTON, Judge District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction the prize
STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND,
as she now lies, with all on board. The CUMBERLAND is an iron ship, 248 feet long, 36 feet beam, 11 feet hold; side wheels, double oscillating engines; boilers one year old; has elegant cabins; is in perfect order and ready for sea. Tonnage, about 750 Aw.

She can be examined every day before the sale, by obtaining cards of admission from BENNER & BROWN, No. 112 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ELEVENTH-AVENUE CORNER LOTS AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, to close a concern, on THURSDAY, April 21, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

ELEVENTH-AV. LOTS—Two lots beautifully situated at the northeasterly corner of 11th-av. and 100th-st., each lot 25 feet 5½ inches on the 11th-av., by 100 feet in depth.

ELEVENTH-AV.—Two lots on the southeast corner of 11th-av. and 100th-st., each 25 feet 5½ inches on the avenue, by from 105 to 109 feet 9¾ inches. The soil is very fine, being a choice garden spot. The title is perfect. $400 on each lot can remain on mortgage two years from last January. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., valuable Brooklyn residence. A two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, and 16 lots of ground, on Pacific-st., running through to Dean-st., and commencing 200 feet west of Nostrand-av. The house is about 32 feet square, with an extension, all in good order. Coach-house and stable on the premises. The grounds are handsomely laid out in gardens, containing grapevines, summer-house, &c. In all respects suitable for a gentleman's residence. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., N. Y.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer—Office No. 125 3d-av.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, APRIL 18, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in the Drovers' Hotel, Nos. 4 and 6 Hall-place, opposite Tompkins Market, between 6th and 7th sts., consisting of mahogany furniture in hair cloth, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bureaus, washstands, sideboards, bed-tends fine hair and straw mattresses, elegant feather beds, about 20 in number; tables, chairs, crockery, &c.; also the fixtures of the bar-room, comprising counters, kegs, stove, small iron safe, beer-pumps, glassware, &c., &c.

JOHN H. AGNEW, Auctioneer.

THE COMMITTEE ON ART OF THE Metropolitan Fair will sell at auction, by catalogue, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., (and the following evenings until complete,) the paintings and other works of art, now on exhibition in the gallery, being the contributions of the artists to the fair in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission.

The sale will commence at 7½ P. M. Admittance during the sale, 50 cents. By order of

JOHN P. KENSETT, Chairman.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON LEXINGTON-AV. AND WEST 46TH-ST.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, April 19, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, by order of the executors of GEORGE YOULE, deceased, the three-story brick house and lot known as No. 172 Lexington-av. (on fee,) and the leasehold property known as No. 175 West 46th-st.

Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

M. DOOGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, APRIL 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 320 4th-st., near Broadway, the entire household furniture, viz. Parlor suites, mirrors, rosewood secretoire, rosewood piano-forte, centre-tables, tapestry and ingrain carpets, extension dining-table, cutlery, dinner and tea sets, glassware, dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED BIDS HAVE been awarded for horse equipments under the proposals received under call of advertisement of February 23, 1864, for 25,000 sets, the bids under which were opened April 2, 1864:

Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $25 38, St. Louis Arsenal.
Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $25 28, St. Louis Arsenal.
Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $24 87, St. Louis Arsenal.
Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $25 78, Cincinnati Depot.
Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $25 88, Cincinnati Depot.
George Peters, Newark, 2,000 sets, at $30 50, Frankford Arsenal.
George Peters, Newark, 1,000 sets, at $31, Allegheny Arsenal.
George Peters, Newark, 1,000 sets, at $28 75, New-York Arsenal.
George Peters, Newark, 1,000 sets, at $29 25, New-York Arsenal.
George Peters, Newark, 1,000 sets, at $30 50, New-York Arsenal.
C. S. Storms, New-York, 8,000 sets, at $29 30, New-York Arsenal.
Josiah Commings, Springfield, 1,000 sets, at $29 25, New York Arsenal.
Lacey, Meeker & Co., New-York, 4,000 sets, at $30 50 New-York Arsenal.

GEO. D. RAMSEY, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been confirmed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating and grading Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

The lots embraced by such assessment include all the several assessments and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of all the blocks on each side of Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. DAKEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, April 12, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman, or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilmen HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE, } Committee on Roads.

MEDICAL.

"LO! THE STAR OF HOPE BEAMS
Shining brightly on our way;
Lo! the *Healer* goes before us,
Leading to a brighter day
Ye who long in sickness suffering,
Tossing on your couch of pain,
Comes in now with healthful offering,
That you may be *whole* again."

If you desire to be restored to health go at once to DOCTOR ABNER D. JONES, at No. 142 East 9th-st., near Broadway, New-York.

☞ Nothing charged for consultation or advice.

DR. JONES TREATS SUCCESSFULLY AND EFFECTUALLY, CANCER, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, PARALYSIS, CONSUMPTION, TORPID LIVER, CATARRH, ASTHMA, ST. VITUS' DANCE, DEAFNESS, HEADACHE, DROPSY, LOCK-JAW, SPINAL COMPLAINTS, ULCERS OF ALL KINDS, CONSTIPATION OF BOWELS, CHILLS AND FEVER, WITHERED LIMBS, ENLARGEMENT OF THE JOINTS, CROOKED OR CLUBBED FEET OR HANDS, ALL THROAT OR BRONCHIAL DISEASES.

FEMALE DISEASES—such as LEUCORRHŒA (*Whites*) IRREGULAR AND DEFICIENT MENSTRUATION, FALLING AND DISPLACEMENT OF THE WOMB, &c., &c., &c.

☞ NO CONSULTATION FEES!

N. B.—*Charges according to the ability of the patient to pay.*

CANCER! CANCER!! CANCER!!!

DR. JONES' method of curing Cancer is peculiar, and not practiced by any other physician. He utterly repudiates the use of the KNIFE and CAUSTICS. He simply destroys the *Tumor*, and extirpates the *humor* entirely from the system, purifying it from all tendency to return. A new lease of life is given. Health is completely restored! No need of fear if taken in season. Do not despair before you see physician has given you over. "Never say die!" *Do not delay until it is too late*, but go at once to DR. JONES, and if mortal power can avail you, you may yet be saved.

Delay not, therefore, for to delay is death! But go at once and consult DR. JONES, who will charge you nothing for advice.

DR. JONES' office is at
142 East 9th-st., near Broadway, New-York.
Office hours from 9 to 4, and 7 to 9, evening.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A.,
No. 133 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., April 8, 1864.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Cavalry horses will be purchased in open market, at fair prices, at Albany, N. Y., until further notice be given. Those horses must comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, completely built, in good flesh, and free from all defects. Parties having horses agreeing with these specifications are requested to present them for sale within the next two weeks. Further information can be had at this office.

GEO. H. WEEKS,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and fifty-five dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at foot Government stables, 2 th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A DIAMOND BREAST-PIN, FOR WHICH a suitable reward will be paid. Apply at 62 5th-av.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS and PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane, respectfully solicit orders. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery, Diaries, &c., at low prices.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY,
AND
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the COUNTY Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy.....$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy.....$200
When enlisting for Marine Corps.....$100

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $10.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grade.	
First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	11 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $300, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as government bounty.

The rates of wages to be as follows:

First class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, strong, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months' advance pay will be paid to all recruits irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 156 South-st.
CAPT. A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M. C., No. 18 Bowery.
WM. WALLACE, Lieut., U. S. Marines, County Bounty Rooms, No. 18 Bowery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300 00
STATE BOUNTY	$75 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional	100 00
	175 00
Total	$475 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a County premium of ten dollars.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.—SOLDIERS Discharged by reason of wounds received in battle can obtain their $100 bounty by applying to us. Pensions, prize money, back pay and all Government accounts collected by CLARKE & ELLIOTT, No. 193 Broadway and No. 34 Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

The steamship ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
SATUROAY, April 23, at NOON,
The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
Corner of Warroo and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The fast and elegant United States mail steamship CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commandor,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. No freight received, or bills lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE NEW U. S. mail steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. Gager, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, April 23, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE REDDING INSTITUTE, REDDING, CONN.—The 34th session will commence May 4. Catalogues may be had of Benedict Bros., No. 5 Wall-st.
D. SANFORD, A. M.

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL at College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., OTIS BIGBEE, Principal. Next term begins April 21. Send for a catalogue.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess, by a young lady of refinement and cultivation. Address Miss L. G., Drawer 217, Albany, N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.—Circulars of W. H. ARTHUR'S, No. 39 Nassau-st., or apply to BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN., for both sexes. Six vacancies. For circulars, address LOCKWOOD & BROWN, Principals.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher of the classics, mathematics, English branches, French, Spanish, German and music, (piano or vocal,) desires no engagement. Address C. W. C., Box No 2,661 New-York Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

Ruskin's Works, 6 vols.; Knight's Shakespeare, 8 vols.; Dickens' Works, 21 vols; Wilson's Works, 12 vols. For sale by ROBERT H. JOHNSON, No. 17 Ann-st.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
A little of everything relating to the human system, diet, air, marriage, &c., &c., read revised and enlarged edition of
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

Among the many subjects treated in this work are the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Constipation, Affections of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation, Barrenness, Impotency, Sexual Weakness, Rupture, Salt Rheum, Cancer, Paralysis, Diseases of the Heart, Neuralgia, How to Recover the Sight and Throw Away Spectacles, Marriage and Sexual Philosophy, the Curious Marriage Customs of the World, Philosophy of Elopements, Philosophy of Chidmarking, a Chapter for the Married, and a thousand of value to married and single, never written before, making altogether a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one; 400 pages; 100 illustrations. By R. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York; to be had of all News Agents. Contents tables sent free by mail to all applicants, or the book forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $1 50. Address S.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Asia's Mails—Details of the Prussian Repulse at Duppel—American Topics—The Conviction of Mazzini in Paris, &c.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Monday, March 28, 1864.

The London *Times* has lately discovered a method more Machievelic than aey of its previoes ones in aid of the rebel cause. Outside of Paris, scarcely any of the continental journals publish anything more than the telegraphic reports which are are sent ever the wires oe the arrival of the steamers, and evan in Paris only a few persons read mers ot American affairs than is fonnd in these first telagraphio reports. Profiting hy this fact, the *Times* has lately publisbed e tot of dispatches purporting to eoma' from its correspondant le New-York at the last momeat of the sailing of the steamer, and which are thus sent hy telegraph all ovar Europe to the eress, in company with the regular telegraph mada up by REUTER'S agent in New-York. I will have no need to tell you how this supplementary telegraph reconeals the avents passing in America. Its object is to get first before the eyes of readers, and to forestall public opinion, and it is fulfilling most faithfully its mission. The Reuter telegrams ware sufficiently damaging to onr eanse by their more or less partiality to the rebel side; bnt in this new idea of the *Times* there is no attampt even at impartiality. It is all an ona side, and operates as a most powerful weapon in the interest of the rebellion.

The French *Moniteur* shows itself quite as guilty in another way. The experiment is being tried of establishing a French paper at London. This paper, which is called the *International*, and which has managed somehow to subsist for six months, seems at last to heva fallen into favor with the Secessionists, and is now devoting a part of its space to an open and violent defianca of the rebel cause. The *Moniteur* has lately copied ieto its columns some of the violent partisan articles of this obscure and almost unknown sheet, and the public accept these articles as speaking the sentiments of the Government.

The labors of the rebel publication agents abroad continue thus to be most effective against the Union canse. Tha rebels themselves claim that Mr. DA LEON has dona more for them than all their diplomatic agents put together. Their cause is now put before the European reader with such a rolling of drums aed with such a catering as to completely cover np the Unien cause, and to mislead public opinion. For example, the late movement of Gen. SHERMAN into Alabama, and of Gen. MEADE, toward Richmnnd, are represented by the press generally as the inauguration and the fallure of the grand spring campaign, which was to terminata the rebellion. At this distance it is not difficult to convert a raid into a campaign.

Two very handsomely-executed portraits in oil of JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD are now on exhibition in GIRAUD'S windows on tha Boulevard des Capucines, and attract a great deal of attention. The artist's name affixed is WELCH. The following bit of a conversation I heard tha other day between two Englishmen as they approached to look at the picture of DAVIS: "What a gentlamanly, intallectual face!" said one of them. "Yes; quite a different thing from that brigand LINCOLN!" said the other.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

GERMANY AND THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

The correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Vienna on the 29th ult., says:

"Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sweden and Daamark having accepted Earl Rnssell's proposal to hold a canference for tha purpose of bringing about a definite settlement of the question relative to the Duchies of Scaleswig and Halstein, the representatives of the parties to the Treaty of May 8, 1852, will meet in council in London on the 12th of the next month. Tha Vienne and Berlin cabinets strongly urga the German Band to coöperate with them in the work of peace, and there is now a fair prospect of their being able to persuade their federal allies to send a rapresentative to the conference. Austria and Prussia have just forwarded an identical note to Frankfort, in which it is the question of tha participation of tha German Dtet in the coming negotiations for peace. Three propositions have been made to the Bund. They are: 1. That Austria and Prussia shall represent the Confederation in the conference. 2. That the Confederation shall be represented by one of the smaller German powers; and 3. That the secondary States should choose some person to represent them in the conference. Should the last proposition be accepted, either Baron VON DAS PFORDTEN or Baron BEUST will be sent to London. The Bavarian minister, M. VON DER PFORDTEN, who is a great authority on federal matters, enjoys high consideration at Frankfort; but he is hardly such a fitting man to represent Germany abroad as is M. VON BEUST, who is as ready-witted and ingenious as he is talented. The Saxon minister is also well versed in the French and English languages. Very many persons of my acquaintance are of opinion that the conference will lead to no good end; but I am disposed to take a more favorable view of things. I betieve that the Emperor af the French is not desirous that Denmark and Garmany shonld come to an understanding; bnt peace is so much needed by the contending Powers, that they will hardly refuse to make mutual concessions. Yesterday great public meetings were held in various parts of Germany, and, as a matter of conrse, the spokesmen did all in their power to excite the passioes of their hearers, and to persuade them that Germany must continue to insist on the total separation of Schleswig from Denmark."

ALLEGED MUTINY IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

The *Siècle* publishes, "with due reserve," a latter from a correspondent at Copenhagen, on the 27th, which contains the following:

"I have very important news to send to you to-day. Two days since the Austrian army suddenly abandoned the positions it had round Fredericia, an act which our most able strategists could not explain. The reason has been discovered. All the Hungarians belonging to the Austrian army, officers as well as man, had agreed to pass over to the Danes, to join them in fighting the common enemy of their nationality. Gen. GABLENZ was informed of the conspiracy only a few hours before it was carried ont. He immediately ordered a retreat to Fredericia. An investigation was instituted, which resulted in a nnmber of Hungarian officers and men being sentenced to death. A private letter from a Danish officer, which reached Copenhagen this evening, and which I have before me, states that the number sentenced was not less than three hundred. So much is certain that the night before last heavy platoon firing was heard in the Austrian quarters, probably the execution of the sentence. The Hungarians, it seems, revolted at the odious work they had to perform. The Italians drafted into the Austrian regiments share the same sentiments. The turn of the Poles of the Grand Duchy of Posen will coma next. The German journals will doubtless deny the truth of this statement; but the fact is true, and if I am the first to announce it to you it will doubtless soon be repeated in other quarters."

THE ATTACK ON DUPPEL.

Accounts from Copenhagen of the 29th give the Danish account af the recent attack on Düppel. An official report issued hy the War-office on that day, states:

"Dispatches received from headquarters, dated 10 A. M. yesterday morning, announce that at 3 o'clock tha Prussians attempted to surprise the position at Düppel, penetrating suddenly between works No. 4 and No. 6. After a vehement engagemant, lasting without interruption until 7:30 A. M., our garrison in the works and intrenchments drove back the enemy to his former position. Fighting was general all along the line. On the left wing, the iron-clad battery, Rolf Krake, took part in the engagement, her fire upon the ravines at Venninghund preventing the advance of the enemy, while she was herself engaged by the Broager batteries without effect or loss. Twenty-six Prussians were brought in prisoners to Sönderburg, two at the number being officers, and all belonging to the Eighteenth Regiment, which was foremost in the attack. Our loss cannot yet be distinctly stated, but notwithstanding the violent musketry fire, it is not great.

Advices received from North Slesvig lead to the conclusion that the Prussian troops in Jutland have withdrawn to the southward. Tha monument in Skamlingsbank is reported to hava beeo pulled down and demolished. Proclamation is stated to hava been made in the churches, the day before Good Friday, that Prussian currency is henceforth to be the circulating medium of the country, and that in future noma but German money will be received in public offices."

A subsequent account, issued by the War-office, contains the following additional information:

"Our losa yesterday was as follows: Officers killed: First Lieut. SCHAA and Second Lieut. DICHMEISS, of the Second Regiment; First Lieut. PETERSON of the Tenth, and Second Lieut. BANSON of the Sixth. Officers wounded: First Lieut. HAMMELEV and Second Lieut. GOLDSCHADT of the Tenth Regiment, badly; Captain Russ of the Second Regiment, slightly. Col. HANSON received a contusion from a spent ball, and will not be fit for service for some time. In non-commissioned officers and privates our loss was 30 killed and 108 wounded; four at the enemy's officers (three wounded) and 27 non-commissioned officers and privates were captured. During a truce agreed upon from 11 till 1 o'clock, the enemy retreated and carried away many dead and wounded. His loss must hava been considerable. The attack was made with about 6,000 men, behind whom very considerable reserves were held in readiness, but not brought under fire. The intention of the attacking party is believed to have been to trace a parallel as close to tha line of works as possible. When the engagement had terminated, tha fire of tha batteries at Broager was renewad with vigor."

HAMBURG, Wednesday, March 30.

No official account of the Prussian attack upon Duppel on the 28th has yet been published, but the following details have been gathered from the most authentic and reliable resources.

Regiments numbers Eight and Eighteen, tha former being the Guards, the latter consisting of Posen men and Silesians, had occupied tha most advanced position for several days, and it was generally understood that they were to commence the attack. Behind these troops lay the Thirty-fifth Regimeot in the houses at Duppel, which were sat on fire in the course of the engagement. In the night of the 28th the two regimenis received orders to advance the outpost line to within 300 paces of the Danish works.

The Prussians moved up, but, says the *Notional Zeitung*:

"Deceived hy a feigned manœuvre of the Danes, who made a fictitious attack npon the left wing of the Prussian position, and, while apparently allowing their retreat to be cut off, sntjced the two reatments close up to one of the works, the Prnssians did not discovar until too late that a considerable hostile division was lying in ambuscade, and a sanguinary conflict ensued, in which the over-impetuous assailants suffered considerable losses."

The *Neue Preussische (Kreuz) Zeitung* publishes the following detailed and interesting account:

"At 4 A. M. four companies of the Eighteenth and seven companies of the Guards Regimant moved up from the Sönderborg road, attacked the enemy with the bayonet without firing a shot, repulsed him, and took up the prescribed position. The enemy soon returned in force, and wse again met with the bayonet, thrown into disorder, and lost 60 prisoners, our troops pressieg in the heat of the pursuit close up to the trenches, being on the point, indeed, of carrying them by storm.

In the meantime day broke, and the *Rolf Krake* made her appearance, accompanied by a gunboat, and opened so severe a fire of shell, grape and shrapnel upon the flank and rear of the Eigoteeeth Regiment, that its positioe bombarded also from the intrenchments in front, was no longer teoable. A similar fire wss opened from the northern works upon the guards, who, having lost their supports upon the right wing, were compelled to retreat. Here the chief losses occurred.

The retreeting troops were overwhelmed by showers of grape, alternating with round shot whenever the ship turned her broadside to the shore. A sharp fire was kept up upon her by the rifled betteries. Once she appeared to be severely hit, her side giving heck n clear, sharp, metallic clang, but her fire never stopped.

"At 5 o'clock we saw the first wonnded, either being led or carried by the nmbulance-men, ona of whom was himself severely burnt. At 6, Gens. VON MANSTEIN and VON RAVEN returned from the front. After the *Rolf Krake* had cannonaded the shore on this side from 6 to 7 o'clock, she tured and steamed rapidly up to the southern bank of the Bund, closa nnoer our batteries, so that they could not reach her in the obtuse angle, and gave them a few ferewell sbots."

A Hemburgh paper contains the following additional particulars:

"The Prussians reeched forts No. 2 and 3 without firing a shot, but were here received by the Danes with shell. At the first fire one shell onrst in the inside of the first company of the second battalion, killed several men, and wounded the commandant of the battalion, GREIFFENHAGO, by a splinter in the taca. The Prussians, nevertheless, advanced bravely, until checked by Danish infantry, who broke out of the works in masses, and opened a lively fire, which, however, owing to the darkness, did little damage, as the men aimed too low. The Danes were repulsed, and tha Prussians got within fifty peces of the works, where a cross fire was opened upon them from the ships. Many of the Prussians were wounded hy falling npon the *chevaux-de-frise*, or getting into the 'wolf pits'—holes dug in front of the works, and thinly covered with a conting ot sticks and olay."

ITALY.

The *Unita Cattolica*, of Genoe, publishes tha following letter from Roma, dated the 24th:

"Tha health of the Holy Father is now entirely reestablished. The fever lasted only a few days, but it snvenomed the erysipelas in the leg and increased the swelling, which may perhaps arise from remaining too long in bed; this slight aggravation rendered a small incision in the beel necessary to allow the humor which had accumulated there to escape. The trifling wound resulting from this operation has compelled His Holiness to remain in bed to-day; he will, however, give the benedictiou from his pew in the Vatican on Easter Sunday."

The Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance* has the following: "It is affirmed that a treaty has been signed between GARIBALDI, KOSSUTH, and a member of the Polish National Government, for what purpose may be readily conjectured, and that the object of GARIBALDI'S visit to London is to obtain financial resources to carry out this vast conspiracy. I give this as one of the thousand rumors to which the journey of the celebrated Italian patriot is attributed. But in any case I doubt whether this levying of war will have the least chance of producing any effect so long as the French Government continues its determination not to give its support to the cause at the democracy of Europe."

THE "TRIAL" OF MAZZINI IN PARIS.

The Court of Assizes of the Seine tried MAZZINI, by default, on the 30th ult., for his share in the plot against the life of the Emperor, for which GRECO and his accomplices were condemned in February last. After reading tha indictment, which was in substance the same as that against the others, aod which was given *in extenso* at the time, the Avocat-Général, M. MERVEILLEUX-DUVIGNAUX, addressed the court. At the conclusion of his speech the court then retired to deliberate, and afterward delivered its judgment in the following terms:

Whereas, it is proved by the proceedure that MAZZINI, in 1863, was guilty of a plot having for its object an attempt on the life of the Emperor, the said plot, determined between several persons, having been followed by an act committed or begun for preparing its execution; and

Whereas, The guilt of the said MAZZINI results principally from the declarations and confessions of the condemned prisoner GRECO and from two papers found on the person of the latter, written by MAZZINI, and which are: 1. A note beginning with the words, "De Farigi, e Londra, to Milano, Rossolly, 58, Middleton-square, Brompton London."

Whereas likewise, Tha crima of which MAZZINI is declared guilty is punishable by articles 86 and 89 of the Penal Code, which have been read. Applying to him the said articles, the court condemns MAZZINI to the punishment of transportation, and conjointly to the costs of the trial with GRECO, TRABUCCO, IMPERATORI and SCAGLIONI.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE DISASTER TO THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Liverpool *Post*, of April 1, saye:

"We are happy in being in condition to contradict tha idle rumors in Cork as to to the breaking up of this splendid steamer. Those connected with the vessel have no such fears. She lies quietly as it at anohor in the Mersey; and the gale yesterday has not done the smallest injury. One hundred stevedores from Liverpool were dispatched by train on Wednesday night, and arrived at Queenstown by special train at 2 P. M. yesterday. The untavorable reports which have reached Liverpool as to the prospects of tha ship have originated in the imaginations and wishes af tha wreckers."

THE CASE OF THE SAXON.

From the London Star.

The news by the unfortunete *City of New-York* confirms the important fact, already announced by our correspondent, that the United States District Court has decided in favor of the owners of the *Saxon*, and ordered the restoration of the ship and cargo.

The Government have now a mora disagreeable but more imperative duty to perform in relation to the *Saxon*, than to open a controversy upon points of internationat law. They have to oresa for prompt reparation from tha hands of the Federal authorities for the murder of Mr. GART. There can be no question now as to the amount of provocation given, or any estimate of the chances that a crew of unarmed sailors would reteke the vessel from the prize crew in possession. The latter were in illegal possession by the judgment of an authority which the Federal Cabinet will oot eeek to dispute, and there can ha no justifiable homicide in maintaining illegal possession. We cannot suppose for an instant that Mr. SEWARD will give any other advice than that satisfactory raparation should at once be tendered. Tbare is enhappily no other moda in wbich this can be done than by granting a sum of moeey to tha widow and children of the unhappy victim of recklesseess, and issuing an expression of regret that such a deplorable occurrence ehonld have been caused by a Federal officer. This, of course, is apart from the triel of the offender, of the result of which we have as yet received no account. We are so satisfied that Mr. SEWARD will hasten to make due reparation that we would caution the plotters of mischief to refrain from further endeavoring to excite animosity in coanaction with this most sad affair. They cannot have allowed party zeal and love for slaveholders so to dim their nndarstanding as to imagine that the people or Government of America would approva of acts of high-handed violence against defenceless men, or that the great Republic will oot cheerfnlly pay any sum which can tend, however tnadequately, to leseen the avil consequences of a crime for which by the law of nations they are held responsible.

ENLISTMENTS IN IRELAND.

"An Irishman," writing to the London *Globe*, says: "The grant of several millions by Congress for the ostensible purpose of emigration, but in reality for recruiting here is bringing its fruits in the number of free passages given to America. A highly respectable gentleman from Ballina told me that the enlistments are going on there, depopulating the country, passages being given for sixpence from Sligo to Liverpool, and from thence to New-York; and that a letter received from one of them from the army, stated that he was forced into the railway car on arrival, and forced to fight, instead of working, as agreed on here. Now, this is a matter for our Government to prevent, by instructieg our Consul at New-York to see that the contract shall be carried out, and that British subjects shall not be sent off against their will to the war, or by prevanting this recruiting emigration."

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE FOR PEACE.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet, on March 26, the Duke of Cambridge made a speech, and, in reply to some allusions by the host, said:

"You have alluded to the circumstance that we are now living in a time of peace, and have, in doing so, expressed your hope that that happy state of things may long continne. As a soldier, I fully share in the sentiments you have expressed, but I cannot disguise from myself the fact that whether we look to Europe or whether we look to America, we see most important transactions going on, and war raging in both continents."

ANOTHER REBEL SCHEME.

The London *Post's* City Article says a private meating was held on the 31st, of gentlemen connected with the cotton trade, for the purpose of furthering arrangements to import cotton from the Southern States by means of the purchase and withdrawal from circulation of bonds through a company connected with Paris, London and Liverpool. Tha arrangement is virtually complete.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

From the London Stor.

The substitution of GRANT for HALLECK as Commander-in-Chief has both a political and military importance. In the former aspect it has the significance of an acknowledgment of his signal loyalty to the Government in refusing to be put in nomination for the Presidency. It was no doubt in his power to have caused considerable embarrassment to the Republican party by accepting the honor proffered him by the Democratic journals. Not only would his name have given to that party a candidate of once popular and respectable, but during the Presidential canvass it would have been a difficult and delicate thing for him to continue to receive the instructions of Mr. LINCOLN as commander of a great department.

* * * * * * * *

It will contribute much to the same end that Mr. CHASE has withdrawn his name from the list of Presidential candidates. His success as a financier and his popularity with the Abolitionists would have made him a serious rival to Mr. LINCOLN; and there could be no such rivalry between members of the same Goverement without injury to the public cause. It would imply a superhumen abnegation of ambition and vanity in American statesmen to suppose that competing candidates for the highest office in the commonwealth could work together for months in unbroken harmony and unabated zeal. Into the question of the wisdom or unwisdom of elective chief magistracy, and of the term of office fixed by the Federal Constitution, we do not enter. But the inconvenience of carrying on a great political agitation and changing the head of the executive during the progress of a war for the very existence of the Republic, is glaringly manifest. Of course it might be outweighed. If Mr. LINCOLN had disappointed the hopes of his friends, justified the aspersions of his enemies, and proved generally incapable, it would beve been better to remove him, though at the cost of a serious and prolonged excitement, than to renew his lease of office. *But this is not pretended. It is acknowledged that he has done exceedingly well—that he has exhibited a clearness of understanding, a firmness of purpose, and an unselfish integrity, not less serviceable to the Republic than honorable to himself. Since, then, the Constitution permits his reélection, it appears unwise in the extreme to seek the disturbance of important plans and operations by an agitation and a contest the precise issue of which it must be impossible to calculate.* To our English notioes it seems that the coach must stop while changing drivers. If the change from one President to another does not involve even that amount of delay, it can hardly be worth while to make a change at all. Of course it is no business of ours. Even the warmest friends of the American Union are scarcely entitled ta counsel its citizens on a subject so purely domestic. But the interests which the Republican party has in charge are not those of the Union only. They embrace questions of world-wide concern—questions of universal justice and philanthropy. It is possioh that in the ranks of that party may be some man even better qualified than Mr. LINCOLN to advance those interests; bnt it is probable that in the choice of candidates the party itself may be broken. Mr. CHASE was, however, the most formidable of the candidates named; and, *as he has withdrown, it may be hoped that the first Anti-Slavery President of the United States may also be its second.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Draft.

Gen. HAYS has received orders from Washington ordering him to prepare for a draft on Monday, but none ordering him to commence the draft. This City is short 3,912 men. It is thought, however, that these can easily be raised, and thus save a draft.

The following letter from Gen. HAYS fully explains the position of matters relative to the draft:

OFFICE A. A. P. M.-GEN.,
SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, April 15.

ORISON BLUNT, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* Below I send you a statement of the number of men raised under the call for five hundred toousand to include the 31st of March:

Number raised	17,723
Quota	15,981
Excess on 31st of March	1,742
Quota under call for 200,000	7,359
Deduct excess under call for 500,000	1,742
Deficiency under both calls on 31st March	5 649

From this deficiency is to be deducted all raised since April first. I am, sir, &c.,

WILLIAM HAYS, Brig.-Gen.

Panic in Stocks and Merchandise—Heavy Fall in Prices.

There was a regular panic in Well-street end at the Produce Exchange, yesterdev. Speculators were terribly punished. Fancy Stocks were pressed for sale, and tumbled down 5@15 @ cent.—all Governmeot Securities, however, ruling comparatively firm. At the Produce Exchange prices of Flour fell off 25c.@40c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 3c.@5c. ℔ bushel; Whisky, 2c.@3c. ℔ gallon, with an unusual pressure to sell. Grocers to buy were like "angels' visits."

Fatal Poisoning Case—The Result of an Illegitimate Preacriptian.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterdny on the body of MRS. HANNAH FLANAGAN, late a resident of Ninety-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. This lady, who is very respectably connected, died on Wednesday last, under circumstances of a very peculiar nature. The testimony in the case all tended to show that deceased had been for several weeks past complaining, and had been during that time under the care of Dr. WM. H. STUDLEY, whose residence is in Eighty-second-street. He says he treated her for a disease of the kidneys. Among other medicines which he administered to his patient was a mixture, of nitric acid, *hydragyrum* and water, which, by the mistake of the druggist, Mr. J. W. WOONWARD, in Third-avenue, near Eighty-seventh-street, was put up in the prescription for *hydrorgochlorid*. In plain English, the latter is *corrosive-sublimate*; the former is *quicksilver*. Under this treatment MRS. FLANAGAN rapidly grew worse, and after taking the third dose she declined all medicine offered her. She died in great agony. The testimony on the inquest further developed the fact that the druggist who put up the poison was unable to comprehend the prescriptioo given by Dr. STUDLEY.

Dr. WOODWARD, the druggist, it seems was very careful to iequire whether the mixture was for leternal or externel use. He also gave special instructione to the messenger to have the family of deceased very careful of the use of the medicine, as it was a deadly poison.

Deputy Coroner ROBINSON made a post-mortem examination of the body. He found its stomach and intestines much inflamed from the effects of the poison. The mouth, tongue and lips were also found much burned by the nitric acid. In the opinion of Dr. ROBINSON death was ceused by the administration of some corrosive poison.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased, HANNAH FLANNAGAN, came to her death by *peritonitis*, caused by the administration of *nitric acid*, hydragyrum and water, and we think Dr. WOODWARD is censurable for putting up such a prescription, as we deem him incapable for putting up prescriptions, on acconnt of his age and eyesight, and we also think that all physicians should write their prescriptions plain, distinct and full."

At the coeclusion of the inquest, Mr. District-Attorney HALL desired the Coroner to hold both Drs. STUDLEY and WOODWARD. They were accordingly held in the sum of $1,000 eecb, to answer before the Grand Jury. Tha deceased was a native of Massachusetts, aged 55 years.

The Grand-street Arson Case.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

The People *vs.* MARK TOPLITZ. It will be remembered that tha accused, MAAS TOPLITS, was fully committed for trial by Judge MANSFIELD for arson, in setting fire to his premises, (a hat and cap store,) No. 356 Grand-street.

The prosecution was ably conducted by Fire-Marshal BAKER; and upon the evidence produced, Judge MANSFIELD felt bound to send tha accused to the General Sessions for trial.

His counsel, Messrs. HOWE and WHITMORE, however, sued out a writ of certiorari, and brought the whole case up for review before his Honor, Recorder HOFFMAN, who, after hearing Mr. WM. F. HOWE for the accused, and the District-Attorney for the people, decided that the testimony was insufficient to place the accused on his trial; and that the magistrate ought not to have held him. The complaint was dismissed by the Recorder, and the accused's recognizances were thereupon canceled, and Mr. TOPLITS is now released from restraint.

Naval.

The United States supply-steamer *Union* will leave tha Navy-yard at noon to-morrow for Key West, Pensacola and New-Orleans. She takes out a large number of officers as passeegers for the East and West Gulf Blockading Squadrons, together with a large carge of naval stores for tha same. The following is a list of her officers:

Commender, Act. Vol. Lieut. Edw. CONROY; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Levi CROWELL; Paymaster, Geo. W. Beaman; Surgeon, S. B. Hoppin; Sailing Master, Geo. F. Wilkins; Acting Ensigns, Philip A. Seabury, Marcus Baird, Caleb H. Armstrong; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Edw. L. Thorpe; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Abraham Brown, Geo. W. Silvers, Sanford A. Slater, Henry Jones; Acting Master's Mates, Edw. Manning, Geo. H. French; Acting Master's Mate, in charge of United States Mail sed Express, Henry Wolfe; Captain's Clerk, Henry Corse; Paymaster's Clerks, William S. Underdown, William R. Andersnn; Paymaster's Steward, H. G. Werd; Surgeon's Steward, Edward Flugil.

Lectures at De Camp Haspital.

The sick and wounded soldiere sojourning at De Camo United States Hospital, Devid's Island, N. Y., desire to unite with their Cheplain in a public acknowledgment of the favor extended to them by the kind frieods who bave participated in the excellent coerse of lectures jnst closed at our chepel. During tonr months we have enjoyed every week an evening full of religious and moral instruction, trus intellectual culture, or cheerful recreation, and feel warmly indebted to the following gentlemen for contributing so generously to our improvement and relaxation: Cheplains Devan, Scudder and Jss. B. Merwin, U. S. A.; Surgeons Van Nordee and Priestley, U. S. A.; Rev. Messrs. Bliss, C. H. Payson, B. F. Stead, E. W. Syle, D. Stuart Dodge, W. S. Coffey and Edward Taylor, Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., and John Fowler, Jr., Esq.

In behalf of many soldiers of the Union,

ROBERT LOWRY, Chaplain U. S. A.

DE CAMP U. S. HOSPITAL, April 13, 1864.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HOSPITAL CARS.—For the comfort of sick and wounded soldiers, hospital cers bave been pieced on the New-YORK and Boston Railroad. They are of new and improved style, and should be pieced upon all the railroads. Resembling in the outside the ordinary first-class car, the inside is fitted up with nine comfortable stretchers hanging by rubber bands, so that the patients may rest undisturbed by the motion of the car. Twelve easy chairs and several regular passenger seats are provided, and there are also attached to the car a complete cooking apparatus, a large medicine chest, and a wash-room. The design of the gentlemen superintending this through line of railway without change of cars, was to provide all the conveniences and comforts of a hospital, and it has been very successfully carried out under their management. Two experienced hospital stewards and two nurses have been appointed by the Government to take charge of the patients, and everything has been provided to secure their safe and easy passage over the road. One af these cars leaves New-York every morning at 8 o'clock, and one leaves Boston every evening at 8½ o'clock. The number of sick and disabled passengers from New-York averages twenty a day; a register of their names and complaints is kept hy the stewards. These cars were manufactured in Springfield, Mass., for the New-York and Boston Express Line of Railway, composed of the following companies, viz.: the Boston and Worcester, E. B. PHILLIPS, Esq., Superintendent; the Western, HANAY GAAY, Superintendent; the Hartford and New-Haven, E. M. REED, Esq., Superinteedent; and the New-Haven and New-York, Jas. HOYT, Esq., Superintendent—all of whom, with their full staff of officers, have done everything possible to alleviate the suffering of the soldier in his transit.

VAN AMBURGH LEAVING.—The splendid zoological collection of VAN AMBURGH & Co., on Broadway, closed Thursday night, and on the 20th inst. will leave the City upon its annual traveling tour. The intermediate time is being employed in removing the furred and feathered inhabitants of this stationary Noah's Ark from their present fashionable City residence to the nomadic contrivances which they will occuoy during their aporoaching seven months' migratory existence. This will be the largest and most costly menagerie that has ever gone through the country, and the enterprise which brings the representatives of animated nature from all quarters of the globe to the very doors of our rural friends, should receive a due appreciation from the public thus benefited. The caravan, when on its travels, will present an imposing appearance. Preceded hy a colossal band chariot, gorgeous in gilding and carving, the train of cages and vans will extend over a distance of more than a mile, while the ear will be astonished by a strange intermingling of the strains of the brass band with the hoarse roar of the imprisoned denizens of the forests and jungles. As Mr. SOERROWGRASS justly observes, "a menagerie is a good thing to have in the country." Seriously, VAN AMBURGH & Co. have made preparations to surpass, the present season, all previous attempts in the way of travelling menageries, and from the vast resources at their command, they will doubtless be successful to their undertaking. Norwalk, Bridgeport and New-Haven are among the first places to be visited.

SCHOOL EIGHTEEN, NINETEENTH WARD—SANITARY COMMISSION.—The pupils of this school, under the direction of the principal, Miss RUTHERFORD, assisted hy Miss ANNIE M. HOLDEN, have been engaged during the past two months in preparing for an exhibition in behalf of the Sanitary Commission, which will be given at the school, on Thursday evening next, the 21st inst. To Miss RUTHERFORD too much praise cannot be awarded for her efforts in perfecting toe exhibition, thereby increasing the amount for this praiseworthy object. And to Miss HOLDEN, who has been untiring in her endeavors to thoroughly instruct her pupils in their various parts, will also be due a large share of praise. Tha entertainment will be entirely different from anything heretofore attempted, and the sale of tickets has consequently been large. Those who desire to attend should apply early at tha school for cards of admission. The entire proceeds will be handed over to the commission.

ORPHAN DAUGHTERS OF VOLUNTEERS.—Mrs. LIZZIE BALL, who has been devoting herself to the benevolent project of a "Home for the Orphan Daughters of Volnnteers," now located at No. 18 West 54th-st., desires the attention of our benevolent citizens called to the following:

Home for the Orphan Daughtere at Volunteers, located No. 18 West Fifty-fourte-street, New-York. There is no person authorized to canvess in or out of tha City for this "Home," neither will there be during the year. Should any represent themselves as being, thay are subject to arrest and imprisonment as public impostore and swindlers. City and country papers please copy throughout the North.

LIZZIE BELL, President,
S. G. BEERS, Secretary,
N. WEEKS, Treasurer.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—Every Ward hae now an organization, and the work of enrolling members is rapidly progressing. Citizens are in earnest in their efforts to make the organization a powerful one, and there should be eo difficulty in inducing the public to rally to the work of reform. Already has the influence of the association been felt at Albany in tha action of the Committee on the Tax Bill, and the City will have an earnest of what will ultimately be effected. The association knows no oliqua, class or party; it is purely a Citizens' Association; and has for its purpose municipal reform.

RENOVATION OF CASTLE GARDEN.—Recently there have been many causeless complaints concerning the sanitary coedition of Castle Gerden. The General Agent of the Emigrant Commissioeers, Mr. CASSERLY, in order to avoid the possibility of further comment, commenced, a few days since, a thorough renovation of the building. Powerful disinfectants were used, and the entire premises cleansed by a pleotiful application of croton.

THE WINSLOW FAMILY.—Rev. HUBBARD WINSLOW, D. D., of this City, is preparing a genealogical register of the WINSLOW family, which will contain biographical and historical sketches of its most distinguished members, from EDWARD WINSLOW to Lord LYNDHURST—a period of between two and three hundred years. Information respecting the family will be gladly received by the accomplished geotleman who is engaged in the work.

A COMPLETA FILA OF THE TIMAS.—Attention is called to an advertisement in another column, offering for sale a complete set of the NEW-YORK TIMAS, neatly bound in twenty-five volumes. Such an opportunity or procuring a complete record of current events does not often present itself.

Mr. Lincoln in Europe.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN,
Thursday, March 17, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I send you some extracts from an editorial in the *Europe*—the leading, I may almost say, of the continental journals, and of all I know of one edited with more spirit and energy. It is one o the most liberal of the papers, and doing much for the cause of liberty. Its editor, Mr. GARNSON, is one of the Libarals who, by his very democratic course, made himself objectionable by such sentiments, and, like VICTOR HUGO, was exiled from his country by NAPOLEON:

"All accounts from the United States agree as to the probability of ABRAHAM LINCOLN being again invested with the Presidential authority at the next election. This is a fresh proof of the political good sense and enlightened patriotism of the Americans.

Mr. LINCOLN has maintained the war with energy not to be surpassed. Assisted by an able Minister of Finance, he has made head against an outlay of which the very figures alarm us in Europe. When the proper time and arrived, Mr. LINCOLN boldly proclaimed liberty for the negro throughout the United States. It would be criminal in Mr. LINCOLN to abandon the Govarnment at the present time. He has no right to do so, and the Americans, on their part, ought to allow the work to be completed hy him who commenced it. There are but few persons who can realize the immensity of the task which will devolve on the future President, and of which the smallest and easiest part will be that of maintaining the war to the last extremity, and a oredit sufficient to carry it on.

The Americens have not, we trust, lost that wisdom which constitutes their strength. They will not consent to complicate a position already so unfortunate hy voluntarily exposing themselves to all the dangers and trials of a new Administration.

It is for this reason that we, in common with all true friends of liberty, hope that Mr. LINCOLN may be reëlected President of the Great American Union.

The Germans, English and Americans have united to celebrate the three-hundredth anniversary birthday of the great SHAKESPEARE. It will be celebrated by a baequet, a German and English discourse, and the play at the theatra at night of "A Winter's Tale."

Sir ALEX. MAYET, the British Ambassador, and Mr. MUSPAV, the United States Consul-General, were elected Honorary Presidents of the committee.

Among the committee are Mr. KOOS, British Consul, and Rev. J. C. FLOOD, English Chaplain, on the part of the English; and Maj. GEO. W. WHISTLER, of New-York, represents the Americans.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold	171¾	200	Ill. Cen. R	133
50,000	do	171¾	1100	do	133¾
20,000	do	171	500	do	133
10,000	do	170¾	500	do	133¼
10,000	do	170¾	300	do	134
34,000	O. & Miss. C	60	700	Pittsburgh	120¾
2300	N. Y. Cen. R	136	100	Galena R	137¾
100	do	136¾	200	do	132¾
100	do	136¾	500	Clev. & T. R	141¾
100	Erie R	113¾	400	Northwestern	61¾
500	do	114	200	do	61¾
200	do	114¾	400	do	61¾
300	do	115	100	do	61
1400	do	115¼	100	do	60¾
200	do	115	200	Fort Wayne	136
300	do	115¼	800	do	136
350	Hud. R. R	138	700	do	136¾
100	do	138¾	200	do	135¾
200	Harlem R	123¾	1000	do	135¾
1000	Reading R	137	100	do	134
800	do	137¾	100	Wabash	71¾
1000	do	137¾	500	do	71
100	do	137¾	500	do	70¾
1000	do	138¾	200	Cum. Coal	81¾
500	do	138¾	200	do	81¾
400	Mich. Cen. R	140	100	do	82
100	Mich. So. R	100	100	do	80
100	do	101¾	100	do	82
200	do	101	600	Quick. Min. Co	77
100	M. S. & N. I. R. G.	139¾	200	do	78
200	do	140	300	Mariposa Min. Co	33
100	Rock Isl. R	118	100	do	34

[Advertisement.]

HARRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 16.—*In steamship Teutonia, for Hamburg, &c.*—Mrs. Tohle, Buffalo; Mrs. A. E. Strong and child, California; Mrs. Auradou, San Francisco; Mrs. C. Duval, San Francisco; Rev. Eugen Funcken, Canada; A. Krugmann, New-YORK; T. R. Negrete, Minister of Salvador; Mrs. Martin Falk, Havana; Mrs. H. Dill, New-York; Mrs. Walter and 3 children, New-York; C. Diller, New-York; J. Zitker, Mexico; Thomas Soares, Vera Cruz; Mr. and Mrs. Th. Henry, San Francisco; L. Dressel, New-York; M

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3921. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Excitement in Congress Over the Fort Pillow Massacre.

An Investigation Ordered by the Senate.

Passage by the Senate of the Bill Prohibiting Speculation in Gold.

The National Bank Bill Ordered to a Third Reading in the House.

A Bill to Encourage Foreign Immigration.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 17.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

The reports in a New-York Sunday paper of the perilous condition of the President's health, are fortunately without foundation at this writing. Mr. LINCOLN and Speaker COLFAX will probably visit Baltimore to-morrow evening, by invitation, to assist at the opening of the Maryland Sanitary Fair.

THE SENATE GOLD BILL IN THE HOUSE.

A strenuous effort will be made by the friends of Mr. CHASE to pass the Senate Gold Bill in the House early next week. It will be bitterly opposed by both Democrats and Republicans, but there are not enough of either to defeat it.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES OF TAX-COLLECTORS.

The reduction in the Tax Bill of the salaries of Collectors of Revenue has brought quite a number of them here, for the purpose of getting the old rates restored. Both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue favor the reduction, and Congress will not, therefore, interfere. The Ways and Means Committee came very near reducing the salaries of Assessors also.

THE BANK BILL.

The vote on the Bank Bill will be the first thing in order to-morrow. The bill, as it stands, allows States to impose a tax upon the banks. The clause making the interest uniform in all States is retained. The bill in its present shape will pass by a small majority.

GEN. KILPATRICK ON HIS WAY TO MEMPHIS.

Gen. KILPATRICK arrived here to-night on his way to Memphis, where he will report to Gen. SHERMAN. Gen. WILSON succeeds to the command of the Third Cavalry Division. A large party of officers attended Gen. KILPATRICK to Brandy Station this morning, and the parting scene is said to have been an affecting one.

GEN. BALDY SMITH.

Gen. Baldy SMITH returned, to-day, from the Army of the Potomac, where he has been in consultation with Gen. GRANT. He left this evening for Fortress Monroe.

RELIEVED.

Capt. PARSONS, Assistant Adjutant-General at cavalry headquarters, has been relieved from duty. This is the young officer who so gallantly avenged the death of Col. DAVIS, at Beverly Ford fight, last June.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 16.

THE FRANCO-REBEL RAMS.

The history of the rebel rams building in France is contained in the public diplomatic correspondence mere fully and more accurately than in recent newspaper publications emanating from Paris. Since the President announced to Congress, in his annual message, that these rams were not allowed to come out, nothing has occurred to indnce a belief that the French Government will permit them to go into rebel hands for war against the United States.

THE 10-40 LOAN.

The amount of subscriptions to the Ten-Forty Loan, reported to the Treasury Department for Saturday, is $1,050,000.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The orders assigning Lieut.-Commander JOHN H. RUSSELL to the *Cimarron* have been revoked, and he is granted one month's leave of absence.

Lieut.-Commander JONATHAN YOUNG is detached from ordnance duty at New-York, and ordered to the command of the *Cimarron*.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The proceedings of Congress, on Saturday, were of more than usual interest, and we therefore repeat them, this morning, from our Sunday edition.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 16.

FRAUDS UPON THE TREASURY.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) introduced a bill supplemental to an act to prevent frauds upon the Treasury of the United States, approved Feb. 26, 1853. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

It enacts that any person heretofore or hereafter holding office, who may willfully neglect to, or refuse to deliver to his successor any paper, record, book or document, shall be guilty of felony.

COAL HEAVERS, ETC., IN THE NAVY.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs a bill granting honorable discharges to coal-heavers and firemen in the naval service.

WEST VIRGINIA JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Mr. WILLEY, of West Virginia, (Union,) introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether, by the creation of the State of West Virginia, any legislation, and if so what, is made necessary in reference to the Judicial District of Virginia west of the Alleghany Mountains; and also in reference to judicial proceedings in said State of West Virginia since creation thereof, and that said Committee report by bill or otherwise.

THE PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUES.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform the Senate what regulations he has made for the issue of certificates to be received in payment of customs, and whether such certificates are paid for in coin or paper money, and if in the latter at what rate of value, and what amount of such certificates have been issued.

THE TREASURY BUILDING EXTENSION.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Union,) it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate whether it is intended by those now engaged in work on the Treasury Extension, to take down any portion of the south front of that building which has already been completed, and if so, what is the object of said change, and what amount of expense will be involved.

EAST TENNESSEE SUFFERERS.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) presented a memorial of the Ohio Legislature, representing that many suffering from rebel depredations in East Tennessee had been thrown upon the Border States, by aid of Government transportation, and asking help to feed and clothe them.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. HARDING, of Oregon, (Union,) called up the bill relating to donation claims in Oregon and California.

The bill was passed.

The bill granting lands to aid in the construction of railroads in Wisconsin, was called up by Mr. DOOLITTLE and passed.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) presented the joint resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Louisville, in favor of the improvement of the Ohio River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

TAXES IN INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) called up the bill for the collection of taxes in the insurrectionary districts, which, after debate and amendments, was informally laid over.

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) offered a resolution that the Committee on the Conduct of the War inquire into the expediency of sending such of their number as they may depute to Fort Pillow, Tenn., to inquire into the late massacre of Union troops, and report as soon as possible.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) thought that, unless in cases of extreme urgency, it was hardly worth while for members of Congress to make these inquiries at a distance. Their place of duty was here. We are coming to a period in the session when it was very important to have all the members present for the dispatch of business. It was the duty of the War Department to look into these matters, and it was presumed it would duly discharge that duty.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said that he had called at the War Department this morning, and the Secretary had told him he had a dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN, saying that about three hundred of our soldiers had been massacred at Fort Pillow, and he intended to make immediate investigation of the matter. He had appointed officers for that purpose. Gen. SHERMAN was not on the spot, but had received his information in the way the other statement came.

Mr. HOWARD said he wished to get the original evidence of persons on the spot. It would be a disgrace to the nation not to avenge promptly this gross wrong. No matter what was the color of the soldiers, this must be done. It would be impossible to keep colored troops in the service, unless we protected them the same as white troops. It concerned the national honor to protect the men who are fighting our battles, and those who wear our uniform. If this is not done, the black troops, by reason of these threatened terrors, at some critical hour in battle may lose us the day. It has been and he supposed it would continue to be the practice of the rebels to put them to death in cold blood, or sell them into Slavery when captured, and hide it from our officers; but he was for retaliation, man for man, and, if necessary, two for one. He was for retaliation in the promptest and the severest manner.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) agreed with the objects of the resolution, but it did not go far enough. This was not the first time a small garrison had been left to be sacrificed. It had been done at Paducah, Kentucky. Those in command in that region should know their responsibility to the Government, and should know that there is now in the rebel ranks a feeling instigated by their officers equal to that of savages. The Government must act. As the life of a soldier under our flag is as dear as that of any rebel, nothing less than life for life is dictated by our reputation and our duty. But he wanted to know why these disasters had been brought against our flag, which was appropriated money without stint. He moved to amend the resolution by directing the Committee also to inquire whether Fort Pillow could not have been reinforced or evacuated.

Which was agreed to.

Mr. HOWARD then withdrew the clause requiring the committee to send some of their members to the spot, and as thus modified the resolution was adopted.

THE GOLD BILL.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill prohibiting speculative transactions in Gold and Foreign Exchange, the pending question being the motion of Mr. COLLAMER to strike out Foreign Exchange from its provisions.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) said, if we undertake to change the value of gold by such fictitious measures as these, we take ourselves from the markets of the world. The gold gamblers did not deal in gold because they caused it to fluctuate, but because it fluctuated in price. If these gamblers knew they could affect gold, they would ever loan any money by it. Gold fluctuates in accordance with antisocial secession, and owing to other causes. The fluctuation is in the currency. Gold was just as sensitive as any other article of trade. Every article of commerce fluctuated with the currency. He did not think that Congress should say that, inasmuch as a man agreed to pay money at a future day for gold, it was his interest and inclination to depreciate the currency, before the day arrived when his contract was to be performed. If we have a right to declare certain contracts in the States unlawful, we have a natural right to declare contracts lawful, not so declared by the States. He did not believe the Constitution gave us either of these powers, as this bill would assume. Mr. COLLAMER went on at some length to define our constitutional powers, bearing upon local contracts. He denied that this should be passed on the plea of "military necessity" or the "public welfare."

Mr. COLLAMER's amendment was rejected by yeas, 13; nays, 24.

An amendment by Mr. HARRIS was adopted making a uniform fine of $1,000, instead of that heretofore of from $1,000 to $10,000.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) said, by the amendments we have made to the bill, we have made it identical nearly with a bill he had heretofore offered, and which was not reported by the Finance Committee. He had been ridiculed for proposing that bill, and only last evening had received a paper containing a most brutal assault. He thought the committee was guilty of a want of courtesy in him in not reporting his bill. This bill would now put it beyond the powers of the gamblers in the hell of New-York to control the gold market.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) explained the action of the Finance Committee, and said they certainly never dreamed of discourtesy in the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) thought the Secretary of the Treasury was very much mistaken if he thought the bill would accomplish the end designed. He regretted this legislation. He moved to strike out the words "*bona fide* owners." The best way to keep no the currency was by increased taxes. It seemed to him that we were here preventing a man from buying a foreign bill of exchange with anything but legal-tender notes, thus interfering with commercial pursuits.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) denied that this would be the effect: it would not interfere with any business operation where a sale was made in good faith.

Mr. HALE explained that he voted for the bill not because it would have any effect at all, as he thought. It would be about like bills to prevent usury, a failure, and because what it was intended to repress. He voted for it simply because the Secretary wanted him to do so, putting his own opinion in his breeches pocket.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) desired a separate vote on striking out the following: "By the manual delivery of United States notes and National Currency, and not otherwise."

This was rejected.

YEAS.—Messrs. Buckalew, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Grimes, Harding, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Morgan, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Trumbull—16.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Hale, Howard, Lane, (Indiana,) Lane, (Kansas,) Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson.—24.

The bill then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Hale, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wilkinson, Wilson—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Grimes, Harding, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Nesmith, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Willey—17.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 16.

MILITARY RAILROADS.

Mr. RANDALL, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of constructing railroads for military purposes, from Cincinnati to connect with the Cumberland Gap, etc., as recommended by the President in his annual message of December, 1861.

The resolution was adopted.

PROTECTION OF THE NORTHEASTERN FRONTIER.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, (Union,) presented resolutions of the Legislature of that State, reserving her demands that measures be taken at once for the protection of her northeastern frontier. He made an unsuccessful motion that the resolution be referred to a special committee.

GEN. ANDERSON.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) presented resolutions of the Legislature of that State, asking that Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON be placed on the retired list, with full pay.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE BILL TO ENCOURAGE IMMIGRATION.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) submitted, from the Select Committee on Immigration, a report and bill, which were ordered to be printed.

Referring to the recommendation of the President on this subject in his annual message, the Committee say that the vast number of laboring men, (estimated at nearly a million and a quarter,) who have gone to the war have created a vacuum, which is severely felt in every part of the country, in the industrial pursuits of farming, mining, shipping, manufacturing and in the construction and repair of railroads. This labor can only be replaced by immigrants from foreign countries. Notwithstanding the disturbed condition of the country, the committee say there has never been a time when the industrial classes of Europe have had their attention so much directed to emigration as now. In response to the inquiries of the committee, the Secretary of State has furnished much valuable information on the point, derived from our representatives abroad. The bill reported by the committee provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Immigration, who shall not be a Bureau officer, but shall be subject to the Secretary of State.

The second section provides that contracts may be made for the passage of emigrants upon the pledge of their wages for repayment, which shall be a lien on any land they may acquire after their arrival in this country.

The third section provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may reduce the tonnage duties on our vessels bringing emigrants.

The fourth section declares that no emigrant availing himself of the provisions of this act shall be liable to military duty, during the present war.

The fifth section provides for the establishment of an office of immigration, in New-York City, to be filled by a Superintendent who may make contracts for the inland transportation of emigrants, to be paid for by them, and shall protect them against fraud and imposition.

The remaining sections provide that no person shall hold office under this act who is interested in the sale of any lands, or in the furnishing of any transportation directly or indirectly, &c.

The sum of $25,000 is appropriated to carrying the foregoing provisions into effect.

BOUNTIES TO VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Union,) presented the concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of New-York in favor of bounties to volunteers who have served less than two years.

THE WEST VIRGINIA CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the report of the Committee on Elections, declaring B. M. KITCHEN not entitled to a seat as Representative of the Seventh District of Virginia. The committee say in their report they cannot satisfy themselves there has been such fraudom of election as to warrant the conclusion that Mr. KITCHEN is the choice of the loyal voters of the entire district. A greater portion failed to participate in it, for the reason that they were held under the power of the rebel army. Practically the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia, the scene of some of the fiercest and bloodiest conflicts of arms in the whole war, is still a battle ground.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, (Union,) of the minority of the committee, contended that there was *prima facie* evidence that Mr. KITCHEN was the choice of his district.

Mr. WHALEY, of West Virginia, (Union,) briefly contended that as the people are taxed, and furnish troops, they should be represented here.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) supported the views of the majority, mentioning as a fact that the Virginia district bordering on this Capital, has been so far under the control of the enemy, since July, 1861, that it is impossible to hold an election therein.

The committee desired to set a precedent not only as to Mr. KITCHEN, but as to all others under similar circumstances.

The House adopted a resolution declaring Mr. KITCHEN entitled to a seat.

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution, which was unanimously passed, that the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, or such members thereof as the committee may designate, proceed at once to Fort Pillow, and examine into the facts and circumstances attending the recent attack and capture of the fort by rebels, and that they report with as little delay as possible.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

Mr. FENTON moved to postpone the special order, viz.: the bill to reconstruct rebellious States, until Tuesday, in order to take up the National Bank bill.

Mr. BROOKS said the House had already killed the Bank Bill, and this settled that question. It was more important they should consider the Tax Bill.

Mr. FENTON's motion was agreed to—76 against 46.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) raised a question of order, namely: that the Bank Bill must receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, as one of its sections proposed a duty or tax.

The Speaker overruled the point, on the ground that the rule referred to a tax or charge upon the people.

The decision of the Speaker was, on appeal, sustained—71 against 31.

FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) raised a similar point as to the reference, because the bill involved an appropriation for clerks.

The Speaker overruled the point.

On appeal, his decision was sustained—69 against 9.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said that this was the bill heretofore acted upon by the House, with an amendment allowing the States to tax the property of the individuals invested in the banks, but not to tax the banks themselves. He moved the previous question on the bill, but the motion was disagreed to by a vote of 55 to 70.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Union,) offered the following amendment to the bill:

Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the taxation by States of the capital stock of the banks under this act, the same as the property of other moneyed corporations for State or municipal purposes. But no State shall impose any tax on the capital, circulation or dividends of said banks at a higher rate than the taxation imposed by such State on the same amount of moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens. Provided, no State tax shall be imposed on any part of the capital stock of such association invested in United States Bonds deposited as security for the circulation.

The amendment was agreed to by ten majority.

Under the operation of the "previous question" the bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time.

Without further action the House, at half-past 5 o'clock, adjourned.

THE ATTACK ON DUPPEL.

Official Account of the Prussian Repulse.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY THE ASIA.

BERLIN, Friday, April 1.

The official *Staatzanzerger*, of to-day, gives the following account of the engagement in the trenches before Düppel on the 28th inst.:

"It was intended to press back the enemy's outposts behind his intrenchments, in order to make undisturbed use of the ground required for the siege works. Thanks to the extraordinary valor displayed by the troops, although for the first time closely engaged and almost without intermission exposed to the fire of heavy artillery, the intention was perfectly attained.

At daybreak the Fusilier Battalion of the First Posen Infantry Regiment, No. 18, moved up from the right of the road leading to Sondersburg, while the First and Second Battalions of Greesdier Guards Regiment, No. 8, advanced past Oster Duppel. Without firing a shot they rushed upon the enemy and forced him to retreat. After a short but severe hand to hand fight our troops established themselves in the riflepits at the foot of the glacis.

The enemy now opened a murderous fire against this position from all his works, covering the field with grape and all kinds of projectiles, while the *Rolf Krake* steamed into the Wemmingbund, close up to the right wing of our skirmishing troops, and fired into the flank and rear of the Fusiliers with grape and schrapnel. A Danish field battery at the same time came out of Fort No. 6, and opened with grape upon the guards fighting on the left wing, and its fire was supported by columns of infantry, who appeared at the same moment. Under these circumstances it was thought advisable to give up the extreme and exposed position at the foot of the glacis. The Eighteenth Regiment, however, still held the slopes about 300 paces in advance of the position occupied before the attack; the guards partly their original position, partly the ground further in advance to the north of Deppel. This position is still maintained. The Brandenburg Fusilier Regiment, No. 35, which had been thrown forward to the Buffel-Koppel, was not brought into action, as the object was already attained, and the Daces, after the *Rolf Krake* had received four shots from our batteries and had withdrawn, contented themselves with keeping up the fire from their works a short time longer.

The troops behaved admirably. They advanced with great impetuosity, and under the extraordinarily violent fire with much valor, and were in no way dispirited even by the comparatively heavy loss.

The enemy lost sixty-one in prisoners, a considerable number of killed and wounded; the precise amount cannot as yet be stated. Our loss, also not yet exactly ascertained, amounts to about one hundred and fifty men. The names of the wounded officers have already been forwarded by telegraph. It may be added that Lieut. RASPER, of the Eighteenth, stated to be slightly wounded, is now reported missing."

HAMBURG, Saturday, April 2.

It is stated that the Austro-Prussian troops intend in turn the position of Duppel by crossing over to the island of Alsen very shortly by means of Austrian pontoons. Everything is said to be prepared for an important action.

The Hamburger *Nachrichten* announces that 6,000 Danes have beaten the Prussians near Velle, at the positions lately abandoned by the Austrians.

HANOVER, Saturday, April 2.

The Minister of Finance has published a notification announcing that the Austrian squadron (for the protection of the German merchantmen) have received orders to extend its operations to the North Sea.

BERLIN, Saturday, April 2.

Prussia and Austria have addressed circular notes (identical in substance) to the minor German States, with the object of inducing them to send a joint representation to the conference.

THE MASSACRE AT FORT PILLOW.

Official Confirmation of the Report—Three Hundred Black Soldiers Murdered After Surrender—Fifty-three White Soldiers Killed and One Hundred Wounded—Retaliation to be Made—The People of Western Kentucky Greatly Aroused.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, April 16.

Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, dispatches were received here from Gen. SHERMAN, confirming the surrender of Fort Pillow, and the brutal conduct of the rebels immediately afterward, which bids fair in be amply retaliated in that quarter in due time.

The *Star* says:

"According to Gen. SHERMAN, our loss was fifty-three white troops killed, and one hundred wounded, and three hundred black troops murdered in cold blood after the surrender. Fort Pillow is an isolated post, of no value whatever in the defences of Columbus, and utterly untenable by the rebels, who have no doubt left that vicinity ere this, having been disappointed, with considerable loss, in the object of their raid thither, which was the capture of Colombes, whence they were promptly and severely repulsed with no loss to us. We are satisfied that due investigation will show that the loss of Fort Pillow was simply the result of a mistake of the local commander, who occupied it against direct orders, a contingency incident to all wars."

"The rebels, according to official dispatches, received here last evening, effected nothing at Paducah, losing a soldier killed or wounded, for every horse they succeeded in stealing, and doing us no other damage than by a few thefts."

It is believed that FORREST's raiders will next appear in the vicinity of Memphis, where they can effect no more than at Columbus and Paducah, and stand a very fair chance, indeed, of finding themselves surrounded by overwhelming superior forces.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Friday, April 15.

Three other negroes were buried alive by the rebels at Fort Pillow, making five in all. All were wounded but one. He was forced to help dig the pits, and was then thrown in and covered up.

Gen. CHALMERS said in a Federal officer on the *Platte Valley* that it was their intention "to show no mercy to home-made Yankees"—thereby meaning Southerners serving in the Union army and negroes—"but that genuine Yankees would be treated as prisoners of war."

The steamer *Swallow*, from Paducah at 8 o'clock last evening, reports all quiet there. No fighting occurred up to the time she left.

The Third, Seventh and Eighth Kentucky Regiments are overrunning Western Kentucky with impunity; and the inhabitants are in a constant state of suspense, not knowing at what hour they may be attacked. Everybody has slept in their clothes for the past two nights, ready to defend themselves or decamp, as circumstances might require.

The gunboats are constantly "patrolling," and taking every precaution to prevent the rebels from crossing the river here, by destroying all the skiffs and sinking all other craft that could be used for that purpose.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 16.

The steamer *Baker*, from Paducah last evening, reports that at 3 o'clock on that afternoon the rebels, 800 strong, appeared before that place, sent in another flag of truce, and again demanded the surrender of the fort.

Col. MITCHELL, with the Fifty-fourth Illinois Regiment and other troops, were marching out of the fort in meet the rebels as the *Baker* left. No fighting had taken place up to that time.

REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, April 17.

There is not much said, but there is a general gritting of teeth among officers here when the massacre of the brave garrison at Fort Pillow is alluded to. Several officers have been heard to say that unless the Government takes retributive steps, they will consider it their duty to shoot every man of FORREST's command they meet, and take no prisoners.

The soldiers threaten to shoot FORREST's men now in Irvin Prison, if they can get a chance. This is the general feeling.

THE MISSISSIPPI CLEAR OF REBELS.

Fort Pittnow in Ruins—Arrival of Cottan at Cairo.

CAIRO, Saturday, April 16.

The steamer *Glendale* from Memphis, morning of 15th, has arrived. She past Fort Pillow last evening. There was no appearance of the enemy, and the river is all clear. Nothing remains of the fort but ruins.

The *Glendale* brought up nine hundred and sixty bales of cotton for Cincinnati.

She brings no papers or news from below.

A number of steamers are leaving here for the South.

CAIRO, Sunday, April 17.

The main body of the rebels left Fort Pillow on Friday morning, and their rear guard in the afternoon, after destroying all the ammunition and everything else destructible.

Late advices from Duvall's Bluff report the country infested with guerillas, who are constantly robbing the people and committing all manner of depredations.

Mr. NIXON, State Representative from Franklin County, has been murdered, and the Representative from Arkansas County kidnapped, as nothing had been heard from him.

On the 14th 400 Texan cavalry attempted to surprise a camp of 240 Federals at Roseville, on the Arkansas River, but were repulsed with the loss of 12 killed and a large number wounded. Our loss was 5 killed.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 15.

It is ascertained that the schooner *Patter*, which sailed in ballast for the Colorado River, on Sunday, changed only took as cargo, after clearing from the Custom-house, three thousand kegs of blasting powder. It is believed that this powder is destined for Northern Mexico for mining purposes. The authorities having prohibited such shipments, the mines of Sonora must be closed unless means are devised to introduce powder clandestinely.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 16.

Sugars, teas, rice and most articles of foreign importation are firmer in anticipation of an increased duty on them before Congress adjourns.

A letter dated April 1, from La Paz, on the Colorado River, says that the Indians are killing people, stealing stock, and preventing miners from working in the Walker District. Unless energetic measures are taken, but little work can be done this season. Gen. WRIGHT is urged to send down a hundred soldiers. Most of the Indians along the Colorado are peacefully disposed, and will remain so, if the disturbances further East are quieted speedily. It is of the greatest importance to have I-RA-TA-BA speedily brought back from the Atlantic States, as he exercises great influence over all the Indians in this part of the country.

CLUB ORGANIZATION.—A Peoples' Union Campaign Club was formed in the Sixteenth Ward of Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday evening. It is supposed to be a Fremont organization.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA AND FLORIDA

News from the Department of the South—Capture of the Blockade Runner Alliance—Shocking Mortality Among Union Prisoners—Fire at Folly Island, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, April 17.

A Port Royal paper of the 14th, reports the capture of the side-wheel blockade-runner *Alliance* on the 12th, near Dafuskie Island, in the Savannah River, where she ran aground. All but six of her crew were taken prisoners.

She was from Nassau with a cargo of assorted stores for the rebel Government, valued at $85,000. The *Alliance* was built on the Clyde, and has three smoke-stacks.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 4th instant, states that the Yankee prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., are dying at the rate of twenty to twenty-five a day.

Nassau papers of the 5th instant, state that Mobile, Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington are less vigidly blockaded these ever. The papers also say that fast steamers are coming in with supplies for the rebels, which promise large profits.

Paymasters HERRICK and LOCKWOOD arrived at Port Royal on the 8th inst., with a million of dollars to pay all the troops in the department.

Jacksonville, Fla., dates to the 11th inst. give a list of three hundred and fifty-nine of our wounded men in the hands of the rebels.

A fire broke out on Folly Island, on the 8th inst. destroying a large amount of Quartermaster's stores. The Government loss is $20,000.

Eight bush-whackers were captured on Cobb's Island, near the eastern shore, at 2 o'clock in the morning, by Capt. CHAMBERS, of the First Loyal Virginia Regiment. They were brought to the military prison at this place.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Arrival of Rebel Deserters—Hardee's Corps Ordered to Virginia.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, April 16.

All is quiet at the front, and there is no change in the situation of the rebel lines.

A rebel Lieutenant and 52 non-commissioned officers and privates came into our lines last night.

They report that HARDEE's corps is ordered away from Dalton, and that several trains had left before they came away. It was believed in the rebel camp they were going to Virginia.

A fire broke out in the brick block adjoining the military prison here, this afternoon, and three buildings, jointly occupied by the Quartermaster's and Provost-Marshal's Departments and Sanitary Commission, were destroyed before the progress of the fire was stopped.

The jail in which rebel prisoners are confined was saved with difficulty. No prisoners escaped.

No Government property was destroyed. The loss on the buildings is $20,000.

Maj.-Gen. NEWTON goes to Cleveland to-morrow, and will have command of the Second Division, Fourth Corps, formerly Gen. SHERIDAN's.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

Mass Meeting in Favor of Emancipation—Capture of Guerrillas.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, April 16.

A large mass meeting was held to-day, in front of the Court-house, at which resolutions, offered by Parson BROWNLOW, favoring emancipation, recommending a convention in effect it, and requesting Gov. JOHNSON to call the same at the earliest possible period, and indorsing the Administration and the war policy of President LINCOLN, were unanimously carried. Gov. JOHNSON made a powerful and telling speech, rebuking in severe terms the Copperheads of the late convention.

The celebrated guerrilla REYNOLDS and his command were surprised yesterday, by a small force of our cavalry, and ten of them killed, and REYNOLDS, with fifteen others captured, with their horses, equipments and arms.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Successful Raid upon the Enemy.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 15.

An expedition under command of Gen. GRAHAM, consisting of the army gunboats, the Ninth New-Jersey, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and the One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York Regiments, and two sections of artillery, under Capt. EASTERLY, left here on Wednesday night last, and landed at different points. They concentrated at Smithfield, Va., on Thursday evening and succeeded in routing the enemy, capturing one commissioned officer and five men—all wounded; also several horses and carriages and some commissary stores. A rebel mail and one piece of artillery, formerly taken from the gunboat *Smith Briggs*, were also captured. Fifty contrabands were also brought off. Our loss was one missing and five slightly wounded.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, April 18.

The steamers *New-York* and *Express* have arrived, with 563 sick and wounded, including the following officers:

Assistant Surgeon RANNEHOT, Seventy-fifth Illinois.

Surgeon DAVENDORF, Forty-eighth New-York.

Capt. DOZERT, Fourteenth Connecticut.

Three men died and were buried here, viz.: JOHN THOMPSON, Thirty-third Ohio; DAVID DODGE, One Hundredth Ohio; E. PELLMER, Fourth Kentucky.

The remains of Lieut. C. D. FORSYTH, who was accidentally shot in the Libby Prison, were brought down and left here.

Capt. SHAW and two men, captured on the tug *Titan*, also came down. The sick were taken to Baltimore.

Medical Inspector JOHNSON leaves here on the *New-York*.

Taxation—An Important Letter from Secretary Chase.

The following letter was laid before the Senate yesterday:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 12, 1864.

SIR: Notwithstanding the diminished amount of United States notes in circulation, and the gradual withdrawal from use as currency of interest-bearing United States notes made a legal-tender for their face, the price of gold continues to advance. This effect can only be attributed to one or two causes, and is probably due in part to each. First, in the increase of notes of local banks; and, secondly, to the efforts of speculators.

I have already submitted through you to the consideration of the Committee on Finance a bill intended as a remedy for the first evil. I now beg leave to submit to its consideration a bill intended as a remedy for the second.

The first bill, if it become a law, will have, I doubt not, the most salutary consequences. The effect of the second will probably be more immediate, though perhaps not of such permanent importance.

I ask for both a candid consideration, and, if approved, the favorable action of Congress.

It must not be thought, however, that I regard either or both of these measures as adequate remedies for financial disorders. Nothing short of taxation to one-half of the amount of our current expenditures, and a reduction of those expenditures to the lowest point compatible with efficiency, will insure financial success to the Government. And without military success, all measures will fail.

Very respectfully, yours, S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. W. P. FESSENDEN, Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Our Pickets at Bristoe Station Attacked—Designs Upon Gen. Grant—Capt. McKee's Remains—A Review—Gen. Kilpatrick.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 16.

Dispatches from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac state that yesterday about noon a party of rebel cavalry made an attack on the pickets at Bristoe Station, but were driven off after a brisk skirmish. One man was killed and two wounded, belonging to the Thirteenth Pennsylvania. Several of the rebels were wounded, but were carried off by their comrades. The mail train with Gen. GRANT on board had just passed a few minutes before the attack was made, and it is supposed the intention was to capture him.

The body of Capt. MCKEE, of the Second Infantry, who was killed by guerrillas on Monday last, was forwarded to Washington to-day. The man who shot him was named N. FLANDERS, and he, with three others, made an attack on a picket post near Catlett's on Wednesday, when he was shot dead by a soldier of the Second Infantry. Articles taken from the body of Capt. MCKEE were found in his possession.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says that GIBBON's division, of the Second Corps, was reviewed yesterday by Gen. HANCOCK, Gens. MEADE, SEDGWICK and others being present. The division is a large one, well disciplined, and was eulogized by all present.

Gen. KILPATRICK has been relieved from the command of his cavalry division and ordered in report for duty to Gen. GREGG. He will take command of a brigade under the latter. GREGG's division was to have been reviewed to-day by Gen. SHERMAN, but a storm having prevailed since last evening, it has been postponed till next week.

Sutlers and citizens have all left the army, and will not be allowed to return before next Autumn.

The Rebels on the Chowan River—The Cape Lookout Lighthouse.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, April 12.

The rebels have appeared in large force upon the Chowan River, apparently for the protection of the shad and herring fisheries.

The Cape Lookout Lighthouse, which the rebels attempted to destroy recently with gunpowder, was but slightly injured, and the light now burns as usual. The attempt was exceedingly audacious, as the locality is far within our lines.

The Confederate conscription has been suspended in the First Congressional District of North Carolina, and an amnesty is offered to all North Carolinians who are or have been in the Federal service.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

New-York Matters—Official Corruption—The Militia Bill—The Rival Reports of the Bank Committee—Compliment to Gov. Seymour.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 16.

The Senate discussed, yesterday afternoon, at considerable length, a bill empowering the authorities of New-York to convey certain premises on Ward's Island, to the society for the protection of destitute Roman Catholic children. Senator CONE has made an earnest effort in behalf of this bill, which was opposed by several Senators. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

The New-York Court-House Bill was reported complete to the Assembly by the Committee on Affairs of Cities, this morning, and ordered to a third reading. The bill is in the same form as when it came from the Senate, and no opposition seems likely to be made in it in the Assembly. If anything is to be inferred from the investigation which the bill has given occasion to, it is that the charges made against those who have had the control of the construction of the building are not well founded. The circular received by members of the Legislature from New-York has been freely criticized, especially in the Senate, and the general impression has been that the statements made and figures given do not sustain the allegations. That there is a great deal of corruption in New-York City is so well settled that enterprising men make capital out of this general impression, in carrying out any scheme here that they are interested in. If it can be made to appear that the corruption of the government of the City of New-York is to be rebuked by the passage of any bill, it is a very important point gained, and in ordinary cases will secure the passage of any bill. The wickedness of the City of New-York, like the message of His Excellency, Gov. SEYMOUR, affords excellent target practice for new members. For this pronouncé to abuse the Metropolis, gentlemen from New-York, are, I think, in part responsible. Those who come here, either as members of the Legislature, or to secure the passage of local measures by importuning the Legislature, are loaded in the manly art of self-defence, and adepts in vituperation. Those who abuse each other so skillfully can well bear abuse from others.

The Assembly this morning, adopted the Senate resolution affirming that no difference shall be made in paying the interest on State bonds due to domestic and foreign holders. There was no excitement, nor even a discussion of the question. Members had evidently become fixed in their opinions from the interest they had taken in the subject when it was before the Senate.

The Militia Bill, or amendment of the National Guard Law, was taken up and discussed again by the Assembly to-day. The point most debated, was the amount that should be appropriated. The old arguments were gone over again, and some new

GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

Analysis and Review of Gen. McClellan's History of His Military Career.

[ELEVENTH ARTICLE.]

I.

The last article of this series left Gen. McCLELLAN established with what remained of his shattered army on the banks of the James, at Harrison's Landing. If the army had sustained itself nobly throughout the sad campaign on the Peninsula, it cannot be denied that so much fruitless toil and so much disaster had impaired its *morale*, while the losses in battle and the epidemics of the region had frightfully thinned its ranks.

The army remained at Harrison's Bar during the month of July and part of August, and during this period there are few transactions of interest to record.

There is, however, connected with this portion of McCLELLAN'S career one curious piece of history that merits a passing notice here. Readers of the report will not have failed to have noted an extraordinary letter, addressed by Gen. McCLELLAN to the President, from Harrison's Bar, under date of July 7, giving his "views" on the political situation. This document opens with the statement that the "*rebellion has assumed the character of a war*"—a discovery which, perhaps, explains the peace principles on which Gen. McCLELLAN had been operating, but which it is a misfortune he did not make at an earlier date. It then proceeds to indicate a politico-military programme of the most evasion stamp, stating that "a declaration of radical views, especially upon Slavery, *will rapidly disintegrate our present armies.*" Now, what is notable in this paper is, that *it was writt n in Washington before he left for his Peninsular campaign, and was intended to be issued in Richmond.* He fancied he would there be in position to dictate terms and indicate the public policy. Not finding his expected opportunity to fire off the shot he had prepared, he took the best occasion he could find; and so, putting on a "tag" at the beginning and the end, he brought it out at Harrison's Landing. Its ineffable impudence, the haggard and nutmely look it wears, and the inherent absurdity of the proposition to deal leniently with those at whose hands he had just suffered disastrous defeat, are sufficiently accounted for by the circumstances we have detailed.

With reference to the questions of remaining on the Peninsula or moving the army away, there seems to have been a disposition on the part of the military authorities to allow it to remain, provided there was any hope of something being done. With this view SHIELDS' division was sent down to the Peninsula as a reinforcement.

Gen. McCLELLAN quotes from a dispatch of the President, under date of July 2, in which Mr. LINCOLN holds the following language: "If you think you are not strong enough to take Richmond just now, I do not ask you to;" but Gen. McCLELLAN omits to quote the beginning of the dispatch, in which the President tells him that "when he asks for 50,000 men to be promptly sent to him, he surely labors under some gross mistake of fact," and then proceeds to show that the garrisons for the defence of Washington fell far below even McCLELLAN'S own official estimates. This, then, was the condition on which Gen. McCLELLAN would consent to undertake a fresh advance—a reinforcement of *fifty thousand* men! But at the same time, he was entirely unwilling to leave the Peninsula, and forestalled all argument on the subject by the declaration that "retreat would be disastrous to the army and the cause." This opinion was echoed by McCLELLAN'S satellites, and repeated to the President on the occasion of his visit to Harrison's Landing, on the 8th July. FITZ-JOHN PORTER declared a withdrawal "impossible"—that it would "ruin the army and ruin the cause."

It is true that subsequent to this period, Gen. McCLELLAN offered to essay a fresh advance, if reinforcements to the amount of twenty thousand should be sent him, and this number Gen. HALLECK, who visited him at Harrison's Bar on the 25th of July, was authorized by the President to offer him. Note, here, that McCLELLAN, according to his own showing, still continued to estimate the enemy at 200,000 strong and "constantly receiving reinforcements." Now, as he brought back with him to Harrison's Landing but 85,000 men, it is not easy to see how, with the addition of twenty thousand, his chances of success would have been any greater than they were when he was in front of Richmond, with an army considerably greater than the aggregate he now asked. To this very objection Gen. McCLELLAN, in his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, made this characteristic rejoinder: "I should," said he, "have counted upon the effect of the battles which had just taken place on the enemy." That is to say, having just been thrown back from his base in a disastrous battle, and compelled to retreat to the James River, he would have relied on the *demoralizing effect* of these events "on the enemy" to throw the balance in his favor! If the reader is disposed to open his eyes at this kind of logic, we can assure him it is quite of a piece with McCLELLAN'S usual mode of reasoning.

But the courage which was screwed up to the pitch of attempting a forward movement, if a reinforcement of twenty thousand men should be given him, oozed out as speedily as all his other "flighty purposes." The very day Gen. HALLECK left, McCLELLAN wrote to him asking for "fifteen or twenty thousand troops from the Western army," *in addition* to those promised him.

It was impossible to furnish this number, and this reason was one of the considerations that prompted the order for the withdrawal of the army from the Peninsula. The other considerations were that the season on which we were now entering is almost fatal to whites who live on that part of the James River—that a majority of the highest officers of the Army of the Potomac counseled a withdrawal, and that a movement to effect a junction with the forces in front of Washington, now under Gen. POPE, was essential to cover the Capital against the attack which the rebels were absolutely certain to make, and for which they were at this very time actually preparing. That they did not make it earlier, turning to account the prodigious advantage they had in a position central and interior against the divided Union forces, is a proof that their military policy had not then received that clear and definite form it afterwards took on.

II.

The order for the withdrawal of the army from the Peninsula was given by Gen. HALLECK, on the 3d of August. The point to which it was ordered was Aquia Creek, for the purpose of making a junction with the forces under POPE, on the Rappahannock.

It is hardly necessary to say that after this course was determined upon the utmost possible promptitude in execution of the design was absolutely necessary, for their could be no doubt that the purpose of the rebels looking toward a movement on Washington would receive the most powerful stimulus by the knowledge of the withdrawal of the army from the Peninsula.

But instead of this, we find Gen. McCLELLAN sitting down to expostulation, and after he had exhausted this, we see him throwing every practical obstacle in the way of getting the army back. He urges "*the terribly depressing effect upon the people of the North* and the strong probability that it would induce foreign Powers to recognize our adversaries," whereas the fact is, there was hardly an intelligent man in the North who was not looking with the most intense anxiety to the removal of the army to a position where it could be interposed between the enemy and the menaced Capital of the nation. He promises, however, if his counsel does not prevail, to "obey the order with a sad heart."

This "sadness" of his *heart* seems to have so enfeebled his *hand*, that though he was ordered to commence the removal of the army on the 3d of August, day after day passed before anything was done toward it. "It is believed," writes Gen. HALLECK to him under date of the 5th, "that it [the removal] can be done now without serious danger. *This may not be so, if there should be any delay.*"

Finally, on the 10th, he received dispatches which should have stirred the most sluggish nature to activity: "*They are fighting Gen. Pope to-day*—there must be no further delay in your movements; *that which has already occurred was unexpected and must be satisfactorily explained.*" This only gives McCLELLAN an opportunity to show the enormous "inherent difficulties of the movement"—difficulties which were pointed out to him before he started to take the army *to* the Peninsula, *but which he then made light of*—and he ends by adding: "It is not possible for any one to place this army where you wish it *in less than a month*; if Washington is in danger now, *this army can scarcely arrive in time to save it!*"

What a cheering person Gen. McCLELLAN is! Without following these transactions through all their maddening details, suffice it to say that it was the 20th of the month—*seventeen days* after the order for withdrawal was given—before the army was ready to embark at Yorktown, Fortress Monroe and Newport's News. And with this we leave it, to find it turning up again at Alexandria, where we shall have to review a series of events, the most extraordinary, perhaps, in Gen. McCLELLAN'S extraordinary career.

III.

The whole rebel army was now rapidly marching northward to overwhelm POPE and precipitate itself on Washington. If Gen. McCLELLAN'S own estimate of the rebel force, at 200,000, was correct, POPE had upon him a force six times his strength, and as it was he certainly had upon him a force *three* or *four* times his strength.

After exhausting all the resources of the most energetic and skillful opposition to the advance of the rebels, POPE on the 25th of August determined no longer to attempt to mask the lower fords of the Rappahannock, but to assemble such forces as he had along the Warrenton turnpike, between Warrenton and Gainesville, and give battle to the enemy on his right or left, as LEE might select. The desperate resistance which POPE so ably opposed to the advance of the rebels, was for the express purpose of enabling the army of the Potomac to arrive and form a junction with him. His instructions were to "stand fast" on the Rappahannock—to "fight like the devil and contest every inch of ground." In this task, however, he was cheered by the announcement that from Alexandria he would speedily receive heavy reinforcements, among which was the corps of FRANKLIN, which he designed to move to Gainesville, a position which covered Manassas Junction, and watched the gaps in the Piedmont Ridge.

With the view of giving effect to this purpose, Gen. HALLECK, on the morning of the 27th of August, telegraphed to McCLELLAN, who had arrived in Alexandria the day before, and through whom all reinforcements to POPE must pass, that "FRANKLIN'S corps should march in the direction of Manassas as soon as possible." Had this order been obeyed, JACKSON'S forces, defeated and driven by POPE, on the 27th, would have been met near Centreville the next afternoon and crushed.

Now we ask of the reader to bring all the attention and all the patience he can command, while we show with what fertility of device and what prodigality of ingenuity Gen. McCLELLAN contrived so to arrange things that POPE should not get a man of these reinforcements; but should be left with his feeble force of less than forty thousand men to a death-grapple with the enemy that had lately defeated McCLELLAN'S once splendid army of one hundred and fifty thousand men: in other words, should be left to—we use Gen. McCLELLAN'S own choice phraseology—"*get out of his scrape.*" And we shall see that so completely successful was he that *not a single man ever reached Pope after McClellan arrived at Alexandria.*

In this exposé we shall take up events in their chronological order; beginning with the date of the first dispatch to Gen. McCLELLAN with reference to the forwarding of reinforcements. We shall see what was the state of facts in front, what were the necessities of the occasion, what orders Gen. McCLELLAN received, and how he carried them out. Let us add that we shall not draw from the testimony of Gen. POPE, nor from the overwhelming array of facts developed by the Committee on the Conduct of the War. We shall confine ourselves to the simple setting forth of the text of the series of telegrams that passed between headquarters and Gen. McCLELLAN, though we shall be forced to draw from many dispatches which Gen. McCLELLAN, for reasons best known to himself, has not seen fit to reproduce in his so-called "Report."

The 27th of August.—At 10 A. M., Gen. HALLECK telegraphs McCLELLAN:

"FRANKLIN'S Corps should march in the direction [Manassas] as soon as possible."

At 10:20 Gen. McCLELLAN replies:

"I have sent orders to FRANKLIN to *prepare* to march, *and to repair here* [Alexandria] *in person, to inform me as to his means of transportation.*"

At noon Gen. HALLECK reiterates, with emphasis, his order for FRANKLIN to march.

"FRANKLIN'S corps should move out by forced marches, carrying three or four days' provisions," &c.

To this Gen. McCLELLAN replies at 1:15 P. M.:

"FRANKLIN'S artillery have no horses, except for four guns;" and adds: "*I do not see that we have force enough in hand to form a connection with Pope, whose exact position we do not know.*"

OBSERVATION.—It is very strange that in order that FRANKLIN should march with his corps, Gen. McCLELLAN should begin by calling him away *from* it. If FRANKLIN'S artillery lacked horses, why did he not *take* horses which were in abundance in Alexandria? That this was so, we shall presently establish conclusively; and we shall also show that *neither McClellan, nor Franklin, ever applied for transportation to the Quartermaster's Department, which was ready instantly to furnish it.*

The 28th of August.—On the morning of the 28th, HALLECK telegraphs directly *to Franklin:*

"On parting with Gen. McCLELLAN, about 2 o'clock this morning, it was understood that you were to move with your corps to-day toward Manassas Junction, to drive the enemy from the railroad. I have just learned that the General has just returned to Alexandria. If you have not received his order, *act on this.*"

To this, at 1 P. M., McCLELLAN, *not Franklin*, replies:

"Your dispatch to FRANKLIN received. I have been doing all possible to hurry artillery and cavalry. The moment FRANKLIN can be started with a reasonable amount of artillery he shall go. * * * * * Please see BARNARD, and be sure the works toward Chain Bridge are perfectly secure. I look upon those works, Ethan Allen and Marcy, as of the first importance."

At 3:30 P. M. HALLECK impatiently telegraphs McCLELLAN:

"*Not a moment must be lost* in pushing as large a force as possible toward Manassas, so as to communicate with POPE *before the enemy is reinforced.*"

To this McCLELLAN replies at 4:40 P. M.:

"*Gen. Franklin is with me here.* I will know in a few minutes the condition of artillery and cavalry. We are not yet in a condition to move—*may be by to-morrow morning.*"

At 8:40 P. M., HALLECK still more imperatively telegraphs:

"There must be no further delay in moving FRANKLIN'S corps toward Manassas; *they must go to-morrow morning, ready or not ready.* If we delay too long to get ready, there will be no necessity to go at all, *for Pope will either be defeated or victorious without our aid.* If there is a want of wagons, the men must carry provisions with them till the wagons can come to their relief."

To which McCLELLAN replies at 10 P. M.:

"Your dispatch received. FRANKLIN'S corps has been ordered to march at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. SUMNER has about 14,000 infantry, without cavalry or artillery, here."

Observation.—These dispatches give the history of the 28th of August. *Not one of these is published by Gen. McClellan in his Report.* They show the reiterated orders Gen. McCLELLAN received to send reinforcements to POPE, and the imminence of the crisis that was upon that General. They show on the part of McCLELLAN the shallow subterfuges he employed to avoid obeying these orders. In his whole series of excuses, there is but one that presents even the *show* of substantiality—namely, the supposed lack of transportation; but the utter baselessness of this pretence is made manifest by a dispatch of Gen. HALLECK a day or two afterward, in which he says: "I learned last night (29th) that the Quartermaster's Department would have given him (FRANKLIN) plenty of transportation *if he had applied for it any time since his arrival at Alexandria.*"

The 29th of August.—At length, two whole days after the imperative order was given to Gen. McCLELLAN to have FRANKLIN "move out by forced marches," he is able to say, "FRANKLIN'S corps is in motion." To be sure, Gen. McCLELLAN confesses that his repeated promises throughout the two previous days to send FRANKLIN forward were all sham, for he says; "I should not have moved him but for your pressing orders of last night." Still he is at length under way, and there is yet a possibility that he will reach POPE in time. Vain hope! He halts FRANKLIN at Annandale and coolly telegraphs to HALLECK:

"*Do you wish the movement of Franklin's corps to continue?* He is without reserve ammunition and without transportation."

Gen. HALLECK must be a very mild mannered man, for he simply replies:

"*I want Franklin's corps to go far enough to find out something about the enemy.* Perhaps he may get such information at Annandale as to prevent his going further; otherwise, he will push on toward Fairfax. Try to get something from direction of Manassas, either by telegrams or through FRANKLIN'S scouts. *Our people must move more actively, and find out where the enemy is.* I am tired of guesses."

Gen. McCLELLAN had now exhausted all the resources of a diabolical ingenuity in order to keep POPE from receiving reinforcements. He had by this means gained two days and a half; that is, from 10 A. M. of the 27th till 3 P. M. of the 29th. He *knew* that POPE had by this time the whole rebel army upon him. He *knew* that a great battle was that very morning and afternoon going on, for the roar of the artillery came to his ears at Alexandria, where he held thirty thousand loyal Americans in the leash, while their brothers in arms were being overwhelmed. It was a crisis with McCLELLAN, and he must either let the troops go forward to POPE or devise a new system of tactics. He could no longer pretend that he did not know where POPE was—he could no longer pretend that he did not know how far Gen. HALLECK wished FRANKLIN to advance. He was brought to the wall by Gen. HALLECK'S emphatic order, "*Our people must find out where the enemy is!*"

Gen. McCLELLAN was equal to the emergency. He drops the correspondence with HALLECK, and coolly indites to the President of the United States the following dispatch, the most extraordinary ever penned by any man wearing a soldier's uniform. We pause for a moment to ask the reader to take in a full realizing sense of the import of the following amazing words:

"The last news I received from the direction of Manassas was from stragglers, to the effect that the enemy were evacuating Centreville and retiring toward Thoroughfare Gap. This is by no means reliable. I am clear that one of two courses should be adopted. *First*—To concentrate all our available forces, in open communication with POPE. *Second*—*To leave Pope to get out of his scrape*, and at once use all means to make the Capital perfectly safe. No middle course will now answer. Tell me what you wish me to do, and I will do all in my power to accomplish it. I wish to know what my orders and authority are. I ask for nothing, but will obey whatever orders you give. I only ask a prompt decision, that I may at once give the necessary orders. It will not do to delay longer."

Expressive silence is the only comment we have for this astounding proposition, for the profound horror and contempt such words inspire take away all power of cool dissection. It is said that when Mr. LINCOLN read this dispatch he fell back in his chair in a half fainting fit, and even at this distance of time it is hardly possible to read it without a sinking of the heart.

Gen. McCLELLAN in the above proposition suggests two courses. We need not say that they are substantially one and the same. *He knew that Lee's junction with Jackson was now certain.* FITZ-JOHN PORTER had attended to that. In either case, therefore, POPE was perfectly certain to be left to "*get out of his scrape.*"

But what was the "scrape" out of which POPE was to get? Into what horrible indiscretion—so unwarranted that to leave him to "get out" of it was only just punishment on him—had he rushed? Will it be believed that he got into the "scrape" at the urgent instance of Gen. McCLELLAN, who begged POPE to make a diversion in his favor? Will it be believed that, with the loyal alacrity of a true soldier, he had, in obedience to this request, thrown himself down on the Rapidan to compel the enemy to loose his hold on the Army of the Potomac—that he received the whole weight of the rebel force precipitated upon him—that with masterly generalship he kept back that force for seventeen days, fighting in that time seven large battles, in which, repeatedly successful, he gave the rebels their first taste of true punishment—that by this means he succeeded in gaining time sufficient for Gen. McCLELLAN to bring back his army to the defence of the Capital? Yet such are the facts which history records. Now we understand. This was the "scrape" POPE was to get out of!

The 30th of August.—We have exhausted the main action in this strange drama, but there remains an episode that should take its place in this recital. So far as the keeping back of reinforcements goes, Gen. McCLELLAN had done his best that POPE should *not* "get out of his scrape." But there remains a touch beyond this. POPE'S ammunition, rations and forage were now exhausted, and he sent to Washington to procure supplies. Gen. McCLELLAN was to fill the orders. We shall see how he did it.

To the request for ammunition, Gen. McCLELLAN telegraphs at 1:10 P. M.: "*I know nothing of the calibre of Pope's artillery.*" Yet he was within two minutes' telegraphic communication with the Ordnance Bureau at Washington, where he might have had full information on this point.

To the request for rations, Gen. FRANKLIN replies:

"I have been instructed by Gen. McCLELLAN to inform you that he will have all the available wagons at Alexandria loaded with rations for your troops, and all of the cars also, *as soon as you will send in a cavalry escort to Alexandria as a guard to the train.*"

We cannot better set forth this matter in its true bearings than by giving the following passage from Gen. POPE'S official report:

"About daylight of the 30th, I received a note from Gen. FRANKLIN, written by direction of Gen. McCLELLAN, informing me that rations and forage would be loaded into the available wagons and cars at Alexandria, as soon as I would send back a cavalry escort to guard the trains. Such a letter, when we were fighting the enemy, and Alexandria was swarming with troops, needs no comment. Bad as was the condition of our cavalry, I was in no situation to spare troops from the front, *nor could they have gone to Alexandria and returned within the time by which we must have had provisions or have fallen back in the direction of Washington; nor do I yet see what service cavalry could have rendered in guarding railroad trains.*"

We must let this close this exposition of the extraordinary series of transactions at Alexandria, in which we have done little else than allow official dispatches to tell their own story. We leave the reader to form his own judgment and pronounce his own verdict. But one remark remains. We have hitherto had occasion to call in question Gen. McCLELLAN'S *capacity.* The conduct we have set forth invites a question of his *loyalty.* We cannot enter Gen. McCLELLAN'S private thought, and pluck out the "heart of his mystery." It is possible that his conduct at Alexandria was nothing more than the effect of heartless selfishness and ambition, which can lead up to the very door of treason without passing within. It is now certain that it was the avowed purpose of McCLELLAN and his friends so to arrange matters as that the army should, to use their expression, "fall back into his arms" at Washington. For this end it was essential that POPE should not obtain reinforcements, for had he received the thirty thousand troops that lay idle at Alexandria, he would beyond a doubt *have beaten the rebel army.* That he should do so was manifestly not at all in Gen. McCLELLAN'S programme.

Looking at Gen. McCLELLAN'S conduct as it stands revealed in his own dispatches, we can only say to him, "If this be *loyalty*, make the most of it."

NEW BOOKS.

THE NATIONAL ALMANAC AND ANNUAL RECORD FOR THE YEAR 1864. 12mo. Philadelphia: GEORGE W. CHILDS.

Though the present volume is but the second issue of this truly named "National" work, it is established in public favor, firmly and substantially. Its appearance has been retarded, slightly, by the difficulty of obtaining skilled workmen, in the printing as well as in other branches of business; but the public are gainers by the delay, and are amply compensated for it, by the later date of the statistics, and the careful revision that the whole work has undergone in the interval. The National Almanac for the past year fairly took people by surprise—so evident was the vast labor bestowed on the volume, so rich its body of information, and so moderate the price at which it was afforded. The sale of fifteen thousand copies furnished a gratifying proof to Mr. GEO. W. CHILDS, the projector and publisher, that his exertions were appreciated by the public, and he has thrown all his customary energies into the task of making the new volume superior to its predecessor. It is claimed, and with undoubted justice, to be an advance on that, in several particulars. Old statements, formerly received on trust, have been rigorously scrutinized and verified from the original authorities. Direct application has been made, regardless of toil or expense, in every quarter where trustworthy statistics were to be obtained, and an unusual degree of intelligent labor and care has been bestowed in tabulating and condensing these statistics, so as to exhibit the valuable results in a form proportioned to the scale of the work. The topic that, per force, touches every one—*taxation*—is one on which the fullest information is afforded. Our internal revenue system, the laws that govern its operation, and the returns showing their proceeds, as levied on the various branches of industry in the shape of ad valorem excise duties, licenses, &c., are here for the first time brought together, and afford materials of the highest importance to the statesman, the historian, and the statistician. Thus, would it be believed without the figures to prove it, that the number of retailers who sell liquor is more than one-half that of all the retail traders in the country. Yet such is the fact, the Ten dollar retail dealers' license producing $1,227,912; while the twenty dollar *liquor* retail license is credited for $1,477,754. The most costly article in the ad valorem tax list, diamonds, contributes to the national revenue $65,948. This, at the rate of three per cent, shows that more than two million dollars worth of that precious stone was manufactured in jewelry of various kinds, and absorbed into use during the past year. A thousand similar curious facts might be deduced from this portion of the "National Almanac" alone. In all that relates to the great military and naval operations of the country, equal care has been exercised in bringing down the information to the last minute. Here will be found, in condensed detail, the description, tonnage, number of guns, station, &c., of each of the ships that compose our grand national armada. In the Military Department an entirely new feature has been introduced, a mass of special intelligence concerning the volunteers of the United States armies, of the same character and extent as that heretofore mainly confined to the regular troops. This was only to be obtained by a most extensive correspondence and a laborious compilation from scattered and voluminous State official returns, and cannot be found in any other shape. The editor rightly says: "As a permanent record of the marvelous development of the military power and resources of the United States, and of the patriotism of its citizens at the hour of need, it is worth more than the price of the whole volume." The record of the events of the war gives a full diary of every prominent occurrence connected with its progress, and also a special history of each of the national armies and its services in its own theatre of action, in a separate division. The statistics of mortality and sickness in the army and the obituary list of deceased officers are matters of engrossing and painful interest to thousands. For the politician, the returns of electoral votes, &c., for each Congressional District of the different States are given with great fulness; the lists of the Judiciary, Executive officers, Legislatures, &c., of each State and Territory, are minute and exhaustive, embracing every particular of general interest. Seventy-five pages devoted to foreign countries, their sovereigns, governments, ministries, areas, populations, finances, armies, navies, commerce, navigation and affairs generally pieced within the reach of the reader,—a great summing up of the world's progress, the result of all man's labors, the reward of all his toil, condensed by the skill of the statistician into a nutshell. For an intelligent American citizen, whose privilege it is to think and act on all questions that affect the interests of his country and fellow-men, we can imagine an companion more indispensable than the "National Almanac for 1864," and the oftener he consults it, the fitter will he be for the exercise of his civic functions.

ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY: OR, YEAR BOOK OF FACTS IN SCIENCE AND ART FOR 1864: Exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements in Mechanics, Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Geography, Antiquities, &c.; together with Notes on the progress of Science during the year 1863. A List of Recent Scientific Publications, Obituaries of Eminent Scientific Men, &c. Edited by DAVID A. WELLS, A. M., M. D., author of "Principles of Natural Philosophy," &c. 12mo. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN.

For ordinary volumes, a title-page like that copied above might be considered assuming and pretentious; but in the case of the present book—filled to overflowing with closely compacted and well digested scientific information, of the most varied character—it only conveys a fair idea of the contents. Fourteen years' experience under the same editor has stamped the merit of "The Annual of Scientific Discovery," and it is now recognized at home and abroad as a trustworthy and copious record of the scientific progress of each year, in its widest sense, embracing every important topic of human inquiry that relates to the constitution and phenomena of the physical universe. In his customary introductions, modestly styled "Notes on the Progress of Science," the editor furnishes a bird's-eye view of the most remarkable researches and discoveries of the year. It is full of suggestion, and abounds in facts inviting to comment. In "astronomy," we learn from it that the great "Lalande" prize of the French Academy has been awarded to an American mechanic—Mr. ABRAM CLARK, of Cambridgeport, Mass.—for his discovery of the companion star of Sirius, by an object glass of almost unique dimensions, (eighteen inches in diameter,) manufactured by himself, and intended for the observatory of the University of Mississippi, but since purchased by the Astronomical Association of Chicago for *eleven thousand dollars.* The extension of telegraphic communication is another progressive matter, every year adding to its area. During the last twelve months, communication by electric telegraph has taken place between London and Tuynen, in Siberia, a distance of 4,039 miles: the continuation to Nicolaiewski, on the Pacific, is now probably accomplished, and the connexion via California with New-York is confidently looked for in 1865. By an arrangement that some might question the correctness of, under the head of "Mechanics and *Useful* Arts," are grouped "Improvements in the Science of War"—a careful synopsis of European and American experiments on rifled artillery, iron-clad ships, and the host of kindred subjects that now engages so great a share of inventive talent. Under "Geology" are presented the latest facts and speculations on the antiquity of man on the earth as discussed by Sir CHARLES LYELL and others. "Zoology" deals in like manner with the questions recently raised and so energetically argued respecting man's position in the Animal Kingdom; whether he is merely the head of a continuous series of related beings, or whether he stands singly and alone, separated from all other vital organism by differences that proclaim him unmistakably "heir of all creation." Prof. AGASSIZ' earnest protest against the Darwinian theory of the origin of species by transmutation, is well worth attention in this division. In "Astronomy" the recent researches on the physical condition of the Sun, as implied by the analysis of the solar spectrum, meet with due attention; and we learn from another article that Mars is the only planet into the secrets of whose physical structure we can, with our present means of observation, hope to peep. Certain circumstances favor the astronomer so much that, at "the very moderate distance of about fifty millions of miles," observers have satisfied themselves of the configurations of land and water on its surface, and have clearly seen the polar snows of Mars in a circle round the South Pole of the planet, "with such a well-defined edge as to have led to the conclusion that it terminates in a cliff." Photography, in its various applications, and Prof. PEPPER'S spectral illusions, or artificial ghosts, are prominent topics in the "Natural Philosophy" division. In fact, every page almost tempts one to cull a flower from the scientific bouquet here presented to his readers by Dr. WELLS. The volume is headed by a fine steel engraving of Gen. GILLMORE, whose claim to the position arises as much from his investigations and researches respecting "times, mortars and cements," as from the brilliant military engineering that has made his name famous.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. No. CCIII. April, 1864. Boston: CROSBY & NICHOLS.

The new number of the *North American* shows signs of the vigorous life infused into the management by the gentlemen who have it now under their editorial charge. The articles relate mainly to topics of the day, with a proper sprinkling of standard subjects; they are not too long, and are evidently written by persons who have made them a special study. There is no general political article in this number, the editors having probably nothing to add to the paper on "The President's Policy," in the January number, and which has called forth a note corrective of a slight misrepresentation from Mr. LINCOLN himself. "The Navy of the United States" gives a clear and connected statement of the exigencies of the situation that it was called on to meet at the commencement of the rebellion, and the measures taken by the Government to raise it to its present state of efficiency, with hints for its future guidance. "Loyal Work in Missouri," "Gen. McCLELLAN'S Report," "West Point," also relate to different phases of the war, which they discuss with spirit and ability. The defence of the Military Academy from the charges of exclusivism and of fostering a class spirit among its pupils, to the detriment of their patriotism, is effective and thorough. "Theodore Parker," by Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM, is founded on Mr. WEISS' Biography, and supplements it admirably by giving an estimate of his position and influence as a philosopher, a politician and an ethical teacher. The writer shows satisfactorily how the very qualities that gave to Mr. PARKER'S personal ministrations on any subject so striking an effect, unfitted him for the calm, philosophical objective exercise of thought that is necessary for the foundation of a systematic morals or religion. "Shakesperian Pronunciation" is a curious addition to the study of old English philology, derived at first hand from a study of the original authorities. "St. Louis and Joinville" reproduces graphically the naïveté and picturesque word painting of the old French chroniclers apropos to the elegant edition of his writings lately edited by M. DE F. DIDOT. "The Future Supply of Cotton," is a valuable statistical view of the prospect before cotton consumers under the new influence brought to bear upon its culture. The writer considers that the emancipation of Great Britain from its dependence on the United States as the *sole source* of its cotton supply, is in course of achievement, and by next year may probably be complete—the future position of American cotton in the market depending entirely on the excellence of its quality, rather than on a monopoly of its production. An interesting account is given of the proceedings of the New-England Educational Commission for Freedmen, at Port Royal and its vicinity, where the results of free labor, as applied to the cotton culture, are in the highest degree encouraging to its promoters. "Carl Ritter," by Mr. GILMAN, of Yale College, gives an excellent synopsis of the life and labors of the Father of Physical Geography. The critical notices are more full and elaborate than formerly, and furnish accurate estimates of the latest American publications.

THE ILLUSTRATED HORSE MANAGEMENT: Containing Descriptive Remarks upon Anatomy, Medicine, Shoeing, Teeth, Food, Vices, Stables; likewise, a Plain Account of the Situation, Nature and Value of the Various Points. Together with Comments on Grooms, Dealers, Breeders, Breakers and Trainers; also, on Carriages and Harness: Embellished with more than 400 Engravings, from Original Designs, made expressly for this work. By EDWARD MAYHEW, M. R. C. V. S., Author of "The Illustrated Horse Doctor," and other works. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Mr. MAYHEW, who belongs to a family whose members are distinguished in various branches of literature, is not only a Member of the Royal Veterinary College, but also a gentleman with strong claims to notice as an artist, a humorist, and a philanthropist, whose sympathies are not confined to his own race, but overflow at the ill-treatment of the mute creation. The result of all these qualities is a book, that can be likened to no other existing, except the former work by the same author, "The Illustrated Horse Doctor;" of this it is in some measure the sequel, though intended for a wider range of non-professional readers. Mr. MAYHEW'S pencil is as ready as his pen, and his sketches, constantly introduced to point the moral or illustrate the precept he desires to impress, have often a quiet humor quite Hogarthian. His chapters on "Grooms," "Horse-dealers," &c., abound in descriptive touches that remind one of the graphic power displayed in the work of his brother, (HENRY MAYHEW,) "London Labor and the London Poor." He is everywhere the advocate of humanity, and recognizes in the horse, uavitiated by ill-treatment, an eminently rational being, who is to be governed and preserved in health and usefulness—*not* by terror and coercion, but by winning his confidence and developing his feelings of attachment and sympathy to those who evince a kindly interest in his welfare. The book is handsomely got up, the illustrations apparently being fac similes of those in the original London edition. Its general diffusion will relieve a heavy amount of suffering needlessly and ignorantly inflicted upon one of the noblest of God's creatures, and will show how superior, even in an economic view, is gentle and considerate treatment of the horse, on scientific principles, to the shallow empiricism of the usual stable traditions, that are followed by those who know no better, in their own injury and that of the animal who is the subject of them.

REBEL RHYMES AND RHAPSODIES. Collected and Edited by FRANK MOORE. 24 mo. New-York: GEORGE P. PUTNAM.

This volume is a literary curiosity, regarded independently of any political considerations. Coming from that portion of the country which takes in itself a monopoly of all the taste, culture and refinement of the nation, its contents invite examination, as they may fairly be presumed to represent the tone of thought and expression current among our Southern brethren. The result of this research is disappointment to those whose expectations have been highly raised. Very few grains of pure poetry are to be found amidst the general mass of chaff. The warlike lyrics are rough, boisterous and often coarse and vulgar. Vapid imitations of "Ho! enlinden," "Scots Wha ha'e Wallace Bled," "God Save the King," &c., often times repeated, show the great poverty of thought that prevails in the whole collection. There is nothing in it superior, if indeed equal, to the well-known song of Mr. RANDALL'S, "My Maryland," though a few pieces, as "Heart Victories," or a soldier's Wife, (p. 238,) "Thinking of the Soldier," (p. 197,) show a true feeling of pathos, caused by the dreadful sufferings entailed on almost every family by the war. Bull Run and Manassas seem a never-ending theme of self-laudation that the chivalry are never tired of repeating. About half, and we regret to say, the best half, of the volume is by female writers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

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200 do.....c	146	50 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	77
600 M. S. & N. I. R....	106	350 do.....	78
400 do.....	105	100 T. H. & Alt.....	78¾
100 do.....c	105⅜	400 do.....c	78
100 do.....c	105⅜	100 T. H. & Alt. R. Pr..c	97
100 do.....	105⅞	10,000 O. & Miss. C....	52
100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	148⅜	10 000 do.....	52⅛
1700 Ill. Cen. R.....	138⅜	100 Comb. Coal Co....	83⅜
200 do.....c	138⅜	250 Quick. M. Co.....	78
100 do.....	138	200 do.....	78¼
600 do.....b3	138⅜	200 do.....b3	78⅝
200 do.....	138⅜	500 Mar. Min. Co.....	35
500 Bucks Co. Lead. C.	13		

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 N. Y. Cen. R.....	137⅜	600 Clev. & Pitts. R ..	120
500 Erie R.....	118	800 do.....	120⅜
1300 do.....	117⅜	100 do.....b3	121
400 do.....b3	117⅜	100 Gal. & C. R.....	135
1400 do.....	117⅜	300 do.....s60	132
800 do.....	117⅜	100 do.....	132
300 Erie Pref.....	110	200 do.....s30	132
100 do.....s3	110	1400 Cle. & Tol. R.....d	147
100 Hud. R. R.....b10	142	200 do.....s10	147
100 do.....b10	142⅜	400 do.....b8	148
100 do.....	141⅜	500 do.....b10	148
300 do.....	141	900 Chi. & R. I.....	117⅜
400 Harlem R.....	192	100 do.....	118⅜
800 Reading R.....	147	400 do.....	117⅜
100 do.....	148	800 Pitts., Ft. W. & C..	138
1400 do.....	144	300 do.....	138⅜
700 do.....	143⅜	400 do.....	139
1200 do.....	143	100 do.....	138¾
1300 do.....b3	143⅜	50 Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	74⅝
100 Mich. Cen. R.....	142	700 Tol. & Wab.....	71
200 do.....	143	300 do.....	70⅜
850 M. S. & N. I. R....	102	50 Canton Co.....	67
200 do.....s3	102	500 Cumo. Coal.....b5	61⅜
1300 do.....	102⅜	300 do.....s3	81
200 do.....	102⅜	100 do.....b in w	81
900 do.....b3	102⅜	100 do.....	81
100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.. s3	139	7100 Quicks. M. C.....	77⅝
200 do.....	140⅜	200 do.....b3	77
300 Ill. Cen. R.....	137	600 do.....	77
100 do.....	136	500 do.....b3	77⅛
1100 do.....	134	200 Cen. Coal.....	70
500 do.....s3	134	1000 Bucks C. L. Co....	1⅜
200 do.....	133⅜	10,000 Sandy R. Coal & Oil Co. 1st M. B..	96
100 do.....	133¾	10,000 do.....b10	96⅜
100 do.....b3	134	5,000 do.....s10	96¼
20,000 Ohio & Miss. C..	51		

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$10,000 Am. Gold.....	171¾	200 Ill. Cen. R.....	132
50,000 do.....	171⅜	1100 no.....	133⅜
20,000 do.....	171	500 do.....s3	133
10,000 do.....	170⅞	500 do.....	133¾
10,000 do.....	170⅝	300 do.....	134
30,000 O. & Miss. C....	50	100 Pittsburgh.....	120¾
2300 N. Y. Cen R....	138	100 Galena R.....b3	132¾
100 do.....	136⅜	200 do.....	132¼
100 do.....	135⅜	500 Clev. & T. R.....	147⅜
100 Erie R.....	113⅜	400 Northwestern.....	61⅜
500 do.....	114	200 do.....	61¼
200 do.....	114⅜	400 do.....	61
300 do.....	115	100 do.....s3	81
1400 do.....	115¼	100 do.....	60¾
200 do.....b3	115	280 Fort Wayne.....	136
300 do.....b3	115¼	800 do.....s3	136
350 Hud. R. R.....	138	700 do.....	136⅜
100 do.....	138¼	200 do.....	135½
200 Harlem R.....	193⅜	1000 do.....	135
1000 Reading R.....	137	100 do.....	134
200 do.....	137¼	100 Wabash.....	71⅛
1000 do.....	137⅜	500 do.....	70
100 do.....s3	137⅜	500 do.....	70⅜
1000 do.....b4	138⅜	200 Cum. Coal.....b5	61⅜
500 do.....	138⅜	200 do.....	81⅛
400 Mich. Cen. R.....	140	100 do.....s3	82
100 Mich. So. R.....	100	100 do.....s3	80
100 do.....	101⅜	100 do.....b10	82
300 do.....	101	600 Quick. Min. Co....	77
100 M. S. & N. I. R. G.b3	139⅜	200 no.....b3	78
200 do.....	140	300 Mariposa Min. Co.	33
100 Rock Isl. R.....	118	100 do.....	34

MONDAY, April 18—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week wae to n fair total of Import entries, though not quite equal to the same week last season. The amount of Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bond was unusually heavy, owing to the facility afforded by the Government in purchasing Gold at the Treasury at a fixed rate, for the payment of the Customs dues on these Goods. It will be seen from the following official notice to the Assistant Treasurer this arrangement terminated, though not until after a large amount of Gold had been paid out of the Treasury for the supply of the open market. It is also probable that the more direct sales of Gold from the Treasury will, for some weeks to come, quite equal, if they should not greatly exceed, the daily receipts in Gold through the Custom-house. The May interest on the Public Debt having been appropriated from the Gold balances in the Treasury, no further acquisition for this object will be required until the very close of the fiscal year, and then only to the amount of $3,300,000 (not two weeks' Customs) for the July interest:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 13, 1864.

SIR: Much complaint is made by a number of the leading importing merchants of New-York, and by many of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, about the instructions of the Department for the temporary issue of coin certificates from your office, receivable for duties in lieu of gold. This instruction was given partly with reference to general public interests, but maloly for the purpose of relieving as far as possible under the law, the importing merchants from their hardships by the unnecessary accumulation of coin in the Treasury. As the complaints referred to sufficiently show that the main object of the instruction is not accomplished, the issue of such certificates will be discontinued after the current week, and duties will be collected uniformly in coin, as heretofore.

Very respectfully, yours,

S. P. CHASE.

The Exports of the week in Domestic Produce—the heaviest item being Cotton, of which the receipts from the Southwest were 6,303 bales are a head of the same week last season. The Exports of Specie, not equal to the apparent good demand for Bills on London. These, however, may now increase, without detriment to the market for Gold, which is well supplied, and the operation would probably act—as under similar circumstances, after the great Gold gamble of last Spring was broken down—not only as an immediate relief to the Foreign Exchanges, but as discouraging time contracts for the delivery of Bills and gambling operations in Gold to cover such contracts. Twenty millions of Gold will come out of the Treasury, in one way or another, and nearly half as much more to the credit of the Government abroad be drawn for almost immediately; and it is not improbable, should the further curtailment of the Greenback Currency—and the continued high rates of Gold and Exchange seem to demand it—that a further sum of £10,000,000 or $50,000,000 in Gold in London, be negotiated for in Europe; an operation to which the Secretary of the Treasury has, no doubt, been repeatedly tempted by the representatives of foreign houses in this country, and by advice from some of the soundest financial friends of the Government on the other side. A member of the successful house of JAY COOKE & Co. will leave for England and the Continent on the *Persia*, on Wednesday next. The intimate relations with the Secretary and most valuable public services of Mr. JAY COOKE in the great 5-20 negotiation at home, will give him, or his partner in Europe, the fullest confidence of the Government.

The prospects were much brighter at the close of the week for early action and vigorous measures by Congress for taxing the country, abundantly able and the people more than willing to be taxed, for the prosecution of the war. The amendments to the National Banking system were practically completed in the House on Saturday, and the bill restraining gambling operations in Gold was passed by the Senate. Both will no doubt soon be out of the way in both Houses, and the Tax Bill has already been prepared for equally prompt action by the Committee of Ways and Means.

It will be seen from the following table that the heavy break in prices has occurred in the Stock Exchange, in the long-sustained but highly exaggerated Railway and other Share markets. The most precipitate decline was on Saturday:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	170¾@187¾@170⅝
U. S. 6 ₱ cents., 5-20 years	112⅜@114 o 111
New-York Central	142⅜@135⅜
New-York and Erie	125⅛@143
Erie Preferred Shares	110⅜@110
Rock Island	127@135@118
Michigan Guaranteed	154⅜@140
Michigan Southern	114⅜@101
Michigan Central	154⅜@140
Toledo	154@154⅜
Illinois Central	147⅜@155@134
Pacific Mail	226⅜@236@226
Hudson River	159@133⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	129¾@131@121⅜
Harlem Common	175@193⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago	140@149@123
Chicago and North Western	66¼@69@60⅝
Almaden Quicksilver	82⅞@76
Mariposa Gold	38⅜@34
Cumberland	82⅜@82

The price of Gold fell off Saturday morning to 171@171¼ ₱ cent. at the First Board of the Stock Exchange. At and after the Second Board, sold 173¼@173@172 ₱ cent., and at the Evening Board, 171¼@170¾. The export demand for the day's steamers $950,476, making for the whole week $1,002,484. The sale of Gold to the Importers to pay Customs Duties from the Treasury Office amount to $1,017,000, making for the week, $4,992,000. The Customs paid in are $1,013,000, making for the week $3,574,000, by far the heaviest amount ever taken in a single week.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan, today, warn as follows:

At Treasury Office	$1,075,550
First National Bank	530,000
Second National Bank	300,000
Sixth National Bank	140,000
Together	$2,045,550

The subscriptions at the Treasury Office include $1,000,000 by the Bank of Commerce. The subscriptions all over the country are on the increase, and will soon exceed $3,000,000 per day. It was rumored on Saturday that the subscriptions of the Bank of Commerce, altogether, will be quite large, and that other of the old Banks—anticipating the demand upon them from the public at large—for Greenbacks to pay for the New Loan, will follow the example of the Commerce; arranging, perhaps, to pay in their subscriptions by instalments. While we are far from believing that any thing of the kind has been solicited by the Secretary of the Treasury, it would certainly be as profitable to the Banks, and much more creditable to their present position than the various expedients resorted to at the close of the week, to prevent their certified checks from going into the Treasury Office, or to the National Banks, in payment for Gold and the Loan. One of the Wall-street Banks, on Saturday, certified their checks as "good through the exchanges," (meaning through the Clearing-House,) where, in times like the present, resulting balances, as a rule, *are not paid in greenbacks*, but in 5 ₱ cent. tokens of loan from the creditor to the debtor Bank. The effect of this, if generally copied, will be to put Greenbacks at a premium among the Stock Brokers, most of whom, from the daily necessities of their business, are compelled to borrow from and check upon the Banks on their own terms. But it will not stop the demand for the 10-40's from their other depositors, including the Institutions for Savings, or from the Country Banks that keep accounts with them. Since it is quite certain that the Assistant Treasurer and the National Banks, acting as Fiscal Agents of the Government for the Loan, will take proper measures to collect in lawful Greenback Money—about which, a few days ago, the clamor was of redundancy—all open Drafts and Checks sent to them in payment for the New Bonds or on the sales of Gold and Foreign Exchange made for account of the Government.

There was a very sharp demand for money on Saturday, which was more severely felt upon the Stock Exchange than upon any other financial class, though the Banks themselves were so severely pressed for greenbacks to pay into the Treasury as to be compelled to call in a portion of their demand loans.

There was something of a panic feeling on the Railway speculation owing to the demand for money and the apprehension of increased stringency this week. The decline in the list at the First Board was very rapid from the start on almost every description, East end West, and the extreme changes from the best sales of Friday were from 7 to 15 per cent. The sellizations, by needy sellers, were quite large, although the list of business includes a considerable amount of *short* contracts. The operators who feel *bearishly* inclined have no difficulty in selling for cash and borrowing the Stocks for delivery. The great bulk of the cash transactions, however, was the result of the pressure for money. The Government Stocks were comparatively steady, and a portion of the miscellaneous shares stood the pressure pretty well.

At 4 o'clock there was continued depression in the Railway speculation, and the ultimate fall in prices since Friday is very heavy throughout the list. The Mining Stocks are almost wholly neglected, and many of the new schemes unsalable. At the very close, on the Street, the Railways were to all appearances in a fresh panic. On the opening of the Evening Exchange there was rather a steadier feeling, but this gave way on the breaking up, when Fort Wayne sold at 123 and Erie below 113.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861	116	114	Mich. Central	153	142
U. S. 5-20's	112¾	111	Mich Southern	112⅞	112
N. Y. Central	141	137	Mich Guarant'd	150	140
Erie	121	118¾	Illinois Cen	146¾	133
Erie Preferred	112	110	Pittsburgh	127	120
Hudson	140	139	Fort Wayne	145⅜	138
Pacific Mail	226	226	Rock Island	128	117⅜
Harlem	140	192	Galena	141	132
Cantou	72	65	Readlog	158¾	140
Treas. Certificates	99	99	Quicksilver	81¾	76⅜
Toledo	148	147	Cum'land Coal	83⅜	80
Northwest	67	61	Mariposa	36	32½

We understand that the proposed Belmont Gold Mining Company for Colorado has been abandoned, and the preliminary subscription returned to the Stockholders.

Very little attention was paid to the Bank Stocks. The following bids were made:

State of New-York	111
Commerce	116
Ocean	101⅜
American Exchange	121
Bank of N. America	110
Hanover	105
Irving	106
Metropolitan	121
Continental	105

The following offers were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	111
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '67	115
Erie 2ds, '79	120
Hud. R. 2ds & 7 '85	117
Hud. R. 3ds '75	135
Harlem seconds, '64	101
Harlem thirds, 68	105
Erie 3ds, '83	120
M. S. & N. I. S. F.	116
Ill. Central, '75	116
Al. & T. H. 2ds, 1st	92
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	110
Chi. & N. W. 2d coupons	100
Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	100
Gal. & Chic. 2ds	112

The Gold disbursements from the Treasury Office were large on Friday and Saturday, though not in season to appear in the week's average of Specie on the Bank Statement. The Treasury Office the same days made large gains on its Greenback balances.

The following was the business at the Sub-Treasury on Saturday: Total receipts, $3,522,321 07; For customs, $1,013,000 00; Payments, $4,629,915 43; Balance, $38,499,316 15.

The Import Entries of the past week amount to $3,676,260, against $3,995,099 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,181,888, against $2,525,094 same week in 1863. The Export of Specie is $1,002,000, against $158,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $3,574,000.

The Commercial Tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, which we published a few weeks since, for eight months of the current Fiscal Year, give a total Import of Foreign Merchandise, (exclusive of Specie,) from 1st July, 1863, to 29th February, 1864, of $130,540,000
Add amount same since March 1 35,527,435
Total to date $166,067,435
Against same time last year 145,208,777
Increased Import since July 1 ..... $20,858,658

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from

July 1, 1863, to February 29, 1864	$107,986,000
Add seven weeks since March 1	22,743,514
Total to date	$130,729,514
Against same time 1863	154,153,173
Decreased Exports since July	$23,423,659

The Specie Export from New York, from July 1 to February 29, amounts to $37,595,000
Add since March 1 3,349,000
Total to date $40,944,000
Against same time 1863 47,875,000
Decreased Specie Exports since July 1 ..... $6,931,000

Messrs. GEORGE and SAMUEL BROWN, Brokers, No. 11 Wall-street, have opened subscriptions to the Star Gold Mining Company of Colorado. We refer to their advertisement on another page.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Fourth National Bank.

OPINION AS TO THE LEGALITY OF THE SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING, AND THE POWERS OF THE SHAREHOLDERS, BY HON. JAMES EMOTT, OF POUGHKEEPSIE, AND DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, ESQ., OF NEW-YORK.

Our opinion has been asked by certain shareholders of the Fourth National Bank of New-York, who have united in the call for a meeting of the shareholders on the 14th day of April, instant, as to the legality of the meeting thus called, and the powers of the shareholders when assembled.

Before discussing these questions, it will be proper to advert for a moment to the character and constitution of Banking Associations organized under the act of Congress of February 25, 1863.

The act contemplates that persons desiring to commence the business of banking under its provisions, should associate themselves by the signature of articles. The precise character or contents of these articles of association is not prescribed, but they are, of necessity, the fundamental law of the association or corporation, and are in that particular analogous to the charter of a corporation, which derives its existence directly from the legislative power, by a single act of its will. They contain the regulations which are necessary to the organization of a corporation, with respect to its duration, its place, the number and terms of its officers and their powers, the capital and the shares into which it is divided, and the respective powers and duties of the officers and members of the body, so far as these various subjects are not regulated expressly by the act. It is plain, also, both from the nature of the case and the frame of the statute, and from analogy and the practice which obtains, and has been sanctioned by the courts in the cases of State corporations, formed under general laws, that these articles may and should provide for their alteration or amendment, in all particulars in which the statute gives discretionary power to the corporation, at any time and in any manner not inconsistent with the act of Congress. The articles of banks formed under the General Banking Law of New-York, and of other corporations formed under general laws of the State, invariably contain provisions for their alteration at the pleasure of the corporators. The power to make such amendments is often restricted by various conditions, but these restrictions only prove its existence, and that without them it would be absolute. This act, in effect, authorizes persons associating in conformity to it to form a corporation, and to change the character of their corporation, or the regulations of its existence, at their pleasure, in any respect not contrary to the law. It is, in effect, a delegation of legislative powers to the corporators for this purpose, and their action is as effectual to modify as to create, and as complete when done as if it had been accomplished by a direct exercise of legislative power.

The act requires that a certificate of certain particulars and facts in respect to the association should be made, acknowledged, and filed with the Comptroller of the Currency. That officer is then to make a certificate, showing that the association has complied with the provisions of the Banking Act, which is to be published, and thereupon the association becomes incorporate, with the powers authorized and conferred by the act, and defined by its articles. One of these powers specified in the eleventh section of the statute, is the power to make by-laws for the election of directors, the management of its property, the regulation of its affairs, and the transfer of its stock.

It will be necessary, presently, to advert further to the subject of these by-laws. At present it is sufficient to say, that as the articles together with and resting upon the Legislature grant contained in the act must be considered as the charter of the body, like the Constitution of a State, the by-laws are, as has been often said in similar cases, the statute laws of the body, and when duly adopted, supreme within itself. Thus constituted, the association becomes as it were a commonwealth in itself, and under such general laws as that before us, it possesses the largest possible power of self-government and control.

1. It will hardly be denied that the faculty of assembling in corporate meeting to transact the business of the corporation is inherent in the stockholders or corporators of such a body. All the powers of the body corporate will remain and reside in the corporators to be exercised by them, if they are not delegated by their articles or conferred by the law upon the officers, and the residue of power and final control rests there in all cases. The manner of convening such meetings depends, of course, upon the law and the articles. If these are silent, yet the power to assemble remains, and if there is no provision as to notice, all that is necessary is, that all the members of the corporation should have reasonable notice. (Angel & Ames on Corp., sections 492-3-4, and cases cited.) In the present case, the power to assemble is recognized by the statute, and power to call the shareholders together is given by article 7 of the articles of association, which it is desired to amend or change the articles themselves. The statute, however, does not, nor do the articles, prescribe or require any particular time or length of notice, except in the single case of a special election of directors. We are unable to perceive how the inference, that no shareholders' meeting can be legal without thirty days' notice, by publication in two newspapers, can be drawn from the facts that the act recognizes the power to hold meetings for other purposes, while it only prescribes this particular notice for this particular case. To us, the inference seems just the contrary. Nor can any by-law adopted by the directors merely, if the directors have power to adopt by-laws, limit or restrain the power of the shareholders in this respect. That power is original and inherent, and nothing but the sovereign legislative power of Congress, or the will of the corporators expressed in their association can limit it. The directors may limit their own power to call meetings of shareholders, but they cannot interfere with the right secured by the articles to the shareholders to do so. And the by-law which the directors have adopted, and which is supposed to affect the present question, really has no bearing on it. It simply regulates their action, when, as a board, and not as shareholders, they call a general meeting. It does not attempt to prescribe what notice at such meeting shall be given by the shareholders, who exercise their right under the articles to do so.

We are unhesitatingly of opinion that the right to call the shareholders together, according to the rules of the common law, and under the articles, requires for its exercise only, that reasonable notice should be given to the shareholders, and that ten days notice, which has been given here, cannot but be deemed reasonable.

2. The powers of the shareholders when assembled are limited only by the law and the restriction they have placed upon themselves. That they may alter their articles of association is plain. It results from the general considerations to which we have already referred. It is expressly conferred by the eighth article of the association,

"8. These articles of association may be changed or amended at any time by the vote of stockholders owning a majority of the stock of the association, and any three stockholders may call a meeting of the stockholders for this purpose."

It is recognized and implied in the act of Congress, which in the 12th section forbids any change in the articles to impair the rights of creditors of the association, implying that any other alteration may be made. We can hardly suppose that the powers of the meeting of the 14th of April, if legally called, as we have no doubt it is, to change any article of this association, will be seriously questioned.

3. The power to make by-laws also belongs to the whole corporate body, to be exercised by all its members. It must be exercised by them, and no by-laws can be otherwise made unless it has been expressly delegated to officers or some governing body. (Ang. & Ames on Corp., § 327, and cases cited.) The National Banking Law makes no such delegation; nothing of that sort is claimed. Power to make by-laws is given to the corporation, and not to its directors or officers. The articles of this bank, art. 6, give the directors power to make all by-laws which are necessary to regulate the business of the bank, but this is a limited grant, referring merely to the ordinary transactions of its business. In any construction of it, however, it cannot exclude the power of the shareholders to make by-laws, because that is inherent and original; besides as the shareholders at their meeting have power to change the articles, they may entirely resume even this grant of power, and thus leave the whole power over this subject entirely with themselves. The power to make any and all by-laws could not then be questioned.

4. Lastly, we are asked whether this association can, by a vote of a majority of the shareholders, discontinue its business and dissolve itself, or proceed to a dissolution of its corporate existence. Upon this point we are unable to entertain any doubt. By an act of Congress these associations are allowed to fix the term of their existence at any period not exceeding twenty years, and it is not easy to see why they may not accelerate its termination if they see fit. It is true, they are in a sense public instruments or agents, but they are of the precise character created by their own act under the sanction of the law, and they may provide for winding up whenever their interests demand. The State banks have always claimed and exercised this power under a similar statute, and no one has ever questioned it. The articles of this bank provide for a termination of its existence sooner than the period of twenty years by the clause in the 9th article which authorizes a dissolution by a majority of the stockholders. It is said that to terminate a corporation there must be a surrender by the corporate body, and its acceptance by the Government. The answer to this is, that the acceptance by the Government is implied in the grant of power in the statute to these associates to form and to limit, and, of necessity, to terminate their existence. All this results from the statute itself, and no new exercise of legislative power is required to that end. Besides, the proposition itself is only true in a qualified sense in this country. It was adopted by the courts in England to protect corporations from attacks of the sovereign power designed to deprive them of their privileges without their consent. It cannot be asserted to prevent corporations existing under general statutes with unrestricted control over themselves in all particulars not expressly provided for by the statute, or from terminating their existence when their interests require it, in the mode which their articles permit. The permission or provision in such articles to that effect is as sufficient as an express clause in a charter would be.

In our judgment, the stockholders of this bank, at the ensuing meeting, can dissolve and terminate their corporate existence.

JAMES EMOTT,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

NEW-YORK, April 13, 1864.

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REFERENCES:

NEW YORK: Fisk & Hatch, Bankers. Bank of the Commonwealth
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

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WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—OUR WIFE—LOYALINA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE MARBLE HEART.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LES FEMMES DE REVOLTEES—LE VOX A LA ROULADE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT, FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, INFANT DRUMMER, &c., at all hours; POMP OF CUDJO'S CAVE; HARRISON, COMIO SINGER AND TYROLEAN WHISTLER, AT 3 AND 7½ P. M.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPOTHEATRONIO PERFORMANCES.

HOPE CHAPEL—THE STEREOSCOPTICON.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

On Friday a body of rebel cavalry made an attack on our pickets at Bristow Station, killing one man and wounding two others of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment. They were driven off after a few shots had been exchanged, but carried their wounded with them. Lieut.-Gen. GRANT had passed the spot in the car only a few moments before the attack, and the supposition is that the rebels designed to make him prisoner.

Gen. KILPATRICK has been relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report to Gen. SHERMAN at Memphis. He is succeeded in the command of the Third Cavalry Division by Gen. WILSON.

The report of the affair at Fort Pillow, which seemed almost too horrible to be believed, is confirmed this morning, by official advices received at the War Department from Gen. SHERMAN. Three hundred black soldiers surrendered to the rebel fiends, and were butchered without mercy. Fifty-three white soldiers were killed and one hundred wounded. It is almost certain that retaliation will be resorted to.

Advices from Cairo Saturday describe Western Kentucky to be in a greatly alarmed condition, and the people everywhere preparing to defend themselves against FORREST'S horde of scoundrels. The latest news from Paducah says that no fighting had yet occurred there, and the Union gunboats were vigilantly patrolling the river.

The notorious guerrilla REYNOLDS and fifteen of his band were captured by a body of Union cavalry, on Friday, in the neighborhood of Knoxville. Ten more of the guerrilla band were killed in the skirmish.

A Lieutenant and fifty-two men, deserters from the rebels, arrived on Friday night at Chattanooga, reporting that HARDEE'S corps had been ordered away from Dalton, and a portion of it had already gone, it was believed, to Virginia.

Advices from Newbern, N. C., to the 12th inst., say that the rebels have appeared in large force on the Chowan River, probably for the protection of the shad and herring fisheries.

On the morning of the 20th March, whilst laying off Elbow Light, in lat. 26° 33′ north, lon. 76° 26′ west, the United States steamer *Tioga*, overhauled and captured the sloop *Swallow*, from the Combahee River, South Carolina, bound to Nassau, N. P. One hundred and eighty bales of cotton, eighty barrels of resin, and twenty-five boxes of tobacco were found on board the prize.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate Saturday, considerable interest was taken in the news of the massacre of troops at Fort Pillow; and, on motion of Senator HOWARD, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into it, and whether Fort Pillow could have been reinforced or evacuated, and that said Committee be instructed to report at as early a day as possible. Earnest speeches were made by Messrs. Howard, Wilson, Johnson, Conness and Grimes, in favor of strict measures of retaliation, man for man, or two for one. The Senate then took up the bill to provide for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts, as reported from the Judiciary Committee. The amendments were agreed to. The bill was laid over, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill prohibiting speculation in gold and foreign exchange, which, after discussion, was passed by a vote of 23 against 17.

In the House the consideration of the Bank bill was resumed, and, on motion of Mr. FENTON, of this City, an amendment was agreed upon, to the effect that the capital stock of the banks under the act should be liable to taxation by the States at the same rates as that imposed upon moneys in private hands, provided that no State tax should be imposed on any part of the capital stock of such association which might be invested in United States bonds deposited as security for the circulation. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The report of the Committee on Elections, declaring that Mr. B. M. KITCHEN, of West Virginia, not entitled to a seat as representative of the Seventh District, was called up and debated, resulting in a resolution declaring the gentleman duly elected and entitled to a seat. The report of the Select Committee on Immigration was submitted by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. It advocates the passage of a bill encouraging immigration from foreign countries to supply the demand for laborers which is made by the absence in the field of so vast a number.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate Saturday, sundry petitions were presented asking for increased pay to the Metropolitan Police Force, in view of the high prices of the necessaries of life. Bills were reported relative to the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company of Kings County; authorizing the Supervisors of Kings County to provide relief for the families of volunteers; incorporating the International Land Company, for consideration of the Senate. The Supply Bill was also reported, giving rise to debate on the proposition to fill in the names for Quarantine Commissioners. It was finally decided to give one commissioner each to the Counties of New-York, Richmond and Kings.

In the Assembly reports were presented for a Free Academy in Brooklyn. Complete. The New-York Court-house Bill. Complete. Relative to the American Institute. Complete. Relative to the South Side Railroad. Complete. Relief for the People's Gas-light Company. Mr. EDWARDS made a motion to adjourn *sine die* on April 23, and it was laid on the table. A concurrent resolution, providing that the interest on State stocks shall be paid to domestic and foreign stockholders in the same currency, was adopted by yeas, 61; nays, 32. Mr. BENEDICT, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported Mr. GILBERT'S resolution, thanking the Governor for calling the attention of the General Government to errors in the enrollment. The Militia Bill was ordered to a third reading. It appropriates $35,000 for military purposes. The bill for a railroad in Whitehall and other streets in New-York was reported.

GENERAL NEWS.

The explosion on board the *Chenango* has resulted in nineteen deaths. Of the fifteen injured, lying at the Naval Hospital, but four are expected to recover. A detailed account will be found in another column.

Comptroller BRENNAN Saturday opened proposals from 72 different parties, embodying 134 bids, for $1,000,000 of the Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, being the balance of the new loan of $2,000,000 for this fund not awarded at the original opening on the 9th inst., when all the bids above 2 per cent. were accepted. This time a larger rate of premium was realized, $973,100 being obtained at rates from 100.50 to 105.12½. No bid below 2½ per cent. premium was accepted. The bids ranged no lower than 100.05, and the whole sum of the bids was $2,050,300.

There was a heavy fall in the Stock Exchange speculation on Saturday; equal on some of the Railways to 10@15 per cent. The market for Money was close at Bank owing to the absorption of Greenbacks in the new Government Loan and to pay for Gold sold by the Treasury Office for Customs, &c. Gold 170¾ per cent.

At the Produce Exchange, on Saturday, Breadstuffs were offered freely, at much lower prices. Flour having receded 25c.@40c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat 3c.@5c., and Corn 2c. ℔ bushel. Transactions were on a very limited scale, as buyers were anticipating further material decline. Provisions were less sought after and closed quite heavily. Whisky was less active, and decidedly cheaper. Cotton, Groceries, and most other kinds of general merchandise were lightly dealt in, though the tendency of prices was in favor of purchasers. The Freight market was unusually depressed. Flour was engaged for Liverpool at the almost nominal rate of one penny sterling per bbl., and heavy goods at 2s. 6d.@5s. ℔ ton. There were 482 vessels of all classes in port.

Presidential.

We feel greatly indebted to our neighbor, the *World*, for the pains it takes to keep the community thoroughly posted as to the Presidential movements of the Union party. Its devotion is the more praiseworthy because it is wholly disinterested. It can make no difference, of course, to the *World* and its political friends, whether our National Convention is held in June or in September,—whether LINCOLN is our nominee, or FREMONT;—we feel, therefore, all the more sensibly the zealous interest of the *World* in the solution of these and other questions of a kindred nature. It is putting forth very strenuous efforts to secure a postponement of the Union Convention. It is especially fearful that the Union party will weaken and disgrace itself by renominating Mr. LINCOLN, unless it is saved from such a calamity by its interference. And it devotes a great deal of space and labor to securing for Gen. FREMONT that degree of attention and appreciation as a candidate for the Presidency which his merits deserve, but of which, the *World* fears, the Union party is conspiring to deprive him.

We find the following paragraph, copied from the Washington correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat*, into those columns of the *World* which are especially devoted to the interests of the Union party:

"The friends of Gen. FREMONT are going to make an effort to *control the New-York State Convention on the 25th of May*. A gentlemen occupying a high position in the West (himself not a FREMONT man) said to me a few days ago, after returning from a visit of a number of days to New-York City, that the most influential politicians of that City were really for FREMONT, and *that better work was being done for him throughout the State than for any other candidate. It is not noisy work, but energetic, persevering and well-directed.* It appears there are two classes of FREMONT men; those who are in favor of going into the Baltimore Convention, and those who are opposed to doing so. The former consists extensively of Germans—the latter of Americans."

Now this is all well enough. Those who are in favor of Gen. FREMONT for the Presidency have a perfect right to "work" for him, openly or secretly, "noisily" or quietly, just as they see fit, and they have also a right to go into the Baltimore Convention, or to stay out of it, precisely as they may prefer.

But we submit that there is no reason in the world why the Union National Committee should postpone the convention two or three months, in order to give them a chance to perfect the machinery by which they expect to accomplish this result. It is very evident what these presses and politicians mean when they demand more *time* to develop public sentiment on the subject of a nomination. They wanted time to get up cliques and secret organizations,—to arrange for overriding or betraying the popular will,—to elect delegates, looking one way and pledged to vote another,—in a word, to complete and perfect the devices by which they hope to "control" the National Convention, just as they intend to control the State Convention on the 25th of May.

Now we object to this, not merely or mainly because it may force upon the party a candidate not really the choice of the great body of its members, but because it surrenders the whole Summer to a bitter contest, within the Union ranks, about candidates, more damaging ten times over to the Union cause than any blow the Democrats can inflict upon it. The sole object and purpose of the desired postponement is to push this claim for particular men,—to urge by all means, direct and indirect, the selection of particular candidates over others for the nomination. Such an internal struggle is always bitter and always mischievous. It breeds a great deal of bad blood among members of the same party. It gives rise to acrimonious and damaging criminations and recriminations. It diverts the attention of Union men from the principles of the party and the welfare of the country, and fastens it upon personal and factious ends and objects. And it converts what should be a hearty and earnest effort to promote the public good, by crushing the rebellion and restoring the Union, into a heated struggle about men and the spoils of office.

We hope the country may be spared this misfortune. Something of these influences are inseparable from every party contest—but certainly we should keep them down to the lowest point. Let us have just as little of them as possible. Let us not court and invite them, as we certainly should be doing if we were to throw this canvass for the candidacy open to the party for the whole of the coming Summer. The sooner we can get this disturbing element disposed of, the better for the party and the better for the country. The sooner we nominate our candidate the less discord and dissension shall we have in the canvass. The people are quite as well prepared, and quite as ready to make a choice now as they will be four months hence, and a great deal better: for by that time the scheming political intriguers who are so eager for more time, will have become able to "control" the popular will, by party machinery, to a much greater extent than they can at present. If we are to have a free, unbiassed choice—if the people are to make their own nomination instead of having one foisted upon them by chicenery and secret political manipulations—the sooner they can make it the better.

The New Bill to Promote Emigration.

The danger of our people in attempting any useful measure of legislation, is always that they will overdo the thing. Nothing could be more wise, for instance, at the present time, than the encouragement of immigration. The introduction of laborers is an import of the richest source of wealth. No commerce in which this country is engaged is so entirely profitable to us as the commerce (if commerce it may be called) in labor. We never needed it so much as we do now, when a million of producers have been withdrawn from the labor market. It is this stream of foreign laborers, which, with the wonderful allnvial soil of the central West, has caused production to be on such a rich and gigantic scale in this country.

Whatever evils immigration has occasioned in America, it has certainly aided most of all in the development of our material resources. Mr. SEWARD has set before himself the purpose of helping on the inflow of foreign labor. He has seen that the time of war is especially the time when the apparent attractions for immigration are the greatest; when wages are the highest and the work in the soil is the best rewarded. He has accordingly instructed his agents and the diplomatic officials of the Government in Europe, to give all information necessary for furthering this great object. He has moreover presented a plan of a bill, which is to be acted on by Congress during this present session. No act of legislation could be more vital than one promoting a good immigration. But we fear, from the few features reported to us by telegraph, that in the framing of this bill the persons most practically acquainted with emigration have not been consulted, and some unwise features have been introduced.

One of the principal features, as we understand it, is the payment, by the United States Government, under certain circumstances, of the passage of the emigrant. We believe this will be found to be an injudicious proviso. The United States comes at once by this act a great emigrant agent before Europe. It is well known that all emigration is accompanied by innumerable disagreeable accessories. Emigrants are always more or less cheated; they are unfortunate; they are wronged by the more skillful; they are disappointed; the ship, or the fare, or the company, or the place of destination never turn out as they expect. As long as they have no one to blame but themselves, or some rascally "agent" for all this, it is no great matter. The evils can be, if not cured, at least lightened by proper legislation. But the moment our Government has a hand in it, the odium of all this will taint it in every country of Europe. We shall be called a Union of sharpers. Every man who is fleeced of his earnings on this voyage, every woman debauched, every unfortunate emigrant landing in a pestiferous swamp, will laid out in city lots, every unlucky and disappointed foreigner reaching these shores, will have a tale of horrors and disgraceful rascality to relate against the Government of America.

We should sincerely pity the agents of the Department of State in most countries of Europe, when the United States has become an emigrant-carrier. The demands for redress and restitution that would reach them would be enough to turn most of our respectable *diplomats* insane. Whatever the Government manages in such matters, it should be remembered, is always badly managed.

More than this; such a system of hired emigration would export to us the very refuse of the slums of Germany and Ireland. Every parish or principality that had some peculiarly lazy and wretched subjects, and who were a burden on the community, would be sure to send them to the nearest seaport, and there let them quietly take advantage of this generous offer of our Government. We must bear in mind, that poor as many of the emigrants seem, they are always form a class above the lowest. The amount of coin always brought in by these people is good evidence of their comparatively comfortable condition. The removal of the cost of emigration would at once lower the quality of the population migrating. If payment were offered by our authorities for the fares of a better class, we believe the continental Governments would at once interfere. They throw now every possible obstacle in the way of emigration, but they cannot, of course, entirely prevent people from traveling at their own expense to another country. If our Government undertook to promote this exodus by direct pecuniary inducements, it would give them a ground for immediate and forcible interference.

Emigration, so far as its management and its cost are concerned, should be left to natural laws. We can best further it by such legislation as the Homestead Law, by protecting the emigrant on his arrival here, and, as Mr. SEWARD'S plan proposes, by relieving the transport business of all burdens and by the scattering of information through Europe. A few agents, acquainted with the languages of the continent, and well provided with information as to the advantages offered in the different States of the Union, might give a powerful stimulus to the migration of the common people from the European agricultural and mining districts. Our "Castle Garden," too, might be enlarged and improved, so as to be a national institution. Such a shelter for a few days, to emigrants landing, would be a great inducement to those proposing emigration.

We trust that the committee to whom this bill is to be referred, will not fail to consult with our Emigrant Commissioners and officers of benevolent societies, who have had such long experience with the details of emigration, so that the measure may be wise and practical. We doubt the wisdom of the whole scheme, but any project that may be discussed by Congress should only be adopted after a full knowledge of all the facts and their bearings.

OUR NEGRO TROOPS—THE REPORTED REBEL MASSACRE.—Both the Senate and House passed a resolution, on Saturday, calling for immediate inquiry into the circumstances of the Fort Pillow Massacre. Even before this action, the Secretary of War had appointed officers to make investigation into the matter. It is essential that this should be done, and it is well it should be done very promptly. The black soldiers reported to have been butchered in cold blood to the number of three hundred, were men regularly and legally enlisted into our army. They were in the National uniform, defending the National flag and the National integrity, and were fully entitled to the protection guarantsed to all our soldiers. We cannot permit the rebels to massacre them. We cannot pass over this and like massacres by FORREST'S rebel gang—if the circumstances be as they have been represented. JEFF. DAVIS has undertaken to dictate to us very often in this war; but we cannot possibly permit his insolent dictation to go as far as this. The blood of these slaughtered men is on our skirts as well as on the skirts of the rebels, if we permit them to be killed while we stand by, when it is in our power to protect them; and Heaven and history will hold us responsible.

Our black soldiers on the Mississippi are of immense service to us now. Indeed, their services are almost indispensable, and during the coming Summer will be quite indispensable, if we mean to hold our splendid conquests in the Mississippi Valley. We have negro troops at New-Orleans; negro troops hold and garrison Port Hudson; we have them at Natchez; we have them in large body at Vicksburgh; they hold Helena; they are the main defenders of Fort Pickering, at Memphis; they hold Island No. Ten, and at a hundred points of the long line of the Mississippi River we have garrisons of negroes holding valuable posts. If the Rev. Dr. POLK or the irreverent scoundrel FORREST were permitted to butcher all these black troops, the Mississippi River would again fall into rebel hands, and it would cost us two years more time and fifty thousand additional lives to reconquer it. We may add, too, here, for the benefit of those who have not had extensive opportunities of seeing our black regiments in the Southwest, that they are really a fine, hardy, enduring, faithful, courageous body of men, who are rapidly transformed into superb military shape. In this argument we overlook for a moment the consideration of National honor, which can never for a moment be overlooked by a nation.

MEMPHIS.—FORREST'S guerrillas have certainly been successful to a degree disgraceful enough to our arms; but when they threaten to take Memphis, we rather think they overestimate their powers—we mean of course if the place is defended by an officer at once sober, vigilant and courageous. They would not only come in contact with the missiles from the iron-clad and tin-clad gunboats in front of the city, but they would have to take Fort Pickering before they could hold Memphis. Fort Pickering is an immense earthwork, or series of earthworks—for there is more than one line to it—touching on the Southern outskirt of Memphis, and is more than a mile and a half long, the whole of it properly mounted with the heaviest artillery. Indeed, one of the temptations to take the place would be the enormous amount of siege and other great guns the rebels know they would obtain if once it was in their hands. The outer series of guns on Fort Pickering sweeps all the lines of approach to Memphis from the east or the south, and commands, if it does not entirely cover, the city. The fort has a large garrison, which ought to be able to hold out against all the rebel forces West of the Tennessee, even though they were reinforced by the army of Rev. Gen. POLK, which they probably will be, unless speedily driven out.

STATE AND NATIONAL BANKING.—The Albany *Atlas & Argus* very adroitly represents us as ridiculing the substance and sentiments of the minority report on national banking in the State Assembly. This may be sharp, but it is neither fair nor just. We concur heartily in the reasoning, the conclusions and the recommendations of that report; and Mr. BRANDRETH is entitled to very great credit for the forcible manner in which he has vindicated the system of national banking against the attempt of State bankers to override and destroy it. We took the liberty to laugh a little at some of the spread-eagleism which the ambitious patriotism of the writer of the report had infused into it, but that is simply a matter of taste, and does not in the least affect the intrinsic and substantial merits of the document itself. The State Assembly did itself credit in giving the positions and sentiments of this report their sanction.

THE "WORLD" AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The "World"—Presidential Election of 1813—Difference Between Peace and War Copperheads—Nomination of McClellan—Lincoln—Chase—The Prospect.

TEN BROECKS, Friday, April 8, 1864.

By mere accident, I saw the New-York *World*, of the 6th inst. In that, I am honored by one of those characteristic notices which so distinguish the Democratic parvenues. The *World* has several objections to me, but there is only one I shall reply to. I can afford to be abused, but I cannot afford to make errors of fact. The *World* says, in its simplicity, (and even the *World* can be very simple,) that there was *no* Presidential election in 1813, and then endeavors to set aside the precedent set by the reelection of Mr. MADISON. The facts of the case are historically these: Mr. MADISON was renominated, by the Republican members of Congress, on the 18th of May, 1812; and Mr. DE WITT CLINTON was nominated by the Republican members of the New-York Legislature on the 29th of May. The Federalists held a caucus, and adopted the nomination of CLINTON, in hope of defeating MADISON. *Both nominations* were made when we were substantially at war, with the perfect knowledge that the Declaration would be issued in a few days. The army of HULL was then commencing its march for Canada, and on the 18th of June the Declaration was issued. The expedition of HULL was disastrous, and Mr. CLINTON was supported by many of his followers, on the express ground that he was a man of more vigor and energy to carry on the war. There was exactly the same difference between his followers that there is between the *News* and the *World*. The Federalists, like the *News*, were honest in opposition to the war. The Clintonians were, like the *World*, professing to be for the war, while opposing the Administration which carried it on. The people then, as now, understood the matter perfectly; they cared nothing for the difference between the ellicit factions.

"Strange, such differences should be
'Twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee."

The election came off in November, six months after, and Mr. CLINTON was defeated, receiving 89 votes against 128, and Mr. MADISON inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1813. Every vote in the Valley of the Mississippi was then given to Mr. MADISON, *as all will be now to Mr. Lincoln.* Mr. CLINTON was a great men—a man of genius, science and letters—a statesman of the loftiest abilities, whom the nation would have delighted to honor, but whom that nation would not employ to put down an administration contending against the enemies of their country abroad, and their sympathizers at home. And what is the difference now? Who are arraying the squadrons of the Opposition to the Administration? The rebels in Richmond and the Copperheads at home. Who says we are living under a tyrant and a usurper? The rebels. Who says the Constitution is violated and the rights of the people usurped? The Democratic press. Who support a twice-convicted convict as Governor of Ohio? Who figured in the New-York riots? Who got up the Illinois insurrection? The people of the United States are not ignorant of these things. They were not done in a corner. They cannot be put aside by the braying of asses or the hissing of snakes. This nation has made up its mind, knowingly and deliberately, that traitors, whether with or without arms, shall be suppressed. It is a pity to mingle Gen. MCCLELLAN, whose intentions and dispositions are no doubt good, in this foul stream of silly and malignant opposition to the Government of the country; but it will be done. The Seymour and Woodward factions—SAM. COX, ALLEN, *et id omne genus*, will probably succeed in setting aside the Woods and Vallandighams; but it is in vain—the quarrel is not worth the time and words it will cost.

The *World* says that it is not now as it was when Presidents were reelected, but now we have the corruption of numerous officers and vast patronage. Verily, a Daniel come to judgment! Who corrupted the politics of this country? Who made success in an election the test of merit? Who has ostracised private virtue and public service from the places of honor and profit? Who has been thirty years trafficing with Southern slaveholders and Northern mobs? Who had sunk so low that even the negro-drivers would not associate with them? Who elected a succession of Presidents, representing nothing but the imbecile and depraved portion of the nation—POLK, poor PIERCE, and that last impersonation of weakness and disgrace, JAMES BUCHANAN? Is it strange that, when a new party came into power, they should follow some of these bad precedents? We may regret it; we may lament our practices which have corrupted the old government of Europe; but we shall not mend the case by discarding an honest President to bring in a new one attended by hungry swarms of partisans.

Mr. LINCOLN was *not* my individual choice in 1860 or 1864, but none supported him more cheerfully; none is now more thoroughly convinced of his integrity and competency. He is a man of good dispositions, of more than average talent, and one who has the confidence of the people in a degree few have ever possessed. He came to power when the current of events seemed to be hurrying us on to destruction. Who can tell into how many sundered fragments this nation would have been rent, if we had had a man of less firmness and less principle? Who can tell what awful responsibilities he has encountered? What fears, what anxieties and what temptations! I owe Mr. LINCOLN nothing, and, if I wanted anything, would scarcely have better chances than the *World*.

Thirty years' acquaintence with the Secretary of the Treasury had convinced me that he had all the qualifications for a good President. He has in an eminent degree two qualifications which are necessary to the proper administration of government—executive ability and love of justice. To these he added indomitable firmness and inflexible principle. Nothing could seduce him from fidelity to his country; nothing could turn him from the love of freedom. But these are not the times in which the people will change their helmsman, even for such qualities as these. They will keep the pilot at his post till he has weathered the storm.

If my letters have offended rebels or tories there is good reason for it. I have done my best to earn the condemnation of all who are not for their country now and forever. I should be sorry to have any good man believe that I had said anything injurious to any good or worthy cause. But even then I shall be content to serve my country at the expense of being thought erroneous by well-meaning, though perhaps weak-minded, men.

I think the clouds which lowered upon our land are clearing away, and that when the November election comes on, the storm will have passed by, leaving the fabric of treason to ruins, as I have seen the tornado sweep away the gnarled oaks, while it left the green grass and waving grain in all their beauty. I cannot believe that God has reared this great and happy people to become the most prosperous nation of the world, to destroy it so this brief time. No! The rock of Plymouth will long be the resort of Pilgrims, who come to freshen the hallowed memories of the past, and remember with gratitude the founders of a mighty nation.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. MARETZEK'S season at the Academy of Music will end with the present week, and to-night GOUNOD'S opera of "Faust" will be played for the thirty-first and last time. These two facts should go a long way toward securing crowded houses for the short term that remains. But there is yet another circumstance worth placing on record for the benefit of those whose purses are not plethoric. The prices of admission at the Academy of Music, and, indeed, at all places of amusement in the City will shortly be raised. Mr. MARETZEK, with the best of intentions and the largest of companies, finds it impossible to pay expenses, even with more than average houses, at the present rates of admission. Many of his artists are paid in gold, and those who are not, demand, like every one else, an increase of currency, so that there is not much difference. The orchestral and choral forces have long since raised their prices. They can do it with impunity, because they cannot be replaced and have the power in their own hands. Every article used in the mimic scene has more than doubled its value since the commencement of the Fall (1863) season. This increase in fact is so onerous that nothing but the most extraordinary run of luck in the matter of operas has enabled Mr. MARETZEK to struggle to the end without a positive loss. Early in MAY he intends resuming operations, devoting the interval to rehearsals of "Les Huguenots," which he will then produce in a style of great magnificence. It would be impossible to give this superb work at the present prices; hence an advance must and will be made. We are persuaded that no legitimate admirer of Italian opera will object to it, whilst those who simply go there for curiosity will take no heed of the extra quarter or half dollar that is demanded of them. It should be remembered, too, that Mr. MARETZEK has been the last to think of making a change. All the other theatres in the City have quietly tacked on an extra twenty-five cents for reserved seats in the balcony circle, and we do not remember to have heard a single complaint on the subject. It has been paid cheerfully, the houses have been crowded to their greatest capacity, and the managers have reaped the full benefit of the advance, without, we are afraid, always having shared it with their companies. It is clearly Mr. MARETZEK'S turn. Whoever wants opera must pay for it—not extravagantly as in Europe, or in any proportion with other imported luxuries, but at a fair valuation, so that the manager may be able to fulfill all his duties to the public and to the company. The performance of "Faust" to-night is, therefore, the last of that opera at cheap prices—the last, too, for many months. To-morrow the company appears at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, playing for the first and only time "Robert le Diable." The rest of the week will be set aside for benefits.

Several interesting concerts are announced for the present week. That remarkable child pianist, Miss TERESA CARRENO—of whom we have so lately spoken—will give her second concert at DODWORTH'S to-night, assisted by the same artists who made the event of Friday last interesting to their friends. On the same evening, but at Irving Hall, Miss MINNIE GRAY gives a ballad concert, assisted by several popular artists. The lady will be remembered as a very promising member of the unfortunate Vestvali English Opera troupe. On Tuesday evening, at the same place, a very interesting concert is announced "in aid of Poland," at which a host of talent will assist. The enterprise is under the patronage of a powerful committee of ladies, and will, we hope, be entirely successful. Among those who will take part in the programme, we notice the names of Mme. Clara M. Brinkerhoff, Signor Maccaferri, Signor Ardavani, Mlle. Krolikowska, Messrs. Mollenhauer, Mr. Schreiber, &c., &c. On Wednesday, also at Irving Hall, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, the well-known and talented conductor, gives a grand miscellaneous concert, assisted by a perfect galaxy of talent. It is one of the most interesting events of the season. We shall refer to it again. Last, but not least, Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK announces a grand farewell concert on Thursday evening, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, assisted by Mme. Strakosch, Mme. Behrens, Miss Blanche Carpenter, Mlle. Barnetche and Signor Carlo Patti.

To-night Mr. ROBERT HELLER, celebrated alike as a magician and a musician, gives his initiatory public performance at his new saloon, No. 385 Broadway. We venture to predict that Mr. HELLER'S performances will speedily become the rage.

The announcements at the various theatres to-night are as follows: At Wallack's the "Clandestine Marriage." At Niblo's Garden the romantic play of the "Marble Heart" will be played for the first time in many years. Mr. BOOTH sustains the principal rôle, and is supported by Miss ADA CLIFTON, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, and other leading members of the excellent company. At the Winter Garden Miss AVONIA JONES appears in her famous rôle of *Camille*, in the play of that name. It is said to be one of her finest efforts. At the Olympic there is no change in the bill, nor does it seem necessary to make a change. The new extravaganza, "Loyalina," is received with the heartiest approbation, and nothing can exceed the brightness and vivacity of the piece that precedes it, called "Our Wife."

The long looked-for event at Barnum's Museum takes place to-morrow night. We refer to the production of the new drama called "Pomp of Cudjo's Cave," taken from Mr. TROWBRIDGE'S famous novel. The management has spared no expense or trouble in the production of this stirring novelty. It will undoubtedly create a sensation.

At the Theatre Français to-morrow (Tuesday) night will be played for the last time, the new dramatic comedy called "Jean Baudry."

TERCENTENARY FESTIVALS IN HONOR OF SHAKESPEARE.—It will be a matter of rejoicing to the million admirers of the immortal bard—and America yields to no country in honest admiration and appreciation of SHAKESPEARE'S genius—to learn that a movement is on foot to commemorate its approaching birthday with unusual enthusiasm and purpose. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, who is perhaps the best living representative of Shakespearian characters, has entered into the matter with a heartiness that could only be expected of a thorough student and admirer. On Saturday, the 23d—the tercentenary night—a grand performance will take place at the Winter Garden. The play selected for the occasion is "Romeo and Juliet"—Mr. BOOTH appearing as the hero, and Miss AVONIA JONES as the heroine. The pecuniary object of the entertainment—which it will be seen is of no ordinary kind—is to raise a fund for the erection of a statue to SHAKESPEARE in the Central Park. The proceeds will be handed by Mr. STUART to a committee, now in process of formation, consisting of the leading admirers of SHAKESPEARE in this City. With similar liberality, Mr. WHEATLEY, of Niblo's Garden, will consecrate the night to the same purpose; and Mr. HACKETT, who has also entered into the project with characteristic zeal, will appear as *Falstaff*, in "Henry the Fourth"—Mr. WHEATLEY playing *Prince Hal*. The other theatres will doubtless come forward, and lend their powerful aid to a cause so deserving, and consonant with the taste of theatrical patrons. In the country we already hear that Mr. J. J. CLARKE has set aside a night for the same object, (at Baltimore,) and he will, we hope, find many imitators. We are fully persuaded that the public will cheerfully do their share, if the managers only take the cause to heart. Come, gentlemen, SHAKESPEARE does not trouble you on the subject of copyrights. Will it not be esteemed by you a privilege to do something for his memory?

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. A. C. Mattone, New-York; Col. C. James, and H. Martin, San Francisco; E. S. Dawson, Syracuse; W. D. Gebhard, Schoharie; Capt. R. H. Austin, United States Army; E. A. Hopkins, Buenos Ayres; and Gen. Stannard, United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. M. C. Dove, and Col. W. H. Revere, Jr., Baltimore; and Col. T. R. Bliss, are stopping at the Astor House.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Commencement of the Third Week—$800,-000 thus far Received—The Picture Auction—The Last Week.

Two weeks of continued and uninterrupted success have passed, and to-day commences the third and last week at the great fair. There is no abatement of the interest the people take in it; the first few days of last week were very rainy and disagreeable; it did not, however, effect the crowds in the least, the buildings were just as full and the greenbacks just as plenty as on the clear and smiling days. The price of admission being reduced to fifty cents, thousands now attend who did not think they could afford to pay $1, and as they each and every one wish, as a matter of course, to purchase something to keep in remembrance of the greatest fair this City ever knew, the receipts for sales have been very satisfactory. The receipts thus far are estimated to be about $800,000, and if this week is as successful as is anticipated, the total receipts will be over $1,000,000.

The various departments have all been well patronized. The Art Gallery is kept continually filled with lovers of the fine arts, feasting their eyes upon the rich and valuable collection here displayed. The Indian Department possesses peculiar attractions to the ladies and little ones, and is crowded to overflowing at each performance. The Curiosity Shop is always filled with those of a "curious turn of mind." The Photographic Gallery is visited by numbers wishing to take home with them pictures of themselves, which bear the peculiar interest of having been "taken at the fair," and the Restaurant is filled from morning till night with hungry mortals, who have not only a great appreciation of the good things of this life, but also the knowledge of where to get them. To collect more attractions in one building than is here to be found, is simply impossible, and what the ladies will do next week without the fair, it is hard to imagine. Not to have visited the fair is worse than to be out of the fashion, and the gentleman or lady who has not visited it is looked upon as being, if possible, even a greater curiosity than anything there exhibited. Almost all, however, have been there; and almost all, particularly the young folks, are the fortunate holders of "Season Tickets."

AUTOGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The three volumes of illustrations of Industrial Art, being a record of the Great Exhibition in 1851, contributed by loyal Americans in England, were sold for $100 per volume. These volumes contain a profusion of engravings and lithographs in all colors; embellished with gold, silver and bronze, of choice and elegant articles exhibited at the last World's Fair—machinery, costly furniture, stationery, bureaus, carpets, tapestries, laces, jewelry, pottery, glass in every shape and combination—and illustrated with the utmost skill and beauty known to modern art. An original manuscript of a story by CHARLES DICKENS, and a poem by FITZ GREENE HALLECK were sold for $50. These were the contribution of Mr. ROSART BONNER.

In this department may also be found cartes de visite of very many celebrated persons, among them several of GARIBALDI, sent to the fair by him, and bearing his autograph; also the following autograph, written by the Princess VICTORIA expressly for the fair:

"VICTORIA,
Crown Princess of Prussia, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland."

Many others equally valuable may here be found, and we would recommend all who are making collections to visit this department, as they will prnobly find many which they cannot find elsewhere.

The autographs of CHRISTIAN IX. and LOUISE, the present King and Queen of Denmark, have also been presented by them, through HON. BRADFORD WOOD, our Minister to that kingdom. The Queen very kindly gave hers unasked, and they both expressed much interest for the success of the fair. These expressions are particularly gratifying, coming from them, as they do, at a time when it would seem, their own national troubles must occupy their nearly every thought.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

This is, as it deserves to be, one of the most attractive and interesting departments in the fair. The very beautiful little gallery which has been fitted up by the enterprising and experienced photographers, Messrs. GURNEY & SON, is kept filled from the time the doors are opened in the morning till sunset, with a merry crowd "waiting for their pictures." Lads and misses, so tickled with the idea of having their their pictures "taken at the fair," that they can hardly be kept still the few seconds necessary to take them; lovers, who have been long and anxiously wishing for the picture of some cruel fair one, now finding an opportunity quickly embrace it, and the ladies are willing, of course, to have their pictures taken, not for the satisfaction of the young gallant, but for the benefit of the wounded soldiers. Fond mothers, who wish the picture of the little pet to be shown to papa, when he returns from the war, and venerable grandfathers and grandmothers, with their little grandchildren, having their pictures taken together to be shown to the coming generation, all are here to be found, and it is only necessary to mention the name of the artist to assure our readers that all go away pleased and satisfied.

Messrs. GURNEY & SON have at their own expense fitted up this gallery, have donated the material for taking these pictures, and will probably at the end of the fair be able to present to the cashier, as the result of their labors, a very handsome sum. The cartes de visite are taken at $5 per dozen, and larger pictures at equally reasonable terms.

They have also taken views of all the beautiful and attractive portions of the fair, which may be purchased at the various stands, and which are sold for the benefit of the fair. The views of the Fire Department stand, the Department of Arms and Trophies and several others are admired for their clearness and excellence of execution.

All who have not visited this department should certainly do so, and all who visit it should have their pictures taken. In after years they will have a particular interest as having been taken for the benefit of our noble suffering soldiers. Mr. BENJAMIN GURNEY, of this firm, superintends this department.

THE GREAT ART AUCTION.

The paintings and other works of art contributed to the Metropolitan Fair by our generous and patriotic artists, are to be sold at auction by order of the Committee on Art, of which Mr. JOHN J. KENSETT is chairman. The sale will commence to-morrow evening, and will be continued on successive evenings until the whole of the works are disposed of. We have already stated that this fair art exhibition is beyond all comparison, the most extensive, the most choice and the most elegantly arranged that has ever been seen in New-York City. It comprises nearly four hundred oil paintings, including specimens of almost every American artist of note, together with a very large number of the works of distinguished foreign painters. We hope that all the works sold will fetch handsome prices, as well on account of their intrinsic value as of the noble charity to which they have been offered. The auctioneer of the occasion will, we understand, be the distinguished artist, THOMAS HICKE, who thus expends his wind as well as his works for the behoof of a noble army.

THE FAIRIES AT NIBLO'S.

The little fairies had a grand time at Niblo's Garden on Saturday evening, and their performance of "Cinderella, or the Little Glass Slipper," was very successful. The house was filled to its utmost, and many went away, unable to gain admission. The dresses, some of which were furnished by the children's parents, and the rest by Mrs. Gen. FREMONT, were very rich and appropriate; the scenery was very handsome, and the little people performed their parts admirably. Bouquets were thrown them in great profusion, and the applause was frequent and hearty. The receipts were $2,842—a very handsome gift from fairy-land.

The Union-square Fair Buildings.

Saturday night brought the close of the second week of the Fair. The departments on Union-square have added largely to the total receipts, and contributed their full share to the success of the enterprise. After some drawbacks and disappointments at first, they have now become the favorite resorts of the *habitues* of the fair, who have seen the whole and know which to choose as the best parts.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

It was a very happy idea to devote a portion of the building to the exclusive benefit of children, who have always taken such an interest in the labors of the Sanitary Commission, and have contributed their little mites with a spirit of love and kindness for the soldier unequaled even by the magnificent donor of thousands. The committee in charge of their department have been amply rewarded for their thoughtfulness, not alone by the amount of money received, but in the pleasure and happiness conferred upon the little ones who daily crowd in to see the entertainment, and to fund their postal currency in a stock of sugar-plums.

The plan of admitting children without extra charge to this department in the afternoon, and charging adults fifty cents, is found to work very well.

The hall was literally packed with children Saturday, who listened to the farce of "Box and Cox," by Masters FOWLER, ISAACS and MCGUCKEN, with great interest. The actors were particularly happy in their delineation of this favorite farce, and kept up the interest of the audience to the end.

The entertainments were concluded by Mr. SIEGRIST with his trained dogs, by the kind permission of Mr. PLATT, of the Hippotheatron. The young folks are indebted to his generosity for one of the best amusements given by this department, and Mr. SIEGRIST is inquired for by the juveniles daily. His dogs not only convulsed the spectators with laughter, but astonished them with feats that no one would suppose could be performed. The kindness of Mr. S. cannot be too highly appreciated.

The entertainments are so attractive that they interfere materially with the sales. The ladies, although quite successful with their customers, have yet a good supply of articles, through the many contributions made. We are informed by Mrs. HAMLIN, of Booth No. 3, that Mrs. GIBSON, of No. 957 Broadway, has gratuitously furnished her with a large assortment of confectioneries daily. Assisted as Mrs. HAMLIN is, by Miss CHAUNCEY and others, intelligent and agreeable, it may confidently be supposed that Mrs. GIBSON'S bounty has been largely drawn upon.

On Monday evening the very beautiful *tableaux vivants* given by Mrs. BOOTH and Mr. CALYO, of the Academy of Music, the 8th inst., will be repeated for the benefit of this department, at Niblo's Saloon, by urgent request.

Mr. CALYO and Mrs. B. generously give their services, and it is expected there will be a large attendance. The public may rest assured, from Mr. C's. well-known reputation, that it will be one of the finest exhibitions of the kind that ever took place in this City. Tickets $1, for sale at the usual booths in this department.

THE KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN.

The deluded individual who thinks he has seen the fair, without having visited the kitchen, is under a mistake. The crowd there may be very dense and seem impossible to get through or out of, yet everybody ought to drink a cup of tea and eat an *oly-koek* at the tables spread here and furnished in the ancient style. The receipts at the kitchen average $1,000 per day.

THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hartford Booth continues to receive subscriptions to the Charter Oak piano that the sons and daughters of Connecticut propose to present to Gov. BUCKINGHAM. The flowers sold at the fountain here are always fresh, and offered at reasonable prices.

THE PARK.

Thousands of people went to look for the ghost Saturday night, and were well rewarded for their trouble. Each one, as he comes down the walk toward the fountain, unconsciously furnishes a share toward the amusement of the spectators on the other side. Every action is shadowed forth, and it is quite amusing to see an elegantly-dressed gentleman ghost politely raising his hat to a shadow in crinoline. The usual appearance is that of swimmers rising and falling in the water. The small boy when is continually getting ducked by his larger companions, who in their turn are seized by the ghost of a Metropolitan policeman in full uniform, excites the sympathy and astonishment of the spectators.

The tents placed around in different portions of the Park are intended for the sale of ice-cream, if the weather ever gets warm enough to eat ice-cream out of doors.

Now the wind has changed, and the cold Spring rains have been chased away by the sunshine, the Park will become one of the pleasantest places to lounge in that we have this side of the Remble.

The public are informed that free ingress and agress can be had at all times from the fair building, the only restriction is upon entering the Park from the street.

THE STAGES AND THE FAIR.

The Committee on Public Conveyances have furnished an authorized subscription book to the superintendent of every stage line in the City, for the purpose of giving the employes an opportunity to contribute to this patriotic and charitable movement. LE GRAND B. CANNON, Chairman of the committee, has placed this department in charge of Mr. G. S. MCWATTERS, one of the sub-committee.

SUGGESTION TO SEASON TICKET-HOLDERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read in your paper of to-day a suggestion by a "A Lady," that there should at least be one cheap day at the fair. I propose another plan. Let holders of season tickets, (and I am one of that number,) remain at home on that day, giving a greater chance to *see* and *see comfortably*.

MAGNANIMOUS.

MR. BULFINCH'S BOOKS.—The following letter justly commends a series of excellent works by THOMAS BULFINCH, Esq. The volumes form quite a series; and, besides being full of entertainment in themselves, are of great value for reference, as explaining allusions and illustrations constantly met with in English literature:

BOSTON, Nov. 12, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: I have enjoyed the three volumes of Mr. BULFINCH, "The Age of Fable," "The Legends of Charlemagne," "The Age of Chivalry," which seem to me written with knowledge, taste, and a conscientious fidelity. They are books both for the young and the old. The young will find in them a key to poetry and even to history, important to possess. The old will find in them a pleasant epitome of those stories which for ages have entered into the pastime of life. Whether at school, at home or in the library, such books must be welcomed. Believe me, gentlemen, faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

Messrs. J. E. TILTON & Co.

—*Boston Traveller.*

PHALON'S EXTRACT OF THE "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS."—"The Cereus Grandiflora, from which this famous perfume is derived, is a native of South America, and the most odoriferous of tropical flowers. The aroma of the living petals, gathered when the night dews are upon them, is fixed, intensified and rendered perpetual in the extract."—*Springfield Journal.*

"Brown's Bronchial Troches."—Rev. Charles S. Robinson, late of Troy, now of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes of *Brown's Bronchial Troches*; "Rev. Mr. Booth gave me two or three from his pocket, a few years ago, recommending me to make a trial of them, for he had found them beneficial. I have kept them on hand ever since, and found them very serviceable after the weariness of speaking, as well as allaying the irritation consequent on a cold."

"In Hoc Vincee."

ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.

I have always refused to sell any of the compounds known as tonic bitters. I believe them to be generally injurious, and composed of deleterious drugs; but from a careful trial of the CRIMEAN BITTERS, backed by the certificates of Drs. Chilton and Pohle, of New-York, I have no hesitation in recommending them to my friends and customers. No other bitters compare with these in delicate and refined flavor and medical qualities of a tonic and alterative character. Their long trials in United States Hospitals and privately, attest this beyond doubt. FREDERICK S. COZZENS.

Agent Longworth Wines, No. 73 Warren-st., N. Y.

D. Burnam's Self-sewer for all Sewing-machines, preserves the eyes, avoids bending, no basting. "No machine is complete without it." Price $1 50, with directions. Sent by mail free. Donated to and for sale at the Fair, Fourteenth-street, in the sewing-machine room, and at the inventor's headquarters, WILCOX & GIBB'S sewing-machine office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Demulcent, DEMULCENT, **Demulcent,**
DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT,

This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by
J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y.
To be had of all druggists and grocers.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Spring "Feet Coverings."—To gratify the laudable desire of cultivated people to do honor to the season by appearing in handsome boots, CANTRELL has prepared an extensive stock, from which the wants of all can be promptly and cheaply supplied. His Spring gaiters for the ladies are especially beautiful. Make your purchases at his store, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown. Natural, reliable, infallible. Onguent and Floralle Hair Tonic, for the growth and beauty of the hair. No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers.—Styles neat and suitable, executed in the best manner only, at No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving, 10 cents.

Ladies Attention.—Fluting any Width, Five cents per yard. FRENCH FLUTING COMPANY, No. 927 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair.

The best hairdressing ever yet offered to the public; is warranted to restore gray hair to its original color; will stop its falling out in three days, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. Does not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation. $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Consultation in regard to the treatment of the hair, free.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

Survey at a Glance.

THE
WHOLE FIELD OF THE FASHIONS,
IN
GENTLEMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS.

In order to do this you are invited to visit the establishment of

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

The largest and most completely stocked hat store in the United States. For the current season he has introduced upward of *one hundred new styles.* It is putting fact into its simplest form to say, that in his twenty years' experience as a hatter, he has not only never offered, but has never seen so extensive a variety of hat

FASHIONS FOR ALL AGES,

as his store now contains. It would seem as if

TASTE AND FANCY

could scarcely suggest an addition to the children's and misses' department, and it is believed that no mother can fail to equip her children satisfactorily from so vast and diversified an assortment. In the department of gentleman's dress and business hats there are over

TWENTY-FIVE NEW STYLES

which are all special to the season.

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Batcholor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Bercley-st.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots

and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety of our own manufactnre.
SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Dr. Schenck will be at his Rooms,
No. 32 BOND-ST.,
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW,
From 9 A. M. until 3 P. M.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricaphorous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

MCCLOSKEY—WOODHULL.—On Wednesday, April 13, by Rev. W. Daniells, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. FRANCIS C. MCCLOSKEY to Miss CHARLOTTE R. B. WOODHULL, all of this City.

WOOLSEY—GILLMAN.—At Baltimore, Md., on Monday, April 11, by Rev. G. S. Webb, D. D., of New-Brunswick, N. J., Mr. ANDISON D. WOOLSEY, of Albany, N. Y., to Miss ANNA M. GILLMAN, of Baltimore.

DIED.

BAY.—At Albany, on Wednesday, April 15, at the residence of his brother, Dr. Wm. Bay, JOHN BAY, aged 82 years.

BOGERT.—In this City, on Friday, April 15, GEORGE HOWE, son of Theodore P. and Eliza T. Bogert, aged 8 years, 5 months and 4 days.

His remains will be taken to Bristol, R. I., for interment.

FALCONER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, April 16, ELIZABETH, the dearly-beloved wife of Wm. H. Falconer, and daughter of Joseph Wiley, Esq., of Morrisania.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 21 2d-st., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GRAY.—On Saturday, April 16, infant daughter of William and Harriet D. Gray, in the 2d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 49 West 37th-st., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MITCHELL.—At Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, April 9, LUCY O., wife of John C. Mitchell, aged 19 years, 3 months and 18 days.

The remains were taken to Stratford, Conn., for interment.

ROBINSON.—On Sunday morning, April 17, PERCY ROBINSON, the eldest son of Charles and Maria Louisa Robinson, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 214 East 18th-st., on Tuesday, April 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROSSEKANS.—At Fifth-av. Hotel, on Saturday, April 9, ELLEN HUNTINGTON ROSSEKANS, adopted daughter of A. M. Adsit, of Potsdam, N. Y.

SUYDAM.—On Saturday night, April 16, Mrs. JANE SUYDAM, widow of the late John Suydam, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, at St. Mark's Church, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock.

TIMPSON.—On Saturday morning, April 16, JAMES MORRIS, only child of Mary B. and Thomas Timpson, aged 18 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 11 West 35th-st., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

TREADWELL.—At her residence in New-Milford, Conn., on Thursday, April 14, Mrs. JANE PEIRCE TREADWELL, in the 82d year of her age.

WHEELER.—At Yonkers, on Saturday evening, April 16, JOHN F., eldest son of John and Eliza W. Wheeler, aged 14 years, 3 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place from the Methodist Episcopal Church on Tuesday, April 19, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The train leaves Chambers st. depot.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 183—April 16, 1864
32, 64, 56, 12, 62, 28, 72, 70, 30, 22, 13, 3, 24.
CLASS 184—April 16, 1864.
52, 9, 16, 70, 38, 4, 25, 40, 63, 2, 58, 46, 56.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
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KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 279.—April 16, 1864.
55, 21, 58, 52, 18, 23, 45, 50, 64, 24, 4, 63, 36.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 280.—April 16, 1864.
47, 62, 71, 42, 52, 25, 72, 51, 27, 4, 56, 63, 6.
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They are
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SURE BAKERS.
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JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
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THE ROYAL WINE OF ENGLAND.
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DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS:
From the Journal of Commerce.
CATARRH.
THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hotchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
From the Tribune.
EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.
SIGHT RESTORED.
CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the affect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS IN FEVERS.

Fevers are caused by an effort of nature to throw out from the body poison that has been absorbed, either from another body, from checked perspiration of our own body, or from the atmosphere. Putrid exhalations, whether from living or dead bodies, or from sewerage or decayed vegetable matter, will produce fever. THEIR GENERAL EFFECT IS TO DIMINISH THE POWERS OF LIFE. Should those exhalations form part of the air we breathe, they are carried into our fluids through the lungs, and actually act as a CORROSIVE POISON, which seriously disorders the digestive organs, and occasions the deposit of offensive matter in the liver, and particularly in the stomach and bowels. If timely medicine is not administered to unload those organs of their unhealthy contents, they may be so excited by diseased actions as to ulcerate, and then no means will scarcely save life. What shall we do under these circumstances? When you are affected with dizziness, pain in the head, confusion of ideas, dimness of sight, pain in the back, loins and side, sickness of stomach, or a general weariness, take at once four or six of

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS,

and repeat every four hours, until they have operated well upon the bowels.

Remember, this evacuation, produced by these celebrated Pills, does not weaken, but the patient is usually stronger, because they have removed the cause of weakness—the OBNOXIOUS HUMORS WHICH WEIGHAN DOWN HIS LIFE PRINCIPLE. This evacuation of the bowels is most necessary in all malignant diseases, but more particularly in Yellow Fever, and all fevers and violent disease generally; for the stomach and bowels are the parts most affected in all diseases of a severe character, whether they appear so or not, as is proved by what is brought away. But, by purging them with Brandreth's Pills, their putrid contents are timely discharged before they produce incurable effects. This timely evacuation not only cleanses the bowels, but

THE BLOOD IS ALSO FREED FROM A LOAD OF DEPRAVED HUMORS.

I have often noticed, in cases of fever, that, after a few doses of Pills, the vital powers were so restored that a gentle sweat has broken out and carried off all remains of fever, and the patient has been well in a few days.

WEAKNESS OF THE BODY.

Let not an ill-timed fear about the weakness of the body prevent the Pills being given, and continued until the bowels have been most thoroughly evacuated of their contents, for it is this very weakness which calls for this treatment, which nature ever attempts, but is often not able to accomplish, unaided by Brandreth's Pills. Believe me, ye sick, it is the only method by which your lives can be certainly saved. I can affirm that I have given Brandreth's Pills in these cases when the patient was so weak he could not walk across the room without help, and the pulse so feeble as to be scarcely felt, and the general prostration extreme, and yet, after the Pills had operated, he was stronger, as was evident to himself and all around him.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—SAVING OF 20 PER CENT.

THE MANUFACTURERS of CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES having given notice of an advance of prices to the extent of 20 per cent., we take pleasure in assuring the public that we WILL CONTINUE TO SELL AT FORMER PRICES, our fine Spring assortment having been nearly all made up *before the recent advance.*

Purchasers would do well to give us their orders at once, and, when required, we will book the same for delivery in April, May or June.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.
NEW SPRING STYLES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS
have now open their new stock of Spring goods
FOR GENTLEMEN,
comprising every variety in
SILK, COTTON AND MERINO,
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SUSPENDERS, GLOVES,
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LARGE STOCK
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CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.
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Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
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FOR THE
SALE OF PURE WINES, ALES, &c.,
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In Press. Price $1 25.

Every loyal citizen in the country should read this book at once. While this story of his history and career is true, it is at the same time marvelous. His having raised himself from poverty to the high station he now occupies, proves his indomitable energy and singleness of purpose.

The book is for sale by every bookseller and newsdealer in the country, or sent by mail by the publishers, upon receipt of $1 25.

ALSO, JUST READY,
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Canvassing agents wanted to sell the book and picture.
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An Infallible cure for "Female Weakness," and all Uterine complaints of women.
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THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.
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A FINE ASSORTMENT AT
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20 CASES NEW SILKS—CHINE, STRIPED and PLAIDS.
PLAIDED SILKS at 75c., worth $1 00.
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TAFFETAS LAINE, ⅞ wide, at 55c., PLAIN and PLAIDED, worth 80c.
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NEW BRIGHT PLAIDS in GRENADINE BAREGE,
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OUR OWN AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURE,
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THE GARMENTS ARE
MADE IN THE BEST MANNER,
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LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS FROM $6 50 UP,
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IN ADDITION TO OUR CLOAK STOCK,
WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK
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SHAWLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED CLOTHS,
FOR LADIES', MEN'S AND
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STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
POLITE ATTENTION TO ALL CUSTOMERS.
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SILK, LLAMA, TISSUE,
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50 Cases New Styles Dress Goods.
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AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWay, all kinds of children's cloaks and suits, dresses, blankets, sacques, corsets, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c.; ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgowns, yokes; ladies' ready-made undergarments, fluted handkerchiefs, &c.; initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes; braiding, cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

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OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOAKS,
CLOAKS. CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
IN
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In EVERY GRADE OF SILK,
And EVERY QUALITY and COLOR of CLOTH,
In all the LATEST and most FASHIONABLE STYLES,
And Ornamented with the very Richest and Newest
TRIMMINGS.
The CLOAKS are Modelled and
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After the VERY LATEST PARISIAN FASHIONS,
By artists of acknowledged Taste and Experience.
The prices are guaranteed to be from 25 to 50 per cent. less than in Broadway stores, and the Styles Unequaled in any establishment in the City, out of Broadway.
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GREAT POPULAR CLOAK EMPORIUM,
UNEQUALED AND UNRIVALED
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As we are not under heavy expenses for new buildings, and having purchased all our stocks for cash, we can afford to sell at small profits, and give our customers the benefit of light expenses and a cash capital.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM
OF FASHION AND DESIGN,
No. 252 BOWERY,
W. R. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
NO. 274 BOWERY,
HAVE NOW OPEN
THE LARGEST AND MOST SELECT
STOCK OF
MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS
to be found in the City.
PRICES NO HIGHER THAN LAST YEAR.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF
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At very Low Prices.

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Invite special attention to a great variety of DRESS GOODS, purchased before the recent great advance, SILKS, MOZAMBIQUES, ALPACAS, CHECK MOHAIRS, GRENADINES, FRENCH PRINTS and MOURNING GOODS of all kinds.
ALSO,
BAREGE SHAWLS, LLAMA SHAWLS, WOOL SHAWLS and SHETLAND SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, LACES, GLOVES and HOSIERY as usual in great variety.
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MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW YORK.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of NEW SPRING STYLES at less than Importers' and manufacturers' present prices.
Call early if you want choice styles at a bargain.

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AT DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE,
In all the
NEWEST SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,
FOR
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

LADIES'	Waterproof	CLOAKS	from	$6 50 up.
LADIES'	Melton	CLOAKS	from	$5 50 up.
LADIES'	All-wool	CLOAKS	from	$8 50 up.
LADIES'	Zephyr	CLOAKS	from	$12 50 up.
LADIES'	Silk	CLOAKS	from	$10 up.
LADIES'	Taffeta	CLOAKS	from	$15 up.
MISSES'	Cloth	CLOAKS	from	$4 50 up.
MISSES'	Silk	CLOAKS	from	$6 50 up.
CHILDREN'S	Cloth	CLOAKS	from	$3 50 up.
CHILDREN'S	Silk	CLOAKS	from	$4 up.

CALL AND EXAMINE.
LADIES POLITELY WAITED UPON.
C. A. DAVIDSON, No. 264 BOWERY.

RICH LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT.
JUST OPENED FOR THE SPRING TRADE,
Consisting of
Black Thread, Guipure and French Laces,
Real and Imitation Valenciennes Laces,
Real and Imitation Blonds,
Point Applique and Point Gaze Laces,
Black Thread and Pusher Lace Veils,
Barbes, Coiffures, Points, Shawls and Mantillas,
Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs,
Thread Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs,
Valenciennes Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs,
Paris Embroidered Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs,
Bands and Muslin Trimmings in great variety,
Tartan Plaid Sash Ribbons,
together with a fine selection of every article in the trade, bought before the great advance in gold, and will be offered at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
P. S.—Shetland Wool Shawls, entirely new styles; Fusaro and Thread Lace Parasol Covers.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
ALL THE LATEST STYLES IMPORTED
IN
GRENADINE SHAWLS.
FRENCH CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
ZEPHYR SHAWLS.
STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS.
BERLIN WOOL SHAWLS,
STRIPED AND PLAID CASHMERE SHAWLS,
SCOTCH WOOL SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS.
MOZAMBIQUE SHAWLS,
CHALLY AND TISSUE SHAWLS.
Ladies will find our stock the largest and most select in New-York.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
of the most fashionable colors and styles. Prices commencing at $1, and up to $7 50.
Ladies will find our stock one of the largest and most select in the City, as this branch of our business is under the supervision of
Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, late of No. 214 Bowery, who has been established in the Bowery, in the Umbrella and Parasol trade for upward of twenty years.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have just imported a fine stock
BROCATELS, SATINS,
PLUSHES, LASTINGS,
REPS, DAMASKS,
and every variety of COVERINGS of the LATEST STYLES and NEWEST DESIGNS.

NEW CURTAIN GOODS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
Have now ready a large supply of all kinds of the above goods (which they offer to parties furnishing houses), consisting of
SATIN, BROCATEL and DAMASK for CURTAINS,
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Also, CORNICES and TRIMMINGS.
WINDOW SHADES of all descriptions, put up in the best manner.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Have made large additions to their
POPULAR STOCKS
OF SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHAWLS, ETC.,
at old prices.
Broadway and Tenth-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S.
NEW SPRING STYLES.
We have now in store the largest and most elegant assortment of
CORSETS AND SKIRTS
ever offered at retail in the United States.
GAYNOR, No. 765 Broadway,
between 8th and 9th sts.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANDRE'S Jouvin's and Courvoisier's celebrated Gloves; also, Silk Thread, Undressed Kid and Buckskin Riding Gloves; Lace Mitts and Misses' Gloves, in great variety; 150 different styles in new Spring Gloves; all kinds of Gloves. The best place to buy Gloves, Hosiery and Under-Garments, N. B.—The cheapest lot of Cotton Hosiery and Plain and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in the City, at ELOER'S, (the Red Stocking,) Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE,
LARGE OPENING OF MILLINERY GOODS ON MONDAY.
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

AND BLOOMERS IN EVERY SHAPE AND COLOR.	STRAW BONNETS
BONNETS, 25c., 37c.,	CACTUS BRAIDS.
BONNETS, 50c., 63c.,	CHINA PEARLS.
BONNETS, 75c., 88c.,	SPLIT STRAWS.
BONNETS, $1 AND $1 25,	FANCY HAIR.
BONNETS, $1 50 AND $1 75,	FANCY BRAIDS.
BONNETS, $2 AND $2 25,	COBURGS.
BONNETS, $2 50 AND $2 75,	TUSCANS.
BONNETS, $3 AND $3 25,	LEGHORNS.
BONNETS, $3 50 AND $3 75,	LUTONS,
BONNETS, 50c., 50c.,	NEAPOLITANS.
BONNETS, 50c., 50c.,	ROUGH AND READYS.
BONNETS, 50c., 50c.,	CONSTABLES.
BONNETS, 50c., 50c.,	MILAN BRAIDS.

OPENING 10,000 BLOOMERS
IN EVERY STYLE AND COLOR.
BLOOMERS, 15c., 20c., 25c., 37c., 50c., 63c., 75c.
BLOOMERS, 88c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, and $2 25.
BLOOMERS, $2 75, $3, $3 25, $3 50, $3 75, $4.
BOYS' HATS IN GREAT VARIETY.
FLOWERS, NEW DESIGNS.
BONNET SILKS, ALL COLORS.
BONNET ILLUSIONS AND LACES.
5,000 PIECES BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, IN EVERY SHADE, PLAIN AND FANCY, FROM 6c. YARD UP.

MILLINERS SUPPLIED AT LESS
THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
500 BOXES FLOWERS, AT 50c. BOX.
1,200 BUNCHES FRENCH FLOWERS, 25c. BUNCH.
GRENADINE VAILS, CHOICE SHADES, 10c,
3,000 HAIR NETS, COMMENCING AT 10c.
FANCY MUSLINS FOR WAISTS, NEW STYLES.
SLEEVE-NETS, NEW PATTERNS.
JOB LOTS FROM AUCTION
OPENING IN COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
VAILS, MUSLINS, BANDS, FLOUNCING, &c.
HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION,
CHEAP LOTS, COMMENCING AT 5c.
GOODS AT
WHOLESALE
LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
CHEAP LOTS OF HOSIERY THIS WEEK,
LADIES', GENTS', MISSES', AND BOYS',
COMMENCING AT 10c. PAIR.
GLOVES IN FULL
ASSORTMENT, FROM 6c. PAIR UP.
KID GLOVES, 70c., 75c., 80c., 90c.
BUGLE-TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS,
PLAIN AND FANCY BRAIDS,
BUTTONS, BRAIDS, TRIMMINGS,
BRUSHES, COMBS, PORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS,
COTTONS, TAPES, NEEDLES AND PINS, &c.
PAPER; HAIRPINS 2c. BUNDLE, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.
OPENING FRESH GOODS
FROM AUCTION
DAILY.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 Eighth-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

R. H. MACY.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LINEN GOODS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
RIBBONS AND STRAW GOODS.
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FANCY GOODS.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
CORSETS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
MACY'S CELEBRATED
FRENCH KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES, ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.,
TWO DOORS BELOW 14TH-ST.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
STRAW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY
From the LEADING MANUFACTURERS and AUCTION.
On Monday our usually large stock will be DOUBLED, both in EXTENT and VALUE, comprising everything in the shape of BONNETS, BLOOMERS, RIDING HATS, TURBANS, BOYS' CAPS and HATS —ALL BELOW LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
We have CACTUS BONNETS in Tan, Leather, Coir, and all the fashionable shades, from one to four dollars each.
Lines of FINE SPLIT STRAW BONNETS, at $1, at $1 50, at $2, at $2 50, at $3, at $3 50, at $4, at $4 50, at $5.
Also, still finer grades, at $6, at $8, at $10, at $12, at $14, at $16, at $18, at $20 each.
Dunstable, Pedal, China, Pearl, Coburg, Canton, Devon, Rough and Ready, and every other braid, at 56c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50 and $3 each. Grey, drab and lavender hair bonnets, from 75c. each.
In children's, misses' and ladies' bloomers we have every shape and braid, from one cent to twenty dollars.
Our Leghorn stock is nearly complete, and comprises now—Josephine, Empress, Coquette, May Queen, Imperial, Espinola, Monitor, Medeira and other styles, from low to finest grades and qualities.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and 66 ALLEN ST.
STRAW ROOMS UP STAIRS.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
FROM AUCTION, RIBBONS!!!
Every width in SCOTCH PLAID RIBBONS!!
Also, full lines of the richest plain colored
BONNET RIBBONS with CORDED EDGE, comprising Cuir, Leather, Tan, and over one hundred shades in drab, with narrow Ribbons and Silks to match.
Also, long lines of plain and faecy Ribbons, which we shall sell below present importation prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and No. 311½ GRAND-ST., and 66 ALLEN-ST.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
TARTAN, PLAID AND CHECKED
SILKS, FROM $1 PER YARD.
PLAID SILK VELVETS.
Over 200 PIECES of BONNET SILKS, comprising all the scarce and fashionable shades.
NEW FLOWERS!! NEW FLOWERS!! NEW FLOWERS!!!
New Dress Trimmings, Bugle Gimps, &c., &c.,
FROM AUCTION.
Hosiery, Kid and Thread Gloves, Embroideries, Collars and Sets, Baeds, Edgings, Millinery Laces,
Black and White Coiffures, &c., &c.
ONE THOUSAND BOXES OF RUCHES, TABS, &c., UNDER PRICE.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and No. 66 ALLEN STS.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
Examine Straw Goods.
Examine Bonnet Silks.
Examine Ribbons, Ribbons
Examine Millinery Laces and Trimmings.
Examine our Straw and Fancy Ornaments.
Examine our Flowers.
We cnt lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
All the Latest Styles Imported in
FRENCH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
GRENADINES HERNANIS,
ALPACAS, ALL-WOOL DELAINES,
TAMARTINES, CRAPE MARETS,
REAL PARIS GOATS' HAIR,
CUTOVA POPLINS, CHALLIES,
MOZAMBIQUES, BOMBAZINES, CANTON CLOTHS.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
PURCHASED AT AUCTION,
WHICH WE ARE SELLING AT
1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. per yard.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON.
HAVE PURCHASED AT AUCTION FOR THIS WEEK'S TRADE,
THREE LARGE INVOICES OF SILKS,
AT LOWER PRICES THAN AT ANY PREVIOUS SALE THIS SEASON.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! IN BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS.
CHECKED AND CHINE SILKS,
SILKS as low as 4s. 6s. 6c.
PLAID SILKS, very handsome, at 8s. and 10s.
CHINE AND STRIPED SILKS at 10s. and 12s.
HEAVY BLACK SILKS at 10s. and 12s.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

HOUSE DECORATIONS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS OF PAPER HANGINGS,
Have just received in store a
MAGNIFICENT VARIETY OF
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
and are prepared to execute orders in the best manner by SKILLFUL AND EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

PARIS MADE SILK SACQUES, MANTILLAS, &c.,
Will be offered on MONDAY, April 18.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

DUPLEX ELIPTIC SKIRT,
The most popular
and flexible in use.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

SPRING CLOAKS. SPRING CLOAKS.
SPRING CLOAKS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
for the next fifteen days, on account of removal the 1st of May to No. 1,127 Broadway. The largest and most select stock of cloth and silk garments as can be found anywhere in the City. CROSBY & McDANIELS,
No. 747 Broadway.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of Spring and Summer Millinery and Straw Goods of the newest and most approved shapes and styles, in all the new shades and colors, at
SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

COPALINSHE GOLD MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.
CAPITAL STOCK—$5,000,000.
250,000 SHARES AT $20 EACH.
Stock issued for the purchase of mining property.
The property of the Company consists of 5,200 feet of claims on the best lodes yet discovered in Colorado, having been prospected and producing large and favorable results, in some cases over $40 per ton having been taken out with the ordinary stamp mill.
There are also two valuable spring claims and 240 acres of timbered land.
The above property is located in the Pollock, Mosquito, Martin, Rossell, Lake and Lincoln Districts, in Park County; and distributed among the several claims are fine water privileges, which are invaluable for milling purposes. Title of said property perfect.
TRUSTEES.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, United States Treasury, Washington, D. C.
E. A. STANSBURY, Vice-President Metropolitan Insurance Company.
S. S. WYCKOFF, Wyckoff & Co., No 104 Murray-st.
HENRY BENNETT, Hotchkiss, Fenner & Bennett, No. 40 Wesley-st.
EDWARD FLASH, Commission Merchant, 52 Broad-st.
T. B. WILSON, Taylor & Wilson, No. 141 Franklin-st.
J. H. FULESTON, Washington, D. C.
LLOYD L. BRITTON, Britton & Warner, 23 Wall-st.
NEWBOLD LAWRENCE, No. 81 Nassau-st.
OFFICERS.
PRESIDENT,
EVERETT CLAPP, President Palisade Bank, Yonkers.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
P. C. SCHUYLER, late President of United States Steam Sugar Refining Company.
TREASURER,
WM. H. BEERS, of New-York Life Insurance Company.
SECRETARY,
WILLIAM F. SHIRLEY, No. 131 Broadway.
COUNSEL,
WILLIAM NORTON, No. 62 William-st.
Subscriptions books for a limited number of shares of the stock will be opened at the office of Messrs. KIETLAND & CO., No. 9 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th April, 1864. Subscription price to full paid stock, $3 per share. One dollar per share to be paid upon subscribing; the balance to be paid May 1, 1864, at which time certificates will be issued to stockholders

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Mariposa Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of deciding upon the increase, and increasing the amount of the capital stock of the said Company, by an addition of twenty thousand shares to the one hundred thousand shares already issued, making, with such increase, a total capital of one hundred and twenty thousand shares, at the par value of one hundred dollars a share, amounting, altogether, to twelve millions of dollars, in order that the floating debt of the company may be paid, and the mining and other resources of its estate may be more completely and expeditiously developed.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAMES HOY,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
Majority of the Trustees.
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

MANHATTAN GAS STOCK.
PATERSON GAS STOCK,
SUNDRY INSURANCE STOCKS,
For sale by D. M. SEAMAN,
No. 14 Pine-st.

FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—All of the property of this company is advertised to be sold May 5, 1864. The undersigned have been appointed a committee to purchase at said sale, for the use and benefit of those only who assign and surrender their stock and bonds to them previous to May 1, 1864, and who make the required money payments. Bond and stockholders who desire us to act for them should call at once at our office, Nos. 75 and 77 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 6.
JOHN LOWREY,
SAMUEL MARSH,
BREESE J. STEVENS,
N. A. COWDREY.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. Co., M. K. JESUP & Co., TRANSFER AGENTS, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad st., NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DUBUQUE & SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed in the Cities of Dubuque, and New-York, on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 10th day of May next, inclusive.
GEO. D. LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.
BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, I hereby give notice that the Issuance of Gold Certificates receivable for payment of duties on imports in the different ports of entry in the United States, will be discontinued at the close of the present week, ending the 16th inst.
JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held, at the banking house, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer book will remain closed from the 23d day of April until the morning of May 3.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 132 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.
THE DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half per cent., due May 1, 1864, on the preferred stock of this Company, will be paid on and after May 2, at the office of the Company, No. 10 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will be closed on the 23d inst., and opened on the 3d day of May.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY Co., No. 132 Broadway, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.
THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1864, ON the Second Mortgage, the Interest and the Equipment Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after May 2, at the Bank of the Republic.
A. BOODY, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.
SIX PER CENT interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000. All moneys deposited on or before April 20 will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., near Fulton—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES COOPER, }
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—
Chatham-square, New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before April 20, will draw interest from April 1.
M. D. VAN PELT,
President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY,
Jos. P. COOPER, Sec'y. Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 427 AND 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick-st.
ASSETS, $1,075,450 63.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. E. W. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from 1st inst.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCA, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000—PARTNER WANTED—IN A speedid manufacturing business. Elm-st., doing large and sure business; profits $10,000 yearly. House and garden on Long Island Railroad, 40 miles from New-York; stables, outhouses, &c., only $150 per year rent. STRONG & CO., No. 122 Broadway, Room No. 2.

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—The stock of books, stationery, fixtures and lease, of the old established bookstore, No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, for sale. The stock can be seen during the day. Inquire between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening. C. H. LIPPITT.

TO PRINTERS.—A GOOD CHANCE TO START in business. For sale, the stock of presses and type of an established printing-office, with a good connection and plenty of work offering. Apply to
J. C. HANEY, Room No. 31, No. 119 Nassau-st.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—WITH FIXtures and dwelling attached, No. 99 Henry-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
A little of everything relating to the human system, diet, air, marriage, &c., &c., read revised and enlarged edition of
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
Among the many subjects treated in this work are the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver and Philosophy of Dixestion, Constipation, Affections of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation, Barrenness, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, Rupture, Salt Rheum, Cancer, Paralysis, Diseases of the Heart, Neuralgia, How to Recover the Sight and Throw Aside Spectacles, Marriage and Sexual Philosophy, the Curious Marriage Customs of the World, Philosophy of Elopements, Philosophy of Childmarking, a Chapter for the Married, and a thousand of value to married and single, never written before, making altogether a curious book of curious people, and a good book for every one; 400 pages; 100 Illustrations. By R. B. FOOTE, M. D.; No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York; to be had of all News Agents. Contents tables sent free by mail to all applicants, or the book forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $1 50. Address S. TOUSEY, No 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A person of tolerable assistant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and light washing; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 30 East 41st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference and is willing to go to the country for the Summer. Apply, for two days, at No. 441 8th-av., one door from 33d-st., one pair of stairs, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—An American girl desires a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; is willing and agreeable; good references. Inquire at the store No. 168 3d-av., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City references. Call at No. 141 East 38th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; in all its branches thorough; is a first-class baker; would assist in the washing and ironing, if required; no objection to go with a family for the Summer months to the country; eight years City reference can be given. Call at No. 165 East 29th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE IN LOUISIANA.

W. H. BUNNELL, office No. 16 Gaalret-st., New-Orleans, agent for the purchase and sale of sugar and cotton plantations in Louisiana, and real estate in the City of New-Orleans.

The unexhausted nature of the alluvial soil of Louisiana, with the present and long-to-be-continued high prices of cotton and sugar, present great inducements for the capitalist to invest in these Louisiana plantations. Meanwhile, the enhancing value of the real estate of the city offers daily opportunities for profitable investments. Refers to Francis P. Sage, Esq., Wm. C. Atwater, Esq., and Robert L. Case, Esq., New-York.

VALUABLE PHILADELPHIA PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The building known as the Girard House, fronting 75 feet on Chesnut-st., and 178 feet in depth, now in thorough repair, and under a punctually paid rental of $15,000 per annum, will be sold at a considerable discount on its original cost. A portion of the building are an excellent steam-engine, two new boilers, with all the pipe requisite to the heating, cooking, washing and lighting purposes of the hotel.

Terms.—$100,000 can remain on ground rent, and the balance cash.

Parties wishing to negotiate can address the subscriber, at the Girard House, Philadelphia, where he can be seen daily, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. T. JACKSON.

Also for sale—150 commodious new dwellings, at from $2,300 to $4,500 each, situated on Hamilton, Spring Garden, Marvine, Camac, 11th, 12th and 13th sts., Philadelphia. T. J.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT DWELLING IN 18th-st., near 5th-av.—The house is a double one, and contains library, dining-room, drawing-room and boudoir on first floor; stairs in side hall at right angles with main entrance, five rooms and large bath room on second floor, five rooms (three large) on the third floor; light and roomy kitchen and separate laundry, coal cellar, furnace-room, &c., in basement. The house is furnished in a very costly and tasteful manner, and is, indeed, an unusually fine residence. House and furniture are offered for sale, and possession can be had at a fortnight's notice.

A large amount can remain on bond and mortgage, at six per cent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY—FOR SAFE INVESTment of money in real estate rapidly growing in value. For sale, 16½ acres of land, eligibly situated in the Village of Newburgh, N. Y., on which are a good and convenient dwelling-house, tenant-house, two barns, and a quantity of fruit trees and grapevines. But this land is chiefly valuable for building lots, for which there is a great demand in our rapidly growing town. Owner is so occupied in mercantile business that he cannot attend to division of premises and sale thereof in parcels, and is willing to sell same in bulk, at a low price, and on favorable terms as to payment. For particulars inquire of HASBROUCK & TAYLOR, Attorneys, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 2½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and well timbered by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $60 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. S. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND LOTS ON THE new road from the ferry near Hunter's Point and the beautiful Village of Ravenswood, suitable for immediate improvement; the location is very healthy and one of the prettiest in the vicinity of New-York; it is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, and more accessible to the business part of the City than either Yorkville or Harlem. They will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. To persons of limited means this is an excellent opportunity to procure a home. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, where a map of the property can be seen and all other particulars given.

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND MANUFACturers, DESIROUS OF CHANGING LOCATION OR STARTING ANEW.—Your attention is called to Elizabethport, New-Jersey, as being the best point near New-York, on account of the low cost of coal, iron and lumber, low taxes, and offering all the advantages of the City. Please examine the place before locating elsewhere. Lots for sale on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to GOELET & HEIDITER, Agents, Elizabethport, or E. R. KELLOGG, 139 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND VALUABLE property located on Naw-Bowery, running through to Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 Roosevelt-st., containing over four full lots, and suitable for manufacturing or other purposes. This property will be sold very low, to wit, $35,000, being the assessed value for taxes. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A GOOD three-story and basement house, with five lots of ground, well inclosed and planted with trees and shrubs, on Gates-av., Brooklyn; will be sold at a sacrifice if applied for immediately, as the owner is about to remove from the country. Apply at No. 107 Chambers-st., New-York, third floor.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The entire block on 1st av., running from 2d to 3d-st., and formerly occupied by the soap and candle manufactory of Allan Hay & Co., for sale on favorable terms. Apply to ALLAN HAY, No. 53 Broad-st., or to Messrs. A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

$3,400.—FOR SALE—THE THREE NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses, with sub-cellars, water and gas, located on Walworth-st., 100 feet from Dekalb-av., on which the cars run to Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn; terms easy. Apply to J. CLARKE, on the premises.

LOTS FOR SALE—THREE OF THE FINEST located lots on Murray Hill, on the north side of 42d-st., midway between 5th and 6th avs., each lot being 26 by 200 feet 10 inches; runs through to 43d-st.; these lots front the Park, and will be improved with first-class dwellings and stables if desired. Apply to EFF. H. NICHOLS, No. 41 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—POSSESSION MAY 2. Two-story and attic brick dwelling No. 123 Amity-st., leasehold 21 years from 1852; rent $300; taxes and assessments with privilege of purchasing at $5,000; the fee simple; lot 23x100, with alley way in rear of lot. Inquire of G. DUROCHE, No. 126 Greene-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL, ENGLISH BASEMENT house, in West 33d-st., in good order; a neat and desirable house for a small family. Terms reasonable as the owners are desirous of selling. Apply to JOHN AITKEN, Jr., No. 281 Hudson-st., or WM. B. AITKEN, at the Surrogate's office.

DILLENBECK & BARNES, NO. 12 Pine-st., desire to call the attention of capitalists, and those seeking homes, to their list of desirable estates in the vicinity of New-York. Some rare bargains at prices ranging from $3,000 to $50,000.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE FRONT house in Brooklyn, on Elliot-place, between Fulton-st. and Hanson-place; a most desirable and accessible location; has all the latest and richest improvements; must be sold. Inquire on the premises of RICHARD CLAFFY.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—$15,000 CASH REQUIRED—Or to let low, for 7 rooms frescoed, a two-story and basement brick house on 14th-st., near 6th-av., South Brooklyn, with five full lots as garden; high ground. Take 5th-av. cars at Fulton, Wall, or Atlantic Ferries.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NO. 23 WEST 39th-st.; house full size, brown-stone, and just completed in the best manner, with all improvements. Apply on the premises, or to LOPER & DAVIS, 26th-st., corner of 1st-av.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—BROWN STONE DWELling, between 5th and 6th-avs.; gas-fixtures, modern improvements, in complete order; possession immediately. Apply to owner, No. 31 Water-st., from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE, WITH ONE OR TWO acres of land, as may be wanted, with orchard of good fruit; two minutes from depot; trains leave five times per day; one hour from New-York. Inquire at No. 17 East 16th-st.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE, front house and lot, on 37th-st., near 5th av., (extra built,) in good order and full-size lot. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TO LET OR LEASE, THE NEW four-story brick building, 20x24, in Monroe-st., between Montgomery and Clinton sts., with or without steam power. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON, corner of Fulton and Pearl sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEW BRICK dwelling-houses on the northerly side of 60th-st., between Broadway and 11th-av. Rent $125. Inquire of ELIAS G. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—2,560 ACRES IOWA LANDS, OF the Dubuque and Pacific land grant, cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for other property. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, 362 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON 50TH-ST., NEAR Columbia College, between 4th and Lexington avs. Also, three lots on Elm-st., in Newark, N. J. Inquire of JOHN P. HAYS, No. 73 Beekman-st., or No. 50 East 36th-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH-east corner of Greenwich and Dey sts., now occupied by the Merchants' Exchange Bank. Apply to EDWARD ELSWORTH, No. 86 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—BROWN-stone front house No. 23 West 37th-st. Apply before 9½ o'clock A. M. at house, or before 4 P. M. at No. 358 Broadway. S. B. STRONG.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FRONT HIGH stoop house and lot, on Lexington-av., (corner,) with stable on the rear lot. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE SMALL MODERN BUILT three-story high stoop brick house on East 40th-st.; price low; terms easy. For permits apply to J. L. LEACH, Room No. 3, No. 83 Nassau-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS—SOME OF THE best fronts on 8th av., opposite the Park, commanding the prettiest views. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 26 East 38th-st. Inquire of P. D. ROBINS.

WANTED—RICH FURNITURE FOR A HOUSE throughout, for western lands. The purchaser wanting it for his own use will make an unusually favorable arrangement. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, No. 362 Broadway.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE.—DURING THE PRESENT dullness season, our friends are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended visits, so that rooms may be ready for them on their arrival. STETSON & CO.

FOR SALE—A WHEELER SEWING-MACHINE, in a rosewood case; drawers on each side; worth $110; will be sold for $55. Apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park row, Times Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE,
A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The homestead estate of Rev. Francis Tiffany situated on Central-st., consisting of a first-class brick dwelling-house, barn and about two acres of highly cultivated land, laid out as garden and shrubbery. The house was designed by G. J. Bryant, Esq., of Boston, and contains all modern improvements. It is situated in one of the pleasantest parts of the town, and commands a wide and beautiful prospect. Apply to THIRD NATIONAL BANK, Springfield.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.—An elegant cottage containing twelve rooms on Princess Bay, one mile from railroad depot, with barns, sheds, stables, carriage, ice, hen, Summer and bathing houses, in complete order; fruit in abundance, excellent garden, well and rain water at door; grounds tastefully arranged, about eighty acres, with the whole or any part thereof. Also, twenty acres, with good dwelling thereon, in high state of cultivation, ¾ mile from Rossville. Also, three-story dwelling and basement, containing 26 rooms, barn, stables and sheds, well calculated for boarding, public house or school. ¾ mile from railroad depot and beach. Also, the property formerly Staten Island Oil Company, wharf and buildings, suitable for almost any kind of manufacturing purposes. Apply to ALBERT JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.: H. M. BAILEY, No. 220 Broome-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM, COMPLETEly furnished, for sale or exchange.—Nearly 200 acres on the Sound, within 9 miles of Harlem. The improvements on the shore front alone cost over $100,000. There are several beautiful building sites lying back, which will be in great request when the Shore Line Railroad is built. Enquire can be realized from the whole to repay the whole amount now asked for the property, leaving the entire front, with all the valuable improvements, free of cost to the purchaser. Apply to WARD McLEAN (late Field & McLean,) No. 19 Wall-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—For sale, the country residence of the late Isaac Newton, situated near Fort Lee, on the Hudson River, and comprising about twelve acres under high cultivation. The buildings include, with the dwelling-house, a barn and stable, greenhouse, hennery, &c. There are also two wells of excellent water, a good kitchen garden, orchard, grapes, small fruit, &c. The house commands a fine view, and the estate embraces a water front of six hundred feet. Immediate possession if desired. For further particulars, apply to WIGHT & PRENTICE, No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises to A. J. ICELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—NEAR MORristown, N. J., of 65 acres, in the very best order; house first-class, 50 feet square, with extension of 40 feet, with mahogany doors and marble mantels throughout; 26 Corinthian pillars support the roof; wide piazza all around; a good garden, with abundance of grafted fruit; gardener's and other out-houses in perfect order; greenhouse well stocked with Hamburg grapes; ice-house filled; the house stands in a grove of forest trees, with seven acres of lawn. Apply to R. LAMBERT, No. 51 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, the whole or a part of a house on the Hudson, 1¼ hours by railroad from New-York; not over 15 minutes' walk from the depot; a less distance to the post-office, stores and churches; is 30 by 36; has 12 pleasant rooms, conveniently arranged, a yard of about ¾ an acre, in a healthy situation, with very fine view of the river and country for more than 20 miles around; a part of it is furnished. Terms reasonable. Address Box No. 106 Peekskill, N.Y.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COUNTRY-PLACE, belonging to the late James S Petrie, situated on the North Shrewsbury River, N. J., 25 miles from the City and one mile from Red Bank; beautifully located for boating, fishing and bathing. Grounds covered with fruit trees and house well furnished; oyster beds on the shore. A view of the place can be seen and full particulars obtained by applying to G. H. PETRIE, No. 44 Park-place, or WM. SLOANE, No. 591 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ALLENTOWN, MONMOUTH County, N. J., a handsome country residence, with 11 acres of land, well stocked with the choicest fruit of all varieties. On the premises are a large double house, nearly new, 44x30; large barn, carriage-house, ice-house, and other outbuildings, all in good order. Terms easy, and possession given immediately. Apply to G. R. WIKOFF, Princeton.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat, containing 70 acres—about half woodland—on the Sound, 1¾ hours from the City, and a short distance from depot; the house is well furnished and in good order; the stable is new, and one of the best in the country; the lodge, containing eight rooms, is also new; the situation is unsurpassed for health and comfort. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR.—Price $600.—A furnished farm-house and 6 acres, consisting of orchard, fruit trees and meadow; 21 miles from Jersey City on the New-Jersey Railroad; house 300 yards from the depot at Uniontown; accessible four or five times a day, each way. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A NEAT AND TASTEFUL COUNtry residence near Tremont depot, Westchester County, with garden attached, containing all kinds of fruit trees and shrubbery; communication to and from the City every hour in the day. For particulars inquire of J. CALHOUN, No. 172 William-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COTTAGE-BUILT house, (now situated at Leesville, opposite the river Rahway, adjoining the residence of the subscriber,) a short distance from the depot, one hour from New-York; contains 12 rooms, gas throughout. Rent, $400. Possession given immediately. Inquire of HENRY SPEAR, No. 133 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT Newburgh, a brick house, gothic style, 40 feet square, containing about 20 rooms; with barn, coach-house, stable, &c., fine garden, evergreens, fruit trees and small berries in abundance; beautiful views of the Hudson. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET IN THE VILLAGE OF NYACK—A neat two-story and attic frame house, with cellar and kitchen; fine cherries and small fruits; suitable for a small City family desiring a cheap residence; rent, $200. Apply to R. P. EELLS, Nyack, or to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, NEW-JERSEY, a partially furnished house, two stories, with extension, pleasantly situated near the water, 35 minutes by ferry from New-York. Terms, $1,000 a year. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 10 South-st., at 9 A. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year. HENRY C. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A.M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

AT ELTONA, MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE or to let, on easy terms, a handsome and comfortable brick house, with 10½ lots tastefully laid out, in a superior and healthy location, very easy of access; price $7,500. Apply to PHILIP ERNST, No. 311 6th-av., second door above 19th-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—for 6 or 12 months, at Darien, New-Haven Railroad, next station above Stamford; fine large house, completely furnished, with use of horses, carriages and cow if desired. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 586 6th-av., from 9 to 12 and 3 to 5.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—near Sing Sing, with every requisite for a genteel Summer or Winter residence; fine buildings; beautiful views; good fruit, &c. Apply for particulars, at No. 376 Washington-st. Furniture, if desired, can be had also.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., LOCATED ON corner South Broad-st. and Pennington-av., a handsome house, with all the modern improvements; has 12 rooms, with fine garden containing fruit, vegetables, &c., in abundance; price $23,000. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, $8,500; or to let $500, a first-class country house, contains 11 rooms; is situated on high ground, commanding a fine view of Orange Mountain Barn and 6 acres of land; good water. Inquire of D. J. SPRAGUE, 37 Park-row.

FOR SALE—AT FLATBUSH, L. I.—A NEAT house; 10 rooms; half acre of ground; plenty of fruit trees, stable and carriage-house; healthy location; desirable in all respects. Apply to C. E. FROST, No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—From May 1, the residence of the late William Swan, containing about 7 acres of land, on which is a double two-story house, barn, &c. For particulars, terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL BUILT brick house, at Tarrytown, with ¾ of an acre of land, garden, fruit trees, &c., complete; rent $625 for one year. Possession immediately. Price $8,000. Apply to J. R. POMEROY, No 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, A COTTAGE house, eleven rooms, handsome garden, fruit trees, flowers, grapery, &c., view of river and Highlands, seven minutes from depot. Inquire of J. YOUMANS, Yonkers, or of THOS. WOOD, No. 85 Nassau-st., New-York.

CLOSTER, N. J.—ADJOINING THE STATION of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey—Twenty-five acres, nearly all tillable, fruit trees, comfortable house, to lease. Apply to J. M. TOWER, near office, La Crosse Railroad, No. 254 Broadway.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A GOOD TWO-story house, corner of Lawrence and Locust sts., with fourteen rooms, furnace, gas, and water fixtures, suitable for a genteel family. Apply to JOHN W. LAWRENCE, No. 32 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—MY NEW HOUSE, BARNS AND two acres of land, in Boiling Spring, N. J., 30 minutes from New-York, on New-York and Erie Railway; ten trains each way daily, unobjectionable. Price $5,000. D. B. IVISON, No. 48 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER.—Situated in Cornwall, N. Y., a short drive from landing of *Mary Powell*. For further particulars address the subscriber, ISAAC TOWNSEND, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET—AT GREENWICH, CONN., ONE MILE from the village, a good house, twelve rooms, well furnished; three acres of land, fruit, barn and carriage-house, fine view of the Sound, &c. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st.

TO LET AT HASTINGS—THREE MINUTES' walk from depot, a neat cottage, furnished, with 8 or 10 rooms, three-fourths of an acre, plenty of fruit, river view, &c. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON, CLOSE TO the City, for sale; house large and elegant; situation and views unsurpassed. Price, furnished, $13,000. Apply at No. 69 Duane-st.

ONLY $1,800 FOR A HANDSOME COTTAGE house in the village of Mott Haven, 10 minutes' walk from the 3d-av. cars and steamboats. Apply to P. F. B. BUNTING, No. 235 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NYACK PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—The old homestead, with 7 or 50 acres of land if required; two houses, large barn, &c.; a large apple orchard and other fruits; fine building sites; a good view of the Hudson; only a few minutes' walk or ride to steamboat or railroad; five churches and first-class male and female institutes in the vicinity and near the late Hugh Maxwell's residence. Apply to Capt. D. D. SMITH, office foot of Harrison-st., E. P. DAVIS, No. 53 Walker-st., or JAMES ALLEN, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH, Conn., with five to six acres of land, covered with fruit and shade trees, and having about five hundred feet of water front, with conveniences for salt-water bathing and boating. The house, stables and out-buildings are large, commodious and in perfect order, and every way suitable for a large family. Apply on the premises, or to S. S. TIFFANY, No. 38 Park-place.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH barn and outbuildings and ten acres of choice land, with fruit and shade trees, one hour from the City, by New-Jersey Central Railroad, and near the station. Price $3,200. N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WHITE PLAINS—A double two story and attic frame house, with one acre of land, carriage-house, stable, fine garden, fruit, &c., ten minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to E. B. LITTLE & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A DELIGHTFUL residence. Large house, gas and water, beautiful grounds, choice location. AARON OGDEN, No. 79 Trinity Buildings.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS.
Also,
A STORE AND BASEMENT,
with or without power, No. 250 Canal-st., near Broadway.
Inquire at the Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET,
Two large business rooms
on the second floor,
At No. 537 Broadway.

A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE—The furniture for sale and the house to let; contains forty rooms and all the modern improvements; is fully furnished and in full operation, being filled with the very first-class boarders, and is situated in one of the choicest locations in the City. The house will be let only to the persons purchasing the furniture; amount required $6,000 cash. Address S. P. R., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—FOUR LARGE HALLS ON THE second story of the new building at the junction of Broadway, 5th-av., and 35th-st., each 25 feet high and 47 wide, and from 70 to 130 feet long, unbroken by columns, and elegantly finished; suitable for armories and drill-rooms, churches, lodges, billiard rooms, concert and lecture rooms, or for meetings of any kind. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, on the premises, between 9 and 10 A. M., or at No. 46 Pine-st., between 1 and 3 P. M.

TO LET IN THE NEW BUILDING AT the junction of Broadway and 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., elegantly finished stores, inn basements, 12, 25 or 50 feet wide, by half the block, or running through from 6th-av. to Broadway. The location is unsurpassed for business, and the stores will equal any in the City. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, on the premises, between 9 and 10 A. M., or at No. 46 Pine-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—FIRST STORY AND BASEMENT OF five-story building No. 206 6th-av., 25 by 100 feet deep, occupied as an ice-cream saloon and restaurant the past eight years: location central for first-class billiard and restaurant business. Also, four-story store No. 156 West st., near Murray. Also, three-story brick stable No. 252 West 18th-st., now occupied by Gen. Fremont. Apply to S. WRAY, No. 356 West 23d-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR THREE years, the large brick building No. 76 Varick-st., next the corner of Canal, and land adjoining on Grand-st., now occupied by Eighth Ward Public Schools; suitable for manufacturing or any purpose requiring space. Inquire at No. 414 Canal-st., or apply between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. to EDWARD F. DeLANCEY, counsellor-at-law, No. 137 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, ONE OF THE finest residences on this island; ground about ten acres in lawn and large garden, mostly planted; plants of all kinds of fruit; house 62x48, with all the modern improvements, bath-house, fine large stable, gardener's house; would let a fresh milk cow if desired; 2d and 3d av. cars to the place. Apply on the premises, or at No. 214 Broadway.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY dwelling-house, with an acre of land attached, suitable for a small family, situated on Maspeth-av., an omnibus route, and but a short distance from Williamsburgh, L. I. Possession given immediately. Apply, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, to J. R. MAURICE, No. 11 Old-slip.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY—Nos. 53 and 55 Prince-st. To let, large rooms, with extra light, power, steam hoistway and heating pipes; a large basement in each building, 50x100 feet, lighted with skylights. Apply to E. C. MOORE, No. 207 Centre-st.

TO LET—HOUSE No. 215 WEST 36TH-ST., being put in thorough repair; twenty-three rooms, with every convenience; desirable for a private or two genteel families. Also to let apartments on 37th-st. Apply to C. PARTRIDGE, No. 26 West 15th-st.

TO LET.—BY MAY 1, A HANDSOMELY FURnished third floor to two or three gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a first-class house in 46th-st., near Broadway. Address, for one week, Box No. 4,747 Post-office.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of the first-class brick house, (high stoop,) No. 107 West 41st-st.; has gas, water and water closets; a desirable home for a small family. Inquire of JAMES WIGGINS, No. 80 Warren-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND CELLAR NO. 274 Canal-st., third door east from Broadway. Also, an office on the second floor, and all of the fourth story. Apply within or to A. J. DAVIS & CO., on second floor.

ROOM TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER.—Upper story, No. 62 Duane-st.; room well lighted on three sides; power steady, with use of steam hoisting machine. R. HOE, No. 31 Gold-st.

TO LET—THREE LARGE, WELL LIGHTED and convenient lofts, on the corner of Greenwich and Barclay sts. Possession immediately. Inquire of J. WIGGINS, No. 80 Warren-st.

LOFTS TO LET—FOUR LOFTS OF THE FIVE-story brown-stone-front store No. 167 Duane-st., 26 feet by 80; strong and substantial; available for any kind of business. Apply to O. BLUNT, No. 118 9th-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT.—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—LOFTS FOR STORAGE OF FURNITURE. Apply at No. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

LARGE PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—IN 49th-st., near 5th-av.; has accommodation for 6 or 8 horses, and large carriage room. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, A cottage, furnished or unfurnished, with stable attached and one or two acres of land, suitable for summer and winter residences, on the Hudson River or Harlem Railroad, not over one hour from New-York. J. H. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—FURnished or unfurnished, in a genteel and pleasant location, by a small family; gentlemen, wife and servant only; a liberal price will be paid. Address, with particulars, HARRISON, care Stevens & Carpies, No. 39 White-st., New-York.

WANTED TO HIRE—FROM JUNE 1 TO NOV. 1, a well-furnished house, with about two acres of ground, well shaded, and stable. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

WANTED—A SUITE OF OFFICES ON THE first floor, in the vicinity of Broadway and Wall-st. suitable for an insurance company. Address WESLEY, Box No. 3,382, stating location and terms.

FARMS.

A FARM OF 46 ACRES ON SOUTH SIDE of Staten Island, near Gifford's depot, one-half in fine state of cultivation, remainder consists of beautiful building sites, commanding a fine view of Lower and Prince's Bay, with plenty of forest trees and evergreens; quarter of a mile from shore, where there is good fishing and bathing. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

A PROMISING INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE A farm of 169 acres, at Peekskill, susceptible of being divided into several building sites, every one of which will have a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country; there is a good brick house on it. Also, 16 acres of land at Bay Ridge for sale low. G. MERLE, No. 290 Water-st.

$6,000.—FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FORTY-five acres; 8 acres wood; situated on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, about 9 minutes' walk from Closter Station; building in good order; must be sold. Inquire of JAMES COGROVE, on the premises, or at No. 2 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Stock farm containing 300 acres, with houses and barns and stream of water, situated in the town of Bloomington, Ill. Two railroads running through the entire State pass through the town. For terms, etc., address STANLEY, Box No. 1,598 P. O.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL FARM OR place in the country, near a village where there are good schools; rent about $200, or would exchange a house in Williamsburgh, value $5,000; mortgaged, $2,000. Address FRANKLIN, New-York Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-SIDE SUMMER RESORT.—FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, CONN.—This favorite and splendid Summer resort will be open for visitors, either transient or permanent—on the 1st of May. The house is new and handsomely furnished, has all the modern improvements, and is lighted with gas throughout. The beach, for bathing, is the finest on the Sound. There is good fishing and elegant drives. Parties making early arrangements for the season will be taken on favorable terms. P. D. CARRIQUE.

PAVILION HOTEL—ISLIP, L. I.—THIS ELEgant and well-known Summer hotel will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th of May, 1864. It is reached by the Long Island Railroad three times a day. Apply for rooms to IRA A. LIBBY, Proprietor, Islip, L. I., or 1 Union-place Hotel, New-York, or to Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Use the nitrous oxide gas, made pure and fresh every day by Dr. COLTON, who has had 20 years' experience in its manufacture. No. 22 Bond-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
FAUST.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF FAUST.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, April 15, at 8,
Thirtieth performance of Gounod's new and brilliant opera of
FAUST. FAUST.
Margherita.....Miss Clara Louise Kellogg
Siebel.....Mlle. Henrietta Sulzer
Faust.....Sig. Francisco Mazzoleni
Valentin.....Sig. Fernando Bellini
Mephistopheles.....Herr Joseph Harmanns
Wagner.....Sig. Muller
Martha.....Miss Sarony Stockton
Conductor.....Sig. J. Nuno
ON TUESDAY EVENING, April 19,
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
WEDNESDAY—Benefit of Sig. BELLINI.
FAUST. FAUST.
THURSDAY—Benefit of
Mme. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI.
LA TRAVIATA.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mme. SULZER.
FAUST. FAUST.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND GALA MATINEE,
In honor of the three hundredth anniversary of the BIRTH OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.
Secured seats and tickets may now be had for any of the above-named performances at the regular ticket offices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
ON TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, AT 8.
First time in Brooklyn of Meyerbeer's Grand Opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
With its magnificent mise en scene and unparalleled cast:
Alice.....MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
Isabella.....MISS LAURA HARRIS
Robert.....SIG. BRIGNOLI
Raimbault.....SIG. LOTTI
Bertram.....HERR HERMANNS
Helene.....MLLE. ERNESTINE
The incidental Ballet will be executed by
MLLE. ERNESTINE,
And the Corps de Ballet under the direction of Sig. Ronzani.
Conductor.....SIG. J. NUNO
The sale of reserved seats and tickets commences this morning at the box-office of the Academy, Brooklyn; and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine, New-York.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE.
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE
NEW TREBLE STAR COMPANY.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Proprietor has the pleasure to announce that the Executive Committee has accepted his proffer of a liberal percentage on the gross daily receipts, as his contribution, during the entire continuance of the fair; he, therefore, appeals to the public to aid him in rendering that contribution as large as possible. In order that
THE FAIR PERFORMANCES MAY
ECLIPSE ALL PRECEDENT,
A PERFECT HOST OF STARS
have been engaged in every department.
EQUESTRIANS, GYMNASTS AND ACROBATIC.
THE SEGRINO COMPANY, THE SAGRINO FAMILY, AND REMEMBER, AND REMEMBER,
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF
THE PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS.
ALL OF WHOM WILL APPEAR
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½ AND EVENING AT 8,
IN A BEWILDERING SERIES OF
MAMMOTH AND MATCHLESS PROGRAMMES.
NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES.
Reserved Stalls, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents, (children half price;) Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open afternoon at 1½; evening at 7½.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
SALON DIABOLIQUE.
THE GREAT PIANIST
AND
WORLD-RENOWNED ILLUSIONIST,
ROBERT HELLER.
WILL COMMENCE
HIS
WONDERFUL,
STARTLING,
SCIENTIFIC, AMUSING
AND
INCOMPREHENSIBLE
EVENINGS OF MUSIC
AND
MYSTERY,
OR,
SOIREES FANTASTIQUES ET MUSICALES,
At his elegantly refitted SALON,
No 585 Broadway,
(Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.)
THIS EVENING, (Monday,) April 18,
Box office open from 10 to 4. Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS
in aid of the
METROPOLITAN FAIR.
NIBLO'S SALOON,
MONDAY EVENING, April 18,
under the direction of
MR. H. W. CALYO,
of the Academy of Music.
MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
Tickets $1 each; may be had at Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st., at the music stores of Wm. Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway, and of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the performance. Doors open at 7 P. M. Performances to commence at 8 P. M.
Mrs. JAMES B. COLGATE.
Mrs. HENRY N. BEERS.

LAUGHING GAS.
Dr. COLTON and the "Excelsior Old Folks," will give a grand entertainment of laughter and song, at the Brooklyn Atheneum,

THE CHENANGO DISASTER.

Twenty-two Dead—Corrected List of the Dead and Wounded—Investigation by the Coroner—Court of Inquiry.

One more victim was added yesterday to the already fearful list of those whose death was caused by the explosion of the port-boiler on the United States gunboat *Chenango*, making thus fer 22 oot of 35 injured. There are 13 still remaining in the United States Marine Hospital, where everything possible is done in their behalf, the surgeon, steward and epothecary having neither allowed themselves rest or sleep since Friday evening, devoting all their time and attention to the survivors, of whom it is not expected that more then six or seven can possibly recover. On Friday tan died, and the remainder since Saturday morning. The following is a corrected list of those who were killed on board the ill-fated vessel, those who died at the hospital and those who were still alive yesterday afternoon, as furnished by the apothecary of the hospital, Mr. HENRY K. DONOVAN:

Died on Board the Chenango—John Murphy, fireman; Wm. Bone, second class fireman; John Maher, coal-hesver; James Smith, gunner's mate—4.

Died at the Naval Hospital—Harry Livingston, coal-beaver; John White, acting third assistant engineer; Bernard Boyle, first class firamen; Frank P. Root, actieg second assistant engineer; Archibald Fleming, second class fireman; Albert Murray, second assistant eegineer; Mitchell Rody, coal-heaver; John M. Smith, first class boy; J. A. Cehill, first assistant engineer, acting chief; George Wilson, seaman; Joseph Lyons, seaman; Martin Michil, sadsman; John Ruddy, landsman; Wheeler Sherman, ordinary seaman; Josseph A. Macumby, engineer's yeoman; Samuel Randell, seeman; Wm. M. Weir, seaman; Charles Wild, seaman—18.

Surviving, Sunday Afternoon—James Mooney, landsman; Wm. Hickey, ordinary seaman; Alfred Yates, landsman; Wm. G. Wright, second class fireman; John Riley, seaman; John Welsh, ordinary seaman; Barney Cunnigham, coal hoaver; John Pyegeorge, able seaman; Frank Silvey, seaman; John Feenessey, landsmnn; Eugene Learey, ordinary seaman; Thos. Pyne, coal heaver; Michael O'Toole, coal heaver.

The friends and relatives of the dead and dying are constantly calling at the hospital, some residents as this and neighboring cities, and others from a distance. Only five oodies have thus far been claimed.

The remains of the first assistant engineer, Mr. CAHILL, and second assistant engineer, Mr. MOARAT, will be taken to Baltimore for intermept. The wife of the latter arrived here on Saturday night. Mr. MURRAY'S body will be escorted to Baltimore by members of Fortitude Lodge F. A. M. Mr. CAHILL'S remains will be taken in charge by his brother eaval officers.

The family of acting-assisteet engineer Roor live in Gowanus, and consists of wife and two children. Mrs. Roor called at the hospital on Saturday moreing, but her husband being in dreadful agony, and herself highly excited, it was deemed unadvisable to permit her to see him. Her case is a peculiarly hard one. The wife of her brother, with three small children, lives in the same house. Her hnshand was in the army, but for many months has been a prisoner in Richmond, and unable to give her any support. Neither have new any means to get along with. The body of Mr. Roor will be taken in charge by the Hoboken Lodge of Freemasons, and will be buried in Greenwood.

The body of JOSEPH A. MACUMBY will be taken in charge by his relatives, residing in Thirty-fifth-street, New-York, and taken to Boston, Mass., for interment. Mr. MACUMBY was 20 years of age, and had jost graduated in one of the Eastern colleges. Being desirous of seeing something of the world, he eatisied as a seaman. His excellent education attracted the attention of the officers, and he was immeditately promoted to the position of engineer's yeoman or secretary.

The remains of MARTIN MIOHIL were taken in charge by his parents, residing in New-York.

These were all tent were claimed up to 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Those remaining unclaimed will be interred in the Marine Borving Groung, at the rear of the hospital, this (Monday) at 2 o'clock P. M. Escorts will be furnished from the Navy-yard, and the fuearal services will be conducted by Rev. CHARLES S. STEWART, Hospital Chaplain.

The bodies of the victims present a frightful aspect, the flesh in several cases being laid bare from head to foet. Decomposition has already set in as the blackened appearance of all who died previous to yesterday indicate, and their speedy interment is therefor advisable.

Mr. CHARLES J. KERBY, the hospital steward, and Mr. HENRY K. DONOVAN, the apothecary, have been assinuous in their attentions upon the injured men since their admission to the hospital—almost the entire duty of the hospital devolving upon the former, in regard to the assignment of nurses and their relief; and upon the latter, the preparetion of medicines and supervision and there dispensing.

The following gentlemen were empanneled as a jury yesterday by Coroner NOBRIS to examine into the cause of the disaster: Abram Alneiee, Wm. Arthur, Robert J. Hutchinson, Lannelot Keskup, Norman Hubbard, Robert Anderson, Theodore Ovington, Wm. H. Biginw, Tnos. Kelly.

Tee jury, accompanied by the Coroner, proceeded to the dead-house connected with the hospital, where each body was viewed. They then went to the Navy-yard and boarded the *Chenango*, where they made as thorough an exemination as the position of affairs would admit of. Pieces of boiler-plate were taken and some broken braces secured, which are to be given into the hands of experts, with the view of examining the quality of tha iron. Being unable to satisfy themselves, the jury adjoorned to meet at one o'clock on Tuesday (to-morrow) afternoon, by which time the deck planking immediately over the ruptured boiler will be removed, and all below laid bare. It is thought that the fracture is more extensive then made plain by sight at present, and as the Coroner and jury are determined to ventilate all the circumstances, they will spare no pains to extend their inquiries to the utmost. It is the intention of the Coroner to summon before his jury the contractors for building the boilers; to examine the specifications; to learn who furnished the iron; whether the iron furnished was of the quality specified in the contract, and to ascertain what complaints had not been made to the boiler manufacturers to the affect that they could not be relied on. It is unfortunate that those who could give most information on this point are dead, but it is presumed that enough may be shown by parties who had conversations with the engineers (both first and second) from time to time, that they had protested against the use of these boilers. They are what is called the Morgan boiler, now adopted by the Government, as is supposed by the recommendation of Engineer-in-Chief ISHERWOOD. It is the intention of the Coroner to summons Mr. ISHERWOOD, Mr. MORGAN and others, in order to obtain some satisfactory reason why these boilers have been substituted for those heretofore in use. He will also sobpoena Mr. BELKNAP, Superintendent of the Neptune Works, as an expert; Mr. EDWARD FARREN, engineer, and the foreman of the boiler-shop of the Morgan Iron Works. From all appearances, the investigation will be a most thorough one.

The investigation will commence at the Coroner's office, Montague Hall, Court-street, at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Admiral FAULKNER, who was yesterday in town, went over to the hospital, and visited several of the wards where the sufferers lay. During the afternoon many other distinguished officers, including Captain WORDEN, Captain REHND, Commodore CASS and Rear-Admiral GREGORY, were with the patients. It was reported late in the afternoon that Assistant Secretary FOX had arrived, and preparations were made for his reception, but up to the time of our reporter's departure from Brooklyn he had not come. Several naval surgeons attached to the war, at harbor fleet tendered their services to Dr. SMITH during the day. About noon three nepotations, one French, one Russian and one English, representing the navies of those nations, called for the purpose of condoling with their brothers of the American navy, on the sad results of the enfortunate disaster.

A Court of Inquiry, which convenad on Saturday, consisting of Lieut.-Commander HOWELL, Chief Engineer ANDERSON, Lieut. KELLY, and other officers, adjourned until Tuesday, when, it is understood, a larger Court, of more exalted officers, will convene to investigate the cause of the disaster. At present it would be premature to report even the opinions of well informed persons on the subject.

The boilers of the *Chenango* are of the Martin pattern, and resemble, in every detail, those now successfully working in the fleet of double-enders, of which that vessel is one. They have a large area of heating surface, but have never exhibited any radical defect. When new, however, they foam to a greater extent than many others, although this failing, of course, is increased or lessened in extent by the care taken in cleaning them. Mr. MARTIN himself is understood to have arrived in town, accompanied by Mr. ISHERWOOD, the Chief of the Bureau of Engineering, for the purpose of giving the investigation the benefit of their experience and opinions. A careful survay, to be made by the best officers at the disposal of the Government, will be held on the machinery to-day, and the report thereof submitted to the Court of Inquiry. It is said that Mr. EVERETT, of the Novelty Iron Works, and Mr. CONNELL, late of the Morgan Iron Works, will be memoers of the Board of Survey. The other engineers have not yet been detailed, but we believe Chief Engineer KIMBALL, el Admiral GAZECAR'S Staff, and Chief Engineer STIMERS and C. E. ROBIN, of the *Dictator*, will be its most prominent members. Many of the engineers and machinists of the Cunard, Vanderbilt and other steamship lines, have applied for permission to visit the engine-room of the *Chenango*, for the purpose of witnessing the condition of the boiler. It is probable this will be granted after the survey has been held.

GREENPOINT MISSION.—The church corner of Fourth-street and Maserole-avenne, Greenpoint, was dedicated yesterday morning. Rev. WARREN HATHAWAY preached the dedication sermon. At 3 P. M. Rev. Mr. LOCKWOOD was ordained by Rev. P. ROBBARS. The letter gentlemen preached in the evening. The church will be known as the Greenpoint Mission of the Methodist Church.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Draft.

The orders to *be ready* for the draft to-day, it is likely were designed as nothing more than a spur to more rapid recruiting. The machinery for a draft is complicated, is not in order, and before it could be put so and at work, the Volunteer Committee, at the present number per day, would have all tha men wented. There is no likelihood of a draft as there is no necessity for one. The City has responded pretty promptly to the cells made, and will complete her quota under the last with little trouble and delay. But 4,912 men are reqoired. In answer to an inquiry from Mr. BLUNT, ne to whether men raised by the committee after to-day will be counted an the quota, Gen. HAYS makes the following response:

> OFFICE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL AND SUPERINTENDENT OF VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK, New-York, April 16, 1864.
>
> *Mr. Blunt, Chairman County Bounty Committee:*
>
> SIR: The following extract from a telegrem received yesterday from the Provost-Marshal-General is furnished for your information.
>
> Men enlisted after April 16 from deficient sub-districts will be deducted from number required at that dete; therefore, deductions will be made up in the latest movement before draft.
>
> By order of Gen. HAYS.
>
> H. F. BROWNSON, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1126, 1158, 1530, 1549, 1301, 496, 696, 1026, 1196, 392, 473, 366, 892, 404, 1526, 520, 1248, 626, 1260, 272, 1296. *Part III.*—Nos. 618, 620, 1225, 1065, 813, 1211, 1439, 606, 805, 1369, 1623, 617, 1170, 1119, 353, 1399, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1591.

SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 171, 120, 207, 266, 173, 268.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 471, 3391, 3695, 3637, 3603, 3627, 3617, 3765, 455, 805, 3917, 2919, 3921, 3923, 3925. *Part II.*—Nos. 3438, 3370, 2598, 1088, 3332, 3461, 634, 2730, 3334, 1728, 1780, 3292, 2522, 3360, 3344.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEW-YORK CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—We understand delegations, composed of our most influential citizens, will continue to visit Albany all the week, for the purpose of securing such a reduction in the tax-levy as can be made, not only without an injury to the efficient working of any of the departments but with great benefit to the community. The Citizens' Association does not aim at the reduction of salaries. They wish every man paid fully and liberally for all services actually performed, but they do believe that the employes of the different departments exceed all their necessities. Our citizens now have an opportunity of correcting abuses by earnestly going to work concertedly in this matter. A majority of the Legislature at Albany are in favor of doing New-York justice, and our citizens should go to Albany this week in large numbers, and by their presence and influence do all in their power to diminish the needless burden of taxation. Much has already been accomplished by the various delegations who have visited Albany, but much now remains to be done. It is among the things possible to put a stop to this annual squandering of millions.

FATAL FALLS.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY at the New-York Hospital on the body of PATRICK DOLAN, aged 24 years, who died from the effects of injuries received by accidentelly falling into the hold of a French ship at pier No. 43, North River. The jory rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased has left a wife and several children.... The same Coroner held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital on the body of THOMAS MULLEN, who died on Saturday evening from the effects of injuries received by falling from a ladder while he was at work on a new building in Brooklyn. Deceased was 50 years of age, a native of Ireland, and resided at No. 184 East Third-street, in this City. He has a widow and several children in Ireland.

A LADIES' FAIR AT ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The ladies have opened a fair in the basement of St. Mary's Romen Catholic Church, in Grand-st., the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the purchase of a new organ for that fine edifice. This fair opened on Tuesday of last week, and will close on Saturday of the present week. It deserves every success and patronage. That brilliant scholar and eloquent clergyman, Rev. Archdeacon MCCARON, is Pastor of this Church.

PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.—MARY WRIGHT and MARGARET RILEY were arrested by Officer FIELDS of the Fifth Precinct, on the charge of picking the pocket of JOHN CUNNELL, at the restaurant No. 71 West Broadway. The latter alleges that $90 in Tressury notes were stolen from him by these women. The prisoner RILEY confessed the theft when taken before Justice DOWLING. They were committed to the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail each.

NEW-YORK SKATING CLUB.—At a stated meeting of the New-York Skating Club, held at Cooper Institute on Friday, the 1st inst., the following persons were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, James Harrison; Vice-President, J. M. Bliger; Recording Secretary, Joseph Thomson; Corresponding Secretary, A. V. S. Anthony; Treasurer, Andrew J. Dupignac; Meteorologist, Eugene B. Cook.

DROWNED.—The body of a man whose name is supposed to be ANDREW THOMPSON, was found in the water at the foot of King-street, North River. He had been missing more than four months. When drowned he was a seemen on board the ship *Lena*. It is believed he fell overboard while in a state of intoxication. He was 35 years of age, and a native of Scotland.

MISS SUSANNAH EVANS.—This eloquent young advocate of temperance, whose discourses have charmed so many thousands throughout the country, will speek at the Cooper Institute next Thursday evening, 21st inst. Her subject will be "New Pictures in Old Frames."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

JUVENILE WARFARE.—A boy named ALFRED H. BARRATT, aged 17 years, was arrested by Officer DURHAM, of the Forty-ninth Precinct Police, on Saturday, for throwing stones at other boys, in the vicinity of Broadway and Myrtle-avenue. This boy is said to be the leadar of the gangs who are in the habit of meeting in that vicinity daily, for the purpose of waging juvenile warfare, the weapons being stones. To such an extent has this been carried on, that the lives of the residents, as well as passengers on the railroad cars, have been jeopardized. Regular pickets having been established, it was impossible for the police to come upon them in ooiform; consequently disguise had to be assumed, by which means the officer was enabled to make the arrest.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this City last week was 131, of which 26 were men, 36 women, 43 boys, 26 girls. The principal diseases were, consumption, 20; scarlet fever and inflammation of lungs, 10 each; dropsy, 8; disease of heart, 4; convulsions, 7; typhoid fever, 3; croup, 6; small pox, 1; diphtheria, 4; erysipelas, 2; apoplexy, 3; marasmus, 2; bronchitis, 5; measles, 2; lockjaw, 1; inflammation of brain, 3, &c. Under 1 year of age, 33. Natives of United States, 96; Ireland, 22; England, 5; Germany, 5; other nationalities, 3.

STABBING AFFRAY BETWEEN COLORED MEN.—An affray occorred about 11 o'clock on Saturday night in the grocery-store corner of Wyckoff-street and Utica-avenue, between two colored men, named JAMES ALLEN and GEORGE H. THOMAS, in which the latter was stabbed twice in the side by the former. The wounds are of a dangeroue character. THOMAS was conveyed to the City Hospital. ALLEN made his escape, but was yesterday arrested at his residence, on Crow Hill, by Sergeant LEACH and Officer CAMP, of the Forty-ninth Precinct.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—A horse attached to a light wagon, returning from Greenwood Cemetery, on Saturday, took fright in Fifth-avenue, near Twenty-fourth-street, and ran against a coach driven by JOHN FARREL, who was thrown upon the pavement and run over. His injuries are of a serious character. He was conveyed to his home in Middle-street, near Third-avenue.

SENTENCE IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—JOHN REMINGER, indicted for the murder of CONRAD PFIFFER, pleaded guilty on Saturday, to manslaughter, which was accepted, and he was sentenced to the State Prison for the term of three years. The prisoner is a native of Germany, (as was also deceased,) is 23 years old and a scroll sawyer by occupation.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. ANN TAYLOR, residing in Third-avenue, near Twenty-seventh-street, died suddenly on Saturday, as supposed, from disease of the heart.

DR. COLTON AND THE OLD FOLKS.—There will be a combined attraction of laughter and music this evening at the Brooklyn Athenæum.

Williamsburgh.

NEW TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION.—An assemblage of about 3,000 persons was gathered yesterday afternoon at the corner of Union-avenue and India-street, Greenpoint, to witness the inauguration services of Father Mathew T. A. B. Society No. 6. The society was organized on Monday evening last, and nombers ninety members. A procession half a mile long, with bands and banners, paraded the streets, and speeches and singing were had at the open air stand. The following gentlemen briefly addressed the throng: George J. Campbell and Christopher Stalvay, of Greenpoint; Isaac Marsland, Ira Buckman, D. A. Sutton, of Brooklyn; John McGrath, James Bagley, Robert Wilson, and Messrs. Dickinson and Keerney, of New-York. The temperance cause has recently been strongly reinforced in Brooklyn, E. D.

ROBBERIES.—Officer DUFFY, of the Forty-fifth Police, yesterday morning arrested a woman, named AMANDA STANLEY, charged by Mrs. HALLENBECK, of No. 34 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., with stealing two dresses, valued at $50.... On Friday afternoon the house of Mr. A. D. HARBURT, No. 105 Grand-street, was robbed of clothing to the amount of $35, and $40 in money.... Last Saturday morning some bold thief drove off with the horse, wagon and load of furniture of Mr. JACOB LUIK, No. 55 Johnson-street. He had left them not a moment, when they disappeered.... WM. HOWELL, of No. 20 High-street, was robbed, on Saturday morning, of two white fur sleigh robes, while his carriage was standing at the corner of Third and South Seventh streets. They were valued at $35.

[Advertisement.]

GOLDEN BITTERS.

This celebrated tonic is now coming into universal use—every one uses it. We have tried it ourselves, and can vouch for its invigorating influence on our system, after hours of toil and exhaustion. Persons troubled with loss of appetite, or dispepsia, should not be without it. It acts equally with old and young. We cheerfully recommend it to our friends. Messrs. CORNWALL & JOHNSON are the agents in this City. The central depot is at the American Express Building, New-York.—*Constitutional Union, Washington, D. C.*

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HAIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Mme. B. WILLIAMS would call the attention of the ladies to the new arrival of several cases of Paris bonnets, coiffures, round hats, laces, flowers, ribbons, &c., at No. 129 9th-st., near Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HARRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HARRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 16 | Sun sets..... 6 41 | Moon sets.. 3 21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 47 | Gov. Island.. 5 36 | Hell Gate.. 6 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, April 17.

Arrived.

Steam lighter Wallace, Bieson, Port Royal 6 ds.

Ship Bienheim, of Liverpool, Marshall, Liverpool Jan. 29, and Belfast Feb. 6, [where she put in during a gale,] with mdse. to J. B. Sardy. Has been 42 ds. to the westward of the Banks. Had severe gales for 30 ds. from W. S. W. to N. W., and for seven days from the 1st to the 7th lon. 55 to 52, and as far S. as lat. 35 from lat. 45. March 16, encountered a hurricane from W. S. W., which lasted 8 hours. Been 20 ds. within 500 miles of New-York.

Bark Etoweb, of Liverpool, Wraight, Liverpool via Holyhead Feb. 4, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Experienced strong W. gales until reaching the coast; was off Barnegat March 29; same night had a gale from N. E.; was compelled to stand to the S. E. 2d inst., off Bernegat, took pilot Mr. Hervey Turnore, from boat Edmund Driggs, No 7; same morning, off False Woodlands, experienced a gale from E. N. E., and was forced to haul off, and bove to until 4th, when again stood N. 5th, came on to blow again; was compelled to haul off and heave to, it blowing a severe gale; ship laboring and straining bad; shipping large quantities of water; stove bulwarks and boat, split sails, etc. 10th, lat. 28 10, lon. 73 30, in a gale, lost foremast with everything attached; rigged maintopmast as a jury-mast, and stood N. 12th, lat. 35 44, lon. 73 42, spoke bark Mary Bentley, hence for Key West, who supplied us with provisions. The crew are all exhausted from being constantly wet with salt water.

Bark Rapid, of Nassau, Marschalk, Vera Cruz Merch 3, via Nassau April 1, with cotton, etc., to Hargous & Co. Has had nothing but strong gales from W. N. W. to N. W. since leaving Nassau.

Bark Sandy Hook, Barstow, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to Jas. Herland & Co. Had some heavy weather.

Brig Thos. Young, of P. E. Island, Young, St. Jago 34 ds., with sugar to Tynes & Smith. Experienced heavy weather; was blown across the Gulf three times. 7th inst., lat. 33 50, lon. 73 49, schr. Maria C. Gillen, from Philadelphia for Newport, R. I., laden with coal, drifted down to us with colors of distress; the Captain wanted to be taken off, but a gale blowing at the time from N. W., and as no boat could be got out, laid by him all day and night; on the 8th the gale moderated, and we bore down to him, but the Captain would not leave her.

Brig Merlie, of St. John, N. B., Brandt, Remedios April 4, with sugar, etc., to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Had light baffling winds N. of Hatteras. 14th inst., 10 A. M., passed steamship Ocean Queen, hence for Aspinwall.

Brig A. Richards, of Boston, Donovan, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses, etc., to Brett, Son & Co. Had heavy weather; lost foretopgallantmast, and received other damage.

Brig Sarah, of Turks Island, Hinks, Cardenas 9 ds., with molasses to order.

Brig Sarah Allee, of Pictoo, N. S., Knight, St. Jago 14 ds., with sugar to J. L. & M. Escovizza 12th inst., lat. 37, lon. 72, spoke schr. Abby, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Matanzas for New-York; reported having on the 2d inst., lat. 36 30, lon. 75 50, experienced a gale from N. E., and lost mainboom, mainsail, two jibs and jibboom, and lost one man overboard.

Brig Maggie McNeill, of P. E. Island, Steele, Mansanilla 22 ds., with molasses, etc., to Tyoes & Smith.

Brig Louisa, of St John, N. B., Haines, Cienfuegos 30 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Has had heavy weather; split sails, etc.

Brig James Bliss, Hatch, Philadelphia, for Bangor.

Schr Temperance, of Arichat, Gewoir, Old Harbor, Jam., 34 ds., with logwood to B. F. Small & Co. Experienced very heavy weather; split sails, stove bulwarks and lost neck-load; been 17 ds. N. N. of Hatteras. March 21, lat. 22 42, lon. 84 37, passed a ship's long boat painted yellow; had oars in; was in good order.

Schr. Princess Alexandria, (Br.,) Bovey, Algoa Bay 87 ds., with wool to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. Mary Harris, of Nassau, Dennis, Nassau 15 ds., with cotton, etc., to F. T. Monteil & Bartgw.

Schr Susan H. Gibson, of Boston, Bartlett, Cardenas 9 ds., with molasses to C. & F. I. Peters.

Schr. Lizzie Sturges, of St. John, N. B., McLeod, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar, etc., to P. L. Nevins & Son.

Schr. C. R. Vickery, Babbitt, Jacksonville 19 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Mary E. Pearson, Cohran, Philadelphia, for Boston, with coal.

Schr. Mayflower, Nuxent, Norfolk, Va., for New-York, with wood.

Schr. Victory, of Arichat, Veneon, Port-au-Prince 28 ds., with coffee to B. F. Small & Co. Had heavy weather.

Schr. Leroy, of Baltimore, Johnson, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to Merrill & Abbott. Had strong W. N. W. winds the entire passage.

Schr. Rainbow, Smith, York River 3 ds., with oysters.

WIND—At Sunset, W. N. W.

Sailed.

Steamers Ericsson, Oriflamme, Morning Star, El Cid, E. Clarke.

Ships Isaac Webb, John H. Ayerson.

Barks Lycurgus, Daniel.

Brigs Johanna, H. M. Kline, Weljet, Hayward.

Schooners Wm. Allen, Milton Badger, Char.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Ringleader, Capt. Pinckney, err en the 13th inst., reports in lat. 16, lon. 34, picked up a bottle which was thrown overboard in lat. 16 N., lon. 26, from the Br. ship Silver Eagle. The lat. and lon. was cut out on a piece of leatber and fastened to the neck of the bottle. The contents of the bottle was a slip of paper, which was almost unintelligible, and all that could be made out of it was, Br. ship Silver Eagle, with Br. troops on board. The slip of paper taken from the bottle, Capt. Pinckney has lost.

The ship Criterion, Stetson, from New-York March 8, for San Francisco, was spoken March 24 in lat. 37 52 N., lon. 72 30 W., in distress, leaking, loss of maintopmast, mainmast-head, fore and mizzen topgallantmasts; was strg. N. E., under the foot of the mizzen and part of the mainsail; wanted no assistance.

Spoken, &c.

Blenheim—ship, Capt. Marshall, from Liverpool for New-York, April 10, lat. 40, lon. 60.

Garnet—ship, of Boston, strg. N. E., was signalized March 24, lat. 35 45, lon. 71 30.

Highlander—schr., hence for New-Orleans, March 17, lat. 29, lon. 73.

Jerise—bark, bd. to Boston, was signalized April 9, lat. 37, lon. 69.

Jenny Lyra—schr., of Nova Scotia, bd. westward, April 11, lat. 38, lon. 71. Was in distress and putting back to Yarmouth.

J. B. Elliott—brig, hence for Jamaica, April 8, lat. 40, lon. 76.

Marmion—ship, from Whampoa for New-York, 103 ds. out, March 14, lat. 24 38, lon. 69 50.

Ocean Ranger—schr., from Pamlico, N. C., for Bath, April 8, lat. 35 46, lon. 74 58.

Temperance—Br. schr., for New-York, April 8, lat. 35 30, lon. 74 20.

Tyro—bark, of Windsor, N. S., from Cuba for Halifax, April 12, lat. 38 30, lon. 70.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON.—Arr. 16th, bark Manchester, Rowley, West Coast of Africa, also, brig S. J. Sanderson, Turks Island; ship Hampden, Pendleton, New-Orleans; brigs N. Stowars, Harris, Cardenas; Geo. Parker, Klynn, St. Thomas; schrs. Princess, Lovell, New-York; Bay State, Hallett, do. Below, ships Mont Blanc, Donnelly, and Washington, Norton, from New-Orleans.

Arr. 17th, barks La Cinjuna, Matanzas; Rebecca, Goddard, Palermo; brigs Urtoian, Goodine, Matanzas; Neponset, Tracy, Manzanilla; St. Agnes, Cienfuegos; Aften, Port-au-Prince; Ocean Pearl, Rum Key; schr. B. F. Sparks, Aux Cayes. Below, ships Jolam, Honolulu; Cromwell, Calcutta; Garnet, do; Dolphin, Buenos Ayres; barks Cicilian, Philadelphia; St. James, do; brig W. L. Sawyer, Carjenas.

At Issaquah, bark Rothschild, condemned; part of crew arr. here.

PORTLAND, April 26.—Arr. barks Chilton, Pennell, New-York; Mary C. Fox, Rosa, Cardenas; Canada, McDonald, do.; Ionie, Hutchinson, Remedios; brigs Prentiss Hobbs, Mitchell, Matanzas; Elise, (Dan.,) Verrar, St. Jago de Cuba; schr. Jennie Norton, Averill, Matanzas.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, April 7, barks Laura Rnss, Brown, for New-York in 6 ds.; Anna, for do. 2 ds; Lola, for Philadelphia 7 ds.; brigs A. Richards, for New-York, (in the

Roads;) J. & H. Crowley, for do. 6 ds.; schrs. Young Yeager, for Baltimore next day; Susan Gibson, for New-York do.; Emily, for New-Orleans in 5 ds., and about 35 others.

At Matamoras, March 7, brig Morton Castle, of Liverpool, N. S., discbg.; brig John Butler, from New-York, arr. Feb. 28; brig Milo, from Vera Cruz, arr. March 29; steamer Melville, from Sisal, arr. March 17; schr. Valorous, wtg. orders; bark Walter Scott, wtg. orders—had lost her anchors.

At Nassau, April 1, brigs Juliet C. Clark, Brown, dis.; Jason, Sprague, for Rum Key; Northern Light, Anderson, to sail next day; Sirocco, Carver, dis.

At Sagua, April 2, brigs Walter Hnwes, Pierce, for New-York, ldg.; Sandy Rook, Baxter, do. do.; M. C. Mariner, do. do.

At Bahia, March 1, bark Swallow, Swift, for Boston in 2 or 3 ds.

At Algoa Bay Bay, Feb. 21, brig Roth, for New-York in 2 ds.

At Sagua, April 1, brig Harrison Adams, of Portland, Me., for Fall River, to sail April 9.

At Sisal, March 18, brig Orlando, from Liverpool, ldg.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under meny years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried meny aorists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoplog, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeebly disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill yoo possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The nomerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be peurile; but as a measure of precaution, to indnee all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, longour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually core.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

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Will certainly restore the hair. It makes no difference how long yoo have been bald or what produced it. We have not seen or heard of a single case of failure—and we have the names of parties to whom we are at liberty to refer, who were bald from 14 to 25 years. And we can also speak with the same certainty for its changing gray hair back to its original color.

The HAIR DRESSING is undoubtedly the very best for cleansing the scalp of all impurities, and makes the hair dark, soft, glossy and beautiful, disposing the hair to remain in any desired position.

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Cheap and certain defence against ravages of moths and millers in clothing. Produced by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston, and sold by all druggists.

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AN APPEAL TO PEOPLE OF COMMON sense and those who desire to have the afflicted benefitted.

READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.

It has been from time immemorial the object of philanthropists to find some remedy for the ills of life, and scientific skill has for ages explored every avenue in order to discover the hidden secret. It has been, however, reserved for modern science to bring before the world the great destroyer of disease, and in HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS are concentrated all those virtues which tend to promote healthy and vigorous life. Unlike the generality of bitters, they are not an alcoholic mixture, but a pure tonic, composed entirely of vegetable substances. They are a positive cure for

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

AND WEAKENED AND DEBILITATED FRAMES BECOME RENEWED WITH ALL THE VIGOR OF HEALTH.

The reputation of this preperation is not of a day, nor a month, nor a year, nor is it confined within a limited space, nor is it but known and appreciated by those who move in the circle of fashion and refinement. It is, on the contrary, world wide, and the triumphs of this article have blessed alike the rich and the poor, while like the snow that falls gently on the earth, so this friend of mankind causes its blessing to descend upon the suffering and afflicted. Its virtues are known in every quarter of the inhabitable globe, and the wonderful cures which it is daily performing have won for it the highest post in the temple of science. With such recommendations, backed by incontestible and undoubted testimonials from those who have experienced its curative properties, giving to the public no assertion but what has passed through the crucible of truth, and supported by an array of splendid and hitherto unknown triumphs, what wonder is it that thousands rush to it for relief in the hour of danger.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back

of France? The fiction seems preposterous. She will rely on Poland and Hungary, and France cannot fight against Poland. But can Italy with the help of the revolution, or the oppressed nationalities, hope to maintain a successful contest with Austria, Prussia and Russia? Not without the aid of France and England. No wonder the Emperor wanted a congress to settle all these questions, which not even a congress can settle.

Let me refer once more to the position of France on the Danish question. The *Constitutionnel*, of yesterday, says:

"Considering the diversity of pretentions, France would not consent that a conference should take upon itself to decide the destiny of the Duchies either by choosing for them a sovereign or dividing them between such and such powers. The only possible solution would be to ask the people what form of government and what sovereign they wish to have. This solution would be in conformity with the principles of the Imperial Government, and would be the most equitable one. This alone could afford European order, general peace, and serious and durable guarantees."

I quote this to show what principles France—that is the Emperor—wishes applied to European questions, and to warn you that in case his advice is ever asked, he will recommend the same course in America.

The war news from Denmark and from America divide public attention. One day we are read of a great movement of General Sherman, an expedition of General Banks, a call for 200,000 additional men; preparations for raising an immense army in Virginia. Next morning we turn to the telegrams from Denmark and read:

"COPENHAGEN, Thursday—9 P. M.

The *Dagbladet* of to-day says:

'At Assendernp, where the Danes took twenty-three prisoners, the Prussian troops burned several farms out of revenge.'

Ten Hessians were taken prisoners to-day."

There is a tremendous dispatch for you! There is a war to get excited about. The conference ought to assemble, and put an extinguisher on such a petty contest.

We have news this morning that the sudden abandonment of the seige of Fredericia, a few days ago, was caused by the mutiny of the Hungarian and Italian troops in the Austrian army. They had determined to go over and help the Danes, but the plot was discovered and 300 were shot. I give the story, but it does not sound very probable. The various nationalities are well distributed in the Austrian army, and dangers of this kind guarded against.

Walking in Fleet-street yesterday, I saw for the first time a genuine "greaback"—a bronzed veteran Captain in the Confederate army. He is an Irishman from Dublin, and ran the blockade through Wilmington with dispatches for the Confederate Commissioners. Of course, he is something of a lion in London, though one of the roughest sort—a wiry little chap with plenty of fight in him, and some bizarrey. The story he brings and tells, so far as I can learn, is not new to you. It is that there must be many and heavy blows, before the war is ended. The Southerners hope to finish it before, or during the coming Autumn. They believe that the North is making its last effort. They think they have only to win two or three great battles to end the contest and assure their independence. That is what this Confederate Captain thinks, and that, I am told, is the belief of Mr. MASON.

It is also the hope of Lancashire where 120 new cotton mills, some of them on the largest scale have been recently built, so as to be ready for the Southern cotton when the blockade is opened. Europe looks through to give a fair supply to the mills in operation, and the trade at the high prices, has a corresponding margin of profit. In fact the general trade and revenue returns for the last quarter show a prosperous state of manufactures and commerce.

Parliament meets in a few days, and then look out for music. Members are giving notice that they will decline reelection. This looks as if a dissolution had been resolved upon, and Her Majesty's opposition is preparing for it. In America the political cry is "Organize!" Here it is "Register!" The ten pound householders entitled to vote must register in season, or they lose the sublime privilege of helping to choose members of the House of Commons. As to the members of the Lords, they are chosen by a higher power, and are as Heaven pleases.

There can be little doubt of the result of a general election. With the present mortified and humiliated feeling of the country, the Conservatives would be sure of a handsome majority. Liberal and radical tendencies have been checked by the war in America, and will not recover until that war is ended. If America came safely out of this contest, with her political institutions unimpaired, you may look for a great progress of liberal ideas in Europe. Restore the Union without the sacrifice of liberty, and JOHN BRIGHT might almost hope to be President of an European Republic. He might very certainly expect to be the Prime Minister of a very liberal administration.

But the current is not that way just now. The *Times*, yesterday, had another Southern glorification from Mr. JAMES SPENCE. The Southern Independence Association has just opened its reading rooms at Charing Cross, in the heart of London; two guinea subscription and soon both Confederate sympathizers admitted. Cotton stock goes up, and is being bought up so fast to send through the blockade for cotton that a new loan will soon be called for. In a word, unless Lieut.-Gen. GRANT makes a rapid concentration of troops and an advance on Richmond, the current of opinion will hurry England into recognition.

Seriously, the friends of the Union have been having an unpleasant time, but they are full of hope and faith notwithstanding; Those whose chief interest lies in the negro think the delays, blunders and disasters of the war are providential. The restoration of a race to freedom and social position seems to them more important than any hasty restoration of the Union. If the election can only be postponed or dispensed with, and the whole force of the Union, under one competent leader, expended in finishing the war, the few Englishmen who really believe in America and American institutions, will be more than satisfied.

The Confederate steamer *Georgia* has arrived in the Gironde below Bordeaux. I have ant heard of he departure of the *Rappahannock*. You will note that all the Confederate cruisers resort to French ports as if they were their own, and draw your own conclusions. Not one of them comes into an English port, where their legal and recognized rights are the same as in the French. The reason for this will be seen in the future. And it may be well to remember, in the same connection, that the French have in their large and well-appointed navy no less than *forty-three* iron-clad steamers, many of them the finest ever built. Remember, furthermore, that the Emperor has offered an unquestionable affront to America in his open violation of the "Monroe Doctrine" and the establishment of a Mexican Empire. The American Government has not resented the insult; but how was he to know it would not, or that it will not at the first convenient opportunity? These Confederates may become any day his allies. These cruisers, in such a case, would be a portion of his naval force. These are the reasons why the *Florida*, *Rappahannock* and *Georgia* refit in French ports and Government docks—why Mr. MASON, driven from London, takes refuge in Paris; why Paris is the centre of all Confederate financial and diplomatic operations; why the Emperor is putting off any action in Europe till the Mexican question, and the question of war with America is settled. It is the reason also that while the French army is quiescent, the naval depots are in a state of great activity.

MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Maximilian's Delays and Prudential Schemes—France and "Heroic Little Denmark"—Mazzini's Conviction—Intervention Twaddle—MM. Carnot and Garnier-Pages—An Imperial Sepulchre.

PARIS, Thursday, March 31, 1864.

According to the popular superstition, when a man makes a false start he had better abandon his voyage entirely, for he is sure not to attain his object. The Archduke MAXIMILIAN falls exactly within this case. He has made a false start, and crowds of people are predicting for him all sorts of bad luck in his undertaking.

But what is the cause of this delay? It would indeed be singular if the question of succession to the throne of Austria should have been left for adjustment to the last moment, and it is much more likely that the hitch is about money matters. Nevertheless, Vienna and Brussels papers, both of which ought to be well informed on the subject, declare that the difficulty relates to the question of succession; that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH demanded a renunciation of all right to the throne of Austria, and that MAXIMILIAN refused; that the two brothers had a quarrel; that MAXIMILIAN left Vienna in a passion and without saying adieu; that an agent was sent after him to ask for a reconciliation, but without making any concession on the point in dispute. These journals add that this incident will not cause the Prince to refuse the Crown—it will only delay his departure. But I repeat that there is no logic in this theory; such an incident need not delay the voyage a day, and it is much more likely that something more grave is at the bottom of the delay. How the poor Mexicans will be edified when they read in the European journals that their new Emperor is only accepting their proferred throne as a shift and experiment, and that he is preserving or trying to preserve a better place behind to flee to in case of need! We do not blame the Prince for his forethought, if it be true, but how will his dear subjects across the Atlantic like this innendo on the honesty of their intentions?

The repulse of the Prussians in the attack on the fortifications of Duppel gives great satisfaction at Paris, where it is the fashion now to boast of the "heroic resistance of the brave little people." If the Danes do not succeed, it will not be for the want of good wishes.

In the coming conference on this question, France will propose an appeal to the ballot in the two Duchies. It has been all along supposed that this would be the policy of France, but this morning the semi-official *Constitutionnel* announces the fact in a formal way. It is supposed that an immense majority of the people of Holstein will vote for Germany, and about half the people of Schleswig in the same way.

The French Court of Assizes has this week finished up the business of the late complot against the life of the Emperor, by judging the case of MAZZINI. Criminals are tried and judged in France as well in their absence as in their presence, and MAZZINI was condemned *par contumace* to deportation, and an equal part with GRECO and colleagues in the costs of suit. There was no jury for this supplementary proceeding, but the Advocate of the State made a speech in which he occupied himself principally with the name and acts of Mr. STANSFELD, the member of the British Cabinet and Parliament, who is charged with being the aider and abettor of MAZZINI. Mr. STANSFELD is openly charged in this pleading of the French State's Attorney with the crime of aiding in the attempts on the Emperor's life, and the documents upon which this charge is made were laid before the Judges. The attorney appeared in fact to be replying to the speeches lately made in the British Parliament in favor of Mr. STANSFELD, and it will be curious to see what notice will be taken of this reiteration, with additional evidence, of the crime already charged upon him. I may add that there is not a particle of doubt here in governmental and judicial circles as to the guilt of both MAZZINI and STANSFELD, and there is a strong party in these circles in favor of judging STANSFELD also by contumacy.

The *Moniteur* publishes this morning, on its first page, a long article from the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, of New-York, on the subject of French intervention in the United States. This article, which seems to have been provoked by the renewed reports of intervention which went out from here a month ago, and in which we gave so little importance here at the time that I did not think it worth while to refer to them, declares that on the question which now divides the North and South, the Emperor *has no policy*, and that he *awaits events, without seeking to change them*. The *Courrier*, no doubt, here appreciates the situation correctly, and as the Government and people of the United States do not intend that any events shall arise which shall honestly invite intervention, there will therefore never be any intervention. But the *Courrier* goes on to say, in an indirect way, that the rebellion is destined to be successful, and it reproaches the Government of the United States for not accepting the offer of mediation made by M. DROUYN DE LHOYS in 1862, as the only rational escape from the difficulties of the situation which has offered itself, or may again offer itself for years. Does the *Courrier*, and after it the French official journal, still maintain that the terms of the mediation proposition of M. DROUYN DE LUHYS were fair or honorable, and such as any nation, respectable either in force or in political morality, could accept?

Messrs. CARNOT and GARNIER-PAGES have been sworn in, and taken their seats as Deputies in the Corps Legislatif, and the Parisians, now that they see in the daily reports the names of these two leading members of the Republic of 1848, can easily imagine themselves back again in the stormy days of February; the more so as the début of M. GARNIER-PAGES was marked the other day by a struggle with the Speaker as to whether, before taking the oath, he had ant a right to entertain the House with a complaint against the police for having interfered with the assemblages of electors at his private residence previous to the election. Of the two new members, M. CARNOT will exert much the largest influence in the House, since M. GARNIER-PAGES, although a man of great abilities, will be looked upon with distrust.

An interesting ceremony for the Bonaparte family took place a few days ago at the Church of the Hotel des Invalides. A place of repose for the remains of JOSEPH BONAPARTE, King of Spain, has just been finished in the chapel, and on the occasion referred to, these remains were transferred from their temporary repose in a side chapel to the place prepared for their final resting place. This church now contains the remains of three of the brothers BONAPARTE: the first Emperor, JOSEPH King of Spain, and JEROME King of Westphalia. It also contains the remains of the eldest son of JEROME by CATHARINA of Wurtemburg. The day the ceremonies above referred to took place, the first wife of JEROME BONAPARTE, Miss PATTERSON, of Baltimore, left Paris to return to the United States after a visit of four months to France.

It is reported here that the Prince POLIGNAC, who is serving in the Southern army with the rank of Brigadier-General, is about to return to France to marry his brother's widow, (Mlle. MIRES,) who has a fortune of three hundred thousand dollars.

MACHINERY.

NOYE'S BUFFALO MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

MILL STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
TURBINE WATER-WHEELS,
of the most approved pattern, made entirely of iron.
PORTABLE FLOURING AND PLANTATION MILLS.
The Brooklyn City Mill was furnished entire from this establishment. For information or catalogues, address
JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL. No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

COTTON CARDS.—FOR SALE LOW, FIVE new cotton cards, (Gambrill & Burgee's patent,) new clothing ground and ready to run; also, one lapper, one picker and one grinder, with all the shafting, pullies, &c. These cards will do double the work of any other, and will answer for wool. Apply to JOHN HIGGINS, Lovejoy's Hotel, Park-row.

FOR SALE—TWO HYDRAULIC PRESSES, 10-inch ram, 1 large patent self-acting oil-strainer, 1 large patent horse wheel, 1 counting-house desk, 5 feet long. Apply to CHARLES FOX, No. 72 Bowery; or RANDAL H. GREEN & SON, No. 94 Wall-st.

DENTISTRY.

ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Being acknowledged by scientific men to be the *only agent* by use of which teeth can be extracted without pain or injurious results. Those who desire a skilful operation are advised to call on Dr. HOYT, sole manufacturer. Office No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

N. B.—In order to furnish sufficient accommodations for his very extensive practice, Dr. HOYT has leased the four-story building, No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st., to which he will remove May 1.

FAIRS.

MARYLAND STATE FAIR
FOR
THE BENEFIT
OF THE
UNITED STATES SANITARY AND CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONS.

The Maryland State Fair will be opened with appropriate ceremonies, at the Maryland Institute, in the City of Baltimore, on MONDAY, 18th of April, at 8½ P. M., a day ever memorable for the first assault and maltreatment of the soldiers of the sister State of Pennsylvania marching over the common highway of the Republic, to the defence of the Capital of our common country, and the prelude to the atrocities committed in our streets against this patriot sons of Massachusetts on the 19th.

Although her soil has been seared and furrowed by the thread of rebel armies, the daughters of Maryland will not yield to those of any State in placing upon the altar of their beloved country a tribute to the brave defenders of their homes and firesides. Although they may not reach the brilliant results attained in the favored cities of the East and West, valued in money, they will not concede to any a greater degree of devotion to the sublime labor of love exhibited by the agents of the Sanitary Commission, and its no less zealous companion the Christian Commission, on every battle-field. Not only has the soldier, bleeding and dying in defence of the eternal right of man to self-government, been assisted and comforted, but the wind of adversity has been tempered to the misguided men who have taken up arms to effect its overthrow.

Contributions in money and goods are earnestly solicited from our merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers and others, and can be addressed to any of the undersigned, or sent to the hall of the Institute, on and after WEDNESDAY, April 13, where they will be received and taken charge of by the Hall Committee.

The various Express Companies will transport articles free of charge.

The programme of the ceremonies of inauguration of the Fair will be announced hereafter.

Tickets of admission to the main hall of the Institute can be had at the following places, on and after WEDNESDAY, April 13, viz.:

Messrs. Cushing & Bailey's, No. 262 W. Baltimore-st.
Messrs. Canfield, Bros. & Co.'s, corner Baltimore and Charles-st.
Mr. James S. Waters, No. 168 W. Baltimore-st.
Messrs. Chas. Reese & Co., corner Madison and Eutaw sts.

Messrs Armstrong & Berry, No. 156 W. Baltimore-street, and at the Ticket Office of the Institute, on and after 15th April, and at following prices:

Single Tickets—For the first evening.....$1.00
Single Tickets—After the first evening.....25
Season Tickets—Good for the entire week of the Fair, *after* the first evening.....1.00
Season Tickets—Issued to ladies having charge of tables, &c., and their designated assistants only, and good for the entire week, incinding the first evening.....1.00

No season tickets are transferable, or allowed to be used except by those to whom issued. Ladies having charge of tables, &c., will please hand in, as soon as practicable, at the store of Messrs. Cushings & Bailey, and addressed to the "Joint Executive Committee," a list of names and the number of tickets desired by them, as above.

There will be an exhibition of rare and valuable Paintings in the Rooms of the School of Design of the Institute, for which season tickets will be issued at the above places for 50 cents; single tickets 25 cents. Other exhibitions, of Tableaux, &c., will be announced, as arrangements are perfected.

Arrangements have been made with the various rail road companies and steamboat lines running into the City, by which tickets will be issued (with admission coupons attached) at greatly reduced rates of fare.

The Public School Commissioners have announced a holiday to the scholars for the afternoons of Thursday and Friday, April 21 and 22.

Articles purchased will not be removed until after the first evening of the Fair; by this feature an opportunity will be offered to all to see the rare and beautiful articles as first arranged.

A daily newspaper will be published and sold at the Fair.

Meals can be obtained at all hours at the Lunch Rooms, and also at the "New-England Kitchen," which is expected to be one of the most interesting features of the Fair.

The Music for the Fair will be under the direction of Professor Deems.

The Fair will be opened at 10 o'clock on each morning; the Drum Corps will beat the "tattoo" at 10½ P. M.—"taps" at 11, when it is expected that the Rooms will be immediately vacated.

MANAGERS:

Gentlemen's Organization.	*Ladies' Organization.*
PRESIDENT.	PRESIDENT.
WM. J. ALBERT.	MRS. GOV. BRADFORD.
JOINT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:	
Gen. John S. Berry, Ch'n.	Mrs. Alex. Turnbull, Ch'n.
Joseph H. Meredith,	Mrs. Chas. J. Bowen,
Gerard T. Hopkins,	Mrs. Lincoln Phelps,
James Carey Coale,	Mrs. Wm. J. Albert,
Thomas J. Morris,	Mrs. Alpheus Hyatt,
George Gildersleeve,	Mrs. Camillus Kidder,
James W. Tyson,	Mrs. Jas. D. Mason,
James D. Mason,	Mrs. John S. Berry,
John W. Randolph,	Mrs. Charles Spilker.

LADIES' COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.
MRS. ROYAL T. CHURCH, Chairman.
TREASURER.
HENRY JANES, of E. Pratt & Bro.
SECRETARY.
JAMES CAREY COALE.
FINANCE COMMITTEE.
HON. THOMAS SWANN, Chairman.
COMMITTEE ON THE FINE ARTS.
GEORGE B. COALE, Chairman.
COMMITTEE ON ROOMS AND DECORATIONS.
WOODWARD ABRAHAMS, Chairman.
COMMITTEE ON ORDER.
SEBASTIAN F. STREETER, Chairman.
COMMITTEE ON LECTURES.
Hon. HUGH L. BOND, Chairman.

[Newspapers throughout the States and elsewhere favorable to the humane cause will confer a favor upon the Managers by copying in whole or in part.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
MACHINERY.

For sale, in the department for machinery, at reasonable prices, steam engines, oscillating, reciprocating and direct acting, from 3 to 20 horse-power. Steam punches, drills, planing machines, hammers, &c. &c.

All kinds of steam gauges, vacuum gauges, sa loometers, hot water thermometers, governors, steam injectors, and all other fitting appurtenances to steam machinery.

Steam caldrons and boilers, steam pumps, hydrants, stop valves, hydraulic jacks, &c. Iron castings, settees and dumb-bells. Bolts, washers, &c. &c.

Various iron and wood working machines to be driven by hand or steam power. Cotton gins, flax machines, &c., &c.

Two lots of assorted steel, india rubber packing belting, &c. A lot of other India rubber goods. Various clothes wringing and sewing machines, and other miscellaneous articles.

For prices, &c., apply at the desk.
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committee on Machinery.

P. S.—Machinery, tools, &c., received till the close of the fair.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

The Office of the Treasurer has been removed from No. 2 Great Jones-st., to the Metropolitan Fair Building, in 14th-st.

All persons desirous of contributing money are requested to pay the same to BENJ. COLLINS, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, at his office, No. 823 Broadway (up stairs.)

All checks to be made payable to the order of the Treasurer.

All persons having claims against the Metropolitan Fair Association are requested to hand their bills to Mr. Collins, at the above-named office of the United States Sanitary Commission.

ELLEN. R. STRONG, Treasurer.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
NO. 823 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

With other important interests, affairs connected with the Sanitary Commission call me to California for a few months; meanwhile, Correspondents will please address all letters connected with the Commission to Dr. J. FOSTER JENKINS, General Secretary, No. 823 Broadway, New-York. Private Correspondents will address my brother F. W. G. BELLOWS, No. 88 Wall-st., Pacific Mail Company, who will forward my letters on the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.

(Signed,) HENRY W. BELLOWS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Fair will be kept open until Saturday, April 23, at which time it will positively be closed. The price of admission until further notice will be fifty cents.

(Signed,) GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE METROPOLITAN SANITARY FAIR have authorized the Committee on Public Schools to invite all the Public School children, free of charge, to see the Fair every day during the week, commencing April 18.

To prevent confusion the City is distributed as follows: MONDAY, the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards. TUESDAY, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Wards. WEDNESDAY, the Fifth, Seventh, Tenth and Thirteenth Wards. THURSDAY, the Eleventh, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards. FRIDAY, the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards. SATURDAY, the Twelfth Ward.

The hours between 9 and 10½ A. M., have been set apart for this purpose; and it is requested that the children shall come as schools, under their respective teachers. As 70,000 children are invited, and as the time allotted them is very short, it is very requisite that the schools should be punctual and that the scholars should march slowly through and in good order.

Mrs. Dr. ANTHON, Miss FELLOWS.
Mrs. GEO. VANDERHOFF, Mr. R. GRANT WHITE,
Mrs. S. WEIR ROOSEVELT, Mr. THOS. HUNTER,
Mrs. CHAS. EASTON, Mr. JAS. M. McLEAN,
Mrs. JONATHAN MILLER, Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW,
Mrs. J. M. NEWTON, Mr. SID. HOW. GRAY,
Mrs. HAZEN, Mr. THOMAS BOESE.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the METROPOLITAN FAIR ASSOCIATION are requested to present them to BENJAMIN COLLINS, Assistant Secretary United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway.

All bills presented for payment must be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman of the Committee ordering the expenditure.

ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RR. CO.
No. 12 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

A Dividend of Seven per Cent., less the Government Tax, will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company, on and after Monday, the 2d day of May next, at the Bank of North America.

The Transfer Books of this Stock will be closed from the 20th instant to the 2d of May inclusive.

C. BUTLER, President.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, April 6, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of May next. The Transfer Books will close the 20th inst. and reopen on the 3d of May next. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES, & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO ME DIRECTED by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,
FROM STORE NO. 6 BARCLAY-ST.
THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1864,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,
THE CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER CUMBERLAND,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
87 Bales Cloths and Clothing.
67 Cases Dry Goods.
22 Cases Hardware.
18 Cases Paper.
10 Bales Paper.
130 Coils Rope.
82 Chests Tea.
2 Suites Drawing-room Furniture.
5 Bales Sole Leather.
100 Cases Can Meats.
140 Boxes Candles,
15 Cases muskets.
10 Cases Boots.
&c., &c., &c.
CARGO PRIZE STEAMER LAURA.
29 Cases Dry Goods.
2 Bales Blankets.
CARGO PRIZE STEAMER ROSITA.
6 Sales Bagging.
9 Cases Dry Goods.
CARGO PRIZE SCHOONER ROEBUCK.
50 Cases Dry Goods.
20 Bales Oakum.
200 Pigs Lead.
25 Boxes Shot.
FROM PRIZE SCHOONER SUSAN.
8 Cases Sundries.
FROM PRIZE SLOOP CAROLINE.
1 Case Sundries.

Catalogues three days before sale, when goods may be examined.
Terms at Sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal.
Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
PRIZE STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

Adjourned Sale, by order of Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20,
From the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, at 12 M.

By order of Hon. THOMAS J. BOYNTON, Judge District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction the prize STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND,
as she now lies, with all on board. The CUMBERLAND is an iron ship, 218 feet long, 26 feet beam, 11 feet hold; side-wheels, double oscillating engines; boilers one year old; has elegant cabins; is in perfect order and ready for sea. Tonnage, about 750 Aw.

She can be examined every day before the sale, by obtaining cards of admission from BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, DRESDEN CHINA, MUSICAL CLOCKS, FINE SHEFFIELD PLATE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, BILLIARD TABLE, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 19, 1864, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 56 West 34th-st., near 5th av., the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, made to order by Messrs. Meeks, Ronx, Rochefort & Skarren, &c., consisting in part of

DRAWING-ROOMS.

Superbly carved rosewood parlor suites in satin, ebony and gilt, arm and reception chairs, elegantly carved rosewood etageres with mirrors, marble-top centre and fancy tables, fine French plate pier and mantel mirrors, heavily carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, full round corners, made by Lighte, Newton & Bradbury; superb real Dresden china mantel vases, decorated with raised fruit and flowers, elegant musical clocks with birds, very rich satin and lace curtains, parian and bisquet groups, medallion velvet carpets.

DINING-ROOM.

Heavily carved walnut extension-table, marble-top buffet, lounge and dining chairs in morocco, rosewood card tables, marble and gilt clock, reps and lace curtains, large assortment of French china and cut glassware, very rich best quality Sheffield plate, viz.: chafing-dishes, side dishes, coffee and tea urns, waiters, ice and sugar bowls, pitchers, &c.

BED CHAMBERS

Elegantly carved rosewood and mahogony French bedsteads, marble and glace, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, Turkish easy chairs, lounges, arm and side chairs, etageres, paillasses, curled hair mattresses, holsters and pillows, lace and reps curtains, mantle clocks and ornaments, mahogany wardrobes, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets.

ALSO,

all the elegant bronze and ormolu chandeliers, gas brackets, &c., rosewood billiard table, made by Sharp, with balls, cues, &c., complete, together with a large assortment of kitchen and laundry furniture, with which the sale will commence,

AT 4 O'CLOCK,

a number of very choice oil-paintings, by Rondel, Ingram, Watteau, Berrier, Paul Ritter, Ernest Lattachios, Miss Stevens, and others.

ALSO,

pair blood bay horses, four and five years old, sixteen and three-quarters hands high, switch tails, sound and kind in all harness, fine coupe and one family carriage, made by Wood Brothers, calechs by Lawrence, double and single harness, blankets, &c.

The furniture will be on exhibition on MONDAY, 18th instant, by permit, which with catalogue, may be seen at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BILLIARD TABLE, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 35 West 33d-st., elegant household furniture, billiard table, &c., &c.; velvet, medallion, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood sin le dressing, carved and veneered rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Nunns & Clark, carved rosewood centre-table, elegant marquetrie, do. rich satin window curtains, black walnut side-table, elegant carved rosewood etageres, with mirrors, doors and back; elegant carved rosewood sofa-chairs in moquette and lastings, rosewood billiard-table in good order, balls, cues and markers complete, statuary, &c.

DINING-ROOM.—Brussels carpets, carved oak extension dining-table, carved oak marble-top buffet, oak chiffonniere, oak dining-room suite in blue figured reps, chins, dinner, dessert and tea sets.

LIBRARY.—Yards Brussels carpet, carved black walnut library table, carved black walnut book-cases, library arm-chairs, &c.

BEDROOMS.—Brussels carpets, carved black walnut bedsteads, iron do., hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, black walnut dressing bureaus, wash-stands, lounges in brocatel and lasting, all of which will be found to be in the most perfect order, and were made to order regardless of cost.

SALE OF LANDS AND PROPERTY OF THE FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, IN STATE OF WISCONSIN.—Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, under and in pursuance of the deed of trust, dated Dec. 1, 1856, made by the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company to them, and of the judgment of sale rendered by the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, in an action, in which the undersigned are plaintiffs and the said Company and Abraham B. Clark, mortgagee, are defendants, made on the 4th day of February, 1864, will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of MAY, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company, in the village of Appleton, Outagamie County, in the State of Wisconsin, all the said lands, rights, interests and claims, dams, locks, canals, water power, works of improvement and appurtenances, rights, privileges and franchises belonging to said Company and connected with said improvement, including about four hundred thousand acres of land, situated in various counties in the State of Wisconsin.

For particulars of the terms and conditions of sale, and of property to be sold, reference is made to the notice of sale published in the State papers of Wisconsin, a copy of which may be seen at the office of the Company, Room No. ——Trinity Buildings, New-York, or of the Trustees.

MOSES M. DAVIS, Appleton, Wisconsin,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York,
CHARLES BUTLER,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York,
Trustees.

APRIL 13, 1864.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., valuable Brooklyn residence. A two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, and 10 lots of ground, on Pacific-st., running through to Dean-st., and commencing 200 feet west of Nostrand-av. The house is about 2 feet square, with an extension, all in good order. Coach-house and stable on the premises. The grounds are handsomely laid out in gardens, containing grapevines, summer-house, &c. In all respects suitable for a gentleman's residence. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., N. Y.

AGATAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSES ON 128TH-ST. AT AUCTION TO CLOSE AN UNSETTLED INTEREST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on MONDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the 10 first-class three-story and basement high-stoop Philadelphia brick houses and lots situated on the north side of 128th-st., 42 feet 8 inches west of 2d-av. The houses are 38 feet deep; built in the very best manner; hardwood finish; have all the modern conveniences and have party walls. The glass in the front windows is double thick English glass. The sidewalk in front of the houses is flagged.

JOAN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

THE COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF THE Metropolitan Fair will sell at auction, by catalogue, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., (and the following evenings until complete,) the paintings and other works of art, now on exhibition in the gallery, being the contributions of the artists to the fair in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission.

The sale will commence at 7½ P. M. Admittance during the sale, 50 cents. By order of
JOHN F. KENSETT, Chairman.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON LEXINGTON-AV. AND WEST 46TH-ST.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, April 19, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, by order of the executors of GEORGE YOULE, deceased, the three-story brick house and lot known as No. 172 Lexington-av. (in fee,) and the leasehold property known as No. 175 West 46th-st.

Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Janncey-court.

M. DOUGART, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, APRIL 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 320 4th-st., near Broadway, the entire household furniture, viz.: Parlor suites, mirrors, rosewood secretoire, rosewood piano-forte, centre-tables, tapestry and ingrain carpets, extension dining-table, cutlery, dinner and tea sets, glassware, dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, paillasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.
AND
MARINE CORPS.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the Navy and Marine Corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the Navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy.....$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy..$200
When enlisting for Marine Corps.....$3 0
ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $10.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grade.	
First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates on Sea	14 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $200, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, sound in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months' advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 156 South-st.
CAPT. A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M. C

FINANCIAL.

STAR GOLD
MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.
CAPITAL 200,000 SHARES.

ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF MINING PROPERTY.

The property of this company comprises 10,651 feet on the best lodes in Clear Creek County, over 4,000 feet of which are already developed, producing from $100 to $300 per cord, with the ordinary stamp mill; also, thirty-nine hundred feet of valuable water-power, and a twenty-four stamp mill in working order. Title undoubted.

TRUSTEES.

MATH'L HAYDEN, President Chatham Bank.
JNO. W. MOTT, President U. S. Warehouse Co.
JAMES I. DAY, President Providence and Boston Railroad Co.
SAM'L R. PLATT, Adrience, Platt & Co.
WM. K. BELCHER, Sackett, Belcher & Co.
SAM'L A. WALSH, No. 22 Platt-st.
WM. H. RUSSELL, Colorado.

PRESIDENT.
NATHANIEL HAYDEN.

SECRETARY.
JNO. N. POWER.

BANKERS.
CHATHAM BANK.

COUNSEL.
Messrs. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, New-York.
Messrs. WAKELY & REED, Colorado.

RESIDENT MANAGER AND SUPERINTENDENT.
JOHN SLAWSON,
Formerly of Cliff Mine, Lake Superior.

1,000 shares of the stock are offered for sale at $10 per share. Books will be opened at the office of GEORGE & SAMUEL BROWN, BANKERS, No. 11 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock.

A payment of $2 per share will be required at the time of subscribing, and the balance on 21st inst., when certificates will be delivered.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.
MINES—BRIGGS AND GREGORY LODES.

GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

CAPITAL 10,000 SHARES, $100 each.

TRUSTEES.

J. SMITH BRIGGS, Colorado.
GEO. M. PULLMAN, Chicago.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
HENRY COGGILL, New-York.
C. C. ALGER, Hudson, N. Y.
WM. G. ANGELL, Providence, R. I.
R. CORNELL WHITE, New-York.

President—J. SMITH BRIGGS.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—J. S. WOODWARD.
Mining Superintendent—CHAS. H. BRIGGS.

Office No. 25 CLIFF-ST., New-York.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST.

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES; collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

U. S. 5 PER CENT.
10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand for immediate delivery, an assortment of bonds of this new loan.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

JERSEY CITY BONDS,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
COUPONS PAYABLE 1ST OF OCTOBER AND APRIL, IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.

LOANS ON BONDS AND MORTGAGES AT Six per Cent. interest will be made by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York. Apply at their office, No. 94 Broadway.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

10-40
SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.
H. J. MESSINGER, Banker, No. 139 Broadway.
The usual commission of ½ allowed to banks and bankers.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS. A liberal commission will be allowed parties subscribing at this Bank.

JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier. D. L. ROSS, President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

FINANCIAL.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT LOAN.
UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at 5 per cent. a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes or the notes of National Banks, adding 50 per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March, until the day of subscription and payment; or subscriptions can be made, bearing interest from date, without the payments of interest from the 1st of March, and premium thereon.

The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.

A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this bank.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital.....$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,

issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS

redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice. GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

UNITED STATES GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Organized under the laws of the State of New-York. Capital stock $1,500,000 in 7,500 shares of $20 each.

TRUSTEES.

WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., New-York.
WM. A. BOOTH, New-York.
W. B. SCOTT, New-York.
JAMES D. FISH, New-York.
W. B. OGDEN, Chicago.
H. H. BOODY, New-York.
LOWELL HOLBROOK, New-York.

OFFICERS.

WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., President.
H. H. BOODY, Vice-President.
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary and Treasurer.
J. H. SCUDDER, Counsel.

Books of subscription for the sale of 37,500 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at the office of H. T. MORGAN & CO., No. 35 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 3 o'clock P. M. of the same day. Should a larger number of shares than that above indicated be subscribed for, they will be allotted by the Trustees.

Subscription price $10 per share, payable $3 at the time of subscribing, the balance at the call of the Treasurer.

The Trustees will reserve $125,000 as a working capital.

W. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., President.

NEW-YORK, April 13, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen:

Timothy G. Churchill,	A. L. Sayre,
George Opdyke,	H. H. Van Anken,
Montagnie Ward,	Elias C. Brown,
Eben Sutton,	Richard S. Palmer,
Joseph W. Meeks,	Dexter A. Hawkins,
Wilson G. Hunt,	E. P. Fabbri,
Daniel Butterfield,	James Otwell,
Elliot C. Cowdin,	Enoch Chamberlain,
Edwin O. Tufts, of Boston,	Thomas P. Way,
John L. Hasbrouck,	Lloyd L. Brinton,
James English,	Charles B. Churchill,
Isaac N. Seymour,	Geo. F. Codington, Jr.,
John Sibley,	Theo. B. Woolsey,
John Armstrong,	Edward Osthour,
Charles Denisoo,	Charles M. Catlin,
George B. Satterlee,	John De Ruyter,
A. M. C. Smith,	Wm. H. Lee,
James A. Timpson,	George L. Kingsland,
Francis Leland,	Otto Loeschigk,
Edward Satterlee,	Wm. S. Opdyke.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Timothy G. Churchill, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

GARRISON'S MINING COMPANY.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Certificates for Stock are now ready at the office of the company, No. 29 William-st., where the prospectus and reports, and specimens of the ore, taken at the depths of 20, 40, 60, 80 and 100 feet, may be seen.

C. G. MEASE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

OFFICE OF WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
No. 49 WALL-ST.

WE ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE SUBscriptions for the UNITED STATES 10-40 LOAN AT PAR.

The usual one-eighth allowed to bankers and brokers. Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, April 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND ON STOCK.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of (2½) TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, for the quarter ending 31st March last, and out of the net earnings of said quarter, payable (free of Government tax) on and after the 15th day of May proximo, at the general office of the company, in the City of Pittsburgh, to the stockholders whose stock stands on the books there, at the agency of the company, (Winslow, Lanier & Co.,) No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, to the stockholders whose stock stands upon the books there.

The transfer books of the company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 2d day of May, and remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 17th day of May thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY, held the 28th ultimo, the following persons were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz.:

W. P. Palmer,	Sidney Mason,	John Steward,
Rufus L. Lord,	Peter Cooper,	W. W. DeForest,
Thos. Barron,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jas. B. Johnson,
Richard Tighe,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Henry Bain,
Henry Elsworth,	James Colles,	Rich. Mortimer,
Aug. H. Ward,	L. S. Suares,	R. H. Browne,
E. D. Morgan,	John Caswell,	Ed. J. Woolsey.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. P. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due May 1, 1864, will be paid on MONDAY, May 2, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS Nos. 441, 156, 368, 308, 17, 41, 73, 378, 458, 505, 550, 176, 519, 2 and 96 have been duly designated for payment according to the terms of the mortgage. Interest thereon will cease 1st May, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-pl., } Trustees.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, upon improved City property, at 6 per cent., for five years or more, in sums of $10,000 to $50,000. Apply to JOHN JEFFRIES, in care of C. E. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, near Park Bank.

FINANCIAL

SAN ANTONIO
SILVER MINING COMPANY,
OF ARIZONA.

60,000 SHARES—NOMINAL PAR, $50 EACH.
40,000 ONLY TO BE SUBSCRIBED FOR.

ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF MINING CLAIMS AND PROPERTY IN ARIZONA.

TRUSTEES.

SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., President of the Quicksilver Mining Co.
ANTHONY W. MORSE, Esq., of Morse & Co.
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq., of Charles H. Marshall & Co.
FREDERIC C. GEBHARD, Esq., of Schuchardt & Gebherd.
MATT ELLIS, Esq., of Boston.
JAY CADY, Esq., of Schenectady.

PRESIDENT.
SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq.

TREASURER.
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq.

BANKERS.
MESSRS. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

ATTORNEYS.
MESSRS. FOSTER & THOMSON.

Books of subscription for the purchase of Shares of this Company at $25 a share, are open at our office; $5 payable at the time of subscription, and the balance on May 2, 1864.

Attention is called to the letter of Sam. F. Butterworth, Esq., who has lately visited the property of the company.

MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st., New-York.

APRIL 5, 1864.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

I visited this Mine in the month of December, 1863, accompanied by Guido Kustel, the most distinguished Mexalurgist and Mining Engineer on the Pacific coast, for many years the Manager of the Ophir Works, and author of a valuable treatise on the "Processes of Silver and Gold Extraction," recently published in California. My opinion of the value and quality of this Mine is based on information derived from this gentleman, and on my own observations at the Mine.

The Mine is situated in Arizona, about three miles north of the northern boundary line of Sonora, and five miles distant from the celebrated Mowry Silver Mines; it is accessible at all seasons of the year, either by the way of Los Angeles, Libertad, or Guaymas. But little work has been done in developing the mine; enough, however, to discover the width and extent of the lode and determine the quality and value of the ores.

Where the shaft is sunk, a good wide vein of ore, easy to reduce by fire, and will pay on an average, according to the proportions of the different metals, from seventy to ninety dollars per ton."

I believe there is an abundant supply of this ore, and that by an expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money, the mine can be put in a condition to produce 40 tons per day; if this ore averages only $40 per ton, the gross product of the mine would exceed $3,000 per day; the entire cost of mining and reducing a ton of this ore will not exceed twenty dollars.

On the premises, about 200 yards from San Antonio lode, is a N. E. direction, there is a very rich copper lode, six feet wide; the ores which we obtained from this lode, considered a fair average, assayed 80 ⅌ cent. of copper and $76 in silver. Miners can be obtained in any number in the immediate vicinity, at about $10 ⅌ month.

The reduction works of the mine are three miles distant from the mine, consisting of a small engine and two furnaces. There is an abundance of wood and water for all purposes on the property.

I consider the San Antonio a very valuable Silver Mine, if worked with skill and energy, it will produce most satisfactory results.

SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH.

PACIFIC QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

40,000 SHARES, NOMINAL PAR.....$100 EACH
20,000 SHARES OFFERED ON SUBSCRIPTION, AT..... 50 EACH

$400,000 IN CASH RESERVED AS THE WORKING CAPITAL.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company will be opened on the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the office of the undersigned.

Five dollars on each share will be paid at the time of subscribing, for which certificates will be issued entitling the owner to the shares, provided a further payment of $10 be made on the 28th instant, and $35 per share, with interest, be paid at or before the times when called for by the Trustees.

TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM BOND, New-York,
A. A. SUMNER, New-York,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, New-York,
JOSEPH B. STEWART, Washington City,
Gen. JOHN B. FRISBIE, California.

TREASURER.
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN.

SOLICITORS.
WHEELER & ARMSTRONG, in New-York.
CASSERLY & BARNES, in San Francisco.

No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1864.

In calling the attention of our friends and correspondents to the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company, we beg to add the following statement, which is furnished to us from reliable sources.

The property of the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company comprises the Cinnabar Claims of twenty small companies consolidated. The claims thus united, cover over three continuous miles in length of the Mammoth Ledge, in Napa County, California, about seventy miles northeast of San Francisco. The richness of the Cinnabar is proved by the assay of Prof. Kent, of the United States Assay Office: a specimen assayed by him yielded 69 6-10 per cent. of quicksilver. The quicksilver mines of the world are limited, the principal supply thus far having been from those of Almaden, in Spain, Idrin, in Austria, and the New Almaden mines, in California. The mines of the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company give promise of richness equal to the best of these, and worked with ample capital, of equal success. The want of capital has alone prevented their earlier development.

Of the great and increasing demand for Quicksilver, it is quite unnecessary to speak; nor of the large returns made by the few known mines of Cinnabar.

Every new mine, of gold or silver, creates an increased demand; and the small cost of this great property, free from incumbrance, on the terms offered, viz., only $2,000,000, for the property, with $100,000 in cash on hand, places it in a most favorable position.

A number of specimens taken by John T. Howard, Esq., of Brooklyn, from various parts of the ledge, can be seen at our office.

Very respectfully,
STIMSON, FRONK & CO.

BLACK HAWK
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

MINES—BOBTAIL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.

CAPITAL 50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

F. H. JUDD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
GEO. BLISS, Jr., New-York.
O. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWETT, Washington.
CARLOS PIERCE, Boston.

President—F. H. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MYLO LEE.
OFFICE NO. 25 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.

HARTFORD MINING COMPANY,
MICHIGAN.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

20,000 SHARES, $25 PER SHARE.

WORKING CAPITAL IN THE TREASURY, $30,000.

The subscribers, as the only authorized Agents, offer for sale a limited amount of this Copper Stock, *at one-half its par value*, or $12 50 per share.

Exhibits of the Company's valuable property will be furnished on application.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

U. S. "10-40" LOAN.
Subscriptions received
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the Hartford Mining Company, of Michigan, will be held at their business office, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing said company.

GAYLORD CHURCH, } Corporators.
WM. A. RICHMOND }

NEW-YORK, April 5, 1864.

MINING STOCKS,
as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

CLEVELAND, March 28, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.,
MINNEAPOLIS, March 14, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held at No. 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration an increase of the capital stock thereof, from one million five hundred thousand to two million dollars, and to transact such other business as may come before said meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.

H. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

FINANCIAL.

THE ANTHRACITE
GAS LIGHTING AND HEATING
COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

WM. H. APPLETON,
President.

WM. H. APPLETON, O. D. F. GRANT,
ABRAHAM M. COZZENS,
Trustees.

Capital, $3,000,000; Shares, $100 each.

Books of subscription for 20,000 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at our office on SATURDAY, April 16.

The Common Council has granted to the company the right to lay pipes and mains throughout the entire City of New-York.

Ten per cent. payable on subscription; the balance in installments as the work progresses.

JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$1,500,000
SHARES.....$10 each.

The property of this Company is situated in Gilpin County, Colorado Territory, and consists of 600 feet of mining claims on the following rich gold bearing lodes in Nevada, district, viz.:

"ALPS" and "CALIFORNIA."

These claims are among the very richest and best in Colorado.

An ample cash capital of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS has been subscribed for at par.

The books open for subscription to a limited number of shares, at $5 per share, at the office of E. T. H. GIBSON, Esq., No. 54 William-st., to-day at 11 o'clock.

OFFICERS.

E. T. H. GIBSON, President.
H. V. POOR, Secretary and Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.

N. B. Palmer.
Cornelius S. Bushnell.
Henry J. Bigalow.
Henry V. Poor.
E. T. H. Gibson.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS
AT NO. 240 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

J. T. SANGER.....Formerly of Wm. H. Cary & Co.
E. L. FANCHER.....No. 229 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOT.....Of Riggs & Co., Wall-st.
LEWIS EINSTEIN.....Of Lewis Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER..Of Seamless Clothing Manuf'g Co.
HENRY J. BAKER.....Of H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE.....Of Coffin, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS.....Of Ross, Dempster & Co.
D. L. ROSS, President.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD COMPANY
(140 miles long)
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FOR $1,000,000,
FOR SALE BY MARIE & KANZ, No. 27 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The undersigned now offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the Albany and Susquehanah Railroad Company, (Ezra P. Prentice, President,) redeemable in New-York July 1, 1888, and convertible into stock at par within ten years.

The Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York City. They are executed to Daniel Drew and Alfred Van Santvoord, Trustees, and secured by a mortgage which "covers the whole of the said road, including the right of way, necessary real estate, superstructure, franchises and appurtenances belonging to, or to belong to the Company; and is the first and a preferred lien thereon, except that one other mortgage, directed by a special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York to be executed to the City of Albany, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of $1,000,000 of bonds, to be issued by the said city as a loan to said of the said road, which two mortgages are by the terms of the said act entitled to an equality of lien."

The length of road is 140 miles, entirely within the State of New-York, extending from the City of Albany to Binghamton on the Erie Railway, through a rich and productive region, forming valuable connections with other railroads at the two termini, and opening another avenue from the coal regions.

The first division of thirty-five miles from Albany to Schoharie has recently been opened for business; that portion from Schoharie to Oneonta, Otsego County, forty-five miles, has been let, and is now in progress; the balance is nearly ready for letting, and proposals are now advertised for grading and bridging fifty miles beyond Oneonta.

The cost of the first division, including rolling stock, is about $1,000,000, in addition to which $300,000 have been expended on the balance of the line; total expended to Jan. 1, 1864, $1,345,196.

The means of the company to complete the road, including what is already expended, are $2,000,000, individual and town subscriptions to the stock, of which $1,140,000 have been already paid in; $1,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds; $1,000,000 Albany City Loan, and $500,000 appropriated by the State of New-York, and payable one-half when the road is completed to Cobbleskill, forty miles; the balance, when completed eighty miles—to Oneonta; total, $4,500,000. Estimated cost of the road when completed, $4,500,000, or about $32,000 per mile. The joint mortgages to secure the bonds issued by the company, and the bonds to be issued by the City of Albany, together $2,000,000, constitute a total lien of $14,300 per mile.

MARIE & KANZ.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital.....$200,000

STATEMENT. Feb. 1, 1864.

ASSETS.

Cash Items:		
Cash balance in Bank and Office....	$3,014 41	
Call loan on U. S. Bonds and Stock Securities, market val....	$80,170	63,200 00—$66,214 41
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, loan of 1862, owned by the Company		55,000 00
Real Estate and Leasehold owned by the Company		64,916 64
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on Real Estate in this State worth over $160,000 00—		70,127 94
Interest on loans due and accrued		3,317 54
Premiums outstanding		1,226 99
Rents due and accrued		1,525 00
Other property, including U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps		1,127 50
Total assets		$263,456 02

LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance, Losses unsettled and all other claims of every description pending	$24,000 00

DIRECTORS.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.

John Garcia,	Gus. Reynaud, Jr.,	Jules Rillet,
Joannes Gourd,	Charles J. Morlot,	Charles Sagory,
Waldo Hutchins,	James M. Lewis,	H. G. Ellshemius,
S. T. Gilbert,	Howard Cady,	C. C. Pinckney,
William Ferdon,	John R. Faure,	Jos. B. Young,
Bart. Blanco,	Elias Ponvert,	Charles S. Peal,
E. Bossange.		

SAMUEL M. CRAFT Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cor. Greenwich and Fulton-sts.,
NEW YORK, April 13, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, held on Tuesday, 12th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz:

Leonard Kirby,	Thos. C. Goetchius,	Geo. W. Elder,
D. R. Martin,	J. H. Huddleston,	Jas. C. Gulick,
W. B. Skidmore,	Samuel Hanna,	Thomas Reed,
John Castree,	John Keyser,	O. W. Bird,
A. Rutherford,	Moses W. Fish,	Daniel L. Ross,
Geo. W. Savage,	Joseph Colwell,	G. G. Yvelin,
Beery Elsworth,	John Bristace,	W. W. Price,
Thomas Pearson,	Joel P. Hunter,	S. T. Sharp,
C. H. Lontre,	Aaron Claflin,	Wm. W. Bruce,
Rutson Suckley,	Effingham Cock,	Geo. Opdyke,
Wilson G. Hunt,	C. H. Ludington,	W. F. Havemeyer,
W. A. Fowler,	Ezra Wheeler,	Harvey Weed,
Daniel Drew,	Fred. Lacey,	Nath. Smith,
David Wagstaff,	L. A. Jacobus,	John Romer,
J. M. Benedict,	Thos. T. Buckley,	B. Throckmorton,
L. M. Luther,	M. B. Carpenter,	E. R. Livermore,
John J. Morris,	Robt. McLaughlin,	

and the following gentlemen, viz:

Chas. E. Crehan, Francis Jeokins, Hector Armstrong, were elected Inspectors for the next election, and at a subsequent meeting of the Board Leonard Kirby, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE ARIZONA MINING COMPANY,
No. 32 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN ACcordance with a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Arizona Mining Company, passed this day, that Books will be opened at this office, for ten days from the date of this publication, for subscription for the Balance of the Reserve Stock of said Company, at $35 per Share, in Gold, payable in four monthly installments, as follows:

Ten Dollars per Share, in Gold, on 1st day May, 1864.
Ten Dollars per Share, in Gold, on 1st day June, 1864.
Ten Dollars per Share, in Gold, on 1st day July, 1864.
Five Dollars per Share, in Gold, on 1st day August, 1864.

The Stock will be issued, on payment of the last installment.

SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, President.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, pinin and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and millinery. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 33 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1864, will be open for inspection and review from after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1864, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected." If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period presc

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3922. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Glasgow and Saxonia With Dates to April 7.

A Speech by Earl Russell on the American Question.

A Decision Against the Government in the Alexandra Case.

THE CASE OF THE PAMPERO SETTLED.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

A Conference Agreed to by All the Powers.

MORE TROUBLE WITH MAXIMILIAN.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The *Saxonia*, from Southampton April 6, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The *Glasgow*, from Liverpool April 3 and Queenstowe April 4, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Knageroo* left Liverpool on the 6th inst. for New-York.

The *Sidon* sailed on the 5th inst. for New-York.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

THE REMOVAL OF THE BRITISH CONSULS IN THE SOUTH.

In the House of Lords, April 5, Lord CLANRICARDE, in moving for correspondence relating to the removal of British Counsils from the Confederate States of America, described and defended the proceedings for which these officers had been dismissed by the Foreign Secretary. The Consuls were accredited to the Federal Government, and the charge against them, in one case, was forwarding, under an official certificate, letters to the Northern States containing bills of exchange for the payment of debts due in England; th another, that the Consul had been instrumental in shipping specie on board an English vessel-of-war, for transmission to England, to pay the dividends on a public debt. He contended that these acts were eot illegal, as the state of war did aot caeeel private or public obligations.

Earl RUSSELL said—It is rather difficult to make out the exact object which my noble friend has in view; but I will detale your Lordships a short time by a few remarks on the various circumstences to which he has alluded. In the first place, he said it was eot right to say that the Confederate Government had seut away our Counsils, eor thet many British subjects had been compelled to serve in the Coefederate armies. I can only speak of the facts reported to me, and as i thought quite notorious. There have beee complaiets over and over agale from different parts uf the Confederate States that British anojects were coiiged to serve ie their militia and armies. We have had to consult the law officers, who have held that it was not fair to take Britise subjects, not being American citizens, serve in the armies uf either belligerant, without giving them time to leave the country if they thought fit. I have acted on that opteion, and it seems to me not only law, but fair and equitable. My noble friend may tnink they ought to be compelled; I believe they ought not to he. Then my ooble friend enters into the question of the withdrawal of Mr. Buscn's *exequatur, which was taken away, I think, very unfairly by the United States Government, on the ground that he had communicated with the enemy.* Then ee enters into tbe case of Mr. Maoss, who sent specie in a British ship-of-war, and he blames Lord LYONS for what he did ie that matter. I believe Lord LYONS has taken the utmost paios, te his most responsible position, to behave fairly and impartially between both parties. Permission was obtained from tee American Government that British ships-of-war should be allowed from time to time to go to blockaded ports; but Lord LYONS thought it an abuse of the privilege that specie anoulo be sent to a Confederate port in a British snip-ol-war, leaunch as auch specie might afford means of carryieg on war against a State friendly to Great Britain. He eccordingly stated that opinion, and if he had not done so the American Government might have withdrawn the privilege, and I think there is nothing ie the law of eations that would have deprived them of the power to do so. [Hear.] I thought that Lord LYONS was right; and I sent out an order that the Coesul who had sent the specie should not be continued ie his fuections. [Hear.] But my noble friend gave a rather detailed account of the conduct of Mr. CADLAND. Now, while that gentleman was actieg as Consul at Richmond, I believe he enjoyed the confidence and respect of every one ior the manner in which he performed his duties. He was desired to go to Mobile not as Consul, but to act as consul—to defend and protect British property and interests. It was certainly a very unjustifiable act on the part of our Consuls, or of any one acting for a British Coesul, to tell British subjects that they were not to resist their anlistment in the Coniederate army, but to desert their colors in the momeet of action. I think that very improper advice on the part of a Coesul; and I do not think there was any instruction given to our Consular agents which could justify aey of them in giving that advica. I do not find either in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, or in aey directions that I gave myself anything that would justify that course; and if the Secretary of the Coefederate States had written to this country to complain of that conduct, I should have thought it right to reprimand aed even to dismiss the Consul who had acted in so improper a manner. Iestead of that the President of the so-called Confederate Goverement sent away our Consuls, though these are tee persons to whom British subjects would eaturally have recourse, in order to obtale redress for grievances. The only remedy they would have when the Consuls were removed was that suggested by Mr. BENJAMIN—eamely, that soldiers in the field might apply to the tribunals of the country. A man might easily write to his Consul to claim redress, but that a man marching about should go to a court of law—that was a thing which could not be done. I therefore thought that was a very harsh and unfriendly proceeding on the part of the Confederate Government. At the same time, it ought to be remembered, likewise, that *the Confederate Government had good reason to complain of our Consul*; and our Consul saying that he had been so instructed, the Confederate Government might at first have believed him. Therefore, I did not enter into any complaint or angry remonstrance; but I asked Mr. MASON whether, if Consular agents, or persons under any other name, were sent to the Confederate States, letercourse might not be carried on and negotiations opened, by which we might be able to obtain redress where redress ought to be given, or have reasons stated for its refusal. My noble friend does not complain of that. There has no doubt been a delay in carrying that arrangement into effect. It was thought necessary to send a letter to Richmond to know whether such persons would be received; and the letter the Federal Government would not allow to be sent. *But I think it is quite right of the British Government to endeavor to open communications with the so-called Confederate States, without recognizing them, yet, as being States of considerable e tent, in which civil war is carried on, and in which there is a considerable number of British subjects, I say there can be nothing wrong in endeavoring to enter into communication with those States.* [Hear, hear.] My noble friend has addressed your Lordships on various other subjects. I desired Mr. CRAUFORD, when he arrived at Richmond, to call the attention of the Government to the intercepted correspondence, a correspondence which I believed at the time to be genuine, and which showed that a party in the country had been employed by the Confederate Government to procure means of carrying on war against a State in amity with us. My noble friend is aware that Her Majesty declared at the beginaleg of this war her determination to preserve a strict eentrality, and prohibited her subjects from taking part on one side or the other. *I am sorry to say the injunction of Her Majesty has not been obeyed. I have thought it right on every occasion, when it appeared to me that there was ground of complaint against the United States, to remonstrate with the Federal Government.* With regard to the document to which my eoble frieed alluded, it has been the subject of a great deal of inquiry. It was said to have been published in a New-York paper as genuine; but *Mr. Seward states that, having made further inquiry, he finds it to have been altogether a forgery.* [A laugh, and "Hear, heer."] *It was supposed to have been issued by the Secretary of the Confederate Navy, but it was, in fact, an invention of some gentlemen in New-York.* Certainly, I should not think of making any complaint on that subject to the so-called Confederate Government. There was a question with regard to which my noble friend made inquiries before the holidays—I mean the case of the *Saxon*. That is before the courts, and the ship and cargu have been released. It is alleged that a British subject was murdered; and the American Government have ordered that a court-martial shall try the officer accused of the murder. With regard to the motion of my nnble friend, I suopose he will not depart from the usual form and object to the ietroductioe of the words "or extracts" after the word "copies," and also thet he will eot object to the iesertion uf the words "so-called" before "Government of the Confedsreie States." Otherwise it might seem as if the House recognized the Confederate Sieles, although Her Majesty has not done so.

The Marquis of Clanricarde said he had no objection to the amendments proposed by his noble friend.

The motion as ameeded was then agreed to.

GARIBALDI'S VISIT.

GARIBALDI, accompenied by his two sons, erived at Southempton oe the *Ripon* on Sunday moreing, April 3. fle was received with grsat anthusiasm; multitudes flocked to the docks to welcome him. No formal receptioe wes made on Monday. He made a public eniry into the town from the Mayor's residence, and received an address from the Corporation. After it had been read, GARIBALDI then bsnt forward, and remained for some minutes bowing, in eoswer to the inmultuous applause with which he was greeted. He at last spoke a few words with evident deep feeling, but with so strong a foreige accent and symptoms of effort to overcome the difficulties of pronunciation, that his delivery was remerkably slow, though at all times clear end distinct.

GARIBALDI afterward embarked for the Isle of Wight on a visit to Mr. SEELY, M. P. The Duke of Sntherland will entertain GARIBALDI on his arrival in Luedoe, which wae to take place April 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MOVEMENT TO OUST THE MINISTRY.

The *Daily News* says it is understood tnat meesures have been takee, which will make the House of Commons very animated for the eexi few weeks, if Parliament shonld last so long. The Tory Opposition, it is said, is mustering its utmost strength for e combined and well-orgeeized eitsck on the Goverement.

The *Star* says the story goes thai immedietely after the production of the budget notice will he givee ot a motion to test the strength of the Government. The Tory expecieets profess tnemselves confident of snccess, and chuckle elready over the fell of tha Ministry. Several papers ascribe the projected perty movement to French intrigue.

The *Advertiser* says thet if it is snccesstul, the new Ministry will be e Napoleonic Governmeet.

The *Times* says: "It is with much regret we announce thet the Duke of Newcastle has been compelled by ill-health to resige the seals of the Colonial Deoartment.

Mr. CARDWELL anccseds the Duke of Newcastle es Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Lord CLARENDON, who first entered the Cebinet in 1840 as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, will succeed Mr. CARDWELL as Chancellor of the Duchy."

THE ALEXANDRA CASE.

From the London Star, April 27.

The decision of the House ot Lords on the *Alexandra* eppeel case wae given yesterday. The qnestion at issne was wheiher the Barons of the Court of Exchequer had power to make rules giving the Crown a right of appeal in the case. The Lord Chancellor, Lord St. LEONARDS, Lord CHELMSFORD, and Lord KINGSDOWN yesterday delivered their opieioe that the Court of Exchequer had no right to make such rules. Lord CRANWORTH and Lord WENSLEYDALE took the opposite view, that the court had the power to make the rules. The majority being against the Crown the appeal was dismissed with costs.

THE PAMPERO CASE.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman.

We understand that the case of the *Pampero* will not now go to jury trial, an arrangement having been made for its settlement. We believe that by the arraegement tee owners have consented to a verdict being entered for the Crown, forfeiting the vessel on some oee connt of the leformatioe, to be selected by the owners; they making such explenatory statement on the subject as they may think desirable. It is provided, on the other haed, that the owners are to retain and trade with the vessel, but are not to sell it for two years except with the consent of the Crown, and that alterations are, to be made in the structure of the vessel. We understand that the builders are oo parties to the compromise, which provides for setting their claim and having it withdrewe from the proceedings.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

PROGRESS OF MILITARY OPERATIONS.

A telegram from Hamburg, of April 2, says:

"It is said that the Austro-Prussian troops inlended to ture the position of Duppel by crossieg over to the Island of Alsee very shortly, by meens of Austirian pontoons. Everything is said to be prepared for an important action."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* announces that 6,000 Danes had beaten tee Prussians near Velle, at the positioes lately abandoned by the Austrians.

A telegram from Copeehagee of April 3 seys:

"The Prussiees opeeed a terrific caneonede this aftereoon from various points in froet of the Dybboi hastioes. Soederborg was shelled from Broagerfand. The cannonade and bombardment coetinued all night."

A telegram from Sonderborg confirms the above, and adds:

"The enemy commeeced bombarding the towe without giving warnieg."

Another telegram from Copenhagee of April 3, seys:

"The bombardment of Dybboi was oontieued today. Soederborg is burning in several places.

The cannonade of the enemy is kept up by the same batteries as yesterday. Our outposts on the right of the Dybboi position were attacked several times during the night."

A telegram of April 4, says; "The bombardment of Sondorberg has ceased. Nearly a third part of the town is burnt down. Last night our outposts were frequently disturbed by the eeemy, who, however, in each instance withdrew."

THE CONFERENCE.

All the Powers interested have agreed to the holding of a coeference.

France will only esk the inhabitants of the Duchies to declare what Governmeet they prefer, ie the event of the greater part of the Powers abaedoeieg treaties of 1851.

The King of Sweden will endeavor to obtain peace, but in the event of failure, says he must render assistance to Denmark against overpowering force.

Private letters assert that the resolution of Denmark remains unshakee, not to euter into negotiations on the Schleswig-Holstein question, unless they are coeducted on the basis of the treaties of 1851 and 1852. Denmark sends her Foreign Minister to the conference.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The *Times* says the question of the acceptance of the Mexican throne by MAXIMILIAN is doubtful.

Later news states that the difficulties about the acceptance of the Mexican crown by the Archduke MAXIMILIAN have been solved, by a comoromise with the Emperor of Austria, and the Arcbduke will shortly proceed to Mexico.

The Courts of London, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburgh, Spain and France have agreed to recognize the Emperor of Mexico immediately on his accession.

ITALY.

The Pope has entirely recovered.

A telegram from Rome, of April 4, says:

This morning the Pope went to the Church of Santa Maria Sopnia Minerva, where he assisted in the religious ceremonies performed at the Feast of the Annunciation. His health was excellent. The streets through which he passed were thronged.

Financial and Commercial.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—APRIL 4TH AND 5TH.

The market has been dull, and sales for the two days amount to 10,000 bales; 2,000 on speculation and for export. Prices drooping.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—APRIL 5.

WHEAT 1d.@2d. ₱ cental lower than last week. FLOUR declined 6d.@1s. ₱ bbl. INDIAN CORN attracted little attention; mixed American, 2s. 6d.

LONDON CORN MARKET—MONDAY, APRIL 4.

The markst has been very dull.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET—APRIL 5.

SUGAR unchanged. TEA heavy. COFFEE unaltered. TALLOW quiet at 41s. 6d.@41s. 3d.

LATEST FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 6.

Consols closed on the 6th inst. at 91⅜@91⅝. Confederate Loan, 51@53. French Rentes, 66f. 5c. Virginia Sixes declined 1 ₱ cent.

LIVERPOOL, Tnesday, April 6.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 6,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters. Market flat and unchanged. BREADSTUFFS quiet, steady and unchanged. PROVISIONS—No sales. SUGAR active. PRODUCE quiet and steady.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Arrival of the Fulton at Hampton Roads.

Capture of the Blockade-Runner Alliance.

List of Wounded Union Soldiers in the Enemy's Hands.

HAMPTON ROADS, Saturday, April 16.

The treneport *Fulton* arrived et Hampton Roeds April 16, having left Port Royal April 14. The following communication from her obliging Purser, Mr. THOMAS MCMANUS, gives interesting details of news:

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

The Clyde built steamer *Alliance*, from Nasseu, endeavoring to ascend the Savannah River, grounded in Callebogue Sound, near Dewfuskie Island, on Tuesday morning, the 12th inst. She was first discovered by the lookont on the gunboat *South Carolina*. Orders were immedietely given to send boats end take possession of her. On boarding her, all her crew, emounting to thirty in number, including her Captain, were found to be asisep. Her passengers, six ie eumber, escaped ie uee of the boats to the enemy's lines.

The *Alliance* hed a large and valuable assorted cargo velued et seventeen (17) thoussed pounds sterling. She is built of iron end is about seven hundred (700) toes hurdee, with double oscillating angines of 60-iech cylinders, feethering paddle-wheels, end is valued just about one hundred end twenty-five thousand (125,000) dollars. Navy tugs were sent to extricate her from the perilous positioe in which she is placed, aed if the weather should remain fine there is no doubt but what they will succeed in saving the ship aed cargo.

ARRIVAL OF COLORED TROOPS.

A large number of colored troops errived here (Port Royal) from Aneepolis, and others were expected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steamer *Louisa Moore* sailed from Hilton Head, S. C., on Wednesday evening, the 13th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., with mails and passengers for New-York.

The steamship *North Star*, Capt. SEABURY, arrived at Port Royal on the 13th inst. Also the steamship *Weybosset*, BRAND, from New-York, arrived on the 11th inst.

The U. S. steem frigate *Wabash*, Capt. DACAMP, proceeded to her old stetioe on outside blockading duty off Charleston, on the 12th inst.

PORT ROYAL, Wednesday, April 13.

HENRY W. WINKLEY, a private of Compaey I, Fourth New-Hampshire Volunteers, fell from the foretopmast yard and was killed; his body was sent on shore for leterment. He wes a native of Newburyport, Mess., eged 22 years.

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE

Prisoners Held by the Rebels—Capture of a Valuable Prize.

HILTON HEAD, Wedeesday, April 13, 1864.

Everything remains quiet at Jackeonville. The only important event which has heppeeed recently was the sending of e flag of truce to Gen. HATCH by Gee. PATTON ANDERSON, commaedieg the enemy's forces in Florida. Gee. ANDERSON sent a letter to Gen. HATCH, in which he expresses a hope that the list of our wouoded ei the Olustee battle in the eemy's possession, which list he forwarded with the letter, would tend to relieve the frieods and relatives of much anxiety. The following is a copy of the list:

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH NEW-YORK.

D. C. Tompkins, Co. B—breast.	Robert Fox, Co. C.
Geo. W. Burrill, Co. E—leg amputated.	William H. Willy, Co. G.
Sandford W. Shung, Co E—leg.	Wm. K. Blackwood, Co. G.
John Robinson, Co. A.	S. D. Dinsman, Co. D.
Wm. Thayer, Co. D.	James E. Smith, Co. G.
James Vanderpool, Co. K.	A. W. Berkman, Co. I.
George Hart, Co. A.	John H. Simpson, Co. B.
Charlee Wheeper, Co. A.	Henry Johnson, Co. I.
Thomas Connolly, Co. H.	Joshua Tomlin, Co. F.
James H. Giddings, Co. H.	Charles Omans, Co. D.
John Wolsher, Co. A.	Daniel Grant, Co. D.
Wm. Taylor, Co. H.	Charles N. Baker, Co. C.
James Green, Co. D.	Phillip Culp, Co. C.
Dennis Welsh, Co. F.	Weber Wager, Co. I.
Wm. D. Barnes, Co. F.	Wisson S. Benson, Co. C—left thigh—died March 26.
H. Hogden, Co. D.	Fred. Keison, Co. F—thigh.
M. Costalph, Co. G.	Geo. D. Cole—Co. B—leg.
Russell Randalt, Co. I.	Geo. Taylor, Co. F—leg and shoulder.
Chas. Degani, Co. B.	Richard Mayefield, Co. B—left foot.
R. A. Tippie, Co. A.	John Murray, Co. A—knee.
David Forey, Co. A.	Henry Barrs, Co. F—hand.
John Pace, Co. A.	Lieut. J. W. Davis, Co. A—body.
Francis B. Collins, Co. I.	L. M. Smith, Co. B—body.
T. H. Adcock, Co. I—foot.	A. Stewart, Co. H—hip.
J. Steinborough, Co. I—thigh	Hiram Woodcock, Co. G—abdomen, died March 3.
T. Ruse, Co. I—right thigh.	Aug. Myrez, Co. B—thigh.
Daniel Peeler, Co. I—right leg and thigh.	

FORTY-SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

Michael Hook, Co. H—right leg amputated.	Michael Beatty, Co. B—right arm and thigh.
Joseph Rainer, Co. F—left leg amputated.	Michael Leonard, Co. F—leg and arm.
Wm. Jackson, Co. A—left ankle: in hospital.	John W. Case, Co. A—foot.
Antonie Hermann, Co F—both leg: in hospital.	John Hoesla, Co. A—leg and foot.
David Curtin, Co. G—left thigh: in hospital.	Geo. Johnson, Co. A—br'st.
Sergt. J. Carroll, Co. I—right thigh; in hospital.	Joseph Gruser, Co. F—foot.
Fred. Beckman, Co. C—hip.	Jacob Konfruson, Co. E—haod.
Daniel Walton, Co. H—body—died Feb. 26.	Raodolph Buskirk, Co. H—right breast.
Bernhard Wosscesiborn, Co. A—thigh.	Corp. Wm. Walker, Co. A—leg.
Louis Barber, Co. K—leg and knee.	Chas. Aroset, Co. C—left thigh.
Smith Sonner, Co. H—leg.	Francis Williams, Co. H—right shonlder.
Edwin Owens, Co. G—right groin.	Wm. Lyon, Co. A—face, in hospital.
David Simpson, Co. C—right thigh	L. Mayer, Co. G—genitals.
F. Christerman, Co. G—foot.	W. McWinch, Co. B—left side and leg.
John Gallaer, Co. B—thighs.	H. Stiles, Co. A—left side.
Andw. Paulding, Co. D—right shoulder.	Eph. Smith, Co. A—leg.
Wm. Conway, Co. D—thigh.	James Mattison, Co. B—left breast.
John Devereon, Co. K—abdomen.	T. Williams, Co. F—ankle.
Andrew Turner, Co. H—right snoulder.	Michael Kelly, Co. E.
Legrand Henroy, Co. D—right foot	Jabal Aaron, Co. K.
Robert Baynard, Co. H—left arm.	John McAttigue, Co. H.
Warren Johnson, Co. E—left thigh; died March 17.	Jaremiah Munnay, Co. K.
Edwin Place, Co. F.	James A. Jabary, Co. K.
David Mullen, Co. B.	R. King, Co. C.
Hewlitt Underhait, Co. E.	James Ward, Co. E.
Dennis Kelly, Co. A.	Wm. Ackle, Co. E.
M. D. Donnelly, Co. C.	Jacob Echendonb, Co. F.
Peter Budeger, Co. C.	Michael Henderson, Co. F.
Joel Potter, Co C.	Richard Schaller, Co. G.
H. M. Darney, Co F.	Marcus Gorlsatic, Co. E.
G. B. Dismloe, Co. K.	Heoman Gurst, Co. E.
Charles Hecker, Co. A.	Peter Wagner, Co. A.
Leonard Strait, Co. C.	Wm. Elwood, Co. D.
George Whitman, Co. C	Edward Knox, Co. C.
Stephen Sweet, Co. C.	D. Barkley, Co. A.
W. A. Green, Co. I.	Henry Hoffman, Co. E.
Albert Bagnsr, Co. A.	John Gillons, Co. D.
John Williams, Co. A.	J. Gusgtio, Co. A.
John Putnam Co. A.	James Casey, Co. K.
	James Gorman, Co. A.
	Adam Coyla, Co. K.
	Thomas Bowling, Co. A.
	Henry White, Co C.
	Wm. Allen, Co K.
	Abraham Goldsmith, Co. F.

FORTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

Wm. Folly, Co. I—ankle.	Corp. Thos. Graser, Co. C—side, died March 3.
Jos. Samosa, Co. D—knee.	Henry Green, Co D—thigh, in hospital.
Jos. Green, Co. D—shoulder	Andrew Gilson, nnrse.
Pat. McGinness, Co. F—leg.	Rinolphus Sever, Co. C—leg.
Matthias Gabue, Co. F—arm and back.	Gen. D. Garmen, Co. E—breast and leg, in hospital.
John Peacock, Co K—thigh.	Corp. Henry Long, Co. C—leg.
Andrew Peterson, Co. B—thigh, in hospital.	James Wilson, Co. K.
John Buckley, Co. A—groin.	Alex. Whitlan, Co. G.
A. Neyhrick, Co. C—leg amputated.	Louis Rosan, Co. B.
Peter Trainor.	Henry Artenstein, Co. E.
George Lane, Co. C.	A. Reinbraid, Co. B.
Charles Wagman, Co. C.	J. Bandict, Co. A.
Frank Montita, Co. A.	Edwin Dauntin, Co. D.
Henry Porter, Co. E.	Frogot Carbage, Co. I.
Peter Height, Co. A.	Louis Larome, Co. D.
Louis Alligie, Co. I.	Simeon Perth, Co. A.
John Anderson, Co. D.	Joseph Jawhite, Co. A.
John Thomas, Co. D.	
Edgar B. Newman, Co. F.	
Robert Maxwell, Co. B.	

SEVENTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

John Lankman, Co. A.	T. Bath, Co. G.
Patrick Tavon, Co. A.	G. N. Sawtelle, Co. G.
Isaac Jarner, Co. B.	James H. Foss, Co. H.
H. S. Caldwell, Co. D.	Aaron Elliott, Co. I.
Roy Gasion, Co. D.	George Howard, Co. I.
Samuel Chauncey, Co. E.	Edwd. A. Downs, Co. L
John W. West, Co. C.	L. Woodward, Co. K.
James Welsh, Co. F.	Patrick Mullen, Co. K.
George Roberts, Co. F.	Thos. Carmen, Co. K.
John Nodden, Co. G.	

SEVENTH CONNECTICUT.

Cornelius Slaughter, Co. H—leg broken.	Henry Murphy, Co. D.
John Anderson, Co. B—leg and neck.	John Brown, Co. I—not wounded, but prisoner.
J. F. Henderman, Co. K—leg.	Antoine Pera, Co. D.
Antb. Calanat, Co. H—side.	John Goodrick, Co. B.
Josiah James, ——	Frank Alger, Co. H.

FORTIETH MASSACHUSETTS.

John M. Taylor, Co. K.	C. B Danford, Co. D—lung.
Moses J. Saunders, Co. K.	John Bartblet, Co. C—body.
Geo. H. Haughton, Co. H.	John Srown.
Joseph Culken, Co. A—left shoulder; died in hospital Feb. 22.	Joseph Farron.
Alfred H. Nichols, Co. B—right thigh: in hospital.	Augustus Woodbury, Co. A.
A. J. Perrion, Co. A—foot.	James Sally, Co. I.
Lieut. C. H. Farley, Co. H—leg broken.	Clement Boyle, Co. D.
S. K. Smith, Co. H—abdomen and arm.	G. W. Holmes, Co. D.
Sgt. H. Farnnel, Co. E—head.	Augustus Wright, Co. I.
	John Hill, Co. I.
	J. T. Dickey, Co. D.
	Antonio Monomia, Co. f.
	Thomas Healy, Co. E.

EIGHTH U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

Samnel J. Johnson, Co. A—ankle.	Richard Chancellor, Co. B.
Bradley Frogan, Co, A—thigh.	Wm W. Wright, Co. B.
James Smith, Co A—hip.	W. B. Lewis, Co. B.
Coleman Dorsey, Co. A—leg and ankle.	Richard Dorr, Co. B.
James Blake, Co. A.	John Thomson, Co. B.
Thomas Benedict, Co. A.	John Fisher, Co. B.
Wm. A. Jennings, Co. A.	William Scott, Co. B.
John A. Jones, Co. A.	Joseph Ford, Co. B.
Herman Smith, Co. A.	Alexander Wheeler, Co. B.
James Hallingworth, Co. A.	Strade Crystal, Co. C.
Samuel Buckman, Co. A.	Horace Wheat n, Co. C.
Joseph Jackson, Co A.	W. A. Green, Co. D.
Alexander McGuse, Co. A.	Joseph Smith, Co. D.
William Edwards, Co. A.	Abraham Harris, Co. D.
Daniel McCann, Co. A.	James Hoywood, Co. D.
Daniel Phelps, Co. B.	Chas. S. Raisens, Co. D.
George Washington, Co. E.	Paol Blaskar. Co. D.
Willis Dickson, Co. F.	Stephen Thomas, Co. D.
Samuel White, Co. F.	Horace Peterman, Co. D.
John A. Conan, Co. F.	James Douglas, Co. H.
John Blackstooe, Co F.	Alexander Johnson, Co. H.
Charles Anniee, Co. F.	Henry Gardner, Co. H.
Edward Rae, Co F.	Thomas A. Green, Co. H.
C. Skelton, Co F.	Abreham Woodward, Co. H.
Erastus Jackson, Co. F.	Franklin Lyoch, Co. I.
Geo. A. Johnson, Co. F.	Samuel Miller, Co. I.
John Long, Co. G—thigh, died March 3.	James Lewis, Co. I.
Thos. Williams, Co H—knee.	Thos. Hanson, Co. K—thigh.
David Watkinson, Co. H—leg and arm.	P. le Verse, Co. K—knee.
Robert Robertson, Co. H.	Georgs Robinson, Co. K—leg and side.
Samuel Peterson, Co. H.	Harrison Lawton, Co. K.
John C. Freeman, Co. H.	Will am A. Jennings, Co. K.
W. H. Bragden, Co. H.	Richard Collins, Co. K.
	George Johnsoo, Co. K.
	William Brendt, Co. K.
	Joseph Thompson, Co. K.

Not Classified.

Amos Haff.	Samuel Waters.
Seasell Cox,	Isaac Hubbs.
John Walker.	George Buston.

FIRST NORTH CAROLINA, (COLORED.)

Major Archibald Boyle—right leg.	Albert Cortes, Co. G—drummer—both thighs.
Wiley Foster, Co. B.	Warren Morehast, Co. G.
Adam Nathae, Co. B.	William Moss, Co. G.
Randall Rousa Co. D.	George H. Myers, Co. H—head.
Ely Spencer, Co. E.	Joh Gregory, Co. H.
A. B. Obman Co. E.	Benjamin Turner, Co. I.
Benjamin Spencer, Co. E.	H. Sprowls, Co. K.
William Heory, Co. E.	Heory Goodman, Co. K.
John Whitfern, Co. F—hack.	

FIFTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS, (COLORED.)

Julian Williams, Co. D—body.	George Brown, Co. G.
Jason Champlin, Co. K—thigh.	James Goodrich, Co. C.
William Morris, Co. K—thigh.	Benjamin Harbens, Co. E.
	Isaac Hawkins, Co. D.
	Wm. Mitchell, Co. F—hip.
	Robert Riley, Co. F—hip.

FIFTY-FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS (COLORED.)

George Morris, Co. E.	Frederick Mitchell, Co. A.
Joseph Artist, Co. K.	Henry Saunders, Co. F.
Adam Moss, Co. I.	William J. Smith, Co. C.
Edward Johnson, Co. G.	Charles Bunster, Co. C.

FIRST UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.

W. H. Sorker—both legs.	William Lsgren, Co. M.
Thomas Dapps, Co. M.	Adalbert Jay, Co. M.
John Shea, Co. M.	

THIRD UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.

J. D. Williams, Co. E—body	Ant. Price, Co. E—head and arm, in hospital.
Tim. Collins, Co C—back.	

THIRD RHODE ISLAND ARTILLERY.

James Havins, Co C.

UNKNOWN.

One soldier died Feb. 24.

The names marked "in hospital," are those whose condition has not thus far permitted their removal from the hospital to Lake City. All not so marked have convalesced sufficiently to permit removal to hospitals in the interior. J. S. MORRELL, Surgeon P. A. C. S.

Official: WM. G. BARR, A. A. G.

LAKE CITY, March 31, 1864.

WHIT.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

News from the Red River—Large Quantities of Cotton Captured—Our Troops Reported to have been Driven from the Big Black—Rebels Firing on Steamers—Defeat and Capture of Rebels in Kentucky.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Sunday, April 17.

The steamer *Mina* wes fired into on Tuesday night near Fort Pillow by fifty rebels in Federal uniform, supposed to have been the rear guard of the eeemy, who are withdrawieg in a northern direction.

It is believed thet FORREST has not yet removed his headquarters from Jacksoe, Tenn.

The steamer *Irvan* has arrived here from New-Orleaes with 150 beles of cotton for St. Louis. Her officers report that the rebel force under Gen. WIRT ADAMS, drove our troops from the Big Black a week ago, and took several hundred prisoeers.

The steamer *Hope* passed here to-day with a large cargo of groceries and 550 bales of cotton, for St. Louis. She was fired ieto by guerrillas when fifteen miles above Memphis. The fire was returned, dispersing the rebels.

The steamer *Liberty* also passed here to-day for Louisville, with 4111 bales of cottae.

The steemer *Ike Hammett*, from Alexandria, Red River, on the 2d instant, arrived here to-day, with four more guns from Fort de Russey; also, two herges, containieg 800 beies of cotion, prizes to the navy.

Four thousand bales of cotion ere reported ie be up the Black and Yazoo Rivers.

The gunboats *Avenger*, *Onachita*, *Chackiten* and *Lafayette* have gone up these rivers to secure this cotton, and two other gunboats have been ordered to assist them, and ten gueboats are up the Red River. This accounts for bnt oee gunboat being at Fort Pillow at the time the rebels attacked it.

The Red River is rising.

The steamer *Golden Gate*, from Memphis, for Fort Pillow, laden with boat stores and private freight, was taken possession of by guerrillas oe the eight of the 12th instaot, et Bradley's Landing, fifteen miles above Memphis. The boat, passengers aed craw were rifled of everything.

The steamer *Cluster* was fired into near Augusta, on the White River, e few deys ago, and one man was killed and three wounded.

All steamers approaching the shore above Duvall's are fired into.

A private letter, dated Greeeville, Miss., April 12, states that the hospital steamer was recently sunk on shoals above Alexandria on the Red River, and also that the navy were capturing large quaetities of cotton in that region.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, April 17.

On Thursday, Col. GALLUP, while felling back to get an advantageons position, attacked 1,000 rebels, killing and wounding 25, including e rebel Colooeel, and capturing 50 rebels, 100 horses, ahd 200 saddles.

Near Selbyville the rebel advance ran into Col. TRUE's advance, which was going from West Liberty to Selbyville, and which captured six rebels aed then pressed forward to join Col. GALLUP.

Forty citizens ot Booneville whipped seventy-five of GRAF's guerrillas.

It is reported there are no rebels in Perry or Breathitt Counties. Whiteebury, in the interior of the latter county, has been evacuated by the rebel forces there, JACK MAY, their Colonel, having orderad them to rainforce the rebel force under Col. EDWARDS, near Piketon.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Gillmore to be Relieved from Command.

Passage of the National Bank Bill in the House.

The Total Circulation Limited to $300,000,000.

Introduction of Propositions for Taxation and Revenue.

Factious Opposition of the Democracy to Revenue Measures.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 18.

It is reported that Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE will be immediately recalled from duty in front of Charleston, and ordered on service elsewhere. It is not unlikely, notwithstanding this change, that our iron-clads will be alongside Charleston wharf before the incoming Summer has gone out. Gen. HATCH is mentioned as the successor of Gen. GILLMORE in the Department of the South.

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War, efter coesultatioe with the Presideet and Secretary of War, to-day determined to seed a snb-committee, composed of Senator WADE and Represeetative GOOCH, to Fort Pillow to inquire into all the facts relating to thet affetr. The committee will leave this evening for the scene of their labors and expect to be absent about two weeks.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day considered at length the Senate's amendmeets to the Neval Appropriation Bill. They have adopted most of the Senate'e amendments, and will probably report it to the House to-morrow.

BOUNTY TO NINE-MONTHS' MEN.

The Senate Military Committee have reported against the House bill providing for the payment of twenty-five dollars bounty to eine-months' men.

PERSONAL.

Gee. PLEASANTON is still at St. Louis, awaitieg orders. Gen. KILPATRICK left this evening for Memphis.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 18.

THE DRAFT.

In order to correct erroneous impressions, it is proper to state that the President's order, of March last, requires that the amounts of men raised by voluntary enlistments be made up to April 15, and the draft be made as soon thereafter es practicable. No authority is given for the assertion that it will take piece on the 1st of May. There are more or less necessary and real delays conecied with a proper adjustment of accounts with a view to a draft. But the reports of additional and uereal oees, to which currency has been given, serve only to increase the difficulties.

GEN. HURLBURT RELIEVED.

Maj.-Gen. C. C. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, has been ordered to take command of the Department of West Teenessee, in place of Gee. HURLBUT, who has been relieved and ordered to report by letter to the Adjutant-General at Washington. Gen. WASHBURN left this city, to-day, for Memphis.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH BRAZIL.

The bill which receetly passed the House to establish postal communicatioe between the United States and Brezil is likely to meet the approval of the Senate. No subsidies are inteeded, aed the amonnt

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, April 18, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 42 bbls. Ashes, 8,332 bbls. Flour, 361 bbls. and 1,313 bags Corn Meal, 842 bush. Wheat, 6,637 bush. Corn, 1,000 bush. Rye, 1,959 bush. Oats, 5,315 bushels Malt, 5,315 pkgs. Provisions and 461 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are scarce and quiet, at $8 87½@$9 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is lossitive, at former prices. We quote Java at 50c.@51c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 44c.@45c.; Rio at 44c.@45c.; Jamaica at 43c.@44c.; St. Domingo at 40c.@41c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Continues in timited demsod, at drooping rates. Strict Middlings at 79c.@80c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues very dull, toe inquiry from shippers and regular home buyers being quite limited; prices are nominally 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. below Saturday's closing quotations, and still favor purchasers. Sales since our last 6,100 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $7 15@$7 40, pour to choice extra State at $7 80@$8, chiefly at $7 60@$7 75; rouod hoop extra Ohio shipping brands at $7 85@$8 20, chiefly at $7 90@$8, ₱ bbl.

Superfine and Western	$7 15 @$7 40
Extra State	7 50 @ 8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 75 @ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, ship. brds.	7 90 @ 8 20
Extra Ooio trade and family orands..	8 25 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	8 10 @ 9 75

Poor to very choice extra Missouri.. 8 00 @11 00

Southern Flour coetinoes very quiet at a further redoetioo of 10c.@20c. ₱ bol. Sales since our last, 900 bbls., at $7 85@$8 45 inr very poor to good; $8 45@$11 for fancy to rery choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and lower; sales 450 bbls. extra at $7 60@$9 50 ₱ bel. Rye Flour continues leactive at $5 40@$6 25 ₱ ohl. Corn Meal rulsa quiet at $5 85@$6 for Jersey; $6 25@$6 30 for Brandywioe ₱ bbl. Total sales 100 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has heeo neglected to-day, and prices have been altogether nominal. No important sales traespired. We quote (nominally) Amber Western at $1 82@$1 85; Red Western at $1 76@$1 83; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 75@$1 78; Milwaukee Club at $1 72@$1 75; Chicago Spring at $1 70@$1 73, ₱ bushel. Corn continues in limited demand, at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 34,000 bushels, at $1 32 for Mixed Western, in store; $1 32@$1 34 for Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and nominal, at $1 32@$1 35 ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate demaod, at droopieg prices. We quote Canada at 88c.@90c.; Western at 89c.@90c., with some time sales reported at 91c.; State at 88c.@90c., ₱ bushel. Barley continues dull, at $1 20@$1 55, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 55@$1 60 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River hsle is in moderate reqoest and firm, at $1 30@$1 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are loactive, at 18c.@32c. for poor to strictly eboice, ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate demaod, incloding Spirits of Turpentine at $3 15 ₱ gallon; Tar $20@$23 ₱ obl.; Rsoio $32@$42 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been quiet to-day, at irregular prices. We quote Cruda Whale at $1 10@1 12½; Crude Sperm at $1 65@$1 67½; Bleached Winter Whale, at $1 20@$1 23; Unbleached Sperm at $1 82½@$1 85; Linseed at $1 64@$1 65; No. 1 Lard at $1 12@$1 17; Cruds Petroleum at 39c.@41c. here; Refioed do., at 64c.@67c. frea. ano 54c.@57c. in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less actire and much oheaper to-day. Sales since our last, 5,100 bbls., at $26 45@$26 62½, chiefly at $26 50 for New Mess and $27 25 for do. for June delivery; $25 25@$25 50 for Old Mess; $26@$26 75 for Western and City Prima Mess; $25 75@$26 25 for Thin Mass, and $20 50@$23 25 for Old and New Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand, at 14c.@15¾c. for Hams, and 11c.@11¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales, 850 packages. Bacon is in slack request at 12¾c.@15c., according to quality, ₱ lb.; sales since our last, 290 boxes. Lard is heavy and lower; sales, 1,700 lcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 13¾c.@14¾c., the latter an extreme for very choice, ₱ lb. Beef is in less demaod, at uniform rates; sales 600 bbls., at $19@$20 for Extra Mess, $15@18 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $26@$28; India Mess, $20@$30; Choice India, $42 50 ₱ hhd. or pierce.; Beef Hams, $25@$26 ₱ bbl. Butter is quiet and depressed, at 32c.@38c. for poor to prime State, and 24c.@32c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive at 16c.@19c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are dull and heavy to-day. Sales since our last, 350 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 16¼c.@18¾c.; Porto Rico at 16c.@17¾c.; and Cuba at 14¾c.@16¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been quiet, at 17¾c.@23¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 3,450 hbls., in lots, at $1 14@$1 18, chiefly at $1 15@$1 16 ₱ gallon, the market closing ooite heavily.

FREIGHTS—Engagements for Liverpool, to-day, include: 200 tcs. Beef oe private terms; 100 toes Bacon and Lard at 5s.; 100 lcs. Lard at 4s. ₱ toe, 500 pkgs. Bacon and Lard (by steamer) at 6s. ₱ ton; 75 tons Logwood at 4s.; 30 bales Gunny Cloth at 10s.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 5s.; 50 tons Tallow, Lard, &c., by American vessels, at 2s.@2s. 6d. For Londoo—1 300 bols. Oil Cake at 1s. 6d. For Bristol—50 toos Tallow at 22s. 6d. For Glasgow—By steamer, 200 tcs. Lard and 100 bxes Bacon at 20s; 100 pkgs. Butter at 25s. For Bristol Channel—A British ship from St. George, with Deals at 62s. 6d.; and another from a portin the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with do., on private terms. For Aotwerp, 50 hhds. Tallow at 25s. For Havana, ship *Florence Nightingale*, at £500.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	April 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	April 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	April 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	April 27	Boston	Liverpool.
Hammonia	April 30	New-York	Southampton.
City of New-York	April 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	May 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	May 7	New-York	Southampton.
Arabia	May 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	May 14	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	May 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	May 28	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	June 25	New-York	Southampton.
Teutonia	July 9	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Hammonia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Glasgow	April 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Bison	April 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	April 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova-Scotian	April 7	Liverpool	Portland.
Australasian	April 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	April 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburg	April 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	April 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	April 16	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	April 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	April 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	April 30	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	May 17	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	May 31	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	June 14	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Eagle	April 20	New-York	Havana.
Creole	April 20	New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo. Washington	April 23	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	April 23	New-York	Nassau.
Evening Star	April 30	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails by the *Persia* will close on Wednesday, at 11:30 A. M.

The mails by the *Peruvian*, vlâ Portland, will close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for Havana, by the *Eagle*, will close at 2 P. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Creole*, will close on Wednesday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Kingston, Jamaica, by the *Crusader*, will close on Thursday at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Washington*, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Saturday.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ariel*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*vid* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

APRIL 18, 1864.

MR. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE BECOMES a partner in our house from this day.
SATTERLEE & CO.,
No. 42 Exchange place.

GEO. B. SATTERLEE, H. TRACY ARNOLD,
HENRY A. BOSTWICK, LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE

THE PARTNERSHIP OF THE UNDERSIGNED, under the name of GREEN & DEGRAW, expired by its own limitation on ths 11th day of April instant. The business will be closed up.
JOHN DEGRAW.
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1864. JOHN W. GREEN.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

FRANKLIN, THE GREATEST OF MODERN PHILOSOPHERS, remarks that "a penny saved is a penny earned." Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it, and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for old newspapers of every description, whole or torn; old pamphlets of all kinds, old circulars, handbills, tickets, cards, catalogues and old scrap-paper, in all its varieties, in quantities large or small. Also, old writing paper and school-books, old blank-books, ledgers, &c., of any size, it matters not how much they may be written on or mutilated.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All persons having friends or relatives in the vaults or grounds formerly occupied by Zion Church, corner Church and Leonard sts., are hereby notified that the removal of the same will take place on or about the 19th inst., to our burying ground, at Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.
J. McEATS, Sec'y. G. GILLETT, Chairman.

DRY GOODS.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON,

HAVE PURCHASED AT AUCTION FOR THIS WEEK'S TRADE,

THREE LARGE INVOICES OF SILKS,

AT LOWER PRICES THAN AT ANY PREVIOUS SALE THIS SEASON.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

IN BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS,

CHECKED AND CHINE SILKS,

SILKS as low as 4s. 5s. 6s.

PLAID SILKS, very handsome, at 8s. and 10s.

CHINE AND STRIPED SILKS at 10s. and 12s.

HEAVY BLACK SILKS at 10s. and 12s.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, oear Houston-st.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
NO. 274 BOWERY,
HAVE NOW OPEN
THE LARGEST AND MOST SELECT
STOCK OF
MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS
to be found in the City.
PRICES NO HIGHER THAN LAST YEAR,
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF
MANTILLA SILKS AND CLOTHS,
At very Low Prices.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Invite special attention to a great variety of DRESS GOODS, porchased before the recent great advance, SILKS, MOZAMBIQUES, ALPACAS, CHECK MOHAIRS, ORENADINES, FRENCH PRINTS and MOURNING GOODS of all kinds.
ALSO,
BAREGE SHAWLS, LLAMA SHAWLS, WOOL SHAWLS and SHETLAND SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, LACES, GLOVES and HOSIERY as usual in great variety.
Nos. 423 BROADWAY and 385 CANAL-ST.

CHINTZES.
Striped Twills, "Jacquards," Bazin Dimities, Hollands, &c., &c., with every other material suitable for slip covers of carriages and furniture, the greatest variety in the City.
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
and other styles for bedroom and cottage curtains.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
are now taking orders to furnish on ths 1st of May all kinds of plain and fancy
WINDOW SHADES,
every variety of Shade Fixtures, Picture Hangings, &c., &c., at retail for reasonable prices.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
STRAW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY
From the LEADING MANUFACTURERS and AUCTION.
On Monday our usually large stock will be DOUBLED, both in EXTENT and VALUE, comprising everything in the shape of BONNETS, BLOOMERS, RIDING HATS, TURBANS, BOYS' CAPS and HATS—ALL BELOW LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
We have CACTUS BONNETS in Tan, Leather, Chir, and all the fashionable shades, from one to four dollars each.
Lines of FINE SPLIT STRAW BONNETS, at $1, at $1 50, at $2, at $2 50, at $3, at $3 50, at $4, at $4 50, at $5.
Also, still finer grades, at $6, at $8, at $10, at $12, at $11, at $15, at $18, at $20 each.
We have LACE BONNETS in Tan, Leather, Coburg, Canton, Devoo, Dunstable, Peda, Chi a, Pearl, Coburg, Canton, Devoo, Imperial, Rough and Ready, and every other braid, at 56c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50 and $3 each. Gray, drab and lavender hair bonnets, from 75c. each.
In children's, misses' and ladies' bloomers we have every shape and braid, from one cent to twenty dollars.
Our Leghorn stock is nearly complete, and comprises now—Josephine, Empress, Coquette, May Queen, Imperial, Espinola, Milton, Madeira and other styles, from low to finest grades and qualities.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and 66 ALLEN ST.
STRAW ROOMS UP STAIRS.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FROM AUCTION, RIBBONS!!!
Every widtb in SCOTCH PLAID RIBBONS!!
Also, full lines of this richest plain colored
BONNET RIBBONS with CORDED EDGE, comprising Cnir. Lasther, Tan. anu over one hundred shades in drab, with narrow Ribbons and Silks to match.
Also, long lines of plain and fancy Ribbons, which we shall sell below present importation prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and No. 311½ GRAND-ST., and 66 ALLEN-ST.
Fiftb block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
TARTAN, PLAID AND CHECKED
SILKS, FROM $1 PER YARD.
PLAID SILK VELVETS.
Over 200 PIECES of BONNET SILKS, comprising all the scarce and fashionable shades.
NEW FLOWERS! NEW FLOWERS!! NEW FLOWERS!!!
New Dress Trimmings, Jugle Glimps, &c., &c., FROM AUCTION.
Hosiery, Kid and Thread Gloves, Embroideries, Collars and Sets, Bands, Edgings, Millinery Laces, Black and White Coiffures, &c., &c.
ONE THOUSAND BOXES OF RUCHES, TASS, &c., UNDER PRICE.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and 66 ALLEN STS., Fiftb block east from the Bowery.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
All the Latest Styles Imported in
FRENCH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
GRENADINES HERNANIS,
ALPACAS, ALL-WOOL DELAINES,
TAMARTINES, CRAPE MARETS,
REAL PARIS GOATS' HAIR,
CRETONA POPLINS, CHALLIES,
MOZAMBIQUES, BOMBAZINES, CANTON CLOTHS.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
PURCHASED AT AUCTION,
WHICH WE ARE SELLING AT
1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
ALL THE LATEST STYLES IMPORTED IN
GRENADINE SHAWLS,
FRENCH CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
ZEPHYR SHAWLS,
STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS,
BERLIN WOOL SHAWLS,
STRIPED AND PLAID CASHMERE SHAWLS,
SCOTCH WOOL SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
MOZAMBIQUE SHAWLS,
CHALLY AND TISSUE SHAWLS.
Ladies will find our stock the largest and most select in New-Ynrk.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
of the most fashionable colors and styles. Prices commencing at $1, and up to $7 50.
Ladies will find our stock one of the largest and most select in the City, as this branch of our business is under the supervision of
Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, late of No. 214 Bowery, who has been established in the Bowery, in the Umbrella and Parasol trade for upward of twenty years.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
Examine Straw Goods.
Examine Bonnet Silks.
Examine Ribbons, Ribbons.
Examine Millinery Laces and Trimmings.
Examine our Straw and Fancy Ornaments.
Examine our Flowers.
We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Have made large additions to their
POPULAR STOCKS
OF SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHAWLS, ETC.,
at old prices.
Broadway and Tenth-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S.
NEW SPRING STYLES.
We have now in store the largest and most elegant assortment of
CORSETS AND SKIRTS
ever offered at retail in the United States.
GAYNOR, No. 65 Broadway,
between 8th and 9th sts.

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES,
ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.,
TWO DOORS BELOW 14TH-ST.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of Spring and Summer Millinery and Straw Goods of the newest and most approved shapes and styles, in all the new shades and colors, at
SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
For Spring and Summer in great variety.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,) will offer at Retail on Monday, April 18, a new and very desirable article of
WATERPROOF CLOAKING.
Also, FRENCH and ENGLISH CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, &c., &c., in great variety.
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
FASHIONABLE DRESS SILKS,
Several choice lots just received per Steamers at retail
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand.)
SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
A great variety of LATEST PARIS SHAPES, now ready.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
A FINE ASSORTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
Also, CORNICES, LOUPS, TASSELS and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
SHAWLS, CAPES, COIFFURES, BARBES, SETS.
PARASOL COVERS, COLLARS, &c., &c.
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-street,)
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Spring and Summer Hosiery, Undergarments, Gloves Ties, Scarfs, Collars, Suspenders, &c., &c.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SILK, LLAMA, TISSUE,
GRENADINE, and BERLIN WOOL SHAWLS,
SILK, PLAID, and PLAIN CLOTH,
CIRCULARS, SACQUES,
BREAKFAST, and YACHTING JACKETS, &c., &c.
The latest Paris Novelties for the present Season.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
50 Cases New Styles Dress Goods.
50 Cases Hosiery and White Goods.
1,000 Cases Balmoral Skirts, new and desirable patterns.
ALSO,
a large and desirable assorted Stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods
TRACY, IRVIN & CO., No. 400 Broadway.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
THE N. Y. DEPOT FOR
CHINESE, MANILLA, JAPANESE, INDIA and AMERICAN INDIAN GOODS, in great varieties.
Catalogues GRATIS to merchants and others.
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.

PARIS MADE SILK SACQUES, MANTILLAS, &c.,
Will be offered on MONDAY, April 18,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

DUPLEX ELIPTIC SKIRT,
The most popular and flexible in use.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

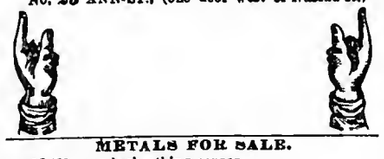
FAMILY MOURNING.
A CARD.
Ladies requiring mourning goods are respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock of Mourning Dress Materials, being very large and choice. A great many new materials. Also BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, VAILS, &c., in all of which we cannot be excelled or undersold.
N. B.—An elegant assortment of BLACK SILKS, much lower than present prices of importation. 100 pieces of FOULARD SILKS, new designs, beautiful quality.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY, bet. Spring and Prince streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.



THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES
paid for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER, from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, publio and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices, &c.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 ANN-ST., (one door west of Nassau-st.)



METALS FOR SALE.
15,000 pounds sheathing copper.
20,000 pounds old lead.
10,000 pounds old composition.
3,000 pounds bell metal.
For sale in lots to suit by
WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO.,
No. 414 Water-st.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.
1,000 old works on American history on hand.
10,000 Standard works, magnificent bindings, half price.
10,000 Photographic Albums, almost given away.
100,000 Old and new books at half retail price.
LEOGAT BROTHERS, 119 Nassau-st., near Beekmao.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT
DRY AND GROUND IN OIL
in several dark shades.
For English and Gothic Cottages, Outbuildings, &c.
ROBERT REYNOLDS, Agent,
No. 74 Maiden-lane.

AMERICAN, SWISS AND ENGLISH WATCHES,
In superior styles and quality of cases. Orders from the trade or army (large or small) promptly and faithfully attended to. Established 20 years.
T. B. BYNNER, No. 175 Broadway, N. Y.



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at
J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

WOOL TWINE.
CARPET WARP.
All kinds of twine, rope, cordage and lines, paper and paper bags, envelopes and writing paper.
H. A HARVEY, No. 54 Maiden-lane.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE Mantels, slate billiard beds, slate urinals, blackboards, slate slabs for tomb corers and doors, roofing slate and slate slabs. The trade supplied.
WEST CASTLETON SLATE CO.,
No. 412 Broadway, New-York.

CONTRACTORS.—CONTRACTORS HAVING A machine for breaking stone for macadamize to let, for sale, or would contract to break stone near the City, can apply to AARON A. DEGRAW, No. 342 South-st., New-York City.

BOILERS FOR SALE—A LOCOMOTIVE Boiler, about eight-horse power. Apply at L. G. FOGG'S Iron-yard, Jersey City, N. J., where it can be seen, or to JOHN STUART, 195 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A WHEELER SEWING-MACHINE, in a rosewood case; drawers on each side; worth $110; will be sold for $65. Apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park row. *Times* Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and care children, or chamberwork and assist with the washing. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,271 Broadway, corner of 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the washing, if required; hasting east of City reference. Call at No. 122 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or fine washer and ironer; best City reference. Inquire at No. 148 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and nurse; has two years' reference. Call at No. 111½ West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 141 East 38th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid or laundress, in a respectable private family; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 118 East 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 81 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A first-class chambermaid and waitress desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; understands the business in all its branches; has the best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children: can give good City references. Apply for two days at No. 120 West 28th-st., next door west of 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer. Call at No. 438 8th-av., for two days. Good reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 East 26th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A FIRST-class cook; understands French cooking, all kinds of pastry, creams and preserves; best of reference. Inquire at No. 8 Carroll-st., corner Van Brunt, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook; would like to engage with a family that goes to the country the summer months. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 West 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; is a good baker; can give full satisfaction in her situation; the best of City reference. Call at No. 196 Elm-st till engaged.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by two respectable girls, one as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; and the other as chambermaid and waitress. Good City references given. Call at No. 136 West 33d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS GOOD cook; will do part of the washing: has the best of City references as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 121 East 24th-st., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family. Good City references given. Call at No. 9 Bank-st., her last place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer: no objection to a short distance in the country; the best of references given. Apply at No. 87 West 11th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook: has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 98 East 12th-st., basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, in a private family, to cook, wash and iron; is willing to go for the Summer in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 13 West 27th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TIDY GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as plain cook or general servant; washes and irons well: is an excellent baker; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A situation as first-class cook; understands all the branches, cooking, larding, soups and pastry. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation in a private family; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, or would do light housework of a small family; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 73 Canal-st., corner of Allen, for two days.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by two competent girls, situations in one family, in the City or country; one as cook, who understands all its branches; meats, poultry, soups and jellies; the other as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing. Wages $10 and $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—Three girls wanted, in a private family, a cook, chambermaid and waitress; must understand their business thoroughly. Apply at No. 56 7th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER—SITUATION WANTED as housekeeper, by a young widow lady of responsibility and large experience in household matters; would take full charge of house, hotel, or private residence as housekeeper; highest references given. Address Mrs. G. W., Box No. 107 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY wishes a situation in the above capacity, or would take charge of a house for parties leaving town; is competent and responsible. Can give references. Call or address C. JAY, No. 88 Remsen-st, Williamsburgh, for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation by a Protestant girl, to do general housework, plain washing and ironing. Can be seen at 59 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAtioo wanted by a young girl, lately landed, to assist in housework and make herself generally useful, and is willing to be learned. Inquire for one week at No. 356 1st-av., two flights up.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take charge of a baby from birth; has good City reference: no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS nurse, by an English Protestant woman, who thoroughly understands the care and management of an infant or nursery; can give undoubted City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 62 West 18th-st., west of 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as infant nurse or invalid nurse; is capable of taking a baby from birth; is a good seamstress. The best City reference given. Call at No. 145 7th-av., one door from 20th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a place as nurse; is perfectly competent in every way of taking charge of an infant; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 70 West 37th-st., front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO PROcure a situation for a capable and trustworthy woman as nurse, either to take charge of an infant and bring it up by hand or older children, and to do plain sewing. Call at No. 51 Lexington-av., corner of 25th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing: City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; City reference. Call at No. 445 West 36th-st., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take care of children of any age; best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth or bring it up on a bottle; has the best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 East 32d-st., near Madison-av.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A RESpectable American woman, with the best of references, desires a situation as children's nurse; understands the care of young children in all its branches; no objection to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as waitress; understands her business, and has good references from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 111 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av., third floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress—a first-class waitress can be obtained from her present situation; she is fully competent; with best City references. Apply before 12 o'clock at No. 30 West 11th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as waitress in a private family; seven years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 28 East

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE UNFURNISHED—the high-stoop four-story extra-wide dwelling, No. 49 West 12th-st., east of and near the 5th-av. Possession 1st May. If rented, it must be to a private family only. Rent, $2,300 per annum. Price for sale, $30,000.

ALSO—For sale, the Columbia College leasehold and spacious warehouse known as No. 47 Barclay-st. and Nos. 45 and 54 Park-place, being 25.9 on Barclay, and 53.5 on Park-place. Ground rent on the three parcels, $2,560 per annum all told. Lease about 10 years to run out. The stores are now under lease for 2 years, and option of 2 more at $10,000 per annum. Price asked for the property, $70,000. The stores adjoin Hoyt, Sprague & Co.'s and are complete and very substantially built. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT DWELLING IN 15th-st., near 5th-av.—The house is a double one, and contains library, dining-room, drawing-rooms and boudoir on first floor; stairs in solid hall as right angles with main entrance; five rooms and large bath room on second floor, five rooms (three large) on the third floor; light and roomy kitchen and separate laundry, coal cellar, furnace-room, &c., in basement. The house is furnished in a very costly and tasteful manner, and is finished in a very costly and tasteful residence. House and furniture so blended, an unusually fine residence. House and furniture are offered for sale, and possession can be had at a fortnight's notice.

A large amount can remain on bond and mortgage, at six per cent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY—FOR SAFE INVESTment of money in real estate rapidly growing in value. For sale, 16¾ acres of land, eligibly situated in the Village of Newburgh, N. Y., on which are a good and convenient dwelling-house, tenant-house, two barns, and a quantity of fruit trees and grapevines. But this land is chiefly valuable for building lots, for which there is a great demand in our rapidly growing town. Owner is so occupied in mercantile business that he cannot attend to division of premises and sale thereof in parcels, and is willing to sell same to bulk, at a low price, and on favorable terms as to payment. For particulars inquire of HASBROUCK & TAYLOR, Attorneys, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND LOTS ON THE new road from the ferry near Hunter's Point and the beautiful Village of Ravenswood, suitable for immediate improvement; the location is very healthy and one of the prettiest in the vicinity of New-York; it is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, and more accessible to the business part of the City than either Yorkville or Harlem. They will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. To persons of limited means this is an excellent opportunity to procure a home. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, where a map of the property can be seen and all other particulars given.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SUMMER HOTEL and 30 acres of land on the east bank of the Passaic River, 1¾ miles from the Boiling Spring Station, on the New-York and Erie Railroad. House 160x50 feet, containing large dining-room, 3 large parlors, kitchen and servant's rooms, and 48 bed-rooms; large barns and stables, and ice-house; large garden and orchard on the premises. Rent $600, per annum and taxes for three years. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st. New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—$2,750—ON CLAWSON-av., Brooklyn; full lot; the second cottage north of Putnam-av.; 8 rooms, in good order; first-class neighborhood; has a good garden, fruit and berries in abundance. Also, the full lot adjoining, $1,400; 100 yards of Fulton-av. cars. Cash, $300. Inquire on the premises. W. WEBB.

$3,400.—FOR SALE—THE THREE NEW TWO-story end basement brick houses, with sub-cellars, water and gas, located on Walworth-st., 100 feet from Park-av., on which the cars run to Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn; terms easy. Apply to J. CLARKE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SMALL, ENGLISH BASEMENT house, in West 33d-st., in good order; a neat and desirable house for a small family. Terms reasonable as the owners are desirous of selling. Apply to JOHN AITKEN, Jr., No. 281 Hudson-st., or WM. B. AITKEN, at the Surrogate's office.

DILLENBECK & BARNES, NO. 12 Fine-st., desire to call the attention of capitalists, and those seeking homes, to their list of desirable estates in the vicinity of New-York. Some rare bargains at prices ranging from $3,000 to $50,000.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—$15,000 CASH REQUIRED—Or to let low, for 7 rooms frescoed, a two-story and basement brick house on 14th-st., near 6th-av., South Brooklyn, with five full lots as garden; high ground. Take 5th-av. cars at Fulton, Wall, or Atlantic ferries.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—BROWN STONE DWELling, between 5th and 6th-avs.; gas-fixtures, modern improvements, in complete order; possession immediately. Apply to owner, No. 31 Water-st., from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHteenth-st., in a good neighborhood, a two story and basement brick house, with sub-cellar; the house contains all modern improvements. Price $4,100. Apply to S. B. KENYON, corner 3d-av. and 121st-st.

FOR SALE—TO LET OR LEASE, THE NEW four-story brick building, 95x24, in Monroe-st., between Montgomery and Clinton sts., with or without steam power. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON, corner of Fulton and Pearl sts.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS NEAR THE CATHarine Ferry, in Brooklyn; very desirable for manufacturing or other business purposes. Three-quarters of a block will be sold in one or more parcels. Apply to BENJAMIN G. HITCHINGS, Executor.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON 50TH-ST., NEAR Columbia College, between 4th and Lexington avs. Also, three lots on Elm-st., in Newark, N. J. Inquire of JOHN P. HAYS, No. 72 Beekman-st., or No. 50 East 36th-st.

BROWNVILLE LOTS—22 LOTS ON RALPH and Grove sts., Evergreen-av., to exchange for a house in Williamsburgh or New-York. Seventh Ward. Some cash will be put in. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, house No. 12 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; high-stoop house, 20 by 50; lot 20 by half the block. Apply to WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 76 Wall st.

FOR SALE—STORE PROPERTY ON FULTON-st., near Broadway, now renting for $1,400 per annum; price $15,000; terms to suit purchaser. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTHeast corner of Greenwich and Dey sts., now occupied by the Merchants' Exchange Bank. Apply to EDWARD ELSWORTH, No. 76 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—BROWNstone front house No. 23 West 37th-st. Apply before 9½ o'clock A. M. at house, or before 2 P. M. at No. 255 Broadway. S. B. STRONG.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS—SOME OF THE finest fronts on 8th-av., opposite the Park, commanding the prettiest views. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE AT A sacrifice, No. 31 St. Mark's place. A three-story brick house, 28 feet front, with stable on the rear on 9th-st. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON CENTRAL PARK, 8TH-AV., below 100th-st., two lots very finely located. Price, $5,000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS.

JAMAICA, L. I.—AN EXCELLENT FARM AND residence, of fifty acres, for sale; very finely located, having a good house, beautifully shaded with ancient forest trees, and handsome lawn in front; two barns, carriage-house and other outbuildings; land all good and in cultivation, fit for the plow or spade, and equally adapted to grain or garden purposes; water excellent and in abundance; the location is unexceptionally healthy, and the neighborhood remarkably fine; excellent schools and churches near at hand. Price, $8,000; considerably less than others are paying for land in same location without any buildings. C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MONT VERD, A SPLENDID farm; everything in excellent order. Buildings beautifully situated on an eminence, and no line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad 1½ hours from New-York. For farm, &c., inquire of SAMUEL TALMAGE, Somerville, N. J., or Hon. SAMUEL SLOAN, No. 68 Warren-st., New-York; or Dr. J. F. TALMAGE, No. 105 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

$6,000.—FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FORTY-five acres; 8 acres wood; situated on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, about 1 minutes' walk from Little Ferry Station; house in good order; must be sold. Inquire of JAMES CORNWELL, on the premises, or at No. 2 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Stock farm containing 300 acres, with houses and barns and stream of water, situated in the town of Bloomington, Ill. Two railroads running through the entire State pass through the town. For terms, etc., address STANLEY, Box No. 1,591 P. O.

FARM WANTED—HUDSON RIVER VIEWS, from 50 to 100 acres; prefer to rent, with privilege to purchase; good house, &c. Address J. D. WEBBER, No. 70 West 47th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM, 42 ACRES, NINE MILES from New-York; price $10,500. Also, 15 acres on the Passaic River. New-Jersey; price $6,500. Apply to R. BRENNAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA SIDE SUMMER RESORT.—FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, CONN.—This favorite and spacious Summer resort will be open for visitors, either transient or permanent—on the 1st of May. The house is new and handsomely furnished, has all the modern improvements, and is lighted with gas throughout. The beach for bathing is the finest on the Sound. There is good fishing and elegant drives. Parties making early arrangements for the season will be taken on favorable terms. P. D. CARRIQUE.

PAVILION HOTEL—ISLIP, L. I.—THIS ELEgant and well-known Summer hotel will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th of May, 1864. It is reached by the Long Island Railroad three times a day. Apply for rooms to IRA A. LIBBY, Proprietor, Islip, L. I., or Hon. SAMUEL SLOAN, No. 68 Warren-st., New-York; or Dr. J. F. TALMAGE, No. 105 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE.—DURING THE PRESENT busy season, our friends are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended visits, so that rooms may be ready for them on their arrival. STETSON & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FIFTEEN COUPONS, $30 each due May 1, of the 5-20 Bonds, Nos. 20,736 to 20,750. Payment of the same having been stopped, a liberal reward will be paid for their return to WIGHAM & UNDERHILL, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOUND—ON THE 5TH INST., IN SEVENTH-ST., a small package containing a watch. The owner can inquire of S. C. HOLMES, No. 238 6th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE,
A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The homestead estate of Rev. Francis Tiffany situated on Central-st., consisting of a first-class brick dwelling-house, barn and about two acres of highly cultivated land, laid out as garden and shrubbery. The house was designed by G. J. Bryant, Esq., of Boston, and contains all modern improvements. It is situated in one of the pleasantest parts of the town, and commands a wide and beautiful prospect. Apply to THIRD NATIONAL BANK, Springfield.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—LOcated on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour's ride from New-York, two story and attic, 14 rooms, double piazza, modern improvements, hot and cold water, fountain in front, hydrant in the garden, carriage-house and stable, bath-room, water-closet, marble wash-stand, six fireplaces with marble mantle pieces, kitchen range, laundry, pantries, store rooms, &c., a variety of young fruit, with lawn and a half or two horses, as purchasers may require. Trains leave Jersey City at 9:15, 2:15, 4:22 and 6:25. Stop at North Bergen. M. LANNELLY.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM, COMPLETEly furnished, for sale or exchange.—Nearly 200 acres on the Sound, within 8 miles of Harlem. The improvements on the shore front alone cost over $150,000. There are several beautiful building sites lying back, which will be in great request when the Shore Line Railroad is built. Enough can be realized from this source to repay the whole amount now asked for the property, leaving the entire front, with all the valuable improvements, free of cost to the purchaser. Apply to WARD McALLAN (late Field & McLean), No. 10 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to J. N. ICELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—AT SPUYTEN Duyril, one of the most eligible residences on the Hudson; house spacious, built of brick, containing every modern convenience, with broad piazza; grounds about five acres, tastefully laid out with abundance of fruit and ornamental trees; stable, ice and gas houses, hot-house, grapery, &c. Accessible by steamboat road and cars; one hour from Chambers-st., and five minutes from depot. Possession 1st of May, or sooner if desired. Inquire on the premises. B. B. COX.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE—Situated on the Shore Road leading from Brooklyn to Fort Hamilton, three miles from Brooklyn and three miles from the Fort, with an unsurpassed view of the Bay and Narrows. The house is of brick, and contains fifteen rooms. About four acres of land, with ample stables, coach-house, &c., will be leased with the house. Apply from 8 to 10 A. M. for further particulars, of A. M. WHITE, No. 104 East 21st-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COUNTRY-PLACE, belonging to the late James S. Petrie, situated on the North Shrewsbury River, N. J., 25 miles from the city and one mile from the Red Bank; beautifully located for boating, fishing and bathing. Grounds covered with fruit trees and house well furnished; oyster bed on the shore. A view of the place can be seen and full particulars obtained by applying to G. H. PETRIE, No. 44 Park-place, or WM. SLOANE, No. 691 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT NEAR RYE depot, 5 acres of fine land, in woodland, balance nearly all finely improved. The large two-story and attic has all the improvements and is supplied with pure water from a never-failing spring, which is carried to the garden, green-house and yards. The buildings are all nearly new and in perfect order. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, A new two-story cottage house, just finished; two full stories, with basement, cellar and attic; principal story cornice, marble mantel; location healthy; schools, churches, &c.; convenient; call and see for yourself; price $1,600, $500 cash, remainder on mortgage. Apply to CHARLES C. HOWELL, carpenter and builder, near the premises.

FOR SALE—AT ALLENTOWN, MONMOUTH County, N. J., a handsome country residence, with 11 acres of land, well stocked with the choicest fruit of all varieties. On the premises are a large double house, nearly new, 44x30; large barn, carriage-house, ice-house, and other outbuildings, all in good order. Terms easy, and possession given immediately. Apply to G. R. WIKOFF, Princeton.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat, containing 70 acres—about half woodland—on the Sound, 1¾ hours from the City, and a short distance from depot; the house is well furnished and in good order; the stable is new, and one of the best in the country; the lodge, containing eight rooms, is also new; the situation is unsurpassed for health and comfort. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A DElightful place of half an acre, with good house and barn, containing almost every convenience for a Summer or Winter residence. The situation is elevated and beautiful. The prospect elegant, the fruit and shade refreshing and abundant. Price $6,500. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—HALF A MILE FROM Rye depot, Westchester County, the residence of the late Andrew Clark; house large, desirably situated, well furnished, and in perfect order; there are plenty of shade and fruit trees, fine garden, large stable and carriage-house. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR.—Price $800.—A furnished farm-house and 8 acres, consisting of orchard, fruit trees and meadow; 21 miles from Jersey City on the New-Jersey Railroad; house 300 yards from the depot at Unionotowo; accessible four or five times a day, each way. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, No. 396 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT Newburgh, a brick house, gothic style, 40 feet square, containing about 20 rooms; with barn, coach house, stable, &c., hot and cold water, evergreens, fruit trees and small berries in abundance; beautiful views of the Hudson. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET IN THE VILLAGE OF NYACK—A neat two-story and attic frame house, with cellar and kitchen; fine cherries and small fruits; suitable for a small City family desiring a cheap residence; rent, $200. Apply to R. P. ELLS, Nyack, or to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, NEW-JERSEY, a partially furnished house, two stories, with extension, pleasantly situated near the water, 35 minutes by ferry from New-York. Terms, $1,000 a year. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 10 South-st., at 9 A. M.

FOR SALE—AT HASTINGS-UPON-HUDSON, a country seat and building sites, belonging to the estate of the late Alex. Birnie, deceased. The house will be sold, with the whole or a part of the grounds. Inquire on the premises, or of R. S. ROWLEY, No. 197 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for one or more years. Apply to H. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, BETWEEN McComb's Dam and High Bridge, on High Bridge-av., Westchester side; a large house, carriage-house and henery, with one acre of ground. Apply to B. H. TAYLOR, No. 8 Pine-st. Possession immediately.

MARLBOROUGH, ULSTER COUNTY.—Ten acres, house, barn, fruit, &c., 1 mile from Hampton Landing, opposite New-Hamburgh, Hudson River Railroad. Price $3,000. Will be exchanged for a Williamsburgh house. S. COCKCROFT, 165 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—near Sing Sing, with every requisite for a genteel Summer or Winter residence; fine buildings; beautiful views; good fruit, &c. Apply for particulars, at No. 375 Washington-st., Furniture, if desired, can be had also.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, VERY cheap, with over sixty acres valuable land, at Sing Sing, N. Y. Might just as well have the homestead, with a few acres, as the remaining land is worth far more than I should charge for it. C. G. PRATT, 38 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Furnished or unfurnished, modern house, healthy location, good neighborhood, near the water, and within an hour's ride of the City; four acres of land, barn, &c. Address E. F., Flushing.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, $4,500; or to let $500, a first-class country house, contains 11 rooms; is situated on high ground, commanding a fine view of Orange Mountain. Barn and 6 acres of land; good water. Inquire of D. J. SPRAGUE, 37 Park-row.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL BUILT brick house, at Tarrytown, with 2 of an acre of land, garden, fruit trees, &c., complete; rent $625 for one year. Possession immediately. Price $6,800. Apply to J. R. POMEROY, No. 192 Broadway.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I., TWO RESPECTable dwelling houses, pleasantly situated on Bridge-st., at moderate rents. Apply to WILLETT & CARLL, at Flushing, or to GEO. W. PECK, No. 110 Wall-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO HOUSES, near Rye depot, one furnished; houses 30x40; contain 12 rooms each; pleasantly situated; have good stable, fine garden, plenty of fruit, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A GOOD TWOstory house, corner of Lawrence and Locust sts., with four en rooms, furnace, gas, and water fixtures, suitable for a genteel family. Apply to JOHN W. LAWRENCE, No. 92 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—MY NEW HOUSE, BARNS AND two acres of land, in Boiling Spring, N. J., 20 minutes from New-York, on New-York and Erie Railway; ten trains each way daily; unobjectionable. Price $7,000. D. B. IVISON, No. 48 Walker-st.

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., WITHIN eight or ten minutes' walk of the depot, a convenient house, two stories and basement, two acres of land and barn. Apply to Mr. C. DAVIS, next to premises. Rent $225.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WHITE PLAINS—A double two story and attic frame house, with one acre of land, carriage-house, stable, fine garden, fruit, &c., ten minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to E. B. LITTLE & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY, FOR four or five months; ready furnished and pleasantly situated. For particulars, address E. S., Box No. 45 Northampton, Mass.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—40 acres; first-class buildings, fruit and shade trees, 20 miles in New-Jersey, a half mile from depot. See the owner at No. 32 Cedar-st., first floor. E. CLARK.

CORNWALL—FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR THE Summer or year, several beautiful places, with from five to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—ONE COTtage, $275; one at $350; with fine grounds, shrubbery, &c. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 586 6th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.

Fiedler's Park, within ten minutes' walk of Tompkin's landing.

One house, No. 6, upward of 16 rooms.

One house, No. 3, upward of 12 rooms, with all modern improvements.

The park includes about 12 acres, a free healthy situation, with unsurpassed view of the City, bay and narrows. Apply to ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE HOME OF THE LATE A. J. Downing, Esq., on the bay at Newburgh. An elegant COUNTRY SEAT, with landscape and water view unsurpassed upon the Hudson. George W. Curtis, Esq., in his memoir of Mr. Downing, says of this place: "I have often passed a week there without wishing to go outside the gate, and entirely forgot there was any town near by. It contains 30 acres, highly cultivated, in fine old garden, with famous fruit, grape-house, trees, ornamental and fruit, in every variety. Mansion spacious, with tower, verandas, gas, water, &c., carriage, coachman's and ice houses, barns and tenneries, graperies and green-house, filled with every variety. Build a cabin-palace of 6 bed-rooms, and make a second Eden." It is a favorite residence of Frederika Bremer, in her letters to Mr. Downing's friend. Parties wishing to purchase the premises divided can do so, and have a residence that can be occupied the entire year. The drives in its vicinity are excellent and picturesque, and undisturbed scenes of great historical interest. The country and its surroundings have been made classic by eminent American and foreign criticism and revolutionary incident.

The *American Cyclopedia* says of it: "That Mr. Downing erected an elegant mansion, which, with its tastefully arranged grounds, afforded the first practical illustration of the author's conception of an American rural home." The location commands grand and charming mountain and water views, unsurpassed in this State, embracing miles upon miles. Describing the premises, a distinguished American writer says: "The thicket seemed not to conceal, but to annihilate the town; so sequestered and satisfied was the guest of the garden that he was quite careless and curious of the world beyond."

The buildings upon the premises could not be replaced for $80,000, and never-failing water and all the modern improvements contribute to make it one of the most beautiful and desirable homes on the Hudson. The neighborhood is unexceptionable, and the premises very accessible. The Peekskill station on the Hudson River Railroad is about fifteen minutes' drive from the premises, and the boats ply regularly between Newburgh and New-York.

This is an exceedingly rare opportunity, as such desirable premises are not often for sale, this being the second time in about half a century.

Terms made easy. Apply to or address TIMOTHY CRONIN, Counselor at Law, No. 161 Broadway.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL PLACE FOR SALE on the Hudson, within thirty miles of New-York and six minutes' walk from the railroad station. The grounds, comprising about seven acres, are high and handsomely undulated, abounding in fruit and shade of the choicest quality, with springs and running brooks, affording a prospect over land and water nowhere surpassed on the shores of the Hudson. It has a large and commodious mansion, green house, &c., with all necessary dependencies, and other buildings, and is a place to be desired—beautiful for situation, and every way fitted, by its location, its character and all its surroundings, for the residence of a gentleman of taste and refinement.

C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

NYACK PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—The old homestead, with 7 or 8 acres of land if required; two houses, large barn, &c.; a large apple orchard and other fruits; fine building sites; a good view of the Hudson; only a few minutes' walk or ride to steamboat or railroad; five churches and first-class social and female institutes in the vicinity and near to Hook, Hugh Thomas's place only. Capt. D. J. SMITH, office foot of Barr son-st., E. P. DAVIS, No. 53 Walker-st., or JAMES ALLEN, on the premises.

FOR INVALIDS.—A HANDSOME COUNTRY residence for sale, near the Hudson River, 22 miles from New-York, one mile from Hudson River Railroad station. It contains about 20 acres of excellent land, well supplied with fruit and water in every variety. The buildings are slightly, convenient and commodious; the mountain scenery beautiful, and the atmosphere renowned for its salubrity. Price $7,500.

C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—for 6 or 12 months, at Darien, New-Haven Railroad, next station above Stamford; fine large house, completely furnished, with use of horses, carriages and cow if desired. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 586 6th-av., from 9 to 12 and 3 to 5.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH barn and outbuildings and ten acres of choice land, with fruit garden; one hour from the City by New-Jersey Central Railroad, and near the station. Price $3,200. N. G. FOSTER, No. 157 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, A COTTAGE house, eleven rooms, handsome garden, fruit trees, flowers, grapery, &c., view of river and Highlands; seven minutes from depot. Inquire of J. YOUMANS, Yonkers, or of THOS. WOOD, No. 85 Nassau-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—Situated in Cornwall, N. Y., a short drive from landing of *Mary Powell*. For further particulars address the subscriber, ISAAC TOWNSEND, Cornwall, N. Y.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS.
Also,
A STORE AND BASEMENT,
with or without power, No. 250 Canal-st., near Broadway.
Inquire at the Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET,
Two large business rooms
on the second floor,
At No. 537 Broadway.

A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE—The furniture for sale and the house to let; contains forty rooms and all the modern improvements; is finely furnished and in full operation, being filled with the very first-class boarders, and is situated in one of the choice locations in the City. The house will be let only to the persons purchasing the furniture; amount required $6,000 cash. Address S. P. R., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FIRST STORY AND BASEMENT OF five-story building No. 206 8th-av., 25 by 100 feet deep, occupied as an ice-cream saloon and restaurant the past eight years; location central for first-class billiard and restaurant business. Also, four-story store No. 196 West st., near Murray. Also, three-story brick stable No. 252 West 10th-st., now occupied by Gen. Fremont. Apply to S. WRAY, No. 356 West 23d-st.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, ONE OF THE finest residences on this island; ground about ten acres in lawn and lovely garden, finely planted with all kinds of fruit; house 62x42, with all the modern improvements, bath-house, fine large stable, gardener's house; would let a fresh milk cow if desired; 2d and 3d av. cars to the place. Apply on the premises, or at No. 214 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY dwelling-house, with an acre of land attached, suitable for a small family, situated on Maspeth-av., an omnibus route, and but a short distance from Williamsburgh, L. I. Possession given immediately. Apply between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, to J. R. MAURICE, No. 11 Old-slip.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY—Nos. 53 and 55 Prince-st. To let, large rooms, with extra light, power, steam privilege and heating pipes; a large basement in each building, 50x100 feet, lighted with skylights. Apply to E. C. MOORE, No. 207 Centre-st.

TO LET.—BY MAY 1, A HANDSOMELY FURnished third floor to two or three gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a first-class house in 46th-st., near Broadway. Address, for one week, Box No. 4,747 Post-office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A THREE-story and attic high-stoop house in 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., to let to a private family only. Inquire at the Broadway Agency, No. 51 Bleecker-st. EDGAR & LAWRENCE.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—LOFTS FOR STORAGE OF FURNITURE. Apply at No. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO LET—NOS. 81, 83 AND 85 CENTRE-ST., FIRST floor, with or without steam power; very light; suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to WM. GOWAN'S bookstore, No. 115 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THE THREE-STORY high-stoop house, No. 10 Clinton-place, for six months from the 1st of May. Apply on the premises, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY AND BASEment house on Bergen Heights; rent $275; less to a small family. Call in the *Independent* Office, No. 5 Beekman-st., at 9, 12 or 5 o'clock.

TO LET.—A LARGE STORE CALCULATED FOR a grocery, or most any other purpose, corner of Broome and Varick sts. Apply to ISAAC ABRAMS, No. 45 Goerck-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE, in 47th-st., near Union-square. House four stories, 25x55 feet, modern and well furnished. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 161 Broadway.

TO LET—ONE LARGE STORE FRONTING ON 30th 2d and 3d avs., and three offices in the Cooper Union. Apply either at the office of the building or to WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., No. 36 Park-place.

LOTS TO LEASE OR FOR SALE.—FOUR full lots, 100 feet square, on the north side of 55th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; street sewered and paved. Apply to R. S. KING, No. 774 Greenwich st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE TWO THREEstory, high-stoop, modern houses, south side of 56th-st., east of 2d-av. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, of CHAS. RUSTON.

LARGE PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—IN 49th-st., near 5th-av.; has accommodation for 6 or 8 horses, and large carriage room. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE CORNER OF 48th-st. and 4th-av. Splendid location. No small children.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF NO. 790 5th-av., to one family; bath room, gas, &c.; rent $700. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 586 5th-av.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY—SEVeral desirable rooms, with first-class board, at No. 55 East 28th-st. May be seen from 1 till 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN THE NEW well-lighted building, Nos. 108 and 110 East 29th-st, near 3d-av. Apply on the premises, to JOHN T. PLASS.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FROM JUNE 1 TO NOV. 1, a well-furnished house, with about two acres of of ground, well shaded, and stable. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES, & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO ME DIRECTED by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, FROM STORE NO. 6 BARCLAY-ST. THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1864, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., THE CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER CUMBERLAND, CONSISTING IN PART OF
87 Bales Cloths and Clothing.
67 Cases Dry Goods.
22 Cases Hardware.
18 Cases Paper.
10 Bales Paper.
120 Coils Rope.
82 Chests Tea.
2 Settees, Drawing-room Furniture,
5 Bales Sole Leather.
100 Cases Pan Meats.
140 Boxes Candles.
15 Cases muskets.
10 Cases Boots.
&c., &c., &c.
CARGO PRIZE STEAMER LAURA.
18 Cases Dry Goods.
2 Bales Blankets.
CARGO PRIZE STEAMER ROSITA.
8 Bales Haggieg.
8 Cases Dry Goods.
CARGO PRIZE SCHOONER ROEBUCK.
50 Cases Dry Goods.
20 Bales Oakum.
200 Pigs Lead.
25 Boxes Shot
FROM PRIZE SCHOONER SUSAN.
6 Cases Sundries.
FROM PRIZE SLOOP CAROLINE.
1 Case Sundries.

Catalogues three days before sale, when goods may be examined.
Terms of Sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
PRIZE STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

Adjourned Sale, by order of Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20,
From the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, at 12 M.
By order of Hon. THOMAS R. BOYNTON, Judge District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction the prize
STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND,
as she now lies, with all on board. The CUMBERLAND is an iron ship, 218 feet long, 26 feet beam, 11 feet hold; side-wheels, double oscillating engines; hulkers one year old; has elegant cabins, is in perfect order and ready for sea. Tonnage, about 750 Aw.

She can be examined every day before the sale, by obtaining cards of admission from BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

R. T. HAZARD, Auctioneer,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
WEDNESDAY, April 20,
At 10½ o'clock, at No. 190 Allen,
The FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, &c., &c.,
contained in the above-mentioned house.
WHITEMORE & HAZELL,
Auctioneers, No. 62 Liberty-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
STOCKS, BONDS, &c., AT AUCTION—THIS TUESDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.:

Shares.	Shares.
270 Sixth-av. Railroad.	15 Bowery Fire Ins. Co.
10 Excelsior Ins. Co.	50 Citizens' Fire Ins. Co.
50 Astor Ins. Co.	40 Corn Exchange Ins. Co.
40 Gebhard Ins. Co.	20 New World Ins. Co.
10 Washington Mar. Ins. Co	20 Arctic Ins. Co.
342 Man. Gas-light Co.	$13,000 Missouri 6s.

MORAIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, DRESDEN CHINA, MUSICAL CLOCKS, FINE SHEFFIELD PLATE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, BILLIARD TABLE, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 19, 1864, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 56 West 34th-st., near 5th-av., the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, made to order by Messrs. Meeas, Roux, Rochefort & Sikarren, &c., consisting in part of
DRAWING-ROOMS,
Superbly carved rosewood parlor suites in satin, ebony and gilt, arm and reception chairs, elegantly carved rosewood etageres with mirrors, marble-top centre and fancy tables, fine French plate pier and mantel mirrors, heavily carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, full round corners, made by Light, Newton & Bradbury; superb real Dresden china mantel vases decorated with raised fruit and flowers, elegant musical clocks with birds, very rich satin and lace curtains, parian and bisquet groups, medallion velvet carpets.
DINING-ROOM,
Heavily carved walnut extension-table, marble-top buffet, lounge and dining chairs in morocco, rosewood card tables, marble and gilt clock, rare and lace curtains, large assortment of French china

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—OUR WIFE—LOVALINA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE MARBLE HEART.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LES FEMMES DE REVOLVERS—LA VOX A LA ROULADE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT, FASHION GIANT, GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, INFANT DRUMMER, &c., at all hours; POMP OF COJO'S CAVE; HARMONY, COMIC SINGER AND TYROLEAN WHISTLER, 2½ AND 7½ P. M.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES.

HOPE CHAPEL—THE STEREOSCOPTICON.

IRVING HALL—(To-day)—CONCERT.

NO. 585 BROADWAY—EVENINGS OF MUSIC.

DODWORTH'S HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ROBERT LA DIABLE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—JEAN BAUDAY.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is FOUR CENTS.

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Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

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One copy 1 year....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year...12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year... 8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.

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Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the arrival of the steamer *Fulton* at Fortress Monroe on Saturday, we have later advices from the Department of the South. She brings the intelligence of the capture by the gunboat *South Carolina*, of the rebel blockade-running steamer *Alliance*, in Callibogue Sound, Savannah River, where she had got aground. She is a fine Clyde-built steamer, with a cargo of assorted groceries, the value of which, with the steamer, was estimated at $200,000. The Captain and crew were captured asleep. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON, commanding the rebel forces in Florida, had sent to Gen. HATCH, commanding our forces at Jacksonville, a full list of our soldiers wounded at Olustee, and now in the hands of the enemy. The list will be found elsewhere.

The steamship *Havana*, from New-Orleans April 10, and Havana April 12, arrived at this port yesterday, but brings little news—her advices being only one day later. The convention had reached the fourth day of the session, but had yet transacted no important business.

From North Carolina we learn, by way of Newbern, that the rebels are experiencing great difficulty in enforcing their conscription in the western part of that State. Several rebel officers and soldiers have recently been hung for attempting to enforce the conscription. The Raleigh *Confederate*, in speaking of the prospects of the election of Hon. W. W. HOLDEN, (Conservative,) for Governor, says it "depends on the success of their armies. If they are successful, HOLDEN will be defeated; if they meet with a repulse, his election by a large majority is certain."

Some further particulars of the horrible massacre at Fort Pillow have been received. The atrocities committed by the rebels are almost beyond belief. An affidavit, made at Cairo by a wounded soldier, declares that the Quartermaster of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry was, while living, nailed to a board by the rebels and thrown into the flames of a burning building at Fort Pillow.

A report comes from Cairo, brought by a steamer from the Lower Mississippi, to the effect that a week ago the rebels, under Gen. WIRT ADAMS, drove our forces from their position on the Big Black River, and took several hundred prisoners. The rumor is not very reliable. Four of our gunboats had gone up the Big Black and Yazoo, to capture cotton.

Since the attack on Fort Pillow, cases of steamers being fired into have been much more numerous. Several were fired into on Saturday and Sunday, between Memphis and the fort.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from Liverpool April 3, via Queenstown April 4, and the *Saxonia*, from Southampton April 6, arrived at this port yesterday. In the House of Commons on the 5th, Lord CLANRICARDE moved for the correspondence relating to the dismissal of British Consuls from Southern ports, when Earl RUSSELL, in reply, defended the action of Lord LYONS, and showed that the said Consuls had been dismissed for a good and sufficient reason—for using their official positions to aid the rebels. Mr. STANSFELD had resigned his position in the Government, as Junior Lord of the Treasury, because of the connection of his name with MAZZINI and the Greco conspiracy. GARIBALDI, with his two sons, arrived at Southampton on the 3d, and was received with great enthusiasm. He received an address from the corporation, to which he responded in very badly broken English. Afterward he embarked for the Isle of Wight on a visit to Mr. SEELY, M. P. He would enter London April 11 as the guest of the Duke of Sutherland. It was rumored in London that an attempt would soon be made to oust the Ministry, and proceedings in Parliament for the next few weeks would probably be very animated. The steamship *Great Eastern* had been taken up by the contractors, Messrs. GLASS, ELIOT & CO., to lay the Atlantic cable next year. The bombardment of Dybböl continued, and one-third of the town of Sonderhorg had been burned. The latest dispatches from allied sources represent their forces as making gradual but certain advances. All the Powers that signed the treaty of 1852 had consented to send representatives to the conference, but no answer had been received from the Germanic Diet. The basis of the conference would be an effort to restore peace, but no armistice would take place. Rumors that MAXIMILLIAN'S acceptance of the Mexican throne were doubtful were again in circulation. It was reported that the Courts of London, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburgh, Spain and France have agreed to recognize the Emperor of Mexico immediately on his accession. The Pope's health had entirely recovered.

GENERAL NEWS.

The $973,100 worth of stock of the Soldiers' Bounty Fund, awarded by the Comptroller on Saturday, and noticed in the TIMES yesterday, was all at premium rates above 2½ ₩ cent., and the premiums net $30,607 75, or a fraction over 3 ₩ cent. The 2½ ₩ cent. premium bids were excluded from acceptance.

The Board of Aldermen had no quorum yesterday, and adjourned without day. In the Board of Councilmen the matter of the publication of the Corporation Manual was discussed. Mr. JAQUES objected that the Manual was altogether too costly and bulky; that there was a great deal of unnecessary matter printed, of interest only to the antiquarian; and that its cost last year was three times that of the State Manual. The resolution authorizing the printing of 9,000 copies was adopted, but subsequently reconsidered, and the matter referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, a Grand Jury was impanneled and Judge RUSSELL delivered a very able and learned charge to them. ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, appeared to conduct the trial of cases on the part of the people. MICHAEL BARRY and THOMAS DOGAN pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and were remanded until Friday for sentence. CATHARINE COLEMAN pleaded guilty to the charge of receiving stolen goods, and she was remanded until Friday. The Court adjourned until this morning.

The examination in the case of JOHN W. HUNTER, charged with defrauding the Government, was again adjourned yesterday until Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, owing to the continued absence of Judge PIERREPONT, senior counsel for the accused.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Fourth National Bank, yesterday, Ex-Mayor OPDYKE, and the Board of Directors, resigned.

The Associated Banks of this City have run so short of Greenbacks, under the recent sales of Gold and Exchange by the Treasury, to produce a sudden and violent panic in the Money and Stock Markets. Greenbacks were yesterday at a premium over Certified Bank Checks, and sellers of Gold or Exchange made a difference of 1@1½ ₩ cent. The Stock circles were agitated almost beyond precedent. About noon the failure of Messrs. MORSE & Co., heavy speculators in Fort Wayne and other Railway and Mining Stocks, was announced. Other less important suspensions followed. Gold left off at 168½@170. The Railways went down 5 to 25 ₩ cent. on actual sales through the day.

The stringency in the money market yesterday effectually squelched speculative operations in Produce and Merchandise, and arrested even regular movements temporarily, especially at the Produce Exchange, where Flour declined 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl., Wheat 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel, Whisky 2c. ₩ gallon, Butter 2c. ₩ lb., and Hog products generally were cheaper, with a very moderate inquiry. Cotton, Groceries, Oils, Spices, Hides, Leather and Wool were less sought after, and were less buoyant. The freight market was quite dull.

With 3,300 cattle in the Forty-fourth-street yards, Monday, and 200 sold there Friday and Saturday, but credited to this week, trade opened moderately brisk, and it took very good drovers to bring the prices of last week. The cattle are generally of superior quality, which really made the meat cheaper when sold at the quotations of Monday week. Butchers were shy, some of them declaring that their beef cost 18c. ₩ lb. last week, and none of them were willing to pay over 17c. now. Sheep are very scarce and have advanced more than 1c. ₩ lb.

Congress—The People—Taxation.

The reluctance to tax heavily which Congress has displayed ever since the war began, and, we regret to say, is still displaying, is very remarkable, and is fast becoming incomprehensible. The voice of the public, as expressed through the press, is *now* strongly in favor of the imposition of as heavy burdens as may be necessary to meet at least the larger portion of the public expenditure; but the indisposition of the House of Representatives to comply with this demand seems now fully as great as ever it was. The Tax Bill is postponed till the latter half of the session—is introduced slowly and heavily, and apparently with much groaning and moaning; and when ready for action, it is made to stand aside for that most unprofitable of all occupations, the discussion of declamatory resolutions. Moreover, the rapid depreciation of the currency, involving as it inevitably does irretrievable injury to the public credit, and threatening us with national bankruptcy—the calamity which we have all of us always most dreaded, which our enemies have steadily predicted, and on which they now most rely for our overthrow—though it sends a thrill of alarm and anxiety throughout the entire country, seems to produce no more impression on Congress than a railroad accident or a Copperhead riot.

It is very difficult to account for this horror of taxation on the part of the National Legislature, except by ascribing it to a very false notion of the state of public feeling. Congressmen evidently imagine that people have learned nothing from the events of the last three years, and that we are all still under the impression that we can pay the expenses of the war by means of loans and paper money alone. There could not, we are satisfied, be a greater mistake. It was perfectly proper and prudent for the Government at the outset of the war to rely mainly or even wholly on these two resources. The issue of as much inconvertible paper as would suffice to displace the gold and silver in circulation, is a perfectly legitimate financial expedient in a sudden and great emergency, and so is the borrowing of as much of the capital of the country as may not be otherwise employed. And with the ideas which were then prevalent in all quarters as to the probable duration of the war, there was nothing wonderful in the general desire that the Treasury Department should not resort to heavy taxation until these two sources of supply had been exhausted.

But there has since then a wonderful change come over the spirit of our dream. Everybody has now, no matter what his political opinions may be, a just estimate of the magnitude of the struggle in which we are engaged. And the depreciation of the currency, under the influence of over-issues of paper, has now been brought home to the mind of the masses in a way which no amount of political-economical preaching would ever have done. There was not much use in preaching the necessity for taxation to a people who had never been taxed, and who had no practical acquaintance with the cost of a great war, as long as any other means of paying the bills remained unexhausted. But the most ignorant and stupid person in the community has received a sharp lesson, and is still daily receiving it, in the inconveniences of trying to carry on war without paying taxes. The most tremendous burdens ever imposed by any Government on any community would not equal, in the same length of time, the losses which all classes and conditions at the North have sustained during the last six months, owing to the depreciation of the currency, and the consequent rise of prices, and derangement of trade and industry. Everybody feels it, from the apple-dealer to the banker; everybody knows that it would be better for him to pay ten per cent. on his income, besides excise duties on everything produced or sold, than live the life of uncertainty and anxiety we are now leading; putting out of sight altogether the effect of the paper inflation on the progress of the war, and on our national credit.

Consequently we hold that the supposition that people are not ready for heavy and stringent taxation—that sooner than encounter it, they prefer going on as they now are, or that they do not understand the nature of the crisis through which they are passing,—is so notoriously untrue, that if it influences Congress in shrinking from the Tax Bill; they must be so ignorant of the feelings of their constituents as to be unfit to represent them; and if they are not influenced by it, their recent behavior indicates an indifference to the public interests so gross and shameless as to be very little, if anything, short of the treason the majority are so fond of denouncing. Not to provide for the wants of the Treasury at this moment, both by imposing taxes and paying them, is to be guilty of as wicked and mischievous connivance at the rebellion, as either serving in the ranks of its armies or giving information to its Generals. If anybody wants to know what "giving aid and comfort to the enemy" is, we cannot give him a better idea of it than by pointing to a member of Congress who now allows his mind to be occupied about anything but taxation.

A Word to the European Admirers of Southern Chivalry.

We commend the accounts of last Tuesday's massacre at Fort Pillow, now confirmed in its important features, to the attention of the enthusiastic defenders of the Rebel Confederacy in England and France. For some years, Mr. SPENCE, and his co-laborers in the Anglo-rebel Press, have been picturing to an admiring public the gallant and heroic chivalry of the South struggling for independence, and the slave bound by a thousand ties of affection and respect to his patriarchal master. The aristocratic class of England and the polished circles of France have been appealed to for sympathy with "the only aristocracy" on the Western Continent. The North has been painted as sordid, vulgar and low-born; the South as chivalrous and noble. The sympathies of a large part of the aristocracy of Great Britain are now with the South, in part because they believe that the Confederacy is an association of *gentlemen*, and the North a mob and a vulgar Democracy.

We commend to these admirers of the Southern system, the specimen just given of the chivalry and civilization of the new member they hope to introduce into the family of nations. A fort is taken after no very severe assault or long siege, where not blood has not been aroused, and at once the conquerors proceed to a general butchery of the prisoners. Three hundred black soldiers and fifty-six white are murdered in cold blood. Other atrocities are reported, such as bayoneting the sick and wounded, shooting women and children, and burying alive a number of wounded black prisoners.

The sole pretence for this outbreak of cruelty, is the fact that slaves have been enlisted by our Government, and that these unhappy soldiers were mostly black.

There is nothing in this horrid burst of revenge which will much surprise the Northern public. We have long understood the civilization that springs from the plantation and the slave-pen. We well know the savage habits begotten by irresponsible power. The gilding and tinsel which covered the barbaric reality of Southern society, have long been rubbed off to Northern eyes. Since the butchery of Northern prisoners at Bull Run—after the nameless atrocities and petty cruelties inflicted on our helpless soldiers in Southern prisons—after the most savage massacre of Lawrence—with a thousand experiences of Southern civilization fresh in our memories—not the most rabid Pro-Slavery man in the North ventures any longer to talk of Southern honor or chivalry, or the humanity of slaveholders.

Years before the war, this journal, in a series of letters which have since become the authority as to the true condition of Southern society—under the name of Mr. OLMSTED—exposed the sham and pretence of Southern culture and refinement, and showed that power, without limits or responsibility, must beget cruelty and tyranny. Facts have only confirmed more terribly these observations. Every man now understands that the worst effect of Slavery is not on the blacks. The personal dishonor, treachery and cruelty shown and practiced by Southern rebels in this war, are the most conclusive arguments ever uttered against the system.

But, apparently, there are many in Europe who are yet beguiled by slaveholding sophistry. We would respectfully present to them this new exhibition of the civilization of the slave-pen. The murder of unarmed prisoners for their color, and the burying alive of the wounded, will be original and interesting exhibitions to Europe of Southern refinement. We congratulate the aristocratic friends of the Confederacy on their new companion, who comes with the slave-whip and bloody hands to join their polite circle. How pleasant must be the thought to the many defenders of the slaveholders' Confederacy in Europe, that this is the form of civilization they have been expending means and time and breath to found among the nations of the world.

On the Northern side we can proudly call attention to the fact that not a single public and legalized deed of cruelty has been committed, and no bloody acts of revenge by any number of individuals in our victories. Personal and individual cases of violence there may have been, here and there, but nothing more. We have erred on the side of civilization and humanity, if at all. The record of the South is known around the globe. And it is between these two forms of civilization that the contest is going on in the New World. The struggle is, which shall shape the destinies of this continent—the habits and morality and humanity begotten of Slavery and barbarism, or those which have sprung from Freedom and Christianity. And between these combatants the cultures and wealth of England have, now for three years, in the main, stood neutral! We can only hope that such horrible occurrences as this of Fort Pillow will at least open the eyes of a few.

NEW COMMANDER FOR WEST TENNESSEE.—Maj.-Gen. C. C. WASHBURNE, lately on duty in the Department of the Gulf, has been appointed to the command of the Department of West Tennessee, in the stead of Gen. HURLBUT, who has been relieved and ordered to report by letter to the Adjutant-General at Washington. We trust and believe that this appointment will prove an excellent one. Gen. WASHBURNE has seen service in Tennessee before, and has an excellent repute both as a soldier and administrator. There is no secondary department which requires more eminent capacity and a more honorable character for its proper management than this. It is most tempting ground for the rebel Generals, both for such operations as those now being carried on by FORREST, and for larger movements such as have been threatened by Dr. POLK. Unless the rebels are driven entirely out of the department, they can give us great annoyance, and neutralize a very large body of our troops. Beside his important and difficult military duties, the Commander at Memphis has great labor of an administrative kind. In the first place, Tennessee is undergoing the process of political reorganization, which has been almost entirely baulked in the western section of the State by the everlasting irruptions of rebels. In the second place, Memphis is the seat and centre of the great speculative and cotton-trading operations on the Mississippi River, and a commander whose integrity is less than perfect is apt to become the tool of knaves. In the third place, the City of Memphis itself, which at the present time has a population of between thirty and forty thousand, is under military rule, and requires firm and just executive direction.

The havoc that FORREST'S gang is playing throughout the region of country between the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers cannot be at all realized from the telegraphic accounts of his operations. But it is not merely during the last few weeks that it has suffered from rebel ravages. It has been in a condition of chronic and appalling suffering for two years. The rebels have had nearly everything their own way, except at our posts along the Mississippi River, which were guarded by Admiral PORTER'S gunboats.

If Gen. WASHBURNE shall succeed in remedying the dreadful state of affairs in his new department—if he can expel and keep out the rebel raiders and ravagers, restore order after anarchy, and at the same time repress the rapacity of speculative harpies, and save society from the total corruption which threatens it,—he will certainly have deserved well of his country.

BLUE MONDAY IN WALL-STREET.—Yesterday was an awfully "blue day" in Wall-street. The liberal subscriptions for the Government Ten-Forties, the heavy payments for duties at the Custom-house, the calling in of loans and the rapid contraction of the volume of circulating notes by the banks, all tended to increase the stringency in the money market and the panic in stocks and merchandise. At the various sessions of the Stock Board, as well as in the open Street, stocks were thrown on the market unreservedly, and prices were depressed—lightly on Government securities, but most fearfully on nearly the whole list of "fancies." Principals were mercilessly sacrificed by their brokers, margins wiped out, contracts repudiated, abusive epithets lustily interchanged, and some lively pugilistic exercise indulged in, much to the entertainment of disinterested and patriotic spectators of "the slaughter of the innocents." At the close of the day's festivities lame ducks were a drug in the market, and the erstwhile much envied stock gamblers could find none so poor as to do them reverence. They have sowed the wind and have reaped the whirlwind.

CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—The grand vocal and instrumental concert to be given this evening at Irving Hall, for the benefit of the cause of Poland, deserves to be a success, as well on account of the eminence of the artists who are to take part in it, and the distinguished committee of ladies under whose patronage it is given, as of the charitable object it is intended to subserve. There are few programmes that can show a more powerful array of names than this, and we are quite sure that the public will give the grand concert the great success it merits.

APRIL NINETEENTH.—Miss ANNA DICKINSON will lecture this evening at the Cooper Institute on subjects suggested by the day, it being the anniversary of two historical events, viz.: The battle of Lexington, 1775, and the murder of Massachusetts soldiers in the streets of Baltimore in 1861.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Visit of the Public School Children—Commencement of the Third Week—Receipts, Incidents, &c,

Yesterday, the thirteenth day of the Fair, was a clear, bright day, and the buildings though very well filled, were not quite as crowded as was expected. The attendance, however, was good, and the receipts for sales satisfactory.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts yesterday were as follows:

Sales to 3 o'clock P. M.	$12,650 40
Admissions, Fourteenth-street	4,618 75
Admissions, Union-square	1,095 75
Donations	2,693 55
Total	$21,058 45

REPORTS FROM OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Union-square gross receipts	$51,161 57
Restaurant gross receipts	49,500 06
Fine Department gross receipts	21,000 00
Indian Department gross receipts	2,800 00

THE SWORDS.

As the close of the fair approaches this excitement increases. Last night at the close of the fair the total number of votes cast at the Fourteenth-street building was 10,676, of which

McClellan had rec'd	5,560	Scattering	109
Grant	5,207	McClellan's maj.	353

One gentleman gave 62 for Gen. FREMONT, after that the highest vote cast by any one person was 50 for GRANT.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—*Parts I.* and *II.*, adjourned until Wednesday. *Part III.*—Nos. 618, 620, 1225, 1665, 813, 1211, 1439, 806, 805, 1369, 1623, 617, 1119, 1571, 1227, 1617, 829, 1555, 273, 1537.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3165, 4371, 3695, 3929, 3931, 3933, 3935, 3937, 3939, 3941, 3943, 3945, 3947, 3949, 3951. *Part II.*—Nos. 3428, 3370, 2598, 1068, 3332, 634, 2730, 3334, 1780, 3292, 2522, 3360, 3344, 3160.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

THE BALTIMORE FAIR.

A Speech from President Lincoln—The Fort Pillow Massacre—His Views on Retaliation.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 18.

The inauguration exercises of the great fair, at the American Institute, to-night, were very imposing. The display was exceedingly fine. The immense building was thronged. President LINCOLN made a speech.

Speaker COLFAX and Senator WILSON accompanied the President to Baltimore. The President's appearance in the hall was greeted with tremendous applause, which continued some moments. After the inaugural address, by Gov. BRADFORD, the President was loudly called for, and in response he proceed to make a brief address.

He referred to the great change that had taken place in Baltimore in the last three years. Truly, he said, the world moves. At the commencement of the war the soldiers of the Union could not pass through Baltimore unmolested; and now we have this large assemblage of people brought together to do them honor, and provide for their wants and make them comfortable. All honor to the brave patriots who had wrought the change, and to the noble women who aided them. When this war began scarcely one individual supposed it would have lasted till now. All thought it would have ended in some way in a much shorter time. Very few at that time thought the institution of Slavery would be very much effected by it; but these expectations were not realized, and here we are, [laughter,] and Slavery has been somewhat effected. [Great laughter.] So true is it, my friends, that man proposes and God disposes. The world, he said, had long been in want of a correct definition of the word Freedom. While all professed to advocate liberty, there was in the minds of many a very opposite view of what liberty was. With one man liberty implied to work for himself and do as he pleased with the proceeds of his labor. With others liberty meant to do as you pleased with other men and their labor. One of these two conflicting ideas would have to give way to the other. He thought from some occurrences, which had only lately taken place in Maryland, that her people were about to determine which of these views of freedom should control her destiny.

The President then passed on to refer to a matter which he said he supposed was just now deeply agitating the minds of the people all over the country. He alluded to the occurrence which was reported to have taken place at Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi River—the massacre of several hundred colored soldiers by the Confederates. Many supposed that the Government did not intend to do its duty in regard to the protection of these colored soldiers. He desired to say that all such were mistaken. When the question of employing colored men as soldiers was left to the Government, it rested very much with himself whether he should make soldiers of them or not. He pondered the matter carefully, and when he became convinced that it was a duty to so employ them, he did not hesitate to do so. He stood before the American people responsible for the act—responsible before the Christian world. Responsible for it he should stand in the eye of the historian. Responsible for it he stood before God, and he did not shrink from the decision he had made, for he believed it was right. But when the Government determined to make soldiers of these colored people, he thought it only just that they should have the same protection as the white soldier; [applause;] and he hesitated not to declare that the Government would so protect them to the utmost of its power. Whenever a clear, authenticated case should be made out, retribution would follow. It had hitherto been difficult to ascertain with that certainty which should govern a decision in a matter so serious. But in the affair at Fort Pillow he thought they were likely to find a clear case. The Government had no direct evidence to confirm the reports in existence relative to the massacre. But he himself feared that the facts as related were true. When the Government does know the facts from official sources, and they are substantiated the reports, retribution will be surely given. [Applause.] But how should that retribution be administered, was a question still to be settled. Would it be right to take the life of prisoners in Washington, in Fort Delaware or elsewhere, in retaliation for acts in which they had not shared? Would it be right to take the prisoners captured, say at Vicksburgh, and shoot him, for acts of which he was not guilty, and which it will probably be found were the ordering of only a few individuals, or possibly of only one man.

The President reiterated that the Government would not fail to visit retribution when the facts were clearly proven.

Throughout his remarks were warmly applauded, especially his enunciation of a determination to visit retribution for the barbarous deeds of the rebels.

THE CHENANGO CALAMITY.

Burial of the Victims Yesterday—Imposing Masonic Ceremonies.

The funeral of the unclaimed victims by the disaster on board the United States gunboat *Chenango*, took place at the Marine Hospital yesterday, in presence of a large concourse, principally members of the Masonic fraternity, some of the friends of deceased, and the officers and crew of the ill-fated vessel.

The names of those interred in the Hospital burying-ground are as follows: George Wilson, seaman; Mitchel Redy, coal-heaver; Wheeler Sherman, ordinary seaman; Archibald Fleming, second-class fireman; Samuel Randall, seaman; Charles Wild seaman (coxswain;) Wm. Bone, second-class fireman; Wm. M. Weir, seaman (quarter-gunner.)

The bodies were inclosed in plain coffins, and borne singly to the burying ground, where a large grave had been prepared, into which the dead were placed side by side. The remains of Mr. Wain were inclosed in a handsome rosewood coffin, provided by his friends, which was placed in the chapel of the hospital, where the funeral service took place. The Rev. Dr. CHARLES S. STEWART, Chaplain of the Hospital, assisted by Rev. Mr. TUMSDEN, of St. Paul's Church, Williamsburgh, officiated. Mr. STEWART made a brief address from the text, "The Lesson for the Hour," in which he alluded in feeling terms to the calamity by which so many were called to their last account, and advised his hearers that in view of the uncertainty of life they should always be prepared to meet their God. Mr. TUMSDEN made a prayer, and the coffin, covered with the naval ensign, on which were the caps of the other seven victims, was borne on the shoulders of six of the sailors of the *Chenango* to the front of the hospital, where the procession was formed in the following order:

Navy-yard Band.
Coffin borne by six sailors, and twelve others acting as pall-bears on either side.
Detachment of twenty seamen.
Guard of Marines.

Officers of the *Chenango* as follows:

Captain, T. SCOTT FILLEBROWN; Acting Ensigns, Layton, Adams and Crossman; Master's Mates, Jaschke and Gooosman; Captain's Clerk, Belknap; Paymaster's Clerk, Stevens; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Goodhue.

Civilians, Freemasons and others.

They proceeded to Flushing-avenue, and thence to the rear of the hospital grounds, where the cemetery is located, and the coffin was placed alongside of the others.

The funeral of Second Assistant Engineer MOSHAY took place on the conclusion of the other ceremonies, and was conducted by the members of Fortitude Lodge No. 19 of Free and Accepted Masons, under the marshalship of Brothers CHARLES L. KIRBY and THOMAS CRAIG. The body was conveyed to the Green, on the easterly side of the hospital, where the usual masonic ceremonies were performed by Worshipful Master TAYLOR, after which it was placed in a hearse, and the procession, headed by the *North Carolina* Band, marched through Flushing-avenue, Navy, Sands and Fulton streets to the ferry. Mr. MURRAY belonged to Baltimore, and his remains will be interred there. Worshipful Master TAYLOR, Junior Warden SETH SHIRLEY, and Master JOHN J. WHITE, accompanied the body to the late home of the deceased.

The bodies of the following have been removed by relatives and friends:

J. A. Cahill, First Assistant-Engineer, acting Chief; Albert Murray, Second Assistant-Engineer; Frank P. Root, acting Second Assistant-Engineer, (taken in charge by Hobokee Lodge of Freemasons, and buried in the Cemetery of the Evergreens;) Harry Livingston, coal heaver; Bernard Boyle, first-class firemen; John M. Smith, first-class boy; Joseph Lyons, seaman, (ship's cook;) Martin Michie, landsman, (Captain's boy;) John Roddy, landsman; Joseph A. McCumby, Engineer's yeoman; John Murphy, fireman; John Maher, coal heaver; James Smith, seaman, (engineer's mate.)

The body of Acting Third Engineer JOHN WHITE, is still lying in the vault awaiting the arrival of friends from Portland, Maine.

One more victim died yesterday, named EUGENE LEARY, ordinary seaman. This makes a total of 23 deaths thus far.

The Coroner's investigation into the circumstances attending the disaster on board the *Chenango* will be commenced in the Governor's room, City Hall, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Continued from the First page.

of New-York, Amos Myers, Morton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Beaman, Sloan, Smith, Stevens, Thayer, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Webster, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge—74.

NAYS—Messrs. James C. Allen, William J. Allen, Bailey, Baldwin of Michigan, Blair of Missouri, Biles, Brooks, Chanler, Clay, Cravens, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Eldridge, Fink, Ganson, Grider, Griswold, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Illinois, Herrick, Holman, Hutchins, Johnson of Ohio, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McDowell, McKinney, Middleton, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Odell, Pendleton, Pruyn, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Robinson, Rogers, Ross, Scott, Steele of New-York, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Thomas, Wheeler, Chilton A. White, Joseph W. White, Winfield, Fernando Wood, Yeaman—63.

INCREASE OF TARIFF DUTIES.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered a joint resolution that from and after its passage, until July 1, 1864, all the duties and imposts on imported goods, and wares, and merchandise, now provided for by law, be increased by the increase of fifty per centum, and that upon all goods now imported free and exempt from duty there shall be paid ten per centum ad valorem.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) objected to the resolution.

Mr. STEVENS moved a suspension of the rule in order to consider the subject; but the question was decided in the negative, the vote being 80 yeas and 45 nays, and the motion requiring a two-thirds vote to carry it.

THE TAX BILL.

The Internal Tax Bill was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

THE MONTANO BILL.

On motion of Mr. WALLACE, of Idaho, (Union,) the House took up the message from the Senate which declined to agree to a Committee of Conference on the Montano Territorial Bill on the terms proposed by the House, viz.: That the committee be instructed not to agree to any proposition which will allow any other than white men to vote.

On motion of Mr. WALLACE, the House, by a vote of 69 against 55, insisted on its disagreement, and asked for a free committee of conference.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT INCREASED TAXATION.

Mr. STEVENS again offered a resolution to increase foreign duties fifty per centum, and tax articles now free ten per centum.

The House refused to suspend the rules, the vote being 72 against 38, not the two-thirds required by the rules.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) offered a resolution proposing that until July 1 the foreign duties be increased 25 per centum, and articles now free pay 5 per centum.

He moved a suspension of the rules, but no quorum voted. The vote stood 80 yeas against 4 nays, viz.: Messrs. Clay, Eldridge, Law, Noble.

Mr. MORRILL said the purpose was distinctly manifested in the House not to make provision for carrying on the Government. What he said in addition was lost in the confusion and loud and repeated cries of order from the Opposition side.

On his motion there was a call of the House; but before it was completed an adjournment took place at half-past five o'clock.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, April 18.

BILLS REPORTED.

The Metropolitan Police Salary Bill.
Incorporating the Fire Island Hotel Company.
Relative to the Board of Commissioners of Appeal of the New-York Fire Department.
Conferring additional powers upon Marshals of Courts in New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the Merchants' Bank of Erie County to close its business.
The Woodside and Flushing Railroad Company Bridge Bill.
Amending the charters of the Citizens and Atlantic Savings Banks.
Relative to the fire limits of the Eastern District of Brooklyn.
Relative to the investment of capital and surplus profits of Fire Insurance Companies.
Authorizing the National Academy of Design to take real estate.
The Oyster Bay Bounty Act.
Declaring it a misdemeanor for any officer of a Life and Health Insurance Company to buy in his individual capacity any outstanding policy or scrip.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Providing for the extension of the Battery.
Relative to the District Courts in New-York.
Appropriating $30,000 for the improvement of the State Arsenal, Brooklyn.
Providing for the improvement of Manhattan-square by the Central Park Commissioners. Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Relative to the service of process on insurance companies.
Incorporating the American Literary Fund Association.
Incorporating the Longshoreman's Protective Union Association.
Incorporating the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund.
Relative to the use of barrels for malt liquors, made applicable to New-York, Brooklyn and Albany only.
The Brooklyn Arsenal Bill was reported favorably.
Adjourned.

ALBANY, Monday, April 18.

The contested election case of LOW vs. NITZW was closed to-night—LYMAN TREMAINE for the applicant, Judge PARKER for the sitting member. The committee will not report before Friday or Saturday.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, April 18.

The bill authorizing the State Banks to organize as National Banks, was referred to the Judiciary Committee to report complete by a vote of 55 to 27.

Mr. F. P. STEVENS introduced a bill to provide for the support of the Government.

The bill authorizes a tax of 13¼ mills for the purposes of a general fund; 2½ mills for the payment of bounties to volunteers; ¼ of a mill for the maintenance of schools; ¼ of a mill for the redemption of the State indebtedness, and ½ a mill for internal improvements.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the use of dummy engines on railroads.
To incorporate the Williamsburgh Dime Savings Bank.
To authorize the grading and improvement of certain avenues.
For a public market in Brooklyn.
To alter the map or plan of the City of New-York.
To improve Grand-street, Brooklyn.
Authorizing the Second-avenue Railroad Company to extend their track.
Relative to the fees and compensation of certain public officers in the City of New-York.
For the relief of the Brooklyn, East New-York, and Rockaway Railroad Company.
For a railroad from Hunter's Point to Grand-street, Brooklyn.
Relative to the New-York Hebrew Benevolent Society. Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Albany Bridge Bill was ordered to a third reading.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To pay the interest on certain canal drafts.
To increase the salaries of State Prison officers.
Adjourned.

Meeting of the Shareholders of the Fourth National Bank.

RESIGNATION OF EX-MAYOR OPDYKE AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

An adjourned meeting of the Shareholders of the Fourth National Bank was held yesterday afternoon in the main room of the banking-house. The attendance was large, and the business transacted of considerable importance. At the last meeting of the shareholders, held on the 14th instant, it was resolved that the Directors be requested to resign. Yesterday three, namely, Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE, ROBERT TAYLOR, and R. D. LATHROP, that if they would resign in accordance with the expressed wish of the shareholders, they, the six gentlemen making the proposition, would also resign. For a time the debate ran high, members taking ground for and against the proposed resignation of the Directors. Several resolutions were passed, showing that the majority of the shareholders present were in favor of their resignation. Mr. OPDYKE having frequently expressed himself as not only entirely willing, but anxious, stated that he had declined doing so only for the purpose of getting an expression of the majority of the stockholders concerning the propriety of his resigning. After the subject had been fully discussed, Mr. OPDYKE arose and stated that he, for himself and on behalf of Messrs. LATHROP and TAYLOR, respectfully tendered their resignations.

This step, of course, resulted in

The Home Insurance Company.

That any insurance corporation should possess a capital of One Million Dollars is in itself an astonishing fact, as greatly does this sum exceed the capital ordinarily employed. But when such a corporation increases its capital at one bound from *one* to Two Millions, it simply astonishes the observer, and makes him more than ever inclined to inquire into the grounds and the methods of such prosperity. The secret of this remarkable success consists in the fact that the officers of the Home determined at the outset to make their company the foremost undertaking in the nation—to make it known, and trusted, and esteemed, and admired everywhere. And they have faithfully labored for the attainment of this end. They increased their capital from $500,000 to $1,000,000, and they found that the million capital would pay, and now they have increased it to two millions! When we state that during the year 1863 the Home received in premiums the sum of $1,-286,000; that the dividends declared on its capital stock of $1,000,000 amounted to $100,000; that it has a gross surplus of $1,210,487 09, the intelligent reader perceives at once that its Directors were wise in trusting to the principle of doing business on a large and constantly increasing capital. The officers were unanimous for the increase; and experience demonstrates that they were right, and that the attributes of success reside in a large stock capital, when well managed!

The prosperity of the Home is not alone attributable to its large capital. The skill, fidelity, assiduous attention, and experience of its officers have largely contributed to the result now so brilliantly evident. The able report of President Martin testifies to his talents. He needs no commendation from us. There is, in that document, experience the most ample and thorough, as to the character and the history of Fire Insurance in this City, ripe judgment, dignity, taste—all the tokens of eminent capacity for an eminent position. Not is the President destitute of worthy co-workers. Mr. WILLMARTH, the Vice President of the Home, is an officer of great ability, and extensive and manly knowledge of the insurance business. An auch, indeed, he is thoroughly known and highly appreciated by the entire Insurance fraternity. So, too, is Mr. MoGEE, the Secretary, for many years an underwriter, and especially well versed in the details of the business in the West and throughout the "unpaved districts." It would be hard to find a more indefatigable worker. This latter remark applies with equal force to Mr. HEALD, the Company's General Agent and Adjuster, who has no superior in his peculiar and important department.

Moreover, the Home has strengthened itself in public confidence by its prompt payment of losses, and its avoidence of litigation. It has had very few suits at law, and has been uniformly successful in all of them. At the outset—the Home being the first New-York company to astonish agencies throughout the country—it was naturally regarded with some distrust. But all distrust has long since vanished, under the warm sunshine and trust-inspiring influence of its splendid success. A score or more of new companies have sprung up, following in its footsteps—though a long way behind—and without to the least embarrassing the strong current of its prosperity. It has probably, with one exception, a larger list of agents than any company in the world; yet it has suffered very little from the remissness or dishonesty of its agents. Indeed, its entire losses from this source have been but about one-fifth of one per cent. of its premiums received.

The existence, in the Metropolis of America, of such a corporation as the Home, is a National honor, and should be a source of pride and pleasure to all who appreciate the worth of solid, dignified, beneficent institutions. We honor it, therefore, most heartily—for its wisdom, its liberality, its energy and its success in a great and worthy work.—*Insurance Monitor.*

Dreamthorp, ALEXANDER SMITH'S volume of essays, which had a remarkable success at its first appearance in England, has been republished in Boston, in very handsome style, by J. E. TILTON & Co. It is selling rapidly. The same have issued a new edition of *Neighbor Jackwood*, by J. T. TROWBRIDGE, whose new novel, entitled *Cudjo's Cave*, is a great success, thirteen thousand copies having been sold in six days.—*New-York Evening Post.*

The natural gardens of the Tropics few can visit. The valleys where the Cereus Grandiflora sends up from its waxen leaves the richest and purest of floral odors, not one in ten thousand who read these lines will ever see. But all can enjoy the luxurious fragrance of that sweetest and most beautiful of earth's flowers, in PHALON & SON'S Extract of the "Night Blooming Cereus," which is surcharged with its exquisite perfume.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever.—The living breath of the loveliest flower that blossoms in the garland of nature, and wafts its sweet perfume on every breeze, has its exact counterpart in the breaths of all who use that unequaled and justly popular Dentifrice, Fragrant SOZODONT. It purifies and sweetens the breath, cleanses, beautifies and preserves the Teeth, hardens the Gums, and gives them that roseate cast so much coveted. Most delicious, convenient, efficacious and beneficial preparation for the toilet ever given to the public.

Sold by Druggists everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle.

D. Barnum's "Self-sewer" for all Sewing-machines.

The *Scientific American*, referring to it at the fair, says: "It is really a *useful* and *novel* instrument. It guides the work itself," &c. It *preserves the eyes, avoids bending, no basting.* "No machine is complete without it." Price $1 50, with directions. Sent by mail free. Donated to, and for sale at the fair. Fourteenth-street, in the sewing-machine room, and at the inventor's head-quarters, WILCOX & GIBS'S sewing-machine office' No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Are You Disturbed at Night?

and broken of rest, by a child suffering and crying with the pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the little sufferer immediately. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is perfectly safe in all cases. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A costive habit of body will eventually undermine the health, and violent purgatives afford only temporary relief; but Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, taken as directed, will soon remove it and all biliousness, and effectually cure Disordered Stomach, Liver Complaint and Sick Headache. Sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by druggists generally.

Sterling's Ambrosia.—In consequence of the very great increase in the demand for Sterling's Ambrosia—which no lady who has once tested it, and proved it effects on her hair, would willingly be without as an article of the first importance in the mysteries of the toilet—the proprietor has been necessitated, feeling that he had more on his hands than he could possibly attend to, to dispose of one-half of his interest to Mr. Joseph H. Swift, for, we have been given to understand, the sum of fifty thousand dollars. The new co-proprietor of the Ambrosia is a gentleman of fine business experience, and will, in conjunction with the efforts of Dr. Sterling, make the preparation even more popular, if that be possible, than it is now. We wish the new firm all the success which their energetic habits and sterling merits of the Ambrosia justly command.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

Dr. H. H. STERLING & CO., No. 493 Broadway.
DR. H. H. STERLING AND JOSEPH H. SWIFT,
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
D. S. BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.
A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots

and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety of our own manufacture.
SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Sewing-Machines for sale at No. 935 Broadway, near 22d-st. Embroidering, braiding, and every description of machine-sewing done in the best manner. Machines, with experienced operators, sent to families, by the day or week.

"In Hoc Vinces."

ROMAINE'S
CRIMEAN BITTERS.

This invaluable preparation was first used, in a modified form, in French army hospitals during the late Crimean war, (hence its name,) when its efficacy was fully demonstrated, not only as a preventive of several diseases incident to camp life, but as an efficient Tonic and Alterative; and, notwithstanding testimonials of an undoubted character were furnished us that it had been subjected to severe tests, and to a considerable degree in private practice also, the proprietors deemed it prudent, before its general introduction to the American public, to test it by the same ordeals here as those to which it had been subjected abroad. Previous to this, however, it was submitted for examination, as well as recombination, to two of our most distinguished analytical chemists, viz: Dr. James R. Chilton and Julius G. Pohle, both long and well-known residents of New-York, whose joint certificate is annexed, which, at a glance, will assure the most sceptical of its great medicinal virtues.

This certificate is of more than ordinary significance, from the fact that the late Dr. Chilton was a graduate many years since of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, then in Barclay-st., New-York, practiced medicine for a brief time, after which gave his attention almost exclusively to analytical chemistry, and was a member of the New-York State Medical Society up to the time of his decease. Dr. Pohle is of German birth, of large attainments in general science, and well known in this City for his skill in chemical analysis.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1863.

From a knowledge of the ingredients and their proportions entering into the composition known as "Romaine's Crimean Bitters," we are enabled to speak of it in terms of high commendation. Peruvian bark being one of its principal constituents, together with herbs, roots and extracts having decidedly medicinal properties, we have no hesitation in recommending it to physicians and the public generally as an invigorating tonic, intended to stimulate the digestive organs.

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37, 62, 42, 22, 1, 74, 56, 75, 39, 73, 31, 67, 27, 63.
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STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL
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For TUMORS, SWELLINGS, DROPSIES, ABSCESSES, WENS, ETC., their dispersion and cure is certain, though of years standing.

They cure all forms of DEBILITY and WEAKNESS, as well as irregular secretions.

They convert PHLEGM and the acrid secretions of the THROAT, LUNGS or of CATARRH into gases, and give strength to the consumptive.

They cause a natural secretion of the saliva of the bowels, preventing habitual or chronic CONSTIPATION, and every form of PILES.

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Its value is so well known to our readers that we will only offer brief testimonials.

☞ I can speak positively in favor of the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon (*Marshall's.*) In fact, it is infallible in cases of female weakness, and has effected many remarkable cures.
MASON R. LYONS,
Elkader, Iowa, March 21, 1864.

☞ I have taken the Graefenberg Uterina Catholicon, and think it a great medicine.
MRS. L. C. JACKSON,
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☞ For all complaints peculiar to females, (irregularities, prolapsus, leucorrhœa, &c.,) and female weakness, the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon (Marshall's) has proved a most certain and valuable remedy.
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☞ **The above Catholicon** ☜
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WM. G. ANGELL, Providence, R. I.
R. CORNELL WHITE, New-York.

President—J. SMITH BRIGGS.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—J. S. WOODWARD.
Mining Superint't—CHAS. H. BRIGGS.

Office No. 25 CLIFF-ST., New-York.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

5. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the (NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT is sues.

BANKS, BAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES; collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

U. S. 5 PER CENT.

10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand for immediate delivery, an assortment of bonds of this new loan.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

JERSEY CITY BONDS,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
COUPONS PAYABLE 1ST OF OCTOBER AND APRIL, IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.

LOANS ON BONDS AND MORTGAGES AT Six per Cent. interest will be made by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York. Apply at their office, No. 84 Broadway.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

10-40
SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.
H. J. MESSINGER, Banker, No. 139 Broadway.
The usual commission of ½ allowed to banks and bankers.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 BROADWAY.
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS. A liberal commission will be allowed parties subscribing at this Bank. D. L. ROSS, President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

GARRISON'S MINING COMPANY.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
Certificates for Stock are now ready at the office of the company, No. 29 William-st., where the prospectus and reports, and specimens of the ores taken at the depths of 20, 40, 60, 80 and 100 feet, may be seen.
C. G. MEASE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cor. Greenwich and Fulton-sts.,
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, held on Tuesday, 12th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz:

Leonard Kirby,	Thos. C. Goetchius,	Geo. W. Elder,
D. R. Martin,	J. H. Huddleston,	Jas. C. Gulick,
W. B. Skidmore,	Samuel Hanna,	Thomas Reed,
John Castree,	John Keyser,	O. W. Bird,
A. Rutherford,	Moses W. Fish,	Daniel L. Ross,
Geo. W. Savage,	Joseph Colwell,	G. O. Yvelin,
Henry Elsworth,	John Hustace,	W. W. Price,
Thomas Paton,	Joel D. Hunter,	S. T. Knapp,
C. H. Loutre,	Aaron Claflin,	Wm. W. Bruce,
Rutsen Suckley,	Effingham Cock,	Geo. Opdyke,
Wilson G. Hunt,	C. H. Ludington,	W. F. Havemeyer,
W. A. Fowler,	Ezra Wheeler,	Harvey Weed,
Daniel Drew,	Fred. Lacey,	Nath. Smith,
David Wagstaff,	L. A. Jacobus,	John Romer.
J. M. Benedict,	Thos. T. Buckley,	B. Throckmerton,
L. M. Luther,	M. B. Carpenter,	E. R. Livermore,
John J. Morris,	Robt. McLaughlin,	

and the following gentlemen, viz:
Chas. E. Crehan. Francis Jenkins. Hector Armstrong, were elected Inspectors for the next election, and at a subsequent meeting of the Board Leonard Kirby, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.
CLEVELAND, March 28, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

FINANCIAL.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT LOAN.
UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on bonds not over $100 annually and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either registered or coupon bonds, as they may prefer.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hundred dollars, ($100,) five hundred dollars, ($500,) one thousand dollars, ($1,000,) five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) and coupon bonds of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hundred dollars, ($100,) five hundred dollars, ($500,) and one thousand dollars, ($1,000.)

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their bonds draw interest from March 1 or September 1, as the case may be, by paying the accrued interest in coin, (or United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions, I will issue my certificate of deposit therefor in duplicate, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, with a letter stating the kind, (registered or coupon,) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

A commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to those subscribing for others or resale. The delivery of these bonds have commenced, and will be continued promptly.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD COMPANY
(110 miles long)
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FOR $1,000,000.
FOR SALE BY MARIE & KANZ, NO. 27 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The undersigned now offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad Company, (Ezra P. Prentice, President,) redeemable in New-York July 1, 1888, and convertible into stock at par within ten years.

The Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York City. They are executed to Daniel Drew and Alfred Van Santvoord, Trustees, and secured by a mortgage which "covers the whole of the said road, including the right of way, necessary real estate, superstructure, franchises and appurtenances belonging to, or to belong to the company; and is the first and preferred lien thereon, except that one other mortgage, directed by a special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York to be executed to the City of Albany, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of $1,000,000 of bonds, to be issued by the said city as a loan in aid of the said road, which two mortgages are by the terms of the said act entitled to an equality of lien."

The length of road is 140 miles, entirely within the State of New-York, extending from the City of Albany to Binghamton on the Erie Railway, through a rich and productive region, forming valuable connections with other railroads at its two termini, and opening another avenue from the coal regions.

The first division of thirty-five miles from Albany to Schoharie has recently been opened for business; that portion from Schoharie to Oneonta, Otsego County, forty-five miles, has been let, and is now in progress; the balance is nearly ready for letting, and proposals are now advertised for grading and bridging fifty miles beyond Oneonta.

The cost of the first division, including rolling stock, is about $1,000,000, in addition to which $300,000 have been expended on the balance of the line; total expended to Jan. 1, 1864, $1,345,496.

The means of the company to complete the road, including what is already expended, are $2,600,000, individual and town subscriptions to the stock, of which $1,140,000 have been already paid in; $1,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds; $1,000,000 Albany City Loan, and $500,000 appropriated by the State of New-York, and payable one-half when the road is completed to Cobbleskill, forty miles; the balance when completed eighty miles—to Oneonta; total, $4,500,000. Estimated cost of the road when completed, $4,500,000, or about $32,000 per mile. The joint mortgages to secure the bonds issued by the company, and the bonds to be issued by the City of Albany, together $2,000,000, constitute a total lien of $14,300 per mile.

MARIE & KANZ.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank will receive subscriptions on account of
UNITED STATES BONDS,
authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at 5 per cent. a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes or the notes of National Banks, adding 50 per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March, until the day of subscription and payment; or subscriptions can be made, bearing interest from date, without the payment of interest from the 1st of March, and premium thereon.

The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this bank.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Capital.....$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the
NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,
issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS

redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

UNITED STATES GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Organized under the laws of the State of New-York. Capital stock $1,500,000 in 7,500 shares of $20 each.

TRUSTEES,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., New-York.
WM. A. BOOTH, New-York.
W. B. SCOTT, New-York.
JAMES D. FISH, New-York.
W. B. OGDEN, Chicago.
H. H. BOODY, New-York.
LOWELL HOLBROOK, New-York.

OFFICERS.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., President.
H. H. BOODY, Vice-President.
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary and Treasurer.
J. H. SCUDDER, Counsel.

Books of subscription for the sale of 37,500 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at the office of H. T. MORGAN & CO., No. 36 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 3 o'clock P. M. of the same day. Should a larger number of shares than that above indicated be subscribed for, they will be allotted by the Trustees.

Subscription price $10 per share, payable $3 at the time of subscribing, the balance on the call of the Treasurer.

The Trustees will reserve $125,000 as a working capital.

W. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., President.

NEW-YORK, April 13, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen:

Timothy G. Churchill,	A. L. Sayre,
George Opdyke,	B. H. Van Auken,
Montagnie Ward,	Elias G. Brown,
Eben Sutton,	Richard S. Panner,
Joseph W. Meeks,	Dexter A. Hawkins,
Wilson G. Hunt,	E. F. Fabbri,
Daniel Butterfield,	James Otwell,
Elliot C. Cowdin,	Enoch Chamberlain,
Edwin O. Tufts, of Boston,	Thomas P. Way,
John L. Hasbrouck,	Lloyd L. Briston,
James English,	Charles B. Churchill,
Isaac N. Seymour,	Geo. F. Codington, Jr.,
John Gibney,	Theo. B. Woolsey,
John Armstrong,	Edward Cothout,
Charles Denison,	Charles M. Castlin,
George B. Satterlee,	John De Rnyter,
A. M. C. Smith,	Wm. H. Lee,
James A. Timpson,	George L. Kingeland,
Francis Leland,	Otto Loeschigk,
Edward Satterlee,	Wm. S. Opdyke,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Timothy G. Churchill, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, April 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND ON STOCK.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of (2½) TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, for the quarter ending 31st March last, and out of the net earnings of said quarter, payable (free of Government taxi on and after the 15th day of May proximo, at the general office of the company, in the City of Pittsburgh, to the stockholders whose stock stands on the books there, at the agency of the company. (Winslow, Lanier & Co.,) No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, to the stockholders whose stock stands upon the books there.

The transfer books of the company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 2d day of May, and remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 17th day of May thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., N. Y., April 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY, held the 28th ultimo, the following persons were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz.:

W. F. Palmer,	Sidney Mason,	John Stewart,
Rufus L. Lord,	Peter Cooper,	W. W. DeForest,
Thos. Barron,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jas. B. Johnson,
Richard Tighe,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Henry Ballis,
Henry Elsworth,	James Colles,	Rich. Mortimer,
Aug. H. Ward,	L. S. Suares,	R. H. Browne,
E. D. Morgan,	John Caswell,	Ed. J. Woolley.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. F. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SAN ANTONIO
SILVER MINING COMPANY,
OF ARIZONA.

60,000 SHARES—NOMINAL PAR, $50 EACH.
40,000 ONLY TO BE SUBSCRIBED FOR,

ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF MINING CLAIMS AND PROPERTY IN ARIZONA.

TRUSTEES.
SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., President of the Quicksilver Mining Co.
ANTHONY W. MORSE, Esq., of Morse & Co.
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq., of Charles H. Marshall & Co.
FREDERIC C. GEBHARD, Esq., of Schuchardt & Gebhard.
MATT ELLIS, Esq., of Boston.
JAY CADY, Esq., of Schenectady.

PRESIDENT.
SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq.
TREASURER.
CHARLES LAMSON, Esq.
BANKERS.
MESSRS. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.
ATTORNEYS.
MESSRS. FOSTER & THOMSON.

Books of subscription for the purchase of Shares of this Company at $25 a share, are open at our office; $5 payable at the time of subscription, and the balance on May 2, 1864.

Attention is called to the letter of Sam. F. Butterworth, Esq., who has lately visited the property of the company.

MORSE & CO.,
No. 24 William-st., New-York.

APRIL 5, 1864.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

I visited this Mine in the month of December, 1863, accompanied by Guido Kustel, the most distinguished Metallurgist and Mining Engineer on the Pacific coast, for many years the Manager of the Ophir Works, and author of a valuable treatise on the "Processes of Silver and Gold Extraction," recently published in California. My opinion of the value and quality of this Mine is based on information derived from this gentleman, and on my own observations at the Mine.

The Mine is situated in Arizona, about three miles north of the northern boundary line of Sonora, and five miles distant from the celebrated Mowry Silver Mines; it is accessible at all seasons of the year, either by the way of Los Angelos, Libertad, or Guaymas. But little work has been done in developing the mine; enough, however, to discover the width and extent of the lode and determine the quality and value of the ores.

Where the croppt is sunk the vein is from four to six feet wide between lime-rock and garnet, running east and west, and exhibits galena or sulphuret of lead, carbonate of lead, zinc-blend and copper-pyrites; the richest is the sulphuret of lead, assaying one hundred and fifty-five dollars per ton; the vein has been prospected about half a mile. Mr. Kustel, in a letter addressed to the San Francisco owners, says: "The San Antonio lode appears, where the shaft is sunk, a good wide vein of ore, easy to reduce by fire, and will pay on an average, according to the proportions of the different metals, from seventy to ninety dollars per ton."

I believe there is no abundant supply of this ore, and that by an expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money, the mine can be put in a condition to produce 40 tons per day; if this ore averages only $80 per ton, the gross product of the mine would exceed $3,000 per day; the entire cost of mining and reducing a ton of this ore will not exceed twenty dollars.

On the premises, about 200 yards from San Antonio lode, in a N. E. direction, there is a very rich copper lode, six feet wide; the ores which we obtained from this lode, considered a fair average, assayed 80 per cent of copper and $76 in silver. Miners can be obtained in any number in the immediate vicinity, at about $10 per month.

The reduction works of the mine are three miles distant from the mine, consisting of a small engine and two furnaces. There is an abundance of wood and water for all purposes on the property.

I consider the San Antonio a very valuable Silver Mine. If worked with skill and energy, it will produce most satisfactory results.

SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH.

PACIFIC QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

40,000 SHARES, NOMINAL PAR.....$100 EACH
20,000 SHARES OFFERED ON SUBSCRIPTION, AT..... 50 EACH

$400,000 IN CASH RESERVED AS THE WORKING CAPITAL.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company will be opened on the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the office of the undersigned.

Five dollars on each share will be paid at the time of subscribing, for which certificates will be issued entitling the owner to the shares, provided a further payment of $10 be made on the 28th instant, and $35 per share, with interest, be paid at or before the times when called for by the Trustees.

TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BOND, New-York,
A. A. SUMNER, New-York,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, New-York,
JOSEPH B. STEWART, Washington City,
Gen. JOHN B. FRISBIE, California.

TREASURER.
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN.

SOLICITORS.
WHEELER & ARMSTRONG, in New-York.
CASSERLY & BARNES, in San Francisco.

No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1864.

In calling the attention of our friends and correspondents to the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company, we beg to add the following statement, which is furnished to us from reliable sources.

The property of the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company comprises the Cinnabar Claims of twenty small companies consolidated. The claims thus united, cover over three continuous miles in length of the Mammoth Ledge, in Napa County, California, about seventy miles northeast of San Francisco. The richness of the Cinnabar is proved by the assay of Prof. Kent, of the United States Assay Office; a specimen assayed by him yielded 69 6-10 per cent. of quicksilver. The quicksilver mines of the world are limited in the principal supply thus far having been drawn from those of Almaden, in Spain, Idria, in Austria, and the New Almaden mines, in California. The mines of the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company give promise of richness equal to the best of these, and worked with ample capital, of equal success. The want of capital has alone prevented their earlier development.

Of the great and increasing demand for Quicksilver, it is quite unnecessary to speak; nor of the large returns made by the few known mines of Cinnabar.

Every new mine, of gold or silver, creates an increased demand; and the small cost of this great property, free from incumbrance, on the terms offered, viz., only $2,000,000, for the property, with $100,000 in cash on hand, places it in a most favorable position.

A number of specimens taken by John T. Howard, Esq., of Brooklyn, from various parts of the ledge, can be seen at our office.

Very respectfully,
STIMSON, FRONK & CO.

BLACK HAWK
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

MINES—BOBTAIL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.

CAPITAL 50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
F. H. JUDD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
GEO. BLISS, Jr., New-York.
O. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWETT, Washington.
CARLOS PIERCE, Boston.

President—F. H. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MYLO LEE.
OFFICE NO. 25 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.

HARTFORD MINING COMPANY,
MICHIGAN.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

20,000 SHARES, $25 PER SHARE.

WORKING CAPITAL IN THE TREASURY, $30,000.

The subscribers, as the only authorized Agents, offer for sale a limited amount of this Copper Stock, *at one-half its par value*, or $12 50 per share.

Exhibits of the Company's valuable property will be furnished on application.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

U. S. "10-40" LOAN.
Subscriptions received
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the Hertford Mining Company, of Michigan, will be held at their business office, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing said company.

GAYLORD CHURCH, } Corporators.
WM. A. RICHMOND }
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1864.

MINING STOCKS.

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at its agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

OFFICE OF WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
No. 49 WALL-ST.

WE ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE SUBscriptions for the
UNITED STATES 10-40 LOAN AT PAR.
The usual one-eighth allowed to bankers and brokers. Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE ANTHRACITE
GAS LIGHTING AND HEATING
COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

WM. H. APPLETON,
President.

WM. H. APPLETON, O. D. F. ORANY,
ABRAHAM M. COZZENS,
Trustees.

Capital, $3,000,000; Shares, $100 each.

Books of subscription for 20,000 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at our office on SATURDAY, April 16.

The Common Council has granted to the company the right to lay pipes and mains throughout the entire City of New-York.

Ten per cent. payable on subscription; the balance in installments as the work progresses.

JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$1,500,000
SHARES.....$10 each.

The property of this Company is situated in Gilpin County, Colorado Territory, and consists of 600 feet of mining claims on the following rich gold bearing lodes in Nevada, district, viz.:

"ALPS" and "CALIFORNIA."

These claims are among the very richest and best in Colorado.

An ample cash capital of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS has been subscribed for at par.

The books open for subscription to a limited number of shares, at $5 per share, at the office of E. T. H. GIBSON, Esq., No. 54 William-st., to-day at 11 o'clo. kf

OFFICERS.
E. T. H. GIBSON, President.
H. V. POOR, Secretary and Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.
N. B. Palmer.
Cornelius S. Bushnell.
Henry J. Bigalow.
Henry V. Poor.
E. T. H. Gibson.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given...that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Mariposa Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of deciding upon the increase, and increasing the amount of the capital stock of the said Company, by an addition of twenty thousand shares to the one hundred thousand shares already issued, making, with such increase, a total capital of one hundred and twenty thousand shares, at the par value of one hundred dollars a share, amounting, altogether, to twelve millions of dollars, in order that the floating debt of the company may be paid, and the mining and other resources of its estate may be more completely and expeditiously developed.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAMES HOY,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
Majority of the Trustees.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
Purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$249,998 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,002 258 59	
Total amount of premiums		$3,252,256 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments		$2,362,842 02
Losses paid during the year	$1,021,150 50	
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,628 19	1,225,778 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	$1,137,063 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862	117 68	1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		441,206 49
In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:		
Profits to be divided	$695,974 52	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of returns, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864	269,614 80	426,359 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		57,895 20
		$368,464 52
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		1,747 20
		$366,717 32
Of this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent		115,000 00
		256,717 32
There will also be a Scrip Dividend, navable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 26 per cent.		
Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes		1,313 50
		$255,403 82
Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent.		255,000 00
Undivided Balance		$403 82
The Company have the following Assets:		
United States, New-York City and other Stocks		$330,375 00
Accrued Interest. Gold at market value,		
Salvages and other Securities		714,992 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand		651,517 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes		1,413,570 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies. Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company		30,374 44
Total amount of Assets		$3,140,930 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DAN'L W. TELLER.
} Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificates of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, Jr.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES RICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE MYERS,
WM. H. HAILSEY,	S. N. DERRICK,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID J. ELY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. P. DESHON,	WM. H. POPHAM,
O. L. NIMS,	B. C. MORRIS, Jr.,
M. F. MERICK,	EZRA NYE,
WM. B. OGDEN,	HENRY J. CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
B. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICH,	J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—All of the property of this company is advertised to be sold May 5, 1864. The undersigned have been appointed a committee to purchase at said sale, for the use and benefit of those only who assign and surrender their stock and bonds to them previous to May 1, 1864, and who make the required money payments. Bond and stockholders who desire us to act for them should call at once at our office. Nos. 76 and 77 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 6.

JOHN LOWREY,
SAMUEL MARSH,
BREESE J. STEVENS

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cincinnati, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

E. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GEORMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE WEST
is 90 miles shorter to Cincinnati; one change of cars.
is 31 miles shorter to Cleveland; one change of cars.
is 86 miles shorter to Chicago; one change of cars.
is 55 miles shorter to St. Louis; two changes of cars.
Office No. 271 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
11 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
3:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connection at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden, &c. Freight received at foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) at 11:02 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 7 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M train through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:26 P. M.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED!

Ignorance Exposed: Fallacies Unmasked!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 90th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations (cloth,) upon nervous debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases and their consequences. The author's new, unrivaled facts and voluntary treatment, &c., all should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, for $1, or consult the DOCTOR, No. 173 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In his extensive practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee cures in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without nursing or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 183. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill shall secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No 1, and can never fail, as safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office. N. B.—Those who prefer an infallible, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by one of their own sex.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London, to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y

ONA NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By O. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

The author may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, on [illegible] after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of DR. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st. N. Y.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES:

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	Saturday, April 23.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking.	Saturday, May 7.
LOUISIANA	2,876	Smellie.	Saturday, May 21.
WESTMINSTER	—	—	Saturday, June 4.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships. They have extra water-tight compartments, and class in first class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$100 / $85} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....Saturday.....April 23
and every Succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
SATURDAY, April 23, at NOON.
The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to
B. N. CARRINGTON,
Corner of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The fast and elegant United States mail steamship CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. No freight received, or bills lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND GLASGOW.
The fine fast-sailing A 1 Clyde built and favorite steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. Caird, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, April 23, from Pier No. 47 North River. This steamer is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.
Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions:
First cabin.....$75 | Intermediate.....$40
Second cabin.....60 | Steerage.....35
payable in currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MacDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via HAVANA,
To sail on SATURDAY, April 30, at 3 P. M.
The U. S. M. side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR
will sail as above, from Pier No. 47, North River, foot of Houston-st.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, May 14, 1864.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on Wednesday next, 20th inst. A steamboat will ply between the company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 12 to 2 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The AUSTRALASIAN will sail 4th May.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE NEW U. S. mail steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. Gager, will leave Pier No. 50 North River on SATURDAY, April 23, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

COTTON CARDS.—FOR SALE LOW, FIVE new cotton cards, (Oambrill & Burgee's patent,) new oaking ground and ready to run; also, one lapper, one picker and one grinder, with all the shafting, pullies, &c. These cards will do double the work of any other, and will answer for wool. Apply to JOHN HIGGINS, Lovejoy's Hotel, Park-row.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP—Suitable for a manufactory or propeller. Cylinder 22 by 24 inches. Can be run at over 100 horse power. Has never been used. Address J. R. P., Box No. 2,760 New-York Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH H. COLTON, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM D. COOKE, Defendant.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—United States original stamp, Internal Revenue.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City and County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 65 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this Summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated February 4, 1864.
EDWARD VAN NESS, No. 65 Wall-st,
Mh20-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorney.

STATIONERY.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG'S
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
No. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Loolow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL—FOR BLACKSMITHS —superior article, free from all impurities, now discharging from schooner L. P. Smith, foot Market-st., East River. For sale by AARON SWARTS, No. 90 East Broadway.

MRS. M. Y. BROWN'S "METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY," for Deafness, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Diseased Eyes, and all diseases of Head, Throat, &c., &c. Can be obtained at her principal offices, No. 25 Bond-st., (after May 1, No. 13 Bond-st.,) New-York, and No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia. Also of druggists generally. Price $5. No medicine poured down the throat—no boring with instruments.

FAIRS.

MARYLAND STATE FAIR
FOR
THE BENEFIT
OF THE
UNITED STATES SANITARY AND CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONS.

The Maryland State Fair will be opened with appropriate ceremonies, at the Maryland Institute, in the City of Baltimore, on MONDAY, 18th of April, at 6¾ P. M., a day ever memorable for the first assault and misstreatment of the soldiers of the sister State of Pennsylvania marching over the common highway of the Republic, to the defence of the Capital of our common country, and the prelude to the atrocities committed in our streets against the patriot sons of Massachusetts on the 19th.

Although her soil has been seared and furrowed by the thread of rebel armies, the daughters of Maryland will not yield to those of any State in placing upon the altar of their beloved country a tribute to the brave defenders of their homes and firesides. Although they may not reach the brilliant results attained in the favored cities of the East and West, valued in money, they will not concede to any a greater degree of devotion to the sublime labor of love exhibited by the agents of the Sanitary Commission, and its no less zealous companion the Christian Commission, on every battle-field. Not only has the soldier, bleeding and dying in defence of the eternal right of man to self-government, been assisted and comforted, but the wind of adversity has been tempered to the misguided men who have taken up arms to effect its overthrow.

Contributions in money and goods are earnestly solicited from our merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers and others, and can be addressed to any of the Managers, or sent to the hall of the Institute, on and after WEDNESDAY, April 13, where they will be received and taken charge of by the Hall Committee.

The various Express Companies will transport articles free of charge.

The programme of the ceremonies of inauguration of the Fair will be announced hereafter.

Tickets of admission to the main hall of the Institute can be had at the following places, on and after WEDNESDAY, April 13, viz:

Messrs. Cushior & Bailey's, No. 202 W. Baltimore-st.
Messrs. Canfield, Bros. & Co.'s, corner Baltimore and Charles-st.
Mr. James S. Waters, No. 168 W. Baltimore-st.
Messrs. Chas. Reese & Co., corner Madison and Eutaw sts.
Messrs Armstrong & Berry, No. 156 W. Baltimore-street, and at the Ticket Office of the Institute, on and after 18th April, and at following prices
Single Tickets—For the first evening.....$1.00
Single Tickets—After the first evening.....25
Season Tickets—Good for the entire week of the Fair, only for the first evening.....1.00
Season Tickets—Issued to ladies having charge of tables, &c., and their designated assistants only, and good for the entire week, including the first evening.....1.00

No season tickets are transferable, or allowed to be used except by those to whom issued. Ladies having charge of tables, &c., will please hand in, as soon as practicable, at the store of Messrs. Cushings & Bailey, and addressed to the "Joint Executive Committee," a list of names and the number of tickets desired by them, as above.

There will be an exhibition of rare and valuable Paintings in the Rooms of the School of Design of the Institute, for which season tickets will be issued at the above places for 50 cents; single tickets 25 cents. Other exhibitions, of Tableaux, &c., will be announced, as arrangements are perfected.

Arrangements have been made with the various rail road companies and steamboat lines running into the City, by which tickets will be issued (with admission coupons attached) at greatly reduced rates of fare.

The Public School Commissioners, have announced a holiday to the scholars for the afternoons of Thursday and Friday, April 21 and 22.

Articles purchased will not be removed until after the first evening of the Fair; by this feature an opportunity will be offered to all to see the rare and beautiful articles as first arranged.

A daily newspaper will be published and sold at the Fair.

Meals can be obtained at all hours at the Lunch Rooms, and also at the "New-England Kitchen," which is expected to be one of the most interesting features of the Fair.

The Music for the Fair will be under the direction of Professor Deems.

The Fair will be opened at 10 o'clock on each morning; the Drum Corps will beat the "tattoo" at 10½ P. M.—"taps" at 11, when it is expected that the Rooms will be immediately vacated.

MANAGERS:

Gentlemen's Organization.	*Ladies' Organization.*
PRESIDENT.	PRESIDENT.
WM. J. ALBERT.	MRS. GOV. BRADFORD.

JOINT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Gen. John S. Berry, Ch'n.	Mrs. Alex. Turnbull, Ch'n.
Joseph H. Meredith,	Mrs. Chas. A. Bowen,
Gerard T. Hopkins,	Mrs. Lincoln Phelps,
James Carey Coale,	Mrs. Wm. J. Albert,
Thomas J. Morris,	Mrs. Alpheus Hyatt,
George Gildersleeve,	Mrs. Camillus Kidder,
James W. Tyson,	Mrs. Jno. D. Mason,
James D. Mason,	Mrs. John S. Berry,
John W. Randolph.	Mrs. Charles Spilker.

LADIES' COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.
MRS. ROYAL T. CHURCH, Chairman.
TREASURER.
HENRY JANES, of E. Fratt & Bro.
SECRETARY.
JAMES CAREY COALE.
FINANCE COMMITTEE.
HON. THOMAS SWANN, Chairman.
COMMITTEE ON THE FINE ARTS.
GEORGE B. COALE, Chairman.
COMMITTEE ON BOOKS AND DECORATIONS.
WOODWARD ABRAHAMS, Chairman.
COMMITTEE ON ORDER.
SEBASTIAN F. STREETER, Chairman.
COMMITTEE ON LECTURES.
Hon. HUGH L. BOND, Chairman.

[Newspapers throughout the State and elsewhere favorable to the humane cause will confer a favor upon the Managers by copying in whole or in part.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
IN AID OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Committee on Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Watches, acknowledge the following additional donations:

Amount previously reported	$28,631 00
George C. Allan	506 00
Gorham & Co.	283 00
Lionel Jacobs	150 00
J. H. Johnston	120 00
Tift, Whiting & Co.	112 00
Pratt, South & Co.	108 75
Middleton & Pooler	100 00
L. & A. Mathey	100 00
E. B. Malthy	100 00
Tobias Lyon	100 00
Jacques Schleh	100 00
J. Loiseff, Boston	60 00
Piera A. Guy	50 00
J. A. Abry	40 00
Rathbourn & Richards, Providence	31 94
G. J. Mix & Co.	30 00
F. W. Cooper	30 00
Kidney, Cann & Johnston	30 00
H. L. Matile, Locle, Switzerland	30 00
Charles F. Tissot & Sou, Locle, Switzerland	27 00
W. H. Frasse	20 00
J. Stern	15 00
A. Guinard	10 00
Total	$30,884 69

[*To be Continued.*]

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
MACHINERY.

For sale, in the department for machinery, at reasonable prices, steam engines, oscillating, reciprocating and direct acting, from 3 to 20 horse-power. Steam punches, drills, planing machines, hammers, &c., &c.

All kinds of steam gauges, vacuum gauges, salinometers, hot water thermometers, governors, steam injectors, and all other fitting appurtenances to steam machinery.

Steam caldrons and boilers, steam pumps, hydrants, stop valves, hydraulic jacks, &c. Iron castings, settees and dumb-bells. Bolts, washers, &c., &c.

Various iron and wood working machines to be driven by hand or steam power. Cotton gins, flax machines, &c., &c.

Two lots of assorted steel, India rubber packing belting, &c. A lot of other India rubber goods. Various clothes wringing and sewing machines, and other miscellaneous articles.

For prices, &c., apply at the desk.
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committees on Machinery.

P. S.—Machinery, tools, &c., received till the close of the fair.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Wishing to afford the opportunity of visiting the Fair to as many persons as possible, the managers have decided that the rate of admission on FRIDAY and SATURDAY shall be 25 cents. In order to accommodate the crowd that will be present, it is requested and expected that season tickets shall not be used on those days. The holders of season tickets having already obtained admission for a longer time than was originally promised, the managers hope that no one will attempt to evade the above request. The price of admission per day, on Friday will be 50 cents. The Public Schools are admitted this week, but they leave the buildings before the hour of opening to the public. Auction sales of goods will be held every evening, at the 14th-st. buildings, and on Friday and Saturday, at the Union-square buildings.

GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

THE FINANCE COMMITETE, APPOINTed on the part of the Fire Department for the Metropolitan Fair, beg leave to inform those who intend making donations in money through them for this great national object, that those authorized to receive contributions in the different companies, will be furnished with certificates from this Committee. Donations will also be received by either of the undersigned, who will duly acknowledge the same.

EDWD D. GARESCHE, Chairman, No. 3 Broad-st.
CHAS. McDOUGALL, No. 81 Front-st.
GEORGE T. HOPE, No. 102 Broadway.
FRANCIS H. MACY, No. 1-9 Front-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 146 Pearl-st.
GEORGE W. LANE, No. 93 Front-st.
Z. L. FERMAN, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOSIAH HEDDEN, No. 59 Broadway.
New-York, Feb. 20, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the METROPOLITAN FAIR ASSOCIATION are requested to present them to BENJAMIN COLLINS, Assistant Secretary United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway.

All bills presented for payment must be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman of the Committee ordering the expenditure.
ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TAMPAN, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

STEAMERS FOR SALE—THE NEW LIGHT-draft side-wheel steamer WARWENOCH; length 110 feet by 19½ feet beam, 5 feet 20 inches hold, two engines, 14 inch cylinder by 3½ feet stroke; ordinary draft of water, 30 inches. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
FAUST.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
BENEFIT OF SIG. BELLINI.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 20, at 8,
Thirty second performance of Gounod's new and brilliant Opera of
FAUST,
FAUST.
Margherita.....Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel.....Mlle. HENRIETTE SULZER
Faust.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Valentin.....Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Mephistopheles.....Herr JOS. HERMANNS
Wagner.....Sig. MULLER
Martha.....Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor.....Sig. J. NUNO.
THURSDAY, BENEFIT OF MME. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI.
LA TRAVIATA.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MLLE. SULZER.
FAUST. FAUST.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND GALA MATINEE,
In honor of the three hundredth anniversary of the BIRTH OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.
Secured seats and tickets may now be had for any of the above-named performances at the regular ticket offices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, APRIL 19, AT 8.
First time in Brooklyn of Meyerbeer's Grand Opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
With its magnificent mise en scene and unparalleled cast:
Alice.....Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
Isabella.....Miss LAURA HARRIS
Robert.....SIG. BRIGNOLI
Raimbault.....SIG. LOTTI
Bertram.....HERR HERMANNS
Helene.....Mlle. ERNESTINE
The incidental ballet will be executed by
Mlle. ERNESTINE,
And the Corps de Ballet under the direction of Sig. Ronzani.
Conductor.....SIG. J. NUNO
The sale of reserved seats and tickets commences this morning at the box-office of the Academy, Brooklyn; and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine, New-York.

MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS
OF
ROBERT HELLER.
AT HIS
SALON DIABOLIQUE.
AND
The PIANIST ILLUSIONIST,
ROBERT HELLER,
will continue his
SCIENTIFIC, AMUSING,
INCOMPREHENSIBLE
EVENINGS OF MUSIC AND MYSTERY;
SOIREES FANTASTIQUES A MUSICALES,
At No 685 Broadway,
EVERY EVENING.
Box office open from 10 to 4. Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
Third week of the engagement of the gifted young tragic artist,
MISS AVONIA JONES,
On TUESDAY EVENING, the 19th,
MISS AVONIA JONES
will present for the first time in New-York, her celebrated picture of
CAMILLE,
In which she achieved a success scarcely second to her wonderous personation of Medea, both in England and Australia. The piece will be carefully produced with a powerful cast, including Mr. Charles Barron and the leading members of the company.
In preparation Shakespeare's beautiful play of
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Due notice will be given of the next performance of MEDEA.
Also, in rehearsal, for early production, a Romantic Historical Drama, in four acts and eight tableaux, performed with great success in Europe, but never as yet played in New-York.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE.
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE
NEW TROUBLE STAR COMPANY.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.
The Proprietor has the pleasure to announce that the Executive Committee has accepted his proffer of a liberal percentage on the gross daily receipts, as his contribution, during the entire continuance of the fair; he, therefore, appeals to the public to aid him in rendering that contribution as large as possible. In order that
THE FAIR PERFORMANCES MAY
ECLIPSE ALL PRECEDENT,
A PERFECT HOST OF STARS
have been engaged in every department.
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC.
THE SEGRIST COMPANY, THE SAGRINO FAMILY, AND REMEMBER,
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF
THE PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS.
ALL OF WHOM WILL APPEAR
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
IN A BEWILDERING SERIES OF
MAMMOTH AND MATCHLESS PROGRAMMES.
NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES.
Reserved Stalls, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents. (children half price;) Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open afternoon at 1½; evening at 7½.

NOTICE.—THE LAST REHEARSAL OF THE united choirs for their grand concert to be given TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, the 20th inst., for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission fund, under the special patronage of the ladies of the Executive Committee of the Metpolitan Fair, will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at Dr. Chapin's Church, at 8 o'clock. Singers who take a part in this concert will please be punctual at the rehearsal, and those who may have copies of "Rossini's Stabat Mater" will please bring them. None but

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 18, 1864.

$10,000	U. S. 6s,'81,Co.	115	
17,000	do.....Ind	111	
30,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s C.	110	
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R.....ex-Int.	104	
4,000	U.S.5s,'65.Co....	100	
28,500	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct.&Ap.....	100	
124,000	U.S.6s.1-97.C.	99	
6,000	Mo.State 6s.....	71	
30,000	do.....	70	
10,000	Mo. 6s. issued to Pac.R.....	79¾	
$5,000	Ohio & Miss C.	45	
30,000	do.....	46	
30,000	do.....	47	
10,000	do.....	48	
30,000	Amer. Gold.....	170½	
100	Bank of Com'rce.	116½	
40	Mechanics' Bank...	120	
6	Am. Exc.Bank....	121	
50	Hanover Bank.....	105	
100	Canton Co.....	64	
200	do.....	63	
200	do.....d	60	
100	do.....	61	
300	do.....b30	66	
50	Del. & H. C. Co....	225½	
150	do.....	224	
1500	Cum. Coal Pf....	75	
100	do.....	76	
800	do.....	78¼	
1000	Quicksilv. Min....	72	
300	do.....	72	
600	do.....b3	73	
100	do.....	72¼	
100	do.....c	68	
200	Pacific M.S.Co....	221	
425	do.....	220	
100	do.....b10	223	
100	do.....	219	
300	do.....	219½	
350	do.....	219¾	
800	Mich. Cen. R.....	130	
200	do.....	130⅜	
700	do.....	133	
1100	do.....b10	134	
1350	N. Y. Cen.....	132	
100	do.....b3	132⅝	
500	do.....	131	
1500	do.....	131⅜	
200	do.....b30	135	
3600	Erie R.....	112	
1500	do.....	112⅞	
2200	do.....	113	
100	do.....	113¼	
100	do.....	112¾	
100	do.....h10	114	
200	do.....b30	115	
200	Hudson R.....	133	
100	do.....h7	134	
100	do.....h10	133	
300	do.....	131	
1400	do.....	130	
100	do.....b10	130	
100	do.....b10	129	
300	do.....	128	
350	do.....	127	
50	do.....s10	126	
400	do.....	126	
100	do.....	125	
100	do.....	124	
200	Harlem R.....	196	
1000	do.....	190	
300	do.....	191	
1000	do.....	194	
1200	do.....	195	
100	do.....s60	180	

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Trs.Notes 7 3-10 's, Oct. & Ap.	109	
5,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C...	110	
20,000	Ohio & M. C....	48	
15,000	do.....	49	
100	Canton Co....2days	50	
300	Cum. Coal Pri....	75	
200	do.....	69	
100	do.....	68	
100	do.....	70	
200	do.....	69¾	
100	Quicksil. M. Co....	60	
250	Pacific M. S. S. C.	218	
550	do.....	215	
900	N. Y. Cen. R.....	130	
200	do.....	131	
400	do.....	132	
650	do.....	131⅜	
250	Erie R.....	110	
1000	do.....	109	
300	Erie R. Pr.....	107	
100	Hud. R. R.....	122	
150	do.....	121¾	
300	do.....	121	
700	do.....	120	
200	Harlem R.....	180	
1400	do.....	183	
300	Reading R.....	125	
1500	do.....	127	
300	do.....	130	
300	do.....	131	
1000	do.....	132	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.....c	131	
350	do.....	131	
100	do.....e	130⅜	
1000	Erie R.....	110⅜	
100	do.....	110⅝	
100	do.....s3	110¾	
400	do.....	110⅞	
200	do.....	109¾	
300	do.....o	109	
200	do.....b3	109	
300	Erie R. Pr.....	104	
100	Reading R.....e	129	
200	do.....	129	
100	do.....c	127	
600	do.....	128	
700	do.....	128	
200	do.....c	126	
900	do.....	126⅜	
200	do.....c	126⅜	
100	do.....b3	127	
200	do.....	1 63⅜	
300	M. S. & N. I. R b3	93	
200	do.....c	91¾	
500	do.....o	90	
200	do.....	90¾	
500	Ill. Cen. R.....c	120	
200	do.....c	120⅝	
100	do.....c	121	
100	do.....b3	124	
700	Clev. & Pitts.....c	108	
500	do.....	105¾	
200	do.....b3	106	
300	do.....	105¾	
200	do.....c	105¾	

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

400	N. Y. Central.....	132½	
100	Erie R.....	112	
100	do.....	111	
500	do.....	111¾	
300	do.....	111¾	
200	a.....b3	111¾	
400	do.....s3	111¾	
400	do.....c	111¾	
100	Erie Pref.....b3	107	
100	do.....	106¾	
100	do.....s3	106¾	
150	Hudson R. R.....	124	
200	Harlem R.....s30	186	
200	do.....s60	186	
800	Reading R.....	130	
600	do.....	135¼	
100	an.....s3	135¼	
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	134	
200	dn.....	135	
100	do.....s	136	
300	M. S. & N. I. R...	93½	
1200	do.....	93	
100	do.....	92½	
200	do.....s3	92¾	
200	do.....b3	93¾	
500	do.....s3	92¾	
300	Ill. Cen. R.....	123	
900	do.....	125	
200	do.....s3	125	
100	do.....s10	125	
300	do.....	125¾	
200	do.....s3	125¾	
500	do.....	125⅝	

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$50,000	Am. Gold.....	170	
100,000	do.... offered payable in Greenbacks. Not sold.	168	
800	N. Y. Cen R.....	129	
300	do.....	129¾	
100	do.....	129¾	
100	Erie R.....	108	
1200	do.....	107⅜	
1700	do.....	107	
200	do.....	108⅛	
100	do.....b3	107	
50	do.....	107¾	
100	do.....b3	108	
800	Erie Pr.....	105¼	
100	Hud. R. R.....	121	
300	do.....	120	
200	Harlem R.....	186	
600	Reading R.....	130	
200	do.....	129	
200	do.....c	128⅝	
700	do.....	128	
200	do.....s3	126	
100	do.....	126¾	
100	do.....	126¾	
200	Galena R.....	116	
100	do.....	115⅝	
800	Clev. & T. R.....	145	
1400	do.....	143	
200	do.....	143⅜	
300	do.....b3	143	
300	do.....b3	144	
100	Rock Isl. R.....	110	
500	do.....s3	110	
1100	do.....	110⅜	
100	do.....s3	110⅜	
1900	Fort Wayne.....	95	
100	do.....b3	95	
100	do.....	94¾	
100	do.....	94¾	
100	Prairie du C.....	65⅝	
100	do.....	65¾	
10,000	O. & Miss. C....	49	
25,000	do.....	50	
800	Canton Co.....	47	
100	do.....s3	47	
800	do.....	50	
50	Cum. Coal.....	67	
100	do.....	68¾	
300	do.....	66	
200	Quick. M. Co.....	66	
100	do.....c	65	
200	do.....	64	
100	do.....c	65	
100	do.....	63	
100	no.....	61⅜	

MONDAY, April 18—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, April 16, 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of April 9:

Decrease in Loans	$5,329,493
Increase in Specie	763,383
Decrease in Circulation	24,861
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	2,162,230

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	April 16, 1864.	April 18, 1864.	April 9, 1864.
Capital	$69,128,000	$69,722,508	$69,722,508
Loans	169,632,822	196,703,699	204,033,192
Specie	36,761,696	21,557,670	20,924,287
Circulation	8,039,558	5,779,650	5,804,511
Gross Deposits	207,345,361	276,249,729	280,236,538
Exchanged	42,236,160	107,898,939	109,725,518
Undrawn	164,109,201	168,350,790	170,513,020
In Sub-Treasury	7,988,362	38,499,316	37,639,224

The Bank statement reflects the beginning of a sharp curtailment of Loans and Discounts—of Loans on Stock collateral especially. The Deposit line is also down two millions, while the Specie averege runs upon the free disbursements from the Treasury. The average is no donbt a rising one at Bank, as the Gold which left the Treasury on Friday and Saturday hut partially tells upon the present statement.

There is an extraordinary state of things in the Meney Merket, to-day. The Associated Baaks in the Clearing Honse appear to have brought themselves iato a complete *snarl* hy their actien at the close of February, forhidding further deposits of the Uaited States Currency with the Tressury Office on 5 per cent. iaterest, thirty days after ten daye' notice. Hitherto the Certificates of such deposits had been used as a clearing or selliag medium between each other, and the practice afforded a sure guaraaty, at all times, against any difficnlty in obtaining Greenhacks at the Trsasury, in csse of a financial storm, such as we are witaessing today, by reason of the negotistions of the Treasary, or aay other sudden cause of pressure. The arrangement was doubly convenient to the Associated Banks. It saved the risk of holding their surplus Legal Tender Moaey of every description, and it insured its prompt return hy Mr. CISCO, the Assistant Treasurer, with 5 per cent. Interest, on a few days' notice. Included in such Legsl Tender Money, to end from the Government was supposed to be the Notes of Circulation of the aew National Banks. These had not then appeared in the market, nor were they likely to appear ln sufficient smount to create the slightest distinction from Greenbacks for six months or more to come. But the Clearing-house managers are against the National Banking system. They were determined to put its Notes down—if they could—and beceuse of their recognition at the Treasury, they resolved to heve nothing more to do with Treasury Certificates of Deposit. The few that were still out for Clesring-house use have since heen collected, not so much, perhaps, from choice as from the necessity of the prevailing scarcity of Greenbacks.

The alternative of Treasury 5 ℔ cent. Certificates of Deposit hes made a very simple 5 ℔ ceat. token, calling for nothing ia the shape of Greenhacks until June next, when the first issue of Two Years Treasury Notes will pey half a year's interest. Thls token passes daily from the dehtor to the creditor Bank at the Clearing-honse, the Loen Committee of the Assosiation heing scarce of the securities npon which it is hased. The creditor Baak, however Incommoded with such tokeas bearing 5 ℔ cent., while money in the open market is worth from 7 to 14 ℔ cent., cannot demand a surrender of ths securities; end now thst the Government, by the ssle of the new 10-40 Loen, the ssle of Exchange on London, and the disposition of part of its lerge Gold bslances, all for Greenbacks, is testing the redundency of its curreacy et thia great moaey centre of the land, the New-York Associated Banks are brought to a *dead loch*. Ths Stock Exchsnge is in a panic, the like of which has not been witnessed since 1857. Gold is offered 1½@2 ℔ cent. lower for Greenbacke than it sold for Certified Checks upon the Banks. Government Bills on London ere a drug at the going rates, hecaase required to be paid for in Greenbecks, and confusion generally reigns through Wall and William streets. The auspension of Specie payments on Oct. 13, 1857, was scarcely equal, ia the iniensity, to the virtual suspension of Greenbsck payments on April 18, 1864! "*Old Greenback*," es the Secretsry of the Treasury is sometimes celled, will probebly be surprised to learn to-morrow thet his visit of lest week to look after his "redundant" currency in this market has produced such momentous consequences. His business was simply to order the prepsyment of his May interest in Gold, and to sell or otherwise dispose of, as the recent Act of Congress direcls, a few extra millione of Exchange and Gold. The demand for these was said to be urgent, the superabundance of Greenbacks said to he ruinous. Without pretending to traverse either hrsnch of this important information, he set about his work of relief in the quickest way possible, not mesniag or pretending to put forth the full strength of the Treasury at once. After a few deys' experience the plethora of Greenbacks eppesrs reelly to have disappeared. They were not plenty in Wall-atreet on Saturday. They were less so to-day.

The opening ecenee of panic on the Stock Exchange this morning were aggravsted, in the confusion and coasternation which they produced, by the annouacement at the close of the First Board thet Messrs. MORSE & Co., of late prominent *Bulls* in the Railway and Mining speculation, had suspended peyment. The event was not eltogether unexpected, but as it wss made known at the hegianing of busiaess, the supposition was indulged thet the firm would go through snother day. Another young house of ths regular Exchenge Board gave wey, and several active members of the Public Board were unable to respond to their contracts. Numerous other reports of failure were at one moment current on the Street, hut heyond nausual difficultes in getting checks certified at Bank, and making up Bank accounts, we believe that most of these ere, at least, premature. As to the condition of the Rsilway and other Share markets, which fell from *five to twenty-five per cent* from Saturday's sales, we can only point to the official list of sales at all the Boards.

At 4 o'clock there was appearance of substantial reaction, hnt soms improvemsnt on part of the list. The following figures are as near as we could get the rates, as compared with Saturday, same hour. The Gold market was neglected at both sessioas of the Stock Exchange. On the Street, the price was 168½@170 ℔ cent., a material differeace being made in favor of Greenback payments in place of Certified Bank Checks.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1861....	114	114	Mich. Central...	142	135
U. S. 5-20's.....	111	110	Mich Southern..	102	93
N. Y. Central....	137	132	Mich Guarant'd.	140	134
Erie.....	115¾	110⅜	Illinois Cen.....	133	125¾
Erie Preferred..	110	106⅜	Pittsburgh.....	130	109
Hudson.....	139	124	Fort Wayne.....	138	98
Pacific Mail.....	228	216	Rock Island.....	117½	115
Harlem.....	192	186	Galena.....	132	122
Canton.....	65	49	Reading.....	140	135
Treas. Cer. new..	99	99	Quicksilver.....	76⅜	64⅜
Toledo.....	147	146	Cum'land Coal..	80	74
Northwest.....	61	51	Mariposa.....	32½	33

The subscriptions to the 10-40 Popular Loan ware not all reported from the up-town National Banks:

At the Treasury	$207,200
First National Bank	207,000
Together	$414,200

The Customs paid in to-day amount to $921,000. The other transactions at the Treasury Office, including paymeats on the 1st May interest were very large.

We refer to the card of Messrs. ROBINSON & OODEN, late with Messrs. FISK & HATCH, as a new Commission Stock firm at No. 4 Broad-street.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railway for month of—

March, 1864, wers	$1,094,508 17
March, 1863, were	956,445 44
Increase	$138,062 73

Sales of Real Estate—APRIL 18.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

House and lot north side 12th-st., 42 feet 8 inches west of 2d-av..... $4,850
House and lot adjoining..... 4,950
House and lot adjoining..... 4,900
House and lot adjoining..... 5,300
House and lot adjoining..... 5,300
House and lot adjoining..... 5,900
House and lot adjoining..... 5,250
House and lot adjoining..... 5,250
House and lot adjoining..... 5,350
House and lot adjoining..... 5,300

BANKING AND FINANCIAL

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
(Late with Fisk & Hatch,)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street,
Two doors from wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Beads snd Gold bought and sold on commis-ion.

Quartermasters Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.

Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.

Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent Bonds of 1881.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.

ARTHUR ROBINSON. I. G. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:

NEW YORK:
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers.
Bank of the Commonwealth

PHILADELPHIA:
Jay Cooke, & Co., Bankers,
E. S. Whelen & Co., Bankers.

BOSTON:
Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the Revere Bank
Brewster, Sweet. & Co., Bankers.

WASHINGTON:
Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.
J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

[Advertisement.]

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "BROWN'S Bronchial Troches," a simple remedy which has relieved thousands, and which is in almost every case effectnal.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK CLINICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 40½ St. Mark's-place.

This Institution, devoted to the treatment of the higher diseases of certain diseases, is now firmly established as the first in America. All communications should be addressed to WM. TRIPP, Resident Physician.

[Advertisement.]

A SETTLED POINT.—The whole world is awaiting the issue of the Spring campaign in Virginia, anxious to see whether GRANT will whip LEE or LEE will ont-generel GRANT. Heanwhile the point is settled, once and forever, that the new Spring style of gentlemen's hats, just brought ont by KNOX, No 212 Broadwsy, corner of Fulton-street, has never been equaled in true eleganca and airy grace.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free frem tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

Mme. B. WILLIAMS wnuld call the sltention of the ladies to the new arrival of several cases of Parls bonnets, coiffures-rennd hats, laces, flowers, ribbons, &c., at No. 129 5th-st., near Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HARRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINN'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

MARRIED.

BRADY—LETSON.—On Monday, April 18, by Rev Thos. De Witt, D. D., at the Middle Reformed Dutch Church, Mr. JAMES H. BRADY to Miss DEBBIE S. LETSEN, daughter of Thomas W. Letson, Esq., all of this City.

MAPES—DUNBAR.—On Monday, April 18, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Wm. W. Newell, D. D., DANIEL S. MAPES to MARY A. DUNBAR, all of the City of New-York.

SPELMAN—LIVINGSTONE.—On Monday, April 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. H. Sanford, W. R. SPELMAN, of Brooklyn, to ALICE N. LIVINGSTONE, second daughter of C. J. Livingstone, Esq., of New-York. No cards.

DIED.

CECIL.—On Monday, April 18, FRANCIS M. CECIL, U. S. Navy, aged 49 years.

The friends of the deceased sttached to the Navy-yard, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 240 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

LIPPINCOTT.—At Long Branch, Monmouth County, N. J., on Sunday, April 17, MARGARET LIPPINCOTT, eldest daughter of Elisha Lippincott, aged 43 years, 7 months and 21 days.

LEE.—At Fishkill, on Friday evening, April 15, HERMAN F. LEE, in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral on Wednesday afternoon, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence.

NOXON.—At her residence, Beekman, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Monday evening, March 28, of apoplexy, MARY W., wife of Elmore Noxon, Esq., and daughter of the late Wm. S. Woolley

PEREGO.—On Sunday, April 17, after a short illness, JOSEPH PEREGO, in the 90th year of his age.

The family and friends, also the Veterans of 1812, are invited to attend the funeral service at the Ssptist church in Stanton-st., between Chrystie and Forsyth, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

RAFFERTY.—On Saturday, April 16, at Flemington, N. J., LAURA E. OGDEN, wife of John C. Rafferty.

SUYDAM.—On Saturday night, April 16, at her late residence, No. 25 Waverley-place, Mrs. JANE SUYDAM, widow of the late John Suydam, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 19th inst., at 4½ o'clock, at St. Mark's Church, corner 10th-st. and 2d-av., without further notice

☞ The funeral services of JAMES C. SMITH, of the City Bank of Cairo, Ill., will take place this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of his father, No. 50 Dominick-st The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will not be brought to the house.

WHEELER.—At Yonkers, on Saturday evening, April 16, JOHN E., eldest son of John and Eliza W. Wheeler, aged 14 years, 3 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place from the Methodist Episcopal Church on Tuesday, April 19, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The train leaves Chambers st. depot, at 1 o'clock.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal—Miss A. Burch, Miss M. Burch, Miss M. Fowler, Mrs. Dr. Merritt, Capt. Cates and lady, Lieut.-Col. A. P. Diner, Capts. S. Gates, S. M. Taylor, P. S. Hamhrick, W. B. Chatham, J. S. Horton, L. A. Sheldon, Lieuts. D. Wigton, M. Kelly, Chsplains W. L. Hyde, W. R. Gries, Asst. Surgs. C. S. Drayton, C. H. White, A. B. Judson, Dr. C. F. Wright, H. C. Morrill, T. Davis, Mr. Wigglns, F. Hathaway, John McAusland, P. H. Gilbert, B. C. Bostwick, A. Crowell, R. F. Allison, Capt. B. Brown, E. Morris, F. James, U. S. N., James G. Young, F. Coit, G. H. Pettit, J. A. B. Smith, all U. S. N., Mr. Lockwood, P. J. Murray.

APRIL 18—*In steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—George Humphreys, Chas. Bell, Jane B. Finuet, Mr. Belnlevoa.

APRIL 18—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg, &c.* Herman Petersen, L. Schussler, Robert Schlmann, G. Bremar, A. Garrignes, Mme. Schmidt, W. Flinch.

In bark Albertina, from Vera Cruz—J. L. Kennedy, J. T. Harkous, John Thornton, lady and 6 children, Emello Goss, Wm. Grantzsen.

MISIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 15 | Sun sets..... 6 42 | Moon sets.. 3 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 6 33 | Gov. Island.. 6 22 | Hell Gate.. 7 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... MONDAY, April 18.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, John G. Dale; United States, Oates, New-Orleans.

Steamers Locust Point, Willetts, Portland. Cromwell & Co., Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Shin Stadt Dockin, (Hol.,) Kremlin, Antwerp. Wm. Salem & Co.

Barks Lyman Cann, (Br.,) Lewis, St. Andrews, N. S., Edmiston Bros; Arabelita, (Venez.,) Griffin, Ciudad Bolivar, Hallocks & Halsey; Contest, Robinson, New-Orleans, W. H. Robson.

Brigs Brilliant, (Br.,) Horsby, Havana, Boyd & Hincken; Caroline, Searles, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Udoia, Whitterson, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners W. E. Leggett, Gibson, York River, F. J. Campbell; William Henry, Sharrett, York River, F. J. Campbell; Caroline, Cuthbert, York River, F. J. Campbell; Rockaway, Ward, Amanessex, F. J. Campbell; Fanny Hazard, Mayo, Hartford, J. W. McKee; Three Sisters, Stern, Matsnzas, master; Hound, (Br.,) Carman, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Quickstep, Wilsie, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; C. L. Bayliss, Proman, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son; America, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kenny; Belle, Cuthberly, York River, F. J. Campbell; Edward Slade, Drake, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; John Wesley, Higgins, Fortress Monroe, Crowell & Paine.

Arrived

Steamship Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Tranbman, Hamburg, via Southampton April 7, at 1 P. M., with 135 cabin and 426 steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co. During the first part of the passage had light easterly winds, latter part, strong westerly. 17th, at 2 P. M., passed steamship Peninsula, and at 2.45 P. M., the steamship City of London, both hence.

Steamship Havana, Greene, New-Orleans April 10, via Havana 4 ds. and 13 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Thomas Ascencio & Co. April 16, spoke steamship Star of the South, crossing the S. W. Pass; also, steamship Tuscaloosa, going in. April 16, lat. 33 16, lon. 77 05, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Grand Gulf; 17th, lat. 33 02, lon. 74 32½, passed steamship Morning Star, hence. The steamer Melville left Havana for New-York on the 13th, at 4 o'clock P. M.; passed her on the morning of the 14th, off Double-headed Shot Keys.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool April 2, and Queenstown 4th, at 5.20 P. M., with mdse. and 720 passengers to John G. Dale. 10th, at 9 A. M., lat. 46 12, lon. 38 05, passed steamship Olympus, hence for Liverpool.

U. S. steam transport Parthenia, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., 12th inst., via Fortress Monroe 36 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Off Cape Henry lightship, passed Br. bark T. N. Miller, bound in. 17th, off Egg Harbor, saw steamer Minnie, bound in.

Russian steam frigate Peresvetz, Capt. Hopytoff, St. Thomas 16 ds.

Steamer Louisa Moore, Winters, Hilton Head 5 ds., with 325 discharged and furloughed men to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Had heavy N. E. winds up to Hatteras. Off Hatteras, saw a large steamer with a schr. in tow.

U. S. steam transport Shetucket, Keeny, Washington, D. C., 3 ds., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Rebecca Clyde, Willetts, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Jeha Bright, Dewar, Liverpool March 26, with mdse. and 750 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had 2 deaths and 1 birth. Anchored on the bar 17th.

Ship Wsbster, Norris, Liverpool March 23, with mdse. and 913 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Have had strong north and easterly winds up to the lon. of the Banks; passed to the sonthward of the banks April 8, since that time have had variable winds and calms. March 27, lat. 38 54, lon. 13 44, saw a ship's lowermast with rigging attached.

Bark Winslow, of Portland,) Davis, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. 16th, lat. 36 16, lon. 74 18, saw a bark bound S., showing a blue and red signal with B in the centre.

Bark Paullns, (Brem.,) Osterloh, Philadelphia 3 ds., in ballast to Ruger Bros.

Bark Albertina, Olmsted, Vera Cruz March 30, with mdse. to Hargous & Co.

Bark Helmsahl, (Norw.,) Norberg, London 61 ds., with mdse. to C. L. Wright & Co.,

Bark Guiding Star, (Hamb.,) Maas, Shanghai 121 ds., with teas to Olyphant & Co. Passed Angier Jan. 11, Cape of Good Hops Feb. 17, St. Helena 28th.

Bark Jans A. Bishop, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Downey, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co. Has had light winds the entire passage.

Brig Hope, (Br.,) Durrant, of and from St. Vincent 18 ds., in ballast to Middleton & Co. Had heavy N. W. winds most of the passage.

Brig Union, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Ryder, Havana 26 ds., with sugar to John Boynton & Son. Had heavy weather; lost sails, etc.

Brig George, (of New-Haven,) Perkins, Mayaguez, P. R., March 11, with sugar, etc., to T. Towner & Co. March 30, during a heavy gale from E., went ashore 9 miles S. of Barnegat, where she remained until the 16th, when she was got off by the Coast Wrecking Co.

Brig Cornish Lass, (of St. Ives,) Thomas, Palermo 73 ds., passed Gibraltar Feb. 21, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig Charles Adams, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Petersen, Mayaguez, P. R., 26 ds., with sugar, etc., to J. F. Whitney & Co. Had seme very heavy weather.

Brig Relherstieg, (Ham.,) Oehlmann, Cape Town, C. G. H., 77 ds., with wool to A. E. Godeffroy. Had heavy weather N. of Bermuda.

Brig Ella, (of Parrsboro,) Ackles, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar, etc., to master.

Brig Flora, (Itsl.,) Passalagus. Genoa 100 ds., with wool to Ralli & Manolachi. Had very bad weather on the passage.

Brig Zebulon, ——, Windsor, N. S.

Brig Glenroy, Psony, Newport, Conn.

Schr. Wm Cousins, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Bell, St. Jago 21 ds., with sugar to S. F. Small & Co. The Highland Nancy sld. March 27 for New-York.

WIND—Snaset, W., light.

Below.

Ship Jupiter, from ——.
Bark Franz Oscar, (Pruss.,) Gottenburg 100 ds.
Brig Oak, of and from Sierra Leone 64 ds.
Also, a brig, unknown.

Sailed.

April 17—Steamer Moonlight.
Ships Eliza Ruger, No Plus Ultra.
Bark Harmon Motley.
Brigs Norgo, Batchelor.
Schr. Charles Pendleton.

Spoken, &c.

Achille—bark, from Africa for New-Bedford, April 7, lat. 38 30, lon. 68.

Castor—schr., from Baltimore for Porto Rico, April 13, lat. 31 30, lon. 69.

Ellen—schr., of Nassau, bound S., March 30, lat. 35 40, lon. 71 05.

Elizabeth—Swed. bark, from Shanghai for New-York, 55 ds ont, Feb. 12, lat. 31 30, lon. 36 40.

Golden Lead—brig, from Trinidad, Cuba, for New-York. April 12, lat. 27 06, lon. 78 36.

Isabella—schr., from Cienfuegos for St. Johns, N. B., April 14, lat. 32 50, lon. 76 39.

Renshaw—brig, from Cardenss for Portsmouth, N. H., April 16, lat. 38, lon. 73.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

CATARRH CURED

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YEAK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitnlating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting. I should receive any relief, hut was agrecably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be peurils; but as a measure of precantion, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can shew my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experisnced difficulty in breathing, langonr, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid natnre. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypns, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with hut a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aarist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 516 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.



STERLING'S
AMBROSIA,
FOR THE HAIR.
PRICE $1 PER BOX,
Containing
TWO BOTTLES.
DR. H. H. STERLING,
& CO.,
No. 493 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.
For Sale
BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicate dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

D. S. SARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents.
Dr. H. H. STERLING and JOSEPH H. SWIFT,
Proprietors.

CEDAR CAM

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3923. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

Reported Defeat of the Union Forces.

A Severe Battle at Pleasant Hill, La.

The Cavalry and Two Divisions of Infantry Repulsed.

The Rebel Advance Checked by the Nineteenth Army Corps.

Our Loss Two Thousand—Rebel Loss Heavy.

General Banks' Army Falling Back to Grand Ecore.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 19.

The *Journal's* letter from Grand Ecore, 10th inst., says:

"Our cavalry has been driving the enemy for two days, but in the forenoon of the 8th, sent back word for infantry supports. Gen. RANSOM, in command of the Third and Fourth Divisions of the Thirteenth Corps, was ordered to send forward a brigade, and he did so. At noon, he followed with the Fourth Division. After advancing about five miles from where the Third Division of the command and the Nineteenth Corps were encamped, the rebels made a stand, and our line, consisting of only 2,400 infantry, formed in a belt of woods with an open field in front, and the enemy in the woods on the other side. Gen. STONE, of Ball's Bluff fame, chief of Gen. BANKS' staff, was on the field, and took direction of the movements.

Gen. RANSOM was in favor of advancing only in force, but his wish was disregarded. After a skirmish across the open field for about an hour, the enemy advanced upon us in overwhelming numbers, estimated at 10,000 strong. Gen. RANSOM got all the available troops to the front and opened on them. The enemy lost heavily, but advanced steadily.

Soon all of the cavalry gave way, and the infantry fell back. In a few moments the enemy pressed us closely. The panic of the cavalry so demoralized the army that the retreat became a rout. The General did all in his power to rally the men, but finding it impossible without reinforcements, made every effort to save the artillery. While andes vorieg to get the Chicago Mercantile Battery off safely, Gen. RANSOM was severely wounded in the leg. Capt. CYRUS E. DICKEY, his Adjutant, was instantly killed."

Our loss was large, probably 2,000.

The Mercantile battery lost all its guns. Capt. WHITE is a prisoner, Lieuts. TROOP and MCBRIDE were killed. The loss of the battery in killed and captured is thirty-one. One hundred and ten of them returned to camp after the disaster.

While the Fourth Division was falling back in disorder, the Third Division, numbering only 1,800 men, came up and was immediately rented.

Finally, the Nineteenth Army Corps, with 7,000 men, came up and formed in line. They cheeked the enemy, and held them until we got all the trains off, except that of the cavalry.

The whole army is falling back here, where it must wait to reorganize before proceeding further toward Shreveport.

REBEL REPORTS.

We find the following curious dispatch in late Southern papers, which may or may not be connected with the above affair:

MOBILE, April 11.

To Gen. S. Cooper, A. and I. General:

The following report was received at Baton Rouge, on the 2d inst., from the Surgeon-General of BANKS' army: "We met the enemy near Shreveport. Union force repulsed with great loss. How many can you accommodate in hospitals at Baton Rouge? Steamer *Essex* or *Benton* destroyed by torpedoes in Red River, and a transport captured by Confederates."

FARRAGUT reported preparing to attack Mobile. Six monitors coming to him. The garrisons of New-Orleans and Baton Rouge were very much reduced for the purpose of increasing BANKS' forces.

D. H. MAURY, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

REPORTS VIA ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 19.

The *Democrat* has several dispatches from the Red River, containing nothing, however, of special importance. Little had occurred except skirmishing.

BANKS' army left Grand Ecore on the 6th, and the boats last out of Red River reported the fleet within 100 miles of Shreveport, and the men expected to reach there on the 12th.

Several hundred rebel prisoners had reached our fleet from New-Orleans to be exchanged for a like number of Federal.

Hundreds were taking the amnesty oath.

It was reported that Capt. CARTWAIT, of the gunboat *Chillicothe*, was killed on the 4th inst. by a shot from the shore.

A prominent Frenchman of New-Orleans predicts a treaty of friendship between the Confederates and MAXIMILIAN, brokered by NAPOLEON.

The French Commander-in-Chief has ordered Admiral BOSSE to make an effective demonstration against CORTINAS.

SANTA ANNA has returned to St. Thomas.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, April 18.

The steamer *Lady Pike*, from Memphis, on the 16th inst., passed here, to-day, with 800 bales of cotton, of which 160 bales are for Evansville, and the remainder for Cincinnati.

On the 4th inst., Capt. PHELPS, of gunboat No. 26, captured a rebel mail carrier near Crockett's Bluff, Ark., with five hundred letters from Richmond and other points, and 50,000 percussion caps for Gen. PRICE'S army. The letters contained official communications for Shreveport, and a considerable sum of Federal money.

A squad of rebel cavalry captured Representative CLARK and the Sheriff of Kansas County, Ark., and carried them off. They also burned a lot of cotton and arrested seven cotton buyers. The letter they let go after robbing them of several thousands of dollars.

The Case of the Maldon Murderer.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 19.

The arraignment of EDWARD W. GREEN, the late Postmaster of Maldee, took place in Lowell today, before Judge HOAR, of the Supreme Judicial Court. The indictment charged the willful murder of FRANK E. CONVERSE, late Tailor of the Malden Bank, to which GREEN pleaded guilty. He was remanded for sentence.

Movements of President Lincoln.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 19.

President LINCOLN returned to Washington this morning. He expressed himself as much gratified with his visit to Baltimore.

THE MASSACRE AT FORT PILLOW.

Details of the Butchery—A Walk Through the Fort Under Flag of Truce—Scenes and Incidents.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

CAIRO, Thursday, April 14, 1864.

Before leaving Memphis Tuesday afternoon, we heard a report that Fort Pillow was captured, and at 5 P. M. we proceeded up the river in the *Platte Valley*, loaded down with passengers, and with the gunboat *Silver Cloud*, No. 27, under Acting Master FERGUSON, in tow. We designedly proceeded slowly, and arrived near the fort at 8 A. M., where the gunboat cast off, and steamed up toward the fort. We were about three miles below the fort, and could see mounted pickets on the shore. After the gunboat got within reach she opened on the fort with shell, but met with no reply. She continued slowly until she got in sight of the fort and near the shore, where she fired a shot or two and then stopped. We had followed her at a distance, and now, about 10 A. M., came up abreast and passed her and the fort. As we came up, we saw fire and smoke proceeding from the shore, which proved to be some buildings and some hay on the levee. We also, for the first time, saw people moving about, some on foot and some on horseback, behind the smoke; and soon several persons came to the bank of the river with a white flag. The gunboat sent a skiff ashore, which returned in about twenty minutes, and then the gunboat landed. We, at this time, were a mile above, and being signaled by the gunboat, returned and landed by the boat. While returning near the shore, we saw numerous dead bodies strewed along the river and on the sides of the bluff. We found, on landing, quite a number of Confederate officers; among them Brig.-Gen. CHALMERS with his Staff, and Maj. C. W. ANDERSON, of Gen. SMITH'S staff, and others of the rebel officers whose names I do not learn. Arrangements were made to parole all the wounded, and men were detached to bring them in. An agreement for truce till 5 P. M., was agreed upon, and permission freely given to visit the fort and grounds. Escorted by Capt. LINDSAY, formerly of Natchez, now in the rebel army, your correspondent visited the fort and adjacent grounds—the scene of action the day preceding. On the way no—about three miles below the fort—we were signaled by a flat-boat on the Missouri shore, and took on board a colored corporal and three wounded men, and received our first account from them of the fight.

THE ASSAULT AND CAPTURE OF THE FORT.

We have gleaned the facts of the fight from authentic sources, and they may be relied upon as truthful. The rebels, under FORREST, appeared and drove in the pickets about sunrise on Tuesday morning. The garrison of the fort consisted of about two hundred of the Thirteenth Tennessee Volunteers and four hundred negro artillery, all under command of Major BOOTH; the gunboat No. 7 was also in the river. The rebels first attacked the outer forts, and in several attempts to charge were repulsed. They were constantly reinforced, and extended their lines to the river on both sides of the fort. The garrison in the two outer forts were at length overpowered by superior numbers, and about noon evacuated them and retired to the fort on the river. Here the fight was maintained with great obstinacy, and continued till about 4 P. M. The approach to the fort from the rear is over a gentle declivity, cleared and fully exposed to a raking fire from the sides of the fort. About 30 yards from the fort is a deep ravine, running all along the front, and so steep at the bottom as to be hidden from the fort, and not commanded by its guns. The rebels charged with great boldness down the declivity, and faced without blenching the murderous fire from the guns and smell arms of the fort, and crowded into the ravine where they were sheltered from fire by the steep bank which had been thus left by some unaccountable neglect or ignorance. Here the rebels organized for a final charge upon the fort, after sending a flag of truce with a demand for surrender, which was refused. The approach from the ravine was up through a deep, narrow gully, and the steep embankments of the fort. The last charge was made about 4 P. M., by the whole rebel force, and was successful after a most desperate and gallant defence. The rebel army was estimated at from two thousand to four thousand, and succeeded by mere force of numbers. The gunboat had not been idle, but guided by signals from the fort, poured upon the rebels a constant stream of shot and shell. She fired 250 shells, and as testified to by those who could see, with marvelous precision and with fatal effect. Maj. BOOTH, who was killed near the close of the fight, conducted the defence with great coolness, skill and gallantry. His last signal to the boat, was, "We are hard pressed and shall be overpowered." He refused to surrender, however, and fought to the last. By the uniform and voluntary testimony of the rebel officers as well as the survivors of the fight, that the negro artillery regiments fought with the bravery and coolness of veterans and served the guns with skill and precision. They did not falter nor flinch until at the last charge, when it was evident they would be overpowered, they broke and fled toward the river, and here commenced the most barbarous and cruel outrages that ever the fiendishness of rebels have perpetrated during the war.

REBEL ATROCITIES.

After the rebels were in undisputed possession of the fort and the survivors had surrendered, they commenced the indiscriminate butchery of all the Federal soldiery. The colored soldiers threw down their guns and raised their arms in token of surrender, but not the least attention was paid to it. They continued to shoot down all they found. A number of them finding no quarter was given, ran over the bluff to the river, and tried to conceal themselves under the bank and in the bushes, were pursued by the rebel savages, and implored them to spare their lives. Their appeals were made in vain, and they were all shot down in cold blood and in full sight of the gunboat, chased and shot them down as they would dogs. I passed up the bank of the river and counted fifty dead strewed along. One had crawled into a hollow log and was killed in it, another had got over the bank in the bushes, and had got one to a board that ran out into the water. He lay one in on his face, with his feet in the water. He still there when exposed stunk and stiff. Several had tried to hide in crevices made by the falling back, and could not be seen without difficulty, but they were singled out and killed. From the best information I could get, the white soldiers were, to a very considerable extent, treated in the same way. One of the Thirteenth Tennessee on board—D. W. HARRISON—informs me that after the surrender he was below the bluff, and one of the rebels presented a pistol to shoot him. He told him he had surrendered, and requested him not to fire. He spared him, and directed him to go up the bluff to the fort. HARRISON asked him to go before him, or he would be shot by others, but he told him to go along. He started, and had not proceeded far before he met a rebel, who presented his pistol. HARRISON begged him not to fire, but paying no attention to his request, he fired and shot him through the shoulder, and another shot him in the leg. He fell, and while he lay unable to move, another came along and was about to fire again, when HARRISON told him he was badly wounded twice, and implored him not to fire. He asked HARRISON if he had any money. He said he had a little money and a watch. The rebel took from him his watch and ninety dollars in money, and left him. HARRISON is, probably, fatally wounded. Several such cases have been related to me, and I think, to a great extent, the whites and negroes were indiscriminately murdered. The rebel Tennesseens have about the same bitterness against Tennesseens in the Federal army, as against the negroes. I was told by a rebel officer that Gen. FORREST shot one of his men and set another with his sabre who were shooting down prisoners. It may be so, but he is responsible for the conduct of his men, and Gen. CHALMERS stated publicly, while on the Platte Valley, that though he did not encourage or countenance his men in shooting down negro captives, yet that it was right and justifiable.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHT.

The negro corporal, JACOB WILSON, whom we picked up below Fort Pillow, had a narrow escape. He was down on the river bank, and seeing that no quarter was shown, stepped into the water so that he lay partly under it. A rebel coming along asked him what was the matter; he said he was badly wounded, and the rebel, after taking from his pocket all the money he had, left him. It happened to be near by a flat boat tied to the bank, and about 3 o'clock in the morning. When all was quiet WILSON crawled into it and got three more wounded comrades also into it, and cut loose. The boat floated out into the channel, and we found it ashore some miles below. The wounded negro soldiers we have aboard feigned themselves dead until we came along. Capt. YOUNG, Twenty-fourth Missouri, Provost-Marshal of the fort, was captured, and was out on his parole. He was at the boat, and while there the *Lady Pike*, from St. Louis, came up, with his wife aboard. He was allowed to go into the boat to see her, and then returned to his captors. Major BRADFORD was also captured, and at large on his parole. The rebel officers denounce him for breaking his parole, and say that during Tuesday night he escaped. It is believed that the rebels killed him, and that the charge of breaking his parole is a mere pretence to conceal his murder.

Capt. LINDSAY, rebel officer, to whom I am indebted for courteous attention, admitted to me that Gen. FORREST was slightly wounded, and had a horse killed under him, but another rebel officer informed a friend of his, who was on the boat with us, that Gen. F. was twice wounded, and badly, by the bursting of a shell.

The rebels claim to have but only ten killed and thirty wounded, but Capt. YOUNG, who had been to their camp, says that they have two hospitals well filled, and he thinks their killed and wounded exceed ours.

When I visited the fort, the guns had all been taken away. The huts scattered around had been mostly burned up. In one of these were bodies of colored soldiers partly burned, but whether or not by design I cannot state.

Dr. FITCH, Surgeon of the fort, was taken prisoner, and through the influence of some rebel Surgeons was released on his parole and came up with us. He confirms, from his own personal observation, the butchery of our soldiers by the rebels. He informed me, that after the fort was taken the soldiers ran down the bluff to the river, throwing away their arms, holding up their hands, and crying out that they surrendered, but the rebels continued to fire on them from the bluff without the least regard to their cries. Dr. FITCH says he saw twenty white soldiers paraded in line on the bank of the river, and when in line the rebels fired upon and killed all but one, who ran to the river and hid under a log, and in that condition was fired at a number of times and wounded. He says that Major BRADFORD also ran down to the river, and after he told them he had surrendered, more than fifty shots were fired at him. He then jumped into the river, and swam out a little ways, and whole volleys were fired at him there without hitting him. He returned to the shore, and meeting, as the Doctor supposes, some officer, was protected, but he heard frequent threats from the rebels that they would kill him. It was a subject of considerable remark that Capt. YOUNG was treated by the rebels with so much favor—and it is said that his brother, who has been in the rebel army, kept a grog shop at the fort, and was a rebel sympathizer.

DISGUSTING TOADYISM.

Two or three Federal band-box officers on board the *Platte Valley*, one of them with his young bride, made themselves conspicuous in fawning around the rebel officers. They brought Gen. CHALMERS and several subordinate cut-throat looking officers on board the *Platte Valley*, drank with them, introduced them to their wives, and invited them to dinner. They made room for them at the ladies' table, and they sat down to dinner; but it happened, either by accident or from a just idea of the fitness of things on the part of our high spirited Captain, that at that moment the signal bell for moving was heard, and the rebel officers, leaving their soup untouched, skedaddled. Gen. CHALMERS, soliloquizing as he hurried past your correspondent that he had learned to run as well as to fight. In the conversation preceding the dinner, Gen. CHALMERS said he did not countenance or encourage his soldiers in killing captive negro soldiers, but it was right and justifiable. A Federal officer who will so disgrace himself and his country, ought to be dismissed the service.

The rebel officers were generally well clad, but had very little to distinguish them from the privates. Gen. CHALMERS had simply a black feather in his hat, and the other officers stripes on their coltars.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Armies of Lee and Longstreet—A Fast Day in Virginia—Markets, Prices, &c.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

DAY OF FASTING IN LEE'S ARMY.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Thursday, April 7.

Gen. LEE has issued a General Order directing the observance of to-morrow as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; directing the due preparation of all the departments to anticipate the wants of the several commanders. All military duties, unless absolutely necessary, are to be suspended, and the chaplains are desired to hold divine service in their regiments and brigades. Officers and men are requested to attend.

It is reported that a scantling party of the enemy appeared on the heights of Stafford, opposite Fredericksburgh, yesterday.

Great activity is visible in the Yankee camps.

AFFAIRS IN THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 12.

From all we can hear from the Lower Valley, the enemy are particularly zealous in guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad of late. The inference is, that they are transporting troops over that road to reinforce the Army of the Potomac.

About a week ago a battalion of negro soldiers visited Winchester, where they remained several hours, but did no damage during their stay. A gentleman who saw them says they seemed to be dejected, and looked more like prisoners under guard of the few white soldiers who accompanied them, than soldiers with arms in their hands.

The report that Messrs. CONRAD and WILLIAMS had been carried off by them is without foundation.

LONGSTREET'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

BRISTOL, Monday, April 4, 1864.

There is no news in this department that would be proper to publish. Where LONGSTREET is going or what he intends to do no one knows, and ought not to tell it if he did. One thing, however, I can write which is gratifying, and that is, notwithstanding the gloomy weather of the past two weeks, attended with snow, mud and rain, the troops are all in fine spirits and ready for anything that may "turn up." The same enthusiasm that prevailed at the beginning of the war seems to have burst forth anew, and, I sincerely hope, to be properly directed. What has produced it is hard to say; whether the recent legislation in Congress, showing for the first time on the part of our rulers some appreciation of the magnitude of the contest, or the apathy on the part of our enemies, evincing a weariness of a hopeless war, or more probably an increasing disgust for them produced by their cruelties and barbarism.

Every Southern soldier now feels that there is no hope for him but to fight on, and there are few in the army who would consent to any compromise short of an eternal separation from the ronedhead fanatical Abolition despotism that rules the North. They are long since convinced that Mr. LINCOLN intends our utter subjugation, and the destruction of the last vestige of our society, and if every State in the Confederacy should offer to lay down their arms and ask to be allowed to go back in the Union, the offer would be spurned. The Abolition crew who rule there, not only intend, if possible, to make us the slaves of our slaves, but say our sisters and daughters shall intermarry with our negroes.

It is rumored that Gen. LONGSTREET has given Gen. MORGAN permission to "go somewhere," and I am sure it will be a great relief to his men if it should turn out to be correct. All of them, both officers and men, that I have seen, express themselves as heartily tired of their inactivity.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

DALTON, April 7, 1863.

Gen. HARDEE'S sham battle of to-day was witnessed by a large number of ladies, soldiers and citizens, and was a very agreeable affair. The Yankees also had one in front of Ringgold. Their fire was distinctly heard there. All quiet in front.

In Bristol, Tenn., on Saturday night of last week, some two hundred members of Gen. WARFORD'S Georgia Brigade, being dissatisfied with the quality of the rations drawn by them that day, determined to right themselves. They accordingly marched down in a body to the store of the post commissary, which they violently broke open and plundered of about seventy-five sacks of flour, seven hundred pounds of bacon, ten casks of bran, and fifty or sixty pounds of candles, which they proceeded to carry off with them. Meantime, the alarm was given, and the provost guard, some twelve in number, having arrived, and vainly endeavored to arrest the rioters, fired upon them, killing one (a Lieut. REYNOLDS) on the spot, and wounding five or six more, one or two of them, it is said, mortally. The rest made their escape with their plunder. That night and the next day a number were caught and placed under arrest. Swift and sure punishment will be sure to follow. The men were not armed, except with stones, a few bushels of which they left in the storehouse. It is not pretended that they were driven to commit the act by hunger. Their day's rations had been served out to them that morning.

MARKETS IN THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 8.

The markets remain almost entirely unchanged. Many merchants continue to take the old currency at the rate of three for two, with the exception of fives, which are held on the same footing with the new currency. A few merchants offer slight inducements in favor of the new currency. The markets have not had sufficient opportunity as yet to recover from the retarding effects of the recent rains, which kept many articles of necessity away. It is confidently expected that in a few days things will be more plentiful, and prices more inclined to fall.

Already, under the influence of the new currency, prices have taken rapid strides downward in several leading Southern States. Corn is selling in Atlanta, for example, for seven dollars in the new currency; flour, one hundred dollars; Irish potatoes, fourteen; sweet, fifteen; corn meal, seven; peas, molasses, fourteen to fifteen; rice, new, thirty-five cents; old, twenty; bacon, two dollars and seventy-five cents; lard, the same; sugar, three and a half to four dollars. It is time something like steps were taken by the merchants of Richmond, which, unlike Atlanta, is almost entirely free from the presence of an army.

We observe, also, that in Monigomery, Alabama, bacon and lard have fallen to $3 25 a pound, and in Mobile $6 a bushel is the current price for corn, where a few days ago it was $12, and fodder, which was $20 and upwards, sells now at $5 per cwt.

On yesterday, we regret to say, the speculators of this city exhibited a most cruelly avaricious disposition. At an auction sale, sugar was run up to $9 a pound, molasses to $51, and several other necessary articles were advanced in similar proportion. The practice of producing petty panics at the auctions, should be frowned down by all respectable persons, merchants or citizens, and whenever a corbitant olding is attempted, the party or clique guilty of it should be hissed, if not kicked out of the house.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Suspicious Movements of the Rebel Army.

A New Disposition of the Invalid Corps.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Earnest Speeches by Messrs. Morrill and Stebbins.

The Pacific Railroad Bill Reported in the Senate.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 19.

RUMORED MOVEMENT OF GEN. LEE.

It is rumored here to-night that LEE is moving a portion of his army to this side of the Rapidan, near Madison Court-house. Nothing, however, reliable. Information has been received of the presence of a considerable rebel cavalry force near Leesburgh. Measures have been taken to check their advance in case they should attempt it.

CAPTURE OF GEN. LEE'S SCOUTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, April 20.

Two of LEE'S scouts were captured, a day or two since, at Culpepper. A third made his escape. They were disguised as lemsters. A halter awaits them.

THE INVALID CORPS.

It is reported that Lieut.-Gen. GRANT has decided to make some practical use of the Invalid Corps, by pushing to the front such men as are able to bear arms, and returning to their homes those disabled from active service in the field. The corps has become a convenient refuge for triflers and idlers, and its dismemberment will return to the ranks many hundreds of able-bodied soldiers.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

The speech of Mr. STEBBINS, to-day, in the House, was the ablest yet delivered on that subject during the session. Secretary CHASE was on the floor during its delivery, and was among the first to congratulate Mr. STEBBINS after he had concluded. The speech made a decided impression, especially on the Democratic side of the House.

THE BANK BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day heard a Committee of New-York Bankers opposed to the passage of the new Bank Bill. The contest between the friends of the State and National Banks in the Senate promises to be animated.

THE REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The failure of the passage of SUMNER'S bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, after the adoption of SHERMAN'S amendment, in the Senate this afternoon, seemed to take its anthor, as well as every one else, by surprise. Just after it had passed a third reading and seemed to have been fully ventilated, and had been put upon its passage, FOSTER desired to speak, but MCDOUGALL moved an adjournment, and the passage of the bill was defeated to-day.

THE TRANSFER OF SEAMEN FROM THE ARMY TO THE NAVY.

The Secretary of War has revoked Circular No. 23, of March 9, in relation to the transfer of enlisted men from the army to the naval service. Department and Army Commanders are ordered to cease to be transferred as speedily as possible to the nearest Naval station all enlisted men who desire to enlist in the navy, and who fulfill the conditions required in General Orders No. 91, without regard to the restriction in said orders as to reduction of regiments and companies below the minimum organization, which restriction is removed.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

The Raritan Bay Railroad question, by consent of both parties, has been postponed for two weeks. This is regarded here virtually as an abandonment of the enterprise.

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

The Naval Investigation Committee are preparing their report. They will recommend radical changes in the present mode of purchasing naval supplies.

ILLNESS OF A TREASURY OFFICER.

Dr. SOLGER, Assistant Register of the Treasury, was struck with paralysis last week, and has been speechless since.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 19.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Ten-forty Loan reported at the Treasury to-day amounted to $2,400,000.

THE TAX BILL.

No further general debate will take place on the Internal TAX Bill, but amendments will be discussed in five-minute speeches.

INDIAN AGENTS.

The Secretary of the Interior has recommended to Congress the appointment of an Indian Agent for the Kioway, Apache and Comanche Indians.

THE ARMY RATION.

A pamphlet has appeared, by Prof. HORSFORD, of Cambridge, upon the army ration. His suggestions contemplate the increased comfort and mobility of troops with an estimated reduction in the cost of subsistence for the current year of one hundred millions of dollars.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 19.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported Mr. SHERMAN'S bill with important amendments. No United States bonds are authorized, but the several railroad companies may issue their own bonds in sums of $1,000, payable thirty years after date, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in gold or silver coin semi-annually, at the rate of twenty-four for each mile completed and equipped to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains; 96 for each mile for 150 miles west of said base and eastwardly from the western base of Sierra Nevada; 48 for each mile between the mountain sections, and 24 for each mile west of the base of Sierra Nevada. On these bonds the Secretary of the Treasury shall indorse payments of interest for nineteen years, and pay absolutely the first year's interest in gratuity. It authorizes the construction of bridges over the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, not less than ninety feet above low water mark, nor more than forty feet above high water.

Mr. GRIMES reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, the bill to incorporate the inhabitants of the District of Colombia. Passed.

Mr. ANTHONY moved that the Committee on Printing be authorized to inquire into the expediency of printing a limited number of documents for sale.

Mr. LANE called up the House bill to amend the Enrollment Act, so as to raise the rank, pay and emoluments of the Provost-Marshal-General to those of a Brigadier-General. After a short debate it was passed.

THE DISAGREEMENT ON MONTANA.

A message was received from the House, announcing their adherence to the disagreement to the bill establishing a Territorial Government for Montana, and asking for a committee of conference.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) explained that however much he might be disposed that the Senate recede, he thought it necessary for one reason to appoint a committee to meet that of the House. The difficulty with the bill was that in its present shape persons from Canada could come into the Territory, without declaring their intention to become citizens, and vote. This should be provided against in the bill.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) thought the question for which the Senate contended was an abstract one. There was not now, nor would there be, any number of negroes in Montana, and we were legislating against an emergency which would never occur in the history of the Territory.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill.

An amendment offered by Mr. ANTHONY was adopted providing for the publication of the laws in localities contiguous to the rebellious States, that their dissemination among them be the better secured.

After a few unimportant amendments the bill was passed.

THE REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the bill to repeal all acts for the rendition of persons to service or labor.

The bill passed to a third reading without debate. The yeas and nays were called for on its passage.

Mr. SUMNER said he did not intend to say a word about the bill. It was as plain as the multiplication table, a diary or the Ten Commandments. [Laughter.]

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) did not think that there should be such an amendment to the Constitution as this. It might be as plain as the multiplication table, but it was doubtful to him whether the high morality of the Ten Commandments would sanction its passage. It was decided in 1793, and again in 1850, to be lawful and expedient. The Fugitive Slave Law had been decided to be constitutional by every court of the United States, and had been reaffirmed by the people. Now, while the Constitution remained unchanged with all its provisions obligatory upon us as members of Congress, it was proposed to repeal it. While he was not a member from a Slave State, he would vote against the bill so long as the oath he had taken to support the Constitution was upon his conscience.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) always thought the law of 1850 was unconstitutional, and had no objection to its repeal now. He doubted the propriety of going back as far as 1793. He would give the loyal people of the South all their rights.

Mr. SUMNER wanted to make a clean sweep while we are at it, and wipe out the barbarous code from our statutes.

Mr. SHERMAN would vote against the bill, because he did not wish to extend the repeal back to the law of 1793. The States, to a great extent, in which the law of 1793 was operative, were for themselves rapidly perfecting measures of entire emancipation. He moved to amend the bill by inserting "except the act, approved Feb. 12, 1793, for the rendition of persons from service or labor."

Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment was then adopted by a vote of 24 yeas against 17 nays, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Lane, of Indiana, McDougal, Nesmith, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sharman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Clark, Conness, Fessenden, Grimes, Hale, Howard, Lane, of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sprague, Sumner, Wilkinson, Wilson—17.

Mr. CONNESS said he could not vote for the bill as amended, and, as he could not explain his views now, he moved to lay the bill on the table.

His motion was rejected—31 yeas, 9 nays.

A motion of Mr. DAVIS to adjourn was lost, 27 to 13.

Mr. FOSTER desired to discuss the bill, and was willing to do so this evening.

For a few moments he gave way, on a motion of Mr. MCDONGAL to adjourn, which was carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 19.

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the House resolution, so as to read that the Committee on the Conduct of the War inquire into the truth of the rumors attending the recent attack on Fort Pillow, and whether that fort could not have been sufficiently reinforced, and report the facts as soon as possible.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

The House went into committee, Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Union,) in the Chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the Internal Tax Bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) explained the provisions of the measure. The war having continued longer than was anticipated, it was now necessary to revise our estimates so as to cover all deficiencies. The demands upon the Treasury are unprecedented, but our resources are equal to any emergency, good or bad. The receipts from this bill and from foreign importations will pay the ordinary expenses of a hundred millions of people, and are much greater than would pay the interest on a debt of three thousand millions of dollars, with a most respectable sinking fund besides. If we pass this bill it will show we will maintain our financial credit at all costs. We have, under the present law, received forty or fifty millions more than last year. Even now the revenue from the internal tax, as was anticipated, is more important to the treasury than the revenue from imports, and both are equal to any ordinary expenditure in time of peace. If we pass this measure without curtailing the rates we shall furnish proof that we cannot only pay the interest on the public debt and ordinary expenditures in time of peace, but shall contribute handsomely to keep our expenditures within moderate limits. We shall show the people of the United States we got only have the means to pay every dollar we now or ever will owe, but the principal and interest of the public debt, in coin. He repeated that the public faith will be maintained at all hazards. The Government is now supplied with more gold than is sufficient for its purposes, and in actually begging its creditors to receive payments in advance, in order to be relieved from the plethora of gold which is blocking up the commerce of the country. Let it be known that if the war shall be closed in 1865, we will be able not only to support the Government, but to pay our national debt in fifths more than ten years! Let it also be known that the present large annual expenditures are not equal to our annual increased wealth. When the war commenced we had only a hundred vessels; now we have over six hundred, constituting one of the finest navies of the world. We have added great quantities of the most approved appliances of war at a vast expense. With the desh of the General who never fails, we must anticipate crushing results to the enemy. But let us set our house in order financially, and with military success we shall be victorious over all ills. Let us show that we are stripping for the fight. He trusted that every member will consent to make large sacrifices for the good of the country. Let us have taxes and loans, lessen the amount of legal tenders and increase the pay of the soldiers. It is hoped that the internal and import taxes will enable the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain all the funds he wants, and reduce the legal tender issues. The freedmen will contribute much more to the national wealth than their friends claim. They are largely increasing the amount of production, to which they were limited by unpaid and forced labor. He examined this subject in an economical light, and not to present a theory. Our faith is to give them shelter and protection.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) then explained at length the prominent features of the bill, stating that even through its machinery they might obtain a larger sum than is now proposed. It will yield over $250,000,0000 when fairly in operation, to which may be added $90,000,000 from the tariff, and $40,000,000 internal revenue, annually.

Mr. STEBBINS, of New-York, (Dem.,) said that the preservation of the country demands the passage of this bill, and taxation sufficient for our demands both during and after the war. It was the point on which the struggle in which we are now engaged, must assentually turn. The Government, under the Constitution, is putting forth its power to preserve the national life, and performing its solemn duty in declaring the means for the accomplishment of the great work.

Our means are far more ample than ever before existed, and more extensive than those of any country on the face of the globe. This he proceeded to show by reference to official records. The war, he said, though requiring so many millions of expenditures had been carried on at the expense of less than the agricultural products of the country, while the resources have not been diminished to the extent of a single dollar. Furnishing the means of war within ourselves will tend to develop still more our industry and show the overwhelming power of this nation. This bill was a part of the great chain forged by this Congress to hold the nation together. From the struggle of eight millions of people to preserve their social institutions, he could not doubt that the war will be of long continuance, and terminate only when the rebels shall submit themselves to the Constitution and the laws. Therefore, the nation should place itself in the strongest position, and guard against every possible approach of exhaustion. Mr. STEBBINS reviewed the recuperative energies of the British, drawing a striking contrast between them and our own, which are vastly superior, and give us the power and ability to overcome our energies. In the course of his remarks, he said the National banks must take the place of the State banks, as they could not coexist, and expressed himself in favor of a tax on sales of gold and sterling exchange as a source of revenue. The notice, he remarked, was destined to cover the continent, bound together by diffusive intelligence and industry, with an unlimited policy of internal improvement, consolidated in one nationality and directed by the sovereign will of the people. Pass the Tax Bill, the bill to prevent gambling in gold and the National Bank Bill, and he believed that Congress would receive the blessings of the people.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) remarked: While listening to the glowing account of the gentleman from Vermont (MORRILL) and to his colleague, (STEBBINS,) he had imagined that he was wandering in the picture galleries of Versailles, or among the sculptures of the Vatican, where men were represented in armor and depicting war, but without the actual scenes of battle. He (BROOKS) had almost come to the conclusion, from the remarks of the gentlemen, that war is a blessing, and drag a divine institution. The gentleman from Vermont (MORRILL) had mentioned the fact that this bill will pronounce two hundred and fifty millions, while his colleague (STEBBINS) placed the amount at three hundred millions of dollars, with ninety millions from foreign imports, adding three hundred and forty millions to the public revenue, annually. His colleague (STEBBINS) had held up for imitation the British system of debt and taxation, a system which had driven the subjects of the kingdom of Great Britain, of Ireland and of Scotland to our shores. Taxation does not always produce the desired revenue. All the inflation of prices since December last from the smaller articles of consumption, tea and coffee, to the largest, beef, pork and bread, has been occasioned by the additions by the Secretary of the Treasury, of two hundred and forty millions of currency beyond what he promised at that time. He (BROOKS) said that unless the currency is curtailed and the expansion lessened, we will approach a crisis from which no army can rescue the property and labor of the country. There is no crime so great as an unnecessary increase of paper money. It is robbery in the worst form, and serves to corrupt the morals of the people. The only way to reduce importation is to check the expansion of the currency. The necessity of ending the war is apparent. He did not believe with his colleague (STEBBINS) that we can endure a war indefinitely without bankruptcy. The main object of his (BROOKS) arguments was to produce a curtailment of the currency.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) in alluding to the remarks of Mr. BROOKS, said that he (BROOKS) had been a Whig, then a Know-Nothing, and now was a Democrat. The gentleman from New-York (BROOKS) had defended the Irish, which was not in accordance with his former Know-Nothing principles.

Mr. BROOKS denied that he had ever belonged to the Know-Nothing party, and he had never been in a Know-Nothing Lodge.

Mr. KASSON then pointed to the sentiments of the *Express*, of which the gentleman (BROOKS) was part proprietor.

Mr. BROOKS replied that he was in Europe when that party was organized. He never had anything to do with the Know-Nothing party.

Mr. KASSON said that the gentleman (BROOKS) being a "foreigner," he (KASSON) could not, of course, hold him responsible. Mr. KASSON then briefly defended the Secretary of the

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 19, 1864.

$6,000	U. S. 6s,'81.Co..c	110	100	Hudson R.....	121⅜
25,000	do c	110	800	do.....	122
10,000	U. S. 6-20s. C.	105	200	do.....	122⅜
10,000	do.....c	107	200	do.....	123
40,000	no.....c	110	100	do.....b10	125
20,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & Ap.....	103	100	dn.....b15	126
20,000	do.....	103¾	300	do.....b10	126
15,000	do.....	103⅞	400	do.....b10	127
10,000	do.....	104	100	Readlng R.....	137
15,000	do. Feb. & Ag.	104⅜	1500	do.....	133
5,000	do.....	104⅜	400	do.....	134
1,000	U. S.6s.1-yr.C..	98⅜	1000	do.....e	135
20,000	do.....	98	1200	do.....	136
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '81..	108¾	500	do.....s3	135
2,000	Ma. State 6s.....	68	800	Mich. Cen. R.....	135
2,000	do.....	67	100	do.....	136
2,000	do.....c	67	100	do.....	137⅛
68,000	Ohio & Miss C.e	46	500	do.....	138
55,000	do.....	49	200	Chl. & Alton R.....	85
10,000	do.....b10	51	600	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr	70
1,000	C. & N.W. 1st M.	80	400	M. & So. & N. I. R.	91
2,000	Al. & T. R. 2M. Pr	93	200	do.....	89
3,000	Ch. B. & Q. Sals'M.	125	300	do.....	88
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	115	500	do.....c	87
10,000	M. & Mo. 1st G..	65	500	do.....s	85
5,000	Atl. & G. W. 1st M., Ohio Divis...	100	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	127
255	Bank of Com'rce.	115	400	do.....c	126
7	Bank of the Reoub	110	500	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	121
20,000	Amer. Gold.....	168	300	do.....c	119
10,000	do.....	167	200	do.....c	119⅜
400	Canton Co.....	60	1400	do.....	122
100	do.....	49⅜	3800	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	104
250	do.....	49	1000	do.....	105
100	do.....	48	500	Gal. & Chi. R.....	120
50	Del. & H. C. Co....	221	400	do.....	121
100	do.....	219	100	do.....o	121⅜
100	Penn. Coal Co....	190	2500	Clev. & Tol. R....	141⅜
50	Cen. Coal.....	140	400	do.....s	145
100	Cum. Coal Prf....	64	350	Chi. & R. I. R....	111
300	do.....	52	350	do.....s	110
300	do.....	51	100	do.....e	109⅜
100	do.....	50	300	do.....b15	115
100	do.....	50⅛	350	Ch. B. & Quin....	133
400	Quicksilv. Min....	55	150	do.....	132
400	do.....	50	200	M. & F. du C. R....	64
100	do.....	51	50	do.....	63
200	do.....	50	700	Tol. & Wabash....	68
300	Cen. Am. Transit.	38	300	do.....	69⅜
1200	Pacific M. S. Co...	214	200	do.....	70
50	do.....	213	50	P., F. W. & C.....	101
100	do.....	212	800	do.....	102
1300	N. Y. Cen.....	130	400	do.....	103
1000	do.....	129	300	do.....	104
100	do.....	129⅜	300	do.....b3	105
700	Erie R.....	107	50	Alt. & T. H.....o	55
900	do.....	108	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr....	85
500	do.....	108⅜	100	do.....	86
200	do.....	108⅝	100	do.....	88⅜
800	do.....	109	1000	Chi. & N. W. R....	49
600	do.....	108⅝	200	do.....	48¾
100	Erie Pref.....	106	200	do.....	48⅜
100	do.....	106⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. R. Pr.	70
300	do.....c	106¾	100	Chi. & Mil. R.....	80
100	Mariposa M. Co....	30	100	Miss. & Mo. R.....	45
200	do.....	31	100	International Coal	112
700	do.....	32	100	Qts. Hill M. Co....	13
200	do.....	32⅛	200	do.....	14

RECOND BOARD.

$56,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. O..	111	800	Reading R.....	138⅛
10,000	do	110⅜	900	do.....	139
12,000	do.....	110	100	M. S. & N. I. R....	90
35,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr c..	98⅛	200	do.....	86
5,000	Ohio & M. C....	52	500	do.....	85
50,000	do.....	51	200	do.....	84⅜
40,000	American Gold.	167⅜	100	R. S. & N. I. R. G..	133
30,000	do.....	167	50	do.....	134
100	Canton Co.....	50	500	Ill. Cen. R. S.....	120
500	Cum. Coal Frf....	65	2500	do.....	128
50	do.....	68⅛	300	do.....	129⅛
400	Quicksil. M. Co....	65	500	Cleve. & Pitts R...	109
100	do.....	68	500	do.....	110
200	do.....	68⅛	500	do.....	111
400	do.....	68⅜	100	do.....	111⅜
200	do.....	68	300	Gal. & Chi. R.....	120
100	Pacific M. S. S. C.	219	100	do.....	120⅛
600	N. Y. Cen. R.....	134	200	Cleve. & Tol. R...	146
50	do.....	135	200	do.....	145⅜
100	do.....	135⅜	300	Chi. & R. I. R....	114
400	do.....	136	100	do.....	113⅜
100	do.....b10	136⅜	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R..	136
100	Erie R.....	112	50	do.....	135
900	do.....	112⅜	800	M. & P. Du C.....	65
1000	do.....	113	900	Tol. & Wab. R.....	71
500	do.....	113⅜	3500	P., Ft. W. & C....	107
500	do.....	113⅛	200	do.....	106
300	do.....	113⅜	200	Chic. & N. W.....	61
150	Erie R. Pr.....	109	200	do.....	54
100	do.....	108⅜	300	do.....	55
500	Hud. R. R.....	129	200	do.....	56
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	143	300	do.....	57
300	do.....	142	100	Alt. & Terre H....	68
100	do.....	142⅜			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R....b3	132	300	Clev. & Pitts.....c	107
540	do.....e	132	100	do.....b3	109
200	do.....	132¼	600	do.....	108
500	Erie R.....	110	200	do.....	108⅛
450	do.....c	110	100	do.....b6	109
200	do...	110⅛	300	Cal. & Chic. R....	125
900	do.....	110⅜	200	do.....s3	125
200	do.....e	110⅜	100	do.....c	128
300	do.....s3	110⅜	280	U. & Tol. R. ex-d.s3	145
500	do.....	110⅜	300	do.....c	146
500	Hudson Riv. R....e	124⅜	300	do.....	147
500	do.....	125	100	Chi. & N. W.....	62
400	do.....	125⅜	100	do.....	63
100	do.....s	124⅜	200	do.....	64
300	Harlem R.....	198	200	do.....	64⅜
100	do.....s60	173	100	Chic. & R. I. R....o	111⅜
600	Reading R.....	134	100	do.....s3	111⅜
200	do.....	134⅜	200	P., F. W. & Chi....c	102
100	do.....c	135	200	do.....	102
1200	do.....	135	100	do.....	101
200	do.....	136⅛	200	do.....	101
100	do.....	136⅜	500	do.....	100
100	Mich. Cen.....o	141	100	do.....c	100
100	do.....s3	141⅜	300	no.....c	99
500	do bills.....	142	200	do.....b3	100⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. R....c	87	200	Canton Co.....c	53
100	do.....c	86	200	Cumb. Coal Co....	64
100	do.....s	85⅜	100	do.....	64⅜
300	do.....	86¼	200	do.....	65
200	Ill. Cen. R.....e	120⅜	5,000	Ohio & Miss. C...	51
200	do.....c	121⅜	100	Quick. M. Co.....c	62
200	do.....	122	100	do.....e	62⅜
100	do.....	122¼	600	do.....	63
300	do.....	122⅛	100	do.....o	62⅜
200	do.....	123	100	do.....s3	62¾
400	do.....	124	500	do.....	63
100	Tol. & Wab....	69⅜	300	Qts. Hill G. M....	13

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

600	Erie R.....	112	1800	Cle. & Tol. R. ex-d	146
400	do.....	112¾	200	do.....s3	148
100	do.....s3	112⅛	200	Chi. & R. I.....s	113⅜
200	a.....b3	112¾	100	do.....s3	114
200	Erie Prf.....	106⅜	500	no.....	114
200	do.....b3	106⅜	200	do.....	114⅜
250	Hudson R. R.....	130	100	Chi., & N. W. R.s3	57
100	do.....	130¾	450	do.....	56
100	Harlem R.....	198	100	do.....	57¼
1200	Reading R.....b3	140	200	do.....b3	57
500	do.....	139⅜	100	Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	89
200	do.....	139¼	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..	106
100	do.....e	139⅜	200	do.....	106¼
200	do.....	139	500	do.....	106⅜
1900	Mich. Cen. R.....	141⅜	200	do.....	106¾
100	M. S. & N. I. R....	85	400	do.....b3	107
100	do.....	85⅜	300	T. H. & Alt. R. Pr...	95
200	do.....	88	100	do.....s3	95
100	M. S. & N. I. O. S..	130	100	Tol. & Wab. R.....	70
500	Ill. Cen. R.....	125⅛	200	do.....	71
400	do.....	125⅞	200	do.....s3	71
500	do.....s3	125⅞	100	do.....	71⅜
500	do.....	126	50,000	Ohio & Miss C..	51
100	do.....s3	126⅛	10,000	do.....	53⅜
200	do.....	126⅜	700	Mar. & C. 1st Pr....	73
200	do.....	126⅜	400	Cumb. Coal.. s10	70
300	do.....b3	127⅜	800	do.....	71
300	Clev. & Pitts. R...	111	100	do.....s3	71
1200	do.....	110⅛	200	do.....	71¾
1100	do.....b3	111	200	Can. Coal Co.....	65
400	do.....	110⅝	300	Quicks. M. C.....	68⅜
200	do.....s3	110⅜	200	no.....	69
500	do.....b3	111⅛	10,000	Sandy Riv. C'l & Oil Co. 1st M. B. s3	96⅜
400	Gal. & C. R.....	126⅜	5,000	do.....	98
200	do.....	126¾	10,000	do.....b10	96⅜
700	do.....b3	127	100	Cop'k Iron M.....	10⅝
100	do.....	127⅛	200	do.....	10
100	do.....	129			

TUESDAY, April 19—P. M.

The panic in the Stock and Money Markets is less severe than yesterdey. The nld Banks are paying, either directly or through their needy dealers, large amounts of the Interest-bearing Legal Tender to go into the National Banks or the Treasury Office on the sales of the New Loan, and of Gold and Exchange, forfeiting thereon the accumulated intereat nf several months. This operation, though an expensive one, has partially relieved the pressure for ordinary Greenbacks, and with other calmer influences enabled the Brokers to make up their accounts with less trouble than nnder the extreme excitement of Monday. Several heavy borrowers on the Stock Exchange being taken out of the market by their suspension of payments, yesterday, also contributed to the partial recovery of confidence. The pressure for Money accommodations was nevertheless severe through the early part of the day, and several additional failures in the Public Board were announced, from the inability of the parties to take their Stocks. At the regular Stock Exchange e single additionel case of trouble in responding to this day's contracts, occurred, and this of a nature which is not likely to lose the member his seat.

Some further heavy sacrifices on the Stock Exchange were made for cash by the Brokers, for the Railway and other speculations, at the early Board, and most prices were lower than last night. Even the Government Stocks were, on the opening of the Board, offered at a considerable concession by parties either desiring to raise Money in this way, or else to check the demand for the New Loan, but before the adjournment the price of 5-20s recovered to yesterday's rate, and in the Afternoon were in demand at 111 ⅜ cent.: the lowest forced sales being at 105@107 ⅜ cent. at the outset. The demand for the New Loan was:

At Treasury Office	$76,400
First National Bank	325,000
Second National Bank	40,000
Together	$443,400

By 1 o'clock the Share list showed signs of improvement, which feeling, under the Street impression that the difficulties at Bank were being gradually diminished, continued until the Second Board, when the relly became very decided on nearly all descriptions, the prominent exception being Michigan Southern, which fell to 84½ ⅜ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comperison with the same hour last evening. The Sheres of the City Banks and the Railway mortgegas were again neglected:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1861....	114	114	Mich. Central....	135	141¾
U. S. 5-20's.....	110	111	Mich Southern .	83	86
N. Y. Central....	131	133	Mich. Guarant'd.	134	136
Erie.....	110⅝	112¾	Illinois Cen.....	125¼	126⅜
Erie Preferred..	106⅜	10.⅜	Pittsburgh.....	109	110⅜
Hudson.....	124	130	Fort Wayne.....	93	105⅜
Pacific Mail.....	216	219	Rock Island.....	115	114
Harlem.....	186	186	Galena.....	122	128
Canton.....	49	52⅜	Reading.....	135	13-⅝
Treas. Cer. new..	99	98⅜	Quicksilver.....	64⅜	69
Toledo.....	148	148	Cum'land Coal..	74	72
Northwest.....	51	57	Mariposa.....	33	32½

The sales of Gold at the Stock Exchange in the forenoon were at 168@167 ⅜ ceot., and at the Second Board 167½@167 ⅜ cent.; Bills on London, 184½@185 ⅜ cent. The market well supplied with Gold and Government and other Bills. A fair amount of Gold is reported to he engaged for the *Persia* to-morrnw, though not yet entered at the ehip's office. The bills made against ordinary Domestic Exports this week are to a larger sum than last week. The clearances of Cotton, &c., for Liverpool are on a liberal scale.

The Treasury Office received to-day $2,000,000 by transfer in Greenbacks from the First National Benk, and $515,000 in Gold and Gold Certificates from the Custom-house. The Firet National is in receipt of $1,000,000 of the new 10.40 Bonds, and is supplyiog eubscribere without delay.

In explaining yesterday the nature of the Loan tokens used through the Clearing-house, we should heve seid thet the securitiee were *lodged* with tna Loan Committee, not *scarce* with them. The error was typographicel.

The March traffic on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Roed wes:

In Mnrch, 1864	$205,508
In Mnrch, 1863	88,096
Gain	$117,472

The week's exports of domestic produce end miscellaneous goods (excluesive of epecie) have been to the value of $3,669,907, egalnet $2,748,686 same week last year, and $1,831,629 the corresponding week of 1862.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tnesdey, April 19, 1864—6 P. M.

Ths receipts of the principal kinds of Produce elnee our last heve been 21 bbls. Ashes, 9,847 bbls. Flour, 526 bbls. and 1,009 bags Corn Meel, 395 busbels Wheat, 18,853 bushels Corn, 2,125 bushels Oats, 1,905 pkgs. Provisions and 707 bils. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue searce and quiet, at $9 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ⅜ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Contioues inactive, et droopiog prices. We quote Java et 50c.@51c.; Laguayra end Marecalbo at 43c.@45c.; Rio at 43c.@45½c.; Jamaica at 42c.@44c.; St. Domingo et 39c.@41c., ⅜ lb. Stock of all kinds to-day, 30,651 pkgs., including, acsording to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, of Rio and Saotos, 18,784 bags; of Java, 5,000 mats and 1,895 bags; nf Maracaibo. 4,147 bags; of Lagusyra, 218 bags; Costa Rica, 607 bags.

COTTON—Is dnll and heavy. Strict Middlings at 79c.@80c. ⅜ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 450 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been on ite dull to-day, at a further reduetion of 10c.@25c. ⅜ bbl. Sales since our last 9,300 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 90@$7 25, pnor to choice extra State at $7 25@$7 50, chiefly at $7 40@$7 50; rnnnd hoop extra Ohio shipping brands at $7 75@$8 10, chiefly at $7 85@$8, ⅜ bbl. Superfine and Western.....$6 90 @$7 25

Extra State	7 25	@	7 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigao, &c.	7 50	@	9 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, ship, br'ds.	7 75	@	8 10
Extra Ohio trade and family brands..	8 15	@	9 75
Extra Genesee	8 00	@	9 75
Poor to very choice extra Missouri..	7 85	@11	00

Southern Flour is in moderate request, at a further reduetion of 10c.@20c. ⅜ hbl. Sales since our last 1,530 bbls., at $7 75@$8 35 for poor to good; $8 40@$11 for fancy to choice extra brands ⅜ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy; sales 600 bbls. extra at $7 40@$9 30 ⅜ bbl. Rys Flonr continues inactive at $5 25@$6 25 ⅜ bbl. Corn Meal is in more demand, at $5 85@$6 for Jersey; $6 25@$6 30 for Brandywine ⅜ bbl. Total sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wneat cootinues very quiet, as holders are reluctant to ecoept the prices which buyers offer. Small sales have been reported, including White Western at $1 90; Amber Western at $1 82@$1 86; Red Western at $1 76@$1 81; Amber Iowa, Wisconsio and Green Bay at $1 75@$1 78; Milwaukee Club at $1 72@$1 75; Chicago Spring at $1 70@$1 73, ⅜ bushel. Corn is in more demand, but at irregnlar prices: sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels, at $1 30@$1 32 for Mixed Western, in store; $1 32@$1 33 for Yellow Jersey and Southern, ⅜ bushel. Rye continues dull and nominal, at $1 30@$1 32 ⅜ bushel. Oats heve been in very moderate demand, at drooping prices. We qnote Canada at 87c.@89c.; Western at 85½c.@90c.; Stats at 88c.@90c., ⅜ bushel. Barley is quiet at $1 20@$1 55, as extremes, ⅜ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 55@$1 60 ⅜ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs, since the 5th inst., Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus: "At the date of my last, there was an increased inquiry for Flour, and e more buoyant tone. In the fortnight's interval, aided by a redneed stock and a considerable advance in Gold and Sterling Exchange, together with e strong speculative demand, that feeling was much increased, and prices daily advanced, reaching $8@$8 25 for extre State, and $8 40@$8 60 for Ohio brands. For a few days past the merkst has been quite unsettled and lower, the decline in gold having a depressing effect. The stock of Western Family brands is light, and holders do not offer them at much redoction. For delivery in May end Jnne next, sales to some extent have been made of Extra State at $7@$7 75. In Wheat the export trade is exiremely light, there belog but little to select from, and prices are fer above the views of shippers to England, even at the present very low insights, and quotations are almost nominal. The sales on the spot are to the city millers, but to arrive in May and June, considerable is reported to have changed hands at $1 56@$1 62 for No. 1 Chicago and Milwaukee. Rye is easier and in fair demand. Indian Corn is in good request for home use, and as the stock rednces, holders are firm. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 19,471 bbls. Flonr, 279,583 bushels Wheat, 14,952 bushels Pees; to Portugal, 20,240 bushels Wheat; to Continental ports, 757 bbls. Flonr, 607 bushels Corn; to Mexico, 4,294 bbls. Flour; to Brazil, 1,726 bbls. Flour; to all other ports, 37,491 bbls. Flour, 159 bbls. Rye Flour, 6,148 bbls. Corn Meal, 2,358 bushels Wheat, 4,753 bnshels Corn, 1,128 bushels Oats, 1,770 bushels Peas; making a total to all ports for the fortnight, of 63,739 bbls. Flour, 159 bbls. Rye Flour, 6,148 bbls. Corn Meal, 303,681 bnshels Wheat, 5,360 bushels Corn, 1,128 bushels Oats, 16,722 bushels Peas."

Exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1863.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York...	Apl. 15, 1864.	645,961	8,464,716	239,459
Philadelphia.	Apl. 15, 1864.	42,638	158,129	
Baltimore ...	Apl. 12, 1864.	15,071	57,462	751
Boston.....	Apl. 12, 1864.	13,439		
Cal & other Pts.	Apl. 12, 1864.	60,543	822,526	
Total.....		777,652	9,544,832	240,220
To aboot same period 1863.		938,247	15,458,374	5,497,643
To about same period 1862.		1,661,187	13,853,572	9,530,677
To about same period 1861..		1,725,707	15,550,632	6,079,780

To the Continent:

From New-York, to Apl.	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.	Bush. Rye.
15, 1864.....	30,261	215,236	9,032	13,965
From other ports, to latest dates.....	2,886			
Total.....	33,147	215,236	9,032	13,965
To aboot same period, '63.	102,335	1,281,563	58,177	202,210
To about same period, '62	571,428	16,980,115	271,887	1,074,232
To about same period, '61.	30,812	735,188	43,713	950

HAY.—North River Bate continues in moderete request and firm at $1 30@$1 50 ⅜ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive, at 18c.@32c. for poor to strictly choice ⅜ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate demfend, iocluding Spirits of Turpentine at $3 15 ⅜ gallon; Tar, $21@$23 ⅜ bbl.; Resin, $32@$42 ⅜ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continne quiet at irregular prices. We quote Crude Whale at $1 10@$1 12½; Crude Sperm at $1 64@$1 65; Bleeched Winter Whale, at $1 20@$1 23; Unbleached Sperm at $1 82½@$1 85; Linseed at $1 64@$1 65; No. 1 Lard at $1 12@$1 15; Crude Petroleum at 39c.@41c. here; Rafined do., at 64c.@67c. free, and 53c.@56c. in bond, ⅜ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week eodiog April 18.—*Sperm*—We notice an advance in Sperm, with eales of 800 bbls. for export, at $1 65 ⅜ gallon, end 600 do. for manufacturing at same nrice. *Whale*—Remains unchanged. The transactiooe since our last include 300 bbls. Northern, at $1 10, and 155 do. dark at same price, for manufacturing. For export, 650 obls. South Sea, at $1 06, and 800 do. et $1 08 ⅜ gallon. *Whalebone*—Sales in this market of 7,000 lbs. Northwest, for export, at $1 40.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to April 18, 1864.	11,333	19,456	241,550
Same time last year	7,780	16,590	147,700

[Whalemen's Shipping List.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand to-day; as a further material reduction in prices. Sales since our last, 4,100 bbls., at $26@$26 25, for New Mess, $26 75 for do. for May and $27 for do. for May and June delivery; $25@$25 25 for Old Mess, and $26 for do., May delivery; $25 75@$26 25 for Western and City Prime Mess; $25 25@$25 74 for Thin Mess, and $21 50@$23 25 for Old and New Prime ⅜ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand, at 14¾c.@16c. for Hams, and 11¾c.@12c. for Shoulders, ⅜ lb.; eales, 470 packages. Bacon cootinues in slack request at 12¾c.@14¾c., eecording to quality, ⅜ lb.; sales since our last, 620 boxes. Lard continuss heevy; sales, 1,850 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 13¾c.@14¾c., the latter an extreme lor very choice, ⅜ lb. Beef is in moderate demand, at uniform rates; sales 540 bbls., at $19@$20 for Extra Mess, $16@18 for Plain Mess, ⅜ bbl.; Prime Mess, $26@$28; India Mess, $20@$30; Choice India, $42 50 ⅜ tierce; Beef Hams, $25@$26 ⅜ obl. Butter is much more abundant and is in limited request at decidedly lower prices, namely; 27c.@35c., toe latter an extreme, for poor to choice State, and 22c.@30e. for Western, ⅜ lb. Chsess is inactive at 16c.@19c. ⅜ lb.

SEEDS—Are in less demand and are heavy.

SUGARS—Are in more requestand steady, and since our last, 1,070 hhds., including New-Orleans, (part at auction,) at 12¾c.@17¾c.; Porto Rico at 16¾.@17c. and Cuba at 14¾c.@16c. ⅜ lb. Rafined Sugars continue quiet, at 17¾c.@23¾c. ⅜ lb.

TOBACCO—Business is much disturbed by the fluctuations of gold and tightness nf money. Sales 172 hnds. Kentucky, at 9½c.@25c.; 48 bbls. Yara, on private account; 50 bbls. Carmen, on private account.

TALLOW—Sales, since nnr last, 108,000 lbs. at 13c. @13¾c.; 37,000 lbs. Grease at 11¾c.@12¾c. ⅜ lb.

TEAS—Are less active and less buoyant.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,300 bbls. at from $1 10@$1 15 ⅜ gallon, the market being quite heavy end irreguler.

FREIGHTS—The merket is quite heavy, with very limited offerings, and great eagerness on the part of ebipowners to get off their vessels. For Liverpool, the engagements include 100 boxes Bacon and 15 tone Tallow at 5s.; 500 bags Bark at 10s. and 500 bbls. Flour, (as ballast,) said to have been taken gratuitously. For Bristol, 5,000 hhds. staves at 25s. For the Bristol Channel, a British vessel from the St. Lawrence, with Deals, at 75s. For Matamoras, 500 bales Tobseco, at 25c.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS

New Styles. 1864. Swiss Lace. Nottingham Lace. Leno Lace. Muslin. Brocatel. Reps. Terry Cloth. Japanese do. Damask. Cornices. And all other Trimmings.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

WINDOW SHADES

Gold. Opaque. White. Buff. Green and Blue Holland. Bray's Patent Fixtures, and all other approved styles.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Brocatelles, Satins, Reps, Tapestries, Printed Lastinge, &c., suitable for Spring furnishing in fine assortments.

LACE CURTAINS.

Tambonrd Application and Nottingham Lace Draperies. Vestibnle Laces, White Cotton Bands, and Ball Fringes.

CORNICES.

Gilt or wooden, made and put up on the shortest notice.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

HOUSE-KEEPING DRY GOODS.

Now on hand and constantly receiving every variety and make of

LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINENS, NAPKINS, TABLE CLOTHS, QUILTS, BLANKETS,

Muslins and White Goods, suitable for housekeepers, which we are offering at low prices.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late Important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of NEW SPRING STYLES at less than Importers' and manufacturers' present prices.

Call early if you want choice styles at a bargain.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

AT DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE,
to all the
NEWEST SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,
for
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

LADIES'	Waterproof	CLOAKS	from	$8 50 np.
LADIES'	Melton	CLOAKS	from	$5 50 up.
LADIES'	All-wool	CLOAKS	from	$8 50 up.
LADIES'	Zephyr	CLOAKS	from	$12 50 up.
LADIES'	Silk	CLOAKS	from	$10 up.
LADIES'	Taffeta	CLOAKS	from	$15 up.
MISSES'	Cloth	CLOAKS	from	$4 50 np.
MISSES'	Silk	CLOAKS	from	$5 50 np.
CHILDREN'S	Cloth	CLOAKS	from	$3 50 up.
CHILDREN'S	Silk	CLOAKS	from	$4 up.

CALL AND EXAMINE.
LADIES POLITELY WAITED UPON.
C. A. DAVIDSON, No. 264 BOWERY.

R. H. MACY.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LINEN GOODS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
RIBBONS AND STRAW GOODS.
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FANCY GOODS.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
CORSETS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
MACY'S CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.
Have just imported a fine stock
BROCATELS, SATINS,
PLUSHES, LASTINGS,
REPS, DAMASKS,
and every variety of COVERINGS of the LATEST STYLES and NEWEST DESIGNS.

NEW CURTAIN GOODS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
Heve now ready a large supply of all kinds of the above goods twhich they offer to parties furnishing houses), consisting of
SATIN, BROCATEL and DAMASK for CURTAINS,
LACE CULTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Also, CORNICES and TRIMMINGS.
WINDOW SHADES of all descriptions, put up in the best manner.

HOUSE DECORATIONS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
INPORTERS OF PAPER HANGINGS.
Heve just received in store a
MAGNIFICENT VARIETY OF
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
and are prepared to execute orders in the best manner by SKILLFUL AND EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."
FRANKLIN, THE GREATEST OF MODERN PHILOSOPHERS, remarks toa: "a peony eaved is a penny earned." Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it, and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for old newspapers of every description, whole or torn; old pampolets of all kinds, old circulars, handbills, tickets, cards, catalogues and old scrap-paper. In all its varieties, in quantities large or small. Also, old writing paper and school-books, old blank-books, ledgers, &c., of any size, it matters not how much they may be written on or mutilated.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

DRY GOODS.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
Examine Straw Goods.
Examine Bonnet Silks.
Examine Ribbons, Rihbons.
Examine Millinery Laces and Trimmings.
Examine our Straw and Fancy Ornaments.
Examine our Flowers.
We cnt lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S.
NEW SPRING STYLES.
We heve now in store the largest and most elegant assortment of
CORSETS AND SKIRTS
ever offered at retail in the United States.
GAYNOR, No. 765 Broadway,
between 8th and 9th sts.

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES.
ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
NOS.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Oats, Corn and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

NTown, Coun y, and Stat —, (Date) ——

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles' viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186-, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186-, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant.

——

Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HATS, CAPS, SHOES, DRY GOODS, SEWING MATERIALS, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, March 26, 1864.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS will be received at this office until further notice for furnishing the following articles for use of contraband men, women and children in this department. Stogans (russet, &c.,) and other serviceable boots and shoes for men, women and children's wear.

Chip, felt and woollen hats, and cloth caps.

Kerseys, linseys, ginghams, blankets, and other woollen and cotton goods.

Hickory stripes (for shirts,) bed-ticking, unbleached muslin, and woolen socks.

Spool cotton, black and white linen thread.

Brass suspenders for pantaloons, large buttons for coats

White porcelain buttons, yarn, needles, and other sewing materials and trimmings.

Samples should be sent with each bid, at the expense of the party forwarding the same.

An oath of allegiance should accompany each bid.

No verbal propositions will be entertained, but every bid or modification of the same must be in writing.

Purchases will be made from time to time as the goods are needed, under contract or otherwise, as the interests of the service may require.

Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Bids should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Dry Goods, &c."

ELIAS M. GREENE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED

at the Treasury Department, office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until 12 M. of the 1st day of May, 1864, for all the fire and burglar proof safes and vaults required by the Treasury Department prior to May 1, 1865.

Plans and specifications can be obtained by application to this office personally or by letter.

Bids to be per superficial foot, including door and all necessary fixtures, measured on the outside; the price named to cover all charges whatever, except the freight and the actual traveling expenses of workmen to the place where the vaults are to be erected.

Safes to be delivered at the railroad depot or steamboat wharf for transportation, in good order and condition, without charge.

Locks for the Vaults or Safes will be furnished by the contractor, but must be properly put on by the contractor without charge.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be considered its interest to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Bids to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Safes and Vaults."

ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF FRESH BEEF

at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, for one year, commencing June 3, 1864, will be received at the office of the A. A. U. S., Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 10th May. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hindquarters, necks and shanks and kidney, tallow excluded, and to be delivered at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, at such times and in such quantities as may be required. The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef, to be delivered under this contract, shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of forequarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hindquarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joints.

Proposals will be addressed to Lieut. James S. Casey, Fifth U. S. Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the Supply of Fresh Beef." Two sureties, to the sum of five thousand dollars each, will be required for the faithful performance of this contract.

The proposals will be opened in the office of the A. A. C. S. at 12 M., on the 10th of May.

The A. A. C. S. reserves the right to reject all bids which he deems extravagant.

The oath of allegiance, together with a copy of this advertisement, must be appended to each proposal.

JAMES S. CASEY,
First Lieut. Fifth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PARKERSBURGH, Va.,
April 2, 1864.

The Baltimore and Ohio, and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Companies will receive sealed proposals at this office, until the 2d day of May next, for the masonry work of the Railroad Bridge to be built over the Ohio River, at Parkersburgh, West Virginia.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Engineer's office, at Parkersburgh. The companies reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Payments monthly, in cash, with proper reservation as security for the fulfillment of the contract.

This will be an extensive work, well worth the attention of first-class contractors.

JAMES L. RANDOLPH, Engineer.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED

daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other Ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

M. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE IN LOUISIANA.

W. H. BUNNELL, office No. 10 Gaslret-st, New-Orleans, agent for the purchase and sale of sugar and cotton plantations in Louisiana, and real estate in the City of New-Orleans.

The unexhausted nature of the alluvial soil of Louisiana, with the present and long-to-be-continued high prices of cotton and sugar, present great inducements for the capitalist to invest in these Louisiana plantations. Meanwhile, the enhancing value of the real estate of the city offers daily opportunities for profitable investments. Refers to Francis P. Sage, Esq., Wm. C. Atwater, Esq., and Robert L. Case, Esq., New-York.

SALE OF LANDS AND PROPERTY OF THE FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, IN STATE OF WISCONSIN.—Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, under and in pursuance of the deed of trust, dated Dec. 1, 1856, made by the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company to them, and of the judgment of sale rendered by the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, in an action, in which the undersigned are plaintiffs and the said Company and Abraham B. Clark, mortgagee, are defendants, made on the 4th day of February, 1864, will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of MAY, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company, in the Village of Appleton, Outagamie County, in the State of Wisconsin, all the unsold lands, rights, interests and claims, dams, locks, canals, water power, works of improvement and appurtenances, rights, privileges and franchises belonging to said Company and connected with said improvement, including about four hundred thousand acres of land, situated in various counties in the State of Wisconsin.

For particulars of the terms and conditions of sale, and of property to be sold, reference is made to the notice of sale published in the State papers of Wisconsin, a copy of which may be seen at the office of the Company, Room No. —Trinity Buildings, New-York, or of the Trustees.

MOSES M. DAVIS, Appleton, Wisconsin,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York,
CHARLES BUTLER,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York,
Trustees.

APRIL 13, 1864.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3¼ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. S. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS, DESIROUS OF CHANGING LOCATION OR STARTING ANEW.—Your attention is called to Elizabethport, New-Jersey, as being the best point near New-York, on account of the low cost of coal, iron and lumber, low taxes, and offering all the advantages of the City. Please examine the place before locating elsewhere. Lots for sale on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to COOLEY & HEIDRITTER, Agents, Elizabethport, or E. R. KELLOGG, 139 Pearl-st., N.Y.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH-east corner of Greenwich and Dey sts., now occupied by the Merchants' Exchange Bank. Apply to EDWARD ELSWORTH, No. 86 Dey-st.

FOR SALE.—2,560 ACRES IOWA LANDS, OF the Dubuquu and Pacific land grant, cheap for cash; or will be exchanged for other property. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, 362 Broadway.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS.

Also,
A STORE AND BASEMENT,
with or without power, No. 250 Canal-st., near Broadway.

Inquire at the Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, HOUSES ON STATEN ISLAND,

at rents ranging from $300 to $1,000 per annum. Permits of

A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE CELEBRATED AND WELL-known restaurant and dining establishment of E. WINDUST, (kept by him over forty years.) No. 11 Park-row and No. 5 Ann-st., to lease for a term of years, with all the fixtures. An opportunity to obtain so desirable a stand for business is seldom offered. Inquire of P. C. HARMON, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 15, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock. None but principals and responsible parties need apply. E. WINDUST.

TO LET—FIRST STORY AND BASEMENT OF five-story building No. 206 8th av., 25 by 100 feet deep, occupied as an ice-cream saloon and restaurant the past eight years; location central for first-class billiard and restaurant business. Also, four-story store No. 106 West st., near Murray. Also, three-story brick stable No. 282 West 18th-st., now occupied by Gen. Fremont. Apply to S. WRAY, No. 356 West 23d-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR THREE years, the large brick building No. 76 Varick-st., next the corner of Canal, and land adjoining on Grand-st., now occupied by Eighth Ward Public Schools; suitable for manufacturing or any purpose requiring space. Inquire at No. 414 Canal-st., or apply between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. to EDWARD F. DE LANCEY, counsellor-at-law, No. 137 Broadway.

TO LET AT CRANEVILLE, N. J.—A TWO-story house with carriage-house and all outbuildings, in good order; large garden, plenty of fruit, within 300 yards of railroad station; four trains each way to and from New-York; also, fine building lots for sale. Inquire of JOHN G. CRANE, No. 211 Washington-st., New-York, or to JOSIAH CRANE, Craneville, N. J.

AT ELTONA, MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE or to let, on easy terms, a handsome and comfortable brick house, with 10½ lots tastefully laid out, in a superior and healthy location, very easy of access. Price $7,500. Apply to PHILIP ERNST, No. 311 6th-av., second door above 19th-st., New-York.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY.—Nos. 54 and 55 Prince-st. To let, large rooms, with extra light, power, steam hoisting and heating pipes; a large basement in each building, 50x100 feet, lighted with skylights. Apply to E. C. MOORE, No. 207 Centre-st.

TO LET.—BY MAY 1, A HANDSOMELY FURnished third floor to two or there gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a first-class house in 46th-st., near Broadway. Address, for one week, Box No. 4,743 Post-office.

COTTAGE AT YONKERS TO LET—FURnished, ten minutes' walk from the depot; located on Ashburton-av. Price $65 per month for the Summer, or $45 per month for one year. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE, CONTAINING 10 rooms, besides kitchen and pantries; situated on the west side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.; rent, $200. For particulars apply to O. H. GORDON, No. 155 Minden lane, New-York.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND SASEMENT of the first-class brick house, (high stoop,) No. 107 West 41st-st.; has gas, water and water closets; a desirable home for a small family. Inquire of JAMES WIGGINS, No. 80 Warren-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET AT HASTINGS—THREE MINUTES' walk from depot, a neat cottage, furnished, with 8 or 10 rooms, three-fourths of an acre, plenty of fruit, river view, &c. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st.

TO LET—LOFTS FOR STORAGE OF FURNITURE. Apply at No. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE.
CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO LET—ONE LARGE STORE FRONTING ON 30th-st. and 4th-avs., and three offices in the Cooper Union. Apply either at the office of the building or to WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., No. 36 Park-place.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE CORNER OF 84th-st. and 4th-av. Splendid location. No small children.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN THE NEW well-lighted building, Nos. 108 and 110 East 29th-st. near 3d-av. Apply on the premises, to JOHN T. PLASS.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FROM JUNE 1 TO NOV. 1, a well-furnished house, with about two acres of ground, well shaded, and stable. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A young gentleman and wife, within an half hour's ride of New-York City, where a good table and accommodations can be had. Address, with full particulars, terms and location, H. S. B., No. 76 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A young married couple, after June 1, within one hour's ride of City; preferences for Hudson or New-Jersey railroads. Respondents will state location of rooms and terms, to BISHOP, Box No. 146 Times Office.

WANTED—FROM MAY 1, COUNTRY BOARD, with private table, for gentleman, wife, child and nurse; location not over one hour and a half ride from City Hall. Address Box No. 5,426 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A gentleman and his wife, two children and a servant; one hour's ride from the City. Address, stating terms, Box No. 3,062, N. Y. Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PAVILION HOTEL—ISLIP, L. I.—THIS ELEgant and well-known Sommer hotel will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th of May, 1864. It is reached by the Long Island Railroad three times a day. Apply for rooms to IRA A. LIBBY, Proprietor, Islip, L. I., or Union-place Hotel, New-York, or to Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE.—DURING THE PRESENT busy season, our friends are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended visits, so that rooms may be ready for them on their arrival. STETSON & CO.

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE PHILADELPHIA PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The building known as the Girard House, fronting 76 feet on Chestnut-st., and 178 feet in depth, now in thorough repair, and under a punctually paid rental of $15,000 per annum, will be sold at a considerable discount on its original cost. Appurtenant to the building are an excellent steam-engine, two new boilers, with all the pipe requisite to the heating, cooking, washing and lighting purposes of the hotel.

Terms—$100,000 can remain on ground rent, and the balance cash.

Parties wishing to negotiate can address the subscriber, at the Girard House, Philadelphia, where he can be seen daily, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

TATLAW JACKSON.

Also for sale—150 commodious new dwellings, at from $3,200 to $4,500 each, situated on Hamilton, Spring Garden, Marvine, Camac, 11th, 12th and 13th sts., Philadelphia. T. J.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY—FOR SAFE INVESTment of money in real estate rapidly growing in value. For sale, 18¾ acres of land, eligibly situated in the Village of Newburgh, N. Y., on which are a good and convenient dwelling-house, tenant-house, two barns, and a quantity of fruit trees and grapevines. But this land is chiefly valuable for building lots, for which there is a great demand in our rapidly growing town. Owner is so occupied in mercantile business that he cannot attend to division of premises and sale thereof in parcels, and is willing to sell same in bulk, at a low price, and on favorable terms as to payment. For particulars inquire of CHASBROUCK & TAYLOR, Attorneys, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND LOTS ON THE new road from the ferry near Hunter's Point and the beautiful Village of Newtown, suitable for immediate improvement; the location is very healthy and one of the prettiest in the vicinity of New-York. It is within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, and more accessible to the business part of the City than either Yorkville or Harlem. They will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. To persons of limited means this is an excellent opportunity to procure a home. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, where a map of the property can be seen and all other particulars given.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—For sale, the country residence of the late Isaac Newton, situated near Fort Lee, on the Hudson River, and comprising about twelve acres under high cultivation. The buildings include, with the dwelling-house, a barn and stable, greenhouse, henuery, &c. There are also two wells of excellent water, a good kitchen garden, orchard, grapes, small fruit, &c. The house commands a fine view, and the estate embraces a water front of six hundred feet. Immediate possession if desired. For further particulars, apply to WIGHT & PRENTICE, No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SUMMER HOTEL and 30 acres of land on the east bank of the Passaic River, 1¼ miles from the Boiling Spring Station, on the New-York and Erie Railroad. House 100x50 feet, containing large dining-room, 3 large parlors, kitchen and servant's rooms, and 18 bed-rooms; large barns and stables, and ice-house; large garden and orchard on the premises. Rent $600, per annum and taxes for three years. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st. New-York.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The entire block on 1st av., running from 2d to 3d-st., and formerly occupied by the soap and candle manufactory of Allan Hay & Co., for sale on favorable terms. Apply to ALLAN HAY, No. 33 Broad-st., or to Messrs. A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

$3,400—FOR SALE—THE THREE NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses, with subcellars, water and gas, located on Walworth-st., 100 feet from Dekalb-av., on which the cars run to Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn; terms easy. Apply to J. CLARKE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., LOCATED ON corner South Broad-st. and Pennington-av., a handsome house, with all the modern improvements; has 12 rooms, with fine garden containing fruit, vegetables, &c., in abundance; price $23,000. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—$15,000 CASH REQUIRED —Or to let low, for 7 rooms frescoed, a two-story and basement brick house on 14th-st., near 6th-av., South Brooklyn, with five full lots as garden; high ground. Take 6th-av. cars at Fulton, Wall, or Atlantic Ferries.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—BROWN STONE DWELling, between 5th and 6th-avs.; gas-fixtures, modern improvements, to complete order; possession immediate. Apply to owner, No. 21 Water-st., from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHteenth-st., to a good neighborhood, a two-story and basement brick house, with sub-cellar; the house contains all modern improvements. Price $1,100. Apply to S. B. KENYON, corner 3d-av. and 121st-st.

FOR SALE—TO LET OR LEASE, THE NEW four-story brick building, 96x24, in Monroe-st., between Montgomery and Clinton sts., with or without steam power. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON, corner of Fulton and Pearl sts.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS NEAR THE CATHarine Ferry, in Brooklyn; very desirable for manufacturing or other business purposes. Three-quarters of a block will be sold in one or more parcels. Apply to BENJAMIN G. HITCHINGS, Executor.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON 50TH-ST., NEAR Columbia College, between 4th and Lexington avs. Also, three lots on Elm-st., in Newark, N. J. Inquire of JOHN P. HAYS, No. 72 Beekman-st., or No. 50 East 36th-st.

FOR SALE AT YORKVILLE—A TWO-story, basement and sub-cellar brick house, 20x40; all the modern improvements; to be sold cheap on easy terms; possession May 1. Apply to S. THOMSON, No. 1,333 3d-av.

BROWNVILLE LOTS—22 LOTS ON RALPH and Grove sts., Evergreen-av., to exchange for a house in Williamsburgh or New-York, Seventh Ward. Some cash will be put in.

S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, house No. 12 Boerman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.; high-stoop house, 20 by 50; lot 20 by half the block. Apply to WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 76 Wall-st.

MORRISANIA.—FOUR LOTS AND A HALF OF ground for sale, improved, with an abundance of fruit, on Railroad-av., between 6th and 7th sts., three minutes' walk of the depot. Inqoire of P. MULLANY.

LOTS TO LEASE OR FOR SALE.—FOUR full lots, 100 feet square, on the north side of 65th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; street sewered and paved. Apply to R. S. KING, No. 774 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—BROWNstone front house, No. 23 West 37th-st. Apply before 9½ o'clock A. M. at house, or before 4 P. M. at No. 355 Broadway. S. B. STRONG.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS—SOME OF THE best fronts on 8th-av., opposite the Park, commanding the prettiest views. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—AT HAUPPAUG, LONG ISLAND, a farm of 300 acres of land—part wood, part meadow—in fine order. There is on the place an elegant house and convenient outbuildings, barns, ice-house, &c., &c.; trout-ponds, full of fish, and everything necessary to make a country place lucrative and agreeable.

COUDERT BROS., No. 49 Wall-st, N.-Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Stock farm containing 300 acres, with horses and barns and stream of water, situated in the town of Bloomington, Ill. Two railroads running through the entire State pass through the town. For terms, etc., address STANLEY, Box No. 1,598 P. O.

A PROMISING INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE a farm of 109 acres, at Peekskill, susceptible of being divided into several building sites, every one of which will have a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country; there is a good brick house on it. Also, 16 acres of land at Bay Ridge for sale low.

G. MERLE, No. 290 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 60 ACRES, 12 WOODland; soil clayey loam; house, barn, new wagon house and corn-crib; location healthy; commands a splendid view of the Sound for a distance of 30 miles; fine beach within two miles of the house; two orchards; churches and schools convenient. Price $4,000. Apply to J. HENDERSON, No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 14.

FARM WANTED—HUDSON RIVER VIEWS, price not over $7,000; prefer to rent, with privileges to purchase; good house, &c. Address J. D. WEBBER, No. 439 West 47th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT Newburgh, a brick house, gothic style, 40 feet square, containing about 20 rooms; with barn, coach-house, stable, &c., fine garden, evergreens, fruit trees and small berries in abundance; beautiful views of the Hudson. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—for 6 or 12 months, at Darien, New-Haven Railroad, next station above Stamford; fine large house, completely furnished, with use of horses, carriages and cow if desired. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 586 6th-av., from 9 to 12 and 3 to 5.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH barn and outbuildings and ten acres of choice land, with fruit garden; one hour from the City by New-Jersey Central Railroad, and near the station. Price $8,200. N. G. FOSTER, No. 187 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—Situated in Cornwall, N. Y., a short drive from landing of *Mary Powell*. For further particulars address the subscriber, ISAAC TOWNSEND, Cornwall, N. Y.

WANTED TO HIRE—A PLACE IN THE COUNtry, with 3 or 4 acres of land, and a house suitable for a gentleman's family of five persons, within one hour's ride of New-York; terms must be moderate. Address E. J. SPINK, No. 5 Beekman-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, BETWEEN McComb's Dam and High Bridge, on High Bridge-av., Westchester side; a large house, carriage-house and barn, with one acre of ground. Apply to B. H. TAYLOR, No. 8 Pine-st. Possession immediately.

MARLBOROUGH, ULSTER COUNTY.—Ten acres house, barn, fruit, &c., 1 mile from Hampton Landing, opposite New-Hamburgh, Hudson River Railroad. Price $3,000, or will be exchanged for a Williamsburgh house. S. COCKCROFT, 165 Broadway.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, $8,500; or to let $500, a first-class country house, contains 11 rooms; is situated on high ground, commanding a fine view of Orange Mountain. Barn and 8 acres of land; good water. Inquire of D. J. SPRAGUE, 37 Park-row.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I., TWO RESPECTable dwelling houses, pleasantly situated on Bridge-st., at moderate rents. Apply to WILLETT & CARLL, at Flushing, or to GEO. W. PECK, No. 110 Wall-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.

Fiedler's Park, within ten minutes' walk of Tompkin's landing.

One house, No. 6, upward of 16 rooms.

One house, No. 3, upward of 12 rooms, with all modern improvements.

The park inclosed is about 12 acres, a fine healthy situation, with unsurpassed view of the City, bay and narrows. Apply to ERNEST FIEDLER,
No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY—An elegant cottage containing twelve rooms on Princess Bay, one mile from railroad depot, with barns, sheds, stables, carriage, ice, hen, Summer and bathing houses, in complete order; fruit in abundance, excellent garden, well and rain water at door; grounds tastefully arranged, about eighty acres, with the whole or any par thereof. Also, twenty acres, with good dwelling thereon, in high state of cultivation, ¼ mile from Rossville. Also, three-story dwelling and basement, containing 26 rooms, barn, stables and sheds, well calculated for boarding, public house or school, ¾ mile from railroad depot and beach. Also, the property formerly Staten Island Oil Company, wharf and buildings, suitable for almost any kind of manufactoring purposes. Apply to ALBERT JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.; H. M. BAILEY, No. 220 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT belonging to Wm. C. Pietersgill, Esq., at Clifton, Staten Island, beautifully located, and commanding a splendid view of New-York harbor, Sandy Hook, &c. The house consists of 30 acres, tastefully laid out; the dwelling-house is of brick, large and commodious, and was built and finished without regard to cost, in the most thorough manner, and in complete order throughout. The lodge and outbuildings are first-class in every respect. Photographic views of the house can be seen, and permits obtained on application to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM, COMPLETEly furnished, for sale or exchange.—Nearly 200 acres on the Sound, within 9 miles of Harlem. The improvements on the shore front alone cost over $100,000. There are several beautiful building sites lying back, which will be in great request when the Shore Line Railroad is built. Enough can be realized from this source to repay the whole amount now asked for this property, leaving the entire front, with all the valuable improvements, free of cost to the purchaser. Apply to WARD McLEAN (late Field & McLean,) No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, finished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order. Also, a fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, and grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to J. N. IKELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COUNTRY-PLACE, belonging to the late James S. Petrie, situated on the North Shrewsbury River, N. J., 25 miles from the City and one mile from Red Bank; beautifully located for boating, fishing and bathing. Grounds covered with fruit trees that supply water furnished; oyster bed in the shore. A view of the place can be seen and full particulars obtained by applying to G. H. PETRIE, No. 44 Park-place, or WM. SLOANE, No. 591 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT NEAR RYE depot, 16 acres of fine land, in woodland, baleoce nearly all finely improved. The house is large, two-story and attic, has all the improvements, and is supplied with pure water from a never-failing spring, which is carried to the garden, green-house and yards. The buildings are all nearly new and in perfect order. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—AT ALLENTOWN, MONMOUTH County, N. J., a handsome country residence, with 11 acres of land, well stocked with the choicest fruit of all varieties. On the premises are a large double house, nearly new, 44x30; large barn, carriage-house, ice-house, and other outbuildings, all in good order. Terms easy, and possession given immediately. Apply to G. R. WIKOFF, Princeton.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat, containing 70 acres—about half woodland—on the Sound, 1¾ hours from the City, and a short distance from depot; the house is well furnished and in good order; the stable is new, and one of the best in the country; the lodge, containing eight rooms, is also new; the situation is unsurpassed for health and comfort. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—IN GREENWICH Cono., with five to six acres of land, covered with fruit and shade trees, and having about five hundred feet of water front, with conveniences for salt-water bathing and boating. The house, stables and out-buildings are large, commodious and in perfect order, and every way suitable for a large family. Apply on the premises, or to S. S. TIFFANY, No. 38 Park-place.

TO LET FURNISHED—HALF A MILE FROM Rye depot, Westchester County, the residence of the late Andrew Clark; house large, desirably situated, well furnished, and in perfect order; there are plenty of shade and fruit trees, fine garden, large stable and carriage-house. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN FAIRFIELD, Conn., a modern house, containing 14 rooms, of gently elevated site, upon a plot of two acres, with trees and shrubbery all laid out, near the centre of the village, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot. Price, $6,000; rent, $400 per annum. Apply to M. W. LYON, No. 928 Broadway.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, NEW-JERSEY, a partially furnished house, two stories, with extension, pleasantly situated near the water, 35 minutes by ferry from New-York. Terms, $1,000 a year. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 10 South-st., at 9 A. M.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A GOOD TWO-story house, corner of Lawrence and Locust sts., with fourteen rooms, furnace, gas, and water fixtures, suitable for a genteel family. Apply to JOHN W. LAWRENCE, No. 32 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—MY NEW HOUSE, BARNS AND two acres of land, in Bolling Spring, N. J., 30 minutes from New-York, on New-York and Erie Railway; ten trains each way daily; unobjectionable. Price $7,000. D. B. IVISON, No. 48 Walker-st.

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., WITHIN eight or ten minutes' walk of the depot, a convenient house, two stories and basement, two acres of land and barn. Apply to Mr. C. DAVIS, next to premises. Rent $225.

COUNTRY HOUSE AT MOUNT VERNON, in good order, with 8 rooms, ¼ acre of ground, abundance of fruit, barn, well, &c., will be sold for $1,200. JOHN SNARE, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WHITE PLAINS—A double two story and attic frame house, with one acre of land, carriage-house, stable, fine garden, fruit, &c., ten minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to E. B. LITTLE & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

AT YONKERS.—A CO

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Our Wife—Loyalina.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Marble Heart.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours; Pomp of Cudjo's Cave; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon.

IRVING HALL—Concert.

NO. 585 BROADWAY—Evenings of Music.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Grand Concert.

WALLACK'S—The Wonder! A Woman Keeps a Secret.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL (Hoboken)—Grand Concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

WINTER GARDEN—Lady of Lyons.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

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Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Letters to the Chicago *Journal*, published in that paper yesterday, give an account of a serious encounter between a part of our forces in Louisiana, at Pleasant Hill, near Grand Ecore, consisting of cavalry and two divisions of infantry, and a largely superior force of rebels, in which our forces were defeated with a loss of two thousand men and a battery of artillery. The news is entirely unconfirmed from other sources, and there are several reasons for doubting its authenticity. The movement is said to have been made under the direction of Gen. Stone, Chief of Gen. Banks' Staff. Gen. Ransom was wounded, and Gen. Banks' force was falling back to Grand Ecore.

A correspondent of the Chattanooga *Gazette*, who has just returned to Chattanooga from a scout into Dixie, says he did not visit Dalton, but learned from a rebel citizen who lately visited Johnston's headquarters to see his son, that the rebels in Gen. Thomas' front number one hundred and forty regiments, including infantry, cavalry and artillery. This citizen estimated Johnston's numerical strength at sixty thousand, and declared that he intended to assume the offensive in a very few weeks. He stated that the rebel soldiers were highly elated with the idea of unrestrained conquest. The rebel officers have induced the privates to believe that they will be able to invade Kentucky.

An officer who left Bull's Gap, East Tennessee, on the 4th inst., reports that Longstreet had withdrawn his forces, sending his infantry regiments to Richmond, and leaving three cavalry brigades, numbering 2,000 men, and an equal force of infantry, to guard the salt works near Abingdon, Va. One of these brigades (Armstrong's) is composed of Middle Tennesseeans, who will desert the first opportunity. Another, (Harris',) made up of Mississippians and Georgians, is not numerically stronger than one regiment. Such is the available rebel force for a raid into Eastern Kentucky. In well-informed military circles, no raid from Virginia is anticipated.

An order just issued by Gen. Rosecrans under date of April 14, reads thus: "Major-Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, United States Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters for duty, in compliance with instructions from the War Department, he is hereby assigned to duty as second in command of the department, the assignment to date from the 2d inst. Major-Gen. Pleasonton will establish his headquarters in the City of St. Louis."

Letters from Havana, received by the steamer which arrived at this port on Monday, state that intelligence had been received there from Remedios, that the rebel corvette *Florida*, had arrived there on Monday, the 11th inst. It was reported that several Union gunboats had gone to overhaul her. The *Powhatan* was off Havana on the 13th, and would probably also pay her respects to the *Florida*.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Pacific Railroad Bill was reported, with important amendments. The disagreement on the Montana Territorial question came up, but was not disposed of before the morning hour expired. The General Appropriation Bill was considered, and after a few unimportant amendments the bill was passed. The bill for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law was called up and read a third time, and the yeas and nays on its passage ordered, when a debate sprang up, and an adjournment was effected without further action on the bill.

In the House the Internal Tax Bill came up in the day session, as the special order, and very forcible speeches were made in its favor by Messrs. Morrill, of Vermont, and Stebbins of New-York. The discussion was continued by other members, but no progress made. In the evening session the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Bill came up, and was postponed for two weeks. The House passed the bill for a bridge over the Ohio at the Falls near Louisville. The bill for the reconstruction of the Governments of rebellious or seceded States was taken up, and Messrs. Garfield, James C. Allen and Smithers spoke at length, when the House, at ten o'clock, adjourned.

LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a remonstrance was received from the North Atlantic Steamship Company relative to encroachments upon their pier at the foot of Canal-street, New-York. The following reports were presented: Against the bill relative to planting oysters in the waters of Queens County. Agreed to. The Metropolitan Police Salary Bill was reported, amended by abolishing the office of Excise Commissioners in New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties, and vesting the power of granting licenses and enforcing the excise law in the Police Commissioners; abolishing the twenty freeholder requirement, and making the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays a misdemeanor. The bill was ordered to a third reading. Against increasing the salary of the Surrogate's Clerk in New-York. The Seventh-avenue Improvement Bill, giving the Park Commissioners control over the same from the Central Park to the Harlem River was passed. The Brooklyn Armory Bill was passed.

In the Assembly, bills were reported, incorporating the East India Telegraph Company; enthorizing the State banks to organize as National banks; for the relief of the New-York People's Gas-light Company; to prevent the swindling of persons who are enlisted in the United States service. Bills were passed to alter the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn; amending the act relative to the Department of Public Charities and Correction; the New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Bill; To amend the charter of the Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company; relative to the Brooklyn City and Ridgewood Railroad Company; relative to the Croton Water Works; to extend the limit for the completion of the South Side Railroad; to amend the Mechanics' Lien Law of New-York. The Albany Bridge Bill.

GENERAL NEWS.

Commissioner Osborn yesterday decided to discharge John E. Cook, first mate of the ship *Victory*, who was charged with the homicide of a steerage passenger on a voyage from Liverpool to this port. The evidence for the Government in this case showed that the accused, at most, was only guilty of manslaughter, and he was released on bail several weeks ago. The testimony of the officers of the ship, who were examined for the defence, showed that the accused acted in obedience to the orders of his Captain in attempting to quell what threatened to be a serious mutiny among the steerage passengers, and that violent means and determined action was necessary, in the opinion of the master, for the safety of the ship. This evidence completely justified the mate, and the Commissioner was compelled to discharge him.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Russell, Catharine Fitzgerald was tried and convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to two years' confinement in the State Prison. John Hart was tried for robbery in the first degree. It was charged that prisoner was one of the July rioters, and robbed a gentleman of his gold watch and chain on the 13th of July last. Judge Russell charged the jury that there was no evidence against the accused, and that he had shown an excellent character. The jury acquitted him without leaving their seats.

The Rochester *Union* reaffirms its statement that Hon. C. Vibbard has tendered his resignation of the Superintendency of the New-York Central Railroad, and as he has fully decided to retire from the management, it will be accepted.

The Live Stock Markets have been moderately supplied with animals for slaughter during the past week. They count up 4,596 beeves, 1,732 calves, 7,790 sheep and 11,232 hogs. The weather has generally been cool, keeping back fresh vegetables, and creating a demand for meats of various kinds....About 3,400 cattle were sold Monday and Tuesday, at Forty-fourth-street, after selee of at least 1,000 head at the different market places during the week. Trade was good Monday, and nearly all the stock yarded was sold that day, prices ranging from 14c. to 16c. for the majority of the cattle, though the pick from many droves brought 17c. ₩ lb., net weight. The different droves averaged 15c., which was the same last week for poorer cattle. The market closed with little life and at declining rates. All the stock was sold....Cows and Calves are plenty and unchanged in price....Sheep have advanced 1c. ₩ lb., and are scarce. Fat wool Sheep are worth 11½c. ₩ lb., live weight; shesred Sheep 8c.@8½c., with some extra fat selling at 9c.... Live Hogs are in quick demand, and are selling at former quotations; for a shade higher—the best at 9¾c.

The Stock Market yesterday showed partial recovery from the extreme panic prices of Monday, though heavy sacrifices were made early in the day for cash. There was less difficulty at Bank in making up the accounts of the Brokers. Government Stocks, which were lower in the morning, closed 1 ₩ cent. higher than on Monday. The average sales of Gold were 2 ₩ cent. lower; Bills on London 185 ₩ cent.

General business continued depressed, yesterday, especially at the Produce Exchange, where prices were generally lower with limited transactions reported in most articles. Freights were extremely dull, and a lot of 500 bbls. of flour was reported as having been taken for Liverpool, gratuitously. A very profitable undertaking!

A Breach of State Faith.

It appears to have been decided by the Assembly that the interest on the State debt shall be paid to foreign holders as well as to native ones in paper and not in coin. In other words a foreigner who purchased our bonds in the belief that he would receive six per cent. in gold, will this year receive about four, and possibly, only three. It is said that the members of Assembly were so satisfied of the propriety of this measure by what was said in its favor in the Senate, that there was no debate upon it. We must say we are very glad of it. When men have made up their minds to perpetrate an egregious wrong, the less said about it the better, and a grosser wrong than this it would be hard to imagine. There is not a single argument in its favor, except that we save money by it; and this may be said in favor of any fraud we might take it into our heads to commit.

The notion that foreign creditors and native ones stand, or can with the least show of justice be put, on the same footing in this matter, is preposterous. A native, from the fact that he is a native, owes all he is and all he has to the protection of our laws; and contracts from the time of his birth an obligation of the strongest kind to share the fate of the country he lives in—to participate in its reverses, shortcomings and privations, its shame and its sorrow, and to make any sacrifices it pleases to demand of him in a legal way. A foreigner does nothing of the kind. He is under no sort of obligation, express or implied, to participate in the smallest degree in any of our calamities. When we borrow his money, we do it as a naked business transaction and pledge our faith for the literal fulfillment of the compact. We agree solemnly to pay him principal and interest in the standard currency of the world—namely, gold or silver, or its equivalent, and we do this without condition or reservation. No foreigner would lend money to any Government on any other terms, and every man in this State knows this perfectly well. If we sent our bonds abroad, and offered them on the understanding that we might, if we chose, at any subsequent period, pay the interest in depreciated paper, worth fifty per cent less than coin, we should be laughed at on every Exchange in Europe. We did nothing of the kind, and we have allowed our bonds to pass into the hands of Europeans without the slightest warning or intimation that there was any possibility that anything short of our ruin as a political community would prevent our meeting our obligations as expressed on their face. Therefore the reduction of the interest due to foreign creditors by forty, fifty, or sixty per cent. is pure and unmitigated fraud, differing only from private fraud in the fact that the victims have no remedy.

It seems to be imagined in some quarters that this paltry act of repudiation on the part of the State of New-York will have the effect of increasing the foreign demand for United States Stocks, by driving the unfortunate holders of the State debt into converting their stock into national bonds. We predict, on the contrary, that it will have a directly opposite effect. It will seriously injure the National as well as the State credit. The acts of repudiation resorted to by individual States in times past have been used in London and Paris by our enemies as their most formidable and effective weapon in preventing investments in the national funds. During the whole of the first year of the war, the London *Times* raked up the financial history of Pennsylvania and Michigan nearly every week as the strongest argument it could use against all investments in Federal securities, and it served its purpose.

Europeans are not, as some of our legislators seem to imagine, born idiots—they reason like other men. They know that the States of this Union are made up of men, and that the Union is made up of States. They know that it is the same public which sends members to Congress as to the State Legislatures; and they conclude, and not unreasonably conclude, that the code of morality in use at Albany cannot be held in utter horror at Washington, and that a swindle to which the great commercial State of New-York can descend will be pretty sure to find vigorous defenders in Congress, if it should ever be thought advisable to resort to it on behalf of the nation. Consequently, we venture to predict that in four weeks from this time we shall find this insane act of our Legislature held up by the European press as a solemn warning to capitalists against touching any American security.

Of course the immediate result of this proceeding will be lose of reputation; but there is also another punishment, which, though not immediate, is still sure and effective. The next time the State of New-York has to borrow money she will find it either impossible to get it, or will only get it on terms sufficiently high to cover all possible losses arising out of the dishonesty of her Legislature.

It is hard to say which of these results would be most painful to those who retain some sparks of regard for the fair fame of the community to which we belong. Whenever a traveling American comes across a foreign annuitant, whose income has been reduced one-half, by receiving his interest from this State in greenbacks, he will find it rather difficult to convince him that we are not a nation of rogues, by citing the act of Congress, and the judicial decisions thereupon making greenbacks a legal tender. The application of this law to contracts previously made with foreigners reminds us of a French *chevalier d'industrie* whom we once heard pompously informing an importunate hotel-keeper that he made it a rule never to leave himself without five hundred francs in his purse; and if he had more than that sum in it, he would settle his bill; he looked, and of course, found he had only that amount, and as his rule was inflexible, the hotel-keeper had to pine unpaid. It is quite as absurd for a nation to cancel its obligations to persons who do not belong to it, by regulations of its own making, as for individuals, and far less excusable.

The Rise and Fall of Gold.

Mr. Chase's letter to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance ascribes the advance in the price of gold "to the increase of notes of local banks, and the efforts of speculators." The two bills now before Congress—that which taxes the circulation of State banks, and that which prohibits the sale of gold "on time," are intended to remedy these evils; but Mr. Chase acknowledges that they will be, after all, but partial remedies; that "nothing short of taxation to one-half the amount of our current expenditures, and a reduction of these expenditures to the lowest point compatible with efficiency, will secure financial success to the Government." And he adds that without military success, "all measures will fail." This is the whole matter in a nutshell.

There is no doubt that the restriction of the Bank circulation is a wholesome and necessary measure, and will have an excellent effect; but we must say we think that those who expect much from the bill to "put down" speculation in gold will find themselves miserably disappointed. One of the misfortunes attendant on civil war is the strong sway which people's feelings are apt to exercise over their judgment—the general tendency to draw inferences by the aid of hopes and fears, sympathy and indignation. The loyal people at the North have been so outraged both by the principles and practices of their Copperhead neighbors, that they have got into the habit of believing the Copperheads to be capable of a great deal more mischief than they really are. This has been illustrated in a very striking way in the popular theories about the price of gold. Two-thirds of the public have been until now, and a very large proportion of them are still thoroughly satisfied that the rise in gold has been solely due to the efforts of speculators to break down the Government. Gold has been, ever since specie payments were suspended, a marketable commodity like all others, and its rise and fall, as compared with "Governments," has been due to precisely the same causes. The mass of those who hold gold ask more for it one day than another for precisely the same reason as those who hold wine, or corn, or cotton. In other words, the laws of trade are the same for gold as for any other article. If it is scarce in relation to the demand for it, it rises; if it is scarce in relation to the articles offered in exchange for it, it rises; or if the value of *any one article offered* in exchange for it fall, it *seems* to rise. What has happened during the last month has been that paper has been falling. There has been little if any change in the value of gold reckoned in anything but paper money.

Speculation may have and does have a disturbing effect on these laws, but the disturbance must be temporary. It can no more be permanent or deep-seated than the wind can alter the plane of the ocean. A storm raises waves, but they sink down again, and the general level remains the same. Speculation is always due to natural fluctuations in value. The ups and downs in the gold market are not due to speculators to any extent worth noticing, or any extent that can damage the national credit. They do not create fluctuations; they bet on them. Their gambling alarms and disgusts people, no doubt; but they can no more permanently raise or lower the price of gold, or even communicate a tendency to it, than they can bring down rain. These things depend on the quantity of paper in circulation, and on the prospects of the war.

It is of course well that speculation should be made difficult and dangerous, because it is a form of gambling, and as such demoralizing; but the notion that making it penal will materially help the national finances, is simply folly, and very childish folly to boot. We will even go so far as to say that in the actual condition of our affairs, the time spent in debating a measure for this purpose is wasted. If Grant should destroy Lee's army this Summer, all the speculators in Wall-street, handed together, could not keep gold from falling for a single week; and yet they would be just as anxious to make money and to break down the Government as ever. If the paper in circulation were reduced to $300,000,000, the same result would follow. These are radical remedies, and it is to applying these that everybody's attention, and particularly that of Congress, should be directed.

Official Views.—The President, in his speech at Baltimore on Monday, made an allusion to the alleged massacre at Fort Pillow, and his remarks at once illustrated some of his most prominent mental characteristics, and set forth the policy the Government would pursue in the matter of retaliation. He said that

"In his opinion the black soldier should have the same protection as the white soldier, and he would have it. It was an error to say that the Government was not acting in the matter. The Government has no direct evidence to confirm the reports in existence relative to this massacre, but he himself believed the facts in relation to it to be as stated. When the Government does know the facts from official sources, and they prove to substantiate the reports, retribution will be surely given."

General Order No. 252, issued at Washington in July last, thus lays down the law of retaliation;

"For every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed; and for every one enslaved by the enemy, or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued at such labor until the other shall be released, and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war."

Novel Inflation of the Currency.—Owing to the extraordinary demand for "greenbacks" on Monday and yesterday, to adjust bank, Sub-Treasury and Custom-house balances, together with the heavy drain in the way of subscriptions to the Ten-forties, Government currency was at a premium of from one to two per cent., and inconveniently scarce even at these rates. Certified checks on local banks, as well as City and State bank bills, were at a discount equivalent to the premium on "greenbacks."

Butter.—Speculators in butter had to succumb yesterday. The heavy receipts, restricted consumption, mild weather, and tight money market, proved too much for them. Prime State butter was sold as low as 33 cents in the open market, as against 48@50 cents ₩ lb., a few weeks ago; and other grades declined proportionably. Even these comparatively low rates did not tempt buyers to make very liberal purchases, as a further material reduction was deemed inevitable. The tendency of prices was unmistakably favorable to a restoration of this desirable article to the tables of all loyal citizens. Middlemen, huckstere and extortionists should be taught how to read the signs of the times.

Amusements.

Italian Opera.—Sig. Bellini, the favorite baritone, takes his benefit this evening, on which occasion the ever welcome opera of "Faust" will be produced, with Kellogg, Sulzer, Mazzoleni, Bellini and Hermanns in the cast. To-morrow (Thursday) "La Traviata" will be given, together with the second act of "Un Ballo in Maschera," for the benefit of Mme. Ortolani Brignoli.

Niblo's Garden.—"Camille" was written to prove that a woman will sometimes make a sacrifice for love; the "Marble Heart," (produced here on Monday,) to show that she more often does it for money. They are both powerful plays, and, when acted with anything like passion, are sure to excite the attention of the public. Mr. Booth was, we believe, the first to introduce the "Marble Heart" to an American audience, playing the principal *rôle* during his California engagement, and, by the popularity he obtained in it, sweeping all before him. The fanciful and interesting frame-work of the play exhibits a remarkable amount of skill and imagination; the situations are frequently intense; the contrasts always effective, and the dialogue generally good and sharp. The character of *Raphael* affords a fine scope for Mr. Booth's powers. In its earlier phases of subdued, but consuming passion, and in the more painful culminations of frenzy and death, with which the piece terminates, it requires exactly the poetic earnestness and giddy grief that he infuses into it. The scene of the interview in the fourth act, and of his return home in the fifth, illustrate these extremes, and we can hardly recall better instances of the range and elevation of this admirable artist's style. It is a poor compliment to say that he is the best *Raphael* we have ever had in New-York; but it may serve the purpose of directing attention to what must be regarded as a very remarkable performance.

The general cast is good. Miss Clifton as *Marco*, the marble-hearted, is especially excellent; and pleasantly in contrast with her haughty and defiant bearing is the *Marie* of Miss Rose Eytinge. The narrative of the third act was given with great grace and sweetness by the last-named lady, and the pathos of the last scene was increased by her gentle sorrowfulness.

The play was a success, and will, without doubt, be frequently repeated.

Robert Heller.—Mr. Robert Heller gave his first entertainment of magic and music at the Salon, No. 585 Broadway, on Monday evening. It was in every respect a complete success. Mr. Heller has not been surpassed as an illusionist by any of his predecessors, and as an agreeable and witty talker, he is incomparably the superior of them all. A blind man could enjoy an evening in his establishment, so dry, *apropos* and quizzical are his remarks. Mr. Heller is an excellent pianist—one of the best in the country. It is a pleasant relief to mystery to have it so agreeably mingled with music. We can heartily commend the "Soirées Fantastiques et Musicales." They are so thoroughly good that they ought to become a permanent institution, as in Paris and London.

Irving Hall.—Mr. Theodore Thomas is the recipient of a grand testimonial concert at Irving Hall to-night. The programme is exceedingly good, and will be interpreted by Mme. Comte Borchard, Mr. Wm. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. Wm. Mason, Mr. A. H. Pease, Mr. J. Mosenthal and Signor Abella, (Conductor).

The Penal Code—New-York, 1864.—The Legislature of 1857 appointed a commission, consisting of Messrs. David Dudley Field, William Curtis Noyes and Alexander W. Bradford, to prepare, in conformity to the direction of the Constitution, a complete code of the law of this State, other than that relating to the mere procedure of the courts.

These gentlemen have just presented to the Legislature their annual report, in which they state that they have prepared and are submitting to the examination of the various judicial officers of the State the draft of a Penal Code, defining all crimes punishable by the State. It is excellently arranged, and in general prepared with remarkable skill and fidelity. It is truly refreshing to a layman to read a proposed statute of which he can understand every word, and which contains none of the useless repetitions, involved sentences and cumbrous provisos, which so generally disfigure our statute books.

It is well worthy of note that the Commissioners of the Code have served the State for seven years, at an expense to themselves of several thousand dollars besides the great value of their time, without one penny of pecuniary compensation, past, present or to come, direct or indirect. Such an example is not unworthy of imitation, and certainly deserves an honorable mention.

Miss Anna Dickinson's Lecture.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was nearly filled with a most attentive audience last evening, convened to hear Miss Anna Dickinson's speech on the management of public affairs. At the appointed time, Mr. Theodore Tilton, of the *Independent*, came forward and introduced the fair speaker, who was received with cheers. She said that eighty-nine years ago, shot were fired on Concord bridge that echoed round the world. Then commenced a contest which was declared to be for white men only. Massachusetts spilled the first blood on the soil of the North, and she also spilled the first blood on the slave soil of the South, and as the blood flowed over her feet she virtually said that blood shall wash away the stain of Slavery from the soil. [Cheers.] She then proceeded to trace the history of the rebellion, saying, with emphasis, that we did not see what was had to encounter until we met with defeat at the battle of Bull Run. We now know that cannon are radical, and whatever stands in their way will be battered down. To-day we complete three years of this warfare. This is the anniversary of the murder of Massachusetts soldiers in the City of Baltimore. We have passed through the ordeal of battle. Thousands have been slain and thousands are crippled for life, and, after all, have we reformed?

Miss Dickinson then gave a sketch of the fearful massacre at Fort Pillow, and inquired, with great earnestness, is this a time to offer amnesty and pardon? Let no leave off State making and go to work and crush out the rebellion. We have depended too much on our own strength and the weakness of the South. Freedom can never be too strong. Slavery can never be too weak. The speaker then alluded to the policy of Gen. Banks and Gen. Butler, contrasting one with the other; after which she remarked that when the war is ended, we shall want new sources of wealth, and we can find them then by cultivating the lands of the South, by planting schools and churches, and houses throughout the South. Let us have mills all along the Southern water courses. It will pay. [Cheers.] We must elevate the blacks, or the whites will sink. In speaking of amalgamation, Miss D. said Southern institutions were founded upon it. It had existed there for more than eighty years, and if, when the war is over, the South chooses to cherish it, it was none of her business. [Cheers.] In the course of her hard hits on the secession members of Congress, she said we cannot afford to have them (the members) there. In conclusion she commented with severity on the treatment of the black troops, and gave a graphic and touching picture of the black color-bearer in battle, who, after one of his arms had been shattered by a musket ball, held up the flag with the unwounded arm, in the terrible storm of shot and shell, and when the battle ceased, crawled, as best he could, to the camp, where, with his dying breath, he said, "Boys, the dear old flag never touched the ground." [Cheers.]

At the close of the lecture, which was rather gloomy in its view of affairs, Mr. Tilton was loudly called for. He arose and said:

I am surprised that you call me out. It is written, What shall he say who cometh after the King? It might also be written, What shall he say who cometh after the Queen? [Merriment.] A friend of mine said to me that the present Administration has tried to stand upon two proverbs: "Honesty is the best policy," and "Procrastination is the thief of time;" but that the proverbs have been intertwisted, till they stand the wrong way: "Honesty is the thief of time," and "Procrastination is the best policy." [Great laughter.] That this is the fact, the lady has demonstrated to-night. What then? Well then, remember the 7th of June. [Applause.]

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Occupation of Colima, Mexico, by the French—Old Juan Alvarez Refuses to Listen to the Proposals of the French—Oajaca still Held by Diaz.

San Francisco, Monday, April 18.

Sailed, ship *Carrier Dove*, for Callao.

The steamer *Orizaba*, from Panama, brings letters from Acapulco to the 8th inst.

The occupation of Colima by 2,000 French is confirmed. Proposals have been made to old Juan Alvarez to acknowledge the Empire. He declined to listen to them, and said that the French were the enemies of his country, and he would resist them to the last extremity.

It is believed that the French will find the mountaineers of Guerrero among their most unconquerable enemies in Mexico.

The latest advices from Oajaca state that Gen. Diaz held the city with 6,000 Mexicans. He was confident of his ability to defend the State against the present French force. In an emergency he could safely retreat to Chiapas or Guerrero. The natives of these States are all hostile to the French.

San Francisco, Tuesday, April 19.

Arrived, steamer *American*, from Panama.

The feature of the market is increased disposition to sell goods through auction houses. Importers are doing a limited business for the season.

Crushed Sugars 16c. Lard advanced and partly in demand at low prices. Butter lower, and little offered.

The Gould quartz mill at Virginia City was burned on the 16th. Loss $40,000.

The Los Angeles *Star*, of the 16th, contains encouraging accounts from Colorado River mines. The river was rising slowly. Two new steamers, designed for the river, had arrived at the mouth of the Colorado from San Francisco.

From the West.

Leavenworth, Tuesday, April 19.

A Leavenworth dispatch says returns from all the important counties in Kansas show a triumph for Lincoln (?) over Carney.

The United States Express Company was robbed at St. Joseph, yesterday, of $30,000.

The Memphis cotton market, on the 16th, was unusually active and firm; prices unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bales from the White River.

Guerrillas in Kentucky.

CAPTURE OF GEN. SHACKELFORD AND OTHERS.

Louisville, Ky., Monday, April 18.

Bennett's guerrilla band on Thursday captured at Madisonville Gen. Shackelford, Provost-Marshal Dachea Moss, of that place, and several citizens, all of whom were subsequently released.

No further particulars.

Election in Chicago.

Chicago, Tuesday, April 19.

E. B. Brown, the Republican candidate for Police Commissioner, was elected to-day by 306 majority. The Republicans gain four Aldermen, making the Council a tie. Only a two-thirds vote was polled.

FROM ALBANY.

The Pressure of Legislation—The Adjournment—The Reduction in the New-York Tax Levy—The Metropolitan Police Bill—The Extension of Seventh-avenue—Bills Killing—The Adulteration of Milk.

Albany, Tuesday, April 19, 1864.

The pressure upon the industry of the Legislature increases as the time when it is understood that final adjournment will take place draws near. The question of passing many bills is a question of legislative agility, if such a term is consistent with the dignity of the Legislature. Of nine hundred and eighteen bills introduced in the Assembly, and two hundred and twenty-nine which have come down from the Senate, seven hundred and twenty have been read the third time and passed or been rejected. Bills that are now passing between the two Houses may be lost for want of time. Although resolutions providing for final adjournment on Saturday next have been repeatedly offered, neither House inclines to pass such a resolution.

I hear the opinion expressed, that a considerable reduction of the New-York tax levy will be recommended by the Committee on Cities, before whom the advocates for reform presented their views. A reduction of two or three millions is spoken of, but nothing more definite is stated.

Important bills are being rapidly disposed of, as will be seen by referring to legislative proceedings.

The contested seat in the Senate is one of the important questions still undecided. The report of the committee seems likely to be deferred to the last moment.

Senator Fields reported, this morning, the bill to amend the Metropolitan Police Law. One section of the bill provides for prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, under penalty of a fine, and makes it the duty of the District Attorney to prosecute such offences. Senator Bell explained that this section was nearly or exactly the existing law, and that it was inoperative. He moved, therefore, to substitute for this section a section providing that the sale of liquors on Sunday shall be made a misdemeanor, and that it shall be punished by a fine of $50 and by imprisonment not less than five nor more than thirty days. Senator Fields opposed this proposition to amend, at some length, arguing that the amendment proposed was simply the Sunday Liquor Law which has passed the Senate and is now in the House. He believed it would not be right to embarrass the passage of the entire bill by inserting such an amendment. Senator Brayton expressed a similar opinion. Other Senators thought that the amendment would simply make a law operative which had become a dead letter. It was urged as important that the amendment made it the duty of the Treasurer to prosecute offences of its character in question. This was to insure the carrying out of the provisions of the section. After a good deal of skirmishing the amendment was adopted by a vote of nineteen to nine. Inquiries in regard to the general provisions of the bill were then made, and it appeared that important changes were proposed to be made in the existing police law. The bill provides that the police force of Brooklyn may be increased in the discretion of the city authorities to five hundred, the limit of the existing law being two hundred. After some effort to obtain delay for further examination of the bill, it was finally passed to a third reading.

The bill providing for the extension of the Seventh-avenue of New-York City, was returned from the House to the Senate this morning, having passed with an amendment providing to place the control of the extension in the hands of the Central Park Commissioners. This amendment was concurred in, several Senators, however, declining to vote in the affirmative, on the ground that time was not given to examine the amendment and make sure of its precise import. This bill is an instance exemplifying the truth of the complaint, that many bills do not indicate the precise subject to which they relate by their titles—the title being "To alter the map or plan of New-York City." Members cannot, of course, vote intelligently on such a bill, without time for investigation. It would be well for those who send bills to the Legislature to make a note of the fact that the title should be precise.

One of those doubtful schemes which occasion a division among legislators came before the House today, and was killed by a decided vote. It was a bill which had previously passed the Senate without suspicion, but Mr. Healy, of Wyoming, who is termed a professional bill-killer, convinced the Assembly that it was iniquitous. Members agreed that it was a bill "to skin the country dealers." The following is the *gist* of the bill:

In addition to the powers and privileges now belonging to and exercised by the United States Warehousing Company, they shall have power to guaranty the payment, punctual performance and collection of promissory notes, bills of exchange, contracts, bonds, accounts, claims, rents, annuities, mortgages, choses in action, evidences of debt, and certificates of property or value, at such rates of interest, and upon such terms as may be established by the Board of Directors of said company, such rate of interest not to exceed seven per cent per annum; to receive upon storage, deposit or otherwise, bullion, specie, plate, stocks, &c.

It shall be lawful for said company to sell at public auction or private sale, as may be specified in the contract between the parties, all property of what kind soever mentioned in or affected by said contract, after two months shall have elapsed.

The Senate this afternoon at some length the Assembly Bill to punish the adulteration of milk. There was an effort on the part of some Senators to amend, so as *not* to make it an offence to sell milk obtained from cows fed on swill. Senator Murphy expressed the opinion that the bill had been prepared to injure certain parties and not to protect the public. Senator Allaben stated that the bill had been drawn in accordance with suggestions of physicians of the State, and was such as was deemed to be required to protect the public health. The bill (which is very stringent in its provisions) passed the Senate by a strong vote, and without material amendment.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Tuesday, April 19.

A remonstrance was received from the North Atlantic Steamship Company relative to encroachments upon their pier at the foot of Canal-street, New-York.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Against the bill relative to planting oysters in the waters of Queens County. Agreed to.

The Metropolitan Police Salary Bill, amended by abolishing the office of Excise Commissioners in New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties, and vesting the power of granting licenses and enforcing the Excise Law in the Police Commissioners, abolishing the twenty-freeholder requirement, and making the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays a misdemeanor, such offences to be prosecuted by the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Against increasing the salary of the Surrogate's Clerk in New-York. Agreed to.

The bill for a public market in the Eighteenth Ward, New-York, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Seventh-avenue Improvement Bill giving the Park Commissioners control over the same from the Central Park to the Harlem River was passed.

BILLS PASSED.

The Brooklyn Armory Bill.

Relative to securities deposited by life insurance companies.

Relative to the District Courts in New-York.

Relative to Justices of the Peace in Brooklyn.

For completion of the Battery Extension in New-York.

For the improvement of Manhattan-square.

Relative to repair contracts.

Appropriating $30,000 for the improvement of the State Arsenal, Brooklyn.

Incorporating the American Literary Fund Association.

Making more stringent the act relative to the adulteration of milk.

Relative to the service of process upon express companies.

Relative to the disposition of barrels used for malt liquors.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill for the better protection of seamen in the port of New-York was ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Tuesday, April 19.

REPORTS.

Incorporating the East India Telegraph Company. Complete.

Authorizing the State Banks to organize as National Banks. Complete.

For the relief of the New-York People's Gaslight Company. Complete.

To prevent the swindling of persons who are enlisted in the United States service.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act incorporating the Brooklyn Firemen.

To alter the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn.

Incorporating the Union Trust Company.

Amending the act relative to the Department of Public Charities and Correction.

The New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Bill.

To amend the charter of the Hudson and Harlem Rivers Canal Company.

Relative to the Brooklyn City and Ridgewood Railroad Company.

Relative to the Croton Water Works.

To improve North Third-street, Brooklyn.

To amend the act for a park and parade ground in Brooklyn.

To extend the limit for the completion of the South Side Railroad.

To amend the Mechanics' Lien Law of New-York.

The Albany Bridge Bill.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill for appropriating $8,000 for developing the salt springs at Montezuma, was ordered to a third reading.

EVENING SESSION.

The New-York City and County Tax Bills were reported favorably, and made the special order for to-morrow.

The State Annual Tax Bill has been ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Fourteenth Day.

Yesterday, the fourteenth day of the great fair, was one of the most beautiful since its opening, yet it was not fully attended. During the afternoon and evening, however, the crowd increased, and by eight o'clock the hall was crowded and as full as usual.

The action of the Executive Committee, in excluding all holders of season tickets from the Art Gallery, was regarded, and perhaps very justly, as wrong, no notice of their decision had been given, and they were expected to work the same as usual.

The sale of pictures by auction in the Art Gallery last evening progressed with considerable spirit. The majority of the cabinet pieces realized good prices. A portrait of RICHARD COBDEN, the great English economist, sold for $1,000, and was purchased, amid a burst of apelause, by WM. CULLEN BRYANT. An "Ecce Homn," by VAN DYKE, purchased in 1637, by Wm. H. ASPINWALL of the exauntors of the Duke of Montebellu, and by him presented to the fair, was sold for $500. A small cabinet piece, by KENNETT, brought $760. Among the purchasers were MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, JOHN P. GOUBLEY and many of nur prominent artists. The total receipts were $9,453.

THE CHILDREN FROM THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

On Monday morning the first of the children from the Public Schools visited the Fair. They commenced at 8 o'clock, and poured in, around and out in a steady stream until 11. They were from the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, the Ninth under charge of Mr. HARRISON, the Fifteenth under charge of Mr. HUNTER, Secretary of the Committee on Public Schools, and the Sixteenth under charge of Mr. HOPPER. There were also some 250 colored children from the Sixteenth Ward. They were met at the middle entrance by Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE, Chairman of the Committee on Public Schools, and Mrs. JAMES A. ROOSEVELT. Mr. ROOSEVELT taking the head of the line, conducted them slowly through the department of arms and trophies, thence three times up and down the art gallery, that they might have a good look at all the pictures; thence through the boat building and machinery departments to the main hall; here they were marshaled up one aisle and down another, round the floral temple and past all the prominent stands to the soap, grocery and preserve departments, and out at the east entrance on their way to visit the Knickerbocker Kitchen. There are some 13,000 children in the schools in these wards, and at that number about 9,000 were in the line. Their excellent conduct was generally remarked; not a rude or unruly boy or girl; not a disconlented child was seen, and not a single act of disobedience occurred; everything passed off as pleasantly as could be wished. The children were allowed plenty of time to see all the sights, and well they improved it. It was pleasing and interesting to watch the faces of the little ones as they entered the various departments, and their happy and bewildered look when they were ushered into the main hall. Their remarks, too, were often very amusing. "See, Johnny," said one little fellnw, "that's the coat WASHINGTON wore in the Revolution; let's write about it next composition day." "Nn, I won't," was the reply, "I'm going to write about the flag he was and President under, because people don't know so much about that." Various were the received motice. In the Art Gallery, one little fellnw stuod for several minutes before LAUTZE'S great picture, eves wide open, and taking in its beenties. Mr. WARREN touched him on the shonider, and said: "Well, my boy, you seem to like that picture; do you know it's the picture of WASHINGTON crussing the Delaware when he went over to whip the British?" "That's bully," was the reply, in a tone so hearty and emphatic as to cause many a smile among his hearers. In the main hall the cocoa palm-tree received much antice. "Look, Mary," said one little girl, certainly not over six years nld, "that's how cocoa-nuts grow I know, cause teacher told me, and when I get home, I'm going to tell ma I've seen one and with the cocoa-nnts growing on it, too." Her little compasion did not seem at all disposed to believe it, however, "cause they don't look like cocoa-nuts, they are too smooth." The Fire Department stand was also much noticed by the boys. "Say Tnm," said una boy, "that engine's just like the one father runs with." "Well, my father don't run with any engine," was the reply, "he's a soldier, and he's got a prettier sword than any there in here, too."

So many thousand happy faces are seldom seen together, and the sight was very gratifying. The children from the various Public Schools will visit the fair by wards every morning this week from 8 till 11 o'clock; during these hours no adults are admitted except the teachers who have the children in charge, and the little ones consequently have an excellent opportunity to see everything.

Yesterday morning the Fair was visited by the Public School children of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Wards.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The telegraph which has been placed in operatine in the machine room by Messrs. CHARLES T. & J. N. CHESTER attracts much attention. They have mane a fine disptay of their goods, and to many they are very interesting. The station is in charge of Mr. JOHN B. FARGIS, who, by his clear explanations and willingness to satisfy the curious, has made himself very popular. During the day he gives "electric shocks" to many, and performs several experiments with the magnet, and in the evening exhibits the famous electric light, which always attracts a crowd who view it with wonder and delight.

THE RESTAURANT.

The Restaurant is kept constantly filled with young ladies and gentlemen, who, having wandered thrungh all the various departments of the fair, find the exercise has given them excellent appetites, and that a dainty little lunch would be very acceptable. The arrangements are excellant, the waiters numerous and attentive, the dishes very nicely cooked and served up, and the prices moderate. DUNTZE's maloseau stand is very well patronized, and the ladies say that the manzana ice cream is really delicious. The Restaurant is under the supervisinn of Maj. STETSON, of the Astor House, assisted by Mr. WM. H. RADFORD, a very active and valuable assistant, who, by his experieace and personal attention, contributes greatly to the pleasure and enjoyment of the visitors.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

The auction sale of books will be commenced this evening, at 7½ o'clock, on the ground floor, near the Summer-house. A large collection and a great variety of poenlar and valnable books will be sold. Mr. LEAVITT, of the Trade Salerooms, will officiate as auctioneer. The books, of which there are only une or two copies each, will remain in the book-room for sale until the close of the fair.

THE PARK—THE GHOST AND SMITH'S AIR LIGHT.

The ghost in the Park fnuntain, produced by SMITH'S air light, has attracted thousands of visitors within the past few days, and it is really as well worth seeing as the phantoms that startled breathless audiences at New-York theatres last Fall. The ladies of the Committee are much indebted to Dr. GEORGE HARRIS SMITH, the inventor and proprietor of the patent air light, for his generosity in donating one of them to the fair and illuminating the Park at his own expense. The light itself deserves more than a passing notice, for it is truly one of the most important and useful inventions that modern science has given to the world. In a peculiarly constructed burner three-parts of atmospheric air en one part of common gas produce a light equal to a Drummond or calcium light, thns furnishing the largest amount of light at a less cost than any method yet discovered, as no more gas is consumed than by an ordinary burner. It is being introduced with great success on leading railways as a locomotive light. The New-York Central road have placed it on over 200 of their locomotive engines, and it is capitally adapted for lighting theatres, halls, hotels, steamers or for any other purpose for which a powerful white light is required. The light in Union-squara is reflected from a mirror four feet in diameter and lights the whole square and Broadway as far as the turn at Grace Church. The apparatus is perfectly simple and cleanly, and Dr. SMITH, who is a practical and scientific chemist, is deservedly realizing a fortune from his useful invention.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts yesterday were as follows:

Sales to 2 P. M.	$10,629 15
Admissions, Fourteenth-street	3,254 50
Admissions, Union-square	932 00
Donations	339 05
Total	$15,154 70
Receipts from Other Departments.	
Restaurant—Gross receipts to date	$52,300 00
Union-square—Gross receipts to date	54,033 00
Fire Department—Gross receipts to date	21,500 00
Indian Department—Gross receipts to date	3,160 00

THE SWORDS.

The total number of votes cast at the Fourteenth-street building at the close of the fair last evening, was 12,771; at which

Gen. Grant has received	6,366
Gen. McClellan	6,288
Scattering	117
Grant's majority	78

Hoarseness and Sore Throat.—This painful result of "Catching Cold," or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, may at any time be removed by allowing one or two of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges to dissolve slowly in the mouth. Singers and public speakers will find them of peculiar advantage. Military officers and soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots

and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety of our own manufacture.

SLATER'S, No. 1 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

D. Burdsall's "Self-sewer" for all sewing machines.

The *Scientific American*, referring to it at the fair, says: "It is really a *useful* and *novel* instrument. It guides the work itself," &c. It *preserves the eyes, avoids bending, no basting.* "No machine is complete without it." Price $1 50, with directions. Sent by mail free. Donated to, and for sale at the fair, Fourteenth-street, in the sewing-machine room, and at the inventor's head-quarters, WILCOX & GIBB'S sewing-machine office' No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

"In Hoc Vinces."

ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS, is composed very largely of calisaya, with a number of other rare medical plants, chiefly products of the tropics of Asia and America. It is the only exhilarant tonic or beverage in the world followed by no stupefying reaction; hence for convalescents, the debilitated and sedentary, it has no equal. It has the pleasant bitter taste af pure calisaya bark, with an undefinable exquisite flavor suited to the most refined palate. We refer to testimnnials published daily in this column, as to the scope of its medical powers.

W. CHILTON & CO.,
Marble Store, No. 22 Walker-st., N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.

FROM A CLERGYMAN.

NEWARK, June 18, 1863.

Messrs. W. CHILTON & Co.:

In answer to your inquiries with regard to the Crimean Bitters you kindly gave me, I can right honestly say, that as an invigorating and exhilerating tonic for the sedentary, it is all you said of it. It is better far than the wine, *generosum et lene*, Horace as a dyspeptic wished for at sea bathing quarters:

"Quod ouras ebigat, quod cum spe divite manet
In venas animumqne meum, quod verba ministret."

Marton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Survey at a Glance.

THE
WHOLE FIELD OF THE FASHIONS,
IN
GENTLEMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS.

In order to do this you are invited to visit the establishment of

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

The largest and most completely stocked hat store in the United States. For the current season he has introduced upward of *one hundred new styles*. It is putting fact into its simplest form to say, that in his twenty years' experience as a hatter, he has not only never offered, but has never seen so extensive a variety of hat

FASHIONS FOR ALL AGES,

as his store now contains. It would seem as if

TASTE AND FANCY

could scarcely suggest an addition to the children's and misses' department, and it is believed that no mother can fail to equip her children satisfactorily from so vast and diversified an assortment. In the department of gentlemen's dress and business hats there are over

TWENTY-FIVE NEW STYLES

which are all special to the season.

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Ovington Brothers,

CHINA AND GLASS IMPORTERS,

would call attention to their elegant and extensive stock of goods.

OUR SPRING STOCK was laid in before the recent advance in gold, and will be sold accordingly.

Glass engraving on the premises, sets of glass richly cut and engraved with initials to order.

BRONZES, CLOCKS, PLATED GOODS, &c., &c.

Please call and examine assortment and prices.

Nos. 238 and 240 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricapherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Large Sale of Furniture.—We shall continue the sale THIS DAY of cabinet furniture belonging to a large establishment in New-Orleans, which was removed to this City for sale, at No. 581 Broadway, opposite Niblo's, at 10½ o'clock. All of first class, and to be sold.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

Congress.—The imagination can suggest nothing more delicious than the Congress Bourbon, Punch and Cordial. Sold everywhere. Wholesale Agents in New-York—D. S. BARNES & CO. Wholesale Agents in Boston—F. J. TINKHAM & CO.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
Store and Factory, No. 189 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs's Truss invites the severest criticisms. Hard rubber, water-proof cleanly, durable; also, Varicocele Trusses, Supporters, Suspensories, &c. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.

SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Hill, Inimitable Curler of Hair and Whiskers.—Styles neat and suitable, executed in the best manner only, at No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving, 10 cents.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.

No. 505 BROADWAY.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BOTTUM—HYDE.—On Thursday, April 14, by Rev. J. N. Fairbanks, at Sudbury, Vt., GEORGE R. BOTTUM, of Orwell, to NANNIE H. HYDE, of Sudbury, daughter of Jas. K. Hyde, Esq.

BROWN—SAMSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 19, at the Strong-place Baptist Church, by Rev. E. L. Taylor, D. D., Rev. T. EUWIN BROWN, Pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, to Miss LIZZIE C., daughter of J. K. Samson, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DARLING—STONART.—On Monday, April 18, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Mr. HENRY C. DART to Miss AGNES L. STONART, daughter of Adam Stodart, all of this City.

FITCH—SEARS.—In St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on Tuesday, April 19, by Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., JAMES P. FITCH to Miss LUCIA L. SEARS, all of this City.

GOODHEART—VANDEWATER.—On Monday, April 18, at the residence of the bride's father, Harlem, by Rev. Dr. Draper, D. D., WILLIAM GOODHEART to ISABELLA H., daughter of Clarkson Vandewater, all of this City.

HOYT—SCOFIELD.—On Tuesday, April 19, at the Washington-av. M. E. Church, by Rev. Thomas H. Beach, assisted by Rev. R. M. Westfield, Mr. MARK HOYT, of New-York, to Miss A. AUGUSTA SCOFIELD, of Brooklyn. No cards.

REDMOND—GRIFFIN.—On Tuesday, April 19, at Calvary Church, by Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, WILLIAM REDMOND, Jr., to MARY LAWRENCE, daughter of the late William Preston Griffin.

WALS—LEWIS.—On Tuesday, April 19, by Rev. Henry Blanchard, ERNEST L. WALS to ANNIE M., daughter of Hon. Wm. B. Lewis, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BARLOW.—On Tuesday, April 19, of typhus fever, BENJAMIN R. BARLOW, Superintendent of the Five Points' House of Industry, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of the institution, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Market-st. Church.

CARVER.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Friday, April 15, JOSIAH CARVER, in the 67th year of his age.

☞ Newburgh and Fishkill papers please copy.

CROIL.—On Monday, April 18, FRANCIS M. CROIL, U. S. Navy, aged 49 years.

The friends of the deceased attached to the Navy-yard, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 240 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

DOW.—On Tuesday, April 19, GRACE E., daughter of Lorenzo Dow, aged 4 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 154 West 39th-st., at 11 o'clock A. M.

DODS.—At Bull's Ferry, N. J., on Tuesday, April 19, HENRY DODS, aged 52 years, 6 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 21st inst., from the Methodist Church, Bull's Ferry, at 2 o'clock.

ELWELL.—On Tuesday, April 19, EMILY LOUISA, only daughter of Charles F. and Elmira M. Elwell, aged 7 years and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 80 Elliott place, Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

GROSER.—On Thursday, March 3, from wounds received in the battle of Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, and while a captive in the enemy's hands, Corporal THOMAS GROSER, Company C, 48th regiment, N. Y. S. V., in the 24th year of his age, eldest son of Thomas W. Groser, of Brooklyn, E. D.

GRAY.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, April 19, JOHN GRAY, aged 48 years, 2 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 407 West 42d-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia and Paisley (Scotland) papers please copy.

HOPPER.—Suddenly, on Monday, April 18, CARRIE, eldest daughter of Abraham D. and Laura W. Hopper, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 226 Bleecker-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 10½ o'clock.

HOMAN.—At Olean, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 5, of congestion of the lungs, FRED. S. HOMAN, aged 19 years, only son of the late S. H. Homan, M. D., and grandson of J. C. Homen, Esq., both of Mandham, N. J.

LEE.—At Fishkill, on Friday evening, April 15, HERMAN F. LEE, in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral on Wednesday afternoon, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence.

MORGAN.—At his residence in this City, on Tuesday, April 19, Capt. E. E. MORGAN, aged 58 years.

His remains will be taken to Saybrook, Conn., for interment.

NICHOLLS.—In Harlem, on Monday, April 18, FRANK ALFRED, only son of Alfred and Isabella Nicholls, aged 9 years, 5 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, 120th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NOXON.—At her residence, Beekman, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Monday evening, March 28, of apoplexy, MARY W., wife of Elmore Noxon, Esq., and daughter of the late Wm. S. Woolley.

SCHOLER.—At Rhinebeck, on Monday, April 18, STEPHEN SCHUYLER, only son of the late Stephen Schuyler, Esq., in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 187—April 19, 1864
34, 4, 28, 23, 38, 13, 39, 9, 40, 75, 8, 46.
CLASS 188—April 19, 1864.
27, 45, 31, 32, 72, 48, 25, 17, 24, 28, 4, 41, 58.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 283.—April 19, 1864.
73, 45, 5, 19, 32, 27, 20, 21, 53, 8, 63, 4.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 284.—April 19, 1864.
54, 42, 9, 3, 57, 53, 6, 24, 36, 32, 72, 14, 38.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON & SULPHUR POWDERS
INVIGORATE THE BODY AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These powders are a chemical combination which is readily dissolved in water or in the contents of the stomach, where they at once unite with the digested food and enter with it into the formation of new blood. The iron by its magnetic attraction retains the vital or life giving forces in the circulation, strengthening the system generally; while the combined sulphur converts the foul and acrid secretions of the body and blood into gases, which are ejected through the pores of the body and skin, by the increased energy and strength of the circulation.

DYSPEPTICS find immediate relief from the action of these powders upon the Liver and Spleen.

For SCROFULA, CANCERS, SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, SORES, or any eruption of the BODY or SKIN their curative effects are magical.

For TUMORS, SWELLINGS, DROPSIES, ABSCESSES, WENS, ETC., their dispersion and cure is certain, though of years standing.

They cure all forms of DEBILITY and WEAKNESS, as well as irregular secretions.

They convert PHLEGM and the acrid secretions of the THROAT, LUNGS or of CATARRH into gases, and give strength to the consumptive.

They cause a natural secretion of the saliva of the bowels, preventing habitual or chronic CONSTIPATION, and every form of PILES.

WORMS are created by and live only upon the impurities of the body; they cannot exist in a person whose system has been purified by these Powders.

☞ ½ to ½ a Powder, daily, is sufficient for children. They neither *Sicken* nor *Purge*. *Being compounded with Sugar, they are very agreeable to the taste.*

Full explanations of the above and other diseases, for which J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar is also used, are contained in a 16 page pamphlet, which I send anywhere, *free, by mail.* This pamphlet contains over a hundred testimonials, among which will be found the names of

GEORGE LAW, Esq., 5th-av., N. Y.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, N. Y.
R. B. COLEMAN, Esq., Astor House, N. Y.
S. LELAND, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel, N. Y.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor *Independent.*
Rev. ED. BRIGHT, Editor *Examiner*, N. Y.
Rev. D. W. C. CRONK, General Agent Bible Union.
Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.

One package (12 powders,) $1; three packages (36 powders,) $2 50.

Sent anywhere free by mail.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Whereas, J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON & SULPHUR POWDERS are extensively counterfeited, and the counterfeits are such close imitations of the genuine outside envelope and inside directions that it is exceedingly difficult for the unitiated to tell which are the genuine and which are the counterfeit. Now, therefore, I have deemed it necessary to inform the public that, hereafter, all warranted J. R. Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders will have the fac simile signature of A. M. STAFFORD on the outside envelope; and on the inside directions. *Take no others that are not so countersigned.*

J. R. STAFFORD, Chemist,
No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

MEDIUM AND FINE
CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.
A complete stock of well made goods,
suitable for Merchant Tailors and Clothiers.
HENRY & JOHN PARET, Jr.,
No. 55 Chambers-st., adjoining Stewart's.

A COMPLETE SET OF THE NEW-YORK *Daily Times* (from the initial number 1850 to 1863 inclusive,) neatly bound in 25 volumes, for sale. Apply to SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* Office.

BEEBE'S KITCHEN RANGES,
THE BEST COOKING APPARATUS IN USE.
They are
SUBSTANTIAL, ECONOMICAL
in the consumption of coal, and
SURE BAKERS.
Put up and warranted by
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Late Janes, Beebe & Co.,
corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.,
one block from Broadway.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 3, 1863, fo which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the fifty and one hundred dollar bonds are payable on the 1st of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the United States Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars, ($50,) One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) Five Hundred Dollars, ($500,) One Thousand Dollars, ($1,000,) Five Thousand Dollars, ($5,000,) and Ten Thousand Dollars, ($10,000;) and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars, ($50,) One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) Five Hundred Dollars, ($500,) and One Thousand Dollars, ($1,000.)

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities only, is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscribtions will be received by the *Treasurer of the United States* at Washington, and the *Assistant Treasurers* at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

New-York National Exchange Bank, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

First National Bank of Philadelphia.

First National Bank of Baltimore.

First National Bank of Washington.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.
Merchants are requested to send for List of Prices.

5,000,000 OF CIGARS,
ALL GRADES AND SIZES.
JOHN J. REIMER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN IMPORTED HAVANA AND MANUFACTURER OF DOMESTIC CIGARS,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-STREET.
Merchants and the trade are respectfully informed that I have got on hand, and am constantly receiving from my branch house in Havana, the best brands and most salable sizes of every grade of
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS,
which I am offering at very moderate prices. My connections with said port enable me to defy all competition.
MY STOCK OF DOMESTIC CIGARS, which is constantly supplied by my own factory in this City, the tobacco being imported by myself, or selected under my own supervision, consists of most all sizes and qualities. FROM $16 TO $70 PER 1,000.
I can in this branch also offer greater bargains than any other house in the City.
IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS FROM $45 TO $200.
TO THE TRADE.
My stock of LEAF TOBACCO is well worth your attention, and I invite you to inspect it.
To my customers and the public, the information that I keep, as usual, a supply of
Choice Imported and Domestic Liquors on hand, which, together with my Wood and Willow Ware, I offer at low figures.
JOHN J. REIMER,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR MURRAY.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.
THE ROYAL WINE OF ENGLAND.
One thousand cases of this exquisite wine for sale at TWENTY DOLLARS PER CASE OF QUARTS.
WM. HENRY WARD, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

"LORING MUST CALL IN GOVERNMENT'S aid to seize all the printing presses in the country and enable him to supply the demand for that most excellent publication,
MAINSTONE'S HOUSEKEEPER.
It is a 'midnight darling' that Charles Lamb would have exulted in."
This is the favorable impression formed by the accomplished editor of the Boston *Post*.
It is uniform in style and price with that other remarkable English novel,
PIQUE,
which is having such a run.
Every wholesaler supplies it, and you are SURE to find it at
Auguste Brentano's, Kirby & Co.'s, Walter Low's, M. A. Macfarland's, A. Turnbull's, Miller & Mathews's, Randolph's, Crowen's, Appleton's,
LORING, Publisher,
No. 319 Washington-st., Boston.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE,
Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS:
From the Journal of Commerce.
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hntchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
From the Tribune.
EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent his ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.
SIGHT RESTORED.
CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the m

FINANCIAL.

THE ANTHRACITE
GAS LIGHTING AND HEATING
COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

WM. H. APPLETON,
President.

WM. H. APPLETON, O. D. F. GRANT,
ABRAHAM M. COZZENS,
Trustees.

Capital, $3,000,000; Shares, $100 each.

Books of subscription for 20,000 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at our office on SATURDAY, April 16.

The Common Council has granted to the company the right to lay pipes and mains throughout the entire City of New-York.

Ten per cent. payable on subscription; the balance in installments as the work progresses.

JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BLACK HAWK
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

MINES—BOBTAIL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.

CAPITAL $4,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
P. H. JUDD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
GEO. M. PULLMAN, Chicago.
O. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWETT, Washington.
CARLOS PIERCE, Boston.
President—F. H. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MYLO LEE.
OFFICE NO. 25 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Mariposa Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of deciding upon the increase, and increasing the amount of the capital stock of the said Company, by an addition of twenty thousand shares to the one hundred thousand shares already issued, making, with such increase, a total capital of one hundred and twenty thousand shares, at the par value of one hundred dollars a share, amounting, altogether, to twelve millions of dollars, in order that the floating debt of the company may be paid, and the mining and other resources of its estate may be more completely and expeditiously developed.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAMES HOY,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
Majority of the Trustees.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

ROBINSO N. & OGDEN,
(Late with Fisk & Hatch,)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street,
Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Quartermasters Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.

Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.

Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.

ARTHUR ROBINSON. I. G. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:

NEW-YORK:
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers.
Bank of the Commonwealth
PHILADELPHIA:
Jay Cooke, & Co., Bankers.
R. S. Whelen & Co., Bankers.
WASHINGTON:
Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.
J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.
BOSTON:
Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the Revere Bank
Brewster, Sweet. & Co., Bankers.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
Purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and Individuals, subject to draft at sight.

SPENCER, VILA & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 13 CONGRESS-ST., BOSTON.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION—COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS AND BANKERS RECEIVED ON LIBERAL TERMS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES AND DEPOSITS, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Mining Stocks.
Daily reports of the Boston Stock Market furnished on application.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.
CALDWELL ASHWORTH,
No 10 Pine-st.,
is authorized to receive subscriptions on account of the above bonds; interest and principal payable in coin. As the bonds bear date the 1st March, 1864, the accrued interest from that time to date of subscriptions must be paid by the subscriber in gold, or currency at the rate of fifty per cent premium for gold, until further notice. The bonds will be ready for delivery on or about April 4, 1864.

BULLION
U. S. "10-40" LOAN.
Subscriptions received
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the Hartford Mining Company, of Michigan, will be held at their business office, No. 61 Cedar-st, New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing said company.

GAYLORD CHURCH, } Corporators.
WM. A. RICHMOND }
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1864.

MINING STOCKS,
as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sole at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

OFFICE OF WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, }
No. 49 WALL-ST. }

WE ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS for the UNITED STATES 10-40 LOAN AT PAR. The usual one-eighth allowed to bankers and brokers. Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN.

FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—All of the property of this company is advertised to be sold May 4, 1864. The undersigned have been appointed a committee to purchase at said sale, for the use and benefit of those only who assign and surrender their stock and bonds to them previous to May 1, 1864, and who make the required money payments. Bond and stockholders who desire us to act for them should call at once at our office, Nos. 75 and 77 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 6.

JOHN LOWREY.
SAMUEL MARSH.
SHEESE J. STEVENS.
N. A. COWDREY.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO., }
M. K. JESUP & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS, }
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., }
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864. }

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DUBUQUE & SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed in the Cities of Dubuque, and New-York, on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 16th day of May next, inclusive.

GEO. D. LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held, at the banking house, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer book will remain closed from the 23d day of April until the morning of May 3.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, upon improved City property, at 6 per cent., for five years or more, in sums of $10,000 to $50,000. Apply to JOHN JEFFRIES, in care of C. E. STRONG, No. 56 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, near Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT LOAN.
UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on bonds not over $100 annually and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either registered or coupon bonds, as they may prefer.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hundred dollars, ($100,) five hundred dollars, ($500,) one thousand dollars, ($1,000,) five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) and coupon bonds of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hundred dollars, ($100,) five hundred dollars, ($500,) and one thousand dollars, ($1,000.)

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their bonds draw interest from March 1 or September 1, as the case may be, by paying the accrued interest in coin, (or United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions, I will issue my certificate of deposit therefor in duplicate, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, with a letter stating the kind, (registered or coupon,) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

A commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to those subscribing for others or resale. The delivery of these bonds have commenced, and will be continued promptly.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD COMPANY
(140 miles long)
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FOR $1,000,000,
FOR SALE BY MARIE & KANZ, NO. 27 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The undersigned now offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad Company, (Ezra P. Prentice, President,) redeemable in New-York July 1, 1888, and convertible into stock at par within ten years.

The Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York City. They are executed to Daniel Drew and Alfred Van Santvoord, Trustees, and secured by a mortgage which "covers the whole of the said road, including the right of way, necessary real estate, superstructure, franchises and appurtenances belonging to, or to belong to the company; and is the first and a preferred lien thereon, except that one other mortgage, directed by a special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York to be executed to the City of Albany, to secure tha payment of the principal and interest of $1,000,000 of bonds, to be issued by the said city as a loan in aid of the said road, which two mortgages are by the terms of the said act entitled to an equality of lien."

The length of road is 140 miles, entirely within the State of New-York, extending from the City of Albany to Binghamton on the Erie Railway, through a rich and productive region, forming valuable connections with other railroads at its two termini, and opening another avenue from the coal regions.

The first division of thirty-five miles from Albany to Schoharie has recently been opened for business; that portion from Schoharie to Oneonta, Otsego County, for 35 miles, has been let, and is now in progress; the balance is nearly ready for letting, and proposals are now advertised for grading and bridging fifty miles beyond Oneonta.

The cost of the first division, including rolling stock, is about $1,000,000, in addition to which $300,000 have been expended on the balance of the line; total expended to Jan. 1, 1864, $1,345,496.

The means of the company to complete tha road, including what is already expended, are $2,000,000, individual and town subscriptions to the stock, of which $1,140,000 have been already paid in; $1,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds; $1,000,000 A loan by City Loan, and $500,000 appropriated by the State of New-York and payable one-half when the road is completed to Cobbleskill, forty miles; the balance when completed eighty miles—to Oneonta; total, $4,500,000. Estimated cost of the road when completed, $4,500,000, or about $32,000 per mile. The joint mortgages to secure the bonds issued by the company, and the bonds to be issued by the City of Albany, together $2,000,000, constitute a total lien of $14,300 per mile.

MARIE & KANZ.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank will receive subscriptions on account of UNITED STATES BONDS, authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at 5 per cent. a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes or the notes of National Banks, adding 50 per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March, until the day of subscription and payment; or subscriptions can be made, bearing interest from date, without the payments of interest from the 1st of March, and premium thereon.

The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.

A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this bank.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Capital.....$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN, issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS

redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice. {GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

UNITED STATES GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Organized under the laws of the State of New-York. Capital stock $1,500,000 in 7,500 shares of $20 each.

TRUSTEES.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., New-York.
WM. A. BOOTH, New-York.
W. B. SCOTT, New-York.
JAMES D. FISH, New-York.
W. B. OODEN, Chicago.
H. H. BOODY, New-York.
LOWELL HOLBROOK, New-York.
OFFICERS.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., President.
H. H. BOODY, Vice-President.
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary and Treasurer.
J. H. SCUDDER, Counsel.

Books of subscription for the sale of 37,500 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at the office of H. T. MOROAN & CO., No. 35 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 3 o'clock P.M of the same day. Should a larger number of shares than that above indicated be subscribed for, they will be allotted by the Trustees.

Subscription price $10 per share, payable $3 at the time of subscribing, the balance on the call of the Treasurer.

The Trustees will reserve $125,000 as a working capital.

W. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., President.
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen:

Timothy O. Churchill, George Opdyke, Monmouth Ward, Eben Sutton, Joseph W. Meeks, Wilson G. Hunt, Daniel Butterfield, Elliot C. Cowdin, Edwin O. Tufts, of Boston, John L. Hasbrouck, James English, Isaac N. Seymour, John Gibney, John Armstrong, Charles Denison, George B. Satterlee, A. M. C. Smith, James A. Timpson, Francis Leland, Edward Satterlee,
A. L. Sayre, L. H. Van Anken, Elias G. Brown, Richard S. Palmer, Dexter A. Hawkins, E. P. Fabbri, James Olwell, Enoch Chamberlain, Thomas P. Way, Lloyd L. Brinton, Charles B. Churchill, Geo. F. Codington, Jr., Theo. B. Woolsey, Edward Oothout, Charles M. Catlin, John De Ruyter, Wm. Lee, George L. Kingsland, Otto Loeschigk, Wm. S. Opdyke.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Timothy G. Churchill, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, April 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND ON STOCK.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of (2½) TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, for the quarter ending 31st March last, and out of the net earnings of said quarter, payable (free of Government tax) on and after the 16th day of May proximo, at the general office of the company, in the City of Pittsburgh, to the stockholders whose stock stands on the books there, at the agency of the company, (Winslow, Lanier & Co.,) No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, to the stockholders whose stock stands upon the books there.

The transfer books of the company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 2d day of May, and remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 17th day of May thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864. }

AT AN ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY, held the 28th ultimo, the following persons were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz:

W. P. Palmer, Rufus L. Lord, Thos. Barron, Richard Tighe, Henry Ellsworth, Aug. H. Ward, E. D. Morgan, Sidney Mason, Peter Cooper, Robt. B. Minturn, Thos. W. Pearsall, James Colles, L. S. Suares, John Caswell,
John Steward, W. W. DeForest, Jas. B. Johnson, Henry Bals, Rich. Mortimer, R. H. Browne, Ed. J. Woolsey.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. P. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—BRIGGS AND GREGORY LODES.

GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

CAPITAL 10,000 SHARES, $100 each.

TRUSTEES.
J. SMITH BRIGGS, Colorado.
GEO. M. PULLMAN, Chicago.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
HENRY COGGILL, New-York.
C. C. ALGER, Hudson, N. Y.
WM. G. ANGELL, Providence, R. I.
R. CORNELL WHITE, New-York.
President—J. SMITH BRIGGS.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—J. S. WOODWARD.
Mining Superintendent—CHAS. H. BRIGGS.

Office No. 25 CLIFF-ST., New-York.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES: collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

U. S. 5 PER CENT.
10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand for immediate delivery, an assortment of bonds of this new loan.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

JERSEY CITY BONDS,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
COUPONS PAYABLE 1ST OF OCTOBER AND APRIL, IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT.-GOLD-BEARING BONDS. A liberal commission will be allowed parties subscribing at this Bank. D. L. ROSS, President.
JOHN H. SROOT, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

GARRISON'S MINING COMPANY.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Certificates for Stock are now ready at the office of the company, No. 29 William-st., where the prospectus and reports, and specimens of the ore, taken at the depths of 20, 40, 60, 80 and 100 feet, may be seen.

C. G. MEASE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
Cor. Greenwich and Fulton-sts., }
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1864. }

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, held on Tuesday, 12th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz:

Leonard Kirby, D. R. Martin, W. B. Skidmore, John Castree, A. Rutherford, Geo. W. Savage, Henry Elsworth, Thomas Paton, C. H. Lontre, Rutsen Suckley, Wilson G. Hunt, W. A. Fowler, Daniel Drew, David Waggstaff, J. M. Benedict, L. M. Luther, John J. Morris, Thos. C. Goetchins, J. H. Huddleston, Samuel Hanna, John Keyser, Moses W. Fish, Joseph Colwell, John Hustace, Joel D. Hunter, Aaron Claflin, Effingham Cock, C. H. Lndington, Ezra Wheeler, Fred. Lacey, L. A. Jacobus, Thos. T. Buckley, M. B. Carpenter, Robt. McLaughlin, Geo. W. Elder, Jas. C. Gulick, Thomas Reed, O. W. Bird, Daniel L. Ross, G. G. Yvelin, W. W. Price, S. T. Knapp, Wm. W. Bruce, Geo. Opdyke, W. F. Havemeyer, Harvey Weed, Nath. Smith, John Romer, B. Throckmorton, E. R. Livermore,

and the following gentlemen, viz:

Chas. E. Crehan, Francis Jenains, Hector Armstrong, were elected Inspectors for the next election, and at a subsequent meeting of the Board Leonard Kirby, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, }
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864. }

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.
CLEVELAND, March 28, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864. }

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c, are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be equired.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due May 1, 1864, will be paid on MONDAY, May 2, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
CITY OF NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864. }

FINANCIAL.

ARMENIA LEAD COMPANY,
OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

OFFICE NO. 77 CEDAR-ST.

100,000 Shares—Nominal par $5 each.
ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE PROPERTY AND WORKING CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY.

Subscriptions for a limited number of shares, at 20 per share, not subject to any assessment, and free from personal liability, will be received at the office of the company, where full information will be given.

TRUSTEES.
JEREMIAH LODER,
C. FURMAN,
C. H. APPLEGATE,
L. B. LODER,
G. A. SACCHI.
COUNSEL.
LODER & POMEROY.
C. FURMAN, Secretary.

COPALINSHE
GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$5,000,000
TREASURY $60,000 CASH, AND 30,000 SHARES FULL PAID STOCK,
$250,000 SHARES AT $20 EACH.
STOCK ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF MINING PROPERTY.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES OF THIS STOCK WILL BE OPENED AT THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. KIRTLAND & CO., NO. 9 WALL-ST., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH APRIL, 1864.

Subscription price to full paid stock, $3 per share, one dollar per share to be paid on subscribing, the balance to be paid May 1, 1864, at which time certificates will be issued to stockholders.

Pamphlets containing a full description of the property of the company, &c., can be obtained at the office of Wm. F. Shirley, Homa insurance Building, No. 137 Broadway.

HARTFORD MINING COMPANY,
MICHIGAN.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

20,000 SHARES, $25 PER SHARE.

WORKING CAPITAL IN THE TREASURY, $30,000.

The subscribers, as the only authorized Agents, offer for sale a limited amount of this Copper Stock, *at one-half its par value*, or $12 50 per share.

Exhibits of the Company's valuable property will be furnished on application.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1864. }

Notice is hereby given that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1864, will be open for inspection and review from after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864 and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1864, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected." If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, }
J. W. ALLEN, } Commissioners of Taxes and
J. W. BROWN, } Assessments

MOUNT VISTA
GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

Charter granted February, 1864. Capital Stock only $500,000. J. A. PORTER, Engineer and Superintendent of the mine. Glowing accoonts—fresh arrival of rich ore—increased width of the vein and richness of the ore—probable yield of from $1,200 to $2,000 to the ton. Books soon to be closed—only a limited number of shares at the original subscription price of $5. Call at the office of the Company, where you can examine the ore and obtain full information.

Office No. 151 Broadway, New-York.

10-40
SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.

H. J MESSENGER, Banker, No. 139 Broadway.

The usual commission of ½ allowed to banks and bankers.

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS Nos. 441, 155, 368, 338, 17, 41, 73, 378, 458, 305, 550, 176, 519, 2 and 96 have been duly designated for payment according to the terms of the mortgage. Interest thereon will cease 1st May, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., }
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-pl., } Trustees.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Trustees of the New-York Society Library, will be held at the Library Building, in University-place, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of April, 1864, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock P. M.; and the annual meeting of the Shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place, at 7 o'clock P. M.

WM. J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF the City of New-York, H. A. SMYTHE, President, have called in a second installment of thirty per cent. payable Thursday, the 21st, and will open for business at their temporary offices, Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-st., on Monday next.

NEW WORK ON STERLING EXCHANGE.—PHILLIPS' STERLING EXCHANGE, with the rates from 60 to 100 per cent., from 1s. to £5,000. For sale by J. S. BLOOMFIELD, No. 72 Chambers-st., and J. M. BURNET, No. 51 William-st.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FOR WOUNDS.—The $100 Bounty is now paid. Apply with discharge. Communications by mail promptly answered and blanks sent.
SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

WANTED—$6,000 ON UNIMPROVED PROPERty in the Ninth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, worth at least $15,000. Apply at HENRY H. MORANGE'S, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
66 Wall, and
corner Canal and Thompson sts.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED COMPANY continues to INSURE against Loss or Damage by FIRE on reasonable terms.

MATTHIAS CLARK, President.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.
JULIAN BOTTS, Surveyor.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 67 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL.....$500,000
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1864.....92,046

Cash Dividends in 13 years, 222 per cent.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary

GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-ST.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000

WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK.
Ten shares for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—
Chatham-square, New-York.
OPEN DAILY
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before April 20, will draw interest from April 1. M. D. VAN PELT,
President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY,
Treasurer.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Sowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from 1st inst.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THE OFFICE OF THE SWISS CONSULATE has removed to No. 23 John-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS
AT NO. 240 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.
J. T. SANGER.....Formerly of Wm. H. Cary & Co.
L. L. FANCHER.....No. 239 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOT.....Of Riggs & Co., Wall-st.
LEWIS EINSTEIN.....Of Lewis Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER..Of Seamless Clothing Manuf'g Co.
HENRY J. BAKER.....Of H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE.....Of Coffin, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS.....Of Ross, Dempster & Co.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. SROOT, Cashier.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
Bought and sold by W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Western Union Telegraph, }
Independent Telegraph, } for sale.
United States Telegraph, }

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eighth National

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Salamanca, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with trains for all principal cities in the West.

The Road is being expanded, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
P. B. Goodman, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, and 7½ P. M.

On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave Hunter's Point and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Yaphank, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, Hicksville, Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare on this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

8:30 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9:30 A. M.—Mail, for Otisville.
12 M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, &c. The train of Saturday evening, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 7:30 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:35 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 9:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 11:30 P. M.	11:20 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE WEST.—Ladies traveling alone or families will find this the shortest and easiest route. There is not one change of cars between New-York and Chicago or Cincinnati, and only two to St. Louis. Office, No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:2 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany, Troy, North and West, from 30th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday 4:25 P. M.

MEDICAL.

DR. HUMPHREY'S
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDY
have been ten years before the public, and are used by thousands of families, and are everywhere commended for their simplicity, economy, and great curative value. A full case, with 35 large vials and book of directions is sold for $3, or sent to any address, free of charge, by express, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, office and depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Chambers-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 Gilt-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the primary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, nocturnal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Life-giving Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, and No. 18 Ann-st.

FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,360 N. Y. Post-office.

N. B.—Those who prefer an infallible, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by one of their own sex, by magnetism.

ARE YOU TROUBLED WITH A CANCER?

Dr. JONES will cure you by a process entirely his own. Are you afflicted with any SPINAL DISEASE? Dr. JONES treats successfully all diseases of the SPINE.

Many lady readers suffer from any COMPLAINTS PECULIAR TO THEIR SEX?

Dr. JONES will effect a permanent cure.

Office No. 142 East 9th-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st. N. Y.

DR. M. Y. BROWN'S "METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY," for Deafness, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Diseased Eyes, and all Diseases of the Throat, &c., &c. Can be obtained at her principal office, No. 23 Bond-st., (after May 1, No. 16 Bond-st.,) New-York, and No. 420 Arch-st., Philadelphia. Also of agents generally. Price $5. No medicine poured down the throat—no boring with instruments.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—WILLIAM H. GUION, against WILLIAM MURRAY and ANNA MURRAY, his wife.—United States Revenue stamps, 5c cents, cancelled.—Summons for Relief—Com. served.—To the defendants William Murray and Anna Murray, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, number five (5) Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 1, 1864.

JUDAH & DICKERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of King's at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 21st day of March, 1864.

JUDAH & DICKERSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Mar. 23-law3w.*

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH H. COLTON, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM D. COOKE, Defendant.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—United States Internal Stamps, Internal Revenue.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City and County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 65 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this Summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated February 4, 1864.

EDWARD VAN NESS, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.
Plaintiff's Attorney.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,978	Grace,	Saturday, April 23.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking,	Saturday, May 7.
LOUISIANA	2,876	Smeillie,	Saturday, May 21.
WESTMINSTER	—	—	Saturday, June 4.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Register of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin.....{$100 / 85} Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....Saturday.....April 23
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
SATURDAY, April 23, at NOON.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
J. N. CARRINGTON,
Corner of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The fast and elegant United States mail steamship CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship EAGLE.
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. No freight received, or bills lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND GLASGOW.

The fine fast-sailing A 1 Clyde built and favorite steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. Craig, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, April 23, from Pier No. 47 North River. This steamer is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions:

First cabin	$75	Intermediate	$40
Second cabin	60	Steerage	35

payable in currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MacDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. L. E. Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23d of April.
SATURDAY, 21st of May.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via HAVANA,
To sail on SATURDAY, April 30, at 3 P. M.
The U. S. M. side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR
will sail as above, from Pier No. 47, North River, foot of Houston-st.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, May 14, 1864.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. Lott, Commander, will sail from the stream on Wednesday next, 20th inst. A steamboat will ply between the company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 12 to 2 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The AUSTRALASIAN will sail 4th May.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE NEW U. S. mail steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. Gager, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, April 23, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

S. S. SIDON, WILL DISCHARGE, UNDER general order, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, 20th inst., at the company's wharf, Jersey City.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. Tamper, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. Cornell, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"WOMAN GLORIFIED!"
WOMAN
AND
HER ERA.
By
MRS. ELIZA W. FARNHAM.

"Mrs. E. W. Farnham, who is well-known as one of our most benevolent women, as well as a writer of great power, has just published a book, called 'Woman and Her Era,' which is likely to attract no little attention. No knight afoot ever flung his gloves into the lists with a more defiant gallantry; no modern prize-fighter ever 'chaled his castor' into the ring with a more stolid confidence of victory than she pitches her two volumes into the face of the whole male sex, and dares them to take up the gauntlet."—*Evening Post.*

Two vols., 12mo., price $3.

Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.
A. J. DAVIS & CO., Publishers,
No. 274 Canal-st., New-York.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
A little of everything relating to the human system, diet, air, marriage, &c., &c., read revised and enlarged edition of
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
Among the many subjects treated in this work are the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver and Philosophy of Digestion, Constipation, Affections of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation, Barrenness, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, Rupture, Salt Rheum, Cancer, Paralysis, Diseases of the Heart, Neuralgia, How to Recover the Sight and Throw Aside Spectacles, Marriage and Sexual Philosophy, the Curious Marriage Customs of the World, Philosophy of Elopements, Philosophy of Childmarking, a Chapter for the Married, and a thousand of value to married and single, never written before, making altogether a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one; 400 pages; 100 illustrations. By E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York; to be had of all News Agents. Contents tables sent free by mail to all applicants, or the book forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $1. 50. Address S. TOUSEY, No 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

"XIITH WARD LINCOLN CLUB."

An adjourned meeting of this Club will be held at Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., on WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1864, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Every member is requested to attend as business of importance will be transacted.

H. P. ALLEN, Pres't,
G. E. Simmons, Sec'y.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

IN AID OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Committee on Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Watches, acknowledge the following additional donations:

Amount previously reported	$28,631 00
George O. Allen	500 00
Gorham & Co.	383 00
Lionel Jacobs	150 00
J. H. Johnston	120 00
Tift, Whiting & Co.	112 00
Pratt, South & Co.	108 75
Middleton & Foster	100 00
L. & A. Mathey	100 00
E. S. Maltby	100 00
Tobias Lyon	100 00
Jacques Schieb	100 00
J. Loisleit, Boston	60 00
Piere A. Guy	50 00
J. A. Abry	40 00
Rathburn & Richards, Providence	31 94
G. J. Mix & Co.	30 00
F. W. Cooper	30 00
Kidney, Cam & Johnston	30 00
H. L. Matlie, Locle, Switzerland	30 00
Charles F. Tissot & Son, Locle, Switzerland	27 00
W. H. Frasse	20 00
J. Stern	15 00
A. Guinard	10 00
Total	$30,884 69

[*To be Continued.*]

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
MACHINERY.

For sale, in the department for machinery, at reasonable prices, steam engines, oscillating, reciprocating and direct acting, from 3 to 20 horse-power. Steam punches, drills, planing machines, hammers, &c. &c.

All kinds of steam gauges, vacuum ganges, salinometers, hot water thermometers, governors, steam injectors, and all other fitting appurtenances to steam machinery.

Steam caldrons and boilers, steam pumps, hydrants, stop valves, hydraullo jacks, &c. iron castings, settees and dumb-bells. Bolts, washers, &c., &c.

Various iron and wood working machines to be driven by hand or steam power. Cotton gins, flex machines, &c., &c.

Two lots of assorted steel, India rubber packing belting, &c. A lot of other India rubber goods. Various clothes wringing and sewing machines, and other miscellaneous articles.

For prices, &c., apply at the desk.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committeee on Machinery.

P. S.—Machinery, tools, &c., received till the close of the fair.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Committee on Arms and Trophies,
New-York, April 18, 1864.

ARMY AND NAVY SWORDS.

☞ The subscription for the army and navy swords in the Metropolitan Fair will finally close on SATURDAY, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. No subscriptions will be taken on the books after 2 o'clock P. M of that day. Ballot-boxes will be placed in the Fair Buildings at 14th-st. and 15th-st. All subscriptions from 2 o'clock to 8 o'clock P. M., in sealed envelopes, the subscriber inclosing the money or certified check on bank in the City of New-York, with his name, which will be placed on the subscription book the same evening by a committee appointed for that purpose.

WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Wishing to afford the opportunity of visiting the Fair to as many persons as possible, the managers have decided that the rate of admission on FRIDAY and SATURDAY shall be 25 cents. In order to accommodate toe crowd that will be present, it is requested and expected that season tickets shall not be used on those days. The holders of season tickets having already obtained admission for a longer time than was originally promised, the managers hope that no one will attempt to evade the above request. The price of admission previous to Friday will be 50 cents. The Public Schools are admitted this week, but they leave the buildings before the hour of opening to the public. Auction sales of goods will be held every evening, at the 14th-st. buildings, and on Friday and Saturday, at the Union-square buildings.

GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating and grading Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the blocks on each side of Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES,
Board of Assessors.

Office, Board of Assessors,
New Court-house, April 19, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. Taylor, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH FERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papere referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papere referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman FOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Office Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
No. 138 State-st., Albany, N. Y., April 8, 1864.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Cavalry horses will be purchased in open market, at fair prices, at Albany, N. Y., until further notice be given. These horses must comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (16) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, completely built, in good flesh, and free from all defects. Parties having horses agreeing with these specifications are requested to present them for sale within the next two weeks. Further information can be had at this office.

CHARLES G. H. WEEKS,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

Quartermaster's Office,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and fifty-five dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 16½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 26th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH BLACK BLOODED Maryland mare, seven years old, kind and gentle, yet high-spirited; trained for the saddle; a natural pacer; can pace in three minutes; trots in harness; price $325. Also, a fine, stylish bay Virginia saddle horse; price $325. Can be seen at KAMP & CO'S. Club-stables, Nos. 22 and 24 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF MATCHED BROWN horses, 15¾ hands high, six years old, fine, stylish drivers, well matched, very rich dark color, late from Warren County, N. J., to be seen at J. HALSEY SNYDER'S stables, Nos. 8 and 10 Fair-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—ONE TOP BUGGY, IN GOOD order; made by Dusenberry & Van Duzer; also a first-class rockaway, in excellent condition. The above will be sold at a great bargain. Apply at 45 Mercer-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT
AT THE
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On THURSDAY EVENING, April 21,
Upon which occasion the following artists will appear:
Mme. PATTI STRAKOSCH,
(Her first appearance this season.)
Mme. HENRIETTA BEHRENS,
(Her first appearance here.)
Miss BLANCHE CARPENTER,
Mlle. EUGENIE BARNETCHE,
Signor CARLO PATTI, Violinist,
And Mr. S. BEHRENS.
With
Messrs. LASSERVE
and
TRASTOUR,
The distinguished Flautists.
Who have kindly consented to assist.

With other novelties, will be performed a Grand March, for five pianos, from the opera "FAUST!" Arranged for this occasion by L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

At Pyle's, the Academy, Gutbeir's music-store, No. 213 Fulton-st., Sawyer & Thompson's, corner Jay-st. and Fulton-av., Heydenrich's, corner Clinton and Atlantic sts.; Rose's bookstore and Dickenson's drug-store, Atlantic-st. Reserved seats 50 cents extra—at Pyle's, corner Pierrepont and Fulton, and the Academy.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. COMMENCES AT 7½.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
LAST WEEK
of the highly successful engagement
OF THE DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 20,
in RAPHAEL, THE SCULPTOR,
in the late Charles Selby's romance, in five acts, entitled the
MARBLE HEART,
WITH A CAST OF UNEQUALED EXCELLENCE,
embracing the names of Messrs. Nuoan, Ringgold, Seymour, Blaisdell, Holmes, De Forrest, Misses Ada Clifton, Rose Eytinge, Skerrett, Mary Wells, Reeves, Everet, &c.
Original Music under the direction of H. B. Dodworth.
APPROPRIATE SCENERY AND PROPERTIES.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

Those distinguished and most popular artists will resume their unprecedentedly successful engagement (that was brought to a premature conclusion in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Williams,)
ON MONDAY, April 25,
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIRD WEEK AND EMINENT SUCCESS
of the
GIFTED TRAGIC ARTIST,
Miss
AVONIA JONES,
who will appear on
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 20,
by very particular request, as
PAULINE,
in the
LADY OF LYONS,
supported by Mr. Charles Barron and the entire company.

THURSDAY EVENING, Miss AVONIA JONES will appear in her famous rôle of *Medea*.

In preparation, "As You Like It."

In rehearsal, for speedy production, a romantic, historical drama in four acts of powerful effect, never before played in New-York.

GRAND CONCERT IN HOBOKEN.

To be given at ODD FELLOW'S HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 20, at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion the celebrated quartette, Messrs. C. and J. ANDERSON, Mr. H. MITCHELL, and Mr. G. C. DEYO, will appear for the first time in Hoboken, assisted by Miss L. GILDERSLEEVE, Soprano; Miss EMMA BROWN, Soprano, and Miss K. TERHUNE, Contralto, in a series of solos, duetts, quartettes, choruses, &c.

The eminent Pianist, Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY, will preside at the grand piano, from Messrs. Steinway & Sons. Tickets 25 cents.

P. J. WHITE, Treasurer.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

P. T. BARNUM will speak here THIS EVENING, at the Exhibition of Ashland Section, Cadets of Temperance. Other entertainments will be offered, consisting of music, recitations, an original comedietta, &c., &c. Tickets, 25 cents.

THE CHURCH CHOIRS OF NEW-YORK, numbering over 200 of the best singers, will give their grand choral performance for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, under the special patronage of the ladies of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Fair, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 20th inst., at Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway.

Selections from Handel's "Messiah," Haydn's "Seasons" and "Creation," Mendelsohn's "Elijah," and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be given.

The solos will be sustained by the following artists:

MRS. MOZART,	MRS JOHNSTON
MRS. COOPER,	MRS. KEMPTON,
MRS. JAMESON,	MRS. BARCLAY,
MR. SIMPSON,	MR. THOMAS,
MR. GEARY,	MR. WERNECKE.

Conducted by G. W. MORGAN and WM. BERGE.

Tickets $1, to be obtained at the St. Nicholas, Fifth-avenue and St. James Hotels, and at the music stores of W. A. Pond & Co., W. Hall & Son, Scharfenberg's, and Horace Waters; also at the various stands in the fair

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS
IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE A FEW ADDITIONAL PUPILS
between the ages of 9 and 14 to educate with her daughters at Idlewild. Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This institution will commence its semi-annual session April 18. Boys of all ages admitted. Superior advantages offered. Terms $140 per annum. Catalogues at J. P. Worstell's, No. 254 Broadway, or at the Institute.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

ALLENTOWN COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, Allentown, Pa., chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with full collegiate powers and special military privileges, will be opened for the reception of pupils on TUESDAY, May 10. The best military and educational talent is employed to the various departments. For circ

THE CHENANGO DISASTER.

Investigation into the Causes of the Explosion, before Coroner Norris and a Jury.

An investigation into the circumstances attending the late explosion on board the United States gunboat *Chenango*, resulting in the death of 23 human beings, was commenced before Coroner Norris in the Governor's Room of the Brooklyn City Hall, yesterday afternoon.

The jury were impanneled and sworn on Sunday, when they viewed the bodies and made a partial examination of the boiler. At noon yesterday they made a thorough inspection, after which they returned to the Hall.

The jury consists of Messrs. Abram Ainslee, Wm. Carter, Robert J. Hutchinson, Launcelot Reskup, Robert G. Anderson, Theodore Oblington, Wm. H. Brewer, Thos. Kelly.

The first witness was called at 3 o'clock precisely, and the following evidence was taken:

James Sullivan, sworn—Am a machinist by trade, and am now Acting Assistant Third Engineer on board the United States gunboat *Chenango*; was on board the *Chenango* at the time of the explosion, in the forward pilot-house at the left; we started the engine either a quarter before or a quarter after three o'clock; don't recollect which, when we left the Navy-yard; the explosion took place at about a quarter after four o'clock; the first thing I experienced was the raising of the floor and a low rumbling noise, when I started to go into the engine-room and met Mr. CAHILL, the Chief Engineer, on the top of the steps; he laid his hands on me, and asked for God's sake to get him a drink of water; I got the water and a mattress, upon which he laid himself down on deck; I went down into the engine-room and found the engine going.

To the Jury—The engine was running smoothly previous to the explosion; there was no jar whatever; after I got into the engine-room I tried the cocks and found no water; I had stopped the engine previous to that; examined the steam-gnages and found they had turned to nothing; Mr. Cahill, before his death, thanked God he had two inches and a half of water in his boiler; when I shut the injection-valve, I returned to the fireroom and told the master's mate, Jenkie, to get a lantern and order one of his men to see where the water from the deck was coming from, there being so much below that I had to lay a plank across; I had the ash-pit doors closed and connection and furnace doors opened, and started to draw the fire. It took us a long time to do it in consequence of the heat, and the firemen being all injured, had to get green hands to do it; went in commission about the 29th of March,—the weather was quite cold, and we got up steam on our port boiler to heat the ward-room and the Captain's cabin; we continued steam on that boiler for about a week, during which time it leaked so badly that we marked all the leaky places with chalk, and then got up steam on the starboard boiler; the following day we blew off steam, and Mr. Cahill sent me to the Morgan Iron Works to let them know the state the boiler was in, requesting them to send a man over to repair it; they did not do so for several days, and we had to put our own men at work repairing before the Morgan Iron Works men arrived, and had had steam on the second time; we had then ascertained that the starboard boiler leaked, and set the men to work in caulking that; our own men had repaired the port boiler as best they could; the men went to work on the starboard boiler, and we found that the port boiler still leaked; they cut out two tubes and caulked it at every place we had marked; we then started our donkey pump to put a water pressure on, and could get but twenty pounds; on the starboard boiler we got forty to forty-five pounds pressure from the same pump; recollect hearing the first engineer, Mr. Cahill, saying that we had a good engine on board, but two kettles of boilers; Mr. Murray, the Second Assistant Engineer, always said that he was afraid of the boilers; we were constantly tinkering at the boilers from the first day; no one of the engineers had an opportunity to examine them while they were being made; the boilers had been subjected to a trial of ninety-six hours; this was the only trial trip the vessel had made.

To the Coroner—Mr. Cahill made the remark that he thanked God that he had two guages on the boiler to a man in the hospital; not to me; think our Surgeon told me about it; all new boilers leak; these leaked through the seams and about the rivets; I am the only surviving engineer.

To a Juror—There is one check-valve between each boiler and the pump, and it is impossible for the water to pass from one boiler to the other, if the checks are shut; there is a stop-valve on each boiler; two pipes, each out from the steam drum into a large pipe; owing to the large size of the pipe, I think the water blew out of the starboard boiler with the steam, and through the rent the port boiler; if the engine was running thet would be the effect; can't say for certain that there was no water in the starboard boiler when I went down into the engine-room, but think there was not; have taken no water out since the explosion; had orders not to touch anything, or to let anyone else touch anything; the water now remaining in the boiler, I think, would indicate the quantity in at the time of the accident; we frequently pumped water up into the gauge at six o'clock in the evening, and in the morning all had disappeared, and that without fire under the boiler; from this I judge that it leaked; some water would evaporate, but not enough to disappear entirely from the gauge; I am sure that the engineers who had charge of the boilers at the time of the explosion were sober: I did not expect to find water in the starboard boiler, because I thought it connected; was not aware that there was a dry-pipe inside the boiler.

T. Scott Pilsbrown, sworn.—Am a Lieutenent-Commanding in the navy, commanding the United States steamer *Chenango*; I was ordered to take command on the 14th of November, 1863; the vessel was then in the hands of the contractors in New-York; was ordered to sea about a week previous to sailing; started on Friday last, the 15th inst. Left the Navy-yard for Sandy Hook between two and three o'clock, for the purpose of towing and accompanying the *Onondaga* on the blockade; the accident happened a little after 4 o'clock between Fort Hamilton and Fort Lafayette; I had just stepped on deck from the engine-room at the time of the explosion—that being the second time I had been in the engine-room since leaving the yard; Mr. Cahill, the chief-engineer, was in charge; spoke to him when I went there; asked him how the engine was running, and he replied that it was working beautifully—that he was perfectly satisfied with the performance; did not notice the indicator or the steam-gnage the last time I was down; the first time, when below Governor's Island, I noticed a pressure of 26½ pounds of steam by the guege.

To the Jury—I had perfect confidence in Mr. Cahill's abilities as an engineer, judging from his reputation and general attention to duty; my impression is that there is no blame to be attached to the engineers for the explosion; I have no reason to think so.

To the Coroner—When I left Mr. Cahill, he was between his desk and the bottom of the stairs; I was at the top when the explosion took place; he was about fifteen feet distant from the after end of the boiler; at the time I left him, I remarked that I would note the time, to see how long it would take to reach the buoy; did not see the boiler tested; I had left Mr. Cahill only about ten seconds before the explosion; we were running at the rate of about eight knots—the tide being against us; I think with a full pressure of steam the vessel would run 12, 13 or 14 miles an hour; Mr. Cahill said the boilers could carry from 40 to 45 pounds of steam; asked him if he had a good draft, and he said he had—that there was no necessity for using the blowers; never heard any one say anything in disparagement of the boilers in the *Chenanga*; Mr. Cahill spoke to me of taking the tubes out of the boiler, but never expressed any fear.

Thos. F. Brentman, an invalid in the Marine Hospital, and Haney K. Donovan, the apothecary, were severally examined as to conversations of the injured men, which, it appeared, related to their condition and prospects of recovery; nothing was said about the cause of the accident.

At this stage of the proceedings the investigation was adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

NAVAL DECISION AS TO THE CAUSE OF THE CHENANGO DISASTER.

The Court of Inquiry convened by order of Commodore RENSHAW adjourned on Monday afternoon, and on Monday night forwarded to Secretary WELLES a report of its proceedings. Previous to its adjournment the members of a Board of Survey, which was ordered to examine the condition of the boiler and machinery of the vessel, were examined, as were Commander FILLEBROWN and his Executive Officer. After mature deliberation, the court came to the conclusion that the disaster was caused by a defective vein of iron in the boiler, and that no blame or want of vigilance can be ascribed to any of the *Chenango's* officers. Chief Engineer CAHILL having been exonerated particularly. It is known that the latter officer was one of the most cautious and careful in the United States engineer corps.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT. CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1126, 1158, 1301, 496, 695, 1196, 892, 1526, 1248, 1296, 1262, 1528, 46, 1500, 1529, 734, 1406, 1092, 1130, 1284. *Part III.*—Nos. 618, 620, 1225, †665, 813, †211, †439, 806, 805, †369, 1629, 1591, †617, 829, 1555, 273, 1537, 617, 681, 529.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 195, 178, 288, 207, 173.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3165, 995, 3755, 805, 3447, 3449, 3451, 3453, 3953, 3955, 3957, 3959, 3961, 3963, 3965. *Part II.*—Nos.—Same Calendar.

COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned for the term.

Notes of Admiralty Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

COLLISION IN HELL GATE—STEAMER AND SAILING VESSEL.

Elijah W. Carpenter vs. *The Steamboat Island City.*—This was a case of collision. The libelant was the owner of the schooner *Peri*, which was sunk on Sept. 27, 1862, by a collision with the steamboat in Hell Gate. The schooner was going east and the steamboat was bound to New-York. The tide was flood. There was great controversy as to the amount of wind, and whether there was sufficient to give the schooner steerage way. The schooner in endeavoring to keep her course up the true tide, was interrupted by striking rocks near her stern twice in close succession, which the claimant alleged swung her round toward the shore, so as to bring her in collision with the steamboat right on Hallett's Point.

Held by the Court—That the legal obligation between a steamboat and a sailing vessel meeting each other is, that the one having the advantage of steam power is bound to use the first and higher precaution for avoiding the course of the sailing vessel; but she is not bound to guarantee the latter against her own inadvertence, or ignorance, or negligence, and if a disaster happens to the sailing vessel through her own imprudence or want of reasonable skill in being worked, the loss resulting therefrom cannot be imputed by her from the steamer.

That the libelant in this case manifestly places the grievance of his complaint against the steamer upon the charge that she came upon the schooner wrongfully without warning to her, or heeding the hails and calls given from her, and at a time when the schooner was floating on the tide without wind enough to help her movement, and when the steamer could discern her helpless condition and could by stopping her own headway, backing her engine, or veering into the eddy, have kept herself out of the way of the schooner, and allowed her a safe passage on the course she wee pursuing.

That the preponderance of the proofs is already the other way, and notwithstanding some conflicting and obscure statements among the numerous witnesses, the decided weight of the avidence proves that the fault rested with the schooner, and is not justly attributable to the steamer.

That the cause of the collision was in the negligent, unskilful and improper navigation of the schooner in continuing her last track from the west side of the river too far toward Fort Stevens upon the shoals and rocks there situated, and well known to navigators to be exceedingly dangerous to approaching vessels. In endeavoring too late to avoid the peril of her position and wear off toto her proper course, she struck on the rocks and was thus thrown ont abruptly from the point, upon the track which the steamer was pursuing, and against her while in the act of endeavoring to back from the approach of the schooner drifting upon her.

That the steamer was safely and properly navigated, and all feesible means et her control were actively applied to keep away from the schooner from the time it wee discovered that the schooner wes helpiese end in danger of falling in her track.

That the evidence showe thet the steamer's headway wes stopped end she hed a beekward motion threngh the weter when the schooner reached her, end that there was no apparent necessity for any precaution to be taken by har in respect to the schoonar till after the latter struck the rocks.

That the evidence is satisfactory that the schooner wes adequately equipped and menned for the voyage, but that a gross fault wes committed in sailing her into the exposed situation on the eastern shore, where she was disabled from avoiding herself of her ability to use the same wind and tide, which at the time was regarded as e "working breeze" by e pilot sailing another vessel threugh the gate a few rods distant.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict. For claimant, Mr. Jas. M. Smith.

DISAGREEMENT OF OWNERS—BOND FOR SAFE RETURN.

Nathaniel E. Tomlinson vs. *The Schooner Waterwitch.*—This libel was filed by the owner of one-eighth of the schooner, alleging that the other owners were about to send her on a voyage without his consent, and praying for security for the safe return of his interest. The other owners took issue upon the allegation that the voyage was to be without the libelant's assent. After the libel wes filed, the claimants gave the ordinary bonds to abide by the decree of the court, and the vessel went on the voyage and returned to this port, end had since been several times in and out of the port.

Held by the Court—That on the proofs there was no other real ground for the arrest of the vessel than a surmise of the libelant that the master of the vessel had failed to make a prompt distribution among the joint owners of the earnings collected for her previous services—and this supposition is not verified by the proofs.

That the evidence afforde no ground upon which this form of action can be sustained.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Beebe, Deen and Donohue; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold	168	400	Rock Isl. R.	114⅜
20,000	do	167	50	do	114
20,000	do	166¾	100	Northwestern	56⅜
1400	do	139	100	do	56
100	Mich. Cen. R.	140¾	100	do	56
100	do	141⅜	400	Fort Wayne	110
200	no	113⅞	200	do	110¾
200	do	113¾	200	do	108
200	Erie Pr.	108⅜	100	Prairie du C.	66
100	Had. R. R.	133⅜	100	T. H & Alt.	87⅜
300	do	133	100	T. & A. H. R. Pref.	95⅜
600	Harlem R.	190	100	do	95
100	do	840 188	300	Wabash	70
500	Readlog R.	138	200	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	85
1400	do	139	5,000	O. & Miss. C.	53⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.	140¾	5,000	do	53
100	do	141⅜	20,000	do	54
300	Mich. So. R.	88	10,000	do	b15 55
200	do	b10 90	500	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pref.	75
200	do	89⅜	350	Pacific M. S. Co.	220
100	do	90	150	do	221
100	M. S. & N. I. R. G.	133	100	Canton Co.	b3 51
900	Ill. Cen. R.	128	100	do	51
100	do	127¾	300	do	52
500	do	127⅜	100	Cum. Coal	70
200	do	127¼	250	do	71
100	do	b3 128	200	Central Coal	70
300	do	127	100	Q. H. G. M. Co.	12⅜
1000	Pittsburgh	110	100	do	13
200	do	83 110	200	Quick. Min. Co.	65
50	Galena R.	128¾	400	do	66
100	do	128⅜	100	do	b4 69
400	do	129	500	Mariposa Min. Co.	3⅜
700	Clev. & T. R.	145	100	do	33
700	do	145⅜	100	do	32¾
50	Northwestern Pref	83	100	Rut. Marble	23

[Advertisement.]

The best coffee, at the lowest possible price, has been the universal demand. Those two principles are found combined in KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, which is now acknowledged to be the best, and is sold by all grocers at the low price of 25 cents per pound. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General depot No. 154 Reade-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Whirlwind, from Beaufort, N. C.—H. P. Mayo, Mr. Nuiling and lady, Capt. Harker, t. Simons, Mr. Wood, J. Owen, Mr. Nelson, S. Fleishman, Mr. Lowenberg, C. H. Hodge, J. H. Bell, E. Logan, J. Harkey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 13 | Sun sets..... 6 44 | Moon sets.. 4 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 0 15 | Gov. Island.. 7 04 | Bell Gate.. 8 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, April 19.

Cleared.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Barks Charles Milton, Gessly, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Nummer Fauf, (Russ.,) Albufeth, Miramichi, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Marietta, Gray, Lynn, J. V. Havflaud; White Fewn, Milliken, Baltimore, L. Kenoy; Mystery, Kelly, Port Royal, S. C., T. M. Mayhew.

Arrived.

Russian steam corvette Vitiaz, Capt. Kramer, St. Jago, Cuba, 18 days.

Steamship Sidon, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool April 5, via Queenstown 7th, 2:45 A. M., with mdse. and 371 passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Whirlwind, Rogers, Beaufort, N. C., April 16, with mdse. and passengers to Murray & Nephew.

Ship Charter Oak, (of Searsport,) Carver, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Jupiter, (Norw.,) Josephson, Lisbon 44 ds., with salt, cork, etc., to Funch, Meincke & Wenot.

Bark Prins Oscar, (Swed.,) Oberg, Gottenberg 110 ds., with iron to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had heavy weather. March 8, lat. 28 43, lon. 37 27, was boarded by U. S. steamer Wachusett, from Philadelphia, cruising; put a letter bag on board of us.

Barkantine Edwin Hill, (Dan., of St. Thomas.) Hallett, Carthagena 29 ds., with hides, etc., to Ribon & Munoz. The brig H. Havelock, Smith, for New-York, sailed previously.

Brig Oak, (of Sierra Leone,) Elson, Sierra Leone 55 ds., with palm oil to E. R. Ware & Co. From March 25 to April 18, experienced a succession of heavy gales and calms all around the compass, principally from eastward; has split sails, etc. Feb. 27, Capt. George Francis Elson died of African fever, aged 47 years.

Brig West, Gulbrandsen, New-Orleans 14 ds., in ballast to John C. Connor. Towed to sea in co. with ship Elizabeth Hamilton, for New-York.

Brig E. Drummond, Conway, Aspinwall 20 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. April 23, Ailan Gould, a seaman, fell overboard from the jibboom and was lost.

Brig Harriette, (Br.,) Rodgkon, of and from Bermuda 13 ds., in ballast to McColl & Frith.

Brig D. Trowbridge, Lyon, Ponce 26 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge.

Brig Hercules, (Oldg.,) Von Seggern, Behle 57 ds., with coffee and rosewood to Kirkland & Von Sachs. Has had heavy weather since March 24.

Brig Samson, Delano, Palermo, via Bermuda 11 ds., with sulphur, etc., to Jacquemot & Christmas. Passed the whaling schr. Glendore, going into Bermuda.

Brig Cherro, (Ital.,) Longobardo, Castellamar 70 ds., with fruit to order. Has had heavy weather.

Brig Elias Dudley, Lye, New-Bedford.

Schr. Adria, (of River Herbert, N. S.,) Martin, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to P. L. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Southerner, Darling, Beaufort, N. C., 16 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Queen of Clippers, Davison, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with potatoes to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Louisville, Taylor, Dorchester 19 ds., with stone to P. L. Nevios & Son.

Schr. Synepuxent, (wrecker.) Brown, with material from brigs Karnak and Lizzie Bliss, ashore near Barnegat.

Schr. Mary Cleaveland, Adams, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Timothy, Hopkins, Indian, with laths to Jeff Pierce & Co.

Schr. Pilot, Daniels, Virginia, with oysters for Brush & Co.

Schr. Three Brothers, Knowles, Baltimore, with coal to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Mexico, Burdit, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Cyrus Fossett, Post, Baltimore, with timber for Rockland.

Schr. L. W. Pierce, Loring, Baltimore, with coal for Rockland.

Schr. John B. Spofford, Longstreet, Fortress Monroe, with wood.

Schr. Telegraph, (Br.,) Curry, Cornwallis 25 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. S. T. Hubbard, Smeil, York River 2 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Charles McDonald, Baker, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Grapeshot, —, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Dwight, Hill, Portland.

Schr. Superior, Smith, Mystic.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport.

Schr. Mignionette, Jones, Baltimore, with grain.

Schr. Messenger, Murphy, Hertford.

Schr. Jane T. Boyd, Roberts, New Haven.

Schr. Hudson, Peabody, New-Haven.

Schr. J. M. Brainerd, Harold, Portland.

Schr. Hannah E. Gray, Sipes, Portland.

Schr. Empire State, Carr, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Willie, Lacy, Milton, with corn to R. N. Fox.

Schr. H. S. Barnes, Jones, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. P. Cake, Endicott, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Wells, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. B. D. Prior, Paine, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. D. Townsend, Townsend, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Sunny South, Avery, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. D. W. Bine, Manson, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. E. Bennett, Decker, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Wm. A. Crocker, Pearson, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. L. S. Levering, Corsen, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Schwassett, Cooper, Georgetown, D. C., with coal.

Schr. James Brittler, Lyons, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Lucy Baker, Rich, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Hattia Low, Mumford, Virginia, with grain.

Schr. Elia Cannon, Ross, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Rio Grande, Cropper, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Rio Grande, Johnson, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. A. Jennings, Cramer, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. S. A. Boyce, Boyce, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. Van Zanay, Cebelin, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Mary Adeline, Davis, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Wm. Hone, Sheltey, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. A. S. Simpson, Chorn, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Ann Turner, Hooper, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Catharine, Lemer, Virginia, with corn.

Schr. J. R. Franklin, Lee, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. C. L. Lewis, Lewis, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. H. Rogers, Rogers, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Washington, Brimer, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Avon, Baker, Baltimore 6 ds., with iron.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Lake, Virginia 30 ds., with iron.

Schr. W. H. Lowett, Snow, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. B. R. Hull, Sampson, Georgetown, D. C., coal.

Schr. F. Nickerson, Henderson, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. R. C. Russell, Boynton, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Jacob Birosali, Hazleton, Virginia, oysters.

Schr. Amazon, Nickerson, Virginia, with oysters.

BELOW—One bark.

WIND—At sunset, N.

Sailed.

April 18—Steamer Tamerind.

Ships Chattanoogs and Belvidere.

Brigs Hound, Morgenser, Confidence, Circassian and Abemero.

Schr. Marie Louisa.

19th—Steamship City of Limerick.

Ships Bridgewater and Wisconsin, all for Liverpool.

Also, U. S. gunboat Mattawan, and anchored at Quarantine.

Miscellaneous.

SHORT COMMONS.—The Br. brig Oak, from Sierra Leone, arrived to-day, was boarded 18th inst. by pilot-boat No. 2, and supplied with provisions, they having been living on arrowroot for the previous week.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, April 18—Arr. bark Eventide, Remadloe; brig Wycaman, Cardenas; schr. Buchephalus, from Miragoane.

19th—W. H. Randell, Phinney, W. C. Africa; brigs N. Steveus, Haskell, Mexico; M. Shepherd, Cook, Omos; Jeremiah, Ford, Cardenas; schr. Dwina, Martin, Cape Haytien; bark Thomas Whitney, London. Below—Three ships, four barks, all vineyard fleet.

Also arr. bark Amy, Messina; brig H. M. McGilvery, Sagna; schr Mary E. Walker, Cape Haytien.

BALTIMORE, April 18—Arr. brigs Hroar, (Dan.,) Tnig, Rio de Janeiro Feb. 19; Lucy Ann, Cole, Cardenas; schrs. S. C. Evans, Hammond, New-York; Western, Lewis, do.; Lovet, Peacock, from do., via Norfolk for New Orleans, to repair. Below—Schr. War Eagle, Kelley, from New York.

19th—Arr. schrs. Sir Colin Campbell, (Br.,) Vigus, Gusno Key; Yonng Teazer, Morton, Cardenas.

HOLMES' HOLE, April 16—Arr. brig J. H. Dillingham, of New-York, from Cardenas for Portland, and sld.

LEWES, Del., April 18—Sld. from the Breakwater, steamer Lizzie Baker, brig Nelly, schrs. Arthur Sampson, Wenonah, Enoch Moore and Chas. McDonald, all for New-York.

PORTLAND, April 19—Arr. bark Allen Stevens, Howe, Cardenas; J. H. Dillingham, Huntington, do.; schrs. Fredonia, (Br.,) Roberts, do.; steamer Locust Point, Hoffman, New-York.

The steamer Potomac, from Portland for New-York, was passed (place, etc., not given) with a wreck in tow.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19—Arr. ship Maroia C. Dey, Chase, Alexandria; brig Randolph, from Pensacola; schrs W. S. Loud, Faye, and Ripley, Buck, from New-Orleans; Cen. Knox, from St. John, N. B.

Spoken, &c.

Connette—Br. schr., of Turks Island, bound S., (had lost two topmasts and two men,) March 30, lat. 28, lon. 63.

Charles W. Ring—brig, April 11, off Great Bahama Island.

Golden Lead—brig, bound N., April 12, lat. 27 50, lon. 79.

Golden State—ship, from Callao for Hamburg, Jan. 26, lat. 54 10, lon. 59.

Foreign Ports.

At Sierra Leone, Feb. 14, bark A. H. Harvey, Fador, for Philadelphia, discng. and unc. when to sail.

At Carthazena, March 31, brig Bogota, Clerk, for —— in a few days.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
DIRECTORS:

WM. A. KOBBE, of Kobbe & Corlies, Auctioneers, Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-st.
THOMAS A. WYSE, Jr., of Vyse & Sons, Importers, Nos. 374 to 380 Broadway.
CEO. A. WICKS, of Wicks, Smith & Co., Importers Dry Goods, No. 81 Franklin-st.
B. L. SOLOMON, of B. L. Solomon & Son, Upholstery, No. 359 Broadway.
GEO. A. FELLOWS, of Gordon, Fellows & McMillan, Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st.
SOLOMON L. HULL, of Hull, Conable & Arnold, Attorneys, No. 18 Wall-st.
CHAS. MINZESHEIMER, of Minzesheimer Bros., Manufacturers Shirts, No. 377 Broadway.
J. O. WHITEHOUSE, Shoe Manufacturer, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, of Orvis, Newells & Smith, Silks, &c., No. 353 Broadway.
H. M. HUMPHREY, Cash'r. JOS. U. ORVIS, Pres't.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under, and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking:

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this Eighteenth day of April, 1864.

Seal of the Compt. of the Currency. HUGH McCULLOCH. Comptroller of the Currency.

DEMULCENT,

A New Soap for Chapped Hands and Nursery Use,
Made only by
J. C. HULL'S SON, 32 PARK ROW, N. Y.

KILL MOTHS.
Common Camphor won't, Cedar Camphor will.

DON'T LOSE YOUR CLOTHES

Cedar Camphor is cheap, and fragrant, and durable, and *sure*. Sold by all druggists. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, sole makers, Boston.

CHINA AND GLASS.—AT HADLEY'S NEW store, the finest assortment at the lowest prices of all kinds of china, stoneware, cut and pressed glassware, plated ware, cutlery, &c., cheaper than any store in the City. H. C. HADLEY,
6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.
Store running through to Broadway.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.—The regiment will be reviewed by His Honor the Mayor, and Common Council, in front of the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., escorted by the Sixth Regiment New-York National Guard, under command of J. W. MASON.

The order of the procession will be as follows:

The Sixth Regiment, N. Y. N. G.

One Hundred and Third Regiment N. Y. Volunteers.

His Honor the Mayor and Common Council in Carriages.

Line of march from the Battery up Broadway to the east gate of the Park, passing in review, and out of the west gate of the Park up Broadway to Canal-street to the Bowery, up the Bowary to Fourth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, down Fourteenth-street to Sixth-avenue, up Sixth-avenue to Jefferson Market Grill-rooms, where the One Hundred and Third Regiment will partake of a Banquet.

JOHN HARDY,	WM. JOYCE,
JOHN FOX,	EDWIN M. HAGERTY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,	ALEX. BRANDON,
PETER MASTERSON,	JOHN RYAN,
JOSEPH SHANNON,	JOHN G. HAVILAND,
Board of Alderman.	Board of Councilmen.

B. R. ROLLINS, Auctioneer.

BY MULLEDY & ROLLINS, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 430 Canal-st., the furniture of a family, consisting of sofas, bureaus, chairs, tables, bedsteads, mattresses, lounges, wardrobes, carpets, &c.; also, one cooking stove.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 336 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.



THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES
paid for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER, from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices, &c.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 ANN-ST., (one door west of Nassau-st.)



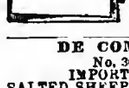


TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
All persons having friends or relatives in the vaults or grounds formerly occupied by Zion Church, corner Church and Leonard sts., are hereby notified that the removal of the same will take place on or about the 19th inst., to our burying ground, at Cypress Hill Cemetery.
T. McEATS, Sec'y. G. GILLETT, Chairman.

METALS FOR SALE.
15,000 pounds sheathing copper.
20,000 pounds old lead.
10,000 pounds old composition.
3,000 pounds bell metal.
For sale in lots to suit by
WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO.,
No. 414 Water-st.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.
1,000 old works on American history on hand.
10,000 Standard works, magnificent bindings, half price.
10,000 Photographic Albums, almost given away.
100,000 Old and new books at half retail price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT
DRY AND GROUND IN OIL
in several dark shades.
For English and Gothic Cottages, Outbuildings, &c.
ROBERT REYNOLDS, Agent,
No. 74 Maiden-lane.



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc. J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

DE COMEAU & STERLING,
No. 30 Broadway, New-York,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
SALTED SHEEP SKINS—Splits, Fleshes and Roans.
SHELLAC—English, Native and Garnet.
VERDIGRIS—Extra Dry Narbonne.
HATTERS' LEATHER.
BOOKBINDERS' LEATHER.
BOOT AND SHOE LININGS.
HOOP SKIRT LEATHER.
DYE STUFFS, &c., &c.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.
FAMILIES SUPPLIED AT 8 CENTS PER QUART,
Address T. W. DECKER, No. 155 East 27th-st.

THE PAPER STAINERS IN THE ESTABlishment of Messrs. Christy, Constant & Co., return their acknowledgments for an advance of their wages on behalf of the paper stainers in the above firm.
FREDERICK STERN,
APRIL 20, 1864. JOHN J. STEITZ.

CONTRACTORS.—CONTRACTORS HAVING A machine for breaking stone for macadamize to let, for sale, or would contract to break stone near the City, can apply to AARON A. DEGRAW, No. 242 South-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—A WHEELER SEWING-MACHINE, in a rosewood case; drawers on each side; worth $110; will be sold for $85. Apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park row. *Times* Building.

STONE STOOP WANTED.—A GOOD BROWN-stone stoop, second-haud, in good order; platform three feet six deep by seven feet wide, three steps, 12 inch by nine inch by seven feet. Inquire of W. H. VAN VORST, No. 6 Murray-st., New-York.

ANTIMONY.—TWENTY CASKS FRENCH Star brand Reguins Antimony, landing and for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

CATARRH
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISEASES OF THE
EYE, EAR & THROAT,
DEAFNESS CURED,
BY
Dr. Von Eisenberg.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be penrile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 26th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3924. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Australasian With News to April 10.

The Alleged Kidnapping of British Subjects Into the Federal Service.

Particulars of the New Rebel Cotton Scheme.

LOSS OF A VALUABLE BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

Terrible Bombardment of the Danish Village of Sonderborg.

Eighty Women and Children Reported Killed.

Maximilian's Difficulties Said to be Finally Settled.

HE DEPARTS FOR MEXICO APRIL 13.

The Royal mail steamer *Australasian*, which left Liverpool at 10:30 on the morning of the 9th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 10th of April, arrived here at 9 o'clock last evening.

The *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool about 6 P. M. on the 7th inst.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

BOMBARDMENT OF SONDERBURG.

In the House of Lords, on the 7th inst., Lord SHAFTESBURY asked if the Government had received any information confirming the telegraph dispatch that Sonderburg had been bombarded for 24 hours without notice, and that 80 women and children had been killed, 50 houses destroyed, and the town deserted. If such was the case, the Prussian Government and the military authorities in that country ought not to be countenanced by any civilized nation. He hoped the English fleet would be sent out for the purpose of preventing the reoccurrence of such dreadful and cowardly atrocities.

Earl RUSSELL said he had telegraphed to Mr. BUCHANAN, the British Minister, for information, but had not yet received any reply, and should not be warranted in expressing any opinion till he was better acquainted with the facts.

THE BUDGET.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th, Mr. GLADSTONE, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, made his annual financial statement, before a very crowded house. He stated that the estimated expenditure of the past fiscal year was £68,283,000 sterling, but the actual expenditure was only £67,056,000. The revenue of the year was £70,206,000, which, after deducting £800,000 expended on fortifications, left an actual surplus of £2,352,000. The following are the important changes in taxation proposed for the current year: The duty on corn (wheat) is reduced from 1s. per quarter to 3d. per cwt. The income tax is reduced 1d. on the pound. The duty on high-classed sugars is reduced 5s. 6d., and on the lower sorts 3s. 4d. The duty on fire insurance on stock in trade is reduced from 3s. to 1s. 6d. per cent. Sundry other minor and unimportant changes are proposed. The estimated surplus for the year 1864-65 is £2,570,000. Mr. GLADSTONE spoke for three hours, and at the conclusion of his remarks he was greeted with loud cheering.

Nearly all the papers express admiration at the consummate art of Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech, and his recommendations are generally regarded with satisfaction. There was some carping, however, in the sugar trade.

The *Times* says it is a very sensible budget and also a Gladstonian work of art.

The *Morning Post* looks upon it as emphatically a peace budget.

THE BRITISH ENLISTMENTS.

In the House of Commons on the 8th, Sir A. ACTON asked leave in asking the question of which he had given notice to make a brief statement of facts. Two months ago a gentleman at Kingston-upon-Thames received a letter from his son, dated New-York, Jan. 23, in which he expressed himself as extremely well pleased with his ship and his Captain, under whom he had served with great comfort for eight years. Six weeks later, but a few days ago, the father received a letter from his son's Captain, dated New-York, March 11, saying, "We arrived at this port on the 20th of January; your son was missing a few days after. He went on shore a little the worse for drink and has not since returned. I fear he has been kidnapped by some of the runners of this port and sent to sea. * * * I have forwarded his effects to the Board of Trade, in London. * * * * You will obtain all information about effects, &c., at —— Mark-lane." The wretched father hurried to Mark-lane, where he received a confirmation of the Captain's story, the agent adding that New-York had become a horrible place; hundreds of young men had been kidnapped and never after heard of. Of his own son's fate, this gentleman was still in entire ignorance. He begged to ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Her Majesty's Government had received reports from our Consuls at Boston, Portland, and New-York, on the subject of the kidnapping of Irishmen who had been induced to go to the United States on various pleas. These reports agreed in the main with the information which the public had been able to derive from the newspapers. At Portland 27 and at Boston 102 British subjects had, it appeared, been kidnapped. Those persons had been tempted under various pretences to leave Ireland, and, on arriving in the United States, were actually imprisoned for some time, kept without sufficient food, and then plied with whisky. When in a state of intoxication they were prevailed upon to enter the army of the United States. Lord LYONS had already made a report on the subject to Her Majesty's Government. As soon as the Government received information of what had taken place at New-York, instructions were sent to Lord LYONS to make inquiry and to ask for redress; and further, to call on the United States Government in future to protect British subjects who might be induced, under false pretences, to proceed to the United States. He trusted soon to receive from Lord LYONS an account of what he had been able to do in the case of the persons who had been so ill-used at New-York. [Hear, hear.]

THE MERSEY RAMS.

Sir L. PALK called attention to a rule obtained for a commission to examine the Pacha of Egypt and other witnesses at Cairo, to obtain evidence against the steam rams detained at Birkenhead, and asked how long the investigation was likely to take, and the probable expense, and also whether the trial of the Birkenhead iron-clads should be postponed from May next until this information be obtained, and why the rule was not applied for when the vessels were first seized.

The Attorney-General replied that the commission was returnable on the 12th of May, which was an earlier period than that at which the trial could take place. The Crown would proceed with the case with all possible dispatch, whether the commission had returned or not. With regard to the expense, all he could say was, that the Crown had adopted the least costly proceedings. The rule was not applied for when the vessels were seized, because the Crown was not prepared to go to trial.

THE DANISH WAR.

The Danish question was debated, and Lord PALMERSTON predicted satisfactory results from the conference. Prussia was strongly denounced for having bombarded Sonderburg without previous notice.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE KEARSAGE ENLISTMENTS.

The Captain of the United States steamer *Kearsage* had addressed a letter to the Marquis of Clanricarde, relative to some remarks which his lordship made in the debate in the House of Lords on the 5th inst. The Captain denies that he enlisted any men, and says that the *Kearsage* has more than her complement, that the frequent applications of the Consuls of the United States to send American seamen to her have all been met by a refusal, and that many of the Royal marines at Deal, and sailors at every port touched at in the United Kingdom, have offered themselves in numbers, and have all been refused enlistments.

THE REBEL COTTON SCHEME.

The London *Times* in its City Article says, it has been understood for some months past that a proposal for the redemption of the Confederate loan, by the realization of cotton, had been submitted to the authorities at Richmond, who had opposed its main features, and was anxious to meet the bondholders in the proposition, having ample cotton already on hand to liquidate the whole of the loan. The Confederate Government accordingly referred the matter to their financial agent in Europe, together with plans which, it is alleged, are now in process of being perfected.

The following are the particulars of the scheme:

Atlantic Trading Company (limited.) Capital £200,000, in £100 shares, with power of increasing to £500,000 sterling.

PROSPECTUS.—The Atlantic Trading Company (limited) has been formed for the purchase of first-class paddle-wheel steamers of light draft, great speed, and an average capacity of 800 bales of cotton which form the basis of the business to be transacted. It is intended to employ the steamers in trading with ports in the Confederate States, and participating in the large profits attendant on this business. The practical experience in the trade enjoyed by the promoters affords a guarantee of success, and they are enabled to offer the additional advantage of trading with open ports, where a full supply of the finer descriptions of cotton is obtainable, for which the light draft of the steamers is peculiarly adapted. Arrangements are being perfected with C. J. M'RAE, Esq., agent of the Confederate States, to carry in merchandise, and to bring out on the return voyage full cargoes of cotton in exchange for supplies, or for bonds of C. S. Cotton Loan. The first steamer will be dispatched in April, the second and third in May, the fourth in June, and the fifth in July. The vessels are in the hands of builders of celebrity, the materials of the best description, with all the modern improvements in the machinery and boilers which experience suggests, with a guaranteed speed, loaded, of 17½ statute miles per hour. The following sketch of account shows the amount of capital required and probable results: Estimate—Five paddle steamers, £125,000; outfits, £10,000; appropriation for Cotton Loan bonds or (and) merchandise, £40,000; reserved for additional steamers, £25,000; total, £200,000. Results of two successful trips; 8,000 bales of cotton, 450 lbs. each, sold in Liverpool to net 2s. ⅜d., free of all charges and commissions, £360,000; freight earned by steamers between neutral port and Confederacy, say £5,000 per voyage—£50,000—£410,000; less working expenses between neutral port and Confederacy, £30,000—Total—£380,000. Allowing, as above, for only two successful trips of each vessel, the profits realized will amount to £180,000. This calculation, however, may be considered the least favorable one that should be taken. The life of vessels of the class to be employed by the company may be computed as worth five trips each, with the following result: 20,000 bales cotton net in Liverpool, £900,000; freight earned between neutral ports and Confederacy, £125,000; less working expenses, five steamers, each five trips between neutral ports and Confederacy, 25 trips, at €3,000., £75,000; cost of steamers, outfit, merchandise, cotton loan, &c., £200,000; profit, £750,000.

LOSS OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

The new steamer *Matilda*, stated to have been built at Glasgow for the Confederates and bound from Cardiff for a rebel port, with iron, steel, &c., was totally lost off Lundy Island. The crew was saved. Among them was Major PEARSON, of the rebel artillery.

The *Western Daily Press*, of the 6th says:

"On Monday several people paid a visit to the docks at Cardiff to make an exterior inspection of a splendid clipper-built vessel lying in the East Dock. She is the largest vessel that has entered the dock, and will carry away more than 2,000 tons of coal, which is to form her cargo. She is built very sharp, and is intended for speed as well as carrying a cargo. She has four times run the blockade with success, and there is very little doubt she is intended for another trip of the same kind, her destination being, it is said, the West Indies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord ASHBURTON has retired from the firm of BARING BROTHERS.

The steamer *Hammonia* had been purchased as a reinforcement for the Canadian line, which she enters under the name of the *Belgian*. She left Southampton for Liverpool on the 7th, and the gun fired on board at her departure, exploded, killing the gunner.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOT & Co., of London, have purchased the entire works of the Gutta Percha Company, and formed a new company under the name of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, with a capital of £1,000,000, for the purpose of making and maintaining telegraph lines of communication, both submarine and on land, in every part of the world. The new company are to carry out Messrs. GLASS, ELIOT & Co.'s contract with the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company to manufacture and lay down, in the Summer of 1865, the cable between Ireland and Newfoundland.

THE DANISH WAR.

The bombardment of Sonderburg was recommenced on the 8th, with extraordinary violence, and upon the left wing of the Danes the Prussians were within 1,500 yards of the Danish intrenchments.

The bombardment of Duppel was vigorously sustained during the 7th inst.

The Prussians had finished their second parallel.

The assembling of the Dano-German Conference remained fixed for the 12th of April, and unless some diplomatic obstacle should intervene, it was expected to be opened in London on that day. It was still uncertain whether the Germanic Diet would have appointed its representative by that date. It was reported that Baron VON BUESS or HERR VON DER PFORDTEN would represent the Diet.

M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, in a dispatch to the French Minister in London, dated 20th of March, assenting to the conference, suggests that nothing would be more natural, in default of a course unanimously accepted, than to take as a basis the wish of the populations. *La France* says that the British Government is more inclined toward these views of France.

An assembly of Holstein notables, which was to have been held on the 8th at Flensburg, was prohibited by the Austro-Prussian Commissioners.

The Dutch steamer *Kewbrandt*, from Stettin to Amsterdam, has been captured by a Danish man-of-war and taken to Copenhagen.

The Emperor of Austria has allowed the formation of a corps of 6,000 volunteers and 300 sailors for the Empire of Mexico.

The Swedish loan was issued this afternoon at 92½.

BERLIN, Friday, April 8.

The semi-official *Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* of to-day publishes an article once more that terms the "resignations" of the English press that Soeder borg, being an open town, had been bombarded by the Prussians. The article draws attention to the fact that Sonderborg has been employed by the Danes themselves as a fortified place, and has been treated accordingly.

GARIBALDI.

GARIBALDI remained the guest of Mr. SEELY, M. P., at the Isle of Wight, where he had been visited by MASKINI and other men of note. He would enter London on the 11th April, and preparations were making to give him a hearty reception. It is said that the scene promises to be almost without a parallel. The Common Council of London had agreed to confer upon the General the freedom of the City of London. There were only two dissentient votes. Lord PALMERSTON will entertain GARIBALDI at a banquet at Cambridge House, and a grand banquet was also being organized at the Reform Club.

GARIBALDI AT THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

The Mayor of Newport, at GARIBALDI'S public reception, presented an address couched in feeling terms to which the General responded thus:

"I thank you gratefully for your kind and generous reception. I shall be grateful all my life."

He spoke with great emotion, and said only these few words.

Immediately afterward the company sat down to the banquet. Afterward the Mayor gave "Queen." GARIBALDI drank her Majesty's health, and joined in the "hip-hip-hurrahs" of Mr. PITTIS in cheering her Majesty. GUSSONI drank with smiling wonder the toasts given with all the exuberant loyalty of Newport. The General took a frank and cordial part. The rifle band played "God save the Queen." After the toast of the "Prince and Princess of Wales," the Mayor gave "The Health of GARIBALDI, Italy's proud and honored General." He should respect the General's wish to pass through England a witness of her peaceful strength, and not to excite tumults. He should not allude to that agitation of public opinion he had also been too familiar with. He praised GARIBALDI'S unselfish and necessary career of action, his abnegation, and self-sacrifice. The mayor spoke feelingly and eloquently. He called for hearty cheers for the General. Mr. PITTIS was once more distinguished for his vigorous fueling of patriotism by hailing the General did not reply, not understanding the English requirements. Mr. ROLT PINNOCK, the mover of the address to the General, proposed the health of Mr. SEELY, M. P., for his welcome to GARIBALDI. Mr. SEELY had added gratitude to esteem by bringing GARIBALDI to honor Newport.

Mr. SEELY, M. P., acknowledged the honor done him. It was owing to GARIBALDI, the greatest man of this or any other age. There had been man as brave, as successful, as good, but never one who united all his qualities. Mr. SEELY ended by proposing the health of the Mayor.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* is assured that a very friendly understanding, instead of the coldness which has prevailed since the affair of the Congress, now exists between the Governments of France and England. The Paris Bourse on the 8th, was firmer. Rentes closed at 66f 15c.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

It is confirmed that all matters relating to the acceptance of the Mexican Crown by the Archduke MAXIMILIAN had been satisfactorily settled. The letter left Vienna on the 8th for Miramar, where he would receive the Mexican deputation on Sunday, the 10th inst., and accept the Imperial Crown of Mexico. The new Emperor would take his departure for Mexico on the evening of the 11th or the morning of the 12th April.

It is stated that the terms to be proposed to the Mexican bondholders will be more favorable than was at first contemplated.

AUSTRIA.

The Dalmetian Diet was dissolved on the 8th by an Imperial resolution, on account of the party intrigues and attacks on the Government which have occurred

THE OUTBREAK IN HUNGARY.

A letter from Vienna says that the Hungarian preparations for an outbreak were much more formidable than are commonly supposed. About 5,000 guns have recently been seized in Hungary, and it is believed that large quantities of arms have passed through Vienna to Pesth. Three immense casks, purporting to contain sugar, were seized by Austrian soldiers on the Danube, and found to contain fire-arms.

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO RAISE HER.

The Board of Trade had directed an official inquiry to be made into the accident to the *City of New-York* steamer on Daunt's Rock. Attempts to float the vessel were commenced on the 7th, but proved ineffective. They were renewed on the 8th with a like result.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 8th were steadily maintained. Consols closed at 91⅝@⅝ for Money.

The discount demand at the Bank was of an average character.

The market for Bank Shares continued active, but devoid of excitement.

BARING Bros. & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1⅞d.; Dollars, 5s. 3¼d.; Eagles, 76s. 4d. The Bank had lost £546,756 in bullion during the week. There was no abatement in the introduction of new joint stock projects; on the contrary, schemes of great magnitude were started daily. The Stock Exchange Committee had resolved that no transactions effected in the shares of new companies prior to allotment would be officially recognized in future.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—BARING BROS. & Co. say: "United States Securities remain almost without any business, and without variation in prices. Some 5,20 Bonds have been sold at 61¾."

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 9—A. M.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: "The market throughout the past week has been dull, but the demand each day has been to a full average extent, and the trade have bought pretty freely throughout. American descriptions have been freely offered, and prices in the lower qualities have given way ¼d. @ ⅜ lb. In Brazils a fair business has been done, but former quotations are barely maintained. Egyptians have been in good request, and prices close firm at last week's rates. The better kinds of Surats are rather in favor of buyers, but the medium and lower grades are fully ⅛d. @ ¼ lb easier, and continue very unsalable. Other descriptions are generally at ⅛d. @ ¼d. cheaper. Sales of the week, 46,060 bales, including 4,400 to speculators, and 7,270 to exporters. Yesterday, (Friday,) the business was about 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed steadily at the following prices for Middling—(Fair continuing nominal)—Middling Orleans, 26⅜d.; Mobile, 26¼d.; Uplands, 26d. Stock on hand, 308,640 bales, including 29,690 American. At sea from India, 218,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—Yesterday there was rather more inquiry, but little business resulted. The better description of Goods and Yarns are firmer, but for lower qualities prices still favor buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, AYRTA & Co., and others report: Flour continues very dull and nominal. Wheat in very limited demand, and partially again rather cheaper. Winter Red, 8s. @ 8s. 6d. White 9s. @ 10s. 3,100 lbs. Corn quiet and unchanged. Mixed, 28s 6d. @ 30s 3,480 lbs. White 32s.

PROVISIONS.—GORDON, BRUCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others report: Beef continues dull, and to effect sales lower prices have to be taken. Pork also more freely offered, and rather cheaper. Bacon dull and nominal, at 37s. @ 41s. Cheese rather dearer. Butter steady. Lard inactive, at 43s. 6d. @ 44s. for prime. Tallow quiet; North American, 40s. @ 42s.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes in limited demand at 33s. @ 35s. 6d. for old Pots, and 36s for new. No sales of Pearls. Sugars have been active and 6d. @ 1s. dearer—closing quieter but firm. Molasses very firm. Coffee unchanged. Rice inanimate but firm. Bark—Sales of Philadelphia at 7s. 6d. down to 7s. 3d. Linseed active and 3d. @ 1s. dearer. Cloverseed—Small sales American at 47s. @ 48s. Linseed Cakes—Sales of American at £8 11s. 3d. @ £8 12s. 6d. Jute unchanged. Fish Oils quiet and unaltered. Linseed Oil very firm at 40s. 6d. in export packages. Resin quiet and unchanged. Spirits of Turpentine in speculative demand at 79s. @ 80s. for French.

PETROLEUM—BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report a quiet but unchanged market. Small sales of refined at 1s. 9d. @ 1s. 10d. Crude £15 10s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co. report BREADSTUFFS quiet at last week's rates. IRON quiet; Rails and Bars, £7 10s. @ £7 25s.; Scotch Pigs, 58s. SUGARS active, and 1s. 6d. dearer since the announcement of the budget. Tea steady; Common Congou, 1s. 9d. @ 1s. 10d. COFFEE quieter, and good Colony 1s. cheaper. RICE quiet. LINSEED 1s. dearer. LINSEED CAKES in fair demand, at late rates. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—French 81s., American 90s. PETROLEUM—Crude £1 10s., Refined 1s 10½d. FISH OILS unchanged. LINSEED OIL to demand, and advanced to 39s. TALLOW quiet; new Y. C. 41s. 3d. Messrs GROVES & TONN report PROVISIONS generally quiet, but steady. LARD quiet, but fine new wanted. RESIN unchanged.

GLASGOW MARKET.

Messrs. JOHN ARTRA & Co. report a quiet trade in all kinds of BREADSTUFFS, and without any material change in prices.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday—10:4 P. M.

Consols, after official hours yesterday, 91¾@2. Provincial Marines are very good.

ELECTION NEWS.

OXFORD.—The Right Hon. E. CARDWELL reelected without opposition.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Privy Council was held yesterday at Downing-street.

Her Majesty came to London yesterday, for the purpose of holding a court at Buckingham Palace.

Mr. CARDWELL, in his speech at Oxford, said that he thought the Conference on the Danish affairs would lead to a satisfactory result, and strongly urged neutrality in the American war.

GARIBALDI visited Portsmouth Dock-yard to-day. He was received by Admiral SEYMOUR and Lord WM. PAULET, and afterward lunched with the Admiral and his staff.

Placards were issued yesterday by the city police, offering £3,000 reward for information respecting certain cases of gold supposed to have arrived in London from San Francisco, forming part of the £25,000 portion of the treasure in the wreck of the *Golden Gate*, supposed to have been stolen.

A Polish insurgent detachment had crossed the Prussian frontier into Poland, and had a sanguinary conflict with Russians at Lapinorkn.

MAXIMILIAN leaves Trieste for Mexico on the 13th.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 9—Evening.

COTTON—Sales to day 15,000 bales, the market closing buoyant, with an advance of 1-16 @ ⅛d. The fair qualities have improved most of the above sales; speculators and exporters took 3,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS steady and inactive. PROVISIONS dull. SUGAR advanced 1s. 6d. since the budget. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm.

Consols for Money, 91½@91¾; Illinois Central Shares, 18½@17½ discount; Erie, 68@69.

SUGAR tending upward.

HAVRE MARKET.

COTTON dull. Sales of the week, 7,500 bales; tres ordinaire, 350 fr.; bas, 340 fr. Stock of Cotton in port, 36,000 bales.

The Paris Bourse was steady; Rentes closed at 66f. 15c.

Representative Harris Burned in Effigy.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 20.

The Union men of East Baltimore expressed their indignation for Representative HARRIS to-night by burning him in effigy.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

Another Battle on the Red River.

THE REBELS BADLY WHIPPED.

Gen. A. J. Smith Takes 2,000 Prisoners and 20 Cannon.

GEN. BANKS' WHOLE FORCE ENGAGED.

An Official Dispatch from Capt. Pennock.

FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 20.

Last evening's *Journal* publishes extracts from private letters from members of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, dated April 12, to the effect that on the day of the recent disaster to the Thirteenth Army Corps, Gen. A. J. SMITH, with the Nineteenth Army Corps, engaged the enemy and defeated them, capturing 2,000 prisoners and 20 cannon.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 20.

A letter dated Grand Ecore 11th, from a private in the Chicago Mercantile battery, giving an account of the part taken in the battle, confirms yesterday's dispatch in regard to the disaster to a portion of our forces composing the Red River Expedition.

The letter says, of our whole division, numbering 3,000 men, but 1,000 are left to tell the fearful odds against which they contended. Two regiments of the division were consolidated, and had in all 140 men and seven officers—the highest in rank being a Captain.

The Nineteenth Corps checked the rebels, and held them for about twenty-five minutes, when they were forced to retire, which they did slowly; and as night came on the bloody conflict ended.

The next morning Gen. A. J. SMITH came up with his command and relieved Gen. FRANKLIN, and whipped the rebels badly, recapturing 12 guns and took 800 prisoners.

A letter from another private in the same battery says: Our corps (the Thirteenth) is all cut to pieces, and we fell back to the place (Grand Ecore,) five or six miles from the battle-field to reorganize the last twenty-four pieces of artillery, all that were in the fight.

This letter says that Gen. SMITH captured 2,000 prisoners and 36 guns in the fight on the 9th.

Still another letter says: We got all sorts of reports from the front. The latest is that Gen. SMITH whipped the rebels, taking 2,000 prisoners and 18 guns, *The expedition is no doubt broken up, and our troops falling back.*

Gen. BANKS is mentioned as having been on the field on the 8th.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 20.

The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department at noon to-day:

CAIRO, Ill., April 19, 1864.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have received private letters from Red River, one dated Grand Ecore, La., April 10, and one dated Alexandria, April 12, stating that the army, under Gen. BANKS met with reverses on the 8th inst. near Mansfield. Our army fell back, and on the next day the rebels attacked them and were handsomely whipped. The loss is heavy on both sides.

The Admiral (Porter), when last heard from, was about forty miles above Grand Ecore. The river was low.

(Signed,) A. M. PENNOCK, Fleet Captain.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 20.

The military authorities have received the following dispatch, dated Cairo, last night:

"Two letters arrived here this afternoon, both from naval officers; one from Grand Ecore, half way between Natchitoches and Shreveport, dated the 10th; the other from Alexandria, dated the 12th inst.

The battle was near the place first named.

SMITH appears to have been worsted, also the Thirteenth Corps, which came to his aid. FRANKLIN took part, and the enemy were beaten."

NEWS VIA CAIRO.

CAIRO, Wednesday, April 20.

Information obtained from a reliable source confirms the statements of the *Chicago Journal's* Red River letter of the 10th instant, concerning the battle of Pleasant Hill, on the 8th, that account being mainly correct. Our loss, however, was greater than is therein stated. The fight wound up in the enemy being handsomely whipped, and driven from the field with heavy loss.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Rebels Defeated at Paintsville and Half Mountain.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 20.

A dispatch to the *Commercial* from Catlettsburgh, Ky., dated the 19th inst., says:

Capt. PATRICK has arrived here with over 100 prisoners, captured at the battles of Paintsville and Half Mountain, on the Licking River.

HODGE'S rebel brigade attacked Col. GILLESPIE'S force at Paintsville on Tuesday, but was repulsed.

GILLESPIE pursued the retreating rebels with 800 men of the Fourteenth and Thirty-ninth Kentucky, and surprised them on the 14th inst., in camp, at Half Mountain, capturing 70 prisoners, 200 horses, 400 saddles, 300 stand of small arms, and all their camp equipage.

Eighty-five rebels were killed and wounded.

A large amount of stolen property was recovered and returned to the citizens.

A rebel wagon train was also captured and burned.

Our loss was one killed and four wounded.

The rebels were commanded by Cols. CLAY, PERRYMAN, MAY and JOHNSON.

Col. CLAY is among the prisoners.

FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, April 19.

Rev. CALVIN FAIRBANKS, who was implicated with DELIA WEBSTER in enticing slaves from Kentucky, several years since, and who had served twelve of a sentence of fifteen years in the Frankfort Penitentiary, was pardoned by Lieut.-Gov. JACOBS, while performing executive duties during the Gov. BRAMLETTE'S absence from the State.

The steamer *Liberty*, No. 2, on her upward trip from Memphis on Sunday, at midnight, was fired into by guerrillas on the Kentucky shore, opposite Shawneestown. The boat received 150 shots. Some of the shots passed through the cabin, where the passengers were asleep in their berths. No one was injured, fortunately.

HUGH COBB, a member of the Kentucky Legislature, died here to-day.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 20.

LONGSTREET HAS JOINED LEE.

Positive information has been received at headquarters that the main body of LONGSTREET'S veterans have succeeded in effecting a junction with LEE. LONGSTREET carried to East Tennessee 18,000 men, but returned with less than 12,000. Scouts just returned from within the enemy's lines report that troops from Jos JOHNSTON'S army and from Charleston are arriving at Gordonsville. Rebel conscripts are coming in at the rate of a thousand a day.

SUMMARY TRIALS BY MILITARY COMMISSION.

The Senate Military Committee had under consideration, to-day, a bill proposed by Judge Advocate HOLT, conferring upon the commanding officers in the field the power to try by military commission, instead of courts-martial, persons accused of crime against military law, and to execute without delay parties found guilty. The Committee authorized their Chairman to report against the bill.

NOMINATIONS REFERRED BACK.

The Senate to-day in executive session, referred back to the President the six nominations of Brigadiers from the Quartermaster's Department, with inquiry what vacancies they are expected to fill, &c. The Senate is averse to confirming the appointments.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SHEPLEY.

Gen. SHEPLEY arrived here this evening from New-Orleans. He brings important dispatches to the War Department from Gen. BANKS relating to army operations in Texas.

Gen. DANA also arrived here this evening. He will probably be assigned to a command in one of the Eastern Departments.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee had under consideration, to-day, the National Bank Bill. Several representatives of State banks were before it in opposition to the measure. The committee will probably report the bill without amendment, in accordance with the wishes of Secretary CHASE.

PERSONAL.

Gen. GRANT to-morrow bids adieu to his family, who go West. He will leave for the front in the first train in the morning. Gen. PRINCE has been assigned to the command of the Cairo and Paducah district.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

Capt. H. B. Tenn, First New-York Cavalry, late Provost-Marshal of this District, has been sentenced by Court-martial to be dismissed the service, and the sentence has been approved by the President.

THE NAVY-YARD QUESTION.

The interminable Navy-yard question was to-day again before the Senate Naval Committee. Owing to the absence of some members of the committee, the matter was postponed until next meeting.

SIGNIFICANT SUSPENSION.

Mail communication northward from the Army of the Potomac was suspended to-day.

DESERTERS SENT NORTH.

About forty deserters from the rebel army in Virginia were sent North to-day. They took the oath.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 20,

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Brig.-Gen. James B. Stedman, U. S. Volunteers, to be Major-General; Col. Alexander Sholer, Sixty-fifth New-York Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General from May 26, 1863; Col. Jasper A. Maltby, of the Forty-fifth Illinois, to be Brigadier-General from August 4, 1863; Joseph J. Bartlett, of New-York, to be Brigadier-General from April 2, 1864; Col. Joshua T. Owen, of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, to be Brigadier-General from April 2, 1864.

John M. Muscott and John O. Mott, of New-York, were confirmed as additional Paymasters, and the following as Assistant Adjutant-Generals, namely:

First Lieut. Wm. R. Driver, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts; First Lieut. Charles Dodd, First New-Jersey; First Lieut. James A. Layler, Fifth Vermont; First Lieut. E. A. Dane, Eighth Illinois; Capt. Frank H. Cowdrey, Ninety-fifth New-York; Capt. John D. Fisk, One Hundred and Twenty-first New-York; Capt. James W. Latta, One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania; Capt. Charles H. Miller, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Sergt. Augustin F. Heydee, Sixth New-York Cavalry; Capt. E. W. Andrews, Sixth New-York Artillery.

Joseph J. Stewart, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Maryland.

Thomas A. Osborne, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Kansas.

John Wilson, to be Medical Inspector in the Army of the United States, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Capt. Elisha H. Luddington, to be Assistant Inspector, with rank of Major.

Commander David McDougal, to be Captain in the navy, *vice* Capt. S. C. Rowan, promoted; Assistant Paymaster Wm. W. Williams, to be Paymaster, *vice* T. Marston Taylor, resigned.

FROM THE ARMY.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that the Ninety-third New-York, Col. CROCKER, commanding, have been relieved as guard at headquarters of the army, and ordered to report to Gen. BIRNEY, who commands the Third Division, Second Corps. The Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania take their place at headquarters.

The weather is quite cold, the thermometer standing at 42° this morning. The snow still lies on the Blue Ridge.

REPORTS OF THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Requests are daily received by the Committee on the Conduct of the War for their printed reports, much to their annoyance, as the edition has long ago been exhausted.

THE ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.

The Secretary of War has ordered that the new regiments of heavy artillery that may be organized and filled up to the legal standard of 1,738 officers and men, within the period of twenty days from this date, will be received and credited. If regiments are not full, one or before the 10th day of May, the recruits will be put into other artillery or infantry organizations. This order will not postpone the draft, but such troops as may be raised prior to the draft will be deducted from the quotas for draft.

DISPOSITION OF PRIZE CASES.

The Secretary of the Navy sent to the House, today, the report of the Solicitor of the Treasury relative to the disposition of prize cases. The report, which is very voluminous, details the history of the investigation implicating counsel for the captors of the prize *Anna*, the officers of the District Court, and other persons, alleged to be guilty of irregularities in the custody and disposition of prize property and the proceeds thereof. The Solicitor refrains from passing any judgment upon the act of the two gentlemen, one in a judicial and the other in a legislative position, whose conduct has been the subject of some animadversion on the part of witnesses and counsel, and concludes that, with regard to the general results of the investigation, the Navy Department and the country will form their own judgment. But for his own part, he thinks it would have been unreasonable to expect public officers to display more ability, zeal or capacity than have been exhibited by those connected with these prize proceedings; and that, although there have been delays and irregularities, yet, on the whole, these proceedings will compare favorably in point of integrity, economy, and dispatch, with like proceedings in any country at any time.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 loan, as reported at the Treasury to-day, amounted to $1,120,000.

THE INDIANS.

Maj. WAPPLE, in an official dispatch, dated Fort Whipple, Arizona, says: "The people of this section are very much excited with regard to the Indian disturbances; so much so, that during a visit to the mines I noticed men working with arms beside them, and it is not considered safe to leave their dwellings without them. Unless immediate steps are taken to quell these Indians, it will be of serious detriment to the Territory.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 20.

A CENSUS BY STATES IN 1865.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution requesting the State Legislatures to cause a census of industrial interests to be taken in June, 1865, and to send a copy of the original returns to the Secretary of the Interior, who is directed to furnish the necessary schedules and instructions for that purpose.

DISTRICT MATTERS.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) it was ordered that a vote on the bill to amend the act of 1820, incorporating the inhabitants of Washington City be reconsidered.

The Vice-President submitted a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, from which it appears that the allowances of the Marshal of the District of Columbia, during the year 1863, for the food of prisoners in the jail amounted to $32,763, and the mileage allowed for transporting convicts to the Albany penitentiary has been $8,900.

AN ADVERSE AND A FAVORABLE REPORT.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on Mr. DAVIS' bill prohibiting trials by court-martial of civilians, and favorably on the bill to amend the act to punish frauds on the Treasury.

GEN. SLOUGH'S CONDUCT AT ALEXANDRIA.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, who was instructed to inquire into the military administration of Gen. SLOUGH at Alexandria, Va., made a report, accompanied by voluminous testimony. Ordered to be printed.

AID TO KANSAS RAILROADS.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) called up the bill making an additional grant of lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of railroad and telegraph lines.

An amendment was offered by Mr. LANE, requiring the road from Leavenworth to go by way of Lawrence to Emporia and to carry one line to Fort Riley, was adopted, and the bill was passed.

CLASSIFICATION OF PAYMASTERS' CLERKS.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) from the Naval Committee, reported a bill for the classification of Paymasters' clerks, which proposes to give $1,200 to clerks of stations in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Washington $1,000 to all others; also, $1,200 to Inspectors' clerks in the above places, and $1,000 to all others. The same classification is made for clerks of receiving-ships, clerks in second-class ships receiving $800, and in third class $700.

CONCERNING GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND AGENTS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend section eight of an act entitled an Act to establish a Treasury Department. This bill forbids Government officers and agents from purchasing lands sold under the Confiscation Act. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

Mr. WILSON called up the subject of appointing a Committee

THE INTERNAL TAXES.

Table of the Taxes Proposed by the Law Now Before the House of Representatives.

LARGE INCREASE ON ALL ARTICLES

We give below a correct tnhin of the texes whioh it is proposed to levy inplace of those now in operation. For convenience, we have errenged the articles under appropriate hnads. In the first tnhin will be found the texes on spirits, malt liquors, msnufactures, artinles and products; in the second, the license taxes; in the third, the stamp duties, and in the fourth taxes not embraced in either of the foregoing:

TABLE I.

Auction Sales—In gross emount—¼ of 1 per cent.
Bankers—using capital not exceedieg $50,000 for each license—$100.
Bankers—when using capital exceeding $50,000 for each additional $1,000 in excess of $50,000—$2.
Barytes—sulphate of, per 100 pounds—t2 cents.
Beer—iager-heer, ale, porter and similar fermented liquers, per barrel, if not more than 31 gallons—$1.
Banzine—refined, prodeced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum or rock nil, per gallon—20 cents.
Benzole—refined, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, peat, shals, petroleum or rook oil, per gallon—20 cents.
Bicarbonate of sodas, per pound—5 mills.
Bill-heads and printed cards—5 par cent.
Boots and shoes—5 per cent.
Brass—3 per cant.
Brass—rolled—3 per cent.
Brick—3 per cent.
Candles—5 per cent.
Candy—Sugar valued at not exceeding 20 cents per pound—2 cents.
Do. do. exceeding 20 and not exceeding 40 cents per pound—4 cents.
Do. do. exceeding 40 cents per pound, or sold otherwise than by the pound—10 per cent.
Cape—5 per cent.
Cassia—ground and all imitations, per pound—1 cent.
Cement—Roman or water—3 per cent.
Chemical productions—all uncompounded not otherwise provided for—5 per cent.
Chocolate—prepared per pound—1½ cents.
Cigars—value not over $10 per 1,000, per 1,000—$5.
Cigars—value over $10 and not over $20 per 1,000—per t,000—$10.
Cigars—value over $20 and not over $40 per 1,000—per 1,000—$25.
Cigars—value over $40, and not over $75 per 1,000—per 1,000—$25.
Cigars—value over $75 per 1,000, per 1,000—$40.
Clocks and timepieces, and clock movements—when sold without being cased—5 per cent.
Cloths—and all textile or knitted and felted fabrics of cotton, wool or other material, heforn tha seme has been dyed, printed or hleached, and all cloth palnted, enamebed, ahirred, tarred, varnishnd or oiled—5 per cent.
Clothing made to order—in nx cess over $600—3 par cent.
Clothing—ready made—5 per cent.
Cloves—ground and all imitatioes, per pound—1 cent.
Clove Stems—ground and all imitations, per pound—1 cent.
Coal—mineral, except pen coal and dust coal, per ton—5 cents.
Coal Tar—produced in thn manulacture of illuminating gas and the products of the redistillation of the coal tar tins prodneed—exempt.
Cocoa—prepared, per pound—1¼ cents.
Coffee—ground, and all gronnd snbstances for coffee or preparations of which coffea forms a part, per ponnd—1 ceet.
Coffee—ungronnd substintes for, per pound—1 cent.
Confectioeery—sugar, valued at not exceeding 20 cents per pound, per pound—2 cents.
Do. do. exceeding 20 cants, and not nxceeding 40 ceets—4 cents.
Do. do. exceading 40 cents per pound, or sold otherwise than by the pound—10 per cent.
Copper—iegots, pigs or bars—3 per cant.
Copper—roiled—3 per ceet.
Cotton—upoe which an dnty has been levied, collected or paid, or which is not exempted by law—per pound, 2 cents.
Diamoeds—(see precious stones)—5 per cenn.
Drawing Tiles—3 per cnnt.
Emsralds—(see precious stones)—5 per sent.
Engravers—productions of—5 per ceet.
Esseotial Oils of all descriptions—5 per cent.
Fish and shell-fish, in cans, kegs or air-tight packages—5 per cent.
Fruits—preserved—5 per cent.
Furniture and other articles made of wood, sold in rongh or unfinished state—5 per cent.
Furs of all descriptions, wnnn made up ar mannfactnred—5 per cent.
Gas—illuminating, made of coal, wholly or in part, or of any other material, when the products shall not be above $500,000 cubic feat per month—per 1,000 cubic fnet, 20 ceats.
Gas—illuminating, when the product shall be above 500,000, and not above 5,000,000 cubic fnet per month, per 1,000 cubic feet—25 cents.
Do. do., whee the prodnct shall be abova 5,000,000 cenic feet per month, per 1,000 cebic feet—30 ats.
Gold leaf—per pack, coetaining not more than 20 hooks, of 25 leavas each—18 cents.
Gold—produced from quartz mines, from beds of rivers, from the earth, or in any other mannnr—3 per cent.
Ginger—gronnd, and all imitations, per lb.—1 cent.
Glue and gelatiee of all descriptions, in the solid state, per lb.—1 cent.
Glue and cement, made wholly nr in part of glue, to ce sold ie a liquid state, per gallon—40 ceets.
Gravestones—5 per cent.
Guepowder—and all explosive aebstances made for mieiag, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes, whee valued at 20 cents, per lb. or less, per th.—1 ceet.
Do. do., valued above 20 cents per lb., and not nxceeding 30 cents, per lb.—t ½ cents.
Do. do., valued at above 30 ceats per lb., per lb.—8 cents.
Hets and beanets—5 per cent.
Hulls—as launched of ships, barks, brigs, schooners, sloops, sailboats, steamboats, canal-hoets and all other vessels aed water craft, not ineluding engines or rigging hereafier hnilt, made or oonstructed—2 per cent.
Hollow-ware, per ton—$3.
Iron, pig, per ton—$1.
Irun blooms, sinbs or loops, whether made in forges or bloomeries, per ton—$1 50.
Do. railroad, per ton—$3.
Do. railroad, rerolled, per ton, $1 50.
Do. all advanced beyond htooms, slabs or loops, and not advanced beyond bars or rods aed baed hoop or sheet iron not thinner than No. t8, wire gauge, per ton—$3.
Do. olate, not less than onn-eighth of an inch thick, per ton—$3.
Do. do. band, hoop and sheet thinner than No. 18, wire gauge, per ton—$3 50.
Do. do. plate, less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, per ton—$3 50.
Do. nails, cet and wrought, spikes eed horse shoe neils, when wrought by hand, ner toe—$3 50.
Iron castings used for hridges or other permanent structures, per ton—$2.
Iron castings exceeding 10 poueds in weigpt for each casting, not otherwise provided for, per ton—$3.
Iron rivets, exceeding ¾ inch in diameter, per ton—$4.
Do. nuts, less than 2 ounces each in weight, per ton—$4.
Do. bolts, not less than 4 ounces in weight, per ton—$4.
Jewelry—Sne "Precious Stones"—5 per cent.
Lead—White, per 100 pounds—35 cents.
Lead pipes—3 per cent.
Lead sheet—3 per ceet.
Lead—Iegots, pigs or bars—3 per cent.
Leather—Patent, eeameled aed jepanned leather and skins of every oescription—5 per cent.
Do. oil dressed, and deer skins drsssd or smoked—5 per cept.
Do. ol all descriptions, lanned or partially tanned in the rongh—5 per cent.
Do. curried or finished—5 per cent.
Lithoersphers—productions of—5 per cent.
Manufacieres of cotton, wool, silk, worsted, flax, hemp, jute, India-rubber, gutta-percha, wood, willow, glass, pottery warn, leather, paper, iron, steel, lead, tie, copper, zinc, brass, gold, silver, horn, ivory, bone, bristle, wholly or in part, or of any other material not otnerwise provided for—5 per ceet.
Manufactnres incressed in velun by being polished, painted, varnished, &c., &c., &c.—on the increased veine—5 per cent.
Marble—grevestones and other monnmental stones, whether with or without inscriotion—5 per cent.
Masts, spars, ship or vessel blocks—2 per cent.
Meats—preserved—5 per cent.
Melado—5 per cent.
Mineral coals—except pea coal and dnst coal—per ton—5 cents.
Mineral water—from springs, &c.—each bottle, eontsining not more than one qeert—1 cent.
Do. do., containing mors than one quart—1 cent.
Do. do., artificial—10 per cent.
Mustard—gronnd, and all imitations, per pound—1 cent.
Molasses—prodneed directly from sugar-cane juice—5 per cent.
Molasses—Syrup of, produced directly from sugar-cane juice—5 per cent.
Molasses—Concentrated, prodnced directly from sugar-cann juice—5 per cent.
Naptha—Refined, produced by thn distillation of coal, asphaltum, shain, peat, petroleum or rock-oils, &c.—per gallon, 20 cnnts.
Oil—Illuminating, produced by thn distillation of coal, esphaltum, snele, peet, petroleum or rock-oils, and all other bitumieous substaaces used for simie ourpose—per gallon, 20 cents.
Oil—Lard—per gallon, 5 cents.
Oil—Mustard-seed—per gallon, 5 cents.
Oil—All animal and vegetabln, not exempted or otherwise provided for—per gallon, 5 cents.
Oxide of Zinc—per 100 pounds, 35 cents.
Paints, as below—5 per cent.
Painter's colors, dry or ground, in oil or in paste, or with water, not otherwise provided for—5 ner ceat.
Parasols—5 per cent.
Paper of all descriptions, including pasteboard, binder's board and tarred paper for roofing and other purposes—3 per cent.
Pepper, ground, aed all imitations, per pound—1 cent.
Pickles—5 per ceet.
Pins, solid head or other—5 per cent.
Precious stones—5 par cent.
Do., do., on which duties hrve been paid, when set or resel, pay tex only on vsiue of setting.
Pimento, ground, and all imitations, per pound—1 cent.
Preserved fruits—5 per cent.
Printed books, magazines, pamphlets, reviews, anu all other similar torinted publicetions, except newspepers—5 per cent.
Printer's colors, dry or ground, in oil or in paste, or with water, not otherwise provided for—5 psr cent.
Printed billheeds, carde and circulars—5 uer cent.
Quicksilver, produced in any meneer—3 psr cant.
Repairs of engines, cers, carriages, or other articles, when such repairs increase thn vaine af the article repaired 10 per cent. or over, on such locreased value—3 per cent.
Selereius, per ponnd—5 mills.
Sail-ients, shades, awnings and bags made of cotton, flax or hemp—5 per cent.
Sail, per 100 ponnds—6 cents.
Screws, commonly called wood-screws—5 per cent.
Shot—3 per cent.
Silver, produced from qnertz mines, from beds of rivers, from the eerth, or in nny other manner—3 per cent.
Slate, when dressed, hewn or finished—3 psr cent.
Soap, fency, scented, cream, transparent, and all descriptions of toilet ano shaving soap, per poued—5 cents.
Soap, soft—5 per cent.
Soap, Castile, vsiue not ehove 5 cents per pound, per pound—2 mills.
Soap, Castile, value above 5 cents—1 eent.
Soap, palm oil—same as Castile.
Soap, erasive—same as Castile.
Sonp, all other descriptions, while or colored, except soft soap and soap otherwise provided for, valued not nbore five cents per pound, per pound—2 mills.
Do., do., valued above 5 cents per pound, per pound—1 ceet.
Soda water, &c.—10 per cent.
Spars and ship or vessel blocks—2 per cent.
Spelter—3 per cent.
Spirits, distilled and sold, or removed for consumption nr sale, if first-proof, prior to July 1, t864, per gallon—60 cents.
Do., do., on nad after July 1, 1864 to Jan. 1, 1865, per gallon—$1.
Do., do., on end after Jen. 1, 1865, per gsllon—$t 25.
Starch made of potatoes, per pound—2 mills.
Starch made of corn or wheat per pound—3 mills.
Do., do., made of rice or any other materials, per pound—1 cent.
Steam-engines, including locomotives and marine engiees—3 per cent.
Steel, in ingols, bars, sheets or wire, not less than ¼ of an iecn thick, valued at 7 cents per pound or less, per ton—$6.
Dn., do., valued above 7 cents per pound, and not nbove 11 cents per pound, per ton—$t0.
Doa do., valued nt above 11 cents per pound, per ton—$12 50.
Stone, freestone, sandstone, marble and building stoee of any other description, when dressed, hewn or finished—3 per cnnt.
Stereoty pers, all prodnctions of—5 per cent.
Stoves per ton—$3.
Skies, goat, kid, sheep, horsn, hog or dog, tenned or dressed in the rough—5 par oent.
Do., do., curried or finished—5 per cent.
Skins—when previously assessed in the rough, nnd upon which duties have been actunlly peid, shell be assessed on the increased valua only whnn curried or finished.
Sugar—brown or muscovado, not ebove No. 15 Dutch standard, in color produced directly from the sugar caee, and not from sorghum or imphee, other thee those produced by the refiner, per pound—1 ceat.
Sugar—brown or muscovado, clarified or refined abovn No. 15 Dutch standard, in color produced directly from the sugar cane and not from sorghum or imphee, per pound—2 cnnts.
Sugar—refiners on gross nmount of sales of, incindling all the products of their manufactories or refineries—1½ per cent.
Sugar candy—valued at not above 20 cents per pound—per pound—2 cents.
Segar caedy exceeding 20 and not exceeding 40 ceets per poend—4 cents.
Segar candy—exceeding 40 cents per pound, or sold otherwise then by the pound—10 per cent.
Snipbate of barytes—per 100 ponads—12 cents.
Tobacco—cavnadish, plug, twist, and manufactured, not otherwise provided far, af all descriptions, not ineiading snnff, cigars, fine cut, emoking, tobacco made exclusively of stems, and not eweetened or otharwise prepared, nor shorts or other refnsa separated from fine cut tobacco, in the process of manufacturing, per pound—10 cents.
Do. snuff, and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco ground damp or dry, pickled, scented, or otherwise, per pound—35 cents.
Do. fine cut, manufactnred, to be sold or delivered loose, in bnlk, or in packages, papers, wrappers, or boxes, per pound—35 cents.
Turpentine, spirits of—per gallon—20 cents.
Umbrellas—5 per cent.
Varnish or Japae, made wholly or in part of gum copei, or ether gums or substances—5 per cent.
Vegetables preserved—5 per cent.
White lead, per 100 pounds—35 cents.
Wine made of grapes, per gallon—5 cents.
Wines—all other, and liquors known as wine, nr prepduced by being reoifled and mixed with other spirits, or into which any matter whatever may be infused, to be sold as wine, not otherwise provided for, per galloe—25 ceets.
Yellow sheathing matal, in rods or sheets—3 per cent.
Zinc, oxide of, per 100 pounds—35 ceets.

TABLE II.

LICENSE TAXES.

Apothecaries—$10.
Architects aed Civil Engineers—$10.
Auctioneers—$20.
Baekers—eaing canital not exceeding $50,000—$100.
Do., exceeding $50,000, for every additional $t,000 in excess of $50,000—$2.
Brewers—$50.
Bowling-alleys—for each alley—$5.
Billiard-rooms—for each teble—$5.
Brokers—employing capital not nxceeding $50,000—$50.
De, Pawn—using capital not exceeding $50,000—$50.
Do. do., exceeding $50,000, lof each additional $1,000—$2.
Do., Laed Warrant—$25.
Do., Cattle—$10.
Do., Produce—$10.
Do., Custom-house—$10.
Builders and Contractors—$25.
Butchers—$10.
Circusses—$50.
Coal-oil Distillers—$50.
Confectioners—$10.
Convnyancers—$10.
Claim Agents—$10.
Distillers—$50.
D., of apples and peaches, distilling less then 150 bbls. per year—$12 50.
Eating Houses—$10.
Geeeral Business—for which no other license is required—$10.
Gift Enterprises, Proprietors nf—$50.
Gas Fitters—$10.
Horse Dealers—$10.
Hotels—inns and taverns, when the rent shall be $200 or less—$10
Do., Do., exceeding $200, for any additional $300 nr fractional part in excess of $200—$5.
Intelligence Office Keepers—$10.
Insurance Agents—$10.
Da., Do., Foreign—$50.
Jugglers—$20.
Lawyers—$t0.
Livsry Stables Keepers—$10.
Lottery Ticket Deniers—$100.
Manulecturers—$10.
Miners—$10.
Fateet Right Deslers—$10.
Peddlers with more than two horses—$20.
Do. with twe horses—$15.
Do. with one horse—$10.
Do. traveling on foot—$5.
Photographers—$10.
Plumbers—$10.
Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists—$t0.
Reel Estate Agents—$10.
Rectifiers—for each 500 hbls, $25.
Retail Dealers—$10.
Retail Dealers in liquors—$20.
Stallions eed Jacks—$10.
Tallow Chandlers and Soapmakers—$10.
Theatres—$100.
Tobacconists—$10.
Wholesale dealers, whose aonual sales no not exceed $50,000—$25.
Do. whose sales exceed $50,000, for nvery additional $1,000 in excess of $50,000—$1.

TABLE III.

STAMP DUTIES.

Agreement or Contract other than those specified in this schedule—any appraisement of value or damage, or for any other purpose; for every sheet or pieco of paper upoe which either of the same shall be written—5 cents.
Do.—If more than one agreement he written on the sheet of paper, for each—5 cents.
Bank Check, Draft or ordsr for the payment of money—2 cents.
Bill of Exchange—(Inland,) Draft, or order for the peyment of aey sum of monsy, not exceeding $100, otherwise than at sight or on demand; or any promissory note, (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to he forthwith presented, and which shall be presented to a benk or banker for pavment;) or any memorandum, check, receipt, or other written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be peld on demand or at a time designated, for a sum not exceedioe $100—5 cents.
Do. do. for every additional $100, or fractional part in xcess of $100—5 cents.
Bill of exchange, (foreign,) drawn ie het nayebie ont out of the United States, if drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more—same as inland bills of exchange.
Da.—drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed $100, or the equivalent thereof: in any foreign currency, in which such bills may be expressed—2 cents.
Do.—for every additional $100, or fractional part thereof in excess of $100—2 cents.
Bill of leding or receipt, other then charter perty, for any goods, &c., exported to a foreign port—10 cents.
Bill of sale by which any ship or vessel, or any part thereof, shall be conveyed where the consideration shall not exceed $500—25 cents.
Do., exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000—50 cents.
Do., exceeding $1,000, for every additional amount of $1,000 or fractional part thereof—50 cents.
Bonds of indemnity—where the penalty is $1,000 or less—50 cents.
Do., where the penelty exceeds $1,000, for every additional $1,000 or fractional part in nxcess of $1,000—25 cents.
Bond of aey description, other than such es may he reqeired in legal proceedings, or eaed in connection with morigage deeds, and such as are not otherwise charged—25 cents.
Certificate of Stock—25 cents.
Certificate of profits of an incorporated company for e sum not less then $10 nor more than $50—10 cents.
Da. do., exceeding $50—25 cents.
Certificate of damage—25 cents.
Do. of report, if for a sum not exceeding $100—2 ceets.
Do. for e sum exceeding $t00—5 cnnts.
Do. of any other description—5 cents.
Charter Party, if the tonnage does not exceed 150 tons—$1.
Do., exceeding t50 tons and not exceeding 300 tons—$3.
Do., exceeding 300 tons nnd not exceeding 600 tons—$5.
Do., exceeding 600 tons—$10.
Centrect, issued by brokers, &c.—10 cents.
Conveyance, whnn the value exceeds $100 nnd does not sxceed $500—50 cents.
Do., exceeding $500 end not exceeding $t,000—$1.
Do., exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $2,500—$2.
Do., exceeding $2,500 eed not exceeding $5,000—$5.
Do., exceeding $5,000 end not exceeding $10,000—$10.
Do., exceeding $10,000, but not exceeding $20,000—$20.
Do., for evsry additional $10,000, or fractional part in nxcess of $20,000—$20.
Entry—Custom-house, for consumption or warehousing eot exceeding $100—25 ceets.
Do., do. exceedieg $100 and not exceeding $500—50 cents.
Do., do., exceeding $500—$1.
Do., withdrawal—50 cents.
Insurance—Life, when the amount insured shall not exceed $1,000—25 cents.
Do., nxceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $5,000—50 cents.
Do., exceeding $5,000—$1.
Do., (Marine or Inland,) each policy—25 cents.
Lease—where the rent is $300 or less—50 cants.
Do., where the rent exceeds $300, for each additional $200 or fraction in excess of $300—50 cents.
Manifest, if the tonnege does not exceed 300 tons—$1.
Do. exceeding 300 tons and not exceeding 600 tons—$1.
Do. exceeding 600 tons—$5.
Mortgege, or any personal bond given as security for the peyment of any debelin snm ot money exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500—50 ceuts.
Do. exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000—$t.
Do. exceeding $1,000 nnd not nxceeding $2,500—$2.
Do. exceeding $2,500 and not nxceeding $5,000—$5.
Do. exceeding $5,000 and not exceeding $t0,000—$10.
Do. exceeding $t0,000 and not exceeding $20,000—$15.
Do. for every additional $10,000 or fraction in excess of $20,000—$10.
Passege Tickets to foreign ports not exceeding $30—50 cents.
Do. exceeding $30—$1.
Power of Attorney, for sale of stock, &c., &c.—25 aents.
Do. or proxy for voting—10 cents.
Do. to collect rsnt—25 cents.
Do. to sell real estate—$1.
Probate of Will or Letters of Administration—where the estate does eot exceed the value of $2,000—$1.
Do. exceeding $2,000, for every additional $1,000, or fraational part, le excess of $2,000—50 ceets.
Protest—25 cents.
Receipts for the payment of any sum of money, or for thn payment of any debt dua, not being for satisfeetian nf any mortgage or judgment, or decree of a seart; and a reseipt for the delivery of any property—2 cents.
Warehouan receipts for any geods, merahandise, stored, &c.—25 cents.
Legei Documents, writ or other original process by which any suit is commenced in any aourt nf record, either law or equity—50 cents.
Medicines, &c., retail price not exceeding 25 cents—1 sent.
Da., exceeding 25 eents and not exceeding 50 ceats—2 csats.
Da., exceeding 50 aents and not exceeding 75 cents—3 cents.
Do., nxceeding 75 cents and not exceeding $1—4 aents.
Do., exceeding $1 for each 50 ceats or fractional part above $1—2 cents.
Perfumery aad cosmetics same as above.
Friction Matahes, where the retail price of a package containing 144 matchsa or less, shall not exceed 5 aents—1 cent.
Dn., where the price exceeds 5 cents, for each additional 5 cents or fraction—1 ceat.
Photographs, ambroiypes, dagnerreotypes, &a., &c., on each picture, when the resail price shall not exceed 25 aents—2 cents.
Do. nxceeding 25 aents, and not exceeding 50 cents—3 aents.
Do. nxceeding 50 cents, and not nxceeding $1—5 cnnts.
Do. exceeding $1, for ench additional dollar or fraction—5 asats.
Playing cards, valna not over 18 cents per pack—2 cents.
Do. exceeding 18 ceats, and not exceeding 25 cents—3 ceets.
Do. exceeding 25 cents, and not exceeding 50 cents—5 cents.
Do. exceeding 50 cents, and not exceeding $1—t0 cents.
Do. exceeding $1, for each edditional 50 cents in excess of $1—5 cents.

TABLE IV.

MISCELLANEOUS TAXES.

Brokers, for each sale of not exceedieg 100 shares of stock or less, when the par value is $100—50 cents.
Do., exceeding 100 shares, for nvery additional 100 shares, or frectional parts, at the rate of for nach 100 shares—50 cents.
Do., when the par valoe nxceeds $100 per share, so much thereof as at the par valne ehall amnunt to a snm eot exceeding $10,000—50 ceets.
Do., exceeding the sum of $10,000, for every additional $10,000 or fractioeal part—50 cents.
Do., for each 100 shares of stock or less, when the par value is $50—25 cnnts.
Do., exceeding 100 shares, for every additional 100 shares or frection, for each 100 sheres—25 ceats.
Do., do., for each sain of gold and silver huilion, eterling exchenge, unourrent money, promissory noies, stocks, bonds, or other secaritias, aot exceading $10,000—50 cents.
Do., exceeding $10,000 for every additional $10,000 or traction—25 cents.
Slaughtered cattle and calves exceeding 3 months old, for eale—20 cents per head.
Do., under 3 months—5 ceets.
Do., swine, when the number exceeds 20 te a year, per head—10 cents.
Do., sheep and lambs—5 cents.
Railroads, steamboats, ferryboats and bridges on gross receipts—5 per cent.
Express companies, on gross recsipts—3 per aent.
Insurance companies, on gross recnipts—1 per cent.
Telegraph companies, on gross receipts—5 per cent.
Banks—On the average amount of the deposits of money subject to payment hy check or dratt, eech half year—½ of 1 per nent.
Do. on the average emount of capital stock beyond the amount invested in United Stetes Bonds—eech hall yeer—¼ of 1 per onnt.
Lotteries—on gross receipts—2 per cnnt.
Advertisements—3 per cent.
Theatres, opares, circuses and museums, on gross receipts—t per cent.
Income—on excese over $600—5 per cent.
Succession to Real Estate—where the succeesor shall he a lineal issue or lineal ancestor of the predecessor, on thn value of the real estate, on each $100—$t.
Do. do. where the successor shall he a brother or sister, or a deseeadsnt of a brothsr or sister of the predecessor, upon the value, per $100—$2.
Do. do., where thn successor shall be a brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendent of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the predecessor, per $100—$4.
Do., wnere the succesaor shall be a hrother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a deseadaet of the orother or sister of the graadfather or grandmother of the predecessor, per $t00—$5.
Do., whsre the snccessor shell he in any other degree of collateral consanguinity to thn predecessor, or shall be a stranger in blood, per $100—$6.

Remarkable History of a Military Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Company D, of the Forty-seventh Pennsyvenia Regiment, a portion of which recenily spent some time at the Soldiers' Rest in our City, on their wey to Ksy West, can show the following record.

Thern are in the company the following men:

William Powell, John Powell, Andrew Powell, Solomon Powell, Daniel Powell, } Four brothers and a cousin.
John Bredy, William Brady, Ackinson Brady, Leonard Brady, Samuel Bradv. } All brothers.
Jacob Baltzer, George Beltzer, Benjamin Baltzer, } Brothers.
George Kresler, Wm. Kresler, Jesse Kresler, } Brothers.
Edward Harper, Martin Harper, George Harper, } Brothers and Brothers-in-law of the Captain.
Jesse Shaffer, Benjamin Shaffer, Wm. Shaffer, } Twa brothers and a cousin.
Wilson Teg, James Tsg, Richard Teg, } Father and twa sons: the father served in the Mexican War.
John Clay, George Clay, Jacob Charles, Eli Charles, John Reyeolds, Jesse Reynolds, John Vance, Jonathan Vanen, John Anthony, Benjamin Anthany, William Vertig, Franklin Vartig, Isaac Baldwin, } Six naira of brotherm
Cyrus Taylor. } Stepbrothers.

These men all hail from Parry County, Pennsylvanie. They are mainly of the old Holland stock, eed lived within a circuit nf fifteen miles. They ara all reeelistad men hut two or three.

The company hes heen out over two ynars, mest of the time at the extreme Southern posts. During eighteen months they lost hut one man hy sickness. They kept up strict sanliary ragulations, commanted their rations of salt meat for fresh mest and vegetables, and eeved by the operation from one hundred to one hnedred and thirty nollars a month, with which they made a company fend, aopointing tha Captain treasurer, and out of which whatever knickknacks were needed oonld he purchased. They alwaya nts at a table, which they fixed with cross sticks, and had thair food served from large howls, aach man having his place, as jat home, whioh no one alae was allowed to occupy. While the men were here they showed thet they were sober, cheerful, intelligeel men, who had put their hearts into their work, and did not count aay privations or sacrifices as too great, if only the life of the acuntry might be thereby maintained. During tha whola term of their service, they have not hed a man court-martialed.

They are commanded by Capt. HANRY D. WOODRUFF, a native of Binghamton, in this State, hnt long a resideet nf Pennsylvania. Their First Lieutenant is S. OUCHMUTY, Second Lieutenant, GEORGE STROOP.

If any company can sbow a more striking record, it would he very interesting to know it.

Yours, &c., C.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHENANGO DISASTER.

Cantinuation of the Coroner's Inveatigatinn—Tnatimony of Mr. Quintard of the Margan Iron Works.

The investigeiion in thn case of the boiler explosion on the United Statns steamer *Chenango*, was continund befnrn Coroner NORRIS and jury, yesterday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. The following evidence was alicited:

David P. Goodhue, sworn.—Am Acting Assistant Surgeon la the United States navy, and attached to the snip *Chennngo*; I was oe board when the accident occurrad; saw Engineers Cahill and Murray after the accident; had no conversation with them in regard to the coedition of the engina and boiler; I never conversed with thsm abeut the safety of tha boilers; there were 35 men scalded as far as I know; up to the 19th inst., there had been 24 deaths; the deaths were caneed by being scalded; know nothing in regerd to the explosion or its causes; the habits of the eegineers, as far as I had seen, wern good; they were strictly temperate.

George W. Quintard sworn: I am the proprietor of the Morgan Iron Works, and had the contract for bnilding the boilers of the *Chenango* from the Burean of Steam Engineering of the Navy Departmeet; Benjamin F. Isherwood is Chief of that Bureau; I was furnished with the specifications for plans, iron, &c.; the schedule presented shows the quality of iron, and the quantity used in the conatrnction of the boilers; I have nvery reason ta believe that the order I gave for the iron was faithfully executed; think that Wallace & Buckley furnished the iron, hut am not sere; the trade-marks will show; I gave orders that the boilers be coestrustnd strictly in accordance with the specifications; I shink thn steys were made of Ulster iron; do not know from whom it was purchased; thn noilers were properly tested after beieg campleted at sixty pounds hydraulic pressure; there is no certificate to that effect; we never take a certificete; the Governmeet engineer was present when the boilers were tested; S. Wilkins Craig is the Government engineer; I have no idea what caused the explosioa; heard of no complaints in refereece to the boilers leaking: Mr. Cahill told me a few days before he went to sea that the boilers were very good and with some little caeikleg would he tight; he said he would have this done at the Navy-yard; tha boilers had steam on for aimety-six hours previous to leaving my place, and were accepted by the Government engineer; John Walker was foremen of the boiler shop at the time the boilers of the *Chennngo* were constructed; the boilers are Martin's pateet; I am not competeet to give an epinioa as to the difference batweee the Martin aed Montgomery boiler; the acceptance of the boilers by the Government relieves me from all responsibility.

George B. Matt sworn: Am acting ensign in the United States Navy, and belong to the steamer *Chennngo*; was on board at the time of the explosion; had a conversation with Engineer Murray after leaving the Navy-yard; the effect of his statement was that the boilers were not fit to go to sea; he told me repeetedly that they had sent to the Morgan Iron Works to have them repaired, but that they sent no one over; he spoke particularly of the port boiler; I asked him what he would do if he was pursuing e prize; he said he would do the best he conid, bnt that they had a very poor pair of kettles on board; he was afraid they would not stand much: gave me no reasons for his assertions; always spoke of thn boilers as if he was afraid of them; Mr. Cahill was very guarded in his remarks, but the inference I drew from his conversations was that he and no good opinion of the boilers.

John Walker, sworn; Resides at No. 1,162 Broadway, New-York; was employed as foremee of the boiler shop of the Morgan Iron Works ap to the fifteenth of June; superintended tha building of the boilers of the *Chenango* up to that time; the boilers when I left were in a course of perfect construction; I worked from the drawings as they came from the shop; they were treeed from Governmeat drawings; the lugs on the sides of the boiler were riveted when I left; the T iran was on; made it according to the drawings, three and a half by three and a half inches; it was riveted every two and a half inches, zigzag across the weld; the braca holes from the T holes were one-fourth inch in diameter and ten inches apart; the bar incinded the curve about twenty-four and twenty-five feet in length; there were eight bars; the boiler was ten feet nine inches in depth; there were but two bars running to each tube hox, making eight in all oe the T rail, and sixty-four up and down the boiler; the sizes of the upright bars were given to me; the size of the rivets in the logs was three-quarters of an inch; the lugs were two inches by five-eighths; a three-quarters hole was punched for the rivets; it was punched cold; the slays ware the same size as have always been put in boilers that I have had anything to do with; have built eighteen boilers in all; left fivn-eighth of an inch space on each side of the stay bar; there were as many stays as in any other boiler; think there was double the strength on the roof than there was on the tube hox; this boiler was made the same as the boilers made before; I worked the boiler lor sixty pounds cold water pressure to the square inch; I placed the braces avery eight inches square on sixty pouads; the flat surface of the boiler contains 13,860 squere leches—one-eighth would be 1,732 inches; if every eight inches were braced, it would take 216 braces; this form of boiler will pot admit of the ordinary amount of stays, owing to tha tube boxes; the plates put into the boilers were good; several imperfect ones were thrown out, but don't know how meny; the quality was stamped according to specifications; am not quite sure that the brand was on all the plates; don't remember seeing any cracks caused by riveting; the workmanship about the boilers was good; I have no very good opinioe of the Martin boiler in comparison with the other boiler; it requires too many stays, and it is had to repair; this boiler was made throughout according to specifications of the Government—that is, as long as I had the superintendence of its manufacture; was surprised when I heard of the explosion at twaty-six pounds of steam; should have been astonished if it had exploded at forty or forty-five pounds; the boiler had been tested by hydraulic pressure at sixty pounds.

Adjourned till 7½ o'clock.

Naval Intetligence.

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION OF NAVAL FRAUDS.

The Navy Department has appointed a Commission to investigate all the alleged frauds recently perpetrated on the Government in this locality. The commission consists of Col. AUCKER, well known for his vigilance in detecting army thieves, Mr. WILSON and Mr. MOEGAN, both gentlemen of standing and character. They hold sessioes daily in this City, and examine all persons who present themselves. Parties likely to possess information on certain matters are summoned to appear before them. Already the testimony taken is voluminous and important. Severel officers in service of the Government have been before the Commission. As the inquisition is in the interest of the Department, any one knowing facts which might be of service should notify the gentlemen named nf the same.

A DISTINGUISHED OFFICER IN TROUBLE.

Commander TRENCHARD, of the regular navy, who has just returned from a long and tedious search for the *Alabama* in the *Rhode Island*, has been ordered before a Court of Inquiry at the Boston Navy-Yard, for the purpose of having investigated some facts in relation to the course pursued by him while on his late cruise. The following officers constitute the Court of Inquiry: Admiral BARRON, Commodore JOHN POPE, Commodore RINGGOLD and HARVEY JAMES, Esq., Judge Advocate. The court had partially concluded its business yesterday. Capt. TRENCHARD is a native of this City, and is justly esteemed as one of the eblest officers in the service.

REINFORCING FARRAGUT—AN IRON-CLAD FLEET TO SAIL TO-DAY.

Orders have been sent to Boston to send the iron-clad *Canonicus* to sea. She will leave to-morrow convoyed by the double-ender *Osceola*. The *Saugus* is to leave on Monday, and the *Tecumseh* will probably get away from here on Tuesday. These vessels are to go from Fortress Monroe together, and will constitute the following addition to FARRAGUT'S fleet:

	Guns.	Men.	Tons.
Tecumseh	2	90	1,000
Canonicus	2	90	1,000
Saugus	2	90	1,000
Onondaga	4	100	1,250
MONITORS.			
Mattahasett	6	100	974
Osceola	6	100	974
Nereus	6	100	about 900
One steamer	—	—	—
Total	34	570	7,098

This is exclesive of the tow-boats which accompany the fleet. The following are hreparing to follow: *Tippecanoe*, *Chiwabe*, *Manhattan*, and six or seven wooden vessels.

LEFT.

The *Newbern*, supply and transport steamer to the North Atlantic Squadron, left yestardey.

Tha Tax Levy and Proposed Reduction.

The citizens who have been at Albany for the purpose of securing dedoction from the Tax Levy, proposed a dednction from thn City bedget of $2,394,479. On account of common schools a deduction is asked of $250,616 99. This does not diminish thn amount reqnired by the Board of Edncation, hut has confessedly got into the Tax Lnvy by mistakn. Tha mistake rose in this way: Thn Board of Education mada a requisition for $1,787,715 08. Tha State apportionment to the City was $250,616 99. That is paid to the City by the State Treasnry, so that thn amount to he raised for thie perpose by tax on us was actually $1,537,099 09, yet by the Tax Levy as proposnd, we wonld raise the whole $1,787,715 08. This was nvidently an oversight, ano was so conceded to be by the Clerk of the Board of Edncation. It is due to Comptroller BARNUM to say, that thn mistake did not originate with him, but with his predecessors. We were surprised to learn that it had been in the Tax Levy for several years without dntection. If there had beee no permission to transfer moeey from ona appropriation to another, the error would havn been discovered and corrected long ago.

The other principel deductions proposed are $185,000 for salaries; $250,000 for cleaning streets, $100,000 for Belgian pavement, $146,000 for engine houses, and $114,000 for opening Madison-avnnen. The Citizens' Committee have been met most courteously by the Legislature and the Committee of the Assembly, who have given them a full hearing, and with the apperent purpose of applying thn remndy, where grievances are proven.

Reception of the One Hundred and Third Regiment.

Tha One Hnndred and Third Regiment N. Y. S. V. arrived at the Battery yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock. They were received by thn Sixth Regiment N. Y. S. T., Col. MASON, Battery B, Fourth N. Y. N. G., Lieut.-Col. DUER, and thn veterans of the One Hundred and Thiro Regiment, and by them escorted up Broadway to the Park, where they were raviewed; thence up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, throagh to Sixth-aven

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 20, 1864.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	115	900	Erie R.	114
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	114	100	do	b10 114⅝
60,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	111	200	do	115
10,000	do	113¾	700	do	113⅜
4,000	U. S. 5s, '65, O.	103	1000	do	113⅝
50,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr C.	98⅜	100	do	b10 114⅜
20,000	do	98	50	Erie Pref	108⅜
27,000	do	97⅞	50	do	108⅜
4,000	Mo. State 6s	69⅜	100	do	108
16,000	do	69	100	do	107⅜
5,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R	72	450	Hudson R	133
30,000	Ohio & Miss C..	52	500	do	132⅝
20,000	do	53	600	do	132¾
20,000	do	53⅜	200	do	200
10,000	do	54	1000	Harlem R	205
50,000	do	55	200	do	205
10,000	Erie 3d M	110	1400	Reading R	142
2,000	Cin. B. & Q. 8s 1st M	126	1200	do	140⅜
3,000	Har. R. 2d M	106	500	do	141
5,000	Al. & T. R. 2d M. Fr	96	500	Mich. Cen. R	140
5,000	Al. & T. R. 1st M.	90	850	Mich. & N. I. R.	90
5,000	T. & W. 1st M. Ex	104	100	do	90¼
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	110	200	do	b10 92
12,000	M. & Mo. L. G..	69½	300	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	136
5,000	do	69	100	Ill. Cen. R. Full Stock.	121
10,000	Chic. & Alt. S. F.	106	1500	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	130
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st M		100	do	o 129
	Ohio Div	100	100	do	o 128⅜
50,000	Amer. Gold	167	800	do	129⅜
10,000	do	167⅛	500	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	113⅜
100	Mer. Ex. Bank	104	1600	do	c 113
10	Bank of the Repub	106	500	Gal. & Chi. R.	131
25	Hanover Bank	104	100	do	130⅜
10	Metropolitan Bank	123	400	do	130
100	Canton Co	61	50	Chi. & R. I. R	116
200	do	o 49	600	do	115
800	do	50	200	Ch. B. & Quin	138
100	Cayuga Iron M	11	100	do	136
100	do	11¾	150	do	135
200	Bnk. & H. G. Co	218	100	M. & P. du Chien	70
20	do	226	50	do	78
250	do	222	100	Tol. & Wabash	92
200	Cum. Coal Pref	o 70	1100	do	70¾
300	do	71	200	do	70
200	do	72	100	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	85
200	do	73	50	P., F. W. & C.	108
100	do	74	500	do	114
700	Am. Coal Co	100	200	do	113⅜
300	Buchs Co. Lead. C.	1¾	1350	do	113
200	Lehigh & Susq. C.	17	500	do	112⅜
300	Cata. Hill M. Co	15	600	do	112
100	do	14⅜	100	do	112¼
200	do	14⅜	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr	68
400	do	14	50	Chi. & N. W. R	66
200	Greenery Gold	35⅜	800	do	67
200	Mar. Min. Co	8	2000	do	67⅜
400	Quicksilver Min	14	400	do	68
100	do	7¾	25	do	69
200	N. Y. Cen	133⅜	200	Ch. & N. W. R. P.	b15 85
200	do	134	200	do	81
300	do	135	100	do	79
150	do	135⅛	100	do	78
200	do	b10 136	100	do	75
200	Clev. & Tol. R	144⅛	100	Del., L. & Wes. R.	250
400	do	144⅛	200	Chic. & A. Pref	96
200	Han. & St. J. Pre.	60			

SECOND BOARD.

$100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C	111	1000	Erie R.	112⅜
2,000	do	110⅜	100	do	112⅝
3,000	do	110⅜	1500	M. S. & N. I. R.	90
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr C.	98	500	do	89
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	69	100	M. S. & N. I. R. G.	135
100	Canton Co	63	300	do	127
100	Cum. Coal Pref	73	1200	Ill. C. R. S.	127
800	do	72	800	Cleve. & Pitts R.	111
850	Quicksil. M. Co	18	350	do	111⅜
100	do	60	500	do	111⅛
1000	Pacific M. S. S. Co	219	800	Gal. & Chi. R.	126
300	do	220	100	do	123
100	N. Y. Cen. R	133⅜	500	do	122
200	do	134	1500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	144
350	do	134⅜	5000	do	145
200	Harlem R	205	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	112
300	Erie R. Pref	108	200	do	112⅜
250	do	107⅞	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	137
2000	Reading R	139	100	M. & P. Du S.	70
3500	do	139⅜	100	Tol. & Wab. R.	b3 70¼
200	do	138¾	320	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	83
100	do	138	1000	P., Ft. W. & C.	111
100	Mich. Cen. R	141⅛	500	do	111⅜
300	do	141	100	Alt. & Terre H.	67
300	do	140	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	68
300	do	140⅜	900	Chic. & N. W.	66
400	Hud. R. R.	131			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200	N. Y. Central	134⅝	1300	Ill. Cen. R.	123
400	do	134⅜	500	do	c 123
100	do	134⅜	2300	do	123⅛
100	do	134⅝	100	do	123⅜
500	Erie R.	112⅜	1500	Clev. & Pitts	112
200	do	112⅜	600	do	c 111⅛
1900	do	112⅜	400	do	s3 111⅜
200	do	112⅜	300	do	111⅞
200	do	112⅞	500	do	b3 112
100	do	o 112	500	Chi. & Tol. R.	s-d 145⅛
100	do	o 113	300	Chi. & R. I.	o 114
300	do	113⅛	300	do	114
300	do	113⅞	200	do	b3 114⅛
400	do	113⅜	800	P., F. W. & Chi	112
200	Erie Pref	106⅜	200	do	e 112
200	do	106⅜	300	do	c 113
100	do	s3 106⅛	400	do	113
300	Harlem R	204	200	do	113⅛
200	do	200	100	do	113⅛
100	Reading R	138	500	do	114
1300	do	139	100	Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	c 68
200	do	c 138⅛	100	Tol. & Wab. Pr	84
400	do	c 138⅜	40,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	54
200	do	138⅞	4000	Canton Co	b3 50
200	Mich. Cen	141	100	do	49⅜
300	do	140⅝	100	do	49⅜
100	do	b3 141	200	Cumb. Coal Co	73
100	M. S. & N. I. R	90⅜	200	do	72⅜
100	do	c 91	500	do	72⅜
200	do	b3 93	800	do	72
700	do	92	150	Quick. M. Co	72
100	do	e 91⅜	300	do	72⅜
100	do	c 91⅝	200	do	c 72⅜
200	Gal. & Chi. R	b3 128	50	Mariposa M. Co	34
100	do	c 127	1000	Bucks Co. Lead	1⅜
300	do	128			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R	133⅜	100	C. & Tol. R. ex-dly.	145
100	do	b3 133⅜	100	do	s10 145
100	do	133⅜	100	Chi. & N. W	84⅜
100	Erie R	b3 112	100	do	84
100	do	111⅜	1000	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	111
200	do	111⅜	200	do	110⅜
200	do	111⅜	300	do	110
400	Erie Railway Pr	108	300	do	109⅜
200	Hudson Riv. R	130	100	do	109⅜
50	do	129⅜	200	Tol. & Wab. R	69⅜
100	Reading R	137	10,000	Ohio & Miss. Cf.	50
100	do	b3 137	20,000	do	52
200	do	136⅜	300	Canton Co	46⅜
350	do	136	100	do	46
200	do	b3 138⅜	100	do	44⅜
300	Ill. Cen. R	125⅛	300	Cumb. Coal	70
500	do	125⅜	400	do	69
200	do	126	300	do	68⅜
200	do	125⅞	100	Am. Coal Co	58
500	do	s3 125⅜	200	Quicks. M. C	68
300	M. S. & N. I. R	89	100	do	61⅜
200	do	88⅜	100	do	b10 63
100	do	b3 89	200	Mar. Min. Co	63
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S	129	50	do	33⅜
100	Clev. & Pitts. R	110⅛	10,800	Sandy Riv. C'l & Oil Co.	1 M. B. s10 96
500	do	110	5,000	do	b3 96⅛
200	do	109⅜			
50	Chic. & R. I. R	111			

WEDNESDAY, April 20—P. M.

The Clearing-House Loan Committee, who manufactnre the 5 per cent. tokens, which daily pass at the Clearing-House from the debtor to the creditor Banks, are understood to have made a large additional issue, yesterdey, in aid of the weaker Banks, on the pledge of good secnrities. Thie accounts, in a measure, for the better feeling in the Money Market on Tuesday, as compared with the extreme penic of Monday. The talk on the Street of the weakness in some of the Clearing-House Banks is not yet silenced, though this sort of goselp did not prevent the extreme panic of Mondey. To-day, there were damaging rnmors in circulation of the continued weakness of some of the Cleering-houee Banks, hut these have not prevented the appearance on the Stock Exchenge of stronger bnyers than last week for many of the Railway Stocks aed the withdrawel of deposite at Benk and with tha U. S. Trust Company to pay for them. The market appeared quite firm and npword at the First Board, on the adjournment of which one or two additional failuree announced and rnmored on the Street created a panse in the advanca of prices.

At the Second Board there was a lese favoreble feeling on the Share llet, and after the Board broke up the Railwey llet was very much depressed. It wes confirmed thet another Stock firm inside the regular Stock Exchange Board, had failed to take their Stocke to-day, and that e heevy and hitherto-gteemed wealthy outside operator in the Railways is in difficulties. We conld eot find, however, aey authority for the report that some of the Clearing Hoese Banke were le trouble. We have reason to believe that Mr. CISCO, the Aeslatant-Treasnrer of the United Stetes, end the National Banks, heve extended every proper indnlgence on their certified demands for Greenbacks. The chief difficnlty appeers to be that the Associated Backe, who rely upoe settling with each other in tokens of their own menufeeture every day, have kept too few Greenbacks on hand to settle with pntaide partiee.

At 4 o'clock the depreseion on the Railway and other speculations continued, and Erie Stock sold helow 110 ℔ cent. The following pricee were mede ee compared with the seme honr on Tuesday. The Govornment 5 20e sold et 111 ℔ cent., and in large amounts, on e free demand, et both sessione of the Board. Gold 167@167¼ ℔ cent. Harlem sold at oee time to-day es high as 205 ℔ cent.:

There is rather more doing in the City Bank Sheree to-dey, thongh the penic haa indisposed buyers to hid them np at present.

New-York	110	Chatham	100
Mechanics'	121	Bank of the Repeb	106
Union	122	Hanover	104
America	135	Metropolitn	120
Mch'ts Exchange	104	Market	100
Commerce	114	Shoe and Leather	106
Ocean	100		

The following offers were made for the Railway Mortgagee:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	111	Del. L. & W. 2ds	110
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '67	108	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	104
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	110	Tol. & Wao. 2ds	90
Herlem thirds	105	Chi. & R. I. firsts	110
Mieb. C. new, 1sts	125	Chi. & Tol. S. F.	112
Cbl. B. & Qnincy 1sts	125	N. J. C. firsts	103
M. S. & N. I. S. F.	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. firsts	110
Al. & T. H. seconds, Prf.	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	110
Cbl. & N. W. firsts	93	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	8½
Chi. & N. W. seconds	80	Atlantic & G. W.	100

The subscriptions to the New Loan to-day were:

At First National Benk	$544,650
Second Natioeal Baek	40,000
Treasury Office	31,700
Togetber	$616,350

The Custome Dntles to-day are $408,000. The importere heve nerely ueed np their Gold Certificetee end hegin to pey in Gold iteelf at the Cashier's Office of the Custom-House. A good many are buey in withdrawing their goode from Public Werehouse and peying dnties thereon, in apprehension that Congrese mey paes e temporery Tariff Bill reieing the ratee 25 or 50 ℔ cent. for 60 deys, or possibly doubling present rates until the readjustment of the General Tariff Act.

Our Opposition neighbor of the *World* may as well give over the Baek of Commerce to the new National syetem. The prefix of *National* will assnredly soon appear to the present title of thie Ten Million concern. Prectically it le out of the Clearing House already. It hae applied for no Loan tokens, and will receive as few of them throngh the exchanges as poesible. Hence the Bank es a seller of Government Bille on London demende Greenbacke or Gold et the reletive difference in retes. It Gold is peid for them in preference by the buyer, it ls immedlately sold in the market, to be paid for in Greenbacks. Theee are required in settlement with the Treesnry Office for the proceeds of the Government Bills eo disposed of. We preeume the Benk hae refnsed no check of ite own depositors, in payment for Sterling Bills or Gold, where they had a right to draw for Greenbacks actually deposited. If, on the other hand, merely drawing against the deposit of the checks of parties upon other banks, who settle their differeneee at the Clearing House in enything hut Greenbecke, the caee ie greatly altered. However, the Bank will eoon he rid of the Cleering House altogether. It will wheel into the Netional line es eoon as the Benk Bill eent from the Houee paseee the U. S. Senete.

The Ninth National Bank, of which Mr. JOSEPH U. ORVIS is President, end Mr. H. M. HUMPHREY le Cashier, hes received from the Comptroller of the Currency authorizetion to commence hueiness, which it will soon do. We leern that Mr. HUMPHREY hae hade good experience in banking in the Phenix Baek end Bank of New-York in this City, and also as Ceshier of the Benk of Stemford, Connecticut; end he now resigns the Presidency of the Firet Natlonel Bank of Stamford to accept oi the Ceshierehip of the Ninth. The location of the Benk, Broadway end Canal-etreet, le most favorable for mercantile ecconnts in that active neighborhood, without the ohligetion to lend their money on doubtful credite or fency stocke, end we have every confidence that with a million of capitel the Benk will prove a velueble acquieition to the Netional system.

The day's hnsinese at the Office of the Aseietant Treesnrer of the United Stetes at New-York wae se follows: Total receipts, $5,222,676 90; for Cnstoms, $408,000; peyments, $4,094,530 65; totel halance, $42,120,907 66. Ten-Fortlee, $31,700.

Popular Loan—The Bank Panic.

From Thompson's Bank Note Reporter.

The Firet National Bank of this City has in two weeks paid over to the Treasury five millions of dollars for 10-40 Bonds.

These Bonds are delivered to subscribers on the receipt of the orders, and they are also for sale and immediate delivery by us, at par and interest from Merch 1 at 50 ℔ cent. premiem, and ⅛ commission off.

A panic in the Fancy Stock market is the feature of the Street this week, and several fancy speculators have failed by the fall of Shares—some of which have run down 30, 40 and 50 ℔ cent.

Money is quite tight, and the old Clearleg-house Banks are resorting to unfinancial expedieots to meet checks and drafts upon them. Balances are settled at the Clearing-house with tokens called 5 ℔ cent. Certificates—Clearing-house Certificates. They have their origin in this wise: A Bank belonging to the Clearing-house, thas gets short, takes to a Clearing-house Committee some of its choicest assets, and gets 90 ℔ cent. of their market value in Certificates bearing 6 ℔ ceot. interest. With these it pays its balances to the etber Banks. Practically, a snng, sound Bank is compelled to loan to a weak, expensive concern, all balances, at 5 ℔ cent. interest, for an indefinite length of time. Hence, if a Bank contracts lts loans, it gets these tokens. The National Banks do not belong to this ℔ cent. token ring; and on Monday, in the midst of the panic, the Bank of Commerce orokeloose from the Clearing-house Certificate dodge, and demanded greenbacks in its transactions. This alarmed many of the other large Clearing-house Banks, and they attempted to screen themselves from greenback payments by certifying shecks and drafts "*good through the exchanges*"—thus virtually admitting their lizability to pay money. That portion of the pnblic who understand the dodges of the Street immediately bid one to two ℔ cent. premium for money, in exchange for checks on the Banks that showed this white feather.

This is all there is in the report that greenbacks are at a premiem.

It is quite evident that the Bank of Commeree must go back ieto the five per cent. token ring, and abandon its National Bank practices of paying and being paid in money, or the ring must abandon its five per cent. tokens.

Checks and drafts on the National Banks, and on the Bank of Commerce, are as good as greenbacks, and all National Bank Currency is equally good.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 20, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Prodece since our last hava beee 35 bbls. Ashes, 7,182 bbls. Flour, 630 bbls. and 936 bags Corn Meal, 1,060 bush. Wheat, 15,910 bush. Corn, 375 bush. Rye, 5227 bush. Barley, 1,004 bush. Oats, 1,935 pkgs. Provisions, and 673 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 50 bbls., at $9 for Pots and $11 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, 433 bbls., incluiieg 424 bnls. Pots and 9 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is quiet at former prices. We qeota Java at 50c.@51c.; Lsgeayra and Maracaibo at 43c.@45c.; Rio at 43c.@45¼c.; Jamaica at 42c.@44c.; St. Domingo at 39c.@41o., ℔ lb.

COTTON—Continoes dell and heavy. Strict Middlings at 79c.@80c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in mora demand and ouoted up 10c.@20c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last 12,800 bbls., incleding Superfine State and Western at $7 10@$7 40; poor to choice extra State at $7 45@$8, chiefly at $7 50@$7 70; round hooe extra Ohio shipping brands at $7 90@$8 20, chiefly at $8@$8 10 ℔ bbl.

Snperfine Western.....$7 10 @$7 40
Extra State.....7 45 @ 8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiens, Micbigan, &c. 7 65 @ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop. shlp. brds... 7 90 @ 8 60
Extra Ohio trade aed family brands.. 8 25 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee.....8 00 @ 9 75
Poor to very choice extra Missouri... 7 65 @11 00
Southern Flonr continues in moderate request at firmer prices. Sales since our last 1,350 obls. at $7 90@$8 40 for poor to good; $8 45@$11 25 for fancy to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadiae Flour is more active aed doarer; sales 750 obls. extre at $7 50@$9 40 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demend at $5 25@$6 25 ℔ obl. Sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in feir demand at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $6 25@$6 35 for Brandywioe ℔ bbl. Total sales 750 bbls. Also 100 puncheons Brandywine at $29 50@$30 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has beee inactive to-day; holders claiming an advenee of 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel, in view of the rise in gold. Sales have been confined to 14,000 beshels, locluding Amber Western at $1 83@$1 87; Red Westere at $1 78@$1 82; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Say at $1 77@$1 80; Milwaukee Cluo at $1 75@$1 78; Cbicago Spring at $1 72@$1 75 ℔ bushel. Corn is in aood demand at higher prices; sales hava been reported since our last of 107,000 bnshals at $1 32@$1 34, closing at $1 34, for Mixed Western in store; $1 25 for Mixed Western, delivered; $1 33@$1 34 for Yellow Jersey and Soethern ℔ bushel. Rya is scarce and unsettled. Small lots of choice are bringing fancy prices, np even to $1 50 ℔ bushel. Oats continee in moderate demand at drooping prices. Wa qnote Canada at at 87½c.@89c.; Western at 88½c.@90c.; State at 88c.@90c. ℔ bushel. Barley rules quiet at $1 20@$1 55, as extremes, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 55@$1 60 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair request at $1 35@$1 55 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderale demand at 18c.@32c. for poor to strictly choice ℔ lb.

LUMBER—Is le fair demend and qnoted very firm.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet but steady, inoinding Spirits of Turpentine, at $3 15 ℔ gallon; Tar, $21@$23 ℔ bbl.; Rosin, $32@$42 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are in more raquest at quoted prices. We qnote Crude Whale at $1 10@$1 12½; Crude Sperm at $1 67½@$1 70; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 23@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 90; Linseed at $1 65; No. 1 Lard at $1 12@$1 15; Crude Petroleem at 40c.@41c. here; Refined do., at 62c.@65c. free, and 51c.@55c. in boed, ℔ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum, Messrs. TURNER & GRINNEL notice, thes: "The week, under review has been characterized by extreme firmness, and yet the transactions heve been comperatively on a small scale, owing to the reduced stock and the very light receipts. The exports orders are liberal, but it has been impossible to execute any sech here for the reasons above stated; but we hear of some three or foer cargoes having been negotiated for and closed in Philadelphia, for the Continent, at 52½c.@53c. for Refined, and 33½c.@33¾c. for Crede. The chief attention le this market has beee directed to Crnde Oil, which rcss rapidly to 42c. for gravity 40° to 47°, and closes at say 37c.@38c. for 47°@49° gravity, and 40c. for 40° to 47° gravity. Refined, in bond, has been comparatively neglected, the only transactioes of memeet having been at 56c., closing quiet bet firm at 55c.@56c., with lese than 3,000 bbls. to be reached at almost aey price. Refieed, free, notwithstanding the publication of the report of ths Ways and Means Committee recommending an increase of the tax on Refined to 20c. ℔ gallon, has been sparingly dealt in, and closes quiet, at 62c.@63c. for straw up; 64c.@66c. for prime light straw to prime white. Benzine belog placed in the same ontegory with refined in the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, has been buoyant, advancing to 35c.@40c. The following are the receipts at and exports from New-York of Petroleum, for the week and siece Jan. 1:

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls	3,837	148,899
Exports of Petroleum, bbls	758	107,889

PROVISIONS—Perk opened heevily, but closed with more firmness, the demand having improved. Sales e lece onr last 5,600 bbls., et $26@$26 25, chiefly at $26, for New Mess; $27 for do. for Jnne delivery; $25@$25 25 for Old Mess, and $26 for do., May delivery; $25 75@$26 25 for Western and City Prime Mess; $25 25@$25 75 for thin Mess, and $21 50@$23 25 for Old and New Prime ℔ bbl. Cet Meats are le fair demand at 14½c.@16c. for Hams, end 11¾c.@12¼c. for Shonldere, ℔ lb.; sa'es 500 pkgs. Bacon is in request at 12¾c.@14¾c., according to quality, ℔ lb.; sales since our last 150 boxes. Lard is depressed; sales 1,800 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 13¾c.@14¾c. ℔ lb. Beef coetinues in moderate demand, at eniform reles; sales 650 bbls., at $19@$20 for Extre Mess, $16@$18 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl., Prime Mess, $26@$28; Indie Mess, $20@$30; Choice India $42 50 ℔ tierce. Sales, 950 tloreos. Beef Hams, $25@$26 ℔ bbl. Butter continnes abundant aed le limited request at 27c.@35c., the latter an extreme, for poor to choice Steie, and 22c.@30c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cbeese has been inactive at 16c.@19c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Are in fair reqnest at uniform rates, since our last, 850 hbds., including New-Orleans, 16½c.@18c.; Porto Rico at 17c.@17¾c. and Cuba at 15c.@16¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are le moderate demaod at 17¾c.@23¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, since oer last, 80,000 lbs., et 13c.@13¾c., and 65,000 lbs. Grease at 11¾c.@12¾c., ℔ lb. The week's business, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS review thus: "The demend for all kinds of Tallow durlag the past week has been exceedingly great, and prices steadily advaeced from day to day, opening on Wednesday at 13¾c. and reaching 14¾c. on Thursday. The sales of City Rendered and Prime Western were made en Thureday el 13¾c., at which figuree there were some large salee made. We note seles of a large lot of Eastern brands at 13¾c. le Boston. There were also some large parcels of Prime City brends sold at 14¾c. Tbis excessive demand for Tallow, and the very small stock held here and elsewhere, hss mede the market very bare of any grades, and prices are very firm, with an upward tendeecy. We quote Prime City at 13¾c., and strictly brands of Eastern and Western. The stock being se light is caused by the small yield of cattle aad the extreme price of Beef, whiob curtails the amoee of cattle slaegbtered. Tha receipts of Tallow from all points are fifty per cent. less than they were this time last year. The demand for Soap Grease is active but the receipts of that likewise is small. At the close to-day the market for Tallow was firm with a brisk demand for strictly Prime at 13¾c. to 13¾c., but whet there is affered is mostly of inferior quality, the choice brands and pick of the market having beee takee np durieg tbs fore part of weak. Tbe bome consumotive demand for Tallow is qeite active for the season, and soap makers aed ohandlers aie supplying themselves at the eerrent rates. Price this day 1858 10¾, 1859 10¾, 1860, 10¾, 1861 9½, 1862 8¾, 1863 11¾, ℔ lb."

WHISKY—Sales siece our last, have been reported to the extent of 2,500 bbls., in lots, at $1 08@$1 10 ℔ gallon, the markst closing with an upward tendeney.

FREIGHTS—Witb an increase la the eumber of vessels in port to 558, and very limited offerings, the market rules quite dull and heavy. For Liverpool, the eegagements inelude 1,200 bbls. Flour at 1d.@2d. ℔ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Wheat, said to have been taken gratuitously; 100 boxes Secon aed 300 boxes Extract of Logwood, at 5s. ℔ ton; 60 tons Oil oe private terms; and by steemer, 100 bales Cottnn at ⅛d. ℔ lb., and 20 tons Measuremeet Goods at 25s. For Glasgow, 40 lons Logwood, at 15s., and by steemer, 25 tierces Lard, at 20s. For Bremen, 300 bbls. Shoe Pegs, at 3s.; 700 bales Tobacco at 45o.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Virginia	April 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	April 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	April 27	Boston	Liverpool.
Hammonia	April 30	New-York	Southampton.
City of New-York	April 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	May 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	May 7	New-York	Rootbamptoe.
Arabie	May 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Havaria	May 14	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	May 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	May 28	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	June 25	New-York	Southampton.
Tantonia	July 9	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Hammonia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Kangaroo	April 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova-Scotian	April 7	Liverpool	Portland.
Australasian	April 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	April 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburg	April 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	April 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	April 16	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	April 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	April 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	April 30	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	May 17	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	May 31	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	June 14	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Geo. Washington, April 23, New-York, New-Orleans.
Corsica, April 23, New-York, Nassau.
Evening Star, April 30, New-York, *New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails by the *Peruvian*, vid Portland, will close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for Kingston, Jamaica, by the *Crusader*, will close oe Thursday at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Washington*, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Saterday.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ariel*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (vid Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN GAS STOCK,

Paterson Gas Stock,
Sixth-av. Railroad Stock,
New-York and New-Haven Railroad Stock,
Home Insurance Stock,
Sundry Insurance and Bank Stocks,
For sale by

D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, May 2, 1864. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock Noon, and closed at 1 o clock P. M. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

JULES LACHAUME, LANDSCAPE GARDENER, just arrived by steamer *Corsica*, from the West Indies, offers for sale 1,000 Orebids, (Air Plants,) in six varieties, and different other curions plants, now on exhibition at the Tropical Grotto of David Clarke, No. 634 Broadway, four doors below Bleecker-st.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE Mantels, slate billiard beds, slate urinals, blackboards, slate slabs for tomb covers and doors, roofing slate and slate slabs. The trade supplied.
WEST CASTLETON SLATE CO.,
No. 412 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two respectable girls, one as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and seamstress; best of City references from their last places. Whether they heve lived nearly three years. Call at No. 63 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation in privat- family as a good cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City refarence from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 West 26th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant womae, a situation as cook and baker; no objection to assist with the washing of a small private family; the best of City refereoces. Call at No. 196 Elm-st., till engaged.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE womae, a situation as first-class cook le a privata family; nnderstands cooking le all its branches thoroughly; is a first-class baker of all kinds: six years' City reference can be given. Call at No. 155 East 29th-st.

A COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation; nnderstands soups, meats, jellies and pastry; good City refersoce. Call, for two days, at No. 161 East 34th-st.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; enderstands cooking and baking in all its branches; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 11 6th-st., near 3d av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuetloo wanted, by a very neet and highly recommended girl, as kitchen servant; is of most obliging disposition, end in every respect a desirable servant. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 20th-st., near 7th-av.

A COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH BEST of City reference, desires a situation; would go to the country. Call at No. 13 Union-coert, University-place, near 12th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITnation as above; nnderstends soups, meats, game and pastry; City reference. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young woman, as first-class cook; nnderstands her business perfectly—all kinds of geme, bread and pastry; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; has no objection to City or country; can be seen for two days, No. 314 Mott-st., near Bleecker-st.; has the best of re

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Traviata.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—Medea.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Our Wife—Lofalina.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Marble Heart.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, Fejee Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours; Pomp of Cudjo's Cave; Habdison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 2 and 7½ P. M.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon.

IRVING HALL—Concert.

NO. 585 BROADWAY—Evenings of Music.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Dispatches from Cairo and Washington report another battle on the Red River, sevsrely contested, in which the rebels were finally beaten, with a lons of 2,000 prisoners and 20 cannon. Our forcs seems at first to have been repulsed, hut Gen. Franklin, with the Nineteenth Army Corps, coming np, the rebels were decidedly repulsed. Ths reports of n defeat pnblished yesterdny, doubtless arose from the fnct above stated. The news is very mengre, and is mainly derived from privats lettere received hy Fleet-Capt. Pennock, et Ceiro, from Grand Ecore and Alexandria, on ths 11th end 12th inst.

The steamer *Liberty*, from New-Orlsans April 13, arrived at this port yesterday. The New-Orleans papers of that date have no news whntever of the reported battles np the Red River. Some slight skirmishing was reported between the advanca of each force, in which the losses on both sides wera small. A letter from Baton Rongs, April 15, speaks of the affair at Pleasant Hill only as n skirmish, in which we had 30 killed and wounded. The rebels wers reported to be burning all the cotton on the Red and Onachets Rivers.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, from Cattlettsbnrgh, Ky., dated the 19th inst., says: "Hoper's rebel brigade attacked Col. Gillespie's force at Paintsvills, on Tuesday, bnt wss repulsed. Gillespie pnrened the retreating rebels, and surprised them on the 14th inst., in cnmp, nt Half Monntain, captnring 70 prisoners, 200 horses, 400 saddles, 300 stand of small arms, nnd all their camp equipage. Eighty-five rebels were killed and wonnded. A rebel wegon train wes also captnred and burned. Onr loss wns one killed and four wounded. Ths rebels were commanded hy Cols. Clay, Prentice, May and Johnson. Col. Clay is among the prisoners."

FROM EUROPE.

Ths steamship *Australasian* arrived at this port last evening, with news from Europe to April 10—three days leter. Several later attempts had been made to raise the steemship *City of New-York*, hut so far they had been nnsnccessful. Ths Captain of the United States steamer *Kearsage* had addressed n letter to Lord Clanricarde, denying that he had enlisted any British subjects, and remarking that his complement of men was always full, with n large number of idle American sailors in British ports ready to ship at any time. In the Honse of Commons, on the 8th, Mr. Layard said, in answer to a qnestion, that the British Government was taking measures to investigate the alleged kidnapping of Irish emigrants into the service of ths Federal Army. The particulnrs of the rebel cotton schsme are pnblished. A lsrge company has hean formed with a capital of $1,000,000, to purchase steamers nnd run the blockade, for the purpose of bringing out cotton to redeem the rebel loan. Collins J. McRae is the rebel agent in the matter. The Financial Bndget wes announced in the Honse of Commons on the 7th, by Mr. Gladstone, and made a very favorable impression. The estimated expenditnre for the past fiscal year wss £68,283,000, bnt the actual sxpenditnre wns £67,058,000. Garibaldi was still et the Isle of Wight, where he had been trented with the greatest consideration. The fresdom of the City of London hnd been accorded to him, and on his nrrival Lord Palmerston wonld entertain him at n banquet. The Danish wnr wns being vigorously prosecuted hy the Germnns. On the 7th the Prussians opened n terrible bombardment on Dnppel and Sonderhorg, and it is stated thnt in the latter plnce 80 women and children were killed, they not having hnd notice to leave. The Germnn steemer *Rembrandt* had been captnred hy n Danish man-of-war. The Conference wonld meet in London on the 13th. Another positive nnnouncement was made that Maximilian's troubles were all settled, and that he would positively leave Trieste for Mexico on the 13th. A very valnnble nnd fast blockade-runner, called the *Matilda*, had been lost at sea off Landy's Light. She was valnsd at $300,000.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a joint resolution was introdnced by Mr. Harris, providing for the taking of an industrial censns in 1865 hy the States. The qnestion of nppointing a Committee of Conference on the Montana disagreement wes discussed bnt no conclusion reached. The hill repealing the Fugitive Slnve Low wne taken up end discussed by Messrs. Foster, Sumner end Brown, until the honr of adjournment.

In the House, yesterdny, the day session was occupied in considering the Tax Bill. No speeches were made, and fifty-two resolutions were considered and passed npon. During the evening session the hill for a nsw coinege of one nnd two cent pieces was passed. The bill for reconstructing overthrown State Governments was then taken up, and Messrs. Norton, of Illinois, and Broomall, of Pennsylvenia, epoke in favor of the bill, and the House adjourned at 10 o'clock.

LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterdny, the following bills were reported: To continne in offics the New-York Tax Commissioners; ths Quesns Connty Oyster Bill; relative to the Hunter's Point Railroad; the General Appropriation Bill; the bill providing pay for the enrolling officers of 1862. The following hills were passed: Amending the charter of Brooklyn; amending the Metropolitan Police Law; for the collection of unpaid taxes in Richmond County, and legalizing the acts of ths New-York Supervisors in tha metter of bonntles and riot dameges.

In the Assembly, hills were favorably reported relative to Common Schools in New-York; relative to ths Atlantic Savings Bank; relative to the Citizens' Savings Bank of New-York; enthorizing the City of Brooklyn to issue bonds. The following bills were rsported adversely, and the reports agreed to, relative to the New-York Annnity Savings Bnnk; relative to ths New-York Fsemasons' end Odd Fellows' Sevings Bank; for a Public Stock Exchange in New-York. Bills wsre passed authorizing the Stete Bnaks to orgnnize as Nntionnl Banks; the new Militie Bill; to incorporate ths Eaat India Telegraph Company. The New-York City and Connty Tax Levies were considered in Committee of the Whole, whan progress was reported, nnd the levies made ths special order for to day; for ths better protection of seamen in the port of New-York.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Boston *Traveller* of Monday evening, says: "Mr. Green, ths mnrderer of young Converse, wes arraigned et Lowell, this morning, and plended guilty to murder in the second degree, He was informed tbet this plea was not possible under the lndictmsnt. Afsr consultation with Messrs. Sweetser nnd Griffin, he pleeded guilty in tha first degree. Judge Hoar postponed sentence till Monday nsxt. The eccnsed manifested no unnsnal emotion. Ths conrt-room wea crowded with spectators."

The examinntion on the cass of John W. Hunter, was continned before ths United Staies Commissioner, yesterday afternoon. Sidney Webster Esq., opensd the case for the accnsed, and several witnesses for the defence wsre sxemined.

Infinencsd by the tsmporary rise in gold yestsr day, Produce and Msrchandise were gsnerally in more requent, and held with more firmness. Flour advanced 10c.@20c. ₱ hhl. Whsnt 2c., nnd Corn 2c.@3c. ₱ hnshel. Provisions wers ee senlially unchanged. Whisky wns depressed. Cotton wes henvy. Freights were very qnisi, with 558 vassels, of all clesses, in port; the engngsmsnts for Liverpool were et almost nominel raies; flonr 1d.@2d. ₱ hhl.; Whent gratuitously; nnd smnll quentities of henvy goods, hy neutral vessels, @ 5s. ₱ ton.

Ths Stock Market, ysstsrdey, eftsr opening with en impravsd fesling, closed with renswed depression. The Money difficulties on the Street were not over, end the closing feeling on the Street wns one of unensiness. Gold dull; 167@ 167¼ ₱ cent. Government Stocks firm nnd in increased favor for the 5-20s, nt 111 per csnt. Tbe sales of ths 10-40s, $616,350.

Factious Opposition to the Union National Convention.

The *New Nation*, the newly-established organ in this City of the Presidential interests of Gen. Fremont, says: "We advise every one at once to give np all idea of taking part in the Baltimore Convention, as that convention is a nonentity." Ordinarily, nobody thinks of pricking np the ears at the sound of a little trumpet. Bnt, in this case, it is well to give a little attention, as we have here an outgiving of a spirit which unquestionably animates some, at least, of the supporters of Gen. Fremont. It disolosee the anims of mnch of the ciamor that has been raised against the assemhlage of the Nationai Convention in Jnne rather than September. It is from the very extreme wing of the Union party which has been most ohstreperous for a postponement of the conventiou that is now heard the fanfarouade that the convention itself is "a nonentity"—which, heing interpreted, means that inasmnch as it is settled that the convention cannot be managed, it shall he repndiated.

Now, although we have from the beginning frankly expressed onr preferences for the continnance of Mr. Lincoln in the Presidential chair, we have never uttered the first word in disparagement of any other person named for the place. Not a syllable have we dropped against Gen. Fremont, notwithstanding the fact that those who have particularly iahored for his nomination, have heen particniarly forward in abusing President Lincoln. Our principle has heen that the first of all uecessities was the nnity of the Union party—that while it was harmless, and indeed heneficial, for any Union man to urge in a proper way his favorite for the nomination at Baitimore, yet all assaults upon the favorites of other Union men wonld only excite hitterness and discord, and therefore should he carefully avoided. We have also held, in the same sense of duty, that the couventiou shonld be left free to make its nomination, without fear or favor, as its estimate of pnblic opinion and of the public interests should dictate. We are certain that such is the disposition of the great hody of the Union party. The same loyal spirit which formed that party ont of very diverse materials, which fused all antecedent party prejndices and jealonsies into one common determination to stand nnited and to the death for the old flag still predominates, and remains as ever the only real pledge of the final success of the national canse.

Gen. Fremont has his ardent supporters. Nobody complains of that. If they can succeed in impressing upon the majority of the delegates of the Union party sent to Baltimore the conviction that it is well to make an entire change in the administration of the Government at this critical period, and that Gen. Fremont is the fittest and surest man to carry this struggle triumphantly throngh, it will he the duty of every loyal man to acqnlesce in the decision, and give his nomination the heartiest support. Any other line of conduct will inevitably cause a break in the party, and open the way for the success of the Copperhead candidate and the ruin of the nation. If this duty of acquiescence is incumbent npon the advocates of Mr. Lincoln, it is also just as incnmbent upon the advocates of Gen. Fremont. Whoever may he the person preferred, all personal preferences sink into nothingness before the duty of maintaining the integrity of that party in whose policy is involved the salvation of the Republic. We helieve that Gen. Fremont himself, and most of his supporters, will recognize this, and conform to it. It is incredible that men who call themselves loyal, and who have professed hitherto to he identified with the great Union party of the nation, should, at this late day, undertaks to organize a movement independent of tbat party, and which could only succeed by fatally dividing it. Snch a secession from the party, for mere personal motives, would be most infamous treachery. It is hardly possible that it should be attemoted. If it is attempted, its authors will draw upon themselves the execrations of all true men; and thet is all they will gain by it. No faction can prevent the success of the regular nominee of the Baltimore Convention. The loyal massee of the North have the sense to nnderstand the necessity of cleaving to that nomination, and the patriotism to perform the duty in spite of every device to prevent it. It has been the main hnsiness of the Union party to combet faction outside of its owu ranks. It has learned to hate faction with perfect hatred. It is very certain that any manifestatiou of that spirit within its ranks will receive no favor.

The Army of the Potomac.

The Army of the Potomac has now had a long period of rest from hattle. It is over nine months since it fought a generel engagement, and that was on the soil of Pennsylvnnin. Tbese nine months it has mainly passed in camp, though in October iast, and the two months following, it did some heavy marching and conntermarching, and parts of it had encounters with bodies of rehels. But its achievements since iast July have heen inconsequential, and it is now planted near the position it assumed after the victory of Gettysbnrgh.

Events indicate that the Army of the Potomac will soon again measure swords with its old adversary. It is now being prepared, and is preparing itself, for the great contest—prepared hy improvement of its organization, additions to its numbere, etc. At its iset hattle it was commanded hy a soldier without experience as leader of an army, and who took the command in an emergency and under circumstances such as would test the highest genius. At its last hattle it had no coöperating columns, and herdly any reserve. Now it will fight nnder an experienced leader, who hae had time and opportunity to get it well in hand, and who has forces to spare to place in advantageous positions of coöperation.

If Lieut.-Gen. Grant is preparing his gallant army for hattle, so is Gen. Lee preparing his forces. We helieve that Lee commands a larger and hetter army to-day than he ever did hefore. We are sorry to see some journals speaking of the main rehei army as a "weak, dispirited, and demoralized rahble." There is no reason to believe it either demoralized, dispirited or weak. There is every reason to helieve its condition the reverse of this, in each particular. Demoralization is the immediate result of a rout in the field, and dispiritedness is the result of despair of snccess. If Lee's army was fairly heaten at Gettyshnrgh, it was hy no means rotted, and the three-fourths of a year that have intervened since then, has heen amply sufficient to restore any of the military morale it may have iost hy discomfiture in the field. To onr vision and reasoning, the failure of the rebel cause seems certain, and therefore it is quite proper that they should despair. But though we have seen this from the beginning, it is unfortunate that the rebels have not seen it, and there is iess ground than ever to believe that they see it now. As to the strength of Lee's army, it has during the past winter, according to anthentic estimates, heen something less than sixty thonsand. The conscripts who have been gathered in campe dnring the winter, are now being forwarded, and the small detachments at posts are heing drawn in. In addition to these, we have intelligence this morning hy telegraph, of positive information having heeu received at headquarters, that Longstreet's force of some twelve thousand, have at last effected their junction with Lee's army. It is further reported that troops from Joe Johnston's army, and from Charleston, have began to arrive in Virginia. We are inclined to fnily helieve that the greater part of Beauregard's Charleston army has heen, or will presently be, transferred to Virginia; for the iong cessation of operations against Charleston, and the iittle prospect of their speedy resnmption, as well as the uecessities of the sitnation, would lead the rebels to move these forces to the point of actiou and of peril. But it seems unreasonahle to believe that any part of Johnston's army could he spared from Northern Georgia; for the holding of Atlanta is almost as important to the rebels as the holding of Richmond, and Gen. Thomas, who has a first-class army at Chattanooga, would undoubtedly seize the opportunity offered by the weakening of Johnston, to push his way down into the heart of Georgia.

Adding thus the fresh conscripts and the ontlying detachments in Virginia and North Carolina to the already hnge army of Lee—increasing this by the force of Longstreet, and still farther hy the army of Beauregard, and we shall get some conceptiou of the magnitude of the force that Lee has, or will have, in hand for the pending campaign. It is a wrong hoth to the country and the army to represent Lee's army as "weak." Were ideae of its weakness prevalent at headquarters they might lead to rash movements and fatal resnlts.

There is a tremendous pressnre by a powerful party in the South for an advance movement hy Gen. Lee. It is no argument to these people to point them to the failnre of each of their two previous advances on Northern soil—to their failures at Antietam and Gettyshurgh. It were as well to try to dissnade the people of the North from advancing npon Richmond and into Virginia hy pointing them to the failure of all previous attempts to reach the rebel capital. But still it is greatly to be doubted that Lee will ever again try to march his army to this side of the Potomac, except in event of the utter demolition of the army of Gen. Grant—which is certainly a thing most unlikely to occur. Were Lee to advance at this time into the Shenandoah Valley, and attempt to take the initiative in the campaign, we do by no means helieve that Lieut.-Gen. Grant would fall back with his whole army to Washington and this side of the Potomac; but perhaps, Lee would quickly find an enemy in his rear, his communications cut, and Richmond hesieged and unapproachable.

As the day draws nigh when the old heroic Army of the Potomac under Grant shall again try conclnsions with the veteran army of the rebels under Lee, the intereet and affection and prayers of the conntry begin once again to go ont for onr army. It has the love and admiration of the whole iand. It has a grand history. It has a snblime devotion. It has officers tried and true. It has a chief who has acqnired the "hahit of victory," and who, during last year, inscribed on his hanner the immortal legends—Vicksburgh and Chattanooga.

Company D, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment.—A commnnication which we publish to-day, gives some facts about Company D, of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, which we think will interest our readers. It is rare, probably, to find in any company so many relatives; for war generally severs, or at least interrupts, the home ties and affections; and these men have the advantage over many others, in that they are enabled to keep so many ties uninjured.

The fact that hnt one man shonid have died from disease ont of the entire company in a period of eighteen months, is very remarkable, and may attract the attention of those who are interested in sanitary qnestione. War does not often iet a hundred men off so easily. Tbere are some things which onr correspondent states that help to account for this company's heing able to tell so good a story.

The men were sober men, a matter of prime importance; for men whose constitntions are worn and strained hy intemperance easily yield to the great demands which war, of neeessity, makes npon the soldier. Disease finds easier entrance and works more disastrons results in whisky-shaken constitutions than in soher ones.

They were intelligent men, with their hearts in the work which they had undertaken to perform. Their intelligence seems to have enahled them to know or to learn how to preserve their health, and to have taught them not only to make, hut to ahide hy proper sanitary rules; and hecause they did their work heartily, they would not suffer so much as many of our soldiers do from that listlessness and dissatisfaction which takes the spring out of their lives, and makes them an easy prey to sickness.

It would undoubtedly powerfully contribute to their good health, that they were so well known to each other. They carried mnch more of home with them than most of our soldiers can do—and homesickness is no small agent in increasing illness in an army. In this respect these men have doubtless had the advantage over most soldiers. But in the results of adopting and carrying ont proper sanitary regulations, they wonld not certainly have any advantage.

We have no douht that future years are to show a very great diminntion in certain kinds of horrors which have always accompanied war. There are very many which are inseparable from it. Battles cannot be fonght without causing psins and losses from which hnmanity mnst ever shrink. Bnt in all that larger portion of the "horrors of war," which spring from sickness, there may be great alleviation. As men know hetter the laws of health, they will he able to bring these things more and more under control. But men are slow to learn those laws; and there is little prospect of very much change for the hetter dnring the existence of the present war. There is quite sure to be needed all the resources which the charity of the conntry can hring, to supply the wants of our soldiers. Our resonrces are mighty, and it is a great joy to see the proceeds of our fairs swelling so steadily. But we shall need them all.

Small Change.—Is it known at headquarters that the vast and continnous issue of nickel pennies has not the slightest visible effect in reducing the premium on small change? Such is the fact, whether it be known or not. The so-called postal currency, of course, only supplies the place that used to be filled hy the half and quarter dollar, and dime and half-dime pieces, and in no manner enters into competition with the wonderfnl mixture of metal which makes up the one-cent coinage. If the postal currency had been in fact, as it nominally is, the representative of the Post-office stampe in actual nse, the grievance we complain of would have been obviated. Thus, a three and a twelve-cent currency hill, representing (as these would have done,) probably nine-tenths of the Post-office stamp issues would not only have been a great convenience to the Department itself, and prevented the anomaly of local Postmasters paying a premium for small change, as many of them do now, bnt it would have made the existing speculation in nickel impossible. Nobody wants the stuff, except in so far as it is a necessity of settling fractional accounts. There is more of it now stowed away in old barrels in petty broker's offices than can ever be needed, were the currency of the country restored to its normal condition. Multiplying such an intrinsically worthless coinage, therefore, seems to us had economy in every sense—first, however, and chiefly, because it is only ministering to the rapacity of those who deal in it at the expense of the public convenience. There can surely be no good reason why the postal currency should not represent the stampe most in nee in the Post-office. There can, at least, be no cause for depriving the pnblic of the remedy which the three-cent hill would at once supply as an antidote to the villainous speculation of the nickel-dealer.

The New Tax Bill.—We pnblish, in another portion of this morning's paper, a table of the internal taxes, as it is proposed to make them hy the hill now under consideration in Congress. The new hill contains a number of noticeable features, the most prominent of which is the general increase of taxes throughout the list. The general rnle of taxing manufactures three per cent. has been changed, so as to require five per cent. The income tax has also been increased to five per cent. Some important sections regarding Brokers and Banks have been introdnced. Onr readers will find the table relinble and nseful, and it will correct a number of errors circulated hy the pnblication of a table in one of the journals yesterday.

Grant and Lee.—The Southern rehels, as well as some felks in the North, are fond of shaking their heads in view of Lieut.-Gen. Grant's approaching campnign in Virginia, with the remark that though Grant has heretofore been snccessful in beating the rebei Generals, he has never yet encountered *Gen. Lee*. That is trne enough. Bnt do theee people ever think that, if it be true that Grant has never fonght Lee, it is equally true that Lee has never met *Grant*?

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—To-night is sst npart for the benefit of Mme. Ortalani-Brignoli. The programme for the occasion is composed of "La Traviata" entire, and the second act of "Un Ballo in Maschera."

Niblo's Saloon.—Mr. L. M. Gottschalk will give a grand concert at this establishment to-night, assisted hy first-rate talent. The programme is very attractive.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Art Auction—Large Sales and Attendance—Receipts, &c.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

Ths crowd yesterdny wes es greet ns on eny day since the opening of the fair, from the time tha doors were opened in the morning till they were closed at night. The building was kept perfectly jammed. The enthusiasm was as great as ever, and the disposition to purchase even greater. The receipts, accordingly, were very satisfactory, and as a natural consequence, the young ladies were as smiling and happy as one could wish.

The Executive Committee have very properly decided that there shall be no more auctions, except those in ths Art Gallery and the Curiosity Shop, until after ths close of the fair. Ths reason being, that if they bnd been allowed to continue, the building wonld have been perfectly barren by Friday, and the people who could afford to pay only twenty-five cents for their admission, would have seen nothing. Now, however, they will have n good opportunity to see most all the attractions, and there will be plenty of time for the auctions during ths week after the close of the Fair.

AUTOGRAPHS.

The Fine Department hava at their stand a large collection of rare and valnable autographs, which they sell at very reasonable prices, among them those of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Arnold and many others equally valuable. It is, after the collection in the Art Gallery, one of the best ever exhibited to the public, and well worthy a visit from all who are interested in such matters, or who are making collections.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The President's Proclamation of Emancipation, very neatly lithographed, and ornamented with numerous pictnres depicting various scenes in slave life, is on exhibition and for sale at the Welsh table. It is very handsome as a work of art, and attracts considerable attention. A great number of copies are sold every day, and the demand for them increases steadily.

AUCTION SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHS, ETC.

A fine and interesting collection of photographs and engravings will be sold at auction, at 7½ o'clock this evening, in the Art Gallery of the Metropolitan Fair. This collection embraces proofs of some of the finest engravings ever imported, many meritorious pen and ink sketches by known artists, portfolio of original sketches by architectural contributors, with photographs of their finished works, and a most valuable collection of photographs, embracing highly finished imperials of distinguished public men by Brady, Gurney and others. A cabinet-size copy of the splendid photograph by Brady, of tha Executive Committee of ths Fair, will also be offered. This is an nnusual opportunity whereby to make purchases of choice works. Great exertions have been made by the committee having this department in charge to make the collection n worthy and admirable one, and they have succeeded. This evening *connoisseurs* will have a chance to make acquisitions.

AN AFGHAN FOR A GENERAL.

At the stand of the Church of the Resurrection—Stand No. 4—is a very elegant Afghan, which is to be given by vote of the ladies to one of the two Generals, Grant and McClellan. The voting has commenced and, as it is confined exclusively to ladies, approach to the polls is found very difficult. Still voting proceeds spiritedly.

IN MEMORIAM—T. STARR KING.

A beautifully executed pamphlet bearing the above title, has just made its appearance on the book table of the Fair. Its issue has been unavoidably delayed, but, nevertheless, its exquisite tributes to the memory of a divine held dear in the hearts of many of our citizens, will find for it a large sale during the last days of the fair. Mr. King, while living, always used both voice and pen for the promotion of the great objects of tha commission, and that purpose can still be subserved by those who esteem him, in obtaining a copy of this tribute to his memory.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

One of tha pleasantest nooks in the fair is the curiosity shop, and one of the greatest curiosities in it is tha beautiful little model of Mr. Burden's famous machine for making horseshoes. The original machines, in operation at his works in Troy, turn out, we believe, sixty genuine horseshoes, a minute each. This little model works with less speed, but gives in every respect an accurate idea of the invention and its workings. A long, narrow bar of lead—a quarter of an inch wide, perhaps—is made into miniature horseshoes with great rapidity, and by machinery well worth examining for the beauty and simplicity of its working. These are afterward very neatly gilded, strung in clusters of three upon ribbons of red, white and blue, and sold as mementoes, at once patriotic and tasteful, of the Metropolitan Fair. More than 10,000 of these neat little keepsakes have already been sold, and they are still in great demand. Mrs. Gen. McDowell presides over the curiosity shop, which contains a very large and valuable collection of rare mementoes, historical relics and articles of interest, and is assisted, especially in the sale of horseshoes, by several young ladies, who share tha enthusiasm which has inspired so many of our ladies to labor day and night in advancing the objects and purposes of the fair.

THE ART AUCTION.

Last evening the sale of pictnres was continued in the art gallery, the bidding was very spirited, and the prices paid very fair. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at the closing of the gallery nt 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, and the refnsal to admit season tickets after that time; also, the raising of the price of admission to 50 cents.

"The Valley of the Yo Semite Cae," by Bierstadt, brought $1,600; "Head—Young Girl," by Geo. A. Baker, $1,300; "Venice—Sunrise," by Hontingtos. $650; "Pass of the Goads," by S. R. Gifford, $390; "Freach Peasant Girl," by Dana, $400; "The Unexpected Friend," by Leutze, $475; "Sonset with Deer," hy Zwengour, $460; "The Setting Sun," hy F. E. Church, $650; "A Woman of Sonlac," by Thomas Hicks, $300; "The Soldier's Widow," hy Louis Lang, $230; "Autumn Pastime," by W. J. Hannesey, $165. One hnndred and five pictures were sold dnring the evening, in addition to which, two black walnut caskets, containing collections of pictures, were sold respectively for $2,600 and $3,000. Two busts of Washington, one for $150 and one for $200, and a bust of Wm. H. Seward, $175.

The amount realized by the sale is over $30,000.

The sword excitement was even greater than on the previous day, and the graenbacks very plenty. The total vote cast at the Fourteenth-street building at the close of the fair was 13,938, of which

Gen. McClellan received.....6,531
Gen. Grant.....6,293
Scattering.....114

McClellan's majority, 238.

The total number of votes cast at both buildings was 14,114, of which

Gen. Grant has received.....7,007
Gen. McClellan.....6,989
Scattering.....118

Gen. Grant's majority on the total vote, 18.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts yesterday were considerably larger than on the previous day, and are as follows:

Receipts from sales to 3 P. M.	$12,878 26
Receipts from admission	3 281 00
Receipts from admission, Union-square	950 25
Receipts, donations	11,487 85
Total	$28,606 36

REPORT OF RECEIPTS BY OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Union-square, gross receipts	$56,610 45
Restaurant, gross receipts	55,200 00
Fire Department, gross receipts	22,000 00
Indian Department, gross receipts	3,550 00

FROM ALBANY.

Hasty Legislation—The Bank Bill—The New-York Tax Levy—The Metropolitan Police Bill—Reception of Battle Flags.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Albany, Wednesday, April 20, 1864.

The confusion and haste with which business is now transacted hy the Legislature, especially in the Assembly, is a subject of constant comment here. As an instance of the horried way in which hills are passed, I may mention that this morning the Militia Law, or act to amend the National Guard Law, which appropriates three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was taken up for the third reading, and read, and the roll-call begun before many members knew what bill they were to vote npon, and the inqoiry "What question is this?" went round jnst in time to get an answer and vote, if indeed members did all get the information in time, which I very much doubt. A member rises as I am writing, and asks to have his vote set right upon the Militia Bill, saying that he voted nndar a misapprehension. I hear another express surprise at learning that the bill has been up and passed. The pressnre of business requires this dispatch, bot is it safe?

The Bank question could not be decided in so quiet a manner. When Mr. Brandreth's bill to nationalize the State banks came up for third reading, it was the signal for a fracas. The bill had been reported complete, and no opportnnity had been given to discuss it. On the question of proceeding to its third reading and putting it npon its passage, a member moved the previous question, which was ordered. Mr. Weaver (Democrat) moved that the bill be referred to Committee of the Whole for consideration, and insisted that as the bill had not been discussed but only reported complete, his motion was in order under a special rule, notwithstanding the previous qnestion had been ordered. The Speaker ruled his motion out of order, and he appealed from the decision. The House sustained the decision of the Speaker by a vote of two-thirds in his favor. Several members protested with a good deal of feeling against this method, or any method, of stifling debate. The bill was, however, read the third time and passed by a vote of 79 yeas to 42 nays.

The New-York Tax-levy report was briefly considered in the Assembly to-day, bnt no progress made beyond a manifestation of a determination to examine and scrutinize the report very carefully. The report is set down as special order for to-morrow morning, other important matters crowding it off for to-day.

In the Senate, this morning, the bill amending the Metropolitan Police Law passed, containing, it will be remembered, a provision which I noticed as inserted yesterday, making it a misdemeanor to sell intoxicating liquors on Sunday, and thus giving vitality to a law which has been a dead letter. On its final passage, no Senator voted against the bill excepting Mr. Murphy. Senator Fields was present and voted for the bill, he having opposed the amendment strenuously.

Important matters in the Senate are moving rather slowly, but perhaps more safely than in the House. In reference to the pressure of business Senator Ames offered the following resolution to-day:

Whereas, The great increase of legislative matter which the annual development of the growth, wealth and population of the State devolves upon each succeeding Legislature calls for a wider scope or greater facility for disposing of the same; therefore

Resolved, That the Senate appoint a select committee of three Senators, with power to sit during the month of December next, or so much thereof as may be necessary to classify the subjects of legislation so as to give to the Boards of Supervisors such matters as may properly be disposed of by them, and to determine what in their judgment may be disposed of by general laws, and that they report the result of their labors to the Senate by the 15th day of January, 1865.

The two Houses meet in joint convention in the Assembly this evening to formally receive battle-flags which have been forwarded by various regiments. About fifty of such flags are to be received.

No action has been taken fixing the time for final adjournment.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Wednesday, April 20.

BILLS REPORTED.

To continue in offica the New-York Tax Commissioners.
To close part of Richards-street, Brooklyn.
The Queens County Oyster Bill.
Relative to the Hunters Point Railroad.
The General Appropriation Bill.
The hill providing pay for the enrolling officers of 1862.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of Brooklyn.
Amending the Metropolitan Police Law.
For the collection of unpaid taxes in Richmond County.
Amending the Brooklyn Fire Act.
Relative to the Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad Company.
Legalizing the acts of the New-York Supervisors in the matter of bonntias and riot damages.
For the better protection of seamen in the port of New-York.
Recess.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Relative to Common Schools in New-York.
Relative to Life and Health Insurance Companies.
Relative to the Atlantic Savings Bank.
Relative to the Citizens' Savings Bank of New-York.
Relative to the Land Drainage Company.
Authorizing the City of Brooklyn to issue bonds.
Relative to the New-York District Courts.
To alter the map of New-York.
The following hills were reported adversely, and the reports agreed to:
Relative to the Justices' Courts in Brooklyn and New-York.
Relative to the New-York Annuity Savings Bank.
Relative to the New-York Free Masons' and Odd-Fellows' Savings Bank.
For a Public Stock Exchange.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the State Banks to organize as National Banks.
For a Free Academy in Brooklyn.
The new Militia Bill.
To incorporate the East India Telegraph Company.
The New-York City and County Tax levies were considered in Committee of the Whole, when progress was reported, and the levies made the special order for to-morrow morning.
For the better protection of seamen in the port of New-York.
Recess.

Albany, Wednesday, April 20.

The Legislatnre was not in session this evening, both houses having adjourned to meet in joint assembly, to receive in behalf of the State the battle flags of fifty-five New-York volunteer regiments, which have been deposited in the Bureau of Military Statistics as mementos of the war. The history of each flag was briefly told by Adj.-Gen. Strnbix, and they were received by Gov. Seymour for the State in a short speech. Speeches were also made by Speaker Alvord and Gen. Cregor.

The Governor signed the Albany Bridge hill this morning.

It is understood that the Governor sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: For Canal Auditor, A. B. Parmalee, of Franklin County, at present Canal Appraiser; for Canal Appraiser, Hiram Gardner, of Lockport, late Canal Commissioner, in place of Mr. Parmalee; and Thomas B. Carroll, a reappointment.

From the Mississippi.

Cairo, Tuesday, April 19.

Ten more wounded at Fort Pillow, picked np a few days since from their hiding places, where they had been suffering since the battle, have been brought np to the Mound City Hospital.

The guerrillas recently made a raid on the cotton plantations at Tensas, La., forty miles below Vicksburgh, and captured a large number of negroes and mules. They carried off W. R. Allison, of Mattoon, Ill., and, after reaching a safe distance, they compelled him to dig his own grave, and made his own negroes bury him. This statement is derived from the Superintendent of the plantations, who has arrived here, and is a reliable man.

The guerrillas along the river are determined that the abandoned plantations shall not be worked by Northern men.

The steamer *Eclipse*, from Cincinnati, reports seeing about 200 guerrillas on Hurricane Island, about 40 miles above Smith Island, when she was fired into. The steamer *Liberty* was also fired into opposite Shawneetown. No damage was done in either case.

Cairo, Wednesday, April 20.

The greater portion of the town of Hickman, Ky., has been burned by the guerrillas.

The officers of the steamer *Anderson* saw about 400 guerrillas in Hendarson, Ky., on the 18th, and passed without landing.

The Fifteenth and Nineteenth Mississippi, the Second and Thirteenth Missouri, the Second Tennessee and a regiment of Texan Rangers are known to have been a part of the rebel force engaged in the Fort Pillow massacre. The rebels acknowledge a loss of ten killed and fifteen wounded. But there are evidences of a greater loss.

Memphis, Monday, April 18.

Gen. Sherman has directed Gen. Hurlbut to report at Cairo. This indicates some change in the Sixteenth Army Corps, and Gen. Buckland may again command Memphis and vicinity.

Gen. Hurlbut reviews the enrolled militia this evening.

It is thought that Forrest is preparing to return South. Grierson is to watch and harrass his movements.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Contain no opium nor anything injurious.

Dr. A. A. Hayes, Chemist, Boston.

An elegant combination for Coughs.

Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.

I recommend their use to Public Speakers.

Rev. E. H. Chapin.

Most efficacy relief in Bronchitis.

Rev. S. Seigfried, Morristown, Ohio.

Very beneficial when suffering from Colds.

Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, St. Louis.

Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.

Rev. A. C. Eggleston, New-York.

They have suited my case exactly—relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease.

T. Ducharme,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the *genuine.*

[Advertisement.]

LOOK AT YOUR HAND!—Its Physiognomy, Anatomy and Physiology, with signs of character, and how to read them. Hands long, slim, short, thick, right and left. Significance of Shaking Hands. Is the hand warm and healthy, or cold and clammy? Is it magnetic, or is it inert and lifeless? Hands of distinguished persons. The "ring finger."

ETHNOLOGY—Skulls of the Races. Egyptian Mummies. Assyrians, Hindoo, Arab, Jewish, Fellahs, Phœnicians, Sioux Indians, etc. Portrait and character of Mr. E. Merriam; Gen. Butler and Hon. Owen Lovejoy, in May No. ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The New-York Clinical Institution,
No. 40½ St. Mark's-place, New-York City.
Certain diseases most successfully treated by an eminent corps of male and female physicians. Profs. TRIPP, CLEVELAND and ASSOCIATES, Consulting Surgeons and Resident Physicians.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellious and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a CLUB of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

A Word to "Smokers."

'Tis not our intention to preach a reform against the growing and sociable use of the weed, for it is a luxurious comfort. What gentleman, we ask, old or young, who is addicted to this habit of enjoying himself behind a good Havana, particularly after a hearty meal, will dispute us. We speak from experience, for we often indulge in a good cigar ourselves, but what we wish to suggest, is, try that justly popular fragrant, convenient and efficacious Dentifrice SOZODONT, just the thing after smoking; removes instantly the unpleasant taste and ordors attendant on the use of tobacco; 'tis refreshingly agreeable, and leaves the mouth cool and sweet.

All druggists sell it, price 75 cents per bottle; and sold by

HALL & RUCKEL,
No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

The Best Hotels Use Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

Hernia or Rupture Radically Cured!

This DANGEROUS complaint is now RADICALLY CURED, whatever may be said by others to the contrary notwithstanding, by using

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,

a NEW INVENTION, FULL OF MERIT, upsetting all the old theories and prejudices of by-gone teachings. This Truss is LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY; accommodates itself to every MOVEMENT of the BODY WITHOUT DISPLACEMENT—action INWARD and UPWARD. No pressure on the BACK or SPERMATIC CORD. CURES WARRANTED. SUPPORTERS and BRACES SUPERIOR to all others in use. Pamphlets free by sending a stamp.

GREGORY & CO., No. 699 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Aymless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Sewing-Machines for sale at No. 495 Broadway, near 22d-st. Embroidering, braiding, and every description of machine-sewing done in the best manner. Machines, with experienced operators, sent to families, by the day or week.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots

and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety of our own manufacture.
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FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs's Truss invites the severest criticisms. Hard rubber, water-proof cleanly, durable; also, Varicocele Trusses, Supporters, Suspensories, &c. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
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Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. O. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st. Sold by druggists generally. 50c. a box.

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Ladies, Spring has Come, and if You Wish handsome Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Clothing.

MEN'S, BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S SPRING STYLES—NOW READY.

CLARK'S
PIONEER CLOTHING-WAREHOUSE,
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PRICES FAR BELOW BROADWAY RATES.
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No. 79 Main-st.....Rochester, N. Y.
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D. Barnum's "Self-sewer" for all Sewing machines.

The *Scientific American*, referring to it at the fair, says: "It is really a *useful* and *novel* instrument. It guides the work itself," &c. It *preserves the eyes, avoids bending, no basting.* "No machine is complete without it." Price $1 50, with directions. Sent by mail free. Donated to, and for sale at the fair, Fourteenth-street, in the sewing-machine room, and at the inventor's headquarters, WILCOX & GIBB'S sewing-machine office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Demulcent, DEMULCENT, Demulcent,
DEMULCENT. DEMULCENT. DEMULCENT,

This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by
J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 52 Park-row, N. Y.
To be had of all druggists and grocers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other Pulmonary Affections, use Dr. JAYNE'S Expectorant. For many years this article has been the standard remedy, and thousands willingly testify to its virtue. Its effects are immediate and relief certain. Sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

Survey at a Glance.

THE
WHOLE FIELD OF THE FASHIONS,
IN
GENTLEMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS.
In order to do this you are invited to visit the establishment of
GENIN,
No. 513 BROADWAY,
The largest and most completely stocked hat store in the United States. For the concert season he has introduced upward of *one hundred new styles.* It is putting fact into its simplest form to say, that in his twenty years' experience as a hatter, he has only never offered, but has never seen so extensive a variety of hat
FASHIONS FOR ALL AGES,
as his store now contains. It would seem as if
TASTE AND FANCY
could scarcely suggest an addition to the children's and misses' department, and it is believed that no mother can fail to equip her children satisfactorily from so vast and diversified an assortment. In the department of gentlemen's dress and business hats there are over
TWENTY-FIVE NEW STYLES
which are all special to the season.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Sewing Machines to Rent
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P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 BROADWAY,
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Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown. Natural, reliable, infallible. Unguent and Floralia Hair Tonic, for the growth and beauty of the hair. No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers.—Styles neat and suitable, executed in the best manner only, at No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving, 10 cents.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
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LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL Legalized Lotteries, and information given, by
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NEW SPRING STYLES.

IRA PEREGO & SONS

have now open their new stock of Spring goods, comprising every variety in

UNDERWEAR, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES,

ELEGANT SCARFS, TIES, &c, &c.

LARGE STOCK

POPULAR PRICES.

IRA PEREGO & SONS,

No. 178 Broadway and No. 85 Nassau-st., New-York.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

A lady of fifty-six was out of health generally; no food agreed with her; always violent pains in the stomach after eating. All the remedies she took did her no good, until at last she took BRANDRETH'S PILLS for a few days together, then rested for a few days. This method she followed for three months, which restored her health completely.

A young lady was obliged to leave school because of a constant severe pain in the region of the heart when she read aloud or spoke, or went up stairs, or walked quickly. Her case was nearly a fatal one, by the remedies employed, of which bleeding was one. But as length she used BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which in one year cured her, and now her health is fully restored.

TUMOR OF THE NECK CURED.

A young gentleman had a tumor on one side of his neck which had been years in coming. It was pronounced a cancer. Dr. BRANDRETH expressed the opinion that perseverance with his PILLS would cure it. They were used according to the printed instructions which accompany each box, and soon the tumor began to give way. In a little over one year they cured it perfectly, and the gentleman cannot now be surpassed for health and vigor.

Is it any wonder BRANDRETH'S PILLS are so well patronized?

A COMPLETE SET OF THE NEW-YORK *Daily Times* (from the initial number 1850 to 1863 inclusive,) neatly bound in 26 volumes, for sale. Apply to SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* Office.

PROTECTION FROM BURGLARS!!!

The ROTARY LOCK, for banks, stores and hall doors of dwelling houses, affords perfect security against burglars and hall thieves.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st., 3d door east of Broadway.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 3, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the fifty and one hundred dollar bonds are payable on the 1st of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the United States Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars, ($50,) One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) Five Hundred Dollars, ($500,) One Thousand Dollars, ($1,000,) Five Thousand Dollars, ($5,000,) and Ten Thousand Dollars, ($10,000;) and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars, ($50,) One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) Five Hundred Dollars, ($500,) and One Thousand Dollars, ($1,000.)

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities only, is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the *Treasurer of the United States* at Washington, and the *Assistant Treasurers* at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and B'way.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and B'way.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
New-York Nat. Exchange Bank, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
First National Bank of Boston.
First National Bank of Philadelphia.
First National Bank of Baltimore.
First National Bank of Washington.
First National Bank of Cincinnati.
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And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
100 HANDSOME WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SECOND SELECTION,
which we offer at 35 PER CENT. DISCOUNT from the prices charged for best selected goods. For use, they are as good as the best, AND ARE A BARGAIN as regards the price.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. of Broome-st.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.
Merchants are requested to send for List of Prices.

5,000,000 OF CIGARS,
ALL GRADES AND SIZES.
JOHN J. REIMER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN IMPORTED HAVANA AND MANUFACTURER OF DOMESTIC CIGARS,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-STREET.
Merchants and the trade are respectfully informed that I have got on hand, and am constantly receiving from my branch house in Havana, the best brands and most salable sizes of every grade of
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS,
which I am offering at very moderate prices. My connections with said port enable me to defy all competition.
MY STOCK OF DOMESTIC CIGARS, which is constantly supplied by my own factory in this City, the tobacco being imported by myself, or selected under my own supervision, for each, consists of most all sizes and qualities, FROM $20 TO $100 PER 1,000.
I can in this branch also offer greater bargains than any other house in the City.
IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS FROM $45 TO $200.
TO THE TRADE.
My stock of LEAF TOBACCO is well worth your attention, and I invite you to inspect it.
To my customers and the public, the information that I keep, as usual, a supply of
Choice Imported and Domestic Liquors on hand, which, together with my Wood and Willow Ware, I offer at low figures.
JOHN J. REIMER,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR MURRAY.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
FRENCH CHINA, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN FIRST SELECTION, EQUALLY SERVICEABLE.
FINE ASSORTMENT FANCY TEA SETS, 44 pieces, $11 75.
SETS OF CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS AT $25.
TWO LARGE HANDSOME FRENCH MIRRORS at one-third less than cost.
Examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO.,
No. 561 Broadway.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.
THE ROYAL WINE OF ENGLAND.
One thousand cases of this exquisite wine for sale at TWENTY DOLLARS PER CASE OF QUARTS.
WM. HENRY WARD, No. 7 Broad-st, New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

BURNTON'S EXCELSIOR HAIR COLORING, quick, harmless and perfect; especially for private use. No. 241 Hudson-st.; No. 236 Bowery. 50 cts.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT WITH from 1 to 5 acres, in Stamford, Conn., near New-Haven depot and the bay. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS:
From the Journal of Commerce.
CATARRH CURED,
CATARRH CURED,
CATARRH CURED.
THE CASE OF HUTCHINOS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
From the Tribune.
EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homœopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.
SIGHT RESTORED.
CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, be assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BE PUBLISHED, SATURDAY NEXT,
FAMILY PRIDE!
FAMILY PRIDE! FAMILY PRIDE!
THE GREAT NEW BOOK!
BY THE AUTHOR OF "PIQUE."
FAMILY PRIDE.—The great new book, by the author of "Pique," will be published on Saturday, and be for sale by all booksellers and news agents everywhere, complete in one large volume, cloth, for $1 50; or in paper cover for $1 25.
It is published and for sale by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

NEW BOOKS.

On SATURDAY, 23d inst., will be published by SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York,

I.
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FOR SALE CHEAP—AT LAST YEAR'S prices, new stone front houses; built by the day; first-class neighborhood; with the latest improvements in them. Apply at No. 187 East 50th-st.

LOTS TO LEASE OR FOR SALE.—FOUR full lots, 100 feet square, on the north side of 55th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; street sewered and paved. Apply to R. S. KING, No. 774 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—BROWNstone front house No. 23 West 37th-st. Apply before 9½ o'clock A. M. at house, or before 4 P. M. at No. 355 Broadway. S. B. STRONG.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF Fort Edward, Washington County, N. Y., as follows:

First—A farm of 76 acres on the Whitehall and Waterford Turnpike; good house, barn, &c.; the Champlain Canal passes through the place. Price $4,200.

Second—A farm two miles from the Village of Fort Edward, 118 acres, house, barn and other outbuildings. Price $5,000.

Third—A farm 2½ miles from the Village of Fort Edward, 153 acres; good farm house, barns and outbuildings. Price $7,500.

Fourth—A farm adjoining the last-mentioned one; contains 147 acres; good farm house, barn and other outbuildings. Price $7,300.

Fifth—The island lying opposite the Village of Fort Edward, formerly called Monroe, now Smith's Island, about 70 acres; two barns. Price $6,000.

The above lands are all under cultivation and in good fence. The Village of Fort Edward affords a ready market for all produce raised. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FARM OF 40 ACRES ON SOUTH SIDE of Staten Island, near Gifford's depot, one-half in fine state of cultivation, remainder consists of beautiful building sites, commanding a fine view of Lower and Prince's Bay, with plenty of forest trees and evergreens; quarter of a mile from shore, where there is good fishing and bathing. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GRAZING FARM, containing 175 to 250 acres, with good improvements, accessible by railroad, not more than two hours from the City. Address, with full description of land and improvements, M. J. M., Box 3,081 Post-office, New-York.

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A SPANISH GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO obtain, by a liberal compensation, an elegantly furnished room and bedroom, with board, in the family of a lady or gentleman who may be willing to instruct him in the English language; the house must be situated either in New-York or in the country within 20 miles from the City. Address, stating terms and other particulars, A. B., Box No. 2,515 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR where there are very few boarders, one or two rooms, without board, or one room, with partial board, for a lady; the most satisfactory reference given and required; location between 3d and 8th avs., not above 40th-st. Address LOCATION, for two days, Station G, Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND wife a small parlor, bedroom and board in a small and strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. Good accommodations and the comforts of a home required. The very best City references given and required. Address P. O. Box No. 5,520.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND SEDroom may be obtained on the second floor of a modern house, by a gentleman and wife, where there are few boarders; terms $40 per week; references given and required; also, a bedroom on the third floor; terms $10. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st. No children taken.

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BOARDING—UP TOWN, WEST SIDE.—A PRIvate family can accommodate two gentlemen, willing to room together, with large room and board; dinner at 6; house and location first-class; price $16. Address A. GOODWIN, Box No. 4,774 Post-office.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMEN and their wives may soon find pleasant suites of rooms and first-class board united with the comforts of home, at No. 40 West 24th-st. Location first class and reference required.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR THE Fifth-avenue Hotel.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, without board, or with breakfast only, as above. References exchanged.

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A LARGE THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOM to let, with board, on Brooklyn Heights, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 28 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

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TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.

Fiedler's Park, within ten minutes' walk of Tompkin's landing.

One house, No. 6, upward of 16 rooms.

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The park includes about 12 acres, a fine healthy situation, with unsurpassed view of the City, bay and narrows. Apply to ERNEST FIEDLER,

No. 32 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM, COMPLETEly furnished, for sale or exchange.—Nearly 200 acres on the Sound, within 9 miles of Harlem. The improvements on the shore front alone cost over $100,000. There are several beautiful building sites lying back, which will be in great request when the Shore Line Railroad is built. Enough can be realized from this source to repay the whole amount now asked for the property, leaving the entire front, with all the valuable improvements, free of cost to the purchaser. Apply to WARD McLEAN (late Field & McLean,) No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

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M. FLANNELLY.

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FOR SALE—AT ALLENTOWN, MONMOUTH County, N. J., a handsome country residence, with 11 acres of land, well stocked with the choicest fruit of all varieties. On the double house, nearly new, 44x30; large barn, carriage-house, ice-house, and other outbuildings, all in good order. Terms easy, and possession given immediately. Apply to G. R. WIKOFF, Princeton.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat, containing 70 acres—about half woodland—on the Sound, 1¾ hours from the City, and a short distance from depot; the house is well furnished and in good order; the stable is new, and one of the best in the country; the lodge, containing eight rooms, is also new; the situation is unsurpassed for health and comfort. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

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FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN FAIRFIELD, Conn., a modern house, containing 14 rooms, of gently elevated site, upon a plot of two acres, with trees and shrubbery well advanced, near the centre of the village, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot. Price, $6,000; rent, $400 per annum. Apply to M. W. LYON, No. 926 Broadway.

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TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, NEW-JERSEY, a partially furnished house, two stories, with extension, pleasantly situated near the water, 35 minutes by ferry from New-York. Terms, $1,000 a year. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 10 South-st., at 9 A. M.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WHITE PLAINS—A double two-story and attic frame house, with one acre of land, carriage-house, stable, fine garden, fruit, &c., ten minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to E. S. LITTLE & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

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RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON, CLOSE to the City, for sale; the house large and elegant; situation and views unsurpassed; price, furnished, $13,000. Apply at No. 69 Duane-st.

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Elaborately carved wood and gilt suite in fine and gold silk reps, 15 pieces, superb console and centre tables, verde antique marble-tops, elegant divans in gold-colored satin, very large and superb French plate pier and mantel mirrors, elegant gold-colored satin and blue and silk reps curtains, heavy lace curtains, superb Dresden China mantel vases, real Aubusson carpets.

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Very fine mahogany sofas, arm and side chairs in embroidered coverings; elegant solid mahogany library bookcases, with real bronze fittings; fine mahogany centre-tables, jaune antique tops, rosewood and ebony arm and Spanish chairs, rich Axminster carpets.

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Heavily carved walnut etagere, elegant side and easy chairs in satin and plush, rich Aubusson carpet.

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Solid mahogany extension-table, sideboards, marble tops; dining chairs, engravings, large double iron safe, very large assortment of Dresden and elegant assortment of French china, heavy cut and engraved glassware, Sheffield plate, &c.

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French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, toilet glasses, couches and easy chairs, French plate mirrors, work and fancy tables, damask and lace curtains, paillasses, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, quilts, counterpanes, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c.

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An elegant brown Mare, 15 hands, 6 years, perfectly sound and kind; can tr

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Striped Twills, "Jacquards," Basin Dimities, Hollands, &c., &c., with every other material suitable for slip covers of carriages and furniture, the greatest variety in the City.

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MRS. M. Y. BROWN'S "METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY," for Deafness, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Diseased Eyes, and all Diseases of Head, Throat, &c., &c. Can be obtained at her principal offices, No. 28 Bond-st., (after May 1, No. 10 Bond-st.,) New-York, and No. 420 Arch-st., Philadelphia. Also at druggists generally. Price $5. No medicine poured down the throat—no boring with instruments.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

EDWARD B. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.
AND
MARINE CORPS.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:
When enlisting for one year in the navy.....$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy..$200
When enlisting for Marine Corps.....$3 0
ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $10.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grade.	
First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 50 per month.

Seaman and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $200, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.
The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.
The county bounty and the three months advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.
All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.
All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.
CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 156 South-st.
CAPT. A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M. C., No. 18 Bowery.
WM. WALLACE, Lieut., U. S. Marines,
County Bounty Rooms, No. 18 Bowery.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300 00
STATE BOUNTY	75 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional	100 00
	175 00
Total	$475 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.
☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a County premium of ten dollars.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLONT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.—SOLDIERS discharged by reason of wounds received in battle can obtain their $100 bounty by applying to us. Pensions, prize money, back pay and all Government accounts collected by CLARKE & ELLIOTT, No. 639 Broadway and No. 34 Pine-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WASHINGTON COUNTY BANK.

Pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, notice is hereby given to persons holding the bills of the Washington County Bank, (Carolina Mills,) Rhode Island, that the same must be presented, with the name of the owner on the back of each bill, to the subscriber, on or before the 31st day of March next, in order to entitle the owner to a dividend thereon.
The public are cautioned against purchasing bills of the Bank of a recent issue, taken by parties for circulation, for which no consideration has been given, as they will not be entitled to any dividend.
WINGATE HAYES,
Receiver of Washington County Bank.
PROVIDENCE, Jan. 1, 1864.

N. B.—The time for presenting the bills has been extended by the Court to April 30, 1864.
WINGATE HAYES, Receiver.
PROVIDENCE, April 11, 1864.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
Regulating and grading Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Eighth-avenue and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the blocks on each side of Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
LOREN JONES, }
Office, Board of Assessors,
New Court-house, April 13, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman, or Secretary of the committee, No. 3 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA TO-NIGHT.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
BENEFIT OF MME. ORTOLANI SRIGNOLI.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, April 21, at 8, the performance will consist of the entire of Verdi's popular opera of
LA TRAVIATA.
Violetta.....Mme. ORTOLANI-BRIGNOLI
Alfredo.....Sig. MAZZOLENI
Germont.....Sig. BELLINI
Baron Donphol.....Sig. WEINLICH
And the second act of Verdi's
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, April 22, at 8, BENEFIT OF MILE. SULZER.
Thirty-third performance of Gounod's new and brilliant Opera of
FAUST.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
in honor of the three hundredth anniversery of the BIRTH OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE,
on which occasion will be performed the entire opera of
LA SOMNAMBULA,
and selections from
OTHELLO AND THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,
operas based upon the brilliant dramatic creations of his genius.
Secured seats for the evening performances, and tickets for the matinee, may now be had at all the regular ticket offices.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1864.
BENEFIT NIGHT OF MR. FAYE.
First performance this season of
"LE MEDECIN DES ENFANTS."
Drama in five acts, by Anicet Bourgeois.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Box office at No. 678 Broadway, opposite the Lafarge House.

FAIRS.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SANITARY FAIR,
TO BE HELD AT ST. LOUIS, BEGINNING MAY 17, 1864.

The undersigned having been appointed agents, in connection with others, to solicit, collect and forward donations in behalf of said fair, would earnestly appeal to the liberal Eastern public for their cordial aid in fulfilling the objects of the agency, by prompt contributions of money, merchandise, articles of curiosity, relics, books, pictures, agricultural and mechanical implements, live stock, products of the farm, dairy or otherwise.
"Let us not be weary in well doing."

GENTLEMEN.	
WM. K. STRONG,	SAM'L T. HYDE,
JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,	O. WATSON CHILD,
ALONZO CHILD,	ELON G. PRATT.
ARCHIBALD YOUNG,	REV. HENRY M. FIELD,
GEO. POMEROY,	SHERMAN J. BACON,
S. H. WALES,	SOLON HUMPHREYS,
LEWIS ROBERTS,	JAS. A. McCOMBIE,
WM. E. DODGE, JR.,	JOHN T. MARTIN,
WINTHROP G. RAY,	HORACE WHITTEMORE,
HENRY K. GATES,	GEO. H. LIVINGSTON,
C. E. DETMOLD,	B. L. HAROON,
WALTER M. SMITH,	J. D. EGBERT.

LADIES.	
Mrs. GEN. FREMONT,	Mrs. SAM'L T. HYDE,
Mrs. WM. K. STRONG,	Mrs. SHERMAN J. BACON,
Mrs. LUTH'R C. CLARK,	Mrs. GEO. POMEROY,
Mrs. ALONZO CHILD,	Mrs. O. W. CHILD,
Mrs. ARCHIB'D YOUNG,	Mrs. HENRY M. FIELD,
Mrs. D. T. WALES,	Mrs. W. G. RAY,
Mrs. WM. T. COLEMAN,	Mrs. HENRY K. GATES,
Mrs. JOHN T. MARTIN,	Mrs. G. H. LIVINGSTON.

NOTE—Contributions in money may be sent to JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., Treasurer, President of the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.
All goods and packages, of whatever kind, should be distinctly marked "I. E. Yeatman, St. Louis, Mo." with name of donor on the margin, and sent to Messrs. Pratt & Fox, No. 20 Cliff-st., N. Y., together with two invoices, giving value and articles.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
MACHINERY.
For sale, in the department for machinery, at reasonable prices, steam engines, oscillating, reciprocating and direct acting, from 3 to 20 horse-power. Steam punches, drills, planing machines, hammers, &c. &c.
All kinds of steam gauges, vacuum gauges, salinometers, hot water thermometers, governors, steam injectors, and all other fitting appurtenances to steam machinary, &c.
Steam caldrons and boilers, steam pumps, hydrants, stop valves, hydraulic jacks, &c. Iron castings, setters and dumb-bells. Bolts, washers, &c., &c.
Various iron and wood working machines to be driven by hand or steam power. Cotton gins, flax machines, &c., &c.
Two lots of assorted steel, india rubber packing belting, &c. A lot of other India rubber goods. Various clothes wringing and sewing machines, and other miscellaneous articles.
For prices, &c., apply at the desk.
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committee on Machinery.
P. S.—Machinery, tools, &c., received till the close of the fair.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
COMMITTEE ON ARMS AND TROPHIES,
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1864.
ARMY AND NAVY SWORDS.
☞ The subscription for the army and navy swords in the Metropolitan Fair will finally close on SATURDAY, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. No subscriptions will be taken on the books after 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. Ballot-boxes will be placed in the Fair Buildings at 14th-st. and 17th-st. to receive all subscriptions from 2 o'clock to 8 o'clock P. M., in sealed envelopes, the subscriber inclosing the money or certified check on bank in the City of New-York, with his name, which will be placed on the subscription book the same evening by a committee appointed for that purpose.
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
Wishing to afford the opportunity of visiting the Fair to as many persons as possible, the managers have decided that the rate of admission on FRIDAY and SATURDAY shall be 25 cents. In order to accommodate the crowd that will be present, it is requested and expected that season tickets shall not be used on those days. The holders of season tickets having already obtained admission for a longer time than was originally promised, the managers hope that no one will attempt to evade the above request. The price of admission previous to Friday will be 50 cents. The Public Schools are admitted this week, but they leave the buildings before the hour of opening to the public. Auction sales of goods will be held every evening, at the 14th-st. buildings, and on Friday and Saturday, at the Union-square buildings.
GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
The Executive Committee has decided that there shall be no auction sales during the continuance of the Fair, except in the Art Gallery and Curiosity Shop.
Goods are now offered for sale at large reduction from former rates.
The rate of admission on Friday and Saturday will be 25 cents.
A charge of 50 cents will be made to all persons during the hours of sale in the Picture Gallery.
GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman Executive Committee.

THE FINANCE COMMITETE, APPOINTED on the part of the Fire Department for the Metropolitan Fair, beg leave to inform those who intend making donations in money through them for this great national object, that those authorized to receive contributions in the different companies, will be furnished with certificates from this Committee. Donations will also be received by either of the undersigned, who will duly acknowledge the same.
EDW'D D. GARESCHE, Chairman, No. 3 Broad-st.
CHAS. McDOUGALL, No. 81 Front-st.
GEORGE T. HOPE, No. 102 Broadway.
FRANCIS E. MACY, No. 139 Front-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 146 Pearl-st.
GEORGE W. LANE, No. 98 Front-st.
Z. H. JARMAN, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOSIAH HEDDEN, No. 59 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ROUND-TABLE
FOR THIS WEEK
READY THIS MORNING.
ENTERTAINING READING FOR EVERYBODY.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS-DEALERS,
PUBLICATION OFFICE,
NO. 116 NASSAU-ST.

FOR SALE.
21 volumes Wendell's Reports.
23 volumes Barbour's Supreme Court Reports.
19 volumes New-York Reports Court of Appeals.
9 volumes Abbott's Practice Reports.
3 volumes Greenleaf's Evidence.
1 volume Voorhees' Annotated Code, 6th edition.
3 volumes Revised Statutes of New-York, 5th edition.
1 volume New Clerk's Assistant.
5 volumes Laws of New-York.
4 volumes Kent's Commentaries.
4 volumes Blackstone's Commentaries, 2 books.
1 volume Crary's New-York Practice, Special Proceedings.
1 volume Abbott's Pleadings, Forms under New-York Code.
1 volume New-York Civil and Criminal Justice.
1 volume McCall's Farms.
1 volume New-York Justice.
The above offers a splendid opportunity for young lawyers to supply themselves cheaply with a good library. The books are in first-rate condition, neither soiled nor worn. Apply to JOHN J. WELLS, Huntington, N. Y.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
A little of everything relating to the human system, diet, air, marriage, &c. &c., read revised and enlarged edition of
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
Among the many subjects treated in this work are the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver and Philosophy of Digestion, Constipation, Affections of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation, Barrenness, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, Rupture, Salt Rheum, Cancer, Paralysis, Diseases of the Heart, Neuralgia, How to Recover the Sight and Throw Aside Spectacles, Marriage and Sexual Philosophy, the Curious Marriage Customs of the World, Philosophy of Elopements, Philosophy of Childmarking, a Chapter for the Married, and a thousand of value to married and single, never written before, making altogether a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one; 400 pages; 100 illustrations. By E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York; to be had of all News Agents. Contents tables sent free by mail to all applicants, or the book forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $1 50. Address S. TOUSEY, No 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG'S
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
No. 125 William-st., New-York.

LUMBER.—FOR SALE, EIGHTY THOUSAND (first Norway pine flooring, worked 1¼ and 1¾ thick. A good article, and perfectly seasoned. Inquire of B. H. & L. TAYLOR, Jr., No. 62 10th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Nos. 622 and 624 Broadway.
Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager.....J. H. SELWYN
SECOND WEEK.
AND
CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF
THE NEW OLYMPIC EXTRAVAGANZA,
adapted, adopted and conformed to
OLYMPIC WANTS,
BY
HON. A. OAKEY HALL,
and entitled
LOYALINA;
OR,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL FORTUNIO
and his
SEVEN GIFTED AIDES DE-CAMP,
produced with
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.
Preceded every evening by the Comic Drama, entitled
OUR WIFE.
Doors open at 7½; Performances commence at 7½.
Seats secured three days in advance.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THE NEW EQUESTRIENNE STAR COMPANY
IN IMMENSE SUCCESS.
NOTICE. NOTICE.
FIRST APPEARANCE
OF PROF. SEAGRIST'S WORLD-RENOWNED
PERFORMING DOGS.
REMEMBER—REMEMBER,
A LIBERAL PERCENTAGE OF THE
GROSS DAILY RECEIPTS
IS DONATED THE FUNDS OF THE
METROPOLITAN FAIR.
A PERFECT HOST OF STARS,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC.
THE SEAGRIST AND SAGRINO FAMILIES,
EATON STONE, SAM LONG, JAS. COOKE,
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, EVENING at 8,
IN A BEWILDERING SERIES OF
MAMMOTH AND MATCHLESS PROGRAMMES.
The prices will remain as usual, viz.: Reserved seats, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents, (children half price;) Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open, afternoon, at 1½; evening, at 7½. Matinee commences at 2½. Evening performance at 8.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
of original pictures by living artists,
IS NOW OPEN, AT THE GALLERIES,
No. 625 Broadway, daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec. N. A.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pian s are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL,
Manufacturers of OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. The very best and cheapest now in the market. Warranted in writing for five years. Please send for a circular.
Warerooms Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st.,
Second block west of Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.
PIANOS TO RENT.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 353 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. (See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.) Prices, $86 to $500 each.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

NEW MUSIC.—"WHEN OLD FRIENDS WERE HERE."—A very beautiful and touching Song in B Flat

"When old friends were here,
In days that are flown,
How fond were the hands
Which oft clasped my own.
The pathways of life
Wore Pleasure's sunny hue,
And voices were near,
With tones warm and true."

"SHE WAS ALL THE WORLD TO ME."—This is a sweet, flowing melody, in E Flat.
The above are the last two songs of the late Stephen C. Foster. Price 25 cents each; mailed free. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, cabinet and Alexandre organs, piano stools and covers, sheet music, music books, music merchandise, and all kinds of musical instruments, at wholesale and retail; second-hand pianos and melodeons at great bargains; new pianos and melodeons to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same; pianos tuned and repaired; cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

EXCELSIOR MUSIC BOOK—NOS. 1, 2, 3 and 4, for violin, flute, cornet or fife, containing the latest popular music, such as Fame March, "Finnigan's Wake," Faust Waltzes, "Last Days of Pompeii," Ione Galop, "No Irish Need Apply," Liebend Gedank Ich Dein, etc. Price 25c. for 2 Nos.; 45c. for 4 Nos., mailed. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Descriptive price list sent on receipt of stamp.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE SANITARY FAIR POLKA," dedicated to the patrons of the Sanitary Fair, composed by Mrs. Parkhurst. This polka is a perfect gem; played nightly by the band at the Brooklyn Fair. Price 25 cents. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway. A Pianist in attendance to try new music.

PIANO-FORTES OF EVERY VARIETY OF style and pattern, warranted of the best material and workmanship, and unsurpassed in strength and delicac

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Continued from the First page.

mittee on Uniform Weights and Coinage, reported the Senate bill providing for the coinage of a new cent composed of ninety-five parts copper and five parts of tin, and two cent pieces of the same composition. He said the Government would, from this arrangement, derive the advantage of a quarter of a million dollars annually.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) opposed the bill. He said under the present law nickel was used; and for this purpose capitalists had been invested to work nickel mines, one of which was in his district. To pass this bill would be a serious loss to them.

Mr. KASSON said the remarks of the gentleman carried the doctrine of protection to a degree for which there was no precedent.

The bill was passed.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill providing a Republican Government for the States usurped and overthrown by the rebellion.

The bill was discussed at length by Messrs. NORTON, of Illinois, and BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania.

At 10 o'clock the House adjourned.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Advices from New-Orleans to April 13—No Additional News of the Great Battle—The Preliminary Skirmishing.

The steamer *Liberty* arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing New-Orleans papers of the 13th inst.

The *True Delta* has dates from Grand Ecore of the 7th, and Alexandria of the 9th inst.

Gen. BANKS' headquarters were at Nachitoches.

Capt. CARTWAIR, of the gunboat *Chillicothe*, was killed on the 5th inst. by guerrillas.

A slight skirmish took place on the 2d inst. at Compte, ten miles above Grand Ecore, between the rebel forces under Gen. MARMADUKE, numbering about 4,000 men, and the advance of Col. DUDLEY'S cavalry, in which we lost ten mortally wounded and seven slightly, including four officers. The loss of the enemy was much greater.

All is quiet at Alexandria.

The river is still falling.

[There is no news of the battle reported via Chicago in the New-Orleans papers.]

The steamship *Evening Star*, from New-York, arrived at New-Orleans on the 11th inst.

The *Star of the South*, from Portland, with part of the Second Indiana Cavalry, had arrived. She left Portland with the *Northampton* in tow, but was, on account of the severity of the weather, obliged to leave her southeast of Nantucket.

The steamer *Cassandra*, from Portland, with another detachment of the same cavalry, had also arrived. She had to cast off the ship *Westmoreland* for the same cause.

The *Merrimac*, from Portland, has also arrived.

Quarantine is to be rigidly enforced below New-Orleans on and after May first.

The New-Orleans *Times* has an Alexandria letter of the 8th instant, stating that there is no special military news. The army were in fine spirits and order, and were moving steadily upon Shreveport.

The crop prospects in Northern Louisiana and Arkansas are improving. The wheat and corn are said to be destroyed.

At New-Orleans the weather is warm and the musquitoes are plenty.

An Alexandria letter of the 9th inst. says that the rebels are burning all the cotton on the Red and Ouachita Rivers.

Report says that the waters of the Red River have been turned down Bayou Pierre, an old channel; also, that two brigades of Texas troops had got up and had a couple of skirmishes.

The United States troops continued their advance beyond Natchitoches on the 8th inst.

The New-Orleans *Times* has a letter from Baton Rouge, dated the 10th inst., which says:

"On Wednesday last our advance cavalry had a small brimmage at Pleasant Hill, within five miles of Shreveport, in which we had a few men wounded, and the enemy about the same number. Again on Thursday morning another took place about five miles above Natchitoches. Our troops were driven in, but rallied when the enemy had to retreat with a small loss. Our loss was 30 killed and wounded."

The Free-State Convention was fully organized for business. Some thirty refugees from Red River had arrived.

The schooner *Mattie*, from Matamoras for New-York, had put into New-Orleans leaky, for repairs.

Gold was quoted at 167¾. Cotton firm; higher grades nominal, owing to scarcity. Sugar firm, at 15¾c.@18c. Molasses firm.

Evening Exchange.

$25,000	Am. Gold	167	100	Mich. So. R.	86
10,000	do	166¾	1000	Ill. Cen. R.	125
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	129¾	400	do	125¾
200	do	130	700	Pittsburgh	109
100	do	129¾	200	Galena R.	121
400	Erie R.	106	600	Quick. Min. Co.	65
400	do	105¾	200	Rock Isl. R.	111¾
300	do	105	100	Northwestern	52
300	do	105¼	400	do	51¾
600	Hud. R. R.	126	100	Northwestern Pref	70
100	Cumberland	b3 59	700	Fort Wayne	109
200	do	57	100	do	108¾
100	Mariposa Min. Co.	34	30,000	O. & Miss.	52
1000	Reading R.	133	10,000	do	51½
400	do	133¾	10,000	do	51
3500	do	134	100	Pacific M. S. Co.	220
700	Mich. Cen. R.	137	200	Q. H. G. M. Co.	12

MARRIED.

HOYT—SCOFIELD.—On Tuesday, April 19, at the Washington-av. M. E. Church, by Rev. Thomas H. Beach, assisted by Rev. R. M. Westfield, Mr. MARK HOYT, of New-York, to Miss A. AUGUSTA SCOFIELD, of Brooklyn. No cards.

LEE—SEWARD.—On Wednesday, April 20, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Dr. Wm. F. Morgan, assisted by Rev. Dr. A. B. Carter, GEORGE C. LEE to SARAH LISPENARD, daughter of Lispenard Stewart.

McFARLAN—MOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Geo. B. Thrall, ALEXANDER A. McFARLAN to LAURA P. MOTT, daughter of Wm. G. Mott, Esq. No cards.

WILLIAMS—REMSEN.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, April 19, by Rev. A. B. Carter, D. D., L. P. WILLIAMS, of Philadelphia, to MARY, daughter of the late Philip Rhinelander Roberts.

DIED.

BARLOW.—On Tuesday, April 19, of typhus fever, BENJAMIN R. BARLOW, Superintendent of the Five Points' House of Industry, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of the institution, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Market-st. Church.

BURDETT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 20, CARIE SEYMOUR, youngest child of Horace B. and Hannah M. Burdett, and granddaughter of W. N. Seymour.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, North Oxford-st., tenth house from Myrtle-av., on Friday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BANKS.—At Northampton, Mass., on Saturday, April 16, JAMES BANKS, in the 60th year of his age.

☞ Westchester County papers please copy.

DOUGLAS.—On Wednesday, April 20, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, aged 72 years.

The friends of deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Friday, at 1 P. M., from the 37th-st. M. E. Church.

FRASSE.—After a severe illness, of hooping cough and measles, THOMAS NAPIER, infant son of William H. and Sarah J. Frasse, aged 8 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 49 Grand-st., Jersey City, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation,

O, thou sweet and lovely one,
Soon thy infant race was run;
Now the object of our love
Blooms in Paradise above.

FAILE.—At his residence at West Farms, Westchester County, on Wednesday, April 20, of pneumonia, EDWARD G. FAILE, in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, at 11½ A. M. on Saturday, the 23d inst. Carriages will be in waiting at Mott Haven, on the Harlem Railroad, to meet the 10¾ A. M. train from 26th-st. His remains will be taken for interment to the burial ground at the East Chester Church.

HAYES.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 19, suddenly, of disease of the heart, ADELAIDE BENARD, wife of James E. Hayes, and only child of C. H. and Elizabeth Bedell.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 268 Carlton-av., this day, (Thursday,) at 3 P. M.

HOYT.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday morning, April 20, after a short illness, JAMES HENRY HOYT, Jr., only son of James H. and Sarah E. Hoyt, of Jersey City, aged 2 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Jas. M. Hoyt, at Norwalk, Conn. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages will be in attendance for the 1¼ o'clock train from New-York.

ISELIN.—On Tuesday evening, April 19, WILLIAM, son of John A. and Margaret Ann Iselin, aged 9 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st.

MERWELL.—On Wednesday, April 20, ELIZA MERWELL, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 15 East 11th-st.

SEARS.—On Monday, April 4, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, THOMAS A. SEARS, formerly of Sweden, late of Brooklyn, in Minnesota, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, which had been impaired in defending the flag of his adopted country.

WILDE.—At Dobbs' Ferry, on Wednesday, April 20, ANNA CHARLTON, daughter of James and Harriet Wilde, aged 16 years.

Funeral services will be held at 3 o'clock P. M. this day, (Thursday,) the 21st inst. Carriages for friends will meet the 1 o'clock train from Chambers-st.

WOLCOTT.—At Goshen, on Tuesday, April 19, JULIETTA, infant daughter of Henry H. and Elizabeth F. Wolcott, aged 1 year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, Waverley-place, Yonkers, this day, (Thursday,) April 21, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

WHITELEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, April 19, GEORGE M. WHITELEY, son of Lieut.-Col. E. R. S. Whiteley, U. S. A.

Remains to be sent to Newark, Del., for interment.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The members are invited to attend the funeral of their late associate, BENJAMIN R. BARROW, on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Market-st. Church.

By order of Col. W. E. VERMILYE.

E. R. TERMAIN, Adjutant.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 20—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Cohen, J. W. Simmons, Mrs. C. R. Vickers and infant, Mrs. Bamford, T. C. Bacon, Philip Bartlett, Miss Julia Probetin, Miss Perry, Miss Major, Dr. A. J. Grant, Mr. Clifton and servant, J. K. Kidder and lady, J. G. Owen, L. Leguleet, John McLaughlin, Mr. Putney, Rev. Mr. Thornton, H. Gill, P. Percy, Jr., Mr. Howe, J. Barnstead, A. Moore, John Nelson, Henry Fry, Miss M. Cowan, Surg.-Maj. Fleming, wife and three children, Mrs. F. Townsend, Mr. Malloch, Capt. E. J. Shaw, Mr. Bentilin and lady, A. Flamant S. O. Heyworth, Mr. Blake, H. Gilmore, Mr. Maran, C. Allan, Lieut. McKenzie, Com.-Gen. Major and 2 children, H. Pigou, Geo. Stuart, Mrs. Percy, Dr. Southard, Mrs. Hedekin, Sebill Jones and nurse, J. D. Roman, lady and servant, Miss M. Kennedy, J. Clark, J. T. Terry, C. Corsina, mother and lady, J. Bryant, Mr. Baxter, Mrs. Cowan and 2 children, A. C. McSha, Mr. Walsh and lady, J. F. Gould, Mr. Haht, H. Rossenberg, Mr. Lindon, Dr. S. J. Todd, Mr. Harmor, lady, infant and nurse, H. B. Wilbur, J. H. Benzon, W. Kallscher, Thomas Norton, Mr. Roach, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Sonbrinkoff, Dr. White, W. Cunningham, L. Brown, F. I. Knapp, Roht Adam, M. de Haas, John Mure, Rev. Robinson Scott, Henry Todd, G. Worden, H. P. Terry, Mr. Randalari, Mr. Dix and lady, E. C. Peck, W. R. Elliston, J. F. Coad, Mr. Molson, V. Pretat, Mr. Jafelder, J. Le Gros, John Wren, Mr. Scott, Mr. Duncan.

In U. S. steam transport Liberty, from New-Orleans—Majors Reanie and Hanham, 6th Mass. Battery; Dr. Southworth, Dr. Van Norden, Dr. Hubbs, Capts. Phelps, Cruise, Banard, Dederes, Deegan, Marstoe, Keeney, Lieuts. Norris, Bruce, Wachter, Scott, Kiser, Thomas, Mr. G. L. Cashn and wife, Mrs. Magenagle, Mr. Wheeler, Somes, Gove, Cox, Cook, Boyce, Avery, G. H. and W. H. Nichols, Arnold, Alexander and Bloodgett, and 112 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 11	Sun sets	6 45
Moon rises	6 41		

SIGN WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	6 55	Gov. Island	7 44
Hell Gate	9 06		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, April 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Glasgow, (Br.,) Liverpool, J. G. Gale; Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, H. B Cromwell & Co.; Eagle, Adams, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Creole, Thompson, New-Orleans, Ludlam, Heineken & Co.

Steamer Wm. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Daisell.

Ships Villafranca, Anderson, London, E. E. Morgan & Son; Berzogin Von Brabant, (Bremen,) Belling, Bremen, Ruger Bros.

Barks Twilight, (Br.,) O'Brien, Matamoras, E. A. Hussey & Co.; Elizabeth Jenkins, Corning, St. John, N. B., Boyd & Hincken; R. Murray, Jr., Curtis, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Paulins, (Brem.,) Osterich, Philadelphia, Ruger Bros.

Brigs Favorite, Prindle, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Son; Georgine, (Dan.,) Breckweidt, Gonaives, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Carrie Estelle, Winslow, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Fashion, (Br.,) Larkin, Barbados, Brett, Son & Co.; Blumenthal, (Hanover,) Freese, San Juan, P. R., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Clevrach, (Br.,) McCreary, St. Thomas; Grinnell & Minturn: Ella Maria, Merrill, Elizabethport, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners Flyaway, Davis, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son; Waverley, Coose, Portland, J. A. Stetson; E. M. Maugnum, Belknap, Fortress Monroe, Mott Bedell; John Freeman, Crowell, Port Royal, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Ringleader, Pinkney, Boston, Crowell & Paine; John Tway, Inman, Washington, F. J. Campbell; Ocean Trade, Zeloff, York River, F. J. Cambell; Village Bride, Terhune, York River, J. F. Campbell; Annadillo, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; R. M. Clark, Clark, New-Haven, Ferguson & Wood; Roaneke, Paul, Tanoton, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool April 9, via Queenstown 10th, 4.30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. April 10, 9:40 P. M., exchanged signals with one of the Company's steamers, bound E.; 11th, 10 A. M., lat. 51 04 N., lon. 13 51 W., passed brig Acborn, bound E.; 14th, 7:30, lat. 47 39 N., lon. 34 22 W., passed steamship China, bound E.; 15th, 10:30 A. M., lat. 43 19 N., lon. 48 30 W., passed steamship City of Manchester, bound E.; 19th, at 1 P. M., passed a steamer, bound W.

U. S. steam transport Liberty, Wilson, New-Orleans 6 ds., 8 hours, with 656 bales of cotton to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Left at anchor off the bar at the month of the Mississippi, ship Frank Boult and bark J. O. Fremont. April 16, at 8 A. M., off Carrysfort Reef, passed a steamer bound S., supposed the Merrimac; same day, off Cape Florida, passed steamer Matanzas, (supposed,) bd. S. April 18, spoke steamers Keystone State and Grand Gulf, on cruise, all well.

Ship Constitution, (of Liverpool,) Harris, Liverpool March 22, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. April 11, lat. 40 21, lon. 63, saw Bremen steamship America, hence; 17th, lat. 40 15, lon. 59 35, saw steamship City of London, hence. 19th, 150 miles E. S. E. of the Highlands, saw a U. S. gunboat strg. W. S. W.

Ship Ontario, Cox, Liverpool 26 ds., with mdse. and 425 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. April 6, lat. 42, lon. 42, signalized steamship Hansa, hence for Bremen. 8th inst., lat. 41, lon. 51 50, saw a large iceberg.

Ship Kentuckian, (of Portland,) Freeman, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to Comstock & Co.

Ship California, Barber, (new,) Boston 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Lady Milne, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Cowen, Liverpool 28 ds., with mdse. to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig J. & H. Crowley, (of Addison,) Drisko, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Huoter. April 14, lat. 32 27, lon. 77 16, was spoken by U. S. steam gunboat Keystone State, cruising, all well.

Brig Golden Lead, Payson, Trinidad, Cuba, 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Metcalf & Duncan. 16th inst., lat. 32 30, lon. 76 07, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Keystone State, cruising, all well.

Brig H. Havelock, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Smith, Carthagena 22 ds., with hides to Ribon & Mnnoz.

Brig Northern Light, (of Arichat,) Anderson, Nassau, N. P., 9 ds., with salt to Small & Post.

Brig Margaret Ann, Whelpley, St. John, N. B., with lumber to F. Nevins & Son.

Brig F. J. Cummings, Lunt, Backsport, with lumber for Washington.

Brig Clio, (Br.,) Macdonald, Portland, Me., in ballast to master.

Brig Akins, (Br.,) Wardman, Vivalance, N. S., with plaster to master.

Brig Sea bird, Stevens, Hillsboro, N. S., 22 ds., with plaster, bound to Newark.

Brig Bird of the Wave, Crocker, Boston, with mdse.

Senr. Abbie, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Knight, Matanzas 25 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Have been 18 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. E. gales; lost mainboom and mainsail, jibboom and two jibs, shifted cargo, and received other damage. April 3, 20 miles S. E. of Cape Henry, Joseph H. Hutchings was washed overboard and was lost; 8th, passed a vessels after house, several trunks and other wreck stuff.

Schr. Belle, Bulger, Calais, plaster to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Rollins, Prescott, Eastport, with fish to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Hope, (Br.,) Carroll, Windsor 17 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. George Parker, McBride, Cornwallis 8 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Dnndee, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Sheehan, Porto Cabello 24 ds., with coffee to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Wentworth, (Br.,) Reeves, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to John Wood.

Schr. J. S. Hopkins, Newcomb, Fortress Monroe, for Boston.

Schr. S. P. Lindsay, Emery, Saco 3 ds., with hoading to Durkee & Hongh.

Schr. Magnolia, (Br.,) Lockhart, Cornwallis, N. S., 21 ds., with potatoes to D. E. De Wolff.

Schr. Ontario, Cox, Liverpool (wrecker.) Pearce, from the wrack of brig Henrico, at Barnegat.

Schr. Julia, Kelly, St. Johns, with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Sylva, Reynolds, Addison, with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Avelyn, Crowley, Addison, with spiling to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Wave, Merritt, Addison, with spiling to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Constitution, Strout, Machias, with spiling and lath to C. L. Snow.

Sehr. Albert, Jay, Jonesport, with spiling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Rio, Plummer, Machias, with timber and spiling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Willow, Small, Lubec, with herring to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Pizarro, Chase, Hyannis.

Schr. Esis, Jones, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Excelsior, Newman, Cold Spring.

Schr. Toledo, Lowell, Boston, for Troy.

Schr. Mecca, Parker, Lubec, with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. J. G. Curtis, —, Fortress Monroe, for Boston.

Sehr. Jane, Brown, New-London.

Schr. Susan Taylor, Lord, Rockland.

Schr. Corvo, Rothrock, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Ames, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Thos. Cate, Endicott, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Fanny Fern, Randolph, Hartford.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Harvey, New-Haven.

Schr. Artist, Forrest, Salem.

Schr. Vigilant, Cosgrove, New-Haven.

Schr. Trimmer, Thorn, Fall River.

Schr. Moses Eddy, Jones, Fall River.

Schr. G. W. Baldwin, Baldwin, Fall River.

Schr. Grapeshot, Snow, Nantucket.

Schr. Charles, Burdett, Concord, N. H.

Sehr. Joseph, Harvey, Provideoce.

Schr. J. S. Curtis, Boyle, Providence.

Schr. Galena, Rich, Elizabethport, for Gloucester.

Schr. Waverley, Poole, Virginia, for Portland.

Schr. Ella, Hiskins, Boston, with fish.

Schr. Quickstep, Hart, Hartford.

Schr. James Henry, Mallow, Boston, with fish.

Schr. Alfred Barrett, Barrett, Boston, for Albany.

Sohr. Astrea, Patten, Nystic.

SAILED—Steamship Persia, for Liverpool; left the City at 3 P. M.

WIND—Sunset, N., light; 9 P. M., S.

The steamer Warrior, from an Eastern port, is at anchor near Riker's Island, disabled in her machinery.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, April 20—Arr. ship Sylvia, McCulloch; Mansfield, Page, Aspinwall; bark Scotland, Rollin, New-Orleans; brig Fasca, Helena, Ridder, Rotterdam. Wind N. E., fresh.

HOLMES' HOLE, April 19—Arr. schr. Gilman D. King, of Calais, McGregor; brig William Adkin, (Br.,) Wedman, Windsor, N. S., for New-York—yesterday morning got ashore on the Horse-shoe, Vineyard Sound, and remained two hours; came off leaking 1,400 strokes per hour.

The senr. J. Grierson, of this port, 99 tons, built in Appalachicola in 1862, of live oak and red cedar, has been sold to parties in New-Jersey for $6,600.

The ship, Galena plate, built at this port in 1856 as

CATARRH

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

DISEASES OF THE

EYE, EAR & THROAT,

DEAFNESS CURED,

BY

Dr. Von Eisenberg.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be peurile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can shew my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, languor, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE

NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.



BALLOU'S

Patented

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SHIRTS.

Warranted to FIT, and to be

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for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

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Cheap and certain defence against ravages of moths and millers in clothing. Produced by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston, and sold by all druggists.

IODINE.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.

IODINE WATER,

Acts upon the HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE ORGANS, and GLANDULAR SYSTEM.

The success which has attended the use of Iodine Water enables us to recommend it, feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence in *Scrofula, Bronchitis, Skin Eruptions, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Debility, Female Weaknesses, Syphilis, &c.*

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of our Iodine Water, as containing ¾ grains *pure* Iodine in each fluid ounce—*no solvent being used.* It is not liable to decomposition, nor spontaneously formed insolubles; neither is the Iodine oxydized nor neutralized by combination with any ingredient, rendering this solution superior to any other method of exhibiting Iodine.

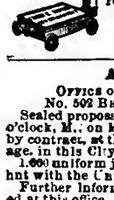
Full directions accompany each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the practitioner.

Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles at one time $5. Circulars gratis. DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,

Physicians and Chemists,

No. 423 Broadway, N. Y.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES,



In use by the United States Custom house, New-York, and by the United States Government in the army and navy.

Railroad track, hay, coal, platform, counter, druggist and bank scales, of every description. Every scale warranted. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, with references, to

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Metal Warehouse, Chicago, Ill.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1864. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, the 25th instant, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City,

1,000 uniform jackets of the New-York State pattern, buff with the United States infantry button.

Further information in regard to which can be obtained at this office. Proposals for which will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Uniform Jackets."

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Burlaps," will also be received at the same time and place.

A guaranty must accompany each bid for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals must be addressed to

LIEUT-COL. D. H. VINTON,

Deputy Quartermaster-General.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE,

A country place, containing 12 acres of choice land, on the south side, and just beyond the city limits of the City of Poughkeepsie: the house is large, 2½ stories high, has water, billiard-room, &c., a piazza in front, 75 by 12 feet, and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River, Fishkill and Catskill Mountains, and the adjacent scenery. The gardens are very productive, the place well stocked with fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, and the stables, &c., new and commodious; 9 additional acres of land will be sold with the place if desired. For further particulars, inquire of

DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 1 Hanover-st.,

K. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or of

HENRY W. SHAW, Market-st., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

$150 REWARD.—LOST, A DIAMOND BREASTPIN on Hudson River Railroad cars last evening, at 31st st. The above reward will be paid by leaving it at the office of the Merchants' Hotel. No questions asked.

Drs. LIGHTHILL,

Authors of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., pay exclusive attention to the treatment of

DEAFNESS,

Discharges from the Ear,

Noises in the Head,

CATARRH,

And all the various diseases of the

EYE, EAR, THROAT

AND

AIR-PASSAGES,

Office, 34 St. Marks Place,

(Eighth St., betw. 2d and 3d Avenues,)

OFFICE HOURS from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

☞ Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL has entirely recovered from his recent severe illness, and will henceforth be in constant attendance during the regular office hours.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

CATARRH CURED.

FROM REV. FRED. S. JEWELL,

PROFESSOR OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, ALBANY, N. Y.

This may certify that I have been, since 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by a highly inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the cavities of the head, prodneing a most distressing species of headache, for days at a time, wholly incapacitating me from business, and, during the paroxysms, confining me to the bed. In some instances the inflammation has extended to the teeth, occasioning toothache; to the throat, producing hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice it has so affected the left eye as to confine me for a month or more to a darkened room. These attacks have been accompanied by strong febrile symptoms; by stoppages of the head, and in the first stages by watery discharges from the nose, and subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and, toward the close of the attack, becoming bloody and purulent. I have tried medicines of almost every kind; external applications to the head, such as camphor, ginger, hot vinegar, snuffs of some half dozen kinds, and other catarrhal preparations, together with internal remedies, such as alteratives, cathartics and emetics. These have produced no change in the occurrence or character of the disease, and, in most cases with little or no temporary relief. I had come, at length, to believe the disease to be practically beyond either one or meteriel alleviation.

Under these circumstances, I was led, some five months ago, to make a trial of Dr. Lighthill's treatment. His method at once approved itself to my judgment as simple, philosophical, and likely to be effective. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he labored in dealing with a disease of such long standing, aggravated by nervous debility and dyspepsia, and constantly induced by the accidents of my professional labor, I found the treatment reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and producing such a modification and alleviation of its character as I had supposed impossible. I chronicle the result thus:

Although I have been situated several times so that I should formerly have believed a severe attack of my catarrh inevitable, I have escaped thus far; the symptoms of threatened attack have been very light, and have yielded to the remedies employed by Dr. Lighthill, without the need of recourse to the old hot fermentations, or emetics, and the discharges from the head have resumed the original and natural condition. That I have been able to obtain so material a relief is to me a cause of gratitude. In that alone I am repaid for whatever the treatment may have cost me.

I make this statement unsolicited, as a means of acknowledging my obligations to Dr. Lighthill's method of treating catarrh, and with a view to aid any who may have suffered from that disease in forming a just opinion of its merits, and its probable utility in their own case.

FREDERICK S. JEWELL.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14, 1864.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DEAFNESS.

From Rev. Joseph M. Clarke, Rector of St. James' Church.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 20, 1864.

I have been deaf in one ear ever since I was in College, some twenty years ago. By the skill of Dr. Lighthill, its hearing was entirely restored, so that now I hear alike with both ears, and I find that I can use my voice with much more ease and comfort than before.

JOSEPH M. CLARKE.

From the Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

Since I first publicly acknowledged the great benefits which I received from the skillful treatment of Dr. Lighthill, in regard to my hearing, letters of inquiry have incessantly poured upon me from all parts of the country, from parties desiring to learn the particulars of my case, and I am indeed surprised at the number of individuals who are affected similar to the manner in which I have been, and, therefore, feel it more and more a sacred duty which I owe to these sufferers, to direct them to a proper and reliable source to obtain the benefit they so much covet, and which so many afflicted ones have hitherto sought in vain, just as I had done previous to applying to Dr. Lighthill.

I had from infancy one very deaf ear, which always discharged more or less offensive matter, and was the source of the greatest annoyance and discomfort to me. Last year the other ear also became diseased, and both ears discharged a yellow matter, very profuse and highly offensive. My hearing became very much impaired, and the discharge produced the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits. I applied to my family physician and other practitioners, without deriving any benefit, and almost despaired of being restored to health, when, providentially, I applied to Dr. Lighthill. Under his treatment my ears began to improve at once, and continued to do so until, in a comparatively short time, both earswere healed, the discharge removed, and my hearing restored. At first I feared the cure would not be permanent, or that the stoppage of a discharge of so long standing might prove detrimental to my general health—a fear which I find a great many entertain in regard to the removal of discharge from the ear. My experience, however, has proved conclusively that my apprehensions were entirely groundless in both respects, for both ears are as well, and my hearing is as good at present, as the day I left off treatment, and the stoppage of discharge, instead of proving detrimental to my health, has given the highest elasticity and vigor to my body, and a flow of spirits not experienced for a long time previous.

I wish that the above might serve as a general answer to the interested, but should one or the other desire to apply to me personally, or by letter, I will cheerfully satisfy reasonable demands upon my time.

I avail myself of this opportunity of again publicly expressing my deeply-felt gratitude to Dr. Lighthill, whom I esteem as a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the highest confidence may be placed. JOHN NOTT.

References to parties of the highest respectability residing in the City, who have been cured of Deafness, Catarrh, &c., may be had on application.

OFFICE, NO. 34 ST. MARK'S-PLACE,

(8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.)

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES

KNOWN AS

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the *water or calcerous* depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for *Men, Women, or Children.*

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pale in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Pallid Countenance,

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEKNESS

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

with Permit promoted. James T. Joslin to be Second Lieutenant, Feb. 4, 1864, vice C. A. Ahrens, promoted.

The following is a list of promotions in the Twentieth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry since Jan. 1, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. William C. Wooster to be Colonel of Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers, Feb. 27, 1864. First Lieut. Thomas B. Kirby to be Captain of United States Colored Troops, March 26. First Lieut. Ambrose E. Beardsley to be Captain, vice Burbank, resigned, March 16. Second Lieut. Alex. E. Mintie to be First Lieutenant, vice Beardsley, promoted, March 17. Second Lieut. Henry Lewis to be First Lieutenant, vice Upson, promoted, Feb. 13. First Sergt. Cecil A. Burleigh to be Second Lieutenant, vice Sherman, dismissed, Feb. 13. First Sergt. Andrew F. Barnas to be Second Lieutenant, vice Minsla, promoted. March 17. This regiment was raised in July and August, 1862, at New-Haven, Conn., by volunteers from Hartford and New-Haven Counties, and Capt. Samuel Ross, U. S. Infantry, detailed as its Colonel, by order of the War Department, S. O. 194, of 1862. on application of the Governor of Connecticut. It served with the Potomac Army until October last.

The following is a list of promotions in the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New-York Volunteers since January 1, 1864:

"Sergt.-Major CHAUNCEY E. METCALF, to be First Lieutenant and Adjotant, vice C. H. YOUNG, promoted to be Captain Company H.

Voting and Voters in Tennessee—A Good Union Omen—The Knoxville Convention—West Virginia's Example—Vive le Noir—Tennessee's Beloved Regiments—Story of a Female Fighter.

From Another Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, April 15, 1864.

The recent vote in Tennessee for county and district officials is an encouraging omen of the growing Union feeling that is steadily pervading the population. From 48,000 to 50,000 votes were cast, about one-third of the whole vote of the State just previous to the breaking out of the rebellion. The vote was wholly unconstrained. No military influence—as in Louisiana, so said, at least—pampered or directed the people's free expression. "The Governor's oath," as it is called—that is, the oath imposed upon the voter by the Military Governor, and which is supplemental of the oath involved in the Amnesty Proclamation—the taking of both oaths having been required as a qualification for voting—made the sum total of votes smaller than it would have been. The former contains a feature or two a little distasteful to certain Tennesseans, who would not like to have their loyalty disputed.

In addition to this, 27 regiments of Tennesseans, with an aggregate of not far from 23,000 soldiers, are in the Federal army, in the field, and did not vote. To these must still be added several hundreds of nine and twelve months' soldiers, on home duty mostly, two regiments being stationed at Memphis. Had these all voted on the recent occasion, as they no doubt would, strongly for the Union, the aggregate vote would have fallen very little, if any, short of half that cast by the State in peaceful times. If the fourteen or fifteen counties restrained from voting by the presence or proximity of LONGSTREET on the one hand, and of FORREST on the other, had voted as the others did, the vote cast would have been greater than half the State's ordinary popular vote. The fact is significant and the result carries its own commentary.

The Convention at Knoxville is still in session. The discussions have been animated, and, at times, exciting. The design to erect East Tennessee into a separate State, after the example of West Virginia, has earnest supporters. The project is strenuously opposed by the strongest names in the State, among them ANDY JOHNSON, MAYNARD and BROWNLOW. Those favoring the project may plead the example of West Virginia, but the circumstances controlling her separation are widely dissimilar from those existing here. If East Tennessee urges her physical position as freeing her from Slavery, and her wish to be cutloose from districts where Slavery has had its imperious seat and *may* retain it, to lord it, as in past years, over her hardy, long-suffering, liberty-loving sons. The answer is plain. Middle and West Tennessee are at this moment virtually as free from Slavery as East Tennessee herself. The "institution" is overthrown. It can never rise from its ruins. No hand is strong or bold enough to place one stone upon another of the foundation, which the plowshare of this war has utterly uptorned. The control, therefore, of the slave sections over the free has forever passed away. The State has been gradually assimileting and is now homogeneous in this point, and so it will continue. The recent vote of the people tells what the people mean and what they will have. The sceptre has passed forever from the late lords of the soil. A new dynasty has come in, that of human rights, of equal justice, of free-unbought, unclassed, popular intelligence. Of this Free State tree, expanding and flourishing with wonderful vigor and luxuriance, East Tennessee will be one of the comeliest and most fruit-bearing branches. It were folly to lop herself off at this juncture, retarding her own growth and marring the symmetry of the whole. She can hardly persist seriously in the attempt. If she does, the attempt will be sure to fail.

The number of colored regiments raised in this State for the service of the Union is seven up to the present time, with several others in process of filling up. The *profession* of a soldier is growing popular with the "cullud people" here, and, I may add, with the people not colored, or colored less deeply. The strong prejudice against the black soldier, exhibited widely at first here, is subsiding. It certainly *should*, for Sambo is developing every day soldierly qualities, causing scepticism to yield to faith, and contempt to respect. He is winning "golden opinions" from all sorts of man, and women too. He is obedient, teachable, self-respecting, manly. An arrest for insubordination or disorderly conduct is rare in one of their regiments. A colored regiment, the Seventeenth Tennessee, passed our quarters this morning on their way to Chattanooga, preceded by a band of blacks, playing a spirited air. It was a common remark by the many loungers on that for orderly neatness and completeness of equipment, for slastic movement and soldierly bearing, and for perfect accuracy of *step*, with ranks compacted and regular, a finer looking regiment had rarely been seen in Nashville. I visited a camp, consisting of three or four black regiments, the other day, on the outskirts of the city. All was well arranged and managed, scrupulously clean, creditable. The sable sentries paced their rounds, doing their duty respectfully but firmly. The usual routine of a buzzing camp went on, and nothing save the color of the skin might distinguish the camp in question from one where well-trained white troops were. A couple of bands were vigorously practicing on the other side of a hill near by, and I went over to look and listen. Another fallacy exploded—that big black lips could no more blow a fife than a "nigger" could fight or make a soldier. But the fifes under thick-lipped inspiration really gave out the true "ear-piercing" notes that SHAKESPEARE speaks of, while the drums rolled forth their "tan-ta-ra-ra melody," as some other poet not quite so great as SHAKESPEARE phrases it, and both in excellent time and tune. In a word, this negro soldier business is proving to be a grand success. A man must be blind as a mole not to see in this a wondrous Providential development—a power to aid in striking mortally the direst rebellion that ever defiled Heaven and earth—a lesson, to teach the nation what it seemed long unable to learn, that he who makes a good soldier is worthy to be thought and called a *man*!

Several instances of females enlisting as soldiers and performing service in the ranks, since the rebellion began, have been given in the public prints. There is one which I think worth reporting, the subject of the notice being now and for several weeks an inmate of the Officers' Hospital here, suffering from a wound she received after she was taken prisoner. The outline of her story, taken from the heroine's own lips, of the substantial accuracy of which I have no doubt, is as follows:

Her name is FRANCES E. HOOK, of Chicago. Being bereaved of parents, but possessed of warm patriotism, she felt drawn toward the service of the soldier, and contrived to enlist in the Ninetieth Illinois Volunteers, Col. O'MEARA, in August, 1862. A month or two after the regiment set out for Cairo and the Southwest, having been assigned to Gen. LOOMIS' brigade, Gen. W. F. SHERMAN'S corps. She performed a soldier's duties in her regiment, taking part with them in engagements at Jackson and Big Black in Mississippi, and being present at the siege and capture of Vicksburgh. At Florence, Ala., in October following, she was captured herself while foraging with a small party, and on attempting two or three days after to escape from her escort, who were preparing to cross the Tennessee River with several prisoners, she was fired at and struck in the calf of the leg. Though no more than a flesh wound, it was painful, and in this condition she was obliged to march several miles handcuffed and even *shackled*, as she avers, till the party reached a point on the river, whence a boat was taken to Rome, Ga., and the cars thence to Atlanta, the place of destination. Here she lay six or seven weeks in hospital, gangrene having set into her wound, and her chance of living seeming for a time very slight indeed. She was finally exchanged at Gravesville, near Dalton, on the 19th February, got to Chattanooga on the 20th, remained there in hospital a couple of weeks, thence came to Nashville the beginning of March, assigned to her present quarters by the General in command, and will remain till her wound—a serious one now—is healed, her pay and bounty are received, when she will be mustered out of the service.

Such is the story of the soldier FRANCES E. HOOK, of the Ninetieth Illinois Volunteers, corroborated by parties well acquainted with several of the circumstances related. When it is added that she is but seventeen years old, the experiences will not be deemed less marvelous. Whether it was love of adventure, or love of country, or some less worthy motive, that led her to don her soldier's uniform, she belongs clearly to the class of heroines thought worthy to wear wreaths. Certainly her two years' soldier's life has enough of romance and incident about it to furnish all the *material* needed for a first-rate popular tale, such as fair and facile fingers are wont now-a-days to weave. C. V. S.

The Soldiers' Home at Nashville, Tennessee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I herewith send you a report of the business of the Soldiers' Home in this City for March, as it may be of interest to many of your readers in the States from which the soldiers came. Our house is small, and well filled every night. Most of the men who come in one day leave the next, and the night trains never fail to supply the places of those who have left in the afternoon trains. Warm meals of the most nourishing food are furnished to all on arrival without charge. The sick are taken care of, and forwarded to their homes or sent to hospitals as may seem best. Information is given and aid rendered to all who have their discharge papers. When requested, we collect their pay, and send them on their way by the first train leaving for the North. Transportation is procured for all traveling soldiers who have proper papers, and those who have not are sent to headquarters to procure them. We endeavor, in short, to make the Home a true resting-place for the traveling soldier, and are richly repaid every day by the grateful acknowledgments of our brave defenders.

SOLDIERS' HOME, NASHVILLE, Tenn.
Dr. J. S. Newberry, Secretary Western District United States Sanitary Commission:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the month of March, 1864:

Number of discharged soldiers admitted	126
Number of furloughed soldiers admitted	4,121
From the following States: Ohio, 1,041; Indiana, 502; Illinois, 404; Michigan, 279; United States Army, 259; Kentucky, 145; Tennessee, 56; Wisconsin, 166; New-York, 274; Iowa, 195; Massachusetts, 71; Missouri, 107; Connecticut, 5; Pennsylvania, 129; New-Jersey, 17; Delaware, 1; Minnesota, 46; Alabama, 7; Rhoda Island, 1; New-Hampshire, 7; Maryland, 1; Kansas, 3; Maine, 1; Mississippi, 2.	
Number of meals furnished	11,732
Number of lodgings furnished	4,236
Number for whom transportation has been procured	3,742
I have drawn pay for	108
Amount of money drawn and paid over	$20,225 22

Respectfully yours,
ISAAC BRAYTON, Superintendent.

FROM LOOKOUT VALLEY.

A Reconnoissance—No Enemy to be Found—The Reorganization of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps—Loyalty and Treason in East Tennessee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOOKOUT VALLEY, Saturday, April 9, 1864.

Our late reconnoissance over—in which less than a thousand marched twenty miles into Georgia, beyond Trenton, without finding a foe—all things remain as they were, and rest restores our weariness. So it is in the vicissitudes of the soldier's life. Red battle follows close upon the steps of the ball, or the charge sweeps the place of yesterday's review, or the march breaks up the association of the canton ment. Three days in the saddle, every minute on the alert

Through forests dense as they were made,
Where every turn might prove an ambuscade,

are quickly exchanged for the routine of duty, the cheerful mess, and the consciousness of security and power which numbers give. But these very changes feed the enthusiasm, and go far to make up the *esprit* of an army, and teach that tacit obedience, which alone can form the subordinate or fit for command. Taught in such a school, the two old corps will gracefully coalesce under the heroic HOOKER, and merge their old glories in the future and the new, under whatever name or number.

A raid of bushwacking cavalry is once in a while heard of, but just here they keep their distence. Several days since the advent of rebels into the Valley rather surprised us, but it turned out that they were only a reckless company, who had gone clear around our right flank and came up as far as the base of Lookout. Perhaps they came to take a last look at the adamantine brow of the mountain down which they were driven amid the thunder and lightning of the 25th of November. Now that the angry cloud has passed away, our reconnoitring party failed in finding any enamy, and only heard of a few squads prowling about for forage.

Several thousand men are at work upon the nearly completed railroad the Government is building to connect Nashville with the Tennessee at Reynoldsville. When it is done supplies will be secure and speedy, and a raid upon the railroad between Nashville and Louisville will not cut us off the North.

The rebels are turning torpadoes to a new use. Yesterday one was placed on the Knoxville road and the track blown up, but no loss of life accrued.

This section is thoroughly aroused by the near approach of the convention. Col. TRUMBULL, a loyalist who has fought treason in the State and out of it, and a delegate to Knoxville, of late publicly declared that any honest man who is tender about the negro, if he shouldar his musket for three months to put down a rebellion all about this same negro, will, long before the end, cry aloud for emancipation, immediate, entire and eternal, and beseech the Government to remove them to a Territory and treat them in the manner of an Indian tribe. When such men so talk we may confidently look for the appearing of a Free State hereafter.

The loyalty of East Tennessee has become a household word, and every day adds facts that show it worthy so to be, and unsurpassable, North or South, for holiness of purpose, endurance and self-sacrifice. A statement, on the highest authority, has been made that, in proportion, East Tennessee has twice as many of her gallant sons in the Federal army as any State; and that to the number of 25,000 they have left their homes, broken through the rebel lines, crossed the rugged range of the Cumberland Mountains, and rallied around the flag of their fathers, as unconditional Union soldiers. And who can tell beside of the homeless wives and shattered hearthstones and the bleaching bones on her soil of those who chose to perish in their truth rather than win by their treachery.

The people of the sovereign State of Tennessee do not seem disposed to let the men who have betrayed her go scot free under the Amnesty Proclamation. Those who have forced them to dwell in caves and wander in wilds, they do not choose to pardon. Those who have burned and plundered and robbed, they do choose to punish. And the thousands who went over, dreading the responsibility of loyalty, they want read and known of by all men in the next generation. Grand Juries are already considering their duty. And in Davidson County the Judge charged thus: "The President's pardon extends to all so far as the United States extends, but not to any as regards treason against the State of Tennessee."

But all these things are for statesmen to manage. Doubtless our reorganization will be completed before my next, which, mayhap, will treat more of war than policy. HAWKSTAFF.

The Fourth Army Corps—Gen. Granger's Farewell.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
LONDON, Tenn., April 10, 1864.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE FOURTH CORPS:—Paragraph II, General Orders No. 5, dated Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, April 5, 1864, relieves me from command of the Fourth Army Corps, and from duty with the Army of the Cumberland.

By this order all official connection between you and myself has been broken; but not so those ties of affection born out of the glorious services of the past. As a corps you have been organized but six months, in which time you have done deeds of arms that will shine on the brightest pages of the history of the war. You have won an undying fame. Lookout Mountain and the heights of Mission Ridge are imperishable monuments to your great achievements!

Your soldierly fortitude, displayed under the most trying circumstances with limited food and clothing, during a laborious Winter campaign—passed in march and open bivouac—has been praiseworthy as your conduct on fields of battle.

Continue under my successor, Major-Gen. HOWARD, to exhibit the same zeal in the service of your country—the same soldierly virtues of subordination and courage that you have so signally shown under my command. He is a true soldier, a distinguished officer, and I command him to you. The honor of the corps is in your hands!

Soldiers, farewell! The memory of our common service in the past will ever remain fresh and green, cherished by me through all the vicissitudes of life. Again, farewell! GORDON GRANGER,
Major-General U. S. V.

GEN. HOWARD ASSUMES COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
LOUDON, Tenn., April 10, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 6. In accordance with General Order No. 5, Par. II., Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, I hereby assume command of the Fourth Army Corps, relieving Major-Gen. GORDON GRANGER.

The distinguished honor of taking command of this corps, unexpected as it is, carries with it a feeling of grave responsibility.

From the past noble record, under the able and respected Commander whom I succeed, I anticipate the heartiest cooperation, and great success, the legitimate fruit of united efforts.

My staff will hereafter be announced. Headquarters will move to-morrow to Cleveland.

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.

Important Correspondence.

From the Nashville Union, April 15.

We were mistaken in announcing that Col. HUGHES had surrendered to Col. STOKES on the 23d ult. The following correspondence has since passed between the parties:

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES,
LIVINGSTON, Tenn., March 30, 1864.

Col. Stokes, Commanding at Sparta:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 29th inst. is just received, 4 o'clock P. M., and gives me but little time to consult even myself, much less my officers and men. I have seen but few of them in the last week. I also wish to see and consult Maj. BLEDSOE. He and his command have been under my command. And, Colonel, I must insist on your letting me have ample time to see these men. I will be able to give you satisfaction by Saturday or Sunday, and will be sure to give you a positive answer. I think it would be ungenerous and unfair in me to decide so important a matter as this for those men; for the reason that there are a quantity of officers for the number of men; say, five (5) Captains and the same number of Lieutenants. And, Colonel, I will pledge myself that I will allow none of my men to make any hostile movements until I give you full satisfaction; and, in fact, it is not my intention to do further soldiering in these parts, &c. Colonel, I would have come myself but for ill health. I have sore eyes and am quite poorly to-day. I deem it proper in me to say to you, that there are a quantity of men in the country claiming to belong to my command that do not, and most of them are engaged in robbing and stealing, and one Capt. BILBERRY has absented himself from my command, and is not under my command, nor will I be responsible for his conduct. He is now off, as I am informed, on an expedition of some kind. Colonel, will you be so kind as to indulge me for the time asked for, and let me know by the bearer of this?

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your enemy,
JOHN M. HUGHES.
Colonel Fifth Tenn. Reg., C. S. A.

P. S.—Colonel, I prefer bringing all my command at once. I think that would be best.

REPLY OF COL. STOKES.

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. FORCES,
SPARTA, Tenn., April 1, 1864.

John M. Hughes, Colonel Twenty-fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, C. S. A.:

SIR: Yours of the 30th ult., has just been handed me by Mr. HARP, in which you ask for time to decide what you will do. This, I must confess, somewhat surprises me, as I understood from your first note that all you wanted was to know whether you and your command would be allowed to take the oath or be paroled. I stated to you in reply, that you and your men would be required to take the oath, or be sent round for exchange, meaning thereby, that all, or a part could take the oath, and the remainder be sent round for exchange. You inform me that you would have come to see me but for the reason of ill health. In order that this matter may be speedily adjusted, I send Lieut.-Col. CORBIN and Maj. CLIFT, with an escort, to deliver this communication, and to hear whatever you may have to propose. Time is precious and forage is scarce. I, therefore, demand an immediate answer, or all corrrespondence will cease, and hostilities again be renewed.

WM. B. STOKES.
Col. Fifth Tenn. Cav. Com'g.

We learn that Col. STOKES is doing excellent work, and will have the last guerrilla a prisoner or a corpse.

THE FIGHT AT PAINTSVILLE, KY.

The Rebels Repulsed with Loss.

From the Louisville Democrat, April 16.

In the *Democrat* of yesterday morning we made brief mention of an attack being made upon the camp of Col. GALLUP, at Paintsville, Johnson County, Ky. Since then we have learned the following additional particulars: The attack was made about 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning by over 1,000 rebel infantry, who were supposed to have been under command of Geo. JONES, who was reported to be in Owsley County a few days since. Our forces numbered about 700 man, all told. The rebels made a desperate charge upon our works, which charge was met by our gallant boys with determination; but the rebel force being too strong, our brave little band fell slowly back until they reached an advantageous place. The rebels were in great glee over their supposed triumph, and made another desperate effort to repulse Col. GALLUP and his men. This second charge was met by the Federal troops, and, after a sharp fight of short duration, the rebels were driven from the field, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands.

A dispatch received at headquarters in this city yesterday states that the rebels are in full retreat for Pound Gap, closely pursued by our forces. A number of prisoners have been captured and brought in. The dispatch does not give the losses, but they were no doubt heavy on the rebel side. Col. TRUE, who was at Mount Sterling with a force, has been ordered forward, and is pushing rapidly to Pound Gap to intercept them. Our men are well supplied with ammunition and rations, and no fears are entertained of any rebel raid into the eastern portion of the State. The rout of the rebels is said to be most complete, and their forces cannot be rallied, at least in this State. Our troops in the eastern portion are not only prepared but anxious to meet any rebel force that may venture in the State, and are fully prepared to defeat, if not capture, all of them.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Cotton and Tobacco in Paraguay—The Rebellion in Uruguay—The American Canal Asking Protection for our Citizens—Silver Mining—A New Wheat—Sarmiento, the new Augustine Minister to the United States—Who is he?—Cotton Gins for Paraguay just received from the United States—An Indian Chief asking for the Gospel—Wool, Lumber, Wheat, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Saturday, Feb. 27, 1864.

To begin with the Republic of the interior, Paraguay, there are some signs of progress. Less than a third of the country is under cultivation, but there are large quantities of tobacco grown, and the first sales of ginned cotton have just occurred. There is no market for cotton here except for a Manchester company, which gives about 36 cents per pound. For many years—half a century at least—Paraguay has grown and manufactured most of the cotton used in the country.

URUGUAY.

Gen. FLORES has been in sight of the capital with all his forces, but was as much afraid to attack as the the defenders were of the result, and he has retired. The term of office of President BERRO having expired, Señor AGUIRRE has been elected President. It is not likely that any change of policy will occur. There is such a state of hostility between Urnguay and the Confederation that, though the capitals are only on the opposite sides of the river, all intercourse by steamer is suspended. The taking of the city by assault was deemed so certain last week that the United States Consul sent here for the United States steamer *Mohican* to go down to afford protection to our citizens.

THE INTERIOR.

The San Juan mines are still producing largely. So remote are they that their silver has, for safety, to be sent to market via Chili. This carries the precious metals directly out of the Confederation, and the resultant coinage is Chilian.

A Chilian gentleman, Señor DON FRANCISCO OVALLE, has produced a new species of wheat, which he calls *Triticum Ovallei*, and for which he claims great merits. It resists drought, produces richly, has light, strong straw, bearing a large white and very hard berry. It is supposed that it will be found to be better adapted to American soil than any other kind.

Señor DON DOMINGO F. SARMIENTO, Governor of San Juan, has accepted the appointment of Minister to the United States. A son of President MITRE is to be his Secretary. Gov. SARMIENTO is a great admirer of the Government and policy of the United States. He is distinguished as the great educator of the country. The cause of public schools have done more to him than to any other man in the Republic.

Since writing you the accounts of disaster from the drought, rains have fallen, and the flocks are beginning to return from the frontier. Never again will the land be so heavily stocked, and this will rapidly extend the line of the frontier.

BUENOS AYRES.

The recent elections passed off quietly. They tested the strength of the Federal Government, as the issue was direct between the Confederation and the Province. The States-Rights party and doctrines came out second best.

The American clergyman here, Rev. Mr. GOODFELLOW, has entirely recovered his health, and is now assisted in his extending work by Rev. Mr. CAETER, just arrived from New-York. Last Sunday evening an Indian cacique, named PEDRON, attended the services in the American church, and at the close, addressed the people in Spanish, which all present could understand, asking the people to send to his people a missionary. He spoke calmly and clearly, urging them to consider the destitution of the Araucanian tribes, without schools and without bibles or churches, and declared that he would not go home without a missionary. He preferred the Protestant forms, but if Protestants would not go, he would apply to the Roman Catholic authorities. It was a novel thing for a pagan to stand up in a Christian assembly, asking for teachers in religion, and still more strange if he should ask in vain.

The traffic on the Northern Railroad has increased so rapidly that the tramway portion is about to give way to steam cars. The immense travel upon this road is beyond all expectation.

At present there are large numbers of vessels here seeking freight. The wool has chiefly gone. Last week there left this port seven vessels, taking 2,166 bales of wool, 12,000 hides, 23,000 horns, 200 pipes of tallow and 20,000 bones.

Lumber is so abundant that it has not been cheaper than now for the last twenty years. Flour is going up to price on account of the drought. In a week 17,000 bides have been sold for shipment to New-York at 42 rials. Since Nov. 1, to the present four months, there had been slaughtered 180,000 cattle.

The *Candace* has just made one of the shortest passages on record, from New-York in thirty-six days. She brings nine cotton gins for President LOPEZ, of Paraguay.

The English are making a movement to establish penal settlements on the Falkland Islands. If this is done, as the Patagonia Missionary Society has its headquarters on one of those islands, it will be sending the subject to the missionary—rather reversing the old process.

The United States Minister kept the 22d of February as a close holiday, closing his office.

Mr. PORTER C. BLISS, late Indian Agent here, and a native of New-York, is associated as editor of the *Revue Platte Magazine*, a popular monthly of this city.

OBSERVER.

Taxation in England.

As apropos to the present discussion on the subject among our own people just now, we give below some facts showing the system and scale of taxation in England, and its results, according to the most recent statements which we have at hand. We have followed the figures given in the *British Almanac* for 1864, and in using them we reduce the English currency, for the convenience of our readers, at the rate of $5 to the pound sterling, omitting fractions of millions.

The revenue of the United Kingdom in 1862 was about $355,000,000, and was derived as follows:

Customs	$120,000,000
Excise	90,000,000
Stamps	45,000,000
Lands and Assessed Taxes	15,000,000
Property Tax	55,000,000
Post-office	15,000,000
Other Receipts	15,000,000
Total	$355,000,000

Of the receipts from customs ninety per cent. are obtained from six articles, viz.: coffee, spirits, sugar, tea, tobacco and wines, as will appear from the following statement:

Coffee, duty 6c. ℔ lb	$2,000,000
Spirits, duty $2 50 ℔ gallon	13,000,000
Sugar, duty 3c. ℔ lb	33,000,000
Tea, duty 25c. ℔ lb	28,000,000
Tobacco, duty 75c. ℔ lb	28,000,000
Wines, duty 50c. ℔ gallon	5,000,000
Six articles	$109,000,000
All other articles	11,000,000
Total	$120,000,000

Nearly as large a proportion of the revenue from excise is supplied by three articles, viz.: spirits, malt and hops, as follows:

Spirits, $2 50 ℔ gallon	$50,000,000
Malt and hops	30,000,000
All other articles	10,000,000
Total	$90,000,000

Four-fifths of the stamp duties are obtained from probate-stamps, deeds and fire insurance:

Deeds	$9,000,000
Probate	18,000,000
Fire Insurance	9,000,000
Three classes	36,000,000
All other stamps	9,000,000
Total	$45,000,000

Of the Land and Assessed Taxes, houses, servants, horses and carriages, supply about eight-tenths, the dog-tax one-tenth, and other taxes one-tenth, as follows:

Land Tax	$6,000,000
Servants	500,000
Horses and Carriages	5,000,000
Dog and other taxes	3,500,000
Total	$15,000,000

Of the Property Tax nearly one-half is laid on incomes, and the rest on lands, mines, quarries, &c., viz.:

Income Tax	$25,000,000
Lands, &c.	30,000,000
Total	$55,000,000

Except eighteen millions of revenue from the Post-office, the remainder of the receipts of the British Exchequer are from many small sources, which need not be specified. The amount raised from these does not invalidate the position that in Great Britain, where taxation has been reduced to a science, it is found to be easier and better in raising a large revenue to raise it by heavy duties on a limited number of articles, rather than to seek to distribute the burden over a great number of subjects of taxation. That in either way the payment is at last made by the consumer, we need not take the trouble to show.

The bank circulation of the United Kingdom amounts to nearly 180 millions of dollars, and is thus divided:

Bk. of England	$105,000,000	Scotland	$20,000,000
Private Banks	15,000,000	Ireland	25,000,000
oint Stock Bks.	11,000,000		
Total			$179,000,000

These accounts show some remarkable facts.

1. That of the whole revenue of $355,000,000—
Spirits contribute $63,000,000, or 17½ per cent.
Beer contributes $30,000,000, or 8½ per cent.
Tea and Coffee contribute $30,000,000, or 8½ per cent.
Tobacco contributes $28,000,000, or 8 per cent.
Sugar contributes $33,000,000, or 9 per cent.
Wine contributes $5,000,000, or 1½ per cent.
Stamps contribute $45,000,000, or 12½ per cent.
Income and Property contribute $55,000,000, or 15½ per cent.
Land Tax contributes $6,000,000, or 1½ per cent.
Excise, besides Spirits, contribute $10,000,000, or 2½ per cent.
Post-office contributes $18,000,000, or 5 per cent.
Assessed Taxes contribute $9,000,000, or 2½ per cent.
Sundries contribute $23,000,000, or 6½ per cent.

2. The whole amount of revenue is double the amount of circulation, thus disposing of an alleged necessity for a great expansion of currency in order to collect high taxes.—*Boston Advertiser.*

WHAT MASSACHUSETTS HAS DONE FOR THE WAR—THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.—The report of Adjt.-Gen. SCHOULER for the year 1863 has been printed, and makes a volume of upward of one thousand pages, and is a monument of industry and painstaking detail. It gives a detailed history of military affairs in this State, and of the regiments which are or have been in the field. The number of commissions issued during the year to officers in the three-years' regiments was 1,638, and to officers in the militia, 127. Ten thousand certificates for State aid have been issued. The work of making an alphabetical index of the soldiers' names in the official rolls will be completed this year. The amount of bounties paid up to Jan. 1, 1864, under the Act of Nov. 15, 1863, was $584,282.

Under the Acts of 1863, establishing a militia force in the State, 13 companies of infantry, 3 of artillery and 1 of cavalry have been raised and organized.

The number of persons enrolled for the draft which took place in June and July last was 107,386 in the first and 56,792 in the second class. The whole number drafted was 32,079; of these 6,690 were held to serve, but only 743 joined the service, 2,325 procured substitutes, 22,343 were exempted, 3,044 failed to report, 3,623 paid commutations, which amounted to $1,085,000. The enrollment made by the United States officers exceeded that made by the Assessors of the various cities and towns 809.

The number of three years men who have gone from this State from the beginning of the war to Jan. 1, 1864, including drafted men and substitutes, is 69,893. The number of nine months' men furnished was 17,744; of three months' men, 3,742. On the 1st January Massachusetts had in the service 36 regiments of infantry, 3 of cavalry, 2 of heavy artillery, 1 battalion of heavy artillery, 2 unattached companies of the same, 12 batteries of light artillery, and 2 companies of sharpshooters.

The report has evidently been prepared with great care, and contains a large amount of interesting and valuable information relative to the part Massachusetts has taken in the war.—*Boston Journal, April 18.*

HENRY CLAY'S REMAINS.—After an interment of twelve years, the remains of Mr. CLAY were removed last week upon the death of his wife, and placed side by side with hers beneath the beautiful monument erected to his memory in the Lexington Cemetery. Connected with this event, the *Observer* says, the wreath of *immortelles* placed upon his coffin by his friend, the gifted poetess, Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, prior to the removal of the body from Washington, was found to be in an almost perfect state of preservation, being but little faded, while a gold ring, bearing the initials "J. W." which rested near the wreath, was as bright as though just from a jeweler's store.—*Cincinnati Times, April 16.*

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, April 18, 1864,
10 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, and Alderman Hardy.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President declared the board stood adjourned without day.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, April 18, 1864,
2 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esquire, President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—21.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of the Nursery and Child's Hospital for a donation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

By the President—

Petition of Patrick Sullivan, for permission to use an air-gun and weighing-chair in "City Hall Park."

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Brophy—

Petition of Fulton Engine Company number Twenty-one, to be reimbursed for expenses incurred since they have been waiting for a new house.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Patrick Carriher, number five hundred and seventy-six Grand-street, corner of Goerck-street, to erect an awning in front of his premises, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Conocil.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resignation of Wm. Smith as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

In connection therewith the President offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Daniel Pomeroy be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of William Smith, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have the truck of Hook and Ladder Company number Fourteen rebuilt, at an expense not to exceed ($250) two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Monroe-street, between Jackson and Scammel streets, to connect with the sewer in Jackson-street; noder the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Patrick Sharkey to keep a vegtable stand in front of number one hundred and sixty-four West-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place two gas lamps in front of the Public School now in course of erection in Vandewater-street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Mr. Jackson to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises number one hundred and twenty-two East Thirty-ninth-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Manager of the Bond-street Homeopathic Dispensary for the sum of five hundred dollars, on the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to continue such semi-annual payment until the further order of the Common Council, the said payments to be charged to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. G. & D. S. Bruen, for the sum of sixty-three dollars, the same being to refund them amount of tax paid in error, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged in Eighteth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That First-avenue, between Sixty-first-street and Eighty-sixth-street, be curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for casting a ten thousand pound fire-alarm bell for the tower in Thirty-third-street, without delay.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sister Helena, of the Industrial School, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, for Forty-second-street, New-York City, for the sum of two thousand dollars, and that sum is hereby directed to be taken from the amount appropriated for Charities and Doestions.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby authorized and directed to place a fire hydrant on the northwest corner of Broome and Tompkins-street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the sewer in Lexington-avenue be continued from its present termination, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-nioth-streets, to the sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, said sewar to be constructed under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Jaques—

Resolved, That the pavement in West Twenty-second-street, from the Tenth-avenue to the North River, be repaired, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Wooster—

Resolved, That Second-avenue be paved with trap-block pavement, from Houston-street to Twenty-third-street, on each side of the railroad tracks, under the direction and supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half of the expense thereof to be borne by the City, and the remaining half to be paid by the owners of

referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.
Which was lost.
The resolution was then laid over.
Councilman Hagerty called up General Order number one hundred and ninety-eight, being a report of Joint Committee on National Affairs, with resolution, to pay bills of expenses incurred in receiving returned regiments, as follows:
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following-named persons, for the same set opposite their names, for services rendered on the occasion of the reception of the Sixty-second Regiment and First New-York Engineers, March twenty-two and twenty-three:
(To Board of Aldermen, resolution adopted.)
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—22.
Councilman Cook called up General Order number one hundred and seventy-eight, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen; that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Roome for the sum of four hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents, in full for bill of refreshments and trimming room, &c., furnished for the funeral of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account.
Councilman Keenan moved that said resolution be recommitted to the Committee on National Affairs.
Which was carried.
(The President here resumed the chair.)

MOTIONS.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that when the board adjourn, it do so to meet on Monday, 25th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Councilman Brandon moved to strike out the hour of 2, and insert in lieu thereof the hour of 4.
Which was lost.
The original motion was then adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Councilman Brice called up
General Order number one hundred and twenty-five, being a petition of the Twelfth Regiment New-York State National Guard, for a stand of colors, with resolution that the Committee on National affairs be authorized and directed to procure for and present to the Twelfth Regiment National Guard State of New-York, a stand of colors, to replace those worn out by this gallant New-York City Regiment, while in the service of the United States.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—23.
Councilman Russell called up General Order number one hundred and seventy, being a report of Committee on Sewers in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Eighty-second-street, commencing two hundred and twenty-five feet west of First-avenue, to and through First-avenue, to connect with the sewer in Seventy-ninth-street, and the annexed ordinance therefor adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald—22.
Councilman Houghtalin moved that the board do now adjourn.
Which was carried.
Whereupon the President declared that the board stood adjourned until Monday, twenty-fifth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

THE ANTHRACITE
GAS LIGHTING AND HEATING
COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

WM. H. APPLETON, President.
WM. H. APPLETON, O. D. F. GRANT, ABRAHAM M. COZZENS, Trustees.

Capital, $3,000,000; Shares, $100 each.

Books of subscription for 20,000 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at our office on SATURDAY, April 16.
The Common Council has granted to the company the right to lay pipes and mains throughout the entire City of New-York.
Ten per cent. payable on subscription; the balance in installments as the work progresses.

JEROME, RIGGS & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

BLACK HAWK
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

MINES—BOBTAIL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.

CAPITAL 50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
F. H. JUDD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY HYATT, New-York.
GEO. BLISS, Jr., New-York.
O. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWETT, Washington.
CARLOS PIERCE, Boston.
President—F. H. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MYLO LEE.
OFFICE NO. 25 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Mariposa Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of deciding upon the increase, and increasing the amount of the capital stock of the said Company, by an addition of twenty thousand shares to the one hundred thousand shares already issued, making, with such increase, a total capital of one hundred and twenty thousand shares, at the par value of one hundred dollars a share, amounting, altogether, to twelve millions of dollars, in order that the floating debt of the company may be paid, and the mining and other resources of its estate may be more completely and expeditiously developed.
By order of the Board of Trustees,

JAMES HOY,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
Majority of the Trustees.

New-York, April 11, 1864.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
(Late with Fisk & Hatch,)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street,
Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.
Quartermasters' Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.
Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.
Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent Bonds of 1881.
Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.

ARTHUR ROBINSON. I. G. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:

New York:	Boston:
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers.	Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the RevareBank
Bank of the Commonwealth	Brewster, Sweet, & Co.,
Philadelphia:	Bankers.
Jay Cooke, & Co., Bankers.	
E. S. Whelen & Co., Bankers.	
Washington:	
Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.	
J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.	

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

U. S. "10-40" LOAN.
Subscriptions received
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—All of the property of this company is advertised to be sold May 5, 1864. The undersigned have been appointed a committee to purchase at said sale, for the use and benefit of those only who assign and surrender their stock and bonds to them previous to May 1, 1864, and who make the required monthly payments. Bond and stockholders who desire us to act for them should call at once at our office, Nos. 75 and 77 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 6.

JOHN LOWREY.
SAMUEL MARSH.
BREESE J. STEVENS.
N. A. COWDREY.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 State-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT LOAN.
UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on bonds not over $100 annually and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.
Subscribers will receive either registered or coupon bonds, as they may prefer.
Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hundred dollars, ($100,) five hundred dollars, ($500,) one thousand dollars, ($1,000,) five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) and coupon bonds of the denominations of fifty dollars, ($50,) one hundred dollars, ($100,) five hundred dollars, ($500,) and one thousand dollars, ($1,000.)
Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their bonds draw interest from March 1 or September 1, as the case may be, by paying the accrued interest in coin, (or United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.
Upon the receipt of subscriptions, I will issue my certificate of deposit therefor in duplicate, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, with a letter stating the kind, (registered or coupon,) and the denominations of bonds required.
Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.
A commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to those subscribing for others or resale. The delivery of these bonds have commenced, and will be continued promptly.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the Hartford Mining Company, of Michigan, will be held at their business office, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing said company.

GAYLORD CHURCH, } Corporators.
WM. A. RICHMOND }

NEW-YORK, April 5, 1864.

MINING STOCKS,
as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD COMPANY
(140 miles long)
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FOR $1,000,000.
FOR SALE BY MARIE & KANZ, NO. 27 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The undersigned now offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad Company, (Ezra P. Prentice, President,) redeemable in New-York July 1, 1888, and convertible into stock at par within ten years.
The Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1 in New-York City. They are executed to Daniel Drew and Alfred Van Santvoord, Trustees, and secured by a mortgage which "covers the whole of the said road, including the right of way, necessary real estate, superstructure, franchises and appurtenances belonging or to belong to the company," and is the first and a preferred lien thereon, except that one other mortgage, directed by special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York to be executed to the City of Albany, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of $1,000,000 of bonds, to be issued by the said city as a loan in aid of the said road, which two mortgages are by the terms of the said act entitled to an equality of lien."
The length of road is 140 miles, entirely within the State of New-York, extending from the City of Albany to Binghamton on the Erie Railway, through a rich and productive region, forming valuable connections with other railroads at its two termini, and opening another avenue from the coal regions.
The first division of thirty-five miles from Albany to Schoharie has recently been opened for business; that portion from Schoharie to Oneonta, Otsego County, forty-five miles, has been let, and is now in progress; the balance is nearly ready for letting, and proposals are now advertised for grading and bridging fifty miles beyond Oneonta.
The cost of the first division, including rolling stock, is about $1,000,000, in addition to which $300,000 have been expended on the balance of the line; total expended to Jan. 1, 1864, $1,345,496.
The means of the company to complete the road, including what is already expended, are $2,000,000, individual and town subscriptions to the stock, of which $1,140,000 have been already paid in: $1,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds; $1,000,000 Albany City Loan, and $500,000 appropriated by the State of New-York, and payable one-half when the road is completed to Cobbleskill, forty miles; the balance when completed eighty miles—to Oneonta; total, $4,500,000. Estimated cost of the road when completed, $4,500,000, or about $32,000 per mile. The joint mortgages to secure the bonds issued by the company, and the bonds to be issued by the City of Albany, together $2,000,000, constitute a total lien of $14,300 per mile.

MARIE & KANZ.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank will receive subscriptions on account of
UNITED STATES BONDS,
authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at 5 per cent. a year, payable on boods not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.
Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes or the notes of National Banks, adding 50 per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March, until the day of subscription and payment; or subscriptions can be made, bearing interest from the date of deposit, without the payment of interest from the 1st of March, and premium thereon.
The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this bank.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital.....$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the
NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,
issued under an act supplemeotary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.
THIS LOAN IS
redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, April 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND ON STOCK.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of (2½) TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, for the quarter ending 31st March last, and out of the net earnings of said quarter, payable (free of Government tax) on and after the 16th day of May proximo, at the general office of the company, in the City of Pittsburgh, to the stockholders whose stock stands on the books there, at the agency of the company, (Winslow, Lanier & Co.,) No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, to the stockholders whose stock stands upon the books there.
The transfer books of the company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 2d day of May, and remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 17th day of May thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY, held the 28th ultimo, the following persons were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz.:

W. P. Palmer,	Sidney Mason,	John Steward,
Rufus L. Lord,	Peter Cooper,	W. W. DeForest,
Thos. Barron,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jas. B. Johnson,
Richard Tighe,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Henry Balis,
Henry Elsworth,	James Colles,	Rich. Mortimer,
Aug. H. Ward,	L. S. Suares,	R. H. Browne,
E. D. Morgan.	John Caswell.	Ed. J. Woolsey.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. P. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

OFFICE OF WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
No. 49 WALL-ST.

WE ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE SUBscriptions for the
UNITED STATES 10-40 LOAN AT PAR.
The usual one-eighth allowed to bankers and brokers.
Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held, at the banking house, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer book will remain closed from the 23d day of April until the morning of May 3.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—BRIGGS AND GREGORY LODES.

GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

CAPITAL 10,000 SHARES, $100 each.

TRUSTEES.
J. SMITH BRIGGS, Colorado.
GEO. M. PULLMAN, Chicago.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
HENRY COGGILL, New-York.
C. C. ALGER, Hudson, N. Y.
WM. G. ANGELL, Providence, R. I.
R. CORNELL WHITE, New-York.
President—J. SMITH BRIGGS.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—J. S. WOODWARD.
Mining Superint't—CHAS. H. BRIGGS.

Office No. 25 CLIFF-ST., New-York.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.
BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.
Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES collected or purchased.

VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

U. S. 5 PER CENT.
10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand for immediate delivery, an assortment of bonds of this new loan.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

JERSEY CITY BONDS,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
COUPONS PAYABLE 1ST OF OCTOBER AND APRIL, IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS. A liberal commission will be allowed parties subscribing at this Bank.

D. L. ROSS, President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cor. Greenwich and Fulton-sts.,
NEW YORK, April 13, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, held on Tuesday, 12th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz:

Leonard Kirby,	Thos. C. Goetchius,	Geo. W. Elder,
D. R. Martin,	J. H. Hnddleston,	Jas. O. Gulick,
W. B. Skidmore,	Samuel Hanna,	Thomas Reed,
John Castree,	John Keyser,	O. W. Bird,
A. Rutherford,	Moses W. Fish,	Daniel L. Ross,
Geo. W. Savage,	Joseph Colwell,	G. G. Yvelin,
Henry Elsworth,	John Hustace,	W. W. Price,
Thomas Paton,	Joel B. Hnoter,	S. T. Knapp,
C. H. Leuter,	Aaron Claflin,	Wm. W. Bruce,
Rutsen Suckley,	Effingham Cock,	Geo. Ordyke,
Wilson G. Hunt,	C. H. Ludington,	W. F. Haremeyer,
W. A. Fowler,	Ezra Wheeler,	Harvey Weed,
Daniel Drew,	Fred. Lacey,	Nath. Smith,
David Wagstaff,	T. A. Jacobus,	John Romer,
J. M. Benedict,	Thos. T. Buckley,	B. Throckmorton,
L. M. Luther,	M. B. Carpenter,	E. R. Livermore,
John J. Morris,	Robt. McLaughlin,	

and the following gentlemen, viz:
Chas. E. Crehan, Francis Jeokins, Hector Armstrong, were elected Inspectors for the next election, and at a subsequent meeting Leonard Kirby, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secrstary,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.
Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.
The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.
By order of the Board of Directors.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.
CLEVELAND, March 28, 1864.

10-40
SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker, No. 139 Broadway.
The usual commission of ½ allowed to banks and bankers.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FOR WOUNDS.—The $100 Bounty is now paid. Apply with discharge. Communications by mail promptly answered and blanks sent.

SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN INVESTMENT IS offered for ten thousand to one hundred thousand dollars, in amounts as desired, at seven per cent., upon valuable improved real estate in the State of New-York and undoubted personal security. Principal and semi-annual interest payable in the City of New-York.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st.

INSURANCE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—PERSONS contemplating insuring their lives, or interested in life insurance, would do well to communicate with the undersigned, and obtain information of importance to them. Address, A. ANDREWS, Box No. 6,593 Post-office, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

AMENIA LEAD COMPANY,
OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

OFFICE NO. 77 CEDAR-ST.

100,000 Shares—Nominal par $5 each.
ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE PROPERTY AND WORKING CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY.

Subscriptions for a limited number of shares, at $2 per share, not subject to any assessment, and free from personal liability, will be received at the office of the company, where full information will be given.

TRUSTEES.
JEREMIAH LODER,
G. FURMAN,
C. H. APPLEGATE,
L. B. LODER,
G. A. SACCHI.
COUNSEL.
LODER & POMEROY.
G. FURMAN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000
CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor April 25, 1860.
The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1876.
The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accented will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sums awarded to them respectively.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 16, 1864.

COPALINSHE
GOLD MINING COMPANY,
OF COLORADO,

CAPITAL STOCK.....$5,000,000
TREASURY $60,000 CASH, AND 30,000 SHARES FULL PAID STOCK.
$250,000 SHARES AT $20 EACH.
STOCK ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF MINING PROPERTY.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES OF THIS STOCK WILL BE OPENED AT THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. KIRTLAND & CO., NO. 9 WALL-ST., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH APRIL, 1864.
Subscription price to full paid stock, $3 per share, one dollar per share to be paid on subscribing, the balance to be paid May 1, 1864, at which time certificates will be issued to stockholders.
Pamphlets containing a full description of the property of the company, &c., can be obtained at the office of Wm. F. Shirley, Home Insurance Building, No. 137 Broadway.

HARTFORD MINING COMPANY,
MICHIGAN.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

20,000 SHARES, $25 PER SHARE.

WORKING CAPITAL IN THE TREASURY, $30,000.

The subscribers, as the only authorized Agents, offer for sale a limited amount of this Copper Stock, *at one-half its par value*, or $12 50 per share.
Exhibits of the Company's valuable property will be furnished on application.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS,
AT NO. 240 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.
J. T. SANGER.....Formerly of Wm. H. Cary & Co.
E. L. FANCHER.....No. 229 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOT.....Of Riggs & Co., Wall-st.
LEWIS EINSTEIN.....Of Lewis Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER...Of Seamless Clothing Manuf'g Co.
HENRY J. BAKER.....Of H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE.....Of Coffin, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS.....Of Ross, Dempster & Co.
D. L. ROSS, President.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
Bought and sold by
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Western Union Telegraph,
Independent Telegraph,
United States Telegraph,
for sale.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eight National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.
Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforsaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, the Secretary, Mr. Livingston Satterlee, tendered his resignation, on account of going into another business, whereupon it was resolved that the resignation of Mr. Satterlee be accepted.
Resolved, That the Board express their high appreciation of the ability and integrity of Mr. Livingston Satterlee, evinced in his course as Secretary of this Company.
Resolved, That Mr. H. O. Beach be appointed Secretary in place of Mr. Satterlee.
Resolved, That Mr. W. L. Harbour be appointed Assistant Secretary of this Company.
The above resolutions were carried unanimously.

JACOB BROUWER, President.

MOUNT VISTA
GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

Charter granted February, 1864. Capital Stock only $500,000. J. A. PORTER, Engineer and Superintendent of the mine. Glowing accounts—fresh arrival of rich ore—increased width of the vein and richness of the ore—probable yield of from $1,200 to $2,000 to the ton. Books soon to be closed—only a limited number of shares at the original subscription price of $5. Call at the office of the Company, where you can examine the ores and obtain full information.
Office No. 151 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CONNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.

One steamer 200 ft. long, 28 ft. beam, and 9 ft. hold.
One steamer 168 ft. long, 23 ft. beam, and 9½ ft. hold.
One steamer 150 ft. long, 25 ft. beam, and 8 ft. hold.
One steamer 147 ft. long, 25 ft. beam, and 10 ft. hold.
One steamer 130 ft. long, 22½ ft. beam, and 7½ ft. held.
One steamer 98 ft. long, 20 ft. beam, and 6 ft. hold.
And several screw tugs.
Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE.—DURING THE PRESENT busy season, our friends are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended visits, so that rooms may be ready for them on their arrival.

STETSON & CO.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment. No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS and PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane, respectfully solicit orders. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery, Diaries, &c., at low prices.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables un

The New-York Times.

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SIGNS OF THE COMING CONTEST

Movements of Gen. Grant and Gen. Burnside.

Significant Preparations of the Army of the Potomac.

A Swarm of Sutlers and Camp Followers Sent to the Rear.

Reports Respecting the Strength of the Rebel Army.

Lee Said to be Moving Troops Into the Shenandoah Valley.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 21.

Gen. GRANT left here for the front to-day, and Gen. BURNSIDE went by special boat to Fortress Monroe. It is understood that the recent development of the intentions of the rebels renders an early movement of the Army of the Potomac highly probable. Such an event will be in accordance with the expressed desires of Mr. LINCOLN and other leading men here. Without going into details, it is enough to say that the Spring has not been idled away, and that preparations for the impending campaign have been equal to the importance of the work to be accomplished. There is little doubt that the next thirty days will bring about a great change of scene in military affairs.

The recent order of Gen. GRANT banishing sutlers from the army, ridding it of over twenty-eight hundred supernumeraries.

The War Department has given orders for an addition of 15,000 beds to the present hospital accommodations here. All patients able to bear removal are to be sent North at once.

The report gains credence here among military men that LEE has sent part of his army into the Shenandoah Valley, with a view of compelling GRANT to divide his army by sending a force in pursuit.

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH TO THE INQUIRER.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 20.

A party of rebel deserters arrived here this morning, having left the rebel lines on Sunday last. One of them, an orderly sergeant in a Mississippi regiment, states that LEE's whole force on the Rapidan amounts to about sixty thousand men, consisting of two army corps, but that reinforcements were constantly arriving. LONGSTREET was reported to be at Charlottesville with his army, marching toward Staunton, for the purpose, it is thought, of advancing down the Shenandoah Valley. Twenty thousand new recruits are stated to be on their way from Mobile to join LEE.

Some days since, seven days' rations were issued to LEE's army, and it was currently believed in the army that he intended to commence a forward movement. This deserter states that the rebels stake everything on the next great fight between LEE and GRANT. The spirits of the men are kept up in anticipation of gaining a victory this Spring.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 21.

The following information was received to-night from the Army of the Potomac:

Five deserters from the Forty-eighth Virginia Regiment came into our lines yesterday. They positively assert that LONGSTREET's army is at Orange Court-house, and that LEE's entire force is not more than 45,000 or 50,000 strong.

The rebels are very vigilant and have strictly forbidden their pickets to hold communication with our own.

A deserter from the Forty-third North Carolina Regiment also came in yesterday. He claims to be a good Union man, says he was conscripted three weeks ago, and being put on picket yesterday for the first time, made up his mind to desert, and swam over the river during the night.

The artillery of the Second Corps was reviewed yesterday by Gen. HANCOCK.

Private RILEY, Company A, First Connecticut Cavalry, while on picket near Grove Church, was snatched up by guerrillas, on Tuesday. Pursuit was given, but without avail.

Upward of 1,500 sick have been sent to Washington during the past two days.

THE MASSACRE AT FORT PILLOW.

Additional Particulars of the Barbarities Perpetrated.

The Illinois *State Journal* has the following particulars of the massacre, from an officer on board a gunboat which accompanied the transport *Platte Valley* to Fort Pillow under a flag of truce:

"Thirty-six white men and twenty-one colored were the remnant left from six hundred troops, saving the forty prisoners taken away. The attack was made just before sunrise—the fort being occupied by nearly three hundred white men (Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry) and the rest black (Sixth United States Artillery.) The fight lasted until 5 o'clock P. M., the garrison refusing to surrender, when treacherously and in true *chivalric* style, the enemy, *under flag of truce*, moved up the defiles in the rear of the fort and stormed it. Up to this time only eight or ten had been hurt, but now the massacre began, our men having thrown down their arms and given themselves up. They pleaded to be treated as prisoners of war, but their murderers reviled and cursed them, purposing their bloody work, robbing our men of money and valuables, and turning their hands into the pockets and breasts of our soldiers to be sure they had given up all. After all the white men, except those on board our boat, were killed, the few negroes left were ordered to bury the dead in the trenches. *They were then made to dig a ditch for themselves, and were shot and thrown into it.* The following morning the shooting of negroes was resumed, and many who had escaped the night before, were now discovered and met their fate.

The rebel surgeons offered to do something for our wounded, but their officers came and forbade it, at the same time shooting down some negroes who had ventured into the quarters. It is beyond question that the few suffered to live, were spared as a *show* of humanity, and these were so mutilated that nearly all the wounds will prove mortal. Eight died before we reached Cairo, and not more than ten will probably survive of the remainder. Lieut. LIBERTY is already dead. We left Capt. POSTAL and the Adjutant almost dying. The wounds are all of the most terrible and fatal character. Some of the sabre gashes were frightful. Eyes were shot out, heads laid open till the brains oozed out, and many were shot through both lungs. Most of the wounds were in the bowels and lungs, and some of the men had from *five to nine* wounds. The legs of one man were both crushed, and one boy, not yet fifteen, had both legs and his back broken. Scarcely any had less than two and three severe wounds.

There is no doubt that the murderers intended every one should die. Nearly all the wounded could talk when first brought on board, and they all told the same story. There were no contradictions in their statements, and *every one* assured me he was unwounded when he gave himself up a prisoner. *The hospital was fired and the sick and wounded burned without mercy*, and one sick man brought on the boat, who had escaped, told me himself that the rebels came to his tent and deliberately set fire to it. The men *all* assured us that CHALMERS did not take more than forty prisoners—some thought there were not more than twenty. The prisoners were drawn up in line and marched off under the eyes of the wounded, who say that no artillery officer was amongst them. Capt. YOUNG (Provost-Marshal) had not yet been sent away when we landed—he came on board on parole, and was much affected on seeing the condition of the men with whom he had so gallantly fought. The officers of the *Platte Valley* placed the boat at the disposal of the suffering soldiers, and Maj. DAMON (naval surgeon) is entitled to much respect and gratitude for the skill and tenderness shown the wounded. He is a very noble man, and devoted himself day and night to his sad but humane work, assisted by many of the passengers. The wounded men bore up bravely and cheerfully, constantly expressing their gratitude for every kindness and attention, and enduring without complaint the most fearful agonies. They assured me they did not dare surrender until compelled, as the rebels would not agree to spare the colored troops, and the white soldiers were nearly all deserters from the Southern army.

I have given you simply a statement of *reliable* facts, gathered carefully from those in the fight, and which may be depended upon. Many persons can testify to the burning bodies seen in the fort, and other evidences of the brutality and fiendish barbarities perpetrated by the murderers of Fort Pillow. CHALMERS told us that FORREST was back on the hill—if so, he was probably wounded, as he did not show himself. Gen. LEE and Gen. FAULKNER were with CHALMERS.

The massacre stands without a parallel—words can give no adequate idea of the blood and destruction. Evermore the place will be held in horror and known as the spot where the blackest deed of the war recorded itself."

THE RED RIVER OPERATIONS.

Further Particulars of the Battles.

HEAVY LOSSES OF THE ENEMY.

Two Rebel Generals Killed and One Wounded.

Gallant Fighting of the Union Gunboats.

CAIRO, Thursday, April 21.

Advices from Grand Ecore, Red River, up to the morning of the 15th, have been received.

The battle of the 8th was fought at Sabine Cross Roads. The enemy were commanded by Gens. MAGRUDER, HOLMES and TAYLOR, all under KIRBY SMITH.

The enemy's loss on the first day is placed at 1,500.

The second day's fight was at Pleasant Hill, where, as previously stated, the enemy was most gloriously routed and driven from the field by our forces under Gen. A. J. SMITH, Gen. BANKS commanding in chief.

The enemy's loss was heavy—two to our one. Among their killed were Gens. MORTON and PARSONS.

After the first day's fight, Gen. BANKS, being short of rations, sent word to the Admiral to return with the fleet, which had advanced to within eighty miles of Shreveport, and was preparing to blow up the Delaware, at New Falls City, which the rebels had sunk in the channel. On the reception of Gen. BANKS dispatches the fleet hurried back, and on the way down was attacked by large numbers of the enemy on both sides of the river, who attempted to capture the transports. A fight ensued between the gunboats and rebels, in which the latter were splendidly repulsed, with 500 or 600 killed and a large number wounded, while none on the gunboats were injured.

Gen. GREEN, commanding the rebels in this section, had his head blown off by a shell.

A naval dispatch boat from the mouth of the Red River, has arrived with five hundred bales of cotton.

The steamer *Golden Eagle*, from Memphis, has 600 bales of cotton for Evansville and Cincinnati.

Gen. CORSE has arrived here.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Forrest Retreating into Mississippi—Grierson in Pursuit—Reviews—Cotton Reports.

CAIRO, Thursday, April 21.

The steamer *City of Alton* has arrived with a large number of horses, mules, and wagons, for this place, and sixty bales of cotton for St. Louis.

The review of the Memphis militia, on the 18th, was a very creditable affair. Gen. HURLBUT delivered a farewell address.

Memphis cotton market firm, with upward tendency, prices ranging 65c.@70c.

Gen. WASHBURN passed down for Memphis to-day to relieve Gen. HURLBUT.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, April 19.

FORREST is retreating into Mississippi. CHALMERS and McCULLOUGH have passed the Tallabatchie. GAINESON is pressing near FORREST's column.

Gen. HURLBUT reviewed the negro troops under Gen. CHETLAIN here to-day. They made a fine appearance.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Important Order from Gen. Sherman.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 21.

Orders were received at Columbus yesterday from Gen. SHERMAN, prohibiting the issue of passes to citizens to go beyond Nashville.

Authority has been received from the War Department to raise one or more regiments of heavy artillery in this State.

The Twentieth and Eighty Ohio Regiments leave for Annapolis this morning.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

An Inebriated General—Capture of a Female Surgeon.

RINGGOLD, Ga., Wednesday, April 20.

The enemy is quiet. There is a tacit understanding between the pickets on both sides to keep quiet. Gen. PATTERSON, whose brigade pickets front this place, got drunk at Tunnel Hill a few days since and was placed under arrest.

Miss MARY E. WALKER, acting assistant surgeon of DAN'L McCOOK's brigade, was captured by the enemy a day or two since while visiting citizen patients outside of our lines.

The Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 21.

The St. Louis County Court, yesterday, donated a tract of five hundred acres of highly improved land, twelve miles from the city, known as the Smizer's farm, to the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair. The farm is valued at between $30,000 and $40,000. The city has already donated and paid out of the treasury $20,000 cash for the same noble object.

It is hoped that these munificent gifts will furnish an example worthy of emulation by other counties and cities in the country, and stimulate individuals, corporations and firms, to render the success of the fair still more signal.

The Maryland Fair.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 20.

The Maryland Fair proves successful far beyond the most sanguine expectations, notwithstanding the price of admission to-day has been double. So great has been the rush that to-night crowds were unable to gain admittance. A gentleman who visited the New-York fair last week, says the Maryland fair in some respects excels that last-named exhibition, both as regards richness and variety of goods and the rare taste of the decorations.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

REBEL ATTACK ON PLYMOUTH.

Desperate Attempt to Take Fort Gray.

The Rebels Are Repulsed With Great Slaughter.

A Rebel Ram and Four Gunboats Moving Down to Co-operate.

The Rebels Fifteen Thousand Strong.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 21.

The *Inquirer* of this City has the following special intelligence:

NORFOLK, Va., Tuesday, April 19.

Refugees from Plymouth, N. C., report that fighting commenced there on Sunday afternoon.

The rebels in force attacked Fort Gray, which is about a mile from the town, on the Roanoke River.

They planted a heavy battery on Polk's Island, about half a mile distant, and kept up a continuous fire, during which they succeeded in cutting away the flag mast at the fort.

This was replaced, and the Stars and Stripes again floated defiantly in the face of the foe.

The rebels then advanced slowly forward, up to within a short distance of the fort, when they made a impetuous charge.

They were received with a galling fire, which thinned their ranks and caused them to fall back.

Again and again they rallied to the charge, and endeavored to take the citadel, but to no purpose.

Each time they were repulsed with fearful slaughter.

They retired with their artillery still keeping up a fire.

Their iron ram and four rebel gunboats had moved down the river to the obstructions, within six miles of the town, to coöperate with the land forces.

The rebel force is from 10,000 to 15,000 strong.

The rebel cavalry are under command of Gen. RANSOM.

Gen. WESSELS is in command of the Union forces. He has Plymouth well fortified, and pronounces it impregnable.

In front of the town are stationed several of our gunboats. They have done good service and will continue to do more.

The gunboats have had to stand already much of the brunt of the engagement. The fire of the rebel artillery has been directed on them, and it is said that on the gunboat *Bombshell*, several have been killed and wounded.

All the citizens of Plymouth have left the place, and most of them are quartered on Roanoke Island.

Several of the rebel shells had fallen in the town.

During the engagement the rebels captured a member of the Second North Carolina Loyal Regiment, who formerly deserted they allege, from the Seventh North Carolina Rebel Regiment, and it is reported that he was hung on the spot without even so much as the form of a trial.

It is rumored that the rebels have also made a demonstration simultaneously with this in the vicinity of Newbern.

The rebels have a great anxiety to redeem the State, as they see that it is fast receding from their grasp. Though they may use exertions almost superhuman, they will find that the Union arms can cope successfully with any force that they may bring.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 21.

The *Advertiser* says in the attack on Plymouth, last Sunday, by sea and land, the gunboat *Whitehead* is reported to have been sunk. The rebels came down the Roanoke River, estimated fifteen thousand strong. The fight was going on up to midnight of Sunday. The Union force is believed to be strong enough to hold out.

Mysterious Death of a Young Woman.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, April 20.

A young woman named Mrs. S. A. LEONARD, a passenger between New-York and Boston, stopped at the Massasoit House in this city, on Tuesday evening, and to-night was found dead in her bed. She had no baggage, but was well dressed. No clue to her residence had been obtained, and the cause of her death still remains a mystery. She was about thirty years of age.

Gen. Sickles at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 21.

Gen. DAN. SICKLES and staff, arrived here last night, and visited the Board of Trade to-day. He also had a reception at the Tremont, this afternoon, and addressed a large concourse of citizens at the Bryan Hall, this evening.

Plattsburgh, Mo., Destroyed by Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 21.

The town of Plattsburgh, Mo., took fire on Saturday night. All the business portion of the town was destroyed. Loss $100,000. Insurance light.

INGENIOUS THIEF—A NEW MODE OF ROBBERY.—A new and somewhat cunning method of robbery was discovered yesterday afternoon by Officer LEE, of the Second Precinct. A lad, apparently about 14 years old, poorly clad, and having the manners of a rowdy, stationed himself at the front window of Messrs. S. S. LAWRENCE & Co., Bankers, at No. 164 Nassau-street; by means of an ice-pick and a chisel, he, quite unobserved to the clerks in attendance, made a small hole between the glass and the sash, and although great numbers of persons were constantly passing along the street he was engaged in his work for nearly half an hour, during which time he inserted a wire through the small orifice he had made and took from the shelf in the window a $50 coupon Treasury note. Had he been content with this booty, he could easily have made his escape with it, but while using his wire in getting the $500 note through the hole he was caught. He was taken to the Station-house, where he gave his name as AUGUSTUS FITZPATRICK. The police succeeded after several searches, in finding the stolen $50 note, where he had secreted it on his person. He was committed to the Tombs for trial.

FURTHER ARRESTS OF SHOPLIFTERS.—Two young men, who gave their names as CHARLES PARKER and THOMAS PARSONS, were arrested on Wednesday afternoon, by Roundsman FERRIS, of the Broadway Squad, on the charge of stealing $350 worth of silk and other goods from the store of Messrs. ESCHRA & DOREE, No. 9 Warren-street. One of the accused made a small purchase, and tendered in payment a $100 Treasury note. While the clerk went out to obtain change, the goods were pocketed by the thieves. After arrest they were searched, and the whole of the stolen property was found upon them. Justice DOWLING committed them both to the Tombs.

MEETING OF RAILROAD SUPERINTENDENTS.—There was a meeting of the Superintendents of all the New-York railroads "having Western connections" held yesterday afternoon at the St. Nicholas Hotel. HENRY NOTTINGHAM, Esq., presided. The object of the meeting was to arrange the Summer running time for the different routes. Time-tables were submitted and approved which will take effect on the 9th of May.

THE CHENANGO DISASTER.

Continuation of the Investigation as to the Cause of the Explosion.

The Coroner's investigation into the causes of the boiler explosion of the United States gunboat *Chenango*, on Friday of last week, was continued yesterday afternoon. The following is the evidence elicited:

Wm. W. Wood, sworn—Am Chief-Engineer in the United States navy, and had general supervision of the construction of the boilers of the *Chenango*; my instructions were to have them made, both as to material and workmanship, in the most thorough manner. In conformity with the specifications—additional to which I received instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, through the Superintendent of Contracts, in relation to the bracing of all boilers under my inspection, being constructed in the Navy Department; was instructed particularly in reference to the bracing, which I communicated to the local inspector. [The witness here read a letter of instruction to the Chief Engineer, Mr. Theodore Zeller, under whose inspection and supervision the boilers of the *Chenango* were constructed. He was charged to exercise the utmost diligence in their construction, so as to be manufactured strictly in accordance with specifications.] I have not examined the boilers—that is the business of the local inspector; an additional strain would be imparted to the remaining stays above 64 and under 79; the area of the top of the boiler is 132 square feet or 19,000 inches, making 281 square inches to each stay; the spaces were 10 by 11 inches on the side, being 120 square inches to a brace; those boilers were never intended to work over 35 pounds of pressure.

Questions by the Coroner.—Is it possible after a boiler has endured a pressure of sixty pounds to the inch of cold water, without giving way, to blow it up with less pressure, unless some changes are made by decay or otherwise? I think not.

Q.—If the boilers of the *Chenango* did bear a cold-water pressure of sixty pounds, and then were used in the ordinary way for four days, is it possible to blow up with less than sixty pounds pressure? A.—Not with the same conditions under which they sustained sixty pounds' pressure.

Q.—According to your calculations, about how much pressure per square inch would carry away the stays? A.—If the iron of which the stays were made was capable of sustaining a strength of 50,000 pounds per inch of area, they should bear safely one sixth of that strain, which would be 8,333.33 pounds. They could bear this safely, and probably 50,000 pounds. Repeated strains on the brace would tend to make them yield after the maximum degree of tension they were capable of sustaining was reached.

Q.—The brace being brought up near the breaking point, do you think it would continue to bear that strain? A.—Not after absolute yielding had taken place.

Q.—Do you think the riveted lug on the side of the tube-box was adequate to sustain the steam from the four points on the roof of the boiler? A.—The relative strain at these several points of contact on the braces—so far as resisting the steam imparted to them—will be to each other as their various cross-sections (the sections of metal in the lower brace which yielded) are inferior or less than the sections in the upper attachments.

Q.—Do you think the lower portion of the brace attached to the side of the tube-boxes adequate to sustain the amount of strain that the points of attachment alone would sustain? A.—I think not.

Q.—Do you not think that an inch slay, riveted at two points, would have been much stronger? A.—It would be stronger in proportion to an increased section.

Q.—Looking at the rupture, would you in future recommend people from using such a stay as the one in question? A.—I should recommend a modification in the method of bracing at this particular point; however, at thirty-five pounds working pressure I would think this method reliable.

Q.—Did the rupture, in your opinion, precede or succeed the parting of the stays? A.—My impression is that the stays yielded an instant, or perhaps an unappreciable amount of time, preceding the rupture of the shell.

Q.—If the fracture of the stays preceded the rupture in the roof, does it follow that the rupture in the roof was not the cause of the explosion? A.—The cause of the explosion, in my opinion, was from a pressure accumulated in the boiler greater than what could be sustained by the stays and bracing, and of necessity, the rupture was the result, as before stated. The stays yielded momentarily preceding the rupture in the shell.

Q.—From your general experience of the Martin boiler, with verticle tubes and fire outside of the tubes, and what is known as the Monitor boiler, with horizontal tubes, and fire inside of the tubes, in your opinion is the one boiler any more dangerous than the other? A.—In properly constructed boilers of either type, I should consider there was little or no difference in equal management.

S. Wilkins Cragg, sworn—Am second assistant engineer in the United States Navy; was ordered to superintend the testing of the boilers of the *Chenango*; was general superintendent, or rather Government inspector; inspected them personally; am not prepared to say how much pressure they could bear; the order was to test them at sixty pounds; they were tested twice; the first time we had a gauge placed on the top of the steam chest, it being usual to place it at the bottom, but made the necessary allowance for the height of the water; they answered the requirements, and I reported favorably to the Navy Department; I examined the boilers to-day, and find they are not braced according to the specifications; the braces from each piece of T iron were fastened to one lug on one tube-box, instead of two lugs, one on each tube-box; if the lug, riveted as it has been on the boiler, had been equal to the strength of two lugs, the strength would have been nearly equal to that required for such a brace; the piece exhibited is not equal to the strength of the two braces.

Myers Coryell, sworn—Reside at No. 322 East Sixteenth-street, New-York; am a machinist and engineer; was in the employ of the Morgan Iron Works at the time the boilers of the *Chenango* were constructed; han superintendence and charge of the details of the work; Mr. Cregg, the Government engineer, superintended the testing of the boilers by hydraulic pressure; they were subjected to fifty-eight pounds pressure, and stood the test; it was witnessed by the Government engineer; saw the boilers a few times with steam on, working at the dock; I thought them ample to sustain three times the required pressure, which I think was thirty-five pounds; the greatest pressure was thirty-eight pounds while the engine was in motion; there was about twenty-two pounds of mercury in the gauge; do not know that the mercury was blown out of the gauge, as I have not seen it since the explosion.

Henry Mason, sworn—Reside at No. 23 Scammel-street, New-York: am machinist and engineer by occupation; had charge of the engines of the *Chenango* in the 96 hours' trial; had a good deal of trouble in keeping up the water on the trial; the water worked out as it does in all new boilers; sometimes it would take a third of the cylinder of water; it discharged so heavily at times as to stop the momentum of the engine; the water went into the condenser, thence into the cylinder, and from there overboard; the discharge sometimes would be half the size of the pump and then it would not discharge again for two or three hours. The water struck the piston; the deficiency is made up by salt water communication, and from the salt water part of the condenser to the fresh water part; I burned about 18 tons of coal in 24 hours, on the trial; the engine made 83½ revolutions a minute, with a pressure of 25 pounds to the square inch; indicator diagrams were taken to show the horse-power, by Mr. Boll, a draughtsman in the Morgan Iron Works; I filled the mercury gauge full until it run over; after we fill the gauge, we tie a string to the brass indicator and place it at 0 on the scale; consider the boiler not safe in ordinary hands, as the heating surface is too great for the quantity of water contained in the boiler; we had to blow off salt water occasionally; the engine has its surface-condenser; the object of the condenser is to transform all the steam into water, and return it to the boiler again; this condenser accomplished the object to a certain extent; the foaming of a boiler so as to fill the cylinder one-third every stroke, is sufficient to stop the engine completely; would not continue to work the engine if the water caused by foaming came into the cylinder one inch within the range of the stroke; was on board of the *Chenango* on Saturday afternoon, and looked at the upper part of the shell; did not look at it sufficiently to enable me to form an opinion as to the cause of the explosion; did not look at the mercury-gauge as an engineer; I have thought that the explosion was caused by an insufficiency of water in the boiler, which might have been caused by water being discharged into the condenser from the boiler; another cause is that the engineer might have thought that he had feed-water, whilst the leakage in the boiler would waste a portion by passing overboard; a skilled and attentive engineer would not have been likely to have been deceived; this boiler worked off more water than any I have had hold of late, even for the Government service; it would be difficult to keep a boiler that worked water, like the boiler in question, supplied; under such circumstances, the danger of an explosion would be great; cannot say that was the cause of the explosion, although that is my impression; in my opinion, a Martin boiler is not as safe as a boiler with horizontal tubes; the glass gauge would indicate that foaming was taking place; a good engineer will always be able to tell when the boiler is foaming.

Wm. H. Wallace, sworn—Resides at No. 21 Greenavenue; testified to furnishing iron for the boilers of the *Chenango* or *Ascutney*—did not know which; the best quality of iron was usually furnished for marine boilers. Adjourned to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Call for Two Hundred Thousand Six Months Men Suggested.

Amendments to the National Bank Bill.

The Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

CONSIDERATION OF THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

Pennsylvania's Expenses in Repelling Rebel Invasion.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 21.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SIX MONTHS MEN.

The presence here of the Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, has reference to the defence of those States against rebel raids. They are urging upon the President the necessity for a call of two hundred thousand six months' volunteers for special service. Four of the above-named Western States propose to furnish one-half. These troops, if raised, are to be placed along the Ohio River, and will be used to perform duties which are now performed by efficient and experienced regiments. The President has expressed himself favorable to the proposition.

THE BUTTERNUT COPPERHEADS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

Information received here confirms suspicions of wide-spread conspiracy in the Northwestern States to inaugurate armed resistance to the Government. The object of this organization, of which we have frequently heard so much, is to accomplish VALLANDIGHAM's idea, and to force the country into compromise with the Southern rebellion. Crawford County, Ohio, the headquarters of a gang of Butternuts, has been placed under martial law, and other counties in that State will probably soon be put in the same position. Ohio, Southern Indiana, and Southern Illinois contain the principal portion of these incipient rebels, whose leaders only await a disaster to the national arms to give signal of revolt.

BARBARISM OF THE ENEMY.

The alleged inhumanity of the rebels in the treatment of prisoners of war, and of dead and wounded soldiers on the battle-field, has been made by Mr. DAMINO, of the House Military Committee, a subject of extensive inquiry. A report embracing the first year and a half of the war is complete, and will soon be published. The facts presented are heart-sickening and shocking to humanity.

SICK SOLDIERS SENT TO WASHINGTON.

The hospitals of the Army of the Potomac are being cleared of their inmates. The streets of Washington were thronged to-day with ambulances filled with sick from the front.

GEN. WILSON'S NOMINATION.

The nominations of Cols. RUCKER, INGALLS and ALLEN were postponed in executive session to-day. An animated discussion sprung up over the nomination of Gen. WILSON, formerly Gen. GRANT's Chief of Staff, pending which the Senate adjourned. His confirmation has been made a matter of special request by Gen. GRANT.

AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

About forty amendments to the National Bank Bill have been adopted by the Senate Finance Committee. The right of States to tax National Banks and to fix the rate of interest is recognized. Many of the amendments are in direct opposition to the views of Mr. CHASE and will meet with much opposition in the Senate.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH BRAZIL.

The further consideration of the proposed line of steamers from New-York to Brazil has been suspended until certain information required by the Senate Post-office Committee can be obtained from the Postmaster-General.

THE ILLINOIS SHIP CANAL MEASURE.

The Illinois delegation in Congress, in view of the present condition of the finances of the country, and at the urgent request of Eastern men, has agreed to the postponement of the Illinois Ship Canal measure until the next session of Congress, deeming it not safe to press it to a vote at this time.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 21.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE EXTENDED.

Great inconvenience and loss have resulted from the recently-passed law regulating franking, calling forth remonstrances from Government officers. In fact, official papers, accounts, and vouchers for large sums of money have been detained and sent to the Dead-letter office, because the words "Official Business" were not written upon the envelopes with the names of the officers sending them, or because the writers were private citizens. Every Department has suffered in this way. To remedy this difficulty, Senator COLLAMER has reported, from the Post-office Committee, a bill upon the old system, allowing all communications to the heads of departments and bureaus and their Chief Clerks to pass free through the mails.

THE 10-40 LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 loan reported at the Treasury Department to-day, amount to $2,110,000.

THE TELEGRAPH TO RUSSIA.

The efforts of Mr. COLLINS to enlist Members of Congress and other prominent parties in his great enterprise of a telegraphic connection between Europe and America are, we understand, meeting with encouraging success. This subject has previously received the attention of Congress, in which body, it will be recollected, two very favorable reports were made three years ago—one by Senator LATHAM, of California, the other by Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York.

Since the date of those reports, Mr. COLLINS has spent a large portion of the intervening time in pushing his enterprise, mainly in Europe, where he has succeeded in not only interesting a considerable portion of the mercantile community in his project, but in enlisting the patronage of Governments also. The fact of the valuable concessions made to him by England and Russia of the right of way through their dominions in the northwestern portion of this Continent has already been made public. These concessions are valuable as indicating the favor with which the enterprise is looked upon in other countries. They are valuable also in another point of view, for they offer such inducements to capitalists as will, it is believed, insure the speedy completion of the overland line to St. Petersburgh and London, with a very moderate degree of encouragement from the United States Government.

The enterprise of Mr. COLLINS is thoroughly American in conception, and is to be owned and controlled by American capital. For these reasons alone, therefore, it would seem to have peculiar claims upon the attention of the American public, as well as upon the favor of the Government.

A large portion of the Russian line, which the wires of Mr. COLLINS are to connect, is already finished, and the work is now being rapidly pushed on at both ends, namely, from Irkouska, in Eastern Siberia, to which point the wires are already working from St. Petersburgh, a distance of four thousand miles, and from the Amoor westwardly, to meet the Siberian wires. The parties who have undertaken the construction of Mr. COLLINS' portion of the line, that is, the connecting link between Europe and America, via Behrings Straits, are gentlemen of experience in telegraph matters. It was their enterprise, which, taking hold of the Pacific line at a time when all other men shrunk from it, and enlisting the sympathies of the Government in its behalf, carried it through to a successful ending, in spite of the warnings of friends as well as capitalists, to let it alone. The fact that these eminently practical as well as energetic individuals have put their shoulders to the enterprise of Mr. COLLINS, is an assurance that the project will eventually be accomplished. But as the work is eminently national in its scope, and as, moreover, much time must necessarily be consumed in its construction before any returns can be made for the vast outlays its proprietors must submit to, it would seem that Government ought to find in the enterprise a case eminently worthy of its fostering patronage. The small subsidy allowed the line to the Pacific, has, we are told, been paid back over and over again every year, through the facilities of the line enjoyed by the Government in its correspondence with the Pacific posts. Similar facilities, only quadrupled in value, will be the result of the completion of the Russo-American line.

To all undertakings of this nature, so vast in its proportions, and so full of promise to the welfare and progress of the country, Government will but show a prudent regard to the future, as well as a generous spirit, in extending a helping hand. Russia and Great Britain, in granting the right of way through their territories, besides according other valuable privileges, for the purpose of encouraging the enterprise, have therein set an example which our Government, it is to be hoped, will not hesitate to follow.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Samuel C. Sholls, John R. French and James L. Ridgely, to be Direct Tax Commissioners for North Carolina; William Knilogy, of Illinois, to be Minister Resident at Guatemala; Major Nathan W. Brown to be Deputy Paymaster-General United States Army; Joseph H. Eaton to be Paymaster, with rank of Major; Solomon P. McCurdy to be Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Utah; George P. Wood, to be Consul at Muscat; John G. Hinckley, to be Consul-General at Nassau, N. P.; Geo. C. Taylor to be Consul at Cairo, Egypt; John McClelland, of Nashville, Tenn., to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Tennessee; Wm. Alsop to be Direct Tax Commissioner for the District of Florida; George W. Decosta, of Kansas, and S. W. Pomeroy, of Pennsylvania, to be additional Paymasters; and the following as to be Commissaries of Subsistence: John R. Alley, of Massachusetts; Wm. C. Thoms, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts; Jacob Cholwell, of New-York; Levi N. Smith, of Massachusetts; Wademer Cusch, of Maryland; Charles H. Davis, of Massachusetts; Sergt. B. F. Weeks, First Connecticut Artillery; Lieut. Noah P. Ives, Eighth Connecticut.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 21.

THE FOREIGN COASTING TRADE.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the bill to regulate the foreign coasting trade on the northwestern frontier.

RELIEF OF POSTMASTERS, AND POSTAL REFORMS.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) from the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, reported back the House bill for the relief of Postmasters who have been robbed by the Confederate forces or guerrillas, and it was passed.

Mr. COLLAMER, from the same committee, also reported favorably on the House bill to establish a money-order system, and the bill to secure a speedy transmission of the mails. He also introduced a bill pertaining to franked matter, which was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads.

PRINTING OFFICIAL ARMY REPORTS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the Senate joint resolution to provide for the printing of official reports of the operations of the armies of the United States, was passed. It directs the Secretary of War to transmit to the Superintendent of Public Printing copies of all official reports and of all telegrams and dispatches not heretofore published by order of either House of Congress, relating to the movements, engagements or operations generally of the armies of the United States, which, in his judgment, the public interests may not require to be kept secret, commencing with the first day of December, 1860.

JURISDICTION OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Commerce, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, which extends to District Courts the same jurisdiction over matters of contract or tort arising upon steamboats or other vessels, which is now possessed over sea-going vessels. He asked reference of the bill to the Judiciary Committee. It was so referred.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ASSAY OFFICES.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) called up the bill to establish an Assay Office at Carson City, in Nevada, and at Dallas City, Oregon, and addressed the Senate at some length in defence of Mr. POLLOCK, the Superintendent of the Philadelphia mint, who had written a letter in opposition to an amendment proposed by Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, for establishing a mint at Dallas City, instead of an Assay Office. Mr. NESMITH having formerly spoken in charge of the Superintendent's views on the subject.

After some reply by Mr. NESMITH, the amendment for a branch mint was adopted, and the bill laid aside.

REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. VAN WINKLE, of West Virginia, (Union,) said the remarks he would make, though not particularly applicable to the bill under consideration, would not be inappropriate. The burden of the war in contributions of men and money had been borne by the States of the North; yet they had escaped the ruin and devastation to which the Border States had been subjected. In the States nearest the seat of war, loyalty to the Union had a meaning which did not attach to it elsewhere. He did not desire to the sterling patriotism of the North, but vindicated that of the Border States by proving that a large majority of their inhabitants had remained constant under the most trying circumstances. For himself, he would not concede one jot or tittle to those who were in arms against us. But the day would come in the pleasure of Providence, when every right-minded man would desire to take by the hand, in all cordiality and affection, those who had repented of the evil they sought to do us. He condemned the class in the Northern and Border States who, while professing a horror of secession and love for the Union, constantly denounced those who are carrying on the war. Was it just if errors had been committed, to accuse the Administration of unworthy motives? The Government might deserve rebuke; but need the rebuke be angry? He then proceeded to prove that West Virginia was legally and constitutionally one of the United States, and controverted the ground taken by Mr. DAVIS on this subject. Coming from him, a man who is peculiarly unkind, as that State had less right than any other to be over particular on that score. Kentucky had been ere . within the jurisdiction of Virginia, and before she obtained the consent of Virginia. She had, in defiance of her authority, assembled a Legislature and organized an army with a view of fighting her way into the Union. It is a little queer that the elder sister, who had herself saubbed the old lady, and resisting the maternal blandishments, had insisted upon setting up housekeeping for herself, should be tart upon the younger for following, at a moderate distance, in her footsteps. The only question to be determined, in order to establish the constitutionality of the action of the State of West Virginia within the jurisdiction of Virginia as one of the United States was, whether the Legislature then which gave its consent to such action was the true Legislature of Virginia? He quoted Article IV. of the Constitution, which, according to Mr. MADISON, permitted a new State to be erected within the jurisdiction of another State; and his interpretation was confirmed by the fact that Vermont, Kentucky and Maine, each previously within the jurisdiction of another State, have, at different periods, been admitted into the Union. It is unquestionable that the legislative body at Wheeling gave the consent required by the Constitution for the formation of the new State, and that that body had been recognised as the true Legislature of Virginia by the Executive of the United States and by Congress. He recounted the circumstances that justified the reorganization of the Virginia State Government, and detailed the history of the secession movements which rendered it necessary. It was said that the Legislature which gave the consent to the erection of West Virginia did not represent a majority of the counties of the mother State. Counties were not component integers of a State as the States were of the Union. In every State they were diverse in size and population; and to say that a majority

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval Movements.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF OF THE NAVY AND MR. MARTIN.

Mr. ISHERWOOD, the Engineer-in-Chief of the United States Navy, and Mr. MARTIN, inventor of the Martin boiler, have arrived in town, and both visited the Navy-yard and inspected the machinery of the gunboat *Chenango*. Neither was of opinion that the disaster was caused by any defect in the boiler, but believe that some unexplained agency in the engine-room occasioned it. The distinguished visitors will leave for the National Capital to-day.

RETURN OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

The United States naval forces now in the Mediterranean are expected to return in the month of June, vessels being now named to relieve most of those now stationed there. The steam screw-sloops *Kearsarge* and *Tuscarora* have been in commission since the war began, and are the worse for the wear. One of them is now in an English dock-yard, being repaired, and it is supposed that she will sail for New-York when finished. The entire squadron is as follows:

	Guns.	Officers and Men.
St. Louis, sailing corvette	22	300
Constellation, sailing corvette	22	300
Kearsarge, steamer	7	250
Tuscarora, steamer	7	250
Chippewa, steamer	6	100
Total	53	1,200

The 600 men which have been doing the mere business of a "guards'e" crew on board the two sailing corvettes, could man three of the steamers now waiting man at our navy-yards. The *Chippewa* is the last of the above fleet neat out, and like most of the others, although cruising on the coast of Europe, is registered on "special service."

THE NEW NAVY-YARD.

It is stated in naval circles that the moment Congress selects the site for a new navy-yard, Secretary WELLES will have work commenced in preparing it.

Turf Record.

It is intended that this department of the TIMES shall present to such of its readers who feel an interest in racing and trotting, a complete and thoroughly reliable record of these sports during the coming season. The leading meetings in this and other States, and single events of importance to the sporting world, will be reported in full, while those of no leading general interest will be confined to brief summaries of results, with the view that at the end of the season the record, (if preserved,) may be found complete for future reference.

TROTTING ON THE UNION COURSE, L. I.—OPENING OF THE SEASON.

UNION COURSE, Saturday, April 14.—Purse of $50, mile heats, three in five, in harness.

Hiram Woodruff's br. m. *Sally Come Up*.....t 2 1 1
Jas. McMahn's b. g. *Cardinal*.....2 1 2 2
Time, 2:51.—2:51½.—2:52¼.—2:52¾.
Track heavy; a well contested trot.

WEDNESDAY, April 20.—Purse of $50, mile heats, three in five, in harness.

H. Woodruff's br. m. *Sally Come Up*.....2 0 2 1 1 1
J. McMann's b. g. *Cardinal*.....t 0 1 2 2 2
D. Mace's h. g. *Wonderful*.....3 2 3 dist.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First heat	43 sec.	1:30	2:41¼
Second heat	41½	1:25	2:42
Third heat	42	1:23½	2:42½
Fourth heat	42½	1:24	2:44
Fifth heat	41¼	1:25	2:46
Sixth heat	41½	1:23¾	2:48¼

For a small affair, this was a most spirited and exciting one, recalling, as will be seen, in no less than six heats being trotted, of which the second was a dead heat. The attendance was only moderate, owing to the weather, which threatened rain through-out the day, but those who were present were amply rewarded.

TROTTING ON THE FASHION COURSE, L. I.

TUESDAY, April 19.—Purse $100, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

John Lester entered b. g. Stonewall Jackson.... 1
J. H. Martin entered br. g. Frank..... dis.
D. Pfifer entered br. m. Coestie..... dis.
Turner entered br. g. General Grant..... dis.
Time—2:39.

Pleasure Boy, Denham, Ship Timber and the Thomas mare were drawn.

This was an exceedingly hollow affair, as will be seen by the result, the boy gelding *Stonewall Jackson* succeeding in distancing all his competitors in the first heat, to the dismay of the cognoscenti, who were so confident of the victory of *General Grant*, that prior to the start three to one was laid freely on him against the field. The first half mile was done in 1:20. *General Grant* disappointed all expectation by cutting up badly in the trot.

WEDNESDAY, April 20.—Match $1,000, mile heats, best two in three, in harness.

Mr. Watterson's br. g. Patrick Henry..... 1 1
Mr. W. Martin's r. mare..... 2 2
Time—3:02—2:59¾.
Both horses broke badly and repeatedly.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned without day. *Part II.*—Nos. Short causes—1982, 2061, 2108, 1897, 1939, 2061, 1962, 2109, 62, 1922. *Part III.*—Nos. 813, 1369, 1623, 829, 273, 891, 1175, 315, 1561, 879, 1487, 1573, 921, 1205, 1204, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 219, 272, 273, 67, 243, 282, on calendar issues of law and fact; 16 en demurrers.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2631, 3655, 515, 3995, 2653, 4003, 4005, 4007, 4009, 4015, 4001, 4021, 4023, 4025, 4027. *Part II.*—Nos. 3270, 1085, 2730, 1780, 3360, 3180, 3344, 3336, 955, 2122, 1062, 3236, 3500, 3440.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....APRIL 21, 1864.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	114¾	200	Hudson R	131
5,000	do	115	200	do	130¾
7,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C	111	400	do	130¾
12,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C	110¾	100	do	c 130
10,000	do	110¾	200	Harlem R	c 205
15,000	do	110¾	200	do	207
30,000	do	110	300	do	208
5,000	U. S. 6s, '65..O	101	50	Nor. & Wor. R	105
2,000	do	100	500	Reading R	137
$1,500	Trs. Notes 7 3-10		1000	do	136¾
	Ser., Oct. & Ap.	116¾	1500	do	136¼
1,000	do	111	600	do	136
20,000	U. S. 5s, 1-yr..O	98	200	do	c 136
5,000	Ma. State 6s	60	200	Mich. Cen. R	139
1,000	N. C. State 6s	50	200	do	138¾
1,000	N. C. 6s 1s. to H. & S. J. R.	90	100	do	138¼
2,000	Pa. 6s, issued to Penn. R	75	400	do	138
50,000	Ohio & Miss. O	52	100	do	c 137¾
15,000	do	53¼	50	do	o 137¾
1,000	Erie 1st M. B	112	700	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	126
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	89¾	50	do	126
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	110	500	do	125¾
2,000	do	108	1100	M. So. & N. I. R.	87
6,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	95	500	do	86¾
5,000	Al. & G. W. 1st M. Ohio Div	100¾	300	do	85¾
11,000	M. & Mo. L. G.	55	100	do	85¾
6,000	Amer. Gold	c 166¾	1500	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	110
20,000	do	167	100	do	110¾
10,000	do	167¾	500	do	b3 111
12	Ocean Bank	100	50	do	110¾
15	Market Bank	102	50	do	110
780	Canton Co	47	300	Chi. & R. I. R	111
800	Del. & H. C. Co	223	400	do	110
35	do	222½	100	do	s 109¾
50	Penn. Coal Co	206	700	do	o 109
450	Cumb. Coal Pref	78	200	Ch. R. & Quin	120
200	do	71	100	do	c 120
300	do	72	50	M. & F. du C. R	67
100	Am. Coal Co	98	255	Del., Lack. & West.	245
200	do	96	500	Tol. & Wabash	69
100	Quicksilv. Min	68	100	P., F. W. & O	112
100	do	67	300	do	111
300	do	c 66	50	do	110¾
300	do	c 66¾	50	do	110
100	Copake Iron M	12	300	do	109¾
200	Mariposa M. Co	36½	1000	do	109
100	do	35	100	Alt. & T. H	64
75	do	34	100	do	63
200	Qtz. Hill M. Co	12	200	do	b15 68
400	do	11½	100	Chi. & N. W. R	62½
100	Pac. M. S. Co	221	500	do	62
200	do	223	100	do	61¾
100	N. Y. Cen	133	50	Chi. & N. W. Pref	71
600	do	133½	200	Oo	75
100	Erie R	111	100	Chi. & Alton R	95
100	do	111¾	200	Mar. & Chi. 2d P	45
1150	do	111½	200	Mar. & Chi. 1st Pref	71
650	do	111¾	200	do	70
460	do	111¾	100	Han. & St. J. Pre	62
100	do	b15 113¾	450	Miss. & Mo. R	45
300	Erie Pref	107	500	Clev. & Tol. R	145¾
300	do	o 106¾	2800	do	145½

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R	108	2000	Reading R	138
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C	110	500	do	137½
15,000	do	110¾	450	Mich. Cen. R	138
1,000	do	110¾	500	M. S. & N. I. R	89
5,000	U. S. 6s, '18 Cou	111½	50	Chic. & N. W	54
5,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & Ap	111	100	do	54½
7,000	Mo. 6s, 6s	69	50	Chic. & N. W. P	79
5,000	O. & M. Cer	54	100	do	75
10,000	do	54½	100	Ill. C. R. S	126
10,000	do	54¼	1000	do	126
500	Canton Co	45	100	do	f 126¾
200	Cum. Coal Pref	68¾	300	do	126¾
400	do	68½	300	Cleve. & Pitts R	111¾
300	Quicksil. M. Co	69	500	no	112
100	Pacific M. S. Co	222½	1200	do	112¾
50	M. & F. Da C	68	1200	do	112¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R	132½	50	Gal. & Chi. R	s10 121
100	do	132¾	400	Cleve. & Tol. R	145
50	do	133	200	Chi. & R. I. R	112
300	do	133¼	200	do	112½
208	Erie R	111¾	500	P., Ft. W. & O	112
600	do	111¾	600	do	113
600	do	111½	300	do	113½
300	Erie R. Pr	107	100	Tol. & Wab. Pref	86
200	Hud. R. R	129	100	Alt. & Terre H	64
100	do	129¼	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr	84

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

10,000	Amer. Gold	168	100	Gal. & Chi. R	c 119
100	N. Y. Central	c 139	100	do	118¾
100	do	131¾	100	do	s3 119¾
1700	Erie R	109¾	200	do	119¾
800	do	109¾	200	do	119¾
200	do	c 109¾	100	do	119¾
100	do	s3 109¾	200	do	120
500	do	109¼	100	Chic. & R. I. R	o 109¾

Loss mischievous then represented before his unobtrusive visit to New-York last week. It is patent, indeed, that *they* are not to be had at all in Wall or William streets, except at a premium over the certified checks of the Clearing House Banks, or else at the expense of a small *row* with each Bank drawn upon.

Mr. S. A. MILLS, of COURTNEY & MILLS, was yesterday elected to membership at the Stock Exchenge Boerd.

The bill before the Legislature to incorporate the Public Stock Board has been killed for the session.

The transfers of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Compeny will close on Saturdey for the half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent., payable on the 28th inst.

We understand that some very exaggerated telegrems were sent into the country on Mondey and Tuesday, of difficulties among our Stock Exchenge firms. Names were used in these dispetches which were not only *not* compromised, but to whose credit large cash balences were cerried over at the very time thuy were said to be in trouble. There is no denying the fact thet the difficulties of the week, among both Banks and Brokers, have been, and perhaps still are very greet, but it is due to that portion of the lailer who have stood bravely up to their engagements, thet no premeture reports of failure should go out by telegraph to their prejudice.

The day's bueiness at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, wes as follows: Receipts, $3,972,431 15; Inclnding for Customs, $476,000; peyments, $3,-597,576 41; belence, $42,495,762 40; Ten-Forties, $179,250.

The Panic—A Sensible Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to draw your attention to the fact that since coin has virtually ceased to be a circuietieg medium, and legal tender ustes have taken its place, the weekly statement of the City Banks, which gives no clee as to the amonnt of legal tender mousy held by them, is as far as the information and security of the community is concerned, quite useless. A sound and safe system of banking requires that sufficient reserve of legal tender mouay in proportion to liabilities be constantly kept available. This important rule, however, seems to have been disregarded by many of our City banks, a fact shu more to be wondered at, since the jealous and short-sighted policy, which thuy adopted toward the National Banks should have prompted them to be donbly prepared, and to keep on hand a larger reserve of legal tender money than common experience has taught and ordinary circumstances require as unavoidnbly necessary.

It is asserted that the City Banks, on last Monday held exclusively of 5 ₩ cent. notes, but eleven millions in legal tender mooey. This you will admit to be quits an inadequate proportion of means to liabilities. I would therefore suggest that the weekly bnuk statement incinda thu amount of legal tender money held by each bank. Had this course been adopted at thu time of suspension of specie payment the community could have easily discovered *that its inflation of prices was not so much the result of Government issues of legal tender notes as the consequence of the unwarranted, and, I may say, unprecedented expansion of loans by our old City banks.* Every prudent man could have easily foretold a very tight money market, with all its destructive consequences, had it been publicly known that with $168,350,790 deposits and $5,804,511 circulation; or, with liability amonntiug to $174,155,301, our City banks held put $tt,000,000 exclnsively of five per cent. notes, whilst the peculiar and foolish attitude assumed by them toward the National Banks required at least $60,000 in legal-tender money to prevent their own suspension, and it would have been equally apparent that with a reduced a reserve of available cash fnnds an expansion of toans to nearly $200,000,000 was, to say the least of it, reckless. Nothing can prevant a repetition of sncb unOue expansion hnt a weekly statement of the legal-tender notes held by each of our City Banks.

I am, yours truly. W. J. R.

Wool in the Interior.

There has been quite e "flurry" in the wool market duriag the last week on the line of the Michigan Central Railroad. The wool buyers have been very active in trying to make purchases. Mr. TAYLOR, of Dexter, has bergeined for 10,000 lbs., to be delivered iha comieg week, engaging to pay 68 to 70 cents, and a higher price, if thu market will werrant it. The Messrs. NOBLES, of Albion, have engeged to take 15,000 lbs. at the sama retes. Mr. R. ALDAION, of Parma, the managing egent for the Wool Growers' Association of that place, (who have 60,000 lbs. on hand,) received a telegram from his agent in Bosion, on Wednesday, that he had sold 23,000 lbs. on Thesday, for 81 cents, and that he had an offer of that price for the belance. The egent bad been instructed to sell at 80 cents, and in his telegram states thet he could get 81 cents lor the bnlancu, but deemed it prudent to hold on. At Jackson the wool buyers are offering from 73 to 75 cents for good to fair wools.—*Detroit Free Press, April 17.*

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 21, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kteds nf Prndnce since our last heve been 79 hbls. Ashes, 13,436 hbls. Flour, 804 hbls, and 160 bags Corn Meel, t,062 hush. Wheat 375 hush. Corn, 8,412 bush. Oats, 1,265 push. Melt, 2,497 pkgs. Provisions, and 746 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 30 bhts., et $9 for Pots end $1t for Pearls. ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues quiet at former prices. We quote Java nt 50c.@51c; Leguayra end Meracaibo at 43c.@45c.; Rio at 43c.@45½c.; Jamaica at 42c.@44c.; St. Domingo at 38c.@40c. ₩ lb., with sales of 850 bags.

COTTON—Is in mnderate dumand and steady. Strict Middlugs at 79c.@80c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,450 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Statu and Western floer has been quiet to-day, though prices have favored buyers decidedly. Sales since our last 9,200 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $7 10@$7 40; poor to choice extra State, at $7 45@7 85, chiefly at $7 50@$7 65; ronnd hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $7 80@$10, chiefly at $7 80@$8 10 ₩ bbl.

Superfine Western	$7 10	@$7 40
Extra State	7 45	@ 7 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana Michigan, &c.,	7 60	@ 9 75
Extra Ohio round hoop, ship brd's	7 80	@ 8 t0
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	8 15	@ 9 75
Extra Genesee	8 00	@ 9 75

Poor to very choice Extra Missouri.. 7 85 @11 00

Southern Flour is in request at drooping prices. Sales since our last, t,900 bbls., at $7 85c.@$8 30 for poor to good; $ 35@11 25 for fancy to choice extra brands ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet nud benvy; sales of 500 phis. extra, nt $7 50@$ 9 30 ₩ bbl. Ryu Flour continues in demaud, at $5 25@$6 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in good demaed, at $5 90 @$6 for Jersey; $6 30@6 35 for Brandywinu ₩ bbl. Total sales 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheal has been inactive end depressed, prices tending downward. The inquiry has been very limited. Seles have been confined to 17,500 bushels, lecinding White Western at $2; Amber Western at $1 82@$1 85; Red Western at $1 77@ $1 81; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 70@$1 79; Milwaukee Club at $1 73@$1 76; Chicago Spring at $1 70@$1 73; very choice Amber Jersey at $1 90 ₩ bushel. Corn continues in good demand at nhoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 38,000 bushels at 9t 34 for mixed Western in store; $1 35@$1 36 lor Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye continues scare and nnsettled. Oats are in very moderate demand nt drooping prices. We quote Canada at 86½c.@88c.; Western at 86c.@89c.; State at 86c.@ 88½c. ₩ bush. Barley contieues quiet at $1 20@$1 55, as extremes, ₩ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 55@$1 60 ₩ bushel.

HAY—Nnrth River Bale has been in fair requast nt $t 35@$1 55 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Cnntinus in moderate demand at 18c.@32c. for poor to strictly choice ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand is fair and prices are very firm.

NAVAL STORES—Contiaue quiet but steady, including Spirits of Turpentine, at $2 15 ₩ gallon; Tar, $21@$23 ₩ bbl.; Resin, $32@$42 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are in moderate request at nhoyant prices. We quote Crude Whale at $1 10@$1 12½; Crude Sperm at $1 67½@$1 70; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 23@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 90; Linseed at $1 64@$1 65; No. t Lard at $1 12@$1 15; Crude Grnda Petroleum at 40c.@41c. here; Refined do., at 60c.@63c. free, and 51c.@54c. in bond, ₩ gallnn.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more activu, and has advanced dacidedly. Sales since our last 12,500 bbls., at $26 50@$26 75 for New Mess; $27 75@$28 for do. for June end July, and $27 for May delivery; $25 50 @$26 for Old Mess, and $26 75 for oo., May delivery; $26@$26 75 for Western and City Prime Mess; $25 75 @$26 25 for Thin Mess, and $22@$23 50 lor Old and New Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demaud at 14½c.@16c. for Hams, and 11¼c.@t2¼c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales 400 packages. Bacou is in moderatu request at 12¾c.@14¾c., accnrding to quality, ₩ lb.; sales siuce our last 210 boxes. Lard is doiug rather better; sales 3,100 tcs. and bbls., for immediata and luture delivery, at 13¾c.@ t4¼c. lhe latter an extreme, ₩ lb. Beef is quiet at nniform rates; sales 700 bbls., at $19@$20 for Extra Mess, $16@$18 for Ptain Mess, ₩ lb.; Prime Mess, $26@$28; India Mess, $20@$30; Choice Indis, $42 50 ₩ tierce. Sales 170 tierces. Beuf Hams, $25@ $26 ₩ lb. Butter is arriving lrcely, and is in limited Ocmand; prices havu sgaiu declined malerially, closing at 24c.@32c., the latter an extremu for poor to choice State, and 26c.@28c. for Western, ₩ lb. In the report lor the current lssun of the WEEKLY TIMES, Messrs. M. W. STRAIN & Cn. say: "Siuce our last report prices for Butter have steadily and rapidly declined, and it is now clearly evident to all that the depreciation must continue, until prices are so rednced that Butter may once morn become an articie of consnmption by the masses of the people, which sosciation and consequent exorbitant rates had for a period forced them to discontinue the use of. The success of operators te advancing market rates, which was aided materially by the export trade to Europe, has caused the nnce explosive and most pernicious system of contracting to be again revived, and if not fairly and promptly put down by public opinion, will, as always before, force consumers into extravagant prices, or involve the sever-crelous dairymen in severa losses. Parties who are not responsible for thousands will travel through a Dairy region, and make written contracts for millions, which bind the farmer perfectly to deliver his dairy of Butter, *to be of fine quality*, at some future specified period. This operation has often effectually tied up the dairies of vast regions of country, and kept the stock ont of market, thus giving the operators the chance of keeping a small supply on the market and advancing rates, of which they of coerse take full advantage. If toward the close of the season, lhe market price of Butter advances, so that the contracting larmer can be relieved of his Butter, at a good roned profit—it is taken. On the contrary, if the market price declines, tha Better is prononced leferior in quality and nnmerchantable, and the farmer has no legal redress, and is forced to fied a market for his dairy in the wreng time. Contracts have already been made to a great extent at 35c.@40c., and in some cases for more, but the action of coesnmers has caused that trade, so far, to be a very uefortunate one, and may have the effect ni inducing farmers, if the contracts are violated, to break up the plen and leave them with full power to sell their dairies at a time to suit themselves, to parties who pay cash lor the goods on delivery. The stock of old Butter in the market is much larger than was computed, as considerable, over-looked in being returned to thk market from London, Liverpool and New-Orleans. The demand for old stock is light and prices nominal. The receipts of usw Bntter are now le excess of the home demand, and, notwithstanding the great declies in rates, the tendeecy of the market is still doweward. The quality of the new crop appears lo be superior to lhat of lesl year, and the make hids fair to be a full average in qeaetity in this State. Western New Is not yut a qnotable article in market." Cheese is in fair request at t6c.@19c. ₩ lb. The Eoropean news is favorable, tha noms demaud contieues good, and the stock on thu market is vury small. A few new cheese havu been received, bnt not lu sufficieet qnantity to render them qnotable.

SUGARS—Continue in fair request at steady rates, since our lest, 780 hhds., including New-Orleans, t6½c.@18c.; Porto Rico at t6½c.@17½c., and Cuba at 15c.@16½c., and 1750 boxes Havana, part 16c.@ 16½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugnrs coetinne in very moderete demand at 17½c.@23½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, siece our last, 95,000 lbs. at 13c.@t3¼c., and 30,000 lbs. Grease at t1¾c.@12c., ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our lest, 3,t00 bbls. et $1 09 @$t 12½, closlog buoyaelly at $1 t2@t 12½ ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS.—The markel is qiite dull, especially for Liverpool, whither the shipmeets, to-day, were confiaed to 1,000 hbls. Flour, at td. ₩ hhl.; 6,500 bushels Wheat on terms eqnivalant to e honus of $35 to the shipper; 250 tons Bacon, Lard and Tallow, gratuitously hy American vessels, and at 5s. per ton by neutral ships. For London—30 luns Oil on private terms. For Glasgow, by steamer—230 trcs. Lard and t,000 bbls. Sperm Oil at 20s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Virginia	April 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	April 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	April 27	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	April 30	New-York	Southampton.
City of New-York	April 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	May 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	May 7	New-York	Southampton.
Arabia	May 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	May 14	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	May 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	May 28	New-York	Southampton.
Tentonin	June 11	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	June 25	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	July 9	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Nova-Scotian	April 7	Liverpool	Portland.
Australasian	April 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	April 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburg	April 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	April 14	Liverpool	Portland.
Arabia	April 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	April 16	Southampton	New-York.
Olympus	April 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	April 19	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washing'n	April 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	April 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	April 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	May 3	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	May 17	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	May 31	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	June 14	Southampton	New-York.
Germania	June 28	New-York	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Geo. Washington	April 23	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	April 23	New-York	Nassau.
Evening Star	April 30	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails by the *Peruvian*, vlâ Portland, will close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Washington*, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Saturday.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ariel*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (w. of Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., t:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsoir Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Atways-Rendy Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Wil-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with IriOosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number" and "Quality," are stamped on the followiug Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The nnmbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smnllest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammotb Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medinm Nibs are broad, coarse business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $t a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen; all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" be intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be parte wiar to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and so all who send twenty cents (charge of registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

A. MORTON.
Address, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IMMEDIATELY, FOR several most thoroughly efficient servants, Protestant and others, recommended by first-class families, at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., (Hamilton Building.) Brooklyn. Established under the most distinguished patronage. Formerly located in Tillary-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman and daughter; one as nurse and the other as chambermaid, or both as nurse; no objection to go in the country, provided they can go in the same family; can furnish good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse, to take care of children, ness nnder three years of age; willing to do plain sewing; has no objection to the country. Call or address, for two days, at No. 29 Park-av., Murray Hill, between 35th and 36th sts. The best of City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; or would cook, wash and iron for a small family. She has lived for three years in her present place, where she can been seen until Tuesday, 26th inst., any day after 4 P. M. No 134 West 25th-st.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO CALIFORNIA.—A reliable, strong girl, 23 years of age, who has been several years with the family she now lenves, and who will recommend her highly, wishes to take charge of children on the voyage for her passage. Address K., Box No. 4,116 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family; is a good cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; has four years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 220 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation for general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, a first-rate washer and irouer; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 19 State-st., South Brooklyn, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid or chambermaid and seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen corner of 23d-st. and Lexington-av., over the private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced woman, as nurse; can take care of an infant from its birth; is willing to take care of the nursery; can be highly recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City and country reference. Apply at No. 66 8th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; is capable of either situation; has the best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or milk and butter; the country preferred. Call at No. 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A S

AUCTION SALES

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1864.

This Company will hold their fifteenth regular monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

25,000 TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of May next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

UNITED STATES AUCTION SALE.

J. H. DRAPER, AUCTIONEER.
SIMEON DRAPER WILL SELL,
By order of the Secretary of War,
SATURDAY, April 30, 1864,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK, M.,
At the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y.,

The following Ordnance Stores:

240,375 pounds 6, 12, 18, 24 and 32 pounder, and 8 and 10 inch shot.

467,446 pounds 12, 24, 32 and 42 pounder, and 8 and 10 inch shells.

7,235 pounds old iron (scrap.)

Terms of sale, cash on delivery of the property.

S. CRISPIN, Captain of Ordnance Commanding.
NEW-YORK ARSENAL, N. Y., April 18, 1864.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS NEAR CRISSKILL STATION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILLINS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

22 acres of land in the Township of Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., half a mile from Criskill (formerly Lower Closter) Station, on the Northern Railroad, 17 miles from New-York. The land is situated on an elevation, bounded by two roads, and has ample frontage (3,000 feet) for being properly divided. The locality is one of the best on the road, and its accessibility to the City makes it desirable either as an investment or for improvement. The attention of merchants, bank and insurance offices is invited to this sale. The land will be sold in two plots of 11 acres each. Maps at the office of auctioneers.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—OSGOOD & COOKE will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 58 Cedar-st., near Broadway, consisting of rosewood piano, mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands and toilet tables, black walnut and cottage bedsteads, refrigerators, cane-seat chairs, mahogany chairs, mahogany sofas and arm chairs, black walnut card tables, iron cribs, hair mattresses, pillows and bolsters, cane rockers, lounges, oil-cloths, Brussels carpets, ingrain carpets, sofa, settees, mahogany desks, stools, three large copper coffee and tea urns, tea and dining tables, mirrors, suits in plush, rosewood suits in brocatel, &c. Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, VELVET CARPETING, &c.—A. JOURNEAY will sell on FRIDAY, April 22, at 10 A. M., at the residence NO. 95 WEST TWENTIETH-ST.,

a large assortment of
FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

in rosewood, mahogany and oak, consisting in part of rosewood suites, in plush and reps; marble-top centre tables, velvet and Brussels carpets, enameled chamber suites, mantel ornaments, bedding, hair and straw mattresses, China cutlery, glassware, &c., &c., and an assortment of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

$30,000 GOLD AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY,
FRIDAY, APRIL 22,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
AT THE
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 William-st.

For account of whom it may concern,
$30,000 American Gold Coin.
Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

VALUABLE FARM AT AUCTION.—WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1864, at 2 P. M., if not previously sold at private sale, 100 acres of land—90 under good state of cultivation—10 fine wood-land, situated in Piscataway, 2 miles from railroad depot, 3 miles below the City of New-Brunswick, N. J., with a fine and beautiful frontage on the Raritan River. All kinds of fruit in abundance, well watered, good fences, good house, nearly new, containing 11 rooms, large barn, new carriage-house, &c.; suitable for farming and gardening purposes, or for a gentleman's residence. Large part of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

PHILIP FORMAN,
J. MELICT LEE,
JOHN M. LEE.

HENRY H. LEARS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 257 Greene-st., (Winthrop place,) household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany suits in crimson plush, elegant gilt frame plate pier mirrors, rosewood marble-top centre-table, lace window curtains, mahogany etagere, mahogany arm-chairs in haircloth, mahogany extension dining-table, painted book-rack, mahogany secretary, bookcase, lounges, iron bedsteads, mahogany bedsteads, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mattresses and palliasses, mahogany furniture in haircloth, Brussels and ingrain stair carpets, stair rods, oil-cloth, china, crockery and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEARS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of superior bay horses well bred—one *Abdallah*, the other *Champion*, 6 years old this Spring, sold in consequence of the owner having no further use for them. Any gentleman wanting a pair of well broke, stylish and true horses, would do well to avail himself of the present opportunity. Good roadsters and one an excellent saddle horse.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT NO. 58 West Washington-place.—OSGOOD & COOKE will sell, on MONDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, household furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood piano, oil-cloths, rosewood parlor furniture, etageres, centre tables, gas chandeliers, extension dining tables, sofas, chairs, mirrors, dressing bureaus, mahogany washstands, toilet tables, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, window shades and curtains, stair rods, hat racks crockery, glass and china ware. Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON 1ST-AV., 23D-ST., PRINCE AND THOMPSON STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 25, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, Esq., Referee:

1ST-AV. AND 23D-ST.—The three valuable lots southwest corner 1st-av. and 23d-st., together, 74x75 feet.

PRINCE AND THOMPSON STS.—Valuable Church property southwest corner; lot 83x75 feet, with alley-way adjoining on Thompson-st., four feet wide.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st. Terms at sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock, at No. 48 Vesey-st., a large quantity of tents, knapsacks, blankets, bed-sacks, cups, &c. By order,

Maj.-Gen. DIX.

T. P. MCELRATH, Act'g Assist Quartermaster.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of the twelve valuable lots, northwest corner of 2d-av. and 59th-st., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine st.

JOSEPH HAGAMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23—AT 2½ O'CLOCK P. M., on the corner of Classon-av. and Quincy-st., Brooklyn, rosewood piano, 6½-octave, Lodan & Frits; mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, oak dining-room do., pier glass, china, dinner and tea sets, carpets, oil-cloths and kitchen furniture.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and sixty-five dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broke to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF MATCHED BROWN horses, 15¾ hands high, six years old, fine, stylish drivers, well matched, very rich dark color, late from Warren County, N. J., to be seen at J. HALSEY SNYDER'S stables, Nos. 8 and 10 Fair-st., Newark, N. J.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—IN STABLE-place, near McDougal-st., and in the rear of No. 94 Clinton-place, with five stalls, and room for carriages, and furnished with gas, water, and room for coachman. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH PAIR OF LIGHT CARriage horses, blacks, 15¾ hands. To be seen for a few days at ARMOUR'S stable, No. 54 University-place. Price $1,600.

FOR SALE.—A BAROUCHE, CARRIAGE, HARness, &c., is offered for sale by a gentleman going to Europe. Apply at the private stable next to the southeast corner of Madison-av. and 3 th-st.

FOR SALE—A SIDE-SADDLE, ONLY USED three weeks; will be sold at a bargain. Apply at No. 5 Albion-place, 4th-st.

DENTISTRY.

ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Being acknowledged by scientific men to be the *only agent* by use of which teeth can be extracted without pain or injurious results. Those who desire a skillful operation are advised to call on Dr HOYT, sole manufacturer. Office No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

N. B.—In order to furnish sufficient accommodations for his very extensive practice, Dr. HOYT has leased the four-story building, No. 818 Broadway, near 13th-st., to which he will remove May 1.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Use the nitrous oxide gas, made pure and fresh every day by Dr. COLTON, who has had 20 years' experience in its manufacture. No. 22 Bond-st.

TWO PIER GLASSES, PLATES 112 BY 32 and 112 by 30, with cornices, tables and curtains, can be bought at a low price. For particulars, inquire at No. 434 Broome-st.

J. F. REICHENBACH, PIANO FORTE TUNER and repairer, No. 15 West Houston-st., near Broadway, New-York. New and second-hand pianos for sale and to let.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF ELEGANT ORIGINAL MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, SATURDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of original modern oil-paintings, of the French, Belgian and German schools, most of which have been recently received from Europe. The collection contains specimens from the studios of artists of reputation, both in Europe and this country, and is worthy of the attention of the art public, among which will be found the works of ZACHARIE WOLLERMANS, J. KRUSEMAN,
GIRARD, LEMMENS,
CARRABAIN, A. R. VERON,
BOUYLANGER, VAN SEVERDONCK,
VERHENVERHALL, LEGINO,

and others of undoubted reputation. Also, three fine oil-paintings from a private European collection. The above are now on exhibition.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FORDHAM.—By order of the Supreme Court will be sold at public auction, by A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April inst., at 12 o'clock, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, referee. The above lands are generally known as a part of the farm of the late Thomas Bassford, deceased, being over seventy acres, adjoining the Harlem Railroad at Fordham, and running along the westerly side of said road toward Tremont, consisting of woods, meadows and orchards, laid out in plots of from two to eight acres. Will also be sold, a number of building lots near railroad depot. Will also be sold, the large stone mansion formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Bassford. For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 77 Cedar-st., and to PHILO T. RUGGLES, No. 22 Nassau-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

CHOICE LOTS NORTHWEST CORNER OF 2D-AV. AND 59TH-ST., BEING SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF CENTRAL PARK.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 22, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:

2D-AV., NORTHWEST CORNER 59TH-ST.—1 valuable lot, 20.5x90 feet.

2D-AV.—2 valuable lots adjoining, north; each 20x90 feet.

59TH-ST.—7 valuable lots, north side, 90 feet west of 2d-av., with the large double three-story and attic house, filled in with brick, 64x50 feet. House has water and gas. Lots each 20x100 feet 5 inches. Terms easy.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 8 Pine-st.

SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. JOURNEAY will sell on
TUESDAY, APRIL 26,
at the residence No. 17 West 26th-st., near the 5th-av., the entire contents of the above house, comprising a large assortment of
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, in rosewood, walnut and oak.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in the four-story brown-stone house, No. 74 West 36th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of parlor suites, medallion and tapestry carpets, elegant rosewood piano, mirrors, cornices, lace curtains, chandelier furniture, china, glassware and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. The furniture can be seen by permit on the Monday previous to the sale. Catalogues now ready at our office, No. 14 Pine-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, FRIDAY, AT at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., a large assortment of handsome household furniture, carpets, mirrors, gas chandeliers, china, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., the same having been removed from a private residence for convenience of sale. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

WILLIAMSBURGH AUCTION.—G. W. KELSEY will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, 26th inst., commencing at 10½ o'clock, the household furniture contained in the three-story brown-stone front house situated southeast corner of Bedford-av. and Ross sts., consisting in part of rosewood parlor furniture, pier glass, carpets, bureaus, chairs, &c.; kitchen furniture, &c. Terms cash in hankable money.

HENRY H. LEARS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood and mahogany suites, extension dining-tables, rosewood marble-top hat stand, mahogany marble-top washstands, mahogany marble-top centre-tables, elegant gilt frame mirrors, oil-cloth, stair carpets, stair rods, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, straw beds, china, crockery and glass ware.

D. CLARKSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

MARBLE MANTELS.—STOCK OF MARBLE SLABS, &c., MACHINERY, ENGINE BOILER, RUBBING BEDS, GAUGES, &c., AND SAW BLADES, PELLS & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, April 26, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 1,206 Broadway, the entire stock as above, on 4 months' credit. Stock now ready for examination.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH STOCK AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 400 shares American Telegraph Company, $100 each.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

SUPREME COURT—MARY J. CHAMBERS AGAINST GEORGE TEN EYCK SHELDON.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated January 4, 1864, and an additional order of said Court, dated March 7, 1864, the subscriber, the Receiver named in the last mentioned order, will expose to sale at public auction, at Ryder's Union Hotel, corner of Church-street and the post-road, in the village of Sing Sing, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, on THURSDAY, the twenty-eighth day of April, 1864, at 12 o'clock, the following described property, viz.: "THE REPUBLICAN," a weekly newspaper, printed and published at Sing Sing, with subscription list, together with the press, type, machinery, tools, and fixtures, and other property now in and about said newspaper and printing office, and used for the purpose of carrying on said newspaper and printing office, and all debts, claims and demands, and choses in action, due and to grow due, belonging to and pertaining to said newspaper and business.

TERMS OF SALE.—One thousand dollars cash at the time of purchase, and the balance within five days.—Dated New-York, April 20, 1864.

ANDREW BLEAKLEY, Receiver.

$5,000 WANTED.—A RARE CHANCE FOR remunerative investment. The sum is required to commence manufacturing by machinery an article of great consumption. A one-third interest will be given in the business, which will be a monopoly, as the machinery is patentable, and will net to the party $100 per day. Satisfactory references and security in real estate furnished. Address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 2,953 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSIness habits as equal partner in a lucrative cash business in this City; capital required $800. Apply to H. H. HARWOOD, No. 12 Pine st., Room No. 12.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—WITH FIXtures and dwelling attached, No. 99 Henry-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART OF 5TH-AV.—The entire second floor, with private table, to a family of three persons, may be had from 1st of May for five months or one year; the most satisfactory references required. Apply at No. 140 5th-av., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A FEW ROOMS to let to gentleman who can appreciate desirable accommodations, and are willing to pay liberally for the same; breakfast and tea. If desired. By addressing L. S., Station G Post-office, a personal interview can be had.

BOARDING—UP TOWN, WEST SIDE.—A PRIvate family can accommodate two gentlemen, willing to room together, with large room and board; dinner at 6; house and location first-class; price $16. Address A. GOODWIN, Box No. 4,774 Post-office.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms on first floor to let, with board, in a desirable neighborhood. Apply at No. 84 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

JERSEY CITY.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GENtleman, in a private family, a pleasant room, with breakfast and tea. Address, with particulars, C. S., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DISIRES A handsome suite of rooms in a private family, in West 14th or 23d sts.; a good price will be paid. Answer H. C. P., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A LARGE THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOM to let, with board, on Brooklyn Heights, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 85 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED room in the vicinity of Gramercy-square. Address Box 1,172 Post-office.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

NOYE'S BUFFALO MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

MILL STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
TURBINE WATER-WHEELS,
of the most approved pattern, made entirely of iron.
PORTABLE FLOURING AND PLANTATION MILLS.
The Brooklyn City Mill was furnished entire from this establishment. For information or catalogues, address
JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO HYDRAULIC PRESSES, 10-inch rams, 1 large patent self-acting oil-strainer, 1 large patent horse wheel, 1 counting-house desk, 5 feet long. Apply to CHARLES FOX, No. 73 Bowery; or RANDAL H. GREEN & SON, No. 94 Wall st.

BOILERS.—FOR SALE—TWO PLAIN CYLINder boilers, 40 feet by 26 inches, in fine order, and tested to 150 pounds. Price each $200. JOHN STUART, No. 196 Broadway, between Dey and Fulton sts.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE

OF VALUABLE LOTS ON BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, 11TH-AV., 103D AND 104TH STS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 26, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

ON BROADWAY, (BLOOMINGDALE ROAD)—Eight lots on the west side, comprising the entire front between 103d and 104th sts., being about 28 feet front each, and from 66 to 119 feet in depth.

ON ELEVENTH-AV.—Eight lots on the east side, being the whole front from 103d to 104th st; size of corner lots, 25.11x105; inside lots, 25x100 in depth.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-ST.—Ten lots on the north side, commencing 119.4½ west of Broadway; size of each lot, 25x½ block.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH-ST.—Eight lots on south side, commencing 66.4½ west of Bloomingdale road; size of each, 25x½ block.

Maps, etc., at auctioneer's office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 8 Pine-st.

SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. JOURNEAY
Will sell on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10 A. M., at the residence No. 127 West 15th-st., the entire contents of above house, comprising a large assortment of first-class household furniture, in rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak. Particulars in future advertisements.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. JOURNEAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at the residence No. 10 West 47th-st., near 5th-av., the entire contents of above house, comprising a large and varied assortment of
RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SILVER-PLATED WARE, ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MEDALLION AND VELVET CARPETING, STATUARY, REAL BRONZES, LINE OF FIRST OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.

Catalogues at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

SALE OF CONFISCATED RAILROAD STOCK.—District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan. By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, issued out of, and under seal of said Court, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the outer door of the United States District Court-room, over the Post-office, in the city of Detroit, on MONDAY, the 18th day of April, 1864, at noon of said day, two hundred (200) shares of the common stock of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and three hundred and forty-three (343) shares of the stock of the Detroit, Monroe & Toledo Railroad Company, forfeited and confiscated to the United States as the property of Samuel Miller, a public enemy.

Sale adjourned to SATURDAY NOON, 23d inst.

CHARLES DICKEY, U. S. Marshal.
ALFRED RUSSELL, U. S. District Attorney.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, &c.—AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28, 1864, at 9½ o'clock, at the private stable in the rear of No. 134 5th-av., entrance from 19th st., one pair of large carriage horses; one pair of large size ponies, for either saddle or harness, being accustomed to both, being kind in every way; one elegant close-panneled coach, with detached front and concealed steps, Wood Brothers makers; one elegant landau, almost new, Wood Brothers makers; one handsome barouche, in good order, Miner & Stevens makers; one handsome light barouche, adapted for large or small horses, Miner & Stevens makers; one six-passenger sleigh, in good order, Gould, of Albany, maker; sleigh robes, three sets harness, saddles, bridles, blankets, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 114 East 38th-st. between Lexington and 3d avs., genteel household furniture, comprising, in part, as follows, viz.: Velvet carpets, rosewood seven-octave piano, made by G. & H. Barmore, of New-York; elegant gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors; carved rosewood suite, twelve pieces, made by D. & S. Ballie, of Broadway; carved mantel bust of Byron, by Labbrice Banaita, of Carra; rosewood centre and side tables, mahogany sofas and chairs, oil-cloth extension table, Brussels and three-ply carpets, black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, stair carpets, oil-cloth, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEARS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 71 East 23d-st., near Lexington-av.

Elegant household furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, superb carved rosewood suite, elegant rosewood suits in satin brocade, elegant rosewood bedsteads, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, superb brocatel and lace window curtains, extension dining-table, dining chairs, buffet, china dinner set, &c. Bedrooms—Rosewood marble-top bureaus, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, straw palliasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mahogany furniture and black walnut furniture, china, crockery, glass and kitchen ware all in good order.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WASHINGTON COUNTY BANK.

Pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, notice is hereby given to persons holding the bills of the Washington County Bank, (Carolina Mills,) Rhode Island, that the same must be presented with the name of the owner on the back of each bill, to the subscriber, on or before the 31st day of March next, in order to entitle the owner to a dividend thereon.

The public are cautioned against purchasing bills of the Bank of a recent issue, taken by parties for circulation, for which no consideration has been given, as they will not be entitled to any dividend.

WINGATE HAYES,
Receiver of Washington County Bank.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 1, 1864.

N. B.—The time for presenting the bills has been extended by the Court to April 30, 1864.

WINGATE HAYES, Receiver.

PROVIDENCE, April 11, 1864.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

Regulating and grading Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

The lands embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the blocks on each side of Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB P. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DODLEY,
LOREN JONES,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, April 19, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman, or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilman, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
} Committee on Roads.

REAL ESTATE.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—350 lots and several houses, moderate prices and easy terms, taxes light, no assessments; cross 3d-av. Harlem River Bridge to 138th-st; avenues and streets correspond with those in New-York proper, all graded and ready for improvement; in every respect the most desirable property for permanent homes ever offered for sale in these suburbs; high ground, sandy subsoil, good water, gas, and a horse railroad along the westerly side of the property. Inquire of T. RAE, at the Landoffice on the property, corner of 142d-st.

LOTS FOR SALE,

On the north side of 42d-st., midway between the 5th and 6th avs., 26x200, in depth, each, fronting the park, and running through to 43d-st., adjoining Dr. Hastings' Church. This is one of the most eligible locations on Murray Hill.

Apply EFF'M. H. NICHOLS, No. 41 Pine-st.

VALUABLE PHILADELPHIA PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The building known as the Girard House, fronting 75 feet on Chestnut-st., and 178 feet in depth, now in thorough repair, and under a punctually paid rental of $15,000 per annum, will be sold at a considerable discount on its original cost. Appurtenant to the building are an excellent steam-engine, two new boilers, with all the pipe requisite to the heating, cooking, washing and lighting purposes of the hotel.

Terms—$100,000 can remain on ground rent, and the balance cash.

Parties wishing to negotiate can address the subscriber, at the Girard House, Philadelphia, where he can be seen daily, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

THADDEUS STEVENS.
NATLAW JACKSON.

Also for sale—150 commodious new dwellings, at from $3,200 to $4,500 each, situated on Hamilton, Spring Garden, Marvine, Camac, 11th, 12th and 13th sts., Philadelphia. T. J.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY—FOR SAFE INVESTment of money in real estate rapidly growing in value. For sale, 163½ acres of land, eligibly situated in the Village of Newburgh, N. Y., on which are a good and convenient dwelling-house, tenant-house, two barns, and a quantity of fruit trees and grapevines. But this land is chiefly valuable for building lots, for which there is a great demand in our rapidly growing town. Owner is so occupied in mercantile business that he cannot attend to division of premises and sale thereof in parcels, and is willing to sell same in bulk, at a low price, and on favorable terms as to payment. For particulars inquire of HASBROUCK & TAYLOR, Attorneys, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house and lot on 37th-st., near 5th-av., full size lot, extra built, in good order.

Also, several first class brown-stone front houses and lots in very desirable location on Murray Hill, &c.

For particulars and permits apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The entire block on 1st av., running from 2d to 3d-st., and formerly occupied by the soap and candle manufactory of Allan Hay & Co., for sale on favorable terms. Apply to ALLAN HAY, No. 33 Broad-st., or to Messrs. A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

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On the north side of 42d-st., midway between the 5th and 6th avs., 26x200, in depth, each, fronting the park, and running through to 43d-st., adjoining Dr. Hastings' Church. This is one of the most eligible locations on Murray Hill.

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REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE IN LOUISIANA.

W. H. BUNNELL, office No. 10 Gasfred-st., New-Orleans, agent for the purchase and sale of sugar and cotton plantations in Louisiana, and real estate in the City of New-Orleans.

The unexhausted nature of the alluvial soil of Louisiana, with the present and long-to-be-continued high prices of cotton and sugar, present great in

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

WALLACK'S—THE STRANGER.

WINTER GARDEN—AS YOU LIKE IT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—OUR WIFE—LOYALINA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE MAGGIE HEART.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT, FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, INFANT DRUMMER, &c., at all hours; POMP OF CUDJO'S CAVE; HARRISON, COMIC SINGER AND TYROLEAN WEISTLER, AT 3 AND 7½ P. M.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPOTESEATRONIC PERFORMANCES.

HOPE CHAPEL—THE STEREOSCOPTICON.

IRVING HALL—CONCERT.

NO. 585 BROADWAY—EVENINGS OF MUSIC.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A force of from ten to fifteen thousand rebels marched upon Plymouth, N. C., last Sunday, and opened an impetuous attack upon its defences. Fort Gray, about one mile from the town, was vigorously bombarded, and twice attempted to be carried by the bayonet. In each instance, however, the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter, and the town is considered impregnable to their assaults. Our gunboats are said to have borne the brunt of the fighting, and did effective work—not, however, without suffering to some extent; one report says that the *Whitehead* was sunk by the rebel shot. Four of the enemy's gunboats and one iron-clad came down to the obstructions in the Roanoke River, six miles from the town, to cooperate with the land forces. Simultaneously with this attack, the rebels are reported to have made a demonstration against Newbern.

A Washington telegram says that a number of rebel deserters arrived yesterday morning, who state that LEE's army on the Rapidan is 60,000 strong, and that reinforcements were constantly arriving. LONGSTREET's corps was at Charlottsville, marching toward Staunton, for the purpose of advancing down the Shenandoah Valley. Some days since LEE's troops were provided with seven days' rations and the belief was current that he intended once more to try a northward movement.

Our Washington dispatches present to us infallible signs that the expected campaign in Virginia cannot be much longer delayed. Gen. GRANT is hurrying his preparations; sutlers and supernumeraries have been cleared out of the army lines, and all sick soldiers removed to Washington.

A Memphis dispatch of Tuesday, says that FORREST's band of desperadoes and murderers are making their way back into Mississippi, CHALMERS and MCCULLOUGH having already passed the Tallahatchie. GRIERSON is said to be pressing near FORREST's column.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the House bill providing for a National currency, secured by the pledge of United States bonds, was reported by Mr. SHERMAN, with several amendments, of which the most important was a striking out of the provision relative to taxation by States of the capital, circulation and business of banking associations, and the substitution of provisions making these institutions pay half-yearly taxes to the United States. Mr. VAN WINKLE addressed the Senate at length on the bill repealing the Fugitive Slave Law, mainly confining his argument to the point that West Virginia is a legally constituted State in the Union. Bills were passed providing for the printing of the official reports of the armies of the United States, and extending relief to Postmasters who have been robbed by rebels and guerrillas. The bill establishing Assay offices at Garson City, Navada, and at Dallas City, Oregon, was called up, and after some discussion, the amendment for a branch mint was adopted, and the bill laid aside.

In the House the Internal Tax Bill was under consideration, and an amendment offered by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, providing that the stocks of liquors on hand be taxed fifty cents per gallon, gave rise to extended discussion, in which Messrs. STEVENS, ALLEN, WOOD, BROOMALL and MORRILL participated. A ballot being taken, Mr. WASHBURNE's amendment was rejected—fifty-two against seventy. Other amendments were also considered, until the expiration of the morning session. Thus far the committee have acted upon seventy-five of the one hundred and seventy-three sections of the bill. At the evening session, the bill for constructing a ship canal from the Mississippi River to the Northern lakes for the passage of armed vessels, was taken up as the special order, but on motion of Mr. DAWES, further consideration of the matter was postponed to next December. The bill reported last Saturday from the Select Committee, looking to the encouragement of immigration by the national authorities, was passed. The House, in Committee of the Whole, discussed at length the bill to pay the expenses incurred by the State of Pennsylvania in calling out militia to repel the rebel invasion of last year; but without disposing of the bill, the committee rose.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, among the bills passed were the following: Relative to the Jail and Penitentiary of Kings County; relative to the New-York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb; relative to the New-York Magdalene Benevolent Society; providing that husband and wife may be witnesses for and against each other in certain cases; amending the charter of the New-York Eye Infirmary; enabling the Children's Aid Society to hold real estate. The bill empowering the authorities of New-York to convey the lands on Ward's Island to the Society for the Care of Destitute Catholic Children, was lost, as also were the bill authorizing the State Banks to form under the National Banking law. The general charity appropriation bill was ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly, the following bills were reported, viz.: To authorize the City of Brooklyn to issue bonds, complete, to amend the Brooklyn City Charter; relative to New-York disbursements; the Manhattan-square Bill; to alter the Commissioners' map of New-York, complete. The Senate's amendments to the Metropolitan Police Act were non-concurred in, and a conference committee ordered. The New-York County Tax Levy was considered in the Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading.

GENERAL NEWS.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, writing from Chattanooga, states that four hundred men from the North, employed as Government laborers on the railroads in this department, have been paid off and discharged for turbulent conduct, and are said to be consigned, under a guard, to the regions beyond the Ohio. Undoubtedly the most of them are persons who left their homes for the purpose of avoiding enrollment and the draft, and Gen. STEEDMAN has very properly caused a list of the ignoble four hundred to be prepared and forwarded to the Provost Marshals for their consideration. The same writer says that since Feb. 26, thirty-two regiments of reenlisted veterans have had their furloughs and returned to the front.

We find the following announcement in a foreign journal: "On Sunday, April 3, at the residence of the United States Consul, at Zurich, CZENOMILL MIJATOWICS, Esq., of Belgrade, to Miss ANNIE LAWTON, of New-York. The ceremony was performed by the United States Ambassador from Berne."

The *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool April 6, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are anticipated.

Breadstuffs were less active yesterday. Flour, Wheat and Oats were cheaper. Potatoes were more active. Pork was dearer, and Butter decidedly cheaper. Groceries, Cotton, Oil and Tallow were in moderate request. Whisky was brisker and dearer. Freights were without improvement. American vessels took wheat and provisions for Liverpool gratuitously as being much cheaper than ordinary bellect; neutral vessels made engagements for the same port of flour at 1d. ₱ bbl., and heavy goods at 2e. 6d.@ 5s. ₱ ton.

The Stock Market recovered yesterday from the relapse of Wednesday night, though still very feverish. There were no further failures on the Stock Exchange. Money close at Bank, owing to the demand for Greenbacks to pay into the Treasury.

The Administration and Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

The Copperhead journals have recommenced their old trickery of pretending that the Administration embarrasses and obstructs the movements of the Army of the Potomac. This has been their game from the time McCLELLAN was in command. The object is two-fold—first to foment all the jealousy and ill-will possible between the army and the Government, and again to cast all the responsibility of military failure upon the Administration, at the same time forestalling all credit to the Administration for military success. There never was such impudence as in the pertinacity with which this system of misrepresentation was maintained during the fifteen months of McCLELLAN's leadership. Subsequent developments have shown that the Administration, during that period, never ceased to urge upon McCLELLAN the extreme importance of the most vigorous action, and that it furnished every possible facility to that end; and yet these unscrupulous cheats kept up an incessant clamor against the Administration for standing in the way for the triumphant march of the eager McCLELLAN! Precisely as they abused the Administration for the delays of McCLELLAN, they abused it for the advance and defeat of BURNSIDE at Fredericksburgh, not flagging in that abuse until that General, over his own signature, demonstrated that the Washington authorities were free from all blame in the premises. Upon no one subject has their vilification of the President expended itself more recklessly than upon his alleged interference with the plans of the Commanders of the Army of the Potomac. It is simply in keeping with this vile game that the *World* of yesterday says: "By retaining Gen. HALLECK as his chief military adviser, and keeping Secretary STANTON at the head of the War Department, Mr. LINCOLN retained in his hands the means of quietly thwarting the new General-in-Chief whenever it should suit his purpose," and predicts that Gen. GRANT will not be suffered to strike a blow until after the Baltimore Convention, so that there shall be no failure of GRANT which would damage the Administration, and no success which would bring into the Presidential field a dangerous competitor.

We suppose this is intended for effect; otherwise it would not have been written. But the stupidity that can seriously expect to palm off such stuff upon the American people is hardly conceivable. It is substantially saying that President LINCOLN deliberately risks the very life of the Republic in order to better his chances of a reëlection. The charge is so monstrously overdrawn that it falls to shock; it excites only contempt and loathing. The selfishness imputed to ABRAHAM LINCOLN is beyond anything known to human history; it transcends flesh and blood; it is pure devilishness. But the imputation implies that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is not only a devil, but an idiot. It is seven weeks before the Baltimore Convention. No man with a particle of intelligence believes that President LINCOLN could keep Gen. GRANT motionless during that period without being overwhelmed with popular indignation. It would be fatuity in Mr. LINCOLN himself to imagine it. Of course, he has not imagined it. He is no nearer a fool than a demon.

All such scurrility against the President is hootless. Even did not the character of Mr. LINCOLN at once give the lie to it, the lapse of a very brief time would be sure to do so. It is as certain as anything future can be that Gen. GRANT will move against LEE in a few days, and with all the strength it is possible for the Administration to impart to him. There are not two men in this country who are in more perfect accord in spirit and purpose, and plan, than President LINCOLN and Lieut.-Gen. GRANT. The President has, with unhesitating confidence, remitted to Gen. GRANT the entire shaping and control of the campaign; and Gen. GRANT is justifying that confidence by a boldness of conception and a methodical directness of action that augur the grandest results. The great body of the loyal people repose in these two servants of the Republic, each in his own sphere, the same confidence that they repose in each other: and all the attempts of faction to breed distrust and discord accomplish nothing, but to make faction the more detested.

France and Mexico—The Catholic Faith and the Catholic Powers.

MICHEL CHEVALIER, who has of late assumed the position of Chief Pamphleteer to the Emperor of the French, has just published a remarkable work in two volumes, entitled *Mexico, Ancient and Modern*. It adds little or nothing to what we already know of Mexico, its main object being to explain and justify the Imperial policy with regard to that country. He undertakes to show that, in interfering in Mexican affairs, France, so far from being guilty of innovation, simply gives force and result to tendencies already existing. He maintains that the "monarchical principle," as it is now the fashion of continental publicists to call it, so far from being extinct in Mexico, is the only one which retains much vitality, and that it has exercised a powerful influence on all Mexican revolutions. It raised ITURBIDE to the Imperial throne; kept a strong party round his son FELIX after his own deposition, and led SANTA ANNA to try to induce some European prince to assume the crown. Having, to his own satisfaction, proved the existence of a desire for a monarchy, M. CHEVALIER next proceeds to prove its necessity, and he does this, of course, by simply dwelling on the failure of republican government. As to who the monarch ought to be, it appears that he may be anybody but a Frenchman or Spaniard, and this condition satisfied, nobody answers as well as the Archduke MAXIMILIAN.

But why, the reader will ask, should France give herself so much trouble in this matter? Why should she send an army across the ocean, and spend millions of treasure and torrents of blood, in order to meet Mexican necessities and satisfy Mexican cravings? The answer to these questions is one that a Frenchman delights to give, as it enables him to revel in those ideas of French grandeur, French importance, French influence on the destiny of the Western World, which, since the loss of her liberty, is the only sort of inspiration which France can supply to her political writers. Her reasons for taking charge of Mexico are two in number. The first is, "to check the spirit of encroachment which, for a series of years, the Anglo-American slave proprietors of the South showed themselves to be possessed with," and the object and tendency of which was to destroy the influence which naturally and rightfully belongs to Europe in every quarter of the world, in virtue of her power, wealth, resources, traditions, and high civilization.

The second is the protection and elevation of the "Latin race." This phrase is not, in the month of imperial publicists, used in an ethnological sense. It is intended simply to designate those nations whose languages are derived from the Latin, and who profess the Catholic faith—the French, Spaniards, Italians and the Spanish-Americans. The community of language, however, is but a subordinate distinction, the main one being the profession of the Catholic faith, either exclusively or by a majority of the population. Now, the Emperor has for some time been seriously alarmed as to the political future of this race. He thinks it is threatened with moral, and political, and religious extinction, by the rapid rise around it of nations of a hostile faith. In other words, the Protestant nations are rapidly acquiring the ascendency in all quarters of the globe. Of the five first-class European Powers, three—England, Russia and Prussia—are now Anti-Catholic, and are gaining rapidly in strength and numbers, and are diffusing their faith all over the earth. Australasia, in which the foundations of a great empire are evidently being laid, is English and Protestant. India is English; China is under English influence; the United States promises, ere the year 1900, to have 100,000,000 of Protestants, even if, as M. CHEVALIER seems to anticipate, they should be split up into three or four republics. One Catholic nation, Ireland, is rapidly disappearing by emigration and absorption; while Spain and Portugal are feeble and stationary. In short, France is the main prop and stay of the Latin race, but great and powerful as she is, it will not do for her to allow herself to be left alone, by the extinction of her humble companions. She would then, says M. CHEVALIER, "be like a General without an army, almost like a head without a body."

The remainder of the book is devoted to the task of proving the feasibility of regenerating Mexico under the Archduke MAXIMILIAN. It is, on the whole, a strange production, but it deserves attention rather as an exposition of the Imperial ideas, than as an indication of the probable course of events. There is certainly something almost sublime in the conceit, which flatters itself that the great tides of national growth and destiny can be abated or reversed by the devices of a gentleman nearly sixty years of age, and seated on the shakiest and most uncertain throne in Europe; but it is still a conceit. If the growth of Protestant nations be as M. CHEVALIER calls it, "a sea that is ever rising," and that threatens the Latin race "with submergence," we may rest satisfied that no one man or nation, or generation, will be intrusted by Providence with the task of rolling it back.

UNION PRISONERS FROM THE SOUTH.—We have not heard as much of late as we formerly did of the maltreatment of our prisoners at Richmond. It must not be supposed, however, that rebel inhumanity has abated. Nay, their diabolism will never abate as long as it is in their power to exercise it. The slaveholder is born to tyranny and reared to cruelty, and whether he exercise them, as of old, upon his own slaves, or whether, as a rebel, they lead him to perpetrate such massacres as that at Fort Pillow and those of free laboring blacks upon the Mississippi, or whether they instigate him to such a course as that persistently pursued toward our helpless prisoners—each and all these acts are but manifestations of the same character, inborn or acquired.

Our readers are aware that the only exchange of prisoners that has been effected for some two months past, occurred at the close of last week, when the flag-of-truce boat brought down something near six hundred prisoners, who had been reduced to the most pitiful condition by rebel maltreatment and the diseases consequent upon it. They arrived in Baltimore on Monday last, and the papers of that city describe them as the most pitiable set of poor wretches ever seen. The *American* says that "their emaciation was extreme, their feebleness was almost at the last gasp, their dejection was painful to behold, and their squalor was frightful. They were starved to the verge of the grave, and what was left of them was nearly devoured by vermin. Some of them, from hope too long deferred, had fallen into a state of utter listlessness and apathy which bordered upon idiocy. The deepening pallor, the drooping jaw and the glazing eyes told that others had only come to die, and, most to be deplored, too late to die in the arms of the weary watchers and the broken-hearted ones at home, or to wake from their lethargy long enough to know that they were once more under the protecting folds of the Stars and Stripes. Compared with this, the massacre at Fort Pillow was a blessing and a mercy."

PENNY AND TWO-PENNY BITS.—The provision made by Congress, and to which, it is said, immediate effect is to be given by the proper department, for the issue of penny and two-penny bits of almost pure copper, offers, we fear, no remedy against the hoarders of nickel. The more valuable the coin is, intrinsically, the more it will be run upon by the dealers in small change. A large issue of the new coinage might release a portion of the nickel now stowed away. But the principal gainer thereby, after all, would not be the long-suffering public, but the petty speculator. A new denomination of the postal currency, corresponding to the three-cent postage stamp, is the only feasible means of relief.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The last performance of "Faust"—which was announced prematurely for Monday last—takes place to-night. It will then be shelved until next Fall. The evening's entertainment is set apart for the benefit of Mlle. SULZER, who has contributed so much to the success of the opera by her excellent rendering of the part of *Siebel*.

On Saturday there will be a grand Shakespearean matinée, in aid of the funds now raising for the erection of a statue to the poet in Central Park.

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHDAY.—The arrangements for the celebration of SHAKESPEARE'S birthday in this City are progressing in a quiet but satisfactory manner. There will, as we have already announced, be dramatic performances at several of the leading theatres, and from this source a nucleus of a fund will be created which, we doubt not, will in the end be sufficient to erect a suitable memorial to the poet in the Park. The commissioners, we are glad to observe, have already set apart the necessary ground, and are preparing it for the ceremony of laying the foundation stone. This will be done on Saturday—Mr. HACKETT and Mr. BRADY making a few appropriate remarks during the course of the day. In the evening the first-named gentleman appears in "Henry IV.," at Niblo's. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH transfers himself to the Winter Garden, where he plays *Romeo* to the *Juliet* of Miss AVONIA JONES. The interest of this combination is enhanced by the fact that an eminent lawyer and Shakespearean scholar has consented to play the part of the *Friar*, and Mr. BARRON that of *Mercutio*. Altogether, the performance promises to be one of the memorable events of the season.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant and Gen. Hooker.

Gen. HOOKER's recent report of his operations near Chattanooga, is reported by the *National Intelligencer* to have been transmitted by Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, with the following endorsement:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
IN THE FIELD, CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
MARCH 28, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Washington, D. C.:

I know of no objection to the substitution of this for Maj.-Gen. HOOKER's original report of his operations in the battle of Chattanooga.

Attention is called to that part of the report giving, from the reports of the subordinate commanders, the number of prisoners and small arms captured, which is greater than the number really captured by the whole army.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General U. S. A.

The part of Gen. HOOKER's report thus referred to is probably the following paragraph, which occurs near the close of the document:

"The reports of commanders also show the capture of six thousand five hundred and forty-seven prisoners, (not including those taken by PALMER at Graysville, of which no return has been received,) also, seven pieces of artillery, nine battle flags, no less than ten thousand stand of small arms, one wagon train and a large amount of ammunition for artillery and infantry, forage rations, camp equipage, caissons and limbers, ambulances and other impediments. The reports relating to the capture of the flags are herewith transmitted."

In reference to the above dispatches of the Lieutenant-General, the Boston *Advertiser* considerately says: "It is possibly an open question whether Gen. GRANT's remark is to be taken as a strictures upon the imagination of Gen. HOOKER, or that of the subordinate commanders of HOOKER's wing of the army." It may certainly be added to the many proofs already furnished that Gen. GRANT never exaggerates his victories or ever estimates his prisoners or captures.

Notaries Public.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 21.

The following appointments of Notaries Public for New-York have been confirmed:

Franklin McVeagh, Wm. B. Harrison, Charles M. Wiley, James A. Ruthven, Selb R. Johnson, Stephen D. Wilson, Robert C. McIntyre, James H. Welch, George H. Bock, John W. Grieff, John A. McSorley, Joseph Bell, John D. Macgregor, Charles M. Claesy, Walter Dareck, William H. Post, Z. Platt, Chas. Wright Kirby, John S. Woodward, Chas. H. Hinman, James Bonghton, Wm. Drummond, Geo. W. Jaques, Sigismond Lasar, John. L. Churchill, Thos. Darlington, Francis Tillon, Henry Beany, Henry C. Parks, C. Van Hesse, Frank W. Lewis, John N. Lewis, Edward Chase, J. W. Cummings, Vincent Clark, E. J. Hall, Henry Ash, Irving L. Smith, D. P. McBrien, James McKee, John H. Post, John S. Gautier, Aedrew J. Chalmers, A. R. Herrick, James R. Cuming, A. F. Cushman, Washington R. Nichols, W. Wheelwright, S. M. Morehouse, Hugh M. Herrick, Edward L. Owen, Robert Troos Pell, Christopher Webb, John M. Hopkins, John G. Haviland, Silas B. Brownell, Andrew Blake, Robbins Little, Joseph Kichler, E. R. Robinson, S. F. Simpson, A. W. Nicoll, Charles Newbury, John H. Washburn, Chas. S. Prime, N. P. Rogers, L. S. Ackert, Sidney S. Henop, Andrew F. Higgins, Terence P. Smith, Robt. B. Campbell, Herman F. Baner, Horatio P. Allen, James H. Fay, Henry Lewis, Dederick G. Hale, Wm. Hibbard, Leopold H. Handburger, L. G. Hopkins, Wm. M. Hoes, S. Burdett Hull, Fred. Hinkel, E. E. Kendrick, Ferdinand H. Kurzman, Geo. D. Phelps, Jr., Thomas W. Pittman, Wm. R. Rockwell, Wm. Slosson, J. S. Black, E. O. Burling, Henry Brodhead, John H. Clark, Wm. Coddington, John Earl, Wm. P. Ketchum, Wm. C. Emmet, Francis J. Campbell, James L. Berrien, J. S. Cougate, John A. Silluck, John Lanktree, George W. Edwards, Henry W. Cooper, James A. Sherman, Cass. E. Bogert, Chas. E. Patterson, Edw. P. Oswell, Howard H. Morse, John McC. Sutherland, David Dirk, Fred. Treck, Edward G. Thompson, Peter Weirick, Pierre W. Wildey, Justin D. White, George W. Wingate, James D. Reymert, Myers S. Myers, Lucius Pitkin, O. S. Weslake, Clarence L. Van Zandt, A. G. Wood, J. Leander Starr, Wm. F. Shepard, E. S. Dehlin, A. T. Brown, J. Nelson Luckey, John McCahill, Theodore Martine, John D. Monell, Thomas Allison, Hiram Birdsall, Henry Baldwin, Jr., John H. Anthon, Jonathan Marshall, Nathan D. Bangs.

Trustee of State Asylum for Idiots—SANFORD E. CHURCH, of Albion.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 21.

The Governor signed the Soldiers' Voting Bill to-day.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

The Potomac Army—Position of Lee—Situation of Richmond—Necessities of the Rebel Situation—Mode of Approaches—Destruction of their Defences.

THE BRANCHES, Monday, April 18, 1864.

The grass is growing green, and the roads will soon be dry, and if the armies are ever to move, they will soon be marching. Where will they march? What will they do? The public expectation is greatly excited on this point; and, for the first time, the public seem to know very little what is to be done. If the rebels are only half as ignorant as we are of coming movements, it will be well. But I imagine they know the details of all proposed plans down to the smallest particular. They are very loud-mouthed at Washington—and if the rebel spies only keep their ears open, and flatter the war authorities, they can learn all they need for their purposes. But, granting this, the march of the armies will still go on; the great movements will be made, the crash of battle will come, and great events will follow. Nor, is it very important whether the rebels know our plans or not; for, to be successful, they must be made with a force which cannot be resisted; and this, I trust, will be the case. In this situation, let us look over the ground, and see the relative situation of the forces. It will enable us to understand the coming campaign far better to understand perfectly the field of operations. Let us take a *coup d'œil*.

First. What is the situation of Gen. LEE and his rebel army? Gen. LEE lies in fortifications behind the Rapidan—his headquarters being at Orange Court-house, and his right running back to the Central Railroad—making an intrenched camp of about twenty miles. This position is not only *not* impregnable, but there is no real need of attacking it. With an army only equal to his own, it is all sufficient; but with such an army as will be brought against him, it will be of no great use, because it can be turned on every side. I have seen an idea put forth that we must march over LEE's fortifications to get to Richmond. In a certain contingency, which I shall show, that might be true; but it is not now true. Take the map and you will see that it is more than sixty miles from Orange Court-house to a point on the Rappahannock opposite King George's Court-house. Now such a line as that cannot be defended against superior forces by any intrenchments LEE has got, or can make. LEE's object is this: He wanted to accomplish two objects; 1. To defend Gordonsville and the communications to it, while he prevented our advance along the Central Road; and, 2. To force us into one of the alternatives, either to attack him in his intrenchments, in Orange, *or*, by passing him, to allow him to pass us on the road to Washington. He knows very well that while our army was not greatly superior to his, we would do neither. Accordingly, nothing has been done.

Secondly—The elementary condition of a march on Richmond without endangering Washington, is to have double the forces of LEE. The moment we have *that*, LEE's position is no longer tenable—is in fact useless—because the army will pass round him either east or west, and will endanger no positions in its rear.

Let us assume that we have such an army, and look over the field and see what is possible. In the first place, we find our army, with its headquarters at Culpepper Court-house, looking across the Rapidan at LEE in Orange. The other day our cavalry, under CUSTER, passed through Madison, and approached within a few miles of Charlottsville, far in the rear of LEE. Now, this gives a hint of *one way* in which we can make LEE's retreat very sure and very quick. Looking from Culpepper over into the Shenandoah Valley, we find that through the Blue Ridge there are gaps, with good roads, at an average of eight miles; there is, therefore, no obstruction to a march into the Shenandoah Valley at any point we choose. To defend the Rapidan and fortify all these gaps, is out of the question. We can, therefore, if we choose, turn LEE's whole position by marching through the valley to any point we select. A very good point to begin is Port Republic, nearly west of Culpepper—thence to Staunton is a little over twenty miles, and from Staunton to Lynchburgh but sixty. When we get to Staunton, LEE's position is untenable, and when we get to Lynchburgh, Richmond is already lost. But two objections will be made to this. It may be said that we shall leave the front of the Rappahannock undefended. Not at all. We have, *assumed*, double the forces of LEE, and the front will be amply defended. Next, it may be objected, that it is too long a march to Lynchburgh. It is not more than eighty miles from Port Republic; and the march to Richmond must be nearly that at any rate. Besides, there is to be no waste of time in such an expedition. Ten days' supply of provisions is enough to carry the army to Lynchburgh, and GRANT had about that in his march from Grand Gulf to Vicksburgh. What is the result? LEE must abandon his intrenchments, and fight in the open field, or go into Richmond. He will do the last; because the safest. In the meanwhile, as he retreats, the Army of the Rappahannock presses on his rear, and the Army of the Shenandoah has cut of all resources from the West. When the Western roads fail, Richmond is lost. Seeing this—as the sharp-sighted rebels certainly do—and having one road open, via Danville, will they not evacuate Richmond? If these movements occur, as I have stated them, they probably will. I grant that all this is a theory, but it is a theory which, in the hands of FREDERICK of Prussia, would be made absolute certainty.

Thirdly, let us suppose this is not done. Then, LEE can be turned on the east. He has not and cannot fortify the whole line of the Rappahannock. Leaving a sufficient force in front of him, we can cross the Rappahannock, or any point in forty miles below; and, so far as LEE is concerned, he would be obliged to move back on Richmond. This movement would have one advantage over the other, that, being the shortest line, and directly across LEE's communications with Richmond, he would be compelled to fight at disadvantage, or go into Richmond. In the meanwhile, the second army, on the Rapidan, would cross his rear, seize Gordonsville, Charlottsville and the Central Road.

Fourthly—The moment this movement is made, a corps, strong enough to accomplish the object, should move across North Carolina to Weldon and Petersburgh. We have forces enough (if we only use them) sufficient for this whole plan. But perhaps none of these things will be done. Perhaps we shall be startled with a new and extraordinary movement. Perhaps we shall land again on the Peninsula, or the Rappahannock, or Wilmington, or South America, perhaps. Who knows? I hope nobody knows but Gen. GRANT. But the events of the war have given me a sort of conviction that the rebel Cabinet know our plans pretty well. In this instance, however, if the conditions of the problem which I have deemed necessary to success be fulfilled, it is of no importance if they do know the plan. They can take no measures other than what they have done to counteract them. LEE is in a bad fix, and he will not leave it till compelled to do so by some of the movements I have described. I have said nothing about a direct attack on his intrenchments, because I consider it wholly unnecessary. If they are a long line, they can be carried by regular approaches in a few days, but there will be more lives and blood lost than is at all necessary. If there is to be a great battle, let LEE be compelled to fight at disadvantage. In this *coup d'œil* of the field, I have assumed that there is to be a grand campaign in Eastern Virginia, and that it is to be conducted on sound military principles. To do this will require talent, energy and sagacity of a superior order. How far we have these my readers can judge. Such a war, with immense forces and three years' experience, *ought* to give us high military talent; but the public distrust their war authorities at Washington, especially HALLECK, who is thought to have an undue influence over Mr. LINCOLN. They trust Gen. GRANT and hope for the best. Certainly it is time the Army of the Potomac accomplished something beyond the mere defence of Washington.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

BELLIGERENT SHIPS IN FRENCH PORTS.

An Official Manifesto from the Imperial Government.

PARIS, Friday, April 8, 1864.

Some weeks ago I told you that the French Government had adopted the same regulations with regard to the treatment of belligerent ships in French ports as had been adopted a short time previously by England, but with a modification in regard to coal, on which my information was not then full. These regulations, embodied in a circular addressed by the Count CHASSELOUP LAUBAT, Minister of Marine, to all the Maritime Prefects of France, and dated in February last, have just been published, and will therefore come under your notice. By this document you will be informed that a very important modification has been made on the English regulations—that of omitting the three months' rule. But you will comprehend without difficulty, the reason of this difference between the two countries. England, which enjoys a monopoly of coal, desires to make of that article an article contraband of war, while France, which has but little coal, has every interest in not making it contraband of war. England will, therefore, naturally try upon every occasion to force the adoption of this precedent upon the maritime nations, for, in case of war between England and any other country, her steamers might be constantly supplied by coal from her numerous and well-supplied depots, while the enemy, reduced to a smaller number of depots, and prohibited from replenishing in the ports of any one nation oftener than once in three months, would find its steam force on the sea very greatly paralyzed. The rules, therefore, which have just been adopted by the two countries do not borrow either their general provisions nor their differences from the circumstance that they are issued to cover the present case of the Federal and Confederate vessels, but from general principles, which each Power wishes to establish as a precedent in the code of nations. Thus, a question of coal forces France to show more favor to rebel privateers than England, and yet the greater sympathy for the rebel cause exists in England. MALAKOFF.

CIRCULAR OF THE MINISTER OF MARINE.

The following is the important circular referred to above, and which we translate:

PARIS, 15th February, 1864.

To the Maritime Prefects:

The Imperial Government, by its declaration of the 10th of June, 1861, published in the *Moniteur*, made known the principles forming the basis of the neutrality it intended observing in the war now devastating North America. Since then these principles have been applied practically both in the colonies and in the ports of the mother country.

Nevertheless, the continuation of hostilities, having led the belligerents to carry the theatre of maritime hostilities into the waters bordering the central States of Europe, and having, furthermore, led them to seek in our ports the means of repair and refitting, the Imperial Government judges it useful to recall to your recollection the rules to be observed for the maintenance of its neutrality, conformably to public law and the traditions of the French navy, and to determine consequently the treatment which should be applied, without distinction of flag, to the vessels of the belligerents.

You will, therefore, have to hold to the strict execution of the following dispositions:

1. No vessel-of-war or belligerent corsair will be admitted to remain more than twenty-four hours in a port of the French Empire, or of any of the French colonies, or in the adjacent waters, saving in case of a forced relaxation of this rule by reason of stress of weather or exhaustion of the supplies necessary for the security of navigation.

2. In no case can a belligerent make use of a French port with warlike intent, or to take on supplies of arms or munitions of war, or to undertake, under pretext of repairs, any work having for its object the strengthening of the warlike power of the vessel.

3. You are prohibited from furnishing a war vessel or belligerent cruiser with supplies, outfit or means of repair, beyond such as are necessary for the security of its voyage.

4. No war vessel or belligerent cruiser, permitted to repair and take in supplies in a French port, will be allowed to prolong its stay beyond a period of twenty-four hours after its supplies shall have been embarked and its repairs completed, saving in the case hereinafter provided for. Whenever war vessels, cruisers or commercial vessels of the two belligerent parties shall chance to meet in a French port, there shall be an interval, which must not be less than 24 hours, between the departure of any vessel of one of the belligerents and the subsequent departure of any war vessel or cruiser of the other belligerent. This delay, in case of need, will be extended on the order of the maritime authority, and will continue as long as may be necessary.

It will be your duty to communicate these provisions to all ships of either belligerent presenting themselves in the harbors, roadsteads or waters, subject to your commands.

COUNT P. DE CHESSELOUP-LAUBAT.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Another Very Successful Day—The Art Auction—Contributions from Victor Hugo—Letter from a Georgian Lady—Receipts, &c.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

Yesterday, the fifteenth day of the Fair, was another very successful one. The buildings were crowded from morning till night, and the receipts for sales were very large.

The Indian Department has closed. It is said that the admission of seasons tickets was one reason for their closing before the end of the fair. So many were used that they could not make it profitable, and therefore closed.

THE SWORDS.

The interest in the sword contest is steadily increasing. The total number of votes cast at both the Fourteenth-street and Union-square buildings at the close of the fair last evening was 16,156, of which

McClellan received	8,209	Scattering	123
Grant	7,824	McClellan's maj.	385

The highest number of votes cast by one person was by Mrs. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, who gave three hundred for Gen. MCCLELLAN.

The Committee on Arms and Trophies announce that the Executive Committee have nominated Mr. WILSON G. HUNT and Mr. WILLIAM H. WEBB to act with Mr. WILLIAM KEMBLE. Mr. J. BUTLER WRIGHT and Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, who have been nominated by the Committee on Arms and Trophies, to superintend the opening of the ballots and the entrance upon the subscription books of the votes for the army and navy swords at the fair, which shall be deposited between the hours of 2 P. M. and 8 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 23d inst., after which hour last named no vote will be received from any quarter, as heretofore announced. This mode of bringing the subscriptions to a close has been adopted by the committee, from the conviction that it will most surely attain order and perfect fairness in recording the votes given during the last hours of the fair.

CONTRIBUTION FROM VICTOR HUGO TO THE FAIR.

Among the contributions recently arrived from

Europe should be mentioned one that is of the highest interest. It is an original pen and ink sketch, by Thomas Hiren, of the house occupied by FRANKLIN, in Passy, near Paris, in 1778. The sketch is accompanied by an autograph letter from the donor, of which the following is a literal translation:

"In the year 1836, I happened to be at Passy, at the house of Mr. RAYMONARD, the author of the tragedy of the "Knight Templars." His white hair was flowing on his shoulders, and I said to him, "You wear your hair as FRANKLIN used to do, and you look like him." He answered me, smiling, "This mer be on account of the neighborhood;" and he pointed out to me a house which could be seen from his garden. "It is there," said he to me, "that FRANKLIN lived in 1778." I sketched that house, which is now pulled down. This is this drawing. I think that this picture of FRANKLIN's house at Passy is the only one in existence. I offer it to the United States Sanitary Commission.

I am happy that the Sanitary Commission, in doing me the honor to call upon me, should have afforded me the occasion to renew the expression of my deeply felt sympathies with the gallant men who struggle so gloriously to rid the great American Republic from that stain of stain, Slavery.

VICTOR HUGO.

HAUTEVILLE HOUSE, March 15, 1864.

THE ART AUCTION.

The sale of photographs and engravings took place last evening, in the Art Gallery. There was but little excitement, and the prices were comparatively small. A proof of "Washington Crossing the Delaware" brought $30; a portrait of Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, $15; portrait of RICHARD GRANT WHITE, $14. portrait of THOMAS ACTON, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, $10; portrait of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, $1. The prices generally were rather small. A bronze statue of REMBRANDT brought $250.

A THOUSAND DOLLAR BET.

A bet of one thousand dollars was made yesterday on the accuracy of the TIMES' report, which gave GRANT 18 majority on the award contest at the close Wednesday evening, and on the *Herald's* report, which placed McCLELLAN ahead. Our report was correct, and some one is $1,000 in pocket in consequence.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ADMISSION.

The admission to-day and to-morrow will be twenty-five cents, in order to afford everybody, who has not yet been, an opportunity of visiting the fair. In order to accommodate the crowd that will be present, it is requested and expected that season tickets shall not be used on these days. The holders of season tickets having already obtained admission for a longer time than was originally promised, the managers hope that no one will attempt to evade the above request.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts yesterday were as follows:

Sales to 2 P. M.	$15,523 05
Admissions, Fourteenth-street	4,052 00
Admissions, Union-square	1,046 00
Donations	5,339 35
Total	$25,960 40

REPORTS FROM OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Union Square, gross receipts	$59,910 70
Restaurant, gross receipts	58,800 00
Fire Department, gross receipts	22,600 00
Indian Department, gross receipts	3,550 00

Evening Exchange.

$18,000	Am. Gold	s3	171⅞	1100 Reading R.	140
5,000	do.	s3	171⅞	200 do.	139
5,000	do.		172	900 Mich. So. R.	90
5,000	do.		172⅛	100 do.	90⅛
20,000	do.		172⅛	300 Pittsburgh	114⅜
500	Erie R.		113⅜	200 do.	h5 115
200	do.	s3	113⅜	200 do.	114⅛
100	do.		113⅜	100 Clev. & T. R.	147
100	do.		113⅜	100 Wyon. Vl. C't Co.	80
500	do.		113⅜	700 Rock Isl. R.	115
500	do.	s3	113⅜	300 Northwestern	54
100	do.	b3	114⅛	400 Fort Wayne	113⅜
100	do.		114	100 Pr du Chien	70
100	do.		113⅞	200 Wabash	71
100	Erie Railway Pr.		107	100 Q. H. G. M. Co.	12
200	do.		106⅜	200 Tol. & Wab. Pref.	84
100	do.	b3	107	20,000 O. & Miss.	54
100	Ill. Cen. R.		123⅜	700 Cumberland	71
200	do.		123⅜	100 Central Coal Co.	70
200	Harlem R.		207	200 Quick. Min. Co.	70
700	do.		209	200 do.	71
300	Mich. Cen. R.		140	100 do.	71⅛

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and convenient classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

D. Baraam's "Self-sewer" for all Sewing machines.

The *Scientific American*, referring to it at the fair, says: "It is really a *useful* and *novel* instrument. It guides the work itself," &c. It *preserves the eyes, avoids bending, no basting.* "No machine is complete without it." Price $1 50, with directions. Sent by mail free. Donated to, and for sale at the fair, Fourteenth-street, in the sewing-machine room, and at the inventor's headquarters, WILCOX & GIBB'S sewing-machine office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Consumptive Coughs, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief.

Are You Disturbed at Night?

and broken of rest, by a child suffering and crying with the pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the little sufferer immediately. It cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is perfectly safe in all cases. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Congress.—The imagination can suggest nothing more delicious than the Congress Bourbon, Punch and Cordial. Sold everywhere. Wholesale Agents in New-York—D. S. BARNES & CO. Wholesale Agents in Boston—F. J. TINKHAM & CO.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots

and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety of our own manufacture.
SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses.—Dr. Rigg's Truss invites the severest criticisms. Hard rubber, water-proof cleanly, durable; also, Varicocele Trusses, Supporters, Suspensories, &c. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Triopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. Army have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Office, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Barcheter's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-hand Safes For Sale Cheap for Cash. at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Demulcent,	DEMULCENT,	Demulcent,
DEMULCENT,	DEMULCENT.	DEMULCENT,

This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by
J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 82 Park-row, N. Y.
To be had of all druggists and grocers.

"In Hac Vinces."

ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS is composed very largely of calisaya, with a number of other rare medical plants, chiefly products of the tropics of Asia and America. It is the only exhilarant tonic or beverage in the world followed by no etupefying reaction; hence for convalescents, the debilitated and sedentary, it has no equal. It has the pleasant bitter taste of pure calisaya bark, with an undefinable exquisite flavor suited to the most refined palate. We refer to testimonials published daily in this column, as to the scope of its medical powers.

W. CHILTON & CO.,
Marble Store, No. 22 Walker-st., New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

FROM A CLERGYMAN.

NEWARK, June 18, 1863.

Messrs. W. CHILTON & Co.:

In answer to your inquiries with regard to the Crimean Bitters you kindly gave me, I can rigot honestly say, that as an invigorating and exhilarating tonic for the sedentary, it is all you said of it. It is better far than the wine, *generosum et lens*, Horace as a dyspeptic wished for at sea bathing quarters:

"Qood curas abigat, qood cnm epe divite manet
In venas animumqoe meum, quod verba ministret."

Merton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c., but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, then any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Survey at a Glance.

THE
WHOLE FIELD OF THE FASHIONS,
IN
GENTLEMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS.

In order to do this you are invited to visit the establishment of

GENIN,
No. 513 BROADWAY.

The largest and most completely stocked hat store in the United States. For the concert season he has introduced upward of *one hundred new styles.* It is putting fact into its simplest form to say, that in his twenty years' experience as a hatter, he has not only never offered, but has never seen so extensive a variety of hat

FASHIONS FOR ALL AGES,

as his store now contains. It would seem as if

TASTE AND FANCY

could scarcely suggest an addition to the children's and misses' department, and it is believed that no mother can fail to equip her children satisfactorily from so vast and diversified an assortment. In the department of gentlemen's dress and business hats there are over

TWENTY-FIVE NEW STYLES

which are all special to the season.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower From Which it takes its Name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers.—Styles neat and suitable, executed in the best manner only, at No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving, 10 cents.

MARRIED.

ARCHIBALD—LYON.—On Wednesday, April 20, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Ebenezer Lyon, Esq., by Rev. Dr. J. M. Hulbert, Mr. ANDREW ARCHIBALD to Miss MARY H. LYON, both of Yonkers. No cards.

BEEBE—SATTERLEE.—On Wednesday, April 20, by Rev. J. W. Schenck, of New-Brunswick, N. J., ANSON F. BEEBE and CAROLINE P., daughter of Douglass Setterlee, Esq., all of this City.

BEARDSLEE—MARTIN.—On Wednesday, April 20, by Rev. Stephen Tyng, Jr., RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, Esq., of New-York City, and Miss GERTRUDE ROBINSON MARTIN, daughter of the late Major Hugh R. Martin, of Schenectady.

CLAPP—TOWNSEND.—At St. George's Church, Newburgh, on Tuesday, April 19, by Rev. John Brown, D. D., E. EVERET CLAPP, of Shanghai, China, to Miss ELIZA B. TOWNSEND, daughter of the late Wm. H. Townsend, of Newburgh. No cards.

CAMP—HITSELBERGER.—On Thursday, April 21, at the 18th-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, JOHN T. CAMP to M. LOUISE, daughter of C. Hitzelberger, Esq., all of this City.

COLGAN—RANDOLPH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 20, by Rev. Dr. Pise, Dr. JOSEPH P. COLGAN, Jr., to Miss SARAH M. RANDOLPH, of New-York.

DAVOL—BROOKER.—In Wolcottville, Conn., on Wednesday, April 20, by Rev. S. T. Seilye, D. D., WM. H. DAVOL, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss JENNIE BROOKER, of the former place. No cards.

FELS—WHEELWRIGHT.—On Wednesday, April 20, by Rev Dr. Osgood, EDWIN M. FELT to LYDIA THAYER, eldest daughter of Washington Wheelwright, Esq., all of this City.

HERRICK—FOSTER.—On Wednesday, April 6, at Quegue, by Rev. S. H. Jagger, Rev. S. E. HERRICK to SOPHIA WOODHULL FOSTER, daughter of John F. Foster, Esq., of Quegue.

HALSEY—HAINES.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, April 20, by Rev. David Magie, D. D., WM. F. HALSEY to FANNIE S., daughter of R. T. Haines, Esq., both of the former place.

LOW—WELLS.—On Wednesday, April 20, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., SAMUEL E. LOW to ANNIE R. WELLS, daughter of George W. Wells, all of BROOKLYN.

LITTELL—HAIGHT.—On Thursday, April 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. T. Raleton Smith, WILLIAM H. LITTELL to AMELIA J. HAIGHT, daughter of Edwin M. Haight, all of this City. No cards.

PECK—EATON.—On Thursday, April 14, at St. John's Church, Ogdensburgh, by Rev. Dr. Peters, CHARLES M. PECK, of New-York City, to LUCY H. EATON, of Ogdensburgh.

PETTIT—STOUT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. L. S. Weed, Mr. STEPHEN B. PETTIT to Miss EUGENIE STOUT, all of Brooklyn.

SHEPARD—KING.—On Wednesday, April 20, at the residence of John Stratton, by Rev. Dr. Chauncey, JOSHUA W. SHEPARD to BARBARA F. KING, all of this City.

SHARRERY—BROWN.—On Wednesday evening, April 20, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, at the residence of the bride's father, M. D. L. SHARRERY to GERTRUDE W., only daughter of Samuel C. Brown, Esq., all of this City.

WILMARDING—HECKSCHER.—On Toursday, April 21, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, JOHN C. WILMERDING to GEORGIANA LOUISA, daughter of Charles A. Heckscher, all of this City.

YOUNG—SLATER.—On Thursday, April 21, by Rev. Dr. Freeland, Mr. ROBERT YOUNG to Miss ANNIE, youngest daughter of Robert Slater, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Thursday, April 21, GEORGE J. BROWN, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 655 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

BENHARD.—On Thursday morning, April 21, JAMES BENHARD, of the firm of Benhard & Hutton, in the 65th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, to-morrow, (Saturday,) at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., at 2½ P. M. The remains will be interred at Greenwood.

BASSETT.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday, April 18, CATHERINE M., wife of the late Capt. F. C. Bassett.

BLAUVELT.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, April 20, of consumption, LAWRENCE KEARNY, youngest son of the late John S. and Mary B. Blauvelt, in the 22d year of his age.

BLOOMFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, April 21, WILLIAM LEACH BLOOMFIELD, aged 55 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 219 Atlantic-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock.

BURDETT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 20, GRACE SEYMOUR, youngest child of Horace B. and Hannah M. Burdett, and grand daughter of W. N. Seymour.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, North Oxford-st., tenth house from Myrtle-av., on Friday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DOUGLAS.—On Wednesday, April 20, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, aged 72 years.

The friends of deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Friday, at 1 P. M., from the 37th-st. M. E. Church.

DIMON.—On Thursday, April 21, after a short illness, SUSAN, wife of John Dimon, Esq., in the 63th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 139 East 16th-st., on Saturday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DURYEE.—At Newtown, L. I., on Thursday, April 21, JOHN S. DORYEE, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at his late residence. Carriages will be in waiting at Hunter's Point on arrival of the 12 o'clock boat from James-slip.

DEAN.—On Thursday, April 21, of brain fever, Mrs. LOCKEY DEAN, wife of Wm. L. Dean, (late Mrs. Lockey, of Rachel Fredeeburg,) and eldest daughter of the late George L. Trout.

The funeral services will take place at No. 124 Perry-st., this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

FAILE.—At his residence at West Farms, Westchester County, on Wednesday, April 20, of pneumonia, EDWARD G. FAILE, in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, at 11½ A. M. on Saturday, the 23d inst. Carriages will be in waiting at Mott Haven, on the Harlem Railroad, to meet the 10½ A. M. train from 26th-st. His remains will be taken for interment to the burial ground of the East Chester Church.

GOLICK.—On Thursday, April 21, KATE, daughter of Allen R. Jollie, and wife of John L. Golick.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, from No. 10 King-st. The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of Columbian Hook and Ladder Company No. 14, are invited to attend.

GOSWEY.—On Thursday, April 21, of consumption, JOHN GOSWEY, aged 25 years and 5 months.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his uncle, Solomon Goswey, No. 341 Cherry-st., this day, (Friday,) 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be removed to Ryo on Saturday, the 23d inst., by the 11½ o'clock A. M. train from 27th-st.

HOLSAPFEL.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday morning, April 21, from injuries by a fall out of a carriage, EBNER HOLSAPFEL, of Hesse Cassel, Germany, aged 30 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

JONAS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 21, after a long and painful illness, ELIZABETH WARNER, wife of Philip L. Jones, M. D., and daughter of the late Edward Kellogg.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited (without further notice) to attend her funeral, from No. 168 President-st., on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

LEETE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, April 21, JESSIE, infant daughter of George A. and Elizabeth F. Leete, aged 2 months and 5 days.

LITHAUER.—On Wednesday, April 20, JACOB LITHAUER, aged 47 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 17 West 13th-st., on Sunday next, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

MAXWELL.—On Wednesday, April 20, ELLEN MAXWELL, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 15 East 11th-st.

SLOAT.—At Nyack, N. Y., Col. ISAAC SLOAT, aged 53 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the Dutch Reformed Church, Tappantown, N. Y., this day, (Friday,) April 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SMITH.—At the Astor House, on Thursday, April 21, JOHN SMITH, of Kingston, N. Y., firm of Smith & Rand, of this City, aged 44 years.

WELSCH.—On Wednesday, April 20, after a painful illness, FRANZISKA WELSCH, widow of the late Charles Welsch, Esq., aged 59 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The friends of the family, and of her nephew, Charles Schmitt, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the late residence of deceased, No. 257 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 23, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & OO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 287.—April 21, 1864.
55, 61, 12, 18, 47, 4, 23, 22, 33, 8, 53, 27.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 288.—April 21, 1864.
16, 56, 68, 6, 63, 73, 10, 78, 57, 20, 40, 52, 23.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 191—April 21, 1864.
12, 23, 46, 41, 7, 47, 36, 68, 22, 30, 48, 11.
CLASS 192—April 21, 1864.
36, 59, 63, 23, 12, 19, 74, 42, 57, 72, 37, 55, 53.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL Legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

The best hairdressing ever yet offered to the public; is warranted to restore gray hair to its original color; will stop its falling out in three days, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. Does not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation. $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores.

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Consultation as to the treatment of the hair, free.

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CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.
A complete stock of well made goods, suitable for Merchant Tailors and Clothiers.
HENRY & JOHN PARET, Jr.,
No. 55 Chambers-st., adjoining Stewart's.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—SAVING OF 20 PER CENT.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES having given notice of an advance of prices to the extent of 20 per cent., we take pleasure in assuring the public that we WILL CONTINUE TO SELL AT FORMER PRICES, our fine Spring assortment having been nearly all made up *before the recent advance.*

Purchasers would do well to give us their orders at once, and, when required, we will book the same for delivery in April, May or June.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
MAY, 1864.

The *Atlantic* for May is now ready, with contributions from

Robert Browning,	Harriet E. Prescott,
John G. Paifrey,	Gail Hamilton,
T. Buchanan Read,	Thomas W. Parsons,
Bayard Taylor,	Ik Marvel,
William Winter,	A. M. Diae,
Lucy Larcom,	Arthur Gilman,
Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe,	
AND OTHER POPULAR WRITERS.	

LIST OF CONTENTS.

Croise ou Lake Ladoga: Wet-weather Work; The Reeper's Dream; The New-England Revolution of the Seventeenth Century; Some Accounnt of the Early Life of an Old Bachelor; The Snow Man; The Gold Fields of Nova Scotia; Life in the See Islands; Gold Hair; California as a Vine Land; To a Young Girl Dying—with a Gift of Fresh Palm Leaves; The Rim—Part I.; Types; House and Home Papers—Part V.; Reënlisted; The Presidential Election; Reviews and Literary Notices.

The numbers of the *Atlantic* since January, containing Mrs. Stowe's admirable

HOUSE AND HOME PAPERS,

will be sent postpaid on receipt of 25 cents for each number. These papers should be read in every household.

TERMS.—The *Atlantic* is for sale by all book and periodical dealers. Price 25 cents a number. Subscriptions for the year, $3, postage paid. CLUB PRICES—Two copies for one year, $5, and each additional subscription at the same rate; and an extra copy gratis for every club of ten subscribers, or every eleven copies for $25.
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THE BEST COOKING APPARATUS IN USE.
They are
SUBSTANTIAL, ECONOMICAL
in the consumption of coal, and
SURE BAKERS.
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JAMES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
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FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE,

Superior to any others in the following particulars:
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STIMULATE YOUR LIVER, REGULATE your bowels, cleanse your stomach, purify your blood, cure your jaundice, build up your system, by the use of Dr. Langley's Root and Herb Bitters. GEORGE C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Agents. Sold by all druggists. Price only 31 and 60 cents per bottle.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 3, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the fifty and one hundred dollar bonds are payable on the 1st of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the United States Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars, ($50,) One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) Five Hundred Dollars, ($500,) One Thousand Dollars, ($1,000,) Five Thousand Dollars, ($5,000,) and Ten Thousand Dollars, ($10,000;) and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollers, ($50,) One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) Five Hundred Dollars, ($500,) and One Thousand Dollars, ($1,000.)

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities only, is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the *Treasurer of the United States* at Washington, and the *Assistant Treasurers* at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and B'way.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and B'way,
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
New-York Nat. Exchange Bank, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
First National Bank of Boston.
First National Bank of Philadelphia.
First National Bank of Baltimore.
First National Bank of Washington.
First National Bank of Cincinnati.
First National Bank of Chicago.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.
Merchants are requested to send for List of Prices.

5,000,000 OF CIGARS,
ALL GRADES AND SIZES
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WHOLESALE DEALER IN IMPORTED HAVANA AND MANUFACTURER OF DOMESTIC CIGARS,
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MY STOCK OF DOMESTIC CIGARS, which is constantly supplied by my own factory in this City, the tobacco being imported by myself, or selected under my own supervision, for CASH, consists of most all sizes and qualities, FROM $16 TO $70 PER 1,000.

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To my customers and the public, the information that I keep, as usual, a supply of

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of all descriptions
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One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT PORT LEE, WITH RIVER FRONT.—H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) the large frame dwelling-house and about 11 to 12 acres of land, with about 600 feet water front, which must ere long possess great value for its water privilege; house is in good order. On the premises are a large barn, coach-house, stable, greenhouse, ice-house, &c., in excellent order. The garden is well laid out and early crops sown.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage at 7 per cent.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., and of Wight & Prentice, No. 19 Wall-st.
WILLIAM KELLY, } Executors of Isaac Newton,
JOHN C. HEWITT. } deceased.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer "ETNA," will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 23d day of April, at 10½ A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows:—Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9¾ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

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CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
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From the Journal of Commerce.

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THE

FINANCIAL.

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OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

OFFICE NO. 77 CEDAR-ST.

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ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE PROPERTY AND WORKING CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY.

Subscriptions for a limited number of shares, at $2 per share, not subject to any assessment, and free from personal liability, will be received at the office of the company, where full information will be given.

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G. FURMAN,
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G. A. SACCHI.
COUNSEL.
LODER & POMEROY.
G. FURMAN, Secretary.

HARTFORD MINING COMPANY,
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CAPITAL, $500,000.

20,000 SHARES, $25 PER SHARE.

WORKING CAPITAL IN THE TREASURY, $30,000.

The subscribers, as the only authorized Agents, offer for sale a limited amount of this Copper Stock, *at one-half its par value*, or $12 50 per share.
Exhibits of the Company's valuable property will be furnished on application.
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NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS
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CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.
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JOHN ELLIOT.....Of Riggs & Co., Wall-st.
LEWIS EINSTEIN.....Of Lewis Einstein & Co.
JOHN FALCONER..Of Seamless Clothing Manuf'g Co.
HENRY J. BAKER.....Of H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE.....Of Coffin, Lee & Co.
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D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

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No. 18 Wall-st., New-York,
for sale.
Western Union Telegraph,
Independent Telegraph,
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MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fend April 1, 1864, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, the following mortgage bonds, viz.:

Nos. 27, 36, 66, 190, 244, 258, 293, 334, 444, 548, 697, 711, 754, 836, 895, 902, 1,037, 1,065, 1,096, 1,411, 1,511, 1,694, 1,873, 1,947, 2,063, 2,067, 2,165, 2,259, of $1,000 each, and 2,514, 2,525, 2,626, 2,639 of $500 each.

The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money, at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us, at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.
The above bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1864. The next payment will be due October 1, 1864.
W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

NOTICE
TO THE ASSENTED CREDITORS OF THE LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD; THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS; OR ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, COMPANIES.

TAKE NOTICE, That (by virtue of powers vested in them, under bondholders' agreement of Jan. 10, 1860, and under the alterations and modifications thereof, passed July 9, 1862, July 23, 1862, and Oct. 25, 1862,) that the Trustees require you to bring in and assign any and all of the assented bonds and coupons which you may hold of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad; the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis; or St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Companies, to them, at the office of the undersigned, Nos. 46 and 48 Exchange-place, Rooms Nos. 19 and 20, on or before noon of the fifteenth day of May, 1864, together with proof of the five per cent having been paid thereon.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE, That from and after the above-named day and hour, the Trustees will no longer receive said bonds or coupons, or acknowledge the same as entitled to the benefits of the agreement for reorganization, and will proceed to wind up their trust in such manner as, under advice of counsel, they shall deem legal and proper. By order of the Trustees,
L. H. MEYER, Chairman,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1864.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, formerly called the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, and all others whom it may concern. At a meeting of the Directors of the above named company, held at Leavenworth, April 5, 1864, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered published:

Resolved, That an installment of 20 per cent. upon all stock issued or subscribed for is hereby called, payable at the option of the stockholders, either to John Kerr, Treasurer of the Company, at Leavenworth City, or to Edwin Learned, Financial Agent of the Company, at No. 45 Pine-st., New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next, and that the Secretary is hereby directed to cause this notice to be published in two or more papers of general circulation in each of the States of Kansas and Missouri, and also in each of the cities of New-York and Washington.

Resolved, That all authority to any person or party heretofore conferred to act as an agent or representative of this company, or claimed to be possessed by any person or party, is hereby revoked and rescinded, and all agencies or authority hereafter shall only be exercised by persons or parties authorized or recognized by the present or future Board of Directors, and that the Secretary be directed to give public notice of the revocation herein contained. HENRY FOOTE, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 10, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eighth National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking;

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.
Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, the Secretary, Mr. Livingston Satterlee, tendered his resignation, on account of going into another business, whereupon it was resolved that the resignation of Mr. Satterlee be accepted.

Resolved, That the Board express their high appreciation of the ability and integrity of Mr. Livingston Satterlee, evinced in his course as Secretary of this Company.

Resolved, That Mr. H. C. Beach be appointed Secretary in place of Mr. Satterlee.

Resolved, That Mr. W. H. Barbour be appointed Assistant Secretary of this Company.

The above resolutions were carried unanimously.
JACOB BROUWER, President.

FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN appointed a committee by the Stockholders to make sale of the OAKLAND & PITTSBURGH AND MINERSVILLE RAILWAYS, or either of them, with equipments, stock, &c., and will receive bids therefor until MAY 1 proximo. If not sold by that time, proposals will be received for the iron and wood of the respective railways.
Notice of the disposal of the equipments, &c., will be given after May 1, aforesaid.
For particulars refer to either of the undersigned.
WM. A. HERRON,
JOSHUA RHODES,
SAMUEL M. SHOENBERGER,
CHARLES MEYRAN,
A. S. BELL.
Committee.

U. S. "10-40" LOAN.

Subscriptions received
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—All of the property of this company is advertised for sale May 5, 1864. The undersigned have been appointed a committee to purchase at said sale, for the use and benefit of those only who assign and surrender their stock and bonds to them previous to May 1, 1864, and who make the required money payments. Bond and stockholders who desire us to act for them should call at once at our office, Nos. 75 and 77 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 6.
JOHN LOWREY,
SAMUEL MARSH,
BREESE J. STEVENS,
N. A. COWDREY.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due May 1, 1864, will be paid on MONDAY, May 2, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.
The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cohoes Company, will be held at their office in Cohoes, on MONDAY, the second day of May, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.
CHARLES G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.
COHOES, April 1, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

THE ANTHRACITE
GAS LIGHTING AND HEATING COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

WM. H. APPLETON,
President.

WM. H. APPLETON, O. D. F. GRANT,
ABRAHAM M. COZZENS,
Trustees.

Capital, $3,000,000; Shares, $100 each.

Books of subscription for 20,000 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at our office on SATURDAY, April 16.

The Common Council has granted to the company the right to lay pipes and mains throughout the entire City of New-York.

Ten per cent. payable on subscription; the balance in installments as the work progresses.
JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the Hartford Mining Company, of Michigan, will be held at their business office, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing said company.
GAYLORD CHURCH, } Corporators.
WM. A. RICHMOND }
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1864.

MINING STOCKS,
as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD COMPANY
(140 miles long)
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FOR $1,000,000,
FOR SALE BY MARIE & KANZ, NO. 27 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The undersigned now offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad Company, (Ezra P. Prentice, President,) redeemable in New-York July 1, 1888, and convertible into stock at par within ten years.

The Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York City. They are executed to Daniel Drew and Alfred Van Santvoord, Trustees, and secured by a mortgage which "covers the whole of the said road, including the right of way, necessary real estate, superstructure, franchises and appurtenances belonging to, or to belong to the company; and is the first and a preferred lien thereon, except that one other mortgage, directed by a special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York to be executed to the City of Albany, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of $1,000,000 of bonds, to be issued by the said city as a loan in aid of the said road, which two mortgages are by the terms of the said act entitled to an equality of lien."

The length of road is 140 miles, entirely within the State of New-York, extending from the City of Albany to Binghamton on the Erie Railway, through a rich and productive region, forming valuable connections with other railroads at its two termini, and opening another avenue from the coal regions.

The first division of thirty-five miles from Albany to Schoharie has recently been opened for business; that portion from Schoharie to Oneonta, Otsego County, forty-five miles, has been let, and is now in progress; the balance is nearly ready for letting, and proposals are now advertised for grading and bridging fifty miles beyond Oneonta.

The cost of the first division, including rolling stock, is about $1,000,000, in addition to which $300,000 have been expended on the balance of the line; total expended to Jan. 1, 1864, $1,345,496.

The means by the company to complete the road, including what is already expended, are $2,000,000, individual and town subscriptions to the stock, of which $1,140,000 have been already paid in. $1,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds; $1,000,000 Albany City Loan, and $500,000 appropriated by the State of New-York, and payable one-half when the road is completed to Cobbleskill, forty miles; the balance when completed eighty miles—to Oneonta; total, $4,500,000. Estimated cost of this road when completed, $4,500,000, or about $32,000 per mile. The joint mortgages to secure the bonds issued by the company, and the bonds to be issued by the City of Albany, together $2,000,000, constitute a total lien of $14,300 per mile.
MARIE & KANZ.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank will receive subscriptions on account of
UNITED STATES BONDS,
authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at 5 per cent. a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes or the notes of National Banks, adding 50 per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March, until the day of subscription and payment; or subscriptions can be made, bearing interest from date, without the payments of interest from the 1st of March, and premium thereon.

The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this bank.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital.....$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the
NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,
issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAGE UPDYKE, President.

redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice.
GEORGE UPDYKE, President.
R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
(Late with Fisk & Hatch,)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street,
Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.
Quartermasters' Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.
Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.
Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent Bonds of 1881.
Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.
ARTHUR ROBINSON, I. G. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:

NEW YORK:	BOSTON:
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers.	Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the Revere Bank
Bank of the Commonwealth	Brewster, Sweet & Co.,
PHILADELPHIA:	Bankers.
Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers,	
E. S. Wbelen & Co., Bankers.	

WASHINGTON:
Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.
J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Mariposa Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of deciding upon the increase, and increasing the amount of the capital stock of the said Company, by an addition of twenty thousand shares to the one hundred thousand shares already issued, making, with such increase, a total capital of one hundred and twenty thousand shares, at the par value of one hundred dollars a share, amounting, altogether, to twelve millions of dollars, in order that the floating debt of the company may be paid, and the mining and other resources of its estate may be more completely and expeditiously developed.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAMES HOY,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
Majority of the Trustees.
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY, held the 28th ultimo, the following persons were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz.:

W. P. Palmer,	Sidney Mason,	John Stewart,
Rufus L. Lord,	Peter Cooper,	W. W. DeForest,
Thos. Barron,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jas. B. Johnson,
Richard Tighe,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Henry Balis,
Henry Elsworth,	James Colles,	Rich. Mortimer,
Aug. H. Ward,	L. S. Suares,	R. H. Browne,
E. D. Morgan,	John Caswell,	Ed. J. Woolsey.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. P. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking house, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer book will remain closed from the 23d day of April until the morning of May 3.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FOR WOUNDS.—The $100 Bounty is now paid. Apply with discharge. Communications by mail promptly answered and blanks sent.
SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

NOTICE.—I DO HEREBY FORBID ANY PARties delivering to anybody anything in my name, as I will not be responsible for the same. WM. WADDLE.
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY,
MINES—BRIGGS AND GREGORY LODES.
GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

CAPITAL 10,000 SHARES, $100 each.

TRUSTEES.
J. SMITH BRIGGS, Colorado.
GEO. M. PULLMAN, Chicago.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
HENRY COGGILL, New-York.
C. C. ALGER, Hudson, N. Y.
WM. G. ANGELL, Providence, R. I.
R. CORNELL WHITE, New-York.
President—J. SMITH BRIGGS.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—J. S. WOODWARD.
Mining Superint't—CHAS. H. BRIGGS.
Office No. 25 CLIFF-ST., New-York.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

U. S. 5 PER CENT.
10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand for immediate delivery, an assortment of bonds of this new loan.
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

JERSEY CITY BONDS,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
COUPONS PAYABLE 1ST OF OCTOBER AND APRIL, IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS. A liberal commission will be allowed parties subscribing at this Bank.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier. D. L. ROSS, President.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 24 WALL-st.
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cor. Greenwich and Fulton-sts.,
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, held on Tuesday, 12th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz:

Leonard Kirby,	Thos. C. Goetchius,	Geo. W. Elder,
D. R. Martin,	J. H. Huddleston,	Jas. C. Gulick,
W. B. Skidmore,	Samuel Hanna,	Thomas Reed,
John Castree,	John Keyser,	O. W. Bird,
A. Rutherford,	Moses W. Fish,	Daniel L. Ross,
Geo. W. Savage,	Joseph Colwell,	G. G. Yvelin,
Henry Elsworth,	John Haggin,	W. W. Price,
Thomas Paton,	Joel B. Huoter,	S. T. Knapp,
C. H. Loutre,	Aaron Claflin,	Wm. W. Bruce,
Rutsen Suckley,	Effingham Cock,	Geo. Opdyke,
Wilson G. Hunt,	C. H. Ludington,	W. F. Havemeyer,
W. A. Fowler,	Ezra Wheeler,	Harvey Weed,
Daniel Drew,	Fred. Lacey,	Nath. Smith,
David Wagstaff,	L. A. Jacobus,	John Romer,
J. M. Beseddict,	Thos. T. Buckley,	B. Brockmorton,
L. M. Luther,	M. B. Carpenter,	E. R. Livermore,
John J. Morris,	Robt. McLaughlin,	

and the following gentlemen, viz:
Chas. K. Crehan, Francis Jenkins, Hector Armstrong, were elected inspectors for the next election, and at a subsequent meeting of the Board Leonard Kirby, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.
(L. S.) (Signed.) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 6 per cent 1881 Bonds.
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.
The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.
CLEVELAND, March 28, 1864.

10-40
SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker, No. 139 Broadway.
The usual commission of ¼ allowed to banks and bankers.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, near Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BLACK HAWK
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

MINES—BOBTAIL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.

CAPITAL 50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
F. H. JUDD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
GEO. BLISS, Jr., New-York.
O. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWETT, Washington.
CARLOS PIERCE, Boston.
President—F. H. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MYLO LEE.
OFFICE NO. 25 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY EASTERN DIVISION, formerly called the LEAVENWORTH, PAWNEE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, and all others whom it may concern: At a meeting of the Stockholders of the above named company, held at Leavenworth on the 4th and 5th days of April inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, By the contract of four parts between this company, John C. Fremont, Ross, Steel & Co., and Edward Learned, approved by this meeting, large and valuable concessions of his interests as a stockholder have been made by said Fremont to promote the speedy construction of the road: and, whereas, it is probable that similar concessions may be agreed to by other stockholders; therefore,

Resolved, That the said Learned, as the financial agent of the company, be authorized and empowered to negotiate with any parties, who are the holders or are interested in the stock of the company, for the transfer and delivery to him, as financial agent of such, and so much of said stock as such parties may be willing so to conceale—to be by him used, disposed of or distributed, in like manner and for the same purposes, as is in said agreement provided, with reference to the shares agreed to be transferred to him by said Fremont, and in consideration therefor, the said financial agent is authorized and empowered to mark and indorse upon the certificates of shares which may be retained by such shareholders severally, or to which they may be entitled upon making any such transfers, that such retained or not entitled shares are full paid and not subject to assessment; *provided* that such marking or indorsement shall not be made as aforesaid in any case so as to apply or be of effect, as to more shares in this company than shall be equal to one-fourth of the number of shares so transferred to the said financial agent in pursuance hereof by such shareholders respectively, and thereafter all such marked or indorsed certificates shall be deemed full paid for the number of shares embraced in such indorsements respectively, and the stockholders making the concessions and transfers hereinbefore provided for shall forever after be held by the company free from any payments or liabilities for, or on account of, or in any manner relating to the shares which they shall so severally transfer to said financial agent.

Resolved, further, In case it shall occur that from any cause any of the shares which may be transferred to the financial agent as aforesaid, or in pursuance of the aforesaid contract, shall at any time be found to belong wholly or in part to any other person or party, than the person or party who shall have so transferred the same, the said financial agent shall be and hereby is authorized to transfer to such person or party, as shall so be found to be the rightful owner thereof, the shares so erroneously transferred to him.

Resolved, That the holders of certificates, obligations, or other memoranda issued in the name or on behalf of the company, which are claimed to entitle such holder to full paid or unassessable shares of the capital stock, be notified by the directors, by public advertisement, or in such other manner as the directors may deem best, to present the same, together with any evidences of their right to require such shares to be made full paid or unassessable as aforesaid, to the Executive Committee of the company, in the City of New-York, within sixty days next following the issuing of such notices respectively, in order that all such certificates, obligations, or memoranda may be adjudicated, and proper formal certificates be issued in lieu thereof, in so far as such holders shall be deemed to be entitled thereto, by said Executive Committee. In case any holder shall refuse or omit to present his certificate, obligation, or memoranda, as aforesaid, and for the purposes and within the time aforesaid, or in case any of the evidences furnished as aforesaid shall be deemed by the Executive Committee insufficient to entitle the holder to such full paid shares, the officers of the company shall thereafter refuse to recognize or admit any liability of the company to make or issue full paid shares, on account of any such particular certificates, obligations or memoranda, or to treat the same in any manner as full paid shares, except upon the claims of bona fide holders thereof being established by due process of law, or upon competent legal evidence that such claims are valid obligations on the company, in the event of any irregularity or defective equity in the claim of any holder of any such certificate, obligation or memorandum, the Executive Committee are hereby authorized to adjust the claims of any such holder, in such manner as said committee shall deem equitable, and to cause to be issued in settlement thereof such number of full paid shares as said committee shall so deem to be just and equitable.

Pursuant to the foregoing resolutions, and to directions of the Executive Committee, all persons interested are requested to transmit to the undersigned, at his office, No. 45 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, such statements, propositions and papers as will render the proposed benefits available to them respectively, and secure the same within the time prescribed in the resolution: viz. sixty days from the date hereof.
EDWARD LEARNED,
Financial Agent, U. P. R. Co., E. D.
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual election for nine Trustees of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at the office, corner of Wall and William sts., from 12 o'clock M. until 2 P. M. The transfer book is closed from this date until May 5.
WM. R. BLISS, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, May 2, 1864. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock Noon, and closed at 1 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL M. CRAFT,
Secretary.

ATTENTION SOLDIERS!—THE $100 BOUNty due soldiers discharged by reason of wounds, is now being collected and paid; communications by mail promptly answered. Apply, with discharges, to J. P. HUNT & CO., No. 247 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RR. CO.
No. 12 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

A Dividend of Seven per Cent., less the Government Tax, will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company, on and after Monday, the 2d day of May next, at the Bank of North America.
The Transfer Books of this Stock will be closed from the 20th instant to the 2d of May inclusive.
C. BUTLER, President.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 132 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1864.

THE DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half per cent., due May 1, 1864, on the preferred stock of this Company, will be paid on and after May 2, at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will be closed on the 23d inst., and opened on the 3d day of May.
A. BOODY, President.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after Monday, May 2. Transfer Books will be closed on Wednesday, 27th inst., and reopened Tuesday, May 3.
B. MURRAY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to May 2.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1864, ON the Second Mortgage, the interest and the Equipment Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after May 2, at the Bank of the Republic.
A. BOODY, President.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.
TAMAHORA'S OFFICE, April 6, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of May next. The Transfer Books will close the 20th inst., and reopen on the 2d of May next. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of One and one-half per Cent. (1½ per cent.; free of Government tax, payable on and after May 2, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer will be closed from April 20 to May 2. OLIVER CHARLICK,
HUNTER'S POINT, April 20, 1864. President.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM RIVER.
PLEASANT AND CHEAP EXCURSION TO HIGH BRIDGE.

The Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company's steamer T

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.
AND
MARINE CORPS.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and ordered that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the localities where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy.....$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy..$200
When enlisting for Marine Corps.....$3 0

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $10.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grade.	
First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for three years, will receive in addition to the above bounty of $300, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, robust, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 166 South-st.
CAPT. A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M. C., No. 18 Bowery.
WM. WALLACE, Lieut. U. S. Marines. County Bounty Rooms, No. 18 Bowery.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

New-York, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300 00
STATE BOUNTY	75 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional	100 00
	175 00
Total	$475 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a County premium of ten dollars.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

New-York, April 4, 1864.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance calling or receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 4,359 N. Y. Post-office. N. B.—Ladies who prefer an infallible, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by one of their own sex, by magnetism.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Cornhill, Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically cures Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case, is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and ey most Druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. No. 6 is a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st. N. Y.

MRS. M. Y. BROWN'S "METAPHYSI- CAL DISCOVERY," for Deafness, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Diseased Eyes, and all Diseases of Head, Throat, &c., &c. Can be obtained at her principal offices, No. 28 Bond-st., (after May 1, No. 16 Bond-st.,) New-York, and No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia. Also of druggists generally. Price $5. No medicine poured down the throat—no boring with instruments.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 25.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,878	Greco.	Saturday, April 23.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	Brooking,	Saturday, May 7.
LOUISIANA	2,876	Smellie,	Saturday, May 21.
WESTMINSTER	—	—	Saturday, June 4.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$100	Payable in Currency.
	85	
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....Saturday.....April 23

and every Succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
SATURDAY, April 23, at NOON.
The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
Corner of Warren and West sts.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND GLASGOW.

The fine fast-sailing A 1 Clyde built and favorite steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, April 23, from Pier No. 47 North River. This steamer is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions:

First cabin	$75	Intermediate	$40
Second cabin	60	Steerage	35

payable in currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MacDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23d of April.
SATURDAY, 21st of May.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via HAVANA,
To sail on SATURDAY, April 30, at 3 P. M.
The U. S. M. side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR
will sail as above, from Pier No. 47, North River, foot of Houston-st.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, May 14, 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship SIDON, Capt. MARTYN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 27.
Cabin passage, $80, in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE NEW U. S. mail steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. Gager, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, April 23, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMERS FOR SALE—THE NEW LIGHT-draft side-wheel steamer WARWENOCH; length 110 feet by 19½ feet beam, 5 feet 20 inches hold, two engines, 14 inch cylinder by 3½ feet stroke; ordinary draft of water, 30 inches. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 123 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in completn running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Yaphank, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk; daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE WEST.—Ladies traveling alone or families will find this the shortest and easiest route. There is but one change of cars between New-York and Chicago or Cincinnati, and only two to St. Louis. Office, No. 271 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—The Train leave Jersey City for Piermont at 7 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:2 P. M., 5:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M train through to Nyack.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS and PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane, respectfully solicit orders. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery, Diaries, &c., at low prices.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS
SALON DIABOLIQUE.
THE PIANIST AND ILLUSIONIST,
ROBERT HELLER,
will continue his
SCIENTIFIC,
AMUSING,
INCOMPREHENSIBLE
EVENINGS OF MUSIC AND MYSTERY;
OR
SOIREES FANTASTIQUES A MUSICALES,
embracing the SUPERNATURAL VISION and the STUPENDOUS SUSPENSION FEAT,
At No. 585 Broadway,
EVERY EVENING.
Box office open from 10 to 4. Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
FIRST GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 23, at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S. FRIDAY.
Second time this season of the popular and very attractive five-act play, the
STRANGER.

The Stranger	Mr. Lester Wallack
Baron Steinfort	Mr. Charles Fisher
Tobias	Mr. John Gilbert
Solomon	Mr. Mark Smith
Francis	Mr. Floyd
Peter	Mr. Young
Count Wintersen	Mr. Daly
Mrs. Heller (first time)	Mrs. Jennings
Charlotte	Miss Mary Gannon
Countess of Wintersen	Miss Henriques
Annette (with the original song)	Miss Ione Burke

SATURDAY—112th night of Mr. Lester Wallack's standard play,
ROSEDALE.
MONDAY—Third time this season, the ROAD TO RUIN.
TUESDAY— ROSEDALE.
WEDNESDAY—Second time this season, LOVE AND MONEY.
THURSDAY— ROSEDALE.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.
MONDAY EVENING, April 25,
GRAND CONCERT
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN
OF
THE LATE MR. GEORGE REA,
Basso of the English Opera Troupe, on which occasion the following
DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS
will appear, having kindly volunteered their valuable services:
Madame COMTE BORCHARD,
Mrs. MARIE ABBOTT,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Master WOOD,
Mr. A. REIFF, Jr.,
His first appearance since his return from California and Australia.
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
For sale at Pyle & Brother's drug-store, corner of Fulton and Pierrepont sts.; Sawyer & Thompson's, corner of Jay-st. and Fulton-av.; Mr. J. T. Cox's, Park Theatre Building; Mr. Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st., and at all the music-stores. Box-office Wood's Minstrels.

FAIRS.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SANITARY
FAIR,
TO BE HELD AT ST. LOUIS, BEGINNING MAY 17, 1864.

The undersigned having been appointed agents, in connection with others, to solicit, collect and forward donations in behalf of said fair, would earnestly appeal to the liberal Eastern public for their cordial aid in fulfilling the objects of the agency, by prompt contributions of money, merchandise, articles of curiosity, relics, books, pictures, agricultural and mechanical implements, live stock, products of the farm, dairy or otherwise.

"Let us not be weary in well doing."

GENTLEMEN.

WM. K. STRONG,	SAM'L T. HYDE,
JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,	O. WATSON CHILD,
ALONZO CHILD,	ELON G. PRATT,
ARCHIBALD YOUNG,	REV. HENRY M. FIELD,
GEO. POMEROY,	SHERMAN J. BACON,
S. H. WALES,	SOLON HUMPHREYS,
LEWIS ROBERTS,	JAS A. McCOMBIE,
WM. E. DODGE, JR.,	JOHN T. MARTIN,
WINTHROP G. RAY,	HORACE WHITTEMORE,
HENRY K. GATES,	GEO. H. LIVINGSTON,
C. E. DETMOLD,	B. L. HAROON,
WALTER M. SMITH,	J. D. EGBERT.

LADIES.

Mrs. GEN. FREMONT,	Mrs. SAM'L T. HYDE,
Mrs. WM. K. STRONG,	Mrs. SHERM'N J. BACON,
Mrs. LUTH'R C. CLARK,	Mrs. GEO. POMEROY,
Mrs. ALONZO CHILD,	Mrs. O. W. CHILD,
Mrs. ARCHIB'D YOUNG,	Mrs. HENRY M. FIELD,
Mrs. D. T. WALES,	Mrs. W. G. RAY,
Mrs. WM. T. COLEMAN,	Mrs. HENRY K. GATES,
Mrs. JOHN T. MARTIN,	Mrs. G. H. LIVINGSTON.

NOTE—Contributions in money may be sent to JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., Treasurer, President of the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.

All goods and packages, of whatever kind, should be distinctly marked "I. E. Yeatman, St. Louis, Mo." with name of donor on the margin, and sent to Messrs. Pratt & Fox, No. 20 Cliff-st., N. Y., together with two invoices, giving value and articles.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
TO GAS COMPANIES AND CONSUMERS OF COAL.

The thousand tons of "South Leverson's Gas' Coals," (contributed by George Elliot, of London, and the freight upon which was contributed by James McHenry, Esq.,) are soon expected to arrive by the ship *Gibraltar* at this port. As it is desirable to realize the largest amount possible from this munificent gift, the undersigned propose, if practicable, to sell the same "to arrive." Written proposals for the whole, or any part thereof, may be made to any one of the undersigned, and such proposals are now solicited.

As to the quality of the above coal, the undersigned refer to the following extract from a letter written by Cyrus W. Field, Esq., (through whose instrumentality this generous gift was obtained,) to the Rev. Dr. Bellows, viz.:

"This coal is the 'South Leverson's Gas' coals, of the best quality, and should bring a high price at New-York at the present time. It has occurred to me that the different Gas Companies in New-York, Brooklyn, Harlem and Newark, might each be willing to pay an *extra price* for one or two hundred tons of these coals, as the entire amount that they sell for goes through the United States Sanitary Commission for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers."

It is particularly desirable that this coal should realize as large an amount as possible for the object to which it is devoted, on account of the international character of the gift, the coal being the contribution of one large hearted English merchant, and the freight (amounting to $886 15s. 11d.,) of another.

Committee on Coal, &c.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer Pennsylvania Coal Co., Trinity Building.
FRED'K. C. OAKLEY, Howard Insurance Company, No. 86 Wall-st.
OLIVER BRYAN, No. 29 South-st.
DANIEL B. WHITLOCK, South-st.
S. B. JANES, Chairman, No. 24 William-st.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
MACHINERY.

For sale, in the department for machinery, at reasonable prices, steam engines, oscillating, reciprocating and direct acting, from 3 to 20 horse-power. Steam punches, drills, planing machines, hammers, &c., &c.

All kinds of steam gauges, vacuum gauges, sea gauges, hot water thermometers, governors, steam injectors, and all other fitting appurtenances to steam machinery.

Steam caldrons and boilers, steam pumps, hydrants, stop valves, hydraulic jacks, &c. Iron castings, settees and dumb-bells. Bolts, washers, &c., &c.

Various iron and wood working machines to be driven by hand or steam power. Cotton gins, flax machines, &c., &c.

Two lots of assorted steel, India rubber packing belting, &c. A lot of other India rubber goods. Various clothes wringing and sewing machines, and other miscellaneous articles.

For prices, &c., apply at the desk.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committee on Machinery.

P. S.—Machinery, tools, &c., received till the close of the fair.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
COMMITTEE ON ARMS AND TROPHIES.

The Committee on Arms and Trophies announce that the Executive Committee have nominated Mr. Wilson G. Hunt and Mr. William H. Webb to act with Mr. William Kemble, Mr. J. Butler Wright and Hon. Charles P. Daly, who have been nominated by the Committee on Arms and Trophies, to superintend the opening of the ballots and the entrance upon the subscription books of the votes for the army and navy swords at the fair, which shall be opened this day during the hours of 2 P. M. and 8 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the 23d inst., after which hour last named no vote will be received from any quarter, as heretofore announced.

This mode of bringing the subscriptions to a close has been adopted by the committee, from the conviction that it will most surely attain order and perfect fairness in recording of the votes during the last hours of the fair.

WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1-64.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
COMMITTEE ON ARMS AND TROPHIES,
April 18, 1864.
ARMY AND NAVY SWORDS.

☞ The subscription for the army and navy swords in the Metropolitan Fair will finally close on SATURDAY, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. No subscriptions will be taken on the books after 2 o'clock P. M of that day. Ballot-boxes will be placed in the Fair Buildings at 14th-st. and 17th-st. to receive all subscriptions from 2 o'clock to 8 o'clock P. M., in sealed envelopes, the subscriber inclosing the money or certified check on bank in the City of New-York, with his name, which will be placed on the subscription book the same evening by a committee appointed for that purpose.

WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Wishing to afford the opportunity of visiting the Fair to as many persons as possible, the managers have decided that the rate of admission on FRIDAY and SATURDAY shall be 25 cents. In order to accommodate the crowd that will be present, it is requested and expected that season tickets shall not be used on those days. The holders of season tickets having already obtained admission for a longer time than was originally promised, the managers hope that no one will attempt to evade the above request. The price of admission previous to Friday will be 50 cents. The Public School's are admitted this week, but they leave the buildings before the hour of opening to the public. Auction sales of goods will be held every evening, at the 14th-st. buildings, and on Friday and Saturday, at the Union-square buildings.

GEO. ORISWOLD CRAY,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A SMALL AMOUNT OF MONEY, ON Monday, in 4th-av. Inquire at No. 75 East 31st-st., from 5 to 7 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA
FAUST.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
BENEFIT OF MME. SULZER.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, April 22, at 8, thirty-third and positively last night of Gounod's new and brilliant Opera of
FAUST.

Marghanita	Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel	Mme. HENRIETTE SULZER
Faust	Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Valentin	Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Mephistopheles	Herr JOS. HERMANNS
Wagner	Sig. MULLER
Martha	Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor	Sig. J. NUNO

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, April 23, LAST GRAND GALA AND COMBINATION MATINEE.

In honor of the three hundredth anniversary of the BIRTH OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, on which occasion will be produced the entire opera of
LA SONNAMBULA,
with the following splendid cast:

Amina	Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Elvino	Sig. BRIGNOLI
Rodolfo	Sig. BELLINI
Lisa	Miss FANNY STOCKTON

In addition to which the following selections from works based upon the brilliant dramatic creations of the genius of Shakespeare:

1. WEDDING MARCH—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Mendelssohn.
2. The celebrated grand Duet from Rossini's OTHELLO.

Othello	Sig. MAZZOLENI
Iago	Sig. BELLINI

3. Chorus, Aria and Duet from Nicolai's MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Falstaff	Herr HERMANNS
Iago	Sig. WEINLICH
Conductor	Sig. J. NUNO

ADMISSION $1. NO RESERVED SEATS.
Tickets may now be had at the regular ticket offices, and at all the principal music-stores and hotels.
NOTICE.—Ladies are particularly requested, in order to avoid inconvenience, to purchase their tickets in advance, a great crowd being expected. Three additional ticket offices and entrance doors will be opened.
Doors open at 12½, to commence at 1 o'clock.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-st.
F. BERGNER'S
GRAND CONCERT
will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, April 25, 1864.
The following artists will appear:

THEO. THOMAS,	J. NOLL,
J. MOSENTHAL,	H. REYER,
G. MATZKA,	M. SCHWARZ,
C. BERGMANN,	F. HOCH,
LUIS SCHREIBER,	H. MOLLENHAUER,
WILLIAM MASON,	A. H. PEASE.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.
May be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Schubert's, No. 98 Spring-st., and in the evening at the door.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 718 BROADWAY.
TWENTY-FIFTH WEEK
of the mammoth Stereoscopticon, or
MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.

The most wonderful and interesting exhibition in existence. Here in full reality, stupendous in grandeur and perfect in their minutest details, are nightly seen the majestic Alps and their wild ravines, the great Capitals of Paris, London, Venice and Milan, with the most renowned cities of the Orient and Imperial palaces of Europe and Asia in all their external grandeur and marvelous gorgeousness of interior. Here also the matchless and glowing works of both ancient and modern masters in sculpture hold the nightly audiences spell-bound and breathless with delight and wonder by their dazzling beauty and life-like perfection; among which is the
MAGNIFICENT STATUE OF
SHAKESPEARE,
SHAKESPEARE,
The matchless limner of the human heart.
Doors open at 7; tours begin at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Matinée every day at 3. H. B. McKEON, Manager

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
TWENTY-SECOND SEASON, 1863-'64.
FIFTH CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY EVENING, April 23, 1864.
Orchestral pieces—Symphony, F. Schubert; Overture, "Genoveva," Schnmam: Concert overture, Rietz, and concert for piano, Hummel; Solo performers, Signor Lotti, "tenor," and Mr. R. Hoffman, "piano;" Conductor, Carl Bergman. Extra member tickets for sale at the usual places. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert $1 50 each. Doors open at seven, to commence at eight o'clock.
By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE UNION,
"IT MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED!"

THE NORTHERN EAGLE,
An Independent, Loyal Newspaper, advocating the suppression of treason and the sustenance of THE CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY, is published at Milford, Pike County, Penn., EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,
EDWARD HALIDAY,
Editor and Proprietor.

Apart from its efforts to sustain the NationalNty of our Country, and the Union of the States, by cheering the hearts of our soldiers in the field, and unmasking the designs of traitors at our firesides.

THE NORTHERN EAGLE
will be found one of
THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPERS
issued from the Country Press, as no pains or expense will be spared to secure the ablest writers on General Literature, Education, Correspondence, and every other topic of the day.

The want of a newspaper in Pike County giving to the Government an unqualified support in its

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Continued from the First page.

of others, for should they have prostrated themselves in the dust, and licked the feet of their oppressors, justifying such humiliation by the plea that they were maintaining their allegiance to their State? The loyal men of Virginia fully justified themselves in the eyes of mankind, and best maintained their allegiance when they adopted the only course by which their State could be saved to the Union. What might have been the consequence, if the men of West Virginia had succumbed to the Richmond oligarchy? She had sent more than twenty thousand men to aid the Union cause. If these men had espoused the other side, the Confederate army, rejoicing in their additional strength, would have occupied the Valley of the Ohio, including Western Pennsylvania, long before the first battle of Bull Run. The adherence of these sturdy mountaineers to the Union has doubtless discovered many a well-laid canal plan at an important crisis in the troubles of the country.

Mr. VAN WINKLE said that he believed the amendment to the Constitution abolishing Slavery, would meet the approval of the people of West Virginia, as in his opinion, the great majority of his constituents would at any time since 1832, have voted for gradual emancipation by the State Government, if it had been presented to them as an isolated question in a legal and constitutional way. While this was the case, he was opposed to the pressing upon the people the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the elevation of the negro to the level of citizenship against the decision of the courts and the practice of the Government from its foundation. Persons of the negro race were unquestionably not counted among "we, the people," who established the Constitution of the United States. Nor were they at that time permitted to exercise the rights and privileges of citizenship in any State, nor could they obtain passports to foreign countries. He denied that they could be made citizens by the act of Congress, or by the clause in the Declaration of Independence, which declared "all men are created equal," as they certainly did not intend to say that an unnaturalized Frenchman sojourning in England should enjoy the same political rights as a native born. It was the fiat of the Almighty Ruler, that men should dwell in separate and independent communities, and in such communities enjoy equal rights and privileges. There were many negroes to whom the rights of citizenship might be safely committed; but they were the minority. He denied that any other act was necessary to promote emancipation than that already passed by the Senate. As the Fugitive Slave Law was to-day a dead letter on the statute book, all that was desired was that the loyal men should redeem their State organizations, and when this was done, all that was desirable was accomplished. For himself, he had never doubted that there was a bright future for our country, nor had his faith been shaken in its glorious destiny, as storms and tornadoes were but the precursors of a brighter day.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) moved an amendment to the bill providing that no person found in any Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall be deemed to have been held in service or to have been enslaved under the act of 1793, and that the 4th section of said act be repealed.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed, on motion of Mr. CONNESS, to Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock.

A NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) reported the House bill to provide for a National currency, secured by the pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, with amendments, the only important one being the striking out of the provision relative to taxation by States of capital, circulation and onsiness of bankieg associations, and the substitution of the following provisions:

In lieu of all other taxes every association shall pay the United States Treasurar in the months of January and July a duty of one-half of one per cent. each half year on and after January, 1864, upon the average amount of circulation, and a duty of one-quarter of one per cent. each half year, upon the average amonnt of deposits, and a duty of one-quarter of one per cent. each half year, upon the average amonnt of capital stock beyond the amount invested in United State bonds, and in case of defanlt in payment by any association, duties may be collected as provided for in the collection of United States duties of other corporations, or the Treasurer may reserve the amount of interest due on bonds deposited. Retnrn of the average amount of rates, deposits and stock beyond that invested in bonds, is required to be made under oath ten days from January 1 and July 1, under penalty of $200 for each default, to be collected either from interest on bonds or as collections are made from other corporations at the option of the United States Treasurer, and the duties shall then be levied according to the amount of notes in circulation and deposits, and further capital to be ascertained in such manner as the Treasnrer may deem it best. Provided, that this section shall not be construed to prevent the market value of the shares of such associations being included in the valuation of the personal property of any individual or corporation in the assessment of taxes, nnder State enthority, at a rate no higher than is assessed on other capital in the hands of citizens of snch States: and provided that there shall be no exemption of the real estate of such associations from State or municipal taxes.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Unioo,) moved to take up the Army Appropriation Bill, which was carried.

The Senate then went into Exeontive Sessioe, and shortly afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thnreday, April 21.

PRINTING THE DEBATES.

AMBROSE W. CLARK, of New-York, (Unioo,) from the Committee on Printing, mede a report, the design of which le to secnre the continuetion of the publication of the *Congressional Globe* by additional compensation. The report wae recommitted, with instructions.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

The Honse went into committee for the consideration of the Internal Tax Bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) offered an amendment providieg that the stocke of liquors on hand be taxed fifty cents a gelloe. He said he did not propose to discnss at length his proposition, because it had been freely debeted when this snbject was before the committee end House. It was merely carrying ont the principle haretolore adopted by Congress. Under the law passed some time ego forsign liquors on haed were taxed, and are now paying a duty of forty cents a gallon.

Mr. EDWARDS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said he had hoped this sehject would eot heva been brought up here again to agitate the House aed country. It had already been settled by this House that there should be no retroactive tax. There was an incoegruity, it was true, in the bill, which had been previously adopted with regard to the tax on foreign spirits, but a bill had, he believed, already been introduced in the Senate to repeal the law, which would no douot be passed. He nnderstood, that anticinating its prompt repeal, the Secretary of the Treasury has never given any orders to anforce the collection. He hoped this crusede would cease, and this bill he promptly passed and not put in a shape which would keep it liegering betwaen the two Houses through the remainder of the session. We have lost foer millions of dollars by the coerse heretofore pursued on this subject.

Mr. WASHBURNE remerked, he did not wish to go into a discussion of the subject, bnt only to nssure the geatleman from Pensaylvania that his was not a factiona opposition. Ha had, when the former hill passed, given notice that when this hill was reported he should introdnce this amendment. He wanted to obtain a vota of this House npon this subject. The geetleman ramarked that we had lost four millions of dollars by the former disoussion and action of this House, on this matter. He would inform thet gentleman that we lost twenty millions by not insisting upon the proposition of the gantlemen from New-York, (FERNANDO WOOD.) Notwintstanding the clamor which had been raiced against the taxing of stocks on hand, and the claim that we could not obtain the assent of the Senate to any bill ambodying the principle, he would call attention to the fact that the additional tax on foreign spirits was allowed to stand. He knew of no question which had been sofully canvassed as this of taxing liquors on hand, and he believed the country was satisfied of its justice and expediency.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, remarked thet he would do the gentleman the justice to acknowledge that he did give the notice he mentioned. He also recallected that the gentleman had introduced a resolution, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to bring in a hill providing for a tax on stocks on hand, which was not adopted. He believed that such a tax was a violation of the solemnly pledged faith of the country. The gentleman said we lost $20,000,000 by the rejection of this tax. The largest estimate he could make of the amount which could have been derived from it, if all had been collected, was $4,000,000.

JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) remarked he was opposed to the amendment of his colleague. In the discussion which heretofore took place on this subject the country had been satisfied, except his colleagua and two or three other gentlemen of the impracticability of the measura. If this amendment was adopted, the principle involved would open up a discussion which would keep us here until the 1st of January. It must be applied to every other article and branch of manufactures. Why was it that this principle is attempted to be applied to whisky alone, which is already taxed by this bill fourfold its ordinary value? He did not complain of that, but this was applying a rule never before adopted, and preventing the passage of any tax bill at all.

FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) expressed his hope that Mr. WASHBURNE'S amendment would be adopted. He denied emphatically that anything had been settled against this principle, notwithstanding the influence of the lobby had been brought to operate against it. The principle was applied to foreign liquors, ned so far as any principle at all hed been settled, it was in favor of taxing stocks on hand. The bill discriminates all through against importations. While every article of manufactures are heavily taxed, there is no tax at all on agricultural products. This is an unequal, unjust, unfair and unconstitutional taxation. Under this hill New-York will pay more revenue to the Government than all the Western States. He wanted all taxed alike, and desired that the amendment should be adopted and domestic spirits taxed equally with the imported.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) was opposed to this qnestion of retaxing spirits when it was up before. He knew no reason why this was persisted in with regard to whisky. This ha did not consider a sufficient reason; what he wanted was to offset Illinois against Illinois. He then sent up and had read by the Clark the address of Representative LOVEJOY to the House which was laid before them dnring the previous discussion of the subject.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) said he regarded this as a misch avous proposition. It could not pass the Senate. It was very important that this hill should be promptly passed in order that it may take effect before the first of May, so as to operate upon the income tax. There is a certain sort of symmetry in the hill as it stood; in order to continne the symmetry it would be necessary, if the gentleman's principles were adopted, that the additional tax should be applied to spirits which should be manufactured hereafter. Whisky on hend was taxed why not other property. We have proposed, in order to satisfy all parties, to raise the duties largely in the hill. In order to still further satisfy them he proposed an amandment, which was agreed to, making the tax one dollar per gallon from the first of May, instead of the first of July.

Mr. WASHBURNE'S amendment was rejected—52 against 70.

FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered the following as a new section:

And be it further enacted that so much of the seventh section of the act of Congress of March 7, 1864, to increase the internal revenue, &c., as levies a tax on spirits imported prior to March 7, 1864, be, and hereby is repealed, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to refund to persons paying the same all moneys thus exacted on spirits, the original entries of which were made prior to said March 7, 1864.

He said the law of March last levied a tax of forty cents per gelloe on all imported liquors on hano, while, notwithstanding his efforts to include domestic liquors, the latter were exempt. There was no justice in this. Why should importers who have sent forward orders to Europe for goode predicated epon the tariffs and tex bills existieg at the time the orders were given be mede to oear not tonly the additional taxes imposed before their arrivel, but indeed liable to heve taxes imposed long after arrival, while dealers in domestic liquors were to be exempt? Yon refnse to tax domestic spirits on hend, hnt do not eatend the principle to foreign liquors on hend. It appears to me, he said, that importers heve stroeg equities on their side. The City of New-York is to be a great sefferer of this kind of legislation. She had paid three-fonrths of the whole revenue of the nation since its fonndatioe. The expenses of Government had been collected from imports, and New-York hes furnished it. Why this discrimination against her? He strongly urged tha adoption of his emeadmeet to exempt foreign liquors from the tax on hand, inasmuch as the House had rsfused to apply the principle to domestic liquors.

At the suggestioe of several gentlemen, Mr. WOOD withdrew his emendmeet for the present, giving notice that he would offer it at a future stage of the proceedings.

Ae ameedment was adopted, including Naptha in the sectioe which provides that all distilled spirits and all refined coal oil, upon which an excise dnty le imposed, mey be exported without payment of dnty, when the seme is inteeded for exportation.

During the proceedings on Mr. WASHBURNE'S emendmeet,

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union,) moved to insert the words "since great nre the charms of cheap whisky." [Laughter.] He also uesncceselully moved to increase the tax from one dnlier to a dollar and a half per galloe.

Mr. LAW, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, reducing the duty on all heer, leger bear, ale, porter, and other similar fermenteo liquors from one dollar to fifty eents per berrel. The tex proposed was too high, and ne debeted the question as oee of morals as well as of revenue, for the use of such fermented liquors diminished the use of spirituous liquors.

The ameedment was rejected, thirty-twn against sevenly-four.

JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved to reduce the tax to sixty cents, concluding that this would yield a larger revenue than $1.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Ueion,) said when the duty was levied on these articles, the brewers throughout the country only demeeded that they shonld ne pleced on en equelity with other spirits. We have reised the duty on spirits, and if that on beer, &c., was proportionately raieed, we would now put on the latter a tex of $2 50 on each narrel.

Mr. PIKE, of Melee, (Union,) moved a tax of $2 a harrel. His emendment, together with Mr. ALLEN'e, was rejected. An amendment was ndded providing beer, ale, porter aedjall other similar fermented liquors in bottles, shell pay no lower rate of dety than the proportion of $1 a barrel.

The committee have thus far acted npon seventy-five of the ose hendred and seventy-three sections.

The House, at 4½ o'clock, took a recess till 7.

EVENING SESSION.

UNION OF THE MISSISSIPPI WITH THE NORTHERN LAKES.

The hill for the construction of e ship canal to unite the Mississippi with the Northern Lakes for tha passege of armed vessels, &c., was taken up as the special order.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachnsetts, (Ueion,) declared his friendship for the measere, hut believing that this was not a favoraole time for its consideratioe, he moved it be postponed till the secoud Tuesday in December next.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) reeognized the gentleman as an eernest and sincere friend of the measnre. Having consulted with its frieeds in the House, end conferred with the Illinois delegatioo. he was comnelled very reluctantly not to oppose the motion of the gentleman from Massachueetts. He had hoped this Congress would have authorized this grand national fmerovement to be commenced as an additional link to hold the Union more firmly together.

Mr. STUART, of Illinois, (Dem.,) also nliuded to the fect that the delegetion from Illinois had, in view of our present nntional effairs, come to the conclusion it were better to postpone the bill till the next session.

The motion of Mr. DAWES wes agreed to.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF EMIGRATION.

The hill reported on Saturday by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Select Committee, to encourage emigration, was passed. It provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Immigration, who shall not be a Bureau officer, but shall be subject to the Secretary of State.

The second section provides that contracts may be mada lor the passage of emigrants upon the pledge of their weges for repayment, which shall be a lien on any land they may acquire after their arrival in this country.

The third section provides that the Secretery of the Treasnry may reduce the tonnage duties on our vessels bringing emigrants.

The fourth section declares that no emigrant availing himself of the provisions of this act shall be liable to military dety, during the preseet war.

The fifth seetion provides for the establishment of an office of emigration, in New-York City, to be filled by e Superinteedent who may make contracts for the inland transportation of emigrants, to be paid for by them, and shall protect them agatnet frand and impoaition.

The remaining sections provide that no person shall hold office under this act who is interested in the sale of eny lands, or in the furnishing of any tranaportation directly or indirectly, &c.

The sum of $25,000 is appropriated to cerry the foregoing provisions into effect.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, (Union,) from the select committee on the suoject, reported a hill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, and moved that it be postponed until May 4.

Objection being mede to this motion, at his instance the hill was recommitted and ordered to he printed.

REIMBURSEMENT OF MILITIA EXPENSES TO PENNSYLVANIA.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. POMEROY of New-York in the chair, on the hill to pay the expenses incurred by the State of Pennsylvania in calling out militia to repel rebel invasion.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered a substitute, admitting various amendments, so as to make it provide for Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, West Virginia and Kansas, in calling out militia and minute men to repel rebel raids, and appropriating $15,000,000.

Mr. STEVENS said that all the States apart from Pennsylvania, similarly situated, had been paid, and he hoped the house would do justice to those who had advanced the money to Pennsylvania to defray these expenses. He had trusted tha claim would have received a fair, honest and candid consideration; but he was inclined to regard the substitute of Mr. Cox es inteeded to defeat the bill.

Mr. STEVENS, caused a letter from the Secretary of War to he read, recommencing the eppropriation of $700,000 as justly due, and this was indorsed by President LINCOLN.

Mr. COX disevowed the imputation that he hnd offered his amendment to embarrass the bill. He did not desire to prejndice Pennsylvanie's claims. He hoped tha geotieman would do him justice.

Mr. STEVENS replied, with that explanetion, he withdrew his remark concerning the gantleman.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Unioa,) remarked that the militie of Pennsylvania had not been mustered into the United Stetes service.

Mr. STEVENS explained, by saying the militia was nnder Federal officers. It was dishonest to refuse to pay the claim. Many persone in Pennsylvenie had not oely been robbed, but baokrupted, by tha raid. Pensaylvania had been treated worse than any other State, after all her sacrifices.

Mr. WILSON objected to the character of the gentleman's remarks. He did not recognize the right of that gentleman to talk in that way to any other member.

Mr. STEVENS replied thet his lenguege was not personal.

Mr. WILSON said the gentlemen had cherged dishonesty on all who opposed the bill.

Mr. STEVENS remerked that the refusal to pay a claim of this kind was eot honest.

Mr. KALBFLEISCH, of New-York, (Dem.,) would not say that the judgment of the geetleman from Pennsylvania was not honest; but it was warped mightily.

Mr. GANSON, of New-York, (Dem.,) said Pennsylvania did not maintain a position better than any other State to give her a preference. Some of her militia were first mustered into the service of the United States.

Mr. STEVENS showed from the report of the Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania that the militia were mustered in.

Mr. GANSON replied there was evidently a misunderstanding between the Governmaet and Pennsylvania.

Mr. RUNKEL, of Maine, (Union,) proposed a substitute, providing for a board of three Commissioners of tha Cle whole subject into consideration, and see what is due to all the loyal States for equipping and sending troops into the field, and that they report the total amount, with view to peyment from the Treasury.

Mr. DAWES, of Messachusetts, (Union,) did not think the hill should ha opposed on the ground that the militia were not mustered ieto the service of the United States. It was most certain that they had been in the service. He opposed the hill for a different reasoe, naoely, the present stete of the Treasury, and he thought Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and other States, should set the patriotio example of waiting for a more favorable season.

Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said the imputations thrown epon the justice of the claim of thet State were nnworthy of the Representatives who made them. Pennsylvenia, the Keystone State, asked no defence so long as she hed an opportunity of unfolding her own records. The people of thet Stete hed never been slow to do their duty, and had failed in no particular. She was prompt to respond in the call for troops, in beheif of whom this hill was intended. He did ant believe, as had been asserted, that this Governmeet was on the verge of bankruptcy. The debt of the country in the fetore was the least of its tronhles. By wey of depreciating the services of Pennsylvania, it was said New-York and New-Jersey had hastened to protect the bordere of Pensylvenia. After conceding all the patriotism and mageanimity due to those States, he claimed thet they defeeded themselves when they defeeded Pennsylvania; for if Lee had penetrated to the heart of that State, the seat of trouble would have been transferred to the borders of those States.

Without disposing of the hill, the Committee vose.

At 10 o'clock the House adjourned.

FROM ALBANY.

Reception of Battle-Flags—New-York Affairs—The Tax Levy—Corporation Newspapers—Commotion among the Lobbyists—Nationalizing State Banks.

ALBANY, Thnrsday, April 21.

The reception of the battle-flege hy the Legislature, last evening, in the Assembly Chamber, was attended by se many citizens of Albeey es the chamber could accommodate with sittieg or stnnding room. Fifty-five flegs, from regiments—mostly between the Tenth and Ninetieth—were formally received. As each fleg was presented, Adjt.-Gee. SPRAGUE read a brief sketch of the history of the regiment to which it had belonged, naming the list of hattles in which it had been borne, and any points of special interest. Many of the flags were merely remnaets, and of most of them it was stated thet they had been torn by shot and shell, as well as worn by long nse. Speeches were made by Gov. SEYMOUR, Speaker ALVORD and Gen. CROOK, of Kiege County. Through the kindness of ALFRED B. STREET I send the TIMES a copy of a poem written with reference to tha occasion.

LINES BY ALFRED B. STREET, ON THE PRESENTATION OF THE WAR BANNERS, BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE, IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, APRIL 20, 1864, TO THE BUREAU OF MILITARY STATISTICS.

Aye, bring back the henners, and fold 'hem in rest!
They have wrought their high mission, their holy behest!
Stained with blood, scorched with flame, hanging tattered and torn!
Yet dearer, by far, than when bright, they were borne
By brave hearts to glory!

As we gaze at their tatters, whet battle-fields rise!
Fields flashing in deeds of sublimest surprise!
When earth rocked with thunder, the sky glared with fire,
And havoc's red pinion dashed onward in lie,
Deeds deathless in glory!

Press the stars to the lips, clasp the stripes to the heart!
Let us swear their grand memories shall not depart!
They have waved in this contest of freedom and Right!
And our eagle shall waft them, wide streaming in light!
To our summit of glory!

There—hope-darting beacons, starred ehrines,—shall they glow,
Lighting Liberty's way to the breast of the foe!
Till her spear smites with splendor the gloom, and our sun
One broad central orb, shall again brighten one
Mighty nation of glory!

The hill placing Manhattan-square nnder the control of the Central Park Commissioners for improvement has been favorably reported to the Assembly, and will doubtless pass without opposition. It will be remembered that it has already passed the Senate.

Tee John T. Mills Railroad Bill, which has been opposed by the Third-aveene Railroad Company, was discussed in the Assembly this moreing. Mr. WORSTER, of Herkimer, had made a miecrity report against the bill, and spoke against it at leegth. Mr. LOOMIS, of Oswego, epoke in its favor, nrging that JOHN T. MILLS was deeerving, and the road required by the citizens of New-York.

This is one of the New-York railroad hills that hes become nistorical in the Legislature. Members of the railroad committees for the last five yeers would heve no difficulty in making out a pretty accurate statement of the main facts in the life of Mr. MILLS, and could enter into the details of his railroad project. The House made no progress in considering his bill to-day beyond adopting the majority favorable report, and referring the bill to Committee of the Whole. There can hardly be *any* prospect for it this session.

The hill to amend the Metropolitan Police Law, which passed the Senate yesterday, came back to the House, this morning, for its concurrence. It had been so amended in the Senate as to oe almost a new hill. The House refused to concur with the Seeate, and ordered the appointment of a Conference Committee.

The New-York Tax Levy Bills were considered in Assembly to-day. The two bills provide, one for raising money for County and the other for City purposes. The first item in both bills is $25,000 for advertising. Mr. BENSON thought this item should be reduced to $10,000. Putting advertising in so many newspapers was unnecessary, and unmeaning simply to a bribe to the newspapers. He hoped the newspapers would not be drawn into the corruption of the City by offering such a "sop" to each. He would have the newspapers left free to assail the corruption of the City, and not silenced by bribes. Mr. BRIANT explained that the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars was, much of it, needed to pay for advertising already done. There would be no need of suce appropriations for advertising in the future, hecauss, under the new errangement, the number of corporation papers hed been greatly reduced. Until recently there had been eighteen Corooretion newspapers, but now there were but four. The newspapers were not slow, as had been intimated, to assail the corruptione of the City, but leshed euch corruptioas without mercy. Mr. PINCKNEY held views similar to those expressed by Mr. BENEDICT. Mr. CURTIS, of New-York, remarked thet the whole subject of the tax levy hed been thoroughly investigated before the Committee on Cities, and the items of nppropriation had been reduced so far as it appeared that it could properly be done. Ha thought the oherges of corruption of the authorities of New-York, and of subsidizing the press, ought not to he made, as no facts were presented to sustain them. The House, in Committee of the Whole, voted to reduce the appropriation in tha bill relating to raising money for County purpores, to $10,000, and added a provision that advertising should be given only to newspapers agreed upon by the Mayor, Comptroller and First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. So much for the first item of the County Tax Bill.

The next item is an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollers for cost of riot claim suits. This was redneed, nfter discussion, to five thousand.

The next item was four thnusand dollers for contingencies of the Comptroller's office. This was struck out.

The next item, for County Contingeecies, wes redneed from nearly fifty to about forty thousand dollare.

An item of sixty-eight thonsand for the construction of the Harlem River Bridge (eew) wes struck out.

"Officers' and witnasses' lees" were reduced from fifty-eight to two thousand dollars. This completed the County Tax Bill excepting one point. The motion giviag the advertising to the newspapers designated by the Mayor, Comptroller aod First Judge of tha Court of Common Pleas, was reconsidered, and it was orovided to give the advertising to the three daily newspapers having the largest City circulation.

The bill, when thus amended, was ordered to a third reading.

During the consideration of the above hill, a lobby incident occurred worthy of note. The lower lobby, by a resolution recently passed, is reserved for ladies, and gentlemen accompanied by ladies. This hes proved a great relief, the crowd oeing excluded. This morning, during the cooideration of the tax levy, Mr. MATTOON called the attention of the House to tha fact that several "first-class lobbyists" were in the lower lobby, and demanded that the rules should be enforced. The attention of the House was directed to several well-known gentlemen from New-York City, of wealth and position, who were quietly observing the proceedings of the Legislature. Business, however, was resumed, until Mr. MATTOON again insisted that the rules should be enforced. The Speaker stated that he would, if called upon, resume the Chair, which was then occupied by a temporary chairman, the House belog in Committee of the Whole. The chairman announced that nnless the rules were complied with he should call the Speaker to the chair to eoforce them. Several members spoke a few words in oehalf of the respectable gentlemeo whom it was proposed to exoel from the looby. Mr. MATTOON rebuked them for manifesting sympathy for gantlemen of waalta. His own consiituents and friends had oeen expelled, and the Legislature did not sympathize with *them*.—but they were not millioneires. He moved that the Speakar be called upon to take the chair and enforce tha rules. At this stage of the proceedings the gantlemen in the lower lobby hastily withdrew.

In the Senate, this morning, the hill to nationalize State banks, similar to the bill which passed the Assembly, hnt not the same bill, was lost on third reading, by a vote of fifteen yaas to twelve nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ames, Andrews, Angel, Bell, Cook, Cornell, Dutcher, Folger, Hevens, Hobbs, Juliand, Laimbeer, Strong, White—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Allaben, Christie, Cole, Cozans, Fields, Humphreys, Munger, Murphy, Niven, Shafer, Smith, Williams—12.

The bill giving power to the authnrities of New-York to convay certain lands on Ward's Island to the Society for the benefit of destitute Roman Catholic children, was lost by a vote of 11 yeas to 17 nays. The Senate have spent much of the morning session in perfecting the hill providing to appropriate various sums to public charities—the usuel appropriations, and the hill has been ordered to a third reading.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thnrsdey, April 21.

BILLS REPORTED.

Incorporating the East Marion Wharf Company.

A minority report by Mr. FIELDS against the Tax Commissioners Bill.

Incorporeting the Clever Fellowe Club of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Jail and Peeiientiary of Kings County.

Relative to the Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank Road Company.

Amending the charter of the National Life and Limb Insurance Company.

Authorizing the State Banks to form under the National Banking law. Lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ames, Andrews, Angel, Bell, Cook, Cornell, Dutcher, Folger, Hevens, Hobb, Juliaad, Laimbeer, Strong, White.

NAYS—Messrs. Alleben, Christie, Cole, Cosans, Fields, Humphrey, Munger, Murphy, Niven, Shafer, Smith, Williams.

[NOTE.—It requires seventeen votes to pass any hill in the Senate.]

Amending the charter of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company.

Relative to the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Relative to the New-York Magdalene Beneyolent Society.

Providieg that husband and wife may be witnesses for and against each other in certain casee.

Amending the charter of the New-York Eye Infirmary.

To enable the Children's Aid Society of New-York to hold real estate.

Empowering the enthorities of New-York to convey the lands on Ward's Island to the society for the care of destitute Catholic children. Lost.

Incorporeting the East Marion Wharf Company.

The Geeeral Charity Appropriation Bill was ordered to a third reading.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ALBANY, Thnrsday, April 21.

The adverse vote on the Banking Bill was reconsidered, 19 to 10—a party vote.

Mr. HUMPHREY moved that the concurrent resolution reqeesting the Senetors and Represeetatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of the law exempting United States securities from State taxation, was tabled.

The Military Appropriation Bill was made the special order for to-morrow, at 1 P. M.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank-road; the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Bill; authorizing the City of Troy to borrow money; increasing the compensation of Constables in Brooklyn; the Rochester Police Bill; the Kiege Conaty Bounty Loan Bill; amending the charter of the Fire Insurance Company; incorporailog the American Club of New-York; the Coest, New-York and Rockaway Railroad Bill wse advanced to the Committee of tha Whole. Adjonrned.

ASSEMBLY.

REPORTS.

ALBANY, Thnrsday, April 21.

To enthorize the City of Brooklyn to issue bonds, complete

To amend the Brooklyn City charter.

Relative to New-York District Courts.

Relative to the Citizens' Savings Bank, complete.

Relative to the Atlantic Savings Bank, complete.

To alter the Commissioners' map of New-York, compiete.

Tue Senate's amendmenie to the Metropolitae Police Act were non-concnrred in, and a conference committee ordered.

The Manhatien-sqeare Bill.

The New-Yark County Tax Levy wes considered in the Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

Canel Appropriation Bill.

Annnal State Tex Bill.

Relative to the American Institete.

To prevent swindlieg persons enlisted in the United States aervice.

Authorizing Jnatices of Peece to act as Coroners in certain caeas.

Relative to the fire limits of the Eeetern District, Brooklyn.

For the registration of deaths.

Authorizing the City of Brooklyn to issue bonde.

To amend the charter of Buffalo. Adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

LEANING CHARACTERS.—See Portraits, with descriptions, of Gen. B. F. BUTLER and Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY—with interesting articles on Broad Heads and Narrow Heads, with illustrations on the "Our Social Relations"—Love Affairs, Ought Parents to Interfere? A Word to Lean Folks—Light, its Necessity—Psychology—The Soul Immaterial—A Real Vision—Dreams vs. Clairvoyance—Riches, &c., in MAY NO *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*. Only 15 cents. Address FOWLER & WELLS, Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—Extraordinary attractions are constantly appearing, with graphic illnstrations in colors; new and popular music. Fashions by Mme. DEMOREST; supplementary sheets and valuable literary matter. Universally acknowledged the most spicy and unexcentionable weekly now published.

[Advertisement.]

THE SPRING HAT.—KNOX'S April sales are exceedingly hut not surprisingly large, when the beauty and excellence of his Spring Hat are taksn into consideration. Strangers who are attracted to the City by the fair should not fail to visit KNOX'S, No 212 Broadway, before they tarn their eyes homeward. A KNOX Hat would be a prize worth possessing.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 21—*In steamship Kongaroo, from Liverpool*—Mr. Davison, Messrs. Davison, Miss Are, Capt. Beanmont, lady, infant end 2 servants, Mr. Goodall, lady and 2 childreo. Mr. Mackay, lady and 2 children, Messrs. Leckey and lady, Smallman and lady, Duryee, lady, 4 children and nnrse, Dagiada and niece. Day, lady and 2 children, Monaghan and daughter, Mrs. and Miss Swan, Mrs. and Miss Walsh, Doran and lady, Sumner, lady and 2 children, Miss Donnelly, Mrs. E. Gibboos, Mrs. Meller, M. Guenderanden, M. de Peyser, Dr. Bartoo, J. Hnnt, S. Peiere, J. Gillespie, J. Perry, W. Morris, W. Leman, H. W. Thompeon, W. Whitehonse, Capt. Evans, C. Bnrke, McCool, W. Liscard, G. Bannantine, M. J. Rayworth, E. Rnssell, J. Feeham, J. Carot, A. McDonald, J. Jordan, J. Turner, J. J. Welsh, J. Rhodes, W. H. Stewart, P. Keder, W. A. Turnstall, and 416 in the steerage.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 10 | Sun sets..... 6 40 | Moon rises. 7 42
AGUE WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 36 | Gov. Island.. 8 24 | Hell Gate.. 9 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 21.

Cleared.

Steamship Crusader, Guthrie, Kingston, Jam., Booth & Co.

Steamers Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Daizell; Triton, Young, Providence, J. P. Williams; Metamora, Van Valkenburgh, Fortress Monroe, F. A. McSorley; Rebecca Clyde, Willetts, Washington, Jas. Hand; Greyhound, Martin, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Martha Stevens, Chaoce, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Proteus, (Br.,) Johnson, St. John, N. B. R. Irwin & Co.; Orphaus, (Brem.,) Wessels, Mirmhichi, Ponch, Meiachs & Weodt.

Bark Marco Pollo, (Brem.,) Gerdee, St. Johns N. B., Garrels & Meyer.

Brigs Lincoln Webb, Lloyd, St. Domingo City, Darcy & Collins; Antonio Matne, (Br.,) Marshall, Belize, F. Alexander & Sons.

Schooners Cora A. Sawyer, Reed, Bangor, E. H. Kreamer, Eliza A. Kelly, Linsley, New Haven; Sarah Elizabeth Smith, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stannard; Mary Brookway, Damon, Hartford, H. S. Rackett & Soo; A. Chase, Wilson, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; F. Pierce, Hall, Providence, H. S. Rackett & Son; Etna, Dryden, York River, J. S. Black; Breeze, Summers, York River, J. S. Black; J. Randolph, Brown, Port Royal, Bentley, Smith & Co; John Lozier, Phillips, Taunton; C. H. Van Name, Rush, York River, F. J. Campbell; Washington, Rodine, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Ellen, (Br.,) King, Halifax, B. F. Small & Co.; Kate, Trefether, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Arrived

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Bridgman, Liverpool 6th, and Queenstown 7th, at 11:30 P. M., with mdse and passengers to John G. Dale. 16th inst., lat 42 49, lon. 50 57, passed steamship City of Manchester, hence.

U. S. gunboat Ticonderoga, Steadman, Fortress Monroe 28 hours.

Steamer Dudley Buck, Harding, Newbern, N. C., April 17, and Hatteras Inlet 18th, with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Fannie, Theobo d, Baltimore 3 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Aimena, Swan, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to J. W. Mott.

Brig St. Anna, of Gaspee, Vibert, Rio Janeiro, 65 ds., with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co.

Brig Guanche, (Span.) Cotheral, St. Johns, P. R., 20 ds., with almonds to W. W. De Forrest.

Schr. Amy Wooster, (Br., of St. Andrews,) Houghton, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to John Boynton & Son. Sld. in co. with bark John W. Andrews, for Boston, brig Leonard Berry and Ocean Spray, for New-York. April 16, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Moatiecllo, cruising, all well.

Schr. Wonder, (Br., of Trinidad,) Smith, Manzanilla 23 ds., with sugar, &c., to Howard, Kay & Slade. April 17, lat. 36, lon. 78, passed a quantity of wreck stuff, part of the bulwarks of a vessel and barrels, supposed, of petroleum oil, marked H. B., heads painted red.

Schr. Adelaide, Hardso, Steuben, with piling and spars to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. H. E. Bishop, Gerdner, Portsmouth, N. H., with powder.

Schr. Bolivar, Walters, Philedelphia, with coal for Roxbury.

Schr. Connecticut, Burnett, Elizabethport for New-Haven.

Schr. Israel S. Snow, Acharn, Portland, Me., with barley to Jewett & Co.

Schr. El Dorado, Young, Shulee 14 ds., with spars to G. L. Snow.

Schr. Kate Brigham, Plaster, New-Orleans 19 ds., in ballast to Thomas Dunham.

Schr. Henry Middleton, (of Brookhaven,) Furman, Matanzas 8 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Lejok, Whitemore, Calais, with pickets to John Boyntoe's Son & Co.

Schr. Wm. Riley, Cobb, Sandy Hook; had caught two whales.

Schr. Ann, Johnson, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Adela Heleca

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3926. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

FURTHER FROM PLYMOUTH.

Attack on Our Fleet by a Rebel Ram.

Sinking of the Gunboats Southfield and Bombshell.

Reported Death of Capt. Flusser, of the Miami.

SYMPTOMS OF REBEL DISCONTENT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 22.

The following information was received here to-day concerning the recent disaster at Plymouth, N. C.:

A rebel ram came down the river about three o'clock on Monday morning. She floated down with the current and was not discovered until close under the bows of the *Miami*. Lieut. Commander FLUSSER rushed forward, sighted and fired the bow gun, loaded with shell, which struck the ram, rebounded and instantly killed him, a piece of the shell penetrating his breast.

The ram then attacked the *Southfield*, and she sunk in five minutes. The *Miami* was somewhat injured. The ram passed the guns at Plymouth without being discovered. She is 150 feet long, drawe about eight feet of water, and carries only two small guns.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 22.

The *American* has special advices from Norfolk, that the steamer *Eliza Hancock* arrived there yesterday from New-Orleans via Morehead City, where she was taken possession of to bring important dispatches to Gen. BUTLER.

The Captain reported that a rebel ram came down to within a few miles of Plymouth, N. C., and on the 16th instant attacked our fleet, and sunk the gunboat *Bombshell* and two other gunboats, names unknown.

The greatest anxiety existed at Plymouth, and it was generally expected that it would have to be evacuated.

It was thought that Gen. PAGE would be fully able to hold Newbern.

[A naval officer who has spent fourteen months at Plymouth, most of the time watching the rebel ram, and is therefore familiar with the town and its defences, expresses the opinion that there is no truth in the reported attack of the rebel ram upon our fleet and the destruction of the Union gunboats. He says the obstructions above Fort Gray, for a mile on the Roanoke River, were of a formidable nature, consisting of large spiles driven down, besides which, Capt. FLUSSER, on the *Miami*, had a fleet of schooners to be sunk as additional obstructions. He says that there was a large torpedo constructed of the cylinder of a boiler, which was considered a formidable weapon. Even as early as the first of April, a letter from ex-Officer WELLS stated that he was as busy as he could be laying down these obstructions. The *Miami*, (flagship,) had eight 9-inch Dahlgren guns, a 100-pound Parrott, two 24-pound howitzers, and one pivot gun. We doubt if she has been sunk by the ram. The roundabout manner in which this news comes—from Norfolk instead of Plymouth direct—also creates distrust in the telegram, as the Government ought to be in daily communication with Plymouth by way of the land. It will be just as well to await official despatches, before giving too much credence to this unpleasant news.]

REPORTS FROM ROANOKE ISLAND.

From the dispatch steamer from Roanoke Island we have North Carolina news to the 17th inst.

The Governor's Council, which had convened in Raleigh, declined calling the Legislature together in extra session, fearing it would array the State against the Confederacy.

The Henderson (N. C.) *Times*, published in the western part of the State, advises the people in that section to keep out of the Confederate army, and remain at home and defend themselves.

The Raleigh *Progress* says the people are starving by the hotels for $50 a day, and that many of the best families are on half rations.

The Wilmington *Journal* is gloomy at the prospects of affairs generally in the Confederacy, and deplores the sad lack of food; but takes comfort in the announcement that several hundred of the Springfield rifles are manufactured daily in the armory there, for the Confederate service.

Gov. VANCE and Mr. HOLDEN, the two candidates for Governor, are invited by the citizens of Anson to address them in joint discussion.

The Newbern *Times*, in answer to the insinuations from the rebel press, that the assassination of Gen. BUTLER is decided upon, says from his blood would spring millions of armed men who would wipe out the last vestige of the rebellion. Thus would his violent death be most fearfully avenged.

The enemy are ascertained to be in force in front of Plymouth with the determination of attempting the capture of the place, in order that their iron-clad ram on the Roanoke may enter the Sounds, and thus obtain possession of the inland waters of North Carolina. Guns were heard at Roanoke Island, and it was reported that the battle had commenced.

THE LATE BATTLE IN LOUISIANA.

Letter from an Officer who was Engaged in the Fight—Reported Loss of 2,000 Men and 22 Cannon.

The following is a letter received from one of the officers who participated in the first battle in Louisiana, and published in the *Comercial Advertiser* of last evening:

GRAND ECORE, La., Monday, April 11.

Before this reaches you, you have probably heard, through the newspaper reports, concerning the disaster which has just befallen our army. Briefly the facts are these: We had been successfully driving the enemy until Friday, the 8th. Upon that day they made a stand near Mansfield, 45 miles from Shreveport. Our forces, with the cavalry, were in advance. Until about 4 o'clock we were pushing them. Suddenly they rallied and began to drive us. Our battery was then ordered forward.

We were put in battery in the middle of a large field, and ordered to shell the works a few hundred yards from us, from which our men had just been driven, and which was swarming with rebels. Of course, being without the least support, we could not hold our position. After firing a few rounds we were ordered to retreat to the edge of the opposite woods. Here we unlimbered and fired with great rapidity into the approaching rebels.

We were still without support. The handful of men composing our little corps, not more than three thousand in all, were captured or disabled. The Nineteenth Corps were back in the rear. The cavalry acted shamefully, with some few exceptions—the Second Illinois among the latter. Although implored by all they held dear, they ran like sheep.

We held our second position until we saw the rebels massing to outflank our left. At this time they were pouring upon us a perfect storm of shells and bullets. THROOP was directing our fire on the left with the greatest spirit. Suddenly I heard him cry, "I'm shot!" NASH and CHASE DICKENSON ran to his aid, and carried him off the field.

I helped to limber up Sqnad 5's gun, (our own, Sqnad 6's, having been disabled and sent off the field a few minutes before,) caught THROOP's horse and galloped to the rear for an ambulance and stretcher. I found both, returned, and took him to a surgeon, who pronounced his wound mortal. He had been struck by a piece of shell in the abdomen. The skin was not broken, but badly bruised and much swollen. He was put into the ambulance, with HUGH WILSON to take care of him, and sent to the rear.

By this time the rebels had come into the woods where we were, and were coming upon us pell-mell. Gen. BANKS and Staff were along, trying to stop our cavalry. But all in vain. The train of the cavalry division had been brought up, and now entirely blocked up the narrow road through the pine forest. We got our battery about a mile from the field, through the woods, over trees and stumps, when, the blockade in front being perfectly impassable, the order was given by Capt. WHITE to unhitch and make our escape as best we could.

The rebels were less than fifty yards from us. Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost, was the motto. Bull Run was outdone. A few miles further back we came upon the Nineteenth corps, drawn up in line of battle. They stayed the rebel advance with a tremendous fire of musketry. We of the Thirteenth Corps were ordered to continue our retreat to Pleasant Hill, twelve miles back, where we arrived about three o'clock on Saturday morning. Here we found A. J. SMITH, with his 10,000 of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, to reinforce us.

On Saturday we continued our retreat, traveling nearly all the time, day and night, and arrived here yesterday afternoon. We find that we have twenty men missing (and two wounded in the hospitals,) and every one of our commissioned officers, except Lieut. ROE. Among the former is WILLIS MUNN. He was last seen in company with his Sergt. BAYANT, endeavoring to get the horses loose from the carriage. The rebels were then so close upon us that it is wonderful that so many of us have escaped. WILLIS and BAYANT were, I fear, a moment too late, though it is possible they may yet come in.

HUGH WILSON remained with THROOP in the ambulance until the last moment. The doctor made him jump out, just as the rebels came up, mount a horse and escape. THROOP is, without doubt, dead and in the enemy's hands. Some of our men saw a rebel cavalryman hold a pistol to Capt. WHITE's head, and make him surrender. Lieuts. CONA and BARA were last seen assisting the men to get loose from the carriage. BARR's horse was caught running wild in the woods by one of our men, with two bullet-holes in the saddle, which bodes an evil fate.

Besides our battery, the enemy captured NIMMS', the First Indiana, the Sixth Missouri and two guns of Battery G, regulars—twenty-two pieces in all. Every piece of artillery could have been saved had not the provision-train been brought so near the front.

The defeat is attributed to the conduct of the battle entirely. A single regiment was sent in at a time; when that was cut off, then another, and so on until we were defeated. Then the Nineteenth Corps was not in supporting distance. It is said that our Gen. RANSOM and Gen. LEE sent three times for the Nineteenth Corps, imploring them to come and save the day, and that FRANKLIN would not budge until ordered by BANKS.

Our loss in officers is very heavy. Among the wounded is Gen. RANSOM.

On Saturday the battle was continued at Pleasant Hill, chiefly under the direction of A. J. SMITH, who did prodigies of valor. We get all sorts of reports from the front. The latest is that SMITH has whipped the rebels, taking 2,000 prisoners and eighteen pieces of artillery. Our loss must have been immense in the first day's fight. A mere handful is left of our corps. The expedition is, no doubt, broken up, and our troops are falling back.

This letter, it will be observed, makes no allusion to the fight of the day following, when the enemy were defeated.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 22.

GEN. SCHOFIELD AND GEN. GILLMORE.

The adverse action of the Senate Military Committee upon the nominations of Gens. SCHOFIELD and GILLMORE, as Major-Generals, has elicited from the friends of these gentlemen numerous letters to the committee, urging a reconsideration of their action. It is understood that Gen. GRANT has written to Senator WILSON, stating that having taken pains to investigate Gen. SCHOFIELD's record as a military commander. He is glad to testify to the ability with which he has performed his duties. No action will be had in this case for some time.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The House Judiciary Committee are ready to report the Senate bill abolishing Slavery by constitutional amendment, as soon as the committees are called. They will endeavor to get an early vote upon it, but it is very doubtful if the necessary two-thirds will be found in favor of it.

THE CONTESTED SEATS IN THE HOUSE.

The contested election cases in the House were up to-day in committee. That of BLAIR against KNOX was postponed until to-morrow for definite action, when the vote will be very close. The belief exists among certain well-informed parties, that the whole matter will be referred back to the people.

THE DEFENCES OF RICHMOND.

The latest authentic intelligence from Richmond states that the rebels are busily engaged in strengthening the fortifications around the city and mounting them with guns of heavy calibre. The opinion prevails there that Lee will fall back on his fortifications when GRANT advances, and that no considerable resistence will be made along the line of the Rapidan.

DEATH OF BRIG.-GEN. TOTTEN.

Brig.-Gen. TOTTEN, Chief of the Engineer Corps of the Regular Army, died to-day. Gen. BARNARD will probably be appointed his successor.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 22.

THE UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Last week the Republicans here, in mass meeting, separated on the question as to whether the delegates to the Union National Convention at Baltimore should be instructed or not. Accordingly, two meetings were held to-night. The one at the City Hall elected Noble D. LARNER and J. J. COOMBS, instructing them to vote for the renomination of LINCOLN; and the other, at the Union League Rooms, elected LEWIS CLEPHANE and JOHN R. ELVANS delegates, without instructions. There were exciting scenes at both places.

GEN. TOTTEN'S CONFIRMATION.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN' Chief Engineer United States Army, to be a Major-General by brevet, from April 21, 1864. He has been sick for some time past, and the nomination was intended by the President as a compliment for his long public service of nearly sixty-two years.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Ten-forty Loan reported at the Treasury Department to-day amounted to $795,000.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

AUGUSTUS PEABODY, of the Fifteenth New-York Engineers, who was tried by court martial for desertion, and sentenced to be shot to death with the musketry to-day, has had his sentence suspended.

NAVAL.

Lieut.-Commander GEO. H. PERKINS has been detached from the command of the *Sciota*, and ordered North.

Lieut.-Commander WILLIAM H. DANER, has been detached from the command of the *Cayuga*, and ordered North.

Lieut.-Com. HENRY A. ADAMS has been detached from ordnance duty in Philadelphia, and ordered to the command of the *Sciota*.

Lieut.-Com. HENRY WILSON has been ordered to the command of the *Cayuga*.

Capt. S. F. HAZZARD has been ordered to the naval rendezvous at Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieut. GEO. A. BIGELOW has been detached from the command of the *Alliance*, and is now awaiting orders.

Lieut. M. S. STUYVESANT has been ordered to the command of the *Minnesota*.

Eleven of WHITE's guerrillas were captured by a scouting party, and brought to this city yesterday.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 22.

THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Union,) presented a remonstrance from the wool-growers of Addison County, Vermont, representing that the tariff on wool is a double failure, neither raising revenue nor affording protection—most foreign wool, by means of dirt, grease and fraud, coming in at less than the foreign valuation, and producing less than one cent per pound. They ask for a division into coarse, medium and fine classes, at a home valuation under eighteen cents, three cents specific and twenty per cent. ad valorem; between eighteen and twenty-five, six cents specific and twenty per cent. ad valorem, and over twenty-five cents, ten cents specific and twenty per cent. ad valorem.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD ACT.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad Act was made the special order for Thursday next.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the House bill to establish a Bureau of Military Justice was taken up. It constitutes the office of Judge Advocate General a bureau, with the above title, giving the head the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General, and authorizes the appointment of two Assistant Judge Advocate Generals with clerks, &c., the assistants to have the rank of Colonel of Cavalry, and a salary of $3,000, without any other pay, rations or emoluments.

The bill was amended so as to give the Judge-Advocate-General the rank of Brigadier-General, with a salary of $4,000, and no other allowances.

The bill was then passed.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army Appropriation Bill, for the year ending June 30, 1865, then came up.

All the amendments of the Finance Committee were agreed to.

Mr. WILSON offered the following amendments: that all enlistments hereafter made in the regular army, during the continuance of the present rebellion, may be for three years; that all persons of color who have been or may be mustered into the military service, shall receive the same uniform, clothing, arms, emoluments, &c., other than bounty, as other soldiers of the regular or volunteer forces of like arm of service, from and after the 1st of January, 1864, and that every person of color who shall hereafter be mustered into the service, shall receive such bounty as the President shall order in the different States and parts of the United States, not exceeding one hundred dollars; that all persons enlisted and mustered into the service as volunteers under the call of October 17, 1863, who were at the time of enlistment actually enrolled and subject to draft in the State in which they volunteered, shall receive from the same bounty, without regard to color; that all persons of color who have been enlisted and mustered into the service shall be entitled to receive the pay and clothing allowed to other volunteers from the date of their muster into the service; provided that the same shall have been pledged or promised to them by any officer or person, who in making such pledge or promise, acted by authority of the War Department, and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to determine any question of fact arising under this provision, that the same premium shall be allowed for each colored recruit now mustered, or hereafter to be mustered into the service as is or shall be allowed by law for white recruits, provided the Secretary of War previously gives his assent to the same.

The amendments were adopted by a vote of 31 against 5. Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Hendricks, Davis, Powell and Saulsbury.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered an amendment, providing for payment for property taken by the military during the war. He said the States enriched by this war were in a happy condition. The Border States had been the theatre, and had experienced its devastations in a direct form. Great portions of our territory had been made utterly desolate and deserted. All the pursuits of industry, by the employment of labor, by which property and means are governed, had ceased, especially in the Border States. In the Northern and Middle States how different were the condition of things. There peace and tranquillity prevailed. He had seen it stated that the dividends declared by the New-England manufactures was 33½ per cent. greater upon their capital than before the war. Was it strange that owing to the different effect of the war upon the sections there should be a different feeling in regard to the manner of conducting it? Those whom the war enriched, defended the war; and it seemed impossible to end the war until the contractors and shoddy manufacturers became as rich as they wished. He had often heard it said that the last dollar and the last man should be expended in the malefeasance of this war. He wanted no such principle as this. The whole object of the Government was to protect the peace and security and rights and liberties of the people; and when the question was put to him whether all these ends should be sacrificed, and the country cut up to bring this war to a successful issue, he, for one, rose up in revulsion against such result. Our military leaders, instead of dealing justly and protecting us in our persons and property in the Border States, were waging a more exterminating and devastating war upon us than they did upon the common enemy. Gentlemen had avowed on this floor that they were bent more on the destruction of Slavery than the restoration of the Union.

Mr. DAVIS' amendment was rejected, 26 to 10.

Great difficulty was experienced in securing a quorum during this and the previous vote, and the sergeant-at-arms was directed to request the attendance of Senators.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved an amendment increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates 50 per cent., the pay of the former not to exceed twenty-two dollars.

After a colloquy between Messrs. HENDRICKS, CONNESS, FESSENDEN and others, the amendment was rejected—30 to 6.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and passed—36 to 1, (Mr. POWELL.)

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion, the Senate resolved that when it adjourn it be till Monday.

NAVAL SUBJECTS.

The Senate agreed to appoint a Committee of conference on the bill relating to the appointment of naval officers, and the bill relating to naval courts-martial.

OFFICIAL ARMY REPORTS.

Resolutions to print five thousand copies of each of the reports of Maj.-Gens. ROSECRANS and MEADE, were introduced by Mr. ANTHONY, and referred to the Printing Committee.

An amendment appropriating $5,000 for copying official reports of the army for publication was adopted, and directed to be inserted in the Army Appropriation Bill.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and shortly afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 22.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Five thousand copies of the Bankrupt Bill, reported yesterday, were ordered to be printed and bound in pamphlet form.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) asked that a telegram received by him (VOORHEES) to-day be read, as it had a bearing on a personal explanation. He would not now indulge in any remarks, because the gentleman (GARFIELD) who recently read letters purporting to have been written by Hon. JOHN G. DAVIS and Judge ECKLES, was not in his seat. Consent having been given, the dispatch was read, as follows:

TAMAHA HAUTE, April 21, 1864.

To Hon. D. W. Voorhees:

The letter purporting to be written by me to JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, used by Gen. GARFIELD, is utterly false—a base forgery.

(Signed) JOHN G. DAVIS.

The letter alleged to have been written by Mr. DAVIS, recommended a young man formerly in the Union army, to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE for a position in the rebel army.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) the consideration of the Internal Tax Bill is to be continued throughout the morning, and evening session.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on that subject.

Mr. MORRILL offered an amendment which was adopted, that wholesale dealers in liquors, whose annual sales do not exceed $50,000, shall pay a license of $50, and $1 on every thousand dollars over $50,000. Every person who shall sell, or offer for sale, any distilled spirits or fermented liquors in quantities more than three gallons at any time, or whose annual sales amount to $25,000, shall be regarded as a wholesale dealer.

The license of retail liquor dealers was increased to $25.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered an amendment that commercial brokers, whose annual sales do not exceed $25,000, shall pay a license of $20, and those exceeding $25,000, $1 for each additional $1,000.

FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) enumerated various classes of brokers in clothing, tobacco, coffee, etc., and moved that all other brokers in addition to the commercial brokers, pay the same license. The amendment, thus modified, was adopted.

The bill was further modified so that all steamers and vessels upon the waters of the United States, on board of which passengers and travelers are provided with food or lodging, shall pay $25 license.

Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered an amendment, requiring hotel and tavern keepers to take out a special license, at a charge of $25, for selling liquors to be drank in the premises.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said that the present law did not require the taking out of two licenses. Tavern-keepers are heavily taxed by this bill, the license being increased according to the yearly rental, and scarcely a respectable hotel could escape with less than $1,000 tax.

Mr. FRANK, of New-York, (Union,) said the question of hotel licenses had repeatedly been before the House, but it was so mistified and twisted up, that there was not a clear understanding of the subject. He trusted that this defect would now be remedied, and that the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (THAYER,) requiring an additional license of $25, would prevail. A large amount of revenue would thus be received by the Government, which realized about a million of dollars from that class of licenses last year.

Mr. THAYER replied to Mr. STEVENS, and showed that the drinking houses—where the most crime is committed—should not escape with the paltry tax of ten dollars.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called attention to the ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and quoted from the law to show that when persons carry on different branches of business in the same place, a license must be taken out for each.

Mr. STEVENS replied, saying that the house did not carry on two branches of business by selling liquor. This privilege was included in the one license.

Mr. THAYER's amendment was adopted by yeas, 77; nays not counted.

The licenses for bowling alleys and billiard rooms were increased from $5 to $10, and the same amount for each additional table.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) moved that two of the license clauses be transposed, giving as a reason that "lawyers and doctors" should take the precedence of "stallions and jackasses."

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) objected, saying that the two clauses were properly placed, amid excessive laughter.

The amendment was rejected.

Builders and contractors are to pay a license of twenty dollars; when the contract is over twenty-five thousand dollars, one dollar additional on every thousand dollars.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) called attention to the clause requiring every person doing a general business to pay ten dollars, for which no other license is required by law. He did not understand the clause.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said he himself did not understand the clause, and proposed to make it read any person doing nothing shall pay a license of ten dollars, which was adopted. [Laughter.]

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, moved further to amend the clause, to read "such person's license shall apply to his disbursements instead of receipts." Finally, the entire clause was stricken out.

Mr. MORRIS, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered an amendment that loafers shall pay each a license of ten dollars. Every person loitering at street corners, or standing on hotel steps, shall be deemed a loafer, provided that members of Congress waiting at the crossings for the street car shall not be required to take out a license, therefore. [Excessive laughter.] The amendment was rejected.

The committee have thus far acted upon all the sections relating to the general provisions and licenses, seventy-nine in number, and have commenced upon those under the head of manufactured articles and products.

An amendment was made including stemmed tobacco, snuff or cigars which may be transferred, without payment of duty, directly from the place of manufacture to a bonded warehouse for exportation.

The committee took recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Tax Bill came up.

An amendment was made so as to read "on all mineral coals, except such as are known in the trade as pea coal and dust coal, a duty of five cents per ton; provided that in case of contract of lease of coal lands made prior to the passage of this act, the lessee shall pay the tax, if not otherwise agreed; and all dues or taxes on coal mines and coal delivered by coal operators on contracts heretofore made, shall be paid by the purchasers thereof, if not otherwise agreed upon by the parties."

The committee struck out the following: "All gas companies are authorized to add the duty or tax imposed by law to the price per thousand cubic feet on the gas sold."

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) offered an amendment, increasing the duty from 20 to 25 cents on coal illuminating oil per gallon.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) unsuccessfully moved to tax them 30 cents.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said there was no comparison between whisky and light. Whisky was a demoralizing luxury, while these illuminating oils were the poor man's light. It cost 20 cents to produce a gallon of oil, and the tax proposed was 100 per cent.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) explained that the revenue from such oils would not be as large as was anticipated, for the reason that the bill provided for drawbacks on the large quantities exported.

Mr. AMOS MYERS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) contended that such a heavy tax would have the effect to decrease the consumption and cut off the poor men's light.

Mr. MORRILL said the consumption would not be reduced. It was the cheapest article of light in the world. We had taxed gas and lard oil nearly double, and yet there had been no complaints.

Mr. MORRILL's amendments were adopted, and also one that oil produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum or shale, exclusively, shall pay 50 cents per gallon.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, offered an amendment taxing crude petroleum one dollar per barrel. Adopted—55 against 43.

The duty on screws, commonly called wood screws, was increased to 10 per cent. ad valorem.

An amendment was made laying a tax of $2 on gold foil per troy ounce.

The duty on artificial mineral waters, soda water, sarsaparilla water, and all other beverages used for like purposes, sold in bottles or from fountains, was reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved to increase the tax on pig iron from $1 to $2 per ton. He said the tax proposed was entirely too small.

Mr. MCCARTHY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) remarked that the manufacturers were perfectly willing to bear their proportion of the burdens. They asked for no exemption, but for an assurance that the duty on the foreign article would be increased in the Tariff Bill.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said the duty on iron was double what it had been, and on some of the smaller kinds three or four times as much. Iron was taxed higher than any other article.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said all things considered, the iron-manufacturers of Pennsylvania had protection to the extent of 150 per cent. He reminded the gentleman from Pennsylvania that whisky had been taxed to four times its worth.

Mr. SCOFIELD said his colleague (STEVENS) had voted to tax illuminating oils 150 per cent.—an article consumed by the poor; while iron, which was used by the wealthy, was to be taxed to the small extent of $1 per ton. It ought to be $5.

Mr. KELLOGG, of New-York, (Union,) mentioned facts to show that iron could bear a higher tax. The manufacturers in his district wished to hear their just proportion of the expenses of the Government.

Mr. MORRILL opposed the increase.

Mr. GRISWOLD, of New-York, (Dem.,) also spoke against the amendment to increase the duty of pig iron to $2 per ton.

The amendment was carried by a vote of 72 ayes to 20 nays.

An amendment was also adopted making the duty $4 per ton on blooms, slabs or loops when made in forges or bloomeries directly from the ore, thus doubling the original duty.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN unsuccessfully moved for a duty of $6 instead of $3 per ton on railroad iron.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, proposed $4 per ton.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, (Union,) opposed the amendment.

Pending its consideration the committee rose.

At 10 o'clock the House adjourned.

The Way of Illinois Copperheads.

Judge DANIEL R. SMITH, of Marion County, Ind., one of the Direct Tax Commissioners for South Carolina, recently brought up from Port Royal a negro servant, one of the freedmen of the Sea Islands. This action seems to have incited the ire of his Copperhead neighbors, who sent him the following communication, which breathes the spirit of the mob in this City last July.

MARION COUNTY, Ind., April 5, 1864.

DANIEL SMITH, Esq.—*Sir*: We, the undersigned, being apprised that you have in your employ (or staving at your house) a "negro coetsboard," and believing it to be incompatible with the social interests of this community, we respectfully and earnestly request you to dispense with him immediately, or we will reluctantly feel it our duty to take the trouble off of your hands.

We will give you until Saturday evening next, at 6 o'clock, to remove the negro from our midst, and if not attended to by that time, we will take the matter in our own hands.

We are, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

SAMUEL WINPENNY, JOHN NEGLEY,
W. W. THOMAS, JAMES CLARK,
J. J. BENSON, J. G. YANCEY.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

POINT OF ROCKS, Md., Friday, April 22.

Recent reports to the effect that the rebels are in force in the Shenandoah Valley or elsewhere, in the vicinity of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are without the slightest foundation in truth.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Evacuation of Pilatka, Fla., Ordered by Gen. Gillmore.

Another Rebel Torpedo in the St. John's River.

Destruction of the Steam Transport Gen. Hunt.

SAUCINESS OF FORT SUMTER REBUKED.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Sunday, April 17, 1864.

EVACUATION OF PILATKA.

On Thursday last the town of Pilatka, on the St. John's River, which has been occupied for the past few weeks by Col. BARTON's brigade, was evacuated. The troops brought away everything in the shape of military stores. They were not molested in the least by the enemy. A number of families, and quite a large group of contrabands, accompanied the troops on their departure.

STEAMER DESTROYED BY A TORPEDO.

On the 15th inst. the steamer *General Hunter*, while on a passage up the St. John's River, was blown up by a torpedo, at a point twelve miles from Jacksonville, and precisely where the *Maple Leaf*, a short time ago, was destroyed by similar means. The *General Hunter* was bound from Jacksonville to Pilatka, forty miles distant, for the purpose of taking away some stores that had been conveyed thither from Pilatka previous to the evacuation of the latter place. The Quartermaster of the steamer was killed. All others on board succeeded in reaching Jacksonville safely in small boats. Fortunately the steamer was unladened, and was without passengers. The explosion occurred in the daytime. The *General Hunter* was a first-class river boat, and has been in the department a long while. Only a small portion of her deck remains above water. The officers will probably save their effects. Now that our troops have evacuated Pilatka, there will be no further occasion for transports to ply up and down the river, consequently we may presume that torpedo disasters in the St. John's River have come to an end. The best thing we can do next is to evacuate Jacksonville.

SUMTER ALIVE.

On the 13th inst., the anniversary of the capture of Fort Sumter by the rebels, thirteen mortar-shells were fired from that dilapidated structure at Forts Gregg and Chatfield. No damage was sustained by us. Fort Gregg opened a lively fire in reply, which had the effect to silence the enemy's mortars.

REFUSE IRON.

On Morris Island over one hundred tons of iron, consisting of broken guns, fragments of shells and unexploded shells, have been gathered in a heap at the ordnance depot. The quantity would be greatly augmented, if the projectiles buried in the sand were dug out and added to the heap.

TWO DESERTERS SHOT.

This afternoon HARRY SCHUMACHER, Company C, and HENRY STARK, Company E, of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment, were publicly shot on grounds without the intrenchments. The victims had escaped from the Provost-Marshal's custody three different times, and each time endeavored to desert to the enemy. They were shot by a detachment of their own regiment.

WHIT.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Capture of a Spy—Arrival of Prisoners of War.

FORT MONROE, Thursday, April 21.

A Richmond spy was captured on the 18th, near Eastville. Quite a number of letters were found on his person. He was armed with a revolver a sling-shot and a knife. A quantity of small steel springs and files were found sewed in the lining of his coat. He was one of three: one was shot, and the other was closely pursued, and according to a dispatch from Major WHITE, the Provost-Marshal at Eastville, would be captured or killed. The one captured is in close confinement at the military prison at this place.

Fifty-three prisoners of war arrived from Point Lookout yesterday, took the oath, and are now employed in the Quartermaster's Department. This makes over two thousand released prisoners and refugees now employed here, chiefly on the wharves.

A large number of sick were sent to Hampton Hospital to-day from Yorktown.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 21.

Arrived, bark *Catharine* from Hong Kong, with 1,000,000 pounds of sugar for San Francisco refinery.

Arrived, ships *Resolute* from Baltimore, *St. Charles*, from New-York, and *Guiding Star* from Boston.

Sailed, ship *Robinson* for Callao.

Market quiet.

China dates to Feb. 23 have been received. Maj. GORDON had marched to attack Hong Chow.

The body guard of the Governor-General had been causing trouble again at Canton.

Two Japanese Ambassadors had arrived at Shanghai for Europe.

Great Fire at Demarara.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, April 22.

The greater portion of the business part of Demarara was destroyed by fire on the 2d instant. The loss is from two to three millions of dollars. Long-continued drought caused a scarcity of water, rendering it necessary to blow up the buildings to save the town.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, April 22.

The principal sufferers are Gourlay & Co., Julius Meyers, Henry Murray, Wm. Henry, José Mathias Zenas, José Gomes Jardine, Booker Brothers & Co., Pinto Brothers & Co., Samuel Barber & Co., Richardson & Co., Gray, Cuaniegham & Co., The British Guiana Bank, W. V. M. Dolliveria, M. P. Lopez, Periera & Martins, Miss Gray, A. A. D. Andrade, Irming, McArthur & Co., Mansil Corres, Wm. Roberts, H. L. Davis, Sandback, Parker & Co., James Dawson, Emanuel Scott & Co., Herrmann Conrad & Co., A. W. Perst & Co., and the Royal Agricultural Rooms, which were partially insured in the British Companies.

The Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad.

TRENTON, Friday, April 22.

A large meeting was held in this city this evening to take into consideration the railroad policy of this State. A resolution was passed indorsing the recent action of the Legislature, condemning the Delaware and Raritan Bay scheme; and one pledging all the resources of the State to the suppression of the rebellion.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The grand gala matinée to-day concludes Mr. MARETZEK's present season. The programme is of extraordinary interest. It opens with "La Somnambula," which will be played entire; after the opera comes the "Wedding March," by MENDELSSOHN, played by the fine orchestra of the establishment; then the grand duet from the "Merry Wives of Windsor," (with HABMANNS and WEINLICH,) and then the celebrated duet from "Otello," (by Signor MASSOLINI and BELLINI.) This is indeed a sumptuous bill for SHAKESPEARE's birthday, and when it is remembered that all over the expenses will be handed over to the fund to erect the monument in Central Park to the memory of the bard, there will, we hope, be an ample margin for that meritorious undertaking.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE CAMPAIGN TOWARD RICHMOND.

Grant Against Lee.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 21, 1864.

The outlines of the Summer campaign are assuming a form that belies all the anticipations of the military critics. Nothing has been more confidently expected than that the main operations would continue on the grand strategic lines of the Southwest, where the magnificent territorial conquests of the Summer and Winter of 1863 remain to be completed and crowned by an advance from Chattanooga into the States of the Gulf. Indeed, he would have been a bold prophet who would, two months ago, have predicted that the restricted, and it was thought, *exhausted*, battle ground of Virginia—the Flanders of our war—would resume the old military primacy it held during the early stages of the war, and all other armies would be held in abeyance and forced to send their tributary troops to swell the Army of the Potomac, and that the conqueror of the Mississippi, now the General-in-Chief of all the armies of the Union, would transfer his tent to the banks of the Rapidan.

Yet such is the simple statement of the actual situation. When NAPOLEON was carrying on simultaneous operations in Italy and Germany, the army into which he threw the reinforcement of his presence became immediately the principal army; the other and its operations became subordinate and subsidiary. So, had GRANT remained at Chattanooga, as was expected, the Summer battle-fields would have been in Tennessee; but having vaulted into Virginia, the Army of the Potomac is now the cynosure of all eyes. The present preparations give promise that a series of operations will soon be initiated, the most formidable, the most exciting and the most intense of this war—the most formidable in respect to the proportions of the contending forces, the most exciting on account of the skill of the two great players pitted against each other, and the most intense and obstinate on account of the immediate stake at issue, and the vastness of the ulterior results that must come from this colossal passage at arms.

Gen. GRANT aims to *take Richmond* and destroy the army of LEE, which is, and has been the head and front of all the power and prestige of the rebel cause. This is the head of the hydra; bruise that, and it is felt that in the present enfeebled condition of the body of the rebellion, the life of it is put out. This conviction thoroughly possesses the authorities at Washington, and it is rapidly coming to be shared by the people. Now, with reference to GRANT's purpose, I can say that he not only *aims* to take Richmond, but that he fully *expects* to take it. But if Gen GRANT feels confident in regard to the work before him—if he feels he has a "sure thing"—it is not the impotent conceit of a shallow braggart, but the calm conclusion of a General who, measuring well the relations between the end to be accomplished, and the means he has to accomplish it withal, catches the radiant figure of victory hovering afar off, over the sulphurous smoke of battle.

The people, too, have settled down to something of the same calm confidence that possesses Gen. GRANT. What are the grounds of this confidence? They are, first of all, the reinforcements which the Army of the Potomac will receive in the leadership of GRANT himself. It is not merely that his greatseries of Western victories prove his claim of first-class generalship, but that his position as General-in-Chief will give him untrammeled liberty and unity of command, will enable him to use all the resources of the nation, and will afford him the means of general combinations over the whole theatre of war. These are advantages that no other commander of the Army of the Potomac ever enjoyed, and they are immense. The next ground of confidence rests in the magnificent army which Gen. GRANT is massing in Virginia. Its mere numerical proportions are spoken of as something portentous. But not only

the possibility of covering Washington, should the rebels be tempted to move on that point and exchange their capital for ours—a "swap" which they will always be very willing to make. McCLELLAN tried this method, and thus gave practical proof of all the theoretical faults that belong to this plan.

The third method is to make a combination of both these lines of operation. And I may add, that experience of six campaigns has shown that *any* single line of operation that can be taken up, with Richmond as the objective point *must* be indecisive. To bring on a decisive engagement, to take Richmond and to *destroy* the rebel army, it is indispensable that there be a double advance on the enemy—on his front and on his rear; or in definite terms a movement by the direct line, and a cooperative movement by the line of the Peninsula, or, better still, by the south side of the James River. If each column be of sufficient strength to take care of itself, the whole weight of the military objection to a division of force is removed.

A simple movement by what is called the direct or overland route to Richmond is even less promising of success in the coming campaign than any of the previously attempted advances by that line. The reason of this is that the rebels have introduced an entirely new element into the problem. The element is the fortified line of the Rapidan—to-day the strongest position on the American Continent. This line and its relations to the attack and defence form the first points for consideration in any speculations on the coming campaign. To the rebels this fortified line is an enormous auxiliary in covering Richmond against any attack from the north. It is left resting on the spur of the Blue Ridge, known as the Southwest Mountains, and its right on the Rappahannock, it effectually bars the whole stretch of the narrow neck—about forty miles in extent—by which any direct advance on Richmond must be made. The natural advantages of this line are very great—the commanding heights on the southern side of the river—bed by the rebels—completely sweeping the exposed plateau into which the northern bank breaks. But, in addition to its natural advantages, it has been rendered almost impregnable by art. It is dotted by fieldworks for artillery, which are connected by infantry parapets, while the river in front subserves the purposes of a "wet ditch." Since Torres Vedras, in fact—which, by the way, the rebel position on the Rapidan in every respect powerfully resembles—there has been no such defensive line.

I have called this line a *new* element in the problem, because the construction of this line dates from the last meditated advance toward the rebel capital by the Army of the Potomac, under HOOKER, in April of last year. After the return of the rebel army from its invasive movement, the work on the line was pushed energetically forward, and the long period of repose during the past Winter has been industriously improved in perfecting all its points of strength. There is little doubt that behind this powerfully fortified line LEE would await with entire confidence any advance by the Army of the Potomac, should that advance be confined to any line of the overland route. Let me add that Gen. GRANT fully appreciates the character of the rebel position, and on first riding along the line of the Rapidan he significantly remarked that he had no notion of butting his head against that fort.

But let us now consider what would be the effect on the rebel army along the Rapidan of a powerful column planted across the rebel communications south of Richmond. If we attempt to determine the line of advance which the column should take up by the relative advantages of the possible lines, we must conclude that it ought *not* to advance by the line of the Peninsula. The superiority of the route by the south side of the James was conclusively proved after the Peninsula campaign, and McCLELLAN shows in his report that it was his intention to cross the James to the south side. The roads there are excellent stone pikes, passing through a richly-cultivated and fertile country. A march of 75 miles from Norfolk to Petersburgh plants this column directly across the rebel communications.

It may be reasonably argued that no sooner would the march of this column become known to the rebels, then the force on the line of the Rapidan would become shaken. LEE would be compelled to make large detachments to protect Richmond. This would necessarily weaken the line of the Rapidan; and it would then be open to GRANT to make a turning movement by the one flank or the other—that is, either by Gordonsville or by Fredericksburgh.

There is, however, another point for consideration. It now stands historically determined, by the experience of both the rebel invasive movements, that any advance of the rebels, having Washington in view, will be made by the Shenendoah Valley. To guard that gate, and enable the main army to execute its object, unembarrassed by any fear of a turning movement, a column might be sent by that line, which, moreover, would subserve not only the defensive purpose indicated, but an offensive object, equally important, will be assigned it. The prolongation of its line of march would bring it into position to cut the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, thus preventing the rebels from either drawing supplies from that direction, or of making thet their line of retreat.

III.

Combining, now, the different operations we have supposed, we are prepared to look at the hypothetical campaign as a whole. Its crowning characteristic is that it looks to an absolutely *decisive* result. It would aim to make Richmond another Vicksburgh. If the rebels should retire, as would be their policy, if their position on the Rapidan were turned, they would fall back, fighting and defending the passages of the rivers, to the fortifications of Richmond. Here they would be divested from the south by the column moving up from Petersburgh; from the west by the Shenandoah column, and and from the north by the main army. GRANT would then be in position either to enter on a siege in form, as at Vicksburgh, or to attempt Richmond by a *coup de main*, as the circumstances may determine. If successful, it would be a *complete* success; it would be the destruction of LEE'S army, and of the Southern Confederacy. Retreat southward would be impossible, both on account of the force entering Richmond from that side, and on account of the river at their back with all the bridges destroyed. Retreat westward would be equally impracticable, both on account of the investing force on that side and from the other fact that there is no line of retreat open in that direction, for a retreat up the Virginia Valley would end by bringing the rebels face to face with an army in Tennessee. It is under precisely such circumstances as this that "unconditional surrender" becomes indispensable.

I readily anticipate the rejoinder which any critical reader will make to these speculations. They have been directed to but one side of the question, and no account has been taken of the fact that Gen. LEE will have something to say in the matter; that while we are accumulating troops on our side, the rebels are doubtless doing the same; and that all the resources of skill in generalship and indomitable valor and determination of fight will be exhausted to foil the great design. Granted. War is a game that two can play at, and it is given to no General, and to the combinations of no General, to do more than deserve success. The question is whether, on the whole, the plan indicated is not of a kind to inspire very high and reasonable grounds of confidence

Its weakest point, doubtless, is the division of force it involves. Military history is replete with illustrations of the marvels that can be achieved by an army occupying an interior position, and moving on interior lines, over even a greatly superior enemy holding an exterior position, and moving on exterior lines. It is to be remarked, however, that the objection to a division of force holds good only when the division causes an undue weakening of the parts. Where each column is prepared to take care of itself, the advantage of double concentric lines is obviously very great. The commonplace pedantry against *any* division of force under *any* circumstances is a principle on which NAPOLEON, at least, many a time declined to act. If that supreme master of the art of war understood as no man ever did the secret of *concentration*, he also knew very well all the advantage to be gained by *division* when warranted by the special conditions of the case. *Divide et impera*—divide and conquer—is a maxim which, at times, holds as good in war-craft as in State-craft. There is no more beautiful example of this than MOREAU'S movement to Ulm, though FREDERICK the Great, in his advance on Prague, gave an equally fine illustration of a movement by a double line.

Concentric movements, again, are dangerous when the different parts are not under one inspiration. When the columns are independent, the danger of a want of complete, effective and *well-timed* cooperation is very great, and any failure of this kind gives a great opening to a vigilant opponent. These objections, however, have no application to a case in which the different parts are under the complete control of a single will, and move to the execution of a single plan. If Gen. GRANT would consent to *stand still* on the north side of the Rapidan while LEE goes to deliver battle to the force moving on Petershurgh, and then returns to meet the advance of our main body, the rebels would have a very pretty opportunity indeed. But who supposes he is likely to do any such thing? It has not been his way heretofore, and he will hardly begin it now.

These considerations, I believe, exhaust all the general strategic elements that enter into the supposed plan of campaign, on both sides. Tactical questions are, of course, out of the province of any outside observer; and the result of the best conceived combination is necessarily hidden from all mortal view. It would be difficult, however, to receive a more promising and hope-inspiring conjunction of circumstances than that which will attend the coming campaign, in which we shall see the heroic GRANT at the head of his magnificent army, swooping down on the capital of the rebellion.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Convention—The Iron-Clad Oath—Gen. Banks' Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 9, 1864.

New-Orleans has but one thought just now, and that is the convention called together to frame a new Constitution for the State, and which is, to-day, in the fourth day of its session—the first day they met having been on Wednesday, the 6th inst. Up to the present time, nothing whatever has been done, except in the way of organizing and selecting their officers; and so the real interest of their proceedings can scarcely be said to have yet commenced. On taking the vote for President, there was a very close run indeed between Judge DURELL and Judge HOWELL—without exception, the two most influential names in the whole convention. Judge DURELL received 43 votes and Judge HOWELL 42; so the former was declared the choice of the convention, and now presides over their deliberations. A more efficient speaker could not have been selected.

I strolled into the hall to-day—formerly Lyceum Hall, but now altered to "Liberty Hall"—and found the chair engaged in converting a number of the members, not wooden ones, I hope, into "iron-clads." In other words, an ingenious member had yesterday brought forward and carried the motion that, inasmuch as ill-natured people out of doors were spreading the rumor that several Copperheads and Secessionists had managed to get into the convention, it was necessary for the honor of that body to set themselves right before the world on that subject, and that the only way to do it was by bringing each member up to the test of the "iron-clad oath." This gave rise to a warm and somewhat amusing debate; several gentlemen entering into strong and ingenious protests against the necessity of doubting any man's loyalty in that room. The convention, however, seemed resolute upon the subject, and when the motion was finally carried, two of the members, the Hon. CHRISTIAN ROZELIUS and Mr. ABBOTT, immediately sent in their resignations, which were accepted.

Those of the remaining members who may have previously had an antipathy to swallowing the iron-clad oath, managed to get over their squeamishness much easier than was expected. During the short time I was there, I saw seven standing together at the Speaker's desk, each holding his right hand up very solemnly, and listening very attentively as Judge DURELL, in clear accents, read aloud the oath to them. As they returned to their seats, I fancied I saw on each of their countenances that peculiarly radiant smile of happiness which a man has who has just got rid of a bad tooth. They will probably find the oath—like olives or tobacco—a sort of acquired taste, and no so bad after one gets a little accustomed; at any rate, I am happy to say that I have not yet heard of its disagreeing with any of them.

When I have told you of the convention, I have told you of all that there is really to talk about in New-Orleans. Of Gen. BANKS' movements we know little except that he has gone beyond Alexandria, and that the last we heard from him he was at Grand Ecore with his staff. A rumor had reached us that Alexandria had been attacked, but it turned out to be bogus. Parties coming from that region assure us that the Union feeling developed, as our army progresses, surpasses anything that could be imagined by a man residing in New-Orleans. Loyalty there is not mere lip-service, but partakes of that sort of intensity to be found in Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas and other States which have most keenly *felt* the rebel rule. Had this portion of Louisiana been a little longer under the infernal dominion of JEFF. DAVIS, before coming under Federal care, there would probably be very few lukewarm Unionists among us to-day.

NEMO.

Death of Elisha E. Morgan.

At a special meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, held 21st April, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Almighty God, in his Providence, has seen fit to remove from among us our friend and associate ELISHA E. MORGAN; therefore:

Resolved, That in the person of our late friend the mercantile community loses one of its most useful, honorable and successful members, and the cause of our country a loyal, earnest and liberal upholder

Resolved, That we deeply feel his loss, and that we tender to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their great bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his family, and that they be published in the daily journals.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

The Four Legations at Pekin—Their "Cooperative Policy"—Commemorated by the Naming of Four Mountains—Ascent of the Mountains—Outline of the "Policy" Examples of its Operation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKIN, Friday, Jan. 1, 1864.

It is doubtless known to your readers that the Legations of the four Great Powers are now located at the capital. Their presence has not produced an earthquake nor visibly added to the density of the clouds which rise from the dusty streets. Yet nothing could exceed the apprehension with which their advent was anticipated by Chinese statesmen. It was the dread of foreign diplomats, not of foreign war ships, that laid a *chevaux de frise* across the Peiho in 1859, and it was the same feeling excited to a frenzy that prompted the Tarters to stake their all on a battle before the gates of Pekin, in 1860. "Why," they exclaimed, "should foreigners be allowed to make the Imperial city an arena for their own international disputes; and sitting around the foot of the throne spin cabals inimical to the peace of the empire?" The very sternness of this opposition showed the importance of carrying the contested point; and though Lord ELGIN had waived it in 1858, he was convinced in 1860 that the only way for maintaining peace was to insist on the fulfillment of the stipulations regarding a resident embassy.

The Ministers of England and France occupy immense buildings, surrounded by spacious grounds; one of them, lately the mansion of a Prince of the Imperial blood, and the other the residence of a Duke of the Empire. These are the gift of the Crown; and the American Minister might no doubt have had a similarly magnificent residence for asking, but he preferred to purchase for himself a more convenient, though less pretentious dwelling. The Russian Embassy occupies quarters where their Envoys have been received on occasional visits for two centuries, and known to the foreign public as the Russian College.

Now that I have told you what the Legations occupy, you would like to know how they are occupied. Are they engaged in schemes to accelerate the dissolution of the old Government and arranging the division of the spoils, or are they combining their counsels for the restoration of the "sick man" to health and prosperity? Happily I have proof that the latter is what they are attempting.

The relations of China to the rest of the world are too manifold to admit of a monopoly by any one Power; and the several Legations have not only abandoned the idea of "conquest," but throwing aside the petty conflict for special advantages, they have adopted what they call a "policy of cooperation," the main idea of which is to advance the interests of foreign nations by promoting the real good of China. If, as I suspect, the praise of its origination is due to Mr. BURLINGAME, it will connect the name of our minister, and our country, with a most important epoch in the annals of this empire. But before I sketch the "policy," allow me to relate an incident connected with its adoption.

Beyond the walls, and rising like a loftier rampart, may be seen a blue range of hills, sweeping in a graceful curve, almost around the city. In the western portion, four conspicuous peaks bear the names of BRUCE, BURLINGAME, BELLUZAC, and BERTEMIS, the four ministers who concurred in the adoption of the "cooperative policy." It was my privilege to be present at the christening. The crisped leaves now driven about by the wintry winds, were then in the richness of their Summer verdure, and the hot vapors exhaling from the streets of the pent-up city, impelled foreign residents to seek the purer atmosphere of the neighboring hills. As many Buddhist monasteries opened their doors to the Four Legations, and where the contemplatives cenobites, were wont to look down from echoing rocks and shady groves on the world they had renounced, our diplomatists passed their days in discussing the policy of nations, with one of the world's great capitals lying at their feet. The group would have made a *carte de visite*, not less interesting than that of Mr. SEWARD and his illustrious guests mirrored in the waters of Cayuga.

One day—it was the 20th of July, I think—an excursion was proposed to the summit of the hills, or rather mountains, as they fairly deserve to be called. Three of the Legations were represented, and Sir F. BRUCE, who, to borrow his own phrase, was recognized as the "Colossus of Roads," led the way over rock and ravines. One lady, Mrs. BURLINGAME, accompanied the party, imparting to it that element of interest, which such excursions always derive from the presence of women; and suggesting by the freedom with which she scaled the roughest steeps, that her feet had learned to climb the White Mountains of her own New-England.

The summit was our goal, and what occurred on our arrival there, furnishes my only apology for introducing this episode. Still, I cannot forbear pausing to take breath, and survey the landscape. There are many mountains higher than these, but few of them look down on such a city as Pekin; and many plains whose sylvan beauty would eclipse that spread out before us; but there are few whose graves shelter the ashes of so many Princes. A blue haze, such as always overhangs the great hives of human life, obscured the view of temples and palaces; but the long circuit of the magnificent wall was distinctly visible; and with the mind's eye, I could see two millions of busy beings, surging and seething, rushing hither and thither for a little while in their crowded streets, and then sinking to their long repose in the neighboring graves. There are no cemeteries within the walls, and it might almost be said, no houses outside. Unlike the capitals of Europe, the environs are unadorned by palaces or villas; but the custom of rendering divine honors to the dead, has given them attractions of another kind. The whole plain is dotted over with graves, each of which embosoms a mansoleum, on which the relations of the deceased have inscribed a vow to present their offerings with each of the changing seasons. But, we pause for breath, not for reveries.

The summit gained, a heavy cloud and distant thunder, admonished us, that we had little time to remain there. Before, however, we commenced to descend, Mr. BURLINGAME introduced a scene that was not in the programme, by conferring on the rocky eminence the name of BRUCE, and referring gracefully to those whose actions had given it lustre, from the "BRUCE of Bannockburn," to him who guides the counsels of British India, and him, who exerts such an influence on the destinies of a more populous empire. A graceful response from Sir FREDERICK, and a shout from the other mountaineers, closed the scene, while hats flew in air, and the names of BURLINGAME, BELLUZAC, and BERTEMI, echoed back from the neighboring peaks.

The "policy" worthy of these everlasting monuments, may be epitomized in six points—three negative and three positive:

1. No encroachment on the territory of China.
2. No "concessions" in the open ports.
3. No active intervention in the pending civil war.
4. Armed protection of the treaty ports.
5. Favor to the reigning dynasty as the cause of law and order.
6. Neutral support and moral aid in all just demands on the Chinese Government.

Of late years, this weak old empire, torn by intestine strife, has felt itself in danger of falling a prey to one of the three great military Powers of Europe, or by a tripartite division of suffering the fate of Poland. The Russians have lately taken a large tract at the mouth of the Amoor; the English have occupied a small but powerful stronghold which commands their seacoast; and Cochin China, once a vassal of the Chinese crown, has been reduced to a dependency of France. It is no small comfort then for them to be assured that the Envoys of these Powers combine to check the spirit of aggression.

They are, it is true, unable to bind the future actions of their Governments; but it is something that they have agreed to exert their influence in a right direction.

The second point is only a particular application of the first. The "concessions" referred to are certain districts in the open ports, chiefly occupied by foreigners, and which it was lately expected would be surrendered to the exclusive control of Foreign Powers.

This is earnestly desired by many foreign residents, and taking advantage of two circumstances, the privilege of exterritoriality, or the exemption from local jurisdiction, and the assignment of particular localities for residence, they had gone far toward reducing portions of those cities to the condition of foreign colonies.

The first signal result of the "cooperative policy," was the condemnation of these gigantic usurpations. Sir F. BRUCE overthrew this so-called "English concession," by admitting the right of the Chinese authorities to levy taxes within its limits, and the "French concession" soon after shared the same untimely fate.

An open partisanship in the pending civil war, they object to, not only as unjustifiable on the grounds of public law, but as calculated to give the intervening Power an undue ascendency.

Still they agree in aiding the Government so far as to protect the chief seats of their own commerce, and to give it their moral support. Thus far the policy relates to the internal affairs of China.

But the last point relates to their controversies with the Chinese Government; and the cordiality of their cooperations in this respect has lately been exhibited in several striking instances.

Last Spring, when BURGEVINE was suddenly dismissed from his command for striking a mandarin, under strong provocation, the English Minister united with Mr. BURLINGAME in endeavoring to effect his reinstatement; and subsequently, when Sir F. BRUCE had become involved with the Chinese Government, on account of the "Anglo-Chinese flotilla," Mr. BURLINGAME returned the favor by helping both parties to an amicable solution.

Both of these I have mentioned in previous letters. But another case has arisen within the few days past, which but for this policy of "cooperation," might have led to serious misunderstandings.

An American steamer, taking in cannon for Japan, was first assailed by a British gunboat, and afterward at the instance and with the aid of Englishmen, seized by the Chinese authorities. Their reason for this flagrant interference with our trade was the prospect of a war with Japan; and their pretext, the fact that the steamer was taking in her cargo at an *unlawful port*—a small island near Macao, whither it had been conveyed on account of stress of weather. According to the letter of our treaty, the Chinese might have confiscated both ship and cargo, and no doubt they would have done so had they been backed by the British Minister; but they promptly released both when Sir F. BRUCE concurred in the demand. With these instances I must close.

It is auspicious for the future of China, that the avalanches which from all sides threatened to overthrow her, have been converted into a solid arch for her protection; and gratifying to our pride that America should be its keystone. Q.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Soldiers' Views on the Succession.

ROOMS OF THE VICKSBURGH UNION LITERARY ASSOCIATION, VICKSBURGH, MISS., Wednesday, April 6, 1864.

Whereas, we enlisted soldiers in the cause of our country, believe that this unholy rebellion should be suppressed, thinking that any change in the present Administration would be detrimental to its suppression, and having implicit confidence in the honesty and integrity of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the present President of the United States, trusting to his judgment in the management of this war, and having no reliance on the promises of the Southern secesh leaders, and their Northern sympathizers. We believe that the course of the Northern secession sympathizers is prejudicial to the credit of the United States and the Monroe Doctrine. The volunteers ask and claim a right to have a voice in the nominating and electing of the next President of the United States.

We believe, and have faith in our present President, and wish him to be reelected, not from any party feeling, but on account of his honesty and integrity. The policy of his Administration is correct and right, and in his honesty and integrity we have no doubt. Therefore, be it

1. *Resolved*, That we, members of this Society, representing the several States of the Union, and now soldiers of the United States, believe that the shortest, surest and safest mode of solving the problem presented to us is to retain the present incumbent of the Presidential Chair at the helm of State.

2. *Resolved*, That the reelection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN will strengthen the Union cause, by showing to the world that we stand firm to the policy established by him for the preservation of the Union and the overthrow of Treason; that it will manifest our unity of feeling, and dispel the false illusions of the discontented at home, and scatter the fond hopes of traitors; that there is a division of sentiment respecting the cause of the Union, at the North; and that it will show to all that we are unwavering in our determination to carry on the war to a successful issue.

3. *Resolved*, That being loyal citizens, the voters who are in the army of the United States are entitled to representation, equally with those at home, in the National Union Convention, which is to meet next June in Baltimore; and to this end, we would impress upon brigades and other commands having a sufficient number of voters to entitle them to a delegate, as will assure them that their rights, interests and wishes will not be disregarded.

4. *Resolved*, That, in view of these things, it is our duty to put forth every effort of which we are capable to insure the nomination and election of Mr. LINCOLN, and to this we pledge ourselves.

5. *Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be sent for publication to the New-Orleans *Times*, Memphis *Bulletin*, St. Louis *Democrat*, Chicago *Tribune*, Cincinnati *Commercial*, New-York TIMES, Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, Baltimore *Patriot*, and Washington *Chronicle*, with a request to all loyal papers to copy.

WM. M. MCLAIN, Ohio Volunteers, Chairman of Committee.

C. W. CLARE, Ohio Volunteers, Secretary.

Illinois—J. N. George, Geo. A. McLane, Edward E. Carver, Seventy-second.

Indiana—Wesley Casey, Sixty-seventh Indiana Volunteers.

Ohio—W. R. Shook, Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; L. Grennan, Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Wisconsin—C. M. Beers, Fourteenth Infantry; Horace Chapin, Sixteenth Infantry.

Minnesota—W. G. Christie, C. W. Southwick, First Battery.

Iowa—S. Miller, H. L. Watson, Thirteenth Infantry.

Delaware—W. W. Maull.

Pennsylvania—W. C. Black.

Kansas—Thos. Hues, First Kansas Infantry.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner BERRETT Thursday held an inquest on the body of a lad of six years, named HENRY HOPPER, residing in Clymer-street, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., who was run over by a Greenpoint car, and died in consequence. It appeared that deceased was catching on as the car passed

THE MAGAZINES.

—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, for May, makes its appearance in advance of the usual time, no doubt in kindly consideration for New-Yorkers, who, in obedience to immemorial custom, devote the first days of *that month* to pursuits far other than literary, and for "moving incidents" have no need to turn to the pages of history or fiction. It opens with an interesting sketch of "Life with the Esquimaux," condensed from Mr. C. F. HALL'S narrative of his "Arctic Research Expedition" for the recovery of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, in 1860-62, about to be published by Messrs. HARPER. The paper abounds with illustrations, of unusual merit, that depict nature in some of her wildest moods. The other matter-of-fact article is "A Visit to the Convent of Sittna, (Our Lady) Dameene," by Rev. G LANSING, American Missionary at Cairo. The trip it records is entirely out of the usual beaten track of Egyptian travel. The convent is in the Delta, near the ancient city of Bulesses, and its patroness is identified by curious coincidences with the Goddess Latona, formerly worshipped there. With the exception of two short articles, "The Second Division at Shiloh," and "A Suppressed Princess," occupied with the claims of an English pretender to royal blood, the remainder of the number is entirely dedicated to fiction: TROLLOPE'S "Small House at Allington," and the second instalment of THACKERAY'S posthumous story, "Denis Duval," being the *pièces de resistance*, interspersed with several novelettes, mostly of American life, and an Italian sketch, of more pretensions, "Psycha." The "Editors Table and Drawer" offer their usual variety.

—*The United States Service Magazine*, No. 4, for April, (CHAS. B. RICHARDSON,) worthily supports the reputation already established by this comparatively new enterprise, which supplies at once an exigency growing out of our situation in a most satisfactory manner, and may now be regarded as firmly planted in public favor. Our only objection to the present number is that the articles are scarcely long enough, and consequently do, in some cases, but scant justice to the important topics that they handle. Several of the papers relate to the present struggle, as "What the Navy Has Done During the War," by W. V. MCKEAN: "Secession at the Naval School at Annapolis," "Where Gen. SHERMAN Went, and What He Did." The "Editor's Special Department" and the "Official Intelligence" are of course fully occupied. The remaining articles are more general in their tendency, as "Practical Campaigning," which contains many useful hints derived from actual experience;" "Modern War in its Childhood," a view of the progressive stages of the military art to the inauguration of NAPOLEON'S system;" "Gun Cotton," and "Notes on NAPIER'S History of the Peninsula Campaign," &c., the whole forming a miscellany that cannot fail to be appreciated by the class to whom it is specially addressed, and is also attractive to the general reader.

—*The American Mining Gazette and Geological Magazine*, No. 1, for April, (New-York: GILBERT E. CUARIS,) has been called into being by the rapid extension and development of the vast interests connected with the riches of the mineral kingdom in the United States, that are now engaging the attention of capitalists, not only on this continent, but wherever commercial enterprise is known. These riches it seems at present hardly possible to overestimate. A Catalogue Resumé is given of ninety companies engaged in mining and now in active operation, besides about fifty others, of which particulars are not yet obtained. The magazine contemplates, as within its province, the elucidation of the correlative sciences, as geology, mineralogy, metallurgy, as well as the promulgation of mining laws, statistics, mechanical inventions, and in short all useful information bearing upon the general subject.

—The American Presbyterian and Theological Review, April, 1864, (New-York: J. M. SHERWOOD,) is well known under the management of its editors, Profs. H. B. SMITH and J. M. SHERWOOD, as an influential organ of the new school of Presbyterians, enlisting among its contributors many of the most eminent theological writers of the day. The present number contains several articles worthy of notice. "Bulgarian Popular Songs and Proverbs," by Dr. ELISHA RIGGS, Missionary at Constantinople, is an exceedingly curious addition to our present stock of folk lore and popular poetry, entirely new in our language. The songs and legends exhibit a strange blending of the original myths of the Bulgarian nation, with a debased Christianity, and date from the times of Independence before the Turkish conquest. "The Messiah's Second Advent," by Dr. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, is a view of the millennial doctrines current in the early Christian Church and their probable source. "The Antiquity of Man," by Provost GOODWIN, of the University of Pennsylvania, is a discussion of the questions raised by Sir CHARLES LYELL'S late work on their Biblical and theological bearings. "Paul's Allegorical Use of the Mosaic Narrative," by Dr. HOWARD CROSBY, is a plea for the mystical significance of much of the Old Testament Scriptures, within due bounderies. "Theories of the Inspiration of the Scriptures" is mainly dedicated to an explanation the views on that vexed question expounded in the writings of Mr. ELEAZAR LORD. "The Poetical Principles of the Old Testament Prophets," translated from Prof. HUPFELD, and Prof. PORTER'S critical estimate of "The Principles of MORELL'S Philosophy," complete the list of original papers. The brief criticisms on books and the literary intelligence display the usual care devoted to their preparations.

—*The Congregational Quarterly*, No. 22, (Boston Congregational Library Association,) is, as its name denotes, dedicated to the interests of the Congregational Union of Churches, whose peculiar discipline and organization it ably supports. The number before us is rich in historical and biographical matter, valuable as contributions to the denominational record, as well as to the general ecclesiastical history of the country.

—*The North British Review*, No. XXIX., (New-York: LEONARD, SCOTT & Co.,) is one of the series of reprints of the English quarterlies, and not the least valuable of the number. The general tone of the articles in the "North British," is as high as that of any periodical writing of the day. In the present number two papers are well worth attention. "Thackeray," is generally attributed to Dr. JOHN BROWN, author of "Rab and his Friends," "Horæ Subsecivæ," &c. It is by far the nearest approach to a satisfactory account of the great novelist yet given to the world, and is evidently the production of a writer to whom the subject is dear. The particulars it gives are mostly original, and are evidently derived from personal intercourse with the man, and a living study of his writings. "Behlamalu," founded on S. H. BARTON'S foolish "Book-Hunter," is full of literary interest and information of the choicest kind, including COLERIDGE'S original notes on SOUTHEY'S Epic, "Joan of Arc," &c. The other papers are equally able and important.

NEW BOOKS.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF UNIVERSAL PROGRESS: A series of Discussions. By HERBERT SPENCER, Author of "The Principles of Psychology," "Social Statics," &c. 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Mr. SPENCER occupies at this time a position entirely unique and exceptional among philosophical thinkers—not only of England, but also of the people of English speech in the New World. A marked want of comprehensiveness and breadth of thought has been always alleged by continental writers as characteristic of English inquirers into the mysteries of nature. Each man has worked in the sphere of his selection, polishing some corner-stone of the Temple of Science, but unable or scarcely seeking to realize the grand ideas that dominate and define the all-embracing relations of the structure itself. This exclusive devotion to limited practical views, and actual shrinking from the generalizations that more brilliant geniuses might draw from them is deplored by some writers, as DR. WHEWELL and others who have pointed out the positive benefits of theory and hypothesis, even if not the truth itself, yet as an arrangement and coördination of ascertained facts, lending support to each other, and leading, when studied in this light, to results that isolated observation could never attain. Mr. SPENCER, however, alone among his countrymen, belongs the distinction of aiming to grasp in one grand symmetrical arrangement the two worlds of Matter and Spirit. He proposes no less a task than to unfold a complete philosophy of nature, physical, organic, mental and social, such as science now, for the first time, made possible—such as, if successfully executed, will constitute a momentous step in the progress of thought.

The vastness of this programme might well excite suspicion that no single mind was capable of wielding a mastery over the conditions necessary to insure its satisfactory performance; but the author seems, like Lord BACON, to have early taken all knowledge to be his province, and even in the volume of essays before us shows an acquaintance almost encyclopedic with an unusual variety and range of topics. The grandeur of his great design has led to a proposal for its publication in a serial form, that should gradually bring before the public the five works, each a distinct treatise, though closely connected in plan, necessary to unfold the entire scheme of nature and humanity. The subscribers whose names have been contributed in support of this project are the men most eminent in their respective walks of literature and science, in France and England, and afford a satisfactory proof of the confidence reposed in Mr. SPENCER'S fitness for his self-allotted task, by the foremost minds of the age. In the United States he has many earnest followers, conspicuous among whom is the editor of the present volume, to whose clear and interesting introductory notice of the scope and objects of the "New System of Philosophy," those who seek for an exposition of it must be referred. Mr. SPENCER'S works, under the sanction of a few energetic disciples, already address a wider public in the United States than they can claim at home, and so much greater is the prevalence of a taste for scientific speculation in this country than in England, that we should not be surprised if he finds *here* the chief seat of his popularity and support. The works contemplated in Mr. SPENCER'S plans are: 1. "First Principles;" 2. "Principles of Biology, or the Science of Life;" 3. "Principles of Psychology;" 4. "Principles of Sociology;" 5. "Principles of Morality." To various branches of these divisions the subject matter of the system, the essays contained in the present volume all bear a relation, more or less definite. They were mostly contributed to the different English Quarterly Reviews, and probably present fuller discussions of particular subjects than will be compatible with the scheme of Mr. SPENCER'S systematic undertaking. They owe their present arrangement to the care of Dr. E. L. YEOMANS, the editor, and will doubtless find readers among many who would be deterred by the scientific arrangement of a symmetrical work. The first essay, "Progress, its Law and Cause," is a key to the full interpretation of the other papers, and shows how they may be viewed in harmony, as parts of a connected and comprehensive argument. The watchword of the New System of Philosophy is "Progress." In the words of the author, "Whether it be in the development of the earth, in the development of life upon its surface, in the development of society, of government, of manufactures, of commerce, of language, literature, science, art—this same evolution of the simple into the complex, through successive differentiations, holds throughout. From the earliest traceable cosmical changes down to the latest results of civilization, we shall find the transformation of the homogenous into the heterogenous, is that in which Progress essentially consists."

The subjects considered in the light of this principle in the present volume range from grave to gay, from the profoundest scientific views of "The Nebular Hypothesis," "The Genesis of Science," "The Emotions and the Will," &c., to speculations of a lighter and more generally inviting nature, on "Manners and Fashion," "Use and Beauty." "The Physiology of Laughter," "The Origin and Functions of Music," &c. Whatever the subject, Mr. SPENCER brings to its consideration a fullness of knowledge and a general largeness of treatment, significant of the mental qualities, that have won for him, while yet in the prime of life, a position more generally awarded by posthumous renown than conferred by contemporaries high among the workers who aspire to "read the riddle of the world and all the wonders that shall be." We have said enough, we trust, to attract our intelligent readers to the volume, and can safely insure them against disappointment in its contents.

HINTS TO RIFLEMEN. By W. S. CLEVELAND. With numerous engravings. 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This little work deserves, equally with Sir EMERSON TENNANT'S late book, to be entitled "The Story of the Guns," inasmuch as it is to a comparative view of the respective merits of the various kinds of rifled firearms that the inventive genius of Americans has brought forward under the high-pressure stimulus of our military situation. The author has submitted these death-dealing weapons to the test of actual experiment; and by an accurate description of each, with statements of their capacity carefully prepared, he enables the non-military man to satisfy himself as to the distinctive merits and peculiarities of each invention, and to select for himself the arm best adapted for the intended purpose, whether of peace or war. The rifle is peculiarly an American weapon, and in the hands of the Western pioneer hunters and warriors won its great triumphs and first became famous. Its adoption by the English Volunteer Corps as the basis of their organization has given it a prominence, for the moment abroad, greater than it possesses at home, where the improvements in heavy ordnance have excited superior interest. It is to be hoped that Mr. CLEVELAND'S book will recall public attention to this "queen of weapons," and encourage its general use among those who are impressed with the importance of making themselves familiar with the use of firearms, but who have hitherto been at a loss how to discriminate between the claims and pretensions of rival inventions.

MR. JOHN ALLAN'S LIBRARY.—The sale of this remarkable collection will commence on Monday the 2d of May next, at the auction rooms of Messrs. BANGS, MERWIN & Co., in Broadway, and will most likely occupy the whole of the evenings of that and the succeeding week, as, in addition to the books, the catalogue includes the collection of engravings, autographs, mineral specimens, snuff boxes, old silver plate, china, paintings, and miscellaneous curiosities difficult to reduce to any special arrangement. All who knew the late Mr. ALLAN must regret the breaking up of this, one of the last remaining vestiges of old New-York, and will dwell with pleasure on the remembrance of the snug and cosy little house in Vandewater-street, a true Knickerbocker abode, crammed to overflowing with all sorts of literary and graphic treasures, now about to be ruthlessly dispersed by the fiat of the auctioneer. The owner, too, was worthy of, and in keeping with, the collection for more than sixty years, before the commencement of the present century, his slight, active form, and shrewd, intelligent face, that seemed to bid defiance to the ravages of time, was never absent when choice articles that attracted his taste were to be procured; hardly a day, indeed, passed in all that period, in which he did not "pick up" some rare coin, some brilliant old etching to insert in his illustrated volumes, some curiosity, artistic or literary, recommended to him by associations connected with his native or adopted country. There was no pretence of connoisseurship about Mr. ALLAN; he was, indeed, the first to joke upon his own pursuits, but they were genuine and unaffected. The pastime and employment of a long life, his books were the continual solace and delight of his lengthening years, and to the last his affection for them continued unabated. The result of the sale will no doubt prove that his tastes were far from singular, and that fellow amateurs exist in sufficient numbers to cause the most lively competition for the objects of his enduring affection.

A SMALL FIRE.—Quite an excitement was caused yesterday noon, by an alarm of fire proceeding from Public School No. 19, corner of South Second and Tenth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Many imagined that the children would be much injured in escaping, if live were not lost; but, as the pupils had just been dismissed at noon, no panic was created. A defect in one of the heaters was the cause of the fire, which was extinguished with merely nominal damage.

A Soldier's Home—The Money from the Fair—What Shall be Done With It.

We print the following letters from correspondents on a topic of interest to the army and especially to its disabled members, as well as to the people generally.

AFTER THE WAR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems proper to call the public attention again, as has already been done in your columns, I believe, to the provision which it will be necessary to make, at the close of the war, for officers and men of our forces permanently disabled by wounds or disease.

This matter is one which requires no extended argument or appeal, and may be left to the right sense of the community.

The difficulty is, and will be, however, that every day's delay in the initiation of some plan to further the object, diminishes, in all probability, the sum which might be collected as a beginning.

The great liberality of our people, in all sections of the country, toward the Sanitary Commission, the Christian Commission, and other agencies for securing the present well being of our defenders—a liberality I would be the last to check in any way—might, it seems to me, be justifiably discounted, as it were, and a percentage reserved from the immense receipts of fairs, &c., for future use.

Many a man would gladly have his present comfort somewhat diminished, if necessary, in order to secure a more permanent relief.

We all know, of course, that the Government will do something; but the same considerations which make necessary or expedient present contributions to agencies outside of Government supplies for the relief of men actually in the field, will apply with greater force to the future condition of men who will have been contributors of their health and strength to secure a final triumph which they may be too broken to enjoy.

I have heard of strong expressions of opinion of officers of much experience in regard to this matter, in view of the present so-called "Sanitary Fairs."

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 6, 1864. E.

A FIFTH-AVENUE VIEW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As one of the contributors to the Metropolitan Fair, and as one who has been constantly in the army since before the first battle of Bull Run, I ask your attention, as well as that of the public, to the question as to what shall be done with the proceeds of the Metropolitan Fair.

You know, Mr. Editor, and the people ought by this time to know, that the Government does take the best kind of care of its soldiers in the field, as well as those who are in the hospital. The recent official statements which have been published in the TIMES as to this care of the soldier by the Government, will not not cannot be disproved or gainsayed. Hence I ask, What will be done with this *three or four millions of dollars* which has been contributed by the recent fairs in the several cities?

First, let me state a fact or two:

1. There have been already *one hundred thousand men discharged* by reason of disability from the army—men who are need up—who have lost their health, their limbs, their all, in defending *our* homes and our property.

2. Such is the pressure on the department at Washington, and such the irregularity of the necessary papers to secure back pay and a pension of eight dollars a month, that frequently the soldier is obliged to wait *a year* before he gets this pittance. What becomes of him and his family meantime—his health gone, his limbs gone, his capacity for earning a livelihood gone? Who takes care of this discharged soldier? The Government does not, because he is no longer in their service. His friends generally have others depending upon them for support.

3. This large class of worthy, brave, sick and wounded men are left *utterly destitute*, and their families reduced, in some instances that I *know of*, to the fearful alternative of starving or earning their bread in dishonor on the streets, while the soldiers still in the service are *abundantly* and *generously* provided for by the Government.

4. I ask, Mr. Editor, if the suggestion to take these funds and put them in the hands of trustees to build a *Soldiers' Home* for such of our soldiers as are entirely destitute—I ask if this suggestion does not come with great force? The Sanitary Commission can thus materially aid the country and aid the Government; out to take a million and give it to those who are already abundantly provided for, and turn a deaf ear to those who have earned it, and who are driven to crime and prostitution for want of it, seems a strange misapplication of the money.

We are sure the *people*, who have so generously contributed these millions for the benefit of our soldiers, would rather the money would thus be expended where it is most needed. Yours,

FIFTH-AVENUE.

ANOTHER OPINION.

After the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I hope you will use your influence to have a part of the funds set aside from the collections at the fair for the purchase of a good farm in some temperate part of this State, away from large cities, on which may be erected a permanent hospital or retreat for our disabled soldiers, and another building for their children, or orphan children of soldiers. A quarter of a million, judiciously managed, would buy the farm and erect both the buildings. The institution could probably be made self-supporting in a great measure.

It would be a gratifying reminder of the generosity of our people at this trying time. Respectfully, J.

AN OPPOSITE VIEW—OPINION OF A WOUNDED SOLDIER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed for a few days past frequent articles urging the people to contribute their "mites" toward the founding of a "Soldiers' Home" for the relief of men disabled in the war for the Union. Also, that the money obtained by the Sanitary Fair be appropriated to this purpose.

As I lost a leg in the battle of Chancellorsville, and am considerably disabled in consequence of it, I, of course, feel interested in this proposition. I suppose it may be hardly the right thing for a man who may be compelled from necessity to receive assistance from his fellow-citizens, to object to the form in which that assistance may be proffered; yet I feel impelled to say a word in regard to this matter of a Soldiers' Home. I believe there are strong objections to it which only need a statement to be appreciated.

It is repugnant to all the ideas of the American soldier. Though we claim to fight as well as the veterans of Europe, yet soldiering is not the profession of our lives, as it is with them. We left our homes and occupations, not because we loved to fight, but because our country needed us for the time being. When our country needs us no longer, whether because of wounds received in the service or the suppression of the rebellion, we want to return to our homes, and, as far as possible, to our occupations.

I know it is the universal desire of disabled soldiers to get their discharge upon the healing of their wounds, unless they are entirely helpless. Hospital life is one of the most irksome of lives to a well man, and this because it is an idle and useless one. Life in a Soldiers' Home would amount to nearly the same thing.

Another stronger objection is, that it would be a cause of unmitigated evil to the inmates of such an institution. It has been the experience of every country that such institutions are the seed-beds of vice to those who fill them. The Chelsea Soldiers' Home, England, is quoted as an example in favor of them. There is proof of my assertion in the inner workings of this same Chelsea institution. It cannot be otherwise, where a large body of idle men are congregated together. All the restraint in the world would not prevent such a result.

I can think readily of other objections, but will let them pass. I candidly believe, from what I know of soldiers, such an institution would be productive of more evil than good.

There are much better ways to aid the disabled soldier. Very few are so disabled as to be perfectly helpless. Give us work such as we can do, and pay us for what we can do. Let the money raised for a Home be added to the small pension which the Government gives, and this, with his earnings, will support him. In this way he can live at home, among friends, have an honest livelihood, be free from the bad example of evil companions, and feel the sweet consciousness that he is a free man, and not a public pauper. A DISABLED SOLDIER.

The City Tax Levy and the Board of Education.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in your issue of Thursday, under the head of "THE TAX LEVY AND PROPOSED REDUCTION," conveys the idea that by some "mistakes" originating with the predecessors of our present excellent City Comptroller, there has annually been a large sum of money raised by tax in this City for the use of the Board of Education in excess of the amount actually needed for their expenses, and some one appears to think he has discovered that a similar mistake is likely to be made this year.

According to the Comptroller's official reports, the amounts annually appropriated by the Common Council and provided for the expenditures of the Board of Education during the last four years, have been as follows:

Year.	Am't ass'd for and ap. propriated	PAYMENT, HOW PROVIDED FOR.		
		By school money received from the State.	By the Tax Levy.	Total.
1860	$1,21[illegible]00	$207,352 95	$1,038,667 05	$1,246,000
1861	1,2[illegible]0 00	208,009 52	1,070,772 38	1,278,781
1862	1,300,000 00	212,768 99	1,087,231 81	1,300,000
1863	1,35[illegible]35	245,080 34	1,113,354 66	1,358,435
1863	1,45[illegible]00	250,616 99	1,199,383 01	1,450,000
1864	1,787,000 00	Est. 256,000 00	Est. 1,531,000 00	1,787,000

There has been no such "mistake" made as alleged, and no money raised for the use of the Board of Education has ever been applied to any other purpose.

The Board of Education have made their estimates for 1864, and the Comptroller has included the amount in his City Budget as it is necessary for the Common Council to appropriate the money before it can be drawn from the City Treasury. So much of the amount as is not received from the State will, according to previous usage, be raised by tax this year, as authorized and required by existing laws.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Shakespeare Tercentenary.

THE CEREMONIES TO-DAY—MONUMENT CORNER-STONE.

Some time since a committee was organized, composed of members of the Century Club, the object of which was to raise a fund to erect a statua to the memory of SHAKESPEARE in the Central Park.

Mr. EDWARD EVERETT was invited by the committee to deliver an oration on the occasion of laying the corner stone, but, in consequence of the short time allowed for preperation, Mr. EVERETT declined the honor in a kindly letter to the Chairmen of the committee. The matter was then taken up by Mr. EDWIN BOOTH and Mr. HACKETT, and a committee formed, consisting of those two gentlemen and Mr. WHEATLEY, to determine upon the arrangements for a Tercentenary celebration. Mr. FORREST was invited to join the committee, but declined. Applications were made to the various theatres for assistance to carry out the object. Mr. WHEATLEY, of Niblo's, at once generously consented to give his theatre, and, in conjuction with Mr. HACKETT in "Henry IV.," devote this (Saturday) evening to the purpose of the fund. Messrs. JACKSON and STOART, of the Winter Garden, gave similar consent, and also devote the entire proceeds of this evening; Mr. BOOTH has volunteered and appears here as *Romeo*, and Miss AVONIA JONES also volunteering, appears as *Juliet*. Mr. BARNUM also gives the entire proceeds of this evening, and presents strong attractions at his popular resort. Mr. WALLACK having promised his theatre for the night of the celebration, has given in lieu of the same his check for $1,000.

This morning the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the proposed monument, which is to be erected in Central Park, will take place.

Mr. GAREN, on the part of the Central Park Commissioners, has given a plot near the centre of the Park. The corner-stone will be laid by Mr. HACKETT, and addresses will be delivered by Mr. HACKETT and Hon. James T. BRADY. The ceremonies will, undoubtedly, be very interesting. No design has yet been determined upon for the monument, which will, it is said, be left to the genius of Miss HOSMER.

The celebration will be regarded with great interest in Europe. Mr. HACKETT having been in correspondence with Lord CARLISLE and other members of the English Committee.

Presentation to Gen. Hancock.

Maj.-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, whose wound, received at Gettysburgh, has not yet healed, has been presented by his friends of this City with a beautiful carriage and harness. From the following correspondence it will be seen the General is about taking the field:

Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, Commanding Second Army Corps, U. S. A.:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the wishes of some of your friends here, we have selected a carriage which we hope will prevent your wound from being unnecessarily irritated while on the march. It is forwarded with harness and blanket to-day to you at Brandywine Station, by Adams' Express, who refuse to accept any compensation.

Hoping that you will accept this slight token of that deep interest which all feel in you here, and at the same time our best wishes for your success in the campaign about to open, we remain, yours sincerely,

DANIEL DEVLIN,
STEPHEN HYATT,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, } Committee.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

REPLY OF GEN. HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS.
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 14, 1864.

To Messrs. Daniel Devlin, Stephen Hyatt and Theodore Roosevelt:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 4, informing me that, as a committee of my friends in the City of New-York, you had presented me with a landau, together with harness, blankets, &c., in order that on the march in the ensuing campaign, I might not unnecessarily irritate my wound.

Unexpected as was the gift, I was not surprised, having received so much consideration from you and other gentlemen of New-York during my late visit there, endeavoring with your and their aid to add to the strength of the Second Army Corps, and witnessed on so many other occasions your liberality to the soldiers in the field.

I should have preferred a less elegant and costly gift. I shall, no doubt, find occasions when it will afford me much relief, and I trust that its comforts will not cause me to use it in the field after I have recovered. The troops will pardon one who is wounded for indulging, when necessary, in so much comfort, if it does not interfere with duty. At other times, amid such scenes, the indulgence might seem to them inappropriate.

I beg you to present my thanks to the gentlemen whom you represent, for their attention. I am indebted also to the gentlemen of ADAMS & CO.'s Express, for their liberality in transporting your gift to me free of charge.

Trusting that in the coming campaign Providence may crown our efforts with success, and that you may soon be enabled to visit me in the field after a great victory, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WIN'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers.

Enlistments in the Navy.

Recruits for the navy are being enlisted so rapidly by the County Volunteer Committee that the recruiting ship *North Carolina* is now overcrowded, the enlistments being in a larger proportion than the Navy Department have been able to put in immediate service. A few days since Supervisor BLUNT, Chairman of the County Volunteer Committee, sent the following letter to Secretary WELLES on this subject:

COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1864.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy:

SIR: The County Volunteer Committee are enlisting a very large number of recruits for the navy, and the number is daily increasing.

We understand that in consequence of the large number enlisting, that, in a few days, the receiving ship *North Carolina*, now at this port, will not afford sufficient accommodation.

We would respectfully suggest that an additional vessel (square-rigged) be ordered to this port as receiving ship, and that it be specially set apart for the accommodation of the boys and half-grown men enlisted, with a sufficient number of boatswains to act as instructors to teach them the rudiments of seamanship, such as knotting and splicing ropes, rigging blocks, tending loosings and setting sails, and other matters relating to the business of seamanship. This suggestion is made from a desire on the part of the County Volunteer Committee that they may not only assist the navy by manning it, but also by insuring that all enlisted shall be put in a way of immediately becoming of service.

By this plan a boy in a few weeks would learn many things which it would take a much longer time to learn than when on actual service.

We are satisfied that New-York can and will furnish all the seamen required, if proper facilities are afforded; and doubting not you desire to aid us in our work, we take the liberty of making this suggestion. I have the honor to be, yours respectfully, &c.,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

To which the Secretary has made the following response, from which it will be inferred that Mr. WELLES is fully alive to the interests of his department:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 16, 1864.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst.

The department has directed the *Niagara* and *Brooklyn* to anchor off the Battery to receive enlisted men, and other vessels waiting for crews will receive similar orders, so that the *North Carolina* is not likely to be overcrowded for any length of time.

It is designed to have the frigate *Sabine* prepared to receive apprentice boys for training, but at present every available person who enters the naval service must be detailed for the vessels waiting crews.

Very respectfully, GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of Navy.

ORISON BLUNT, Esq., Chairman County Volunteer Committee, New-York.

Award of Government Contracts.

Government contracts have been awarded for 400 hhds. extra mess Beef, at $18 93; 350 do. at $19; 275 do. at $19 50; 1,000 do. at $20; 5,135 do. at $20; 795 do. at $18 75; 690 do. at $18 40; $1,000 do. at $18 35: 113 do. at $18; 127 do. at $17 50; 911 do. at $17 50, and 750 bbls. mess at $19 48. 100,000 lbs. Bacon, in bulk, $13 81; 50,000 do. $13 65; 50,000 do. $13 80; 40,000 do. $13 89. 2,500 hhds. white Corn Meal, kiln dried, at $6 90. 60,000 lbs. Beans at $4 40, and 120,000 lbs. at $4 60. 4,000 gallons Molasses Syrup in hhds., at 90c., and 13,500 do. in half hhds., at 95c. 200,000 lbs. Rangoon Rice, at $9 98 100 lbs. 100,000 lbs. of Soap, at 10½c.; 100,000 lbs. at 10½c., at 100,000 lbs. at 10.85c. 20,000 lbs. Sumatra Pepper, ground and put up in 4 oz. papers and in 25 lb. boxes, at $49 98 100 lbs., and 20,000 lbs. do., do., at 50c. 250 half chests Oolong Teas, at $1 16; 4,500 lbs. do. at $1 20; 337½ chests do. at $1 28; 485½ chests Souchongs, at $1 05; 154 do. Japan at $1 18, and 200 do., do., at $1 20. 10,000 gallons whisky Vinegar, at 21½c., and 10,000 do. cider do. at 21½c. 25,000 lbs. Candles, sizes, at 25½c.; 25,000 do. at 26½c., and 100,000 do. half sizes and half twelves, at 24.40c. 125,000 lbs. Hominy, at $3 95.

For Soldiers' Widows and Orphans.

The Twelfth Regiment are about to give a ball for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of deceased New-York soldiers, on Monday evening, April 25, at the Academy of Music. Tickets, $5. Irving Hall has been engaged for the supper-room, and the two buildings will be connected together by a spacious bridge over Fourteenth-street. The class of sufferers for whose benefit this entertainment is to be given, are peculiarly deserving of the charity of the public. As all the expenses are fully provided before, every ticket purchased now will be a direct donation to an excellent object, and, at the same time will enable the purchaser to participate in one of the finest entertainments ever given in the City. Major-Gen. DIX, Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the City, are among the names of the distinguished men who form the associate committee engaged with the regiment in this enterprise. Now that the fair has provided for the soldiers in the field, should we not turn to the relief of the widows and orphans of the gallant men who have perished in the service of their country? Tickets may be had at the principal hotels, at BREWSTERS, and other music stores, at both of Mr. DELMONICO'S restaurants, as well as of the officers of the regiment. Any donations sent to the Treasurer, Col. WAAD, No. 54 Wall-street, will be promptly acknowledged.

The Sub-Treasury Forgeries.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner White.

The examination in the case of JOHN W. HUNTER was continued yesterday afternoon.

F. C. Leblond, sworn for the defence—Am a member of Congress, and one of the Investigating Committee; we investigated the Hunter matter; it was not recommended to charge it upon any one.

Joseph E. Paine, sworn.—Am accountant for A. Low & Brothers since 1837; have seen a great variety of handwriting; have studied handwriting; have seen Mr. Hunter write; have never seen any of his checks; have seen photographs of them. [Hunter's checks shown witness.] Never have seen any of these. [Forged checks shown witness.]

Q.—Do you know who wrote these checks? A.—I do not; I do not believe Hunter wrote them; my reasons are that the letters are mended in several instances; it appears constrained. Witness pointed out the mending in the forged checks.

Q.—If we will produce photographs, will you pick out the photograph of the forged checks? A.—I can. Witness was then shown photographs of Hunter's signatures, mingled with the forged ones, and he instantly pointed them out. The mending in the forged checks were apparent to all in the room. [Mr. Cisco's signature shown witness] I wrote that name.

Cross-examined—I first traced Mr. Cisco's signature in pencil; I never saw Mr. Hunter write until after this matter was under investigation.

Mr. Gerard moved to strike out all the evidence of this witness.

The Court decided to admit the evidence.

Wm. A. Falls, sworn—Have been paying-teller for many years; am in the Corn Exchange Bank; have seen many of Hunter's checks. [Forged checks shown.] To the best of my judgment they are not Hunter's; I picked them out as forgeries when I first saw them at the Collector's office; I don't think I should have paid these checks.

H. N. Barney, sworn—Am in the Custom-house; am a cashier there; know Hunter's handwriting well; in my opinion these two checks are not in Mr. Hunter's handwriting.

Mr. Seymour, sworn—Have been a bank teller, and am now assistant cashier in the Custom-house; know Hunter's writing; these checks are, in my opinion, forgeries.

Adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ANN-STREET—DAMAGE over $30,000.—Soon after 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer STRONG, of the Second Police Precinct, discovered flames issuing from the machine-shop of WM. MCKENZIE, situated in the rear of No. 45 Ann-street, between Nassau and William streets. The firemen were promptly on the ground, but owing to the combustible nature of the contents, the building, stock and fixtures, were entirely destroyed in a short time. Mr. MCKENZIE estimates his loss at over $15,000. Unfortunately for him, he was entirely uninsured. Mr. WM. FULLER was the owner of the building. His loss is about $5,000; fully insured in City companies. The fire extended through to Beekman-street. The drug-store of Messrs. H. C. & W. FOLLEN, situated at No. 13 on the latter street, was very badly damaged by water. Their loss will probably amount to between $8,000 and $10,000; fully insured. The wholesale drug-store of Mr. ENWAN H. TAUX, No. 15 Beekman-street, took fire several times, but the flames were speedily extinguished. The damage to their stock is several thousand dollars, principally by water. The origin of the fire is as yet unknown. Marshal BAKER is making an investigation.

WARD SCHOOL EIGHTEEN—SOIREE MUSICALE.—The entertainment given by the female department of this school, on Thursday evening last, was one of the very best of the kind yet given in this City; and to Miss A. A. ROTHERFORD, Principal, and all her assistant teachers, a great deal of praise is due. The tableaux were very fine and effective, and the children takeing the various parts evinced a degree of training rarely attainable in our ward schools. The solos by several young ladies were finely executed and called forth continued applause, while the choruses, rendered by nearly one hundred voices, were given in a style which reflected great credit upon their instructress, Miss O'DONELL. The school-room was crowded to excess, and hundreds were unable to procure admittance. The Sanitary Commission received from this ward upwards of $1,000. Among the guests present were members of the Sanitary Commission and of the Board of Education. The army was represented by the single star and officers of lesser note.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—RICHARD A. READINO, residing at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, made a complaint yesterday, before Justice DOWNS, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, against WM. H. JONAS, whom he charges with attempting to pick his pocket of the sum of $269 65. Mr. READINO was in the act of getting on a car at the corner of Third-avenue and Fourteenth-street. The rear platform was much crowded, and Mr. READINO felt a sudden pull at his pocketbook. He acted instantly, and the result was the prompt withdrawal of JONAS' right hand, and the fall of the pocketbook on the platform. JONAS then jumped from the car and ran down the avenue, closely followed by READINO. The latter lustily shouted "Stop thief," and, after an exciting chase of several blocks, a policeman was found, who took the offender into custody. He was committed for examination.

A SOLDIER ROBBED OF $100.—A soldier named WM. TRAVIS, belonging to the Sixth United States Infantry, now stationed at Fort Hamilton, while on a short furlough in this City, called into a saloon at the corner of West and West Twelfth streets, where he took a drink with some friends. In payment therefor he tendered a $100 Treasury note. The barkeeper not being able to change it, JAMES LACEY, who was present, promptly volunteered to get change for TRAVIS. After he had gained possession of the note he at once passed it to a confederate who was in the room, and the two made their escape from the apartment. TRAVIS subsequently made his loss known to Capt. HEDDEN, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and that official, yesterday afternoon, effected the arrest of LACEY. He was taken before Justice DOWNS, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and after a preliminary examination, he was committed in default of $500 bail.

A WOMAN SWINDLED BY A GERMAN.—WM. MEYER, a German, was taken into custody by Officer LONG, of the Seventeenth Precinct, on the charge of defrauding ELIZABETH KAUCK, of No. 88 Elizabeth-street, of the sum of $530 in Treasury notes. It is alleged that the prisoner obtained the money from ELIZABETH on the pretence of changing it for her into gold. At the same time he placed in her possession as collateral security a bank book purporting that he had $512 on deposit in a German Savings Bank of this City. The prisoner did not return the money pursuant to agreement, and when ELISABETH made inquiries at the Bank she found that he had only $10 in that institution.

There is also another charge against MEYER, made by AMELIA SCHMITMANN, of No. 33 Bowery. The latter alleges that the prisoner stole from her a gold watch and $250 in money. Justice SHONDLEY committed the prisoner to answer on both complaints.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Hall.

The United States vs. *Wm. T. Poynton.*—The defendant in this case having pleaded guilty to an indictment for uttering counterfeit postal currency, was this morning called up for sentence. His counsel read affidavits of good character, and appealed to the leniency of the court. Mr. Beale, of the Prison Association, also applied to the court in behalf of the prisoner, and the court was strongly urged to allow the prisoner to be discharged that he might enter the navy.

The court declined to do that, but postponed sentencing him, that application might be made in his behalf to the President.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.

Before Judge Mason.

John Moore vs. *the New-York Consolidated Stage Company.*—This was an action commenced for the purpose of recovering damages occasioned to the plaintiff by his being run over by one of the defendant's stages in Whitehall-street, on the 19th of December, 1862, causing a fracture of his left leg, in two places, just above the ankle joint. The evidence showed that he was a laboring man, and on that day had been at work in Bridge-street, and at about six o'clock in the afternoon started for his home in Brooklyn. While on his way, he undertook to cross the street, and was, while in the act of crossing, run over by one of the defendant's stages. He claimed $5,000 damages. After a severely litigated trial, the jury returned the following verdict:

"We find a verdict for the defendant; but, in consideration of the pain and suffering which the plaintiff has endured, we recommend the defendant to pay the sum of $200."

The court, considering this a verdict for the defendant, directed a judgment accordingly.

Wallace, Shearman and Redfield counsel for the plaintiff; George R. Thompson and Charles Loomis for defendant.

Practice—Summons to Conform to Complaint.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Guiseppi Ippolito vs. *Max Maretzek.*—This was an action to recover $3,500 for services as a singer and for money loaned. Part of the amount claimed was for a half-interest in a benefit which defendant agreed to give plaintiff, but did not. The summons was for money demand on contract, and this motion was made to compel plaintiff to make his complaint conform to his summons, or to strike a part of it out as redundant.

BRADY, J.—The allegation of the indebtedness to the plaintiff in the sum of $400 is not the amount of a provision in that sum. The violation of the contract complained of is the failure of the defendant in permitting the plaintiff to have and enjoy a half benefit at which the plaintiff would have realized the sum named. That is a statement of the plaintiff's estimate of his damage. The action is one, therefore, in which the plaintiff could not obtain judgment on his whole claim without application to the court.

The plaintiff may nevertheless amend the summons, and as the objection taken covers only a part of the claim, motion granted; $10 costs to abide event.

Henry H. Morange for plaintiff; Edwin James for defendant.

Important to Tax-Payers—A Lease from the City for One Hundred Years Set Aside.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Marvin.

Sarah C. Hatch et al. vs. *Robert S. Livingston.*—This was an action to set aside a conveyance from the City to the defendant, the title being retained by purchase at a tax sale, for one hundred years.

The plaintiff claimed that the proceedings were irregular, and that the notice of redemption was not served on the parson last assessed as owner of the land; and that every step pointed out by the statute must be strictly followed to deprive an owner of his land under a sale for taxes, even though properly assessed.

Judgment for plaintiff, that the deed be set aside and declared void.

Roswell D. Hatch for plaintiff; J. Nelson Luckey and Judge Beebe for defendants.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Wills of the following-named persons have been admitted during the week; they contain nothing of interest to the public: W. Calhoun, W. Mott, Margaret Thompson, Benjamin Gomez, Thomas Johnson, Thomas Hall, Catharine Halleran, Henrietta Cropsey, L. D. Cromwell.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....APRIL 22, 1864.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	113	
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C	113	
20,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s R.	105⅜	
16,000	U. S. 6s, 5-26s. C	110⅜	
25,000	do	110⅜	
3,200	do.....Small	110	
20,000	do	111	
4,000	U. S. 6s, '65. C...	151	
8,000	do	160	
5,000	Trs. Notes 7 3-10		
	Oct. & Ap.	111⅜	
3,500	do	111⅜	
8,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. C..	87⅞	
30,000	do	98	
1,000	Virginia St. 6s..	49	
12,000	Mo. State 6s.....	59⅜	
1,000	Mo. 6s. issued to Pac. R.....	76	
5,000	In. War Loan..	88	
20,000	Ohio & Miss C..	54	
80,000	do	55	
20,000	do	55⅜	
50,000	do	56⅜	
20,000	do	56⅛	
10,000	do.....h10	56⅜	
10,000	do.....150	56	
1,000	Erie 3d M.....	118⅛	
10,000	do	118	
4,000	Har. R. 2d M	101	
1,000	Ch. B. & Q. 8s 1st M	127	
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	115	
1,000	Ill. Cen. Be.....	117	
5,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	92	
1,400	C. & N. W. S. F. B	108	
1,000	T. & W. 1st M ex	105	
3,000	Tol. & W. 2d M..	90⅜	
1,000	Mil. & P. Du C. 1 M	107⅜	
5,500	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	108	
1,000	do	106⅜	
2,000	M. & Mo. L. G..	68	
35,000	Amer. Gold.....	173¾	
10,000	do	173⅝	
2,000	do	173⅜	
5	Shoe & Leather B'k	106	
100	Canton Co.....	48	
50	do	49	
200	do	50	
90	Del. & H. C. Co....	223	
50	Cen. Coal.....	70	
700	Cum. Coal Prf....	72	
100	do.....s30	73	
300	do	71⅜	
50	Penn. Coal Co....	209	
30	do	210	
100	International Coal	90	
100	Copake Iron M....	13	
100	Bucks Co. Lead. C.	1⅜	
1000	do	1⅞	
200	Am. Coal Co.....	96	
850	N. Y. Cen.....	135	
300	do	134⅞	
500	Mariposa M. Co....	35⅜	
700	do	37	
100	do	37⅜	
300	Quicksilv. Min....	70	
100	do	69¾	
300	do	69⅜	
500	Erie R.	113⅜	
100	do	113⅞	
500	do	113⅞	
400	do	113⅝	
100	do.....s10	113⅞	
350	Erie R. Pr.....	108	
200	Hudson R.....	131	
100	do.....c	130⅜	
1500	Harlem R.....	210	
100	Reading R.....	139	
200	do	138⅞	
200	Qtr. Rich'd G. M	13	
500	do	80⅜	
500	Clove. & Pitts R...	115	
100	Gal. & Chi. R	124	
300	do	125	
1000	Cleve. & Tol. R..	157	
2200	do	156	
600	do	155	
500	Chi. & R. I. R.....	114⅜	
50	do	114⅛	
300	do	114	
200	Chi., Bor. & Q. R..	139	
300	do	140	
200	Tol. & Wab. R.....	72	
500	Ill. C. R. S.....	129	
100	do	128¾	
200	do	128⅝	
2200	do	129	
500	Cleve. & Pitts. R..	114⅜	
800	do	114¾	
500	do	114	
200	do	113⅞	
100	do	113¾	
100	Gal. & Chi. R	123	
800	Clev. & Tol. R.....	148	
400	do	149	
50	Chi. & R. I. R.....	113⅜	
300	do	114	
100	do	114⅛	
100	do	114	
50	Chi. B. & Quin....	137⅜	
100	M. & P. du C. R. h10	70	
50	do	6-3⅛	
300	do	68	
100	do	59	
200	Tol. & Wab. Pref..	70	
100	do	89¾	
1000	P., F. W. & C.....	113⅜	
200	do	113¾	
100	do	114	
100	Alt. & T. H. R....	68	
100	Alt. & T. H. Pr....	105	
550	Chi. & N. W. R....	56	
250	Chi., & N. W. Prf.	80	
50	Chi. & Alton R....	89	
18	Chic. & A. Pref....	97	
100	do	95	
700	Mar. & Chi. 2d P..	50	
25	Han. & St. J. Fra.	63	
100	do	62	
100	do.....c	61	

SECOND BOARD.

$101,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C	111	
12,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10		
	Oct. & Ap.	111⅜	
8,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. c..	98⅛	
60,000	Ohio & Miss. C..	56⅜	
10,000	do	56⅜	
10,000	Ill. Can. Bs.....	117	
10,000	Mich. Cn. 8s Skg. F. Bds.....	128	
20,000	do	127	
1,000	Am. Gold.....	174	
10,000	do	174¾	
200	Canton Co.....	50	
200	Cum. Coal Prf....	71	
400	do	70	
100	Quicksil. M. Co....	89	
100	Pacific M. S. S. C.	223	
100	Chic. & N. W.....	56	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....	134⅜	
200	do	134⅝	
500	Erie R.	114⅜	
100	do.....b30	115⅞	
500	do	114¾	
100	do	114⅞	
100	do	114	
50	Erie R. Pr.....	108	
20,000	Ohio & Miss C..	54	
100	do	55	
50,000	do.....b5	56⅜	
20,000	do	56⅛	
10,000	do.....h10	56⅜	
10,000	do.....150	56	
10,000	Erie 3d M.....	118⅛	
10,000	do	118	
4,000	Har. R. 2d M	101	
1,000	Ch., B. & Q. 8s 1st M	127	
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	115	
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300	do	71⅜	
50	Penn. Coal Co....	209	
30	do	210	
100	International Coal	90	
100	Copake Iron M....	13	
100	Bucks Co. Lead. C.	1⅜	
1000	do	1⅞	
200	Am. Coal Co.....	96	
850	N. Y. Cen.....	135	
300	do	134⅞	
200	Erie R.	114⅜	
100	do	114⅜	
200	do.....b3	114⅜	
1200	do	114⅜	
50	Erie Prf.....	108	
200	Hudson Riv. R.....	134	
100	do	134⅜	
100	do	134⅜	
100	Harlem R.....s3	211	
1100	Reading R.....	139	
200	do.....b5	139⅜	

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Sonnambula.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—Romeo and Juliet.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Our Wife—Lovalina.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—King Henry IV.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours; Katharine and Petruchio; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Wrestler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—La Dame de Saint Tropez.

NO. 585 BROADWAY—Evenings of Music.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to brieg in their notices at as early an hour in the dey as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Information respecting the attack upon Plymouth, N. C., is not as full or as satisfactory as we could wish. The dispatches say that a ram came down to within a few miles of the town and attacked the fleet, sinking the gunboats *Bombshell* and *Southfield*, and one other gunboat, the name of which was not learned. This report is discredited, however, by very good authority. North Carolina (rebel) journals contain intimations of the rampant and widespread disaffection which exists toward the Confederate Government throughout the State. The Governor's Council which convened at Raleigh, had declined calling the Legislature together, fearing that it would array the State against the Confederacy.

An arrival from Hilton Head by way of Fortress Monroe, brings advices from the Department of the South to the 16th inst. Our correspondent reports the evacuation of Pilatka, Fla., by Gen. Gillmore, and the destruction of another steamer in the St. John's River by a rebel torpedo. The steamer destroyed was the *General Hunter*, one of the finest and swiftest light draft transports in the department, and the explosion occurred in precisely the spot where the *Maple Leaf* was blown up a few weeks since. All on board the boat escaped with their lives, excepting one of the Quartermasters. Fort Sumter attempted on the 13th, to celebrate the third anniversary of its capture from the United States, by a salute from mortars, but its impotence was effectually rebuked by the fire of Fort Gregg. Two members of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment—Henry Schumacher and Henry Hart—had been shot for desertion.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad Act was made the special order for Thursday next. The wool-growers of Addison County, Vermont, sent in a remonstrance against the tariff on wool, characterizing it as a double failure, which neither would raise revenue nor afford protection. The House bill to establish a Bureau of Military Justice was taken up and passed. It authorizes a bureau consisting of a Judge Advocate and two Assistant Judge-Advocates—the former with the rank of Brigadier-General and pay of $4,000 per year, and the latter with rank of Colonels and pay of $3,000. The Army Appropriation Bill was taken up and the amendments of the Senate Finance Committee were agreed to. This bill puts colored soldiers on the same footing with white.

In the House the greater part of the day was spent in considering the Internal Tax Bill, passing upon the clauses relative to liquors, commercial brokers, hotel-keepers, drinking-shops, bowling and billiard saloons, builders and contractors, tobacco, snuff and cigars, coals, coal oil, wood-screws, gold foil, mineral waters and pig-iron. Five thousand copies of the Bankrupt Bill were ordered to be printed and bound in pamphlet form. Mr. Voorhees read a telegram from Hon. John G. Davis, decying the authorship of a letter which was read the other day by Gen. Garfield, purporting to be an application on the part of Davis to John J. Breckinridge for the appointment of a young man in the rebel army.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, among the bills which passed was the Metropolitan Police Bill, as amended by the Conference Committee by striking out the clause abolishing the office of Excise Commissioners in New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties, and inserting the clause "that upon the general resumption of specie payments, the pay of the Force shall be the same as before the passing of this act." The substitute for the Assembly Militia Bill was adopted. It appropriates $350,000, for arming, equipping and uniforming the militia, and leaves the organization of the National Guard as under the law of 1862. A bill was passed providing for the sale of the Quarantine lands. The resolution requesting Representatives in Congress to vote for the law repealing the act exempting Government securities from State taxation was referred to the Finance Committee by a party vote. The following bills were passed: Incorporating the Long Island City Water Works; empowering the Commissioners of Emigration to sell unclaimed baggage; making appropriations for the canal expenses for the fiscal year; the General Charity Appropriation Bill; incorporating the Greenpoint and Williamsburgh Railroad Company; authorizing the extension of the Hoboken-street Pier, New-York; authorizing State Banks to organize under the National Banking Law (Assembly bill.) Yeas 14, Nays 8—the Democrats voting in the negative.

In the Assembly, among other matters, Senate bill relative to the Commissioners of Emigration was passed, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the New-York Tax Levy, which finally passed, after considerable reduction of several of the estimates. The Senate substitute for the Militia Bill was concurred in. A concurrent resolution was adopted authorizing the Governor, in case of deficiency in the appropriations, to borrow money for the payment of State bounties due volunteers who enlisted prior to April, 1864.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, Sarah Jane McPherson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. Mary Terry and Charles Kreples were tried for grand larceny, and acquitted. District-Attorney Hutchings abandoned the prosecution in these cases for want of evidence. Catherine Connoly pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

The examination of witnesses in relation to the recent explosion on board the gunboat *Chenango* was resumed before Coroner Norris and Jury yesterday afternoon. The testimony was very voluminous, and the pressure upon our columns this morning prevents its publication. The investigation will be resumed to-day. Up to yesterday 26 men had died, victims of the explosion.

The examination of John W. Hunter was continued yesterday. Photographs of Hunter's checks were shown, together with the forgeries. The effect of the photographs being to show a magnified copy of the checks, it was made quite apparent that the forged checks had been pointed over or mended. The case was adjourned until this morning.

The corner-stone of the proposed monument to Shakespeare will be laid in the Central Park today at noon, the day chosen being the three-hundredth anniversary of his birthday. Mr. Hackett, Mr. Brady and others will deliver addresses, and the ceremonies will be of unusual interest. Mr. Wallack has presented $1,000 to the monument fund, and the entire receipts at Niblo's, Winter Garden and the Museum this evening will be devoted to it.

Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock has been presented by his friends in this City with a beautiful carriage and harness. The General expects soon to take the field.

The rise in Gold, yesterday, tended to stimulate speculation in Produce and Merchandize. Flour, Pork and Lard were dearer, and in more request. Cotton was pretty brisk and buoyant. An improved demand prevailed for Groceries, Leather, Tallow, Wool, Metals and Whisky, the latter article at decidedly higher prices, caused mainly by speculative purchasers in anticipation of the imposition of a heavy excise tax. Oils and Butter were cheaper, and lightly dealt in. Freights were rather more active, but otherwise unaltered. The Dry Goods market rules very firm, with very light stocks of desirable articles available, while the demand for such continues unlimited.

The Stock market was firmer yesterday, and Gold up to 173¾@174¼ ₱ cent. The market for Money, though still unsettled, was called easier among the Brokers.

Justice at Last—The Taxes Coming.

The people will breathe the freer now that there is the prospect of good stiff taxation. Their faint-hearted representatives at last understand that longer evasion of their duty will not be tolerated, and are fairly buckling to the work. They are showing, too, an independence in resisting the appeals of lobbyists for special favor, that is worthy of praise. It seems to be well apprehended that it is a public wrong to comply with these appeals, however plausible. If the House sticks to the interests of the people in this style for a week longer, it will excite the liveliest astonishment and gratitude.

The reluctance which the House has evinced to take up the tax bill has been owing to a shameful distrust of the people. The feeling has prevailed that the people would become disaffected with the war, if their burdens were increased; and that it was the true policy to make things as pleasant for the time as possible, even at the cost of any amount of suffering after the war is over. As new Congressional elections are soon to come, Congressmen have had a nervous apprehension, too, that if they taxed, the people would fly into dudgeon, and scuff them out of existence.

Now all this is delusion. The people are not the dolts they have been taken for. They have not been deceived in the least by these attempts to make the war seem dog-cheap. It was an insult to them to imagine that they require to be reconciled in any such fashion to the continuance of the war. The people from the beginning have been more determined than the public men—have been more earnest, more patient, more ready for any effort or any sacrifice. It is not the politicians that have so upheld their patriotism, but their patriotism that has upheld the politicians. From the first uprising, the people have been foremost. The self-styled leaders have not been leaders at all; they have only followed. The public condition is so different from the ordinary political life of the country, that politicians even yet find it the most difficult thing in the world to adapt themselves to it. They are constantly running away with the old idea that the people require managing—that they are best managed by humoring them—and that the science of politics is simply the art of cajoling. In the "weak, piping time of peace," politicians, it must be confessed, practice upon this theory with considerable success. But in a crisis like this, it is absurdly out of place. It is ridiculous presumption for any public men to imagine that they must wheedle the people in order to hold them to the war, or to suppose that in any degree the war spirit is a political manufacture.

This war against the rebellion is the people's war, just as the rebellion itself strikes at the people's government. Having accepted the war, the people are prepared to accept all its sacrifices, whether they be of blood or of money. They will understand that it would be just as foolish to attempt to keep up the war by sham battles as by sham money; and that all paper money is sham unless it draws vitality from living, present, values. Taxation on actual property, they know, is the vital source of all national credit; and it has been with mingled pity and indignation that they have so long borne with the efforts of their representatives to evade this palpable truth. They have paid dear for that patience. In lack of the revenues that ought to have been provided for in the first and second years of the war, the Government has been obliged to meet its wants by loans and by unduly large emissions of paper money; and the consequence has been that the currency of the country has lost nearly half of its producing power, and that all the expenses of the war, as well as all private expenses, have been made nearly double what they otherwise would have been. Thus a vast national debt has been accumulating, which will weigh terribly upon our children, and that too without really lightening our own burdens for the time; for our comparative freedom from taxation has been more than counterbalanced by the evils of a depreciated currency. It was absurd in our Government to imagine that, because taxation is ordinarily an unwelcome thing, therefore the people would be glad to escape taxation in a way that recoiled upon themselves and their children in this style. The people are too sensible and practical to put up with any such penny-wise and pound-foolish policy. They are immovably determined to prosecute this war to its successful consummation; and they are just as fully prepared to meet any liability that justly belongs to it.

The Government has not shrunk from setting before the people the financial necessity in all its true proportions. Secretary Chase has declared that taxation to the extent of one-half the current expenditures is needful for the solid credit of the Government. The Tax Bill that he has submitted, through the Committee of Ways and Means, is calculated to meet that requirement—estimating the yearly expenses of the Government at eight hundred millions, which, with a properly regulated currency, ought to be the extreme limit. The bill, if allowed to stand substantially as reported, will raise at least three hundred million dollars, and that, too, without imposing any appreciable burden upon any of the necessaries of life, or in any way injuring the productive energies of the people. This amount, added to the hundred million yielded by the tariff, will secure the credit of the Government beyond all contingencies, whether the end of the war comes soon or late.

Members of the House may rely upon it that the bill which they have so dreaded to touch, is welcome to the people; and that they cannot possibly commend themselves better to their loyal constituents than by putting this measure through in the same earnest spirit which they now seem to be displaying. It will be found, when the next elections occur, that the favorite popular test of fidelity to the war will be the staunchness with which this bill is supported. Acts speak louder than words, and a single vote here will be taken as a ten thousand times better proof of the stuff of which a Congressman is made than any amount of buncombe. Humbug does not thrive on bloody soil. The men in the Capitol cannot too well understand this.

Bunkum Speeches.

Mr. Van Winkle, of Western Virginia, on Thursday, in the Senate, when the bill for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law came up for consideration, opened the debate by saying that, "The remarks he would make, though not particularly applicable to the bill under consideration, would not be inappropriate." He then proceeded to make a speech, in which he discussed the loyalty of the Border States; the absurdity of the Copperheads; the constitutionality of the admission of Western Virginia to the Union, and the circumstances attending that event; the extent to which the new State had contributed men to the army; the consequences that would have followed her failure or refusal to do so; and it was only at the close of his long speech, if we are to judge from the summary, that he found time and opportunity to say a few words upon the subject before the Senate. That "these remarks were not particularly applicable to the bill under consideration," so far from being a matter of no great moment, as Mr. Van Winkle seems to think, did, in fact, render them peculiarly inappropriate; and the erroneous notions of the nature and objects of parliamentary discussion, which he seems to entertain, are so widespread, and are just now doing so much mischief, that we seize this opportunity of protesting against them. Congress is not a debating club, in which discussions are carried on for the sake of discussion. It is an assembly for the prosecution of serious and important business—just now the most serious and important that was ever laid before any deliberative body. There are a great number of questions before it, all of them of the highest moment, and each of them, every time it comes up, demands the serious and undivided attention of every member present. This cannot be given, and will not be given, as long as anybody who has possession of the floor is permitted to make long, rambling speeches upon everything that comes into his head, except the subject that is legitimately before him. The waste of time which this practice causes, this restless, scatter-brained, indolent style of thinking which it inevitably produces, the extent to which it protracts the debates on every measure, are just now evils of the first magnitude, and something ought to be done to put an end to them. The practice itself is a legacy bequeathed to us by the old times—for they are now old times—before the war, when the one subject of discussion was Slavery—and when everybody knew so well what everybody else would say about it, that it made little difference what he said, particularly as Congress had little else to do than to listen to him. As there was plenty time, and no other means of keeping himself before the public, every member felt it his duty to give, at least once in every session, a full history of the Slavery controversy from the foundation of the Government down to the year 1850; then to castigate his opponents severely, and finally to expose the immorality, cruelty and waste of slaveholding, ending with some caustic remarks upon the trouble and dismay that would be caused amongst the European aristocracies, by the prospective growth of the Republic.

We need not tell any of our readers how much change there has been since then. If not a word were uttered in Congress for the next four months, except upon the bills now before it, and if every member was in his place every time they were brought up, and gave each of them, as it came before him, his sole and undivided attention, the larger number of them would still be very unsatisfactorily framed, very imperfectly debated and very improperly understood. We cannot impress too strongly upon the members of both branches the fact, that a large proportion of them are very ill-qualified for their work, have a very limited acquaintance with many of the subjects with which they have to deal, and that they have consequently not a minute to spare from their study of them.

The wickedness and causelessness of the rebellion; the goodness of the United States Government; the ambition and unscrupulousness of Jeff. Davis and his confederates; the powers and resources of the North; and the rascality of England and France, are now the favorite themes of Congressional sponters. No matter what is before either House, few members feel easy till they have delivered themselves of a large quantity of "perilous stuff" on these points. We respectfully suggest, that we have now had enough of it from that quarter, and that declamation on these tempting topics had better, in future, be left to the newspapers, and that the National Legislature occupy itself solely and exclusively with such bills as the payment of the national debt, the subjugation of the South, the maintenance of a large army and navy, and the care of the emancipated blacks. We promise faithfully to find other very enticing subjects for "orations" when these matters have been satisfactorily settled, but we confess we do not believe our ingenuity will be tested for a long time to come.

The National Convention.—We see that a small quarrel has sprung up in the District of Columbia, over the election of delegates to the Union National Convention. There is a "split" in the party. Two organizations claim to be regular, and each warns the loyal public against being deceived by the other. The first query that occurs to us, in pondering this matter, is why the District of Columbia elects delegates to the National Convention at all. That Convention is expected to nominate a President, and to represent, in the selection of a candidate, the opinions and wishes of those whose votes are to elect him. There is to be a certain number of delegates for each State, or for each district of a State, that has votes to cast; and a majority of these delegates is to select a candidate whom all pledge their constituents to support. But the District of Columbia has no votes to cast for President. The wishes and preferences of the citizens of that District have no weight in the *election* of a President: why should they have in the *nomination?* They may prefer one man, while those whose votes are to decide the result prefer another. What justice or wisdom is there in thus allowing those who cannot vote to select the candidate for those who can?

We are aware that claims of *courtesy* are sometimes urged in this connection, and that delegates from Territories have been admitted to seats in National Nominating Conventions. But this is all wrong, and such precedents should have no weight. Let those who are to elect the President be allowed to nominate him, and then nobody can complain of injustice.

Rebel Torpedo Corps.—The rebels have succeeded in destroying another of our steamers in Florida by a torpedo. We refer to the *General Hunter*, a stout, handsome, very fast light draught transport vessel, which has been on service about a year and a half in the Department of the South. She was plying in the St. John's River when she was blown up, and the affair occurred just at the point where the *Maple Leaf* was recently destroyed by the same means. It is just as well that there will be no further occasion for our vessels to navigate that stream at present. It is always perilous for our boats to navigate rebel streams whose banks are not commanded by our troops. Even if so commanded there is peril, but much less than otherwise.

There is proof, both experimental and other, that the rebels have extensive schemes of naval operation by the torpedo. They have lately made three trials, two of which have been successful; and some recently captured rebel correspondence contained plans and details for action in this line, on a large scale, upon the western rivers and Southwestern coast line. Admiral Porter, in transmitting this correspondence, says that the rebel authorities "have just appointed a Torpedo Corps, for the purpose of blowing up property of all kinds." It only requires that our naval officers and our inventors should be fully apprised of the rebel purpose, to secure the adoption of means for thwarting its success.

The Fort Pillow Butchery.—There is now an overwhelming and painfully minute mass of proof of the truth of the first reports of the rebel massacre of our troops, black and white, at Fort Pillow. We have had, and have given, the evidence of eye-witnesses, the evidence of victims offered in their last moments, the evidence of persons who visited the scene of the butchery immediately after it, and we have had other evidence not less conclusive, such as the arrival at Cairo of some of the bodies, which bore upon them marks of the worst barbarities charged against the rebels. It now only requires the official statement of the officers appointed to investigate the matter, to furnish irrefragable proof for history. It was unobjectionable labor on the part of any one to deny the massacre, in behalf of the rebels. Jeff. Davis officially proclaimed this to be his policy, and he was backed up in his ferocious proclamation by the whole rebel press. To deny that the rebels would carry out their measure is preposterous to the perception of all of us who know that, atrocious as rebel threats have been, their deeds have always been more bloody than their threats. We have not yet had the Southern defense of the massacre and their jubilations over it; but their organs in the North have already justified it as a perfectly proper act of war.

The Sword.—The great sword contest will close to-day. It has been as entertaining as meaningless, and as profitable as exciting. It has brought close upon twenty thousand dollars to the treasury of the fair, and to the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. The fact that one person could cast as many votes as he pleased, by simply paying a dollar for each, rendered the voting worthless in the way of ascertaining the popular preference between the two Generals who were in nomination. But still, the plan was a good one; for the primary object of the whole thing was to raise money for the cause, and not to learn who was the greatest General in popular estimation.

Let the friends of McClellan and the friends of Grant walk up to the polls to-day and vote. Vote early and vote often. Vote for one or the other, or vote for both. Every vote will be the means of soothing a soldier's pangs, drying a patriot's tears, cheering a wounded spirit; and for every vote, or rather for what each vote will be the means of procuring, the blessings of the brave will be given.

FROM ALBANY.

Nationalizing State Banks—The New-York Tax Levy—Reduction of the Estimates—Passage of the Police Bill—Talk of Adjournment.

Albany, Friday, April 22.

The Senate this morning reconsidered the vote of yesterday, by which the Senate bill providing to nationalize the State banks was lost. Senator Ames then moved to substitute the bill which passed the Assembly for the Senate bill. This vote prevailed, and the Assembly bill passed the Senate without amendment, and by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ames, Andrews, Angel, Bailey, Bell, Cole, Cook, Cornell, Dutcher, Feiger, Hastings, Heveos, Hoyt, Hobbs, Julland, Laimbeer, Strong, Williams—19.

Nays—Beach, Christie, Cozans, Fields, Humphrey, Niven, Smith—7.

The following copy of the bill, as it has now passed both Houses, I obtain from Mr. Brandreth, of Westchester, who drew the bill originally, and he vouches for the accuracy of this copy.

Section 1. Any bank, banking association, corporation or individual incorporated by or under the laws of this State, at the time of the passage of the Act of Congress, approved the 25th day of February, in the year 1863, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," may, at any time within two years after the passage of this act, become an association under the provisions of said act of Congress; provided that the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock consent thereto, and when the directors have procured the authority of the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate of association as required by said act of Congress, the Cashier shall publish notice thereof in some newspaper published in the city or county where such bank, banking association, corporation or individual, incorporated aforesaid, is located, for at least thirty days; should no newspaper be published in such city or county, such notice shall be published as the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States shall direct. Such Cashier shall send like printed notice by mail to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of this State and to each stockholder.

Sec. 2. Any banks, banking associations or individuals incorporated as aforesaid, who shall avail themselves of the provisions of the first section of this act, and the income dividends, property thereof, shall be liable to assessment and taxation under the laws of the State, after the same shall have been organized in pursuance of said section, to the same extent and with the same force and effect as they or any of them are now.

Sec. 3. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as releasing such association from its obligations to pay and discharge all the liabilities incurred before becoming such association; and it shall be continued a body corporate for the term of three years after having become an association under the laws of the United States, for the purpose of prosecuting and defending suits by and against it, and to enable it to close its concerns and to dispose of and convey its property, but not for the purpose of continuing under the laws of this State the business for which it was established.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

The House, in committee of the whole, considered the New-York tax levy to raise money for City purposes.

The first item of $25,000, for advertising for the Common Council, was reduced to $20,000.

The item for construction of burnt piers, numbers 51, 52, 53 and 54, on North River, was made $40,000, it having been a blank.

The appropriation of $300,000 for cleaning streets was not changed, but it was provided that this money should be expended by contract, made by the Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector, or two of them. It was provided that the contracts should be made for five years, and the annual appropriation should be $300,000.

An appropriation of $4,530 was added to the City Contingencies, to pay H. M. Harrington for certain services rendered to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Contingencies of the Law Department were reduced from $30,000 to $21,000.

Contingencies of City Inspector's Department were reduced from $15,000 to $5,000.

For fire machines and apparatus, $100,000 was increased to $160,000, and $35,000 more was added for the construction of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house.

The Committee of the Whole having read about one-third part of the items in the bill, and made the above amendments, reported progress on the bill, and it was made the special order for further consideration this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Committee of Conference on the Metropolitan Police Bill reported as follows:

1. That they recommend that the Senate recede from its amendments to the seventy-first and seventy-second sections, which abolish the Commissioners of Excise in New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties and vest their duties in the Police Commissioners.

2. That section forty-two be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 42. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week called Sunday, or upon any day of public election within the part of the said "Metropolitan District" situated within the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, under a penalty of $50 for each offence, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police for the benefit of the Police Fund.

3. To add to section sixty-three the following: *Provided*, nevertheless, that upon the general resumption of specie payments now suspended in this State, the pay and salaries of the members of said police force increased by this section beyond the amount now fixed by law for them respectively, shall be and remain as the same were before the passage of this act.

Both houses adopted this report, without much time being taken to debate or to consider it, and the amendment of the Police Law is therefore passed, and only requires the signature of the Governor to become a law.

The case of the contested seat in the Senate is nearly ready to report. The report will probably be made to-morrow. No hint as to its character is permitted.

The rush of business both in the Senate and the Assembly yesterday afternoon and this morning, is unprecedented. Of course it is difficult to say how much of what is transacted had better be left undone than to be done so hastily.

The House passed a resolution last evening to adjourn finally, to-morrow. The Senate have not yet concurred in this resolution, and the report is regarded as the contested seat may prevent their doing so. This is still a matter of uncertainty. It hardly seems probable that the two Houses can adjourn to-morrow, if action is to be taken upon the question of the contested seat in the Senate this session.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

Albany, Friday, April 22.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Long Island City Water Works Company.

Empowering the Commissioners of Emigration to sell unclaimed baggage.

Incorporating the Fire Island Hotel Company.

Amending the charter of the Fire Island Hotel Company.

Amending the charter of the Long Island College Hospital.

Closing part of Richmond-street, Brooklyn.

Authorizing the laying of gas-pipes in Flushing.

Making appropriations for the canal expenses for the fiscal year.

The General Charity Appropriation Bill.

Incorporating the Greenpoint and Williamsburgh Railroad Company.

Authorizing the extension of the Hoboken-street Pier, New-York.

Authorizing State Banks to organize under the National Banking Law (Assembly bill.) Yeas 14, nays 8—the Democrats voting in the negative.

Relative to real estate in Brooklyn belonging to the Excelsior Insurance Company.

THE ANNUAL SUPPLY BILL.

The Metropolitan Police Bill, as amended by the Conference Committee by striking out the clause abolishing the office of Excise Commissioners in New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties, and inserting the clause "that upon the general resumption of specie payments, the pay of the Force shall be the same as before the passing of this act."

Incorporating the Clever Fellows' Club of New-York.

The bill authorizing the construction of a pier at the foot of Barclay-street, New-York.

Relative to the New-York Tax Commissioners.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Albany, Friday, April 22.

The Assembly bill was taken up, and the substitute adopted, appropriating $350,000 for arming, equipping and uniforming the militia, and leaving the organization of the National Guard as under the law of 1862.

The bill to prevent swindling persons in the military service of the United States was ordered to a third reading.

A resolution was adopted empowering the Attorney-General to employ counsel to defend the interests of the State in matters of disputed boundary line with New-Jersey.

Mr. Humphrey's resolution requesting the Representatives in Congress to vote for the law repealing the act exempting Government securities from State taxation, was referred to the Finance Committee by a party vote.

The motion to make the Hudson River Railroad Freight Bill the special order was lost, 6 to 17.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Appropriating $100,000 toward the erection of a new capitol; for the relief of the Brooklyn, East New-York and Rockaway Railroad Company; incorporating the Roedoer and New-York Steam Navigation Company.

BILLS PASSED.

Providing for the sale of quarantine lands; to punish frauds upon persons in the military or naval service.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Friday, April 22.

The Senate bill relative to the Commissioners of Emigration was passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the New-York Tax Levy, and progress was reported upon it.

Recess to 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The appropriation to pay the salaries of members of the Common Council was stricken out of the Tax Levy. No other important reductions were made. Sixty thousand dollars were added to the Fire Department appropriation. Also sixty thousand for the improvement of roads in the Seventeenth Assembly District. Also some additions were made for charitable institutions.

EVENING SESSION.

REPORTS.

The Manhattan-square Bill, complete.

The New-York Riot and Damage Act.

The Senate substitute for the Militia Bill was concurred in. A motion to reconsider was lost—30 to 83.

The New-York Tax Levy was passed.

A concurrent resolution was adopted authorizing the Governor in case of deficiency in appropriation to borrow sufficient to pay all State bounty claims due volunteers enlisted prior to April, 1864.

Adjourned.

The State Militia to Garrison the Forts—Conference of War Democrats—Gov. Seymour and the Interest on the State Debt.

Albany, Friday, April 22.

Exaggerated rumors prevail in reference to the call of the War Department upon Gov. Seymour for the State militia. These rumors grow out of intelligence received here from the War Department that State troops will be received by Gen. Dix for guard and other special duty in and around the harbor and forts of New-York, during the absence of the volunteer forces recently stationed there.

The Governor has tendered to the War Department the use of the militia regiments for the defence of the forts around New-York and elsewhere on the frontiers. He thinks this desirable as well to relieve the regular troops detained within the State for such purpose, as to afford the National Guard a desirable opportunity for drill and practice.

A conference of War Democrats of this State was held in this city last evening, at which arrangements were made for the more effectual organization of that wing of the Union party. The proceedings were not public, but it is understood that a committee on organization was appointed comprising the names of leading War Democrats.

A message was sent to the Legislature to-day by Gov. Seymour, remonstrating against the proposed non-payment of the interest on the State debt in gold. He takes the ground that it would be inconsistent with honesty, and if the State fails to pay it, will suffer lasting shame, and in a pecuniary point of view will lose much more in its negotiations for new loans than it will save on the interest, and that it will tend to weaken, if not destroy, the credit of the General Government in foreign markets.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

Yesterday, the sixteenth day of the fair, and the first on which tickets were sold for 25 cents, was an excellent day. The buildings were kept constantly filled. Over fourteen thousand tickets were received at the door, the largest number taken on any one day since the opening of the fair, and the receipts were very satisfactory. The season tickets were not used yesterday, and the buildings in consequence, though crowded, were not jammed.

The price of admission will remain to-day at 25 cents, and season tickets will secure admission for their owners as usual.

THE SWORD CONTEST.

The interest was, if possible, even greater than on the previous day, during the day and evening 2,485 votes were cast, making the total number received at both the Fourteenth-street and Union-square buildings, at the close of the fair last night, 18,641, of which

Gen. McClellan received	10,063
Gen. Grant	8,442
Scattering	137

McClellan's majority, 1,620.

One vote of fifty for Grant was received by letter with the following verse:

"Guns, not grumbling;
Deeds, not dispatches;
Charges, not changes of base;
Captures, not complaints;
Swords, not spades;
Grant, not McClellan."

"A Loyal Man" gave 100 votes for Gen. Grant. "Another Loyal Man" gave 100 votes for Gen. McClellan.

The soldiers of the Fortieth Regiment New-York State Volunteers sent in 83 for Gen. McClellan. The non-commissioned officers and privates of the Twelfth Regiment United Infantry gave 32 for McClellan, and the officers and men of the Twentieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers sent, through the editor of the *World*, 236 votes for Gen. McClellan. Mr. William T. Blodgett, Chairman of the committee, has issued the following notice;

The subscription for the Army and Navy swords in the Metropolitan Fair will finally close on Saturday, the 23d instant, at 8 o'clock P.M. No subscription will be taken on the book after 2 P.M. of that day. Ballot boxes will be placed in the fair buildings in Fourteenth-street and Seventeenth street, to receive all subscriptions from 2 o'clock until 8 o'clock P. M., in sealed envelopes, the subscriber inclosing the money or certified check on banks in the City of New-York, with his name, which will be placed on the subscription books the same evening by a committee appointed for that purpose.

Some few people who have not given the matter a sober second thought, have expressed their dissatisfaction at the manner in which, according to the above notice, the subscription books are to be closed and subsequent votes taken, and hints have been thrown out that unfair play was intended, and that by this means the contest would be decided in an underhand manner, to suit the wishes of certain parties. To us it appears to be the only fair way to do. The excitement is now at its height. The friends of both Generals are very anxious that their favorite should have the sword, and both are willing to subscribe large amounts to secure it. If votes were received only in the manner they now are until 8 o'clock this evening, and the books then closed, the sword would undoubtedly go to the General whose friends were the last to have possession of the book, for they would come prepared to subscribe more than enough to overbalance any majority their opponent might have. In the way proposed no one can know after 2 o'clock P. M. and up to 8 P. M., when subscriptions and votes by envelope also cease, how the vote stands, and therefore the uncertainty is given with the friends of both parties, and they must "go it blind" on the question of success. It is a much fairer way than giving the last man who gets hold of the subscription book the *certain* opportunity of turning the scale.

Messrs. Wilson G. Hunt, William H. Webb, Wm. Kemble, J. Butler Wright and Hon. Chas. P. Daly have been nominated to open the ballots and enter the vote upon the subscription book, and their character and standing forbids a suspicion that every vote will not be given as cast, or that the sword will not be awarded to the one to whom it has been fairly voted.

The voting for the envy sword is not very spirited; thus far, 377 votes have been cast, of which Admiral Farragut has received 270; Commander Rowan, 107; Farragut's majority, 163.

A SUGGESTION TO THE MANAGERS.

It is suggested that the Fair be kept open a few days longer by the Board of Managers, for the purpose of raising money to be devoted to a Building Fund for a Home for our Invalid Soldiers. A bill for a Home is now before the Legislature, and there is not a doubt, we are confident, that no effort of benevolence would or could meet with greater success than such an appeal to our patriotic citizens at the present time. We have done nobly for the soldiers in the field—is it not time now that we have begun to think of those noble fellows who have sacrificed health and limbs, aye, all but life, in their country's cause? They are needy and suffering. Let a home thus be provided for them which shall equal at least that great national home of England—the Greenwich Hospital—where our heroes can pass the remainder of their lives in honorable comfort, if not in luxurious ease.

THE FAT OX.

The large and beautiful white ox, "Pride of Livingston," was sold to-day by Mr. Devoe for $1,000. The other big ox, "Pride of Tompkins," has not yet been sold. Mr. Devoe wishes to sell him before the close of the fair, and will take a less sum for him than was paid for the white ox. All persons interested in fine stock should visit this ox to-morrow.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts yesterday were as follows:

Receipts from sales to 3 P. M.	$17 737 66
Received for admissions to Fourteenth-st.	5,473 00
Received for admissions to Union-square	1,130 00
Received for donations	31,139 94
Total	$55,480 60

REPORTS FROM OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Union-square, gross receipts to date	$65,808 00
Restaurant, gross receipts to date	62,200 00
Fire Department, gross receipts to date	23,200 00

Clothing.

MEN'S, BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S
SPRING STYLES—NOW READY.

CLARK'S
PIONEER CLOTHING-WAREHOUSE,
NOS. 398, 400, AND 402 BOWERY.
PRICES FAR BELOW BROADWAY RATES.
BRANCH HOUSES:
No. 79 Main-st.....Rochester, N. Y.
No. 33 Main-st.....Buffalo, N. Y.
Linden Hall.....Geneva, N. Y.

The Word "Sozodont,"

Which is fast becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek, and composed of two words, *Sozo* and *Odontes*. "Sozo," translated, means to preserve, and "Odontes," the teeth. "Sozodont," a preserver of the teeth. And it is true to its name. For beautifying and preserving the teeth, hardening and invigorating the gums, and correcting all impurities of the breath, it is without a peer in the world.

Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers everywhere, 75 cents per bottle, and by HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York.

P. Barnum's "Self-sewer" for all Sewing machines.

The *Scientific American*, referring to it at the fair, says: "It is really a *useful* and *novel* instrument. It guides the work itself," &c. It *preserves the eyes, avoids bending, no basting*. "No machine is complete without it." Price $1 50, with directions. Sent by mail free. Donated to, and for sale at the fair, Fourteenth-street, in the sewing-machine room, and at the inventor's headquarters, WILCOX & GIBB'S sewing-machine office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other Pulmonary Affections, use Dr. JAYNE'S Expectorant. For many years this article has been the standard remedy, and thousands willingly testify to its virtue. Its effects are immediate and relief certain. Sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

"In Hoc Vinces."

ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS
Have the indorsement of the highest medical authority of the U. S. Army, viz.:

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND
AND
ASSISTANT-SURGEON-GENERAL BARNES,

founded on a knowledge of their merits from trials in U. S. Hospitals, but more particularly from long personal use, to whom we are permitted to refer.

As an EXHILARANT TONIC, our composition is the perfection of Chemical and Medical Art, from the fact that though it exhilarates, *no drowsy or stupefying reaction follows*. In this regard *we challenge the world* to equal it. Here lies the objection, even if there were no others, against the use of other Exhilarant Bitters known to us, that they one and all excite the brain for a brief time, when a dull sleepy state ensues, thus rendering them unfit for the sick and convalescent, the student and those of all other sedentary occupations, as well as an exciting and inordinate appetite for Ardent Spirits. Those who have used the CRIMEAN BITTERS for months, uniformally declare the above to be true, and among them are Clergymen, Lawyers, and Students, whose names and post-office address will be given to any who will call at our office.

OFFICE OF POST-SURGEON, }
BEAUFORT, S. C., Sept. 16, 1863. }

MESSRS. W. CHILTON & Co.: The cases of CRIMEAN BITTERS have safely arrived, and the article has given unbounded satisfaction. I gave a case of it to Dr. Wurtz, the Medical Director, who liked it at once, and it was well indorsed by Surgeon-Gen. Hammond who arrived the next day. I have distributed it for trial, and it is unanimously declared to be just the thing for this climate. Could you not with advantage establish an agency at this place? Dr. Hayden, the Post-Surgeon, wants a case sent to him by the next steamer, and I also want another.

* * * * * * *

W. CHILTON & CO.,
Marble store, No. 22 Walker-st., New-York.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

The Best Hotels Use Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

Survey at a Glance.

THE
WHOLE FIELD OF THE FASHIONS,
IN
GENTLEMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS.

In order to do this you are invited to visit the establishment of

GENIN,
No. 513 BROADWAY.

The largest and most completely stocked hat store in the United States. For the concert season he has introduced upward of *one hundred new styles*. It is putting fact into its simplest form to say, that in his twenty years experience as a hatter, he has not only never offered, but has never seen so extensive a variety of hat

FASHIONS FOR ALL AGES,

as his store now contains. It would seem as if

TASTE AND FANCY

could scarcely suggest an addition to the children's and misses' department, and it is believed that no mother can fail to equip her children satisfactorily from so vast and diversified an assortment. In the department of gentlemen's dress and business hats there are over

TWENTY-FIVE NEW STYLES

which are all special to the season.

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Ovington Brothers,
CHINA AND GLASS IMPORTERS,
would call attention to their elegant and extensive stock of goods.
ONE SPRING STOCK was laid in before the recent advance in gold, and will be sold accordingly.
Glass-engraving on the premises, sets of glass richly cut and engraved with initials to order.
BRONZES, CLOCKS, PLATED GOODS, &c., &c.
Please call and examine assortment and prices.
Nos. 238 and 240 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN.

Hernia or Rupture Radically Cured!

This DANGEROUS complaint is NOW RADICALLY CURED, whatever may be said by others to the contrary notwithstanding, by using
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,
a NEW INVENTION, FULL OF MERIT, upsetting all the old theories and prejudices of by-gone teachings. This Truss is LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY; accommodates itself to EVERY MOVEMENT of the BODY WITHOUT DISPLACEMENT—action INWARD and UPWARD. No pressure on the BACK or SPERMATIC CORD. CURES WARRANTED. SUPPORTERS and BRACES SUPERIOR to all others in use. Pamphlets free by sending a stamp.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Triospherene; or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorised its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines,
No. 505 BROADWAY.

Children's Carriages and Spring Horses at TIBBAL'S, No 512 Broadway, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

What is of more Value than Gold?
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
The only POSITIVE remedy for CATARRH!
In Family Boxes, 25 cents, by all Druggists.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots
and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety of our own manufacture.
SLATER'S, No. 3 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st. Sold by druggists generally. 50c. a box.

Sewing Machines to Rent
and for sale, NEW.
P. H DIAMOND, No. 539 BROADWAY,
between Spring and Prince sts.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs's Truss invites the severest criticisms. Hard rubber water-proof cleanly, durable; also, Varicocele Trusses, Supporters, Suspensories, &c. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 289.—April 22, 1864.
75, 22, 18, 53, 35, 32, 7, 66, 1, 65, 14, 38.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 290.—April 22, 1864.
64, 61, 6, 16, 59, 11, 56, 14, 63, 28, 17, 76, 25.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 193—April 22, 1864.
63, 69, 57, 74, 7, 52, 59, 37, 55, 72, 13, 67.
CLASS 194—April 22, 1864.
34, 55, 59, 7, 17, 32, 72, 10, 43, 68, 19, 21, 53.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

CONSTITUTION WATER

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DIABETES.
STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL
BRICK DUST DEPOSIT, AND MUCOUS
& OR MILKY DISCHARGES
AFTER URINATING.
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
CATARRH OF THE
BLADDER.
STRANGUARY AND BURNING, OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of the Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS
have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.
CONSTITUTION WATER
has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS
irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

We present the Constitution Water to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful for curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

IN DYSMENORRHŒA, OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, AND MENORRHAGIA, OR
PROFUSE FLOWING,

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp, lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be removed by the medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease or the disease the symptoms. What can only enumerate them here, I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Imperfect Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude and Dimness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,

Which, in the unmarried female, is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually losses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and *consumption* finally ends her career.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE $1.
WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Supplies the Blood with its Vital Principle, or Life Element, IRON,
infusing strength and vigor into all parts of the system. For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY and FEMALE WEAKNESSES, it is a specific. Pamphlets free.
Depot, No. 491 Broadway. J. P. DINSMORE.
For sale by all Druggists.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—FOR FEMALES generally, the Brandreth Pills cannot be too highly spoken of. They remove all obstructions; give energy and strength; cure the distressing headache unfortunately so prevalent with the sex; depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, sallowness of the skin, are all removed, and a juvenile bloom and a general sprightliness indicate the power and healthfulness of Brandreth's Pills.

Ladies at a delicate period will find them unrivaled; they are the best medicine for mothers and children, and cure costiveness and worms.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cents per box, enveloped in full directions. Purchase none unless my PRIVATE GOVERNMENT STAMP is on the box. See upon it B. BRANDRETH, in white letters.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, BRANDRETH BUILDING
NEW-YORK.

For sale by all respectable dealers in medicines.

ECONOMY IN SILKS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, &c.

HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine removes paint, grease-spots, &c., instantly, and cleans silks, gloves, &c., equal to new. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists and fancy goods stores. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 203, 511 and 750 Broadway, and corner 4th-av. and 17th-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 3, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the fifty and one hundred dollar bonds are payable on the 1st of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the United States Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars, ($50,) One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) Five Hundred Dollars, ($500,) One Thousand Dollars, ($1,000,) Five Thousand Dollars, ($5,000,) and Ten Thousand Dollars, ($10,000;) and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars, ($50,) One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) Five Hundred Dollars, ($500,) and One Thousand Dollars, ($1,000.)

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities only, is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the *Treasurer of the United States* at Washington, and the *Assistant Treasurers* at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and B'way.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and B'way,
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
New-York Nat. Exchange Bank, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
First National Bank of Boston.
First National Bank of Philadelphia.
First National Bank of Baltimore.
First National Bank of Washington.
First National Bank of Cincinnati.
First National Bank of Chicago.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.
Merchants are requested to send for List of Prices.

5,000,000 OF CIGARS,
ALL GRADES AND SIZES.
JOHN J. REIMER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN IMPORTED HAVANA AND MANUFACTURER OF DOMESTIC CIGARS,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-STREET.

Merchants and the trade are respectfully informed that I have got on hand, and am constantly receiving from my branch house in Havana, the best brands and most salable sizes of every grade of

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS,

which I am offering at very moderate prices. My connections with said port enable me to defy all competition.

MY STOCK OF DOMESTIC CIGARS, which is constantly supplied by my own factory in this City, the tobacco being imported by myself, or selected under my own supervision, FOR CASH, consists of most all sizes and qualities. FROM $16 TO $70 PER 1,000.

I can in this branch also offer greater bargains than any other house in the City.

IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS FROM $45 TO $800.
TO THE TRADE.

My stock of LEAF TOBACCO is well worth your attention, and I invite you to inspect it.

To my customers and the public, the information that I keep, as usual, a supply of
Choice Imported and Domestic Liquors on hand, which, together with my Wood and Willow Ware, I offer at low figures.

JOHN J. REIMER,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR MURRAY.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.
THE ROYAL WINE OF ENGLAND.
One thousand cases of this exquisite wine for sale at TWENTY DOLLARS PER CASE OF QUARTS.
WM. HENRY WARD, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT FORT LEE, WITH RIVER FRONT.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) the large frame dwelling-house and about 11 to 12 acres of land, with about 600 feet water front, which must be long possess great value for its water privilege; house is in good order. On the premises are a large barn, coach-house, stable, greenhouse, ice-house, &c., in excellent order. The garden is well laid out and early crops sown.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage at 7 per cent.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st., and of Wright & Prentice, No. 19 Wall-st.

WILLIAM KELLY, } Executors of Isaac Newton,
JOHN C. HEWITT, } deceased.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer "ETNA," will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 23d day of April, at 10½ A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows.—Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9½ A. M.; Station G, 9 A.M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

LUMBAGO OR WEAK BACK.
WEAR METTAM & CO.'S VOLTAIC BELTS.
They are an infallible remedy for the above complaints and many others.
Office No. 429 Broadway. Price $3; per mail, $3 30.
Send for circular.

DEAFNESS.
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS:

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED,
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distressee. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

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UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

From Rev. FRANCIS LOBDELL, *Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut.*

BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 21, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity, to bear testimony to the virtues of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I have used it—when I have had occasion for any remedy for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat—for many years, and never, in a single instance, has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad misgivings, but, by a liberal use of the Balsam, my hoarseness has invariably been removed and I have preached without difficulty.

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Entirely unsolicited I send you this testimonial, which you are at liberty to use in any way you choose. Perhaps the Balsam does not affect all persons alike, but it always removes my hoarseness, and fits me for the minister's hard working day—the Sabbath.

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FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE, WITH NINE lots, southwest corner of Clinton and De Kalb-avs., Brooklyn. The house is frescoed throughout; has every convenience; basement floor laid in black-walnut and ash; has store-room, milk-room, laundry, kitchen, &c.; on first floor, drawing-room, parlor, library, in black-walnut; dining-room, in solid oak; elaborately-carved buffet, mantel and mirror frame, with marquetrie floor; the bedrooms are airy and handsome. Part or all of the furniture (made to order, without regard to expense) will be sold with the house, if desired. On the premises is a billiard-room and bowling-alley, elegantly fitted. The stable has two box and two plain stalls, and carriage-room fitted in chestnut; loft, coachman's-room &c., &c.

Also 13 lots of land on New-York-av., Dean and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. Apply to

ABEL HEYWOOD, No. 36 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE UNFURNISHED—the high-stoop four-story extra-wide dwelling, No. 49 West 11th-st., east of and near the 5th-av. Possession 1st May. If rented, it must be to a private family only. Rent, $1,200 per annum. Price for sale, $20,000.

ALSO—For sale, the Columbia College leasehold and spacious warehouses known as Nos. 46 Barclay-st. and Nos. 52 and 54 Park-place, being 28.9 on Barclay, and 53.5 on Park-place. Ground rent on the three parcels, $2,560 per annum all told. Lease about 10 years to run out. The stores are new under lease for 2 years, and option of 3 more at $10,000 per annum. Price asked for the property, $70,000. The stores adjoin Hoyt, Sprague & Co.'s, and are complete and very substantially built. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

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FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL, NO 23 WEST THIRTY-NINTH-ST.—House full size, brown-stone, and just completed in the best manner, with all improvements. Apply on the premises, or to LOPER & DAVIS, 36th-st., corner of 1st-av.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH-east corner of Greenwich and Dey sts., now occupied by the Merchants' Exchange Bank. Apply to EDWARD ELSWORTH, No. 86 Dey-st.

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TO LEASE—FOUR LARGE HALLS ON THE second-story of the new building at the junction of Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st., each 22 feet high and 47 wide, and from 70 to 130 feet long, unproken by columns and elegantly finished; suitable for armories and drill-rooms, churches, lodges, billiard rooms, concert and lecture rooms, or for meetings of any kind. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, on the premises, between 9 and 10 A. M., or at No. 46 Pine-st., between 1 and 3 P. M.

TO LET—A VERY DELIGHTFUL DWELLING, with farm and good garden; house has eleven rooms; situation, "Orienta" (Mamaroneck Station, New-Haven Railroad); one hour's ride from City, and one and a half miles from depot; situated near the residences of Thos. J. Bushnell, Esq., Geo. J. Seney, Esq., E. B. Halsted, Esq., and R. Craighead, Esq. Inquire of HALSTED & STILES, No. 52 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE CELEBRATED AND WELL-known restaurant and dining establishment of E. WINDUST, kept by him over forty years, No. 11 Park-row and No. 5 Ann-st., to lease for a term of years, with all the fixtures. An opportunity to obtain so desirable a stand for business is seldom offered. Inquire of P. C. HARMON, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 15, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock. None but principals and responsible parties need apply. E. WINDUST.

TO LET IN THE NEW BUILDING AT the junction of Broadway and 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., elegantly finished stores and basements, 12 by 50 feet wide, by half the block, or running through from 6th-av. to Broadway. The location is unsurpassed for business, and the terms will be equal with any in the City. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, on the premises, between 9 and 10 A. M., or at No. 46 Pine-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT frame-house, on Bergen Heights; water in kitchen; gas throughout; hard finished walls; marble mantels; two rooms; three minutes from horse cars; thirty from Jersey City; lot 21x110; rent, $250. Call in *Independent* Office, No. 5 Beekman-st., from 12 to 1 precisely.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE MANsion, with 22 acres of ground, two cottages and out-buildings, at New-Humburg, Dutchess County, N. Y.; it is beautifully situated two miles from the North River; contains 100 rooms, and is well suited for an academy, boarding-house or public institution. Apply to C. JENKINS, East River Bank, No. 660 Broadway.

LARGE MANSION, NEAR FLUSHING, rent only $350.; ¾ mile from depot; house 50x61, two stories, basement and attic, 15 rooms, 12 closets, piazza two sides, lawn in front, large trees; very healthy. A rare opportunity for a large family, or two moderate families, at a very small expense. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

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FINE FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON Brooklyn Heights, within three minutes of Wall-st. Ferry, to Wilder-st., for six months, more or less, to a private family. Address W. W. A., Box No. 322 Brooklyn Post-office.

TO LET AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—TO LET or for sale, a two-story and attic house, nearly new, with gas, good garden, fruit, barn, &c. Partially furnished, if desired. Location good. Apply to L. E. RIGGS, No. 10 Wall-st.

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TO LET—THE HOTEL FORMERLY KEPT BY the late Zara Kniffen, (deceased,) near the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in Rye. Inquire of CATHERINE KNIFFEN, on the premises.

CLIFFORD HOTEL—ON NEW-YORK BAY, TO LET, furnished; in first class; accommodates one hundred; 1¼ hours from New-York by steamboat. Apply at No. 24 William-st., Room No. 21.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses on Staten Island, at rents ranging from $200 to $1,000 per annum. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the three-story high-stoop house, No. 60 Clinton-place, from the 1st of May. Apply on the premises, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—ONE LARGE STORE FRONTING ON 35th and 4th avs., and three offices in the Cooper Union. Apply either at the office of the building or to WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., No. 38 Park-place.

ROOMS TO RENT,—TWO ATTIC ROOMS, without board, well furnished, in a private family, at No. 71 West 11th-st.

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3,500 ACRES TIMBER LAND,

In the wealthiest part of New-York, surrounded by improved farms, easy access to market, contains over 71,000,000 feet of hemlock, spruce, white pine, ash, birch, hard maple and cherry; 3,000,000 bushels charcoal; 47,000 cords hemlock bark, both wanted in the vicinity; water-power unfailing, sufficient to cut 6,000,000 feet a year; bark worth $1 per cord on the trees; land wanted as fast as cleared for farming, by the neighboring farmers at good prices; trees large and sound, five and seven logs to a tree; iron furnace adjoining and several tanneries near; iron ore formerly taken from the land and more supposed to exist; a plank road running through the tract; no better location in the State for a large lumbering business, tannery, and manufactory for butter tubs and agricultural implements, having all the bark and hard wood on the premises, and all in large demand on the premises. The land can be sold after the timber is cut for as much as is now wanted for it all. Unquestionably the most valuable timber tract in the State, and worth the attention of capitalists and lumbermen, to build up a manufacturing village and make money. Apply to E. LYON, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York.

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FOR SALE—650 lots and several houses, moderate prices and easy terms, taxes light, no assessments; cross 3d-av. Harlem River Bridge to 138th-st; avenues and streets correspond with those in New-York proper, all graded and ready for improvement; in every respect the most desirable property for permanent homes ever offered for sale in these suburbs; high ground, sandy subsoil, good water, gas, and a horse railroad along the westerly side of the property. Inquire of T. RAE, at the Land-office on the property, corner of 142d-st.

VALUABLE PHILADELPHIA PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The building known as the Girard House, fronting 75 feet on Chestnut-st., and 176 feet in depth, now in thorough repair, and under a punctual paid rental of $15,000 per annum, will be sold at a considerable discount on its original cost. Appurtenant to the building are an excellent steam-engine, two new boilers, with all the pipe requisite to the heating, cooking, washing and lighting purposes of the house. Terms—$100,000 can remain on ground rent, and the balance cash.

Parties wishing to negotiate can address the subscriber, at the Girard House, Philadelphia, where he can be seen daily, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

T. TATLAW JACKSON.

Also for sale—150 commodious new dwellings, at from $3,200 to $4,500 each, situated on Hamilton, Spring, Garden, Marvine, Camac, 11th, 12th and 13th sts., Philadelphia. T. J.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY—FOR SAFE INVESTment of money in real estate rapidly growing in value. For sale, 16½ acres of land, eligibly situated in the Village of Newburgh, N. Y., on which are a good and convenient dwelling-house, tenant-house, two barns, and a quantity of fruit trees and grapevines. But this land is chiefly valuable for building lots, for which there is a great demand in our rapidly growing town. Owner is so occupied in mercantile business that he cannot attend to division of premises and sale thereof in parcels, and is willing to sell same in bulk, at a low price, and on favorable terms as to payment. For particulars inquire of HASBROUCK & TAYLOR, Attorneys, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house and lot on 37th-st., near 5th-av., full size lot, extra built, in good order.

Also, several first class brown-stone front houses and lots in very desirable locations on Murray Hill, &c.

For particulars and permits apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET.—ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON BARD-av., Staten Island, within five minutes of Snug Harbor Landing, large handsome house, with outbuildings, &c., and 10 acres of land. House is partly furnished. To let for one year, or $2,500. This is in the immediate vicinity of many very fine residences. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE MILE FROM the depot at Rye, Westchester County, a pleasant country residence, with from 10 to 60 acres of land. The house has 14 rooms, is surrounded by fine shade trees, garden made, ice-house filled, barn, stable, carriage-house and plenty of fruits. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Janncey-court.

$3,400.—FOR SALE—THE THREE NEW TWO-story and basement brick houses, with sub-cellars, water and gas, located on Walworth-st., 100 feet from Dekalb-av., on which the cars run to Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn; terms easy. Apply to J. CLARKE, on the premises.

BLOOMINGDALE-ROAD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Eight valuable lots, joining together, 25 by 100 feet each, on south side of 57th-st., commencing about 300 feet west of Bloomingdale-road, (Broadway) For particulars, address A. Z., (giving name, &c.,) Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—From May 1, the residence of the late William Swan, containing about seven acres of land, on which is a double two story frame house, barn, &c. For terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

SEVEN LARGE LOTS FOR SALE—130 TO 200 feet deep on corner of avenue, fenced in, being some of the best lots in Bergen; horse cars every ten minutes from Jersey City Ferry. Apply to D. B. VINES, Palisade-av., South Bergen, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—$15,000 CASH REQUIRED—Or to let low, for 7 rooms frescoed, a two-story and basement brick house on 14th-st., near 6th-av., South Brooklyn, with five full lots as green; high ground. Take 5th-av. cars at Fulton, Wall, or Atlantic Ferries.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON 57TH-ST., NEAR Colombia College, between 4th and Lexington avs. Also, three lots on Elm-st., in Newark, N. J. Inquire of JOHN P. HAYS, No. 72 Beekman-st., or No. 50 East 36th-st.

BROWNVILLE LOTS—22 LOTS ON RALPH and Grove sts., Evergreen-av., to exchange for a house in Williamsburgh or New-York. Seventh Ward. Some cash will be put in.

S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS NEAR THE CATHarine Ferry, in Brooklyn; very desirable for manufacturing or other business purposes. Three-quarters of a block will be sold in one or more lots. Apply to B. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

ELEGANT THREE-STORY BRICK house, all modern improvements, fine garden, arbors and grapevines; convenient to all the ferries, to Williamsburgh; for sale cheap and on easy terms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 62 South 7th-st. Open till 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—A WHEELER SEWING-MACHINE, in a mahogany case; drawers on each side; worth $110; will be sold for $75. Apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park row. *Times* Building.

FOR SALE—STONE FRONT, DOORMAN-PLACE, West 33d-st., very fine house and location; if not sold will be let; rent $1,200; the furniture can be bought if required. Call soon at No. 375 9th-av., J. E. HATCH.

THREE LOTS FOR SALE—SITUATED ON the south side of West 33d-st., near 11th-av., suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to WM. H. LOSS, No. 704 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE AND MURRAY HILL—House No. 441 (new No. 495) for sale or to let, furnished. Apply on the premises.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TO LET, WITH Board, a parlor and bedroom unfurnished, except carpets, on second floor. Inquire at No. 74 Pierrepont-st.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF Fort Edward, Washington County, N. Y., as follows:

First—A farm of 76 acres on the Whitehall and Waterford Turnpike; good house, barn, &c.; the Champlain Canal passes through the place. Price $4,200.

Second—A farm two miles from the Village of Fort Edward, 113 acres, house, barn and other outbuildings. Price $5,000.

Third—A farm 2½ miles from the Village of Fort Edward, 153 acres; good farm house, barns and outbuildings. Price $7,000.

Fourth—A farm adjoining the last-mentioned one; contains 147 acres; good farm house, barn and other outbuildings. Price $7,500.

Fifth—The land lying opposite the Village of Fort Edward, formerly called Moore, now Smith's Island, about 70 acres; two barns. Price $6,000.

The above lands are all under cultivation and in good fence. The Village of Fort Edward affords a ready market for all produce raised. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM WANTED—IN WESTCHESTER, OR ON Long Island, or along Long Island Sound in Connecticut, not further east than Fairfield, with good improvements, worth $10,000 to $15,000, in exchange for improved store property in Brooklyn. Address Box No. 1,910 New-York Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE.—A GOOD FARM, SIXTY-five acres, thirty under cultivation, balance fine wood land, 2½ miles from Lakeville station, on the Long Island Railroad, for $3,000, one thousand cash. Inquire at HANAN, RICHARD & CO'S, No. 30 Dey-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PART OF 5TH-AV.—The entire second floor, with private table, to a family of three persons, may be had from 1st of May for five months or one year; the most satisfactory references required. Apply at No. 140 5th-av., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS, ON FIRST OR second floor, with closets, baths, and all modern improvements, with private table, in a first-class house, on either Union or Madison square, for a gentleman and his wife. Address Box No. 1,917 Post-office, stating terms, location, and conveniences.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—With board, on second and third floors front, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 33 West 33d-st., near 6th-av. Possession 1st May; family private; unexceptionable references required; first-class house and location.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A FEW ROOMS to let to gentlemen who can appreciate desirable accommodations, and are willing to pay liberally for the same; breakfast and tea if desired. By addressing L. S., Station G Post-office, a personal interview can be had.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING in 48th-st., will let the front and back rooms, with every convenience, and handsomely furnished, to one or two gentlemen with or without breakfast from the 1st of May. Address CROMWELL, Box No. 152 *Times* Office

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they require, would accommodate two or three gentlemen, with or without board; location near Broadway. Apply at No. 164 Elm-st., between Grand and Broome.

JERSEY CITY.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GENtleman, in a private family, a pleasant room, with breakfast and tea. Address, with particulars, C. S., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET FOR $340, at Englewood, New-Jersey, 13 miles from Jersey City, and only three minutes' walk from the depot; a new cottage, 36x26, two stories high, with basement, kitchen and attic finished. Furnace will be put in if desired. Inquire of WILLIAM B. DANA, No. 61 William-st., room No. 24.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his residence, situate on the Post-road from Hyde Park to Poughkeepsie, about half a mile south of the Village of Hyde Park, within one mile of the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, and on the finest drive in Dutchess County. The place contains 14 acres, in the highest state of cultivation, an abundance of large and small fruit, a choice assortment of apple and pear trees just bearing, and plenty of shade trees. The buildings consist of a spacious and commodious dwelling house, a carriage house and stabling for four horses and two cows, an ice-house, hennery, &c. There is a full supply of first-rate water. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and the entire premises in excellent order. Terms easy and possession given at any time. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or to H. GREENE, on the premises.

If not sold before the 1st of May next, it will be to rent to a careful, reliable family.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.

Fiedler's Park, within ten minutes' walk of Tompkin's landing.

One house, No. 8, upward of 16 rooms.

One house, No. 3, upward of 12 rooms, with all modern improvements.

The park includes about 12 acres, a fine healthy situation, with unsurpassed view of the City, bay and narrows. Apply to ERNEST FIEDLER,

No. 32 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM, COMPLETEly furnished, for sale or exchange.—Nearly 200 acres on the Sound, within 9 miles of Harlem. The improvements on the shore front alone cost over $100,000. There are several beautiful building sites lying back, which will be in great request when the Shore Line Railroad is built. Enough can be realized from this source to repay the whole amount now asked for the property, leaving the entire farm, with all the valuable improvements, free of cost to the purchaser. Apply to WARD McLEAN (late Field & McLean,) No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—A fine country residence at Croton Falls, Westchester County, five minutes' walk from depot of Harlem Railroad, a large Gothic house, with modern improvements; ground about 38 acres. A good stock of fruit trees, fine garden and cold grapery. All necessary farm and outbuildings; ice house filled; houses for gardener and coachman; a pond and stream within the grounds; shade trees and shrubbery in abundance. More land may be had if desired. Price, $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnaces, bath-rooms, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT SPUYTEN Duyvil, one of the most eligible residences on the Hudson; house spacious, built of brick, containing every modern convenience, with broad piazza, grounds about five acres, tastefully laid out with abundance of fruit and ornamental trees; stable, ice and gas houses, hennery, grapery, &c.; accessible by steamboat, road and cars; one hour from Chambers-st., and five minutes from depot. Possession 1st of May, or sooner if desired. Inquire on the premises, or No. 280 Canal-st.

D. B. COX.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 20 acres of improved land, beautifully situated on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, within one hour's ride of the City. The house contains eleven rooms, with a good cellar. The barn and outbuildings are spacious and in good order. Apples, pears, peaches, cherries and the smaller fruits in abundance. Price $12,500. Inquire of N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A FURnished house, with ice-house, garden, stables, &c., pleasantly situated in a very healthy location on the Hudson River, in Ulster County, nearly opposite Barrytown; communication with the City easy both by railroad and steamboat. It will be let for the Summer on moderate terms. Apply to G. TILLOTSON, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT NEAR RYE depot, 16 acres of fine land, is woodlot, balance nearly all finely improved. The house is large, two-story and attic, has all the improvements, and is supplied with pure water from a never-failing spring, which is carried to the garden, green-house and yards. The buildings are all nearly new and in perfect order. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauocey-court.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat, containing 70 acres—about half woodland—on the Sound, 1¾ hours from the City, and a short distance from depot; the house is well furnished and in good order; the stable is new, and one of the best in the country; the lodge, containing eight rooms, is also new; the situation is unsurpassed for health and comfort. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN FAIRFIELD, Conn., a modern house, containing 14 rooms, of gently elevated site, upon a plot of two acres, tastefully shrubbery well advanced, near the centre of the village, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot. Price, $6,000; rent, $400 per annum. Apply to M. W. LYON, No. 228 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN THE pleasant village of Braodou, Vt., on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, nine hours' ride from New-York. A desirable place in every respect. For further particulars, apply to HOWE & BOUVIER, No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT Newburgh, a brick house, gothic style, 40 feet square, containing about 20 rooms; with barn, coach-house, stable, &c., fine garden, evergreens, fruit trees and small berries in abundance; beautiful views of the Hudson. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, see hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY S. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, NEW-JERSEY, a partially furnished house, two stories, with extension, pleasantly situated near the water, 25 minutes by ferry from New-York. Terms, $1,000 a year. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 10 South st., at 9 A. M.

FOR SALE, AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—THE residence of the late H. H. Wells; new building, two stories and basement; contains 10 good-sized rooms; lot 65 feet wide on Syosset-st. and 35 feet wide on Andersonst.; contains about ½ acre; has fruit, evergreens, &c. Apply to JOHN J. WELLS, Huntington, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE J. K. Paulding, at Hyde Park, for sale; one of the most beautiful on the Hudson River; about 40 acres, large mansion house, two cottages and spacious outbuildings. For further particulars, apply to J. GREEN PEARSON, No. 8 Wall-st., or to J. N. PAULDING, 30 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT HASTINGS-UPON-HUDSON, a country seat and building sites, belonging to the estate of the late Alex. Birnie, deceased. The house will be sold, with the whole or a part of the grounds. Inquire on the premises, or of R. S. ROWLEY, No. 197 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Furnished or unfurnished, modern house, healthy location, good neighborhood, near the water, and within an hour's ride of the City; four acres of land, barn, &c. Address E. F., Flushing.

FOR SALE—MY NEW HOUSE, BARNS AND two acres of land, in Boiling Spring, N. J., 20 minutes from New-York, on New-York and Erie Railway; two trains each way daily. Inquire on the premises. Price $7,000. D. B. IVISON, No. 49 Walker-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A PLACE IN THE COUNtry, with 3 or 4 acres of land, and a house suitable for a gentleman's family of five persons, within one hour's ride of New-York; terms must be moderate. Address E. J. SPINK, No. 5 Beekman-st.

MARLBOROUGH, ULSTER COUNTY.—Ten acres, house, barn, fruit, &c., a mile from Hampton Landing, opposite New-Hamburgh. Hud-on River Railroad, price $3,000. Will be exchanged for a Williamsburgh house. S. COCKCROFT, 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE RESIdence, fine grounds and plenty of fruit, at Flushing, Long Island, three-fourths of a mile from depot. Price $8,500. Rent $450. Inquire of STEPHEN A. PIERCE & CO., No. 17 Nassau st.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, $8,500; or to let $500, a first-class country house, contains 11 rooms; is situated on high ground, commanding a fine view of Orange Mountain. Barn and 6 acres of land; good water. Inquire of D. J. SPRAGUE, 37 Park-row.

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., WITHIN eight or ten minutes' walk of the depot, a convenient house, two stories and basement, two acres of land and barn. Apply to Mr. C. DAVIS, next to premises. Rent $225.

A PREMIUM ON GREENBACKS PAID IN GOLD.—For sale, a fine large cottage, in the environs of village; every desirable outward surrounding, and two or three acres of land; a very cheap property at $5,000. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDson, a handsome Gothic cottage, with about one acre of ground, finely planted and shaded, and a magnificent view of the river. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WHITE PLAINS—A double two story and attic frame house, with one acre of land, carriage house, stable, fine garden, fruit, &c., ten minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to E. B. LITTLE & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

AT YONKERS.—A COTTAGE FOR SALE OR to rent; good river view, and within five minutes' walk of the depot; contains 12 rooms and all the modern improvements; plenty of shade and fruit. For particulars, inquire at Room No. 8, No. 52 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NICE PLACE IN the village of Hempstead, L. I.; commodious house, plenty of fruit, stable, &c., with about 1½ acres of ground; inquire on the premises, or at No. 46 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, of JAMES H. PULLIS.

FOR SALE—$2,200—$700 DOWN—A COTTAGE IN Newtown, near New-York and Flushing Railroad depot; good well, plenty of small fruit, &c.; ¼ acre of land. Apply to H. WORTHINGTON.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT WITH from 1 to 5 acres, in Stamford, Conn., near New-Haven depot and the bay. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR THE Summer or year, several beautiful places, with from five to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON CENTRAL PARK, 8TH-AV., BElow 100th-st., two lots very finely located. Price, $10,000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES AUCTION SALE.

J. H. DRAPER, AUCTIONEER.
SIMEON DRAPER WILL SELL,
By order of the Secretary of War,
SATURDAY, April 30, 1864,
AT 12¾ O'CLOCK, P. M.,
At the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y.,
The following Ordoance Stores:

140,378 pounds 6, 12, 18, 24 and 32 pounder, and 8 and 10 inch shot.

407,946 pounds 12, 24, 32 and 42 pounder, and 8 and 10 inch shells.

7,205 pounds old iron (scrap.)

Terms of sale, cash on delivery of the property.

S. CRISPIN, Captain of Ordnance Commanding.
NEW-YORK ARSENAL, N. Y., April 18, 1864.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VERY LARGE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, SUPERB REAL BRONZES, CHICKERING PIANOFORTE, REAL AUBUSSON CARPETS, ELEGANT FRENCH AND DRESDEN CHINA, CUT GLASS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1864, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Richard Ray, No. 3 University-place, near Waverley-place, the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, the most of which was made to order in Paris for the present owner, consisting in part of

DRAWING-ROOMS.

Elaborately carved wood and gilt suite in blue and gold silk reps, 15 pieces, superb console and centre tables, verde antique marble-tops, elegant divans in gold-colored satin, very large and superb French plate pier and mantel mirrors, elegant gold-colored satin and blue and silk reps curtains, heavy lace curtains, superb Dresden China mantel vases, real Aubusson carpets.

LIBRARY.

Very fine mahogany sofas, arm and side chairs in embroidered coverings; elegant solid mahogany library bookcases, with real bronze fittings; fine mahogany centre-tables, janee antique tops, rosewood and ebony arm and Spanish chairs, rich Axminster carpets.

BOUDOIR.

Heavily carved walnut etagere, elegant side and easy chairs in satin and plush, rich Aubusson carpet.

DINING-ROOM.

Solid mahogany extension-table, sideboards, marble tops; dining chairs, engravings, large double iron safe, very large assortment of Dresden and elegant assortment of French china, heavy cut and engraved glassware. Sheffield plate, &c.

BED CHAMBERS

French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, toilet glasses, couches and easy chairs, French plate mirrors, work and fancy tables, damask and lace curtains, paillasses, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, quilts, counterpanes, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c.

Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

BRONZES AND STATUARY.

The bronzes were made to order from original designs, the models of which were immediately destroyed that no duplicate might be made, viz.: superb clocks with caodelabras to match, elegant chandeliers and brackets, sphynxes, statues and figures, inkstands, &c.

Carrara marble statue Psyche abandoned, by Rienalmi, of Rome; Florence Boav, Verdi of Prato, ornaments, &c.

The furniture &c. will be on exhibition on Tuesday, 26th inst., by permits, which, with the catalogue, may be had at the Auctioneers' Office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

SUPERB AND RECHERCHE PRIVATE collection of paintings and statuary. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY EVENING, April 28, at 7½ o'clock, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 848 Broadway, next door below Tiffany & Co.:

SUPERB AND RECHERCHE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY—

Being the entire gallery of R. Brooking, Esq., of this City, and purchased by him principally in Europe, from the artists, during the past six years, and sold only as the owner is about leaving to reside in Europe. We can confidently say that this collection will be found equally interesting with those heretofore offered by us. Among other choice artists are the following:

Professor Ed. Hildebraud, of Berlin.
Jobhe Duval, of Paris.
Sprieger, of Amsterdam.
Louis Haghe, of London.
Florent Willaos, of Brussels.
E. de Pelt-orin, of Paris.
Louis Meyer, of the Hague.
J. Couture, of Paris.
B. C. Koek Koek.
E. Isabey.
Beckab, of Berlin.
H. G. Tenkate, of Amsterdam.
F. Bossuet, of Brussels.
Guillemaa, of Paris.

Troyou.	A. Achenbach,	Gudie,
Lambinet,	Boddington,	Coutourier.
Linton,		

and other equally distinguished artists. They will be ready for exhibition on and after Wednesday, 20th instant, as above.

STATUARY.

Statuette by Bartolini, Innocence and Fidelity, from the collection of the late Joseph Bonaparte, and is a portrait of his daughter, the Princess Canino, when a child.

N. B.—No other pictures but those belonging to this collection will be offered in this sale.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 4TH-av., corner of 31st-st.—Rev. SAMUEL H. Cox, D. D., will preach on SABBATH, 24th inst., Morning and Evening, at usual hours. Subject, by request, A. M.—*The Millennium*, from the texts Dan. vii. 27; Rev. xx., 1-6. Special reference, in the Evening, to *Christian Union*, from the texts Eph. iv., 3, 13-17. 20-32. Rev. THOMAS STEEL, of York, Penn., Pastor elect, will preach next Lord's Day, May 1.

PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH, Madison-st., corner Catherine-st.—Rev. E. D. MERRITT, of Avon, Conn., will preach SABBATH MORNING, 24th inst., and in the EVENING will relate some highly interesting facts connected with the *Recent Exhibitions of the Mighty Power of God in the Conversion of many of the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac*. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; seats free.

TRUTH FOR THE TIMES.—"PRIESTHOOD and Ministry." The fourth lecture of the course will be delivered on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, at University Buildings, Washington-square. Subject—*The Mode of Worship of the Early Christians*. Believers in the Lord Jesus are affectionately invited. The Gospel will be preached to the unconverted.

REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach as usual, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Elm-place Congregational Church, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10¾. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a farewell discourse will be delivered preparatory to removing into the new Church Edifice, in Elm-place, on the following Sabbath.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Reform Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the AFTERNOON.

REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., BY SPECIAL REquest, will repeat his sermon on the *Creed*, at St. Paul's Chapel, on SUNDAY MORNING next, the 24th inst. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. A collection will be made in aid of the free distribution of prayer-books.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 58th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, April 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of morning discourse—*Does Every Man Get most he Works For?* Of the evening—*The Apocalypse*.

CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st.—The pulpit of this church will be supplied on SUNDAY, 24th April, by the delegates to the General Conference, at 10½ A. M., Rev. D. W. CLARK, D. D.; 7½ P. M., Rev. WM. L. THORNTON, A. M., delegate from the British Conference.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Design and Destiny of the Bible*. All are cordially invited. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Asbury-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10¾ o'clock, and AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, preaching by Rev. Mr. WOLF. The public invited. Seats free.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. JESSE T. PECK, D. D., delegate from the California Conference to the General Conference. Preaching also in the AFTERNOON, at 3, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS TRUTH SEEKERS CONversational and test CIRCLES, 11 A. M.—Wonderful sympathetic diagnoses of disease, &c., at 3. At 7½ P. M., Randolph's great speech, SUNDAY, at Union Hall, corner Broadway and 23d-st. The serious and sceptic invited.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISsion.—In the Broome-st. Baptist Church, on SUNDAY MORNING, 24th inst., the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, will give an account of his recent visit to the armies in Eastern Virginia and North Carolina. A collection will be taken in aid of the Christian Commission.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, corner 8th av. and 33d-st.—Rev. R. C. SHIMALL, Minister. Regular services EVERY SABBATH, A. M. and P. M. Subject evening—*Prediction Speedy Advent of a new Politico-moral Confederacy of Nations, etc.* Services 7½ o'clock.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. JOEL CROFT, the newly appointed pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., on SUNDAY, April 24 inst. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—TO-MORROW EVENING, Rev. MOSES BALLOU will give a second lecture on *The Working Women*, and the necessity of opening new employments of labor for them. Rev. E. G. BROOKS preaches in the morning.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly Meeting will be held at the rooms, (Sibie House,) 3d-av. and 9th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock.
R. R. McBURNEY, Rec. Sec'y.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION —(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th aves. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. Strangers at the hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

REV. G. T. FLANDERS, HISTORICAL Society's Building, 2d-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING on *The Great Fore*. In the EVENING on *The Mystery of the Soul. What is the Soul? Its Shape? Is it Immortal?* Strangers cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor. Services in the Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—The Rev. A. ROGERS, Assistant Minister of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH —4th-st., near 6th-av. Services in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, the newly-appointed Pastor, will preach both morning and evening.

REV. WILLIAM L. ROBERTS, D. D., WILL preach in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Rev. A. STEVENSON'S,) 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SABBATH, 24th inst., at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M.

THE PROGRESS OF FREEDOM.—A Rev. HENRY BEANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

NATURAL SCIENCE AND REVELATIONS.—Prof. MATTESON will deliver the first of a series of Sabbath evening lectures, upon *The Harmony Between the Bible and the Natural Sciences*, in his Church, in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of poor children in visiting this school are never disappointed.

CONFIRMATION.—CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Bishop POTTER will confirm in this Church next SUNDAY EVENING.

THIRTY-SECOND-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs., preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the pastor, Rev. WM. H. BOOLE: Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Seats free; all are invited.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Laight and Varick sts., (St. John's Park,) preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. ALFRED HARRIS, of Hoboken. Morning at 10½; evening, 7½.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; at 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON BRESTON, PASTOR OF THE State-Street Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

THE REV. ROBINSON SCOTT, OF DUBLIN, IRELAND—Will preach in the 17th-st. Methodist E. Church, near 2d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. C. C. GOSS, OF THE CHRISTIAN Alliance, will repeat, by request, his *Anti-Tobacco Sermon* to young men, in Hope Chapel, Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ELDER RUFUS WENDELL WILL LECTURE in Cooper Institute, room No. 24, on TUESDAY EVENING next, April 26, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Future Life for the Righteous Only*. All are invited.

REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., WILL repeat at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

GOOD NEWS!—CHRIST IS COMING!—HIS Messenger, S. S. SNOW, will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and friends of Christ cordially invited.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach in the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, on 29th-st., near Madison-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—NORFOLK-ST., between Grand and Broome.—Rev. WM. P. CORBIT, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD BY A limited number, in a first-class house with superior board, in a fine dairy situation, 1½ hours from Wall-st. Persons willing to pay a liberal price can address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 145 *Times* Office, with real name and references.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY FROM the 1st of May, for a gentleman and his wife, within one hour from New-York; farm house preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 133 *Times* Office, stating terms, which must be reasonable.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FARMER, LIVING AT Keansico Depot, Harlem Railroad, has excellent accommodations for a few boarders. An interview may be had on Tuesday, the 26th, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 15 Platt-st. Stabling for horses.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE-PORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st. Every family should have a box of our assorted crackers.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS

New Styles. 1864. Swiss Lace. Nottingham Lace. Lenc Lace. Muslin. Brocatel. Reps. Terry Cloth. Japanese do. Damask. Cornices. And all other Trimmings.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

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Gold. Opaque. White. Buff. Green and Blue Holland. Bray's Patent Fixtures. and all other approved styles.

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Striped Twills, "Jacquards," Bazin Dimities, Hollands, &c., &c., with every other material suitable for slip covers of carriages and furniture, the greatest variety in the City.

CRETONNE CHINTZES,

and other styles for bedroom and cottage curtains.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,

are now taking orders to furnish on the 1st of May all kinds of plain and fancy

WINDOW SHADES,

every variety of Shade Fixtures, Picture Hangings, &c., &c., at retail for reasonable prices.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
THE N. Y. DEPOT FOR
CHINESE, MANILLA, JAPANESE, INDIA and AMERICAN INDIAN GOODS, in great varieties. Catalogues GRATIS to merchants and others.
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 853 Broadway, near 14th-st.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANDRE'S Jouvin's and Comroisier's celebrated Gloves; also, Silk, Thread, Undressed Kid and Buckskin Riding Gloves; Lace Mitts and Misses' Gloves, in great variety; 150 different styles in new Spring Gloves; all kinds of Gloves. The best place to buy Gloves, Hosiery and Under-Garments. N. B.—The cheapest lot of Cotton Hosiery and Plain and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in the City, at ELGER'S, (the Red Stocking,) Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

R. H. MACY,
NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES, ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.,
TWO DOORS BELOW 14TH-ST.

WOOL TWINE.
CARPET WARP.
All kinds of twine, rope, cordage and lines, paper and paper bags, envelopes and writing paper.
H. A. HARVEY, No. 84 Malden-lane.

FOR CHOICE PARIS FLOWERS, BRIDAL SETS, and Straw Bonnets, see TUCKER'S importations, No. 759 Broadway.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of Spring and Summer Millinery and Straw Goods of the newest and most approved shapes and styles, in all the new shades and colors, at
SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

CARPETS FOR SALE.—ON ACCOUNT OF removal, the carpets on entire four floors, laid down new two years ago, will be sold at a bargain. Apply at No. 536 7th-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

MEDICAL.

DR. HUMPHREY'S
SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES
have been ten years before the public, and are used by thousands of families, and are everywhere commended for their simplicity, economy, and great curative value. A full case, with 35 large vials and book of directions is sold for $5, or sent to any address, free of charge, by express, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, office and depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored by full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

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ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,339 N. Y. Post-office. N. B.—Those who prefer an infallible, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by one of their own sex, by magnetism.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City Post-office. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 13 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st. N. Y.

ONA NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st. N. Y.
The author may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

MRS. M. Y. BROWN'S "METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY," for Deafness, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Diseased Eyes, and all Diseases of Head, Throat, &c., &c. Can be obtained at her principal offices, No. 25 Bond-st., (after May 1, No. 16 Bond-st.,) New-York, and No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia. Also of druggists generally. Price $5. No medicine poured down the throat—no boring with instruments.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

EDWARD B. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M. and 7 to 9 evenings.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, April 23, at 1 o'clock, LAST GRAND GALA AND COMBINATION MATINEE,
in honor of the three hundredth anniversary of the BIRTH OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE,
And in aid of the fund for erecting a MONUMENT IN THE CENTRAL PARK,
on which occasion will be produced the entire opera of LA SOMNAMBULA,
with the following splendid cast:
Amina.....Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Elvino.....Sig. BRIGNOLI
Rodolfo.....Sig. BELLINI
Lisa.....Miss FANNY STOCKTON
In addition to which the following selections from works based upon the brilliant dramatic creations of the genius of Shakespeare:
1. WEDDING MARCH—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.....Mendelssohn.
2. The celebrated grand Duet from Rossini's OTHELLO.
Otheilo.....Sig. MAZZOLENI
Iago.....Sig. BELLINI
3. Chorus, Aria and Duet from Nicolei's MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Falstaff.....Herr HERMANNS
Finth.....Sig. wEINLICH
Conductor.....Sig. J. NUNO
ADMISSION $1. NO RESERVED SEATS.
Tickets may now be had at the regular ticket offices, and at all the principal music-stores and hotels.
NOTICE.—Ladies are particularly requested, in order to avoid inconvenience, to purchase their tickets in advance, a great crowd being expected. Three additional ticket offices and entrance doors will be opened.
Doors open at 12½, to commence at 1 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.
MONDAY EVENING, April 25,
GRAND CONCERT
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN
OF
THE LATE MR. GEORGE REA,
Basso of the English Opera Troupe, on which occasion the following
DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS
will appear, having kindly volunteered their valuable services:
Madame COMTE BORCHARD,
Mrs. MARIE ABBOTT,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Master WOOD,
Mr. A. REIFF, Jr.,
His first appearance since his return from California and Australia.
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
For sale at Pyle & Brother's drug-store, corner of Fulton and Pierrepont sts.; Sawyer & Thompson's, corner of Jay-st. and Fulton-av.; Mr. J. T. Cox's, Park Theatre Building; Mr. Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st., and at all the music-stores. Box office Wood's Minstrels.

FAIRS.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SANITARY FAIR,
TO BE HELD AT ST. LOUIS, BEGINNING MAY 17, 1864.
The undersigned having been appointed agents, in connection with others, to solicit, collect and forward donations in behalf of said fair, would earnestly appeal to the liberal eastern public for their cordial aid in fulfilling the objects of the agency, by prompt contributions of money, merchandise, articles of curiosity, relics, books, pictures, agricultural and mechanical implements, live stock, products of the farm, dairy or otherwise.
"Let us not be weary in well doing."
GENTLEMEN.

WM. R. STRONG,	SAM'L T. HYDE,
JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,	O. WATSON CHILD,
ALONZO CHILD,	ELON G. PRATT,
ARCHIBALD YOUNG,	REV. HENRY M. FIELD,
GEO. POMEROY,	SHERMAN J. BACON,
S. H. WALES,	SOLON HUMPHREYS,
LEWIS ROBERTS,	JAS. A. McCOMBIE,
WM. E. DODGE, Jr.,	JOHN T. MARTIN,
WINTHROP G. RAY,	HORACE WHITTEMORE,
HENRY K. GATES,	GEO. A. LIVINGSTON,
C. E. DETMOLD,	B. L. HAROUN,
WALTER M. SMITH,	J. D. EGBERT.

LADIES.

Mrs. GEN. FREMONT,	Mrs. SAM'L T. HYDE.
Mrs. WM. K. STRONG,	Mrs. SHERM'N J. BACON,
Mrs. LUTH'R C. CLARK,	Mrs. GEO. POMEROY,
Mrs. ALONZO CHILD,	Mrs. O. W. CHILD,
Mrs. ARCHIB'D YOUNG,	Mrs. HENRY M. FIELD,
Mrs. D. T. WALES,	Mrs. W. G. RAY,
Mrs. WM. T. COLEMAN,	Mrs. HENRY K. GATES,
Mrs. JOHN T. MARTIN,	Mrs. G. H. LIVINGSTON.

NOTE—Contributions in money may be sent to JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., Treasurer, President of the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.
All goods and packages, whatever kind, should be distinctly marked "In Ex. Yeetman, St. Louis, Mo.," with name of donor on the margin, and sent to Messrs. Pratt & Fox, No. 20 Cliff-st., N. Y., together with two invoices, giving value and articles.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
MACHINERY.
For sale, in the department for machinery, at reasonable prices, steam engines, oscillating, reciprocating and direct acting, from 3 to 20 horse-power. Steam punches, drills, planing machines, hammers, &c., &c.
All kinds of steam gauges, vacuum gauges, barometers, hot water thermometers, governors, steam injectors, and all other fitting appurtenances to steam machinery.
Steam caldrons and boilers, steam pumps, hydrants, stop valves, hydraulic jacks, &c. Iron castings, settees and dumb-bells. Bolts, washers, &c., &c.
Various iron and wood working machines to be driven by hand or steam power. Cotton gins, flax machines, &c., &c.
Two lots of assorted steel, india rubber packing belting, &c. A lot of other india rubber goods. Various clothes wringing and sewing machines, and other miscellaneous articles.
For prices, &c., apply at the desk.
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committee on Machinery.
P. S.—Machinery, tools, &c., received till the close of the fair

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
COMMITTEE ON ARMS AND TROPHIES.
The Committee on Arms and Trophies announce that the Executive Committee have nominated Mr. Wilson G. Hunt and Mr. William H. Webb to act with Mr. William Kemble, Mr. J. Buttler Wright and Hon. Charles P. Daly, who have been nominated by the Committee on Arms and Trophies, to superintend the opening of the ballots and the entrance upon the subscription books of the votes for the army and navy swords at the fair, which shall be deposited between the hours of 2 P. M. and 8 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the 23d inst., after which hour last named no vote will be received from any quarter, as heretofore announced.
This mode of bringing the subscriptions to a close has been adopted by the committee, from the conviction that it will most surely attain the proper and perfect fairness in recording of the votes given during the last hours of the fair.
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
COMMITTEE ON ARMS AND TROPHIES,
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1864.
ARMY AND NAVY SWORDS.
☞ The subscription for the army and navy swords in the Metropolitan Fair will finally close on SATURDAY, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. No subscriptions will be taken on the books after 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. Ballot-boxes will be placed in the Fair Buildings at 14th-st. and 17th-st. to receive all subscriptions from 2 o'clock to 8 o'clock P. M., in sealed envelopes, the subscriber inclosing the money or certified check on bank in the City of New-York, with his name, which will be placed on the subscription book the same evening by a committee appointed for that purpose.
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
Wishing to afford the opportunity of visiting the Fair to as many persons as possible, the managers have decided that the rate of admission on FRIDAY and SATURDAY shall be 25 cents. In order to accommodate the crowd that will be present, it is requested and expected that season tickets shall not be used on those days. The holders of season tickets having already obtained admission for a longer time than was originally promised, the managers hope that no one will attempt to evade the above request. The price of admission previous to Friday will be 50 cents. The Public Schools are admitted this week, but they leave the buildings before the hour of opening to the public. Auction sales of goods will be held every evening, at the 14th-st. buildings, and on Friday and Saturday, at the Union-square buildings.
GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, APPOINTED on the part of the Fire Department for the Metropolitan Fair, beg leave to inform those who intend making donations in money through them for this great national object, that those authorized to receive contributions in the different companies, will be furnished with certificates from this Committee. Donations will also be received by either of the undersigned, who will duly acknowledge the same.
EDW'D D. GARESCHE, Chairman, No. 3 Broad-st.
CHAS. McDOUGALL, No. 81 Front-st.
GEORGE T. HOPE, No. 102 Broadway.
FRANCIS H. MACY, No. 149 Front-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 146 Pearl-st.
GEORGE W. LANE, No. 93 Front-st.
Z. H. LARMAN, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOSIAH HEDDEN, No. 59 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

WATCHES.—FOR SALE AT THE SWISS Booth, (Union-square Department,) Metropolitan Fair, several very fine watches given by the manufacturers in Switzerland. They will not be sold at auction.
GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman Executive Committee.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A BAROUCHE, CARRIAGE, HARness, &c., is offered for sale by a gentleman going to Europe. Apply at the private stable next to the southeast corner of Madison-av. and 36th-st., before 11 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND COACH, IN good order, suitable for Summer use, built by Wood Brothers, price $300. Apply at the stable No. 132 West 15th-st., (in rear of first house west of Sanitary Fair Building,) before 10 A. M.

FOR SALE—A RELIABLE PAIR OF BLACK carriage horses, sixteen hands high. Inquire at stable corner 5th-av. and 21st-st. Price $700.

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THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BELL, Secretary.

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Commences at 7½.
Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Wheatley.
THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTH.
The entertainments THIS EVENING will be for the benefit of a fund devoted to the purpose of erecting in the CENTRAL PARK
A MEMENTO TO THE IMMORTAL BARD
Mr. HACKETT will appear as.....Falstaff
IN KING HENRY IV.
WM. WHEATLEY.....Prince Hal
Holspur by Mr. McCULLOUCH, who has kindly volunteered his services.
The cast will comprise the following artists:
Messrs. J. Nunan, Burnett, Lamb, Collier, Holmes, Blaisdell, De Forrest, Houpt, &c.; Misses Ada Clifton, Mary Wells, &c., &c.
MONDAY, April 25, those distinguished artists, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
will resume their unprecedentedly successful engagement, (that was brought to a premature conclusion in consequence of the illness of Mr. Williams.)
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,
opening in Charles Gayler's Irish Drama,
THE CONNIE SOOGAH,
with magnificent scenery, appointments, effects, music, &c., and a superb cast.
In preparation,
BEL DEMONIO.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-st.
F. BERGNER'S
GRAND CONCERT
will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, April 25, 1864.
The following artists will appear:

THEO. THOMAS,	J. NOLL,
J. MOSENTHAL,	H. REYER,
G. MATZKA,	M. SCHWARZ,
C. BERGMANN,	F. HOCH,
LUIS SCHREIBER,	H. MOLLENHAUER,
WILLIAM MASON,	A. H. PEASE.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.
May be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Schubert's, No. 98 Spring-st., and in the evening at the door.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
TWENTY-SECOND SEASON, 1863-'64.
FIFTH CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY EVENING, April 23, 1864,
Orchestral pieces—Symphony, F. Schubert; Overture, "Oberon," C. M. Weber; Schumann; Concert overture, Rietz, and concert for piano, Hummel; Solo performers, Signor Lotti, "pianor," and Mr. R. Hoffman, "piano;" Conductor, Carl Bergmann. Extra member tickets for sale at the usual places. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert $1 50 each. Doors open at seven, to commence at eight o'clock.
By order.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE.
HELLER'S WONDERS,
No. 585 Broadway,
opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
A rich and rare programme of Music and Mystery, embracing the Cabalistic Clock, the Plumes, the Wings, the Second Sight, Grand Solos on the Piano, &c., SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 23, at 3 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; children half-price.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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"IT MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED!"
THE NORTHERN EAGLE,
An Independent, Loyal Newspaper, advocating the suppression of treason and the sustenance of TRUE CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY, is published at Milford, Pike County, Penn., EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,
EDWARD HALIDAY,
Editor and Proprietor.

Apart from its efforts to sustain the Nationality of our Country, and the Union of the States, by cheering the hearts of our soldiers in the field, and unmasking the designs of traitors at out firesides,
THE NORTHERN EAGLE
will be found one of
THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPERS
issued from the Country Press, as no pains or expense will be spared to secure the ablest writers on General Literature, Education, Correspondence, and every other topic of the day.

The want of a newspaper in Pike County giving to the Government an unqualified support in its efforts to suppress the rebellion now threatening our National existence has long been felt by the friends of the Union.
In no other county in the Commonwealth has the Peace movement inaugurated by Fernando Wood and his party so many friends and supporters. In no county is the Government so openly assailed, its policy so misrepresented, and the laws so openly defied.
THE EAGLE will give the Government a hearty and cheerful support in all its efforts to save the country, and will have *no connection* with those who are directly or indirectly in sympathy with the traitors of the South. Beyond this, THE EAGLE will know no party.

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The eye and the ear should be honored even above all the other organs, and when either fails to perform its natural functions, by disease or accident, we should not be too careful into whose hands we entrust them when we seek for restoration. There are hundreds who profess to have been educated as oculists and aculists, who have no positive knowledge of the magnificent mechanism which makes the eye and the ear fulfill the glorious offices for which their Creator intended them. In the hands of any of these the patient is almost certain to be positively and permanently injured; whereas, if placed under the care of a really scientific man, there is every probability, if care and skill can avail, and the diseased or injured organ is not beyond the possibility of cure, of health being restored to it. To the hands, then, of skillful oculists and aurists those who have diseased or malformed eyes or ears should commit themselves, and of this class of professionals we know of no gentleman before the public, at the present time, who more fully or more justly commands the confidence of all than Dr. VAN EISENBERG. A more thorough scholar in all that pertains to medical and surgical lore there is not; and his experience and success in both hemispheres in treating the eye and the ear, his great specialties, has been such that it has been justly called "wonderful." Indeed, his cures have everywhere commanded respect and excited remark. To him, therefore, should the diseased go, certain that if the restoration of an injured organ is possible, he can effect it; and if it is not, he is frank enough to inform the applicant, thereby saving him from future trouble, unnecessary pain and large expense.

AN IMPOSITION.—A letter from the army at Nashville complains that the soldiers are obliged to pay $3 each for copies of *Cudjo's Cave*. This is a book all are eager for. Is it not a copperhead trick to keep it out of the hands of men who now are only too willing to avenge the martyrs of East Tennessee? asks a correspondent.—*Boston Transcript.*

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS contains graphic illustrations of live subjects; also, pictures in colors, new and popular music, supplementary sheets of fashions, entertaining literary matter, with other novel features. It is acknowledged to be one of the most spicy illustrated weeklies now published.—*Home Journal.*

THE NEW BOOK, by the author of "The Lamplighter," is said, far excels any previous work by this writer. It has great power and is of intense interest. It will be published in May, simultaneously in Boston and London.—*Boston Traveller.*

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SLEEPING IN CHURCH—Its Causes and Cure—Sunday Dinners—Ventilating Churches—Duty of the Sexton. Poetry: "He Died for Freedom," in the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for May; 15 cents, or $1 50 a year Address FOWLER & WELLS, Broadway, New-York.

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MARRIED.

BEERS—MATHER.—On Wednesday, April 20, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 21st-st. and 5th-av., by Rev. Dr. Rogers, EDWARD BEERS to EMMA, eldest daughter of Hon. John C. Mather, all of this City.

BLAIR—KIMBALL.—In this City, on Thursday, April 21, by Rev. Samuel Alexander, D. D., D. CLINTON BLAIR to MARY A., daughter of the late Moses Kimball.

CAULIS—PRADAT.—In New-Orleans, on Sunday evening, April 10, by Rev. E. Hoss, D. D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, GEORGE L. CAULIS, of New-York, and LOUISE ELIZABETH, daughter of L. E. Pradat, Esq., of Pass Christian, Miss.

EMMET—HONE.—On Wednesday, April 20, by Rev. Wm. H. Neilson, WILLIAM C. EMMET, Jr., to EMILY, daughter of John Hone.

EVANS—GOAT.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 20, by Rev. Nelson Snell, CORNELIUS H. EVANS to Miss IMOGENE GOAT, all of Hudson.

GREEN—PEARCE.—On Thursday, April 21, by Rev. Nelson Millard, of Montclair, N. J., DAVID E. GREEN, of this City, and THEODOCIA A., daughter of Edward Pearce, Esq. No cards.

HALL—QUIMBY.—In this City, on Thursday, April 21, by Rev. W. S. Mikels, JOHN A. HALL, Esq., to Miss MARY L. QUIMBY, all of this City. No cards.

NIGHTINGALE—FRANKLIN.—On Thursday, April 21, at St. George's Church, Flushing, L. I., by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, SAMUEL A. NIGHTINGALE, of Providence, R. I., to CORNELIA S., eldest daughter of Joseph F. Franklin, of Flushing.

MURPHY—ELMENDORF.—On Wednesday, April 20, at Ravenswood, L. I., by Rev. Dr. SAYRE, JOHN J. MURPHY to UNA ELMENDORF, both of this City.

DIED.

BUTTON.—On Friday, April 22, HEARER, infant son of J. M. and Caroline A. Button, aged 1 year and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 363 6th av., at 3 o'clock.

BLAUVELT.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., of consumption, LAWRENCE KEARNY, youngest son of the late John S. Blauvelt, in the 22d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, at 3½ o'clock this day, (Saturday.) April 23.

BROWN.—On Thursday, April 21, GEORGE J. BROWN, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 555 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

BENKARD.—On Thursday morning, April 21, JAMES BENKARD, of the firm of Benkard & Hutton, in the 65th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock, at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., at 2½ P. M. The remains will be interred at Greenwood.

BLOOMFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, April 21, WILLIAM LEACH BLOOMFIELD, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 219 Atlantic-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock.

DIMON.—On Thursday, April 21, after a short illness, SUSAN, wife of John Dimon, Esq., in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 139 East 14th-st., on Saturday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DUBOIS.—At Newtown, L. I., on Thursday, April 21, JOAN S. DUBOIS, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at his late residence. Carriages will be in waiting at Hunter's Point on arrival of the 12 o'clock boat from James-slip.

DARBY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 21, REBECCA BELL, wife of W. H. Denby, of consumption, in the 44th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) from her late residence, No. 69 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock A. M. Service will be held at 2½ o'clock P. M. in the Episcopal Church at Factory ville, Staten Island. Remains will be interred in the cemetery at that place. Boat leaves foot of Whitehall-st. at 1½ P. M., and returns at 5.

FIELD.—On Friday, April 22, HAGHIST DAVIDSON, wife of David Dudley Field.

The funeral services will take place at Calvary Church, on Sunday next, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The interment will take place at Stockbridge, Mass., on Monday, at 4 o'clock.

FAILE.—At his residence at West Farms, Westchester County, on Wednesday, April 20, of pneumonia, EDWARD G. FAILE, in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, on Saturday morning, at 11½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Mott Haven, on the Harlem Railroad, to meet the 10½ A. M. train from 26th-st., and after the services will return to meet the train at 1:05 P. M. for New-York. His remains will be taken for interment to the burial ground at East Chester Church.

HOLZAPFEL.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday noon, April 21, from injuries by a fall out of his carriage, FAMAR HOLZAPFEL, of Hesse Cassel, Germany, aged 30 years.

His friends, and those of his brother, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 210 Hudson-st., Hoboken.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 21, after a long and painful illness, ELIZABETH WARREN, wife of Philip L. Jones, M. D., and daughter of the late Edward Kalbfus.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited (without further notice) to attend her funeral, from No. 168 President-st., on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

LEVERIDGE.—Suddenly, on Friday, April 22, ELLA LOUISE, daughter of Benjamin C. and F. Lucretia Leveridge, aged 7 months and 6 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 167 East Broadway, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M.

LITHAUER.—On Wednesday, April 20, JACOB LITHAUER, aged 47 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 12 West 16th-st., on Sunday next, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

MEAD.—At his residence, in Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, April 22, Hon. AUGUSTUS MEAD, in the 60th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of deceased are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Second Congregational Church, Greenwich. Carriages will be in waiting at Greenwich depot to meet the 11:30 train of New-York and New-Haven Railroad from New-York.

NORMAN.—On Friday morning, April 22, of scarlet fever, HENRY HAVELOCK, youngest son of Peter and Jane C. Norman, aged 5 years and 3 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 78 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

PURVIANCE.—On Friday, April 22, JEMIMA HOLWELL PURVIANCE, wife of Wm. T. Purviance, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 172 West 34th-st., on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

PRICE.—On Friday, April 22, GEORGE ADEE PRICE, aged 7 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 465 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SLIDELL.—At his residence, in Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, April 20, THOMAS SLIDELL, late Chief Justice of Louisiana, aged 67 years.

SWAN.—At Rose Hill Farm, Seneca County, on Saturday, April 16, ROBERT JOHNSTON, son of Robert J. and Margaret A. Swan, aged 7 years, 2 months and 2 days.

WILSON.—On Wednesday, April 20, after a painful illness, FRANCISKA WILSON, widow of the late Charles Welsch, Esq., aged 59 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The friends of the family, and of her nephew, Charles Schmitt, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the late residence of deceased, No. 267 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 23, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

MEMORANDA.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4 09 | Sun sets.....6 47 | Moon rises. 8 46
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 21 | Gov. Island.. 9 10 | Hell Gate..10 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Whirlwind, Rogers, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Virginia, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool. Williams & Guion; Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau and Havana. E. Cunard; Etna, (Br.,) McGregor, Liverpool. John G. Dale; Caledonia, Craig, Glasgow. F. McDonald & Co.; Illinois, Babcock, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Steamers Louisa Moore, ——, Newbern; J. R. Thompson, Mcknig, Baltimore, Wm. Daldell.

Ships Havre, (Norw.,) Norgaard, Antwerp, Funch, Meinecke & Wendt; Energie, (Brem..,) Schmidt, St. John, N. B., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Republik, (Brem..) Schmidt, Cadiz. Unkert & Co.; Cynosure, Orum, Liverpool. Tapscott, Bros. & Co.; American Union, Hubbard, St. John, N. B., Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

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Brigs Avoswook, ——, Philadelphia, Yates & Porterfield; Don Juan, (Argen.,) Linde, Cadiz, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Mary Emily, Crowell, Lynn, J. A. Stetson; Jesse Williamsen, Dinsmore, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Emperor, Phillips, Bridgeport; Nile, Hall, Portland, W. S. Brown & Co.; Dr. Franklin, Gar, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; Chingarora, Madison, Accomac. E. H. Kreemer; C. A. Farnsworth, Crowell, Ponce, P. R., E. T. Smith; Mary A. Ivins, Walton, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Washington, Brumer, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Monmouth, Anderson, Hog Island, A. C. Havens; Springbok, Baker, Boston, T. M. Mayhew; Prise, Mayo, Calais, Milbridge, John Boynton's Sons; Rio Granne, Cropper, Chincoteague, J. A. McSorley; O. F. Hawley, Clark, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son; Fanny Moas, Davis, Fall River, L. Kenny; Nelson, Weed, Stamford; Sarah B. James, Hull, Key West and Tortugas, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Sloops Mary Gray, Harvay, New-London; Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived

U. S. sloop-of-war Pensacola, Capt. J. H. Strong, Pensacola April 7, New-Orleans 11th, Hampton Roads 20th.

Steamship Saladin, (Br.,) Jameson, Kingston, Jam., 7th inst., and Port-au-Prince 11th inst., Turks Island 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Had strong northerly winds, and on the 19th and 20th s gale from the N. off Cape Hatteras.

Steamship Fairbanks, Merahon, Washington 51 hours, to James Hand.

U. S. steam transport J. S. Green, Benton, Alexandria, 60 hours to U. S. Quartermaster.

Ship Elizabeth Hamilton, White, New-Orleans 11 ds., in ballast to J. A. Akins & Co.

Ship Live Oak, (of Belfast,) Alden, New-Orleans 16 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Camorna, (Port.,) Marques, Havana 11 ds., in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Fanny Eaton, Perkins, New-Orleans 12 ds., in ballast to L. McCready & Co.

Bark Oraville, (of Rockland,) Crockett, Trinidad, Cuba, with sugar, etc., to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark New-Orleans, (Brem.,) Sanders, Cadiz 54 ds., with mdse. to Charles Loling & Co.

Bark New-Orleans, (Brem.,) Sanders, Cadiz 54 ds., with mdse. to master.

Brig Truckless, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Laprelle, Portsu-Prince, 8th inst., with logwood to Henry de Cordova.

Brig Surf, (of Camden,) Sweetland, Matanzas 9 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Ella, (Br., of St. Johns,) Cox, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Brig Keoka, (of Barbadoes,) Burns, Fajardo, P. R., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Ocean Spray, (of Gibraltar,) Michener, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to Miller & Hooghton.

Schr. Revere, (of Turks Island,) McKnight, Orange Bay, Jam., 18 ds., with logwood, etc., to J. H. Lewis. April 7, 2 miles N. E. of Cape Antonio, saw a large painted-port bark ashore, with all spars standing, apparently not long in that situation. 8th, lat. 24, lon. 79 50, signalized a sweed. ship stdg. N.

BELOW—One bark and one brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S., fresh.

Sailed.

April 21—Steamers Greyhound, George Leary, Enid, Jersey City, Prometheus, Crosader, Cloud, Metamora.

Ships Carl, Villorace, Protesa.

Barks A. Ataglianni, Isabellita, Pauline, R. Murray, Jr., Twilight, Evening Star, Peter C. Warwick, Elizabeth Jenkins.

Brigs Glove, Carrie Estelle, Clevrah.

Schrs. Alice Brandon, White Foam, E. M. Mongum, Belle Wm. E. Leggett, Joel Van Sant, Sosan, J. C. Warren, Samuel Eddy, G. T. Hubbard, D. B. Warner.

Miscellaneous.

The schooner Francis Hatch, Capt. Whiteman, from New-York for Baltimore, with a general cargo, is ashore on Cape Charles. A lighter load of cargo from her has arrived at Baltimore. The Captain thinks he can get her off without assistance.

By Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 22—Arr. schr. Reindeer, (Br.,) Halifax, N. S.; Annie D. Halsey, New-York; Allen H. Brown, Pierce, Port Ewen.

Also arr. schr. Ocean Bird, Conley, New-York. Cld. bark Edmond Preston, (Br.,) Croscomb, Belfast; schr. T. J. Tully, Cooper, New-York. Also. arr. brig Johanna, (Oldg.,) New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22—Arr. ship New-England, Edge, Pensacola; brigs H. C Bazery, Fervin, Havana, via Beaufort; Titania, Fortress Monroe, Rockingham, Portland.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 22—Sld. ship E. Pluribus Unum, for Liverpool last evening.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21—Arr. bark Pallas, (Brem.) Haartman, Hong Kong.

Foreign Ports.

HALIFAX, N. S.—Arr. April 21, steamer Alpha, from St. Thomas 11th inst. and Bermuda 17th.

ST. THOMAS—Arr. March 22, steamer Regina Ferroe, Foster, New-York; 28th, brig Amazon, Thompson, do.; 5th inst. bark Teresa, Jacopsen, do.; brig Emma, Honse, from New-York for Africa; 11th, brig Huron, Kayl, for New-York. Sailed, 5th inst., W. E. Alexander, Tucker, (from Rio Grande,) New-York; 9th, bark Emma, New-York.

BERMUDA—Arr. April 9, steamers Edith, London; Helen, do.; Hansa, from Nassau for England to coal; Caledonia, returned; Lady of Lyons (late Sirene) returned with her machinery disabled; also, arr., 6th inst., schr. Maxon Rogers, Farrer, from New-York for Matamoras, in distress; 8th, schr. Minerva, (Br.,) Johnsons, Rio Grande, for New-York, put in for provisions and sailed.

At Port-au-Prince, April 8, ship Wilhelmine, McEwen, for New-York in 6 ds.; brig Almata, Asmue, for do. 14 ds.; schr. Angler, from Boston, disg.; bark Anna F. Pickou, Morehead, from Glasgow, disg.; bark Faugh-an-Ballagh, Mackler, for Cuba, sailed a few ds. previously.

At Fajardo, P. R., no date, Fr. ship Lucie Mathilde, of and for Nantes in 8 ds.; brig William, of and for Hamburg, unc.

At Matanzas, April 12, brigs Loch Lamar and Annsdale, to sail in 2 ds. for New-York.

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Drs. LIGHTHILL,

Authors of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., pay exclusive attention to the treatment of

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Discharges from the Ear,

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☞ DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL has entirely recovered from his recent severe illness, and will henceforth be in constant attendance during the regular office hours.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

CATARRH CURED.

FROM REV. FRED. S. JEWELL,

PROFESSOR OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, ALBANY, N. Y.

This may certify that I have been, since 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by a highly inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the cavities of the head, producing a most distressing species of headache, for days at a time, wholly incapacitating me from business, and, during the paroxysms, confining me to the bed. In some instances the inflammation has extended to the teeth, occasioning toothache; to the throat, producing hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice it has so affected the left eye as to confine me for a month or more to a darkened room. These attacks have been accompanied by strong febrile symptoms; by stoppages of the head, and in the first stages by watery discharges from the nose, and subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and, toward the close of the attack, becoming bloody and purulent. I have tried medicines of almost every kind; external applications to the head, such as camphor, ginger, hot vinegar, snuffs of some half dozen kinds, and other catarrhal preparations, together with internal remedies, such as alteratives, cathartics and emetics. These have produced no change in the occurrence or character of the disease, and, in most cases with little or no temporary relief. I had come, at length, to believe the disease to be practically beyond either cure or material alleviation.

Under these circumstances, I was led, some five months ago, to make a trial of Dr. Lighthill's treatment. His method at once approved itself to my judgment as simple, philosophical, and likely to be effective. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he labored in dealing with a disease of such long standing, aggravated by nervous debility and dyspepsia, and constantly induced by the accidents of my professional labor, I found the treatment reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and producing such a modification and alleviation of its character as I had supposed impossible. I chronicle the result thus:

Although I have been situated several times so that I should formerly have believed a severe attack of my catarrh inevitable, I have escaped thus far; the symptome of threatened attack have been very light, and have yielded to the remedies employed by Dr. Lighthill, without the need of recourse to the old hot fermentations, or emetics, and the discharges from the head have resumed the original and natural condition. That I have been able to obtain so material a relief is to me a cause of gratitude. In that alone I am repaid, for whatever the treatment may have cost me.

I make this statement unsolicited, as a means of acknowledging my obligations to Dr. Lighthill's method of treating catarrh, and with a view to aid any who may have suffered from that disease in forming a just opinion of its merits, and its probable utility in their own case.

FREDERICK S. JEWELL.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14, 1864.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DEAFNESS.

From Rev. Joseph M. Clarke, Rector of St. James' Church.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 20, 1864.

I have been deaf in one ear ever since I was in College, some twenty years ago. By the skill of Dr. Lighthill, its hearing was entirely restored, so that now I hear alike with both ears, and I find that I can use my voice with much more ease and comfort than before.

JOSEPH M. CLARKE.

From the Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

Since I first publicly acknowledged the great benefits which I received from the skillful treatment of Dr. Lighthill, in regard to my hearing, letters of inquiry have incessantly poured upon me from all parts of the country, from parties desiring to learn the particulars of my case, and I am indeed surprised at the number of individuals who are affected similar to the manner in which I have been, and, therefore, feel it more and more a sacred duty which I owe to these sufferers, to direct them to a proper and reliable source to obtain the benefit they so much covet, and which so many afflicted ones have hitherto sought in vain, just as I had done previous to applying to Dr. Lighthill.

I had from infancy one very deaf ear, which always discharged more or less offensive matter, and was the source of the greatest annoyance and discomfort to me. Last year the other ear also became diseased, and both ears discharged a yellow matter, very profuse and highly offensive. My hearing became very much impaired, and the discharge produced the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits. I applied to my family physician and other practitioners, without deriving any benefit, and almost despaired of being restored to health, when, providentially, I applied to Dr. Lighthill. Under his treatment my ears began to improve at once, and continued to do so until, in a comparatively short time, both ears were healed, the discharge removed, and my hearing restored. At first I feared the cure would not be permanent, or that the stoppage of a discharge of so long standing might prove detrimental to my general health—a fear which I find a great many entertain in regard to the removal of discharge from the ear. My experience, however, has proved conclusively that my apprehensions were entirely groundless in both respects, for both ears are as well, and my hearing is as good at present, as the day I left off treatment, and the stoppage of discharge, instead of proving detrimental to my health, has given the highest elasticity and vigor to my body, and a flow of spirits not experienced for a long time previous.

I wish that the above might serve as a general answer to the interested, but should one or the other desire to apply to me personally, or by letter, I will cheerfully satisfy reasonable demands upon my time.

I avail myself of this opportunity of again publicly expressing my deeply-felt gratitude to Dr. Lighthill, whom I esteem as a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the highest confidence may be placed. JOHN NOTT.

References to parties of the highest respectability residing in the City, who have been cured of Deafness, Catarrh, &c., may be had on application.

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The *actual hearing* followed the question of the *possible* in so short a space, and so kindly done withal, that I have just left your office a new man, filled with surprise, gratitude and awe. To me you explained the cause and process on natural principles. I cannot resist the temptation to spread your fame among the afflicted, that they may find the same joy of relief. I went to you deaf and disconsolate—I came away hearing perfectly.

I am, very respectfully and gratefully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES N. THOMPSON,
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celebration of a public festival of any kind. It will not always be so. In the City of the Tycoon, the annual shows were magnificent. Now they have lost the habit of it. Whatever they undertake, something happens to mar it. The workingmen—that is, some 10,000 or so organized in trade societies—projected a little harmonizing Shakespearean celebration of their own. It was to march in procession into Hyde Park and plant a Shakespeare oak, with appropriate ceremonies. They applied for permission to the Government, and were refused. They might go to Victoria Park or Battersea—Hyde Park is too fashionable. The refusal seems a very foolish one, and if English artisans now had as much spirit as they had even one century ago, it would not be quietly submitted to.

It was a mistake. I regret to say, about the Queen's Majesty. Even in this sedate United Kingdom, which can never be disunited, we do sometimes hollow before we get out of the woods. The *Times*, of Wednesday, declared as officially as possible that Her Majesty would do all she could for her loyal subjects, but that she was overburdened with cares, and must leave State ceremonials to other members of her family, who could attend to them just as well. It is rather a damper, ont if we must take royalty in second-hand and in small doses we must. There is something very strange in the terms in which Her Majesty has explained her position, and in which she complains of the great burden of cares and duties, which require all her strength. It has been generally supposed that the sovereign of England, who can do no wrong, has very little to do, right or wrong. The Queen is commonly described as a mere puppet, a ceremony, a sort of fifth wheat of the coach of State, sometimes ornamental, but seldom useful. It is true, I believe, that Her Majesty does through certain forms, and signs certain papers. She presides at certain meetings of the Privy Council, but there are very few functions which are not performed by others. She does not meddle with the pardoning power, and it is very hard to see what are the duties or cares of which she can complain. I know the popular notion is that she receives three hundred thousand pounds a year to fill a showy sinecure—and the people wish every moon that she would fill it; or quietly make way for some one who will. They are full of respect and sympathy for a widow, if unconsolable for the loss of her husband, but they want not the less a sovereign who can do the very little required of that convenient, though some think superfluous official.

Every little while we are astonished at the announcement of the death of some person well known a generation ago, but now quite forgotten. For example, the celebrated actor of naval heroes, T. P. COOKE, the singer of "Black-Eyed Susan" and a host of naval songs, and the dancer of sailors' hornpipes, died last Monday at the residence of his son-in-law, in Thurlor-square, at the age of 78 years. Actors and actresses are not worn out with hard work and late hours. I can remember more old actors and actresses than aged persons of most other professions. Some are well provided for. Many will find a quiet and pleasant retreat for their old age in the Dramatic College, which has a benefit at Drury Lane next Wednesday, when the "Schaal for Scandal" will be played, with a cast including Mr. Phelps, Mr. Charles Matthews, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Toole, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Walter Montgomery, Mr. Horace Wigan, Mr. Benjamin Webster, Mrs. C. Matthews, Mrs. Billington, Mrs. Sterling, Miss Sims, and an amateur orchestra led by Hon. Seymour Egerton. There is a cast to make a playgoer's month water.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

Maximilian—France and England and Russia and America—Miscellaneous and Personal.

PARIS, Friday, April 8, 1864.

A great weight is lifted from people's minde in France: the official paper announces that MAXIMILIAN is to be invested with the title of Emperor of Mexico on Sunday next, and is to sail the day after for Vera Cruz. So that long agony is over, and you can hardly imagine what a nightmare has been dissipated by the announcement.

For several days past it was feared that the Prince would not go; the King of Bavaria was unwilling that his daughter should leave Austria without renewing her rights to the Austrian throne, the takers of the Mexican loan were dissatisfied with the situation and hesitated to advance the needed funds, and lastly the Emperor NAPOLEON was so dissatisfied with the Prince's conduct as almost to abandon him. To cling with such tenacity to the very slim chance which he holds to the throne of Austria was already a show of disregard to the Emperor NAPOLEON and the Mexican people, which they could not forgive him; but to be so blind and so weak as to show his hand in this compromised position was ten times more unpardonable still.

Thus the Prince is taking his departure at last without leaving any friends behind him, and with a people before him who must be singularly cooled off in their esteem for him. What is worse, it is generally believed that he left at last by what amounted to an order from the Tuileries, and without securing any of the guarantees he desired from his family in regard to the throne of Austria. On this subject three propositions are said to have been made by the Prince. First, he proposed to renounce his rights in Austria only in case he did not return in six years; second, he proposed to renounce in favor of his youngest brother, CHARLES LOUIS; and third, he proposed to renounce not for himself, but for his proper descendants, (of which he has as yet none.) It is probable, however, that the Prince has been forced to make whatever concession was required of him.

The resignation of Mr. STANSFELD, and the speech of Lord PALMERSTON on the occasion, have brought about a better feeling between France and England, and the friends of peace in Europe draw from these events the most cheering conclusions. But they forget what a firebrand NAPOLEON has thrown into the coming conference by his proposition of the ballot in the Duchies, and how completely he thus holds the hamp-card, and renders the diplomacy of England powerless. So that the *rapprochement* between the two Governments is, after all, only personal, and not political!

The Waterloo celebration at St. Petersburgh has produced a painful impression in France, not because the event was celebrated, but because the Emperor and Imperial family were present, because of the comments which accompanied the description of the fete in the official journal, and because of the general tone which was apparently intentionally given to the affair. In France the time is not regarded as a propitious one for throwing a provocation in this direction.

The *Moniteur* publishes this morning a letter from New-York destined to do, unintentionally no doubt, much good to the Union cause in Europe. It gives the history, impartially, of what has been done thus far in the restoration of the Mississippi States to the Union, *with the abolition of Slavery*—for this question of abolition is the one which attracts the attention of the largest number, and gives to the great American struggle its principal point of interest. The truth as to the true nature of the contest will soon penetrate even the columns of the *Moniteur*.

The disclosure made to Lord JOHN RUSSELL by Mr. SEWARD, that the famous dispatch of Mr. MALLORY about the Confederate Navy was a forgery, has received a general notice, and is commented on by the French press as not the least singular event of this singular struggle.

The news of the supposed loss of the *Re Galantuomo* provoked a more general expression of regret and sympathy throughout Europe than events of a similar nature, however painful, usually do, and may be regarded as a cheering indication of the sympathy which is generally felt toward the Italian Government and people.

The late Pastor of the American Chapel in Paris, Rev. Dr. MACCLINTOCK, leaves this week for New-York, with his family, where he goes to resume his former position in the Methodist Fourth-avenue Church. Before leaving, the regretted Pastor received a surprise from his late congregation in the shape of a magnificent set of silver plate, worth perhaps a thousand dollars. Dr. MACCLINTOCK is to be replaced at Paris by Rev. Mr. SUNDERLAND, the present Chaplain to Congress, who is, I believe, a Presbyterian, but who will continue to administer the mixed service adopted by the Trustees of the church. On last Sunday, the ministering clergyman in this chapel, an English Missionary Bishop from China, who filled the pulpit in an emergency, made a singular slip of the tongue, for in the prayer for the rulers he prayed for the "Emperor of the French, the Queen of Great Britain, and the Emperor of China!" instead of the President of the United States.

MALAKOFF.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

Our Blockade—The Hearsage—Blockade Runners—The Conference—The Mexican Question.

Our files by the *Australasian*, furnish us with the following interesting intelligence in addition to that already published

AMERICAN TOPICS.

A BLOCKADE RUNNER BROUGHT TO GRIEF.

At the Liverpool Assizes, on the 4th, the case of "LARSEN vs. *Earnest and another*" was tried before Mr. Justice WILLES. The plaintiff is a merchant carrying on business in Liverpool, the defendants are shipbrokers in London, and the action was brought to recover a sum of £3,125, the amount of damage which the plaintiff alleged he had sustained in consequence of the failure of the defendants to ship 250 tons of cargo on board a steamer named the *Isabel Cain*, in the Spring of 1862. The goods were to be shipped before a given day, and freight at the rate of £12 10s. per ton was to be paid to the plaintiff previous to the vessel leaving Liverpool. The defendants, however, were unable to fulfill their contract, in consequence of the default of their principals, who seem to have repented of their bargain, and neither cargo nor freight was forthcoming. The result was that the plaintiff was obliged to fill up the vessel with other goods upon his own account, and in attempting to run the blockade at Charleston she was captured. Mr. LARSEN now contended that he was entitled to recover from the defendants the full amount of the freight for 250 tons, because, if they had completed their contract, that freight would have been paid before the vessel put to sea, and, according to the custom of the port of Liverpool, would have remained in his pocket without reference to the fact that she had not completed her voyage. The defence was that the contract was illegal—that all the parties had conspired to break the blockade—and that engagements entered into under such circumstances could not be enforced. To this it was replied, upon the part of the plaintiff, that the blockade must be effective in order to be binding; and the learned Judge, in summing up, left it to the jury to say whether the evidence in this case established the existence of an effective blockade or not. "It is necessary," said his Lordship, "that there should not only be a remote chance of a vessel being taken by a force practically inefficient, but to constitute a blockade it must be real and effective, and maintained by such a force as to create a practical, and, as far as wind and weather will permit, a continual risk of capture for vessels attempting to get in, although occasionally one may escape."

The jury, after a short deliberation, found for the plaintiff; damages, £1,875. In answer to a question from the court, they stated that they gave no opinion upon the general question of the efficiency of the blockade, but they considered that in this case it was the duty of the defendants to establish its effectiveness by satisfactory evidence, and no such evidence had been produced.

A LETTER FROM CAPT. WINSLOW, OF THE KEARSAGE.

The following letter has been addressed by the Commander of the Federal war sloop *Kearsage*, to the Marquis of Clanricarde, on this subject:

MY LORD: My attention has in several instances been directed to the debates in Parliament, in which the United States sloop *Keorsage* has been the subject matter. The remarks which your Lordship is reported to have made in the debate of the 5th inst., have led me to suppose that you were desirous of the truth.

Now, there can be nothing easier than its attainment. There are on board the *Keorsage* some 150 persons—enough, one would suppose, to testify before a judicial court of the proceedings at Queenstown.

Again, there is a log-book which records every occurrence of the day, all of which are open to examination."

Now, my Lord, if these means are used for revealing facts, you will find that the *Kearsage* does not want men, that she has more than her complement, and that the frequent applications of the Consuls of the United States to send American seamen to her have all been met by a refusal. You will find also that these men (almost in rags) who secreted themselves at Queenstown were far from being such as would be accepted for a man-of-war. Again, you will find that they were entered upon the books of the *Kearsage* at Brest, for the purpose of rationing and clothing them, until they could be returned to Cork, for, without the adoption of this course, the whole of the expenses would have been charged to the Captain. Again, you will find that the crew of the *Kearsage* subscribed a large sum rather than the clothes should be taken from them. And further, that many of the Royal marines at Deal, and sailors at every port touched at in the United Kingdom, have offered themselves in numbers, and all have been refused enlistment. All these facts are open to proof if it becomes necessary to show it. It is true, sir, that the executive had orders, before the Captain left the ship at Queenstown, that four or five men could be taken if any American seamen were found in the Conanl's charge, and from this report the ship was besieged by hundreds of men for enlistment. But on the arrival of the Captain, orders were issued that no enlistments would be made, and the ship was cleared of strangers, and the reasons given for not taking any consular men were, that the Captain had informed the English Admiral that, in order that no ground of complaint could be made, even American seamen would not be enlisted.

It is therefore, my Lord, absurd to think that we were in want of the miserable trash that were secreted in the dark and stormy night we went to sea.

In commenting upon this case I may be permitted to remark, that the principle so long established by Englishmen, that fair play should be given, seems lost sight of, and foul play substituted. I hope your Lordship is not one who, however opposed to the Government, will lose sight of this great principle, which has been so redeeming a trait in the character of Englishmen.

In adopting the unusual course of addressing this letter to you, which has been elicited by the remark published as having been made by you, "Why should not the officers at once come to London and make such a statement of the real facts, as the American Minister would be prepared to vouch for?" I have thought it not inappropriate to publish the letter.

I have, &c., JOHN A. WINSLOW, Capt.
United States sloop *Kearsage*, April 6, 1864."

THE GEORGIA.

From the Gironde of Bordeaux,

The Confederate cruzier *Georgia*, which is now in this port, has all the appearance of the most respectable steamers, and a cargo would be put on board her without any hesitation. She mounts only eight guns, but she is so sharply built for ruoning, that there is not an enemy that could escape her. Capt. MAFFIT, her commander, is a young man of good stature, speaking French fluently, and enjoying a high reputation in America. The remainder of the officers are relatives of the best families in their country. The crew is composed of 120, determined men, by no means of ferocious appearance. The discipline on board is very severe. A few days since, while the officers were on shore, some inhabitants of Bordeaux, having visited the vessel, distributed among the men some bottles of brandy, and the majority of them became the worse for liquor. Capt. MAFFIT, on returning, had 60 of them put in irons. We do not think we have any right to divulge the object which is generally assigned to the presence of the *Georgia* at Bordeaux, but her departure will be perhaps less tranquil than her arrival, as a Federal vessel is said to be cruizing night and day off the mouth of the Gironde.

TWO MORE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

From the European Times, April 9.

On the 5th, two of the swiftest paddle steamers that ever left the port of Liverpool sailed for Nassau, from whence they proceed to run the Wilmington blockade. The names of these two are the *Badger* and *Let Her B*; the former is under command of Capt. PRIZELY, the latter under Capt. RAISON—and both vessels are heavily laden with such materials as the Confederates are most in need of, and which, should they elude the vigilance of the Federal cruisers on the inward and outward blockade trip, will realize an enormous per centage. Two other smart vessels will leave the Clyde next week, on a similar errand as the steamers above named.

RECRUITING IN CALCUTTA.

The Bengal (Calcutta) *Hurkaru* asks whether or not the Government of India is aware that recruiting and deporting men for the Federal navy of North America is being carried on in Calcutta. "British subjects are being furnished with 'State passages,' as they are called, to the Federal ports, on condition of their entering the Federal navy when they reach their destination. It is the duty of the Indian Government to put a stop to this insolent breach of international law, and to see that India does not furnish *personnel* of war to crush the gallant Confederates, who are fighting so bravely for a national independence."

THE REBEL COTTON LOAN.

The following relative to the Confederate loan is from the *Times'* City Article:

"It has been understood for some months past that a proposal for the redemption of the Confederate loan, by the realization of cotton, had been submitted to the authorities at Richmond, who had approved its main features, and were anxious to meet the bondholders in the proposition, having ample cotton already on hand to liquidate the whole of the loan. The Confederate Government accordingly referred the matter to their financial agent in Europe, together with plans, which it is alleged are now in process of being perfected."

GENERAL NEWS.

FRANCE AND THE CONFERENCE.

The following is an exact translation of the note respecting the conference forwarded by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, the French Ambassador in London:

PARIS, March 28, 1864.

PRINCE: The Britannic Government is taking new steps at this moment to bring about the meeting of a conference, and the belligerents do not appear as much opposed as previously to the opening of negotiations. You are aware that we have no objection to take part therein if they are accepted by all the other courts, and I conveyed the intentions of the Emperor's Government upon this subject to you in my dispatch of the 14th of this month. But before taking our seat at the conference, I wish you to acquaint the Cabinet of London with the ideas and sentiments we should bring with us. This perfectly friendly communication will perhaps explain better than we have hitherto had occasion to do the line of conduct followed by the Imperial Government in the Dano-German difference. It will also contribute, I hope, to put an end to the suppositions of ulterior objects which have been so gratuitously attributed to us. In associating ourselves with this effort at pacification, we shall find that we are in the presence of two chief interests. Upon the one hand, we have to take into account stipulations concluded with a view to the European balance of power and furnished with the signature of France; upon the other, it is impossible to misconceive the sentiments of repulsion which have arisen against the work of the Plenipotentiaries of 1852. We are far from disputing the wisdom of the combination which the Treaty of London was intended to place under the safeguard of the public law of Europe, and if, apart from the opposition of Germany and the manifestations of the Duchies, we were free to obey the inspiration of our traditional sympathies for Denmark alone, all our efforts would be devoted to upholding this agreement. But it is impossible for us not to recognize the obstacles which are opposed to the exact and precise execution of the treaty of 1852. If in the eyes of some Powers the treaty of London possesses a separate existence and a peculiar authority, independently of the engagements concluded at the same period between Germany and Denmark, in the opinion of others, upon the contrary, it is subordinate to those engagements, and cannot be separated from them. Among the German States some have refused their adhesion, or have only given it in a restricted form; others, after having formerly adhered to it, now declare themselves free. Finally, the Germanic Confederation appears to dispute the validity of an act in which it has not concurred. In presence of this diversity of opinions, which will give rise to insurmountable difficulties, it appears to me indispensable to examine the interests concerned in the existing war, without pre-occupying ourselves exclusively with the letter of the treaty. The cause, as well as the distinctive character of the struggle, is evidently the rivalry of the populations which compose the Danish monarchy. A national sentiment exists among each, the force of which cannot be placed in doubt. What, then, would be more natural, in default of a course unanimously accepted, than to take as a basis the wish of the populations? This method, conformable to the veritable interests of the two parties, appears to us the best fitted to bring about an equitable arrangement, and as offering guarantees of stability. In asking the application of a fundamental principle of our public law, and in claiming the advantages of this principle for Denmark, as for Germany, we believe we oppose the most just and facile solution of this question, which excites such lively uneasiness throughout the whole of Europe.

Accept the assurances, &c.,

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN.

The correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Vienna on the 5th inst., says:

"To the great annoyance of all the parties concerned, the so-called 'Miramir affair' is not yet settled. On the 2d inst., Count FRANCIS ZICHY returned from this city to Trieste, and informed the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN that the Emperor, his brother, refused to accept the counter-propositions made to him. On the following day Gen. FROISSARD presented to his Imperial Highness an autograph letter from the Emperor of the French, in which it was said that the Archduke ought not to have consented to accept the crown of Mexico until the question relative to his hereditary rights in Austria had been settled. The French monarch is said to have written a very polite and respectful letter to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, but his language to the Archduke was harsh and even dictatorial. It is currently reported that the future Emperor of Mexico is averse to the idea of publicly renouncing his hereditary rights, but that he is willing privately to cede them to the Archduke CHARLES LOUIS, who is the next agnate. Two or three days ago Count O'SULLIVAN, the Belgian minister at this court, went to Trieste, and it is supposed that he has been ordered by his sovereign to let the perplexed and bewildered Archduke have to the benefit of his counsels. The Archduchess CHARLOTTE arrived here yesterday, and it is understood that she is about to make a final attempt to bring about an understanding between her ambitious and self-willed husband and his older brother. Should it please Almighty God to summon the Emperor to his presence, the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, as first agnate, would be the legal guardian of the little Crown Prince, and it is therefore advisable that by means of a *Staats-vertrag* (Treaty of State) do cede his rights and privileges to his next of kin before he leaves for the country of his adoption. In the morning of the day on which the Archduke and Archduchess left this city for Trieste there were very painful scenes at court. The Archduke LOUIS, who is nearly 80 years of age, used very harsh language to the future Emperor of Mexico, and the latter replied in such an unbecoming manner that he was sternly called to order by the Emperor. The Archduke FRANCIS CHARLES and the Archduchess SOPHIA, the parents of His Majesty and of the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, were so hurt to see such family dissensions that they turned their backs on this city and went to Salsburg and Munich. No guarantee can be given for the correctness of the last part of the foregoing information; but the tale has been told to you as it is related in diplomatic circles."

THE QUEEN.

The following article, evidently "communicated" from a high source, some say from the Queen herself, appears in the *Times*, and has created a great sensation in England.

"An erroneous idea seems generally to prevail, and has latterly found frequent expression in the newspapers, that the Queen is about to resume the place in society which she occupied before her great affliction; that is, that she is about again to hold levees and drawing-rooms in person, and to appear as before at Court balls, concerts, &c. This idea cannot be too explicitly contradicted.

The Queen heartily appreciates the desire of her subjects to see her, and whatever she *can* do to gratify them in this loyal and affectionate wish she *will* do. Whenever any real object is to be attained by her appearing on public occasions, any national interest to be promoted, or anything to be encouraged which is for the good of her people, her Majesty will not shrink, as she has not shrunk, from any personal sacrifice or exertion, however painful.

But there are other and higher duties than those of mere representation which are now thrown upon the Queen, alone and unassisted—duties which she cannot neglect without injury to the public service, which weigh unceasingly upon her, overwhelming her with work an anxiety.

The Queen has labored conscientiously to discharge these duties till her health and strength, already shaken by the utter and ever-abiding desolation which has taken the place of her former happiness, have been seriously impaired.

To call upon her to undergo, in addition, the fatigues of those mere State ceremonies, which can be equally well performed by other members of her family, is to ask her to run the risk of entirely dispelling herself for the discharge of those other duties which cannot be neglected without serious injury to the public interests.

The Queen will, however, do what she can—in the manner least trying to her health, strength and spirits, to meet the loyal wishes of her subjects; to afford that support and countenance to society, and to give that encouragement to trade which is desired of her.

More, the Queen cannot do; and more the kindness and good feeling of her people will surely not exact from her."

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK.

From the Cork Herald, April 10.

The attempt to lift the ship *City of New-York* off the rock was repeated, yesterday, but with even less success than on Thursday. The first experiment had aggravated the injuries to the hull. In some degree, and the alteration made in the ship's position was scarcely advantageous, for, while the stern was now raised higher than before, the lift over to the southward was greater than previously. Notwithstanding the failure of Thursday, no additional means had been provided to prevent a repetition of it yesterday.

The lumps, though alongside the ship, were not made last to the chain cabin so as to be able to give her a lift, and dependence appeared to be placed entirely on the buoyant power of the casks and the reduction of the water in the vessel by the pumps. The pumps were irregularly—the most powerful of the four stopped working altogether, and the staving of the casks in the hold became audible on deck. As high water approached two tugs were put to haul the ship astern, but she did not appear to have risen an inch, and all attempts to tow her, therefore, were futile. Finally, about five o'clock, the tugs cast off their hawsers, and the experiment was given over as a failure.

The inevitable conclusion is, that the lifting power applied to the vessel has been wholly insufficient, and that it must be very considerably increased before it will be possible to float her. This is a want so easily supplied that it is to be hoped it will be attended to without delay. Promptitude in everything that is to be done, being of vital importance, where there can be no security for a continuance of the singularly favorable weather hitherto enjoyed, and any material change may be attended with the total loss of the ship.

The insertion of inflated tubing spoken of in the beginning, is now again thought of, and the expediency of pumping the water out of the boilers and rendering them light, which alone would contribute immensely to the buoyancy of the ship, is also under consideration. A recent examination by the diver has shown the actual damage to the hull to be much more extensive than was at first apparent, and while there is no intention entertained of giving up the task of lifting the *City of New-York*, as a bad job, the hope of successfully accomplishing it has been in some degree diminished by the failure of the experiment. No further trial will now be made for some days.

THE MEXICAN LOAN.

From the Times, April 10.

It is understood that the terms proposed to the Mexican bondholders, on Monday, will be as follows, old stock to remain until all is right: The overdue coupons representing £81 10s., to be provided for by a cash payment of £1 10s., and by a bond for £50 of new three per cent. stock; two years interest, both on the old and new three per cent. stock, to be reserved out of the proceeds of the new loan. These terms show a considerable improvement on those first contemplated.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

A letter from Rome, of the 26th ultimo, says: "The day before yesterday another deep incision was made in the Pope's leg, for the purpose of giving vent to humors which threatened to corrupt the whole mass of blood, and I learn this evening that the operation has been attended with happy results. A feeling of great disquietude prevails at Rome, which is aggravated by the motion of the journals. Neither the *Giornale di Roma* nor the *Osservatore Romano* has made the least allusion to the Pope's illness. His holiness will enter on his seventy-third year in the month of May. You are aware that he is subject to frequent attacks of epilepsy. For the last four years, in fact, since the movement of the human body caused great perturbation in his organism. He is also affected with periodical erysipelas in his right leg."

THE ATLANTIC CABLE AND THE GREAT EASTERN

From the Liverpool Albion.

The steamship *Great Eastern* has been taken up by Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOT & Co., the contractors for the Atlantic cable, for the purpose of laying it between England and America. The *Great Eastern* will be handed over to the contractors on the 1st of May, who from that date pay all the expenses of the steamer, including wages, victualling, insurance, &c.; and when the cable is laid the proprietors of the *Great Eastern* are to receive £50,000 in paid-up shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. Although Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOT & Co. take possession of the steamer on the 1st of May, it is not their intension to lay the cable across the Atlantic till next spring; and should anything interfere with their fulfilling their engagements then, the proprietors of the steamer will receive a further remuneration, without interfering with the original agreement, as given above. The arrangement, it is to be hoped, will prove a profitable one for all parties; and the public, we are sure, will wish the *Great Eastern* every success in the undertaking.

A METROPOLITAN ART GALLERY.

The Bryan Donation—The Jarves Collection.

The surprise and delight exhibited by the thousands of all degrees, who have visited the Picture Gallery of the Metropolitan Fair, have suggested to many, for the first time, and renewed in other minds more emphatically, the need, desirableness and practicability of a permanent and free gallery of art in this City. The third metropolis of the civilized world should not longer be without such a benign provision for end promoter of high civilization. Within the last few years the advance of public taste and the increased recognition of art in this country, have been among the most interesting phenomena of the times. A score of eminent and original landscape painters have achieved the highest reputations, private collections of pictures have become a new social attraction, exhibitions of works of art have grown lucrative and popular, buildings expressly for studios have been erected, sales of pictures by auction have produced unprecedented sums of money, art-shops are a delectable feature of Broadway, artist-receptions are favorite reunions of the Winter, and a splendid edifice will soon be completed devoted to the academy, and owing its erection to public munificence, while a School of Design is in successful operation at the Cooper Institute. Nor is this all; at Rome, Paris, Florence and Dusseldorf, as well as at Chicago, Albany, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Boston and New-York, there are native *ateliers*, schools or collections, the fame whereof has raised our national character and enhanced our intellectual resources as a people. These and many other facts indicate, too plainly to be mistaken, that the time has come to establish permanent and standard galleries of art, on the most liberal scale, in our large cities. Heretofore the absence of fire-proof buildings has prevented many American of wealth and taste from contributing to such institutions as include the Fine Arts in their objects. Only last week a fire occurred in Boston, whereby several invaluable historical portraits were destroyed, and the risk of such catastrophies deters prudential lovers of artistic treasures from indulging at once their public spirit and private taste, by presenting works of art to such institutions as already exist. No sooner did the New-York Historical Society possess a fire-proof edifice than valuable donations began there to accumulate; the Nineveh marbles, the Egyptian museum, the Audubon collections, portraits, statues and relics were gratefully confided to this secure and eligible institution. It was soon found inadequate as to space, and the late President, with some of the more enterprising members, obtained a charter from the Legislature for a museum of art and antiquities, to be erected in the Central Park, and open to the public, as are similar institutions in Europe. As a nucleus for the statuary department the casts from CRAWFORD'S Roman studio are most appropriate and valuable; they are already stored in the old Arsenal. It has been proposed that a permanent collection of arms and trophies, such as have attracted such crowds of delighted visitors at the fair, should constitute another feature. But our present object is to call attention to the munificent donation of THOMAS J. BRYAN, of his rare and costly gallery of pictures to the New-York Historical Society. It numbers two hundred and fifty pictures, and is valued at one hundred thousand dollars. It is no casual gathering of odds and ends, such as may be brought together in any European capital by the mere expenditure of tasteless emblition. During many years of residence abroad, Mr. BRYAN collected, one after another, of these interesting works. To him it was a labor of love. At Paris he enjoyed signal advantages; and there are many exquisite specimens of the early French, Flemish and Italian schools in his gallery, such as are now not to be obtained at any price. As a collection it is remarkable for the number of small master-pieces—those gems which the amateur loves to hang in library, boudoir and *salon*, and con template habitually, and with unsated relish. We remember pictures of TENIERS, ROYSDAEL, WALTCAN, WOOVERMAN, etc., which discover new charms the more they are studied; add to these the fine examplars of Italian masters, and several valuable historical portraits acquired in this country—such as a WASHINGTON, by STUART, and PRIESTLEY, and JEFFERSON, by PEALE—and its not easy to estimate the importance of such a collection as the basis of a Metropolitan gallery. We remember when Mr. BRYAN first brought his pictures to New-York, that a call upon him was like visiting a venerable burgomaster of Holland, or a merchant prince of Florence, in her palmy days. He had collected his treasures in the second story of a building corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street; and seated there a vigilant and enamored *custode*, in an old arm-chair, with his snow-white hair, gazing round the walls covered with mellow tints, delicious figures, vivid or picturesque landscapes—*chef d'œuvres* or pictorial art, hallowed and endeared by memorable names—he seemed to belong to another sphere, and we to have wandered from Babel to Elysium in thus entering his gallery from bustling and garish Broadway. And now that he has bestowed these treasures on our City, let us appreciate the gift by making it the starting point of an enterprise worthy of a cultivated people in a prosperous republic. There is an essential element to every national gallery, and that the most difficult to supply; we mean a series of the earliest pictures down to the highest phase of the art in the fifteenth century—in other words, a chronological series. By a remarkable coincidence one of our countrymen, through years of vigilant activity in Italy, succeeded in making such a collection at a cost of sixty-six thousand dollars. This collection is about to be broken up and sold piecemeal, unless it can be secured by the contributions of our citizens, to be added to Mr. BRYAN'S splendid donation, whereby a complete and invaluable gallery would be formed. A committee of the Historical Society has been appointed to receive subscriptions, in order to accept the very generous offer of Mr. JARVES to present his collection to the institution provided it is relieved from a mortgage of twenty-five thousand dollars. We cannot doubt that a sum so insignificant compared to the value and importance of the acquisition, will be at once forthcoming when the project is made known to our wealthy and art-loving citizens. We subjoin the names and address of the committee:

EDWARD SATTERLEE, No. 62 East Twenty-third-street.
C. G. THOMPSON, No. 20 Lexington-avenue.
WM. J. HUTTON, No. 61 Pine-street.
GEO. H. MOORE, No. 36 West Eighteenth-street.
A. M. COZZENS, No. 42 Bond-street.

With a vivid sense of our obligations as citizens of New-York to Mr. BRYAN, we cannot better prove our grateful appreciation of his noble example than by securing the Jarves collection, and thereafter, with such a memorable basis, the Metropolitan Gallery will not fail to become the repository of innumerable works of art, including the popular German and French schools of the present day, as well as illustrations of native art in every branch. Thus we have at once a means and method of establishing a permanent and precious shrine and heritage of art, to honor, elevate and refine the prosperous but perverted instincts of humanity, here and now, and modify the material tendencies of luxury and traffic by the presence of that truth and beauty which, accessible in daily life, is the most conservative of moral agencies, and the most inspiring means of popular culture.

T.

MUSICAL.

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MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 426 BROADWAY. The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

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And voices were near,
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

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MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of the Company, for the purpose of allowing the Bonds of the Company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and reopened on the 5th day of May.

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. McCULLOUGH, President.
CLEVELAND, March 24, 1864.

1840 1864

SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker, No. 130 Broadway.
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CITY TREASURER FOR NEW-JERSEY
Office, Exchange Bank, Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FOR WOUNDS.—The $100 bounty is now ready to be paid by the Quartermaster. Comrades in arms, don't delay one moment, but call at once.
SOLDIERS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-Place.

FINANCIAL.

THE ANTHRACITE
GAS LIGHTING AND HEATING COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

WM. H. APPLETON,
President.

WM. H. APPLETON, O. D. F. GRANT,
ABRAHAM M. COZZENS,
Trustees.

Capital, $3,000,000; Shares, $100 each.

Books of subscription for 20,000 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at our office on SATURDAY, April 16.

The Common Council has granted to the company the right to lay pipes and mains throughout the entire City of New-York.

Ten per cent. payable on subscription; the balance in installments as the work progresses.

JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

MINING STOCKS,
as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD COMPANY
(146 miles long)
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FOR $1,000,000,
FOR SALE BY MARIE & KANZ, NO. 27 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The undersigned now offer for sale $500,000 of the First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad Company, (Ezra P. Prentice, President,) redeemable in New-York July 1, 1888, and convertible into stock at par within ten years.

The Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York City. They are executed to Daniel Drew and Alfred Van Santvoord, Trustees, and secured by a mortgage which "covers the whole of the said road, including the right of way, necessary real estate, superstructure, franchises and appurtenances belonging to, or to belong to the company," and is the first and a preferred lien thereon, except that one other mortgage, directed by a special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York to be executed to the City of Albany, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of $1,000,000 of bonds, to be issued by the said city as a loan in aid of the said road, which two mortgages are by the terms of the said act entitled to an equality of lien."

The length of road is 140 miles, entirely within the State of New-York, extending from the City of Albany to Binghamton on the Erie Railway, through a rich and productive region, forming valuable connections with other railroads at its two termini, and opening another avenue from the coal regions.

The first division, including rolling stock, is about $1,000,000, in addition to which $300,000 have been expended on the balance of the line; total expended to Jan. 1, 1864, $1,348,496.

The means of the company to complete the road, including what is already expended, are $2,000,000, individual and town subscriptions to the stock, of which $1,140,800 have been already paid in; $1,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $1,000,000 Albany City Loan, and $500,000 appropriated by the State of New-York, and payable one-half when the road is completed to Cobbleskill, forty miles; the balance when completed eighty miles—to Oneonta; total, $4,500,000. Estimated cost of the road when completed, $4,500,000, or about $32,000 per mile. The joint mortgages to secure the bonds issued by the company, and the bonds to be issued by the City of Albany, together $2,000,000, constitute a total lien of $14,300 per mile.
MARIE & KANZ.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank will receive subscriptions on account of
UNITED STATES BONDS,
authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at 5 per cent. a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Conpon Bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin or in United States notes or the notes of National Banks, adding 50 per cent. for premium until further notice, from the 1st day of March, until the day of subscription and payment; or subscriptions can be made, bearing interest from date, without the payments of interest from the 1st of March, and premium thereon.

The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.

A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this bank.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Capital.....$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the
NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,
issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS
redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
(Late with Fisk & Hatch,)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street,
Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Quartermasters Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.

Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.

Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.
ARTHUR ROBINSON, I. G. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:

NEW YORK:	BOSTON:
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers.	Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the Revere Bank
Bank of the Commonwealth	Brewster, Sweet, & Co.,
PHILADELPHIA:	Bankers.
Jay Cooke, & Co., Bankers.	
E. S. Whelen & Co., Bankers.	

WASHINGTON:
Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.
J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Mariposa Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of deciding upon the increase and increasing the amount of the capital stock of the said Company, by an addition of twenty thousand shares to the one hundred thousand shares already issued, making, with such increase, a total capital of one hundred and twenty thousand shares, at the par value of one hundred dollars a share, amounting, altogether, to twelve millions of dollars, in order that the floating debt of the company may be paid, and the mining and other resources of its estate may be more completely and expeditiously developed.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAMES HOY,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
Majority of the Trustees.
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY, held the 28th ultimo, the following persons were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz.:

W. P. Palmer,	Sidney Mason,	John Steward,
Rufus L. Lord,	Peter Cooper,	W. W. DeForest,
Thos. Barron,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jas. B. Johnson,
Richard Tighe,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Henry Ballis,
Henry Elsworth,	James Colles,	Rich. Mortimer,
Aug. H. Ward,	L. S. Suares,	R. H. Browne,
E. D. Morgan,	John Caswell,	Ed. J. Wcolsey.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. P. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 69 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,

FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—All of the property of this company is advertised to be sold May 5, 1864. The undersigned have been appointed a committee to purchase at said sale, for the use and benefit of those only who assign and surrender their stock and bonds to them previous to May 1, 1864, and who make the required money payments. Bond and stockholders who desire us to act for them should call at once at our office, Nos. 75 and 77 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 6.
JOHN LOWREY,
SAMUEL MARSH,
BREESE J. STEVENS,
N. A. COWDREY.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held, at the banking house, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer book will remain closed from the 23d day of April until the morning of May 3.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—I DO HEREBY FORBID ANY PARties delivering to anybody anything in my name, as I will not be responsible for the same. WM. WADDLE.
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

ARENIA LEAD COMPANY,
OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

OFFICE NO. 71 CEDAR-ST.

100,000 Shares—Nominal par $5 each.

ISSUED FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE PROPERTY AND WORKING CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY.

Subscriptions for a limited number of shares, at $2 per share, not subject to any assessment and free from personal liability, will be received at the office of the company, where full information will be given.

TRUSTEES.
JEREMIAH LODER,
G FURMAN.
C. H. APPLEGATE,
L. B. LODER,
G. A. SACCHI.
COUNSEL.
LODER & FOMEROY.
G. FURMAN, Secretary.

BLACK HAWK
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

MINES—BOBTAIL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.

CAPITAL 50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
F. H. JUDD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
GEO. BLISS, Jr., New-York.
O. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWETT, Washington.
CARLOS PIERCE, Boston.
President—F. H. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MYLO LEE.
OFFICE NO. 25 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.

HARTFORD MINING COMPANY,
MICHIGAN.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

20,000 SHARES, $25 PER SHARE.

WORKING CAPITAL IN THE TREASURY, $30,

The subscribers, as the only authorized Agents, offer for sale a limited amount of this Copper Stock, *at one-half its par value*, or $12 50 per share.

Exhibits of the Company's valuable property will be furnished on application
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor April 25, 1860.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
April 16, 1864.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS,
AT NO. 240 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.
J. T. SANGER.....Formerly of Wm. H. Cary & Co.
E. L. FANCHER.....No. 229 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOT.....Of Riggs & Co., Wall-st.
LEWIS EINSTEIN.....Of Lewis Einstein & Co
JOHN FALCONER.....Of Seamless Clothing Manuf'g Co.
HENRY J. BAKER.....Of H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE.....Of Coffin, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS.....Of Ross, Dempster & Co.
D. L. ROSS, President.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

U. S. "10-40" LOAN.
Subscriptions received
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
Bought and sold by W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Western Union Telegraph,
Independent Telegraph,
United States Telegraph, } for sale.

NOTICE
TO THE ASSENTED CREDITORS OF THE LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD; THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS; OR ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

TAKE NOTICE, That (by virtue of powers vested in them, under bondholders' agreement of Jan. 10, 1860, and under the alterations and modifications thereof, passed July 9, 1862, July 23, 1862, and Oct. 25, 1862,) that the Trustees require you to bring in and assign any and all of the assented bonds and coupons which you may hold of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad; the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis; or St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Companies, to them, at the office of the undersigned, Nos. 46 and 48 Exchange-place, Rooms Nos. 19 and 20, on or before noon of the fifteenth day of May, 1864, together with proof of the five per cent having been paid thereon.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE, That from and after the above-named day and hour, the Trustees will no longer receive said bonds or coupons, or acknowledge the same as entitled to the benefits of the agreement for reorganization, and will proceed to wind up their trust in such manner as, under advice of counsel, they shall deem legal and proper. By order of the Trustees.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eight National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency. } In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, the Secretary, Mr. Livingston Satterlee, tendered his resignation, on account of going into another business, whereupon it was resolved that the resignation of Mr. Satterlee be accepted.

Resolved, That the Board express their high appreciation of the ability and integrity of Mr. Livingston Satterlee, evinced in his position as Secretary of this Company.

Resolved, That Mr. H. C. Beach be appointed Secretary in place of Mr. Satterlee.

Resolved, That Mr. W. H. Barbour be appointed Assistant Secretary of this Company.

The above resolutions were carried unanimously.
JACOB BROUWER, President.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Trustees of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at the office, corner of Wall and William sts., from 12 o'clock M. until 2 P. M. The transfer book is closed from this date until May 5.
WM. R. BLISS, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors and Inspectors of Election of this company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, May 2, 1864, and who make the required money payments. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock Noon, and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT,
Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—in sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No 170 Broadway

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RR. CO.
No. 12 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

A Dividend of Seven per Cent., less the Government Tax, will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company, on and after Monday, the 2d day of May next, at the Bank of North America.

The Transfer Books of this Stock will be closed from the 20th instant to the 2d of May inclusive.
C. BUTLER, President.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 132 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.

THE DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half per cent., due May 1, 1864, on the preferred stock of this Company, will be paid on and after May 2, at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will be closed on the 23d inst., and opened on the 3d day of May.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILLING AND MINING COMPANY,
No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT will be paid in gold to the Stockholders, at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, May 2.

Transfer-books will be closed on the 27th of April for four days.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, 20th April, 1864.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. to May 2.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1864, ON the Second Mortgage, the Interest and the Equipment Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after May 2, at the Bank of the Republic.
A. BOODY, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of One and one-half per Cent. (3% per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after May 2, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer will be closed from April 20 to May 2.
OLIVER CHARLICK,
HUNTER'S POINT, April 20, 1864. President.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
66 Wall, and
corner Canal and Thompson sts.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED COMPANY continues to INSURE against Loss or Damage by FIRE on reasonable terms.
MATTHIAS CLARK, President.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.
JULIAN BOTTS, Surveyor.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 67 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL.....$500,000
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1864.....92,046

Cash Dividends in 13 years, 232 per cent.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary

GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-ST.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000

WILLIAM D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WASHINGTON COUNTY BANK.

Pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, notice is hereby given to persons holding the bills of the Washington County Bank, (Carolina Mills,) Rhode Island, that the same must be presented, with the name of the owner on the back of each bill, to the subscriber, on or before the 31st day of March next, in order to entitle the owner to a dividend thereon.

The public are cautioned against purchasing bills of the Bank of a recent issue, taken by parties for circulation, for which no consideration has been given, as they will not be entitled to any dividend.
WINGATE HAYES,
Receiver of Washington County Bank.
PROVIDENCE, Jan. 1, 1864.

N. B.—The time for presenting the bills has been extended by the Court to April 30, 1864.
WINGATE HAYES, Receiver.
PROVIDENCE, April 11, 1864.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

Regulating and grading Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the blocks on each side of Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections to writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, April 19, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chmber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regimeots returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 6 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committe on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock. P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL O. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE, } Committee on Roads.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.—SOLDIERS discharged by reason of wounds received in battle can obtain their $100 bounty by applying to us. Pensions, prize money, back pay and all Government accounts collected by CLARKE & ELLIOTT, No. 629 Broadway and No. 34 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HATS, CAPS, SHOES, DRY GOODS, SEWING MATERIALS, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, March 28, 1864.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS will be received at this office until further notice for furnishing the following articles for use of contraband men, women and children in this department. Brogans (russet, &c.,) and other serviceable boots and shoes for men, women and children's wear.

Chip, felt and woollen hats, and cloth caps.

Kerseys, linseys, ginghams, blankets, and other woollen and cotton goods.

Hickory stripes (for shirts,) bed-ticking, unbleached muslin, and woollen socks.

Spool cotton, black and white linen thread.

Some suspender-buttons, large buttons for coats.

White porcelain buttons, yarn, needles, and other sewing materials and trimmings.

Samples should be sent with each bid, at the expense of the party forwarding the same.

An oath of allegiance should accompany each bid.

No verbal propositions will be entertained, but every bid or modification of the same must be in writing.

Purchases will be made from time to time as the goods are needed, under contract or otherwise, as the interests of the service may require.

Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Dry Goods, &c."
ELIAS M. GREENE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, the 25th instant, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City,

1,000 uniform jackets of the New-York State pattern, but with the United States infantry button.

Further information in regard to which can be obtained at this office. Proposals for which will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Uniform Jackets."

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Burlaps," will also be received at the same time and place.

A guaranty must accompany each bid for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals must be addressed to
LIEUT-COL. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PARKERS

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3926. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Union Disaster at Plymouth Confirmed.

Probable Surrender of the Town and Garrison.

THE REBEL RAM AT WORK.

The Gunboats Bombshell and Southfield Sunk.

CAPTAIN FLUSSER, OF THE MIAMI, KILLED.

Communication Interrupted and the Ram in Possession of the River.

A FLEET OF GUNBOATS SENT TO DESTROY HER.

Arrival of Refugees at Roanoke Island.

From our Spacial Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., Wednesday, April 20, 1864.

Advices just received from Plymouth werrent the conclusion that it has fallen into the hands of the enemy. It was attacked by a heavy land force on Sunday evening, (the 17th,). in connection with an iron-clad ram which came down the Roanoke River. In the engagement, the ram sunk the *Southfield*, (gunboat,) and a small vessel which has frequently been on expeditions up the Roanoke, called the *Bombshell*. It also partially disabled the gunboat *Miami*. The ram getting below Plymouth, it is thought impossible for reinforcements to reach the place. The enemy numbered some two to twelve thousand, and only took the place, it at all, by a most desperate effort. They were repulsed in four distinct charges, with great slaughter, and the attack, which commenced on Sunday night, continued until Tuesday morning, when the firing ceased. It is supposed that Gen. WESSELS, with his brave garrison, surrendered; but nothing definite is known as yet, none of our vessels having been able to reach them since Sunday. Our force numbered about 2,000.

Of the casualties I have been able to learn nothing definite, except that Capt. FLUSSER, of the *Miami*, and the senior officer of the navy at that place was killed by the recoil of a shot from one of his own guns. This officer is spoken of universally as one of the bravest of the brave. His loss is felt very much.

Thus, while GRANT is preparing for his great campaign against Richmond, the enemy are making good use of the advantage which they have always had of us in this struggle, that of being within the ring.

While our forces are assembling for an advance on the rebel capital, they have time to send against us in North Carolina a strong detachment, which can do much injury here and return in due time for service there. In view of this fact, it is strange that this department should have been left so destitute of troops; and, if finally the rebels are forced to leave Virginia, the points we now hold in this State will be of great value to them; and it will not be possible to withstand their desperate efforts to take them without a larger force than we have at present.

The ram, though small and mounting but two guns, is said to be so heavily armored that all the shot which struck her either broke into fragments or rolled off like hail. It seems strange to a looker-on that this ram with one on the Tar and Neuse Rivers respectively, should have been so long expected to make their appearance, and yet we have no vessels of the kind to destroy them when they come. Had we one or two light draft iron-clads to move in the sound and these rivers, we should feel some security. Without them it is impossible to estimate the damage we may suffer. The positions which we hold in this State should either be abandoned or a sufficient land and naval force placed here to protect us from such known contingencies. ELIHU.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A gentleman who left Roanoke Island on Thursday morning, arrived in this City last night, and favored us with the following particulars:

Plymouth was attacked by a large force of rebels on Sunday afternoon. They made several assaults on Sunday and Monday, all of which were repulsed. On Tuesday morning, about 3 o'clock, an iron-clad ram came down the river, passing the batteries unobserved, and attacked the gunboats *Southfield* and *Miami*. The ram was not seen until it was close upon the gunboats, and, passing across the bow of the *Miami* struck the *Southfield* under the guard, the prow penetrating nearly to the magazine. Capt. FLUSSER a moment before the ram struck ordered both boats to be put under full steam, but they could not be got under way in time to avoid the blow. The *Southfield* filled and sunk within five minutes. Capt. FLUSSER was killed by the explosion of a shell fired from the *Miami*, which rebounded from the ram.

THE *Miami* being injured, fell back to the mouth of the river, and was there found by the gunboat *Whitehead*, which escaped the ram by passing through the Cashie river. The gunboat *Ceres* being disabled by the fire from the enemy's batteries, came over to Roanoke Island on Tuesday evening, bearing the body of Capt. FLUSSER, and information of the disaster to the *Southfield*. The rebel ram had full possession of the river in front of the town, and during Tuesday was shelling the town and the works. It is believed to carry three or four Whitworth guns of small calibre.

On Wednesday morning the transport *John Faron* arrived up from Newbern two regiments, numbering in all about 800 men, commanded by Col. WARFORD. It is not known whether they succeeded in reaching Plymouth. The transport was seen passing down toward Newbern early on Thursday morning, but our informant could not ascertain whether the troops were still on board. The mailboat *Gen. Berry*, which left Roanoke Island at four o'clock on Thursday morning, passed the propeller *De Witt Clinton*, carrying women and children from Plymouth, having left there Wednesday morning. The persons on board said fighting was still going on, but the place must soon be surrendered.

The armed vessels at the mouth of the Roanoke on Wednesday were the *Miami*, *Whitehead* and the new "double-ender" *Tacony*, the latter having gone up on Wednesday morning.

The rebel ram is described by persons who saw it on Tuesday as being about 125 feet long and 40 feet beam, with an iron-plated casemate similar in construction to that of the *Merrimac*. It is very low in the water, not showing more than six feet above the water line. It is very slow, and could probably be destroyed by the gunboats, if it ventured into the open sound.

Several hundred refugees, principally women, children and negroes were at Roanoke Island. The steam transports *Thos. Collyer* and *Massabesit* were plying between the Island and Plymouth.

It was feared at the Island that an attack might be made upon the canals between Roanoke and Elizabeth River, but the *Gen. Berry*, which left on Thursday morning, came through without interruption. The line of the canal is strongly guarded and fortified.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 23.

The following highly important intelligence was received from Fortress Monroe this morning:

On Sunday last the rebels assaulted our works at Plymouth, N. C., and were twice repulsed.

On Monday morning, at 1 o'clock, the gunboat *Bombshell* was up the Roanoke River to look out for the iron-clad ram, reported coming down.

Soon after passing our works, the *Bombshell* was fired into by a rebel battery and sunk.

About three o'clock, the rebel ram came down, ran past our batteries and then ran into the gunboat *Southfield* and sunk her.

The gunboat *Miami*, a very strong vessel, lay close to the rem, and Capt. FLUSSER, one of the most gallant men in our navy, cleared her decks for action and fired nine-inch shells at the rebel ram, which rebounded from her sides, exploded and killed Capt. FLUSSER.

The *Miami* was then immediately run down the river out of danger.

The rebel ram, so far as heard from, has not fired a shot, and now has possession of the river below Plymouth.

Our garrison at Plymouth is cut off from all communication.

The post, however, is well garrisoned, and has plenty of provisions, ammunition and arms.

Gen. BUTLER is confident that it will withstand any further assault that the rebels can make.

Advices from Newbern say that Little Washington is also threatened by the rebels.

Gen. BUTLER has sent a fleet of gunboats into the Sound, to open communication with Plymouth and aid the navy vessels to destroy the rebel ram.

Admiral LEE has also sent a gunboat to replace the *Southfield*.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GUNBOAT SOUTHFIELD.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 23.

The Navy Department has received the following information of the destruction of the gunboat *Southfield*:

About 5:50 P. M., April 17, Fort Gray, above Plymouth, was attacked by the rebels from the battery of six field pieces on a sand bank some thousand yards up the river.

Lieut.-Commander FLUSSER dispatched the *Ceres* to communicate with the *Whitehead*, which was doing picket duty up the river. In passing by the rebel battery she received a shot through her port gangway, killing two and wounding seven men. The firing on the fort ceased at about 9 o'clock; the *Ceres* returned about that time. At early dawn of Monday the enemy charged upon Fort Gray and were repulsed. The *Bombshell*, an army gunboat, in command of Ensign THOMAS B. STOKES, steamed up the river to communicate with the fort. She returned and sunk at the wharf. Later in the day the enemy appeared in force in the rear of the town, and at sunset commenced a vigorous attack on Fort Williams and Fort Wessell, at which time the *Miami* and *Southfield*, previously joined together, were cast loose. The *Southfield* steamed up the river to protect Fort Wessell, while the *Miami* dropped down and shelled the enemy in front of Fort Williams.

During the evening the enemy assaulted Fort Wessell, and were repulsed three times, the *Southfield* throwing shell among them. About 10:30 P. M. the *Southfield* dropped down the river, and reported to Lieutenant-Commander FLUSSER, who ordered the vessels to be lashed together with hawsers, the *Southfield* being on the port side of the *Miami*. About midnight the *Whitehead* came down the Cashie, and came alongside the *Miami*, and reported the ram coming down.

At 3 A. M. on Tuesday, the ram dropped down alongside the *Miami*, under cover of the shade of the trees, and when near, ran obliquely across into the starboard bow of the *Southfield*. The vessels had been firing all the previous evening at the enemy on shore, and were loaded with shell, which there was not time to draw. The Lieutenant-Commander fired the first shell, and on its bursting, some fragment either from that or the *Southfield's* shells, rebounded, which caused death, the fragments piercing his chest and skull, also wounding the following officers and men: Acting Ensign THOS. G. HARRIS, Acting Third Assistant Engineer HARRINGTON, and some six or eight men—none mortally. Upon the approach of the ram, the *Southfield* fired at her. The prow of the ram running into the *Southfield*, caused her to fill with water, and she sunk inside of fifteen minutes. The forward lashings were parted by the pressure of the ram between our vessels and the after ones were cut, and as many as could get on the *Miami* did so, when the *Miami* retired, and was pursued a short distance by the ram, which was considered slow, making but four knots per hour, the *Miami* throwing solid shot at her as she retired. Some of the men of the *Southfield* took to small boats, and were picked up by the *Whitehead* and *Ceres*.

The *Ceres* was dispatched to Newbern immediately with the body of Commander FLUSSER.

The officers missing of the *Southfield* were:

Acting Master Wm. B. Newman.
Actiog Ensign Thos. B. Stokes.
Actiog Second Assistant Engineer Wm. T. Goff.
Acting Third Assistant John A. Strieby.
Acttog Master's Mate Geo. W. Pratt.
Paymaster's Clerk Geo. W. Brown.

Some of the officers and men of the *Southfield* may have been captured, but most have escaped. Few or none were probably lost. The *Miami* is uninjured. The ram is thought not to have used her guns whilst under the bows of the *Miami* and *Southfield*, nor could our guns then bear on her. The shell fired at her was when she approached.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Review of the Second Army Corps and Artillery Reserve—Capture of Guerrillas.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 23.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac to-day state that the Second Army Corps, Major-Gen. HANCOCK commanding, was reviewed yesterday by Gens. GRANT and MEADE. Gens. SEDGWICK, WARREN and SHERIDAN, with their Staffs, were present. The discipline of the troops was highly praised by the Generals, as well as by all who witnessed the spectacle. This is the largest corps in the army, and the scene presented as they passed in review with bands playing and colors flying was magnificent.

The artillery reserve also passed in review, after which the Generals proceeded to witness the evolutions of the Nineteenth and Twentieth regiments Massachusetts Volunteers in an entirely new drill, which was much admired. The reviewing party afterward partook of refreshments with Gen. HANCOCK at his headquarters.

Yesterday a party of six guerrillas were captured near Morrisville. They had attacked a picket station and killed a man a short time previous.

Two Men Shot at Fort Warren for Desertion.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 23.

CHARLES CARPENTER and MATTHEW RILEY, alias JOHN ROACH, were shot yesterday afternoon, for desertion, at Fort Warren.

The iron-clad *Canonicus* sailed last night under sealed orders for the steamer *Osceola*.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Arrival of the Mississippi and the Evening Star.

DETAILS OF THE RECENT BATTLES

Heavy Losses Sustained by Our Forces at Sabine Cross Roads.

Complete Discomfiture of the Rebels at Pleasant Hill.

Partial List of the Killed and Wounded.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 16, 1864.

The history of the rebellion has had another fearful page added to its record. The gallant soldiers of the East and the West have, side by side, emulated each other in devotion to their country's cause; they have fallen side by side as they have together triumphed over the common enemy, and throughout all time the fire-side stories of the homes of those who live in the Upper Mississippi Valley will be details of how their fathers fought shoulder to shoulder for freedom along with their brothers of New-England homes.

No information has reached this city, of an official character, but there are continual arrivals of wounded, of prisoners, and intelligent persons attached to the steamers in the Red River trade. From all these witnesses have been gathered such particulars as we have of the battles of the 7th, 8th and 9th. The account published in the New-Orleans *Era*, of the 14th inst., from my most intimate acquaintance with the country where the battles took place, seems to be justly entitled to precedence, and from that source I am almost entirely indebted for the details of the battles.

The country lying between Grand Ecore, which is the river landing of Natchedoitches and Shreveport, one hundred miles in extent, is not ellnviel but level land, broken by slightly elevated ridges, bisected in places by bayous, which empty into Red River. The distance between the Shreveport road and the river varies from five to ten miles, which intervening land is almost entirely composed of impenetrable swamp. It is therefore perceivable that the gunboats are useless to the army after it leaves Grand Ecore. The whole distance from Natchedoitches to Shreveport is more or less a low sandy ridge, broken by straggling forests of pine and scrub oaks. Crump's Mills consists of one or two miserable houses, and there are no settlements, the plantations that once existed having been long abandoned, until you get to Pleasant Hill, which is a little village situated on a low ridge, containing in peace times probably 300 inhabitants. Just beyond the town are still the marks of the track of a hurricane that, some two years ago, nearly destroyed every house in the place. This drift is lower than the ridge on which the town is built; it is very dense, the road having been cut through the fallen timber and the sand-hills, which were thrown up by the roots of the trees. On the left of Pleasant Hill, and on the right, up to the edge of the "drift," are abandoned plantations, here and there covered with groups of low, second growth pine. Passing on, you come to WILSON'S plantation—a piece of cleared land on each side of the road, surrounded by dense woods. Just beyond are Bayou de Peul and the old Sabine Road, which make the place by nature a strong military position. Two miles beyond WILSON'S is Mansfield, the shire town of De Soto Parish, a very pretty place, containing 800 inhabitants.

Our army broke up its encampment on the 6th inst., and marched along the Shreveport Road twenty-one miles, the cavalry in advance, resting at Crump's Mills, the supporting infantry some four miles in the rear, on a pleasant bayou, famous for affording good spring water in its vicinity. On the morning of the next day, the 7th, at daylight, the cavalry started, and ere it had gone two miles, commenced heavy skirmishing with the enemy. This running fight was kept up for fourteen miles, until our cavalry passed through the drift above Pleasant Hill, and reached the open fields, known as WILSON'S plantation. Here was a heavy body of rebel infantry, 2,500 strong, deployed along the edges of the woods, by which disposition our men were, to avoid them, compelled to charge over the abandoned fields. The only Union soldiers that had advanced far enough to take part in the fight, which was inevitable, was the cavalry brigade of LEE'S corps, commanded by Col. HARAI ROBINSON. As he had either to attack or be attacked, he decided to take the initiative, and he led his men in with such a dash and vigor, that at last the enemy was completely whiped and driven from the field. This engagement tested two hours and a half, and our losses amounted to about forty killed and wounded, the enemy's being at least as many. Col. ROBINSON pursued the retreating rebels as far as Bayou du Peul, where he found they had received heavy reinforcements, including four pieces of artillery, and were again in line of battle waiting attack. As it was nearly dark, and the risk was too great in again attacking with his small force, he placed his men in the most advantageous position available, and awaited the progress of events.

Early on the following morning, the 8th, the cavalry, supported by a brigade of infantry, under Col. LANDRUM, resumed its march. The enemy was discovered to be on the alert, and a battle almost instantly commenced. Col. LANDRUM'S infantry brigade was on the right of the road, and Col. LUCAS' cavalry brigade on the left. The skirmishing was very fierce, and every foot of ground won from the enemy had to be taken by hard knocks, but at two o'clock in the afternoon our forces had compelled the enemy to retreat beyond Pleasant Hill. Our loss, as well as the enemy's, was very severe during this time. Lieut.-Col. WEBB, of the Seventy-seventh Illinois, shot through the head and instantly killed, and Capt. BEARSE, commanding Sixth Missouri Cavalry, severely wounded in the arm, being among the casualties on our side.

From the constantly increasing severity of the fighting, it was evident that a large force of the enemy were near, as it was subsequently ascertained that Gens. DICK TAYLOR, MOUTON, GREEN, and PRICE were present with a command of not less than 18,000 men, while our force by comparison was nothing. The rebels occupied a strong position in the vicinity of Sabine Cross Roads, concealed in the edge of a dense wood, with an open field in front, the Shreveport road passing through their lines. Gen. RANSOM, arriving on the field with his command, formed his line as well as circumstances would permit, after reconnoitering and feeling the rebel position. Col. EMERSON'S brigade, of the Thirteenth Corps, was stationed on the left of the line, with NIM'S Massachusetts Battery; Col. LANDRUM'S forces, parts of two brigades on the right and centre, with RAWLE'S Battery G, Fifth Regulars, and a battery of the First Indiana Artillery in rear of his right and centre. Col. DUDLEY'S brigade of cavalry, of LEE'S corps, supported the left and held itself in readiness to repel any attempt to flank; while LUCAS protected the right flank. Col. ROBINSON, with his brigade, was in rear of the centre, protecting the wagon train which was on the Shreveport road.

Gen. BANKS and Staff rode upon the field by the time this disposition of our forces was effected, and word was sent back to Gen. FRANKLIN to make all speed for the scene of the momentarily expected battle. It was the design of Gen. BANKS to remain quiet until the remainder of his army came up, and then open the battle himself; but Kirby SMITH, knowing his own superiority of numbers, began the conflict before they could arrive.

About 5 o'clock the firing between the skirmishers become very hot, and in a short time our skirmish line was driven back upon the main body by an overwhelming force. The whole strength of the enemy was then advanced and heavy and repeated volleys were discharged and replied to on our right and centre. Soon this portion of our line became heavily engaged, and all our available strength was required to prevent their being crushed by the masses of the enemy. Our left, which was now, also, hotly fighting, was necessarily much weakened, and it was observed that a strong body of the enemy was massing in a dense piece of woods, preparatory to dashing down and flanking this end of our line. The danger was plain and imminent, but there was no remedy. Gen. STONE ordered Gen. LEE to have NIM'S battery withdrawn, although it was doing great execution, in order that it might not become a prize to the enemy, and Gen. LEE sent his Aid-de-Camp, Col. J. S. BRISBIN, to withdraw the battery. On reaching the point, its removal was found impossible, nearly every one of the horses having been killed. In a few moments more a solid mass of the rebels, under command of Gen. MOUTON, swept down upon the spot and four of the guns were taken, the other two being dragged from the field by hand. The havoc made in the ranks of the enemy at this point of the action is represented as appalling, the whole six guns belching forth double charges of grape and canister; and some five or six rounds were fired between the time the rebels left the woods until the artillerymen were forced from their pieces. As the rebels were in mass, the execution such a shower of missiles caused can be easily imagined. MOUTON fell mortally wounded. The two senior officers of NIM'S battery were wounded, Lieut. SNOW mortally, his having since died.

The fighting on all parts of our line was now at short range, and to use the expression of one of the participants, "we were holding on by the skin of our teeth only." It was known that FRANKLIN'S troops had been sent for, and anxious and wistful were the glances cast to the rear. Gen. CAMERON, with his brigade came up, and going at once into action on the right, where the battle again waxed hottest, created the impression that the veterans of the Nineteenth had arrived, and a glad and exultant shout went up from our wearied and desperately situated little band. This belief was strengthened by the arrival of Gen. FRANKLIN, who dashed boldly into the thickest of the fray, cap in hand and cheering on the men. Gen. BANKS, too, seemed ubiquitous, riding wherever the men wavered, and by personal example inciting them to renewed deeds of daring and reckless valor. Cols. CLARK and WILSON, with other members of the staff, sabre in hand, mixed with the soldiers on foot and horseback, and cheered and encouraged them to continue the unequal fight.

But human beings could not longer withstand such fierce and overpowering onslaughts as our men were bearing up against, and our line finally gave way at all points, and the men fell back fiercely contesting the ground they yielded. Unfortunately a sad mishap befell them at this time. The large and cumbersome wagon train blocked up the way; the frightened horses dashed through the infantry lines, entangled themselves with the artillery, and created a momentary but unfortunate confusion. This gave the rebels, who were rapidly pressing us, possession of several pieces of artillery.

The enemy followed our men step by step for three and a half miles, but he was advancing to meet a fearful retribution. The Nineteenth Army Corps had been ordered to stop and form its line of battle—the retreating Union troops passed through this line and formed in the rear. The rebels thinking they had routed our whole army, dashed impetuously on, and thought the line, but half visible in the woods before them, was another feeble but desperate stand of a few men.

Gen. EMORY commanded this force, consisting of two full brigades, and he ordered the fire to be reserved until the rebels were within short range, when from both infantry and the artillery posted thickly along his line, a storm of iron and lead was hurled upon the foe that literally mowed them down. The rebels halted in amazement, but still they fought end bravely. Volley after volley was discharged from each side full into the ranks of their opponents, but neither gave signs of yielding, and night charitably threw her mantle over the ghastly scene, and enforced a cessation of hostilities.

The two divisions, under command of Gen. A. J SMITH, belonging to the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, had reached Pleasant Hill, and were there halted. Gen. BANKS determined to withdraw his army to that point, for the sake of the advantageous position which he could there occupy, knowing that the enemy would follow what they supposed to be a demoralized army. In accordance with this plan of operations, all our men were quietly withdrawn from the enemy's front, and the line of march taken up for Pleasant Hill. This conjunction of his forces was satisfactorily effected, and the result confidently awaited. So well was the movement conducted that although the first body started at 10 o'clock, and the remainder were not under way until nearly day, the rebels had not the slightest suspicion of what was going on.

Gen. FRANKLIN was conspicuous during this part of the day, rallying his men, and two horses were killed under him; Capt. CHAPMAN, of his staff, had both feet taken off by a round shot, and the horse of Capt. FRANKLIN was killed at the same time.

THE THIRD DAY'S FIGHT.

At 7 o'clock on Saturday morning our forces were all at Pleasant Hill, and the rebels were advancing, cavalry in front, endeavoring to discover our position. Col. O. P. GOODING, with his brigade of LEE'S cavalry corps, was sent out on the Shreveport road, to meet the enemy and draw him on. He had gone about a mile, when he came upon the rebel advance. Skirmishing immediately ensued, and according to the plan he slowly fell back. The fight was very sharp between these cavalry bodies, and GOODING lost nearly forty men killed and wounded, inflicting, however, as much damage as he received. Among his casualties are Capt. HACKNA and Lieut. HALL, of the Second New-York Veteran Cavalry. Lieut. HALL has since died of his wounds. Col. GOODING made a narrow escape, a ball passing through and tearing out the crown of his hat, and grazing the skin. The brigade behaved very gallantly, covering Gen. EMORY'S front until his line was formed.

The battle-field of Pleasant Hill, as we have already described, is a large, open field, which had once been cultivated, but is now overgrown with weeds and bushes. The slightly-elevated centre of the field, from which the name Pleasant Hill is taken, is nothing more than a long mound, hardly worthy the name of hill. A semi-circular belt of timber runs around the field on the Shreveport side. Gen. EMORY formed his line of battle on the side facing these woods, Gen. MCMILLAN'S brigade being posted on the right, Gen. DWIGHT'S on the centre, and Col. BENEDICT'S on the left. TAYLOR'S Battery, L, First Regulars, had four guns in rear of the left wing, on the left of the Shreveport road, and two on the road in rear of Gen. DWIGHT'S line. HIBBERD'S Vermont battery was on the right.

In the rear of EMORY, and concealed by the rising ground were Gen. SMITH'S tried troops, formed in two lines of battle fifty yards apart. All his artillery was in the front line, a piece, section or battery being on the flank of each regiment, the infantry lying between them. The Thirteenth Corps was in reserve in the rear under Gen. CAMERON—Gen. RANSOM having been wounded the day before. Gen. SMITH was Commander-in-Chief of the two lines back of the crest, while Gen. MOWER was the immediate Commander of the men. The Commander of the right brigade in Gen. SMITH'S first line was Col. LYNCH; the left brigade was Col. SHAW'S. The second line also consisted of two brigades—the right under control of Col. ——, and the left commanded by Col. HILL. CRAWFORD'S Third Indiana Battery was posted on the right of the Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and the Ninth Indiana Battery on the right of the line of battle. The Missouri Iron Sun Battery, and others whose names and numbers we could not ascertain, were also in this section of the battle.

The skirmishing was kept up with considerable vigor until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the rebels had completed their arrangements for the attack. At about this hour Gen. EMORY'S skirmish line was driven in on the right by the rebels, who appeared in large force, coming through the timber above-mentioned. They soon reached the open ground, and moved on to the attack in three lines of battle. Our batteries and infantry opened with terrible effect, doing great slaughter with grape and canister, while the enemy's artillery, being in the woods and in bad position, did scarcely any damage.

Col. BENEDICT'S brigade on the left was first engaged, soon followed by DWIGHT'S and MCMILLAN'S. The fighting was terrific—old soldiers say it never was surpassed for desperation. Notwithstanding the terrible havoc in their ranks, the enemy pressed fiercely on, slowly pushing the men of the Nineteenth Corps back, up the hill, but not breaking their line of battle. A sudden and bold dash of the rebels on the right, gave them possession of TAYLOR'S Battery, and forced our line still further back.

Now came the grand *coup de main*. The Nineteenth, on arriving at the top of the hill, suddenly filed off over the hill, and passed through the lines of Gen. SMITH. We must here mention that the rebels were now in but two lines of battle, the first having been almost annihilated by Gen. EMORY, what remained being forced back into the second line. But these two lines came on exultant, and sure of victory.

The first passed over the knoll, and all headless of the long line of cannons and crouching forms of as brave men as ever trod mother earth, pressed on. The second line appeared on the crest, and the death signal was sounded. Words cannot describe the awful effect of this discharge. Seven thousand rifles, and several batteries of artillery, each gun with an extra load of grape and canister, were fired simultaneously, and the whole center of the rebel line was crushed down as a field of ripe wheat through which a tornado had passed. It is estimated that one thousand men were hurried into eternity or frightfully mangled by this one discharge.

No time was given them to recover their good order, but Gen. SMITH ordered a charge, and his men dashed rapidly forward, the boys of the Nineteenth joining in. The rebels fought boldly and desperately back to the timber, on reaching which a large portion broke and fled, fully two thousand throwing aside their arms. In this charge TAYLOR'S Battery was retaken, as were also two of the guns of NIM'S Battery, the Parrott gun taken from us at Carrion Crow last Fall, and one or two others belonging to the rebels, one of which was considerably shattered, besides 700 prisoners. A pursuit and desultory fight was kept up for three miles, when our men returned to the field of battle.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

The accounts from all quarters agree in stating that Gen. BANKS, during the entire contest, showed the greatest possible daring and valor, as did Gen. FRANKLIN, and the staffs of each. They will reap their reward in the grateful hearts and prayers of the American people, and in the increased devotion and love of their soldiers.

Gen. RANSOM, when wounded, was directing the firing of the Chicago Battery, standing among the men, and he had scarcely been removed when the rebels were in possession of the spot on which he fell. This gallant officer, the youngest of his rank in the army, has been, I believe, now three times wounded. He is one of the men chosen by Gen. GRANT to give his celebrated unconditional surrender order. He now lies at the St. Charles Hotel, shot through the leg with a musket ball. He will most certainly recover.

Col. BRISBIN, of Gen. LEE'S Staff, had his horse's head blown off while riding across the field, by a shell, and would have been taken had not some of the men pulled him out. He succeeded in capturing a rebel horse and leaving the field on his back. Col. BRISBIN lost in his trunk, in the baggage train, the sash taken from Gen. BARKSDALE on the field at Gettysburgh, which had been made a present to him, and Gen. VILLEPIGUE'S sabre, taken from him in Virginia.

Col. ROBINSON, while defending the wagon train on the first day, was shot in the hip, but refused to leave the field for two hours after. It was supposed he would lose his leg in consequence, but the surgeons now think it can be saved. Among the most regretted of the slain is Col. BENANICE of the One Hundred and Sixth-fifth New-York.

Partial List of Casualities.

Col. Vance, of 96th Ohio, wounded and left on the field.

Col. Wehh, 77th Illinois, and Lieut.-Col. Cowen, 19th Kentucky, wounded and prisoners.

Lieut. Stone, C. S. of the Third Brigade, is among the missing.

Lieut. Miller, 6th Missouri Cavalry, missing.

Capt. Morse, 1st Louisiana Cavalry, severely wounded.

Lieuts. Brown and Gorman were also severely wounded.

Lieut. Graham, 87th Illinois, wounded.
Lieut. Meedower, 87th Illinois, wounded.
Capt. McCullough, 11th Illinois, missing.
Lieut. Stevenson, missing.
Capt. Stearn, missing.
Lieut. McCullough, 11th Illinois, missing.
Lieut. Wyman, 11th Illinois, missing.
Lieut. Doune, 14th New-York Cavalry, missing.
Capt. Morse, 16th Indiana, severely wounded.
Lieut. Jones, 16th Illinois, killed.
Capt. Marklan, 14th New-York Cavalry, slightly wounded.
Lieut.-Col. Green, wounded in arm.
Capt. King, 8th New-Hampshire, wounded and left on the field—supposed his wound is a mortal one.
Lieut. Troop, Mercantile Bat.—wounded.
Lieut. Slack—slightly wounded.
Maj. Mann, 19th Kentucky—slightly wounded.
Lieut. Saunderson, Bat. 8, 1st Regiment—mortally wounded.
Capt. Mahler, 1st La. Bat.—severely wounded.
Maj. Reed, 13th Illinois—missing.
Lieut.-Col. Lindsay, 48th Ohio—killed.

165TH NEW-YORK (2D DURYEA'S ZOUAVES.)

Lieut.-Col. Carr—flesh wound in the right arm.
Lieut. D. T. H. Thomas—ankle.
Lieut. Andrew Napier—right leg.

30TH MAINE.

This regiment suffered severely, losing about 70 men in killed, wounded and missing. The color staff was struck twice and shattered. The Color Sergeant was shot in the leg; but he bravely stood by the flag and held it up until relieved by another Sergeant.
Major Royal E. Whitman, flesh wound in the hip.
Lieut. Strout, Co. E, killed.
Capt. Randall, Co. E, shoulder, slightly; kept the field.
Col. Emerson, wounded and left in the hands of the enemy.

FIRST LOUISIANA CAVALRY.

Col. HARAI ROBINSON, while gallantly leading his command into action, was wounded severely in his hip, but continued to urge his men onward with undiminished zeal.

The loss of the First Louisiana Cavalry in killed, wounded and missing, so far as has been ascertained, is 5 officers and 28 men. Their names are as follows:

Col. Robinson, wounded.
Capt. Andrew Morse, wounded.
Capt. Thos. Maher, dead.
Private Ed. Sullivan, Co. A, 1st La.
Private Aug. Phililp, Co. B, 1st Louisiana.
Private Berney Grimes, Co. B.
Private John H. Landfer, Co. E.
Private August Schornwald, Co. G.
Private Wm. Button, Co. I.
Private Martin Ford, Co. B.
Private James Jones, Co. D.
Private D. M. Rae, Co. L.
Private Jules Michel, Co. I.
Sergt. Augustus Letton, Co. C.
Sergt. J. Adams, Co. B.
Sergt. Thomas Welch, Co. I.
Sergt. Peter Quion, Co. E.
Corp. Thomas Kelly, Co. I.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS.

Lieut. John Graham, Co. G.
Lieut. F. S. Meader, Co. A.
Sergt. James Brownell, Co. B.
Sergt. John M. Simpson, Co. K.
Private M. Cramer, Co. D.
Private Elias Smith Co. D.
Private Geo. Burnhard, Co. F.
Private D. J. Cpilns, Co. A.
Private Geo. W. Carey, Co. A.
Private Harrison Francea, Co. B.
Private Thos. Eaton, Co. E.
Private Geo. M. Chamber, Co. B.
Private J. M. Doherty, Co. I.
Lieut.-Col. Webb, Seventy-seventh Illinois, killed.
Capt. Breese, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, wounded in the arm.
Lieut. Snow, Nim's Massachusetts Battery, killed.
Capt. Chapman, of Franklin's Staff, had both legs shot off.
Capt. Becker, Second New-York Veteran Cavalry, wounded.
Lieut. Hall, Second New-York Veteran Cavalry, killed.

Deaths of Returned Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 23.

The following returned prisoners died at Jarvis Hospital to-day: Sergeant JOHN CLINE, Company K, 60th Ohio Regiment; JOHN R. ROBINSON, private Company E, 45th Kentucky Regiment, and M. L. OSTRANDER, Company B, 5th Michigan Cavalry.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

The Vote in Arkansas upon the Constitution.

DISPOSITION OF THE REBEL FORCES.

AFFAIRS IN NORTHERN TEXAS.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ACTIVITY OF THE GUERRILLAS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Wednesday, March 30, 1864.

The vote upon the Free State Constitution and for loyal State Officers of the *Free State of Arkansas* is now known to your readers. In this county (Sebastian) the vote was large. For the Constitution, it stood, 1,080—the same aggregate being given for Gov. ISAAH MURPHY. This is the vote of five precincts. Other points and the soldiers' vote, still unknown, will certainly increase this vote to 1,200. As the vote in this county before the war was about 2,400, it will be readily seen how large a portion have continued loyal and how many are despairing of the rebel cause.

The following telegram received here from Little Rock gives a general summary of the vote. Its aggregate is quite encouraging:

LITTLE ROCK, March 22, 1864.

The votes have not been counted. Not more than half the poll books are in yet. The vote as far as heard from is over 8,000. Batesville and the Helena District to hear from, and most of the Arkansas troops. The vote will be over 10,000. Rooms elected to Congress from the Second District.

ISAAC MURPHY.

But two persons who voted refused to vote for the Constitution. Col. J. M. JOHNSON is undoubtedly reelected to Congress from the Third District; Lieut. E. D. PERKINS, of the Thirteenth Kansas, who was placed on the track against him three days before the election, has received several hundred votes. It was not presumed that he would be elected when his candidacy was announced. Lieut. PERKINS is now in Washington as delegate from the Provisional Government of the Choctaw Nation. Lieut. PERKINS is a talented, energetic young officer, who at the time of being commissioned in the Thirteenth KANSAS, was a sergeant in the artillery service United States Army. Since being stationed here he has married a very fascinating young widow, who by a slight admixture of Indian blood, is the representative of the chief family in the Choctaw Nation. Lieut. PERKINS has used the influence this has given him well and wisely for the restoration of the Federal authority among the Choctaws.

The calling of a convention to resume relations of fealty and to accept the generous spirit of the Amnesty was through the influence of Lieut. PERKINS. Of that convention your correspondent has already written. It is hoped and believed that the mission of Delegate PERKINS will be of benefit to the Indian Territory and the interests of the Government therein. Responses have been received to its action from leading Choctaws, whom circumstances precluded from attendance. The Provisional Governor has issued a proclamation recalling the tribe to their allegiance.

The name of Gen. COOPER brings to mind the fact that the Interior Department is now in possession of a large quantity of papers belonging to the affairs of the Superintendency of Southern Indians. It will be remembered that ELIAS RECTOR, of this place, was, at the time Arkansas seceded, Indian Superintendent. D. H. COOPER was Agent for the Choctaws. A large amount of Government funds was appropriated as reported, for the benefit of the Confederate Government, but, as was shrewdly suspected, for the individual use of the two worthies named. Major RECTOR had a fine farm close to this place. He was a leading rebel, his son and son-in-law, Gen. CANALL, being in the army. When Gen. BLUNT occupied Fort Smith, RECTOR with most of the prominent citizens fled to Texas.

Through information received from negroes, the papers before spoken of were exhumed from their grave on the Rector farm. They were found to consist of the records of superintendency from 1830 to the Summer of 1861; also, the papers of the Confederate Receiver for sequestrating the property of Northern aliens, as we were termed. The private correspondence of RECTOR, COOPER, and others was extremely interesting. From these papers it appears that $80,000 in gold, belonging to the Indian Bureau, was appropriated and divided among the faithless and traitorous officials in this region.

Gen. THAYER, with the Kansas division, is now at Booneville, fifty miles southeast of this place. He has with him three brigades, two of infantry, and one of cavalry. The first brigade, commanded by Col. CHARLES W. ADAMS, Twelfth Kansas, consists of that regiment, the First (Col. J. WILLIAMS), and Second (Col. CRAWFORD) Kansas Colored Volunteers, and the First Arkansas Battery, Capt. BRAIN. The Second, commanded by Col. EDWARDS, Eighteenth Iowa, consists of that regiment and the First and Second Arkansas Infantry, with RANDS' Indiana Battery. The Cavalry Brigade consists of the Second Kansas, Lieut.-Col. BASSETT, three battalions of the Fourteenth, Lieut.-Col. BROWN, and six companies of the Sixth, Lieut.-Col. CAMPBELL, with a howitzer battery. Col. BASSETT has been in command of this brigade. The arrival of Col. CLOUD, of the Second, will place him in command. These regiments are all full, at least the minimum. They make an aggregate of 6,500 men. Gen. BLUNT, on whose the command of this army properly belongs, is left here, with scarcely troops enough to hold the garrison waits here and at Fort Gibson.

There is one result to proceed from this, which is much to be deplored. The people of this section, relying upon the faith of the Government, have accepted in truth the conditions of amnesty, and on the 14th of this month voted to make Arkansas a Free State, and thus resume her relations to the Union. In doing this they are entitled to the fullest and amplest protection—a protection which shall extend not only to preventing the Confederate forces from retaining any hold upon the State, but to crushing out the marauding bushwhackers, who have cursed Missouri. The loyal citizens, those who have voted under the Am

the dates respectively Feb. 25, March 3 and 10. This is a small sheet, about 18 by 10, well printed on a fair quality of paper. The last number (10th inst.) contained *extracts* from the Leavenworth, Kansas, papers of the 1st inst. This shows that constant communication takes place between our lines and the rebels. The news in the *Telegraph* was rather of an amusing character.

One number contains a dispatch to the effect that Gen. BUTLER having assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, had been overwhelmingly defeated by the rebel Gen. LEE. This hypothetical defeat was claimed to be the most crushing of all received by the Federal Army on the Potomac.

Memphis Bulletin stated that LONGSTREET had captured Knoxville, after a severe fight, in which the Union loss was said to be 5,000. JOHNSON and POLK were also reported as having encountered and driven GRIERSON, with great loss, from Meridien, Miss., and as being engaged in driving him back to Vicksburgh. The affair is claimed as a complete rout of the Yankees. So run these *canards*. It is by such means as these that the courage of the rebel soldiery is sustained.

It appears that a large supply of substantial clothing, shoes, etc., have been received by the troops under PRICE. Our English cousins are entitled to thanks for this supply, to obtain which was said to be part of PRICE's visit to Texas and Mexico. As a consequence, the rebel troops are in better spirits. They talk confidently of driving back the "Yanks," and regaining Arkansas. There is little doubt that MARMADUKE, SHELBY and CABELL will endeavor to raid this Spring upon an extensive scale. It must be acknowledged that the present condition of affairs here is inviting to them.

Forage is abundant in PRICE's vicinity. The people have very generally planted, and the corn is several inches high.

Quite a complimentary article on Gen. STEELE appears in this rebel paper of the 10th. It speaks of this Federal Commander in a very eulogistic style as a gentleman, etc., though an enamy, while comparing him with and bitterly denouncing CURTIS, BLUNT, BOWEN, SICKLES, MCNEIL, and others whom it styles abolitionists and jayhawkers.

We have late and important advices from Northwestern Texas. Geo. BLUNT is in almost daily communication with that region. That is the Union locality. There are now here, either enlisted, or serving as scouts, etc., over five hundred Texas Union refugees. It is noticeable that nearly all are superior men, in point of intelligence and energy. A large proportion of the settlers in the Red River and Northwest Texas are from the Western States. Great anxiety is expressed for the appearance of the Federal army, and all seem to hope much from the anticipated movements of Gen. BLUNT. A small column penetrating Fannin and Grayson Counties, thence moving toward the Brazos River and making a detour again to the Red River, east of the point of entrance, could be of vast service to the movements in Louisiana and Southwest Arkansas, and at the same time secure a large reinforcement to the Union army, both white and colored. Such a movement would cut off the rebel supplies, large amounts of which are now stored in the valley of Red River. It could be done with a comparatively small force. In the region from Red River to one hundred miles South, there is at the present time a force of 1,500 men under Gen. HENRY MCCULLOCH, a brother of the one killed at Pea Ridge. The citizens remaining are organized as home-guard regiments, armed with shot guns, &c. As this region is more than half Union, it is evident how much dependence can be placed on them. A small column of cavalry, penetrating Texas as suggested, can readily organize ten or more regiments of Union troops, white and black.

After penetrating Texas fifty or seventy-five miles in the direction suggested, you reach the Brazos. Here, then, can be found the large body of slaves removed from other Slave States. Where before the war commenced there was *one* negro, now *ten* can be found. In the words of my informant, "the ground is black with them." They have an understanding, too, of the position of affairs, having been kept posted by the Union bushwhackers who have been in the brush of the Pale Pinto Hills.

Let me close this information by the following table of prices in the interior of Western Texas, premising, of course, that the figures mean Confederate notes:

Common calico, ₩ yard	$15 00
Domestic, ₩ yard	15 00
Jeans, ₩ yard	$15@20 00
Satinet pants, pair	$125 00
Coarse boots, pair	100 00
Fine boots, pair	150 00
Hats, felt, each	$75@100 00
Saddles, each	150 00
Eggs, ₩ dozen	4 00
Butter, ₩ ℔	5 00
Whisky, ₩ gallon	125 00
Whisky, ₩ dram	2 00
Brandy, ₩ quart bottles	75 00
Salt, ₩ bushel	25 00
Sugar, ₩ ℔	2 00
Seeds, ₩ ℔	25 00
Tobacco, 10 oz. plug	10 00
Pork, ₩ ℔	60
Corn, ₩ bushel	5 00
Flour, ₩ 100℔s., at Shreveport	65 00
Oxen, ₩ yoke	200 00
Horses, each	1,500 00
Two horse wagon	800 00
Colt's revolver	700 00
Nails, ₩ ℔	10 00
Shoemaker's knife	10 00
Pocket knife	75 00
Coffee, ₩ ℔	25 00

Mules fetch any price you ask. Negroes can't be sold at any figure. The labor of a negro man is worth $400 a year.

During the past Winter, Gen. MCCULLOCH is said to have seriously considered the propriety of abandoning the Red River counties, first laying waste and destroying all that an invading force could subsist upon. Nothing but the fear of an uprising among the people, in whom it is well known, in spite of conscription, hanging, etc., the Union sentiment has not been crushed out, prevented the carrying out of this project. FED.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Wednesday, April 6, 1864.

The policy pursued here is already working the result indicated by your correspondent. Since the removal of the troops by Gen. THAYER, under the pretext of joining Gen. STEELE for the purpose of concentrating and moving against PRICE, the country is swarming with rebel parties, and their scouts are out in all directions south of the river.

Since the virtual abandonment, by order of Gen. STEELE, of Northwestern Arkansas and the valley of the river, there have been quite a number of fights and skirmishes, and all indications point to an intended raid either upon this point or north of the river toward Missouri. At the date of my last the fact of Gen. THAYER's removal with the army properly belonging to Gen. BLUNT, left Western Arkansas, for sixty or seventy miles east from the line, protected only by one regiment of infantry, the Thirteenth Kansas, a battalion of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, two of the First and one of the Second Arkansas, four guns of the Third Kansas Battery, two or three hundred recruits of the Fourth Kansas Infantry, fifty men of the Second Kansas—in all, not more than two thousand men. Not more than three hundred of the cavalry are decently mounted. The transportation is nearly worthless from the used-up condition of the animals. There is barely small-arms ammunition enough in this portion of the Department of Kansas to last for a sharp fight of an hour's duration.

The force spoken of is scattered widely. At this place are eight companies of the Thirteenth Kentucky Infantry, four of the Sixth Cavalry, and four of the First Arkansas Cavalry, with two 12-pound guns, and two belonging to the Third Kansas Battery. At Van Buren (which is a point of the utmost military importance, being the ferry crossing for this place, and the outlet of mail and telegraph, North,) are stationed two companies of the Thirteenth Infantry and thirty men of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, not more than half of whom are mounted. At Fayetteville is a portion of the First Arkansas Cavalry. Probably one hundred serviceable horses will cover their outfit. This post is about fifty miles south. At Clarksville is stationed a small body of the Second Arkansas Cavalry, with the recruits of the Fourth Arkansas Infantry. Fifty horses are all they have for scouts and foraging. At Roseville are the two detachments of the Second, one company of the Sixth, and now one of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, with fifty men of the Second Arkansas Cavalry. When it is known that at this depot (which has been all the Winter under control of Gen. THAYER), there is not now subsistence or forage for more than a week ahead, and that supplies have to be hauled from Dardanelles, ninety miles, through a country always the resort of bushwhackers, and now swarming with them, the character of the military mismanagement heretofore can be readily appreciated. The winter has been open, the river navigable to Dardennelles, Little Rock bountifully supplied, open communication with Memphis and St. Louis, yet the troops at Fort Smith have been all winter long on insufficient rations. Now they have been removed, a small body left to hold a large area, intersected with important lines of communications, and even the decent transportation left the Depot Quartermaster was "gobbled" up by Gen. THAYER as he moved towards Arksdelphia. In its place all the worthless mules of his command, regimental as well as supply trains, were culled and replaced by fifty-six mule teams belonging to a forage train returning to this point.

The hail has opened. Western Arkansas is evidently destined to pass through the same ordeal of blood, arson and pillage, out of which Western Missouri is just emerging. Here is the evidence. An attack was made on Thursday, at Roseville, fifty miles from here, by a bushwhacking gang under the command of one TRUEWORTH, formerly of that place. It was repulsed, but the gang burned one hundred and thirty-four bales of cotton, ready for shipment, and in charge of the Treasury Agent, a gin and house. All was formerly the property of TRUEWORTH, who has always been an active rebel. The force defending Roseville consisted of sixty men of the Second, under Capt. GARDNER, and sixty men of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, under Capt. GOSS. This place is one of importance. It has been the camp all winter of the First Kansas Colored, and a large amount of cotton has been gatnered and ginned by the men of that regiment.

From Rosaville, the same party, reinforced by others, on Friday morning attacked Clarksville, on the north side of the river and some miles further east. Here they were repulsed and pursued by a mounted party belonging to the Fourth Arkansas. A small camp was surprised, nineteen horses and equipments captured, considerable camp equipage, ten prisoners taken, five killed and five wounded, without loss on our side.

On Sunday morning the attack was renewed on Roseville. The fight commenced at six, and lasted two hours and a half. The attacking party was estimated at 450 strong, consisting of Texans, and under the command of Gen. GANO, a Missourian. Another cotton gin was burned by the rebels, who are eventually repulsed, leaving six dead on the field and four prisoners. Our loss was two killed, (Second Kansas,) and eight wounded, among whom was Capt. GOSS of the Sixth. The prisoners report a rebel colonel mortally wounded. Of their number of wounded we have no knowledge, as they carried them off.

Yesterday a scouting party of eight men, run into a party of forty-five rebels three miles south of Charlestown, thirty miles southeast. A skirmish ensued, in which we lost two men, Sergt. MORROW, of the First Arkansas Cavalry, and a citizen scout. Our men having extricated themselves, returned to Fort Smith. They saw, within twenty miles of town, a party of twenty-five, nearer still a party of fifteen, and within eight eight miles of the post, a party of nine. The reports of our scouts prove the country to be swarming with small bands, all of them coming from and proceeding in the same direction. They are all moving from the direction of the Choctaw Nation, Hempstead, Sevier and Lafayette Counties, in which localities our reports place PRICE's main force.

Every day brings intelligence of outrages and barbarities by marauding parties on the citizens. In many instances the parties claim to be federal soldiers. It is certain that an extreme laxity of discipline prevails among the Union Arkansas regiments. So also of portions of the Fourteenth Arkansas. Contrary to General Orders, many men have been enlisted either from the guard-house or rebel deserters. It is believed that the bushwhackers have been reinforced during a few weeks past by at least two hundred of these men, who, after being armed, clothed and mounted, have again deserted. A strong and vigorous administration is needed here. Unfortunately there is no appearance of a beneficial change. The present District Commander, Col. JUDSON, Sixth Kentucky, has not energy or sagacity enough, even if he had sufficient force, to grapple with the present evils.

From the Indian Territory Gen. BLUNT has information via gather, to the effect that STANWAITIE, the Cherokee rebel leader, and CABELL have moved from Boggy eastward, and are now at Briartown, on the North Fork of Canadien River, sixty or seventy miles southwest of this point. A small party of rebels crossed the Arkansas, between Fort Gibson and Mackey's salt works, making toward Park Hill—the residence of JOHN ROSE, and the present camp of a large body of refugees. Parties were sent in pursuit from Gibson. Col. PHILLIPS is in command at that post, with the First and Third Regiments of the Indian Brigade. He has one company of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, and several light twelve-pound guns. At Mackey's salt-works, about twenty-five miles from here, on the river, Col. RITCHEY is stationed with the Second Indian. This post is quite important, as the salt-works are of great value. They are now running eighteen kettles, and making preparations for the erection and use of an additional number. Orders have been sent for scouting parties to be sent out, and increased vigilance to be exercised. QUANTRELL, who it is known has been lately rendezvousing in the Chickasaw Nation, on the Witchita River, near Fort Witchita, is also reported as moving with STANWAITIE. He is reported to have three or four hundred men.

Everything indicates that, having received information of the removal of the troops from this region, the rebel raiders have determined to make a dash into Western Arkansas, with the hope, perhaps, of capturing this post. No fears are entertained of success in this respect. But they can interrupt our communications, impede our foreging and delay our supply trains. More than that, this movement will probably put a stop to all farming, and so help to impoverish the citizens, and render the country untenable. This is, as I believe, has been shown, utterly unnecessary.

We have at this post, under direction of Gen. BLUNT, about 400 men (recruits) of the Eleventh United States Colored, under Lieut.-Col. STEELE; also two companies of the Fourteenth Kansas cavalry, and four 12-pound Parrots, Second Kansas Battery, Capt. SMITH. With these and the Indians he can hold his own and defeat the moving force this way.

Rumors are rife of an approaching fight near Camden, between STEELE and PRICE. FED.

FROM PORT ROYAL, S. C.

Deserters—A Probable Hoax—Capture of a Valuable Prize—Anniversary of the Reduction of Fort Pulaski.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HILTON HEAD, Wednesday, April 13.

Within the past week a number of deserters have come into our lines at Jacksonville. They are mostly infantry, and many of them had been living in the woods several days waiting an opportunity to escape. The following circular has been printed for distribution beyond our lines:

[Circular.]
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL,
DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH,
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 4, 1864.

All refugees from the rebel lines, and deserters from the rebel armies, and all persons desiring to become such, are informed that they will not under any circumstances, be compelled to serve in the United States armies against the rebels. This assurance is fully given in General Orders, No. 54, of date Feb. 18, 1864, from the War Department.

All such refugees and deserters who are honest in their intentions of forever deserting the rebel cause, will be allowed every opportunity of engaging in their usual avocations, or if they desire employment from the United States, will, as far as expedient, be employed on the Government works, receiving proper compensation for their services.

All refugees or deserters who may bring horses or mules into the Union lines, will receive their full value.

T. A. HENDERSON,
Lieut.-Col. and Provost-Marshal, Dist of Fla.

Not long since a letter was discovered pinned to trees on Hilton Head Island, purporting to have been written by WILLIAM FINNEGAN, son of Gen. FINNEGAN, of the rebel army. The latter is believed to be a hoax, and for that reason I refrain from inserting it in this correspondence.

Yesterday morning at daylight, the officers of the gunboat *South Carolina*, on duty off Tybee Island, discovered on the southern beach of Dewfuskie Island a large steamer, which proved to be the *Alliance*. She was bound from Nassau to Savannah, and grounded in attempting to run the blockade during the night. On board of her was the Commandar, Capt. REACH, and seventeen of the crew. The pilot and seven of the crew escaped to a small boat, and it is thought that she had passengers who also escaped. The *Alliance* is a large side-wheel steamer, of 360 tons burden, has three smoke-stacks and three masts. She is painted white. Her cargo is assorted, consisting in part of groceries, iron, coal, &c. The vessel and cargo are valued at $300,000. The crew of the *South Carolina* are now engaged in taking out her coal, and it is thought they will be able to get her afloat on the next tide.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAPTURE OF FORT PULASKI.

Yesterday the second anniversary of the capture of Fort Pulaski was appropriately celebrated. By invitation of the officers of the Third Rhoda Island Regiment, whose companies are stationed at the fort, a large number of officers and ladies participated in the celebration. Among the guests were Gen. GILLMORE, Gen. VODGES, Gen. FOSTER, Col. HOWELL, and Col. CHAS. R. BEATON, Chief of Artillery. The boats which conveyed the guests from Hilton Head were decorated in handsome style with flags and streamers, as was also the flagstaff at the fort. In passing the fort, Gen. GILLMORE was saluted by the usual number of guns. In the afternoon a sumptuous dinner was served, and in the evening an entertainment was given at the theatre, which was followed by a ball. The music having been furnished by the Post Band, under the direction of Mr. JAMES MURPHY. Gen. GILLMORE and a number of others returned to Hilton Head early in the afternoon. In going up the fort an accident occurred which well-nigh proved to be a very serious affair. Col. HOWELL, Post Commandar, accompanied by Lieut. WILSON, of the Fifth United States artillery, and two seamen of the steamer *Cossack*, after having been towared in a small boat, the man at the helm failed to detach the stern line, which resulted in the boat swinging round and capsizing. The parties in the boat had a narrow escape from drowning, but as it happened, two boats, one from the *Cossack* and the other from the pier at the fort, put out to their assistance, and in a few minutes' time had them safe on board the steamer. The celebration at the fort passed off in the most pleasing and satisfactory manner, and the courtesy of Maj. BAILEY and other officers of the Third Rhode Island will be long remembered. WHIT.

AFFAIRS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The Prisons of New-Orleans—Chaplain Conway Releasing Innocent Captives—A Picture of Gov. Hahn in 1860—How He Looks Now—Interesting Correspondence with the Superintendent of Freedmen's Affairs—The Governor Keeps His Promise Good—Freedmen's Affairs—The Churches in their New Order—A Vast Sunday School of Colored Children, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, April 10, 1864.

Various complaints having been made by philanthropic persons to the effect that there were large numbers of inoffensive and innocent colored people incarcerated in the prisons and dungeons of New-Orleans, Col. GEO. H. HANKS, the Superintendent of Freedmen's Affairs, requested Chaplain T. W. CONWAY to make a search of these dark places. Mr. CONWAY thereupon requested and received permission to make a thorough search of the prisons, and before night, on April 2, many a poor soul was delivered from dark and loathsome cells. The scenes of joy witnessed in connection with the execution of this mission of mercy will not be soon forgotten. Some were thrust into jail upon the most flimsy pretexts. One man stole a cup, and ELLEN STEPHENS was supposed to know something of the matter. She was locked up for nine months. The real fact of the matter was, that ELLEN wanted to leave her mistress, for whom she had worked all her life for no pay, and concluded she had better earn a dollar or two for herself. Her mistress got angry and had her locked up for safe keeping. ELLEN, when liberated, leaped from the ground, and praised the Lord, clapping her hands and shedding tears. Several men, of whose characters the prison-keeper spoke in very high terms, as soon as they reached the street, sang "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," all the way to Col. HANKS's office.

One young woman concluded to leave her master. Her master therefore got very mad and seized her clothing. The girl was bound to go, and the master became the more furious in his opposition to her. Not being able to find her clothing she was going without, but in passing through the yard she seized a pair of stockings which hung on the line, and was seen by the old tyrant, who gladly seized the act as a pretext for venting his wrath upon her. She was imprisoned, of course, and for long months confined for no other cause whatever.

This work of doing justice to these poor people goes on gloriously, and with all the knavery and craftiness of the rebels, it will continue to go on till it is impartially secured, and the triumph of liberty becomes greater and greater.

GOV. HAHN IN 1860.

The following document was extensively circulated in this city in 1860. It was handed to me a few days ago by an esteemed resident of this city. It will appear from this circular that our newly elected Governor has not been the staunch friend of union and liberty which some of his friends have asserted. I am inclined to think he sincerely occupies a higher and better ground at the present time, as another picture will demonstrate. I give the circular as a relic of the past, with the Governor's name among others:

PLATFORM OF THE FRIENDS OF UNITED SOUTHERN ACTION.

Whereas, During many years past, associations and large bodies of citizens in the non-slaveholding States have evinced and carried out the steady purpose of assailing, by all the means they can employ, the peculiar institutions of the Southern States, and have aided the attack by vituperative addresses and speeches, by abolition petitions to Congress, by inflammatory discourses, and by exaggerated appeals to the prejudices and passions of the ignorant and fanatical;

And whereas, much sympathy has been exhibited and encouragement given in the *non*-slaveholding States to hands of lawless ruffians making attacks upon the slaveholding States, and endeavoring to incite insurrection among the slaves;

And whereas, A formidable and powerful party, called Republican, existing exclusively, with slight and insignificant exceptions, in the non-slaveholding States, has proclaimed that Slavery shall be prohibited by action of Congress in the Territories, thus showing a deliberate hostility to the South;

And whereas, Many of the non-slaveholding States have passed laws with the design and with the effect of embarrassing and preventing the operation of that clause of the Constitution and the laws of Congress passed in accordance therewith, in regard to the reclaiming of fugitive slaves, thus trampling on one of the clearest and most valued rights secured to the South by the Constitution and laws;

And whereas, The election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANIBAL HAMLIN to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency has given just cause of alarm to all the citizens of the South, and requires their determined, vigorous and united action to the principles which it is believed will guide their administration;

And whereas, We feel, as citizens of Louisiana, that our rights have been invaded, our opinions outraged and our institutions imperiled by the triumph and attitude of a sectional party;

And Whereas, The danger which presents itself to us is one we share in common with all the Slaveholding States, and appears in a shape which forbids us to separate ourselves at the present perilous juncture from the other Slaveholding States, therefore, impels and requires us to tender to them our own, and to seek their sympathy and coöperation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the time has come which demands prompt and vigorous action on the part of the South to assert and maintain her rights, and to proclaim to the world that she will no longer submit to the evils which environ her.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a thorough coöperation of the Slaveholding States in this crisis which has been thrust upon us, both in order that we may present an unbroken front in the maintenance of rights in which all have an equal interest, and that in case of revolution *we may immediately form a new Government*, and avoid an interregnum in which disorder, doubt and insecurity.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all separate and hasty State action, believing that it will tend to defeat or delay coöperation and prevent a thorough union of Southern sentiment.

Resolved, That in times like these, when each day is full of changes, and no man can presume to read the future, it is the duty of the people to select men to represent them in the convention, of ability, honor, and known devotion to the South, and that such delegates should go to the convention untrammeled and unpledged, free to act for the best interests of their constituents.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Convention of the State of Louisiana, which is to assemble at the city of Baton Rouge on the 3d of January next:

First—To make provision for a Convention of the slaveholding States, for the purpose of united Southern action relative to the question of Slavery, now agitating the public mind, should a Convention for united Southern action be indorsed by a vote of the people of the State.

Second—To provide for the *secession of the State* in case secession should be afterwards indorsed by a vote of the people of the State.

Third—To submit immediately the question of united Southern coöperation and separate State secession, to the people of the State, to determine which of two measures they are in favor of.

If the vote of the people be in favor of united Southern coöperation, then the provisions of the convention relative to united Southern action are to be regarded as final and complete. If the vote of the people be in favor of separate *State secession*, then the action of the convention, predicated thereupon, shall become final.

Executive Committee—E. Solomon, A. P. Field, L. M. Day, M. Hahn, John Ynnness, Thos. E. Adams, W. F. Hodgkins, Felix Percy, Riviere Gardere, St. Cyr, Samuel Larose, T. W. Collens, B. F. Jonas, J. T. Glenn, Samuel Summers, Dr. E. Ames, I. N. Philips, L. Dafou, F. Borge, Capt. J. McCranc, F. Salaun, Adolphe Mazureau, F. H. Clack, G. W. McCerren, Thos. Askew, G. W. Hynson, T. D. Harper, Geo. A. Fosdick, A. Sambola, George Clark, John Laidlaw, T. A. Boulet, H. M. Summers, Robert Winne, John E. Caldwell, Benj. Campbell, J. T. Barrett, J. Purcell, Gaspar Auch, P. Schomberg, Louis Power, J. A. Nobile, John Farrell.

GEORGE A. FOSDICK, President.
GEORGE W. HYNSON, Treasurer.
I. N. PHILIPS, Secretary.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 27, 1860.

GOV. HAHN in one or two of his speeches, of late, declared that, if made Governor of Louisiana, there would not be a slave in the State on the eve of his election. Fortunately, the true friends of liberty find abundant opportunity for putting the Governor's promise to a test. I give a single illustration: On the 6th of the present month, the Mayor of the City of Jefferson gave a license to a man to keep a coffee-house, *alias* a rum-shop. The party receiving the license found, among other provisions, the following, which did not please him; whereupon he came to Col. HANKS, to whom he presented the following document:

PAR. 3.—He shall not sell to *slaves* without permission from their masters; nor to Indians, any kind of spirits or intoxicating liquors.

PAR. 4.—He shall not take in payment from a soldier nor a slave, anything but coined money, nor buy anything of them unless they are authorized by a written permission from their masters or officers.

(Signed) JOHN T. MICHEL, Mayor.

From this paper it appeared that some officers of this State still regard Slavery in existence in the State. It afforded a good ground for a test of the matter, and gave rise to the following correspondence, which shows where the triumph of Union arms has brought our new Governor:

NEW-ORLEANS, April 6, 1864.

To His Excellency M. Hahn, Governor State of Louisiana:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a license, issued by the Mayor of Jefferson City, and respectfully call your attention to paragraphs 3 and 4, which appear to collide with the principles of a Free State Government. I presume that your Excellency has no knowledge of the issuing of licenses on the old form, and beg leave respectfully to request that the Mayor be ordered to get new blanks printed.

As the inclosed license cost the possessor $100, I shall feel under many obligations for its return to my office, No. 138 Julia-street.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. HANKS,
Col and Sup't. Negro Labor, Dept. of the Gulf.

To this communication Gov. HAHN sent the following reply, which settles the question:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-ORLEANS, April 8, 1864.

Gen. H. Hanks, Col. and Superintendent, Negro Labor, Department of the Gulf:

SIR: I am in receipt of your note of April 6, calling my attention to sections 3 and 4 of a license issued by the City of Jefferson, as inapplicable to the present condition of State affairs, a copy of which will be transmitted to the Mayor of Jefferson for *future corrections of the sections referred to*. In accordance with your request, the license inclosed by you is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,
MICHAEL HAHN, Governor.

THE FREEDMEN.

The condition of the Freedmen is fast improving. The regulations of Gen. BANKS are unquestionably working well. There are large numbers coming again from the western border of Louisiana, where our advancing army is marching with the banner of liberty and triumph. These are received by Col. HANKS and employed at remunerative wages.

THE CHURCHES.

The churches of this city are now occupied by loyal ministers. The Baptist churches are held by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and occupied by Rev. J. W. HORTON, who has done excellent service to the Government during many months back.

The Methodist churches are now under Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., whom the Methodist Board of Missions recently sent to take charge of them. He is a strong man, and will render great service in the cause of religion and liberty in this State. His church could send no abler or better man to this field. The Presbyterian churches are not yet formally occupied by any person officially sent for the purpose, and, as a consequence, some of these are still in the hands of those who oppose the Government, and do no good to the cause of religion. Rev. Mr. BAKER, Chaplain in one of our regiments, occupied one of these churches, and is doing good service. The Presbyterians should be on the ground with others, and raise the standard which now adorns the houses of worship of other denominations.

A HUGE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

There has never been, in this city, a Sunday School for colored children, which could be considered of any account; and consequently the streets were filled with "little wanderers," without any religious instruction or care. Col. HANKS and Chaplain CONWAY set about a remedy of this evil. The large hall long given by Gen. BANKS to the American Missionary Association, was secured from Rev. Mr. HOAGS, the agent of the association, and permission given to have it occupied for this purpose every Sunday. The American Missionary Association has done wonderful work on behalf of the cause of liberty here; and in the organization of this enterprise, in its building, the great cause is aided to a large degree.

This school is now three weeks old. The first Sunday there were present upward of seven hundred children. There were white, red, yellow, black, and indeed all the hues which can possibly be found in our great human family; yet all are negroes, and nearly all were slaves. but are slaves no more. Were there room for eighteen hundred scholars, that number could be gathered together in a day. C.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

Political Matters in Illinois—A White-Necked Secessionist to the Wrong Place, and Doing Wrong Things—Chicago Moving—Railroads, Business and Crops.

CHICAGO, Monday, April 18, 1864.

We have no stirring home news to report. The wholesale massacre of the colored prisoners at Fort Pillow by the rebels, has created a profound sensation, and aroused universal indignation among all classes, except, of course, the rebel sympathizers. All feel that a terrible retribution is demanded, not only as an indemnity for the past, but as security for the future. These fiends must be taught a wholesome lesson. There is considerable excitement in the lower part of this State, bordering on the Ohio, for fear of an invasion by FORREST. All are wondering what the military authorities at Nashville and Memphis are about, that the rebels should be allowed to occupy Western Kentucky so long without molestation. It is a disgrace to the Federal arms, and all feel it to be so.

There is some interest in political matters. Our municipal election takes place to-morrow. The Unionists will carry the Council, unless the majority is thrown away by divisions in strong Republican wards. Adjt.-Gen. FULLER appears to have the inside track as the Union candidate for Governor. He is strongly urged by the press of the northern part of the State, and as this section has never yet had a Governor, perhaps the south and centra will concede the nomination. Hon. C. BRADWITH will doubtless be our next Supreme Judge from this grand division. The Cook County Union Convention resolved in his favor. I suppose the Republicans give it up that they have not a man in the district suitable for the office. It is understood that (Long) JOHN WENTWORTH is working for the Congressional nomination in this district next Fall. I think he is a Fremont man, as he appears to be generally dissatisfied with the Administration.

Nearly three years ago Rev. Mr. THOMAS, a Unitarian clergyman, came here from New-Orleans a pretended refugee—being driven away for his attachment to the Union. He enlisted the sympathies of the First Unitarian Society, who extended to him a "call," accompanied by the proffer of a liberal salary. It was accepted. Last season a magnificent new church edifice was ranted. But Mr. THOMAS has scarcely become warm in his new place before he began to develop secession proclivities and sympathies, patronized the Chicago *Times*, refused to exchanga pulpits with the other Unitarian clergyman of the city, Rev. R. L. COLLYER, who is known the country over as enthusiastically loyal, and did many other things that disgusted true Unionists. His church was the "Conservative" church, *par excellence*, and he never preached politics—no, not he. Last week, however, he was sent adrift for criminal intrigues with the wife of one of the members of his church, and is now at large, a victim of "miscegenation"—a fine specimen of those ministers who are too holy to preach "politics," or even patriotism. His daily reading of the *Times* may have corrupted his morals, but it is understood that "indiscretions" relative to women is an old trick of his.

Chicago is again on the move. The scenes of 1856-7 are being reenacted. Our streets are constantly full of buildings which are being removed from their original sites to make way for magnificent structures. Business is encroaching upon the residence streets, and everybody is going ahead, just as though there never had been a crash and never could be. Seven years have served to obliterate the severe lessons of the disaster of 1857, it would seem, and yet, most people appear to feel uncertain and unsafe. Still speculation is going on, prices are going up, rents have already reached the extreme point of former years, and heavy investments are being made in new buildings.

Extravagance rules the hour, and everything is moving on the high-pressure principle. After all, it would seem that much of this is warranted, as the general business of the City is probably fifty per cent. heavier than in any former year. But here may be the source of trouble. If the country beyond us buys more than it can pay for, as in 1857, the pressure will, as then, come back upon our business houses and prostrate them. Even this is in a great measure guarded against by the pretty general adoption of a cash basis for our trade.

The Board of Trade have received subscriptions to the amount of $225,000 toward their new Chamber of Commerce, with a prospect of soon making up the balance. They commence breaking ground for the new structure on the 1st of June.

The general reports from the wheat-growing districts are favorable, although in some localities the Winter wheat is said to have been killed by the hard frosts of the first week in March.

The railroads leading from the Mississippi to Chicago and Milwaukee, having purchased the line of steamers on the Upper Mississippi, have entered into a combination by which they almost skin the farmers of Minnesota and Northern Iowa alive. They have put on a tariff of 25 cents per bushel on wheat—12 on the river and 13 on the railroads. As the distance by rail is only about 200 miles, the people up North have just cause of complaint. A high tariff has also been placed upon merchandise, so that merchants are ordering goods shipped by the way of Pittsburgh and St. Louis. The effect of this extortion will be to drive much of the grain trade of the Upper Mississippi to St. Louis.

General business is heavy, and vessels are departing for the lower lakes, although we have no intelligence yet that the Mackinaw Straits are open.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Louisville Union Press—Unconditional Unionists Moving for Representation at Baltimore—Recruiting in Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, April 19, 1864.

The *National Union Press* opened yesterday on a comparatively small scale, but, if conducted judiciously and enterprisingly, as it doubtless will be, it will sooner or later equal the dimensions and exceed the influence of the *Journal* itself. It sets out by declaring its intention to "aid in the work of crushing a wicked rebellion, of which Slavery is the real cause, and perpetuating the life of the nation. Slavery is dying, and it was the suicidal folly of its would-be perpetuators which consummated the nation ta inflict the mortal blow. We shall advocate an open, manly and earnest coöperation with the National Union Convention at Baltimore."

Messrs. W. P. THOMASSON, JAMES SPEED, W. W. FAY and ninety-six other uncoalitional Unionists, call upon those of this city and county, who "place the perpetuity of our nation above all local prejudices, and are willing to *coöperate with the friends of national unity throughout the country*," to assemble for selecting delegates to the "Unconditional Union State Convention," which meets here the 25th inst., to appoint delegates to the Baltimore National Union Convention.

Recruiting in Indiana continues very brisk. Her recruiting offices are reported all crowded, especially since the Fort Pillow massacre. A new cavalry regiment at Columbus, Ind., 1,200 strong, has had to turn off one hundred and twenty-five applicants.

PONTIAC.

English Neurrality.

NEW-HAVEN, Coen., Monday, April 18, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edition of Sunday, I notice an article on the United States Navy, from the *North American Review*, in which appears the following passage:

"The sudden recognition of a rebellious party in a friendly country as belligerents, and the employment of that recognition as a means of depredation upon the commerce of that country, is an event of which modern history furnishes no other example, and will no doubt hereafter be included in the number of those bloody instructions which, being taught, return to plague the inventor."

Such language as the above is inexcusable in a magazine, which, by its conservatism and truthfulness, should strive to allay rather than embitter such unhappy differences; and you will allow me in a few words to show the error in which the writer of the above article has fallen. In 1776, the Confederate States in rebellion against the British Power were recognized as belligerents by the French, with whom England was then at peace, and FRANKLIN was sent to France accredited with power to issue commissions to vessels to pray on English commerce. The scheme succeeded so well that ships sailing under the English flag had to pay a war premium of from ten to twenty per cent., and consequently, our vessels were almost driven from the channel and the carrying trade transferred to neutral flags. I will not go so far encroach on your space as to show in detail that these vessels, for the most part, had never been in a Confederate port, were not manned by American sailors, nor take to an American port for adjudication. All that is a matter of history, useless, indeed, the genius who maintained and proved that such a person as NAPOLEON BONAPARTE never existed, has extended his studies to PAUL JONAS *e tutti quanti*, or that American writers at once frankly own to the truth, but strive to prove that that which was then sanctioned in the British goose is not now applicable to the American gander. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A BRITISH FOGY.

Our friend can scarcely be so much of a "fogy" as not to be aware that the action of France in recognizing the Colonies in 1776 was not regarded by England as being within the limits of a proper neutrality, but as just cause of war; and that it actually led to war between France and Great Britain. France, moreover, knew that her action would lead to war when she entered upon it, and she therefore kept it secret as long as possible. If our friend, "A British Fogy," wishes to make the course of France a justification for that which England has pursued in the present war, he must concede that England means by *her* recognition of the Confederates precisely what France meant by recognizing the Colonies—end that is *war*.

Comte's Influence on Our Thinkers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a letter to the *New-Englander*, republished in several of our journals, Mr. HERBERT SPENCER denies that COMTE has had any considerable influence, either upon his own thought or upon that of the English mind generally. The latter part of this averment, we are told by a London correspondent, "has awakened some astonishment among the literary magnates here," and affirms, *per contra*, that COMTE's "influence is very great" in England.

It would naturally seem as though one or the other of these statements must be incorrect. But, in point of fact, they are both true; though, of course, in a different sense. As the subject is an interesting one to the intellectual world generally, permit me to indicate the explanation of the seeming contradiction.

English thinkers consist of two distinct classes. One of which is engaged in the cultivation of one or more special branches of knowledge. Men of this class were denominated by COMTE "specialists." The other is occupied with the investigation *of the relations* of these different branches, or in the examination of our knowledge as a whole. The first class, which is in preponderance, includes most of the scientific men. The second class numbers among its members the most cultivated and comprehensive philosophical and general writers.

COMTE's scientific labors were directed to the coördination, for specific ends, of the generalizations already known to science, in consonance with certain broader generalizations of his own. It did not fall within the scope of his design to attempt the discovery of new facts or new generalizations *within the sphere of the special sciences*, except in a very minor way, and then not with reference to the principles appertaining particularly to the *individual* sciences, but with reference to the principles relating to the sciences as a whole.

Hence COMTE's writings contain but little that is interesting to the Specialists, and scarcely anything which would influence their comparatively narrow, though important range of investigations. But they are full of matter calculated to attract the attention and influence the thought of those who pursue the broader line of study, whether they agree with all the conclusions of COMTE or not.

Mr. SPENCER cites Profs. TYNDALE and HUXLEY, as corroborating his statement with reference to the *small* influence of COMTE upon English minds. The names given by the other writer referred to as indicative of his *great* influence, are those of JOHN STUART MILL, GEORGE H. LEWES, RICHARD CONGREVE, and HARRIET MARTINEAU. Now, both Profs

FROM OUR EUROPEAN FILES.

The Decision in the Case of the Alexandra—Emigration to the United States—American Finances—The Great Prize Fight—The New Mexican Loan.

THE CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

From the London Times, April 7.

Yesterday the House of Lords gave a judgment adverse to the Crown in the case of the *Alexandra*, on the preliminary question as to the power of the Court of Exchequer to make the rules under which the case was taken before the Exchequer Chamber, and then to their Lordships' House. Four Lords, the Chancellor, and Lords St. Leonards, Cranworth and Kingsdown upheld the judgment of the Exchequer Chamber, which dismissed the appeal from the court below, and two, Lords Chanworth and Wensleydale, were for revising that judgment. The result is, that the decision of the Court of Exchequer stands. That decision was in favor of the defendants, "Sillim and others," the four Judges being equally divided, and Mr. Baron Pigott having accordingly withdrawn his judgment. The public will be rather disappointed to find that the law on the principal questions involved is not to be declared by the highest tribunal in the realm, but that the final decision has been pronounced on a technically subtle and narrow beyond even the ordinary narrowness of the law. We had hoped that when such great interests were involved in the decision, when such an expenditure of time and trouble had money had taken place in asserting the position of the Crown on the one side, and the right of individual action on the other, the nation might have had the benefit of the ably-conducted contest, and learnt on the highest authority what construction was to be placed on the Foreign Enlistment Act. But for the purposes of settling the law the *Alexandra* case has been a failure. For the present the victory remains with the defendants, but it is impossible to suppose that the Government will acquiesce in the law as laid down by the two senior Judges of the Exchequer, or fail to bring any new offender to account, even if it should render necessary another struggle in the courts of law. This is to be regretted. Yet the question that was yesterday decided, though it has nothing to do with the Foreign Enlistment Act, is sufficiently interesting to receive the attention even of those who are not professional lawyers. It had divided the Court of Exchequer Chamber—four Judges of the Queen's Bench giving a judgment contrary to three Judges of the Common Pleas, and holding the opinion which the House of Lords has now declared to be the right one. The House of Lords itself is divided, the names of two such eminent common law Judges as Lords Cranworth and Wensleydale being found in the minority.

If we may venture to analyze their Lordships' judgments, the two last mentioned based their decision on what they considered to be the strict literal rendering of an act of Parliament, while the four whose judgment prevailed, took the broad view that for a court to empower a Superior Court to hear appeals from it, was an absurdity, which ought not to be attributed to the language of any act. The question was whether the rules made on the 4th of November last were warranted by the 26th section of the Queen's Remembrancer's Act, passed in 1859. The state of things at the time the *Alexandra* case was heard in the Exchequer was this: On the revenue side of the court either party—that is, either the Crown or the defendant—might tender a bill of exceptions, and so bring the matter before the Courts of Error, the Exchequer Chamber, and the House of Lords; but if, instead of that course, either party preferred to move the Court of Exchequer after verdict for a new trial, there was no appeal to Courts of Error. In the *Alexandra* case this course was chosen, and the Barons of the Exchequer, desirous that the question should be taken before a higher tribunal, took advantage of the 26th clause of the Queen's Remembrancer's Act, which authorized the Chief Baron and two other Barons to extend and adapt to the revenue side any of the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Acts, for the purpose of making the "process, practice and mode of pleading" on the revenue side as nearly as may be uniform with the process, practice and mode of pleading on the plea side. On the plea side there would have been an appeal in a case analogous to that of the *Alexandra*, and by the rules of the 4th of November last the Barons of the Exchequer allowed an appeal on the revenue side. The question was whether the words "process" and "practice" could be made to extend to giving a jurisdiction to another court, or if they were only to be interpreted as referring to matters determinable entirely in the court itself. Lord Cranworth argued that they were not justified in departing from the ordinary interpretation of words merely because they confer unusual powers. He proceeded to remark that the rules merely give to suitors on the Revenue side of the court the same facilities of getting out of the court below and reaching the Court of Error as are possessed by suitors on the plea side. "It does not give substantially any new right of appeal. For, looking to substance, not to form, the party appealing is only doing what he might have done by bill of exceptions." Thus Lord Cranworth would reoresent the change as merely one of "practice," giving a suitor, who had taken one form of questioning a disputed ruling of the Judge at the trial the same facilities for going before the highest tribunal as are possessed by a suitor who had taken another. Similar is the reasoning of Lord Wensleydale, who says: "The true question for us to decide is, what is the ordinary and grammatical meaning of the words used in this section?" And he further declares that in his opinion there is nothing unreasonable in the doctrine that the Legislature should delegate to the Judges the power of making rules to facilitate and regulate appeals, when the ends of justice would be attained by such a provision.

But the Lord Chancellor, who spoke first, and moved that the appeal to the Crown should be dismissed, took, with three of his learned compeers, a widely different view. The grounds of his judgment may be understood from one or two sentences. "The creation of a new right of appeal," says Lord Westbury, "is plainly an act which requires legislative authority, and by which the court from which the appeal is given and the court to which it is given must both be bound, and that must be the act of some higher power. It is not competent to either tribunal or to both collectively to create any such right." If the Legislature were to give to a court the fullest power of regulating its own practice or procedure, "such power would not avail for the creation of a new right of appeal, which is in effect a limitation of the jurisdiction of one court, and the extension of the jurisdiction of another. A power to regulate the practice of a court does not involve or imply any power to alter the extent or nature of its jurisdiction." It is impossible not to be impressed with the cogency of these remarks. The Chancellor speaks as a jurist defending the principles on which all laws must rest. Of the rules themselves he says further on: "These rules are so many legislative enactments purporting to create a new jurisdiction in the Court of Exchequer Chamber and the House of Lords, and prescribing the mode in which such new jurisdiction shall be exercised. It is simply an incorrect use of language to call such enactments provisions respecting the process, practice, and mode of pleading in the Court of Exchequer." These and similar reasons prevailed with a majority of their Lordships, the appeal of the Crown was dismissed, and the verdict of the jury in favor of the defendants remains undisturbed.

However much we may admire the learning and acuteness displayed in this controversy, the mere important question will still occur, what course the Government intends to take in cases such as those of the *Alabama*, the *Alexandra*, and the steam rams. Is it not a matter for legislation? Although the insolent assumptions of the North Americans may make Parliament unwilling to pass new measures at a time when the presumed concession may be misinterpreted, yet, after all, we ought not to shrink from doing that which is not only just to others, but eventageous to ourselves. If the Foreign Enlistment Act, according to the judgment of the Court of Exchequer, be insufficient to repress enterprises endangering the peace of the country, surely it is better to apply to the Legislature than to trust that in some future case a resort to a bill of exceptions will carry the main question to a tribunal which may reverse the judgment already given?

EMIGRATION FROM LANCASHIRE.

From the Bury Times, April 5.

Such is the demand for passages to the United States, that no engagement can now be made in any steamer for New-York till near the end of April. The fares are rapidly advancing. The only reason that can be assigned for this extraordinary rush is the great demand for labor, and the high rate of wages which prevail in the United States. During the present week Mr. D. Thomas, Emigration Agent, has received from a gentleman in America an urgent appeal for cooperation, to send out persons from this part of the country, and it is proposed that means will be adopted for sending out free or assisted emigrants. The writer of the letter says: "From all parts of the great country come the cry of more workers in all departments of industry, while in England and Scotland tens of thousands cannot find employment. Could all the unemployed be transferred to this country, what a blessing it would be to Great Britain, to the United States, and to the people themselves! I could have orders for 2,000 copper miners, 3,000 iron and coal miners, 1,000 factory girls, 5,000 male and female farm servants, 500 boiler makers and engineers, 100 slate quarryman, and any number of English and Scotch domestic servants. There are many who have the means to come to this country, and there never was before such an opening as there is at present. There is no danger of being drafted or required to serve in the army, for all who choose are at liberty to retain their connection with the mother country, and so long as they do this they cannot be required to serve in the army or navy."

THE GREAT PRIZE FIGHT.

From the London Times, April 6.

Yesterday Thomas King, John Camel Heenen, Thomas Sayers, John Tyler, John Calvin, *alias* Jerry Noon, John Macdonald, James Mace and Robert Travers, were tried at the Sussex Quarter Sessions, held at the Shire-hall, Lewes, on charges of having riotously assembled with other persons, to the number of 500 and more, and of having assaulted and beaten Thomas King and John Camel Heenan. Mr. Roupell and Mr. Willoughby conducted the prosecution. Sergeant Tindal Atkinson and Mr. E. Besley appeared on behalf of King. Mace, Calvin and Tyler; Mr. Sleigh and Mr. Gates represented Heenan. Savers and Macdonald. Travers was undefended. Sergeant Atkinson said his clients would plead "Guilty," with the exception of Mace, against whom there was no evidence, and must to be allowed to come up for judgment when called upon.

They had consented to this course, believing that the ends of public justice would be well served by it, and because they did not consider that any object could be served by exciting sympathy for those who, under the present state of the law, might be said to have committed a breach of it. He would not go into the question of prize-fighting as a national means of self-defence, and say whether, in resenting an injury, it was more manly to use the weapons provided by nature or resort to the knife. Mr. Slade said that his clients had resolved to follow the same course. Both enunsel apologized to Mr. Cockthorp, the magistrate, who had interfered at the fight, for any insult or annoyance offered to him. There were two indictments against the defendants. In the one they were all charged, except King, with assaulting King, and in the other they were all charged, excepting Heenan, with assaulting Heenan. To both indictments all pleaded "Guilty," except Mace and Travers, who pleaded "Not Guilty" in each case. Mr. Darby, the chairman, said the ground upon which the Court was disposed to assent to the course that had been proposed by the learned counsel for the prosecution, was that the defendants had expressed their regret for what had occurred and that they had apologized, through their counsel, to Mr. Cockthorp. He could not help thinking that there were others beoind the scenes who han led the defendants to these illegal proceedings. Under all the circumstances, the court was willing to accept the proposition that had been made, and would call upon the defendants who had pleaded "Guilty" to enter into their own recognizances, to the sum of £100 each, to appear and receive judgment when called upon. The defendants then entered into the required sureties and left the Court.

AMERICAN FINANCES.

From the London Times, April 6.

The financial policy of America exceeds European comprehension. Mere extravagance is, certainly, neither a novel nor a sarortsing characteristic of national expenditure; in fact, a sound public economy forms an exception rather than a rule in the administration of States. But in Europe, when a country is in difficulties, the misfortune is publicly recognized and the embarrassment publicly confessed; whereas, in America, though the prodigality of the Government is beyond all conception, and debts are accruing at a rate absolutely unexampled, the Finance Minister does not seem to take the matter to heart, or to imagine that the difficulty in prospect is worth consideration. Mr. Chase has the credit of being an intelligent and able statesman, and he has certainly contrived by some means or other to pay his way and avert a financial crash up to the present time. But this only renders his apparent unconcern more astonishing. The hundredth part of his embarrassments would tax Mr. Gladstone's ingenuity to the utmost, and set the public mind in a ferment of excitement. In this country we raised last year by an elaborate system of taxation about £70,000,000, and we have just discovered, with satisfaction, though without much surprise, that this is some £2,500,000 more than is wanted. We always expect a surplus to be provided, and are accustomed to see it turn out larger than was anticipated. But in America not the least approach is made to equilibrium between taxation and expenditure. The Federals are spending nearly three times as much as we spend, and yet they are paying in taxes not much above half as much as we pay. Their expenditure at this moment is certainly not less than £100,000,000 a year, and is probably nearer £200,000,000. To meet this Mr. Chase does not so much as propose to raise more than £35,000,000, and it is by no means sure that he will succeed in getting even this. Last year the result fell far short of his calculations, and this year they may do so again. In any case, however, there will be a deficit of something like £150,000,000, which will be met by borrowing, and that enormous sum will be added to the sellonel debt. * * * *

It was suggested even in Congress that the customs and excise duties should be doubled; but customs already yield a good third of the whole Foueral revenue, and Mr. Chase has hitherto entirely failed to make anything out of the excise. He reckoned last year upon £25,000,000 from that source, and obtained less than £7,000,000. All this while, too, even if these financial reformers should succeed in getting their propositions adopted, the deficit would still be going on at the rate of £100,000,000 a year. They propose to raise £70,000,000 or £80,000,000, instead of £45,000,000, and mainly, as they hope, from taxes on luxuries; but the expenditure will still be more than double the income, after all the increase.

We know that the Americans are a sanguine people, but how they can be deceived on this subject we cannot imagine. Confident as they are, they are also exceedingly acute, especially to money matters, and they must needs understand what it is to spend £200,000,000 a year out of £50,000,000. Yet the most observant of them only talk of cutting the scoop a little deeper into the pockets of the rich—as if that could bring any material improvement in the case before them. The rest, we suppose, rely on the "greatness," the "youth" and the "elasticity" of their country, forgetting that all these possessions are declining in value through the very extravagance now going on. A "young" country means, among other things, a country not yet in debt, but in this respect America is now as old as England. Its territories are immense, it is true, and its population may hereafter become fifty millions instead of thirty, but the prospects of that increase are greatly damaged by the impending weight of taxation and the possible dearness of land. Nevertheless, the extravagance goes on, and a system of finance utterly vicious goes on too. Not the least stint is put upon outlay; not the least spur is given to taxation. What little money is raised is raised by the very methods we have learnt to condemn. If we were involved in such difficulties, we should hold that the only true course was to establish freedom of trade, remove protective imposts, and give ample scope to national enterprise. We should levy a large income tax for the purpose of unfettering industry, and then we should trust to hard work, perseverance and economy to bringing ourselves right. The Americans take a course exactly opposite. The Federal Secretary only expected from his income tax about £6,000,000, and it is still unknown what proportion of this sum was actually obtained. Protective tariffs are regarded as the chief source of revenue, and the only idea of reform seems to consist in making them more protective still. The Americans, with a population smaller than our own, must look forward even after the war to an expenditure not less than ours, including a charge for debt at least as large. If they imagine that they can meet these liabilities without difficulty, we think they will find themselves mistaken; but if they should really achieve such a financial miracle, we can only say that the rest of the world will gladly learn so convenient and agreeable a lesson.

THE NEW MEXICAN LOAN.

Paris, Thursday, April 7.

The subscription for the new Mexican Loan of 200,000,000f. will be opened upon the 15th or 16th April. It will be issued simultaneously at London, Paris, Frankfort, Brussels and Amsterdam. The Comptoir d'Escompte will probably be charged with the issue of the loan in France. Thirteen francs are to be paid at the time of subscription, and further instalments of 10f. on the 15th June, 15th August, 15th October, 15th December, 1864, and the 15th February, 1865. The payment of interest will take place on the 15th October and the 15th April every year, at Paris and London, without any deduction for rate of exchange. The minimum subscription will be fixed at 25f. of rente.

From the Shipping Gazette, April 9.

Letters received from Paris this morning by different city houses concur in representing that the official news of the acceptance by the Archduke Maximilian of the crown of Mexico, which was made known yesterday, produced a very good effect, because it justifies a hope that the affair of the loan, which has been so long in suspense, and which is justly considered of the highest interest by the money market, will at last be settled. It was said in Paris yesterday, more confidently than ever, that if the English bondholders do not accept the propositions which Messrs. Glyn & Co. are directed to make them, measures will certainly be taken for confining the issue of the loan exclusively to France, and that in that case it is probable that the settlement of the claims of the bondholders will be postponed indefinitely. In the money market of Paris the opinion is, that these gentlemen will do well to come to an arrangement on the terms proposed, if only for the reason that something certain in hand is better than the chance of more after a lapse of many dreary years. So strong is the opinion on this subject, that even the newspapers advocate it. The French Government is particularly anxious that the bond holders should take its conditions, not only because it thinks them on the whole as favorable as circumstances permit to be offered, but because it desires to see the new Government of Mexico on good terms with the old creditors. It is the French Government, our readers are aware—not Messrs. Glyn, as was at one time erroneously stated—who prepared the terms offered; and perhaps the bondholders will not act wisely if they enter into antagonism with it.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The expectations which were lately entertained of the re-discovery, at Constantinople, of valuable relics of the celebrated library of King Matthias Corvinus, of Hungary, have terminated in disappointment. Baron Prokesch von Osten, the Austrian Internuncio to the Porte, who is known not only as a distinguished diplomatist, but as a learned and brilliant author, has sent to the Hungarian Academy an elaborate list, taken by permission of the Sultan, of all the manuscripts from that library in the possession of the Ottoman Government. There are, in all, out twenty-three volumes, and they are chiefly works of the fathers of the Church. Nothing has been found of the character so fondly anticipated by the Hungarian antiquaries, who dwell on the collection of national ballads said to have been made by the orders of King Matthias. It is hoped that the collection, scanty as it is, may have been rescued from the fire which recently destroyed the palace of the Seraglio.

—The Nuremburgh *Courier* has the following: "A melancholy event has just occurred which has created an immense sensation, particularly among the higher classes of society in this city. The Countess P., only 17 years of age, and consin to one of the highest state functionaries, attempted to commit suicide lately at Baden, by discharging a pistol at her breast. In her pocket was found a letter from a gentleman to whom she was engaged, in which he announced that circumstances would not allow him to marry her for the moment, and released her from the consent she had given to the union projected between them. It appears that the young countess still lives, but that no hopes are entertained of her recovery."

—A good deal of gossip has been lately circulated about Liszt, the celebrated composer and pianist. One story stated that it was his intention to enter a monastery, being weary of the world. A correspondent of the *Athenæum*, writing from Rome, says: "Liszt, who is living here in quiet retirement, will emerge at the latter end of the month from his obscurity, so far as to give a monster concert, the proceeds of which, it is said, are to be given to the 'Peter's Pence' fund. Scandal and gossip, however, which are very rife in Rome, declare that the profits, which will doubtless be very large, are to be applied to purchase a dispensation from the Holy Father, to enable the great pianist to marry a certain lady who is already married."

—Messrs Day & Sons announce that they are about to publish "the most interesting will in the world—Shakespeare's will." This precious document, on three sheets of brief paper, has, by the direction of the Judge of the Court of Probate, been very carefully cleaned, and each sheet placed in an elaborately polished oak frame, between sheets of plate-glass. The frames are made air-tight, and on the top of each is a brass plate, engraved "Shakespeare's Will, 25th March, 1616;" and each one is fastened with one of Chubb's patent locks.

—M. Gounod's "Mireille" has at length appeared at the Theatre Lyrique. Its success, so far as may be gathered from first accounts, has not been brilliant, but the critics acknowledge that it improves upon acquaintance. The last three of the five acts are said to be inferior to the first and second, but much of the music is declared to be exquisitely beautiful. "Mireille" is the pretty Provençal heroine of a poem analysed by M. Lamartine, in one of his "Entretiens," where he gives a most flattering account of it.

—The Queen and the Prince of Wales have each graciously accepted a copy of the *Reference Shakespeare*, edited by Mr. J. B. Marsh, Manchester. Gen. Knollys wrote to say that the Prince desired him "to inform Mr. Marsh that he has great pleasure in receiving a work so interesting to every lover of our greatest poet, and to thank him cordially for his attention." This edition of Shakespeare is dedicated to the memory of the late Prince Consort.

—A contribution to Shakespearian literature is about to appear from the pen of Dr. Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews, who has written a volume exemplifying Shakespeare's knowledge and use of the Bible, by citations and parallel passages, showing that the poet's ideas and sentiments, as well as his phraseology, were constantly derived from Scripture.

—Sir Edwin Landseer has completed the model for one of the lions destined for the base of the Nelson column. It is said to be a miracle of art in its way, the result of infinite study, and worthy of all the time the great artist has expended on its execution. It is at present in the studio of Baron Marochetti, previous to being cast in bronze.

—K. M. Kertbeny, the Hungerien poet, is about to publish in German, *Discreet and Indiscreet Things: Tottle of To-day and of Yesterday*. The headings of some of the chapters—*e. g.*, "Henry Heine's Widow," "Personal Recollections of E. Renan," "E pis Melena," "A Déjuner at Rossini's"—give promise of interesting material.

—A sad calamity occurred at the New Royalty Theatre, London, on the occasion of prodncing Mr. Buchanan's new extravaganza, "Rumpelstiltskin." A Mr. H. Seymour, at the moment of entering upon the stage, fell down, was carried in a state of unconsciousness to his dressing-room, and there died.

—Mr. Hector Berlioz, the eminent composer and critic, whose musical notices in the *Journal des Debats* have been a specialty of their class, has resigned his relation with that journal, and is succeeded by M. J. d'Ortigue, the gentlemen who assisted M. Berlioz in his office of critic.

—Everyone will be interested to heer that Herr Ernst, who has been exercising himself, so far as his infirm health permits, in composition, has been writing for tha piano-forte. A *Notturno* from his gifted pen, (published by Chappel & Co.,) we recommend to our musical friends.

—Messrs. Bell and Daldy will publish immediately Vol. I. of *The Decline of the Roman Republic*, by George Long; and have also in the press *A History of the Intellectual Development of Europe*, by J. W. Draper, and *The Doctrine of Election*, by Edward Fry, &c.

—Mr. Hotten, the publisher, of Piccadilly, London, was the principal purchaser at the late Mr. Thackeray's sale of volumes containing autograph memoranda, and unpublished pencil and pen and ink sketches by the great novelist.

—The Grand Duke and Duchess Constantine of Russia are still going through the course of the new medical whim called the herb cure. Gessler is the place where the great doctor resides who has discovered the perfect cure.

—"Henry IV." has been revived with great splendor at Drury Lane. Mr. Phelps plays *Falstaff*, and Mr. Walter Montgomery *Hotspur*. The London journals are high in praise of Mr. Montgomery's rendering of his part.

—Her Majesty passed through the principal streets of Windsor last week in an open carriage, for the first time since her bereavement. A marked change in the style of her Majesty's costume was noticeable.

—Mr. Froude has gone to Spain, and will devote six weeks to the further investigation of the Simancas manuscripts, previously to publishing the third volume of his History of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

—Adelina Patti, during her engagement in Paris, has been presented with a splendid *cadeau* from the Empress and Emperor, consisting of a pair of earrings in pearls and diamonds of great price.

—The book of Queen Catharine de Medicis—her "Honra," the other day purchased by the Emperor of the French for 63,000 francs—has been added by him to the collections at the Louvre.

—An English translation of the Diary of the Japanese Ambassadors during their visit to Europe, is said to be in progress. The book has, of course, created quite a sensation in Yeddo.

—It is now understood that Signor Patti, whose violincello playing has created a real sensation in Paris during the season, has no present intention of returning to this country.

—A *Histoire Elementaire et Critique de Jesus*, by the learned M. Payeat, which will probably excite almost as much attention as M. Renan's book, is published in Paris.

—We (*Atheneum*) hear from one on whom reliance may be placed, that a new composer, M. Serov, has appeared in Russia, from whom good things are to be expected.

—Rossini's new mess hears the title of "La Petite messa solenelle a quatre parties, avec soli et chœurs du musicien Gioacchini, né à Pesaro, le 29 Fevrier, 1792."

—The King of the Belgiene will shortly leave Windsor Castle for Buckingham Palace, where his Majesty will remain until he takes his departure for Belgium.

—Mr. Edward Wilberforce is translating Prof. Sybel's *History of the French Revolution* into English. The work will be published by Mr. Murray.

—The Covent Garden Opera season has been opened with the success of a tragic singer new to London, Mlle. Lagrau, in the part of *Norma*.

—M. Guizot is preparing and about to publish an answer to Renan's *Vie de Jésus*. The title of M. Guizot's book is to be *Jésus Christ*.

—A German translation of Mrs. Norton's last novel, *Lost and Saved*, has been published in Leipsic. The translator is F. Saybold.

—The Prince Augustus of Sweden will celebrate his marriage with the Princess Theresa of Saxe-Altenburg this month.

—Cardinal Wiseman has agreed to deliver an oration on Shakespeare early in June for the benefit of the Monomant Fund.

—The French Academy has lost a distinguished man of letters in M. Ampere, who died a few days since.

—The Empress of Russia is expected at Kissengen to take the waters in June.

—The Princese Augusta of Saxe-Altenburg was lately confined of a daughter.

—A new theatre is being built at Naples, which will bear the name of Donizetti.

—The heiress of Hohenzollern-Huhengen has been delivered of a son.

The Knoxville Convention—Its Adjournment Explained.

The Nashville *Union* of the 17th instant says:

"The Knoxville Convention has adjourned without taking any decided action on anything. The delegates were elected three years since on other issues than the one now before the country. At that time there were none who contemplated emancipation as even a possible measure. The issues grew out of the secession of Tennessee, and the desire of the people of the eastern portion of this State to remain attached to the old Government.

Many of those who were delegates are now in the Union armies, and could not attend the recent sitting of the convention; and the consequence was, by a species of manoeuvering, a majority of the Committee on Resolutions were of the "conservative" class of politicians, who were prepared to throw the State into the embraces of Vallandighamism, which was but a step short of an absolute alliance with the Southern Confederacy.

The radicals, of course, opposed this. They justly asked if, at this day, they were to take the cut-throats by the hand, who had lately murdered their own sons and brothers, and unite with them in throwing obstacles in the way of the government in its work of suppressing the rebellion? They declared that the "conservatives" did not represent the views of the people; that as politicians, they had not kept pace with the anambitious masses; and that a direct appeal to the constituencies should be made at once.

There could be no mistaking the views of the people of East Tennessee, they were for the Union, and for the abolition of Slavery as inimical to its existence.

The conservatives did their best to induce the convention to pass the majority report; but they failed most signally. The convention adjourned, and thus made the way clear for an appeal to the people. The adjournment was a rebel triumph.

The result will be this: we shall have two political parties here, as elsewhere; one for, and the other against the Administration and its measures. But one thing has been accomplished; we shall have henceforth freedom of speech; and whether the Anti-Slavery party is beaten in the first contest or not, is of little practical importance, as the institution cannot live in the presence of free speech, and a determined antagonistic minority."

The President at Baltimore.

AN AUTHORIZED REPORT OF HIS SPEECH.

From the Washington Chronicle.

The remarks of the President at the great Maryland Fair, in Baltimore, on the evening of Monday last, having been sent forth with some imperfections, we now print and subjoin a corrected copy:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Calling to mind that we are in Baltimore, we cannot but note that the world moves. Looking upon these many people assembled here to serve, as they best may, the soldiers of the Union, it occurs at once that three years ago the same soldiers could not so much as pass through Baltimore. The change from then till now is both great and glorious. Blessings on the brave men who have wrought the change, and the fair women who strive to reward them for it.

But Baltimore suggests more than could happen within Baltimore. The change within Baltimore is part only of a far wider change. When the war began, three years ago, neither party nor any man expected it would last till now. Each looked for the end, in some way, long ere to-day. Neither did any anticipate that domestic Slavery would be much affected by the war. But here we are; the war has not ended, and Slavery has been much affected—how much needs not to be now recounted. So true is it that man proposes and God disposes.

But we can see the past, though we may not claim to have directed it; and seeing it, in this case, we feel more hopeful and confident for the future.

The world has never had a good definition of the word liberty, and the American people, just now, are much in want of one. We all declare for liberty, but in using the same word we do not all mean the same thing. With some the word liberty may mean for each man to do as he pleases with himself and the product of his labor, while for others the same word may mean for some men to do as they please with other men and the product of other men's labor. Here are two, not only different, but incompatible things, called by the same name, liberty. And it follows that each of the things is, by the respective parties, called by two different and incompatible names, liberty and tyranny.

The shepherd drives the wolf from the sheep's throat, for which the sheep thanks the shepherd as a *liberator*, while the wolf denounces him for the same act, as the destroyer of liberty, especially as the sheep was a black one. Plainly, the sheep and the wolf are not agreed upon a definition of the word liberty; and precisely the same difference prevails to-day among us, human creatures, even in the North, and a professing to love liberty. Hence we behold the processes by which thousands are daily passing from under the yoke of bondage hailed by some as the advence of liberty, and bewailed by others as the destruction of all liberty. Recently, as it seems, the people of Maryland have been doing something to define liberty; and thanks to them that, in what they have done, the wolf's dictionary has been repudiated.

It is not very becoming for one in my position to make speeches at great length; but there is another subject upon which I feel that I ought to say a word. A painful rumor, true I fear, has reached us of the massacre, by the rebel forces at Fort Pillow, in the west end of Tennessee, on the Mississippi River, of some three hundred colored soldiers and white officers, who had just been overpowered by their assailants. There seems to be some anxiety in the public mind whether the Government is doing its duty to the colored soldier, and the service at this point. At the beginning of this war, and for some time, the use of colored troops was not contemplated; and how the change of purpose was wrought, I will not now take time to examine.

Upon a clear conviction of duty, I resolved to turn this element of strength to account; and if am responsible for it to the American people, to the Christian world, to history, and on my final account, to God. Having determined to use the negro as a soldier, there is no way but to give him all the protection given to any other soldier. The difficulty is not in stating the principle, but in practically applying it. It is a mistake to suppose the Government is indifferent to this matter, or is not doing the best it can in regard to it. We do not, to-day, *know* that a colored soldier, or white officer commanding colored soldiers, has been massacred by the rebels when made a prisoner. We fear it, believe it, I may say, but we do not *know* it. To take the life of one of their prisoners on the assumption that they murder ours, when it is short of certainty that they do murder ours, might be too serious, too cruel a mistake.

We are having the Fort Pillow affair thoroughly investigated; and such investigation will probably show conclusively how the truth is. If, after all that has been said, it shall turn out that there has been no massacre at Fort Pillow, it will be almost safe to say there has been none, and will be none elsewhere. If there has been the massacre of three hundred there, or even the tenth part of three hundred, it will be conclusively proven; and being so proven, the retribution shall as surely come. It will be matter of grave consideration in what exact course to apply the retribution; but in the supposed case, it must come.

An Execution at Dayton, Ohio—Revolting Scene at the Scaffold.

John W. Dobbins, a deserter from the United State army, was hanged at Dayton, on Friday, for the murder, on the 14th of February, 1863, of a farmer named Lindenmood, who had wandered out of town with Dobbins, both being intoxicated, when the latter killed him and robbed him of his money. Dobbins was arrested soon after, and tried in the June following. The jury failed to agree; was tried in November and convicted. The case was then carried to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, when the verdict of the court below was sustained and sentence ordered to be executed. The *Journal* says:

"While Dobbins was in prison he was noted for an utter indifference to the proprieties of life. We are advised that at no time did he express contrition for his crime, and invariably rejected the counsel of the ministry who came to talk with him about death and eternity. He generally treated them kindly, but told them he had no need of any of their advice; that he had made up his mind to die as he was, and take the chances.

He is said to have written a short history of his life, which was bequeathed to a gentleman who had attended to him when afflicted in prison. He was generally in excellent spirits during his imprisonment, and at times shocked persons who had access to him by his lit-timed levity. He was particularly severe upon the judge who presided at his trial, and who passed judgment upon him; and all whom he deemed obnoxious to him in any way came in for a liberal share of enathemas. But what most excited the wonder of those who visited him, was his recklessness of his own fate.

On Wednesday night he attempted to commit suicide, by cutting the vein in his arm with a piece of looking-glass. He was discovered, however, in time to check the flow of blood and save his life.

A little before 12 on Friday morning he was led out for execution. He attempted to dance a 'no-down' on the way from his cell to the scaffold, but he was restrained by the sheriff. Dobbins ascended the steps rapidly and unaided, and evinced no more trepidation than if he had intended to make a stump speech; and he began to dance upon the trap doors as a preliminary to the execution. The sheriff and the ministers took positions on the platform, near the prisoner, and a chair being handed to Dobbins, he gave a short sketch of his life, saying that he was about twenty-one years of age, had been a neglected child, had run away from home, had enlisted and deserted several times, and had worked in the intervals as a coal oil refiner. On the day the murder was committed he became drunk after four months of sobriety. He met Lindenmood in a saloon, the latter being very much overcome by liquor. They wandered off together to the river bank, where Lindenmood wanted to lie down. His companion had sense enough to endeavor to pull him up, but the latter got the idea that Dobbins wanted to rob him, though he said that he had then no intention of doing anything of the kind. Lindenmood began striking Dobbins, and seized him around the neck. He tried in vain to throw him off, and then, frenzied with the liquor he had been drinking, took his pocket-knife out, and with his teath opened the blade, which was about two inches and a-half long, and despairing of getting the old man's hold loose, he attempted to cut his arm with the knife. Just then Lindenmood (who was striking cool right and left) threw up his arm, and the knife struck deeply in his neck. The blow was repeated, and the old man let go immediately, and sunk down. Dobbins thought he had killed the old man, and, horrified at his bloody work, ran away to the Main-street river bridge, where he sat on the abutment about twenty minutes. The liquor was working upon his system, and he hardly knew what he was doing. But he went back where he had left Lindenmood, thinking he might possibly find him alive, and might do him good. He then had not the remotest idea of robbery or murder; but when he found the old man was really dead he shuddered; but the effects of the liquor soon shut out all regrets, and he took his money, which was scattered about.

He was arrested, it will be recollected, in Cincinnati. He next reviewed his trial, denouncing the judge's ruling, saying that he had as good as charged the jury to convict him. [Here Sheriff Woodman shocked the speaker, telling him he should not use such harsh language; it was wrong, and could not than do any possible good. Dobbins replied, in undertone, 'Yes, yes, it's too late now; that's so! I'll not say anything harsh—no, I'll let that all pass—all pass.') He would have respect for gray hairs, he said, and refrain from such language at this hour; and, beside, gentlemen present have probably formed different opinions from his. 'And,' said he, 'God forbid that I should say anything wrong of anybody! But I am convinced that the Judge had murder in his heart—calmly meditated my destruction. God is my Judge! I committed the deed, but I didn't mean to murder the old man. I was drunk, and knew not the extent of what I was doing. I had no murder in my heart. My conscience is clear, and I can place my hand on my heart, (or as near as I can get there,) and without a wavering or faltering voice, can declare I am not guilty of willful, deliberate murder.'

He afterward denied having murdered a girl in Pennsylvania, of which some persons had accused him. This was in response to a question from a bystander, he having expressed a willingness to answer any inquiries. One of the clergymen present then offered up a prayer, after which Dobbins arose and repeated some original lines of poetry, commencing 'Adieu to all, of high or low degree,' when the Sheriff adjusted the noose about his neck. He was perfectly calm; he assisted the Sheriff in the adjustment of the rope by moving his head, so as to accommodate the noose; and he several times cautioned the officers to 'be sure that the rope was fixed right, so as to do the deed quickly. These were his last words, and he shook hands with the Sheriff, who stepped from the fatal platform. The next instant, at precisely 10½ o'clock, the trap sunk, and Dobbins passed into eternity. The dreadful work had been done most thoroughly. Excepting the muscular motion of one arm, which was partially raised the moment the 'drop' fell, there was not a motion of the body, no contortion of the features, no writhing. In five minutes after the execution, the pulse ceased to beat. Thus died John W. Dobbins, the murderer.

Among the papers left by Dobbins, is the following, which was written on the evening of the night in which he attempted self-destruction:

DAYTON OHIO April 12th 64.

Mr. George Wogomon

Sir—This is perhaps my last night on earth and I sent myself to drop these few lines before I make my final exit When you find this I well be dead. My intention is to take my own life. Do you for one moment suprose that I am a sheep or a little child or an old woman to submit to this science of mine and walk out on the scaffold like a sheep and give my life up in that kind of style. No not I would stand all the tortures that the human body was ever known a to undergo. Ninety-nine millions of Deaths would I suffer rather than submit to be hanged. No siree that kind of stuff won't do. I have too much Nerve for that. Not that I have anything against you."

Working Guns by Steam.

From the St. Louis Union, April 20.

Last Friday, by invitation of the inventor, Maj.-Gens. Rosecrans and Pleasonton, Brig.-Gens. Ewing and Gray, and ten other officers of the army, accompanied by Commodore Holl, of the navy, visited the Union Iron Works at Carondelet, to witness a trial of the steam turret on the iron-clad *Winnebago*, invented by Mr. Jas. B. Eads, proprietor of the works.

As we are prohibited, by general instructions issued by the Navy Department, from giving a description in detail of this wonderful machine. We can only state that two 11-inch Dahlgren guns are also completely under control of one man in it, and handled with as much ease by him, and with almost as much celerity, as a pair of dueling pistols could be. Every movement of the guns is made by steam. They are run out to their ports by it, and their recoil is checked by it; they are lowered into the hold by steam for loading, and raised again to be fired, and all these movements are made in as little time as it has taken to relate it.

One of the most interesting features about the turret is the smallness of the port-holes into which the guns are thrust. They are only large enough to receive their muzzles; yet the guns are fired at any angle between five degrees of depression and twenty-one degrees of elevation, with equal facility.

The perfect ease and accuracy with which every movement was gone through with excited the admiration of the whole party. Four shots were aimed by Gen. Rosecrans at a target, about three-quarters of a mile distant, some ten or twelve feet square, and each one struck it fairly. The firing from it is much more rapid than from the Ericsson turret. The fifteen and twenty-inch guns can be handled in this way quite as easily as those in the turret. When steam is applied to them, as we doubt not it soon will be, the officers of the French navy will no longer be wtlly with the assertion, that "Americans have put large guns in their turrets, and fire them *three times an hour*." If worked by steam, their value will be greatly enhanced by the increased rapidity in firing. These 11-inch guns can be withdrawn from their ports, lowered and loaded and returned ready for firing in sixty seconds. The horizontal range is obtained by rotating the turret. All the movements and peculiarities of the machine were courteously explained to the party by Mr. J. W. King, Chief Engineer U. S. N. The inventor, Mr. Eads, was not present, being confined by sickness to his house for several months past.

An Order from Gen. Rosecrans on the Courts.

Adjutant-Genzeal's Office, }
St. Louis, Mo., April 14, 1864. }

General Orders, No. 16.—I. The General Commanding is pained to learn that the County Courts, in localities noted for want of loyalty, have undertaken to exempt many persons from military duty and taxes, for reasons unfounded in justice, and to the detriment of the interests of the State.

It is obvious that such a course involves the parties exempted in trouble, while it brings discredit on the community which gives countenance to such prostitution of legal authority.

2. The General Commanding calls the attention of all good citizens to this evil, which, if persisted in, can only end in the suspension of civil law, and the condign punishment of those men whose corrupt action shall have produced the necessity.

By order of Maj.-Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS.
John B. G

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1864.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news respecting the attack on Plymouth, N. C., the sinking of the gunboats *Southfield* and *Bombshell*, and the death of the brave Captain FLUSSER, of the *Miami*, is abundantly verified by the accounts which we publish this morning. Our Newbern correspondant writes that the rebel ram had come down the Roanoke River below the town, thus cutting off communication with the garrison, and wall-grounded fears were entertained of the capture of the place and the troops. Several of the officers and men of the *Southfield* are missing, and are supposed to be prisoners in the hands of the rebels. A gentleman who arrived in the City last evening, having left Roanoke Island on Thursday, says that the last boat from Plymouth arrived at the Island on Wednesday, when fighting was still in progress, but there was no hope that the garrison would long hold out. The ram is described as being somewhat like the *Merrimac* in appearance, and to be very heavily plated. Admiral LEE has sent a large naval force to try and destroy her. Numbers of women and children, refugees from Plymouth, had arrived at Roanoke Island.

Arrivals yesterday from New-Orleans put us in possession of the detailed accounts of the recent battles in the Red River District. It is evident from these reports that the great struggle for the mastery of the Trans-Mississippi country was determined in favor of the Union forces. The fighting on the last day seems to have been desperate. The whole strength of the enemy—computed at from 18,000 to 20,000 men—having been brought to bear upon our troops, comparatively but a handful, and yet who gallantly retrieved the losses of the first two days' encounter, recapturing their guns and materiel, and driving the enemy confusedly and precipitately from the field. Many of our wounded had reached New-Orleans, and though no official reports had come to hand, it was generally believed in the city that our losses would foot up somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000. Among the killed was Col. LEWIS BENEDICT, of the One Hundred and Sixty-second New-York Volunteers.

A St. Louis telegram dated yesterday says that EDWARD B. BENTON, a native of Waltham, Vt., for nearly two years past a resident of Fort Pillow, and who was in the fort during FORREST'S attack upon it, was examined at Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters on Tuesday, and fully corroborated all previous reports of rebel barbarities there. He also made the additional statement, that bloodhounds were used to discover the hiding places of those who escaped the massacre. He also says that reliable reports state that Major BRADFORD was shot and hung near Cerrington.

On Tuesday last a band of eighty mounted rebels attempted an invasion of Kentucky through Pound Gap, but were at once driven back by a detachment of the Forty-fifth Kentucky Mounted Infantry. A band of 150 guerrillas was also driven out of the State into Macon County, Tenn., eight of them being killed, and ten captured, as well as fifty of their horses.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House, a bill was passed creating an additional Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for New-Orleans and Boards of Local Inspectors at Portland, Oregon, and at Memphis, Tenn. A resolution was adopted amending the fourth section of the Act of March 2, 1793, empowering United States Commissioners to take bail in criminal cases and providing them with a seal. The committee who investigated the charges against Representative BLAIR, of Missouri, of speculating in liquors, while in military command in the Department of Missouri, reported that Mr. BLAIR had not violated any law. Some remarks followed of a personal character from Mr. BLAIR and his accuser, Mr. MCCLURG. The consideration of the Internal Tax Bill was then resumed, the House having resolved itself into a committee for that purpose.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. BAILY made a majority report on the Low *vs.* Niveo contested seat case, awarding the seat to Mr. Low by ten majority. Mr. SHAFFER made a minority report in favor of Mr. NIVEN, awarding him the seat by twenty-five majority. Both the reports were laid on the table. The following were among the bills passed: The New-York County Tax Levy, appropriating $30,000 for monuments to the New-York soldiers slain on the fields of Gettysburgh and Antietam; authorizing the erection of a public market in the Eighteenth Ward; amending the law enabling convicts to work commutation of sentence; the State Tax Bill of 5½ mills; the New Capitol Bill—it appropriates $10,000 for plans and specifications; Relative to the Common Schools in the City of New-York; Relief of the Peoples' Gas Light Company; Conferring additional power on Marshals in New-York; to amend the Brooklyn Charter; a resolution of thanks to Lieut.-Gov. JONES for the ability, dignity and unswerving impartiality with which he has presided over the Senate, passed unanimously. Gov. SEYMOUR sent in a message in favor of paying the interest to all State creditors in coin, which was tabled by a vote of 14 against 13.

In the Assembly the following bills were passed: Relative to the District Courts in the City of New-York; to amend the charter of the Atlantic Savings Bank; to amend the act relative to the incorporation of Insurance Companies; the Senate amendments to the New-York County Tax Levy were concurred in; relative to Manhattan square; to alter the map of New-York City; to tax the income from the United States stock. The House passed a vote of thanks to the Speaker by a vote of 69 to 11.

GENERAL NEWS.

The examination in the case of JOHN W. HUNTER was concluded yesterday afternoon, and resulted in establishing Mr. HUNTER'S entire innocence of fraud or complicity with the parties who forged the checks. The District-Attorney and Mr. GERARD, counsel for the Government, terminated the case by declaring themselves perfectly satisfied that Mr. HUNTER was free from even a suspicion of guilt, and expressed a wish that reparation might be made for a wrong unintentionally done him. A full report will be found in the law column of this paper.

Capt. E. B. JETT, of Oxford, Miss., died in Chattanooga on the 15th inst. The *Gazette* says at the breaking out of the rebellion he was a Professor of Oxford College, at which place he was most brutally mobbed for expressing Union sentiments, and left for dead. He recovered, however, and making his escape, raised a company of Union men in East Tennessee, and with them made his way to the North and joined our forces, and has been in active service until about three months since, when he was compelled to resign on account of ill health.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* of Sunday last says everything is very quiet at that place in the military line, with the exception of the moving of troops and munitions of war. Immense supplies of subsistence are being accumulated in the Government warehouses, and every preparation being made for a successful campaign as soon as active operations begin.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were quoted generally higher on Saturday, but were less freely dealt in. Groceries, Oils, Metals, Naval Stores, Tallow and Tobacco were rather quiet, owing, in part, to the high views of holders. Cotton and Wool were in good request and buoyant. Whisky was freely purchased, but at easier prices. The Freight market was somewhat firmer, with 554 vessels of all classes in port.

The British Budget.

The British yearly financial statement was made by Mr. GLADSTONE in the House of Commons on the 7th inst., and besides being one of the most brilliant efforts of this foremost English master of Parliamentary oratory, it must elicit widespread notice from the vast importance of many of the facts eliminated. To the taxing committee in Congress, now in the throes of conception, Mr. GLADSTONE'S facts at least are of no common interest. Let us see in brief what the more prominent of these facts come to.

The British revenue of the year, as shown by the Exchequer accounts, was £70,208,000; the expenditure, £67,056,000; showing an apparent balance in favor of the Treasury of £3,152,000. This surplus, however, was considerably reduced by special appropriations for forts, &c.; the net amount on hand after making all the expenses of the year, being £2,352,000, which was actually £2,037,000 more than the Chancellor of the Exchequer's estimate a year ago. The amount of taxes remitted within the last four years was no less than £6,668,000, and the remissions have included the following items which we commend to the study of those who have the national tax-bill in special charge. By taking threepence (on a gradual scale of reduction) from the income tax, Mr. GLADSTONE gave up in those four years no less than £3,525,000 of his annual receipts; by repealing the paper duty the sum of £1,340,000 a year was sacrificed; and by diminishing the tea tax, the revenue lost £1,660,000.

The mode of distributing his surplus this year, adopted by Mr. GLADSTONE, is simple enough. He takes another penny from the income tax—reducing it from 7d. to 6d.; but even this reduction will leave him a revenue from this particular source of about £43,000,000. Besides this sacrifice, Mr. GLADSTONE makes a large remission on sugars. Refined sugar is reduced from 18s. 4d. to 12s. 10d. per cwt.; clayed to white clayed, from 16s. to 11s. 8d.; clayed to brown clayed, from 13s. 10d. to 10s. 6d.; muscovado, from 12s. 8d. to 9s. 4d. This change will cause a probable loss to the revenue of £1,330,000 a year—besides a first loss of £1,719,000. The estimated revenue from sugars, barring these remissions, would have been £6,555,000. Besides the heavy sacrifices in income tax and sugar duty, Mr. GLADSTONE gives up the heaviest part of a stamp duty on trade insurance, and a number of petty licenses of minor fiscal value.

For the coming year the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimates his expenditure at £66,890,000, or about £1,400,000 less than his estimate for the year just closed, and a fraction less than the actual expenditure of 1863-4. To meet the liabilities of the coming year are £66,890,000, and the estimates of revenue, which include receipts from Customs, £23,150,000; from Excise, £18,030,000; from Stamps, £9,320,000; from Property Taxes, £3,250,000; from Income Tax, £8,600,000; from the Post-office, £3,950,000, and nearly £4,000,000 more from miscellaneous sources, amount, in gross, to £69,460,000.

We can only follow the figures further to note that the total import trade of the country for 1863 amounted to the enormous sum of £248,980,942, and the exports to £195,974,773.

It is worth special mention that while the repeal of the paper duty has brought the average prices down from 13 cents and 17 cents a pound, to 9 cents and 13 cents, the amount of imported materials for paper-making has increased at an enormous rate—from 115,000 cwt., in 1859, (when the duty on paper was unrepealed,) to 731,000 cwt. in 1864, after free trade in paper had been in operation for three years. These figures, unless they be unconscionably, seem to show beyond dispute that the British paper manufacturer can have no substantial grievance on account of being brought into competition with foreign paper-makers. The lesson is surely worthy of attention here.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in making a retrospect of the last twenty-two years, when the commercial legislation of England began to take a shape altogether out of the traditional line established in the days of the "Heaven-born Minister," naturally points with some pride, as one of the original "free traders," to the vast strides which commerce has made within the period; the exports of the country having actually doubled in fourteen years. Still, the Finance Minister does not conceal from himself that the public debt, which is only about eighty millions less than it was when Waterloo was fought, is an enormous pressure on the industry of the people; and that the only hope of preventing it from rising again into alarming proportions lies in the steady effort of the Government to maintain peace, and cultivate friendly intercourse with foreign nations.

Shakespeare.

It would be a hasty conclusion to infer, from the apparent absence of concert among the promoters of the Shakesperean Memorial in different parts of the world—and to which a cordial, though only moderately demonstrative, tribute was yesterday paid in this City—that there was either lack of appreciation in the public sentiment of our time, or indifference as to the results sought for. Even had no accidents arisen to mar the effects of the plans and devices of the original London Committee, the mere magnitude of the subject presented obstacles in the way of unitary action. And thinking men everywhere, we believe, are fully content if the simple effect of the contemporaneous observance of the Tercentenary is attained, of transmitting to after times a clear record of the estimate which this generation has placed upon the genius of "the Protagonist on the great arena of modern poetry and the glory of the human intellect."

The evidence is imperfect, and of various degrees of credibility, by which we determine the position accorded to SHAKESPEARE in the realms of philosophy and poetry, in his own time, and the immediately succeeding generations, as well by the masses as the more cultivated circles. SCOTT, it is true, gives us the unqualified assurance that soon after the era of the poet, he was universally idolized; but to this high testimony there is the serious exception to be noted, that a century and a half before SCOTT had spoken, even DRYDEN speaks of SHAKESPEARE as "obsolete." POPE was thoroughly unable to do him justice, from imperfect knowledge of his works; and DE QUINCEY makes pertinent reference to the fact that ADDISON, in all his writings, dramatic, philosophic or poetic, has neither quoted nor made reference to the immortal bard. The evidence of BEN. JONSON, on the question of the royal favor extended to SHAKESPEARE by JAMES I. and ELIZABETH, is limited to a couplet of doubtful meaning; and, leaving the glorious tribute of MILTON out of view, it is probably among the common people of the century immediately succeeding SHAKESPEARE'S time that Sir WALTER SCOTT found the main proofs of a disposition—if such really existed—to idolize the poet. Looking, indeed, at the subjects in which the attributes of his genius were most conspicuous—in his almost superhuman knowledge of the world; in his startling pictures of the ghostly "projections of the human conscience;" in the fertility yet simplicity of the thoughts which embodied his everyday philosophy, and in the unapproachable directness of his dialogue—we can find, speaking reverently, the common, untutored, popular appreciation of philosophic truth similarly illustrated nowhere else but in the sublime teachings of the Founder of our religion.

The sober, we may almost say, the subdued tone, of yesterday's Shakespearean ceremonies, invites commendation on grounds of good taste; first, as bears upon the great Memory, we join with the civilized world in devoutly cherishing—and next, as bears upon this tragic epoch of our national history. The prominent actors in the assemblage in Central Park included such names as we should have expected to find there. The civic authorities, the Bench, the Bar, the Church and the Stage, were amply represented.

To Judge DALY was assigned the honor of delivering the chief dedicatory address, and what he said could not well be improved upon in its structure, its tone, or its admirable brevity. Mr. JAMES HACKETT and Mr. WILLIAM WHEATLEY, who shared the honors of the occasion with Judge DALY, may also claim the credit of having been observant of the fitness of things in curbing the appetite of the times for interminable speech-making.

Of the Memorial itself, criticism is necessarily premature. Whether, on its completion, it shall meet every critical requirement, we shall not seek to determine. What is wanted, combined with elegance and simplicity, is solidity, so that the structure, whatever shape it shall ultimately take, may not become an eyesore from premature decay. For the rest, no site could now be more attractive—none at present so well adapted to the end of meeting the public eye, and none more promising of enduring excellence in the far future which awaits the metropolis of this continent.

DOGBERRY ON MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS.—There is no imaginable limit to the ingenuity of certain Coroners' juries. As an instance, we have the late painful case of accidental poisoning at Yorkville, to which reference is made in a communication from Dr. STUDLEY, published in another column. Here, the evidence went to show that a local apothecary, almost blind from old age, mistaking the text of a prescription, made up a dose of rank poison for a patient suffering from kidney disease. The patient swallowed what she supposed was the remedy prescribed by her medical attendant, and as a consequence, died in great agony a few hours afterwards. To find the cause of the unfortunate victim's death was not difficult; to determine justly the measure of blame which belonged respectively to the apothecary and the practitioner, might have puzzled other tribunals. The Yorkville inquest seems to have reached the ends of justice by a quick and almost supernatural sagaciousness. The verdict, as it came from Coroner COLLIN'S jury, deserves to be put on permanent record for future reference. It stands thus:

"That HANNAH FLANAGAN came to her death by peritonitis, caused by the administration of nitric acid, hydrargyrum and water, and we think Dr. WOODWARD is censurable for putting up such a prescription, *as we deem him incapable of putting up prescriptions on account of his age and eyesight;* and we also think that all physicians should write their prescriptions plainly, distinctly and in full."

Upon the rendering of this verdict Coroner COLLIN held both Dr. WOODWARD and Dr. STUDLEY (the prescribing practitioner) to bail in the sum of $1,000 each, to answer any indictment against them by the Grand Jury. So that, while an apothecary, too old and too blind to be able to read, is censurable for continuing to practice his art at the expense of the public, the prescribing doctor, in his turn, is indictable for his incapacity to write what a blind man can decipher.

We have heard of NAPOLEON'S calligraphy being held to be "villainous;" and an English statesman died some time since, to whose handwriting the term "treacherous" was commonly applied; but in neither of these instances, nor in any other case, do we remember that contemporary authorities held the offence to be properly criminal. Nor again do we know of any case in the books where ordinary practitioners have been required to copy their prescriptions in a form sufficiently *tangible* to the candidates for a blind asylum. But we live and learn. It is a pity, however, that the inventive faculties of this Yorkville Court of Inquest should, in this instance, have incidentally brought temporary odium on the name of a most accomplished army surgeon, such as Dr. STUDLEY happens to be.

The London Conference on the Danish Question.

The conference for the settlement of the Dano-German imbroglio is now sitting in London. It is composed of the representatives of all those Powers which were parties to the Treaty of May, 1852. But if Federal Germany also is not represented there, what does this conference resemble, save the play of "Hamlet" with the Prince of Denmark omitted? The Treaty of 1852 was of little more validity than so much waste paper, because the Federal Diet refused to sanction its provisions; and if that Diet declines to participate in the debates or the decisions of the present conference, how can the diplomats effect the object which they have in view? Prussia and Austria are indeed members of the conference, and may make what concessions they please, but it is the Teutonic Confederation which is the real respondent in the pending case, and without its assent no compromise on the part of the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin can avail. The note of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to the French Ambassador in London, explanatory to the position which France meant to take in the Conference, shows very plainly that the Emperor was fully aware of the existence of this difficulty, and intended to obviate it, if possible. Notwithstanding the alleged revival of the *entente cordiale* between the allied Governments, it would appear that NAPOLEON has no notion of making the Treaty of '52 the basis of operations. Were all the other Sovereigns disposed to respect the provisions of this instrument, the mere inspiration of His Majesty's traditional sympathies with Denmark would, of course, constrain him to do likewise. But "In presence of the diversity of opinions which exists touching the validity of that treaty," it becomes his duty "to examine the interests concerned in the war, without preoccupying himself exclusively with the letter of said convention." In other words, the Emperor proposes to throw the obnoxious treaty overboard, and to substitute "the wish of the populations as the basis" of action. He would take the business completely out of the hands of the diplomatists who have so sadly mismanaged it heretofore, and would consign its settlement to the ballot-box and the Schleswig-Holsteiners. Now, this mode of disposing of the question will certainly not meet with much favor from Prussia, Austria, Denmark or England. The two former Powers will oppose its adoption, since it would establish a precedent which, if followed in their non-German provinces, would prove fatal to absolutism. While the two latter will be equally averse to it, because that, under present circumstances, it would inevitably lead to the dismemberment of the Danish monarchy. But the scheme has been tried in Italy with the sanction of England, and has succeeded there; why then should it not be alike applicable, and alike successful, in the Danish Duchies? In no other way can the objections of the Germanic Confederation be obviated, and in no other way can the parties most interested—the Schleswig-Holsteiners themselves—be conciliated. The impossibility, therefore, of arriving at a satisfactory arrangement diplomatically, may contribute to overcome the opposition to the Napoleonic suggestion, and to secure its author a triumph at the expense of England. The protest of the Holstein estates against the anticipated encroachment of the Conference on the rights of the Duchies and of the Prince of Augustenburg, will likewise operate not a little in favor of the Emperor's proposition, by reminding the Plenipotentiaries that the popular voice cannot be safely disregarded.

The alternative, in fact, offered to the conferring Powers will be an appeal to the ballot-box in the case of the Duchies, or a general European war, in which revolution and the "oppressed nationalities" would play a prominent part, and in which crowns and dynasties would be swept away. Distasteful, then, to most of the European Powers as may be the adoption of the Imperial idea, it is, nevertheless, not impossible that they will yield assent to it, rather than kindle a conflagration on the Continent.

PROFITABLE POSTS.—If it be the enormousness or the enormity of our tax-levy for the coming year that hinders the Common Council from making the appropriation of two or three dollars that would be necessary to pull up the hideous half-rotten posts that are stuck over the City Hall Park and imperil the limbs of pedestrians after dark—if the motive for retaining them in place be an economical one, we can commend the motive, even while we give the opinion that it is not founded upon perfect knowledge. For we feel sure that the removal of the posts might be made a source of revenue instead of expense. Let the privilege of removing them be sold by the City to the highest bidder. At the rate kindling-wood is selling, there must be at least twenty dollars worth of these posts, and some industrious poor man might pull them all out and chop them up in a day, and make a good thing out of the job, even though he had to pay ten dollars into the City Treasury for the privilege of getting it.

THE ST. LAWRENCE CANAL TOLLS.—Our lake traders are interested in the report that the Government of Canada have conditionally reduced (by about one-half) the tolls on the most important articles of freight passing through the Provincial canals. The object of this reduction appears at first sight to be, to offer a premium upon international trade. A closer examination shows it to be the very reverse. The purpose the new Ministry have in view is to divert as much as possible of the trade of the West from the ports of northern New-York to Montreal. The canal tolls are to operate hereafter differentially in favor of the St. Lawrence route. Thus, shippers in passing through the river canals will have the tax they paid on the Welland Canal refunded. The Oswego shipper, of course, loses the benefit of all this. He pays his full toll for the Welland Canal privilege, as heretofore, and must be content to see a premium offered for carrying the Western trade past his door.

Perhaps it concerns the Provincial merchant and producer more than us, to be reminded that the tendency of this differential system is not the most favorable, in view of negotiations for the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. The colonists may be presumed to know best what is for their own interest, however, and what we do is to keep account of such facts as we have noted, in order to see whether our neighbors are really sincere in seeking to release international commerce from unnecessary burdens.

ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL CONTROVERSY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Origin of Parties—Growth of Slavery—Increase of Population Modifies Government—Jefferson—Madison—And their Views.

THE BENCHES, Tuesday, April 5, 1864.

The gentle rains of April are descending, the grass grows green, and the modest flowers peep from under the hill-side. The "beeches" will soon resume their foliage, and perhaps, I may be found like VIRGIL'S friend,

"*Patulae recubans sub tegmine fagi.*"

All this reminds me of change, that change which human nature, as well as all nature is constantly undergoing without—in fact, changing its ultimate elements. Nothing is more illustrative of this fact than the history of our American parties. It may be assumed of any nation, in the present degraded condition of mankind, that *parties* are a necessity of a political state. They are looked upon, by some as a calamity, by others as beneficial in keeping active and rousing the political stream of society. Be that as it may, they exist, and must exist, in large political communities. In a large community the great number of public offices, and the distinction which attends some of them, are, like the prizes of a lottery, fascinating to the eyes of ambitious young men. Young men, and indeed all men, in our country, are very apt to forget, this line, most truly:

"The post of honor is a private station."

Alas, that it should be so! Why should not the posts of power and trust in this Republic be also the posts of honor? Why should not genius, virtue and learning fill the places of power and trust in a Government which is expressly founded on the public virtue and intelligence? The theory of our institutions demands it. The general welfare demands it. The common justice due to merit demands it. But it is not so. While the glare belongs to the successful politician, the honor belongs to the plain citizen, whose learning has adorned, whose industry has served, or whose genius has advanced, the interests of his country. So has it. The good and respected citizen can afford to find his destiny in the peaceful path of honorable life.

It is the prizes of innumerable offices which, in fact, prolongs parties. These parties, however, are not honest in their names; for, while they should be simply that of the "outs" and "ins," they assume some high-sounding title, and profess an extraordinary love of principle. No man can tell why parties struggling for power in England should exist, at all, but simply from the love of office. If DERBY and D'ISRAELI were now in the British Ministry, they would not change the policy of the Government in the least degree. They could not, without throwing the whole fabric into ruin and revolution. All the men in power in Great Britain, of all classes, belong to an aristocracy, which is a fundamental element of the British Constitution, and, till it is overthrown, all things in the British Government will remain the same.

So in our country. Can any man of sense seriously see why there should be parties in our country at this moment? Has certainly cannot upon any other principle than the love of office? Some one may say that, as the Democratic party are hopeless of getting power in the National Government, it cannot be the love of office which animates their efforts. This is a great mistake. In this country the local offices are the most numerous, and to common people the most profitable. Is there not *fifteen millions of dollars per annum* to be expended in the City of New-York? And is that not the great motive power of Tammany and Mozart? Your own observation teaches you that. Now look at the vast patronage of the State of New-York. A party which cannot get the National Government may get the greatest share of these local offices, and they are the fuel to the flame. The Federal party survived in some of the States twenty years beyond its natural death, fed by those local offices. I ask again why should there be parties in the United States at this time? We are in a vital struggle; why should the arm of the Government be weakened by a factious opposition? No honest man can fail to see that such an opposition at this time is shameful and is degrading, both to the intellect and the heart. Why is it? *The love of office.* But there are, and there must be, substantial grounds of political controversy in this country. Let us see what are the contending elements. Nothing has astonished me more in politics than the absurd pretension of the Democratic party to be a *conservative* party. All the real elements it has are revolutionary and destructive. There are *three great elements* of political controversy founded in opposite views of what the Government ought to be. These are—1. The relative rights of the States and National Government; 2. The conservation, or destruction of Slavery; and 3. At this time and hereafter the strengthening of the National Government in proportion to the increased extent and population of the country. Any one can see that these are great, vital, fundamental ideas; and upon these there may be great controversy. There has been. The Democratic party calls itself a conservative party. How did it rise, and what has been its course? Nothing is more notorious than that the old Republican (now called Democratic) party, was formed from the *opponents* of the Constitution, and they were bitter opponents of it, and did not forbear their opposition to WASHINGTON and all the great leaders of Constitutional Government. They succeeded in getting some amendments to the Constitution, and finally culminated in the attempt (which proved an utter failure, the States rejecting them,) to get the 1798 resolutions adopted. The authors of those resolutions were JEFFERSON and MADISON. They only succeeded in getting them adopted in Virginia and Kentucky. They contained the germ of nullification and secession. And now we have an example of the progress of public opinion and its influence on individuals, in the conduct of these same statesmen. In after years MADISON explained away their whole meaning, and I believe JEFFERSON denied them too, although he had sent them to Col. NICHOLAS, of Kentucky, for adoption. In fine, these distinguished men *tried to crawl out of the difficulty in any way they could.*

Now we come to the second element of controversy—Slavery. In half a century, slaves had increased from eight hundred thousand to four millions. It became a vast property interest. It became necessary to defend itself; and for this it had the most ample materials. It not only affected the commercial interests of the North, and secured all the Slave States, but it seized upon and secured to itself the Democratic party. With that party it seized upon Texas, passed fugitive slave laws, and, in 1852, at the nomination of PIERCE, compelled that party to pass under the yoke, by the passage of the "'98 resolutions." For half a century they had slept in oblivion. Why should they be revived? Why? Slavery must be defended; and to do that the Slave States must claim the right of secession, and threaten the Government with separation. That is the secret, and nothing else.

Now, let us look a moment at the last element of controversy—the increase of power in the National Government in proportion to its extent and population. Ah, says some one, how can you increase power if not in the Constitution? Because it *is in the Constitution.* Nothing is more plain than that a man puts forth his strength only when he *needs* it. There are powers of mind and body dormant. So there are in the Constitution. That arrests Mr. LINCOLN has made are necessities of war; and the war power lies in the President and Congress, to the fullest possible extent. There is absolutely no restriction on them. It is only Congress, who has any right to interfere with the President in the exercise of the coercive power of war. The courts have repeatedly so declared it. This is the true conservation of the Constitution, because it is the only mode of preserving the nation. But we find the Democratic party assuming identically the same ground with the peace Federalists of 1814-'15, trying to arrest the powers of the Government, denouncing the Administration, and calling the war unnatural and unjust. Those parties repeat themselves; and it will be an entirely safe prediction to say, that the sentiments, and the very language of the Democratic opposition will be almost copies of those in the Federal papers of 1814-'15. Those parties change places, but preserve the same characteristics of the party in or out of power. As the country grows in extent and population, the powers exercised by Government will be gradually enlarged to meet the necessity of the case, no matter what party may be in power. It is impossible to control a great nation extending over a great continent by the limited functions of State Governments, or the narrow ideas of local politicians; nor is there any need of losing a tittle of our personal liberties. Never can freedom be lost but by the consent of the nation, voluntarily submitting to the dismemberment of the country.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Voyage of the Iron-Clad Frigate Re d'Italia.

Correspondence of the Eco d'Italia.

TRINIDAD, MADEIRA, ON BOARD OF RE D'ITALIA, Monday, March 21, 1864.

Sig. G. F. Secchi de Casali, Editor:

MY DEAR SIR: As I think you will rejoice to hear from us, I hasten to forward you the details of our passage.

We left New-York on the 9th instant, and called at Madeira to-day at 6 P. M., after running 2,941 miles in 12 days and 10 hours in the parallel of the Gulf Stream, where, having profited of all the westerly gales which prevail in the North Atlantic at this season in the equinoctial night, we were obliged, when off the Azores, to call at Madeira, on account of the extreme force of a violent hurricane from the northeast, without which we could have followed our course without stopping here.

I need not tell you of the uninterrupted heavy gales we experienced during all our course. You know that they are consequent upon the difficult and dangerous Trans-atlantic navigation directed and continued in a parallel, which, if favorable for the current, is certainly to be avoided on account of the violent blowing of the northerly winds in the Winter equinox. I am glad, however, to be able to assure you that Commander INSERT pursued that course, and not a more southerly one, on purpose, for he was fully convinced of the good qualities of the vessel, which, notwithstanding the most violent winds, especially near the Banks of Terranova and off the Azores, has not, in fact, sustained the least damage, although we had always sails unfurled.

Our frigate sometimes ran no less than fifteen miles per hour, and this result was attained more by sailing than by steaming. The steam with strong gales on the poop, cannot act but with half of its usual force. I ought, also, to have informed you that the most incessant and violent breaking of the waves did not affect, in the least, the vessel, nor was there any leakage anywhere, so that we had not the least requirement for pumps.

Every one must agree, after all our experience, that this Iron-clad is of the utmost strength, and has proved, also, to be a very fast sailer, and unusually manageable, and seemed rather a yacht sailing with fair breeze than such a monster frog-clad of over 6,000 tons burden.

It is impossible to depict the good impression all have received on board of this stupendous naval creation, which terms so much to the credit of Mr. WEBB, her constructor. I shall only tell you that *Italy* gets a vessel which is unsurpassed for her dashing powers, as well as for her navigating qualities.

Here we took some coal, as Com. INSERT intends to sail direct for Naples.

GIBRALTAR, Monday March 28.

Yesterday at 7 P. M., we arrived here after two days and eight hours sailing. A dispatch from Turin urges Com. INSERT to sail immediately for Naples. We shall leave in one hour.

BAY OF NAPLES, Saturday, April 2.

Yesterday at 5:30, P. M., we cast anchor in this bay amidst the continual roar of the artillery from forts and man-of-war, foreign as well as national. An immense crowd of people of every class is staring at the monster from shore while another crowd surrounds us in boats.

The *Re d'Italia* is proclaimed the greatest success ever attained in the construction of iron-clads in any part of the world.

I understand that there are urgent orders from the Government to complete her armament.

This magnificent man-of-war has accomplished in seventy-six hours the passage from Gibraltar to Naples, which is to say thirteen miles per hour.

LECTURE BY JUDGE CLERKE.—At the request of the Alumni and the present class of the Law School of the University, Judge CLERKE will repeat his lecture, entitled *The Difficulties of the Law as It Is, and the Difficulties of Codification, Considered and Contrasted,* in the room of the Law School, in the University, on Wednesday evening, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock.

FROM ALBANY.

Interesting Proceedings of the Legislature.

PASSAGE OF THE NEW-YORK TAX BILL.

AMOUNTS OF THE VARIOUS APPROPRIATIONS.

Proposition for the Construction of a New Capitol.

The Payment of Interest on State Bonds.

Adjournment of Both Houses Sine Die.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 23.

THE COUNTY TAX BILL.

The following are the items in the New-York County Tax Bill as it passed both Houses to-day:

For advertising in the three daily papers, $10,000; cost of riot claims, $5,000; county contingencies, (including salary of the Assistor of Court of Records, $2,500,) $35,200; election expenses, $81,000; for special election on soldiers' voting bill, $15,000; removal of incumbrances in harbor, $2,000; lighting and cleaning and supplies for county offices, &c., $35,000; officers and witnesses, $50,000; printing, stationery, $40,000; repairs of county buildings, $10,000; salaries, legislative department, $9,000; salaries, executive department, $56,450; salaries, judiciary, $315,644; support of prisoners in the county jail, $6,500; support of detained witnesses, $2,500; for increased salaries of officers, men. &c., &c., of the Metropolitan Police Department, $310,000; interest on county substitute bonds, $56,046 16; interest on riot damages indemnity bonds, $60,000; interest on soldiers' substitute bounty fund bonds, $55,000.

The County Tax Bill—The State Militia Appropriation—The Governor and Interest on State Bonds—The New Capital—Senatorial Compliments—The Contested Senatorship.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 23, 1864.

The Assembly completed the consideration of the New-York City Tax Levy yesterday afternoon, and ordered the bill to a third reading. But few amendments were made beside those I have already noticed. An item was added appropriating eight hundred dollars to pay a stenographer for reporting certain cases tried before the Commissioners of the Fire Department. Fifteen thousand dollars were appropriated as a donation to the society for the benefit of the destitute Roman Catholic children. Salary of the members of the Common Council was stricken out after debate. An item of fifty thousand dollars for improvement of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street and Eleventh-avenue, was amended so as to include other streets, and the appropriation increased to seventy-five thousand dollars. In this form the bill passed the House.

The Senate in taking action upon the Militia or National Guard Law, which passed the Assembly, substituted another for it, and referred it to the House in that shape. The substituted bill is very nearly the existing law, but the appropriation is the sum fixed by the Assembly, viz.: $350,000.

It was rather a difficult thing for the Assembly to consent to an amendment or substitution, which would undo all that had been accomplished in the course of the winter by debate upon this subject. It was urged by some members that the House should not stultify itself. Others thought there was a distinction if not a difference between the existing law and the bill passed by the Senate, and that, under all the circumstances, as it was so near the close of the session, (a curious yet a very powerful argument in such cases,) it was best on the whole to concur. Something like this view was expressed by Geo. CROOKE, who has devoted a good deal of time to drawing up and perfecting the bill passed by the Assembly. When their leading man in the matter of the militia yielded what could the other members do? What they did do was to agree with the Senate on the plea of necessity. Perhaps the Senate were right in their view, that the present is not the time to make a radical change to the militia organization of the State. Indeed I am not sure but it was a conviction that this was the case that induced the House to yield so readily to the views of the Senate. However this might have been, I know that some members felt that it was somewhat humiliating to take the step that was taken, after the assaults that have been made upon the National Guard Law on the floor of the Assembly this Winter. The result of the contest on this question, according to the statement of Gen. CROOKE, has been to retain substantially the existing law, and to increase the appropriation, that was so loudly objected to, from two hundred thousand dollars to three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

A communication was sent to the Assembly last evening by the Governor, in relation to the concurrent resolution recently adopted by the two Houses, to the effect that foreign holders of State bonds of this State shall be paid interest, not in currency which shall be made equivalent to gold, but in the currency in circulation here, whatever it may be. The Governor's communication was very much of the nature of a rebuke, and so felt by many members. It is encouraging to know that the comments of the press and time for consideration, has changed the views of some of the members of the Legislature upon this subject. The universal argument "that the close of the session is just at hand," may prevent any revisw of the action already taken upon this subject; but if it were to be again considered, I am certain that the action taken would be modified, if not reversed.

The bill appropriating a hundred thousand dollars to begin the construction of a new Capitol, and authorizing Albany to purchase additional grounds, adjoining the present Capitol grounds, with the assurance that the new Capitol will be located here, came up for consideration in the Senate last evening. The contest upon the bill was very sharp indeed. Senator FOLGER, of the Twenty-sixth District, was the chief opponent of the bill, and Senator SHAFER, of Albany, one of its principal supporters. Senator BALL also sustained the bill, as a favorite measure of his own. After several speeches had been made, Senator T. C. FIELDS, of New-York, made one of his happiest and most characteristic speeches. It was brimful of good nature and jocularity. He made one hit which, I perceive, is likely to be remembered, and most hereafter, in the minds of all present, be associated with the character and reputation of a distinguished Senator.

Those who have taken an interest in senatorial pyrotechnics during the past Winter know that during the Metropolitan Police Commissioner's contest, Senator SHAFER became distinguished as master of the Senate in severity of manner and an accurate style of oratory. His method is peculiar. As Senator FOLGER remarked when repelling one of his sudden and sharp attacks, he mingles drops of honey with his aquafortis. He tells the Senate how he loves and honors the distinguished Senator, and then makes a keen thrust at him, and hardly a Senator can be named around the circle but has in the course of the Winter winced beneath the sharp and often unprovoked rebuke of Senator SHAFER. When he remarks that he loves a Senator, that Senator is understood to be selected for a dissection. Senator FIELDS last evening, in his review, closed by an allusion to Senator SHAFER. He remarked that, notwithstanding his superior ability, his oratory had one peculiarity that was noteworthy. He was in the habit of going about the Senatorial seats with a red-hot poker and a jug of molasses, and raising a blister with the poker, he then applied the molasses to take out the burn, but the smart of the burn could not be done away by the sweet of the molasses. This comparison was so homely, and yet so true, that it was at once recognized as a master-stroke. In the discussion which followed, it was evident that the keen weapon of Senator SHAFER was dulled. An allusion to molasses took away all the force of his rebukes, and this morning Senator FIELDS' comparison is going the rounds as the latest and best thing of the session.

The committee on the contested seat in the Senate reported this morning. Senator BAILY (Chairman) reported that he had fully examined the evidence, and found that Judge Low was entitled to the seat by a majority of ten votes. Senator FOLGER reported that he had not had time to examine in detail all of the evidence, but he had examined it so far as to coincide in the report of the Chairman of the committee. Senator SHAFER stated that he had not been able to examine the evidence, but from a hasty reading of some of the evidence, he was satisfied that Senator NIVEN was entitled to the seat by a majority of twenty-five votes.

Senator BELL offered a resolution that HENRY R. LOW is declared entitled to the seat. Other Senators thought it advisable to delay a consideration of the report until next session. The whole subject was finally laid upon the table, which is in effect putting it over until next session for decision.

The Governor's communication rebuking the Legislature for passing a resolution providing to pay foreign holders of State bonds in depreciated currency and not in gold, came into the Senate this morning. After a portion of it had been read, Senator COOKE moved to lay it upon the table, and the motion prevailed.

The bill authorizing the construction of a new Capitol was amended this morning in the Senate so as to reduce the appropriation to $10,000, and the bill was passed.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 23.

Mr. BAILY made a majority report on the LOW vs. NIVEN contested seat case, awarding the seat to Mr. LOW by ten majority.

Mr. SHAFER made a minority report in favor of Mr. NIVEN, awarding him the seat by twenty-five majority.

Both the reports were laid on the table.

Gov. SEYMOUR sent in a message in favor of paying the interest to all State creditors in coin.

Mr. COOK moved to lay the message on the table, which was carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ames, Angle, Bell, T. Cook, Cornell, Butcher, Folger, Havens, Hoyt, Lobbs, Junan, Stroeg, White—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Allaben, Andrews, Besch, Christie, Cozans, Fields, Humphrey, Munger, Murphy, Niven, Shafer, Smith, Woodruff—13.

BILLS PASSED.

The New-York County Tax Levy, appropriating $30,000 for monuments to the New-York soldiers slain on the fields of Gettysburgh and Antietam.

Authorizing the erection of a public market in the Eighteenth Ward.

Amending the law enabling convicts to work commutation of sentence.

The State Tax Bill of five and one-half mills.

The New Capitol Bill. It appropriates $10,000 for plans and specifications.

Relative to the American Institute.

Relative to the Common Schools in the City of New-York.

Relief of the Peoples' Gas Light Company.

Conferring additional power on Marshals in New-York.

To amend the Brooklyn Charter.

A resolution of thanks to Lieut.-Gov. JONES for the ability, dignity and unswerving impartiality with which he has presided over the Senate, passed unanimously.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill for the improvement of Avenue B, was read and passed.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee in the contested seat of NIVEN and LOW to sit during recess.

The Assembly bill taxing the income of citizens holding United States securities was announced.

Mr. SCHAFFER moved to refer the bill to the first Committee of the Whole.

Motion lost.

The bill was then referred to the Back Committee.

On motion of Mr. FIELDS, the Committee on Charitable Societies were empowered to visit, during the recess, the various charitable institutions in New-York, receiving aid from the State, and to report as to their condition at the next session.

The New-York Tax Levy was then reported and passed.

Complimentary resolutions to the President of the Senate, Lieutenant-Governor JONES, having been adopted, and 9 P. M. fixed as the hour for the adjournment, the President, after alluding kindly and feeling terms to the uniform kindness and courtesy which he had received at the hands of Senators, said:

"It is not in my nature to be insensible to these things; but the heart's poverty can offer nothing in return but its gratitude, and the trembling lips can but feebly express the utterance of sincere and appropriate thankfulness. You will return here at the beginning of another session, to resume and consummate labors but half finished. But before you meet here again the destinies of our brave country may have been irrevocably determined, for weal or for woe. In the meantime, the great questions involving the present and future interest of more than twenty millions of our people, and the very existence of the republic must be met and decided. The serpent of rebellion still lives and threatens and strikes its poisonous fangs to irritate and fester in the body—but, thank God, it has not yet penetrated the vitals of the republic. Do I not utter the sentiment of every Senator who hears me when I say that this accursed monster must and shall be subdued? Peace, I admit, a permanent and honorable peace, is, and should be, the great object of all our efforts. I may be wrong—but with an insolent foe who scouts the idea of any peace not based upon the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and of necessarily involving a dissolution of the Union, there can be no peace. I can see no way of obtaining peace except through the effective instrumentality of successful war. Is not war, then, with its horrors, its terrible expenditures of treasure and blood, its certain entailment upon the people of almost overwhelming debt and taxation, is it not to be preferred to an ignominous peace—to the disruption of the Union? The downfall of the Union would be the blotting out of all the sacred traditions of the past and blasting forever all the bright hopes and aspirations for a still prouder, more prosperous and glorious future. But whilst the war for these ends must be vigorously prosecuted, it should not be needlessly prolonged. It is waged only to save the Union and the Constitution. When that object is accomplished it must be stopped. The attainment of no other object, the settlement of no other question, however desirable, must be permitted to protract the terrible and exhausting war a single moment beyond that which secures an honorable peace, witnesses the returning allegiance of a deceived and repentant people, and preserves the integrity of the Union.

After invoking the protection of a merciful Providence upon the Senators and their families, Lieut.-Gov. JONES declared the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 23.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the District Courts in the City of New-York.

To amend the charter of the Atlantic Savings Bank.

To amend the act relative to the incorporation of Insurance Companies.

The Senate amendments to the New-York County Tax-levy were concurred in.

Relative to the Manhattan square.

To alter the map of New-York City.

To tax the income from the United States stock.

The House passed a vote of thanks to the Speaker, by a vote of 69 to 11.

F. P. STEVENS reported a bill for a new Capitol.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to provide for the erection of a new capitol was lost by 56 to 27.

The bill amending the charter of the National Life and Limb Insurance Company was passed.

A message was received from the Senate, that they had adopted a resolution to adjourn at 9 P. M., which was agreed to.

Mr. W. DAWEY made a report from the Committee on Federal Relations, on resolutions offered by Mr. BRYANT and the Speaker, relative to amending the Constitution for the abolition of Slavery, concluding with resolutions endorsing the President's Emancipation Proclamation as just, constitutional and statesmanlike, and instructing Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge an amendment of the Constitution for the final abolition of African Slavery. Adopted.

The Speaker here stated that the hour for adjournment had arrived, and the Assembly for 1864 was about to separate. They had been called together from different parts of the State, representing different interests and different political views, but during the session less than the usual amount of partizan feeling had been exhibited. Matters of variance had come before them, upon which he had been called to decide—but in the hearing of Him who ruled above, he would declare that he had never ruled otherwise than he believed parliamentary usage required. He trusted that the laws passed would prove an honor to the Statute Book, and concluded by expressing the fervent hope that before another Legislature should meet the Stars and Stripes would wave over a restored Union never to be broken.

Adjourned *sine die*.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 23.

ARRIVAL OF REFUGEES.

The Provost-Marshal at Leonardstown, Md., has forwarded to this city a number of refugees from the South, who had reported to him after crossing the Potomac. The party was composed of sixteen woman, seven men and nine children, the majority of whom were British subjects and had passes bearing the signature of the rebel Gen. WINDER. The men and women were quite comfortably dressed, but the children were shoeless and presented a sad appearance. The men admitted that they had worked for the Confederate Government two years, but denied having been in the rebel army, and gave as a reason for coming North that they were unable to support their families as they desired, owing to the exorbitant prices at the South. Many of these refugees had British protection papers, and were willing to take the oath of fidelity, and intimated that, if that privilege was refused them, they would return to Europe. Owing to the fact that they had taken an oath not to reveal anything that would be injurious to the rebel cause, they kept silent as to the state of affairs in the South.

Lieut.-Commander F. SCOTT FULLERTON has been ordered to the command of the iron-clad steamer Passaic.

OBITUARY.

Gen. TOTTEN, Chief Engineer of the United States Army, died yesterday evening, in about an hour after the Senate confirmed his nomination as Major-General by brevet—a title conferred in compliment, merely, for his long and useful services.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 23.

INSPECTORS OF STEAMBOATS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to create an additional supervising inspector of steamboats, his duties to be confined to New-Orleans; also, to boards of local inspectors at Portland, Oregon and at Memphis, Tennessee. The Board of Inspection at Wheeling is discontinued for the reason that there are two other boards of inspectors for the Ohio River. The bill was passed.

ENLARGING THE POWERS OF THE U. S. COMMISSIONERS.

On motion of Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) it was resolved that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of so amending the fourth section of the act of March 2, 1793, as to empower United States Commissioners to take bail in criminal cases, and to provide them with a seal, &c.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. BLAIR.

Mr. HIGBY, of California, (Union,) from the Select Committee to examine into Representative MCCLEAN's charge that his colleague, Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, had violated the law in the matter of an alleged liquor speculation, and also to investigate the genuineness or falseness of an alleged order for liquors, made a report thereon to the effect that the original order signed by Maj.-Gen. BLAIR and eight other officers was for liquors, cigars, &c., to the amount of $150 or $175, but that the order was altered by MICHAEL POWERS to call for $8,600 worth of the same for the latter's (POWERS') speculating purposes.

The committee are satisfied that no violation of law was committed by Mr. BLAIR.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Union,) spoke of his intention soon to take leave of the House. He said that the charges against him were made while he was in military command, and circulated against him because he (BLAIR) opposed the "trade regulations" of Secretary CHASE, and because he (BLAIR) differed from the plan of Mr. CHASE to let the Southern States go. His colleague (MCCLEAN) had brought the charges here with a corseseess and brutality that characterize low and vulgar minds.

The Speaker called Mr. BLAIR to order, reminding him that personalities must not be indulged in.

Mr. BLAIR begged the pardon of the Speaker. His colleague (McCLEAN) had gone to the trouble of having what he called "the forged orders" photographed. He (BLAIR) intended to follow out the hint, and have those "orders" ornamented with the portrait of his colleague (McCLEAN) after the manner of the "Rogue's Gallery." The dogs and hounds had been set on him by their master. He (BLAIR) had driven these dogs and hounds back into their kennel, and he intended to hold their masters responsible.

Mr. BLAIR read from letters to show the destructive effects of Secretary CHASE's "Trade Regulations," and stating that large quantities of goods pass through our lines to the enemy.

The letters also say that Secretary CHASE is using his power for electioneering purposes, and, Mr. BLAIR added, "to oppose President LINCOLN, who gave Secretary CHASE his place."

Mr. MCCLEAN, of Missouri, (Union,) said if it be the pleasure of the House, he would postpone his remarks until the tax bill shall be disposed of. He believed the member's (BLAIR's) character, if he has any, would not suffer by the delay, and he was sure his own would not. He gave way to Mr. MORRILL, who moved that the House resolve itself into Committee on the tax bill, which prevailed.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

The House then went into committee on the Internal Tax Bill.

An amendment making the tax on railroad iron $4 instead of $3 per ton was rejected.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) the tax on railroad iron rerolled was made $2 per ton.

Mr. GARFIELD, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered the following amendment, which was agreed to:

Provided, That the term "rerolled" shall apply on rails which the manufacturer receives pay for remanufacturing, and not for new iron.

On various manufactures of iron, on which a duty of 5) cents per ton was reported, an amendment was agreed to, taxing them $1 per ton.

Mr. CHLE, of California, (Union,) moved to amend by making the tax on wine three instead of five cents per gallon. He said the tax was excessive, as the value of much of the new wine was only from twelve to fifteen cents a gallon.

Mr. MORRILL said that he was in favor of encouraging the production of native wines, but he thought, as spirituous liquors had been heavily taxed, and in view of the fact that the tariff on foreign wines was to be largely increased, the article could well bear even greater taxation.

The amendment was rejected.

Catfishing were added to the articles subject to taxation, a duty of five per cent. being put on them.

A spirited debate ensued on the use and abuse of wines and liquors, in which the scriptures were quoted and misquoted on both sides, and finally, to end the debate,

Mr. MORRILL moved that the committee rise, which was agreed to.

On going into Committee again, by order of the House, the debate on wines was terminated.

The tax on wines was not changed.

An amendment was agreed to exempting wine made from currants, rhubarb or berries.

On all other manufactured wines the tax was fixed at 50 instead of 25 cents per gallon.

The tax on furs was raised ten per cent.

On custom-made articles of wearing apparel the tax was increased to five per cent.

On diamonds, emeralds, precious stones, and imitations thereof, and all other jewelry, a tax of ten per cent. instead of five, was agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL moved to increase the duty on cavendish, plug, twist and manufactured tobacco, not otherwise provided for, to thirty cents per pound, which was agreed to.

On cigars, valued at over $10 and under $20 per thousand, the tax was increased to $5 per thousand; valued at over $20 and under $40 per thousand, the tax was increased to $15 per thousand.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) proposed a new paragraph, providing a tax of one per cent. ad valorem on leaf tobacco, wheat, hay and other agricultural products, when sold in quantities of the value of $100 and over. He said this bill imposed no tax upon agricultural products. Under the bill as it now stood New-York would have to pay two-thirds of the revenue to be raised under it. He (WOOD) would be derelict in his duty to his constituency, if he did not call attention to this fact.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said that the gentleman from New-York (WOOD) was very much mistaken if he supposed that there was no tax upon farmers. Hay was taxed upon the income which they derived from their farms, and there was also a heavy tax upon the real estate of the country.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) argued against the amendment, and said that the agricultural interests were heavily taxed. He also opposed the amendment, because it would go to raise the price of the necessaries of life.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) offered a new section to come after the section providing a tax of one per cent. on all sales of real estate.

After considerable argument the amendment was rejected.

In the ninety-fifth section lumber fellies and match wood were included in the list of articles exempted from duty.

The committee here rose, and at 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

Obituary.

COL. LEWIS BENEDICT, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The advices from New-Orleans give a partial list of the killed and wounded in the battles in Western Louisiana. Among the best known names is that of Col. LEWIS BENEDICT, of the One Hundred and Sixty-second New-York Volunteers.

Col. BENEDICT, who was a son of the late LEWIS BENEDICT, of Albany, was born in 1817. He graduated at Williams' College, and practised law in Albany. In 1861 he was a member of the Legislature, and in the Summer of that year entered the army as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Fire Zouaves. At the battle of Williamsburgh he was distinguished for bravery, and was taken prisoner. He entered that battle almost helpless from a sprained ankle, and leaning on the arm of an orderly. A confinement of three months followed in the prison-house of Richmond and Salisbury, when he was finally exchanged, and was one of the officers that received an ovation in New-York with Col. CORCORAN.

In the Fall of 1862, Col. BENEDICT was appointed to the command of the One Hundred and Sixty-second New-York Volunteers, who went out with the Banks Expedition. In the battles of the Department of the Gulf Col. BENEDICT has been conspicuous, and he has always borne the reputation of a brave soldier and an accomplished officer. On the 14th of June last he commanded a brigade which made an attack on Port Hudson. At the storming of Port Hudson, he and Col. BIRGE were designated as leaders of the forlorn hope. For some time past he has commanded the First Brigade of the First Division of the Nineteenth Army Corps, consisting of the Duryea Zouaves, Lieut.-Col. CARR; the Buffalo Regiment, Col. LOVE; and the Thirtieth Maine, Col. FESSENDEN. In every capacity Col. BENEDICT has ably acquitted himself, fully securing the hardy recognition of merit that so many other instances was all too swift to fall upon the undeserving. The country which mourns the loss of so many precious lives has need of such soldiers as Col. BENEDICT.

WHALES CAPTURED.—Last Friday, two whales, measuring forty feet in length, were caught off Sandy Hook. Yesterday they were towed to Fulton Market by the fishing-smack *Riley*, where they attracted considerable attention.

April 20, 1864.

BY PRIVATE MILES O'REILLY

Three years ago to-day
We raised our hands to Heaven,
And on the rolls of muster
Our names were thirty-seven;
There were just a thousand bayonets,
And the swords were thirty-seven,
As we took the oath of service
With our right hands raised to Heaven.

Oh 'twas a gallant day,
In memory still adored,
That day of our sun-bright baptism
With the musket and the sword!
Shrill rang the fifes, the bugles blared,
And beneath a cloudless Heaven
Twinkled a thousand bayonets,
And the swords were thirty-seven.

Of the thousand stalwart bayonets
Two hundred march to-day;
Hundreds lie in Virginia swamps,
And hundreds in Maryland clay;
And other hundreds, less happy, drag
Their shattered limbs around,
And envy the deep, long, blessed sleep
Of the battle-field's holy ground.

For the swords—one night, a week ago,
The remnant, just eleven,
Gathered around a banqueting board
With seats for thirty seven.
There were two limped in on crutches,
And two had each but a hand
To pour the wine and raise the cup
As we toasted "Our flag and land."

And the room seemed filled with whispers
As we looked at the vacant seats,
And, with choking throats, we pushed aside
The rich but untasted meats;
Then in silence we brimmed our glasses,
As we rose up—just eleven,
And bowed as we drank to the loved and the dead
Who had made us THIRTY-SEVEN!

—*Harper's Weekly.*

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

A Band of Rebels Driven Out of Pound Gap—Eastern Kentucky Reported Free from Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, April 22.

Eighty mounted rebels came into Kentucky on Tuesday, through Pound Gap, and were immediately driven out by a detachment of the Forty-fifth Kentucky Mounted Infantry.

Gen. HOBSON reports Eastern Kentucky now free from rebels.

Col. WEATHERSFORD, of the Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry, has sent one company from Burksville in pursuit of a guerrilla band of about one hundred and twenty men. The guerrillas were driven into Macoe County, Tenn., killing eight, capturing ten prisoners, and fifty horses.

Major-Gen. GORDON GRANGER arrived to night en route for New-York.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 23.

Four hundred thousand dollars of the City of Boston five per cent. coupon stock, payable in 1887, principal and interest in gold, sold at auction to-day at from $123 to $125.

The steamer *Gen. Lyons* leaves for Washington to-night, with one company of heavy artillery, and 400 recruits.

The steamer *Western Metropolis* also leaves this evening with four companies of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, for Hilton Head.

The Fifty-Eighth and Fifty-Ninth Massachusetts Regiments, newly enlisted, are under orders to leave for the seat of war early next week.

Decision Against Legal Tender Notes.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 23.

In the Court of Common Pleas, to-day, a decision was given that the owner of a ground rent is not bound to extinguish the same upon the offer in payment of the principal of legal tender notes, even though the ground rent deed [covenants for the extinguishment of the same upon payment of lawful money of the United States.

Lake Michigan Opened.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, April 23.

Three propellers arrived to-day, having passed the Straits of Mackinaw all right, navigation being fairly opened.

SAXNIA, Saturday, April 23.

The Northern Transport Company's propeller *Maine* passed down to-day, being the first this season. She reports the Straits clear of ice.

Arkansas News.

St. LOUIS, Saturday, April 23.

Little Rock, (Ark.) data of the 13th instant say that the Arkansas Legislature met on the 11th instant. The Senate organized. Forty-three Representatives had arrived.

The number of votes cast for a Free State Constitution was 6,777, a greater number than required by President LINCOLN's Proclamation.

Crawford County, Ohio, not Under Martial Law.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 23.

A dispatch from Columbus contradicts the report about Crawford County, Ohio, having been placed under martial law.

The military authorities have no knowledge of such a step being taken or contemplated.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to call your attention to the report contained in your issue of Sunday last, wherein my name was coupled with that of a blundering druggist, in the case of Mrs. FLANIGAN's death.

Permit me to say the jury, to a man, could discover no evidence whatever on which to ground a particle of censure against me. In consequence of erroneous reports, founded undoubtedly upon the unintended, but possibly implied, censure of the clause in their verdict, wherein they recommended physicians to write their prescriptions plain, clear and in full, they deemed it out a simple act of justice to me, to address themselves collectively to the effect that this suggestion was thrown out simply as a precautionary measure, and not based it upon any evidence that mine was not thus written; on the contrary, it appeared to them that it was perfectly legible and correct. Under such circumstances, the absurdity of being held to bail will at once appear. I have only to say that I have never been placed in that stigmatizing plight, and never expect to be.

W. H. STUDLEY, A. M., M. D.

Destructive Fire at Gonaives, Hayti.

On the 7th of April a fire took place at Gonaives, destroying property estimated to be worth $3,000,000 Spanish. The fire originated from a spark of a segar falling into a pile of loose cotton just going to press.

The store of Mr. ENTWIPLE was burned, also a portion of Mr. J. B. DUPEY's, otherwise the fire was confined to the stores and houses of the native merchants.

One hundred and forty-four buildings were destroyed.

All the merchants lose the most of their outstanding debts in the town, with few exceptions.

The foreign merchants are nearly ruined by the disaster.

NEW REGULATIONS IN REFERENCE TO PAY AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.—Formerly every police captain in the Metropolitan District was required to compile monthly pay-rolls, and these having been presented and audited at headquarters, he gave bonds and received for the sum total, and therefrom paid all his subordinates. But since the accession of Treasurer MCMURRAN, it has been ordered that for each and every salary of an officer of the force a separate check shall be drawn in his own name. The drawing of these checks add considerably to the clerical labor required at headquarters, and renders the Treasurer's task more tedious. An officer of the force now goes personally to bank and draws his money, and if he has subscribed toward the support of families of policemen who have volunteered in the army, he voluntarily goes to the treasurer of the fund and hands in the amount of his subscription, instead of submitting to a deduction from his salary on monthly pay day, as formerly. It is understood that this rule was adopted at the instance of Mr. MCMURRAY.

Further Accounts of the Battle at Pleasant Hill, La.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 23.

The New-Orleans correspondence of the *Journal*, of the 15th inst. says:

The loss of the Fourth Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps in the battle of the 8th instant, was 1,125 killed, wounded and missing.

The loss of the Third Division was 350.

We lost ten pieces of artillery.

No one attaches the least blame to either Gen. RANSOM or Gen. FRANKLIN.

The movement which resulted in this disaster was contrary to the advice of both these officers.

They did all that officers obeying the orders of superiors, under the circumstances, could do.

In the fight of the 9th inst., our forces drove the rebels ten miles, when they were ordered to retire.

Our loss on the 9th inst. is reported at a thousand killed, wounded and missing.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Survey at a Glance.

THE
WHOLE FIELD OF THE FASHIONS,
IN
GENTLEMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS.

In order to do this you are invited to visit the establishment of

GENIN,
No 513 BROADWAY,

The largest and most completely stocked hat store in the United States. For the concert season he has introduced upward of *one hundred new styles*. It is putting fact into its simplest form to say, that in his twenty years' experience as a hatter, he has not only never offered, but has never seen so extensive a variety of hat FASHIONS FOR ALL AGES,
as his store now contains. It would seem as if TASTE AND FANCY
could scarcely suggest an addition to the children's and misses' department, and it is believed that no mother can fail to equip her children satisfactorily from so vast and diversified an assortment. In the department of gentlemen's dress and business hats there are over
TWENTY-FIVE NEW STYLES
which are all special to the season.

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

A New Parfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name, manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

What is of more Value than Gold?
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
The only POSITIVE remedy for CATARRH
In Family Boxes, 25 cents, by all Druggists.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 189 Broadway.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs's Truss invites the severest criticisms. Hard rubber, water-proof cleanly, durable; also, Varicocele Trusses, Supporters, Suspensories, &c. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Graver & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

HARRIS—COLES.—On Wednesday, April 20, at the Church of the Annunciation, by Rev. Dr. Seabury, SIDNEY S. HARRIS and MIRIAM D., daughter of the late Butler Coles, of Dosoris, L. I.

DIED.

BLOOMFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, April 21, WILLIAM LEACH BLOOMFIELD, aged 55 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 219 Atlantic-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock.

DEVOE.—At Claremont, near High Bridge, on Friday, April 22, SARAH DEVOE, widow of the late John Devoe, aged 83 years and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Monday, the 25th, at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

FIELD.—On Friday, April 22, HARRIET DAVIDSON, wife of David Dudley Field.

The funeral services will take place at Calvary Church, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The interment will take place at Stockbridge, Mass., on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

GRIFFIN.—At his residence in New-Rochelle, on Friday evening, April 22, EDMOND D. GRIFFIN, in the 32d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at St Matthew's Church, New-Rochelle, on Monday morning, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot, to meet the train that will leave 27th-st., New-York, at 9½ A. M.

LEONARD.—Suddenly, at Springfield, Mass., SARAH A., daughter of Capt. Luther Leonard, U. S. A., of Newton Corners, Mass.

MUMFORD.—On Saturday morning, April 23, BENJAMIN A. MUMFORD, of this City, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Tuesday next, at 12½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Catskill, N. Y., for interment on Newport and Providence, (R. I.,) papers please copy.

BRYANT.—At Brooklyn, on Friday morning, April 22, of dropsy of the heart, JONATHAN POMEROY, son of Dr. J. P. and Sarah G. Bryant, in his fifth year.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, in Clinton-av., near Park-av., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

ESQUA.—On Friday, April 22, Capt. JACOB ESQUA, aged 78 years.

The funeral services will take place on Monday next, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the M. E. Church, Tarrytown. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The trains per Hudson River Railroad leave Chambers-st. Depot at 8:10 and 11 A. M.

SCOTT.—At her residence in St. Louis, Mo., on Friday, April 22, FANNY LOUISA, wife of James Scott, and daughter of the late John Valentine, Esq.

Due notice of the funeral hereafter.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 281.—April 23, 1864.
65, 12, 40, 17, 22, 48, 13, 60, 8, 69, 63, 31, 45.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 282.—April 23, 1864.
31, 50, 58, 19, 57, 42, 59, 73, 15, 28, 49, 6, 78.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 196—April 23, 1864.
49, 43, 36, 39, 42, 48, 11, 13, 73, 57, 46, 5, 22.

CLASS 196—April 23, 1864.
35, 57, 58, 4, 62, 22, 72, 74, 78, 56, 19, 45, 37.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL Legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

CABINET FURNITURE.

$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Braundorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRAUNDSDORF,
Nos. 126 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York.
Factories Nos. 96, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.
N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. Dorilitzes railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

A COMPLETE SET OF THE NEW-YORK *Daily Times* (from the initial number 1850 to 1863 inclusive,) neatly bound in 28 volumes, for sale. Apply to SUBSCRIPTION CL

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 23, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6-20s, M.	105¾	250	Pacific Mail	224
31,000	do	105¾	400	Que. Mail S. Co	13
31,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, O	111⅜	200	do	13¼
12,000	do	111¾	200	do	13⅝
6,000	do	111¾	200	do	13⅝
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, O	89¾	200	do	13⅝
5,000	do	89¾	100	do	13⅞
5,000	N. Y. C. 6s '70	102¾	250	Harlem R	215
5,000	Ill. Cen. Bonds	104¾	200	do	218
4,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	60	200	do	220
5,000	Mo. State 6s	70	150	Long I. R	98
9,000	Mo. 6s, to H. & St. J. R	71	1000	Reading R	139
10,000	Ohio & Miss C	58¾	500	do	139⅜
20,000	do	58¾	1800	do	139¾
30,000	do	58¾	300	Mich. Cen. R	140
20,000	do	59	200	do	141½
1,000	Reading R. b.	112	20	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	80
10,000	Hud. R. int. M.	110	500	do	82
4,000	On. & L. C. 1st M	126	50	do	82¾
20,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	91¾	50	do	83
5,000	Ft. W. & C. 1st	114	200	M. So. & N. I. R.	93
20,000	do	115	400	do	94
9,000	M. C. & Co. 1st M.		400	do	94¼
500	St. Pd. S	128	800	do	94⅜
1,000	F. W. & C. 2d	110	100	do	94⅜
10,000	Miss & Mo. L. G.	70	500	do	95
2,000	Peninsula R. 1st	100	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	136
21,500	Amer. Gold	175¼	300	Ill. C. R. Sco	132
10,000	do	175¾	500	do	131⅜
1,276	do	175¾	400	do	131
200	Canton Co	50	50	do	130⅜
200	do	49	1300	Cleve. & Pitts. R	118
200	Del. & H. C. Co	224	200	do	119
50	do	223¾	300	do	119⅜
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	69	800	do	119⅜
200	Cum. Coal Pr. b10	70	800	Gal. & Chi. R	130
50	do	69	500	do	132
200	Bucks Co. Lead. C.	1⅞	100	do	130¼
50	Am. Coal Co	110	200	do	131
200	do	98	200	do	131⅝
100	Quicksilv. Min	68	500	Clev. & Tol. R	155
200	do	68⅛	200	do	164
200	do	69	200	Chi. & R. I. R	118
1200	do	69¼	100	do	118⅜
200	do	69¾	300	do	119
250	do	69¾	300	do	119⅛
100	Cepake Iron M	13¾	400	do	119½
200	do	14	100	Ch. B. & Quin. b30	143
500	Mariposa M. Co	39	150	do	141
200	do	39¾	200	do	140
50	N. Y. Cen	135	500	Tol. & Wab	73
150	do	135¼	2600	P., F. W. & C	119
200	do	135¾	200	do	119¾
100	do	136	100	do	120
50	do	136½	700	do	119⅝
600	Erie R	115	100	do	119⅝
150	do	115¾	200	Alt. & T. H	88
250	do	115⅝	400	Chi. & N. W. R	58
400	do	115⅞	200	do	58⅛
400	do	115⅞	100	do	57¾
150	do	116	100	do	57
100	do	116⅛	300	Alt. & T. H. Pr	98
200	do	116	100	do	99
20	Erie R. Pr	109	100	do	100
200	do	108¾	300	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pf	65
50	do	108	400	Miss. and Mo. R	55
100	do	107¾	20	Sixth Av. R	130

SECOND BOARD.

$41,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C	112	700	Harlem R	215
1 for	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c.	98¾	100	M. S. & N. I. R. G.	140
33,000	do	99	100	Ill. C. R. S	134
20,000	Ohio & Miss C	58¾	500	do	133⅝
5,000	Am. Gold	175¾	100	do	133
100	Canton Co	51	200	do	132⅝
100	do	52	100	do	132
250	Cum. Coal Pref	71	1000	Clev. & P. R x-d.	117
50	Quicksil. M. Co	70⅝	1000	do	118⅛
200	do	70	2	n Mil. & P. Du C. R	72
100	N. Y. Cen. R	137	200	Gal. & Chi. R	131
500	do	137¾	500	do	131¾
500	do	137¾	100	do	130¾
400	Erie R	117	300	Cleve. & Tol. R	153
1000	do	116¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R	119⅝
500	do	116⅞	100	do	119¾
500	do	117	200	do	119
100	Erie R. Pr	108	251	Chi., Bur. & Q. R	141
1000	Hud. R. R	110	100	do	142
500	do	141	100	Tol. & Wab. R	71
500	do	141¾	200	Tol. & Wab Pr	86
300	do	142	100	Pitts. F. W. & C	122⅝
100	Reading R	142	800	do	123
200	do	141¾	50	do	122
2000	do	141	200	Alt. & Terre H	70
200	Mich. Cen. R	145	200	Ch. & N. W. R. b10	60
100	do	144¾	500	do	58
100	M. S. & N. I. R. b10	97	200	do	58¾
300	do	96¾	200	Chic. & N. W. P	83
300	do	96	100	do	82

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Central	137	1400	Clev. & Pitts	120
100	Erie R	116⅛	100	do	120
100	do	116⅜	100	Chic. & N. W	58⅛
200	do	116⅛	50	do	58
800	do	116⅜	100	do	58⅜
500	do	116⅜	100	do	59
200	Hudson R	137⅜	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	121⅜
200	do	138	200	do	122
600	Reading R	139⅜	300	do	123
200	do	139⅝	50	Mil. & P. Du C. R	75
100	do	140	300	do	75
200	do	140	200	do	74⅜
500	do	140⅜	100	do	75
100	Mich. Cen. R	145	100	Tol. & Wab	73
700	M. S. & N. I. R	95	200	T. & A. H. R. Pref.	87⅜
200	do	95⅜	200	do	89
200	do	95⅜	35,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	60
300	do	95⅜	5,000	do	60
600	do	96	100	Canton Co	49
400	Ill. Cen. R	132	100	Cumb. Coal Co	70⅜
100	do	132¾	100	do	70⅜
200	do	132	300	Cen. Coal Co	70
200	do	132⅜	100	Quick. M. Co	70
200	do	133	200	do	70
300	do	134	200	do	70⅜
200	Cle. & Tol. R	154⅜	100	do	71
300	do	154⅜	100	do	71
500	do	155	200	do	71
600	do	155	200	Qtz. Hill M. Co	13
1300	Chic. & R. I. R	121	200	do	13⅜
100	do	121	150	Merlposa M. Co	3⅜
150	do	120	100	do	3⅜
100	do	120¾	400	do	39

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$18,000	Am. Gold	175⅞	400	P., F. W. & Chi	121¾
1200	Erie R	116⅜	200	do	123
200	do	116⅜	100	do	123
200	do	116⅜	600	O. & M. Cer	69
500	Reading R	140	10,000	do	69⅜
200	M. S. & N. I. R	96	10,000	do	69⅜
200	do	96⅜	20,000	do	60
100	do	96⅜	10,000	do	60
100	M. So. & N. I. G. S	138	200	M. & Cin. 1st P. b10	82
500	Ill. Cen. R	133⅜	200	Cumb. Coal	71
100	do	133⅜	100	Central Coal	70
200	do	133	100	Quicks. M. C	71
100	Clev. & Pitts. R	119⅛	100	do	71⅛
500	do	119	100	do	72
200	do	119	400	Qtz. Hill G. M	13
100	Gal. & Chic. R	130	200	do	13⅜
200	Cleve. & Tol. R	163	500	Con. Cop. Co	8⅝
700	do	153⅜	500	do	8⅝
500	Chi. & R. I.	119⅜	500	do	8⅝
200	Chic. & N. W. R	58⅛	300	N. Y. & Pass. Cop	2¼

SATURDAY, April 23—P. M.

The price of Gold, on actual sales, at the First Board of the Stock Exchange, to-day, was 175¼; at the Second Board 177¼ ₱ cent. The shipments to Europe, to-day, $1,875,000, making for the whole week nearly three millions, which, coming out of the disbursements from the unusual store of Gold in the Treasury Office, for the May interest, &c., can be readily spared, and will pay a large amount of mercantile indebtedness abroad.

The old Banks being relieved since yesterday of the checks drawn upon them which passed through the Treasury Office for Gold, Gold Certificates, &c., felt much easier to-day, and certified the checks of the brokers with more confidence. These checks passing through the Clearing House, involve but an inconsiderable demand for greenbacks or any other species of legal tender. A token in the shape of what in ordinary business affairs is called a due-bill, but danominated at the Clearing-house a "Loan Certificate," is passed for resulting differences from the debtor to the creditor bank, and money is thus called easy, and is so, for all the immediate uses of speculation, whether in Gold or Stocks, as the advance in prices to-day abundantly show.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made in comparison with Friday afternoon, same hour. The Government Stocks participated in the rise of the day, and the sales of the 10-40 bonds were $246,500 at the First, and $96,000 at the Second National Banks. The adverse War news to-day had its influence on Gold.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	113½	114¼	Mich. Central	142	144
U. S. 5-20's	111	112	Mich Southern	91¾	93¼
N. Y. Central	134⅜	136⅜	Mich Guarant'd	134	140
Erie	114¾	116⅜	Illinois Cen	129¾	132⅞
Erie Preferred	107¾	108	Pittsburgh	116	116
Hudson	134¾	141¾	Fort Wayne	117	122¾
Pacific Mail	223	224	Rock Island	116¾	118⅛
Harlem	211	215	Galena	126	130
Canton	48¼	50	Reading	139	140
Treas. Certs. new	98	99	Quicksilver	68⅝	71⅝
Toledo	154¼	153⅜	Cum'land Coal	70	71
Northwest	55	58¾	Mariposa	38	38½

* Ex-dividend.

There was nothing done in Bank Shares to-day. The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	111	Al. & T. H 2ds Pref'd	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	112	Al. & T. H. 2ds, In	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '78	117	Chi. & N. W. 1st Bonds	102¾
Erie 1sts, '68	112¾	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	93
Erie 8ths, '88	116	Chi. & N. W. 2-seconds	88
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts '77	110	Tol. & Wab. Exten	105
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	114	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	91¾
Hud. R. 2ds, sf. '85	110	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	110
Hud. R. 2ds, '75	123	Gal. & Chic. Ex	111
N. Ind. and Gosh. L	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	115
M. S. & N. I. S. F	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	110
Ill. Central 8's '75	119	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	79½

A number of serio-comic scenes transpired through the week among the Banks, Bank Officers, Treasury Officers and Brokers on the demands made for Greenbacks for Government account; the relation of which would not be creditable to the Clearing-house Banks, even to the last and strongest of their number. The scramble for Greenbacks, and the bad blood and worse manners displayed by many of the Banks which had to pay them over, far exceeded their savage action against the merchants on the eve of the Specie suspension of October, 1857. In the end the Banks even ceased to be true to each other finding that systematic bullying would not avail, in all cases, against their dealers, or those who presented their checks for legal-tender. Of course the National Banks, the Government Brokers, and the Assistant Treasurer, or his chief at Washington, were frequently anathematized in the broadest language. Some very funny, as well as very ridiculous, *flare-ups* took place, all tending to a virtual confession of bankruptcy in Greenbacks, which no one before suspected. The accounts of Brokers whose checks found their way into the hands of CISCO, or THOMPSON, or JAY COOKE, or CLARK, DODGE & CO., were peremptorily ordered closed. Others were threatened with the same fate, if any more of their checks appeared through these channels. The presentation of checks for Greenbacks was, in some cases, pronounced dishonorable, because they were not passed through the Clearing-house; in others, the Brokers using them were called to account by their neighbors, upon whom the Banks came down for suffering them to be so used, and, in the end, the Banks took to fooling each other by quietly drawing checks from their exchanges, and sending them in for Greenbacks, the day before, through third hands. This being detected, in most instances led to a general row, in the midst of which one indignant Bank President rushed into the Assistant Treasurer, and notified him (with some very naughty imprecations upon the head of his chief,) that if this thing were not stopped, he would break half the Banks in New-York! As, owing to the withdrawal of the Government Broker from the Gold market—he has gone to Philadelphia to return next week—this worthy gentleman was not broken himself, and only lost a few hundred thousand five ₱ cent. Greenbacks, in default of having any others, we presume he has since recovered his equanimity. Mr. Cisco is sometimes a very positive man—as in the Hunter case—but in this remarkable scene he is said to have taken the *blow out* against his chief very philosophically, and without showing the irate party the door.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $5,349,722 33—including for Customs, $299,000; Payments, $7,019,713 74; Balance, $40,993,688 65; Ten-Forties, $22,700.

LAW REPORTS.

Conclusion of the Hunter Case—Complete Exoneration of Mr. Hunter from all Suspicion of Guilt—He is Declared to be Perfectly Innocent.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Before Commissioner White.

The examination in the case of JOHN W. HUNTER, was continued yesterday morning.

William N. Purks sworn—Am a stock broker; have been a broker for thirty years; branches of my business have led me to examine signatures closely; have been paying teller of a bank; have seen Mr. Hunter several times; am acquainted with his handwriting; have seen the two checks in question; examined them with care; in my opinion no part of the checks was written by Mr. Hunter; they are forged; I can give my reasons; I picked them out readily from a mess of checks.

Cross-examined—I have become acquainted with Mr. Hunter's signature only since these transactions.

Re-direct—As a general thing, there is a stiffness about these signatures; Mr. Hunter writes a free hand; the "D" in "Dec." is a very poor imitation; it is very clumsily done; I will venture to say that no bank teller, having good checks of Hunter's before him, who would pay these checks, could keep his place; the evidence of mending is apparent; the whole signature looks as though it had been traced; there is no freedom about it.

Cross-examined—Q.—If a person is going to falsidate his signature, does he not alter it? A.—I have never had any experience in a person repudiating his signature.

H. Hoyer, sworn—Am a phototyper; a phototype is made by the action of light and a galvanic battery upon copper plate; I made these photographs; they were made from two genuine checks and the two forged checks; have been familiar with the handwriting; never seen Mr. Hunter write; in my opinion these two checks are not in Mr. Hunter's handwriting; it is not the same power of the pen and not the same movement of the hand; in the genuine the power of the pen is in the beginning of the letters; in the forgeries it is at the end; it is more apparent in the photograph; they show marks of having been mended all over; many of the letters have been made with two strokes of the pen.

E. D. Smith, District-Attorney, sworn—It is my duty to make investigations and to try and ascertain the truth; I have no personal knowledge of this case; I am not an expert in handwriting; I commenced this examination on the statements of others; I supposed Mr. Hunter guilty; this confidence was inspired in me by the confidence of the man who stated the case to me; on or about the 12th of March I received a letter from Mr. Cisco; I went to see him in his room; these two disputed checks, with a large number of others, were spread out upon the table; Mr. Cisco expressed to me his undoubted confidence that the disputed checks were signed by Mr. Hunter; I think he was honest in his belief; Mr. Andrews and I went down again the next day; I saw the checks again; I expressed to Mr. Cisco my confidence in Hunter's guilt; Mr. Cisco stated that eminent counsel with whom he has conversed had heard the statement, and was very much surprised with the matter; this gentleman has suggested extending the inquiry into the question as to whether Mr. Hunter had been possessed about that time of an unusual amount of money; I knew that Mr. Cisco's health had been impaired by close application.

[In answer to a question:] With my experience, and with the aid of my eminent counsel, Mr. Gerard, I think that such an examination as this could not go on without bringing out the truth.

After all these interviews, I still commenced no action against Mr. Hunter. I felt its importance. Mr. Hurlburt, the Chairman of the Investigating Committee, came to me and suggested that proceedings be commenced against Hunter. I told Mr. Cisco that I wished him to make an affidavit. He objected on the ground that it would not look well for him to make it. I then made the affidavit myself. Now, if, when the case closes, I am satisfied of Mr. Hunter's innocence, I shall do everything in my power to do him justice.

[In regard to counsel.]

Mr. Cisco, acting in behalf of the Government, informed me that he had retained Mr. Brady to assist me. I agreed to this, wishing that counsel should be employed of such standing that at the close of the case no doubt should be left on Mr. Cisco's mind that nothing had been left undone. I went to Mr. O'Conor and asked him who he would suggest to be employed. He wrote to me the next day, recommending the employment of Mr. Gerard. In justice to Mr. Cisco, I must say that I believe he had an earnest and honest conviction of Mr. Hunter's guilt.

Judge Pierrepont now suggested that Mr. Hunter be sworn and examined by Mr. Gerard and Mr. Smith.

The District-Attorney, after consultation, acceded to this and *Mr. John W. Hunter* was sworn by the Commissioners and examined by Mr. Smith.

Question—Mr. Hunter, I want to ask you if you wrote these two signatures or any part of the checks? Answer—Never did, nor did I ever see them before the day of the discovery.

Q.—Do you know or have you any idea who wrote them? A.—I do not.

Mr. Gerard said that is all, Mr. Hunter.

Mr. E. D. Smith rose and said:

If the court please, I am perfectly satisfied from the evidence that Mr. Hunter is perfectly innocent of this charge, and I desire that the case now terminate in such a way that Mr. Hunter may be cleared fully and in such a manner that reparation may be made to him for the wrong that has been unintentionally done him.

Mr. Gerard said that he concurred fully in what the District-Attorney had said.

The Commissioner said that the conviction of Mr. Hunter's innocence was as strong in his mind as in the mind of either counsel. My conviction of his innocence is entire, and I am glad that his discharge has been accomplished by the frank, full admission of the counsel for the Government. Mr. John W. Hunter was therefore discharged, and in the opinion of all who have heard the testimony, left the court-room without a stain upon his character. His friends, comprising many of the first men in the City, congratulated him with tears in their eyes as the District-Attorney declared his innocence.

The whole case has been one of interest, and the ingenuity of his counsel in eliciting the truth, calling in even the aid of photography to assist them, has been seldom excelled.

E. Delafield Smith and James W. Gerard for the Government; Mr. Craig, Sidney Webster, Esq., and Edwards Pierrepont for Mr. Hunter.

United States Circuit Court...APRIL 21.

BEFORE HON. JUDGE HALL.

The United States vs. Othniel DeForest, Benjamin DeForest and Charles L. Rowand.—This case was brought before the court this morning. Mr. JAS. M. SMITH, counsel for defendant, addressed the court as follows:

May it please the court, in this case I have been informed by the Assistant United States District Attorney that it is not the intention of the Government to bring on this trial. We have prepared for the defence with a great deal of trouble, and a great deal of expense, having been compelled to procure the attendance of witnesses from a great distance, and it operates upon these defendants with extreme hardship.

The witnesses have been examined on the part of the United States, and in addition to the burden which this throws upon us, it operates upon Col. De Forest with peculiar severity, for this reason:—During the pendency of this prosecution against him, he has not been engaged in actual service. He was one of the first that raised a cavalry regiment in this State—he one he raised being known as the Ira Harris Guard—and this regiment was one of the first that left the State of New-York that was on the battle-field, and he and his regiment have been engaged as often, if not oftener, than any other regiment in the service. He is extremely anxious to meet this charge. He is prepared to meet it, and I hazard nothing in saying that he is prepared to meet it triumphantly. Now, under these circumstances, I have consulted with the District Attorney, and, with that magnanimity and fairness which has been exhibited by him, not only in this case, but in all other cases in which it has been my good fortune to be engaged with him, he has had the frankness to say that, in his opinion, this prosecution cannot be sustained. He has done his duty in this matter with faithfulness and zeal, which, if there had been any substantial grounds for conviction, would have developed the guilt of Col. De Forest; and I think that, under these circumstances, it is no more than right and just, that this prosecution should be ended. I do not know what course the public prosecutor intends to take in regard to it; but it seems to me that the suggestion which I make in relation to the matter is such as should commend it favorably to the public prosecution and also to the court.

Mr. Andrews, Assistant United States District Attorney—In reference to this matter I would say (if the court please) that the charges against the three defendants originated in an investigation made in this City by the accredited agent of the War Department, that a very large amount of testimony was taken and reduced to writing, that the papers were then sent to Washington, and having passed through various departments were received by the Attorney-General and by him transmitted to us, with the request that a prosecution should be instituted against Col. De Forest. The District-Attorney laid the papers before the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury ordered five indictments. With a view of preparing the case for the trial, the District-Attorney and myself have made a very careful examination of all the testimony in the case (most of it having been reduced to writing by the agent of the War Department,) and after such an examination we became convinced that it would be impossible, upon the evidence in the case, whatever be its moral aspects, to procure a conviction of either of the defendants, and, perhaps, we might say, that the evidence is not such as would justify us in asking a conviction. We have, therefore, determined not to impose the burden upon the court of hearing the evidence, and going through the trial—which would necessarily be quite protracted, taking up, at least, four or five days—and have determined to take the responsibility of entering a *nolle* in the case, and with the permission of the court, I will enter a *nolle prosequi* upon each of the indictments.

The Court—Of course, you have the permission of the court after this statement. You have the power without the permission of the court, (that question is with the District-Attorney,) as the statute of the State bearing upon this is not a binding law for this court. The District-Attorney has the power, even without the permission, to enter a *nolle pros.* in the case. After the statements made, this, of course, is a very proper case for the exercise of that discretion.

THE EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE CHENANGO.

Coroner's Investigation Into the Circumstances.

The examination of witnesses in relation to the recent explosion on board the U. S. gunboat *Chenango* was resumed before Coroner NOAH and Jury yesterday afternoon. The following is the testimony:

George B. Riggins, sworn—Reside at No. 120 Cannon-street, New-York; am a machinist, and employed in the Morgan Iron Works; assisted in running the engine of the *Chenango* on the 95 hours' trial; the boilers held water very badly; they foamed considerably; at one time the piston came down on the water at the bottom of the cylinder, and forced the rod into the piston 1-16th of an inch further than we were able to do it in the shop; we commenced running with open throttles, but I was compelled to shut off for my own safety, as she made water so rapidly; this was objected to by the engineers, one of whom was at work with me; he said that according to specifications I was compelled to run the engine with the throttle wide open; I stated to him that I should use my own judgment about the matter; I considered it dangerous to run the engine; was in and out the whole time I was on the ship; there was a handle to let off water in the cylinder as part of the starting gear; did not keep fresh water in the boilers, as we were compelled to keep it for the fire down, but I never could keep it down on my watch, and at the same time run the boilers with safety; never saw the handle I spoke of rigged on any vessel before; think I saw the mercury gauge filled; the glass fell-tale was at zero in the scale; the most pressure I ever had on the boiler was forty pounds; consider it dangerous to have a fourth-rate boiler, as I do not consider myself competent to tell where my water is, and I use all exertions to get the water down; I consider the Martin boiler more liable to foam, with my experience, than any other marine boiler; think the water is more liable to be suddenly converted into steam and thrown from its level than in any other boiler I have had any experience with; some of the tubes are so placed as to receive the intensity of the fire, while others are exhausted; this is not the case with boilers having horizontal tubes, I think; have not seen the boilers since the explosion; I think the heating space is more than the water space will allow, drawing the steam so near from the surface of the water; the foaming takes place, or commences, at the crown sheet—the most dangerous foaming commences there; if the foaming took place in the tubes, think it would have a tendency to rise, the heavy substance being below.

Joseph Belknap, sworn—Reside at No. 156 West Twelfth-street, New-York; am an engineer; examined the engine and boilers of the *Chenango* on the 20th inst.; the size of the boilar is about 16 feet one way by 10 feet the other; the number of square inches in the boiler, as shown by the drawing, that require to be stayed, is 23,040; did not notice the number of stays to the boiler; at the rate of 360 inches to a brace there are 21,600 pounds to each brace; think the brace shown capable of sustaining a pressure of 21,000 pounds; would suspend 21,000 pounds on the brace shown, but not like to trust it in a boiler because the braces would not all draw alike; more strain would come on one than on another; boilers are usually braced from 36 to 100 and 144, flat surface, to sustain the different pressures; angle iron would help to stay it, or T iron in the side; the T iron shown in drawing was probably run down very near the tube sheet—about 22 feet; think the length of rail in question would be apt to spring with the pressure of 45 pounds without the brace; the rail being elastic and the brace non-elastic, the strain would not entirely come upon the brace, the two combined forming a stronger brace than either would singly; find in the drawing 8 spaces for stays to be placed in front of the boiler, and the same number lengthwise, which would cause the strain to come upon 32 tugs, instead of 64; after a test of 60 pounds, it is not possible to explode a boiler with less, unless some change has been made; it is possible for a change to take place, as in putting a hydraulic pressure on the boiler; as it only remains on a moment, it may strain something, which may give way at some other time; in a boiler properly stayed every iron is supposed to be fast to iron; the elasticity of the bar is the safety of the boiler, as the iron is capable of a certain degree of elasticity without fracture; the elasticity of the bar will allow the braces to come to an equal strain without pressure; in my opinion they had been to work in the boiler and detached some of the braces, and neglecting to adjust them, this explosion resulted in consequence; have not examined the interior of the boiler; if on examination I found that opinion erroneous, I could only say that I think there was too great a pressure on the boiler; there is nothing on the brace shown that would indicate that excessive heat had been applied; if the brace had been heated it would show it in some cases from the water being low in the boiler; this brace does not show that appearance; have given the plan of the Martin boiler considerable study; have superintended the construction of two boilers of the same style; never heard any opinions expressed as against the safety of the Martin boiler; I regard them as safe as any other, if they are made of good material and properly braced, for an ordinary pressure of steam; saw the rupture on the shell of the boiler; think the explosion was caused by an excessive pressure, which parted the stays and ruptured the shell; the piece of iron shown as portion of the boiler is good iron—the iron of the braces is also good; do think the explosion was caused by a defective sheet of iron, if the piece shown was part of the boiler.

Edwin Farron, sworn—Reside No. 197 Schermerhorn-street, Brooklyn; am an engineer by profession, but not at present superintendent of the Morgan Iron Works; had nothing to do with the construction of the boilers of the *Chenango*; examined the one ruptured since the accident; noticed the fracture in the shell; the iron shown is good, better than generally used; did not see any iron about the shell which I thought defective; it appeared to be a fracture from the rivets; did not see the mercury, but examined the fell-tale; the mercury would blow out at fifty pounds pressure; if the mercury blew out at fifty pounds, it caused a noise that any experienced person would notice; it is difficult to say whether the explosion occurred at a less pressure than fifty pounds; no person aboard left, under certain conditions of the boiler, what length of time it might take to generate a pressure sufficient to explode a boiler before that pressure could reach the mercury gauge; it would take considerable time to raise the pressure from fifty to sixty pounds, so that it would be indicated on the gauge; do not think the boiler exploded under a less pressure than sixty or even seventy pounds; the inspector should have discovered any defect in the construction of the boiler; my impression is that it must have been something extraordinary to have caused the explosion; if the braces were put in as the inspector stated, two braces leading to one lug on the tube box, instead of two, I think the strength of the single lug was anticipated to withstand a much greater pressure than that supposed to be upon the boiler under ordinary circumstances; I think that this section of iron left in the lug being one inch by five-eighths, its breaking weight could not have been less than forty thousand pounds, being equal to sixty thousand pounds per square inch; on Monday, week ago, I asked Mr. Cahill how everything was on board the ship; he said everything was all right; think the Martin boiler a safe boiler; do not think it as safe as a cylinder boiler; the engineers having the Martin boilers in charge have found fault with them in regard to foaming; the general opinion of the Martin boiler is that it foams more or less; Mr. Cahill was considered a careful man.

Thos. S. Smith, M. D., Surgeon in charge of the United States Naval Hospital, testified that up to the present time, 26 men had died in consequence of scalds by the explosion of the boiler on the *Chenango*.

Henry Huffman, a master boiler-maker, testified to making a partial examination of the damaged boiler; was present when a piece taken from it was tested; it was a fair sample of the iron used for that purpose; did not notice any iron on surface of the boiler that was defective; had taken a leading part in constructing many marine as well as stationary rollers, and had examined this one sufficiently to form an opinion of the workmanship and mechanical construction; it was a fair sample of the Martin boilers in use by the Government; I think it was sufficiently braced for the purpose for which it was intended; approved of the mode of bracing, as applied to the *Chenango's* boilers; I think the best mode of bracing a boiler of this form, is to combine the T iron with the rigid brace, to depend upon the two jointly to sustain it; have been employed on boilers of a similar form, and did not consider the bracing sufficient; would put the braces on a flat surface, every 10 inches square, not less than 14 or 15 inches apart, if the surface was strengthened with the T iron; the steel of the *Chenango* boiler is 5-16ths of an inch thick; the explosion, in my opinion, was caused by a deficiency of water, which deficiency was caused by foaming.

Frank J. Bell—Resides at No. 227 Sixth-avenue, New-York; took the Indicator diagrams of the *Chenango* boilers while running the 95 hours; the pressure on the cylinder was 19 pounds, and on the boiler 26 pounds; the engines worked well most of the time; frequently heard the piston strike the water; very few naval engineers were present during the trial; did not see the boilers tested.

John Dolan, sworn—Resides in North Second, near Second street, Brooklyn, E. D.; is a boiler maker; examined the ruptured boiler as well as the opportunities afforded permitted; did not see anything inal indicated bad iron; judging from the testimony, the explosion was caused by scarcity of water in the boiler; would account for the scarcity of water from the fact that the the engineer was compelled to blow the engine down; the boilers foaming more or less, the furnace doors were opened suddenly, and cold air passing through, the water found its level, the top of the tube box thus becoming bare of water; think the Martin boiler safe, but it requires greater attention, in consequence of difference in construction, than other boilers; the heating surface is more extensive than any boiler made, resulting in making it unreliable.

John F. Powers, sworn—Reside corner of Myrtle and Clermont avenues, Brooklyn; am an engineer and machinist, and Inspector of Stationary Steam Boilers; examined the outside of the boiler on the *Chenango*, and found about five inches of mercury blown out of the gauge, assuming that the gauge was filled at the time it was put up; blowing out of mercury proves that there was an over-pressure of steam; there was no water in the pipe leading from the boiler, which proved that there must have been a breach in the upper part; a quantity of water was blown through the mercury in the gauge; the fell-tale was about 2½ inches above zero; the gauge on the tell-tale should have been at 0; the absence of mercury was in my judgment an infallible proof that there was too much power in the boiler: noticed no defective iron; in consequence of the great amount of heating surface in the Martin boiler, the generation of steam is so sudden that the boiler must get sudden relief to be saved; a boiler with a large heating surface is more liable to make water or foam than others; would not consider a boiler subject to such changes a safe one to adopt for the marine service; the mercury gauge is about 3-7ths bore; it was in good working condition, with the exception of the absence of mercury.

Elbridge Laugton, sworn—Reside at No. 125 Oxford-street, Brooklyn; am Chief-Engineer in the United States Navy; had a great deal of experience with the Martin boiler, both in their construction and use on shipboard; had charge of these kind of boilers on three ships—the frigate *Colorado*, *Roanoke* and *Mississippi*—on the first, six months; on the second, twenty-one months, and on the third, twenty months; never noticed anything during this time to weaken my confidence in them; have noticed the Martin boiler to foam, but they are not more likely to foam than any other boilers; all boilers foam more or less, at times; they are as safe, under ordinary circumstances, as other boilers—capable of being supplied as fast as any other; while in charge of the Martin boiler, have had forty assistants—mostly young men just entering the service as third assistants; the working of the machinery and boilers was noted on the log-book every hour, and it was my duty to read and approve it; I never noticed any remarks as to their foaming or behaving badly; the boiler on the *Colorado* had no dry-pipe; none of the engines on any one of the three vessels worked water—a proof that the boilers did not foam much; the cause of foaming is an undue relation of the pressure of steam and the temperature at which it is formed; my opinion is that the Martin boiler, if made of proper material and properly stayed, is as good a boiler as can be got; would prefer it to any boiler in use; there is no difficulty in staying the boiler; do not think that the boiler exploded by foaming, judging from the evidence that there was two and a half gauges of water; never heard the safety of the Martin boiler questioned.

Mortimer Kellogg, sworn—Am Chief Engineer in the United States Navy; attached to the United States steamer *Brooklyn*; during my experience as an engineer I have had charge of the Martin boiler with ample facilities to test their principles; on the *San Jacinto* we had one Martin and one English horizontal boiler; the two had not much material difference; under some circumstances (the consumption of fuel) I would prefer the English boiler; there is no material difference in their consumption of coal; the tendency of the Martin boiler to foam, under my experience, was very trifling and very rare; they are, when properly braced, as safe in the hands of an ordinary engineer as any other boiler; in case the water got a little below the water-gauge, I would feel safer with the Martin boiler than the English; the reason for my confidence is that there is a better circulation of water than in the English or some other styles of boilers; the generating steam, in rising up through the tubes, naturally carries the water up with it, slowly, therefore, covering the tube-sheets with a quantity of water—whereas, in the English boiler, if the water got below the fire-tubes

AUCTION SALES.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, Nos. 1 and 3 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, Nos. 1 and 3 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 5 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 5 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 7 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 7 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 9 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 9 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 11 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 11 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 13 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 13 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 15 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 15 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 17 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 17 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 19 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 19 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 21 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 21 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 23 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 23 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 25 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 25 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 27 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 27 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 29 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 29 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 31 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 31 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 33 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 33 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 35 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 35 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 37 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 37 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 39 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 39 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 41 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 41 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 43 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 43 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 45 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 45 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 47 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 47 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 49 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 49 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 51 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 51 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 53 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 53 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 55 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 55 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 57 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 57 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 59 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 59 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 61 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 61 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 63 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 63 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 65 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 65 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 67 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 67 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 69 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 69 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 71 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 71 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 73 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 75 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 75 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 77 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 77 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 79 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 79 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 81 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 81 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 83 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 83 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 85 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 85 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 87 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 87 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 89 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 89 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 91 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 91 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 93 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 93 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 95 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 95 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 97 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 97 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 99 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 99 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 101 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 101 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 103 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 103 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 105 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 105 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 107 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 107 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in two years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM BEDELL.

Valuable Property, No. 109 Broadway, Corner of Battery Place.

THOMAS & JOHN CLAPP

Will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the valuable property, No. 109 Broadway, corner of Battery Place, with the buildings thereon, known as the Bedell Estate.

The lot is 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep to Battery Place, and is now occupied by the Bedell Estate.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

CLOSING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION

Immense Excitement on the Sword Contest.

GRANT THE WINNER BY 15,782 MAJORITY.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO GENERAL DIX.

Speeches by Charles F. Tracy and the Recipient of the Flag.

The Union-square Building Not Yet Closed.

THE SWORD CONTEST.

During the day the excitement was not very great, though the votes came in very rapidly. At 2 o'clock, the time the books were closed in the Arms and Trophies Department, Gen. McCLELLAN had a majority of 2,256. The ballot-box was then placed at Stand No. 16, in the main hall. The votes commenced to come in even faster, and the excitement rapidly increased. At 8 o'clock the boxes were taken to the committee room, the committee opened them and commenced to count the ballots. Meanwhile the enthusiasm outside was growing greater and greater and manifested itself in various ways. Cheers upon cheers were given for each of the Generals. Jokes were cracked by each party at the expense of the other, but, notwithstanding the great excitement, the best of feeling prevailed throughout.

The final vote was finally announced, and is as follows:

Total number of votes cast at both buildings, till the final close of the books, was 44,963; of which Gen. Grant has received.....30,291
Gen. McClellan.....14,509
Scattering.....163

Grant's majority.....15,782

The scene at the time of the announcement of the result of the vote is indescribable. Cheers were given and heartily. Handkerchiefs waved, and every imaginable expression of joy and delight instituted.

One letter was received containing a check for $10,000 for Gen. GRANT, and signed "Loyal Citizens of New-York." Another signed the same, and also for GRANT, contained $2,097. Another was received containing $75, representing as many votes for GRANT, from Owego, Tioga County. The money was raised upon a subscription taken as follows:

The undersigned citizens of Owego, of the County of Tioga, believing that the Tiffany sword, now being voted for at the Metropolitan Fair, justly belongs to "Unconditional Surrender" GRANT, and not to "Chickahominy" McCLELLAN, hereby cast our dollars and votes for GRANT.

Several letters containing from $50 to $200 and $300 were received for both Generals.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO GEN. DIX.

About nine o'clock last evening the very beautiful flag which had been exhibited in the Art Gallery, was presented to Gen. DIX. The hall was crowded to its utmost, and the number of ladies in the assemblage was very large. A platform had been erected about the centre of the hall, and on it a table was placed holding the "Signature Book." The crowd formed a circle around this platform, the front rank being composed exclusively of ladies. In the centre of the circle were Maj.-Gen. DIX, Gen. ANDERSON, and several members of the Executive Committee, Mr. THOS. C. ACTON holding the flag. Mr. CHARLES F. TRACY, of the Executive Committee, addressed the audience as follows:

In January, 1861, Gen. DIX was Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and, as such, had the direction of the revenue cutter service. On the 29th January, 1861, he sent a telegram to the treasury agent at New-Orleans, containing the remarkable words: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." This message was drawn up by Gen. DIX in his own handwriting, on a sheet of note paper, and signed by him; it was then given to a clerk, copied, directed and signed by Gen. DIX and sent over the wires to his agent. The original draft, in Gen. DIX handwriting throughout, is now in this City, and the copy now exhibited to you is a photograph fac simile of the original draft, to which you will see has no mark of correction or change, in word, syllable or letter. Mr. TRACY here read the order, which is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 29, 1861.

Tell Lieut. CALDWELL to arrest Capt. BASSHWOOD, assume command of the cutter, and obey the order I gave through you. If Capt. BERSHWOOD, after arrest, undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, tell Lieut. CALDWELL to consider him as a mutineer and treat him accordingly. If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.

JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of the Treasury.

This was nearly three months before the firing upon Fort Sumter, and these strong patriotic words not only went through the electric wires to the Treasury Agent, but produced an electrical excitement in the heart of the whole country. The office of the Secretary of the Treasury usually has been deemed peculiarly a civic office; but on this occasion, fortunately, it was in the hands of a soldier by profession, prompt to do the right thing at the right time.

The message unfortunately reached the agent too late, the American flag was hauled down—the man who did it was not shot. The cutter was taken in the rebel service, and on the capture of New-Orleans a rebel commander set her on fire and abandoned her, when an officer in the revenue service, now an officer in the navy, Mr. RITCHIE, rushed on board and brought away the rebel flag, which was found on the cutter, and also the American flag, which had been hauled down. Both these flags are now before you, the American flag fastened to its staff United down by the hands of the rebels. The rebel flag as you see is a very shabby affair.

Mr. TRACY then addressed Gen. DIX as follows:

Gen. DIX, on behalf of the Metropolitan Fair Association, I present this flag to you, as its President, in token of the feeling of that body toward yourself as its leader and head, and preeminently efficient in all labors for the sympathy and aid of the suffering soldiers, and as an example of loyalty, patriotism and usefulness, at all times, from the commencement of this war to this day.

As a memorial of this order of Gen. DIX, a superb flag has been presented to the Metropolitan Fair Association, for the purpose of being presented to Gen. DIX, as President of that Association. The design was by a patriotic artist, Mr. LAUTZE, and a patriotic lady, Mrs. BLODGETT, was at the expense of having it made and embroidered. The flag is therefore the gift of Mr. LAUTZE and Mrs. BLODGETT to the Association. Many citizens desiring to join in the testimonial to Gen. DIX, a book was provided, in which they inscribed their names, saying that they would "gladly enroll themselves among the friends and admirers of a brave heart and a ready hand in the day of oppression and danger." This book was presented first to the President of the United States, and (producing the book) you see the first signature is "A. LINCOLN;" next is that of the Vice-President, then follows that of Gen. SCOTT, next those of the Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, Senators, Representatives in Congress and numbers of patriotic citizens who have signed the book in this room.

Mr. TRACY then displayed the presentation flag and added, you perceive the design is the figure of liberty rising from her seat, grasping the American flag with one hand, ann holding the thunderbolts with the other, and the legend is in the immortal words of Gen. DIX himself, extracted from the order before mentioned; the flag itself is elaborately wrought, and is in all respects in the highest style of the decorative art.

Gen. DIX received the flag from Mr. TRACY, and responded as follows:

Mr. TRACY, I am very much at a loss for words to express to you, my thanks for your courtesy, to the managers of the Metropolitan Fair for the honor they have done me, to the accomplished lady to whom this presentation is primarily due for her kindness and liberality, and to the distinguished artist by whom this flag was designed. I fear, Sir, that you have attributed to me far greater merit than I deserve. When I gave the order which this flag is designed to commemorate, I only considered myself as performing a duty which I could not have left undone without infidelity to the country. It was a season of severe trial, without doubt; but I felt every day and every hour that we were dishonored by permitting the public property to be seized, the authority of the Government to be set at defiance, and the flag of the Union—the emblem of unnumbered victories, and of the dominion of law and social order—to be trampled under foot, while scarcely a voice was raised to denounce the treason. The sentiment itself was in every patriotic heart. That truth is sufficiently attested by the generous response it received. I merely gave it utterance, and thus appealed to the country, from the submission to insult and wrong which was degrading and destroying us.

For this flag, so exquisite in workmanship, and conveying a compliment so graceful, so worthy to be prized and cherished, and for this autograph book, bearing on its pages so many illustrious names—coming as they do from a lady who does everything gracefully and well—I never can be sufficiently thankful. I beg you, Sir, to assure her that they will be preserved by me and my family as a possession of inestimable value; as significant memorials of the greatest crisis in our history, and as a grateful memento of those with whom I have had the happiness of being associated in this noble enterprise for the relief of the gallant soldiers who have become disabled in their country's cause.

The utmost enthusiasm was exhibited during the presentation, and at the close of his speech, Gen. DIX was heartily congratulated by his numerous friends and admirers.

THE AUTOGRAPH ALBUM.

One of the most interesting and valuable objects of sale in the fair is the autograph album, presented by Mrs. VINCENZO BOTTA, containing hundreds of autographs of Europeans and Americans, distinguished in public station or in the walks of literature. Many of these autographs embody sentiments specially appropriate for the occasion. Others are in the form of old letters or notes. A large number are accompanied with portraits. Among the English autographs are that of Queen Victoria, her predecessor, William IV.; Lady Blessington, Lady Byron, Maria Edgeworth, Harriet Martineau, Mrs. Browning, Florence Nightingale, Carlyle, Macaulay, Bulwer, Dickens, Thackeray, Lander, Hood, Hallam, Talford, Cobden. Among the German, a page of Schiller, four pages of Grimm, Humboldt, Freiligrath, Ollendorf, Thalberg. Among the French, Queen Hortense, Prince Napoleon, Guizot, Thiers, Le Rochejaquelin, Montalembert, Persigny, De Morny, Chateaubiand, Casimier Perier, de Broglie, Dinchatel, De Tocqueville, Gasperin, Lamartine, Eugene Sue, Lammenais, Michelet, Baron Loeis, Laboelyse, De Girardin. Among the Italian, Victor Emanuel, Garinaldi, Cavour, Della Marmora, Gen. Cialdini, Minghetti, Sismendi, Botta, Mamiael, Silvio Pellice, Ricasoli, Mamiani, Ristori, Rossini, Donizetti, Verdi. Among the Swedish, Queen Dowager Josephine, Hans Andersen, Fredsrica Bremer, Jenny Lind, Ole Bull. The American autographs comprise scores of most notable American names, from GEORGE WASHINGTON down—political, military and literary. The entire collection reflects the highest credit upon the patriotic energy of Mrs. BOTTA, and ought to command a magnificent pecuniary return to the great cause which prompted it.

A LOYAL GEORGIAN LADY.

Bitter as many of the women of the South are in their hostility to the Union, there are those among them who still love the old Government and are willing to contribute to the comfort of these who are fighting its battles. A forcible illustration of the fact has just been given in the receipt of a silver-mounted belt and some other gifts, valued in all at £20, from Mrs. A. E. HEPBURN, a native Georgian, who is now making her home in England. Mrs. HEPBURN is a widow of a Col. HEPBURN, who was killed in a duel some time ago. She has advocated our cause in England during the last two or three years with considerable effect. The following letter accompanied Mrs. HEPBURN's generous present:

LONDON, March 28, 1854.
72 Piccadilly.

To Mrs. Homilton Fish, Lady President of the Metropolitan Fair for the Benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission, New-York:

DEAR MADAM: The deep sympathy I feel with the noble instincts of Christian charity and God-serving humanity which have prompted the ladies of my beloved country to propose and carry out the working benefits for the health, relief and restoration of our brave and gallant soldiers in, and returning from the battle-field, has induced me to contribute to the common cause, to swell the list of beautiful gifts now about to leave this country from one and all who feel interested in the glorious cause.

May God speed the work and crown your efforts with success. How can a cause founded on charity and sympathy fail? The Union Belt I beg you will accept as a small offering for the benefit of the living, brave and beloved soldiers, and the Chain and Cross in memory of the sacred deed who have fallen in defending our glorious *Union* cause in support of our Constitution and laws. And now, dear madam,

I remain sincerely yours,
The devoted friend to the Union, and my *whole country undivided and entire.*

A native Georgian,
MRS. A. E. HEPBURN.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts yesterday were as follows:

Sales to 3 P. M.	$15,070 94
Admissions Fourteenth-street	2,196 50
Admissions Union-square	804 50
Donations	5 825 05
Total	$23,896 79

Reports from other departments:

Union-square gross receipts to date	$67,773 70
Fire Department gross receipts to date	24,000 00
Restaurant	63,800 00

Union-Square Buildings.

The departments on Union-square will remain open on Monday and Tuesday of this week. Although the booths and stalls look rather bare and empty now, they will be replenished before Monday morning, and be as brilliant as ever. Probably some of the unsold goods from the Fourteenth-street fair will be removed to this building, and there are pincushions still on hand numerous enough to fill several stands.

The usual crowd were present last evening, and seemed to enjoy the music, the promenade, the Park and the ghost, without troubling themselves about the empty tables and deserted booths. A ballot box was placed here to receive votes for the army swords, and quite a number of envelopes were deposited in it. At 8 o'clock it was closed and taken over to the committee rooms on Fourteenth-street, to be counted with the other ballots.

THE KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN.

The Kitchen still continues to be one of the principal attractions of the Fair. It will remain, and can be seen in its present state several days longer. The rare antiques given to the Committee will be sold at auction. Among these curiosities is an autograph of *Rip Von Dom*, which is very rare and ought to command a high price from collectors of autographs. A beautiful chair, 150 years old, covered with satin, elaborately embroidered; an Almanac published over 100 years ago; a very ancient Dutch passport; a pewter plate which is a well-authenticated Revolutionary relic; a Psalm sung at the funeral service of Gen. WASHINGTON, and many other things which will be prizes to the antiquary, will be put up for sale to the highest bidder. Doubtless the managers of the Kitchen find a full reward for their unceasing labors, their cheerful sacrifice of time and comfort, in the large sum that their efforts have added to the receipts of the fair.

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Photographic artists were busy here yesterday morning, taking views of the room from various points. This is the commencement of a series of views of this department, the Knickerbocker Kitchen, the Music-room and the Children's Department, gotten up by Mr. WHITE, the architect of the Union-square buildings. They will be for sale at GOUPIL's, corner of Broadway and Ninth-street, the proceeds to go entirely for the benefit of the fair. Nothing can be more appropriate as a present to distant friends then a set of these views, and Mr. WHITE hopes to add several thousand dollars to the funds of the fair through this means. If he does, it will only be a small portion of what he has done for the departments under his charge, in superintending the erection of the buildings, the decoration of the rooms, and in lending his assistance in every department since the opening.

Some very fine Swiss watches are for sale in the Swiss stall at Union-square. They have been presented to the Fair by manufacturers of watches in Geneva, and are superior articles in every respect. They will not be sold at auction, but can be bought at private sale fully as cheap as any place in the City.

The floral departments are still well supplied with flowers, plants, bouquets, &c., and will be open until Wednesday.

The prices of admission for Monday and Tuesday have not yet been announced.

New-York Female Bible Society.

The forty-eighth anniversary of the New-York Female Bible Society was celebrated in the Room of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, on Astor-place, on Thursday, the 14th inst. Rev. JOSEPH HOLDICH, D. D., one of the Secretaries of the Parent Society, presided; the devotional services were conducted by Rev. ALBERT S. HUNT, of the First-place M. E. Church, Brooklyn; an excellent report, prepared by the Secretary, Mrs. Dr. OLIN, was read; and addresses were delivered by Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., of this City, and Rev. WM. J. R. TAYLOR, D. D., one of the Secretaries of the American Bible Society. The exercises throughout were of an exceedingly instructive and interesting character. The receipts of the society for the year amounted to $6,877 97; of which $4,659 64 was appropriated for the support of Bible-readers; and the remainder was paid over to the Parent Institution; for Bible distribution, $685 24; and as a donation, $1,333 08. The character and the benevolent design of this noble association may be seen from the following extracts from the annual report: "Having added to the work of collecting money, the personal oversight of its distribution, we can follow our Bibles, not only in imagination to the far off nations crying for help, but to the crowded tenement houses of our own City, where the sight of the eyes affects the heart. The monthly reports of our Bible-women, now twenty-seven in number, give us the 'Missing Link' to these homes of poverty and privation. We see them brighten under the influence of patient, persistent effort; neglected children, with newly-awakened ideas of order and neatness, learning to make the garments purchased by their own industry and economy; weary spirits strengthened, and darkened minds illumined by the entrance of God's Word. Visits are made to forlorn ones, overlooked even by the comprehensive sweep of our benevolent societies; and we trust that the records of eternity will hear the names of many ransomed ones, who have gained their heavenly home through the helping hands we have been enabled to extend to them." The report throughout is exceedingly able and interesting, and will amply repay a careful perusal. No person can read it without devout gratitude to God for raising up an institution of this kind in the heart of this great Metropolis. It contains an eloquent appeal to all the friends of the Bible to aid in the work. Affecting incidents are stated, which give a vivid idea of the work of the Bible reader. The report concludes in this wise: "We send Nightbearers into the darkest places, and seek to help those for whose aid no hand is stretched out. *We need increased means for the work; and we appeal with confidence to the great heart of the public to aid us in supporting and enlarging it.*" The officers of the society are: Mrs. David Codwise, First Directress; Mrs. Wm. B. Astor, Second Directress; Mrs. James Brown, Third Directress; Miss Cornelia L. Westerfo, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Dr. Olin, Corresponding Secretary; and Mrs. Joseph Le Roy, Treasurer.

THE SHAKESPEARE TERCENTENARY.

INTERESTING COMMEMORATIVE EXERCISES.

The Proposed Monument in Central Park—Laying of the Corner-stone.

OBSERVANCES AT THE THEATRES.

Yesterday awoke lowering and gloomy, and so continued until ten A. M., when the clouds gave way, the sun shone brightly, and the first beautiful, genial and glorious day of Spring was born. It was fitting. It was the day on which America paid homage to the memory of SHAKESPEARE, and sought to honor his genius and give tangible and permanent form to the demonstrations. Certain Dramatic circles had decided upon a monument, and yesterday being the three hundredth anniversary of his birth, was selected as the time on which to lay the corner stone. The design, it is supposed, will be intrusted to our accomplished country woman, Miss HOSMER; the desire is that the monument shall be purely American. The location given, and cordially given, by the Park Commissioners, was at the southeast corner of the Mall, a most prominent and beautiful one. The hour designated for the ceremonies was 12 M., and at the moment they began, a not very large but indisputably a very elegant and intellectual audience was assembled; very many ladies, fair, beautiful and bright; the poet, the sculptor, the painter, the historian and the jurist, the ministers to the mind and those to the body; those famed and honored in the profession, which to the Bard of Avon owes so much, and these who seek fame and honor in it; critics of the keen yet just, generous pen; the journalist and the literateur—some of all were there.

Mr. BOOTH was unable to be present until after the ceremonies were over, in consequence of rehearsal for the evening. But he was on the ground where many would have rejoiced to have heard from him, soon after the dispersal. To show the excitement created by and the interest felt in this Tercentenary, we mention the fact that $100 was offered yesterday morning at the Winter Garden for a box, or for six seats; not one of either could be had. At WHEATLEY's, money was "no object." The lucky man who secures seats on or before Thursday, could sell them at from $10 to $50 advance.

Among those of the dramatic profession present were Mr. Hackett, William Wheatley, Wm. Davidge, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Holmes, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vining, Mr. Browne, Mr. Grover, manager of the Washington Theatre; Mr. Kingston, manager of the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia; Mr. E. Lamb, Henry Watkins, F. Andrews and C. J. Parsloe. Rev. Dr. Osgood, W. B. Astor, Mayor Gunther, John Savage, Mr. Dean, father of Julia Dean Hayne; W. Stuart, C. S. Bernard, Secretary of the Dramatic Fund Association, and Rev. Father Hecker, were also present.

After the performance by Dodworth's Band of the Soldier's Chorus, from "Faust," Andrew H. Green, on behalf of the Central Park Commission, called the assembly to order, and read the following authorization of the laying of the foundation of the monument to

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE,
April 23, 1864.

JAMES H. HACKETT, Esq., WILLIAM WHEATLEY, Esq., EDWIN BOOTH, Esq., and Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, of this City of New-York, having made application to the Commissioners of the Park, on behalf of the actors and theatrical managers of the City of New-York, for leave to place within the said Park the foundation of a monumental statue to WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, and the said Commissioners having, on due consideration, determined that such monument would be eminently appropriate to the public grounds of the City, have therefore consented to accept the same and to place it within the said Park for the adornment thereof, there forever to remain for the public gratification and enjoyment. To this end the said Commissioners have further consented that the foundation of said monument be laid in the said Park, on the 2d day of April, 1864, subject to the ordinances and rules provided or to be provided for the control and preservation of statuary and monumental structures of the said Park. By authority of the Commissioners of the Central Park.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864.

When he had concluded the reading of the Authorization, he introduced Hon. CHAS. P. DALY, who spoke as follows:

JUDGE DALY'S ADDRESS.

We assemble at this place to-day, the three hundredth anniversary of the birthday of SHAKESPEARE, to lay the corner-stone of a memorial work of art to be erected here in attestation of the respect and veneration with which the memory of SHAKESPEARE is cherished by the American people. We who speak the English tongue, and inherit with our language all the treasures of its literature, have presented to us in the occasion which gives to this day its special significance an opportunity to do what will be done in England and Germany, to manifest by some public act, our sympathy with, appreciation of, and common property in the works which SHAKESPEARE has left for the delight and instruction of mankind, and which, if we omitted to do, would be a reflection upon us as an intellectual and cultivated people. The time, it is true, is not propitious. We are involved in war, but Germany is in the same situation, and it is a mark of the superior cultivation of both nations that with the heavy responsibilities, and great exactions which such an event creates, we can, notwithstanding, pay our tribute when it is appropriate that we should do so to the greatest name in all literature. That title by common consent has been awarded to SHAKESPEARE. No writer of any age or nation has sounded so deeply the depths of human nature, or portrayed with equal power the passions that deform and the virtues that dignify and adorn it. The productions of no other mind have satisfied so completely the varied tastes of men, and received to the same extent the applause of the multitude, with the admiration of the profound. While other great writers are marked by characteristics which distinguish them from each other, he appears to have possessed every merit of which they were separately capable, and to have had attributes of his own wherein none have approached him. In him the greatest contrasts unite and the most opposite qualities. The power of portraying with equal truth the ingenuousness of innocence, and the subtlety of craft; of exhibiting all that is high and noble, with all that is mean in human character. The most luxuriant and powerful imagination allied to the most delicate and playful fancy. An exuberant and overflowing humor combined with a subtle and penetrating wit. The highest soarings of human thought, and the profoundest maxims of human wisdom, is connection with the most minute delineations of the weaknesses, the vices, and the follies of men. He has, in a word, represented the infinite diversity of human nature as no other men has ever pointed it, and as probably no other man ever will. To his fame we can add nothing. He has built his own monument in his works, and was himself aware how perpetual that monument would be. To the unknown person to whom he addressed his fifty-fifth sonnet he has, with prophetic consciousness of his future immortality, expressed himself in these words:

"Not marble, nor the gilded monuments
Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rhyme,
But you shall shine, more bright in these contents
Than unswept stone, besmeared by sluttish time.
When wasteful wars shall statues overturn,
And broils root out the work of masonry,
Nor Mars' sword, nor War's quick fires shall burn
The living record of your memory."

And again, in the eighty-first sonnet:

"Your monument shall be my gentle verse,
Which eyes not yet created shall o'er read,
You still shall live (such virtue hath my pen)
Where breath most breathes, even in the mouths of men."

But feeling as we do, to quote again from his own works, that

"Wherever the bright sun of Heaven shall shine,
His honor and the greatness of his name shall be"

We can and shall do honor to ourselves by adorning the central and principal part of our City with a work to be executed by an American sculptor, which shall be alike commemorative of the event celebrated to-day, and of the state of the arts in this country, which shall present to all who visit this place in their hours of recreation, among the many objects of nature and art which embellish it, the figure and expressive features of a man who was too universal to be the property of any one age or nation. While much there is connected with the celebration of the day will pass away with the event and be forgotten, we propose at least to do something that will be permanent.

To the gentlemen of the dramatic profession we owe the inauguration of this monument, and to their exertions is the future we shall be largely indebted for its completion. From them this reverential duty comes most appropriately, for SHAKESPEARE was himself a player, and I accordingly call upon Mr. HACKETT, a distinguished member of that profession, a native of this City, and the oldest American actor present, to perform the ceremony of laying the corner-stone.

SPEECH OF MR. HACKETT.

Having the honor thus committed to me, I will proceed at once, in the presence of this assemblage, to lay the corner-stone of the first monument proposed to be raised in America to WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, and afterward I will rely upon one of my associates—Mr. WILLIAM WHEATLEY—to close this ceremony, by adding some of his own to the sentiments which have just been so eloquently and impressively uttered by his Honor Judge DALY, my own being hushed in the performance of this reverent act. The reverence of those gathered round was too deeply awakened to admit of applause. The majestic presence of the great poet seemed to pervade the spot, and the universal feeling that seemed to animate every one was that even in the human world there may be a greatness that is so transcendent and far-reaching that it may command, not merely our admiration and our gratitude, but our homage as well.

After the playing by the band of the "Wedding March," from MENDELSSOHN's "Midsummer Night's Dream," a piece peculiarly well adapted to the occasion, Mr. HACKETT proceeded with the ceremony of laying the corner-stone, a piece of granite, inscribed on the top:

CENTRAL PARK.
SHAKESPEARE.
April 23, 1864.

The stone having been lowered to its place, Judge DALY took the trowel which had been used in placing the mortar, and presented it to Mr. HACKETT, as a memento of the interesting occasion and the auspicious part which he had performed in it. Mr. WHEATLEY then delivered the following admirable address:

SPEECH OF WM. WHEATLEY, ESQ.

Standing as I do in the midst of the wisdom and the reverence of our great city, I may well feel some diffidence in attempting to address you. Here we find grave judges, reverend divines, statesmen, poets, authors, actors—all united on this the three hundredth anniversary of SHAKESPEARE's birth, to do honor to his memory—"The myriad-minded SHAKESPEARE! The Transcendent of Avon! The "deer stealer" of Lucy!

"Each scene of varied life he drew
Exhausted worlds, and then imagined new." [Applause.]

It is a pleasing circumstance in our theatres that spectators of all classes and ages are never wearied of representations of SHAKESPEARE. With every year of lengthening life, the lovers of poetry and the observers of mankind feel the links which bind their affections to him grow stronger. In youth, the spirit and action of his scenes excite the attention and the imagination; in mature years the wonderful variety, truthful delineation of his characters, and the exquisite beauty of the images that enrich every page are more forcibly appreciated; and when many of the delights of life are extinguished by still advancing time, the reader returns to SHAKESPEARE and finds the charm unbroken. Thus, through all the stages of life, delighted and instructed, we are disposed to yield a full assent to the warmly expressed judgment of HALLAM, that the name of SHAKESPEARE is the greatest in our literature—is the greatest in *all* literature. [Applause.] I will detain you but a few moments longer, while I read these lines prepared for the occasion:

Three hundred years have passed away,
Since by the Avon—gentle river—
A bard in cheer the hearts of men,
Was sent as by the great All-giver.

Who has not read his honeyed page,
Wet with its maid with of Verona,
With Beatrice and Rosalind joyed,
Or sighed with gentle Desdamona?

Who has not mourned with injured Lear,
Or wished success to mad Petruchio?
Who has not felt a moistened eye
At death of gallant, brave Mercutio?

Who has not reveled with Prince Hal? [Applause.]
Ah me! what laughter rise up thickly!
We've sooben with Falstaff at Gad's hill,
And quaffed sack brewed by Hostess Quickly,

Where'er our English language pours
Its wealth of song—wherever 'tis spoken,
There "Avon's Swan" finds worshipers.
And there his charms can ne'er be broken.

Kings—puppet puppets of a day—
Dwell for a space in history's story:
The dust of ages yet to come,
Cannot efface our Shakespeare's glory.

And long as babbling Avon pours
Its rippling tribute to the ocean,
Long as the planets in the sky
Keep on unchanged their heavenly motion;

So long shall Shakespeare's name be sung,
And homage to him be awarded;
His memory in all hearts kept green,
'Till the last syllable of time's recorded.

[Applause.]

The band played "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle." Mayor GUNTHER then came forward, and accepted, on behalf of the City, the tribute to the memory of the poet. He said:

REMARKS OF MAYOR GUNTHER.

On behalf of the community which I represent as Mayor of this City, I accept the tribute this day tendered to the memory of SHAKESPEARE, and I have no doubt that our citizens will highly appreciate the motives of those parties who have inaugurated this movement.

Judge DALY announced that with the music the ceremonies of the day would be concluded. Before the hand had ceased playing the "Gensolers' March," the railing inclosing the small interior space about the stone, which had been occupied by those engaged in conducting the ceremonies was removed, and those in attendance crowded up to the spot to get a nearer view of the special object of attraction. The day had continued as beautiful as the thought that suggested the erection, within the limits of the metropolis of America, yet away from the sound of its busy streets, of a fitting monument to the memory of SHAKESPEARE.

THE EVENING.

Niblo's was crowded in the evening to witness HACKETT's *Falstaff*. He was supported by Mr. WHEATLEY in a manner which won for the latter new laurels, even though he be an acknowledged artist. The receipts of the evening were upwards of $1,200, which will be appropriated to the Monument Fund. Notwithstanding the urgency of an enthusiastic audience, neither Mr. HACKETT or Mr. WHEATLEY felt able to respond in a speech at the drop of the curtain.

At Winter Garden was an overflowing audience, there being neither sitting or standing room. BOOTH's "Romeo" was, as all his efforts are, chaste and elegant, and Miss AVONIA JONES, as "Juliet," added to an already enviable reputation. At the close the call for BOOTH was uproarious, but he failed to respond. EDWIN JAMES, Esq., went before the curtain and made a few remarks, pertinent to the occasion. The calls for BOOTH were renewed, became continuous and deafening, and he had to go forward. He made a speech short and modest, but to the point, and got out of the way so soon as possible, evidently preferring ten Romeos to one speech-making. The receipts at the Garden are estimated at $1,700.

BARNUM's was also crowded to its capacity, and the returns will be very handsome.

There is much to be said in regard to the manner in which this monument project has been entered upon, and many suggestions to be made. Some serious errors have been made by the gentleman who has assumed all the credit, if not all the labor, which timely hints may correct. They will be given, et all events.

Enormous Importations of Foreign Goods at the Port of New-York.

RECKLESS POPULAR EXTRAVAGANCE—ONE SUBSTANTIAL REASON WHY THE CURRENCY IS DEPRECIATED.

During the week just closed, the importe of foreign goods et the port of New-York ware to the enormous amount of $7,468,933 in gold, or, with gold et 75 per cent. premium, equal to nearly $13,171,000 in currency. Of the importations, $1,340,534 were in dry goods and $6,128,399 in general merchandise.

The exports from the port during the week were of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, (exclusive of specie,) $3,669,907 in currency, and of specie about $3,000,000, or equel to $5,250,000 with gold at 75 per cent. premium.

Thus our imports in a single week were, in currency value equel to about $13,171,000, and our exports to about $8,920,000, leaving us indebted on the week's foreign trade to the amount of $4,251,000.

It is hardly necessary to emphesize the importance of these facts, and of their bearing on the public credit. It is obvious that such an extravagant use of foreign productions must embarrass our financial system very seriously, and bear hard on our national currency. If our people were as thrifty as they should be, in "the trying times" which are upon us, we would export more than we import, and save ourselves from the perilous consequences of heavy indebtedness to Europe. Moreover, rigid economy in the use of foreign goods would tend to keep the bulk of the specie product of the country at home, and thus lead to a material abatement of the premium on gold, which would be advantageous not only to the credit of the Government, but to every individual resident of the Republic, by bringing about a reduction in the cost of living. Surely these are reasons sufficiently cogent to urge our people to be as frugal in their expenditures as were our forefathers, while struggling for the independence of the nation.

Heavy Exchanges of Property in South Brooklyn.

About a year ago, Mr. WM. B. BARBER, well known on 'Change as a grain and provision speculator of somewhat fickle fortune, but of invincible energy, bought of the executors of the late ALFRED LARGE the splendid mansion, known as "Large's," fronting on Clinton-street, west side, between Union and President, South Brooklyn, for the sum of $40,000. Mr. BARBER made it his residence during the year. A few weeks ago he exchanged it for the very handsome house and grounds of Mr. AUGUSTUS E. MASTERS, running through from First to Second-place, also in South Brooklyn, Mr. MASTERS paying to Mr. BARBER $25,000 cash to boot. Very speedily Mr. BARBER found a buyer for the Masters property at $40,000 cash, just the price paid a year ago for large mansion and grounds on Clinton-street. Mr. BARBER thus netted $25,000 for a year's investment of $40,000. Since he sold the Masters property he has purchased of the executors of the late EDWARD KELLOGG the first-class extra wide three-story and attic brick house, No. 166 President-street, south side, with three lots of ground, handsomely laid out, for the sum of $21,000.

PRESENTATION TO A CITY OFFICIAL.—At a supper given at DELMONICO's, down town, Wednesday evening, by some friends of CHAS. E. LOEW, Esq., the Collector of City Revenue in the Finance Department, in honor of his birthday, that gentleman was surprised by the presentation of a splendid gold hunt-

[illegible] Hammer [illegible] Presented to [illegible] E. Loew, by a few friends as a token of [illegible] his social qualities and official [illegible] April 21, 1864.

ALLEGED MURDEROUS CONSPIRACY.

A Merchant in Chambers-street Implicated—The Arrest and Confession of Two Hired Murderers.

A case of unusual interest, and, so far as we have been able to obtain the evidence in the matter, also one of unusual turpitude, was brought to light yesterday afternoon at the Essex Market Police Court. Mr. JOHN D. LEWIS, of the firm of J. D. Lewis & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, doing business at No. 101 Chambers-street, corner of Church, was arrested on the charge of having conspired to murder a respectable merchant of this City, named JOHN H. ANDERSON. For the purpose of effecting his designs, it seems that LEWIS made an agreement with JEREMIAH MCCARTY and a man named ACKERMAN to put ANDERSON out of the way. The sum of $50 was paid down by LEWIS when the arrangement was made, and a promise of a much larger compensation if the object was effected.

ANDERSON and LEWIS had formerly been connected in business, but on account of some misunderstanding their relations were dissolved. ANDERSON then went to No. 87 Chambers-street, where he became connected with the firm of DAVIS & RHODES. A spirit of competition hence sprung up, and LEWIS and ANDERSON were all the time at variance.

From the circumstances as they have thus far been developed, the two men, MCCARTY and ACKERMAN, were, at a late hour on Tuesday night, found engage in a quarrel in the vicinity of the Thirteenth Ward Station-house. The officer in charge listened necessarily to the conversation, and in a few moments he learned that the dispute was in regard to the division of the aforesaid $50. The talk related to the killing of a man at No. 15 Ninth-street. (the residence of Mr. ANDERSON.) They were to commit the murder on Sunday night last, at the latest, and on that evening they met near the house, and waited several hours for their anticipated victim. When midnight came their vigilence flagged, and they soon after left the premises. About 1 o'clock Mr. ANDERSON returned to his home. A day or two after this a young man called at Mr. ANDERSON's residence, in Ninth-street, and asked the person who opened the door at what hour he, Mr. A., came home at night. The answer given, it seems, was satisfactory, and the young man took his departure. From all these facts and circumstances taken in connection with some others more definite and conclusive, but which for good reasons are not made public at this time, the Police felt warranted in making the arrest of MCCARTY and ACKERMAN. They were taken before Justice SHANDLEY. MCCARTY made a full confession, in which he set forth that himself and ACKERMAN had been employed by Mr. JOHN D. LEWIS, of the firm of J. D. LEWIS & Co., doing business at No. 101 Chambers-street, to waylay and take the life of JOHN ANDERSON, of the firm of DAVIS & RHODES, wholesale dry goods dealers, at No. 87 Chambers-street. ACKERMAN, too, confessed that he had been paid a certain sum by LEWIS to aid in dispatching Mr. ANDERSON. ACKERMAN also said, that LEWIS agreed to pay them a much larger sum, in case they succeeded in the murder. In compliance with the arrangement made with LEWIS, the culprits lay they provided themselves with heavy clubs, and went to the residence of ANDERSON, and there watched for him until they made up their minds their victim had gained an entrance to his home in some way unknown to them. While the two were waiting in Ninth-street, MCCARTY became very nervous, and announced to his confederate his unwillingness to perform his part of the murder. After a brief consultation, they both agreed to abandon the enterprize as a bad job. Subsequently, however, they got into a quarrel in regard to the division of the money, as stated above.

On the strength of these confessions, and the facts above stated, the Police authorities promptly took Mr. J. D. LEWIS into custody. He has been held to bail in the sum of $5,000, to await further developments.

Respecting this matter, Mr. LEWIS has requested the publication of the following card:

To the Public:

It having been announced through the press that I have been arraigned before Mr. Justice SHANDLEY, of the Essex Police Court, on a charge of conspiring with others to procure the death of Mr. JOHN H. ANDERSON, I desire to say that the charge is without foundation in fact, and in as much as such charge is in process of investigation before said Justice, I respectfully request, in the meantime, a suspension of public opinion.

J. D. LEWIS.

NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864.

THE AIR-GUN NUISANCE.—The City Hall Park has again become the scene of an air-gun nuisance. In the immediate vicinity of the barracks there were over a dozen air-gun exhibitors, doing a brisk business, most of whom allowed their customers to fire promiscuously at their targets regardless of the danger to passers-by. Park Row and Chatham-street are infested by air-gun men, six of whom were stationed during the day between Broadway and Tryon Row. The danger arising from the use of air-guns, where hundreds of people are passing in all directions, is very great. A gentleman was struck yesterday, near the City Hall, by a missle from an air-gun which nearly destroyed one of his eyes. The nuisance should be abated.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000 Am. Gold	b3	177½	200	Northwestern	58¾
100 Erie R.	b3	116½	300	Fort Wayne	122¾
200	do	116¾	160	do	122¾
300	do	116¾	200	do	122¾
100 Hudson R. R.	b3	141	100	do	b3 123
100	do	b3 141½

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3927. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS

IMPORTANT.

"READ AND YOU WILL KNOW."

The Albany *Atlas & Argus* and other papers thus refer to their merits:

HUBBEL & Co.'s GOLDEN BITTERS.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the Golden Bitters, prepared by Hubbel & Co., of Hudson, N. Y. These Bitters, although only recently brought into the market, have acquired a marked degree of public favor, which must soon create for them a very general demand all over the country. They are composed of the gentian root, calisaya bark, sassafras, calamus, and other of the best approved vegetable remedies, preserved in Jamaica rum; and, aside from their conceded excellence as a remedy for dyspepsia, heartburn and nervous debility, are unequalled as a pleasant and invigorating beverage, encouraging a healthful appetite, and imparting buoyancy to the body. We feel perfectly safe in recommending them not only for their purity, but for their remarkable qualities.

HUBBEL & Co.'S CELEBRATED GOLDEN BITTERS.—We would specially invite our readers' attention to a new advertisement in this issue, of the celebrated "Golden Bitters" of Hubbel & Co., New-York. These Bitters are pronounced by the best physicians in the State to be the greatest tonic in the known world, and the remarkable sale of the medicine is due proof of its value in dyspepsia, heartburn, nervous debility, sea-sickness, &c. The medicine, among other invaluable medicinal herbs and roots in the vegetable kingdom, contains gentian root, calisaya bark, calamus, &c. Geo. C. Hubbel is a gentleman, and would not lend his name to the manufacture or sale of any medicine, were he not entirely sure of its being what he recommends it. This fact alone is a sufficient guarantee of the efficacy of the medicine.—*Syracuse Constitutionalist and State Free Trader.*

GOLD ABOVE PAR!—Our metallic currency now commands above fifty per cent. premium. The Golden Bitters, prepared by Hubbel & Co., are a still greater percentage in value above all other Bitters, by whomsoever prepared. These Bitters are a *sure remedy* for dyspepsia, and also for liver complaints and jaundice. They are drugged with no mineral substance, and contain the purest of the bitter herbs known to botanists, while the "spirit in which they are preserved is warranted to be of the purest and best of imported Jamaica Rum." The fact that our best physicians use the Bitters extensively in their practice, and recommend them as the best preparation they can prescribe to their patrons for the cases alluded to; and for loss of appetite and nervous derangement warrants us in naming the "Golden Bitters" as the safest and best tonic yet discovered. Many varieties of Bitters are advertised, but experience teaches that the Golden Bitters is the tonic most worthy the public confidence. The Bitters are prepared at the extensive laboratory of George C. Hebbel & Co., Hudson, New-York, and are for sale in this City by S. O. Gleason, D. W. Jones, and R. S. & G. Drake, and by most other respectable druggists and wholesale merchants throughout the country.—*Troy Daily Press.*

GOLDEN BITTERS.—A few months ago we thought that the best tonic and Bitters known was that of Drake & Co.'s "Plantation Bitters," but suddenly there appears in the market an article called "Golden Bitters"—put up in elegant style, each bottle being in a card box); curiosity led us to try it, when, to our surprise, we found it to contain all the life and exhilarating qualities of a pure tonic, and more pleasant than any other; from the numerous testimonials, it appears to distance all in the cure of dyspepsia and loss of appetite, and many diseases too numerous to mention. Our advice is, let no household be without it.—*Baltimore Critic.*

HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS.—Several months ago we met a friend who was suffering with dyspepsia in its most aggravated form, he being but a wreck of his former self, and when we parted from him it was with the sad conviction that we should probably never see our friend again a living man. Nearly a year had elapsed since that time, when the other day we met him again, to our surprise and joy, the very personification of health and happiness. We were not slow to inquire how he had saved himself, and restored his health and vigor.

"It was by the use of an article within the reach of everybody," he replied, "and that is nothing more nor less than Hubbel's Golden Bitters." Such testimony as this should not be lost upon those similarly afflicted.—*Chatham Courier.*

GOLDEN BITTERS.—We have been advertising these Bitters for some time past, but for some reason or other they have escaped our editorial notice, and we therefore give it now. The Golden Bitters have now been before the public for some time, and are universally admired. There seems to be something about them which stimulates the action of the body, imparts vigor and vivacity to the system, exhilarates the frame, and gives a healthy tone to the action of every portion of the human edifice, without leaving any of the deleterious effects so often occasioned by the use of inferior stimulants. Those in want of a good article will find it in the Golden Bitters.—*Staten Island Journal.*

GOLDEN BITTERS.—This pure and safe tonic should be used in every family, and, to judge from the demand, we should say it is in universal use already. Its excellent qualities as a tonic are indisputable, and we advise those who have not already done so to give it a trial. It can be procured of all respectable druggists, grocers, hotels and restaurants, and also at the wholesale agents, Messrs. Cornwell & Johnson, Army and Navy Exchange, opposite Willard's Hotel.—*The Programme, Washington, D. C.*

☞ We congratulate Messrs. Hubbel & Co. on their success in meeting a want so much felt of a really good, healthful stimulant, which is fully supplied by the production of this most excellent article, and we cordially recommend it to the public.—*Empire City Sketch Book for January, 1864.*

HUBBEL & Co.'s GOLDEN BITTERS.—No medicine of modern times has met with a success superior to that of the Golden Bitters of Messrs. Hubbel & Co. They have rapidly attained wide and well-deserved celebrity; and are at once the purest and the most efficacious medicine of their kind. They are composed of the gentian root, calamus, calisaya bark, etc., etc., all the ingredients being vegetable remedies preserved in rum. For those most distressing, and yet common complaints—nervous debility, heartburn, and worst and most common, ailse, of all, dyspepsia—the Golden Bitters act almost as a specific, while they are not only remedial, but delightful, serving as an agreeable tonic drink, as well as a capital medicine. The demand for the Golden Bitters has been something astonishing, and is a proof, and the best proof, of their really wonderful merits.—*New-York Daily News, April 23, 1864.*

GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

The Battles in the Red River District.

Heavy Losses Sustained by Our Forces at Sabine Cross Roads.

Complete Discomfiture of the Rebels at Pleasant Hill.

THE NUMBERS ENGAGED IN THE FIGHT.

Three Thousand Rebels Killed on Saturday.

STRICTURES ON THE CONDUCT OF THE BATTLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 15, 1864.

DESPERATE BATTLE IN WEST LOUISIANA.

The whole City has, for the last day or two, been in the utmost condition of excitement over the news of the bloodiest fighting that perhaps ever yet occurred on the soil of Louisiana. Amid the many conflicting rumors now current here—for or against us, just as they may emanate from friends or foes—it is extremely difficult to get at the real particulars; but from what I have gleaned of the many eye-witnesses with whom I have come in contact here, the following may be considered as a correct summary of the affair.

It appears that on the morning of the 7th a cavalry brigade of LEE's corps, under command of the gallant Col. HARAI ROBINSON, was far ahead of the remainder of our forces between Natchitoches and Shreveport, when they came suddenly upon a body of mounted rebels. An engagement immediately took place and the enemy were driven back 14 miles, to two miles beyond a place called Pleasant Hill. Here they met a force of 2,500 rebel cavalry, under Gen. GREEN, very strongly posted. Col. ROBINSON again attacked them, and, after two hours' desperate fighting, in which we lost 40 killed and wounded, and the enemy equal, if not more, the latter were driven from the field and pursued as far as Bayou de Pani, where, night coming on, Col. ROBINSON halted to await the events of the next day.

Early the next morning, (Friday, 8th,) they moved forward again, Col. LUNDRUM's brigade of infantry and the cavalry brigade of Col. LUCAS having come up during the night. The enemy were prepared for them, and there was some hard fighting, with great losses on both sides, but by about 2 o'clock P. M. the rebels had been forced back some seven miles. It was about that hour that, in the vicinity of Sabine Cross Roads, we came upon a force of from 18,000 to 20,000 rebels, concealed in a dense wood. Gen. RANSOM had by this time arrived with his command, and formed them into line as he best could. Gen. BANKS having arrived with his staff at the time, and seeing the enemy in overwhelming force, immediately dispatched an order for Gen FRANKLIN to come up, evidently wishing to avoid battle until all his forces were got together. KIRBY SMITH, however, seeing his advantage, at once commenced the attack with great fury.

The fighting at about five o'clock had become terrible, and although contesting every foot of ground manfully, our brave fellows could not withstand the overwhelming pressure, and kept steadily losing ground. By a dextrous concentration of strength upon one point, NIM's battery was overpowered and taken by the enemy, although belching out havoc among them to the last moment. Gen. STONE, foreseeing the enemy's intent had ordered Gen. LEE to withdraw the battery, but it was impossible to save it, as all the horses were killed. It was in this desperate encounter that one of the senoir officers of the battery, Lieut. SNOW, was mortally wounded, and that the rebel Gen. MOUTON lost his life.

Everything now seemed to depend on FRANKLIN, and sure enough he came up with his men, dashing forward with them, and with encouraging head cheering them on. This infused new life into our boys and Gen. BANKS and his Staff, too, were to be seen everywhere, urging and encouraging them. Gen. FRANKLIN had two horses killed under him; Capt. FRANKLIN, his son and aid, had also a horse killed; Capt. CHAPMAN, one of his Staff, had both his feet shot off. But all was of no avail; the work our men had wrought beyond their strength, and at last they gave way everywhere. To add to their difficulty, that everlasting stumbling block of our armies—the wagon train—had somehow got in the way, the affrighted horses dashing through our lines, getting mixed up in our artillery, and creating a scene of inconceivable confusion, and this at a time when the rebels were pressing their advantage upon us!

But if all had gone against us so far, it was not so to end. Gen. BANKS had sent word to Gen. EMORY to have the Nineteenth Army Corps drawn up in line of battle, and our over-taxed men passed through, and took up a position in the rear of these timely reinforcements. These new forces, consisting of two brigades, behaved with admirable coolness and precision. They had taken a position just in front of a wood, where their strength could be only imperfectly seen. They quietly waited until the exulting enemy—imagining they were in possession of an utterly routed foe—were close upon them, and then opened a terrific fire upon the rebels that cut them down like grass. They rallied, however, and the work of slaughter continued until night closed in upon them all.

By this time the command of Gen. A. J. SMITH, embracing the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, had arrived at Pleasant Hill, and here the hero of Fort De Russey halted his veteran command. During the night our troops were all quietly and skillfully collected at that point. Thus ended the second day's proceedings.

Early the next morning, (Saturday, 9th,) the rebel cavalry was seen advancing, and Col. O. P. GOODING, with his brigade of LEE's Cavalry Corps, was sent out as a decoy. They soon met, and some sharp skirmishing occurred, in which we lost some 30 men in killed and wounded, and the rebels as many—Col. GOODING falling back, as originally intended. Desultory fighting was kept up during the day, but it was not until about 5 o'clock that the bloody battle, which I prename will be henceforth known by the name of Pleasant Hill, was at its zenith. Gen. EMORY had formed his line of battle in a large open field facing the woods. Gen. DWIGHT was in the centre, Col. BENEDICT on the left, and Gen. MCMILLAN's Brigade on the right; four guns of TAYLOR's Battery being placed in rear of the left wing, two in rear of the centre, and HEBBARD's Vermont Battery on the right. Immediately behind EMORY was the large gradually-rising piece of ground which gives its name to this locality; not high enough to be called a hill, but sufficient to conceal from the enemy Gen. SMITH's troops, which were drawn up behind it—and behind these again, the Thirteenth Army Corps in reserve.

The plan succeeded well. The enemy coming out of the woods in immense numbers, made a terrific onslaught, first on Col. BENEDICT's left wing, the DWIGHT's centre, and finally MCMILLAN's right. The fighting was desperate, and in spite of the havoc being made in their ranks, the rebels kept forcing the Nineteenth Army Corps up the hill, or rising, and got possession of TAYLOR's Battery at the left. Arriving at the brow of the hill, the Nineteenth Army Corps passed through Gen. SMITH's lines, followed by two out of the three lines with which the enemy had commenced the battle—Gen. EMORY having completely disabled the other. The enemy came on like men certain of speedy victory. The first line of them were allowed to reach the summit, but no sooner had the second come in sight, than Gen. SMITH gave orders to fire, and the carnage that followed was something almost unparalleled in war.

"Seven thousand rifles," says the *Era*, whose account tallies very closely with all I have been able to learn, "and several batteries of artillery, each gun loaded to the muzzle with grape and canister, were fired simultaneously, and the whole centre of the rebel line was crushed down as a field of ripe wheat through which a tornado had passed. It is estimated that one thousand men were hurried into eternity or frightfully mangled by this one discharge."

Gen. SMITH, determined to make the most of his opportunity, then made a desperate charge, aided by the Nineteenth Army Corps. The rebels were completely routed, and ran back to the woods, where thousands threw away their arms. In this gallant proceeding, which completely redeemed the reverses of the previous fights, we not only regained NIM's and TAYLOR's batteries, but took over 600 prisoners.

Among the casualties, full lists of which are given in our local papers, I am grieved to record the death of Col. LEWIS BENEDICT, who was pierced by four balls; also, that Col. HAGAI ROBINSON was severely, but, it is yet hoped, not dangerously wounded in the hip. The gallant Gen. RANSOM is also here, severely wounded, and is the cause of much commisseration, for there is not a braver young General in the army.

We are daily looking out with the greatest anxiety for further news. That we have very seriously crippled the rebel forces in Western Louisiana there can be no doubt, but though we have scotched the snake it is very evident we have not yet killed it, and there can be no denying that we have been seriously stung in return. Will the rebels now—according to their usual tactics—leave BANKS, to concentrate and go and make an overwhelming dash upon STEELE from the north, to crush him in detail? and if so, can STEELE resist them until he can unite with BANKS? Is not the rapid falling of the river putting our vessels in jeopardy? and are our means of supply for our forces put beyond all danger, if the report be true that the rebels have seized a large quantity of our store wagons? These are all questions which agitate all loyal breasts here.

I was going on to tell you of the doings of the convention here—the grand *tableaux vivante* recently given at the opera-house for the benefit of our wounded soldiers—and a variety of other interesting local matters; but really, beside having already reached my usual limits, the sight of the *Laurel Hill* coming here with 400 wounded men—the knowledge that those three frightful days probably brought our losses up to somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000—and the solemnity that such events naturally throw around one's thoughts, preclude all desire for entering upon other and more frivolous subjects.

I will merely add that the health of the city continues good, and that our excellent Mayor, Capt. STEPHEN HOYT, has taken such rigid precautions for enforcing the cleanliness of our streets and dwellings, that nobody here counts upon anything else than seeing New-Orleans this year—by God's blessing—enjoy the same total immunity from disease that she has experienced during the past two or three years.

NEMO.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, April 24.

The *Republican's* Red River correspondance of the 15th inst. says:

Gen. SMITH's command began crossing the river opposite Grand Ecore that day for an overland trip to Buckshergh, it being understood that Gen. GRANT had sent orders for SMITH's return to that place.

Rebel prisoners say that they had 25,000 men in the recent battles, and that they lost 3,000 in Saturday's fight. They left their killed and wounded on the field. Our loss on Saturday was about 1,500. Our wounded were taken to Grand Ecore. Our killed were left on the field of battle, and are reported to have afterwards been buried by the cavalry.

Gen. SMITH's command consistad of portions of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, Gen. HURLBUT's and Gen. MCPHERSON's commands.

The same correspondent says great dissatisfaction was expressed with BANKS's generalship.

Friday's battle was fought contrary to Gen. FRANKLIN's plans; and both FRANKLIN and RANSOM protested against having the cavalry so far in advance. Gen. SMITH protested against the retreat from Pleasant Hill after the victory of Saturday, wishing to pursue the retreating foe. But BANKS ordered the return of the entire army to Grand Ecore. It was difficult to tell what the result of the expedition would be. It would require some time to reorganize the army; and if the river continued to fall, Alexandria would necessarily become the base of operations, instead of a point above.

All the forces at Alexandria had been ordered to Grand Ecore, and fear was entertained that the rebels might attack the former place, and destroy the large amount of army stores.

Alexandria dates of the 7th and 8th says that all speculators have now been excluded from that place, and the military authorities are to conduct all the trade, sending all cotton and sugar to New-Orleans for sale on Government account. Parties proving their loyalty will be reimbursed.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Probability of an Early Movement—Rumor of a Fight near Warrenton.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 24.

There is a general impression in this city that active movements in Virginia will not be much longer delayed by the armies on both sides.

Rumors prevailed to-day in relation to a fight at Warrenton, Va., but the one entitled to most credit is that our troops merely fell back a few miles from that place for proper purposes.

Gen. Butler and the Department of Virginia.

HIS ALLEGED "PROTEST" A FABRICATION.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, April 24.

The *American* having copied from the New-York *World* what was represented to be an extract from a letter from Gen. BUTLER, threatening to resign on account of the appointment of Gen. SMITH to the command of the Army of the Peninsula, has received the following dispatch from the General:

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, April 23.

To the Editor of the Baltimore American:

My attention is called to an article in your paper, headed "A Protest from Gen. BUTLER," which supposes that I have written the silly paragraph therein contained. I have written no such letter. It is not the kind of letter I am accustomed to write. There has been no shadow of occasion for it. All, and more than all, the consideration to which I am entitled has been shown me by the Government in relation to my present command. I should not break my habit of not contradicting newspaper reports, save that, if not contradicted, it may effect others than myself.

B. F. BUTLER,
Maj.-Gen. Comd. Dept. of Va. and N. C.

Departure of Troops.

BOSTON, Sunday, April 24.

The steamers *Western Metropolis* and *Oriental*, for Hilton Head, with troops on board, sailed to-day

THE ATTACK ON PLYMOUTH, N.C.

Probable Surrender of the Town and Garrison.

Communication Interrupted and the Ram in Possession of the River.

Particulars of the Sinking of the Gunboats.

Arrival of Refugees at Roanoke Island.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 24.

A gentleman, who arrived here this evening from Newbern, N. C., says that when he left there on Thursday last the military authorities had received intelligence from Plymouth to the effect that the town itself had been evacuated by our troops, who fell back to Fort Williams, the main work in the rear of the town. The rebel attacking party is said to outnumber the garrison five to one. The impression prevailed at Newbern that the rebels would succeed in surrounding the fort and compelling the surrender of its garrison.

REPORTS FROM NEWBERN.

NEWBERN, N. C., Wednesday, April 20.

The dispatch steamer *Berry*, from Plymouth, has just arrived, with the intelligence that the rebel iron-clad ram attacked our gunboats at that point at three o'clock yesterday morning, sinking at once the *Southfield* in a collision, and injuring the *Miami* and *Whitehead*, which were obliged to retreat. Lieut.-Commander FLUSSER, senior naval officer commanding the Plymouth squadron, who has become so distinguished for his bravery, was instantly killed in making a desperate assault upon the ram, by one of his own shells, which exploded after striking the ram.

This ram now commands the approach to Plymouth, which prevents us from reinforcing our troops who have been fighting day and night since Sunday. Gen. WESSELS, who has sixty days' provisions, expresses his determination to hold the enemy at bay until he is relieved. He and his troops were in good spirits. The enemy have made many assaults on our works of the most desperate character, and have been repulsed with severe loss each time. Our loss, up to the departure of the *Berry*, was very slight. Gen. WESSELS, who is an old army officer, and noted for his cool courage, is very popular with his command.

Every house in Plymouth is riddled by the enemy's shells, the inhabitants having been sent to Roanoke Island.

The whole department is in mourning over the loss of our naval hero, C. W. FLUSSER.

The ram now has all the inland waters of North Carolina open to her, and there is no knowing where she may strike the next blow.

The authorities who have for the past two months turned a deaf ear to our calls for proper gunboat aid to meet these rams, will now, it is hoped, be satisfied that their presence is required in these important waters.

Firing has been heard all the morning in the direction of Washington, and it is supposed that the attack on that point has commenced.

Gen. PECK ordered reinforcements to Plymouth the moment he received news of the attack. They have doubtless failed to reach that place, owing to the presence of the ram at the mouth of the Roanoke. This ram draws nine feet of water. Her hull is fifteen inches out of water. She carries four guns, and is built much like the *Merrimac*. It is reported that she can make seven knots, but this is doubted.

The death of Capt. FLUSSER leaves Capt. FASSEL, an officer of tried courage, in command of the naval force. He is watching the movements of the ram, and will give her all the annoyance in his power until assistance arrives.

Gen. PICKETT is in command of the rebel force engaged at Plymouth. There is quite a force at Kinston, which, it is believed, intends an attack on this point, in connection with their ram No. 2, now at Kinston.

LONGSTREET's cavalry has joined LEE in Virginia, and the rest of his force is on the way to the same point. Some of them, however, are reported at Weldon.

Many of the women and children are leaving Newbern for Beaufort. The firemen and citizens are ordered to be in readiness at a moments notice to meet the enemy.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A gentleman who left Roanoke Island on Thursday morning, arrived in this City Saturday night, and favored us with the following particulars:

On Tuesday morning, about 3 o'clock, an iron-clad ram came down the river, passing the batteries unobserved, and attacked the gunboats *Southfield* and *Miami*. The ram was not seen until it was close upon the gunboats, and, passing across the bow of the *Miami* struck the *Southfield* under the guard, the prow penetrating nearly to the magazine. Capt. FLUSSER a moment before the ram struck ordered both boats to be put under full steam, but they could not be got under way in time to avoid the blow. The *Southfield* filled and sunk within five minutes. Capt. FLUSSER was killed by the explosion of a shell fired from the *Miami*, which rebounded from the ram.

The *Miami* being injured, fell back to the mouth of the river, and was there found by the gunboat *Whitehead*, which escaped the ram by passing through the Cashie river. The gunboat *Ceres* being disabled by the fire from the enemy's batteries, came over to Roanoke Island on Tuesday evening, bearing the body of Capt. FLUSSER, and information of the disaster to the *Southfield*. The rebel ram had full possession of the river in front of the town, and during Tuesday was shelling the town and the works. It is believed to carry three or four Whitworth guns of small calibre.

On Wednesday morning the transport *John Faron* got ried up from Newbern two regiments, numbering in all about 800 men, commanded by Col. WARFORD. It is not known whether they succeeded in reaching Plymouth. The transport was seen passing down toward Newbern early on Thursday morning, but our informant could not ascertain whether the troops were still on board. The mailboat *Gen. Berry*, which left Roanoke Island at four o'clock on Thursday morning, passed the propeller *De Witt Clinton*, carrying women and children from Plymouth, having left there Wednesday morning. The persons on board said fighting was still going on, but the place must soon be surrendered.

The armed vessels at the mouth of the Roanoke on Wednesday were the *Miami*, *Whitehead* and the new "double-ender" *Tacony*, the latter having gone up on Wednesday morning.

The rebel ram is described by persons who saw it on Tuesday as being about 125 feet long and 40 feet beam, with an iron-plated casemate similar in construction to that of the *Merrimac*. It is very low in the water, not showing more than six feet above the water-line. It is very slow, and could probably be destroyed by the gunboats, if it ventured into the open sound.

Several hundred refugees, principally women, children and negroes were at Roanoke Island. The steam transports *Thos. Collyer* and *Massasoit* were plying between the Island and Plymouth.

It was feared at the Island that an attack might be made upon the canals between Roanoke and Elizabeth River, but the *Gen. Berry*, which left on Thursday morning, came through without interruption. The line of the canal is strongly guarded and fortified.

The officers missing of the *Southfield* were:
Acting Master Wm. B. Newman.
Acting Ensign Thos. B. Stokes.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Wm. T. Goff.
Acting Third Assistant John A. Striehy.
Acting Master's Mate Geo. W. Pratt.
Paymaster's Clerk Geo. W. Brown.

Some of the officers and men of the *Southfield* may have been captured, but most have escaped. Few or none were probably lost. The *Miami* is uninjured. The ram is thought not to have used her guns whilst under the bows of the *Miami* and *Southfield*, nor could our guns then bear on her. The shell fired at her was when she approached.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, April 24.

The *Nova Scotian*, Capt. GRAHAM, arrived at 5 o'clock this afternoon. She did not leave Londonderry until Saturday, April 9. She brings 437 passengers.

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

Interesting Particulars of Her Visit to Madeira.

HER MOVEMENTS AFTERWARD.

Cruise of the United States Ship St. Louis in Search of Her.

BLOCKADE-RUNNERS AT TENERIFFE.

UNITED STATES SHIP ST. LOUIS,
SANTA CRUZ, TENERIFFE, Friday, March 18, 1864.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

When I wrote you from Funchal, Madeira, on the 26th February last, I had then no idea of ever seeing the pirate *Florida*; but on the morning of the 28th, what should greet our astonished vision but a rebel flag of fabulous dimensions, floating at the peak of a steamer anchored about a thousand yards distant from us, directly between us and the town of Funchal. At about nine A. M. we ascertained her to be the above-mentioned steamer. She arrived on the evening of the 27th, at 10:30 P. M., after a passage of eighteen days from Brest.

If any of your readers are gifted with an extremely lively imagination, they can perhaps form some idea of the excitement on board the *St. Louis*. All, even our messenger boys, were anxious to have a slap at her, (as they expressed it;) but they were given to understand that they were not to let bad company influence them enough to turn pirates and break the neutrality of a port, the head of whose Government had lately been our best friend.

The cases of the *General Armstrong* and *Essex* were cited by them as precedents by which we might justify ourselves, for they wanted to fight first and negotiate afterwards. Let us give Secretary SEWARD something to keep his diplomatic genius from rusting, was the frequent remark from them and some of the officers; and, in fact, I felt a little woolish myself, but we had to bear it; and as she appeared to be very light we presumed that she had little or no coal. The latter proved the correct idea, and as we understood that we brought dispatches from DON LUIS, King of Portugal, to the effect that no vessel belonging to the so-called Confederate Government should be furnished with any munitions of war, we laid the flattering unction to our souls that she could get none here.

On the 26th Feb., the commander of the *Florida* (Lieut. C. M. MORRIS, late of the United States Navy) made a call upon the Governor of the Island. A short time afterwards, our Acting-Consul, Mr. ROBERT BAYMAN, called upon the Governor, and entered a protest in the name of his Government against the *Florida* coaling. The Governor promised him (our Consul) she should have no supplies there of any kind. How far he kept his promise the following will show: The rebel called again upon the Governor, and told him that coal, at least 40 tons of it, was a necessary supply, as his ship was light and needed it for ballast. The Governor told him as he (the rebel) came in without it, he thought he could go to sea without it; however, if ballast was absolutely indispensable to him, that he was at liberty to take as many stones from the beach as he liked.

Our consul informed the Governor that the pirate was just as seaworthy without coal as with it; seeing she had nearly as much sail, in proportion, as the *St. Louis*, and that she had a propeller well fitted for tricing up her fan, it was proof conclusive, that on ordinary occasions she did not intend to use it, and that coal was not a necessary supply for such a vessel, any more than shot, shell, guns, or powder, as it was nothing more than furnishing her means of offence and defence, and without coal we would be equalized.

I. The Governor ordered the rebel out of the port, but the rebel commander told him he would not go until he received a few tons of coal; the Governor then told him, as he had not a sufficient force on the Island to enforce his order, he would authorize the commandar of the *St. Louis* to enforce them for him, (he never gave any such order; if he had we should have carried it out to the very letter.) The rebel's reply I could not learn. The outside pressure upon the Governor was too great, and he gave her permission to take enough to take her to the nearest port, providing it did not exceed twenty tons.

I think the scales where it was weighed must have been well "*greased, as the twenty tons loaded six large fighters.*" The Consul then protested against this, telling him that it was against the instructions he received from his Government, (these instructions were delivered by an officer from this ship to the Governor of Madeira, on the 22d February, and sent in care of Commander PERRIN, by the Portuguese Minister of State, the Duke of Loo Loo,) and that he might as well give him one hundred as twenty tons, since nothing was easier than for a Mr. BLANDY (a coal merchant and a rebel sympathizer living here) to give the pirate an order to any of his vessels which he might meet at sea. For my part I cannot see why he could not go around the world in spite of any such hindrance as this—for if he can get enough in every port he goes to to carry him to the next, what more does he want. Immediately after we ascertained her true character, (on the morning of the 28th,) we hove in on our cable to forty-five fathoms, that being as little scope as we could ride by, as our anchor lay in thirty-three fathoms; we also loaded the small arms. This was all we could do under the circumstances. It appears that several reports reached the pirates, while at anchor off Funchal, that we were going to take her where she was. If our crew were allowed to have their way, they would have taken her at all hazards. After she received her *supposed* twenty tons of coal, she made preparation for sea, and as did we, but the very time that she left Funchal, on the night of the 29th, at 8:30 P. M., it was a *calm*, and we could do nothing.

In a former letter I wrote you Dec. 4, 1862, about our meeting the U. S. gunboat *Kearsarge* in chase of the *Alabama*, and had we possessed that all-essential auxiliary in modern navigation—steam—escape of the pirate *Florida* would have been impossible, considering the circumstances under which we met at Funchal, and it only proves the more conclusively how little this ship *St. Louis* is adapted to subserve the interests of our commercial marine in these waters.

Our awkward and useless position in this instance, will again afford a striking illustration to the Navy Department of the value of vessels such as ours in such cases; and I trust that our merchants will by all means impress upon the Navy Department the necessity of substituting steamers for sailing vessels, and I also hope that you will urge (through your journal) the Hon. Secretary of the Navy to have a steamer stationed at each of these islands.

On the morning of March 1, a light breeze sprung up, and, as we learned that the pirate had shaped his course for this port. ("Santa Cruz,") we got under way. After six days' beating we arrived at this place, and upon our arrival we learned that the pirate had been here, coaled, and went to sea the day previous to our arrival, (6th March.) It is reported, and I think correctly, that she has gone to the East Indies. I find she has not been altered at Brest, as reported, for now she answers her former description exactly. I examined her very closely. She stows her boats

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mocks, as the *Kearsarge* and other boats of her class, but here the resemblance ends. She has a sharp-pointed head, long, low bowsprit and jib-boom, long lowermasts, short topmasts and topgallant-masts, and long mastheads, all of which are very slender; is bark-rigged, two funnels, one forward of the other, both forward of the mainmast. Her masts have more rake than any of our gunboats I have seen. She has wire rigging. Her armament consists of six 32-pounder guns of 42 cwt., in broadside, and two 100-pounder Bleakley rifles as pivots, and, according to report, 117 men on board, three of which deserted at Funchal. They report the crew as English, Irish, Spanish, French and Portuguese, and only one American. The officers are all Southern men but one, who is an Englishman, acting as an engineer.

During our stay at Funchal, no less than three blockade-runners came in and coaled; the following are the names, viz., the *Greyhound*, *North Heath* and *Julia*; they have every appearance of being very fast, and well-adapted for the purpose for which they are designed. They are painted lead-color.

The French line-of-battle ship *Independence*, left here on the 10th inst. for "Vera Cruz," having on board 2,000 troops of cavalry. Judge DEAS, the United States Commissioner to the Republic of Liberia, paid a visit on board the *St. Louis*; he was received with the usual honors. He sailed yesterday, 27th, in the Spanish mail steamer for Cadiz, on a visit to Paris. The United States steamer *Sacramento*, Capt. WALKE, sailed from this port on a cruise on the 17th February, the officers and crew were all in good health. We are now expecting a Portuguese brig (*Hortense,*) from Cadiz every day, with munitions of war for the rebel steamer *Rappahannock*. How long we will remain here, I cannot say, but the officers and crew are all well. The following is a list of the officers:

Commander, GEO. H. PERRIN; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Wm. F. Stewart; Surgeon, A. L. Gihon; First Lieutenant, C. M. G. Wm. J. Sexton; Assistant Paymaster, J. S. Post; Assistant Surgeon, F. B. A. Lewis; Acting Masters, Geo. Cables, F. N. Rowe and Allen Hoxie; Acting Ensign, Hazard Marsh; Master's Mates, Peter W. Fearn, Franklin L. Bryan; Acting Boatswain, Geo. Brown; Gunner, George P. Cushman; Carpenter, Daniel Jones; Sailmaker, J. E. Crowell; Captain's Clerk, H. V. Preble; Paymaster's Clerk, James L. Nester.

P. W. F.

SPLENDID OFFER FROM THE NORTHWEST

Eighty-five Thousand Troops Volunteered.

Their Services for Six Months Accepted by the Government.

Veterans to be Relieved from Garrison Duty.

The Calls of Ohio and Indiana Under the Arrangement.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 24.

EIGHTY THOUSAND SIX MONTHS MEN.

The Governors of the Northwestern States had another interview last night with the President and Secretary of War, in relation to the calling out of the militia of those States for six months. They agree to furnish eighty thousand men immediately, the troops raised to be regularly mustered into the service. The President has accepted their offer.

THE OHIO CALL.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, April 24.

Gov. BROWN has issued an order calling the National Guard of Ohio into active service for one hundred days. They will be clothed, armed, equipped, and paid by the United States Government, and report for duty May 2. The order says our armies in the field are marshaling for a decisive blow, and the citizen soldiery will share the glory of crowning victories of campaigns, by relieving our veteran regiments from post and garrison, to allow them to engage in the more arduous duties of the field.

THE INDIANA CALL.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, April 24.

Gov. MORTON has issued a proclamation to the people of Indiana, saying the Governors of Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Indiana, have offered to raise for the service of the General Government eighty-five thousand men for a period of one hundred days, to perform such military service as may be required of them in any State. The Governor calls for twenty thousand volunteers, and says the importance of making the approaching campaign successful and decisive, is not to be over-estimated. He feels confident that this call will be promptly and fully responded to.

Return of a Maine Regiment—Murder of a Sailor.

BOSTON, Mass., Sunday, April 24.

A seaman, with a naval uniform, whose name is unknown, was murdered at the corner of North and Lewis streets at one o'clock this morning. PATRICK SULIVAN and JOHN COCKLE, were arrested as the murderers, by Officer HAM.

The Twelfth Maine Regiment, from New-Orleans, arrived here this morning, 900 strong, in command of Col. WILLIAM K. KIMBALL. The regiment is one of the finest that has returned from the war. It is now quartered at the Beach-street Barracks, and will leave to-morrow for Portland.

Kansas Politics.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, April 23.

At the State Convention held at Topeka yesterday, the following delegates were elected to the Baltimore Convention: A. C. Wilder, I. M. Bowen, M. H. Insley, T. W. Potter, J. H. Lane, and H. H. Lawrence. They were instructed to vote for Mr. LINCOLN.

Gov. CARNEY has written a letter withdrawing from the Senatorial contest, which leaves the election of United States Senator with our next Legislature.

DESTRUCTION OF A MACHINE SHOP BY FIRE—DAMAGE $35,000.—About 9 o'clock last evening, the machine shop and foundry of D. D. BARNES & Co., corner of Avenue C and Fourteenth-street, took fire in the office from some unknown cause, and was entirely destroyed. The company had a large stock of ornamental iron goods on hand, besides a very large number of nine and eleven-inch shells intended for the Government. The damage is estimated at about $35,000. Fully insured in some twenty different City Insurance Companies. The firm will suffer the greatest loss in the interruption of the contracts which they had with the Government. The fire broke out in the office of the building, and the wood work was so saturated with machine oil as to cause the flames to spread with great rapidity and cause a great light. The gas works directly opposite were in great danger, but the gas was drawn off from one of the gasometers, and the exertions of the firemen prevented it from taking fire. Capt. MOUNT, of the Seventieth Precinct, and Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth, with detachments of men, were on hand, and rendered efficient service.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, April 22.

The steamer *Greyhound*, Capt. MARTIN, arrived this forenoon, nineteen hours from New-York.

The lighthouse at Cape Lookout, recently destroyed by the rebels, has been repaired, and is now relighted.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These Are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridium Points, that average wear of every one of a hundred with the coolest fingers of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not expected to last.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The letters "A," Morton," "Number" and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for SIX MONTHS, except against accident.

We recommend Indestructible only; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the standard, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the million.

Extra and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

Extra Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are broad, coarse business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.

For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 50 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $2 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen; all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.

For $1 25 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 50 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.

For $1 75 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

For $2 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $0 75 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.

For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridium Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name," or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge of registering), in addition to the price of goods ordered, will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $36, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S
THIS WEEK,

Black Silks from $1 to $6,
AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

New Choice of Plain Colored Silks.
Bright Plaided Silks for Trimmings.
Foulard Silks in the best quality ever imported.
Grenadines, all Silk, just received.

DRESS GOODS.

Plain, Striped and Plaided Poplins for traveling dresses.
Taffetas de Paris, ⅞ wide, at 55c., worth $1.
2,000 pieces of Colored Alpaca, best choice in the city,
NEW MATERIAL.

Plain Camel's Hair Tissue in all colors,
THIN DRESS GOODS.

Bright Plaided Grenadine Barèges, for trimmings.
Rich Parisian styles Barege Grenadine.

Organdies, Jaconets and Percales, latest Paris fashion.

Plain Grenadine Mozambique, one yard wide,
35c., worth 55c.

Black and White Checks at 23c., worth 36c. at auction.

Balmoral Skirting, very best quality, at $1 25 per yard,
AT COST.

New Cloaking and Ladies' Cloth.
Large assortment of American Prints.
Shirting Muslins and White Goods.
Water-proof Cloaking, double width, at $1 35 per yard.

Best choice of Black Goods for Mourning.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
No. 1 Waverley-place.

CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,

Oil-cloths, Stair Carpetings, Druggets, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Blankets, Sheetings, and House Furnishing goods in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
BLACK and WHITE LACE SHAWLS, BARBES, SETS, COLLARS, COIFFURES, PARASOL COVERS, &c. &c., in new and elegant designs.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner Grand-st.)
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.—A full assortment of SPRING and SUMMER MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, including all the latest Paris shapes and designs, will be offered at retail
MONDAY, APRIL 25,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF EXTRA RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.
Also, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
Plain, Plaids and Fancy, in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.)
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
CHALLIES, GRENADINES, CREPE DE CHENE, ORGANDIES, EMBROIDERED MOHAIRS, JACONETS, PARIS PRINTS, BAREGES, ALPACAS, &c., &c. &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE LINEN AND UNDERGARMENTS, BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, &c., &c., &c.

SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
NOS. 87 AND 89 WILLIAM-STREET,
WILL REMOVE MAY 1
TO STORE
NO. 41 FULTON-STREET,
CORNER OF PEARL-STREET.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANDRE'S, Jouvin's and Courvoisier's celebrated Gloves; also, Silk, Thread, Undressed Kid and Buckskin Riding Gloves; Lace Mitts and Misses' Gloves, in great variety; 150 different styles in new Spring Gloves; all kinds of Gloves. The best place to buy Gloves, Hosiery and Under Garments. N. B.—The cheapest lot of Cotton Hosiery and Plain and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in the City, at ELGER'S, (the Red Stocking,) Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENT'S
FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS.
SILK AND MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.
HOSIERY IN EVERY VARIETY AND MAKE.
THREAD, SILK, and KID GLOVES and GAUNTLETS.
HANDKERCHIEFS, PLAIN, HEMMED, and COLORED BORDERED.
PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS IN EVERY STYLE AND PRICE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

NOVELTIES IN OUTER GARMENTS.
FOR LADIES,
AT CAREY'S MANTILLA STORE
OF
RECENT IMPORTATION
IN
SILK AND CLOTH GARMENTS.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 Broadway,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of NEW SPRING STYLES at less than Importers' and manufacturers' present prices.
Call early if you want choice styles at a bargain.

GEO. CAREY
Will open on MONDAY, an assortment of the MOST CHOICE GARMENTS in
SILK AND CLOTH MANTILLAS, SACQUES, BASQUES, and BASQUINES, of the latest PARISIAN STYLES AND NOVELTIES.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 304 and 306 Canal-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
STRAW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY
From the LEADING MANUFACTURERS and AUCTION.
On Monday our usually large stock will be DOUBLED, both in EXTENT and VALUE, comprising everything in the shape of BONNETS, BLOOMERS, RIDING HATS, TURBANS, BOYS' CAPS and HATS—ALL BELOW LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
We have CACTUS BONNETS in Tan, Leather, Cuir, and all the fashionable shades, from one to four dollars each.
Lines of FINE SPLIT STRAW BONNETS, at $1, at $1 50, at $2, at $2 50, at $3, at $3 50, at $4, at $4 50, at $5.
Also, still finer grades, at $6, at $8, at $10, at $12, at $14, at $16, at $18, at $20 each.
Dunstable, Pedal, China, Pearl, Coburg, Canton, Devon, Rough and Ready, and every other braid, at 56c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50 and $3 each. Gray, drab and lavender hair bonnets, from 75c. each.
In children's, misses' and ladies' bloomers we have every shape and braid, from one cent to twenty dollars.
Our Leghorn stock is nearly complete, and comprises now—Waterfall, Josephine, Empress, Coquette, May Queen, Imperial, Espinola, Monitor, Madeira and other styles, from low to finest grades and qualities.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND, and 66 ALLEN ST.
STRAW ROOMS UP STAIRS.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FROM AUCTION, RIBBONS!!!
Every width in SCOTCH PLAID RIBBONS!!
Also, full lines of the richest plain colored RONNET RIBBONS with CORDED EDGE, comprising Cuir, Leather, Tan, and over one hundred shades in drabs, with narrow Ribbons and Silks to match.
Also, long lines of plain and fancy Ribbons, which we shall sell below present importation prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and No. 311½ GRAND-ST., and 66 ALLEN-ST.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
TARTAN, PLAID AND CHECKED SILKS, FROM $1 PER YARD.
PLAID SILK VELVETS.
Over 200 PIECES of RONNET SILKS, comprising all the scarce and fashionable shades.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and No. 66 ALLEN STS.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR STOCK OF FRENCH FLOWERS.
ON MONDAY
We shall exhibit the largest stock of new imported FLOWERS and FEATHERS in the city.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST.
Entrance to this Department, No. 66 ALLEN-ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, RUCHE GIMPS, FRINGES.
One hundred new styles in STRAW, GLASS and BEAD ORNAMENTS—CHEAP.
Also, a large lot of RUCHES and TABS, below regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST.
Entrance to this Department, No. 66 ALLEN-ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FROM AUCTION—BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS, SLEEVES, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, BANDS, &c., &c.
NEW STYLES in KID, THREAD, and SILK GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.
Also, Full Lines of MILLINERY LACES, BLACK and WHITE COIFFURES, &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and 66 ALLEN STS.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Examine STRAW GOODS!
Examine RONNET SILKS!
Examine RIBBONS, RIBBONS!!
Examine MILLINERY LACES and TRIMMINGS!!
Examine our STRAW and FANCY ORNAMENTS!!!
Examine our FLOWERS!!!
We cut lengths cheaper than Down-town Jobbers sell whole pieces. Call. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and No. 66 ALLEN STS.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

INTERNATIONAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE, No. 112 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital, One Million Dollars.
WILLIAM E. WARREN, President.
HAMILTON BRUCE, Vice-President.
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, Secretary.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have just imported a fine stock
BROCATELS, SATINS,
PLUSHES, LASTINGS,
REPS, DAMASKS,
and every variety of COVERINGS of the LATEST STYLES and NEWEST DESIGNS.

NEW CURTAIN GOODS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART.
Have now ready a large supply of all kinds of the above goods (which they offer to parties furnishing houses), consisting of
SATIN, BROCATEL and DAMASK for CURTAINS,
LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Also, CORNICES and TRIMMINGS.
WINDOW SHADES of all descriptions, put up in the best manner.

HOUSE DECORATIONS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS OF PAPER HANGINGS,
Have just received in store a
MAGNIFICENT VARIETY OF
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
and are prepared to execute orders in the best manner by SKILLFUL AND EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

R. H. MACY,
NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES,
ELEGANT SHADES.
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
NOS. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE.
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
THE N. Y. DEPOT FOR
CHINESE, MANILLA, JAPANESE, INDIA and AMERICAN INDIAN GOODS, in great varieties.
Catalogues GRATIS to merchants and others.
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S.
NEW SPRING STYLES.
The LARGEST and MOST ELEGANT assortment of CORSETS and SKIRTS ever offered at retail in the UNITED STATES, at GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of children's cloaks and suits, dresses, blankets, sacques, corsets, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c.; ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgowns, yokes; ladies' ready-made under-garments, tinted handkerchiefs, &c.; infants' and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes; braiding, cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of patterns of elegant Spring fashions, 473 Broadway, 27 East 14th-st. and 121 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Spring No. of the *Mirror of Fashion* now ready.

DRY GOODS.

THE EMPRESS KID GLOVE.
Just received by steamer *Saxonia*,
ONE THOUSAND DOZEN
of the above well-known make of Ladies' Kid Gloves, in desirable colors.
PLAIN BACKS, $1 a pair.
EMBROIDERED BACKS, $1 10 a pair.
ONE PRICE ONLY!
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 375 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAURENS

FINE WHITE GOODS, &c.
CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH MULLS,
BISHOP AND VICTORIA LAWNS,
TARLATANS, BRILLANTES,
WHITE AND COLORED MARSEILLES,
COTTON SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASKS,
And every variety of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

NOVELTIES IN RICH LACES, &c.
REAL BLACK THREAD LACE
POINTES, SQUARE SHAWLS, BOTONDES,
WHITE AND BLACK LLAMA SHAWLS,
ELEGANT EVENING DRESSES
IN ILLUSION AND TARLATAN,
Just received per steamer *Sidon*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

NOVELTIES IN RICH LACES, &c.
REAL BLACK THREAD LACE POINTES,
SQUARE SHAWLS, ROTONDES,
WHITE AND BLACK LLAMA SHAWLS,
EVENING DRESSES,
In Illusion and Tarlatan,
Just received per steamer "Sidon"
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
BOMBAZINES, PARIS GRENADINES,
BYZANTINES, JAPONNAIS,
ALPACAS, FLORENTINES, &c., &c.,
Just received,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.
Have now open at Retail a full assortment of
ENGLISH FRENCH AND GERMAN DRESS GOOODS.
Purchased at the recent AUCTION SALES, at prices much less than the cost of importation,
CONSISTING OF EVERY VARIETY
to be found in the market.
The attention of buyers is respectfully requested.
SILKS AT RETAIL.
Just received by steamer, several cases of NOVELTIES IN SILK—VIZ:
CHINE, in all qualities.
PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS, in all qualities,
BLACK LYONS TAFFETA,
DRAP DE LYONS,
DRAP DE PARIS, white selvage,
GROS GRAIN, in all qualities, for CLOAKS and MANTILLAS.

SHAWLS AT RETAIL.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.
Have now open a full assortment, embracing all the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
Just received per steamer, two cases
LONG AND SQUARE PAISLEY SHAWLS,
in new designs and elegant coloring.
SPRING CLOAKS, SACKS, AND MANTILLAS,
a full assortment now open at Retail.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
BLACK SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
PLAID SILKS,
STRIPED SILKS,
CHINE SILKS,
of all the most FASHIONABLE STYLES.
From Auction,
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
for this week, at
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery.

DRESS GOODS!
NEW SUMMER GOODS.
POPLINS, ALPACAS, GRENADINES,
CHALLYS, BAREGES, HERNANIS,
TISSUES, MOZAMBIQUES, CREPE D'ESPANGE,
POPLINES DE PARIS, CRAPE MARETZ, PARIS CRETONAS,
All the Fashionable Colors and Designs, at very Low Prices.
Just purchased at Auction,
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.
A LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK
NOW OPEN.
PRICES NO HIGHER THAN LAST SEASON.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

MOURNING, DRESS GOODS,
MANTILLAS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
CRAPES, VAILS, GLOVES, &c., &c.
A LARGE STOCK,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
ALL THE LATEST STYLES IMPORTED
IN
GRENADINE SHAWLS.
FRENCH CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
ZEPHYR SHAWLS,
STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS,
BERLIN WOOL SHAWLS,
STRIPED AND PLAID CASHMERE SHAWLS,
SCOTCH WOOL SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
MOZAMBIQUE SHAWLS,
CHALLY AND TISSUE SHAWLS.
Ladies will find our stock the largest and most select in New-York.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON.
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
PLAIN DRESS SILKS OF ALL THE FASHIONABLE AND DESIRABE COLORS.
BLACK CORDED SILK FOR MOURNING.
BLACK GROS DE RHINE,
FOR DRESSES AND MANTILLAS.
WARRANTED NOT TO CUT.
FROM $1 50 TO $5 PER YARD.
THESE GOODS HAVE JUST BEEN ADDED TO OUR CLOAK WAREHOUSES FOR THE CONVENIENCE AND SPECIAL SAVINGS OF OUR PATRONS.
INVARIABLY ONE PRICE.
O. & J. MOWBRAY,
NO. 269 GRAND, CORNER FORSYTH.
NO. 214 BOWERY, between SPRING and PRINCE.

A. T. O. & J. MOWBRAY'S,
CLOTH CLOAKS FROM $6 50 UP TO $30.
SILK CLOAKS, FROM $10 UP TO $85.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
NO. 269 GRAND, CORNER FORSYTH.
No. 214 BOWERY, between SPRING and PRINCE.

A. T. O. & J. MOWBRAY'S,
NO. 269 GRAND, CORNER FORSYTH.
No. 214 BOWERY, between SPRING and PRINCE.
CHILDREN'S CLOTH SACQUES AND CIRCULARS, FROM $4 50 UP TO $10.
CHILDREN'S SILK SACQUES AND CIRCULARS, FROM $4 50 UP TO $15.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

A. T. O. & J. MOWBRAY'S,
PALE BORDERED PAISLEY SHAWLS.
BLACK CASHMERE SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SHAWL.
FROM THE LOWEST TO THE HIGHEST COST.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
No. 214 BOWERY, between SPRING and PRINCE.
No. 269 GRAND, CORNER FORSYTH.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH HAS OPENED FRENCH CLOAKS and MANTILLAS for SPRING and SUMMER WEAR. Also, a splendid assortment of BREAKFAST and DINNER JACKETS, selected by herself from the leading houses in Paris. No. 1,142 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S,
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
FROM LAST WEEK'S AUCTION SALES.
LARGE STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS,
OVER 375 VARIETIES
IN STRAW BONNETS AND BLOOMERS.
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
HAIR BONNETS, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50.
SPLIT STRAWS, 75c., $1, $1 25 up to $4.
CACTUS BRAIDS, 75c., $1, $1 25.
ROUGH AND READYS, 50c., 75c., $1.
BONNETS, 25c. LEGHORNS.
BONNETS, 50c. TUSCANS.
BONNETS, 75c. DUNSTABLES.
BONNETS, $1. NEAPOLITANS.
MANILLA BRAID BONNETS, 50c., 60c.
NEAPOLITAN BONNETS, 75c., $1, $1 25.
BONNETS, EVERY SHADE AND COLOR.
BONNETS, $1 25. NEW
BONNETS, $1 50, STYLES
BONNETS, $2, IN
BONNETS, $2 50, BONNETS
BONNETS, $3, AND BLOOMERS.
2,000 LEGHORN BLOOMERS, 50c., 75c.
1,500 PEDAL BRAID BLOOMERS, 18c., 25c.
30 DIFFERENT STYLES OF BLOOMERS, EVERY SHAPE, COLOR AND STYLE, from 15c. up to $4.
SHAKER HOODS, 20c., 22c., 25c.
BONNET SILKS.
CRAPES, ILLUSIONS AND LACES.
FINEST VARIETY OF
FLOWERS IN THE CITY, from 3c. up to $2. spray.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED AT LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
12,000 PIECES OF RIBBONS.
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS
EVERY COLOR AND SHADE,
PLAIN PLAIDS AND FANCY, EVERY WIDTH,
BUGLE ORNAMENTS AND TRIMMINGS.
SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
VAILS IN NEW STYLES.
FANCY AND PLAIN MUSLINS.
CHEAP LOT OF HANDKERCHIEFS.
ON MONDAY—6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., np.
3,000 GENTS' LINEN HEMMED, 25c.
2,500 LINEN COLORED BORDERS, 25c.
1,500 EMBROIDERED, in COLORS, 25c.
AUCTION LOTS OF
COLLARS, BANDS, SETS, FLOUNCINGS, LACES, VAILS, SCARFS, &c., &c., CHEAP.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE,
CHEAP.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF GLOVES IN EVERY STYLE, &c., up.
KID GLOVES, 75c., 80c., 85c., 90c.
20,000 PAIRS HOSIERY,
LADIES', GENTS', MISSES', AND BOYS', EVERY KIND, 10c. pair, np.
SPOOL COTTONS, 6c. dozen np.
FINEST 6-YARD SKIRT BRAIDS, 7c.
BEST PINS AND NEEDLES, 4c. paper.
BEST HOOKS AND EYES, 2c. card.
BUTTONS IN EVERY STYLE.
COMBS, BRUSHES, TAPES, AND YANKEE NOTIONS GENERALLY.
AUCTION LOTS DAILY.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 Eighth-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

CHINTZES.
Striped Twills, "Jacquards," Basin Dimities, Holands, &c., &c., with every other material suitable for slip covers of carriages and furniture, the greatest variety in the City.
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
and other styles for bedroom and cottage curtains,
PATON & Co.,
No. 341 Broadway.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
are now taking orders to furnish on the 1st of May all kinds of plain and fancy
WINDOW SHADES,
every variety of Shade Fixtures, Picture Hangings, &c., &c., at retail, for reasonable prices.

A GRAND OPENING
OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOAKS,
CLOAKS. CLOAKS. CLOAKS,
CLOAKS, CLOAKS. CLOAKS,
IN
SILKS and CLOTHS,
In EVERY GRADE OF SILK,
And EVERY QUALITY and COLOR of CLOTH,
In all the LATEST and most FASHIONABLE STYLES,
And Ornamented with the very Richest and Newest TRIMMINGS.
The CLOAKS are Modeled and Designed
After the VERY LATEST PARISIAN FASHIONS,
By artists of acknowledged Taste and Experience.
The prices are guaranteed to be from 25 to 50 per cent. less than in Broadway stores, and the Styles Unequaled in any establishment in the City, out of Broadway.
The public will please remember that the Crystal Palace will be in the future, as it has been in the past, the
GREAT POPULAR CLOAK EMPORIUM,
UNEQUALED AND UNRIVALED
FOR STYLES AND LOW PRICES.
As we are not under heavy expenses for new buildings, and having purchased all our stocks for cash, we can afford to sell at small profits, and give our customers the benefit of light expenses and a cash capital.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM
OF FASHION AND DESIGN,
No. 252 BOWERY,
W. R. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS
At popular prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

R. H. MACY.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LINEN GOODS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
RIBBONS AND STRAW GOODS.
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FANCY GOODS.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
CORSETS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
MACY'S CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

RICH LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
JUST OPENED FOR THE SPRING TRADE,
Consisting of
Black Thread, Guipure and French Laces,
Real and Imitation Valenciennes Laces,
Real and Imitation Blonds,
Point Applique and Point Gaze Laces,
Black Thread and Pusher Lace Veils,
Barbes, Coiffures, Points, Shawls and Mantillas,
Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs,
Thread Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs,
Valenciennes Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs,
Paris Embroidered Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs,
Bands and Muslin Trimmings in great variety,
Tartan Plaid Sash Ribbons,
together with a fine selection of every article in the trade, bought before the great advance in gold, and will be offered at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
P. S.—Shetland Wool Shawls, entirely new styles; Pusher and Thread Lace Parasol Covers.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS. CLOAKS.
AT DAVIDSON'S
ROWERY CLOAK STORE,
in all the
NEWEST SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS.
FOR
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

LADIES'	Waterproof	CLOAKS	from	$6 50	up.
LADIES'	Melton	CLOAKS	from	$5 50	up.
LADIES'	All-wool	CLOAKS	from	$8 50	up.
LADIES'	Zephyr	CLOAKS	from	$12 50	up.
LADIES'	Silk	CLOAKS	from	$10	up.
LADIES'	Tweed	CLOAKS	from	$15	up.
MISSES'	Cloth	CLOAKS	from	$4 50	up.
MISSES'	Silk	CLOAKS	from	$6 50	up.
CHILDREN'S	Cloth	CLOAKS	from	$3 50	up.
CHILDREN'S	Silk	CLOAKS	from	$4	up.

CALL AND EXAMINE.
LADIES POLITELY WAITED UPON.
C. A. DAVIDSON, No. 264 BOWERY.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of Spring and Summer Millinery and Straw Goods of the newest and most approved shapes and styles, in all the new shades and colors, at
SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.
Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE, } Roads.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BOOTS, SHOES, DRY GOODS, SERGE, &c.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, March 31, 1864.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS will be received at this office until further notice, for furnishing the following articles for use of contrabands, women and children in this department. Brogans (russet, &c.,) and other serviceable boots and shoes for men, women and children's wear.
Chip, felt and woollen hats, and cloth caps.
Kerseys, linseys, ginghams, blankets, and other woollen and cotton goods.
Hickory stripes (for shirts,) bed-ticking, unbleached muslin, and woollen socks.
Spool cotton, black and white linen thread.
Bone suspender-buttons, large buttons for coats.
White porcelain buttons, yarn, needles, and other sewing materials and trimmings.
Samples should be sent with each bid, at the expense of the party forwarding the same.
An oath of allegiance should accompany each bid.
No verbal propositions will be entertained, but every bid or modification of the same must be in writing.
Purchases will be made from time to time as the goods are needed, under contract or otherwise, as the interests of the service may require.
Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.
Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Dry Goods, &c."
ELIAS M. GREENE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, the 25th instant, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City,
1,000 uniform jackets of the New-York State pattern, but with the United States infantry button.
Further information in regard to which can be obtained at this office. Proposals for which will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Uniform Jackets."
Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Burlaps," will also be received at the same time and place.
A guaranty must accompany each bid for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals must be addressed to
LIEUT.-COL. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PARKERSBURGH, Va.,
April 20, 1864.
The Baltimore and Ohio, and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Companies will receive sealed proposals at this office, until the 13th day of May next, for the mason work of the Railroad Bridge to be built over the Ohio River, at Parkersburgh, West Virginia.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the Engineer's office, at Parkersburgh. The companies reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
Payments monthly, in cash, with proper reservation as security for the fulfillment of the contract.
This will be an extensive work, well worth the attention of first-class contractors.
JAMES L. RANDOLPH, Engineer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Minnesota Central Railway Company, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, until the 5th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry and bridging on the branch line of said road from M

AUCTION SALES

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VERY LARGE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, SUPERB REAL BRONZES, CHICKERING PIANO-FORTE, REAL AUBUSSON CARPETS, ELEGANT FRENCH AND DRESDEN CHINA, CUT GLASS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1864, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Richard Ray, No. 3 University-place, near Waverley-place, the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, the most of which was made to order in Paris for the present owner, consisting in part of

DRAWING-ROOMS.

Elaborately carved wood and gilt suite in hloe and gold silk reps, 10 pieces, superb console and centre tables, verde antique marble-tops, elegant divans in gold-colored satin, very large and superb French plate pier and mantel mirrors, elegant gold-colored satin and blue and silk reps curtains, heavy lace curtains, superb Dresden China mantel vases, real Aubusson carpets.

LIBRARY.

Very fine mahogany sofas, arm and side chairs in embroidered coverings; elegant solid mahogany library bookcases, with real bronze fittings; fine mahogany centre-tables, jasse antique tops; rosewood and ebony arm and Spanish chairs, rich Axminster carpets.

BOUDOIR.

Heavily carved walnut etagere, elegant side and easy chairs in satin and plush, rich Aubusson carpet.

DINING-ROOM.

Solid mahogany extension-table, sideboards, marble tops; dining chairs, engravings, large double iron safe, very large assortment of Dresden and elegant assortment of French china, heavy cut and engraved glassware, Sheffield plate, &c.

BED CHAMBERS

Rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, toilet glasses, couches and easy chairs, French plate mirrors, work and fancy tables, damask and lace curtains palliasses, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, quilts, counterpanes, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c.

Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

BRONZES AND STATUARY.

The bronzes were made to order from original designs, the models of which were immediately destroyed that no duplicate might be made, viz.. superb clocks with candelabras to match, elegant chandeliers and brackets, sphynxes, statues and figures, inkstands, &c.

Carrara marble statue Psyche abandoned, by Bisnaime, of Rome; Florence Boar, Verde di Prato, ornaments, &c.

The furniture &c. will be on exhibition on Tuesday, 26th inst., by permits, which, with the catalogue, may be had at the Auctioneers' Office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES AUCTION SALE.

J. H. DRAPER, AUCTIONEER.
SIMEON DRAPER WILL SELL,
By order of the Secretary of War,
SATURDAY, April 30, 1864,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK, P. M.,
At the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y.,
The following Ordnance Stores:

140,376 pounds 6, 12, 18, 24 and 32 pounder, and 9 and 10 inch shot.
407,946 pounds 12, 24, 32 and 42 pounder, and 8 and 10 inch shells.
7,205 pounds old iron (scrap.)

Terms of sale, cash on delivery of the property.

S. CRISPIN, Captain of Ordnance Commanding.
NEW-YORK ARSENAL, N. Y., April 16, 1864.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A JOURNEAY will sell on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the residence No. 127 West 15th-st., a full assortment of

FIRST-CLASS PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, consisting in part of suites of superbly carved rosewood medallion back parlor furniture in crimson satin brocatelle, elegant rosewood, Italian marble-top centre tables, heavy French plate mirrors.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD GRAND PIANO FORTE MADE BY BRADBURY, OF PARIS; superb mantel vases, elegantly carved rosewood etagere, oil paintings, Parian medallions, elegantly carved French plate double-mirror, dressing-table, bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, bedding mahogany pillar, extension dining table, French china services, cut glassware, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. JOURNEAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence No. 10 West 47th-st., near 5th-av.:

A large and varied assortment of first-class household furniture, made by the best foreign and home manufacturers, embracing the names of Ronx, Hutchings, Strong and others.

ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, elegantly carved; SILVER PLATED WARE, SIEVRES TAPESTRY and SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS; HEAVY FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS;
FIRST-CLASS OIL PAINTINGS, BRONZES, &c., &c.,
A complete assortment of chaste
PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
in rosewood, walnut and oak. Catalogues now ready at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 76 St. Mark's-place, Eighth-st., New-York, between 1st and 2d avs.

Mahogany marble top parlor and chamber furnitnre, mahogany escritoire, with small burglar-proof safe; Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, with mahogany case; mahogany extension table; Heudnbny heater, gas chandeliers and brackets, carpets, oilcloths, &c.

Catalogues at the salesrooms.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 141 Broadway, a large and well-assorted stock of fine furniture, new and second hand, viz.: Parlor suites, chamber and dining-room furniture, sideboards, extension dining-tables, chairs, lounges, bookcases, hall furniture, &c. Furniture stored at reasonable charge.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE property on the north shore of Staten Island, near New-Brighton, on the south side Castleton-av., between Bard and Bement avs., at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1864, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, at 12 o'clock M., by A. JOURNEAY, nine acres of land eligibly located on high ground, affording a commanding view of the Kill Von Kull and the surrounding country, the Oraoge Mountains. This land is in the vicinity of first-class residences, and well worthy the attention of capitalists. Terms at sale. Further particulars at office of auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

IMPROVED PROPERTY ON FIRST AND Washington sts., Brooklyn, and lots on 1st-av, New-York.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BROOKLYN, the 3-story brick house situated on the northeast corner of 1st and South 8th sts., directly opposite the ferry, and in the neighborhood of fine improvements. On lots Nos. 1 and 2 there is a house 22x34 each.

WASHINGTON-ST.—The two-story frame house and lot, No. 259 Washington-st., east side, near Johnson-st. There is an alley to the rear of the lot, running from Johnson st. to Myrtle-av. Lot 25x1 6 feet.

NEW-YORK, 1st-av.—4 lots situate on the northwest corner of 1st-av. and 113th-st., each 25.2x100 feet.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 204 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and black w sinut sofas and chairs, oval pier mirror and cornices, rosewood centre-table, pr ze figures, rosewood buffet and chairs, lounges, French china, silver-plated ware, cut glass, &c.; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, enameled furniture, spring and hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, velvet stair carpets and rods, oil-cloths, black walnut hatstand, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON 1ST-AV. 23D., PRINCE AND THOMPSON STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 25, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, Esq., Referee:

1st-AV. AND 23D-ST.—The three valuable lots southwest corner 1st-av. and 23d-st., together, 74½x75 feet.

PRINCE AND THOMPSON STS.—A valuable Church property southwest corner: lot 83x75 feet, with alley-way adjoining on Thompson-st., four feet wide.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st. Terms at sale.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT NO. 58 West Washington-place.—OSGOOD & COOKE will sell, THIS DAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, household furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood piano, oil-cloths, rosewood parlor furniture, etagere, centre tables, gas chandeliers, extension dining tables, sofas, chairs, mirrors, dressing bureaus, mahogany wash-stands and toilet tables, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, window shades and curtains, stair rods, hat racks, crockery, glass and china ware. Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 157 Prince-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany chairs, rockers, sofas and tete-a-tetes, covered in hair-cloth, rosewood ottomans in crimson plush, gilt-frame colored engravings, mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, iron-bedsteads, &c.; china, crockery and glass-ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 42 Beach-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers, mahogany marble-top centre and card tables, mahogany French bedsteads, wardrobes, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany and rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, oil-cloth, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair rods, extra dining table, china, crockery and glassware.

O. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

WILLIAMSBURGH AUCTION.—O. W. KELSEY will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, 26th inst., commencing at 10½ o'clock, the household furniture contained in the three-story brown-stone front house situated southeast corner of Bedford-av. and Rose st., consisting in part of rosewood parlor furniture, pier glass, carpets, bureaus, chairs, &c.; kitchen furniture, &c. Terms cash in bankable money.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

EDWARD PETTINGER SELLS ON TUESDAY, April 26, 10½ o'clock, contents Billiard Saloon, No. 598 Broadway, containing twelve splendid marble-bed billiard tables, balls, cues, &c., complete. Large quantity English oilcloth, chairs, marble-top tables, settees, iron safe, large Sperry's regulator, large French mirrors, copper-lined bar fixtures, liquors, gas fixtures, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL ON MONDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 177 West 18th-st., the entire elegant household furniture, parlor [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. JOURNEAY will sell on TUESDAY, April 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence No. 17 West 26th-st., near the 5th-av., a large assortment of

FIRST-CLASS PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

Consisting, in part, of rosewood suites, in plush and reps; ebony and gilt marble-top centre tables, velvet and Brussels carpetings, costly mantel ornaments, oak extension dining table, rosswood and black walnut marble-top dressing bnreaus, bedsteads, heavy French plate pier and oval mirrors, oil-paintings, lace curtains, Parian vases, etageres, &c., &c.

Catalogues now ready at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

NEILSON & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, No. 113 Pearl-st, Hanover-square.

AUCTION NOTICE.

NEILSON & NICHOLS will sell on MONDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 91 East 19th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., all the furniture in said house, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, elegant French plate pier glasses, lace window curtains, fine oil-paintings in rich gilt frames, marble mantel clock, rosewood sofa and tete-a-tete in crimson plu h carved marble-top centre tables, sofa tables, antique English oak arm chairs, rocking do., fine engravings, rosewood piano in good order, solid carved Chinese hall chairs, bronzes, Parian statuettes, &c., couches, lounges and divans in morocco, antique patterns, fine French card tables, Chinese escretoire.

Also, pure solid silver tea set, knivas, forks, spoons, &c. Also, plated ware, dishes, &c., crockery and fine glassware, extension tables, &c.

Also, all the chamber furniture, consisting in part of pure curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets and coverlids; French mahogany and cottage bedsteads, washstands, one oldfashioned marble-top washstand, with bedet attached.

Also, a splendid Newfoundland dog.

Also, all the furniture, kitchen utensils, &c., with which the sale will commence.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1864.

This Company will hold their fifteenth regular monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

25,000 TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and delivered at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of May next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

The adjourned sale of ferry franchises, &c., will take place at the City Hall on TUESDAY, April 26, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between Piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between Piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The said several ferry franchises, &c., will be sold with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

METROPOLITAN SANITARY FAIR AUCTION SALES.

Sales by auction will commence on WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the 14th-st. building. For particulars, see future advertisement of the gentleman making the sales.

E. H. LUDLOW, Chairman Auction Committee.
HENRY D. MINER, Secretary.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at No. 70 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsomely carved rosewood parlor suites in green reps and crimson plush, elegantly carved rosewood centre-tables, marble-top, easy chair in green velvet; rosewood quartette table; 1 rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, single ronnd corners, Eighte, Newton & Bradbury, makers; mahogany music and book racks, rosewood fire-screen, lace and figured de laine curtains, mahogany extension table, mahogany sideboard, marble-top; black walnut dining chairs, in plush; French plate pier-glasses; bronze and gilt chandeliers, mahogany French bedsteads, walnut cottage and iron bedsteads; rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bureaus; wire and cottage chairs, mahogany tables, Auhosson and Brussels carpets, stair carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 450 Broadway.

LIVERY STABLE, &c., &c.—ADMINISTRATRIX SALE OF THE STOCK OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, BRETTS, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, &c., of the late DANIEL W. NORRIS, at No. 6 East Houston-st., (near Broadway.)

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, April 26, at 11 o'clock, at the above stable, to close the estate, without reserve, the entire stock, consisting of 5 carriages, 2 hansoches, 2 bretts, 6 top and no top buggies, 7 sleighs, (including 1 four horse sleigh.) 20 horses, 24 sets double and single harness, wolf, bear, and other robes, blankets, bells, whips, &c.

ALSO.

1 COLT, sired by the celebrated "BEPPO."

ALSO.

Office furniture, viz.: desks, closets, &c.

TERMS CASH, and a deposit of 10 per cent. required from all purchasers.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.

OSGOOD & COOK will sell on TUESDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock.

At the Salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, A large assortment of wagons, consisting of

Top and no-top buggies,
Road and depot wagons,
Rockaways and Germantowns,
Brett, coach,
Park and two-seat wagons,
Donole and siogle harness, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.No. 141 Broadway.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

GEORGE COOK will sell on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Brevoort place, 10th-st., near Broadway, the entire furniture of the four-story house, all in fine order: Superb parlor suites, elegere, centre tables, chamber suites, mattresses, beds, bedding, &c., dining room furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil cloths, mirrors, window curtains and shades, kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

A. J. BLEECKER Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FORDHAM.—By order of the Supreme Court will be sold at public auction, by A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April inst., at 12 o'clock, under the direction of Philo T. Buggies, referee. The above lands are generally known as a part of the farm of the late Thomas Bassford, deceased, being over seventy acres, adjoining the Harlem Railroad at Fordhem, and running along the westerly side of said road toward Tremont, consisting of woods, meadows and orchards, laid out in plots of from two to eight acres. Will also be sold, a number of building lots near the railroad depot. Will also be sold, the large stone mansion formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Bassford. For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 77 Cedar-st., and to PHILO T. RUGGLES, No. 22 Nassau-st.

NEILSON & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, Office No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square.

AUCTION NOTICE.—NEILSON & NICHOLS will sell, on TUESDAY, April 26, at the private residence, No. 101 East 49th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 11 o'clock, all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of rich velvet and Brussels carpets, brocatel and lace window curtains—splendid, large, with rich frames, mantel and pier glasses, elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, in rich silk brocatel; richly carved marble-top centre tables, elegant 7 octave carved rosewood piano, with pearl keys; real bronzes and Parian statuettes, elegantly furnished carved rosewood etagere and music cabinet; also, French bedsteads, pure curled hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows and bolsters, together with a good assortment of mahogeny dining, chamber and other furniture, together with all the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 26, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at No. 62 West 45th-st., near 6th av.:

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The entire furniture, consisting of elaborately carved rosewood parlor suite in crimson-flowered satin, rosewood reception chair, centre table, marble-top; rosewood etagere, two bronze Egyptian vases, fine French plate pier glasses, red damask curtains, cornices, window shades, bronze and gilt chandeliers, dining chairs, one oak extension table, tete-a-tete hall chair, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, pillows, bureaus, washstands, glassware, crockery, &c.

NEILSON & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square.

AUCTION NOTICE.—NEILSON & NICHOLS will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at No. 163 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 10½ o'clock, all the genteel furniture contained in said house, consisting of Brussels carpets, mirrors, rich rosewood parlor suits, mahogany hair cloth sofas and chairs, partial statuettes, bronzes, book-cases, an assortment of chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c., &c., together with all the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in the four-story brownstone house, No. 74 West 36th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of parlor suites, medallion and tapestry carpets, elegant rosewood piano, mirrors, cornices, lace curtains, chamber furniture, china, glassware and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. The furniture can be seen by permit on the Monday previous to the sale. Catalogues now ready at our office, No. 14 Pine-st.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, REMAINING UNSOLD IN THE MACHINERY DEPOT of the Metropolitan Fair, will be sold at public sale on TUESDAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.: Hoe's Cylinder Job Press, Steam-engines, Steam-pumps, Flax-breaking Machine, Steam Gauges, Platform Scales, Cotton Gins, Caloric Engines, Steam Punch, Horse-power, Washing Machines, Hand-pumps, Flat Tenon ng Machine, Cast-steel, Screw Bolts, Austin Improved Im[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26,

At 9 A. M., No. 15 Laurens-st., between Johnson and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

A general assortment of parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, kitchenware, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 541 Atlantic-st., between Powers-st. and 4th-av.,

Mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, carpets, paintings, mattresses, crockery and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY.

At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 71 Stanton-st., between Clinton and Henry sts.,

A general assortment of furniture, rosewood suite, piereglass, bookcase, painted suites, marble-top chamber furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, with kitchen utensils.

SAME DAY.

At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 176 Fort Greene-place, near Hanson-place.

HANDSOME FURNITURE AS GOOD AS NEW.

Rosewood parlor suites in green reps, walnut do. in hair cloth, splendid rosewood etagere, with mirror doors; chesnut and painted chamber sets, with marble tops; splendid French plate pier-glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths and matting, lace curtains, mattresses, feather beds, marble mantel clock, oak extension-table and chairs, white French china dinner and tea sets, cutlery, silver-plated ware, refrigerators and kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, French plate mirrors, carved rosewood seven octave piano, &c., &c. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 123 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts., elegant household furniture, the property of a gentleman decoming housekeeping, all of which was made to order by A. Roux and J. W. Soutback, of this City, and has been in use but a short time, as follows:

PARLORS—Elegant English velvet carpets, richly framed pier and mantel mirrors, carved rosewood suite in figured satin brocade, satin brocade curtains to match, lined and wadded; rich lace curtains, carved rosewood seven-octave piano, full round corners, finished back, made by Carman & Faulker, late with Nunns & Clark; rosewood centre table, mantel ornements, &c., &c.

LIBRARY—English Brussels carpets, carved black walnut suite, in green reps; heavy green reps and tapestry curtains, lace do., black walnut ann gilt French plate mirror, carved black walnut bookcase, do. library table, elegant black marble and bronze clock, brouze figures, rosewood Stereoscope, with 100 filmmounted and glass views; cost $250; Herring's Safe, &c.

DINING ROOM—English Brussels carpets, carved oak marble-top buffet, with plate glass mirror; carved oak extension table, 16 feet; oak suite, pier mirror, Sheffield plate, rich French china dinner and tea sets, fine cut glass ware, bronze clock, engravings, &c.

BEDROOMS—English Brussels and tapestry carpets, mirrors, lace curtains, carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, commodes and chairs, Wheeler & Wilson's bondoir sewing machine in full mahogany case, best curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mahogany suite in hair-cloth, mahogany secretary, book-case, toilet crockery, &c.

HALLS—English oil-cloths, carved black walnut hatstands, velvet and Brussels stair carpets and rods, vestibule curtains, &c.; also three barrels of very fine pure native grape wine, one barrel of finest family flour, one barrel cider vinegar, &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues can be had at our office.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 35 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., by order of executors, genteel household furniture, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, &c., as follows, viz.: Velvet carpets, carved rosewood suites, in green and black satin brocatel; rosewood centre-table, music stand of carved wood suite, in green figured silk reps; chandeliers, mahogany extension table, 12 feet; mahogany sofa and chairs: crockery, glassware, &c.: English Brussels carpets, mahogany bedsteads, hureaus and chairs; enameled cottage suite, curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; rosewood hat stand, oil-cloths, velvet stair carpets, &c. Also, kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No 34 East 22d-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson figured brocatel; elegant gilt-frame French-plate pier mirrors, with base and cornices complete; carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Nunes & Clark; piano-stool in plush; rosewood music stand, with marble-top; rosewood suite in blue and gold brocatel, with conversational chair; blue and gold brocatel window curtains.

Carved oak furniture in green plush; elegant clock; dining-room in oak; oak sideboard, &c; bedrooms in rosewood; mattresses, palliasses: armoire a glace, brocatal window curtains, &c; china, crockery and glassware.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at Auction, on TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 119½ East 13th-st.:

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All in good order and but little used: Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in crimson brocatel, rosewood seven-octave piano, made by Chambers, of this City; black-walnut corner etagere, rosewood marble-top hat stands, &c.

BEDROOM—In rosewood and mahogany: bedsteads, dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, washstands, bolsters and pillows, palliasses, &c.

Oak extension dining-table, oak suite in reps, oak brocade top buffet, &c., china, crockery, and glass ware.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SUBURBAN VILLA SITES AT BAY RIDGE, L. I.—JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on THURSDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, five sections of land containing from 3 to 8 acres each, fronting on the 4th, 5th and 6th avs., as extended from Brooklyn and on Cowenbowns lane. This property is located on the highest grades of the ridge, commanding a fine view of the ocean bay, and harbor of New-York, and the surrounding cities and country; for healthfulness and beauty of location it is unsurpassed; a portion of the land is wooded, and is now laid out as a private park, with its green, fanned by the 3d-av., on which the cars run to the Hamilton, South, and Fulton Ferries. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those desiring to purchase will view the same. For maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 59 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., executor's sale of genteel household furniture, consisting of mahogany sofas, arm and parlor chairs, brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany dressing-bureaus, mahogany marble-top washstands, do. tables, do. card tables, mahogany extension table, mahogany bedsteads, spring and hair mattrass s, bolsters and pillows, gilt frame oval mirrors, window shades, coroices, crockery and glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.

GEO. CLEMONS, Auctioneer.

BY JOHN LEVISON—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture at No. 204 West 42d-st., on THURSDAY, April 28, at 1½ o'clock, consisting of velvet, ingrain and Brussels carpets, piano forte, rosewood furniture, marble-top centre tables, mirrors, lace curtains, rosewood bedsteads and horeans, dining-room furniture, crockery and glass-ware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Sale positive.

D. CLARKSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

MARBLE MANTELS.—STOCK OF MARBLE SLABS, &c., MACHINERY, ENGINE BOILER, RUBBING BED, GANGS, &c., AND SAW BLADES. PELLS & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, April 26, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 1,206 Broadway, the entire stock as above, on 4 months' credit. Stock now ready for examination.

PALMER & SABLES, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 306 East 11th-st., one 15-horse engine and boiler, three saw-benches, and Mandel's pulleys, shafting, belting, cart, wagon, &c., &c. Terms made known on the day of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 32 West 23d-st., the entire parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, carpets, beds, mattresses, bedding, crockery, glassware, &c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and sixty-five dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF MATCHED BROWN horses, 15¾ hands high, six years old, fine, stylish drivers, well matched, very rich dark color, late from Warren County, N. J., to be seen at J. HALSEY SNYDER'S stables, Nos. 8 and 10 Fair-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND COACH, IN good order, suitable for Summer use, built by Wood Brothers. Price $300. Apply at the stable No. 132 West 15th-st., (in rear of first house west of Sanitary Fair Building,) before 10 A. M.

WANTED—A BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, sound, kind and gentle every way. Address, for three days, Box No. 178 *Times* Office, stating full particulars and lowest price of same.

FOR SALE—A RELIABLE PAIR OF BLACK carriage horses, sixteen hands high. Inquire at stable corner 5th-av. and West 21st-st. Price $700.

FURNITURE.

A PARTY BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING and selling off furniture, has yet unsold two sofas and eight chairs, together with some miscellaneous articles. Apply at No. 447 West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

WANTED—RICH FURNITURE FOR A HOUSE throughout, for western lands. The purchaser wanting it for his own use will make an unusually favorable arrangement. Inquire of
W. L. BARNES, Agent, No. 362 Broadway.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, pamphlets and libraries bought for cash, at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. A set of the Manual of the Common Council; also books for sale.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, trunks, &c., in the fine dry lofts over my piano warerooms. Prices low. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston-sts.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE IN LOUISIANA.

W. H. BUNNELL, office No. 16 Gasstret-st, New-Orleans, agent for the purchase and sale of sugar and cotton plantations in Louisiana, and real estate in the City of New-Orleans.

The unexhausted nature of the alluvial soil of Louisiana, with the present and long-to-be-continued high prices of cotton and sugar, present great inducements for the capitalist to invest in these Louisiana plantations. Meanwhile, the enhancing value of the real estate of the city offers daily opportunities for profitable investments. Refers to Francis P. Sage, Esq., Wm. C. Atwater, Esq., and Robert L. Case, Esq., New-York.

$100.000.—AN EXTENSIVE PROPRIETOR of real estate, with valuable buildings thereon, (which cost over $250,000,) situated in one of the principal towns in Upper Canada, desires to effect a loan of $100,000 in American currency, on liberal terms. Address Drawer No. 32, Brantford, Canada West.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—650 lots and several houses, moderate prices and easy terms, taxes light, no assessments; cross 3d-av. Harlem River Bridge to 13th-st; avenues and streets correspond with those in New-York proper, all graded and ready for improvement; in every respect the most desirable property for permanent homes ever offered for sale in these suburbs; high ground, sandy subsoil, good water, gas, and a horse railroad along the westerly side of the property. Inquire of T. RAE, at the Landoffice on the property, corner of 142d-st.

SALE OF LANDS AND PROPERTY OF THE FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, IN STATE OF WISCONSIN.—Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, under and in pursuance of the deed of trust, dated Dec. 1, 1856, made by the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company to them, and of the judgment of sale rendered by the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, in an action, in which the undersigned are plaintiffs and the said Company and Abraham R. Clark, mortgagee, are defendants, made on the 4th day of February, 1864, will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of MAY, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company, in the village of Appleton, Outagamie County, in the State of Wisconsin, all the unsold lands, rights, interests and claims, dams, locks, canals, water power, works of improvement and appurtenances, rights, privileges and franchises belonging to said Company and connected with said improvement, including about four hundred thousand acres of land, situated in various counties in the State of Wisconsin.

For particulars of the terms and conditions of sale, and of property to be sold, reference is made to the notice of sale published in the State papers of Wisconsin, a copy of which may be seen at the office of the Company, Room No. ——Trinity Buildings, New-York, or of the Trustees.

MOSES M. DAVIS, Appleton, Wisconsin,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York,
CHARLES BUTLER,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York,
Trustees.
APRIL 13, 1864.

VALUABLE PHILADELPHIA PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The building known as the Girard House, fronting 75 feet on Chestnut-st., and 178 feet in depth, now in thorough repair, and under a punctually

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1864.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S—Road to Ruin.

WINTER GARDEN—Faust.

OLYMPIC THEATER—Our Wife—Loyalina.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Connie Soogah.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, Fejeean Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours; Pomp of Cudjo's Cave; Hagenbeck, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

MOZART CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Grand Concert.

GALLERY (No. 625 Broadway)—Original Pictures by Living Artists.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Grand Concert.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our correspondent at Washington telegraphs that the President has accepted the eighty thousand troops tendered for six months' service by the Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indinne, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. These men compose a part of the militia force of those States, and, being armed, equipped and paid by the United States Government, they will be used to garrison posts, thus relieving veteran soldiers from such duty, and permitting them to segage in the more arduous work of the field. Gov. Brough has ordered the National Gnerd of Ohio to report for duty on the 2d prox., and Gov. Morton, of Indiana, has called for 20,000 volnnteers to enpply the quota that State.

There is a general impression in Washington that active movemsnts in Virginia will not be much longer delayed by the armies on both sides. Rumors prevailed yesterday thet e fight hed taken place at Warrenton, Va., but it is said that our troops merely fell back a few miles from thet place for proper purposes.

A St. Louis telegram deted Setnrdey, seys that Edward B. Benton, a netive of Walthem, Vt., for nearly two years pnst a reeidsnt of Fort Pillow, and who was in the fort dnring Forrest's attack upon it, was examined at Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters on Tuesdey, and fully corroborated all previous reports of rebel harberities there. He also made the additionel statement, that bloodhounds were nsed to discovsr the hiding places of those who escped the massacre. He also says that reliehle rsports state thet Major Bradford was shot and hnng neer Carrington.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session Saturdnv. In the House, a bill was passed crsating an additional Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for New-Orleans and Boards of Local Inspectors at Portland, Oregon, and at Memphis, Tenn. A resolution was adopted amending the fourth section of the Act of March 2, 1793, empowering United States Commissioners to take bail in criminal cases and providing them with a seal. The committee who investigated the charges against Representative Blair, of Missouri, of speculating in liquors, while in military command in the Department of Missouri, reported thet Mr. Blair had not violated any law. Some remarks followed of a personal character from Mr. Blair and his accuser, Mr. McClurg. The consideration of the Internal Tax Bill wee then resumed, the House having resolved itself into n committee for that purpose.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Both branches of the Legislature adjonrned *sine die*, on Saturday night, after speeches from the presiding officers in reply to the nsual resolutions of thanks for the impartial administration of their offices. In the Senete Mr. Baily mede n majority report on the Low vs. Niven contested seat case, awerding the seat to Mr. Low by ten majority. Mr. Shaffer made e minority report in favor of Mr. Niven, awarding him the seet hy twenty-five majority. Both the rsports wers laid on the table. The following were amoeg the bills passed: The New-York Conuty Tax Levy, appropriating $30,000 for monuments to the New-York soldiere slain on the fields of Gettysburgh and Antietam; anthorizing the erection of a public market in ths Eighteenth Ward; amsnding the law enahling convicts to work commutation of sentence; the State Tax Bill of 5½ mille; the New Capitol Bill—it epproprietes $10,000 for plans and specifications; Relstivs to the Common Schoole in the City of New-York; Relief of the Peoples' Gas Light Company; Coeferring additional power on Marshals in New-York; to amend the Brooklyn Charter; for the improvement of Avenue B. Gov. Seymour sent in a message in favor of peying the interest to all State creditors in coin, which was tabled hy e vote of 14 against 13. A resolntion wna adopted anthorizing the committee in the contested seat of Niven and Low to sit dnring recess. The Assembly bill texing the income of citizens holding United States securities wes snnounced, and referred to the Bank Committee.

In the Assembly the following bills were passed: Reletive to the District Courts in the City ot New-York; to emend the charter ot the Atlantic Sevings Bnnk; to emend the act relative to the iecorporetion of Insurence Compenies; the Senate amandments to the New-York County Tax Levy ware concurred in; reletive to Manhattan square; to elter the map of New-York City; to tax the income from the United Stntes stock; amending the charter, of the Nstional Life and Limb Insnrence Compnny. The bill providing for the erection of a new Capitol was lost. Mr. W. Dewey made a report from the Committee on Federal Relations, on resolntions offered by Mr. Bryant and the Speaker relative to amending the Constitntion for the abolition of Slavery, concluding with resolutions indorsing the President's Emancipation Proclemetion es just, constitutional and stetesmenlike, and instructing Senators and Representetives in Congress to urge an amendment of the Constitution for the final abolition of African Slevery.

GENERAL NEWS.

A case of unusual interest wea hronght to light on Saturday afternoon at the Essex Market Police Conrt. Mr. John D. Lewis, of the firm of J. D. Lewis & Co., wholesale dry gooda merchants, doing business at No. 101 Chambers-street, corner of Church, was arrested on the cherge of having conspired to murdar a reapectable merchant of this City, named John H. Anderson. For the purpose of effecting his designs, it is elleged that Lewis made an agreement with Jeremiah McCarty, and a man named Ackerman to pnt Anderson ont of the way; that n snm of $50 was paid down by Lewis when the arrangement was made, with a promise of a much larger compensation if the object was effected. The two men quarreled in regard to e divisIon of the $50, were overheerd hy e policeman, were arrested and made confession. Mr. Lewis was taken into custody end held in $5,000 bail.

The Fonrteenth-street hnilding of the Metropolitan Fair closed on Setnrdey evening. Previous to its closing a very handaome flag was presented to Maj.-Gen. Dix. Gen. Grant won the army sword by a majority of 15,782. Commodore Rowan won the navy sword hy a majority of 130. The total receipts were over $1,000,000. The Union-square buildings will be open Monday and Tuesday. Notice will be given when the auction sales will commence.

On Setnrdey, the corner-stone of the proposed monnment to Shakespeare wes leid et Central Park. The spot selected is to the southeast of the Mall. The ceremonies were interesting and impressive, Judge Daley, Mr. Hackett, Mr. Wheatley, and Mayor Gunther making addresses. In the evening, the entire proceede of Niblo's, Winter Garden, and the Mesenm were donated to the fund.

The Stock Market was more decidedly firmer on Setnrday than any day since the panic. Gold 177½ P cent.

The Three Days' Fighting on the Red River.

It is now possible to get some idea of the late operations on the Red River, regarding which we have had snch contradictory reports. In addition to the accounts we have already published, we give in this issne a concise statement from our New-Orleans correspondent. There were three days' fighting of varied character and magnitude, and each of them with strikingly different results. The first day (the 7th inst.) there was only heavy cavalry skirmishieg, snch as generally occnre when two hostile armies are approachieg each other; and our horsemen whipped the enemy handsomely after a stiff fight, and chased them far from the field. The next day, other portions of our troops having joined the advance, they attacked the enemy again, and fonght till two o'clock, about which time another portion of Gen. Banks' army came up and took part in the struggle. Gen. Banks himself now arrived on the field, and diepatched an order to Gen. Franklin to bring forward his command. Fighting had been going on with great fury for three honrs, when Franklin, in person, came np, and took part in the battle. But things were continuing to go against ns, when Emory's divielon of Franklin's corps, also in its tnrn joined the previously mentioned bodiee, and the battle raged nntil night closed in npon them all. Bnt we had lost very heavily in officers and men, very heavily in artillery, and had lost the field. The morning of the third day Gen. Banks had fallen back to Pleasant Hill, where Gen. Andrew Jackson Smith, the hero of Fort De Russey, had arrived with his troops. An excellent disposition of our forces was now effected, and when the rebels advanced to the attack, and fell npon our lines, they were met with conrage and intelligeece, hnt continued to push onr advance until they reached nearly the summit of a hill behind which Smith was posted, when suddenly and unexpectedly he sprang np with his whole force, poured a tremendonn volley with artillery and musketry into their lines, and this was quickly followed by a charge which drove the whole rebel force in ront. Having effected this sanguinary enccess, our army fell back to the line of the Red River, and took np position at Grand Ecore, near Natchitochss.

Snch were the leading featnres of an action, which, in all its characteristics, in reverse and victory, illnstrates the heroism of our troope. Bnt it is impossible to comprehend why there should have been a battle at all under such circumstances. We showed the other day that we had a great military force converging on the Red River. There was Gen. Banks' force, mostly cavalry, from Louisiana, Gen. Smith's from Vicksbnrg, Gen. Steele's from Little Rock, and Gen. Thayer's from the Indian Territory—constitnting in mass not leee than forty thousand seasoned troops—an army sufficient to demolish and devour all the rebel hordes in Lonisiana. Now, it mnst be remembered that we were the attacking and advancing party, that we had the choice of time and place and circumstance, and yet the battle was brought on hy ns, not only before the concentration of onr entire force, but before any two bodies of it had got within mutual supporting distance, and it was only on the third day that Smith's column came np in time to save Banks' column from destruction. Not only was there no concentration of the varions large bodiee which were destined to coöperate in the march upon Shrevsport, but even ths body immsdiately under command of Gen. Banks fonght in pieces. The first day's fight was with a brigade of cavalry. The battle, on the second day, in which also we were the attacking party, was opened with two brigades of cavalry, a brigade of infantry, and a battery of artillery, which fought till afternoon, when they were joined hy additional forces, and theee had deeperate work to maintain themselves until toward nightfall, when Emory's division arrived and took part. It wae only on the third day that Gen. Smith, who commanded hie column as a separate command, came to the rescue, and gloriously retrieved the field. Had this column and Gen. Banks' been joined at first, we should have had much fewer loeeee, and no disaster; and had all of the forcee, including thoee of Steele, acted in concert, we might have achieved our purpose and gained Shreveport, perhaps, without loss of life; for if the column of Banks and Smith alone could rout the rebels, the latter could have made no stand had we been still further reinforced by Steele. It is a great distance from here to the Red River; but the long rolls of brave men killed and wounded at Pleasant Hill demand a prompt and rigid investigation into the condnct of this battle.

Close of the Hunter Case.—The investigation in the caee of Mr. John W. Hunter came to a sndden and gratifying, hnt not an unexpected, termination on Saturday. Its close was as extraordinary as its origin and progrees. It grew ont of the fact that two checks, one for $5,200, and the other for abont $700, signed J. W. Hunter, were presented and paid at the office of Mr. Cisco, the Assistant Treasnrer, and the money not paid over to the Government. When the fraud was discovered, eome days afterwards, Mr. Hunter, on seeing the checks, pronounced them forgeries. The District-Attorney, however, took the very unusnal step of making an affidavit, accnsing Mr. Hunter of having drawn them fraudulently, and appropriated the money to his own use. On this affidavit Mr. Hunter was arrested. The District Attorney associated with him Messrs. O'Conor and Gerard, two of the most eminent counsel in the City, to aid him in the prosecntion. Mr. Cisco, sworn as a witness, testified in the most positive and peremptory manner that the signatures were genuine,—that he was not and could not be mistaken,—that Mr. Hunter's denial, under oath, would have no weight with him, and that if any person should turn State's evidence and swear that he himself signed Mr. Hunter's name, he would not believe him.

Experts were examined, and the weight of testimony was overwhelmingly against the genninenese of the signatnres. Mr. Hunter was sworn, and testified that he never saw the checke till they were shown him after they had been paid. Peculiarities were pointed out which made it qnite certain that they were forged. The District-Attorney, having served as complainant and prosecutor, next took the stand as a witnese, and stated that he acted on Mr. Cisco's urgent representations in making the original affidavit,—and that he was satisfied of Mr. Hunter's ienocence. He afterward abandoned ths prosecution, and the eminent counsel whom he had associated with him expreesed their full concurrence in the conclusion he had reached. So Mr. Hunter is relieved from all imputation or suspicion of guilt in the matter.

The zeal of the parties concerned in this proeecution has been very marked: we trust it will not abate on account of the failure to convict an innocent man. It is now proved that these checks were forged; we hope Mr. Cisco and the District Attorney will now push, without delay and with equal zsal, the question who forged them. Some facts were brought to light during the investigation which may direct euch an inquiry, and perhaps guide it to a snccessful result. We trust they will receive the attention to which they are entitled. Mr. Cisco certainly owes it to himself to carry through the investigation in which thus far he has shown so laudable a concern.

An American-built Iron-clad on the High Seas—The Re d'Italia.

After the many unsucceseful attempts of European Iron-clad vessels to encounter the rough ocean weather, we were scarcely prepared to hear of so triumphant a success for an American-built cnlraseed ship, as has signalized the late voyage of the frigate *Re d'Italia*. In a letter from an officer on board, which we published yesterday, most reliable testimony was given as to her great sea-going qualities. Her whole passage from New-York to Naples seeme to have heen beset hy weather that tested to the fullest degree her speed and strength. With a wind, and in a sea which has always cansed the English and French iron-clads to roll and plunge to a degree that threatened their instant destruction, the *Re d'Italia* sailed pleeeantly along, not only without apprehension of danger, but with an amount of comfort to her crew, and an avoidance of the disagreeable vicissitudes of a mid-Winter Atlantic voyage, known only to the larger class of steamships. She esemed, as thin officer expresses it, "rather a yacht sailing with a fair breeze, than euch a monster iron-clad of over 6,000 tons burden." And, althongh it is rare for ships of any kind to encounter such weather without leaking, it appears that dnring this whole long, etormy passage ehe took in no water, and there was no nse whatever made of the pnmps. This is the strongest evidence possible of her great and sufficient strength, and places her at once and indisputably far in advance of all other wholly iron-clad ships that have been hitherto tested. Her speed ie also very eatisfactory. Indeed, it wonld have done credit to any war-steamer, or even a first-class passenger-steamer, to perform the voyage from New-York to Gibraltar—a distance of three thonsand five hundred miles—in fourteen days and twenty hours. From Gibrallar to Naples she averaged thirteen miles an hour, and at times, dnring the voyage acrosn the Atlantic, she moved, with steam and sail, at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. We believe this to exceed any iron-clad's time yet reported. Letters have been received from Capt. Comstock, and from Mr. Robeson, her efficient engineer, confirming the statements of the Italian officer, whose enthusiastic report we have printed. Capt. Comstock eays ehe behaved as well as any ship he was ever in, that she rolled no more than ordinary ships, and that her seagoing qualities are in no wise impaired hy her heavy armor.

There can he no doubt, therefore, that, in so far as sea-worthiness is concerned, the world has, at last, an iron-clad capable of traversing any sea upon the globe. The Great Powers of the old world will have more reason to rejoice than ourselves, for with these ships they can strike ue the only effective blows which modern naval science hae left them. Their own most formidable iron-clads can hardly venture outside their harbors, where they are doomed to inglorious inactivity. Yet the *Re d'Italia* can eteam, nnhurt, into any port or cross any ocean that has hitherto heen open to ordinary ships of war. She is destined to create a profound eensation in European naval circles, and England, now pleasantly indniging the report that she has foundered at sea, will soon awake to the full appreciation of her overwhelming superiority.

The question of the vulnerability of her armor remains to be tested. Bnt in this particular she stands upon the same footing as the best of her rivals. Having greater speed, and being more easily handled, she will have advantages that are likely to turn the tide in her favor.

The *Re d'Italia* wae hnilt for the Italian Government hy Wm. H. Webb, and is his second great triumph. His first, the *General Admiral*, the pride of the Russian Navy, the war yacht of the Grand Duke Constantine, has long since asserted her claim to be called the best ship of her class afloat.

A Caution.

We observe a notice inserted in some of the City papers, credited to the New-York Times, very strongly indorsing and commending Dr. Von Eisenbad and his treatment ot diseases of the eye and ear. The notice was an advertisemeot and should have heen so marked. Any attempt to give it currency, as embodying the editorial opinion of the Times is a freud. We know nothing whatever of Dr. Von Eisenberg as a professional man or of his system.

Amusements.

The season at the Academy of Music closed on Saturday. Dnring the present week the company will be occupied with rehearsals of "Les Huguenots," Meyerbeer's master-piece. On Monday, Mr. Maretzek essays a short season, with this fine work as the principal attraction. The prices of admission will be slightly increased, so as to present e fair prospect of success to the manager. Mr. Maretzek has always been the consistent advocate of low prices, but the time has come when an alteration in the rates of admission is rendered absolntely necessary. So far not a single murmur has been heard on the subject.

The announcements at the verious theetres tonight are es follows: At Wallack's, "Rosedale;" at Niblo's, Mr. and Mrs. Barney William's, in the "Connie Soogah;" at the Winter Garden, "Fazio;" at the Olympic, "Our Wife," and "Loyalina;" at Barnum's Museum, "Pomp of Cudjo's Cave." (This play, by the way, has created the most extraordinary sensation. It is excellently acted and put upon the stage.)

The fifth and last Philharmonic Concert of the season took place on Saturday night; and, for a wonder, there was not a jam. Even the Philharmonic Society, it seems, has felt the influence of the Sanitary Fair. Would that it could feel other influences as quickly. Mr. Bassmann conducted, and the programme was thoroughly varied and excellent. Usually this gentleman's partiality for the new school—a partiality which we freely confess he has ably justified—leads him to extremes. There are sufferers who yet remember his last programme, and recall the "Faust Symphony" with groans and execrations. On this occasion, however, Mr. Bergmann's eclecticism was beyond reproach. The past, the present and the future were represented, and an evening's entertainment provided which we have rarely had equaled. Schubsar's Symphony in C, with which it opened, has been played before by the society, but never so well as at this concert. Although of inordinate length, even when the "repeats" are omitted, and of vague coherency as regards strict form, it never for a moment ceased to charm and interest the audience. The melodic gems, with which the work is studded, were preserved with rare delicacy, and the "harmonic tissue"—sometimes extremely fine spun and sometimes as coarse as matting—was never strained. Beegmann is always happy in works that abound in partial climaxes and lengthy episodes. He is never deceived by them, but graduating the orchestra to their importance as a mere part of the whole, contrives to save his culminations for the right place. It is a fault of many conductors that by over-elaboration of subordinate themes they destroy the wholeness of effect and design contemplated by the composer..... The second part opened with Schumann's powerful overture to "Genoveva." (opus 81,) which also was admirably played. It is one of the works for which we have no special preference, being remarkable mainly for the technical skill with which a bold idea is preserved and presented. Rietz's Concert Overture in A, opus 7, brought the concert to a pleasant termination. It is a very meritorious production..... Signor Lotti was the vocalist of the occasion, and sang an aria from the "Magic Flute," by Mozart, and a romanza from "Euryanthe," by Weber, with ability. The progress made by this rising young artist is as noticeable as it is gratifying.....To Mr. Richard Hoffman we are indebted for the revival of Hummel's beautiful Concerto in A minor. This admirable pianist does not often play in public, but whenever he does so, places us under obligations both for the selection and performance of his pieces. Nothing could exceed the delicacy, clearness, and intelligence of his rendering of this truly charming production. It is a shame that so fine a player should only be heard once in a season.

Mr. Grau's company commences a new season in Cincinnati to-night.

We direct particular attention to an exceedingly interesting concert at Dodworth's to-night. It is given by Mr. F. Bergner, the well-known violoncellist. The programme is singularly fresh, and introduces several pieces which can only be heard on such an occasion; for instance, Mr. Bergner's own solos and Lachner's quartette for four violoncellos. The chief number of the octette by Mendelssohn in E flat major, opus 20, which will be played by Messrs. Thomas, Noll, Mosenthal, Reyer, Matzka, Sobwabe, Bergner and Bergmann. We trust that Mr. Bergner will be rewarded with a good attendence. He is one of the best artists in the metropolis, and a constant worker for all that is good and correct in musical taste.

Grand Concert.—There will he a grand concert given this evening at the Athencum for the benefit of the widow and children of George Rea. Mme. Boschard, Mrs. Abbot, Mrs. Kempton, Messrs. Castle, Campbell, Reiffe and Wood have volnnteered, and the entertainment promises to be a fine one.

FROM ALBANY.

The City and County Tax Levies—Appropriations for the Current Fiscal Year.

Albany, Saturday, April 23—Evening.

NEW-YORK CITY TAX BILL.

The following are the items in the City Tax Levy, as it passed both Houses of the Legislature Saturday evening. Advertising for the Common Council, $20,000; aqneduct repairs and improvements, $5f,000; Belgian pavement, $50,000; Board of Health, $5,000; construction of burnt piers Nos. 5f, 52, 53, 54, North River, $40,000; cleaning streets, under contract for five years, $300,000 annually; cleaning markets, $f3,500; City contingencies, $50,000; John M. Harrington, $4,530; City Dispensaries, $7,000; contingencies in Mayor's office $10,000; Central Park deficiencies, 1863, $30,000; contingencies Comptroller's office, $14,000; contingencies Law Department, $21,000; contiogencies Street Department, $10,000; contingencies City Inspector's Department, $15,000; contingeecies Croton Aqneduct Board, $5,000; Blind Mechanics' Association, $10,000; donations for charitable purposes, $30,000; Eighteenth-Precinct Station-house, $25,000; Twenty-seventh Precinct, $35,000; Twenty-third Precinct, $2,500; election expenses, $34,000; fire machines and apparatus, $115,000; fire alarm telegraph, $5,000; interest on revenne bonds, $65,000; interest on volnnteer soldiers' Family Aid Fund bonds, No. 3, $30,000; same on bonds No. 4, $30,000; judgments recovered against the City, $174,000; lamps and gas, $420,000; lands and places, $36,000; One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, working on a country, $10,000; opening new streets, expenses of, $10,000; Police Station-houses, rent of, $12,025; printing for Common Council, by contract, $75,000; printing for departments, $20,000; public buildings, constructions and repairs, $175,000; rents, $44,000; real estate expenses, $164,000; real estate, purchase of, $40,000; removing night-soil, offal, dead animals, &c., $34,500; roads and avenues, $71,000; salaries, legislative Department, pay of clerks and attendents, $41,800; salaries, Mayor's office, $25,250; salaries, Department of Finance, $149,244; salaries, Street Department, $108,155 85; salaries, Croton Aqnednct Department, $79,367 52; salaries, Law Department, $39,500; salaries, City Inspector's Department, $138,160; salaries, Commissioners of Health, $5,345; salaries, Fire Department, $51,100; salaries, Board of Assessors, $7,000; salaries Board of Revision and Correction of Assessment, $3,000; salaries, City Courts, $127,366 65; stationery and blank books, $30,000; sewers, repairs and cleaning, $35,000; sewerage system, surveys, $10,000; street improvements, $5,000; streets, repairing and repairs, by contract, $100,000; Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents' $5,000; to the Commissioners for laying ont that portion of New-York lying north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, $9,600; snpplies for and cleaning public offices, $60,000; water pipes and laying same, $173,000; wells and pumps, $2,500; wharves, piers and slips, $100,000; Eighth aveone, from One Hnndreo and Fortieth-street to One Hundred and Fiftyninth-street, $20,000; St. Joseph's Asylum, $25,000; destitute Catholic children, Society for the protection of, $15,000.

THE COUNTY TAX BILL.

The following ere the items in the New-York County Tax Bill:

For advertising in the three daily papers, $10,000; cost of riot claims, $5,000; county contingencies, (including salary of translator of Court of Records, $2,500,) $35,200; election expenses, $81,000; for special electioo on soldiers' voting bill, $15,000; removal of incumbrences in harbor, $2,000; lighting and cleaning and supplies for county offices, &c., $35,000; officers and witnesses, $50,000; printing, stationery, $10,000; repairs of county buildings, $10,000; salaries, legislative department, $9,000; salaries, executive department, $56,450; salaries, judiciary, $315,644; support of prisoners in the county jail, $6,500; support of detained witnesses, $2,500; for increased salaries of officers, men, &c., &c., of the Metropolitao Police Department, $310,000; toterest on county substitute bonds, $56,046 16; toterest on riot demages indemnity bonds, $60,000; interest on soldiers' substitute bounty fund bonds, $55,000.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES

Washington, Sunday, April 24.

LARGE SALES OF 10-40 BONDS.

The sales of the 10-40 bonds during the last twelve days amount to within a fraction of twenty-four millions.

THE PROPOSED NAVY-YARD AT LEAGUE ISLAND.

Judge Kelly, last night, closed the argument before the House Naval Committee in favor of League Island as a site for a navy-yard. The committee have called a special meeting for to-morrow, when the matter will be discussed and a decision rendered at once.

THE CASE OF GEN. HAMMOND.

The proceedings in the Hammond Court-Martial case have been sent to the Secretary of War by Judge Advocate Holt. The evidence is said to be clear and conclusive, and fully sustains all the charges and specifications.

THE SPEECH OF REPRESENTATIVE STEBBINS.

The speech of Mr. Stebbins, delivered in the House on Tuesday last, upon the finances and resources of the nation, will be spread broadcast over the country. Three days ago 605 copies had been subscribed for. The brief report of it given in the papers has fastened the attention of the reading public. Given in full, and carefully revised in pamphlet form, it will give its author the foremost rank among the financial authorities in Congress.

CAPTURE OF GUERRILLAS.

A skirmish occnrred to-day, at Occoqnan, between a party of our cavalry and rebel guerrillas, and resulted in the captnre of the entire party of rebels. Among the prisoners was a Major, in command of the opposing force, and several minor officers.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Burnside is in town.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Sunday, April 24.

HONORS TO THE LATE GEN. TOTTEN.

The War Department has ordered appropriate honors to be paid to the memory of Brevet Maj.-Gen. Totten, his military career of more than half a century having been one of continued usefulness and distinguished services. For the past twenty-six years he was at the head of the Engineer Department, administering with untiring devotion, spotless integrity, and signal ability, the varied duties, the financial responsibilities, and the professional labors of that arm of the service, so essential to our national defence. The order further says that our extended line of lake defences and sea coast fortifications, many of which were planned by himself, are the enduring monnments to his memory.

TESTIMONIAL TO HON. FRANK BLAIR.

After the exonerating report in Representative Frank Blair's case and his speech on Saturday, some of his admiring friends in the House, with others, purchased for him a sword with a solid silver scabbard, belt and sash, costing in all $500, which were presented him. He will soon rejoin the army in the West.

THE REVENUE FROM TAXES.

The amendments already made, and to be made, to the Internal Bill will, it is supposed, secnre from that measnre a revanne of $300,000,000 annually.

TEAMSTERS TO BE BROUGHT TO TERMS.

Great inconvecience and injnry to the public service having arisen from the failnre or refusal of teamsters, and other employes of the Quartermaster's Department, to go to the front and other points, when so required, it has been ordered by the War Department that hereafter any employe who fails or refuses to obey such orders shall forfeit all pay and allowances which may be due him, and will also be liable to arrest and trial before a military tribunal for disobedience of orders, according to the sixtieth Article of War.

THE INDIANS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Many newspapers have, by typographical error, represantad the Indians in Southern California to be in a state of insnrrection, instead of starvation, owing to the drought.

SETTLEMENT IN FULL.

It has been ascertained that all the requisitions on the treasnry, which have passed through the preliminary stages of examination, have been paid.

The Alleged Conspiracy to Murder.

A HISTORY OF THE AFFAIR.

The arrest of John D. Lewis, of the firm of J. D. Lewis & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants of No. 101 Chambers-street, on charge of conspiracy to murder Mr. John D. Anderson, a merchant, was mentioned in the Times of yesterday. He was held to bale by Justice Shandley, in the sum of $5,000. The following ere the papers on which he was arrested:

John H. Anderson, of No. 15 Ninth-street, in said City, being duly sworn, seys: That he charges John D. Lewis, merchant, of No. 101 Chambers-street, with hiring one Ackerman and one John Macarthy and one Galvin to take his life; that he is informed by an officer of the Thirteenth Precinct that he overheerd said Macarthy and Ackarman conversing npon said plot and qearreling abont the blood money paid, and that both said Ackarman and said Macarthy heva confessed to deponent that they were so hired.

John Macarthy, of No. 68 Oliver-street, being duly sworn, says: That about three weeks since John D. Lewis came to No. 68 Oliver-street, in the evening, and stated that a friend of his had been insulted by a man, and he wished him injured: that said Lewis saw deponent the same evening, and said that if deponent would beat a man for him he would give him $50, and daponent was to meet one Ackerman at 12 o'clock the snbsequent Friday in Oliver-street, at the number eforssaid; that deponent did meet Ackarman at said time and place, and arranged to meet the parties, Galvin and Ackarman in Ninth-street, opposite a house in which John H. Anderson resided, and upon the signal of a band being raised, whenever in the avaning said Anderson entered or left the house, he was to cross and, with said Galvin and Ackerman, beat said Andarson; that said Ackerman was armed with a club; that last Sunday said Lewis again called on deponent at said No. 68 Oliver-street, and said that deponant had behaved meanly in not meeting said parties at said time and place, and that he would give him fifty dollars and a suit of clothes to get a man and heat said enemies of his; that deponent said he would go, and on Monday night last, having been paid one doller to bind the bargain, met Ackerman at the corner of Grand-street and the Bowery; that a conversation was had about the money—how it was to be divided—and it was agreed to put the money into the hands af a bar-tender, corner of Barler and Chatham streets, and it was done—the money to be given up when the two called for it afterwares; on Tuesday night last, Galvin and deponent went, about eight o'clock, to Anderson's house with Ackerman; Ackerman asked deponent if he had a club; deponent said "no." Ackerman pointed ont a club lying on some crockery, and deponent took it; the parties stood about fifty yards from Ackerman's house, and then Galvin and deponent refused to go any further and went home; that Ackarman, and Galvin and deponent met again on Thursday night last, corner of Grand-street and Bowary, and there told Ackerman they would not go further in the matter; it was agreed to draw tha money, and it was drawn; the parties then disputed as to how the money was to be divided, and while disputing officers arrested all the parties, and then deponent discovered all the facts; the money was found on Ackarmen by the officers.

Jeremiah Galvan, of the House of Detention, being duly sworn, says: That he has heard read the affidavit of John McCarthy, made in the matter of the complaint against John D. Lewis, and others, for conspiracy, and that the statements in said affidavit made are to deponent's personal knowledge true as far as they relate to deponeet and his connection with said matter.

Patrick Burke, of No. 68 Oliver-street, being sworn, deposes and says: I am a bar-tender at No. 68 Oliver-street; am acquainted with both McCarthy and Jeremiah Galvin; was present when McCarthy was spoken to about beating somebody; this was about two weeks since; it was at No. 68 Oliver-street; the person who spoke to McCarthy was a dark-complexioned man, about five feet eight in height; had black hair, mixed with gray, and wavy; saw him again the same day; saw him yesterday in Oliver-street; he asked me "what was the matter?" I told him I did not know; he said there must be something the matter; I told him I had not seen the young man who went ont with his friend; a man came to me to-day, and asked me if I knew anything about Lewis' case; he said Lewis thought I was not to be found; nothing was offered me to go away; he told me he would rather I would stay away; he was a man about five feet six inches in height, had long whiskers and a mustache; on the first occasion, when tha dark-complexioned man made the bargain with McCarty, he asked me if Marley kept that place; I said, "Yes;" he then said, "A man in the City envies a friend, and he wanted to get satisfaction, and was told that Marley was the likeliest man in the City to get a man to beat him;" I told him that Merley would do no such thing; he then asked me if I could get any one else; I told him that I did not know,—that I would point out a man to him, and he could ask him himself, as I would have nothing to do with it; I told him to come back to the

McCarty was there; he told McCarty he would give him $50 to beat this man; McCarty said he would do it, and they parted at that; I saw this colored man about six or seven days afterward at the house No. 68 Oliver-street; he said he was willing to take the money in any respectable man's hands if he should be performed; he said he would as soon have the money in my hands as any others; I said I would have nothing to do with it; McCarty was there also; they went aside and talked together, and after that I saw McCarty in company with another man; Joseph Ackerman, now here, is the said man; Ackerman told McCarty he would be rewarded if he would beat this man; McCarty said he would do it; there were other conversations between them.

Roswell G. Thompson, of No. 128 Chatham-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That on Monday or Tuesday last, to the best of deponent's recollection, two men called on deponent, corner of Baxter and Chathem streets; that deponent recognizes McCarty and Ackerman as said two men; that Ackerman said "I've agreed to give this man (meaning McCarty) $50 to perform a service, and if we come together, and we say we are satisfied, yoe are to hand him the mooey;" that said money was left, and on Thursday evening last, said parties called for the money; that Ackerman said, "You have not performed the business yoe have contracted to do, and have forfeited all claims, and I want it." McCarty said, "I want $10 of it. I have been up and down." Ibat Ackerman said, "The money belongs to another man;" that McCarty said "I will not take the chances to go to State prison for four years for $50;" that McCarty clinched Ackerman; that deponent handed the money to Ackerman, and ordered them away and they left; deponent further says, that yesterday, a genteel looking man, with black curly hair, quite dark complexion, whom he can identify, if shown, called at the corner of Chatham and Baxter streets, conversed with deponent's father, Thomas Thompson, and afterward with deponent; that he asked, "What was the row here last night?" that deponent stated substantially to said person the same account of the said transaction given above, adding, "If I had known the dirty business they were on I would have kicked them ont of the house;" that said party said that one of the parties had not been home all night, and his wife was anxious, and also said, "you don't think that is so;" that said McCarty had said in the presence of deponent to Ackerman, "You wished me to club a man's brains out;" and deponent further says, that said dark complexioned person called again several hours afterward, and said "Have you heard anything about that case;" that deponent said "no;" that said party expressed a fear that some of the men was killed; that deponent then suspecting the party, cut short the conversation and said party then left.

Thomas Thompson, corner of Baxter and Chatham streets, deposes and says: That on Friday last, about nine or ten o'clock in the morning, a person came to the store of this deponent; that said person had a dark complexioned person with black hair, and [illegible] deponent thinks, with black moustache; that this deponent is of opinion that he can identify said person if he is brought into his presence; that said person upon coming in asked this deponent whether he knew anything about some money that two men had put into his son's hands; that deponent answered "Yes, that two men were here and got into a dispute about the money, about the division, and in the course of the dispute, one of them let out what the money was put in for; he said he was to club a man, and as soon as we found ont the nature of the business, its rascality, we ordered them out and put them out of the store," which was true; then said person said "I'm sorry for that; the man's been missing, and his family is alarmed about him;" that the said person left.

Robert Gray, of the Thirteenth Precinct deposes as follows: On Thursday night last, I arrested two men, named Ackarman and McCarty, on the corner of Suffolk and Broome streets; that deponent's attention was attracted by one chasing the other; deponet inquired into the difficulty, and ascertained from them that they were disputing about some money, which they said had been paid them for licking a man; deponent arrested them, and found $56 on Ackarman, which he acknowledged was given him to beat a man, and that he was to give the signal by holding up his hand.

A CARD FROM MR. LEWIS' COUNSEL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the varions publications of the charge against Mr. J. D. Lewis, we discover several errors tending to his injury, which we deem it our duty to correct.

First.—Although Mr. J. H. Anderson charges in his affidavit a conspiracy to procure his death, he does not state a *single* fact to sustain that charge.

Second.—All that the affidavits of the witnesses pretend to charge is, that Mr. Lewis desired that Mr. Anderson should receive personal chastisement, or, to use the more definite language of one of them, Mr. Lewis wanted Anderson "licked," and we are confident, from the evidence in our possession, that this charge will be fully and satisfactorily met.

Third.—We are assured by Mr. Lewis and those connected with him in business that Mr. Anderson never was a partner of Mr. Lewis, and never sustained any other relation to him than that of clerk, which relation ceased more than one year since, and also that no feeling of jealousy or rivalry has at any time existed on the part of Mr. Lewis, or his firm toward the firm with which Mr. Anderson is now engaged.

Very respectfu ly yours,

CHAUNCEY SHAFFER,
A. J. DITTENHOEFER,
Counsel for J. D. Lewis.

New-York, April 25, 1864.

MARRIED.

Hoyt—Mott.—On Wednesday, April 20, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Samuel Seaman, Mr. George W. Hoyt, Jun., of Tremont, Westchester County, to Emma L. Mott, the daughter of J. Mott.

Crane—Paudyn.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, April 21, by Rev. James C. Edwards, assisted by Rev. D. B. Brown, Rev. E. N. Crane, of Norfolk, Va., to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Ira Prudden, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

Alden.—On Sabbath, April 24, Eliza, widow of Jonathan Alden, of Philadelphia, and only sister of the late Rev. James Arbuckle.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Arbuckle, No. 260 West 36th-st. Her remains will be taken to Orange County, N. Y., for interment.

Bentley.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 24, Emily Norma, youngest daughter of Norman S. and Emilie M. Bantley, aged 1 year, 1 month and 8 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, April 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., from St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson streets, City Hall, Brooklyn, without further notice.

Boyer.—On Sunday morning, April 24, Caroline Earl, only son of J. C. and E. B. Baiter, aged 4 months and 5 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 45 Franklin-st., on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Married

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 24, Gracian L., twin son of Lewis H. and Mary Ellen Tuthaus, aged 1 year, 2 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend. The funeral services to be held at the residence of his parents, No. 284 Greenwich-st., this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Fishkill, N. Y., for interment.

In Rome, on Ash Wednesday, April 20, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Lewis Tuthill, aged 38 years.

The relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the church of Rev. Dr. Lewis, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 12—, 696, 902, 1526, 46, 1406, 73, 678, 988, 698, 830, 1166, 1310, 1172, 1026, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428. *Part III.*—Nos. 1268, 1288, 892, 1175, 1457, 1459, 1097, 1040, 1617, 1555, 1537, 1324, 1326, 1346, 1354, 1360, 1308, 1304, 1418, 1420.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 73, 17, 1811, issues of law and fact, 209, 265, 258, 67.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 515, 3781, 3783, 3795, 3837, 4029, 4031, 4023, 4035, 4037, 4039, 4041, 4043, 4049, 4047. *Part II.*—Nos. 3730, 3370, 3324, 1780, 3292, 2522, 3160, 2306, 956, 2122, 1062, 3440, 3312, 3456, 1076.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 23, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 51 hbls Ashes, 7,358 hbls. Flour, 1,067 bags Corn Meal, 6,950 bush. Wheat, 625 bush. Barley, 20,416 bush. Oats, 2,854 pkgs. Provisions and 1,502 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls. at $9 for Pots and $11 for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs. Stock 439 bbls., including 430 bbls. Pots and 9 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Continues in moderate demand at former prices. We quote Java at 50c.@51c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 43c.@46c.; Rio at 43c.@45¼c.; Jamaica at 43c.@44c.; St. Domingo at 38c.@40c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair demand and advancing. Strict Middlings at 81c.@82c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,850 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request to-day, at a further advance of 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl., the market, however, closing quite heavily, in response to the fluctuations in Gold. Sales since our last, 8,000 bbls., including superfine State and Western, at $7 35@$7 70; poor to choice Extra State at $7 70@$8 10, chiefly at $7 75@$7 90; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $8@$8 25, chiefly at $8 10@$8 15 ₩ bbl. Superfine and Western.....$7 35 @$7 70
Extra State..... 7 70 @ 8 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c 7 90 @ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, ship brands. 8 00 @ 8 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.. 8 30 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee..... 8 15 @ 9 75
Fancy to very choice extra Missouri.. 8 10 @11 25

Southern Flour is in fair request, at rising prices. Sales since our last, 1,500 bbls., at $8@$8 45 for poor to good; $8 45@$11 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is advancing; sales 1,475 bbls. extra, at $7 90@$9 45 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand, at $5 25@$5 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal continues in good demand, at $6 for Jersey, and $6 40@$6 45 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Total sales, 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more request, chiefly for export, at an advance of 2c.@4c. ₩ bushel. Sales have been made of 66,000 bushels, including White Western at $2; Amber Western at $1 87½@$1 90, and a small lot of very choice at $2; Red Western at $1 82@$1 85; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 80@$1 83; Milwaukee Club at $1 78@$1 81; Chicago Spring at $1 75@$1 78, and to arrive at $1 65 ₩ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand and rather firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 33,000 bushels, at $1 34@$1 34½ for mixed Western, in store; $1 35½@$1 37½ for Yellow Jersey and Southern, and $1 39 for White Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye continues scarce and nominal, at $1 40@$1 50 ₩ bushel. Oats are in moderate request and firmer. We quote Canada at 75c.@76c.; Western at 75c.@83c.; State at 86c.@87½c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues quiet at $1 20@$1 55, as extremes, ₩ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 55@$1 60 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in good request at $1 35@$1 35 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet but firm, at 18c.@22c. for poor to strictly choice ₩ lb.

HIDES—Receipts this week have been to the extent of only 17,757 Hides, and sales 30,200 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HALL & Co., 10,100 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., 20½c. cash; 5,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20½@21 lbs., 20½c.@21c. cash; 2,100 Dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Tampico, 22 lbs., private terms; 600 Dry West India, &c., 20 lbs., private terms; 6,000 Dry African, 19 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Western Slaughters, 60@70 lbs., 13c.@13½c. cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 222,200 (same time last year 288,500—year before, 191,000.) and 349 bales. The stock includes 134,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips,) 26,000 Dry Rio Grande (Hides and Kips,) 8,000 Dry Orinoco, 9,000 Dry California, 3,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 10,000 Dry Central America, &c., 2,200 Dry Mexican, 4,000 Dry Maranilla and Bogota, 10,000 Dry African, 3,000 Dry Salted Pernambuco, 8,000 Dry Salted Maranham, 3,000 Wet Salted Western, 349 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

LEATHER—The demand has been quite active for Sole at our revised quotations, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 48c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter, Good Heavy, 49c.@51c.; Oak light cropped, Good, 53c.@56c.; Oak middle cropped, Good, 55c.@57c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 23½c.@34½c.; Hemlock; Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 32c.@34c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 24½c.@25½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 22½c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 33½c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 23½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Poor, all weights, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 46c.@50c., cash, ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are in more request at $1 75@$1 80 ₩ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is in moderate demand at $1 40 for Common, and $1 80 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

LUMBER—Finds ready buyers at full prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good request at advanced prices, closing, however, rather less buoyantly. Sales, since our last, 7,600 bbls., at $27@$27 37½ for New Mess; $26 25@$26 50 for do. for June; $25 75@$26 for Old Mess, and $26 25 for do., May delivery; $26 50@$27 for Western and City Prime Mess; $20 50@$20 75 for Thin Mess, and $23 50@$24 12½ for Old and New Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 14¾c.@16c. for Hams, and 11¼c.@12½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales, 900 packages. Bacon is in good request at 12¾c.@15c., according to quality, ₩ lb.; sales, since our last, 450 boxes. Lard is doing better; sales, 6,500 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 14c.@14¾c. here, and 14¼c.@15¼c. for May, June and July delivery, ₩ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at steady rates; sales 700 bbls. at $19@$20 for Extra Mess, $16@$16 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $26@$28; India Mess, $26@$30; Choice India, $42 50 ₩ tierces. Sales, 150 tierces. Beef Hams $26@$28 ₩ bbl. Butter is in good supply and moderate request at 22c.@30c., the latter an extreme for poor to choice State, and 20c.@26c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is in fair request at 14c.@18c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Continues salable and steady, including East India at $8 75@$9 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Goat are in fair request for manufacturing, at late prices, but buyers manifest considerable reluctance to pay the advanced rates demanded by holders. Sales of 65 bales Tampico at 75c.; 26 bales Buenos Ayres at 70c.; and 135 bales Vera Cruz on private terms. Deer—the inquiry is very limited, and buyers refuse to pay anything like late rates. Some few small sales continue to be made at a considerable reduction from the extreme prices current six weeks ago. The stock is large.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand at rising prices. Sales since our last, 650 hhds., including New-Orleans at 17¾c.@19¾c., Porto Rico at 17c.@17¾c., and Cuba at 15¾c.@17¼c., ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand, a 17¾c.@23½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 80,000 lbs., at 13¾c.@13¾c.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 4,600 hbls., at $1 23@$1 28, mostly at $1 25, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet, but rates were rather firmer by neutral vessels to Liverpool, the shipment whither included 200 hhds. Tallow and 700 boxes Bacon, at 5s.; 1,500 tierces Lard at 5s.@7s. 6d.; 10 tons Oil at 10s.; 40 hhds. Bark at 7s. 6d. ₩ ton; also, by steamer, 300 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₩ lb. For the Bristol Channel—A vessel from the St. Lawrence, with Deals, at 78s. For Falmouth, for orders for a Continental Port—A British brig, from Philadelphia, with 1,400 bbls. Petroleum, at 9s. For Gibraltar and Malta—An Italian bark (capacity 6,000 bbls.) at $3,600.

Our "Grover & Baker."

PUCK—"I'll put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes."

We have a "Grover & Baker" up at our house. It is a wonderful machine, difficult to comprehend—less a man had taste for the finer mechanics, and strange in its motions from its very irregularity. It stands in our front chamber, in the north-east corner, between two windows. The earliest beams of the morning gild the black walnut casket which encloses it, and the red shadow of the sunset linger among its steel axles and cunning contrivances. It stands where all its clock-work and ever curious spring are open to the daylight, and yet we have studied it long without being able to understand more than these two facts—that it does our family sewing, and saves us much in our household economy. But we have no skill in mechanics. We could hardly construct a cheese-press without a plan and a working-drawing. And this machine which seems so strange to us, may be plain and simple to a man who deals with steam-engines. We only see that here is a wheel, and there is a pulley, and here again are things that go up and down, and shoot across, and bob around generally, and there again, be a shirt, or pillow-case, or what-not, skillfully compacted and put together in every seam and gusset, and deftly made as by fingers expert in needle-work. We look at results—and in the light of results, we have sat and contemplated our "Grover & Baker." Content to admire the faculty, we leave to sharper wits the contrivances and the philosophy.

Pleasant to the eye is our "Grover and Baker." Its surroundings are of black walnut—gorgeous wood—carved in handsome devices—with grooves and ponds, and an ornamental cover like the tormost story of a bureau. Pleasant is the eye, for its angles are not too sharp, and its curves and motions are full of grace, bending and swaying in the line of beauty. Gently turns the great wheel, beating in its revolutions like a steel heart—rushing up the smaller members—the springs and the pinions, the cams and the ratchets—and sending its strong impulse like the leap of the blood in the veins, up into the polished steel-arms, which seems to grow ruddy with the instinct of life, gleaming in its work even as the arm of an industrious handmaiden.

Pleasant to the ear is our "Grover & Baker." We hear its musical hum at noon as we draw near our peaceful threshold, and we think of the hum of bees and the singing of birds, and all the sounds of the voluptuous Summer. Let the Winter frown, and the east wind blow, a warm breeze from the South floats into our dream—there is a gurgling brook in the gutter—a smell of pine trees comes from the garden over the way—in our parlor window a royal hyacinthe is waving its purple plume—in the sky are white clouds and whistling bobolinks, and everywhere it is June in its prime and beauty. Magical "Grover & Baker." singing madrigals that change the scenes in the twinkling of an eye, transforming icicles into blossoms—filling the air with odors, pencilling the gray shadow with fresh sunshine, and softening the howl of the gale to the whisper of a zephyr.

Pleasant to the mind is our "Grover & Baker." It suggests contemplations and economical conclusions, which are a delight to the head of a family, and its statistics combining the achievements of mind over matter, and of steel wires over mortal sinews, are full of that saving health so nearly related to that virtue which once from funeral meats did furnish forth the marriage tables of royal Gertrude, "*thrift, thrift, Horatio!*" Pleasant to the mind, too, as it excites its curiosity, and fills it with admiration of a new triumph of human genius. Tell us not of McCormick's reaper; what is it to our little sewing-machine! Tell us not of the Pyramids; here is a little wonder of art which, in its environs skill, overtops pyramid and sphinx, Pompey's Pillar and Cleopatra's Needle, Karnak and Luxor, and all the monuments of ancient Thebes.

"Of which the very ruins are tremendous."

And what more shall we say of our "Grover & Baker"—ornament of the dwelling, sweet singer in the hours of labor, the housewife's solace, brilliant achievement of mechanical genius, wonder of human art. It sews and stitches; it quilts and tucks; it feils and binds; it runs up the, regular seam and slopes down the eccentric gusset, and performs all those mystical evolutions which once belonged to traditionary Mary Annes—the shadowy seemstress of the past. And yet the story is but part told. That delicate needle, controlled by curious mechanism, is an artist's pencil, working in lights and shades with various cunning. Beneath the magic of its touch, the soberest fabric is changed to broidered tissues, the slipper blooms into roses and polyanthuses, waistcoats turn to flowering vines, and the maiden's kerchief—sheer and shadowy—becomes, like Othello's fatal gift to Desdemona, a charmed web of unimagined beauty. To speak plainly, our "Grover & Baker" embroiders as well as sews, gives something to beauty as well as to use, and combines with the practical facts of economy the aesthetics of higher grace.

Reader, are you the head of a family? you may, if you please, possess yourself of one of these magical machines. When we purchased our "Grover & Baker," we bought no exclusive right. It is vended in the City at a busy depositary near by that broad avenue known by the name of Dorrance. It is sold as merchandise in the market, and you may buy it with paper money, end use it, and contemplate it, as we have done, drawing morals from it, and philosophical reflections. You may bestow it as a token of affection on wife or daughter; or if you are an unmarried man, on some fair friend, who, like Byron's Maid of Athens, insists upon your heart; and the gift will be one of pleasant memories. We will not say, in hackneied phrase, no family should be without it, for it sounds mercenary; but we may certify and aver, from an experience now three months old, that it enters the domestic precincts as an angel of peace, diffusing over piano, and hearth rug, and the noon-day table, an atmosphere most comfortable and balmy. It scatters by its presence those shadows of multiplying labors which at times settles down over the best regulated households. Clouds of unfinished garments, both inner and outer, and spectral mists of unsewed calico and muslin dissolve before it into satisfactory rainbows and golden glimpses of ease, and, like Prospero's insubstantial visions,

"Leave not a rack behind."

There are no vapors about our "Grover & Baker." Serene, yet earnest in purpose, it goes into the battle of life clad in an armor of iron and steel; it grapples with the stern necessities and stout facts of every day; it topples over old monuments of hard work; it checks up fainting hearts like a tonic, and invigorates weary arms like an elixir; it deals with a flannel shirt as a trifle, and with a hooped farthingale as a matter of small moment; it is full of sweet and swift surprises, and, if need be, it will

"Put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes."—*Providence Journal.*

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—This is the best illustrated paper published in America. Its articles are full of spirit and spice, and cannot fail to give it a reputation as a leader of public sentiment. To any one wishing to take an illustreled family paper we would recommend the *News*. Besides its editorial articles, it gives war matters, foreign affairs, congressional proceedings, &c. The publishers are just now offering special inducements to subscribers, as follows:

We propose to give each and every person who will send a year's subscription for the *Illustrated News* before the 1st of May next, Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashions* for one year without charge. The subscription to the *Illustrated News* and the *Mirror of Fashions* to commence with any number that may be desired. This proposition will also include Mme. DEMOREST'S premium of one dollar's worth of extra patterns. We would also call the especial attention of readers to the artistic merit and the general improvement of our illustrated paper, which, we think, will challenge comparison with any of our cotemporaries in any and every particular. We are also arranging to add still further new and additional features, making *Demorest's Illustrated News* preëminently the national family newspaper of America. Do not fail to subscribe immediately.—*Bay City Press & Times, Mich.*

Night Coughs.—For Asthmatic, Consumptive and Chronic Coughs, which are always more or less troublesome at night, unfitting persons for their daily occupations, and undermining the constitution, great relief will be experienced by taking at bed time one or two of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, which will ensure ease and comfortable rest.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is, Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Demulcent, DEMULCENT, Demulcent.
DEMULCENT. DEMULCENT.

This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by
J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 82 Park-row, N. Y.
To be had of all druggists and grocers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Prof. Alex. C. BARNEY'S Trichopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots

and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety of our own manufacture.
SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Congress.—The imagination can suggest nothing more delicious than the Congress Bouquet, Punch and Cordial. Sold everywhere. Wholesale Agents in New-York—D. S. BARNES & CO. Wholesale Agents in Boston—F. J. TINKHAM & CO.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
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KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 291.—April 23, 1864.
65, 12, 40, 17, 22, 48, 13, 60, 8, 69, 63, 31, 45.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 292.—April 23, 1864.
31, 50, 58, 19, 57, 42, 59, 73, 15, 28, 49, 6, 78.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
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DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 195—April 23, 1864.
49, 43, 36, 39, 42, 48, 11, 13, 73, 57, 46, 5, 22.
CLASS 196—April 23, 1864.
35, 57, 58, 4, 62, 22, 72, 74, 78, 56, 19, 45, 37.
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ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SMOKING JACKETS,
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EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT FORT LEE, WITH RIVER FRONT.—E. R. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) the large frame dwelling-house and about 11 to 12 acres of land, with about 600 feet water front, which must ere long possess great value for its water privilege: house in good order. On the premises are a large barn, coach-house, stable, greenhouse, ice-house, &c., in excellent order. The garden is well laid out and early crops sown.
Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage at 7 per cent.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., and of Wight & Prentice, No. 19 Wall-st.
WILLIAM KELLOCK, } Executors of Isaac Newton
JOHN C. HEWITT, } deceased.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A regular meeting of the club will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, at headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st.] Hon. B. G. NOBLE and other eminent speakers will address the meeting. The Campaign Glee Club will be in attendance. All who are in favor of the renomination and election of our present able Executive are invited to be present.
CHARLES S. SPENCER, President.
WILLIAM KELLOCK, } Secretaries.
JOHN M. GALLAGHER, }
JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman Executive Com.

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TURBINE WATER-WHEELS,
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PORTABLE FLOURING AND PLANTATION MILLS.
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The best hairdressing ever yet offered to the public; is warranted to restore gray hair to its original color; will stop its falling out in three days, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. Does not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation. $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores.
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Consultation as to the treatment of the hair, free.

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IRA PEREGO & SONS
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ELEGANT SCARFS, TIES, &c., &c.
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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—SAVING OF 20 PER CENT.
THE MANUFACTURERS OF CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES having given notice of an advance of prices to the extent of 20 per cent., we take pleasure in assuring the public that we WILL CONTINUE TO SELL AT FORMER PRICES, our fine Spring assortment having been nearly all made up *before the recent advance.*
Purchasers would do well to give us their orders at once, and, when required, we will book the same for delivery in April, May or June.
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A complete stock of well made goods, suitable for Merchant Tailors and Clothiers.
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ALL GRADES AND SIZES.
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WHOLESALE DEALER IN IMPORTED HAVANA AND MANUFACTURER OF DOMESTIC CIGARS,
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Merchants and the trade are respectfully informed that I have got on hand, and am constantly receiving from my branch house in Havana, the best brands and most salable sizes of every grade of
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS,
which I am offering at very moderate prices. My connections with said port enable me to defy all competition.
MY STOCK OF DOMESTIC CIGARS, which is constantly supplied by my own factory in this City, the tobacco being imported by myself, or selected under my own supervision, for cash, consists of most all sizes and qualities, FROM $16 TO $70 PER 1,000.
I can in this branch also offer greater bargains than any other house in the City.
IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS FROM $45 TO $200.
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One thousand cases of this exquisite wine for sale at TWENTY DOLLARS PER CASE OF QUARTS.
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THE BEST COOKING APPARATUS IN USE.
They are
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FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE,
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They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
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Send for a Descriptive Circular.

STIMULATE YOUR LIVER, REGULATE your bowels, cleanse your stomach, purify your blood, cure your jaundice, build up your system, by the use of Dr. Langley's Root and Herb Bitters. GEORGE C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Agents. Sold by all druggists. Price only 37 and 50 cents per bottle.

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THE UNION,
"IT MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED!"
THE NORTHERN EAGLE,
An Independent, Loyal Newspaper, advocating the suppression of treason and the sustenance of THOS CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY, is published at Milford, Pike County, Penn., EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,
EDWARD HALIDAY,
Editor and Proprietor.

Apart from its efforts to sustain the Nationality of our Country, and the Union of the States, by cheering the hearts of our soldiers in the field, and unmasking the designs of traitors at our firesides,
THE NORTHERN EAGLE
will be found one of
THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPERS
issued from the Country Press, as no pains or expense will be spared to secure the ablest writers on General Literature, Education, Correspondence, and every other topic of the day.

The want of a newspaper in Pike County giving to the Government an unqualified support in its efforts to suppress the rebellion now threatening our National existence has long been felt by the friends of the Union.

In no other county in the Commonwealth has the Peace movement inaugurated by Fernando Wood and his party so many friends and supporters. In no county is the Government so openly assailed, its policy so misrepresented, and the laws so openly defied.

THE EAGLE will give the Government a hearty and cheerful support in all its efforts to save the country, and will have *no connection* with those who are directly or indirectly in sympathy with the traitors of the South. Beyond this, THE EAGLE will know no party.

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Single copy, six months..... 1
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GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

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Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board no commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

U. S. 5 PER CENT.
10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand for immediate delivery, an assortment of bonds of this new loan.

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TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
COUPONS PAYABLE 1ST OF OCTOBER AND APRIL, IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank will receive subscriptions on account of
UNITED STATES BONDS,
authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at 5 per cents a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, the accrued interest, in coin or in United States notes or the notes of National Banks, adding 50 per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March, until the day of subscription and payment; or subscriptions can be made, bearing interest from date, without the payments of interest from the 1st of March, and premium thereon.

The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this bank.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Capital.....$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the
NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,
issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS
redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 BROADWAY.
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS. A liberal commission will be allowed parties subscribing at this bank.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier. D. L. ROSS, President.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 54 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
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No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.
CLEVELAND, March 26, 1864.

10-40
SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker, No. 139 Broadway.
The usual commission of ⅛ allowed to banks and bankers.

NOTICE.—I DO HEREBY FORBID ANY PARties delivering to anybody anything in my name, as I will not be responsible for the same. WM. WADDLE.
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

THE ANTHRACITE
GAS LIGHTING AND HEATING COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

WM. H. APPLETON,
President.

WM. H. APPLETON, O. D. F. GRANT
ABRAHAM M. COZZENS,
Trustees.

Capital, $3,000,000; Shares, $100 each.

Books of subscription for 20,000 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at our office on SATURDAY, April 16.

The Common Council has granted to the company the right to lay pipes and mains throughout the entire City of New-York.

Ten per cent. payable on subscription; the balance in installments as the work progresses.

JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY,
Cash Capital.....$200,000

STATEMENT.
Feb. 1, 1864.

ASSETS.

Cash Items:		
Cash balance in Bank and Office....	$3,014 41	
Call loans on U. S. Bonds and Stock Securities, market val....	$80,170	83,200 00—$86,214 41
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, loan of 1862, owned by the Company		65,000 00
Real Estate and Leasehold owned by the Company		64,916 64
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on Real Estate in this State worth over $160,000 00—		70,127 94
Interest on loans due and accrued		3,317 54
Premiums outstanding		1,226 99
Rents due and accrued		1,525 00
Other property, including U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps		1,127 50
Total assets		$263,456 02

LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance, Losses unsettled and all other claims of every description	$24,000 00

DIRECTORS.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.		
John Garcia,	Gus. Reynand, Jr.,	Jules Rilliet,
Joannes Gourd,	Charles J. Morlot,	Charles Sagory,
Waldo Hutchins,	James M. Lewis,	H.G. Eilshemlos,
S. P. Giltert,	Howard C. Cady.	C. C. Pinckney,
William Ferden,	John R. Fanre,	Jos. B. Young,
Bart. Blanco,	Elias Ponvert,	Charles S. Pell,
E. Bossange.		

SAMUEL M. CRAFT Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, the Secretary, Mr. Livingston Satterlee, tendered his resignation, as soon as arrangements into another business, whereupon it was resolved that the resignation of Mr. Satterlee be accepted.

Resolved, That the Board express their high appreciation of the ability and integrity of Mr. Livingston Satterlee, evinced in his course as Secretary of this Company.

Resolved, That Mr. H. C. Beach be appointed Secretary in place of Mr. Satterlee.

Resolved, That Mr. W. H. Barbour be appointed Assistant Secretary of this Company.

The above resolutions were carried unanimously.
JACOB BROUWER, President.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD COMPANY
(140 miles long)
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FOR $1,000,000,
FOR SALE BY MARIE & KANZ, NO. 27 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The undersigned now offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad Company, (Ezra P. Prentice, President,) redeemable in New-York July 1, 1888, and convertible into stock at par within ten years.

The Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York City. They are executed to Daniel Drew and Alfred Van Santvoord, Trustees, and secured by a mortgage which "covers the whole of the said road, including the right of way, necessary real estate, superstructure, franchises and appurtenances belonging to, or to belong to the company; and is the first and a preferred lien thereon, except that one other mortgage, directed by a special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York to be executed to the City of Albany, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of $1,000,000 of bonds, to be issued by the said city as a loan in aid of the said road, which two mortgages are by the terms of the said act entitled to an equality of lien."

The length of road is 140 miles, entirely within the State of New-York, extending from the City of Albany to Binghamton on the Erie Railway, through a rich and productive region, forming valuable connections with other railroads at its two termini, and opening another avenue from the coal regions.

The first division of thirty-five miles from Albany to Schoharie has recently been opened for business; that portion from Schoharie to Oneonta, Otsego County, forty-five miles, has been let, and is now in progress; this balance is nearly ready for letting, and proposals are now advertised for grading and bridging fifty miles beyond Oneonta.

The cost of the first division, including rolling stock, is about $1,000,000, in addition to which $300,000 have been expended on the Schoharie to Oneonta, Otsego County, forty-five miles, has been let, and is now in progress; this balance is nearly ready for letting, and proposals are now advertised for grading and bridging fifty miles beyond Oneonta.

The cost of the first division, including rolling stock, is about $1,000,000, in addition to which $300,000 have been expended on the Schoharie to the line; total expended to Jan. 1, 1864, $1,345,496.

The means of the company to complete the road, including what is already expended, are $2,000,000, individual and town subscriptions to the stock, of which $1,140,000 have been already paid in, $1,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds; $1,000,000 Albany City Loan, and $500,000 appropriated by the State of New-York, and payable one-half when the road is completed to Cobbleskill, forty miles; the balance when completed eighty miles—to Oneonta; total, $4,500,000. Estimated cost of the road when completed, $4,500,000, or about $32,000 per mile. The joint mortgages to secure the bonds issued by the company, and the bonds to be issued by the City of Albany, together $2,000,000, constitute a total lien of $14,300 per mile.

MARIE & KANZ.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
(Late with Fisk & Hatch,)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street,
Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Quartermasters' Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.

Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.

Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent Bonds of 1881.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.

ARTHUR ROBINSON, I. G. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:

NEW YORK:	BOSTON:
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers.	Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the Revere Bank
Bank of the Commonwealth	Brewster, Sweet. & Co.,
PHILADELPHIA	Baokers.
Jay Cooke. & Co., Bankers,	
E.S. Wheien & Co., Bankers.	
WASHINGTON:	
Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.	
J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.	

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY, held the 28th ultimo, the following persons were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz.:

W. P. Palmer,	Sidney Mason,	John Steward,
Rufus L. Lord,	Peter Cooper,	W. W. DeForest,
Thos. Barron,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jas. B. Johnson,
Richard Tighe,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Henry Balis,
Henry Elsworth,	James Colles,	Rich. Mortimer,
Aug. H. Ward,	L. S. Suarez,	R. H. Browoe,
E. D. Morgan.	John Caswell,	Ed. J. Woolsey.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. P. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

HARTFORD MINING COMPANY,
MICHIGAN.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
20,000 SHARES, $25 PER SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL IN THE TREASURY, $30,000.

The subscribers, as the only authorized Agents, offer for sale a limited amount of this Copper Stock, *at one-half its par value*, or $12 50 per share.

Exhibits of the Company's valuable property will be furnished on application.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

U. S. "10-40" LOAN.
Subscriptions received
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
Bought and sold by W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Western Union Telegraph,
Independent Telegraph,
United States Telegraph, } for sale.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DUBUQUE & SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed in the Cities of Dubuque, and New-York, on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 10th day of May next, inclusive.

GEO. D. LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due May 1, 1864, will be paid on MONDAY, May 2, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTgage SINKING FUND BONDS Nos. 441, 155, 308, 338, 17, 41, 73, 378, 458, 365, 850, 176, 519, 2 and 96 have been duly designated for payment according to the terms of the mortgage. Interest thereon will cease 1st May, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-pl., } Trustees.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, first floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BLACK HAWK
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

MINES—BOBTAIL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.

CAPITAL 50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
F. H. JUOD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
GEO. BLISS, Jr., New-York.
O. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWETT, Washington.
CARLOS PIERCE, Boston.
President—F. B. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MYLO LEE.
OFFICE NO. 25 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Mariposa Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of deciding upon the increase, and thereby the enlargement of the capital stock of the said Company, by an addition of twenty thousand shares to the one hundred thousand shares already issued, making, with such increase, a total capital of one hundred and twenty thousand shares, at the par value of one hundred dollars a share, amounting, altogether, to twelve millions of dollars, in order that the floating debt of the company may be paid, and the mining and other resources of its estate may be more completely and expeditiously developed.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAMES HOY,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
Majority of the Trustees.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS,
AT NO. 240 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

J. T. SANGER	Formerly of Wm. H. Cary & Co.
E. L. FANCHER	No. 229 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOT	Of Riggs & Co., Wall-st.
LEWIS EINSTEIN	Of Lewis Einstein & Co
JOHN FALCONER	Of Seamless Clothing Manuf'g Co.
HENRY J. BAKER	Of H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE	Of Coffin, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS	Of Ross, Dempster & Co.
	D. L. ROSS, President.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

DORSET GOLD MINING CO.

SIXTY thousand acres of land in fee, three thousand acres in islands and twelve miles river front, on the Chaudiere River, Canada East. The capital of the company is based on the value of the lands and timber, leaving the rise of the lands and the discovery of minerals as a source to pay dividends. Subscription books for a limited amount, at $2 50 per share, will be opened on TUESDAY next, the 26th inst., on favorable terms; $1 payable in cash, balance 1st June. Applications addressed to C. S. MARSHALL, Esq., Treasurer, at the office of the company, No. 59 William-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD 5th inst., for sixteen directors, constituting the first class, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to hold office for three years:

CLEAYTON NEWBOLD,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,
FREDERICK A. FOSTER,
FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH,
FERDINAND LEARY,
WILLIAM H. ASTENWALL,
HENRY W. PECK,
GEORGE N. LAWRENCE,
THOMAS H. FAILE,
ABIEL A. LOW,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
MERRITT TRIMBLE,
FREDERICK WOOD,
GEORGE R. BABCOCK,
FRANCIS H. STOTT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, CYRUS CURTIS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and CLEAYTON NEWBOLD, Esq., Vice-President.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

MINING STOCKS,
as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eight National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York end State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this sixteenth day of April, 1864.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(Seal.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1861.

THE PREFERRED STOCK BOOKS OF the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be closed on the 15th day of May next.

On all preferred Stock then issued and outstanding, a dividend of one and three fourth per cent. will be paid on the first of June next.

Future dividend days on above stock will be semi-annually, on 1st of December and June.

By order of the Board.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE RHODE ISLAND MINING COMpany.—Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the Rhode Island Mining Company will be held at the office of David S. Ogden, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, for the purpose of transacting such business as shall properly come before such meeting.

H. P. DUNCAN,
DAVID S. OGDEN,
Two of the persons named in the articles of association.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Trustees of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at the office, corner of Wall and William sts., from 12 o'clock M. until 2 P. M. The transfer book is closed from this date until May 5.

WM. R. BLISS, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors and Inspectors of Election of this company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, May 2, 1864. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock Noon, and closed at 1 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be equired. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 60 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY, No. 35 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Saginaw Valley Land, Salt and Mineral Company, for the election of Trustee for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 3d of May next. Polls to open at 12 M and close at 2 P. M. JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held, at the banking house, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer book will remain closed from the 23d day of April until the morning of May 3.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

ATTENTION SOLDIERS!—THE $100 BOUNty due soldiers discharged for wounds is now being collected and paid; communications by mail promptly answered. Apply, with discharges, to J. P. HUNT & CO., No. 247 Broadway, New-York.

TO STOCK BROKERS.—WANTED, A YOUNG man, a member of the Brokers' Board, to make a permanent arrangement with an established stock house in this City. Address, stating references and full particulars, Box 5,834 Post-office, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, formerly called the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, and all others it may concern. At a meeting of the Directors of the above named company, held at Leavenworth, April 6, 1864, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered published:

Resolved, That an assessment of 25 per cent. upon all stock issued or subscribed for is hereby called, payable at the option of the stockholders, either to John Herr, Treasurer of the Company, at Leavenworth City, or to Edward Learned, Financial Agent of the Company, at No. 48 Pine-st., New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next, and that the Secretary is hereby directed to cause this notice to be published in two or more papers of general circulation in each of the States of Kansas and Missouri, and also in each of the cities of New-York and Washington.

Resolved, That all authority to any person or party heretofore conferred to act as an agent or representative of this company, or claimed to be possessed by any person or party, is hereby revoked and rescinded, and all agencies or authority hereafter shall only be exercised by persons or parties authorized or recognized by the present or future Board of Directors, and that the Secretary be directed to give public notice of the revocation herein contained. HENRY FOOTE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, formerly called the LEAVENWORTH, PAWNEE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, and all others whom it may concern: At a meeting of the Stockholders of the above named company, held at Leavenworth on the 4th and 5th days of April inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, By the contract of four parts between this company, John C. Fremont, Ross. Steel & Co., and Edward Learned, approved by this meeting, large and valuable concessions of his interests as a stockholder have been made by said Fremont to promote the speedy construction of the road: and, whereas, it is probable that similar concessions may be agreed to by other stockholders; therefore,

Resolved, That the said Learned, as the financial agent of the company, be authorized and empowered to negotiate with any parties, who are the holders or are interested in the stock of the company, for the transfer and delivery to him, as financial agent of such, and so much of said stock as such parties may be willing so to concede—to be by him used, disposed of or distributed in like manner and for the same purposes, as is in said agreement provided, with reference to the shares agreed to be transferred to him by said Fremont, and in consideration thereof, the said financial agent is authorized and empowered to mark and indorse upon the certificates of shares which may be retained by such shareholders, severally, or to which they may be entitled upon making any such transfers, that each retained or so entitled shares are full paid and not subject to assessment; *provided* that such marking or indorsement shall not be made as aforesaid in any case so as to apply or be of effect, as to more shares in this company than shall be equal to one-fourth of the number of shares so transferred to the said financial agent in pursuance hereof by such shareholders respectively, and thereafter all such marked or indorsed certificates shall be deemed full paid for the number of shares embraced in such indorsements respectively, and the stockholders making the concessions and transfers hereinbefore provided for shall forever after be exempt from any further payments or assessments or liabilities for, or on account of, or in any manner relating to the shares which they shall so severally transfer to said financial agent.

Resolved, further, In case it shall occur that from any cause any of the shares which may be transferred to the financial agent as aforesaid, or in pursuance of the aforesaid contract, shall at any time be found to belong wholly or in part to any other person or party, than the person or party who shall have said transferred the same, the said financial agent shall be and hereby is authorized, to transfer to such person or party, as shall so be found to be the rightful owner thereof, the shares so erroneously transferred to him.

Resolved, That the holders of certificates, obligations, or other memoranda issued in the name or on behalf of the company, for the said 25 per cent. payable or to fall paid on unassessable shares of the capital stock, be notified by the directors, by public advertisement, or in such other manner as the directors may determine, to present the same, together with any evidences of their right to require such shares to be made full paid or unassessable as aforesaid, to the Executive Committee of the company, in the City of New-York, within sixty days next following the issuing of such notice, respectively, in order that all such certificates, obligations, or memoranda may be adjudicated, and proper formal certificates be issued in lieu thereof, in so far as such holders shall be deemed to be entitled thereto, by said Executive Committee. In case any holder shall refuse or omit to present his certificate, obligation, or memoranda, as aforesaid, and for the purposes and within the time aforesaid, or in case any of the evidences furnished as aforesaid shall be deemed by the Executive Committee to be insufficient to entitle the holder to such full paid shares, the officers of the company shall thereafter refuse to recognize or admit any liability of the company to make or issue full paid shares, on account of any such particular certificates, obligations or memoranda, or to treat the same in any manner as full paid shares, except upon the claims of bona fide holders thereof being established by due process of law, or upon competent legal evidence that such claims are obligations on the company, in the event of any irregularity or defective equity in the claim of any holder of any such certificate, obligation or memorandum, the Executive Committee are hereby authorized to adjust the claims of any such holder, in such manner as said committee shall deem equitable, and to cause to be issued in settlement thereof such number of full paid shares as said committee shall so deem to be just and equitable.

Pursuant to the foregoing resolutions, and to directions of the Executive Committee, all persons interested are requested to transmit to the undersigned, at his office, No. 48 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, such statements, propositions and papers as will render the proposed benefits available to them respectively, and secure the same within the time prescribed in the resolution: viz. sixty days from the date hereof.

EDWARD LEARNED,
Financial Agent, U. P. R. Co., E. D.
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and will BEAR INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the United States Treasurer, and can only be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1, by paying the accrued interest in coin, or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, at the fifty per cent. premium, or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

As is believed these securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of United States Bonds, in all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities only, is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions have averaged more than TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the *Treasurer of the United States* at Washington, and the *Assistant Treasurers* at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 2d-st. and B'way.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and B'way.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
New-York Nat. Exchange Bank, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
First National Bank of Philadelphia.
First National Bank of Washington.
And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1864, will be open for inspection and review from after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864 and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1864, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN—building	3,000	.....
ERIN—building	3,000	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,000	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,000	.....
LOUISIANA	2,700	Smellie.
VIRGINIA	2,576	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,702	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 48, East River, as follows:
VIRGINIA.....Saturday, April 23.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, May 7.
LOUISIANA.....Saturday, May 21.
WESTMINSTER.....Saturday, June 4.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed and the rates lower than by any other line.

SALOON PASSAGE to Liverpool—$100, or $85, in Currency, according to the accommodation in State-rooms, but passengers having equal privileges in the Saloon.
THIRD-CLASS PASSAGE to Liverpool—$35 in Currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 25.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$122 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday.....April 30
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....May 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday.....May 14
and every Succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via HAVANA,

To sail on SATURDAY, April 30, at 3 P. M.
The U. S. M. side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR
will sail as above, from Pier No. 47, North River, foot of Houston-st.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
N. B—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, May 14, 1864.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23d of April.
SATURDAY, 21st of May.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE NEW United States Mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. Foye, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, May 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60. No bills of lading signed on day of sailing. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship SIDON, Capt. MARTIN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 27.
Cabin passage, $100, in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons and all stations. For Yaphank, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train 50 cents excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
1 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat D. BURDEN will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.		FROM THIRTIETH-ST.	
Express, 1 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.		7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 8:22 P. M.	
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car)	10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:32 P. M., 6:26 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:32 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE WEST.—Ladies traveling alone or families will find this the shortest and easiest route. There is but one change of cars between New-York and Chicago or Cincinnati, and only two to St. Louis. Office, No. 271 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:26 P. M. Sunday train, 4:26 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of PARKE & BOWDOIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
H. S. PARKE,
G. S. BOWDOIN.
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864.

H. S. PARKE will continue the Stock Commission and Note Brokerage business on his own account.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JEROME, KELLOGG & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN KELLOGG or A. G. JEROME, Jr., will set le up the business and sign in liquidation for the firm.
A. G. JEROME, Jr.,
JOHN KELLOGG,
JOHN A. CONDIT,
HENRY FITCH,
GEORGE W. VER VALEN.
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1864.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationery generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON THE 22D INST., A BRACELET; the owner can have it by proving property. Apply at the Receiving Teller's desk, American Exchange Bank.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, OF good religious principles, would be pleased to make the acquaintance of some widow lady, under 30, in good standing, with a view to matrimony. Address, inclosing cards de visite, CHRISTIAN, Box No. 141 [illegible]

FAIRS.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SANITARY FAIR,

TO BE HELD AT ST. LOUIS, BEGINNING MAY 17, 1864.

The undersigned having been appointed agents, in connection with others, to solicit, collect and forward donations in behalf of said fair, would earnestly appeal to the liberal Eastern public for their cordial aid in fulfilling the objects of the agency, by prompt contributions of money, merchandise, articles of curiosity, relics, books, pictures, agricultural and mechanical implements, live stock, products of the farm, dairy or otherwise.
"Let us not be weary in well doing."

GENTLEMEN.

WM. K. STRONG,	SAM'L T. HYDE,
JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,	O. WATSON CHILD,
ALONZO CHILD,	ELON G. PRATT,
ARCHIBALD YOUNG,	REV. HENRY M. FIELD,
GEO. POMEROY,	SHERMAN J. BACON,
S. H. WALES,	SOLON HUMPHREYS,
LEWIS ROBERTS,	JAS. A. McCOMBIE,
WM. E. DODGE, Jr.,	JOHN T. MARTIN,
WINTHROP S. RAY,	HORACE WHITTEMORE,
HENRY K. GATES,	GEO. H. LIVINGSTON,
C. E. DETMOLD,	B. L. HAROON,
WALTER M. SMITH,	J. D. EGBERT.

LADIES.

Mrs. GEN. FREMONT,	Mrs. SAM'L T. HYDE,
Mrs. WM. K. STRONG,	Mrs. SHERM'N J. BACON,
Mrs. LUTH'R C. CLARK,	Mrs. GEO. POMEROY,
Mrs. ALONZO CHILD,	Mrs. O. W. CHILD,
Mrs. ARCHIB'D YOUNG,	Mrs. HENRY M. FIELD,
Mrs. D. T. WALES,	Mrs. W. G. RAY,
Mrs. WM. T. COLEMAN,	Mrs. HENRY K. GATES,
Mrs. JOHN T. MARTIN,	Mrs. G. H. LIVINGSTON.

NOTE—Contributions in money may be sent to JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., Treasurer, President of the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.
All goods and packages, of whatever kind, should be distinctly marked "U. S. Yeetman, St. Louis, Mo.," with name of donor on the margin, and sent to Messrs. Pratt & Fox, No. 20 Cliff-st., N. Y., together with two invoices, giving value and articles.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TO GAS COMPANIES AND CONSUMERS OF COAL.
The thousand tons of "South Leverson's Gas Coals," (contributed by George Elliot of London, and the freight upon which was contributed by James McHenry, Esq.,) are soon expected to arrive by the ship *Gibraltar* at this port. As it is desirable to realize the largest amount possible from this munificent gift, the undersigned propose, if practicable, to sell the same "on arrive." Written proposals for the whole, or any part thereof, may be made to any one of the undersigned, and such proposals are now solicited.
As to the quality of the above coal, the undersigned refer to the following extract from a letter written by Cyrus W. Field, Esq., (through whose instrumentality this generous gift was obtained,) to the Rev. Dr. Bellows, viz.:
"This coal is the 'South Leverson's Gas Coals,' of the best quality, and should bring a high price at New-York at the present time. It has occurred to me that the different Gas Companies in New-York, Brooklyn, Harlem and Newark, might each be willing to pay an *extra price* for one or two hundred tons of these coals, as the entire amount that they sell for goes through the United States Sanitary Commission for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers."
It is particularly desirable that this coal should realize as large an amount as possible for the object to which it is devoted, on account of the international character of the gift, the coal being the contribution of one large hearted English merchants and the freight (amounting to £886 15s. 11d.,) of another.
Committee on Coal, &c.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer Pennsylvania Coal Co., Trinity Building.
FREDK. C. OAKLEY, Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.
OLIVER BRYAN, No. 29 South-st.
DANIEL B. WHITLOCK, South-st.
S. B. JANES, Chairman, No. 24 William-st.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

MACHINERY.
For sale, in the department for machinery, at reasonable prices, steam engines, oscillating, reciprocating and direct acting, from 3 to 20 horse-power. Steam punches, drills, planing machines, hammers, &c. &c.
All kinds of steam gauges, vacuum gauges, salinometers, hot water thermometers, governors, steam injectors, and all other fitting appurtenances to steam machinery.
Steam caldrons and boilers, steam pumps, hydrants, stop valves, hydraulic jacks, &c. Iron castings, settees and dumb-bells. Bolts, washers, &c., &c.
Various iron and wood working machines to be driven by hand or steam power. Cotton gins, flax machines, &c., &c.
Two lots of assorted steel, india rubber packing belting, &c. A lot of other india rubber goods. Various clothes wringing and sewing machines, and other miscellaneous articles.
For prices, &c., apply at the desk.
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committees on Machinery.
P. S.—Machinery, tools, &c., received till the close of the fair.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS AND LUMBER DEALERS.
Sealed proposals will be received up to 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, April 27, at the office of the undersigned, for removing the temporary buildings of the Metropolitan Fair, viz.:
The buildings for Arms and Trophies, Indian Department and Police, on 14th-st.; the machinery and shipbuildings on 15th-st.; the building for cattle on 15th-st., and the porch of the restaurant on 14th-st.
Contractors will state in their bids the amount they will pay for removing one or all of said buildings. The materials to be the property of the contractor.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pian o are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, cabinet and Alexandre organs, piano stools and covers, sheet music, music books, music merchandise, and all kinds of musical instruments, at wholesale and retail; second-hand pianos and melodeons at great bargains; new pianos and melodeons to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same; pianos tuned and repaired; cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ORGANS! CHURCH ORGANS.—One second-hand organ, two rows of keys, pedals, Bourdon ccc, formerly in Rev. Dr. Williams' Church; also one new one, 24 stops, pedals, ccc; one of ten stops, pedals; one of eight stops, do. The above are warranted to be superior in tone and workmanship. Can be seen at the factory, No. 40 Downing-st.
W. H. DAVIS, Organ Builder.

A FINE STOCK OF HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos: cabinet and monitor organs, harmoniums and melodeons. Pianos to let, and sold on monthly payments. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, wholesale or retail, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. Paloubet's Harmoniums, superior to all, $95 and $120; with pedals, $175 to $450. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st., New-York.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS—One at $60, $75, $80, $90, $100, $125, $140, $195, $200 and $220; also one 7-octave grand for $225.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS TENOR SINGER AND Organist desires a situation in or near New-York city. Address, or call (between 10 and 3 o'clock,) upon WM. H. CHAPMAN, No. 84 Chambers-st.

J. F. REICHENBACH, PIANO FORTE TUNER and repairer, No. 15 West Houston-st., near Broadway, New-York. New and second-hand pianos for sale and to let.

A COMPETENT CHORISTER WILL ACcept an engagement as orecenter or tenor in a first-class choir. Address A. P. PECK, Brooklyn Post-office.

LECTURES.

DE CORDOVA WILL LECTURE AT Irving Hall on FRIDAY EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Resurrection. Subject: *Mrs. Smith's Surprise Party.* Tickets 50 cents; can be procured at the principal music-stores, and at the door of the Hall on the evening of the lecture.

BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE—A SMALL-sized French billiard table, complete, for sale cheap. [illegible] 19th-st., in basement room.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS

SALON DIABOLIQUE.
THE PIANIST AND ILLUSIONIST,
ROBERT HELLER,
will continue his
EVENINGS OF MUSIC AND MYSTERY;
OR
SOIREES FANTASTIQUES A MUSICALES,
embracing the SUPERNATURAL VISION and the STUPENDOUS SUSPENSION FEAT,
At No. 585 Broadway,
EVERY EVENING.
Box office open from 10 to 4. Doors open at 7¾; commences at 8.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.

MONDAY EVENING, April 25,
GRAND CONCERT
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN
OF
THE LATE MR. GEORGE REA,
Basso of the English Opera Troupe, on which occasion the following
DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS
will appear, having kindly volunteered their valuable services:
Madame COMTE BORCHARD,
Mrs. MARIE ABBOTT,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Master WOOD,
Mr. C. REIFF, Jr.,
His first appearance since his return from California and Australia.
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
For sale at Pyle & Brother's drug-store, corner of Fulton and Fierrepont sts.; Sawyer & Thompson's, corner of Jay-st. and Fulton-av.; Mr. J. T. Cox's, Park Theatre Building; Mr. Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st., and at all the music-stores. Box-office Wood's Minstrels.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK
NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that no opera performance will take place during next week, in consequence of rehearsals and other preparations necessary for the production of Meyerbeer's chef d'œuvre of the HUGUENOTS.
Particulars in future advertisements.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U.S. NAVY.

AND
MARINE CORPS.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy	$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy	$200
When enlisting for Marine Corps	$300

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $20.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grade.	
First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $300, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.
The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.
The county bounty and the three months advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.
All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.
All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.
CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 156 South-st.
CAPT. A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M. C., No. 18 Bowery.
WM. WALLACE, Lieut., U. S. Marines.
County Bounty Rooms, No. 18 Bowery.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary Inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300 00
STATE BOUNTY	75 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional	100 00
	175 00
Total	$475 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.
☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a County premium of ten dollars.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

MEETINGS.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Trustees of the "Five Points' House of Industry," held on Thursday morning, April 21, 1864, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That the Trustees of the Five Points' House of Industry have heard of the death of MR. BENJAMIN R. BARLOW, the Superintendent of the Institution, with deep regret. They recognize that God has called a faithful servant from labor on earth to His presence in heaven, and with humility and submission bow to the dispensation.
Resolved, That they consider it a privilege and a duty to place on record their estimate of the single-hearted devotion with which the deceased for the last seven years has administered the affairs of this Institution. During that period, notwithstanding severe family affliction and repeated attacks of fever and of disease incident to the locality, he ever made the Christian work of reforming the wayward outcast his chief object, and from the first determined that the work the Master had assigned to him should be the labor of his life. And thus it has proved to be; for in the prime of manhood, and laboring for others amidst all the discomforts of a home in the Five Points, he has been suddenly called to "enter into the joy of the Lord." Poor residence among the poor and the constant exhibition of the recklessness and dissipation that so often induces the indigence that prevails had not blunted his sympathies, while it had more fully taught him the exceeding depravity of the unconverted heart. He was more and more convinced of the necessity of a thorough conversion and of justification through faith in that Redeemer to whose cause he had consecrated all his own powers, and in whose merits alone he reposed all his own hopes of personal acceptance.
Resolved, That in recording this estimate of his services to the institution, they wish to express, at the same time, their sincere condolence with Mrs. Barlow and her family. To the tender mercies of the God of the fatherless and widow they with confidence commit her. Mr. Barlow was preeminently a devoted husband, and naught but a consciousness that his peace and rest with Christ are assured can afford any consolation to his widow. To that well grounded hope they affectionately direct her for succor and support during this period of severe trial.
Resolved, That the Board of Trustees, as a tribute of respect, will attend his funeral to the place of interment in Greenwood.
Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be presented to the family, and furnished to the newspapers for publication.
ARCH'D RUSSELL, R. B. LOCKWOOD,
CHARLES ELY, WILLIAM T. BOOTH,
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
FREDERICK G. FOSTER, JOSIAH S. LEVERETT,
HUGH N. CAMP, Trustees.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Building, in University-place, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of April, 1864, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock P. M.; and the annual meeting of the Shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place, at 7 o'clock P. M.
WM. J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

THE SHIPJOINERS OF NEW-YORK and vicinity are notified to attend a mass meeting on MONDAY EVENING, the 25th, at 8 o'clock, at No. 187 Bowery, to hear the report of their committees on the advance of wages to $3 25 per day.
LAWRENCE POWERS, Chairman.
JAMES E. RAYMOND, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY,

Third time this season, Holcroft's celebrated Comedy,
ROAD TO RUIN.

MR. LESTER WALLACK	as.....HARRY DORNTON
MR. JOHN GILBERT	as.....OLD DORNTON
MR. C. FISHER	as.....GOLDFINCH
MR. JOHN SEFTON	as.....MR. SILKY
Mr. G. HOLLAND	as.....MR. SULKY
MR. DALY	as.....MR. MILFORD
MR. YOUNG	as.....JACOB
MR. MOORE	as.....WILLIAMS
MR. BROWNE	as.....MR. SMITH
MISS MARY GANNON	as.....SOPHIA
MRS. WILKINS	as.....WIDOW WARREN
MRS. JOHN SEFTON	as.....JENNY

TUESDAY—ROSEDALE.
Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has engaged MISS JANE COOMBS,
who will make her first appearance at this theatre as LADY TEAZLE, in the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
ON
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.
THURSDAY—ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY—LONDON ASSURANCE.
SATURDAY—THE STRANGER will be repeated.
WILLIAMS' THE RIVALS, LOVE FOR LOVE, MARRIED LIFE, AMERICANS IN PARIS, THE WONDER, RURAL FELICITY, FOLLIES OF A NIGHT and THE STRANGER will shortly be repeated.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Nos. 622 and 624 BROADWAY.
Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager.....H. B. Selwyn
THE NEW OLYMPIC EXTRAVGANZA,
BY
A. OAKEY HALL,
entitled
LOYALINA;
or,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL FORTUNIO,
and his
SEVEN GIFTED AIDES-DE-CAMP,
having proved
A GREAT SUCCESS,
with its
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC,
and
POWERFUL CAST:
it will be
REPEATED EVERY EVENING,
preceded by the comic drama, entitled
OUR WIFE.
Doors open at 7¾; performances commence at 7¾. Seats secured three days in advance.

DODWORTH'S HALL,

Broadway, opposite 11th-st.
F. BERGNER'S
GRAND CONCERT
will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, April 25, 1864.
The following artists will appear:

THEO. THOMAS,	J. NOLL,
J. MOSENTHAL,	H. REYER,
G. MATZKA,	M. SCHWARZ,
C. BERGMANN,	F. HOCH.
LUIS SCHREIBER,	H. MOLLENHAUER,
WILLIAM MASON.	A. H. PEASE.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
May be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Schubert's, No. 98 Spring-st., and in the evening at the door.
Doors open at 7¾; to commence at 8 o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
Box office at No. 678 Broadway, (H. Dardonville.)
TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1864,
LE DEMI MONDE,
Comedy in five acts, by M. Alexandre Dumas, fils.
Doors open at 7¾; to commence at 7¾ precisely.
THURSDAY, APRIL 28,
BENEFIT OF MR. PAUL JUIGNET,
MONTJOIE.
Play in five acts, by M. Octave Feuillet.
SATURDAY, April 30—closing performance of the season

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Union square Department will be kept open on MONDAY and TUESDAY, April 25th and 26th, for the sale of some new goods that have just been received from Europe.
Admission 50 cents.
GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman Executive Committee.

BANJO TAUGHT PERFECT IN ONE quarter.—It takes but 10 minutes to explain our simple method of teaching the banjo, after which the pupil can play most any tune and accompaniments to singing. Call or address DOBSON BROS., No. 74 4th-av., corner of 10th-st.

MEDICAL.

NATURE'S SOVEREIGN REMEDIALS FROM PLANTS.—Spottad Fever Specific, a positive remedial. SCROFULARIA eradicates all scrofulous and other inherited diseases, all liver, mercurial, syphilitic and skin diseases, tumors, ulcers, &c. VERONICA QUINQUEFOLIA purifies the blood and system from every taint. PNEUMONICA cures consumption and other lung diseases, catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, gout, rheumatism, diphtheria, dropsy and dyspepsia. URINARIA cures all kidney and uterine and other organic maladies, prolapsus uteri, gravel and chronic diarrhœa. SMALL-POX SPECIFIC, an unfailing remedy. CANCER AND CANCEROUS HUMORS, a new Specific Remedial, will be sent on special application, with full advice. All are in bottles at $3 and $5. Sent by Express. A Treatise on Diseases gratis. Apply to
WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, or
HEGEMAN & CO, Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREY'S
SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES
have been ten years before the public, and are used by thousands of families, and are everywhere commended for their simplicity, economy, and great curative value. A full case, with 35 large vials and book of directions is sold for $5, or sent to any address, free of charge, by express, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, office and depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 24 hrs. he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of the r money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience and secret remedies, used by the first medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE M

IS HE A GREAT MAN? WHAT OF HIS FAMILY? WOULD HE MAKE A GOOD LEADER? "SIX OF Illustrated Phrenological Journal for May, now ready, with portraits, phrenological analysis of Gen. B. F. Butler, with a brief historical sketch of his life; also, that of Hon. Owen Lovejoy, Mr. Morrison, etc. Articles on Ethnology, Physiognomy, Phrenology, Physiology and Psychology, complete the number. Only 15 cents, by first post. FOWLER & WELLS, Broadway, New-York.

NEW TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PROPERTY.

Four houses and lots in East Twenty-third-street will be sold at 12 o'clock to-day, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. K. Wyckoff & Co., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN ... to.—How many lovers it has separated ... friends forever parted! The subject is so ... your nearest friend will not mention it, and you ... of the fact yourself. To effect a radical ... the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice ... and morning. It also beautifies the complexion ... removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the ... soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

Wheeler's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and ... to new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Hall, Ford's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

At the Stock Exchange.....APRIL 23, 1864.

U. S. 6s 5-20s R.	105½	200	Pacific Mail		224
do	105½	400	Qts. Hill M. Co		13
U. S. 6s, 5-20s C	111¾	500	do		13¼
do	111¾	100	Hud. M. R.	b10	138
do	111¾	100	do		138
do	111¾	100	do		138
do	111¾	100	do		137
N. Y. Cen. 6s '73	109¾	200	Harlem R.		218
Int. War Loan	101¾	200	do		219
Tenn. 6s, '90	60	500	do		220
Mo. 6s, to H. & St. J.	70	150	Long I. R.		98
do	71	1000	Reading R.		139
do	71	100	do		139¾
Ohio & Miss. C.	58	100	do		139¾
do	58¾	1800	do		140
do	58¾	300	Mich. Cen. R.		144
do	59	500	do		144½
do	59	100	Chi. & N. W. Prf.		82
do	112	500	do		82
do	112	50	do		82¾
do	112	50	do		82¾
do	112	50	do		82¾

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3928. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH.

Gen. Wessels Surrenders After Four Days' Fighting.

OFFICIAL ORDER FROM MAJOR-GEN. PECK.

Official Rebel Reports of the Disaster.

Sixteen Hundred Prisoners and 20 Pieces of Artillery Captured.

UNION LOSS 150---REBEL LOSS 1,500.

Reported Murder of the Negro Troops.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, April 24, } via BALTIMORE, Monday, April 25. }

Capt. WEATHERBEE, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, has just arrived from Roanoke Island. He makes the following report:

"Gen. WESSELS surrendered to the enemy on Wednesday, the 20th inst., when the rebels took possession of Plymouth, N. C., after four days' hard fighting.

Our loss is one hundred and fifty killed and twenty-five hundred captured.

The rebel loss is fifteen hundred killed.

REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of April 23 says the following dispatch has been received by Gen. BRAGG:

PLYMOUTH, N. C., April 20.

To Gen. Braxton Bragg:

I have stormed and carried this place, capturing one brigadier, one thousand six hundred men, stores, and twenty-five pieces of artillery.

R. F. HOKE, Brigadier-General.

A telegram was also received by the President from Col. JOHN TAYLOR WOOD, dated Rocky Mount, 21st inst., giving further particulars of the capture of Plymouth by the forces under Gen. HOKE, with naval cooperation.

He says about twenty-five hundred prisoners were taken (three or four hundred of them negroes,) thirty pieces of artillery, one hundred thousand pounds of meat, one thousand barrels of flour and a full garrison outfit. Our loss was about three hundred in all. Col. MERCE was among the killed.

Two gunboats were sunk, another disabled, and a small steamer captured.

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE.

NEWBERN, N. C., Friday, April 22.

The battle, which had been going on night and day at Plymouth, from Sunday, the 16th, to the 20th inst., resulted in the capture of the city by the enemy on Wednesday noon, including Gen. WESSELS and his forces—1,500 men. The enemy obtained possession of the town at 8 o'clock in the morning. Gen. WESSELS and his troops retired into Fort Williams and held out until noon, repulsing the enemy in seven desperate assaults, whose loss is said to be 1,700, while our loss was slight.

Gen. WESSELS, who gained such distinction in the seven days' fight before Richmond, has made in this siege a most heroic resistance with his little band of veterans. Several weeks since he called for 5,000 men, stating, in the most solemn manner, that it would be impossible to hold the city with a less number. Gen. PECK, who has given Gen. WESSELS all the assistance in his power, in the same solemn manner, time and again called for reinforcements.

It is reported that the enemy have left Plymouth, and are now moving on Washington, and also on this city. The rebel ram at Kinston, on the Neuse, has, it is ascertained, moved toward Newbern, and is expected to make the attack in a day or two. More gunboats and reinforcements are immediately required here and at Washington.

Two companies belonging to the Second North Carolina (Union) Volunteers, were among the captured at Plymouth, the most of whom were taken out and shot by the enemy after our forces had surrendered. All the negroes found in uniform were also shot.

The funeral of Commander FLUSSER takes place here to-morrow.

The rebel ram at Plymouth, which came down the Roanoke, is expected to act in concert with the other rams in the attack on Washington and Newbern. She carries three small guns and one 64-pounder. With the aid of a few gunboats these rams could be readily run down, as their seagoing qualities are bad.

Under the cover of night the ram at Plymouth sunk two of our gunboats, but it is not expected she would attack any respectable number of gunboats in the day time.

OFFICIAL ORDER FROM GEN PECK.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, April 25.

The following has been received here:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AND DISTRICT OF } NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, N. C., April 21, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 66.—With feelings of the deepest sorrow the Commanding General announces the fall of Plymouth, N. C., and the capture of its gallant Commander, Brig.-Gen. H. W. WESSELS and his command. This result, however, did not obtain until after the most gallant and determined resistance had been made. Five times the enemy stormed the lines of the General, and as many times were they handsomely repulsed with great slaughter, and but for the powerful assistance of the rebel iron-clad ram, and the floating sharp-shooter battery, the *Cotton Plant*, Plymouth would still have been in our hands. For their noble defence the gallant Gen. WESSELS and his brave band have and deserve the warmest thanks of the whole country, while all will sympathize with them in their misfortune.

To the officers and men of the navy, the Commanding General tenders his thanks for their hearty cooperation with the army, and the bravery, determination and courage that marked their part of the unequal contest. With sorrow he records the death of the noble sailor and gallant patriot, Lieut.-Commander C. W. FLUSSER, United States Navy, who, in the heat of battle, fell dead on the deck of his ship with the lanyard of his gun in his hand.

The Commanding-General believes that these misfortunes will tend, not to discourage, but to nerve the army of North Carolina to equal deeds of bravery and gallantry hereafter.

Until further orders the headquarters of the Sub-District of the Albemarle will be at Roanoke Island. The command devolves upon Col. D. W. WARDROP, of the Ninety-ninth New-York Infantry.

By command of Major-Gen. JOHN G. PECK.

T. A. JUDSON, A. A. G.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 25.

There are reports on the street here this morning, purporting to have been brought by a colored sutler, that the colored Federal troops at Plymouth, N. C., were murdered after the surrender of the place, by the rebels.

There are no means of verifying this statement, and the rumor is probably without foundation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEWBERN, Friday, April 22.

Gov. VANCE, who is a candidate for reëlection, has been to LEE's army on an electioneering tour.

A correspondent of the Iredell *Express* from LEE's army, says: "We have resolved to suspend any of our men who vote for HOLDEN by the thumbs," over which the Raleigh *Progress* is very indignant, and predicts the defeat of VANCE by the people if he encourages it. On the 22d inst. VANCE addressed the citizens of Fayetteville, N. C.

JAMES M. LEACH, a peace man, has been elected to the Confederate Congress from the Seventh Congressional District of this State, by a large majority.

Gov. VANCE and Jeff. DAVIS are having a personal quarrel over the blockade-running steamer *Advance*, which belongs to the State of North Carolina, and makes regular trips between Wilmington and Nassau. DAVIS insists that these North Carolina steamers shall carry part of their cargoes at Government prices and sell them at the same rate. VANCE informs DAVIS that as these steamers belong to the State of North Carolina, and enter a North Carolina port, and bring clothing and supplies to her troops, he (DAVIS) can have no voice in the matter. VANCE says these steamers have not only enabled him to clothe, arm and equip the troops of this State, as well those of the Confederacy; but have also enabled him to discharge the indebtedness of North Carolina, beside adding a surplus of several millions to the State Treasury.

The Capture of Plymouth—The Regiments Engaged—The Rebel Ram Roanoke.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., Friday, April 22, 1864.

"Is Plymouth taken or not?" one hears everywhere anxiously asked about our streets. We have had no direct communication from there since Monday, and so we *know* but little of what has occurred, and what the result of the battle. I stated in my last communication that probably Plymouth was in the hands of the enemy, and the most reliable information confirms the supposition.

Col. WARDROP, of the Ninety-ninth New-York, with his regiment and a part of the First United States, (colored,) returned to this place yesterday afternoon, not being able to reach Plymouth, and thus reinforce Gen. WESSELS. Ha found our gunboats at the mouth of the Roanoke River, and, from what he could there learn, Plymouth has fallen, though not without a desperate defence on our part, costing the enemy hundreds of lives.

It seems to be a question with those who have had an opportunity to learn the most about it whether the place was surrendered or captured. The prevailing idea being that WESSELS would never surrender.

One of the gunboats went up Wednesday morning, early, to within several miles of the place and saw distinctly the enemy charge upon the main fort, the others, one by one, probably having been captured, and that they were repulsed. About 11 o'clock she steamed up the river again, and saw another assault made and the enemy disappear. Shortly after the flag was taken down and the firing ceased. As to the result, these seem to be the facts. During the investment it is said that the enemy sent in at several different times a flag of truce to bury their dead, and at the same time the rem opened fire upon the town. It does not seem probable that WESSELS would acknowledge the flag under the circumstances, but it shows how terrible the slaughter was among the enemy. Of our own loss it is impossible to form any estimate, except that our forces numbered about 1,800—the Eighty-fifth New-York, Sixteenth Connecticut, and One Hundred and Fifty-third Pennsylvania.

THE RAM ROANOKE.

It was expected that the blockade above Plymouth would be sufficient to keep the rebel ram, called, I believe, the *Roanoke*, from coming down to the town, but she unexpectedly got through it, and passed the fortifications before she could be opened upon by the 200-pound Parrott gun, which had been sent up and placed in position expressly to use against her. Still, had not Capt. FLUSSER fallen so early in the contest, he would probably have disposed of her so that she would have been of but little use to the enemy. His plan is stated to have been to grapple her with his boats by means of a strong chain, and run her aground. It was in this effort, while the vessels were in close proximity, that the gun was fired, the shell of which rebounded, bursting on the deck of his own vessel, causing his death. Had not the river been so narrow, and if our gunboats had had sufficient sea room, they might have been a match for the iron-clad. Her guns are of small calibre, and her power of locomotion very imperfect. If she ventures down to the mouth of the river, her efficiency will be put to a severe test.

In the death of Capt. FLUSSER our navy and the country have met with almost an irreparable loss. Young, bold, full of efficient energy, he had won for himself the entire confidence of all in the department. His talent had secured for him his position as second in command to Commodore DAVENPORT. With his death many hopes are crushed, though the sadness is relieved by the glory which surrounds the acts of his life.

In case Plymouth has fallen, Col. WARDROP, of the Ninety-Ninth New-York, takes command of the Sub-District of the Albemarle, by order of Gen. PECK. He immediately returned on Thursday to Roanoke Island, accompanied with his own regiment, and a part of the First United States Colored.

During this whole excitement, Gen. PECK has been unceasingly active. The first attack upon this place, last Monday, was at once comprehended by him, and all available forces sent to the points of danger with the utmost dispatch. ELIHU.

IMPORTANT RUMORS FROM MEXICO.

Victory Over the French—Vidaurri Flees from Monterey—Juarez Occupies the City—The Finest Country on the Rio Grande.

From the New-Orleans Era, April 13.

We have before us a private letter from a high Mexican official in this city, from which we are permitted to translate the subjoined important intelligence. The letter is dated, Matamoras, April 7:

"Gen. UREGA is at Saltillo, at the head of twelve thousand men, menacing Guadalajara. Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ is in Tehuacan de las Granades, at the head of five thousand men. He routed a French force of six hundred men at Jaujaupan; only eighty escaped of this body. Gen. GONZALES DE ORTEGA is menacing the forces of MEJIA, who withdrew from Matchnale, and retired on San Luis. Gen. ORTEGA's force consists of two thousand five hundred men.

The most important information I have to send you is the flight of VIDAURRI from Monterey, leaving eighteen pieces of artillery, and dispersing his followers. He has taken the road to Eagle Pass. President JUAREZ occupied Monterey on the 3d inst., where he was received with great demonstrations of joy.

The French fleet which was sounding the bar a the Rio Grande have withdrawn—probably on receiving the news from Monterey.

The best feeling exists between the authorities of Matamoras and Brownsville, mutual civilities taking place. Col. COBINA was received at Brownsville with salutes and military honors, and a grand ball; which was duly reciprocated by COBINA, to the United States authorities.

The Charge of Conspiring to Murder.

The friends of JOHN D. LEWIS, merchant, of No. 101 Chambers-street, point to the papers on which the charge of conspiracy to "murder" was made, as not at all sustaining it. Those papers, even if true, indicate nothing further than an attempt to have Mr. ANDERSON beaten, thrashed, flogged or pummeled in some manner—a very improper and disorderly proceeding, of course—but certainly do not indicate a design to have him murdered. Thus much can be said without expressing any opinion pro or con on other points.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 25.

LONGSTREET REPORTED MOVING.

Wild rumors are afloat this evening that the whole of LONGSTREET's Corps are marching down the Shenandoah Valley, toward the Maryland line. It is scarcely necessary to state that no reliance is placed in them.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

The Richmond *Inquirer*, of the 19th, received here to-day, contains a dispatch from Fort Pillow, dated the 12th, stating that FORREST and CHALMERS attacked the fort on the 11th. The garrison consisted of three hundred white and four hundred negro troops. The fort retusing to surrender, they carried it by storm. Both commons entered the fort simultaneously. An indiscriminate slaughter followed. One hundred prisoners were captured, and the balance of the garrison slain. The fort ran with blood. Many jumped into the river, and were either drowned or killed while attempting to escape. $100,000 worth of property was taken. Six guns were captured. Confederate loss, 75.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

It was found in discussion of the Morrill Tariff resolution this evening, that opinions were too numerous to render practicable any attempt to discriminate even in a few important points, and STEVENS' substitute was seized upon, that the Government might at least have the benefit of fifty per cent. increase of duty on the heavy orders for importations which have already gone forward. The vote on the amendments of the original resolution showed a strong determination to check the frauds on the revenue in wool imports, and afford the wool-growing interest incidental protection. The resolution, as passed, is acknowledged to be a crude measure, but better than increase of tariff revenue while a general bill is being perfected.

FROM MEXICO.

It is understood that recent advices from Mexico, received at the Legation here, are highly encouraging. The capture of Monterey by Gen. OREGA and the precipitate retreat of the traitor VIDAURI's forces are fully confirmed. President JUAREZ is displaying unexpected tact and energy, and news may be daily looked for which will probably postpone the projected visit of MAXIMILIAN.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 25.

THE OFFER FROM THE NORTHWEST.

On Saturday, Govs. LEWIS of Wisconsin, YATES of Illinois, STONE of Iowa, MORTON of Indiana, BROUGH of Ohio, and BLAIR of Michigan, jointly tendered the President of the United States one hundred thousand troops, to serve one hundred days; to be clothed, armed and equipped by the United States Government; the men to be raised within the limits of the several Northwestern States named. The proposition was accepted by the President, and the Secretary of War was subsequently instructed to receive these troops. Four of the five of the above-named Governors issued their State proclamations in this city, and sent them forward on Saturday. The first proposition made to the Government by the Northwestern Governors was that the President issue his proclamation for one hundred thousand six months' men, but owing to difficulties that could not be immediately overcome, they agreed to make the proposition mentioned. It is believed by the gentlemen who have tendered this new auxiliary force, that they will be able to raise it in twenty-five days. This new army will garrison all the posts and forts on the frontier and in rear active operations, thus enabling the veterans now doing post garrison duty to join our armies in the field.

GEN. BLAIR.

On Saturday the President assigned Maj.-Gen. BLAIR to the command of the Seventeenth. (McPHERSON's Army Corps,) now in the Department of the Mississippi. The following order has been issued on the subject:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, } WASHINGTON, April 23, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 178.—1. Major-Gen. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., is assigned to the command of the Seventeenth Army Corps. 2. Capt. J. W. ALEXANDER, of the Third Regiment United States Cavalry, is assigned as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Seventeenth Army Corps, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, under the tenth section of the act approved July 17, 1862.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. BLAIR left the city on Sunday evening to join his command.

AN UNTRUE STATEMENT.

The statement that the United States Treasury is largely in arrears is without foundation. We learn that there is not a single requisition for a dollar due from the Government now unpaid at the department, nor has there been for several days. The balance at the disposal of the Treasury is now not less than $20,000,000.

FLOUR CONTRACTS.

Proposals for furnishing the Government with flour were opened to-day, and contained offers of 26,000 barrels at from $8 50 to $9 15 per barrel. Contracts for only 1,000 barrels were awarded at about $8 56.

ANOTHER RESTITUTION.

The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledged the receipt of $2 50 from a clergyman of the Catholic Church, to whom the money was returned through the confessional by a person who acknowledged it to be due to the United States.

PAY OF THE MILITIA.

A bill will be introduced into the Senate to-morrow, appropriating $20,000,000 to pay for the services of the militia, called out in the Western States for temporary service.

NAVAL NEWS.

The following captures have been reported at the Navy Department:

Schooner *Mary Darley*, by the United States steamer *Sciota*, off Galveston, Texas, on the 4th inst. She was formerly the United States revenue cutter *Dodge*, and was seized by the rebels in Galveston Bay at the commencement of the rebellion.

The British schooner *M. P. Burton*, by the United States steamer *Aroostook*, loaded with iron and shot. She cleared from Havana and purported to be bound to Matamoras.

THE DENMARK BLOCKADE.

The State Department has been officially informed that the Island of Femero, which was in the first instance exempted from the blockade by the Danish Government of the ports and inlets on the east coast of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, is now also blockaded—the blockade having been ordered to commence on the 22d ultimo.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 25.

A PERSONAL MATTER.

The Vice President presented a message from the President, submitting to its consideration the expediency of authorizing Surgeon SOLOMON SHARP to accept a piece of plate from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for his attention and services to Lieut CASDALE and Sub-Lieut. DODWORTH, of the British ship *Greyhound*, at the hospital in Norfolk, Virginia.

CLAIMS OF ALIENS.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill for the adjustment of claims of aliens against the United States since the commencement of the present rebellion, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, one of whom shall be learned in the law, to examine and report upon the claims arising from damage to persons or property of aliens by civil, military or naval authorities of the United States during the rebellion, in cases which cannot be decided by existing tribunals. These claims are excluded from consideration if they are not presented to the Secretary of State within one year from the time that they may have arisen or come to the knowledge of the claimant, to be valued. The claimant must not have filed his intention to become a citizen of the United States, nor at any time exercised the right of voting, nor at any time given aid or comfort to the rebellion.

POSTAL AND MILITARY COMMUNICATION.

Mr. SUMNER introduced the following joint resolution to facilitate postal and military communication among the several States:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress in express terms the power to regulate commerce among the several States, to establish post roads and raise and equip armies; therefore,

Resolved, That every railroad company in the United States, whose road is operated by steam, its successors and assigns be and is hereby authorized to carry upon and over the road connections, boats, bridges and ferries, all freight property, mails, passengers, troops and Government supplies on their way from any State and other State, and to receive compensation therefor.

Referred to the Military Committee.

THE TREASURY EXTENSION.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was received, stating that the proposed alteration to the south wing, while remedying an architectural defect and giving additional room, would effect a saving of $13,308 by the use of the granite for the north wing.

THE MONTANA DISAGREEMENT.

The subject of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill to provide a Territorial Government for Montana, came up.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) addressed the Senate. He referred to the fact that the bill had first been reported by a member of the House devotedly attached to freedom, and passed in that body without any such provision; and was then reported from the committee here, at the head of which was Mr. WADE in the same form in which it passed the House, and at the moment of its passage the Senator from Minnesota introduced his amendment. He thought the gentleman had thus raised an issue unnecessarily, which, if persisted in, would raise a contest that would come into the ensuing campaign, and do mischief. When it had been stated that there were no negroes or persons of African descent in the Territory, the Senator from Minnesota had mentioned one there who was worth $50,000. It happened that one person of African descent had gone there early and discovered a gold mine, and that person happened to be in the gallery when the Senator adverted to the fact, so that there was not one colored person in the Territory. There are, however, Indians and persons of Indian descent there, and it is a question if they would not under the amendment be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage. In this connection, Mr. DOOLITTLE said designing politicians could use such persons for voters to carry their corrupt ends, using thus not only Indians who had adopted a civilized life, but the wild Indians. This had once occurred in Wisconsin, and why not in Montana? By the use of plenty of whisky and tobacco, this had been done; stripping the wild Indian of his blanket and putting the coat and pantaloons on him for the moment.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Union,) said his proposition to strike out "white male citizen," and insert "citizen of the United States," seemed to create the impression in the mind of the Senator that it would lend the Government in twain. He thought it a great deal better to let the balance of the soldiers, who were marching through our streets in defence of their country, have a vote in Montana than to let traitors vote there. He did not believe this question would distract the public mind unless the Senator and those who acted with him, stirred it up. Such speeches as the Senator had made to-day had that effect. He believed the war had been protracted three years in consequence of the fear of our leaders that they would distract the sentiment of the North. It was two years before we dared to ask negroes to fight for us. He would take the stout arms and brave hearts of these black men.

The Senate then rejected the motion to adhere to its amendment, and agreed to a request for a committee of conference.

Two or three private bills passed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 25.

THE WINNEBAGO INDIANS.

On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, of Iowa, (Union,) the Committee on Indian Affairs were instructed to inquire into the truth of the statement that the Winnebago Indians are in a starving condition, and to report what legislation, if any, is necessary to relieve their present destitution and deplorable condition.

INCREASE OF THE TARIFF.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) said he proposed to modify the joint resolution he introduced last Monday to increase the tariff, and asked that the subject be considered this evening. This was agreed to. The arrangement is that the resolution may, for some time, be discussed in five minute speeches.

BOUNTIES TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill giving the bounty of $100 to any non-commissioned officer, private, musician or artificer who shall have been honorably discharged in consequence of wounds received or injuries in the service and in the line of his duty, and a pro rata share of said bounty of $100 to any volunteers for a proportionate term of service exceeding three months, as is now provided by law for those serving two years.

NOTE.—This resolution is preceded by a preamble having reference to two years' New-York Volunteers, the proposition being designed to meet their case.

PUNISHMENT OF GUERRILLAS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill providing for the more speedy punishment of guerrillas. It authorizes Commanding Generals in the field to carry into execution sentences against guerrillas and persons guilty of robbery, arson, burglary, rape and violation of the laws and customs of war, and, spies, mutineers, and murderers. The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

The House went into Committee on the Internal Tax Bill.

Section ninety-seven, imposing a tax upon the sales of bonds, stocks, &c., being under consideration,

Mr. FRANK, of New-York, (Union,) offered the following substitute for the rates proposed by the committee:

Upon all sales of gold and silver, bullion and coin, sterling exchange, promissory notes, stocks, bonds or other securities one-tenth of one per cent. on the amount of sales shall be charged, and upon all contracts for such sales.

Mr. FRANK argued that the country has need of revenue: that many articles had been taxed heavily, while the tax upon stocks and bonds was comparatively light; that persons who deal in stocks could well afford the amount proposed, amounting to but one dollar on a thousand. If it was claimed that those who speculate in stocks experienced a hardship from the increase proposed, he would only say that the country already suffered by their operations, and his greatest fears of financial troubles arose from the immense traffic of the stock boards. Should illegitimate sales be cut off, the country in the end would be greatly the gainer. He hoped there would be no opposition to his amendment, as, if adopted, the Government would receive several millions of revenue.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, opposed the amendment, saying it was a new tax, and he thought the amendment reported by the committee, doubling the rates as originally reported, was as much as the business would bear.

Mr. KEENAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) said he was surprised at his colleague, (STEBBINS,) who had heretofore so eloquently depicted the effects of speculation upon the finances of the country, and had proposed so low a tax upon these operations, and which was totally inadequate. He thought this business would bear a much higher rate of taxation.

Mr. A. W. CLARK, of New-York, (Union,) said he had examined the account of stock sales in New-York for last Saturday, and they amounted to $15,000,000, and that, with the sale in other cities, would yield a revenue, at the proposed tax of his colleague, of $15,000 per day to the Government.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) said we were told that if we fix the tax too high the brokers would evade it, and cheat the Government out of any revenue from it. We did not hear this argument applied to other taxes. He contended that we should make the law so strong, and so well guarded that they could not dodge it or cheat the Government. The argument was not a good one. He agreed with the gentleman from New-York who offered the amendment, and was in favor of imposing the tax of one-tenth of one per cent upon these operations.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, wished, in the absence of the member from New-York, (STEBBINS,) who originated this tax, to present two or three facts to the committee. He regretted that imputations should be cast upon the motives of the gentleman. He was as patriotic and sincere as any member.

Mr. KEENAN, of New-York, disavowed any intention of casting imputations upon his colleague. He only expressed his surprise that he should favor so low a tax on these sales.

Mr. ORELL, of New-York, (Dem.,) defended his colleague, and said he thought the gentleman did his colleague an injustice. He was in favor of the amendment of his colleague, (FRANK.)

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) was very sure that there was no class to be affected by this bill who could better bear it than the brokers of New-York. Their operations had become more extensive and their profits from this war greater than those of any other class of people. He charged that the financial difficulties had been caused more by stock gamblers of New-York than by anything else, except the impolicy of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved to amend the amendment of the gentlemen from New-York, (FRANK,) by making the tax one-fifth of one per cent. They were able, and gentlemen said willing to bear it.

Mr. RANDALL's amendment was agreed to, and Mr. FRANK's amendment as amended adopted.

All premiums awarded as tokens of merit by any Agricultural Society, Corporation or Association, for any purpose whatever, are exempt from tax.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) the committee having risen for that purpose, the House took a recess from 1¾ to 2¾, in order to enable members to witness the grand review of a large body of troops.

On the reassembling of the House, the consideration of the Internal Tax Bill was resumed.

Amendments were made so as to read that the tax on all swine slaughtered for sale should be ten cents per head; on all sheep and lambs slaughtered for sale five cents per head—provided that all cattle, not exceeding five in number, and all calves, swine, sheep and lambs, not exceeding twenty in number, slaughtered by any person for his or her own consumption shall be exempt from duty.

Insurance companies are to pay one and a half per centum on their gross receipts of premiums or assessments for insurance.

The tax on lotteries was increased to five per centum on the gross amount of receipts.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered a proviso to exempt from taxation lotteries, raffles or gift enterprises by sanitary fairs or religious associations for the relief of our soldiers or some other charitable use, a permit to be obtained from the collector of the district where the lottery, raffle or gift enterprise takes place.

This proviso was adopted.

Mr. PRICE, of Iowa, (Union,) would increase the taxes on theatres, operas, circuses and museums, from one to five per centum on the gross receipts. Such places, he said, could better bear such a tax than bridge and telegraph companies, which are taxed five per centum.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont (Union,) said there was a vast difference between places of amusement and telegraph and bridge companies. The receipts of the latter were mainly profits, while out of the receipts of places of amusement ninety-five per centum had to be paid for expenses. The object is revenue, and not to close such places.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Union,) moved that the tax be increased from one to two per centum on theatres and circuses, and this was agreed to.

CONTESTED SEATS.

The committee here rose, when

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that Mr. CHANDLER is not entitled to a seat from the Second Congressional District of Virginia.

The consideration of the resolution was postponed, when the House at 4½ o'clock took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

CONCERNING GEN. BLAIR.

Mr. STEVENS asked leave to offer a resolution, that, as a general order of the War Department assigns Maj.-Gen. BLAIR to the command of the Seventeenth Army Corps, the President be requested, if not inconsistent with the public interests, to inform them whether F. P. BLAIR is a Major-General, and if so, when he was appointed; and whether said F. P. BLAIR resigned his commission of Major-General before he took his seat in Congress, and what action was taken on such resignation.

FRAUDS IN THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, the report of Gen. DIX, concerning fraudulent transactions in the New-York Custom-house.

Mr. POMEROY objected to both resolutions. We did not require resolutions, but action.

THE TAXES.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union) offered a joint resolution raising the duties on imports, to take place from and after its passage, and to continue until July 1, 1864.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) offered a proviso that printing paper, unsized and used for books and newspapers, exclusively, shall be exempt from the operation of this resolution. He said his object was that additional burthen should not be imposed on the diffusion of intellectual light and knowledge.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS offered a substitute for the resolution, proposing for sixty days after the passage of the resolution to add forty per cent. to the tariff now imposed on goods, wares and merchandise.

The House proceeded first to pertect Mr. MORRILL's resolution.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD offered an amendment providing that nothing in the resolutions should be construed to include goods, wares and merchandise in bonded warehouse or on the way from place of importation. He said this was most extraordinary legislation. Heretofore bills of this character were prepared with great caution, and deliberated upon with great care. But here was a resolution proposing, in one general sweeping provision, an enormous increase in the whole tariff. If it be said that the condition of the public finances required this increase, he would caution the Government against a policy which might become prohibitory. But if they were determined to adopt this measure, he demanded that goods in bond and in the course of importation be exempt from its operation. He submitted that the inhabitants and importers could not stand this kind of legislation.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) said the gentleman had changed his views since the Whisky question was before the House. On that occasion the gentlemen had remarked that everbody should be prepared for taxes. Although he always gave consideration and respect to what the gentlemen advanced, he was unable to understand how he could explain his positions. He knew the gentleman discriminated largely against the West and looked to his own constituents. It seemed to him that the importers should be as well prepared to pay duties as the manufacturers of whisky, or anything else for the public market.

Mr. WOOD said there was a marked distinction between the two cases. A merchant sends forth an order for a cargo to Europe. The goods are received under the same law and regulations as when the order was given. This did not apply to whisky.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said when the farmer planted his corn and sent it to market, he did so on the faith of the Government. He granted that they might sometimes be mistaken in relation to the present Administration, which did make some pledges at the beginning but had not fulfilled them.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) could not support the resolution. It violated a sound principle of legislation, and if we adopted the principle of changing the tariff every year, or every six or three months, it would unsettle the whole trade of the country.

Mr. KALBFLEISCH, of New-York, (Dem.,) said he could not see the difference between the whisky dealer and the importer. The distillers had notice of a tax, and they worked night and day to meet the requirement. And with what degree of consistency could the House impose duties on imported goods which might not arrive here for two or three months. He thought goods in transitu should be exempt as long as liquors on hand were not taxed.

Mr. WOOD's amendment was rejected.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered an amendment increasing the tax on wool costing 40 cents per pound seven per cent., and over 40 cents ten per cent. He contended that wool would bear an increase over the present rates.

Debate followed on the subject of wool, participated in by Messrs. DAWES, RICE, MORRILL, of Vermont, MOREHEAD, MORRILL, of Pennsylvania, and others.

Mr. MORRILL thought the discussion had already proceeded a considerable length, and he desired the question to be taken.

Mr. F. WOOD said they had met this resolution in the most liberal terms, and discussion should be allowed as long as gentlemen spoke directly to the question.

Mr. MORRILL replied that he would soon endeavor to reach a vote.

The House adopted an amendment assessing a duty of 8 and 11 cents on wool under and over 40 cents per pound.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, which was agreed to, that instead of from 10 to 50 cents per gallon on all descriptions of wines and according to value, there shall be 50 per cent. imposed on all wines, ales and porter in addition to the tariff now authorized by law.

Mr. STEVENS explained his substitute. The object was to put 50 per cent. on the present rates of duty on everything so as to keep out importations. The resolution was designed to operate until a tariff bill could be deliberately framed. If this resolution had been in operation last week we should have received two millions of revenue, and he showed the difference of eleven millions of imports and three of exports.

Mr. F. WOOD said if the gentlemen expected by this measure to depress the price of gold it would fail of its effect.

Mr. STEVENS replied that this was not the object, but might be the consequence. He did not believe in legislation to depress the price of gold.

Mr. WOOD was glad to hear it, and thought we should be satisfied from past experience that the efforts to depress gold were vain and futile.

Mr. MORRILL (of Vermont,) violently opposed the substitute, and moved the previous question.

Mr. MORRILL's resolution proposes to increase the duties on imports until July 1, 1864, imposing both specific and ad valorem duties on different articles, including various kinds of tobacco, cigars, wines, ales, porter, iron, liquors, &c.

The House for this adopted the substitute of Mr. STEVENS, and subsequently passed it, after having a vote by yeas and nays.

The joint resolution is as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, that until the end of sixty days from the passage of this resolution, 50 per cent. of the rates of duties and imports now imposed by law on all goods, wares and merchandise, and articles imported, shall be added to the present duties now charged on the importation of such articles, provided that printing-paper, unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively, shall be exempt from the operation of this resolution.

MR. BLAIR'S POSITION.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate to the House whether Hon. F. P. BLAIR, Representative from Missouri, now holds any appointment or commission in the military service; and if so, whether he is now acting under any such appointment.

GOVERNMENT RIGHTS IN MINING LANDS.

The House took up the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. F. WOOD, requesting the President to take such measures as in his judgment are necessary to protect the rights and interests of the United States in the mines and mineral lands of Colorado and Arizona, until proper legislation shall be provided by Congress.

The resolution was laid on the table—Yeas 82, Nays 50.

THE BOUNDARY OF MAINE.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, (Union,) moved that the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Maine, asking for the protection of the northeastern boundary of that State, be referred to a select committee of seven.

Agreed to—yeas, 64; nays, 28.

The House then adjourned.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

The Late Battles in Louisiana—The Rebels Maintain their Position—Banks Retreats to Grand Ecore—Perilous Navigation of the Red River—Kirby Smith Reported Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 25.

Cairo dates of yesterday, by mail, say the steamer *Von Phul*, from New-Orleans the evening of the 18th, had arrived.

It seemed to be generally conceded that the battles in Louisiana had been against BANKS; for while the enemy remained on the ground after Saturday's fight, BANKS retreated forty miles.

The transport *Black Hawk* suffered considerably above Alexandria from the enemy, besides having several killed and wounded.

The report that there was another fight on the 19th was a mistake.

The steamers *Rob Roy* and *Mattie Stephens* had arrived at New-Orleans from the Red River, having run the gauntlet of a large number of guerrillas on the banks. The *Rob Roy* had four guns and fought most of her way down. A cannon ball passed through the clerk's office. One soldier was killed and five wounded on the *Mattie Stephens*.

The rebels were still in the vicinity of Pleasant Ridge. Our army was at Grand Ecore, fortifying on both banks of the river.

Admiral PORTER reported that there were only five feet of water at Grand Ecore. The gunboat *Eastport* was aground there. All the large boats were below; but those of light draught were above.

Prisoners say that KIRBY SMITH and SIBLY were killed in the recent battles.

The steamer *Lacrosse*, from the Red River for New-Orleans, having stopped at Plant Station to take on cotton, the crew and soldiers got drunk at a distillery at that place, when a company of the First Louisiana Rebel Cavalry made a descent on the boat, and the passengers and crew were robbed and paroled.

The New-Orleans cotton market had declined, prices ranging from 65c. for low middling to 76c. for strictly middling. Sugar active and advanced; 18c. to 23½c. for inferior to white clarified. Molasses scarce at 85c.@89c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Lee's Position—Rebel Cavalry Movements—Strength of the Rebel Army.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 25.

The *Star* of this afternoon says: "Information from the rebel lines as late as Friday morning last, is to the effect that LEE was not, as has been reported, moving toward the Shenandoah Valley, but was at that time in his old position on the Rapidan. Such movements of this cavalry as were going on seemed to be in the nature of reconnoissances to ascertain GRANT's purposes; and the fact of GRANT having sent out unusually large picket forces, seems to have mystified the enemy on various occasions. LEE's army was preparing for a sudden move, but was seemingly disposed to wait for GRANT to open and develop his game.

The movement of our gunboats up the Rappahannock had raised an alarm in Richmond that BURNSIDE was affecting a landing there, and a new al

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

A COMPENDIOUS HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AND OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST. WITH NUMEROUS SPECIMENS. By George L. Craik, LL. D., Professor of History and of English Literature in Queens College, Belfast. 2 volumes, 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner.

If there is one subject of a purely literary nature that proves attractive to every person of ordinary culture—a common ground where members of all sects and parties meet on an equal footing, induced by an instinctive taste for the study—it is certainly our vernacular tongue, and the wide range of inquiry connected with its mechanism, etymology and distinctive characteristics, compared with other languages of the earth, as an organ of notional thought and expression. An aptitude for these pursuits has long been shown by Americans. Acute minds have always found pleasure in dwelling on them. The number of works on grammar produced in this country during the present century far surpasses what England has done; nay more, that the mother country is indebted to them for its standard vocabulary and the generally accepted rules of its speech is proved in a moment when the names of Noah Webster and Lindley Murray are recalled; while in the higher learning of modern philology the works of George P. Marsh, though but recently written, at once took acknowledged rank among the most valuable contributions ever made to the history and philosophy of the language.

Many indications would seem to point out this as likely to prove the chosen field of American scholarship, nor is the relation in which this country originally stood to England adverse to the supposition, but the contrary, as analogy testifies. The oldest and proudest names in poetry and history—Homer and Herodotus—owe their birth and nurture, not to Continental Greece, but to its Asiatic Colonies. Our only extant fragment of Phœnician literature comes to us not from Tyre or Sidon, but from the Colonial Carthage, and at the other extremity of the ancient world, the old Norse language and literature when it had died out in Scandinavia, its original seat, has flourished for centuries in the remote Northern Colony of Iceland.

It is only of late that the true method of procedure in philological studies has been generally understood. Vast ingenuity was constantly wasted in empirical attempts to explain the phenomena of language and lay down rules for its structure, viewing it simply in its modern state. But living language is an organism full of vitality, drawing from the past by roots widely spread and deeply set, and until these are traced to their origin no satisfactory results can be obtained. It is often a sufficient reason *why* a thing is, when we know *how* and by what process it came to be what we now find it; consequently, research among the early extant monuments of the English tongue is a necessary preliminary for any accurate comprehension of its present state and future tendencies. This alone is enough to engage attention to the pursuit, and when to it is added the actual charm of the vigorous speech, the wild fancy, and the sound, hearty, inartificial tone of thought, everywhere breaking through the mannerism and pedantry of its day in the elder literature of England, we need not wonder at its general acceptation as an object for scientific investigation, and higher educational acquirement.

Rich men sometimes are said to grow, regardless of their treasures, in proportion as they abound in them. This is undoubtedly the case with England as a nation in relation to its intellectual life, and the literary works that indicate and define its progress. There is no other country in Europe, however few its inhabitants and confined its literature, but what abounds in histories and guides to the student who would search out its growth and development. The English alone have had, until recent times, absolutely nothing of the kind. The advantages of a general intellectual stock-taking are too obviously apparent to need insisting on; but the magnitude of the task has possibly deterred any one from undertaking it. Poetry and the drama are the only branches of belles-lettres that have met with chroniclers, more or less imperfect, in the works of Warton, Collier, Ellis, Campbell, and Southey. Other departments have been, if not entirely neglected, treated in a slight and meagre manner; and we seem as far as ever from attaining to a true philosophical history of English literature. Such a history, indeed, is worthy the toil and travail of the ripest scholars and most brilliant writers, whose combined efforts might perfect a work too large for individual achievement. Few national possessions could excel it in importance. It should show how the actual life of the nation—the social being of man—his enjoyments and sufferings in this world, his hopes and fears of another are mirrored in its literature, and mutually react on each other. How it reflects every phase of national existence, every forward step in fine and industrial art, every triumph of human power over physical nature, deriving form and color from each, and urging on to new conquests. By what living processes the English tongue and its literature grew up from the impotent utterance and feeble conceptions of the Thirteenth Century, to the divine power of expression displayed in Tyndale's version of the New Testament in the Sixteenth—the revelations of man's moral nature in the dramas of Shakespeare, and the grand organ tones of Milton, "transcending the flaming bounds of space and time" in the Seventeenth—it should be its purpose to elucidate and explain, and connecting every movement of the past with its answering thrill in the present, propound the law of their intimate relations and mutual dependence. The work before us does not aim at the realization of this ideal, but that does not detract from its value as an aid to the study, whose ultimate results we have just indicated.

Prof. Craik is one of the band of able and faithful literary workmen collected around him by Mr. Charles Knight during the prosecution of the great works that his enterprise gave birth to, under the sanction of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." As joint editor of the *Pictorial History of England*, and a steady contributor to the *Penny Cyclopædia*, much of Mr. Craik's labors have been of that unassuming nature which is more productive of popular benefit than of fame to the author. His successful works, *The Pursuit of Knowledge Under Difficulties*, *The Romance of the Peerage*, and other books, served to make him known as a sound historical scholar and a pleasing and accurate writer. Since his appointment to a Professorship of English literature in the College at Belfast, his studies have tended toward philological subjects as evidenced by his books, *The English of Shakespeare*, *Outlines of the English Language*, and more especially by the considerable work now before us, so elegantly republished by Mr. Scribner.

The History of English Literature and Language may be recommended to the student as a guide always sure, and as satisfactory as its limits will admit, to the gathered harvest of a thousand years—from Alfred the Great to Victoria—now existing in a language radically identical for the whole of that period, the common property of all who are born to its use, a personal endowment not to be limited by local accidents, but the rightful possession of those who "claim Shakespeare's language for their mother tongue." As a writer, the principal characteristics of Mr. Craik are good sense and a command of ample information, derived usually from the original sources. He has not aimed at producing a brilliant book. From the number of topics necessary to be glanced at, much of it necessarily assumes the appearance of a brief catalogue; but the critical judgments of the writers, as they come under review, are unpretending and correct. The illustrative extracts exemplify sufficiently the gradual progress of the language, and the bibliography of the books and authors necessary to be consulted for more thorough mastery of the subject, has had much pains bestowed upon it, and will prove of great value, especially in this country, where information of this kind is eagerly sought for. In addition to the notices of the successive writers—the bright names that stud our literary annals—are given sketches of the general condition of culture at various periods, the state of classical learning, the universities, libraries, the progress of scientific discovery, &c. So that the book is a well-digested and comprehensive repertory of the facts that constitute our knowledge, concerning the mental illumination of the people and realm of England, from the first glimmer of an intellectual dawn to the Victorian age.

Prof. Craik is a strong advocate for the essential continuity of the language, and entirely discards the much abused words, "Saxon," and "Anglo-Saxon," from his vocabulary. He says, and with evident reason, "if the people were Saxons and the language Saxon, before the Norman Conquest, nothing in that catastrophe can possibly have converted either the one or the other, into English; but in truth, they have always been English, which is, and can be the only reason why they are English now." Not to quarrel about a name, it is impossible to avoid noticing how, in the providential scheme of the World's Government, the dialect brought by the obscure tribe of *Anglen* or *Anglis*, from a corner of Sleswick so narrow as not to be noticed by any continental historian, has expanded from its parent source, and still rolls on overspreading countless Islands and new Continents, supplying for the most active and energetic families of civilized men, an organ of communication unparalleled in the extant of its diffusion by any other known form of speech.

Though the original language of the Angles is not identified with any continental dialect, they evidently possessed affinities with both the Scandinavian and Tautonic races, [for whom their country (so does history repeat itself) is at this day the battle-field. The noble fragment of "Beowulf," which probably dates from a period antecedent to their arrival in Britain, breathes, both in form and essence, the old Vikingf spirit; and the triumphal lyric ode on King Athelstane's victory at Brunanburgh, in the latter days of their dominion, shows how long the Scaldic fire smouldered beneath the surface. But little of this romantic element occurs in the extant old English or Saxon literature. The influence of the Church was early at work to repress the wild flow of imagination, suggestive of pagan times, and a heavy, matter-of-fact spirit, a decorous dullness, is impressed on most of what remains to us of the writings of our forefathers of the ante-Norman period. The language itself was written with decaying force and perspicuity, and unmistakeable signs of an effete civilization were perceptible both in the State and in letters, when the forcible intrusion of a foreign element, though for a time almost fatally repressive in its influence, sowed the germs of future revivification.

Prof. Craik's theory of the changes undergone by the English language is simple, and convenient as easily remembered. In the earliest state in which it is known to us old English, (or Saxon,) we find a language homogeneous in its vocabulary, free from indebtedness to any foreign source for its words, which all bear the mark of a kindred origin, and synthetic in its grammatical structure, possessing and using a formative power in the adaptation of words to the relation of persons, times, &c. In this condition it remained till the eleventh century, or about the date of the Norman Conquest. It has since, though of course always operated upon like everything human, by the law of gradual change, undergone only two decided revolutions. The cause that produced the first of these, commenced to operate immediately after the Norman Conquest. The effect of this was not, as is commonly supposed, to change the national speech and flood its vocabulary with new terms expressive of new ideas and relations. Instead of this being the case, two languages—Old English and Anglo-Norman—existed together for two centuries or more, confronting each other with scarcely any interchange of elements. But though the "lowe men holdeth to Englyes," as Robert of Glouceter says (A. D. 1300,) scorning to borrow from the French of "the heymen of thys land," English none the less was experiencing a radical change. Its discouragement as a literary language led to the disregard of its old synthetical structure, the suppression of the grammatical intricacies occasioned by the inflections of nouns, the arbitrary distinctions of gender, &c., in fact to the conversion of an inflectional into a non-inflectional, of a synthetic into an analytical language, while its vocabulary still continued to be substantially homogeneous and unmixed with foreign accessions. This change, by which the second English or semi-Saxon was formed, came to an end about the year A. D. 1300. It is illustrated by the curious old metrical chronicles of Layamon and Robert of Gloucester, the Scripture paraphrases of Ormin, known as "The Ormulum," and the ethical poems of Robert Manneing and Richard Rolle. The next change commenced immediately following the period last mentioned, and is still in operation. By it the immediate contiguity of a powerful neighbor began to tell on the English speech, already in a state of grammatical disintegration. Its vocabulary lost its homogeneous character, and freely admitted words of Latin and French extraction, derived from the Anglo-Norman conquerors, becoming so essentially composite that the latest examination of our dictionaries shows two-thirds of the words to be of foreign extraction, and only one-third native. This calculation, however, gives an unfair impression of the truth, embracing, as it does, the whole body of words in the language. Of these in common colloquial use, (about 5,000,) probably four-fifths are of native stock. Men still are born, live, love, fight, die, and are buried, in the use of the old English tongue. Hope, joy, dread and fear find in it their natural utterance. The fundamental framework, all that may be called its skeleton or bony structure, is of this formation, and also, perhaps, the better part of its muscular tissue.

The introduction of the foreign or Gallo-Romanic element was, however, of incalculable value. By its fusion with the native speech, English was enriched in a manner that no other Teutonic language can boast of, and gained for the higher uses of expression a wealth of material, derived from the two ethnological sources, most important in their action on the world's history, that could only thus have been moulded and adapted to fit it for embodying the thoughts of its mighty masters, Chaucer, Bacon, Shakespeare and Milton.

The portion of English literature to which Mr. Craik's history is, properly speaking, devoted, is that of the third and still subsisting form of the language, when, by the gradual process briefly explained, its vocabulary, from *homogeneous* had become *composite*, and its structure was based on the *analytic*, by the abandonment of the *synthetic* form. Though these divisions express actual and indisputable facts, the lines of demarcation are drawn differently by different writers, and, in the present case, the author of *Piers' Plowman* is placed by some at the end of the second, by others as signalizing the commencement of the third period. This remarkable book has lately claimed the attention of the first critics, Milman, Marsh, &c. From the extraordinary anticipation it affords of the Protestant or Reformation doctrines, two centuries in advance of their actual promulgation, its vigorous vein of thought, and stout, hearty, old English feeling, indignant against corruption in high places, whether of Church or State, it clearly marks the commencement of a new era, when the Commons became a power in the State, and the "hay men" found their interest in listening to the voice of those who, a century or two before, were in a condition scarcely removed from servitude or slavery. No doubt can exist as to the position of the next great name, Geoffrey Chaucer, our first poet, and the true father of our literature properly so-called. The place he occupies is nearly analogous to that of Homer in Grecian, and Dante in Italian poetry. Compared with his productions, all that precedes is barbarism, and the succeeding five centuries have left little that surpasses him. As was powerfully remarked by Blake, the artist, "the characters of Chaucer's pilgrims are the characters which compose all ages and nations—some of the names or titles are altered by time, but the characters themselves forever remain unaltered, and consequently they are the physiognomies or linaments of universal human life, beyond which nature never steps. Names alter, things never alter. Accident ever varies, substance can never suffer change or decay. As Newton numbered the stars, and as Linnæus numbered the plants, so Chaucer numbered the classes of men." Mr. Craik dwells at length on Chaucer, and in the sixty pages devoted to his works, discusses the various questions connected with them, besides giving copious extracts in illustration of his criticisms. The names of Gower, Barbour, and others of less account follow, and the rise of English prose composition dates but little subsequent to Chaucer's time. To Sir John Mandeville, whose credit as a traveler has gradually cleared up as the remote regions he visited have become better known, must be awarded the title of the first English prose writer in the order of time, but the solemn utterances of Wycliffe and his school are now heard. The state of intellectual exaltation and expansion that accompanied their lifelong struggles against the ruling despotism that sought to crush mental freedom, is exemplified in the power and strength they gave the language, (much of which through the translation of the Bible continues among our familiar phraseology,) that seems to grow in majesty with the deep and earnest feeling of which it was the vehicle. The dark and confused period occupied by the War of the Roses, seriously interrupted the current of intellectual life in England. It is illustrated by no names of eminence in literature, but the great events which nearly synchronise with its close, found a nation exhausted indeed with faction and bloodshed, but once more united, and in a position favorable for the exertion of their influence. The invention of Printing, the restoration of classical learning, the Lutheran Reformation, the discovery of the New World beyond the Atlantic, all bore too strongly upon the daily life of the people to pass without leaving their marked traces. The accession of England, under Henry VIII., to the political system of Europe, made way for the diffusion of foreign literature among the learned classes, which gave breadth and comprehension to their work. The prevailing tone of thought and discussion in the days of the Reformation under Henry VIII. and his successors, was absorbingly theological and polemic, as the writings of Sir Thomas More, Cranmer and Latimer, scarcely yet obsolete, show; but poetry was kept alive by Surrey and Wyatt, and the religious question once settled by the strong arm of Government—under Elizabeth—the nation awoke to a brighter phase of intellectual existence. The Elizabethan literature (Mr. Craik observes) "belongs, in great portion, to the reign of her successor, James I.; but the common name, nevertheless, is the fair and proper one. It sprung up in the age of Elizabeth, and was mainly the product of influences which belonged to that age, although the effect extended into another. It was born and ripened in that sunny morning of a new day—'Great Eliza's golden time'—when a general sense of security had given men ease of mind, and disposed them to freedom of thought, while the economical advancement of the country put life and spirit into everything, and its growing power and renown filled and elevated the national heart. But such periods of quiet and prosperity seem only to be intellectually productive when they have been preceded and ushered in by a time of uncertainty and struggle, which has tried men's spirits; the contrast seems to be wanted to make the favorable influences be felt and tell, or the faculty required must come in part out of the strife and contention, and this double parentage is emphatically the attribute of an Elizabethan literature." This contemporary galaxy of great poets, dramatists and prose writers meets with due attention from Mr. Craik. Spenser is dwelt on at greater length than any other name; and Shakespeare, as a subject too teeming and prolific for compression, receives only a summary criticism. His brother dramatists are all enumerated and characterized appreciatingly; but the author is firm in the faith that the difference between them is not merely of degree, but of absolute kind, and that "None of his predecessors, must he thought of along with him, when he appears before us like Prometheus moulding the figures of men, and breathing into them the animation and all the passions of life." His very language, indeed, was his own creation, answering with unerring certainty to every momentary mood or impulse of his impersonations. "In whose handling was language ever such a flame of fire as it is in his? His wonderful potency in the use of this instrument would alone set him above all other writers."

The two hundred years that elapsed from the defeat of the Spanish Armada, to the new world which followed the breaking out of the French revolution, are but known to us by the succession of five great names in literature, each typical of the prevailing style and tendencies, each marking the highest range of the intellectual tide. Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Johnson, are representative men in a sense that scarcely applies to any others. They are always in our ear or eye—Shakespeare at Stretford-on-Avon, Milton in his study, Dryden amidst his admirers at the Rose Tavern, Pope in his Twickenham villa, Johnson sopping at the Mitre, in Fleet-street, the most cherished pictures of our literary memory—the minutest circumstances of their long and personal lives and careers, form a constant subject of study, and we are grateful to any one who digs out a new incident concerning them from the ruins of time. Shakespeare, the first and greatest, stands present to all, an embodiment in the flesh of the multitudinous richness—the many sided intellectual development of the Elizabethan age. Unlike the easy enjoyable life of Shakespeare, Milton was brought face to face with convulsions, when the strength of his convictions forbade a neutral policy. His two-fold life—one passing on in storm and struggle, the common lot of the time; the other, serene in the highest heaven of contemplation, his own peculiar heritage, are mirrored in every page of his writings. Dryden and Pope both exemplify the prevalence of foreign and principally French models and canons of taste, brought into fashion at the Restoration, and all powerful during the reign of Queen Anne. In Dryden, the native brain force and heartiness, tha thoroughly English character of the man is conspicuous through tha trammels of a false taste, and he has given examplee of composition that for indignant vehemence, narrative rapidity, declamatory magnificence and sweep and variety of versification have never been excelled. Pope shows us the untamed vigor of his master Dryden, polished to an excess of literary delicacy that, for brilliant and felicitous workmanship, is the admiration of all posterity. But there is still a marked difference between his literary language and the common speech of the day. His guides are always the French poets and critics, his turns of phrase have often a foreign air, and faithfully represent the tone of the upper stratum of social life, to which it was his never-ceasing pride to belong. In Dr. Johnson, the old national sturdiness reappeared through the fashionable conventionalities of the day. Though it was his fancy to array his works intended for the public in a cumbrous garb of semi-classical associations, we know, beyond dispute, how little the great man *talked* or *thought* in "Johnsonese." Sprung from the people and glorying in the rugged strength of their impressions and prejudices even, affectation and pretension fled before the clear daylight of his strong common sense; and, thanks to his biographer, his words are more current among his countrymen than those of any other writer—Shakespeare excepted. Mr. Craik does not stop at the Johnsonian era, but continues his survey to the latter part of the Eighteenth Century, and the last age of the Georges, when the multitude of contending names is so great that it must be for posterity to decide on their precedence. The Victorian era he treats more summarily, in general critical remarks. Compared with former periods, he declares its special characteristics to consist in the different relative positions of Prose and Verse—the former now being completely in the ascendant—the great preponderance in our present literature of the narrative element, particularly as applied to the representation of real life in the modern novel—the cosmopolitan influence of universal familiarity with foreign literature, especially that of Germany—the impatience of all old bonds, often enjoined by the sheer impulse of innovation, and the ostentation of art shown in the highly finished poetry of the present day.

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

The Statement of an Eye-Witness and Participant—Full Confirmation of the Terrible Ferocity of the Rebels.

Edward B. Benton, a citizen, resident of Fort Pillow, who was present at the inhuman massacre by the rebel troops under Forrest, at Fort Pillow, has been examined by Gen. Rosecrans, and from his evidence we condense the following facts:

Question—Where have you resided last?

Answer—I was in Missouri, engaged in furnishing beef to the Government troops on the North Missouri road, until a year ago last July; I then went down to Fort Pillow, and have been there ever since.

Q.—What was your business there?

A.—I owned 215 acres of the fort, bordering on the river, and the very land we fought on; I was putting in a hundred acres of cotton just outside of the fortifications, which was my principal business.

SHAMEFUL CONDUCT UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE.

Q.—What was the time of day the first flag came in?

A.—It came in about 2 o'clock; I should think 1½ or 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q.—Had they made any attack then?

A.—Oh, yes, Sir.

Q.—Had they tried to carry the fort by storm and been repulsed?

A.—Oh, yes, Sir; at one time the Confederate troops had all disappeared.

Q.—When the flag of truce came in did they make any disposition of their troops around the fort there?

A.—Yes, Sir. After the flag of truce was sent, and the firing ceased, they came up on all sides to within ten yards of the very embankment that screened us.

Q.—While the flag of truce was waiting?

A.—Yes, Sir; more especially the northern side—just under the bank looking toward Coal Creek.

Q.—How long was that flag inside our lines?

A.—One hour was the time. I suppose it was all of an hour.

Q.—Do you know the nature of it?

A.—It was for an unconditional surrender.

Q.—It was refused by Maj. Booth?

A.—By Maj. Bradford—yes, Sir—Maj. Booth had been killed. He asked time to consult with the gunboats, and finally returned, answering that there were none of Hawkins' men there, and he never would surrender.

Q.—When the flag went back, did they commence firing again?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Kept it up for how long?

A.—They commenced firing again, but the firing didn't last fifteen minutes; up to this time there had not been twenty killed on our side.

STRENGTH OF THE GARRISON.

Q.—What was the strength of the garrison?

A.—Five hundred and eighty, I think, just.

Q.—How many of these were negroes?

A.—About three hundred and eighty—nearly four hundred; I don't know exactly to a men.

Q.—How many citizens besides yourself?

A.—William W. Carter, of Chicago, and a young man by the name of Robinson; he was a soldier, but in citizen's clothes, and got off on that plea.

HOW THE FORT WAS CAPTURED.

Q.—The second flag that came it—about how long after the first?

A.—Well, there was no *second* flag of truce, except the one; there was no firing in the interim.

Q.—Was there any firing while the first was in?

A.—No, sir; not a single shot was fired on either side. After the flag of truce had been rejected, or the surrender rejected, they were so close to the fort that about three thousand just sprang right in, and the whole garrison threw down their arms at once. The bigger portion of the darkies jumped down the bank towards the Mississippi River, without any arms at all, and were followed by Forrest's men, and shot indiscriminately, black and white, with handkerchiefs held over them in a great number of instances—as many as fifty, I should think.

MURDERING THE PRISONERS.

Q.—Did you see any of these persons formed in line and shot down?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How many?

A.—They were collected, at least I should think, five or six different times.

Q.—How long a line?

A.—Well, it was more in a collection than it was properly in a straight line. There was a line probably as long as this room—about thirty or thirty-five feet.

Q.—These lines were scattered by rebel shots several times?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—These men were disarmed?

A.—Unarmed. No arms of any description, and held both hands, begging for quarter.

Q.—Were you put in the line?

A.—No, sir. I was not. I succeeded in getting over the fortifications, and hid under fallen timber, where I remained until dark. After dark, I attempted to go toward Hatchie River, and wandered near Pass No. 2, leading out of the fort, inside of it, where I could see all, where I laid until the next day, about 2 o'clock. *I heard fifty-one or two shots fired singly at different time, within the fort during that time, and screams and cheers.*

BLOODHOUNDS ON THE TRAIL.

About two o'clock the dogs were getting so close to me that I knew they were on my track.

Q.—What do you mean by "the dogs?"

A.—Hunting out people every where. They have dogs.

Q.—They had bloodhounds?

A.—Yes, sir. I left the most of my clothing and hastened down a ravine in the timber, and kept on through the ravine till I came to the Coal Creek bottom, some mile and a half, and swam across. I finally succeeded in getting to the island, I had to swim across the river and a bayou. That is all I saw.

BURYING THEIR PRISONERS.

Oh, I was there at the fort two days after the battle, and saw the remains of burnt persons; helped to bury one of the dead that I saw shot in cold blood, lying right where he was left, and saw many of them, white and black, all buried together, and a number, three days afterward, not buried.

Q. How many did you see shot in this way?

A. I should think, probably, about two hundred.

Q. It was an indiscriminate butchery, was it?

A. Yes, sir. There were about fifteen or twenty; all lay close in a pile, huddling close together, shot after they were wounded.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS SHOT BEGGING FOR QUARTER.

Q. Some white soldiers shot after they were wounded?

A.—Yes, Sir, with the hospital flag flying and they holding white handkerchiefs over their heads. I saw at least ten soldiers shot individually, with white handkerchiefs over their heads. They tore off pieces of their shirts—anything they could get.

Q.—You say these men were sent in hospital, with flag flying?

A.—Yes, Sir, lying right down under it—not moving at all. Every man lying near me was killed—lying close to me and on me. Two lay under, because they kept piling right up on top close under the bank. It was just down under the brow of the hill. A great many lying in the water were shot. Those that were laying one end in the water and the other on the shore they would just go over the other side of these and hide, and the rebels would go over and shoot them.

Q.—State about Bradford's death—when he was shot, and what was done. Was he wounded before the surrender?

A.—No, Sir; but it was reported by very reliable persons that Bradford was shot and hung near Corlington, in Hatchie River bottom.

SAVAGE TREATMENT OF NEGROES.

Q.—Did they shoot your darkies?

A.—I understand they did, and burned them all. I understand they took one yellow woman, and two or three boys escaped that I tried to take to the fort with me in the morning to help fight. The balance, a darkey whose name I do not know, said they were killed and burned in the house.

Q.—You didn't go back there, then?

A.—I didn't go back there; that is only what is told me. It was told to persons that were hid right near, and I saw persons bury the bodies after they were burned.

Q.—Where?

A.—In the fort, Sir.

Q.—Burned in the house in connection with the fort buildings?

A.—Yes, Sir; and out on timber. There was a large number of them buried in the building, but they had been buried the day before.

Q.—You say there were five hundred and eighty men, you think, in the fort?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many do you suppose escaped?

A.—Well, I know there were more than a hundred. As they marched out there, surrounded by the other troops, I do not think there were fifty of them.

NEGROES BURIED ALIVE.

There are five darkies in Cairo hospitals who were buried alive. Two of them have died since they got there.

Q.—Did you see any of these man buried alive?

A.—No, I didn't, but they are facts that can be easily proved by the darkies themselves, and those who saw it done, and saw the Quartermaster burned too.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE OFFICERS OF THE SECOND U. S. COLORED HEAVY ARTILLERY.

A meeting of the officers of the Second United States Colored Heavy Artillery was held at Fort Pickering, Memphis, on Friday, the 15th inst., at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of events to remove from the sphere of their duties on earth, Maj. Booth, Capt. Carson, Capt. Ebenetter, Lieut. Hill, Lieut. Bishop, Lieut. McClure, Lieut. Hippee, and the officers associated with them in defence of Fort Pillow, by cruel and barbarous death, we do, therefore, as a token of respect for the bravery and the worth of the deceased, and in condemnation of the cruel treatment which they and the brave soldiers under their command were subject to after their surrender, pass the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, having been personally acquainted with the above-named officers, we know them to be honest, intelligent and affable as friends; that in each and every one of them we recognize the highest type of the true and brave soldier; and that in our memories there shall always be a spot sacred to the remembrance of their heroism, and regret for their sad fate.

Resolved, That the command given by Maj. Booth to his devoted garrison, after he was mortally wounded "Soldiers, never surrender," was worthy of an American commander, and proper to be handed down to posterity with the words of the immortal Lawrence—"Don't give up the ship."

Resolved, That in the leaders and instigators of the cowardly and inhuman massacre of the survivors of the garrison, we recognize those unworthy the name of soldiers; that they have disgraced the position in which honor and chivalry are essential requisites, and that to the name of traitors they have now added that of cowards and murderers.

Resolved, That, as American soldiers, we have always held that the person of a wounded and defenceless prisoner was sacred, but that the scenes at Fort Pillow admonish us that humanity forms no part of the policy of traitors.

Resolved, That, as officers commanding colored troops in the service of the Union, we now know our doom if we are captured by our enemies; but that so far from being intimidated thereby, we accept the issue, and adopt as our significant motto, "Victory or Death."

Resolved, That with the friends and families of the deceased heroes we do sincerely sympathize, feeling that in the death of each they have met with an irreparable loss, the country has lost a true defender, we a friend, and humanity one of its noblest champions.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and Philadelphia papers, and also in the *Army & Navy Journal*.

EDWARD P. BAKER,
For the Committee.

LEGISLATIVE ADDRESS.

Address of the Union Members of the Assembly of New-York to the Electors of the State.

Fellow-citizens: Once more time has brought the period when, by established usage, we should address you a few words before returning to our homes.

Another year has gone, a year of stern war, of some great successes; but the end is not yet. Our noble State remains intact; her public works successful; her people industrious and prosperous. One hundred and thirty thousand of her sons are engaged in the garb of war battling for her imperiled liberty. Hundreds of millions of her treasures are freely poured out; and still all of her resources are gladly proffered rather than that, with her loyal sister States, she shall be robbed of any portion of that heritage secured by the wisdom, the valor and the industry of their fathers. There are those among us so blind or so partisan who, even at this late day, cannot recognize that this is a life or death struggle for the great Democratic principles that lie at the foundation of our Government. They cannot yet realize that the great heart of the people of the North beats responsive to the sentiment that "the Union shall be preserved," and that the question now left is, whether Slavery or Freedom shall be universal; whether Democracy shall be the living soul of our Government, or Aristocracy, with its attendant "peculiar institutions," shall sweep with all its blighting influences over the whole length and breadth of this fair land. Let it be kept in mind, let it be constantly sounded in the ears of the quasi-sympathizers with treason, that its leaders, through their Vice-President, as they call him, Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, have avowed their sentiments in a speech made by him on the 21st of March, 1861. He declared that African slavery was the immediate cause of the *rupture*, and of what he is pleased to denominate the "*present revolution*." He said that Jefferson was right when he anticipated that Slavery would be the rock upon which the Union would split. He acknowledged that the prevailing ideas entertained by this honored apostle of democracy and by most of the leading statesmen at the time of the foundation of the Constitution were, that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally and politically. He then pronounces those ideas to be fundamentally wrong; and declares that his new Government is the first in the history of the world based upon the great physical, philosophical and moral truth that Slavery, subordination to the superior race, is the natural and normal condition of the negro.

This, fellow-citizens, is what we have proffered to us—an admission that a democratic government is based upon a sandy foundation; that Slavery, with all its follies and crimes, with all its consequent tendency to aristocratic thoughts and feelings on the part of the wealthy classes, and degradation and poverty among the poor whites, is a divine institution worthy to be the corner-stone of a mighty nation. And this is an argument addressed to people whose ancestors, in a measure not remote, issued that immortal Declaration which first declared the Rights of Mankind, that precious word which, in the words of Bancroft, "had no equivalent in the language of Hindostan, or Judea, or Greece, or any ante-Christian tongue, which rights formed their supporters in Washington and Hamilton, in Franklin and Livingston, in Otis, George Mason and Gadsden, in the greatest men of our early history."

While the Constitution adopted by these Confederate States fixes this disability upon the whole race of men, whether now free or held in chains, the people of the United States makes no permanent disfranchisement of any men. It makes no distinction based upon opinion, ancestry or local habitation; "it neither originates nor perpetuates inequality." These traitors to their country, these vilifiers of their God, invite us to quite a different entertainment. We will not ask you, fellow lovers of the Union, if you are ready for the feast. We know that no such food and drink with ever poison your veins. But in this compassion we must come at last if we do not subdue this rebellion, since, in that case, it will surely subdue us. There are, unfortunately, men in your midst who cannot see this inevitable result. With them we ask you to labor. Reason with them wisely. Talk to them coldly. Tell them that they imperil their own liberties, as well as that of their fellow-men; that if their sympathy should give rebellion sway over the land, the curses, deep and agonizing, of the friends of freedom throughout the world, shall be theirs, which shall go thundering through nototo generations down the course of time. Our hosts are gathering in mighty numbers for another struggle. If we are successful, the horrid demon or treason will soon hide its guilty head. If defeated, keep in mind that God is just, and gird up for the battle again. We have, however, had the pleasure of hearing in our chamber several of our battle-tried commanders who were cognizant of intended movements, and who assured us that, in their opinion, this year would bring us a glorious termination of the war.

Fellow-citizens, It has been our proud privilege, through the aid of a just people, to secure the inestimable right of the elective franchise to our brave defenders who are struggling for all we hold dear; we have taken from your treasure to pay bounties, that the ranks of our regiments might be speedily filled; we have legalized the action of localities in raising money to pay recruits, and to protect their families from want; we have sought to add strength to the finances of the nation, by allowing our State backing institutions to become national in their character; we have taken measures to put the militia of the State on a sound basis, and protect it from demoralizing political influence. Amid the din of warlike preparations we have not forgotten that a nation or State, whose institutions are based upon free labor, should be watchful of the intelligence of its youth, and should care for its afflicted—hence the institutions of learning and the charities of our land have not been neglected; while, at the same time, we deemed it wise, in view of our great expenditures, that the wealth of the State should be increased, by developing its resources, in improving its channels of communication; and hence we have made liberal appropriations to complete the canals of the State.

Fellow-citizens, loyal men of the Empire State, friends of the Union, lovers of liberty, come forth in your might, clothed in the majesty of intelligent freemen, and, in this its hour of trial, stand by the Government of your choice, stand by the Union of your fathers, stand by the holy cause of freedom. Heroic Generals and brave soldiers look to you for encouragement. They look to you, that while they face the enemy in the field, you shall take care of its abettors and sympathizers at home. Let no cry of disappointment come up from your bloody battle-fields, that while your army gained the battle of intellect, you have lost the battle of ballots. Let no party question distract you, let no sectional interests divide. A time will come for all these things. Disguise it as the aiders of this most foul treason may, palliate and excuse, secretly sympathize with or gloss it over with sophistry, as too many seek to do, the contest, stripped of all disguise, resolves itself, we say again, into a mortal combat, in which either republican institutions or monarchical pretensions must go to the wall. Which of these shall meet this fate rest with you to a great extent. Be brave, be wise, be hopeful, be constant, and yours shall be triumph; and then a shout of gladness will arise from the brave and the true in all lands that will thrill joyfully all our hearts; and the whole nation, "redeemed, restored and perpetuated," will surge forward in a career of mental, moral and national progress, in whose blaze of glory we shall soon forget our present horrors and tronbles. For this consummation the nation demands your works and prayers.

THOMAS G. ALVORD, Second District, Onondaga.
F. P. STEVENS, Second District, Erie.
G. A. BRANDRETH, Third District, Westchester.
J. T. WILLIAMS, Second District, Chautauqua.
LEVI BLAKESLEE, Second District, Oneida.
BENJAMIN M. CLOSE, First District, Cayuga.
JOHN STEWARD, First District, Chautauqua.
R. K. CROCKER, First District, Washington.
I. R. HORR, Second District, Livingston.
NATHANIEL W. HOWELL, First District, Orange; and seventy others.

The Interest on the State Debt.

MESSAGE OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

The following is the message from Gov. Seymour, to which reference has already been made by telegraph:

To the Legislature:

My attention has been called to a concurrent resolution, which has passed both branches of the Legislature in the following words:

Whereas, All the stocks issued by this State were made payable and negotiable in this State: therefore,

Resolved, That no distinction should be made between the foreign and domestic holders of such bonds as to the currency in which the principal and interest thereon should be paid.

To the principle laid down in this resolution, in terms, there can be no objection offered. All the creditors of the State, whether they be of our own people, or foreign, should be alike paid; paid promptly and in full all that was promised them.

The Legislature last year adopted a concurrent resolution on this subject, in the following words:

Resolved, That the interest accruing on so much of the State debt on the first day of April as was on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, held by persons residing out of the United States, and is still held by them, be paid in gold or its equivalent.

And an appropriation was made for the purchase of coin to an extent sufficient to enable the Comptroller to pay in gold the interest on the stocks of New-York, held by persons residing abroad; and only to that extent. Although the resolution of last year did not in terms forbid the payment of the interest due to our creditors residing in this country, in coin, yet the absence of any appropriation for the purpose, obliged the Comptroller to forego such payment. In practice, a distinction was thus made between the non-resident creditor and the resident creditor. We kept faith with the stranger who had trusted us; we broke faith only with those of our own household.

The effect of the resolution of this year, in the absence of any appropriation, will be, that no part of the interest will be paid, as it was promised to be paid, to wit, in coin or its equivalent. When we sought the markets of the world with our securities, we pledged ourselves to redeem them in the currency of the world. The partial neglect of plighted faith last year is now to be followed by an open refusal to pay any of our promises according to their plain sense. The disgrace of last year was limited; it was kept within ourselves; now our shame and dishonor are to be borne in the face of the world.

I look upon this matter as of so much moment to the welfare and to the character of New-York and of its people that I feel constrained to ask you to give the subject a reconsideration; and to urge you to pass a concurrent resolution that shall enable the Comptroller to pay all the interest which may fall due before the next session of the Legislature in coin. In this way your resolution of this year can be carried into effect consistently with the good credit of the State, and "no distinction" will "be made between foreign and domestic holders" of the bonds. If you do not do this, let me urge you to provide, at least, for the interest that is due residents of other countries being paid in coin.

The refusal to pay in coin to our own citizens may justify itself to some minds, although not to mine, as a measure of quasi taxation—special, discriminating and unfair, but excused by our present extraordinary condition. In dealing with our creditors in other countries no such considerations can come in. We have over them no legitimate power of taxation; these creditors of ours have no voice nor part in our political action; we have no claim upon them that they should take a share in the misfortunes that befall us in our career. They are not of our household, nor bound to take part of our domestic calamities upon themselves. *The burdens and the misfortunes of this war belong to us: it is ungenerous to shift any portion of them upon others who are not a part of us. These foreign creditors of ours are strangers who lent us their money when we wanted it; upon no security but our word of honor.* If we do not pay them back their money to the strict letter of our bargain we incur a

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Receipts Over One Million Dollars.

The third and last week of the great fair has passed, and its success has been unparalleled. The enthusiasm and interest was as great at the close as at the commencement. The buildings have been crowded every day since it was opened, and the sales have been very large. The total receipts will be over one million dollars; but it is impossible as yet to tell the exact amount. Several of the stands have not yet handed in their returns to the Treasurer, and the auction sales are not yet finished.

The Union-square buildings will remain open today the price of admission is fifty cents. The stands have been refilled with a great variety of very handsome goods, which there was not room to display before, and these buildings will be as attractive as ever. The "ghost in the fountain" will also be visible this evening.

The order which has been maintained, and the general satisfaction which has been given throughout, is, considering the immensity of the enterprise, remarkable. The police arrangements under the personal supervision of Inspector LEONARD, assisted by Sergts. WILSON and GARLAND, were excellent, and so thorough that not a single instance of theft is known of, and not a single disorderly action has been committed. Mr. JOHN YOUNG, the very efficient Chief of the Detective Force, was also on hand with several detectives, who were constantly on the alert, and who expelled from the building every improper person who happened to gain admission, among them many pickpockets, who were put out before they had a chance to operate.

The Fire Police, under Superintendents JAMES L. MILLER and JOHN P. FLEMING, assisted by Capts. VIGIL, RAPOREN and BROWN, also did excellent service, and by their knowledge and care were very valuable not only in the protection of the buildings, but also in the assistance they gave in the arrangement of the goods on the various stands, so that there should be no danger of their catching fire from the gas, or in any other ordinary way.

The ticket arrangements, under the direction of Mr. THEODORE MOSS, who has had great experience in all such matters, were perfect, and gave general satisfaction to all parties.

THE MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

This department was one of the most interesting in the fair, and contained some very novel and beautiful machines, more valuable from the fact of their having in many instances been contributed by the workmen in the various machine and blacksmith's shops in this City. Many who could not give machines contributed money, and the walls of the room were ornamented with certificates for amounts received from various workshops, ranging from $10 to $400, $500, and as high as $733, nearly every workman in every shop having given something, little or much, as he could afford.

The largest and most prominent object was a horizontal engine of about 50-horse power, built by the Fishkill Landing Machine Works. The identical engine, which, under the direction of Mr. E. N. DICKERSON, cost some $15,000 to adapt to the steam yacht *Clara Clarita*, and which proved a total failure. The engine was loaned to the fair by Mr. JEROME, and supplied with steam from a locomotive boiler, loaned and set up by the Novelty Works. The steam pipes and fittings were donated by the different pipe shops, the boiler supplied with water by a Giffard injector, donated and attached by Mr. J. O. MOSES. The speed of the engine was regulated by one of PICKERING'S governors, loaned for the fair by PICKERING, DAVIS & Co., who donated the governor and valve, on the Andrews double-oscillating engine. Another of the same governors is attached to the 20-horse-power compound reciprocating engine of BENJAMIN, ROOT & Co., who exhibited all four of their novel, simple and ingenious engines, the smallest of which, (about the size of a soldier's knapsack,) and donated to the fair, drove the shafting and machinery when not driven by the engine adapted by DICKENSON. Another of these engines, ROOT'S, not DICKENSON'S also donated, is connected directly to a hoisting drum, forming a very compact steam hoisting machine. A peculiarity of these engines consists in the fact of one of the pistons being directly on the crank pin, and working within another piston—the two being so arranged as to receive steam alternately, thus having no "centers" to stop on. Two steam pumps, also donated, were kept constantly at work, and attracted much attention. A steam hammer, exhibited by R. DUNBAR, and two hydraulic jacks, donated by him, also received much notice.

A very ingenious type-setting and distributing machine was constantly surrounded by a curious crowd, who watched its performances with much interest. It is very accurate, and performs its work very rapidly. A cotton gin, flax and hemp machine, hot-air engine, machine for covering hoop skirt springs, knitting-machine, and many others, were also here exhibited.

The anction sales in this department will commence this morning at 11 o'clock.

SELF-SEWER.

A very ingenious affair, invented by D. BARNUM, and attached to the sewing machines, was very interesting to the ladies; it is intended to guide the work through the machine, thereby obviating the necessity for the close attention which, without it is necessary, and which is very trying to the eyes of the operator.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL CABINET.

Among the novelties which reached the Metropolitan Fair late, but which attracted much attention, was the "cabinet" of specimens of gold, silver, copper, quicksilver from the California and Nevada mines. There were upward of two hundred specimens of ore, very many of them of great richness, and all were presented to the fair by LEWIS LELAND (late of our Metropolitan) & Co., of the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco. They were part of the large and costly cabinet of that establishment. To the catalogue descriptive of the different specimens of the exhaustless wealth of those regions, is the following suggestive preface:

SILVER IN NEVADA.—In times like these, when the nation is incurring a large National Debt, it is interesting to know that we have within ourselves bullion sufficient not only to pay interest on that debt—however large it may be—but, with sufficient men and machinery, the entire debt can be paid off during the present generation. Statistics show that in 1859, what is now Nevada Territory did not export an ounce of bullion, and that the exportation in 1863 was $30,000,000, and this, too, with but few dividend-paying mines.

We may say the whole range and spurs of the Rocky Mountains are but one vast field of mineral wealth.

Brisk Times in the Navy.

A WHOLE WAR FLEET ORDERED FOR SERVICE—SHIPS NEARLY READY TO GO.

Orders have been transmitted to the commanding officers of the different Navy-yards to expedite work on the various vessels in course of preparation for sea, and others are to be taken in hand forthwith. The fine steam frigate *Susquehanna*, which accompanied the *Niagara* on the cable expedition, is to be placed at the wharf of the Brooklyn Navy-yard immediately, to receive the necessary fitting for commission. The steamers *Augusta*, R. R. *Cuyler*, *Mendota* and others are to be hurried up; and the steam frigate *Tecumseragra*, which arrived here recently, will be sent to sea in a few days. Such of the double-enders remaining at New-York as can be manned will be put in commission the moment they are ready. Five more iron-clads will be finished next month, and, together with conveys, are to be detailed for active service. Besides these large vessels, an entire squadron of small steamers is nearly ready to leave our Navy-yards for different points on the Southern coast.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Yesterday a naval general court-martial convened at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, for the purpose of examining some officers of the United States steamer *Mohican*, in relation to charges made against them for alleged illegal conduct. The following distinguished officers constitute the court: Commodore GORDON, Commodore CRAVEN and Capt. BANKHEAD, of the old *Monitor*. After organizing and doing some preliminary business, the court adjourned till this morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE IRON-CLAD CANONICUS.

The United States steamer *Canonicus* arrived at this port yesterday from Boston, in tow of the United States steamer *Osceola*, one of the twenty-seven double-enders recently built for the Government. Both vessels will be immediately fitted out for active service on the Southern coast. The *Canonicus* is one of the second batch of Ericsson harbor batteries.

MAILS.

The United States steamer *Bermuda*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. J. W. SMITH, will sail on the 3d of May from the Philadelphia Navy-yard. Letters and packages for the vessels in the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, and at New-Orleans, should be forwarded to the Navy-yard at Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL,

United States steamer *Osceola*, J. M. B. CLITZ Commander, Boston, ten days.

List of Officers.—Commander, J. M. B. CLITZ; Lieutenant, John Windman; Paymaster, Edward Bellows; Acting Surgeon, George F. Winslow; Acting Master, E. B. Hussey; Acting Ensigns, J. Arnold Cross, Charles B. McQuin, Seth L. La Dieu; First Assistant Engineer, Thomas McCausland; Acting Assistant Second Engineers, Richard Dorsm, Robert Pallett; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, C. J. Cooper, Robert Benjamin; Gunner, J. C. Breslin; Master's Mates, Thomas Rogers, H. G. Robinson, Charles S. Hardy; Paymaster's Clerk, Wm. M. Good; Captain's Clerk, A. G. Emerson.

The Tax Levy and the Comptroller's Action.

The tax-levies, so-called, but really the enabling laws to levy taxes of certain appropriations amounts having been passed by the Legislature, Comptroller BARNARD is already beseiged with claims on both City and county accounts. This purpose is to pay salaries, first of all, because the local government officials have been without pay now nearly four months: but even this he cannot do, until he has received certified copies of the Tax Laws, and raised money on revenue bonds. Aside from salaries, he will not assume to pay out money on City account until he is warranted in doing it by the passage of the proper appropriations (or such the Common Council). On equity account most of the items of ordinary appropriations stand just as they were passed by the Board of Supervisors and approved by the Mayor, and such appropriations the Comptroller will not hesitate to pay from, as soon as he gets money into the treasury to pay with.

Reform in the Business Hours at the Produce Exchange—A Movement in the Right Direction.

When the produce merchants transferred their business from the old Corn Exchange to the new Produce Exchange, it was decided that the hours of business should be from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M. It was soon found that the majority of the merchants never made their appearance before noon, and that the bulk of the sales of produce effected on the floor were made in the half hour immediately preceding the formal adjournment of each day's meeting. Several merchants have of late been in the best of llegaring on the floor, for a quarter to half an hour after the last whacking of the sonorous gong, protracting business hours to 1½ o'clock, and not infrequently to 1¾ o'clock P. M., leaving only from an hour and a quarter to an hour and a half to "bolt down" what is oddly called "lunch," to write letters for the early afternoon mails, and to finish no banking and other incidental details of business. It has also been found that a reform in this matter was imperatively called for; that 'Change should be adjourned earlier, and that there was no valid reason why all sales and purchases of produce could not be made before, as well as after the hour of noon. Memorials have been in circulation for some days past, urging the directors of the institution to open the doors punctually each forenoon at ten o'clock, and close them promptly at twelve o'clock, midday. Those memorials have been very extensively signed by the produce merchants, including nearly all the leading receivers of breadstuffs, provisions, &c., and the great majority of the regular purchasers for home use and shipment. It is obvious that the contemplated change is generally approved of, and it is believed that, in response to the memorials of their subscribers, the Directors of the Produce Exchange will decide to inaugurate the reform with the incoming month of May. We feel convinced that, on a fair trial, it will prove advantageous to all interested parties.

The Horace Greeley Contempt Case.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Contempt of Horace Greeley.—The interest taken in this case by members of the legal profession and of the press continues, and the court-room was filled yesterday morning some time before the opening hour. Mr. Greeley appeared in person about 11 o'clock, and took a seat near his counsel, but after a short consultation with Mr. Williams he withdrew.

Judge BARNARD asked the clerk if he had the interrogatories propounded to that individual as directed.

Mr. Williams said that he desired to postpone the case until Monday next, as the [General Term then met, and that this morning an application had been made to Justice MARVIN for a writ of prohibition in this matter, the effect of which would be to stay all proceedings until the first Monday in May. Justice Marvin has reserved his decision for the present.

Judge BARNARD.—The rules of this court provide that all applications of that nature must be made to the Judge at Chambers, and any order granted by another Judge would be deemed irregular.

Mr. Williams said that the Judge at Chambers was absent.

Judge BARNARD said that the answers to the interrogatories must be filed; the court would then inspect them and decide whether the party had purged himself of the contempt.

Mr. Williams said there was another reason for asking a stay, as this was a matter subjecting the party to an indictment for libel, the answer might require him to criminate himself, and be used against him.

Judge BARNARD said that an affidavit had been filed showing that Horace Greeley was proprietor of the *Tribune*, and for that reason, as for others, the motion was denied.

Mr. Fullerton said that the only desire for delay was to test the jurisdiction of the Court, and there was no desire to avoid going before Justice PARKHAM. He was absent, and the only other Justice was Justice MARVIN.

Judge BARNARD said he had called the attention of counsel to his two reasons for denying the application. The answers to the interrogatories must be filed.

Mr. Williams said that the delay asked was small, and he thought that his Honor would be glad to have his associate Justices with him at the General Term.

His Honor said that at the proper time and place a decision by the Vice-Chancellor of England, within three months and sent over here, would be produced, showing that the court had jurisdiction.

Mr. Hall said that the party had again neglected to appear, the next thing to be done was that a writ of attachment be issued to bring the accused party into court.

Mr. Williams said that Mr. Greely had appeared in the morning, but he had been advised that it was unnecessary for him to remain.

Judge BARNARD said that an attachment must issue against Horace Greeley, returnable on Thursday morning, and the bail must be fixed at $1,000.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned without day. *Part II.*—Nos. 696, 892, 1406, 72, 392, 473, 366, 618, 620, 1318, 1172, 1026, 1422, 404, 1126, 1500, 1520, 1528, 1092, 604, 541. *Part III.*—Nos. 1369, 892, 1175, 7573, 1537, 1457, 1195, 1131, 571, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1464, 1466, 1470, 1478, 1482, 1494, 584. SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 267, 207, 245, 262.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3781, 3783, 3415, 4049, 4051, 4053, 4055, 4059, 4061, 4063, 4065, 469, 4071, 4073. *Part II.*—Nos. 2122, 3370, 3334, 2522, 3160, 966, 1062, 1076, 1728, 2958, 3298, 3332, 3386, 2250, 534.

The Express Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Cardozo.

Stephen T. Clark, vs. *James Brooks and Erastus Brooks*.—The argument on this case was commenced yesterday, upon an appeal from the order of Judge Hilton, directing a sale of the paper and a reference to ascertain the manner of sale. Nothing appeared in the case that has not already been published. Mr. Robinson for the plaintiff, John McKeon and Mr. Smyth, for the defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 25, 1864.

$23,000	U. S. 5s, '65..C.	103	
32,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C	112⅛	
4,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s..R.	106	
1,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. C..	96⅜	
14,000	do.....	98⅝	
1,000	Ill. Cen. Rs, '79...	104	
5,000	M. C. State 6s....	68	
5,000	Mo. State 6s.....	70⅜	
5,000	do.....	71	
13,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.....	83	
5,000	Cal. State 7s.....	140	
25,000	Ohio & Miss. C..	60	
50,000	do.....	69	
25,000	do.....b10	58⅜	
120,000	do.....b10	58⅜	
1,000	Hnd. & M. S. F.	120	
2,000	Har. R. 2d M...	100⅜	
4,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	94	
5,000	do.....	93	
6,000	do.....	93⅜	
15,600	T. & W. 1st M. Ex	105	
10,000	do.....	104	
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	92	
5,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	117	
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	115⅜	
3,500	do.....	115	
20,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	70	
8,000	do.....	71	
20,000	do.....	72	
5,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	109	
5,000	do.....	108⅜	
4,400	Amer. Gold.....	179	
400	Canton Co.....	51	
40	Del. & H. Co.....	230	
400	Penn. Coal Co.....	218	
50	Quicksilv. Min....	74⅜	
1000	do.....	74	
200	Cen. Coal.....	69	
500	Cum. Coal.....	73	
100	do.....	73¼	
50	do.....	74	
100	do.....	74⅜	
100	do.....s10	74⅜	
200	Minn. Mining Co..	70	
200	Cooke Iron M....	14⅜	
100	Lehigh & Susq. C.	17	
200	Mariposa M. Co...	38	
200	Qtz. Hill M. Co...	14	
100	International Coal.	105	
250	N. Y. Cen.....	138¾	
750	do.....	138⅜	
250	Erie R.....	118	
300	do.....	117⅜	
100	do.....	117⅜	
100	do.....	117⅜	
375	Erie R. Pf.....	109	
100	do.....	108⅜	
300	Hnd. R. R	143	
300	do.....	148	
800	do.....	144⅜	
200	do.....b5	148	
100	do.....b5	145¾	
800	Harlem R.....	230	
500	do.....	225	
200	do.....	227	
200	do.....s10	216	
1200	Reading R.....	142	
500	do.....b5	142⅛	
700	do.....	141⅞	
300	do.....	141	
800	do.....	140⅝	
100	do.....b10	141⅜	
50	Mich. Cen. R.....	145	
450	do.....	145⅜	
400	M. So. & N. I. R.	99	
200	do.....	100	
100	do.....	101	
300	do.....	101⅜	
100	do.....	102	
200	do.....b10	102	
200	do.....	134	
1000	Ill. C. R. Scp.....	134	
500	do.....	134	
300	do.....	134⅜	
1000	do.....	135	
200	Clev. & P. R.....	118	
300	do.....	119	
200	do.....	118⅜	
200	do.....	118⅜	
100	Gal. & Chi. R.....	133	
100	do.....	132¼	
300	do.....	132	
400	Clev. & Tol. R....	152	
300	do.....	152	
500	Chi. & R. I. R....	119	
50	do.....b5	120	
200	M. & P. du O. R....	74¼	
100	do.....	74	
100	Ch. B. & Quin....	142¾	
200	do.....	142½	
50	do.....	143	
100	Chi. & N. W. R....	73	
1450	P., F. W. & C....	125	
600	do.....	124½	
500	do.....	124	
100	do.....b10	125	
100	do.....b10	126	
400	Alt. & T. H.....	74	
500	Chi. & N. W. R....	60	
300	do.....	59	
100	do.....b10	60⅜	
200	Chi. & N. W. Prf.	82	
250	do.....	83	
50	do.....s10	83	
200	Chi. & Alton R....	95	
500	do.....b30	99	
100	H. and St. J. R....	85	
100	Peninsula R.....	80	
100	Miss. and Mo. R...	56	
100	do.....	57	
500	do.....	58	

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	112¾	
17,000	no.....	112	
47,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr C..	98⅜	
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	60	
1,000	Mo. St. 6s.....	71¾	
4,000	do.....	72	
58,000	Ohio & Miss. C..	60	
40,000	Am. Gold.....	182⅜	
300	Canton Co.....	52	
100	Cum. Coal Prf....	76	
150	do.....	79	
100	do.....	79⅜	
100	do.....	80	
100	do.....	80¾	
25	Quickslv. M. Co....	74	
50	do.....	75	
400	do.....	75¾	
60	Chi. & R. I. R....	119	
100	do.....	118⅞	
100	Chi. & N. W. R....	73	
100	do.....	73⅛	
200	do.....	73⅜	
100	do.....b3	73⅜	
100	do.....	73⅝	
100	do.....	73⅞	
100	do.....	74	
100	do.....	74⅛	
100	do.....	74¼	
100	do.....	74⅜	
100	do.....	74⅜	
100	do.....	74⅜

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—The Sorcerass.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The capture of Plymouth, North Carolina, with its garrison of 1,500 men and 20 pieces of artillery, is now fully confirmed by official advices both from national and rebel sources. The Richmond papers of the 22d contain a dispatch from the rebel Gen. Hoke, announcing that the place was carried by storm on the 22d. Gen. Peck, commanding the District of North Carolina, has also issued an official order from his headquarters at Newbern, announcing the surrender of the garrison, after a most gallant defence. A report also comes from Newbern, to the effect that after the surrender two companies of the Second North Carolina Regiment (Union) were taken out and shot, and also that all negroes found in uniform were shot. This report is yet unconfirmed, but in view of recent occurrences in the West, it is quite likely to be true.

A dispatch from the West, giving news from Grand Ecore to April 15, states that the gunboats *Nezvke*, *Louisville* and *Chillicothe* are aground above Grand Ecore. The *Eastport*, *Osage* and *Mound City* have been ordered out of the river in consequence of the falling water, and the *Ozark* has been ordered to Mobile. Capt. Tod, formerly the rebel Provost-Marshal of Alexandria, cousin to Mrs. Lincoln, has arrived within our lines with his family, and given himself up. The rebels are said to have 31 transports at Shreveport.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of a recent date, announces that a regular system for a general exchange of prisoners has been agreed upon, and will be immediately inaugurated. Commissioner Ould has returned from Fortress Monroe, at which point he has been, under a flag of truce, two or three days past, on business connected with his department, the result of which is the resumption of the cartel, with the prospect under its provisions of an immediate exchange of all prisoners of war on both sides.

Late information from Lee's army shows it still to be in its old position on the Rapidan, though the rebel cavalry are making more or less movements of an unexplained nature. Reports place Lee's present strength at 85,000 men.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sumner presented a joint resolution authorizing every road operated by steam to become a postal or mail route, and to carry the mails at such compensation as the Government thought fit to bestow. The disagreement on the Montana question came up, and was discussed by Mr. Doolittle until the close of the session.

The House sessions, both day and evening, were occupied mainly with the Tax Bill, and considerable progress was made.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. A resolution was adopted requesting the Harbor Commissioners to remove a sunken hulk from the North River, near Bethune-street. A request of Gen. Dix for permission to erect temporary hospital quarters on the Battery, for the use of sick and wounded soldiers arriving here en route to the established hospitals was sent in by the Mayor, with a favorable recommendation, and a copy of his letter to the General on the subject, conceding the request, so far as his power in the matter is concerned. The Board referred the subject to the Committee on National Affairs, with instructions to report at the next meeting. The board concurred to give a stand of colors to the Eighty-fourth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., at a cost of $800. After considerable discussion, arising from a desire of a small minority to limit the number of Manuals for 1864 to two or three thousand, the resolution to print nine thousand copies was passed, with the direction that Mr. Valentine distribute 2,000 copies, and that 3,500 copies be given to each Board of the Common Council. A resolution to sell fire engine No. 31 to the U. S. Government was introduced and laid over. This engine is at Fortress Monroe, where it has been for some time past, and the Government wish to retain it. The board adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday.

The Board of Supervisors, who have not been in session since the 28th of March—the longest period of inaction they have known since the board was created—are to meet at 3 o'clock P.M. to-day. The Legislature having adjourned *sine die*, the Supervisors have no reason to stand any longer in mortal dread of what might be done by the powers that are vested in that august body, at least till another year comes round.

The Croton Board having postponed the opening of bids for constructing sewers in certain streets up-town, because the specifications for some of the jobs were not ready in proper season for the use of contractors, and for the same reason having prolonged the time for accepting proposals, have made a further postponement, to await the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to their right to prolong that time.

The Horace Gresley contempt case came up again yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Judge Barnard denied an application for a postponement, and directed that an attachment issue against Horace Greeley, returnable next Thursday, and fixing the bail at $1,000.

The cattle trade shows few variations from last week. Receipts 3,200, and quality not as good as last week. Sales were moderately brisk, at 17c. ₩ lb. estimated net weight for choice animals, and 15c.@16c. for good bullocks. The prospect for the close to-day is against drovers. Sheep are scarce, but sell slowly at a decline of 1c. ₩ lb. Hogs are rather better.

Breadstuffs were in more demand and dearer, yesterday. Provisions were in fair request, and hog products were advancing. Cotton, Groceries, Hay, Tallow, Wool and Whisky were freely purchased and were buoyant. The freight engagements were moderate.

The Railway market on the Stock Exchange was decidedly higher yesterday, and Gold and Exchange also advanced 3@5 ₩ cent. Money in good request, but not difficult to borrow among the Brokers.

The Large Significance of Little Operations.

While Lee's army was encamped on the Rappahannock last year at this time, and just prior to his breaking camp in May and June to take up his march into Pennsylvania, quite a number of small, dashing movements were made upon minor Union posts by the rebels, both in the East and the West. They took care that, as far as possible, each of these little operations should be a success, and, indeed, they made extravagant exertions to secure success to all of their outpost operations, whether acting on the offensive or defensive. We recall this fact for the purpose of adding to it another one—that the rebels have of late set on foot several small, dashing, and unfortunately successful operations analogous to those of last year, both in the East and in the West. As the most notable and the latest of these, we instance the operations of Forrest at Fort Pillow and other points in Tennessee, the operations of Buford in Kentucky, and the operations of Hoke at Plymouth, in North Carolina.

The main purpose of these minor operations, when undertaken previous to a great action, may be set forth as twofold,—in the language of the metaphysicians, a *subjective* purpose and an *objective* purpose.

By the former we refer to the effect they have upon the spirit and pluck of an army. An army, though vast in numbers and solid in composition, may be very greatly affected, in its whole mass, by very trifling matters. A small reverse at a distant outpost may very greatly depress its spirit and its efficiency in action, while a small success, coming at an opportune moment, may arouse its enthusiasm, stimulate its courage, and brace it up stoutly on the march or in the field of battle. Military history is full of examples where great armies, whose spirits were flattened by hardships or disappointments, have had them raised to the highest pitch by the news of a brilliant skirmish, and have thereafter plunged into the fight with an enthusiasm which impelled them on to victory. And there are not a few defeats of great armies—perhaps in this war as well as in previous wars—which can be traced directly to the depression produced upon the minds of the men by rumors of disaster to the advance or to an outpost.

We do not know that Gen. Lee meditates an advance of his army, and taking the initiative in the campaign. And we do not know that Lieut.-Gen. Grant would be moved to very profound grief if he were aware that this was the rebel's purpose. But if it were, he could not do a shrewder thing, nor a better one for his army, than to precede it by an affair or two like that at Plymouth.

The *objective* purpose to be gained by such minor operations, is the prevention, as far as possible, of the concentration of our forces at the critical period, or at the real trial of strength. When Forrest entered Tennessee, and began his operations on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, he doubtless knew that certain of our army corps were about to be moved up the Mississippi to one or other of our easterly fields—to the Rapidan or the Upper Tennessee. While he was approaching the river at Fort Pillow, the troops were being sent up on steamboats as rapidly as possible. Part of two corps were at Cairo and part at Memphis; and if by even temporarily holding the fort, he could retard their movements, create confusion in West Tennessee, and peril our hold of it, he might for the moment prevent the concentration of our troops at great and vital points. So in North Carolina. We suppose it is the purpose of our military authorities to hold the entire coast line of that State. If so, Hoke, by such operations as that at Plymouth last week, may not only prevent us drawing troops from the garrisons in North Carolina for our main army, but can, perhaps, actually compel us to send reinforcements there. While thus diverting strength from our side, it would produce no corresponding diversion from the rebel side, for the value to the rebels of their interior lines here serves them. Hoke, at Plymouth, is but a short distance from Richmond, and could march there in quick time after he had accomplished his purpose, and join the main rebel body in case of movement or action.

We say again, under this head, that though we know nothing whatever of Lee's designs, we do not think that, if he were meditating an advance, he would fail in attempting to prevent the concentration of our forces by such operations as those we have mentioned. They would have but little less influence upon his army, however, should it speedily get into action in its present position.

Davis' "Bloody Instructions."—We have to-day another of those horrible tales of rebel butchery of our troops—this time in North Carolina. A telegram from Newbern narrates that after Hoke had captured Plymouth last Wednesday, two companies of loyal North Carolinians were shot, and several hundred negro troops were slaughtered. We shall refuse to give full credit to this case, as we did in that of the Fort Pillow massacre, until it is established on indubitable testimony. Not, as we formerly said, because we believe the rebels incapable of such deeds; for their guilt, in other similar cases, is fully proven, and, moreover, they are but carrying out the bloody threats uttered by Jeff. Davis; but because we are unwilling to believe that the rebels are going to reduce massacre to a general system. If the truth of this massacre is confirmed, it will be utterly impossible for our Government to delay much longer taking cognizance of such deeds.

How Will the President Retaliate?

Probably a more perplexing or more painful responsibility has never devolved upon the President than that of making good his order threatening retaliation for any violation of the laws of war upon our colored soldiers. Military justice and military expediency—to say nothing of personal consistency—alike demand that this order shall be made to apply to the Fort Pillow massacre. He himself, in his Baltimore speech, has declared that it would be so applied when the facts of the case were established. Yet it is the hardest thing in the world to determine how to apply it acceptably as regards the North and yet effectually as regards the South.

The primary difficulty lies in the fact that our rebel enemies belong to a lower grade of civilization than our own. The barbarities they have constantly been guilty of upon our white soldiers, from the first battle down, have long since convinced even those who at first were most incredulous, that the institution of Slavery has given a savage bent to the Southern disposition. Their torture of prisoners by starvation at Richmond, and their outrages upon the remains of the dead, practiced in almost every form, are of themselves conclusive proofs that we are contending with a people essentially barbarous. In every civilized land a helpless prisoner receives kindness, and a lifeless body respect. Every Northern man knows that it would be utterly impossible for a Northern soldier to convert the skull of his enemy into a drinking cup, or for a Northern Government to reduce its prisoners to skeletons. The murdering of scores and hundreds of unarmed men, as was done at Lawrence at Fort Pillow, and perhaps also at Plymouth no Northern soldiers could possibly commit, no Northern Government could possibly allow.

The very fact that we so utterly abhor these savage instincts of the Southern blood, makes it all the harder for us to imitate them. Yet retaliation, say what we will of it, is imitation. We should, of course, do it—if we did it at all—in a different spirit. It would not be to glut a revenge, but vindicate the laws of war. Yet, put the best face upon the matter we may, the selecting by lot of three hundred Southern prisoners, many of them necessarily conscripts, some of them, perhaps, Union men, and all certainly innocent of all participation in the particular atrocity we retaliate, and shooting them down in cold blood, is a piece of work against which all American civilization revolts. It may be a necessity. If it be so, it is most certainly a shocking one, and no man will feel it more painfully than President Lincoln himself.

It is very easy for us to say that the rebels lose more than they gain by these barbarities. Undoubtedly they do, at least in a moral sense. Nothing could be more calculated to take away all the sympathy they now have in Europe than this butchery of the race they have always oppressed. But the rebel chiefs have given up all hope of receiving recognition, or, indeed, any substantial assistance, from abroad. They no longer seek to conciliate foreign favor as they once did. They will follow their own bent hereafter, with very little regard to foreign opinion.

We must consider, withal, that there is something more than mere savage instinct in this slaughtering of black soldiers. It has a practical object. The rebel chiefs know perfectly well that we shall soon have a black army of not less than one hundred thousand men, and that this army can be increased indefinitely as the war progresses. They know that it will form a most terrible agency against them unless they can somehow make it unwilling to fight. Therefore they seek to paralyze it by horrifying it. But even if they were allowed to keep up their atrocities, it is by no means certain that they would gain their end. It is doubtful whether the effect would not be to infuriate rather than paralyze; whether the blacks would not, after a little time, respond to the no-quarter cry as justly as it is given, and do work that would soon make the white barbarians glad enough to get back again to the shelter of the laws of war. St. Domingo and Southampton sufficiently attest that the race, when once fairly aroused, can carry a pretty high hand in this sort of business. We suppose the rebel leaders have thought of this, and weighed their chances.

The President, in his Baltimore speech, remarked that it will be a "matter of grave consideration in what exact course to apply the retribution." His decision will be awaited with great interest; and, when made, it will be acquiesced in by all good loyal men without any carping criticism. It may be to take the life of man for man, single out, if possible, those whose rebel spirit is most malignant. It may be to take the life of a less number, but that number of a higher rank than privates. It may be to absolve our black soldiers of all obligation to conform to the laws of war, and let them be their own avengers. Whatever the decision, the hard necessity which obliges the President to make it, entitles him to the generous judgment, as well as the genuine sympathy, of all true men.

Effectual City Reform.—We rejoice to inform the citizens of New-York that, through the well-directed efforts of Hon. E. C. Benedict, one of our City representatives in the late Assembly, the following most efficient and salutary provision was inserted in the act for the City tax levy, and now forms part of the permanent law of the State. Apart from the easy legal remedy which it accords to every resident tax-payer, to restrain at once by injunction every threatened waste or misapplication of the "property, funds or effects" of the City, it also imposes such direct and heavy personal responsibilities on every member of the Common Council, that they will be practically compelled to desist from the spoliations which the vigor of the courts, aided by the vigilance of the oppressed tax-payers, will be quick to detect and prevent, and, if necessary, to punish by heavy legal damages:

"The Common Council of said City [of New-York] and the members thereof, are hereby declared to be *trustees* of the property, funds and effects of the Corporation of said City—and every person residing in said City, or in any ward, and assessed to pay the taxes therein, who shall pay taxes therein, is hereby declared to be a *cestui que trust* in respect to the said property, funds and effects respectively; and any co-trustee, or any such *cestui que trust*, shall be entitled, as against such trustees, and in regard to such property, funds and effects, to all the rights and remedies provided by law, of any co-trustee or *cestui que trust* to prosecute and maintain any action to prevent waste and injury to any property, funds or estate held in trust. Such trustees are hereby made subject to all the duties and *responsibilities* imposed by law upon trustees, and such duties and responsibilities may be enforced by any co-trustee or *cestui que trust* as aforesaid."

The Late Reforms in Russia.

We have spoken already of the great Act of Emancipation, offered by the Russian Government to Poland, as showing both the wisdom and liberal spirit of the Emperor. But the more silent and less revolutionary reforms inaugurated in Russia itself, since the emancipation of the serfs, are a more convincing evidence. On the 1st of January last, according to the Russian Calendar, (the 13th of ours,) a ukase of the Emperor established and perfected a system of municipal reform, begun in 1861, which is among the most wonderful instances recorded in history of governmental and political improvement. A population of nearly fifty millions of people in European Russia—the greater part just emancipated from serfdom—are endowed with the most minute and extended system of municipal reform.

It would be impossible in any narrow compass to describe this remarkable structure of government within government, even as it would be with our own. Briefly we may say that the unit in the Russian Administration, as with us, is the town or *commune;* then above that is the county, and above that the province or State. The county and the State have each their local legislatures, which again choose "executive committees," who carry on the practical detail of their respective fields of labor. The whole local self-government is left in the hands of these authorities; the Government reserving to itself no right to interfere in local legislation, so that at one blow the great political evil of most countries of Continental Europe is struck away—centralization. The field of the local legislatures is distinctly defined, and any passing beyond it exposes the members to trial and punishment, while the neglect of their appropriate duties is equally a legal offence.

There are three distinct classes who have share in the suffrage—the emancipated peasants, (the limitation being by amount of landed property,) the citizens of towns, (here property and trade or professional position determining the right to vote,) and the nobility, with a few of the clergy. On crown lands, the superintendents or officials, placed by Government, have the privilege of voting. It is, in fact, a general suffrage, limited by property, position and intelligence, so far as the vote can fix these.

The Executive Committees, which are very powerful, and are paid by their respective legislatures, are not in all cases allowed to elect their own chairman, that of the Province being *ex officio* the marshal, a member of the nobility; but even these, the Government does not directly control. Nothing could be more complete than the scope of these local bodies. There is hardly a power of our State Legislatures and County boards, referring to local matters, which is not embraced in their powers.

To detail these, or to thoroughly describe the complicated system thus inaugurated, would require a volume. But no American reader needs to be told that it is precisely such a system of local self-government which, first in England and then in America, has educated for centuries the Anglo-Saxon race into their wonderful skill in political affairs, and has prepared them for absolute liberty. It is the want of such an education which has been so fatal to the French and German struggles for self-government. Russia has always had a good deal of self-government in certain parishes. Now she first frees the serfs, then elevates them, under certain conditions, to the suffrage, then offers the whole people a series of municipal institutions, which are seminaries of conservative and national liberty.

If the present Czar originated this most remarkable political system which he has conferred on the nation, he is at once one of the first political philosophers and practical statesmen, as well as one of the greatest benefactors of this age. Nothing could be more adapted to educate the masses for constitutional government, and to elevate the intelligence and character of all classes. It is vastly better than a sudden and wild gift of democratic institutions. It is laying the foundation for Liberty.

A nation of emancipated serfs must ever remember this Emperor as their liberator. But hereafter, other nations and other times will remember him most warmly as the wise builder of free institutions and a constitutional government for hundreds of millions in Europe and Asia.

The New School Law.—Our readers will have noticed that the bill establishing certain important reforms in the public school system of this City, introduced into the State Assembly by Mr. Benedict, and which we published and commented upon favorably some weeks ago, passed both branches of the Legislature and has become law by the signature of the Governor. The most material change introduced by the bill is in the manner of appointing and removing the teachers employed in the Ward Schools. The principals and vice-principals will be appointed or removed by the concurrent action of the Board of Education of the City and the Board of Trustees for the Ward, while the assistant teachers will be appointed, as now, by the latter body. The Board of Education will have full power to remove any school officer guilty of corruption or of immoral or disgraceful conduct, and it is made the duty of the board to investigate, by testimony taken under oath, every charge against a school officer, made by a school officer or a tax-payer. Corruption in office is also to be punished as a misdemeanor. Another excellent change is the provision by which the Commissioners, who are the officers forming the Board of Education, are not, after the present year, to be members of the Boards of Trustees in their respective wards. Each ward has now twelve elective school officers, being a total for the City of 264; but the bill provides for a reduction in the number of about one-half. The Board of Education, when completely formed under the new law, will consist of twenty-one members, seven being chosen each year to serve three years from the seven districts into which the City is formed. Hereafter, by this law, only one trustee a year will be elected in each ward, and in this manner the Ward Board will ultimately be reduced to five members, instead of ten. It provides that the inspectors shall consist of three for each district, instead of two for each ward, and that they shall no longer be elected by the people, but shall be appointed by the Mayor and Board of Education. The most comprehensive power is also given by the new law to the Board of Education to regulate and limit the expenditures of the trustees.

This law, if effectually carried out, will thus remedy not a few of the many faults of our present Public School system.

Amusements.

The Davenport Brothers.—The Davenport Brothers announce an entertainment at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening. If half that is said of their entertainments be true, they must be very novel, marvelous and attractive.

The Hippotheatron.—Our readers will perceive by the advertisement in another column, that the proprietor of the elegant Hippodramatic establishment has capped the climax of the managerial enterprise and liberality previously displayed, by entering into an arrangement with Messrs. Spaulding & Rogers, by which their celebrated "Great Ocean Circus" is to appear at the Hippotheatron, commencing with this (Monday) evening. This establishment is one of great magnitude, and the name and fame of its proprietors is proverbial. The great Ocean Circus has only recently arrived from South America, after an absence of nearly three years. During which period this company has traveled half over the world, and been the recipients of more honors from the great of every clime than have previously been bestowed upon a hippodramatic troupe. This company has been largely increased during its travels by the addition of several eminent performers from other countries. The whole concern nearly got wrecked, our readers will remember, in the vessel which contained it, on entering our harbor.

Twelfth Regiment Ball.

The grand military and civic ball given by the Twelfth Regiment National Guard, S. N. Y., in aid of the widows and orphans of deceased New-York soldiers, took place last evening, at the Academy of Music, and was one of the most successful and brilliant of the season.

The decorations of the hall were very extensive and beautiful, and the entire parquette was floored over even with the stage, so as to afford ample room for the merry dancers. At the back of the stage was arranged a neat balcony scene, ornamented with various flags and lights, and a portrait of Gen. McClellan. The balconies and boxes were neatly ornamented with the flags of all nations, and behind each of the little cupids who support the gas fixtures were placed two Twelfth Regiment knapsacks. A passage way was built across Irving-place from the Academy of Music to Irving Hall, the latter being used as the supper-room. This passage was handsomely carpeted, lighted up with several chandeliers, and the walls ornamented with the portraits of various distinguished officers. So complete and luxurious was the fitting up of this passage-way, that at first many would not believe they were crossing the street, but imagined they were simply walking across a hallway from one room to another. This was erected and furnished by Mr. Harrison, between the hours of 5 A. M. and 7 P. M. The excellent supper was also provided by him.

The evening was very stormy and unpleasant, notwithstanding which the ball was very well attended. The ladies were dressed very richly and handsomely, and their diamonds very beautiful and costly. The members of the Twelfth Regiment appeared in uniform, and, with the handsome uniforms of many distinguished army and navy officers, who were also present, added greatly to the beauty of the scene. Grafulla's two excellent bands were stationed, one at either side of the Academy, while in the supper-room was the Twelfth Regiment Band, which performed constant and excellent music. The ladies and gentlemen all entered into the spirit of the dance with a zest seldom equaled, and perfect happiness and enjoyment seemed to reign throughout.

Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Mayor C. G. Gunther, Major-Gen. John A. Dix and Major Dix and Capt. Barstow, of his Staff, Hon. John T. Hoffman, Hon. Hiram Walbridge, Capt. Geo. Wash. Jenks, United States Navy, and numerous others.

The sum netted for the disabled soldiers will doubtless be a very large one.

Excessive Enrollments.

A LETTER FROM SOLICITOR WHITING.

War Department, Washington, April 11, 1864.

Col. J. B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General:

Colonel: Your letter of the 5th inst. has been received, in which you inform me that complaints have been made in some instances "that the enrollments are excessive," and you request my opinion as to the "legal and most proper mode of proceeding under the circumstances herein set forth."

In reply, I have the honor to say that the original enrollment was made in strict pursuance of the provisions of the act of March 3, 1863, chapter 75, and though some names were omitted which should have been added, and other names inserted which should have been omitted, yet, considering the novelty of the law, the great number of officers acting under it without experience, and the magnitude and difficulty of the labor they were called on to perform, it is remarkable that the enrollment was so speedily and correctly made.

In order to remove, as far as practicable, any errors from the lists of names, you issued an order, No. 101, under date of Nov. 17, 1863, in which you authorized and required the collection of all facts necessary for that purpose. This order was carried into effect. Not willing, however, to leave satisfied any means within your power of discovering mistakes in the enrollment, you went beyond the requisitions of the statutes, and ordered printed lists of all the enrolled men to be prepared and made public, so that in every community the citizens might have an opportunity to aid you in the performance of a high public duty, while protecting themselves against all liability to bear an unequal share of the public burdens.

Having taken this precaution, and having given to all concerned the power to have all existing errors corrected, and having amended the lists according to the best of your information, the fact that any mistakes still remain must be owing to the negligence or willful fault of those who now make complaint. The law requires you to proceed with the draft according to the enrollment as it stands at the date of the draft, and there is no other way for you to perform your duty than to take the lists then prepared.

If any other draft is made at the present time, the excess will be taken into account in arranging the quota for the next succeeding draft, if more troops should be required.

WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.

The Indiana Militia.

Cincinnati, Monday, April 25.

It is reported that Gov. Morton will take command in person of the Indiana Militia.

OBITUARY.

Gen. Joseph G. Totten, Chief Engineer, U. S. A.

This distinguished officer, who died at his residence in Washington on the 22d inst., had been for more than twenty-five years at the head of his corps. He was the earliest graduate in the service of the Military Academy, and with one exception, (the venerable Gen. Swift, who survives him,) the earliest living graduate. He was promoted to a Lieutenancy of Engineers in July, 1805, nearly three years before Gen. Scott entered the army.

An adequate record of his services from that date to his death would require more space than we can now command. In the war of 1812 he served as Chief Engineer of several of our armies in the field. In the Mexican war he directed the siege operations at Vera Cruz, and was brevetted Brigadier-General from the date of the capture of that city.

Since his succession, in 1838, to the command of the Corps of Engineers, he devoted himself with the most ardent zeal to the responsible duties devolving upon him. Among the most recent have been voluntary ones connected with the Commission on Boston Harbor, in which his services have been invaluable. His contributions to his profession, both literary and otherwise, are well known to scientific men, both in this country and in Europe.

The loss of a chief so distinguished and so generally beloved by his corps, will be felt by more than one member of it as a personal one. He was just, kind and forbearing—a strict disciplinarian, yet as far as the interests of the service would permit, thoughtful of the personal desires and requests of those under his command.

Gen. Totten was a native of Connecticut, and was in his 76th year, having been born on the 23d of August, 1788.

In the very first days of the rebellion, Gen. Scott urged upon Gen. Totten the acceptance of the position of Commander-in-Chief, which he himself expected soon to relinquish. It was declined by Gen. Totten, on the ground that he felt himself peculiarly unfit for field service.

Col. Lewis Benedict.

The reported death of Col. Lewis Benedict is confirmed by letters from Grand Ecore, near the scene of the engagement. He was pierced by five balls, and instantly killed, while gallantly leading his brigade in the final charge. Lewis Benedict was born in Albany Sept. 2, 1817. He graduated at Williams' College, and studied law, in Catskill, with John C. Spencer. After his admission to the Bar, he became a partner of Marcus T. Reynolds, of Albany. He was Judge-Advocate-General on the Staff of Govs. Young and Fish; was subsequently elected to the office of Surrogate of the County, and also to the Assembly of the State.

When the war broke out, he was still engaged in the practice of the law, but, determining to give his services to his country, in June, 1861, he was commissioned as Lieut.-Col. of the Seventy-third Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, with which regiment he went into the Peninsular campaign, shared its earlier hardships and fought bravely at Williamsburgh, where he was captured. He was taken to Richmond, where, and at Salisbury, N. C., he was the companion of Cols. Corcoran, Wilcox, &c.

After an imprisonment of several months, he was exchanged, and, in September, 1862, (one month after his exchange,) he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-second (Third Metropolitan) Regiment. In October, the regiment proceeded to New-Orleans. In January, 1863, he was designated Acting Brigadier, and, in that capacity, was actively employed, rendering important service previous to the siege of Port Hudson, where he was conspicuous in most of the terrible fights during that memorable siege. He was foremost in the fearful slaughter of June 14, and when it was decided to storm the fort, Col. Benedict was given command of the Second Battalion selected to serve as the "Forlorn Hope." This selection was a tribute to his coolness and courage, and marked the estimation in which he was held by the General in command.

Commander Charles W. Flusser.

This officer, who was recently killed in such a peculiar manner in the fight with the rebel ram *Roanoke*, was, we believe, a native of Kentucky, where his relatives now reside. He was one of the most promising young officers of the American navy. Brave and accomplished, of high moral character, and elegance of manner, he was one of the most genial and companionable men we ever met with. His gallantry was always conspicuous. The writer of this was on board the gunboat *Commodore Perry* with him, at the furious bombardment of the rebel forts on Roanoke Island, and there witnessed the bravery with which he ran his vessel close under the guns of the fort, and raked its batteries from his bow and stern pivot 9-inch guns. He was strictly temperate in all his habits, and never allowed liquors in his wardroom. The country can ill afford to lose such men.

IMPORTANT FROM ANNAPOLIS.

An Order from Gen. Burnside—The Ninth Army Corps About to Move.

Washington, Monday, April 25.

The Annapolis *Republican*, of Saturday, contains the following:

Headquarters of the Ninth Army Corps, Annapolis, Md., April 19, 1864.

Circular No. 3.—This army being on the eve of a movement, no applications for leaves of absence or furloughs for any length of time will be granted, excepting only in those cases where there is evidence that the reasons are of the most urgent character. No notice will be taken of any others.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Burnside.
Lewis Richmond, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The *Republican* says:

"Gen. Burnside has ordered, we understand, all the troops now on the way to join him, and we also hear that he has asked the Government for further time to gather more men.

Another report says there will be no expedition from Annapolis, but that these troops are here as a Reserve Corps.

But all surmisings are now at an end, as the troops are to move to-day."

The War on the Mississippi.

St. Louis, Monday, April 25.

Messrs. Wade and Gooch, of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, arrived at Cairo on the 21st to investigate the Fort Pillow Massacre. Gens. Hurlbut and Lagget had also reached there.

Nearly 2,000 bales of cotton had arrived since the 22d; about 1,000 were for Cincinnati, 400 for Louisville, and 200 for Evansville.

Memphis dates to the 22d say that Forrest's entire force was moving toward Alabama, followed by Grierson. Polk is said to be marching north. Forrest will probably join him. On the morning of the 21st, Grierson's cavalry came upon some of Forrest's troops near Hudsonville, Miss. A sharp fight ensued, and the rebels retreated in the direction of Jackson, passing through Lagrange. A number of prisoners, horses, mules, wagons, &c., were taken and carried to Memphis.

Gen. Price has evacuated Camden, Ark., and Gen. Steele occupied the place.

The Memphis cotton market was firm; considerable inquiry. Holders are keeping back stock for higher prices. Receipts, 140 bales. Prices ranged from 64c. to 69c.

The steamer *Idaho* collided with a gunboat and was sunk, at Paducah, on Friday. She can be raised.

About 100 guerrillas burned a large lot of wood near Barfield Point, Friday, and captured a number of citizens of Brownsville.

The Rebel Forrest.

Memphis, Friday, April 22.

Grierson has picked up a few of Forrest's men, but Forrest keeps his troops well together, and is too strong for successful attack. His headquarters are still at Jackson, Tenn.

Sentence of Green, the Murderer.

Lowell, Mass., Monday, April 25.

Edward W. Green, who murdered Frank Converse, Teller of the Malden Bank, was to-day sentenced to be hung. There was an immense crowd in and around the court-house to hear and know the sentence. Green received it with apparent calmness.

From Albany.

Albany, Monday, April 25.

Gov. Seymour has signed the Metropolitan Police Bill.

The Governor has also signed Benedict's School Bill and the New-York City and County Tax-levy Bills.

Departure of the First New-Hampshire Cavalry.

Boston, Monday, April 25.

Six hundred men of the First New-Hampshire Cavalry left here, to-day, for Washington. They go without arms or horses.

The Ohio Militia.

Cincinnati, Monday, April 25.

A General Order, No. 11, issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated Columbus, the 25th, declares that every member of the National Guard must report in person or by substitute when called into active service, or be treated as a deserter.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Decay of the Teeth arises from various causes, but principally it may be attributed to early neglect, ill-health, or the indiscriminate use of tooth powders containing mineral or deleterious acids, which give a momentary whiteness to the teeth while they corrode the enamel. The extreme prevalence of this last cause is too well known to need comment. To this fact indeed is principally to be attributed the long botanical research which terminated in the greatest discovery ever given to the world for the preservation of the teeth and gums and purifying the breath, "Fragrant Sozodont."

Sold by druggists everywhere, and by HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York. Price 75 cents per bottle.

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other Pulmonary Affections, use Dr. JAYNE'S Expectorant. For many years this article has been the standard remedy, and thousands willingly testify to its virtue. Its effects are immediate and relief certain. Sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

Never-failing Safety and Success.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test of thirty years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind cholic, and regulates the bowels. 25 cents a bottle.

Handsome Feet-Covering.—Buy your boots and shoes at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. His stock is large and seasonable, his manufacture unequaled, and his prices low. Just now the ladies will find his assortment of Spring Gaiters worthy their attention.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

The Best Hotels Use Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

Read Mrs. Holmes' New Story.—Dr. West, or, Dovas' Love; which will be commenced in the New-York *Weekly*, on THURSDAY next.

Mrs. Holmes, the author of Marian Gray, will commence a beautiful story entitled DR. WEST, or DORA'S LOVE, in this week's NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

Demulcent, DEMULCENT, **Demulcent,** DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT.
This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by
J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y.
To be had of all druggists and grocers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Household Cord.

Not only all the Fashions in Hats which may be found elsewhere, but a great diversity of styles which CAN BE FOUND NOWHERE ELSE, are comprised in the immense first-class stock at GENIN'S, NO. 513 BROADWAY.

The Fashions for the Spring (now complete) at this establishment include a more extensive variety of dress and undress Hats for gentlemen than is presented by any other assortment in this country. The exposition of LADIES', MISSES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' HATS comprehends not only the Standard Styles of Europe for the present and approaching season, but innumerable unique fabrics, suited to all the CAPRICES OF TASTE, and adapted to all purposes. It is believed that no mother can make the tour of the store with her family, without finding for each member of it a fabric for the head which will strike her as becoming and suitable.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Hernia or Rupture Radically Cured!

This DANGEROUS complaint is NOW RADICALLY CURED, whatever may be said by others to the contrary notwithstanding, by using
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,
a NEW INVENTION FULL OF MERIT, upsetting all the old theories and prejudices of by-gone teachings. This Truss is LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY; accommodates itself to EVERY MOVEMENT of the BODY WITHOUT DISPLACEMENT—action INWARD and UPWARD. No pressure on the BACK or SPINAL MARROW CORD. CURES WARRANTED. SUPPORTERS and BELTS SUPERIOR to all others in use. Pamphlets free by sending a stamp.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating sonrf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent), supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,628 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Sewing Machines to Rent and for sale, NEW.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 BROADWAY,
between Spring and Prince sts.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety of our own manufacture.
SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
DEPOT, NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

"In Hoc Vinces."

ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS

Some time since the formula or list of ingredients was submitted to

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND, U. S. A.,

who expressed his unqualified approbation of the combination. In addition to which

SURGEONS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

in various localities, with many others, from personal trials, have rendered written testimonials, confirming, beyond any doubt, its Tonic and Restorative properties.

Our Compound is pronounced of

INCALCULABLE VALUE

in the following Diseases:

FEVER AND AGUE,	COSTIVENESS,
INDIGESTION,	DIARRHŒA,
NAUSEA,	SICK HEADACHE,
LOSS OF APPETITE,	LASSITUDE,
LOWNESS OF SPIRITS,	GENERAL DESILITY,
FLATULENCE,	PURIFIES THE BREATH,
COLIC,	SALLOW COMPLEXION,

CHOLERA MORBUS,
REGULATES THE BOWELS,
AND CURES LIGHT FORMS OF
NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM.
CORRECTS MORBID SECRETIONS, THEREFORE
TENDS TO
PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Our testimonials, published from day to day in this column, will confirm the above statement.
W. CHILTON & CO.,
Marble store, No. 22 Walker-st., New-York.

Artificial Limb Makers.

$1,000 bounty will be paid for a few men competent to make the BEST PALMER LIMBS. Apply in person, THIS DAY, before 3 P. M.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist,
Broadway and Astor-place.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

HOWE—NOTT.—On Saturday, April 23, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Charles D. Cooper, of Philadelphia, LINDSAY TAYLOR HOWE, of Boston, to GERTRUDE M., daughter of Joel B. Nott, of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

STREAS—WALTERS.—On Sunday evening, April 24, HENRY STREAS to FANNY, daughter of Samuel D. Walters, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BENTLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 24, EMILIE NORMA, youngest daughter of Norman S. and Emilie M. Bentley, aged 1 year, 1 month and 8 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, April 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., from St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., near City Hall, Brooklyn, without further notice.

CURTIS.—In West Stockbridge, Mass., on Friday, April 22, of pluro-pneumonia, Mrs. ANNA O. CURTIS, aged 61 years.

CAHOONE.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, April 25, JOHN GIBBS CAHOONE, youngest son of the late Rev. Wm. Cahoone, in the 17th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CRAIG.—At Elmira, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 19, of hemorrhage of the lungs, after an illness of 10 days, MALCOLM D. CRAIG, Conductor on the Erie Railroad, aged 29 years and 10 months.

We are seldom called upon to mourn for one so universally esteemed. The employes of the Erie Railway and telegraph sustain in the death of Mr. CRAIG the loss of a true friend and valued associate.

FAITZER.—On Monday, April 25, after a lingering illness, CHARLES FAITZER, aged 66 years, 6 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 563 9th-av., near 45th-st., on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

KNAVELS.—On Monday, April 25, ANNIE VERPLANCK, only daughter of Elizabeth and the late John W. Knavels, of Fishkill Landing.

Funeral services will be held at St. Anna's Church, Mattawan, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MCOLENAHAN.—On Monday morning, April 25, ELIZA JANE, wife of William McClenahan, aged 29 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Rivington-st., near Orchard, today, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MUNROAN.—On Saturday morning, April 23, BENJAMIN A. MUNROAN, of this City, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Tuesday next, at 12½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Catskill, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Newport and Providence, (R. I.,) papers please copy.

NICHOLS.—On Sunday, April 24, of disease of the heart, WILLIAM H., youngest son of Stillick Nichols, aged 38 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, April 26, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 57 East 35th-st.

NELLIS.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, April 24, ROBERT G. NELLIS, aged 63 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 209 West 27th-st., on this, Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Fort Plain papers please copy.

RAQUA.—On Sunday, April 24, SOLOMON RAQUA, aged 71 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at his residence, Yorktown, Westchester County. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

SHERMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 25, CLARENCE W., eldest son of S. J. and M. A. Sherman, aged 13 years and 4 months, after a short but severe sickness, of congestion of the brain.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

ZABRISKIE.—At Paramus, N. J., on Monday morning, April 25, ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, formerly of this City, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Paramus Church, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

At a meeting of the Hotel-keepers Association of New-York, held at St. Nicholas Hotel, on Monday evening, March 7, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His wisdom to remove from us, in the midst of his usefulness, and in the plenitude of his faculties, our esteemed friend and associate, Capt. Henry S. Spotts, of the St. Nicholas Hotel; and,

Whereas, It is eminently proper that an association, of which he was an active member and faithful colaborer, should attest its sense of his services and its appreciation of his fine business and social qualifications; therefore,

Resolved, That by the decease of Capt. Henry S. Spotts, the hotel business of this country has lost one who added to its dignity and character—by his decease society has lost a true and sterling member—our country a patriotic and loyal citizen; and from these considerations, as well as a profound consciousness of his moral and social excellence, we deeply deplore his untimely death.

Resolved, That this association affectionately sympathize, in their sad bereavement, with the family and friends of the deceased, and we hereby tender them our sincere condolence, trusting that the Divine Disposer of all events may send them the consolation of His Providence and Grace.

Resolved, That the Secretary prepare a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, properly attested, and present it to the family of our deceased associate.

At a meeting of the Hotel-keepers Association of New-York, held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Monday evening, March 7, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This association has learned with profound sorrow the death of our esteemed and worthy associate, C. V. Clickner, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the conviction of this meeting that in C. V. Clickner the hotel business of this country had a faithful and sterling representative, and who, by a keen appreciation of its interests and necessities, and a prompt and intelligent response thereto, added much to its dignity and success, and by his untimely death our vocation has sustained a serious if not irreparable loss.

Resolved, That in all the relations of life sustained by Mr. Clickner he was ever found faithful, earnest and true; that as a Senator in the Legislature of New-Jersey he was incorruptible, cautious and diligent; as Mayor of Hoboken he was able, just and merciful.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and friends of the deceased the assurances of our profound sympathy for the great bereavement they have sustained, and pray that Almighty God may guide them into peace, and that He may henceforth be their protector and friend.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be delivered to the family of the deceased, properly attested.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 233.—April 25, 1864.
17, 29, 22, 44, 65, 71, 69, 15, 67, 39, 60, 13.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 234.—April 25, 1864.
23. 18, 71, 14, 16, 7, 40, 3, 35, 27, 38, 54, 41, 57.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 197—April 25, 1864.
38, 39, 72, 52, 30, 67, 69, 12, 42, 61, 31, 41.
CLASS 198—April 25, 1864.
21, 30, 3, 66, 45, 23, 56, 69, 41, 27, 74, 51, 15, 34.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

ICE CREAM AND ICES OF THE BEST quality delivered to families in any part of the City, at 50 cents per quart.
J. FUSSELL & CO.,
Wholesale Depot, No. 299 4th-av., near 23d-st.

THE LONDON CLUB COFFEE.

REMOVAL.—The wholesale depot of this Coffee will be removed on the 1st of May to

NO. 43 CORTLAND-ST.,

One door from Greenwich-st.

WHEN WILL ST. DOMINGO ARRIVE?
IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO!
ST. DOMINGO HAS ARRIVED,
and the
PUBLIC RECEPTION
tendered has been accepted.
THE CELESRATED
X,
XX AND XXX
RUBIA MILLS COFFEE,
now universally used,
can be obtained of all
RESPECTABLE GROCERS,
and at the Mills,
NO. 200 FULTON, AND NO. 42 DEY STS.,
NEW-YORK.

This coffee is prepared from fine St. Domingo coffee, and other healthy ingredients, and free from all deleterious substances, and is offered to the trade at 17, 22 and 27 cents per pound, in bulk, or 1 cent additional in one pound tinfoil wrappers.
RUBIA MILLS COFFEE.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
100 HANDSOME WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SECOND SELECTION,
which we offer at 35 PER CENT. DISCOUNT from the prices charged for best selected goods. For use, they are as good as the best, AND ARE A BARGAIN as regards the price.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. of Broome-st.

DEVLIN & CO.
SPRING STYLES
NOW READY.
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.
Merchants are requested to send for List of Prices.

PSYCHAGOGA.

The only warranted, certain and permanent cure for Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Camp, Remittent, Intermittent and Isthmus Fevers; Loss of Appetite and Dyspepsia. Depot, No. 183 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 3.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Supplies the Blood with its Vital Principle, or Life Element, IRON,
infusing strength and vigor into all parts of the system.
For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY and FEMALE WEAKNESSES, it is a specific. Pamphlets free.
Depot, No. 491 Broadway. J. P. DINSMORE.
For sale by all Druggists.

SPRING.

My new stock of SPRING CLOTHING is now ready, and is not surpassed as to assortment, style or price in this City. The Custom Room, Furnishing and Children's Department not equaled. Satisfaction given.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

ECONOMY IN SILKS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, &c.

HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine removes paint, grease-spots, &c., instantly, and cleans silks, gloves, &c., equal to new. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists and fancy goods stores. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 203, 511 and 758 Broadway, and corner 4th-av. and 17th-st.

A COMPLETE SET OF THE NEW-YORK *Daily Times* (from the initial number 1850 to 1863 inclusive,) neatly bound in 26 volumes, for sale. Apply to SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* Office.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

From the age of fifteen to forty-five years, women are owing to their physical organization, subject to a long train of distressing symptoms which render them unfitted to enjoy life. These troubles are known by the general name of "FEMALE WEAKNESS"—social position or refinement affords no exemption—and they were deemed incurable until the discovery of

The Graefenberg Company's Uterine Catholicon. (*Marshall's.*)

This medicine has received the sanction of the medical faculty and the public, and it may be relied upon with the

Utmost Confidence.

Its value is so well known to our readers that we will only offer brief testimonials.

☞ I can speak positively in favor of the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon (*Marshall's.*) In fact, it is infallible in cases of female weakness, and has effected many remarkable cures.
MASON R. LYONS,
Elkader, Iowa, March 21, 1864.

☞ I have taken the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and think it a great medicine.
MRS. L. C. JACKSON,
Warsaw, Mo., March 19, 1864.

☞ For all complaints peculiar to females, (irregularities, prolapsus, leucorrhœa, &c.,) and female weakness, the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon (Marshall's) has proved a most certain and valuable remedy.
H. GURLEY,
New-Hampton, Iowa, March, 1864.

☞ **The above Catholicon** ☜
is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

Price **$1 50** *per bottle.* ☞ FIVE BOTTLES FOR SIX DOLLARS.

The Graefenberg Vegesable Pills.

The best Pill in the world for family use, and for all Bilious and Liver Complaints. Price 25 cents per box.

Address all orders to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Resident Physician GRAEFENBERG COMPANY,
No. 139 William-st., near Fulton, New-York.

☞ Inquire of dealers everywhere. ☜

"BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD."

Yes, if you are afflicted with Liver or Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Scrofula, Foul Stomach, Humors of the Blood or Skin, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, General Debility and Impurity of the Blood, then Dr. LANGLEY'S Root and Herb Bitters will cure you.

Only 25, 50 and 75 cents per bottle.
Sold by all dealers in medicine.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.
THE ROYAL WINE OF ENGLAND.
One thousand cases of this exquisite wine for sale at TWENTY DOLLARS PER CASE OF QUARTS.
WM. HENRY WARD, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT FORT LEE, WITH RIVER FRONT.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) the large framed dwelling-house and about 11 to 13 acres of land, with about 600 feet water front, which must are long possess great value for its water privilege; house is in good order. On the premises are a large barn, coach-house, stable, greenhouse, ice-house, &c., in excellent order. The garden is well laid out and early crops sown.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage at 7 per cent.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., and of Wight & Prentice, No. 19 Wall-st.

WILLIAM KELLY, } Executors of Isaac Newton
JOHN C. HEWITT, } deceased.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A regular meeting of the club will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, at headquarters, (corner Broadway and 23d-st.) Hon. B. G. NOBLE and other eminent speakers will address the meeting. The Campaign Glee Club will be in attendance. All who are in favor of the renomination and election of our present able Executive are invited to be present.
CHARLES S. SPENCER, President.
WILLIAM KELLOCK, } Secretaries.
JOHN M. GALLAGHER, }
JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman Executive Com.

AT A MEETING OF THE SHIPJOINERS of New-York and vicinity, held on the 25th of April, among other business the committee appointed to notify the boss joiners of the resolution passed on Thursday evening, April 21, reported 22 employers as having agreed to pay the advance, but three refusing.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to those employers who have complied with our demand of $3 25 per day.
LAWRENCE POWERS, Chairman.
JAMES K. RAYMOND, Secretary.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the United States Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1, by paying the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities only, is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions have averaged more than

TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the *Treasurer of the United States* at Washington, and the *Assistant Treasurers* at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and B'way.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and B'way.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
New-York Nat. Exchange Bank, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
First National Bank of Philadelphia.
First National Bank of Washington.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS
INVIGORATE THE BODY AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These powders are a chemical combination which is readily dissolved in water or in the contents of the stomach, where they at once unite with the digested food, and enter with it into the formation of *new blood*. The *iron*, by its *magnetic* attraction, retains the vital or life giving forces in the circulation, strengthening the system generally; while the combined sulphur converts the foul and acrid secretions of the body and blood into gasses, which are ejected through the pores of the body and skin, by the increased *energy and strength* of the circulation. DYSPEPTICS find immediate relief from the action of these powders upon the Liver and Spleen.

For SCROFULA, CANCERS, SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, SORES, or any eruption of the BODY or SKIN, their curative effects are magical.

For TUMORS, SWELLINGS, DROPSIES, ABSCESSES, WENS, ETC., their dispersion and cure is certain, though of years standing.

They cure all forms of DEBILITY and WEAKNESS, as well as irregular secretions.

They convert PHLEGM and the acrid secretions of the THROAT, LUNGS or of CATARRH into gases, and give strength to the consumptive.

They cause a natural secretion of the saliva of the bowels, preventing habitual or chronic CONSTIPATION, and every form of PILES.

WORMS are created by and live only upon the impurities of the body; they cannot exist in a person whose system has been purified by these Powders.

☞ ½ to ⅓ a Powder, daily, is sufficient for children. They neither *Sicken nor Purge. Being compounded with Sugar, they are very agreeable to the taste.*

Full explanations of the above and other diseases, for which J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar is also used, are contained in a 16 page pamphlet, which I send everywhere, *free, by mail.* This pamphlet contains over a hundred testimonials, among which will be found the names of

GEORGE LAW, Esq., 5th-av., N. Y.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, N. Y.
R. B. COLEMAN, Esq., Astor House, N. Y.
S. LELAND, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel, N. Y.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor *Independent.*
Rev. ED. BRIGHT, Editor *Examiner*, N. Y.
Rev. D. W. C. Cronk, General Agent Bible Union.
Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.

One package, (12 powders,) $1; 3 packages, (36 powders,) $2 50.

Sent anywhere free by mail.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Whereas, J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS are extensively counterfeited, and the counterfeits are such close imitations of the genuine outside envelope and inside directions, that it is exceedingly difficult for the uninitiated to tell which are the genuine and which are the counterfeit. Now, therefore, I have deemed it necessary to inform the public that, hereafter, all warranted J. R. Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders will have the fac-simile signature of A. M. STAFFORD on the outside envelope and on the inside directions. *Take no others that are not so countersigned.*

J. R. STAFFORD, Chemist,
No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

5,000,000 OF CIGARS,
ALL GRADES AND SIZES.
JOHN J. REIMER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN IMPORTED HAVANA AND MANUFACTURER OF DOMESTIC CIGARS,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-STREET.

Merchants and the trade are respectfully informed that I have got on hand, and am constantly receiving from my branch house in Havana, the best brands and most salable sizes of every grade of

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS,

which I am offering at very moderate prices. My connections with said port enable me to defy all competition.

MY STOCK OF DOMESTIC CIGARS, which is constantly supplied by my own factory in this City, the tobacco being imported by myself, or selected under my own supervision, FOR CASH, consists of most all sizes and qualities, FROM $16 TO $70 PER 1,000.

I can in this branch also offer greater bargains than any other house in the City.

IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS FROM $45 TO $200.

TO THE TRADE.

My stock of LEAF TOBACCO is well worth your attention, and I invite you to inspect it.

To my customers and the public, the information that I keep, as usual, a supply of

Choice Imported and Domestic Liquors on hand, which, together with my Wood and Willow Ware, I offer at low figures.

JOHN J. REIMER,
NO. 253 WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR MURRAY.

MRS. M. G. BROWN, METAPHYSICAL Physician, Professor on the Eye, Ear, Throat and Scalp, will be at her rooms, No. 76 Bond-st., for some time after 1st of May. "Metaphysical Discovery" for Deafness, &c., &c., $5.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS:
From the Journal of Commerce.
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
From the Tribune.
EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.
SIGHT RESTORED.
CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis,

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1864.

This Company will hold their fifteenth regular monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 23 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

25,000 TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of May next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

The adjonrned sale of ferry franchises, &c., will take place at the City Hall on TUESDAY, April 26, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between Piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between Piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The said several ferry franchises, &c., will be sold with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PREEMPTORY SALE

OF VALUABLE LOTS ON BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, 11TH-AV., 103D AND 104TH STS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 26, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

ON BROADWAY, (BLOOMINGDALE ROAD)—Eight lots on the west side, comprising the entire front between 103d and 104th sts., being about 38 feet front each, and from 66 to 119 feet in depth.

ON ELEVENTH-AV.—Eight lots on the east side, being the whole front from 103d to 104th st.; size of corner lots, 25.11x106; inside lots, 26x100 in depth.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-ST.—Ten lots on the north side, commencing 119.4½ west of Broadway; size of each lot, 25x1½ block.

ON ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH-ST.—Eight lots on south side, commencing 66.4½ west of Bloomingdale road; size of each, 25x½ block.

Maps, etc., at auctioneer's office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.

OSGOOD & COOK will sell THIS DAY, TUESDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock,

At the Salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway,

A large assortment of wagons, consisting of

Top and no-top buggies,
Road and depot wagons,
Rockaways and Germantowns,
Brett, coach,
Park and two-seat wagons,
Double and single harness, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

SUPERB AND RECHERCHE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY EVENING, April 28, at 7½ o'clock, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Tiffany & Co.:

SUPERB AND RECHERCHE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY—

Being the entire gallery of R. Brooking, Esq., of this City, and purchased by him principally in Europe, from the artists, during the past six years, and sold only as the owner is about leaving to reside in Europe. We can confidently say that this collection will be found equally interesting with those heretofore offered by us. Among other choice artists are the following:

Professor Ed. Hildebrand, of Berlin.
Jobbe Duval, of Paris.
Springer, of Amsterdam.
Louis Haghe, of London.
Florent Willaos, of Brussels.
E. Le Poitevin, of Paris.
Louis Meyer, of the Hague.
J. Contures, of Paris.
B. C. Koek Koek.
E. Isabey.
Beckab, of Berlin.
H. G. Tenkate, of Amsterdam.
F. Boesnet, of Brussels.
Guillseman, of Paris.

Troyon.	A. Achenbach.	Gudin.
Lambinet.	Boddington.	Coutourier.
Linton.		

and other equally distinguished artists. They will be ready for exhibition on and after Wednesday, 20th instant, as above.

STATUARY.

Statuette by Bartolini. Innocence and Fidelity, from the collection of the late Joseph Bonaparte, and is a portrait of his daughter, the Princess Canino, when a child.

N. B.—No other pictures but those belonging to this collection will be offered in this sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—WILLIAM AND CHAMBERS STS., and 108TH-ST., under the direction of ASA L. PHILBRAN, Esq., Executor.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

ON WILLIAM AND CHAMBERS STS.—Two gores; size of gore at the junction of William and Chambers sts., 21.6 on William-st., and 27.6 front on Chambers-st.

ON CHAMBERS-ST.—Immediately opposite; one gore, 2.2 front x 1.2 in depth.

ON 108TH-ST.—Four lots on the south side, commencing 420 feet west of 3d-av.; size, 25x102.11 each.

ON 106TH-ST.—Three lots on the south side, commencing 695 feet west of 3d-av.; size, 25x102.11 each.

ALSO, ON 93D-ST.—The house and lot on Prospect Hill, north side 93d-st., 325 feet east of 4th-av.; lot, 20x100.9½; house, 26x40, three-story and basement; Philadelphia brick; contains all the modern improvements; gas, Croton, bath, water-closets, stationary wash-tubs, marble mantels, grates, bells, speaking tubes, marble wash-basins, &c., &c.

ALSO, ON 94TH-ST.—On the line of Lexington-av.—Four lots on the south side, commencing 350 feet east of 4th-av.; size, 21.3 each x100.8½. These lots lie on the brade, and have one of the most commanding views on the Island. The ground is rich soil, and believed to be free from rock. It has heretofore been used for garden purposes.

For maps, terms, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

Office No. 130 Broadway.

LIVERY STABLE, &c., ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF THE STOCK OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, BRETTS, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, &c., of the late DANIEL W. NORRIS, at No. 6 East Houston-st., (near Broadway.)

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, April 26, at 11 o'clock, at the above stable, to close the estate, without reserve, the entire stock, consisting of 5 carriages, 2 barouches, 2 bretts, 6 top and no top buggies, 7 sleighs, (including 1 four horse sleigh,) 20 horses, 24 sets double and single harness, wolf, bear, and other robes, blankets, bells, whips, &c.

ALSO,

1 COLT, sired by the celebrated "BEPPO."

ALSO,

Office furniture, viz.: desks, closets, &c.

TERMS CASH, and a deposit of 10 per cent. required from all purchasers.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FORDHAM.—By order of the Supreme Court will be sold at public auction, by A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April inst., at 12 o'clock, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, referee. The above lands are generally known as a part of the farm of the late Thomas Bosford, deceased, being over seventy acres, adjoining the Harlem Railroad at Fordham, and running along the westerly side of said road toward Tremont, consisting of woods, meadows and orchards, laid out in plots of from two to eight acres. Will also be sold, a number of building lots near the railroad depot. Will also be sold, the large stone mansion formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Bosford. For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 77 Cedar-st., and to PHILO T. RUGGLES, No. 22 Nassau-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 26, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at No. 63 West 45th-st., near 6th-av.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The entire furniture, consisting of elaborately carved rosewood parlor suite in crimson-flowered satin, rosewood reception chair, centre table, marble-top; rosewood etagere, two bronze Egyptian vases, fine French plate pier glasses, red damask curtains, cornices, window shades, bronze and gilt chandeliers, dining chairs, one oak extension table, tete-a-tete hair chair, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, pallasses, pillows, bureaus, washstands, glassware, crockery, &c.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—VALUABLE NEW FURNITURE stock, Messrs. Flint & Jones, New-Orleans, manufactured for Southern trade before the rise in prices, of the best material and in the most superior manner, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, oak and black walnut household furniture, bedroom, dining-room, library and parlor suites of every description, will be sold at auction by EDWARD PETTINGER on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 581 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Goods now on exhibition. Sale peremptory, without reserve. Dealers and trade respectfully invited to attend.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in the four-story brownstone house, No. 74 West 36th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of parlor suites, medallion and tapestry carpets, elegant rosewood piano, mirrors, cornices, lace curtains, chamber furniture, china, glassware and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. The furniture can be seen by permit on the Monday previous to the sale. Catalogues now ready at our office, No. 14 Pine-st.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, REMAINING UNSOLD IN THE MACHINERY DEPOT of the Metropolitan Fair, will be sold at public sale on TUESDAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.: Hoe's Cylinder Job Press, Steam-engines, Steam-pumps, Flax-dressing Machine, Steam Gauges, Platform Scales, Cotton Gins, Caloric Engines, Steam Punch, Horse-power, Washing Machines, Hand-pumps, Flat Tenoning Machine, Cast-steel, Screw Bolts, Austin Improved Imposing Press, Hydraulic Jack, &c., &c.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

WILLIAMSBURGH AUCTION.—G. W. KELSEY will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 28th inst., commencing at 10½ o'clock, the household furniture contained in the three-story brick house, No. 110 South 4th-st., near 5th-st., consisting in part of carpets, chairs, tables, bedsteads, and the usual variety of household and kitchen furniture. Terms, cash, to bankable money.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 306 East 11th-st., one 15-horse engine and boiler, three saw-benches, and Mandel's pulleys, shafting, belting, cart, wagon, &c., &c. Terms made known on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALES

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. JOURNEAY will sell on TUESDAY, April 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence No. 17 West 26th-st., near the 5th-av., a large assortment of

FIRST-CLASS PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

Consisting, in part, of rosewood suites, in plush and reps; ebony and gilt marble-top centre tables, velvet and Brussels carpetings, costly mantel ornaments, oak extension dining table, rosewood and black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, bedsteads, heavy French plate pier and oval mirrors, oil-paintings, lace curtains, Parian vases, etageres, &c., &c.

Catalogues now ready at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. JOURNEAY will sell on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the residence No. 127 West 15th-st., a full assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of

FIRST-CLASS PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, consisting in part of suites of superbly carved rosewood medallion back parlor furniture in crimson satin brocatelle, elegant rosewood, Italian marble-top centre tables, heavy French plate mirrors.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD GRAND PIANO FORTE MADE BY ERARD, OF PARIS; superb mantel vases, elegantly carved rosewood etagere, oil paintings, Parian mezzo-allions, elegantly carved French plate double-mirror, dressing-table, bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, bedding, mahogany pillar, extension dining table, French China services, cut glasswars, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. JOURNEAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence No. 10 West 47th-st., near 5th-av.:

A large and varied assortment of first-class household furniture, made by the best foreign and home manufacturers, embracing the names of Roux, Hutchings, Strong and others.

ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, elegantly carved; SILVER PLATED WARE, SUPERB TAPESTRY, and SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS; HEAVY FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS;

FIRST-CLASS OIL PAINTINGS, BRONZES, &c., &c., A complete assortment of costly

PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

in rosewood, walnut and oak. Catalogues now ready at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

The Chelsea paper mills and appurtenances situate at Norwich, Conn. To be sold at public auction, on the premises, on the 16th of June, at 10 o'clock A. M. The property consists of three paper mills, containing six machines and all the necessary machinery for operating the same; with warehouses, dwellings for the Superintendent and the operatives, and the necessary water power. The mills are in full operation, and have the capacity to make twelve thousand pounds of the best quality printing paper a day. There is an abundance of the best spring water on the premises. The sale will be positive and without reserve. For information, apply to JAMES LINDSAY on the premises, or to ALEXANDER M. WHITE, at No. 63 Broadway, New-York.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 141 Broadway, a large and well-assorted stock of fine furniture, new and second hand, viz.: Parlor suites, chamber and library suites, dining-room furniture, sideboards, extension dining-tables, chairs, lounges, bookcases, hall furniture, &c. Furniture stored at reasonable charge.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, No. 141 Broadway.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

GEORGE COOK will sell, on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Brevoort place, 10th-st., near Broadway, the entire furniture of the four-story house, all in fine order: Superb parlor suites, etegere, centre tables, chamber suites, mattresses, beds, bedding, &c., dining room furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil clothes, mirrors, window curtains and shades, kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VERY LARGE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, SUPERB BRONZES, CHICKERING PIANOFORTE, REAL AUBUSSON CARPETS, ELEGANT FRENCH AND DRESDEN CHINA, CUT GLASS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1864, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Richard Ray, No. 3 University-place, near Waverley-place, the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, the most of which was made to order in Paris for the present owner, consisting in part of

DRAWING-ROOMS,

Elaborately carved wood and gilt suite in bloe and gold silk reps, 15 pieces, superb eousole and ceotre tables, verde ontique marble-tops, elegant divans in gold-colored satin, very large and superb French plate pier and mantel mirrors, elegant gold-colored satin and blue and silk reps curtains, heavy lace curtains, superb Dresden China mantel vases, real Aubusson carpets.

LIBRARY.

Very fine mahogany sofas, arm and side chairs in embroidered coverings; elegant solid mahogany library bookcases, with real bronze fittings; fine mahogany centre-tables, jeune antique tops; rosewood and ebony arm and Spaniso chairs, rich Axminster carpets.

BOUDOIR.

Heavily carved walnut etagere, elegant side and easy chairs in satin and plush, rich Aubusson carpet.

DINING-ROOM.

Solid mahogany extension-table, sideboards, marble tops; dining chairs, engravings, large double iron safe, very large assortment of Dresden and elegant assortment of French china, heavy cut and engraved glassware. Sheffield plate, &c.

BED CHAMBERS

French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, toilet glasses, couches and easy chairs, French plate mirrors, work and fancy tables, damask and lace curtains, paillasses, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, quilts, counterpanes, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c.

Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

BRONZES AND STATUARY.

The bronzes were made to order from original designs, the models of which were immediately destroyed that no duplicate might be made, viz.: superb clocks with candelabras to match, elegant chandeliers and brackets, sphynxes, statues and figures, inkstands, &c.

Carrara marble statue Psyche abandoned, by Bienaimé, of Rome; Florence Boay, Verda di Prato, ornaments, &c.

The furniture &c. will be on exhibition on Tuesday, 26th inst., by permits, which, with the catalogue, may be had at the Auctioneers' Office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

NEILSON & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, Office No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square.

AUCTION NOTICE.—NEILSON & NICHOLS will sell, on TUESDAY, April 26, at the private residence, No. 161 East 49th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 11 o'clock, all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of rich velvet and Brussels carpets, brocatel and lace window curtains—splendid, large, with rich frames, mantel and pier glasses, elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, in rich silk brocatel; richly carved marble-top centre tables, elegant 7 octave carved rosewood piano, with pearl keys; real bronzes and Parian statuettes, elegantly furnished carved rosewood etagere and music cabinet; also, French bedsteads, pure curled hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows and bolsters, together with a good assortment of mahogany dining, chamber and other furniture, together with all the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, &c. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28, 1864, at 9½ o'clock, at the private stable lo the rear of No. 134 5th-av., entrance from 12th-st., one pair of large carriage horses: one pair of large-sized ponies, for either saddle or harness, being accustomed to both, being kind to every way; one elegant close-paneled coach, with detached front and concealed steps, Wood Brothers makers; one elegant barouche, almost new, Wood Brothers makers; one handsome barouche, in good order, Miner & Stevens makers; one handsome light barouche, adapted for large or small horses, Miner & Steveus makers; one six-passenger sleigh, in good order, Gould, of Albany, maker; sleigh robes, three sets harness, saddles, bridles, blankets, &c.

NEILSON & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square.

AUCTION NOTICE.—NEILSON & NICHOLS will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at No. 163 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 10½ o'clock, all the genteel furniture contained in said house, consisting of Brussels carpets, mirrors, rich rosewood parlor suite, mahogany bair cloth sofas and chairs, parian statuettes, bronzes, book-cases, an assortment of chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c., &c., together with all the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

BENJAMIN F. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PRINTING MATERIALS, &c.—On TUESDAY, April 26, at 10 A.M., at Nos. 43 and 45 Centre-st., in the rear, the contents of well-known printing and stereotyping establishment of the late Wm. H. Tinson, consisting of a large quantity of pica, small pica, long primer, burgeoise, brevier, nonpariel, agate, pearl, plain and ornamental type, in large quantities: also band-presses, stands, cases, wetting boards, chases, large and small stones, brass and wood galleys, sticks, office furniture, iron safe, desks, chairs, gas-fixtures, &c., &c. By order of C. TINSON, Executrix.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

WILLIAMSBURGH AUCTION.—G. W. KELSEY will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, 26th inst., commencing at 10½ o'clock, the household furniture contained in the three-story brown-stone front house situated southeast corner of Bedford-av. and Ross sts., consisting in part of rosewood parlor furniture, pier glass, carpets, bureaus, chairs, &c.; kitchen furniture, &c. Terms cash in bankable money.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

EDWARD PETTINGER, SELLS ON TUESDAY, April 26, 10½ o'clock, contents Billiard Saloon, No. 598 Broadway, consisting twelve splendid marble-bed billiard tables, balls, cues, &c., complete. Large quantity English oilcloth, chairs, marble-top tables, settees, iron safe, large Sperry's regulator, large French mirrors, copper-lined bar fixtures, liquors, gas fixtures, &c.

Z. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF STATUARY AND ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENTS AT THE 14TH-ST. BUILDINGS, on THURSDAY, April 28, at 11 o'clock, for the benefit of the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission, comprising a large and valuable collection in the above line. Catalogues may be had at the Auction Rooms, No. 47 Murray-st., or on the premises.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

Office No. 125 3d-av.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, APRIL 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the depot of the Red Bird line of stages, 10th-av. and 35th-st., all the stages, horses, harness, extra wheels, bodies, &c., and all other property on said premises, formerly belonging to said company.

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

(Late with Adrien H. Muller.)

36TH-STREET PROPERTY.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

The lot, with three-story brick house on the front and frame house on the rear, No. 128 East 36th-st., south side, 125 feet East of 3d-av. Lot 25x98.9.

Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEDSMAN, Auctioneer.

SALES IN BROOKLYN.

WEDNESDAY, April 27,

At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 77 Joralemon-st., near Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A general assortment of household furniture, beds, bedding, crockery, &c., &c.

SAME DAY,

At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 77 Joralemon-st., near Henry-st., Brooklyn.

rosewood piano, parlor furniture in hair cloth, secretary bookcase, centre tables, engravings, two parlor safes, bedsteads, mahogany and walnut marble top bureaus, washstands, hat-stand, oak marble-top buffet, extension table, carpets, oil-cloths, gas fixtures, furnace, range, chins, glass and silver-plated ware, &c., &c.

SAME DAY,

At 11½ o'clock A. M., at No. 99 Amity-st., between Henry and Hicks sts.,

Mahogany piano, rosewood parlor suite in brocatel; pier glass, centre-tables, bookcases, dressing-bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, sofas, walnut buffet, walnut dining-chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

SAME DAY,

At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 154 Oxford-st., between Fulton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn,

Handsome rosewood parlor suite, eight pieces, in crimson plush; French plate pier glass, lace curtains, engravings, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, walnut hat-stand, mahogany and walnut marble-top chamber furniture, hair mattresses, oak extension table, chairs, china, glass and silver-plated ware, &c., Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

SAME DAY,

At 2 o'clock P. M., at 219 Fulton-st., corner of Sprague's Alley, Brooklyn.

Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, three painted chamber suites, hair and straw mattresses, bedding, rosewood parlor suites in reps, French china dinner and breakfast crockery, kitchen utensils, etc., etc.

SAME DAY,

At 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 52 Carroll, between Hicks and Columbia sts.

Brussels and ingrain carpets, bookcase, bedsteads, chairs, tables, crockery, etc., etc.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. French-plate mirrors, carved rosewood sevan octave piano, &c., &c. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 123 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts., elegant household furniture, the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, all of which was made to order by A. Roux and J. W. Southack, of this City, and has been in use but a short time, as follows:

PARLORS—Elegant English velvet carpets, richly framed pier and mantel mirrors, carved rosewood suites in figured satin brocade, satin brocade curtains to match, lined and wadded; rich lace curtains, carved rosewood seven-octave piano, full set of corners, finish d back, made by Carman & Faucher, late with Nunns & Clark; rosewood centre tabls, mantel ornaments, &c., &c.

LIBRARY—English Brussels carpets, carved black walnut suite, in green reps; heavy green reps and tapestry curtains, lace do., black walnut and gilt French plate pier mirror, carved black walnut bookcase, do. library table, elegant black marble and bronze clock, bronze figures, rosewood Stereoscope, with 100 illuminated and glass views, cost $250; Herring's Safe, &c.

DINING ROOM—English Brussels carpets, carved oak marble-top buffet, with plate glass mirror; carved oak extension table, 16 feet; oak suite, pier mirror, Sheffield plate, rich French china dioner and tea sets, fine cut glass ware, bronze clock, engravings, &c.

BEDROOMS—English Brussels and tapestry carpets, mirrors, lace curtains, carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, commodes and chairs, Wheeler & Wilson's bondoir sewing machine in full mahogany case, best curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mahogany suite in hair-cloth, mahogany secretary, book-case, toilet crockery, &c.

HALLS—English oil-cloths, carved black walnut hatstands, velvet and Brussels stair carpets and rods, vestibule curtains, &c.; also three barrels of very fine pure native grape wine, one barrel of finest family flour, one barrel cider vinegar, &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues can be had at our office.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Mirrors, fine Chickering piano-forte, chandeliers, choice engravings, velvet carpets, &c., &c. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 29, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the residence No. 122 4th-st., near West 10th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elaborately-carved rosewood parlor suite, eleven pieces, in crimson and gold satin; heavily carved rosewood etagere, marble top; centre and fancy tables, fine French plate pier glasses, silk, damask and lace curtains, carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads, secretaries, dressing bureaus, washstands, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, easy-chairs, lounges, bronze and gilt chandeliers and fixtures, a number of very choice engravings, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HANAY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 35 East 28th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., by order of executors, genteel household furniture, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, &c., as follows, viz.: Velvet carpets, carved rosewood suites, in green and black satin brocatel; rosewood centre-table, music staud, carved rosewood suite, in green figured silk reps; chandeliers, mahogany extension table, 12 feet; mahogany sofa and chairs; crockery, glassware, &c.; English Brussels carpets, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and chairs; enameled cottage suite, curled hair mattresses, on the beds, bolsters and pillows; rosewood hat stand, oil-cloths, velvet stair carpets, &c. Also, kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 34 East 22d-st.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson figured brocatel; elegant gilt-frame French-plate pier mirrors, with base and cornices complete; fine 7-octave rosewood piano, made by Nunns & Clark's; piano-stool in pipsh; rosewood music staud, with marble-top; rosewood suite in blue and gold brocatel, with conversational chair; blue and gold brocatel window curtains.

Carved oak furniture in green plush; elegant clock; dining-room in oak; oak sideboard, &c; bedrooms in rosewood; mattresses, palliasses: armoire à glace, brocatel window curtains, &c.; china, crockery and glassware.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at Auction, on TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 119½ East 13th-st.:

A GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All in good order and but little used: Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in crimson brocatel, rosewood seven-octave piano, made by Chambers, of this City; black-walnut corner etagere, rosewood marble-top hat stands, &c.

BEDROOM—In rosewood and mahogany: bedsteads, dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, washstands, bolsters and pillows, palliasses, &c.

Oak extension dining-table, oak suite in reps, oak crocada top buffet, &c., china, crockery, and glassware.

J. COLA, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SUBURBAN VILLA SITES AT BAY RIDGE, L. I.—JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on THURSDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, five sections of land containing from 3 to 8 acres each, fronting on the 4th, 5th, and 6th avs., as extended from Brooklyn and on Cowenhovens lane. This property is located on the highest grades of the ridge, commanding a fine view of the ocean, bay, and harbor of New-York, and the surrounding cities and country; for healthfulness and beauty of location it is unsurpassed; a portion of the land is wooded, and in full view of the public park, with its one block of the 3d-av., on which the cars run to the Hamilton, South, and Fulton Ferries. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those desiring to purchase will view the same. For maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 59 East 27th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., executor's sale of genteel household furniture, consisting of rosewood sofa, arm and parlor chairs, brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany dressing-bureaus, mahogany marble-top washstands, do. tables, do. card tables, mahogany extension table, mahogany bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, gilt frame oval mirrors, window shades, cornices, crockery and glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 40 West 9th-st., elegant household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, grand-action rosewood piano, sofas, velvet carpets, mahogany sofas, easy, reception and rocking chairs, rosewood centre tables, Brussels carpets, drugget, oil-cloth, chamber furniture, cottage suites, mahogany cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, bedding, mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, looking-glasses, oak extension dining-table, chairs, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

GEORGE CLEMONS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN LEVISON WILL sell on THURSDAY, April 28, at the private residence No. 204 West 42d-st., near Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, all the entire furniture, consisting of velvet, ingrain and Brussels carpets, piano-forte by McDonald Bros., elegant French plate pier glasses, lace window curtains, fine oil painting, rosewood parlor suite in rich silk brocatel, marble-top centre tables, music cabinet, rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, dining-room furniture, carved oak buffet, crockery and glassware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

D. CLARKSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

MARBLE MANTELS, STOCK OF MARBLE slabs, &c., machinery, engine, boiler, rubbish-bed, gangs, &c., and saw blades.

PELLS & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) April 26, at 11 o'clock, on the premises No. 1,206 Broadway, the entire stock as above, on four months' credit. Stock now ready for examination.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 32 West 23d-st., the entire parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, carpets, beds, mattresses, bedding, crockery, glassware, &c.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, 29TH, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, AT the residence, No. 9 Essex-st., Jersey City, black walnut and rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, tapestry, velvet carpets and 5a large variety of household furniture, beds, mattresses, &c., rain or shine.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—In 5th-av., near 33d-st., rich rosewood, black walnut and oak furniture, French plate mirrors, lace curtains, brocatel curtains, velvet, Wilton, ingrain and tapestry carpets, basement and plain furniture, &c., &c.

ON THURSDAY, April 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 339 5th-av., near 33d-st., the entire genteel furniture of the house, comprising in part of rich rosewood parlor and bedroom furniture, made by the best City makers, velvet, tapestry, Brussels and three-ply carpets, very rich French plate mantel and pier mirrors, lace and damask curtains and cornices, sideboards, dining-chairs, marble-top centre-tables, extension tables, hair mattresses, feather beds, rich chandeliers, china and glassware, refrigerator, &c., &c. Catalogues at the house morning of sale, and at the store, No. 724 Broadway, on Wednesday.

N. B.—Remember the hour—2 P. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 32 Bond-st.—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany suites, in plush and crimson brocade; rosewood marble-top sidetable; parlor suites, in rosewood and mahogany; suites in plush, suites in hair-cloth; gilt frame mirror; a carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Hardman, very nearly new, 41 beautiful tone and touch; parlor suites of enamelled furniture, mahogany sofas and chairs, in hair cloth; mahogoy bedstead, mahogany marble-top washstand, hair mattresses, leather bolsters and pillows, &c., together with the kitchen furniture, china, crockery and glassware.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 St. Mark's-place, genteel household furniture of a family removing to the country, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in brocatel; brocatel etageres, marble-top tables, Brussels carpets, black walnut dining tables, curtains. Bedrooms—in mahogany, &c., viz.: mahogany bedsteads, chairs, carpets; dining-room furniture in mahogany and black walnut, viz: extension dining table, oak cane-seat chairs. Also, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, straw beds, easy chairs, sewing do., &c.; china, crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

R. R. ROLLINS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 438 Canal-st.

MULLEDY & ROLLINS WILL SELL WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 90 West Broadway, the entire genteel furniture of the above house, consisting of Brussels, three-ply and

DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS, CERTAIN MATERIALS, Oil-cloths, Stair Carpetings, Drugrets, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Blankets, Sheetings, and House Furnishing goods in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, BLACK and WHITE LACE SHAWLS, BARBE, SETS, COLLARS, COIFFURES, PARASOL COVERS, &c., &c., in new and elegant designs.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner Grand-st.)
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.—A full assortment of SPRING and SUMMER MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, including all the latest Paris shapes and designs, will be offered at retail
MONDAY, APRIL 25.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF EXTRA RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
Also, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
Plain, Plaids and Fancy, in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.)
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
CHALLIES, GRENADINES, CREPE DE CHENE, ORGANDIES, EMBROIDERED MOHAIRS, JACONETS, PARIS PRINTS, BAREGES, ALPACAS, &c., &c. &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE LINEN AND UNDERGARMENTS, BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, &c., &c., &c.

SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
NOS. 87 AND 89 WILLIAM-STREET,
WILL REMOVE MAY 1
TO STORE
NO. 41 FULTON-STREET,
CORNER OF PEARL-STREET.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

NOVELTIES IN OUTER GARMENTS.
FOR LADIES,
AT CAREY'S MANTILLA STORE
or
RECENT IMPORTATION
IN
SILK AND CLOTH GARMENTS.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 Broadway,
Late Chas. Street & Co.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
A very splendid stock; many new designs and styles beaded and plain; very handsome.
W. JACKSON, Importer,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Have now open at Retail a full assortment of
ENGLISH FRENCH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS.
Purchased at the recent AUCTION SALES, at prices much less than the cost of importation.
CONSISTING OF EVERY VARIETY to be found in the market.
The attention of buyers is respectfully requested,
SILKS AT RETAIL.
Just received by steamer, several cases of NOVELTIES IN SILK—VIZ:
CHINE, in all qualities.
PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS, in all qualities,
BLACK LYONS TAFFETA,
DRAP DE LYONS,
DRAP DE PARIS, white selvage,
GROS GRAIN, in all qualities, for CLOAKS and MANTILLAS.
SHAWLS AT RETAIL.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.
Have now open a full assortment, embracing all the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
Just received per steamer, two cases
LONG AND SQUARE PAISLEY SHAWLS,
in new designs and elegant coloring.
SPRING CLOAKS, SACKS, AND MANTILLAS,
a full assortment now open at Retail.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS,
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Examine STRAW GOODS!
Examine SONNET SILKS!
Examine RIBBONS, RIBBONS!!
Examine MILLINERY LACES and TRIMMINGS!!
Examine our STRAW and FANCY ORNAMENTS!!!
Examine our FLOWERS!!!
We cut lengths cheaper than Down-town Jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ GRAND and No. 66 ALLEN ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

R. H. MACY, NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES, ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
NOS. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.
THE N. Y. DEPOT FOR
CHINESE, MANILLA, JAPANESE, INDIA and AMERICAN INDIAN GOODS, in great varieties.
Catalogues GRATIS to merchants and others.
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S.
NEW SPRING STYLES.
The LARGEST and MOST ELEGANT assortment of CORSETS and SKIRTS ever offered at retail in the UNITED STATES, at GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

WOOL TWINE.
CARPET WARP.
All kinds of twine, rope, cordage and lines, paper and paper bags, envelopes and writing paper.
H. A. HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-lane.

FAMILY MOURNING.
A CARD.
Ladies requiring mourning goods are respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock of Mourning Dress Materials, being very large and choice. A great many new materials. Also, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, VEILS, &c., in all of which we cannot be excelled or undersold.
N. B.—An elegant assortment of BLACK SILKS, much lower than present prices of importation, 100 pieces of FOULARD SILKS, new designs, beautiful quality.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE.
No. 551 BROADWAY, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH HAS OPENED FRENCH CLOAKS and MANTILLAS for SPRING and SUMMER WEAR. Also, a splendid assortment of BREAKFAST and DINNER JACKETS, selected by herself from the leading houses in Paris. No. 1,142 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of Spring and Summer Millinery and Straw Goods of the newest and most approved shapes and styles, in all the new shades and colors, at
SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

SPOTTED GLOVES RESTORED, AND Dry Goods of all kinds put up as originally imported, in the best style. Paper, blankets, and other goods hired for shipment by hydraulic pressure, at SALISBURY'S Dry Goods Packing Establishment, No. 159 Duane-st.

E. O'S., NO. 43 PARK-ST., CORNER OF Pearl-st., New-York, is paying the highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothes. Strict attention paid to all orders. Address by letter only.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE,
H. G. HAEGER,
No. 378 6th-av.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, pamphlets and libraries bought for cash, at No. 125 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. A set of the Manual of the Common Council; also books for sale.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, trunks, &c., in the fine dry lofts over my piano warerooms. Prices low. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston-sts.

LUMBER.—FOR SALE, EIGHTY THOUSAND feet Norway pine flooring, worked 1¼ and 1¾ thick. A good article, and perfectly seasoned. Inquire of R. H. & C. TAYLOR, Jr., No. 62 10th-av.

METALS.—TIN PLATES AND SHEET-IRON OF every description, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

FINANCIAL.

GREAT WESTERN
(Marine)
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 39 William-street,
NEW-YORK.

BRANCH OFFICE IN LONDON.
BRANCH OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL.

Authorized Capital.....$5,000,000
Cash Capital and Surplus.....2,052,253
Assets, Jan. 1, 1864.....2,902,845
Dividend paid Policy Holders and Stockholders to date.....3,275,000

A LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT IN LIEU OF SCRIP DIVIDEND allowed to those who prefer it at the inception of the risk.
Losses adjusted and paid in London on shipments to Europe.
Losses also paid in gold when the premium is paid in gold.

DIRECTORS:
W. C. Pickersgill, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co., New-York, and of Fielden Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
William H. Guion, of William & Guion, New-York, and of Guion & Co., Liverpool.
Samuel D. Babcock, of Babcock Bros. & Co., New-York, and of B. F. Babcock & Co., Liverpool.
James M. Brown, of Brown Brothers & Co., New-York, and of Brown, Shipley & Co., London, and Liverpool.
N. Chandler, of J. Munroe & Co., New-York and Paris.
George W. Hennings, of Hennings & Gosling, New-York, and of Hennings, Gosling & Co., Liverpool.
W. Butler Duncan, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., N. Y.
Henry F. Spaulding, of Spaulding Hunt & Co., New-York
John L. Aspinwall, New-York.
John Allen, New-York.
James Benkard, of Benkard & Hutton, New-York.
Gustavus Kutter, of Loeschigh, Weerndock & Co., N. Y.
L. H. Brigham.
John A. Mecke, New-York.
John R. Gardner, New-York.
Wm. M. Evarts, of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, N. Y.
Robert Speedding, of Henry A. Swift & Co., New-York.
J. H. Johnston, of J. Boorman, Johnston & Co., N. Y.
Frederick C. Gebhard, of Schuchardt & Gebhard, N. Y.
Samuel B. Caldwell, of Caldwell & Morris, New-York.
Wilson G. Hunt
John J. Crane, of Bucklin & Crane, New-York.
J. Pierpont Morgan, of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., N. Y.
George W. Bee, of Williams, Bee & Co., New-York.
William Wright, of K. L. Maitland & Co., New-York.
Emil Heinemann, of Heinemann & Payson, New-York.
Thomas Slocomb, New-York.
George A. Phelps, Jr., of Chamberlain, Phelps & Co., N. Y.
M. A. Sorchan, of Sorchan, Allen & Diggelmann, N. Y.
Douglas Robinson, of Robinson & Cox, New-York.
Edward Von Der Heydt, of J. W. Schmidt & Co., N. Y.
David P. Seller, } of Hennistoun & Co., New-York.
Charles G. Landon, } of Dennistoun, Cross & Co., London.
New-York.
RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President. ALEXANDER MACKAY, 2d Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.
THE COMPANY REFERS IN EUROPE TO
City Bank of London, London.
Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London and Liverpool.
Messrs. Fielden Brothers & Co., Liverpool.
Messrs. B. F. Babcock & Co., Liverpool.
Wm. S. Stell, Esq., 1'n Bank of Manch'r, Manchester.
Messrs. J. F. Jamieson & Co., Glasgow.
Rengement Ds Lowenberg, Esq., Paris.
Messrs. John Munroe & Co., Paris.
William Iselin, Esq., Havre.
Michiels Locs, Esq., Antwerp.
Messrs. Jonn Louis Lemme & Co., Antwerp.
Messrs. John Berenberg, Gossler & Co., Hamburg.
Messrs. Van Regnen & Co., Amsterdam.
Messrs. Carl F. Plump & Co., Bremen.

INTERNATIONAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE, No. 113 BROADWAY,

Cash Capital, One Million Dollars.

WILLIAM E. WARREN, President.
HAMILTON BRUCE, Vice-President.
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties concerned, that a sale has been reported to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, by the Central Ohio Railroad Company to the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company of the undivided half of the line of its road between Columbus and Newark, pursuant to the act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio in such cases, and that the same will stand confirmed by the court at next June Term thereof, unless exceptions be filed on or before the first day of June next. By order of the court.
H. J. JEWETT, Receiver of C. O. R. R. Co.
ZANESVILLE, O., April 22, 1864.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, April 25, 1864.
BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE ANNUAL election for Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 12th May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from 5th to 12th May, inclusive
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 31 Wall-st.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the Mariposa Company will be closed on and after SATURDAY next, the 30th inst., and until the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. By order of the Board.
New-York, April 25, 1864. JOHN WATT, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, April 25, 1864.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due the first of May next, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No 54 William-st., New-York. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE UNITED Windsor Gold Mine of Colorado will please go to Messrs GEORGE MANLEY & CO., No. 25 William-st., for their certificates, as the books have already been closed for the last seven days.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.
SUPREME COURT—MARY J CHAMBERS AGAINST GEORGE TEN EYCK SHELDON.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated January 4, 1864, and an additional order of said Court, dated March 7, 1864, I, the subscriber, the Receiver named in the last mentioned order, will expose to sale at public auction, at Ryder's Union Hotel, corner of Church-street and the post-road, in the Village of Sing Sing, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, on THURSDAY, the twenty-eighth day of April, 1864, at 12 o'clock, the following described property, viz.: "THE REPUBLICAN," a weekly newspaper, printed and published at Sing Sing, with subscription list, together with presses, types, machinery, tools, and fixtures, and other property now in and about said newspaper and printing office, and used for the purpose of carrying on said newspaper and printing office, and all debts, claims and demands, and choses in action, due and to grow due, belonging to and pertaining to said newspaper and business.
TERMS OF SALE.—One thousand dollars cash at the time of purchase, and the balance within five days.—Dated New-York, April 20, 1864.
ANDREW SLEAKLEY, Receiver.

$6,000 TO $8,000.—FOR SALE, AN ACTIVE partnership interest in a profitable manufacturing business in successful operation, under three patents, with factory and water privilege complete. A fine opening for an enterprising man seeking business. Apply or address, with real name, to L. CHAMPION, Deep River, Conn.

FOR SALE—A STEREOTYPING ESTABLISHment, in active operation, with type, cases, &c. The owner, having other occupation, must sell; rooms may be retained next year. Address, P. R. M., Box No. 147 Times Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A CAPITAL OF from $1,000 to $4,000, in an established business. Must be a thorough mechanic. Address J. H. T., Box No. 161 Times Office.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—WITH FIXtures and dwelling attached, No. 99 Henry-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT
DRY AND GROUND IN OIL
In several drab shades.
For English and Gothic Cottages, Outbuildings, &c.
ROBERT REYNOLDS, Agent,
No. 74 Maiden-lane.



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc.
J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
All persons having friends or relatives in the vaults or grounds formerly occupied by Zion Church, corner Church and Leonard sts., are hereby notified that the removal of the same will take place on or about the 19th inst., to our burying ground, at Cypress Hill Cemetery.
T. McEARS, Sec'y. G. GILLETT, Chairman.

BELGIUM.
TO THE GLASS TRADE AND IMPORTERS OF GLASS.
The Company Anonyme of Herbatte-Lez, at Namur, Belgium, are patented manufacturers of crystals, half-crystals and globes for Petroleum Lamps.

TO DYERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—Tickets, labels and trimmings for all kinds of goods, always on hand, and for sale, in quantities to suit the trade, at SALISBURY'S Dry Goods Packing Establishment, No. 159 Duane-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. TUESDAY.
Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.
One hundred and thirteenth night of
ROSEDALE,
in which will appear the author,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, also Mr. GILBERT, Mr. FISHER, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. JOHN SEFTON, Mr. DALY, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. PARKES, Mr. POPE, Mrs. JENNINGS, Miss GANNON, Miss MORANT, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss BARRETT, Miss LE SRUN and Miss CARMAN.
Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has engaged
MISS JANE COOMBS,
who will make her first appearance at this theatre as LADY TEAZLE, in the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.
THURSDAY—ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY—LONDON ASSURANCE.
In which Messrs. Lester Wallack, Mark Smith, Charles Fisher, Young, Norton, Floyd,
MISS JANE COOMBS,
(her second appearance here,)
Miss Mary Gannon, and Mrs. John Sefton will perform.
SATURDAY—THE STRANGER.
Messrs. Lester Wallack, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, Mark Smith, Young, Daly, and,
MISS JANE COOMBS.
(her third appearance here,)
Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, and Miss Jane Burke, sustaining the principal characters.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
Box office at No. 678 Broadway, (H. Darlonville.)
TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1864,
LE DEMI MONDE,
Comedy in five acts, by M. Alexandre Dumas, fils.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 7¾ precisely.
THURSDAY, APRIL 28,
BENEFIT OF PAUL JUIGNET,
MONTJOIE,
Play in five acts, by M. Octave Feuillet.
SATURDAY, April 30—closing performance of the season.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that no opera performance will take place during this present week, in consequence of rehearsals and other preparations necessary for the production of Meyerbeer's chef d'œuvre of the HUGUENOTS.
Particulars in future advertisements.

FAIRS.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SANITARY FAIR,
TO BE HELD AT ST. LOUIS, BEGINNING MAY 17, 1864
The undersigned having been appointed agents, in connection with others, to solicit, collect and forward donations in behalf of said fair, would earnestly appeal to the liberal Eastern public for their cordial aid in fulfilling the objects of the agency, by prompt contributions of money, merchandise, articles of curiosity, relics, books, pictures, agricultural and mechanical implements, live stock, products of the farm, dairy or otherwise.
"Let us not be weary in well doing."
GENTLEMEN.

WM. K. STRONG,	SAM'L T. HYDE,
JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,	O. WATSON CHILD,
ALONZO CHILD,	ELON G. PRATT,
ARCHIBALD YOUNG,	REV. HENRY M. FIELD,
GEO. POMEROY,	SHERMAN J. BACON,
S. H. WALES,	SOLON HUMPHREYS,
LEWIS ROBERTS,	JAS A. McCOMBIE,
WM. E. DODGE, JR.,	JOHN T. MARTIN,
WINTHROP G. RAY,	HORACE WHITTEMORE,
HENRY K. GATES,	GEO. H. LIVINGSTON,
C. E. DETMOLD,	B. L. HAROON,
WALTER M. SMITH,	J. D. EGBERT.

LADIES.

Mrs. GEN. FREMONT,	Mrs. SAM'L T. HYDE.
Mrs. WM. K. STRONG,	Mrs. SHERM'N J. BACON.
Mrs LUTH'R C. CLARK,	Mrs. GEO. POMEROY,
Mrs. ALONZO CHILD,	Mrs. O. W. CHILD,
Mrs. ARCHIB'D YOUNG,	Mrs. HENRY M. FIELD,
Mrs. D. T. WALES,	Mrs. W. G. RAY,
Mrs. WM. T. COLEMAN,	Mrs. HENRY K. GATES,
Mrs. JOHN T. MARTIN,	Mrs. G. H. LIVINGSTON.

NOTE—Contributions in money may be sent to JOHN P. YELVERTON, Esq., Treasurer, President of the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st.
All goods and packages, of whatever kind, should be distinctly marked "I. E. Yeatman, St. Louis, Mo.," with name of donor on the margin, and sent to Messrs. Pratt & Fox, No. 20 Cliff-st., N. Y., together with two invoices, giving value and articles.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
TO GAS COMPANIES AND CONSUMERS OF COAL.
The thousand tons of "South Leverson's Gas Coals," (contributed by George Elliot, of London, and the freight upon which was contributed by James McHenry, Esq.,) are soon expected to arrive by the ship *Gibraltar* at this port. As it is desirable to realize the largest amount possible from this munificent gift, the undersigned propose, if practicable, to sell the same "to arrive." Written proposals for the whole, or any part thereof, may be made to any one of the undersigned, and such proposals are now solicited.
As to the quality of the above coal, the undersigned refer to the following extract from a letter written by Cyrus W. Field, Esq. (through whose instrumentality this generous gift was obtained,) to the Rev. Dr. Bellows, viz.:
"This coal is the 'South Leverson's Gas Coals,' of the best quality, and should bring a high price at New-York at the present time. It has occurred to me that the different Gas Companies in New-York, Brooklyn, Harlem and Newark, might each be willing to pay an *extra price* for one or two hundred tons of these coals, as the entire amount that they sell for goes through the United States Sanitary Commission for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers."
It is particularly desirable that this coal should realize as large an amount as possible for the object to which it is devoted, on account of the international character of the gift, the coal being the contribution of one large hearted English merchant, and the freight (amounting to £886 15s. 11d.,) of another.
Committee on Coal, &c.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer Pennsylvania Coal Co., Trinity Building.
FRED'K. C. OAKLEY, Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.
OLIVER BRYAN, No. 29 South-st.
DANIEL E. SMITH, South-st.
S. B. JANES, Chairman, No. 24 William-st.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
MACHINERY.
For sale, in the department for machinery, at reasonable prices, steam engines, oscillating, reciprocating and direct acting, from 3 to 20 horse-power. Steam punches, drills, planing machines, hammers, &c. &c.
All kinds of steam gauges, vacuum gauges, saloometers, hot water thermometers, governors, steam injectors, and all other fitting appurtenances to steam machinery.
Steam caldrons and boilers, steam pumps, hydrants, stop valves, hydraulic jacks, &c. Iron castings, setteee and dumb-bells. Bolts, washers, &c., &c.
Various iron and wood working machines to be driven by hand or steam power. Cotton gins, flax machines, &c., &c.
Two lots of assorted steel, india rubber packing belting, &c. A lot of other India rubber goods. Various clothes wringing and sewing machines, and other miscellaneous articles.
For prices, &c., apply at the desk.
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committeee on Machinery.
P. S.—Machinery, tools, &c., received till the close of the fair.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
NOTICE TO CARPENTERS AND LUMBER DEALERS.
Sealed proposals will be received up to 11 o'clock A.M. of WEDNESDAY, April 27, at the office of the undersigned, for removing the temporary buildings of the Metropolitan Fair, viz.:
The buildings for Arms and Trophies, Indian Department and Police, on 14th-st.; the machinery and shipbuildings on 15th-st.; the building for cattle on 15th-st., and the porch of the restaurant on 14th-st.
Contractors will state in their bids the amount they will pay for removing one or all of said buildings. The materials to be the property of the contractor. JAMES RENWICK, Architect, No. 88 Wall-st.

LECTURES.

DE CORDOVA WILL LECTURE AT Irving Hall on FRIDAY EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Resurrection. Subject: *Mrs. Smith's Surprise Party.* Tickets 50 cents; can be procured at the principal music-stores, and at the door of the Hall on the evening of the lecture.

SHIPPING.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. CO'S.
Steamship NOVA SCOTIAN, from Portland to Liverpool, April 30. Rates of passage, $80, $66 and $30.
Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.
For passage apply to SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMERS FOR SALE—THE NEW LIGHTdraft side-wheel steamer WARWENOCK; length 110 feet by 18½ feet beam, 5 feet 20 inches hold, two engines, 14 inch cylinder by 3½ feet stroke; ordinary draft of water, 30 inches. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A FAMILY CONsisting of gentleman, wife, and daughter, the first floor, with use of kitchen. In a first-class well furnished house, with baths, closets, and all modern conveniences; together with use of stable for carriage and horses; between 14th and 34th sts., and between 5th and 6th avs. Address Box 1,917 General Post-office, stating terms, location, &c.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, desire to secure a genteelly furnished house in Brooklyn—the Heights preferred—on a lease of from one to five years. Satisfactory references given. Address P., Box No. 4,443 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A PRIVATE FAMily, a high-stoop house, not English basement, pleasantly located. Rent about $1,200. Address D. H. A., Box No. 3,078 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE FURNISHED, with about one acre of land, near the City; rent not to be over $400; would rent a place until sold at a low rent. Address J. THOMPSON, No. 15 Laight-st.

WANTED—DESK ROOM OR PART OF AN OFfice, in the neighborhood of Wall, Broad or Front sts. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

AMERICAN FLAGS—TEN SIZES, NEATLY mounted on round staff, ready for use for victories, celebrations and decorations, printed, and for sale to the trade, at SALISBURY'S Dry Goods Label Establishment, No. 159 Duane-st.

GLOVE BANDS, TRIMMING BANDS, Silk bands, and dry goods labels, gum tickets of all kinds, in quantities to suit the trade and manufacturers, at SALISBURY'S, No. 159 Duane-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

485 BROADWAY THEATRE, 485
BROADWAY. corner of Broome-st. BROADWAY.
GEORGE WOOD.....Manager
OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, MAY 2,
Engagement of
SIMMONS,
the renowned
BALSILCONTHAUMATURGIST.
GEORGE WOOD has the pleasure of announcing that he has assumed the management of the above theatre, and that a large sum of money has been invested in refitting it, and in
ELABORATE DECORATION AND UPHOLSTERY, with the view of restoring it to its pristine beauty and popularity. In the effort to accomplish this object the most recherche artistic talent has been called in aid. In verification of this statement the chaste and elegant frescoes which adorn the walls have been designed and executed by the celebrated artist
Mr. A. ERTLE and assistants, of No. 545 Broadway.
With the desire of presenting to the public the freshest and most attractive novelties, the management has effected an engagement for a brief period with
SIMMONS,
the European and Japanese Illusionist, (whose wondrous skill eclipses the fame of Houdin, Frecaill, Hermann, Anderson and Bosco.)
In honor of his début in New-York, the theatre will be converted into an
IMMENSE MIRADOR,
from which will be seen the
ILLUSORY MIRACLES
BY THE
AUTOCRAT OF THE WORLD OF MAGIC,
who will be aided by
NO GLITTERING APPARATUS,
and abetted by
no confederates.
For full particulars see posters, programmes and descriptive pamphlets.
Box office open on SATURDAY, April 30, from 8 till 4.
MATINEE every SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.
Due notice will be given of the commencement of the DRAMATIC SEASON.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Nos. 623 and 624 BROADWAY.
Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager.....J. H. Selwyn
THE NEW OLYMPIC EXTRAVGANZA,
BY
A. OAKEY HALL,
entitled
LOYALINA;
or,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL FORTUNIO,
and his
SEVEN GIFTED AIDES-DE-CAMP,
having proved
A GREAT SUCCESS,
with its
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC,
and
POWERFUL CAST;
it will be
REPEATED EVERY EVENING,
preceded by the comic drama, entitled
OUR WIFE.
Doors open at 7½; performances commence at 7¾. Seats secured three days in advance.

BANJO TAUGHT PERFECT IN ONE quarter.—It takes but 10 minutes to explain our simple method of teaching the banjo, after which the pupil can play most any tune and accompaniments to singing. Call or address DOSSON BROS., No. 74 4th-av., corner of 10th-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Liepenard-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but does cause the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that it is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some painful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, since 1831. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing, but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four times stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office. N. B.—Those who prefer an infallible, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by one of their own sex, by magnetism.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," is only intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $5. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 15 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

TO EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Situations wanted for four Scotch Protestant laundresses; also, six good Protestant nurses and family seamstresses, four first-class Protestant cooks, including good plain cooks, washers and ironers; also, a good German Protestant nurse and seamstress, and for a large number of smart competent girls, for chamberwork and waiting, and general housework; all have good reference, and no objection to the country, and will be found willing and obliging; employers can be well supplied with smart girls of all nations and professions, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, colored help on hand.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores in a week the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the great-st success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and 09 Most Druggists.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st. N. Y.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAM

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Report of the Commissioner of Patents.

We have received a copy of the introductive report of the Commissioner of Patents (D. P. HOLLOWAY.) It is an interesting and important document. It gives the following statistics of the operations of the office:

Number of applications made during the year 1863	6,014
Number of patents granted, including reissues and designs	4,170
Number of caveats filed during the year	787
Number at applications for extension of patents	40
Number of patents extended	48
Number of patents expired 31st Dec., 1863	968
Of ten patents granted, there were to—	
Citizens of the United States	4,048
Subjects of Great Britain	58
Subjects of French Empire	37
Subjects of other foreign governments	27
	4,170

The following is a statement of the Patent Fund:

Amount to the credit of the Patent Fund Jan. 1, 1863	$ 38,361 15
Amount paid in during the year	195,593 29
Total	$233,954 44
Deduct amount of expenditures during the year	189,414 14
Leaving to the credit of the Patent Fund Jan. 1, 1864, the sum of	$44,540 30

Much of the report is taken up with a labored defence of the United States Patent System. The following remarks upon improvement in fire-arms and other implements of war are of interest at the present time:

It was impossible that the country should pass through a great military crisis without an unusual stimulus being given to invention in the subjects of firearms and the munitions of war. This impulse, commencing with the year 1861, appears to have reached its culmination in the following year, 1862, and in the past year to have declined to nearly its condition in the former year, 1861. This is shown in the following table of the whole number of applications filed in the last four years for improvements in this class of inventions:

	1860	1861	1862	1863
Cannon	12	66	81	62
Projectiles	17	106	169	81
Small arms	78	113	120	115
Cartridges	17	13	25	42
Tents, &c	2	43	18	13
Miscellaneous	13	21	50	19
Total	139	366	453	322

Under the above head of improvements in cannon are embraced various appliances for strengthening the body of the gun, devices and mechanical arrangements for operating gun-carriages and heavy ordnance; some few projects of no very striking novelty for rifling cannon, having reference to either the shape of the grooves or the system of their spiral development; methods of loading ordnance; devices for disabling them in case of emergency by the insertion of expanding and jamming plugs within their bore and otherwise; and several contrivances, more or less complex, for rendering artillery breech-loaded, by multiple barrels or repeating, by self-feeding magazines, for the purpose of increasing the rapidity of their fire. Plausible as these latter classes of improvements may be, they do not seem to have practically sustained the anticipation of their contrivers.

A number of improvements in cannon have reference to methods of rendering them capable of being loaded at the breech. The relative numbers of improvements of this class, and of all other improvements in ordnance, actually patented during the last four years, are as follows:

	1860	1861	1862	1863
Breech-loading cannon	3	14	15	8
Other improvements in cannon	4	16	28	31
Total	7	30	43	39

There are peculiar obstacles to the application of the breech-loading principle to heavy guns which leave but little encouragement to the hope of any great success in this direction. The fact that the strength of material does not increase in the ratio of size, while the explosive energy of the powder is augmented at least as rapidly as its increase of mass, the necessity of adding consiaerably to the bulk or weight of a gun when it is divided or pierced at the point of greatest strain, and this in a weapon already too unwieldy, and the difficulty of securing the fitting of any considerable moving parts or surfaces exposed to extreme inequalities of temperature, all appear to stand in the way of any available extension of the system, excepting, possibly, in the lightest artillery.

Amid many minor matters, the system of revolving barrels for the use of ordnance may be mentioned as a subject developed and patented during the present national struggle, though really invented many years ago. This method of fortification, or of operating cannon, applicable equally to land and naval defences, presents the two great advantages of a more ready direction of, and control of, an enemy's position, and of a more rapid concentration of fire upon any given point. Several applications of steam to the working or maneuvering of heavy guns have also been patented within the last year or two.

Of the class of projectiles (for ordnance) a large proportion of the applications has presented modifications of the packing for reducing or preventing windage between the shot and the bore of the gun, and insuring the full effect of the rotating grooves of rifled cannon.

Some few modifications of no special promise have been made in what is usually known as the "sub-calibre" shot, or projectile, so jacketed as to fill a larger calibre of gun, and present a diminished diameter or area of resistance in its flight through the air. The particular object in using this well-known form of shot is to impart to it a higher velocity (and consequently increased penetration or range) by discharging it from a larger gun, and with a larger charge of powder than the calibre of the shot would require or allow. Tubular steel shot have occasionally been offered as a variation of the "sub-calibre;" various devices have been presented for more effectually securing the packings or the sabots to their projectiles and preventing their separation; and on the other hand, devices have been proffered for more certainly removing or detaching the packings or the sabots from their shot after leaving the gun; some few improvements in canister and explosive shells, and in incendiary shells, have been made; and considerable ingenuity has been exhibited in adjustments for time fezes, and for percussion and concussion fuzes, designed either to render such fuzes more certain in their action, or less dangerous in their handling.

It is in the class of small arms, as was to have been expected, that the greatest activity has been exhibited. Whatever improvements tend to the perfecting of the weapon of the private soldier must have a great value in warfare, where, as is usually the case, masses of men are marshaled to oppose collected masses.

A large proportion of the patents in this class granted in the past two years will be found to embrace improvements in breech-loading arrangements. In reviewing the large numbers of such arms judged to be sufficiently distinctive in some particular feature or features, to be entitled to a patent, it would seem as if every conceivable form and direction of the closure and enclosure of a disjointed breech had been exhausted. The numbers of breech-loading and of other arms patented during the last four years are as follows:

	1860	1861	1862	1863
Breech-loading arms	15	19	34	42
Other small arms	32	25	38	39
Total	47	44	72	81

It will thus be seen that the number of patents granted for breech-loading small arms has been steadily increasing during the four years, while the number of patents for other improvements in fire-arms has continued nearly the same. It should be remarked that the lower line of the above table does not indicate exclusively muzzle-loading patents, as in this line are included a considerable number of improvements, not only on the incidents of locks, sights, bayonet attachments, &c., applicable alike to either form of arm, but also a large proportion of improvements in revolving fire-arms, which belong essentially to the class of breech-loaders.

Of the numerous improvements in revolving fire-arms patented within the past year, a large portion relate to adaptations to special forms of fixed ammunition, or of primed metallic cartridges. The employment of chambered revolving cylinders has practically been almost restricted to pistols; but there does not appear any sufficient reason why a method of rendering arms repeating—found to be so convenient and efficient—should not be much more largely extended to muskets, or arms with long barrels.

In view of the very striking advantages presented by breech-loaders in their greater ease and safety of loading, and their rapidity of firing, as well as in the increased facility of handling the arm in many straitened conditions of ambuscade, &c., there seems to be every reason to expect that this class of weapons must before long come largely into use in modern warfare, and probably ultimately displace entirely the present system of loading at the muzzle.

What particular form or forms among the great variety of breech-loaders are best entitled to the Government patronage, or most likely to establish their supremacy, is not so easily indicated.

It not unfrequently occurs that the actual value of such an arm, in practical experience, bears an inverse ratio to the amount of ingenuity, skill and labor expended on its organization and production; and modifications apparently so slight and simple as scarcely to deserve the protection of a patent will sometimes be found to confer a largely increased practical efficiency. It appears evident that, for the requirements of the military service, an arm must be strong and simple in its construction, having few moving parts, and not liable to be deranged by rough and careless usage.

A large amount of attention has been directed to the subject of cartridges for small arms, embracing a great variety of metallic and other cases, mainly for fixed ammunition, and many devices for priming such cartridges, so as to render them independent of external means of ignition. The great objection to the ordinary paper cartridge (with all its simplicity and cheapness) is its liability to deteriorate by the absorption of moisture, and its consequent want of reliability after having been kept any length of time.

Many projects have been tried (with varying success) for rendering cartridges water-proof, without impairing their efficiency or sensibility. The applications for patents in this class of improvements have steadily and rapidly increased in number within the last few years, and have probably not yet reached their highest range of competition.

The first year of the war for the maintenance of our national sovereignty produced a remarkable influx of applications for improvements in tents, including folding tent-frames, appliances supposed to add to the comfort of their occupants, indefinite slight modifications of the French "Tente d'Abri" or portable shelter, and a variety of convertible blanket-cloaks, beds, hammocks, litters, &c., designed to be folded up and carried as knapsacks. In attempting too much, many of these inventors have rendered their arrangements quite unavailable for the actual and necessary limitations of the military service, though some of these contrivances have doubtless fulfilled their laudable object of partly relieving the hardships of the patriot soldier.

Among the miscellaneous details of cap-machines, bullet-moulds, cap-holders and feeders, cartridge-boxes, tompions, &c., there is nothing presented worthy of any special remark.

If, in a cursory survey of the general character of the patented improvements in military implements called forth during the present war, no great or striking novelties attract attention or excite admiration, the interval has not been barren in real and valuable advancement in the material arts of offence and defence.

Amid much that is merely fanciful and ingenious, many illustrations are afforded of clear-headed and judicious provision to remedy ascertained evils and defects—perhaps the only direction in which important or satisfactory results are to be expected in the present advanced state of the belligerent arts.

The Disaster on the United States Steamer Chenango.

CONTINUATION OF THE EVIDENCE.

The investigation into the cause of the boiler explosion on the United States gunboat *Chenango* was resumed before Coroner NORRIS and a jury, yesterday afternoon, when the following evidence was elicited:

The first witness called was *Cyrus H. Hawkins*, a machinist, residing at No. 66 First-street, New-York, who testified that he put the cyphering guage up in the *Chenango* and in the *Ascutney*; the guege now exhibited was precisely like the one in the *Chenango*.

[A guege was here exhibited for the information of the jury and witness, while Mr. Mason demonstrated the manner in which it was filled with mercury.]

Resumed—Mr. Mason filled the guege on the *Chenango*; was present at the time, as also Mr. Kiggins; the guage was properly filled, so that the tell-tale indicated its correctness, being down at 0; was on the trial trip, and noticed that the eegine worked water very badly; was frequently called to the engine-room to work the water from the cylinder by opening the relief valve; my attention was attracted by the striking of the piston on the water, when I would go to work the velve for the purpose of relieving it; never studied engineering; this was the first trip I was ever on; have been in the boiler; did not observe the number of stays; am positive the gnage was in perfect working order on the trial trip.

Henry Mason, recalled, proved that he placed the cyphering gauge on the *Chenango* and filled it in over flowing with mercury.

Edmund S. De Luce, sworn—Am chief-engineer in the Navy-yard; have two indicator cards, which were posted up in the engine room of the *Chenango* immediately after the accident; they amount to 34½ pounds pressure, as shown by the gauge; there were probably the last cards that were taken; they show that the engine was terribly throttled; Capt. Fillebrown handed the cards to me; have had experience with the Martin boiler at sea; was in the *Iroquois* 9 months, and had charge of the *Iroquois* for 18 months; the boilers never gave me any trouble whatever; the morning the *Chenango* came up to the yard, after the accident, found the guege at 30½ pounds pressure per square inch; examined the cyphering guage, and detached the pipes to clear it of water; pulled the string down to its greatest limit to allow it to go back; after performing this operation several times, it went one-quarter of an inch beyond zero point; there was no mercury on the floor; did not examine it any further, as I did not wish to take it down; a portion of the ashes had been removed before I saw it, and placed by the side of the port boiler; there were strict orders that no one should touch anything; if I had had my own way, I would have taken the plug out of the guage; a good many people were on board of the vessel after the accident, which may account for the guage being at 2½ inches, as found by the jury; some one may have touched it; in my opinion, there was an unequal tension of the braces of the holter, and one giving way was followed by the others, of course; saw the inside; was taking notes while two gentlemen were examining it; boilers are usually stayed much stronger than necessary to bear the steam; the boilers of the *Brooklyn* are not as low as that of the *Chenango*; we drew steam from the obimney of the *Brooklyn*; she worked no water at the same time; an explosion would be likely to happen at a less pressure than 60 pounds, even if that amount had been previously carried; some of the pins might have been strained or partly broken, and under the pressure caused by a steam boiler, might have been separated; there is no evidence of low water in the boilers, except at the arches; the glass gauge is a good test, as I have had considerable experience at sea to enable me to judge; a water gauge, assuming it to be perfectly adjusted, will, I think, indicate—looming or otherwise—the quantity of water in the boiler, if it is kept clear; a brace put in connection with the cherter-bar brings the stream almost entirely upon the rigid brace less the amount to spring it; the forward arch of the *Chenango* was very hot.

Warren E. Hill, sworn—Am an engineer and draughtsman, in the employ of the Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint; examined the injured boiler on the 20th inst., for my own gratification; went inside and examined the stays; there were 64; the boiler is generally braced, as shown in the drawing; the roof brace are half-moon shaped, attached to the T iron, which is 3½ inches square by ½ inch; the half-moon brace are 7½ inches, attached to a bar 7½ inches by ½ inch, running to the tube boxes, to which they are fastened by two ¾ rivets, at different angles—somewhere about an angle of 60 degrees; the number of braces coming to the tube boxes are 64; there are 160 square feet on the top of the boiler to be stayed, making 23,040 square inches, or 360 inches to each brace, bringing a pressure of 21,600 pounds to each brace; we generally brace boilers of this kind every 9 or 10 inches, making 100 inches to each brace; do not know why the boiler was braced on the top every 360 inches, while this and all boilers are usually braced at 100 inches; I would look upon it as a very strange piece of boiler-making; an elastic T rail would help and strengthen the boiler.

Wm. Bromley, sworn: Am engineer at the Fulton Iron Works; have had experience with the Martin boilers; was on the ships *Niagara* and *Brooklyn* six days each, also on the *Oneida* and *Iroquois*; have never had any cause to complain of their working; suppose the boilers of the ships I have named are like the boilers on the *Chenango*; the drawing shown is about the same as the others; have noticed these boilers to foam, but not more so than other boilers; a majority of new boilers are liable to foam; the water-guage would not indicate the true amount of water in the boiler if it was foaming; there would be more or less fluctuation on the guage during foaming; was one of the Board of Engineers who sat in judgment last Winter on the boilers, engines and condensers of these gunboats; it was called by the Secretary of the Navy; the board was composed of nine members, five of whom reported favorably; there was a minority report.

One of the jury objected to this line of evidence. They desire to ascertain the cause of the explosion, and the minds of the jurors were pretty well satisfied on that point, with the evidence before them. The Coroner directed that no more suggestions should be made by outside parties, or questions sent up to him, and witness proceeded:

Resumed—The report was only based upon economical effects as to the amount of fuel consumed, &c., The Martin boilers can be made as strong in every way as the horizontal tubular boiler, for marine service; my confidence in them has not been shaken by the recent disaster.

Adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon. A large number of witnesses are still to be examined.

Hospital Privileges on the Battery.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, the following correspondence between Maj.-Gen. DIX and Mayor GUNTHER was submitted. It was referred to the Committee on National Affairs, who will report thereon at the next meeting:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor herewith to transmit the following correspondence between Gen. JOHN A. DIX and myself in reference to granting certain hospital privileges on the Battery. You will perceive by my reply to Gen. DIX that I have promptly given my assent and respectfully recommend that your Honoreble Body grant the privilege requested by the Federal authorities.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, April 22, 1864.

His Honor, C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: It is indispensable to the comfort of sick and wounded soldiers that we should have three buildings on the Battery for their reception and transfer to the hospitals.

They will not, in most cases, remain over one night. The buildings are only designed to be temporary, and will be placed near the water, east of Castle Gardse, and south of the trees and walks, so as not to interfere with the use of the Battery Grounds by the public.

Feeling assured that the object will meet your approbation, I respectfully ask your permission to use the portion of the water front of the Battery referred to, for the purpose of making proper temporary provision for our soldiers, who have become disabled by disease and wounds in the country's service.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOHN A. DIX, Maj.-Gen.

NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864.

Major-General John A. Dix:

SIR: In answer to yours of yesterday, I have to state that I can see no objection to your erecting on the Battery temporary buildings for the sick and wounded soldiers that may shortly arrive, and that, so far as authority is vested in me, you have permission to erect the same on the ground designated in your note. My action in this matter, together with your request, I shall transmit to the Common Council at its first meeting, and I have no doubt that the same will meet with their cordial approbation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NEW SPECIES OF VILLAINY.—The desperate attempts being made by sundry disreputable boarding-house keepers to entice girls from Castle Garden to houses of questionable character, has excited the suspicion of the General Agent of the Emigrant Commissioners. Recently a close watch has been kept upon all suspicious characters, and the last "dodge," that of importing girls, has been effectually stopped. Yesterday an emigrant fuener was detected in the act of representing himself as a "friend" of two girls. They were "consigned" to him, so he said, but the General Agent learning that the "friend" was a noted keeper of a house of ill repute, declined to allow the girls to leave Castle Garden. This new species of villainy, that of contracting for "help" in the old country, will be effectually stopped.

THE FOURTEENTH-STREET FIRE—STATEMENT OF INSURANCES.—The following is a list of the insurances on the iron foundry which was burned on Sunday night in East Fourteenth-street. The total amount is $62,500, in the following companies: Globe, $5,000; Merchants', $2,500; Manhattan, $10,000; Brevoort, $2,500; East River, $5,000; Jersey City, $5,000; Williamsburgh City, $5,000; Adriatic, $5,000; St. Nicholas, $5,000; Hope, $5,000; Peter Cooper, $5,000; Greenwich, $2,500; Rutgers, $2,500, and Atlantic, $2,500.

SALE OF CURTAINS INTENDED FOR JEFF. DAVIS MANSION AT RICHMOND.—Last Saturday four beautiful curtains, intended for the windows of JEFF. DAVIS' reception-room in his mansion at Richmond, were disposed of by Marshal MURRAY. They were captured off Mobile on board of a blockade runner, and were sent from Key West to this City. They brought $400.

Evening Exchange.

200	N. Y. Cen. R.	138⅜	400	Ill. Cen. R. 135¼
100	do	138¼	300	do 135
400	do	138	100	do b3 135½
100	Erie R. b3	118	200	do 134⅞
200	do b3	117¾	400	Pittsburgh b3 117
200	do	117¾	900	do 116¾
200	do b3	117⅞	200	Rock Isl. R. 120
100	do b30	118	200	North western 62
300	do	117¾	200	do 62¼
300	Hnd. R.	145	100	do 62⅜
100	do b3	145⅞	50	Fort Wayne 128⅜
400	Reading R.	142⅜	100	do b5 128⅜
400	do	143	100	do 128¾
100	Wyom. Vl. C'l Co. b3	80½	50,000	C. & Miss. b3 60
250	M. S. & N. I. R.	103	100	Canton Co. b3 51¾
100	do b3	103½	100	do 51
200	do	103¾	100	Cum. Coal Pref. 73
100	do	103¾	350	do 73½
200	do	103¾	100	Central Coal Co. b3 14
100	do	104	100	Quick. Min. Co. 74⅛
100	do	104⅛	100	Q. H. G. M. Co. 18
100	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	142	100	Mar. Min. Co. 38
100	do	142¾	100	Rutland Marble Co. 24

[Advertisement.]

Public speakers, military men and singers, and all suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Their demulcent ingredients allay Pulmonary Irritation, and, after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs.

[Advertisement.]

IS HE A GREAT MAN? WHAT OF HIS BRAIN? WOULD HE MAKE A GOOD LEADER?—See the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for May, now ready, with portrait, phrenological analysis of Gen. B. F. Butler, with a brief historical sketch of his life; also, that of Hon. Owen Lovejoy, Mr. Merriam, etc. Articles on Ethnology, Physiognomy, Phrenology, Physiology and Psychology, complete the number. Only 15 cents, by first post. FOWLER & WELLS, Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Cassandra, from New-Orleans—Lieut.-Col. G. Carr, 165th New-York Vols., Maj. R. E. Whitmae, 30th Maine Vols.; Lieut. W. H. Bonnds, Judge J. E. Sandstrom, Dr. W. H. Church, Capt. W. C. Edwards, J. B. Edwards, M. Moulton, O. C. Dunlap, C. S. Cahampeey.

In U. S. steam transport Daniel Webster, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Fergusoe and 3 daughters, Messrs. Belch, Whalee, Murphy, Booth, Marshall, Rand, Riggs, Berker, Rooney.

In steamship Empire, Hunter, from Washington—Messrs. Lawreece Smith, Ueeles, R. F. Coie, T. E. George.

In bark Rosalie, from Buenos Ayres and St. Thomas—Louisa Kounts, Alger Muller, Capt. Wm. H. Herbert and six sick U. S. seamen from U. S. steamer Wateree.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 05 | Sun sets..... 6 50 | Moon rises..11 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 43 | Gov. Island..11 32 | Hell Gate..12 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, April 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Liberty, Wilson, Newport, R. I., Hargous & Co.; Havana, Greene, Havana and New-Orleans, T. Asceesio & Co.

Steamer Artisan, Blanfield, Baltimore.

Barks Sailor Prince, (Br.,) Troop, Cardenas, C. C. Duncan & Co., Teazer, (Br.,) Andersoe, Montego Bay, Jam., Geo. F. Bulley & Co.

Brigs D. Trowbridge, Lyon, Ponce, P. R., D. Trowbridge; Diadem, (Swed.,) Hansen, Bristol, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Olga, Gibbs, Elizabethport; Sparkling Sea, Segur, Sagua la Grande, B. P. Sherman; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Hollis, St. John, P. E., J. V. Onatavia & Co.

Schooners Adelia B., Camp, Philadelphia; Geo. Prescott, Smith, Jackmef, Wagstaff & Smith; Ozeli, (Br.,) Catheart, Para, Bishop & Bro.; Robert Caldwell, McCormick, New Orleans, Tupper & Beattie; Prof. Kaiser, (Hol.,) Lever, Amsterdam, Fnech, Meiecks & Wendt; Hume, Snow, Providence, J. V. Haviland; Harry Smith, (Br.,) Dick, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Cassandra, Holloway, New-Orleans 16th inst., with cottoe and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 17th inst., saw at anchor inside the S. W. Pass, the brig G. T. Ward, from off Galveston, waiting orders.

U. S. steam transport Daniel Webster, Sherman, New-Orleans 15th, via Key West 19th inst., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Detroit, Thompson, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steamer Osceola, J. M. B. Clitz, commander, Boston—10 gues.

U. S steamer Canoniens, Parritt, Boston.

Steamship McClellan, Gray, New-Haven.

Steamship Empire, Hunter, Washington, D. C., with mose. and passengers to J. Hand.

Bark Lexington, Bearse, Buenos-Ayres Feb. 20, with wool to Wachenhalager & Palmie. The Br. ship Dolphin, Humphreys, for Boston, sld. a few ds. previously. Bioce arriving in lat. 13 has had westerly gales for 33 ds., eo easterly.

Bark Elizabeth, (Swed.,) Trisyelius, Shanghai Dec. 17, with teas to order; passed Aegier Feb. 10. Feb. 13, lat. 33 41, lon. 21 16 E., signalized an English bark from Foo Chow for New-York, showing numbers 8,069, 3d pendant.

Bark Rosalie, (Hemb.,) Bulow, Buenos Ayres Nov. 4, via St. Thomas 1st inst., (where she put in distress,) with hides, etc., to master.

Bark Rambler, Packard, Trinidad, Cuba, 14 ds., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan. Sld. in co. with schr. John Griffin, for Philadelphia.

Bark Express, Bahra, Port Royal, S. C., 8 ds., in ballast to Bixby & Co.

Brig Mount Vernon, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Warner, St. Jago, Cuba, 14 ds., with sugar to Kirkland & Von Ssehs. 19th inst., had a heavy gale from N. E., during which had decks swept, split sails, and received other damage. 23d inst., lat. 37, lon. 72 30, spoke Danish bark Elizabeth, from Shanghai for New-York, 165 ds. out.

Brig Henry Tbeckeray, (of Turks Island.) Mulliken, Miragoane 22 ds., with logwood, etc., to Robert Murray, Jr. April 9, in Crooked Island Passage, spoke schr. Harlee, of New-York, strg. S., short of provisions, being short ourselves, could not supply them. 14th inst., exchanged signals with an Am. schr., strg. S., showing a white signal with blue border, and letters T. K. in it.

Brig Jessie Rhyors, (of Camden,) Carver, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase. 20th inst., in N. W. gale, while in the gulf, shipped a sea which filled forward house, stove water-casks and started deck-load of molasses.

Brig Charles W. Ring, Huntley, Zaza 26 ds., with sugar and molasses to Warren Ray. Has had heavy weather; lost jibboom, sails, etc.

Brig T. D. Wagner, Bergmann, Port Royal 17 ds., in ballast to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Brig Rosie Abbott, (of St. Thomas,) Josan, Mayegues, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Booth, Bros. & Coffey. Four miles west from Mayagues saw brig E. W. Armstrong ashore.

Brig Cellpso, (Ital.,) Longabad, Smyrna 90 ds., with mdse. to order.

Brig Kalamo, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Dexter, Maracaibo 24 ds., with coffee to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Charles W. Rieg, Huntley, Sagua, Cuba, 26 ds., with sugar and molasses to Warren.

Brig Crescent, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Littlewood, Nenvitas 12 ds., with sugar, etc., to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig J. W. Johnston, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Foster, Barbados 24 ds., with sugar to T. T. Dwight.

Schr. Enterprise, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Gould, Cornwallis 9 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff. Has had heavy weather; stove boat, bulwarks, etc.

Schr. Olive Matilda, (of Parrsboro,) Willard, Ponce, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to Daniel Starr.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Smith, Georgetown, D. C., with coal for Providence.

Schr. Gertrude, Caldwell, Eastport 28 ds., with herring. Has been in collision; lost jibboom and cutwater.

Schr. Louis Walsh, Eaton, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Carthagena, Kelly, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Commercial, Hall, Bay Side, L. I.

Schr. Franklin, Allen, Mystic, in ballast.

Schr. Oerroll, Mohafy, Philadelphia, for Middletown.

Schr. Helen Miraeda, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Marcena Munson, —, Brookhaven.

Schr. O. S. Watsoe, —, New-Haven.

Schr. Pavilion, Baker, Fairhaven.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Hull, Newbern, N. C.

Schr. Eleanor T., Facmire, Bridgetoe, N. J., corn.

WIND—At sunset, E. S. E., with rain and fog.

Sailed.

April 24—Steamers Silver Star, Thomas Powell, Columbus. Geo. C. Collins, Ocean Wave, Loeise Moore, Asblaed, Moss Wood, Dudley Buck, Connecticut, Monitor, Tecumseh.

Ships Cyeosnre, Havre, American Union.

Barks Calypso, Ocean, Adelaide.

Schooners Washington, Ada Turner, Wilson, Catherine, Aumack, Laura, Avon, Mary A. Ives, Jayne, Jos. S. Dewey, Maggie Lucy.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Hanoverian ship Elise Ruger, Trevianns, hence 17th inst. for Hong Kong, returned yesterday in consequence of the Captain having received considerable injury during a heavy gale on the 19th inst. Has anchored at Quarantine.

The brig C. C. Vanhorn, Merriman, from New-York, arrived at Halifax, N. S., on 24th inst., leaky, having struck on the Sisters. She can be kept free by the use of her pumps.

Spoken, &c.

Coral—brig, hence for Nuevitas, April 24, lat. 36, lon. 74 30.

Crescent—brig, from Cuba for Liverpool, April 17, lat. 33 56, lon. 69 20.

W. J. Treat—bark, from Baltimore for Porto Rico, April 23, lat. 36 40, lon. 72 00.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, April 25—Arr. brig Emma, (Hemb.,) Starke, Buenos Ayres, via Bermuda; schr. Frank C. Simmons, Jeremie.

Also arr. schr. Olive Clark, Cape Haytien April 8. Left no Am. vessels there.

BALTIMORE, April 25—Arr. schr. N. M. Fanner, Peters, Porto Cabello.

NEWPORT, April 23—Arr. brig Elias Dudley, Shea, Erizabethport, for Boston; schrs. Crisie, Rose, Philadelphia, to discharge; Sarah Clark, Griffin, Delaware City, do.; Mary Fletcher, Tracy, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia; Geo. Gillum, Carroll, Middletown, for Boston; Express, Wiley, Boston, for Tangiers; Elika J. Laughton, Higgins, Salem, for do.; Parted, Clark, Boston, for Philadelphia; Grapeshot, New-York, for Boston.

24th—Arr. schrs. Oakes Ames, French, Georgetown, for New-Bedford; A. R. Wetmore, Baltimore, for New-London; Ellen M. Deffield, Portland, Conn., for Boston.

PORTLAND, April 24—Arr. bark Sebra, Crocker, Cardenas; brigs Renshaw, Smith, do.; Ortolan, Gooding, Boston; schrs. Wm. Carroll, Chipman, New-York.

25th—Arr. brig Model, Haskell, Cardenas.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25—Arr. brig Waterloo, Calais; schr. Adelia Kelly, Chase, Port Royal; barks E. A. Cochrane, Peedleton, Trinidad; Arena, Williams, New-Orleans; brigs Maine, Ferris, and Flora, Mayor, Cienfuegos. Below—Bark Grace, Stowe, Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 25—Arr. brig Alice Lee, Berrieg, New-Orleans.

Foreign Ports.

HALIFAX, N. S.—Arr. April 23, schrs Diadem, Rawlieg, from New-York, and Edwin, Sebin, New-York; 24th, brig C. C. Vanhorn, Merriman, do.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Arr. April 25, ship Carl, Otlen, New-York; schr. Spray, Trottel, do.

At Porto Cabello, April 2, bark White Wieg, Lipplincott, for Philadelphia April 6; schr. Julia, for New-York April 4.

At Mayagues, P. R., April 7, brig Thomas Tyrrell, of and for New-Haven, idg.

At Neevitas, April 13, brigs Ocean Traveler, for New-York in 5 ds.; Machias, do. do.

At Trieidad, Cuba, April 11, bark John Griffin for Boston next day.

At Zaza, March 31, bark Mary B. Rich, for New-York in 10 days.

CATARRH

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

DISEASES OF THE

EYE, EAR & THROAT,

DEAFNESS CURED,

BY

Dr. Von Eisenberg.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., New-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The leuste skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearieg is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be peurile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathieg, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of lightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.



STERLING'S
AMBROSIA,
FOR THE HAIR.
PRICE $1 PER BOX,
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DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

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cannot live where it is. Cheaper than common camphor, and better than anything. Druggists sell it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston, alone, know process of making.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES
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HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the *water* or *cellerous* depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for *Men, Women, or Children.*

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Mem

Pushing on the Red River. It is rumored that eight thousand men have gone in that direction. All the colored troops in the Department are made "Regulars" by an order of Gen. Thomas, now here. The wounded are daily arriving from the great battle-field on the border of Texas. I have just seen an officer just from the field, who tells me that Dick Taylor was killed. Gen. Ransom is doing well at the St. Charles Hotel. Gen. Steele is in the rear of the rebels, and it is believed here that already the whole rebel army has been captured. Our forces were pursuing the enemy at last accounts. The battle was one of the hardest ever fought. Our man did nobly.

C.

Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, Wednesday, April 13, 1864.

THE FREE STATE GOVERNMENT OF LOUISIANA.

It has occurred to me that a short biographical sketch of the gentleman whom this rebellion has brought before the world, as the onponents of the Free State Government of Louisiana, would be interesting, affording as they do the almost always illustrated example that it is the education of early struggles that prepare men to act in revolutionary times. The pet of circumstances and the child of fortune are thrust aside when a nation is convulsed and is struggling for existence. The first on the list in position is the

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE.

Hon. Michael Hahn was born in the year 1831 in Rhenish-Bavaria. He came to this country when six years old, his mother settling in New-York. After a short sojourn in that city, his mother removed to Texas, but finally found a home in New-Orleans, where Gov. Hahn has permanently resided for the last 25 years. He was principally educated in the excellent public schools of New-Orleans, and has never lost his interest in their success. At the age of 18 he commenced the study of law, and at 20 graduated with honor in the Louisiana University, and at once took a prominent position in the community. In politics Gov. Hahn always acted with the Democratic party, but in the last Presidential campaign he was an active member of the Douglas Executive Committee. He opposed secession from its first inception, and throughout the fearful madness that reigned in Louisiana on that subject, always actively opposed it. Upon the arrival of Gen. Butler in New-Orleans, he was one of the first to step forward among the prominent citizens to greet him, and crystalized his acts by organizing the first Union Association formed after the Federal authority was restored. In December, 1862, Gov. Hahn was elected to Congress, and although he held his seat in the National Legislature but a few days, he distinguished himself by his zeal for the Union and for his Free State sentiments. He was elected Governor of the State in February last by a majority of nearly a thousand votes, over two competitors, in a total of eleven thousand votes. Gov. Hahn is a gentleman of singularly popular manners, always quiet and self-possessed, and seemingly always equal to any demand made upon him. His love for the Union, and his determination to make Louisiana a Free State are proverbial.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Forty years ago Stanislas Wrotnowski was a citizen of Poland, a farmer, and President of a Municipality Board. In the Polish revolution of 1830 he took an active part, and after being wounded in one of the battles he became Chief of the Bureau of the Secretary of War. The unfortunate end of the struggle drove Mr. Wrotnowski to France, where he became a member of several scientific societies, but was finally ordered to leave, and was, by the French Government, with other Polish exiles, sent to this country, and in 1849 was landed in New-Orleans, a perfect stranger, with a wife and six children. When he left the ship the captain handed him $5 as a present from the French Government. The indignant exile refused the money saying: "Give it back to your master and tell him I am now on the free soil of America, and want no more of his support." After a short residence in New-Orleans where Mr. Wrotnowski and his family made many friends, he moved to Baton Rouge, and in the vicinity commenced a farm, three hundred acres of which he had cleared when he was driven away by the rebel forces, some hundred head of cattle and other domestic animals being seized by Confederate soldiers. Mr. Wrotnowski on his farm and in his sugar refinery at Beton Rouge never employed slaves, which always kept him under suspicion. His sons, two tall fine looking men, refused to make any terms with their persecutors and fled to the woods. One, a fine civil engineer, fell before Port Hudson, a favorite aid of the brave Gen. Weitzel; the other son holds an honorable commission under Gen. Banks, and is with Gen. Harron in Texas. A daughter, an accomplished musician, recently married Rev. Mr. Chubbuckt, who is so favorably known here for his services as Army Chaplain. Mr. Wrotnowski's property, which amounted to a competency, has been entirely destroyed; his children, however, have fine educations and are therefore independent. He is an accomplished gentleman, a fine scholar and a thorough unconditional and Free State Union man. Although Poland furnished so many soldiers in the Revolution, I believe that he is the first Pole ever elected to a prominent civil office in this country.

STATE TREASURER.

Dr. James G. Belden is a descendent of one of the first settlers in Western New-York, and is connected with some of the oldest families of New-England, being a nephew of Noah Webster. He was a student of medicine in Boston, but finally graduated at the New-York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He commenced the practice of his profession in New-Orleans seventeen years ago, and by strict attention to business, has saved, in spite of even the evils of the rebellion, what is a competency. His private fortune, however, has been much reduced from the fact, that, regardless of consequences, he openly avowed his love for the Union and the old flag. He has been a slaveholder, and advocated the institution, but the rebellion changed his views, and he became an advocate of speedy emancipation, and as a Southern man in feeling and adoption, he advocates such a measure as the very best thing for the future prosperity of the State.

ATTORNEY-GENARAL.

Bartholomew Leahy Lynch, Esq., is a native of Limerick County, Ireland, aged about thirty-two years, and a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is descended of a good family. His great uncle was David Leahy, Esq., one of the six eminent barristers who argued the writ of error taken from the decision rendered by the Irish Coert, of Queens Beach, in the case of Daniel O'Connell, in 1843, ending in the reversal in the House of Lords of the judgment of the Court of Queens Bench. Mr. Lynch arrived in America in 1851, and after a variety of hard struggles, peculiar to self-made men struggling for fortune, he finally settled in Alexandria, La., and commenced teaching school, occupying his evenings in studying law. He was admitted to practice in 1857, and struggled hard to gain a foothold in his profession. In 1861 he removed to Jefferson, adjoining New-Orleans, and was the following year elected City Attorney. He was subsequently appointed Prosecuting-Attorney for the Second Judicial District, which lies immediately contiguous to New-Orleans, which position he filled with credit and and widened the field of his reputation. He accompanied Gov. Hahn in his canvass of the county parishes, and everywhere distinguished himself for the zeal he displayed as an unconditional Union man. Mr. Lynch is one of the many examples we have of the success of self-made men, who are really the pillars of Republican institutions.

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Dr. A. P. Dostie was born in the year 1820, in the County of Saratoga, State of New-York, where his relatives still reside. In early life an adventurous spirit led him over most of the Southern States, and, among others, he resided some six years in Texas. Returning to the North, he made himself master of the dental art, and first commenced the practice of his profession in a Western city, but finally located in New-Orleans. He was always singularly open and frank with regard to his Union sentiments, and, when the rebellion broke out, he was compelled to leave the South. For nearly two years he pursued his profession in Chicago, where he is highly appreciated, but when the Federal authority was restored, he returned to New-Orleans. The Doctor is impulsive, talks earnestly, and never fails to condemn the rebellion and its leaders wherever he may be. His free-spoken manner makes him, of course, many bitter opponents; his honesty of purpose surrounds him, however, with a host of devoted friends.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Mr. John McNair, to use his own language, "was born in the backwoods of Lewington County, Western New-York, where he lived and work the life of a farmer's boy; where, among other things, he used to carry horse-back a bag of wool to the little carding-mill where Millard Fillmore was an apprentice boy." Mr. McNair, though now a fine practical scholar, had but little early advantage beyond a common school education. He early determined to make teaching his profession, and he has pursued it constantly since he has arrived at man's estate. In the year 1845 he came to New-Orleans, and almost immediately secured an engagement as a teacher of Mathematics and Natural Science in the Boys' and Girls' High-school, second Municipality. This fortunate connection Mr. McNair sustained until he was elected to fill the important duties of State Superintendent of Public Education. Mr. McNair enjoys an enviable character, as a good citizen and a thorough Union man. He will do credit to his position, for he has no ambition other than that of being a useful teacher of the youth of his adopted State.

The State Constitutional Convention.

Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, Saturday, April 16, 1864.

The Free State Convention has now reached its ninth day, and though not entirely organized for business, enough has been done to elicit some idea of the feelings and sentiments of the members. Upon the subject of immediate emancipation there is at present no apparent opposition. It is a curious fact that most of the country members are thoroughly infused with the determination to make Louisiana a Free State. None of our city delegation surpass their friends from the interior in their enthusiasm in this respect. New-Orleans has always been, in a large degree, free from Pro-Slavery feelings, compared with the planting communities. It is also true that the citizens of New-Orleans never had their interests so directly involved in the Slavery institution. Besides, they have been for two years past brought in immediate contact with the Northern emigration and with the officers and soldiers of the army; yet with all these advantages we have no public sentiment in favor of immediate emancipation that is not entirely sympathised in by the majority of the members from the country. The best feeling seems to prevail socially, and everything promises that the important work before the members will go on harmoniously, and I trust brought to an end with the verdict of well done good and faithful servants from all patriotic man throughout the country. The present indications are that the elective judiciary will be tabled. The subject of dividing up the school fund is agitated outside pretty freely. If it were possible in this country to designate legally and critically what constitutes a church, the Catholic interest would no doubt carry its point of taking charge of its proportion of the State school fund. Negro suffrage will probably call forth the most exciting debate, provided it is brought into the House. The present idea is to pass the emancipation act and leave the states of the colored population to the future. But there are some interesting questions growing out of this subject peculiar to this State. There was here at the time of the purchase of Louisiana from France a large free colored population that were, under the laws of France, citizens of the Territory at the time Louisiana came into the Union. The able-bodied men of this population in many cases distinguished themselves in defending the State from foreign invasion, under the proclamation calling for them by Gen. Jackson, and they and their descendants, though coming into the Union as free men, as citizens of France, have never had any political rights whatever, and this population and their civil rights are independent of the enfranchised population by Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, and the presumed action of the Free State Convention. So here is a delicate question, a question of simple justice, and possibly the claims of these always free citizens of color will open the debate; and if once opened, no one can tell where the talking will end. In the minds of some few of the members, Slavery is scotched, but not killed; and they offer in support resolutions that pay little heed to the President's Emancipation Proclamation and the "iron-clad oath."

The resignation of Hon. Christian Roselius from the Convention is seriously regretted. The cause he gave to his personal friends—for he said nothing in the House—is, that he had been a member of three Constitutional Conventions in Louisiana, and no oath was exacted, and therefore it was contrary to precedence, as well as to his sense of propriety, to have the members of the convention compelled to take the "iron-clad" or any other oath. It was contended in the convention that its meeting was characterized by peculiar circumstances, and that the oath must be put; all the members assented but Mr. Roselius, who retired. I am happy to see that the firmness of the convention was sustained by the action of Maryland, for the members of its Constitutional Convention have had an oath prescribed by the authority calling the convention. Gov. Hahn is now industriously organising the State Government, and the announcements of his appointments throughout the State are practical evidences, not only of his sound judgment, but also of his unyielding determination to do all in his power to make Louisiana a Free State.

Strength of the Rebels in Western Louisiana.

The Red River correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* gives the following interesting particulars of the enemy's strength:

"The number of men they can collect for the defence of Shreveport, if the attempt is made, I gather from well-informed persons in their service, is about as follows—all under Lieut.-Gen. Kirby Smith:

Brig.-Gen. Walker's Brigade, 2,500; Brig.-Gen. Green's Brigade, 2,500; Brig.-Gen. Liddell's Brigade, 2,000; Brig.-Gen. Polignac's Brigade, 2,000; under Maj.-Gen. Dick Taylor.

Col. Harrison's, (cavalry,) 1,200.

Three brigades, (various,) 7,000, under Maj.-Gen. Sterling Price.

One brigade, (infantry,) 2,500, from Maj.-Gen. Magruder.

This shows a summing up of 20,000 men, which is as much as ever they can raise. There are out seventy-two field pieces now on the west bank of the Mississippi, two-thirds of which are undoubtedly with Smith. With this force I do not think at all likely they can stand, but will consider themselves especially fortunate to keep whole. Gen. Banks' army, as you are aware, is very large, being strengthened by a picked corps from Vicksburgh, and supported by a very respectable column under Steele, who, it is understood, will effect a junction at or below Shreveport.

The navigation of the Red River is extremely intricate and dangerous at present, owing to unusually low water and the short turns in the stream. It is doubtful if the heavier iron-clads can get up to Shreveport. There are no fortifications at the latter place, except such as may have been throwu up within a few days. I append a list of the transports and gunboats in the river in the hands of the Confederates:

Missouri—Iron-clad battery; five guns—32-pounders; slow, has never made a trip; seven feet draught.

Webb—ram, steampipe hurst; not in use; carries four guns, brass.

Cotton—formerly Mary T. —three guns; cotton bale protection.

Frolic, Annie Perritt, Louis D'Or, Milburn, Ralph, Indian No. 2, Doubloon, Commerce, Gen. Hodgden, Gen. Quitman, B. L. Hodge, Don Louis, Saint Crispin, Stelle, Drovar, Tucker, Erie No. 7, Grand Era, Vigo, Oceola, Coeolly, Home.

The *Falls City* was sunk thirty-five miles above Natchitoches soon after our entry into Alexandria. The *Grand Duke* was burned nearly a year ago.

It will be impossible for the rebels to get any except the smallest of the transports above the raft at this stage of water, and the supposition is, that they will be burned.

Nachitoches is a place of some two thousand inhabitants, and, in peace times was the centre of a fine agricultural district. Many comfortable and luxurious residences are to be seen in the parish. The army of Gen. Banks has been encamped here for four days back, but is marching this morning toward Shreveport. Nachitoches is on Cane River, not on Red River, the former being navigable for boats in high water. Grand Ecore is the landing for the town, four miles distant, and a hundred and twenty miles above Alexandria. We have quite a fleet of transports at the landing besides gunboats.

Of course, we have found but little cotton above Alexandria. The Confederates have been careful to burn every bale near the river, to prevent its falling into the hands of the navy. Admiral Poerze finds himself defeated in his magnificent prize scheme, and, unfortunately, the country at large, instead of receiving the benefits from the half million of bales, originally in this river, will not get a tenth of that sum, which will be transported, at the public expense to market. The loss is tremendous, both to the Louisianians and the Government. Seventy thousand bales have been burned already. There is still a good deal in the country.

The Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair.

St. Louis, Saturday, April 23.

The Committee on Publicetion of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair, which is to be opened in this city on the 17th of May next, have issued the following address, and most earnestly request that editors of both secular and religious journals throughout the country will give it a place in their columns. The noble mission of this great patriotic festival should be made known to every hamlet in the land, and the success of the fair should be commensurate with the sacredness of our cause and the greatness of our nation:

Friends of the Union: Our gallant soldiers have wrested an empire from the grasp of treason. They have planted the banner of the Republic upon the Capitols of many redeemed Commonweelths. They have opened the Mississippi, and enabled its waters, unvexed by rebel blockade, to flow freely to the ocean. To their heroic and resistless valor, which on many a bloodstained field has cloven down the hopes of the rebellion, we owe the assured restoration of the national unity and public tranquillity. An imperilled nation cannot forget its preservers. A free people will not neglect the defenders of its liberties. Republics have been proverbial for ingratitude. Ours must be free from this historic reproach. Our Government, though providing for its armies with a liberality unprecedented in the history of other countries, is not authorized to supply many comforts which sick and wounded soldiers need. Thousands of our brave defenders are lying ill in camp and hospital. Their patient endurance of hardships, wounds and sickness, and their patriotic exposure of their lives, that their country might not perish, bespeaks for them immediate and kindliest treatment. Their sufferings plead eloquently for relief. It is the object of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair to afford this relief. Within the last three years the Western Sanitary Commission has expended one million five hundred thousand dollars in behalf of our disabled soldiers. In this beneficent ministry, no sectional discriminations are made in distribution of our bounty. The almoners, forgetful of State lines, recognise the claims of our common country. The need of relief is to all alike a guarantee of supply. A new levy of five hundred thousand man is now brought into the field. The resources for sanitary relief unless largely augmented, will be far inadequate to meet the emergency. Every recovery is equivalent to a new recruit. Patriotic charity must now contribute with lavish hand to prevent the unnecessary destruction of our armies by exposure and neglect. The Executive Committee hope to raise $500,000 by the Mississippi Valley Fair. Every saleable production of the earth or ocean, every work of skill in all the numberless branches of industrial and mechanic art, every article, cheap or costly, perishable or enduring, useful or luxurious, literary or aesthetic, native or foreign, which is registered in the inventory of the world's wealth, is earnestly solicited and will be gratefully received at the halls of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair. A noble and noble instance of the fair is a special department organized in behalf of freedmen and Union refugees. Upon these unfortunate etasses the storms of war beat with pitiless violence. In their transition to liberty thousands of freedmen, without lands or property employment, without the means or habit of self support, are exposed to great privations and sufferings. Union refugees for the crime of patriotism have been persecuted and driven from once happy homes in penniless desitution. The helpless freedmen, whose kindred are valiantly battling for the redemption of their proscribed race and the maintenance of the Union, and the self-sacrificing exiles, who knowing that loyalty would insure their own ruin, yet dared to be true to their allegiance, are entitled by every considerations of duty and humanity to the sympathy and assistance of the nation. The nearness and success of the fair demands immediate and efficient action. Let your bounty be proportioned to the justice of our cause and every sanitary comfort which our brave protectors need will soon be fully supplied.

Note.—All articles should be distinctly marked with the address of the donor, and directed "James E. Yeatman, St. Louis, Mo." For the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair, a bill of lading should also be sent to Maj. Alfred Mackay, Corresponding Secretary, St. Louis, Mo. Committee Rooms under the Lindell Hotel. Donations of money should be sent to Samuel Cobb, Jr., Treasurer, St. Louis, Mo. The leading railroad and express companies generously give free transportation of all contributions to the fair. Wm. McKee, Charles R. Davis, Nathaniel Paschall, Wm. McHenry, Chas. G. Remsey, C. E. Devis, E. J. Montagee, D. M. Grisson, J. H. Parsons, Josiah Anderson, Theodore Olshausen, Daniel Hertle, E. M. Seschlisky, George Heiligsstiner, Joseph Dugsendorf, Charles Daenzer, Ernst Kargee Sweterhouse, William Holmes, Samuel K. Weed, R. P. Studley, Samuel Slawson, Charles J. Osborn, Edwin C. Bush, C. Bernays. JNO. F. HUME, Chairman,
E. H. E. JAMIESON, Secretary,
Of Committee on Publication.

The Difference Between Eastern and Western Generals.

A letter to the St. Louis *Republican*, dated at Grand Ecore, April 6, says:

Not to speak of the more energetic, bold and dashing character of the men who broke away from the old settlements to the wilds beyond, and imparted their fire and rapid inductive habits of thought, I think I have discovered one of the chief causes which have led to the marked successes in the West. From an experience and an observation in every considerable department in the country, I have detected what might not strike the eye of even a soldier. I refer to the simple matter of transportation—logistics, as it is termed in the books. That of Gen. Grant seems to be the best we have had, and it is not too much to claim that much of his preëminent success arises from the fact that he has been well supported in this subordinate department. The merit is his, all the more. It is an old military maxim that time and muscular exertion are things to be judiciously expended. Rapidity, certainty and facility are inestimable in war. How few Commanders seem to realize the value of five minutes! Who that has watched repeatedly as I have, the setting of an army in motion, with all its supplies and the necessary arrangements for the movement, anticipated so as to jump with one another. Napoleon used to be practically his own chief of staff, commissary and chief of transportation. He was at the head of everything. But such a task as his there are but few heads can bear. It will be admitted, however, that we have been too inattentive to this matter, and that the Confederates have notoriously beaten us in moving in several cases.

MOVEMENTS OF GRANT'S ARMIES.

I invite attention to the following facts, which have occurred to me in studying out the causes which have led to these results. It should be known that the armies under the command of Gen. Grant, up to the time of his late promotion, have moved greater distances, in less time, and fought more battles, in less time, than any other armies in the North, perhaps than any in the country. During the while, also, he has kept the men in both physical and moral condition, taken better care of his sick and had less waste of material. I say nothing of the immense injury to men and material to the enemy. I allege, also, that the mobility has been effected at less cost. Take the number of men carried, the total number of miles traveled, and the celerity with which the travel has been made, it is unequaled, and is fifty per cent. cheaper than the performances of any other army. Natural contiguity cannot explain this difference; merely military schooling cannot produce it. Business tact, large, foreseeing combinations of practical affairs, such as is to be found in abundance in the West, lies at the bottom of it. Gen. Grant had the sagacity to employ such men about him as would fully enter into the spirit of his plans, and frame a system to meet the demands of the service. To wield all this, he must have been in some degree his own Quartermaster and Commissary-General.

QUARTERMASTERS AND TRANSPORTS.

I observe in contrasting his administration with this, to which it was most closely allied, an immense difference in his favor. The Quartermasters and Transportation Bureaus of Gen. Grant were far indeed from being perfect, and his agents were not all such as we could praise very high, but they were immeasurably superior to those here, and better, indeed, for the purposes of war than any which I have seen. When we recollect how he wisked his armies over an area as large as that of Europe, it is something wonderful in war. His manœuvres of a hundred or even a thousand miles were common enough. From Nashville to Vicksburgh, or from Memphis to Clarksville, were accomplished with large armies, while some men would have been packing baggage, in which, by the way, he has not indulged much.

To do this it was necessary to have good assistents as Quartermasters. In Gen. Allen he has had, no doubt, a faithful help; there are others, of less rank, besides engineers, mechanics, railroad men; and no doubtedly so long as Commodore Foote commended, he had efficient support from the navy. These alone could not have given him the necessary support, for the same accessories have been tried elsewhere. Nor can it be laid to the geographical distribution of the rivers which, like others elsewhere, at the beginning of the struggle, were in the hands of the rebels.

THE STEAMBOAT-MEN.

There can be no doubt that he received immense assistance from the water-craftsmen of the Western rivers. Without them he would have been floundering in the mud. It has not been the fashion to praise the motives of the steamboat-men of the Mississippi, but rather to look askance upon their loyalty. It was supposed that their sympathies followed their interest, and we, too, have a powerful demonstration that some of their Eastern brethren are very like them in that.

The enormous fleets that have been manned, equipped and wielded, are among the most prodigious efforts of our people, and justice should be done, though tardily, to a class of men who have been as the left hand to the arms-bearers in the struggle. In two or three instances there were not less than 60,000 tons of shipping in a single expedition, and these could be loaded and unloaded at an interval of five hundred miles in a single week. Greater fleets at greater expense have been gathered about the Chesapeake, but never such quickness of movement. I have seen twenty-five thousand men and baggage debarked in twelve hours. The teeming West has somehow poured out its supplies, which have been distributed just where and when they were wanted at cheaper rates than anywhere else.

The sacrifices made by many of these men in the beginning are great; the amount of odium, peril, hardship and toil has not been appreciated. Their deeds of heroism have not been told. But it is true that they also serve who stand and wait, and the services of many of the steamboat-men have been as glorious as many of their comrades who wear uniform, albeit they are not in a position to get the glory. We are glad to perceive that the tide of war promises to give them a reward of their own, more substantial than the bubble reputation, caught at the cannon's mouth.

BANKS' TRANSPORTS.

The requirements of Gen. Banks' Department were analagous to that of Gen. Grant, but he has not had the luck or the wit to make as good use of his means, even now that the tools of Grant's army are left to his hands. The costliness of war is to be appreciated when we look at this spectacle. I have no means of ascertaining exactly, but I estimate that there cannot be less than a hundred sea-going vessels alone, of an average capacity of a thousand tons each, now lying at the wharves of New-Orleans! This is independent of about forty-five river steamers, which the Government has bought and is running on its own account. Many of the sea-going steamers are bought, or chartered, at prices which would buy them in a year. Does not his Quartermasters know that it costs the Government fifty per cent. more to run boats than private parties.

This is the way the public money is squandered. The eye is greeted by a number of boats newly painted, and handsomely decorated. Some of them, by the way, have gone to the trouble of repainting the name, not the original name, but the name of some officer of the Quartermaster's Department. Modesty, and economy! "U. S. Q. M. D." are the huge letters painted on the sides.

Gen. Banks had an army of about a third the size of that of Grant, when he accomplished his greatest feats; his transportation is, in tonnage, six times the amount, and an expense of transportation, double over mine. This is the testimony of experts with whom I have conversed. There is a clear loss to the Government of half a million a day, in the Quartermaster's Department of the Gulf, according to my computation. Steamers are kept here day after day, the crew quietly smoking their pipes, without complaint, day after day waiting orders. The Quartermaster makes a show of economy by a schedule of wages lower than that of outside parties. Is that economy? No one who looks at the condition of the boats will say so. Nor can irresponsible men be made profitable. According to a schedule of wages published here, Captains of Government transports can be paid $125 per month; pilots, $150; clerks, $75; cooks, $30, and so on, while the regular commercial rates are twice that. Is it supposable that the Government will be well served under any such regulations? It is not well served.

Perhaps the good-natured public could endure the enormous expenditures I have indicated, if corresponding results followed. But it is more fruitless, inactive account can be found with which to offset this extravagance, can be found anywhere, we don't know where. Substantially, all that the armies of the Gulf have done has been to garrison the City of New-Orleans and take a few detached places, neither worth taking nor keeping, unless we may add certain expenditures which have been of more profit to individuals than to the public at large.

The Destitute Loyalists of East Tennessee.

The following letter from the President of the Refugee Relief Committee of Ohio, has been addressed to Col. B. P. Baker, the Ohio State Military Agent, resident in this City:

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 14, 1864.

Col. B. P. Baker, Ohio State Military Agent, No. 110 Pearl-street, New-York:

Dear Sir: The commission, on behalf of which I address you, has been organized for the purpose of affording relief to the thousands of refugees from Southern conscription, cruelty and starvation. The Border States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio are receiving along their borders these objects of sympathy, and are providing them with homes, food, clothing and nursing, for they are in need of everything. We live in a great country, and everything we do is on a large scale. Our war—the greatest, perhaps, on record, in the extent of its area and numbers employed—is producing distress and sorrow in like grand proportions. Our border west of the mountains extends from Knoxville, Tenn., to St. Louis, Mo.; and from Knoxville, Nashville, Huntsville, Chattanooga, Memphis, Vicksburgh, Helena, Little Rock, Cairo, Pilot Knob and St. Louis, with many lesser places I might name, there comes to us tales of suffering and need of assistance that cannot be denied. But little can been done for these suffering people, except for those of East Tennessee, for whom noble subscriptions have been made and a large amount of money raised in Boston and Philadelphia. We desire to assist those who come to us not only from that locality—and they are coming freely via Nicholasville and Lexington, Ky.—but to help our friends at Cairo, who have done a noble work, and those yet west of them. We need money to pay transportation for those who wish to reach the farming districts north of us, and clothing for the naked. The work is a great one, and will increase. It is a deserving one, for these people are the surviving or present wives and children of Union men, who have been killed or are now in the Union army. The contrabands are being well cared for by the many excellent associations formed for their help; and now comes this new phase of the war, and it must be met. From intimate acquaintance with you, and your known energy in every good work connected with the needs of our soldiers since the war began, our commission have requested me to write you, and enlist you in this good work. With your many other duties, we can hardly ask you to act as an agent; and yet, if consistent with your obligations to others, would be glad to have you act as the medium in New-York for such contributions in moneys or clothing as may be made for this good object, to be forwarded to our commission, or through us to such points as may be directed.

We hope any organizations with you may be only with a view to helping any and all refugees wherever found, and then the money can be appropriated to any point most needy.

Yours truly, GEO. F. DAVIS,
President Refugee Relief Com. of Ohio.

The following note from Col. Baker indicates that he has accepted the proposed duty, and closes with a suggestion worthy of attention:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been requested by the Refugee Commission of Ohio to solicit and receive contributions in money and clothing; and knowing the gentlemen composing the Board of Managers, I dare not refuse. None are more honorable or patriotic in the West. Perhaps I cannot better make an appeal than by publishing the inclosed letter from the President, Mr. Geo. F. Davis, who is also the President of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. Any contributions in money can be handed me, or be left at the office of B. P. & B. C. Baker & Co., No. 110 Pearl-street, where all articles of clothing will be received and boxed, and sent as directed by the Commission.

Respectfully, B. P. BAKER,
No. 110 Pearl-street.

New-York, April 22, 1864.

P. S.—Would it not be well to organize a Refugee Commission in New-York, and work through the commission at Cincinnati or Cairo, or through our own agents.

A Review of the Situation.

From the Richmond Enquirer, 15th.

The efforts made by the enemy during the past three years of the war has been successfully foiled, and the fourth year of the conflict finds both belligerents in very nearly the same positions that they were at the opening of the contest. The loss of the Mississippi River and New-Orleans were unquestionably material injuries to the Confederate cause, but time and events have shown them not to be irreparable. Tennessee and Arkansas wrested from the control of the Confederate authorities, have been of no practical importance to the enemy. The work of conquest and subjugation lies yet in the future. The "anaconde" strategy weakened the enemy, and gave lessons of practical instruction to the Confederate authorities. None but a vainglorious and boastful foe would have defied the lessons of military exoerience, and essayed a policy which has been avoided by every great commander. It has been at last abandoned, and the strategy of concentration determined upon. But, fortunately, the follies of three years have very much diminished the forces of the enemy, and his concentration for the next campaign must be made at the sacrifice of some one or more of the points that have already been gained. If Virginia is selected for the theatre of the war this year, either the army in Tennessee, or before Charleston, or beyond the Mississippi, must be weakened before the numbers necessary can be collected. The two millions of men which the muster-rolls of the enemy exhibit exist only in idle boast. Grant's Army of the Potomac numbers at best not more than fifty thousand of all arms. The two corps, the Eleventh and Twelfth, recently brought from Tennessee, numbered *together* but eight thousand men. Beauregard's corps, the Ninth, never very large, has been recruited with negroes and new men, and the more of these he has collected, the less formidable will they prove, before the seasoned and war-worn veterans they will meet, whether they advance from the Rappahannock or up the Peninsula. Sigel, in the lower valley, has a small force, neither formidable in numbers nor to leadership. Grant concentrated about ninety thousand men in Chattanooga, drawing them from the Army of the Potomac, on the East, and the army at Vicksburgh, on the West. But from what quarters can he collect ninety thousand men for the Spring campaign? He may withdraw the ten or fifteen thousand men that have been for nearly a year besieging Charleston—but these are in part negroes, and to that extent a positive injury. If he further weakens Sherman's force in Tennessee, he puts in hazard all the work of the last three years. These facts plainly show the advance made toward final triumph by the Confederate armies. The equalization of forces in point of numbers reduces the final triumph within the reach of one or two important victories. The blockade has been very successful; it has inclosed every port but one, and greatly injured the trade through that. It has much enhanced the financial difficulties of the Confederate authorities, but it has done little else toward accomplishing the end and objects of the war. When to the cost of the blockade are added the large expenditures of the enemy upon their navy, which has proven so utterly useless, we doubt whether operations on the water have not been as injurious to the enemy as to ourselves. A few Confederate cruisers—the *Alabama*, the *Florida* and the *Rappahannock*—have frightened from the waters the flag that once contested the supremacy of the seas with the mistress of the ocean. The battered iron-clads in Charleston harbor are these "for the war," unless some rebel torpedo should send them in fragments to the bottom. The policy of starvation has not effected the ends of the enemy. At one time approbension was greatly felt for the supply of salt, but now there is believed to be more salt in the Confederacy than ever before at any one time. The loss of the Mississippi was said to give out off the supply of beef cattle, and that of Tennessee to have deprived us of bacon and pork; but though the quantity of these important articles of food has been greatly diminished, yet neither the army nor the people are disposed, or likely, to starve. The raids of the enemy have destroyed much property; but when their wasted and ruined cavalry is brought in conflict with Stuart, or Forrest, or Morgan, they may well consider which party has been most injured by the raids. Numbers have not reduced the rebellious Confederates to loyalty; the blockade has not curbed their defiant "treason;" starvation has not humbled their proud spirit; and the fourth year of the war opens upon their armies numerous as those of the foe, as well drilled, and in better *morale* and ready to test the virtue of the policy of concentration. Gen. Washington was made Lieutenant-General *after* his successful termination of the Mexican war; but Gen. Grant has been honored in advance of the triumphs that usually bring such high rewards. The fickle people, that worship only at the shrine of success, strioped Gen. Scott of the Lieutenant-Generalship as soon as Beauregard defeated McDowell on the plains of Manassas. Those fatal plains, that witnessed the humiliation of Scott and McDowell, and again the defeat of Pope, with his "headquarters in his saddle," are immediately in the rear of the new Lieutenant-General, with his "headquarters in the field." It would be indeed a singular concatenation of circumstances if those plains of Manassas, the scene of the opening conflict, a field fatal to the strategy of Scott, the tactics of McDowell, the "headquarters" of Pope, should become a Waterloo to Washington City and a Zama to this Yankee Hannibal.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RR. CO.
No. 12 Wall-street,
New-York, April 11, 1864.

A Dividend of Seven per Cent., less the Government Tax, will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company, on and after Monday, the 2d day of May next, at the Bank of North America.

The Transfer Books of this Stock will be closed from the 20th instant to the 2d of May inclusive.

C. BUTLER, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of One and one-half per Cent. (1½ per cent.) free of Government tax, payable on and after May 2, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer will be closed from April 20 to May 2. OLIVER CHARLICK,
Hunter's Point, April 20, 1864. President.

Office of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, No. 123 Broadway,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

THE DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half per cent., due May 1, 1864, on the preferred stock of this Company, will be paid on and after May 2, at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will be closed on the 23d inst., and opened on the 3d day of May.

A. BOODY, President.

Office of the New-York and Nevada Gold and Silver Mill and Mining Company,
No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. will be paid in gold to the Stockholders, at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, May 2.

Transfer-books will be closed on the 29th of April for four days. JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

New-York, 20th April, 1864.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank,
New-York, April 15, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to May 2. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Office of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Co., No. 123 Broadway, New-York, April 16, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1864, ON the Second Mortgage, the Interest and the Equipment Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after May 2, at the Bank of the Republic.

A. BOODY, President.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.

AND

MARINE CORPS.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon it being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year to the navy.....$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy..$200
When enlisting for Marine Corps.....$300

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $20.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grades.	
First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $100, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful informa on can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14

FINANCIAL.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY,
MINES—BRIGGS AND GREGORY LODES.
GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.
CAPITAL 10,000 SHARES, $100 each.

TRUSTEES.
J. SMITH BRIGGS, Colorado.
GEO. M. PULLMAN, Chicago.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
HENRY COGGILL, New-York.
C. C. LYDER, Rudson. N. Y.
WM. G. ANGELL, Providence, R. I.
E. CORNELL WHITE, New-York.
President—J. SMITH BRIGGS.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—J. S. WOODWARD.
Mining Superint't—CHAS. H. BRIGGS.
Office No. 25 CLIFF-ST., New-York.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 36 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT is sues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 1 YR NOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES: collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

U. S. 5 PER CENT.
10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand for immediate delivery, an assortment of bonds of this new loan.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

JERSEY CITY BONDS,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
COUPONS PAYABLE 1ST OF OCTOBER AND APRIL, IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 64 WILLIAM-ST.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Capital..... $5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive sub-criptions to the
NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,
issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS
redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice.
GEORGE UPDYKE, President.
E. G ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank will receive subscriptions on account of
UNITED STATES BONDS,
authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at 5 per cent. a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin or in United States notes or the notes of National Banks, adding 50 per cent. for premium until further notice, from the 1st day of March, until the day of subscription and payment; or subscriptions can be made, bearing interest from date, without the payments of interest from the 1st of March, and premium thereon.

The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this bank.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 BROADWAY.
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS. A liberal commission will be allowed parties subscribing at this Bank. D. L. ROSS, President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above negotiate Loans, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH Railroad Company will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.
CLEVELAND, March 30, 1864.

10-40
SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker, No. 139 Broadway.
The usual commission of ½ allowed to banks and bankers.

TO STOCK BROKERS.—WANTED, A YOUNG man, a member of the Broker's Board, to make a permanent arrangement with an established stock house in this City. Address, stating references and full particulars, Box 5,534 Post-office, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

THE ANTHRACITE
GAS LIGHTING AND HEATING COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

WM. H. APPLETON,
President.

WM. H. APPLETON, O. D. F. GRANT,
ABRAHAM M. COZZENS,
Trustees.

Capital, $3,000,000; Shares, $100 each.

Books of subscription for 20,000 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at our office on SATURDAY, April 16,

The Common Council has granted to the company the right to lay pipes and mains throughout the entire City of New-York.

Ten per cent. payable on subscription; the balance in installments as the work progresses.

JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,
No. 48 Exchange-place.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD COMPANY
(140 miles long)
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FOR $1,000,000,
FOR SALE BY MARIE & KANZ, NO. 27 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The undersigned now offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad Company, (Eora P. Prentice, President,) redeemable in New-York July 1, 1888, and convertible into stock at par within ten years.

The Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York City. They are executed to Daniel Drew and Alfred Van Santvoord, Trustees, and secured by a mortgage which "covers the whole of the said road, including the right of way, necessary real estate, superstructure, franchises and appurtenances belonging to, or to belong to the company; and is the first and a preferred lien thereon, except that one other mortgage, directed by a special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York to be executed to the City of Albany, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of $1,000,000 of bonds, to be issued by the said city as a loan in aid of the said road, which two mortgages are by the terms of the said act entitled to an equality of lien."

The length of road is 140 miles, entirely within the State of New-York, extending from the City of Albany to Binghamton on the Erie Railway, through a rich and productive region, forming valuable connections with other railroads at its two termini, and opening another avenue from the coal regions.

The first division of thirty-five miles from Albany to Schoharie has recently been opened for business; that portion from Schoharie to Oneonta, Otsego County, forty-five miles, has been let, and is now in progress; the balance is nearly ready for letting, and proposals are now advertised for grading and bridging fifty miles beyond Oneonta.

The cost of the first division, including rolling stock, is about $1,000,000, in addition to which $300,000 have been expended on the balance of the line; total expended to Jan. 1, 1864, $1,345,496.

The means of the company to complete the road, including what is already expended, are $2,000,000, individual and town subscriptions to the stock, of which $1,140,000 have been already paid in, $1,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds; $1,000,000 Albany City Loan, and $500,000 appropriated by the State of New-York, and payable one-half when the road is completed to Cobbleskill, forty miles; the balance when completed eighty miles—to Oneonta; total, $4,500,000. Estimated cost of the road when completed $4,500,000, or about $32,000 per mile. The joint mortgages to secure the bonds issued by the company, and the bonds to be issued by the City of Albany, together $2,000,000, constitute a total lien of $14,300 per mile.

MARIE & KANZ.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the United States Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1, by paying the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities only, is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is bolden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents have not been issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions have averaged more than TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the *Treasurer of the United States* at Washington, and the *Assistant Treasurers* at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and B'way.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and B'way.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
New-York Nat. Exchange Bank, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
First National Bank of Philadelphia.
First National Bank of Washington.
And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
(Late with Fisk & Hatch,)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street,
Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Quartermasters Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.

Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.

Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.

ARTHUR ROBINSON, I. G. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:

NEW YORK:	BOSTON:
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers.	Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the Revere Bank
Bank of the Commonwealth	Brewster, Sweet & Co.,
PHILADELPHIA	Bankers.
Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers,	
E. S. Whelen & Co., Bankers.	

WASHINGTON:
Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.
J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY, held the 28th ultimo, the following persons were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz.:

W. P. Palmer,	Sidney Mason,	John Steward,
Rufus L. Lord,	Peter Cooper,	W. W. DeForest,
Thos. Barron,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jas. B. Johnson,
Richard Tighe,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Henry Bails,
Henry Elsworth,	James Colles,	Rich. Mortimer,
Aug. H. Ward,	L. S. Sunres,	R. H. Browne,
E. D. Morgan,	John Caswell,	Ed. J. Woolsey.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. P. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

HARTFORD MINING COMPANY,
MICHIGAN.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
20,000 SHARES, $25 PER SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL IN THE TREASURY, $30,000.

The subscribers, as the only authorized Agents, offer for sale a limited amount of this Copper Stock, *at one-half its par value*, or $12 50 per share.

Exhibits of the Company's valuable property will be furnished on application.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

U. S. "10-40" LOAN.
Subscriptions received
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
bought and sold by W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Western Union Telegraph,
Independent Telegraph,
United States Telegraph, } for sale.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 178 Broadway

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor, over Park Bank.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FOR WOUNDS.—We can collect the $100 Bounty in a few days. Applicants must have their discharge and two witnesses. SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

FINANCIAL.

BLACK HAWK
GOLD MINING COMPANY.
MINES—BOBTAIL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.
CAPITAL 50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES,
F. H. JUDD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARMOUX, New-York.
GEO. BLISS, Jr., New-York.
O. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWETT, Washington.
CARLOS PIERCE, Boston.
President—F. H. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MYLO LEE.
OFFICE NO. 25 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Mariposa Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of deciding upon the increase and increasing the amount of the capital stock of the said Company, by an addition of twenty thousand shares to the one hundred thousand shares already issued, making, with such increase, a total capital of one hundred and twenty thousand shares, at the par value of one hundred dollars a share, amounting, altogether, to twelve millions of dollars, in order that the floating debt of the company may be paid, and the mining and other resources of its estate may be more completely and expeditiously developed.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAMES HOY,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
Majority of the Trustees.
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS
AT NO. 240 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.
J. T. SANGER.....Formerly of Wm. H. Cery & Co.
E. I. FANCHER.....No. 229 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOT.....Of Riggs & Co., Wall-st.
LEWIS EINSTEIN.....Of Lewis Einstein & Co
JOHN FALCONER..Of Seamless Clothing Manuf'g Co.
HENRY J. BAKER.....Of H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE.....Of Coffin, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS.....Of Ross, Dempster & Co.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

DORSET GOLD MINING CO.

Sixty thousand acres of land in fee, three thousand acres in islands and twelve miles river front on the Chaudiere River, Canada East. The capital of this company is based on the value of the lands and timber, leaving the rise of the lands and the discovery of minerals as a source to pay dividends. Subscription books for a limited amount, at $50 per share, will be opened on TUESDAY next, the 26th inst., on favorable terms; $10 payable in cash, balance 1st June. Applications addressed to C. S. MARSHALL, Esq., Treasurer, at the office of the company, No. 59 William-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 88 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD 5th inst., for sixteen directors, constituting the first class, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to hold office for three years:

CLEAYTON NEWBOLD,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,
FREDERICK G. FOSTER,
FRANKLIN RANDOLPH,
FREDERICK TRACEY,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,
HENRY W. PECK,
GEORGE N. LAWRENCE,
THOMAS H. FAILE,
ABIEL A. LOW,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
MERRITT TRIMBLE,
FREDERICK WOOD,
GEORGE R. BABCOCK,
FRANCIS H. STOTT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, CYRUS CURTISS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and CLEAYTON NEWBOLD, Esq., Vice-President. W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

MINING STOCKS,
as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eighth National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 16th day of April, 1864.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency. } In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864,
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

{L. S.} (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864.

THE PREFERRED STOCK BOOKS OF the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be closed on the 15th day of May next.

On all preferred Stock then issued and outstanding, a dividend of one and three fourth per cent. will be paid on the first of June next.

Future dividend days on above stock will be semi-annually, on 1st of December and June.

By order of the Board,
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE RHODE ISLAND MINING COMpany.—Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the Rhode Island Mining Company will be held at the office of David S. Ogden, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, for the purpose of transacting such business as shall properly come before such meeting.

H. P. DUNCAN,
DAVID S. OGDEN,
Two of the persons named in the articles of association.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Trustees of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at the office, corner of Wall and William sts., from 12 o'clock M., until 2 P. M. The transfer book is closed from this date until May 5.

WM. R. BLISS, Secretary.

EMPIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, May 2, 1864. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock Noon, and closed at 1 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be equired. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY, No. 35 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Saginaw Valley Land, Salt and Mineral Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 3d of May next. Polls to open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held, at the banking house, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer book will remain closed from the 23d day of April until the morning of May 3.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
Have removed
to premises No. 66 Wall-st.,
rear rooms.

WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE MINING Stock Exchange Board, to make arrangements with an established stock house to conduct its business at the board. Address, with references, Box No. 5,534, New-York Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK
No. 4 Wall-st.,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

For the distribution of
THE NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

This is a forty years' loan at 5 per cent. per annum, *interest and principal, by special act of Congress, made payable in Gold*, and also by special act this loan is *exempt from taxation*.

Parties subscribing at this bank may receive coupon bonds immediately with clean coupons from March 1, by paying the earned interest in currency, adding fifty per cent. for premium on the coin, or they may by little delay receive bonds with interest commencing on the day of subscription.

The same rule will also apply to registered stock, except that it cannot be delivered within some days after subscription.

Parties subscribing either way for redistribution will be allowed ½ per cent. commission.

The Secretary of the Treasury instructs this bank as follows:

The first National Bank of the City of New-York, of which you are President, is authorized to receive subscriptions to the National 10 40 Loan, and it is hoped that its exertions—on the most energetic and active employment of which great reliance is placed—will be attended with complete success.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.
To S. C. THOMPSON, Esq., President.

The coupon bonds are of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000 denominations.

Payments may be made in legal tender and National Bank notes, or checks and drafts on any bank in this City, that will pay on demand or at one day's notice.

Address
JAMES CURPHEY,
Cashier First National Bank,
New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN appointed a committee by the Stockholders to make sale of the OAKLAND & PITTSBURGH AND MINERSVILE RAILWAYS, or either of them, with equipments, stock, &c., and will receive bids therefor until MAY 1 proximo. If not sold by that time, proposals will be received for the iron and wood of the respective railways.

Notice of the disposal of the equipments, &c., will be given after May 1, aforesaid.

For particulars refer to either of the undersigned.
WM. A. HERRON,
JOSHUA RHODES,
SAMUEL MORROW,
CHARLES MEYRAN,
A. S. BELL,
Committee.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO 82 NASsau-st., near Fulton—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of May.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEHALL, } Vice-
CHARLES COOPER, } Presidents.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm of PARKE & BOWDOIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

H. S. PARKE.
G. S. BOWDOIN.
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864.

H. S. PARKE will continue the Stock Commission and Note Brokerage business on his own account.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, the Company is able to OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years. PIANOS TO RENT.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
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These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Wareroome, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

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MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, cabinet and Alexandre organs, piano stools and covers, sheet music, music books, music merchandise, and all kinds of musical instruments, at wholesale and retail; second-hand pianos and melodeons at great bargains; new pianos and melodeons to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same; pianos tuned and repaired; cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ORGANS! CHURCH ORGANS.—One second-hand organ, two vows of keys, pedals, Bourdon ccc, formerly in Rev. Dr. Williams' Church; also one new one, 22 stops, pedals, ccc; one of ten stops, pedals; one of eight stops, do. The above are warranted to be superior in tone and workmanship. Can be seen at the factory, No. 40 Downing-st.
W. H. DAVIS, Organ Builder.

A FINE STOCK OF HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos; cabinet and monitor organs, harmoniums and melodeons. Pianos to let, and sold on monthly payments. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

PIANO-FORTES OF EVERY VARIETY OF style and pattern, warranted of the best material and workmanship, and unsurpassed in strength and delicacy of tone, or elasticity of touch. Apply at manufactory of JAS. VAN RIPER, No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

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STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane, respectfully solicit orders. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery, Diaries, &c., at low prices.

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PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 4 P. M., for 100,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the undernamed Arsenals, viz.:

20,000 sets at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island.
20,000 sets at the Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburgh, Pa.
30,000 sets at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.
20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.

These accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the new pattern sets to be seen at the Allegheny, New-York, Frankford, St. Louis, Watervliet, Watertown and Washington Arsenals, and the Springfield Armory. It is to be distinctly understood that this department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, at the shops of the contractor, especially to examine the stock before cutting. They are to be subject to inspection at the Arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved upon inspection. The belts to be of grained leather, and all the stock to be the best oak tanned. The shoulder belt will be included in the set.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-fifteenth (1-15) per week of the whole number contracted for; the first delivery to be made on the 21st day of May.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to de

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3929. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reports from the Army of the Potomac.

Twenty-five Millions to Pay the New Short-Term Troops.

Consideration of the Tax Bill in the House.

HEAVY INCREASE ON THE INCOME TAX.

AN INDIAN WAR IN WASHINGTON.

Desperate Fight Between Chief "Hole-in-the-Day" and "Look-Around."

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 26.

AFFAIRS IN THE ARMY.

The latest intelligence from the front to-day left everything quiat there. A heavy reconeissance into the valley developed the fact that no considerable body of rebels arn this side tha Rapidan. Tha belief was general that Lee would not venture an offensive movement. A report prevailed to-day at the front that Lee was removing his heevy artillery to Richmond.

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

Tha reported advance of the neemy toward Warrentou was caused by tha falling back of Gen. Gregg's Division to Three Mile Stetiou for military purposes. There is eo foundation for the cerrent rumor that Longstreet's force is in Thoroughfare Gap.

REBEL CAVALRY REVIEW.

Fitzhugh Lee's Diviston was reviewed to-day by Gen. Stuart at Hampton's Crossing, just below Fredericksburgh. Wickham's, Lomax's and W. H. F. Lee's Brigades were in line.

DESERTERS.

Deserters are again coming into onr lines freely. At one point the average number during a week past has been eight per day, principally from the Forty-second and Fiftieth Virginia Regimants.

ARMY CORRESPONDENTU IN DISGUST.

A number of army correspondents, availing themselves of the hiatus in military affairs to recnperate in Washington, were much disgusted yesterday at finding an order hed beee issued barring their return to the Army of the Potemac.

THE BATTLES IN LOUISIANA.

A distinguished officer in tbn army of Gen. Banks—an officer who has benn in many battles in Virginia, in Tennessee aed in the Boethwest—says, in a letter received here, that the fighting at Pleasant Hill on the 8th and 9th inst. was the severest he aver was in. There was greet hinderieg in that important branch of the art of war which coeists in the handling of traeaportatiou—the *impedimenta* of Cæsar.

BURNSIDE'S COMMAND.

Washington was all agog, Moeday, at the passage through its streats of Bneaside's army, on its way from Annapolis. The veterans of so maey hard-fought fields were hailed everywhere with shonts of welcoma. President Lincoln, together with Gen. Burnside, Gov. Curtin and others, from the balcony at Willard's, reviewed the column as it passed by. Regimental colors, tattered and torn by rebet bullets at Roanoke, Cedar Mountain, Fredericksburgh, South Mountain, Antietam, Vicksburgh, and other hard-fonght fields, attested the fiery ordeal throegh which this corps has passed. Not the least nnintersting spectacle was that of the negro brigade—five thousand strong—well drilled, formidable soldiers. This movement has filled the city with a thousand absurd and conflicting rumors.

GEN. FOSTER TO HAVE A COMMAND.

Gen. Foster this morneg mada apnlieation to the War Department for active command in the field. He will probably be assigned to a position under Gen. Burnside.

THE DISASTER AT PLYMOUTH.

Thera is no excuse to be offered by the naval officials for the disaster at Plymouth. It is known that as early as August Commander Flusser sent information to tha Navy Department of the building of a rebel ram on Roanoke Rivar, and expressed his fears of her. No heed was paid to the warning, and we now have the result before us.

ARRIVAL FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

Sarah Reynolds, a middle eged woman, arrived at Brandy Station on the 22d, having walked from Fredericksburgh, which place she left on Monday the 18th. She says that thn city contains but few inhabitants, and that thare are no troops in that neighborhood. She came by way of Grove Church, and did not encounter any rebel pickets. She says thet the remaining residents of the city and Falmouth look for the return of ont army to that neighborhood at an early day—as an end devoutly to be wished for—as a means by which to avoid starvation.

THE PAY AND SERVICE OF THE MILITIA.

In order to relieve the Treasury from as much unnecessary expenditure as possible, the time of service for the hundred thousand men offered by the Governors of the Northwest was ceaeged from six months to one hundred days. To-day Senator Wilson reported a bill from the Military Committee appropriating twenty-five millions of dollars to pay them. Tbe bill reqetres that they must be mustered in by regiments before any pay shall be allowed. The matter is before the Finance Committee, and will be probably reported to the Senate to-morrow.

THE INCOME TAX.

The adoption of Mr. Franks' amendment to the Tax Bill to-day, increasing dnty on incemes, will add $20,000,000 to the revaeue. It places a tax of five per cent. on all incomes axceeding $600, and not exceeding $10,000; seven and a half per ceet. on all between $10,000 and $20,000, and ten per cent. on all over $20,000.

THE TEMPORARY INCREASE ON TARIFF DUTIES.

Before any deficite action is had npon the House propositon to increase the duties oe all imports fifty per cent., a conference respectieg its merits will be sought by the Senate Finance Committee with Mr. Chase. Many members regard Morrill's schedule af duties as much praferable for the Government, and it may yet he adopted as a substitute to the present bill.

THE SITE FOR THE NEW NAVY-YARD.

The consideration of the selection of a site for a new navy-yard on the Atlantic coast will most probably be postponed until next session, there being an indisposition to involva at this time so heavy expenditure as such an establishment will incur.

RETURN OF ADMIRAL DAHLGREN TO HIS SQUADRON.

Admiral Dahlgren will leava Washington in the coarse of a few days, to reseme command of the fleet off Charleston.

PERSONAL.

Vice-President Hamlin and family leava to-morrow evening for a short visit to Maine.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 26.

THE BLOCKADE.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the schooner *Three Brothers* hv tha steamer *Nita*, off tha coast of Florida, and the sinking and entire loss of thn blockade-running schooner *Wild Pigeon*. It seems that she was discovered by tha steamer *Hendrick Hudson*, who supposed her to be the *Electric*, a schooner she had boarded tha day previously, bnt watch wee kept on her, sed as the *Hudson* neared her she said she was a blockade-runner. She suddenly steered across the *Hudson's* bows, aed in spite of all that could be dona, the *Hudson* struck her directly amidships, staving tha whole sidn in, and sinking her in three minutes. All the crew eame aboard the *Hudson* except oee man, who jemped overboard and drowned. The damage to the *Hudson* was very slight. The *Wild Pigeon* was boend to St. Marks under rebel papers, and tha rebel flag on board.

CAPTURE OF A GUERRILLA.

Yesterday, Capt. Wm. R. Riddle, of the Sixth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, discovernd a man lurking in tha vicinity of Laurel, Maryland, abont eighteen miles on tha Baltimore road, under very suspicious circumstances. The Captain arrested him, and upon being questioned he gave his name as Lieut. Geo. Taylor, of Mosby's guerrillas. He was brought to this city this morning and committed to prison.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan, reported at tha Treasury to-day, amonnt to $907,000.

THE HAMMOND COURT-MARTIAL.

The Hammond Court-martial has adjourned till the 3d of May, in order to enable the accused to prepare his argnment. His friends express the atmost confidence that he will be acquitted.

NAVAL ASSIGNMENT.

Lieut.-Commander D. Haven has been ordered to tha command of the *Tallapoosa*.

DESPERATE AFFRAY BETWEEN INDIAN WARRIORS.

A desperate encounter occerred to-day between Hole-in-the-Day, Chief of the Chippeways, and Look-Around, one of his young warriors. The latter fired a pistol, the ball entering near the right eer of the Chief, passing round his head and coming out of his mouth. Ha lies in a critical condtilon. Look-around had his face injered with a pocket-knife in the hands of Hole-in-the-Day.

THE GOODYEAR PATENT.

The proceedings before the House Committee on Patents, raleting to the application of the Goodyear India Rubber patani, have excited much leterest here durieg the past week. The case was argued oe the part of the remonstrants by six geetlemeu, four af them representing manufacterers, and Messrs. Bentwoarn, of Massachusetts, and Grescom, of Pennsylvania, rapresentiug the railroad letarests of New-England, Pennsylvania and other States. James T. Brady, of New-York, concluded the argnment yesterday on the part of tha applicent.

PROGRESS OF THE TAX BILL.

The House have so far progressed with the Internat Revenea Bill that it is expected thay will dispose of all of the remaining provisions to-morrow.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 26.

THE RETIRING OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend the act to provide for the eticiency of the eavy, which provides thal eo officer shall be retired under the age of sixty-two, and whose eame shall eot have been borne upon the Navy Register forty-five years after the age of sixteen. Referred to the Navel Committee.

THE JUDICIARY DISTRICTS OF VIRGINIA.

Mr. Van Eton, of Naw-Jersey, (Uelce,) reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill cbaegiug aed defining the boundaries of the Eastern and Western Judiciary Districts of Virginia. The two districts are made coextensive with thn States of Virginia and West Virginia; the court of the latter to hold six sessions aneually—at Clarksburgh March 24, and Aug. 24; at Wheeling, April 6 and Sept. 6; at Charlestoe, April 19 and Sept. 19.

THE PAYMENT OF THE NEW MILITIA FORCES.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachnsetts, (Union,) introdeced the followieg joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Resolved, That tha sum of $25,000,000 be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moueys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for arming, eqoipping, clothing, subsisting, transporting and paying volonteers that may be received by the President for any time not less than 100 days after their muster into service by regimants.

INCREASE OF THE NUMBER OF CADETS.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to increase tha uember of cadets in the army, and for other purposes. It provides that the number of cadets at the Military Academy shall not exceed four hundred. The President may appoint in addition to the number of cadets, heretofore authorized by law, two cadets for each State represeated in Congress, who shall be actual residents of the States from which they are appointed. All appointments of cadets not otherwise provided for by law, shall be made from the military forces of the United States, regulars and volnnteers. Bet no person shall be appointed a cadet under the provisions of this section who shall not have served honorably for the period of twelve months, provided the total number of cadets appointed in any year shall not exceed one hundred and fifty. No persou to be admitted as a cadet who shall ha less than seventeen or more than twenty years of age on the first of July in the year of his admission, except such persons as are provided for from the regular and volanteer forces, as above-mentioned, who shall not be less than seventeen or more than tweety years of age on the first of July in the year of their admission. No person hereafter to be admitted as a cadet uetil he shall have passed a full and satisfactory examinetion in the branches prescribed. Referred to the Military Committee.

POSTAL MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

On motion of Mr. Collamer, tha House bill establishing a postal money order system was called ap, and efter amendments, passed.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

He also called up tha Senate resolution in relation to franked matter. It permits all communicatioes of whatsoever origin to be received by the heads of Executive Departments and Chiefs of Bureaus, where autitled to the franking privilege, without being indorsed "official business," but with the name of the writer thereon. Passed.

RELIEF OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

The hill for the relief of the State of Wisconsin was called up by Mr. Doolittle as unfinished business, aed made the special order for Monday next.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Union) called up the special order, the House bill to provida a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for thn circulation and redemption thereof.

Mr. Sherman explained that this bill repealed the act of the last Congress, inongh nearly all the provisions of that bill are contained in this one. Thn amendments are mainly as to details to give efficacy to the measure. Tee chief differeaces are, first, thet the hill of last year required banks organized under the act to redeem their own notes at their own counters, hut this bill names certain chief cities where the notes of differant banks arn to be redeemed in addition. The second change was in regard to taxation, there having been some doubts as to whether the banks were to be liable to both the Government and State tax. In this bill that matter is clearly defined. The third and fourth changes are in regard to State banks improving the system by which old banks may come in under the law, and rendering stockholders individually liable to an exiant eqnal to the amount of their stock. The fifth change is as regards interest, but tha Senate Committee proposed to strike ont thn uniform rate of seven par cent established in the House bill, and leave it much the same as in the old bill. The sixth change provides for the receipt of five per cent as well as six per cent bonds of the United States as a basis of circulation, to be kept always at a margin of tee per cent on their market valne. Thn seventh change allows the issue of notes of a less dneominalion than five dollars to the extent of one-fifth of their entire issue, such notes to be redeemed when specie paymeets are resumed.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill reported by the Finance Committee.

Oe motioe of Mr. Sherman, the clause of the hill providing for the admission of the Bank of Commerce of New-York, was stricken oet and emeeded so as to read, "except thet the shareholders of any banking association having not less than five millioes of dollars of capital stock actually paid in, and a surplus of twenty per cent. on hand, shall be liable only to the amount invested in their shares, so long as the said surplus fund shall remain undiminished."

Mr. Sherman explained that this amendmeet was solely meant to apply to tha Bank of Commerce of New-York City. It was important that this wealthy corporation should be allowed to come in under the provisions of this bill, as it had extended many favors to the Government. Ueder the provisions of the bill as it came from the House it would be excluded; and it was proposed to strike ont the House clause and substitute this amendment.

Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, (Unioe,) opposed the whole banking system proposed by thn hill. He considered it nothing hut the revival of an exploded idea. The time would come when we would see the error of the present legislatioe. He opposed the conferring of more power epon the wealthy Bank of Commerce than it possessed, as it had already received a remnneration for all the favors it had done the Goverement.

Thn Senate Committee's amendmeet striking out the clause in the House bill allowing a State tax on the capital stocks of banks organized ender this act, and providing that in lieu of all other taxes, every association should pay thn Trensurar of tha United States, in the months of January and July, a doty of one-half of onn per centum, each half year from and after thn first day of January, 1864, upon the average amonnt of its notes in circulation, and a doty of one-quarter of one per ceetum each half year as aforesaid on the average amonnt of its capital stock beyond amonnt invested in United States bonds, was debated at some length by Messrs. Chandler and Henderson in opposition, and Messrs. Sherman and Fessenden in support of it.

Without action, the Senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 26,

THE MAINE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The Speaker announced the following gentlemen as a Select Committee on the resolutioes of the Legislelere of Maine, asking for protection for the northeastern bouedary of that State:

Mr. Rice, of Massachesetts.
Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts,
Mr. Cox, of Ohio.
Mr. Hale, of Peeesylvanie.
Mr. Patterson, of New-Hampshire.
Mr. Radford, of New-York, aed
Mr. Driggs, of Michigan.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The House went into Committee on the Internal Revenue Bill.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, which was rejected, proposing to tax four per cent. instead of two and a half, on gains, profits, or income to shall be derived from interest upon notes, bonds or securities of the United States.

Mr. Holman offered another amendmnet, that incomes derived from thn interest of notes, bonds or other securities of the United States, shall be included in the estimate of incomes under this section, which places the dnty at five per centum on all over six hnedred dollars.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermoet, (Union,) inquired whether thn gentleman desired to check investments?

Mr. Holman, replied thet he did eot, hnt if the House did not adopt the principle they would withdraw from taxatiou millions and millioes of the capital of the couutry.

After further debate Mr. Holman's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Frank, of New-York, (Unioe,) offered an emeedment providieg that oe iecomes not exceeding $600, and not more than $10,000, a tax of five per ceetem shall be imposed; on incomes of $10,000 and not exceedieg $25,000, a tax of seven aed a helf per centum shall be imposed, and ou incomes of over $25,000, a tax of tee per eeetem shall be imposed.

In support of this amendmeet Mr. Frank said that the Committee on Ways and Means had, themselves, graduated taxation in this hill, which, in effect, was an argumeet in support of his proposition.

Mr. Stevens, of Penesyivenia, (Unioe,) said that this amendment would levy a tax as a panishmeet on men because they were rich, and he did eot know but that there ought to he an indictment against every oee who has an income of over tee thousand dollars, eed that tha tax ought to be from tee up to one hnudred per centum. The rich mae pays accordiug to his riches, but beyoed this is a peeishmeet for a man's thrift.

Mr. Frank repeated that the committee had, themselves, established the very principle of "graduated taxation," and he did not see what the gentleman (Stevens) had to complaie of.

Mr. Stevens replied that the committee put the tax on all alike who had iecomes over $600 per annum. They made no distiection between one man and another because of the difference in their respective riches.

After further debate and various unsuccessful attempts to amend Mr. Frank's amendmeut, it was adopted by yeas 73; eays 35.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved as an ameedment, to tax the salaries of Members of Congress ten per centum, which was voted down by a large majority.

Many other amendments were offered and rejected. Among them was one excluding the dividends of savings institnoes from taxation.

The House, at 4½ o'clock, took a recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

LAND CLAIMS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. Julian, of Indiana, (Union,) reported from tha Committee on Public Lands the Senate hill, weich passed, with referesce to the donation of land claims in Oregon and Washington Territory.

LAND AID FOR ROAD PURPOSES.

Mr. Driggs, of Michigan, (Union,) from tha same committee, raported a bill granting lands to that State for tha construction of a wagou road for military and postal purposes.

After explanations, the bill passed.

Mr. Driggs also reported a hill grantieg lands to Wisconsin for the construction of a military road to Lake Superior, which passed.

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, (Union,) from the same committee, reported a hilt granting alternate sections of land for railroads in Iowa, and also for a railroad in Minnesota, from St. Paei to St. Anthony. Passed.

Mr. Allison also reported a hilt authorizing Iowa to modify and change the location of railroads under the Land Grant Act of 1856. Passed.

The House passed the following Senate hill:

A bill granting lands to tha Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company; and a bill granting lands to Wisconsin for Railroad purposes.

Mr. Kernan, of New-York, (Dem.,) said he would like to know how much land we had left, after the extensive grants made to-night.

The Speaker replied that he was unable to say.

Mr. Kernan was apprehensive that there would not be enough left for the soldiers.

HOMESTEADS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Mr. Julian, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to secure to soldiers and sailors homesteads on forfeited and confiscated lands, pending which the House adjourned at 9¼ o'clock.

A CORRECTION.

It was Representative Andrew Frank, of New-York, and not Mr. Finck as was erroeeously stated in Monday's report of the eroceedings of the House of Representatives, on whose motion the House adopted an amendment taxing sales of gold and silver bullon, and coin, sterling exchange, promissory notes, bonds, or other securities one-tenth of oun per cent. ou thn amouet of sales, and upon all contracts for such sales.

IDAHO EMIGRATION.

Fitting Out—High Prices—Backward Season.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

NEBRASKA CITY, N. T., Tuesday, April 19, 1864.

Having "turned up" in this region, I send you a few items regarding the emigration to the new gold fields of Idaho, which makes this and tha neighboring City of Omaha its chief starting points. This place contains about 4,000 inhabitants, and trade is in a flourishing condition, with prices most abominably high, and going higher every day. The emigration is immeese, and the demand for teams and wagoes very great. Mules are worth from $250 to $650 per team; cattle from $85 to $200 per yoke; wagons from $140 to $180 each, with covers. Cattle are considered preferable for emigrants to either horses or mules, because they do better on grass, make the trip just as quick, and are more salable in the mines for beef, after recruiting in the mountains. The season is very backward, and trains starting before the 10th of May will have to feed their teams as far as Fort Kearney. I shall journey that way before long, and try tha difference between sleeping under canvas on these broad prairies, and doing the same thing in the everlasting mud of Virginia, as the "special" of a New-York daily.

L. A. C.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

THE REBELS BEGINNING TO QUAKE.

The Treasury Office Going to Montgomery, Ala.

REBEL REPORTS FROM THE RED RIVER.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, April 26.

The Petersburgh (Va.,) *Express* of April 22, says:

"Instructions have been given to the First Auditor to remove his bureau from Richmond to Montgomery, Ala., next week."

MOBILE, Tuesday, April 19.

"The Red River has suddenly fallen, leaving forty transports and gunboats above the raft, which cannot get out nntil the water rises."

THE SURRENDER OF PLYMOUTH.

A Startling Rumor—Gen. Wessells and His Force Still Holding Out—Preparations to Meet the Rebels—Obsequies of Commander Flusser.

NEWBERN, Saturday, April 23.

Reports from Plymouth have it that our flag still floats over our fortifications in that place, though the enemy have possession of the town and river. It is said that Gen. Wessells retired with his force into the fortifications with fifteen days' provisions. This report appears to be believed. On the arrival of more gunboats we shall be able to reach Plymouth and ascertain the facts.

Washington and Newbern are much stronger fortified than Plymouth was; with a few more troops and gunboats, which are said to be on the way, they can be held against all the rebels that can present themselves.

The funeral obsequies of Commander Flusser took place here on the 23d inst. It was the most affecting and imposieg demoestration of the kind ever witnessed in North Carolina. The city was draped in mourneg and all business suspended. His remains were interred in Newbern with distinguished honors.

The Capture of Plymouth.

ARRIVAL OF THE TEACHERS OF THE FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION AT MOREHEAD CITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The National Freedman's Relief Association have received a letter from Rev. H. E. Rockwell, dated Newbern, N. C., April 21, 1864, in which he states that our teachers, Mrs. Freeman and daughter, who were engaged at Plymouth, have arrived at Newbern, together with our teachers from Roanoke Island, and will proceed to Morehead City, there to await the tere of events. Your publication of these facts will relieve the fears for their safety in the minds of their many friends.

CHARLES C. LEIGH,
Chairman N. F. R. A.

NEW-YORK, April 26.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Interesting Items of News from the South.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sneday, April 24.

The steemer *Moonlight* has arrived from Newbern, N. C.

The North Carolina *Times*, of April 23, says: "The schooner *D. S. Stiemen* is ashore on Hatteras Beach."

The Powder Mills at Reicigh, N. C., exploded on the 5th instaet, killieg several.

The body of Capt. Flusser, of the guehoat *Miami*, has arrived in Newbern.

The Palmetto *Herald*, dated Port Royal, April 23, is received. It says that Henry Schumaker and Hanay Stark were shot at Port Royal on the 20th instant, for desertioe.

Gee. Wm. P. White, of Georgetowe, S. C., has been assassinated by his own mce.

Eight deserters arrived at Fort Puleski, on the 20th instant, from Savannah.

The captured steamer *Alliance*, has been gotten off, and arrived at Hilton Head, with most of her cargo.

The schooeer *Francis Hatch*, from New-York to Baltimore, got aground on Cape Charles, and lost part of her cargo. She was towed off this morneg.

The Wilmington Savings Bank has refused to pay any interests on deposit after April 1st.

The Wilmington N. C. *Journal*, of the 12th instant, says much activity prevails at the Armory and Arsenal at Fayetteville, and they have advertised for a large number of blacksmiths.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, April 25.

Hon. L. H. Chandler, U. S. District-Attorney, was arrested in Norfolk last evening and placed in the guardhouse by order of Gen. Wilde. It is understood that he is charged with detaining a claim placed in his hands for collection; but it is said that the delay was caused by his absence from home on business at Washington.

The steemer *El Cid* arrived to-day, from Newbern, Saturday evening. All was quiet there. There had been no demonstrations by the enemy. Firing was heard on Friday in the direction of Washington.

One hundred refugees escaped during the fight at Plymouth, and were taken by the steamer *Massasoit* to Roanoke Island.

Lieut. Charles R. Stirling arrived on the *El Cid*, bearer of dispatches from Gen. Peck to Gen. Butler.

From Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 26.

Late Little Rock dates say Mr. Allis, of Jefferson County, has been elected Speaker of the Arkansas Legislature.

Mr. Carroa, a member of the House, recently captured by guerrillas, had escaped and arrived at Little Rock.

The Legislature would immediately provide for the organization of tha State militia, and the raising of revenue, and adopt measures to render it impossible for rebels or Copperheads to grasp the reins of Government.

The Battle of Pleasant Hill, La.

SPIRIT OF THE SOLDIERS—DEATH OF COL. BENEDICT.

The following is an extract from the letter of a soldier who was engaged in the battles of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill:

GRAND ECORE, La., April 11, 1864.

DEAR FATHER: An officer goes to-night with the body of Col. Benedict, who was killed. I have only time to say that I am unhurt and am well. I go on picket immediately.

I carried tha dead body of my Colonel from the field while the rebels were making a charge. We have lost in our regiment about 100 killed, wounded and missing. God bless our country!

Ever yours, SAM.

Burglary.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, April 26.

The safe in the First National Bank of this city was blown open last night by burglars, and $9 30 in postal currency were taken. The Cashier had previously removed the funds of the bank for safe keeping, as the safe was only a small one for temporary use.

Movements of Blockade-Runners.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, April 26.

The blockade-runner *A. D. Vance*, from Nassau, arrived this evening.

Thn *City of Petersburgh* and *Florida* are still here repairing.

FROM MOBILE DIRECT.

Arrival of an Intelligent Foreigner—How he got Off—Two Rams in Mobile Bay.

From the Providence Journal of April 25.

We had a call on Saturday from Mr. Samuel H. Solomon, a young man who formerly resided here, but who has been at tha South ever since tha year before the war. He has been located at Mobile, but his business has called him to every principal city of the "Confederacy." For a time after the rebellion broke out, his alienage exempted him from military service. When tha foreign consols were driven out, he had no longer any protection, and sent a substitute into the army. By and by a change in the law compelled his substitute to serve in the army, on his own account, and young Solomon was compelled to put another soldier into the field. His investment in substitutes altogether was $5,000. Recently, when the law was so changed as to call out every white man between the ages of 17 and 55 years, he made up his mind to leave his business and the Confederacy, a matter of tha utmost difficulty to accomplish. Eight weeks ago he succeeded in a mystical manner in getting a pass to go 40 miles from Mobile, the extreme limit for which passes were granted under the most urgent circumstances. Thence he passed through the lines, occupying two weeks in getting 48 miles, traveling principally by night. He eventually reached Holly Springs, and there came up the river via Memphis.

Mr. Solomon reports Mobile so strongly defended as to be regarded as almost impregnable. He thinks it to be vulnerable only to a force coming from Pensacola. The bay is defended by two rams, one tha *Tennessee*, very formidable, four iron-clads and two floating batteries. Every white man is a soldier in some capacity. There is considerable peace-at-any-price sentiment in Mobile, but the majority of the people look hopefully to ultimate independence. In the country regions a fierce determination to fight to the last is manifested. There is no scarcity of provisions in Mobile; the inflated currency only making the prices sound high. As all kinds of wages have gone up with the currency, little hardship is felt in consequence, except by the soldiers and their families, tha Government pay being unchanged and hardly sufficient to keep tha men in shirts. He gave $1,600 in rebel currency for $100 in gold. Greenbacks are clandestinely taken, the rate being one to eleven. Trade was very active, and many people were making money. Blockade-running had fallen off some since Farragut appeared at Grant's Pass. During a recent visit to Charleston, he found the result of the bombardment less serious than he had been led to expect.

The Disaster on the Chenango—Continuation of the Coroner's Investigation.

C. L. Carty, sworn—Am engineer in the United States navy; keet watch on the *Pawtuxet* on her trial trip of sixty-six hours; did not notice anything wrong except that she lifted her water slightly, but not sufficient to inconvenience the working of the ship; the water-gnage is not a true indicator of the water in the boiler, if the boiler foamed; a gnage must indicate two and a half cocks, and the boilers may have more or less; but the *Brooklyn's* boilers were the same as the *Chenango's*; have had about sixteen or seventeen months' experience with the Martin boiler, which we know that they require more care than other marine boilers; a foaming is hardly safe for marine or other purposa; the most prominent causes of foaming are caused by tha different waters—salt and fresh—one requiring more temperature to boil than the other; it is rather more difficult to keep a fresh supply of water that foams than any other; have always felt safe; never had sufficient trouble to make me feel otherwise; think the boilers of the *Chenango* had been injured by cold water pressure, making it unequal to the task intended for it; would consider myself safe with a boiler that had stood a pressure of 60 pounds cold water at the steam pressure of 35 pounds; should think if the lead outside the boiler had melted, that there had been fire in contact with it; I would, taking the piece shown as a sample, think that it had been soldered. The piece of felting shown seems too much scorched to have been done by soldar; think the boiler could be injured by a cold water pressure and not be noticed at the time

Daniel B. Martin, sworn: Resides in Washington, N. J.; am an engineer; was Chief Engineer and also Engineer-in-Chief of the United States Navy; am the patentee of the boiler known as the Martin Boiler: first commenced to build them in 1854; the tubes were then arranged above the furnace, the same as now; some alterations have been made to accommodate them to circumstances; the difference between the tubular and other tubular boilers is that these tubes are placed vertically above the furnace—the water passing through the tubes and the heated gases ou the outside; the gases first pass through the furnace and return between and around the tubes; the advantages I claim are—first, the more perfect circulation of water both for the upward and downward currents; the more perfect circulation and mixing up of the gases; these gases come in direct contact with the tubes, and passing through between them, a greater amount of power can be got of the same space occupied; with greater amount of economy of fuel; the boiler I also consider safer from the liability of water getting low in it, than the other forms of marine boilers, for the reason that the tubes may be hot half submerged in water from the steam generated from the crown shut before; and a portion of the tubes submerged in the water will carry up a constant supply of water flowing over the top of the tube upon the tube-sheet; another reason is, that the metal of the tubes are good conductors of heat—one-half being in the water will be absorbed by the water below, whilst the other, or horizontal form of fleet, of the tubes, as soon as the water gets below the tube has not water flowing over it, and not coming in contact with the water the heat cannot be carried off by the conductibility of the metal: my boilers can be made as strong as other marine boilers; if possible to get a proper fastening to the top of the boiler, for the reason that the T iron acts as a truss on the shell, also by securing the braces to it; I get the fastenings upon the tops of the tube-boxes by riveting the side sheets.

Q.—The brace coming to, at an angle as it meet, from the top of tha boilers to the side of the tube-box, is it not weakened thereby? A.—Tha iron would be required to be heavier in consequence; have not examined the boilers on the inside; think the cause of the explosion was, that the pressure was greater than the braces could bear; do not think that tha explosion was caused by the foaming of the boiler; have never known foaming to increase the pressure of the boiler, nor can I imagine tha pressure at which that gave way, but suppose that it would stand to the pressure it was tested at; should tha boiler have been overstrained at that test, it might give way afterward at a less pressure; the only cause of the explosion that I can ascribe is, that there was a greater pressure than the tug could bear; the constant surging of the steam by the stroke of the engine, or the constant working of anything, will have a tendency to weaken, in time, and that in proportion to the amount of the injury, if any existed, at the time of the first test. I think 64 leegths of the hose shown are sufficient to stay the top of one of my boilers, measuring 18 feet by 10 inches at 60 lbs. to her square inch; but if I were building one for myself I would make it heavier; the iron now shown I consider very good; the iron being stitched cold makes it much weaker than if it had been stitched hot; do not think this has an explosion; do not believe the rupture was caused by a sudden generation of pressure, but by a gradual increase of pressure; the vessel, I believe, had not been quite an hour from her moorings, consequently, she had not had time to evaporate the water low enough for the steam to come in contact with the heated metals, whereby the steam could become superheated or surcharged. The water having to be reduced so low for the reasons I explained in regard to the safety of the boilar, and as I have had no evidence to show that the boiler foamed or primed in going down, but to the contrary, Capt. Pillsbroun informed me that the engine and boilers were working beyond his expectation. A gradual increase of pressure would be gradually indicated by the gnages. It is not likely that, from the gradual rising pressura indicated by the gnage, the engineers in charge would allow that pressure to rise beyond the point of destruction. Their attention might, however, have been called to something else. A burst would rise the decks, as found on the *Chenango*; the damage done is not greater than I would expect from a burst; have never heard of any complaint about foaming, after the boilers had been cleaned out by use; in regard to the dry pipe, originally, we took the steam from the top of the steam chimney; the steam chimney is usually kept very low on a man-of-war; often times, in a heavy sea, the vessel rolling badly, the water would swash up into the steam pipe; the dry pipe accomplishes the object for which it was intended; should think the dry pipe was not put into the boiler to remedy any defect from lifting water; think the monitor boilers have dry pipes.

Thomas F. Rowland, sworn—am proprietor of the Continental Iron Works at Greenpoint; examined the boilers since the explosion, particularly the point of rupture; the brace exhibited would show a pressure of 20,000 pounds to the square inch of section with safety; think the boilers may have been unduly strained by being tested by hydraulic pressure, which might have been the cause of tha explosion; did not see anything else, on examination that would lead me to this conclusion; did not notice anything that would indicate a weakened point along the course of fracture of the boiler; if the boiler had exploded with a pressure of from 100 to 200 pounds, the boat would hardly have come back to New-York.

E. S. De Luce recalled: Testified that there were thirty-two lugs in the boiler; thought 20,000 pounds a very high estimate for a piece of iron to resist a boiler: the part broken amounted to about three-fourths of a square inch; therefore, he would consider 15,000 pounds a high strain on a lug for a boiler the roof of the hotler of the *Chenango* contained 160 square feet; multiplied by 144, the number of square inches in a foot, gave 23,040, which, divided by 64, the number of stays supposed to have been in the boilers—gives 360 inches to a stay—that multiplied by 60 pounds pressure, at which the boilers were tested, would give a strain of 21,600 pounds upon the stay; but reducing the lugs to half the number, put a strain upon a lug of 43,200 pounds, which was considered at an ultimatum strength to require only 15,000 pounds; did not think the boiler was properly stayed.

Edward M. Dickerson was then placed upon the stand, and after giving a portion of his evidence the inquest adjourned until this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CONFISCATION OF REBEL PROPERTY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *1,756 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Great Western Railroad Company of 1859.*—Betts, J.—Process in this action was issued Aug. 25, 1863, returnable and returned in court Sept. 15, thereafter. On that day, counsel appeared in representation of thn property proceeded against, and at their instance, and with the assent of the United States, further proceedings in court were "laid over," or delerred one week. Intermediate steps in court in relation to the suit continued to be taken between the libelants and parties seeking to contest the action, until April 5, 1864, when on motion of the United States Attorney for a final decree of condemnation and forfeiture of the property named in the suit, the court decided that the course of practice followed by the libelant in obtaining a decree by default in the cause, was not adequate in law to authorize the final adjudication prayed for, because (1) Leroy M. Wiley, the party charged in the libel of information with a violation of the acts of Congress referred to, had not been proved by competent evidence, guilty of the offences alleged against him; and (2) because legal proofs were not furnished to the court that the property proceeded against and attached under the process in court, belonged to the said Wiley. But those matters being incidental to the regularity of practice in a cause not defended in court, it was ordered by the court that the libelants be allowed twenty days within which to supply proofs by depositions filed in court that the proceedings in thn action had been regular, and authorized final judgment and decree prayed for by the libelants.

On the 8th of April inst., Edward T. H. Ghose, of Brooklyn, was examined on the part of the libelants, before a Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States, in this district, and testified that he is the transfer agent of the aforesaid Railroad Company, whose office is at No. 54 William-street, in the City of New-York, where the transfers are kept in charge of the witness; that transfers of the stock of tha company are made in that office under his superintendence, and are not made at any other place than at said office, in the City of New-York; there is no other place in tha United States where transfers of said stock are authorized to be made; no transfers are made on the books of the company, or can have been, without the surrender of the previous certificate.

The witness stated that he was personally acquainted with Wiley, who was originally one of the corporators of the company, and one of the original stockholders and directors, and continued to be a director when he left the City, June 14, 1861, and has not resigned; that 1,756 shares of the stock of the company have been issued to him and receipted by him personally: witness has seen the receipts in his possession; no one has ever applied at the office personally or in writing for a transfer of the stock; Wiley left the City abruptly early in the morning of June 14 for the South, as witness understood, without previous notice to witness, who had a special business appointment with him for that morning.

On the 19th of April inst., Geo. H. Briggs (who had been previously examined in thn case) was re-examined before a Commissioner and reaffirmed the statements made by him in his testimony given on tha 1st of March inst., and further deposed that in the year 1862, after Wiley returned from New-York to the Southern States, he at the call of the Governor of Georgia, voluntarily sent negroes from his plantation in Alabama to work for the rebels on the fortifications at Savannah; witness knew the fact and saw the negroes at work, and knew the men so at work to belong to Wiley; had known one of them for years on Wiley's plantation as his slave. It was notorious on the works at Savannah that Wiley's slaves were at work on the fortifications there; they were not conscripted or forced to work by the rebel States; witness and hundreds of other planters refused to send their negroes to the public works, and were not constrained to do it by the public authorities. Pay was received by the owners for their services. There was afterward public authority given to compel the services of negroes. Witness had personal knowledge that sapplies were furnished to Gen. Bragg's army from Wiley's plantation, and took an interest in the matter from the fact that members of his own family were connected with that army.

On the same day and before the same Commissioner

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These are Wall-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, although *they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

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The numbers indicate size *only*: No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are broad, coarse business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

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For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.

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For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.

For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen; all 1st quality.

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For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.

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For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.

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Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge of registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, will guarantee their safe delivery.

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TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

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From the LEADING MANUFACTURERS and AUCTION.

On Monday our usually large stock will be DOUBLED, both in EXTENT and VALUE, comprising everything in the shape of BONNETS, BLOOMERS, RIDING HATS, TURBANS, BOYS' CAPS and HATS—ALL BELOW LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

We have CACTUS BONNETS in Tan, Leather, Cuir, and all the fashionable shades, from one to four dollars each.

Lines of FINE SPLIT STRAW BONNETS, at $1, at $1 50, at $2, at $2 50, at $3, at $3 50, at $4, at $4 50, at $5. Also, still finer grades, at $6, at $8, at $10, at $12, at $14, at $16, at $18, at $20 each.

Dunstable, Pedal, Chios, Pearl, Coburg, Cantoe, Devon, Rough and Ready, and every other braid, at 56c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50 and $3 each. Gray, drab and lavender hair bonnets, from 75c. each.

In children's, misses' and ladies' BONNETS we have every shape and braid, from one cent to twenty dollars.

Our Leghorn stock is nearly complete, and comprises now—Waterfall, Josephine, Empress, Coquette, May Queen, Imperial, Espleola, Monitor, Madeira and other styles, from low to finest grades and qualities.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and 66 ALLEN-ST.
STRAW ROOMS UP STAIRS.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FROM AUCTION, RIBBONS!!!
Every width in SCOTCH PLAID RIBBONS!!
Also, full lines of the richest plain colored
BONNET RIBBONS with CORDED EDGE, comprising Cuir, Leather, Tan, and over one hundred shades in drabs, with narrow Ribbons and Silks to match.
Also, long lines of plain and fancy Ribbons, which we shall sell below present importation prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and No. 311½ GRAND-ST., and 66 ALLEN-ST.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
TARTAN, PLAID AND CHECKED
SILKS, FROM $1 PER YARD.
PLAID SILK VELVETS.
Over 200 PIECES of BONNET SILKS, comprising all the scarce and fashionable shades.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and No. 66 ALLEN STS.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR STOCK OF
FRENCH FLOWERS,
ON MONDAY
We shall exhibit the largest stock of new imported FLOWERS and FEATHERS in the City.
EDWABD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST.
Entrance to this Department, No. 66 ALLEN-ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, BUGLE GIMPS, FRINGES.
One hundred new styles in STRAW, GLASS and BEAD ORNAMENTS—CHEAP.
Also, a large lot of RUCHES and TABS, below regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST.
Entrance to this Department, No. 66 ALLEN-ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FROM AUCTION—BARGAINS IN
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETTS, SLEEVES, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, BANDS, &c., &c.
NEW STYLES in KID, THREAD, and SILK GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.
Also, Full Lines of MILLINERY LACES, BLACK and WHITE COIFFURES, &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and 66 ALLEN STS.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Examine STRAW GOODS!
Examine BONNET SILKS!
Examine RIBBONS, RIBBONS!!
Examine MILLINERY LACES and TRIMMINGS!!
Examine our STRAW and FANCY ORNAMENTS!!!
Examine our FLOWERS!!!
We cut lengths cheaper than Down-town Jobbers sell whole pieces. Call. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and No. 66 ALLEN STS.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have just imported a fine stock
BROCATELS, SATINS,
PLUSHES, LASTINGS,
REPS, DAMASKS,
and every variety of COVERINGS of the LATEST STYLES and NEWEST DESIGNS.

NEW CURTAIN GOODS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
Have now ready a large supply of all kinds of the above goods (which they offer to parties furnishing houses), consisting of
SATIN, BROCATEL and DAMASK for CURTAINS,
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Also, CORNICES and TRIMMINGS.

WINDOW SHADES of all descriptions, put up in the best manner.

HOUSE DECORATIONS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
LATE
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS OF PAPER HANGINGS,
Have just received in store a
MAGNIFICENT VARIETY OF
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
and are prepared to execute orders in the best manner by SKILLFUL AND EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 637 BROADway, all kinds of children's cloaks and suits, dresses, blankets, sacques, corsets, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c.; ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgowns, yokes; ladies' ready-made under-garments, tinted handkerchiefs, &c.; initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes; braiding, cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroiderers and braiding executed perfectly.

E. O'S., NO. 43 PARK-ST., CORNER OF Pearl-st., New-York, is paying the highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothes. Strict attention paid to all orders. Address by letter only.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of patterns of elegant Spring fashions, 473 Broadway, 27 East 14th-st. and 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Spring No. of the *Mirror of Fashion* now ready.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

NEW MAPLE SUGAR—FROM WESTERN New-York; bright and handsome. Trade and families supplied by
E. G SHEPPARD,
No. 2 Bowling-green,
or SHEPPARD, SEWARD & CO.,
No. 214 Pearl-st., N. Y.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.
FAMILIES SUPPLIED AT 8 CENTS PER QUART,
Address T. W. DECKER, No. 155 East 27th-st.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD COOK OR housekeeper, in some first-class place, by a woman who is fully competent to take the entire charge of either or both departments, and cannot be excelled in all styles of French and English cooking, confectioneries, entrées, desserts, &c.; also understands the serving of supper and dinner for parties; has lived in the first families for a number of years. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, EXPERienced, careful and well-recommended young woman, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country for the Summer months; the best of City reference for character and capability from her last place, where she lived over three years. Call on or address No. 163 East 23d-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged girl a situation as child's nurse; is fully competent to take care of a child from its birth, and is willing to take care of the nursery; can give the best of reference; has lived three years and six months in her last place. Apply at No. 73 West 17th-st., three doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RE spectable woman, in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business; has lived with first-class families in the City; has 4½ years good City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 143 East 21st-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business; is a first rate baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 27th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place for either capacity; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 623 5th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; has no objection to the country, and can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 117 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, a situation to travel to California, Europe, or any other part, as lady's maid, or would take care of children; is willing and obliging, and of an amiable disposition; can procure best of City reference. Call at No. 356 Bleecker-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as waitress; understands her business, and has good reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance to the country. Apply at No. 111 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as housemaid and seamstress; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH EXCELlent recommendations, desires a situation as nurse and seamstress; she is quite willing to go to the country. Apply at the private residence, No. 72 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., for two days, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress and lady's maid; has the best of reference from her last place, where she lived for five years; would prefer going to the country. Call at No. 162 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as professed cook; understands her business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 205 West 26th-st., front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress by a very neat and trustworthy girl in the above capacity; is of a very obliging disposition and kind to children. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 4 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a young widow lady who understands the duties of a good housekeeper, and willing to work, superintend, and do her very best to please; highest reference given. Address A. P., Box No 118 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN OF excellent character, and speaking English, desires a situation to go as nurse with a family or single lady to Europe or California; best of City references. Apply to Box No. 5,466 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as infant nurse; is capable of taking it from birth, or would bring it up by hand; is a good seamstress; reference given. Can be seen at 145 7th-av., one door from 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as competent seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would assist with the chamberwork; no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Call at No. 61 East 22d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN CITY OR COUNtry, by two sisters; one as down-stairs servant and the other for up-stairs' work; would be willing to assist each other; have four years' reference. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITnation in City or country, as cook and laundress, or to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good cook and baker; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as laundress; understands doing up fine muslins and French finting; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 462 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with good City reference, a few gentlemens' washing, or that of a few small families; crimping and French fruting if required. Apply at No. 132 Eighth-st. and Clinton-place, Room No. 3.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; one as cook and laundress; the other as waitress and chambermaid. Call at the house of their present employer, No. 421 4th-av. The family are breaking up housekeeping.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing, by a girl who is well recommended from her last place, where she can be seen until May 1, at No. 56 East 38th-st., between Lexington and Park avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress. She is competent of the business, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 111 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation as nurse and seamstress, in a respectable family; has a good recommendation, and no objection to travel. Call at No. 328 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A steady respectable Protestant woman that understands taking care of children and capable of taking the entire charge of infants. Apply at No. 53 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class laundress; understands finting; has good City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY ONE who understands French cooking and all kinds of pastry, creams and preserves. Inquire at No. 385 7th-av., entrance in 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to assist with the care of children; the best of City reference. Call at No. 36 East 18th-st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN DESIRES a situation as first-class cook; would go to the country with a family; City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good plain cook, in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 14 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A STRONG MIDDLE-AGED WOman, a situation as general servant in the country; understands the care of milk and butter; good reference given; wages $6. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITuation as infant's nurse; can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 40 10th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, as child's nurse, or chambermaid and sewing; two years' reference. Call at No. 86 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class laundress; can do fluting; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 91 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as laundress in a first-class family; has good City reference, can be seen at No. 402 6th-av., over the French woman's, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 225 West 16th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; willing to go into the country; good reference. Can be seen at 116 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress, and to do light chamber work; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 92 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, has a good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 69 West 38th-st. Ring the third bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 402 7th-av., corner of 35th-st.

WANTED.—A WIDOW LADY AND HER daughter desire to take charge of a house during the absence of the family in Summer. Call on or address M. K. W., No. 62 West 33d-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for an excellent Protestant woman, to go to Europe with a family, either to take care of children or to wait upon a lady. Apply at No. 59 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as family seamstress, or would go as nurse for growing children. Call at No. 104 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chambermaid or waitress; can give best of references from her last place. Call at No. 144 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable girls—one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as nurse and chambermaid, or waitress; unexceptionable reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 233 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker and pastry; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at her last place, No. 303 21st-st., between the 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT ENGLISH servants, situations in City or country, separate or together; one is a first-class infant's nurse; can take entire charge of children; the other as laundress; is an excellent French fluter. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; is willing and obliging. has no objection to go in the country; good references given. Call at No 148 7th-av., near 20th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 161 4th-st., near 6th-av., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO understands the French and American styles of cooking, a situation in the City; refers to some of the first families. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and child's nurse; good City reference. Apply at No. 68 East 27th-st., her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER OR waiting maid. Inquire at No. 137 East 16th-st.; six years' reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 84 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A young girl who speaks French well. Can be seen at No. 26 West 37th-st.

A LADY, A CORRECT AND RAPID writer, wishes employment as a copyist, &c. Address WRITER, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Situations wanted for first Scotch Protestant laundresses; also, six good Protestant nurses and family seamstresses, four first-class Protestant cooks, including good plain cooks, washers and ironers; also, a good German Protestant nurse and seamstress, and for a large number of smart competent girls, for chamberwork and waiting, and general housework; all have good references, and no objection to the country, and will be found willing and obliging; employers can be well supplied with smart girls of all nations and, professions, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, colored help on hand.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st.—On hand, a number of well recommended servants, English Protestant and others. City or country; excellent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, girls for housework, &c.

ANY FAMILY OF WEALTH, ABOUT TO travel for some months or a year, and wishing two careful persons (Protestants) to take charge of their premises during their absence, can address for one week, TRUSTY, care of S. Adler, No. 18 Av. D. Unquestionable reference given.

ON DEMANDE—UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE, sachant bien coiffer et coudre. S'adresser à No. 72 East 22d-st., de neuf à onze heures du matin.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man of long experience; is a first-class four-in-hand driver and skillful groom; has five years' first-class City reference from his last place; is capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment. Address for two days N. P., No. 744 Broadway, or N. P., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS TO procure a situation as coachman and groom for a middle-aged Protestant man; has had long experience in the care and management of horses; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman; country preferred; good City reference, and understands his business. Inquire for WILLIAM THOMPSON, at the Belmont Hotel, Nos. 133, 135 and 137 Fulton-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; is sober, honest and fully understands the care and driving of horses; can furnish the best of reference. Address C. G., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, A SOBER, RELIable colored man; one who understands horses; must be a good driver, and willing to work; to such a one a good cottage to live in, (if married,) and fair wages will be given. Apply to Mr. C., No. 149 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper in a dry-goods store, by a graduate of a Commercial College; can furnish good recommendations as to honesty and education. Address S. B. J., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE, RELIable man, as gardener; thoroughly understands practical gardening, planting, landscaping, and making of new places; good City references. Address W. H., Mr. Thorborn's, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of long experience in City and country, who thoroughly understands his business; first class reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN; IS married, and is well acquainted with the City, and no objection to go into the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen at P. TRAINOR'S, saddlery warehouse, No. 744 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A very respectable man, with best of references. Can be seen at the dining-saloon, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed to S. M. R., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and assist in the garden; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man who thoroughly understands his business; can be seen for two days at Mr. Deen's saddlery store, No. 60 East 14th-st., Union-square; good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman; understands the proper care of horses and would keep things in good style; is a good driver; good reference given. Address W, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FRENCH WAITER, by an experienced waiter in a private family; would like to travel with a family or to wait upon a sick gentleman. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITuation, by a Protestant young man; can come highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 64 West 28th-st., from 8 till 12 A. M., and from 4 till 6 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good reference. Address J. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a young married German, without family—the man as first-class gardener; the wife as nurse or waitress. Address E. G., No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man; best of reference. Address for this week, stating wages, A. C., Riverdale Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man lately landed from the old country; has good reference. Address J. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN AND WIFE in the country, as coachman and gardener and chambermaid or laundress. Best of City reference. Address M. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A BOY, A SITUATION AS APprentice baker; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address MICHAEL HOLEHAN, Flushing, Long Island.

WANTED—A SWISS COACHMAN, A YOUNG man, with references, wishes a situation in City or country. Apply at the German Servant's Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FRENCH GARdener; a middle-aged man, who understands gardening in all its branches. Apply at the German and French Servant's Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED.—A COLORED COACHMAN WANTS a situation about the 1st of May; good reference. Address, for two days, A., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, waiters, clerks, porters, servants, gardeners, farm hands, small boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, general housework, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BAKER, SECOND HAND, TO GO a short distance in the country. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 11, at 133 West Broadway, this day.

WANTED—ON A PLACE OF SIX ACRES IN the country, 30 miles by Hudson River Railroad, a reliable unmarried man, capable of taking charge of two horses and carriages and milking one cow; he must also have some knowledge of vegetable gardening, and be willing to make himself generally useful. To a pleasant and accommodating man an agreeable home is offered, and $20 per month, with board and washing. Address, with references and other particulars, C. H. T., Box No. 3,466 General Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—AT POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK a first-class operator on a Grover & Baker's sewing machine; must understand doing fine white work, as well as all kinds of cloak work. To one thoroughly experienced on above machine, a steady situation the year round will be given, and good wages. Address Box No. 371 Post-office, Poughkeepsie, New-York, stating experience and wages required.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO ASSIST in taking care of four children, and to do chamberwork; she must be neat and cleanly, truthful, honest, obliging and fond of children. Answer by letter, and direct to T. Box No. 1,795 New-

AUCTION SALES

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.)

36TH-STREET PROPERTY.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

The lot, with three-story brick house on the front and frame house on the rear, No. 126 East 36th-st., south side, 125 feet East of 3d-av. Lot 25x98.9.

Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at No. 70 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsomely carved rosewood parlor suites in green reps and crimson plush, elegantly carved rosewood centre-tables, marble-top, easy chair in green velvet; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, of ogle ette table; 1 rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, of ogle round corners, Lighte, Newton & Bradbury, makers; mahogany music and book racks, rosewood fire-screen, mahogany and figured de laine curtaloe, mahogany extension table, mahogany sideboard, marble-top, black walnut dining chairs, in plush; French plate pier-glasses; bronze and gilt chandeliers, mahogany French bedsteads, walnut cottage and iron bedsteads; rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bureaus; rosewood cottage chairs, mahogany tables, Anhusson and Brussels carpets, stair carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES AUCTION SALE.

J. H. DRAPER, AUCTIONEER.
SIMEON DRAPER WILL SELL,
By order of the Secretary of War,
SATURDAY, April 30, 1864,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK, P. M.,
At the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y.,
The following Ordnance Stores:

340,376 pounds 6, 12, 18, 24 and 32 pounder, and 9 and 10 inch shot.
407,946 pounds 12, 24, 32 and 42 pounder, and 8 and 10 inch shells.
7,205 pounds old iron (scrap.)

Terms of sale, cash on delivery of the property.

S. CRISPIN, Captain of Ordnance Commanding.
NAW-YORK ARSENAL, N. Y., April 18, 1864.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, No. 141 Broadway.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

GEORGE COOK will sell, on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Brevoort place, 10th-st., near Broadway, the entire furniture of the four-story house, all in fine order: Superb parlor suites, etegero, centra tables, chamber suites, mattresses, beds, bedding, &c., dining room furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil clothes, mirrors, window curtains and shades, kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VERY LARGE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, SUPERB REAL BRONZES, CHICKERING PIANO-FORTE, REAL EUDUSSON CARPETS, ELEGANT FRENCH AND DRESDEN CHINA, CUT GLASS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1864, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Richard Ray, No. 3 University-place, near Waverley-place, the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, the most of which was made to order in Paris for the present owner, consisting in part of

DRAWING-ROOMS,

Elaborately carved wood and gilt suite in blue and gold silk reps, 15 pieces, superb console and centre tables, verde antique marble-tops, elegant divans in gold-colored satin, very large and superb French plate pier and mantel mirrors, elegant gold-colored satin and blue and silk reps curtains, heavy lace curtains, superb Dresden China mantel vases, real Aubusson carpets.

LIBRARY,

Very fine mahogany sofas, arm and side chairs in embroidered coverings; elegant solid mahogany library bookcases, with real bronze fittings; fine mahogany centre-tables, jaune antique tops; rosewood and ebony arm and Spanish chairs, rich Axminster carpets.

SQUOIR.

Heavily carved walnut etagere, elegant side and easy chairs in satin and plush, rich Aubusson carpet.

DINING-ROOM.

Solid mahogany extension-table, sideboards, marble tops; dining chairs, engraving, large double iron safe, very large assortment of Dresden and elegant assortment of French china, heavy cut and engraved glassware. Sheffield plate, &c.

BED CHAMBERS

French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, toilet glasses, couches and easy chairs, French plate mirrors, work and fancy tables, damask and lace curtains, paillasses, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, quilts, counterpanes, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c.

Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

BRONZES AND STATUARY.

The bronzes were made to order from original designs, the models of which were immediately destroyed that no duplicate might be made, viz.: superb clocks with candelabras to match, elegant chandeliers and brackets, sphynxes, statues and figures, lokstands, &c.

Carrara marble statue Psyche abandoned, by Bienaimé, of Rome; Florence Boaf, Verde di Prato, ornaments, &c.

The furniture &c. will be on exhibition on Tuesday, 26th inst., by permits, which, with the catalogue, may be had at the Auctioneers' Office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 8 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. French-plate mirrors, carved rosewood seven octave piano, &c., &c. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 123 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts., elegant household furniture, the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, all of which was made to order by A. Roux and J. W. Southack, of this City, and has been in use but a short time, as follows:

PARLORS—Elegant English velvet carpets, richly framed pier and mantel mirrors, carved rosewood suite in figured satin brocade, satin brocade curtains to match, lined and wadded; rich lace curtains, carved rosewood seven-octave piano, full round corners, finished back, made by Carman & Faucher, late with Nunns & Clark; rosewood centre table, mantel ornaments, &c., &c.

LIBRARY—English Brussels carpets, carved black walnut suite, in green reps; heavy green reps and tapestry curtains, made da., black walnut and gilt French plate pier mirror, carved black walnut bookcase, do. Library table, elegant black marble and bronze clock, bronze figures, rosewood Stereoscope, with 100 illuminated and glass views; cost $250; Herring's Safe, &c.

DINING ROOM—English Brussels carpets, carved oak marble-top buffet with plate glass mirror; carved oak extension table, 16 feet; pier mirror, Sheffield plate, rich French china dinner and tea sets, fine cut glass ware, bronze clock, engravings, &c.

BEDROOMS—English Brussels and tapestry carpets, mirrors, lace curtains, carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, commodes and chairs, Wheeler & Wilson's bonnet sewing machine in full mahogany case, best curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mahogany suite in hair-cloth, mahogany secretary, book-case, toilet crockery, &c.

HALLS—English oil-cloths, carved black walnut hat-stands, velvet and Brussels stair carpets and rods, vestibule curtains, &c.; also three barrels of very fine pure native grape wine, one barrel of finest family flour, one barrel cider vinegar, &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues can be had at our office.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28, 1864, at 9½ o'clock, at the private stable in the rear of No. 131 5th-av., entrance from 19th-st., one pair of large carriage horses: one pair of large-sized ponies, for either saddle or harness, being accustomed to both, being kind in every way; one elegant close-paneled coach, with dished front and concealed steps, Wood Brothers makers; one elegant baro che, Wood Brothers makers; one handsome baroushe, in good order, Miner & Stevens makers; one handsome light baroushe, adapted for large or small horses, Miner & Stevens makers; one six-passenger sleigh, in good order, Gould, of Albany, maker; sleigh robes, three sets harness, saddles, bridles, blankets, &c.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE property on the north shore of Staten Island, near New-Brighton, on the south side Castleton-av., between Bard and Bement avs., at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1864, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, at 12 o'clock M., by A. JOURNEAY, nine acres of land eligibly located on high ground, affording a commanding view of the Kill Von Kull and the surrounding country to the Orange Mountains. This land is in the vicinity of first-class residences, and well worthy the attention of capitalists. Terms at sale. Further particulars at office of auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

NAILSON & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square.

AUCTION NOTICE.—NEILSON & NICHOLS will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at No. 163 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 10½ o'clock, all the genteel furniture contained in said house, consisting of Brussels carpets, mirrors, rich rosewood parlor suite, mahogany haircloth sofas and chairs, parian statuettes, bronzes, book-cases, an assortment of chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c., &c., together with all the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

CROOKE CLAMONS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN LEVISON WILL sell on THURSDAY, April 28, at the private residence No. 284 West 42d-st., near Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, all the entire furniture, consisting of velvet, lugrain and Brussels carpets, piano-forte by McDonald Bros., elegant French plate pier glasses, lace window curtains, fine oil painting, rosewood parlor suite in rich silk brocatel, marble-top centre tables, music cabinet, rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, dining-room furniture, carved oak buffet, crockery and glassware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF STATUARY AND ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENTS AT THE 14TH-ST. BUILDINGS, on THURSDAY, April 28, at 11 o'clock, for the benefit of the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission, comprising a large and valuable collection in the above line. Catalogues may be had at the Auction Rooms, No. 47 Murray-st., or on the premises.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

WILLIAMSBURGH AUCTION.—G. W. KELSEY will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, 29th inst., commencing at 10½ o'clock, the household furniture contained in the three-story brick house, No. 100 South 5th-st., near 4th-st., consisting of the usual articles of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture. Terms cash in bankable money.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 125 3d-av.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, APRIL 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the depot of the Red Bird line of stages, 10th-av. and 35th-st., all the stages, horses, harness, extra wheels, bodies &c., and all other property on said premises, formerly belonging to said company.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, 29TH, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, AT the residence, No. 9 Essex-st., Jersey City, black walnut and rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, tapestry, velvet carpets and in large variety of household furniture, beds, mattresses, &c., rain or shine.

AUCTION SALES.

METROPOLITAN SANITARY FAIR.

AUCTION NOTICE.

There will be regular auction sales of the goods remaining in the 14th and 17th st. buildings, each day at 11 o'clock, commencing TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) April 26, and continuing throughout the week, as follows:

WEDNESDAY, April 27.

MINER & SOMERVILLE, Auctioneers.

At the Union-square building, 17th-st., Parian Marble, Marble Fountain, Portable Army Hut, &c., &c.

THURSDAY, April 28.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

A fine assortment of Architectural Ornaments, Marble-ized Mantels, Busts, Casts, Brackets, &c.

ALSO, BY

WM. T. LLOYD, Auctioneer,
a fine assortment of Stationery, &c.

FRIDAY, April 29.

S. VAN WINKLE.

A fine lot of Stoves, &c.

Heads of departments requiring an auctioneer will please give two days' notice to the Chairman of the Committee.

E. H. LUDLOW,
Chairman Auction Committee.

H. D. MINER, Secretary.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A JOURNEAY will sell on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the residence No. 127 West 15th-st., a full assortment of

FIRST-CLASS PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, consisting in part of suites of superbly carved rosewood medallion back parlor furniture in crimson satin brocatelle, elegant rosewood, Italian marble-top centre tables, heavy French plate mirrors, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD GRAND PIANO FORTE MADE BY ERARD, OF PARIS; superb mantel vases, elegantly carved rosewood etagere, oil paintings, Parian medallions, elegantly carved French plate double-mirror, dressing-table, bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, bedding, mahogany pillar, extension dining table, French China services, cut glassware, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. JOURNEAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence No. 10 West 47th-st., near 5th-av.:

A large and varied assortment of first-class household furniture, made by the best foreign and home manufacturers, embracing the names of Roux, Hutchings, Strong and others.

ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, elegantly carved; SILVER PLATED WARE, SUPERB TAPESTRY, and SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS; HEAVY FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS:

FIRST-CLASS OIL PAINTINGS, BRONZES, &c., &c.,
A complete assortment of costly
PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

in rosewood, walnut and oak. Catalogues now ready at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Pine-st.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1864.

This Company will hold their fifteenth regular monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

25,000 TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of May next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

AUCTION NOTICE.

THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF STRAW GOODS,

comprising
LADIES' PEDAL FLORENCE SPLIT STRAW
and
HAIR BONNETS.
Also,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS
in
NEW SHAPES,
for
THIS SEASON'S SALES.

Particular attention of buyers invited.
LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
Auctioneers,
Nos. 29 Murray and 33 Warren-st.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A JOURNEAY will sell on FRIDAY, April 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence, No. 192 2d-av., the entire contents of above house, consisting in part of Brussels carpeting, oak extension dining tables, French plate pier mirrors, rosewood parlor suites in plush and hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, &c., &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, pier and mantel mirrors, Stodart pianoforte, chandeliers, &c. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 29, 1864, at 10½ o'clock at the residence, No. 86 9th-st., near University-place, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elaborately carved rosewood drawing-room suite in crimson figured satin, fine French plate pier and mantel mirrors, richly carved rosewood centre and side tables, fine rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, double round corners, Stodart maker; rosewood arm and easy cheirs, elegantly carved mahogany extension table, marble-top hutfet, dining chairs in plush, mahogany 7 French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers in hair cloth, paillasses, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, china and glassware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Also, all the gas chandeliers throughout the house.

Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLANCKER Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FORDHAM.—By order of the Supreme Court will be sold at public auction, by A. J. BLANCKER, Auctioneer, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April inst., at 12 o'clock, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, referee. The above lands are generally known as a part of the farm of the late Thomas Bassford, deceased, being over seventy acres, adjoining the Harlem road at Fordham, and running along the said road westerly side of said road toward Tremont, consisting of woods, meadows and orchards, laid out in plots of from two to eight acres. Will also be sold, a number of building lots near the railroad depot. Will also be sold, the large stone mansion formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Bassford. For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 77 Cedar-st., and to PHILO T. RUGGLES, No. 22 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 96 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of rosewood suite, made by Seiter; Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suite, with solid rosewood backs, covered in crimson and oranga; elegant black walnut marble-top centre table, carved black walnut secretary, black walnut suite, in green reps; rosewood bedsteads, rosewood marble-top side tables, hair mattresses, black walnut sofa bedsteads, hall stands, black walnut dining-table, china, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

EDWARD PATTINGER, Auctioneer,
No. 50 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALE.—VALUABLE NEW FURNIture stock, Messrs. Flint & Jones, New-Orleans, manufactured for Southern trade before the rise in prices, of the best material and in the most superior manner, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, oak and black walnut household furniture, bedroom, dining-room, library and parlor suites of every description, will be sold at auction by EDWARD PETTINGER on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 581 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Goods now on exhibition. Sale peremptory, without reserve. Dealers and trade respectfully invited to attend.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. —HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 122 West 14th st.,

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in blue and gold brocatel curtains to match, lace curtains, fancy chairs, chandeliers, rosewood etagere, mirror-back, velvet carpets, pictures, pier-glasses, dining-room furniture, extension-table, China and glass dinner set, bedroom rosewood lounges, bookcases, bedsteads, mattresses, curtains, &c., mahogany ditto, and other furniture, all in good order. Particulars in catalogue.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PIANO, ETC.—OSGOOD & COOK will sell on FRIDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 128½ East 13th-st., the entire contents of house, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, lace curtains, rosewood piano, gas chandeliers, suite furniture, extension table, cane-seat arm chairs, wardrobes, dressing bureau, washstand, pier mirrors, hair mattresses, feather beds, sheets, pillow-cases, lounges, cribs, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in rosewood and mahogany; also, in enamel, carpets, &c. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, No. 121 Waverley-place, handsome furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suits, in hair-cloth; mahogany and enameled chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, china and glassware. Also, kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

WILLIAMSBURGH AUCTION.—G. W. KELSEY will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 28th inst., commencing at 10½ o'clock, the household furniture contained in the three-story brick house, No. 110 South 4th-st., near 8th-st., consisting in part of carpets, chairs, tables, bedsteads, and the usual variety of household and kitchen furniture. Terms, cash, in bankable money.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS IN THE VILLAGE OF FORDHAM.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, four valuable lots situated in the village of Fordham, town of West Farms. The lots are each 50 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOT ON 48TH-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable lot of land situated on the northerly side of West 48th-st., 475 feet west of 6th-av., being 25 feet front and rear, by 100 feet 10 inches in depth.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 306 East 11th-st., one 15-horse engine and boiler, three saw-benches, and Mandel's pulleys, shafting, belting, cart, wagon, &c., &c. Terms made known on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEDEMAN, Auctioneer.

SALES IN BROOKLYN.

THURSDAY, April 28,
at 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 297 Henry, between Harrison and Degraw sts,

LARGE SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE—Rosewood parlor suite in maroon and crimson satin brocatel; do. do. green reps; mahogany and Walnut chamber furniture, oak dining-room do.; rich velvet medallion, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, hair mattresses, library, table and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY.

At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 238 Union, between Court and Clinton sts.

LARGE SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE of the best manufacture, splendid rosewood parlor suite, 11 pieces, in green, gold and black, mahogany and rosewood chamber furniture, oak, marble-top, buffet, and extension table, with chairs to match, mattresses, splendid French plate pier glasses, with rich carved cornices and pier table to match, large mantel mirror, gas chandeliers and brackets, mantel clock, velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil-cloths, &c., with kitchen furniture

SAME DAY.

At 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 28 Putnam-av., fourth house west of Classon-av.,

FURNITURE IN GOOD ORDER, &c.—Oval mirrors, sofas, centre-tables, walnut ex. tables, chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, crockery, &c.

SAME DAY.

At 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 251 Degraw-st., between Court and Clinton.

All the furniture and carpets remaining in the house.

SAME DAY.

At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 35 Willoughby-st., parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, crockery, kitchen furniture, &c., &c., &c.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, the valuable furniture contained in the brown-stone house No. 48 East 29th-st., the property of a family who have removed from the City; the furniture is in good condition, consisting in part of English velvet carpets, richly framed pier and mantel mirrors, carved rosewood suites in figured satin brocatel, elegant embossed curtains, rosewood centre tables, &c., also, Brussels carpets, lace curtains, dining-room furniture, extension-table, cheirs and sofas, rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, and hureaus, mattresses, pillows, oil-cloths, and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will begin. Catalogues at our office, No. 14 Pine-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—in 5th-av., near 33d-st., rich rosewood, black walnut and oak furniture, French plate mirrors, lace curtains, brocatel curtains, velvet, Wilton, tapestry and three-ply carpets, basement and plain furniture, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, April 28, at 9 o'clock P. M., at No. 339 5th-av., near 33d-st., the entire genteel furniture of the house, comprising in part of rich rosewood parlor and bedroom furniture, made by the best City makers, velvet, tapestry, Brussels and three-ply carpets, very rich French plate mantel and pier mirrors, lace and damask curtains and cornices, sideboards, dining-chairs, marble-top centre-tables, extension tables, hair mattresses, feather beds, rich chandeliers, china and glassware, refrigerator, &c., &c. Catalogues at the house morning of sale, and at the store, No. 724 Broadway, on Wednesday.

N. B.—Remember the hour—2 P. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 32 Bond-st.—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany suites, lu plush and crimson brocade; rosewood marble-top sidetable; parlor suites, in rosewood and mahogany; suites in plush, suites in haircloth; gilt frame mirror; a carved rosewood 7-octavs piaco, made by Hardman, very nearly new, of beautiful tone and finish; four suites enameled furniture, mahogany sofas and chairs, in hair-cloth; mahogany bedstead, mahogany marble-top washstand, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, &c., together with the kitchen furniture, china, crockery and glassware.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BOND-ST., between Broadway and Bowery, at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 29, 1864, at twelve o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

Bond-st.—The valuable and substantial three-story, attic and basement brick house and lot No. 55 Bond-st., south side, between Broadway and Bowery. House could, with a slight expense, be converted into a store. Lot about 22 by 65.7.

$6,000 may remain on mortgage for one year.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the 17th-st. building, east wing, Sanitary Fair, 16 pieces, 6th yards, red, white and blue hunting; 12 banners, illustration of fairy tales after Gus Dore, 12 gilt signs, 240 feet of gilt moulding, do. wall paper, 4 gilt eagles, two and three feet spread; quantity of new canu seat chairs; also, in the Knickerbocker kitchen, antique chair, 150 years old; Dutch Testament, 225 years old; also, a number of very valuable curiosities, and a large sum cakes; also, in Union-square, self-acting swing, three patent cantering horses, Col. Derrom's patent Jersey cottage; also, in the west wing of same building, marble bases for fountains, valued at $150; many fine growing plants, 100 magnolia trees.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 141 West 42d-st., elegant household furniture, made expressly for the present owner, a Southern family breaking up housekeeping. The furniture is nearly new, consisting of very rich medalion rose wood suite, in hair cloth, carved rosewood, covered rose, rosewood etageres, open worked carved centre-tables, rich rose curtains lined with silk, and silk borders, bronze and ormoln chandeliers, pier and mantel glasses, black walnut carved frame music, cabinet, pictures, rosewood piano-forte, clock, &c., dining-room rich carved black walnut buffet, extension table, chairs, covered reps to match, curtains do., &c., bedrooms furnished throughout in carved rosewood, marble-top, armoire-à-glace, &c., mattresses, pillows, &c., and other valuable furniture of the best class. Refer to catalogues at our office, No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 St. Mark's-place, genteel household furniture of a family removing to the country, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in brocatel; brocatel etageres, marble-top tables, Brussels carpets, black walnut dining tables, curtains, Bedrome—in mahogany, &c., viz.: mahogany bedsteads, chairs, carpets; dining-room furniture in mahogany and black walnut, viz.: extension dining table, oak cane-seat chairs. Also, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, straw beds, easy chairs, sewing do., &c.; china, crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No 39 East 31st-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, velvet and Brussels carpets; mahogany suite, covered in crimson plush; black walnut extension dining table; cloth, table and piano covers, rosewood etagre, mahogany French bedsteads, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany sofas, tête-a-têtes and chairs, rockere, &c.; brocade and lace window curtains, elegant rosewood piano, made by Gilbert, with Æolian attachment. Also, china, crockery and glassware, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 30 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, genteel household furniture, comprising as follows: Velvet and English Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suite in figured satin brocade, French plate pier mirrors, rosewood center and side table, curtains and cornices, elegant carved oak marble-top buffet, oak extension table, oak dining-room chairs, mahogany and black walnut bedstead, bureaus, washstands and chairs, enameled cottage suite, rosewood suite in plush, crockery, glassware, oil-cloths, stair carpets, hair mattresses, &c., &c.; also kitchen utensils.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 40 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., elegant household furniture, consisting of one splendid seven octave rosewood grand action piano; rosewood parlor suite, in green reps; velvet parlor carpets; mahogany tête-a-têtes, reception, easy, and rocking chairs; window shades, rosewood marble-top centre tables, Brussels carpets, druggets, mirrors, engravings, chamber furniture, cottage suites, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillases, bedding, ingrain carpets, mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, stair carpets, oil-cloths, oak extension dining table, chairs, kitchen utensils, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 34 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., genteel household furniture as follows, viz.: English, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in brocatelle, French plate pier, and mantel mirrors; lace curtains, rosewood centre and side tables, extension table, mahogany sofa and chairs, mahogany and black walnut bedstead, bureaus, washstands and commodes, curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, and pillows, oil cloths, stair carpet and rods, hall staud, crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.

H. H. LEANE & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 190 10th-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood furniture, covered in hair cloth; elegant brocade and lace window curtains; rosewood suite in crimson plush; rosewood marble-top sideboard, black walnut extension dining table, black walnut dining chairs, carved rosewood and mahogany chairs, in hair-cloth; hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, china, crockery and glass-ware. See catalogues.

R. R. ROLLINS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 438 Canal-st.

MULLEDY & ROLLINS WILL SELL THIS DAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 90 West Broadway, the entire genteel furniture of the above house, consisting of Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, mahogany and black walnut, mahogany and cottage bedsteads, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, spreads, pier glasses, dressing bureaus, washstands, centre tables, oil-cloths, girandoles, extension table, dining-room and kitchen furniture. Sale positive.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 160 East 18th-st., genteel household furniture—parlor suite, mahogany sofas, rockers and easy chairs, mahogany book-case, marble-top centre-tables, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, mahogany dressing-bureaus, mahogany, French and cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, mirrors, lounges, basement furniture, extension dining-tables, chairs, Brussels carpets, kitchen furniture, &c.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WM. WITTERS, NO. 454 Canal-st. will sell, without reserve, by order of Messrs. DAY & COSBY, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock, the furniture contained in the house No. 100 East 22d-st., near Lexington-av.

AUCTION SALES.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. JOURNEAY will sell on SATURDAY, April 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence No. 34 West 47th-st., near 5th-av., the entire contents of above house, comprising a large assortment of handsome household furniture, in rosewood, black walnut and oak; also, a large number of first-class oil paintings.

Particulars in future advertisement.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 18 West 21st-st., near Broadway.

ELEGANNT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of F. W. Fellowes, Esq., all made to order in the most fashionable style, by H. Iden, consisting of parlor suites of rosewood, sofas, tete-a-tetes, crepe chairs and fancy do., covered in crimson silk, brocatel curtains to match, lace do., rosewood piano-forte, 7 octave, made by Chickering, carved centre table, pier and mantel mirrors. Dining-room—black walnut buffet, extension table, chairs covered in green reps, curtains to match; marble-top linen table. Bedrooms all furnished complete in black walnut, in best style, mattresses, lounges, commodes, an extra night cabinet, ingrain carpets, curtains and other articles in very fine order.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, APRIL 28, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 18 Phelps-place, East 36th-st., elegant household furniture, rosewood piano, velvet carpet, rosewood parlor suite in satin brocatel, large French plate pier-glasses, rosewood marble-top centre tables, rich chandeliers, lace curtains, superior velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets, gas chandeliers, gas fixtures, oil-paintings and engrevings, mahogany sofa bedsteads, parlor, reception, rocking and easy chairs, book cases, hat rack, hall oil-cloth, drugget, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, pillows, splendid rosewood, black walnut and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, oak extension dining tables, do. chairs, lounges, sideboards, silver plated ware, china ware,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—School for Scandal.

WINTER GARDEN—The Sorceress.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Our Wife—Loyalina.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Connie Soogah.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., all day hours; Pomp of Cudjo's Cave; Harrison, Comio Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronio Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon.

GALLERY (No. 625 Broadway)—Original Pictures by Living Artists.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Grand Concert—Magio Art.

NO. 585 BROADWAY—Evenings of Music.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A report, hardly credible, comes from Newbern, under date of the 23d, that Gen. Wessels, with his force, was still holding the fortifications at Plymouth, the rebels having only gained possession of the town. Although the rumor was believed at Newbern, it is altogether improbable.

Reports from the Army of the Potomac assert that Longstreet's whole corps has arrived and joined Lee, taken position on the left wing, and "has been ready to march for ten days, with one week's rations in their wagons."

The First United States Volunteers, formed from rebel prisoners who have returned to their allegiance, and enlisted into the National service, has arrived at Norfolk, and will be employed in Provost Guard duty there. It numbers over six hundred men, and is commanded by Col. Wm. H. Green.

Col. Wilson, of the Eighth North Caroline Regiment, was captured last week at his home in the northeastern part of that State, by a scouting party of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New-York Volunteers. He would not surrender until fired upon, and was wounded in five places, though not fatally.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Hale introduced a bill which provides that no naval officer shall be retired under the age of sixty-two, and whose name shall not have been borne upon the Navy Register forty-five years after the age of sixteen. Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution appropriating $25,000,000 for the arming, equipping, and pay of the one hundred day troops from the Northwest. Mr. Wilson also introduced a bill for the increase of the number of cadets at West Point. The bill establishing a postal money-order system is a law. The National Currency Bill came up as the special order, and was discussed until the adjournment, without action.

In the House, yesterday, the Internal Revenue Bill was the leading feature under consideration. Several important amendments were adopted. Among others, one by Mr. Frank, of New-York, providing that on incomes not exceeding $600, and not more than $10,000, a tax of five per centum shall be imposed; on incomes of $10,000, and not exceeding $25,000, a tax of seven and a half per centum shall be imposed, and on incomes of over $25,000, a tax of ten per centum shall be imposed. During the evening session several bills were passed, giving land to rail and wagon post roads, and a bill was reported to secure to soldiers and sailors homesteads on confiscated lands, when the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and transacted a large amount of business. An ordinance appropriating $800,000 (making $2,000,000 in all) for the construction and completion of the new County Court-house was adopted. The money is to be raised on a six per cent loan, upon bonds to extend twenty-one years, as authorized by a recent act of the Legislature. The Mayor sent in two veto messages, one in regard to bills for iron-work upon the building put up for a drill-room, and used at present for the Sanitary Fair, in Fourteenth-street, amounting to $4,931 66. The work covered by these bills could have been done, he shows, for $2,660 66 less than is charged. The other veto was on the Harlem Bridge bill. Both messages were laid over. The message, written a fortnight or so ago by the Mayor, upon the high prices paid for iron used in and on the new Court-house, was referred, without reading, to the special committee in charge of that work. The Committee on Annual Taxes were directed to report the changes in the county appropriation ordinance made at Albany, "at the instance of the Taxpayers' or Citizens' Association," and also to examine the Tax Commissioner's assessment lists, now being made out for the year, with a view to realizing the burden of taxes. It was intimated by Mr. Feany and also by other members, that Mr. A. T. Stewart, who was active in support of the Citizens' Association efforts at Albany, is not assessed for anything like the amount of personal property he really possesses. The board adjourned to Tuesday next.

Mr. Chas. E Loew, Collector of City Revenue, by direction of Comptroller Brennan, yesterday sold two new ferry franchises on the East River—one from the slip between Piers Nos. 32 and 33 to the slip at the foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, and the other from the same point to the foot of South 6th-street, Brooklyn, E. D. Mr. Annasw V. Stout purchased both at the price or yearly rental of $600 for the former, and $3,450 for the latter. These franchises are exclusive of any rights of wharfage at the landing points, which are held by private parties, with whom Mr. S. must treat to obtain landings and establish the new ferries. These franchises end that of the Grand-street Ferry, were included in the list of Ferry franchises put up at auction on the 11th inst., but were withdrawn and the sale postponed to yesterday, when it was announced that the Grand-street Ferry franchise was withdrawn for the present. The reason of the withdrawal is that a suit regarding it is pending against George Law, who is in possession of it, and largely in arrears for rent, but which, owing to a provision in the City Tax Law of 1863, prohibiting the Comptroller from employing special counsel, cannot be hurried, the official counsel designated by the law to attend to the matter having numerous other suits and interests of the City to take care of. This is the last hold George Law has upon a ferry franchise without paying rent for it.

About 12 o'clock on Monday night a serious affray occurred in a saloon on the corner of New Chambers and Cherry streets, during which Jas. Geoghan was shot three times with a revolver in the hands of Henry Skillin, a barkeeper. All the shots took effect. The wounded man fell to the floor, and while down the barkeeper beat him in a terrible manner about the head and face. The victim is now in the New-York Hospital. No hopes are entertained of his recovery. Skillin was arrested and committed to the Tombs to await the result.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Mr. Williams, counsel for Horace Greeley, announced that Mr. Greeley had entered into a personal recognizence with Deputy Shariff Riley in the sum of $1,000. The cases on the calendar of this court have been sent to the General Sessions for trial, and the jurors were discharged for the term. The court adjourned until Thursday morning, when the Greeley case will be taken up again.

The Live Stock markets are moderately supplied with animals for slaughter this week, beeves numbering 4,108, calves 1,397, sheep 9,130, and hogs 8,814. The warm, soft weather lessens the demand for meats of all kinds; besides, an abundance of cheap shad, with a good supply of eggs, still further detract from the meat trade. Beef cattle, though 500 less than last week, have sold slowly at a gradual decline, prices at Forty-fourth-street closing Tuesday, nearly 1c. ₩ lb. lower than the opening rates of Monday. About 150 head were left unsold for want of purchasers. Fat cattle brought 17c. ₩ lb. for the quarters, medium steers 15c., and poor thin oxen and old cows 12c. @13c., the whole averaging less than 15c. ₩ lb. ....Sheep are plenty and trade slow at a decline of 1c. ₩ lb., fat lots, unshorn, selling at 10c.—rarely 10½c. ₩ lb., live weight. Shorn sheep are worth 7½c.@8c., thin lots 6½c.@7c....Live hogs are selling quickly as fast as they come in at 8¾c. @9¼c.

The reaction in Gold yesterday had a depressing effect in the markets for Produce and merchandise. Breadstuffs were cheaper, and generally less active. Provisions and Cotton attracted less attention, and closed heavily. Groceries were in fair request, as were also Hay, Metals, Petroleum and Linseed Oils, Laths, Lime, Lumber, Rice, Tobacco and Whisky, the latter closing with an upward tendency. The freight market was rather brisker and firmer.

The Stock and Gold market opened firm yesterday morning, but closed 3@5 ₩ cent. lower, after a feverish feeling through the business of the day.

The Union National Convention—No Postponement.

Certain members of our State Senate, with a few other gentlemen, have taken it upon themselves to address the National Executive Committee of the Union and Republican parties, by a joint letter, requesting a postponement of the National Convention. The letter is dated a month ago. It is a little singular that the *Tribune*, and other presses which favor the movement, should now, for the first time, bring the document to light. It is now hardly better than waste paper. Since its date, the sentiment of loyal men generally has been manifested so decidedly against the postponement that the committee have in fact hardly been able to consider it an open question. As representatives of the loyal cause, they are not the men to override popular opinion.

The motives of these gentlemen are excellent, we don't doubt, but their reasons are not. They say that "it is very important that all parties friendly to the Government shall be united in support of a single candidate," and they declare it to be their opinion that "such unanimity cannot be reached before the time now designated for the convention." What does this mean? Do these gentlemen intend to say that a convention ought not to take place until there is a perfect identity of feeling in respect to the selection of a candidate? There never has been such a national convention of any party. Invariably a diversity of opinion has prevailed in respect to the proper nomination to be made. Different States, different parts of the country, have different favorites. Not an instance can be found in our political annals of entire unanimity in such a body on the first vote. That unanimity is only obtained *after* the majority, or two-thirds, if that be the regulation, have united upon a single name; and then, however excited may have been the previous competition, there is always universal acquiescence. It is absurd to talk of waiting until the convention can assemble without a preference in any member of it but for one and the same man. Earnest men engaged in a common cause do not undertake to cooperate in any such way as that. They take it for granted that they will have their individual preferences, but also that these preferences will be yielded to the opinion of the majority. We have not a doubt that whether this convention assembles in June or in September, there will be found at the first ballot a heavier preponderance in favor of one man—and that man Abraham Lincoln—than has ever been exhibited in any national convention for the last thirty years. If previous identity of preference is a matter of so much consequence as these gentlemen represent, no convention has ever been so well prepared to meet in May, the usual month selected, as that which will have in charge the Union nomination for the next Presidential term.

But possibly it is not mere unity of preference these gentlemen mean when they talk of impossibility of obtaining unanimity before the first week of June. They may mean unity of acquiescence. In other words, they may desire to be understood as saying that if the convention meets in June, and Abraham Lincoln is nominated, there may be a bolt; and that three months more are needed to arrange matters, so that the would-be bolters may either be reconciled to submit to the majority, or the majority may be reconciled to give in to the would-be bolters. If this be the argument, it is an insult to the loyal spirit of the country. Such bolting would be the worst form of faction—worse even than that of the Copperheads, for it would be committed under false colors. It is more criminal for professed Union men to do what is calculated to divide the Union party than it is for Copperheads to fight that party; for nothing but division can destroy its ascendency. If there are any such self-willed, reckless malcontents in the Union party, the sooner they are made to disclose themselves the better. They have no business in our camp. It would be insufferable if they were allowed to remain there the livelong Summer, mining and sapping, to carry their factions ends. If there be men who have a disposition to bolt, unless they have their own way, they cannot be too early discovered, or too summarily put out of the party lines. The longer they remain, the more mischief will they be able to work.

The other reason urged for the postponement is that "upon the result of the measures adopted by the Administration to finish the war during the present Spring and Summer will depend the wish of the people to continue in power their present leaders, or to change them for those from whom they may expect other and more satisfactory results." If the war is not brought to a substantial end this Summer, it will not be the fault of the President. He has remitted the entire conduct of the war to the military skill of Lieut.-Gen. Grant, and that, too, with the almost unanimous approval of the people. Gen. Grant may fail, though we trust not; but if he does, it will be his failure, and not that of President Lincoln. It would be preposterous to refuse to renominate President Lincoln because of Gen. Grant's failure. The case might be different if Gen. Grant had been put in command of the armies contrary to the judgment and wishes of the people. But as it is, the people will no more think of turning against the President if disappointed in Gen. Grant, than of stultifying themselves. They know that the President has acted for the best, and in accordance too with their own judgment. Thus assured, they will sustain him in September as staunchly as they now do, even though Gen. Grant may not accomplish what all now anticipate.

The two reasons we have mentioned are the only ones given for the postponement. No others can be given; and neither of these has any real weight. The convention will be held in June, with general approval; its nominee, whoever he may be, will surely receive the support of all the true men of the Union party, and will be elected with hardly a dissentient electoral vote.

Fighting in Pieces.

We have made, during the past two years, an ample trial of the plan of subduing the South by fighting the Confederates with small and isolated detachments, and as it does not seem to work well, we presume there must be some flaw in it, and think it ought to be examined by the authorities. It was "inaugurated" by "Little Mac" on the Peninsula, and was not at that time criticised severely, as that gentleman was then looked on as a master in the art of war, and, consequently, at liberty to indulge in innovations. The main peculiarity of his battles was, that they were always fought by a small portion of his army against the whole weight of the enemy, and the result generally was that that small portion was well-nigh exterminated, and the survivors covered with unfading renown before assistance reached them. It must be confessed, however, that the plan of always being weakest at the point of attack, however fruitful in glory, proved singularly barren in substantial results, and we "abandoned the siege of Richmond" with the somewhat diluted satisfaction of knowing that if, on certain days, we had had thirty thousand men when we had only fifteen, or if we had been there when we were here, or if it had been sunny when it was rainy, or if the marshes had all dried up, or Mr. Lincoln had been Queen Victoria and Mr. Stanton had never been born, Gen. McClellan would certainly have captured Jefferson Davis alive, and destroyed his entire army down to the drummer boys.

One would think this experience ought to have led us to doubt the wisdom of the "Young Napoleon's" strategy; but it does not seem to have done so. Grant, according to a Georgia paper, has always adhered to the paltry trick of never attacking but with an overwhelming superiority of force, but whenever Grant does not appear on the scene, our faith in small battalions and eternal justice does not seem to waver. In Florida we marched gallantly into the interior of a hostile country with 6,000 men all told, well knowing that the enemy was in direct communication with Savannah, but knowing nothing whatever of his force or position. When found, he was duly engaged, for it is part of this new system of warfare, never to decline a fight against any odds, and after three hours of murderous combat, we came out badly beaten, covered with glory, and more determined than ever to put down this causeless and wicked rebellion. In like manner Kilpatrick started "to take Richmond," a town surrounded with fortifications, heavily armed, if not heavily garrisoned, and within easy reach of a large force of infantry with 4,000 or 5,000 troopers, and knocked up his horses, lost 150 men and some valuable officers, and was driven off with a few rounds of artillery. We do not blame him for having undertaken this extraordinary performance, for cavalry officers are always anxious to do things that look "dashing."

Then comes the Fort Pillow affair. We discover, since this stronghold fell, that it is weak; that it is worthless both to the enemy and to us; that it can neither obstruct the passage of the river nor keep it open. We presume all this was known a month ago as well as now; and if so, we should greatly like to know—though we do not wish to be impertinent—why 600 men were left to garrison it. If it was worth keeping at all, it was worth securing against the assaults of a band of mounted marauders like Forrest's gang; and if it was not worth keeping, they have much to answer for, who were instrumental in leaving even 600 men there, when men are so much needed at the great centres of operations.

The finest example of the plan of fighting in small detachments we have had since the Peninsula days, however, is afforded by the late battles in Louisiana. Matters seem there to have been so ingeniously arranged that not more than half our force should ever be engaged against the enemy's whole force at one time. Our troops were brought up in most masterly manner, in little dribblets, and were beaten in detail as they arrived, thus proving conclusively that the next time they attack Kirby Smith they will certainly finish him.

We shall not say how many men we have had during the last year scattered all along the coast, between Fortress Monroe and Florida, holding a succession of little posts, where our presence made no more impression on the Confederacy than a chain of corporal's guards along the Bay of Biscay would make on the Austrian Empire. But we may say that an army sufficient to take and hold the whole State of North Carolina, against the whole force of the Confederacy, a far larger army than that with which Grant took Vicksburgh or fought Chattanooga, has been used up in this fashion; and the result has been that the town of Plymouth, a place of real importance to us, is wrested from us by 10,000 men, our gunboats sunk, and the garrison, guns and stores captured.

In short, we begin to suspect, and it is impossible to avoid it, that there is more than we dream of in the policy of concentration—of messing our forces, and pushing them on the enemy at a few vital points. We only know that the first Napoleon tried it with a very fair amount of success; and though we do not wish to institute any invidious comparison between him and Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan, we will say, that Austerlitz may be fairly set off against Williamsburgh or Gaines Mill.

Confiscation of Rebel Property—The Wiley Case Again.—We had occasion, some days ago, to speak of a decision of Judge Betts in reference to the confiscation of the property of Leroy M. Wiley as a rebel, in which, before condemning the property, the Judge required further proof that it belonged to Wiley, and that he had notice of the suit, and was a rebel. We publish this morning the final decision of the Judge in the case, directing the confiscation of the property. The District Attorney was able to furnish proof, which established beyond a doubt, that the stock in question was Wiley's, he being one of the original corporators of the company, and never having transferred it.

Additional evidence was also given, showing Wiley's complicity with the rebels, in that he sent his negroes from Alabama to work on the fortifications at Savannah, Ga., a voluntary act of his, which was amply sufficient to bring him within the reach of the Confiscation Acts. It seemed to us that the evidence before offered was sufficient on this point; but even the most unreasonable person could hardly claim that the evidence, as it now stands, does not prove that Wiley had assisted or given aid and comfort to the rebellion.

As to his ownership of the property, it was of great importance that that should be clearly shown. This proceeding of confiscation is no mild affair, errors in which can be easily remedied at any time hereafter. It is a very serious thing to declare a man's property forfeited to the Government, and every court does well to require conclusive proof, before striking such a blow, that it is to fall upon the proper party.

But where the proof is clear, there should be no hesitation in carrying out the provisions of the act; and it is well that this case has been so promptly disposed of. The judge refers to a newspaper report of a case in Kentucky, in which the court held the law unconstitutional, but says his own judgment is not overborne by that report. We have no fear that any such ground can be maintained. Certainly, thus far, the weight of judicial authority is in favor of the law, to say nothing whatever of the weight of argument.

We are very glad to see these rebel resources thus cut off. Thus far we have allowed too much of their property to be a help to the rebellion, instead of to the Union. They have themselves had no scruples, no hesitation about confiscating everything that they could. They will find that they are not to have the monopoly of the game.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—Mr. Maretzek's announcement for the coming snapdemantal season will be found to-day under the proper "amusement" column. It states officially what we have already announced semi-officially, namely, that the attraction will be the "Huguenots," and that the prices of admission are to be slightly raised, to meet the exigencies of the times. No one will dispute with Mr. Maretzek that the price of all kinds of labor has greatly increased since he first introduced his magnificent company to our notice. He states the bare fact honestly and plainly. There can be no issue on the subject, and we shall not provoke one by a useless discussion. Mr. Maretzek's record is clear. He has given us opera cheaper and better than any other manager. With opportunities that may never be equaled of raising the prices, he has steadily refused to do so. Who doubts for a moment that he could have made a marked increase in the rates of admission when he first came from Havana? We had been plodding through a series of brief seasons with the meanest of resources; had heard *ad nauseam*, the oldest of operas. He came with a double company—a company so admirable, be it observed, that it has swept away every remnant of opposition—and a new *repertoire*. Either we paid too much for the old prices or too little for the new. Which was it? There can be no doubt on the subject, unless indeed, we freely admit that we pay too little for any kind of a company. The present advance will not place Mr. Maretzek in a better pecuniary position than the messes of his predecessors. It is the child of necessity; the offspring of a monetary moment where to hesitate is to be lost. Without it the opera must be suspended; with it there is a possibility of going on until a further advance is rendered imperative. This is the state of the case. We are persuaded that no true lover of music will breathe a word of objection to the course taken by Mr. Maretzek. If he were to double the rates of admission he would still offer us a cheaper entertainment than can be found either in Paris or London.

From Denver City.

Denver City, Sunday, April 24.

New-Mexican papers of the 16th state that Capt. Archer, late Quartermaster of Arizona, under Gen. Wasr, recently absconded into Old Mexico.

A letter from Fort Lyon says the Indians in the neighborhood are undoubtedly friendly.

In the vicinity of Denver a small band of Indians continue to steal stock, but there are no fears of their interrupting Western telegraphing.

From California.

San Francisco, Monday, April 25.

There have been no arrivals or departures of moment.

It is rumored that James P. Otis, now on his way East, has been appointed Collector of this port, *vice* Mr. James, removed.

Fears are entertained that the grain crop will fall short one-half, the late rains not having been sufficient.

There have been twenty arrests for violation of the law against gaming.

The Ohio Militia.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, April 26.

The muster of the State Militia, yesterday, was well attended.

The four Cincinnati regiments will report with well-filled ranks.

The new City Council organized yesterday. Thomas H. Wessendon was elected President, and Col. Armstrong Clerk.

No Signs of the Arabia.

Halifax, Monday, April 25—8 P. M.

No signs of the *Arabia*, now due from Liverpool, 16th, and Queenstown, 17th inst. The weather is fine.

Turf Record.

TROTTING AT THE FASHION COURSE, TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

The announcement of a trot for a purse of $100 on this track, for which there were no less than twelve entries, and in which the much-talked-of gelding, *General Grant*, who, it will be remembered, was most ignominiously defeated last week by *Stonewall Jackson*, although at starting the odds were 3 to 1 on the former, attracted a few adventurous sportsmen to the Fashion Course yesterday, despite the lowering aspect of the weather, and the probability that a large majority of those present would suffer from a severe pluvial discharge ere they reached Gotham again. The existing doubts as to whether the advertised trot would come off or not, precluded the attendance of any but those who were interested in the event on the tapis, and the result was, that the whole affair was far more like a private trial than a public trot.

The little betting there was, prior to the event, was evidently regarded as a foregone conclusion in favor of *Stonewall Jackson*, and in the two (unlimited) pools sold, he fetched $25 in each, whilst in the first, *General Grant* brought $10, and *Lady Collins* $9, nearly the same prices ruling both the latter in the second. The betting was principally confined to offers, very little business being done. It opened with the offer of 2 to 1 that the winner could be named, followed by an evidenced desire to back *Lady Collins* against *Grant* at 20 to 15, and offers to lay 25 to 5 on *Stonewall Jackson* against *Lady Collins*.

There were some four or five vain attempts at scoring, the interim being employed by the interested parties in private badinage with the judges across the track, one of whom, by the way, seemed to be decidedly anxious to declare off a previously made bet on the result. Good for the judge. After some four or five ineffectual attempts, caused by the nervousness and irritability of *Gen. Grant*, the trio left in the race got off, *Stonewall Jackson* immediately taking a strong lead, which he increased at the turn, *Lady Collins* tying second and *Gen. Grant* in her rear. Rounding the turn, *Jackson* opened a wide gap, and increased his lead—the positions of the trio remaining the same to the quarter pole, *Jackson* evidently having the race in hand. Almost immediately after he "went up," and was followed by *Lady Collins* and *Grant* nearly throughout the back stretch. At the lower turn into the straight, all three were running, *Jackson* still having a commanding lead; but nearing the distance *Jackson* was pulled into a trot, and some home the easiest possible of victors, distancing *Lady Collins* and *Grant* in 2:45. The track was but partially dry and exceedingly sticky. *General Grant*, who possesses all the form and requisites of a first-rate trotter, was so evidently nervous and scared out of all propriety, that nothing could be made of or done with him, *but*—and there is much virtue in a but—if ever he can be toned down and made to trot squarely, he will make an example of some of the *illustrious* one of these fine days.

SUMMARY.

Purse $100—mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.
Mr. Lovatt's b. g. Stonewall Jackson..... 1
Mr. T. Cæsar's s. m. Lady Collins..... dis.
Mr. Hopkins' br. g. Gen. Grant..... dis.
Time, 2:45—Quarter, 00:40½—Half, 1:24.
The following ware drawn:
Pleasure Boy, Dexter, Victress, Billy, Sam. Frank, Lady Winthrop, Cosette and The Thomas Mare.

The Citizens' Association.—The Committee of Citizens who visited Albany to protest against certain appropriations in the Tax Levy, although they have not reduced the aggregate amount much, if any, have succeeded in diverting large amounts from useless to legitimate purposes. This is the initiative of the work which will hereafter be performed. The increase of salary to the police, a matter heartily approved of by all our citizens, and which largely increased the levy, should be taken into consideration when the work performed is discussed. The influence of the new organization for good has been shown, and as its single object is the benefit of the City, the decrease of taxation and consequent burdens to citizens, it cannot but daily gain strength and be prospered in the future to do still more beneficial and decisive work.

The Machinery Auction at the Fair.—The auction sale of the machinery exhibited at the fair took place this morning, Mr. J. H. Draper, auctioneer. A steam pump, presented by Secor, of Jersey City, brought $390. The flax machine brought $340; the cotton gin, $150; the oscillating engine, $280; Austin's embossing press, $100: the Ericsson caloric house-pumping engine, $215; the planing machine, $240; one of Brown's seales, $45. The articles were all sold at prices much less than their actual value. The prices brought here in all instances been so very low that it is probable many of the departments, including the Library and the Curiosity Shop, will send their goods to auction rooms to be disposed of. At eleven o'clock to-day the auction sale will commence at the Union-square buildings.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. J. M. Read, Albany; Commodore Parrott, and G. E. Thornton, U. S. N.; Judge Read, Philadelphia; Hon. E. C. Fitch, Chelsea; Hon. A. Van Vechtan, Albany; and H. Bridge and wife, Washington, are at the Astor House.

Major-Gen. Geo. L. Hartsuff and Col. C. R. Leonard, U. S. A.; Judge Mondalet, Canada; and T. S. Skinner, Esq., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. M. S. Howe, U. S. A.; J. D. Boardman, Philadelphia, and Geo. D. Cess, Pittsburgh, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prof. W. B. Bushnell, Yale College, and Wm. Lanrie and wife, Boston, are at the St. James Hotel.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court, Circuit.—*Part I.*—Adjourned without day. *Part II.*—Nos. 1406, 496, 892, 92, 618, 620, 1318, 1172, 1026, 1126, 1500, 1520, 1528, 1526, 1228, 1522, 1560, 1564, 1566. *Part III.*—Nos. 1175, 1457, 1573, 1537, 584, 1195, 1434, 1464, 1217, 1591, 1561, 1205, 1388, 1146, 1667, 1673, 1679, 1683, 1685, 1687.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 3415, 3777, 4075, 4077, 4081, 4083, 4085, 4087, 4089, 4093, 4095, 4097, 4099, 4101, 4103. *Part II.*—Nos. 3370, 3160, 966, 1062, 1076, 1728, 3298, 834, 3344, 2940, 1068, 3412, 3826, 3426, 3432.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, April 26, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 55 bbls. Ashes, 7,501 bbls. Flour, 168 bbls. and 768 bags Corn Meal, 363 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Barley, 9,110 bushels Oats, 700 bushels Malt, 1,053 pkgs. Provisions, and 598 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 20 bbls., at $9 for Pots, and $11 (nominally) for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in fair demand at buoyant prices. We quote Java at 50c.@52c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 43c.@45c.; Rio at 43½c.@45½c.; Jamaica at 43c.@44c.; St. Domingo at 40c. ₩ lb. Stock to-day, 36,057 pkgs. of all kinds.

COTTON—Is in less demand, and unsettled. Strict Middlings at 81½c.@83c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,450 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened rather briskly, at an advance of 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl., but closed tamely and heavily, prices falling, in some instances, below our latest quotations of yesterday. Sales since our last, 9,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $7 45@$7 75; poor to choice Extra State $7 80@$8 20, chiefly at $7 90@$8; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $8 10@$8 30, chiefly at $8 15@$8 25 ₩ bbl.

Superfine and Western	$7 45	@$7 75
Extra State	7 80	@ 8 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 95	@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship brands	8 05	@ 8 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 35	@ 9 75
Extra Genesee	8 25	@ 9 75
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	8 25	@11 75

Southern Flour is in less request, at easier prices; sales since our last, 1,200 bbls., at $8 10@$8 50 for poor to good; $8 55@$11 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and drooping; sales 700 bbls. extra, at $7 85@$9 30 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand, at $5 25@$6 65 ₩ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in more demand, at $6 for Jersey, and $6 25@$6 30 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Total sales since Saturday, 2,600 bbls.

FRUIT—The market is inactive, but quoted steady

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after and has declined 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel. Sales have been made of 19,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 95@$2; White Canada at $1 95; Amber Western $1 90@$1 93; Red Western at $1 85@$1 88; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 80@$1 82; Milwaukee Club at $1 79@$1 81; Chicago Spring at $1 74@$1 77; Amber Jersey at $1 90@$1 80 ₩ bushel. Corn continues in fair demand at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 78,500 bushels, at $1 34½@$1 35, chiefly $1 34½ for Mixed Western, in store; $1 36½@$1 37½ for White and Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet at $1 48@$1 50 ₩ bushel. Oats are in less request, and heavy. We quote Canada at 86c.@87½c.; Western at 87c.@88½c.; State at 86½c.@87½c.; Western at 87c.@88½c., ₩ bushel. Barley is inactive at $1 30@$1 55, as extremes, ₩ bushel. Sales, 1,500 bushels. Barley Malt, $1 25@$1 60 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in good request at $1 40@$1 70 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand at 18c.@22c. for poor to strictly choice. ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are in fair request at buoyant prices.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet, but held firmly, including Spirits Turpentine, at $3 20@$3 25 ₩ gallon; Tar, $21@$23 ₩ bbl.; Resin, $33@$42 ₩ 280 lbs.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* says: "Market firm. The sales for the week have been light: 64x64 still remain firm at 17c."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and closes heavily. Sales since our last, 2,400 bbls., at $27 37½@$27 50 for New Mess; $29 25 for do. for July delivery; $25 75@$26 for Old Mess; $26 50@$27 for Western and City Prime Mess; $26 75@$27 for Thin Mess, and $22 75@$24 for Old and New Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 14½c.@16c. for Hams, and 11½c.@12½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales, 370 packages. Bacon is less active, at 14c.@14½c., according to quality, ₩ lb.; sales since our last, 300 boxes. Lard was in good request and firmer early in the day, but closed heavily; sales 2,600 tcs and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 14¼c.@15½c., Prime closing at 15½c. ₩ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at buoyant rates; sales 450 bbls. at $19@$20 for Extra Mess, $15@$18 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $27@$28; India Mess, $29@$33; ₩ tca. Sales 190 tcs. Beef Hams $28 50@$32 ₩ bbl. Sales 100 bbls. Butter is in fair request at 22c.@28c. for poor to prime, and 30c. for very choice State, and 22c.@26c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is salable at 14c.@18c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Is in fair demand, including East India at $9 25@$10 50 ₩ 100 lbs. Sales, 2,300 bags.

SEEDS—Are inactive, yet quoted steady. Clover, 12½c.@13c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are in good request and buoyant. Sales since our last 1850 hhds., including New-Orleans at 17½c.@19c.; Porto Rico at 16½c.@17½c.; Cuba at 15½c.@16½c., and 230 boxes Havana, part at 15½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at 17½c.@23½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 180,000 lbs., at 13¾c.@14½c. ₩ lb. Messrs. Kinney & Sons notice the business of the week thus: "The market for this staple during the past week has been quite active, and prices have greatly advanced. On Wednesday the demand for strictly prime was brisk, and choice brands were sold at 13¾c. On Saturday there were some large sales at 14c. for lots on the spot. To-day and yesterday prices of all grades rose rapidly, and prime lots in hhds. sold readily at 14½c.@14¾c., and some as high as 14¾c. The stock is being greatly reduced, and shippers find it very difficult to fill their orders for choice lots. The demand, also, for No. 2 on Soap Tallow is active, and it brings full prices. There is a great scarcity of Tallow Oil and different kinds of Grease. We note sales of some good Yallow Grease at 12¾c. The arrivals of Tallow from all parts have been very light, and the market closes firm at 14½c.@14¾c., the latter figure for extra choice lots. We hear of sales of strictly prime lots at 14¾c., to be delivered a fortnight hence. We hear of no Butchers' Association being in the market at present, consequently the price is entirely nominal. The present great abundance of freight room for Great Britain has enabled shippers to fill orders at old limits, as in some cases they have got freight gratis to go as ballast. The circumstance, together with the high rates of Exchange, tends to enhance the prices. Price this day 1858, 10¼; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10¼c.; 1861, 9¼c.; 1862, 8¾c.; 1863, 11¾c., ₩ lb.

TEAS—Are held firmly, but are quiet.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate demand at steady prices; sales 135 hhds. Kentucky at 9½c.@27c.; 300 bales Havana, and 50 bales Cuba, both in bond, on private terms ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 2,400 bbls., in lots at $1 25@$1 28 ₩ gallon, the market closing in favor of sellers.

FREIGHTS—Rates were firm by neutral vessels. For Liverpool, the engagements included 50 boxes Bacon and 700 tcs. Lard, at 12s. 6d.; 50 tons Oil Cake at 2s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 300 bales Cotton, at 3-16d. ₩ lb., and 100 pkgs. Butter, at 20s. ₩ ton. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour, and 1,500 bbls. Oil Cake at 1s. 6d; 100 boxes Bacon, 30 casks Hog skins, and 800 Wet Salted Hides, at 15s.; 50 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 6d. For Glasgow, 50 tcs. Beef, at 2s., For Antwerp, 100 tcs. Lard, at 22s. 6d. For Bordeaux, a foreign brig with heavy Hogshead Staves, at $40. For Liverpool from Montreal, a ship with Flour, at 3s. ₩ bbl., and Wheat, at 6d. ₩ quarter.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 03 | Sun sets..... 6 51 | Moon rises. 12 06
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11 39 | Gov. Island..12 28 | Hell Gate.. 1 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, April 26.

Cleared.

Steamers Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, Lope & Kirkpatrick.

Barks Ann & Lizzie, (Hamb.) Jessey, Philadelphia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Foxtiera, (Br.,) Jos. Liverpool, Thos. Dunham; Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, Belize, Josiah Jex; Ilva, Davis, Marseilles, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Roman, (Br.) Hickley, Havana, F. F. Phillips; Harriet, Hutchings, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.

Brigs Victor, (Hamb.) Hein, Philadelphia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Emily Fisher, Cowan, Machias, Me., Brett, Son & Co.; South Boston, (Br.,) Lane, Gerow, R. P. Buck & Co.; Isabella, (Br.,) Hanfield, Para, H. K. Corning, Son

[Advertisement.]

The Fort Pillow massacre will be handed down in history as one of the most cold-blooded incidents of human warfare. How peaceful communities should prize the privileges of the undisturbed use of KENT'S KENTUCKY CAYENNE! Sold by grocers at 25 cents per pound. Ask for KENT'S. General depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

Silvanus's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Silvanus's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Mrs. Mary J. Holmes commences one of her splendid Stories in the NEW-YORK WEEKLY, TOMORROW, entitled DR. WEST, or, DORA'S LOVE.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, when allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a direct influence to the affected parts; the soothing effect to the mucous lining of the windpipe allays pulmonary irritation, and gives relief in coughs, colds, and the various throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

"In Hoc Vinces."

ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.

I have always refused to sell any of the compounds known as tonic bitters. I believe them to be generally injurious, and composed of deleterious drugs; but from a careful trial of the ORIMEAN BITTERS, backed by the certificates of Drs. Chilton and Pohle, of New-York, I have no hesitation in recommending them to my friends and customers. No other bitters compare with these in delicate and refined flavor and medical qualities of a tonic and alterative character. Their long trials in United States Hospitals, and privately, attest this beyond doubt. FREDERICK S. COZZENS,

Agent Longworth Wines, No. 73 Warren-st., N. Y.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

A Household Card.

Not only all the Fashions in Hats which may be found elsewhere, but a great diversity of styles which CAN BE FOUND NOWHERE ELSE, are comprised in the immense first-class stock at GENIN'S, NO. 513 BROADWAY.

The Fashions for the Spring (now complete) at this establishment include a more extensive variety of dress and undress Hats for gentlemen than is presented by any other assortment in this country. The exposition of LADIES', MISSES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' HATS comprehends not only the Standard Styles of Europe for the present and approaching season, but innumerable unique fabrics, suited to all CAPRICES OF TASTE, and adapted to all purposes. It is believed that no mother can make the tour of the store with her family, without finding for each member of it a fabric for the head which will strike her as becoming and suitable.

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

A Partner Wanted, With Capital, in a First-class hotel, now erecting on Broadway, opposite the Worth Monument and Madison-square, to which is to be added the building known as the Worth House, and altered extensively, both internally and externally, with balconies and an additional story, with a French chateau roof similar to that of the Albemarle, and designing to make the whole block, between 24th and 25th sts. symmetrical. These buildings, when completed, will contain about two hundred rooms, liberally supplied with parlors and suites of rooms, replete with all the comforts and conveniences of the very best modern hotels, regardless of cost. This house is especially calculated to be kept on the American and European plans combined, to have a spacious and convenient restaurant for the use of the guests of the hotel, and also a beautiful, airy and extensive restaurant for the public on Broadway, and will be completed about the middle of August. Apply to C. H. READ, Albemarle Hotel, or to his references, D. D. HOWARD, Esq., No. 121 West 14th-st.

Ovington Brothers,

CHINA AND GLASS IMPORTERS,

would call attention to their elegant and extensive stock of goods.

OUR SPRING STOCK was laid in before the recent advance in gold, and will be sold accordingly.

Glass engraving on the premises, sets of glass richly cut and engraved with initials to order.

BRONZES, CLOCKS, PLATED GOODS, &c., &c.

Please call and examine assortment and prices.

Nos. 238 and 240 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Trichopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 224 Pearl-st., New-York.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots

and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety of our own manufacture.

SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New,

J. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes; also, sideboard and parlor safes for silver-plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.

No. 505 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.

SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

BARR—GARRETSON.—At St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island, on Tuesday, April 26, by Rev. E. V. Hirbee, D. D., WILLIAM A. BARR and SOPHIA C., daughter of Garret Garretson.

BOPPERT—SMITH.—On Tuesday, April 26, by Rev. Matson M. Smith, D. D., of Bridgeport, Conn., EDWARD P. BOPPERT, M. D., of Bergen, N. J., and CATHARINA L., daughter of Walter M. Smith, of this City.

BIGGAR—BURNET.—On Tuesday evening, April 26, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thomas Gallandet, D. D., HAMILTON BIGGAR and AMANDA C. BURNET, only daughter of James J. Burnet, all of this City.

CROSSMAN—SEYMOUR.—On Monday, April 25, by Rev. Abiel Silver, J. MELVILLE CROSSMAN, of Boston, to Miss NELLIE A. SEYMOUR, of New-York.

GRIFFITH—RADER.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 26, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., LOUIS P. GRIFFITH to MATILDA RADER, daughter of Max Rader, Esq.

LOCKWOOD—HAVELL.—At St. Mark's Church, Mount Pleasant, on Wednesday, April 13, by Rev. Edmund Guilbert, Brig.-Gen. MUNSON I. LOCKWOOD to AMELIA J., daughter of Robert Havell, Esq., of Tarrytown, N. Y. No cards.

MARSHALL—HOUSAWORTH.—On Tuesday, April 26, by Rev. Alfred A. Cookman, Capt. A. S. MARSHALL, 17th N. Y. V. Vols., to MARIA E. HOUSEWORTH, all of this City.

TRAYERN—HOPKINSON.—In Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday, April 19, by Rev. N. A. Okeson, D. D., CHARLES TRAYERN, U. S. N., to NELLIE DE WOLF, daughter of E. DE WOLF, Esq., all of Norfolk.

WATTS—WOOD.—On Monday, April 25, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. William Neilson, GEORGE BURDSALL WATTS to HELEN, youngest daughter of William Wood.

DIED.

BOYD.—On Monday night, April 25, of consumption, JOHN, youngest son of the late Andrew and Maria Boyd, aged 22 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, April 27, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Jacob L. Odell, No. 112 Gardan-st., Hoboken City, N. J.

BOWNE.—In Westchester, on Tuesday, April 26, WM. H., infant son of Thomas B. and Rebecca Bowne, aged 1 year, 10 months and 25 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge until 1½ o'clock to convey friends to the church.

CORNWELL.—At Ponghkeepsie, on Monday, April 25, WILLIAM CORNWALL, for many years a merchant of that city, in the 65th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of his sons, William K. and George Cornwell, and son-in-law, Robert F. Silliman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 26 Cannon-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock. The Hudson River Railroad train leaving at 10 o'clock A. M. will arrive in time.

CAHOONE.—On Monday, April 25, JOHN GIBBS CAHOONE, youngest son of the late Rev. Wm. Cahoone, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 38 7th-st., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 3½ P. M., without further notice.

COATES.—In West Stockbridge, Mass., on Friday, April 22, of pluro-pneumonia, MRS. ANNA O. COATES, aged 61 years.

FAIRNER.—On Monday, April 25, after a lingering illness, CHARLES FAIRNER, aged 66 years, 6 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 563 9th-av., near 46th-st., on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

FOAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 26, Mrs. SARAH H. FOAN, wife of Mr. Hobart Ford, in the 59th year of her age.

Funeral on Friday next, at 2 P. M., at No. 44 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

GREENE.—At Morrisania, Westchester County, on Tuesday, April 26, FREDERICK SEARLE, infant son of Joseph H. and Olivia S. Greene, aged 4 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fordham-ev., Morrisania, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment. The small cars from Harlem Bridge pass the church door.

☞ Albany and Providence papers please copy.

GARDINER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 25, of paralysis, ELIZABETH, wife of Matthew Gardiner, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the late residence, No. 228 Front-st., at 2 o'clock on Thursday, the 28th inst.

HULL.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, April 26, CHARLES ILSLEY, only son of Henry J. and Sarah E. Hull, in the 6th year of his age.

The funeral service will be held at No. 13 East 30th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to which the relatives and friends of the family are invited. The remains will be taken to New-Canaan, Conn., for interment.

KINNE.—Suddenly, on Monday, April 25, at his residence, No. 455 Hudson-st., WILLIAM W. KINNE, M. D., late army Surgeon of the 90th N. Y. S. Vols.

All friends and relatives are invited to call until Thursday, the 28th inst., when his remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

KNEVELS.—On Monday, April 25, ANNIE VARPLANCK, only daughter of Elizabeth and the late John W. Knevels, of Fishkill Landing.

Funeral services will be held at St. Anne's Church, Mattawan, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LAMPORT.—On Tuesday, April 26, Mrs. C. M. LAMPORT. Funeral services this day, (Wednesday,) April 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her brother, Mr. G. S. Fonoher, No. 239 West 54th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

MARTIN.—On Tuesday evening, April 26, at 8 o'clock, JOSEPH MARTIN, M. D.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

MORRIS.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 46 West 19th-st., on Tuesday, April 26, WILLIAM LEWIS MORRIS, son of the late Robert Morris, of Fordham, Westchester County.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OVERINGTON.—At Mott Haven, on Tuesday, April 26, MARY C., youngest daughter of Thomas and Mary C. Overington, aged 2 years and 1 month.

The funeral will take place at her late residence, Mott Haven, on Thursday, April 28, at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

ROBBINS.—On Tuesday, April 26, CLINTON, youngest son of Eli and Maria C. Robbins, aged 15 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 146 Washington-st., Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Massachusetts.

RUNYON.—In Morristown, N. J., on Monday, April 25, Mrs. EMMA L., wife of John R. Runyon, in the 21st year of her age.

SHERMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 25, of congestion of the brain, CLARENCE W., eldest son of Sylvester J. and Mary A. Sherman, aged 13 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 264 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock.

WHITMAN.—On Tuesday, April 26, LOTTIE B., infant daughter of Thomas C. and Georgie F. Whitman, aged 8 months and 9 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the residence of its parents, No. 240 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

ZABRISKIE.—At Paramus, N. J., on Monday morning, April 25, ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, formerly of this City, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Paramus Church, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

MANHATTAN ENGINE COMPANY VIII.—The active and honorary members of the company are requested to meet at the Engine-house, No. 91 Ludlow-st., at 9 o'clock this morning precisely, to attend the funeral of our late associate, M. A. HARRIGON.

CHARLES NICOLS, Foreman.

JAS. M. CROLIUS, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 295.—April 26, 1864.

52, 61, 68, 64, 59, 38, 24, 10, 11, 67, 21, 30, 41.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 296.—April 26, 1864.

49, 14, 36, 65, 66, 13, 34, 29, 12, 70, 57, 11, 40.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

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EXTRA CLASS 159—April 26, 1864

57, 67, 52, 40, 12, 22, 66, 27, 21, 69, 24, 60, 2.

CLASS 200—April 26, 1864.

31, 53, 6, 68, 48, 71, 49, 66, 12, 64, 55, 13, 1.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

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$1 50 per pair; by mail, $1 80. Send for circular.

UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.—At a regular meeting of this Association, held at Hope Chapel, April 21, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, For the purpose of uniting the strength of the various organizations formed out of the Union party favorable to the renomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and the meeting of the Convention at Baltimore, on the 7th of June next, in accordance with the call of the Union National Committee, it is desirable and expedient that all the existing organizations be merged and consolidated into one; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five from this association be appointed by the President for the purpose of arranging for a consolidation of the various Lincoln organizations in this State into one organization, with power to nominate, for the action of the people at a joint ratification meeting, such officers as will advance the cause of Liberty and the Union.

The President appointed as such committee, Henry S. Smith, Rush C. Hawkins, C. J. Judson, Charles Sutton and S. J. Glassey.

On motion, the President and Vice-President were added to the committee. By order,

S. DRAPER, President.

S. J. GLASSAY, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOSS BOOT and Shoe Maker's Association of the City of New-York, the following list of prices was unanimously adopted:

	1st rate.	2d rate.	3d rate.	4th rate.
Patent Leather Boots	$18 00	$16 00	$14 00	$12 00
Patent Leather Boots, footed	15 00	13 00	11 00	9 00
Calfskin Boots	15 00	13 00	11 00	9 00
Calfskin Boots, footed	12 50	10 50	8 50	7 50
Patent Leather Congress or Balmoral Gaiters	12 50	10 50	8 50	6 50
Calfskin Congress or Balmoral Gaiters	12 00	10 00	8 50	6 50
Patent Leather Shoes	10 00	8 50	7 00	5 50
Calfskin Shoes	9 50	8 00	6 50	5 00

Extra for double sole, $2; for Marseilles soles, $3; for toe-caps, 50c.; for buckle gaiters, $1, and buckle shoes, 50c.

ICE CREAM AND ICES OF THE BEST quality delivered to families in any part of the City, at 50 cents per quart. J. FUSSELL & CO., Wholesale Depot, No. 299 4th-av., near 23d-st.

GRAND LIGNE MISSION.—RME. FELLER and Mr. LA FLEUR, from the Grand Ligne Mission, Canada, will be glad to meet their friends in the lecture-room of the Baptist Tabernacle, 2d-av., this morning, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock.

GAS FIXTURES.—WANTED, A SET OF GAS fixtures for an ordinary sized house. Any one having one, and willing to sell cheap for cash, can address J. W., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, or J. WILLIAMS, No. 443 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK, FRENCH OR GERMAN, to go thirty miles into the country in a private family. Apply at the Brevoort House, (No. 6,) between 8 and 10 in the morning, or between 7 and 8 in the evening.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the United States Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1 by paying the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities only, is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions have averaged more than

TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the *Treasurer of the United States* at Washington, and the *Assistant Treasurers* at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and B'way.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and B'way.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
New-York Nat. Exchange Bank, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
First National Bank of Philadelphia.
First National Bank of Washington.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

The best hairdressing ever yet offered to the public; is warranted to restore gray hair to its original color; will stop its falling out in three days, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. Does not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation. $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores.

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CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—SAVING OF 20 PER CENT.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES having given notice of an advance of prices to the extent of 20 per cent., we take pleasure in assuring the public that we WILL CONTINUE TO SELL AT FORMER PRICES. our fine Spring assortment having been nearly all made up *before the recent advance.*

Purchasers would do well to give us their orders at once, and, when required, we will book the same for delivery in April, May or June.

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I can in this branch also offer greater bargains than any other house in the City.

IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS FROM $45 TO $200. TO THE TRADE.

My stock of LEAF TOBACCO is well worth your attention, and I invite you to inspect it.

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CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS

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OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS:

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and hut for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is hut just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community sufferiug from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, hut consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; hut with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

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IV.

WICKERSHAM'S SCHOOL ECONOMY.

A Treatise on the Preparation, Organization, Employments, Government and Auxiliaries of Schools. By JAMES PYLE WICKERSHAM, A. M., Principal of the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville. 12mo. $1 25.

From the Literary Gazette.

No one can read a page

FINANCIAL.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—BRIGGS AND GREGORY LODES.

GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

CAPITAL 10,000 SHARES, $100 each.

TRUSTEES.

J. SMITH BRIGGS, Colorado.
GEO. M. PULLMAN, Chicago.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
HENRY COGGILL, New-York.
C. C. ALGER, Hudson, N. Y.
WM. G. ANGELL, Providence, R. I.
R. CORNELL WHITE, New-York.
President—J. SMITH BRIGGS.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—J. S. WOODWARD.
Mining Superint't—CHAS. H. BRIGGS.

Office No. 25 CLIFF-ST., New-York.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT is sues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

U. S. 5 PER CENT.
10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand for immediate delivery, an assortment of bonds of this new loan.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

JERSEY CITY BONDS,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
COUPONS PAYABLE 1ST OF OCTOBER AND APRIL, IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Capital.....$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the
NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,
issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
R. G. SOLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.
New-York, March 29, 1864

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank will receive subscriptions on account of
UNITED STATES BONDS,
authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at 5 per cent. a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Conpon Bonds as they may prefer. And will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin or in United States notes or the notes of National Banks, adding 50 per cent. for premium until further notice, from the 1st day of March, until the day of subscription and payment; or subscriptions can be made, bearing interest from date, without the payments of interest from the 1st of March, and premium thereon.

The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this bank.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.
TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS. A liberal commission will be allowed parties subscribing at this Bank.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier. D. L. ROSS, President.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.
CLEVELAND, March 26, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 207 BROADWAY, cor. FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will take place at the rooms of the company, on MONDAY, the 9th of May, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from 29th inst.
W. H. SHELDON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL

BLACK HAWK
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

MINES—BOBTAIL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.

CAPITAL 50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

F. H. JUDD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
GEO. BLISS, Jr., New-York.
O. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. R. WILLIAMS, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWETT, Washington.
CARLOS PIERCE, Boston.
President—F. H. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MYLO LEE.
OFFICE NO. 25 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Mariposa Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of deciding upon the increase, and increasing the amount of the capital stock of the said Company, by an addition of twenty thousand shares to the one hundred thousand shares already issued, making, with such increase, a total capital of one hundred and twenty thousand shares, at the par value of one hundred dollars a share, amounting, altogether, to twelve millions of dollars, in order that the floating debt of the company may be paid, and the mining and other resources of its estate may be more completely and expeditiously developed.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAMES HOY,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
Majority of the Trustees.
New-York, April 11, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 98 BROADWAY, New-York, April 22, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD 15th inst., for sixteen directors, constituting the first class, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to hold office for three years:

CLEAYTON NEWBOLD,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,
FREDERICK G. FOSTER,
FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH,
FREDERICK TRACEY,
WILLIAM B. ASPINWALL,
HENRY W. PECK,
GEORGE N. LAWRENCE,
THOMAS H. FAILE,
ABIEL A. LOW,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
MERRITT TRIMBLE,
FREDERICK WOOD,
GEORGE R. BABCOCK,
FRANCIS H. STOTT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, CYRUS CURTISS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and CLEAYTON NEWBOLD, Esq., Vice-President. W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

MINING STOCKS,
as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eight National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.
(Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.
(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 9 WALL-ST.,
New-York, April 23, 1864.

THE PREFERRED STOCK BOOKS OF the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be closed on the 15th day of May next.

On all preferred Stock then issued and outstanding, a dividend of one and three fourth per cent. will be paid on the first of June next.

Future dividend days on above stock will be semi-annually, on 1st of December and June.

By order of the Board.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO., M. K. JESUP & Co., TRANSFER AGENTS, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad st., New-York, April 16, 1864.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DUbuque & SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed in the Cities of Dubuque and New-York, on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 10th day of May next, inclusive.
GEO. D. LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due May 1, 1864, will be paid on MONDAY, May 2, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTgage SINKING FUND BONDS Nos. 441, 155, 388, 338, 17, 41, 73, 378, 458, 385, 650, 176, 219, 2 and 96 have been duly designated for payment according to the terms of the mortgage. Interest thereon will cease 1st May, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-pl., } Trustees.

THE RHODE ISLAND MINING COMpany.—Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the Rhode Island Mining Company will be held at the office of David S. Ogden, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, for the purpose of transacting such business as shall properly come before such meeting.
H. P. DUNCAN,
DAVID S. OGDEN,
Two of the persons named in the articles of association.
New-York, April 22, 1864.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Trustees of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at the office, corner of Wall and William sts., from 12 o'clock M., until 2 P. M. The transfer book is closed from this date until May 5.
WM. R. BLISS, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 BROADWAY, New-York, April 21, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, May 2, 1864. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock Noon, and closed at 1 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
New-York, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 56 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.
M. K. JESUP & CO.
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
New-York, March 24, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY, No. 35 Pine-st.,
New-York, April 22, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Saginaw Valley Land, Salt and Mineral Company, for the election of Trustee for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 3d of May next. Polls to open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held, at the banking house, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer book will remain closed from the 23d day of April until the morning of May 3.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
Have removed
to premises No. 56 Wall-st.,
rear rooms.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock.
H. E. LAIL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE ANTHRACITE
GAS LIGHTING AND HEATING
COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

WM. H. APPLETON,
President.

WM. H. APPLETON, O. D. F. GRANT,
ABRAHAM M. COZZENS,
Trustees.

Capital, $3,000,000; Shares, $100 each.

Books of subscription for 20,000 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at our office on SATURDAY, April 16.

The Common Council has granted to the company the right to lay pipes and mains throughout the entire City of New-York.

Ten per cent. payable on subscription; the balance in installments as the work progresses.

JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD COMPANY
(140 miles long)
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FOR $1,000,000.
FOR SALE BY MARIE & KANZ, NO. 27 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The undersigned now offer for sale $1,000,000 of this First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad Company, (Esra P. Prentice, President.) redeemable in New-York July 1, 1888, and convertible into stock at par within ten years.

The Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York City. They are executed to Daniel Drew and Alfred Van Santvoord, Trustees, and secured by a mortgage which "covers the whole of the said road, including the right of way, necessary real estate, superstructure, franchises and appurtenances belonging to, or to belong to the company; and is the first and a preferred lien thereon, except that one other mortgage, directed by a special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York to be executed to the City of Albany, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of $1,000,000 of bonds, to be issued by the said city as a loan in aid of the said road, which two mortgages are by the terms of the said act entitled to an equality of lien."

The length of road is 140 miles, entirely within the State of New-York, extending from the City of Albany to Binghamton on the Erie Railway, through a rich and productive region, forming valuable connections with other railroads at its two termini, and opening another avenue from the coal regions.

The first division of thirty-five miles from Albany to Schoharie has recently been opened for business; that portion from Schoharie to Onsonta, Otsego County, forty-five miles, has been let, and is now in progress; the balance is nearly ready for letting, and proposals are now advertised for grading and bridging fifty miles beyond Oneonta.

The cost of the first division, including rolling stock, is about $1,000,000, in addition to which $300,000 have been expended on the balance of the line; total expended to Jan. 1, 1864, $1,345,496.

The means of the company to complete the road, including what is already expended, are $2,000,000, individual and town subscriptions to the stock, of which $1,140,000 have been already paid in; $1,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds; $1,000,000 Albany City Loan, and $500,000 appropriated by the State of New-York, and payable one-half when the road is completed to Cohnleskill forty miles; the balance when completed eighty miles—to Oneonta; total, $4,500,000. Estimated cost of the road when completed, $4,500,000, or about $32,000 per mile. The joint mortgages to secure the bonds issued by the company, and the bonds to be issued by the City of Albany, together $2,000,000, constitute a total lien of $14,300 per mile. MARIE & KANZ.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
New-York, Jan. 9, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1864, will be open for inspection and review from after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864 and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1864, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected." If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to this assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
(Late with Fisk & Hatch,)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street,
Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Quartermasters' Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.

Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.

Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness and to the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent Bonds of 1881.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.
ARTHUR ROBINSON. I. G. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:

NEW YORK:
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers.
Bank of the Commonwealth
PHILADELPHIA:
Jay Cooke, & Co., Bankers.
E. S. Whelen & Co., Bankers.

BOSTON:
Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the Revere Bank
Brewster, Sweet, & Co., Bankers.

WASHINGTON:
Hon. L. F. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.
J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY, held the 28th ultimo, the following persons were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz.:

W. P. Palmer, Sidney Mason, John Steward,
Rufus L. Lord, Peter Cooper, W. W. Dekorest,
Thos. Barron, Robt. B. Minturn, Jas. B. Johnson,
Richard Tighe, Thos. W. Pearsall, Henry Sahl,
Henry Elsworth, James Colles, Rich. Mortimer,
Aug. H. Ward, L. S. Suarez, R. H. Browne,
E. D. Morgan, John Caswell, Ed. J. Woolsey.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. P. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

HARTFORD MINING COMPANY,
MICHIGAN.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

20,000 SHARES, $25 PER SHARE.

WORKING CAPITAL IN THE TREASURY, $30,000.

The subscribers, as the only authorized Agents, offer for sale a limited amount of this Copper Stock, *at one-half its par value*, or $12 50 per share.

Exhibits of the Company's valuable property will be furnished on application.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

U. S. "10-40" LOAN.
Subscriptions received
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
Bought and sold by W. O. BUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Western Union Telegraph,
Innependent Telegraph,
United States Telegraph,
} for sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties concerned, that a sale has been reported to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, by the Central Ohio Railroad Company to the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company of the undivided half of the line of its road between Columbus and Newark, pursuant to the act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio in such cases, and that the same will stand confirmed by the court at next June Term thereof, unless exceptions be filed on or before the first day of June next. By order of the court.
H. J. JEWETT, Receiver of C. O. R. R. Co.
ZANESVILLE, O., April 22, 1864.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, April 25, 1864.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE ANNUAL election for Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, 12th May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from 5th to 12th May, inclusive
W. B MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the Mariposa Company will be closed on and after SATURDAY next, the 30th inst., and until the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. By order of the Board.
New-York, April 25, 1864. JOHN WATT, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
Chicago, April 25, 1864.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due the first of May next, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FOR WOUNDS.—We can collect the $100 Bounty in a few days. Applicants must have their discharge and two witnesses. SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

FINANCIAL.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$5,000,000.
PAR VALUE SHARES.....$20.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.....$10 PER SHARE.

PRESIDENT:
Hon. ALFRED M. WOOD, Mayor of Brooklyn.

TRUSTEES:
Hon. A. M. WOOD, STEPHEN CROWELL, Esq., President Phœnix Insurance Co.; GAMALIEL KING, Esq. President Nassau Water Board, Brooklyn; C. L. INGERSOLL, Esq.; JOTHAM WEEKS, Esq.; LEWIS HURST, No. 192 Broadway.

ATTORNEYS:
BOWDOIN, LAROCQUES & BARLOW.

O. K. INGERSOLL, Sec. and Treas.

The property of this Company consists of the most PRODUCTIVE WELLS on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, among which are large interests in the famous "NOBLE and "MAPLE SHADE" wells, which are now flowing enough oil to insure a dividend of 10 per cent. on the stock of the company in addition to those, the company own some of the richest oil lands on Oil Creek and Cherry Run, upon which they propose to immediately sink a number of wells. Books for subscription to a limited number of shares are now open at the company's office, No. 24 Pine-st., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. $5 payable upon subscription.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, formerly called the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, and all others whom it may concern. At a meeting of the Directors of the above named company, held at Leavenworth, April 5, 1864, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered published:

Resolved, That an instalment of 20 per cent. upon all stock issued or subscribed for is hereby called, payable at the option of the stockholders, either to John Kerr, Treasurer of the Company, at Leavenworth City, or to Edward Learned, Financial Agent of the Company, at No. 48 Pine-st., New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next, and that the Secretary is hereby directed to cause this notice to be published in two or more papers of general circulation in each of the States of Kansas and Missouri, and also in each of the cities of New-York and Washington.

Resolved, That all authority to any person or party heretofore conferred to act as an agent or representative of this company, or claimed to be possessed by any person or party, is hereby revoked and rescinded, and all agencies or authority hereafter shall only be exercised by persons or parties authorized or recognized by the present or future Board of Directors, and that the Secretary be directed to give public notice of the revocation herein contained. HENRY FOOTE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY EASTERN DIVISION, formerly called the LEAVENWORTH, PAWNEE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, and all others whom it may concern: At a meeting of the Stockholders of the above named company, held at Leavenworth on the 4th and 5th days of April inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, By the contract of four parts between this company, John C. Fremont, Ross, Steele & Co., and Edward Learned, approved by this meeting, large and valuable concessions of his interests as a stockholder have been made by said Fremont to promote the speedy construction of the road; and, whereas, it is probable that similar concessions may be agreed to by other stockholders; therefore,

Resolved, That the said Learned, as the financial agent of the company, be authorized and empowered to negotiate with any parties, who are the holders or are interested in the stock of the company, for the transfer and delivery to him, as financial agent of such, and so much of said stock as such parties may be willing so to concede—to be by him used, disposed of or distributed, in like manner and for the same purposes, as is in said agreement provided, with reference to the shares agreed to be transferred to him by said Fremont, and in consideration therefor, the said financial agent is authorized and empowered to mark and indorse upon the certificates of shares which may be retained by such shareholders, severally, or to which they may be entitled upon making any such transfers, that such retained or so entitled shares are full paid and not subject to assessment; *provided* that such marking or indorsement shall not be made as aforesaid in any case so as to apply or be of effect, as to more shares in this company than shall be equal to one-fourth of the number of shares so transferred to the said financial agent in pursuance hereof by such shareholders respectively, and thereafter all such marked or indorsed certificates shall be deemed full paid for the number of shares embraced in such indorsements respectively, and the stockholders making the cooccasions and transfers hereinbefore provided for shall forever after be held by the company free from any payments or liabilities for, or on account of, or in any manner relating to the shares which they shall so severally transfer to said financial agent.

Resolved, further, In case it shall occur that from any cause any of the shares which may be transferred to the financial agent as aforesaid, or in pursuance of the aforesaid contract, shall at any time be found to belong wholly or in part to any other person or party, than the person or party who shall have so transferred the same, the said financial agent shall be and hereby is authorized, to transfer to such person or party, as shall so be found to be the rightful owner thereof, the shares so erroneously transferred to him.

Resolved, That the holders of certificates, obligations, or other memoranda issued in the name or on behalf of the company, which are claimed to entitle such holder to full paid or unassessable shares of the capital stock, be notified by the directors, by public advertisement, or in such other manner as the directors may determine, to present the same, together with any evidences of their right to require such shares to be made full paid or unassessable as aforesaid, to the Executive Committee of the company, in the City of New-York, within sixty days next following the issuing of such notices respectively, in order that all such certificates, obligations, or memoranda may be adjudicated, and proper formal certificates be issued in lieu thereof, in so far as such holders shall be deemed to be entitled thereto, by said Executive Committee. In case any holder shall refuse or omit to present his certificate, obligation, or memoranda, as aforesaid, and for the purposes and within the time aforesaid, or in case any of the evidences furnished as aforesaid shall be deemed by the Executive Committee to be insufficient to entitle the holder to such full paid shares, the officers of the company shall thereafter refuse to recognize or admit any liability of the company to make or issue full paid shares on account of any such particular certificates, obligations or memoranda, or to treat the same in any manner as full paid shares, except upon the claims of bona fide holders thereof being established by due process of law, or upon competent legal evidence that such claims are valid obligations of the company, in the event of any irregularity or defective equity in the claim of any holder of any such certificate, obligation or memorandum, the Executive Committee are hereby authorized to adjust the claims of any such holder, in such manner as said committee shall deem equitable, and to cause to be issued in settlement thereof such number of full paid shares as said committee shall so deem to be just and equitable.

Pursuant to the foregoing resolutions, and to directions of the Executive Committee, all persons interested are requested to transmit to the undersigned, at his office, No. 48 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, such statements, propositions and papers as will render the proposed benefits available to them respectively, and secure the same within the time prescribed in the resolution: viz. sixty days from the date hereof.
EDWARD LEARNED,
Financial Agent, U. P. R. Co., E. D.
New-York, April 16, 1864.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF SYRACUSE.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, SYRACUSE, April 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 7th day of May, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the loan of $20,000 upon the bonds of the City of Syracuse, pursuant to the law passed by the Legislature March 10, 1864, and under the resolution passed by the Common Council April 11, 1864. Bonds to be of $500 each, bearing interest at 6 per cent., payable as follows, viz: January 1, 1866, $2,500; January 1, 1867, $2,500; January 1, 1868, $2,500; January 1, 1869, $2,500; January 1, 1870, $2,500; January 1, 1871, $2,500; January 1, 1872, $2,500; January 1, 1873, $2,500, with semi-annual interest payable July 1 and Jan. 1, at the Bank of the Commonwealth, in the City of New-York. Coupons due July 1, 1864, will be stamped with the amount due from date of payment. Bids should state the amount proposed to be paid for each one hundred dollars. The Common Council reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.
EDWARD H. BROWN, Clerk.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 27TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
New-York, April 25, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this Company for the year ensuing, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 17th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock at noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books of the Common and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 5th day of May next, until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 18th day of May next.
W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO.
OFFICE, No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Directors of this company, on the 22d inst., Mr. B. D SKIDMORE (formerly of the Howard Insurance Co.) was unanimously elected Secretary.
GEO. HODGSDON, President.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE UNITED Windsor Gold Mine of Colorado will please go to Messrs GEORGE MANLEY & CO., No. 25 William-st., for their certificates, as the books have

MEDICAL.

DR. HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES
have been ten years before the public, and are used by thousands of families, and are everywhere commended for their simplicity, economy, and great curative value. A full case, with 35 large vials and book of directions is sold for $8, ar sent to any address, free of charge, by express, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, office and depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or changes of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

AFFLICTED RESTORED, IGNORANCE warned, blushes unnecessary.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LABMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (60th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases, late-st researches in physiology, European hospital practice, quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, for $1, closely sealed, or consult the Doctor, No. 173 Broadway, cap scales, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German ans Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review*, &c.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No 1, and can never fail, are safe and speedy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127¼ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office. N. B.—Those who prefer an infallible, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by one of their own sex, by magnetism.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 13 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you a subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to its present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethral impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 9 Division-st., New-York City. A book that treats of the dreadful effects of early abuse. Two hundred pages. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive, five dollars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st. N. Y.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.
AND
MARINE CORPS.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy.....$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy..$200
When enlisting for Marine Corps.....$50
ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $20.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grade.	
First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 50 per month.

Seaman and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $100, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	25 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must in writing be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months' advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful informa on can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 156 Senth-st.
CAPT. A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M. C., No. 18 Bowery.
WM. WALLACE, Lieut., U. S. Marines.
County Bounty Rooms, No. 18 Bowery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

New-York, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional	100 00
Total	$400 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a premium of twenty dollars.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

New-York, April 4, 1864.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ERIN—building	3,215	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,213	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
LOUISIANA	2,168	Smellie.
VIRGINIA	3,676	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 43, East River, as follows:

VIRGINIA.....Saturday, April 23.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, May 7.
LOUISIANA.....Saturday, May 21.
WESTMINSTER.....Saturday, June 4.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed and the rates lower than by any other line.

SALOON PASSAGE to Liverpool—$100, or $85, in Currency, according to the accommodation. In State-rooms, that passengers having equal privileges in the Saloon.

THIRD-CLASS PASSAGE to Liverpool—$35 in Currency.

The owners of these vesse's will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 25.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday.....April 30
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....May 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday.....May 14

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. La MESSURIE, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 23d of April.

Passage money to Nassau.....SATURDAY, 21st of May.
Passage money to Havana.....$45
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via HAVANA,
To sail on SATURDAY, April 30, at 3 P. M.
The U. S. M. side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR
will sail as above, from Pier No. 47, North River, foot of Houston-st.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, May 14, 1864.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. CO'S.

Steamship NOVA SCOTIAN, from Portland to Liverpool, April 30. Rates of passage, $80, $66 and $30.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE NEW United States Mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. Post, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, May 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60. No bills of lading signed on day of sailing. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship SIDON, Capt. MARTIN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 27.
Cabin passage, $80, in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE,

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOONMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, and 7¼ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Yaphank, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Yaphauk, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. SEEBS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:35 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, (and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:03 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE WEST.—Ladies traveling alone or families will find this the shortest and easiest route. There is but one change of cars between New-York and Chicago or Cincinnati, and only two to St. Louis. Office, No. 211 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M. run through to Nunsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM RIVER.

PLEASANT AND CHEAP EXCURSION TO HIGH BRIDGE.

The Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company's steamer TIGER will resume her usual trips, on Harlem River, on the 23d inst., leaving 3d-av. and 130th-st. for McComb's Dam, High Bridge and King's Bridge, connecting, to and from New-York, with 3d-av. cars and New-York and Harlem steamboats. Time tables on board or at the office, in Harlem.

D. D. INSLEE,
Assistant Superintendent

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmorez. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S "METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY," for Deafness, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Diseased Eyes, and all Diseases of Head, Throat, &c., &c. Can be obtained at her principal offices, No. 22 Bond-st. (after May 1, No. 16 Bond-st.,) New-York, and No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia. Also of druggists generally. Price $5. No medicine poured down the throat—no boring with instruments.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

The Committe on Fire Insurance Companies acknowledge the receipt of the following sums from the companies named below, as a contribution to the Metropolitan Fair in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission:

Lorillard	$500	Columbia	200
Continental	500	Germania	200
North American	500	Merchant	200
Corn Exchange	400	Empire City	200
Metropolitan	300	City	200
Citizens'	300	Commercial	200
Knickerbocker	300	Brevoort	150
Howard	250	Hamilton	150
Manhattan	250	Fireman's Fund	150
United States	250	Central Park	150
Arctic	250	St. Nicholas	150
Commonwealth	250	People's	150
Royal	250	Indemnity	150
Ætna, of Hartford	250	Astor	150
New-York Equitable	200	Lenox	150
Hope	200	Ballath	150
Relief	200	New-Amsterdam	150
Hanover	200	Atlantic Fire	150
N. York Fire and Marine	200	Yonkers and New-York	100
New-World	200	Tradesmen's	100
Fulton	200	Northwestern	100
Niagara	200	Jefferson	100
Mercantile	200	Officers and Directors of Home Insurance Co...	700
American	200		
Park	200		
Total			$10,850

HENRY A OAKLEY,
E. A. STANSBURY,
Committee on Fire Insurance Companies.
New-York, April 26, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TO GAS COMPANIES AND CONSUMERS OF COAL.

The thousand tons of "South Leverson's Gas Coals," (contributed by George Elliot, of London, and the freight upon which was contributed by James McHenry, Esq.,) are soon expected to arrive by the ship *Gibraltar* at this port. As it is desirable to realize the largest amount possible from this munificent gift, the undersigned propose, if practicable, to sell the same "to arrive." Written proposals for the whole, or any part thereof, may be made to any one of the undersigned, and such proposals are now solicited.

As to the quality of the above coal, the undersigned refer to the following extract from a letter written by Cyrus W. Field, Esq., (through whose instrumentality this generous gift was obtained,) to the Rev. Dr. Bellows, viz.:

"This coal is the 'South Leverson's Gas Coals,' of the best quality, and should bring a high price at New-York at the present time. It has occurred to me that the different Gas Companies in New-York, Brooklyn, Harlem and Newark, might each be willing to pay an *extra price* for one or two hundred tons of these coals, as the entire amount that they sell for goes through the United States Sanitary Commission for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers."

It is particularly desirable that this coal should realize as large an amount as possible for the object to which it is devoted, on account of the international character of the gift, the coal being the contribution of one large hearted English merchant, and the freight (amounting to £886 18s. 11d.,) of another.

Committee on Coal, &c.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer Pennsylvania Coal Co., Trinity Building.
FRED'K. C. OAKLEY, Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.
OLIVER BRYAN, No. 29 South-st.
DANIEL B. TYLOCK, South-st.
S. B. JANES, Chairman, No. 24 William-st.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

MACHINERY.

For sale, in the department for machinery, at reasonable prices, steam engines, oscillating, reciprocating and direct acting, from 3 to 20 horse-power. Steam punches, drills, planing machines, hammers, &c. &c.

All kinds of steam gauges, vacuum gauges, salinometers, hot water thermometers, governors, steam injectors, and all other fitting appurtenances to steam machinery.

Steam caldrons and boilers, steam pumps, hydrants, stop valves, hydraulic jacks, &c. Iron castings, sectees and dumb-bells. Bolts, washers, &c., &c.

Various iron and wood working machines to be driven by hand or steam power. Cotton gins, flax machines, &c., &c.

Two lo of assorted steel, india rubber packing belting, &c. A lot of other india rubber goods. Various clothes wringing and sewing machines, and other miscellaneous articles.

For prices, &c., apply at the desk.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committees on Machinery.

P. S.—Machinery, tools, &c., received till the close of the fair.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

AUCTION SALE.

The following temporary buildings of the Metropolitan Fair will be sold at public auction on MONDAY, May 2, at 10 A. M., in the Fair Buildings in 14th-st.

1. Arms and Trophies Building.
2. Indian Department Building.
3. Porch of the Restaurant.
4. Building on 15th-st.
5. Cattle-show Building on 15th-st.
6. All the tables, stands and wooden ornaments.
7. Pleasure and shed behind the Restaurant.

The Buildings can be seen on and after Thursday, April 28. JAMES RENWICK, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,

THE CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES who have contributions of money in hand, or to be collected, are respectfully requested to make their returns to this department without delay.

All persons having bills against the Metropolitan Fair are requested to present them authenticated by the committees ordering the expenditures, at as early a day as possible, as it is desirable to close up the accounts of the fair. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

DONATIONS.

THE TREASURER OF THE "SOCIETY for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children," acknowledges the receipt of the following donations since November, 1863:

Miss E. Willis	$5
Mrs Borst	5
A Gentleman	5
A Friend	10
A Friend	3
Miss L. Gibson	3
Mrs. L., of Bridgeport	100
Mr. Lenox	50
A. H. W	5
Mr. J. T. Johnston	50
Mrs. M. Johnston	50
Mrs. J. McBride	100
Mrs. W. G. Bull	5
Mrs. J. S. Jones	10
Mrs. J. D. T. Lanier	20
Mrs. Patrick	5
W. Redmond, Jr	125
Mr. James Boorman	00
Mr. Clark (Northampton)	30
Mr. Edward Minturn	10
Mr. Lanahan	25
"G." (by Mrs. Perkins)	20
Mr. W. R. Jackson	4
Mrs. Beasie Black	5
Mr. A. R. Walsh	10
Mr. C. H. Russell	20
Mr. T. H. Faile	50
Mrs. Walsh	20
Mrs. J. O. Greene	50
Mrs. Charles A. Easton	10
Mrs. Henry Sykes	13
Mr. A. Smith	25
Mr. Boak	10
"Anon," by Mrs. Perkins	3
"A Friend"	5
Mrs. Col. Ewing	5
Mrs. R. J. Brown	30
Mr. C. E. S	5
By Mrs. Nicll	2
Mrs. Alex. Lyle	25
Mr. James Paulding	25
Mr. D. C. Crane	5
Miss Varnum	5
Mr. H. C. Faitlough	5
Miss E. C. Collins	2
Mrs. Bayard	5
A friend, by Mrs. Paulding	10
"V"	2
Mrs. Adam Norris	25
Mr. and Mrs. H. Railton	10
Mr. McLauahan	20
A friend (through Mrs. Roberts)	5
Mrs. Cortlandt Palmer	2
Mr. B. Taylor	5
Mrs. J. B. Varnum	25
Mrs. L. H. Wells	7
Mrs. R. L. Stewart	100

L. K. TRACY, Treasurer.

THE U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION would thankfully receive donations of books, newspapers, magazines, &c., new or old, for the use of our brave soldiers in the field. At this season of the year, when hundreds of families are moving, they might readily spare large quantities of reading matter, which would be invaluable to the soldiers. Packages may be sent to Room No. 30, Bible House, or will be called for on leaving the address as above.

MEETINGS.

AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF the American Shipmasters' Association, held at the rooms of the association, on Tuesday, April 26, 1864, at 12 M.

The President, John D. Jones, Esq., announced the decease of Capt. Elisha E. Morgan, and offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That Capt. Elisha E. Morgan was justly regarded a humane and skillful shipmaster, whose profession was his pride, and who was always a leader in devising and promoting efforts for the welfare of seamen. He took great interest in the organization and success of their association, and was one of its chief officers, from its origin to the time of his decease.

Resolved, That in him the community have lost one of its most energetic and honorable members, the seamen a devoted friend and protector, this association a wise and efficient officer, and we, his associates, a good counselor, a genial companion, and a true friend.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to his family, and that they be published in the City papers.

On motion, the Council then adjourned.

I. H. UPTON,
Secretary.

TO COMMERCIAL BROKERS.

At a preliminary meeting of the produce brokers, held yesterday in this City, to take into consideration measures regarding the bill introduced into Congress by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, charging brokers with one dollar on every one thousand dollars of property sold by brokers, a committee was appointed to call a further meeting, to adopt such measures as may then be deemed advisable—which meeting will take place at the Produce Exchange, WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 1½ o'clock precisely. All commercial brokers are requested to be present.

(Signed,) C. H. TUGMAN,
THEODOR PERRY,
WILLIAM SHARPE,
GEORGE C. STONE,
CHAS. WANN,
Committee.

AMUSEMENTS.

485 BROADWAY THEATRE, 485
BROADWAY. corner of Broome-st. BROADWAY.
GEORGE WOOD.....Manager

OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, MAY 2,
Engagement of
SIMMONS,
the renowned
BALSILCONTHAUMATURGIST.

GEORGE WOOD has the pleasure of announcing, that he has assumed the management of the above theatre, and that a large sum of money has been invested in refitting it, and in
ELABORATE DECORATION AND UPHOLSTERY,
with the view of restoring it to its pristine beauty and popularity. In the effort to accomplish this object the most récherche artistic talent has been called in aid. In verification of this statement the chaste and elegant frescoes which adorn the walls, have been designed and executed by the celebrated artist
MR. A. ERTLE and assistants, of No. 545 Broadway.
With the desire of presenting to the public the freshest and most attractive novelties, the management has effected an engagement for a brief period with
SIMMONS,
the European and Japanese Illusionist, (whose wondrous skill eclipses the fame of Houdin, Frecklll, Hermann, Anderson and Bosco.)
In honor of his début in New-York, the theatre will be converted into an
IMMENSE MIRADOR,
from which will be seen the
ILLUSORY MIRACLES
OF THE
AUTOCRAT OF THE WORLD OF MAGIC,
who will be aided by
NO GLITTERING APPARATUS,
and abetted by
no confederates.
For full particulars see posters, programmes and descriptive pamphlets.
Box office open on SATURDAY, April 30, from 8 till 4.
MATINEE every SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.
One notice will be given of the commencemant of the DRAMATIC SEASON.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Nos. 622 and 624 BROADWAY.
Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager.....J. B. Selwyn
THE NEW OLYMPIC EXTRAVGANZA,
BY
A. OAKEY HALL,
entitled
LOYALINA;
OR
BRIGADIER-GENERAL FORTUNIO,
AND HIS
SEVEN GIFTED AIDES-DE-CAMP,
having proved
A GREAT SUCCESS,
with its
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC,
and
POWERFUL CAST;
It will be
REPEATED EVERY EVENING,
preceded by the comic drama, entitled
OUR WIFE.
Doors open at 7½; performances commence at 7¾. Seats secured three days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.

JUST AND BRILLIANT TRIUMPH ACCORDED TO THE NEW PLAY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 27,
the gifted tragic artist
MISS AVONIA JONES,
will appear for the second time in her intense and powerful original character of
"BLACK JANET,"
in the
NEW ROMANTIC HISTORICAL DRAMA,
in four acts, entitled
THE SORCERESS,
which was received upon its first representation with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of approbation, and which will be
REPEATED THIS EVENING,
with its
Thrilling Tableaux,
Scenic Surprises, and
Dramatic Sensations.
Seats may be secured for the entire week.

SALON DIABOLIQUE.

No. 585 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
ROBERT HELLER,
IN HIS EVENINGS OF MUSIC AND MYSTERY.
NEW AND STARTLING EFFECTS
IN
THE NECROMANTIC ART,
EMBRACING
THE CABALISTIC CLOCK,
THE SILVER RINGS,
THE DEVIL'S PUNCH BOWL,
THE SECOND SIGHT,
THE SUSPENSION CHLOROFORCENE,
Together with
TWO GRAND SOLOS
on one of Chickering & Son's grand pianos.
Every evening at 8 o'clock. Grand Matinee on SATURDAY afternoon at 2 o'clock.
Box office open from 10 to 4.

EVE
IN THE BOWER OF EDEN.
Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st.
Open day and evening.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S
GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,
after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State Fairs: and the Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our we l known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 768 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 26, 1864.

$5,000	U. S. 6s. '67	126	25	Hud. R. R.	145⅛
11,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	114⅜	100	do.....b10	145⅜
5,000	U. S. 7-3-10s...C.	114⅝	600	do	145
23,000	do	115	100	do	144⅜
13,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C	112¼	100	do	144⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, '64...C.	105	100	do	144⅛
14,000	U. S. 5-20s-1-yr. C..	98⅛	1500	Harlem R.....s30	212
13,000	do	98⅞	300	do	215
10,000	Aug. 1st, 6s, '80...	90	1000	Reading R.	142
5,000	Mo. State 6s.....	72⅛	300	do	142⅛
6,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	84¾	1500	do	143
5,000	do	84⅜	200	do	142⅝
5,000	Ohio & Miss C..	89	200	Mich. Cen. R.	147
20,000	do	88	200	do.....b10	147
20,000	do	87	100	do	146⅜
25,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '67	110	100	do	146⅛
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs....	119	500	M. So. & N. I. R.	104⅜
2,000	do	120	1500	do	105
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	98	100	do.....b10	105¼
3,500	H. & S. J. R 1st...	100	116	Panama R.	250
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	91¼	96	Ill. C. Full Stock.	120
20,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1M.	100	100	do	128
	15 Bank of Commw'th	108	50	do	140⅛
10,000	Amer. Gold.....	164¾	2100	Ill. C. R. Scp.	136
	100 Canton Co	51⅜	300	do.....b10	136⅜
	100 do	51¾	100	do.....b10	136⅝
	100 do	51	200	do	136⅞
	200 do	52	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	118
	300 do	52⅛	600	do	118⅛
	50 Del. & H. C. Co....	238	500	do	118
	150 Penn. Coal Co....	220	200	do	115⅞
	300 Cen. Coal.....	70	200	do	115⅛
	400 do	71	300	do	115
	100 do	71¾	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	132
	300 Quicksilv. Min....	75	150	do	131⅜
	200 do	75¾	200	do	131⅝
	100 do	75⅝	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	151
	200 do	75⅜	200	Chic. & R. I....h10	120⅜
	800 Cumb. Coal Pr.	80	100	do	120¾
	300 do	80⅜	100	do	120
	400 do	81	200	do	119⅜
	200 Qts. Hill M. Co....	15	200	do	119¾
	200 do	10¾	100	do.....b10	119⅜
	200 Mariposa M. Co....	36	200	do	119
	100 do	35⅞	500	do	118⅜
	400 do	35	100	do	118
	250 Lehigh & Susq. C.	16	25	M. & P. du C. R....	72⅜
	100 Pac. M. S. Co.....	228	50	do	72
	125 N. Y. Cen.....	139	100	Han. & St. J. Pre.	65
	550 do	138⅜	100	Am. & T. H.....	70
	100 Erie R.....b10	118⅜	100	do	69⅜
	1400 do	118⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	60
	100 do.....b15	118⅜	300	do	59
	300 do.....b10	118⅜	300	do	58⅜
	500 do	118¼	300	Chi. & N. W. Prf.	83
	600 do	118	300	do	82
	300 do.....h10	118⅛	100	Chi. & Alton R....	96
	200 do	117⅞	100	Chic. & A. Pref....	100
	100 do	117⅜	100	do	97
	300 Erie R. Pr.....	100	100	McGregor W. Sk....	70

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	111⅞	200	M. S. & N. I. R....	101
4,000	no	111⅝	500	do	101¼
5 cer	U. S. 6s, 1-yr C.	98⅜	500	Ill. C. R. S.	131⅝
13,000	do	98⅜	600	do	131¾
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	72	50	Clev. & P. R.	113
5,000	do	71	200	do	112¾
20,000	Ohio & Miss C..	86	1000	do	112
1,000	Am. Gold.	182	500	do	111⅜
10,000	do	181¾	150	Chic. & N. W. P.	80
5,000	do	181¼	100	Gal. & Chi. R..b10	128
100	Canton Co	52	100	do	126
400	Cum. Coal Pri....	78	200	do	125
100	do	77¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R....	150
300	Quicksil. M. Co....	14	100	do	149
50	Pacific M. S. S. C.	228	800	do.....b3	150
150	do	227¾	300	Chi. & R. I. R.	116
25	do	226	300	do	115
200	N. Y. Cen. R.....	136¼	100	do	114
400	do	136	100	do	114⅜
50	do	135¾	100	Mil. & P. du C. R. h10	70
400	Erie R.	116	200	do	68¾
200	do	115¾	200	do	68
100	do	115⅝	100	Tol. & Wab. R.	71
250	do	116	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R..	140
10	Erie R. Pr.	109	500	Pitts. F. W. & C..	120
400	do	108	200	do	119⅜
300	Hud. R. R.	140	50	do.....b10	120
500	do	139	200	do	119
2000	Reading R.	140	200	do.....b30	120
500	do	139¾	100	Ch. & N. W. R.	58
50	Mich. Cen. R.	144⅜	400	do	57⅜
100	do	144	100	do	58⅜
100	do	143⅜			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Erie R.....b3	115	100	Chic. & R. I. R....c	117⅜
50	do	115⅜	200	do	117⅜
400	do	115⅝	500	do	117⅝
100	do.....e	115⅜	200	do	117¼
200	do	115⅝	200	Chic. & N. W....s3	59
200	do.....c	115⅝	200	do.....c	59
300	do	115⅜	200	do	59
200	do.....c	115⅜	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	122
200	do	115⅞	100	do	121⅜
300	do	116	100	do	121
80	Hudson R.....c	142	100	do	121⅜
100	do	141¾	100	do	122⅜
300	Reading R.	141	15,000	Ohio & Miss. C..	52
800	do.....b3	141	10,000	do	53⅜
100	do	140⅜	100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr....	75
200	do.....c	140⅜	100	do	76⅜
600	do	140¾	100	Mar. & Cin. 2d P..	55
200	do.....s3	140⅜	100	Cumb. Coal Co....c	78
500	M. S. & N. I. R.	102⅜	100	do	78⅜
1000	do	103	200	Ann. Coal Co....	105
400	do	102⅜	300	Quick. M. Co.....	73
100	R. S. & N. I. R. G..	140	200	do.....o	72⅞
1200	Ill. Cen. R. S....	132⅜	100	do.....h10	74⅜
200	do	132⅝	300	do	72⅝
200	do	132	500	Mariposa M. Co	35
400	do.....b3	132¼	400	Q'ts. Hill G. M. Co.	16
500	Clev. & Pitts. x-d.c	114⅞	100	do.....c	18¼
400	do	114⅜	300	do	18⅜
200	do	115	800	Gold M. Co. Colr'...	4⅜
100	Cen. Coal	71			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Central.....	135⅝	100	P., F. W. & Chi....	118¾
200	Erie R.	115	100	do	119
200	do	115¼	100	do	119⅜
100	do	115⅜	100	do	120
200	do	115⅝	10,000	O. & M. Cer....	56
100	Hudson Riv. R....	139⅜	10,000	do	56⅜
200	Reading R.	139¼	20,000	do.....b3	57
200	do	139¾	200	Mar. & Cin. 1st Prf.	78⅜
200	do	140⅜	100	Canton Co	49
200	do	139¾	500	Cumb. Coal	77
300	do	139¾	150	do.....b3	77
300	M. S. & N. I. R....	102	1100	do.....b3	77¼
100	do.....b10	102	100	Quick. M. Co.....	74¾
100	Mich. Cen.	142⅜	200	do	74⅝
250	Ill. Cen. R.	131	300	do	74⅜
800	do	131¼	200	do.....b3	75
300	Clev. & P. R ex-d.	112⅜	200	Rut. Marble Co....	24
1400	do.....b3	113	200	Qtz. Hill M. Co	18
100	Gal. & Chic. R....	127	500	Bucks C. L. Co....	1¾
100	Ohio & N. W. R..	59	500	do	1⅞
500	Tol. & Wab....	71			

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$10,000	Am. Gold....s3	180⅜	200	N. Y. Cen. R.....	138
10,000	do	180⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R.	130⅜
10,000	do	181	100	do	130⅝
700	Erie R.	116	300	do	130
200	do	114⅞	50	do	129¾
500	do.....b2	115	200	Pittsburgh.....s3	112
50	do.....b3	115	1500	do	112
200	Hud. R. R.	139	200	Fort Wayne	114⅜
100	do.....s10	138	100	Wabash	71
400	Reading R.	139	100	Quick. Min. Co....	74
300	do	139¾	100	do	74¼
200	do	138⅜	300	do.....b30	76
300	M. S. & N. I. R....	101	100	do	74
200	do	100⅜	100	Q. H. G. M. Co....	16
200	do	100¾			

TUESDAY, April 26—P. M.

There was considerable excitement, owing to frequent changes in the temper of speculation, on the Stock Exchange to-day. The Railway market opened with rather increased firmness on last night's prices, and a fair business was done through the First Board, though the bidding fell off on the lower part of the list. As soon as the Board broke up a sudden change occurred in the downward direction, under a pressure to realize and a reluctance to make new contracts. Peking Erie as the standard of the list, the decline in a few minutes was nearly *four per cent.*, and most of the other Stocks when pressed for sale were at a corresponding depreciation. The sales of Gold also fell off from 3 to 5 ℔ cent. from the highest point, although this speculation had a fair support from the Customs demand; this being apparently the last day for entering Goods for consumption without adding one-half to the present Duties. The Importers were busy in withdrawing Goods from Bond as well as with entries direct. No doubt appeared to be entertained that the joint resolution raising the Tariff 50 ℔ cent. for 60 days would immediately pass the Senate. The Customs of the day, it will be noticed, are quite large. The Exchange market for the Boston mail did not keep up with the course of Gold, and Bills on London were 198@199 ℔ cent.

The sudden change in the Railway speculation, about noon, was ascribed, in part, to a rumor that the Secretary of the Treasury had arrived in town. This was altogether premature, for although the Secretary may have left New-York last week with the purpose of soon returning, on important Treasury business, we know of no good reason why he should be expected, much less reported here, before the close of the present or early in next week. Notwithstanding the contradiction of the rumor, however, the market at the Second Board continued depressed, and the prevailing disposition was to realize, which a good many parties who bought on Friday and Saturday could do at a substantial profit. It is possible, in this connection, that the very rapid recovery from the panic of Monday week, has induced a portion of the buyers at comparatively moderate figures to doubt the lasting nature of the rise. The Government Stocks held firm, and in addition to the sales of 5-20s. and other 6 ℔ cents at the Board, other considerable parcels were taken of the Money Brokers on the Street, and $310,000 taken of the new 10-40 Loan at the First National Bank.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, in comparison with the same hour yesterday. The Railways partially better than at the Second Board, but the general market unsettled. The price of Gold at the First Board 184¾; at the Second, 182@181¾. Sales at closing 181 ℔ cent. The Gold receipts for Duties at the office of the Cashier of the Custom-house were nearly a million of dollars, part of this sum after the usual hour for sending the Money into the Treasury Office. The Money market was fairly active at 7 ℔ cent;

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	114⅜	114¼	Mich. Central	146⅜	143
U. S. 5-20's	112⅜	111⅞	Mich Southern	103⅜	101¾
N. Y. Central	140	135	Mich Guaran'd.	141	139
Erie	118⅜	115	Illinois Cen	136	131⅜
Erie Preferred	109⅜	108	Pittsburgh	117⅜	112⅜
Hudson	146⅜	138⅝	Fort Wayne	128⅜	119⅜
Pacific Mail	227⅜	226	Rock Island	120	114
Harlem	215	330	Galena	131¾	127
Canton	51	49	Reading	143¾	139⅜
Treas. Cer. new	98⅜	98⅜	Quicksilver	74¾	74⅜
Toledo	182⅜	149⅜	Cum'land Coal	79¾	77⅜
Northwest	62	59	Mariposa	38¾	34⅜

There was more bidding to-day for the City Bank Shares. The following were the offers to buy:

Mechanics'	121	Bank of N. America	109⅜
Tradesmen's	112	Hanover	102
Mch'ts Exchange	100	People's	105
Commerce	110	Merine	152
Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	104	Commonwealth	107⅜
Chatham	103	New-York County	140
Bank of the Repub.	103	Imp. and Traders'	109⅜

The Railway mortgages were wanted as followe:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	112	Chi. & N. W. firsts	93
N. Y. Cen. Real Estate	110	Chi. & N. W. seconds	93
Erie 3ds, '83	117⅜	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	100
M. S. & N. I. S. F.	115⅜	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	91¼
Ill. Central, '75	118	Mil. & P. du Chien	110
Al. & T. R. 2ds, In.	90	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	100
Chi. & Alt. firsts	105	Chi. & Alt. In	90

The sudden death of Mr. GEORGE S. RAINSFORD, of the Stock Exchange Board, was received this morning with profound regret by a large circle of friends and acquaintances in Wall and William streets. He was a gentleman of fine intelligence, of genial address and sterling probity.

Touching the proposed tax by Congress of one-fifth of one ℔ cent. on all sales of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., for the support of the Government, we hear no objections expressed by the members of the Stock Exchange Board. They will, of course, charge the stamp or excise to their customers, who, if substantial citizens and *bona fide* investors through the Stock Exchange, ought not to object; or, if speculators for a turn in the market, will not object to pay it. An afternoon paper, conspicuous for its carping against the Public Credit, says "the tax is oppressive," because equal to five millions a year on the volume of business at the Stock Board. Such reasoning is not very apparent. The very magnitude of the business implies that it is a fair subject of taxation, and ought not to suffer from a stamp of two mills on the dollar.

Since the 1st January the cash collections in the Land Department of the Illinois Central Company amount to $599,880, and the new sales of Lands $1,038,970. In the same period the Roadway traffic shows an average increase over last year of 45 ℔ cent. These items are sent to us from the office of the Company to-day.

The Chicago and Alton Road earned in the third week in April $41,193. The increase over the corresponding week last season is $3,500.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will hold an administrator's sale of stocks, &c., to-morrow (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The following is one of a series of resolutions adopted by the Stock Exchange Board this morning at the announcement of the decease of Mr. RAINSFORD:

Resolved, That they hereby make record that their late friend and fellow-member, through the many years in which they have known him, both in business and otherwise, displayed by actions, constant and not obtrusive, a character greatly distinguished for truth, justice and kindness; that his integrity was conspicuous both in adversity and in prosperity; that his noble nature was never weary of doing good; and that he lived and died possessed not only of the esteem but of the affection of his associates.

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the preceding week:

	April 18.	April 25.	
Capital Stock	$12,899,609	$12,953,915	Inc. $54,315
Loans	39,536,334	39,570,567	Inc. 38,233
Specie	4,095,387	4,095,475	Inc. 88
Due from other Banks	3,291,176	2,592,465	Dec. 693,711
Due to other Banks	5,748,257	6,067,966	Inc. 319,709
Deposits	38,174,046	37,973,207	Dec. 780,809
Circulation	2,329,590	2,253,386	Dec. 176,204
U. States legal-tender and demand Notes	13,714,026	18,028,922	Inc. 814,896

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (exclusive of specie) are to the value of $2,953,674, against $2,798-309 same week last year, and $1,410,166 the corresponding week of 1862.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $2,305,-360 36, including for Customs, $782,000; total payments, $3,209,784 19; total balance, $38,-462,761 06, end Ten-forties, $140,600.

Sales of Real Estate—APRIL 26.

BY R. H. LODLOW & CO.

Country seat of the late Isaac Newton. Mansion and 11 acres at Fort Lee, $18,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK

No. 4 Wall-st.,

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES

For the distribution of

THE NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

This is a forty years' loan at five per cent. per annum, *interest and principal, by special act of Congress, made payable in Gold*, and also by special act this loan is *exempt from taxation*.

Parties subscribing at this bank may receive coupon bonds immediately, with clean coupons from March 1, by paying the earned interest in currency, adding fifty per cent. for premium on the coin, or they may by little delay receive bonds with interest commencing on the day of subscription.

The same rule will also apply to registered stock, except that it cannot be delivered within some days after subscription.

Parties subscribing either way for redistribution will be allowed one-eighth per cent. commission.

The Secretary of the Treasury instructs this bank as follows:

The First National Bank of the City of New-York, of which you are President, is authorized to receive subscriptions to the National 10-40 Loan, and it is hoped that its exertions—on this most energetic and active employment of which great reliance is placed—will be attended with complete success.

Very respectfully, S. P. CHASE.
(Signed,) Secretary of the Treasury.

To S. C. THOMPSON, Esq., President.

The coupon bonds are of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000 denominations.

Payments may be made in legal tender and National Bank notes or checks and drafts on any bank in this City, that will pay on demand or at one day's notice.

Address

JAMES CORPHEY,
Cashier First National Bank,
New-York.

Drs. LIGHTHILL,

Authors of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., pay exclusive attention to the treatment of

DEAFNESS,

Discharges from the Ear,

Noises in the Head,

CATARRH,

And all the various diseases of the

EYE, EAR, THROAT AND AIR-PASSAGES,

Office, 34 St. Marks Place,
(Eighth St., betw. 2d and 3d Avennes,)
OFFICE HOURS from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

☞ Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL has entirely recovered from his recent severe illness, and will henceforth be in constant attendance during the regular office hours.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

CATARRH CURED.

FROM REV. FRED. S. JEWELL,

PROFESSOR OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, ALBANY, N. Y.

This may certify that I have been, since 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by a highly inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the cavities of the head, producing a most distressing species of headache, for days at a time, wholly incapacitating me from business, and, during the paroxysms, confining me to the bed. In some instances the inflammation has extended to the teeth, occasioning toothache; to the throat, producing hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice it has so affected the left eye as to confine me for a month or more to a darkened room. These attacks have been accompanied by strong febrile symptoms; by stoppages of the head, and in the first stages by watery discharges from the nose, and subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and, toward the close of the attack, becoming bloody and purulent. I have tried medicines of almost every kind; external applications to the head, such as camphor, ginger, hot vinegar, snuffs of some half dozen kinds, and other catarrhal preparations, together with internal remedies, such as alteratives, cathartics and emetics. These have produced no change in the occurrence or character of the disease, and, in most cases with little or no temporary relief. I had come, at length, to believe the disease to be practically beyond either cure or material alleviation.

Under these circumstances, I was led, some five months ago, to make a trial of Dr. Lighthill's treatment. His method at once approved itself to my judgment as simple, philosophical, and likely to be effective. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he labored in dealing with a disease of such long standing, aggravated by nervous debility and dyspepsia, and constantly induced by the accidents of my professional labor, I found the treatment reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and producing such a modification and alleviation of its character as I had supposed impossible. I chronicle the result thus:

Although I have been situated several times so that I should formerly have believed a severe attack of my catarrh inevitable, I have escaped thus far; the symptoms of threatened attack have been very light, and have yielded to the remedies employed by Dr. Lighthill, without the need of recourse to the old hot fermentations, or emetics, and the discharges from the head have resumed the original and natural condition. That I have been able to obtain so material a relief is to me a cause of gratitude. In that alone I am repaid for whatever the treatment may have cost me.

I make this statement unsolicited, as a means of acknowledging my obligations to Dr. Lighthill's method of treating catarrh, and with a view to aid any who may have suffered from that disease in forming a just opinion of its merits, and its probable utility in their own case.

FREDERICK S. JEWELL.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14, 1864.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DEAFNESS.

From Rev. Joseph M. Clarke, Rector of St. James' Church.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 20, 1864.

I have been deaf in one ear ever since I was in College, some twenty years ago. By the skill of Dr. Lighthill, its hearing was entirely restored, so that now I hear alike with both ears, and I find that I can use my voice with much more ease and comfort than before.

JOSEPH M. CLARKE.

From the Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

Since I first publicly acknowledged the great benefits which I received from the skillful treatment of Dr. Lighthill, in regard to my hearing, letters of inquiry have incessantly poured upon me from all parts of the country, from parties desiring to learn the particulars of my case, and I am indeed surprised at the number of individuals who are affected similar to the manner in which I have been, and, therefore, feel it more and more a sacred duty which I owe to these sufferers, to direct them to a proper and reliable source to obtain the benefit they so much covet, and which so many afflicted ones have hitherto sought in vain, just as I had done previous to applying to Dr. Lighthill.

I had from infancy one very deaf ear, which always discharged more or less offensive matter, and was the source of the greatest annoyance and discomfort to me. Last year the other ear also became diseased, and both ears discharged a yellow matter, very profuse and highly offensive. My hearing became very much impaired, and the discharge produced the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits. I applied to my family physician and other practitioners, without deriving any benefit, and almost despaired of being restored to health, when, providentially, I applied to Dr. Lighthill. Under his treatment my ears began to improve at once, and continued to do so until, in a comparatively short time, both ears were healed, the discharge removed, and my hearing restored. At first I feared the cure would not be permanent, or that the stoppage of a discharge of so long standing might prove detrimental to my general health—a fear which I find a great many entertain in regard to the removal of discharge from the ear. My experience, however, has proved conclusively that my apprehensions were entirely groundless in both respects, for both ears are as well, and my hearing is as good at present, as the day I left off treatment, and the stoppage of discharge, instead of proving detrimental to my health, has given the highest elasticity and vigor to my body, and a flow of spirits not experienced for a long time previous.

I wish that the above might serve as a general answer to the interested, but should one or the other desire to apply to me personally, or by letter, I will cheerfully satisfy reasonable demands upon my time.

I avail myself of this opportunity of again publicly expressing my deeply-felt gratitude to Dr. Lighthill, whom I esteem as a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the highest confidence may be placed. JOHN NOTT.

References to parties of the highest respectability residing in the City, who have been cured of Deafness, Catarrh, &c., may be had on application.

OFFICE, NO. 34 ST. MARK'S-PLACE,
(8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.)

CATARRH

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

DISEASES OF THE

EYE, EAR & THROAT,

DEAFNESS CURED,

BY

Dr. Von Eisenberg.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many eurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be peurile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, languor, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 28th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES,



In use by the United States Custom house, New-York, and by the United States Government in the army and navy. Railroad track, hay, coal, platform, counter, druggist and bank scales, of every description. Every scale warranted. Send for illustrated Catalogue, with references, to

HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway, New-York,
or DICKERSON, STURGES & CO.,
Metal Warehouse, Chicago, Ill.

DEMULCENT,

A New Soap for Chapped Hands and Nursery Use,
Made only by
J. C. HULL'S SON, 32 PARK ROW, N. Y.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

Druggists at a distance from Boston can obtain Cedar Camphor for

MOTHS

from
Lazell, Marsh and Gerdener, New-York.
Damas Bernes & Co., New-York.
Schieffelin, Bros. & Co., New-York.
P. C. Wells & Co., New-York.
Henshaw, Faulkner & Cushing, New-York.
Bullock & Crenshaw, Philadelphia.
Suire, Eckstein & Co., Cincinnati.
Collins, Bros., St. Louis.
Lord & Smith, Chicago.
HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Factorers, Boston.

FURNITURE.

MEEKS' CABINET WAREROOMS,

No. 699 BROADWAY AND Nos. 333 AND 335 4TH-ST.

☞ Positively the largest assortment of first-class furniture in the City, comprising new and elegant designs in parlor, library, dining and bedroom furniture. Every description of furniture manufactured to order. Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world. All orders promptly executed.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
$200,000.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We offer our entire stock of all grades of furniture at LOWER PRICES than any other establishment in the UNITED STATES.

It is made of the best well seasoned and selected material to be found in the country, and in the latest approved styles by the best workmen, and under our own personal supervision.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
No. 87 Bowery, New-York.

STORAGE
FOR FURNITURE,
H. G. HAEGER,
No. 378 8th-av., near 23d-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, looking-glasses, bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store; warranted and delivered free. Call and save money, at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Extension tables.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE, FURNITURE AND PIANO, enough to furnish one room; good care will be taken, and a fair price paid on things; can be stored away for the Summer. S. W. GOOLDSON, No. 718 Broadway, third floor.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, pamphlets and libraries bought for cash, at No. 125 5th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. A set of the Manual of the Common Council; also books for sale.

FURNITURE WANTED—DOUBLE SET PARLOR rosewood, and two suites chamber furniture. Give full particulars, and if chairs are stuffed backs. Address H., Box No. 2,304 Post-office.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, trunks, &c., in the fine dry lofts over my piano warerooms. Prices low. T. S. BERRY, No. 583 Broadway, between Prince and Houston-sts.

DENTISTRY.

ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Being acknowledged by scientific men to be the *only agent* by use of which teeth can be extracted without pain or injurious results. Those who desire a painful operation are advised to call on Dr. HOYT, sole manufacturer. Office No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

N. B.—In order to furnish sufficient accommodations for his very extensive practice, Dr. HOYT has leased the four-story building, No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st., to which he will remove May 1.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Use the nitrous oxide gas, made pure and fresh every day by Dr. COLTON, who has had 20 years' experience in its manufacture. No. 22 Bond-st.

LECTURES.

HON. THOMAS W. CLERK, LL. D., will, at the special request of the members of the bar and alumni of the Law School of the University, repeat his last lecture at the University THIS EVENING, at 8 P. M. Subject—"The Difficulties of the Law as it is and the Difficulties of Codification Considered and Contrasted."

DE CORDOVA WILL LECTURE AT Irving Hall on FRIDAY EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Resorrection. Subject: *Mrs. Smith's Surprise Party*. Tickets 50 cents; can be procured at the principal music-stores, and at the door of the Hall on the evening of the lecture.

AN APPEAL TO PEOPLE OF COMMON sense and those who desire to have the afflicted benefited.

READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.
READ AND REFLECT.

It has been from time immemorial the object of philanthropists to find some remedy for the ills of life, and scientific skill has for ages explored every avenue in order to discover the hidden secret. It has been, however, reserved for modern science to bring before the world the great destroyer of disease, and in HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS are concentrated all those virtues which tend to promote healthy and vigorous life. Unlike the generality of bitters, they are not an alcoholic mixture, but a pure tonic, composed entirely of vegetable substances. They are a positive cure for

DYSPEPSIA,
AND
DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
AND WEAKENED AND DEBILITATED FRAMES BECOME RENEWED WITH ALL THE VIGOR OF HEALTH.

The reputation of this preparation is not of a day, nor a month, nor a year, nor is it confined within a limited space, nor is it but known and appreciated by those who move in the circle of fashion and refinement. It is, on the contrary, world wide, and the triumphs of this article have blessed alike the rich and the poor, while like the snow that falls gently on the earth, so this friend of mankind causes its blessing to descend upon the suffering and afflicted. Its virtues are known in every quarter of the inhabitable globe, and the wonderful cures which it is daily performing have won for it the highest post in the temple of science. With such recommendations, backed by incontestible and undoubted testimonials from those who have experienced its curative properties, giving to the public no assertion but what has passed through the crucible of truth, and supported by an array of splendid and hitherto unknown triumphs, what wonder is it that thousands rush to it for relief in the hour of danger.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head
Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust
for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach,
Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flittering at
the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of
the Head, Hurried and Difficult
Breathing, Flittering
at the Heart,
Choking or Suffocating
Sensations when in a lying
Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or
Webs before the Sight, Fever
and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the
Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest,
Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the
Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great
Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,
THAT THIS BITTERS IS
NOT ALCOHOLIC,
CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKY,
AND CA

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3930. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS

FROM WASHINGTON.

Further Reports from Lee's Army.

A Division of Longstreet's Sent Back to Richmond.

Retaliatory Measures Soon to be Adopted.

PROGRESS OF THE TAX BILL IN THE HOUSE

A Heavy Tax Laid on Stock Gambling Operations.

Five per Cent. Tax on the Products of Gold and Silver Mines.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 27.

ARRIVAL OF DESERTERS.

A squad of twenty-five deserters from the rebels, belonging mostly to the Fifteenth Virginia Regiment, arrived here from the front to-day. They escaped while out on picket duty. They agree in their statement that Lee has been of late receiving heavy reinforcements. One of them, who left on Monday last, asserts that much of the heavy artillery had been sent back to Richmond, and the belief was current among the soldiers that an early retrograde movement upon that city would be made.

REBEL MOVEMENTS.

One of Longstreet's divisions has been sent back to Richmond from Lee's army.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF NEWBERN.

Report of the capture of Newbern by the rebels, so current here to-night, can be traced to no authentic source. In answer to the inquiry concerning it at the War Department, it was ascertained that no intelligence of this sort has been received there, and the report is discredited. It is probable that the rumor grew out of an order of Gen. BUTLER forbidding civilians from going to Newbern.

RETALIATION.

It is said that orders will soon be issued to commanders who have colored troops under them to carry out retaliatory measures upon the rebels. What these measures are has not yet transpired.

THE DRAFT.

Orders have been issued for an immediate draft in the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio and Missouri. The draft will probably be ordered in Delaware and some districts of Maryland.

IMPORTANT TO CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

The War Department has ordered that cavalry organizations which cannot immediately be supplied with horses, will be armed and employed as infantry. They may be used to guard depots and railroads, or be assigned to infantry brigades in the field. When regiments so assigned are partially mounted, their horses will be transferred to others. Commanders of departments and separate armies are authorized to dismount and employ as infantry any cavalry regiment, which has been neglectful or wasteful of its horses, or has proved inefficient in the field, and transfer its horses to others. The proportion of cavalry to be temporarily converted into infantry will not exceed forty per cent. of any command, unless it be found that the remaining sixty per cent. cannot be kept efficiently mounted.

THE NAVY-YARD SITE.

The postponement of the selection of the site for the navy-yard on the Atlantic coast until next session, was reconsidered to-day by the Naval Committee at the urgent solicitation of the Secretary of the Navy. The proposition to make League Island the site was negatived by a vote of five to three. The committee adjourned over until to-morrow, when the merits of New-London will be decided upon.

THE EXECUTION OF SPIES, GUERRILLAS, ETC.

A bill will soon be reported by the House Military Committee, providing that all spies, murderers, guerrillas and outlaws, convicted by courts-martial sentence, shall be carried into effect by the commanding officer in the field, without awaiting approval by the authorities at Washington.

NOMINATIONS REPORTED ADVERSELY.

Nominations of Cols. WEBER and LESLIE as Brigadiers was reported upon adversely to-day by the Senate Military Committee.

OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURY.

On the 15th instant, forty-seven millions suspended requisitions lay upon the table of the Secretary of the Treasury; on the 26th instant, they and all current demands had been met, leaving about sixteen millions money on hand.

PERSONAL.

Gen. BURNSIDE rejoined his command to-day.

THE FRENCH TOBACCO VESSELS.

The impression here is that French vessels on the James River were notified by the rebel Government not to ascend the stream on account of torpedoes and other impediments which have been sunk to obstruct its navigation.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 27.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session, confirmed the following nomination of Brigadier-Generals:

Col. Sylvanus Thayer, U. S. A., late of the Corps of Engineers; from May 31, 1863.

Col. Hiram Burnham, Sixth Maine Volunteers.

Col. Edward M. McCook, Second Indiana Cavalry.

Col. Dewis A. Grant, Fifth Vermont Volunteers.

Col. Edward Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry.

PROGRESS OF THE TAX-BILL.

The Internal Revenue Bill will be reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole to-morrow. Nearly all of the sections have been considered. Upward of five hundred amendments have been made to the bill; many of them are of a verbal character. None of the taxes originally reported have been lessened; but, on the contrary there has been a considerable increase. All of the amendments have yet to be acted upon by the House without debate.

SHOT BY A GUERRILLA.

A private in the One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment on picket duty across the Potomac, at Fort Ethan Allen, near the Chain Bridge, was shot last night by guerrillas.

MORE RESTITUTION.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received, through Major-Gen. DIX, $200 transmitted to that General by some unknown person, who acknowledges it to be due the United States.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Secretary of the Interior has asked Congress to appropriate $150,000 for the several bands of Chippewas in the Northwest, to aid in removing and establishing them on their own reservation, and support them in part until the end of the next fiscal year.

EXAMINATION OF GEN. CRAWFORD.

Gen. CRAWFORD was examined to-day by the Committees on the Conduct of the War, in relation to the operations upon the left at the battle of Gettysburgh, in which his division bore a part.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Ten-forty Loan to-day amounted to $563,000.

THE HUNDRED-DAY TROOPS.

The following letter accompanied the joint resolution appropriating $25,000,000, which was so expeditiously passed in the House to-day just previous to the recess:

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 25.

SIR: The Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin have tendered to the President, on the 23d inst., a large number of volunteers from their respective States, for service during the present campaign. They are expected to number from eighty to one hundred thousand men: their time of service one hundred days from the muster in. It is believed they can render no great service. They are to be paid no bounty, &c., are not to diminish or delay the draft for three years' men in the States where the quota of the pending draft is not filled up. The quota is filled up in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, and less than two thousand are due from Ohio. The excess of these troops is not provided for in the estimates heretofore submitted. It is therefore estimated that twenty-five millions of dollars will meet the cost of one hundred thousand of these extra volunteers. I respectfully recommend a special appropriation for that purpose, and submit a joint resolution to that effect. The impending operations render it expedient that there should be early action by Congress upon the proposition, so that if sanctioned, all needful provision may be made in due season.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, EDWIN M. STANTON.

THE TERMS OF THREE YEARS' TROOPS.

The *Star* of this evening says: "As the time is approaching when some of the regiments belonging to the Army of the Potomac are to be discharged from the military service of the United States by reason of the expiration of the term for which they were mustered into and did service, Maj.-Gen. MEADE has announced to such troops that the War Department has decided that the term of service of each regiment is to be computed from the time of its muster into the service of the United States without reference to the date of enrollment or any service rendered to the State. The Commanding-General will, however, at all times be glad to receive and forward for the consideration of the proper authorities, any respectful communication touching the term of service of the regiment, when such term appears to be involved in doubt. The Commanding-General in making this announcement, expresses the hope that the regiment to be discharged will cheerfully acquiesce in the decision of the Government with regard to their term of service, and that no organized bodies or individuals, after having borne an unsullied reputation during all the eventful scenes which have marked their connection with the Army of the Potomac, will suffer the honorable fame they have won by their gallantry and good conduct, to be tarnished in their closing hours of their service by acts of insubordination, which, if ventured upon by any will be promptly suppressed, and can only terminate in the speedy and certain punishment of the offending parties."

THE ST. LAWRENCE AND WELLAND CANAL.

The State Department has been officially informed of the passage of an order by the Government Council of Canada, providing that from and after the 16th day of April, instant, the following articles, having paid full tolls through the St. Lawrence Canal, be passed free through the Welland Canal, and if tolls shall have been previously paid thereon through the Chambly Canal, such tolls shall be refunded at the canal office at Monroe, viz: Iron of all kinds, salt, and the following articles, having paid full tolls through the Welland Canal, shall be passed through the St. Lawrence and Chambly Canals: Wheat, flour and corn.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 27.

INCREASING SOLDIERS' PAY.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) presented petitions of the wives, daughters and sisters of soldiers of the army, asking forth ther the pay of their husbands, fathers and brethers is inadequate, and praying an increase of their compensation.

HALF-BREED LAND SCRIP.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, (Union,) introduced a bill making Dacotah and Sioux half-breed land scrip assignable, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) of the Committee on Commerce, the House bill for the prevention and punishment of fraude in relation to the names of vessels, was taken up, amended, and passed.

Also, the House bill fixing certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water.

Also, the House bill to regulate the measurement of tonnage of ships and vessels of the United States.

Also, the House bill to provide for the collection of boneital dues on vessels of the United States sold or transferred in foreign ports.

All of which were passed.

PAY AND RATIONS OF SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) reported from the Military Committee a bill concerning the subsistance and pay of the army, which makes the ration the same as it was at the beginning of the war, and pays to the non-commissioned officers and privates two dollars per month, that being something more than the cost between the present ration and the old one. It will give twenty-four dollars a year to the private in lieu of the company rand, which is of small benefit to the private soldiers.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BILL

The consideration of the bill to provide a National currency secured by the pledge of the United States bonds, &c., came up as the special order.

The pending question was on the Finance Committee's amendment imposing a tax of half per cent on the circulation, a quarter on the deposits, and a quarter on the capital, beyond that which is in United States bonds, provided that States, municipalities and counties may tax the shares of a bank held by individuals or corporations the same as other private means.

Mr. POMEROY moved to strike out the proviso in the Senate Committee's amendment, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the marked value of shares in any of the said associations held by any person or body corporate from being included in the valuation of the personal property of such person or corporation in the assessment of all taxes imposed by or under State authority for State or other purposes; but not at greater rates than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State, and all the remedies provided by State laws for the collection of such taxes shall be applicable thereto," and insert in lieu thereof: "Provided that nothing in this act shall be construed as exempting the capital stock of an association beyond the amount invested in United States bonds, and deposits deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as part of its capital, or as security for its circulating notes, from being subject to the same rate of State and municipal taxation as is imposed upon other personal property in the State, or city or town in which the association is located."

Mr. POMEROY explained that the effect of the amendment would be to allow States to tax all capital except that part into United States bonds. He said this was in keeping with the existing law.

Mr. HOWARD, of Wisconsin, (Union,) supported the amendment, urging that the States had not the right to tax Government bonds.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) argued that, by the terms of the United States loans, the bonds were not to be taxed by the General Government, but there was no pledge as to State taxation. The tax upon the shareholders was not a tax upon the stock of a bank. He did not, however, see how the States could get along with one tax after another, put upon them and monopolized to the General Government. This was not the principle upon which the Government set out. The only exception in behalf of the Government was in regard to duties on imports, not as a revenue measure, but for the sake of uniformity, as the different States would have laid different duties. The sources of taxation should be in common. To pass this amendment would be requestering that amount of capital solely for Government purposes. It was a question with him whether so great an amount could be withdrawn from State taxation without serious disturbance.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) supported Mr. POMEROY's amendment, arguing that the Committee's proposition would kill the bill. He had authority for saying that we were not selling more than half enough of the ten-forties to meet the daily expenses of the Government. What could be a greater inducement for investment in them than to say they should not be taxed. There were many eternally interposing constitutional objections to measures which were necessary to sustain the Government. He, for one, was not afflicted with the prevalent disease of "Constitution on the brain."

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) said that, however he might wish to preserve the Government of the United States, he wished also to preserve those of the States. The latter had the power of taxation, and in the formation of the Constitution there was no concessions of that power, save as indicated by the Senator from Vermont. He did not know what Mr. CHANDLER meant by his being free from the disease of the "Constitution on the brain." If he was entirely free from it, he had relieved himself from his obligations assumed here, but if he only meant that he would give a liberal construction to the Constitution. They probably agreed in opinion that the war was not at an end, and its results were in the womb of time. No one could tell what was to be the extent of the public debt. He opposed the amendment of Mr. POMEROY because he believed it was impolitic at this time. The State Governments as well as the National Government, were to be preserved with their reputation untarnished.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) cited the decisions of Chief Justice MARSHAL in the case of McCULLOCH, in Maryland, declaring a State tax on the United States Bank void.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied that that case had no application to the present bill.

The further consideration of the subject was made the special order for to-morrow.

THE TERRITORY OF NEVADA.

On motion of Mr. WILKINSON the President was requested to communicate any information in his possession in reference to the Territory of Nevada.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) the Pacific Railroad Bill was made the official order for next Monday.

The Senate then went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 27.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Internal Tax Bill.

An amendment was made requiring commercial brokers to pay $25 for each license, without regard to the amount of their transactions.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) on behalf of the Committee on Ways and Means, moved, as an amendment, that on brown or Muscavado sugar, not above number 12, Dutch standard in color, produced directly from the sugar cane, and not from sorghum or imphee, other than those produced by the refiner, a duty of two cents per pound shall be imposed.

Mr. MORRILL explained that the duty is now two cents a pound, and the Committee on Ways and Means, on reconsideration, had come to the conclusion that the rate should be preserved, instead of placing it at one cent, as originally reported.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) opposed the ammendment. Rather than increase the tax on sugar, there should be a reduction.

The amandment was adopted by 59 against 47.

The bill was further amended so as to provide that on all clarified or refined sugars above number twelve, produced directly from the cane, there shall be a duty of three cents; and on refined or clarified above number eighteen, four cents a poend.

Various amendments to the Stamp Duty section were made, including the following:

Increasing the duty on bills of sale of vessels, as follows: Where the consideration does not exceed $500 to fifty cents; over $500 and not exceeding $1,000 $1; exceeding $1,100, and for every additional $1,000 or fractional part thereof, fifty cents.

Conveyances of real estate, where the consideration does not exceed $500, fifty cents, and for every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, fifty cents.

On bonds and mortgages and on real estate, the same duties as on conveyences.

Passage tickets to foreign ports, except to ports of British North America, where the price does not exceed $30, fifty cents; over $30, and not exceeding $50, one dollar, and over $50, and for every additional or fractional part thereof, one dollar.

An amendment was adopted in relation to "warehouse receipts," providing as follows:

For fifty barrels of flour stored in a public or private warehouse or yard, a duty of five cents shall be charged; for over fifty barrels, and not exceeding a hundred barrels, a duty of ten cents, and for every additional hundred barrels, or fractional part thereof, ten cents.

Every fifty bushels of Wheat are to be charged in the same proportion as the above.

On fifty barrels of beef, pork or preserved meats a duty of ten cents is to be charged; on over fifty barrels, and not exceeding one hundred barrels, twenty cents; and on every additional hundred barrels, or fractional part thereof, ten cents.

On fifty tierces of beef, bacon, or preserved meats, fifty cents; on over fifty tierces, and not exceeding one hundred tierces, $1, and on each additional hundred tierces or fractional part thereof, fifty cents.

On motion of Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) a proviso was added to the "drawback section," as follows:

"There shall be an allowance or drawback on refined oil, when exported, of one dollar and thirty cents on a barrel of forty gallons."

Mr. KASSON explained that this amount for oil manufactured for exportation would be equal to the tax of a dollar a barrel already imposed on crude petroleum.

On motion of Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Union,) an amendment was adopted, providing that no allowance shall be made for any amount claimed or due less than ten dollars.

A tax of five per centem ad velorem was placed on ice.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) moved to strike out the direct tax section.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) opposed the amendment, saying that it would be considered that "we want money." This direct tax was suspended for two years, one of which has already expired. If we have a tax, as a lien on rebel territory, it will enable the Government to enforce with more efficiency the confiscation of estates. It is right that parties in the rebel States should pay this tax as well as loyal men.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) advocated striking out the direct tax section. He did not complain of the amount of the direct tax, but of its inequality, which bore unfairly upon his own State.

Mr. MORRILL replied that it was a constitutional, just and proper tax.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) showed that the gentleman from Iowa (WILSON) had no reason to complain of the inequality of taxation, as Rhode Island and Connecticut pay four times as much as Iowa does.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered the following, which Mr. STEVENS accepted as a substitute for his own amendment:

"That the one hundred and nineteenth section of the Act to Provide Internal Revenue and Pay the Interest on the Public Debt, approved July 1, 1862, shall remain in full force."

Mr. HOLMAN said that the one hundred and nineteenth section suspended the collection of the direct tax for two years, or until April 1, 1865, and it would be a breach of faith to repeal it. Property, and not persons, is the legitimate object of taxation.

Mr. HOLMAN's amendment was agreed to.

A new section was added to the bill, as follows:

That where any tax or duty is imposed by law, and the mode and time of assessment is not therein provided, the same shall be provided for by a regulation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

On motion of Mr. BEAMAN, of Michigan, (Union,) an amendment was adopted, making solid chewing tobacco bear the same tax as fine cut, namely 35 cents per pound.

The committee here rose.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, it was ordered that the bill be further considered this evening.

THE EXPENSES OF THE SHORT-TERM TROOPS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution appropriating $25,000,000 to pay for arming, equipping, clothing, subsistence, transportation and pay of Western Volunteers, for a term of service not less than one hundred days.

Mr. KALBFLEISCH, of New-York, (Dem.,) said that he had no objection to its passage, as was proposed, provided a direct tax was imposed to pay that amount.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Other gentlemen desired to discuss the proposition in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The resolution, however, was admitted by almost unanimous consent, and was passed, the House refusing to take the question by yeas and nays.

Mr. BROOKS exclaimed: "What! twenty-five millions of dollars voted in three minutes!"

The House here took a recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

INSPECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. FENTON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the compensation of inspectors of Customs, not to exceed four dollars per day, which passed.

THE TAX BILL AGAIN.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Internal Tax Bill.

Mr. PENDLETON, from the Committee of Ways and Means, proposed a number of amendments for the better and more speedy execution of the penalty section of the bill, which were adopted.

On motion of Mr. KASSON, the 16th section of the Sub-Treasury Act of 1846, was adopted, as applicable to all officers of Internal Revenue charged with the custody of public moneys.

An amendment was adopted imposing a duty of 2½ per cent. ad valorem on the gross amount of the sales of sugar refiners, including all the products of their manufactories or refineries.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, 5 per cent. ad valorem was imposed on quicksilver produced from the ore.

One of the clauses was amended, so that a duty of 5 per cent. be imposed on gold or silver produced from quartz mines, from beds of rivers, from the earth, or in any other way or manner, provided all such duties shall be payable in coin or bullion.

Mr. HIGBY, of California, (Union,) moved an amendment that no duty shall be collected on any amount under $600. This principle was adopted as to others, and why should it not be extended to miners.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said these miners had been spoiled by indulgence, and now they showed it through their Representative. They gathered their metals on land belonging to the Government, which have merely asked them for a small royalty.

Mr. HIGBY's amendment was rejected.

Mr. WALLACE, delegate from Idaho, moved to strike out the above proviso, requiring payment in coin. He said it was, in effect, a repudiation of the Government paper.

The proviso was stricken out.

The proviso relating to the rates of gold and silver bullion, etc., was altered so as to read as follows:

"Any person, firm or company, not being licensed as brokers, who shall sell or offer to sell, any gold or silver bullion, sterling exchange, uncurrent money, promissory notes, stocks, bonds, or other securities, not *bona fide* at the time, and their own property actually in hand, shall be liable, in addition to all other penalties provided in such cases, to pay 50 per cent., in addition to the rates of duty of one-fifth of one per cent. on sales or contracts for sales."

Mr. MORRILL said the intention of the proviso was to operate on the gold gamblers in New-York.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union,) unsuccessfully moved to strike out the above proviso.

The committee, by a vote of 69 against 24, struck out the proviso, that all railroad, steamboat, ferry-boat and bridge corporations, shall have the right to add the duty or tax imposed to their rates of fare, wheresoever their liability thereto may commence, any limitations which may exist by law or by agreement with any person or company which may have paid or be liable to pay such fare, to the contrary notwithstanding. These companies are now required to pay a duty of two and a half per cent. on their gross receipts.

The committee rose without disposing of the bill, and at twenty minutes before eleven o'clock the House adjourned.

FROM MEXICO.

Affairs in Tobasco and Chiapas—The French Blockade.

The schooner *Carrie Wells*, from Frontera, Mexico, reports: The Interventionist Governor of the State of Tabasco, Gen. VEGA, after having retired with his troops and French auxiliaries, from the capital to Frontera, on the 26th of February, left for Laguna, the 2d of April, in his steam gunboat *Conservador*, accompanied by his Staff and the few Tabasco citizens, compromised by his adhesion to the regency. Between the French Commander of the naval stations and the Liberal Government of the State of Tabasco negotiations were entered into.

The Juarez guerrilla Chief GOMEZ having taken possession of Minatitlan, on the 23d of March, a blockade of all ports between Laguna and Vera Cruz had been declared by the French Admiral, and brought at once into effect, with the exception of the river of Tabasco, from the bar to the village of Frontera.

The State of Chiapas was again entirely in the hands of the Juarez party, and her regency Governor a refugee guest of GENERAL MARIN in his Carmen Territory.

The Canadian Ministry, Etc.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, April 27.

All the Ministry have been returned, except Mr. FOLEY, Postmaster-General, who was defeated by a large majority.

Parliament will meet again on the 3d of May.

The paint and oil establishment of ATWATER & Co. was totally destroyed by fire this forenoon. One man is missing. The loss is supposed to be $5,000.

Two vessels, the *Shandon* and *Ardmillan*, from England, have arrived at Quebec.

The canals will be opened to-morrow.

Great Activity at the Boston Custom-house.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 27.

There is great activity at the Boston Custom-house in clearing bonded goods. The gold receipts for duties yesterday reached $800,000.

The draft to fill up the quota of Massachusetts is to go into effect immediately.

From Bermuda.

Bermuda papers to April 20, have been received.

The steamer *Atalanta*, supposed to be another blockade-runner, had arrived from England.

The *Eugenie* and *Hansa*, had left for England.

Cleared 8th, brig *Emma*, STOKE, Boston.

Lake Navigation.

Oswego, Wednesday, April 27.

The propeller *Empire*, of the Northern Transportation line, arrived here to-day from Chicago. This is the first arrival from Lake Michigan since the opening of navigation.

Massachusetts Troops Captured.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 27.

Companies H and G, Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, were among the troops captured at Plymouth, N. C.

New Counterfeit.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 27.

Well-executed counterfeit fifty dollar bills, on the Bradford Bank, at Bradford, Vt., are in circulation.

The Asia Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 27.

The steamship *Asia* sailed at noon to-day, with 14 passengers for Halifax and 78 for Liverpool. She takes out $58.600 in specie.

The Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps.

GEN. HOOKER'S STAFF.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
LOOKOUT VALLEY, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, April 16, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER NO. I.—The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps having been consolidated with the Twentieth Corps, the undersigned, in compliance with the orders from department headquarters assumes command.

The following named staff officers are announced:

Lieut.-Col. C. W. ASMUSSON, Assistant Inspector-General.

Capt. H. W. Perkins, Asst. Ins. Gen.

Col. James D. Fessenden, A. D. C.

Maj. William H. Lawrence, A. D. C.

Capt. R. H. Hall, 10th U. S. Infantry, A. D. C.

Lieut. Samuel W. Taylor, 26th Penn., A. D. C.

Capt. W. G. LeDuc, Chief Quartermaster.

Lieut.-Col. G. W. Balloch, Chief Commissary.

Maj. J. A. Reynolds, 1st New-York Artillary, Chief of Artillery.

Surgeon A. H. Hurston, Medical Director.

Surgeon Wm. O. Benuett, Medical Inspector.

Capt. W. E. Schofield, 82d Ohio Volunteers, Provost-Marshal.

Capt. J. W. Roe, 33d Massachusetts Volunteers, Chief of Ambulance Corps.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

JOSEPH HOOKER, Major-General.

Official: H. W. PERKINS, A. A. G.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD'S STAFF.

Maj.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD commands the Third (late First) Division, Second Corps. The following officers are announced on his staff:

Capt. John Speed, U. S. V., Asst. Adjt. General.

Capt. L. W. Stuart, U. S. V., Com. of Sub.

Capt. Henry A. Lacey, U. S. V., Division Quartermaster.

Capt. H. M. Scott, 70th Ind. V. I., Div. Ins.

Capt. Robert H. McDowell, Topographical Officer.

Capt. Paul, A. E., 12th N. Y. Vols., A. D. C.

Lieut. James C. McKell, 73d Ohio Vols., Ordnance Officer.

Lieut. F. B. Thompson, 33d Mass. Vols., Division Provost-Marshal.

Lieut. R. E. Beecher, 73d Ohio V., Division Commander of Musters.

Maj.-Gen. Carl Shurz commands another division of this (20th) corps.

Brig.-Gen. Ward goes back to his former brigade, which is the 1st Brigade, 3d Division. H. W. B.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Desertions—Reconnoissance—Torpedoes—Death of an Officer—Miscellaneous Items

From our Special Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Friday, April 22, 1864.

The Third New-Hampshire Mounted Infantry Regiment, which, until quite recently, has been stationed at Jacksonville, Fla., seems to abound with unprincipled soldiers. Not long since a large number of conscripts and substitutes joined the regiment, more than a dozen of whom have deserted to the enemy. Others attempted to desert, but were nipped in the act. Last week private HENRY MILLER, of Company F. of the Third, was shot for thus deserting. I will state in justice to the regiment, that its veterans are at home on furlough, so those soldiers must be exempted from the charge of desiring to desert.

On the afternoon of the 15th inst., a reconnoissance was made to near Legareville, by a detachment of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Regiment, under the command of Capt. GURNEY, of Company E. The expedition was accompanied by the gunboat *Sonoma*, which opened her batteries on the rebel pickets stationed at James Island. A brief skirmish took place on the island, but no casualties occurred on our side from that cause. When our men were returning, one of the number stepped on a torpedo which was buried in the road, exploding the same, and wounding ELIAS B. MILLER, Company B, face; GEORGE BLODGE, Company E, face; and —— MORGAN, Company K, arm. The ground was then searched, and twelve torpedoes were discovered.

On Wednesday last, Capt. LEWIS C. ALLEN, Jr., of Company F, Sixth Connecticut Regiment, and formerly Provost-Marshal of this post, died of sickness. By order of Lieut.-Col. MERRIN, the officers of the regiment have been directed to wear a badge of mourning for thirty days.

The following is a translation of a letter written by HENRY SCHUMACHER, of the Sixth Connecticut, who was shot for desertion last Sunday afternoon. SCHUMACHER was a German, and joined the regiment as a substitute:

DEAR FATHER: When this letter reaches you, I shall not be longer living. I did very wrong years ago to leave you. Farewell, my dear parents, and you dear sisters, whom I shall meet again in Heaven. Do not grieve so much; and you, too, dear mother, my fate is just; I deserved it, and have sacrificed my life in this land. A thousand times farewell, and hold me close in memory.

YOUR UNLUCKY SON.

The 30-pounder Parrott gun, which did such admirable service in shelling Charleston, has been replaced by another gun equally as effective.

The recent high tides at Morris Island have washed out from the sand three torpedoes which were buried near the sally-port of Fort Wagner. Several human bodies were also exposed to view, but they have since been reinterred at a point well removed from the beach.

Rev. WILLIAM HOWELL TAYLOR, of the Christian Commission, and lately attached temporarily as Chaplain to the One Hundred and Fifteenth New-York Regiment, has been presented by the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of that organization with a purse of $200, in testimony of his valuable services during the Florida campaign.

Three nights ago the rebels were making demonstrations at Port Royal Ferry that led our authorities to suppose they might possibly be contemplating an attack on Hilton Head Island. Everything on land and river was placed in readiness to receive them, but, for some reason, they concluded not to venture an attack.

Eight rebel deserters, from Savannah, recently came into Fort Pulaski. They report the enemy's forces to be changing positions. A considerable force is still in Florida, although it is thought it will soon be ordered to Georgia and South Carolina.

WHIT.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Pickets Captured—Murder of some of our Wounded by the Rebels.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 27.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Chattanooga, says on the 23d the rebels attacked our pickets near Nickajack Gap, killing five, wounding seven and capturing nineteen. Some of our men were killed after surrendering, and several of the wounded were cruelly butchered as they lay on the field.

FROM THE SEAL FISHERIES.

Loss of Sixteen Vessels.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., Tuesday, April 26.

The first returned sealers arrived in Bay Roberts last night, with three thousand five hundred seal. She brings word of the loss of sixteen vessels.

The average catch must be nearly a total failure, as over one hundred vessels are jammed in the ice in the Green Bay, without any seals.

Seven hundred ship-wrecked men are at Green Pond.

THE TOBACCO QUESTION.

The French Vessels Ordered out of the James River.

The steamer *Greyhound* has been sent up the James River to City Point, to order down the two French steamers and two sailing vessels there after tobacco. The vessels would be back in Hampton Roads to-day, without any tobacco.

Volunteering at the West Heavy, etc.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 27.

Volunteering in Indiana, in response to the call for twenty thousand one hundred days men, is progressing favorably. News from the interior of Ohio indicates that the National Guard turned out in large force on Monday.

Over two thousand bales of naval prize cotton were sold in Cairo yesterday, at 71 to 73¼ cents per pound.

Blockade Runners.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, April 27.

The blockade runner *Vance*, from Wilmington, via Nassau, has arrived here. She was chased twice since leaving Nassau. One gunboat was within a mile of her. She reports that the blockade runner *Will-o'-the-Wisp*, was going into Wilmington, when she came out.

The Philadelphia Fair.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 27.

A grand musical festival inaugurating the Great Central Fair, in this City, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, will commence at the Academy of Music, on the 4th of May, and will continue throughout a fortnight, under the musical direction of THEODORE THOMAS, of New-York, assisted by a number of the leading artists of this City. There is no doubt that a large sum will be raised by this festival. All the City passenger railroads, the steam railroads, and numerous manufacturing and other firms have already contributed to the funds of the fair. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has subscribed $10,000. From present evidences, it is believed that the fair in this city will equal, if not distance, that recently held in New-York. The space covered by the building in Logan-square will be three times larger.

The Maryland Convention.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 27.

The Constitutional Convention organized by the election of HENRY H. GOLDSBOROUGH, President, by receiving the unanimous vote of the Union members. The Democrats did not vote. Fourteen of the Democrats elected to the Convention have not taken their seats, and it is not yet known whether they will do so or not.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by the City of Baltimore and Bremen to April 14.

The Government Defeated on an Unimportant Question.

ARRIVAL OF GARIBALDI IN LONDON.

Proceedings in the British Parliament.

MOVEMENTS OF MAXIMILIAN.

His Speech Solemnly Accepting the Mexican Crown.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF DUPPEL.

Serious Damage Done to the Danish Works.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Inman steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. MERRYMAN, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th, and Queenstown on the 14th of April, arrived here yesterday.

The *Arabia* arrived at Queenstown at 8:30 on the evening of the 12th, and was off Liverpool when the *City of Baltimore* left.

The *City of Baltimore* brings the news summary of the *Pennsylvania*, to the 13th, not yet arrived.

The United States frigate *Jamestown* was at Messo at latest dates.

It is stated that all hopes of saving the steamship *City of New-York* are abandoned.

Intelligence has been received of the total loss of the American ship *Asteria*, Capt. HUNT, on Baker's Island.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GARIBALDI.

HIS ENTRANCE INTO LONDON.

From the London Gazette, April 13.

The entry of Gen. GARIBALDI into London was most emphatically a people's welcome, and was given with such an earnestness and goodwill as has seldom been equaled, and probably never excelled, even in our now somewhat long history of demonstrations in favor of distinguished visitors from all quarters of the globe. On the occasion of the entry of the Princess of Wales, the numbers of spectators may have been greater, because the route was longer, but this made the only difference, for it would have been impossible to have had a crowd more dense along the streets in which it did assemble. From roof to basement every house was thronged—in windows, balconies, and along the parapets; while the streets were so impassable, even to the limited number of carriages, which formed almost all this way, called the procession, that upwards of four hours were consumed in passing along the route from Nine Elms Station to Stafford House, a distance of, to say the very most, three miles. It certainly, says the *Times*, was no expectation of seeing a pageant that drew this vast concourse together. The station where the General was expected to arrive was the large Goods Station at Nine Elms, which had been cleared out of carriages, and a hasty and certainly ineffectual attempt made to decorate it in honor of the occasion. Here were disposed the visitors, the very favored few who had been so fortunate as to secure tickets of admission; and here, too, were waiting the members of the Hungarian, Italian and other deputations who wished to present their addresses to the General. On the platform to receive the General were Sir Robert Clifton, M. P.; Col. Sykes, M. P.; Mr. W. Ewart, M. P.; Mr. Ayrton, M. P.; Mr. Locke, M. P.; Mr. W. Dunlop, M. P.; Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P.; Mr. Gulford Onslow, M. P.; the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M. P.; Mr. Aldermen Mechi, Mr. Scott, the City Chamberlain; Mr. Geo. Moore, Mr. Montague Cassalton, Q. C.; Mr. Richardson, and a number of the Court of Common Council. Almost to the moment when all was in readiness the distant cheers coming up the line announced that the train was at hand, and that indescribable hustle and buzz arose which always does arise at the last moment in making the final arrangements of things which were finally and completely arranged long before. Then there was greater cheering still, which was taken up from sympathy by the crowds outside the station, and then there was a lull, and people seemed suddenly to relapse into consciousness that it might be a false report, and that they had known it all along, and in the midst of this temporary quiet the General appeared at the entrance to the station, walking between his two sons—ROSECRANTZ and MENOTTI—and a perfect tumult of enthusiasm broke out that can always be remembered but never described. The shouts were deafening, and even above the shrill treble of the ladies' voices could be distinguished cheering and cheering heartily. The General wore the uniform in which he has always appeared in public in this country—that which he wore as leader of the Montevidean Italian Legion, a plain gray capote and Garibaldi hat and red tunic. His rest in the Isle of Wight has made a considerable improvement in the bronzed, hardy cheer of his aspect, as compared with the tired and travel-worn look he wore when he landed at Southampton. His lameness, however, seemed as permanent as when he limped from the *Ripon*, and without the aid of his stick it was evident that walking would be a slow and most laborious effort. As he advanced up the platform where he was to receive the addresses, ladies sometimes offered their hands to him over the barriers, and then his ordinary sad expression of countenance at once changed, as with a most winning courtesy he turned to press their hands, and always had for each fair partisan a word or two of English to thank them for the honor they did him. A little child was put forward to present him with a bouquet, but he scarcely looked at the flowers, as with the most perfectly natural and fatherly manner he took the child in his arms, kissed it, patted its curls, and

quarters. even the railing in front of public buildings became posts of observation. In one balcony might be seen the First Commissionar of Works and the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs; on a roof a little further on was the handsome figure of the Irish Chief Secretary, and numberless other dignitaries of State were dotted here and there, watching and welcoming the man who, with his own right hand, has done so much toward foundfng and building up the newest of great European States. South of the river the gathering, except in the windows, had been unmistakably plebeian in character. From this point, although the concourse retained in the main its previous characteristics, there was an intrusion of higher elements, increasing on the way to Pall-mall. At Charing-cross there was a body of spectators almost formidable in point of numbers, and certainly deficient in its distribution; for, not content with the crowding the plinth of the Nelson column to such an extent as actually to overhang the edge, others daringly invaded the breeze entablatures, supporting themselves by grasping the projections. The equestrian statute of Charles I., was similarly beset, and one man long maintained a position on the back of the charger, steadying himself by clasping the Sovereign round the throat. To wile away the tedium of waiting for the procession, he now crowned the effigy of the monarch with a garland exhibiting the tricolor, and now replaced this with his own headgear. To have done as much at other periods of our history might have entailed penalties on the joker; but yesterday was a great popular festival, and good humor, even if it were at times a little boisterous, reigned supreme from first to last. The windows along Pall-mall were not less crowded than at other portions of the route, and the greeting of the hero was equally cordial, but when he arrived at his destination night had already fallen. The Duke of Sutherland warmly welcomed him to Stafford House, and the Earl of Shaftesbury and other members of the nobility were in waiting to offer their congratulations.

GARIBALDI, among his visits on the 12th inst., made one of an hour's duration to Lord PALMERSTON, and one ex ending over a similar period to Mr. STANSFELD, M. P., whose alleged complicity in the recent plot against the Emperor NAPOLEON has occasioned so much excitement. The General was being brilliantly *fêted* by the Duke of Sutherland, and was enthusiastically welcomed by the people whenever he made his appearance in public. He is to dine at Lord PALMERSTON'S, and also at Mr. GLADSTONE'S.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

EXPORT OF MUNITIONS OF WAR.

From the Liverpool Post, April 12.

On the 6th instant Lord ROBERT CECIL moved in the House of Commons for an "Account of guns and other munitions of war shipped from the port of Liverpool for America during the years 1861 and 1862, showing the quantity, description, value, and port of destination."

The return was presented on Monday, and it tends to show that the North and South in 1861 were more intent on diplomacy than fighting, for in that year there were imported from England only 16,900 rifles and muskets, valued at £21,794, and of this quantity not a single rifle or musket was sent to Charleston, only 48 were sent to Mobile, and 901 to New-Orleans, then in the possession of the Confederates. The ordnance and ordnance stores imported in 1861 were only 15 tons 10 cwt., and of this quantity not a solitary gun or munition of war went to Charleston, Mobile or New-Orleans. In 1861 the Federals got more in earnest, and imported considerably larger numbers of rifles and muskets, but, after all, not to an alarming extent, as will appear from the following table:

American Ports.	Rifles and Muskets. 1861. No.	1861. Value. £	1862. No.	1862. Value. £
New-York	14,817	19,179	175,075	476,358
Boston	268	596	5,643	18,169
Charleston	....	....	....	....
Mobile	48	52	....	....
Baltimore	....	....	....	....
Philadelphia	55	84	....	....
New-Orleans	901	1,798	....	....
Portland	10	85	15,430	52,470
Total	16,097	21,794	196,053	546,997

The import of fowling-pieces and pistols seems to have been merely as a matter of business. In 1861 the number of fowling-pieces imported from Liverpool was 2,625, valued at £5,996; but in 1862 the trade fell off—only 119 fowling-pieces were imported, and the value was £346. In 1861 Charleston, Mobile and New-Orleans took what might be considered their annual supplies; but in 1862 they got none. The export of pistols was also merely an average of the annual supply—none going to Charleston or Mobile, but 117 to New-Orleans. In 1862 the trade may be said to have been extinguished. We have already stated that in 1861 Liverpool sent to New-York 1 ton 13 cwt. of ordnance and ordnance stores, 13 tons 18 cwt. to Boston, and none to any other place. The value of these was £463. In 1862 there were ordnance and ordnance stores to the extent of 85 tons 1 cwt. sent to New-York, but none to any other place. If the number of deadly weapons, however, was small, the percussion caps rolled up in 1861 to 6,196,500 caps, valued at £1,069. In 1862 the number increased to 11,947,000, valued at £1,654. The imports of swords from Liverpool was in both years quite insignificant.

The partisan feeling of Lord ROBERT CECIL exhibits itself very strongly in this return. He was no doubt under the impression that when made it would tell fearfully against the Federals and our Ministry, because evidently in his estimation it would show terribly against England's profession of neutrality. Statistics are terrible enemies to fanaticism of every kind; and Lord ROBERT CECIL has gained nothing by his motion, but he has demonstrated how one-sided are his views. Had he desired only truth and facts, his return would have included the export of the munitions of war from Liverpool to Nassau, the Gulf and Bermuda. Then it would have been seen which party derived most advantage from the neutrality of our Government and the sympathy of our people.

THE EXODUS FROM LIVERPOOL.

From the Shipping Gazette, April 11.

The Government emigration officials at Liverpool completed the usual monthly and quarterly returns of the emigration from the Mersey yesterday week; and from the statistics before us it is quite plain that the spring exodus from Liverpool has commenced "with a vengeance," and bids fair to rival most of any year since 1857. As usual, the Irish form the chief proportion of the people leaving the country for America, without taking into consideration the vast numbers which leave Ireland direct for the American States or the colonies. The number of ships sailing "under the act," to the United States in the month of March were 35, having on board 13,118 steerage and 359 cabin passengers, of which 2,509 were English, 314 Scotch, 9,250 Irish, and 954 foreigners; to Victoria there were only two ships, with 564 steerage and seven cabin passengers, of which 212 were English, 55 Scotch, 306 Irish, and 11 foreigners, making a total of 37 ships and 14,068 emigrants, of which 2,821 were English, 9,556 Irish, 369 Scotch, and 956 other countries. The number of ships sailing "not under the act," to the United States were five, with 250 passengers; to New-Brunswick, one ship and 15 passengers; to St. John's Newfoundland, one ship and 7 passengers; to Victoria, one ship and 29 passengers; to the West Indies, three ships and 25 passengers, and to South American ports, four ships and 80 passengers, making a total of 16 ships and 420 passengers. For the quarter ending March there sailed to the United United States 75 ships "under the act," with 755 cabin and 21,967 steerage passengers; to New-South Wales, 1 ship, with 449 steerage passengers; to Queensland, 1 ship, with 5 cabin and 172 steerage passengers; to Victoria, 8 ships, with 31 cabin and 1,971 steerage passengers; making a total of 85 ships, 791 cabin and 24,552 passengers, or a grand total of 25,350 emigrants. The number of ships sailing not "under the act," during the three months, were 18 to the United States, with 513 cabin and 317 steerage passengers; to New-Brunswick, 1 ship, 5 cabin and 10 steerage passengers; to Newfoundland, 1 ship and 7 cabin passengers; to New-South Wales two ships, 11 cabin and 10 steerage passengers; to Victoria three ships, 9 cabin and 79 steerage passengers; to the West Indies eight ships, and 49 cabin passengers; to South America eleven ships, 82 cabin and 78 steerage passengers; to Africa two ships, and 27 cabin passengers—making a total of 47 ships, 703 cabin and 494 steerage passengers. The total number of emigrants leaving Liverpool during the three months of the present year, in ships under and not under the act, were 26,547, which is an increase over the corresponding quarter of last year of 1,740 souls.

AN OPINION.

The *Army and Navy Gazette*, in its leader on the American war, says: "We have, through good and evil, held to the faith that the North must succeed; but ignorance and incapacity, faction and corruption, may counterbalance all the influences which should operate in producing a natural result. The Union, let us say it for the twentieth time, can never be restored. It begins to be doubtful at last if the means which the Northerners employ to subjugate the South are equal to the work."

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

THE APPROACHING CONFERENCE.

In the House of Commons, on the 12th, Mr. HORSMAN gave notice of his intention to offer the following resolutions:

"That this House, animated with loyalty for Her Majesty's person and respect for her prerogative, is anxious to give effect to any engagements by which Her Majesty may bind the country in the exercise of her prerogative, by advice of her responsible Ministers. That, whilst it is the duty of Her Majesty's Ministers to advise Her Majesty in the exercise of her prerogative, it is no less the duty of this House to watch over the acts of her Ministers.

That this House regrets the violation of their engagements by some of the parties to the treaty of 1852, and that in the conference which is about to meet, the questions supposed to be settled by the treaty of 1852 are to be reopened. That Her Majesty be requested not to give her assent to any engagements entered into at the conference until such engagements have been made known to Parliament."

FORCED LABOR ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

Mr. GRIFFITHS asked whether the Sultan had recently ordered the Pacha of Egypt to discontinue the supply of forced labor on the works of the Seuz Canal.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the Sultan had given an order that the forced labor should be discontinued in Egypt, as it had long been in all other parts of the Ottoman Empire, but an extension of time had since been granted. It was very much to be regretted, for the sake of important interests in France, as well as in England, that between 30,000 and 40,000 laborers, who might be usefully employed in cultivating cotton, should be now occupied in digging a canal through a sandy desert, and making two harbors in deep mud and seeflow waters.

WRECK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. MAGUIRE asked whether it was the intention of the Board of Trade to take immediate measures to remove Daunt's Rock (on which the *City of New-York* was wrecked) by blowing it up, or to place a lightship with fog-bell and signal gun there.

Mr. M. GIBSON replied that there was no intention to take any steps immediately, for great difference of opinion prevailed with respect to placing a lightship there. An improvement was about to be effected in the light at Roche's Point, which would indicate the position of Daunt's Rock to a vessel approaching Cork harbor. In reply to a further question from Mr. MAGUIRE, Mr. GIBSON said that a private survey was, he believed, being made to ascertain the possibility of blowing up Daunt's Rock. It was between four or five miles distant from Cork harbor.

MUTILATION OF SCHOOL REPORTS.

Lord R. CECIL moved that in the opinion of this the mutilation of the reports of Her Majesty's House Inspectors of Schools, and the exclusion from them of statements and opinions adverse to the educational views entertained by the Committee of Council, while matter favorable to them is admitted, are violations of the understanding under which the appointment of the Inspectors was originally sanctioned by Parliament, and tend entirely to destroy the value of their reports.

Mr. LOWE denied that he had mutilated, garbled, or suppressed the reports of the Inspectors.

The motion was carried by 101 to 93—a majority of 8 against Government, which was received with loud cheers from the Opposition.

ARRIVALS OF COTTON.

Correspondence of the Manchester Examiner.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, April 11, 1864.

The amount of cotton arriving in the Mersey from India and China was never more plentiful than at present. Since Saturday no less than 89,983 bales of cotton arrived in Liverpool, from Bombay and China ports, Shanghai and Hong Kong. The cotton from Bombay was carried in 12 ships, viz.: The *Summerlee*, with 3,304 bales; *Beeston Castle*, with 5,419 bales; *E. Greely*, with 5,943 bales; *Rahmann*, with 6,607 bales; the *Bates Family*, with 10,931 bales, (the largest quantity ever brought to Liverpool in one vessel;) the *Victoria Bridge*, with 415 bales; the *Charger*, with 4,781 bales; the *Jane J. Mitchell*, with 4,551 bales; the *Sir J. Mandeville*, with 6,706 bales; the *Makratta*, with 3,558 bales; the *Flying Venus*, with 6,023 bales; and the *Rowentree*, with 1,326 bales: making a total of 60,912 bales of cotton from Bombay. From Shanghai there were four arrivals, viz: The *Rhine*, with 2,300 piculs or bales of cotton; the *Glen Huntly*, with 4,507 piculs; the *Princess Royal*, with 7,480 piculs; and the *Solway*, with 7,172 piculs—making a total of 21,300 piculs or bales of cotton from Shanghai. From Hong Kong there were only two arrivals, viz: The *Falcon*, with 3,304 piculs, and the *Light of the Age*, with 4,408 piculs, or a total of 7,712 piculs or bales of cotton from Hong Kong. There have also been 12 arrivals from Matamoras, Nassau and Bermuda; and as nearly all these vessels will be laden with "blockade run" cottoe, the total amount received in Liverpool for the last two days from the East and the Confederacy will be little short of 96,000 bales.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Morning Herald* states that Lord CLARENDON'S mission to Paris is for the purpose of restoring mere amicable relations between England and France, and dispelling the irritation recently manifested by the Emperor.

The West India mail steamer had arrived at Southampton with $2,661,695 in specie. She took to England very encouraging accounts relative to cotton cultivation in Guatemala and in Jamaica.

A Parliamentary return shows that the number of rifles and muskets exported from Liverpool to Federal ports in 1861 was 15,148, while in 1862 it amounted to 196,053.

The *Star* says Lord PALMERSTON has offered the place vacated by Mr. STANSFELD to Mr. BAXTER, M. P. for Montrose. Mr. BAXTER has not been able to accept it, owing to the pressure of private business and the state of his health. There are rumors that Mr. FENWICK, M. P. for Sunderland, has been offered the appointment.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

RECEPTION OF THE DEPUTATION AT MIRAMAR.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* gives a long account of the reception of the Mexican deputation at Miramar. As the Archduke always throws open his park to the public on holidays, an immense crowd collected to witness the arrival of the procession. The account says;

Four carriages, belonging to his Imperial Highness, preceded by outriders, went to convey the deputation from the hotel where they had lodged et the expense of the archduke. The deputation was composed of M. GUTIERREZ DE ESTRADA, the President; Col. VELASQUEZ DE LEON, ex-Minister; M. AGUILAR, ex-Chargé d'Affaires; Gen. WOLL, M. ESANDON, banker, and M. LARDA, merchant. A number of eminent Mexicans, among whom were M. ARRANGOIS, ex-Minister of Finance; M. MURPHY, formerly Mexican Envoy at London; Col. FAZIO, M. GUTIERREZ DE ESTRADA, Jr., with several Generals, Colonels, and other officers, accompanied the deputation. All were in full uniform, as were also the officers of the household of the Archduke, aide-de-camp, and the chamberlains. The deputations, after being received by Count ZICHY, who filled the functions of Grand Master of the household of his Imperial Highness, were introduced into the grand drawing-room, into which the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, wearing the uniform of an Austrian Vice-Admiral, immediately afterward entered. The French and English Ministers in Austria were present at the solemnity. M. GUTIERREZ DE ESTRADA then delivered a speech in the Spanish language, expressing the joy felt by the Mexican deputation in finding themselves in the presence of His Imperial Highness; they had come in the name of the imperial regency to announce that the vote of the notables which had conferred the crown on him is henceforth ratified by the enthusiastic adhesion of the immense majority of the country; the unanimous acclamation of the notables of Mexico, of the municipal authorities, and of the popular corporations, has become a truly national vote.

The Archduke then made the following reply:

"After a mature examination of the act of acceptance of the Mexican crown which you have submitted to me, I have come to the conviction that the resolution of the Mexican notables has been confirmed by an overruling majority of the inhabitants of that country. Such being the case, the first of the conditions for which I stipulated on the 3d October, has been fulfilled. The second condition—that a guarantee of the independence and welfare of the country should be placed on a firm basis—has been secured by the Emperor NAPOLEON, who throughout has been animated by a spirit of sincerity and kindness which I shall never forget. The illustrious head of my family has also given his consent. I now solemnly declare my acceptance of the crown you have offered to me. Mexico is entitled to select a Government corresponding to her wishes and her requirements. This confidence shall not be misplaced. I assume the constitutional power intrusted to me by the nation. I will retain it so long as it may be necessary to establish a state of legal order, and completely to organize liberal institutions. I shall hasten to place the monarchy under the authority of constitutional laws, so soon as the pacification of the country shall be accomplished. Executive power strictly defined is better secured than when a matter of uncertainty; and I will define it in such a manner as shall be a guarantee of the stability of the Government. I hope to be enabled to prove that well regulated liberty is compatible with order. I will also uphold with equal energy the flag of independence. I desire the assistance of every Mexican to support me in accomplishing my splendid task. Union will make us strong. My Government, I repeat it, will not forget the gratitude due to the illustrious Prince, by whom alone the regeneration of Mexico has been rendered possible. On my journey to Mexico I shall visit Rome, to receive the blessing of the Holy Father, which to me is doubly important."

The account then goes on to say;

As soon as the Archduke had uttered the last word, the deputation and all the Mexicans present exclaimed their new Sovereign by crying out three times, "God save the Emperor MAXIMILIAN I." "God save the Empress Charlotte." At the same instant, salutes of artillery, fired from the bastions of the castle, announced to the public the accession of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN to the throne of Mexico, and were immediately followed by other salutes from the port and town of Trieste. Then M. GUTIERREZ DE ESTRADA, as president of the deputation, returned thanks to His Majesty for his definitive acceptance of the Mexican crown. He said: "Sire, this complete and absolute acceptation on the part of your Majesty is the pledge of our happiness; it is the consecration of the salvation of Mexico, of its approaching regeneration, of its future greatness. Every year, on this day, our children will offer up their thanksgivings to Heaven in gratitude for our miraculous deliverance. As for us, Sire, there remains a last duty to perform, and that is to lay at your feet our love, our gratitude, and the homage of our fidelity." On saying these words the President of the deputation bent his knee and kissed the hand of the new Sovereign, according to Spanish custom, as a mark of homage. His example was followed by all the Mexicans present. A proces-verbal of the acceptance of the crown of Mexico having been drawn up, the Emperor MAXIMILIAN first affixed his signature to it, after which the members of the deputation did the same, and lastly the notable Mexicans. That ceremony having been accomplished, the deputation proceeded into the apartments of the Princess CHARLOTTE, whom they also proclaimed, and rendered homage to her in the same manner. While these things were taking place at Miramar, the news of the proclamation of the Emperor of Mexico had already reached Trieste, and the bishop had a solemn "Te Deum" of thanksgiving celebrated in the Cathedral of San Giusto, at which all the authorities of the town were present. Salutes from the batteries were fired at the same time. On the same day M. VELASQUEZ DE LEON, Minister without portfolio, and Gen. WOLF, Chief of the Military Household, took possession of their respective posts near the person of the Emperor. In the evening there was to be a grand dinner at Miramar, when the new Emperor was to appear for the first time in the uniform of a Mexican Lieutenant-General, mounted on the model of the French army. His Majesty MAXIMILIAN I., will also wear the insignia of the Virgin of Le Guadalupa and of the National Order of Mexico. A grand representation and a full dress ball are to be given at the theatre at Trieste by the municipality.

The same journal likewise gives some information as to the settlement of the difference which had arisen concerning the Archduke MAXIMILIAN'S position in the reigning family in Austria. It says:

"To avoid dynastic quarrels and obviate the partition of the patrimonial property of the House of Austria, a family law imposes on every Archduchess contracting marriage the obligation of signing an act of renunciation. By this engagement, she undertakes not to raise for herself or for her descendants of either sex any pretension to the eventual succession to the throne, nor to any participation in either the endowments raised on the patrimonial property, or the inheritances which might fall in *ab intestato*. The creation of the patrimonial property dates from the reign of MARIA THERESA. A considerable portion of the family property was set aside for the extraordinary requirements of the different members of the family. The Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena, for example, now receive from that source incomes which could not figure on the budget of the States. Until now these acts of renunciation had only occurred on the marriage of Archduchesses. The Acceptation of a foreign crown by an Archduke is a fact without precedent in the annals of the house of Hapsburg. Was it advisable to subject the Archduke to the above-mentioned law? A family council which assembled during the last stay of the Archduke in Vienna took the question into consideration. Different considerations caused the majority of its members to decide in the affirmative. The Archduke MAXIMILIAN is the first agnate. As such, if, which Heaven forbid, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH should die without a male heir, he would be called on by right to the succession to the throne. There was so little time after the return of the Archduke to Vienna from Brussels, where he received the final vote of the Mexican nation, that it was not possible to make all the family arrangements before the time first fixed for receiving the deputation. He was therefore called upon to give his adhesion to a copy of the acts of renunciation which the Archduchesses usually signed previously to their marriage, and which had always hitherto remained in the same form. In the precipitation which circumstances rendered necessary, the great difference between an Archduke accepting a foreign crown and an Archduchess marrying a foreign Prince had been overlooked. Every Princess by her marriage ceases to belong to the Imperial family, and loses her quality of agnate to such an extent that her heirs are only entitled to the title of cognates. The Archduke MAXIMILIAN, on the contrary, still retained his title of first agnate after accepting the sceptre of Montezuma. This consideration justifies the objections which the Archduke raised against the document submitted for his signature. Negotiations were found necessary to bring matters to an arrangement. As regards the former, the wording of the act has been completely changed, in order not only to remove whatever might wound the Prince's feelings, but also to mention the spontaneousness of his resolution. As regards the substance, the Prince, having firmly resolved to devote himself to the destinies of the people which has chosen him, renounces for himself and his heirs, of both sexes, all sight to the eventual succession to the throne of Austria so long as the new Mexican dynasty shall continue to reign. The renunciation is therefore not absolute. In declaring that the effects of his renunciation will continue so long as his dynasty shall reign he implicitly deprives himself of the right of abdicating, except under the pressure of causes independent of his will. He also engages to respect accomplished facts in the interior of the Austrian monarchy. After leaving, if during his absence one of his brothers should be called on to succeed to the throne, he would recognize him as legitimate sovereign. We have no need to point out the interest of the concession at the point of view of Mexican interests. But that not all the Archduke has made other sacrifices; he has abandoned the half of his apanage, and the whole of his rights of succession *ab intestato*. The future Empress, as Archduchess, received a sum of 20,000 florins (50,000 francs) as pin money; wishing to join in the disinterestedness of her august husband, she has also renounced that income. Finally, the difficulties of which we have just pointed out the origin and the conclusion, will have, on the whole, only served to place more in relief the noble and generous character of the Archduke.

MEETING OF THE MEXICAN BONDHOLDERS.

From the London Star, April 11.

A meeting of the holders of Mexican bonds was held yesterday at the London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving communications from Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., the agents of the bondholders, to receive and consider a proposition from Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., and the International Financial Association, accept the same, and request the Chairman to communicate such acceptance to Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., and the International Financial Association."

A bondholder proposed an amendment accepting the proposal conditionally, but it was not put to the meeting; and, after some discussion, the resolution proposed by the Chairman was put and carried.

The Chairman next proposed that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN he requested to give instructions as early as possible for the completion of the confirmation of the outstanding bonds and certificates, and for which the amount of money required and the bonds for confirmation are in the hands of the respective agents through whom such confirmations were effected.

This was also agreed to.

On the motion of the Chairman, it was further received that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, as a matter of justice and honor, be requested to give instructions as early as possible for conversion of the £434,350 deferred bonds excluded from conversion by the act of the Mexican Government, which having issued an excess of this amount of deferred bonds, shut out from conversion the like number, and in most instances excluded the old deferred bonds by the later issues. That the sum of £434,350 deferred bonds ought to be converted into £260,610 3 per cent. bonds, and the dividend, amounting to £18 18s. per cent. paid on the £10,341,650 3 per cent., be paid, thereon, which would amount to £49,255 6s. 9d. in cash. That the £260,610 3 per cent. bonds, when converted, ought to be provided for in the like manner as the other 3 per cent. bonds—viz., nine and a half years' dividends in arrears up to the 1st January, 1864, to be funded into a 3 per cent. stock, at the rate of £47 10s. each £100 stock, and to be entitled to the cash dividend of £1 10s. per cent., and to two years—namely, 6 per cent. to be reserved for dividends. And that Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., and Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co. be requested to press those matters upon the consideration of the Emperor.

It was then resolved that Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. be requested to pay £1,000 to Mr. NELSON, the late Secretary to the company in London, and £1,400 to Mr. WHITEHEAD, the Commissioner in Mexico, for the bondholders, for their respective services.

After a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairmen, the meeting seperated.

AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS FOR MEXICO.

The *Military Gazette*, of Vienna, states that FRANCIS JOSEPH has authorized the raising in the interior of the Empire of a corps of 6,000 volunteers for Mexico, and also of 300 sailors. This corps, which is in course of formation, will consist of three battalions of infantry, a regiment of hussars, a regiment of Uhlans, a company of pioneers, and a battery of artillery. The officers will be selected, on their own demand, from the Austrian army. The officers who shall present themselves voluntarily will enter the Mexican Army with one grade higher, and a return to the Austrian army will be open to them for six months; but after this period they will have lost all rights as respects their military position in their country. 260 officers will be required, and it is said that 200 have already presented themselves.

WHEN MAXIMILIAN IS TO LEAVE.

A telegram of the 12th, from Miramar, announces that the health of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN was rapidly improving, and that he and the Empress would probably quit Miramar en route for Mexico on the 14th of April. The Emperor had made sundry appointments, including M. VELASQUEZ as Minister of the Household; Count WOLL, Adjutant-General and Private Secretary; M. SCHERZENSCHEER, Councillor of State, &c.

THE DANISH WAR.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

The following telegrams show the course of events at the siege of Duppel:

COPENHAGEN, Monday, April 11.

A violent fire was uninterruptedly kept up by the enemy until 7 A. M. yesterday. Twenty of our men were wounded.

GRAVENSTEIN, Monday, April 11.

The Danish batteries here been silenced, several heavy pieces of ordnance have been dismounted, and much of the upper part of the intrenchments, from No. 1 to No. 6, has been shot away.

The Duppel windmill, which served the Danes both as a powder magazine and observatory, has been destroyed.

The Prussian troops in Jutland have advanced Northward. They drove the Danes out of Horsens after a short engagement, and subsequently advanced by way of Hawsted.

FLENSBURG, Monday, April 11.

The fire from the Duppel hastens was to-day very feeble; three of them were quite silent. The Danes are preparing to evacuate the intrenchments.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Conference had not assembled in London.

Prussia will be represented at the Conference by Count BERNSTORFF, the Ambassador in London, and Herr VON BALLAN, former Minister Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen.

La France states that the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne will be the only Plenipotentiary of France at the Conference.

IMPORTANT DEBATE ON THE DANISH QUESTION.

In the House of Lords, April 11, Lord STRATHEDEN called attention to the correspondence in reference to the Dano-German question, and moved that in the opinion of the House, if the demand made by Denmark for mediation according to the principle laid down in the protocol of Paris in 1856 had been more decidedly supported by her Majesty's Government, the bloodshed and the other evils already occasioned by the war in Denmark might have been prevented, and there would have been less danger than there now was of a more extensive disturbance of the peace of Europe; and that a conference upon the Danish question, in order to lead to a practical result, ought to be accompanied by such steps as might convince the Powers of Europe that Her Majesty's Government adhered to the treaties in which the Duchy of Schleswig had been guaranteed to Denmark by Great Britain.

The Duke of Argyll was at a loss to know how the Government could have prevented war by threatening to take part in it; yet that was what the noble Lord meant, if he meant anything.

Earl GRAY was not prepared to say that Denmark was not wholly to blame. If, since 1852, she had governed the Duchies in a wiser and more conciliatory spirit, the present crisis would never have arisen. As, however, there were probably faults upon both sides, a conference might be desirable. At the same time, he was convinced that there would have been no war had the English Government pursued a firmer line of policy. The noble Earl also deprecated the manner in which the war had been conducted by Austria and Prussia, and characterized it as a barbarous, savage, and unchristian war, and gratuitous outrage upon the feelings of the Danish people.

Earl RUSSELL was of opinion that the arrangement of 1851 between Denmark and Germany was most complicated and unfortunate, and that all the difficulties which had sprung up within the last ten years were traceable to it. Denmark had not strictly fulfilled her engagement to Schleswig. On the other hand, Germany had on several occasions made propositions which it was impossible for Denmark to entertain, and which, if acceded to, would have interfered not only with the independence but the integrity of Denmark. This unfortunate state of affairs went on, neither party being altogether right, until the 1st of October last, when Germany resolved on enforcing federal execution, and Her Majesty's Government had endeavored so to counsel both parties that a mutually satisfactory result might be arrived at. These efforts toward this object had, however, been unsuccessful. The noble Earl denied that there was anything humiliating in their policy, and said it would have been more wise, and would perhaps have entailed enormous expense on the country, had Her Majesty's Government committed it to hostilities without having the assistance of the other Powers who were signatories to the treaty of 1852. By the firmness and moderation of their language they had extracted from the German Powers a declaration that, notwithstanding the war, the treaty of 1852 would be adhered to, and the independence and integrity of Denmark maintained.

The Earl of Derby concurred with the Foreign Secretary in thinking that the true policy of this country was essentially a policy of peace; but, unlike the noble Earl, he did not regard the matter from an economical point of view.

Lord WODEHOUSE observed that when he represented this country at Copenhagen he constantly endeavored to press upon the Danes the fact that they were not likely to receive material aid from England. He believed it would have been far better for Denmark to have made timely concessions than to have provoked war, but unfortunately all her concessions came too late.

Earl GRANVILLE said with regard to the conference, that most of the great Powers who had consented to send representatives to it, including Austria, were agreed that the first act of the assembly must be the immediate establishment of an armistice.

Lord STRATHEDEN intimately withdrew his motion, and their lordships adjourned at 10¾ o'clock.

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse on the 12th opened heavy, but became firmer, and Rentes closed at 66.30.

GREECE.

The Ministry had tendered, but subsequently withdrew, their resignation.

Disturbances had taken place between the Catholics and the Greeks in Syre, but they were not of a political character.

INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA.

The mails from Calcutta to March 10, Hong Kong March 1, and Melbourne Feb. 25, are received. The commercial news has been anticipated, and, politically, there is nothing of importance. The new Japanese Embassy to Europe, consisting of 35 persons, had arrived at Hong Kong.

The telegraph cable was laid from Bombay to the head of the Persian Gulf.

Financial and Commercial.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 13.

COTTON—The sales of the past three days, including today, (Wednesday,) add up 40,000 bales; of which 18,000 were taken for export and speculation. Prices generally have advanced ⅛d. @ ⅛d. ₱ lb. since the departure of the *Australasian*.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The improvement in Liverpool and the more favorable telegrams from the East, produced but a slight effect in Manchester. An advance was demanded, but it checked business, and the sales were small.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., GORDON, BARCA & Co., and others, report Flour neglected and irregular. Wheat in very limited demand and partially a shade easier. Winter Red, 8s. @8s. 5d. ₱ cental. Corn dull, and in some instances 6d. lower. Mixed 28s. @28s. 6d. ₱ 480 lb.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, ARTUS & Co., and others, report Beef quiet, and drooping. Pork dull at 85s. @87s. 6d for Eastern. Bacon very dull, but prices unchanged. Lard inactive. Butter dull and 1s. @2s. lower. Tallow quiet at late rates.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet. Sales of Pots at 34s. 6d. @35s., ex quay. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee, no sales. Rice inactive. Linseed Oil still advancing—41s. 6d. @42s. in town casks. Resin and Spirits of Turpentine quiet and unaltered. Petroleum firmer; small sales of refined at 1s. 11d. Crude, £16.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS generally unchanged. SUGAR dull and easier. COFFEE quiet, and Ceylon is lower. TEA active at full terms. RICE quiet but steady. TALLOW dull, Y. C., 41s. LINSEED OIL, 40s. 6d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 82s. 6d. for French. PETROLEUM, 2s. for refined.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were without fluctuation. Consols closed at 91⅜@⅝.

The demand for money was active at full rates.

LONDON, Thursday, April 14.

The *Times* City Article says the demand for discount at the Bank end in the open market was moderate yesterday. Prices on the Paris Bourse showed a further rise of ¼ ₱ cent.

The improvement of 1 ₱ cent. yesterday, on Mexican Bonds, was caused chiefly by calculations as to the value of old debt relatively to that of the new, which is to be introduced almost immediately, and which, it is said, will have every possible support that the new French Government have the power to accord to it.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—OPENING PRICES.

Consols, money.....91⅜@⅝ | New Threes.....89⅜@⅝
Consols, account....91⅜@92 |

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 14.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 6,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters.

The market is firm and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS dull and steady. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. SUGAR easier. PETROLEUM firm at 1s. 11d. for refined.

LONDON, Thursday, April 14.

Consols for Money, 91⅜@⅝; Illinois Central Railroad Shares, 15 @18 discount; Erie Shares, 68@70.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 14.

The steamship *Hansa* arrived at Southampton and the *Edinburgh* at Queenstown, to-day.

The bombardment of Duppel continues sluggish. An unsuccessful attempt has been made to assault the place.

MR. LOCKE KING'S reform bill for extending franchise in the counties has been rejected by 27 majority in a full House.

MADRID, Tuesday, April 12.

The Ministry have stated in the Cortes that they will energetically carry on the war until the submission of San Domingo is obtained.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 13.

At 10¾ yesterday morning GARIBALDI paid a visit to Earl ROSSELL, and at 1 o'clock left town for the Woolwich Arsenal to inspect the works to-day.

COPENHAGEN, Sunday, April 10—11:40 A. M.

Yesterday the bombardment of Duppel was continued. It was at least quite as violent as on the previous day. Shells were principally thrown into one position. We have 63 wounded, most of them slightly.

COPENHAGEN, Monday, April 11—9 A.M.

This morning the enemy attempted an assault on No. 6 Bastion, which totally failed. A weaker attack on our left wing likewise failed.

The Minister of War has received the following report of the affair from the Commander-in-Chief:

Early this morning the enemy attacked both wings of our position. Being met by a cannonade from our batteries and approaches he retreated.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 13.

La France, this evening, states that the Emperor will receive Earl CLARENDON in a private audience at two o'clock to-morrow.

The *Pays* asserts that Earl CLARENDON'S journey has for its object to endeavor to establish a perfect understanding between the English and French Governments on the Danish question.

The *Pays* states that GARIBALDI has been invited to visit Brussels.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 13—3:30 P. M.

The Bourse has been very firm. Rentes closed at 66f. 50c., or ⅛c. higher than yesterday.

ROME, Tuesday, April 12.

The Pope paid a visit to-day to the extra mural Church of St. Agnes. His Holiness was much cheered by the people. Rome is illuminated this evening.

NEW BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS. May, 1864. New-Haven.

The May number of this standard periodical contains an unusual amount of interesting and valuable scientific intelligence. The different papers are quite brief—and while there is, therefore, a greater variety of subjects discussed, the topics are in general of a popular nature. The leading article is a translation by Baron OSTEN SACKEN, of a lecture on the "Diptera, or Two-winged Insects of the Amber Fauna," delivered some months since at a meeting of the German naturalists in Koenigsberg, by Director LOEW. Herr LOEW sums up hastily in this lecture the results of seventeen years labor in this fascinating field of scientific research, during which time no less than 850 species of Diptera in amber have passed under inspection. It is noted as a remarkable fact that all these specimens belong to the division of the *Diptera proboscidea*, while, so far, not a single species of the *Diptera eproboscidea* has been found to occur. Of these 850 species, however, there are only 656 in so complete a state of preservation that their specific characters can be determined with absolute certainty. These are distributed over 101 genera, of which 50, with 395 species, belong to the *Diptera nemocera*, and 51, with 261 species, to the *Diptera brachycera*. In the case of the latter, Director LOEW remarks that the chemical decomposition of their larger bodies, the more vigorous resistance which they have made to their entombment in the yet soft resin, the slighter development of their antennæ and legs, (organs which furnish such important characters for the ready distinction of the *Diptera nemocera*,) and still more, the few characteristic points in the nauration of the wings in most of them, for the distinction of species, of genera, and even of families, all conspire to render the proportion of fragments quite useless for exact determination much greater among the *Diptera brachycera* than among the *Diptera nemocera*. If such specimens could be turned to account, the above-mentioned proportion of species would be greatly increased on the side of *Diptera brachycera*. While the conclusions at which Director LOEW arrives in this article are of high scientific value, the manner in which he discusses the subject gives it a really romantic interest. Prof. H. A. NEWTON, of Yale College, submits the first part of an elaborate paper upon "The Original Accounts of the Displays in former times of the November Star-Shower; together with a Determination of the Length of its Cycle, its Annual Period, and the Probable Orbit of the Group of Bodies around the Sun." A number of curious translations, from ancient writers describing these phenomena as far back as A. D. 902 are given. Mr. JAMES D. WHELPLE

The New-York Times, Thursday, April 28, 1864.

The New-Tax Bill. Report Cutting Off Stamps.

Commercial Brokers Meeting Protest Against the Heavy Tax on Commissions.

The regular Commercial Brokers are much exercised by what they denounce as the oppressive and invidious tax, which the framers of the amended Tax Bill, now before Congress, propose to impose on their particular interest. It is charged that in addition to license, stamp, income, and other arbitrary taxes, the remodeled tax bill contemplates a direct tax of at least an average of 30 per cent of all commissions derived from the sale or purchase of produce and merchandise; and that according to the bill, no such burthen is to be imposed on any other class of business man.

A day or two since, the Provision Brokers, doing business at the Produce Exchange, met to consider this matter, and how best to secure such reasonable modifications of such provisions of the bill as bear most severely on them. A committee was appointed and instructed to report at a subsequent meeting.

Yesterday, at the close of regular business at the Produce Exchange, the Flour, Grain, Whisky and Provision Brokers organized another meeting, by appointing Mr. E. HAYDOCK WHITE Chairman, and Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR, Secretary. The chairman explained the object of the meeting, stating that he had been in correspondence with Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, in reference to the subject, and that prompt action was indispensable.

Mr. GEORGE MCGRATH, Chairman of the Committee of Provision Brokers, read the report from his committee, in the interest of his particular class of brokers. The report was well received, and adopted unanimously. The following is a copy of it:

The committee appointed at a meeting of the Provision brokers, to report to the meeting of Commercial brokers what effect the proposed additional tax of $1 upon every $1,000 of sales would have upon the business of the Provision brokers, report as follows:

The Provision brokers now pay a tax of $50 per annum, for a license as commercial brokers, and 3 per cent. upon their earnings if under $10,000, and 5 per cent. if over that sum. By the proposed amendment, they will pay from 20 to 30 per cent upon their earnings, a rate which will be paid by no other class of citizens, and which they think no legislator ever really intended they should pay. It may appear trivial to you, and the committee will therefore do no more than refer to the fact, that all the goods sold by provision brokers have already paid one tax, and to some cases several taxes to the Government before they reached the brokers hands. One tax is paid for slaughtering, and every dealer who makes a profit on the product, pays a tax on that amount to the Government. But it is important to remember that the broker already pays still another tax of either three or five per cent, upon his income resulting from sales of the same property, and it is now proposed that he shall divide the remainder with the Government, in some cases paying one-fifth and four-fifths of all his earnings, as will appear by an examination of the rates of brokerage paid for the sales of provisions. These salaries in all cases an arbitrary sum, and not a percentage on the value of the goods sold; and this sum is frequently reduced by special agreement and on large amounts to a still smaller arbitrary sum, which, in some cases, under the proposed amendment, would all go to the Government. The committee cannot believe that Congress will adopt, or that any legislator intended to propose any such measure; they think the amendment in question has been drawn and proposed inadvertently, in ignorance of its effect, and that it is only necessary to have the attention of the measure called to the subject to have the amendment modified.

GEORGE MCGRATH,
E. S. BAKER,
W. R. MCDONALD.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Various suggestions were made and discussed by the chairman and others, when a motion was offered and adopted, providing for the appointment of a representative committee of all brokers doing business at the Produce Exchange, with power to confer with delegates from other classes of commercial brokers, and to prepare a general memorial to Congress, as speedily as practicable, explanatory of the injustice of certain obnoxious clauses of the new Tax Bill, and respectfully urging their modification. The chairman having been given the appointment of this committee, submitted the following names: Messrs. N. E. Collins, W. R. McDonald, John F. Cooke, Charles Wass, William Sharpe, Charles Longman, and George McGrath. The committee is to make a report at an adjourned meeting, to be held at the Produce Exchange at 1½ P. M. to-day.

After the adjournment of the meeting, the committee held an informal consultation with representatives of other classes of brokers, who happened to be present. The result of their deliberations will be made known to-day.

Turf Record.

TROTTING AT THE UNION COURSE—AN EXCITING TROT.

There was a considerable muster of the leading men of the trotting turf at the Union yesterday, perhaps the large majority of whom were far more interested in ascertaining the form of the equine candidates than any direct interest in the trot for the purse of $50. The advent of *Cardinal*, a green horse on the trotting turf, and the fair show of quality he had previously made, excited considerable interest among trotting men, which was heightened by knowledge of the fact that in the interim of his last and present appearance he had changed owners—Mr. PETTY having purchased him for $1,500, and placed him under the fostering care of HIRAM WOODRUFF. That *Cardinal* had done and could do his mile under 2:35 seems to be a recognized fact, and that he could reduce it to "the twenties," when brought into working trim, was confidently predicted by his adherents. *Lady Blake*, also a comparatively fresh aspirant for trotting honors, had also numerous and warm supporters—and the result was that the trot was reduced to a match between these two, the rest withdrawing from the contest.

There was a considerable amount of skirmishing—and offers to lay and take among the betting men—but little real business prior to the start for the first heat. A few bets were made at 100 even on *Cardinal*, 100 to 60 being taken about *Lady Blake*—but the opposing parties gave an exemplification of the old adage, "one being afraid and the other dare not" venture seriously into business. Just prior to the start, however, 2:45 was freely offered that HIRAM WOODRUFF, now with *Cardinal*, though during the morning it was even betting.

FIRST HEAT.—After some two or three vain efforts at scoring the twain got off in tolerably close order. At the turn *Lady Blake* drew on *Cardinal*, who had got away with the lead, but quickly retired, leaving *Cardinal* to pass the quarter pole with a strong lead in 40½ seconds. Nearing the half-mile, both went up, but were speedily got down to their work, and those together passed it in 1:24. At the turn for the straight run in *Cardinal* took a strong lead, and came home an easy winner in 2:45.

SECOND HEAT.—There was no betting of any moment, it being considered a foregone conclusion that *Cardinal* would win. The horse got off with the lead, and maintained it round the turn to the first quarter, which he passed in 40½ seconds; nearing the half mile the mare gathered on him, but at the lower turn into the home stretch she went up, which gave the *Cardinal* a strong lead, which he maintained to the end, running the heat with the greatest ease in 2:45¼.

THIRD HEAT.—The betting was now 2 to 1 on the *Cardinal*, although he showed signs of fatigue, as did the mare. After two attempts, an excellent start was effected, *Lady Blake* immediately taking the lead. At the turn they were lapped, but *Cardinal* almost immediately went up, and 2 to 1 was freely offered on her ladyship for the heat. Down the back stretch she took a strong lead, continued it, and showed signs of shutting *Cardinal* out in the run in, but the latter put on the steam and just saved his distance. Time, 2:50

Fourth Heat.—The betting opened at even on *Lady Blake*, and soon reached 100 to 80 on her winning. Both were evidently distressed, owing to the heaviness of the track, and the stimulating bottle was freely called into requisition. *Lady Blake* got away with a slight lead in a good start; running to the turn, she opened a wide gap, which she increased to the quarter pole, passing which *Cardinal* drew up to her. This order was maintained to the half mile, where she went up, but getting down again held the lead to the home stretch, where *Cardinal* closed on her; almost immediately she went off her feet, leaving the horse to come home in as easy trot in 2:50¼.

SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE, Wednesday, April 27.—Purse of $50—mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

HIRAM WOODRUFF'S b. g. Cardinal	1	1	2	1
DAN PETTY'S b. m. Lady Blake	2	2	1	2
DAN MACE'S b. g. Wonderful	dr.			
H. WOODRUFF'S b. m. Molly Pitcher	dr.			
Owner's s. m. Ida	dr.			

Time: 2:46—2:45¼—2:50—2:50¼.

AFFAIRS AT CASTLE GARDEN.—The controversy which has for some time existed between the City authorities and the Commissioners of Emigration, concerning a proper supply of water at Castle Gardan, has been determined by an agreement on the part of the Corporation Counsel to allow any reasonable bill for laying a main from the Battery to the service pipe running under State-street. For several months the only water used for sanitary purposes at Castle Gardan was received from a fire hydrant. The Emigrant Commissioners' dock, which was partially destroyed by the steamer *Leary* in the early part of the month, has been repaired. Yesterday there were no emigrants at Castle Garden. Several vessels are expected, and the influx of foreigners during the month of May will probably exceed that of any other previous month this year. There are now agents for eleven railroad companies in the City who have made applications for men at Castle Garden. In this manner over 10,000 laborers are called for.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned without day. *Part II.*—Nos. 618, 619, 1510, 1172, 1500, 1520, 1394, 4794, 1568, 1572, 1576, 1850, 1854, 1588, 1890, 1892, 1594, 1596, 1600. *Part III.*—Nos. 1457, 1573, 884, 1195, 1434, 1205, 1653, 965, 1617, 1689; 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3415, 3777, 4077, 4085, 4105, 4107, 4109, 4111, 4113, 4115, 4117, 4119, 4121, 4123, 4125. *Part II.*—Nos. 3384, 3212, 3160, 966, 1076, 1725, 3298, 2344, 1088, 3412, 3826, 3498, 3432, 3440, 2522, 3358, 3256.

Chartering Vessels for Mexican Government—Commissions, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Robertson, Ch. J., Garvin and McCunn, JJ.

James C. Jewett et al. vs. Christian D. Emson.—In this case, the pleintiffs, who are ship brokers, sued to recover the sum of $1,2?0 as commissions for obtaining a charter of the steamboat *Massachusetts*, owned by the defendant, to the Provisional Government of Mexico, in the Fall of 1859, they alleging that the defendant made a special contract with them, whereby he promised and agreed to pay them five per cent. commissions on the whole amount of the charter, which was $24,000. The case has been tried twice. On the first trial, some three years since, the plaintiffs obtained a verdict of $652 50, which was subsequently set aside, and a new trial granted. On the second trial, after being closely contested for three days, the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant. Several interesting questions of law were raised as to the duties of brokers, the time when commissions were earned, due and payable, &c., and the powers and duties of foreign ministers. The plaintiffs moved for a new trial, at Special Term, which was denied, and from that order they appealed to the General Term of this Court.

By the Court—Robertson, Ch. J.—A new trial was ordered in this case on the former occasion, when it was before the General Term, principally on the ground that the plaintiffs were proved to be the agents of the charterers, and not of the defendant, the owner of the vessel in question. Evidence has been adduced in this case that they acted as brokers in bringing the owners and intended charterers together; and that in such cases, by custom in this City, the former are liable to the broker for a commission of two and one-half per cent when the negotiation is closed. The plaintiffs would be fully antitled to recover such amount if they brought the parties together, and the negotiation was closed by an agreement. (Wiedsor v. Dilloway, 4 Molc. 221; Mann v. Engle, 1 E. D. Smith, 620; 1 Allen R. 494.)

A written paper was produced on the present trial, signed by the defendant, dated Oct. 1, 1859, headed "memorandum of the conditions of charter of the steamship *Massachusetts*," which had some interlineations, erasures and alterations, not what the plaintiffs claim to have been an agreement finally concluded between the parties. It contained minute details of the terms of the proposed charter, but had in it nothing to show who were the parties to the agreement. The defendant, who was examined as a witness on his own behalf, testified, among other things, that at the first interview between himself, Jewett, one of the plaintiffs, the supposed Mexican Minister (Lerdo,) and the supposed Mexican Consul, (Saulnier,) on Saturday, the 1st of October, he signed such paper. Saulnier first took it out of his pocket, saying "I have it here if they began to talk, saying he had to for some other vessel, and than wrote more on it. When they got the matter talked over, he wrote it down. The witness added: "After it was all done, they requested me to sign it; they just read some few particulars, and he (Saulnier) said, 'Now, just sign that;' I told him it was no use signing until the charter was made; 'Well,' he says, 'this is only a memorandum to make a charter; if you come up Monday morning I'll have that charter all drawn accordioe to this memorandum. On the Monday following a formal charter was prepared by Saulnier and offe ed to the defendant to sign, which he refused in consequence of a variance between the terms of it and such memorandum." This statement of the occurrences at such interview was corroborated by Saulnier and Jewett in their testimony, which made such memorandom an agreement signed by the defendant in order to make it binding.

The learned Judge, before whom the action was tried, charged the jury that if such memorandum "was considered" by the parties "as an agreement between them, leaving no further agreement between them, no new agreement to be drawn, no new provision to be incorporated in it, but was signed by them as containing precisely what they did agree to, and the whole of what they did agree to, then it was binding, and the commission was earned. If there was nothing more to do on the following Monday than to get, for the better protection of each party, duplicate copies of it, signed by them, so that each one would hold a clear copy, the agreement was concluded;" but if it was merely a memorandum, containing the conditions to be embodied in a charter party, which was to be afterward drawn up and signed, and it was understood between them that it was not a delivered instrument, and that there was to be no binding agreement between them until such a paper was drawn up and executed, then it was not concluded, and the commissions could not be earned." Also, that the plaintiffs would not perfect their commission" because the Mexican Government refused to go on with the contract they had executed," or become it or its "agent insisted on having further clauses in it, to which the defendant would not consent." No fault can be found with the law of this charge, which is clearly and admirably stated, and the conflicting evidence warranted the submission of the questions of fact embraced in it to the jury. They have passed upon them and there is no reason to disturb their verdict upon the ground of weight of evidence.

This disposition of the case was sufficient to meet any claim of customary commissions upon the ground of the completion of the agreement, and it equally disposes of any prior agreement by the defendants it made, to pay five per cent. commissions to the plaintiff, if the charter should be completed, by leaving the question of the completion of the bargain to the jury.

The making of such agreement was submitted to the jury on conflicting testimony. The court did not charge the jury that, if that agreement was not made, although the agreement for the charter was, the plaintiffs were not entitled to the customary commissions; but merely that if the defendant, as he testified, told Saulnier, in the presence of Jewett, that he did not want to pay any commissions, but would take him to Mexico without expense, the plaintiffs were entitled to no commissions, customary or otherwise.

The judgment must be affirmed, with costs, and the order denying a new trial also.

Dan. Mervin for plaintiffs, appellants; F. C. Bliss for defendant, respondent.

Revenue Case—Right of an Importer to Add to his Entry.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.
Before Judge Shipman.

Juan Martinez and Ferdinand Pino vs. Augustus Schell.—This case came up on a motion for a new trial. The action was brought to recover back about $3,000 exacted by the defendant as Collector of this port on two importations of sugars, by the plaintiff on board of the *J. W. Miner* and the *W. O. Alden*. The goods were purchased by the importers, and were invoiced at the purchase price and entered at the Custom-House on their arrival here at that valuation. It appeared that before the sailing of the vessels sugars rose in value at the port of departure half a rial per aroba—and the plaintiffs offered in writing to the defendant, and also to the Secretary of the Treasury, before the landing of the sugars, to add this half rial per aroba to the valuation in their entry. Permission to make this addition was refused, and on appraisal at the Custom-house the valuation of the sugars was advanced this half rial per aroba, and thereupon a penalty of twenty per cent was exacted by the defendant. This twenty per cent. was calculated without making any allowance for the loss of the sugars by "dryage" or for the commissions on the purchase. And as to this portion of the penalty it was conceded at the trial that the plaintiffs were entitled to a verdict. The jury, under the charge of the judge, found a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount, charging them that the plaintiffs were entitled to make the addition proposed by them to their entry.

The correctness of this charge was now argued on the case, and the Judge sustained the correctness of this view of the law, and denied the motion for a new trial.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Ridgway and Mr. Russell; for defendant, the District Attorney, and Mr. Lowrey and Mr. Runkle.

Supreme Court, Circuit.

Before Judge Miller.

McCombie & Childs vs. Hicks & Spader.—The plaintiffs sued to recover possession of 264 barrels of flour, which, on the 9th of May, 1863, was put into the warehouse of the defendant Spader, by Hicks. On the 8th of May, 1863, Hicks contracted with the plaintiffs for the flour, and received a delivery order. On the 9 h of May the property was placed in the warehouse of the defendant Spader, and he issued his warehouse receipt for it, as received from Hicks, subject to the order of Thomas & Benham, who claimed to have on the morning of the 9th advanced over two thousand dollers upon the receipt. Evidence was given as to the hour of the day at which toe advance was made, and also as to whether the property was on the premises of the warchouseman and under his control at the time he issued the receipt. The plaintiffs on this point contended that the evidence showed that the receipt was issued and advance made at 11 o'clock in the morning, while the property described in the receipt was not all in the warchoose until after 2 o'clock. The case presented the questions as to whether the purchase by Hicks was fraudulent, or if not fraudulent, whether by custom of trade the delivery was conditional for a certain number of days, and whether Thomas & Benham had notice of facts and circumstances to put them on inquiry as to the character of Hicks' title. On the question of the effect of the warehouse receipt under the act chapter 226, Laws 1858, the defendants' counsel requested the court to charge that if the jury should find that the warehouse receipt upon which the advance was alleged to have been made was issued to Hicks by Spader prior to the whole of the flour being actually received into the store or on the premises of Spader, the receipt was void, and the defendant cannot justify the detention, even though the jury should find that Thomas & Benham did make an advance upon the security of the receipt. The court charged in accordance with this request. The jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs, assessing the value of the property at $1,458 72, with $97 91 damages for its detention. The court granted an allowance at five per cent. For plaintiffs, A. J. Vanderpool and J. R. Cuming; for defendant, J. W. Gerard and Andrew Boardman.

Supreme Court, Circuit—Part III.

Before Judge Mason.

Reeves vs. Pitkin.—This action was brought on a promissory note for $550, made in 1853. The defendant relied on the statute of limitations, and plaintiff sought to take the case out of the statute by a payment made in 1863, which was controverted. Verdict for plaintiff for $944.

L. A. Fuller, for plaintiff; Channoey Shaffar, N. A. Chadsey and E. F. Breed, for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 27, 1864.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	114⅛	
5,000	do	114	
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C	111⅝	
6,000	do	111⅜	
17,000	do	111¾	
10,000	U. S. 6s, '65...C.	106	
3,500	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & Jo	111	
2,000	do. Feb. & Aug	111	
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	98⅜	
5,000	do	98⅜	
10,000	do	98⅜	
30,000	do	98	
1,500	Ill. War Loan	102	
8,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	69⅞	
7,000	Mo. State 6s	72⅛	
2,000	Ill. 7s, to H. & St. J. R.	94	
2,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	82	
40,000	Ohio & Miss C	87	
1,000	do	90	
10,000	do	87⅜	
1,000	O. & Miss. Pr. C.	90	
1,000	Cin. & Ind. 2d M	93	
5,000	A. & T. R. 1s	93	
6,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	94	
1,000	Chic. & N. W. 2 M.	93	
5,000	P. Ft. W. & C.	2d 112	
5,000	do	111¾	
100	Erie R. Pr	106	
100	do	b3 108	
100	do	107¾	
1,000	C. & R. 1st M.	99	
5,000	M. & Mo. L. G.	72	
10,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	100	
10,000	At. & G. W. 1st M Ohio Div	102	
1,000	Chic. & Alt. In. R.	96	
1,000	Amer. Gold	161	
5,000	do	161¾	
10	Bank at Com'rce	112	
20	do	111	
5	Bank of Amer	138	
10	Bank of the Repub	109	
5	Shoe & Leather B'k	107	
200	Canton Co	47¾	
100	do	47¾	
50	Del. & H. C. Co	235	
450	Penn. Coal Co	220	
100	Cen. Coal	b10	71¾
100	do	b10	71
50	do	70	
50	do	69	
50	do	68	
100	do	66	
100	Bucks Co. Lead. C.		1¾
208	Mariposa M. Co		35¾
50	Qts. Hill M. Co	16	
100	do	b10	16
200	do	15	
500	Cumb. Coal Pr	72	
100	do		77⅛
100	do	b10	79
300	do	77	
100	do	b10	78
250	Quicksilv. Min	74	
200	do	b10	75
400	do		73⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	O.	111⅝
40,000	do		111⅝
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Coupon		114⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s	R.	106¾
3 000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr	c.	98
6,000	do		97¾
30,000	Ohio & Miss	C.	86
200	Am. Coal Co		105
200	Quicksil. M. Co		72
200	do	b30	71¾
100	Pacific M. S. S. Co		228
100	N. Y. Cen. R	b10	129
350	do		128
300	do		134⅛
5.0	Mil. & P. Du C. R		67
300	Erie R		114⅜
50	do	b10	114½
200	Hud. R. R		140
300	do		139
100	do		138⅜
500	do	b10	140
1500	Reading R		138
200	do		137⅜
400	do		137⅜
100	Harlem R		235
100	Mich. Cen. R		140
100	do	b3	142
300	Clev. & Pitts. R	d e	112
1100	do		112
200	do		111
100	Gal. & C. R		128
100	do	b3	125
100	Clev. & Tol. R		142¾
100	Chi. & R. I. R	b3	114⅜
100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C		116
200	do		118¼
100	Gal. & Chi. R		127
100	do		126
100	do		126¾
100	Chi. & R. I		116¾
350	do		115
100	do	b5	115
100	M. & P. du C. R		68
400	Tol. & Wabash		70⅜
100	do		71
10	do		69
200	P. F. W. & C		117
300	do		117⅜
100	do	b20	119
100	do	b10	118⅜
200	do		118
100	do		118⅜
1000	Chi. & N. W. R		88
100	do		66
100	Chi. & N. W. Pri		93
100	Chi. & Alton R		95
50	do		93
100	Chic. & A. Pref		99
200	do		98
100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr		77
100	do		76
100	do		75
50	Mil. & St. Paul Pr		82⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—11 A. M.

500	Erie R	s3	116
700	do		116
400	do	b3	116⅛
500	do		116⅜
200	do	b3	116½
50	do		116⅛
100	Erie R. Pr		106
100	do	b3	108
100	do		107⅛
850	Hudson R		143
300	do	s3	143
100	Reading R	o	140⅜
100	do	b3	141¼
850	M. S. & N. I. R		102
100	do	e	102
100	do	b3	102
100	do		102½
200	Ill. Cen. R		131
600	do		130
200	do		129⅜
300	do		129¾
200	do		129⅝
100	Quicksilv. Min		74
200	do	b10	75
400	do		73⅛
100	Harlem R		135
100	Mich. Cen. R		142
100	do	b3	142
300	Clev. & Pitts. R	d e	112
1100	do		112
200	do		111
100	Gal. & C. R		128
100	do	b3	125
100	Clev. & Tol. R		142¾
100	Chi. & R. I. R	b3	114⅜
100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C		116
300	do	s	118
200	do		118¼
100	Gal. & Chi. R		127
100	do		126
100	do		126¾
100	Chi. & R. I. R		116¾
350	do		115
100	do	b5	115
100	M. & P. du C. R		68
400	Tol. & Wabash		70⅜
100	do		71
10	do		69
200	P. F. W. & C		117
300	do		117⅜
100	do	b20	119
100	do	b10	118⅜
200	do		118
100	do		118⅜
1000	Chi. & N. W. R		88
100	do		66
100	Chi. & N. W. Pri		93
100	Chi. & Alton R		95
50	do		93
100	Chic. & A. Pref		99
200	do		98
100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr		77
100	do		76
100	do		75
50	Mil. & St. Paul Pr		82⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Erie Railway Pr		108
700	Reading R		137⅜
100	do	s3	137⅛
200	do		137⅜
300	M. S. & N. I. R		100
600	do		102⅜
200	do	s3	102⅛
400	Clevs. & Tol. R		142⅜
250	Ill. Cen. R		129⅜
100	do		129⅜
300	Clev. & P. R. ex-d		111
100	do	b3	111
100	Chic. & R. I. R		112⅛
700	do		113⅛
200	do		113⅜
300	Chic. & N. W. R		65
100	Chic. & N. W. Pri		115
200	do		116⅛
50	Cumb. Coal		76
300	do		75
200	do		74
200	do	b3	75
100	Cen. Am. Transit		65
300	Quick. M. Co		70
200	do	b10	71⅛
200	Gold M. Co. Colr		33¼

WEDNESDAY, April 27—P. M.

There is a sharp demand for Money from Stock Exchenge borrowers, to-day, at 7 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. The Banks are reported as rather unwilling lenders since the panic of last week. Outside parties, including some of the private banking firms, are lending at this rate on sufficient margins. The price of Gold is 1 ℘ cent. lower than yesterday, although the export demend for the steamer *Sidon*, for Liverpool, is $545,000, and the Customs demend nearly $1,000,000. Since the Boston steamer mail of last evening no rates on London are named as the reliable quotation of the day. The next mail is on Saturday, before the closing of which, from present appearances, the fluctuations, either way, are wholly uncertain. The price of Gold is now 180¼@180⅜ ℘ cent.

The closeness in the Money market has somewhat diminished the subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan. The sales by the First National Bank to-day are $143,950.

The Stock Exchenge on the Railway speculation has evidently not yet recovered from the panic of early last week. On each rally in prices, there is a strong disposition to realize, and the market altogether is, to all appearences, very susceptible to financial and military rumors on the Street, whether of the resignations of Secretary CHASE in New-York, or of the movement of the Union army in the direction of Richmond. The fluctuations of the Railway list through the day is equal to nearly *three* ℘ cent., say on Erie Shares, as constituting the standard of the list. We heard of sales as high as 116⅛, and as low as 113⅛@114 ℘ cent.

At 4 o'clock the following bids were made in comparison with the same hour on Tuesday. The Railway list was very tame, and no disposition to operate with freedom either way. The changes were not important from the Second Board sales. The Government Stocks of 1881 and the 5-20s were firmer at the close. Gold 180⅜ ℘ cent.:

	Fres.	Wed.		Thes.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881	114⅛	114⅜	Mich. Central	143	140
U. S. 5-20's	111⅞	112	Mich Southern	101⅝	100¾
N. Y. Central	135	134⅛	Mich. Guarant'd	138	136
Erie	115	114⅛	Illinois Cen	131⅛	129
Erie Preferred	108	107⅛	Pittsburgh	112⅝	111
Hudson	139⅛	139	Fort Wayne	119⅛	115
Pacific Mail	228	227	Rock Island	114	112⅝
Harlem	230	235	Galena	127	123⅜
Canton	49	47¾	Reading	139⅛	137
Treas. Cer. new	98⅜	98	Quicksilver	74¾	71
Toledo	149⅝	148⅜	Cum'land Coal	77¾	74⅜
Northwest	59	56	Mariposa	34⅜	34

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	114	Bank of the Repub	102
America	128	Hanover	102
State of New-York	110	People's	105
Commerce	111	Market	105
Ocean	98	Shoe and Leather	105
Chatham	105	Imp. and Traders'	109⅜

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	113	Tol. & Wab. 1st	104⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Tol. & Wab. Exten	105
Erie 1sts, '59	113⅜	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	92
Erie 2ds, '65	115	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	115
Erie 6ths, '75	117⅛	Chic. & R. I. 1sts	110
Buff. N. Y. & E. '77	111	Cleve. & Tol. S. F	117
Mich. C. new, 1sts, '82	123⅛	N. J. C. 1sts	103
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F	116	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	115
Ill. Central, '76	122	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	111
Alton & T. Haute 1sts	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	96
Al. & T. H. seconds, Pref	93	Chi. & Alton 1sts	89
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	83	Miss. & Mo. L. G	71
Chi. & N. W. firsts	94	Atlantic & G. W. 1sts	102
Chi. & N. W. seconds	82		

The Bonds and Shares of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company have been admitted to official denlioge at the Stock Exchange Board. They embrace the followiog:

First sed nely mortgage	$4,600,000
Income Sonds	289,000
Preferred Stock	2,400,000
Commoe Stock	1,000,000
Total	$8,289,000

The mortgage is equel to about $17,000 per mile, and mortgage and share capital about $30,000 ℘ mile on the finished roadway of the concern, which, under its present corporate name, own the entire property of the original Le Crosee and Milwaukee, Milwaukee and Watertown, and Milwaukee and Horicon organizations, 276 miles in all. The reorganization is free from flouting debt, and the receipt of net means from the traffic of the Roads embraced in the line, not only equal to 7 ℘ cent. upon the Mortgege Bonds and Preferred Stock, but affording a fair prospect for income upon the Common Sheres. The New-York office of the Company is at No. 25 William-street, where further information can be obtained.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE has come to grief as a Bank official. His short career in the Fourth National Bank was not only an inglorious one, but damaging alike to the fair prospects under which the concern was organized, and to the National Book System, for the success of which, under his professed friendship for the Secretary of the Treasury, he pretended to be greatly solicitous. The capital of the Bank, when he was made President, was $5,000,000. Its privilega of circulation was $5,000,000. It was authorized to receive and enjoy the profits of $5,000,000 United States Deposits. It ought to have commanded $5,000,000 per week of Popular subscriptions to the 10 40 Loan. It had within reasonable commend $5,000,000 country National Bank balances. But the President of the Bank, unfortunately selected under the mistaken notion that he was a man of some financial ability and a trusted friend of the Government, proved himself a failure. Two-thirds of his colleagues in the Direction would have turned him out, but a member of the minority was persuaded to use one of a preliminery injunction from Judge PECKHAM, of the Supreme Court. This injunction, on proper hearing, was dismissed by Judge PECKHAM, as Mr. OPDYKE and his friends were probably aware it would be. They were ready with a second injunction, pending which the next friend of Mr. OPDYKE could come to his relief, and, by the earnest solicitation of proxiee on and purchases of the Stock of the Bank, secure a creditable retreat, conditioned that his Board should resign at the same time. This one has been accomplished, and the Fourth National Bank, then which no concern ever started with brighter prospects, will now reorganize for a second trial, after three months of imbecile administration and selfish wrangling. The Ex-President next turns his attention financially to the Meriposa Gold scheme, (which certainly requires all the *fresh* holstering of himself and next friend in their power,) and politically to the defeat of the renomination of President LINCOLN at the Baltimore Convention.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $1,362,538 80, including for Customs, $1,003,300; total payments, $1,928,964 24; total balance, $37,896,335 62, and Ten-forties, $19,700.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 27, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 45 bbls. Ashes; 6,042 bbls. Flour, 459 obls. and 784 bags Corn Meal, 550 bushels Wheat, 1,625 bushels Corn, 432 bushels Rye, 1,667 bushels Barley, 790 bushels Oats, 507 bushels Malt, 2,090 pkgs. Provisions, and 360 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., at 9¾ for Pots, and $11 (commonly) for Pearls ℘ 100 lbs. Stock to day 449 bbls., including 444 bbls. Pots and 5 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is quiet at former prices. We quote Java at 50c.@52c.; Laguayre and Maracaibo at 43c. @45c.; Rio at 43¾c.@45¾c.; Jamaica at 43c.@44c.; St. Domingo at 40c. ℘ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand, and unsettled. Strict Middlings at 82¾c.@83¾c. ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered, and has been in limited demand at a shade easier prices. Sales since our last, 9,800 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $7 40@$7 75; poor to choice Extra State $7 75@$8 15, chiefly at $7 85@$7 90 round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $8@$8 25 ℘ bbl.

Superfine and Western	$7 40	@$7 75
Extra State	7 75	@ 8 15
Extra Indiana, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 85	@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 00	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 30	@ 9 75
Extra Genesee	8 20	@ 9 75
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	8 25	@11 25

Southern Flour is in moderate request, at drooping prices; sales since our last, 1,600 bbls., at $8@$8 45 for poor to good; $8 50@

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—The Sorceress.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Our Wife—Loyalina.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Connie Boogah.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Montjoie.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours; Pomp of Cudjo's Cave; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon.

GALLERY (No. 625 Broadway)—Original Pictures by Living Artists.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Grand Concert—Magic Art.

NO. 585 BROADWAY—Evenings of Music.

ART GALLERY—(No. 756 Broadway)—Painting—Eve in the Bower of Eden.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Chattanooga, says on the 23d the rebels attacked our pickets near Nickajack Gap, killing five, wounding seven and capturing nineteen. Some of our men were killed after surrendering, and several of the wounded were cruelly butchered as they lay on the field.

The United States steamer *Greyhound* has been sent up the James River from Fortress Monroe to City Point, to order down the two French steamers and two sailing vessels there after tobacco. The vessels were to be back to Hampton Roads yesterday without any tobacco.

The blockade-runner *Vance*, from Wilmington via Nassau, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, 26. She was chased twice since leaving Nassau. Once a gunboat was within a mile of her. She reports that the blockade-runner *Will-o-the-Wisp* was going into Wilmington when she came out.

A Newbern letter to the Boston *Traveller* says that eight or nine other officers and men were wounded on board the *Miami* by the recoil of the shell which killed Capt. Flusser. The writer also says the same gun was then loaded with solid steel-pointed shot, and several times discharged upon the ram, but without effect—the terrible missiles glancing harmlessly from the well-slushed roof of the iron-clad. The fleet will engage the ram should it make its appearance at the mouth of the river, or in the Sound, where they could have sea room to fight. The ram is described as about 140 feet long, with an oval roof, much like the back of a turtle, and so strong in timber and plating as to be impervious to hundred-pound, steel-pointed, solid shot, at a distance of not more than twenty feet. She draws but five feet of water, and is about that distance out of water.

Official dispatches received at Washington, according to the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, render it improbable that the fleet under Porter could have participated in the attack upon Shreveport, even had our infantry and cavalry forces reached that point, as the rebels had so blockaded the river that an approach to within gunshot distance would probably have been impossible. From all appearances, the object of the enemy was to get our vessels in their net of destruction. The *Osage* ran aground and underwent a severe fire, but in how far she was damaged, has not been learned.

Messrs. Wade and Gooch, the Sub-Committee on the Conduct of the War, who went to Cairo and vicinity to investigate the facts concerning the Fort Pillow massacre, have telegraphed to Washington that their investigations, have been completed, and they are expected to return and report at once, when the Government will determine upon the character of its retaliatory measures.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool, April 13, via Queenstown, April 14, and the steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton, April 13, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing three days' later news. Garibaldi had entered London, and had been received with great pomp and consideration by both nobility and people. He had been entertained by the Duke of Sutherland, had called on Lord Palmerston, and was soon to dine with him. In the British House of Lords the Government had been defeated on an unimportant question. The Conference on the Danish question had not yet met, and the opponents of the Government were predicting no favorable results from it. The siege of Duppel was progressing slowly. Several assaults had been made by the Prussians, in which the Danes claim to have repulsed them. The allies, however, assert that some of the Duppel batteries are silent, and that the Danes are preparing to evacuate the intrenchments. Maximilian had received the Mexican Deputation at Miramar, and in a speech accepting the Mexican Crown expressed his belief that the tender of the sceptre of Mexico was by the wish of an overruling majority of its people. The steamship *City of New-York* still lay on Daunt's Rock, all efforts to raise her having been unsuccessful.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the National Currency Bill was under consideration at length, but no conclusion was reached. Several bills of commercial interest were passed, and petitions presented from the wives, widows, mothers and sisters of soldiers, praying for an increase of the soldier's pay.

In the House the Tax Bill was taken up and considered vigorously, progress being made to the 119th section. The joint resolution from the Senate appropriating $25,000,000 to pay the expenses of the one-hundred-day troops was passed. A bill was also passed to increase the pay of Inspectors of Customs, provided it do not exceed $4 per day.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yesterday Comptroller Brennan obtained certified copies of the City and County Tax Laws for 1864, which he sent a messenger to Albany to get, who was obliged to make the requisite copies in the office of the Secretary of State to secure them early, and to-day they will be submitted to the Common Council, accompanied with appropriate ordinance, in conformity with the figures contained in them. To receive them the Board of Aldermen are to meet specially at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Comptroller's estimates were—for the City, $8,013,263 88; for the County, $5,484,963 65—total, $13,498,227 53. The Tax Levy, to be imposed by the Board of Supervisors in July, exclusive of the three per cent. authorized by law to be added for fractional and other deficiencies, or of judgments for which the Tax Laws provide admission, will be $14,457,419 88, or $959,192 35 in excess of the Comptroller's estimates, made up as follows: City, already appropriated by authority of laws previous to 1864, $4,610.745 21; authorized by the Tax Law of 1864, $3,801,417 02—total, $8,412,162 23. County, already appropriated by authority of laws previous to 1864, $4,736,-917 49; authorized by the Tax Law of 1864, $1,-308,340 16—total, $6,045,257 65. Grand total of City and County, as above, $14,457,419 88. The rate of tax last year was 2,035, or $2 35 on each $100 of valuation. The rate for 1864, as premised in the Times early this year, will be full 2½ per cent.

On Tuesday night a serious shooting affray occurred at the corner of Avenue C and Twelfth-street. From the Police reports it appears that a gang of men and boys congregated on the corner, blocked up the walk, and disturbed the entire neighborhood with loud, vulgar and profane language. Officer Frazier requested them to desist, when they made violent demonstrations toward him. He thereupon undertook to arrest one of the ringleaders, named Patrick Healy. The band undertook to rescue the prisoner, and made violent demonstrations toward the officer. The latter believing his life in imminent danger, drew his revolver and shot one of the leaders, and James Farry. The ball took effect in the left breast, inflicting what is believed to be a fatal wound. Another version of the affair is that the officer did not attempt to make an arrest before he shot Farry, and that he had no provocation whatever for committing the deed. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the officer.

Flour and Wheat were quiet and depressed, yesterday. Corn was in brisk demand, chiefly on speculation, at advanced prices. Most of the purchases were effected on account of a Philadelphia house. Provisions were in less demand and heavy. Cotton, Metals and Groceries were held with more firmness, with a moderate inquiry. Fruit, Hay and Whisky were in good request, the latter closing heavily. The auction sales of Scranton coal resulted in an average advance of about 35 cents per ton on last month's prices. Freights were quiet, with 558 vessels in port. Commercial brokers were much exercised by certain obnoxious clauses in the Tax Bill before Congress, and held a meeting at the Produce Exchange to memorialize for what they called reasonable modifications.

The demand for Money was active yesterday, at 7 ₩ cent. The Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange closed weak. Gold fell off 1 ₩ cent. The Customs Duties in Gold were again very large.

Congress on Taxation—Its Freaks and Fallacies.

The people of the North can, we are firmly persuaded, bear with ease twice as great burdens in the shape of debt and taxation as were ever imposed on any other people of the same size, as long as these burdens are fairly and equitably imposed, as long as proper pains are taken to avoid violent changes of policy, and violent disturbances of trade and industry. We are, therefore, still far from doubting our ability to pay all we now owe and a great deal more, if the National Legislature only displays common sense, and even third-rate business capacity. But if anything could lead us to fear a financial crash it would be such bits of legislation as the resolutions adding fifty per cent. to the import duties for sixty days, without even two days' notice to the public. There is hardly a single rule of taxation which this does not violate. There is a suddenness and capriciousness about it, which entitles it rather to be classed amongst the means of raising revenue resorted to by Turkish Pachas than those of an enlightened Constitutional Government. It derangee the whole course of foreign trade, without the slightest warning; destroys the calculations of all those who have already sent their orders abroad, as well as of those who have cargoes on the way home; fills the minds of home dealers with confusion and uncertainty as to the stock they have on hand; leaves them totally unable to decide what they had better ask for it, or when, or on what terms they can renew it; and what is worse than all this, it fills the whole community with apprehension and doubt about the future—a feeling which does more than any other to paralyze industry; for there is no telling what freak a body which has been guilty of this one will be guilty of next. In short, these resolutions bring in a state of things bearing the closest resemblance to the rule of a military dictator given to raising forced loans by fits and starts.

And what is all this for? Why, to lower the price of gold, and sustain the Government credit, as if uncertainty was not the great depreciator of the Government paper, or, as if the price of gold could be sustained by acts which deranged industry, and threw the whole commercial world into confusion. Fifty per cent. extra suddenly imposed on all imports, relieves nobody, helps nobody, and damages the nation and the Government in estate and reputation.

If it had been imposed on luxuries, silks, wines and jewelry, there would have been some excuse for it; but imposed on everything, it doubles the price of tea, coffee and sugar, and a variety of other necessaries to the poor, both by shutting out foreign products and by compelling home producers to raise their prices as a measure of precaution, not knowing what will come next. Moreover, the Government not only reaps no advantage from it, but loses heavily. Fifty per cent. added to the existing tariff is a prohibitory tax, and will stop importation, thus causing the loss of some millions of duties. And it will certainly, along with such acts as the payment of the New-York State interest in greenbacks, help to damage the national credit in the eyes of foreign capitalists; for who can trust a nation whose finances are in the hands of men who double taxation without notice for a term of sixty days? In what civilized country was such a thing ever heard of?

The end of this session of Congress is clearly to be in keeping with the beginning. They passed three months making bunkum speeches about the origin of the war, and passing vain resolutions against traitors, totally neglecting the financial situation, perilous as it was, in spite of the entreaties of the press and the public. It was only when gold had reached 189, and people began to talk of national bankruptcy, that it took the alarm, and now, as might have been expected, it is legislating in a panic upon a subject which, of all others, most needs caution, coolness, and deliberation.

The Coming Campaign.

Those most unreliable of news-bearers, the deserters, are now passing to and fro, in large number, from one army to the other. The Northern papers from time to time contain the stories of those who pass hitherward from the rebel lines, and the Southern papers, in like manner, contain the information conveyed by those who decamp from our lines. The Southern deserters, not infrequently, have been confidential friends of Gen. Lee, who took care to tell them just before they left, all his plans and purposes. And some of the deserters from our army, if we may judge by what they tell the rebels, were on such intimate terms with Lieut.-Gen. Grant, that he could unbosom himself in their presence, and tell them all the secrets of his inmost soul. If we might judge, however, of the accuracy of the ordinary rebel deserter's news, by the inaccuracy of that ordinarily conveyed South by the Union deserters, we should not be inclined to credit it implicitly. But by applying to all of it the ordinary rules of evidence and criticism, it is occasionally possible to fasten upon a few facts.

Twenty-five of these Southern gentry arrived within the lines of our army yesterday, and they are unanimous in asserting that Gen. Lee has of late been receiving heavy reinforcements—which is a statement we are quite willing to credit just as it stands; for we have had a great deal of proof lately that both Beauregard and Longstreet have been sending or bringing on all available troops from South Carolina and Tennessee; while the conscripts from the camps all over the South have likewise been forwarded to Virginia. Lee, as well as Grant, is concentrating forces. The action on the part of one necessitates similar action on the part of the other. When it is completed on both sides, the war-worn soil of Eastern Virginia will have encamped upon it two hostile armies, greater even than any of the vast masses who have ever before fought over its fields. The determination on the part of the rebels is not less than the determination on our part to make the campaign of the coming Summer decisive. The war will not, on either side, be directed primarily to the mere possession of given bits of territory. It will be a struggle of two great armies to destroy each other. The rebels have given up all hope of covering the vast territory they claim, and defending it with small and detached bodies. They now believe that a decisive victory over Grant will settle all disputed questions of territory, as we believe that the crushing of Lee's army will be the conquest of the entire South. It is well that the war has at last taken this shape.

The rebels are evidently greatly mystified as to the programme of Gen. Grant—not less so than the people of the North as to what is Lee's programme. When McClellan was on the Peninsula, it was easy enough for them to know what he must do. When Burnside and Hooker were encamped opposite Fredericksburgh, the rebels knew that these Generals would either have to cross the river and attack them in position, or would have to move their army on to some new and distant line. But they are in utter darkness as to Grant's line or plan of operations; and his forces are fortunately so planted that they are not likely to divine his programme until he himself shall astonish them by its unfolding. We publish on our ninth page an article from the Richmond *Examiner*, which argues that the Summer campaign will not open in Virginia at all, but in the Southwest, and that Grant will "sweep down upon Johnston while the public in Virginia are straining their eyes to see his advance, or their ears to hear the distant thunders of his approach."

One of the twenty-five deserters that arrived yesterday, and who left Lee's lines as late as Monday, asserts that much of the heavy artillery of the rebel army had been sent back to Richmond, and that the belief was current among Lee's soldiers that an early retrograde movement would be made upon the rebel Capital. Though this statement, unlike the one previously discussed, is only confirmed by one out of the twenty-five deserters, it is none the less possible that it is true. Lee has a position on the Rapidan almost impregnable to direct assault, but he can by no means make sure that Grant will march up and assault it, though he is doubtless quite sure that it is possible for Grant to turn it. If Lee, however, falls back behind the immense defences of Richmond, he can be certain that he will have the opportunity of fighting behind his fortifications. On the whole, it would be the best thing that Lee could do; and it would be the best thing for Grant that he should do it. So it is as well to fancy that this is Lee's programme until another rebel deserter informs us that it is not.

Divine Right and Popular Rights.—Maximilian, it seems, does not claim that he is to rule Mexico by Divine right; but in his speech to the so-called Mexican deputation, he has a great deal to say about the new doctrine of which certain European tyrants are now-a-days canting—the doctrine of the rights of the people in the choice of their rulers. He gives in his adhesion to this doctrine no less than thrice. He says he has come to the conviction that "*an overruling majority* of the inhabitants of Mexico" are resolved to have him for their Emperor; but makes no allusion to the forty thousand French bayonets and the large French fleet which have been and still are used for keeping the Mexicans to that resolution. He says that "Mexico is entitled to *reject a Government* corresponding to her wishes and requirements;" but makes no reference to the fact that it is for that privilege the Mexicans are still struggling, and that for this reason a foreign soldiery is waging a relentless war against them. A third time he returns to the idea, when he says that he "assumes the constitutional power intrusted to him *by the nation*;" but even here he makes no allusion to the fact that he is engaged in raising an army of mercenaries in Europe to sustain his pretensions in Mexico.

Maximilian would have appeared to more advantage had he altogether repudiated this threadbare repeated cant, and boldly claimed that his right to rule the Mexicans was of Divine origin.

The Moral Police of Society.

One occurrence connected with the massacre at Fort Pillow, has aroused a more than usually deep feeling of indignation through all the loyal States. It is related that a United States officer, coming on a flag-of-truce boat to take away the wounded, after the butchery, was so far forgetful of his position and honor, as to entertain in the most cordial manner, these barbarians just red with the blood of their horrible murders. We notice this reported fact here, not to remind the Government of its duty—as we know that no one would be quicker than Gen. Grant or the Secretary of War to punish such disgraceful connivance with crime in an army officer—but to call attention to a broader fact, of which it is an indication.

There is in our people, especially in our public men, a certain want of a stern moral judgment on disgraceful offences, and a lack of sensitiveness to public honor. It must be remembered that in every civilized society there are certain offences which cannot be punished by the law, or if they are, are only inadequately atoned for. When a wealthy man, for instance, has cheated or wronged the poor—when an influential citizen has committed some crime, from whose consequences he has escaped by the lapse of time or by some evident legal technicality, or when a political leader has been false to his country, and has risked great interests in a period of trial, there are no suitable punishments for such crimes. They are outside of the pale of the law and courts. Yet the interests of society demand that such offences should be especially punished. They are the very sins which do the most damage, and esp public morals, if left unwhipped of justice.

There is need, for such offenders, of a *moral police* of society. Now it is precisely in this very kind of police that American society is most deficient. We are a very good natured people. We are in the habit of permitting all kinds of opinion amongst us, and of interfering as little as possible with individuals, and we have an overweening admiration for success, so that our toleration has come to be almost a vice. We bear with successful roguery, or even treat it so respectfully that the young must sometimes almost doubt which is most courted—honor or dishonor. A democracy is said to be less sensitive to personal honor than an aristocracy, but yet its public opinion, when once formed, is the most terrible avenger and tyrant. No punishment for traitors and successful rogues could ever be invented, so cruel as the opinion of a democratic society, if it was once properly trained. We know, indeed, that now there are honored circles of American society, where doubtful characters, and those who have won wealth and fame by foul means, cannot enter. But the general and public sentence on such men is by no means strict enough. We are too charitable or indifferent by half.

We ought not to cover up rascality by fine names. However successful, or however rich a man is, if he has come up through dishonor, it should never be forgotten by honorable men. These men who are attempting to undermine the Government at the North, and rouse up the ignorant against the law, are in so far *traitors*, and ought to be treated so socially. It should be understood in parlors and at dinner-tables, that we do not companion with treasonable men. And yet hundreds of respectable people are constantly neglecting this, and inviting loyal and honorable citizens to sit down with those who have broken faith with their country. It may be said that this strictness would become bigotry. Well, in such a struggle as this between Loyalty and Treason, we ought to be bigoted.

After nearly a quarter of a million of lives have been offered on bloody battle-fields and in hospitals, after three years of terrific war and a vast destruction of property, it ought not to be supposed that to the fomenters of this unhappy struggle, and the abettors of such treason, whether at the North or the South, we could be tolerant. We may forgive the deluded followers, but to the officers and leaders of this rebellion, and their accomplices in the Free States, there ought to be among the gentlemen of the North, no pardon. It should be understood in our clubs and saloons, in private houses and public festivities, whether among army officers or private citizens, that it is not an honorable thing to show hospitalities to, or accept them from, a man who is stained with treason toward his country. There ought to be pride enough and honor enough among our people, to show that we hold treason, and all aiding and abetting of treason, to its deserved contempt. This officer, who dined the rebel butchers near Fort Pillow, of course will receive the execrations of the whole nation. But this is not the first, nor will it be the last, of such toadyism. There is a plenty of it now in this City, toward men who are known to be treasonable to our Government.

Once let it be understood that socially there is an exclusion and condemnation of all known dishonorable and treasonable characters, no matter how successful, and society in America exercises a police jurisdiction over public men which it has never yet held but which it sorely needs.

Movements of Secretary Chase.—Secretary Chase arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, and is stopping at the Continental Hotel.

A Controversy Determined—The Almond Question.—The Supreme Court at Washington, among the last decisions which they rendered previous to their recent adjournment, rendered one which disposes of the great Almond controversy. The Almond controversy is one well known to our importers, which has been carried on for some years back over the question whether an almond was a fruit or not. It arose in this way: A certain rate of duty had been imposed upon almonds; but in one of the modifications of the revenue laws Congress provided a lower rate of duty for "fruits, green, ripe or dried." It thereupon occurred to some sharp importer that an almond was a fruit, and the point was immediately made that they should thenceforth only pay the reduced rate of duty. The Collectors refused to take this view of the law, but exacted the duty at the former rate, and the consequence was that the importers paid the difference in the duties under protest, and commenced suits to recover them back. There are probably more than a hundred suits now pending in this District arising out of this question. The case has been tried twice in this District, but without arriving at any definite conclusion. On one trial, as we recollect, the attempt was made to prove that an almond was a fruit, by proving the advertisements in the newspapers under the head of "fruit sales," which often contained almonds as one article sold. But on a further investigation, it appeared that another article, often advertised at these sales, was sardines, and as the plaintiffs could hardly claim that a sardine was a fruit, even if it was sold at a "fruit sale," they had to give up the claim that selling almonds at "fruit sales" proved them to be "fruit, green, ripe or dry."

The case came up before the Supreme Court from the Massachusetts Circuit, on a certificate of a division of opinion between the Judges. And it is one of the curiosities which sometimes occur in litigation, that the Supreme Court, while they settle the controversy, leave the question on which it arose entirely outside of their decision and undecided. They hold, Judge Nelson delivering the opinion, that whether an almond is a fruit or not, if Congress had meant that almonds should pay a lower rate of duty, they would have said almonds as they had done before, and would not have thought of leaving it to be embraced in the general term of "fruit, green, ripe or dried." We have no hesitation in saying that this decision will commend itself to every one as sensible, unless, perhaps, to some of the plaintiffs in the suits or their attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

Winter Garden.—Miss Avonia Jones is not fortunate in the selection of her pieces. Her ambition is creditable in itself, but it soars in so murky a sphere that it is productive of no result. Plays like "Judith" and the "Sorceress" cannot elevate her to any position in art. Indeed, they are so infinitely beneath her powers that we are compelled to ignore their existence when speaking of her merits. The "Sorceress" produced here on Tuesday evening is probably from the French. The question of its paternity is of no importance. It is—so far as Miss Jones is concerned—essentially a bad piece. The *rôle* of the Sorceress is long-winded, verbose and monotonous. It has no relief. From the opening to the close it presents nothing but words. There is but one phase of emotion—maternal solicitude—and but one passion—revenge. Properly handled, these grand elements of human life and struggle might be made effective; but they are not properly handled. They are word-drawn to the uttermost tenacity of human patience. If a good sentence occurs it is immediately marred by a dozen sentences that are bad. In two words, the play is dull, and the leading part monotonous. We shall, therefore, ignore in a great measure its existence, and repeat our praises of Miss Jones despite the adverse circumstances that surrounded her performance. The lady has unquestionable talent. Her appearance is pleasing, her bearing self-possessed and easy, her style well-disciplined, if not large. The discipline, to be sure, has to some extent been in a wrong school, but it is still discipline, and teaches her the absolute proprieties of the stage. Better than this meagre catalogue of merit is the fact that Miss Jones is thoroughly intelligent, and invariably makes more of the part intrusted to her care than the author contemplated in writing it—otherwise how wretched would have been her fate. In the "Sorceress," she saves herself by voice and discretion. There are so many speeches to deliver, that any unexpected burst of passion is out of the question. It is praise, therefore, to say that she succeeds in making little culminations in all these very little speeches, and leaves us with a better opinion of her powers than before they were uttered. The piece succeeded last night by reason of Miss Jones' excellent performance, and because there are two or three scenic situations of great potency with the audience, although of little relative value to the play. The scenery and dresses, we may add, were very good—although in the working of the former there were many mistakes.

The "Sorceress" was a popular success, and will be repeated.

Wallack's Theatre.—"A School for Scandal" was given here last night, with the success that always attends its representation at this house. The cast was mainly the same as heretofore, with the exception of two characters, *Lady Teazle*, sustained by Miss Jane Coombs, and *Maria*, by Mrs. Jennings. These parts were previously played by Mrs. Hoey and Miss Henriques. Comparisons are always unamiable, and we prefer, therefore, to simply place on record that Miss Coombs was received with distinguished favor, and after the great scene of the fourth act, was recalled before the curtain. The house was crowded.

Miss Carpenter, who was announced to play at Gottschalk's Brooklyn concert on Thursday last, was compelled to deny herself that pleasure, in consequence of having no piano at her disposition. It seems that the lady has been accustomed to play on a Steinway instrument, and ordered one to be sent to the Academy, but as the concert seems to have been in interest of another maker, it was not allowed to be placed on the stage. Miss Carpenter declined to risk her reputation by playing on a piano with which she was totally unacquainted.

The piano-forte makers have resumed work—a compromise having been made with the men. The event was commemorated with genial hospitality by Mr. Bradbury, on Friday last, when his spacious warerooms were the scene of an artistic festival. A large deputation was present from the musical world, and the best of feeling prevailed.

Mad. Methua Sohellka, played Ophelia, on Saturday, at the Stadt Theatre. We notice that the lady is shortly to appear in a round of her best German characters.

Mr. Robert Heller's Soirées Fantastiques et Musicales, continues to delight large audiences. It is the wittiest and best entertainment ever given in this City.

Master Emil Mollenhauer, the wonderful child-violinist, will give a grand musical entertainment at the Brooklyn Athenæum, this evening, assisted by Mrs. Abbot, Mrs. Stephani, Sig. Lotti, Herr Weinlich, Mr. F. Mollenhauer, Mr. J. N. Patten, Mr. Wedemeyer, and Master Ricardo Bertin. (cornet-à-pistons.)

From California.

San Francisco, Tuesday, April 26.

Arrived, bark *Clutha Bell*, from Glasgow, in 180 days, with coal.

An overland mail arrived here last night after a trip of thirty-four days.

The receipts of the Custom-House last week were $332,000. In one day $126,666 were taken. This is a greater sum than ever before received in the same period. The receipts for April were $634,722. Most of this large sum has been paid for goods withdrawn from bond, in anticipation of a large increase in duties.

The plates of the iron-clad *Comanche* have all been recovered, and one of the big guns saved; the other will be also.

The general market for foreign goods is somewhat excited by advices of the increase on all duties. There is great demand for money to pay the duties. Nearly $200,000 were paid at the Custom-house to-day—$75,000 by one firm.

Steele Brothers, of Santa Cruz County, have engaged to make a cheese to weigh 25,000 pounds, for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair at this city.

Wheat and flour have advanced.

The Chinese merchants have rescued thirty girls from the hands of kidnappers, who sold them here, and will return them to China.

Large quantities of powder, for mining purposes have been surreptitiously shipped to Colorado River, in Arizona.

Non-Arrival of the Damascus.

Portland, Wednesday, April 27—Midnight.

There are no signs of the *Damascus*.

THE SHAKESPEARE MONUMENT.

The Way to Expedite Its Erection.

There has been no little regret evinced in regard to the manner in which the preliminary acts for the laying of the corner-stone of the Shakespeare Monument, on last Saturday, were committed or omitted. Mr. Hackett, who for so many, ever so many, years has made us laugh at *Falstaff* and love each, had, as is understood, charge of the matter. While he is entitled to the utmost credit for the active and zealous part he has taken, yet there seems to have been a lack of consideration as to preliminaries, and an unfortunate exclusiveness and haste in regard to them. Shakespeare belongs to *all* the dramatic world, and so belongs he equally to *all* the literary. He is of the other quite as much as he is of the one; and in this contemplated tribute to him, the feelings, interest and enthusiasm at both should have been enlisted. Instead of that, the one was only partially consulted and invited, and the other not only was not consulted or invited, but was, if information be correct, purposely ignored. Now this is not referred to in any other than a suggestive way. As above stated, Mr. Hackett deserves the utmost credit; but errors will occur "in the best regulated families." Had there been an appeal to all the dramatic and literary world hereabouts, and their joint interests been enlisted, had their joint enthusiasm been aroused, we have no doubt that, instead of a gathering of some two hundred at the Central Park on Saturday last, there would have been as many thousands; and that, instead of the laying of the corner-stone with the prospect that it will stay laid and unsurmounted during the present generation, there would have been the certainty that in a short time the funds would be ample for the rearing and the rearing perfected of a structure worthy of the genius it was intended to honor. As the matter stands now, isolated from the general interest of the two circles which should feel most interested in it, it looks as though the corner-stone was destined to be a buried fact, and the monument a myth. Messrs. Wheatley, Wallack, Hoyt and Barnum, who have equal share with any in the honor of the movement, have most generously responded to the appeal for the fund; they should not be asked to do more and yet the munificent sums they have given would scarce raise a monument beyond Falstaff's shoulders. Now the suggestion is that this matter be made not an exclusive but a general one. In the dramatic circles there is not one from him who seriously hurries on to tell "My Lord, the carriage waits," to him who suppositionally lords it in the carriage, who would not give his mite if he felt he was desired or expected to do so. Nor is there one in the literary, (and art circles, too, we imagine,) whether renowned or no, who would not do likewise. That neither have been taken into proper consideration, inconsiderately, we believe, seems to be true. But all can be remedied, and the monument can be made a fact, if only it be chosen that it shall. Entertainments could be gotten up which would swell the funds beyond fund-splitting precedents, and the Treasurer, whoever he may be, no one knows yet, would soon be plethoric with the means for the proposed object. These are mere hints, which are believed to be worthy of note. But it is unjust to expect any one man to carry a monument upon his back, and it is no reflection upon the will, strength or endurance of Mr. Hackett, to believe that he will entirely fail if he attempts to.

The Disaster on the Chesapeake.

The investigation into the causes of the boiler explosion on board the United States gunboat *Chesapeake*, was continued before Coroner Nesbit and a jury, yesterday, in in the Governor's Room of the Brooklyn City Hall. Only two witnesses were examined, and one of them occupied nearly the entire afternoon, and the whole evening until after 11 o'clock. Mr. John Mahon, a boiler maker, and employed in the Navy-yard, testified to examining the boiler with the view of ascertaining the extent of damage done; he found 32 braces proper, and but 36 all told; there were 64 stays in the upper part of the boiler; the height of the water in the one that exploded was 16 inches below the bottom of the tube-box, which was caused by the rent running so far down on the sides. Mr. Edward N. Dickerson then commenced giving testimony, and explained at great length the theory of steam as applied to boilers, and its effect under certain circumstances. To-day Mr. Isherwood, the Engineer-in-Chief of the United States Navy, will give his evidence, also Mr. Montgomery and perhaps one or two others. The Coroner announced that the testimony would be completed in the evening, and that on Friday he would deliver his charge to the jury.

Auction Sale of the Brooking Pictures.—The splendid collection which Mr. Brooking has purchased during the past six years, principally from the artists' studios in Europe, are to be sold at auction this evening, at the Dusseldorf Gallery. In the collection are to be found many very choice and valuable pictures, among them Couturier's "Evening Prayer," a scene on the Campagna, representing an Italian goatherd engaged in prayer; Duval's "Calvary," Koek-Koek's "Landscape, with cattle and figures," an elaborate cabinet gem which has long been the admiration of connoisseurs and artists. Le Poitevin, represented by three pictures, severally entitled "Seashore, coast of Normandy," with the tide coming in; "The Pilot Boat" and "Boucher Sketching," a French pastoral, one of a series illustrating the peculiar style of the artist depicted. Goyer's "Meditation" and the "Watchers" are two fine specimens of this artist. Ten Kate's "Earnest," "Carl Becker's "Something Wrong," Tassaert's "Homeless and Friendless," Boddington's "Sheep Washing," and "Gipsy Encampment." Couturier's "Chickens," Professor Hildebrandt's "Summer Afternoon," and Springli's "Dutch Town."

Large Fire in West-street—Loss $30,000.—At a late hour last night a fire broke out on the third floor of the five-story brick building situated on the corner of West and Carlisle streets, in premises occupied by Wm. Hartell, brass-founder and manufacturer of butts and hinges. From this story the flames rapidly spread throughout the entire building, which was speedily destroyed. The fourth floor was occupied by E. D. Crowley, sailmaker. The fifth floor was unoccupied, also the first. The second story was occupied by George Green as a sailors' boarding house. His loss is about $500; no insurance. Mr. Hartell's loss is over $2,000; fully insured. Mr. Crowley's loss is about $2,500; partially insured.

The basement was occupied by Henry Funk as a dance house. His loss is about $150; no insurance. The loss on the building is about $15,000, said to be fully insured in City companies.

The adjoining building, No. 81 West-street, took fire on the roof, and was damaged about $300; fully insured. The first floor was occupied by J. L. Sanger, shipchandler. The damage to his stock, by water, will amount to about $2,000; fully insured. The third floor was occupied by J. & W. Paterson, riggers. Their loss, by water, is $300. The third floor was occupied by Henry Gillian, ship-painter. His loss, by water, is very heavy. The amount could not be ascertained.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. W. E. Bonham, Bath; G. W. Hollis, Otsego, and J. S. Haring, Rockland; Col. W. Hathaway and wife, Port Ewen; Capts. S. S. Ester, and J. J. Van Horn, U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Brig.-Gen. Devins, U. S. A.; J. Robb, Chicago; W. H. Rawle, Philadelphia; Mr. Leckie, Montreal, and W. J. Gordon, Cleveland, are at the Brevoort House.

Chaste as Ice and Pure as Snow.

The fragrant Sozodont is a scientific composition of the [illegible] Kingdom. Every ingredient is well known to have a beneficial effect on the teeth and gums, its embalming or antiseptic property, and a delicate aromatic fragrance makes it really a toilet luxury, and a pleasure to use it, and it removes all disagreeable odors, even that of tobacco. It speedily removes those ravages which children sustain in their teeth, owing to improper use of sweet and acid articles, which imperceptibly destroy them.

Sold by druggists throughout the country, and by HALL & RUCKEL, proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York. 75 cents per bottle.

Cough! Cough! Cough!—Why be troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or any Pulmonary Complaint, when so sure a remedy as Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be obtained? Sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers-st. and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by druggists generally.

Demulcent, DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT, Demulcent, DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT,

This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 82 Park-row, N. Y. To be had of all druggists and grocers.

From Hon. J. A. McDougall, United States Senator of California.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 3, 1863.

MESSRS. W. CHILTON & Co.:

You wish to know the medicinal effects of Romaine's Crimean Bitters, as experienced by myself. I very cheerfully comply with your request.

They are excellent for digestion, correcting diarrhea, nausea, irritation of the stomach, and for the creation of a wholesome appetite. They pleasantly exhilarate, but followed by no stupefying reaction, and are extremely palatable.

In all respects they are the BEST BITTERS I have ever used. Respectfully yours,

J. A. McDOUGALL.

Handsome Feet-Covering.—Buy your boots and shoes at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. His stock is large and seasonable, his manufacture unequaled, and his prices low. Just now the ladies will find his assortment of Spring Gaiters worthy their attention.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

Dandruff can be killed by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE, and so can irritation of the scalp.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower From Which it Takes its name, Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Hernia or Rupture Radically Cured:

THIS DANGEROUS complaint is now RADICALLY CURED, whatever may be said by others to the contrary notwithstanding, by using

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,

A NEW INVENTION, FULL OF MERIT, upsetting all the old theories and prejudices of by-gone teachings. This Truss is LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY; accommodates itself to EVERY MOVEMENT of the BODY WITHOUT DISPLACEMENT—action INWARD and UPWARD. No pressure on the BACK or SPERMATIC CORD. CURES GUARANTEED. SUPPORTERS and BRACES SUPERIOR to all others in use. Pamphlets free by sending a stamp.

GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Everything New that appears on the promenade in the way of fancy hats for children, whether it be the production of private taste or of the trade, is forthwith reproduced at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway. His stock of hats, both for gentlemen and children, always comprises not only his own exclusive styles, but all other styles of the day, domestic or imported, by whomsoever they may have been introduced. The result is that his assortments meet every wish and want and fancy of the public, in all the departments of plain and ornamental hatting. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 274 Pearl-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Sewing Machines to Rent
and for sale, NEW.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 BROADWAY,
between Spring and Prince sts.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots
and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety of our own manufacture.
SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 189 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., and sold by Druggists generally. Price 50 cents a box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

FARR—HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, April 27, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Mr. Mills, Rector, HENRY C. FARR and LAURA M. HOWARD, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

BELKNAP—FRASER.—In Yonkers, on Tuesday, April 26, at St. John's Church, by Rev. A. B. CARTER, ETHELBERT BELKNAP, of Yonkers, to LYDIA E., daughter of the late John Fraser, of New-York.

BARNUM—GERRISH.—On Wednesday, April 27, at the residence of the bride's father, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., by Rev. Cellingwood Satterlee, Mr. HENRY BARNUM, of Bridgeport, Conn., to MISS SARAH E. GERRISH, of the former place. No cards.

CHRISTIE—DISBROW.—On Tuesday evening, April 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. S. Arndt, EDWARD W. CHRISTIE and CORNELIA A. DISBROW, eldest daughter of John Disbrow, Esq., all of Haverstraw. No cards.

CORBY—TERHUNE.—In Englewood, N. J., on Monday, April 25, by Rev. Henry M. Simpson, JOHN W. CORBY, of Newbern, N. C., to MARY C. TERHUNE, of Englewood.

DUNNING—THOM.—On Monday, April 25, by Rev. Dr. Phillips, CHARLES DUNNING to Miss SUSAN B., second youngest daughter of James Thom.

Norwalk, Conn., papers please copy.

GARDINER—CLARK.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 27, at the South Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Spear, D. L. GARDINER, of Hallowell, Me., to EMILY W., daughter of Hon. Franklin Clark, of this city. No cards.

JOHNSTON—LORD.—At Calvary Church, on Wednesday, April 27, by Rev. S. R. Johnson, D. D., WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON to CAROLINE V., daughter of the late Edwin Lord, all of this City.

LOCKWOOD—KETCHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 26, by Rev. Wm. W. Newell, D. D., Mr. J. H. LOCKWOOD to Miss SARAH K. KETCHAM, second daughter of David C. Ketcham, Esq., all of New-York City.

LAWRENCE—LA FARGE.—On Tuesday, April 26, by Rev. George McCloskey, D. D., JOHN LAWRENCE and EMILY M., daughter of the late John La Farge.

LORD—LIVINGSTON.—On Wednesday, April 27, at Zion Church, by Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, EDWARD C. LORD to EMILY M., daughter of G. Wm. Livingston.

POST—MASONY.—At Trinity Chapel, on Wednesday, April 27, by Rev. Dr. Higbee, JEREMIAH J. POST to LUCRIA, daughter of John H. Masony, all of this City.

SELF—DANFORTH.—On Monday, April 25, by Rev. Dr. Porter, of Farmington, Conn., Mr. EDWARD SELF to Miss ANNA D. DANFORTH, step-daughter of the late M. J. Danforth, Esq., all of this City.

WADE—MACGREGOR.—On Wednesday, April 27, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Litchjohn, OLIVER WADE to FANNIE C. MACGREGOR, all of that city.

DIED.

BARTLETT.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, April 27, of diphtheria, FRANK WARREN, only child of William E. and Josephine Bartlett, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Notice of funeral will appear in Friday's paper.

BOWNE.—In Westchester, on Tuesday, April 26, WM. H., infant son of Thomas B. and Rebecca Bowne, aged 1 year, 10 months and 26 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge until 1¼ o'clock to convey friends to the church.

CORNWELL.—At Poughkeepsie, on Monday, April 25, WILLIAM CORNWELL, for many years a merchant of that city, in the 68th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of his sons, William K. and George Cornwell, and son-in-law, Robert F. Silliman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 28 Cannon-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock. The Hudson River Railroad train leaving at 10 o'clock A. M. will arrive in time.

CAHOONE.—On Monday, April 25, JOHN GIBBS CAHOONE, youngest son of the late Rev. Wm. Cahoone, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 38 12th-st., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 3½ P. M., without further notice.

CORY.—At Hoboken, on Wednesday morning, April 27, FANNIE LOUISA, infant daughter of James H. and Frances A. Cory, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 28 Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

CLOSE.—At his late residence, at North Salem, in Westchester County, on Friday morning, April 22, AMZI CLOSE, in the 73d year of his age.

DEWEY.—In Northampton, on Sunday, April 17, of typhoid fever, GEORGE CLINTON DEWEY, M. D., of New-York City, youngest son of Hon. Charles A. Dewey, aged 23 years and 4 months.

Immediately after graduating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, he received an appointment on the medical staff of Bellevue Hospital in that City, and while in the discharge of his duties contracted the disease that has so early closed a promising career.

FORD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 26, Mrs. SARAH H. FORD, wife of Mr. Hobart Ford, in the 60th year of her age.

Funeral on Friday next, at 2 P. M., at No. 44 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

GREENE.—At Morrisania, Westchester County, on Tuesday, April 26, FREDERICK SEARLS, infant son of Joseph H. and Olivia S. Greene, aged 4 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fordham-av., Morrisania, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment. The small cars from Harlem Bridge pass the church door.

Albany and Providence papers please copy.

GARDINER.—In Brooklyn on Monday, April 25, of paralysis, ELIZABETH, wife of Matthew Gardiner, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the late residence, No. 228 Front-st., at 2 o'clock on Thursday, the 28th inst.

KINNE.—Suddenly, on Monday, April 25, at his residence, No. 453 Hudson-st., WILLIAM W. KINNE, M. D., late army Surgeon of the 90th N. Y. S. Vols.

All friends and relatives are invited to call until Thursday, the 28th inst., when his remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

LINCKLAEN.—At Cazenovia, N. Y., on Sunday, April 24, LADYARD LINCKLAEN, in the 44th year of his age.

MORRIS.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 40 West 19th-st., on Tuesday, April 26, WILLIAM LEWIS MORRIS, son of the late Robert Morris, of Fordham, Westchester County, in the 60th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of deceased are invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Friday next, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MARTIN.—At his residence, No. 633 4th-st., on Tuesday, April 29, at 8 P. M., JOSEPH MARTIN, M. D.

The friends of the family, and the members of the medical profession, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Nativity, in Avenue C, near 6th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

MORIARTY.—On Monday evening, April 25, at his residence, No. 123 2d-st., Mr. EDWARD F. MORIARTY, aged 65 years, a native of Dingle, County Kerry, Ireland. Deceased was brother to the late Sir Thomas Moriarty.

The remains will be taken to the Church of the Nativity at 9 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, thence to Calvary Cemetery. The friends of the family, and those of his son, James J. Moriarty, also those of his brothers-in-law, Rev. James, Dr. Richard J. and John S. O'Sullivan, are respectfully invited to attend.

Roscommon papers please copy.

RAINSFORD.—On Tuesday morning, April 26, GEORGE S. RAINSFORD, in the 38th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st.

SANDFORD.—On Wednesday, April 27, WILLIE FRANKLIN, son of Michael and Cornelia B. Sandford, aged 7 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 28th inst., at 2 P. M., at No. 266 South 3d-st., Jersey City.

SCOFIELD.—On Tuesday, April 26, of chronic diarrhœa, GEORGE D. SCOFIELD, in the 27th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, Chappaqua, Westchester County, this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, to which his friends and acquaintances are invited, without further notice.

SNOWBALL.—At sea, on Monday, April 25, AUGUSTUS F. SNOWBALL, in the 35th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Skaneateles for interment.

SCOTT.—At St. Louis, on Friday, April 22, FANNIE LOUISE, wife of James Scott, and daughter of the late John Valentine, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 54 23d-st., corner of 3d-av., on Friday afternoon, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 297.—April 27, 1864.
62, 74, 64, 54, 36, 7, 35, 34, 9, 37, 10, 33, 75.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 298.—April 27, 1864.
39, 62, 35, 10, 50, 46, 53, 75, 6, 78, 17, 51.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 281—April 27, 1864.
17, 57, 29, 60, 25, 62, 56, 6, 64, 51, 66, 1, 27.
CLASS 282—April 27, 1864.
27, 1, 51, 52, 8, 40, 16, 65, 24, 23, 54, 26.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

WHEN WILL ST. DOMINGO ARRIVE?
IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO!
ST. DOMINGO HAS ARRIVED,
and the
PUBLIC RECEPTION
tendered has been accepted.
THE CELEBRATED
X,
XX AND XXX
RUBIA MILLS COFFEE,
now universally used,
can be obtained of all
RESPECTABLE GROCERS,
and at the Mills,
NO. 209 FULTON, AND NO. 43 DEY STS.,
NEW-YORK.
This coffee is prepared from fine St. Domingo coffee, and other healthy ingredients, and free from all deleterious substances, and is offered to the trade at 22, 29 and 36 cents per pound, in bulk, or 1 cent additional in one pound tinfoil wrappers.
RUBIA MILLS COFFEE.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 442 West-st.
Merchants are requested to send for List of Prices.

U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, No. 45 WORTH-ST., NEW-YORK, April 26, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL THURSDAY, May 5, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., by this office, for the supply of the following, viz.:
10,000 Carbine Cartridge-boxes.
10,000 Carbine Slings.
10,000 Carbine Swivels.
10,000 Sabre Belts and Plates.

The slings, swivels and sabre belts and plates are to be made in all respects, as to material, workmanship and dimensions, in strict conformity with the standard samples which can be seen at this office. The cartridge-boxes are to conform in dimensions and workmanship with the samples deposited at this Agency, and must be made from good quality, oore oak tanned leather. It is distinctly stipulated that this office is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract it may award, in all stages of its progress, at the shops of the contractors, especially to examine the stock before cutting.

They are to be delivered free of expense to the United States at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y., and there inspected, and none are to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved upon inspection.

Bidders will state in their bids the time in which they propose to make deliveries, and each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to be fully competent to execute, in their own workshops, the work proposed for.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed, properly indorsed, to Capt. S. CRISPIN, Captain of Ordnance, U. S. Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York.

S. CRISPIN, Captain of Ordnance.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received for United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the United States Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1, by paying the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities only, is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions have averaged more than

TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the *Treasurer of the United States* at Washington, and the *Assistant Treasurers* at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and B'way.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and B'way.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
New-York Nat. Exchange Bank, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
First National Bank of Philadelphia.
First National Bank of Washington.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.
NEW SPRING STYLES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS
have now open new their stock of Spring goods comprising every variety in
UNDERWEAR, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES,
ELEGANT SCARFS, TIES, &c., &c.
LARGE STOCK,
POPULAR PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
No. 175 Broadway and No. 85 Nassau-st., New-York.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
100 HANDSOME WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SECOND SELECTION,
which we offer at 35 PER CENT. DISCOUNT from the prices charged for best selected goods. For use, they are as good as the best, AND ARE A BARGAIN as regards the price.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. of Broome-st

A COMPLETE SET OF THE NEW-YORK *Daily Times* from the initial number 1850 to 1863 inclusive,) neatly bound in 25 volumes, for sale. Apply to SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* Office.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.
THE ROYAL WINE OF ENGLAND.
One thousand cases of this exquisite wine for sale at TWENTY DOLLARS PER CASE OF QUARTS.
WM. HENRY WARD, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, &c.
Wear the Electro Metallic Insoles, they are an infallible remedy for the above complaints and many others.
METTAM & CO., No. 429 Broadway.
$1 50 per pair; by mail, $1 80. Send for circular.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
FRENCH CHINA, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN FIRST SELECTION, EQUALLY SERVICEABLE.
FINE ASSORTMENT FANCY TEA SETS, 44 pieces, $11 75.
SETS OF CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS AT $25.
TWO LARGE HANDSOME FRENCH MIRRORS, at one-third less than cost.
Examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 561 Broadway.

"BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD."
Yes, if you are afflicted with Liver or Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Scrofula, Foul Stomach, Humors of the Blood or Skin, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, General Debility and Impurity of the Blood, then Dr. LANGLEY'S Root and Herb Bitters will cure you.
Only 25, 50 and 75 cents per bottle.
Sold by all dealers in medicine.

CABINET FURNITURE.
$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Braundsdorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRAUNDSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York.
Factories Nos. 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.
N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (Stridiron) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

A MEETING OF THE BOSS BOOT and Shoe Maker's Association of the City of New-York, the following list of prices was unanimously adopted:

	1st rate.	2d rate.	3d rate.	4th rate.
Patent Leather Boots	$18 00	$16 00	$14 00	$12 00
Patent Leather Boots, footed	15 00	13 00	11 00	9 00
Calfskin Boots	15 00	13 00	11 00	9 00
Calfskin Boots, footed	12 50	10 50	8 50	7 50
Patent Leather Congress or Balmoral Gaiters	12 50	10 50	8 50	6 50
Calfskin Congress or Balmoral Gaiters	12 00	10 00	8 50	6 50
Patent Leather Shoes	10 00	8 50	7 00	5 50
Calfskin Shoes	9 00	8 00	6 50	5 00

Extra for double sole, $2; for Marseilles soles, $3; for toe-caps, 50c.; for buckle gaiters, $1, and buckle shoes, 50c.

UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION.—THE regular weekly meeting will be held at Hope Chapel THIS EVENING. The Union Glee Club will attend.
S. J. GLASSEY, Secretary.

MRS. M. G. BROWN, METAPHYSICAL Physician. Professor on the Eye, Ear, Throat and Scalp, will do at her rooms, No. 1 Bond-st., for some time after 1st of May. "Metaphysical Discovery" for Deafness, &c., &c., $5.

THE CLOTHING CLERKS AND CUTTERS' Early Closing Association hold a special meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in room No. 50, Cooper Institute. The object of this association is to shorten the hours of labor. If the clothing clerks and cutters of this City feel any interest in this object, let them give evidence of it by their presence at our meeting to-night. J. M. HARNED, Sec.

STAGE NOTICE.—THE FARE ON THE FOLlowing stage lines will be reduced to the old price, six cents, on and after Monday, May 2: Broadway and 8th-av. line; Broadway and 23d-st. and 9th-av. line; Broadway and 6th-av. line; Madison-av. line.
CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO. LINES.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS:
From the Journal of Commerce.
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
From the Tribune.
EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.
SIGHT RESTORED.
CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLOTHING AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, hereby acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions to the U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION:

Devlin & Co.	$2,000	John Reid	$31
Brooks Brothers	2,000	James Pringle	30
Bernheimer Bros.	2,000	Thos. Wiley, Jr.	30
Thos. N. Dale & Co.	1,300	Wm. Wade	30
Jas. Wilde, Jr., & Co.	1,000	B. Waterbury	30
Wm. Seligman & Co.	1,000	C. P. Weilenstein & Co.	25
Longstreet, Bradford & Co.	1,000	D. Strauss	25
Smith & Rice	1,000	R. Gardner & Co.	25
Lewis Einstein & Co.	1,000	H. Wallack & Son	25
J. S. Lowery & Co.	1,000	Lewingood & Josephthed	25
G. H. Witthaus & Co.	1,000	S. Heilperin	25
Rogers & Raymond	1,000	W. H. Roberts	25
Shaler, Whitlord & Co	500	C. M. Church	25
Kirtland, Bronson & Co.	500	Creighton & Edwards	25
E. & S. Sternberger	500	C. O. Dwyer	25
Smith Lee	500	John Mayo	25
P. C. Bahnsen & Co.	500	J. Adler & Newbower	25
J. S. Young & Co.	500	Levi S Wechsler	25
Goddard & Bros	500	Darrough, Stilwell & Powell	100
Amos Clark	500	Reeder & Platt	25
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	500	E. S. Mann	25
Trowbridge, Dwight & Co.	500	A. Van Houteo	25
Lewis Chatterton & Co.	500	Highman Bros	25
F. Derby & Co	500	Ralph Yeots	25
A. & E. Scheitella	250	Young, Wood & Co.	25
Edmund Tweedy	250	Golder, Maxwell & Co	25
J. & W. Lyall	250	E. F. Purdy & Co	25
Mackin & Bro	250	Geo. A. Hunter	25
W. H. Van De Vecter	200	Frink & Joseph	25
Schaile Bros	200	McEvoy Bros	25
Lasher & Whitman	200	T. W. & N. Walgrove	25
Draper, Hyde & Sons	200	Geo. W. Loss	25
Wm. Myer & Co	150	Freeman & Burr	25
Brown, Powers & Co.	150	A. Lockwood	25
Tsacophilus & Brouwer	100	A. P. Lozera & Co	25
H. Osterberg	100	W. C. Ansermann	25
P. F. Smith & Fowler	100	J. W. McKinley	25
P. F. Smith & Blakes.	100	Jas. A. Clark & Son	25
A. J. Post & Son	100	Denyer & Rentay	25
John D. Scott & Co.	100	Bell & Brown	25
Weeks & Higbie	100	A. W. & V. Hume	25
Young, Rutherford & Co	100	W. B. Fearn	25
Cooklin, Fenton & Miller	100	Ramey & Fredenberg	25
Amos Close	100	Chalmers & Williams	25
David Close	100	H. S. Hawley	25
James Scott	100	Steers & Co	25
L. V. Brokaw	100	W. H. Goddard	20
Conklin & Bayles	100	John Johnson	20
Nash Meesman	100	L. Leven hal	15
Croney & Leof	100	P. J. Post	15
J. Weidenteid	100	P. D. Brower	15
J. P. Holi & Co	100	N. K. Reed	15
V. B. Deperris	100	Hurlin & Whitehead	10
Union Adams	100	Waite & Loughran	10
Jaroslawske &

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

SUPERB AND VALUABLE PRIVATE Collection of paintings and statuary. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY EVENING, April 28, at 7½ o'clock, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, [fourth door below Tiffany & Co.,

SUPERB AND VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY—

Being the private gallery of E. Brocking, Esq., of this City, and formed by him principally in Europe, from the selections made the past six years, and sold only as the owner is leaving to reside in Europe. We can confidently say that this collection will be found equally as attractive as those heretofore offered by us. Among the artists are the following:

[illegible] Hildebrand, of Berlin.
[illegible] Duval, of Paris.
[illegible], of Amsterdam.
[illegible] Haghe, of London.
[illegible] Willems, of Brussels.
Leon de Pointevin, of Paris.
Louis Meyer, of the Hague.
J. Couture, of Paris.
B. C. Koek Koek.
E. Isabey.
Beckah, of Berlin.
H. G. Tenkate, of Amsterdam.
F. Bosenet, of Brussels.
Guillemain, of Paris.

Troyee.	A. Achenbach.	Gudin.
Lambinet.	Beddington,	Coutouvier.

Linton,

and other equally distinguished artists. They will be ready for exhibition on and after Wednesday, 20th instant, as above.

STATUARY.

Statuette by Bartolini, Innocence and Fidelity, from the collection of the late Joseph Bonaparte, and is a portrait of his daughter, the Princess Canino, when a child.

N. B.—No other pictures but those belonging to this collection will be offered in this sale.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

The Chelsea paper mills and appurtenances situate at Norwich, Conn. To be sold at public auction, on the premises, on the 16th of June, at 10 o'clock A. M. The property consists of three paper mills, containing six machines and all the necessary machinery for operating the same; with warehouses, dwellings for the Superintendent and the operatives, and the necessary water power. The mills are in full operation, and have the capacity to make twelve thousand pounds of the best quality printing paper a day. There is an abundance of the best spring water on the premises. The sale will be positive and without reserve. For information, apply to JAMES LINDSAY on the premises, or to ALEXANDER M. WHITE, at No. 63 Broadway, New-York.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer,—Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

M. DOUGHTY will sell on FRIDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture in house No. 131 West 9th-st., cor. of Broadway, comprising the furniture of forty rooms, viz.: Brussels and Ingrain carpets and oilcloths, black walnut bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers, spring and hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, comforters and sheets, window shades, curtains and cornices, fine oil paintings, secretary and library bookcases, China vases, pallasses, straw mattresses, cane chairs and rockers, toilet crockery, dining-room and kitchen furniture, plated ware, casters, &c. To be peremptorily sold, and worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade. Descriptive catalogues ready day before sale.

George Cook, Auctioneer, No. 141 Broadway.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

GEORGE COOK will sell, on THIS DAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., near Broadway, the entire furniture of the four-story house, all in fine order: Superb parlor suites, stegers, centre tables, chamber suites, mattrasses, beds, bedding, &c.; dining room furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil clothes, mirrors, window curtains and shades, kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

S. Van Winkle, Auctioneer.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS will sell at auction, at the METROPOLITAN FAIR, 14th-st., on FRIDAY, April 29, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

PARLOR AND COOKING STOVES,
FURNACES of well-known makers,
RANGES, &c., &c.,
VAN WINKLE & WINANS,
No. 14 Pine-st.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Mirrors, fine Chickering piano-forte, chandeliers, choice engravings, velvet carpets, &c., &c. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 29, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the residence No. 122 4th-av., near West 16th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elaborately-carved rosewood parlor suite, eleven pieces, in crimson and gold satin; heavily carved rosewood etagere, merbla top; centre and fancy tables, fine French plate pier glasses, silk damask and lace curtains, carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads, secretaries, dressing bureaus, washstands, pallasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, easy-chairs, lounges, bronze and gilt chandeliers and fixtures, a number of very choice engravings, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No 3 Pine-st.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES

BY AUCTION BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 3, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn:

PROVISIONS—Bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, tea, coffee, butter, beans, molasses, vinegar, whisky, preserved meat.

CLOTHING—Round jackets, cloth and satinet trowsers, sheeting, frocks, overshirts, drawers, yards of satinet, flannel, sheeting, canvas duck, nankin, calf and kip shoes, socks mattresses, blankets, seamless coats and caps, pilot cloth.

SMALL STORES—Tobacco, soap, thread, black tape, handkerchiefs, thimbles, razor strops, shaving boxes and brushes, scrub brushes, large, small and medium buttons, fine combs, mess pans and kettles, mustard, pepper, blacking, forks, can openers.

List at No. 3 Pine-st.

Jacob Cole, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS, known as the residence of E. Howe, Jr., Esq., on the west side of Washington-av., between Greene and Gates avs., to be sold by JACOB COLE, on SATURDAY, April 30, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 309 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn—a two-story and attic brick house, cemented and painted, with two-story extension in the rear; contains 12 rooms, besides cellars under the whole; three marble mantels, furnace in cellar, bath-room, &c.; cherry floor, with walnut border to library; oak floor to dining-room; all in perfect order. On the rear is a two-story and cellar brick stable, and a one story frame carriage house, all built by the owner. Elegant iron fountain, copper-wire cable for lightning conductors, &c. Maps and cards of admission are ready at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 309 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 141 West 42d-st., elegant household furniture, made expressly for the present owner, a Southern family breaking up housekeeping. The furniture is nearly new, consisting of very rich medallion velvet carpets, parlor suite carved rosewood, covered reps, rosewood etageres, fine carved centre-table, rich reps curtains lined with silk, and silk borders, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, pier and mantel glasses, black walnut carved frame music, cabinet, pictures, rosewood piano-forte, clock, &c., dining-room rich carved black walnut buffet, extension table, chairs, covered reps to match, curtains do., &c.; bedrooms furnished throughout in carved rosewood, armoire-a-glace, &c., mattresses, pillows, &c., and other valuable furniture of the best class. Refer to catalogues.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 34 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., genteel household furniture as follows, viz: English velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in brocatelle, French plate pier, and mantel mirrors; lace curtains, rosewood centre and side tables, extension table, mahogany sofa and chairs, mahogany and black walnut bedstead, bureaus, washstands and commodes, curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, and pillows, oil cloths, stair carpet and rods, hall stand, crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BOND-ST., between Broadway and Bowery, at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 29, 1864, at twelve o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

Bond-st.—The valuable and substantial three-story, attic and basement brick house and lot No. 55 Bond-st., south side, between Broadway and Bowery. House could, with a slight expense, be converted into a store. Lot about 22 by 65.5.

Lease may remain on mortgage for one year.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

William Ivins, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PIANO, ETC.—OSGOOD & COOK will sell on FRIDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 128½ East 13th-st., the entire contents of house, consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, lace curtains, rosewood piano, gas chandeliers, suite in colors, extension table, cane-seat arm chairs, wardrobes, dressing bureau, wardrobe, pier mirrors, hair mattresses, feather beds, sheets, pillow-cases, lounges, crib, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

George Clemens, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, APRIL 28, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JOHN LEVISON will sell the entire contents of private residence No. 304 West 42d-st., consisting of velvet, Ingrain and Brussels carpets, piano-forte, French pier glasses, lace curtains, fine paintings, rosewood sofa and chairs, marble-top centre tables, music cabinet, rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, dining-room furniture, carved oak buffet, crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

SUPERB COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWBURGH.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, a magnificent country seat at Newburgh, Orange County, New-York. For maps, particulars, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

METROPOLITAN SANITARY FAIR AUCTION SALES THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
Stationery and Ornamental Articles, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY
(THURSDAY,) APRIL 28,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.

For account of whom it may concern.
100 shares Phœnix Bank, par value, $20 each.
40 shares Fourth National Bank, par value, $700 each.
15 shares Long Island Bank, par value, $50 each.
50 shares Sixth-av. Railroad Co., par value, $100 each.
40 shares Second-av. Railroad Co., par value, $100 each.
50 shares Third-av. Railroad Co., par value, $100 each.
198 shares Brooklyn Central Railroad Co., par value, $50 each.
80 shares International Fire Ins. Co., par value, $100 each.
60 shares U. S. Telegraph Co., par value, $100 each.
40 shares Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co., par value, $50 each.
20 shares Washington Marine Ins. Co., par value, $100 each.
45 shares Ritger's Fire Ins. Co., par value, $25 each.
40 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Ins. Co., par value, $25 each.
80 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co., par value, $25 each.
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co., par value, $100 each.
10 shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co., par value, $50 each.
14 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co., par value, $25 each.
16 shares Republic Fire Ins. Co., par value, $100 each.
5 shares Gebhard Fire Ins. Co., par value, $100 each.
50 shares Lorillard Fire Ins. Co., par value, $25 each.
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co., par value, $20 each.
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co., par value, $100 each.
10 shares Importers' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co., par value, $50 each.
50 shares Williamsburgh Gas Light Co., par value, $50 each.
1 share Continental Fire Ins. Co., par value, $100 each.
20 shares New World Fire Ins. Co., par value, $50 each.
60 shares American Firearms Co., par value, $100 each.
100 shares Firemen's Fund Ins. Co., par value, $10 each.
5 shares Lamar Fire Ins. Co., par value, $100 each.
50 shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co., par value, $25 each.
50 shares New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co., par value, $100 each.
40 shares Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co., par value, $100 each.
28 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co., par value, $50 each.
$3,000 7 per cent. Town of Rockton Mill 1 Bonds.
$10,000 7 per cent. Town of Pleasant Valley Bonds.
$3,800 6 per cent. Sacramento City Bonds, just. in gold.)

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at No. 70 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsomely carved rosewood parlor suites in green reps and crimson plush, elegantly carved rosewood centre-tables, marble-top, easy chair in green velvet; rosewood quartette table; 1 rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, single round corners, Lighte, Newton & Bradbury, makers; mahogany music and book racks, rosewood fire-screen, lace and figured de laine curtains, mahogany extension table, mahogany sideboard, marble-top; black walnut dining chairs, in plush; French plate pier-glasses; bronze and gilt chandeliers, mahogany French bedsteads, walnut cottage and iron bedsteads; rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bureaus; rosewood cottage chairs, mahogany tables, Auhusson and Brussels carpets, stair carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

A. Journeay, Auctioneer—Office No. 3 Pine-st.

SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A JOURNEAY will sell on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the residence No. 127 West 15th-st., a full assortment of

FIRST-CLASS PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, consisting in part of suites of superbly carved rosewood medallion back parlor furniture in crimson satin brocatelle, elegant rosewood, Italian marble-top centre tables, heavy French plate mirrors, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD GRAND PIANO FORTE MADE BY ERARD, OF PARIS; superb mantel vases, elegantly carved rosewood etagere, oil paintings, Parian mecaillions, elegantly carved French plate double-mirror, dressing-table, bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, bedding, mahogany pillar, extension dining table, French China services, cut glassware, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. Journeay, Auctioneer—Office No. 3 Pine-st.

SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A JOURNEAY will sell on FRIDAY, April 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence, No. 192 2d-av., the entire contents of above house, consisting in part of Brussels carpeting, oak extension dining tables, French plate pier mirrors, rosewood parlor suites in plush and hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, &c., &c.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—In 5th-av., near 33d-st., rich rosewood, black walnut and oak furniture. French plate mirrors, lace curtains, brocatel curtains, velvet, Wilton, tapestry and three-ply carpets, basement and main furniture, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, April 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 339 5th-av., near 33d-st., the entire genteel furniture of the house, comprising in part of rich rosewood parlor and bedroom furniture, made by the best City makers, velvet, tape-try, Brussels and three-ply carpets, very rich French plate mantel and pier mirrors, lace and damask curtains and cornices, sideboards, dining-chairs, marble-top centre-tables, extension tables, hair mattresses, feather beds, rich chandeliers, china and glassware, refrigerator, &c., &c. Catalogues at the house morning of sale, and at the store, No. 72 Broadway, on Wednesday.

N. B.—Remember the hour—2 P. M.

S. Van Winkle, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS will sell on FRIDAY, April 29, 1864, at 10½ A. M., all the furniture contained in the brown-stone house No. 48 East 29th-st., the property of a family who have removed from the City. The furniture is nearly new, and in good condition, consisting in part of English velvet carpets, richly framed pier and mantel mirrors, carved rosewood suites in satin brocatel, elegant embossed curtains, rosewood centre-tables, &c., &c. Also, Brussels carpets, lace curtains, dining-room furniture, extension-table, chairs, sofas, rosewood and black walnut bedsteads and bureaus, mattresses, pillows, oilcloths and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues will be ready at the house on the morning of the sale.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28, 1864, at 9½ o'clock, at the private stable in the rear of No. 131 6th-av., entrance from 18th-st., one pair of large carriage horses; one pair of large-sized ponies, for either saddle or harness, being accustomed to both, being kind in every way; one elegant close-panelled coach, with detached front and concealed steps, Wood Brothers makers; one elegant barouche, almost new, Wood Brothers makers; one handsome barouche, fn good order, Miner & Stevens makers; one handsome light barouche, adapted for large or small horses, Miner & Stevens makers; one six-passenger sleigh, in good order, Gould, of Albany, maker; sleigh robes, three sets harness, saddles, bridles, blankets, &c.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—H. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 29, at 11 o'clock, at No. 338 2d-av., (old No. 312,) all the furniture in said house, belonging to a first-class family giving up housekeeping, consisting of parlor and bedroom furniture, rosewood and mahogany sofa, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, &c., &c. Catalogues previous to day of sale, at office No. 77 Cedar-st.

E. T. Wills, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF STATUARY AND ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENTS AT THE 14TH-ST. BUILDINGS, on THURSDAY, April 28, at 11 o'clock, for the benefit of the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission, comprising a large and valuable collection in the above line. Catalogues may be had at the Auction Rooms, No. 47 Murray-st., or on the premises.

G. W. Kelsey, Auctioneer.

WILLIAMSBURGH AUCTION.—G. W. KELSEY will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, 29th inst., commencing at 10½ o'clock, the household furniture contained in the three-story brick house, No. 109 South 6th-st., near 4th-st., consisting of the usual articles of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture. Terms cash in bankable money.

G. W. Kelsey, Auctioneer.

WILLIAMSBURGH AUCTION.—G. W. KELSEY will sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, April 30, instant, commencing at 10½ o'clock, the household furniture contained in the three-story brick house No. 79 Rodney-st., above Lee-av. The entire contents of this house will be sold, without reserve. Terms cash in bankable money.

Daniel A. Matthews, Auctioneer, No. 66 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) AT 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, GAS CHANDELIERS, china glassware, kitchen furniture, &c. Catalogues and goods ready for examination early on morning of sale.

S. & J. Bogart, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, APRIL 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of 7th-av. and 42d-st., barroom furniture, consisting of fine bar-counter, gas chandeliers, two large French plate bar mirrors, beer pump, decanters, tumblers, settees, tables, stove and pipe—the stock and fixtures of a first-class bar-room.

David Scott, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, 29TH, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, AT the residence, No. 9 Essex-st., Jersey City, black walnut and rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, tapestry-velvet carpets and in large variety of household furniture, beds, mattresses, &c., rain or shine.

Joseph McGuire, Auctioneer—Office No. 125 3d-av.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, STAGES, &c.—JOSEPH McGUIRE will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the depot of the Red Bird Line, 40th-st. and 3d-av., all the stages, sleighs, horses, harness, office furniture, &c., on said premises, formerly belonging to said company.

W. A. Carman, Auctioneer—Store No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

HOTEL FURNITURE, LIQUORS, GAS AND WATER FIXTURES.—FRIDAY, April 29, at 10 o'clock, Commercial Hotel, No. 73 Cortlandt-st., beds, bedding, carpets, oil-cloth, glassware, marble-top bar counter, boiler-range, gas and water pipes, stock of liquors, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

D. D. Caulkins, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART, &c. At public auction THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 28. At the elegant residence,

No. 26 West 8th and 9th avs., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock p. m.,

SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
ROSEWOOD AND BLACK WALNUT SUITES,
BRONZE AND ORMOLU CHANDELIERS,
MEDALLION CARPETS,
SEVRES AND DRESDEN CHINA ORNAMENTS,
PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS,
BROCADE AND LACE CURTAINS,
ARTISTIC BRONZE STATUARY,
OIL PAINTINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS,
FINE WALNUT EXTENSION TABLE,
BOOKCASE, ETAGERES, CENTRE TABLE,
CHINA, GLASS AND SILVER WARE,
SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY, TABLE LINEN,
ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE, Louis XIV style.

The sale comprises some of the richest and most elaborately carved Parlor Furniture ever offered at public auction, and to be sold without any reserve. An examination will well repay intending buyers.

Parlors contain three elegant suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon, blue and gold and orange colored brocade and satin; rosewood etageres, splendid and costly Parian ornaments, rich vases, &c.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, stool and Cover,

an elegant instrument, with round corners, beautifully carved legs and case, all modern improvements.

Also, a magnificent collection of rare paintings, rosewood, Turkish, and easy chairs, in fine reps; rosewood centre and side marble top tables, richly carved; velvet and Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

Chamber suites in rosewood and mahogany; hangings, carved bedsteads, washstands, sofa beds, in hair cloth, ten pure hair mattresses, from 40 to 50 pounds, made to order, in excellent condition.

Dining room furniture, consisting of fine walnut extension dining table, oak arm chairs, silverware, rich china, ivory and silver cutlery, forks, spoons, &c., with heavy cut and engraved glassware of every description.

Carmen in attendance to cart, pack, and ship goods for purchasers.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 114 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., elegant household furniture, comprising in part as follows, viz:

Parlors—Velvet carpets, rosewood suite in crimson plush, rosewood etageres, elegant French plate pier and oval mirrors, rosewood centre-tables, bronze groups and figures, bronze gas chandeliers, brocatel curtains, &c.

Reception-room—Velvet carpets, green reps and lace curtains, rosewood lounge in green reps, chairs to match, elegant bronze groups and vases, mahogany secretary, bookcases, engravings, &c., &c.

Dining-room—Brussels carpet, mahogany buffet and extension table, mahogany chairs, lace curtains and shades, chandeliers, segravings, crockery, glassware, cutlery, &c.

Bedrooms—Tapestry and Ingrain carpets, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and chairs, enameled marble-top cottage suites, curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, gas brackets, window shades, &c.; also, oil-cloths, stair carpets, hat-racks, kitchen utensils, &c.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 510 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., elegant household furniture, all of which was made to order, and has been but little used, consisting as follows: Parlors—velvet medallion carpets, carved rosewood suite, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, carved rosewood seven-octava piano, full round corners, finished back; by one of our best City makers; carved rosewood centre and side tables, crimson and gold, brocatel and lace curtains, bronze chandeliers, &c. Dining-room—mahogany extension table, buffet and chairs; mahogany lounge, in reps; brocatel curtains, chandelier, French china, glassware, cutlery, &c. Bedrooms—Brussels carpets, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus and wash-stands, curtains, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, toilet crockery, &c. Also, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, hall-stand, &c. Also, kitchen utensils.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Piper and mantel mirrors, Steinhardt pianoforte, chandeliers, &c. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 29, 1864, at 10½ o'clock at the residence, No. 80 9th-st., near University-place, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elaborately carved rosewood drawing-room suite in crimson figured satin, fine French plate pier and mantel mirrors, richly carved rosewood centre and side tables, fine rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, double round corners, Steinhardt maker; rosewood music and easy chairs, elegantly carved mahogany extension table, marble-top buffet, dining chairs in plush, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers in hair cloth, pallasses, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, china and glassware, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Also, all the gas chandeliers throughout the house. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FORDHAM.—By order of the Supreme Court will be sold at public auction, by A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April inst., at 12 o'clock, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, referee. The above lands are generally known as a part of the farm of the late Thomas Bassford, deceased, being over seventy acres, adjoining the Harlem Railroad at Fordham, and running along the westerly side of said road toward Tremont, consisting of woods, meadows and orchards, laid out in plots of from two to eight acres. Will also be sold, a number of building lots near the railroad depot. Will also be sold, the large stone mansion formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Bassford. For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 77 Cedar-st., land to PHILO T. RUGGLES, No. 22 Nassau-st.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 18 West 27th-st., near Broadway.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of F. W. Fellowes, Esq., all made to order in the most fashionable style, by Allen, consisting of parlor suites of rosewood, satin, tete-a-tete, reps, 9 chairs to match, fancy do., covered in crimson silk, brocatel curtains in muslin, lace do., rosewood piano-forte, 7 octave, made by Chickering, carved centre table, pier and mantel mirrors. Dining-room—Black walnut buffet, extension table, chairs covered in green reps, curtains to match; marble-top linen table. Bedrooms all furnished complete in black walnut, best spring mattresses, lounges, commodes, an extra night cabinet, ingrain carpets, curtains and other articles in very fine order.

S. & J. Bogart, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 18 Pheips-place, or No. 3.0 East 30th-st., elegant household furniture, rosewood piano, velvet carpets, &c., consisting of elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocate; large French plate mirrors, rosewood marble-top centre table, damask and lace curtains, superb velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets, gas chandeliers, hall do., bar stand, splendid rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, oil-cloth, French bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, pallasses, bedding, mahogany sofa bedstead, mahogany chairs, easy, reception and rocking chairs; oak dining table and chairs, refrigerator, silver-plated ware, china and glassware; also one fine-toned rosewood round-cornered seven-octave piano-forte.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28, at ¾ o'clock, at No. 96 East 21st-st., opposite Calvary Park, an elegant household furniture, consisting of rosewood suite, made by Belter: Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suite, with solid rosewood backs, covered in crimson and orange; elegant black walnut marble-top centre table, carved black walnut secretary, black walnut suite, in green reps; rosewood bedsteads, rosewood marble-top side tables, hair mattresses, black walnut sofa bedsteads, hall stands, black walnut dining-table, china, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY AND OAK, VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, BRONZE CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. K. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 34 West 23d-st., elegant rosewood parlor suites, solid oak dining-room furniture, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top wash tands, solid oak chamber suites, bronze chandeliers, gas fixtures, velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, china and glassware; also, a lot of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 122 West 14th-st.,

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

consisting of carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in blue and gold, brocatel curtains to match, lace curtains, fancy chairs, chandeliers, rosewood etagere, mirror-back, velvet carpets, pictures, pier-glasses, dining-room furniture, extension-table, China and glass dinner set, bedroom rosewood lounges, bookcases, bedsteads, mattresses, curtains, &c., mahogany ditto, and other furniture, all in good order. Particulars in catalogue.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 37 Nassau-st.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, April 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 329 West 30th-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood parlor suite, parlor mirrors, rosewood seven-octave piano, made by Stiff, of Baltimore; rosewood centre tables, rosewood etagere carved nest buffet, do. extension table and chairs, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, silk-cloths, stair carpets and rods, hat-stand, crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

S. & J. Bogart, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 169 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., genteel household furniture, consisting of parlor suite, in crimson plush, rosewood centre tables, parlor and basement Brussels carpets, nearly new, superior three-ply carpets, oil-cloths, cottage, and elegant mahogany dressing bureaus, mahogany chairs, rockers, mahogany French bedsteads, feather bed, black walnut extension dining table, china, crockery and glassware, refrigerator, &c.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in rosewood and mahogany; also, in enamel, carpets, &c. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. K. WILKINS & CO will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 121 Waverley-place, handsome furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suite, in hair cloth; mahogany and enameled chamber furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, china and glassware. Also, kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

LOT ON 45TH-ST. NEAR 3D-AV.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. K. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable lot of land situated on the northerly side of West 45th-st., 175 feet west of 4th-av., being 25 feet front and rear, by 100 feet 10 inches in depth.

AUCTION SALES.

Joseph Heggeman, Auctioneer

FRIDAY, APRIL 29,

At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 278 Union, between Court and Smith sts.,

Mahogany and walnut marble-top parlor and chamber furniture, bonkeene, extension table, mattresses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, engravings, stoves, crockery and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY,

At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 111 Clinton-st., corner of State,

Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany and walnut sofas, tables, chairs, hatstand, three painted suites, mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, oak extension table, 18 oak chairs, dinner sets, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesroom, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn,

A large and general assortment of good rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, two pianos, &c., &c.

SAME DAY,

At 12 M., at No. 213 Raymond-st., between Fulton and DeKalb avs.,

Dressels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window-shades, two oak extension tables, oak chairs, crockery, refrigerator, chamber and kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

SAME DAY,

At 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 373 Sackett-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts.,

Rosewood parlor suite, in hair cloth; rosewood library bookcase, library desk, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, spring and hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, dressels and ingrain carpets, oak extension dining table and chairs, French mantel clock, paintings, engravings, marble vases, &c.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, April 29, At 10½ o'clock, at No. 125 Lexington-av.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in crimson plush, rosewood marble-top centre-table, elegant lace window curtains, gilt frame oval mirrors, rosewood marble-top etagere, rosewood sofas in green figured brocade, rosewood, 6-octave piano, by Hallet & Seabury.

Black walnut and rosewood bedsteads, mahogany marble-top washstands, hair mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows, china, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

H. H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, April 29,

At 10½ o'clock, at No. 46 West 9th-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in green plush, elegant centre legs, rich clock under glass shade, chandeliers, mahogany hatstand, mahogany French bedsteads, elegant mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, straw paillasses, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, mahogany tête-à-tête in hair-cloth, black walnut extension dining tables, enamelled marble-top cottage suite, mirrors, &c.

China, crockery, glassware, &c.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on, on FRIDAY, April 29,

At 10½ o'clock, at No. 214 Henry-st., above Clinton-st.,

ELEGANT HO

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL MOST thoroughly efficient servants, cooks, nurses, waitresses and housemaids, whose references are to distinguished Brooklyn families, and suitable both for City and country. At MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., (Hamilton Building, Brooklyn,) formerly of Tillary-st.; (15 years established.)

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUations in the same house; one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both a young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, or would take care of grown children; can give good references. Call at No. 176 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN young girl would like to engage as lady's maid and sewing, or as children's nurse with a family going to San Francisco, Cal.; best of City reference given, and would remain with family till satisfied for passage. Call on or address JANE WIGHTE, No. 247 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, by a Protestant woman; has a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, and re-trimmings is the use of it; no object on having children. Call at No. 277 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Can be seen for two days; would like to go to Irvington.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as infant nurse; is capable of taking it from birth, or would bring it up by hand; is a good seamstress; reference given. Can be seen at 145 7th-av., one door from 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as good plain cook, good washer and ironer, and will assist in the housework of a small family. Call at No. 122 Mott st., Room No. 10, second floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE New-England lady, a situation as housekeeper; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a genteel house; can give the best of City reference. Address Miss E. EDWARDS, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as nurse and seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would travel with a lady; is very kind in sickness. Call at No. 183 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 81 3d-av., or the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, OR chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, after 10 A. M.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation; is a first rate cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 424 West 15th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A WIDOW, WHO HAS NO HOME, hopes to find a kind family where she can act as housekeeper and meet with a good home for herself and child. I hope some kind family will answer this. Address Mrs. KING, Brooklyn Post office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOman, a situation as laundress; understands French finishing; has good City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 11th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl, as chambermaid or laundress; understands French dusting perfectly; would like to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen in her present situation at No. 5c East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK, and assist in washing and ironing, or chamberwork and washing; City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.; will go to the country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a respectable family to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist in washing. Can be seen for two days No. 164 East 29th-st. Can give four years' reference from her last place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A SITuation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its infancy; or to do chamberwork; has seven years' reference from her last situation. Apply at No. 130 East 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and plain sewer; can operate or would take care of children; has best of City reference. Call at No. 76 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; would attend to milk or butter, or assist at the washing or ironing; no objection to the country. Call for two days at 276 1st-av., in the rear, between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND plain sewer, by an experienced English person; perfectly understands the care of children; can have good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 193 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A CAPABLE young woman, as first-class waitress; the best of City reference given from her last place; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 356 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook, a situation in a private family; she thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 125 West 27th-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as nurse and chambermaid, or nurse and plain sewer; would not object to go a short distance in the country; good references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 450 West 16th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOman a situation to assist with chamberwork and sewing; has a knowledge of hairdressing. Can be seen at No. 206 6th-av., in the fancy store, between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, in a small family; is capable of taking care of children. Can be seen at her present situation, for two days, at 3 Gramercy-park.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, City or country, by a competent young woman that understands her business perfectly. Call at No 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced laundress, with good references; will assist in other work. Apply at No. 128 6th-st., Clinton-place, Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITUation as infant's nurse; can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 40 16th-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as laundress in a first-class family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 402 6th-av., over the French woman's, for two days.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for an excellent Protestant woman, to go to Europe with a family, either to take care of children or to wait upon a lady. Apply at No. 59 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD COOK; has no objection to a private boarding-house; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No 8 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUAtion as child's nurse; is willing to take care of a nursery or do light chamberwork. Call at No. 115 West 37th-st., one pair of stairs, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL, A situation as lady's maid to travel; would like to go to California; understands hair dressing. Call at No. 31 Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is a good plain sewer; has good references. Call at No. 46 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to cook, wash and iron; the best of City references given. Call at No. 101 West 15th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French finting; satisfactory City reference given. Call at No. 28 West 13-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, in a small private family, to cook, wash and iron; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 114½ West 22d-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; does all kinds of family sewing; quick at the needle; wages $9. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND VV chambermaid, by a respectable young colored woman; understands her business well. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 367 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook; has the best of City reference; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 337 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 489 8th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 4.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, OF middle age, a situation as cook in a private family; has good City reference; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 46 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, as plain cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 118 West 34th-st. City preferred.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF GOOD APpearance, a situation as French nurse and seamstress. Apply at the German and French Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as seamstress and to attend growing children. Apply at her present employer's, No. 45 West 11th-st.

WANTED.—A DRESS MAKER WANTS WORK TO go out by the day or week; can cut and fit, and trim neatly. Can be seen at No. 331 6th-av. 2

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first class waitress; best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 46 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A WELL-RECOMMENDED WOMAN desires a situation as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing, or laundress alone. Call at No 13 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, WILLING GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; willing to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Apply at present employer's, No. 134 West 31th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid; will assist in waiting or washing; City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NURSE, COMpetent of taking care of an infant from its birth; can bring it up on the bottle, if required; City reference given. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and plain sewer; or to do chamberwork and sew; has good references. Call at No. 35 Henry-st., 1st floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; understands every kind of cooking; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WELSH GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer. Apply at No. 103 Eldridge st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE. BY A young girl who speaks French well. Can be seen at No. 26 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced cook; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 83 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS OR to take care of an invalid, by a colored woman. Apply at her last place, for 3 days. No. 6 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY AN experienced person; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 445 3d-av.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER WHO THOROUGHly understands her business, wishes employment by the day. Apply at No. 121 West 20th-st.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, (FORMERLY of the Church Home,) No 307 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., may be obtained, at short notice, Protestant and Catholic housekeepers, governesses, lady's maids that can dress hair, seamstresses and dressmakers, first-class cooks, cooks to wash, chambermaids, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, girls lately landed; also, male help.

A LADY, A CORRECT AND RAPID writer, wishes employment as a copyist, &c. Address WRITER, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

ANY FAMILY OF WEALTH, ABOUT TO travel for some months or a year, and wishing two careful persons (Protestants) to take charge of their premises during their absence, can address for one week, TRUSTY, care of S. Adler, No. 18 Av. D. Unquestionable reference given.

ALL WHO WANT CAPABLE COOKS, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, nurses, housework girls, small girls, or girls lately landed, can be immediately suited at the Large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

ON DEMANDE—UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE, sachant bien coiffer et coudre. S'adresser à No. 72 East 22d-st., de neuf à onze heures du matin.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND WOman, a situation in some country town, distance no object; man to take care of and drive horses; is used to store work; would make himself useful to his employer; woman to do light housework; is a first-rate hotter-maker; both are competent and reliable. Address for three days WM. TEATH, Station E, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SITUATION as groom and coachman, or coachman and gardener; his wife, if required, is a good cook and laundress; both understand their business thoroughly; can be highly recommended by families in town. Address J. J., No. 101 West 25th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife; the man as coachman and assistant gardener, the woman as chambermaid or seamstress; the country preferred; the very best of reference given from their last place. Address M. N., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR coachman; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place in the country; would like a house on the place to live in. Address Y. D., No. 9 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, harness-shop, for four days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; is sober, honest and fully understands the care and driving of horses; can furnish the best of reference. Address C. G., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business; has good references. Address J. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman; perfectly understands his business; has no objection to City or country. Apply to C., at Looden's store, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, A SWISS COACHman, with reference, who is willing to make himself generally useful, to do plain gardening, &c., wishes a situation. Apply at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a first-class coachman, of long experience; has the best of City reference. To be seen at stable, No. 57 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man; best of reference. Address for this week, stating wages, A. C., Riverdale Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ON A PLACE OF SIX ACRES IN the country, 30 miles by Hudson River Railroad, a reliable unmarried man, capable of taking charge of two horses and carriage, and milking one cow; he must also have some knowledge of vegetable gardening, and be willing to make himself generally useful. To a pleasant and accommodating man an agreeable home is offered, and $20 per month, with board and washing. Address, with references and other particulars, C. H. T., Box No. 3,066 General Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF MIDdle age, as nurse for a young baby; one capable of bringing it up on the bottle, and who can bring long and satisfactory City reference, may apply at No. 44 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Thursday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, A SOBER, RELIAble colored man; one who understands horses; must be a good driver, and willing to work; to such a one a good cottage to live in, (if married,) and fair wages will be given. Apply to Mr. C., No. 149 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS, WHO THOROUGHly understands her business, doing fine muslins, dresses, French finting, &c., &c. Apply at No. 75 5th-av., from 10 to 11 A. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

WANTED—TWO MEN TO DRIVE TEAMS IN A lumber and coal yard in the country; those who can read and write preferred. Address COUNTRY, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress, a smart young girl. Apply, between 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 12 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS—ONE competent and with City references may apply on Thursday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 14 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, A SINGLE MAN, TO go into the country, who understands the care and management of horses. Apply at No. 75 5th-av., at 10 in the morning or 7 in the evening.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN A wholesale cloth house; one acquainted with the clothing trade of this and the neighboring cities preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 2,144 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; one who is experienced. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 54 West 18th-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD cook, with good recommendations. Apply at No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FARMER. A MARRIED MAN with few or no incumbrances. Apply at No. 234 Front-st., New-York, from 10 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS WAITRESS. Apply at No. 61 5th-av., between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BASSO FOR church quartet; salary liberal. Address C. W. B., or call at No. 31 Washington-place, University Building.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND chambermaid; must have good reference. Apply at No. 59 Morton-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, 16 to 18 years of age. Apply at No. 12 Pine-st., Room No. 11, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK; BEST OF City references required. Apply from 9 to 11 o'clock in the morning at No. 16 West 36th-st.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, A MIDDLE-AGED colored man; one who has lived in the country preferred. Apply at No. 27 Park-place, corner Church-st.

TO ENGRAVERS.—LETTERERS AND ORNAmental engravers on silverware, &c., can meet with a steady engagement and good wages by applying to TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.

FOURDRINIER MACHINE TENDER wanted at Jessup & Moore's paper mill, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address W. H. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

POLITICAL.

THE UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION of the State of New-York will hold a regular meeting at their rooms, Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 28, at 8 o'clock.

SIMEON DRAPER, President.
SAMUEL J. GLASSEY, } Secretaries.
ALFRED GOODALL, }

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

MACHINERY.

For sale, in the department for machinery, at reasonable prices, steam engines, oscillating, reciprocating and direct acting, from 3 to 20 horse-power. Steam punches, drills, planing machines, hammers, &c., &c.

All kinds of steam gauges, vacuum gauges, salinometers, hot water thermometers, governors, steam injectors, and all other fitting appurtenances to steam machinery.

Steam caldroons and boilers, steam pumps, hydrants, stop valves, hydraulic jacks, &c. Iron castings, settees and dumb-bells. Bolts, washers, &c., &c.

Various iron and wood working machines to be driven by hand or steam power. Cotton gins, flax machines, &c., &c.

Two lots of assorted steel, India rubber packing belting, &c. A lot of other India rubber goods. Various clothes wringing and sewing machines, and other miscellaneous articles.

For prices, &c., apply at the desk.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committee on Machinery.

P. S.—Machinery, tools, &c., received till the close of the fair.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

AUCTION SALE.

The following temporary buildings of the Metropolitan Fair will be sold at public auction on MONDAY, May 2, at 10 A. M., in the Fair Buildings in 14th-st.

1. Arms and Trophies Pavilion.
2. Indian Department Building.
3. Porch of the Restaurant.
4. Building on 15th-st.
5. Cattle-show Building on 15th-st.
6. All the tables, stands and wooden ornaments.
7. Passage and shed behind the Restaurant.

The Buildings can be seen on and after Thursday, April 28. JAMES RENWICK, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR BUILDINGS.

Parties who have loaned gas fixtures for use during the fair, are requested to take them away by SATURDAY, 30th April, as there will be an auction sale of all fixtures remaining in the buildings, on MONDAY, 2d May.

EDWARD DELANO, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

THE CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES who have contributions of money in hand, or to be collected, are respectfully requested to make their returns to this department without delay.

All persons having bills against the Metropolitan Fair are requested to present them authenticated by the committees ordering the expenditures, at as early a day as possible, as it is desirable to close up the accounts of the fair. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., ST. LOUIS, April, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Pana, Christian County, Illinois, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M. At the transfer books of the Company, both of bonds and stocks, will be closed on the 6th May, until the 6th June, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 69 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

MANNING & DE FOREST, BANKERS and Brokers, No. 200, Broadway, will remove to No. 19 Wall-st. May 1—continue to deal in specie, uncurrent money, Southern bank notes and Government securities.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1864, ON the mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be paid, May 2, at the Ocean Bank.

SIX SHARES OF THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY STOCK for sale by A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

50 SHARES CITIZENS' FIRE INSURance Stock for sale (par $20.) Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED, WITH CAPITAL, in a first-class Hotel, now erecting on Broadway, opposite the Worth Monument and Madison-square, in which is to be added the building known as the Worth House, and altered extensively, both internally and externally, with balconies and an additional story, with a French chateau roof, similar to that of the Albemarle, and designing to make the whole block between 24th and 25th sts. symmetrical. These buildings, when completed, will contain about two hundred rooms, liberally supplied with parlors and suites of rooms, and fitted with all the comforts and conveniences of the very best, modern hotels, regardless of cost. This house is especially calculated to be kept as the American and European plans combined, to have a spacious and convenient restaurant for the use of the guests of the hotel, and also a beautiful, airy and extensive restaurant for the public on Broadway, and will be completed about the middle of August. Apply to C. H. READ, Albemarle Hotel, or to his reference, D. D. HOWARD, Esq., No. 121 West 14th-street.

$6,000 TO $8,000.—FOR SALE, AN ACTIVE partnership interest in a profitable manufacturing business in successful operation, under three patents, with factory and water privilege complete. A fine opening for an enterprising man seeking business. Apply or address, with real name, to L. CHAMPION, Deep River, Conn.

A COMPLETE SET OF GROCERY-STORE fixtures and furniture in store, up town, for sale cheap; all new and in good order. The store may be rented if desired; good location. F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau-st.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—WITH FIXtures and dwelling attached, No. 99 Henry-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASsau-st., near Fulton—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES COOPER, }
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. WAS this day declared, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, May 2, free of Government Tax.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 2d prox.

By order of the Board,
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

DONATIONS.

THE U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION would thankfully receive donations of books, newspapers, magazines, &c., new or old, for the use of our brave soldiers in the field. At this season of the year, when hundreds of families are moving, they might readily spare large quantities of reading matter, which would be invaluable to the soldiers. Packages may be sent to Room No. 30, Bible House, or will be called for on leaving the address as above.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING BOAT FOR ALBANY—CHANGE OF PIER.—The DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. W. TALLMAN, will, on and after WEDNESDAY, May 4, leave from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., stopping for passengers at Pier No. 30, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, CORNwall, Poughkeepsie, and Glendout. The steamer MARY POWELL, leaves Jay-st. Pier, every afternoon, at 3½.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

NEW MAPLE SUGAR—FROM WESTERN New-York; bright and handsome. Trade and families supplied by

E. G. SHEPPARD,
No. 2 Bowling-green,
or SHEPPARD, SEWARD & CO.,
No. 214 Pearl-st., N. Y.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED AT 8 CENTS PER QUART, address T. W. DECKER, No. 155 East 27th-st.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEport CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st. Every family should have a box of our assorted crackers.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, L. I.—The undersigned having leased this favorite hotel, it will be opened for the ensuing Summer on the 1st of June. Parties in town desiring to engage rooms, for cottages, either with or without board, will find Mr. Halbridge at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., from 12 to 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAYS.

D. M. HALBRIDGE & CO.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationery generally. JESSE U. KEYS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
GEORGE WOOD.....Manager.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY EVENING, May 2,
Engagement for a limited period of
the renowned
ESCAMOTEUR,
SIMMONS,
whose wondrous skill eclipses the fame of Houdin, Frecknill, Hermann, Anderson and Bosco. He will be aided by
NO GLITTERING APPARATUS
to distract the attention of the audience while his illusions are being performed, and will be abetted by
NO CONFEDERATES
to do the work which this magnificent artist accomplishes alone upon the stage. Among his large repertoire of illusions may be mentioned the
JAPANESE SABOT;
Or, TOP SPINNING ON A SINGLE THREAD.
JAPANESE BUTTERFLY,
which consists of twisting a simple piece of tissue paper in the form of a butterfly, and by the dextrous motion of a fan keeping it fluttering in the air, in close imitation of the movements of a butterfly, causing it to alight upon any object, and rescend at pleasure
THE BLOOD-RED WRITING ON THE ARM.
THE WRITING BY THE INVISIBLE HAND.
THE ROPE TYING FRAUD.
These last three illusions have been largely practiced by professed
SPIRITUAL MEDIUMS,
and it has been reserved for the wonderful
SIMMONS
to expose their charlatanery, and it is claimed for him, that he performs by dextrous manipulation alone the same feats
IN QUICKER TIME,
and with more neatness than they claim to accomplish by
SPIRITUALISTIC INFLUENCE
A large sum of money has been invested in refitting the theatre, and in
ELABORATE DECORATION AND UPHOLSTERY.
The frescoes by A. Ertle and assistants of No. 545 Broadway.
Box office open on Saturday, from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ o'clock.
Due notice will be given of the commencement of the DRAMATIC SEASON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Commences at 7½.
Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Wheatley.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 28, 1864.
CONTINUATION OF CROWDED HOUSES,
and brilliant success of the Great Originals
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
NINE NIGHTS MORE ONLY.
Charles Gayler's new Irish Drama,
THE CONNIE SOOGAH,
produced with a superb cast, original scenery, magnificent effects, appointments, music, &c.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
in his original character of
CORNEY McGRATH,
with the songs of "Ellen Astore" and the "Irish Wedding."
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
in her original character of
NELLY NOLAN, the Jamoin' Jewel.
BEL DEMONIO,
a grand spectacular drama, written by John Brougham, Esq., (and the theatrical sensation of the present season in London,) will be shortly produced in the most
MAGNIFICENT MANNER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Nos. 622 and 624 BROADWAY.
Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager.....J. H. Selwyn
THE NEW OLYMPIC EXTRAVGANZA,
BY
A. OAKEY HALL,
entitled
LOYALINA;
or,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL FORTUNIO,
and his
SEVEN GIFTED AIDES-DE-CAMP,
having proved
A GREAT SUCCESS,
with its
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC,
and
POWERFUL CAST;
it will be
REPEATED EVERY EVENING,
preceded by the comic drama, entitled
OUR WIFE.
Doors open at 7½; performances commence at 7¾. Seats secured three days in advance.

WALLACK'S. THURSDAY.

Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 8¼; curtain rises at its conclusion.
114TH NIGHT
OF
ROSEDALE,
In which will appear the author,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, also Mr. GILBERT, Mr. FISHER, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. JOHN SEFTON, Mr. DALY, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. PARKES, Mr. POPE, Mrs. JENNINGS, Miss GANNON, Miss MORANT, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss BARRETT, Miss LE BRUN and Miss CARMAN.
FRIDAY—LONDON ASSURANCE. Second appearance of Miss Jane Coombs.
SATURDAY—THE STRANGER. Third appearance of Miss Jane Coombs.
MONDAY—ROSEDALE.
TUESDAY—THE LOVE CHASE, in which Miss Coombs will appear.
WEDNESDAY—THE WONDER.
THURSDAY—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

SALON DIABOLIQUE.

No. 598 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
ROBERT HELLER,
IN HIS EVENINGS OF MUSIC AND MYSTERY.
NEW AND STARTLING EFFECTS
IN
THE NECROMANTIC ART,
EMBRACING
THE CABALISTIC CLOCK,
THE SILVER RINGS.
THE DEVIL'S PUNCH BOWL,
THE SECOND SIGHT,
THE SUSPENSION CHLOROFORCENE,
Together with
TWO GRAND SOLOS
on one of Chickering & Son's grand pianos.
Every evening at 8 o'clock. Grand Matinee on SATURDAY afternoon at 2 o'clock.
Box office open from 10 to 4.

EVE
IN THE BOWER OF EDEN.
Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st. Open day and evening.

GRAND CONCERT AT IRVING HALL—To be given by the Italian Benevolent Society, d'Unione e Fratellanza, in aid of the Sanitary Commission, under the direction of Sig. Maestro ANTONIO BARILLI, assisted by his pupils and the St. Cecily Philharmonic Society, on SATURDAY EVENING, April 30, at 8 o'clock. Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Tickets can be obtained at the principal music-stores.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET AN entire second floor, handsomely furnished, to a family or a party of gentlemen, with private table; house first-class, located in 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs; references exchanged. Address A. H., Box No. 1,273 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING UP TOWN, west side, can accommodate one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife with board, having a large front room, neatly furnished, to spare; house and neighborhood first-class. Address C. B., Station E, Post-office; a personal interview can be had.

GOOD PLAIN BOARD WANTED—IN A pleasant, healthy, country place, by a gentleman, wife, two children and one nurse; location not to be more than an hour and a half from the City by railroad. Terms must be moderate. Address W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—With board, on second and third floors, front, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. Possession 1st of May; family private; unexceptionable references required; first-class house and location.

BOARDING—MAY BE HAD WITH A GENTEEL private family, for two or three persons, at No. 125 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh. The location is very pleasant and convenient—a few minutes' walk from Roosevelt-st. Ferry.

BOARDING—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, can accommodate two or three gentlemen, with or without board; location central, near Broadway. Inquire at No. 164 Elm-st., between Grand and Broome sts.

TO LET—ELEGANT FURNISHED APARTments, in suites, late residence of Clement C. Moore, Esq., with private table, if desired; can be seen between 12 M. and 4 P. M.; references exchanged. Call at No. 200 West 23d-st.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FRONT room to suit two gentlemen; front hall room to suit one gentleman. Breakfast and tea. Dinner on Sunday. Location good.

BOARDING.—ROOMS WITH FULL BOARD, desirable for gentlemen and their wives, or a small family, may be obtained by applying to Mrs. MACKIE, No. 17 University-place.

ROOM WANTED WITHOUT BOARD, BY a young man, in South Brooklyn. Address M. C. E., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—TO GENtlemen, without board. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 58 West 23d-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, SUITable for a gentleman, or gentleman and wife. No. 34 West 2.th-st., dinner at six.

LECTURES.

DE CORDOVA WILL LECTURE AT Irving Hall on FRIDAY EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Resurrection. Subject: *Mrs. Smith's Surprise Party.* Tickets 50 cents; can be procured at the principal music-stores, and at the door of the Hall on the evening of the lecture.

MODERN MAGIC, OR AMERICAN DAYS versus Arabian Nights—Lecture by Dr. BENJ. LEE, in the Stone Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on THURSDAY evening, April 28, at 8 o'clock, for the building fund of the free Church of St. Matthias.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—To let, a suite of rooms, with first-class table; easy of access to the City by cars or steamboat, and near depot. Apply at Greenburgh House, Dobbs' Ferry.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RYE, WITHIN A short distance of the depot; house very pleasantly situated. For further particulars, apply at No. 117 East 45th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE THRILLING UNION DRAMA,
POMP OF CUDJO'S CAVE,
founded on Trowbridge's popular novel, "CUDJO'S CAVE," with characterist

FROM LOOKOUT VALLEY.

"Holding On"—Where Are the Rebels?—Gen. Granger—The Report of Gen. Thomas—Bragg's Prisoners, for Whom He Had No Rations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOOKOUT VALLEY, Saturday, April 16, 1864.

"We are only holding on now," I heard a soldier tell his comrade yesterday—for the idea is abroad among the tents that the tide of war has followed the Lieutenant-General to the banks of the Rapidan, and we are waiting to hear it sweep over the rebel lines, though they be as strong as Torres Vedras. But when the reflow comes, and this dread silence is changed for the tramp of men, we will still be holding on, and it will be a feend e strong-held that we have, too—the gateway of the West. It is the settled belief that there is no enemy in any strength within many miles of our position. What with Longstreet's men recalled to Virginia, and other veterans withdrawn to the defence of Mobile, the grand Army of the Southwest grows less formidable. Reconnoissances show that they are not as bold as formerly. It is not long since we set out to find a large cavalry force, reported among the mountains of North Georgia, and spent several days looking for them. Leaving the infantry at the gap in the mountain, our cavalry scouted and scoured through the rocky forest roads of this hill-country for hour after hour, and came back, convinced that the game was further south than they cared to follow.

Orders requiring officers to rejoin their regiments are yet delayed, but the reorganization goes on apace. I have heard an anecdote of Gen. GRANGER, which looks as if our old corps commander is going to be the worthy successor of a worthy man. Some Captain in his department had married a rebel fair one, who coveted a neighboring mansion occupied by an elderly widow. The gallant Captain ordered it vacated by the morrow's noon, and the occupant, not doubting it was by the General's order, could only beseech the General's clemency. He told her he would see her protected, and donning an overcoat, went to await the Captain at the time appointed "By whose order, Sir?" replied he to the luscient demand. "By Gen. GRANGER's," the Captain only had time to answer, when he was marched off between bayonets, recognizing for the first time the General's uniform.

Gen. THOMAS' official report of the last battle gives the loss of the Eleventh Corps at Mission Ridge to be 350. The killed, wounded and missing of all the corps engaged before Chattanooga is put down at 4,000, against which he offsets 6,000 prisoners and 40 pieces of artillery. But if we had not taken a man or a gun, the result would have been as worthy, for it saved the army, and made us conquerors.

Whenever I look over that field, I feel, as most do, it was a wonder the army escaped utter destruction. Their batteries already commanded our commonications, and Gen. BRAGG felt so sure of his prey that he said, to one afterward captured: "I am watching from my tent 30,000 prisoners that I have not rations for just now, so I let them keep themselves for a few days." That fancied security proved our real safety. Had we been beaten, even Gen. GRANT has said, we could not have taken a piece of artillery off the ground.

In this connection, the history of the place is singular. It was there the Cherokee nation dwelt, and there the missionaries taught them. And the first breach of a treaty ever made by our Government took from those Indians in that place the lands which belonged to them. That breach of faith was commanded and compelled by the eleve power. The theatre of all that outrage and wrong was Mission Ridge; and when the battle was joined, did not the old Indian warriors arise from their earthy beds, and call down on the traitors a panic and defeat it seemed vain to hope for?

This is not the only one of those strange compensations in this war, which leads one to think that the mills of the Gods do not grind so slowly as the ancients fondly fancied. During my campaign with the Army of the Potomac, the memory of the happy homes I had known only a few years before in the Valley of the Shenandoah forced on me many a similar thought. Half a decade had not passed since the Mother, historically of Presidents, and ecclesiastically of most of the slave race on this Continent, goaded on by faction, and forgetful of the magnanimity which disdains to punish a weak inferior, insisted on her right to hang a harmless old man and his misguided fellows. State officials were present, and the militia of several counties stood under arms while the deed was done. After the battle of Antietam our march lay through that very region, and showed us no happy homes, but desolated fields, trodden down by friend and foe, while the curse of the old man's blood seemed to be over the land. And has it been taken away? Though in the matter of the rebellion other States are guiltier than Virginia, is she not still the battle-field of the Republic, and

——" in justest ire

Made to pass through the dread ordeal of fire."

The loyalists of West and Middle Tennessee are showing much anxiety that the plan of a new State shall be dropped for the present. They want the aid of the mountaineers of the "Switzerland of America" to manage the enemies of the Union among them, who use bullets when they dare and ballots when they must to gain their ends. In this view, the people of this section do hold a lever of power in their hands, which, they may conclude, can be wielded more effectually for the cause they love, *as they are*, beside saving the prestige of the old State a while longer. But whether reconstructed or divided, seed has been sown throughout Tennessee that will bring about, ere long, a proud harvest-time.

HAWKSTAFF.

The Fourth Regiment National Guard Detailed for Harbor Defence.

From the following orders it will be seen the Fourth Regiment, National Guard, has been detailed for thirty days' duty in defence of the Harbor:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, April 25, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 167.—Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANFORD, Commanding the First Division of the National Guard of the State of New-York, will detail one regiment of his command, with orders to report to Maj.-Gen. J. A. DIX, Commanding Department of the East, for thirty days' duty in the defences of New-York Harbor. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. B. STONEHOUSE, A. A. A. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, April 26.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 8.—Pursuant to Special Order No. 167, from General Headquarters, the Fourth regiment National Guard, under the command of Col. TELLER, is hereby detailed for thirty days duty in the defences of the harbor of New-York.

Col. TELLER will report for orders to Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, Commanding the Department of the East. By order of

Maj.-Gen. C. W. SANFORD.

ASST. HAMILTON, A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1864.

ORDER No. 5.—Pursuant to Special Order No. 167 from General Headquarters, and Division Special Order No. 8, this regiment is hereby ordered to assemble in fatigue dress with knapsacks packed and one day's cooked rations, at the Division Armory, corner of Elm and White streets, on Wednesday next, the 4th day of May, at 9 o'clock A. M., to depart for thirty days' duty in the defences of the Harbor of New-York. The command is also ordered to assemble in citizens' dress at the same place on Friday, the 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. CHARLES H. LELAND has been appointed Adjutant of the regiment, vice PACK, resigned. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Adjt. THOS. B. PACK, who has long and faithfully performed his duty as an efficient officer of the command, retires from it with the regret and best wishes of the entire command. The Commandant especially has great reason to acknowledge the valuable services of Adjt. PACK, and the promptness with which he has always performed his duty as a soldier. By order,

DANIEL W. TELLER, Colonel.

CHAS. H. LELAND, Adjutant.
JAS. B. PACK, Sergeant-Major.

Naval News.

SURVEY OF THE STEAM SLOOP PENSACOLA—WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH HER.

The brief announcement of the arrival at this port of the U. S. steam sloop *Pensacola* was made last week. It sufficed to excite considerable attention among professional engine-builders, particularly among the engineers of our City whose recollections of the Dickerson and Isherwood controversy rendered the steamer an object of great interest.

A survey has been held on the machinery and hull of the *Pensacola*, as is usual on the arrival of a vessel at the Navy-yard. The authorities refuse to give specific information in regard to the result of the examination, but it is understood that over $60,000 will be required to make the vessel sound again.

The *Pensacola* is one of five screw sloops built in 1859 by the regular construction of the Government. She was designed, like her sister ships, by the Chief of the Bureau of Construction at Washington, and built at the Pensacola Navy-yard, having been launched on the 13th of August, 1859, before ten thousand spectators, all from Florida and South Carolina. The machinery of the vessel was put in at Washington, where the vessel was sent after her completion.

The interest attaching to the *Pensacola* is caused by her failure to render any efficient service during the war, while the *Brooklyn*, *Hartford*, *Richmond* and *Lancaster*, of the same class, have been almost constantly in commission. The reason of this is a matter of private dispute, but henceforth efforts will be made to place her where her fine qualities can be made useful. She is to be taken in hand by Mr. DARGO at once, while her engines will be tured over to another party for the purpose of having all defects corrected. The hull is in good condition, and will not need much to be put in order. *There is nothing to prevent the vessel from being finished in November next.*

ARMAMENT OF OUR IRON-CLAD DOUBLE-TURRETED VESSELS.

The Navy Register has the following list of double-turreted Iron-clads, all of which carry four tremendous guns, and many of them even more than that:

Roanoke,	6 guns	On duty	Fortress Monroe.
Puritan,	4 guns	Building	Greenpoint.
Winnebago,	4 guns	In commission	On duty.
Chickasaw		In commission	West.
Hiltagoo		In commission	West.
Milwaukee		In commission	West.
Mantaconsh		Fitting out	New-York.
Onondaga		On duty	Gone South.
Agamenticus		Building	Portsmouth, N. H.
Tonawaeda		Fitting out	Philadelphia.
Monadnock		Fitting out	Boston.
Kalamazoo		Building	New-York.
Passaconomy		Building	Philadelphia.
Shackmaron		Building	Portsmouth, N. H.

Concert of the Italian Benevolent Society for the Benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 26, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Italian Benevolent Society *d'Unione e Fratellanza*, in New-York, wishing to contribute to the noble end aimed at by the Sanitary Commission, proposed to give all the proceeds which might accerne from the performance of "Il Trovatore," which Sig. MAESTRO A. BARILI, member of the said society, assisted by his most distinguished pupils, had undertaken. But the plan could not be carried into execution, from the impracticability of obtaining a theatre such as the private character of the actors and actresses required. Instead of the "Trovatore," the committee appointed for the above purpose, availing themselves of the generous cooperation of Sig. MAESTRO ANTONIO BARILI, his pupils and friends, intend to give a grand concert, at Irving Hall, next Saturday evening, April 30. The patriotic and philanthropic object aimed at by the Society, and the good services which your valuable newspaper has constantly afforded in behalf of the charitable work of the Sanitary Commission, make us hope that you will also help our little efforts, which come from grateful hearts to this hospitable country, and from a desire of contributing to the relief of those who suffered for their country's cause.

In anticipation of the requested favor, we render you our heartfelt thanks. The whole expense will be defrayed by the Italians in this city in order to send to the Sanitary Commission the gross proceeds of the entertainment. In behalf of Committee,

ACHILLI MAGNI, President.

CITY MISSIONS.—On Tuesday evening, the City Tract Missionary Society held a meeting in the Dutch Reformed Church, Twenty-first-street. Several of the missionaries made statements, showing, in a variety of particulars, the good accomplished in systematic visitation among the poor.

REV. A. R. THOMPSON, the Pastor of the church, in a few, earnest, hearty words, indorsed the enterprize and encouraged the laborers. The following figures are found in the statistics presented:—79,100 tracts distributed; 99 Bibles and Testaments given; 800 volumes loaned; 362 into Sabbath and day schools and Bible classes; 463 persons persuaded to attend church; 72 temperance pledges obtained; 360 meetings and 52 hopeful conversions.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000 Am. Gold	177¾	200 Pittsburgh	110⅜
60,000 do	178	400 Rock Isl. R.	112
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	133⅜	300 Fort Wayne	114
1500 Erie R.	113¾	5,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	55
100 Hud. R. R.	137	100 Cum. Coal	74
300 do	136⅝	100 Quick. Min. Co.	69⅛
300 Readjust R.	135⅛	100 do	69⅛
1800 do	134	300 do	66¾
100 do	134¼	100 Q. H. G. M. Co.	14
100 M. S. & N. I. R.	98	500 Bucks C. L. Co.	1½
200 Ill. Cen. R.	126¾	100 do	1⅞
100 do	127	300 Rut. Marble Co.	24

ANOTHER FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.—On Broadway, opposite the Worth Monument and Madison-square—a locality, by the way, which is getting to be the Hotel Square of the City—is now erecting a first-class hotel building, to be supplied with all the comforts and conveniences of the best modern hotels. In another column will be found an advertisement for a partner in conducting this establishment, describing more fully the enterprise.—*Tribune.*

The North American Review, in speaking of Mr. TAOWBRIDGE'S book, *Cudjo's Cave*, says: "It is happily adapted to the excitement of the hour, and is entertaining from the *rapidity of its incidents* and the animation of its style."

[Advertisement.]

THE THROAT.—Families would do well to keep always at home a box of BROWN'S Bronchial Troches, a simple, but most marvelously efficacious specific for affections of the throat, affording prompt relief in cases of coughs, colds, bronchial troubles, &c. Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy—*Monthly Magazine.*

[Advertisement.]

A remarkable invention in Hoop Skirts.
Duplex Elliptic.
See advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1864.

Messrs. Geo. C. Hubbell & Co., Hudson, N. Y.:

GENTS—My family having been the recipients of *marked* benefit in health by the use of your Golden Bitters, I am induced to acknowledge my sense of gratitude in this letter, which you are privileged to use as you may desire. I can confidently assert that, since the first bottle of your Bitters entered my house, I have heard of no complaints of dyspepsia. My wife had been troubled with the malady for years, and had also been much annoyed by "piles." The symptoms and the diseases have both left her and she is *well*. Other members of my family have indorsed the good qualities of your article, and I can only say in conclusion that I should be happy to give verbal evidence to the doubting at any time they may call on me.

With much regard, I am
Yours truly,
H. A. GRAHAM.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. Its effect a radical cure has the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Spring, the most delightful of the season, has come at last, and we may soon expect to enjoy very pleasant weather. At this time of the year, when nature renews her youth, an old hat is particularly offensive to a refined taste, and every day there is a rush to No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, where the new Spring style of KNOX, in all its graceful beauty and glossy lustre, can be obtained.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—Brilliant and Popular Music. The "Song of All Songs" in this week's Number, with spicy, valuable, illustrated and interesting literary matter; universally acknowledged to be the most spicy and graphic Weekly now published.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 27—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—J. Colgate, lady and servant; J. Wilson Smyth and lady, F. M. Scott, Mr. Tomamichel, Mrs. B. Whalen and three children, J. Garvey, Mr. Morris, D. Donovan, Miss Julia Lynch, C. Pierre, Francis Glenfield, Miss Oakley, Miss Hosea Gilmore, J. Gibson, Mr. and Miss Oakley, Miss Hosea Gilmore, J. Gibson, Mr. and Miss Oakley, Miss Hosea Gilmore, J. Gibson, lady and servant, Robt. Ferguson, Dr. Lewis, R. F. Maddell, C. F. Perry, Mr. Mason, lady and infant, Fred. Woodcock, Mr. Holton, lady and three Misses Holton, William Eyre Smith and lady, Misses Seymour, (2) C. Waldech, lady and child, E. Bernardo, Louis W. Krugler, G. Preston, Mary H. Cluer, Mr. Davis, Mr. Bliss, Mr. Hollywood, R. Gaffney, Geo. Gilbach, W. H. Gilbach, Miss Gilbach, Chas. Webber, Miss Cooke, Miss Johnstone, Miss H. Johnstone, Thos. Ponitor, Mr. and Mrs. and Misses Tomainichel, C. Eveos, Jno. Prescott, S. Siessman, Rich. E. Hey, Capt. Ryder, Geo. Hudson, Miss Caroline Hudson, J. McMahon, R. S. Jones, Hy. Hewitt, W. McBride, Gen. Van Cameren, Master D. Van Cameren, F. Frammal.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, April 27.

Cleared.

Steamship Sidon, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, E. Cunard.
Steamers Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia, J. N. Briggs & Co.; Woodward, Lancaster, Baltimore.
Bark Arabian, (Br.,) Warren, Quebec, Boyd & Hineken; Graham's Polly, Norton, New-Orleans, J. Atkins & Co.; Camoens, Marques, St. Johns N. B., J. C. Jewett & Co.
Barks D. R. De Wolf (Br.,) Holmes, Metamoras, D. R. De Wolf; Paul Gottlieb, (Meckl.,) Siegn, Buenos Ayres, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Refuge, (Br.,) Bowden, Kingston, Jam., G. F. Bailey.
Brig Cupid, (Br.,) Bradshaw, Bermuda, Tynes & Smith; T. W. Rawland, Morrish, Key West, Benner & Brown; Fearless, (Br.,) Wade, Havana, W. W. Russell, Bro. & Co.; Palma, (Hamb.,) Koller, Buenos Ayres, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sarah Goodnow, (Br.,) Crowley, Elizabethport, I. B. Gager.
Schooners P. S. Lindsay, ——, Saco, Me., W. R. Riversmith; Elizabeth Lyne, Lincoln, Boston, J. V. Haviland; United, Anderson, Accomac, A. U. Stevens; Randolph, Risley, Washington, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Lissabee, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Halifax, N. S., D. De Wolf; Rio, Plummer, Philadelphia, T. M. Mayhew; J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; A. B. Holmes, Hewley, Fall River, H. S. Rackett & Son; Alcove, Foster, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clepp; Rover, O'Brien, Halifax, B. F. Smell & Co.; Jane Maria, Boshnell, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; Mary Mankin, Cobb, Washington, L. Kenny; White Sea, Lee, Portsmouth, N. H., S. W. Lewis & Co.; Thrasher, Dupuisee, Matthewtoe, B. J. Wenborg; Corvo, Holbrook, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Argo, Ely, Hartford, H. S. Rackett & Son; Mignionette, Jones, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Albert Edward, (Br.,) Campbell, Moncton, P. I. Nevius & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. gunboat Queen, Farr, Providence.
Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool 13th, and Queenstown 14th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. The Edinburgh arr. at Queenstown morning of April 14. 13th, off Liverpool, saw ship Thornton, bound in, in tow; also ship New World, towing out. 16th, lat. 49 35, lon. 18 30, spoke Br. ship Forerunner, bound W., 25th, 540 miles from Sandy Hook, passed a bark-rigged screw steamer, bound E.
Steamship Bremen, (Russian,) Meyer, Bremen April 10, and Southampton 13th, with mdse. and 624 passengers to Do. Fichs & Co., arrived at Sandy Hook last evening, at 5 P. M., has had strong westerly winds during the passage; above companion ways, two boats, railings, and several skylights.
Steamer El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., 4 ms., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.
Ship Aurora, Beker, Liverpool March 27, with mdse and 773 passengers to Howland & Frothingham. April 17, Alfred M. Townley, of Buffalo, N. Y., fell from the foreyard overboard, while furling the foresail, and was lost.
Ship Chas. D. Merwin, Riley, New-Orleans, 17 ds., in ballast, to master.
Ship Kate Carnie, (of Glasgow,) Breckinridge, Shanghai Jan. 20, with teas to order.
Ship Arctic, (Brem.,) Stricker, Havre 60 ds., with mdse. to Ruger Bros.
Bark Sarah Van Name, Yokehoma, Japan, via Shanghai Nov. 15, with teas, etc., to W. H. Fogg & Co. Feb. 23, lat. 6 13 N., lon. 44 16 W., sprung a leak, keeping the pumps constantly going; kept away for St. Thomas; arrived there March 2, and sld. thence April 17.
Bark Ocean Home, (of Demerara,) Welden, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar, etc., to James E. Ward & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Investigator, for New-York, brigs J. W. Drisko, for do., Annandale, for do.
Bark Annie Wood, (of Liverpool,) Douglas, Shanghai 113 ds., with teas and silks to master. Passed Anger Jan. 15, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 27.
Bark Pride of the Sea, Brooks, Tortugas, via Key West 7 ds., in ballast to A. T. Brewe & Co.
Bark Ceres, Lorence, Canton 97 ds., with teas to Olyphant & Co. Passed Angier Feb. 2, Cape of Good Hope March 12.
Bark Investigator, of Searsport, Carver, Matanzas, 9 ds., with sugar, &c., to Walsh & Carver.
Bark Henry Buck, Nichols, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.
Bark Wilhelmina, Mc Ewen, Port-au-Prince 13 ds., with coffee to H. Becker & Co.
Bark Amanda, Thompson, Cardiff 80 ds., with coal to R. M. Sloman & Edye.
Bark Mannela, of Buenos Ayres, formerly bark Archer, of Boothbay, Lewis, Buenos Ayres, with hides, etc., to Nesmith & Sons.
Berk W. A. Platenies, of Providence, Head, New-Orleans 16 ds., with salt to Gomes & Watils.
Bark Wilhelm, Senweers, Cadiz 38 ds., with cork, wine, etc., to Ruger Bros.
Brig Simcoe, (of Turks Island,) Hammond, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to James L. Hathaway. 26th, off the Highlands, at 7 P. M., was run into by an unknown schooner, bound out, carrying away the bowsprit and jibboom, stove head-rail and bulwarks, started bitts, windlass, etc. The damage done to the schooner not known.
Brig L. W. Eston, (of Cornwallis,) Coalfleet, Black River, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood to D. R. De Wolff.
Brig George Amos, (of Boston,) Coombs, Cardenas 8 ds., with molasses to order.
Brig Ella, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Cerl, Arroyo, P. R., 26 ds., with sugar and molasses to D. R. De Wolff.
Brig Ida Abbott, (of Tortola,) Cooper, Arroyo, with sugar and molasses to Whitmore & Co.
Brig Texo, (Ital.,) Cacao, Messina 87 ds., passed Gibraltar Feb. 15, with fruit to James Robinson & Co.
Brig J. Hathaway, (of Newport, R. I.,) Townsend, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to O. L. Hathaway.
Brig Julius, (Br., of Barbadoes,) Shackford, Para March 22, left the river 25th, robber, etc., to Burdett & Everett.
Brig Machias, (of Machias,) Cates, Mnevitas 11 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.
Brig Walter Howes, (of Bangor,) Pierce, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co.
Brig Mary Emily, (of Nassau,) Krabl, Sagua 6 ds., with sugar to Willett Roe.
Brig Loch Lomond, (of Stockton,) Shute, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar and molassee to R. P. Buck & Co.
Brig Iris, (of Charlottetown, P. E. I.,) Foley, Havana 11 ds., with molasses to C. H. Trumbull. Has had heavy weather from Hatteras; received some damage.
Brig Johnsons, Christiansson, Shanghai 118 ds., with teas to Olyphant & Co. Passed Anger Jan. 17, Cape of Good Hope March 1, and St. Helena March 13.
Brig Forrest State, of Boston, Harriman, Naguabo, P. R., 26 ds., with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.
Brig Ocean Traveler, Treethy, Nuevitas 10 ds., with wood and sugar to Thompson & Hunter.
Brig Corola, Bachen, Santos 57 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Brig Fyria, (Dan.,) Tobiasseo, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to order.
Brig Leonard Perry, Steele, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightburne.
Brig Onesiphorus, of St. John, N. B., Caro, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Wm. M. Smith.
Brig T. H. A. Pitt, McDonald, Bermuda 6 ds., with mdse. and 12 passengers to Middleton & Co.
Brig Regina, of Lubec, Me., S., Rogers, Para, via St. Thomas 24 ds., with mdse. to master.
Brig Frederick, (Danish,) Caspersen, Rio Janeira, 54 ds., with coffee to Funck, Meincke & Wendt.
Brig Catharina Rogers, Yeaton, New-Bedford.
Schr. Wm. E. Alexander, of St. John, N. B., Tucker, Rio Grande Jan. 5, via St. Thomas 5th inst., (where she put in with loss of bowsprit,) with hides, &c., to Moore & Berry.
Schr. Juulsts, Pattoo, of Providence, Harding, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with pine timber to John Lynch & Co.
Schr. Fanny, Kimble, Aux Cayes 18 ds., with coffee to Wilson & Cammann.
Schr. Hartstein, Horn, New-Orleans 14 ds., in ballast to Thos. Dunham.
Schr. Jason, (of Machias,) Sprague, Rum Cay 16 ds., with salt to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr. Julius Webb, Ackley, Tampico April 7, with hides, skins, etc., to Miller & Monghton.
Schr. Carrie Wells, (of Boston,) Brown, Frontera 19 ds., with mdse. to E. A. Hussey.
Schr. Volunteer, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Card, Mansanilla 23 ds., with sugar and cedar to D. R. De Wolff.
Schr. Carmelita, Newmann, Curacoa 17 ds., with logwood to Dovall & Co.
Schr. Van Blaroom, (wrecker,) from the brig Mauricio, at Squan.
Schr. Wm. Clark, (wrecker,) from the brig George, at Barnegat.
Schr. J. H. Deputy, ——, Elizabethport, for an Eastern port.
Schr. Indian Queen, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Whitley, Torks island 22 ds., with salt to Thos. James.
Schr. Mary, Wooster, New-Orleans 18 ds., in ballast to Murray & Nephew.
Schr. William Henre, Sharrot, Virginia, 2 ds., with oysters.
Schr. Commerce, Daniels, Fortress Monroe, 3 ds., with oysters.
Schr. F. W. Johnson, Thompson, New-Haven.
Schr. Sterling, Phillips, Southport.
Schr. Briar, Piston, Fall River.
Schr. Nansett, Snow, Orleans.
Schr. J. W. Heine, Manson, New-Haven.
Schr. Caroline Grant, Pressey, New-Haven.
Schr. Lochie, Haskell, Newport.
Schr. Geo. Washington, Pendleton, Newport.
Schr. Bay State, Messerve, Newport.
Schr. Pavilion, Langley, Newport.
Schr. Sciesce, ——, New-London.
Schr. Rob Roy, Matthews, Egg Harbor.
Schr. Frances, Cornell, New-Haven, for Washington.
Schr. Argo, Ely, Jersey City, for Hartford.
Schr. John, Falkinham, Elizabethport.
Schr. John Jones, Ward, Norwich, with oak.
Schr. Maria Louisa, Sheffield, New-London.
Schr. Edgar Baxter, Sammis, Sandy Hill.
Schr. Montrose, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Oregon, ——, Boston, for Albany.
WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Below.

Bark Ann, of Halifax, Marseilles, 50 ds.
Bark Caroline, Bandler, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 22.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. W. L. Burroughs, arrived from New-Orleans this morning, reports: Towed down the Mississippi in co. with schr. Harstein, bark Trinity and brig Lizabel. April 23, spoke bark The Queen, of St. John, N. B., 7 ds. from Havana for Falmouth, Eng. On the 13th and 14th experienced very unsteady weather.

Spoken, &c.

Chattanooga—ship, hence for New-Orleans, April 23, lat. 31 30, lon. 74 34.
Castilla—Prus. bark, from Cardiff for New-York, 58 ds. out, April 12, lat. 19, lon. 60.
Leader—brig, from Cienfuegos for Montreal, April 23, lat. 30, lon. 70.
Manguilla—ship, from Liverpool for Havana, April 13, lat. 23 18, lon. 83 39.
R. Murray, Jr.—bark, steering E., was seen April 24, lat. 37 16, lon. 74.
Starlight—schr., from Matanzas for Portland, (with boats stove and fore gaff gone,) no date, lat. 34 30, lon. 76.

Foreign Ports.

At Tampico, April 7, schr. R. H. Western, hove down for repairs, having been on the bar; outside, schr E. S. Coonot, Wass, for New-York, wanted 3 more launches of cargo; schr. Jessie A. Woodhouse, from New-York—would go to that day. Brig Martha Sophia, from New-York, with lumber, ran ashore one mile south of the river entrance, on the night of April 2, and was being stripped.

At Frontera, April 7, barks Onachita, Goodwin; Hannah Putnam, Wymas; schr. Abby Brackett, Achorn; Illinois, Freeman; bark Mexico, Bowers, and French gunboat Pizarro.

At St. Thomas, March 2, ships Mary, of Marblehead, Bridges, for Boston, to sail next day; bark Chanticleer, from Liverpool for New-York, 56 ds. out, short of water; would sail next day; Br. brig Regina, for New-York, lying off and on.

At Manzanilla, April 4, brig Hancock, for Boston in 8 ds.; brig Panama, for New-York in 14 ds.; schrs. Minclore, for Boston in ds.; schr. Ann Leonard, for do. 3 ds.

At Matanzas, April 16, bark M. K. Lockhart, Lockhart, for New-York.

At Cardenas, April 18, schr. Paragon, for Bangor in 7 days.

PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Arrived from New-York—Manakos, Eastward Ho, and Sandybander, at Melbourne; Balder, Callao, Thornton and Constellation at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—Lyttleton at New-Zealand; Sacramento at Fayal.

Arrived from San Francisco—Hermione, Callao and Trieste, at Melbourne.

Arrived from New-Zealand—Japan, at Melbourne, damaged.

Arrived from Calcutta—Weyfarer, at Dover.

Arrived from Callao—North America, at Deal.

MEM.—Ships Revenue, from Calcutta, for London; Palmyra, from New-York, for the Clyde; Livaly, from New-York, for Liverpool; Carolus Magnus, from Callao, for London, and Lone Star, from London, for New-York, are all at Fayal, leaky and discharging.

Ship Hiawatha, from Cardiff, for New-York, has been abandoned at sea, and part of the crew saved.

The bark Young Greek has been sold at Hong Kong.

One of the crew of the ship North Atlantic, that was burnt at Calcutta, has been committed for trial on the charge of wilfully setting fire to the ship.

CATARRH

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISEASES OF THE
EYE, EAR & THROAT,
DEAFNESS CURED,
BY
Dr. Von Eisenberg.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the enumerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of lightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

IOΔHΣ.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.
IODINE WATER,

Acts upon the HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE ORGANS, and GLANDULAR SYSTEM.

The success which has attended the use of Iodine Water enables us to recommend it, feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence in *Scrofula, Bronchitis, Skin Eruptions, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Debility, Female Weaknesses, Syphilis, &c.*

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of our Iodine Water, as containing ¾ grains *pure* iodine in each fluid ounce—*no solvent being used.* It is not liable to decomposition, nor spontaneously-formed inequalities; neither is the iodine oxydized nor neutrolized by combination with any ingredient, rendering this solution superior to any other method of exhibiting Iodine.

Full directions accompany each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the practitioner.

Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles at one time, $5. Circulars gratis.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.



BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.

Warranted to FIT, and to be

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for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

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Druggists at a distance from Boston can obtain Cedar Camphor for

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Lazell, Marsh and Gardener, New-York.
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HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES,



In use by the United States Custom-house, New-York, and by the United States Government in the army and navy. Railroad track, hay, coal, platform, counter, druggist and bank scales, of every description. Every scale warranted. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, with references, to

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STAMMERING

and Stuttering cured by Bates' Patent Scientific Appliances. For 16th edition of descriptive Pamphlets and Drawings, address H. C. L. BEARS, No. 277 West 25d-at., New-York.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—ROSEWOOD piano, seven-octave; rosewood and black walnut dressing bureaus, wardrobes, sofas and bedsteads, made to order; elegant marble clock, china vases, bronze candlesticks, &c; only nine months in use; must be sold before May 1. Call at 121 Thompson, near Prince-st.

WANTED—A COOK. FRENCH OR GERMAN, to go thirty miles into the country in a private family. Apply at the Brevoort House, (No. 6,) between 8 and 10 in the morning, or between 7 and 8 in the evening.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES
KNOWN AS
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or calcerous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced

Richmond for orders. He is stopping with his staff at the Spottswood House.

Gen. SHERIDAN PAGE assumes command of the department vacated by Gen. HUNTER. He has a fine command of brave and enthusiastic troops.

The forces of BANKS, in the expedition, are estimated at twenty-two thousand men. The gunboats, according to the statements of the enemy, are twenty in number.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE APPROACHING CAMPAIGN.

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 19.

With what will the President electrify the country before the meeting of the next Coegress, which assembles now in less than thirty days? Will it be MAXIMILIAN'S recogeltion? Will it be France and England combiaieg to raise the blockade? Will it be a victory? Of all the good news that the President could commeoicate, a victory would most electrify his fellow-citizens and most depress the public enemy.

GRANT is said to be planning another "on to Richmond," with SMITH and BURNSIDE upon our flanks or rear. The vast preparations for the campaign are duly notified to our authorities; indeed, so publicly is the concentratiun being made, so ostentatious are the enemy of all their arraegements, that one cannot but doubt, if these inoicatioos are not designed to deceive. *The press of the United States have duly advised us of the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac, and so circumstantially and fully, that it was no difficult matter to correctly estimate its effective strength.* Gen. BURNSIDE writes letters, which are published in the New-York papers, that he is oreparing a command for early active operations, that Aoapolis is his rendeavous, and we are further informed that North Carolina is his destination.

Gen. SMITH has been carried to Fortress Monroe in the most public maoner, accompanying Gen. GRANT, and the two corps that he is to command te an expedition np tha Peninsula are published in the principal journals of the country, and these most obligingly brought to our authorities by the enemy's flag-of-truce boat. *If no efforts have been made to conceal these preparations, certainly none have been taken to prevent our learning them, for the flag-of-truce boat has regularly delivered full files of the papers that were known to contain them. Why, then, has this publicity been given to preparations that all military experience teaches should be most sedulously kept secret?*

Can it be supposed that Gen. GRANT is so confident of success that, like the Carthagenian General, he would prefer to fight two armies rather than falling upon one? Is it to be supposed that he has been so intoxicated by success that he despises the usual precauiioos which the rudiments of military scieece demand? *We can hardly think so, nor will the authorities of the Confederate States be deceived by this shallow device. We see no evidence of concentration on our part—no passage of troops from one department to another.* BEAUREGARD still watches the enemy from the fortifications of Charleston, or seeks a fight in the swampa of Florida.

From Southwestern Virginia we hear rumors of movements inin Kentucky and Tennessee. PICKETT ano WHITING still hold their positions in North Carolina, and the "all is quiet" on the Rapidan is unbroken by even a rumor. What efforts, then, are being made to meet this threatened advance?

We can only conclude that newspaper strategy and editorial campaigna have failed to make that impression which takes action, and that our authorities, in possession of better information, *are biding their time, and holding positions which, like that of Southwestern Virginia, is a point from which an advance can be made right through the centre of the enemy's lines, and into the very heart of his territory, putting in jeopardy the State of Kentucky, turning all positions in East Tennessee, and, like Gen. Bragg's campaign, throwing the enemy back upon the Ohio, by threatening Cincinnati and Louisville.*

Gen. GRANT'S presence with the Army of the Potomac furnishes no criterion by which one should decide that he is there for the purpose of commanding another advaoca upon Richmoed. Having commanded in Tennessee and tha West but very recently, and having placed SHERMAN! immediate command, all necessary preparations for an advance against JOHNSTON may be made there just as secretly as they have been openly conducted in the East, *and within a few hours the railroads transport Grant and his headquarters from the "field" in the East to the "field" in the West, and he sweep down upon Johnston while the public in Virginia are straining their eyes to see his advance, or their ears to hear the distant thunders of his approach.*

ADVICE TO JEFF. DAVIS—GROWLS FROM THE PEOPLE.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

To Hie Excellency the President of the Confederate States:

SIR: A wise and magnanimous Chief Magistrate will not turn a deaf ear to the well-theant anggestions of the humblest citizee; and, therefore, I address these lines directly to you, that you mey judge, yourself, tree from the intervention of any ane else whatever.

I will not speculate upon the probable results of the loss of Richmond and East Tennessee, and Northern, Eastern and Western North Caroline; but I think I can see very clearly how Richmond and Virginia may be defended and held by oor armies, and I look toward to the happiest results from such a consummation.

We have arme and ammunition in abundance, and men enough, and there is food enough in the country, in my opinion. If this be su, and the whole world must sunoer ur later know it—if it be really so—*then if Richmond and Virginia be not successfully defended, an awful responsibility must rest somewhere.*

I believe we have not only food sufficient for the men and horses, but that there is ample retiroad transportation to place it in Virginia, where it is most needed. *I have seen two thousand heavy packages of goods exposed for sale at a single auction; known selling at fifty dollors per yard that were not worth fifty cents, and, etudying the subject, I found the secret of the scarcity and high prices of provisions. I found that no Government could compete with banded speculators, realizing such profits.* They can afford to pay express companies and railroad compsnies ten times tha freight paid by Governmeot. Every day I see express wagons filled with heavy packeges of provisions at the doors of the departments and bureaus in this city; and I infer that the favored officers (non-combating) have plenty, even if the soldiers, wading through fire and blood, are kept for months on short rations.

These things are seen and known by the soldiers, who are still patient and patriotic. It is true, thousands of dollars are expended in advertising that express agents will carry food to the army—thanks to their patronizing omnipotence. But the parents of the soldiers will not send it unless they can be present and deliver it themselves.

But the remedy. I would humbly suggest to your Excellency the necassity of exterminating speculation in food and raiment. Let the Government take the entire surplus of these indispensable articles into its own keeping, as it has taken the entire population of certain ages. Then make everything give way to Goverament freight, and accumulate in Virginia not only enough for the army, but for the families of the soldiers, &c. Nothing could be easier or more simple. Let the surplus products be paid for at schedule prices, and sold at the same, the army being provided for, and there will be no more speculation. Your Excellency knows how salt has been supplied in Virginia; everything needful can be supplied in the same way, and we could maintain the war for fifty years.

I trust your Excellency will listen to a word as to men. They are not to be supplied by a few clerks from the department. Indeed, it would be a crying injustice, such as would ascend in thunder to Heaven, to remove some of them—those who have left house and land, and forsaken all for the cause, having here parents, little sisters and brothers depending on their salaries, for a scanty subsistence. No; remove only those who cannot make affidevit that they have no other means of supporting those dependent on them but their salaries, and this will reach a large per cent. But look narrowly to the non-commissioned officers here, who are patronized by the express wagons; young men, red-faced, and robust and rich, who go about boasting their ability to keep their clerks, in spite of law and order—look for these in all the departments and bureaus; aye, even in the Conscription Department itself, and the besom need not be idle.

The community is disaffected by seeing these starred and striped gentry in "soft places" while those near and dear to them are driven like sheep to the slaughter—Comp Lee—and the officers and soldiers in the field may grow discontented. Let even-handed justice be done. And, with God's blessing (which we will have thae, for we shall have deserved it,) the hust of the invader will be broken and utterly dispersed. We have the men and the means to and the war gloriously this year, and I know your Excellency is as deeply interested in bringing about such a result as any man in the Confederacy. It is in the power of your Excellency.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SPY.

IMPORTANT PAPERS FOUND UPON HIM.

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 16.

A dashing young fellow, calling himself Dr. L. Luco, who has recently cot quite a fine figure in fashionable and official circles in this City, was arrested on Saturday morning last, in Tappahannock, Essex County, while en route for the North, with lots of plans and drawings of bright particular spots in the Confederacy, and doubtless a memory well stuffed with the latest "semi-official" information relating to the movements of Confederate troops. The arrest was made by Detective JOHN RANOS, who, with others of the Confederate Police Department, had for some time been in close and anxious pursuit of him. He had successfully avaded the manoeuvres and cumbinations of the whole department, begun aoout three weaks ago, when suspicion first fell upon him, and tha department very naturally felt pretty sore about it.

On Friday night last, about half-past ten o'clock, Detective RANOS set out on horseback for Essex County, tell in with a member of the Maryland Line, who volunteered for "a little scout," and took him along to Tappahannock. Here they encountered on the following morning tha identical Dr. Luco, on his way to the ferry, and, although the officer had never seen him before in his life, he relied on his "points" and took him prisoner. Luco attempted to get away and played very indignant, but the cool assurance on the part of RANOS and his friend, that he would get shot certain if he didn't submit, soon settled him, and he accompanied them back to Sandy's Hotel, the Exchange of Tappahannock. He was than taken to a private room, where he was quietly informed that it was "the fate of war" that he should be stripped, and stripped he was, in spite of protests and the most magnificent indignation. In the midst of this display he alluded to his high and well-known character in the City of Richmond, acquaintance with the President, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and sundry other dignitaries he had visited while here.

In his pockets were found various papers, in which he is represented as a Prussian, though it seems he is an Italian; a small card bearing tha name of a member of Congress, who had innocently vouched for him to gain a passport in the days of his glory; also, a card of a young Confederate Captain, in whose society he had passed some time in Richmond, and at whose fashionable wedding some time ago he is said to have figured; then there was a small bundle of papers, about six leches long and two and a half in breadth, containing drawings of different rivers, showing where certain torpedoes were placed; a paper containing the names and descriptions of all the different batteries and points of Charleston Harbor, and then an elaborate drawing of some other work or works, the meaning of which he did not explain, and the officers could not make out.

There was also a sheet of paper, with the heading in print, "War Department, Confederate States of America." At the bottom of the page was the signature, "JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War." The intermediate space was blank, bad evidently contained writing, but it was erased by some chemical process. REECE accused him of this, but he denied it, and said he had only obtained the name to get a lithograoh of it. "That is a poor excuse," said REECE.

The paper he produced upon being arrested was a pass from the Secretary of the Navy, giving him permission to pass at will in all parts of the Confederacy. The officer found upon him, also, a pass to cross the lines, one of the kind usually issued for that purpose.

The search being over, and the Doctor's toilet rearranged, he was taken to King William Court-house, where he was furnished with comfortable lodgings, and on Sunday was brought to Richmond. He is now in Castle Thunder, awaitleg examinetiun.

Luco is, apparently, about twenty-four years of age, is slender, hnt well hullt, and of free and prepossessing deportment.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING AT LIBBY PRISON.

ONE FEDERAL OFFICER KILLED AND ANOTHER WOUNDED.

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 14.

Yeaterday murning about 9 o'clock e eection of the guard were drawn np in tront of the prison loading their muskets before going on duty, and had nearly completed the operation when one of the guard, while capping his gun, let the trigger slip accidentally and exploded the cherge. The hall passed through one of the front windows of the prison, struck and slightly wounded in the neck Lieut. O. D. KELLY, of the One Hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and passed through the head of Lieut. G. D. FORSYTH, of tha same regiment, killing him almost instantly. The accidental character of the occurrence was corroborated by several witnesses, and it wse ascertained upon the examinatioe which was instituted, that the orivate had lost the use of the first and second fingers of his right hend from a hullet wound in the middle of the hand, received in hattle. The body of FORSYTH was properly taken care of, and the wounded officer was placed in the prison hospital for treatment.

The following letter was soon after handed to Maj. TURNER:

LIBBY PRISON, April 12, 1864.

MAJOR TURNER—*Sir*: Lieut. FORSYTHE, One Hundreih Ohio Volunteer Iefantry, was accidentally killed this morning by the premature discherge of a gun in the hands of a guard. The officers of his regiment are desirous to send his remains to his relations in Ohio, and request that you will grant the permission; also, that the officers may contribute money to purchase a metallic coffin out of funds in the possession of the Confederate authorities for the same.

Respectfully, E. L. HAYES.
Lieut. Col. One Hundreth O. V. I.

This letter was duly farwarded to Gen. WINDER, who immediately granted the requests stated. The body will be sent down by the earliest flag of truce.

NORTH CAROLINA.

CAPTURE OF A "BUFFALO" CAMP.

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 15.

On Friday leet, three privatee belonging to the Capt. BOWERS' Cumoeny of the Sixty-second Georgia Intaniry, aideo hy a few citizens of Sertie County, N. C., attacked a Union camp near Windsur, in that county, consisting of thirty or forty "Buffaloes," four Yankees, supposed to have escoped from Danville, and about forty negroes, rooting, killing and capturing many of them. They were led hy Capt. HOGGARD, formerly considered a good and true officer in the army of the Confederate Stetes. He wes, we learn, among the killed. When he first entered the Confederate service he was very firm in his devotion to the cause, but it is said that his detection commenced when he began to read the North Caroline *Standard*, since which he hes grown worse and worse, until at last he has met with his reward in intamy and death. The four Yankees were recaptured and forwarded to Richmond, and the other prisoners were sent to Jackson and Windsor.

AFFAIRS IN JOE JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

A correspondent, under date of April 17, writee to the Richmond *Examiner* as follows:

"The health of the men in Gen. JOHNSTON'S army was never so good. Indeed, the hospitals here and in the towns in the Southwest are nearly all emptied, and the surgeons repose in *otium cum dignitate*, and if stationery were not so scerce might have the leisure to prepare veluable *theses* out of the results of their active and laborious campaigns. Gen. JOHNSTON'S liberal system of granting furloughs has worked admirably. The furloughed men are rapidly returning, greatly improved in vigor, in health and spirits, and many of them bring recruits.

The young men who are reaching the military age are rapidly joining their brothers and comrades in the army. It is an interesting and enimeting speciacle to witness the hilerity, pride and bopefulness which charecterize and designate the minds of sturdy, rosy-faced, unbrowned young warriors, whom you meet everywhere, "going to the front," from those who, either voluntarily ur from necessity, have to remain behind, or even from those who are going bume on furloughs.

There will be little difficulty in feeding JOHNSTON'S and POLK'S army in this country, and of sending a surplus to your Virginia army, if the Guvernment will intnse a little more vigor and activity into the transportetion department. West Alabeme and East Mississippi alene can supply the whole Confederacy with corn, and nearly with pork. But you in Virginia must see to the forwarding it.

THE FRENCH TOBACCO.

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 19.

The French tobecco atored in this city, end which will soon be shipped to Europe, consists of between seven and eight thousand hugsheads, all of which is of fine quality, and worth several millions of dollars. To transport it away at once, will require seven or eight ships, and it is said the requisite number will be at City Point in a day or two. The quiet manner in which the Yankee Government hecked down from its refusal to permit this tobacco to pass the blockade, shows the stemina of Yankee pluck before the expressed demands of France, and testifies with equal force to the cave-in-potiey of that same nation upon any emergency wherever the opposing power has pluck enough itself to purave its demands with even decent pesistency.

It has been the cnatom of the French Government to purchase two years' supply of tobecco at a time, and keep always two years' supply a head. The last supply was evioently giving ont, and, as tobacco is one of the necessaries of a Frenchmen's existence, it would hardly have been wise, or even judiciously brave for the Yankee Governmeet to nave atuck to its determination of prohibiting its exportation frum Richmund. The Confederate Guvernment geine hy the operation the export duties, and maintains its prestige fur tair dealing.

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THIRD DAY.

From the Charleston Mercury, April 16.

The enemy kept up a brisk fire upon the city Thursday, firing between forty and fifty shells. About 1 o'clock, a Parrott shell entered the rouf of ALEXANDER DUNCAN'S workshnp, at the foot of Hasell-street, strnck on the anvil and hursied. Twu yuung men ano a negro boy were steeding hy the anvil at the time of the explosion. The two white men escaped nuinjureo. The negro hoy named AARON, belonging to Mrs. HEATH, was etruek on the shoulder and the left arm hruken. He also received several severe hnises on the head. It is believed that amputation of the arm will be necessary.

Between thirty and forty shells have been fired at Furt Sumter since our last, most of which struck, but did no demage.

The enemy were again busy at the "Swamp Angel" on Thursday. There was no change in the fleet.

YANKEE DESERTERS.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The recorde of Castle Thunder give etrange evidence concerning the remarkably fine spirit of the Yankee army in Virginia. Within tha last few weeks nearly a hundred deserters from GRANT have passed over tha line and come asking asylum in the bosom of the renellion. For the last few days they heve been particularly perseveriog in gatting to Richmond abead ot tima, unwilling to wait for GRANT and stano the chances of heing pol to a great deal of unnecessary troahle and in no little dangar. It is hecoming a customary sight to see squads of five, six, eight or ten per day, marching up to Gen. WINDER'S offica under goard, but seeming as gay and glad as if they were in the best luck and with the best prospects in the world.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says that the inhabitants of Society Hill, S. C., have received tha retngees from Charleston with the greatest hospitality; they have rented houses at the lowest ratae, and sell them bacon at 45 cents per pound; butter at $1 per pound, ano other things at the same generous ratas. One gentleman employs a servant to catch shad, and sells them to refugees at 50 cents each, allowing every family to purchase two. By their acts they prove themselves patriots and Christians, no Yankees there. We are one Confederate family, and it is the duty of every one of us to

A FEMALE SPY.

A femele spy by the name of GAGE, who came down by the Gulf Road in Savannah, under suspicious circumstances, was arrested on her arrival, and taken to the barracks. She is a Northern woman, and gave to passengers a number of conflicting accounts of whera she came from and her desiination. Parties who came through the lines from Jacksonville state that they saw her on board a Yankee vessel.

A SLOW COACH.

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 14.

MR. MEMMINGER'S coffers are empty, ier once, to the amazement of his clerks and the dismay of his creditors. Army officers are walking about town dead broke, with their descriptive lists in their pockets and no satisfaction as to when they can get rid of them in the usual way. The new issue is a slow concern. Machine oil and elbow greese must be scarce.

Treatment of the Inhabitants of the South by Our Military Commanders.

A NOTEWORTHY LETTER FROM MAJOR-GEN. W. T. SHERMAN.

We heve geined poesession of the important letter published below, and give it to our readers, who, after perusing it, will know more of the temper and character of the commander of the Grand Milliery Division of the Mississippi than they have known heretofore. The letter was not oesigned for oublication, having been addressed to his Adjutant-General, in reply to certain interrogatories relative to the course to he pursued hy subordinate commandere of military districts toward disloyal inhabitants:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
VICKSBORGH, Jan. 21, 1864.

Maj. R. M. Sawyer, A. A. G., Army of the Tennessee, Huntsville:

DEAR SAWYER: In my furmer letter I have answered all your questiuns, save one, and that relates to the treatment of inneciteote known or suspected to be bostile, or "secesh." This is in truth the most difficult business of our army, as it advances and occupies the Southern country. It is almost impossible to lay down rules, and I invariably leeve this whole subject to the local commeeders, hut am willing to give them the benefit of my acquireo knowledge and experience.

In Europe, whence wa derive our principles of war, sa oeveloped by their histories, wars are between kings or rulers, through hired armies, and not between peoples. These remain, as it were, neutral, and sell their produce to whatever army is in possession.

NAPOLEON, when at war with Prussia, Austria and Russia, bought lurage, and provisions of the inhabitants, and consequently had an interest to protect farms and tacturies, which ministered in his wants. In like manner, the allied armies in France could buy of the French hahitents whatever they needed, the produce of the soil or menufactures of the country. Therefore, the rule was end is, that wars are confined to the armies, and should not visit the homes of families or private interests.

But, in other examples, a different rule obtained the sanction of historical authority. I will only instance that, when in the reign of WILLIAM and MARY the English army occupied Ireland, then in a state of revolt, the inhabitants were actually driven into foreign leeds and were dispossesseo of their property, and a new populetion introduced. To this day a large part of the North of Ireland is held by the descendants of the Scotch emigrants, sent there by WILLIAM'S order and an act of Parliament.

The war which now prevails in our land is essentially a war of races. The Southern people entered into a clear compact of Government, but still maintained a species of separate interests, history and prejudices. These latter became stronger and stronger, till they have led to a war which has developed the fruits of the bitterest kind.

We of the North are, beyond all question, right in our lawful cause, but we are not bound to ignore the fact that the people of the South have prejudices, which form a part of their neture, and which they cannot throw off without an effort of reason or the slower process of natural change. Now, the question arises, should we treet as absolute enemies all in the South who differ from us in opinion or prejudice, kill or hanish them; or, should we give them time to think end gradually change their conduct so as to conform to the new order of things, which is slowly and gradnelly creeping into their country?

When men take arms to resist our rightful authority, we are compelled to use force, because all reason and argument cease when arms are resorted to. When the provisions, forege, horses, mules, wagone, etc., are used by our enemy, it is clearly our duty and right to take them, because otherwise they might be used against us.

In like manner, all houses left vacant by an inimical people are clearly our right, or such as are needed as storehouses, hospiials and quarters. But a question arises as to dwellings used by women, children and non-combetants. So long as non-combetants remain in their houses and keep to their accustomed business, their opinions and prejudices can in no wise influence the war, and therefore should not be noticed. But if any one comes out into the public streets and creetes disorder, he or she should be punished, restrained or banished, either to the rear or front, as the officer in command adjudges. If the people, or any of them, keep up a correspondence with parties in hostility, they are spies, and can be punished with death, or minor punishment.

These are well established principles of war, and the people of the South having appealed to wer are barred from appealing to our Constitution, which they have practicelly and publicly defied. They have appealed to war, and must abide its rules and laws. The United States, as a belligeren, is claiming right in the soil as the ultimate sovereign, have a right to change the population, and it may be and is, both politic and just, we should do so in certain districts. When the inhabitants persist too long in hostility, it may be both politic and right we should banish them and appropriate their lands to a more loyal and useful population. No men will deny that the United States would be benefitted hy dispossessing a siegle, prejudiced, hard-headed and disloyal planter, and substitute in his piece a dozen or more patient, industrious, good families, even if they be of foreign birth. I think it does good to present this view of the case to many Southern gentlemen, who grew rich and wealthy, not hy virtue alone of their industry and skill, but hy reason of the protection and impetus to prosperity given hy our hitherto moderate and magnanimous Government. It is all idle nonsense for these Southern planters to say that they made the South, that they own it, and that they can do as they please—even to break up our Government, and to shut up the natural avenues of trade, intercourse and commerce.

We know, and they know, if they are intelligent beings, that, as compared with the whole world, they are but as five millions are to one thousand millions—that they did not create the land—that their only title to its nee and usufruct is the deed of the United States, and that if they appeal to war, they hold their all by e very insecure tenure.

For my part, I believe that this war is the result of false political doctrine, for which we are all as a people responsible, viz., that any and every people have a right to self-government; and I would give all a chance to reflect, and, when in error, to recant. I know, slave-owners finding themselves in possession of a species of property in opposition to the growing sentiment of the whole civilized world, conceived their property in danger, and foolishly appealed to war; and by skillful political handling, involved with themselves the whole South on the doctrines of error and prejudice. I believe that some of the rich and slave-holding are prejudiced to an extent that nothing but death and ruin will extinguish, but hope that as the poorer and industrial classes of the South realize their relative weakness, and their depeedence upon the fruits of the earth and good will of their fellow-men, they will not only discover the error of their ways, and repent of their hasty action, but bless those who persistently maintained a constitutional Government, strong enough to sustain itself, protect its citizens, and promise peaceful homes to millions yet unborn.

In this belief, whilst I assert for our Government the highest military prerogatives, I am willing to hear in patience that political nunsense of slave rights, State rights, freedom of conscience, freedom of press, and such other trash, as heve deluded the Southern people into war, anarchy, bloodshed, and the foulest crimee that heve disgraced any time or any people.

I would advise the commanding officers at Huntsville, and such other towne as are occupied by our troope to essemhle the inhabitents and explain to them these plain, self-evident propositions, and tell them that it is tur them *now* to say, whether they and their children shall inherit the beautiful land, which, hy the accident of natura, has fellen to their shere. The Government of the United States has in North Alabama any and all rights which they choose to anforce in war, to take their lives, their homes, their lands, their everything, because, they cannot deny, that war does axist there, and war is simply powar unrestrained by Constitution or compact. If they want eternal war, wail and good—we will accept the issue and dispossess them, and put our friends in possession. I know thonsands and millions of good people who, at simple notice, would come to North Alabama and accept the elegant houses and plantations now there. If the people of Huntsville think different, let them persist in war three years longer, and then they will not be consulted. Three years ago, by a little reflection and patience, they could have had a hundred years of peace and prosperity, but they preferred war; very well. last year they could have saved their slaves, but now it is too late—all the powers of earth cannot restore to them their slaves any more than their dead grandfathers. Next year their lands will be taken, for in war we can take them, and *rightfully*, too, and in another year they may beg in vain for their lives. A people who will persevere in war beyond a certain limit, ought to know the consequences. Many, many people, with less pertinacity than the South, have been wiped out of national existence.

My own belief is, that avan now the non-slaveholding classes of the South are alienating from their associetes in war. Already I hear arimination. Those who have property left, should take warning in time.

Since I have come down here, I have seen many Southern planters who now hire their negroes, and acknowledge that they knew not the earthquake they were to make hy appealing to secession. They thought that the politicians had prepared the way, and that they could pass in peace. They now see that we are bound together as one nation by indissoluble ties, and that any interest or any people, that set themselves up in antagonism to the nation, must perish.

Whilst I would not remit one jot or tittle of our nation's right in peace or war, I do make allowances for past political errors and false prejudices. Our national Congress and Supreme Courts are the proper arenas in which to discuss conflicting opinions, and not the battle-field.

You may not hear from me again, and if you think it will do any good, call some of the better people together, and explain these my views. You may even read to them this letter, and let them use it, so as to prepare them for my coming.

To those who submit to the rightful law and authority, all gentleness and forbearance, but to the petulant and persistent Secessionists, why, death is mercy, and the quicker he or she is disposed of, the better. Satan, and the rebellious saints of heaven, were allowed a continuance of existence in hell merely to swell their just punishment. To such as would rebel against a Government so mild end just as ours was in peace, a punishmeet equal would not be unjust.

We are progressing well in this quarter. Though I have not changed my opinion, that we may soon assume the existence of our National Government, yet years will pass before ruffianism, murder and rubbery will cease to afflict this region of our country. Truly your friend,

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
Maj.-Gen. Cum'dg.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

The Spaniards Claim a Victory over the Dominicans at Puerto Plata—Arrival at St. Domingo of the new Captain-General Gandara—Prince Bonaparte at Martinique.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Mundey, April 18, 1864.

The Spenish accounts from St. Domingo, make mention of *another brilliant victory* over the Dominicans at Puerto Pieta, on the 27th ult. The latter having assembled all their forces in thet direction, made an atleck upon the church, which has been altered hy the Spaniards into a fortress, but were repulsed by the Spaetsh troops, leaving, sey the above-meetioned accounts, 200 dead upun the field of battle; whilst the lues of the Spaniards was only three killed, twenty-five wounded end forty slightly hurt.

The news was brought by the merchent steemer *Cataluña*, which errived et this port on the 11th inst., having left St. Domingo on the 2d, with 400 invalided soldiers on beard. The Spanish troops in the engagement at Puerte Plate were cummanded hy Brigadier PALANCA, an officer who has lately come over frum Spain, and who obtained a high reputation in Cuchin China for bravery.

By the same steemer we ere informed thet all was quiet at Azua and in the southern part of the insurrectionary district. The new Capiein-Generel of San Domingo, GANDARA, had arrived and took possession of the reins of government on the 30th of last month, his predecessor, VAROAS, leeving immediately in the wer steamer *Isabel la Cotolica* for Santiago de Cuba, where he landed on the 4th inst.

The seme steamer brought from San Domingo the shattered remeins of the regiments España and Habana, who are to be reorganized and to furm a part of the expedition now preparing, which is destined to to be sent against Monte Cristi, in San Domingo.

With the exception of the expedition against Monte Cristi, it is very doubtful whether the Spaniards, even if successful in their attempts on that place, will undertake anything further against the insurgents during the Summer. The official accounts acknowledge to 2,000 sick in the hosoitals here, in Cuba, from the army in St. Domingo, without reckoning those that have been sent to Porto Rico.

I have beerd that the troops who remain in St. Domingo will be employed, during the Summer, in erecting a line of forts un the Haytien frontier, so as to prevent the introduction of any effects from that quarter, and, also, following out the ancient Rumen plan, keep the soldiers employed in making military roads from one extremity of the Spanish part of the island to the other.

A Government order has been issued by the Captain-General of St. Domingo for the sale of properiy belonging to insurgents, or to those residing ehroad who assist them. Also notifying the various municipalities and district authorities to seize the property of all individuals that may heppen to be in the insurrectionary districts, whatever may be the reason that they happen to be there.

The Admiral of the Spenish West India fleet end Gen. RIVARA have gone to Santiago de Cnhe to superintendent the expedition that is being got ready to operate against Monte Cristi.

The French mail steamer *Floride*, of the St. Nazaire line, errived a few days ago at Santiego de Cuba, on her way to Vera Cruz from the French West Indies Islande.

Prince BONAPARTE wes still at Martinique, receiving much attention from the principal inhabitents of the colony. In one of his excursions about Fort de France lately he received a fall from his horse, by which his life wes said to have been endeogered.

The Governmentwas inviting the young men of the Island to furm a company of volunteers intended for the army in Mexico similar to others which hed been already formed there, the members of which having served their time were now on their wey home. The Governor of the Colony, in his epoeal, refers to a dispetch from the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army in Mexico, authorizing him to form a company, and places much reliance on the patriotism of the young men of Martinique.

The ceremony of laying the first stune of a drydock for repairing vessels et Furt de France, took piece at the end of last month, et which were present the euthorities and Prince BONAPARTE, who had been specielly invited. LARA.

A Fast Day Propnaed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, April, 1864.

A great and bloody bettle seeme now to he near. Movements in our army indicate it. Our sons, husbands, brothers, friends and foes must fall into heaps of wounded and slein.

Women pleeds with you, and all Mayors, Governors, and our President, to heve appointed and observed a oay in which prayer end supplication to Almighty God may he our chief and earnest work. "Our help cumeth only from the Lord."

A MOTHER OF SOLDIERS.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, April 25, 1864.
2 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esquire, President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the south side of Fifth-street, between First and Second avenues, be flagged and reflagged, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the south side of Leroy-street, between Washington and West streets, be flagged, full width, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That the Harbor Commissioners be eno they are hereby requested to remove the sunken hulk in the North River, foot of Bethune-street, a hondred and fifty yards from the hulkhead.

Which was lost.

Subsequently,

Councilman Haviland moved that such action be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the vacant lots two hundred feet west of Eighth-avenue, in Forty-third-street, south side, be fenced and the sidewalks flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By the President—

Resolved, That Samoel Newell be, and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That gas-lamps be placed on First-avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-eighth street, and in Thirty-eighth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to William Reed to extend an inclosed doorway in front of his premises, number one hundred and twenty-two East Twenty-ninth-street, the same not to extend beyond his premises four and a half feet, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and sidewalks flagged and reflagged in Thirty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balance, to April 16, 1864.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balance to April 23, 1864.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor transmitting certain documents with reference to granting certain hospital privileges on the battery.

Which was received and referred to the Committee on National Affairs, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Hagerty called up General Order number one hundred and eighty-nine, being a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Manager of the Bond-street Homoeopathic Dispensary for the sum of five hundred dollars, on the first of May, one thousand eight hunored and sixty-four, and to continue such semi-annual payments until the further order of the Common Council, the said payments to be charged to the account of "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Councilman Riley called up General Order number Two hundred and three, being a report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that William-street, from Fulton to John-street, be paved with Leigien pavement, one-half of the expense to be paid by the properly owners and the remaining half to be paid by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Negative—Councilman Jaques—1.

Councilman Houghtalin called up General Order number one hundred and seventy-six, being a report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for rebuilding the carriage of Hose Company number Eleven, the same to be done immediately.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Councilman Brandon called up General Order number One hundred and ninety-five, being a report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. William H. Cleery, pastor of the Catholic Church of Saint Gabriel, for the sum of five hundred and six dollars and seventy-five cents, to be applied in payment of taxes, with interest, and for the payment of assessment, with interest, for the opening of Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and the Harlem River, the said amount being now due and owing on the property of the said church, the above amount to be charged to and paid out of the appropriation for "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilmen Webster, Jaques—2.

Councilman Opdyke was here called to the chair.

Councilman Haviland called up General Order number one hundred and ninety-two, being a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Bond-street Homoeopathic Dispensary for the sum of five hundred dollars, on the first of May, one thousand eight hunored and sixty-four, and to continue such semi-annual payments until the further order of the Common Council, the said payments to be charged to the account of "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilmen Webster, Jaques—2.

Councilman Opdyke was here called to the chair.

Councilman Russell called up General Order number one hundred and eighty-four, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Street Commissioner be empowered to appoint a suitable person as Janitor of the Fourth District Police Court, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars, payable monthly.

Councilmen Jaques moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the sum of one thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of seven hundred dollars.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandoe, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Negative—Councilman J

FINANCIAL.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—BRIGGS AND GREGORY LODES.

GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

CAPITAL 10,000 SHARES, $100 each.

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U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

JERSEY CITY BONDS,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
COUPONS PAYABLE 1ST OF OCTOBER AND APRIL, IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital.....$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the
NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN,
issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS
redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank will receive subscriptions on account of
UNITED STATES BONDS,
authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at 5 per cent. a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes or the notes of National Banks, adding 50 per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March, until the day of subscription and payment; or subscriptions may be made, bearing interest from date, without the payments of interest from the 1st of March, and premium thereon.

The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this bank.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.
TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS. A liberal commission will be allowed parties subscribing at this Bank.
D. L. ROSS, President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 23 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said Company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.
CLEVELAND, March 25, 1864.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the Mariposa Company will be closed on and after SATURDAY, next, the 30th inst., and until the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. By order of the Board.
JOHN WATT, Sec.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, April 28, 1864.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Funding Loan Bonds of this Company, due the first of May next, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of O. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FOR WOUNDS.—We can collect the $100 Bounty in a few days. Applicants must have their discharge and two witnesses. SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

FINANCIAL.

BLACK HAWK
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

MINES—BOBTAIL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.

CAPITAL 50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

F. H. JUDD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
GEO. BLISS, Jr., New-York.
O. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWEET, Washington.
CARLOS PIERCE, Boston.
President—F. B. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MYLO LEE.
OFFICE NO. 25 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Mariposa Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of deciding upon the increase, and increasing the amount of the capital stock of the said Company, by an addition of twenty thousand shares to the one hundred thousand shares already issued, making, with such increase, a total capital of one hundred and twenty thousand shares, at the par value of one hundred dollars a share, amounting, altogether, to twelve millions of dollars, in order that the floating debt of the company may be paid, and the mining and other resources of its estate may be more completely and expeditiously developed.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAMES HOY,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
Majority of the Trustees.
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 58 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD 5th inst., for sixteen directors, constituting the first class, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to hold office for three years:

CLEAVTON NEWBOLD,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,
FREDERICK G. FOSTER,
FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH,
FREDERICK TRACEY,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,
HENRY W. PECK,
GEORGE N. LAWRENCE,
THOMAS H. FAILE,
ABEL A. LOW,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
MERRITT TRIMBLE,
FREDERICK WOOD,
GEORGE R. BABCOCK,
FRANCIS H. STOTT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, CYRUS CURTISS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and CLEAYTON NEWBOLD, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

MINING STOCKS,
as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF SYRACUSE.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, SYRACUSE, April 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 7th day of May, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the loan of $20,000 upon the bonds of the City of Syracuse, pursuant to the law passed by the Legislature March 10, 1864, and under the resolution passed by the Common Council April 11, 1864. Bonds to be of $500 each, bearing interest at 6 per cent., payable as follows, viz: January 1, 1866, $2,500; January 1, 1867, $2,500; January 1, 1868, $2,500; January 1, 1869, $2,500; January 1, 1870, $2,500; January 1, 1871, $2,500; January 1, 1872, $2,500; January 1, 1873, $2,500, with semi-annual interest, payable July 1 and Jan. 1, at the Bank of the Commonwealth, in the City of New-York. Coupons due July 1, 1864, will be stamped with the amount due from date of payment. Bids should state the amount proposed to be paid for each one hundred dollars. The Common Council reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.
EDWARD H. BROWN, Clerk.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

{L. S.} (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864.

THE PREFERRED STOCK BOOKS OF the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be closed on the 15th day of May next.

On all preferred stock then issued and outstanding, a dividend of one and three fourth per cent. will be paid on the first of June next.

Future dividend days on above stock will be semi-annually, on 1st of December and June.
By order of the Board,
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE RHODE ISLAND MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the Rhoda Island Mining Company will be held at the office of David S. Ogden, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, for the purpose of transacting such business as shall properly come before such meeting.
H. P. DUNCAN,
DAVID S. OGDEN,
Two of the persons named in the articles of association.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Trustees of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at the office, corner of Wall and William sts., from 12 o'clock M. until 2 P. M. The transfer book is closed from this date until May 5.
WM. R. BLISS, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 136 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, May 2, 1864. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock Noon, and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT,
Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 69 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY, No. 35 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Saginaw Valley Land, Salt and Mineral Company, for the election of Trustee for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 3d of May next. Polls to open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held, at the banking house, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer book will remain closed from the 23d day of April until the morning of May 3.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
Have removed
to premises No. 56 Wall-st.,
rear rooms.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 170 Broadway

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK. The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK
No. 4 Wall-st.,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

For the distribution of
THE NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

This is a forty years' loan at 5 per cent. per annum, *interest and principal, by special act of Congress, made payable in Gold*, and also by special act this loan is *exempt from taxation.*

Parties subscribing at this bank may receive coupon bonds immediately with clean coupons from March 1, by paying the earned interest in currency, adding fifty per cent. for premium on the coin, or they may by little delay receive bonds with interest commencing on the day of subscription.

The same rule will also apply to registered stock, except that it cannot be delivered within some days after subscription.

Parties subscribing either way for redistribution will be allowed ½ per cent. commission.

The Secretary of the Treasury instructs this bank as follows:

The first National Bank of the City of New-York, of which you are President, is authorized to receive subscriptions to the National 10-40 Loan, and it is hoped that its exertions—on this most energetic and active employment of which great reliance is placed—will be attended with complete success.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.
To S. C. THOMPSON, Esq., President.

The coupon bonds are of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000 denominations.

Payments may be made in legal tender and National Bank notes, or checks and drafts on any bank in this City, that will pay on demand or at one day's notice.

Address
JAMES CURPHEY,
Cashier First National Bank,
New-York.

THE ANTHRACITE
GAS LIGHTING AND HEATING
COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

WM. H. APPLETON,
President.

WM. H. APPLETON, O. D. F. GRANT,
ABRAHAM M. COZZENS,
Trustees.

Capital, $3,000,000; Shares, $100 each.

Books of subscription for 20,000 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at our office on SATURDAY, April 16.

The Common Council has granted to the company the right to lay pipes and mains throughout the entire City of New-York.

Ten per cent. payable on subscription; the balance in installments as the work progresses.
JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,
No. 48 Exchange-place.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD COMPANY
(140 miles long)
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FOR $1,000,000,
FOR SALE BY MARIE & KANZ, NO. 27 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The undersigned now offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad Company, (Ezra P. Prentice, President,) redeemable in New-York June 1, 1888, and convertible into stock at par within ten years.

The Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York City. They are executed to Daniel Drew and Alfred Van Santvoord, Trustees, and secured by a mortgage which "covers the whole of the said road, including the right of way, necessary real estate, superstructure, franchises and appurtenances belonging to, or to belong to the company;" and is the first and a preferred lien thereon, except that one other mortgage, directed by a special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York to be executed to the City of Albany, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of $1,000,000 of bonds, to be issued by the said city as a loan in aid of the said road, which two mortgages are by the terms of the said act entitled to an equality of lien."

The length of road is 140 miles, entirely within the State of New-York, extending from the City of Albany to Binghamton on the Erie Railway, through a rich and productive region, forming valuable connections with other railroads at its two termini, and opening another avenue from the coal regions.

The first division of thirty-five miles from Albany to Schohsris has recently been opened for business; that portion from Schoharie to Oneonta, Otsego County, forty-five miles, has been let, and is now in progress; the balance is nearly ready for letting, and proposals are now advertised for grading and bridging fifty miles beyond Oneonta.

The cost of the first division, including rolling stock, is about $1,000,000, in addition to which $500,000 have been expended on the balance of the line; total expended to Jan. 1, 1864, $1,345,496.

The means of the company to complete the road, including what is already expended, are $2,000,000, individual and town subscriptions to the stock, of which $1,140,000 have been already paid in; $1,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds; $1,000,000 Albany City Loan, and $500,000 appropriated by the State of New-York, and payable one-half when the road is completed to Cobbleskill, forty miles; the balance when completed eighty miles—to Oneonta; total, $4,500,000. Estimated cost of the road when completed, $4,500,000, or about $32,000 per mile. The joint mortgages, to secure the bonds issued by the company, and the bonds to be issued by the City of Albany, together $2,000,000, constitute a total lien of $4,500 per mile.
MARIE & KANZ.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
(Late with Fisk & Hatch,)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street,
Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Quartermasters Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.

Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.

Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.

ARTHUR ROBINSON, I. G. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:

NEW-YORK:
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers.
Bank of the Commonwealth
PHILADELPHIA:
Jay Cooke, & Co., Bankers,
E. S. Whelen & Co., Bankers.

BOSTON:
Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the Revere Bank
Brewster, Sweet, & Co., Bankers.

WASHINGTON:
Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.
J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY, held the 28th ultimo, the following persons were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz:

W. F. Palmer,	Sidney Mason,	John Steward,
Rufus L. Lord,	Peter Cooper,	W. W. DeForest,
Thos. Barron,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jas. B. Johnson,
Richard Tighe,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Henry Bals,
Henry Elsworth,	James Colles,	Rich. Mortimer,
Aug. H. Ward,	L. S. Suarez,	R. H. Browne,
E. D. Morgan,	John Caswell,	Ed. J. Woolsey.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. F. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

HARTFORD MINING COMPANY,
MICHIGAN.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

20,000 SHARES, $25 PER SHARE.

WORKING CAPITAL IN THE TREASURY, $30,000.

The subscribers, as the only authorized Agents, offer for sale a limited amount of this Copper Stock, *at one-half its par value*, or $12 50 per share.

Exhibits of the Company's valuable property will be furnished on application.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

U. S. "10-40" LOAN.
Subscriptions received
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
Bought and sold by
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Western Union Telegraph,
Independent Telegraph,
United States Telegraph,
for sale.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN TO ALL parties concerned, that a sale has been reported to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, by the Central Ohio Railroad Company to the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company of the undivided half et the line of its road between Columbus and Newark, pursuant to the act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio in such cases, and that the same will stand confirmed by the court at next June Term thereof, unless exceptions be filed on or before the first day of June next. By order of the court.
H. J. JEWETT, Receiver of C. O. R. R. Co.
ZANESVILLE, O., April 22, 1864.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, April 25, 1864.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE ANNUAL election for Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 12th May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from 8th to 12th May, inclusive
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

U. S 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
½ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO.
OFFICE, No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Directors of this company on the 22d inst., Mr. B. D. SKIDMORE (formerly of the Howard Insurance Co.) was unanimously elected Secretary.
GEO. HODGSDON, President.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE UNITED Windsor Gold Mine of Colorado will please go to Messrs. GEORGE BARLEY & CO., No. 25 William-st., for their certificates, as the books have already been closed for the last seven days.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY (and other States)—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RR. CO.
No. 12 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

A Dividend of Seven per Cent., less the Government Tax, will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company, on and after Monday, the 2d day of May next, at the Bank of North America.

The Transfer Books of this Stock will be closed from the 20th instant to the 2d of May inclusive.
C. BUTLER, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of One and one-half per Cent. (1½ per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after May 2, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer will be closed from April 20 to May 2.
OLIVER CHARLICK,
HUNTER'S POINT, April 20, 1864. President.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 132 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.

THE DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half per cent., due May 1, 1864, on the preferred stock of this Company, will be paid on and after May 2, at the office of the Company, No 19 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will be closed on the 23d inst., and opened on the 3d day of May.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YEAR AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY,
No. 30 PINE-ST., Room No. 4.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent will be paid in gold to the Stockholders, at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, May 2.

Transfer-books will be closed on the 29th of April for four days.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, 20th April, 1864.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to May 2.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1864, ON the Second Mortgage, the interest and the Equipment Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after May 2, at the Bank of the Republic.
A. BOODY, President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WASHINGTON COUNTY BANK.

Pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, notice is hereby given to persons holding the bills of the Washington County Bank, (Carolina Mills,) Rhode Island, that the same must be presented, with the name of the owner on the back of each bill, to the subscriber, on or before the 31st day of March next, in order to entitle the owner to a dividend thereon.

The public are cautioned against purchasing bills of the Bank of a recent issue, taken by parties for circulation, for which no consideration has been given, as they will not be entitled to any dividend.
WINGATE HAYES,
Receiver of Washington County Bank.
PROVIDENCE, Jan. 1, 1864.

N. B.—The time for presenting the bills has been extended by the Court to April 30, 1864.
WINGATE HAYES, Receiver.
PROVIDENCE, April 11, 1864.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are filed in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

Regrading and grading Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the blocks on each side of Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, April 19, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committe on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE W. GRATE,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman ROSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock P. M.

Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm of PARKE & BOWDOIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
H. S. PARKE.
G. S. BOWDOIN.
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864.

H. S. PARKE will continue the Stock Commission and Note Brokerage business on his own account.

A BOOKBINDER'S EMBOSSING PRESS wanted for heavy work. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN—building	3,618	.....
ERIN—building	3,616	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,213	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
LOUISIANA	3,166	Sinclair.
VIRGINIA	2,716	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,773	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 43, East River, as follows
VIRGINIA.....Saturday, April 23.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, May 7.
LOUISIANA.....Saturday, May 21.
WESTMINSTER.....Saturday, June 4.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed and the rates lower than by any other line.

SALOON PASSAGE to Liverpool—$100, or $95, in Currency, according to the accommodation in State-rooms, but passengers having equal privileges in the

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3931. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS

FROM WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

The Senate Passes the Resolution Increasing Duties 50 per Cent.

THE TAX BILL THROUGH THE HOUSE.

Banks to be Taxed One-fourth of One per Cent on Their Circulation.

TWO MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

An Appeal from East Tennesseeans—The Status of Major-Generals Schenck and Blair,

Preparations for the Approaching Struggle in Virginia.

Gen. Banks' Losses on the Red River.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 28.

MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

Facts showing the determined energy with which the rebels are concentrating troops in Virginia continue to multiply. The President to-day received a dispatch from Gen. BUTLER stating his belief that the rebel forces were withdrawing from North Carolina and hastening to reinforce LEE.

So far as heard from up to 11 o'clock to-night, nothing of moon importance has transpired at the front. Note of preparation is still heard, and indications are that collision cannot long be delayed. Gen. BURNSIDE left here on yesterday by special conveyance to join his command; and the signal corps, which has been stationed here through the Winter, left their camp a day or two since for the army. It is now generally understood here that LEE will endeavor to bring on a fight without leaving his intrenchments.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

A letter received here to-day from Admiral PORTER pronounces BANKS' recent expedition a most disastrous failure. Besides over thirty pieces of artillery, a large quantity of small arms, several hundred wagons, and a first-class gunboat—the *Eastport*—nearly four thousand prisoners have been lost; and, in addition, the Paymaster's safe, containing a million dollars in greenbacks, was captured by the enemy.

The reports in circulation that Gen. BANKS is to be superseded by Gen. SCALES are untrue. Gens. FRANKLIN and STONE, who lie under the imputation of having, through neglect and carelessness, contributed greatly to the disasters in Louisiana, will be relieved, and probably court-martialed.

HORSES AND AMBULANCES.

Hereafter no officer of the army will be permitted to use any horse, ambulance, wagon, or vehicle of any kind belonging to the Government, whether for the transaction of his official or private business, without an order in writing from the Adjutant-General. Every officer of the army, other than of the Quartermaster's Department and the chief medical officer of departments, armies and army corps, will be required to immediately turn in the same to the Quartermaster's Department.

BRAZIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Establishment of a steamship line with Brazil, as proposed by House bill, was under consideration by committee to-day, without definite result. There is a disposition to favor such lines to European ports, where we have heavy interests, rather than with South American, where our trade is comparatively light.

A NAVY-YARD IN THE WEST.

A resolution, adopted to-day by the House Naval Committee, declares that it is absolutely essential to naval service that a navy-yard be at once established at some point in the West. The next question to determine is, where it shall be located. Some of the Committee favor Cairo, whilst others contend far a site higher up the Ohio River.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 28.

HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS FOR LEE'S ARMY.

This morning STARROPA GAWECKIE and MARY GAWECKIE, refugees from Augusta, Geo., presented themselves at the Provost-Marshal's Office to-day and were released upon taking the oath of fidelity to the Government.

Mr. GAWECKIE states that on the 15th of last month the rebel authorities issued an order prohibiting citizens from riding on the railroads from the various points in the South leading to Richmond, in order to facilitate the movements of the rebel troops, which were being hurried up to Richmond in large numbers.

At the time Mr. GAWECKIE left Augusta, Ga., which was some two weeks ago, there were no troops stationed at that point. Those that had been quartered there were withdrawn a few days previous, and sent forward to Richmond.

When Mr. GAWECKIE was at Richmond, he saw large bodies of rebel troops on their way to reinforce Gen. LEE, and the arrival of every train from the South at that place increased their numbers.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan reported at the Treasury to-day were $740,000.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

It is said by members of the Executive Committee that there is no probability of postponing the time for the meeting of the Baltimore Convention.

NO PASSES.

No passes to civilians are now given, and several who started for the army front on old passes, have been turned back.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The first of the Missouri contested election cases, BEUCH vs. LOAN, is to be taken up next Tuesday.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 28.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. CLARK, President of the Senate *pro tem.*, submitted a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, recommending the appropriation of $1,670 to adjust a settlement of the claims of the Orchard party and First Christian party of Oneida Indians in New-York.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, (Union,) presented the memorial of our Consul at Vienna, recommending the purchase by the United States of the invention of Dr. AUER, Superintendent of the Imperial Paper Mills and Printing Establishment of Austria, to make paper and linen out of corn husks and leaves. Referred to the Agricultural Committee.

Mr. CHANDLER, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on various bills, resolutions and memorials, and among them the memorial of the convention of commercial men of the Ohio Valley, held at Louisville, praying for the improvement by Congress of the navigation of the Ohio River.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the bill to provide for granting honorable discharges to coalheavers and firemen in the navy, was taken up and passed.

The bill for the relief of the clerks in the Kittery and Philadelphia Navy-yards was also passed.

The joint resolution from the House for the classification of the clerks of Paymasters in the navy, and graduating their pay, also passed.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Union,) called up the bill to change and define the boundaries of the judicial districts of West and East Virginia, and it was passed.

THE INCREASE OF DUTIES.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) from the Committee on Finance, reported with amendments the joint resolution from the House to increase for sixty days the present duties of foreign imports 50 per centum, excepting printing paper. The amendments reduce the increase on the present rates of duty to 33½ per centum; and exempt goods in bond or transit; and strike out the clause exempting unsized paper used for books and newspapers from the operation of the resolution.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the Committee on Consideration thought the 50 per cent. increase was too much. The committee were of opinion that when the new Tariff Bill was passed it would not on an average put up the duties higher than 33½ per cent. Therefore it would be impolitic to make the temporary rate higher than that.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) said he had disagreed with the committee in their recommendation. The proposed increase of 50 per cent. was not on the value of the goods, but on the existing duties. Therefore the House rate would be but 15 per cent. additional really, and the rate of 33½ per cent. proposed by the committee was but 10 per cent. additional; so that there was only a real difference of 5 per cent. between the two propositions. He thought that the additional tax of 50 per cent. was not too high. He was opposed to the exemption of foreign goods in bond or transit from this increase of duties. Instead of decreasing he would increase to 100 per cent. He favored the bill as it passed the House.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union) would vote rather to increase than diminish the taxes, believing it was necessary in war times.

Mr. FESSENDEN would wash his hands of the policy of favoring increased duties on goods already imported. If the Senate wished to stop importations, they had better increase the rates to fifty than thirty-three and a third per cent. Unless that was the object we had better keep the rates as nearly uniform as possible. We should not legislate as if our only object was to get money, but should regard the general welfare of the country at the same time. We had included goods in warehouses and in transit in its operation, and the business of the country had now been adjusted on that principle, and it seemed to him to be in the nature of a contract. If we made the change it would take the goods out of the country, and we would thus lose all the duties.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) opposed the amendments. He was not only desirous to have more revenue, but also to check importations, which were carried to a ruinous extent.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said in former times a proposition like this would occupy the Senate for weeks. This was a temporary expedient, and would be crushing to agricultural interests. He was astonished that so important a measure should be brought before the Senate and its immediate passage demanded. He should vote for the amendments.

After remarks by Messrs. COLLAMER, CLARK, JOHNSON and DAVIS in support of the amendments, and Messrs. CHANDLER and HALE in support of the original House bill, the amendment reducing the tariff to 33½ per cent. was adopted—yeas 19, nays 17.

The amendment exempting goods in bond and transitu was adopted—yeas 19, nays 18.

The resolution as amended was then reported to the Senate, and a separate vote was ordered on motion of Mr. SHERMAN on the amendments as adopted in committee.

The first amendment was rejected—yeas 21, nays 17.

The amendment exempting goods in bond and transitu was rejected—yeas 19, nays 19.

The House joint resolution in its original form was then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Collamer, Carlisle, Clarke, Conness, Cowan, Doolittle, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson and Hale.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Fessenden, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Powell and Riddle.

The following is the joint resolution as passed:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., that until the end of sixty days from the passage of this resolution fifty per centum of the rates of duties and imposts now imposed by law on all goods, wares, merchandise and articles imported, shall be added to the present duties and imposts now charged on the importation of such articles. *Provided*, That printing paper unsized used for books and newspapers exclusively, shall be exempt from the operation of this resolution.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 28.

THE TAX BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Internal Revenue Bill.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) offered a substitute for the 151st section, which was adopted. It provides as follows:

It shall not be lawful to record any instrument, document or paper, unless the proper stamp shall be affixed, and the record, when the proper stamp is not affixed, shall be utterly void, and shall not be used as evidence.

The section stricken out proposed a penalty of $50 for failure to affix the stamp.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) offered a proposition that every person, banking institution and association issuing notes, bills or other obligations as money, unless authorized by act of Congress, shall pay one-fourth of one per cent. each month on the notes and obligations so issued. He said his object was to compel the State banks to withdraw their circulation, and to impose the tax not only on the money issued during each month, but also on the notes still out. The West do not want the shinplasters and rotten issues of New-England and New-York State banks. Six months was too long to allow for the withdrawal of such notes, and he should like to see this done in one month.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) remarked that the gentleman from Illinois (FARNSWORTH) had at the outset declared his intention to be to suppress the State Banks. The people of the States, through their Legislatures, have a right to create such banks, and there is no power here to suppress them. The gentleman from Illinois (FARNSWORTH) knew that the people of the West could have banks or not, as they might see fit. Their Legislatures are the proper bodies to carry out the will of the people. They had no right to come here through their representatives and suppress the banks of other States, where the people are well satisfied with them. The State of New-York has good banks—banks which are perfectly sound and safe. The proposition of the gentleman from Illinois (FARNSWORTH) would do much mischief, and certainly would not strengthen the credit of the country.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) regretted that the gentleman (FARNSWORTH,) should have appealed to the West for votes. We are here, he said, as the Representatives of the United States of America, and not as the Representatives of the West alone. We are met here to act for all the people, and not for any particular part. It was stated in a Western paper that he (MORRILL) was "MORRILL, of Vermont, and the President of a wild cat bank at Chelsea, Vt." Now, he (MORRILL,) never was the President of a bank. The bill without the amendment of the gentleman (FARNSWORTH,) proposed to tax all the banks in a legitimate way. This was not a question of suppression of State Banks. If this amendment be adopted it would retard the progress of the bill, not only here, but in the other branch of Congress.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) said he was sorry that the amendment had been offered, and that the gentleman from Illinois (FARNSWORTH) had spoken of the bank institutions of the State of New-York as "rotten." He (GARFIELD) said, and it was enough to say at one time that there were no banking institutions more safe, more sound and more satisfactory than the banks of the State of New-York, and there was no better system than the banking system of that great State. The General Government has had to copy from it to some character to its own system. He (GARFIELD) opposed the amendment because Congress has no power to destroy State banks. It had been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that they are lawful institutions, and Congress has no power whatever to forbid their creation. This amendment, if carried, may defeat the bill.

Mr. PRICE, of Iowa, (Union,) expressed his astonishment that the amendment had been introduced. If adopted, it would raise such a storm of excitement throughout the country that the House would be unable to meet it. The object of taxation was that its burdens should fall equally upon all men.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the words "unless such Banks are authorized by act of Congress." If we favor National banks at the expense of State banks much indignation will be provoked at the discrimination. We will drive out of circulation two hundred and fifty millions of National bank circulation. The financial credit can be sustained only by crushing out the redundant note circulation.

The amendment of Mr. HOLMAN was adopted.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) said the passage of the amendment would largely increase the revenue. There was no class that could better pay the tax, as they issue three or four times the amount of their capital stock.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Union,) appealed to Mr. FARNSWORTH to withdraw his amendment, as the subject involved the wide scope of the merits of the two bank systems. Let it come before the House in a separate bill; otherwise the passage of the bill will be delayed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) declined to comply with the request. His amendment simply proposed to levy a tax on the banks. Gentlemen were willing to tax anything else in God's world, and why not tax the banks' issues? He would like to have greenbacks circulating and redeemable everywhere.

Mr. GRISWOLD, of New-York, (Dem.,) regretted that Mr. FARNSWORTH had introduced his amendment to suppress State banks, as it was calculated to retard the progress of the bill, for which the people were looking with intense interest.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, (Union,) favored the amendment. Every man saw clearly that we cannot sustain a national currency and a State bank currency at the same time. One or the other must go to the wall, and it was only a question of time. Unless there be some corrective of the over issues, ruin will ensue to the Government.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Union,) also expressed himself in favor of an exclusive greenback currency.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) was in favor of taxing all bank circulation, as it would tend to give us an exclusive greenback currency.

Mr. FARNSWORTH'S amendment to the section in relation to banks and banking was again read, as follows:

"That every person and banking association or corporation issuing notes or other obligations calculated or intended to circulate as money shall pay one-fourth of one per cent. each month on such amount, or which having been issued remain in circulation."

This was agreed to by yeas 52, nays 51.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, the section was further amended, so as to impose the tax upon the average amount of capital stock, omitting the words "beyond the amount invested in United States bonds."

On motion of Mr. YEAMAN, of Kentucky, (Union,) it was ordered that the tax shall not be imposed on any bank in process of liquidation.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment, making the tax on incomes ten per cent. after one year.

This, after debate, was rejected.

The committee then rose.

RELIEF FOR THE EAST TENNESSEANS.

The Speaker laid before the House the following communication:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to transmit herewith an address to the President of the United States, and through him to both Houses of Congress, on the condition of the people of East Tennessee, and asking their attention to the necessity for some action on the part of the Government for their relief, and which address is presented by the Committee of Organization, called "The East Tennessee Relief Association." Deeply commiserating the condition of those most loyal people, I am unprepared to make any specific recommendation for their relief. The military is doing, and will continue to do, the best for them within its power. The address represents that the construction of a direct railroad communication between Knoxville and Cincinnati, by way of Central Kentucky, would be of great consequence in the present emergency. It may be remembered that in my annual message of December, 1861, such railroad construction was recommended. I now add that, with the hearty cooperation of Congress, I would yet be pleased to construct the road, both for the relief of these people and for its continuing military importance.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The address to the President recounts the sufferings of the people of East Tennessee since the rebellion; claims that from a voting population of 35,000 Union men from 15,000 to 18,000 have stolen away from home and enlisted in the Union army in Kentucky; that the rebels in 1861 took 60,000 hogs and other stock in proportion; that BURNSIDE'S, SHERMAN'S and LONGSTREET'S armies have exhausted the remaining supplies, and that, perhaps, not five per cent. of the accustomed breadth of wheat can be sown this Spring, the fences being destroyed and the farms being left desolate—not even with a supply of seed for common farm products.

It asks, first, for prompt payment of the claims against the Government, and, second, for railroad facilities for obtaining supplies for the destitution which a single year of industry cannot remedy; and it estimates the expenses and losses which a railroad in 1861 would have saved at $5,000,000.

The signers of the address to the President say, in conclusion:

"Allow us to congratulate you upon the success which has been attained by the Union troops in breaking the power of the rebellion, and to express the hope that with the entire restoration of the national authority, our people may everywhere be blessed with the return of that peace and prosperity which can only be enjoyed under it."

MAJ.-GENS. SCHENCK AND BLAIR.

The Speaker also laid before the House the following message from the President:

To the House of Representatives:

In obedience to the resolution of your Honorable Body, a copy of which is herewith returned, I have the honor to make the following brief statement, which is believed to contain the information sought prior to and at the meeting of the present Congress. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, of Ohio, and FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., of Missouri, members elect thereto, by and with the consent of the Senate, held commissions from the Executive as Major-Generals in the Volunteer Army. Gen. SCHENCK tendered the resignation of his said commission and took his seat in the House of Representatives, at the assembling thereof, upon the distinct verbal understanding with the Secretary of War and the Executive that he might at any time during the session, at his own pleasure, withdraw said resignation and return to the field. Gen. BLAIR was, by temporary agreement of Gen. SHERMAN, in command of a corps through the battles in front of Chattanooga and in marching to the relief of Knoxville, which occurred in the latter days of December last, and of course was not present at the assembling of Congress. When he subsequently arrived here, he sought and was allowed by the Secretary of War and the Executive the same conditions and promise as was allowed and made to Gen. SCHENCK. Gen. SCHENCK has not applied to withdraw his resignation, but when Gen. GRANT was made Lieutenant-General, producing some changes of Commanders, Gen. BLAIR sought to be assigned to the command of a corps. This was made known to Gen. GRANT and Gen. SHERMAN and assented to by them, and the particular corps for him was designated. This was all arranged and understood as now remembered so much as a month ago, but the formal withdrawal of Gen. BLAIR'S resignation, and the revoking of the order assigning him to the command of a corps, were not consummated at the War Department until last week—perhaps on the 23d of April, inst. As a summary of the whole, it may be stated that Gen. BLAIR holds no military commission or appointment other than as herein stated, and that it is believed he is now acting as Major-General upon the assumed validity of the commission herein stated, and not otherwise.

There are some letters, notes, telegrams, orders, entries, and perhaps other documents in connection with this subject, which it is believed would throw no additional light upon it, not which will be cheerfully furnished if desired. Signed,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

APRIL 28, 1864.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) explained that he was elected to Congress while engaged in the military service, and he had considered for several months whether he would take his seat here or not. At last the time approached when it became necessary that he should come to a decision. Mr. SCHENCK then related his conversation with the Secretary of War and the President on the subject, and these gentlemen said that the matter could be arranged so that he could return to the military service. He tendered his resignation on the 5th of December last, accompanying it with a request that he (SCHENCK) should be relieved from command. He did not now claim to be in any sense in the military service, his resignation having been formally tendered and accepted.

The President's Message was, on motion of Mr. DAWES, referred to the Committee on Elections.

THE TAX BILL AGAIN.

The House then resumed the consideration of the amendments to the Internal Tax Bill.

Many of the amendments were agreed to *en masse*, and others were reserved for separate votes.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered a new section to repeal the act of March taxing foreign liquors on hand.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) presented a substitute to tax domestic spirits on hand.

The vote thereon was reserved.

The House refused to concur in striking out the following:

All gas companies are hereby authorized to add the duty or tax to the price per thousand of public lost gas sold.

The House refused to tax coal, illuminating oil, etc., etc., twenty-five cents, and left it as originally reported, namely, twenty cents per gallon.

The House also refused to agree to the amendment taxing crude petroleum a dollar a barrel, and refined petroleum a dollar and thirty cents a barrel.

The House voted on the amendment of Mr. FARNSWORTH, taxing the bank circulation one-fourth of one per centum on all amounts in circulation, which was adopted by a vote of 78 against 64.

The House voted on the amendment to increase the tax on gas, brown sugar from one to two cents per pound, and agreed to it, 74 against 56.

The House at 5 took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

GEN. SCHENCK VS. FERNANDO WOOD.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President to furnish copies of all letters, notes, telegrams and other documents referred to in the President's Message of to-day, in connection with the answer to the inquiry whether FRANCIS P. BLAIR holds any appointment or commission in the military service of the United States.

Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. SCHENCK made a few remarks in addition to his former statements, to the effect that he drew his pay up to the 5th of December as a Major-General, or to the time his resignation took effect, and did not begin to draw pay as a Member of Congress until the 7th of December, when he took his seat.

Mr. DAWSON withdrew his objection to the introduction of the resolution.

FERNANDO WOOD, for the public good, renewed the objection. It was inopportune to offer it.

Mr. SCHENCK—I call the member to order. I have the floor by consent of the House.

FERNANDO WOOD—I objected to the introduction of the resolution, not to the remarks of the member. If he is not civil he will not be allowed to proceed.

The Speaker said that Mr. SCHENCK had obtained unanimous consent to make a statement.

FERNANDO WOOD—I hope he will proceed civilly and courteously, or not at all.

Mr. SCHENCK resumed. Lest there should be misapprehension, and as he was unable to introduce the resolution, he said there was not from him the scrape of a pen relating to any negotiation concerning a return to the military service.

THE LIQUOR CLAUSE IN THE TAX BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the amendments to the Tax Bill, and having disposed of all of them, by concurring in the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the House proceeded to dispose of the new section offered by FERNANDO WOOD, viz.:

So much of the seventh section of the act of March 7, 1864, to increase the revenue as levies a tax of 40 cents on spirits imported prior to that date, be and is hereby repealed, and the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to refund and pay all monies thus exacted.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) offered the following as a substitute.

That all spirits of domestic production and held for sale on the 1st of May, 1864, and upon which no tax shall have been paid, shall be subject to a duty of fifty cents per gallon, and all such spirits on hand for sale on which a prior duty shall have been paid, a duty of thirty cents per gallon, provided that bona fide retail dealers in spirits duly licensed shall not be taxed on their stock on hand whose quantity on hand does not exceed two barrels.

The question was taken on Mr. WASHBURNE'S substitute for Mr. WOOD'S proposition, and it was agreed to. Yeas, 72; nays, 62; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Alley, Allison, Ames, Arnold, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baldwin of Michigan, Baxter, Beaman, Bontwell, Boyd, Broadnax, Brown of Western Virginia, Chanler, Cobb, Cole, Creswell, Dawes, Dawson, Dennieg, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Edee, Eliot, Farnsworth, Gawson, Grinnell, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Kernan, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McAllister, McBride, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller of New-York, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Nelson, Norton, Odell, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Radford, Randall of Kentucky, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Robinson, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Sabeock, Scofield, Shannon, Sloan, Spaulding, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Thayer, Thomas, Upson, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Webster, Wheeler, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Winfield, Yeaman.

NAYS—Messrs. James C. Allen, Allen, William J. Allen, Ancona, Brooks, Chanler, Cox, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Finck, Harrington, Herrick, Johnson of Ohio, Law, Leblond, Marcy, McDowell, McKinney, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Noble, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Perry, Ross, Stiles, Stroese, Stuart, Ward, C. A. White, J. W. White, Fernando Wood.

So the Tax Bill passed.

The House, at 8½ o'clock, adjourned.

The Horace Greeley Case.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of the Contempt of Horace Greeley.—At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Greeley appeared in court, accompanied by his counsel, J. T. Williams, Esq. Judge BARNARD entered shortly afterward and asked if Mr. Greeley was in court?

Mr. Williams said that he had his answers to the interrogatories, which were filed and read by the clerk, as follows:

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—*In the Matter of the Proceedings against Horace Greeley as for a Contempt.*—Horace Greeley in the above-entitled proceedings referred to, protesting against the jurisdiction of this court over his person and over the proceedings now being taken, and asserting that they are irregular and without warrant of law, and further asserting that he ought not to be asked and cannot legally be compelled to answer questions upon a charge which is in its nature criminal, and for which he may be exposed to indictment, both as a misdemeanor for a contempt as well as for a libel, and further asserting that the said article in the order to show cause in these proceedings referred to, is not a report of the proceedings of a court, but on the other hand, is simply an editorial criticism, based upon a report of such proceedings contained in a newspaper called the *Evening Express*, published two days before such editorial article was published, to wit, on the 12th day of April instant. For answer to the interrogatories filed and served upon him, says:

That he is now, and ever since its foundation has been, the principal editor of the newspaper called the *Tribune*, and is one of its proprietors, by being a stockholder in the corporation that publishes the same. That as such editor and proprietor he is subject to all the responsibilities that justly pertain to that relation. Believing that this avowal is a substantial answer to all the interrogations propounded to him, he most respectfully declines to answer any questions that may expose any of his associates in the editorship and publication of said newspaper to the discipline of this tribunal, preferring to abide the consequences, be they what they may. HORACE GREELEY,

Of No. 54 Nassau-street, New-York.

After hearing this answer read, Judge BARNARD said the object of these proceedings is not to interfere with the liberty of the press, but to correct a growing evil in the abuse heaped upon public men by certain newspapers who differ from them in politics. The answers of the defendant are satisfactory to the court, and he is therefore discharged.

Mr. GREELEY retired with his counsel, and the court adjourned *sine die*.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned without day. *Part II.*—Short causes—Nos. 1549, 1173, 1936, 2110, 2061, 1897, 1939, 2081, 2109, 1920, 1776, 2108. Nos. on General Calendar—496, 892, 1500, 1520, 1208. *Part III.*—Nos. 1573, 1195, 1434, 955, 1555, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1721, 1733, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1753, 1755, 1759, 1763.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3415, 3777, 4085, 4127, 4129, 4151, 4133, 4135, 4137, 4139, 4141, 4143, 4145, 4147, 4149. *Part II.*—No calendar.

New-York Central Railroad.

RESIGNATION OF HON. ERASTUS CORNING.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 28.

At a meeting of the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company, held to-day, Hon. ERASTUS CORNING tendered his resignation as President of the company, which was accepted. DEAN RICHMOND was then unanimously elected President, and R. M. BLATCHFORD Vice-President.

SOUTHERN NEWS

A Rebel Account of the Capture of Plymouth.

REJOICING OVER RECENT VICTORIES.

Reports Regarding Gen. Grant's Movements.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Petersburgh and Richmond papers, as late as April 23, have been received. They contain the following interesting details of news:

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH.

From the Petersburgh Express of April 23.

We are still without full official information of the brilliant affair at Plymouth. We learn, however, upon reliable authority, that skirmishing commenced on Sunday, continued briskly Monday and Tuesday, and on Wednesday the enemy's works were carried by assault in a most gallant manner. The Yankee Commander, Brig.-Gen. WESSELS, as will be seen from a Richmond telegram in another column, was twice summoned to surrender, but refusing to do so, the place was stormed and captured. The number of prisoners taken is now stated to have been two thousand five hundred, besides the negroes who were taken. The same telegram states that a splendid two headed ponedar gun was also amongst the valuable articles captured.

PEGRAM'S and GRAHAM'S Batteries, both from this city, were engaged in the conflict, and did splendid service. We regret, however, to learn that Col. JAMES R. BRANCH, who commanded that bearing his name, had one of his legs broken and was bruised by the fall of his horse. The wounded have been mostly sent to Weldon, where, we doubt not, they will be well taken care of.

Gen. HOKE has struck a most effective blow for the redemption of his native State. His command was composed of North Carolinians, and they have nobly and gallantly liberated a most important part of their State from the invader. We shall have more and get greater news from this and cooperating expeditions.

The cooperating naval expedition is under the command of Commander R. F. PINKNEY. Commander J. W. COGAN commands the iron-clad gunboat *Albemarle*, in Roanoke River. Lieut. B. P. LOVALL commands the iron-clad gunboat *Neuse*, in the Neuse river, and Lieut. R. B. MINOR commands a flotilla of "cutters" in the Chowan River.

Plymouth is in Washington County, near the mouth of the Roanoke River, and the country around is said to be very rich and full of supplies. The two other places held by the Yankees on the North Carolina coast are Washington, at the mouth of Tar River, and Newbern at the mouth of the Neuse. The latter is strongly garrisoned; but it is supposed that the larger part of the forces at Washington had been moved up to Plymouth.

REBEL JUBILATION.

From the Richmond Examiner, April 27.

From the head-waters of the Red River to the coast of North Carolina, the horizon is fairly radiant with Confederate victory. Forcing its way through the darkness of Yankee concealment, BANKS' defeat tells that all is well in the Trans-Mississippi Department. FORREST, at Fort Pillow, *undoes in an hour the year's work of Grant*, and obstructs, in a very inconvenient manner, the free navigation of the Mississippi. Confederate horsemen career confidently in Western Kentucky, and white flags are hanging out at Columbus.

It was proper that these brilliant affairs in the West should be furnished with a pendant in the East, and nobly has it been done by HOKE at Plymouth. There, too, has storming been the order of the day, and success has been as complete as at Fort Pillow. Hitherto, though often led against field-works, the Confederate soldiers have rarely been called upon to assail permanent fortifications. These two brilliant examples fully attest their prowess in this trying mode of warfare, and evince that striking superiority of *élan* which most signally elevates them above the Yankee soldier. *Not an instance in the war can be mentioned of the Yankees having driven our men from intrenched positions.*

These cheering victories coming in such rapid succession from so many different quarters are auspicious of final success. They resemble those minor combats which so often, on the eve of great battles, have seemed to cast the shadow of coming events before them, and to give an earnest of future victory. While the two great armies are collecting their strength and preparing for a decisive spring, these bopefel augries cannot fail to inspirit the one and to throw a gloom over the other. Thus far the year has been marked by a series of unbroken triumphs for the Confederate arms. Should the stream continue to set a little longer in the same direction, it will sweep away all the impediments in the course of our youthful Republic.

The facility with which we have achieved these triumphs is encouraging in another point of view. The enemy must have weakened his armies of occupation in the various districts he has overrun. His garrisons are a mixture of whites and blacks, enough probably, of the former to prevent the Africans from following their own inclination and surrendering at the first summons. By such a disposition it was thought that their conquests might be retained, and the negro soldiery be made to serve a useful purpose. The event has disappointed these expectations. They have lost their hard-won conquests, and as yet have failed to strike any compensating blow by means of the concentration for the sake of which they have weakened themselves elsewhere.

The details of the affair at Plymouth are not yet fully ascertained. It is, however, safe to pronounce it one of the most brilliant affairs of the war. Its immediate fruits are important. Those which may ultimately flow from it, the possession of an abundant country, and the possible command of the inland waters of North Carolina, (though as yet the subject of uncertain speculation,) may well excite high hopes for the future.

Gen. HOKE, *judging from the large number of his prisoners, does not seem to have made such thorough work as that by which Forrest has so shocked the tender souls and frozen the warm blood of the Yankees.* The resistance he encountered was, probably, not so desperate, and the blood of the victors was not so heated; though in a fortification carried by storm, the loss of the garrison must inevitably be large.

The strict laws of civilized warfare acknowledge the power of the victor to put all to the sword in such cases. However severe such an example might seem, it would strike a salutary terror in the Yankees, which will be useful to them in the end, and their melancholy whine at meeting a part of the punishment their barbarities merit is absurd.

In the rapid fall of these positions which the Yankees gained so easily, we see something like a revulsion of the gueboat mania. At that period they made most of the acquisitions which they have since held apparently in a firm grasp. The reflux of the tide is no less sudden than its advance. The year 1864 may undo the work of 1862, and suggest a solution of many difficulties which seemed almost insurmountable.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

MOVEMENTS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

RICHMOND, Thursday, April 21.

A fleet of gunboats appeared yesterday in Rappahannock River, twelve miles below Tappahannock. A dredging apparatus was sent in advance to search for torpedoes.

It is believed now that Tappennock or Port Royal will be the base of BURNSIDE'S cooperative movement against Richmond.

SECOND DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, Saturday, April 23.

The Yankee gunboats have left the Rappahannock River. Before leaving 300 men landed at BOWLER'S wharf, destroyed 500 barrels of corn, and burnt a farmhouse.

Information was received yesterday at Gen. ELY'S headquarters that eight transports of the enemy and one gueboat had ascended the Rapoabannock and landed troops at Bowler's wharf, which is about twelve miles below Tappahannock. There was also a report that a large fleet of transports was at the mouth of the river. The vessels that came up to Bowler's moved very cautiously, feeling their way for torpedoes. The troops who debarked moved about two miles into the adjoining country.

Some gentlemen who arrived in this city last night, from the vicinity of Tappahsenock, report that the force that the enemy landed was about two thousand. They burnt the buildings at BOWLER'S, and destroyed the ferry-boats. A considerable amount of supplies was captured in the storehouses of the Government here. BOWLER'S being a depot for all the supplies from the Northern Neck. We have no precise information of the amount of captures.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Wednesday, April 20.

The enemy have been busy for several days with reviews and inspections.

There is no truth in the rumor that the enemy were falling back to Centreville.

All quiet in front.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Friday, April 22.

Observations from Clark's Mountain discloses no change in the Yankee camps. It is reported that the enemy began to-day, moving up their rear, preparatory to an advance. Nothing is going on in our front indicating an immediate advance.

The roads are dry and hard, and the weather beautiful.

REMOVAL OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, April 20.

Instructions have been given the First Auditor of the Treasury to remove his bureau to Montgomery, Ala., next week. All the clerks except four have signified their willingness to go.

A Yankee spy, under the assumed name of "Sterling King," was arrested on the 19th at Marion, Va. He was recognized as a detective from Chicago.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

JOE JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

DALTON, Tuesday, April 19.

There was a general review of the whole army to-day, and, notwithstanding the coldness of the weather, it was largely attended. The enemy are quite active in front, and stirring times are looked for by all.

RUMORS FROM GEN. BANKS.

MOBILE, Tuesday, April 19.

WARREN ADAMS, a courier from the Trans-Mississippi Army, reports that on the 9th inst. a dispatch from Gen. BANKS to Gen. FRANKLIN was captured. BANKS says that the town of Hastonup is surrounded by rebel cavalry; that the Red River has fallen, and that forty transports and gunboats are caught above the raft, and cannot get out till the waters rise.

MISSISSIPPI.

MOBILE, Friday, April 22.

On Wednesday Gen. WIRT ADAMS repulsed 1,000 Federals near Mechanicsville, Miss.

REBEL SALT WORKS DESTROYED.

Official Report from Admiral Lee.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 28.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Rear-Admiral LEE, in which he says:

"The statements from refugees received on board the *Niphon* on the 7th inst., indicating that the offensive and valuable salt works in that vicinity were weakly defended, and might be destroyed, I directed Capt. SANDS to organize a boat expedition, under command of Acting Volunteer Lieut. BABCK to effect this important object.

I am happy to inform the department of the complete success of the expedition, which resulted in the destruction of one large steam-pump, boiler and engine attached; seven large boilers; about one hundred salt-pans; the large vats, reservoirs and outbuildings of the establishment; a large wind

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 28, 1864.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81...R.	118	100 Que. Hill M. Co...	16
5,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, R.	106⅝	600 Mariposa M. Co...	33
40,000 U. S. 6s, 1-year Cp.	110⅝	200 Pac. M. R. Co...	226
2,000 do.....	111⅜	10 do.....	230
2,000 do.....	111⅝	200 N. Y. Cent.....	133⅜
1,000 U. S. 7-30s, Aug.	107⅜	100 do.....	133¼
2,000 U. S. 7-30s, Cp.	107⅜	200 Erie R.....	113⅜
2,000 do.....	107⅜	200 do.....	113¼
1,000 do.....	98	100 do.....	113⅜
2,000 Treas. M. 7 3-10		50 Erie R. Pref.....	107
Oct. 1865	111¾	50 do.....	106½
2,000 Tres. 6s, '81.....	99	50 Hud. R. R.....	135
5,000 do.....	99	200 do.....	136
1,000 Mo. State 6s.....	76½	300 do.....	135¾
1,000 do.....	99	200 do.....	b5 135¾
2,000 Calo & Miss. R.	64	200 Harlem R.....	21
10,000 do.....	54⅜	100 do.....	s30 212
10,000 do.....	55	2500 Reading R.....	135
10,000 do.....	b10 55⅜	600 do.....	135¾
1,000 R., N. Y. & E. 1st.	100	25 Sixth Av. R.....	120
1,000 Erie M. 2s.....	116	100 Mich. Can. R.....	140
5,000 Chi. & R. I. 2d M.	107⅜	100 M. & C. & M. & I. R..	96
1,000 Chi. & N. W. Sink. B.	103	500 do.....	96⅛
2,000 Chi. & N. W., 2d M.	98	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S..	137
1,000 Chi. & R. I. 1st.....	98½	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.....	128
1,000 Chi. & N. W., 2d M.	98	300 do.....	127⅜
1,000 Chi. & R. I. E.....	111	100 do.....	127¾
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	118⅜	100 do.....	127¾
2,000 do.....	116	200 do.....	b30 128¼
5,000 M. & Mo. 1. G.....	75	1215 Ill. Cen. G. R. S.	123
1,000 Chi. & Alt. In. B.	95	500 Cleve. & Pitts. R..	110
6,000 At. & G. W. 1st M		200 do.....	109⅝
Ohio Div.....	102	500 do.....	110⅜
1,000 McGreg. & W. 1st.	91	15 Clev. Col. & Cin. R	165
2,000 Amer. Gold.....	177⅝	100 Gal. & Chi. R.....	123
500 Canton Co.....	46⅝	400 Chi. & Tol. R.....	148
200 do.....	46⅝	500 Chi. & R. I.....	113
100 do.....	46⅝	100 do.....	113⅜
100 do.....	46⅝	100 do.....	113⅜
100 do.....	46¾	100 do.....	114
100 do.....	46¾	50 do.....	b10 114½
100 do.....	46¾	100 Ch. B. & Quin.....	139
100 New-Jersey Zinc..	170	50 do.....	138
200 Penn. Coal Co.....	218	50 M. & P. du C. R. b10	69
100 Cen. Coal.....	90	400 Tol. & Wab. Pref..	90
100 Cumb. Coal Pr....	74	100 do.....	b10 115
200 do.....	s10 74	100 do.....	s10 115
200 do.....	73	100 do.....	s10 114
100 do.....	73⅛	200 do.....	114¼
100 do.....	72	100 Alt. & T. H.....	66
100 Quicksilv. Min.....	67	100 Alt. & T. H. Pr....	83
100 do.....	b10 66	500 Chi. & N. W. R....	85
100 do.....	66¾	200 do.....	85¾
100 do.....	66	150 Chi. & N. W. Prf.	77
100 do.....	66¾	100 do.....	76¾
100 do.....	s10 66⅝	100 do.....	76⅝
100 do.....	66⅝	100 do.....	76
100 do.....	66		

SECOND BOARD.

500 Ad. U. K. 6s, 1-yr c.	98	100 Harlem R.....	225
2,000 Mo. St. 6s.....	72	200 do.....	s30 212
15,000 Ohio & Miss. C..	56⅝	200 Reading R.....	137
2,000 Amer. Gold.....	180	100 do.....	137¼
2,000 do.....	180¼	300 do.....	137⅜
200 Canton Co.....	47	60 M. S. & N. I. R.....	98⅜
100 do.....	47¼	400 do.....	99
100 do.....	46½	250 do.....	99⅜
200 Cum. Coal Prf....	75	100 Mich. Cen. R.....	141
500 Quicksil. M. Co....	71	100 do.....	141¾
200 do.....	70¾	100 Ill. C. R. S.....	139
500 do.....	b10 71¾	500 do.....	129¾
500 Pacific M. S. S. C.	87	500 do.....	b10 130
600 do.....	227½	600 Clev. & P. R.....	112
100 N. Y. Cen. R....	b10 134⅜	100 do.....	111¾
100 do.....	134¾	200 do.....	112¾
100 Erie R.....	114¾	200 Chi. & R. I. E.....	114¾
100 do.....	114¾	100 do.....	b3 114¾
100 do.....	114¾	200 Pitts. F. W. & C..	117
100 Mad. R. R.....	139	200 Alt. & Terre H....	67
100 do.....	139¾	150 do.....	66
100 do.....	139¾	200 Chic. & N. W.....	86¾
100 do.....	140	100 Chic. & N. W. P..	77

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 N. Y. Central.....	134	200 Clev. & Tol. R....e	108
100 do.....	134¼	200 do.....	108¾
100 do.....	134¾	300 do.....	b6 108⅜
100 do.....	b10 135	300 Chi. & R. I. R....e	113¾
100 Erie R.....	e 114	200 do.....	b3 114
100 do.....	b3 114	100 Chi. & N. W.....	s3 86⅜
100 do.....	114	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	115⅝
100 Hudson R.....	139	100 do.....	s3 115⅝
100 do.....	139	100 do.....	b3 115⅞
100 Reading R.....	136⅞	100 do.....	115⅞
200 do.....	b3 136⅞	200 Canton Co.....	47
200 do.....	137	50 Cumberland Coal..	73¾
100 do.....	137	100 do.....	s3 73
200 do.....	b10 137⅜	200 do.....	73
100 M. S. & N. I. R.....	99⅜	100 Quicks. M. C.....	68¾
100 do.....	s3 99⅝	200 do.....	69
200 Ill. Cen. R.....	129	200 Gold M. Co. Colr...	8¾
100 do.....	129⅛	100 do.....	b10 4
100 do.....	129	500 Bneks Co. Lead...	1¾
100 do.....	b3 129	600 N. Y. & Pass. Cop...	2¾
200 Clev. & Pitts. R.d..	111¾	500 do.....	3
100 do.....	s3 111¾		

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold.....	180¾	100 Ch. & N. W. R.....	86
100 Erie R.....	114¾	100 Tol. & Wab.....	79
100 do.....	114¾	20,000 Ohio & Miss. C..	56
200 Erie Railway Pr...	107	20,000 do.....	56⅝
100 Hudson R.....	215	20,000 do.....	56⅝
100 Reading R.....	136¼	200 Cumb. Coal.....	75⅝
100 do.....	136¾	800 do.....	76
100 do.....	b3 136⅞	300 do.....	b3 76⅜
100 do.....	136	100 do.....	76⅜
100 do.....	136¼	300 do.....	76⅜
100 Mich. Cen. R.....	139¾	1200 do.....	76⅜
100 do.....	139¾	200 Quick. M. Co.....	70
100 do.....	139⅜	700 do.....	70⅜
100 do.....	b3 139⅜	200 do.....	s3 70⅜
100 M. S. & N. I. R.....	99	100 do.....	b3 70⅜
100 Clev. & P. R. ex-d. b3	113	200 do.....	70⅝
100 do.....	s3 111¾	500 do.....	71
100 do.....	111¾	200 do.....	71¾
100 Clev. & Pitts. R....	146	200 do.....	b10 72
100 P., F. W. & Chi....	116	100 Q'ns. Hill. M. Co..	15
100 do.....	s60 113¾	100 do.....	15¾
100 do.....	116¾	100 Rut. Marble.....	b10 24
100 do.....	b3 113¾		

THURSDAY, April 28—P. M.

The speculations in the Stock and Gold and Exchange markets are much unsettled to-day. There is, in general, the absence of any real or lasting buoyancy in prices; not because of the scarcity of Money among the substantial Stock Exchange firms, but to the sensible falling off in the number of speculators in the Street and by telegraph, and the indisposition among the Brokers themselves to take large orders even on liberal margins. The troubles growing out of the panic and failures of last week are not yet over, nor the effect of these disasters, upon the spirit of speculation, yet spent.

The price of Gold through the early part of the day was 2 ℔ cent. lower than last night. The Customs demand continued active, and another million of dollars had to be provided by the importers to pay Duties on the heavy arrivals of yesterday and to-day from Europe and the Indies, and on the withdrawal from bond of the previous entries. Later in the day, the price of Gold, from 177½@178¼ ℔ cent., returned to 180¼ ℔ cent., as at the close of the Second Board yesterday.

The dealings of the Stock Exchange Board were, upon the close of business, rather better than on Wednesday. The fluctuations on the Railway list through the day were 1@1½ per cent. and on the miscellaneous shares as much as 5 per cent, on Cumberland Coal and Quicksilver Company, both closing quite as good as yesterday; Cumberland 2 per cent. better. The Government Stocks were steady.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Wednesday afternoon, same hour. The price of Gold, 180@180¼ ℔ cent.:

	Wed.	Thu.		Wed.	Thu.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	114⅜	115	Mich. Central....	140	141
U. S. 5-20s.....	102	111⅜	Mich Southern..	100¼	99
N. Y. Central....	134¼	135	Mich Guarant'd.	136	134
Erie.....	114⅜	114¾	Illinois Cen.....	129	128¾
Erie Preferred..	107¼	108	Pittsburgh.....	111	111¾
Hudson.....	139	140	Fort Wayne.....	115	115¾
Pacific Mail....	227	227½	Rock Island.....	112¾	113¼
Harlem.....	225	225	Galena.....	123¾	123¾
Canton.....	46¾	46¾	Reading.....	137	138¾
Penn. Coal Pref.	75	98	Quicksilver.....	71	71
Toledo.....	146¾	147¾	Cum'land Coal..	74¾	76¾
Northwest.....	56	56	Mariposa.....	34	32½

We have reason to believe that the Government has of late purchased, by way of the Sinking Fund, about two-thirds of the 5 ℔ cent. Texas Indemnity Loan of 1865, dne the 1st of January next in Gold. The prices paid are from 160@165 ℔ cent. in Currency. The Loan, as last reported, stood $3,461,000. There is now outstanding about $1,500,000.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Phœnix.....	113	Hanover.....	103
State of New-York..	112	Nassau.....	106
Commerce.....	108	Shoe and Leather...	100
Mechanics.....	106½	Marine.....	152
Bank of the Republ..	103	Commonwealth.....	100
Bank of N. America..	106	Imp. and Traders'...	109¾

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.....	113	At. & T. H. 2ds. In....	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '61.....	119	Chic. & N. W. Ex.....	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	102	Chi. & N. W. 1st Bonds	106
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '84.....	102	Chi. & N. W. 1st.....	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....	116	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	85
Erie 2ds, '79.....	115	Chic. & R. I. 1sts.....	96½
Erie 7ths, '83.....	115	Del. L. & W. firsts.....	110
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1sts '77.	100	Del. & Hud. 1sts.....	104
Hud. R. 1sts, '69.....	114	Del. & Wab. Exten.....	104
Hud. R. 2ds, '75.....	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	92½
Harlem 1sts, '66 & '73..	115	Chic. & R. I. firsts.....	111
Harlem seconds, '64...&'69	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	118
Harlem thirds, '68...&'69	105	Mich. C. and, 1sts, '82.	128
Mich. C. and, 1sts, '82.	128	Chi. S. & Quincy 1sts..	120
Chi. S. & Quincy 1sts..	120	Mich. S. seconds.....	107½
Mich. S. seconds.....	107½	M. S. & N. Ind. S. F...	113¼
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F...	113¼	Pacific R. Extension..	69
Pacific R. Extension..	69	Ill. Central, '75.....	123
Ill. Central, '75.....	123	Alt. & T. H. seconds. Pref.	94

On further interchange of views with the members of the Stock Exchange, we feel assured that the proposed tax in Congress of two mills on the dollar on the sales of Stocks, Bonds, &c., is too high to insure its faithful collection. The Board have appointed a committee on the subject to confer with the committees of Congress at Washington. There is no question that the Stock Exchange, as a body, are as ready and willing, to say the least, to contribute as liberally to the Internal Taxes of the Government, in proportion to their business and means, as any other class or corporation of citizens in the country. They desire, indeed, that the rate or plan of taxation shall be so settled as to insure the largest practical revenue.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, whose Securities are admitted to dealings at the Stock Exchange Board, as noticed yesterday, *do not yet own* the Eastern section of the old La Crosse Road, but are in possession of and work this section and actually own five-sixths of the valid claims upon it. We make this correction, because the litigation in regard to this ninety-five miles of road is not yet concluded. We may add, however, that when settled, the ninety-five miles will be added to the 276 miles which we stated to be represented by the Securities of the Company now dealt in.

The half-yearly Dividend of the Mechanics' Banking Association is 4 ℔ cent.

It is stated on the Street that three or four prominent members of the Stock Exchange will retire from business on the 1st of May. The firms with which they are connected will undergo the changes necessary to their withdrawal. The senior members of the houses of GEORGE MANLEY & Co. and L. L. WHITE & Co., have been mentioned, also the senior of an older house then either, but who is so fastidious about seeing his name in the newspapers, that we forbear to repeat it without direct authority. The house of MARIE & KANZ also dissolve their partnership on the 1st of May, we understand.

We commend to the Opposition papers that have arraigned the speech of Hon. HENRY G. STEBBINS, a member of their own party, in regard to the ability of the country to provide for the support of the Public Debt, to the following figures of the present Funded Debt of the United States, upon which gold interest is paid. They are copied from the New-York *Herald* of this morning, and we believe they are correct; exclusive of the new 10-40 Loan now being subscribed for:

Loans	Rate.	Amount.
Popular 5-20 Loan.....	6 ℔ Cent.....	$518,774,000
7-30 ℔ Cent. Loan.....	7-30 ℔ Cent.....	138,348,000
Loan of 1861, July.....	6 ℔ Cent.....	51,652,000
Loan of 1861, February....	6 ℔ Cent.....	18,415,000
Loans of 1858-60.....	6 ℔ Cent.....	27,822,000
Loans of 1847-48.....	6 ℔ Cent.....	18,323,000
Loans of 1850.....	5 ℔ Cent.....	3,415,000
Oregon Loan, 1861.....	6 ℔ Cent.....	1,016,000
Total.....		$768,965,000
Annual Interest in Gold.....		$47,735,650

This sum of $47,735,650 in Gold is assumed to be payable ont of the Customs Revenues of the current Fiscal Year, which Gold Revenues at the port of New-York, from 1st July, 1863, to the 28th April, 1864, amount to..... $65,238,906
Add for other ports..... 22,746,302
Total to date..... $90,985,208
Add 2 months and 2 days' duties, say.... 20,000,000
Total to 30th June, 1864..... $110,985,208

This is the sum total of the annual Customs Revenue in Gold at the present rates of the Tariff. Assuming an average increase of 33⅓ ℔ cent. upon the rates of Customs Duties, under the revised Tariff, contemplated at the present session, *and upon the same volume of importation as for the current Fiscal Year*, the Government would realize for the Fiscal Year 1865, in Gold, from Customs, $147,980,000.

We understand that Messrs. George Opdyke, O. D. F. Grant, R. A. Lathrep, David Dows, W. Whitewright, Jr., and R. Taylor, Directors of the Fourth National Bank, have resigned, and that Messrs. E Hoyt, Joseph Stuart, T. G. Churchill, C. L. Anthony, Joshua Hanne, (of Pittsburgh,) and J. M. Furman, have been elected to fill the vacancies. The three Directors of the old Board who remain are Messrs. B. H. HUTTON, WILLIAM H. WEBB and FREEMAN CLARK. Mr. JOSEPH STUART, of the house of I. & J. STUART, is made President *pro tem.* of the new Board. The remaining members of the old Board, we understand, will *not* resign, unless other names then MORRIS KETCHUM and H. B. CLAFFLIN are presented to fill the vacancies. Mr. CLAFFLIN is a Director in the Twelth (or Centrel) National Bank.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK
No. 4 Wall-st.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES
For the distribution of
THE NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

This is a forty years' loan at five per cent. per annum, *interest and principal, by special act of Congress, made payable in Gold*, and also by special act this loan is *exempt from taxation.*

Parties subscribing at this bank may receive coupon bonds immediately, with clean coupons from March 1, by paying the earned interest in currency, adding fifty per cent. for premium on the coin, or they may by little delay receive bonds with interest commencing on the day of subscription.

The same rule will also apply to registered stock, except that it cannot be delivered within some days after subscription.

Parties subscribing either way for redistribution will be allowed one-eighth per cent. commission.

The Secretary of the Treasury instructs this bank as follows:

The First National Bank of the City of New-York, of which you are President, is authorized to receive subscriptions to the National 10-40 Loan, and it is hoped that its exertions—on this most energetic and active employment of which great reliance is placed—will be attended with complete success.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To S. C. THOMPSON, Esq., President.

The coupon bonds are of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000 denominations.

Payments may be made in legal tender and National Bank notes or checks and drafts on any bank in this City, that will pay on demand or at one day's notice.

Address
JAMES CURPHEY,
Cashier First National Bank,
New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 28, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been 48 bols., Ashes, 12,292 bbls. Flour, 439 bbls., and 1,156 bags Corn Meal, 8,722 bushels wheat, 710 bushels Corn, 107 bushels Rye, 99 bushels Barley, 210 bushels Oats, 1,997 pkgs. Provisions, and 912 obls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., at $9 for Pots, and $11 (nominally) for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand at former prices. We quote Java at 50c.@52c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 44c.@46c.; Rio at 43½c.@45½c.; Jamaica at 43c. @ 44c.; St. Domingo at 40c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in less demand, and rather heavy. Strict Middlings at 83c.@83½c. ℔ lb. Sales and re-sales since our last, 1,150 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull to-day, and prices have declined 15c.@ 25c. ℔ bbl. Some holders seemed very eager to realize. Sales, since our last, 7,700 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $7 25@$7 50; peer to choice Extra State, $7 50@$8, chiefly at $7 60@$7 75; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $7 90@$8 25 ℔ bbl.

Superfine and Western.....	$7 25 @$7 50
Extra State.....	7 50 @ 8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 70 @ 9 75
Extra Ooio, round-hoop, ship brands.	7 90 @ 8 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	8 20 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee.....	8 00 @ 9 75
Poor to very choice extra Missouri..	8 10 @11 25

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping; sales since our last, 1,300 bbls., at $7 85@$8 25 for poor to good; $8 40@$11 25 for fancy to oboice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed and cheaper; sales 550 bbls. extra, at $7 50@$9 20 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $5 35@$6 65 ℔ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in good demand, but held more firmly at $6 10@$6 15 for Jersey, and $6 30 @$6 50 for Brandywine ℔ obl. Total sales, 1,055 bbls. Also, 40 ounchoos Brandywine at $20 each.

FRUIT—A fair demand prevails for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 85@$4 90, and Buoch do. at $4 40@$4 45 ℔ box; Currants at 18½c. ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive, and quoted down 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel. Sales have been reported of 13,000 bushels, including White Western at $2@$2 05; Amber Western at $1 87@$1 90; Red Western at $1 82@$1 85; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin, and Grane Bay at $1 78@$1 80; Milwaukee Club at $1 74@$1 77; Chicago Spring at $1 70@$1 75 ℔ bushel. Corn is in less demand and closed decidedly cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,000 bushels, at $1 39@$1 42, closing at $1 39 for Mixed Western, $1 38@$1 40 for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is very scarce and quiet, at $1 52@$1 58 ℔ bushel. Oats continue in moderate request and heavy. We quote Canada at 66c.@68c.; Western at 67c.@68½c.; State at 80½c.@87½c. ℔ bushel. Barley is dull, at $1 35@$1 55, as extremes, ℔ bushel. Sales 3,650 bushels. Barley Malt, at $1 55@$1 60 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale descriptions in good demand, at $1 45@$1 80 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inquired for at 15c.@30c. for poor to choice ℔ lb.

METALS—Are held above the views of buyers, and are less active.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate for the principal kinds, including New-Orleans, at 95c.@ $1 05 ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate request, including Spirits of Turpentine, at $3 20@$3 25 ℔ gallon; Tar, $2 0@$2 50 ℔ bbl.; Rosin, $3 @$4 2 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—The market is somewhat brisker to-day; prices are irregular. We quote Crude Whale at $1 12 @$1 13; Crude Sperm at $1 65@$1 68; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 23@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 90; Bleached at $1 63@$1 65; No. 1 Lard at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Petroleum at 37c.@39c., here; Refined Petroleum at 64c.@67c., free, and 56c.@58c., to bond, ℔ gelion.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather lightly dealt in, to-day, at about previous prices. Sales since our last, 3,700 bbls., at $27 50 for New Mess, and $28 50 for do. June and July delivery; $25 75@$26 for Old Mess; $26 50@$27 for Western and City Prime Mess; $26 75 @$27 for Thin Mess, and $22 50@$23 75 for Old and New Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 14¾c.@ 16c. for Hams, and 11¾c.@12¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales since our last, 150 boxes. Bacon is in moderate request, at 13¾c.@15¾c., according to quality, ℔ lb.; sales since our last, 150 boxes. Lard is declining; sales 2,450 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 14¾c.@15¾c., closing with prime heavy at 15c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet at former rates; sales 450 bbls. at $10@$20 for Extra Mess, $15@$18 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $27@$29; India Mess, $29@$33, ℔ tce. Sales 60 bbls. Butter is in rather more request at 23c.@30c. for poor to very choice State, and 22c.@27c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is at 14c.@18c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Is in demand, including East India at $10@ $11 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are less active and less buoyant. Sales since our last, 500 hhds., including New-Orleans at 17¾c.@19¾c.; Porto Rico at 16¾c.@18c.; Cuba at 15c.@19c., and 340 boxes Havana at 16c.@16¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in less request, at 18½c.@ 25c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 104,000 lbs., at 13½c.@14½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $1 28@$1 30 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive again to-day. For Liverpool—The engagements included 125 tons Bacon, Lard, &c., at 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d.; 30 tons wood, at 10s.; neo, by steamer, 400 bales Cotton, at ¼d. For London—1,900 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 4½d. For Glasgow—200 hhds. Bark, at 15s. For Havre—1,200 hhds. and 100 tcs. Lard, at 50 francs. For Bremen—90 hhds. Tobacco, at 20s.@27s. 6d.; 200 bales do. at 45c.; 150 bbls. Oil at 15s.

BUFFALO, Thursday, April 28—Noon.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull, inactive and nominally held at $1 40@$1 45 for Nos. 2 and 1 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring, without bids. Corn at $1 10, to arrive, and small lots, on the spot, at $1 20. Oats, 76c.@78c. Other Grains inactive and nominal. WHISKY firm but quiet at $1 24½ offered, and $1 26 asked. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 28.

All trade very inactive, especially in FLOUR, only a few barrels Extra were sold at $8 25 @$8 50. WHEAT quiet; sales 5,000 to 6,000 bushels Red at $1 78@$1 85; White, $2 90@$2 05. CORN steady; Yellow, $1 35 and scarce; sales 1,200 bushels. WHISKY firm at $1 35. PETROLEUM inactive and sales unimportant.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Saxonia.....	April 30..	New-York....	Southampton.
City of Baltimore...	April 30..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Australasian.....	May 4..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Bremen.....	May 7..	New-York....	Southampton.
Edinburgh.....	May 7..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Arabia.....	May 11..	Boston.....	Liverpool.
Bavaria.....	May 14..	New-York....	Southampton.
City of Washing'n.	May 14..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Scotia.....	May 18..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Germania.....	May 28..	New-York....	Southampton.
Teutonia.....	June 11..	New-York....	Southampton.
Saxonia.....	June 25..	New-York....	Southampton.
Borussia.....	July 9..	New-York....	Southampton.
Germania.....	July 23..	New-York....	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Damascus.....	April 14..	Liverpool.....	Portland.
Arabia.....	April 16..	Liverpool.....	Boston.
Bavaria.....	April 10..	Southampton.	New-York.
Olympus.....	April 19..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Bavaria.....	April 19..	Southampton.	New-York.
City of Washing'n.	April 19..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Scotia.....	April 23..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Louisiana.....	April 26..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Africa.....	April 30..	Liverpool.....	New-York.
Germania.....	May 3..	Southampton.	New-York.
Teutonia.....	May 17..	Southampton.	New-York.
Saxonia.....	May 31..	Southampton.	New-York.
Borussia.....	June 14..	Southampton.	New-York.
Germania.....	June 28..	New-York....	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Evening Star....	April 30..	New-York....	New-Orleans.
George Cromwell.	May 7..	New-York....	New-Orleans.

Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Nova Scotian*, via Portland, will close Friday, at 1.30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Saxonia*, will close Saturday, at 10.30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Baltimore*, will close Saturday, at 10.30 A. M.

For New-Orleans and the West Indies.

The mails for Havana and Porto Rico, by the *Evening Star*, will close at 2 P. M., and for New-Orleans, at 1.30 P. M., on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).. 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..... 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Island, N.Y.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL
in several drab shades.
For English and Gothic Cottages, Outbuildings, &c.
ROBERT REYNOLDS, Agent,
No. 74 Maiden-lane.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., e. J. Everdell's, 309 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.
THE N. Y. DEPOT FOR
CHINESE, MANILLA, JAPANESE, INDIA and AMERICAN INDIAN GOODS, in great varieties.
Catalogues GRATIS to merchants and others.
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADway, all kinds of children's cloaks and suits, dresses, blankets, sacques, corsets, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c.; ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgowns, yokes; ladies' ready-made under-garments, linted handkerchiefs, &c.; infants and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes; braiding, cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroidering and braiding executed perfectly.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of patterns of elegant Spring fashions, 473 Broadway, 27 East 14th-st. and 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Spring No. of the *Mirror of Fashion* now ready.

DRY GOODS.

CHINTZES.

Striped Twills, "Jacquards," Basin Dimities, Holands, &c., &c., with every other material suitable for slip covers of carriages and furniture; the greatest variety in the City.

CRETONNE CHINTZES,
and other styles for bedroom and cottage curtains.
PATON & Co.,
No. 341 Broadway.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
are now taking orders to furnish on the 1st of May all kinds of plain and fancy
WINDOW SHADES,
every variety of Shade Fixtures, Picture Hangings, &c., &c., at retail, for reasonable prices.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of NEW SPRING STYLES at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.

Call early if you want choice styles at a bargain.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. L. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, legetionally braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: ten annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Manufactured will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

R. H. MACY.
HOUSEKEEPING

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES AUCTION SALE.
J. R. DRAPER, AUCTIONEER.
SIMEON DRAPER WILL SELL,
By order the Secretary of War,
SATURDAY, April 30, 1864,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK, P. M.,
At the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y.,
The following Ordnance Stores:
340,378 pounds 6, 12, 18, 24 and 32 pounder, and 9 and 10 inch shot.
40,000 pounds 12, 24, 32 and 42 pounder, and 8 and 10 inch shells.
7,396 pounds old iron (scrap.)
Terms of sale, cash on delivery of the property.
S. CRISPIN, Captain of Ordnance Commanding,
NEW-YORK ARSENAL, N. Y., April 18, 1864.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERSVILLE WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 114 West 28th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., elegant household furniture, comprising in part as follows, viz.:
PARLORS—Velvet carpets, rosewood suite in crimson plush, rosewood etagere, elegant French plate, pier and oval mirrors, rosewood centre-tables, bronze groups and figures, bronze gas chandeliers, brocatel curtains, &c.
RECEPTION-ROOM—Velvet carpets, green rep and lace curtains, rosewood lounge in green reps, chairs to match, elegant bronze groups and vases, mahogany secretary, bookcases, engravings, &c., &c.
DINING-ROOM—Brussels carpet, mahogany buffet and extension table, mahogany chairs, lace curtains and shades, chandeliers, engravings, crockery, glassware, cutlery, &c.
BEDROOMS—Tapestry and ingrain carpets, mahogany bedsteads, hreans and chairs, enameled marble-top centre tables, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers in hair cloth, oak cane seat chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, gas brackets, window shades, &c.; also, oil-cloths, stair carpets, hat racks, kitchen utensils, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, FINE CHANDELIERS, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 3, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the residence No. 74 Union-place, 14th-av. between 18th and 19th sts., all the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant ebony and gilt parlor suites, in blue silk reps embroidered; carved rosewood stageres, secretaries, hohl cabinets, tables and secretaries; rosewood centre and fancy tables, marble tops; very elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rich console tables, elegant walnut dining room suite, in green reps; fine marble-top buffet, pillar extension table, rich reps and lace curtains, walnut sofas, lounges and easy chairs, in crimson reps; elegant carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads, armoires a glace, dressing bureaus, washstands, walnut library furniture, large hall mirror, mattresses, hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, oak cottage suites, elegant gilt chandeliers and fixtures, crockery and glass-ware, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERSVILLE WILL SELL at auction, FRIDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 810 7th-av., between 51st and 52d sts., elegant household furniture, all of which was made to order and has been but little used, consisting as follows: Parlors—velvet medallion carpets, carved rosewood suite, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, carved rosewood seven-octave piano, full round corners, finished back; by one of our best City makers; carved rosewood centre and side tables, crimson and gold, brocatel and lace curtains, bronze chandeliers, &c. Dining-room—mahogany extension table, buffet and chairs; mahogany lounge, la reps; brocatel curtains, chandelier, French china, glassware, cutlery, &c. Bedrooms—Brussels carpets, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, hreans and washstands, curtains, hair mattresses feather bolsters and pillows, toilet crockery, &c. Also, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, hall-stand, &c. Also, kitchen utensils.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, pier and mantel mirrors, Stodart pianoforte, chandeliers, &c. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 29, 1864, at 10½ o'clock at the residence, No. 69 9th-st., near University-place, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elaborately carved rosewood drawing-room suite in crimson figured satin, fine French plate pier and mantel mirrors, richly carved rosewood centre and side tables, fine rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, double round corners, Stodart maker; rosewood arm and easy chairs, elegantly carved mahogany extension table, marble-top buffet, dining chairs in plush, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers in hair cloth, oak cane seat chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, gas brackets, window shades, &c.; also, oil-cloths, stair carpets, hat racks, kitchen utensils, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 69 West 47th-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, lace curtains, rosewood piano, gas chandeliers, ante furniture, extension table, cane-seat arm chairs, wardrobes, dressing bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, sheets, pillow-cases, lounges, cribs, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 18 West 21st-st., near Broadway.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of F. W. Fellowes, Esq., all made to order in the most fashionable style, by H. Iden, consisting of parlor suites of rosewood, sofas, tete-a-tetes, crepe chairs and fancy do., covered in crimson silk, brocatel curtains to match, lace do., rosewood piano-forte, 7 octave, made by Chickering, carved centre table, pier and mantel mirrors, dining-room—Black walnut buffet, extension table, chairs covered in green reps, curtains to match; marble-top linen table. Bedrooms all furnished complete in black walnut, in best style, mattresses, lounges, commodes, an extra night cabinet, ingrain carpets, curtains and other articles in very fine order.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY AND OAK, VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, BRONZE CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 34 West 23d-st., elegant rosewood parlor suites, solid oak dining-room furniture, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, solid oak chamber suites, bronze chandeliers, gas fixtures, velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, china and glassware; also, a lot of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 37 Nassau-st.
MINER & SOMERSVILLE WILL SELL at auction, FRIDAY, April 29, at 2½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 339 West 35th-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood parlor suite, parlor mirrors, rosewood seven-octave piano, made by Stiff, of Baltimore; rosewood centre tables, marble tops, carved oak buffet, do. extension table and chairs, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, hat stand, crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at 9 West 42d-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in figured crimson silk brocatel, boxwood etageres, boxwood bonkcases, boxwood extension dining table, boxwood sideboard, bronze chandeliers and gas fixtures, rosewood bedstead, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, hair and straw mattresses feather bolsters and pillows, rockers and sofas in hair-cloth, boxwood and mahogany wardrobes, china crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c. See catalogue.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PIANO, ETC.—OSGOOD & COOK will sell THIS DAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 128½ East 13th-st., the entire contents of house, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, lace curtains, rosewood piano, gas chandeliers, ante furniture, extension table, cane-seat arm chairs, wardrobes, dressing bureaus, washstand, mirrors, hair mattresses, feather beds, sheets, pillow-cases, lounges, cribs, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. J. BLECKER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. J. BLECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 29, at 11 o'clock, at No. 338 2d-av. (sld No. 312.) all the furniture in said house, belonging to a first-class family giving up housekeeping, consisting of parlor and bedroom furniture, rosewood and mahogany sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c., &c. Catalogues previous to day of sale, at office No. 77 Cedar-st.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

WILLIAMSBURGH AUCTION.—G. W. KELSEY will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, 29th inst., commencing at 10½ o'clock, the household furniture contained in the three-story brick house, No. 108 South 5th-st., near 4th-st., consisting of the usual articles of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture. Terms cash in bankable money.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 29, AT 11½ o'clock A. M., at No. 43 Union between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn—rosewood piano, 7 octave, by Bonce; rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, extension table and dining chairs, hair mattresses, bedding, plated chamber set, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, school desks, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 1½ o'clock, at No. 54 West 45th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house; the furniture is all new, first City made, and but little used. Sale positive; no postponement.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, No. 61 Nassau-st.,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) AT 10½ o'clock, at his sale-room, No. 56 Nassau-st., a large assortment of handsome household furniture, carpets, gas chandeliers, rosewood piano-forte, &c. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

WILLIAMSBURGH AUCTION.—G. W. KELSEY will sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, April 30, to-last, commencing at 10½ o'clock, the household furniture contained in the three-story brick house No. 79 Rodney-st., above Lee-av. The entire contents of this house will be sold, without reserve. Terms cash in bankable money.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, 29TH, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, AT the residence, No. 9 Essex st., Jersey City, black walnut and rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, tapestry velvet carpets and a large variety of household furniture, beds, mattresses, &c., rain or shine.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, Store No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

FEATHER BEDS THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, Commercial Hotel, No. 73 Cortlandt-st.; 50 fine large Feather beds, bedsteads, bedding, large bar mirror, &c.; also, en ire contents of Hotel—liquors, &c. See extra bills.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, Store No. 52 Cortlandt st.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTH, CHANDELIERS, gas-fixtures, SATURDAY at 10½ o'clock, at No. 28 Beach-st., parlor, bedroom furniture, beds, bedding, bowls, cutlery, glassware, &c., 10 cottage suites all nearly new.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of the valuable and desirable property, No. 25 Bond-st., to be sold at auction, (this day,) at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

AUCTION SALES

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30,
At 9 o'clock A. M. precisely, at No. 78 Columbia, between Orange and Cranberry sts., Brooklyn,
LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID FURNITURE, of the very best manufacture, as good as new; elegant rosewood parlor suite, six pieces, in blue and gold; rosewood and ebony embroidered reception chairs, centre table, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, mattresses, rich blue and gold satin brocatelle window curtains, embroidered lace curtains, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, large marble vases, china, glass, silver-plated ware, with kitchen furniture.
SAME DAY,
At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 414 Pacific, near Nevins-st.
Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture.
SAME DAY,
At 2 o'clock P. M., at the corner of Fulton-av. and Bond-st.
EXECUTOR'S SALE—Large assortment of handsome rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, oak buffet and extension table, rich velvet, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, oil-cloths, excellent mattresses and feather beds, pier glass, paintings and engravings, French mantel clock, marble vases, secretary bookcase, with kitchen furniture, all in excellent order.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer.
BY J. E. HALSEY & CO.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
We will sell on
SATURDAY, APRIL 30,
at 10½ o'clock, on the premises
NO. 429 FOURTH-ST.,
between the 2d and 3d avs., a general assortment of household furniture, being the entire balance of stock of a party
DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING,
Comprising kitchen, bedroom, mulog-room and parlor furniture, crockery, lace curtains, French plate mirrors, tapestry, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oilcloths, fine mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, dressing bureaus, oak chairs, china dinner and tea sets, cutlery and plated ware, basement and kitchen furniture, &c., &c., to all of which we would call the particular attention of dealers, families and others, as the entire lot is to be sold without reserve, and must be cleared immediately after sale. Catalogues on the premises early morning of sale.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS will sell on FRIDAY, April 29, 1864, at 10½ A. M., all the furniture contained in the brown-stone house No. 48 East 29th st., the property of a family who have removed from this City. The furniture is nearly new, and in good condition, consisting, in part of English velvet carpets, richly framed pier and mantel mirrors, carved rosewood suites in satin brocatel, elegant embossed curtains, rosewood centre-tables, &c., &c. Also, Brussels carpets, lace curtains, dining-room furniture, extension-table, chairs, sofas, rosewood and black walnut bedsteads and bureaus, mattresses, pillows, oil-cloths and kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence. Catalogues will be ready at the house on the morning of the sale.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 16 Pine-st.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
A. JOURNEAY will sell on SATURDAY, April 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence No. 34 West 47th-st, the entire contents of above house, comprising a large and varied assortment of rich household furniture—PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE IN ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND OAK. Also, a LINE OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
A. JOURNEAY will sell on FRIDAY, April 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence No 192 2d-av., the entire contents of above house, consisting in part of Brussels carpeting, oak extension dining tables, French plate pier mirrors, rosewood parlor suits in plush and hair-cloth, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 151 West 20th st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of rosewood suite in crimson plush, rosewood marble-top centre-table, elegant lace window curtains, gilt frame pier mirrors, rosewood marble-top stageres, rosewood sofas in green figured brocatel, rosewood, 6-octave piano, by Dubois & Seahury.
Black walnut and rosewood bedsteads, mahogany marble-top washstands, hair mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows, china, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on
FRIDAY, April 29,
At 10½ o'clock, at No. 46 West 8th-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite to green plush, elegant engravings, rich clock under glass shade, chandeliers, mahogany hatstand, mahogany French bedsteads, elegant mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, straw palliasses, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, mahogany tête-à-tête in hair-cloth, black walnut extension dining tables, enameled marble-top cottage suites, crockery, &c.
China, crockery, glassware, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 27 West 47th-st.,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suites, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, extension dining tables, gilt-frame pier mirrors, brocatel and lace window curtains, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, straw palliasses, elegant rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, china, crockery and glassware.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, April 29,
At 10½ o'clock, at No. 214 Henry-st., above Clinton-st.,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels carpets, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites, covered hair-cloth couches, chairs, centre-tables, book cases and book-rack, oak extension table, chairs, china and glass-ware, black walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, mahogany do., mattresses, pillows, and bedding and other furniture. Particulars in catalogue. Commence with kitchen ware.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."
THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.
On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:
GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.
For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.
THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.
For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.
These are Well-Finished Gold-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*
MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.
The name "A. Morton," "Number" and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.
The numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.
Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.
The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are broad, coarse business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.
GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.
For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen; all 1st quality.
THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.
For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Peo, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.
GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.
For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Peo; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.
The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.
The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.
The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.
In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.
Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.
All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge of registering), in addition to the price of goods ordered, will guarantee their safe delivery.
Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.
TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $20, and of 20 per cent. on $30. If sent to one address at one time.
Address A. MORTON,
No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

GAS FIXTURES.
STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway, above 4th-st., has on hand a splendid assortment of newest styles, which he offers at very low rates. Parties in want of such articles would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

READY ROOFING.
As desirable as tin or shingles, and at half the cost. Samples and circulars sent by mail.
READY ROOFING COMPANY,
No. 73 Maiden-lane, New York.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,—Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st.
LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.
M. DOUGHTY will sell on FRIDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture in house No. 124 West 28th-st., cor. of Broadway, comprising the furniture of forty rooms, viz.: Brussels and Ingrain carpets and oilcloths, black walnut bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers, spring and hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, comforters and sheets, window shades, curtains and cornices, fine oil paintings, secretary and library bookcases, China vases, parlasses, straw mattresses, cane chairs and rockers, toilet crockery, dining-room and kitchen furniture, plated ware, casters, &c. To be peremptorily sold, and worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade. Descriptive catalogues ready day before sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 3, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard Brooklyn:
PROVISIONS—Bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, tea, coffee, butter, beans, molasses, vinegar, whisky, preserved meat.
CLOTHING—Round jackets, cloth and satinet trowsers, sheeting, frocks, overshirts, drawers, yards of satinet, flannel, sheeting, canvas, duck, nankin, calf and kip shoes, socks mattresses, blankets, seamless coats and caps, pilot cloth.
SMALL STORES—Tobacco, soap, thread, black tape, handkerchiefs, thimbles, razor strops, shaving boxes and brushes, scrub-brushes, large, small and medium buttons, fine combs, mess pans and kettles, mustard, pepper, blacking, forks, can openers.
List at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Mirrors, fine Chickering piano-forte, chandeliers, choice engravings, velvet carpets, &c., &c. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 29, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the residence No. 123 4th-st., near West 10th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elaborately-carved rosewood parlor suite, eleven pieces, in crimson and gold satin; heavily carved rosewood etagere, marble top; centre and fancy tables, fine French plate pier glasses, silk damask and lace curtains, carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads, secreteries, dressing bureaus, washstands, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, easy-chairs, lounges, bronze and gilt chandeliers and fixtures, a number of very choice engravings, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BOND-ST., between Broadway and Bowery, at auction.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 29, 1864, at twelve o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:
BOND-ST.—The valuable and substantial three-story, attic and basement brick house and lot No. 55 Bond-st., south side, between Broadway and Bowery. House could, with a slight expense, be converted into a store. Lot about 22 by 65.
$6,000 may remain on mortgage for one year.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, April 29,
At 10½ o'clock, at No. 125 Lexington-av.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in crimson plush, rosewood marble-top centre-table, elegant lace window curtains, gilt frame pier mirrors, rosewood marble-top stageres, rosewood sofas in green figured brocatel, rosewood, 6-octave piano, by Dubois & Seahury.
Black walnut and rosewood bedsteads, mahogany marble-top washstands, hair mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows, china, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on
FRIDAY, April 29,
At 10½ o'clock, at No. 46 West 8th-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite to green plush, elegant engravings, rich clock under glass shade, chandeliers, mahogany hatstand, mahogany French bedsteads, elegant mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, straw palliasses, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, mahogany tête-à-tête in hair-cloth, black walnut extension dining tables, enameled marble-top cottage suites, crockery, &c.
China, crockery, glassware, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 27 West 47th-st.,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suites, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, extension dining tables, gilt-frame pier mirrors, brocatel and lace window curtains, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, straw palliasses, elegant rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, china, crockery and glassware.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, April 29,
At 10½ o'clock, at No. 214 Henry-st., above Clinton-st.,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels carpets, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites, covered hair-cloth couches, chairs, centre-tables, book cases and book-rack, oak extension table, chairs, china and glass-ware, black walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, mahogany do., mattresses, pillows, and bedding and other furniture. Particulars in catalogue. Commence with kitchen ware.

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THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.
On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:
GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.
For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.
THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.
For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.
These are Well-Finished Gold-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*
MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.
The name "A. Morton," "Number" and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.
The numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.
Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.
The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are broad, coarse business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.
GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.
For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen; all 1st quality.
THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.
For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Peo, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.
GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.
For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Peo; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.
The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.
The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.
The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.
In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.
Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.
All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge of registering), in addition to the price of goods ordered, will guarantee their safe delivery.
Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.
TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $20, and of 20 per cent. on $30. If sent to one address at one time.
Address A. MORTON,
No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000
CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars at the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor April 25, 1860.
The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1876.
The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sums awarded to them respectively.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition shonld be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 16, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF FRESH BEEF for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, for one year, commencing June 3, 1864, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 10th May. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hindquarters, necks and shanks and kidney, tallow excinded, and to be delivered at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, at such times and in such quantities as may be required. The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef, to be delivered under this contract, shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of forequarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hindquarters from six to

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—London Assurance.

WINTER GARDEN—The Sorceress.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Our Wife—Loyalina.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Connie Soogah.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, Fejeean Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours; Pomp of—Cudjo's Cave; Harmony, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Weistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon.

GALLERY (No. 625 Broadway)—Original Pictures by Living Artists.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Grand Concert—Magic Art.

NO. 585 BROADWAY—Evenings of Music.

ART GALLERY—(No. 756 Broadway)—Painting—Eve in the Bower of Eden.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The universal conviction that ws ers on the sve of important evsnts in Virginia will probably be strengthened by the significant absencs of dsfinite intelligence from Gen. Grant's army. Ths telegraph is permitted to tall us little more than that two Georgians, doubtless very worthy and reliable individuals, who left Augusta a fortnight since, report that ths railrosds had been entirely surrendered to tha military authorities, who wsre hurrying forward every available soldier to strengthsn Gen. Lee's army, in anticipation of the coming struggle. Gen. Butler is said to have expressed ths opinion that most of the rabel troops recently operating in North Carolina, have left for Virginia. On Tuesday a considerable rebel cavalry forcs made its appearance nsar Fredsrickshurgh, as if anticipating an attempt on onr part to occupy it; and on the same day, it is said, the rabels made efforts to sweep awsy sevaral of our bridgas by floating logs down tha Rapidan.

Tha intelligeace from Gen. Banks' army, which we hava by a New-Orleans steamer, bringing dates from that place to April 19, is uuexpectedly favurable. The *Era* confirms the previous report that the part of Admiral Porter's fleat which went up the Red River previous to the three days' battle, returned to Grand Ecors on ths 13th. On their way down, the gunboats wsre obliged to run ths gauntlet of a fourteen-gun rebel battery, but replied to the fire with snch spirit that they drove the rebels from their guns. The arrival of the fleet at Grand Ecore enablsd Gen. Banks to procure e supply of ammnaition, of which he stood greatly in need, and the *Era* states that a portion nf the army, at least, wsa then promptly pushed out toward the rebel position. Through the Western papsrs wa learn that Gen. A. J. Smith's Division had crossed ths Red River not to march ovsrland to Vicksbnrgh, as has been stated, hnt to establish communications with Gen. Steele's army, which was supposed to be in the vicinity. Telegrams *via* Cairo reiterate the rumor we had some days since on the authority of prisoners taken at Pleasant Hill, that Gen. Steele had captnrsd Shreveport whils Kirby Smith was fighting Banks. Ths rspetition of this statement hardly makes it auy more credible. Guerrillas throng the baaks of the Red River, and fire upon all passing transports which are not protected by gunboats.

As an offset to the favorable raports from New-Orleans regarding the Red Rivar Expedition, our Washington correspondeat telsgraphs that a letter from Admiral Porter snumsratss among the lossea in the recent battles 4,000 prisouers, 30 pieces of artillery, $1,000,000 in greanbacks, and a first-class guaboat, the *Eastport*. Whether this vessal was dastroyed or not the Admiral neglects to state.

A Norfolk letter states that Gen. Graham, on the army gunboat *Chamberlain*, recsntly msde a reconnoissance to ths vicinity of Plymonth, which developed ths fact that the rebals wera ihere in strong force. A few hours praviona to Gen. Graham's visit, a flag-of-trnce boat endeavored to reach Plymouth, to inquire aftar our wounded, but all communicstion was refused. The painful atatemsut regarding the hntchery of ths negroes and loyal North Carolinians, is repeated.

Admiral Lee has traasmitted to the Navy Department a datailed official report of the recent destruction of an extensive rabel salt maaufsctory upon the North Carolina coast.

Col Phillips sends wnrd frnm Fort Gibson, Arkansas, that Quantrell, the guerrilla, of infamous memory, crossed the Vsrdigris and Arkansas Rivers on the night of the 26th. To be forewarned is to be forearmsd. The robber sad mnrderer ought to be canght this time.

We have Richmond aad Petersburgh papa rs as lata as April 25. Tbey ara occupied largely with details of the recent rebel victor ies, which aat urally afford them themes for extravagant jnbilation. The appearaace of a fleat of gunboats in tha Rappahennock Rivar, twelve miles below Tappahannock, gives ground for the supposition, in the opinion of thesa joarnals, that this place or Port Royal is to be made a base of operatioas, and a telegram dated Orsnge Court-house, April 22, states that ou that day "the eaemy begaa moving up their rear preparatnry to an edvance." Gen. Wirt Adams claims to have rspulsed 1,500 Faderals near Mechanicsville, Mississippi, and the fact that Joe Johnston still has ea army at Daltou is made apparant by tha aaaouncement that he reviewed his forces thara on April 19. It is a noticeable fact that these papers editorially defend and warmly approva of Forrest's brutal butchsry of the garrison of Fort Pillow.

CONGRESS.

In the Sennte, yesterday, after the traasaction of some uuimportaut business, Mr. Fessendee reported the House jolat resolutioa, increasing the duties on foreign imports temporarily fifty per cent, with an ameudment making the increase thirty-three and one-third per caat. and exampting goods in bond and in transit. A sptritad dabate followed the submissioa of this amendmaut, and, after considerable manœaveriag, the House bill was finally passed without alteratioa by a vote of 30 to 8, whereupon the Seaate adjonrned.

In the House yestsrday the Internal Revenus Bill occupied the largar part of the session. A spirited debate ansued upon a motion to tax the circulation of all other than National Banks one-fourth of one per cent. per month, but the amendmant waa finally adopted by the close vote of 52 to 51. An amendment was offered by Mr. Fernando Wood repealing ths sct of Merch last, which imposes a tax upon liquors on hand; and Mr. Washburne moved, as a substitute, to tax domestic liquors on hand fifty cents a gallon, with some restrictions. Tbis amaadment was adopted by 72 to 62. The consideratiou of the Tax Bill was interrupted by tha raception of twe brisf Mssaages from Mr. Lincoln—one loclosing an address from the people of East Tannessea, asking fnr relief. Without making any specific proposal, Mr. Lincoln indorsed the application, and sgain called attention to the vast importsnce of conatructing a post road from Cincinnati to Knoxville. The othar communication from tbe President had refarence to tha resolutions of inquiry regarding the military *status* of Gans. Blair and Schenck. The resignation of tha former has been offered, but its ecceptaaca hed been held in obeysnce, and ha hed now reentered the service. Gen. Schenck statad that his resignation bad besn accapted, and he did not consider himself in the military service. At the evening session, after some sparring between Gen. Schenck and Fernando Wood regarding tha propriety of calling for the corraspondence in fnll regarding Gen. Blair's resignation, tha House settled down to work again and passed tbe tax bill before adjournmaat by a vnte of 102 to 33.

FOREIGN.

By ths arrival of the *Champion* from Asplawall April 18, we havs soms nnimportant items of newa trom tbe Pscific coest. The Ecuadorian Congress was in sassion, aud had received the message of Presidsat-Moreno. Tha document urges with mnch persisience the approval of the concordat celebrated last yesr with tha Pope of Rome. Señor Carvajal had been declsred to be legally alected Vice-Presidant of tha Republic. Mosquera mads his triumphsl sntry into Carthagens Feh. 29, snd wss receivsd with enthusisstic damonstrations. Ramors from Cauca wsre to the sffect that a movemeat, sanctioned by Mosquera, had been commeaced against Gov. Pajan, under the laadarabip of Gen. Jose Sanchez. In Panama averything wae quiet. The Panama *Star* coatradicts a rumor which had gainad currency that tha old United States ship *Falmouth*, which was sold last year at Aspinwall, had been pat under tha British flag, and fitted ont as a pirate. The vessel in qaestion is now engaged in the very innocent occupstion of taking coal from this port to Aspiuwall.

The London *Daily News* states as a well-authenticatad rumor, that the Attorney-Genaral has given aa opinion that avary registered shareholder in tbs Atlantic Trading Company (tbe great blockade-rnnaing scheme) will be guilty of misdsmeaanr under ths Foreign Enlistment Act, which prohibits tha eqnipping of transports to be used by belligersnts.

GENERAL NEWS.

Tha Italian Consul-General in this City, Signor Anfosa de Licionano, has received a letter from Capt. Isola, of tha frigate *Re Galantuomo*, aanouacing tha gratifying intalligeaca of tbe safe arrival of that vessel at Tarcelrs, one of tbe Azores. Capt. Isola states that his vsssel sustaiaed fearful damags from the storm which prevailed shortly after her departure from this port, bat fortunately uot a single life was lost. The officers lost aearly all their clothing, and were compelled to endure great herdships nntil their arrival at Terceira, which was thirty-sight days after thsir departnre from this port. Cept. Isola eadesvored to rsturn to Naw-York, but, after a vain sffort, wss obliged to make for Terceira. Cspt. Isola further states that ha hailed an American ship whila his vessel was in distress, and asked for assisteace, which was refused. The *Star of the West*, to which Capt. Isola probably refers, failed to afford the assisiance sskad for simply because the storm prsvailiog at the time made it nttarly impossibls for her to communicate with ths frigate.

The Board of Aldermea met yestsrday. A preamble aad resolution in rsgard to ths receat raieing of faras by the stags compaaies, and directiag the Committee on Streets to coasider and report upon the subject of selling franchises at auction for omaibus-rontes, which shall aot extand below Chambers-street, wae adoptsd. The Comptroller was reqnested to report a list of the unpaid judgmants on record against the City. A resolatioa to compel the Jsmes-slip snd Hunter's Point Ferry Compaay to reduce thsir tariff of farss to the rates prescribed in the coaditioas of their lsase, which is, that they shall not exceed thoss of tbe Peck-slip Ferry, (now discontinued,) was laid over. A resolntiou to donate to the Colored Orphan Asylum Associatiou, the grounds whereon the buildings of the Iastitutioa were located thet were destroyed by tha mob last July, to be sold, and ths proceeds used in the erection of other buildings for ths asylum on the upper part of the island, was adopted. The site in qnestion is very valuable, having a front of 250 fast on Fifth-svsnus. A copy of the City Tax Law, and accompanying ordiaance making the appropriations aamed thsrein, was receivad from the Comptroller, and laid over without reading. Tha resolution from the Conaclimea, proposing to secure tbe Union-sqnere Sanitary Fair buildiag for a tamporary hospital for sick sad wounded soldiers, was laid on ths table, 8 to 4; aad the resolutioa from the ssme board, to rescind the rseolutioa of 1860, cresting ths office of Inspector of Railrosds, failed to pass, aad was laid over. Ths Comptroller reported tha Sixth-avenus Railroad racaipts for the first qnarter of tha yaar to have been $96,600 02, aad thosa of the Eigbth-avenue Railroad, for the first tima, $109,169 14. Adjourned to Monday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

Ths Board of Coancilmen concnrred in the rssolntion to denats the old Colored Orphau Asylum site to ths Asylum Association, and adopted resolations to do swsy with ths office of Inspector of Railroade (now filled by Senntor Woodruff;) to have each etreet lamp nearest a fire hydrant deeignated by painting a red ball upon the glaes, for the guidance of fireman, and to obtain the Fnir building in Union-squara for a soldiers' hospital. An ordinaace was introduced aad laid over to amead the Revised Ordinances of 1859, so as to transfer the powsr ot appointing fire-bell riagers from ths Mayor to the Street Commissioaer, fix ths term of office at three years, and mska them removsble for miedemeaor by tbe Street Commissioaar. Adjoured to Mouday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At the Court of Oyar ead Termiaer, yesterday, Horace Greely appesred in Court and filed his answers to the interrogatories in the "contempt case." Jndge Barnard desmed the answers satisfactory, and he was discharged.

Patties arrivad at Cairo rsport heving seen at Coviagton, Tana., Maj. Bradford, who wss supposed to have been mnrderad by the rebels after the capture of Port Pillow. He escaped while the massacre was in progress, but was soon recaptnred. He is regarded es iacurably insane.

There nra at praseat a twenty-three days' stock of provisions on hsad at Chsttanooga, and twaaty-five days' at Knoxvills; ead thare will be at least thirty days' snpply at both points by ths 1st of Msy. The cars can now supply the army, and accumulate fifteea par cent. daily.

Maj.-Gen. N. J. T. Dana has beea ordered West on a tour of iaspsctioa. Gen. Dana formerly commaaded ths Unitsd Ststes forces in Texss.

It is stated thst the *Canonicus* iron-clad, which rscently left Bostoa, is of draft sufficiently light to operate in the North Carolina watars.

Breadstuffs wsre much depressed, and genarally lower, yesterdsy. Provisions, Groceries, Cottoa, Oils, and Matals, wera less ective and less buoyaat. Hay, Tallow, Wool, aad Whisky, were is fair demand. The Freight Msrkat wasinactive. An adjournad meeting of Commercial Brokers, was held at the Produca Exchanga, aad a committee of six represeatative brokers were appointed to go to Weshiagton, immadiately, with a view to the protectioa of the interests of this importsat clnes of business msn.

Tha Stock market yestsrday left off at steady prices, but witboat any decided buoyaacy of speculation. Tha seles of Gold through the day were 2 ₱ cant. lower thaa oa Wednesdsy. The prics recovered st tha close of tbe day to 180@ 180½ ₱ cant.

Rebel Ravings.—The rebels seem to be delirious with joy over their recent great little succeasee. The Richmond *Examiner* [ravee like au idiot ahont them. It says that Forrest, in hutchering 400 negroes, has "undone in an hour the year's work of Grant," that is to say, has given the rebels control of the whole Mississippi Valley, for Grant's work was uothing less than its coaquest. Hokr's affair in North Carolina wae hardly less grand and peculiar. It not only shows the "prowess" of the rebels, bnt "evinces that striking superiority of *elan* which most signally elevatss them above the Yankee soldier," just as such a style of writing evincee the striking superiority in bosh which most signally elevatee the rebele above all the rest of mankind. But the wildest assertion of this wild rebel is when he says, in speaking of Hokr's storming nf the fortifications at Plymouth, that "not an instance in the war can be msntioned of the Yankees having driven the rebels from intrenched positions." Is it possibis that this rebel has not yet got the news of Grant's operations at Chattsnooga, Lnokont Mountain, and Missionary Ridge, last November?

President Lincoln's Kentucky Letter.

The letter of Presidsat Lincoln to tbe edlior of the Frankfort *Commonwealth* is a new and admirable specimen of his ingsnuous character, and of his remarkable aptness in stating the truth. No one can wonder, after reading this letter, that Gov. Bramlette, who had previously eeriously contemplated organized reeistance te tbe ealistmeat of colored troops is Kentucky, was so completely disarmed by its spirit and sentimeats, and from that time forward gave the President his confidence and support. It could not hut satisfy any reasonable loyal man, whatever his feelinge on the subject of Slavery.

The President, in this commnnicatiou to the State which cleaves to Slavery with snch extraordinary tenacity, does not disguisé in the least his opinion of Slavery. In his very heginning he says: "If Slavery is not wrong, uothing is wrong," and avows that he canaot remember when he did uot so think and feel. He goes ou to declare that this abstract opinion could not affect his obligatiou to the Constitution, which he had taken oath to preserve to the best of his ability. He avers that he has carried out that oath in what he conceives to he its true spirit, by using all means necessary to preserve the Gevernment—"the Natiou of which the Constitution is the organic law." He declaree that he would have considered himself false to his oath if to save Slavery, and the constitutional gnarantees of Slavery, he "should permit the wreck of Government, conntry and Constitutinn all together;" that hefore tonching Slavery he waited nntil the necessity grew imperative and nnavoidable—that his conforming to that necessity has already giveu the cause of the Union one hundred and thirty thousand black soldiers and laborers, and that all results thus far have every way jnstified the action of the Government. The letter is hut a summary of the views presented verbally to Gov. Bramlette, bnt it is quite enough to give a distinct idea of their practical force.

Of conrse this letter does not snit the factious. Copperheads strike at it with all their uatnral malignity. Particular vehemence is directed against its declaration that "measures, otherwise unconstitutional, might become lawful by becoming indispensable to the preservation of the Constitution, through the preservation of the nation." The doctrine is denounced as outrageous. But every man nf sense knows it to he the simple trnth. It is, in fact, nothing hut another form of the statement—which is as old as organized governments—that the "safety of the people is the anpreme law." No uatiou ever existed in whose history exigencies havs not arisen requiring abnormal resorts. It is impossihle for any law, whether it be organic or mnnicipal, to be devised, that can strictly and exactly respond to every civil contingency. It is said that eveu divine law has its snpervisions, or at least its deviations from its ordinary path. To conceive of a human law of any sort, which shall be as irresistible as Fate, as inexorable as Rhadamanthus, is the extreme of absurdity. The law, like the Sabbath, was made for man, not man for the law. It is self-preservation alone which gives humau law its righteous sanction. Laws are uot ends, bnt meaas. To exalt tbe means above the ends—to make man the creature and slave of institntions instead of their lord and master—is not respect for law at all; it is superstitious, senseless bigotry. In every relation of life, whether individual or social, there must always be a certain yielding to necessity. Minor laws mnst give way to the "supreme law." We say, unhesitatingly, that when the alternative came, either to override the constitntional guarantees of Slavery, or to let the Government go to destruction, President Lincoln would have been a traitor to his country, and a bstrayer of the Constitution itself, had he not used the powere of war to break down the institution. Slavery was the prime mover of this rebellion. Better kill it ten thousand times over, by any earthly means conceivable, than let the rebelliou trinmph. The mau who would peril the Government sooner than harm Slavery, is to all inteuts and purposes as vile a traitor as Jeff. Davis himself. Thomas Jefferson helieved the purchase of Louisiana unconstitutional, and yet signed the treaty consnmmating it. He did it because he regarded that territorial possession a national necessity. What eane mau would for a moment compare that uecessity with that which weighs upon the Government in this life-and-death struggle? What loyal man can appland President Jefferson for that act, as all loyal men have applauded, and yet charge perjnry upon President Lincoln for using extraordinary power against the direst scourge of the Republic?

But these malignants also inveigh against Mr. Lincoln because he also says in this letter: "I claim uot to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me." This, they pretend, shows that he was without settled principle or policy—the mere hanger-on of circumstances. If there is one thing, above all others, which has shown the wisdom of President Lincoln, and his great fitness for his position, it is his shaping his policy not in accordaace with any preconceived plans, but in conformity to actual developments, and that most resistless of all logic, the logic of events. He has allowed himself to have but one fixed aim, and that was ths salvatioa of the Republic. The means whereby that should bs effected—whether they should be ordiaary or extraordinary—whether they should be purely military or, also, involve great civil changes—he left for the rising necessities of the time to determine. These necessities no man could calculate in advance. There never was a public situation in which human prescieace, even among the most discerning, was so fallible. Had McClellan accomplished what was justly expected of him, the rebellion would, in all probability, have been crushed hy military force solely. But for all the delays and discomfitnres of the most absnrd style of eggreesive warfare ever heard of, culminating at last in the terrors of Chickahomiay, probably not a negro would have ever been enlisted, or a line of the Emancipation Proclamation ever have been written. It was only after fifteen months of this senseless and disastrous generalship had carried the nation to the very brink of ruin, that President Lincoln realized that new measures must be invoked, and those of ths very stroagest and boldest character. When nacontrollable events left no alternative, and not until then, he turned to the last, the extreme, resort. He did it with reluctaace, and yet with a courage and a patriotic devotion that will never csass to be admired. President Lincoln was controlled by events. Nothing but very rank malice, or very dense stupidity, would ever think of reproaching him for declaring it. He would not have been a wise man, or eveu a sane one, if he had acted otherwiee. To be governed by coaceptione, and not by facts, is the very esseuce of madness.

The Glorious Patriotism of the West.

The offer of the Governors of the Western and Northwestern States of a large uumber of men—accordiag to rsport, one hundred thousaad—to mau the Uniou garrisons and forts, thne freeing for service au important forcs of veterans, is one of the most inspiriting events of this war. When one remembers that for three yeare these States have beeu pouring forth meu with lavish hand, in communities where every man is of especial value—Illiuois alone having sent forth more volunteers, in proportion to her population, than any other State of the Union; and Illinois and Indiana having put iuto the field an army as large as that of a first-clase European Power; and when we recall that at this season of the year every man is needed, and can hardly be spared, for the tilling of the gronnd, we shall appreciate the patriotism of this offer. A hundred thousand men takeu from the West and Northwest now, are so many meu withdrawn directly from the Spring labors of the farm. As almost every one either own farms or iahor on them, they will in fact leave their plow in the farrow, even as last Snmmer in Indiana they left their "reapers" on the wheat-fisld. It is not only wealth hut the very sonrce of wealth, which these States thns offer to their country. Three years of weary war, defeats and disaster, incompetent Generals and blnndering policy, have not in the least cooled the fire of the Western patriotism. The people are as determined as they were when the first Western soldiers occnpied Cairo, that one Government, founded ou Liberty, shall reach from Maine to the Gulf. For they belong especially to that vigorons race, who, having once undertaken a thing and set their will upon it, have it not in them to turn back, bnt, on the contrary, are inspired and spurred on hy obstacles and delays.

This volnntary proffer of a new army from these Westeru districts, where almost every honsehold has an empty seat, and where every battle from the Potomac to the Rio Grande leaves wide circles of mourners, is like a trumpet-call to our Eastern patriotism.

The West appreciate the momentoas importance of this coming Summer. They kaow that on its battles—even as on such hattles as Arbela and Marathon and Waterloo—the destinies of future ages and of nations will depend. They are determined that all that they can do and offer, shall be given now, in the utmost crisis of the country, to make certain, ao far as human preparatione can do eo, the victory of the Union and of Free Government.

Is the East equally patriotic and in earnest? Why do we not hear from the Governors of the Eastern States? There are importaat posts here, and between this City and Washington, which might jnst as well be garrisoned by militia, and thns relieve large numbers of veterans for active service. Is our militia proffered to the General Government? We are glad to know that one regimeat at least haa beeu called out to man our harbor fortifications. Though as yet we hear no inspiring call from the Governors, we know that this State and all the Eastern States are as truly in earnest as our Westeru hrethren, and have made and are prepared to make as great sacrifices for the country.

When this tremendous war has resulted in the final victory of free principles, it canaot be denied that the Central West will etand forward with a glory whioh she never possessed hefore—evea the glory of great sacrifices persistently made for great principles. More than any part of the nattou (unless it be the State of Massachusetts,) have those powerful communities seen from the beginning that this was a struggle betweeu free principles of government and Slavery, and they have struck, without fear or favor, at the accursed "inetitntioa." They have always beea in favor of the most vigorons aad thorough measures, and the school of McClellan, whether in politics or strategy, has met with nothing hut contempt from the great majority of the Westeru populatioa. Certainly, not the least vigorous fighting has been done by the Weetera men; and, of all our officers, a Western General now appears at the surface as, thus far, the best military head.

One natural effect appears at this time in the West from the war, aad oae worth immense sacrifices to attain—a mach deeper and stroager union between East and West. The common loeses and commoa etruggles have bound both together with indissoluble ties. The Western armies, though during McClellan's interminable campaigns inclined to make light of the fighting qualities nf the Eastern, now respect our soldiers as equally brave and equally patriotic.

The Central West is, of course, to be the Great Power of the future on this Continent. No agricultural States on the richest river hottoms of the Old World have ever equaled the wealth and power which are yet to be developed on the fertile plains of the alluvial West. It is a fortunate thing for them, as it is for the nation, that their prinal lonndation in thns being rnhly laid in the most heroic sacrifices and the bravest services for liberty and conntry. Their people will have prond and inspiring traditions to look back upoa. And it is no rhetorical exeggeration to say that when at length thie whole land is free from every taint of Slavery, and one free Republic rules it all, to no portion of the nation will our posterity feel snch gratitnde, as having risked and sacrificed everything for country and for free principles, as to the States of the Central West.

The Rise in Prices.—The stage proprietors have backed down from their attempt to raise fares from *six* to *ten* cents. We are not surprised either at the attempt or at the failure. When everybody was pntting everything np as high as they conld get it, we don't wonder the stagemen resolved to try the experiment also. There was qnite as mnch reason for donbling *their* prices, as for dnubling those of hntter, apples, kid gloves and soft soap. Oats, hay and wages had risen, the currency was just as "inflated" for them as for everybody else; why shonld they not take advantage of these circnmstaaces as everybody else waa doing? Naturally enough, they tried it: naturally enough, too, they failed. The railroad cars carried passengers for jnst *half* price, and conld not combine in the attempted extortion because the law was peremptory. Theu again, the stages are largely patronized by persons who live on salaries, and whose wages have not risen with the cost of living, and they snddenly discovered that they could walk.

To a certain extent the rise in prices is perfectly legitimate and inevitable. Prodncers have diminished in number—consumption has increased, and the relative value of money is less than it was. Bnt, beyond all this, a great deal of the rise has been artificial and needless. There has been a great deal of extortion, hy men powerfnl enough to control the market in certain articles, and by combinations of men where the competition prevented snch individnal action. Then, too, the panic which pervaded the community, as to the prospective rise in prices, has aided this result. Whether any considerable check will be administered to it speedily, remains to be seen.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

A Flag of Truce Rejected by the Rebels—The Town Shelled by Gen. Graham—Reported Murder of Loyal North Carolinians by the Rebels.

Philadelphia, Thursday, April 28.

Tha *Inquirer* of this city has a letter from Norfolk which says:

"Tha army gnaboat *Burnside*, Lieut. Stewart J. Donnelly commander, arrived here to-day from Roanoke Island, which place she left yesterday morning early. The news brought by her is, that on Sunday the transport *Massasoit* proceeded to Plymouth with a flag of truce to inquire about the condition of the wounded. After a detention of several hours, the rebels informed the officar in charga of her that no communication could be had.

Later on the same day Gen. Graham, with his swift army gunboat *Chamberlain*, steamed up to within a short distance of Plymouth. He was met by a launch from the rebel ram, which questioned him whether he came as a flag of trucs. He replied 'No,' but was on a reconnaissance. While reconnoitering he greatly surprised the rebels by throwing several shells into Plymouth from his long range guns.

From the information obtained at Roanoke Island, it appears that our loss was quite small, while the rebels' was very severe. Our killed and wounded who fall in the angagemaat will not amount to one hundred, whila tha rebels have to mourn tha loss of ovar seventeen hundred of their men. Tha great disparity in numbers was caused by the grape, canister and shell that newad their way through the rabel ranks during their repeated assaults upon the fortifications.

There is a report prevalaat that tha rebels, after capturing the place, gathered tagethar all tha loyal North Carolina soldiers, drew them up into line, and shot them in cold blood. It is also said that the blacks remaining in the town met with a similar fate. Shonld there be a confirmation af this, and it be provaa that the rebels acted in this farocious and inhumaa manaer, a swift and severe retribation should be dasit out to them."

Pennsylvania Union State Convention.

Harrisburgh, Penn., Thursday, April 29.

The Uniou Stste Coaveation, called for the purpose of placing in nomination an Electoral ticket, and selecting dalagates at large to tha National Convantion, and to taka such action as it may daem proper, in rsferanca to the approaching Presidantial campaign, met hera to-day.

There is a full attendance.

Henry Johnson is the temporary Chairman.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Philadelphia, Thursday, April 28.

Tha Committee on Permanent Organization mada a raport nominating Mr. William V. Lawrence, of Washington County, for President, and the usual aumber of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

The raport was adopted, and Mr. Lawrence took the chair and delivarad an address, in which he eulogized the Union party as being tha only one abla to save the country. He said that nineteen-twentieths of all tha soldiers in the army belonged to the organization, and favored the reelaction of Abraham Lincoln (applause) for President.

A resolution was adopted that the Electors at large ha instructed to support Abraham Lincoln for President, and to oppose all efforts to postpone tha Baltimore Convention; and that ona of the hardest blows that could be inflictad on tha rabels would be the certainty of tha reelection of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Penny moved to proceed to ballot for four dalegates to the Baltimore Convention, and Simon Cameron, Alexander McClure, Morrow B. Lowry, and W. W. Ketchum were declared alected.

The convention than proceedad to nominata two Senatorial Electors, and Thomas Cunningham, of Beaver, and Morton McMichael were unanimously chosan by acclamation.

EVENING SESSION.

The District Electors and members of tha Stata Central Committee were chosen.

Tha Committee on the Address made a report. The address sets forth taat tha honor and glory of the people ara sufficient reasons for urging tha reelection of Mr. Lincoln, whose administration has prasanted all the powars and resources of tha Government in their stroogest light. It is necessary for tha anccessful prosecution of the war that there should be no change in the Administration at Washington.

A resolution of thanks to the loyal Senators and members of the Legislature for the faithful performance of their trust, and especially for giving the right of suffrage to tha soldiers, was passed.

A resolution was also unanimously passed giving thanks to our brave soldiers in the field, who had sacrificed the comforts of home for tha maintenance of the principles of our Government.

Senator Lowar was called on for a speech. He responded, and was followed by Messrs. McClure, Ketchum, and others.

The convention continued in session to a late hour, and adjourned *sine die*.

Going to the Front.

Boston, Thursday, April 28.

Tha Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment, and two companies of heavy artillary leave to-day for the South.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Advices from New-Orleans to April 19—Encouraging Account from Gen. Banks—Our Army Again Advancing Toward Shreveport—Gunboats and Transports Running a Gauntlet of Rebel Batteries—The Reported Capture of Shreveport by Gen. Steele Reaffirmed.

The steamer *America*, from New-Orleans on the 19th inst., arrived here about noon yesterday.

Tha *Era* of the 19th contains late news from the army of Gen. Banks.

An expedition under Gen. Kirby Smith which, with a portion of Admiral Porter's fleet, went up the Red River previous to the three days' battle, returned safely on the 13th inst.

The greater portion of the rebel army is at Mansfield, and on the river opposite that place.

At Cowshatta Shats, a rebel force was stationed, which had about fourteen guns in a battery along the river bank. Our gunboats, in returning, were obliged to run the gauntlet of these guns.

In tha fighting which followed the attempt of the gunboats to pass tha rebel battery, the rebels were compelled to fall back from the river, giving the transports a clear passage. The boats suffered very little, some splintered woodwork being all the injury sustained.

As soon as this expedition arrived at Grand Ecore, preparations were at once made for another advance of the army.

Tha *Era* adds:

"We have good reasons for believing that Gen. Banks is again en route to Shreveport. A portion of our army is known to have left Grand Ecore, moving out toward the rebel position. The return of the fleet from above furnished the army with a full supply of ammunition, the lack of which was the principal cause of its return to Grand Ecore and the delay at that point."

Our soldiers had entirely recovered from the fatigues incident to their late marches and severe fighting, and were in a position to strike a telling blow upon the enemies of the Union.

A rebel battery had been planted at Campte, a few miles above Grand Ecore, in consequence of which Gen. Kirby Smith burned the town.

The Captain of the dispatch boat *Diligent* was killed in running the batteries at Cowshatta Shats.

The steamer *Polar Star*, with nearly 400 Confederate prisoners on board, passed this place under a flag of truce. The boat was stopped by Capts. Fessenden and Ayres, belonging to the rebel Gen. Taylor's staff, but afterward allowed to proceed, the instructions under which the commanding officer was acting having been approved by Gen. Taylor previously. The prisoners, who were to be exchanged, were under the control of Major J. M. Bradley, of Gen. Bowen's Staff. It not being possible to carry out the provisions of the cartel at present, the prisoners were brought to this city.

Gen. Grover's division is still at Alexandria, and will probably remain to protect the country and people of that region from incursions of guerrillas and raiding parties.

We shall remain in daily expectation of hearing that Gen. Banks and his gallant army have again met the enemy, and that the overthrow of rebel domination in Louisiana is entirely accomplished.

THE BLACK HAWK IN A HOT PLACE.

From the Era, April 19.

The transport steamer *Black Hawk* arrived here from Grand Ecore last evening, and her officers inform us that they have participated in a very exciting adventure since they were last here.

The rebels numbered several hundred, and their fire was very rapid, but by putting on all the steam that could be raised, the officers of the *Black Hawk* succeeded in escaping from the enemy's clutches.

The rebels followed the boat for a considerable distance down the river, firing constantly, and there is scarcely a square foot in her upper works that has not been perforated by a musket ball.

On returning to Grand Ecore, after bringing a number of wounded to this city, the boat was ordered to proceed several miles further up Red River, and endeavor to pull out of a rather unpleasant situation the gunboat *Eastport*, which had been hard aground for several days on a sand bar.

She failed to get the *Eastport* off the bar, and started to return; but had scarcely got away from the protection of her guns, when rebel riflemen opened upon her from the bank.

The pilot-house was the special object upon which the rebels vented their spite, and the escape of the pilot from death is scarcely beneath the miraculous. Had it not been for sheets of boiler-iron which were fastened to the sides of the pilot-house, he would inevitably have been slain.

He (we did not learn his name) is deserving of the highest commendation for the courage he displayed in remaining at his post throughout the trying ordeal.

The piano, looking-glasses, &c., in the cabin of the *Black Hawk* are broken and ruined by the numerous shots which struck them.

There were a number of civilians and the crew on board, about a dozen of whom were slightly wounded, but none seriously, we believe. There were no soldiers on board. But for the fact that the rebels fired very high, many more casualties would in all probability have occurred, as the passengers and crew were huddled together pretty thickly on the lower deck.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Reported Capture of Shreveport by Gen. Steele Reiterated.

St. Louis, Thursday, April 28.

Cairo dates to the 26th, by mail, say that the steamboats *Liberty* and *Belle*, from Memphis, have arrived, the former with 128 bales of cotton for Evansville, and the latter with a number of mnles, horses, mulss and wagons, belonging to the Sixteenth Army Corps, for Cairo, and 270 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

Memphis dates to the 25th state that the steamer *Curlew*, from the Arkansas River, while aground at Johnson's Island, was attacked by guerrillas, but the soldiers aboard drove them off, killing the leader, Tom Kernan, the notorious guerrailla and boat burner, better known as the "Wild Irishman."

Three steamers are reported lying at the mouth of the Arkansas River, from which guerrillas are receiving large supplias of clothing, &c.

Martin Smith, formerly a conductor on the Mississippi Railroad, was some time since taken in the act of smuggling 500,000 percussion caps, and several hundred pounds of gunpowder, to the enemy, having previously taken the oath of allegiance.

Maj.-Gen. Washburne had arrived at Memphis, and assumed command of the Department of West Tennessee.

The hospital steamer *N. W. Thomas*, from New-Orleans, had arrived with 166 wounded soldiers, one-third of whom were from the late Red River battle, all furloughed, and on the way home.

Rebel arisoners takau at Pleasant Hill confirm the former reports.

Gen. Steele had taken Shreveport.

Gen. Price arrived to-day.

The Memphis cotton market was firm and unchanged. Receipts trifling. The proceeds of the Government sale here to-day were upwards of $600,000, half of which was naval prize money. The cotton sold was mixed, ranging from 71 3-16 to 73½. There are about 1,000 more bales here.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Quantrell Moving Toward Kansas Again.

St. Louis, Thursday, April 28.

Advices from Col. Phillips, commanding Fort Gibson, in the Indian country, say Quantrell was going to Kansas, having crossed Verdigris and Arkansas Rivers on the night of the 26th.

Anair, with 325 rebels, has been driven across the Illinois River above Taiequan. Phillips has troops in pursuit.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Champion—$281,875—In Treasure.

The steamship *Champion*, A. G. Lines commanding, with malls, passengers and specie to J. B. Allen, arrived at this port yesterday. The *Champion* left Aspinwall with the California passengers on the 18th inst., at 5 P. M., and arrived at this port at 7 A. M., 28th inst. She brings $281,875 in specie.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$44,000	Schelle Bros.	30,000
Order	12,932	A. Rich & Bro.	4,000
N. Cohn & Co.	68,000	*From Aspinwall.*	
A. S. Rosenbaum	30,000	M. de Pamarino	$500
J. B. Nawton & Co.	31,469	Colgate & Hoffman	1,250
Jennings & Brewster.	6,400	Edward Abry	250
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	35,204	Ribon & Manex	31,300
Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	34,500	Wells, Fargo & Co.	750

Distinguished Gentlemen at the Baltimore Fair.

Baltimore, Thursday, April 28.

Secretary Seward and several Foreign Ministers came to Baltimore to-night by special train, furnished by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and visited the fair, where Mr. Seward and the other visitors were received with great enthusiasm. Mr. Seward was presented with an elegant sofa-cushion, and made an eloquent speech.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

Bordentown, Thursday, April 28.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company was held in this place to-day. In the report made the extensive and radical improvements now in progress were dwelt upon at length. The double track, enlarged stations and increase of equipments were shown to be in rapid progress. The stockholders heartily acquiesced in and indorsed the necessarily heavy expenditures.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

...MORNING, and may be had at the counter of any publication office in Manhattan ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day. Both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and convenient form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

The Remarkable Properties of Brown's Bronchial Troches have been thoroughly tested since first introduced. The demand for them has steadily increased, and, purely upon their own merits, they have found favor with those, who, from pulmonary, bronchial or asthmatic complaints, require them. For coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma and influenza they are entirely efficacious, removing all obstructions, and increasing at once the power and flexibility of the voice.

Mrs. Mary J. Holmes has just commenced a new Story in the NEW-YORK WEEKLY, entitled DR. WEST, OR, DORA'S LOVE.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

From Hon. J. A. McDougall, United States Senator of California.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 3, 1863.

MESSRS. W. CHILTON & Co.:

You wish to know the medicinal effects of Romaine's Crimean Bitters, as experienced by myself. I very cheerfully comply with your request.

They are excellent for digestion, correcting diarrhea, nausea, irritation of the stomach, and for the creation of a wholesome appetite. They pleasantly exhilarate, but followed by no stupefying reaction, and are extremely palatable.

In all respects they are the best BITTERS I have ever used. Respectfully yours,

J. A. McDOUGALL.

Never-failing Safety and Success.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test of thirty years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind cholic, and regulates the bowels. 25 cents a bottle.

Demulcent, DEMULCENT, Demulcent, DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT.

This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y. To be had of all druggists and grocers.

"Dr. West," by Mrs. Holmes, is now ready, in the NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus," Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus," Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus," Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus," Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus," Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Genin's Specialty in Hats is to keep on hand every style that TASTE OR CAPRICE introduces, either in the Old World or the New. Hence his assortment includes all the styles to be found scattered through the various hat establishments of the United States. Nor is this all; it has its own elegant inventions, imported and of home design, and which cannot be obtained elsewhere. This Spring styles of gentlemans' Hats and of fancy fabrics for children, misses and infants, number more than ONE HUNDRED, and such another comprehensive display will be looked for in vain on this side of the ocean. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles (such as salt rheum, pimples, tetters, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 274 Pearl-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,009 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety of our own manufacture. SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory, No. 189 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent. And for Sale—New. V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

City Ladies and Ladies Visiting the City—If you wish handsome Gaiter Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, 207 Centre-st., and sold by Druggists generally. 50 cents a box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines. No. 505 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines. SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Second-hand Safes—For sale cheap, for cash, at No. 108 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

CHEEVER—DIXEY.—On Wednesday, April 27, by Rev. [illegible], Rev. LEVI W. CHEEVER, of Reading, Penn., to ELLA M., daughter of the late Wm. H. Dietz, of this City. No cards.

CARPENTER—THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, April 27, at the First Universalist Church, Brooklyn, L. I., by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, SILAS S. CARPENTER, of this City, to Miss ADA C. THOMPSON, of the former place.

DE GIRARDIN—HOLMES.—On Tuesday, April 26, by Rev. James Eells, D.D., LEON DE MONTSERRAT DE GIRARDIN to KATE COOSYLANDS, daughter of Adrian B. Holmes, all of this City.

FAUSTER—JOHNSON.—On Wednesday evening, April 27, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Dr. Baker, Mr. WM. L. FOUSTER to Miss SOPHIE JOHNSON, all of Williamsburgh, L. I.

HARRISON—BRITTON.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 27, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Grace Church, JAMES HARRISON, Esq., of New-Orleans, to FANNIE, eldest daughter of Dexter B. Britton, of this City. No cards.

KENNEDY—HARPER.—On Thursday, April 28, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Henry B. Ridgway, CHARLES P. KENNEDY to Miss LIZZIE E., daughter of John D. Harper, Esq., all of this City.

LYNCH—MILLER.—On Thursday, April 28, by Rev. J. H. Tuttle, Mr. THOMAS W. M. LYNCH to Miss ADELINE MILLER, both of this City.

NICHOLS—SMITH.—At Providence, R. I., on Wednesday, April 27, by Rev. Henry Waterman, D. D., Rector of St. Stephen's Church, CHARLES A. NICHOLS, of New York, and ISABELLE B., daughter of Governor James Y. Smith.

REYNOLDS—VAN BOREN.—On Thursday, April 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, JAMES B. REYNOLDS, M. D., to Miss JOSEPHINE F., third daughter of M. M. Van Beuren, Esq., all of this City.

SHEARER—PATCHILL.—On Tuesday, April 26, by Rev. Joseph Sanderson, JOHN SHEARER to MARY W. PATCHILL, all of this City.

WHITSON—RIDER.—On Thursday, April 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Krebs, Mr. ASA C. WHITSON to Miss JENNIE M., daughter of Martin V. B. Rider, Esq., all of this City.

WHITNEY—JOHNSON.—On Wednesday, April 27, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, STEPHEN WHITNEY to MARGARET LAURANCE, daughter of Bradish Johnson.

WADE—MACGREGOR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 27, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. J. N. Littlejohn, OLIVER WADE to FANNIE C. MACGREGOR.

YOONE—MCKIE.—On Wednesday, April 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, JAMES E. YOONE to ANNA, daughter of Thomas McKie, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BARTLETT.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, April 27, of diphtheria, FRANK WARREN, only child of William E. and Josephine Bartlett, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Friends are invited to the funeral, at No. 159 Lexington av., this (FRIDAY) morning, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock.

BALLOT.—On Thursday, April 28, of typhoid pneumonia, LOUIS J. BALLOT, in the 65th year of his age.

He was born in Genoa, Italy, and has been a resident of this City for the past 50 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

COMMINGS.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 27, of typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of six weeks, MARY JANE, wife of J. Nugent Cummings, of New-Orleans.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brothers-in-law, Henry T. Capen and Thomas P. Cummings, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of the former, No. 135 West 14th-st., this (FRIDAY) afternoon, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

CRAIGHEAD.—In Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, April 28, HARRIET FIELD, infant child of Rev. J. G. and HARRIET V. A. Craighead, aged 3 years, 3 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, April 30, at 2 P. M.

LAWRENCE.—At his late residence, in Southport, Conn., on Wednesday, April 27, JOHN F. LAWRENCE, in the 74th year of his age

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at Trinity Church, Southport. The cars leaving the depot corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., at 11½ o'clock, will arrive in time for the funeral.

MATTISON.—On Thursday, April 28, JOHN W. MATTISON, in the 23d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Bismington, N. J.

MORRIS.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 40 West 19th-st., on Tuesday, April 26, WILLIAM LEWIS MORRIS, son of the late Robert Morris, of Fordham, Westchester County, in the 60th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of deceased are invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Friday next, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

NELLIS.—On Thursday afternoon, April 28, PHEBE, relict of the late Robert G. Nellis, aged 63 years and months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 209 West 37th-st., on Saturday morning, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

☞ Fort Plain papers please copy.

ROOME.—On Thursday, April 28, FRANCES OAKLEY ROOME, aged 5 years, 3 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Wm. Smith, Jr., No. 276 West 19th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

RAINSFORD.—On Tuesday morning, April 26, GEORGE S. RAINSFORD, of Oxford, England, in the 38th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st.

SCOTT.—At St. Louis, on Friday, April 22, FABAIN LOUISE, wife of James Scott, and daughter of the late John Valaurie, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 54 2d-av., corner of 3d-st., on Friday afternoon, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 27, Miss MARGARET AUGUSTA, adopted daughter of Charles E. and Mary Ann Smith, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Saturday, April 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 123 Henry-st.

VAN NOSTRAND.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 28, BENJAMIN T. VAN NOSTRAND, of pneumonia, aged 30 years.

Funeral will take place at the house of his father-in-law, Mr. Henry E. Kummel, in Clinton-av., fifth house northeast from Myrtle, on Saturday, at 5 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father, Mr. Samuel Van Nostrand, are invited to attend, without further notice. Remains to be interred at Hempstead.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 299.—April 28, 1864.

44, 2, 9, 30, 23, 62, 42, 68, 5, 17, 74, 19, 36, 55.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 300.—April 28, 1864.

32, 78, 14, 9, 52, 30, 6, 63, 22, 45, 53, 12, 24.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 203—April 28, 1864

33, 67, 1, 63, 73, 55, 8, 15, 65, 51, 29, 49, 7, 48.

CLASS 204—April 28, 1864.

69, 61, 18, 65, 46, 27, 5, 22, 37, 59, 48, 63, 43.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers. Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

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The best hairdressing ever yet offered to the public; is warranted to restore gray hair to its original color; will stop its falling out in three days, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. Does not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation. $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores.

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Consultation as to the treatment of the hair, free.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—SAVING OF 20 PER CENT.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES having given notice of an advance of prices to the extent of 20 per cent., we take pleasure in assuring the public that we WILL CONTINUE TO SELL AT FORMER PRICES, our fine Spring assortment having been nearly all made up *before the recent advance.*

Purchasers would do well to give us their orders at once, and, when required, we will book the same for delivery in April, May or June.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

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HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine removes paint, grease-spots, &c., instantly, and cleans silks, gloves, &c., equal to new. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists and fancy goods stores. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 203, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 4th-av. and 17th-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer SAXONIA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 30th day of April, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9½ A. M.; Station G, 9 A.M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

FURNISHED HOUSE—ON GRAMERCY PARK TO RENT—A medium size handsome three-story brown-stone house on Gramercy Park, handsomely and completely furnished. Library, pictures and ornaments generally will be left in the house. It can only be rented to a genteel small family. Apply to WM. McGEORGE, No. 490 Broadway.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are EXEMPT from all taxation under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the United States Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1, by paying the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities only, is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions have averaged more than

TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the *Treasurer of the United States* at Washington, and the *Assistant Treasurers* at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and B'way.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and B'way.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 340 Broadway.
New-York Nat. Exchange Bank, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
First National Bank of Philadelphia.
First National Bank of Washington.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

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THE COMMITTEE ON CLOTHING AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions to the U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION:

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Thos. N. Dale & Co	1,300	John Reid	31
Jas. Wilde, Jr., & Co.	1,000	James Pringle	30
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Smith & Rice	1,000	B. Waterbury	30
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Edmund Tweedy	250	Ralph Teets	25
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Mackin & Bro	250	Golder, Maxwell & Co	25
W. H. Van De Venter	250	R. F. Pettit & Co	25
Schalie Bros	200	Geo. A. Hunter	25
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Draper, Hyde & Stanton	200	G. W. & N. Walgrove	25
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Theophilus A. Bronwer	150	G. Lockwood	25
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E. M. Blum	50	Charles Wolfenstein	5
J. F. Brown	50	E. Emanuel	5
J. Haldeb & Co	50	J. Levy	3
Delfenthaler & Schafer	50	Heory Hughes	3
Bond & O'Neill	50	J. Feyser	2
		Mayer	2
		Cash	4
Total			$29,162

Further contributions will be duly acknowledged.

PLINY F. SMITH, Secretary.

DANIEL DEVLIN, Chairman.
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ICE CREAM AND ICES OF THE BEST quality delivered to families in any part of the City, at 50 cents per quart. J. FUSSELL & CO., Wholesale Depot, No. 239 4th-av., near 23d-st.

DEAFNESS

IMPAIRED SIGHT, NOISES IN THE HEAD, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT, CHRONIC CATARRH, CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

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OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS:

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skilful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we consented to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. TROLLOPE'S NEW NOVEL,
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THE SMALL HOUSE AT ALLINGTON, A Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, Author of "Orley Farm," "Rachel Ray," "Doctor Thorne," "Framley Parsonage," &c. Illustrated by MILLAIS. 8vo., Paper, $1 25; Cloth, $1 75.

From the London Spectator.

MR. TROLLOPE has written nothing more true or entertaining than this admirable representation of our modern social world, with its special temptations, special vices, and special kinds of retribution. * * It would be impossible to exhaust the various merits of this amusing book.

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It is characteristic of this story that the characters are all living, human beings.

From the London Reader.

Perhaps the greatest proof of Mr. Trollope's ability is the tone into which we inevitably glide in discussing his works. It is impossible to avoid speaking of his personages as of real men and women. For the last year Crosbie has been as much a public character as Lord Palmerston. It is almost as though a column of the daily journal had been regularly devoted to the consideration of his affairs. Mr. Trollope's pages have been perused rather as news than as fiction, with something of the same feeling as that with which we welcome the communications of an intelligent foreign correspondent.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Have Just Published:

SPEKE'S AFRICA. JOURNAL OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCE OF THE NILE. By JOHN HANNING SPEKE, Captain H. M. Indian Army, Fellow and Geid Medalist of the Royal Geogrenhical Society, Hon. Corr. Member and Gold Medalist of the French Geographical Society, &c. With Maps and Portraits, and numerous Illustrations, chiefly from Drawings by Capt. GRANT. 8vo, Cloth, uniform with LIVINGSTONE, BARTH, BURTON, &c. Price $3 50.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce, April 23.

AFRICAN TRAVEL.—We have heretofore directed the attention of our readers to the remarkable library of African travel which has been published by Harper & Brothers. To this they have now added the crowning work, the "Journey of Capt. Speke to the Sources of the Nile." It cannot but be regarded as a fact of great interest, that so much attention has been given within the present century to exploration in Ethiopia, and that the people of the civilized world have been willing and even enthusiastic in their encouragement of this particular department of geographical investigation. We have now lying before us the travels of Dr. Livingstone, Dr. Barth, Anderson, Burton, Du Chaillu and Speke, beside Davis' Carthage, and a number of works on Egypt, all published originally, or republished from English editions by the same house.

From the Bibliotheca Sacra for April.

The republication of Capt. Speke's Journal by Harper & Brothers, of New-York, brings it within easy reach of American readers. To the same house we are already indebted for available editions of Barth, Borton, Livingstone, Anderson, Du Chaillu, Davis, Cumming, Wilson, Lander—in short, of nearly every modern explorer or adventurer in Africa. Their catalogue of works upon Africa represents a valuable library of geographical discovery.

ANNIE WARLEIGH'S FORTUNES. A Novel. By HOL

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By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN, issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank will receive subscriptions on account of UNITED STATES BONDS, authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at 5 per cent. a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer, but will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes at the notes of National Banks, adding 50 per cent. for premium) until further notice, from the 1st day of March, until the day of subscription and payment; or subscriptions can be made, bearing interest from date, without the payments of interest from the 1st of March, and premium thereon.

The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this bank.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS. A liberal commission will be allowed parties subscribing at this Bank.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.
D. L. ROSS, President.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS
for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES converted into 1881 Bonds.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.
CLEVELAND, March 28, 1864.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 31 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the Mariposa Company will be closed on and after SATURDAY next, the 30th inst., and until the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1864. JOHN WATT, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, April 23, 1864.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due the first of May next, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FOR WOUNDS.—We can collect the $100 Bounty in a few days. Applicants must have their discharge and two witnesses. SOMES BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

FINANCIAL

BLACK HAWK
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

MINES—BOBTAIL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.

CAPITAL 50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES,
F. H. JUDD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Coloredo.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
GEO. BOISS, Jr., New-York.
O. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWETT, Washington.
CARLOS PIERCE, Boston.

President—F. H. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MYLO LEE.
OFFICE NO. 25 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Mariposa Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of deciding upon the increase, and for increasing the amount of the capital stock of the said Company, by an addition of twenty thousand shares to the one hundred thousand shares already issued, making, with such increase, a total capital of one hundred and twenty thousand shares, at the par value of one hundred dollars a share, amounting, altogether, to twelve millions of dollars, in order that the floating debt of the company may be paid, and the mining and other resources of its estate may be more completely and expeditiously developed.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAMES HOY,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
Majority of the Trustees.
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 88 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD 18th inst., for sixteen directors, constituting the first class, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to hold office for three years:

CLEAYTON NEWBOLD,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,
FREDERICK G. FOSTER,
FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH,
FREDERICK TRACEY,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,
HENRY W. PECK,
GEORGE N. LAWRENCE,
THOMAS H. FAILE,
ABIEL A. LOW,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
MERRITT TRIMBLE,
FREDERICK WOOD,
GEORGE R. BABCOCK,
FRANCIS H. STOTT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, CYRUS CURTISS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and CLEAYTON NEWBOLD, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF SYRACUSE.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, SYRACUSE, April 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 7th day of May, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the loan of $20,000 upon the bonds of the City of Syracuse, pursuant to the law passed by the Legislature March 10, 1864, and under the resolution passed by the Common Council April 11, 1864. Bonds to be of $500 each, bearing interest at 6 per cent. payable as follows, viz: January 1, 1866, $2,500; January 1, 1867, $2,500; January 1, 1868, $2,500; January 1, 1869, $2,500; January 1, 1870, $2,500; January 1, 1871, $2,500; January 1, 1872, $2,500; January 1, 1873, $2,500, with semi-annual interest, payable July 1 and Jan. 1, at the Bank of the Commonwealth, in the City of New-York. Coupons due July 1, 1864, will be stamped with the amount due from date of payment. Bids should state the amount proposed to be paid for each one hundred dollars. The Common Council reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.
EDWARD H. BROWN, Clerk.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eighth National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

(Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864.

THE PREFERRED STOCK BOOKS OF the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be closed on the 15th day of May next.

On all preferred Stock then issued and outstanding, a dividend of one and three fourth per cent. will be paid on the first of June next.

Future dividend days on above stock will be semi-annually, on 1st of December and June.

By order of the Board.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE RHODE ISLAND MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the Rhode Island Mining Company will be held at the office of David S. Ogden, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, for the purpose of transacting such business as shall properly come before such meeting.
H. P. DUNCAN,
DAVID S. OGDEN,
Two of the persons named in the articles of association.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Trustees of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at the office, corner of Wall and William sts., from 12 o'clock M. until 2 P. M. The transfer book is closed from this date until May 5.
WM. R. BLISS, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 129 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, May 2, 1864. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock Noon, and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 69 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.
M. K. JESUP & CO.
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY, No. 35 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Saginaw Valley Land, Salt and Mineral Company, for the election of Trustee for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 3d of May next. Polls to open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOHN O. MALLORY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 207 BROADWAY, cor. FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will take place at the rooms of the company, on MONDAY, the 9th of May, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 29th inst.
W. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held, at the bank house, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer book will remain closed from the 23d day of April until the morning of May 3.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
Have removed
to premises No. 56 Wall-st.,
rear rooms.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock.
M. K. WALL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE ANTHRACITE
GAS LIGHTING AND HEATING
COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

WM. H. APPLETON,
President.

WM. H. APPLETON, O. D. F. GRANT,
ABRAHAM M. COZZENS,
Trustees.

Capital, $3,600,000; Shares, $100 each.

Books of subscription for 20,000 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at our office on SATURDAY, April 16.

The Common Council has granted to the company the right to lay pipes and mains throughout the entire City of New-York.

Ten per cent. payable on subscription; the balance in installments as the work progresses.

JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
(Late with Fisk & Hatch,)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street,
Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Quartermasters' Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.

Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.

Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, and the conversion of 7.10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.

ARTHUR ROBINSON. I. G. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:

NEW YORK:	BOSTON:
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers.	Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the Revere Bank
Bank of the Commonwealth	Brewster, Sweet & Co., Bankers.
PHILADELPHIA:	
Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers,	
E. S. Whelen & Co., Bankers.	

WASHINGTON:
Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.
J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

NOTICE
TO THE ASSENTED CREDITORS OF THE LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD; THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS; OR ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

TAKE NOTICE, That by virtue of powers vested in them, under bondholders' agreement of Jan. 10, 1863, and under the alterations and modifications thereof, passed July 9, 1862, July 23, 1862, and Oct. 25, 1862, that the Trustees require you to bring in and assign any and all of the assented bonds and coupons which you may hold of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad; the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis or St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Companies, to them, at the office of the undersigned, Nos. 46 and 48 Exchange-place, Rooms Nos. 19 and 20, on or before noon of the fifteenth day of May, 1864, together with proof of the five per cent having been paid thereon.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE, That from and after the above-named day and hour, the Trustees will no longer receive said bonds or coupons, or acknowledge the same as entitled to the benefits of the agreement for reorganization, and will proceed to wind up their trust in such manner as, under advice of counsel, they shall deem legal and proper.
By order of the Trustees,
L. H. MEYER, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1861.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

Your Trustees hereby inform and notify you that the Company have made the payment due the Sinking Fund April 1, 1864, and that we have designated by lot for payment, as required by the Trust Deed, the following mortgage bonds, viz.:

Nos. 27, 36, 66, 190, 241, 258, 293, 334, 444, 648, 697, 711, 754, 836, 855, 961, 1,027, 1,085, 1,096, 1,411, 1,511, 1,694, 1,853, 2,047, 2,053, 2,067, 2,165, 2,259, of $1,000 each, and 2,514, 2,529, 2,626, 2,639 of $500 each.

The holders of the bonds as designated for payment can receive their money, at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us, at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place, City of New-York.

The above bonds will not draw interest after July 1, 1864. The next payment will be due October 1, 1864.

W. SCHALL,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY, held the 28th ultimo, the following persons were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz.:

W. F. Falion,	Sidney Mason,	John Steward,
Rufus L. Lord,	Peter Cooper,	W. W. Desforest,
Thos. Barron,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jas. B. Johnson,
Richard Tighe,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Henry Bals.
Henry Elsworth,	James Colles,	Rich. Mortimer,
Aug. H. Ward,	L. S. Suarez,	R. H. Browne,
E. D. Morgan,	John Caswell,	Ed. J. Woolsey.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. F. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

U. S. "10-40" LOAN.
Subscriptions received
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
Bought and sold by W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Western Union Telegraph,
Independent Telegraph,
United States Telegraph, } for sale.

FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN appointed a committee by the Stockholders to make sale of the OAKLAND & PITTSBURGH AND MINERSVILLE RAILWAYS, or either of them, with equipments, stock, &c., and will receive bids therefor until MAY 1 proximo. If not sold by that time, proposals will be received for the iron and wood of the respective railways.

Notice of the disposal of the equipments, &c., will be given after May 1, if necessary.

For particulars refer to either of the undersigned.
WM. A. HERRON,
JOSHUA RHODES,
SAMUEL MORROW,
CHARLES MEYRAN,
A. S. BELL,
Committee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties concerned, that a sale has been reported to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, by the Central Ohio Railroad Company to the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company of the undivided half of the line of its road between Columbus and Newark, pursuant to the act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio in such cases, and that the same will stand confirmed by the court at next June Term thereof, unless exceptions be filed on or before the first day of June next.
By order of the court.
H. J. JEWETT, Receiver of O. C. R. R. Co.
ZANESVILLE, O., April 22, 1864.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.,
ST. LOUIS, April, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Pana, Christian County, Illinois, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, 1864 at 1 o'clock P. M. All the transfer books of the Company, both of bonds and stocks, will be closed on the 6th May, until the 6th June, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due May 1, 1864, will be paid on MONDAY, May 2, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE G. W. R. CO. OF 1859.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 20, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Railroad Company of 1859, will be held at the office of the company, at Springfield, Ill., on the second THURSDAY of May next, for the election of three Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.
WM. B. CORNEAU, Secretary.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 69 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM B. OGDEN,
President.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, April 25, 1864.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE ANNUAL Election for Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 10th May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from 5th to 10th May, inclusive.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE coupons due 1st May next on the Mortgage Bonds of the Indiana, Polis and Madison Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of J. & S. Ferguson, No. 56 Pine-st., N. Y.
F. H. SMITH, President.

MANNING & DE FOREST, BANKERS and Brokers, No. 200 Broadway—will remove to No. 19 Wall-st., May 1—continue to deal in specie, uncurrent money, Southern bank notes and Government securities.

THE COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1864, ON the mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be paid, May 2, at the Ocean Bank.

FINANCIAL.

AT A MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, held, pursuant to adjournment, at the Bank, on Thursday, April 28, 1864, the following Preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be published in the principal papers, and communicated by circular to the distant shareholders and correspondents of the Bank:

Whereas, The difficulties in the Board of Directory of this Bank are in a fair way of final adjustment, and it appears to the stockholders that the affairs of the Bank have been faithfully and judiciously managed, and that nothing now seems wanting to its prosperity; therefore,

Resolved, That the shareholders express their entire satisfaction with the present condition of the Institution; and, further,

Resolved, That the thanks of the shareholders are due and are hereby tendered to their late President, George Opdyke, Esq., and to the retiring Board of Directors for the ability, integrity, and financial prudence with which they have managed its affairs.

N. A. COWDREY, Chairman *pro tem.*
WM. H. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

U. S 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
½ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO.
OFFICE, No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Directors of this company, on the 22d inst., Mr. B. D. SKILLMORE (formerly of the Howard Insurance Co.) was unanimously elected Secretary.
GEO. HODGSDON, President.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, formerly called the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, and all others whom it may concern. At a meeting of the Directors of the above named company, held at Leavenworth, April 5, 1864, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered published:

Resolved, That an installment of 20 per cent. upon all stock is ned or subscribed for is hereby called, payable at the option of the stockholders, either to John Kerr, Treasurer of the Company, at Leavenworth City, or to Edward Learned, Financial Agent of the Company, at No. 48 Pine-st., New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next, and that the Secretary is hereby directed to cause this notice to be published in two or more papers of general circulation in each of the States of Kansas and Missouri, and also in each of the cities of New-York and Washington.

Resolved, That all authority to any person or party heretofore conferred to act as an agent or representative of this company, or claimed to be possessed by any person or party, is hereby revoked and rescinded, and all agencies or authority hereafter shall only be exercised by persons or parties authorized or recognized by the present or future Board of Directors, and that the Secretary be directed to give public notice of the revocation herein contained.
HENRY FOOTE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY EASTERN DIVISION, formerly called the LEAVENWORTH, PAWNEE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, and all others whom it may concern: At a meeting of the Stockholders of the above named company, held at Leavenworth on the 4th and 5th days of April inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, By the contract of four parts between this company, John C. Fremont, Ross, Steel & Co., and Edward Learned, approved by this meeting, large and valuable concessions in the interests as a stockholder have been made by said Fremont to promote the speedy construction of the road; and, whereas, It is probable that similar concessions may be agreed to by other stockholders; therefore,

Resolved, That the said Learned, as the financial agent of the company, be authorized and empowered to negotiate with any parties, who are the holders or are interested in the stock of the company, for the transfer and delivery to him, as financial agent of such, and so much of said stock as such parties may be willing so to conceive—to be by him used, disposed of or distributed, in like manner and for the same purposes, as is in said agreement provided, with reference to the shares agreed to be transferred to him by said Fremont, and to consideration thereof, the said financial agent is authorized and empowered to mark and indorse upon the certificates of shares which may be retained by such shareholders severally, or to which they may be entitled upon making any such transfers, that such retained or so entitled shares are full paid and not subject to assessment; *provided* that such marking or indorsement shall not be made as aforesaid in any case so as to apply or be effect, as to more shares in the company than shall be equal to one-fourth of the number of shares so transferred to the said financial agent in pursuance hereof by such shareholders respectively, and thereafter all such marked or indorsed certificates shall be deemed full paid for the number of shares embraced in such indorsements respectively, and the stockholders making the concessions and transfers herein before provided for shall forever after be held by Sidney Mason, Henry Bals, or any payments or liabilities for, or on account of, or in any manner relating to the shares which they shall so severally transfer to said financial agent.

Resolved, further, In case it shall occur that from any cause any of the shares which may be transferred to the financial agent as aforesaid, or in pursuance of the aforesaid contract, shall at any time be found to belong wholly or in part to any other person or party, that the person or party who shall have so transferred the same, the said financial agent shall be and hereby is authorized, to transfer to such person or party, as shall so be found to be the rightful owner thereof, the shares so erroneously transferred to him.

Resolved, That the holders of certificates, obligations, or other memoranda issued in the name or on behalf of the company, which are claimed to entitle such holder to full paid or unassessable shares of the capital stock, be notified by the directors, by public advertisement, or in such other manner as the directors may determine, to present the same, together with any evidences of their right to require such shares to be made full paid or unassessable as aforesaid, to the Executive Committee of the company, in the City of New-York, within sixty days next following the issuing of such notices respectively, in order that all such certificates, obligations, or memoranda may be adjudicated, and proper formal certificates be issued in lieu thereof, in so far as such holders shall be deemed to be entitled thereto, by said Executive Committee. In case any holder shall refuse or omit to present his certificate, obligation, or memoranda, as aforesaid, and for the purposes and within the time aforesaid, or in case any of the evidences furnished as aforesaid shall be deemed by the Executive Committee to be insufficient to entitle the holder to such full paid shares, the officers of the company shall thereafter refuse to recognize or admit any liability of the company to make or issue full paid shares on account of any particular certificates, obligations or memoranda, or to treat the same in any manner as full paid shares, except upon the claims of bona fide holders thereof being established by due process of law, or upon competent legal evidence that such claims are obligations on the company, in the event of any irregularity or defect in any such claim of any holder of any such certificate, obligation or memorandum, the Executive Committee are hereby authorized to adjust the claims of any such holder, in such manner as said committee shall deem equitable, and to cause to be issued in settlement thereof such number of full paid shares as said committee shall so deem to be just and equitable.

Pursuant to the foregoing resolutions, and to directions of the Executive Committee, all persons interested are requested to transmit to the undersigned, at his office, No. 48 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, such statements, propositions and papers as will render the proposed benefits available to them respectively, and secure the same within the time prescribed in the resolution: viz. sixty days from the date hereof.

EDWARD LEARNED,
Financial Agent, U. P. R. Co., E. D.
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-sts
PASSENGER'S OFFICE, April 27, 1864.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 19th of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of the meeting.
GEO. B. CARHART, President.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, April 26, 1864.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ISSUE, FOR MESSRS. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., TRAVELING CREDITS available in all the PRINCIPAL CITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, the CONTINENT and the EAST.

BILLS ON LONDON at three days, sixty days, or seventy-five days, in sums to suit purchasers.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, for $15 each, one 1st of November, 1863, are supposed to have been lost in transmission by mail. Series D, Nos. 4,720, 4,721, 4,722, 4,723, 4,725. The payment has been stopped, and all persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating the same.
HENRY JAMES, No. 211 Pearl-st.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST MAY NEXT, on Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds (L. F. D. Lanier, trustee) will be paid by us on presentation.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

SIX SHARES OF THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY STOCK for sale by A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT STAMFORD, Conn., ten minutes' walk from depot; house very pleasantly situated and stable attached. For particulars inquire of Mrs. NOAH KNAPP, at Stamford, or A. B. KNAPP, No. 151 Chambers-st., New-York.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE REmoved to No. 74 John-st.
BULKLEY, BROTHER & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WASHIN

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. It can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestiges eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, Loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, New-York, Mr. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, E. C. WELLS & CO., 116 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH Regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that cool and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $5, to restore the unhealthy sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 3,259 Post-office. N. B.—Those who prefer an infallible, certain and safe mode of treatment, without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by one of their own sex, by magnetism.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the guilty sufferer. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 16 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine any where but at his office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. A book that treats of the dreadful effects of early abuse. Two hundred pages. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive, five dollars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. $5 for inclosing 5 dollars. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st. N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MACHINISTS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE,

The factory lately occupied by the S. P. Ruggles Power-Press Manufacturing Company, consisting of three good-sized wooden buildings, occupying about half an acre of land; with water-privilege and steam-engine of about twelve-horse power. The premises are situated near the middle of the village of South Canton, Mass., a few hundred yards from the Stoughton branch of the Boston and Providence Railroad, and are very desirable for any first-class manufacturing purpose.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

The machinery, tools, and stock of the said corporation, in part consisting of ten-foot screw-lathe, chuck-lathe, six-foot lathe, three hand-lathes, gear-cutter, planer, Rollins drill, upright drill, cutting machine, belting, shafting, vises, jig-saw and frame, chain-pulleys, power pulleys, patterns-makers' bench, patterns, roller-moulds, bench and forge tools, arbors, drills, reamers, cams, files, composition castings, bolts, wheels, about thirty-five tons castings, wrought iron, scrap iron, and a large quantity of miscellaneous stock, including an excellent fire-proof safe.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

The various patents formerly owned by the said corporation, and the good will of their business.

Apply to HENRY G. DENNY, No. 42 Court-st., Boston, or to EDWARD R. EAGER, Treasurer Kinsley Iron and Machine Company, South Canton, Assignees.

TO BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

FOR SALE,

At the works lately occupied by the S. P. Ruggles Power-Press Manufacturing Company, at South Canton, Mass., three letter-sheet combination presses, one diamond card-press, two do. second-hand, one second-hand quarter-sheet combination engine press, two second-hand job engine presses, two inking-machines, eighteen twenty-five-inch card-cutters, unfinished; two quarter-sheet combination engine presses, unfinished; three card and bill-head rotary presses—No 3 size—unfinished, and other press stock.

Apply to HENRY G. DENNY, No. 42 Court-st., Boston, or to EDWARD R. EAGER, Treasurer Kinsley Iron and Machine Company, South Canton, Mass., Assignees.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WITH $8,000 cash capital, to purchase one-quarter interest in a window-glass manufacturing establishment; two furnaces in operation; works have been established thirty-two years; reason for advertising—the present proprietor having extended his business, wants a young and energetic man to take charge of the works. Further information will be given by A. W. MORGAN & CO., No. 48 Cliff-st., New-York.

$300.—FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING BUsiness on Broadway, clearing $3,500 yearly; also, splendid wholesale and retail drug-house, elegantly fitted and stocked in neighboring city, doing $20,000 yearly; price $50,000. STRONG & CO., No. 122 Broadway, Room No. 12.

A COMPLETE SET OF GROCERY-STORE fixtures and furniture in store, up town, for sale cheap; all new and in good order. The store may be rented if desired; good location. F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., Nos. 63 and 64 Nassau-st.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN HAVing capital is desirous of connecting himself with an established manufacturing business; the highest references given and required. Address J. B. M., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 Artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and sixty-five dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 26th-st., between 7th and 8th-ave.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 27, 1864.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.—HORSES suitable for cavalry purposes, between the ages of 5 and 10 may be presented for inspection at the Government Stables, on 26th-st; $140 will be paid for each horse accepted; no mares received.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Major and Quartermaster.

WANTED—A PONY, 13 OR 13½ HANDS HIGH, white, dapple-grey or cream-color, rather lightly built, long tail, quite sound, and thoroughly broken to trot in harness and canter under side-saddle. Apply at No. 49 Lafayette-place.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $2 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per thousand. Labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. E. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN—building	3,813	.....
ERIN—building	3,716	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,218	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,200	.....
LOUISIANA	3,166	Smallie.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,472	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 48, East River, as follows:

VIRGINIA.....Saturday, April 23.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, May 7.
LOUISIANA.....Saturday, May 21.
WESTMINSTER.....Saturday, June 4.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed and the rates lower than by any other line.

SALOON PASSAGE to Liverpool—$100, or $85, in Currency, according to the accommodation in State-rooms, but passengers having equal privileges in the Saloon.

THIRD-CLASS PASSAGE to Liverpool—$35 in Currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cobh Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday.....April 30
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....May 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday.....May 14

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via HAVANA,

To sail on SATURDAY, April 30, at 3 P. M.

The U. S. M. side-wheel steamship

EVENING STAR

will sail as above, from Pier No. 47, North River, foot of Houston-st.

For freight or passage, apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, May 14, 1864.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 23d of April.

SATURDAY, 21st of May.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. CO'S.

Steamship NOVA SCOTIAN, from Portland to Liverpool, April 30. Rates of passage, $80, $66 and $40.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to

SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE NEW United States Mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. POST, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, May 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60. No bills of lading signed on day of sailing. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMERS FOR SALE—THE NEW LIGHTdraft side-wheel steamer WARWENOCK; length 110 feet by 19½ feet beam, 5 feet 20 inches hold, two engines, 14 inch cylinder by 3½ feet stroke; ordinary draft of water, 30 inches. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Yaphank, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for train and excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE WEST.—Ladies traveling alone or families will find this the shortest and easiest route. There is but one change of cars between New-York and Chicago or Cincinnati, and only two to St. Louis. Office, No. 271 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:21 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9.15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM RIVER.

PLEASANT AND CHEAP EXCURSION TO HIGH BRIDGE.

The Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company's steamer TIGER will resume her usual trips, on Harlem River, on the 23d inst., leaving 3d-av. and 130th-st. for McComb's Dam, High Bridge and King's Bridge, connecting to and from New-York, with 3d-av. cars and New-York and Harlem steamboats. Time tables on board or at the office, in Harlem.

D. D. INSLEE, Assistant Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Kingston. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TAMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 9 P. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR ALBANY—CHANGE OF PIER.—The DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, will, on and after WEDNESDAY, May 4, leave from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., stopping for passengers at 30th-st. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Pier-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, CORNwall, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. The steamer MARY POWELL, leaves Jay-st. Pier, every afternoon, at 3½.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—DUDLEY'S AND BIDDEL'S Groves, and Woodbridge Park to let, for excursion parties. Apply to R. V. BONNELL & CO., Proprietors, No. 259 Front-st.

DENTISTRY.

ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

Being acknowledged by scientific men to be the *only agent* by use of which teeth can be extracted without pain or injurious results. Those who desire a skillful operation are advised to call on Dr. HOYT, sole manufacturer. Office No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

N. B.—In order to furnish sufficient accommodations for his very extensive practice, Dr. HOYT has leased the four-story building, No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st., to which he will remove May 1.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Use the nitrous oxide gas, made pure and fresh every day by Dr. COLTON, who has had 20 years' experience in its manufacture. No. 22 Bond-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. FRIDAY.

Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.

Second time this season, Boucicault's Comedy, with new scenery, by Isherwood, new stage appointments, and a novel cast.

LONDON ASSURANCE.

Charles Courtly.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Harcourt Courtly.....Mr. Mark Smith
Dazzle.....Mr. Charles Fisher
Meddle.....Mr. Young
Max Harkaway.....Mr. Norton
Dolly Spanker.....Mr. Floyd
Cool.....Mr. Parkes
Martin.....Mr. Pope
James.....Mr. Williamson
Isaacs.....Mr. Browne
Lady Gay Spanker.....Miss Jane Coombs
(Her second appearance here.)
Grace Harkaway.....Miss Mary Gannon
Pert.....Mrs. John Sefton

SATURDAY—THE STRANGER, in which Miss Jane Coombs will make her third appearance.

MONDAY—ROSEDALE.

TUESDAY—THE LOVE CHASE, in which Miss Coombs will perform.

WEDNESDAY—THE WONDER.

THURSDAY—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

WILD OATS, THE RIVALS, LOVE FOR LOVE, ROLLIES OF A NIGHT, MARRIED LIFE, AMERICANS IN PARIS and RURAL FELICITY will shortly be repeated.

WINTER GARDEN.

JUST AND BRILLIANT TRIUMPH ACCORDED TO THE NEW PLAY.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 29,
THE GIFTED TRAGIC ARTIST,
MISS
AVONIA JONES,

will appear for the fourth time in her intense and powerful original character of

"BLACK JANET,"

in the

NEW ROMANTIC HISTORICAL DRAMA,

in four acts, entitled

THE SORCERESS,

which was received upon its first representation with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of approbation, and which will be

REPEATED THIS EVENING,

with its

Thrilling Tableaux,
Scenic Surprises, and
Dramatic Sensations.

Seats may be secured for the entire week.

SATURDAY,

BENEFIT OF

MISS AVONIA JONES.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

MACHINERY.

For sale, in the department for machinery, at reasonable prices, steam engines, oscillating, reciprocating and direct acting, from 3 to 20 horse-power. Steam punches, drills, planing machines, hammers, &c., &c.

All kinds of steam gauges, vacuum gauges, saccharometers, hot water thermometers, governors, steam injectors, and all other fitting appurtenances to steam machinery.

Steam caldrons and boilers, steam pumps, hydrants, stop valves, hydraulic jacks, &c. Iron castings, settees and dumb-bells. Bolts, washers, &c., &c.

Various iron and wood working machines to be driven by hand or steam power. Cotton gins, flax machines, &c., &c.

Two lots of assorted steel, india rubber packing belting, &c. A lot of other india rubber goods. Various clothes wringing and sewing machines, and other miscellaneous articles.

For prices, &c., apply at the desk.

ALFRED W. CRAVEN, Chairman Committees on Machinery.

P. S.—Machinery, tools, &c., received till the close of the fair.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

AUCTION SALE.

The following temporary buildings of the Metropolitan Fair will be sold at public auction on MONDAY, May 2, at 10 A. M., in the Fair Buildings in 14th-st.

1. Arms and Trophies Building.
2. Indian Department Building.
3. Porch of the Restaurant.
4. Building on 14th-st.
5. Cattle-show Building on 16th-st.
6. All the tables, stands and wooden ornaments.
7. Passage and shed behind the Restaurant.

The Buildings can be seen on and after Thursday, April 28. JAMES RENWICK, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR BUILDINGS.

Parties who have loaned gas fixtures for use during the fair, are requested to take them away by SATURDAY, 30th April, as there will be an auction sale of all fixtures remaining in the buildings, on MONDAY, 2d May.

EDWARD DELANO, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, THE CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES who have contributions of money in hand, or to be collected, are respectfully requested to make their returns to this department without delay.

All persons having bills against the Metropolitan Fair are requested to present them authenticated by the committees ordering the expenditures, at as early a day as possible, as it is desirable to close up the accounts of the fair.

ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

GOOD PLAIN BOARD WANTED—IN A pleasant, healthy, country place, by gentleman, wife, two children and nurse; location not to be more than an hour and a half from the City by railroad. Terms must be moderate.—Address W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—With board, on second and third floors, front, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. Possession 1st of May; family private; unexceptionable references required; first-class house and location.

BOARDING—MAY BE HAD WITH A GENTEEL private family, for two or three persons, at No. 125 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh. The location is very pleasant and convenient—a few minutes' walk from Roosevelt-st. Ferry.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR THE 5th-Avenue Hotel, gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, without board, or with breakfast only. Rooms and situation first-class; references exchanged.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FRONT room to suit two gentlemen; front hall room to suit one gentleman. Breakfast and tea. Dinner on Sunday. Location good.

ROOM WANTED WITHOUT BOARD, BY a young man, in South Brooklyn. Address M. C. E., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—TO GENtlemen, without board. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 58 West 26d-st.

BOARDING—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, SUITable for a gentleman, or gentleman and wife. No. 34 West 28th-st.; dinner at six.

MACHINERY,

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

NOYE'S BUFFALO MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

MILL STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
TURBINE WATER-WHEELS,

of the most approved pattern, made entirely of iron.

PORTABLE FLOURING AND PLANTATION MILLS.

The Brooklyn City Mill was furnished entire from this establishment. For information or catalogues, address

JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

BOILERS.—FOR SALE, TWO BOILERS, 16X5 feet, with fire box and chimney, with seven flues direct, and 34 three-inch return tubes.

JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, Between Dey and Fulton sts.

ENGINE FOR SALE—AN EIGHT-HORSE ENgine, as good as new. Apply at machine-shop No. 204 West 37th-st., where it can be seen; or to JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, corner of Dey-st.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE

FOR FURNITURE.

H. G. HAEGER,

No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—ROSEWOOD piano, seven-octave; rosewood and black walnut dressing bureaus, wardrobes, sofas and bedsteads, made to order; elegant marble clock, china vases, bronze candlesticks, &c.; only nine months in use; must be sold before May 1. Call at 131 Thompson, near Prince-st.

PIER-GLASS FOR SALE—WITH MARBLE slab, for $65, 83x23½ inches, nearly new. Apply, before 3d prox., at No. 36 West 45th-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

NEW MAPLE SUGAR—FROM WESTERN New-York; bright and handsome. Trade and families supplied by

E. G. SHEPPARD,
No. 2 Bowling-green,
or SHEPPARD, SEWARD & CO.,
No. 214 Pearl-st., N. Y.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED AT 8 CENTS PER QUART, address T. W. DECKER, No. 155 East 27th-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

BOURBON RYE WHEAT AND MALT WHISKEY.

JOHN P. BOYLE & CO.,

No. 44 Broadway.

Agents for several well-known standard brands of Kentucky and Pennsylvania Distillers, to which the attention of dealers is invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.,

GEORGE WOOD.....Manager.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

MONDAY EVENING, May 2,

Engagement for a limited period of

SIMMONS,

the renowned

ESCAMOTEUR,

whose wondrous skill eclipses the fame of Hendin, Frecknill, Hermann, Anderson and Bosco. He will be aided by

NO GLITTERING APPARATUS

to distract the attention of the audience while his illusions are being performed, and will be abetted by

NO CONFEDERATES

to do the work which this magnificent artist accomplishes alone upon the stage. Among his large repertoire of illusions may be mentioned the

JAPANESE SABOT;

Or, TOP SPINNING ON A SINGLE THREAD.

JAPANESE BUTTERFLY,

which consists of twisting a simple piece of tissue paper in the form of a butterfly, and by the dextrous motion of a fan keeping it fluttering in the air, in close imitation of the movements of a butterfly, causing it to alight upon any object, and reascend at pleasure.

THE BLOOD-RED WRITING ON THE ARM.

THE WRITING BY THE INVISIBLE HAND.

THE ROPE TYING FRAUD.

These last three illusions have been largely practiced by professed

SPIRITUAL MEDIUMS,

and it has been reserved for the wonderful

SIMMONS

to expose their charlatanry, and it is claimed for him, that he performs by dextrous manipulation alone the same feats

IN QUICKER TIME,

and with more neatness than they claim to accomplish by

SPIRITUALISTIC INFLUENCE.

A large sum of money has been invested in refitting the theatre, and in

ELABORATE DECORATION AND UPHOLSTERY.

The frescoes by A. Ertle and assistants of No. 545 Broadway.

Box office open on Saturday, from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ o'clock.

Due notice will be given of the commencement of the DRAMATIC SEASON.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Nos. 622 and 624 BROADWAY.

Lessee and Directress.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager.....J. H. Selwyn

THE NEW OLYMPIC EXTRAVGANZA,

BY

A. OAKEY HALL,

entitled

LOYALINA;

OR,

BRIGADIER-GENERAL FORTUNIO,

and his

SEVEN GIFTED AIDES-DE-CAMP,

having proved

A GREAT SUCCESS,

with its

NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC,

and

POWERFUL CAST;

WILL BE

REPEATED EVERY EVENING,

preceded by the comic drama, entitled

OUR WIFE.

Doors open at 7¼; performances commence at 7¾. Seats secured three days in advance.

SALON DIABOLIQUE.

No. 585 BROADWAY,

Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

IN HIS EVENINGS OF MUSIC AND MYSTERY.

NEW AND STARTLING EFFECTS

IN

THE NECROMANTIC ART,

EMBRACING

THE CABALISTIC CLOCK,
THE SILVER RINGS,
THE DEVIL'S PUNCH BOWL,
THE SECOND SIGHT,
THE SUSPENSION CHLOROFORCENE,

Together with

TWO GRAND SOLOS

on one of Chickering & Son's grand pianos.

Every evening at 8 o'clock. Grand Matinee on SATURDAY afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Box office open from 10 to 4.

EVE

IN THE BOWER OF EDEN.

Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st. Open day and evening.

GRAND CONCERT AT IRVING HALL—To be given by the Italian Benevolent Society, d'Unione e Fratellanza, in aid of the Sanitary Commission, under the direction of Sig. Maestro ANTONIO BARILI, assisted by his pupils and the St. Cecily Philharmonic Society, on SATURDAY EVENING, April 30, at 8 o'clock. Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Tickets can be obtained at the principal music-stores.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

MR. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S

GOLD MEDAL

NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,

after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILES, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs and at the American Institute in 1863, for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Warerooms No. 768 Broadway.

PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufactorers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums. Melodeons and all other small organs. (See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.) Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their greater quality and volume of tone, and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, cabinet and Alexandre organs, piano stools and covers, sheet music, music books, music merchandise, and all kinds of musical instruments, at wholesale and retail; second-hand pianos and melodeons at great bargains; new pianos and melodeons to let, and rent allowed if purchased;

KENTUCKY AFFAIRS.

Governor Bramlette's Visit to Washington—Its Satisfactory Result—Admirable Letter from President Lincoln.

From the Frankfort Commonwealth.

The annexed correspondence explains itself. The people of Kentucky will see how the interview impressed the Governor, and they have his testimony to the good feeling and the sympathy of President LINCOLN and Secretary STANTON for the citizens of this State. We commend the Governor's letter to our readers.

COMMONW. SALES OFFICE, FRANKFORT, April 21.

Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, Governor of Kentucky:

MY DEAR SIR: It will be remembered by you that immediately after your return from Washington City, about the first of this month, in an article which then appeared in the *Commonwealth*, it was stated that your interview with the President and Secretary of War had been of the most amicable and conciliatory character; and that at an early date the people of Kentucky would be *officially* advised of the objects and results of your mission to Washington.

I am aware that, after your return to Frankfort, and up to the time you left for Nashville, your condition of health was such as to prevent you from preparing the desired information to the people of Kentucky.

The many applications to me personally for the results of your mission to Washington, have induced me to ask that you will communicate that information through the columns of the *Commonwealth*, at your earliest convenience. Yours truly,

A. G. HODGES.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, April 22, 1864.

Col. A. G. Hodges, Frankfort, Ky.:

SIR: On yesterday evening your note of the 21st was handed to me. The object of my mission to Washington was to have the quota of militia called into service from Kentucky assigned upon the basis of enrollment, and not of population; and to obtain relief to the citizens of Kentucky against the unauthorized and offensive interference of officers, soldiers and recruiting brokers with the slaves in Kentucky; and to have the enlistment and draft of slaves confined within the purview of the act of Congress for enrollment and draft, &c.

Upon presenting the facts, upon which these demands were made, the President and Secretary of War promptly decided that the demands were just and reasonable, and that everything they could do to further my wishes, in these regards, should be done.

That most estimable and efficient officer Col. J. B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General, United States, received instructions from the Secretary of War, and had since furnished the estimates made upon the basis settled—being over nine thousand less than upon the basis of population of 1860; but nearly the correct basis of the present population.

To carry out the other purposes, Brig.-Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, commanding Department of Kentucky, was also supervisor of enrollment and draft, with powers to correct the offensive courses complained of, and to see that the enlistments and draft were confined within the law, and to duly authorized officers. He has issued his general orders upon the subject, under the powers so conferred.

I will add, that, at my request, the Secretary of War also agreed to muster the Thirtieth Kentucky, as to complete the preparations for our defences; and also agreed to include the counties below the Tennessee River in the military district of Kentucky.

This last proposition, however, for satisfactory reasons which have arisen since I left Washington, is necessarily suspended for the present, but will be carried out as soon as the cause for temporary delay is removed.

It is a source of gratification to me to add, that the President and Secretary of War manifested *the most cordial readiness* to bestow upon the people of Kentucky every favor which, under the existing laws, could reasonably be demanded; and expressed the most earnest sympathy for them, and a desire to assist, so far as may be, the occurrence of those calamities to which, as a Border State, they have been subjected. Respectfully,

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

It appears pertinent to append to the foregoing correspondence the annexed letter from President LINCOLN. The circumstances which elicited from the President the letter are, as we understand them, recent as follows: The Senior of the Commonwealth, Col. HODGES, by invitation, accompanied Gov. BRAMLETTE and Hon. ARCHIE DIXON on their recent visit to Washington, and to the Executive mansion, where they had interviews with the President and Secretary of War.

At the close of the interview between President LINCOLN and Gov. BRAMLETTE and Senator DIXON, the President pleasantly remarked, as the other gentlemen were about retiring, that he was apprehensive that Kentuckians felt unkindly toward him, in consequence of not properly understanding the difficulties by which he was surrounded, in his efforts to put down this rebellion; and that he would explain to the gentlemen some of those difficulties, if they felt inclined to hear him. A willingness was at once manifested, and the President explained to them the difficulties to which he had alluded.

On a subsequent occasion, in a conversation with Hon. ARCHIE DIXON, Col. HODGES remarked that he was satisfied that the President was greatly misunderstood by many of the citizens of Kentucky, and that he would greatly oblige him if he would write out the remarks made to Gov. BRAMLETTE and Senator DIXON, in order that, with the President's permission, they might be published in the *Commonwealth*; that if published, the Colonel doubted not, they would remove much of the prejudice that was attempted to be created against the President in Kentucky.

The President took the matter into consideration; and shortly after his return home the Colonel received the following, which we would commend to the deliberate consideration of the patriotic people of Kentucky:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 4.

A. G. Hodges, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.:

MY DEAR SIR: You ask me to put in writing the substance of what I verbally said, the other day, in your presence, to Gov. BRAMLETTE and Senator DIXON. It was about as follows:

I am naturally Anti-Slavery. If Slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not so think and feel. And yet I have never understood that the Presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment and feeling. It was in the oath I took that I would, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. I could not take the office without taking the oath. Nor was it my view that I might take an oath to get power, and break the oath in using the power. I understood, too, that, in ordinary civil administration, this oath even forbade me to practically indulge my primary, abstract judgment on the moral question of Slavery. I had publicly declared this many times, and in many ways. And I aver that, to this day, I have done no official act in mere deference to my abstract judgment and feeling on Slavery.

I did understand, however, that my oath to preserve the Constitution to the best of my ability, imposed upon me the duty of preserving, by every indispensable means that Government—that Nation, of which that Constitution was the organic law. Was it possible to lose the nation, and yet preserve the Constitution?

By general law, life and limb must be protected; yet often a limb must be amputated to save a life; but a life is never wisely given to save a limb. I felt that measures, otherwise unconstitutional, might become lawful by becoming indispensable to the preservation of the Constitution. Right or wrong, I assumed this ground, and now avow it. I could not feel that to the best of my ability I had even tried to preserve the Constitution, if to save Slavery or any minor matter, I should permit the wreck of Government, country and Constitution altogether. When early in the war, Gen. FREMONT attempted military emancipation, I forbade it because I did not then think it an indispensable necessity. When a little later, Gen. CAMERON, then Secretary of War, suggested the arming of the blacks, I objected, because I did not yet think it an indispensable necessity. When, still later, Gen. HUNTER attempted military emancipation, I again forbade it, because I did not yet think the indispensable necessity had come.

When, in March, and May, and July, 1862, I made earnest and successive appeals to the Border States to favor compensated emancipation, I believed the indispensable necessity for military emancipation, and arming the blacks would come, unless averted by that measure. They declined the proposition, and I was, in my best judgment, driven to the alternative of either surrendering the Union, and with it, the Constitution, or of laying strong hand upon the colored element. I chose the latter. In choosing it I hoped for greater gain than loss; but of this I was not entirely confident. More than a year of trial now shows no loss by it in our foreign relations; none in our home popular sentiment; none in our white military force—no loss by it anywhere or anywhere. On the contrary, it shows a gain of quite 130,000 soldiers, seamen and laborers. These are palpable facts, about which, as facts, there can be no cavilling. We have the men, and we could not have had them without the measure.

And now let any Union man who complains of the measure test himself by writing down in one line that he is in favor of subduing the rebellion by force of arms, and in the next that he is in favor of taking those hundred and thirty thousand men from the Union side and placing them where they would be but for the measure he condemns. If he cannot face his case so stated, it is only because he cannot face the truth.

I add a word, which was not in the verbal conversation, in telling this tale, I attempt no compliment to my own sagacity. I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me. Now, at the end of three years' struggle, the nation's position is not what either party or any man devised or expected. God alone can claim it. Whither it is tending seems plain. If God now wills the removal of a great wrong, and wills also that we of the North, as well as you of the South, shall pay fairly for our complicity in that wrong, impartial history will find therein new cause to attest, and revere the justice and goodness of God.

Yours, truly, A. LINCOLN.

☞ We are requested by Mr. A. W. CRAVEN to state that it was Mr. JOHN L. BERRIEN, one of the Croton Aqueduct officers, and not CRAVEN, who presented a valuable Newfoundland dog to the Metropolitan Fair. Mr. C. states that "the real value of the animal compared with the means of the donor, makes it a very valuable contribution, and that the animal should go to the proper person."

THE CITY AND COUNTY TAX LAWS.

The County Tax Law.

AN ACT TO ENABLE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK TO RAISE MONEY BY TAX FOR CERTAIN COUNTY PURPOSES.

[Passed April 25, 1864, three-fifths being present.]

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1.—In addition to the several amounts authorized and required by existing laws to be raised by tax in the City and County of New-York, for the use of the State, and for defraying a portion of the contingent and other charges and expenses of said City and County, for the year 1864, the Board of Supervisors of said County are hereby empowered and required, as soon as conveniently may be, after the passage of this act, to order and cause to be raised by tax, on the estates subject to taxation, according to law, within the said County, and to be collected according to law, the following sums of money for the several purposes hereinafter specified; deducting from the aggregate amount thereof the estimated revenues of the County for the said year, not otherwise specifically appropriated by law, that is to say:

Advertising—$10,000 to the three daily papers having the largest City circulation.

Costs of riot claim suits, which the Comptroller and legal adviser of the Board are hereby authorized to apply to the defraying of expenses and charges, for which the City and County may be legally liable in any actions arising out of riots—$5,000.

County Contingencies (including salary of the translator to the Courts of Record, of $2,500.)—$35,200.

Election Expenses—$81,000, and for special election on Constitutional Amendment on soldier's franchise—$15,000.

Incumbrances in Harbor, removal of—$2,000.

Lighting and cleaning and supplies for County offices—$30,000.

Officers' and witnesses' fees—$50,000.

Printing, stationery and blank books—$40,000.

Repairs to County buildings and offices—$10,000.

Rents—$14,000.

Salaries, Legislative Department—$9,000.

Salaries, Executive Departments—$6,450.

Salaries, Judiciary—$315,644.

Support of prisoners in the County Jail—$6,500.

Support of detained witnesses—$3,500.

The sum of $310,000 to pay the increased salaries and compensation of the commissioners, clerks, surgeons, officers, patrolmen and doormen of the Metropolitan Police as authorized by the act entitled "An Act to amend an act, entitled 'An Act to create a Metropolitan Police District, and provide for the government thereof,'" passed April, 1864; also, the compensation, rent and expenses of J. S. BOSWORTH, WM. MCMURRAY and WM. B. LEWIS, from Dec. 31, 1863, to March 16, 1864, under their appointment as Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, and the costs, counsel fees and legal expenses incurred by the Board of Police, incident to the proceedings for their removal, said sum of money to be paid over, deposited and expended in pursuance of the provisions of the above entitled act.

Interest on County Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds—$56,046 16.

Interest on Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds—$60,000.

Interest on Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Fund Bonds—$50,000.

SEC. 2. The said several sums shall be appropriated and applied in the manner provided by law, the payment of such necessary expenses of the said county as are usually estimated and provided for under the heads, and to the amounts respectively specified in the first section of this act, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any department or officer of said county, or other person or persons, to incur expenses for any purpose whatever, to be paid from the County Treasury, which are not expressly contemplated and authorized by law, nor exceeding in amount the sums provided for respectively by this act, or by other laws, and it shall not be lawful for any amount authorized by this act, or of any amount that may hereafter be authorized to be raised by tax for any specific object or purpose for the use of the City or of the County of New-York, to be transferred and appropriated to any other object or purpose than that contemplated and authorized by law, unless the object or purpose for which the amount was originally appropriated and authorized to be raised by tax shall have been fully accomplished and completed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the City of Albany, this 26th day of April, in the year 1864.

[L. S.] CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Secretary of State.

The City Tax Law.

AN ACT TO ENABLE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK TO RAISE MONEY BY TAX FOR THE USE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, AND IN RELATION TO THE EXPENDITURE THEREOF.

Passed April 25, 1864, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York are hereby authorized and required, as soon as conveniently may be after the passage of this act, to order and cause to be levied and raised by tax upon the estates by law subject to taxation within said county, and to be collected according to law for the use of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, an amount of money equal to the aggregate of the several sums hereinafter stated, after deducting from such aggregate, according to law, the estimated amount of income and receipts of said Corporation for the current year, that is to say:

Advertising for the Common Council, $20,000.

Aqueduct Repairs and Improvements, $51,000.

Belgian Pavement, $50,000.

Board of Health, $5,000.

Construction Sand Piers Nos. 51, 52, 53, 54, North River, $40,000.

Cleaning Streets, to be done under contract to be made and approved by the Mayor, Comptroller, and City Inspector, or any two of them, in writing, for the period of five years; the party receiving such contract to give a bond in the sum of $500,000, to be approved by the Mayor and Comptroller, for the faithful discharge of said contract, $300,000 annually.

Cleaning markets—$13,500.

City contingencies—$50,000.

For services rendered by JOHN M. HARRINGTON to the Commissioner of Public Charities and Correction of the City of New-York, $4,530, and the Comptroller of said City is hereby authorized and directed to pay the above amount to him.

City dispensaries—$7,600.

Contingencies—Mayor's Office—$10,000.

Central Park—For deficiency in the maintenance and government for the year 1863, $30,000.

Contingencies—Comptroller's Office—$14,000.

Contingencies Law Department—$21,000, to be expended for services rendered or expenses incurred during the year 1864.

Contingencies Street Department—$10,000.

Contingencies City Inspector's Department—$15,000.

Contingencies Croton Aqueduct Board—$5,000.

Blind Mechanics' Association—$10,000.

Donations for Charitable Purposes—Including House of Mercy, (not of West Eighty-sixth-street, Mrs. RICHMOND, $5,000—$30,000, which money shall not be transferred or expended for any other purpose than donations to charitable institutions.

Eighteenth Precinct Station-house—For rebuilding, $25,000; Twenty-seventh Precinct station-house, new building, $35,000; Twenty-third Precinct, for repairs of Station-house, $2,500.

Election Expenses—$34,000.

Fire Machines and Apparatus—$15,000; no part of said appropriation to be used for any other purpose.

Fire-alarm Telegraph—$5,000.

Interest on Revenue Bonds—$65,000.

House and Lot for Hose Company No. Forty-nine—$20,000, to be used under the direction of the Comptroller for the best interests of the City of New-York.

Interest on Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, number Three—$30,000.

Interest on Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund bonds, number Four, $36 000.

Judgments recovered against the City, $174,000.

Lamps and gas, $420,000.

For the Lunatic Asylum in the City of New-York—For the construction of, $40,000, to be paid by the Comptroller, from time to time, on the requisition of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Lands and places, $36,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street—Working as a country road, $10,000.

Opening new streets—expenses of, $10,000.

Police Station-houses—rent of, $12,025.

Printing for the Common Council—by contract, $75,000.

Printing for departments, $20,000.

Public buildings—construction and repairs, $175,000.

Rents, $44,000.

Real estate—expenses, $164,000.

Real estate—purchase of, $40,000.

Removing night soil, offal and dead animals, $25,000.

Roads and Avenues, as follows—The sum of $4,000 for One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street; $4,000 for Eleventh-avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street; $25,000 for Bloomingdale road, from Seventy-sixth-street to Kingsbridge; $8,000 for Eighth-avenue and Harlem-lane, from One Hundred and Tenth-street to McComb's Dam; $5,000 for Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to Harlem River; $7,000 for Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth-street to Harlem River; $1,500 for Breakneck Hill road; $3,000 for One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from First-avenue to Ninth-avenue; $2,500 for Eighty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River. These appropriations shall not be transferred or appropriated to any other object. In addition to above appropriations for roads and avenues, the sum of $10,000.

Salaries, Legislative Department—Pay of clerks and attendants—$41,600.

Salaries, Mayor's Office—$25,250.

Salaries, Department of Finance, including $1,219 for D. Groesbeck—$149,244.

Salaries, Street Department—$136,155.

Salaries, Croton Aqueduct Department—$79,367.

Salaries, Law Department—$39,900.

Salaries, City Inspector's Department—$136,160.

Salaries, Commissioners of Health—$5,145.

Salaries, Fire Department—$51,100.

Salaries, Board of Assessors—$7,000.

Salaries, Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments—$3,000.

Salaries, City Courts—$127,860 65.

Stationery and Blank Books—$30,000.

Sewers, Repairing and Cleaning—$35,000.

Sewerage System Surveys—$10,000.

Street Improvements—$5,000.

Streets, Repaving and Repairs (by contract)—$100,000.

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents—$8,000.

To the Commissioners for laying out that portion of the City of New-York lying north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, under Chapter 201, Laws of 1860, $9,000, to be disbursed only by unanimous approval of said Commissioners, and for liabilities already incurred; said work being hereby suspended.

Supplies for Men Cleaning Public Offices—$60,000.

Water Pipes and Laying—$175,000.

Wells and Pumps—$2,500.

Wharves, Piers and Slips—$100,000.

Working Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street—$20,000.

St. Joseph's Asylum, $25,000—said amount not to be paid until the Managers shall furnish satisfactory evidence to the Comptroller that there have already been raised and exceeded $50,000 toward paying off the indebtedness incurred in completing said asylum.

To the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children of the City of New-York, $15,000, on condition that said society raise $20,000, in addition, during the ensuing year, for the current expenses of said institution.

SEC. 2. The said several sums shall be appropriated and applied in the manner provided by law, to the payment of such necessary expenses of the said corporation as are usually estimated and provided for under the heads and to the amounts respectively specified in the first section of this act; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any department or officer of said corporation, or other person or persons, to incur expenses for any purpose whatever, to be paid from the City Treasury, which are not expressly contemplated and authorized by law, or exceeding in amount the sums provided for respectively by this act or by other laws. And it shall not be lawful for any amount authorized by this act, or of any amount that may hereafter be authorized to be raised by tax for any specific object or purpose for the use of the City or of the County of New-York, to be transferred and appropriated to any other object or purpose than that contemplated and authorized by law.

SEC. 3. The Common Council of the City of New-York, and also the Supervisors of said County of New-York, and the several members thereof, are hereby declared trustees of the property, funds and effects of said City and County, respectively, so far as such property, funds and effects are or may be committed to their control, and every person residing in said City and assessed to pay taxes therein, who shall pay taxes therein, is hereby declared to be *cestui que trust* in respect to the said property, funds and effects, respectively; and any co-trustee or any such *cestui que trust* shall be entitled as against such trustees, and in regard to such property, funds and effects, to all the rights and remedies provided by law of any co-trustee or *cestui que trust* to prosecute and maintain in any action to prevent waste and injury to any property, funds and estate held in trust. Such trustees are hereby made subject to all the duties and responsibilities imposed by law on trustees, and such duties and responsibilities may be enforced by any co-trustee or *cestui que trust* aforesaid.

SEC. 4. The Board of Supervisors are hereby also empowered, in case of any judgment or judgments being obtained against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, after the passage of this act, and before the annual taxes for the year 1864 are levied, which judgment or judgments shall be founded upon claims or doubts not contemplated in any estimate or appropriation heretofore made by the Common Council of said City, or by the said Board of Supervisors, and not provided for in any of the several amounts by this act or other law authorized to be raised by taxes, or which may have been heretofore raised for such purpose, upon the request of the Comptroller of said City, to include in the amount of taxes to be raised for and on account of said Corporation for the year 1864, such sums as shall be sufficient to satisfy such judgment or judgments, and all legal costs and expenses incident thereto, for which the said Corporation may be liable, and such sum shall be collected in the same manner as other taxes are by law collected.

SEC. 5. In case any judgment or judgments shall be recovered against the said corporation, at any time after the annual taxes for the year 1864 shall have been levied by said Board of Supervisors, and before the annual taxes for the year next succeeding shall have been levied, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York are authorized to borrow, upon the credit of the corporation, such sums of money as from time to time may be necessary for the payment of such judgment or judgments, and the legal costs and expenses incident thereto, and which the said corporation may be liable to pay, and to issue revenue bonds therefor in the usual form, the same to be payable at any time during the year 1865, from the taxes and other revenues of the corporation applicable to such purpose for that year; and the Board of Supervisors or other body authorized to levy the taxes for said City for the year 1865 shall include an amount sufficient to pay such revenue bonds so issued, with the interest thereon, in the Annual Tax Levy for said year, in addition to the amounts provided in said levy for other purposes; and the same shall be collected in the manner provided by law for the collection of other taxes.

SEC. 6. In case the Common Council of the City of New-York neglect to make the appropriations for the purposes specified in this act, also for purposes authorized by existing laws, the Comptroller of the City of New-York is hereby authorized and directed, after the expiration of thirty days from the passage of this act, with the concurrence of the Mayor, to draw his warrant on the City Treasury for any object of City expenditure to the amount authorized by law.

SEC. 7. I. shall not be lawful for the President of the Board of Aldermen, when acting as Mayor, as provided by the Charter of the City of New-York, in case of the sickness or absence of the Mayor from the city, to sign or approve of any act, resolution or ordinance which shall have been adopted by the Common Council, or either board thereof, or to nominate or appoint any persons to hold office as a head of department or as City Chamberlain, unless the sickness, disability or absence of the Mayor shall have continued at least three days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE SHAKESPEARE MONUMENT AND WINTER GARDEN.—It was intended in the article in reference to the proposed monument yesterday, to mention all who had promptly and generously responded to the call for a fund, by giving a night's receipts, but inadvertently, the name of Mr. STUART, of Winter Garden, was omitted. Last Saturday night was the benefit of the fund, and the receipts at his theatre amounted to the magnificent sum of seventeen hundred dollars. Miss AVONIA JONES and Mr. BOOTH were the attractions, and the house was as unprecedentedly crowded one.

Note from Dr. Van Eisenberg.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 27, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I have just had my attention drawn to a paragraph in the TIMES, stating that the extract which appeared in your issue of last Saturday is wrongly credited to your journal in another paper. I am exceedingly sorry you were so busy in believing that I intended to take any advantage of your printer's mistake—my professional standing being such as to preclude the necessity of having recourse to such a mean subterfuge. The fact that my agent had it credited to the TIMES without my knowledge, is, I suppose, a sufficient explanation. I regret exceedingly that he took this liberty. I respectfully request that you will do me the justice to insert this explanation.

Your most obedient,
JOANNES VON EISENBERG, M. D.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold	179¾	200	Ill. Cen. R.	128
5,000	do	179¾	300	do	s3 12⅜
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	136	300	do	128¼
500	Erie R.	s3 114	100	do	128⅜
500	do	b3 114	100	Pittsburgh	112
200	do	113⅞	100	do	111⅛
100	do	s3 113⅞	300	do	112
100	Hud. R. R.	139	100	Northwestern	b2 56¾
100	do	139¼	100	do	56⅝
300	do	139⅜	500	Wabash	b10 71
100	M. S. & N. I. C. S.	138	250	Cum. Coal	76⅜
200	Gunnell Gold	4	100	Quick. Min. Co.	71
400	Bucks Q. L. Co.	1⅞	100	do	70¾

[Advertisement.]

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"ST. DOMINGO."
Due notice given in a few days.

[Advertisement.]

A remarkable invention in Hoop Skirts.
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING.
See advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864.

George C. Hubbel & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: We have analyzed your Goldan Bitters, and find that its component parts entitle it to the notice of the Medical profession. Since our analysis, we have used it in our practice with very satisfactory results, and find it particularly well calculated to correct derangement of the Digestive Organs, such as dyspepsia, diarrhea, sick headache, colic, &c., &c., and is a superior tonic for daily use in moderate quantities for aged persons, and also those of delicate constitutions.

Yours, &c.,
J. F. & T. S. NORSBURY.
No. 136 East 32d-st.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—Extraordinary attractions. New and popular music. The "Song of all Songs" in this week's number, with other novelties, spicy literary matter, and splendid illustrations. No one can do without this live and splendid weekly.

Passengers Arrived.

Per Kensington, Philadelphia, from Liverpool—Mrs. J. B. Cunningworth, Pierre Lorillard, Rev. Isaac Owen, J. J. Aylen, Henry Cooper, H. Wilson, James Baker and wife, S. S. Healy and wife, J. Reeding, Mrs. Mary L. Donelson and 3 children, Rev. J. B. A. Proellette, Mrs. L. Chamisaw, James Street, wife and 2 children, Miss J. S. Miller, Mrs. Lewis Shearer and servant, Mrs. Julia Fyfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Whittaker, Wm. Allen, wife and 2 children, Bemae Barnett, Lewis Packett, H. A. Huber, Lieut. J. Catlin, U. S. A., S. J. Frodenheimer, W. S. Sparburg, Mrs. S. J. Hayward, Mrs. M. M. Field, J. S. Spaen, Samuel B. Leddich, E. F. Bishop, wife and 3 children, L. H. Frack, Eugene Schneidar, John Rodda, Mrs. E. R. Harrington, C. G. Martin and wife, Charles Copp, wife and infant, Charles Marinette, wife, 4 children and servant, Miss Anna Abraham, H. Friedlander.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 01 | Sun sets..... 6 53 | Moon rises. 1 50
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 42 | Gov. Island.. 2 31 | Hell Gate.. 3 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 28.

Cleared.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, W. Dowell.

Ships America, (Br.,) Mortimer, Liverpool, Samuel Thompson's Nephew, City of Kandy, (Br.,) Rowley, Liverpool, Napier, Welsford & Co.; W. Frothingham, Quarley, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Confidence, Cole, New-Orleans, W. & A. Nelson.

Barks Mary, (Br.,) Wiley, Cow Bay, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Queen Victoria, (Br.,) Conway, St. George, N. B., Barclay & Livingston.

Brigs Libador, (Port.,) Aveller, Lisbon, Amsinck & Co., William Henry, (Br.,) Barnard, Havana, T. A. R. Webster & Co.; Alpine, (Br.,) Killman, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners James Henry, Mallowry, Boston, E. H. Kreemer; Gleowood, Baylis, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Ann Flowers, Lovell, South Amboy, H. S. Rackett & Son; Hessie Low, Mumford, Berlin, A. C. Havees; Emma F. Prindle, Ward, Pokomoke Sound, J. F. Black; Lottie, Taylor, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport America, Shaw, New-Orleans 19th, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Passed at the bar at S. W. Pass, steamer Cahawba, ship Westmoreland, bound to. 20th inst., 3 P. M., 50 miles S. W. from Tortugas, spoke an English schooner, from Havana, who reported the Confederate steamer Florida aboot. 26th, 11 A. M., 30 miles S. of Hatteras, passed a propeller, bd. S., supposed the Trade Wind.

Steamship Champion, Jones, Aspinwall 10 ds., with mails, passengers and specie to D. B. Allen.

Steamship Westmoreland, (Br.,) Tickham, Halifax 10 ds., in ballast to Whitney & Hathaway.

Steamship Fulton, Wood, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship McClellan, Gray, New-Haven.

Bark Reindeer, (of New Haven,) Wellington, Barbados 12 ds., with sugar, etc., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Prima Donna, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Sawyer, Buenos Ayres March 4, with hides, wool, etc., to master.

Bark Huma, (Br.,) Rawlins, Falmouth, Eng., 68 ds., with iron to G. E. Cook.

Bark Peep O'Day, (of Sunderland,) Feetle, Foo Chow Dec. 22, passed Agger Jan. 5, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 8, St. Helena March 8, with teas to order.

Brig Ruby, (of Waltoe, N. S.,) Foley, Naguabo, P. R., 24 ds., with molasses to G. F. Pennington. April 8, 60 miles S. S. E. of St. Thomas, spoke brig Huron, hence for St. Thomas, short of water, and supplied her.

Brig Mercedita, (Dne.,) Muller, Rio Janeiro 61 ds., with coffee to Funch, Edwards & Wendt.

Brig Maid of Erin, (of Westport, N. S.,) Davis, Arroyo, P. R., April 13, with sugar to Nordett & Everett.

Brig Arab, (of Gibraltar,) Lombard, Buenos Ayres 79 ds., with hides, etc., to Dowley, Corners & Co.

Schr. Loyal Scranton, Lowden, Bordeaux, 33 ds., with wine, to A. H. Timonio. 22d inst., lat. 39 52, lon. 57 33, spoke brig Village Belle, bound north.

Schr. Frederic Eugene, Acharn, Rondout, for Fortress Monroe, with cement.

Schr. Racer, (of Halifax,) Heedersoo, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Scnr. El Dorade, Young, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

WIND—Sunset, N.

Below.

Ship Lizzie Moses, from San Francisco 153 days.
Brig Kehlambia, (Br.,) 119 ds. from Foo Chow.
Also 3 ships, 2 barks and 4 brigs, unknown.

Sailed.

April 26—Steamers James Green, Monitor, Fannie.

Ships James Foster, Republik, Energy.

Brigs Brisk, A. B. Cook, D. Trowbridge, Don Juan, Water Lilly, Harvest Queen, Challenge.

Schooners John Ammack, Alethea, J. Reed, Ocean Wave, C. L. Small, Geo. Prescott, J. Randolph, Onrust, Carolioe, D. B. Pitt, D. Davidson, Washington, B. Cook, J. D. Newcomb, A. Chase, Valeria, C. A. Farnsworth, A. M. Shepherd, Maria Jane, Jno. Sparks, James L. Hewlett, Napoleon, E. Stedman, E. Slade, M. A. Rogers, Eliza Wright.

April 27—Steamers D. H. Mount, Ellen S. Terry.

Ships Eliza Brnno, Stout Dockum.

Barks Sailor Prince, Orians, Marioe, Teazer.

Brigs Sparkling Sea, Lincoln Webb, Sarah, Isabella, Concetta, Export, Thomas Owen, Arrostook, D. O. Castner, Diadem.

Schooners Sarah Bright, Daniel McPhee, J. O. Ferris, Henry Middleton, Thomas Bedell, W. S. Roe, Sarah Maria, Amelia, Ozelle.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. James Freeman, Young, from Portland, before reported ashore on Sand Point, Chesapeake Bay, has got off without damage, and arrived at Baltimore on the 28th inst.

Spoken, &c.

Laura Rose—bark, bound N., was seen, April 26, off the Capes of Delaware.

Camanali—bark, for Boston, April 23, lat. 33 05, lon. 69 lb.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, April 27—Arr. barks Edward Dwight, Surinam; Springbok, Cape Haytien.

28th—Arr. schr. Aimee, St. Martins.

BANGOR, April 26—Arr. schrs. Flora, A. Sawyer, and Emma, (Br.,) St. Martins.

EAST MACHIAS, April 22—Arr. brig Cosmos, New-York.

26th—No arrivals. 8 A. M., calm, with fog.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 17—Arr. ship Frank Boult, Morse, Portland; bark Thomas, (Br.,) Anthony, Liverpool; schrs. Susan & Jane, Cunningham, New-York; Howard J. Adams, Baltimore.

18th—Steamer Columbia, Barton, New-York; brigs Eudoras, Philadelphia; Evelyn, Glnn, do.; schr. Skirmisher, McCahan, Baltimore.

Below, Coming Up.

Ship James Sand, from Baltimore; bark Gan Eden, Reed, from Philadelphia; bark Peire, brig Julia, with coal from Philadelphia to U. S. Navy; brig Belle Bernard, from Matanzas; schrs. Alexander Blue, from New-York; E. A. Rodgers, from Philadelphia; Mary, from Matamoras.

Capt. Cunningham, of the schr. Susan & Jane, reports having experienced heavy weather the entire passage, in which she lost sails and had to throw overboard her deck-load.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28—Arr. bark Celestia, (Br.,) Howes, Guantanamo. Below—Bark Suliote, Panno, from Cardenas.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. April 5, bark Tempest, Hinkley, New-London; Laroy, Coleman, Boston; Magdalena, Day, New-York; 11th, brig Arabella, Lindsley, New-York; 16th, steamer Champion, Jones, New-York; bark Hanlon Gregory, Gregory, Philadelphia.

Old, April 6, bark Xanthe, Chapman, New-York; 15th, Laroy, Coleman, Cienfuegos; Magdalena, Day, New-York; 16th, Adeline C. Adams, Davis, Zaza, Cuba; Tempest, Hinkley, Trinidad, Cuba; 18th, steamer Champion, Jones, New-York.

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Will certainly restore the hair. It makes no difference how long you have been bald or what produced it. We have not seen or heard of a single case of failure—and we have the names of parties to whom we are at liberty to refer, who were bald from 14 to 25 years. And we can also speak with the same certainty for its changing gray hair back to its original color.

The HAIR DRESSING is undoubtedly the very best for cleansing the scalp of all impurities, and makes the hair dark, soft, glossy and beautiful, disposing the hair to remain in any desired position.

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TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, BEAUTIFUL BROWN-stone residence No. 82 Second-place, southeast corner of Court-st.; house 2 x 36, three-story, with high basement, 17 rooms, &c.; ample court-yards and shade-trees, oil-cloths, chandeliers, and all perfect for immediate occupation; rent, $1,200. Stable can be had if wanted. Apply on the premises.

ELECTRICITY

A long and extensive experience in the use of Electricity as a disease-controling agent, has demonstrated the following facts, viz.: First, that it is the element upon which life itself depends; second, that it is safe and reliable in all conditions of disease; third, that it will cure (if scientifically administered) after all other remedies have failed; fourth, that it affords the only true basis for the diagnosis of disease; and, finally, that it carries with it the two extremes, *positive* and *negative*, so essential for the removal of opposite diseases.

THE DISCOVERY OF DR. CHAMBERLIN

in the medical use of electricity, is now creating the deepest interest.

The cures he is daily effecting (without proof) are too incredible for belief.

No better evidence can be given of his discovery, and the efficacy of his treatment, than the following testimonials from numerous well-known citizens of New-York, who have themselves been restored to health or witnessed its effects upon others.

FOR FULL REPORT SEND FOR CIRCULAR

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 3932. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS

WHERE AND HOW TO EDUCATE

OUR SONS.

PRACTICAL POPULAR EDUCATION

FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.

From the New-York Independent.

In the beautiful City of Ponghkeepsie, N., Y., an the Hudson, has grown up an institution of learning that has acquired such widespread reputation, and whose merits are so well established, that it deserves more than ordinary notice. We refer, of course, to Eastman's National Business College—a report of which, prepared by George W. Bungay, Esq., of the New-York *Tribune*, occupies an entire page of our paper this week. The influence this institution is exerting upon the nation, and the growing favor of *practical useful education*, which is not to be overlooked, will cause this report to be read by young men, parents, and educators in general.

In point of success, this College may be classed among the first of this country, if not really first, as it enjoys a regular attendance in all the departments of more than twelve hundred students, representing every loyal State in the Union. And, notwithstanding the large patronage, such is the government and superior management of the entire College, and such is the discipline and good order that prevails at all times in the study departments and in the boarding-house, as to cause general remark and commendation from citizens and patrons. The great success of this institution may be attributed entirely to its judicious management and the energy and ability of the President, Prof. Eastman, in introducing and carrying out a *great principle* of actual business training, *combining theory and practice*. This novel and preeminent mode of instruction is entirely original with him, and is claimed by him and the many friends of the College to possess merits over every other system ever devised for developing the business capacity of young men, and preparing them for active life.

We have had our leaders in every other department of education, and it is gratifying to know that we have one in commercial science.

It is clear to every reflecting mind that our general systems of education have been wanting in that practical character which fits a man for the active duties of everyday business life, and it has been unfortunate that this matter has remained so long neglected. To effect this much needed reform no man has worked so effectually as Prof. Eastman through the great Business College he represents.

He has instructed hundreds of young men every year with great success, repudiating, as far as wisdom dictated, old systems, and constantly improving upon the new methods until he has brought out a system of *practical instruction* which will work a revolution in this department of education.

As might be expected, imitators of his system of Actual Business Training are springing up in some of the cities, but the various forms and blanks used in giving instruction are so well secured to him by law, through copyrights, that they can never meet with but indifferent success—and in no place could it be introduced and carried out so perfectly as here, under the supervision of its author.

The institution is patronized very largely by our most eminent merchants, and not a few of the leading business houses here are indebted to it for valuable assistants, in the capacity of accountants, book-keepers or salesmen. Two young men from this office, who have just received their diplomas there, will enter upon responsible duties in business houses this week, and thus put in practice at once the valuable information they have acquired during their course of study there. Having watched their progress, we are enabled to indorse the institution understandingly, and commend its superior advantages to parents who have sons to educate. The terms are reasonable, and the student can enter upon a course of study any day in the year.

The reader will have a fair idea of this institution if he can picture to himself Wall-st., with its banks and insurance offices, its exchanges and commercial houses, and the Board of Brokers, the Commercial Exchange, the markets, the telegraphs, transferred to the beautiful banks of the Hudson, and alive with young men, instead of thoughtful men of middle life, and older men still riper in experience.

All necessary information may be found in Mr. Bungay's report in this paper, or any further particulars desired may be had in circulars and pamphlets by addressing Prof. EASTMAN, the President, at Ponghkeepsie, N. Y.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Charges Against Secretary Chase to be Investigated.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate Considering the National Currency Bill.

General Halleck Appointed Chief of the Cavalry Bureau.

Return of Admiral Dahlgren to Charleston.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 29.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SECRETARY CHASE.

The Congressional Republican caucus this morning agreed to ask for the appointment of a Joint Committee of Congress to investigate charges made against Secretary CHASE by FRANK BLAIR. Senator HOWE will offer a resolution to that effect in the Senate tomorrow. This action is demanded by Mr. CHASE's friends, who desire to give an official and effectual refutation to the slurs heaped upon him.

THE FRENCH TOBACCO.

The rebels may endeavor to make capital out of the refusal of our Government to permit the French vessels to ascend the James River, but the French Minister here is satisfied that that river cannot at this time be navigated with safety, and that the vessels could not bring away one-quarter of the tobacco alleged to belong to the French Government. It is also known that the rebel Government refuses to allow the removal of the tobacco until it has paid the war tax.

HALLECK IN A NEW POST.

By order of the War Department, Gen. HALLECK has been assigned to the command of the Cavalry Bureau. All communications referring to the business of that bureau will hereafter be addressed to him.

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

A letter received here from an officer on board the *Silver Cloud*, gives some particulars concerning the massacre at Fort Pillow, which came under his own observation. The writer was one of a party engaged in bringing away the wounded and burying the dead. Seventy colored soldiers were found dead near the water's edge, in a place where they could offer no resistance. Many of them were shot twice and bayoneted also. Several lay with their eyes picked out by bayonet points. The partially-burned bodies of some white soldiers lay up the fort amidst the rebel tents. They were evidently thus consumed before the eyes of these inhuman wretches. The few colored soldiers who escaped say that they threw down their arms when they surrendered, but the rebels kept on shooting them down. Rebel officers, in conversation, attempted to palliate their atrocity under the false excuse that our men would not surrender, and that they could not control their men. The whole number buried by this party was about 100.

THE PAY OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

The Senate amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill fixing the pay of black soldiers in the army the same as those of white, has been adopted by the House Ways and Means Committee, with the exception of making the first of May next, instead of the first of January last, as the time for it to go into effect.

Attorney-Gen. BATES, to-day, delivered an opinion entitling colored Chaplains and Surgeons to the same pay as white officers of similar grade. As colored officers are not recognized by law, a refusal had been made to pay them more than was received by colored soldiers, ten dollars per month.

THE CASE OF THE SAXON AGAIN.

It will be recollected that when the pirate *Alabama* captured the ship *Tuscaloosa* off Cape Good Hope, she transferred the plunder to the British ship *Saxon*, which was afterward captured by the *Vanderbilt*. During the seizure of the *Saxon* her mate was accidentally killed by CHARLES DANENHOWER, acting master's mate of the *Vanderbilt*. The London *Times*, and other abettors of secession in England, made much ado over this outrage upon John Bull, and through representation of Lord LYONS, DANENHOWER was placed under arrest and tried by Court-martial assembled at Philadelphia. The witnesses (part of the crew of the *Saxon*) were brought over from England. After full investigation of the case the Court has fully acquitted DANENHOWER of all blame in the matter, and he has been restored to his former position.

THE SKIRMISH AT WARRENTON.

In the skirmish at Warrenton, Va., last Saturday, between a detachment of GREGG's Cavalry Division and MOSBY's guerrillas, the following Union soldiers were wounded:

Wm. R. Williams, 1st New-Jersey.
Porter Fink, Co. F, 16th Pennsylvania.
Wm. H. Miller, Co. E, 8th Pennsylvania.
Pat. Gallagher, Co. H, 1st Massachusetts.
Jno. Seward, Co. I, 2d Pennsylvania.
Augustus Hillmen, Co. I, 16th Pennsylvania.
Jack Ganna, Co. H, 1st Maine.
Jno. Chamberlain, Co. I, 2d Pennsylvania.

TIMOROUS TEAMSTERS.

Great inconvenience and injury to the public service having arisen from the failure or refusal of teamsters and other employes of the Quartermaster's Department to go to the front and other points when so required, the Secretary of War has ordered that, hereafter, any employe of the department who fails or refuses to obey such orders, shall forfeit all pay and allowances which may be due to him, and shall also be held liable to arrest and trial before a military tribunal for disobedience of orders, according to the 60th article of war.

INCREASING EXPENSES.

The House Military Committee has agreed upon an amendment giving Paymasters' Clerks $1,200 a year, instead of $960.

THE NEW NAVY-YARD.

The House Naval Committee are still in perturient difficulty over the question as to where the new navy-yard is to be placed. The merits of New-London were fully discussed to-day without eliciting a decision. In case no site with eligible points can be found elsewhere, New-York members will call particular attention to the advantages of a site seventy-five miles above New-York City, on Hudson River.

DAHLGREN ON DUTY.

Admiral DAHLGREN left here to-day to resume command of the iron-clad fleet off Charleston.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 29.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO MADISON COURT-HOUSE.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that a brigade of cavalry, under Gen. DAVIN, went out yesterday to Madison Court-house, on a reconnoissance, and found a party of about thirty rebels in the place, most of whom they captured. No force of the enemy was discovered anywhere in that vicinity, although it was currently reported that they had crossed the Rapidan, and were moving toward our right. The expedition returned without any loss.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan reported at the Treasury to-day were $853,000.

NAVAL.

Commodore WILLIAM SMITH has been ordered to the command of the *Lancaster*, and Commodore GLENDY has been ordered to the command of the Pensacola Naval Station.

Commodore THATCHER has been ordered to command the steamship *New-Hampshire*.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

The steamer *Harvest Moon* has left Washington Navy-yard, with Admiral DAHLGREN on board, for Charleston.

THE PAY OF SOLDIERS.

The bill reported by Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to-day, and on which early action will be taken, increases the pay of privates in the army to $16, corporals, $18 a month, and non-commissioned officers proportionately. The rations, pepper excepted, are reduced to the old ration of 1861. Colored soldiers are put on the same footing, as to pay, rations and clothing, as white soldiers.

A DINNER GIVEN BY JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS gave a dinner yesterday, at which Gens. Grant, Sedgwick, Hancock, Birney, Humphreys, Robinson, Williams, Ingalls, Rawlings, Mott, Carr, Webb, Gibbon, Enstis, and Morris were present. The affair was of the most sumptuous character.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 29.

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) presented the memorial of ALANSON PENFIELD, Clerk in the Treasury Department, praying for the construction of reservoirs for supplying the Upper Mississippi with a medium stage of water for navigation throughout the dry Summer months, and a canal from the head of Lake Superior to the Red River of the North, via Sandy Lake, a distance of forty miles; thence via Crow Wing, Leaf River and Otterlet Lake to Brockinridge, a total distance of 240 miles; thus opening navigation by the Red River and Saskatchawan for 2,000 miles, to the base of the Rocky Mountains, and furnishing an outlet to the Hudson Bay region. This would require an improvement 43 miles less than the Fox and Wisconsin River canal route, and 80 miles shorter than the Illinois and Mississippi Canal.

THE INDIANS.

Mr. RAMSAY, of Minnesota, (Union,) introduced a bill for the benefit and better management of the Indians, by which the President is authorized to locate them upon new reservations, Congress retaining the power to vacate such reservations, when the President can locate them again and sell their lands.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) presented a memorial from citizens of Wisconsin asking for an increase of 10 per cent. on foreign wool. Referred to the Committee on Finances.

Mr. DOOLITTLE also presented the resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin, asking for the improvement of the locks on the Erie Canal. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, (Union,) introduced the resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island, asking for reimbursement by the Government of money paid by that State to officers and men mustered into the service. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced the resolutions of the Iowa Legislature, asking for an increase of mail facilities in that State. Referred.

THE RED RIVER DISASTER AND COTTON SPECULATION.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) offered a joint resolution to provide for the printing of the report of the Commission of which Major-Gen. IRWIN MCDOWELL was President, to examine into cotton speculations and frauds on the part of officers in the West.

A modification by Mr. GRIMES', requesting the Secretary of War to transmit the report, was accepted.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, the words "if not incompatible with the public interests," were added.

An amendment of Mr. GRIMES', requesting all information touching the subject or touching the persons supposed to be implicated in the report, was adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) and others, thought the resolution had best not be adopted now.

Mr. HENDERSON said that information on the subject was desired now, as it would bear on the bill pending before this body; and this was the only authentic way to obtain it. One was the bill concerning negroes freed during the war. There was a vast deal in the report of the commission bearing upon that subject. Another was the bill reported from the Commerce Committee putting it in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase all the products of the Southern States. He had read letters the last three days from the Red River, saying that our defeat there was on account of speculation. The cavalry in advance on that occasion, numbering 3,000 men, had 265 wagons, which became entangled and confused the whole action, and brought on disaster.

Mr. WILSON wanted to know if the Senator charged that the Red River expedition was undertaken for the mere purpose of gathering cotton.

Mr. HENDERSON said, no such thing. He merely wanted to know what this brigade of cavalry wanted with 265 wagons, unless it was to gather up the products of the country. He had merely stated that the extraordinary number of wagons were, as charged by the newspapers, for the purpose of gathering cotton.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) stated, on what he considered the highest authority, that these wagons were part of the regular train of the army; and whatever might have been the defect of the generalship which brought them there, the statement that they were intended to bring in cotton was not correct.

Mr. HENDERSON made no charges himself; but it was singular that the disaster had followed the statements and predictions of the newspaper writers. He read a letter from Grand Ecore, dated four days before the battle, alleging a conflict of authority between BANKS and Admiral PORTER, and stating that the latter was seizing cotton as land as naval prize, and predicting disaster. These predictions, the results, in his opinion, seemed to confirm. He hoped the statements were incorrect, and he hoped if there had been no disagreement between Admiral PORTER and Gen. BANKS, if not, it should be made known.

Mr. CONNESS denounced the statement read as a cruel and base slander on Admiral PORTER, which he had the highest authority for denying.

Mr. HENDERSON was glad the Senator could so authoritatively deny the statement. He was a personal acquaintance of the Admiral, and had a high opinion of him. But these statements were having a bad effect upon the public, and, if untrue, should be retuted.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

MINT IN OREGON.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) called up the Senate bill to establish branch mints at Carson City, Nevada, and Dalles City, Oregon.

An amendment, striking out Carson City, was adopted, and the bill passed.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BILL.

The National Currency Bill came up in order, the question being on the Finance Committee's amendment to the forty-first section, as proposed to be amended by Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) by the insertion of a provision exempting from State taxation that portion of the capital invested in or based on United States bonds.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) made an earnest speech against the amendment of Mr. POMEROY as being calculated to interfere with the State banking laws, and array the banks of the States against the national currency.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) said, except in the present emergency, he would scout the idea of a United States banking law as a duty he owed to his country and his constituency. He was now only induced to support the measure because his friends thought it a necessary measure in these times of war, and because he would do everything to support his country.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) favored state taxation upon these banks.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) said a thousand dollars in gold will purchase eighteen hundred dollars in currency, and that amount can be invested in United States bonds, bearing an interest of six per cent, with the principal payable in gold. The bank can loan this eighteen hundred dollars out to its customers, and while it will receive one hundred and eight dollars interest the representative of that eighteen hundred dollars is in the bank in bonds bearing interest during the whole period in which the loans are going on. The rate on the original investment will then be over twenty per cent, or two hundred and eight dollars per annum. These banks are also authorized in this bill within proper limits to loan on their deposits to their full amount, receiving six per cent, and the aggregate amount of interest is to be added to the eighteen hundred dollars of bonds.

This being the financial operation of the bill, all the State capital will inevitably come into these banks. It was a great mistake to suppose that the credit of the Government depends alone upon our ability to meet our national obligations. It is as much involved in the ability of the States to meet theirs. If we are unable to meet our State obligations it will be certain to produce an inability on the part of the Government to meet its obligations.

The amendment of Mr. POMEROY was rejected by a vote of 28 to 11, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Conness, Harding, Howard, Lane of Indiana, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Wilkinson—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlisle, Clark, Collamore, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Powell, Riddle, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson—28.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) offered an amendment to the amendment of the Committee, providing that the taxes imposed on the market value of shares by State authority, for State or other purposes, shall be in the State where the bank is situated.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 27 to 11, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Conness, Harlan, Hendricks, Howard, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sumner, Wilkinson—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Clark, Cowan, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Henderson, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Nesmith, Powell, Riddle, Sprague, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson—27.

The Senate then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 29.

THE MISSOURI CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Mr. HIGBY, of California, (Union,) of the Select Committee on the charges against Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, moved that the evidence be printed.

Mr. MCCLURG, of Missouri, (Union,) reminded the House that when the report was made, he waived his remarks in order that the TAX Bill might be acted on. He proceeded to reiterate his charges regarding Gen. BLAIR having been engaged in liquor speculations.

Mr. HIGBY, of California, (Union,) obtained the floor but yielded to

THE BILL TO INCREASE SOLDIER'S PAY.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) who, from the Military Committee, reported the Senate bill to legalize and increase the pay of soldiers, giving notice that he would call it up at an early day.

THE VOTING ON THE TAX BILL.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, (Dem.) asked leave to record his vote on the internal tax bill.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) objected to the gentleman from Maryland (HARRIS) doing so.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said there would be no objection to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) recording his own name.

Mr. STEVENS replied that he did vote whether his name was on the record or not. If it was not on the record he did not care anything about it.

Mr. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.) hoped that his colleague (STEVENS) would be permitted to record his name.

The Speaker said that the name of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) was not on the record.

Mr. STEVENS repeated that he had voted, whether it was there or not.

Mr. VOORHEES—I would ask whether you did not vote for the bill with reluctance.

Mr. STEVENS—The bill was so mangled that I almost wished I was a "locoloco," that I might vote against it.

THE BLAIR AND M'CLURG CONTROVERSY.

Mr. HIGBY, the Chairman of the Select Committee on Mr. BLAIR's case, hoped the discussion would now come to an end. He, and doubtless the House, has become disgusted with this Missouri controversy. He would not now speak but for the fact that Mr. BLAIR had made the barefaced assertion that POWERS, who forged or altered the liquor order, was a Treasury agent. Mr. HIGBY maintained that the charge of criminality against the Treasury officials was not sustained by the facts.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, (Union,) a member of the Select Committee, said Mr. BLAIR was completely exonerated from the charge against him. But he did not agree with the gentleman (Mr. HIGBY,) as to the Treasury officers. He concluded by saying that POWERS was the forger, and BENNETT furnished him with work.

The report and evidence were ordered to be printed.

THE BLAIR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered a resolution, calling upon the President to communicate to the House copies of all letters, notes, telegrams, orders and other documents which are referred to in his Message of yesterday, which have connection with the answer to the resolution asking whether F. P. BLAIR holds any appointment or commission in the military service.

Mr. BROWN, of West Virginia, (Union,) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negative 39, against 84.

THE TREASURY PRINTING BUREAU.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, which was read for information, viz.:

"That the President communicate to the House, as soon as possible, all vouchers or depositions in his possession or in the possession of the Treasury Department, respecting the fitting-up of a bureau in the Treasury Department building for printing money, bonds or other obligations of the United States."

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) had no objection.

Mr. STEVENS thought it ought to be acted upon separately from the subject before the House.

Mr. BROOKS asked him whether he would enable him to do so?

Mr. STEVENS replied he would agree to asking general consent.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) emphatically objected. The proposition had nothing to do with the pending resolution.

Mr. BROOKS expressed his surprise at the sensitiveness of gentlemen on the other side to his making a few remarks in support of his amendment calling on the President for information. Under our form of government we are entitled to information from the Executive which is not detrimental to the public interests. The information called for by the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts (DAVIS) is not detrimental to the public interests, but likely to be of public good. We have not only the right to know what is going on in the Executive Department, but a right to know what is going on in the other departments of the Government. In December or January last, after the close of the holidays, he (BROOKS) submitted some allegations connected with the Treasury Department, which were disregarded by gentlemen on the other side. They had made no use of the testimony submitted, and at this he had expressed his surprise.

Mr. CRESWELL, of Maryland, (Union,) objected to the gentleman from New-York (BROOKS) proceeding with his remarks.

Mr. BROOKS remarked that gentleman might as well allow him to proceed now as at any other time. He had

with a balmy atmosphere, and the whole lower strata of Loedon npheaving coming up from its cellars, and down from its garrats, there was the most wretched, struggling, forlorn apology for e processloe ever seen since *Falstaff* mostered his regiment with which he refused to march through Coventry. And GARIBALDI might well have refused to have marched through the Borough, Whitehall, Charing Cross and Pall Mall, with the refuse of the trade societies, and absurd Foresters in their trappings and rouge. He rode in the carriage of the Duke of Sutherland, with His Grace's portly bewigged coachman before him, and His Grace's twe bspowdered and laced flnokies behind him, with all the rabbis of London pressing around to shake hands with him, until the forlorn processloo, with its noisy plsiring bands, was lost in the distance, and the hero was dragged throegh a crowd of half a million of people as through a sea, half an honr behind his escort. There was no military, the police took no part, except to keep people from being hurt. Erery man foolish enough to have money in his pockets got rid of it, and GARIBALDI arrived, at last, at the maosloo of the Duke, his host, where he feded the inevitable Earl of Shaftsbery and a large circle of the eobility assembled to do him honor.

Why such a disorderly affair, and eo military, and no police regolations? "Because the Government conldn't recognize it, don't you see?" "But the Governmaet is responsible for what it permits, and here are the names of MARSLIN and GARIBALDI coupled together in this reception, and the people paraded the motto 'Roma or death!'" "Yes, but this is a free country, don't you see?" "No, I do not—not particularly. When the workingmen of London wanted to plaot a tree in Hyde Park, in honor of SHAKESPEARE, the Government wouldn't permit it." "Yes, but another party might want to plant a tree for somebody a'se, and then it would be all planted over, don't yon see?" "Precisely so; and another party might want to give a reception to some other sort of hero, and the streets would be blocked up every day in the week." I confess that I don't see the difference. If the authorities thought proper to allow a public reception, they might as well have seen it was a well-ordered one.

So far my conversation, while having a watch-key fitted; but that the reception of our ex-candlemaker has its grave side to it, is undoubted. It has a political and a religious character. The revolutionary elemeat welcomes him—so does the Anti-Papal. The Mazzinian Red Republicans shont around him, and he rides in the carriages and accepts the hospitalities of those very Protestant nobiemen, SUTHERLAND and SHAFTSBURY. The Irish of London, for e wonder, kept the peace. They had their fight—Pope vs. GARIBALDI—a year ago or more. Yesterday they made no sign. But while invitatioes and addresses are coming to the Italian leader from all parts of Great Britain, not oes comes from Ireland. Catholic Ireland can have no welcome for the man who makes war on the Papacy, and whose motto is "Rome or death" and the Irish Cathone party would rather give a reception to the ex-King of Naples, than to GARIBALDI or VICTOR EMANUEL. What the Emperor of the Freech may say to this popular ovation to some of his bitterest enamies, we may learn by-and-by. Dfaocy that he really cares very little about it, but that he will make usa of the circumstance if it ever becomes convenient to do so. Earl CLARENDON has just gone to Paris on a special mission, to explain, perhaps, that Lord PALMERSTON is very sorry, and hopes it will not annoy him.

While the guest of the highest and lowest was taking his dinner, Earl DERBY was making one of his vigorous attacks on Earl RUSSELL. He gave him credit for great indnstry. He had written one hundred and seventy dispatches on the Dan'sh question. He had been "sonning, spinning, spinning" his cobwebs of diplomacy, to see them swept away as fast as they were spun, without catching a single fly. Then Earl RUSSELL, he said, was not up in his geography, or he would know that the Elder did not empty into the Baltic. "I never said it did," snapped oot his peevish little Lordship. "You said," raplied DERBY, "that it was impossible to send a fleet to the Elder, because the Baltic was so liable to be frozen in Winter. Of corse, there was no more to be said about that little matter.

The Conference is down for the 20th. The Germanic Diet will take a vote to see whether they will send a represeotatioe on the 14th. So nothing is certain about it, and PALMERSTON, in saying that France adhered to the treaty of '52, was as wrong as possible. France throws that and all such treaties overboard. If the Duchies, by a popular majority, declare their wish to remain a part of Denmark, France will support them in that wish. France will maintain no other principle than this of the sovereignty of peoples and the rights of nationalities, except where it may be absolutely necessary. But PALMERSTON is always making bloedars. It was his declaration that Denmark would eot find herself alooe, if attacaed by Prussia and Austria, that has led to all the suffering of this war. Deomerk believed him, because people believe what they wish, and because she thonght the Princess was a sort of pledge of England's fidelity. And now noor Denmark is all alooe, not eveo Sweden raising a hand to help her.

MAXIMILIAN has been crowned Emperor. The ceremonial was performed last Sooday, with speeches, congratulations, and a *Te Deum laudemus*. The new Emperor proposed to embark the next day for Rome, to receive the Papal benediction, which he said in his address was very important to him. Do you know why? Of corse, as a good Catholic accepting the throne of a new Catholic empire, he should desire the blessing of the Holy Father, but the new Emperor and Empress have e special view of it, for they have no children, and Mexico wants not only an Emperor, but a dynasty. It is believed in Europe that the blessing of the Pope has a wonderful efficacy in procuring offspring. The Empress EUGENIA is the devoted friend of Pio Nono, because she believes that it was his blessing which gave an heir to the Imperial throne of France. The Empress of Mexico hopes, by the same means, to be made equally happy. The sentence in the address to which I have alluded had, therefore, to those who listened to it, a peculiar significance.

The general interest in the American war is rising on this side of the water. There is some feeling about the reported kidnapping of British subjects for the army. The matter came up in the House of Commons a few nights ago, and it was stated that Lord LYONS was attending to it. Meantime Federal recruits go forward by regiments. A steamer left the Clyde a day or two ago with 400 emigrants—English, Scotch, Irish and Germans—many of whom declared their intention to enlist as soon as they landed.

The season fairly opens this week with the delightful weather. Both opera houses are in full oiast. On Thursday night GARIBALDI goes to Covent Gardeo, to be bored with "Norma," and complimented with two acts of "Massaotello." Oo Saturday he is to be still more fearfully bored with a general oressoiail on of addresses at the Crystal Palace, sweeted with a cantata. On the 23d, the great Tercenteeary, we shall have all sorts of Shakesperean celebrations that can turn an honest penny. Bot the Stratford Committee has fallen to the groend between two soft stools. First, Mr. PHELPS, the great tragedian, woold not play at all, because Mr. FECHTER, and not he, was lovited to play Hamlet. Mr. FECHTER accepted the invitation in perfect simplicity, thioking, of corse, that he was the man to do the nobis Daoe; bnt somebody told him that some of the committee had charged him, wite intriguing to get the invitation. This accosation was pointed by the oismissal, as egaot of the committee, of Rev. Mr. HITLEW, sometimes called Rev. Mr. Creamcheese, or better known as oee of the firm of Brimstone, & Treacle—Mr. SPURGEON being tha brimstone. The sensitive Franco-Germae Bat Demanio no sooner heard of this disgraceful tmpetetion of "trickery Jays," than he wrote to the worshipfol Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon, refusing to play Hamlet at any price, thoegh, as it tures out, he had already expended $1,500 on the preparations. It also seems vast this, or something, has given him e fever, a relapse le the recovery from his accident, so that he could not play Hamlet if he woold. So poor SOAKES-PEARE must put op with what can be got in place of PHELPS and FECHTER. For my part, I think, lasting Stratford-on-Avon, I will join Mr. SKEFFINGTON'S Brotherhood in a pilgrimage to Stratford-le-Bow.

CAVY MONADNOCK.

THE DRAFT IN NEW-JERSEY.—The draft in the State of New-Jersey has been ordered to commence on the 3d of May. The drawings will be by sub-districts, in the following order of districts: First, Second, Third, Fifth, Fourth. After the drawing shall have been completed in the First District, it will be continued in the Second, and so on to the last.

NAVAL OPERATIONS ON RED RIVER

Admiral Porter's Official Report.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP CRICKET,
OFF GRAND ECORE, LA., April 14, 1864.

SIR: I hed tha honor of reporting to you the movements of the squadron as far as Alexandria, and tha intentions of Gen. BANKS to move on at ooce to Shrsveport. He deemed the coöperatioe of the gunboets so essential to success, that I had to run some risks, and made unnseal exertions to get them ever the falls. Tha army started on the appointed day, and I pashed op tha gueboats to cover them (if there should be need) as fast as they got over the falls. The vessels arrived at Grand Ecore without accident, and had good water, the river apparently shoet to reach its usual stage at this season.

The *Cricket*, *Eastport*, *Mound City*, *Chillicothe*, *Carondolet*, *Pittsburgh*, *Ozark*, *Neosho*, *Osage*, *Lexington*, *Fort Hindman* and *Louisville* were the vessels sent up, and a fleet of thirty transports followed them.

Grand Ecora was occupied by oor forcse without opposition—the works deserted. Lieet.-Commander PHELPS captured ona 32-poundar on tha river below Grand Ecore, which he destroyed, making twenty-two guns captured from the eoemy since we entered the river. The army had arrived at Natchitoches, near Grand Ecora, when I got up here, and were preparing for an immediate march. As the river was rising very slowly, I would not risk the larger vessels by taking them higher up, but started on the 7th of April for Shreveport with the *Cricket*, *Fort Hindman*, *Lexington*, *Osage*, *Neosho and Chillicothe*, with the hope of getting the rest of the vessels along when the usual rise came. Twenty transports were sent along filled with army stores, and with a portion of Gen. A. J. SMITH'S Division oe board. It was intended that the fleet should reach Springfield Landing on the third day, and then communicate with the army, a portion of which expected to be at Springfield at that time.

I found the difficulties of navigation very great, but we reached the point specified within an hour of the time appointed. At this point we were brought to a stoo; the enamy had sunk a very large steamer, the *New Falls City*, right across the river, her ends resting on each bsek, and her hull broken in the middle, resting on the bottom. This was a serious obstruction, but I went to work to remove it. Before I commenced operations, however, a courier came in from Gen. BANKS, bringing the unpleasant and most unexpected news that "our army had met with a reverse," and was falling back to Pleasant Hill, some sixty miles in our rear. Orders also came to Gen. KILBY SMITH to return to Grand Ecore with the transports and the troops he had with him. Here was an end to oer expedition for the present, and we reluctantly turned back, after having nearly reached the object we were aiming at.

The information we received was of a very unsatisfactory kind, and we did not know really what wes the exact state of affairs, no letters having been sent by post courier.

It would be very difficult to discribe the return passage of the fleet through this narrow and shaggy river. As long as our army could advance trimmobantly it was not so bad, but we had every reasoe to anppose that our return would be interrupted le avery way and every point by the enemy's land forces, and we were not disappointed. They commeoced on us from the high banks of a place called Coushetta, and kept up a fire of musketry whenever an opportunity was offered them. By a proper distributoo of the gunboats I had no trouble le driving them away, though from the high banks they could fira oe our decks almost with impenity. As we proceeded dowe tha river they increased in nnmbers, and as we only made thirty miles a day they coeld cross from point to point and be ready to meet us on our arrival below. On the left bank of the river, a force by the name of HARRISON, with 1,900 cavalry and four or five pieces of artillery, wes appointed to follow us down and annoy us. It was very fortuoate for us that this person and his commeed were lately severely handled by a gueboat, (a few weeks ago,) which made them carelul aboet coming within range.

On the evening of the 12th lostaot we were attacked from the right bank of the river by a detachment of men of quite another character. They were a part of the army which two or three days previous had gained success over our army, and finshed with victory, or under the excitement of liquor, they appeared suddenly upon the right heek, and fearlessly opened fira on the *Osage*, Lieut.-Commaeder T. O. SELFRIDGE, (iron-clad,) sha being herd eround at the time, with a transport (the *Black Hawk*) elongside of her, towing her off. The rebels opened with 2,000 meskets, and soon drove every one ont of the *Black Hawk* to the safa casemates of the monitor. Lieut. BACHE had just come from his vessel, (tha *Lexington*,) and fortunately was anabled to pull up to her again, keeping close under the bank, while tha *Osage* opened a destructiva fira on these poor deluded wretches, who, maddened by liquor, and led oe by their officers, were vainly attempting to capture an iron vessel. I am told that their hootings and actions baffle description. Force efter force seemed to be brought up to the edge of the benk, where they confronted the gnes of the iron vessel only to be mowed down by grapeshot and canister. In the meae time Lieut. BACHE had reeched his vessel, and wideaing the distanee between him and the *Osage*, he opened a cross-fira on the inforiated rebels, who fonght with such desoeration aed courage against certain destruction that it coulo only be accounted for in ooa way. Our opinioos were verified on inspection of some of the bodies of the slain, the men acteally smelling of Louisieoe rum. The affair lasted eerly two hours before the rebels fled. They brought eff two pieces of artillery, one of which was quickly knocked over by the *Lexington's* gnos, the other they mensged to carry off. The cross fire of the *Lexington* finally decided this corious affetr of a fight between infantry aed geoboets. The rebels were mowed dowa by her ceeister, eod finally retreated in as quick hasta as they had come to the attack, leaving the space of a mile covered with dead and wounded and keapsakes. A diligent search performed our men that Gen. GREEN had his head blown off, which t do not vonch for as true; if true, it is a serious loss to the rebels. Night comieg on, we had no means of ascertaining the damage done to the rebels. We are troebled no more from the right bank of the river, and a party of fiva hnodred men, who were marching to cot us off, were persuaded of, change their mind after hearing of the unfortunate termination of tha first axpeditine. That same night I ordered the transports to proceed, having olaced the gunboats at a point where the rebels had a battery. All the transports ware passed safely, the rebels not daring a shot to return to the many that were bursting over the hills.

The next morning, the 13th inst., I followed down myself, and finding at Cametle, six miles from Grand Ecore, by land, that they had got egroend, and would be some time getting through. I proceeded down in this vessel to Grand Ecore, and got Gen. BANKS to send on troops anough to keep the guarrillas away from the river. We were fired on as usual after we started down, but when I had the troops sent up, the transports came eloeg without any trouble. This has been so expeditioe where a great deal of labor has been expended, a great deal of individual bravery shown, aod on which occasions the Commander-in-Chief is ant to find out the metal of which his officers are made, and on future occasions it will enable him to select those who will not likely fail in the time offered. To Lieut.-Commander T. O. SELFRIDGE, commandlog *Osage*, aod Lieut. Geo. M. BACHE, commanding *Lexington*, I am particularly indebted for the gallant mannar in which they defeeded their vessels, and for their management during the expedition, always aeticipating and intelligently carryleg ont my wishes aod orders.

I fooud the fleet at Grand Ecora somewhat in an nopleasant situatioo, two of them belog ebova the bar and not likely to get away again this season, unless there is a rise of a foot. I could not provide against this when over a hundred miles up tha river. If nature does not change her laws, there will no doubs be a rise of water, but there was ooe year, 1846, when there was no rise in the Red River, eno it may happen again. The rebels are cutting off the sepply, by diverting different sooroes of water into other channels, all of which would have beee stopped had our army arrived as far as Shreveport. I heva done my best (and so have the officers and mee under my command) to make this expedition a success throughout, and do not know that we have failed in anything we have undertaken. Had we not heard of the retreat of the army, I should have gone on to the end. A wise Providence, which rules and directs all things, has thougbt oropar to stay our progress, aed throw impediments in tha way, for soma good reesoe. We have nothing left but to try it again, aed hold oe to this country with all the force we can raise. It is just as valuable to us and important to the cause as any other portion of the Union. Those who heva interests here, and are faithful to the Government, have a right to our protection, and when this point of Louisiana is conquared, we hold Arkansas and all the right bank of the Mississippi, without firing another gun.

There is a class of men who have during this war shown a good deal of bravery and patriotism, and who have seldom met with any notice from those whose duty it is to report such matters. I speak of the pilots on the Western waters. Without any hope of future reward throogh fame, or in a peculiary way, they inter into the business of piloting the transports through dsegers that would make a faint-eaaried man quail. Occupying the most exposed position, a fair mark for a sharpshooter, they are continually fired at, and often hit, without so much as a meotioe being made of their gallaotry. Oo this expedition they have been much exposed, and have shown great gallantry in managing their vessels while under fire, in this, to them, unknown river. I beg leave to pay this smelt tribute to their bravery, aod mast say, as a class, I never keaw a braver set of men.

I beg leave to mention favorably Acting Master H. H. GARDINER, commaoding this vessel. He has shown great zeal, courege and ability darlng this expedition, serving his guns rapidly and well, at his post night and day, ready for aeything, aed assisting materially in getting the transports by dangerous points; mounting ooa of his two 10-pound howitzers on his upper deck, ha was eeebled to sweep the oack to all directions, and one or two fires had tha desired effect. Ha wes of great service to me throughout the expeditioe; was slightly wounded, but nothing of consequence, fowing to his exposing himself so much.) I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

SECRETARY SEWARD IN BALTIMORE.

A Speesh at the Maryland State Fair.

From the Baltimore American, April 29.

On last evening, Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, accompanied by the Ministers of Russia, Franca, Prussia, Italy, Belgium, Swedea, Brazil, Peru, Chili sed Costa Rica, aod severel ladias, visited the fair, where a very large assemblage of citizens were in waiting to receive them.

They were received by toe Committee of Reseptioo, and introduced to the President of the State Fair, W. J. ALBERT, Esq., eeder whose escort they made a circuit of the fair. On reaching tha New-England Kitchee, they were welcomed in a few brief aed eloquent remarks by R. STOCKETT MATHEWS, Esq., to which Mr. SEWARD responded.

In response to the remarks of Mr. MATHEWS, Secretary SEWARD said he was afraid lo the zeal more newly born which he had seen evinced for the freedom, as well as the equality of all mae, that he might be considered as making but a feeble respnnse to the flattering and complimentary remarks addressed to him. But he was an honest man, and never could suppress an infirmity. His would say that there was ooe thing that he loved more thee the freedom of the white men or the freedom of the black man, ooe thing more than all else—and that was his country. [Applause.] He did not know whether his views were philosophical or not—people differ on this point—but he was sure he was right.

There is oo question now sbnut he man freedom. It is a qeestion that has been settled, and whatever may hapoen, nothing can ehenge that sattlement. The principle of the eqeality of meekind is already oe the point of being established, and in establishing the great troth oor country has come into peril. Our business now is to serve oer country, and in so doing we serve it for the eause of freadom for all the world. How shall we act to secure this precioos casket, which enntains the germ of hnman freedom, thet is now being attacked by a revolotion which commenced in Baltimore le April, 1861? It is to combine all the patriots everywhere in the country against the traitorous efforts thet are being made against the Union. He had told do we for himself certain principles for his guidance, eene one of them was to give unlimited confidence to the Union men of all the Border States. He had sent into a dungeon a Legislature of Marvland that was treasonable—[applause]—but he had never uttered a word against any Union man because he did not agree with him in all things, for he might come up to and go ahead of his standare to-morrow. He had no point of difference with any citizee of Maryleed as long as he was in favor of the Union. [Applause.] I would like to beve them think that Slevery ought to be abolished; [apolause:] but he did not quarrel with him if he did not, because, if he was a loyal man, he would eventually think so. [Apoleuse.]

Mr. SEWARD said that if he had had his way all of the Border States would have been laid in the Union and would now have been members of it. A sufficient force should have been placed le each of them to sestain their Unioe mee, and by coecilation with the seceders the evils they neve suffered would have been everted. He did not heve his way and we had to fight. We are able to fight them all, and would have been aole to fight Maryland, too, if she had gone wroeg.

Mr. SEWARD spoke at coesidarable length, and le coaciuding said it was now shown that Slavery must be abolished era we have peace, and the first legally-called conventioo of the people to abolish it was now sitting le Annapolis, the capital of the State of Maryland; and, honored as the ancient city wes by its past history, it would he ten thooseed times more honored es the capital of thet State that wes first to pronouoca the fiat of State Right authority against Slavery.

Oo the conclusion of his remarks he was greeted with much eppieuse. Three oheers were given, on the oropositioo of anmebody in the room, for "Our Darling Abe Lincoln," sed also for the Foreign Ministers, when the company left the Kitchen and visited tha Art Gallery, and shortly efter retired from the hall.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Advice of Hon. J. J. Crittenden to a Young Lawyer.

No. 41 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While a law student in tha office of Messrs. FERGUSON & LONG, of Cincinnati, of which firm the jenior oartner is now so notorious, in consequanca of the introduction of e resolntioe to expel him from Coogress, (and who, by the way, personelly, is one of the best of men living,) I had the hoeor of eliciting from that eoble man and distinguished patriot, unhappily now deceased, JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, the following issoe of advice to a young lawyer, which may be of use to the entire profession, aed of especial service to those who practice the leading vice of the bar—the abuse of witnesses. A recent case of such abuse suggested the idea of publishing this letter. It is also well, perhaps, that the instructioos of so great a lawyer should be generally read by the junior members of the bar; and I hope that they will be more strictly followed by others then they have been by him to whom they were individually communicated. JNO. S. BENSON.

LETTER FROM MR. CRITTENDEN.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 23, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I have received aed perused with deep loterast your letter of the 13th of the last month. I woeld have answered it at once but that I was, at the moment aboot to leave home, aad circumstances have postponed my writing till now.

Yoe are plassed to ask my advice as to your course for the fntnre, and I wish it was in my power to suggest someming that might be useful to yon. But all that I cae sey is so obvious, that it mest heve occurred to yoe, and to saying anything I shall feel as though I was uttering mere commoo-place thiegs.

Ynu have selected the law for your profession, and I think yon heva chosee well. Your letter is sufficient evideace that your character and talents are equal to the task, and the difficulties and struggles through which you have passed prove that yon possess all the resolution and eoergy necessary to your future sucess. But in the profassioa you have chosen that success is not to be obtained without a price. It requires stedy, reflectioa and persevering diligence. Many youeg men seem to think that when they have been admitted to tha bar they may lay aside their books. You, I am sure, will coma to no such conclusion, but rather think that your coming to the bar is hnt the commeneement of your more serious study of the law. You then begin for the first time to see the oractical application and working of those legal iprieciples and eoctrines, which had before engaged your attentioe oely as theories and abstractioes. This practice develops those principles, enlarges yoer views of them, aod fastens them npoe your mind. You can read then with mpre profit and advantege. Then is the time for fruitful study. Read yonr books habitually and coostantly, and reflect on what you read. All that you galn from it will then be *your own*, and eot merely *remembered as another's*.

Rasdieg and study are the requisites to great success at the Bar.

Though the law must be the principal subject of your studies, you should oot confies yourself to that. History, rhetorid, and all that general information which enebles a lawyer to grace his canse, to explain his views perspicnously, and to embellish them if he pleases, oeght to have their proper share of attention. This seems to be a wide field for labor, and oes may be frighteeed at the prospect. Bat it may all be accomolished, and easily, by him who will undertake systematicelly, and with the right *spirit, energy and ambition*.

Yoeng lawyers at their commencement ere not generally much troubled with ellents; they ought to arm themselves with patience. Do not be discouraged et this. It is the novicists of all. You caenot expect to sow and to reap the sams day. When you have not clieots you will yoer books, and these will reward you, if attended to.

The professioe in which yon have eegaged is a noble oee. Cherish a lofty idea of its dignity and importaoce, and conform all your conouct to thet sentiment. I have often heen disgnsted with the rudeness of the Bar, and especially toward witeesses. Such coodnct gains nothing to the lawyar or his cause, and ought to make an unfavorable impression against both. Firm and resolute he ought to be in his client's ceuse, but these qualities are not incoosisteet with the highest courtesy.

Your dimdence will be eo impediment le yoer way, or at least, it will be sooe overcome. So far as I know, it has been felt and sckeowledged by all who ever rose to any eminence in the profession. It is but a part of that sensibility which is necessary to every charecter of any worth. The best way to overcome it, is to be *well prepared—thoroughly prepared* in all your cases. That will give some confideece.

I think a young lewyer could not do better thao, for the first years of his practice, to write his speeches at full length. It would give him a facility and style of writiog that would be of greet and lastiog advantage to him.

I have made this letter greatly longar than I expected or inteoded. When a man is asked for *advice*, there is something in it so flattering that he does not know well when to stop. My motive must

Jackson le'ched $50; the more $10, and *Grant* $5. In the second the prices ruled with the same choice, $40, $5, sed $4; but prior to the start $4 to $1 was freely laid on *Stonewall*, and found no takers.

First Heat—There was a succession of vain attempts at scoring, the majority of which were attributable to the oervous irritability of *Gen. Grant*. At the sixth, they succeeded in getting off—*Stonewall* having the inside of the track. Taking the turn, the positions remained the same, but almost immediately *Gen. Grant* went off his legs; at the quarter pole *Lady Collins* went up to *Stonewall* and tapped him in "forty," but quickly retired leaving *Stonewall* with a strong lead down the back stretch—to the half and three-quarter; at the lower turn it was quite evident that *Stonewall Jackson* could distance his competitors; but he was eased on, coming home the easiest of winners, in 2:34½. At the three-quarter pole *General Grant* got into a good square trot, and managed to save his distance fairly out of the fire.

Second Heat—There was no bettiog of the slightest conseqoence, *Stonewall* being booked the winner to the deadest of certainties. There were the same innumersble attempts at scoring, and nearly the same orders to return, owing to the imoulsiveness of *Grant*, who persisted in running instead of trotting in accordance with the regnlations. *Lady Collins* having been distanced in the previous heat, the final race was confined to him and *Stonewall Jackson*, who appeared perfectly fresh and fit to trot for anything. Almost as soon as the word was given on passing the stand, *Grant* went off his feet. *Stonewall* taking a strong lead, increasing it to the half and quarter; both went op hand, but were brought down to their work again; but *Stonewall* had so strong a lead that the balance of the trot was a mere burlesque, *Stonewall* coming home the easiest of victors, amid an unlimited amount of badinage hurled at his competitor, in 2:36½.

SUMMARY.

FASEION COURSE—Friday, April 29.—Purse $100—mile heats, three in five, to wagooe.

Mr. R. OGLE'S b. g. STONEWALL JACKSOE	1	1
Owner's br. g. GEN. GRANT	2	2
Mr. T. CESSAN'S s. m. LADY COLLINS	3	dis.
J. F. NOLINS's g. g. PLEASNTE BOY		dr.
H. WSSO's b. g. Capt. BENHAM		dr.
Dr. MACE's br. m. LADY LAMBERT		dr.
H. WOOSEUFF's b. g. SHIO TIMBER		dr.
S. MCLAUGHLIN's g. g. SAM		dr.
J. LOVETT's s. m. LADY WIETHROP		dr.
D. PEPPER's br. m. COSETTA		dr.
H. F. JONAS' br. m. THE THOMAS MATA		dr.
DRAKE's b. m. IRISH MAID		dr.

Time—First Heat—Quarter, 00:40; half, 1:20; mile, 2:34½.

Second Heat—Qeartar, 00:40; half, 1:20; mile, 2:36½.

RUNNING AT THE FASHION—Thursday, April 28.—Match of ——— Single Dash—One Mile.

Mr. W. GORLICK names g. Patsey Marley	1
Mr. MCLAUGHLIN names g. General Lee	dis.

Time, 2:06½.

TROTTING AT THE UNION COURSE—SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE, L. I., April 28.—Match $500, 2 in 3, in harness.

E. KELLAY named br. m. Fanay Walker	1	1
S. STORM named gr. g.	2	dis

Time, 2:51—2:47.

Emigration—A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having noticed in several journels lately, yoer own among the nomber, a recommeodatio to menefacturers, farmers and others in want of workmen, to procure them from Europe, I was surprised that in none of the articles, was one very serioe objection referred to, viz.: thet a contract made in a foreige country is invalid in this.

Menufacturers who are obliged to procure their workmen in Europe, frequently have eo return for the passage money they have paid for those people, who often leave them in a day or two after arriving in this country, and the employers have no redress.

If a law could be passed, making valid all contracts entered into and signed before an American Consul, this difficulty would be remedied, and we should have plenty of skilled workmen and women in all branches of manufactures.

A CONSTANT READER OF THE TIMES.

APRIL 5, 1864.

Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many of those desiring to aid this worthy object, advertised in our columns, feel that our great fair just closed hes beee quite a tax on their purse-strings, bnt they are in possession of various articles purchased here, which they would be willing to donate et some price to be named, es money, to aid of the St. Louis Fair. The committee will gladly receive any such contributions and give the individuals full credit nt it in the published list of contributors to be made from time to time. Many articles will again meet with ready sale at the coming St. Louis Fair, and thes the oonor he helping the Sanitary Commission a double amount.

Coal-Dust and Saw-Dust Fuel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have often observed among coal-yerds a large amount of cost-dust thet looked to ma es if a most profitable ese might be made ot it, and as article of economy to housekeepers to burn ta grates and stoves properly menufactured. Pwould, therefore, suggest to some man of ingenuity to take this dust, combine it with sawdust, wet it, and mould it with some echesive substence, in the shape of bricks, and dried. Thus prepared, it seems to me it would make one of the most beautiful articles of fuel ever burnt, besides the large amouot of calorie it would give oet, making a most cheerful and delightful fire.

WILLIAM-STREET.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Recent Improvements—Action of the Legislature.

The Park ie fast becoming the most attrective feature of our City life. A promanade on Broadway or tha Avenue, no longer furnishes the needed post-meridiae relaxation. Tha man of business forgets, for a few hours, tha excitement of his calling, and lighteee his cares by a driva over the smoothly kept roads, or a ride aloeg tha bridle-path. Tha lady of fashion fiads a new source of enjoyment while a eoble pair of prancing haye whirls her phaeton elong the crowded drive. Tha reigning belle of the season completes tha cooqnest begun et the last *fête*, amidst the opening beauties of tha vernal groves or on tha broed terraces of the Mall.

But the leterest aod the pleasure which spring from familiar visits to this delightful oreement of the Metropolis do not centre wholly in the wealthy end fashioeable portioe of our people. The artisen aed the laborer, with their little family flocks, the sewing-woman with attenuated face and feeble pace, all find restored health and a cheering solace in the apoplieted breath of tha country and in gazing upon the accumulated treasures of art in this enchanting scene.

Visitors from other lands also admit their gratificatioe in viewieg the spacious groneds aod diversified scenery, tskieg care always to remind us that we do not compare favorably with the treasures thav have left beyond the Atlantic. Hyde Park aed the Bois-du-Boulogne, in their judgment, far treeseed these easily discovered beauties, aod of course we must submit to tha criticism with an acrid softeoing down of our self-esteem.

Our country frieods, the farmers who raise fine stock, have learned to think of tha Park as the market opened to them for the receptioo of every well-bred and fleet steed their grazing land and training stables can produce.

And still the wora goes on; each reteresing Sprieg brings ont eaw charms, fresh from the hand of nature, to challeage our admiration, while art assideously strives for the mastery. Animated nature also enters into the contest. Switzerland and Italy, the Alps aed the Aeennines, the frozee climes and the tropics, have sent their contributioos to aweil these unnumbered graces of the Park.

In short, the mied that caonot fied something to admire and study—something to enlarge its sphere of thought, in a ride or ramble through these fairy groands, must, indeed, be

"—— fit for stratagem and spoils."

The Legislatora has recently shown its appreciatioe of tha valee and importance of this municipal domain, in granting power to enlarge its bonederies by a coeeection with Manhattan Park, and also in adding en entirely new festure, by placing the improvemeat of the upper portion of the Seventh-aveaue under tha control of the Board of Commissioners.

Judging from the past aeccess of this efficient and disinterested body of citizens, we feel confident that some striking results will follow the action of the Legislature.

Manhattan Park lies contiguous to the Central on tha west side of Eighth-aveaue at Eightieth-street, and it will probably be devoted to the development of additional collections in natural history; while the contemplated opening of the Seventh-aveaue will offer new attractioos for villa residences on that spacious entrence to the Park through its northern gates.

Toese recent modificatioes of the original plan of the park are due to the taste and enterprise of a number of our public-spirited citizens, living in the neighborhood of the projected improvements, among whom eo one has been more active and efficient than Mr. JOHN MCCLIVE, who may well congratulate himself on the success of his persistent efforts to embellish that section of our City.

Open spaces of ornamented grounds have always been regarded among the most attractive features of great cities; and that parks are the lenge of a city has passed into a provero.

Toe First NAPOLEON set a noble example to monarchs having the power thus to alliaviate the evils inseparable from closely packed populations. It is a grand idea that a republican City has followed in the pathway thus designated. We cannot bet think that the comieg generations will be grateful to the rulers of our day, who heve thus beneficently provided bountiful sources of healthful recreation for the people at large. Posterity will not be apt to count the cost of adoing the graces of artistic finish to the natural grandsur of Central Park.

TURF RECORD.

Trotting at the Fashion Course Yesterday.

The purse of $100, best 3 in 5, to wegons, yesterday, had originelly 13 eatries, but the result of the last few days reduced the appearances at the score to a trio, it appearing to be a foregone conclusion that from the powar *Stonewall Jackson* had previously shown, and the easy style in which he had disposed of his competitors, that the race was his owo. Tha advantageous change in the weather had eot only a marked beneficial influance on the track, but on the attendance of the visitors, which embraced a stroeg delegation of the leading sporting-men of New-York and its vicinity, and the owners, trainers aod patroos of the trotting-turf. It was presumed by enme that the torm, speed eod cottom which had oeen previously exhibited by *Stonewall Jackson* was but an equioe ephemera, liable to displacement at any mument. The admirers of the Jersey mare, *Lady Collins*, had time and again expressed their convictions that she was fully capable, aot oely of reversing all previous decisions, but of bringing *Stonewall* down to exceedingly short time; while the friends of *Gen. Grant*, who came out with such a rush, and so miserably disappointed his backers when the odds of 3 to 1 were laid on him, felt assured that he had overcome his oerversensss, aod could be brought down through exercise in the interim to a fair and square trot, without breaking np as recklessly as he had oteviously done.

A few unlimited pools were sold during tha morning, and these pretty plainly indicated the feelings of those interested in the result. In the first *Stonewall*

vessels are now lying in the stream at the yard, many of which will be sent off this week.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

The following appointments have been made by the President of the United States, and approved by the Senate:

Capt. W. Radford to be a Commodore in the Navy, on the active list, from the 24th of April, 1863.

Commaoder Edward Middleton to be a Captain in the Navy, on the active list, from the 4th of November, 1863.

Commaeder G. H. Scott to be a Captain in the Navy, on the retired list, from the 4th of November, 1863.

Commander C. Green to be a Captain in the Navy, on the retired list, from the 16th of July, 1862.

Commander David McDougal to be a Captain in the Navy, on the active list, from March 2, 1864, *vice* Capt. S. C. Rowse, promoted.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Joo Corbin to be a Surgeon in the Navy from March 9, 1864, *vice* Surgeon Stewart Kennady, deceased.

To be Assistant Surgeons in the Navy to fill existing vacancies—Edward B. Bircham, Elwood M. Corson, Joseph W. Newcomer, and John S. Ramsey, of Pennsylvania; Henry A. Darker and Frederick Ruckner, of New-York. William C. Baird, of Peensylvania, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, *vice* Assistant Surgeon B. F. Pierce, deceased. Joseph Fistrel, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, from the 8th of April, 1864; *vice* Assistant Surgeon William T. Kemp, deceased.

To be Lieutenants in the Navy—On the active list, from Feb. 22, 1864, to fill existing vacancies in that grade: W. R. Bridgeman, A. H. McCormac, H. L. Johnson, A. S. Barker, M. W. Sanders, C. S. Colton, C. F. Blake, J. R. Bartlett, Jr., O. A. Batobelier, John H. Read, Morrill Miller, F. J. Nalts, F. Parson, E. F. Kellog, Silas W. Terry, H. T. Freech, Lu Fe F. Adams, J. J. Read, Walter Abbott, H. B. Ramsey, D. D. Wemple, George M. Brown, G. W. Wood, W. Tracy, Governeur K. Haswell and Charles D. Jones.

Assistant Paymaster C. Schenck, to be a Paymaster in the navy, oo the active list, from Jan. 6, 1864.

Asaph Hall, of Massachusetts, to be a Professor of Mathematics in the navy, from May 2, 1863.

W. Harkeess, of New-York, to be a Professor of Mathematics in the navy, from Aug. 21, 1863.

Assistant Paymaster W. W. Williams, to be a Paymaster in the Navy-yard, from March 2, 1864, *vice* Paymaster J. Marston Taylor, transferred to the retired list.

Ensign Mortimer L. Johnson, to be a Lieutenant in the navy, from Feb. 22, 1864.

LAW REPORTS.

The Fort Gansevoort Purchase—The State has no Interest.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—April 29.

Before Justice Marvin.

The People of the State of New-York, vs. the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, Jas. B. Taylor, Dow D. Williamson, and Joseph V. Varnum—Demurrer by the Mayor, &c., to the complaint. MARVIN, J.—I have examined with some care, the statutes and ordinances referred to by the counsel for the plaintiffs, and also the authorities cited by him, and in my opinioe the people of the State of New-York have eo such interest in the questions raised by the complaint as anities them to come into this court and demand the exercise of its restraining power, or its decree annolling the sale made by the City to Varnum.

It is an elementary principia that a plaintiff must have an interest in the subject matter of the suit—not the general interest which all mankind have in the fair and honest actines of States, municipal corporations and tedivtional, but an interest which is to be injuriously affected by the wrongful

way lying or moving so as to impede or embarrass her action.

Held by the Court—That the duty was cast on the ferry-boat to pass clear of the pilot-boat.

That the claimants have failed to make satisfactory proof of any wrongful or mistaken act on the part of the pilot-boat causing the accident, and the ferry-boat is accordingly responsible for the consequences.

Decree for libelants, with a reference to compute damages.

For libelants, H. & W. Q. Merton; for claimants, J. F. Williams.

Sentence of a Counterfeiter.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Hall.

The United States vs. *William T. Poynton.*—The prisoner in this case pleaded guilty to an indictment against him for passing an altered Treasury note. He was brought up for sentence some days since, but made an application to the Court to suspend sentence, that an application might be made to the President for leave to enter the navy, and on this application he furnished affidavits of good character. The matter then stood over until this morning, when the District Attorney desired to be heard in contradict affidavits. Instead, however, of furnishing affidavits in opposition, he proposed to put his witnesses on the stand before the Judge, which was done by the consent of all parties. Witnesses accordingly were called, one of whom was formerly the wife of the notorious Billy Mulligan, who testified that she had been living with Poynton here in this city and in Washington in houses of ill-fame, and that he had, though having a wife living here, been guilty of various acts of immorality with various women.

Mr. Poynton was put on the stand himself, but did not deny the main facts stated against him, though he tried to excuse them in some measure.

The evidence being closed, Poynton's counsel said they should like to have some intimation from the Judge as to the effect of such testimony from such witnesses.

Judge HALL said that the accused did not deny the main facts, and there could be no doubt that if these facts had been known to the public he could not have been considered a person of good character, at least in the section of country where he lived.

The counsel then addressed the court in behalf of his client who had been led astray, he said, but no act of dishonesty had been proved against him, and this was his first offence, for which he had already been in prison for the last six months.

Judge HALL then proceeded to sentence the prisoner substantially as follows:

You have been convicted on your own confession of passing a counterfeit Treasury note. An application has been made to suspend sentence in order that you might be allowed by the President to enter the navy, and this application was made on affidavits of good character. Subsequent events have shown that neither the District-Attorney nor the court should join in any such representations; and the court must proceed to pass sentence. The statute leaves the court a large discretion as to the amount of punishment which it may determine upon. You are a young man of intelligence, and must have understood the danger that you were incurring when you entered upon this career of crime. You must have been aware that the safety of the public requires that these offenses must be punished with severity enough to prevent others from committing them.

The court is not inclined to sentence you to a very long term, but to one long enough to show you and all others that the courts of the United States will punish severely all engaged in such crimes. The term will be long enough to afford you ample time for reflection and to convince you, I trust, that honesty is the best policy, even in a worldly point of view—and the court trusts that you will feel the evil consequences of crime and of immorality such as you have been guilty of, and that after your term of punishment shall expire you may be honest and sober and endeavor to obtain a good reputation.

The sentence of the court is that you pay a fine of $1 and be imprisoned at hard labor for the term of two years.

The prisoner's wife, who was present, was a good deal affected, but he seemed himself to be unmoved.

Trade-Marks—The Injunction Against Kendall's Ambroline Dissolved.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Peckham.

Henry H. Sterling vs. *Edward Kendall and Robert Kellam.*—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction in the above case. Dr. Sterling, the proprietor of an article to promote the growth of the hair on bald heads, obtained an injunction against the proprietors of another article of the same nature, called Kendall's Ambroline. The matter in controversy is mainly the right to use the portrait of a long-haired lady as a trade-mark. On the part of the defendants making the motion, it was shown that Sterling's Ambrosia never could have made the lady's hair grow to such a preternatural length, and an affidavit was read from a postmaster in the land of steady habits, who swore that he had known the lady in question in former times; that her hair had always been unusually long, but it was the natural growth of her head and not produced by the use of any lotion; that Kendall had an equal right to use her portrait for his "Ambroline;" that it was common practices to use such pictures. All charges of fraud against Mr. Kenealt was withdrawn, and the question turned upon the similitude of the trade-marks. On the part of Dr. Sterling affidavits were produced from both Mrs. Brown and her son, showing that her hair had been short and thin, but that in 1858, she had been presented by her brother with some of Sterling's Ambrosia, which had caused her hair to grow to a great length, that after this she had been on exhibition at Barnum's Museum as a curiosity, and that her portrait was used as the disputed trade-mark. The court said that to maintain the injunction the case must be a clear one; that it would come on for trial soon on the merits, and that, therefore, the injunction must be dissolved.

D. W. Dodge, Esq., for the plaintiff; D. M. Porter, for defendant.

Liability of Innkeepers—Notice to Limit Responsibility.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Peckham.

Morrill vs. *Hendrickson.*—This was an action to recover $500 which was stolen from plaintiff at Coney Island, last Summer. Plaintiff, a resident of this City, while on a visit to Coney Island, stopped at the inn of the defendant, known as the "Pavilion." While there he determined to take a sea bath and with that view hired from the defendant the privilege of depositing his clothes in one of the bathing-houses which the defendant maintained in connection with his hotel. On leaving the water, plaintiff found the bathing-house unlocked, and his pocket-book, containing $500, missing. The defendant denied these allegations, and averred that he had posted notices to the effect that he would not be responsible for money and jewelry, unless they were deposited at the hotel. The defendant moved to remove this case from the Superior to the Supreme Court, and to change the place of trial to Queens County. He swore to six material witnesses in Hempstead. The plaintiff swore to six material witnesses in New-York. The motion was denied.

Watson, Spearman and Redfield for plaintiff; Armstrong and Peedick for defendant.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tuer.

The following wills have been admitted to probate during the week. None of them contain anything of interest to the public: Lorenzo Jarvis, Peter McCarty, Mary Ann Braddock, Richard J. Kelly, William Mitchell, W. J. Vredenburgh, R. Woodford, Jean L. Draper.

The Fourth National Bank—Note from Hon. George Opdyke.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a malicious attack on me, in connection with the Fourth National Bank, in the financial columns of your paper of 28th inst. I cannot stoop to discuss statements so false and scurrilous. A sufficient refutation of them will be found in the following resolutions, unanimously adopted by the shareholders of that bank at a meeting held on Thursday last:

Resolved, That the shareholders express their entire satisfaction with the present condition of the institution; and, further,

Resolved, That the thanks of the shareholders are due and are hereby tendered to their late President, GEORGE OPDYKE, Esq., and to the retiring Board of Directors for the ability, integrity and financial prudence with which they have managed its affairs.

These resolutions furnish an ample vindication of my conduct as President of that bank. But inasmuch as the misrepresentations of your financial editor are calculated to mislead the public mind, both as to the nature and the issue of the controversy between some of the directors and myself, it is proper I should here present a brief statement of the facts.

The majority of the directors, for reasons best known to themselves, combined to perpetrate a flagrant wrong on the shareholders and myself by forcing me from the Presidency of the bank, without any valid cause and almost without an assigned pretext. This I could not permit without the sanction of the stockholders, three-fourths of whom had subscribed after my name had been publicly announced as the intended President, especially as I feared it was the purpose of some of them to use the bank for their personal ends, rather than for the benefit of its proprietors and of the public. The stockholders were accordingly called together and listened to the statements of both sides. They at once and with almost perfect unanimity adopted the proposition which I had previously made to the board and renewed to them, that all the directors should resign, and thus permit the constituent body to elect a new board. The request was made, but the members constituting the majority of the board, foreseeing that this would result in the reelection of Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. LATHROP and myself, but set of either of them, peremptorily refused to resign, unless every member of the board should pledge himself not to accept a reelection during the present year.

The stockholders owning and representing a clear majority of the stock represented at the meeting had, contrary to my wishes, expressed to me their desire and their determination to reelect Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. LATHROP and myself. If the opportunity should be afforded them. The stockholders have no power under the law of removing the directors before January next; and as the majority put them at defiance, declaring their determination to hold on to their places, and thus force the bank into the courts, unless their demands should be complied with, I at once urged the leading stockholders to permit the minority to make the pledge demanded by the majority. With great reluctance they finally assented, and the meeting subsequently proceeded to select a new board of excellent men, most of whom are my personal friends.

Such has been the issue of this unpleasant controversy. It is in every respect such as I recommended and desired; and but for the refusal of the majority to resign unconditionally, it would have resulted in the reelection, by an overwhelming vote of the shareholders of the minority, including myself. From assurances given me I know this to be the fact, and my opponents knew it also when they insisted, as a condition of their resigning, that myself and my friends in the board should pledge ourselves in advance not to accept a reelection. I did not, however, desire a reelection, although it would have been, perhaps, a deserved rebuke for such conduct as theirs. If they, or those who in their interest, write articles abusive of me can extract any consolation from the result, they are welcome to it.

GEORGE OPDYKE.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 29, 1864.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, 5-20s, R.	106¾	
1,000	U. S. 5s, 5-20s, C.	111⅜	
6,000	do	111¾	
14,000	do	111⅞	
45,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. O.	98¾	
15,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct. & Ap.	111	
5,000	Ky. State 6s	106	
5,000	Ill. War Loan	101⅜	
5,000	Tenn. 5s, 6s '70, b30	60	
3,000	do	58	
2,000	Virginia St. 6s	51	
2,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R	80	
2,000	N. York State 6s	70¾	
5,000	California 7s	149	
20,000	Ohio & Miss. O	55⅜	
5,000	do	55	
5,000	do	55⅛	
2,000	Erie 3d M	117	
4,000	Har. R. 1st M	116	
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M	108	
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs	121	
2,000	M. C. & Co. 1st M. Sk. Fd. B	130	
2,000	C., B. & Q. 8s, 1st	128	
1,000	Al. & T. H. 2M, Pr	95	
2,000	A. & T. H. 1st, B	92	
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M. ex	104	
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st M	92⅜	
1,000	Mil. & P. Dn. C. 1st M	115	
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	111	
500	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M	89	
3,000	Miss. & Mo. 1st, G	70	
1,000	Mar. 1st M. B	79¾	
6	Bank of the Repub	103	
21	Merchants' Bank	114	
5	Shoe & Leather B'k	105	
100	Canton Co	b10 47	
500	do	46	
35	Del. & H. Ca. Co	235	
500	Cumb. Coal Pr	77	
100	do	b10 77⅜	
200	do	b10 77⅜	
100	Amer. Coal Co	103	
200	Quicksilv. Min	71	
300	do	70⅜	
100	do	70⅜	
200	do	70⅜	
500	Bucks Co. Lead	1¾	
100	Rut. Mar. Co	b10 24	
200	Gt. Hill M. Co	18	
200	Gold Co. Colr	4	
100	Cen. Am. Transit	55	
250	Pac. M. S. Co	227	
350	N. Y. Cen	136	
100	do	135⅞	
350	Erie R	114¼	
200	do	114⅜	
350	do	114⅜	
100	do	b15 115	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Central	b5 136⅜	
100	do	s4 135	
400	Erie R	c 113⅞	
400	do	113⅞	
200	do	b3 114	
100	Erie Pr	107	
480	Hudson R	138⅞	
900	do	139	
300	do	b10 135¾	
100	do	b15 139⅜	
200	Harlem R	220	
300	Reading R	136⅜	
300	do	b3 136⅜	
300	M. S. & N. I. R	s3 98¾	
100	do	98⅝	
300	M. S. & N. I. G. S	138	
200	do	s3 138	
100	Ill. Cen. R	c 128⅛	
500	do	128⅜	
1,000	do	128½	
500	Clev. & Pitts. R	d 111¾	
1800	do	111	
200	do	s3 111	
100	Clev. & Tol. R	o 147⅛	
500	Chi. & N. W	56	
200	do	s3 56	
400	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	116⅝	
200	do	115⅝	
100	do	115⅝	
200	do	b3 115⅝	
10,000	Ohio & Miss. C	54⅜	
200	Canton Co	45	
200	Cumberland Coal	76	
400	do	76¼	
200	do	b3 76⅛	
300	do	76⅜	
200	do	b10 77	
300	Quicks. M. Co	70	
100	do	s30 69¾	
100	do	b3 69⅜	
100	do	s60 68	
300	do	69⅜	
50	Q'ts. Hill C. M. Co	15	
300	Rut. Marble Co.	b10 24	
100	Gold M. Co., Colr	3	
200	Bucks Co. Lead	1¾	
1500	do	1¾	

FRIDAY, April 29—P. M.

The Customs Duties after to-day will be made one-half more than the recent rates under the tariff of 1862. The brief Joint Resolution of Congress, perfected last night, and supposed to have been approved by the President to-day, makes this important change for 60 days, before the expiration of which period, the whole Tariff System will be readjusted to meet the pressing demand of the Government and the People for increased Taxation, both direct and indirect, for the support of the War. Of course, there is some grumbling among the Importers about the suddenness of this preliminary action, but after all the enhanced rates of Customs Duties come out of the consumers of Foreign Merchandize. The loss to the Importer, *to-morrow*, because he was not able from the non-arrival of his Goods to take advantage of the rates of *to-day*, is merely one of profit. He will, no doubt, take especial care to mark up his Sugars, Coffee, Teas and other Foreign articles, upon the consumers, to correspond with the additional Taxes; which Taxes the consumers are quite ready, and thousands of them exercise, to pay, if it will only contribute to the support of the Public Credit, and to diminish the Public Loans for the prosecution of the War.

The joint resolution is operative for sixty days. The addition of one-half, during this period, to the Tariff of 1862, is significant of the purpose of Congress to more permanently readjust the Customs to a much higher scale of rates, *and this we have no doubt will be done.* The bulk of the intermediate arrivals of Foreign Goods may possibly go into Bond to await the chances of this readjustment, but we should doubt this if the Goods be desirable or marketable.

The price of Gold is 2 ℔ cent. lower than yesterday, although nearly a million and a half had to be provided for Customs. The special notice of the Joint Resolution had not been received at the Custom House at 3 o'clock, and the receipts, under the old rates, continued at the Cashier's office until after 4 o'clock.

The Currency rates of Exchange on London, for Saturday's steamers, were wholly unsettled by the fluctuations in Gold. The rates in Gold were 109¼@110 ℔ cent.

The Money Market was comfortable at 7 ℔ cent. for borrowers on demand, while the inquiry from the Stock Exchange Brokers this week has sensibly fallen off.

Sales of the 10-40 Loan were made yesterday at the Treasury Office to the amount of $107,000, and to-day at the First National Bank, $209,000.

The Stock Exchange Board had but one session to-day, adjourning at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of the late Mr. RAINSFORD at 2½ o'clock P. M. After this hour there was not much business done on the Street. At the Morning Board there was a fair degree of steadiness in prices on the Railway list, but not sufficient speculation to maintain the signs of higher bidding after the first call. The Government Stocks were higher on the 5-20's. The following are the last figures quoted on the general market. Gold, 178¼@178¾ ℔ cent.:

	Thur.	Fri.		Thur.	Fri.
U. S. 6s, 1861	115	114⅝	Mich. Central	141	140
U. S. 5-20's	111⅜	111⅝	Mich Southern	99	98¾
N. Y. Central	135	135	Mich Guarant'd	134	138
Erie	114¼	114	Illinois Cen	128⅜	127⅜
Erie Preferred	106	106⅜	Pittsburgh	111⅜	111
Hudson	140	139	Fort Wayne	116⅜	115⅜
Pacific Mail	227⅜	227	Rock Island	114⅜	113⅜
Harlem	225	220	Galena	123⅜	124
Caston	46⅜	45	Reading	138⅜	136⅜
Treas. Certs.	98	98⅛	Quicksilver	71	70⅜
Toledo	147⅜	147⅜	Cum'land Coal	76⅜	76⅜
Northwest	56	56	Mariposa	32⅜	32

There was little or nothing done in Bank Shares to-day. The following bide were made on the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	112	Alton & T. Haute firsts	105
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '57	110	Alt. & T. H. seconds, Pref.	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102	Alt. & T. S. 2ds, In	52
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117	Chi. & N. W. firsts	93
N. Y. Cen. Coo. '76	134	Chi. & N. W. seconds	90
Erie 1sts, '68	113	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	100
Erie 2ds, '79	121	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	104
Erie 3ds, '83	117	Tol. & Wab. Extes	103¾
Erie fourths, '80	115	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	92
Erie 5ths, '88	53⅜	Ill. & Chi. Cons. 1sts	115
Hud. R. 1sts, '60	114	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	111
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	116	Chi. & B. I. firsts	110
Harlem seconds, '64	100	Cleve. & Tol. S. F	117
Harlem thirds, '68	106	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	111
Mich. C. exp. 1sts, '82	130	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	105
Chi. B. & Quincy 1sts	128	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	104
Mich. S. seconds	108	Clev. & Pitts. 41bs	89
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F	116	Chi. & Alt. Income	91½
Ill. Central, '75	120	Chi. & Miss	90

There is a split in the Public Board of operators on the Stock Market. About 90 or 100 of the more responsible members of the Board Room, at the corner of William and Beaver streets, have withdrawn for a regular and responsible organization, on the payment of $500 by each member, and with rules and responsibilities not unlike the New-York Exchange Board. Before making this diversion this party united, yesterday, with the other attendants in the Room, in dividing the funds in the common treasury between their Chairman and Roll Keeper, about $800 to the former and $520 to the letter. The new organization will go into Broad-street on Monday next, May 2.

The following is a statement of the Earnings of the Prairie du Chien Road for the week ending April 21:

	1864.	1863.	From Jan. 1 to April 21. 1864.	1863.
Freight	$20,674	$13,354	$245,000	$161,788
Passengers	10,206	4,956	135,169	67,593
Mails and Rents	968	1,044	14,918	15,561
Total	$31,750	$19,356	$394,687	$244,943

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $1,823,984 03, including for Customs, $1,167,100; total payments, $2,389,150 67; total balance, $36,881,125 91, and Ten-forties, $48,100.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchase or sale of UNITED STATES AND OTHER BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOLD, SILVER, and all kinds of STOCKS, executed for the usual commission.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

Rice is steady at 9½@9¾c. for fair to good quality. Pork is dull and heavy; sales 475 bbls. new mess at $19 50@$20 for old, and $19 50@$20 for new mess. Beef is quiet and unchanged; sales 400 bbls. at $19@$20 for Extra Mess, $15@$16 for Plain Mess, $6@$7 for Prime Mess, $27@$29 for India Mess, $29@$33 ℔ tce. Butter is in moderate request at 24c.@30c. for prime to very choice State, and 22c.@26c. for Western. Cheese is inquired for at 14c.@18c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Continues in demand, including East India at $10@$11 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in fair demand at uniform prices.

SEED—The principal inquiry has been for Timothy, at from $3@3 25 ℔ bushel. Other kinds are firm but quiet.

SPICES—Are held above the views of buyers, and are less active.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand at former rates. Sales since our last 1,300 hhds., including New-Orleans at 17¾c.@18¾c.; Porto Rico at 17c.@18c.; Cuba at 16c.@19c.; and 750 boxes Havana at 16¾c.@16¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are inactive at 18¾c.@25c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 60,000 lbs., at 13¾c.@13¾c.

TEAS—Are attracting rather more attention and are held firmly.

WHISKY—The revival of the proposition before Congress to tax the stock on hand has had a very damaging influence on the market for this article, in the price of which there has been recently some most extraordinary fluctuations. To-day, holders were asking for State and Western, $1 15@$1 20, and buyers offering $1 10@$1 12 ℔ gallon. Transactions were unimportant. It is said that some of the recent speculative purchasers have been urging the imposition of a heavy prospective tax, but finding that Congress is disposed to make the tax law, in this instance, retrospective, or too nearly so to suit their views, they are now mutterleg complains about unequal taxations, &c., &c., and appear to be quite eager to realize.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 7,000 bushels Wheat at 2½d. ℔ bushel; 25 tons Beef at 1s. 6d.; 200 boxes Bacon and 40 bbls. Sperm Oil at 12s. 6d. ℔ ton; 30,000 Hogshead Staves at 15s. ℔ thousand. For London, 150 tons Oil Cake at 15s. and 100 bbls. Oil at 20s. For Hull, a Bremen bark, from St. Johns, with Timber, at 30s. For Antwerp, 1,200 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d., and 25 tons Heavy goods at 22s. 6d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Saxonia	April 30	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	April 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	May 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	May 4	New-York	Southampton.
Edinburgh	May 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	May 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	May 14	New-York	Southampton.
City of Washing'n	May 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	May 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	May 28	New-York	Southampton.
Tahtoela	June 11	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	June 25	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	July 9	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Damascus	April 14	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	April 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	April 19	Southampton	New-York.
Olympus	April 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	April 19	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washing'n	April 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	April 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	April 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	May 3	Southamptoe	New-York.
Teutonia	May 17	Southamptoe	New-York.
Saxonia	May 31	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	June 14	Southampton	New-York.
Germania	June 28	New-York	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana &c.

Evening Star	April 30	New-York	*New-Orleans.
George Cromwell	May 7	New-York	New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Saxonia*, will close Saturday, at 10.30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Baltimore*, will close Saturday, at 10.30 A. M.

For New-Orleans and the West Indies.

The mails for Havana and Porto Rico, by the *Evening Star*, will close at 2 P. M., and for New-Orleans, at 1.30 P. M., on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

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A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.

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☞ Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

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NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.

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THE N. Y. DEPOT FOR CHINESE, MANILLA, JAPANESE, INDIA and AMERICAN INDIAN GOODS, in great varieties. Catalogues GRATIS to merchants and others. FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.

R. H. MACY, NOW OPEN OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES, ELEGANT SHADES, BEST QUALITY, AT LOW PRICES. NOS. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE. TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

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FOR SALE.—A PEW IN THE CHURCH CORNER of 5th-av. and 29th-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TO ARMS! COLORED MEN, TO ARMS! Hear glorious Wendell Phillips, the country's orator, plead the appeals of your slaughtered brethren at Fort Pillow and Plymouth! There will be a grand assemblage of Christian men and women at the Bridge-st. Methodist Church, (Pastor, Rev. T. M. WILLIAMS,) on SABBATH EVENING, May 1, under the auspices of the American Freedmen's Friend Society, to respond to the country's call and to condole its loss in brave and noble men at the terrible massacres of Fort Pillow and Plymouth. Able and eloquent speakers are expected to address the meeting. A collection will be taken up in behalf of the Sanitary Fair at St. Louis.

THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW CHURCH edifice of the Elm-place Congregational Church, (Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor,) will take place TO-MORROW. Discourse in the MORNING, by Rev. Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D.; in the AFTERNOON by the Pastor, and in the EVENING by Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D. Other eminent clergymen will also be present and assist in the services. Service in the morning will commence at 10½; in the afternoon at 3, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE SOCIETY MINISTERED UNTO BY Rev. FRED. L. H. WILLIS, has removed from Clinton Hall to Ebbitt Hall, near the corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, accessible by all the lines of cars. Subjects for SUNDAY, May 1: Morning, at 10½—*A Mayday Discourse.* Evening, at 7½, closing lecture of the series on the Spiritualism of All the Ages. Subject—*A Narrative of Personal Experience.* Seats free. The public invited.

OPENING SERVICES.—A LARGE AND commodious hall has been purchased and fitted up on the corner of 3d-av. and 70th-st., for the accommodation of the M. E. Missionary Sunday School, and will be opened by appropriate services on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. A. M. HOUSE, of Lexington-av. M. E. Church, will preach. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET WEDDING M. E. Church, between 2d and 1st avs. Rev. W. L. THORNTON, M. A., Delegate from the British Wesleyan Conference to the Methodist Annual Conference of the United States, will preach in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, the 1st inst., at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CROOKS. Seats free.

TRUTH FOR THE TIMES.—"PRIESTHOOD and Ministry."—The fifth lecture of the course will be delivered on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in University Buildings, Washington-square. Subject—*The Mode of the Early Preaching of the Gospel.* Christians are affectionately invited. The Gospel will be preached to the unconverted.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. E. E. GRISWOLD, Presiding Elder, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½; Sacrament after morning service; Prayer-meeting at 6¾. Preaching at 7½ in the evening by the Pastor, Rev. E. S. KELLOG. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Union prayer-meeting every day, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 37 New Bowery, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent. Sabbath school and children's meeting at 2 o'clock P. M.; day school 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; prayer meeting, 7½ Tuesday evening. Homes wanted for two girls 10 years old. Anniversary in the Academy of Music TUESDAY EVENING, May 10.

THE FUNERAL SERMON OF BENJAMIN R. BARLOW, late Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, will be preached on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. Preaching in the Evening at 7½, by the Pastor on *The Bible, its Divine Adaptation.*

UNION COMMISSION.—THOSE INTERESTed in the organization of a Commission to unionize the South, by charitable, ministerial, educational and emigrational appliances, are invited to a meeting in Cooper Institute, May 12, at 3 P. M., when addresses may be expected.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 9TH-st., corner of 31st-st.—Rev. THOS. BRASHER having accepted a call to the Pastorate of this church, will enter on his labors next Lord's Day, May 1. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., and administering the Lord's Supper in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, the eighth anniversary of the opening of the church. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT will PREACH in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½, on the *Tendency and Importance of Brotherly Love*, and at 7½ P. M.; subject, *Can these Dry Bones Live?* Sunday school at 3 and 2 o'clock.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st.—Rev. R. C. SHINGALL, Minister. Regular services EVERY SABBATH, A. M. and P. M. Subject for evening—*Predicted Career and Final Destiny of the Last Political-moral Confederacy of Nations*, etc. Services 7½ o'clock.

REV. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER WILL preach the last sermon in the course of "Practical Sermons," in the South Baptist Church, 28th-st., near 7th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The New Church the True Church.* This will be the 18th of the series on *Christian Union.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH of St. Matthias.—Service in the Stone Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, May 1, at 7½; sermon by the Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D.D. MORNING service at 10½, in the Hall northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION —(Protestant Episcopal)—In East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at the hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

ATTORNEY-ST. METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. At 3 P. M. Rev. MR. W

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Sorceress.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Our Wife—Loyalina.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Connie Soogah.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours; Pomp of Cudjo's Cave; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Stereoscopticon.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Grand Concert—Mario &c.

NO. 585 BROADWAY—Evenings of Music.

IRVING HALL—Grand Concert.

IRVING HALL—(to-day)—Grand Mariner Concert.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Un Femme qui Dr Jette par la Fenetre.

WALLACK'S—The Stranger.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. Grant, it seems, has not yet fully completed his preparations for commencing operations, and our Washington telegrams report that it may be some days before the campaign is opened. A reconnoissance by a cavalry force under Gen. Devens to Madison Court-house demonstrates the fact that the rumors regarding a rebel force having crossed the Rapidan were untrue. Gen. Burnside is said to have visited Gen. Grant at his headquarters yesterday, and the rebels are at liberty to draw their own inferences from a knowledge of the fact. The statement that a large rebel force was concentrating at Front Royal, is contradicted upon competent authority. The only force in that vicinity is Early's Division, of Ewell's Corps; the strength of which, with the scattered detachments of guerrilla cavalry under Mosby and other partisan leaders, does not exceed six thousand men. It is significantly hinted that Gen. Averill may soon commence investigations into the condition of affairs in the quarter referred to. A rumor which had gained currency in Washington reaches this City only to be contradicted—it is that Gen. Hooker had arrived at Harper's Ferry from Chattanooga.

We have a statement from Newbern that the rebel ram *Roanoke* was injured somewhat in the recent fight at Plymouth, but that as soon as it is repaired it will, in company with its consort on the Neuse River, proceed to attempt to demolish our naval force and aid the rebels in reasserting their authority over the whole of North Carolina.

For some reason which the military opticians must explain, Red River affairs look more encouraging when viewed from a New-Orleans standpoint than when they are regarded from Cairo. Yesterday a New-Orleans steamer reported Gen. Banks' forces ne marching on Shreveport again; to-day advices from Grand Ecore to the 22d, via Cairo, represent the rebels as marching on that place. Gen. Banks' force, it is said, were going out to meet them, and it is added that our forces are "securely intrenched" on both sides the Red River.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, writing from Huntsville, Ala., under date of April 20, states that a rebel force of from 8,000 to 10,000, under command of Roddy, has for some days been threatening an attack upon our position at Decatur, Ala. A report via Cairo, under date of the 26th, states that there has been two days' fighting there, but the fact that no confirmatory reports have been received, renders it improbable that anything serious has transpired.

Maj.-Gen. Wallace, in command of the Middle Department, has issued an order from his headquarters at Baltimore, directing that all real estate, slaves, railroads and bank stocks, which are the property of those who have joined the rebel army and gone South to abet the rebels, shall be forthwith turned over to the United States Quartermaster.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* states that there is no disagreement between the French and National authorities in regard to the Richmond tobacco question. M. de Maribault, who commands the French vessels in the James River, had orders from the French Minister in Washington and from Admiral Reynaud, to return, with all his vessels, from City Point to Fortress Monroe, on the 23d inst.

Our special Washington dispatches state that Gen. Halleck has been appointed Chief of the Cavalry Bureau, and that Admiral Dahlgren has returned to the blockading squadron, off Charleston.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Red River disaster came up for discussion, in connection with a joint resolution offered by Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, to provide for the printing of the report of the Cotton Speculation Investigating Committee, of which Gen. McDowell was President. Some opposition was made to the adoption of the resolution by Messrs. Wilson, Fessenden and others, when Mr. Henderson stated that letters he had recently read stated that the Red River disaster was attributable to the sending of the wagon train in advance with the cavalry, for the purpose of gathering cotton. Mr. Conness denied this insinuation most emphatically, and defended Admiral Porter from charges casually made against him. The resolution was finally adopted. The National Currency Bill came up in order, and various amendments which were offered were defeated by decisive votes. Of the miscellaneous measures introduced, the most noticeable was a curious scheme to supply the Upper Mississippi with a medium stage of water throughout the Summer months.

The Missouri contested elections were again before the House, and much time was wasted in discussing them and the various aspects of the Blair controversies. When the question relative to calling for the correspondence about Gen. Blair's resignation was up, Mr. Brooks endeavored to introduce an emendment asking for information respecting the fitting up of a bureau in the Treasury Department for printing money, bonds, &c. The emendment was declared out of order, and after a series of ineffectual efforts to compel the House to listen to a speech he had prepared upon the subject, Mr. Brooks abandoned the attempt, and subsequently Mr. Garfield offered an independent resolution covering substantially the same ground with that previously submitted. Objections were made to its introduction, however, and the subject was therefore postponed. Mr. Schenck reported the Senate bill to increase the pay of soldiers, and gave notice that he would call it up at an early day. During the evening session. There were some speeches made but no business was transacted.

GENERAL NEWS.

Com. S. C. Rowan, of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, has forwarded to the Navy Department a communication from Capt. J. De Camp, written on board the United States steamer *Wabash*, off Charleston, S. C., under date of April 19, in which that officer relates the supposed sinking of the rebel torpedo boat which sunk the *Housatonic*. It appears that on the night of the 18th the deck officer of the *Wabash* discovered a dark object about 150 yards distant from that vessel, which corresponded in shape and movements to the torpedo boat. It moved rapidly up against the tide, till opposite the mainmast, and then turned and stood directly for the ship. The men of the *Wabash* quickly rushed to their quarters upon the beat of the gong, and when the supposed torpedo boat was about fifty yards distant round shot were fired at her from each of the spar-deck guns. A round shot is supposed to have struck and sunk her, as she was seen no more after the first fire, and the second volley struck in the immediate vicinity of the first.

A dispatch from Memphis anticipates the probable verdict of the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the Fort Pillow disaster, so far as to express the opinion that Gen. Hurlbut will be acquitted of blame, inasmuch as he had not sufficient force to deal vigorously with the rebels. The committee in question was at Cairo on the 28th, en route to Washington.

A dispatch to the Springfield *Republican*, says it is known to Secretary Chase's intimate friends that he is thinking seriously of withdrawing from the Cabinet within a few weeks, or so soon as Congress shall have satisfactorily perfected its legislation on financial subjects.

Judge Shipman, of the United States Circuit Court at New-Haven, has decided that merchant tailors are manufacturers, and that they must pay taxes as such.

Charles L. Hunt, a native-born American citizen, has been unpatriotic enough to claim exemption from the draft in St. Louis, on the ground that he is the Belgian Consul in that city. The Enrollment Board rejected his plea and sent the papers to Washington.

W. T. Poynton, yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, pleaded guilty to an indictment against him for passing an altered Treasury note, and was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and to be imprisoned at hard labor two years.

Gold was 2 ₩ cent. lower yesterday. Money market easy. Stocks steady in price, but speculation in the railways dull. A very large amount of Customs was paid into the Treasury in anticipation of the new tariff resolution of Congress.

Breadstuffs were dull and heavy yesterday, at reduced prices. Provisions were in more demand; Pork was dearer. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Metals, Salt, Sugars, Molasses, Wool, and Tobacco, at buoyant rates. Cotton was quiet and depressed. Whisky was dull and much lower. Domestic Cottons and Staple Dry Goods were in fair request, the latter chiefly for the country trade, and prices favored sellers, with light stocks available; but in other respects, the market was rather inactive and unsettled, in view of the tariff measures before Congress, and the impending offensive movement of the National Armies. The freight engagements were light.

The Movement to Postpone the Convention—The Last Expedient.

We have before us a new and supplementary circular-petition to the National Executive Committee for a postponement of the Union National Convention. It is dated on Wednesday last, a month later than the other, but adds nothing thereto of any account, save the statement that "as far as we learn, the desire is quite general that the Convention shall be postponed." The design of this, of course, is to impress the idea that public opinion demands the change. If the committee could be convinced of this they should, and no doubt would, comply, whatever their own personal judgment might be in the matter. But there is not the slightest evidence that there is any such "general desire" as these signers represent to exist. It looks very much as if the movers in this business were painfully uneasy under the exposed fallacy of their first reasons, and had put in this supplementary plea, at this eleventh hour, as simply a desperate expedient.

Certainly, no such "general desire" has been expressed in any of the ordinary modes of manifesting opinion. Not one State Convention, or any other public assemblage of Union men, great or small, nor any political committee, regularly appointed, in any part of the country, so far as we have learned, has called for a postponement. Nor has a change been advocated by any considerable number of the Union presses.

The Union State Convention of the great State of Pennsylvania, which met on Thursday last, we believe, was a fair exponent of the loyal feeling of the country. Not a syllable was uttered in that convention, from its commencement to its close, in favor of postponing the Presidential nomination. Had such a desire been entertained by any portion of the convention, it would, beyond all doubt, have found expression in some manner; for the sole business of the convention was to appoint delegates to Baltimore, and to give utterance to the popular feeling in relation to their duties. There was not only an utter absence of intimation from every quarter that a postponement was desirable, but there was an unhesitating committal at the very outset to the expediency, or rather the moral necessity, of renominating President Lincoln. By resolution *unanimously* adopted, the delegates were instructed to "vote as a unit for Abraham Lincoln, and to adhere to him as long as his name is before the convention." Every speaker before the convention, and before the mass meeting in the evening, without a single exception, maintained emphatically that it would be in the highest degree injurious to make a change in the Executive at this period of the war, and gave the heartiest approval of the war policy of the Administration. It is absurd to pretend in the very face of such a demonstration as this, that there is a "general desire" that the nomination should be postponed until September. If there be such a desire, there is no reason in the world why Pennsylvania should not participate in it, or at least some portion of the loyal people, whose voice would have been heard in that body, even if it did not control it. The spirit of the loyal body of the people is essentially the same through the whole breadth of the land, and it is not possible that there should be serious discontent in one region without some manifestation, in greater or less degree, of a similar feeling in all other regions.

This assumption by the signers of this circular that public opinion seconds their movement, is too palpably unwarrantable to have the slightest effect upon the action of the National Executive Committee. It is a device quite unworthy of the respectable names attached to the document. Their preferences for some other candidate than Mr. Lincoln are honest, and merit fair consideration when fairly urged. But the use of such arguments as appeared in their first circular, and of such a representation as this second one embodies, cannot advance their object. Without sounder reasons and clearer facts, their effort will prove a dead failure.

The Influence of Russia.

A striking instance has been presented lately of the increasingly bitter feeling prevailing in Russian official circles toward France. The 31st of March was the fiftieth anniversary of the taking of Paris by the allies. An order was issued by the Government, ordering its celebration with especial brilliancy. A grand review of the Russian regiments in St. Petersburgh was to be held, and they were particularly commanded to appear, not with their new banners, but with the old flags which had been tattered and soiled in their long struggle with the French.

The official organ does not attempt to soften the meaning of these celebrations, but recalls to the younger Russians the memory of the heroic days when "Russia expelled one army and twenty peoples from her soil, and over the ruins of her burning villages, appeared on the Niemen, to bring back peace and order to Europe." It is intimated that Russia has still the power to serve civilization again, in a similar manner, if the necessity arises.

Such a grand national celebration, and such words at this time from a semi-official source, can have but one interpretation. The French journals do not hesitate to draw it. They see that Russia is girding herself for the great struggle which in being threatened again, between the Powers of Western and Eastern Europe.

Since the illustrious 31st of March, 1814, when Russia stood in military power and the glory of great services in behalf of civilization at the head of Europe, she has passed through many phases in her influence over the other European States. When the French wars closed, she presented herself to the world as a vast semi-barbaric Power, the great enemy of popular liberty, and the cloud on the borders of European civilization. The alternative in the future of Europe was supposed to be Democracy or a Cossack tyranny. Her military power was considered almost irresistible, and the nation which had ruined the great Napoleon and had sent forth its wild troops even to the Seine, was supposed to hold in its hands the destiny of most of Europe. The influence of Russia in the adjustment of Europe after 1815, confirmed this dread of her absolutism; and her bloody share in the oppression of Poland, and the crushing hand she laid upon Hungary, justified all the popular fears of her future power in Europe as exerted against liberty and progress.

The first rude shock given to the general estimate of her military power was caused by the Crimean War. And, though in that struggle, England and France had not much of the fruits of victory to show, yet they succeeded in thoroughly checking the military influence of the Cossack Empire over the world, and in revealing its essential imperfection and weakness. From that war Russia came forth shorn of her military prestige, which she can probably never regain. But, taught by calamities, and feeling the spirit of the age, the Empire has since then commenced a career of social and political progress which will eventually give her immense moral weight in the world, and, in fact, render her, even in a military point of view, stronger, at least for defence, than ever before.

Russia is now the leader in social advancement in Eastern Europe. She is stronger in the true union of all classes than ever before. Her population, as they each day enjoy the freer institutions conferred upon them, and become more intelligent under the influence of a constitutional government, will produce more and become richer. The Emperor is more firmly seated by these wise reforms than he has been in the past. Year after year he must be moved on by the great wave of popular progress which he has admitted within the limits of his kingdom. He cannot withdraw (if he would) from reform. The great wound in the side of the nation—their weakest point, Poland—is more than half-cured by the measures of emancipation now inaugurated there. On the whole, we look upon Russia at this time as stronger than she has been during any year since 1815. But her strength is on the side of civilization, not against it; and even these irritating and exciting celebrations, we believe, will lead to no necessary struggle between her power and that of Eastern Europe.

"Good Gracious, Max.!"—It is stated in a foreign paper that the Archduke Maximilian is endeavoring to have a Spanish Prince named his heir presumptive to the Mexican throne, in case he should die without children! This is cool, and considerably "presumptive" *per se*. We do not know what Max's chances of dying without children may be, but if they are a tenth part as great as his chance of dying without a throne in Mexico, his progeny certainly does not promise to be very numerous. He had better make sure of his sceptre before troubling himself about somebody to wield it after he gets through. He may be a great man, but he would do well to study the admirable instructions of Mrs. Glass about cooking fish. The first thing to be done, in his case as in hers, is to catch the fish. In the troubled waters where he proposes to angle, he may find this a matter of some little difficulty. It certainly is not worth his while just yet to trouble his head about a "presumptive heir."

Small Squabbles in Congress.—Congress, and sundry of our public men, seem to be growing sensitive to the abuse of eminent public men by public officers. Gen. Frank Blair made, lately, a very vituperative speech against Secretary Chase, in very bad taste, unjust, and utterly unjustifiable in every respect; and it happened soon afterward that the President returned him his commission as Major-General, and ordered him into the field to fight rebels instead of staying at home to fight loyal men. For this, Congress seems inclined to call the President to account, as if he had committed some great wrong against the Secretary of the Treasury. This sensitiveness to the proprieties of official life is encouraging, though it comes somewhat late. For months past persons, holding conspicuous official positions, have made it their business to abuse the President without stint, but they have neither been dismissed nor denounced in Congress therefor. Is it treason to assail a Secretary, and no offence at all to attack the President—or are we really to have a new order of things in this respect?

Nothing, in our judgment, could have been worse than Gen. Blair's speech, unless it is the fuss Congress seems inclined to make over it. If that body could forget its personal resentments and paltry ambitions a little while, and devote its attention to the public good, it would very greatly enhance its claims to the public gratitude.

Porter's Report.—Admiral Porter forwards to the Navy Department a very interesting report of his recent naval operations up the Red River. His fleet was large, consisting of a dozen vessels, several of them iron-clads, and thirty transports; and his orders were to advance as high as Shreveport, and cooperate with Gen. Banks in his movement upon that point. The defeat of Banks' army compelled a return of the fleet as far as Grand Ecore. Of his remarkable experiences, and of the remarkable fight between two of his iron-clads and a large force of drunken rebel infantry, he gives a vivid picture.

In the severe criticisms that have been made upon the movement in Western Louisiana, the fact has been generally lost sight of that the capture of Shreveport, had it been effected, would have been a very valuable success. Admiral Porter says: "When this point of Louisiana is conquered, we hold Arkansas and all the right bank of the Mississippi without firing another gun."

A Curious Proceeding.

It may be remembered that some weeks since we mentioned the arrest in Washington of Maj. F. S. Bond, one of the staff of Gen. Rosecrans, for being in that city without proper leave,—and that he was ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans for trial by court-martial at St. Louis. The St. Louis journals of the 14th bring the report of his trial.

The charge was that he was in Washington without "special leave from the War Department, in violation of orders from the Adjutant-General." Maj. Bond admitted that he was in Washington on the day named, March 25, and that his only authority for being there was an order from Gen. Rosecrans directing him to proceed thither "without delay, on special service." This admission was regarded as conclusive on the part of the prosecution.

For the defence, Gen. Rosecrans testified that he ordered Maj. Bonn to Washington on the occasion referred to,—that the special service required of him was the delivery of a letter to Lieut.-Gen. Grant and another to Maj.-Gen. Halleck, on urgent and important business connected with his department, concerning which he thought verbal explanations might be desired,—and that he had frequently before sent officers to Washington on similar service, in the same manner, without objection from any quarter. The business in question was the reported refusal of the Senate to confirm Col. Sanderson as his Provost-Marshal-General. Maj. Bond stated that he went to Washington in obedience to the order of his superior officer; that on arriving, March 24, he reported at the office of the Adjutant-General, with his authority for being there and the business on which he had come; that he presented his letter to Gen. Halleck, and was told that Gen. Halleck had no orders for him; and that in the afternoon of the same day he was placed under arrest, and ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans for trial.

Maj. Bonn was at once acquitted and restored to his position. But he very naturally complains of the hardship of being arrested and tried for obeying an order of his superior officer, which he would have been severely punished for refusing to obey.

AMUSEMENTS.

Winter Garden.—Mr. Maretzek's promised season cannot take place. No fault attaches to the *empresario*. He always keeps his word with the public, even when a ruinous pecuniary loss is involved. The trouble in this case rests with a few German chorus singers, and is not likely to end until they are weeded out of the company. These persons, although they have had the longest and best engagement under Mr. Maretzek that they have ever had in this country, refuse to sing at rehearsals unless they are specially paid for the instruction they there receive. A proposition so preposterous cannot, of course, be listened to, and Mr. Maretzek, smarting under many advances, prefers to close the Academy rather than have terms dictated to him that virtually govern his mode of producing opera. We think he is right. A close monopoly has grown up in the matter of instrumental players and chorus singers that must be fought and killed at some early day. The public will desire no better champion than Mr. Maretzek, and will readily excuse that gentleman for standing on his rights and at once resisting an imposition that is as insolent as it is illiberal. For ourselves, we regret the *contretemps*, inasmuch as the indications were favorable to a brilliant Spring season.

Irving Hall.—Two very meritorious musical entertainments take place here to-day. The first (a matinée, commencing at 1 o'clock,) is under the auspices of the famous tenor Signor Mazzolini, and is for a benevolent purpose, namely, to relieve the distress in his native place. Among the leading artists who assist on the occasion are Mme. Brignoli Ortalani, Mlle. Sulzer, Signor Bellini and Signor Mazzolini. Mr. S. B. Mills, the celebrated pianist,

[illegible] a grand [illegible] Gounod's opera of "Faust." In the evening the second Italian entertainment takes place. This, too, is for a benevolent purpose, and is under the direction of Signor Barili, who will be assisted by his pupils and the St. Cecilia Philharmonic Society. Let us hope that both entertainments may be well attended.

Barnum's Museum.—The multifarious attractions at this admirably-conducted establishment have lately been increased in the dramatic department, by the production of a stage version of Mr. Trowbridge's novel of "Cudjo's Cave." It is no slight task to condense the incidents of such a work, and bring them within the limits of a short performance, such as Mr. Barnum usually provides for his patrons. Mr. De Walden has succeeded in a measure that must be satisfactory to all who have read the novel, and as this class is a very large one, he has been rewarded with overflowing and attentive audiences ever since the play was produced. He has been assisted, with great success, by the excellent stage management of the Museum—a stage management which puts to shame the pretensions of almost every other establishment in the City. The scenic changes at this house are always effected with cleanness, and with a degree of rapidity that is almost startling. In "Cudjo's Cave" there are several heavy "sets," to say nothing of the illuminated foretain which is sandwiched between the first and second acts, and must take some trouble to arrange; yet there is neither noise while the curtain is down, nor delay in ringing it up. In fact, four acts of a regular melodrama and a series of miscellaneous performances on the stage, are pleasantly and artistically presented in the space of one hour and three-quarters.

"Pomp, of Cudjo's Cave" is a secession piece, reflecting in a powerful manner some of the incidents of the present war, and drawing, like "Uncle Tom's Cabin," much of its pathos from the oppressions and sufferings of the African race. It abounds in action and situation, and is so interesting that the audience frequently loses its patience with the representatives of the Southern (Confederate) army, and roundly hisses them. In Paris, during the Crimean war, it was almost impossible to find supernumeraries to play the parts of Russian subjects, so great were the indignities heaped upon them by the audience. The contemporary drama seems likely to suffer from the same cause here. Who would be a Confederate, when, by supporting the Union, he can win the heartiest plaudits of the audience? It is evident that Mr. Barnum does not count many Secessionists among his patrons.

The piece is played with spirit, and is, in fact, a credit to the company and all concerned in its presentation. Notwithstanding its success, it must be withdrawn after the coming week; so all who would see "Pomp" must take an early opportunity of doing so.

Stereoscopticon.—This admirable exhibition will close to-day. No one should neglect to go either this afternoon or evening. The entertainment is both delightful and instructive.

The Hippotheatron.—Spalding & Rogers "Great Ocean Circus" Company, whose inaugural performance took place Monday evening last, has received the indorsement from the New-York public of the high encomiums which have been bestowed upon it by the celebrities of the lands it has visited during its three years' ocean tour. The company is exceedingly large and exceedingly good; and it is questionable if as full and thoroughly an artistic troupe has been seen in New-York. All the departments—equestrian, gymnastic and acrobatic—are represented by leading performers, native and foreign, and where all are good, and all receive the honor of nightly recalls, it is almost invidious to make selections, but notice can well be made of the riding of Mr. C. W. Fish, the brothers Rollande and Tourniaire, and the gymnastic evolutions of Mr. Duverna. There will be a matinée for ladies and families, to-morrow, in addition to the regular evening performances.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

STATEMENTS REGARDING THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

Harrisburgh, Friday, April 29.

In the House of Representatives, this evening, Mr. Bardsley made an important statement relative to the fifteen regiments of Pennsylvania Reserves. He stated that they entered the service of Pennsylvania in May, three years ago, but were not mustered into the national service until two months afterward. They were now greatly dissatisfied, so much so that many were under arrest; the men claiming that their time of service expired in May, the National Government contending that it extended until July.

Mr. Bardsley read extracts of a letter from Col. McCandless, commending the division, relative to the dissatisfaction, and fearing the men will refuse to serve after May. Gov. Curtin had urged some action on the part of the Legislature to indnce the National Government to comply with the demands of the reserves, in accordance with this suggestion.

Mr. Badger offered a resolution urgently soliciting the President to discharge the Reserves. To add to the dissatisfaction of the men it is stated that some of their former comrades who had left and joined the regulars, had already been discharged under orders of the War Department, which allowed soldiers leaving the volunteers and joining the regulars, to count their three years from the date of their original enrollment, and not from the date of actual muster into the national service. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Simon Cameron has been chosen Chairman of the Union State Central Committee.

Obituary.

Mr. James Holbrook, who was for seventeen years special agent agent of the Post-office Department, died on Thursday afternoon, at his residence in Brooklyn, Conn. Mr. Holbrook attained the position he held at the time of his death entirely through his own exertions. He was in fact a self-made man. Previous to the time he entered the Post-office he was editor of the Norwich *Aurora*. He afterwards published *Ten Years among the Mail Bags*, and also edited and published the very valuable postal journal *The United States Mail*. His official duties connected with the Post-office were performed in a very prompt and efficient manner. As a detective he was specially successful, and aided very materially, both in the detection and prevention of fraud in the department. Most of the important cases of fraud brought to trial, were either discovered by him or prosecuted through his exertions, and in every instance his services have been very valuable.

His funeral took place at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended by his friends and relatives.

Capt. Meade Relieved.—Capt. Meade, who has been in command of the receiving ship *North Carolina*, was on Thursday relieved of the command, which he has had for some three years, and is assigned to take charge of the Naval Rendezvous, Water-street. Yesterday morning the officers and men of the *North Carolina* were assembled for a leave-taking. By all of them, Capt. Meade is held in warm esteem. He made an address to them, in which he referred to his pleasant associations while in command, to the success, through their cooperation, of many reforms and improvements and thanking them for the valuable assistance they had rendered him, urged them to be faithful and true to the flag and the country, and render as honorable account of themselves in the future. He concluded by bidding them each and all farewell, and was hoorored with three hearty cheers, each given with an earnestness testifying the kindly feeling felt for him.

Commander Thompson, who has had charge of the Naval Rendezvous, takes command of the *North Carolina*.

Fire in West Thirty-fourth Street.—Soon after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered on the upper floors of the four-story house owned by Robert H. Gott, situated at No. 357 West Thirty-fourth-street. The premises were occupied by Mr. John Fraser. His furniture is badly damaged by fire and water. The damage to the building is about $5,000. It is insured for $6,000 in the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company. Fraser is insured on his furniture $1,500 in the Market Insurance Company. The adjoining building, No. 355, owned by Mr. Gott, was damaged to the extent of $500. It is insured in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company for $6,000. Mr. Gott's furniture was damaged about $2,000. Fully insured in the Globe Insurance Company.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. Herteuff, U. S. A.; Hon. P. H. Watson, Washington; Gen. J. T. Miller, Seneca Falls; T. M. Eddy, wife and child, Chicago; Judge Low, N. Y.; and Gov. W. M. Stone, Iowa, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator Rice, Minnesota; Judge Church, Pennsylvania; R. Hilliard, Buffalo; T. Steele, Minnesota; J. H. Wade, Ohio; H. A. Fosier, Oswego; Hon. H. A. Nelson, Washington; and Dr. Childs, Saratoga, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut.-Col. F. E. Pierce, U. S. A.; and Capt. Latimer, U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

THE CAMPAIGN NOT YET OPENED.

Gen. Burnside at Gen. Grant's Headquarters.

The Strength of the Rebels in the Shenandoah Valley.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

Washington, Thursday, April 29.

REPORTS FROM THE FRONT.

Officers from the front to-night profess to believe that active operations will not be commenced just yet.

The enemy are again busily engaged in throwing up more earthworks and digging rifle-pits covering the various fords along the line of the Rapidan. Their pickets have been strengthened along their whole front, and extended further down the river toward our left.

Picket-firing has again been resumed, and small skirmishes take place almost daily on the outposts.

THE REBELS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

There is no truth in the report of the concentration of a large rebel force in the Shenandoah Valley, near Front Royal. The only rebel force in the valley is Early's division of Ewell's corps, which our troops there outnumber two to one. Early's forces augmented by irregular cavalry of Imboden, White, Mosby, and Gilmore, do not, in all, amount to six thousand. Prescott Smith, of Baltimore, the necessity of whose position insures full knowledge of the condition of affairs in that region, fully confirms these statements. Something important is expected before long from Gen. Averell.

BURNSIDE AND GRANT.

Gen. Burnside visited Gen. Grant to-day at his headquarters on business connected with his department.

RUMORS ABOUT GEN. HOOKER.

Rumors that Hooker has come on from the West, and is at Harper's Ferry, are utterly unfounded.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Red River Expedition—The Rebels Reported Marching on Grand Ecore—Our Forces Going Out to Meet Them.

St. Louis, Friday, April 29.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from Vicksburgh on the 22d inst., says:

"The steamer *Lucy* has arrived, bringing news from the Red River that no more fighting had occurred up to the 20th inst.

The rebels were reported marching on Grand Ecore on the 22d inst., and our troops as going out to meet them.

Our total loss in the late battles foot up four thousand.

Our army is believed to be securely entrenched at Grand Ecore, on both sides of the river.

The Investigation into the Fort Pillow Massacre—Miscellaneous.

Memphis, Tuesday, April 26.

The sub-Committee on the Conduct of the War are here investigating the Fort Pillow massacre. It is thought they will exonerate Gen. Hurlbut, as it is generally conceded the force at his command was inadequate to *deal vigorously* with Forrest.

Cairo, Thursday, April 28.

The Memphis papers of the 26th contain nothing of special interest. Cotton had advanced one cent, but there was little doing, holders waiting for better prices; receipts and stocks are light.

A reception was given to the Thirty-first Illinois Veterans at Carbondale yesterday, preparatory to their return to the field, followed by a dinner and ball.

During the afternoon some soldier of the regiment, who had an old grudge against Col. Osborn, entered a store where the Colonel was sitting, and struck him on the head with a weight, breaking his skull, and inflicting a mortal wound. The murderer had not been arrested at last accounts.

Messrs. Ward and Goode leave for the East to-morrow morning.

The steamer *Forsyth* brought up 460 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

FROM NORTHERN ALABAMA.

A Rebel Force Threatening an Attack at Decatur—Reported Two Days' Fighting.

Special Correspondence Chicago Journal.

Huntsville, Ala., Wednesday, April 20, 1864.

We have exciting reports from Decatur. A rebel force, variously estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000, with considerable artillery, has been hovering around there for several days. The Ninth Illinois Infantry (mounted) first discovered the enemy some miles out from Decatur, on the 14th, while scouting. They have had several skirmishes with the rebels, who have been ascertained to be Roddy's command of mounted men. On the 17th their pickets were discovered within ten miles of town, on what is known as the Courtland road. The Ninth Illinois has been constantly busy annoying and testing the enemy. That regiment and the First Alabama Cavalry, supported by the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin and Thirty-ninth Ohio, have several times driven in their pickets.

It is expected that Roddy intends to attack our position at Decatur. Gen. Dodge, who commands our forces there, is prepared to repel him. We have strong fortifications. Troops have been going down from here, and if a general engagement is brought on, the rebels will find us more than enough for them. The position the enemy now occupies on the Courtland road, surrounded with timber, is considered a good one, and indications are that he designs a flank movement upon us.

Some think this rebel demonstration in our front is merely a ruse to cover some other movements. It may turn out to be so. You may expect before many days to hear of stirring events in this department.

The Chenango Disaster.

THE INVESTIGATION ON THURSDAY.

On Thursday, in the *Chenango* investigation, Mr. E. N. Dickerson again took the witness stand and occupied the entire afternoon and a portion of the evening in giving his opinion upon steam boilers, the power of steam, and the cause of explosions. He was followed by Mr. George Sewell, a Chief Engineer in the U. S. Navy. He testified that he was general inspector of boilers at the time those of the *Chenango* were about completed. They had been subjected to the required hydrostatic pressure, and returned to him by the local inspector as in good condition; saw them during the ninety-six hours and made a favorable report of their performance, so far as being tight and working their performance, so far as being tight and working their performance; never heard any complaints from the Chief Engineer of the vessel; some unimportant things were complained of after the vessel was taken to the Navy-yard, by Mr. Cahill, all of which were rectified, and witness believes well done, as he heard no further complaints on the subject; the boilers particularly has never been complained of in any manner; was on board the *Metacomet* on her trial trip; saw the engines and boilers are of the same class as those on the *Chenango*; they worked well; there was no unusual foaming, and no unusual amount of water let out of the cylinders through the valves; the engines made as high as 31 revolutions per minute for a short time, and the vessel went at the rate of 13 miles an hour; the damage to the boiler of the *Chenango* witness contended was simply a rupture; had there been an explosion the damage would have been one hundred times as great as it was; witness could give no definite opinion as to the cause of the explosion.

The investigation was adjourned pending the examination of Mr. Sewell.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The investigation into the disaster on board the *Chenango* drags its slow length along, and from present appearances, will not be concluded before the middle of next month. Mr. George Sewell, an engineer in the navy, concluded his evidence yesterday afternoon, which was in effect that the Martin boiler was as good and as safe as any other marine boiler in use, and better, in some respects. Mr. E. N. Dickerson was recalled, and answered a question by one of the jurors, when Mr. James Montgomery, the inventor of certain improvements in the boiler now called the Martin boiler, was placed upon the stand. He gave a thorough history of steam boilers, and denounced Merlin's (so-called) invention as quackery. He proved that the boiler exploded for want of water on the heating surface. The witness occupied the greater portion of the evening, and, the jury objecting to midnight sessions, insisted upon an adjournment until Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at which time Mr. Montgomery will resume his evidence.

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that never even anticipated so divine a preparation for the toilet as that delightful preparation, "Sozodont." So cool and refreshingly agreeable to the mouth and teeth; hardens and invigorates the gums; gives a pure and healthy tone to the breath; cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth and arrests decay.

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My new stock of SPRING CLOTHING is now ready, and is not surpassed as to assortment, style or price in this City. The Custom Room, Furnishing and Children's Department not equaled. Satisfaction given.
F. B. RALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.
(Patented Oct. 13, 1863.)
A SAVING OF EIGHTY PER CENT.
BLACK,
BLACK FOR SILK,
DARK BLUE, LIGHT BLUE, FRENCH BLUE, CLARET BROWN, LIGHT BROWN, DARK BROWN, SNUFF BROWN,
for dyeing silk, woolen and mixed goods, shawls, scarfs, dresses, ribbons, gloves, bonnets, hats, feathers, kid gloves, children's clothing, and all kinds of wearing apparel
CHERRY,
CRIMSON,
DARK DRAB, LIGHT DRAB, FAWN DRAB, LIGHT FAWN DRAB, DARK GREEN, LIGHT GREEN, MAGENTA.
For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.
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For further information in dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—18 cents. Manufactured by
HOWE & STEVENS,
No. 260 Broadway, Boston.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally.

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FOR RATS, ROACHES, ANTS, BEDBUGS, MOTHS IN FURS, WOOLENS, ETC., INSECTS ON PLANTS, FOWLS, ANIMALS, ETC.
"Fifteen years established in New-York City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from poisons."
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"Rats come out of their holes to die."
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
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"COSTAR'S" Depot, No. 482 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
100 HANDSOME WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SECOND SELECTION,
which we offer at 35 PER CENT. DISCOUNT from the prices charged for best selected goods. For use, they are as good as the best, AND ARE A BARGAIN as regards the price.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. of Broome-st

THE CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY is much more easy and successful in the common dry soil or private gardens, market gardens, or in field culture, than in the usual clumsy way in bogs and meadows. The yield this season, in my method of culture, was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation, with price of cranberry plants and all other useful and ornamental trees, plants and shrubs, will be sent by mail. Plants prepaid by mail.
B. M. WATSON,
Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

ECONOMY IN SILKS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, &c.
HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine removes paint, grease-spots, &c., instantly, and cleans silks, gloves, &c., equal to new. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists and fancy goods stores. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 203, 611 and 786 Broadway, and corner 4th-av. and 17th-st.

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constantly on hand, at
J. S. BARNES', No. 702 Broadway.

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Direct communication is had at all hours with ALBANY, SYRACUSE, UTICA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, OSWEGO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PITTSBURGH, THE OIL WELLS of Pennsylvania, and intermediate points.
THE INDEPENDENT LINE OF TELEGRAPH, in connection with the United States, reaches all important points in the Eastern States, and southward as far as Washington. Messages are received at all of the above-named offices, and transmitted with promptness and dispatch to every part of the UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES.
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FRENCH CHINA, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN FIRST SELECTION, EQUALLY SERVICEABLE.
FINE ASSORTMENT FANCY TEA SETS, 44 pieces, $11 75.
SETS OF CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS AT $25.
TWO LARGE HANDSOME FRENCH MIRRORS, at one-third less than cost.
Examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 561 Broadway.

CABINET FURNITURE.
$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Braundorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRAUNDSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York.
Factories Nos. 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.
N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (grill iron) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.
Dr. LANGLEY'S Root and Herb Bitters cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Headache, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Impurities of the Blood, Humors and Bowel Complaints. Prices 25c., 50c. and 75c. a bottle.
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Wholesale Agents,
No. 36 Hanover-st.

ICE CREAM AND ICES OF THE BEST quality delivered to families in any part of the City, at 50 cents per quart. J. FOSSELL & CO.,
Wholesale Depot, No. 209 4th-av., near 23d-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.
These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.
Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the United States Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.
Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1, by paying the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.
As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.
At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.
It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities only, is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.
These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.
The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.
Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions have averaged more than
TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.
Subscriptions will be received by the *Treasurer of the United States* at Washington, and the *Assistant Treasurers* at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and B'way.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and B'way.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
New-York Nat. Exchange Bank, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
First National Bank of Philadelphia.
First National Bank of Washington.
And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

What is of more Value than Gold?
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
The only POSITIVE remedy for CATARRH!
In Family Boxes, 25 cents, by all Druggists.

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DIABETES.
STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL
BRICK DUST DEPOSIT, AND MUCOUS
OR MILKY DISCHARGES
AFTER URINATING.
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
CATARRH OF THE
BLADDER.
STRANGUARY AND BURNING, OR PAINFUL URINATING.
For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.
Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of the Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.
PHYSICIANS
have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.
CONSTITUTION WATER
has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.
DIURETICS
irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic diagnaration and confirmed disease.
We present the Constitution Water to the public, with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful for curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.
IN DYSMENORRHŒA, OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, AND MENORRHAGIA, OR
PROFUSE FLOWING,
Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.
That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp, lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be removed by the medicine.
There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here.
More particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Imperfect Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude and Dimness of Vision.
SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,
Which, in the unmarried female, is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and *consumption* finally ends her career.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE $1.
WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
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STAGE NOTICE.—THE FARE ON THE FOLlowing stage lines will be reduced to the old price, six cents, on and after Monday, May 2: Broadway and 8th-av. line; Broadway and 23d-st. and 9th-av. line; Broadway and 6th-av. line; Madison-av. line.
CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO. LINES.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.
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BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS:
From the Journal of Commerce.
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."
There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.
We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.
DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
From the Tribune.
EARS TO THE DEAF.
Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing conid have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.
From the Christian Times.
SIGHT RESTORED.
CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.
Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.
For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.
Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.
OFFICE NO 816 BROADWAY.

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BY THE AUTHOR OF "PIQUE."
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And is also for sale by all Booksellers everywhere.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
The Way Number of the
OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE
for the
UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS
is now ready.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
gives the
TIME OF DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL
of
THE VARIOUS RAILWAY TRAINS
throughout
THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS.
It also contains
ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS
representing the
PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF THE COUNTRY,
their
STATIONS, DISTANCES AND CONNECTIONS,
together with other
VALUABLE AND INTERESTING INFORMATION.
Contents of the
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III.—NEARLY THREE HUNDRED RAILWAY TIME TABLES—Giving the time of the departure and arrival of the various trains at the different cities, towns, villages and stations through which they pass; also, their connections: together with information of value to every railway traveler, each and every important railway being represented by a map.
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APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.
For sale upon all the principal railways, by all the principal book, periodical and news agents, and at all the principal bookstores throughout the United States and the Canadas.
Price, only 25 cents.
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Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

NOW READY—PRICE 75 CENTS.
PEOPLE'S EDITION OF
PARTON'S
GEN. BUTLER IN NEW-ORLEANS.
One volume, octavo, paper, price 75 cents.
With the view of meeting the extensive popular demand for this remarkable book, this edition has been prepared. The page and type are similar to those of *Harper's Magazine*. Some of the less important documents are omitted, and in some instances the account has been condensed, yet never so as to interfere with the interest or completeness of the story.
Unquestionably this book stands preeminent in interest among all yet occasioned by the rebellion. Its subject and author combine to render it fascinating. Fifteen editions have been called for as fast as they could be printed. It has been most warmly commended by the press of the country, and scarcely less so by a portion at least of the English press, by whom it is acknowledged to be a complete vindication of Gen. Butler from the malicious charges which envy and hatred have brought against him.
It contains an anecdotal sketch of Gen. Butler's brilliant and remarkable career at the bar of Massachusetts; a history of the secret movements in the Charleston Convention; conversation between Gen. Butler and the leading Secessionists at Washington, in December, 1860; the real plans of the traitors; Gen. Butler invited to join them; his advice to Buchanan; his efforts in preparing Massachusetts for war; the celebrated march via Annapolis to Washington

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J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer.
BY J. E. HALSEY & CO.,

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

We will sell
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 30,
at 10½ o'clock, on the premises
NO. 429 FOURTH-ST.,
between the 2d and 3d avs., a general assortment of household furniture, being the entire balance of stock of a party
DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING,
Comprising kitchen, bedroom, dining-room and parlor furniture, crockery, lace curtains, French-plate mirrors, tapestry, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oilcloths, fine mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, dressing bureaus, oak chairs, china dinner and tea sets, cutlery and plated ware, basement and kitchen furniture, &c., &c., to all of which we would call the particular attention of dealers, families and others, as the entire lot is to be sold without reserve, and must be cleared immediately after sale. Catalogues on the premises early morning of sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
THE MOST IMPORTANT SALE
OF
BOOKS AND CURIOSITIES

that has ever occurred in this country, will be commenced
By BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 598 Broadway,
On MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 2, at 4 o'clock, and continued, daily, in the order of the catalogue, until all is sold, being the entire collection of the late distinguished antiquarian,
MR. JOHN ALLAN,
Consisting of choice, scarce, curious, superb and unique books, mostly in elegant and substantial bindings; also, original drawings, engravings, antiquities, articles of virtu, autographs, coins, medals, minerals, seals, Highland Clan dresses, arms, silverware, snuff boxes, &c., &c.
This collection was made with much care and great enthusiasm, during a long life, and is now to be dispersed, presenting an opportunity for purchase which has never before been equalled.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 8 Pine-st.

SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. JOURNEAY will sell on SATURDAY, April 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence No. 34 West 47th-st., the entire contents of above house, comprising a large and varied assortment of rich household furniture—PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE IN ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND OAK. Also, a LINE OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, FINE CHANDELIERS, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.

R. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 3, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the residence No. 74 Union-place, 14th-av. between 15th and 16th sts., all the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant ebony and gilt parlor suites, in blue silk reps; upholstered; carved rosewood etageres, secretaries, bijou cabinets, tables and secretaries; rosewood centre and fancy tables, marble tops; very elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rich console tables, elegant walnut dining room suite, in green reps; fine marble-top buffet, pillar extension table, rich reps and lace curtains, walnut sofas, lounges and easy chairs, in crimson reps; elegant carved rosewood and walnut French bedsteads, armoires a glace, dressing bureaus, washstands, wales, library furniture, large hall mirror, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, oak cottage suites, elegant gilt chandeliers and fixtures, crockery and glass-ware, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, oilcloths, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 3, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn:
PROVISIONS—Bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, tea, coffee, butter, beans, molasses, vinegar, whisky, preserved meat.
CLOTHING—Round jackets, cloth and satinet trowsers, sheeting, frocks, overshirts, drawers, yards of satinet, flannel, sheeting, canvas duck, nankin, calf and kip shoes, socks mattresses, blankets, seamless coats and caps, pilot cloth.
SMALL STORES—Tobacco, soap, thread, black tape, handkerchiefs, thimbles, razor strops, shaving boxes and brushes, scrub-brushes, large, small and medium buttons, fine combs, mess pans and kettles, mustard, pepper, blacking, forks, can openers.
List at No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCKS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 11, at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of JARVIS BRUSH and GEO. IRELAND, executors:
300 shares Howe Manufacturing Co., Conn.....$25 each.
250 shares Holmes, Booth & Hayden Co..... 25 each.
240 shares Shelton Co..... 25 each.
700 shares Hawkins Manufacturing Co..... 25 each.
60 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co..... 50 each.
9 shares Metropolitan Gas Light Co..... 100 each.
100 shares Knickerbocker Ins. Co..... 40 each.
120 shares Third-Avenue R. R. Co..... 100 each.
300 shares Jackson Iron Co., Mich. (Lake Superior)..... 100 each.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 152 West 35th-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of russel and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood furniture, rosewood marble-top side and centre tables, elegant decorated China vases, elegant rosewood 7⅓-octave piano made by Walker, of New-York, mahogany book-case chandeliers, engravings, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, etageres, black walnut bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany cane-seat chairs and rockers, husk, straw and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, gilt-frame mirrors, carved mahogany French bedsteads, Brussels stair carpets, oil-cloth, blankets, quilts, comforters, &c., with china, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON WEST 16TH, 35TH AND PERRY STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on MONDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
Two two-story and attic brick houses on north side West 16th-st., known as Nos. 251 and 253, being together 34x50.
Three-story brick house and lot No. 358 West 35th-st., 15x98.9.
Paran-st.—Three-story brick house and lot No. 27 Perry-st., north side, 100 feet west of Waverley-place.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Removed for convenience of sale—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers, covered in plush; do. in hair-cloth; mahogany extension dining-table, gas fixtures, mahogany bedsteads, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, bolsters and pillows, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre-tables, pier do., lace window-curtains, &c. Also, china, crockery and glassware.

JOSEPH HEDEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, MAY 2,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn:
SPECIAL SALE OF FURNITURE from families removing, consisting of three pianos, rosewood and walnut parlor suites, mahogany parlor furniture, oak extension table, dining chairs, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, straw and hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows, bedding, and kitchen furniture. Also, three secretary bookcases, painted chamber suites, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 147 West 23d-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and velvet carpets, rosewood suite in figured crimson silk brocatel, boxwood etageres, boxwood bookcases, boxwood seven-season dining table, boxwood sideboard, bronze chandeliers and gas fixtures, rosewood bedstead, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, hair and straw mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, rockers and sofas in hair-cloth, boxwood and mahogany etageres, china, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c. See catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 37 West 13th-st.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suites, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, extension dining tables, gilt-frame pier mirrors, brocatel and lace window curtains, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, straw paillasses, elegant rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, china, crockery and glassware.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 30, at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
300 Shares Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana R. R. Co., Guaranteed Stock, (hypothecated,) $100 each.
100 Shares Chicago and Northwestern R. R. Co., (hypothecated,) $100 each.
200 Shares Ashburton Coal Co., (hypothecated,) $50 each.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.

LARGE STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in good order, removed for convenience of sale. GEORGE COOK will sell at store No. 141 Broadway, on TUESDAY, May 3, at 11 o'clock, a large assortment of furniture, consisting of parlor suites in rosewood, black walnut and mahogany, in brocatel; reps and hair-cloth library suites, bookcases, tables, couches and extension dining tables; buffets; chamber suites in rosewood and black walnut, &c., &c.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.

WILLIAMSBURGH AUCTION.—G. W. KELSEY will sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, April 30, in front, commencing at 10½ o'clock, the household furniture contained in the three-story brick house No. 79 Rodney-st., above Lee-av. The entire contents of this house will be sold, without reserve. Terms cash in Bankable money.

W. A. CARPE, Auctioneer, Store No. 62 Cortlandt-st.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTH, CHANDELIERS, GAS-FIXTURES, SATURDAY at 10½ o'clock, at No. 2, Beach-st., parlor, bedroom furniture, beds, bedding, jewels, cutlery, glassware, &c., 10 cottage suites all nearly new.

PERSONAL.

IF MR. WILLIAM OSBORN, FORMERLY of Hartford, Conn., but now residing in Wisconsin, wishes to hear from his sister-in-law, widow of his deceased brother, Samuel W. Osborn, he can do so by addressing a letter to No. 20 West Houston-st., New-York City. Wisconsin papers please copy.

MARY E. OSBORN.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

TO LET.

BROAD-STREET PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—To lease for a term of years, the spacious brown-stone extra wide store, No. 22 Broad-st., running through to and embracing No. 20 New-st. The store is heavily timbered throughout, has a fine high basement, vaults in front, side-lights about the middle of the building, a sky-light about 8½ feet wide by 75 feet long from top to bottom, and is 76½ feet wide on Broad-st., and 39½ feet wide on New-st. This property can be had on a long lease by a good party. The building is probably the most eligible for alteration into offices of any in the vicinity of the new Stock Exchange and Public Board, soon to be erected at Nos. 10, 12 and 16 Broad-st. For length of lease, price per annum, &c., &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN THE City of Bridgeport, Conn.; the house is loc ted on Golden Hill, is in perfect order, has water and gas throughout, and all the modern improvements, and is a first-class house in every respect; is furnished elegantly: will be rented for six months, or one or more years. For particulars inquire of L. W. WINCHESTER, No. 74 Broadway.

TO LET—ON CASTLETON-AV., CORNER OF Bament-av., Staten Island, a splendid and commodious brick cottage; the house is finished with neat oss and convenience, with spring water in the basement and second story, water closet, &c.; having about two acres of ground laid out in lawn and grass, and a very fine stables. Apply to E. BEMENT, office of Ketchum, Son & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW house, never occupied, now ready, delightfully situated, in an inclosure of 40 acres, with two other dwellings, beautifully finished, and walks and drives of a mile on the premises; sea water bathing, boating and fishing connected with the property; house has 14 large rooms; is distant one hour from the city by New-Haven Railroad. Rent $1,000. Address K, Box No. 4,616 New-York P. O.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT, SPACIOUS mansion, with observatory and outbuildings, in a lawnkoff 7 or 8 acres; magnificent view of the ocean and Sound; nine miles from the City and access twenty times a day; good fishing and boating; 2¾ miles distant. Rent moderate. Inquire of A. G. ROGERS, No. 4 Pine-st., Room No. 22, or J. C. MONTGOMERY, 58 East 22d-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE MANsion, with 22 acres of ground, two cottages and outbuildings, at New-Hamburg, Dutchess County, N. Y.; it is beautifully situated two miles from the North River; contains 100 rooms, and is well suited for an academy, boarding-house or public institution. Apply to C. JENKINS, East River Bank, No. 650 Broadway.

TO LET—THE ESTABLISHED BUSINESS stand, corner Greenwich-av and Christopher-st. opposite Jefferson Market. A light and airy basement store, sixty feet deep. MEIGS D. BENJAMIN, No. 164 East 13th-st., or 241 Broadway.

STEAM POWER, NEAR BROADWAY—NOS. 53 AND 55 PRINCE-ST.—To let, large rooms, with extra light, power, steam, hoistway, and hearing pipes. A large basement, in same building, 50x100 feet, lighted with sky-lights. Apply to E. C. MOORE, No. 207 Centre-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—TO RENT, IN HAMilton Park, several Winter and Summer residences, containing gas and all the modern convaniences, particularly adaptable to merchants doing business in the City. Apply to T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—WITH EVERY MODern convenience, for six months—A handsome large house in one of the best and most airy situations on Murray Hill, in 37th-st., near Madison-av. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE, CONTAINING 10 rooms, besides kitchen and pantries; situated on the west side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.; rent, $200. For particulars apply to O. H. GORDON, No. 165 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, A TWOstory frame house, with one-quarter acre of land, on 181st-st., near Kingsbridge road, with stable if wanted; rent, $175. Inquire of Mr. RYER, near the premises, or Mr. SEEKMAN, No. 19 Bowery, second floor.

TO LET FURNISHED—FOR SIX MONTHS or one year, a good house and four acres of land, with barn, garden, choice fruit, &c., beautifully situated, at Eagleswood, Perth Amboy. D. B. OLMSTEAD, No. 18 William-st.

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., A CONvenient house, two stories, with basement, within 10 minutes' walk of depot; two acres and barn; pleasant situation. Rent, $225. Apply to Mr. C. DAVIS, next premises.

TO LET—AT GLEN COVE, L. I., A SPACIOUS house containing 12 rooms, with garden, plenty of shade and fruit trees. Stages pass the door connecting with steamers daily to New-York. Apply to J. M. WEEKS, Glen Cove.

TO LET—PART OF AN ENGLISH BASEMENT brick house, No. 26 East 41st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.; two large parlors, four bedrooms and kitchen, with gas, water, &c. Rent $30 per month.

TO LET AT MANHASSET, L. I.—FOR the Summer, a first-class residence, furnished. Apply to JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, No. 84 Maiden-lane, from 12 to 1 o'clock, or on the premises, to D. T. KISSAM.

TO LET FURNISHED—A NEAT COTTAGE house in 26th-st., near 2d-av.; house and furniture in perfect order; rent $575; possession given immediately. Only respectable parties, who can give satisfactory security, need apply at No. 437 1st-av., near 26th-st.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—IN STABLE-place, near Macdougal-st., and in the rear of No. 94 Clinton-place, with five stalls, and room for carriages, ann furnished with gas, water and room for coachman. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

THREE LOTS TO LET—NOS. 432, 434, 436 Washington-st., between Desbrosses and Vestry sts. Inquire of DANIEL CONKLIN, next door, or of F. COPCUTT, No. 348 Washington-st.

TO LET—A LARGE BASEMENT, NO. 846 3D-av., corner of 27th-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—ONE LARGE STORE FRONTING ON 10th 3d and 4th avs., and three offices in the Cooper Union. Apply either at the office of the building or to WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., No. 36 Park-place.

TO LET—A LARGE BASEMENT, AT A LOW rent to a good tenant, suitable for a plumber or many other kinds of business. Apply to PETER COUTANT, No. 469 3d-av.

TO LET—BROADWAY, NO. 806, NEXT TO GRACE CHURCH.—The Concert Room in Dodworth Hall, for day or evening, for concerts, lectures, readings, &c. Apply to the janitor on the premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—NO. 217 WEST 36TH-st., five or six rooms, with all conveniences for a small family; price $21 per month. Also, whole house, No. 215; price $900. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., TWO COMmodious houses fronting the river. Inquire of O. HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., N. Y., from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood, after 4 P. M.

TO LET—AT DARIEN, CONN., A GOOD HOUSE with one acre of land and convenient stable, one mile south of the railroad depot. Apply at No. 2 East 17th-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE No. 1½ Allen-st., to a small family. Inquire on the premises, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

GREAT BARGAIN IN MACHINERY.—I will be sold in Philadelphia, by auction, on TUESDAY, May 17, to close an estate, all the machinery and fixtures of a large manufactory of paper hangings, consisting of grounding, glazing and printing machines, &c., with a great variety of patterns for printing by machinery on hand. Will be sold together or in detail. A fine opportunity is now offered to go into the business successfully in Philadelphia, as there is but one factory in the city, the owners of which are doing a splendid business and are coining money. ISAAC PUGH, No. 407 Walnut-st.; or WILLIAM CRURY, 22d and Callowhill sts.

BOILERS.—FOR SALE, TWO BOILERS, 16X5 feet, with fire box and chimney, with seven flues direct, and 34 three-inch return tubes.
JOHN STOART, No. 196 Broadway,
Between Dey and Fulton sts.

FOR SALE—TWO UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILers, fixtures complete, 5 feet 6 inches in diameter, of about 50 horse power each, made in the best manner by THURSTON, GARDNER & CO., of Providence, and never used. Apply to MESSENGER & WRIGHT, No. 100 Chambers-st.

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—UPright five-horse engine, built by Hoe & Co., and upright ten-horse boiler, second hand, for sale at a bargain, by JOHN W. OLIVER, No. 35 Ann-st.

ENGINE FOR SALE.—AN UPRIGHT ENGINE of 20-horse power. Apply at machine-shop No. 350 West 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., where it can be seen, or to JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

BOILER FOR SALE—UPRIGHT TUSULAR, 7 feet 10 inches high, 41 inches diameter. Apply to T. F. BOLL, Pier No. 21 East River.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of H. A. MILLER & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
HORACE A. MILLER.
JONA. MYERS.
New-York, April 30, 1864.

NOTICE.—The subscribers will continue the business under the firm name of H. A. MILLER & CO.
HORACE A. MILLER.
ALBERT A. MILLER.
New-York, April 30, 1864.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,[illegible] for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Caumann & Co. The transfer has been stopped, and all parties are notified not to negotiate the certificate. The finder is requested to return the same to WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, No. 29 William-st.

NEW STYLE! NEW STYLE!!—CALIFORnia Diagnoods now ready. Full assortment, set in 18-karat gold, at the old rates. Call and see them. We caution the public against paying fabulous prices for the same article sold under other names. ORIGINAL JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway, Established 1845.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

A country place, containing 12 acres of choice land, on the south side, and just beyond the City limits of the City of Poughkeepsie; the house is large, 2½ stories high, has water, billiard-room, &c., a piazza in front, 75 by 12 feet, and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River, Fishkill and Catskill Mountains, and the adjacent scenery; the gardens are very productive, the place well stocked with fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, and the stables, &c., new and commodious; 9 additional acres of land will be sold with the place, if desired; for further particulars, inquire of
DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 25 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st., or of
HENRY W. SHAW, Market-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF Fort Edward, Washington County, N. Y., as follows:
First—A farm of 116 acres on the Whitehall and Waterford Turnpike; good house, barn, &c.; the Champlain Canal passes through the place. Price $4,500.
Second—A farm two miles from the village of Fort Edward, 118 acres; house, barn and other outbuildings. Price $5,000.
Third—A farm 2½ miles from the village of Fort Edward, 158 acres; in good farm-house, barn and outbuildings. Price $7,600.
Fourth—A farm adjoining the last-mentioned one; contains 147 acres; good farm-house, barn and other outbuildings. Price $7,300.
Fifth—The island lying opposite the village of Fort Edward, formerly called Monroe, now Smith's Island; about 70 acres; two farms. Price $6,000.
The above lands are all under cultivation and in good fence. The village of Fort Edward affords a ready market for all produce raised. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—ON THE HARLEM RAILroad, two miles from Peisenville, Westchester Co., N. Y., consisting of 120 acres of good land, with an apple and pear trees, just coming into bearing. The soil is very productive. The house is 52x35 feet, with wing 20 feet square. This farm is located at the head of the Bronx and Saw-Mill River Valleys, and for beauty and extent of views is, perhaps, unsurpassed by any place in the vicinity of New-York. The farm has a southerly and westerly slope, and is well watered. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT MADISON, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.—The residence of the undersigned, a large well built house, with pure spring water carried to attic; grounds beautifully shaded with old trees; an abundance of fruit of all kinds; grapery in full bearing, and 25 to 30 acres of land highly cultivated. The neighborhood and scenery are particularly attractive and healthy.
ALFRED M. TREDWELL, (as above or)
No. 195 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A very superior four-story brown-stone house, in fine order, 25x69 feet; lot 25x103.6; built by the present owner with great care, and is in all respects first-class. The lot is in very favorable lease and at low rate. This is a very choice family residence, and is in one of the pleasantest parts of the City. Address F. S., Box No. 590 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE NEW first-class three-story, brown-stone, basement and sub-cellar brick houses, with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water bath, water-closets, range, furnace, &c.; situated on Carlton-av., corner DeKalb-av. Inquire on the premises, or of J. KIRBY, Builder, Gates-av., near Washington-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence situated in Poughkeepsie, just outside the city, containing between three and four acres, divided into lawn and garden. Abundance of choice fruit, shrubbery and lofty shade trees. House modern built, and contains 10 rooms. Apply to J. S. CROUSE, Bank of Poughkeepsie.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 106 Franklin-st.; lot 25 feet by 100. The building is a substantial one, and it could be advantageously altered into a store. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to
H. MEIGS, Jr., No. 52 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT Greuzeback mansion and six handsome lots, northwest corner of 2d-av. and 75th-st. As a hotel or public institution, or for further improvement, it offers superior advantages for investment. Price $26,000. W. J. STEWART, No. 157 South-st., or No. 204 Broadway.

$2,200—FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS, A cottage in Newtown, L. I., near the depot; 10 trains daily on New-York and Flushing Railroad; time 40 minutes to City; 10 rooms, good well, cistern, plenty of shrubbery and small fruit. Apply to
H. WORTHINGTON.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN THE pleasant village of Brandon, Vt., on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, nine hours' ride from New-York. A desirable place in every respect. For further particulars, apply to HOWE & BOUVIER, No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWOstory frame house 32 by 37, with a large observatory and veranda on two sides, situated on an eminence, just outside and overlooking the Village of Catskill, commanding a magnificent view of Catskill Mountain, Hudson River. Apply to S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—THE residence of the late H. H. Wells; new building, two stories and basement; contains 10 good-sized rooms; lot 85 feet wide on Syosset-st. and 35 feet wide on Andarson-st.; contains about ½ acre; has fruit, evergreens, &c. Apply to JOHN J. WELLS, Huntington, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE house and about two acres of land, finely located, in Lewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. The house is filled in with brick, heated by water furnace; has stable, &c.; fine view and very healthy location. Apply at No. 155 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN AT YONKERS—House and grounds, good location and view, 12 rooms, gas throughout; five minutes from depot; shade, shrubbery, &c.; in good order. Address ROOM No. 8, No. 59 William-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE AND TWO ACRES of land finely laid out in lawn, garden, &c., nine miles (35 minutes) from New-York via. Erie Railway; ten trains a day each way; more land can be had if desired. C. BLAKISTON, No. 263 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS NEAR THE CATHarine Ferry, in Brooklyn; very desirable for manufacturing or other business purposes. Three-quarters of a block will be sold in one or more parcels. Apply to B. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 34 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON 50TH-ST., NEAR Columbia College, between 4th and Lexington avs. Also, three lots on Elm-st., in Newark, N. J. Inquire of JOHN P. HAYS, No. 72 Beekman-st., or No. 50 East 36th-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, THE FOUR-story brown stone house No. 5 West 39th-st., with all the modern improvements; lot 20 feet by 108 feet; house 20 feet by 70 feet. Apply to the owner on the premises, or to No. 199 Fulton-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE AND MURRAY HILL.—House No. 441 (new No. 495) for sale or to let, furnished. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTed, to rent for four or five months, a roomy, good-sized house, well furnished; location to be within 25 miles of the City, and of easy access, with fruit trees and vegetable garden and all other conveniences. Apply by note to N. W. CHATER, No. 41 South-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A COTTAGE, WITH TWO or three rooms, or two rooms in the house with a respectable American family, by widow lady and her son, eight years old, from five to ten miles in the country, or in a village near some railroad leading to New-York City. Address, for 3 days, stating terms, M. A. H., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, (NO children,) part of a furnished house, suitable for housekeeping; must be in good location, and first-class, with all the modern improvements; unexceptionable references given and required. Address O. L. B., Box No. 3,392 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A PLACE IN THE COUNtry, with 3 or 4 acres of land, and a house suitable for a gentleman's family of five persons, within one hour's ride of New-York; terms must be moderate. Address E. J. SPINK, No. 5 Beekman-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, desire to secure a genteelly furnished house in Brooklyn—the Heights preferred—on a lease of from one to five years. Satisfactory references given. Address P., Box No. 4,443 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—DESK ROOM OR PART OF AN OFfice, in the neighborhood of Wall, Broad or Front sts. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE FARM HOUSE AT HIGHLAND Dale will be opened for the reception of boarders on May 1; the farm house is large, with conveniences for accommodating fifty boarders; the living, first-class country fare; situation on the side of the mountain, one and half miles from Stonebrugh. Pennsylvania: the cars leave for Stroudsburgh daily from foot Cortlandt-st., arriving in time to dine at the farm house. For salubrious location, beautiful scenery, good living, &c., &c., this place is not to be surpassed, and may be hardly equaled in the Union. Address CHARLES FOULKE, Stroudsburgh, Monroe County, Pennsylvania.
Refer by permission to Joseph E. Bozet, No. 54 Beaver-st.; Calna G. Evans, No. 4 College-place, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT STAMFORD, Conn., ten minutes' walk from depot; house very pleasantly situated and stable attached. For particulars inquire of Mrs NOAH KNAPP, at Stamford, or A. B. KNAPP, No. 151 Chambers-st., New-York.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., manufacturers of furnaces, ranges, stoves, refrigerators, &c., have removed their office and sale-room from No. 251 Canal-st., to No. 234 Water-st., fourth door north of Beekman-st.

REMOVAL.—EDWIN WEST, M. D., OF NO. 111 Amity-st., will remove on May 2, 1864, to No. 42 West Washington-place, second door west of 6th-av., north side.

REMOVAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE REmoved to No. 74 John-st.
BULKLEY, BROTHER & CO.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

LUMBER.—FOR SALE, EIGHTY THOUSAND feet Norway pine flooring, worked 1¼ and 1½ thick. A good article, and perfectly seasoned. Inquire of R. H. & L. TAYLOR, Jr., No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—350 lots and several houses, moderate prices and easy terms, tax-s light, no assessments; cross 3d-av. Harlem River Bridge to 133th-st; avenues and streets correspond with those in New-York proper, all graded and ready for improvement; in every respect the most desirable property for permanent homes ever offered for sale in these suburbs; high ground, sandy subsoil, good water, gas, and a horse railroad along the westerly side of the property. Inquire of T. RAE, at the Land-office on the property, corner of 142d-st.

3,500 ACRES TIMBER LAND, IN THE wealthiest part of New-York, surrounded by improved farms, easy access to market, contains over 21,000,000 feet of hemlock, spruce, white pine, ash, birch, hard maple and cherry; 3,000,000 bushels charcoal; 47,000 cords hemlock bark, both wanted in the vicinity; water-power unfailing, sufficient to cut 6,000,000 feet a year; dark worn 50 per cord on the trees; land wanted as fast as cleared for farming, by the neighboring farmers at good prices: trees large and sound, five and seven logs to a tree; iron furnace adjoining and several tanneries near; iron ore formerly taken from the land and more supposed to exist; a plank road running through the tract; no better location in the State for a large lumbering business, tannery and manufactory for butter tubs and agricultural implements, having all the bark and hard wood on the premises. The land can be sold after the timber is cut, for as much as is now wanted for it all. Unquestionably the most valuable timber track in this State, and worth the attention of capitalists and lumbermen, to build up a manufacturing village and make money. Apply to E. LYON, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE, WITH NINE lots, southwest corner of Clinton and De Kalb aves., Brooklyn. The house is frescoed throughout, has every convenience; basement floor laid in black-walnut and ash; has store-room, milk-room, laundry, kitchen, &c.; on first floor, drawing-room, parlor, library, is black-walnut; dining-room, in solid oak; elaborately-carved buffet, mantel and mirror frame, with marquetrie floor; the bedrooms are airy and handsome. Part or all of the furniture (made to order, without regard to expense) will be sold with the house, if desired. On the premises is a billiard-room and bowling-alley, elegantly fitted. The stable has two box and two plain stalls, and carriage-room fitted in chestnut; lot, coachman's room &c., &c.
Also 13 lots of land on New-York av., Dean and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. Apply to
ABIEL HEYWOOD, No. 38 Burling-slip, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM, COMPLETEly furnished, for sale or exchange.—Nearly 200 acres on the Sound, within 9 miles of Harlem. The improvements on the shore front alone cost over $100,000. There are several beautiful building sites lying back, which will be in great request when the Shore Line Railroad is built. Enough can be realized from this source to repay the whole amount now asked for the property, leaving the entire front, with all the valuable improvements, free of cost to the purchaser. Apply to WARD McLEAN (late Field & McLean,) No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, large stable, with horse and farming tools, hay-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—A fine country residence at Croton Falls, Westchester County, five minutes' walk from depot of Harlem Railroad, a large Gothic house, with modern improvements; grounds contain 36 acres. A good stock of fruit trees, fine garden and cold grapery. All necessary farm and outbuildings; ice house filled; houses for gardener and coachman; a pond and stream within the grounds; shade trees and shrubbery in abundance. More land may be had if desired. Price, $20,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at auction for a gentleman doing business in the City, situated one mile from the Richmond Valley Station on the Staten Island Railroad. The place consists of ten acres of good land, well stocked with choice fruit trees and shrubbery. The house is a modern built two-story basement and attic, and commands an extensive view of Amboy, Raritan Bay, Sandy Hook, &c. For further particulars, inquire of J. CARLETON, No. 868 Broadway, or GEO. W. LYON, Richmond Valley, S. I.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—In and near the village of Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey; 8 good farms; 4 of them not to be excelled within the State; located within 10 minutes' walk of the railroad depot; these far

MEDICAL.

DR. HUMPHREY'S

SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have been in use years before the public, and are used by thousands of families, and are everywhere commended for their simplicity, economy, and great curative value. A full case, with 35 large vials and book of directions is sold for $3, or sent to any address, free of charge, by express on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, office and depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW HYGIENIC ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 10 West 11th-st., near Broadway. Dr. CHARLES O. HURLBUT treats with great success Consumption, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, &c. We use the Turkish bath. Special attention to Elocution, Vocal Culture, and Calisthenics. Stammering cured. Seminaries, &c., visited. This system is approved and practiced by the most eminent physicians in Europe and America.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without nursing or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in one case in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known to the scientific men of every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York city, since 1845. Club a dollar, come and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours. If of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which in four or five days will effect a cure. They can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 13¾ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office. N.B.—Those who prefer an infallible, certain and safe mode of treatment without the use of medicine or instruments, can avail themselves of it by one interview, and be attended by one of their own sex, by magnetism.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Insanity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 7 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Correspondence Ri e Unis, German die Revue, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for resetting the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 13 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st. N. Y.

ONA NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

The author may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N.B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 8th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MACHINISTS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE.

The factory lately occupied by the S. P. Ruggles Power-Press Manufacturing Company, consisting of three good-sized wooden buildings, occupying about half an acre of land; with water-privilege and steam-engine of about twelve-horse power. The premises are situated near the middle of the village of South Canton, Mass., a few hundred yards from the Stoughton branch of the Boston and Providence Railroad, and are very desirable for any first-class manufacturing purpose.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

The machinery, tools, and stock of the said corporation, in part consisting of ten-foot screw-lathe, chuck-lathe, six-foot lathe, three hand-lathes, gear-cutter, planer, Rollins' drill, upright drill, cutting machine, belting, shafting, jig-saw and frame, chuck-pulleys, power pulleys, pattern-makers' bench, patterns, roller-moulds, bench and large tools, arbors, drills, reamers, cams, files, composition castings, bolts, wheels, about thirty-five tons iron castings, wrought iron, scrap iron, and a large quantity of miscellaneous stock, including an excellent fire-proof safe.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

The various patents formerly owned by the said corporation, and the good will of their business.

Apply to HENRY G. DENNY, No. 42 Court-st., Boston, or to EDWARD R. EAGER, Treasurer Kinsley Iron and Machine Company, South Canton, Assignees.

TO BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.

At the works lately occupied by the S. P. Ruggles Power-Press Manufacturing Company, at South Canton, Mass., three letter-sheet combination presses, one diamond card-press, two do. second-hand, one second-hand quarter-sheet combination engine press, two second-hand job engine presses, two inking-machines, eighteen twenty-five-inch card-cutters, unfinished; two quarter-sheet combination engine presses, unfinished; three card and bill-head rotary presses—No. 3 size—unfinished, and other press stock.

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STORAGE

FOR FURNITURE,

H. G. HAEGER,

No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

A LARGE LOT OF RICH MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE—Adapted to the Southern, Western and foreign markets. Also manufacturers of solid walnut parlor and chamber furniture, oil finish.

BEAL & HOOPER,

Warerooms Haymarket-square,

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ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME suite of rosewood, in crimson brocatel, consisting of twelve pieces, but little used, if applied for immediately will be sold low; also a rosewood centre-table. Apply at No. 153 West 34th-st.

FURNITURE WANTED—DOUBLE SET PARlor rosewood, and two suites chamber furniture. Give full particulars, and if chairs are stuffed backs. Address H., Box No. 2,304 Post-office.

PIER-GLASS FOR SALE—WITH MARBLE slab, for $65, 83x23½ inches, nearly new. Apply, before 3d prox., at No. 38 West 46th-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
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LOUISIANA	2,186	Smellie,
VIRGINIA	2,176	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 48, East River, as follows:

VIRGINIA.....Saturday, April 23.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, May 7.
LOUISIANA.....Saturday, May 21.
WESTMINSTER.....Saturday, June 4.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed and the rates lower than by any other line.

SALOON PASSAGE to Liverpool—$100, or $485, in Currency, according to the accommodation in State-rooms, but passengers having equal privileges in the Saloon.

THIRD-CLASS PASSAGE to Liverpool—$35 in Currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

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BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR

AND SETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 25.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

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payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

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STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday.....April 30
EDINBURGH.....Saturday.....May 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday.....May 14

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
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Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, via HAVANA,

To sail on SATURDAY, April 30, at 3 P. M.

The U. S. M. side-wheel steamship

EVENING STAR

will sail as above, from Pier No. 47, North River, foot of Houston-st.

For freight or passage, apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR,

No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, May 14, 1864.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. CO'S.

Steamship NOVA SCOTIAN, from Portland to Liverpool, April 30. Rates of passage, $80, $66 and $50.

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to

SABEL & SEARLE,

No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE NEW United States Mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. Post, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, May 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60. No bills of lading signed on day of sailing. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This line is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.

T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.

N.B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE WEST

is 90 miles shorter to Cincinnati; one change of cars.
is 21 miles shorter to Cleveland; one change of cars.
is 56 miles shorter to Chicago; one change of cars.
is 55 miles shorter to St. Louis; two changes of cars.

Office No. 271 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Yaphank, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Yaphenk, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. SEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays, at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:23 P. M., from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 28th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM RIVER.

PLEASANT AND CHEAP EXCURSION TO HIGH BRIDGE.

The Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company's steamer TIGER will resume her usual trips, on Harlem River, on the 23d inst., leaving 3d-av. and 130th-st. for McComb's Dam, High Bridge and King's Bridge, connecting, to and from New-York, with 3d-av. cars and New-York and Harlem steamboats. Time tables on board or at the office, in Harlem.

D. D. INSLEE, Assistant Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR ALBANY—CHANCELLOR PIER.—The DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. P. FALLMAN, will, on and after WEDNESDAY, May 4, leave from Deshroesses-st. at 7 A. M., stopping for passengers at 26th-st. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Pecks-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. daily, (without exception,) at 8 A. M.; lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck. Leaves Peekskill at 1:30 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, CORNwall, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. The steamer MARY POWELL, leaves Jay-st. Pier, every afternoon, at 3½.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U.S. NAVY.

AND

MARINE CORPS.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS, CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED

FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100, CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,

AND

$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps should be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy.....$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy..$200
When enlisting for Marine Corps.....$100

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $20.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grade.

First or Orderly Sergeant.....$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each.....17 per month.
Corporals.....13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers.....12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard.....13 per month.
Privates at Sea.....14 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be enlisted for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $300, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First-class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months' advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful informa on can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 156 South-st.
CAPT. A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M. C., No. 18 Bowery.
WM. WALLACE, Lieut., U. S. Marines.

County Bounty Rooms, No. 18 Bowery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.

County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional.....100 00

Total.....$400 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a premium of twenty dollars.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.

County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

THE NEXT OF KIN OF THE LOST CREW OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER BAINBRIDGE.—We are now settling promptly the claims of the next of kin of the officers and crew of the lost *Bainbridge*. Apply at once, either in person or by letter, to JOSEPH E. DEVITT & CO., No. 427 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, the Military and Naval Agency.

BOOKS FOR THE ARMY.—FAMILIES breaking up housekeeping or changing their residences, or any person having books, pamphlets or newspapers to spare, will greatly benefit the soldiers in hospital by sending them to the Women's Central Association for Relief, No. 10 Cooper Union, New-York.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR BUILDINGS.

Parties who have loaned gas fixtures for use during the fair, are requested to take them away by SATURDAY, 30th April, as there will be an auction sale of all fixtures remaining in the buildings, on MONDAY, 2d May.

EDWARD DELANO, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

THE CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES who have contributions of money in hand, or to be collected, are respectfully requested to make their returns to this department without delay.

All persons having bills against the Metropolitan Fair are requested to present them authenticated by the committees ordering the expenditures, at as early a day as possible, as it is desirable to close up the accounts of the fair.

ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer.

DONATIONS.

THE RECEIPT OF THE FOLLOWING donations to the Widow and Orphan Fund of the Fire Department is thankfully acknowledged, viz.:

Lorillard Insurance Company, per John C. Mills, Esq., Secretary.....$100 00
North River Insurance Company, per John Hegeman, Esq., Secretary.....100 00
Manhattan Insurance Company, per Andrew J. Smith, Esq., Secretary.....100 00
Greenwich Insurance Company, per James Hardison, Esq., Secretary.....50 00
New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, per E. Cooper Dederer, Esq., Secretary.....50 00
Sun Mutual Insurance Company, per E. R. Anthony, Esq., Secretary.....50 00
Harmony Insurance Company, per D. D. Gassner, Esq., Secretary.....50 00
Relief Insurance Company, per W. E. Crary, Esq., Secretary.....50 00
American Insurance Company, per Fredk. W. Downer, Esq., Secretary.....50 00

JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, April 29, 1864.

ROSE HILL LADIES' SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION—Depot in Ward School No. 14, East 27th-st., April 27.—Having observed in Monday's *Evening Post* a letter soliciting relief for a sick discharged soldier, the ladies of the above association announce that in connection with their attendance at the hospitals of this City, they visit and administer relief to sick and needy discharged soldiers out of the hospitals. By applying personally or by letter TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, at the Depot, 27th-st., east of 3d-av., they will be visited, and if possible, relieved.

Mrs. A. G. DUNN, Corresponding Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

GOOD PLAIN BOARD WANTED—IN A pleasant, healthy, country place, by a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse; location not to be more than an hour and a half from the City by railroad. Terms must be moderate. Address W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—With board, on second and third floors, front, to gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen. No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. Possession 1st of May; family private; unexceptionable references required; first-class house and location.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR THE Fifth-Avenue Hotel, gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, without board, or with breakfast only. Rooms and situation first-class; references exchanged.

TO LET—FRONT ROOMS ON THIRD AND fourth floors; also two other rooms to let with or without board, in the respectable location, No. 132 East Sixteenth-st., one block from Union-square. Reference asked.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FRONT room to suit two gentlemen; front ball room to suit one gentleman. Breakfast and tea. Dinner on Sunday. Location good.

THE FRONT ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor, and a small one on the third, can be had, with partial board, at No. 147 Ninth-st., a few doors from Broadway.

ROOM WANTED WITHOUT BOARD, BY a young man, in South Brooklyn. Address M. C. E., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—A PLEASANT SUITE OF TWO large rooms, on second floor, can be had, with board, at No. 85 East 21st-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, SUITable for a gentleman, or gentleman and wife. No. 24 West 29th-st.; dinner at six.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, L. I.—The undersigned having leased this favorite hotel, it will be opened for the ensuing Summer on the 1st of June. Parties in town desiring to engage rooms, (or cottages, either with or without board,) will find Mr. Helbridge at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., from 12 to 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAYS.

D. M. HALBRIDGE & CO.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—DUDLEY'S AND BIDDEL'S Groves, and Woodbridge Park to let, for excursion parties. Apply to R. V. BONNELL & CO., Proprietors, No. 369 Front-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30.
LAST NIGHT
BUT
ONE

of the brilliant engagement of the gifted tragic artiste MISS

AVONIA JONES,

who will appear in her intense and powerful original character of

"BLACK JANET."

In the

NEW ROMANTIC HISTORICAL DRAMA, in four acts, entitled

THE SORCERESS,

which has been nightly received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of approbation, and which will be REPEATED THIS EVENING,

with its

Thrilling Tableaux,
Scenic Surprises and
Dramatic Sensations.

MONDAY, MAY 2,
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT

of

AVONIA JONES,

and

FAREWELL BENEFIT

on which occasion she will appear in

TWO

OF HER GREAT CHARACTERS.

TUESDAY, MAY 3.—The management has pleasure in announcing that

EDWIN BOOTH

will commence a series of

ELEVEN REPRESENTATIONS

of his great Shakespearean and standard characters, appearing on that night as

HAMLET.

WINTER GARDEN.

The menegement has sincere pleasure in announcing, that in compliance with a generally expressed wish of the Press and of many of the nobility and gentry of the City,

MR. EDWIN BOOTH,

that he should appear before the close of the season in a series of his great Shakespearean and standard representations, he has been induced to give

ELEVEN PERFORMANCES

at the Winter Garden. The first of these will take place on

TUESDAY, May 3,

on which occasion he will appear in his great rôle of HAMLET.

Seats may now be secured.

THE HIPPODROME,

AND

NEW-YORK CIRQUE.

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.

This SATURDAY, and EVERY EVENING, at 8, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE at 2½.

FOR A SHORT SEASON,

whilst refitting for Constantinople and the Mediterranean

SPALDING & ROGERS'
GREAT OCEAN CIRCUS,
FROM
SOUTH AMERICA AND THE ANTILLES,
WITH
BRAZILIAN AND SPANISH ARTISTS,

who never previously appeared in New-York.

AMERICAN ARTISTS,

never performing before to this City.

NATIVE ARTISTS OF RENOWN,

long absent from New-York.

NATIVE AND SOUTH AMERICAN HORSES,

and an immense collection of

NOVEL AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES,

ENTIRELY NEW TO NEW-YORK.

THIS UNPRECEDENTED COMPANY AND GLITTERING GALAXY OF EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC STARS,

WILL APPEAR THIS (SATURDAY) AND EVERY EVENING, AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,

WILL APPEAR

in a series of

LEVIATHAN AND EVER-CHANGING PROGRAMMES.

NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES.

Reserved Stalls, 75 cents; Dress Circle 50 cents, children half price. Amphitheatre 25 cents. Doors open—Afternoon at 1½; evening, 7½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Commences at 7½.

Lessee and Manager.....Wm Wheatley.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 30, 1864,

CONTINUATION OF CROWDED HOUSES,

and brilliant success of the Great Originals

MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

SEVEN NIGHTS MORE ONLY.

Charles Gayler's new Irish Drama,

THE CONNIE SOOGAH,

produced with a superb cast, original scenery, magnificent effects, appointments, music, &c.

MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS

in his original character of

CORNEY McGRATH,

with the songs of "Ellen Astore" and the "Irish Wedding."

MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

in her original character of

NELLY NOLAN, the Jumpin' Jewel.

BEL DEMONIO.

A grand spectacular drama, written by John Brougham, Esq., (and the theatrical sensation of the present season in London,) will be shortly produced in the most MAGNIFICENT MANNER.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

STARTLING WONDERS.
MYSTERIOUS DISPLAYS,
AND
UNACCOUNTABLE MANIFESTATIONS,

in presence of the world-renowned

DAVENPORT BROTHERS,

far surpassing the most brilliant productions of the

MAGIC ART.

EVERY EVENING
THIS WEEK.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents; children, under 12 years 25 cents. Reserved seats can be secured at the office of the Institute, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M., without extra charge.

G. S. LACEY, Agent.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS.

Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

A few more vacancies to fill. Boys of all ages admitted. Superior advantages offered. Number limited to 30. Terms $140 per annum. Catalogues at J. P. Worstell's, No. 254 Broadway, or at the Institute.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Prin.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. Summer session begins MONDAY, April 18, 1864. Circulars may be had at Appleton's, No. 445, Westerman's, No. 440, and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

SUMMIT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, SUMMIT, NEW-JERSEY—The Rev. A. M. IVES, M. A., Principal. Circulars may be had at No. 656 Broadway. For further information address the Principal by mail.

A CONGREGATIONAL CLERGYMAN, on a fine farm in a beautiful village

Evening Exchange.

$70,000 Amer. Gold....	172⅝	100 M. S. & N. R.R...	93¾
50 Erie R.....c3	113⅝	100 do.....s6	93¾
200 Hud. R. R.....	138¾	200 do.....	93¾
100 Reading R.....	138¼	100 Clev. & Tol. R.....	108
300 Bucks C. L. Co....	1⅞	100 Rock Isl. R.....	113⅝

The great success attending the "Boy" books, which the Messrs. THROW originated, has induced many imitations, yet *The Bobbin Boy*—life of BANAS; *The Drummer Boy*, the great favorite with the boys, and *The Printer Boy*, hold their place, and immense sales are being made with them. A new edition of each, with the wonderful adventures of *Dick Onslow Among the Red Skins*, are advertised in our columns to-day. Messrs. T. will publish in a few days a new book for boys and girls, by a favorite author, that will for a time engross all attention. It is called *The Little Rebel.*—*Boston Traveller.*

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—We would call the special attention of clergymen and teachers to "Brown's Bronchial Troches." It is well known to our readers that we do not admit medicines to our columns. We advertise these *Troches* because, after a trial of them, we are satisfied that they are the best thing of the kind extant.—*Chicago School Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

GENTLEMEN: In the ladies' hairdressing business for over ten years, and having constantly used different kinds of Hair Dyes. I find BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC, for changing Hair to a beautiful Brown or Black, the best, and more satisfactory to my customers than any Hair Dye in use.

J. O'BRIEN,
Ladies' Hairdresser, No. 877½ Broadway, N. Y.

One application. No wash or preparation. Try it. You will use no other. General Depot. No. 9 Dey-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S SPRING STYLE.—The new style of a hat introduced by KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., is creating a sensation; for it is one of the neatest and most tasteful articles of the kind that has ever been introduced. The gentleman has for years been famous for the fashions in hats he every season brings out, and his latest production will increase his fame, and they will undoubtedly be very generally worn.

Advertisement.

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "HALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop mixing fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

New and beautiful English royal velvet and Brussels carpeting; also, imperial three-ply and tapestry ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, oil-cloths, from three to twenty-four feet wide; window shades, table covers, &c., at reasonable prices; all goods guaranteed. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

The Fort Pillow massacre will be hassled down in history as one of the most cold-blooded incidents of human warfare. How peaceful communities should prize the privilege of the undisturbed use of KENT'S EASTERN COPPER! Sold by grocers at 25 cents per pound. Ask for KENT'S. General depot, No. 354 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—Brilliant and popular music. The "Song of all Songs" in this week's number, with spicy, valuable, illustrated and interesting literary matter; universally acknowledged to be the most spicy and graphic weekly now published.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES AT RETAIL.—White, Buff, Green and Blue Holland, and all new patterns of Gilt Shades. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, Window Shade Manufacturers, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADE FIXTURES,
BRAY'S PATENT, BEST IN USE.
For sale by G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

MARRIED.

AUSTIN—WHITEHOUSE.—In Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday morning, by Right Rev. H. J. Whitehouse, D. D., assisted by Rev. E. A. Hoffman, Rector, CHARLES B. AUSTIN, of South America, to C. ADELAINE, daughter of Edward Whitehouse.

BANNISTER—COLLIER.—At Freehold, N. J., on Thursday, April 28, by Rev. E. W. Collier, L. S. BANNISTER, of Phelps, N. Y., to FRANCES M. COLLIER, sister of the officiating clergyman.

CATLY—GILBERT.—On Friday, April 29, at Trinity M. E. Church, by Rev. Alfred Cookman, SAM'L R. CATALY to Miss M. A. GILBERT, all of this City.

COSVER—JAMES.—At Trinity Chapel, on Thursday, April 28, by Rev. Mr. Walsh, of Rhinebeck, CHARLES R. COSTAR to MARIE B. JAMES, daughter of Augustus James, of Dutchess County.

CUSHENBOUGH—MCCREDY.—On Thursday, April 28, at Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, assisted by Rev. J. N. Stansbury, of Christ Church, Newark, ROBERT A. CUSHENBOUGH to MAGGIE, daughter of D. A. MCCREDY, of New-Rochelle.

FINCH—BRONSON.—In Christ Church, Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, April 28, by Rev. Prof. Francis T. Russell, Rev. P. VOSBURGH FINCH, of Greenfield, Mass., and MISS HARRIET A. BRONSON, of Hartford.

LITTLE—CLARK.—At Trinity Church New-York, on Thursday, April 28, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., WILLIAM LITTLE, of Caledonia, C. W., to HARRIET MARY, only daughter of the late Joseph Clare, of this City.

PATTERSON—MOORE.—At Tarrytown, on Sunday, March 27, by Rev. Edmund Guilbert, Sergt. WM. EDWARD PATTERSON, of the 7th New-York Artillery, to LIZZIE RAVILLA, daughter of the late A. D. Moore, of Tarrytown. No cards.

PENDLETON—MACY.—On Thursday, April 28, by Rev. N. H. Schenck, of Baltimore, EDMUND H. PENDLETON, of Cincinnati and CORNELIA, only daughter of the late Hon. Wm. L. MACY.

REYNOLDS—VAN BEUREN.—On Thursday, April 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. TYNG, JAMES B. REYNOLDS, M. D., to Miss JOSEPHINE F., third daughter of M. M. Van Beuren, Esq., all of this City.

READ—CAUGHEY.—In Yorkville, on Wednesday evening, April 27, by Rev. F. Bottome, Mr. JOHN READ to Miss ELISABETH CAUGHEY, all of this City.

SLAUSON—MCINTOSH.—On Thursday evening, April 28, by Rev. John A. Roche, ANDREW J. SLAUSON to SELINA A. MCINTOSH, both of this City.

Fairfield County papers please copy.

SMITH—MARSDEN.—On the afternoon of Tuesday, April 26, at the Chapel of St. John, by Rev. Dr. Dix, OSCAR G. SMITH, M. D., to ISABELLA, oldest daughter of Rev. T. MARSDEN.

TURNBULL—CHISHOLM.—On Thursday, April 28, by Rev. Mr. Ridgeway, WILLIAM H. TURNBULL to Miss MARY CHISHOLM.

TIMPSON—WHITTAKER.—On Thursday, April 28, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, THOMAS FRENCH TIMPSON to MARGARET ELEANOR WHITTAKER, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

ALDRICH.—In Orange, N. J., on Thursday night, April 28, EDWIN R. ALDRICH, recently of Brooklyn, in the 38th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, at the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, on Monday, May 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ABEEL—On Friday, April 29, in the full faith of a blessed immortality, MARY ANN ABEEL, wife of Douw D. Williamson.

Funeral on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 134 East 24th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

BAIRD.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday, April 29, Mrs. FERMINA O. A. BAIRD, widow of the late Rev. Robert Baird, D. D., in the 60th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Monday, May 2, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers. The friends of the family are invited to attend. A train leaves the Hudson River Railroad Depot in Chambers-st., at 1 o'clock, and, returning, leaves Yonkers at 4½ P. M.

BELL.—At Clifton, near Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, April 27, EVALINA, wife of Hon. Flamen Ball, of Cincinnati, and daughter of the late Capt. Samuel M. Chandler, of this City.

BELLONI.—On Thursday, April 28, of typhoid pneumonia, LOUIS J. BALLONI, in the 65th year of his age.

He was born in Genoa, Italy, and has been a resident of this City for the past 50 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

HINE.—At New-Rochelle, Friday, April 29, Mrs. PHOEBE HINE, in the 74th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence in New-Rochelle, on Sunday, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HYNE.—In Brooklyn, Friday, April 29, JAMES S. HYNE, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, May 1, at 2½ o'clock P. M, from his late residence, No. 54 Joralemon-st.

KEITH.—At No. 44 Union-square, on Friday, April 29, C. CLARENCE T. KEITH, aged 23 years and 8 days.

The funeral services will be held at Christ Church, corner of Fifth-av. and 35th-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further invitation.

KING.—On Friday evening, April 29, HELEN SHELTON, daughter of Peter V. and Eliza A. King, in the 10th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, on Monday, May 2, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

LAWRENCE.—At his late residence, in Southport, Conn. on Wednesday, April 27, JOHN F. LAWRENCE, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at Trinity Church, Southport. The cars leaving the depot corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., at 11½ o'clock, will arrive in time for the funeral.

NELLIS.—On Thursday afternoon, April 28, PHEBE, relict of the late Robert G. Nellis, aged 63 years and months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 249 West 27th-st., on Saturday morning, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

☞ Fort Plain papers please copy.

PEARSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, April 28, Mrs. ELIZA PEARSON, in the 70th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles Kelsey, No. 26 Congress-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

ROOME.—On Thursday, April 28, FRANCES OAKLEY ROOME, aged 5 years, 3 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Wm. Smith, Jr., No. 218 West 19th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

ROWAN.—On Friday morning, April 29, after a short illness, JAMES H. ROWAN, late Commander in the United States Navy, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Acacia Lodge, No. 327, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Church, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 27, Miss MARGARET AUGUSTA, adopted daughter of Charles E. and Mary Ann Smith, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Saturday, April 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 123 Henry-st.

WALTE.—On Friday, April 29, LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, aged 9 months and 3 days, youngest child of Albert S. and Mary H. Walte.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, No. 69 West 31st-st., on Sunday, May 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

VAN NOSTRAND.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 28, BENJAMIN T. VAN NOSTRAND, of pneumonia, aged 30 years.

Funeral will take place at the house of his father-in-law, Mr. Henry E. Kummel, in Clifton-av., fifth house northeast from Myrtle, on Saturday, at 5 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father, Mr. Samuel Van Nostrand, are invited to attend, without further notice. Remains to be interred at Hempstead.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 00 | Sun sets..... 6 54 | Moon rises. 1 35
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook., 2 45 | Gov. Island.. 3 34 | Hell Gate.. 4 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 29.

Cleared.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, W. Dretzell.

Ship Owego, Norton, New-Orleans, Sturgis, Clearman & Co.

Barks Henry Trowbridge, Dontze, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons, Ernestine, (Br.,) Kluney, Glasgow, Edmonston Bros.; John Carver, Nichols, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Queen of the Fleet, (Br.,) Hilton, Quebec, Edmonston Bros.

Brigs Maggie McNell, Steele, Prince Edward Island, Tynes & Smith; Buttre, Cooper, St. John, N. S., Tupper & Beale; J. Congdon, (Br.,) Forbes, Halifax, H. J. & C. De Wolf; P. C. Nevins, (Br.,) Cele, Harbor Grace, N. F., P. J. Nevins & Sons.

Schooners D. Townsend, Townsend, Philadelphia, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Frances C Smith, Philadelphia, M. T. Ruoyon & Co.; S. Applegate, Huntley, Philadelphia, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Daniel Stuart, Dugan, Philadelphia; P. M. Boneey, Smith, Chatham, Mass.; J. A. Stetson; Asa Eldridge, Lake, Accomac, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Henry Gibbs, Snow, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Willow, Small, Norwich, Jed Frye & Co.; Lavina Jane, Ketchim, Washington, Mott Beedl; Josephine, Waterbury, Providence, S. Kenny; a. Stewart, Adams, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; R. Leach, Sherman, Bangor, W. Haviland; M. Wrightington, Baxter, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott.

Sloops Rhode Island, Wightman, Providence, L. Konby; Warren, Cummings, Providence, Ferguson & Wood.

Arrived.

U. S steamer Admiral, Eaton, from the Coast Blockading Squadron. Left New-Orleans April 18, and Key West 24th. On the 25th, spoke steamer Creole, hence for New-Orleans.

U. S. steam transport Tillie, Bourne, Alexandria 60 hours to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Lizzie Moses, (of Bath,) Delano, San Francisco Nov. 25, with mdse. to W. T. Coleman & Co. Crossed the equator in the Pacific, Dec. 23, in lon. 119 56 west; Cape Horn, Jan. 28; crossed the line in the Atlantic, March 15, in lon. 35; 111 ds. out. Lost the N. E. trades in 15 north.

Ship Eliza Mary, (of Loedon,) Ingraham, Buenos Ayres, 80 ds., with wood and hides to E. S. Davidson.

Ship Argosy, (new,) King, Warren, R. I.

Bark Kahlambia, (of Liverpool,) Gordon, Foo Chow Dec. 21, passed Anger Jan. 10, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 20, crossed the equator in the Atlantic March 18, in lon. 30 30, with teas, etc., to Booth & Co. Had light variable winds and no N. E. trades.

Bark Caroline, (of Rockland,) Packard, Trinidad 16 ds., with molasses to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Laura Russ, Brown, Cienfuegos 10 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Sheffield, (Br.,) Robertson, Providence, in ballast.

Bark Sacramento, ——, New-Bedford.

Bark Hero, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Goudy, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and honey to Edmonson Bros.

Bark Campanero, (of Liverpool,) Dubel, Palermo 16 ds., with fruit to Pendergast Bros.

Brig Christa C. Colson, Colson, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to R. D. Brookman.

Brig Ada Purvic, (of Picton,) Smith, Cienfuegos 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to B. F. Small & Co.

BELOW—A foreign bark from Canton; bark Henry.

WIND—At sunset, N., and light.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, April 29—Arr. bark Vereeneguig, from Surinam; schr. Lord Clyde, from Turks Island. Below, Harrisburgh, Wiswell, New-Orleans; bark Oder, McKenzie, Havana.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29—Arr, brig J. W. Drisko, Buckman, Matanzas.

NEWPORT, April 29—Arr. brig Henry Leeds, Smith, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Sailed.

April 28—Steamers Fairbanks, Daniel Wchater, Quinnehaug, Detroit, A. Harden, Oswego.

Ship Helvetia.

Barks Ilva, Johanna Mertle, Roman, D. R. De Wolf, Fleetwing, Pallas, Moldavian.

Brigs South Boston, T. & W. Rowland, Cupid, Fearless, Acadia, Mary E. Rowland.

Schooners J. B. Auger, Magellan, Mary Manbin, D. Baylis, Bothen, Thrasher, Mignionette, Robert Caldwell, John Foster, Ida dem Terre.

Bargo H. Perkins.



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Discharges from the Ear,
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RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

CATARRH CURED.

FROM REV. FRED. S. JEWELL,
PROFESSOR OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, ALBANY, N. Y.

This may certify that I have been, since 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by a highly inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the cavities of the head, producing a most distressing species of headache, for days at a time, wholly incapacitating me from business, and, during the paroxysms, confining me to the bed. In some instances the inflammation has extended to the teeth, occasioning toothache; to the throat, producing hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice it has so affected the left eye as to confine me for a month or more to a darkened room. These attacks have been accompanied by strong febrile symptoms; by stoppages of the head, and in the first stages by watery discharges from the nose, and subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and, toward the close of the attack, becoming bloody and purulent. I have tried medicines of almost every kind; external applications to the head, such as camphor, ginger, hot vinegar, snuffs of some half dozen kinds, and other catarrhal preparations, together with internal remedies, such as alteratives, cathartics and emetics. These have produced no change in the occurrence or character of the disease, and, in most cases with little or no temporary relief. I had come, at length, to believe the disease to be practically beyond either cure or material alleviation.

Under these circumstances, I was led, some five months ago, to make a trial of Dr. Lighthill's treatment. His method at once approved itself to my judgment as simple, philosophical, and likely to be effective. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he labored in dealing with a disease of such long standing, aggravated by nervous debility and dyspepsia, and constantly induced by the accidents of my professional labor, I found the treatment reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and producing such a modification and alleviation of its character as I had supposed impossible. I chronicle the result thus:

Although I have been situated several times so that I should formerly have believed a severe attack of my catarrh inevitable, I have escaped that far; the symptoms of threatened attack have been very light, and have yielded to the remedies employed by Dr. Lighthill, without the need of recourse to the old hot fermentations, or emetics, and the discharges from the head have resumed the original and natural condition. That I have been able to obtain so material a relief is to me a cause of gratitude. In that alone I am repaid for whatever the treatment may have cost me.

I make this statement unsolicited, as a means of acknowledging my obligations to Dr. Lighthill's method of treating catarrh, and with a view to aid any who may have suffered from that disease in forming a just opinion of its merits, and its probable utility in their own case.

FREDERICK S. JEWELL.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14, 1864.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DEAFNESS.

From Rev. Joseph H. Clarke, Rector of St. James' Church.

SYRACUSA, Feb. 20, 1864.

I have been deaf in one ear ever since I was in College, some twenty years ago. By the skill of Dr. Lighthill, its hearing was entirely restored, so that now I hear alike with both ears, and I find that I can use my voice with much more ease and comfort than before.

JOSEPH M. CLARKE.

From the Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

Since I first publicly acknowledged the great benefits which I received from the skillful treatment of Dr. Lighthill, in regard to my hearing, tokens of inquiry have incessantly poured upon me from all parts of the country, from parties desiring to learn the particulars of my case, and I am indeed surprised at the number of individuals who are affected similar to the manner in which I have been, and, therefore, feel it more and more a sacred duty which I owe to these sufferers, to direct them to a proper and reliable source to obtain the benefit they so much covet, and which so many afflicted ones have hitherto sought in vain, just as I had done previous to applying to Dr. Lighthill.

I had from infancy one very deaf ear, which always discharged more or less offensive matter, and was the source of the greatest annoyance and discomfort to me. Last year the other ear also became diseased, and both ears discharged a yellow matter, very profuse and highly offensive. My hearing became very much impaired, and the discharge produced the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits. I applied to my family physician and other practitioners, without deriving any benefit, and almost despaired of being restored to health, when, providentially, I applied to Dr. Lighthill. Under his treatment my ears began to improve at once, and continued to do so until, in a comparatively short time, both ears were healed, the discharge removed, and my hearing restored. At first I feared the cure would not be permanent, or that the stoppage of a discharge of so long standing might prove detrimental to my general health—a fear which I find a great many entertain in regard to the removal of discharge from the ear. My experience, however, has proved conclusively that my apprehensions were entirely groundless in both respects, for both ears are as well, and my hearing is as good at present, as the day I left off treatment, and the stoppage of discharge, instead of proving detrimental to my health, has given the highest elasticity and vigor to my body, and a flow of spirits not experienced for a long time previous.

I wish that the above might serve as a general answer to the interested, but should one or the other desire to apply to me personally, or by letter, I will cheerfully satisfy reasonable demands upon my time.

I avail myself of this opportunity of again publicly expressing my deeply-felt gratitude to Dr. Lighthill, whom I esteem as a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the highest confidence may be placed. JOHN NOTT.

References to parties of the highest respectability residing in the City, who have been cured of Deafness, Catarrh, &c., may be had on application.

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The interest turns upon events which happened just previous to and were in some manner the forerunner of the rebellion. There is a good deal of adroitness in the construction of the story, and a good deal of skill in the sketching of characters. We are much mistaken if "Dangerfield's Rest" does not attain a wide popularity.
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ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH School connected with the Grace-st Presbyterian Church, corner of Crosby-st., will be held in the church on SABBATH AFTERNOON at half-past 3 o'clock. Addresses may be expected by the Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY and the Pastor, Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMSON.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 122D-ST., between 6th and 7th ave., Rev. CHANCELLOR D. MCKAY, pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

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For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
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Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
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Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

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some 20,000 quintals having already passed to the port. It is estimated that there will be 40,000 still to reach it, the season has been most favorable and has been dryer than for many years past. Rain is at present much needed.

There is nothing of moment, and the republic is quiet and prosperous.

SALVADOR.

The National Congress closed its sessions on the 21st ult. A commission, headed by MIGUEL BRIOSO, waited on the President and accompanied him to the hall, where, after several speeches, Senor DUENAS solemnly declared the Constituent National Congress to be closed.

From private sources we learn that Congress, before adjourning, had agreed to take part in the Confederation of the South American States against foreign intervention.

We notice also the following appointments in the *corps diplomatique* of Salvador:

VICTOR HERRAN has been reinstalled as Salvadorian *Chargé d' Affaires* in France, and Gen. PABLO ROMULO NAJARRO appointed Minister Plenipotentiary in England.

From Guatemala and Nicaragua we have received no papers this time.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

No Fears of a Drouth—Breadstuffs—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, March 31, 1864.

As in California, so here, the fears of drouth are abated some what. For a fortnight past the clouds have lowered and apparently tried to break over this parched valley, but in vain until Saturday, when one of the most furious storms of the season, wind and blinding snow swept over this region, a storm almost repeated on Tuesday. Of rains there has been e little, too, with prospect of more.

This wet will give the wheat sown an excellent chance to start, and considering the late additions of snow in the mountains, perhaps we may reckon the earliest crops of small grains as good as insured, which will take an anxious load of apprehension from the minds of thousands in this Territory, for a failure of the crops next Fall would reduce nearly every inhabitant of Utah to starvation.

Breadstuffs have been scarcer here than now, but I am told that the present are the maximum of prices known in the history of the Territory, not even excepting the time of the "grasshopper war," nine or ten years ago, when many a Mormon ate nothing for weeks but "sego" bulbs and weeds.

But even with the recent accumulations, the aggregate of snow in the mountains this year is reported considerably below the average. So we may conclude that in many places in the Territory, the later sown wheat, and all late crops, can scarcely be relied upon for a good yield, unless other snows and showers be vouchsafed in the interim.

The interest in the agricultural productions of this Territory does not concern the denizens thereof alone, but also the thousands of adventurous spirits who are now or will soon be engaged in developing the mineral resources of the neighboring Territories.

One of the scarcest articles in the market is butter. It sells now at eighty cents per pound, though some was sold a few days ago at a dollar and a quarter. The last is certainly a stiff price. I have known it bought here at ten cents, but not of late years.

A stranger to this city, or rather the business street of this city, seeing it now and having seen it a month ago, would scarcely recognize it, for the crowds of "miners"—meaning not only gold diggers and prospectors, but persons engaged in obtaining provisions for Idaho—are away with their early teams for the gold field of that Territory, and the places where such business men were wont to congregate, approximated somewhat to the style of a "deserted village." This, however, will only be temporary, for in little time the gold seeking emigration will pour through the streets.

Next week will doubtless be a great time, for the Mormon General Conference convenes on Wednesday, and Mr. E. C. BRIGGS, the missionary from or in behalf of young JOSEPH SMITH, of Nauvoo, advertises a conference on the same day. Thus there are to be two rival conferences in this City of the Saints. One needs the attributes of iodquity to be able to do justice to both institutions.

Mr. BRIGGS is evidently very desirous of getting at the body of the Mormon people, though he finds his way beset with difficulties, for he affirms, as may be expected, that BRIGHAM YOUNG is not at all inclined to assist him in this matter. So BRIGGS publishes a circular in the *Vedette*, denouncing BRIGHAM and other leaders as wicked and mercenary shepherds, and inviting the flock to return to him (BRIGGS) as one of the true sheepherds. He obtains a few followers and converts, and feels sanguine that he will be able to "do a great work" in recovering the lost sheep.

The present theatrical season closes next week. Among recent representations were "Satan in Paris" and "The Angel of Midnight." On the first performance of the last-named play, Mrs. IRWIN took her benefit, and a bumper it was, for the house was crowded from gallery to parquet.

On Saturday BOUCICAULT'S long expected "Colleen Bawn" will be presented, for the benefit of the ladies of the "Deseret Dramatic Association." Next week there will certainly be full houses for the three or four nights of performance, as the country folks will all be in to attend to spiritual matters, and will no doubt desire to look in at the theatre as well, and worship in the temple of the drama.

One thing has been demonstrated during the past two Winters, that the Salt Lake Theatre cannot be supported on the strength of Salt Lake talent alone. Artists must be had from a distance. The Irwins have made a good thing of it the past Winter, and other adventurous professors of the histrionic art may do likewise, for BARNUM'S theatre is a big institution and a decidedly paying one too.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Alleged Conspiracy—Gen. Sickles—The Battles in Louisiana—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, April 25, 1864.

The story of the *Herald* about an extensive conspiracy in the Northwest, to produce a revolution against the Government, is absurd. There are doubtless some leading spirits who would gladly inaugurate such a movement, but they know too well the power of the Government, and the strength of the loyal sentiment of our people to attempt it. Such reports can serve no other purpose than to encourage the rebels to renewed efforts and continued perseverance in their bad cause—and, perhaps, this was the original of setting them afloat.

I have seen a letter written since the late disaster in Louisiana, by a member of the Chicago Mercantile Battery. It confirms the worst features of that bad affair, and says that the expedition will have to be abandoned. The blame is distributed between Gens. BANKS, FRANKLIN and STONE. Our loss is put down at nearly 5,000 killed, wounded and prisoners, and the rebel loss "something less, but heavy." It is evident from the very outlines of the affair that there was a fearful fault in generalship somewhere.

Gen. SICKLES passed through this city last week, on his way South. He met with an enthusiastic reception, and enjoyed the "freedom of the city" while he remained here. On Thursday evening he delivered a public address in Bryan Hall. An immense throng turned out to greet him, and his speech was one of great ability; and, as might be expected from one who has given a leg to his country, thoroughly patriotic. How nobly contrasts such democracy as his with that of the "peace sneaks," and open sympathizers with treason. There was one remark of his: "When I became a soldier, I ceased to be a partisan," the sentiment of which we could commend to other Generals of both parties, as well as to statesmen, who, at this crisis, are unable to rise above party.

The Three Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of SHAKESPEARE was duly observed by his countrymen of the St. George's Society of this city on Saturday. There was a soiree at Bryan Hall, with music, speeches, &c., and a supper in the evening. In the afternoon the society went out to Rose Hill Cemetery, and planted an oak in their lot, to be known as the SHAKESPEARE Oak, and in commemoration of this anniversary.

There is considerable excitement throughout the West just now, in relation to the pretty general effort which is being put forth to drive out of circulation the bills of all private banks, and to substitute Treasury Notes, and the issues of the New National Banks. Our Board of Trade has resolved in favor of the measure, and a strenuous effort will be made to carry it into effect. It meets with decided opposition from various quarters, and creates no little feeling between different classes in financial circles, but it will doubtless be successful, as the people, generally favor the National currency first, and next, that of the National Banks. In Iowa, the banks, which are branches of the State Bank, take the lead in the movement, and have already thrown out the bills of several States. The private banks, of course, will suffer by this measure; in fact, their "occupation will be gone," if it is entirely successful, and consequently they are fighting against it, and are likely to produce some trouble with the small National Banks, which are springing up all over the country. Yet such is the direction and strength of public sentiment that the State corporations are destined to be "pushed to the wall."

Our City election, which took place on Tuesday, resulted, as you have doubtless been informed by telegraph, in a Union victory—though it will be a barren one, as matters now stand. Although we gained four members, and tied the Council, yet the casting vote of the Mayor gives the "Cops" control of that body, and saddles upon the City for another year the infamous *Times* as the official organ.

The weather still continues wet and disagreeable. Up to this date there have been but five days in April clear from rain or snow. It is putting everything in the agricultural way in the background. The straits of Macainaw are at length open, and navigation has been fully resumed. There was something like 7,000,000 bushels of grain—flour included—waiting here for shipment. A large quantity has already cleared. Business is active. One bad sign is appearing—our dry goods jobbers are relaxing their cash system and crediting largely. This stimulates purchasing by the country merchants, and by enabling them to give time to their customers, induces extravagance. Look out for breakers in the West. More favorable reports come in from the growing wheat crop; but it would seem that the long-continued rain of the present month must drown it out.

THE CALL UPON THE NORTHWEST.

The Propositon of the Governors.

In his proclamation to the people of Illinois, Gov. YATES says: On the 21st of April, the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin submitted to the President of the United States a proposition to furnish volunteers from their respective States for the coming campaign:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 21, 1864.

To the Presidents of the United States:

1. The Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin offer the President infantry troops for the approaching campaign.

2. The term of service to be one hundred days, reckoning from the date of muster into the service of the United States, unless sooner discharged.

3. The troops to be mustered into the service of the United States by regiments, when the regiments are filled up, according to regulations, to the maximum strength. The regiments to be organized according to the regulations of the War Department. The whole number to be furnished within twenty days from date of notice of the acceptance of this proposition.

4. The troops to be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, transported and paid as other United States infantry volunteers, and to serve in fortifications or, wherever their services may be required, within or without their respective States.

5. No bounty to be paid the troops, nor the service charged or credited on any draft.

6. The draft for three years' service to go on in any State or district where the quota is not filled up; but if an officer or soldier in the special service should be drafted he shall be credited for the service rendered.

(Signed) JOHN BROUGH, Governor of Ohio.
O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.
RICH'D YATES, Governor of Illinois.
W. M. STONE, Governor of Iowa.

The foregoing proposition of the Governors is accepted, and the Secretary of War is directed to carry it into execution (Signed) A. LINCOLN.

APRIL 23, 1864.

I shall not set forth the various reasons which induced the Executive of these States to submit their proposition. It will be sufficient for you to know that it is evident from the circumstances which surround us, that the battles which are to decide the fate of the country are soon to be fought. The enemy has, during the past Winter, been concentrating all his strength for the Summer campaign which is before us. It is of the utmost importance to meet them with the greatest force, and with the most overwhelming numbers which it is possible to bring to bear.

You are also aware that the country which has already been wrested from the grasp of the enemy is of vast extent, embracing many States and Territories, many thousands of miles of sea coast, and the whole length of the Mississippi River and of most of her tributaries, and that to hold this country and these long lines of sea and river coast requires large stationary forces.

The strongholds, forts, garrisons, cities and towns situated as they are in the midst of populations which are for the most part disloyal, and ready to rise upon the withdrawal of our troops, are almost innumerable, and require by far the greater part of our immense army in their protection and defence. In this view of the case, the Executives of the most Western States believed that the efficiency of the army might be immensely increased by a volunteer force, to be immediately raised, which should occupy the points already taken, and release our veteran troops and send them forward to join the main body of the army, which is soon to engage the forces of the enemy. It will be apparent also, that while these forces are to be employed in fortifications, and at such points as the Government may require them now, in the future also, they will place in the hands of the States the means to repel invasion from their borders, suppress insurrection, and maintain the peace.

The mode of enlistments, places of rendezvous, and all information pertaining to organization, &c., will be communicated to you by the Adjutant-General of the State.

I make my appeal to the State of Illinois to respond to the Government with her full quota of 20,000 men in the next twenty days. Although the State has thus far exceeded her quota under all calls by so many thousands, I doubt not she will stand ready to strengthen the arm of the Government in this trying hour, and that she will send this timely necessary relief to her gallant sons now in the field, and who bove so distinguished her proud name upon every battle-field of the war. It is confidently hoped that by the timely aid which may be thus given our veteran army, the last blow may be given this wicked rebellion, and the Government reëstablished, the Union restored and all the blessings of a stable and lasting peace secured.

Though in the North and in the South the notes of preparation for the conflict fill the land, yet for the first time we have fully seen the beginning of the end of this frightful war. All that is now required is, that the Government put forth its power at the right time and in the right place.

The people of Illinois have confidence in her sons, and in the great Commander, Gen. GRANT, whom she has given to the country, as well as in the armies under his command. Let us do all in our power to uphold and strengthen their arms.

Glorious Illinois, in every period of this war you have done your duty. The shining achievements of your sons are the admiration of the world. In this most eventful hour you will not fail.

RICHARD YATES, Governor.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., April 21, 1864.

PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR MORTON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, April 23, 1864.

To the People of Indiana:

The Governors of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Indiana have offered to raise for the service of the General Government 85,000 men, for the period of 100 days, to perform such military service as may be required of them in any State. They will be armed, subsisted and clothed and be paid by the United States, but receive no bounty. They will be mustered into the United States for the period designated, the time to commence from the date of muster. The importance of making the approaching campaign successful and decisive is not to be overestimated, and I feel confident that the call will be promptly and fully responded to. I need not enter into the reasons which have induced the making of this offer, and its acceptance by the Government, as they will be suggested to all by the condition and position of our military affairs.

I therefore call for 20,000 volunteers, to rendezvous at such place as may be hereafter designated, and to be organized under instructions to be given by the Adjutant-General. Existing organizations of the Indiana Legion offering their services will be preserved when the regiment or company is filled to the minimum number, under the regulations governing the Army of the United States.

[Signed] O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. BROUGH.

COLUMBUS, April 24.

GENERAL ORDER No. 12.—The regiments, battalions, and independent companies of infantry of the National Guard of Ohio, are hereby called into active service for the term of one hundred (100) days unless sooner discharged. They will be clothed, armed, equipped, transported and paid by the United States Government. These organizations will rendezvous at the nearest eligible place in their respective counties; the place to be fixed by the commanding officer, and to be on a line of railroad where practicable, on Monday, May 23, 1864, and report by telegraph to these headquarters at 4 o'clock P. M. on the same day, the number of men present for duty. The alacrity with which all calls for the military forces of the State have been heretofore met, furnishes the surest guarantee that the National Guard will be prompt to assemble at the appointed time. Our armies in the field are marshaling for a decisive blow, and the citizen soldiery will share the glory of the crowning victories of the campaign, by rallying for veteran regiments from post and garrison duty, to allow them to engage in the more arduous labors of the field.

By order of the Governor.

E. R. COWEN, Adjutant-General of Ohio.

PROSPECTS OF THE WHEAT CROP.—Some of the Western papers have said much about the effects of a bad Winter upon the growing wheat, but after careful inquiry the *Cincinnati Gazette* does not anticipate a diminution to exceed one-third, and even this is probably an excessive estimate of the damage. The *Gazette* concludes an article as follows:

"It is safe to say that the average wheat crop of these States should be, this year, at least 200,000,000 of bushels. On the supposition that there will be two-thirds of a crop, the deficiency will reach 66,000,000 of bushels, which at present prices would leave the farmers short about $90,000,000. They will therefore perceive the necessity of directing unusual attention to the Spring crops.

It should be noticed, however, that while the month of April has thus far been unfavorable for the preliminary labor of the cornfield, it has been exceeding propitious to the development of the wheatfield. Where it was then in the ground it will be found that the slow growth consequent upon the cool weather will insure much larger stools, and where little was expected much will be gathered. A warm April would have shot the stalks rapidly forward with less development at the base.

On the whole, under the stimulant of high prices it is quite probable that the agricultural products of these States will fully equal on average year in quantity, and the value thereof be much greater than that of any previous year, especially when measured by the value of land; that is, the greenback value of the production for 1864 will purchase more land in these States than the gold value realized at any previous time."

THE BARK SEA BRIDE.

Her Capture by the Alabama—Official Account by W. R. G. Mellen, U. S. Consul at Mauritius.

We find the following account of the capture of the bark *Sea Bride*, in the Port Louis (Mauritius) *Commercial Gazettes*:

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
MAURITIUS, February 17, 1864.

Messrs. Houdlette & Perkins,

GENTLEMEN—As you have expressed a desire for a brief statement of the circumstances relating to the *Sea Bride* and her cargo, which have excited some interest in commercial circles within the last few days, I take great pleasure in transmitting you the same which you are at liberty to use in any manner you may think expedient.

The bark *Sea Bride*, of 447 tons register, owned by C. F. WAITE, of Buston, was captured by the *Alabama* on the 5th of August last, just at the entrance of Table Bay. It is a question yet to be settled whether the *Sea Bride* was not in neutral waters—within three miles of the shore when captured. It is certain that had an action ensued between the captor and an American man-of-war at the point where the capture was made, many of the shot must have been sent far over land, and inflicted no inconsiderable injury.

Subsequently the *Sea Bride* was taken to Angra Pequina, into which harbor—if that be, as is now alleged, within British jurisdiction—she was admitted in direct contravention of the Treaty of 1794. There she was transferred to one ELMSTONE (THOMAS or CUSISTOPHER, for both names are given; and whether two persons are meant, or both names belong to one person, or one name be a convenient *alias*, is uncertain). This ELMSTONE is connected with (generally supposed to be a partner in) the house of R. GRANGER & Co., of Cape Town. A part of the *Sea Bride's* cargo was landed on Penguin Island, under the direction of the said ELMSTONE assisted by other parties hailing from the Cape. The vessel was also dismantled in various ways; her own name and port painted out and the name *Helion* or *Helene Hamburg* painted in, her hull painted black with white ports, and her royal masts cut away. Afterward the vessel put to sea under the command of one CLOETE or CLOUTE, having the said ELMSTONE or his allies on board as supercargo. In due time the *Sea Bride* arrived at Foulpointe, where the aforesaid ELMSTONE chartered the brig *Reward* of this port to convey hither that portion of the *Sea Bride's* cargo which yet remained on board her. A large part of this cargo was transhipped directly from the *Sea Bride* to the *Reward*, which vessel, having received her lading, steered on her voyage toward this island. But having sprung a leak, the *Reward* was forced to put into St. Marie where she was condemned, and the merchandise stored. The said ELMSTONE came to Mauritius and induced the owner or agent of the *Reward* to charter the French bark *Sirène* to proceed to St. Marie for the aforesaid merchandise. The said *Sirène* reached this port, with the said goods on board, on the 9th inst., which goods, be it understood, *have never been adjusted lawful prize by any competent Court.* They are now landing from the *Sirène* and storing in the warehouse of Messrs. BLYTH, BROTHERS & Co.

All the facts in the case, with ample evidence to substantiate the same, were laid before the Colonial Government previous to the arrival of the *Sirène*, and a demand made for the seizure and restoration of the merchandise for original and lawful owners. This demand was based on the ground that no title can vest in captured property previous to its condemnation; that the introduction of any such property into a British port is expressly prohibited by the Treaty of 1794; that the appropriation of it is piracy; and that His Excellency the Governor of Cape Colony has, on Consular demand, restored a part of the very same cargo of the *Sea Bride* which was taken there. This application, I am sorry to say, His Excellency the Governor of Mauritius declines on the ground that recent instructions would not justify it. It thus appears that the Governors of these colonies interpret their instructions very differently—it is to be presumed, both have received the same instructions.

But though the Governor may decline to interfere officially, there is a moral interference which every honorable and high-minded merchant of Port Louis is at perfect liberty to give. For *the appropriation of uncondemned captured property*, the civilized world long since agreed to regard as PIRACY. Nearly two hundred years ago, Capt. KIDD, of infamous memory, was executed at Tyburn for precisely this offence—an offence committed in there very seas. It remains to be seen whether his offence is, at this late day, to be repeated, with impunity. It remains to be seen whether the merchants of Port Louis, or any of them, and especially any who hold official position bestowed by foreign powers, are disposed to soil their hands and their consciences by endeavoring to share in the proceeds of this stolen American property—whether by complicity, direct or indirect, with the original cutthroats, they are willing to participate in their guilt—willing to stand before the world as so doing. That some of them are not I know—they would spurn the bribe. Before any shall decide thus to compromise themselves, I wish they might take into grave consideration the following oregnant words of Earl RUSSELL in his address at Blairgowrie: "In my opinion the name of England *would have been forever infamous if, for the sake of interest of any kind, we had violated the general laws of nations*, and made war with those slaveholding States of America against the Federal States."

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

W. R. G. MELLEN,
United States Consul.

A Curious Secret Circular.

PROOFS OF REBEL PLOTTING IN 1860.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Tuesday, April 19, 1864.

I have to-day come in possession of a secret circular, issued at Charleston five months before the firing on Sumter. The document is genuine. It is signed by one of the wealthiest and ehiest lawyers of South Carolina, and the copy which I inclose to the *Tribune* was addressed to one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Alabama—a Huntsville rebel whom Gen. LOGAN ordered south of our lines.

It should be borne in mind that this circular was issued before the meeting of the Congress of 1861-62—before the introduction of the Crittenden resolutions—before the Peace Congress. Yet now, after nearly three years of unparalleled war, you find incompetent officers and unworthy citizens proposing these same "disclaimers and overtures."

The italics in the following copy of the circular are mine:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, "THE 1860 ASSOCIATION,"
CHARLESTON, Nov. 10, 1860.

In September last, several gentlemen of Charleston met to confer in reference to the position of the South in the event of the accession of Mr. LINCOLN and the Republican party to power. This informal meeting was the origin of the organization known in this community as "The 1860 Association."

The objects of the association are:

1. To conduct a correspondence with leading men in the South, and, by an interchange of information and views, prepare the Slave States to meet the impending crisis.

2. To prepare, print and distribute in the Slave States, tracts, pamphlets, &c., designed to awaken them to a conviction of their danger, and to urge the necessity of resisting Northern and Federal aggression.

3. To inquire into the defences of the State and to collect and arrange information which may aid the Legislature to establish promptly, an effective military organization.

To effect these objects, a brief and simple constitution was adopted, creating a President, a Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, specially charged with conducting the business of the Association. 166,000 pamphlets have been published, and demands for further supplies are received from every quarter. The association is now passing several of them through a second and third edition.

The conventions in several of the Southern States will soon be elected. The North is preparing to soothe and conciliate the South by disclaimers and overtures. The success of this policy would be disastrous to the cause of Southern union and independence, and it is necessary to resist and defeat it. The association is preparing pamphlets with this special object. Funds are necessary to enable it to act promptly. "The 1860 Association" is laboring for the South, and asks your aid.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

ROBERT N. GOURDIN,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Sioux Indians to be *Exterminated*.

The St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes that the largest Indian expedition ever fitted out on the continent is now moving toward Idebo, having for its object the subjugation or extermination of the Sioux Indians. The entire business of organizing, equipping and completing this mammoth enterprise has been conducted under Brig-Gen. SULLY—headquarters in this city.

The expedition will number three thousand cavalry and mounted infantry, with eight or ten pieces of cannon, and such a force of friendly Indians, consisting of Maudans, Bees, Crows, Delewares and Shawnees, as Gen. SULLY can secure, to act either as scouts, spies or warriors. The object is to rid the entire territory west of the Missouri River of the hostile savage, and leave it free from danger for the occupation of the thousands of enemies flocking to the district where gold and silver abound.

Gen. SULLY will establish infantry posts from Idaho to the Missouri River and across to Minnesota, and he fully intends to make no half-work of the undertaking. It is quite significant that the Government takes unusual interest in this Indian expedition, the secret of which, if not found in the richmines of Idaho, will hardly be found elsewhere. It is manifestly to the interest of the Government to protect the emigration of miners to Idaho, and this can only be done by an enterprise as large and powerful as that committed to the experience of Gen. SULLY. The General suggested to the War Department the idea of using a number of the rebel prisoners now in our hands as soldiers in this expedition, but no communication was received to return, and the presumption is the idea was not approved.

Gen. SULLY'S opinion that there is good fighting material among the rebel prisoners, many of whom are not only willing but anxious to take the oath of allegiance, is probably correct; also that the use thus made of them would serve to break them into a practical allegiance to the old Government again; but the War Department probably concluded that the resources of the North are quite sufficient to achieve all the purposes of the Government, and that its history will present a clearer page by not making any use whatsoever of those who have taken up arms to destroy it. Gen. SULLY will leave for active duties in the field in the course of the ensuing ten days.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—TUESDAY, April 23, 1864.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1864.

David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk Common Council:

SIR: You are hereby requested to notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in Special Session, in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall, on Tuesday next, twenty-eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the Board.

JACOB M. LONG, Alderman Seventeenth District.
JOHN McCOOL, Alderman Fifth District.
PETER McKNIGHT, Alderman Eighth District.
JOSEPH SHANNON, Alderman Sixth District.
PETER MASTERSON, Alderman Thirteenth District.
LEWIS E. RYERS, Alderman Ninth District.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, Alderman Tenth District.
MORGAN JONES, Alderman Second District.
JOHN FOX, Alderman First District.

Present—JOHN T. HENRY, President, Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

PETITIONS.

By the President—
Of the Orphan's Home for a donation.
Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.
By the President—
Remonstrance of property owners, against sewer in Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth-street, &c.
Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.
By the President—
Remonstrance of property owners against repaving West Eleventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, with Belgian pavement.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.
By the President—
Petition of Hose Company number Nineteen, to have their hose carriage rebuilt.
Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.
By Alderman Masterson—
Petition of Church of St. George the Martyr, to be relieved from assessment for opening Madison-avenue.
Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTION.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Whereas, The recent action of the proprietors of some of the principal lines of omnibuses, in increasing their rates of fare, in some instances one hundred per cent., imperatively demand of the hands of the Common Council some action that will effectually guard the rights and interests of the public, and that will interpose between the exactions of this class of public carriers and those of our citizens who are compelled to use their vehicles; and,

Whereas, the Charter of the City, both ancient and modern, original and as amended, reposes in the corporate authorities certain rights, privileges and immunities, among the most important of which is the control of the streets, avenues, lanes and highways within the corporate limits of the City, embracing the entire Island of Manhattan; vesting in said corporate authorities the right to determine by whom and in what manner such streets, avenues, lanes and highways shall be used for the public benefit; and

Whereas, the right to run vehicles for carrying passengers in the streets of this City is a valuable franchise, and should be used by the City authorities in such manner as to conduce in the greatest degree to the advantage of the City Treasury and of our tax-payers. And does regard the rights of others to the unobstructed use and occupation of the streets and public highways, being at the same time observed by the City authorities; be it therefore

Resolved, That a joint Special Committee of three members of each branch of the Common Council be appointed for the purpose of taking into consideration the advantages or expediency of disposing at public auction and to the highest bidder, subject to such restrictions and regulations as may be imposed by the Common Council, of the right to carry passengers in stage coaches or omnibuses, through the streets of this City, either along the route of the present stage lines or others to be designated by the City authorities; also that such Special Committee report upon the propriety of interdicting the travel of stage coaches or omnibuses for carrying passengers in or through any of the streets south of Chambers-street: and further, that such Special Committee make such suggestion and recommendation touching the subject hereby committed for their examination, as in their judgment may be relevant to the question, and of importance sufficient to warrant the early action of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Whereas, The charter or grant from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to Abraham Berry and John J. Hicks, to establish and maintain a ferry from Pier number thirty-five, East River, New-York, to William burgh, Long Island, affirmed and dated December fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, the terminus of which said ferry was by resolution approved July twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, changed to James-slip, New-York, and Hunter's Point, Long Island, provides, among other things, that such lessees of said ferry, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns shall not, during the term of said lease, which expires on December fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, charge or receive, as rates of ferriage for passage, and for vehicles and the transportation of goods, a sum to exceed that of the Peck-slip Ferry; and

Whereas, Such lessees or other persons now operating said ferry from James-slip and Hunter's Point, now are and for some time past have been charging and receiving for ferriage on said ferry, rates in excess of those charged by the Peck-slip ferry, as provided in the lease thereof; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to notify the lessees or proprietors of said ferry that they are required strictly to conform to the provision of their lease; and in the event of a non-compliance with such notification then that the Comptroller be, and he is hereby duly Authorized, empowered and directed to exact or enforce the penalty contained in the provision in their lease aforesaid, which is as follows: Provided always and these presents, and the premises hereby demised are upon this express condition, that if it should so happen that the said yearly rent, or any part thereof, should be behind and unpaid for the space of ten days after any day on which the same ought to be paid, or if any part thereof ought to be paid as aforesaid; or if the said party of the second part, (the lessees) their executors, administrators or assignees, shall neglect to pay, perform, fulfill and keep any or either of the payments, articles, covenants, clauses, provisions, agreements, matters and things herein contained, which on their part are to be paid, performed, fulfilled, observed and kept during the term aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, that then, and in every such case and cases, it shall and may be lawful to, and for the said parties of the first part, (the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York,) their successors and assignees, to enter into and upon the premises hereby demised, and to have, possess and hold the same as fully as though these presents had not been made, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the erection of a house for the use of Engine Company Number Fourteen, on the site recently purchased by the Common Council for said company.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to Vivian & Heaney to exhibit goods in front of their place of business, number six hundred and thirty-seven Eighth-avenue, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Patrick O'Brien, to keep a fruit stand on the sidewalk opposite number two hundred and forty-six Bowery, the permission hereby granted to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Adopted, and sent to Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to Ellen McLaughlin to keep a shutter-box on the sidewalk opposite her premises number two hundred and seventy-three Hudson-street, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to build a new carriage for Hose Company number eighteen.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place gas lights in the Round House in the Park.

Which was adopted and sent to Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Leak, McHugh and Shiluk to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number eighty-four Elliot and forty-seven Gold-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have an iron gate placed on the Battery railings, opposite number seventeen State-street, on the east side of the Battery.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given Dennis Scully, to place and keep a small fruit-stand on the northeast corner of Broadway and Wall-street, the permission hereby given to continue only during the will and pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and reset in Thirty-eighth-street, from the Eleventh-avenue to the North River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently resumed and referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Clark to flag the sidewalk in front of his premises, number fourteen hundred and seventeen Broadway, the same to be done at his own expense.

Which was adopted and sent to the Board of Councilmen this evening.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Michael Reynolds to keep a stand on the northwest corner of Nineteenth-street and Sixth-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the sidewalk opposite number two hundred and twenty-three Water-street be flagged forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman McMahon—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to repair the carriage way of Cherry, Monroe, Madison and Henry streets, immediately.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Moses & Company, to place a sun sign in front of their premises, number one hundred and six Third-avenue, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be requested to take measures for an application to the Superior Court, for the opening of Seventy-ninth-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, according to law.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to set and reset, at the earliest possible day, the curb and gutter stones on Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, wherever the same may be necessary, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be and is hereby adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Subsequent y reconsidered and laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to furnish for the office of the Corporation Attorney an Atom Patent Fire-proof Safe.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That Irving-place, from Fourteenth to Fifteenth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman McKnight—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Owen Keenan to construct and maintain a watering-trough in front of his premises, at the northeast corner of Second-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That Church-street, from Thomas-street to Dusne-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the pier at the foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Harlem River, be repaired, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones in Churchstreet, from Thomas to Dusne-street, be reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Rogers—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to Michael Reynolds to have and keep a stand on the northwest corner of Nineteenth-street and Sixth avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Moses & Company, to place a sun sign in front of their premises, number one hundred and six Third-avenue, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be requested to take measures for an application to the Superior Court, for the opening of Seventy-ninth-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, according to law.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to set and reset, at the earliest possible day, the curb and gutter stones on Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, wherever the same may be necessary, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be and is hereby adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Subsequent y reconsidered and laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to furnish for the office of the Corporation Attorney an Atom Patent Fire-proof Safe.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That Irving-place, from Fourteenth to Fifteenth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman McKnight—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Owen Keenan to construct and maintain a watering-trough in front of his premises, at the northeast corner of Second-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That Church-street, from Thomas-street to Dusne-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the pier at the foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Harlem River, be repaired, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones in Churchstreet, from Thomas to Dusne-street, be reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Rogers—

Resolved, That

his warrant in favor of the Tenth-street Ferry Company, for the sum of forty-five dollars, being for ferriage of the Sixty-sixth Regiment New-York National Guard, on the occasion of the funeral of General Corcoran, and charge the same to the appropriation account.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Committee on National Affairs be authorized to procure a band of colors for the Tenth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, now organizing for three years or during the war, being one of the City regiments, and one of the first regiments in the field, the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure for the use of the Ninety-third Regiment, New-York State National Guard, a stand of regimental colors, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, such amount to be charged to the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Preamble, recitings that a resolution passed the Common Council (Board of Aldermen, December fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; Board of Councilmen, December fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; approved by the Mayor, December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three), authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Dunn, for fitting up polls of Tenth Election District, Twentieth Ward, for December election; that Patrick Dunn never fitted up this polls, and therefore is not justly entitled to the same, with resolution that the said resolution in favor of Patrick Dunn, be repealed and rescinded.

Which was received.

Resolution, to renumber West Tenth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that permission be given to George Petre to erect a wooden awning in front of his premises, southeast corner of Seventy-first-street and Third-avenue, west corner of Seventy-first-street and Third-avenue, said privilege to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was last over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen, in adopting resolution that Eighty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to East River, be regulated, &c.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hayes, McIlshon, Shannon, Clapp, Jaremian, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—10.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Resolution, that the following ordinances be amended by striking out the name of Charles McNeil, and inserting instead thereof the name of Loren Joces, as an assistant therein:

Ordinance to regulate and grade Seventieth-street, from Broadway to Hudson River; approved April twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Ordinance to regulate and grade Sixty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; approved December first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Ordinance to fill in sunken lots in the Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets and First and Second avenues; approved November five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, between Fifth-avenue and Harlem River, be made thirty feet wide, and that the owners of property thereon be granted permission to inclose fifteen feet in width of the said sidewalks as widened, for court-yards, the Corporation reserving the right to revoke said permission when, in their opinion, the necessities of the City may require it, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Fox moved that when the board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet on Monday next, second proximo, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, April 28, 1864.
2 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number six in City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esquire, President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That the pier at the foot of Forty-ninth-street, East River, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause a red ball, five inches in diameter, to be painted on the pane of glass on the nearest lamp to every fire-hydrant within the fire limits of the City of the Fifth Ward.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to confer with the proprietors of the late sanitary Fair, in order to secure the premises lately occupied by them in Union-square, for the purpose of donating the same for a temporary hospital or depot for the reception of our gallant soldiers, being in response to a communication of General Dix, the same being in a central locality, and, with slight alterations, well adapted for the purpose.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That the ordinance approved December seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, providing for the appointment of an Inspector of City Railroads, be and the same is hereby rescinded and repealed.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilmen Riley, Webster—2.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the resolution and ordinance passed by the Common Council in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to build a sewer in Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, be amended so as to read "commencing three hundred and sixty feet east of Second avenue, to connect with the sewer in Second-avenue."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Councilman Gross moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was lost.

By Councilman Jaques—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Alexander Waugh to put up shutter boxes in front of his premises numbers two hundred and two hundred and two Ninth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested to report to this board, at its next meeting, the amounts in detail paid to the several newspapers during the past year for advertising the proceedings of the Common Council; also, what amount of advertising has been done this year by the newspapers for the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That West-street, between Battery-place and Chambers-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That Forty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Heffernan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Pierrot, Kenworthy & Reeves, to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number three hundred and fifty-seven West-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Schaefer—

An ordinance for the construction of receiving-basins and crossings between West Fourteenth and West Twenty-fifth streets, on Eighth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hagerty—

An ordinance to amend the revised ordinances of 1859, in relation to bell-ringers.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of the Committee on Fire Department, with resolution directing the Street Commissioner to sell to the United States Government the engine formerly used by Engine Company Number Thirty-one.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Fire Department, in favor of granting a new truck to Hook and Ladder Company number Nine.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution

That Thirty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property owners on the line of the improvement to pay one-half the expense and the City the remaining half.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of paying the bill of P. Garrick, for the use of his building by Engine Company number Twenty-one.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on National Affairs, with resolution that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrants in favor of sundry persons for services rendered to the Committee on National Affairs in attending a proper reception on behalf of the City authorities, to the First, Fourth and Fifth Regiments of New-York Volunteers, on their return to the City after the expiration of their respective terms of enlistment.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution to build a sewer in Manhattan-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Also, a sewer in Ninth avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street to and to connect with the sewer in Manhattan-street.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Public Health, in favor of fencing vacant lots on the east side of Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Public Health, with resolution to fence vacant lots two hundred feet west of Eighth-avenue, in Forty-third-street, south side, and flag sidewalks.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Roads, with resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged in Eighteenth-street, between Third-avenue and East River.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Roads, with resolution to have First-avenue, between Sixty-first and Eighty-sixth streets, curbed, guttered and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of paying Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenue with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Ordinances, to have the hack-stand, as now established by law, on the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, abolished.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William McDonald for the sum of one hundred and sixty-five dollars, being amount in full for funeral expenses of the late Colonel H. P. O'Brien, who was killed during the July riots while in the discharge of his duty, and charge the same to the appropriation of City Contingencies.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on National Affairs of Board of Aldermen, with resolution to pay sundry persons for services rendered during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman McGrath moved that the Committee on Belgian Pavement be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that Second-avenue be paved with trap-block pavement, from Houston-street to Twenty-third-street, on each side of the railroad tracks, under the direction and supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half the expense thereof to be borne by the City, and the remaining half to be paid by the owners of the property along the line of the proposed improvement, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was lost.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that permission be given to Vivian & Hanney to exhibit goods in front of their place of business, number six hundred and thirty-seven Eighth-avenue, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to William Clark to flag the sidewalks in front of his premises, number one thousand four hundred and seventeen Broadway, the same to be done at his own expense.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to Michael Reynolds to have and keep a stand on the northwest corner of Nineteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to place gas lights in the Round House in the Park.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That permission be given to J. W. Walbrke to build an inclosed balcony in rear of his dwelling, in Fourth-avenue, to extend over the sidewalk, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Patrick O'Brian to keep a fruit stand on the sidewalk opposite number three hundred and forty-six Bowery; the permission hereby granted to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to renumber West Thirty-second-street, from Fifth-avenue to the North River.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Freamble and resolution donating to the Colored Half Orphan Asylum the ground whereon their building formerly stood.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting his first quarterly report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and directed to be printed in document form.

Councilman Webster was here called to the Chair.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Hagerty called up General Order number one hundred and forty-nine, being a resolution that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure a stand of colors and guidons for the use of the Twenty-second Regiment National Guard.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Sixty-seventh-street from Eighth to Tenth-avenue, be regulated and graded, and for the discharge of the Street Commissioner and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the board stood adjourned until Monday, May 2, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, No. 45 WORTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL THURSDAY, May 5, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., by this office, for the supply of the following, viz.:

10,000 Carbine Cartridge-boxes.
10,000 Carbine Slings.
10,000 Carbine Swivels.
10,000 Sabre Belt and Plates.

The slings, swivels and sabre belts and plates are to be made in all respects, as to material, workmanship and dimensions, in strict conformity with the standard samples which can be seen at this office. The cartridge-boxes are to conform in dimensions and workmanship with the samples deposited at this Agency, and must be made from good quality, pure oak tanned leather. It is distinctly stipulated that this office is to have the privilege of inspecting the work done under any contract may award, in all stages of its progress, at the shops of the contractors, especially to examine the stock before cutting.

They are to be delivered free of expense to the United States, at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y., and there inspected, and none are to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved upon inspection.

Bidders will state in their bids the time in which they propose to make deliveries, and each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to be fully competent to execute, in their own workshops, the work proposed for.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed, properly indorsed, to Capt. S. CRISPIN, Captain of Ordnance, U. S. Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York.

S. CRISPIN, Captain of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Treasury Department, office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until 12 M. of the 1st day of May, 1864, for all the fire and burglar proof safes and vaults required by the Treasury Department prior to May 1, 1865.

Plans and specifications can be obtained by application to this office personally or by letter.

Bids to be per superficial foot, including door and all necessary fixtures, stamped on the outside; the price named to cover all charges whatever, except the freight and the actual traveling expenses of workmen to the place where the vaults are to be erected.

Safes to be delivered at the railroad depot or steamboat wharf for transportation, in good order and condition, without charge.

Locks for the vaults or safes will be furnished by the department, but must be properly put on by the contractor without charge.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be considered for the interest to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Bids to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Safes and Vaults."

ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
TWELFTH AND GIRARD STS.
PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May next, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:

Army Blankets, wool, gray, (with the letter U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long, five feet six inches wide; to weigh five pounds each.

3-4 Custom Flannel.
7-8 Gray Twilled Flannel.
White Wool Cotton, Nos. 20 or 24.

Samples of all the above articles will be required.

Bidders must state in their proposals the prices which must be given in currency, as well as in figures; also, the quantity bid for, and time of delivery.

Bids from defaulting contractors will not be received.

Blank forms for proposals can be had upon application at this office.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Asslst. Quartermaster Gen. U. S. Army.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, No. 68 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—RAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS. For which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. S. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
No. 4 Wall-st.,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

For the distribution of

THE NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

This is a forty years' loan at 5 per cent. per annum, *interest and principal, by special act of Congress, made payable in Gold*, and also by special act this loan is *exempt from taxation*.

Parties subscribing at this bank may receive coupon bonds immediately with clean coupons from March 1, by paying the earned interest in currency, adding fifty per cent. for premium on the coin, or they may by little delay receive bonds with interest commencing on the day of subscription.

The same rule will also apply to registered stock, except that it cannot be delivered within some days after subscription.

Parties subscribing either way for redistribution will be allowed ½ per cent. commission.

The Secretary of the Treasury instructs this bank as follows:

The first National Bank of the City of New-York, of which you are President, is authorized to receive subscriptions to the National loan of 1864, and it is hoped that its exertions—on the most energetic and effective employment of which great reliance is placed—will be attended with complete success.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To S. C. THOMPSON, Esq., President.

The coupon bonds are of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000 denominations.

Payments may be made in legal tender and National Bank notes, or checks and drafts on any bank in this City, that will pay on demand or at one day's notice.

Address

JAMES CURPHEY,
Cashier First National Bank,
New-York

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
C. 8-COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital.....$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN, authorized under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS

redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above loan will be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.
New-York, March 29, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank will receive subscriptions on account of

UNITED STATES BONDS,

authorized by the act of March 3, 1863, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at 6 per cent. a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes at the rates of National Banks), adding 50 per cent. for premium until further notice, from the 1st day of March, until the day of subscription and payment; or subscriptions can be made, bearing interest from date, without the payments of interest from the 1st of March, and premium thereon.

The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.

A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this bank.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD;

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT GOLD-BEARING BONDS. A liberal commission will be allowed parties subscribing at this Bank.

D. L. ROSS, President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
Purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points in the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.

6 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

BLACK HAWK
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

MINES—BOBTAIL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.

CAPITAL 50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
F. H. JUDD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
GEO. BLISS, Jr., New-York.
O. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWET, Washington.
CARLOS PIERCE, Boston.
President—F. H. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER EDGERTON.
Secretary—C. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MYLES LEE.
OFFICE NO. 25 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Mariposa Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 3 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of deciding on the increase and issue to assessable the amount of the capital stock of the said Company, by an addition of twenty thousand shares to the one hundred thousand shares already issued, making, with such increase, a total capital of one hundred and twenty thousand shares, at the par value of one hundred dollars a share, amounting altogether to twelve millions of dollars, in order that the existing debt of the company may be paid, and for mining and other purposes of the same may be more completely and expeditiously developed.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAMES HOY,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
Majority of the Trustees.

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 52 W. 1ST-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864.

THE PREFERRED STOCK BOOKS OF the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be closed on the 15 day of May next.

On all preferred Stock then issued and outstanding, a dividend of one and three fourth per cent. will be paid on the first of June next.

Future dividend days on above stock will be semi-annually, on 1st of December and June.

By order of the Board,
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to hold office for three years:

CLAYTON NEWBOLD,
ROLAND G. MATHER,
FREDERICK S. FOSTER,
FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH,
FREDERICK TRACEY,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,
HENRY W. PECK,
HORACE N. LAWRENCE,
THOMAS H. FAILE,
ABEL A. LOW,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
MERRITT TRIMBLE,
FREDERICK WOOD,
GEORGE B. BABCOCK,
FRANCIS R. SPUTT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, CYRUS CURTIS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and OLEAYON NEWBOLD, Esq., Vice-President. W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF SYRACUSE.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, SYRACUSE, April 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 7th day of May, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the loan of $2,000 upon the bonds of the City of Syracuse, pursuant to the law passed by the Legislature March 14, 1864, and under the resolution passed by the Common Council April 11, 1864. Bonds to be of $500 each, bearing interest at 6 per cent., payable as to coupons, viz: January 1, 1868, $2,500; January 1, 1867, $2,500; January 1, 1868, $2,500; January 1, 1869 $2,500; January 1, 1870, $2,500; January 1, 1871, $2,500; January 1, 1872, $2,500; January 1, 1873, $2,500, with semi-annual interest, payable July 1 and Jan. 1, at the Bank of the Commonwealth, in the City of New-York. Coupons due July 1, 1864, will be stamped with the amount due from date of payment. Bids should state the amount proposed to be paid for each one hundred dollars. The Common Council reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

EDWARD H. BROWN, Clerk.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eight National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking;

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this sixteenth day of April, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE RHODE ISLAND MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the Rhode Island Mining Company will be held at the office of David S. Ogden, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, for the purpose of transacting such business as shall properly come before such meeting.

H. P. DUNCAN,
DAVID S. OGDEN,
Two of the persons named in the articles of association.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 12, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Trustees of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at the office, corner of Wall and William sts., from 12 o'clock M., until 2 P. M. The transfer book is closed from this date until May 5.

WM. R. BLISS, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 150 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, May 2, 1864, the polls will be opened at 12 o'clock Noon, and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT,
Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government for have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY, No. 23 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Saginaw Valley Land, Salt and Mineral Company, for the election of Trustee for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 3d of May next. Polls to open at 12 M and close at 2 P. M.

JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 31 Wall-st.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the Mariposa Company will be closed on and after SATURDAY next, the 30th inst., and until the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1864. JOHN WATT, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, April 25, 1864.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due the first of May next, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held, at the banking house, on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer book will remain closed from the 23d day of April until the morning of MAY 3.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
Have removed
to premises No. 56 Wall-st,
next door.

FINANCIAL.

THE ANTHRACITE
GAS LIGHTING AND HEATING
COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

WM. H. APPLETON,
President.
WM. H. APPLETON, O. D. F. GRANT,
ABRAHAM M. COZZENS,
Trustees.

Capital, $3,000,000; Shares, $100 each.

Books of subscription for 23,000 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at our office on SATURDAY, April 16.

The Common Council has granted to the company the right to lay pipes and mains throughout the entire City of New-York.

Ten per cent. payable on subscription; the balance in installments as the work progresses.

JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,